The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3113. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NOTHER BATTLE WEEK.

esperate Battles on Thursday. Friday and Saturday.

Defeat of the Rebels on the Bull Run Battle-Ground.

ur Losses Not Less than Eight Thousand.

portant Captures Made by our Forces.

he Enemy Heavily Reinforced on Friday Night.

enewal of the Fighting on Saturday.

on. Pope Forced to Fall Back to Centreville.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.

o Fighting of Consequence Yesterday.

ARTIAL LISTS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

HEAVY LOSSES AMONG OUR OFFICERS.

rrival of a Thousand Prisoners in Washington.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF FRIDAY.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS FIELD OF BATTLE, GROVETON NEAR GAINESVILLE, Aug. 30, 1862.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

We fought a terrific battle here yesterday, *with the combined forces of the enemy*, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight until after dark, by which time *the enemy was driven from the field*, which we now occupy.

Our troops are too much exhausted to push matters, but I shall do so in the course of the morning, as soon as FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S corps come up from Manassas.

The enemy is still in our front, but badly used up.

We have lost not less than *eight thousand men killed and wounded*, and from the appearance of the field, *the enemy have lost at least two to our one.* He stood strictly on the defensive, and *every assault was made by ourselves.*

Our troops have behaved splendidly.

The battle was fought on the identical battle-field of Bull Run, which greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men.

The news just reaches me from the front that the enemy is retreating toward the mountains. I go forward at once to see.

We have made great captures, but I am not able yet to form an idea of their extent.

JOHN POPE, Major-General Commanding.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, Friday, August 30.

Secretary CHASE received this afternoon, through Gen. TAYLOE, messenger, the following note from Gen. McDOWELL, dated on battle field at 6:15, morning:

DEAR GOVERNOR—Please telegraph Mrs. McDOWELL that I have gone through a second battle of Bull Run, on the identical field of last year, and unhurt. The victory is decidedly ours.

Very sincerely, IRVIN McDOWELL.

THE SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN

The Washington *Star*, of Saturday evening, in speaking of the engagement of Friday, says:

"The battle was continued by the army corps of Generals HEINTZELMAN, McDOWELL and SIGEL, on our side, against a rebel force believed to number from fifty to sixty thousand strong—that is, against the army corps of JACKSON, and, we presume, a portion of the rest of LEE'S army that had succeeded in making his way down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap.

The location of the battle of the day was in the vicinity of Haymarket, and from Haymarket off in the direction of Sudley Church, or, in other words, but a few miles northwest of the scene of the never-to-be-forgotten battle of Bull Run.

HEINTZELMAN'S Corps, if we are correctly informed, came up with the enemy's rear about 10 A. M., seven miles from Centreville, which point he left at daybreak.

He found Generals JACKSON fighting with McDOWELL's forces, or both, on the right, in the direction of Haymarket, the position they took by going north from Gainesville, to command the entrance to and exit from Thoroughfare Gap.

Our own informant, who left Centreville at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a cool and clear-headed man, says that, up to that hour, the impression prevailed there that nothing had definitely resulted from the day's fighting, which, though continuous, had not been a very bloody battle.

Persons subsequently arriving, who were on the field of action themselves until 4 P. M., however, represent that the tide of success was decidedly with the Union army, which pushed the rebels successfully on both sides.

An impression prevails that the reserve of LEE'S army, supposed to be from twenty to forty thousand strong, might suddenly appear near the field, and we know that the heavy corps under FITZ-JOHN PORTER was so posted that it could instantly move upon LEE with equal ease, whether attacking McDOWELL, SIGEL or HEINTZELMAN.

The railroad, we are happy to say, has already been repaired quite up to Bull Run, and supplies, etc., are now being transported over it to that point.

By midnight we have every reason to believe that the Bull Run bridge will again be passable, when the trains can again run to Manassas.

Ere evacuating Manassas, the rebels paroled the 700 Union prisoners they had taken since the commencement of the movement for which they are paying so dearly. The rebels realized that prisoners in their present strait were an elephant in their hands, and wisely thus got rid of them.

These 700 prisoners covered all the stragglers they had taken, as well as the 500 of TAYLOR'S Brigade."

THE GREAT BATTLE OF SATURDAY.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 30.

Information has reached Washington from private sources that Gen. POPE came up with and attacked the enemy again shortly after nine o'clock this morning.

Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER had probably arrived on the field by that time from Manassas, only seven miles distant.

The cannonading was distinctly heard in Washington.

The railroad was regularly run this forenoon from the town of Warrenton to Bristow, so it is already clear that the only damage remaining to be repaired to the railroad is to build the Bull Run and Rappahannock bridges. The former should be completed to-night, and the latter may be in four or five days.

The news received from the army has occasioned the greatest excitement throughout this city.

Although the engagement with the enemy is of a most appallingly sanguinary character, yet such is the confidence of Union men in the skill and strength of our army, that an abiding faith in our ultimate success is everywhere discernible.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31—10.55 A. M.

The enemy was heavily reinforced yesterday, and attacked Gen. POPE'S army before the arrival of Gens. FRANKLIN and SUMNER.

The attack was boldly met, and a severe battle followed. The advantage, on the whole, was with the enemy, and Gen. POPE fell back to Centreville with his whole army in good order.

He has been joined at Centreville by FRANKLIN, and SUMNER was on the march to him last night. He occupies the strongest position in the vicinity of Washington, and is expected promptly to renew the contest and repeat the successes of Friday.

Every effort should be used to hasten the forwarding of the new troops.

THE OPERATIONS OF SUNDAY.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

Gen. POPE'S statement that HEINTZELMAN'S Corps would move on the enemy at daylight to-day, is confirmed by the heavy firing heard from the vicinity. Rumors of various successes have reached here, but need confirmation.

Yesterday rebel scouts were seen at Langley's, in the vicinity of Chain Bridge!

Every precaution has been taken to prevent a surprise in that direction.

The impression prevails that the rebels have been entrapped, and the result of the recent manœuvring is looked for with intense eagerness.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31—Evening.

Information received here indicates that there has been but little, if any, fighting to-day.

Our army is well concentrated and the men in good condition and spirits.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, Aug. 30.

There has been heavy firing heard to-day in the direction of Centreville, and the contest of yesterday was undoubtedly renewed this morning.

Telegraphic communication has been reëstablished to Manassas, and the cars are running as far as Bull Run. The bridge and railroad are being repaired with the greatest dispatch, and trains will probably extend their trips to-morrow.

There are still a large number of troops in Alexandria awaiting transportation to the field of battle. A Pennsylvania Brigade, comprising the One Hundred and Twenty-third, One Hundred and Thirty-third, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiments, under Gen. COOK, were to march to-day.

Those who were able to be moved from the Alexandria hospitals have been taken to Washington, to make room for the wounded who are to arrive to-day.

REBEL PRISONERS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

About a thousand rebel prisoners have just arrived in the city, representing nearly all the seceded States.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE FIELD.

THE MOVEMENT ON FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE—A LETTER FROM THE REBEL COL. LEE—CAPTURE OF MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS—REBEL SPIES CAPTURED—NO STORES LOST AT RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, ETC.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Friday, Aug. 29, 1862.

The troops which had been concentrated at Fairfax Station, yesterday morning commenced a movement upon this place—to find the enemy. In the woods, just above the village, a large force of rebel cavalry was discovered, and skirmishing was at once commenced. The Second New-York Artillery delivered one fire and skedaddled; the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry discharged their duty but little better. The Fourteenth Massachusetts, Col. GREENE, of Essex County, seized two guns of the Eleventh New-York Battery, and soon compelled the rebels to retire to cover. The Fourteenth then passed into the woods, occasionally exchanging shots with the enemy, and remained until late at night, when the rebels retired, and our forces were ordered upon another expedition. But few of our men were killed at this point, and only some thirty wounded, so far as known. A rebel corps, under Col. LEE, during the day, captured from the Fourteenth Massachusetts a one-horse hospital wagon and four horse ambulance, and the following-named persons, all of whom were at a house used as a temporary hospital.

Surgeon DANA and Assistant-Surgeon MASON, and

Jupson RILEY, hospital steward.

John B. WORMELL of Lawrence, driver of ambulance.

HENRY FOLSOM, of Lawrence, driver of hospital wagon, and JONATHAN FORCE, of Ipswich.

The surgeons and assistant-surgeons were at once sent back, by Col. LEE, who sent a note to Col. GREENE, with his compliments, saying that he (LEE) would have hugged the whole command had not Col. GREENE been so sharp. LEE and GREENE were together at West Point.

During Thursday evening the Fourteenth Massachusetts captured half a dozen spies within their lines, two of whom were in the tops of trees, observing the movement of our troops. They have been sent forward to Washington. The Fourteenth has been stationed for a long time in the fortifications near Harper's Ferry, and although only a few days in the field, it has rendered efficient service, especially in saving Gen. BANKS' baggage train on Tuesday night last. But for the prompt advance of this corps, the whole train, numbering several hundred wagons, would undoubtedly have been lost.

All the bridges on the railroad between Fairfax Station and Warrenton Junction have been destroyed by the rebels within the last two days. At Manassas Junction on Tuesday night they succeeded in destroying a considerable quantity of commissary stores, but elsewhere their raids upon the railroad has not amounted to much. I see that the correspondent of a cotemporary states that a large amount of commissary stores were destroyed by our troops at Rappahannock Station and Bealeton Station, to prevent the rebels from having the benefit of them. This is a mistake. Nearly every article of value was safely removed to the rear from both of the stations named.

As I write there is heavy firing off to the northwest of us, and I must close. *Don't be surprised, however if in my next is recorded the capture of the arch-rebel Jackson.*

Our pickets were attacked last night and driven in at Burke's Station, between Fairfax and Alexandria. There was talk running on both sides and nobody hurt. A man who walked from Warrenton Junction to Fairfax Station to-day, says that he did not catch a glimpse of a rebel.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

Gen. SCHENCK arrived to-day, having been severely wounded in the right wrist in the battle of yesterday.

The following are some of the casualties in the recent actions in Virginia, obtained from unofficial sources:

Capt. McClellan, 101st New-York—wounded in groin.
Capt. W. C. Allen, 101st New-York—ankle by shell.
Capt. E. L. Beckwith, 101st New-York—in breast.
Lieut. Warner, 101st New-York—in hand.
Lieut. Hagadorn, 1st New-York—in shoulder.

FIFTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

Lieut. Beer—killed.
Capt. Kemper—wounded in throat.
Lieut. Schenck—in foot.
Cant. Francis Kerneke—in head.
Capt. Vernak—in leg.
Lieut. Anton Grouer—in arm.

SIXTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Lieut. H. B. Banks—killed.
Lieut. Darracott—killed.
Capt. Thomas O'Hare—wounded in leg.
Capt. Donovan—in heel.
Lieut. White—in side.

SEVENTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

Capt. Waters—in thigh.

EIGHTY-SECOND OHIO REGIMENT.

Col. Cantwell—killed.

ONE HUNDREDTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Capt. Simon Brown and Capt. Templeton—killed.
Lieut. Curl—stomach and breast.
Lieut. Razen—probably mortally.
Lieut. Parmon—head and arm.
Lieut. Blair—wounded.
Capt. Oliver—in leg.
Capt. Van Gardner—arm off.
Lieut. Spencer—in back.
Col. Leasure—badly in leg.
Major Dawson—in hand.

FORTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

Col. Rosa, and Capt. Hold—both wounded.

TWENTIETH INDIANA REGIMENT.

Col. Brown—reported killed.

SIXTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Col. Hays—wounded.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Capt. John Hastings—wounded badly in leg.
Capt. A. C. Thompson—in shoulder.
Capt. Robert Kirk—in shoulder.
Lieut. Craig—in arm.
Lieut. Neil—slightly in breast.
Capt. A. C. Craig, Acting-Colonel—in ankle.

This regiment, it is said, lost half its number at Fair Oakes.

TWENTY-NINTH NEW-YORK.

Col. Sorst—wounded in arm.
Adjt. Von Sedlitz—supposed mortally.
Lieut. Rosenberg—in arm.
Lieut. Fedeners—in leg.

FIFTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

Major Henkle—in arm.
Lieut. Wenklebaugh, Adjutant to Gen. Steinwehr—in leg.
Acting-Adjutant, Lieut. Powell, (son of Dr. Powell, of Second Excelsior Brigade,)—wounded.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Lieut. Franklin—in groin.
Lieut.-Col. Potter—hand and arm; an amputation will not probably have to be made.
Capt. Green—struck by shell.
Lieut. Horle—wounded.
Lieut. Donalds—died from effects of amputation.
Lieuts. Murphy, Lowenstrouk, Lewis, and McAllister—all killed.

ANOTHER LIST OF CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The following casualties are unofficially reported from the late battles in Virginia:

Brig.-Gen. Schenck—right arm shattered by Minié ball. Will require amputation.
Brig. Gen. Hatch—killed.
Brig.-Gen. Robinson—wounded.
Brig.-Gen. Coulter—killed.
Brig.-Gen. Buford, Illinois—killed.
Gen. Stahl—killed.
Col. Cantwell, 81st Ohio—killed.
Colonel of the New-York Highlanders—wounded.
Col. Henderson, 7th Penn. Reserves—wounded.
Col. Fletcher Webster, mortally wounded and captured.
Col. McDonald, 2d Wisconsin—killed.
Col. Kaltz, of Philadelphia—killed.
Col. Roberts, 2d Michigan, successor of Col. Wilcox—killed.
Col. Farnsworth, 8th Illinois Cavalry—wounded.
Adjt. Miller Phelps, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves—shot through left lung.
Capt. J. F. Strong, 56th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Capt. Hueston, 56th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Capt. Carman, 56th Pennsylvania—killed.

Also the following wounded of the 56th Pennsylvania Regiment: Capt. Jack, Capt. Osborne, Lieut. Mumphery, Corp. Retas, John Hartman, E. Howe and J. Andy.

Col. Sol. Meredith, of Indiana—wounded.

Also the following of the Eighteenth Massachusetts: Lieut. Russell and Sergt. Shaw—killed; Lieut. Abernathy, Lieut. Army, Corp. Clifford, Sergt. Parkerton, Sergt. Howard, privates Kingsbury, Spicer, Perkins, Gibson, Lapham, Stevens, Reason and Bacon—wounded.

WOUNDED BROUGHT TO ALEXANDRIA.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The following is an unofficial list of the wounded in the late battles who have been brought into the Alexandria hospitals:

Albert Walorf, Co. C, 2d Wisconsin.
George Soper, Co. I, 1st New-York Artillery.
Sergt. Christopher Stock, Co. I, 1st New-York Art.
Adjt. John E. Alexander, 11th Ohio Volunteers.
Corp. John H. Toole, Co. I, 3d New-Jersey.
J. M. Conover, Co. G, 3d New-Jersey.
John Conover, Co. D, 71st New-York Volunteers.
Houtly N. Jones, Co. C, 12th Ohio.
Corp. Edw. Van Not, Co. G, 12th Ohio.
Sergt. Pat McGlenn, Co. B, 2d Excelsior.
Thomas McCoorts, Co. D, 12th Penn. Volunteers.
Henry O'Neill, Co. I; Sergt. Denny Broudt, Co. A; Philander Pawner, Co. G, and Lieut. Charles H. Kelly, 50th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. George H. Swan, Co. A, and Sergt. James Hough, Co. E, 16th Michigan.
John Alexander, Co. H; Sergt. Henry Klein, Co. A, and Jno. H. Mills, Co. D, 21st New-York.
M. W. Stetson, Co. A, 35th New-York.
Wm. S. Porter, Co. A, 2d Maryland.
Wm. W. Withrow, Co. C, 1st Virginia Artillery.
Lieut. Henry C. Pratt, Co. F, 38th New-York.
Sergt. John M. Gordon, Co. I, and Frank M. Russell, Co. B, 72d New-York.
Josiah M. Hines, Co. K, 105 Pennsylvania.
Benj. A. Sullivan, Co. F; John Gerstenacker, Co. H; Corp. Wm. A. Wheat, Co. F; James Patterson, Co. G, 5th New-York.
Sergeant Chas. E. Bell, Co. C; Corporal John A. Robertson, Co. A, 74th New-York.
Jacob Bancroft, Co. H; John Marcott, Co. C; Jas. Sullivan, Co. D, 2d New-York Volunteers.
Samuel N. Mayne, Co. B; John McCarty, Co. B, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery.
Charles Goolap, Co. E, 22d New-York Volunteers.
Swain Johnson, Co. B, 1st Minnesota.
Wm. Gorsboranot, Co. K, 2d New-Jersey.
Mathew Cowlin, Co. A, 76th New York.
John J. Kirk, Co. C, 5th Pennsylvania.
Henry Hernles, Co. C, 9th Penn. Reserves.
Nathaniel Trask, Co. F; Wm. Jones, Co. A, 26th New-York.
Andrew Nelsh, Co. E, 105th New-York.
Henry Fuller, Co. H, 7th Penn. Reserves.
Corp. Ernst Hackinty, Co. K, 1st New-Jersey.
Tale Wield, Co. K, 9th Penn. Volunteers.
John Smith, Co. H, 16th Massachusetts.
Lieut. John S. Hatch, 1st Michigan Volunteers.
George C. Masten and James Castello, Co. F; Corporal Co. C, 20th New-York.
Sergeant Conrad Lefker, Co. D, 4th New-York Cavalry.
Jacob Cunningham, Co. I, 17th New-York.
Thomas Shine, Co. K; Corporal Joseph J. Phillips, Co. F, 28th Massachusetts.
Charles Farber, Co. C, 68th New-York.

In addition to the above, Lieut. Merriam, of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, was wounded and taken prisoner.

Lieut. Morse, of the same regiment, killed.

Col. Roberts and Capt. Pomeroy, of the 1st Michigan Infantry, were killed.

Capt. Parry, commanding the 16th Michigan, was wounded.

Col. Brodhead, of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, was captured.

Lieut. Farnham, of the 22d N. Y., was wounded.

Capt. Lee Perkins, of Co. E, 2d New-York, and Silas German, private, Co. I, 94th Regiment, died of their wounds.

Milton Phelps, Adjutant of the 10th Pennsylvania Reserve, was shot through the left lung.

Lieut.-Col. Fuller, in command of the 14th, (Brooklyn) was wounded in the thigh by a minie ball.

Major C. H. Howe, 1st Michigan Cavalry, was wounded in five places.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas, of the 22d New-York, was wounded in the breast.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR THE FIELD.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

Forty-three wagon-loads of hospital supplies left here Saturday evening for the battle-field. Medical Inspector COULTON, Surgeon PAGE, Assistant-Surgeon WEBSTER and other medical officers of the army and private physicians, have proceeded to the same locality.

CARE OF THE CONVALESCENTS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The following was issued this evening from the Medical Director's office:

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON, Aug 31, 1862.

All persons who are willing to receive into their houses convalescent soldiers whom it may be necessary to remove from the hospitals in order to make room for the wounded from the recent battles near the city, will please inform this office of their names, residence, and the number of such convalescents they can receive and provide for.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director.

LINT FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1862.

To the Loyal Women and Children of the United States:

The supply of lint in the market is nearly exhausted. The brave men wounded in the defence of their country will soon be in want of it. I appeal to you to come to our aid in supplying us with this necessary article. There is scarcely a woman or child who cannot scrape lint, and there is no way in which their assistance can be more usefully given than in furnishing us the means to dress the wounds of those who fall in defence of their rights and their homes.

Contributions will be received in Boston by Surgeon A. McLaren, U. S. A.; New-York, by Surgeon R. Satterlee, U. S. A., Newark. Assistant-Surgeon Janeway; Philadelphia, Surgeon Geo. E. Cooper, U. S. A.; Baltimore, Surgeon C. C. Cox, U. S. A.; Washington, Surgeon C. J. Lamb, U. S. A.; Cincinnati, Surgeon Glover Perin, U. S. A.; Louisville, Surgeon J. J. Field, U. S. A.; St. Louis, Assistant-Surgeon C. T. Alexander, U. S. A., or by any other medical officer of the army.

WM. A. HAMMOND, Surg.-Gen. U. S. A.

SURGEONS FOR OUR WOUNDED.

A telegraph was received by Mayor OPDYKE late Saturday evening, to the effect that there had been a very severe battle, and that all the surgeons that could leave New-York should report at once to the Surgeon-General at Washington. Pursuant to this he at once called a meeting of the New-York medical men at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, at 3 P. M. Sunday. On motion of Dr. CHAS. D. SMITH, Mayor OPDYKE was called to the Chair, and Dr. JNO. W. GREENE was elected Secretary. The purpose of the meeting was stated and gentlemen requested to hand in their names to the Secretary.

The following gentlemen at once complied, and most of them left, yesterday, in the six o'clock train for Washington:

Jno. W. Greene,	Peck,	Stone,
Austin L. Sands,	Halleck,	Bedtard,
Chas. D. Smith,	Finnell,	Harris,
W. N. Blakeman,	Porter,	Greene,
George Lorlard,	Hall,	Maxwell,
Wm. Detmold,	J. M. Markoe,	Little,
Bedford,	Thad's Halstead,	Metcalfer,
Finell,	Isaac Taylor,	Smith,
Furman,	Bristow,	Bowsem,
Anderson,	Lulkley,	Tillotson,
Wilson,	Donaghe,	

SURGEONS FROM MASSACHUSETTS, ETC.

A corps of twelve Massachusetts Surgeons, viz.: Drs. W. G. Breck and Alfred Lambert, of Springfield; F. Hooper, L. S. Davis, P. W. Hartley, W. G. Bennett and assistant, of Fall River; O. E. Brewster, P. L. Miller, P. H. Manning, A. M. Smith and E. V. N. Fisher, of Pittsfield, arrived at the New-England Rooms this morning, and reported to Col. HOWE.

They are *en route* to the seat of war, under special order from the Secretary of War to Gov. ANDREW. Col. HOWE provided transportation south for them, and received each other and as was essential to speed them on their way to the scene of their humane labors.

The ladies of the New-England Rooms have been busily employed all day in packing necessary articles—bandages, lint, medical stores, &c., which have been forwarded by Col. HOWE with the above corps of Surgeons.

PHYSICIANS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, Aug. 31.

Skillful physicians and surgeons, provided with instruments and all necessary appliances, are being rapidly sent to the relief of soldiers wounded at Bull Run. Six physicians left last night, and others have been invited, by the Governor, and are, no doubt, on their way. Surgeon-General SMITH, with his Philadelphia corps of volunteer surgeons and nurses, also leave to-night.

THE NEWS OF THE GREAT BATTLES

EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

There is intense anxiety in the hotels and streets to get the incidents of the recent fights, but the reports are so indefinite as, up to this afternoon, not to justify their repetition.

EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The excitement has been intense throughout the city to-day, mingled with a general feeling of depression caused by the meagre accounts of Saturday's battle received to-day.

EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The excitement in the city to-day has been quite equal to what followed the first battle of Bull Run. Notices appeared in the Sunday papers and were also given from the pulpits, requesting the people to contribute lint, linen, whisky, cordials and other hospital stores necessary for the wounded, and a very large amount of such articles were gathered and sent forward by to-night's train. A large sum of money was also contributed.

Mayor WIGHTMAN, several members of the City Council, a squad of twenty policemen and several physicians, left by the night train also to render aid.

A train of eight double freight cars, filled with hospital stores, contributed by our citizens for the use of our wounded in Virginia, left at 6:30 P. M. The train also had a large corps of volunteer surgeons.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Increased Military Action—Capt. Means' Company—Fight with Guerrillas—Operations of Bushwhackers—Burning of Railroad Train—Twenty-second New-York State Militia—General Hospital Abolished—Col. Washington.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Thursday, Aug. 28, 1862.

Affairs in this locality are beginning to wear a decidedly warlike aspect. Troops are arriving; (another New-York regiment, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, is just in sight,) additional guns mounting, intrenchments completed, and on every side is heard the din of preparation. Nor has this activity been in vain. Should "Stonewall," now that he has so suddenly disappeared, turn up again here, he would certainly meet with a warm reception. Yesterday the village was filled with painful rumors to the effect that Col. MEANS' famous company of Virginia cavalry, numbering one hundred men, had been surrounded by a large band of guerrillas at Waterford, about 16 miles from here, and cut to pieces, only five escaping. The Captain, for whom the Richmond authorities had offered a reward of one thousand dollars, was reported as among the prisoners. Such was the statement brought by one of the members who, being on picket duty, had escaped. All of the cavalry here were sent immediately in pursuit. Toward night, a dispatch was received from Capt. MEANS announcing that he was safe at Point of Rocks. This occasioned great joy, inasmuch as the worst fate was anticipated for him and the immense number of the company who had previously deserted from the rebel service, into which they were impressed. About 10 o'clock in the evening, our cavalry returned reporting that Capt. MEANS' men fought the rebel force until their ammunition gave out, with the loss of one killed and several wounded. None were taken prisoners. The bodies of six dead rebels were found. This was at first supposed to be a part of WHITE'S cavalry force, but it has since been ascertained that they were bushwhackers. These "irregular fighters" are overrunning this part of the State. We hear of their operations in every direction, and during the past week they have become unusually bold. Last Friday a party of them suddenly darted into Smithfield, a small village some twelve miles from here, and captured seventeen out of twenty cavalry who were stationed there. One of them who escaped has shown me a splendid Colt's revolver, which he obtained from the rebels in the melee. Several of the prominent citizens of the place, who are known to have aided in their capture, have been seized, brought here and imprisoned in the engine house. There is a poetic justice in confining such characters in this place. On the same day the trains of cars on the Winchester road were destroyed, about sixteen miles from here—the attacking force consisting of about sixty mounted guerrillas. Obstructions were placed on the track in front, and as soon as the train stopped, in the rear to prevent a back movement. These, together with a volley fired by the enemy, brought it to a halt. Mr. LACEY, the Express agent, was seriously injured. He has since been conveyed to Baltimore. Four soldiers on board were seized, and three in citizen's clothing released. Capt. D'UTASSEY, brother to the Colonel of the Garibaldi Guard, effected his escape in an ingenious manner. Seeing the enemy by the road side as the train approached, he immediately doffed his military coat and belt, buttoning up his linen duster closely around him, and thus passed as a private citizen. One of the rebels seized his equipments lying in the corner, remarking with an oath, that he had secured one Yankee uniform. As soon as all the cars were in flames, they detached the engine from the tender, placed revolvers to the head of the engineer, and threatened to blow his brains out if he did not send his machine adrift. They then decamped with their prisoners. Fortunately, the engine did not run off the track, but sped on in safety, until the motive power was exhausted. Such is the true version of the affair.

Yesterday's afternoon train from Winchester brought some twenty-five guerrillas, who had been captured the day before on the other side of that place. They were clothed in their ragged homespun, presenting a decidedly shabby appearance. Four or five of the number were wounded, and limped along on crutches. They were all forwarded to Fort McHenry. Nine of ASHBY'S Cavalry, captured by the First Vermont Cavalry, were brought here to-day. These numerous demonstrations, which are being made in various quarters, may be but the first ripples which precede the overwhelming rush of the rebel hordes down the Valley.

The Twenty-second N. Y. S. M., which was to have left for home last Sunday, volunteering their services for several days longer, in view of the apparent danger, Gen. WOOL immediately telegraphed a reply requesting them to remain. On Monday, therefore, instead of being *en route* for home, the boys were pulling up stakes, and moving behind the formidable intrenchments built by the contrabands. Companies A, H, G, D and C, to whom several large guns have been assigned, have laid aside their Enfield rifles, and are busily engaged in artillery practice. The remaining companies are detailed to picket the Winchester Railroad track. Should any emergency occur, this gallant regiment will undoubtedly give a good account of itself.

The general hospital here has been abolished, and the patients are to be removed to the Frederick hospitals and elsewhere. Col. MILES is to occupy the grounds hereafter as his headquarters. The Court-martial for this Department, Capt. ORIS, Judge Advocate, has just closed. All of the cases were disposed of. Slaves continue to enter our lines in considerable numbers. LOUIS WASHINGTON, Esq., a rebel Colonel, has lost a large number. His elegant residence, about four miles out of town, has thus far been unharmed. He is the same ignoble descendant of Gen. WASHINGTON whom Capt. COOK arrested at the time of the attack on Harper's Ferry. JOHN BROWN, the leader, lived alone among the thickets of the Maryland heights overlooking the village, while COOK taught school in the vicinity, picking up what information he could of the condition of affairs. This LOUIS WASHINGTON on one occasion had shown him a pair of pistols and a sword which were worn by his immortal ancestor. COOK'S order for his arrest, demanded the surrender of these valuable memcntoes. Four hours later JOHN BROWN was to be seen flourishing them as a shibboleth at the head of his men.

Many of the Union people here complain that while their houses are mutilated the elegant residences of rank Secessionists at Charlestown, the county seat, four miles distant, are unharmed. There is some grounds for this complaint. The desolation of war is seen on every hand. It was a favorite theory of PALEY'S that war is a divine institution, established for removing the inequality in numbers which exists between the sexes. What would he say were he living at this time when our young men are falling like leaves of the forest in this unhappy contest.

A DISASTER IN KENTUCKY.

Defeat of Our Forces Under General Manson.

Six Regiments Engaged Against a Rebel Force of 15,000 or 20,000.

RETREAT OF OUR FORCES TO LEXINGTON.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Aug. 31.

Friday afternoon, the rebels, beyond Richmond, Ky., drove in our cavalry. Gen. MANSON, with the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Indiana, moved up, and after throwing a few shells, the enemy retreated rapidly beyond Rogersville, leaving one gun behind. MANSON bivouacked for the night, and, on Saturday morning, advanced with two regiments and four guns, and coming up with the enemy, an artillery fight began, with heavy loss on both sides. The enemy attempted to turn our left flank, when sharp fighting occurred between the skirmishers.

The Sixty-ninth Indiana advanced through a dense fire of shot and shell, to the relief of our skirmishers, and behaved like old soldiers; but the rebels finally turned our left flank and advanced in full force on our column. Gen. MANSON ordered a retreat; fell back three miles and re-formed in line of battle on high hills, with artillery in position on the right and left flanks.

The firing by artillery was recommenced and kept up by both sides very briskly. After fighting about two hours, the enemy advanced on our right flank, under cover of the woods, and after severe fighting succeeded in turning it. Retreat immediately took place to the original camping ground. Here Gen. NELSON came up, and after great efforts succeeded in rallying the men, and formed another line of battle. Our artillery ammunition was nearly exhausted, and some of the guns were kept without a man to work them—all having been killed or wounded.

Gen. MANSON was wounded at about 3 P. M., when the men again fell back, retreating to Lexington. The enemy's force numbered 15,000 to 20,000. The Federal forces engaged were the Ninety-fifth Ohio, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Indiana, and MUNDY'S and METCALF'S Cavalry. The loss in killed and wounded is heavy on both sides. The number is not yet known.

Lieut.-Col. TOPPING, Maj. KAMBLE, of the Seventy-first Indiana, were killed.

Gen. WRIGHT left this morning to take the field. Gen. WALLACE leaves to-night to join him. A large number of regiments are on route to Lexington.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

Gen. Burnside still in Possession of the City.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

Private advices from Fredericksburgh, as late as 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, give contradiction to the current reports regarding the burning of bridges and destruction of property in that locality; there have been no such proceedings. Gen. BURNSIDE had possession of that city certainly at 3 o'clock P. M., yesterday.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Col. Fitch Denies Hanging Hostages.

HELENA, Ark., Friday, Aug. 22.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck:

SIR: To-day, for the first time, a letter from Gen. LEE, C. S. A., dated near Richmond, 3d inst., fell under my observation, charging Brig.-Gen. G. N. FITCH with having murdered in cold blood two peaceful citizens. I have no claim to the title, being plain Colonel, but am doubtless the officer alluded to. Some journal lauded me during the late White River Expedition for the alleged hanging of two hostages. Gen. LEE censures me for the same supposed act. The praise and censure are alike undeserved, and the charge in both cases without the shadow of foundation in fact. However many of them may have deserved different treatment, not a man was killed by the troops under my command, except in fair action.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. FITCH,

Colonel Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteers Commanding Brigade, and late White River Expedition.

Two Steamers with Disabled Soldiers at Portsmouth Grove, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 31st.

Two steamers, with disabled soldiers, arrived at Portsmouth Grove this morning. We have not learned where they came from.

A Prize.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 31.

Schooner *Mary Elizabeth* arrived to-day. She was captured by gunboat *Stars and Stripes*, on the 24th inst., off Wilmington, trying to run the blockade. She was from Nassau.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

Several wooden tenements and three stables on Thorndike and Forbush streets, Charlestown, were destroyed by fire last night. Twenty families were made homeless. Loss $10,000 to $12,000.

THE FRENCH POLICE.

The Prefecture de Police and the Composition of its Service—Salaries and Statistics.

SECOND ARTICLE.

The duties of Prefect of Police of Paris are extremely multiple, and extend not only over Paris but also over the whole Department of the Seine, and the Communes of St. Cloud, Meudon, Sivres and Enghien les Bains. He is under the authority of the Ministers, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Mont de Piété, or Great Pawnbroking Office, and of the Hospitals. Under his direction are the Commissaries, the peace-officers and the police agents. Passports, permits to hunt, &c., are also issued by him. He has the supervision of prisons, markets, public houses, commerce, the printing and publishing interest, provisions, the distribution of gunpowder, and all that concerns the security of the public thoroughfares and the salubrity of the community. He takes measures in cases of conflagration or inundation, regulates the expenses of the police; the National Guard, the *Garde de Paris* and the Firemen, are always at his disposal; he causes the arrest of deserters and escaped convicts; he has also jurisdiction over the cattle market of Poissy. (This market is the most important cattle market in the neighborhood. Poissy is in the Department of the Seine et Oise, and its market is specially destined for the provisioning of Paris.) The Prefect of Police has the right to seize and open letters thrown into the Post-office.

The Bureaux of the Prefecture of Police are divided into several departments, and these subdivided into sections. The duties of each division and subdivision are designated with great precision, and a glance at them will serve to convey a good general view of the systematic manner in which the duties of each department of the entire French administration are classified.

THE CABINET OF THE PREFECT.

Everything that concerns politics; the opening of correspondence, classification of reserved affairs, measures and correspondence relating to refugees.

THE MUNICIPAL POLICE.

The Council of Hygiene and of Salubrity.—Sanitary investigation into the condition of markets, burial-grounds, slaughter-houses, dissecting-rooms, prisons, baths, and in short, into everything that concerns the public health and morality

GENERAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

First Bureau—Personnel of the Administration, postmen, wine-dealers, porters, coal-men, workmen, dispatching of correspondence, oaths, legalization of the signatures of the functionaries of Prefecture, proposal of candidates for the decoration of the Legion of Honor, &c.

Second Bureau—First Section.—Personnel of the *Garde de Paris* and Firemen, police of the theatres, balls, &c., masks and disguises, execution of the laws relating to public worship, street advertising and public venders of printed matter, street performers, infringements of the stamp act, billiard-rooms, clubs, reunions, societies, reading-rooms and educational establishments, execution of the laws relating to printing, bookselling, &c., measures for the public peace on occasions of festivities and public ceremonies.

Second Section.—Deserters, &c., the military posts, fraud, indirect taxes, deposit of trade-marks, mutual aid societies.

Third Bureau—Preservation of the archives and the library; miscellaneous matters; examination of the statutes of joint stock companies; assemblies of the electors of butchers and bakers; medals of honor; researches in the interest of families; researches as to the solvability of persons sentenced to pecuniary penalties; translation of documents; oaths of apothecaries; stamping of arms.

Fourth Bureau.—The *materiel* of the Administration; adjudications; leases and proposals for furnishing; nomination of *experts*; preservation and repairs of public buildings and their furniture; clothing of the police agents; establishment of lighting apparatus; inventory and finance of the *materiel*.

FINANCE.

Verification of the taxes levied for the account of the city; publication of the budget, and the accounts; payment of pensions and arrears; composition of the *tableau* of public street lighting.

First Section.—Commercial finance.

Second Section.—Departmental finance.

Third Section.—Finance of the produce of the industrial labor of the convicts of the department of the Seine.

Cashier's Office.—Payment of the expenses of the prefecture of police, and of the prisons in the department of the Seine; receipts of the administration.

First Division—First Bureau.—Researches in mitters of crimes or misdemeanor against property or the person; furnishing of information to the Judicial Courts; preventive measures for the public peace; repression of vagabondage and beggary; correspondence with the authorities of the Departments relative to persons arrested in the provinces, &c.; collection and classification of the sentences rendered by the Courts; surveillance of convicts, vagabonds and liberated prisoners, and correspondence with the authorities relating thereto; researches after persons having disappeared from their homes; guarantee of gold and silver; presses, lever and rolling; the pawnbroking office; auction sales; strikes of workmen for higher wages; prohibited arms; suicide and accidental death; lotteries and gambling houses; games of hazard in the public thoroughfares.

Second Bureau.—Delivery of arrested persons into the hands of the Procurer-Imperial; transmission of documents concerning their arrest; interrogation of parties arrested in virtue of warrants issued by the judicial authorities of the Department; examination of liberated convicts, who, placed under surveillance, have infringed the regulations to which they were subjected; measures concerning liberated beggars; interrogation of individuals brought to the Prefecture of Police, in matters where there is no reason for sending them before the courts; questions of individuality; examination of individuals to be sent to the hospitals, or to charitable institutions.

Third Bureau.—Administrative police of the prisons and poorhouses of the Department of the Seine.

Fourth Bureau.—Passports, &c.; night-passes for midwives; permits to hunt, and game-laws in general; pass-books of workmen; hotels and boarding-houses; dealers in second-hand articles; servants; porters; ragpickers.

Fifth Bureau.—Registration of prostitutes, and all that relates to them or to public decency.

Sixth Bureau.—Lunatics, foundlings and orphans, asylums, nurses and *maisons de sevrage*—establishments where children are weaned.

Second Division—First Bureau.—Provisions, the markets of Paris, Sceux and Poissy; commerce, the Exchange, weights and measures; navigation, canals, rivers, steamboats, wine-merchants, brewers, butchers and sausage-meat makers, (*charcutiers,*) provisions of grain for bakers, mercurial substances, tripe-dealers, destruction of decayed, or unwholesome food, or of adulterated drinks.

Second Bureau—Streets, buildings, *construction* and demolition; fences and walls; flower-pots, night men, sidewalks, quarries, railroads, public buildings, freedom of the public thoroughfares, goods exposed for sale, projections from buildings, (*saillies,*) &c.

Third Bureau—Cleaning and lighting of the streets, sewers, aqueducts, wells, fountains, the watering of streets, water-men, chimney-sweeps, fires, private and public vehicles, carting.

Fourth Bureau—Dangerous and unhealthy establishments; nuisances, wood-yards, coal-yards, the dead-house, public assistance, steam-engines, gasometers, public health, midwives, physicians, apothecaries, &c.; cemeteries, &c.; statistics of mortality, work of children in manufactories, &c., &c.

The salaries paid to the agents of police are as follows:

The Prefect of Police	fr.50,000
1. MUNICIPAL POLICE.	
The Commissary, Chief of the Municipal Police	10,000
The Sub-Chief	5,000
Clerks, each	2,400
Peace Officer, (1 to each District,)	3,000
Peace Officer, (1 to each Central Brigade,)	3,500
Peace Officer, (miscellaneous service,)	4,000
Peace Officer, (miscellaneous service,)	5,000
Peace Officer, (1 officer de surete,)	6,000
Principal Inspectors, each	7,166
Brigadiers, each	1,800
Sub-Brigadiers, each	1,600
Sergents de ville, 500 at	1,500
Sergents de ville, 600 at	1,400
Sergents de ville, 800 at	1,300
Sergents de ville, 976 at	1,200
Auxiliaries, 3f. a day	1,095
Head Physician	3,500
District Physicians, each	1,600
2. GENERAL INSPECTION, (CONTROLE.)	
1 Commissary, Inspector of the exterior services of the Prefecture	6,000
1 Secretary	2,000
1 Officer of Peace	4,000
1 Brigadier	1,800
2 Sub-Brigadiers, each	1,600
20 Inspectors, 1st at	1,500
20 Inspectors, 2d at	1,400

Since the first of January, 1860, the limits of Paris having been considerably enlarged, by the suppression of the barriers, and the annexation of the vast suburbs which lay between the fortifications and the octrol wall, the police force has undergone certain modifications. Therefore, I only vouch for the approximativeness and not the exactness of the foregoing table. As my purpose is only to give a certain rapid glance at the police organization of Paris, the preceding figures, if not exactly applicable to the present state of things, (my authority being five years old,) may, at any rate, serve as a point of comparison if any reader have the curiosity to present the New-York Police service in contrast.

I regret that at present I have it not in my power to give the numbers of the present Paris Police force. In 1855, it numbered as follows: 1 Chief of the Municipal Police, 1 sub-chief, 12 clerks, 24 peace officers, 12 principal inspectors, 54 brigadiers, 319 sub-brigadiers, 2,876 sergents de ville, 261 auxiliaries, 1 head physician, 12 district physicians. The number of persons employed in the Department of General Inspection (*controle*) is given above.

* The placing of flower-pots upon window-sills or in dangerous places.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Commercial—Arrivals and Departures—Politics—Relief for Mendoza—Funeral of Dr. Maza and Son—British Minister—United States Minister—English Bank—Ex-United States Consul Hodson—Steamer Mississippi—Senson—Markets—Prices, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Saturday, June 28, 1862.

Our month closes with the departure of the packet which left this port yesterday, and by accident I am able to forward this after her.

The month has been commercially stagnant, but politically there has been more than usual of activity. Only ten vessels sailed, of which three, *H. L. Rutgers, R. Mitchel,* and *B. Aymar,* cleared for New-York, and only twenty-two arrived, of which only one, the *Lassie,* came from the United States. Those bound homeward took 47,223 dry hides, of which 9,000 went to Boston, and the rest to New-York, and 522 bales of wool, all to New-York, except 190 to Boston.

The political atmosphere is affected by the discussions of the National Congress, which has been assembled in extraordinary session to adjust the long-existing disturbances between this Province and the remainder of the Confederation. As the Congress assembles here it is quite likely that the Buenos Ayreans will have everything their own way. Two projects are now discussed as to the location of the Capital; each one gives Buenos Ayres nearly all. One federalizes 16 square leagues, about seven leagues from this city, at the end of the San Fernando Railroad. The other takes 100 square leagues from the margin of this province, and as much from the margin of Santa Fé, and thus a district will arise after the model of the District of Columbia. We shall probably know the result before the next mail.

We have abundant reason to complain of the tardiness of the authorities here in sending the aid required by the earthquake at Mendoza, March 20, 1861. Many have suffered beyond belief, and many have died, and there are still in bank over 50,000 Spanish dollars undistributed. Yesterday there was published a copy of a subscription made in Rome for the sufferers at Mendoza. The Pope gives 500 Spanish dollars; not a bad sum, although men here less wealthy, and not claiming the suffering people as children, have given as much. Then we find in the list illustrious names for sums not at all remarkable for excess. For example, (the sums are in Spanish dollars,) the Minister of Belgium, $3; the Ministers of Spain and Portugal, each $5; Prince JOSEPH NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, $2 50!

Twenty-three years ago yesterday, Dr. MAZA, President of the Senate, was killed in his office by an assassin, sent by ROSAS, then Governor, and his son, Col. MAZA, was killed the same day. Yesterday one of the largest churches (San Miguel) in this city was crowded with persons, assembled for the funeral service peculiar to the Catholics. The occasion was used, politically, to deepen the abhorrence of the people for the party then in power, and to extol the liberality of our present leaders.

This morning's papers announce the departure for England of Her British Majesty's Minister, Mr THORNTON. He has made himself wonderfully popular here by his gentlemanly bearing and his prompt attention to the duties of his office. He has not neglected one old claim, among all the fungus growth of claims in all this valley. From Uruguay to Paraguay, he has gone settling with these wheedling Governments. We have hope that the new United States Minister, Hon. R. C. KIRK, who was presented to the Government here last week, will prove another such worthy representative. He has made an admirable impression thus far, and we have long hoped that our Government would spare one such Minister.

It has been the custom, from time immemorial, to hold the political caucuses for the various wards in the churches. We are approaching an election for members of the Legislature, and a caucus is called for the San Miguel Church. The editor of the *Standard*, who is a good Catholic, suggests the utter unfitness of a church for such purposes. It is a step in the right direction. The desecration cannot continue long after being noticed.

The Legislature has just authorized the establishment of three branch banks, at the provincial towns of Mercedes, San Nicolas and Dolores. Steps have been taken to establish a bank of deposit and issue, based on an English capital of one million pounds sterling. It would, no doubt, pay enormous profits.

The cotton raising fever has prevailed here, as in all other warm climates, since the beginning of the American war. Seed was obtained and announced for distribution in quantities to test the soil and climate, and crowds hurried to obtain it. More has been sent for, and the native cotton, as found in Paraguay and in the province of Santa Fé, will be carefully looked after. Along the upper waters of the La Plata the "Sea Island" quality is found growing wild.

An "emporium of light" has been opened in this city. It is no other than a shop for the sale of kerosene. The one introducing it is likely to reap a rich harvest, as the gas is poor, the gas company unscrupulous and unpopular, and the price of kerosene is upwards of $1 50 per gallon, and there is but one place in the city for its sale. I need not say that the fortunate beginner of the trade is a Yankee. He has also opened a house in Montevideo, and is about to send an agent to Rosario.

It was expected that Ex-United States Consul HODSON would have gone to the United States by yesterday's packet, and he even had taken his ticket, but I see that he did not go.

The United States steamer *Mississippi*, which proved such a convenience on the route between this city and Montevideo, will depart, in a few days for the coast of China, to enter the local tea-carrying trade. The Winter is mild, and very favorable for the flocks. Markets remain very inactive, and prices much as by previous advices. ADELANTE.

THE HOSPITAL AT ANNAPOLIS.

An Interesting Incident—Presentation to Hospital Steward Fenton.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL, ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1862.

Knowing that you and your readers are interested in all that pertains to the army and its connections, I take the liberty to send you an account of a very pleasing occurrence which took place here last evening.

The duties assigned to Hospital Steward HENRY FENTON at this place, are very arduous and difficult of execution, yet have been performed by him in such a commendable and praiseworthy manner as to please and satisfy all. Accordingly his many friends concluded to show their appreciation of the good qualities he has ever exhibited, by presenting him with some memorial as a token of their high esteem as a man and a soldier.

One hundred and five dollars were soon subscribed for the purpose, and, thinking that a gold watch would be as serviceable to him, and, therefore, as valuably prized by him, that amount was immediately forwarded to Messrs. BALL, BLAKE & Co., of your City, accompanied by an order for the above-named article, which arrived yesterday. It is an elegant watch, upon which is engraved the following inscription:

"Presented to HENRY FENTON, Steward, United States Army, Annapolis, Md., August, 1862, in token of the many noble qualities evinced in his bearing toward his fellow soldiers."

The presentation took place last evening, beneath the Church Pavilion, where were congregated a large assemblage, composed not only of the contributors but of many who believed the gift to be well deserved, but who had not been called upon to aid in procuring it.

The presentation speech was delivered in a very feeling, appropriate and spirited manner by Corporal ARSENOE E. SAWYER, of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, and was as follows:

STEWARD FENTON: The attendants of this hospital have chosen me to the honor of acting as their representative on this occasion, in the utterance of their sentiments and the expression of their feelings.

While we deeply deplore the sad necessity which occasioned the separation of us and our regiments, and heartily envy our more robust comrades, whose stronger physical natures enable them to act the noble part of American soldiers on the field at this important time of our country's peril, yet we can but realize that the circumstances of our separation were so contrived as to send us to this hospital, governed as it is by such superior officers and such regulations.

We are not insensible to the kind treatment which we receive, nor to the privileges which we enjoy, and we feel of not contrary to that most sacred emotion which is implanted within our breasts, nor turn aside from that principle which we see is a prominent characteristic in the natural universe. For, on looking over the broad field of nature, we find that there is not a morning all nor a sunset whose surface is kissed by the rays of the glorious sun, that does not acknowledge it, and a thankful song of joyous melody from the little brook, is wafted low and the "God of Day." There is not a plant nor a shrub that drinks the refreshing dews and rains from heaven, but that beautifies the earth in the sky looks upon, and stretches upward its arms in gratitude. There's not a river, nor a lake, nor an ocean, upon which is shed the soft mellow light of the moon and stars, but that returns it from a firmament in its own crystal depths. And thus we see expressions of gratitude manifest in all nature. Nor does it stop there. There is a sea of humanity which is God's own creation, and filled by streams of overflowing gratitude from the human soul, upon which floats many a well-laden argosy, whose sails are filled with soft whispers of true love and friendship.

Upon such a sea to-day is launched forth such a bark, and the breeze which bears her onward comes from the hearts and lips of those you see before you, and the burden with which she is freighted is a slight token of their respect, esteem and gratitude to you. They have looked admiringly upon the manner in which you have performed your arduous labors; they have striven to imitate you in the consistent soldierly bearing which has characterized your intercourse with them and others; they have received your favors and kindnesses gratefully, and now, we pray you, accept this as a token of our appreciation of those noble, manly qualities, and with it our most devoted friendship and profound esteem, and we ardently hope that it may perform its duties as regularly as the memory of our pleasant intercourse with you will be in our hearts perpetual, and that every hour of time that it records may be richly laden with exalted happiness to you, until time is lost in eternity.

In reply, Steward FENTON stated that as he had received no intimation that he was to be the recipient of such an honor, he was totally unprepared to return his thanks in such a manner as he would desire. He felt very grateful, however, and happy to learn that his course had merited their approval, and said that he should always try to do in the future what he had endeavored to do in the past, namely, "his whole duty." After again uttering his thanks for their kind expression of regard, as manifested by the gift of such a valuable article, he begged to be excused from further remarks, and then received the congratulations of his many friends. The affair was a very pleasant one, and such manifestations must only confirm us in the opinion, that the obligations of kindness and gentleness are extensive as the claims to manliness, and that coarseness and tyranny are as many forms of brute power, or so many indications of what it is man's peculiar glory not to be. F. C. F.

The Indian Murders—What will the London Times Say?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The shocking massacre of men, women and children in Minnesota, which now so grieves and horrifies our people, will of course receive due attention from "the guardians of civilization," speaking through the London *Times*. What utterance ought we to expect from that immaculate oracle on this new outbreak of diabolism, instigated and directed by the emissaries of Secessia? We fully anticipate that "the Thunderer" will, in some ingenious manner, extract from this utterly heart-rending series of atrocities, *some* ground of accusation against our Government and people. The position of "Devil's Advocate," which it has so consistently labored to fill, leaves it no other course. We hereby distinctly notify the London *Times* and all its instigators and victims, precisely what we expect. It has not failed to turn every important event which has happened since the beginning of our contest into a subject of reproach. It has lost no opportunity of perverting the truth against us, or of uttering harsh, bitter, wicked denunciations against our cause and everything belonging to it. While the suffering operatives of England and Scotland have been glorifying human nature by their patient and high-souled endurance of privations which have come upon them because of secession, the fat, venal, rancorous *Times*, has lost no chance of disgracing humanity by boldly advocating "the devil and all his works." Consistency requires that it should send to the valiant Indian Confederates some strong words of recognition, some fatherly exhortations for them to persevere in their holy cause against a Government and people who are capable of incurring JEFF. DAVIS' displeasure, and who are much read out of the list of civilized nations by his Confederate Excellency and his British subordinates, as the Indians have been by their National oppressors. Has not our Republic become a nuisance, and are not these redskins doing their best to abate it, by striking at the root, and slaughtering women and children who are the fundamental causes of our nationality nuisance? We shall look, too, for a *babbling, faggotly,* "I told you so" letter from the *heartless* HEAD, announcing that the West is seceding, as he predicted, and that the Indians have just furnished the needed precedents for burning "the seacoast cities."

Should Mephistopheles undertake the management of the London *Times*, one change would result. He would never permit the gentleman to be so glaringly and openly lost in the fishwoman. While he would advocate the same principles, and rejoice in the same events, he would have the art to conceal his emotions, when, as in this Indian business, it would on the whole be more sagacious to do so. Possibly the London *Times*, and the Jews for whom it sips, may for once practice the wisdom of reticence, but we expect they will blunder into speech as in consistency bound. If we would know what will the London *Times* say, it is a pretty safe rule to imagine what Satan, muddled with beef and beer, would say, and to add thereto a coarse, ungentlemanly, brutality of manner, which Satan has too much art to display. This will be nearly what may be expected from Printing House-square. Our cause will never be desperate so long as the London *Times* abuses us, and we may well fear that all is lost when Munchausen, Meanness, Money & Co., of the Thunderer, shall find anything in us to praise. H.

AUG. 29, 1862.

The Insurance Companies and the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article contained in a recent number of your paper, entitled "The draft and its effect on Life Insurance," the writer suggests an inquiry, which may naturally enough arise in the minds of policy-holders; and such inquiry being both legitimate and practical, an answer to it, for those whose own reflections do not suggest the answer, may be useful and important.

A life policy is the written evidence of a contract between the life insurance company and the applicant for the assurance, and being accepted by such applicant, with the conditions therein contained, is binding, according to its tenor, upon both the parties. No human power can vary or change the terms of the contract, without the consent of both the parties. By the terms of the policy, the company are bound, on their part, to pay the whole amount of the assurance on the event of death, whether it occur sooner or later. The conditions to be observed, on the part of the assured, are few and simple. Among them is the one rendering the policy void by an engagement of the party in active military service, without the consent of the company. Now, the draft ordered by the Government may cause inconvenience to the assured, in relation to his policy, should he be drafted, but it cannot change the terms of his contract, or compel the life assurance company to waive or modify the provision expressly inserted in the policy, making it void by military service. The Company are by no means bound to grant a permit for such service, even at an extra rate. That they have done so is no evidence of their being legally bound to do it, but, being entirely voluntary on their part, is rather an evidence of a patriotic desire, so far as lies in their power, consistently with the nature of their trust, and the strength and stability of their institution, to continue to the assured, while he goes forth to fight the battles of his country, that beneficent provision which he had made for his family or estate, in case of his decease. Whether he volunteers or is drafted can make no difference, so far as the contract of his contingent is concerned. The draft subjects him to inconvenience, it is true, and to additional expense, in case the Life Insurance Company consent to grant him a war permit at an extra rate. But this is only one of the many inconveniences, and expenses caused by the war and its circumstances, which we are obliged to accept and submit to as unavoidable, making the best of the matter the nature of the case will admit. The war is a disturbing force to all plans of business in various ways, but it does not absolve individuals from contracts and engagements entered into with other individuals or corporations or institutions. It may make the observance and execution of engagements more inconvenient or more difficult, and disturb business relations and plans in various ways, but cannot impair the obligation of contracts, especially as to conditions inserted with express reference to such circumstances as those which have actually arisen—to actual war and *military service.*

So much for the *legal* bearings of the case. It remains to show, briefly, that these legal relations are founde in *equity* and substantial justice.

The accumulation of moneys in the hands of a Life Assurance Company constitute a sacred fund, pledged to families and estates; and the officers of the Company, as managers of this fund, are managers, not of their own property, but of that of others, acting simply as trustees. Sustaining such a relation, they have no right to adopt any measures which shall either divert any portion of the funds from their legitimate destination, or impair the stability and strength of the institution, or exclude its funds inequitably among the *cestui que trusts*, the parties in interest.

Life Assurance is, as practiced by well-regulated Companies, on both a safe and equitable basis. The calculations upon which the rates are adjusted are approximately scientific. The average of mortality being known by actual observation, furnishes the principal *data* on or thereon in the calculation, and the proper allowance being also made for interest on the one side, and the necessary item of expenses on the other, this on equitable rates are readily arrived at, insuring both stability to the institution and equity to the assured, the rates thus obtained going, upon the most severe calculation, a moderate margin or surplus, thus securing the requisite strength, and combining a humanity-sustaining principle, an enduring principle of life, which should make the institution perpetual and immortal, while, at the same time, this surplus, on the mutual principle adopted by nearly all Companies at the present day, returns to the assured, and is distributed back to them periodically, so far as found to exceed, at such periods, as it does, practically, the amount necessary to be reserved for strength and stability, thus combining absolute security and equity to all.

Equity is also maintained in detail by the particular adjustment of the rates of the different ages, so as to have the average of contributions, or premiums, as ratherably termed, fall equally upon all, of whatever age. Every age has an expectation of life different from every other age, and therefore every age has its own peculiar rate of premium, and thus all who are assured for an equal sum pay, on the average, equally, the younger members paying in smaller annual instalments, but for a longer term, the older members paying in larger annual instalments, but for a shorter term—the aggregate of each intended to be on the average equal.

It is on the same general principle, requiring stability and equity, that only sound lives are accepted; for, it being found impracticable to prescribe different rates for different states of health, it becomes necessary to exclude persons affected with fatal diseases, otherwise danger and disaster might ensue to the institution, and sound lives suffer unjustly from the connection, paying more than their proportion.

On the same principle, and to the same general purpose of stability and equity, specific, definite, extra hazards, if, by special permission, accepted, and covered by the policy, must be paid for by extra premium, else we endanger the institution, and do injustice to those who do not incur such extra hazards.

Keeping these principles in view, namely, that the managers of Life Assurance Companies are acting in a fiduciary capacity, managing not their own property but that of others, as simple trustees, and that they are bound to deal equally and justly by all, and preserve unimpaired the sacred fund with which they are intrusted for the purposes for which it is set apart, it is easy to see that these managers have no right to abstract any portion of this general fund, even with the most patriotic motives, and for an end in itself the most desirable. On the contrary, it is not only their right, but their duty, if any member proceeds to incur a definite and special extra hazard, to require of such member such an extra rate or compensation as shall be a substantial approximate equivalent for such extra hazard. This is due as well to the permanence of the institution, and its ability to fulfill all its obligations as to the relative rights of the members.

Having these principles in view, in the Spring of last, soon after the present war broke out, the several Life Assurance Companies of this country met, through some of their principal officers, at the office of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of this City, to consider the subject of the "war risk," as it was termed, and after a patriotic and harmonious discussion and consideration of such statistics of mortality in wars as could then be presented, the convention unanimously recommended an assumption of the war risk in existing policies at a moderate extra rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon the sum insured. Judge BETTS, as legal adviser, was present, and gave a very clear and able legal view of the question, clearly setting forth, in the course of his remarks, the propriety and necessity, in case the war risk should be assumed, of charging an approximate equivalent for the extra hazard.

Although the action of this convention was not binding upon the several Companies represented, the recommendations adopted have been practically carried out by all the Companies except, perhaps, a few of the youngest, whose accumulations have not yet become sufficient to justify them in assuming the war risk, even at the extra rate.

This, then, is the position of the Life Assurance Companies: that while they are absolutely protected by their contracts, in relation to the war risk, and if they assume that risk they do it voluntarily, they still feel, in common with all loyal men, a patriotic desire to do all in their power to sustain the nation in its struggle for existence, and also to continue to those families whose protectors and providers have gone forth to fight for their country, that protection which, by a life policy, duty and affection had provided. The Life Assurance Companies do not wish to charge a mill for their extra risks over their net cost. On the contrary, they suppose the extra charge may not quite make them good for the war losses they may sustain. But the deficit, if any, will not be so considerable as to cause them to feel that they have essentially impaired the sacred fund intrusted to them, inasmuch as they have secured an approximate, though perhaps not complete equivalent for the additional risk, and having been thus faithful to their trust, they will rather rejoice than regret that something, even in addition to the original provision for families, has been positively contributed to the noble object of saving the National life, with all its glories of the past and hopes for the future.

I have an abiding faith in the success of our country's cause. The good Ship of State will, under God, outride the storm. The patriot's hope will be fulfilled. The National life, with all the priceless blessings bound up in it, will be saved, and the unity of our history and destiny as one people will be maintained. But, to accomplish this, it behooves every true man, whether in an individual or associated capacity, to do his utmost for his country in this, her hour of peril. The Life Assurance Associations will try to do their part, all that they can possibly do, (consistently with all their responsibilities as trustees,) toward providing for the widows and orphans of those who may fall in their country's cause. And, while these institutions may not be able, as *associations*, to accomplish the full measure of their patriotic desires, many individual members, very many of that thoughtful, provident, conscientious class who make provisions for their families by life policies, against the event of their own decease, will be found contributing nobly, as *individuals*, in various and numerous ways toward the common cause. They, in common with other loyal and patriotic men, have come and will continue to come nobly and powerfully to the rescue of their beloved country in the present crisis.

But I have written more than I intended. For any further expression of the sentiments which crowd upon my mind for utterance, upon the all-engrossing topic of our national struggle, I must find other occasion for access to the public eye or ear, if I can in so doing be of any service to our noble country, in her conflict with treason and rebellion. C. F. D.

A Woman's Appeal to the Men of Maryland.

The President, by his order yesterday, calling for three hundred thousand additional troops, announces that unless that number be furnished by volunteers by the 15th of August, he will make up the deficiency by special *draft*, from the militia of the respective States.

Under this call, Maryland, as I am advised, must furnish nine thousand able-bodied fighting men. The question for Maryland to decide is, whether she will furnish her quota by volunteers, or whether she will devolve upon the President the duty to raise this number by conscription on her people.

I desire to submit a few brief considerations in favor of our immediate response to this call of our country; upon the patriotism and valor of the people of Maryland.

The President, by his modification of the Confiscation bill, and the proclamation and military orders, which have followed, has placed the Government of the country in marked antagonism to the Abolition party, its purposes and designs. Whether it continues so antagonized, depends now entirely on the action of the Border States. If they will in good faith sustain the Government in its efforts to put an end to the rebellion, they can save the Union and all their rights; including that to the labor and service of the African. But, if the Border States now falter, they become the virtual allies of the Abolitionists, and the country will be forever lost. The fact that the Border States have so many traitors and active sympathizers in the rebellion, has been the sole cause of the radical strength in and out of Congress, and it ought now to be a solemn warning to these States, and an immediate incentive to an efficient, bold and energetic action, by the enrollment of troops to sustain the National Government.

And especially is the duty of Maryland clear at this crisis. On her loyalty depends the fate of her people, to-day and forever. The disenfranchisement of the people to volunteer in defence of the Government is every hour becoming more and more discouraging to the Union people in the South. If the loyal States do not respond with alacrity to the call of their country, it will be regarded as conclusive proof of the weakness of the Government, and its inability ever to restore to them the protection of the Constitution. Consequently, the Union men of the South will lose all hope of a future return to the old flag; and be compelled to make, with their neighbors, the best political arrangements they can for the future protection of their civil and religious liberties. This itself will unavoidably impress upon the war a purely sectional character. Then, whether it continues for the maintenance of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union, and whether it degenerates into that most horrible of all forms, a social and servile war, Maryland, from her very geographical position, must become the battle-ground. And in that event, come what may, Maryland and all that is dear to her must perish. Now, if the Border States stand back, and allow the radical Abolitionists to control the war, it will most assuredly take this odious form. *Maryland* has more to dread, then, by a dismemberment of the Union, than any State besides. The wail of woe which will go up from her desolated households, her sacked and burned cities and towns, will have a keener anguish, as it cries to heaven, than that from any other part of our once happy, but now bleeding land. If the Border States fail not in this hour of national extremity, the Constitution and the Union may be saved; but if, from any memory of past injury, they neglect their manifest duty, to respond with alacrity to the call of their country, and furnish their full quota of soldiers to defend the General Government, this war will become at once a sectional contest, and the destruction of the Republic thereby insured. For eighty years we have maintained our Government free from bloody strife, or from a single dismemberment between the States and the National Government that has not had a peaceful solution at the ballot-box. Within this period, every Government in Europe has been convulsed and revolutionized, costing a sacrifice of human life of not less than two hundred and fifty millions. And yet, from the day we first declared our independence, the despotisms of Europe have secretly been leagued, and especially has England conspired the destruction of our Democratic institutions. It was for this purpose, and not from the considerations of a philanthropic or humane character, that England, after having *forced* Slavery upon us, abolished it in her own dominions.

It was to weaken England, not to save republican liberty, that France became our ally in the American Revolution.

It was to check the growth of England and France, and not from any love for the principles of free government, that has maintained for us the friendship of Russia.

To suppose, in the event of a final dismemberment of the Union, that the Border States can maintain their liberties by *uniting* with the Confederate States, will be a *fatal mistake*. Let this be understood *now*, for *hereafter* it will be *too late*. The traitors never designed to unite in a permanent government with the Border States, *unless by the destruction of the political rights of the people of these States.* For the philosophy of the entire secession movement is that *Slavery and the right of suffrage cannot coexist.* And to perpetuate Slavery they desired to rid themselves of a Government which allows the laboring man his vote, and recognizes the right of the majority to rule. They know full well that the laboring classes, being the *majority*, hold the political power in all the Border States; and, consequently would control the destiny of their new empire, and thereby *defeat* the very end of their revolution, unless they could *deprive labor of suffrage.* The traitors who have now usurped the political power from the people, will *never* surrender it if they succeed in achieving their independence; therefore their purpose is, and has been from the beginning, merely to use the Border States during the war: with no more sincerity for their weal than was exhibited in the formation of their *Constitution*, which *prohibited* the African Slave trade! The Border States have not *really* any more interest in common with the cotton States, than they have with the States of New-England. The traitors who planned the destruction of this Government, for the purpose of building up an aristocracy on the substratum of Slavery, never designed *that any poor white man should have political rights.* These rights, if their scheme proves successful, are exclusively for the *aristocratic* class.

If then, all the Slave States were recognized to-day as an independent power, and every soldier of the Union were withdrawn north of Mason & Dixon's line, there would be *no peace* for Maryland and the Border States. For the very worst that can be apprehended to the sword, for the *very rights* and privileges they, as freemen, now enjoy. If the hostility to the minority principle should prove sufficiently powerful to dismember a Union of thirty-four States, numbering upwards of thirty millions of people, it would surely be strong enough to establish their authority over fifteen States, numbering some twelve millions of people, by taking the political power from the laboring man, and reducing him to Slavery.

It is no time, now, for Maryland to stop to consider the wrong or right of the his resistance by Abolitionists. Now is the highest wisdom *to unite*, and *to fight now*, in the Union, under the old flag of WASHINGTON, for the *right* of the *majority* principle, and the *right of labor to an equal vote.* For, if by her apathy, she allows the Union to be lost, she will hereafter have to fight *alone* for the recovery of those very rights she now so unhandsomely enjoys. The union of aristocracy, which is now stretching the country in fraternal blood, *in order to transfer the political power from the majority to the minority*, must now be met, and utterly overthrown, or else all it is valuable in the achievements of our Revolutionary fathers is gone for ever more.

It is enough to make one weep tears of blood to see a laboring man fighting now against a Government which secures to him *every right*, for the purpose of establishing one which, by the inevitable logic of its principles, will deprive him of all political power. To see him forging chains to manacle himself and his posterity, only to be broken by another bloody war, when there will be no Government to protect him in the recovery of his lost liberties. Marylanders, let us discard all thoughts but the single one of saving our common country. Let us consecrate to this work our energies and resources. Let every son and every daughter resolve upon one united effort now, to do their part heroically to save the most beneficent and glorious Government the world has ever known. ANNA ELIZA CARROLL.

AUG. 5, 1862.

Cadets from the Ranks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some months since the writer of this suggested, through the columns of a contemporary, that some of the appointments at West Point and the Naval Academy should be made from the soldiers and sailors who were distinguishing themselves in this war. The bill for the organization of the Naval Academy was so changed as to allow the President to choose three. He has done so. Here is the record of one. F. A. ROE, Executive officer of the United States ship *Powhatan*, at New-Orleans, reports thus to Capt. MORRIS, date April 30:

"I must make special mention of Thos. FLOOD, (boy,) who acted as my aid on the bridge. He was swept from my side along with the signal quartermaster, MURRAY, who had his leg shot away by a shell which burst near them. FLOOD holding himself unhurt on the deck below the bridge, assisted the signal quartermaster to get below. After getting him into the hands of the Surgeon, FLOOD promptly returned to my side, and assisted me very materially by taking the duties of signal quartermaster upon himself. This duty he performed with the coolness, exactitude and fidelity of a veteran seaman. I cannot speak too warmly of FLOOD, and would be glad to see him appointed a midshipman in the navy. His intelligence and gentle character are of a high order."

Here is the record of another boy who did not get appointed. It is the report of Capt. BOGGS, of the Varuna, in the same fight:

"I would particularly commend to the notice of the Department OSCAR PECK, second-class boy, and next to the officer of the after rifle, whose coolness and intelligence attracted the attention of all hands. A fit reward for such services would be an appointment at the Naval School."

We hope that a similar rule will be adopted in West Point, and that the places not filled from the rebel districts may be filled by the loyal young soldiers now fighting in the Union ranks, volunteer or regular, as preference but that of merit.

The question has been often asked, how is it that the navy makes so much more progress than the army? The answer is simple enough. No person is commissioned for the lowest grade of command unless he has some knowledge, through practice, as a sailor. That, of course, has taught him some discipline, and the necessity of coolness in danger. But the army appointments are made even of the higher grades of stumping lawyers, without any military knowledge, and under Mr. CAMERON the grossest favoritism and nepotism prevailed; so much so that Mr. STANTON was obliged to issue an order running into the other extreme, which I may comment on another time. G. W. B.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

THE RELEASED PRIVATEERSMEN.

From the Grenada Appeal, Aug. 14.

A large number of privateersmen, released from Northern prisons, have arrived in Charleston. The *Mercury* gives a list of their names, and dates of capture, and states that the accounts obtained from them in regard to the brutal treatment to which they have been constantly subjected during their captivity, realize all that has ever been written of the cowardly and malignant cruelty of the Lincoln Government and its hirelings. Most of the privateersmen were tried and convicted as pirates, and, during the long and terrible term of their confinement in the close, damp, and filthy cells allotted to condemned felons, the cheerful prospect of a halter was frequently held up for their edification. The crew of the *Petrel* were imprisoned for six months in Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia; five months in Fort Lafayette, and about four weeks in Fort Delaware.

INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

Uncertainties of the Overland Mail—Drowning Casualties—Fourth of July in the Back Settlements—Emigration—A Mormon Plan for an Iron-clad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, July 17, '62.

Half of the warm season is past, and still our Eastern mail is precarious. We are not likely to receive or forward any mail matter eastward for two or three weeks, during the movement of the Company's traps from the Sweetwater to the Bitter Creek route, which is now in operation by ox teams. After the location of the new route is fully completed, I do hope that something will happen, and continue to happen, to insure regular and efficient mail communication across the continent, and thus restore and maintain the confidence of the public in the Central Overland Route. If such be not the case, why, the next thing will be to hope that the fire-horse will soon be along on his iron track, and drive off the route every vestige of the mail stage fixings.

Such being the current circumstances, I forward the present by way of San Francisco and the Isthmus, trusting that New-York will thereby be reached to due time.

Next Thursday, the 24th, the anniversary of the arrival of Brigham Young and his pioneers in this valley, will be celebrated, I suppose, in style similar to the celebration of the "4th," excepting that the forthcoming display will partake strongly of an ecclesiastical character, and be altogether more Mormonic in spirit. The children of most of the common schools, I understand, are to form an important part of the procession.

Another death by drowning is reported. They have been unusually numerous this Spring and Summer, owing chiefly to the unprecedented high water. JOHN BRAZIER, son of WILLIAM BRAZIER, was drowned in the Provo on the 8th inst. The circumstances attending his death are a little singular. He and three others—JESSE and JOSEPH MCCARROLL and JOAN GRAY—were traveling down the Provo Cañon, and they learned from some Indians that a broken-legged cow was suffering on the opposite side of the river. BRAZIER and JOSEPH MCCARROLL started to swim across, the last named succeeding. In the middle of the stream, a very rapid one, BRAZIER undertook to return, and approached within a few rods of the bank he had started from, when he floated on his back down stream one-fourth of a mile, till a whirlpool was reached, where he involuntarily took a circuit, and in so doing was flung sideways against a stump. He shortly sank, and was not seen again, though MCCARROLL leaned into the stream and followed it for half a mile, hunting the body until exhausted. Next day, however, the body was recovered.

Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL'S son, of whom I spoke in my last, as drowned in a slough west of this city, has not yet been found. The presumption is that the body is covered with mud and sand deposit, or has floated down stream in the now wide, lake-like current of the Jordan.

I also named Mr. BENJAMIN C. ASHWORTH'S son as lost, and supposedly drowned. Mr. ASHWORTH lives at the mouth of Mill Creek Cañon, eight or ten miles southeastwardly, close to the creek, which here, like all similar creeks, is always a rushing stream, and in high-water times a furious one. It is no ill place for rearing children. But to the child. All the country round—cañon, ravines, foothills, benches and the creek, was searched for miles ineffectually, until last Friday, when the body was found in the creek, one-fourth of a mile below the father's house, under a pile of driftwood, and very much bruised in passing down the boiling stream, not, however, until that same driftwood had been searched and "given up" several times. Mr. ASHWORTH had previously lost another of his children in a similar manner.

The emigration to California from the States appears now to be at its height. Our dry and dusty benches, and the State road southward, are one continual cloud, or, at least, series of clouds, of fine choking particles from the constant travel of wagons, horses and cattle. In consequence of this emigration cash is more common than it usually is. The emigrants are taking with them some excellent stock, particularly horses.

The stream, however, is not entirely in one direction. A small company entered this city a few days ago, from the West, who, from their talk, evidently considered California—gold mines, fertile soil, fine climate and all—as about played out. One spokesman of the crowd had been in California several years, but he could not get along, couldn't make anything, so he had got weary and given it up, and concluded to try somewhere else, he scarcely knew where. Abundant as gold was, there was no money stirring in California, and I suppose the late floods had not materially brightened the gloomy prospects to his eyes.

It appears that the "Fourth" was very generally celebrated in the distant settlements of Utah, by processions, speechification, music, dancing, and such jollifications.

One of Mr. JOHN TAYLOR'S houses, in the Fourteenth Ward, caught fire on Monday, from a stove-pipe, and the roof speedily went to ashes. In this extremely dry country the wood work of buildings offers no coy resistance to the embraces of the fiery element.

Our two new Justices, Messrs. WAITE and DEANE, and the family of the former, arrived last Friday. The *News* styles the family arrival a "sensible arrangement," evidently agreeing with the Bible, that it is not good for man to be alone, be he Judge or otherwise, particularly in this Territory.

As war and war machinery and material are all the rage east of us, permit me to give the notions of a genius here on the best sort of war-vessel, to combine the maximum of effectiveness and strength, and the minimum of chance to be hurt. Here is the design, then. Shape the hull to be *a la* WINANS' cigar-ship, with arrangement for sinking, so that nothing but a streak of cylindrical backbone be visible; one or more domes or cupolas, each resembling half an egg, cut in the direction of its smallest diameter, and stuck on said backbone: propulsion, screw; armament, one or two smooth-bores of the largest calibre, and a few small-bore rifle cannon, in case the big guns burst. Such a fabric would hardly, by any possibility, be struck at right angles—so the genius thinks—and only by the most splendid shots.

Mr. HOWARD EGAN has received the agency of the Overland Mail route westwardly, Mr. ROSS having resigned. Mr. EGAN is an old hand on the route.

OBITUARY.

—Dr. Nathan Gaither, a Kentucky gentleman of the old School, died at his home in Columbia, Adair County, on Thursday, Aug. 14. Dr Gaither was born in Rowan County, North Carolina, in December, 1785, but emigrated to Kentucky early in the present century. He studied medicine and graduated at the celebrated Philadelphia school during the professorship of Dr. Benjamin Rush. When the war of 1812 broke out, he went to the field as assistant surgeon. He acquired a very extensive practice, and frequently represented his county in the State Legislature; was a Jackson elector when the Hero of New-Orleans first attained the Presidency. Dr. Gaither was in Congress from 1829 to 1833, during the stormy period of South Carolina Nullification, and he died as he lived, a Democrat of the strictest school, sternly opposed to disunion. While in Congress he was on the Committee of Ways and Means when MCDUFFIE was its chairman, and made the first minority report against the rechartering of the United States Bank. After his congressional career, he never entered political life again, except as a member of the Constitutional State Convention in 1849, but devoted himself to his profession. He had a surgeon's commission tendered to him in the Mexican war, but, having two sons in the service, he declined the position, and enjoyed the evening of his days surrounded by all the comforts of a home he had ever gladdened, until he sank to sleep placidly, with all his faculties active to the last, and enabling him to give directions as to his medical treatment as steadily as if he had been prescribing for a patient. He was buried with Masonic honors.

The New-London *Star* says:

"We regret to announce the death of Capt. FRANCIS ALLYN, at his residence in this city, on the 23d inst. In his death New London loses one of her best and most estimable citizens. Intelligent, courteous, upright and honorable he won the esteem of all. A true Christian gentleman, his memory will be held in affectionate respect by every true community. Capt. ALLYN was an intimate friend of LAFAYETTE, having brought that patriot to this country in 1824."

The deceased will be well remembered by many of our citizens, whose recollections extend back to the palmy days of the Liverpool and Havre packets, in each of which lines he was for a considerable period one of the most popular and successful commanders.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Obsequies of Assistant Engineer Donovan. SERVICES AT THE CHURCH—THE PALL-BEARERS AND HEARSE—LARGE ATTENDANCE OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The funeral services of Assistant Engineer DANIEL DONOVAN took place yesterday afternoon at St. Andrew's Catholic Church in Duane-street. The services, which were most imposing, were led by Father CURRAN, the Pastor of the church, assisted by Father PIZZARO and Father DE CONCILIO, the latter of Hoboken. About 1 o'clock the clergy and acolytes received the corpse at the entrance of the church, and escorted it to the front of the chancel. The pall-bearers and relatives were seated in the front pews, and the body of the church was reserved for members of the Fire Department. Every seat in the church was filled, and many who wished were unable to gain admittance.

Previous to reading the service, Father CURRAN delivered a brief address to those present, cautioning them to be prepared for death, and to be ready, as he believed the deceased was, for a future state. He said he was himself a member of a fire company and a rifle company, and among the good rules of those organizations were restrictions against obscene and profane language. He advised them to do their duty to their religion, and said that would comprise all the duties of life. He announced that there would be a mass said and requiem sung for the repose of the soul of the deceased, in the church to-day, to which the friends and relatives are invited.

After the service the coffin was borne from the church by the following pall-bearers:

A decision Walsh,	Counselman Healy,
Timothy Sullivan,	Thomas Colson,
James Doughty,	John Scanlon,
J. Kingsland,	Wm. Godson,
A. J. Fullerton,	John Desmond.

The body was encased in a black cloth covered coffin, fastened with ornamental silver-headed nails, and mounted with silver handles. The plate, which bore an appropriate inscription, was of silver, in the form of a cross. The fire-cap and trumpet of the deceased, draped in black, together with wreaths of evergreen and immortelles, were placed on the top of the coffin. The hearse was draped in black, and mounted with eight black and white plumes. The curtains were of black, trimmed with gold. The hearse was drawn by four white horses, draped in black, and having each a black and white plume. All of these arrangements for the funeral were conducted under the supervision of the undertaker, Mr. WILLIAM CARROLL, of No. 29 Madison-street, near New-Bowery, who headed the procession of pall-bearers as it left the church bearing the body. The following constituted the funeral *cortege*:

The Hearse and Pall-bearers.
Relatives and friends in carriages.
Delegations from various companies of the Fire Department, in citizen's dress, with appropriate badges of mourning.
The Fire Department Banner.
Officers of the Fire Department.
Board of Trustees.
Board of Fire Commissioners.
Board of Appeal Commissioners.
Exempt Firemen's Association.
Chief Engineer and Board of Assistants.
Attaches of the Chief Engineer's Office.
Citizens generally.

The general manifestations of grief were manifold. Many flags were at half-mast. The fire-bells rang during the funeral, the streets were lined with citizens to view the procession, and the numbers of the procession itself testified to the universal esteem in which the deceased was held. The route taken was through Duane-street, Broadway, Astor-place and Tenth-street, to the Tenth-street Ferry, whence the remains were taken to and interred in Calvary Cemetery.

Congregation Baith Israel.
DEDICATION OF A SYNAGOGUE.

Yesterday afternoon the Congregation Baith Israel dedicated their new synagogue to public worship, and offered the same in consecration to the Most High.

The synagogue, which is a very handsome brick structure, stands upon the lot at the corner of State and Boerum streets, Brooklyn, and cost in the neighborhood of $10,000.

Invitations were extended to the various officials of the City, to the Press, and certain prominent citizens, to be present and witness the solemn and interesting ceremonies.

Rev. Mr. ALEXANDER is the regular clergyman, and the following gentlemen are respectively the

Board of the Congregation—S. Furst, President; M. Bass, Vice-President; T. Sainter, Treasurer; H. Mothner, M. Loewenthal, M. Cohn, Trustees.

Committee of Arrangements—J. Sainter, Chairman; J. M. Biermann, H. Brook, L. Bass, M. Mothner, J. Abraham, A. J. Spieldoch, Secretary.

The synagogue was densely crowded at an early hour. The ladies, of whom there were a vast number, occupied the galleries and the men the seats arranged around the central platform which was occupied by the President, the Secretary and the members of the Press.

The interior hall was decorated with the American flag, with garlands of flowers and various Hebraic symbols of religion.

At about 2 o'clock a knock was heard at the door which, being opened, disclosed Rev. Rabbis RAPHAEL and ISAACS, capped and robed, followed by a procession of worshippers bearing the sacred rolls, the cushion and key, and other emblems connected with their ancient dispensation.

Having entered, the Rabbis were saluted by the Rev. Mr. ALEXANDER who said or rather intoned the sacred welcome "Boruch habo"—when the choir, which was composed of several beautiful black-eyed Hebrew maidens led by FELIX SANGER, and accompanied by SANGER'S brass band, sang with strange effect one of their quaint and sacred songs.

The procession then marched around the room seven times, the Rabbis successively chanting an appropriate song to which the choir responded with the proper chorus.

The eternal fire was lighted, the sacred rolls were deposited behind the altar, the Synagogue was irrevocably dedicated to the worship of GOD, the Father; and other other songs were given. Rev. Dr. RAPHALL delivered the consecration sermon.

For the sermon, we regret that we have no room. It was given with the accustomed eloquence of the learned Divine, and were most interesting as well as instructive, being filled with revelations and suggestions concerning the ancient religion, the all-supremacy of its law, and the beneficial results following its close observance.

The congregation, which is a large one, is most fortunate in having so estimable a minister as Rev. Mr. ALEXANDER, and it is gratifying to know that, in these times of general depression, there are found those of the ancient faith whose liberality has enabled this holy man to provide for the rearing of his flock so goodly a temple.

The choir, under the direction of Mr. SANGER, deserves especial mention, and the singing, by the Misses JACOBS and Miss KOHNERS, was one of the most delectable features of the day's solemnities. Selah!

A Departure and a Presentation.

Amongst the passengers to-day by the California steamer is Mr. LEWIS LELAND, who for many years has been in charge of the office business of the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. LELAND goes to open DONOHUE'S new hotel—the Occidental—in San Francisco, which is said to be one of the finest structures of the kind in the world. That Mr. LELAND will do well in the golden land we believe—that he deserves it, we know.

A very enthusiastic affair came off on Friday evening, on the occasion of the presentation of a magnificent chronometer watch and chain, rich service of silver plate, and sundry other articles of jewelry, to Mr. LELAND. His departure from New-York is regretted by an extensive circle of friends, who were in part represented at the supper given in his honor on Friday evening, and who, in token of their gratitude for the hospitalities and unwearied attentions of fifteen years, contributed to purchase the munificent gifts which were then offered for his acceptance. Numerous speeches were made, and it is not too much to say that amid considerable hilarity, there was no small amount of sadness at the loss of a valuable friend, an excellent citizen, and a worthy, upright man.

Return of Gen. Corcoran from Boston.

Gen. CORCORAN returned from Boston on Saturday evening, accompanied by Capts. KIRBY and Clarke and Quartermaster Tully and Aldermen Farley and Dayton. He came by the New-Haven Railroad, and was greeted all along the route by large crowds of people, who assembled at the different stations. He took lodgings at the Astor, which he will make his headquarters until he returns to the field. The recruiting for his brigade (or division) will commence in earnest, to-day, and the General will devote his whole attention to enlistments, until he goes back to the field, at the head of his command.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

STABBED BY A WOMAN.—THOMAS COHEN, an Irish lad, 20 years of age, residing at No. 9 Mulberry-street, had a quarrel with a woman named CATHARINE HAWKINS, who lives in the same house, on Saturday night. The disturbance occurred at No. 6 Mott-street. The parties had an altercation, during the course of which the girl drew a knife, and stabbed COHEN, inflicting a severe wound in the left breast, and making a cut across his face, severing the nose. The assailant was arrested and dragged to the watch-house, and locked up. COHEN was taken home. The knife was arrested by Officer WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, and committed by Justice CONNOLLY in default of $1,000 bail.

ARRESTS BY THE PROVOST-MARSHAL.—Provost-Marshal KENNEDY sent to Yonkers on Saturday, and arrested a man who refused to give his name to the enrolling officer. He was brought to Police Headquarters and placed in "No. 4." He still refuses to give his name.... A man named MACE, in the employ HOSCKEISS & SON, shot and shell manufacturers in West Twenty-fourth-street, was also arrested on Saturday for using treasonable language. MACE was heard to say, while looking at one of the passing regiments, "There goes another lot of fools to be shot." Upon being brought to Headquarters, he did not deny that he used the language, but offered as an excuse, that it was the common talk of the shop. He is locked up for the present.

A PREMEDITATED SUICIDE.—MRS. ELLEN GAY, a resident of this City, 34 years of age, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital from the effects of laudanum. The evidence before the Coroner's Jury developed the fact that the woman had determined to commit suicide, and that she had purchased a phial in Greenwood, and made arrangements with Mr. WINTHROTTOW, an undertaker in Spring-street, to bury her. It was found that she had been in very poor health; that she had married twice, but had not lived happily with her husbands. Also, that she had left money enough behind to defray all expenses.

DEATH OF A FIREMAN.—JOHN G. FERGUSON, a native of Scotland, residing at No. 152 Sullivan-street, was so severely injured on the night of the 12th of August, as to cause his death on Saturday. Deceased was running to a fire at the time, when a race occurred between the members of Hose Carriage No. 61 and those of No. 9 Truck. The two came in collision, and the deceased was caught between the pole of the carriage and a lamp-post, injuring him as above stated. Coroner COLLIS held an inquest upon the body, and the jury took occasion to censure the practice of racing at fires.

STABBING AFFRAY IN BAXTER-STREET.—About midnight of Saturday a man named BERNARD MCCARTHY, who resides at No. 120 Mulberry street, had an altercation with MARTIN WATERS at the corner of Baxter and Leonard-street. WATERS, becoming incensed, drew a knife and cut MCCARTHY over the left temple, severing the arteries and inflicting a dangerous wound. The wounded man was taken to the New-York Hospital by Officer ANDREWS of the Sixth Precinct. WATERS was arrested and taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed him for examination.

FIRES.—About 5½ o'clock on Saturday a fire broke out in an old wooden building four or One Hundred and Sixth-street, East River, owned by GEORGE CHESTERMAN. The building was entirely consumed. Damage, $300. Said to have been set on fire by some members of the Fifty-third Regiment, who are encamped at the Red House.... About 11 o'clock a fire broke out at No. 72 Beaver-street, on the top floor occupied by A. R. EATON, chemist. Damage slight. The lower part of the building is used for broker's offices. It is owned by THOMAS J. TOWNSEND, was damaged about $800, and is insured.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED BURGLARS.—A DESPERATE PAIR.—OWEN CALLAHAN and JOHN RILEY were arrested on Saturday night, by Officer SUANOLE, of the Eleventh Precinct, on suspicion of having entered the dwelling, No. 107 Sheriff-street, and stealing therefrom $400 in bank-bills. While Capt. BATAN was taking their names, at the Station-house, RILEY made a leap through the window to the sidewalk, a distance of 20 feet. Capt. BATAN and Officer SUANOLE followed him, and the latter, after a sharp chase, succeeded in overhauling him and bringing him back. Both the prisoners are temporarily committed.

A CASE OF MYSTERY.—Mr. JOHN WHALON, who resides at No. 21 Rector-street, reports to the Twenty-Seventh Precinct Police that on Saturday afternoon, while off Bedloe's Island, he picked up a small boat which he found bottom up. Upon turning it over, he found a black frock coat with black velvet collar, also a black cloth vest, with the name "H. ROWE" marked on the lining. He thinks the boat must have been run into and its occupants drowned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Hospitals of Brooklyn.
INVALID SOLDIERS IN THE BROOKLYN CITY HOSPITAL.

The following is a list of all the sick and wounded soldiers that have been admitted to the Brooklyn City Hospital. Those not marked "discharged," "furlough," "eloped" or "died," are now at the Hospital. Very few of them are wounded, and the principal disease is the "Chickahominy fever."

Isaac Albright, Co. B, 93d Pennsylvania, died; John Acherty, Co. K, 8th New-Jersey, died; Seth Allen, Co. I, 16th Massachusetts; Wm. J. Burnett, Mott's Battery, New-Jersey, died; Jacob Beigley, Co. C, 103 Pennsylvania; Geo. Birdenbecher, Co. G, 100th New-York; J. St. Barolette, band, 4th New-Jersey, died; Albert Ballard, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts, died. Thos. Bruch, Co. C, 1st New-York; Thos. B. Barker, Co. I, 2d Rhode Island, died; Archibald Bell, Co. K, 5th New-Jersey, eloped; Perry Brant, Co. E, 20th New-York; J. D. S. Burroughs, Co. K, 7th New-Jersey, discharged; Thos. Bock, Co. H, 21 New-York; Eugene M. Bull, 4th Vermont; Henry W. Brooks, Co. K, 72d Pennsylvania; Jas. A. Bennett, Co. H, 61st New-York; Patrick Brodrick, Co. D, 2d New-York, eloped, W. L. Clinton, Hunt's Artillery; John Canning, Co. H, 18th New-York; Stacy Craig, Co. I, 63d Pennsylvania, died; George W. Conner, Co. C, 1st New-Jersey; John Canavan, Co. H, 25th New-York; Luther B. Coe, Co. C, 106th Pennsylvania; Frederic Cook, 1st Michigan, discharged; Jas. Collier, Co. K, 4th Pennsylvania; George E. Chesney, Co. B, 81st Pennsylvania, eloped; Reuben H. Coe, Co. I, 20 Indiana; Cornelius Carrick, Co. F, 1st New-York; Henry Chumph, Co. D, 2d Delaware, eloped; Charles C. Dean, Co. B, 1st Connecticut Artillery; Anthony Dougherty, Co. D, 9th Massachusetts, died; J. Orlando Delph, Co. F, 63d Pennsylvania; Durand A. Danton, Co. E, 1st Battery, died, Albert B. Dye, Co. B, 77th New-York, died; Thomas David, Co. A, 36th New-York, eloped; Henry H. Eaton, Co. I, 53d Pennsylvania, discharged; George Elwood, Co. B, 14th Regulars, discharged; Henry D. Fox, Co. K, 4th New-Jersey; Ira S. Forsyth, Co. I 50th New-York, Henry Fisher, Co. H, 32d New-York, furlough; Alvin F. Gay, Oneida Cavalry, discharged; Jacob C. Gamble, Co. F, 31st Pennsylvania, died; Edward Gibbs, Co. A, 72d Pennsylvania, discharged; Patrick Gorman, 14th Regulars, died, James Gould, Co. I, 5th New-Hampshire; John Gauston, Co. B, 55th New-York, eloped; Hiram Hall, Ayers' Battery, died; Michael Haddington, Co. F, 75d New-York, eloped; Wm. Hennessy, Co. H, 4th Pennsylvania; Charles F. Heywood, Co. E, 6th Vermont, discharged; Thomas Hamilton, Co. H, 72d Pennsylvania, furlough; Jas. F. Hathaway, Co. F, 7th Mass., eloped; Michael Hogan, Co. A, 28th Penn., eloped; C. Harding, Co. B, 21 Penn., eloped; Jno. A. Holmes, Co. I, 53d New-York; Alvin P. Hawden, 5th Massachusetts Battery; Joseph Hunt, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey, eloped; Geo. T. Ingalls, Co. B, 2d Maine, discharged; Andrew G. Ives, Co. D, 31 Michigan; Richard Jenkins, Co. H, 93d Pennsylvania, discharged; Frederic Ketterlour, Co. F, 96th Pennsylvania, died; Birum Lamphire, 1st New-York Battery, Jacob Klingenberger, Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania, discharged; Wm. J. Lee, Co. C, 1st New-York, eloped; Philip Setterly, Co. E, 14th Regulars; Peter Ly n, Co. E, 51st New-York, discharged, M. Larkins, Co. H, 3d New-York; Jeremiah Lewis, Co. D, 1st New-Jersey; Samuel McGinnis, Co. D, 18th New-York, died; Chas. Miller, Co. A, 13 h New-York; Andrew McClary, Co. B, 63d Pennsylvania; Thos. Miner, Co. I, 71st Pennsylvania; Chas. H. May, Co. B, 16th Massachusetts; Sandy McMullen, Co. A, 26th Pennsylvania, eloped; Jno. McCarty, Co. A, 37th New-York, eloped; Richard Morrison, Co. E, 2d New-York, eloped; Patrick Murphy, Co. B, 42d New-York; John J. McIntyre, band 73d New-York, died; A. J. Nott, Co. K, 7th Massachusetts; Edward Otto, 1st New-York Cavalry; Charles O'Rourke, Co. G, 71st New-York; John Perry, Co. G, 5th New-Jersey, furlough; L. S. Page, Co. B, 55th New-York; M. H. Pike, Co. G, 2d Artillery; Wm. Pratt, Co. D, 83d Pennsylvania; Andrew Porter, Co. K, 106th Pennsylvania; Samuel Quinn, Co. H, 93d Pennsylvania, eloped; Michael Ryan, Co. C, 82d New-York; Marshall R. Randall, Co. G, 1st Artillery, died; Wm. Redford, 53d New-York, furlough; James Robinson, Co. A, 63d Pennsylvania; Lemuel Robertson, Co. K, 49th Pennsylvania, John G. Robertson, Co. I, 20th Indiana; Neil B. Sands, Co. I, 61st Pennsylvania, died, James Stuart, Co. G, 31st Pennsylvania; James H. Sims, Co. C, 2d New-York; John Schaller, Co. C, 66th New-York, died; James M. Shaw, Co. D, 10th Massachusetts, discharged; Hiram Stoutenburgh, Co. G, 101st New-York, discharged; James Strager, Co. G, 5th New-Jersey, eloped; Charles A. Tatham, Co. D, 2d New-Hampshire; Wm. Turner, Co. A, 95th Pennsylvania; John Tieman, Co. F, 6th New-York Cavalry; Amos Seaton, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania; Joseph Tiller, Co. B, 2d New-Jersey; Dennis Turner, Co. G, 15th New-York; Frederica Van Orden, Co. A, 32d New-York; J. Van Allen, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey; Charles H. Vanderlipp, Co. B, 50th New-York; Lewis Wright, Co. H, 1st Connecticut; Richard Wilson, Co. I, 3d Cavalry; Forrest M. Wright, Co. C, 20th Indiana; George W. Woodly, Co. D, 1st New-York, Edgar Van Elton, Co. B, 2d New-Jersey, furlough, Asa B. Young, Co. G, 11th Maine; Charles Yates, Co. F, 10th Michigan.

SOLDIERS IN THE LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

The following is a list of soldiers now in the Long Island College Hospital, corner of Henry and Pacific streets. We are indebted to Dr. THOMAS, of the hospital, for the classification:

SUFFERS WHO MAY RECOVER.—P. W. Hetrick, Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania; Louis Hutchins, Co. A, 1st Massachusetts; Edwin N. Burton, Co. D, 16th Michigan; Joseph Jamison, Co. B, 48th Pennsylvania; John A. Lee, Co. I, 48th Pennsylvania; John Sheaman, Co. I, 165th Pennsylvania; John McCarty, Co. K, 21 N. Y. S. M.; Charles Raney, Co. F, 10th New-York; Henry Wells, Co. G, 1st U. S. Chasseurs; John Burt, Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania; Gustavus H. Mann, Co. D, 8th Excelsior, New-York; James McLary, Co. H, 70th New-York.

SOLDIERS READY FOR SERVICE.—Geo. H. Smith, Co. C, 5th New-Hampshire; Albert Hayes, Co. I, 3d Michigan; William McElfresh, Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania; Henry Gaylord, Co. B, 101st Pennsylvania; Wm. L. Stutt, Co. D, 85th Pennsylvania; Oscar L. Gardner, Co. I, 8th Illinois Cavalry; Geo. M. Wood, Co. E, 1st Battery Regulars; Joseph Charlesworth, Co. C, 64th New-York; Chas. A. Field, Co. F, 6th New-Hampshire; Amos Russell, Co. D, 6th New-York Cavalry; Henry F. Jackson, Co. F, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry; John R. Shaffer, Co. D, 105th Pennsylvania; Isaac Foster, Co. H, 95th New-York.

SOLDIERS PERMANENTLY DISABLED.—David Hetrick, Co C, 103d Pennsylvania, Samuel Smith, Co. D, 103d Pennsylvania; Boswell Inare, Co. B, 85th New-York; Albrich Aithemer, Co. G, 93d New-York Band.

Contributions of clothing for the above are greatly needed, a large number of them requiring entire suits.

THE GREAT WAR MEETING TO-NIGHT.—The great War meeting in the City Hall Park, this evening, promises to be one of the greatest demonstrations ever made in this city. Stands have already been erected, and speakers will address the people from different points. The front of the Hall is to be illuminated and decorated with flags. Mayor KALBFLEISCH will preside at one stand, and Ex-Mayor HALL at another. The following speakers have been invited: Gens. Corcoran, Mitchel, Wadsworth, Busteed and Sickels; Hons. H. C. Murphy, John Winslow, H. B. Stanton, M. F. Odell, Jas. Humphrey, Joseph Hoxie, C. Scnaffer, S. D. Morris, Wm. H. Burleigh, Judge Garrison, Judge Rossiter, J. M. Van Cott, J. A. Briggs, A. McCue, Stephen L. Woodford, Rev. Mr. Inskip and Rev. Mr. Hatfield.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT FLATBUSH.—Coroner HERRMAN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a boy, 7 years of age, named WILLIAM LYLE, who came to his death by being run over by a railroad car, opposite STRYKER'S store, in the village of Flatbush, on Saturday last. It appears the boy was in the habit of riding on the front platform, and shortly before the accident was talking with the driver. The latter experienced a sudden jar, and looking round, discovered the boy lying on the track, both car-wheels having passed over his head, causing instant death. No one saw the boy fall off. Several witnesses were examined, and it appearing that the railroad employee were not to blame, they were exonerated, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ANOTHER SENATORIAL REGIMENT.—Preliminary measures have been taken to form a new regiment for the war. A committee appointed for the Third Senatorial District met at the office of the Hon. H. C. MURPHY, on Saturday, and proceeded to organize the regiment, by recommending Capt. BLUNT, of the Twelfth United States Infantry, as Colonel; EDWARD L. MELISTZ, of the Forty-seventh Militia, and formerly of the Seventh National Guard, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Supervisor WILLIAM J. CROSBY, now Major of the Seventieth Militia, as Major. Recruiting offices will be opened immediately.

LARCENY BY A GIRL.—Officer WALDRON, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, arrested a girl named CLARRY MIGEL, on Saturday, on the charge of grand larceny. The accused was employed in the bakery of H. and P. IMMERSHEIM, in Myrtle-avenue, corner of Hudson-avenue. The receipts having lately fallen short, several bills were marked, and being missed, she was taken into custody. The bills were found upon her person, and about $60 was discovered in her trunk. She has been employed in the store for only eight days. She was committed to await examination.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on the upper floor of the house of Mr. ANGOLD, occupied by his own family and that of Mr. FRANCIS LARRET, in Little Nassau street, near Graham-street, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The loss amounts to about $100, insured in the Atlantic Company of Brooklyn. The origin of the fire was accidental.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 187, the principal diseases being cholera infantum, convulsions, marasmus, debility, diarrhœa, scarlet fever, &c. There were 102 males and 85 females. Of these, 66 were under one year of age.

THE FIREMEN.—The firemen of the Western District of Brooklyn have furnished 137 volunteers to the army since the 2d of July last. This will be sufficient to make up its quota in case of a draft.

NEW-JERSEY.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, an evaporating pan in THOMAS ANDREWS & Co.'s saleratus works, corner of Morgan and Washington streets, Jersey City, exploded, killing one man and slightly injuring two others. At the time of the explosion a man named NEAL MCELROY, the night foreman, was engaged in stirring the contents of the pan. He was blown up to the roof of the building and falling to the ground received such injuries that he expired in a few moments. An iron bar, which he was using at the time, was blown up to the roof with great force, running very nearly through one of the rafters, where it still remains. Two other workmen were slightly scalded by the hot saleratus which was scattered in every direction. The body of MCELROY was taken to his late residence in Bay-street, where it was viewed by Coroner GARRET and a permit given for burial. The pan was made of boiler iron and put together in the strongest manner.

NINE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.—The whole number of volunteers for nine months' service, raised and accepted in Hudson County up to Saturday night was 701, being 167 over the quota. Volunteers will be accepted till to-night.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named DENNIS BUCKLEY fell dead on Saturday afternoon, at the corner of Grand and Washington streets, Jersey City, from disease of the heart. An inquest was held by Coroner GARRET.

DEATH OF AN OLD MEMBER OF THE BAR.—SAMUEL CASSEDY, one of the oldest lawyers in the State of New-Jersey, and father of the City Clerk of Jersey City, died in Jersey City on Saturday at an advanced age.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange... Aug. 30, 1862.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 1st Coup.	101⅛	50 Erie Railway	23⅝
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1st Coup.	101⅛	40 do	23⅞
5000 do	101⅛	100 do	23⅞
10,000 do	101⅛	100 do	24
1,000 U. S. 6s, Coup.	99⅞	250 Erie R. Preferred	69
3,000 U. S. 6s, 74 Coup.	100	200 do	69⅛
20,000 Tr. 7 3 10 ₱ cent. Notes	104⅛	130 do	69⅜
2,000 do ind. small	102½	5 Hudson R. Railroad	84½
10,000 U. S. 1 yr 6s	99⅝	50 do	84½
11,000 U. S. Dun'd Nts.	100	200 do	84
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, sh.	51	37 Harlem Railroad	14⅝
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	60	50 Harlem R. Pref	40⅛
1,000 do State bds	47⅜	100 Reading R	46⅛
10,000 do	47⅛	200 do	46⅝
1,000 Cal. State 7s	89⅝	50 Mich. Cen. R	69
1,000 R. & M. R. bds.	79⅛	200 do	69⅛
2,000 R. & M. R. bds.	80	200 do	69⅝
13,000 R. & M. R. bds.	79⅛	300 do	69⅞
3,000 H. Rd. 1st m. bds	85	100 do	70
5,000 M. C. Sec'd m. bds	71⅛	100 do	70⅛
3,000 do	72	100 do	70⅜
5,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	83½	200 do	70⅝
2,000 do	83	200 do	70⅞
8,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	61⅛	100 Gal. & Chicago R	72⅜
1,000 C. & To. S. F. Bs.	96⅜	425 do	73
20 Bank of America	107	50 do	72⅝
30,000 American Gold	115⅛	1800 Clev. & Tol. R	53⅛
3,000 do	115⅛	300 do	53⅜
₱ Del. & Hud. C. Co	108⅛	200 do	53⅝
50 Pacific Mail S. Co.	141	150 Chi. & Rock I. R.	68
75 do	115,111	200 do	67⅞
50 do	111⅜	50 do	68
100 do	115⅛	50 Del., L. & West'n R.	89⅝
110 do	115⅜	200 Pitts., F. W. & C. R.	41
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	94	100 do	41
450 do	94⅛	50 do	40⅞
50 do	95	33 Rome & W. R.	70

MONDAY, Sept 1—A. M.

The business of the past week was active in nearly all departments of Inland and Foreign Trade, and moderately so on the Stock Exchange under various and conflicting War rumors. The receipts of Produce from the West are on the increase since the repair of the recent break in the Western division of the Erie Canal. The improvement is especially marked in the deliveries of Wheat and Indian Corn. The Export clearances of the week are large in Domestic Produce, and to the extent of $1,137,000 in Gold. The Import entries are to a liberal, though not very large amount in both Dry Goods and General Foreign Merchandise. A good business is understood to be going on among the Dry Goods Importers and Domestic Commission Houses, and also in the Grocery line. The Fall trade generally to the Northwest and the interior of this State promises well. The employment of the Shipping and Canal interests has seldom been larger or more remunerative. The Customs Duties of the week at New-York are $1,306,000; for the month of August they amount to $4,868,940, and from other ports the additions will probably be sufficient to make a total revenue, for the month, to the Treasury, from Customs, of $6,000,000. This result reduces the outstanding issue of United States Notes of the Custom-house issue, to about $32,300,000, viz.:

Outstanding May 29	$55,800,000
Exchanged for 7.30 ₱ cents	2,500,000
Total	$53,300,000
For Customs:	
In June, 1862	$6,000,000
July, 1862	9,000,000
August, 1862	6,000,000— 21,000,000
Leaving outstanding, Sept. 1	$32,300,000

The price of these Notes in the market advanced last week to 108⅛; closing, 107¾. The price of Gold left off, late on Saturday, 115⅞@115¾, as against 115¾ on Saturday week, after having touched 116¼ ₱ cent. Exchange ruled 127¼@128 through the week, closing on Saturday forenoon 127¾ ₱ cent. Nothing was said in Exchange later in the day after the decline of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. in Gold. Money rates were pretty uniform at 4@5 ₱ cent., with an easy supply. There was a slight improvement in the employment of Loans, at call, early in the week on the 7.30 ₱ cents recently taken from the Government. The Deposits at Bank fell off to $141,141,000, but subsequ

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 1, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSA GREGORIO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FARCE COMPANY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 543 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 953 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The past week has been another "week of battles" in Virginia. Fighting—heavy fighting—has been going on there almost every day, and with results generally favorable to our arms. We have given from day to day, as they have reached us, somewhat imperfect accounts of the important events which have occurred—necessarily imperfect, because in most cases written at a distance from the scenes of operations. They have been sufficient, however, to give a general idea of the great movements which have been effected, and the series of skirmishes and battles which culminated on Friday and Saturday in the great struggles, of which we give accounts elsewhere. We on Saturday morning published a dispatch from Gen. POPE to Gen. HALLECK, giving an official account of the battle of Thursday, which was ended by the darkness of night, and expressing the expectation that it would be renewed in the morning. In a dispatch dated Saturday, Gen. POPE states that a terrific battle was fought on Friday, on the old Bull Run battle-ground, with the combined forces of the enemy, lasting with continuous fury from daylight until after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which was occupied by our forces, who were too much exhausted to push matters. Gen. POPE intended to pursue as soon as reinforced by FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S corps, which was expected up during the morning. At the moment of closing his dispatch, however, word was brought to Gen. POPE that the enemy were in full retreat toward the mountains, and he made immediate preparations to pursue. Gen. POPE estimates our losses on Friday at not less than eight thousand men killed and wounded, and the losses of the rebels at fully double that number. Our captures in this battle are said to be great. Their extent will probably soon be made known. We have as yet no official reports of the operations of Saturday, but they appear to have been fully as serious as those of the day previous, and with results not quite so satisfactory. The retrograde movement of the enemy in the morning seems to have been for the purpose of meeting reinforcements, which are reported to have come up in large numbers, swelling the force to such an extent as to embolden them to make an attack in their turn—the attack on Friday being made by us. The attack was boldly met, and a severe battle ensued, the advantage of which was, on the whole, on the side of the rebels. Gen. POPE consequently fell back in good order with his whole army to Centreville, where he was reinforced by FRANKLIN'S Division, and where he was also joined by SUMNER'S Division during the night, and again prepared to take the offensive. Yesterday, however, according to our latest dispatches from Washington, no fighting of any consequence took place, though various rumors of a great battle were prevalent throughout the day. Washington was, of course, intensely excited, and this excitement was not allayed in any measure by the report that some rebel scouts had been seen at Langley's, in the vicinity of the Chain Bridge. This report, however, does not seem to be verified.

About a thousand rebel prisoners reached Washington last evening from the great battle-field, representing, our correspondent says, nearly all the rebel States.

The question of the command of the armies operating in Virginia is definitely settled by an official bulletin promulgated on Saturday. Gen. BURNSIDE commands his own corps, except those which have been temporarily detached and assigned to Gen. POPE. Gen. MCCLELLAN commands that portion of the Army of the Potomac which has not been sent forward to Gen. POPE'S command. Gen. POPE commands the Army of Virginia and all the forces temporarily attached to it, and Gen. HALLECK commands the whole.

A private dispatch received in Washington on Friday, from a resident of Fredericksburgh, states that orders had been received from the Commanding General to blow up the new railroad bridge at that point. This order was to have been executed on Friday morning, at 4½ o'clock. At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, however, the bridge was still standing, and Gen. BURNSIDE'S forces were in quiet possession of the city.

The French Consul has arrived from Richmond, and is now remaining at the French Embassy in Washington. It is declared, on what seems good authority, that Richmond is left almost entirely without troops, and that they have nothing there that could prevent a couple of brigades from taking the rebel capital.

A dispatch from Cincinnati informs us of the defeat of six regiments of our troops, under Gen. MANSON, on their way to reinforce Gen. MORGAN at Cumberland Gap, by a force of 15,000 or 20,000 rebels. The losses are said to be heavy.

Our special correspondent at Bowling Green, Ky., under date of the 26th ult., sends us the important information that Gen. BUELL, with his entire column was then in active motion in the direction of Chattanooga and Knoxville. The army had left Battle Creek, and Gen. BUELL himself left Huntsville on the 22d, to accompany his advancing troops. It was believed that there were heavy rebel forces at both Chattanooga and Knoxville, but the result of [illegible] was not known.

The latest news from Cumberland Gap, according to the Cincinnati papers, is to the effect that the National forces there are in good spirits and eager for a fight, with sixty days' provisions on hand, and able to hold the position against any odds. The rebels are in strong force on this side—estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000, and moving, it is believed, toward the Sandy Valley, to effect a junction with Cerro Gordo WILLIAMS. A considerable force had succeeded in passing their lines and joining Gen. NELSON, who is advancing toward the Gap. On their way they had a brush with STEARNES' Cavalry, dispersing them. If Gen. MORGAN is able to maintain his position, he will be relieved long before the expiration of sixty days.

The transport *Albany*, which arrived Saturday night from Newbern, N. C., brings intelligence that another expedition of gunboats had started for Hamilton, to destroy again the rebel batteries there.

GENERAL NEWS.

The funeral services of Assistant-Engineer of the Fire Department DANIEL DONOVAN took place yesterday afternoon, from St. Andrew's Church. A large representation of the Fire Department participated in the obsequies. The remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery.

The sum of $50,000 was, on Friday, sent to Washington by the Prize Court of Philadelphia. The sum is the proceeds of a single sale of a prize vessel condemned and sold in this port. The whole sum will be divided among the officers and crew of a single vessel. Over $300,000 more will be sent on for the same purpose during the next week.

The unloading of the prize steamer *Bermuda*, now lying at Queen-street wharf, Philadelphia, is progressing rapidly, and the developments of each day tend to show the true character of the vessel and her destination. It has already been stated that shells have been found on board the vessel. Another discovery has been made by the Prize Commissioner superintending the unloading—that of twenty-six boxes, each about one foot square, banded with iron, and sealed on the edges. Each box was marked "P. O. D." This excited suspicion, and one of the boxes was opened, and found to contain four tin cases, and these being opened, there came to light sheets of rebel postage-stamps (five cents.) The engraving is well executed. The box contained $10,000 worth of the stamps, and if the others contain the same quantity, the whole value, to the rebels, will be $260,000! There have also been found coils of a submarine telegraph cable. It is believed that printing ink and printing materials are stored on board the vessel.

Adjt.-Gen. BUCKINGHAM wrote from Washington, under date of Aug. 14, to a citizen of Anne-rundel County, Md.: "In reply to yours of the 9th inst., asking that Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs and Constables be exempt from draft, I am directed to say that your request be granted, and said parties are hereby exempt."

Under date of Washington, Aug. 25, Secretary STANTON telegraphed Gov. SALOMON, of Wisconsin, "An extension of time for volunteering has not been granted in Indiana and Illinois."

The Corn Exchange Regiment of Philadelphia, for which the organization after which it was named raised the sum of $25,000, leaves for Washington to-morrow.

The Stock Market was steady on Saturday forenoon, and advanced ¼@1 ₩ cent late in the day on the news of Friday's battle in Virginia. Nothing was known of the progress or result of Saturday's fighting when the Brokers left the Street. Gold 115¾@115½ ₩ cent.

The Battles near Washington.

The series of heavy battles which began on Wednesday morning last, near the small stream called Kettle Run, a short distance southwest of Manassas Junction, seem to have come to a virtual termination on Saturday evening, near the historic ground of Bull Run and Centreville. An authorized Washington telegram this morning announces that there was but little if any fighting going on yesterday. Throughout the four days from Wednesday to Saturday the fighting was continuous, hot and bloody. Beginning on the first day, with but a single division of the National army, which was the attacking party and achieved a decided success, the battle waxed in magnitude on Thursday, with dubious results, swelled into the proportions of a general engagement with fearful carnage and a successful issue on Friday, till on Saturday the reinforced rebels became the attacking party, and a "severe battle"—how severe we as yet know not—followed, the result of which, according to this morning's dispatches was that "the advantage, on the whole, was with the enemy, and Gen. POPE fell back to Centreville with his whole army, in good order."

Thus closes the record of a week, in which, when the facts are known, it will probably be seen was fought two if not three of the greatest and most sanguinary battles of the present war. It is to be hoped that, by-and-bye, the public will be furnished with some *authentic* details of at least their main features.

It would appear beyond dispute that the greater part of the late Richmond rebel army was engaged in these battles. The danger of the movement to POPE'S rear was too great to have been risked by a much smaller force; and whichever route through the mountains Stonewall JACKSON may have taken to circumvent Gen. POPE, he was undoubtedly at once followed by all the divisions that could be spared, while probably only enough rebel troops were left on the Rappahannock to check our advance upon Richmond in case of a rebel reverse. The magnitude of the Union force engaged, also, coupled with the indecisive result of the engagements, is itself sufficient proof of the magnitude of the opposing army. However insane it may appear to us, it is quite evident that the rebels set out on their perilous northward journey, with no less purpose than that of destroying POPE'S army before it effected a junction with MCCLELLAN, and then, perhaps, fording the Upper Potomac and passing into Maryland, while a favorable moment might even arise for a dash upon Washington.

It would appear that our army immediately in front of that city is not by any means as vigilant or as active as it should be in this crisis; for not only have the rebels been allowed to capture the town of Vienna, half-a-dozen miles from Washington, and drive out the Unionists—not only have they been permitted to seize the greater part of the Alexandria and Leesburgh Railroad, including the very important town of Leesburgh itself, but they have even been allowed to make their appearance at the Chain Bridge across the Potomac. This is a day and an hour for extremest vigilance; and looking at the fact that each successive battle of last week was fought on a field *nearer* to Washington than the one which preceded it, it is not a point of National honor to let the rebels get much closer. Within a circuit of a few miles around the National Capital, we have now an army of not less than a quarter of a million of soldiers. That force, properly handled, ought to be able, not only to drive back and annihilate the present rebel army, but to extinguish at short notice the whole Southern Confederacy.

The Mischief-makers of the London Press.

The attitude of affected wonder adopted by the London Press in commenting upon what they term "the unfounded hostility of the United States toward England," constitutes quite a psychological curiosity. We are reminded of Mr. GABRIEL RAVEL in one of those innumerable pantomimic situations wherein, after committing some flat burglary, he essays to convince his captors of his innocence by facial alternations of meek ignorance and lugubrious vacuity. Can it be possible that those writers imagine the American public to be ignorant of their long-continued and most industrious efforts to damage and vilify the National cause? It seems hardly credible, yet it is difficult to explain their position upon any other rational basis. We are willing to concede that the bulk of the English ruling classes had a right to change their minds on the subject of negro Slavery. Albeit they had trumpeted their abhorrence of that system for many long years, their conversion was sudden, and rather a singular time was selected for its advertisement. We are ready to allow that it is perfectly natural they should desire a dissolution of the Union if their reason is convinced—and they profess it is so convinced—that such an event would add to the permanency of British institutions, by doing much toward the extirpation of those agitating principles and opinions which have sometimes threatened them. We are prepared to admit that there was and is a powerful if not irresistible temptation to make use of the American rebellion so as to insure the political destruction of those troublesome Liberals and Radicals who are so unlovely in the sight of the British aristocracy. All these concessions it is proper to make, because although the actions so justified are dictated by pure selfishness, they are warranted in a manner by the traditionary arguments and usages of nations, and are not, in a technical sense, inconsistent with the principles of common honesty.

It is probable enough that many who have written in the most offensive strain about the failure of American democracy would have not been unwilling to confine the circulation of their animadversions, if it were possible, to their own country. In other words, the grand object, which was to be attained at all hazards, was to convince Englishmen that democracy really *was* a failure; the wounding of American susceptibilities in the process was a sort of inevitable concomitant, which it is likely there are quite as many to deprecate as to rejoice at. Thus, in the general eagerness to clutch at the opportunity to disparage democracy in the estimate of the English people, we can understand that some of the detractors may not fully realize how Americans should be so greatly outraged by the freedom and bitterness with which the prominent illustration has been handled.

If, then, the artless surprise of the London journalists were based exclusively on the premises we have recapitulated, we should not entertain, as we do, so utter a disbelief in their sincerity. It would, to be sure, seem rather odd for a powerful nation to be violently assailed for many months by the Press of another country, and that at a time of extremest toil and peril, and then be expected to turn on the assailants quite as sweet a smile as ever; but, on the other hand, we must recollect that neither the British Sovereign nor Parliament have given us any tangible grounds of offence—and not forget that John Bull considers this an evidence of most signal and praiseworthy moderation on his part. So far, therefore, we may acknowledge the *rationale* of the writers in question in assuming their position of astonishment and inquiry. But what has been said does not cover the conditions of the case. The American people do not ground their complaint alone, or to any considerable extent, upon the specifications we have cited. That which has done the mischief has not been the turning of somersets in political morals, or in reiterating the opinion that a constitutional monarchy is better for England than a republic. If animosity toward England exists among us, it is due to the determined perversity with which the English Press has misstated, not opinions, but *facts*. We could not justly find fault with them, because they differ with us in opinion, but we do denounce the flagrant injustice which corrupts and distorts the mass of American intelligence and statistics as given for the past year by the principal English newspapers. No set of men have the right, on the score of expediency or any other plea, to perpetually misrepresent a whole people, and to color their whole history with the tints of disingenuousness.

It is idle to cite instances when nearly every article printed affords them. The *Times* publishing the telegram which announced the capture of MCCLELLAN'S whole army—which it afterward refused to correct—is but one illustration among myriads. The *Saturday Review's* late assault on Gen. BUTLER, when, in speaking of the case of Mrs. PHILLIPS, it does *not* state that the lady had been repeatedly warned, once incarcerated, many times forgiven, and all but besought to behave like a reasonable and decent person;—when, in the same article it does *not* mention the "Chickahominy" skeletons exhibited in the shop windows of New-Orleans, with the other similar atrocities, although matters are mentioned which the writer could have had no knowledge of, without perusing the orders and documents which gave circumstantial details of the barbarities in question,—is only an average specimen of the manner in which that unprincipled publication seeks to prejudice our cause.

If the British Press desires to escape the odium of nurturing a hatred which is likely to be so baneful to the best interests of both countries, let it eschew its former course and adopt a new one characterized by the novel features of truthfulness and moderation. Let the neutrality which it boasts to have maintained, find an occasional illustration in the editorial columns of its leading journals. The American people read and ponder, even amid the clangor of war, much more deeply than our transatlantic cotemporaries appear to suppose—certainly far too much to be imposed upon by the Chinese device of pretended astonishment at evils which the dissimulators themselves have striven so industriously to produce.

A Leaf from His own History, for the Edification of John Bull.

John Bull professes to be very greatly amazed that we do not abandon a war which we have failed to end in a year. He thinks we ought to be satisfied, by this time, that we never can conquer the South, inasmuch as we have not done it already. There is undoubtedly a good deal that is discouraging in the experience of the past year. Our armies have not accomplished what they ought to have done, nor a tithe of what they would have done if they had been led by competent commanders. We have lost a great many men by disease, and a good many in battle; we have neglected many opportunities to cripple the enemy—we have wasted a great deal of money—we have made a good many mistakes, both military and political—we have lost a great deal of time—we have frittered away the most splendid resources ever put into the hands of a Government for war purposes—and, on the whole, we cannot pretend that our past year's experience has been a very brilliant success. We are free to confess that it has been rather a dismal failure; and, to any community less courageous, less plucky, less fixed in its purpose and less confident in itself than our own, it would probably be very discouraging.

But we beg leave to remind John Bull that we are not the first nation which has waged war a year without achieving any great success. The only European war in which England has ventured to engage for the last half century was attended by incidents quite as discouraging and failures far more dismal than ours. John Bull early in 1854, after receiving in advance the help of LOUIS NAPOLEON, declared war against Russia; yet it took her more than a year to reduce the only Russian fortress to which she laid siege, and even that, in the final assault, was achieved by her French ally, her own troops being sharply and not very creditably repulsed in their attack. Perhaps it may be well enough to rehearse some of the leading incidents of this Crimean campaign. It will show John Bull how little reason he has for his crabbed and surly exultation over our shortcomings, and perhaps reconcile our own people somewhat to misfortunes and mistakes which are by no means peculiar to them.

The English troops left England for the Crimea in February, 1854, and on the 14th of September landed about 27,000 men,—every man of them being compelled, through the entire lack of preparation, to spend the first night in the mud, in a cold rain storm, without tents, blankets, fires or any other means of comfort. They fought the battle of the Alma, in which the French took the lead, on the 20th of September, and advanced to Balaklava on the 25th, where they sat themselves down to the siege of Sebastopol, *one-half* of which town the French carried by assault just one year from that time—when, as subsequent developments proved, they could have marched into it without half as much resistance as they encountered in crossing the Alma, ten days after that feat was accomplished! They had just one year of fighting, suffering, starving and dying, for which there was not the slightest necessity. Instead of marching straight into Sebastopol, as every Russian officer, after the war was over, said they could have done with the utmost ease, they began on the 9th of October to dig trenches, to plunder the neighboring peasants, and to die of fever and cholera. Sixteen days elapsed after they had planted themselves on the heights above the town, and they had not fired a gun. The Russians, having nothing else to do, began to throw up earthworks—and gradually, but without any previous intention or expectation of doing so, made their place so strong as to defy the utmost efforts of the English to take it.

The English, meantime, consumed their hearts and strength in gigantic struggles with cholera, cold, mud and red-tape. On the 25th of October, they were attacked in their position at Balaklava by the Russians, whom, with the aid of the French, they succeeded in repelling.—making themselves, probably, the most absurd display of military quixotism known in the history of war, in the utterly useless charge of 600 horsemen upon thirty Russian guns well supported,—a piece of murderous strategy, for which no other excuse has ever been offered, except that "some one had blundered." After this affair was over, the English again settled down to digging and dying of fever. Winter began to come on, and they had made no preparation for it. The blankets and great coats of dead soldiers soon sold at very high figures. All sorts of mishaps, blunders and oversights began to vex the official mind. One day a Russian spy, in the dress of a French officer, walked deliberately through the English lines, inspected every camp, took the measure of every battery, talked with all the officers, obtained their opinions on war in general and the siege of Sebastopol in particular, noted all the weak points of their position, distributed some most excellent cigars among his friends, and just as they began to suspect him, walked across to the Russian lines, "quickening his pace gradually to a run, leaving his late comrades gazing open-mouthed after him." There is a great lack of medical stores. They can get no forage. They dig a great many trenches—losing constantly a great many men and making very little headway. On the 5th of November the Russians again attack them, in great force, on their right flank at Inkermann, which had been "unaccountably" left undefended, where there were no guns, abattis or guards of any kind. A terrible conflict followed, in which the English, having lost many of their best officers, were saved from destruction by the French, who turned the Russian flank, and compelled them to retire.

This ended active operations for that year. The Allies went into Winter quarters. The Russians, finding that they had a very good chance of making a successful defence, went to work with redoubled energy fortifying the place. Winter, meantime, came on, with its storms of rain and sleet, its hurricanes which swept the camps clean of tents, and crashed the ships of the British fleet like egg-shells against each other in the harbor of Balaklava. The siege was virtually suspended. The soldiers were up to their knees in mud, deluged with rain, destitute of clothing, worked to death in the trenches, and "not a soul," says the English historian of the campaign, "seems to care for their comfort, or even for their lives." "The wretched beggar who wanders about the streets of London in the rain," he adds, "leads the life of a Prince compared with the British soldiers who are fighting out here for their country." Fever, dysentery and diarrhœa were fearfully prevalent. The cholera broke out the last of November. The camps, the huts and the town of Balaklava were full of the unburied dead and the unattended dying:—there was not the least attention paid to decency or cleanliness,—"the stench is appalling, the fetid air can barely struggle out to taint the atmosphere, and, for all I can observe, these men die without the least effort being made to save them." Thus writes RUSSELL, of the *Times*, speaking of the town itself occupied by the British troops. The camp he describes as a wilderness of mud. On its surface everywhere are strewed the carcasses of dogs and horses. "Vultures sweep over the mounds in flocks: carrion crows and birds of prey obscene hover over their prey, menace the hideous dogs who are feasting below, or sit in gloomy dyspepsia, with drooped head and drooping wing, on the remnants of their banquet!" Horses drop exhausted on the road. Men wade and plunge about, faint from hunger and die from sickness under the very eyes of comrades powerless to help them. Dec. 4 seventy dead bodies were deposited in shallow graves;—"I count," says RUSSELL on the 5th, "thirty-five bodies already on the ground, and it is early in the day;"—men were absolutely freezing for lack of shelter while timber for huts lay on board ship which nobody could unload;—and cargoes of warm clothing could not be brought ashore because the "regulations" would not permit. The British troops were absolutely dependent on the French for food, for shelter, for help in cooking, and for everything they had. Sixty horses perished in one night from cold, and out of one division alone 150 men were taken out of the trenches seized with cramps and half-frozen. The ambulance corps was utterly disabled, and "but for the kindness of the French," says RUSSELL, "in lending us their litters many of our poor fellows would have died in their tents." And so it went on day after day, until *out of 55,000 British soldiers sent to the Crimea since the beginning of the war, in September, 1854, not 25,000 on the 1st of February, 1855, remained fit for duty!* During December and January alone 8,000 sick and wounded were sent on board ship at Balaklava. The Brigade of Guards which mustered 2,500 when it left England, and had received 1,500 reinforcements, numbered less than a thousand in the beginning of February.

We might quote columns of similar facts from the history of the siege of Sebastopol, which would prove conclusively that in every kind of mismanagement, of official imbecility, of blundering negligence and of consequent disaster, loss of life and suffering, the British far exceeded anything which has been witnessed during our war with the Southern rebellion. Nothing could surpass the inefficiency which characterized every department of the administration, unless it was the utter lack of success which attended the operations of the army. Not a single point of the slightest importance had been gained, while ample time had been given to the Russians to fortify their town and make it almost impregnable. All attempts to cut off the Russian supplies proved fruitless: their communications were kept open, and wherever they were sought they were found in superior force. The British Commander-in-Chief, Lord RAGLAN, died in June, and was succeeded by Gen. SIMPSON, who proved utterly incompetent. The army had lost nearly all its best officers and two-thirds of the troops who came out with it the year before,—some regiments having been thrice renewed and many changed twice over. In July, to such a degree had disease, hunger, suffering and failure weakened and dispirited the army, that scores of British officers asserted openly that Sebastopol could never be taken.—hundreds obtained leave of absence and returned to England, and the whole British camp presented a dismal aspect of sickness, suffering and discouragement.

Finally, on the 16th of August, the Russians made another attack upon the allied position on the Tchernaya, and were repulsed almost entirely by the French and Sardinians—the English taking very little part in the engagement, and on the 5th of September, the final bombardment of the place began. On the 8th the assault was made,—the French carrying the Malakoff and raising their flag upon it in less than ten minutes after entering it, and the English being *repulsed* in the work assigned them—the capture of the Redan. Their scaling ladders proved to be too short, and too few in number,—their assaulting column was too weak,—the men, on getting inside, were "seized with some strange infatuation," and instead of rushing upon the garrison with the bayonet, *stood still*, and began loading and firing;—Gen. CODRINGTON, who commanded in the trenches, lost his self-possession, and sent forward no reinforcements;—the British troops inside were driven out, crushed over the parapets, and the British attack proved a dismal and disgraceful break-down. The French, however, had decided the fate of the place by taking the Malakoff; and on the 13th, the Russians, burning all their ships in the harbor, and setting the town on fire, withdrew to the north side of the city without molestation, destroyed the bridges over which they passed, and proceeded to fortify themselves there. They remained there unmolested until *peace* was proclaimed, in April, 1856, and the Allies proceeded forthwith to evacuate the Crimea.

We submit this brief summary of his only recent military undertaking, drawn from his own historian, to the careful contemplation of John Bull, whenever he feels disposed to criticise our operations and failures during the past year. England began that war with a powerful standing army, the largest fleet in the world, a strong Government, a high military reputation, skilled and experienced officers, and the loudest possible boasts of the enormous results she was about to achieve on behalf of the free institutions and Christian civilization of the Western World. Every step she took in the campaign was marked by blundering incapacity, by neglect of the most ordinary military precautions, and by failures which would have been fatal and utterly disgraceful, but for the timely and efficient aid of the French. The British officers, old and experienced as they were, were unable even to feed and shelter their troops,—to prevent them from constant surprises, or to seize the opportunities which would have given them an early and a cheap victory. "Every statement made by the Russian officers in conversation," says RUSSELL, writing after the war was over, "concurs in this—that we might have taken Sebastopol in September, 1854, that they were *not only prepared to abandon the city to its fate*, but that they regarded it as untenable and incapable of defence, till *our inaction gave Menschikoff courage*, and raised in him hopes of an honorable defence." Indeed, so universal was the conviction, even in England, that the British arms had been utterly disgraced in that campaign, that the *Times* felt constrained to put forward the plea that England had never claimed to be a leading *military* Power, and that she could not be expected, therefore, to cope with France!

Suppose the task which was so suddenly devolved upon us last year, had fallen upon England, how much more would she have accomplished than we have done? Could she have put a *million* of volunteers into the field,—armed them,—organized them into a compact and powerful army, carried them through a year's campaign with less of loss and with greater successes than we have done? Could she have created such a force as ours within that time,—trusting solely to the patriotic and self-sacrificing spirit of her own people? There is not a nation on the face of the earth that could have accomplished the results we achieved:—and, if there is anything to be learned from past experience, England, under similar circumstances, would have sustained *tenfold* the disasters which have befallen us.

HURRY ON THE LEVIES!—With what crushing weight will it recoil on those in power, should disaster befall us in Virginia, that, at the very moment when we should have an overwhelming force at hand, the failure to make the draft leaves us without that force!

We ought to have *now* a quarter of a million of men as an *army of reserve* around Washington and along the line of the Potomac. And we might have had them! The draft was fixed by the Secretary of War for the 15th of August. It did not take place. It was then appointed for to-day, with many assurances that it would absolutely take place. The 1st of September has come, and a new postponement puts it off till the 15th, or some indefinite date in the future. It is folly to say that the arrangements for the draft have not been completed. They *should have been* completed! And if in some of the States the enrollment was not as perfect as could be desired, it was still sufficiently so for all practical purposes, and the levy should have been made from such rolls as there were. It is not the time to wait for ideal nicety and completeness in this matter. There will be opportunity enough for that when the second draft which Secretary STANTON has ordered shall take place.

The campaign which is to decide the war is now being fought in Virginia. It has assumed vast and complicated proportions. It is of the very nature of such a campaign that we should have defeats as well as triumphs. Only an overwhelming force can make the whole a triumph. We want soldiers in Virginia—soldiers for the offensive, soldiers for the defensive. Even the late levies have already been sent on to active service, so pressing is the need for more men. But what inspiration would it give to our army did they know that a hundred thousand men were behind them to guard the Capital, and form a solid wall of bayonets along the line of the loyal States! What confidence and security, too, would it give the nation in this awful hour!

The dilatoriness of those in high places have left us without this resource. The only way to remedy it now, is for the people to take the matter into their own hands, and send on such a *volunteer* force as we should have from the draft. There are to-day not less than fifty regiments throughout the country in a greater or less degree of forwardness. Their ranks must be *immediately* filled up and marching orders given. The only business of the hour worth attending to is the sending of soldiers to Virginia. Hurry on the levies!

LINT AND BANDAGES WANTED—WORK FOR THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—We are sure the invitation which the Surgeon-General to-day extends to all loyal women and children, to supply lint and bandages for our wounded soldiers, will meet with a prompt response. The battles of last week have been the bloodiest of the war, and among the bloodiest on record, and more remains behind! Many, many thousands have fallen. For the dead there are immortal tears; for those who lie wounded in the hospitals there are tender offices. A million hands of loyal women and children will obey, with a sad alacrity, the call to aid in this work, by furnishing lint and bandages. In their own sphere they are thus co-workers in the good cause. It is given them to staunch the wounds of those who prefer themselves to bleed, rather than that their country should perish.

THE REBEL LAW FOR SUBSTITUTES.—The law said to be passed by the Richmond Congress, to the effect, that if a substitute deserts, a new substitute must be found, or the original substitutor must march himself, seems to be a sound and fair law. It was the law which prevailed in the French army under NAPOLEON I. If the substitute was killed, or disabled, or captured, all military obligations of the *original* were annulled, but if the substitute deserted or committed a crime, the punishment of which took him out of the ranks, a new substitute was to be found. We do not know the present French law concerning this point. At present, the French Government fixes the price of substitution all over France, and furnishes a substitute when this price is

paid. This is a cunning device of NAPOLEON III to nationalize the army, and to alienate it from the people. The present price is about 1,200 francs. Everyone who can pay about $250 may escape going into the army; while the substitutes are taken from the men who have served their six years, and are willing to become soldiers for life, with the prospect of having ultimately a small office also in the civil service.

It seems that there are many reasons why we, too, ought to adopt the law of substitution of the first NAPOLEON. It was, indeed, established before him—as soon as conscription was introduced during the first French Revolution—and was retained down to the *coup d'état*. Immediately after that event had taken place, the present French law was decreed.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Who Command the Armies in Virginia.

The Care of the Wounded on the Great Battle-Fields.

Volunteer Nurses from the Departments.

All Horses Impressed by the Government.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

The Command of the Armies Operating in Virginia.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 30, 1862.

Gen. BURNSIDE commands his own corps, except those that have been temporarily detached and assigned to Gen. POPE.

Gen. MCCLELLAN commands that portion of the Army of the Potomac that has not been sent forward to Gen. POPE's command.

Gen. POPE commands the Army of Virginia and all the forces temporarily attached to it.

All the forces are under the command of Major Gen. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

(signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 30.

The first definite news of yesterday's engagement reached here early this afternoon. The WAR Department speedily communicated the facts to the different Departments, and made request for volunteer nurses to proceed immediately to the battle-field. Most of the bureaus in several of the Departments were at once left almost destitute of clerks. The following regulations were issued for persons proposing to go down:

Volunteers for attending to the wounded on the battle-field will observe the following directions:

First—The volunteers of each department will be enrolled by one of their own number as chief, and for each division a surgeon will be furnished by the Surgeon-General, under whose direction they will act.

Second—Each volunteer will provide himself with a bucket and tin cup, to supply water, and also a bottle of brandy.

Third—Transportation will be furnished for all as rapidly as possible at the rendezvous, by Capt. DAMAS, corner of Twenty-second and G streets. Those who can, should provide their own transportation.

Shortly after these regulations were issued, the Government began impressing the hacks and all other means of conveyance. The Street Railroad Company tendered their omnibuses, recently bought from the late omnibus line, and a large number were accepted. Large numbers of citizens began preparing to go down. Many of them have gone already, and many more start out at daybreak.

Trains are running out to Manassas again, and telegraphic communication is restored.

The wounded have already begun to come in from the battle-fields of the previous days. Provision can be made in the Hospitals already fitted up here for several thousand more—many of the wards having been lately emptied by the return of convalescents to their regiments. Besides these, the hospital accommodations in Baltimore are to be brought into requisition immediately, and some of the wounded have already begun to be sent over. It is also stated that the capitol itself is to be occupied.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

BUILDINGS FOR HOSPITALS.

The Capitol and other public buildings are to be used as hospitals. The President has offered half the White House for the same purpose.

THE MAINE LAW TO BE ENFORCED.

A positive and peremptory enforcement of the Maine Law in this City will be commenced to-morrow. Liquors are to be sold only for medical purposes.

NO CROSSING THE POTOMAC.

All crossing of the Potomac, except on Government business, will be prohibited to-morrow.

SEIZURE OF HORSES.

All the horses in the City are being seized by Government for its use.

PROPRIETARY STAMPS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will not be able to furnish proprietary stamps until about the 10th of September. On and after the 1st of September, and until the proprietary stamps can be supplied, manufacturers of articles mentioned in schedule C will be required to keep accurate accounts of all articles manufactured, sold, or removed from the premises of the manufacturer, the account to be verified by oath, and payment to be made thereon.

TAX APPOINTMENTS FOR NEW-YORK.

The following appointments have been made under the direct and excise tax law for the State of New-York:

First District—Collector, George F. Carman, of Patchogue; Assessor, Henry W. Eastman, of Roslyn.

Second District—Collector, A. M. Wood, of Brooklyn; Assessor, John Williams, of Brooklyn.

Third District—Collector, Henry C. Bowen, of Brooklyn; Assessor, Wm. E. Robinson.

Fourth District—Collector, John Mack, of New-York; Assessor, Pierce C. Van Wyck, of New-York.

Fifth District—Collector, Joseph Horle, of New-York; Assessor, George F. Bellows, of New-York.

Sixth District—Collector, Wm. Orton, of New-York; Assessor, George F. Steinbrenner, of New-York.

Eighth District—Collector, George Putnam, of New-York; Assessor, Anthony J. Bleecker, of New-York.

Ninth District—Collector, Edgar Ketchum, of New-York; Assessor, Homer Franklin, of New-York.

Tenth District—(Not yet made.)

Eleventh District—Collector, John G. Welkie, of Middletown; Assessor, James E. Curlis, of Cochecton.

Twelfth District—Collector, Joshua S. Waterman, of Hudson; Assessor, James Meeks, of Pittsfield.

Thirteenth District—Collector, Wm. Maxton, of Kingston; Assessor, Fred. Cooke, of Catskill.

Fourteenth District—Collector, Thomas Townsend, of Albany; Assessor, John G. Treadwell, of Albany.

Fifteenth District—Collector, Gideon Reynolds, of Rensselaer County; Assessor, Philip H. Nebr, of Granville.

Sixteenth District—Collector, Walter A. Faxon, of Chestertown; Assessor, Lawrence Myers, of Plattsburgh.

Seventeenth District—Collector, Erasmus Brooks, of Potsdam; Assessor, Urieh D. Meeker, of Malone.

Eighteenth District—Collector, James H. Burr, of Gloversville; Assessor, George T. Hanford, of Schenectady.

Nineteenth District—Collector, George W. Ernst, of Cooperstown; Assessor, Hascall Ransford, of Norwich.

Twentieth District—Collector, Lawrence L. Merry, of Ilion; Assessor, Nelson J. Beach, of ——.

Twenty-first District—Collector, Thomas R. Walker of Utica; Assessor, Charles M. Dennison, of Rome.

Twenty-second District—Collector, Ralph Harvey, of Wampsville; Assessor, Leonard Ames, of Mexico.

Twenty-third District—Collector, Alfred Wilkinson, of Syracuse; Assessor, Wm. Cander, of Pompey.

Twenty-fourth District—Collector, Wm. A. Halsey, of Port Byron; Assessor, Joseph W. Gates, of Ontario.

Twenty-fifth District—Collector, M. H. Clark, of Canandaigua; Assessor, Lewis Peck, of Phelps.

Twenty-sixth District—Collector, Simon C. Hitchcock, of Binghamton; Assessor, Alfred Welles, of Ithaca.

Twenty-seventh District—Collector, Seymour P. Denton, of Corning; Assessor, John I. Mix, of Elmira.

Twenty-eighth District—Collector, John Van Voorhees, of Rochester; Assessor, John W. Graves, of Medina.

Twenty-ninth District—Collector, John B. Halstead, of Castile; Assessor, James P. Murphy, of Lockport.

Thirtieth District—Collector, Philip Dorsheimer, of Buffalo; Assessor, Otis F. Presburger, of Buffalo.

Thirty-first District—Collector, Milton Smith, of Mayville; Assessor, Henry S. Woodruff, of Franklin County.

Thirty-second District—Collector, Sheridan S. Hook, of New-York; Assessor, S. H. Gilbert, of New-York.

The Fourth Congressional District of New-York comprises seven Wards, and is the largest in the City, as well as a very wealthy and important district. It has been divided into two collection districts. The Third, Fifth Sixth and Eighth Wards being numbered the Fourth District, and the First, Second and Fourth Wards the Third District.

FOR THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

First District—Collector, Jasper Harding, of Philadelphia; Assessor, Washington Keith, of Philadelphia.

Second District—Collector, John H. Dechl, of Philadelphia; Assessor, Thomas M. Sweeny, of Philadelphia.

Third District—Collector, Wm. J. Wainwright, of Philadelphia; Assessor, J. Fletcher Budd, of Philadelphia.

Fourth District—Collector, John M. Riley, of Philadelphia; Assessor, David B. Southworth, of Philadelphia.

Fifth District—Collector, John W. Cowell, of Doylestown; Assessor, Ed. T. Chase, of Philadelphia.

Sixth District—Collector, David Newport, of Willow Grove; Assessor, Samuel McHose, of Allentown.

Seventh District—Collector, Wm. Baker, of Westchester; Assessor, Thomas W. Cheney, of Westchester.

Eighth District—Collector, Dillen Lauben, of Reading; Assessor, Alexander P. Tulton, of Reading.

Ninth District—Collector, Alexander H. Hood, of Lancaster; Assessor, James R. Alexander, of ——.

Tenth District—Collector, James A. Innese, of Pottsville; Assessor, John Eerly, of ——.

Eleventh District—Collector, Edwnid T. Foster, of Mauch Chunk; Assessor, Samuel Oliver, of Easton.

Twelfth District—Collector, Joseph H. Scranton, of Scranton; Assessor, Wm. Jessup, of Montrose.

Thirteenth District—Collector, H. Lawrence Scull, of Towanda; Assessor, Benjamin P. Fortner, of Catawissa.

Fourteenth District—Collector, Adam K. Fahnestock, of Harrisburgh; Assessor, Daniel Kendig, of Middletown.

Fifteenth District—Collector, Levi Kauffman, of Mechanicsburgh; Assessor, Horace Bonham, of York.

Sixteenth District—Collector, Edward Scull, of Summerset; Assessor, Robert J. Harper, of Gettysburgh.

Seventeenth District—Collector, Samuel J. Roger, of Johnstown; Assessor, Thomas P. Campbell, of Huntington.

Eighteenth District—Collector, Lindsay Mehaffy, of Newburg; Assessor, George Haal, of Hamlsburgh.

Nineteenth District—Collector, J. W. Douglas, of Mercer; Assessor, Daniel Livingston, of ——.

Twentieth District—Collector, Wm. F. Clark, of Mercer; Assessor, David V. Derrickson, of Medesville.

Twenty-first District—Collector, Jasper M. Thompson, of Uniontown; Assessor, D. W. Shryock, of Greensburgh.

Twenty-second District—Collector, John Shee, of Pittsburgh; Assessor, Henry A. Weaver, of Pittsburgh.

Twenty-third District—Collector, David N. White, of Pittsburgh; Assessor, Samuel Marks, of Butler.

Twenty-fourth District—Collector, David K. Sauky of Newcastle; Assessor, Daniel Davenport, of Beaver

FOR THE STATE OF OHIO.

First District—Collector, Thomas Spooner; Assessor, Chas. D. Posdyke.

Second District—Collector, R. M. W. Taylor, of Cincinnati; Assessor, James Pullen, of Hamilton County.

Third District—Collector, John T. Martin, of Middletown; Assessor, Wm. Miner, of Deerfield.

Fourth District—Collector, F. B. Wright, of Urbana; Assessor, James Walker, of Bellefontaine.

Fifth District—Collector, John Walkun, of Wepakonela; Assessor, George W. Berry, of Upper Sandusky.

Sixth District—Collector, David Sanders, of Wilmington; Assessor, Chambers Baird, of Ripley.

Seventh District—Collector, A. H. Stone, of Columbus; Assessor, Isaac M. Barrett, of Spring Valley.

Eighth District—Collector, Henry C. Hedges, of Mansfield; Assessor, C. S. Hamilton, of Maysville.

Ninth District—Collector, John F. Dewey, of Norwalk; Assessor, Luther A. Hall of Tiffin.

Tenth District—Collector, S. A. Raymond, of Toledo; Assessor, E. Graham, of Perrysburgh.

Eleventh District—Collector, John Campbell, of Trenton; Assessor, H. S. Bundy, of Reed's Mills.

Twelfth District—Collector, Nathan Denny, of South Bloomfield; Assessor, Chas. F. Schaffer, of Lancaster.

Thirteenth District—Collector, Albert A. Guthrie, of Putnam; Assessor, Benjamin Grant of Mount Vernon.

Fourteenth District—Collector, N. B. GAYER, of Elyria; Assessor, AARON PARKNER, of Wadsworth.

Fifteenth—Collector, EL. H. MOORE, of Athens; Assessor, J. R. WATERS, of Marietta.

Sixteenth—Collector, CHARLES J. ALASIOT, of Cambridge; Assessor, JOHN H. BANNHAM, of New-Philadelphia.

Seventeenth District—Collector, Joseph R. Artel, of New Lisbon; Assessor, Joseph McLeary, of Warrenton.

Eighteenth District—Collector; Richard C. Parsons, of Cleveland; Assessor, John G. Hurlburt, of Richfield.

Nineteenth District—Collector, Henry Fassett, of Ashtabald; Assessor, Horace G. Bushbee, of Ravenna.

The State of Kentucky has been divided into four collection districts, and the following appointments made:

First District—Collector, George D. Blakely, of Russellville; Assessor, Charles Todd, of——

Second District—Collector, John Muller, of Richmond; Assessor, Wm. M. Spencer.

Third District—Collector, Edgar Needham, of Louisville; Assessor, Harrison A. Williams.

Fourth District—Collector, William Aperson; Assessor, Hamilton Gray, of Maysville.

THE EXPORT OF MEDICINES TO SPAIN.

The following dispatch is published for the information of those whom it may concern:

[TRANSLATION.]

LEGATION OF SPAIN AT WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1862.

In view of the frequency with which some private persons, as well Spaniards as foreigners, are in the habit of striving to import remedies and medicaments into Spain, and for the purpose of preventing the losses which might be occasioned through a want of knowledge of the Spanish laws on this subject, the undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty, has received directions from his Government to communicate to that at Washington for the information of the merchants of the United States that according to the tariff now in force, the importation and sale of every remedy, medicant, galenic or compound, from foreign countries, which is not found set down by name in the tariff of customs, are prohibited, and in order that any one may be thus set down, the application of a Professor of Medicine or of Pharmacy will be requisite, in which application shall be shown the exact composition of the foreign medicant, whose importation is desired. To decide in regard to these applications, which must be addressed to the Minister of the Interior, a report will first have to be obtained from the Royal Academy of Medicine of Madrid, and also the opinion of the Board of Health.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to reiterate to the honorable Secretary of State the assurances of his highest consideration.

(Signed) GABRIEL G. TASSARA.

To Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, United States.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

An Important Reconnoissance from Newbern to Swansboro.

From the Newbern Progress, Aug. 21.

A reconnoissance in force to the town of Swansboro set out from this place on Wednesday, 13th inst., under the command of Col. STEVENSON, commanding Second Brigade, First Division. It consisted of a portion of the Twenty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, under Lieut.-Col. OSBORN, a detachment of the Marine Artillery under Lieut.-Col. MANCHESTER, and a company of the Third New-York Artillery. On that day, the transports *Pilot Boy*, *Ocean Queen*, *Mossasoit*, *Allegan*, and *Union*, carrying a portion of the troops, proceeded through Core Sound to Beaufort, where they were joined by the others, who had come down by rail. Thursday was passed in providing the vessels with coal and water, and in giving the troops an opportunity for a sea-bath; and on Friday the expedition proceeded on its route. The *Union*, together with the *Wilson*, (which had joined the rest at Beaufort,) and the launches of the Marine Artillery, went by the way of Bogue Sound; whilst the other transports, accompanied by the gunboat *Ellis*, Lieut. PORTER, pushed out past Fort Macon into the ocean, and followed the coast to Bogue Inlet. The wind, which was light at daybreak, blew hard by afternoon, and it was with some difficulty that the vessel passed through the narrow, winding inlet, among the breakers. Within was still water, and a broad creek with meadow lands on either side. The boats anchored at its mouth, and waited for the arrival of the *Union* and the *Wilson*. Swansboro was seen in the distance, and very soon after their arrival a large white flag was seen to wave from a high brick building. A launch of the artillery was at once sent forward, and its men landed. At nightfall the *Wilson* arrived, bearing Col. STEVENSON and staff, and proceeded immediately to the town. By this time it was quite dark, and all the vessels lay quietly at anchor during the night.

In the morning the *Union* arrived. She had gone aground several times, but the men stripping themselves, and plunging into the water, had as often succeeded in hauling her off. The vessels then proceeded up to Swansboro. It is a small village, built on a slope of land rising slightly from the marshes around. But few inhabitants came out of the score of poorly-built, tumble-down old houses. Many, possibly, had left the town. Some time ago it was the headquarters of the rebel cavalry in this vicinity, and up to the time of the arrival of our troops, some force had always been kept there. None, however, were to be seen then. A small portion of the troops landed, and went a short distance beyond the town, but no enemy was discovered. A private of the cavalry—a small, young fellow—who by some chance was just returning on furlough, was captured with the usual double-barreled shot-gun and old-fashioned sword. The rebels had evidently determined to make no resistance whatever.

On the 17th, a body of troops were landed, and after marching about four miles, arrived at several large salt works, belonging to rebels of the name of HAWKINS, BUSBAM and SAUNDERS. These were burned and destroyed. In a clump of trees on the marsh, facing the creek, were a deserted battery and wooden barracks, once furnished with four guns. These had been taken for the defence of Newbern, and were captured by our troops here. The battery, together with the barracks, was destroyed. Several other demonstrations were made in other directions, but the enemy kept themselves at safe distances, and could not be found.

On Tuesday the expedition, having accomplished its object, returned to Beaufort.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

POST—HAVENS.—At the residence of R. M. Honing, Esq., Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 30, by Rev. A Brundage, Mr. HERBERT POST, of Springfield, Ill., to Mrs. JULIA E. HAVENS, of the former place.

DIED

REVERE.—At Florence, Italy, on Sunday April 27, Rev. GEO. W. BETHUNE, D. D., in the 58th year of his age. His remains have been brought home for interment. The funeral services will be held in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives of his family, the Consistory of 21st-st. Reformed Dutch Church, the Reverend the Clergy, the members of the American Philosophical Society, the members of the New-York Historical Society, the Council of New-York University, the Professors of the Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick, are invited to assemble in the 21st-st. Church, at 1 o'clock, to join in the funeral procession.

CASSIDY.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 30, SAMUEL CASSIDY, Esq., in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are, without further invitation, invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, George W. Cassidy, No. 107 Washington-st., Jersey City, at 2½ o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon. The remains of the deceased will be interred at Greenwood Cemetery.

CHURCHILL.—On Sunday, Aug. 31, DANIEL CHURCHILL, Esq., aged 81 years, formerly of Stockbridge, Mass., where his remains will be taken for interment on Tuesday next.

DEAN.—On Friday, Aug. 29, CAROLINE, wife of Edward B. Dean, of this City.

The funeral at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Monday, Sept. 1, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

EMERSON.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 31, WILLIAM TYLER, eldest son of William H. and Elizabeth T. Emerson.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, from their residence, No. 66 West 47th-st., without further notice.

GOUGH.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 31, Mrs MARTHA GOUGH, in the 45th year of her age, late of Newtown, Montgomeryshire, Wales.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No 223 6th-av. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

JAQUES.—At Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 29, CATHARINE S. JAQUES, widow of David Jaques, formerly of this City, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 320 West 22d-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 3d, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

LAMBERT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 31, of dysentery, MARY, aged 2 years and 21 days, only daughter of Dr. Edward W and Martha W. Lambert.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 330 6th-av., on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

LAYDON.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 31, SABINA, only child of Margaret Ann and Lieut. Patrick W. Laydon, of the Sixty-third Regiment, N. Y. S. V., Irish Brigade, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the parents, and those of the mother's brothers, Richard, Timothy and James H. Gaffney, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 212 3d-av., at 2 o'clock this P. M.

LYLES.—In Flatbush, on Saturday, Aug. 30, suddenly, by accident, WILLIE GARDINER LYLES, youngest son of Henry and Catherine Lyles, aged 7 years, 1 month and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, at Flatbush, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Cars leave Fulton Ferry every 15 minutes.

MAYER.—At Hoboken, on Sunday, Aug. 31, Mrs. FABORELLA HERTER MEYER, wife of Simon Meyer.

A solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul at St. Mary's Church, corner of 4th and Willow sts., on Tuesday, Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M. All friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The funeral will take place, at 9 o'clock, from No. 271 4th-st.

MORRISON.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 30, of disease of the heart, LEWIS M. MORRISON, aged 43 years.

His funeral will take place on Monday, Sept. 1, at 9½ A. M., from his late residence, No. 73 7th-av.

OAKLEY.—In this City, on Saturday morning, 30th inst., RICHARD OAKLEY, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 63 Lexington-av., on Monday, Sept. 1, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PERKINS.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, JOAN, wife of William Penfield, and daughter of the late George Faile, aged 66 years.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, 2d inst., at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 24 West 9th-st.

PARET.—In Richmond, Va., on Aug. 16, 1862, JOHN PARET, son of Stephen and Eliza H. Paret, of Jersey City, aged 36 years.

SYMMES.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 31, at her Summer residence, (Rose Mount,) near Peekskill, ELIZA BELLA, wife of Gen. GARRETT H. Striker.

Due notice of the funeral will appear in the daily papers.

THOMSON.—At Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 30, CAROLINE ELIZA THOMSON, aged 8 months, daughter of Rev. James and Jeannette G. Thomson.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Sept. 1, at St. Matthew's Church, Throop-av., near DeKalb, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M.

THOMAS.—On Friday, Aug. 29, ANNA PROVOST THOMAS, youngest daughter of James P. Thomas.

The funeral services will take place at St. John's Church, Elizabethtown, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 1, on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from this City. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

WHEELER.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 30, of cholera infantum, HENRY VAN WYCK, only child of Augustus H. and Edeliza Wheeler, aged 1 year, 7 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Sept. 1, at 9 A. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th aves. The remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I.

WEMPLE.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 30, WILLIAM SCOTT, son of Chris Y. and Josephine Wemple, aged 15 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 559 Broadway, at 1½ o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 111.—AUG. 30, 1862.
75, 72, 46, 69, 70, 8, 12, 50, 11, 45, 16, 10.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 112—Aug. 30, 1862.
52, 4, 55, 70, 42, 60, 59, 31, 69, 78, 10, 61, 14.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 359.—Aug. 30, 1862.
37, 63, 66, 6, 10, 27, 61, 36, 29, 64, 69, 47.

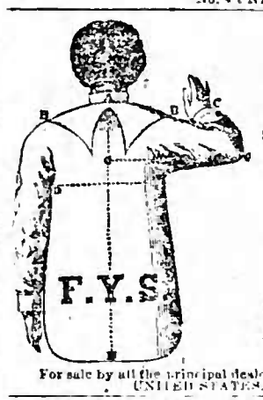
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 317.—Aug. 30, 1862.
78, 7, 70, 66, 68, 10, 18, 20, 33, 5, 25, 54, 50.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

FIEMAS.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS
Cleanse the body and the blood.
Their efficacy in Ulcers is so great that parts which were decaying are restored to healthy and vigorous life. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, by purifying the system, in fact, renew the life of the body.
In Liver Complaints, Costiveness, in Rheumatism, and for Fullness, Dizziness and Pain in the Head they are infallible, and without so mild and easy that they give no trouble.

GET NEW STYLE.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 294 CANAL-ST., and
No. 4 UNION-SQUARE.



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SHIRTS
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TO FIT.
Send for a
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BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
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For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS RASTET,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent.
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

A CHOICE LOT OF
STOCK ALE
CAN BE HAD BY APPLYING IMMEDIATELY AT
THE BREWERY.
SMITH & BROTHER,
Brewers, 158th-st., Between 7th and 8th aves.,
New-York.

LOOK TO YOUR TAXES!—THE TAX-PAYER'S GUIDE comprises all the new Internal Duties properly classified, the exemptions, penalties, and other important information. By a Lawyer. Five cents each; $2 50 per 100; $20 per 1,000. Tufts & Pratt, No. 26 Cedar-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NEW WORK BY A GREAT AUTHOR.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
MARGUERITE;
OR, TWO LOVES
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One neat volume, 8vo., well printed, in paper, 25c
Of all the works of this accomplished writer, Marguerite is the one which has been most favorably received in France there has been an immense demand for it. In this country few foreign works of the kind have been more sought for in the original.
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MARTIN VAN BUREN; Lawyer, Statesman and Man. By Wm. Allen Butler. One neat volume, 12mo., limp cloth, 25 cents
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HALLECK'S MILITARY SCIENCE AND HISTORY. By Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armies. One volume, 12mo., cloth, $1 50
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE, for September. Price 25 cents.
Published and for sale by
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

YANKEE NOTIONS
FOR OCTOBER
OUT TO-DAY.
Among its contents will be found: Jonathan's Chip Basket—The Draft—On Time—Where the Tucks (Tax) Stick—Before and After the Draft—Home Brigade—Women, Attention!—Five Passages in the Military Existence of Timothy Titcomb, Captain. Price, one dollar a year; single numbers, ten cents. Published by
T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK—Enlarged Edition—will be issued on MONDAY, Sept. 1. It contains 96 pages sacred, patriotic and secular music, for social singing and Sabbath worship. Including 15 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' scripture manual. This is the best book for the Army and Navy yet published. Price 10 cents; $8 per 100. Postage 2 cents. Orders solicited. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, Publisher.

DEAFNESS,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P.M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS

A DEAF MUTE RESTORED TO HEARING.

My son, now 17 years of age, has been deaf and dumb, and a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this City for the past ten years. Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring his hearing to such a degree, that he is now able to learn to speak with facility.

The success which the Doctor has had in this case has scarcely a parallel, and deserves to be extensively known by the public.

GABRIEL LOWENSTEIN, No. 176 Spring-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1862.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring my hearing which was considerably impaired, and has also removed the noises in my head, which had incessantly annoyed me.

As I am a resident of New-Orleans, and a stranger in the City, intending to stay but a short time longer, I make reference to Messrs. Sturges, Bennet & Co., No. 125 Front-st., and to Mr. J. E. Fisher, No. 29 Park-row, to whom I am well known and who are familiar with the circumstances of my case. G. DE CASTRO.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862.

Henry Lawe, now stopping with me, has been afflicted with deafness for some time. He applied to Dr. Lighthill who, after a few weeks' treatment, completely restored him, so that now he hears well and is enabled to attend to business, which before he could not, without great inconvenience. JOHN MURDOCK,
No. 197 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 155 East 23d-st.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care. E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render, on application to me, at my residence, No. 153 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with Catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all who are troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill. P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you. O. S. HOLLY.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success.

Respectfully,
ANSELL HECHT,
No. 136 6th-av.

No. 3 GAYER-AV., Brooklyn, April 15, 1860.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill:

It gives me pleasure to inform you of the entire and effectual cure you have made in my little daughter's eyes, who, after having tried the skill of several eminent physicians, has been entirely relieved through your treatment without which, it is probable, she would never have regained her sight.

Most respectfully, yours, A. H. PURDY,
Late proprietor of National Theatre.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

I thank you most sincerely for the really wonderful cure you have performed in the case of one of my children, who was affected with catarrh of so severe a nature that its life was despaired of, notwithstanding some of our most eminent physicians had it under treatment, at different times. The child is now growing vigorous and healthy, thanks to your skillful attendance.

V. ROUSSEAU,
50th-st., between 1st and 2d aves.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COL. GURNEY.—Last chance for the Regt. before drafting. Recruits wanted for Company G. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to E. H. WE

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The Draft and Penal Bills Become Laws—All Public School Teachers to be Sworn—Opinions of Underwood and Wolfe, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1862.

The House accepts the Senate amendments to the Drafting bill, and the Governor approves it. The House passed a bill to provide for the election of municipal officers in Henderson, after, on motion of Hon. JOSHUA F. BELL, striking out, by 54 to 25, the preamble which reflected upon Lieut.-Col. FOSTER for having, "without authority of law," interfered in various ways with the municipal management of Henderson, requiring its officers to take the oath, &c. The House adopted Hon. ALFRED ALLEN's resolution of inquiry into the practicability of borrowing for the military uses of the State $5,000,000.

The House passed the Senate bill amending the penal laws so as to punish and suppress secession in all its forms, secret and open—all secession clubs-conspirators, seducers, teachers, active sympathizers and flag displayers. Besides the provisions mentioned in my last, it provides that if any one shall seduce another to commit any of the prohibited offences, and the offence be committed, the seducer shall suffer like punishment with the seduced.

The House, yesterday, 54 to 17, passed a bill to compel all public school teachers and officers of incorporated educational institutions to take an oath of fidelity to the Government. The oath is not retroactive, as Mr. UNDERWOOD's amendment to strike out "I have not aided," was adopted, 39 to 32. Among the 32 were Mr. WOLFE, of this city, and Mr. IRELAND, of Greenup. Mr. WOLFE's amendment requiring teachers of private schools to take the oath, was rejected—33 to 46.

In a debate between Messrs. WOLFE and UNDERWOOD, the former declared for stern and defiant resistance to the rebellion, and the faithful execution of Kentucky's coercive and punitive laws. The spirit of our laws demands expiation. We are not to forgive those who have indulged in political harlotry. The lenient policy had prevailed too long. He (WOLFE) would rather see his son laid in his coffin than to have treasonable principles instilled into his young bosom.

Judge UNDERWOOD brought up the Slavery question, and was understood to say he had always thought it would be better for Kentucky if there was not a slave or a negro in her borders. He had acted upon his belief, and approved HENRY CLAY's gradual, compensative slavery and constitutional plan of concurrent emancipation and colonization.

The Senate, 18 to 5, decided not to postpone the return day of executions beyond the first Monday of next March, the day fixed upon at the Legislature's last session. The Senate passed Col. WHITAKER's bill authorizing all the State Banks until the 1st January, 1864, to receive the transfer of any portions of their capital stocks in payment of the whole or any part of any debts due or to become due to the Banks, and to sell the same.

Both branches have provided for the establishment of a Medical Commission of three to examine all applicants for appointments in the Medical Staffs of our volunteer regiments.

Military affairs throughout the State appear to be decidedly brightening. Great confidence is reposed in the military dash and efficiency of Maj.-Gen. NELSON.

PONTIAC.

A Rebel Emissary—Ambassador George N. Saunders.

From the Montreal Herald, Aug. 25.

A somewhat notorious gentleman left Canada for England by the last Quebec steamer. This was Mr. GEORGE N. SAUNDERS, who, according to his own representations, is the bearer of a proffer to England of a very favorable commercial treaty with the Southern States. If that be the case, however, Jeff. DAVIS is not so happy in the choice of his diplomatists as in his generals, for the latter usually exhibit a great deal of reticence as to the business they are engaged in, whereas this Ambassador—if Ambassador he was—manifested a disposition rather blatant than discreet, as to the alleged propositions which he was to submit to the British Government. Mr. SAUNDERS reported himself as having traveled from Richmond through the United States in the garb and character of a Cornish miner seeking work in Canada—a personage he was fitted to fill from having been a good deal mixed up with the Canadian mining movements on Lakes Huron and Superior, when those enterprises first began to attract attention. If we recollect rightly, he had a share in the sale, or, perhaps, we might better spell the word, "sell" of the Bruce mine to the Montreal Company—an arrangement which was a great deal more advantageous to the sellers than the buyers. Some of his transactions of that date at any rate have left memories behind them which would have caused one or two of our fellow-citizens to welcome Mr. SAUNDERS very heartily. Unfortunately, however, they were not aware of his presence till it was too late to pay their respects to him—a circumstance which, perhaps, is not to be lamented in the interests of diplomacy and the commercial treaty, as it is certain that the compliments which they would have thought fit to offer him would at least have embarrassed if they had not prevented his intended voyage. After Mr. SAUNDERS had completed his mining speculations in Canada he turned author in the States: as in the Young American—otherwise called the Spread Eagle Department of Literature, which was more remarkable for its tone of animosity to a certain symbolical four-footed animal, and a general tendency to the doctrines of "Manifest Destiny," than for its moral or intellectual tendencies. His services to his country, in this department, caused him under the late Democratic, now Secessionist *regime*, to be employed as *attaché* to the Embassy at the Court of St. James.

The latest news that we have had of Mr. SAUNDERS was by the way of a series of letters addressed by him to the *Tribune* from Montgomery when the Secession Congress met there, and still later of his evacuation at Nashville, where he happened to be at the time of its surrender. We are rather afraid that the insular prejudice against a gentleman who refuses to drink the Queen's health in her own dominions may interfere with the acceptance in England of President DAVIS' kind propositions for commercial intercourse Mr. SAUNDERS represented the military power of the Confederate States as very considerable, and an invasion by them of the North as imminent.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 23
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
Nor h American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 21
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 27
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 28
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 6
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 11
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 15

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept 10
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office, on Tuesday at 8½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Weste n Mails (via Erie Railroad) close 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—$300 FOR THE SILVER AND gold or the thieves. Stolen on the night of Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 27 and 28, from the House of JOHN D. WOLFE, Throgg's Neck, a lot of silver ware tea set, pictures, pitchers, urns, waiters, ladles, nine dozen table dessert and 1 a spoons, six dozen forks, two dozen knives, salt-sellars and spoons, knife-rests, napkin rings and many other silver articles with different family initials, such as J. D. W., M. L. W., D. A. L., W. A. L., a Robert Adams' music box with one or two broken keys, and a brocade square India shawl. The above reward will be paid for their recovery, on application to the above address, or to EZRA P. DAVIS, No. 53 Walker-st., N. Y.

TREASURY NOTES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING U. S. Treasury notes—indorsed in a letter from Sacramento, California, addressed to the undersigned—are believed to have been lost in the steamer Sonora, from San Francisco, July 26, via Panama, for New-York. The public are cautioned not to receive or purchase said notes or coupons, if offered for sale, but are requested to give notice thereof to MERRITT EMMONS, No. 8 Broad-st., New-York.

The notes are the 7 3-10 Treasury notes of the issue of 15th August, 1861, with August coupons attached, viz.: No. 2,000 for $1,000; No. 4,000 for 500; No. 6,004 for 100; No. 8,002 for $50; in all, $4,150.

THERMOMETERS FOR THE MILLION.—THE UNITED STATES fancy patent card thermometers, representing a Persian princess. Samples, sent by mail, 25 cents. Warranted correct. Terms cash.

M. A. FINNELL, Patentee,
No. 134 West Houston-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have opened an elegant stock of

REAL THREAD LACES, COLLARS, CUFFS,

BARBES, VEILS, EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC SETS,

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. &c.

NEW STYLE PLAIN AND FIG'D SILKS,

and SUITABLE FOR FALL SALES,

Will be opened MONDAY, Sept. 1,

A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS.
FIRST OPENING
IN LOW, MEDIUM, AND EXTRA FINE QUALITIES,
AND IN ELEGANT DESIGNS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MOSQUITO NETS
at $1 apiece.
HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPIES.
PALMER'S PATENT CANOPIES.
G. S. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.
GRAND OPENING
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 1.

NEW SHAWLS,
of the latest Styles Imported
NEW DRESS GOODS
MERINOS, POPLINS, OTTOMANS, CREPES,
CASHMERES, CANTON CLOTH, BOMBAZINES, &c.
Also,
BLACK SILKS AT LAST SEASON'S PRICES.
Goods received daily from auction, and sold at a small advance.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S
No. 274 Bowery,
HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS,
Will find the best assortment of
SHEETING, SHIRTING AND PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS, TICKS, FLANNELS, TABLE DAMASKS
BLANKETS, &c.
Having purchase: our present Large Stock previous to the late advance, we are selling by the piece or less quantity at lower prices than the PRESENT WHOLESALE MARKET RATES, now is the best time for housekeepers to buy their Winter supply. Please observe the name and number. W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, white Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods.
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Silk Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors.
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

SHAWLS,
REAL INDIA, LONG AND SQUARE,
in new and novel designs.
FRENCH CAMELS HAIR SHAWLS,
the latest Paris style,
will be opened
Monday, Sept. 1,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MME. DEMOREST'S MAGASIN DE MODES, No. 473 Broadway, No. 27 East 14th-st., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. GRAND OPENING of PATTERNS of the PARIS FALL FASHIONS, on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Cloaks in great variety, new and elegant Sleeve Waists, Jackets, Sacks, with new and beautiful patterns, for Misses and Boys of all ages.

GRAND OPENING OF FALL FASHIONS FOR 1862—On MONDAY, Sept. 1, Madame DEMOREST'S magasin des modes, No. 473 Broadway, and No. 27 East 14th-st.—New patterns of the Paris fashions, cloaks in great variety, new and elegant sleeves, waists, wrappers, capes, jackets, sacks, &c., &c., with new and beautiful patterns for misses and boys, of all ages. The "Mirror of Fashion," ready Sept. 1.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stocklings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 183 Fulton-st., between Nassau and Concord sts., Brooklyn, assignee's sale. The entire stock of paper hangings, &c., shades, lace and muslin curtains, cornices, bands, pins, damask, loops, tassels, &c., with two years' lease of the store and fixtures, and good will of the business. Terms at sale. This stock is open to inspection up to day of sale, and all information given in the store.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—EDWD. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the books and accounts, claims, demands and notes, being the assets of the late firm of Whitney & McDonald, merchant tailors, No. 506 Broadway. By order of
NELSON GODFREY, Esq., Assignee.

HOMESTEADS AT AUCTION.—ALL PERsons desirous of having a city and country residence combined, should go to the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY NEXT, SEPT. 1, at 12 M., and purchase one or more of these beautiful villa sites, situated in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., known as the Bellevue property, at the West Elizabeth Station. The lots on Bellevue-av. contain about half an acre each; those on Huntington-av. and Bay-way about one acre each; those on Irving-st about three acres each. This property is situated on high ground, overlooking the surrounding country and city; the adjoining lands are built upon and occupied, many by gentlemen doing business in the City. Communication hourly between this City and New-York by railroad and steamboats. Time from Wallace, 6 minutes. When the Central completes their line to Jersey City, the running time will be less than 20 minutes to these premises. The taxes, city, county and State, on one of these lots, is less than fifty cents. There is no property in the neighborhood of New-York which offers so many inducements to persons doing business in the City, by reason of the facilities of getting to and from the healthfulness of the place, fine air and prospect, an old-time-honored city, surrounded by rich cultivated, fruit-bearing farms, and all the advantages of a city at country price. This property will be sold in lots to suit, to the highest bidders. Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent for five years. For further particulars, maps, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING No. 481 Broome-st., 25x75 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 600 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 5 and 7 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—A MAN, WIFE AND ONE CHILD, having more room than they require, desire to let two parlors and one bedroom, unfurnished, with large back basement, furnished, and to board with the parties as an equivalent for the rent, they furnishing their own apartments. Inquire at No. 142 East 30th-st., of GEO. C. E.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A genteel house with all modern improvements. A large portion of the rent would be taken in board by the owner, who is a widower without incumbrance. Apply to H. P. CRICHRANE, No. 112 William-st., near John-st. up stairs.

FOUR LOFTS TO LET—AN EXCELLENT stand for clothing or Yankee notions. Best locality in the City of New-York, at a rate suited to the times. Inquire immediately, at J. D. LEWIS & CO.'S, No. 101 Chambers-st., corner of Church.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 3-feet, at No. 99 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and every thing complete for moulding. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—VERY LOW, FOR THREE YEARS, A first-class residence in Bridgeport, Conn., completely furnished; has all the modern improvements, gas, water, furnace, &c., with nine acres of land, carriage and ice-houses, fish pond, and choice fruit in abundance; is delightfully situated, near the residence of P. T. Barnum, Esq. Rent very cheap to a proper tenant, as I am going to Europe for three years. Peters to John Tappan, Esq., No. 178 South-st., or A. T. Clayton, Esq., No. 56 John-st.
GEORGE A. WELLS, Bridgeport, Conn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL, WELL-FURnished house, between 4th and 6th avs., and 23d and 42d sts. Address, stating full particulars, M. C., Station G.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman, in mechanical & private business, all unmarried, of a highly respectable family of the city, and a gentleman of character and reputation, called genteel looking, 5 ft. 7 in., affectionate, prudent, temperate and home-ly, desires to locate a lady, intelligent and refined, of Christian principles, and with some property, is desirous to form a mutual attachment, if agreeable, with a young lady or a young widow not resting the same essentials, ultimately with a view to matrimony. This is given in good faith. Truthful communications, addressed in sincerity, to W., P. M., Station D, New-York City, will be treated alike respectfully and confidentially.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT a considerable low prices, at KIA E's marble yard, Nos. 419 and 421 East 23d-st., and No. 1 Grand-st., near Second-ave., New-York. Address put up in any part of the country.

FOR SALE—SIX POWER LOOMS, ALL LATE-ly in operation on the third floor, rear of No. 143 West 4th-st., will be sold cheap as the owner is going to leave the city.

INSTRUCTION.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework in a small family, by a well recommended girl; understands her duties and is willing, obliging and trustworthy; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, near Henry-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork, and assist in washing. No objection to a private boarding house, or hotel in the City or country. Has best City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class English woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived seven years with one family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 57 East 32d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches. Has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker of bread and pastry; has first-class City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A neat, tidy person as cook; is a first rate cook and baker and excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at 113 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 8 6th av., near Waverley-place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Situation wanted by a very trustworthy and capable girl, to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family or will do general housework if the family is not large; is highly recommended as being truthful, steady and very efficient. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, EXPERIENCED NURSES WAITRESSES, LAUNDRESSES AND HOUSEMAIDS.—Situations are required immediately for a large number of experienced and most respectable servants, in the above capacities, whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn. MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner Joralemon-st., (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework for a small family; has a good plain cook and is excellent washer; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Call at No. 30 Greenwich-av., rear, first house; can be seen, for two days, if not engaged.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A CAPable, energetic lady, a situation as housekeeper; can take the entire charge of a family, where despatch and ability would be required, would not object to the charge of an invalid or the sick, and make herself otherwise useful; is competent for any situation of the kind. Address, for two days, Mrs. G. L., 54 Broadway Post-office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; or to take care of grown children and do plain sewing. No objection to City or country. Has six years' reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 227 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young widow lady as nurse, housekeeper, or companion for a lady; has had much experience in sickness; no objection to travel or to leave the City; references exchanged. Mrs. FIELDS, No. 220 West 42d-st.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall on Astor-place and 4th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; long experienced in this City, in which he has lived with some of the first families; best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 305 4th-av., or a note can be addressed to T., at that place.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN (PROTESTant) wishes a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required; and can produce first class testimonials with regard to character and ability. Address, for two days, W. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address M. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS FARM-HAND.—A STRONG YOUNG MAN, about 19 years old, from Northern Germany, who speaks English perfectly, wants to get a place on a good farm, where he can learn farming in all its branches. A good home preferred to large wages. For particulars, inquire of G. E. LANGE, No. 98 Barclay-st.

AS PRACTICAL FARMER.—WANTED, A situation as a practical farmer and gardener; one who thoroughly understands his business, and is a sober, steady man, and understands the care of horses, or would drive a span of horses in the City. Address G. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter by a steady and industrious man; has been porter in a wholesale dry goods store, and has good reference from his employers. Address PORTER, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS A porter in a dry goods store or a wholesale grocery; the best of City and country references given. Address C. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who is strong and active, in some wholesale store (grocery preferred); salary not so much of an object as a permanent place. Address L. W. B., Box No. 209 *Times* office.

A YOUTH, 17 YEARS OLD, WISHES A situation in a wholesale store; very best of City references given. Address THOMAS McKLON, No. 87 West 14th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BARKEEPER.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an barkeeper for a hotel, in a neighboring city. None need apply but those that can give first-rate references. Address (P. O. Box No. 1,231) *Times* Office. State the lowest salary for permanent situation.

WANTED—FIFTY FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING cutters. Apply in lofts over Claflin, Mellon & Co.'s store, corner Worth and Church sts. JOHN T. MARTIN.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN, ONE ACQUAINted with farming and gardening, and with the care of stock. Inquire at No. 68 Canal-st., Brooklyn.

FIVE OR SIX EXPERIENCED SKIRT trimmers can find steady employment at No. 401 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND HANDSOME front room on the second floor, with large bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and wife, to let, with board; can be rented separately, or another room added, as may be desired; references exchanged. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No 44 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A FINE LARGE FURNISHED room to let with board to gentleman and wife, on first floor, in a pleasant neighborhood. Apply at No. 84 East 27th-st

BOARDING.—PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS and rooms for single gentlemen to let at No. 51 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT suites of rooms for families, or single gentlemen, convenient to Wall, South, or Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 128 Joralemon-st., first house from Court, on three principal car routes. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A new and very nice house, will let two or three rooms to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 16 East 23d-st. References given and required.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $40 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL BOARDING AT CORNWALL, ON the Hudson.—Excellent accommodation for board for the ensuing months may be had at Dr. CRAWFORD'S, with reasonable terms. Applicants will address Dr. CRAWFORD, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References—Rev. Dr. Creery, W. Tillerton, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Geo. Geo. P. Morris, New-York.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO.
PATENT SELF-CLEANING CIGAR AND PIPE
COMBINED.
Do you smoke cigars? If so you will send one of your Patent Tube Cigar Holders at once. These charges are the best I have ever used, and are equal to the best Turkish pipes. The tubes prevent the gum perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular (stamp inclosed.)
S. B. A. TUDDEN & CO., No. 12 Barclay-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 20th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business, addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MISS BEAN
Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies,
No. 141 Madison-av.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-third year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 8, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school the past year: Rev. Drs. Hatfield, Spencer and Beach, Rev. Edward E. Rankin, Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Judge Quackenbush, Col. D. H. Vinton, Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., James Marsh, Esq., Stephen P. Russel, Esq.; Dr. H. W. H. Woodhull, Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City, and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the circular. Parents are invited to call.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 20 East 25th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs.,
Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
French is the language of the school. Private Instruction in languages and literature, individually and in classes, will also be resumed. The terms will be as moderate as possible. The most distinguished Professors are engaged.
Applications to the above address will receive prompt attention.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE,
An English and French family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information, see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.
The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained at the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times a day via Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
Now in session. Circulars at 30 Nassau and 374 Broadway.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?"
Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS, for the ensuing year.
Families and Schools supplied, WITHOUT CHARGE, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK,
No. 58 West 37th-st., near Broadway.
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 18 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors, with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. It opens its twentieth academic year Sept. 8. Arrangements have been made for boarding students. Catalogues of references, terms, &c., had at the Institute.

THE GREENWICH INSTITUTE, AT Greenwich, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Location elevated, healthful, beautiful. Number of pupils limited. Each instructed by the Principal personally in a thorough course of English, mathematics and classics. Military drill a prominent feature. For circulars address Principal.

AT $2 50—WRITING 20 LESSONS, BOOKkeeping $5 per month, or $10 for lessons unlimited; writing and arithmetic $10 per quarter, 20 lessons each. No. 62 Bowery, New-York; No. 288 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. "Col. Paine, the well known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State."—*Newport Mercury.*

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," No. 561 Broadway—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars gratuitously. Wanted, a superior teacher of painting, one of mil tactics and several of music and French, and of French and German.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411; Crowen's, No. 699; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 850 and 852 Broadway, corner 14th-st., reopen Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

A CARD.—MR. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH RESpectfully announces to the people of New-York and adjacent cities that he will reopen his Academy of penmanship and book-keeping at No. 6 4th-av., on Monday, Sept. 1.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 1. The Classical Department will be under the immediate care of Rev. G. W. Bacon, A. M., as Sub-Rector.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, NO. 22 NORTH Moore-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. A few boarding scholars can be accommodated.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS WALSH'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children will open on the THIRD of September, at No. 53 West 32d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE CHEAP, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE —A cottage, finished for the season, on the Passaic, about 10 miles from the City of Newark, N. J., with about 1 acre of land, beautifully planted with evergreens, and known as the "Cedars," the residence of the late M. W. Herbert, deceased. Apply to ADOLPH H. MULLER, auctioneer, No. 3 Wall-st.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J., $6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn house, sev n acres, nine grafted fruits, permanent spring, good well and cistern, fine view of mountains, land under high cultivation, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Colgate Sugar Refinery, No. 355 Washington-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

A CHANCE FOR SOME ONE.—A FINE Gothic house and six lots for $2,500, rent $4,500, easy of access to the City, in Morrisania, well located. C. W. DITCHETT, southeast corner of Chatham and Chambers-sts., second floor.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HANDSOME PRIVATE residence, at Fort Washington, consisting of 7 acres of land, a dwelling-house, with gas, water, furnace, &c., throughout; greenhouse, stable, gardener's cottage &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SNUG COTTAGE FOR SALE—IN WESTchester County, near Harlem. Nicely finished; has stables, carriage-house and garden complete, suitable for Winter or Summer residence; retired; has a fine view. The owner, to close, offers a great bargain. But little money required. Also, for sale at a sacrifice, a desirable country seat over looking the Sound, with splendid building sites. Apply to W. H. WELLS, No. 47 Ann-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON FULTON-av., one three-story brick store and dwelling, nearly new and modern improvements throughout; has been occupied for a butcher's market for two years past; a choice business location. Price low. Terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LUPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

LARGE MILL, SPLENDID HOUSE AND capacious farm for sale at Esopus Village, Ulster County. Price $6,000, $5,000 on mortgage. Apply to R. L. PELL, Esopus.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 28, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with J. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement, by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of those bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 13, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York.

G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,595 Post-office,

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20, 1862.

THE COUPONS FALLING DUE ON THE 1st September next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE BOND AND STOCKHOLDERS OF the FOX and WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY are requested to meet at the office of the Company in Trinity Buildings, in this City, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M.

JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President.
Aug. 25, 1862.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

TO LOAN.—TO BE LOANED, ON BOND AND mortgage, a sum of from $2,500 to $2,500. Address, with particulars, INVESTMENT, Box 134 *Times* Office.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR AMERIcan Gold and Silver, and the first issue U. S. Demand Notes, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $167,000) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 16th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

COMMERCIAL FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. payable on demand.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 16th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on the sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 15th, draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

VALUABLE BUSINESS OPENING.—AN established and profitable dry goods' business, in a thriving town, one hour from New-York, with an excellent run of custom and making money; will be sold on very favorable terms. Address H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, Room No. 10—8 to 11 A. M.

EDGE TOOLS.—A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of an old-established edge-tool manufactory, and willing to invest some capital, can hear of a good chance by addressing W. P. ABENDROTH, No. 109 Beekman-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY ESTABlishment for sale, with the furniture thereof, and house to let; rent $1,200 per annum. Location on 11th-st., near Broadway. Apply, for particulars, to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, No. 2 Pine-st.

SHOE STORE FOR SALE ON A PRINCIpal street in Brooklyn; a first-rate stand; stock low; present proprietor going into other business. Address Box No. 49 Brooklyn Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURing business, established five years, requiring $3,000 to extend; reference given and required. Address H. C., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE STATIONERY business with about $2,000 capital. Address D. F., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

A SUPERIOR OIL REFINERY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Inquire at No. 246 Pearl-st., New-York, of M. J. FRISBIE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
No. 1 BOND-ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1862.

CHILDREN FOR ADOPTION.—This Department is prepared to receive applications from responsible parties residing in this City and other places for adopting orphan children under their charge at the Nursery on Randall's Island. Having a large number at the present time of the age of six years and under, and which is increasing daily, the Commissioners are desirous of placing them with families of respectability who will receive them as their own, and afford them all the advantages of parental care. Parties desirous of availing themselves of the above will present their applications, with testimonials, to the Commissioners at this Office.

S. HISBERT, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Moses THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point to Rush Township, Schuylkill County, aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad Intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connecting with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks depots, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portions of said sale or distribution; but the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceedings; or which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the said purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the trustees signed, by whom said sale is had.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM CALDWELL and another, against SYLVESTER S. SOUTHWORTH. In pursuance of a judgment and decree of this Court, bearing date Aug. 12, 1862, and of a judgment order and decree of this Court, bearing date Aug. 29, 1862, I, the subscriber, the receiver therein and thereby appointed, do give notice that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Gerard Betts & Co., Auctioneers, on the premises at No. 113 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the debts, good-will, property, equitable interests, rights, and things in action, of the copartnership firm of CALDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY, composed of the above plaintiffs and above defendant, and lately doing business as newspaper publishers, at No. 113 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York.

Dated New-York, Aug. 29, 1862.

ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN, Receiver, &c.
J. H. HOBART PINCKNEY, Plaintiff's Att'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building receiving basin and culvert at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh street and Second-avenue; basin and culvert northwest corner Fifty-seventh street and Third-avenue; sewer in Cherry-street, from James-slip to Roosevelt-street, and flagging and relagging in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues. Also, in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and north side of 57th street, from Second-avenue to a point about two hundred and eighty feet west therefrom; both sides of Third-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Cherry-street, between Roosevelt-street and James-slip; southerly side of Chambers-street, between Batavia-street and James-slip; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, and both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, from Fourth avenue to a point about two hundred and five feet west.

All persons whose interests are affected by the aforenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz. For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; receiving basins and culverts in Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; sewer in Leroy-street, between Bleecker-street and Seventh-street; sewer in Cherry-street, between Jackson and No. 44 Cherry-st.; building receiving basin and culvert at the north west corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; both sides of Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; both sides of Leroy-street, between Bleecker and Jackson; Worth and Thomas streets, and south side of Thomas-street, between West Broadway and Church-street; both sides of Leroy-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets; both sides of Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to a point four hundred feet eight inches or thereabouts, west, and on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the aforenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
O. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARK, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

NEW DUTCH HERRINGS.—A SMALL LOT just arrived per steamer *Tritonia*, and for sale by R. W. GRIFFITHS, No. 46 Beekman-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in ten or other disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology. European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of F. LARMONT, No. 1 Vesey-st., ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Un s, Dispat h Stoats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored in a few weeks. Ghost or Secret Habits of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by sending a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure-specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other foul-caste diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his new and magnificent suite of offices at No. 5 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sent to any part of the United States, from New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st. FESSENDEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra, of recent or long standing, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been made by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by an old retired physician, who had been cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and diseases of the sexual organs, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. The work, the author says, to any sufferer, on receipt of two 3 cent stamps to pay the cost of the work, contains every information required. Address Box No. 5792 Post-office, All'ny, N. Y.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from persons who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in "DR. TRALL and JAMES'S great work called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 123 Nassau-st., C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. B. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been or are disappointed in the use of an-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 241 to 250. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 71 East 27th-st., (late of No. 5 Bond-st.)

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases where all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultation on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

MEN OLD TOO SOON, NERVOUS, OR IMPOTENT.—Send to Box No. 3,595 Post-office, New-York City, for a copy of "Facts for the Feeble." By Dr. F. HOLLICK, Author and Lecturer. Will be sent gratis, and post-paid, anywhere. Office No. 549 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1836.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, inveterate affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 95 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for the 9 years, confined his attention to diseases of certain cases, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases. His plan of treatment is the great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; cures without a possibility of future ill health; annihilating the taint and poisonous taint in the blood is sure to abort, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has long since been known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole catalogue of the faculty, and still the disease will rapture. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 500 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until Thursday next, 4th September, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in Philadelphia of one thousand cavalry horses and five hundred artillery horses. They must be sound, free from blemish, and from five to eight years of age. The cavalry horses must not be less than 15 hands high, and the artillery horses not less than 15½ hands high. The former must be well trained to saddle and the latter well trained to harness; all to be subject to a rigid inspection, and no horses will be taken that is not considered by the inspector as fit for the service intended. No mares will be taken, and all horses to be of a dark color. Half of the above number to be delivered on or before the 20th September next, and the balance on or before the 1st October. No bids will be received from any one person, for more than one hundred horses. Security required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposals. A. BOYD,
[Signed] Capt. & Ass't. Q. M. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward School-house No. 2, situated at Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered to which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated Aug. 20, 1862.

LEWIS NOLTE,
JOHN S. SCULLY,
JOHN CASEY,
Committee on School Furniture.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA,
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and superior steamships MOSES TAYLOR, 1,058 tons, JOHN L. HAWES, Commander, and CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, 1,600 tons, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,058 tons, E. Hawes, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. H. MACKENZIE, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY..... Sep 13 | MONDAY..... Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau $65
Passage money to Havana 75
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For passage only, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR) —The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..... SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
KANSAS..... SATURDAY, Sept. 13.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..... SATURDAY, Sept. 20.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

First cabin ..... $90 Steerage to London 35
First cabin to London ..... 90 Steerage to Paris 40
First cabin to Paris ..... 100 Steerage to Hamburg 40
First cabin to Hamburg 100

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st cabin, 15 l. and 2d cabin, 8 l. Steerage from Liverpool, 5 l. From Queenstown, 4 l. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the lowest rate.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built as water tight as iron, and carry Patent Fire

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Old Point Becoming Deserted—Disgraceful Exhibition at the Hygeia Hotel—Attack on Mr. Benford for Expressing Union Sentiments—Secession Feeling at Old Point—Prof. Maillefert and Capt. Levi Haden—Dr. Bontacue.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Friday, Aug. 29, 1862.

The change which has taken place here during the past week is quite remarkable—everybody left or leaving; those delightful creatures, newspaper correspondents, making off for other more active scenes of operation, and the Hygeia Hotel fast becoming a huge conglomerate of "banquet halls deserted." Friend WILLARD, mine host of the Hygeia, bears the change with the most perfect equanimity and fortitude. A man who has, for a long time past, been seeing money rolling into his coffers at the rate of $1,100 per day, (I can vouch for *one* day at any rate,) would likely feel a little sore at suddenly finding his golden stream drying up; but WILLARD is a philosopher, and comes to the conclusion that "what can't be cured must be endured." I have heard many complaints against WILLARD'S Hotel, but never against WILLARD himself. He is such a polished and clever little gentleman, that the roughest kind of treatment appeared the smoothest, and the toughest beef-steak appeared the tenderest, if he only smiled at you, and said, "All right."

I leave to-day for Alexandria, and, just before leaving, the Hygeia Hotel has been the theatre of a disgraceful scene; indeed the only one of the kind I have witnessed during a three months' residence in the place.

It happened that one Capt. MCCARRICK, a *reputed* Secessionist of the first water, was at the hotel carousing near the bar-room with Capt. TALLMADGE, Quartermaster of the United States service, and some other officer in United States uniform. This Capt. MCCARRICK—I know not how correctly—was publicly spoken of as commander of the rebel craft *Seabird* captured at Roanoke Island, as being the same man who so audaciously cut out two schooners from under the very guns of Fortress Monroe, as having been on board the *Merrimac* during her encounter with the *Monitor*, and as having a son now actually on board the new *Merrimac* preparing to leave Richmond.

Supposing that all, or *any*, of this was true about this individual, it was certainly astounding to see him in close and private conversation, for more than an hour, and enjoying conviviality with one in Capt. TALLMADGE'S position. Somebody happened, in the course of ordinary conversation, to bring this strange fact to the attention of Mr. BENFORD, an *attaché* of Adams' Express Company, and a gentleman respected by all who know him for his kindly and genial disposition. Mr. BENFORD was standing with a friend in a doorway of the Hygeia Hotel, and conversing aloud, as Capts. MCCARRICK and TALLMADGE passed out. Mr. BENFORD had just said, "Hang these Secessionists! what business have they here at all?" when Capt. MCCARRICK turned round and said, in a loud, defiant and insulting tone: "*Here is one of them; try it on.*" "If you are a rebel," said Mr. BENFORD, thus abruptly accosted, "you are welcome to my words, Sir."

Both parties being evidently excited, one word rapidly led to another, and there was danger of a personal collision, when Capt. TALLMADGE stepped up and said to BENFORD and his friend, (striking his own breast angrily at the time,) "*This is my quarrel. This gentleman* (pointing to Capt. MCCARRICK) *is my intimate friend; and if you say another word I'll call the Provost's guard.*" "Call them," said BENFORD and his companion. But the guard was *not* called; and, indeed, it would have been interesting to have seen the guard, if only to satisfy the crowd—who by this time had assembled—what amount of power the United States still held at Old Point to protect Union men from rebels and their sympathizers.

At this stage of proceedings, Capt. TALLMADGE, after somewhat pacifying his friend the Secessionist Captain, who had gesticulated and sworn himself out of the outer gate of the porch, took Mr. BENFORD and his friend inside to explain to them how mistaken they were about Capt. MCCARRICK, and who and what he really was. He denied that Capt. MCC. was on board the *Merrimac*, but allowed that *he was the man who took our two schooners off Fort Monroe*, accompanying his explanation all the time by the most insulting language, and repeating often that it was nobody's business who MCCARRICK was, and that he was a prisoner on parole. How far the last statement is so I know not, as I heard it denied quite as often as asserted by parties at Old Point; but even if correct, it is very evident that rebel prisoners at Fort Monroe are allowed a latitude that Mr. DAVIS would allow no Unionist in Dixie, and unsophisticated loyalists are at a loss to imagine why such a difference should be permitted against them.

By this time a large crowd of military officers and civilians had collected in the hall of the hotel, but the trouble was evidently dying away, when Capt. MCINTYRE, of Company D, 99th New-York—who had hitherto been no party whatever to the quarrel—stepped up alongside of Capt. TALLMADGE, and said in the most pointed and insulting manner to Mr. BENFORD: "You are the man who was called a liar to his face the other day." "Whoever says so, lies," replied Mr. BENFORD indignantly. Upon this, Capt. MCINTYRE dashed his fist in Mr. BENFORD'S face, drawing blood; when the crowd rushed in between, and prevented the latter from retaliating, even had he been able to do so. Considering that Mr. BENFORD was sick at the time, from painful boils all over his body, and that he is nearly old enough to be Capt. MCINTYRE'S father, the common opinion among all disinterested witnesses of the transaction was that the laurels culled by the gallant officer on that occasion, were not of the brightest.

I have been induced to give this long account of a fracas, which, very fortunately, terminated in no disaster,—because underlying it is a question of vast moment to the people of the United States. It was a painful proof of the danger of that "lenient policy" toward rebels which makes rebellion as rampant and defiant to-day, in Norfolk and Suffolk—aye, under the very guns of Fortress Monroe, itself—as if there were no difference between loyal men and traitors. Nay, more, it is to be questioned if, at that disgraceful exhibition, rebel sympathy was not in the ascendancy. Although the real cause of the dispute was distinctly understood—although Mr. BENFORD'S only fault was in giving utterance to Union sentiments that every Union man in that crowd must have felt, there was not a single voice nor arm raised to stand by him and his friend against the array of military uniforms and shoulder-straps evidently ready to espouse the other side. Mr. VOORHIES was the only one who came up, as soon as he heard of it, and drew Mr. BENFORD from the crowd. God forbid that we should ever see the rebel flag floating in this part of the world, but if we are spared the desecration it will not be for the want of sympathy in many a heart covertly and insidiously beating under a United States uniform.

I to-day had the pleasure of meeting Professor D. MAILLEFERT and Capt. LEVI HADEN, of the New-York Submarine Engineering Company, and who belonged to BURNSIDE'S expedition. Professor MAILLEFERT, you may remember, is the same party who invented some new method of blowing up rocks under water, which was so effectually carried out at Hell Gate; and it was the same parties who succeeded so well in removing the formidable obstructions in the Neuse River, near Newbern. What these gentlemen are going at now, it would not be for me to say, even if I knew exactly; but this much I know, that it is a "big thing." When they next touch off some of those terrible submarine batteries, depend upon it, there will be an explosion that will make itself heard through Rebeldom.

Dr. BONTACUE, the long-established and much respected physician of the Hygeia Hospital, left to-day with his family in the Baltimore boat—it being his intention, I believe, to be attached to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army in some medical capacity. The Doctor, in quitting the scene of his arduous and responsible labors, which he has so long and faithfully performed, leaves behind him the good wishes of a host of friends.

NEMO.

Burning of Cotton Mills.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 30.

The Francis Cotton Mills at Chestnut Hill were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is not as yet ascertained.

SOUTHERN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

The Expedition from Bowling Green to Scottsville—Affairs at Cumberland Gap—Gen. Buell in Motion Toward Chattanooga and Knoxville—The Exploits of the Guerrilla Morgan, as Related by Himself.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1862.

The expedition to Scottsville, spoken of in my last, returned last evening. The rebels left Scottsville before our troops reached the vicinity. They remained in the place only a few hours, and departed taking an easterly direction. They secured a few horses, but got no recruits. The news from Cumberland Gap is highly important and exciting. The enemy, twenty thousand strong, it is stated, have surrounded the Gap and Gen. MORGAN'S entire army. A portion of our forces are reported to have been cut to pieces. The command of Gen. MORGAN is in imminent danger of being cut off. Rebel reinforcements were daily coming up from the direction of Knoxville.

From gentlemen who reached this place, yesterday, we have more definite information of the operations of Gen. BUELL. His entire column is in active motion, in the direction of Chattanooga and Knoxville. The army has left Battle Creek, and Gen. BUELL in person left Huntsville, Ala., on the 22d, to accompany the forward movement. Gen. BRAGG is reported with a large rebel force, trying to flank Gen. BUELL, and make his way into Nashville. They state that heavy rebel forces, it is believed, are at Chattanooga and Knoxville. If collision should take place between BUELL and BRAGG, we have no fears as to the result. BRAGG'S force is estimated at sixty thousand strong. This officer will make tremendous efforts to reach Nashville through East Tennessee, but we have no doubt that BUELL will be able to prevent him, as he has heretofore prevented him from penetrating the country through the Sequatchie Valley. Gen. BUELL is regarded throughout his Department as being one of the very ablest officers in the armies of the Union. He deserves to be so regarded. Ever since his opening campaign in Kentucky, nothing but success has attended his arms. The boldness and celerity of his movements, it is well known, saved the day at Shiloh, and prevented, perhaps, the annihilation of GRANT'S army. He drove the vast rebel armies before him through Kentucky and Tennessee like chaff before the wind. Better discipline prevails in his command than any in the service. He has never lost an engagement; he has never invested a place he failed to take; nor has he been foiled by his adversaries, or found off his guard. He has been more in open service, has marched more miles, and penetrated further into the interior of the enemy's country than any other General has done. His campaign has been one of complete success, and developed a series of the most wonderful strategic movements. May we hope that the capture of Chattanooga and Knoxville will soon be added to the list of his brilliant victories.

From all indications, the rebels are making a grand and desperate attempt to invade Kentucky by way of Cumberland. It is reported that the rebel Gen. BUCKNER, recently liberated from Fort Warren, is to be placed at the head of a large force, and that the subjugation of Kentucky is to be intrusted to his special care. If so, may his attempt meet with the same inglorious failure that attended his arms last year.

MORGAN'S guerrillas have again suddenly disappeared from Gallatin. They have probably fallen back to Hartsville. When or where he will next appear remains to be seen. He will not long be idle. WOODARD and his gang are still at work in the southwestern counties.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Thursday, Aug. 28, 1862.

There is no news of interest in this immediate region. The repulse of WOODARD'S rebels at Fort Donelson is confirmed; also, their repulse at Madisonville, in Hopkins County. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON, paroled by MORGAN, passed through here, for Louisville, yesterday.

I send you the *Vidette*, a miserable, dingy sheet, published "semi-occasionally" at Hartsville, Tenn. As to the manner in which it came in my possession, it must be reserved for a future occasion.

CURTIUS.

THE SECOND BATTLE AT GALLATIN.

THE REPORT OF THE GUERRILLA MORGAN.

From the Vidette, Aug. 24.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S REGIMENT, HARTSVILLE, Aug. 22, 1862.

To Gen. Cooper, Adjutant-General, Richmond:

GENERAL: I beg to confirm my dispatch of the 20th inst., announcing the result of yesterday's expedition.

My command, consisting of my own regiment, 700 strong, and a squadron of Texas Rangers, numbering 110 men, returned that day, worn out, to Gallatin.

At 11 P. M., I received information from one of my friendly scouts that the enemy's cavalry were encamped on the roadside between Castilian Springs and Hartsville, a distance of only 12 miles from my camp.

Judging from the fact that they had halted by the road side, I concluded that they intended to march at night and attack early in the morning, and I made my preparations accordingly, dispatching scouts upon whom I could depend to bring me positive information as to the enemy's movements.

At daybreak my column was on the move, and as the advanced guard reached the head of the town my pickets came galloping in, followed by my principal scout, who reported that he was closely pursued by a large body of cavalry.

Not wishing, on account of the inhabitants, to make Gallatin the scene of our contest, I advanced my column, and was greeted, on reaching the Hartsville pike, by a heavy fire from that direction.

I dismounted the two leading companies to fight, and threw them into the woods, on the left of the road. The enemy increased his fire, and I gradually had my whole command engaged.

The fight began at half-past six o'clock, and was maintained without much advantage on either side—the enemy having, perhaps, rather the best of it at first—until about half-past eight, when they began to fall back, and my men to redouble their efforts. At half-past nine I had driven them four miles, and was preparing for a final charge, when a flag of truce was brought proposing an armistice, in order to bury their dead.

My reply was that I could entertain no proposition, except unconditional surrender.

I learned then that the troops were commanded by Brig.-Gen. JOHNSON. During the parley, the enemy had formed into line of battle, and were, evidently, ready to defend themselves from any fresh attack.

I divided my force into three divisions, leading one myself in the direction which I thought Gen. JOHNSON had taken. Major MORGAN had five companies under his orders on my left. Lieut. Col. DUKE, on my right, had three companies and his advanced guard.

Some delay was occasioned by the non-arrival of my gallant Texan Rangers, who formed part of the body under my own immediate orders. They had been separated from their horses during the preceding fight, and had not been able to recover them in time to come to the front. On their arrival, we marched on in the direction of the enemy, and Col. DUKE'S division coming within sight, advanced at a canter and opened fire.

Gen. JOHNSON'S forces, being on a good pike, retreated for some time faster than my men, who were on difficult ground, could follow, but after a pursuit of some two miles, they were overtaken and compelled to fight.

They were dismounted and formed behind their horses. The position they had selected was a very good one, especially as they considerably outnumbered Col. DUKE'S force, which was the only one opposed to them. Major MORGAN and my own detachment, in the eagerness of pursuit, having taken too far to the left.

Col. DUKE reports, that on perceiving that the enemy had halted, he formed his three companies and the advanced guard into columns of squadrons, preserving the regular distances betwixt each, so as to be able to form into line at command and attack.

This was done with admirable precision and coolness by his men, and nothing could exceed their gallantry.

The enemy were formed under the brow of a hill, and my men were drawn up above them, so that their fire told with effect on my line, whilst that of the attacking party went over their heads.

After a very sharp engagement of about fifteen minutes they broke and ran.

Gen. JOHNSON, his Adjutant-General, Capt. TURNER; Maj. WISEREY, and a number of privates, were captured, but the main body escaped to the hills, through the woods and high corn, making for the Cumberland River.

This ended an action in which our command, not exceeding 700 men, (one whole company being home in the rear with broken-down horses,) succeeded in routing a brigade of 1,200 chosen cavalry sent by Gen. BUELL expressly to take one or drive me out of Tennessee, its men and weapons. Some 150 and taking 250 or 300 prisoners, including the Brigade-Lieutenant-General commanding, and the greater part of the Regimental officers.

My loss in both actions amounted to 5 killed and 18 wounded, 2 missing. Among the wounded was Capt. HUFFMAN, who had his arm shattered by a ball whilst leading gallantly on his brave Texan Rangers, a second body of men commanded by Major GANO, of whom I cannot speak too highly, as they have distinguished themselves ever since they joined my command not only by their bravery, but their good conduct on this occasion.

To all my officers and men I feel the acknowledgments are due; nothing but hard fighting carried them through.

To my personal Staff I am deeply indebted. Col. ST. LEGER GRENFELL, Acting Adjutant-General, ably supported me; Capt. LEWELLEN, my Quartermaster, and Capt. GREEN ROBERTS, who acted as my Aide-de-Camp, were most active and fearless in carrying my orders, and the Captains of companies cool and collected in the performance of them.

Lieut.-Col. DUKE led on his regiment, if possible, with more than his usual gallantry, and contributed, by the confidence with which he has inspired his men, to insure the success of the day.

Lieut.-Col. DUKE makes particular mention of the cool and determined manner in which Lieut. ROGERS, commanding advanced guard, Captains HUTCHINSON, CASTLE and Lieut. WHITE, respectively commanding the three companies composing his division, behaved; in fact the conduct of both officers and men deserve the highest praise.

I received every assistance from the patriotism and zeal of the neighboring citizens, amongst whom Maj. DUFFEY and Capt. R. A. BENNETT were preeminent.

I have also to report that I have received a dispatch from Gen. FORREST, stating that he has encamped within eight miles of me, with a reinforcement of 800 men, but no artillery. The want of this arm cripples my movements and prevents my advance with that certainty of effect which a battery would afford.

Recruits are daily and hourly arriving. The population seems at last to be thoroughly aroused, and to be determined on resistance.

I hope shortly, General, to be able to report further successes, and rest assured that no exertions on my part shall be wanting; no sacrifices on that of my officers and men will prevent our gaining as good an account of the enemy as our small numbers will admit of.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, General, your most obedient servant,

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Colonel Commanding Cavalry, C. S. A.

P. S.—This morning I received positive information as to Gen. NELSON'S intentions and movements. He is retreating from Nashville to reinforce Bowling Green, at the head of 1,500 infantry, 200 cavalry and 12 cannon. It is evidently the intention of the Federals to attempt the defence of the line at Bowling Green and Lebanon. J. H. M.

MORGAN'S ADDRESS TO HIS MEN.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S BRIGADE, HARTSVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 22, 1862.

SOLDIERS: Your gallant bearing during the last two days will not only be inscribed in the history of the country and the annals of this war, but is engraven deeply in my heart.

Your zeal and devotion on the 20th, at the attack of the trestle-work at Saundersville and of the Springfield Junction stockade, your heroism during the two hard fights of yesterday, have placed you high on the list of those patriots who are now in arms for our Southern rights.

All communication cut off between Gallatin and Nashville, a body of 300 infantry totally cut off or taken prisoners, the liberation of those kind friends arrested by our revengeful foes, for no other reason than their compassionate care of our sick and wounded, would have been laurels sufficient for your brows. But, soldiers, the utter annihilation of Gen. JOHNSON'S Brigade, composed of 24 picked companies of regulars, and sent on purpose to take us, raises your reputation as soldiers, and strikes fear into the craven hearts of your enemies. Gen. JOHNSON and his Staff, with 200 men, taken prisoners, 64 killed and 100 wounded, attests the resistance made and bears testimony to your valor.

But our victories have not been achieved without loss. We have to mourn some brave and dear comrades. Their names will remain in our breasts—their fame outlives them. They died in defence of a good cause; they died, like gallant soldiers, with their front to the foe.

Officers and men, your conduct makes me proud to command you. Fight always as you fought yesterday, and you are invincible.

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Colonel Commanding Cavalry.

IMPORTANT FROM THE RIO GRANDE

A Brisk Cotton Trade Through the Port of Matamoras—How the Rebels Pay for Their Arms and Ammunition—Sulphur and Saltpetre from Mexico—Oppression of the Unionists of Western Texas—Escape of Gen. Hamilton into New-Mexico, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON CITY, Friday, Aug. 29, 1862.

Mr. C. H. BLOOD, Consul to Monterey, Mexico arrived in this city a few days since, bringing late and important news from the Rio Grande, he having left Matamoras on the 3d inst. Mr. BLOOD represents the Confederates as carrying on a brisk cotton trade through the port of Matamoras, they having obtained a license to pass 2,000 bales through that port free of duty. This cotton is sent to Europe, and pays for powder, arms, and munitions of war, which are introduced into rebeldom by way of Matamoras, without let or hindrance. The Confederates are also obtaining large quantities of sulphur and saltpetre from Mexico, by way of Monterey. Mr. BLOOD attempted to impede this traffic, but unsuccessfully, as the rebels have active and energetic agents at Monterey who speak the Spanish language, which gives them great advantages over our commercial agents abroad, who seem to be selected with reference to their ignorance of the language of the country to which they are accredited. This trade through Mexico ought to be stopped, but it can only be done by occupying Western Texas with National troops. The Government should turn its attention to this important point at the earliest moment.

The Confederate authorities of Texas are taking the most decided measures against the Union men in the Western part of that State. They are compelling all citizens suspected of loyalty to the Union to take an oath of allegiance to their bogus Government. They attempted lately to arrest Gen. A. J. HAMILTON at his house, near Austin, but he received notice of their intentions and took French leave, and, accompanied by a band of devoted friends, made his way into Mexico. Mr. BLOOD saw Gen. HAMILTON at Matamoras, and states that he expected to find HAMILTON in this City, as he was to leave about the same time with himself.

Gen. HAMILTON and his friends bring news of the rebel Gen. SIBLEY, who commanded the expedition to Santa Fé. SIBLEY left San Antonio, Texas, last Fall, at the head of thirty-five hundred troops and six pieces of artillery, and was joined by Col. J. R. BARTON, (one of BUCHANAN'S defaulting Indian Agents) at El Paso, with seven hundred men, making the whole force over four thousand strong. SIBLEY had been completely used up by Gen. CANBY, and put back to San Antonio with only nine hundred men of his command—many of these paroled prisoners—having lost over three-fourths of his men in killed, wounded and starved on the road home. Why cannot some of our other Generals give as good an account of themselves as Gen. CANBY?

Mr. BLOOD says there is no blockading vessel off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and represents in the strongest light the necessity of having such a vessel, which would check to some extent the shipment of arms in that direction, or at least compel the rebels to the costly mode of going through Mexican Custom-houses, instead of landing at Brazos Santiago, on the Texas coast, which can now be done with impunity. A blockade should be there if for no other purpose than to give protection to Union men flying from TEXAS, like HAMILTON. Cannot Mr. Secretary WELLES spare one of his many gunboats for that noble and humane purpose? TOMBIGBEE.

Murder in the Eighteenth Ward.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, two men, one named WM. MCFADEN, a butcher, residing in First-avenue, near Twenty-sixth-street, and the other named MARTIN GALLAGHER, had a dispute relative to some trifling matter, which resulted in a desperate struggle between them. There seems to have been some difficulty previously existing between the men, and at the time of the altercation GALLAGHER was under the influence of liquor. While in this condition he began a quarrel with the father-in-law of MCFADEN, when the latter became exasperated and interfered. GALLAGHER still continued abusive, and MCFADEN seized an old-fashioned butcher knife, one of the long, narrow kind, and plunged it with full force into GALLAGHER'S neck behind the ear, driving it on to the hilt and leaving it in the wound. He then turned and fled. GALLAGHER fell to the sidewalk, from whence he was taken up by citizens and conveyed to the New-York Hospital. It required the united strength of two men to draw the weapon from the wound. The injured man breathed his last in about two hours. He was 22 years of age. The Eighteenth Precinct Police were on the ground a few moments after the murder, and Capt. CAMPBELL detached officers in pursuit of the assailant. Up to midnight no clue to the murderer had been found. It was one of the most brutal affairs that has for a long time occurred in the Ward.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Fire-proof Safes with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only Material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

Our Forces under Command of Gen. Nelson.

NEARLY ALL OF OUR ARTILLERY CAPTURED.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Aug. 31.

In the battle fought near Richmond, yesterday, as near as can be ascertained, the National force was between 8,000 and 9,000, under command of Gen. NELSON. They drove the rebels back until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the rebels were largely reinforced, and crossed the Kentucky river, capturing nearly all our artillery, and routed our men.

The rebel force is estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000. The National loss is reported at 150 to 200 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is not known, but is said to be heavy. Gen. NELSON was wounded slightly. Col. WARNER, of the Eighteenth Kentucky, and Col. TOPPING, of the Seventy-first Indiana, are reported killed.

At Lexington last night the bells were rung, and all the male citizens were ordered out, and slept on their arms. Maj.-Gens. WRIGHT and WALLACE are there. The Nationals are fully prepared in case the rebels make an attack.

Gen. NELSON left *en route* to Cincinnati to-day.

A Bowling Green dispatch says a large rebel force, under BUCKNER, is at Tompkinsville.

The rebels destroyed the telegraph to-day at the State line, thus cutting off communication with Nashville.

Gov. MORTON and suite arrived at the Galt House this evening.

There is considerable excitement in the city.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Aug. 31.

A battle took place on Saturday near Richmond, Ky., lasting from morning till 4 in the afternoon, resulting in our troops being driven back with serious loss. No particulars are received.

Gen. NELSON, wounded, arrived here to-night.

Specials to the *Gazette* and *Commercial* from Frankfort, Ky., contain a proclamation of Gov. ROBINSON, issued to-day. It says the State has been invaded by an insolent foe, her honor insulted, her peace disturbed, her integrity imperiled. The small but gallant army raised upon an emergency for her defence, under NELSON, has met with temporary disaster, and the enemy advancing to the accomplishment of his purpose of the subjugation of the State. He must be met and driven from the border, and it is in your power to do it. He calls on every loyal citizen of Kentucky to rally to the defence of his State; to rise up as one man and strike a blow for the defence of his native land, property and homes.

THE NEW-YORK STATE BOUNTY.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY E. D. MORGAN, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, I did by proclamation, on the 17th day of July, 1862, offer on behalf of the State a bounty of fifty dollars to each private soldier, who should thereafter volunteer into the service of the United States; the purpose being to promote enlistments into regiments then in the field, and to hasten the organization and completion of new ones, until the State's quota of 59,700 men called for by the President, should enter the service of the Government, and

Whereas, It is believed that the latter object has been accomplished.

Therefore, and after consultation with those officers charged especially by law with superintending the fiscal concerns of the State, I do hereby proclaim and declare that the said bounty of fifty dollars will be paid to any volunteer into the new regiments whose enlistment shall not have been made on or prior to Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1862, and I do hereby further declare that the aforesaid bounty of fifty dollars will, until further notice, be continued and paid to private soldiers who may enlist to serve three years or the war, to fill up the regiments, battalions and batteries of New-York State, which were in the field before the 2d day of July, 1862, and to those only.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. By the Governor,

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Private Secretary.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

MEETING OF EXEMPT MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

A meeting of the exempt members and friends of the Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., was held yesterday at the armory, over Centre Market. The object of the meeting was to make arrangements to give the Eighth a proper reception on its return. A Committee was appointed to carry out such arrangements, but it not being definitely known when the regiment would arrive, the members adjourned to meet to-day at the armory at 4 o'clock.

RETURN OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT N.Y.S.M.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held at the armory of the Seventy-First Regiment N. Y. S. M., by the exempt members and friends of this corps, for the purpose of making arrangements to give the Seventy-First a cordial reception on its return home. A committee was appointed for that purpose. Members and friends of the regiment are requested to meet at the armory, to take part in the reception of the Seventy-First, which is expected to arrive in New-York this morning, at 7 o'clock, by the Elizabethport boat, landing at Pier No. 2, North River.

RECRUITS FOR MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS.

Five hundred recruits for veteran Massachusetts regiments, arrived this morning and were to-day forwarded to join their comrades. One of the recruits, named THOMAS J. MARTIN, of Providence, was accidentally run over last evening at Fall River, and is now at the New-England Rooms, receiving every attention. Hopes are entertained for his recovery.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, Col. FRANCIS, numbering 1,040 men, arrived yesterday morning, in the steamer *New-World*, and were quartered in the Park Barracks.

THE COMING DRAFT.

HOW STAND NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

There appears to be no probability that the enrollment will be completed so as to render a draft practicable in this State before the middle of September. If enlistments continue as brisk as they have done for the past two weeks, the quotas of New-York City and Brooklyn will, by that time, be nearly full for both calls; so that a draft, if it shall be found necessary, will be a mere nominal affair. An estimate, published in the *Sunday Mercury*, and purporting to be accurate, states that there have already been recruited in the City, under the last calls, 16,486 men. The quota of the City, for both calls, is 25,160, leaving only 8,674 to be raised. More than half of these will continue to be raised within a week, for the Germans and Irish. In Kings County, the quota for both calls is 8,942, of which 4,400 are already recruited, leaving 4,432 yet to be raised. As to the special draft to fill up old regiments, it is said that this is only to take place in case those regiments were not filled up by volunteers under the first call for 300,000. In the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn the recruits for the old regiments have thus far been so numerous that there is little doubt they will be full before the time for a draft.

TROOPS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The First Regiment of the Bucktail Brigade left here last night, under Col. ROY STONE. The Second, under Col. WISTER, will probably leave Tuesday, and the Third will be ready to start within the week.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The incomplete regiments here have been consolidated into five regiments. Two will leave to-morrow.

THE THIRTEENTH NEW-JERSEY REGIMENT.

NEWARK, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The Thirteenth New-Jersey Regiment, Col. E. A. CARMAN, 900 men, left Camp Perrine for Washington to-day. They are armed with Enfield rifles. Col CARMAN was wounded at Williamsburgh while gallantly leading the Seventh Regiment.

Recruiting for the nine months men is very brisk here, and there will probably be no draft in this county.

AMUSEMENTS.

The season at the Winter Garden has commenced auspiciously. Every evening through the week there have been large and appreciative audiences, performances of unusual excellence, and a general air of brightness and prosperity, that seems to promise cheerful fortune in the future. The changes which have been made in the decoration and lighting of the auditorium are vast improvements on the previous aspect of those important items of theatrical completeness; the regular company comprises a good deal of acknowledged talent and efficiency, and, now that Mr. HAWTHORNE is engaged in the pictorial department, more artistic scenery than has of late appeared upon the stage may be expected. The success with which the season has been inaugurated, though, belongs chiefly to Miss BATEMAN, whose unquestionable genius infuses vitality enough into plays that have lost the charm of freshness to make them still attractive. It is an achievement of no ordinary magnitude, and one that any actress may be justly proud of, to draw enthusiastic crowds for six consecutive nights to see a piece like the "Hunchback," which every play-goer has seen unnumbered times before, and usually without finding any of those qualities in it which compel especial admiration and delight. Yet Miss BATEMAN, without startling the town by any attempt at a sensational reading of her part in it, has made it a vehicle for the development of so much genuine power, pathos and well-discriminated individuality, as to render it, for the time, a more desirable dramatic study or entertainment than almost any novelty would be. Very wisely, she has had secured for her support the services of actors of established reputation, whose excellence combines with her own to produce the nearest approach to perfection which can be reasonably hoped for under what is called the "star" system. "The Hunchback" will be given again before the close of Miss BATEMAN'S engagement; but to-night it gives place to "Rosa Gregorio," the drama by Mr. DEWALDEN, which was received with so much favor at the Winter Garden last Spring. Miss BATEMAN, of course, plays the heroine, and the other leading characters are in the hands of Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., and Mr. EDWIN ADAMS.

At Nixon's Cremorne Gardens, the Palace of Music is once more, this evening, restored to its position, which the name implies, as a place for the diffusion of vocal and orchestral melody. The Fall season is to be inaugurated with a reengagement of CARLOTTA PATTI, Madame STRAKOSCH, Signor SUSINI and Signor DERENTHAL, who will sing some of their choicest selections, accompanied by the best of instrumental aid, under the conduct of Signor MUZIO. In the course of two or three weeks, it is said, that from concerts these accomplished artists will gradually work their way to actual opera, and, indeed, that in this same Palace of Music Mademoiselle CARLOTTA will make her first essay as an exponent of the lyric drama. Her doing so will be *the* musical event of the season, and may be regarded, anticipatively, as the greatest triumph that will have been witnessed since the *début* of her sister, ADELINA. So long as the concerts continue they will be followed by a pantomime, with Messrs. DENIER, LEHMAN, RONZANI and WIETOFF and Mlle. THELKA in the principal parts. Señorita CUBAS is seriously indisposed, but will reappear as soon as her health is reëstablished. Madame TOURNAIRE, the CONRAD Brothers and Young MADIGAN conclude the plentiful programme of amusement at Cremorne, with their equestrian and acrobatic performances in the circus, and, during the intervals of more active entertainment, Signor MUZIO'S orchestra discourses the most delicious strains from the pagoda in the garden.

Mr. BARNUM announces this as the last week of the interesting rivalry which has been lately going on between Gen. TOM THUMB and Commodore NUTT. Within these ensuing six days, therefore, their respective merits will have to be decided, and they will be upon their mettle to see who shall come forth winner of the liberal prize given for the competition by the great showman. After competing for three weeks, the judges have been unable to award the palm to either, and Mr. BARNUM has added a sum of five hundred to the thousand previously offered to induce them to stay and settle the matter. In the lecture room at the Museum a capital company give very amusing performances twice a day. This afternoon and evening Messrs. J. E. NAGLE, HAVILAND, and RILEY, Mrs. DUNN, Miss JENNIE WALTERS and Mrs. PRYOR, play in the farce of "Aunt Charlotte's Maid."

Residents of Brooklyn will be pleased to learn that the Atheneum there has been fitted up semi-theatrically, and will be opened on Wednesday evening for the presentation of drawing-room entertainments. Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT will be the manager of the experiment, and amongst the public favorites who will appear, are Mr. W. M. FLEMING, Mr. W. H. BEEKMAN and Mrs. SADLEY BROWNE.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S minstrels are doing famously at the their handsome hall, No. 585 Broadway. There is no place in the City where negro melodies, eccentricities and miscellaneous fun can be found in such perfection and variety.

WILLIE BARNESMORE PAPE, the juvenile master of the piano, gives a concert this week at Newport. A delightful novelty will thus be afforded the *ennui* haunters of that watering place, who may carry away with them musical strains that can "Create a soul under the ribs of death."

Markets.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 30.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm, at 95c. for No. 1; 81c.@82c. for No. 2. CORN, at 32½c.@33½c. OATS, at ½c.@1c. lower. *Receipts*—4,600 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 300,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—8,200 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 142,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS steady. Sight Exchange on New-York at par @¼ ₱ cent. premium. Gold, 15 ₱ cent. premium.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Aug. 30.

FLOUR slightly lower. WHEAT in brisk demand, at 90c.@95½c. *Receipts*—800 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bush. Wheat. *Shipments*—1,100 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bush. Wheat.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark James Smith, from New-Orleans—Mr. Lord, J. Rogerson, Mr. J. P. Windmiller, Mr. Peter Henning, Mr. Drew and lady, Mr. Jacob Schuyler, lady and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 27 | Sun sets.... 6 33 | Moon sets.... 11 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 24 | Gov. Island 1 13 | Hell Gate.... 2 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 31.

Arrived.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Rescuing Billow, Mayo, Cape Town, C. G. H., July 17, with wool to Bailford & Moulton.

Bark James Smith, Anderson, New-Orleans 25 ds., with wool to master.

Bark F. S. Means, Means, Plymouth, Eng., 40 ds., in ballast to C. & E. J. Lord.

Bark Sea Bride, (of Boston,) White, New-Orleans 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to Bassett & Bacon.

Barkentine Lamplighter, Morris, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to Merrill & Abbott.

Brig System, (of London,) Hall, Rio Janeiro July 15, with hides and rosewood to Gadsden & Spence.

Brig Louisa Nicolas, (of Frankfort,) Tyler, Norfolk 4 ds., with shooks to C. H. Lewis.

Brig Costa Rica, Lord, Aspinwall 19 ds., with coffee, cocoa-nuts, &c., to J. Bay.

Brig Emma Faye, Kelly, Matanzas 18 ds., in ballast to order.

Schr. A. Edwards, Lires, Palermo 40 ds., and 33 ds. from the Rock, via Detroit to Merrill & Abbott. Has experienced heavy southwesterly weather the whole of the passage, from forepart of Aug. 20, to lat. 42 10, lon. 68, took a violent hurricane from S. E., S. S. W. and S. W., and W., ending in the N. W., during which both sails, split on deck and other sails, and strained the vessel badly, and carried away the jibboom Aug. 22 at 6 P. M., in lat. 42 25, lon. 67 50, spoke ship Emily Augusta, hence for Liverpool, who reported having experienced the same

SMITH & BROTHER

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st.,

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Old Point Becoming Deserted—Disgraceful Exhibitions at the Hygeia Hotel—Attack on Mr. Berford for Expressing Union Sentiments—Secession Feeling at Old Point—Prof. Mailliefert and Capt. Levi Hadan—Dr. Bontacue.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Friday, Aug. 29, 1862.

The change which has taken place here during the past week is quite remarkable—everybody left or leaving; those delightful creatures, newspaper correspondents, making off for other more active scenes of operation, and the Hygeia Hotel fast becoming a huge conglomerate of "banquet halls deserted." Friend WILLARD, mine host of the Hygeia, bears the change with the most perfect equanimity and fortitude. A man who has, for a long time past, been seeing money rolling into his coffers at the rate of $1,100 per day, (I can vouch for *one* day at any rate,) would likely feel a little sore at suddenly finding his golden stream drying up; but WILLARD is a philosopher, and comes to the conclusion that "what can't be cured must be endured." I have heard many complaints against WILLARD'S Hotel, but never against WILLARD himself. He is such a polished and clever little gentleman, that the roughest kind of treatment appeared the sweetest, and the toughest beef-steak appeared the tenderest, if he only smiled at you, and said, "All right."

I leave to-day for Alexandria, and just before leaving, the Hygeia Hotel has been the theatre of a disgraceful scene; indeed the only one of the kind I have witnessed during a three months' residence in the place.

It happened that one Capt. MCCARRICK, a *reputed* Secessionist of the first water, was at the hotel carousing near the bar-room with Capt. TALLMADGE, Quartermaster of the United States service, and some other officer in United States uniform. This Capt. MCCARRICK—I know not how correctly—was publicly spoken of as commander of the rebel craft *Seabird* captured at Roanoke Island, as being the same man who so audaciously cut out two schooners from under the very guns of Fortress Monroe, as having been on board the *Merrimac* during her encounter with the *Monitor*, and as having a son now actually on board the new *Merrimac* preparing to leave Richmond.

Supposing that all, or any, of this was true about this individual, it was certainly astounding to see him in close and private conversation, for more than an hour, and enjoying conviviality with one in Capt. TALLMADGE'S position. Somebody happened, in the course of ordinary conversation, to bring this strange fact to the attention of Mr. BERFORD, an *attaché* of Adams' Express Company, and a gentleman respected by all who know him or his kindly and genial disposition. Mr. BERFORD was standing with a friend in a doorway of the Hygeia Hotel, and conversing aloud, as Capts. MCCARRICK and TALLMADGE passed out. Mr. BERFORD had just said, "Hang these Secessionists! what business have they here at all?" when Capt. MCCARRICK turned round and said, in a loud, defiant and insulting tone: "*Here is one of them; try it on!*" "If *you* are a rebel," said Mr. BERFORD, thus abruptly accosted, "you are welcome to my words, Sir."

Both parties being evidently excited, one word rapidly led to another, and there was danger of a personal collision, when Capt. TALLMADGE stepped up and said to BERFORD and his friend, (striking his own breast angrily at the time,) "*This is my quarrel. This gentleman* (pointing to Capt. MCCARRICK) *is my intimate friend; and if you say another word I'll call the Provost's guard.*" "Call them," said BERFORD and his companion. But the guard was *not* called; and, indeed, it would have been interesting to have seen the guard, if only to satisfy the crowd—who by this time had assembled—what amount of power the United States still held at Old Point to protect Union men from rebels and their sympathizers.

At this stage of proceedings, Capt. TALLMADGE, after somewhat pacifying his friend the Secessionist Captain, who had gesticulated and sworn himself out of the outer gate of the porch, took Mr. BERFORD and his friend inside to explain to them how mistaken they were about Capt. MCCARRICK, and who and what he really was. He denied that Capt. MCC. was on board the *Merrimac*, but allowed that *he was the man who took our two schooners off Fort Monroe*, accompanying his explanation all the time by the most insulting language, and repeating often that it was nobody's business who MCCARRICK was, and that he was a prisoner on parole. How far the last statement is so I know not, as I heard it denied quite as often as asserted by parties at Old Point; but even if correct, it is very evident that rebel prisoners at Fort Monroe are allowed a latitude that Mr. DAVIS would allow no Unionist in Dixie, and unsophisticated loyalists are at a loss to imagine why such a difference should be permitted against them.

By this time a large crowd of military officers and civilians had collected in the hall of the hotel, but this trouble was evidently dying away, when Capt. MCFARREN, of Company D, 99th New-York—who had hitherto been no party whatever to the quarrel—stepped up alongside of Capt. TALLMADGE, and said in the most polluted and insulting manner to Mr. BERFORD: "You are the man who was called a liar to his face the other day." "Whoever says so, lies," replied Mr. BERFORD indignantly. Upon this, Capt. MCINTYRE dashed his fist in Mr. BERFORD'S face, drawing blood—when the crowd rushed in between, and prevented the latter from retaliating, even had he been able to do so. Considering that Mr. BERFORD was sick at the time, from painful boils all over his body, and that he is nearly old enough to be Capt. MCINTYRE'S father, the common opinion among all disinterested witnesses of the transaction was that the laurels culled by the gallant officer on that occasion, were not of the brightest.

I have been induced to give this long account of a fracas, which, very fortunately, terminated in no disaster,—because underlying it is a question of vast moment to the people of the United States. It was a painful proof of the danger of that "lenient policy" toward rebels which makes rebellion as rampant and defiant to-day, in Norfolk and Suffolk—aye, under the very guns of Fortress Monroe, itself—as if there were no difference between loyal men and traitors. Nay, more, it is to be questioned if, at that disgraceful exhibition, rebel sympathy was not in the ascendancy. Although the real cause of the dispute was distinctly understood—although Mr. BARFORD'S only fault was in giving utterance to Union sentiments that every Union man in that crowd must have felt, there was not a single voice nor arm raised to stand by him and his friend against the array of military uniforms and shoulder-straps evidently ready to espouse the other side. Mr. VOORHIES was the only one who came up, as soon as he heard of it, and drew Mr. BARFORD from the crowd. God forbid that we should ever see the rebel flag floating in this part of the world, but if we are spared the desecration it will not be for the want of sympathy in many a heart covertly and insidiously beating under a United States uniform.

I to-day had the pleasure of meeting Professor B. MAILLEFERT and Capt. LEVI HADEN, of the New-York Submarine Engineering Company, and who belonged to BURNSIDE'S expedition. Professor MAILLEFERT, you may remember, is the same party who invented some new method of blowing up rocks under water, which was so effectually carried out at Hellgate; and it was the same parties who succeeded so well in removing the formidable obstructions in the Neuse River, near Newbern. What these gentlemen are going at now, it would not be for me to say, even if I knew exactly but this much I know, that it is a "big thing." When they next touch off some of those terrible submarine batteries, depend upon it, there will be an explosion that will make itself heard through Rebeldom.

Dr. BONTACUE, the long-established and much respected physician of the Hygeia Hospital, left to-day with his family in the Baltimore boat—it being his intention, I believe, to be attached to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army in some medical capacity. The Doctor, in quitting the scene of his arduous and responsible labors, which he has so long and faithfully performed, leaves behind him the good wishes of a host of friends.

NEMO.

Burning of Cotton Mills.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 30.

The Francis Cotton Mills at Chesnut Hill were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is not as yet ascertained.

SOUTHERN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

The Expedition from Bowling Green to Scottsville—Affairs at Cumberland Gap—Gen. Buell in Motion Toward Chattanooga and Knoxville—The Exploits of the Guerrilla Morgan, as Related by Himself.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1862.

The expedition to Scottsville, spoken of in my last, returned last evening. The rebels left Scottsville before our troops reached the vicinity. They remained in the place only a few hours, and departed taking an easterly direction. They secured a few horses, but got no recruits. The news from Cumberland Gap is highly important and exciting. The enemy, twenty thousand strong, it is stated, have surrounded the Gap and Gen. MORGAN'S entire army. A portion of our forces are reported to have been cut to pieces. The command of Gen. MORGAN is in imminent danger of being cut off. Rebel reinforcements were daily coming up from the direction of Knoxville.

From gentlemen who reached this place, yesterday, we have more definite information of the operations of Gen. BUELL. His entire column is in active motion, in the direction of Chattanooga and Knoxville. The army has left Battle Creek, and Gen. BUELL in person left Huntsville, Ala., on the 22d, to accompany the forward movement. Gen. BRAGG is reported with a large rebel force, trying to flank Gen. BUELL, and make his way into Nashville. They state that heavy rebel forces, it is believed, are at Chattanooga and Knoxville. If collision should take place between BUELL and BRAGG, we have no fears as to the result. BRAGG'S force is estimated at sixty thousand strong. This officer will make tremendous efforts to reach Nashville through East Tennessee, but we have no doubt that BUELL will be able to prevent him, as he has heretofore prevented him from penetrating the country through the Sequatchie Valley. Gen. BUELL is regarded throughout his Department as being one of the very ablest officers in the armies of the Union. He deserves to be so regarded. Ever since his opening campaign in Kentucky, nothing but success has attended his arms. The boldness and celerity of his movements, it is well known, saved the day at Shiloh, and prevented, perhaps, the annihilation of GRANT'S army. He drove the vast rebel armies before him through Kentucky and Tennessee like chaff before the wind. Better discipline prevails in his command then any in the service. He has never lost an engagement; he has never invested a place he failed to take; nor has he been foiled by his adversaries, or found off his guard. He has been more in open service, has marched more miles, and penetrated further into the interior of the enemy's country than any other General has done. His campaign has been one of complete success, and developed a series of the most wonderful strategic movements. May we hope that the capture of Chattanooga and Knoxville will soon be added to the list of his brilliant victories.

From all indications, the rebels are making a grand and desperate attempt to invade Kentucky by way of Cumberland. It is reported that the rebel Gen. BUCKNER, recently liberated from Fort Warren, is to be placed at the head of a large force, and that the subjugation of Kentucky is to be intrusted to his special care. If so, may his attempt meet with the same inglorious failure that attended his arms last year.

MORGAN'S guerrillas have again suddenly disappeared from Gallatin. They have probably fallen back to Harlsville. When or where he will next appear remains to be seen. He will not long be idle. WOODARD and his gang are still at work in the southwestern counties.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Thursday, Aug. 28, 1862.

There is no news of interest in this immediate region. The repulse of WOODARD'S rebels at Fort Donelson is confirmed; also, their repulse at Madisonville, in Hopkins County. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON, paroled by MORGAN, passed through here, for Louisville, yesterday.

I send you the *Vidette*, a miserable, dingy sheet, published "semi-occasionally" at Harlsville, Tenn. As to the manner in which it came in my possession, it must be reserved for a future occasion.

CURTIUS.

THE SECOND BATTLE AT GALLATIN.

THE REPORT OF THE GUERRILLA MORGAN.

From the Vidette, Aug. 24.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S REGIMENT, }
HARTSVILLE, Aug. 22, 1862. }

To Gen. Cooper, Adjutant-General, Richmond:

GENERAL: I beg to confirm my dispatch of the 20th inst., announcing the result of yesterday's expedition.

My command, consisting of my own regiment, 700 strong, and a squadron of TEXAS Rangers, numbering 100 men, returned that day, worn out, to Gallatin.

At 11 P. M., I received information from one of my friendly scouts that the enemy's cavalry were encamped on the roadside between Castilian Springs and Hartsville, a distance of only 12 miles from my camp.

Judging from the fact that they had halted by the road side, I concluded that they intended to march at night and attack early in the morning, and I made my preparations accordingly, dispatching scouts upon whom I could depend to bring me positive information as to the enemy's movements.

At daybreak my column was on the move, and as the advanced guard reached the head of the town my picket came galloping in, followed by my principal scout, who reported that he was closely pursued by a large body of cavalry.

Not wishing, on account of the inhabitants, to make Gallatin the scene of our contest, I advanced my column, and was greeted, on reaching the Hartsville pike, by a heavy fire from that direction.

I dismounted the two leading companies to fight, and threw them into the woods, on the left of the road. The enemy increased his fire and I gradually had my whole command engaged.

The fight began at half-past six o'clock, and was maintained without much advantage on either side—the enemy having, perhaps, rather the best of it at first—until about half-past eight, when they began to fall back, and my men redoubled their efforts. At half-past nine I had driven them four miles, and was preparing for a final charge, when a flag of truce was brought proposing an armistice, in order to bury their dead.

My reply was that I could entertain no proposition, except unconditional surrender.

I learned then that the troops were commanded by Brig.-Gen. JOHNSON. During the parley, the enemy had formed into line of battle, and were, evidently, ready to defend themselves from any fresh attack.

I divided my force into three divisions, leading one myself in the direction which I thought Gen. JOHNSON had taken. Major MORGAN had five companies under his orders on my left. Lieut.-Col. DUKE, on my right, had three companies and his advanced guard.

Some delay was occasioned by the non-arrival of my gallant TEXAN Rangers, who formed part of the body under my own immediate orders. They had been separated from their horses during the preceding fight, and had not been able to recover them in time to come to the front. On their arrival, we marched on in the direction of the enemy, and Col. DUKE'S division coming within sight, advanced at a canter and opened fire.

Gen. JOHNSON'S forces, being on a good pike, retreated for some time faster than my men, who were on difficult ground, could follow, but after a pursuit of some two miles, they were overtaken and compelled to fight.

They were dismounted and formed behind their horses. The position they had selected was a very good one, especially as they considerably outnumbered Col. DUKE'S force, which was the only one opposed to them. Major MORGAN and my own detachment, in the eagerness of pursuit, having taken too far to the left.

Col. DUKE reports, that on perceiving that the enemy had halted, he formed his three companies and the advanced guard into columns of squadrons, preserving the regular distances between each, so as to be able to form into line at command and attack.

This was done with admirable precision and coolness by his men, and nothing could exceed their gallantry.

The enemy were formed under the brow of a hill, and his men were drawn up above them, so that their fire told with effect on my line, whilst that of the attacking party went over their heads.

After a very sharp engagement of about fifteen minutes they broke and ran.

Gen. JOHNSON, his Adjutant-General, Capt. TURNER, Maj. WINGERT, and a number of privates, were captured, but the main body escaped to the hills, through the woods and high corn, making for the Cumberland River.

I lost during the action in which my command, not exceeding 700 men, (one whole company being in the rear with prisoners,) successfully defended a brigade of 1,200 chosen cavalry sent by Gen. BUELL expressly to take me or drive me out of Tennessee, killing and wounding some 150 and taking 200 prisoners, including the Brigadier-General Commanding, and the greater part of the Regimental officers.

My loss in both actions amounted to 5 killed and 18 wounded, 2 missing. Among the wounded was Capt. HUFFMAN, who had his arm shattered by a ball whilst leading gallantly on his brave TEXAN Rangers, a small body of men commanded by Major GANO, of whom I cannot speak too highly, as they have distinguished themselves ever since they joined my command not only by their bravery, but their good soldier-like conduct.

To all my officers and men my best acknowledgments are due; nothing but hard fighting carried them through.

To my personal Staff I am deeply indebted. Col. ST. LEGER GRENFELL, Acting Adjutant-General, ably supported me; Capt. LEWALLEN, my Quartermaster, and Capt. GRANT ROGERS, who acted as my Aids-de-Camp, were most active and fearless in carrying my orders, and the Captains of companies cool and collected in the performance of them.

Lieut.-Col. DUKE led on his regiment, if possible, with more than his usual gallantry, and contributed, by the confidence with which he has inspired his men, to insure the success of the day.

Lieut.-Col. DUKE makes particular mention of the cool and determined manner in which Lieut. ROGERS, commanding advanced guard, Captains HUTCHINSON, CASTLE and Lieut. WHITE, respectively commanding the three companies composing his division, behaved; in fact the conduct of both officers and men deserve the highest praise.

I received every assistance from the patriotism and zeal of the neighboring citizens, amongst whom Maj. DUFFIT and Capt. R. A. BENNETT were preeminent.

I have also to report that I have received a dispatch from Gen. FORREST, stating that he has encamped within eight miles of me, with a reinforcement of 800 men, but no artillery. The want of this arm cripples my movements and prevents my advance with that certainty of effect which a battery would afford.

Recruits are daily and hourly arriving. The population seems at last to be thoroughly aroused, and to be determined on resistance.

I hope shortly, General, to be able to report further successes, and rest assured that no exertions on my part shall be wanting; no sacrifices on that of my officers and men will prevent our giving as good an account of the enemy as our small numbers will admit of.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, General, your most obedient servant,

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Colonel Commanding Cavalry, C. S. A.

P. S.—This morning I received positive information as to Gen. NELSON'S intentions and movements. He is retreating from Nashville to reinforce Bowling Green, at the head of 1,500 infantry, 200 cavalry and 12 cannon. It is evidently the intention of the Federals to attempt the defence of the line at Bowling Green and Lebanon. J. H. M.

MORGAN'S ADDRESS TO HIS MEN.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S BRIGADE, }
HARTSVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 22, 1862. }

SOLDIERS: Your gallant bearing during the last two days will not only be inscribed in the history of the country and the annals of this war, but is engraven deeply in my heart.

Your zeal and devotion on the 20th, at the attack of the rifle-work at Saundersville and of the Springfield Junction stockade, your heroism during the two hard fights of yesterday, have placed you high on the list of those patriots who are now in arms for our Southern rights.

All communication cut off betwixt Gallatin and Nashville, a body of 300 infantry totally cut off or taken prisoners, the liberation of those kind friends arrested by our revengeful foes, for no other reason than their commissionate care of our sick and wounded, would have been laurels sufficient for your brows. But, soldiers, the utter annihilation of Gen. JOHNSON'S Brigade, composed of 24 picked companies of regulars, and sent on purpose to take us, raises your reputation as soldiers, and strikes fear into the craven hearts of your enemies. Gen. JOHNSON and his Staff, with 200 men, taken prisoners, 64 killed and 100 wounded, attests the resistance made and bears testimony to your valor.

But our victories have not been achieved without loss. We have to mourn some brave and dear comrades. Their names will remain in our breasts—their fame outlives them. They died in defence of a good cause; they died, like gallant soldiers, with their front to the foe.

Officers and men, your conduct makes me proud to command you. Fight always as you fought yesterday, and you are invincible.

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Colonel Commanding Cavalry.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

The Capture of the Rebel Steamer Fair Play, and the Destruction of the Rebel Batteries on the Yazoo.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

UNITED STATES STEAM RAM FLEET, }
ABOVE VICKSBURGH, MISS., Aug. 21, 1862. }

The rams *Switzerland*, *Monarch*, *Sampson* and *Lioness*, of Col. ALFRED W. ELLET'S Mississippi ram fleet, in connection with the gunboats *Benton*, *Mound City* and *Carondelet*, under command of Capt. PHELPS, of the *Benton*, (who is in command of the gunboat flotilla during Com. DAVIS' illness,) together with the transports *A. McDowell* and *Rocket*, with the Fifty-eighth and Seventy-sixth Regiments Ohio Volunteers and a battalion of cavalry, under command of Col. WOOD, of the Seventy-sixth Ohio, left Helena, Arkansas, on Saturday morning, Aug. 16, for a cruise down the Mississippi. Nothing of interest took place until Sunday afternoon, when we picked up seven "contrabands" in a skiff, who reported that a rebel steamer had come up the river a short distance above them the day before. There being a plantation below, we landed to see if we could get any information from the planter. He denied having seen any boat, but the negroes confirmed the report of the boys we had picked up. He was the meanest Secesh I have yet seen. He said he had no corn nor any kind of vegetables, but we found any amount and sent the negroes down to the boats, loaded with corn and beans. We also captured two pigs to roast, besides chickens. He begged very hard for some coffee, a luxury he had not indulged in for a long time. We gave him a little, but not enough to treat him much.

We proceeded down the river, and early Monday morning we captured the rebel steamer and transport *Fair Play*, loaded with arms, ammunition and stores for Gen. HINDMAN'S Division of the rebel army. She had 5,500 stands of arms, part Enfield rifles, a large amount of ammunition, etc. There was also a regiment of cavalry and infantry camped near the bank of the river, where there was a section of the Vicksburgh and Shreveport Railroad. On our approach the rebels fled in great haste. Our troops were landed as soon as possible, and sent in pursuit. They followed the rebels as far as Richmond, and captured fifty prisoners and several baggage-wagons, besides numerous muskets, etc. We burned the depot and many cars, and destroyed the railroad bridge. Our men were much fatigued, as they had started without breakfast, and it was near noon before they returned, and the weather was very warm.

There were six or eight ladies on the *Fair Play*, "dreaming the happy hours away," little dreaming, however, that the terrible Yankees were so near them, but when they awoke, and found how near we were to them, they immediately left, up the bank, and took refuge in a cornfield. They left evidently for, with portions of their clothing in their arms. The gentlemanly reporter of the NEW-YORK TIMES called my attention to a young lady, going up the bank, her fair form encircled in a long white dress, but I, in modesty, left for the other side of the steamer, being a very bashful young man. He being a married man, it did not make so much difference. A trusty guard was sent out by the gallant Captain of the *Benton*, and, after hunting for some time, found six ladies, and assured them they were welcome to come aboard for their clothing, and they need have no fear. They came, and I saw several of them in a wagon, with their servants and baggage, going on a visit to some friends.

A great many trophies were picked up in the town. One of the gunboat men found a silver goblet with DAN SICKLES' name on it. It was captured by one of the rebels, and was brought out here, where a man paid $50 for it as a trophy taken from the Yankees. Capt. FUNTZ is going to send it to Gen. SICKLES.

On Monday night we dropped down the river and anchored near the mouth of the Vicksburgh Cut-off, which was to cut off Vicksburgh, but did not. The river is now some ten feet below the bottom of the ditch, or canal, as it is called. We are about five miles above the city by water, and three by land. The rebels, when they found we were there, came up with a flag of truce on a steamer, and wanted to know if we had any prisoners to exchange, when, in reality, all they wanted was to see what our strength was—an old trick of theirs.

Tuesday noon the gunboats *Benton* and *Mound City*, with three of Col. ELLET'S rams, and a detachment of the Fifty-eighth Illinois and Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteers, under command of Major DAVIES, of the Fifty-eighth, left the rest of the fleet for a trip up the Yazoo River, as far as possible, in hopes of capturing or destroying some transports which the rebels had up there and of which we heard they were making gunboats. We proceeded up as far as Hayne's Bluff, Mississippi, where we discovered the rebels at work erecting batteries on the bluff so as to command the river. The *Benton* opened on them, and was followed by the other boats, which made the rebels do some tall "skedaddling" through the fields and woods.

Our boat was the first to land, and I was one of the first off the boat. We captured two 42-pounders, one rifled, two 32-pounders, one 20-pound boat howitzer, a brass 12-pound Mexican gun—one that was captured by the United States in the Mexican war, a large quantity of ammunition of all kinds, and about twenty muskets and necessary equipments. I went into some buildings which they had been using, and captured a revolver (from its appearance I think it must be the first one ever made), some Confederate money, and several other valuable articles. We were compelled to blow up the four large guns and destroy most of the ammunition, for want of transportation. While we were rendering the guns so burst them, some negroes came up with a pair of huge wheels, (such as are used in hauling heavy timber,) with five yoke of cattle attached, to haul the guns from the river, where they had been hauled from the *Fair Play* the week before, to the fortification on the bluff. They took us at first for scouts, as they said they expected a great many there to help place the guns in position. They were much surprised, and wanted to go with us. We sent them on board, let the cattle loose, and destroyed the wagon.

We laid there all night, and on Tuesday morning again moved up the Yazoo River. We got as far as the mouth of the Big Sunflower, and the gunboats could get no further. Col. ELLET sent the rams *Lioness* and *Sampson* up the Sunflower, with orders to go as far as possible, in hopes that they might capture some of the boats. They could only get up about twenty miles. They went within five miles of where the boats were, but could not proceed further, on account of the low water; and we returned down to the fleet in the Mississippi.

We stopped at several plantations on the way up, to get what information we could, and bought vegetables and fruit. It was amusing to see how free we all were with our Confederate money. We had plenty of it, and they would not take green-backs. We bought a lot of wood for the boats, and paid for it in Confederate money, as the owner would not take United States Treasury notes. He said he could not use them.

This expedition has been very successful, and has done more good in the one week we have been gone than the whole fleet did in the weeks they laid around Vicksburgh. The captures we have made would have been of great benefit to the enemy at this time. The arms were intended for conscripts in Gen. HINDMAN'S Division, and have been brought from Richmond, Va., with a great deal of trouble. So we were informed by Gen. HINDMAN'S A. A. G., whom we have as prisoner. He says the conscripts are of no good, and that very few will fight. I have not learned the money value of our captures.

IMPORTANT FROM THE RIO GRANDE

A Brisk Cotton Trade Through the Port of Matamoras—How the Rebels Pay for Their Arms and Ammunition—Sulphur and Saltpetre from Mexico—Oppression of the Unionists of Western Texas—Escape of Gen. Hamilton into New-Mexico, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON CITY, Friday, Aug. 29, 1862.

MR. C. H. BLOOD, Consul to Monterey, Mexico, arrived in this city a few days since, bringing late and important news from the Rio Grande, he having left Matamoras on the 3d inst. Mr. BLOOD represents the Confederates as carrying on a brisk cotton trade through the port of Matamoras, they having obtained a license to pass 2,000 bales through that port free of duty. This cotton is sent to Europe, and pays for powder, arms, and munitions of war, which are introduced into rebeldom by way of Matamoras, without let or hindrance. The Confederates are also obtaining large quantities of sulphur and saltpetre from Mexico, by way of Monterey. Mr. BLOOD attempted to impede this traffic, but unsuccessfully, as the rebels have active and energetic agents at Monterey who speak the Spanish language, which gives them great advantages over our commercial agents abroad, who seem to be selected with reference to their ignorance of the language of the country to which they are accredited. This trade through Mexico ought to be stopped, but it can only be done by occupying Western Texas with National troops. The Government should turn its attention to this important point at the earliest moment.

The Confederate authorities of Texas are taking the most decided measures against the Union men in the Western part of that State. They are compelling all citizens suspected of loyalty to the Union to take an oath of allegiance to their bogus Government. They attempted lately to arrest Gen. A. J. HAMILTON at his house, near Austin, but he received notice of their intentions and took French leave, and, accompanied by a band of devoted friends, made his way into Mexico. Mr. BLOOD saw Gen. HAMILTON at Matamoras, and states that he expected to find HAMILTON in this City, as he was to leave about the same time with himself.

Gen. HAMILTON and his friends bring news of the rebel Gen. SIBLEY, who commanded the expedition to Santa Fé. SIBLEY left San Antonio, Texas, last Fall, at the head of thirty-five hundred troops and six pieces of artillery, and was joined by Col. J. R. BAYLOR, (one of BUCHANAN'S defaulting Indian Agents) at El Paso, with seven hundred men, making the whole force over four thousand strong. SIBLEY has been completely used up by Gen. CANBY, and got back to San Antonio with only nine hundred men of his command—many of these paroled prisoners—having lost over three-fourths of his men in killed, wounded and starved on the road home. Why cannot some of our other Generals give as good an account of themselves as Gen. CANBY?

Mr. BLOOD says there is no blockading vessel off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and represents to the strongest light the necessity of having such a vessel, which would check to some extent the shipment of arms in that direction, or at least compel the rebels to the costly mode of going through Mexican Custom-houses, instead of landing at Brazos Santiago, on the Texas coast, which can now be done with impunity. A blockade should be there if for no other purpose than to give protection to Union men flying from Texas, like HAMILTON. Cannot Mr. Secretary WELLES spare one of his many gunboats for that noble and humane purpose? TOMBIGBEE.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

MEETING OF EXEMPT MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

A meeting of the exempt members and friends of the Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., was held yesterday at the armory, over Centre Market. The object of the meeting was to make arrangements to give the Eighth a proper reception on its return. A Committee was appointed to carry out such arrangements, but it not being definitely known when the regiment would arrive, the members adjourned to meet to-day at the armory at 4 o'clock.

RETURN OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held at the armory of the Seventy-First Regiment N. Y. S. M., by the exempt members and friends of this corps, for the purpose of making arrangements to give the Seventy-First a cordial reception on its return home. A committee was appointed for that purpose. Members and friends of the regiment are requested to meet at the armory, to take part in the reception of the Seventy-First, which is expected to arrive in New-York this morning, at 7 o'clock, by the Elizabethport boat, landing at Pier No. 2, North River.

RECRUITS FOR MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS.

Five hundred recruits for veteran Massachusetts regiments, arrived this morning and were to-day forwarded to join their comrades. One of the recruits, named THOMAS J. MARTIN, of Providence, was accidentally run over last evening at Fall River, and is now at the New-England Rooms, receiving every attention. Hopes are entertained for his recovery.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, Col. FRANCIS, numbering 1,040 men, arrived yesterday morning, in the steamer *New-World*, and were quartered in the Park Barracks.

THE COMING DRAFT.

HOW STAND NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

There appears to be no probability that the enrollment will be completed so as to render a draft practicable in this State before the middle of September. If enlistments continue as brisk as they have done for the past two weeks, the quotas of New-York City and Brooklyn will, by that time, be nearly full for both calls, so that a draft, if it shall be found necessary, will be a mere nominal affair. An estimate, published in the *Sunday Mercury*, and purporting to be accurate, states that there have already been recruited in this City, under the last calls, 16,466 men. The quota of the City, for both calls, is 25,160, leaving only 8,700 to be raised. More than half of these will doubtless be raised within a week, for the Corcoran Brigade. In Kings County, the quota for both calls is 8,632, of which 4,000 are already recruited, leaving 4,632 yet to be raised. As to the special draft to fill up old regiments, it is said that this is only to take place in case those regiments were not filled up by volunteers under the first call for 300,000. In the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn the recruits for the old regiments have thus far been so numerous that there is little doubt they will be full before the time for a draft.

TROOPS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The First Regiment of the Bucktail Brigade left here last night, under Col. ROY STONE. The Second, under Col. WISTER, will probably leave Tuesday, and the Third will be ready to start within the week.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 31

The incomplete regiments here have been consolidated into five regiments. Two will leave to-morrow.

THE THIRTEENTH NEW JERSEY REGIMENT.

NEWARK, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The Thirteenth New-Jersey Regiment, Col. E. A. CARMAN, 900 men, left Camp Perrine for Washington to-day. They are armed with Enfield rifles. Col. CARMAN was wounded at Williamsburgh while gallantly leading the Seventh Regiment.

Recruiting for the nine months men is very brisk here, and there will probably be no draft to this county.

AMUSEMENTS.

The season at the Winter Garden has commenced auspiciously. Every evening through the week there have been large and appreciative audiences, performances of unusual excellence, and a general air of brightness and prosperity, that seems to promise cheerful fortune in the future. The changes which have been made in the decoration and lighting of the auditorium are vast improvements on the previous aspect of those important items of theatrical completeness; the regular company comprises a good deal of acknowledged talent and efficiency, and, now that Mr. HAWTHORNE is engaged in the pictorial department, more artistic scenery than has of late appeared upon the stage may be expected. The success with which the season has been inaugurated, though, belongs chiefly to Miss BATEMAN, whose unquestionable genius infuses vitality enough into plays that have lost the charm of freshness to make them still attractive. It is an achievement of no ordinary magnitude, and one that any actress may be justly proud of, to draw enthusiastic crowds for six consecutive nights to see a piece like the "Hunchback," which every play-goer has seen unnumbered times before, and usually without finding any of those qualities in it which compel especial admiration and delight. Yet Miss BATEMAN, without startling the town by any attempt at a sensational reading of her part in it, has made it a vehicle for the development of so much genuine power, pathos and well-discriminated individuality, as to render it, for the time, a more desirable dramatic study or entertainment than almost any novelty would be. Very wisely, she has had secured for her support the services of actors of established reputation, whose excellence combines with her own to produce the nearest approach to perfection which can be reasonably hoped for under what is called the "star" system. "The Hunchback" will be given again before the close of Miss BATEMAN'S engagement; but to-night it gives place to "Rosa Gregorio," the drama by Mr. DEWALDEN, which was received with so much favor at the Winter Garden last Spring. Miss BATEMAN, of course, plays the heroine, and the other leading characters are in the hands of Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., and Mr. EDWIN ADAMS.

At NIXON'S Cremorne Gardens, the Palace of Music is once more, this evening, restored to its position, which the name implies, as a place for the diffusion of vocal and orchestral melody. The Fall season is to be inaugurated with a reengagement of CARLOTTA PATTI, Madame STRAKOSCH, Signor SOSINI and Signor DERRECTIL, who will sing some of their choicest selections, accompanied by the best of instrumental aid, under the conduct of Signor MORIO. In the course of two or three weeks, it is said, that from concerts these accomplished artists will gradually work their way to actual opera, and, indeed, that in this same Palace of Music Mademoiselle CARLOTTA will make her first essay as an exponent of the lyric drama. Her doing so will be *the* musical event of the season, and may be regarded, anticipatively, as the greatest triumph that will have been witnessed since the *début* of her sister, ADELINA. So long as the concerts continue they will be followed by a pantomime, with Messrs. DENIER, LEHMAN, RONZANI and WERTOFF and Mlle. TUTZER in the principal parts. Señorita CORAL is seriously indisposed, but will reappear as soon as her health is reestablished. Madame TOMASINI, the CONRAD Brothers and Young MADIGAN conclude the plentiful programme of amusement at Cremorne with their equestrian and acrobatic performances in the circus, and, during the intervals of more active entertainment, Signor MORIO'S orchestra discourses the most delicious strains from the pagoda in the garden.

Mr. BARNUM announces this as the last week of the interesting rivalry which has been lately going on between Gen. TOM THUMB and Commodore NUTT. Within these ensuing six days, therefore, their respective merits will have to be decided, and they will be upon their mettle to see who shall come forth winner of the liberal prize given for the competition by the great showman. After competing for three weeks, the judges have been unable to award the palm to either, and Mr. BARNUM has added a sum of five hundred to the thousand previously offered to induce them to stay and settle the matter. In the lecture room at the Museum a capital company give very amusing performances twice a day. This afternoon and evening Messrs. J. E. NAGLE, HAVILAND, and RILEY, Mrs. DUNN, Miss JENNIE WALTERS and Mrs. PAYSON play in the farce of "Aunt Charlotte's Maid."

Residents of Brooklyn will be pleased to learn that the Atheneum there has been fitted up sumptuously, and will be opened on Wednesday evening for the presentation of drawing-room entertainments. Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT will be the manager of the experiment, and amongst the public favorites who will appear, are Mr. W. M. FLEMING, Mr. W. H. BERRIMAN and Mrs. SEDLEY BROWNE.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S minstrels are doing famously at their handsome hall, No. 585 Broadway. There is no place in the City where negro melodies, eccentricities and miscellaneous fun can be found in such perfection and variety.

WILLIE BARNESHORE PAPE, the juvenile master of the piano, gives a concert this week at Newport. A delightful novelty will thus be afforded the *ennui* haunters of that watering place, who may carry away with them musical strains that can "Create a soul under the ribs of death."

Murder in the Eighteenth Ward.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, two men, one named WM. MCFADEN, a butcher, residing in First-avenue, near Twenty-sixth-street, and the other named MARTIN GALLAGHER, had a dispute relative to some trifling matter, which resulted in a desperate struggle between them. There seems to have been some difficulty previously existing between the men, and at the time of the altercation GALLAGHER was under the influence of liquor. While in this condition he began a quarrel with the father-in-law of MCFADEN, when the latter became exasperated and interfered. GALLAGHER still continued abusive, and MCFADEN seized an old-fashioned butcher knife, one of the long, narrow kind, and plunged it with full force into GALLAGHER'S neck behind the ear, driving it up in the hilt and leaving it in the wound. He then turned and fled. GALLAGHER fell to the sidewalk, from whence he was taken up by citizens and conveyed to the New-York Hospital. It required the united strength of two men to draw the weapon from the wound. The injured man breathed his last in about two hours. He was 22 years of age. The Eighteenth Precinct Police were on the ground a few moments after the murder, and Capt. CAMERON detailed officers to pursue the assailant. Up to midnight, however, no trace of him had been found. It was one of the most brutal affairs that has for a long time occurred in the Ward.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark James Smith, from New-Orleans—Mr. Lord, Jr. Rogerson, Mr. J. P. Wiltmiller, Mr. Peter Henning, Mr. Drew and lady, Mr. Jacob Schuyler, lady and child.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises .... 5 27 | Sun sets .... 6 33 | Moon sets 11 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 21 | Gov. Island 1 13 | Hell Gate.... 2 35

MARIN

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3414. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR NEWS.

NO FIGHTING YESTERDAY.

OUR ARMY HEAVILY REINFORCED.

The Union Forces Concentrated at Centreville.

GENERAL BANKS SAFE

Details of the Recent Engagements.

LISTS OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Commodore Wilkes Demolishes City Point.

Movements of the Western Guerrillas Checked.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT ALEXANDRIA.

CARE FOR THE WOUNDED

NEWS VIA ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Sunday, Aug. 31.

According to all accounts Stonewall JACKSON, yesterday, succeeded in forcing his way through the National troops surrounding him, and effected a junction with the remainder of the Confederate forces. This result was not attained without fearful loss on both sides, as the most desperate fighting took place.

From all that can be learned, in the absence of any regular report, the corps of Gens. McDOWELL, HEINTZELMAN, PORTER and SIGEL were engaged, the former having the left, the letter the right, and the others operating about the centre.

The principal part of the fighting seems to have been on the left and centre.

The left was thrown up from Manasses Junction toward Thoroughfare Gap, the right at about Centreville, and the centre on the old Bull Run battle-field out from Manassas.

The action was commenced by the enemy opening his batteries upon our left, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Their guns were strongly and advantageously posted upon a ridge, while our batteries had to fire from the open plain. Gen. MORELL'S Division supported our batteries at this point.

After some severe cannonading, Gen. BUFORD'S Brigade of Cavalry, comprising the First Michigan, the First Virginia, and the First Vermont Cavalry, were ordered to our extreme left to reconnoitre, and guard against any attempt to turn our left flank, which movement was threatened by the enemy.

Riding beyond our left, where our infantry were formed close behind our batteries—which were playing with great precision upon the enemy, while our troops were cheering vociferously—our cavalry reached a slight eminence, and were about to send out a detachment to explore, when the enemy were seen coming up in force along the line of the adjacent woods.

A rebel battery was seen to whirl into position, and then came shell thrown into the midst of our cavalry, followed by canister and grape.

Thus was discovered the intention of the enemy to attempt a flank movement.

Long lines of rebel infantry could plainly be seen hurrying up to take position, and soon other rebel batteries were brought up, and opened upon our left.

Our cavalry, forced to retire, retreated behind a low ridge, but the clouds of dust revealing their place of retreat, the rebels continued shelling them, and another change of position was made.

Here a body of cavalry were observed riding toward the spot, and the sabres of our cavalry were drawn to meet the coming foe. The squadron proved to be friends—the Fourth New-York Cavalry. Where they had come from, as Gen. SIGEL was on the right, was and is a mystery. They reported the rebel cavalry under Gen. STUART as about making a charge.

The New-York Cavalry fell in behind Gen. BUFORD'S Brigade, the bugles sounded, and over the hill galloped our men to meet the advancing rebels. As our men approached them, the rebel cavalry discharged double-barrelled shot guns and then met us in full charge. Our men broke the enemy's line and pursued them. The rebels rallied in splendid style and dashed forward again to meet the charge. Again their line was broken, and as our cavalry was preparing to charge again the rebels opened fire upon them from their batteries and with musketry, compelling them to retire.

Meanwhile, our left had given way, and was on the retreat, passing the cavalry.

A battery, which had run short of ammunition, was on the point of being captured, but under the determined resistance of our cavalry it was safely brought off.

The troops fell back upon Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division, which had just come up, and were formed in line to prevent straggling and anything like a panic.

Had Gen. FRANKLIN'S corps arrived two hours earlier upon the field, the result of the day's fighting would have been different.

The fact of Gen. STUART'S Cavalry being armed with double-barreled shot-guns is proved by a number of the guns being captured and several of our cavalry having buckshot wounds.

Col. BROADHEAD, commanding the First Michigan Cavalry, was captured.

Lieut. MERRIAM was wounded and taken prisoner.

Lieut. MORSE was killed.

Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division retired to Centreville, after preventing confusion and giving our retreating troops time to rally.

During the fight a body of the enemy concealed in the woods annoyed our forces much by their rifle practice. Gen. MARTINDALE'S Brigade charged them and drove them from the woods amidst the cheers of our men.

Gen. HARTSUFF'S Brigade made a similar charge, but with a different result. They penetrated into the woods, when a deadly fire of grape and canister was opened upon them from a masked battery. At the same time a murderous volley of rifle balls came from one side and a desperate charge of the enemy from the other. Our men fought bravely, but were forced to retire.

The enemy remained upon the battle-field over night.

To-day there has been some skirmishing.

Reinforcements are going up to-day, and a battle is anticipated to-morrow.

The road from Alexandria, extending to Centreville, was densely crowded all this day with wagon trains, ambulances, hacks and private conveyances, on their way to and from the latter place.

The number of wounded sent to Washington was comparatively small.

Not a few persons who had reached Centreville and intermediate points, intending to aid the sick and wounded, were turned back for the reason that the battle-field of Manassas was in the possession of the rebels, and that their services were not needed. Many who had ridden to Centreville have returned to Alexandria on foot.

Pickets had been thrown out all along the road to prevent stragglers from deserting the front.

Four Government employes, who had started from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters last night, in company with a mail carrier, (intending to act as nurses,) were arrested at Ball's Cross Roads, on anspicion of being spies, but on being returned to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters were discharged.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE FIELD.

A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT MOVEMENTS—JACKSON'S TACTICS AND HOW THEY WERE MET—DESPERATION OF THE REBELS.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Sunday, Aug. 31, 1862.

The commencement of the conflict now pending between the National and rebel forces may be said to date from Tuesday, the 26th inst., upon the night of which day Stonewall JACKSON appeared with a large force at Bristor, where he destroyed about fifty cars and two locomotives. He also tore up the railroad track for some distance and burnt two bridges. The cars were on the way to Alexandria, having conveyed a portion of Gen. HOOKER'S Division to Warrenton Junction a few hours previous. One of the locomotives was thrown down an embankment and, upon examination, was found to have been pierced with sixty-three rifle shots. The other locomotive, which was remaining on the track, showed marks of having been shot at twenty-five times. One of the engineers jumped from his locomotive and surrendered himself as prisoner, but the rebels did not heed the usage of civilized warfare and shot him upon the spot. At the time of the raid but few persons were aboard the trains, and those were parties employed by the Government to superintend and assist in their running. The cars were empty. The telegraph wire was cut in several places and one of the poles severed.

From Bristor Station JACKSON proceeded to Manassea Junction, two miles below, where he burned about one hundred other cars which were standing upon a side track in readiness to be drawn to Warrenton Junction. The cars destroyed here were heavily laden with subsistence stores, ammunition and saddlers and blacksmiths materials. All, or nearly all the ammunition, consisting of three car loads was secured, and carried away. A few shells had been left in the cars as the fragments of ragged iron found upon the ground testified. All the subsistence stores that he could conveniently dispose of were taken by JACKSON. A half-dozen barrels of hard bread were discovered near the track, also a quantity of hams. At the Junction the rebels burned another bridge, tore up more railroad track and also burned a large bakery and several small buildings in the immediate vicinity of the same. Half an hour before the rebels appeared Gen. STUARTS, who, with his brigade, had been guarding the Junction, was ordered to report with his force to Warrenton. When Gen. STUARTS had left the Junction, six pieces of artillery, belonging to a New-Jersey battery, was left almost entirely unsupported, consequently the rebels found it an easy matter to overcome the artillerists and capture the guns. At about the time the rebels arrived at the Junction, Gen. DANA'S New-Jersey Brigade, which was stationed at the railroad bridge over Bull Run, acting upon orders previously received, were advancing to Manassas. The bridge is situated about five miles from the Junction, and, of course, as the Brigade approached that place, they were surrounded by the rebels, and a great many taken prisoners. All the prisoners, however, taken at the Junction by JACKSON were paroled on the following day, he doubtless considering that they might occasion him much trouble before he could get them safely into Richmond.

From the Junction JACKSON proceeded to the railroad bridge over Bull Run and destroyed it. The reflection of the burning cars, bridge and building, could be seen distinctly at Warrenton Junction. The mass continued to burn throughout the night.

Until Thursday morning JACKSON remained in the vicinity of Bristor and Manassas Junction, and dined on Wednesday with a family living near the depot, at the former place. When preparing to leave, he ordered his temporary landlord to pack up his wordly goods and make ready to depart with his family into the land of Secessia. The host, however, was too keen to observe the import of the command, and began at once to conjecture how he should escape being forced into the rebel service. He gained permission of JACKSON to go a short distance from his home for the ostensible purpose of procuring a wagon, in which he might convey his family and goods from the Union line, but instead of returning immediately, he remained concealed in the woods until our forces appeared and drove the rebels from the line of the railroad, on the following day.

Although the rebels commenced their depredations early on Tuesday evening, it appears that no effort was made to repel them until the next morning, when HOOKER'S Division and one brigade of KEARNEY'S, (ROBINSON'S,) the whole under command of Gen. HOOKER, were sent from Warrenton Junction down the railroad, to meet and drive away the enemy. The ground in the vicinity of Bristor is undulating, thereby affording good points upon which to plant batteries, and also a fine protection for the men against the enemy's fire. Before reaching Bristor from the Warrenton side, the railroad is lined on each side by dense woods which fringe an open field of many hundred acres in extent. Along the skirt of these woods JACKSON had posted a portion of his force, while he held the remainder in reserve, and out of sight, behind the hills in the rear. He had two batteries of six pieces each, planted one on either side of the railroad, which the rebels commenced using with destructive effect at the opportune moment. HOOKER ordered his men to advance cautiously and deployed skirmishers through the woods who reported the presence of the rebel pickets at the further end. Soon after, several shots were exchanged by the advance guard on both sides. But instead of moving his troops down the railroad, HOOKER took a sweep round the woods at his left and entered the open field upon the right wing of the enemy's advance. This movement caused the rebels to fall back, and not without confusion, and it being a propitious moment for the Union force to deal a good blow, Gen. HOOKER gave the command to fire, which was followed by a tremendous volley of musketry. More of the enemy fell at this fire than by any succeeding one. Our force suffered mostly from the effect of the batteries stationed on the hills in front of them. The projectile used by the enemy was grape and canister shot. The fight lasted from 3 to 5 o'clock. HOOKER succeeded in forcing the rebels from their position and bivouacked at night on the battle-ground. Our casualties amounted to fifty killed and about one hundred and fifty wounded. The rebels left their dead and over one hundred of their wounded on the field. On Thursday morning the bodies were buried by order of the Commanding-General.

Prisoners captured on this occasion agree in the statement that JACKSON had a force of 30,000 men. They also state that he came to Bristor on the road leading from Centreville to Manassas Gap, and followed the same road on his retreat. He commenced retiring from Manassas Junction Thursday morning, burning all the bridges that he crossed, including the one over Bull Run. KEARNEY and HOOKER closely pursued, and did not stop until the rebels had been driven to Haymarket, and night overshadowed the chase.

It was expected that the rebels would receive reinforcements from Richmond; but, in order to detain the reinforcements as long as possible, KING'S Division was sent round to Thoroughfare Gap to oppose the entrance of the rebels. KING'S Division took the road leading from Catlett's Station to Manassas. They arrived upon the ground early Thursday evening, and in the course of a couple of hours were engaged with the rebel LONGSTREET, who was endeavoring to force his division through the Gap. The rebels were held in check for some hours, which was a great advantage to POPE, as he had an opportunity to march his troops and properly dispose them.

The attempt of JACKSON to come in upon our rear has evidently been anticipated by POPE for some days before the event actually happened. On Tuesday, the 26th, orders were issued for the troops to proceed to Manassas Junction, and on that same day the line of the Rappahannock was abandoned, with the exception of that portion near Fredericksburgh. During Tuesday night and all day Wednesday the supply and baggage-trains were moving towards Manassas Junction, from which place they were sent to Centreville and subsequently to Fairfax Court-house. They were at length concentrated in a valley just outside the limits of Centreville. Three locomotives and about one hundred and fifty cars loaded with the sick and wounded and medical supplies at Warrenton Junction, were waiting at that place for the burnt bridge to be reconstructed and the wreck relaid, so that they might pass on to Alexandria. On Thursday, however, it was deemed advisable to transfer the sick and wounded who could not walk to ambulances, by which means they were conveyed to Alexandria. The medical supplies were placed in wagons. It will be inferred from that movement that the event of the rebels occupying Warrenton Junction was not wholly unanticipated by POPE.

The battles of Friday and Saturday took place upon the old Bull Run battle-ground. On Friday the fight was on our right, which was held by SIGEL in the morning, and in the afternoon and evening by HEINTZELMAN. KING'S Division had suffered considerably in the engagement the night previous, and was held in reserve, with the remainder of McDOWELL'S Corps.

PORTER'S Corps arrived at Warrenton Junction from the Rappahannock on Thursday, and were ordered to proceed to the battle-ground. They took a position on the road leading to Centreville. At the left of the road were stationed McDOWELL'S and BANKS' Corps.

At daylight on Friday morning the fight was commenced by the rebels endeavoring to turn our right, or the troops under command of SIGEL. They brought to bear a heavy artillery fire, and received in return one equally as energetic from us. Three times during the morning they advanced in mass upon SIGEL, but were successfully resisted each time. The rebels had the choice of position, and had the advantage of us in that respect. They had woods for cover, and from the rising and falling of the ground, could keep up a rapid and decimating fire, without exposing any large bodies of their troops. SIGEL and his men fought nobly till about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when they were relieved by KEARNEY and HOOKER of HEINTZELMAN'S Corps. The rebels, as is their usual practice, frequently relieved their troops, and had fresh men to meet those of HEINTZELMAN. In the afternoon the fight became desperate, the enemy seeming determined to force back our right. After his usual custom, KEARNEY was at the head of his column, cheering on his men, and throwing defiance at the rebels. HOOKER was equally conspicuous, and fought—as he always fights—with the coolness, judgment and daring of a brave man. The contest lasted till dark, the enemy having been driven a mile from his original position. The loss on both sides was heavy, but it is impossible to make an approximate estimate. SIGEL took 800 prisoners, and captured seven pieces of artillery.

The battle was renewed by us at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. The disposition of our forces was about the same as on the previous day: HEINTZELMAN held the extreme right; PORTER and McDOWELL the centre, and BANKS the extreme left. SIGEL was held in reserve in the rear of PORTER'S corps. The fight was sustained on our part by PORTER'S force until afternoon when the enemy concentrated his entire force upon McDOWELL. The engagement was almost entirely with the artillery until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Up to this time little damage had been sustained on either side. The rebels at length became desperate and charged with solid columns upon PORTER'S men. They did not succeed in breaking the line, however, and were compelled to fall back to their original position. The result was in our favor, inasmuch as we drove the enemy, although we suffered severely in so doing. The rebel loss must have been frightful, as our artillerists fired at excellent range.

At 3 P. M. the enemy changed tactics, and moved the major part of his force toward McDOWELL, who was on the left of the centre. At this point we had stationed three batteries—LAPINE'S Fifth Maine, of four pieces; THOMPSON'S New-York, of six pieces, and HOWELL'S Battery, of four pieces. For some reason, LAPINE'S battery, which was in the extreme front, was unsupported by infantry. This was certainly a great oversight on the part of McDOWELL. Then again, the troops under McDOWELL were too much scattered to effectually resist an enemy's advance. It was particularly observed that an immense number of stragglers were loafing about the field. Stragglers are a nuisance to an army, and the discipline of troops can be ascertained by observing if many of them leave the ranks during a march.

The enemy charged at first upon LAVINE'S Battery and succeeded in capturing it. They then advanced eight columns deep toward McDOWELL'S force, but, strange to say, instead of offering any opposition, McDOWELL ordered his men to fall back, which they immediately commenced doing. All three of the batteries were then left unsupported, and, of course, to fall into the hands of the enemy. It is reported, however, that three pieces out of the sixteen were drawn from the field by the artillerists. Soon as McDOWELL'S troops commenced retiring, the cowardly stragglers set up a shout and ran pell-mell to the rear. Tee-totlers and ambulance drivers were the next to follow, and it was feared that another Bull Run fight was about to be inaugurated. The breaking of the line in the centre of course compelled the right and left to fall back. If the movement had been conducted systematically all night have been well, but the fear of being the last man seemed to seize the troops, and they made a rush for Centreville. Before reaching Bull Run they were partially rallied, which had the effect to hold in check the advance of the enemy. Several attempts were made to arrest the flight of the men between Bull Run and Centreville, but they all failed. Men with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets behind a breastwork at Centreville were the only barrier sufficiently strong to keep back the troops.

Darkness soon come on, and it being ascertained that the enemy was not rushing upon them with the celerity of lightning, the men became calm and set about preparing something to eat.

FRANKLIN'S entire corps had arrived two miles beyond Centreville when the stampede commenced. They drew up in line of battle at that point and remained there during the night.

The battle of Saturday was a loss to us on account of mismanagement somewhere. McDOWELL is blamed by both officers and men for not standing firm upon the approach of the enemy. His men assert that they will not fight under him again.

Our forces have now fallen back to Centreville. SUMNER'S corps passed up from Alexandria to-day. The road from Alexandria is lined with reinforcements. It is doubtless the intention of the rebels to make the next a decisive battle. All their available force is at Manassas. Prisoners state that JACKSON in an address to his men, told them that he would take Washington within eight days or sacrifice his whole army.

The Union and the rebel armies are now face to face with each other. It remains to be seen which side shall conquer. Our casualties in the two days' fight will probably amount to about 5,000 killed and wounded.

WHIT.

THE RECENT BATTLES AS VIEWED FROM WASHINGTON—POSITION OF THE CONTENDING ARMIES, AND THEIR RELATIVE FORCE—WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday Evening, Aug. 31, 1862.

That the greatest battle of the war has been raging for several days past in the vicinity of Manassas, is now known in Washington, although the information is not allowed to go over the wires. That this fight, up to the present time, has not resulted in a success to the National arms, is also now known. The same mail that carries this will convey to you an account of this fearful contest, by one of your special correspondents on the field, and hence I shall not attempt any account in detail; but I will give a few observations from this point of view, and the conclusions to which the Intelligent public here has arrived in regard to the present "situation."

When JACKSON threw himself with a comparatively small force, in the rear of POPE, he executed one of those bold inspirations of genius whose very audacity almost insures success. POPE'S retreat had been a feat of such astonishing rapidity that he may almost be excused for not conceiving it to be possible for JACKSON to thus overtake and flank him. At the same time, JACKSON'S daring subjected him to a terrible risk but promised brilliant rewards. The risk, thanks to his prompt reinforcement by LEE and LONGSTREET, he has survived, and the rewards he has realized in the capture of immense stores, giving the rebels a welcome supply of ordnance stores and ammunition, as well as of provisions, of which, in consequence of their rapid march, they were destitute.

Had our military leaders, however, possessed the boldness and promptitude of JACKSON, he would inevitably have fallen a sacrifice to his enterprise and courage. Probably he estimated all the chances, as in his raid in the Shenandoah Valley, and the fact shows that his estimate was correct.

Both armies have now been reinforced; JACKSON by a force estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000; POPE by divisions from the corps of McCLELLAN and BURNSIDE. The enemy made an overpowering attack on McDOWELL'S corps, when LONGSTREET came up and drove it back with great loss of men and ordnance. The fighting of our men was superb. Since that reinforcement we have been on the defensive, and are now back as far, at least, as Centreville—*perhaps further*. The retreat has been made with entire steadiness and the men exhibit the utmost coolness and courage. But little fighting has been done to-day; the enemy, *who occupy* the old battle ground of Bull Run, apparently seeking some means of turning our flank. Our Generals are, of course, ignorant of what the morning will bring forth.

In case our troops prove too weak to hold the present line of defence, they will still be able to fall back in good order to the fortifications in front of Washington, *unless the enemy, by some daring flank movement, succeed in occupying them first.* In the former case, Washington is entirely safe till the new levies arrive—in the latter contingency, its fate would seem to be sealed.

I think confidence is lost in Gen. POPE. To-night an officer of some prominence, who was in the fight, announces, after visiting the War Office, that to-morrow morning will see a new Commander in the field. Whom it can be, I can only guess. McCLELLAN has not been in the field at all, nor has BURNSIDE, but there is confidence in the latter, who is now said to be at Centreville, and *must* be the man, if a change is made.

Yesterday afternoon, the War Department invited everybody to go out to the battle-field and assist in tending and nursing the wounded. Washington responded almost *en masse*. From 3 to 7 o'clock the streets swarmed with people and conveyances, armed with blankets and baskets and rolls of lint. A thousand, I should say, went out, and this morning, notwithstanding the rain, a large number more. But at 10 o'clock this morning the order was countermanded and passes were refused, and it turns out that the whole affair was ill-advised, and that very few of those who went were allowed to go far enough to find the wounded they sought. Scarce a hack or omnibus was left in the city; this evening sees them returning. But the affair was not altogether hootless, and the result is very creditable to the loyalty and charity of the citizens of Washington.

The wounded are now arriving in, and are well cared for. Our loss is heavy—probably 15,000 to 20,000 already. We have also some prisoners—1,000 are already in.

On the whole, if our Generals show average *brains*, and the loyal citizens of the country *at once fill up the new regiments*, the war was never in better shape, for though this last kick of the enemy is severe, it is final, and a dying spasm. His present army, all of which is at Manassas, is the *last* he can raise.

J. M. W.

SECURE POSITION OF THE UNION ARMY

Judge WHITE, of the New-York Supreme Court, telegraphed the *Tribune* from Washington at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon as follows:

"I have just returned from our army close to the battle-field. Our men are in good spirits and as firm as veterans. They hold Centreville and its vicinity, with part of the old battle-field of Bull Run."

GEN. BANKS SAFE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 1.

Dispatches received from Fairfax Court-house, seven miles from Centreville, state that no firing has been heard up to 12 o'clock to-day.

Gen. BANKS' forces were heard from last night, and were in a favorable position for joining Gen. POPE'S army.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, under date of the 31st, gives graphic descriptions of the battles at Bull Run, from which we select the following:

It will hardly be necessary for me to mention the fact that it was not until yesterday afternoon that the War Department determined to relieve the newspaper correspondents from the restraint placed upon them, in order to prevent them from furnishing any news direct from the army of Virginia. When it was announced that the "embargo" had been taken off, the news spread like lightning, and every one's countenance wore an expression of hope that some reliable information, concerning the details of the recent great battles south of us would be speedily forthcoming in bulletins, extras, and, at the latest, in the Sunday papers.

It is now certain that it was part of the plan of the rebel leaders, JACKSON and LEE, to reach Manassas Junction ahead of us, or drive us out of it and then make it a base of future operations and supply for their armies, as they advanced into Maryland. To this end, LEE ordered LONGSTREET and ANDERSON to move as one column due north upon the Junction, uniting his forces there with those of JACKSON, advancing from the west. It would seem that the rebel army with which we had to contend in the recent battles, including the grand divisions of JACKSON, LONGSTREET, ANDERSON and HOOKER'S old command, could not have been less than eighty thousand men.

By some strategy, not yet manifest, the rebels succeeded, about ten days since, in turning our right flank at Warrenton, and marched upon Manassas almost unperceived. As soon as Gen. POPE became assured of this, he ordered HOOKER'S Division to march upon Manassas Junction rapidly from Alexandria, with five days' cooked rations, in light marching order, but with a good supply of ammunition.

HOOKER sprang forward with his gallant fighting division, and, meeting the rebels under EWELL, at Kettle Run, several miles southeast of Manassas, gave him a sound thrashing, and drove him from Bristar Station and the railroad, over which our large army, near Warrenton, was being supplied with stores; and although the rebels had made a raid upon Catlett's Station, and destroyed a small portion of the bridge and track at Cedar Creek, this movement of HOOKER prevented LONGSTREET from getting in our rear with a large army, and entirely severing POPE'S communication with Washington. Thus the army of Virginia was saved from annihilation or ignominious surrender, which must have followed a want of supplies, as there is no forage in that country.

It will be plainly seen from this that LONGSTREET was at least to hold in check what he supposed to be our entire army at Warrenton, while JACKSON moved through Centreville on to Leesburgh, *via* the turnpike road over Goose Creek, over the Potomac and into Maryland.

LONGSTREET apparently fell back when HEINTZELMAN came up with the balance of his corps to reinforce HOOKER, and upon his arrival at Gainesville opened communication with JACKSON, who is said to have been moving toward Gum Spring, twelve miles Northwest of Centreville, at the time, and informed Stonewall of the condition of affairs, which, being fully appreciated by the latter, he at once turned about and struck for the Warrenton turnpike, intending to join LONGSTREET at Gainesville.

In the meantime Gen. POPE moved his army up from Warrenton as rapidly as possible; McDOWELL, with his own and SIGEL'S corps and RENO'S Division, moving to the left, through Greenwich, towards Gainesville, which movement, Gen. POPE says, caused the rebels to retreat through Thoroughfare Gap and to return reinforced.

On Friday, after a tedious night advance, McDOWELL, SIGEL and RENO came upon JACKSON, six miles west of Centreville, as he was retreating to Gainesville, and a severe pitched battle took place, which lasted all day, and the fight was stoutly contested. This was a drawn battle, but JACKSON'S loss was very heavy, and observing the trap that had been set for him, he endeavored to retreat across Bull Run on Friday night, but from some cause he did not get his army entirely over.

Our forces moved after him that night, and by daybreak yesterday morning had driven the enemy over Catharpin Creek. Up to the date of Gen. POPE'S dispatch, headed "Groverton, near Gainesville," we had captured all of JACKSON'S baggage wagons and camp equipage, and a large number of prisoners.

The fields were said to have been full of rebels overcome with exhaustion, hunger and thirst, who readily gave themselves up. Some of these men state that they started out from Thoroughfare Gap in light marching order, with ten days' rations of very poor quality, and that this had been all consumed. If this be true future victories over him will be easy.

At any rate, I learn that during yesterday the battle continued all day, without any decisive results, the fighting being desultory, and both armies being almost utterly exhausted.

The enemy had now retreated for some distance, and was back of Gainesville. McDOWELL, SIGEL and RENO still held the enemy at bay, and waited anxiously for the arrival of Gen. PORTER'S corps of fresh troops from Manassas, but from some unaccountable delay he did not arrive. The probability is that his men have been overtasked with long marches, and want of proper comforts, they having left their camp equipage and overcoats behind.

The city is full of rumors to-day about the battle going on to-day in the vicinity of Bull Run. The excitement runs high on the avenue in consequence of the circulation of these reports. I am happy to say that I have just seen an officer of high rank, this afternoon, who has given me some most important news.

Gen. POPE seems to have met with a temporary reverse to-day. He was successfully driving the enemy during yesterday, when he supposed to be under command of Gen. JACKSON, but about 4 o'clock a tremendous cloud of dust was seen on the right, and Gen. POPE became convinced that heavy reinforcements for the enemy had succeeded in getting through Thoroughfare Gap, and were marching towards his right, with a view of turning it, and getting in his rear.

He accordingly determined to withdraw his jaded troops from the immediate field of action, which the enemy at once took possession of. It was mortifying for Gen. POPE to do this, but SUMNER and PORTER had not arrived to save the day. Centreville is a most important point, and Manassas Junction is equally so, and no one can fail to see that it is absolutely necessary for us to keep possession of them.

This morning (Sunday) the rebels renewed the battle at daybreak, and it has been raging furiously all day. An attempt was made to turn our right, but the brave SIGEL, with his trusty Germans, and the batteries he knows so well how to manœuvre, was at once ordered to the right, and the enemy was driven back with heavy loss. SIGEL headed a bayonet charge in person, it is said, and in this new position distinguished himself.

Then a bold stroke was made at our centre, which was handsomely repulsed by McDOWELL. After this a desperation was fearfully evident among the rebels, and there soon emerged from the dust a long, solid mass of men coming down upon our poor worn-out army at a bayonet charge on the double-quick. By the description of those who saw this line of bayonets, I am satisfied that in the distance it must have presented a spectacle at once awful, sublime, terrible and overwhelming.

On came the demons, as if emerging from the earth, in well-caparisoned myriads, reaching in solid column as far as the limit of human vision. But we were fully prepared to meet this onset properly, and our men stood, pale but full of courage, awaiting the result, fully determined to die nobly fighting for the Stars and Stripes, if die they must; and they saw no safety in retreat.

Perfectly astonished at the confidence and courage of our men, the rebels came up handsomely within range, and, taking our fire, a semi-orderly commotion was observed in their ranks. While this encouraged our men, Gen. POPE saw what was the intent of it all.

Almost as quick as thought, the bugles sounded the order to the rebel phalanxes, and instantly the huge mass of rebels was hurled against our left wing. The gallant divisions of RENO and SCHENCK—heroes and victors of other fields—stood their ground for a short space, but were soon overpowered and gave way. Setting up a yell of triumph, the rebels pushed over piles of their own dead men and the corpse of many a patriot, using the bayonet at close quarters with our troops.

The rebels were slow in re-forming. They had not driven us back with considerable loss, and they did not make another advance until half an hour after, about noon to-day.

Now everything looks like a great defeat to the arms of the Union, but God has not willed it so. We are never to be defeated at or near Bull Run again. Our reinforcements are in sight at last. STEES, with his invincible regulars, is in sight.

It is the vanguard of FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S corps; they are coming up from Manassas to give the rebels some of the "touches" they applied to them so artistically at Gaine's Mills. His fire is delivered in the enemy's flank, and the rebels stagger back.

The rebels seem three to our one, when cheering is heard in our rear, and the dust rises in clouds seemingly for miles in extent. Half an hour passes by and puts SUMNER, with his augmented and regenerated corps, in the advance. The troops that had fought so hard and so long fall back to Centreville for rest.

Many of them sank right down, and, cooled by the rain that was falling, were soon fast asleep, dreaming of home and all that is lovely and beautiful in life, while the roar of cannon was still ringing loudly in their ears, stupified with the sudden relapse from extraordinary excitement of the past week.

Shortly after noon to-day FRANKLIN'S corps moved on from Centreville, and took an advanced position.

It is said that our captures of prisoners and stores, camp equipage, &c., are immense. The various trains returning from the battle-fields are loaded with tons of stores of every description taken in the recent battles.

The army corps of Gen. NATHANIEL P. BANKS is at Manassas Junction. He has rendered most important services, although not actively engaged with the enemy. It is understood that he was anxious to move into the valley and prevent any reinforcements from reaching JACKSON, but it was thought best to leave him to hold the Junction, and keep communication open between our army and Washington.

Persons who have arrived from the immediate vicinity of Manassas to-day report that our loss in killed and wounded is very heavy, and it is generally conceded that 8,000 is too low a figure. But all agree in saying that the enemy's loss far exceeds ours, owing to the superior arms of our soldiers and their determined valor and terrible enthusiasm.

Very triumphantly the rebel hordes advanced. It was evident, at first glance, that they had been heavily reinforced, and it was equally impressed upon our consciousness that we must meet the approaching contest with men wearied enough in body and not a little dampened by the thought that SUMNER and FRANKLIN had failed to come up. But the force under our control was disposed as well as circumstances would allow.

All the officers from the Major-General commanding to the humblest Lieutenant were indefatigable in their exertions to make energy and tact atone for the want of those happy coinciding circumstances which so often materially contribute to decide the issue of a battle. The men stood nobly up to their work.

The day was far advanced. Our men had fought with more than mortal heroism. Inspired valor flushed each eager countenance. We had suffered severely in killed and wounded; but few of our number had been taken prisoners—the fighting was too desperate, and the field too hotly-contested on both sides to prevent any yielding save in death. The bravery of the rebels must be admitted.

Whether they were intoxicated or not, as in the seven-days' battles, I cannot say, but I would not be greatly surprised if such should ultimately prove true. Many of them had thrown aside their coats and jackets, and entered the contest with an Irish dash and recklessness. Many of our men had had not a mouthful to eat since morning, but there was no indication at any point in our line either of wavering or weakness.

It was whispered along the ranks in the pauses of the conflict that FRANKLIN was coming to our aid from Alexandria, and the men were hopeful. Under such circumstances, the order "Fall back! fall back!" came like a thunder-clap to every ear. Each countenance drooped. There was a slacking in our fire, the line wavered for an instant, and the massing of the troops commenced. Sad, indeed, was the massing of such mere fragments.

Regiments were reduced to corporals' guards, and indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that from some brigades it would have been difficult to form a couple of stout companies. But no matter now for regimental forms; the object is simply to get the men into compact form and retreat them safely. Retreat? Palsied be the tongue that dares to call the deliberate backward movement of those wearied men a retreat.

If it be retreat to imperil everything that is dear to man for the sake of the National honor—to toil in the excitement of a life-and-death struggle amid every discouragement and actual thwarting—if to hunger, and thirst, and bleed, and fight for two whole days, and then, in presence of overwhelming numbers, to fall back, slowly and orderly, upon reinforcements—if this is retreat, our army *did* retreat.

The intelligence of POPE'S reverse, received early this morning, had a visible effect upon the President, and he continued uneasy until Gen. HALLECK informed him of the concentration of our forces beyond Centreville, and our success in *driving the enemy back this afternoon.*

Our Chief Magistrate has the most unbounded confidence in the ability of Gens. HALLECK and POPE, and it was said that he will take occasion to personally thank the Generals who have distinguished themselves in these battles.

This afternoon our whole army is massed ten miles south of Centreville, beyond Bull Run, and notwithstanding that the rebel army has received such great reinforcements, we are driving the enemy at every point, and victory, sooner or later, is considered certain. JACKSON will certainly be driven to the mountains.

He cannot pass through Thoroughfare Gap again, for HEINTZELMAN is guarding the road, and he cannot break through that brave corps, especially with our grand armies at his heels.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.

The exciting intelligence given to the people yesterday, but added to the feverish state into which the meagre reports of the papers of the day before had plunged them.

Very many did not hesitate to disbelieve every line of the news; others saw in it but an evidence of darker matter kept away from them, and others again deemed it but an additional excitant to the performance of duty in aiding recruiting, and in hurrying on troops to the aid of our armies in Virginia.

Little business was attended to. Every man waited for additional word from the seat of war, and as extra after extra doled out its half column of news, they were bought up quickly, read hastily, and thrown aside for the next. Public opinion was in this, as on all other matters, divided.

The rumors concerning the action and possible displacement of Gen. McCLELLAN, aroused his friends to vigorous argument in his behalf, they urging that more troops should be sent on, and that had he been let alone his plans would ere this have been crowned with success. Others thought that it was high time for his removal from all command, and that a rigid settlement be made with him. Indeed, if possible, the rumors concerning him caused a greater excitement than did the report of POPE'S retreat to Centreville.

Discussion ran high, and the report that a newspaper, which had deemed it wise to give currency to the Anti-McClellan stories, had been suppressed by the Government, but added fuel to the already towering flame of excitement.

The later hours of the day brought no additional news, save that Pope was resting and receiving reinforcements. This was partially reassuring, and people generally concluded that as regiments of troops are hourly arriving at Washington, there will soon be such an army gathered there as will enable our Generals to fight with successful result.

On the whole the popular mind was unsettled—it could with difficulty understand the dispatches of McDOWELL, of POPE, and of the correspondents. They could not reconcile the terms "glorious news," and "retreat," "we have the advantage," and the appeals for succor.

But a universal belief in the desire of the Government to do what it could, was met by a general determination on the part of the people to re-strengthen the hands of the President to reinforce the armies, that again they may attempt, and this time with no uncertain result, the annihilation of the enemy.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 1.

The following is a list of some of the killed and wounded in the recent Bull Run battle:

Lieut. Thos. J. Little, 13th Massachusetts—wounded in the leg, cheek and arm.

Capt. Ward, 2th N. Y. M.—wounded severely.

Col. Roberts, 2d Maine—reported killed.

Col. O'Connor, 2d Wis.—reported killed.

Major May, 19th Indiana—reported killed.

Col. Rose—wounded severely.

Col. Coltes, 73d Pennsylvania—killed.

Col. Conwell, 82d Ohio—killed.

Lieut. Riff, Co. F, 61st Ohio—wounded in the thigh.

Col. Garvin, 7th Indiana—musket ball through the right breast.

Capt. Robinson, 7th Indiana—knocked down and bruised.

Sergt. Fred. Schneapper, Co. A, 58th N. Y.—hand.

J. F. Strong, Co. F, 56th Pennsylvania—arm.

Sergt. John Volkhardt, Co. A, 58th New-York—collar bone broken.

Adjt. M. M. Phillips, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves—right breast, seriously.

John Knapp, Co. A, 56th Penn.—face, slightly.

C. L. Stimson, Co. H, 30th New-York—leg.

Andrew Cassiday, Co. I, 14th N. Y.—left hand.

L. E. Rimons, Co. A, 30th N. Y.—hand, slightly.

E. Ranch, Co. F, 56th Penn.—hand, slightly.

Jacob Hartman, Co. F, 56th Pennsylvania—arm.

Col. Hayes, 63d Pennsylvania—feet.

Lieut. S. A. Craig, 105th Pennsylvania—arm.

The two latter officers have arrived in this city.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 31.

A special dispatch from Washington to FORNEY'S *Press* says in addition to Gen. SCHENCK, Gens HATCH, PATRICK, DUNTER and TOWAR, are slightly wounded. Col. KRITZ, Seventy-third Pennsylvania; Lieut.-Col. McLEAN, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania; Col. O'CONNOR, Second Wisconsin; Col. CANTWELL, Eighty-second Ohio; Capt. FRANCIS SELLINGHAM, Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves, were all killed.

Gens. BUFORD, STAHL, HATCH and COLTESS are all reported killed.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Details of the Expedition Up the Yazoo.

WHAT ILLINOIS HAS DONE.

Union Uprising in Missouri---The War Feeling in Ohio---Affairs in Kentucky.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

The Capture of the Rebel Steamer Fair Play, and the Destruction of the Rebel Batteries on the Yazoo.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

UNITED STATES STEAM RAM FLEET, }
ABOVE VICKSBURGH, MISS., Aug. 21, 1862. }

The rams *Switzerland*, *Monarch*, *Sampson* and *Lioness*, of Col. ALFRED W. ELLET's Mississippi ram fleet, in connection with the gunboats *Benton*, *Mound City* and *Gen. Bragg*, under command of Capt. PHELPS, of the *Benton*, (who is in command of the gunboat flotilla during Com. DAVIS' illness,) together with the transports *A. McDowell* and *Rocket*, with the Fifty-eighth and Seventy-sixth Regiments Ohio Volunteers and a battalion of cavalry, under command of Col. WOOD, of the Seventy-sixth Ohio, left Helena, Arkansas, on Saturday morning, Aug. 16, for a cruise down the Mississippi. Nothing of interest took place until Sunday afternoon, when we picked up seven "contrabands" in a skiff, who reported that a rebel steamer had come up the river a short distance above them the day before. There being a plantation below, we landed to see if we could get any information from the planter. He denied having seen any boat, but the negroes confirmed the report of the boys we had picked up. He was the meanest Secesh I have yet seen. He said he had no corn nor any kind of vegetables, but we found any amount and sent the negroes down to the boats, loaded with corn and beans. We also captured two pigs to roast, besides chickens. He begged very hard for some coffee, a luxury he had not indulged in for a long time. We gave him a little, but not enough to treat him much.

We proceeded down the river, and early Monday morning we captured the rebel steamer and transport *Fair Play*, loaded with arms, ammunition and stores for Gen. HINDMAN's Division of the rebel army. She had 5,500 stands of arms, part Enfield rifles, a large amount of ammunition, etc. There was also a regiment of cavalry and infantry camped near the bank of the river, where there was a section of the Vicksburgh and Shreveport Railroad. On our approach the rebels fled in great haste. Our troops were landed as soon as possible, and sent in pursuit. They followed the rebels as far as Richmond, and captured fifty prisoners and several baggage-wagons, besides numerous muskets, etc. We burned the depot and many cars, and destroyed the railroad bridge. Our men were much fatigued, as they had started without breakfast, and it was near noon before they returned, and the weather was very warm.

There were six or eight ladies on the *Fair Play*, "dreaming the happy hours away," little dreaming, however, that the terrible Federals were so near them; but when they awoke, and found how near we were to them, they immediately left, up the bank, and took refuge in a corn-field. They left *en derhabille*, with portions of their clothing in their arms. The gentlemanly reporter of the NEW-YORK TIMES called my attention to a young lady, going up the bank, her fair form encircled in a long white dress; but I immediately left for the other end of the steamer, being a very bashful young man. He being a married man, it did not make so much difference. A trusty guard was sent out by the gallant Captain of the *Benton*, and, after hunting for some time, found six ladies, and assured them they were welcome to come aboard for their clothing, and they need have no fear. They came, and I saw several of them in a wagon, with their servants and baggage, going on a visit to some friends.

A great many trophies were picked up in the town. One of the gunboat men found a silver goblet with DAN SICKLES' name on it. It was captured by one of the rebels, and was brought out here, where a man paid $50 for it as a trophy taken from the Yankees. Capt. PHELPS is going to send it to Gen. SICKLES.

On Monday night we dropped down the river and anchored near the mouth of the Vicksburgh Cut-off, which was to cut off Vicksburgh, but did not. The river is now some ten feet below the bottom of the ditch, or canal, as it is called. We are about five miles above the city by water, and three by land. The rebels, when they found we were there, came up with a flag of truce on a steamer, and wanted to know if we had any prisoners to exchange, when, in reality, all they wanted was to see what our strength was—an old trick of theirs.

Tuesday noon the gunboats *Benton* and *Mound City*, with three of Col. ELLET's rams, and a detachment of the Fifty-eighth Illinois and Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteers, under command of Major DEITZE, of the Fifty-eighth, left the rest of the fleet for a trip up the Yazoo River, as far as possible, in hopes of capturing or destroying some transports which the rebels had up there and of which we heard they were making gunboats. We proceeded up as far as Hayne's Bluff, Mississippi, where we discovered the rebels at work erecting batteries on the bluff so as to command the river. The *Benton* opened on them, and was followed by the other boats, which made the rebels do some tall "skedaddling" through the fields and woods.

Our boat was the first to land, and I was one of the first off the boat. We captured two 42-pounders, one rifled; two 32-pounders, one 20-pound boat howitzer, a brass 12-pound Mexican gun—one that was captured by the United States in the Mexican war; a large amount of ammunition of all kinds, and about twenty muskets and necessary equipments. I went into some buildings which they had been using, and captured a revolver (from its appearance I think it must be the first one ever made,) some Confederate money, and several other *valuable* articles. We were compelled to blow up the four large guns and destroy most of the ammunition, for want of transportation. While we were loading the guns to burst them, some negroes came up with a pair of huge wheels, (such as are used in hauling heavy timber,) with five yoke of cattle attached, to haul the guns from the river, where they had been landed from the *Fair Play* the week before, to the fortification on the bluff. They took us at first for secesh, as they said they expected a great many there to help place the guns in position. They were much surprised, and wanted to go with us. We took them on board, let the cattle loose, and destroyed the wagon.

We laid there all night, and on Tuesday morning again moved up the Yazoo River. We got as far as the mouth of the Big Sunflower, and the gunboats could get no further. Col. ELLET sent the rams *Lioness* and *Sampson* up the Sunflower, with orders to go as far as possible, in hopes that they might capture some of the boats. They could only get up about twenty miles. They went within five miles of where the boats were, but could not proceed further, on account of the low water; and we returned down to the fleet in the Mississippi.

We stopped at several plantations on the way up, to get what information we could, and bought vegetables and fruit. It was amusing to see how free we all were with our Confederate money. We had plenty of it, and they would not take green-backs. We bought a lot of wood for the boats, and paid for it in Confederate money, as the owner would not take United States Treasury notes. He said he could not use them.

This expedition has been very successful, and has done more good in the one week we have been gone than the whole fleet did in the weeks they laid around Vicksburgh. The captures we have made would have been of great benefit to the enemy at this time. The arms were intended for conscripts in Gen. HINDMAN's Division, and have been brought from Richmond, Va., with a great deal of trouble. So we were informed by Gen. HINDMAN's A. A. G., whom we have as prisoner. He says the conscripts are of no good, and that very few will fight. I have not learned the money value of our captures.

WHAT ILLINOIS HAS DONE.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 20, 1862.

To Gen. C. P. Buckingham, Washington:

It is impossible, to-day, to give the details required in your dispatch of yesterday. I believe there are 45,000 enrolled men in this State to-day, and by the 22d there will be 50,000.

About thirty of these regiments are full, and others nearly so. For want of a sufficient detail of mustering officers, but four regiments are yet mustered in. None have gone to the field, but six are under marching orders. By the 1st of September I think I can have organized fifty regiments, without new enlistments after the 22d inst.

I send my Adjutant-General's report this day by mail. Our State is much neglected by the failure of the Government to supply our troops with arms, tents, and camp utensils.

Thousands are sleeping on the naked earth, without any covering.

(Signed) RICHARD YATES, Governor.

To His Excellency Gov. Yates:

The prompt and patriotic response of your State to the calls of the President have far exceeded the calculations of this Department. Arms will be forwarded as soon as possible—ordinary tents are out of the question. There is no cotton to make them. The Quartermaster, on your requisition, will provide board barracks, or any other shelter that the soldiers can supply. The men should, if possible, bring their own blankets, as it will save the necessity of their purchasing them from the Government, and their clothing allowance in money will receive the benefit.

Every possible exertion is being made to manufacture all other camp equipage, and it will be furnished as rapidly as possible.

(Signed) C. P. BUCKINGHAM, A. A. G.

AN ORDER FROM GOV. YATES.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS—STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 23, 1862.

GENERAL MILITIA ORDER, No. 1.—The Commander-in-Chief has the pleasure, and takes great pride in announcing that returns to the Adjutant General's office clearly show that the patriotic and loyal people of the State have responded to his call for more volunteers with a promptness worthy of commendation and a willingness beyond all praise.

On the sixteenth of July last, under authority of the Secretary of War, three regiments of infantry were called for. The organization of these regiments was immediately commenced. On the eighth instant the Secretary of War announced the total under both calls of the President, after crediting the State with what she had theretofore furnished in excess of her proportion to be 35,320.

As soon as the people of the State knew what their quota was, they requested the privilege of filling it by three years volunteers, and on the 9th instant the request was granted, and they were required to fill it by the 15th instant, to avoid the draft, and the returns clearly show that on the 10th instant 30,000 were enrolled.

On the 14th instant, the Secretary of War announced that, in addition to the 35,320, an additional force of 34,719 would be required to fill our old regiments.

An extension of seven days having been granted without solicitation on the part of the State, upward of fifteen thousand more have been added, making, on the 22d instant, a grand total of at least 50,000 men, who have volunteered in the defence of their country in this State in thirty-eight days.

Notwithstanding all this, however, our old regiments must be filled up, and unless they shall be filled by volunteer enlistment by the first of next month, the State may be liable to a draft to make up any deficiency.

To provide against any such contingency, therefore it is

Ordered, That the entire militia force of the State be immediately enrolled.

As several of the counties have failed to return an enrollment as provided by law, and as the enrollment of several others is imperfect, an enrolling officer will be immediately appointed for each county, whose duty it will be to prepare, with the least possible delay, a correct list of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, within their respective counties.

Also one Commissioner in each county, whose duty will be to superintend the drafting and hear and determine the excuses of persons claiming to be exempt from military duty. Also one Surgeon in each county, whose duty it will be to certify to said Commissioner such permanent disability as render persons claiming to be exempt unfit for duty.

Instructions and blanks will be forwarded to these officers, and a prompt and vigorous discharge of their respective duties is confidently expected.

RICHARD YATES, Commander-in-Chief.
ALLEN C. FULLER, Adjutant General.

POPULAR UPRISING IN MISSOURI.

THE UNION POPULATION FAIRLY AFLOAT—REASONS FOR TARDINESS—GOV. GAMBLE, ETC.

[Extract from a Private Letter.]

MISSOURI, Sunday, Aug. 24, 1862.

I have been unusually busy, assisting to organize our Union forces in this county, and I am happy to say that they have come up to the work much better than I expected. We have a full regiment in the county, and the officers will be appointed soon. The men are now drilling all the time they are not hunting bushwhackers, but half of each company are scouting day and night. The main bodies of the guerrillas are north and west of us. You hear through the papers of the principal skirmishes taking place daily, but there are hundreds of cases of individual assassination that never will be known outside their immediate neighborhood. I can count six cases in this county during the last week, and this is considered one of the most civil counties in the State.

Although it may seem strange to you, I can say that the Union men feel in better heart to-day than they have done since the war commenced, because we can see some symptoms that the Government begins to appreciate the strength of the rebels, and are showing signs of more vigor; besides, there are indications that we will be allowed to "fight the devil with his own fire." Every Union man in the State between 18 and 45 years is now organized, and as soon as we get arms and ammunition, ready to strike with a vim that will make rebels tremble. All we ask is to be allowed to go in on our own hook, and fight them as they fight us, but I fear we shall be cramped by red tape. Our Governor is an old granny, with no force in his character; a very good president of an old ladies' knitting society, but out of place in these times; but we shall get many officers in the new organization of the right stripe, and if red tape interferes too much. It will be cut with the sword, for we have borne with the thieving, assassinating, bloodthirsty devils, until patience has ceased to be a virtue.

Do not be the least uneasy about me. I sleep as quietly and as soundly as you in your peaceful valley. I am in not half the danger I was a year ago. If a pint of Union blood is shed here now, a gallon of the rebels pays the forfeit; but if the Government had not taken the stand it has, there would not have been a Union man in the State next Christmas. We were tired of being slaughtered with our hands tied, but we now go in with a cheer.

SENATOR WADE ON THE WAR.

From the Toledo Ohio Commercial.

The following letter from Mr. WADE, was written in response to an invitation to address the Union Congressional Convention of the 23d instant:

ASHTABULA, Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter inviting me to address a Convention at your place, on the 23d inst., is received, and, were I in a condition to comply with your request, nothing would give me a greater pleasure than to do so. Some time before I left Congress, my health had been impaired, so that it was with great difficulty I could be in my place in the Senate. Since my return it has failed rather than improved, until I have been obliged to keep my bed most of the time, with a slow, nervous fever, which has reduced me so much that I cannot hope to speak at your Convention. The gigantic and sublime efforts which the people made to defend their institutions and to trample this accursed rebellion under foot, have been paralyzed, and in a great measure rendered abortive, by the over-cautious timid, and vacillating course of the Administration up to this time. This policy is the fruit of that cursed slave idolatry that has brought this nation to the verge of ruin; it is this that, whenever our armies have reached the dominions of those aristocrats who have brought this trouble upon us, instead of reducing them to ruin and desolation, has induced our officers in every instance to weaken our own force and degrade the proud Northern soldier who went there to fight and conquer rebellion, to become the guardian of the hen-roost, the pig-sty, or the apple-orchard of this lordling, who, with all his available force, was absent in the rebel army, meditating the murder of our troops. It is this that has compelled our soldiers, under the scorching, burning sun of the South, to die in the malarious trenches, of excessive toil, rather than use the sturdy negroes who are inured to the climate, and anxiously sought to do this same work and relieve our men from its hardships and its perils. It is this that has degraded our brave men (instead of acting the soldier) to become the hound for catching slaves for Southern rebels, and returning them to masters who are even in arms against us. In short, it is this that divested all efforts to conquer, on our side, of the dignity of war, and has compelled us to stand before the civilized world apparently without a policy and without a motive. But all this is now changed. The representatives of the people, no longer forgetting their dignity, are at the foot of the throne for a more energetic policy. It does not belong to the President to devise a policy for the country; his duties are well performed when he has caused the laws to be faithfully executed. No matter whether he thinks it politic or impolitic, he has but one simply duty to perform toward it—that is, to see that it is faithfully executed. Therefore, it devolves upon Congress (under our Constitution, the great representative of the power and dignity of the people) to devise a policy. They who have the power to declare war, to provide armies and navies, and to disband them at pleasure, have also the power, when war is declared, to determine on what principles it shall be conducted. And well, and faithfully, have the last Congress performed their duty in this respect. Let, therefore, the young man, who is anxious to assist the Government in its hour of peril, go boldly forth to the field; no danger that he will have his life worked out in malarious swamps while acclimated negroes are on hand ready to perform that labor. Such help will no longer be refused lest such employment of it should be distasteful to the Southern aristocracy. He need no longer fear that his noble calling as a soldier will be degraded to the catcher of negroes for Southern nabobs, that they may with greater security devote themselves to fighting us in the field. The property of these aristocrats now stands condemned and forfeited in the United States.

These things, now, are put under the stern guardianship of legislation, and they are fixed laws of the land, no longer subject to be modified by Generals or President. Also, the same class of men are by the same high power decreed to be free. Therefore, at length we have a policy that there is no power short of that of Congress can set aside. I have no doubt it will be the pleasure of the President, as it will be his stern duty, to see that these laws are executed to the letter. But whether it is his pleasure or not, there is no dispensing power under our institutions, and every magistrate who is charged with the execution of the law, must answer at his peril.

War, then, is now to commence in earnest, and it will be found that the rebellion will go down before the stern power of the General Government, now having a policy and bent upon the destruction of its adversary, like infancy in the hands of a giant. One thing more we may be compelled to before the controversy shall finally end—the announcement of one great truth whose moral power would be greater than that of 300,000 men, and I hope it may be borne upon the bayonets of our soldiers as they march, and constitute their battle-cry as they encounter the foe, that is, "*Liberty* and *Protection*" to all men who sustain the institutions of WASHINGTON and the fathers of the Constitution, and *Death* and *Destruction* to all who seek their overthrow. Therefore, with one accord, let us "proclaim liberty throughout the land, to all the *loyal* inhabitants thereof," and thus, having placed the Almighty unmistakably upon our side, let us go forth to execute severe and speedy judgment on all those miscreants who would destroy the only free and equitable Government on the face of the earth, that they may wreck frightful despotism upon its ruins, and then let us have a sharp eye for the sympathising despots abroad, who have shown that our safety can consist only in their ruin. The Government will surely triumph over all its foes, and, divested of that weight of iniquity which has been our humiliation at home, and scandal abroad, will rise from their troubles, like the fabled Phœnix, a thousand times more powerful and glorious than before. Whatever young man shall fail to participate actively in this controversy will have cause to regret it to the last day of his life, as such opportunities only come with centuries. Very truly yours.

B. F. WADE.

Horrible Murder.

A WIFE'S THROAT CUT BY HER HUSBAND.

From the Burlington Times, Aug. 29.

A horrible murder occurred in this village on Wednesday night in a house situated in Skinner's Lane, and occupied by one WILLIAM BARNET and his wife. It seems that about one o'clock, Thursday morning, Barnet aroused a neighbor, a Mrs. ENGLISH, with the intelligence that his wife had committed suicide by cutting her throat. On returning with him to his house, she found his wife lying on her bed in a small bedroom, in the second story of the building, weltering in her blood, her throat cut from ear to ear, and a large butcher knife in her right hand with the point outward. The pillow and bed clothing were completely soaked with blood, and the wall spattered with gore, and also marked in one place by the print of bloody fingers. Her throat had several fearful gashes, apparently inflicted with a somewhat dull knife. At the time Mrs. ENGLISH arrived the murdered woman was quite cold, and had evidently been dead some time.

BARNET is an Englishman, about 57 years of age, has been here about 19 years, and has earned his living by doctoring horses and working at odd jobs of any kind. His wife, ANN BARNEY, was an Irishwoman, and about 35 years of age. Both were known to be intemperate, and to have frequent quarrels. The evidence presented would seem to leave little room for doubt that the act was deliberate murder.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Three More Regiments En Route for the Capital.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND N. Y. V.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, Col. SILAS TITUS, which has been encamped for the past few weeks at Camp Andrew, near Syracuse, passed through this City yesterday, *en route* for the Capital. The men arrived in this City via the Hudson River Railroad, and were at once marched to the Park Barracks, where they were supplied with rations. The majority of the officers have already seen service in the field, Col. TITUS being aid to Gen. PAGE at the battle of Fair Oaks. Annexed is a roster of the officers:

Colonel, SILAS TITUS; Lieutenant-Colonel, A. W. Dwight; Major, J. B. Davis; Adjutant, Andrew J. Smith; Surgeon, Nathan R. Tefft; Assistant Surgeons, E. B. Knapp and Jo. Slocumb; Chaplain, Rev. L. M. Nickerson, (Methodist;) Quartermaster, Frank Lester; Assistant Quartermaster, Theodore Poole; Co. A, Capt. J. M. Brown; Co. B, Capt. W. R. Chamberlain; Co. C, Capt. Alfred Nimms; Co. D, Capt. C. Crysler; Co. E, Capt. H. Walpole; Co. F, Capt. L. Moss; Co. G, Capt. H. H. Jurgen; Co. H, Capt. J. M. Geer; Co. I, Capt. J. M. Dwight; Co. K, Capt. N. E. Kentz.

Departure of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, N. Y. V.

This regiment, principally raised in Herkimer and Otsego Counties, under command of Col. RICHARD FRANCHOT, the arrival of which was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES, left on Sunday afternoon for the seat of war. It contains the maximum number of men, and has attached to it a fine band. It is stated that nearly all of the officers are men of experience, having been connected with other military organizations. The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel, RICHARD FRANCHOT; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles H. Clark; Major, Egbert Olcott, Adjutant, Alonzo Ferguson; Surgeon, W. Bassett; First Assistant Surgeon, S. B. Valentine; Second Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Holt; Quartermaster, Albert Story; Chaplain, J. R. Sage; Co. A—Captain, H. M. Galpin; First Lieutenant, J. Hurrel; Second Lieutenant, G. W. Davis. Co. B—Captain, J. Holcomb; First Lieutenant, H. C. Keith; Second Lieutenant, G. W. May. Co. C—Captain, C. A. Moon; First Lieutenant, T. S. Arnold; Second Lieutenant, A. Cameron. Co. D—Captain, J. D. Fish; First Lieutenant, D. M. Kenyon; Second Lieutenant, C. H. Sterling. Co. E—Captain, D. Campbell; First Lieutenant, F. Sternberg; Second Lieutenant, H. Van Horn. Co. F—Captain, N. O. Wendell; First Lieutenant, B. F. Park; Second Lieutenant, F. G. Bolles. Co. G—Captain, E. Clark; First Lieutenant, J. D. Clyde; Second Lieutenant, C. T. Ferguson. Co. H—Captain, J. Ramsay; First Lieutenant, C. F. Doubleday; Second Lieutenant, M. H. Casler. Co.—Captain, C. Kidder; First Lieutenant, J. D. P. Dorlow; Second Lieutenant, D. Bates. Co. K—Captain, L. M. Olin; First Lieutenant, A. E. Mather; Second Lieutenant, F. Gorton.

Departure of the One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth New-York Volunteers.

Col. S. S. WILLARD's regiment, the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteers, that arrived in this City on Sunday morning, and left during the afternoon for Washington, numbers within a very few men of the maximum standard, viz: 1,040. The men are fine, hardy-looking young fellows, and appear as though they would do good service in the field. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Colonel, S. L. WILLARD, late Major in the Nineteenth Infantry, regular army; Lieut.-Col. Levi Crandell, late Colonel Twenty-fourth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; Major, James C. Bush; Adjutant, Elias P. Sheldon; Quartermaster, L. Chandler Bull; Surgeon, H. S. Cooper; Assistant Surgeons, A. J. Benedict and W. Aiken; Chaplain, Rev. Joseph Barlow. Co. A—Captain, D. E. Connell; First Lieutenant, E. A. Hartshorn; Second Lieutenant, W. V. Hakes. Co. B—Captain, A. B. Myer; First Lieutenant, C. H. Taylor; Second Lieutenant, John Quay. Co. C—Captain, F. S. Esmond; First Lieutenant, W. H. Plumb; Second Lieutenant, David Gemerkey. Co. D—Captain, S. C. Armstrong; First Lieutenant, T. F. Sheldon; Second Lieutenant, P. Curden. Co. E—Captain, W. Dumond; First Lieutenant, Calvin Bush; Second Lieutenant, Egbert Jose. Co. F—Captain, Nelson Penfield; First Lieutenant, T. Chamberlain; Second Lieutenant, H. D. Taylor. Co. G—Captain, George E. Lemon; First Lieutenant, W. K. Newcomb; Second Lieutenant, L. H. Stevens. Co. H—Captain, E. Wood; First Lieutenant, Joseph Hyde; Second Lieutenant, David Hagadorn. Co I—Captain, E. P. Jones; First Lieutenant, A. Buchanan; Second Lieutenant, E. Fisk. Co. K—Captain, J. V. N. Vandenburg; First Lieutenant, Chas. A. Picket; Second Lieutenant, McGregor Steele.

Return of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

The Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., arrived in this City yesterday morning, the term of three months' service having expired. On landing in this City, the regiment was met by exempt members and friends of the corps. At once the men were marched to the armory, and dismissed. Col. MARTIN has issued the following order relative to the dismissal of the men from the United States service.

HEADQUARTERS, 71st REGT., N. Y. S. M., }
CENTRE MARKET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS: The several companies composing this regiment will assemble in Broome-street, armed and equipped, without knapsack, haversack or canteen, on Tuesday, the 2d instant, at 8 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of mustering out of the United States service. The line will be formed at 8:30 o'clock A. M., the right resting on Broadway. The Field and Staff will report to the Colonel fifteen minutes before the hour of formation, and the Non-commissioned Staff and Band will report to the Adjutant at the same time. By order of

HENRY P. MARTIN, Colonel.
FRED. ZISSELL, Acting Adjutant.

Twenty-second New-York State Militia En Route for Home.

This gallant regiment, which, for the past three months, has been stationed at Harper's Ferry, left for home (this City) on Sunday night last, reaching Baltimore yesterday morning, and will arrive here this A. M., at about 10 o'clock. The time of service of the regiment expired on the 28th of August last, but being unwilling to come home while there seemed to be need of their services, they offered to remain until discharged by the Government, which discharge it seems they have received. Of the three months' regiments, this is the last to return home.

The Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., to be Mustered Out of the Service.

Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS has issued orders for the assembling of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., at the armory over Tompkins' Market, at 11 o'clock this morning, in order that the members may receive their pay, and be mustered out of the service of the United States.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES—THE TIME EXTENDED.

Saturday was not, as announced, the last day for the payment of bounties. It was intended to be so; but the quota of the State has been so nearly filled by voluntary enlistments, and it was so evident the completion of the enrollment would postpone the operation of the draft for two or three weeks longer, that it was thought advisable by the authorities, both at Albany and Washington, to continue every possible inducement that would be likely to make enough men enlist to complete the new regiments and restore those now in the field to their original strength in a manner that promised the least delay. As it is, men are volunteering, and regiments are being completed faster than they can be armed and equipped. Enlistments have attained so settled and apparently certain a daily average as to make the reinforcement of the army from that source, a matter of simple calculation. It was seen that if enlistments went on as prosperously as they had been doing for the past month, the different military departments would have as much as they could attend to putting them into the field, without having their hands still further burdened with the sudden exigencies of an immense conscription. It in fact became an economical question whether it would not cost less money to continue the payment of bounties in a gradual and steady stream that could be easily disbursed and managed, than to accept the pecuniary responsibilities of providing for the wants of the new levies in one overwhelming lump. In the former case the present system and appliances of the department would answer all requisite purposes; in the latter, disorder and confusion might ensue, accompanied by consequent waste. Had it, however, been in the power of the authorities to raise the quota required of them by draft immediately, arrangements would most likely have been made for trying the experiment, even though it might have been impossible to use the men thus raised at once. There have been good reasons advanced for taking such a course. But the Empire State may congratulate itself that the opportunity still remains for her to prove that she has enough patriotism to contribute her share of soldiers to the cause freely and, willingly—each of her sons as cannot shoulder a musket themselves, contributing of their substance to influence those in doing so who are able. The Governor's proclamation on the subject caused a marked improvement in the influx of recruits, during the latter part of yesterday, and will be sure to bring in as many to-day as the enrolling officers have been lately in the habit of passing. Col. BIRD is still the chief-cost of these State premiums, and he is doing his best to pay them out as rapidly as they are called for. The United States bounties, which are also continued, Capt. CARR resumed the disbursement of—pursuant to orders from the War Department to Col. REEVES—yesterday morning. Recruits for regiments in the field will, therefore, yet obtain them $25, and recruits for the new regiments $63—the same sums they were entitled to before.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE—PROGRESS OF RECRUITING.

There was, perhaps, a slight falling off in the number of recruits that presented themselves at the United States mustering office in White-street yesterday morning. The Adjutants and medical men who inspect and enroll men at the various regimental camps also had less to do than usual. The stoppage of the bounty had produced a great deal of uncertainty, and people thought it better to wait and see whether the bounties would be renewed, or whether they might not as well wait for the chances of the draft, for even the most patriotic, unless they are above pecuniary considerations, cannot afford to treat the benefits to be obtained from $63 or $25 with contempt. When the Governor's proclamation came to be known, however, the work of enlistment soon became brisk again, and the Doctors and Adjutants in camp, and Dr. MOTT, Capt. LOCKE and Lieut. KENNEDY, in White-street, soon had as much business as they could attend to.

DURYEE'S AND HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

Detachments from both of these famous regiments were sent off yesterday to share the laurels of their comrades now engaged upon the battle-field. These two organizations have been reinforced by large accessions of the most respectable class of volunteers, mostly young, single men. The headquarters of DURYEE'S ZOUAVES are at Stuyvesant Institute, those of HAWKINS' ZOUAVES at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The State Quartermaster's Department is an uncommonly busy place nowadays. Gen. VARIAN and his aids are about the hardest worked men in the service of the country just at present. They are now trying to supply, as fast as requisitions are rushed in upon them, arms, equipments and all kinds of supplies for 20,000 men. Of course they cannot please our give satisfaction to everybody, but it is certain they do their best, and they somehow manage to attend to all the calls upon them without losing their tempers.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION

There was a meeting of the Sanitary Commission yesterday afternoon, over which Rev. Dr. BELLOWS presided. Dr. AGNEW stated that a member of the Medical Board in Washington, belonging to the Commission, had proceeded to the battle-field in Virginia to make arrangements for the care of the sick and wounded. Within a fortnight nearly 200 nurses had been forwarded to Washington by the Commission.

LINT AND BANDAGES.

All supplies of lint and bandages intended for the use of the army should be sent to Dr. SATTERLEE, Medical Purveyor, United States army, No. 110 Grand-street.

RECRUITING FOR GEN. SIGEL.

The enthusiasm of our German population for Gen. FRANZ SIGEL is just now at fever-heat, and will result in large accessions to the ranks of any regiments that are known to be intended for his *corps d'armée*. The brilliant conduct of their favorite commander on the battle-fields of the past few days, has made him a greater idol than ever, and there is no doubt that if he could only be present amongst them for a day or two, he could raise enough men to form two or three new divisions. An organized movement has been made amongst our German fellow-citizens to help complete the new regiments forming for him, and to recruit the old regiments now with him in face of the enemy. The wealthy of them are contributing money to provide an additional bounty of $25 for all who enlist under his victorious banners, and those who are less favored with the world's goods are enrolling their names with alacrity. The headquarters of the Sigel movement are at No. 98 Bowery.

THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE.

The National War Committee, appointed at the mass meeting held in the Park on the 27th of last month, held a meeting in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday. Members of the Press were not admitted. They have also issued a circular, which may be found in another column, requesting the coöperation of the citizens in promoting a vigorous prosecution of the war, and asking for contributions to the recruiting funds. At present, special efforts are being made for Gen. COSCORAN'S Brigade, payments having already been made for this corps. Whenever subscriptions are sent in as they can be to the Treasurer, Mr. CHAS. GOULD, No. 2 Hanover-street, or to any of the Committee, the donors can, if they prefer it, designate the particular appropriation to be made of the contribution.

FLAG PRESENTATION TO THE MONITORS.

Mrs. CHAS. L. STICKNEY is to present a beautiful stand of colors to Col. GUNNAR'S regiment of Monitors, in front of her residence, No. 130 East Twelfth-street, to-day. The regiment will land at the Battery at 8½ o'clock this morning, and will march through Broadway, Eighth-street, and Second-avenue to Twelfth-street. The presentation will be made on behalf of the donor, by Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, United States District-Attorney, and will be received, on behalf of the regiment, by Col. GUNNAR. As the Monitors now number over 900 fine young men, who, in character and appearance are not surpassed by any regiment ever raised, a fine display may be expected, and we trust our citizens will give them such a reception as they deserve.

LIST—FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If your readers will furnish materials for making lint, we can put a hundred hands at work scraping and pulling. Old linen table-cloths, napkins and shirts will answer admirably. Any linen sent to the Five Points' House of Industry shall be immediately transformed into lint and forwarded to Washington.

B. B. HARLOW, Superintendent.
No. 155 Worth-street.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. CORCORAN.

Business at the General's Headquarters—Recruiting Commenced in Earnest.

The whole of yesterday, Gen. CORCORAN and his Aids were busily engaged in organizing the brigade now being raised by him. From early in the morning till quite late in the evening, dispatches were being received at the General's headquarters, Astor House, from various parts of the State, tendering companies and regiments for the Corcoran Brigade. For Col. MCDERMOTT's Regiment, alone, over two hundred men were enlisted yesterday, and from appearances, no doubt, the rush will continue. The war Committee, of Albany, sent in a communication offering to organize a regiment for the "Corcoran Legion," and was accepted by the General. Reports were also received from Col. MCMAHON, who is now raising a regiment in Buffalo, to be called the "Corcoran Guard," to the effect that his regiment is now nearly full. An invitation from the War Committee, Mayor and Common Council of Troy, asking the General to visit that city, and accept its hospitalities, was declined, on account of the numerous engagements of Gen. CORCORAN. The sum of $500 from Mr. A. M. HOYT, White-street, and $50 from an Irishman of the Seventeenth Ward, was handed in to aid enlistments for the brigade. The Sixty-ninth has now commenced recruiting in earnest, the headquarters being at the armory over Essex Market. A large number of men were enrolled yesterday, and, now that the State and United States bounties will continue to be paid, the increase of enlistments will no doubt be most marked, as the men will be enabled to leave their wives and families comfortably, if not amply, provided for. Authority has been received by the officers of the Sixty-ninth, permitting them to raise 1,100 men for this regiment, which authority has given great satisfaction to our Irish citizens. To-day it is expected that an island in the East River will be selected for a camping ground, so that recruits may be sent there as soon as enrolled.

On Thursday, on invitation of Mr. FLORENCE, Gen. CORCORAN will visit Wallack's Theatre, on which occasion a new National anthem will be sung by Mrs. FLORENCE, aided by the entire company.

Custom-House Matters.

THE FIRST MONTH OF THE NEW TARIFF—THE EFFECT ON THE IMPORTATIONS AND RECEIPTS—RECEIPTS OF THE WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT—ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS OF THE REVENUE—THE REMOVAL OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE—NOTHING ADDITIONAL DONE.

The first month of the operation of the new tariff has passed, and some idea may be formed from the business transacted and the amounts received of what its ultimate effect will be. The last month of the operation of a tariff which is to be superseded by a higher one, is usually a very busy one, and people in the importing business make every effort to obtain their supplies before the new laws take effect. The month of July, the first of the operation of the old tariff, was no exception to the rule, but was by far the most busy one for a long time. The large importations of that month would naturally lead us to expect that those of the month just passed would be quite small, the market being already tolerably well supplied, and the high rates of duty having a tendency to prevent importations. Contrary to such expectations, however, the importations have been above the usual average, and the receipts for duty more than ordinarily large. The high rates of duty required by the new tariff have not as yet had the effect of reducing importations below the ordinary limit.

The receipts for duties at our Custom-house during the month of August amounted to nearly $[illegible], this statement of the Sub-Treasurer, showing that the receipts in the customs account were $3,[illegible],000. Though this sum is inferior to that received in the month of July, it is much larger than usual at this season. Last year the monthly statement of the Sub-Treasurer showed on this account receipts to the amount of only $[illegible], but in this are not included the interest-bearing Treasury Notes, of which many were paid for duty at that time. The business of the Warehouse Department was not nearly as heavy as during the month preceding, the goods entered prior to the 1st of August having been mostly withdrawn. In consequence the receipts from landed goods were nearly as large for those of July, having been, in August, but about $1,100,000, and in July, $2,480,000. The receipts of this department for the months of July and August for the past three years, compare as follows:

	1860.	1861	1862.
July	$[illegible]	$1,[illegible]	$2,[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, 2 months	$1,573,352 05	$1,981,722 71	$3,571,241 54

It will be seen, therefore, that the receipts for the period in the present year have been more than equal to those of the same time in 1861 and 1861 combined. The same excess has been shown in the receipts of other departments. Our financial prospects, as far as the Custom revenue is concerned, are therefore very promising indeed. If the receipts throughout the year should equal the average of the past two months the revenue at this port alone would be over $70,000,000.

The removal of the business of the Custom-house from the old building to that formerly used as the Merchants' Exchange, was commenced some time since. Since we announced the fact no other departments have been transferred, the Warehouse Department of the Collector's office being the only one transacting business at the new quarters. It was supposed by many that the whole force of clerks would be transferred to the Exchange before this, and that the inconvenience of having the departments separated would be obviated. Importers have found it very inconvenient to transact their business in the two buildings, and desire that the removal may be made soon. The Auditor's Department will probably be the next one to take its quarters in the Exchange, preparations having been made for its removal. It will undoubtedly be some time before all the business of the Custom-house will be transacted in the Exchange. The confusion attendant on the removal of the Warehouse Department has been, in a measure, overcome, and but little delay is now experienced by importers and brokers, other than that resulting from the isolation of the department.

Funeral of Capt. Winslow.

We regret to announce the death of Capt. FRANCIS WINSLOW the esteemed commander of the United States steamer *R. R. Cuyler*. He was buried at the Quarantine Grounds, with the appropriate honors customary to one of his rank. The procession formed as follows: Steam tug-boat, Quarantine boat, ship's first cutter with 12 seamen, 4 petty officers and 4 officers; second cutter,

to organize a new regiment for the war. They have already commenced the performance of their duties by appointing some of the principal officers, and opening recruiting stations:

2—J. S. T. Stranahan, C. J. Sprague.
8—John L. Spader, Joseph Wilson.
9—Charles Jones, William H. Brundage.
10—William M. Thomas, Wm. Bean.
12—Dennis O'Keefe, Lucien Birdsey.
14—Edmund Driggs, John S. Allen.
15—Daniel Major, Daniel Riley.
16—Anthony Walter, John Raber.
17—John N. Stearns, Thos. S. Dick.
18—Martin Kalbfleisch, S. M. Meeker.
Flatlands—A. J. Myers, Robert Magraw.
Flatbush—John Lefferts, J. F. Vanderbilt.
Gravesend—N. Stillwell, B. J. Ryder.
New-Lots—W. Rapalye, D. Jewell.
New-Utrecht—D. C. Winslow, R. G. Burnett.

This regiment will have authority to recruit in the army and Senatorial Districts, embracing Long Island and Staten Island. The headquarters are at No. 14 Court-st.

BROOKLYN PHYSICIANS FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—A meeting of Surgeons and Physicians was held at the house of C. B. LINCOLN, Esq., Postmaster of the city, on Sunday night, for the purpose of answering to the call of the Secretary of War for more medical and surgical aid. About fifty gentlemen of the profession were present, and about forty of those offered their services. C. P. SMITH, President of the Union Ferry Company offered to bear the expenses of the surgeons for ten days during their absence, and Ex-Mayor GEORGE HALL guaranteed to pay the fare of all who failed to obtain quartermaster's transportation. It having been ascertained that twelve or thirteen only were required in Washington at present, the following signified their readiness to go immediately, viz: Drs. Johnson, Whiting, Toomey, Olmstead, Heath, Hill, Colgan, Smith, Chadwick, Clarry, Cook, Turner and McAllister. The others will be ready to leave as soon as they are informed that their services are required. Those who were selected to go started for their destination by the 7 o'clock train yesterday morning.

THE COURTS.—The September Term of the Law Courts commenced yesterday, in the Brooklyn City Hall. Judge LOTT was engaged in hearing motions, and, this morning, will take up the Special Term calendar. The City Court was opened by Judge REYNOLDS. The first and second weeks of the term will be devoted to issues of fact, to be tried by the Court, and issues of law; and the third and fourth weeks to the trial of issues of fact by the jury. The next General Term of the Supreme Court, Second District, will be commenced at Newburgh, on Monday next.

THE COUNTY BOUNTY FOR VOLUNTEERS.—The labors of the Committee of the Board of Supervisors ceased on Saturday; having, the previous two weeks, paid out in bounties—$60 to each recruit—a total of $[illegible]. The number who received bounties is 3,400.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chambers, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Kenney, Hazleton, Godney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

In the absence of the President,

Councilman Trotter moved that Councilman Jones take the Chair.

Which was carried.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street to the Harlem River, be opened according to law, and that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal steps therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from the Fifth to the Eighth-avenue, be opened according to law, and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the necessary legal steps therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That Fifth-avenue, from Mount Morris-square to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, be repaired where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to reset curb and gutter stones and flag Forty-seventh-street, Sixth and Eighth avenues and Broadway, where not already done.

Which was adopted.

Subsequently—

Councilman Hogan moved that such action be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That Thirty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, be remembered, under direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby, requested to inform this Board at its next meeting the amount of moneys expended and liabilities incurred by the Joint Committee on National Affairs since the formation of such Committee, and from what appropriation such expenditures have been drawn.

Adopted.

By Councilman Orton—

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE COMPTROLLER TO ISSUE CENTRAL PARK STOCK.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The Comptroller of the City of New-York is hereby authorized and directed to issue, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An Act for the Construction, Regulation, Maintenance and Government of the Central Park, in the City of New-York, and to Provide Additional Means therefor," passed March 11, 1860, the amount of three hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars of the stock of "The Central Park Improvement Fund," created by an Ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New-York, approved on the 25th day of April, 1860.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Trotter—

Resolved, That the ditch of stagnant water in the block bounded by Third and Fourth avenues and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets be immediately filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the pond of stagnant water in One hundred and twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and the Ward School-house, be immediately filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Hazleton—

Petition of R. L. Larremore to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Jones—

Petition of J. Bell to be reappointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Keech—

Petition of property owners in Downing-street for a sewer in said street from Bleecker to Bedford streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, be paved with trap block pavement, one-half at the expense of the City, and one-half at the expense of the property owners, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have Sixty-first-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, regulated and graded, where not already graded, and that the property in front of said grading be assessed for said amount of costs and disbursements for said work, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that Seventy-ninth-street, from the Eighth to the Tenth avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set, and sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide, where not already so, in Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that Ninety-second-street, from Eighth avenue to Bloomingdale-road, be regulated and graded, and also Ninety-third-street, from the same points, also requires regulating and grading, and as the same is asked for by the property owners, they recommend that action be taken, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner, in adopting resolution in accordance with Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution of the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the curb and gutter stones on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from the west side of Second-avenue, one hundred feet east, to be flagged full width, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the grade of the Eighth-avenue and intersecting streets, changed from a point commencing at Eighty-fifth-street, to a point at Ninety-fifth-street, shown on the annexed plan, from the established grade to the grade shown as a green line on said plan.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, in adopting ordinance that the sunken lots on the south side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, be filled with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections stating that the large amount of City property on Ward's Island is rendered of much less value by reason of the want of a convenient landing place for the farm there, and recommending that a suitable and permanent dock be built on the east side of Ward's Island.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, submitting a statement of disbursements for the fortnight, ending Saturday, August Twenty-third ultimo, pursuant to the ordinance of June Eighteen, last, making an appropriation of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars in aid of the families of volunteers from the City of New-York, as follows:

Number of families relieved	12,391
Number of adults relieved	12,233
Number of children relieved	16,947
Total number	28,159

Amount expended, Fifty-two Thousand One Hundred and Eighty-two Dollars.

Which was received and directed to be entered at length on the minutes, and placed on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller submitting a statement of disbursements for the fortnight, ending August nine, pursuant to the ordinance of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, last, &c., as follows:

Number of families relieved	11,104
Number of adults relieved	11,128
Number of children relieved	15,765
Total	27,893
Amount of money disbursed	$[illegible]

Received, directed to be printed at length in the minutes and placed on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller with statement exhibiting the balance of the Treasury Aug. 23 ult., the receipts and payments since that date and the balance at the close of business on Saturday, Aug. 30, according to the return of the Chamberlain and County Treasurer at that office as follows:

Balance Aug. 23	$[illegible]
Receipts	$1,163 31
Total	$749,996 13
Payments	105,461 93
Balance Aug. 30	$644,534 20

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that Hannorah Lahan be permitted to keep a fruit stand on a sidewalk in front of the store Number Seventy-seven Cortlandt-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that two gas lamps be placed in front of the James Methodist Episcopal Mission Church, to Forty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, next to the public school, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that two gas lamps be placed in front of School House in Elm-street, between Leonard and Franklin streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—12.

Negative—Councilmen Godney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson—6.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution, that permission be granted to the Sixth Senatorial Enlisting Committee to erect a tent, for recruiting purposes, in Union-square.

Councilman Stevenson moved that said resolution be referred to the Councilmen representing the Sixth Senatorial District.

Which was lost.

And the resolution was concurred in.

Resolution, That permission be granted to Thomas Hayden to keep a watering trough in front of premises No. Two hundred and fifty-five Avenue A.

Resolution, that a gas lamp be placed in Trinity-place, on the front of the building opposite Jin-Pot-alley. Councilman Ross moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Which was lost.

And the same was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Godney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Ross, Stevenson—2.

Resolution that the Croton Board be directed to discontinue the further advertising for building the sewer in Ridge st., between Remington and Delancey sts.

Referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution that East Sixteenth-street be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Concurred in.

Resolution that the Croton Board be directed to stop the further advertising for the building of the sewer in Grand-street, from Bridge to Sheriff streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution that two gas lamps be placed in front of James Methodist Episcopal Mission Church, in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, adjoining the Public School, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to Charles Blake to erect a stand for a news depot on the northwest corner of East Broadway and Gouverneur-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the necessary alteration and repairs to the house lately purchased by the Comptroller for the use of Hose Company Number Forty-seven.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, with resolution that that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to undertake forthwith the necessary improvement in the thirty-six-inch mains leading through the Fifth-avenue, from the Receiving Reservoir to the Distributing Reservoir, by raising the same to a height corresponding to the present grade of the said avenue, or by the substitution of new mains in place thereof at a similar height, as in the opinion of said Board may be most expedient, and that the sum of Fifty-three Thousand Dollars be appropriated therefor under the head of "Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements."

Councilman Ross moved that report be referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was carried.

Subsequently,

Councilman Long moved that said vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Keech, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—10.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Hazleton, Godney, Lent, Orton, Ross, Trotter—8.

Councilman Orton moved that said report be laid over.

Which was carried.

Report of Commissioners of the Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for excavating cellar and repairing and painting house of Engine Company number twenty-two.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of Ten Thousand dollars be appropriated to each and every of the Militia Regiments from this City, which will reorganize, or volunteer, either for the war or nine months' service, under the last order of the President to draft a reserve force of Three hundred thousand, the said sum of Ten Thousand to be paid to the Treasurer of the Regimental Fund of each and every such Regiment, whenever such Regiment shall have completely organized eight battalion companies, and the same have been duly mustered into the service of the United States. Also, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the before-mentioned sum of Ten Thousand dollars, payable to the Treasurer of the Regimental Fund of every Regiment that shall have complied with the conditions of the preceding resolution, on requisition signed by a majority of the Board of Officers.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, of the result of their mission to the seat of the General Government, in order to urge personally upon those in authority their views on matters connected with the stimulating of enlistments in this City, and so-forth, as a supplement to the report of their conference with the Governor of the State on the same subject, with resolution that the foregoing supplementary report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs be printed in connection with, and as forming a part of the Report contained in Document Number fifteen of the Board of Aldermen, presented July twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and that a sufficient number be placed at the disposal of the military authorities to furnish all who may have volunteered, or may be desirous of volunteering, with a copy thereof.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs on the Message from His Honor the Mayor, calling the attention of the Common Council to the inadequacy of the defences of the Harbor of New-York, and recommending that an appropriation of one million dollars be made "for the construction of iron or iron-plated batteries and ships," as auxiliaries to the formidable and scientifically-constructed fortifications now guarding the approaches to our harbor, with a view of making them absolutely impregnable, and recommending the adoption of an ordinance to provide for "Increasing and Strengthening the Defences of the Harbor of the City of New-York," constituting John Dimon, Myers Correll, Albert Cardozo, Andrew Carrigan, together with the Mayor and Comptroller a Commission, to be known as "The Harbor Defence Commissioners of the City of New-York," who are authorized, under certain restrictions, to expend a sum not to exceed one million of dollars in carrying out the purposes of the ordinance, the money to be raised by the Comptroller on bonds known as "The Harbor Defence Fund Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," &c.

Which was laid over.

Preamble, reciting that the critical condition of the war requires the services of more National Lieutenants than have been commissioned and disciplined; that have been given much study how to secure to the early friendship, &c., &c., &c., and that the whole people of the country to maintain the Government in full vigor, and that the wisdom and patriotism of the President will point him to the best means and arts to secure the preservation of the Union, by re-organizing the militia of New-York will, at the time commissioned officers and the services, pay, in addition to their regular salaries, fifty dollars to each such Lieutenant, within twenty days after organization by the Colonel of the Regiment. And in like manner the Colonel and Captains of companies for recruiting, be entitled to the same compensation, to be appointed by the proper military authorities, at which each of the City regiments is now required to be organized, each regiment to consist of ten companies, each regiment to form a brigade, or if he prefer, to be consolidated with the regiments in charge of the existing organizations, and the resolution that the Common Council do not favor universal conscription, in which it has been urged by many that the Common Council were represented, and that the Committee on National Affairs be instructed to confer with the Union Defence Committee, the Tammany Society, the German Republican and German Democratic Central Committees, and the Committees appointed by the Governor for the several Senatorial Districts, each to appoint a Committee of Five to meet with the Joint Committee on National Affairs; also, His Honor the Mayor, the Recorder, Comptroller, Chamberlain and Corporation Counsel to cooperate and assist in making arrangements to hold a meeting of the loyal people of the City, of all parties and opinions, for the exclusive purpose of urging prompt and vigorous action by all our citizens to procure recruits for regiments in the field and also to appoint a Committee of twenty-five citizens from their own body, to be known as the National Committee of the City of New-York, whose action shall be limited to measures having for their sole object the vigorous and efficient prosecution of the war for the Union.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Resolved, That Thirty-third-street, from Fourth-avenue to Lexington-avenue, be curbed and guttered.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

MOTION.

Councilman Long moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase the steamer now used by Hose Company number Two—to-day, at an expense not to exceed three thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause all the necessary repairs to the pier fronting Thirtieth-street, North River, to be made forthwith.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Board of Directors of the Wilson Industrial School, for the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby donated to said institution; and the Comptroller is hereby directed to charge the same to the account of "Donations."

(In Board of Councilmen, July 21, lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Repper, Webster, Hazelton, Godney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Trotter, Brice, Long—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond—3.

Subsequently reconsidered, and postponed.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Stearns, President of the Inabriates' Reform Society for the sum of five hundred dollars, to be applied in aid of the funds of the said society, and that the Comptroller charge the amount to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted, on a division, by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilman Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Godney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Trotter, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilman Hogan, Hayes—2.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mr. Schwarz, President of the Jewish Society, "Anchi-Chesed," for the sum of Two hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-two cents, to be applied by the said Mr. Schwarz in payment of assessment on cemetery of said Society, in West Forty-fifth-street, known as Map Number Forty, Block Number Six, Ward Number Thirty, on map, for sewer in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-seventh streets, and charge the amount to Donations.

(In Board of Councilmen, July 21, lost for want of a constitutional vote, subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Lent, Orton, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Godney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson—4.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for erecting a house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 14, on the lot No. 195 Elizabeth-street, lately purchased by the City, similar to the house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 14, except being fifteen feet deeper.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Godney, Keech, Stevenson, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, Ross—3.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place the Fire Telegraph in house of Hook and Ladder Company Number Twelve and Hose Company Number One, and the sum of Two hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated therefor.

Lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—11.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Godecy, Lent, Ross, Trotter—6.

Subsequently reconsidered and postponed.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals forthwith, to rebuild the house now occupied by Hook and Ladder Company Number Eight.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Godney, Ross, Trotter—3.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hazleton moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on the first Monday of October.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Hazleton—4.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Godney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Trotter, Brice, Long—13.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

An order to promote the speedy recruitment of the several regiments of volunteers from the City of New-York, now in actual service of the Government at the seat of war, authorizing the Mayor to issue a proclamation offering a bounty of Fifty Dollars to each recruit who shall enlist within twenty days from the date thereof, in addition to all other bounties, to be paid at the City Comptroller's office immediately after compliance with the requirements of the authorities of this State for the payment of the State bounty, in the case of recruits for regiments already in the field: authorizing the Comptroller to pay said sums on proper evidence, and on the signing of a receipt, appropriating two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for this purpose, and authorizing the Comptroller to borrow that sum on the faith of the Corporation on bonds to be known as "The Volunteer Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to be redeemable October first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to bear interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, and to be transferable at pleasure.

Councilman Orton moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto after the word "Union" in the resolution, the words "filling up," and also for the purpose of filling up such regiments or brigades as are now organizing for the war in this City.

Which was carried.

Councilman Orton moved further to amend the last section by adding thereto after the words "now at the seat of war" in the first section the words following, to wit: "or organizing for the war," also, after the word "respectively" in the same section to add the words following, to wit: "or their duly authorized representatives."

Which was carried.

Councilman Orton moved that the second section of said Ordinance be amended by adding thereto, after the word personally, the words following to wit: or by their duly authorized representatives."

Which was carried.

Councilman Orton moved that said Ordinance be further amended by striking therefrom, wherever it occurs, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, by inserting in lieu thereof the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Webster, Lent, Orton, Ross, Trotter, Brice—7.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Desmond, Gross, Hazleton, Stevenson, The President, Snyder—7.

Councilman Orton moved to further amend said Ordinance by adding thereto the following section, viz:

Section Five. The bounties proposed to be paid by this ordinance to those who shall hereafter enlist from this City shall not be paid after the day on which a draft is made under direction of the Governor of the State.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hayes moved to amend Section four, by striking therefrom the year "1863," on which the bonds shall be redeemable, and inserting in lieu thereof the year "1868."

Which was carried.

Councilman Orton moved that the ordinance as amended be adopted.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Lent, Orton, Ross, Trotter, Brice—11.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Hazleton, The President—5.

Councilman Gross moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board do now adjourn to meet to-morrow, second instant, at one o'clock.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Tuesday, second inst., at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Notices.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

During the September Term Judge DALY will sit in Chambers and hold Special Term from 9 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M. No contested motion will be heard until 10 o'clock A. M., unless by consent.

The Surrogate's Court will open at 12 o'clock M. each day.

Judges MUSGRAVE and BOSWORTH will hold General Term of the Superior Court to-day, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice MASON.

Heffron vs. Cleary.—Allowance of five per cent. upon amount claimed by plaintiff allowed to the defendant as additional costs, under section 309 of the Code.

Rogers vs. The Panama Railroad Company.—Order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange

SEPT. 1, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 5s '67	Reg. 96¾	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	94⅞
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	50	100 do	s15 94⅞
5,000 Mo. State 6s	47	100 do	94
2,500 N. Y. Cen. 6s	104⅜	575 do	94
3,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	103	50 Erie R.	39¼
3,000 Har. R. 3d M. B.	86	150 do	39¾
5,000 Cleve. & T. S. F. B.	96⅜	250 do	39¾
5,000 Cle. & N. W. Ass. B.	84	100 Erie R. Pref	b30 68¾
2,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	82⅜	150 do	68¾
$6,000 American Gold	116⅛	250 do	68¾
70,000 do	117	250 do	68¾
50 Pacific Mail S. Co	111	100 do	68¾
100 do	s10	250 do	68¾
50 do	s1w. 110⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	b30 67⅜
88 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 93⅞	25 do	67⅜
100 do	93⅞	100 do	67

MONDAY, Sept. 1—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 30, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 23:

Increase in Loans	$3,421,848
Increase in Specie	52,406
Increase in Circulation	95,171
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,375,599

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 30, 1862.	Aug. 23, 1862.	Aug. 30, 1862.	Aug. 23, 1862.
Capital	$69,050,000	$69,125,000	$69,051,000	
Loans	141,081,474	138,276,552	154,855,704	
Specie	45,098,113	35,640,984	35,585,486	
Circulation	8,440,155	9,451,806	9,346,635	
Gross Deposits	134,343,805	167,117,602	167,957,189	
Exchanges	13,987,795	25,145,661	24,609,648	
Undrawn	120,436,010	141,971,741	143,347,541	
In Sub-Treasury	8,851,608	11,010,526	8,873,249	

The Bank return shows a liberal increase in the employment of Money on Loans and Discounts—chiefly in demand loans upon United States Treasury Bonds. The Specie line is steady. The Deposit line, as anticipated, falls a little below $112,000,000.

The Money and Stock markets, to-day, were unexpectedly steady, by comparison, under the very unfavorable War news of this morning. It is seldom that the Street moves so calmly, in either department, in the face of what may be esteemed a serious reverse to the National arms. One reason for this is that the reinforcements sent to Gen. POPE on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning are esteemed amply sufficient to render his force nearly or quite equal to that of the enemy. Another consideration is that his punishment of the enemy on Friday was quite equal to the subsequent advantage gained by the latter at the close of the day on Saturday. The belief on the Street is, that the public suspense as to the ultimate result of the terrible and bloody encounters at Bull Run will be relieved in a day or two, as both belligerents must have been prepared to renew the battle this (Monday) forenoon. There is no change in the price of Money to-day, and very little calling in of Loans. The Street is altogether free from panic feeling.

The price of Gold rose to 117 ℔ cent., as against 116½ on Saturday afternoon. Exchange on London, 120, as against 121¾ on Saturday. The following rates on the Continent are reported by Mr. N. BRANDT, Foreign Bill Broker, No. 29 Exchange-place:

Paris—60 days' sight ℔ dollar	4f. 37½c.
Paris—7 days' sight per dollar	4f. 36c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ℔ guilder	40¾c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight per mare banco	33c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ℔ florin	40¾c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ℔ rix dollar	93½c.

We are authorized to state that the Treasury Department *will pay in Gold* the half-yearly interest on all Certificates of Deposit on the New-York and other Sub-Treasuries. Where the Money is withdrawn before the expiration of six months, the accumulated interest is paid in the same United States Notes originally deposited; but where the Money remains, the full term of six months, the obligation is treated the same as any other Public Debt of the United States, and the interest paid in Gold, and stamped on the Certificate. This announcement is especially important at the present moment, as the first six months under the Deposit system is about expiring. The difference to the holders of the early Certificates is nearly or quite one million of dollars, by way of current premium on the Gold thus disbursed. It is also important as vindicating the entire good faith of the Government in paying its interest upon *all* Loans, temporary as well as permanent, in Gold or Silver. That the Government can afford to do this under the specific appropriation of the Custom Revenues to this object, is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact that these Revenues *are now coming in at a rate more than twenty-five greater than the annual charge upon the Public Debt of the United States.* The deposits made in March and April last by our City Banks, in United States Notes with the Government, at the rate of 5 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, pay, with the current premium on Gold included, a rate of interest equal to 5¾ ℔ cent. Other depositors at 4 ℔ cent. receive, with the current premium of Gold included, a rate of interest equal to 4¾ ℔ cent. ℔ annum.

The offerings of Stocks at the early Board to-day were not large. The expectation seeming to be general that the market would be lower, but few parties manifested a disposition to sell at any serious decline. The consequence was a limited actual business on the printed list of sales. At the afternoon Board the same feeling generally obtained, although in some instances a further concession of ¼@½ ℔ cent. was made. Later in the afternoon, on the Street, the following figures were made, as compared with the extreme advance of Saturday afternoon; the general market reported steady:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
N. Y. Central	94⅜	94	Hudson	61	62
Erie	38⅝	38	Pacific	111⅝	110⅜
Erie Preferred	69½	68⅝	Panama	140	139
Rock Island	68	67⅝	Missouris	47⅝	47¾
Galena	73	73	Tennessees	50	50
Mich. Central	69¾	69	U. S. 6s, 1874	90¾	90
Mich. Southern	42¾	39½	U. S. 6s, 1881	100¾	100¾
Mich. Southern guar.	61	60½	U. S. Notes, Aug.	101¾	101¾
Illinois Cen	85	84½	Treas. 7 30 ℔ cts. Aug.	103⅜	103⅜
Toledo	54¾	55⅛	Illinois Loan	92½	92½
Reading	64¾	64¾	Gold	116¾	116¾

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New York	110½	Bank of the Republic	90
Manhattan	110	Hanover	85
Union	110	Metropolitan	95
Dry Dock	100	Shoe and Leather	98
Seventh Ward	120	Importers' and Traders'	98
Commerce	90	Park	107
American Exchange	92		

The Railway Mortgages are upon the average quite as high as on Saturday. The following are the bids, with the few shares offering:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	N. Yd. Dock 6s, 1st m.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s	107	Mich. S. & N. I. R. 7s	90
N. Y. Cen. 8s	111	Ill. Cen. R. 7s	101
N. Y. C. 7s, con.	113	St. Louis, Alton & T. H. 7s	92½
Erie 8s	110	T. H. & Alton, seconds	93
Erie seconds, 7s, ex. int	107	Chi. & N. W. 7s	89
Erie thirds, 7s, ex. int	104	Chi. & N. W. sinking fund	80½
Erie fourths, 7s	94	Chi. & N. W. 6s	74
Erie 6s	91	Racine & N. W. Bonds	71½
Hudson 6s, 1st	111½	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	107
Hudson seconds, 7s	105	Del. & Hud. seconds	71½
Hudson thirds, 7s	94	Del. & Hud. 7s, 3ds	78
Hudson fourths, 7s	80	Mil. & P. du Chien 1st 7s	95
Harlem firsts, 7s	103½	Gal. & Chi. firsts	103½
Harlem seconds, 7s	102	Gal. & Chi. firsts ex. int.	100
Mich. Cen. 8s	102	Clev. & Tol. 8s	96½
Mich. Cen. 7s	97	Clev. & Pitts. 7s, 1st	98
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8s	112	Clev. & Pitts. 7s, 2ds	81
Mich. South. 7s	85½	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	62½

The Specie quotations from F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street, this afternoon, are:

Amer. Gold	$1 17	Amer. Silver	$1 11
Sovereigns	5 60	Spanish Dollars	1 18
20 Francs (Napoleons)	4 40	Mexican Dollars	1 16
Ten Guilders	4 60	Five-franc pieces	1 05
Ten Thalers	3 50	Ger. and Fr. Crowns	1 12
Spanish Doubloons	15 25	English Silver	5 30
Patriot Doubloons	17 50	Span. & Mex. Qrs	1 30

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $442,089 08, including for Customs, $99,000; payments, $777,690 05; balance, $10,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH MORMON—THE YOUNG ACTRESS—THE HAPPY MAN.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSA GRISODIER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FARCE COMPANY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

So far as we are permitted to know, the fighting was not continued yesterday between the opposing forces in front of Washington. Our army, heavily reinforced, holds Centreville and a portion of the Bull Run battle-field, and is confident of its ability to repel the enemy. Accounts of the battles of Saturday and Sunday are varied and conflicting. It appears, however, to be certain that our forces under McDOWELL, HEINTZELMAN and SIGEL were engaged in desperate conflict, and that McDOWELL was compelled to fall back. Our army is, however, reinforced with sixty thousand effective men, including FRANKLIN'S, SUMNER'S, PORTER'S, RICHARDSON'S, SEDGEWICK'S and COX'S Divisions of Ohio veterans from Western Virginia. One account estimates the number of prisoners taken by our forces in the recent battles at seventeen thousand. Nearly two thousand of them have already been forwarded to Washington. From the position of the two armies at latest accounts, we may at any moment have news of stirring interest.

Commodore WILKES has demolished City Point. The rebels have been continually annoying our James River flotilla by firing upon them from that locality, and, in spite of a warning from the Commodore, opened upon the fleet on Thursday last with eight cannon and 200 riflemen. The Commodore was as good as his word, and by his command our fleet bombarded the place, destroying every building in it, and causing the rebels to speedily skedaddle.

The War in the West seems to be almost entirely confined to the guerrillas. The War Department publishes an official dispatch from Gen. GRANT, stating that the rebels attacked Gen. HOGG, at Bolivar, Tenn., with a force of about four thousand, but were driven back by the Twentieth and Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry and some Cavalry. Our loss, including the death of Col. HOGG, is twenty-five killed and wounded, but the rebels were driven back with a loss of over one hundred. A dispatch from Cairo says, the rebels, in numbers not known, are marching to attack Fort Donelson.

The United States steamer *Pocahontas* arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, from Winyaw Bay, S. C. On the 15th ult., the *Pocahontas* engaged in an exciting reconnoissance up the Black River, in search of a Confederate craft. The object of the search was discovered, where she had been sunk by the rebels, twenty-five miles up the river. On her return, the *Pocahontas* was fired into by the rebels, who completely lined the shore for twenty miles. Only one officer of the *Pocahontas* was wounded, but it is believed that the dose of grape and canister which was sent them made about twenty of the secesshers bite the dust.

Among the most prominent of those who were killed during the recent battles in Virginia, are Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER, of the Twelfth Massachusetts; Col. KELTY, of the Seventy-third Pennsylvania; Lieut.-Col. McLEAN, Eighty-third Pennsylvania; Col. O'CONNOR, Second Wisconsin; Col. CANTWELL, Eighty-second Ohio; Capt. FRANK SHILLUGLEN, Pennsylvania Reserves. Gen. TAYLOR died at Alexandria yesterday, at the residence of CORCORAN, the Banker, which is used for a hospital. Numbers of volunteer nurses and surgeons are continually arriving and aiding in the care of the sick and wounded. Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND has the authority to grant passes for visitors to the army on business connected with the Medical Department.

The citizens of New-York and vicinity have responded with alacrity to the call for instant relief of our wounded and suffering soldiers. About forty surgeons have volunteered from Brooklyn, CYRUS P. SMITH, Esq., paying their expenses for ten days, and Ex-Mayor HALL guaranteeing free passage to the scene of their labors. A number left yesterday morning.

The *Tribune's* report of the second battle of Bull Run, and its charges against Gen. McCLELLAN, produced great dissatisfaction in Philadelphia, and a report that the paper had been suppressed by the Government was received with great favor.

The officers of the regiments newly arrived in Washington were so numerous about the hotels, that the Provost-Guard yesterday arrested a large number who were not absent from their commands on business, and ordered them to report to an Aid of Gen. HALLECK to-day.

The Secretary of War has ordered the discharge of Mr. CHARLES INGERSOLL, recently arrested for his speech at a Democratic meeting in Philadelphia.

The guerrillas are somewhat troublesome in Missouri. About fifteen hundred under McBRIDE, threaten Greeneville, where about an equal number of Union troops are ready for them.

The steamer *Adriatic* has arrived at St. Louis with five hundred negroes freed by Gen. CURTIS, and a like number in addition is expected soon.

A meeting held within twelve miles of Memphis, Tenn., for the purpose of aiding the organization of guerrillas, was surrounded by Federal troops, and eighteen ringleaders arrested.

Among the movements of western rebel troops reported, are 9,000 men on Grand Junction, and Gen. BRAGG'S forces *en route* for Western Virginia.

The town of Herkimer, N. Y., has sent 550 men to the war, out of a population of less than three thousand.

GENERAL NEWS.

By telegraph from Cape Race we have a summary of the news brought by the *North American* from Liverpool on the 21st, *via* Londonderry on the 22d of August—five days later. The United States gunboat *Tuscarora*, had returned from Belfast Lough to Kingstown, and anchored outside the bay. The London *Globe* defends Earl RUSSELL'S use of the phrase, "unnecessary and injurious civil war," by showing that it is a citation from the President's reply to the Governors. The London *Times* treats the conscription as a new act of despotism, and thinks that "involuntary servitude is now the lot of the white race" in the United States. The *News* and *Star* continue to defend the cause of the North. It is claimed by the Paris *Pays* that the harvest in France is the best in ten years, and that no corn will be needed from abroad. It is said that NAPOLEON has expressed decided condemnation of GARIBALDI'S movements. The embarkation of troops for Mexico had been suspended. In the Turin Senate on the 20th of August, RATAZZI, in reply to a question by a Senator, declared that the Government consider GARIBALDI in a state of rebellion, and the situation of Italy grave. GARIBALDI had entered Catania. In the London money market the funds were weaker, and the fall is attributed by the London *Times* to the telegrams in the extras giving the news from America. Money was in good demand at unchanged rates. The Liverpool Cotton market has been excited, with an advance of from 2d.@3d. ℔ lb. The sales for three days reached 67,000 bales. Advices from Manchester represent an excited and advancing market. The Liverpool breadstuffs market is generally firm; London upward, with a slight advance. Consols, 93@93¼.

The citizens of Brooklyn met in conclave in the City Hall Park yesterday evening, for the purpose of devising further measures whereby to promote volunteering. The assemblage was overwhelming, and the demonstration would have far exceeded in importance that of any heretofore held with the same view in Kings County, had not a heavy rain commenced to fall soon after Mr. STANTON began to speak, and prompted the necessity of a premature adjournment. Mayor KALBFLEISCH, however, as presiding officer, declared it to be adjourned only until Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A letter was received from Gen. CORCORAN excusing his non-attendance, and the proceedings were terminated by the passage of a resolution asking the Supervisors to continue their $60 bounty, and the merchants to close their places of business at 3 o'clock P. M. up to the 15th inst.

After their month's vacation, the Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, and in a two hours' session transacted a considerable amount of current business. A resolution was adopted, calling upon the Comptroller to report the amount of moneys expended and liabilities incurred by the Joint Committee on National Affairs since its formation; an ordinance directing the same official to issue three hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars of the Central Park stock was filed; and the ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, providing a bounty of $50 to every recruit entering the old regiments raised in this City, was taken up, and debated with animation, although with general favor. A vote of 11 to 5 postponed its consideration until 1 P. M. to-day, when the Board will again assemble.

The proceeds of the sale of the prize bark *Meaco*, sold by order of the United States District Court at Philadelphia, have been sent to Washington, and placed to the credit of the officers and crew of the *Brooklyn* and *St. Louis*, engaged in the capture. The amount was $50,912 22. During the present week nearly $400,000, the proceeds of other sales, will be sent to Washington. This money is the first distributed by any Court since the commencement of the rebellion.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, has taken the responsibility of postponing the draft in that State until the 10th inst., at which time, unless the State quota is made up, the draft will take place.

The War Committee appointed at the recent Park mass meeting, met yesterday afternoon, at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, with closed doors. A Committee, consisting of D. D. Field, Chas. Gould, A. C. Richards, John Austin Stevens, Abram Wakeman, P. M. Wetmore and Wm. Orton, was appointed to cooperate with other Committees to be appointed throughout the State to facilitate recruiting. The Committee has issued a stirring appeal for pecuniary aid.

The prize schooner *Mary Elizabeth* arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday, in charge of Acting Master HUGHES, of the *State of Georgia*, and Master's Mate GREGG, of the *Stars and Stripes*. The schooner was from Nassau, and was captured, on the 24th of August, by the United States gunboat *Stars and Stripes*, while she was attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington, N. C. She is loaded with salt, &c.

Wall-street and the Stock Exchange were unusually calm yesterday, under the exciting news from the armies of Virginia. The fluctuations against the market for Stocks was ¼@1 ℔ cent. There was no change in the price of Money. Gold and Exchange on London, 1@1¼ ℔ cent. higher.

The exciting war news and rumors absorbed the attention of merchants yesterday, and business was seriously restricted. At the Produce Exchange reporters had much more to do, in answering questions as to what was the latest intelligence from Virginia, than in ascertaining the actual state of the markets. Flour was quoted somewhat firmer, with a fair inquiry. Heavy sales of Wheat and Corn were effected at buoyant prices. Transactions in Groceries, Whisky, and Provisions were moderate. Cotton was in good request at rising rates. Crude Whale Oil attracted more attention. The Freight market exhibited increased activity. No important changes occured in other branches of trade.

There were 3,300 cattle in the Forty-fourth-street yards Monday morning, and the market opened quite brisk at last week's rates for all good stock. The poorer grades of cattle were sold at a slight decline. Though the numbers were much less than one week ago, the proportion of good cattle is larger, and some fine droves are reported at 8¼c.@8½c. ℔ lb. But few additions to the numbers are expected, and from present appearances all will be sold out early to-day.

REBELLION AT THE LAST GASP.—The rebels are in movement along their entire line, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. The attack mentioned this morning as repulsed by the Union troops at Bolivar, the previously reported defeat of Gen. NELSON, the advance of BRAGG toward Western Virginia, the threatened investment of Fort Donelson, are parts of the same daring strategy which places the main army of the rebellion in front of Washington. The explanation of this unwonted activity, and also of its apparent delay to the last moment, is obvious. The rebels, as their journals had no hesitation in declaring, never believed in the possibility of the Federal Government placing in the field the additional six hundred thousand men called for as volunteers and conscripts. The North was believed to be weary of the war. All the paupers who could be hired to fill the ranks had been obtained; there was no further material for volunteers; and as for the draft it would meet with resistance almost everywhere. Under these impressions the Confederate leaders remained tranquilly on the defensive, until their error became plain. Then, to strike before those six hundred thousand men should take the field, to extinguish the forces already a-foot, and carry the war as far as practicable from their own territory, became the indispensable policy; and this general onslaught was planned, as we see it in course of execution. What is apparently an exhibition of daring enterprise, is therefore nothing more than sheer desperation—the agonies, in fact, of dissolution. They are doomed, and they know it. The certainty of this truth should qualify the sorrows of the croaklings who see nothing but ruin for the country in the events before Washington.

The Situation.

The news of the last fortnight from the battle-ground in Virginia has well tested the popular temper. The moment the retirement of McCLELLAN from the neighborhood of Richmond was announced, immediately after the President had called for six hundred thousand new men, it became evident that the last chance of the rebels was to reach and overwhelm POPE before McCLELLAN should join him; and that chance failing, it was only left to crush the combined National army before its numbers should be trebled by the coming of the new levies. These opportunities, and the perils they involved, were unquestionably appreciated by Gen. HALLECK. It had fallen to him to retrieve the tremendous blunder of approaching Richmond over the Peninsula. Could he safely extricate the endangered army of McCLELLAN from the James River, and place it beside that of Gen. POPE on the Rappahannock, the odds of the war would again turn to the side of the North, and the campaign be renewed with the most encouraging auspices. To effect the salvation of McCLELLAN, POPE was sent to demonstrate on Richmond. The rebels were not slow to recognize their opportune moment. They neglected altogether to follow the retreating columns of McCLELLAN down the James; but gathering all their forces, and urging Northward every General and every soldier, they attempted to extinguish POPE before reinforcements could reach him. Their movement was not, however, sufficiently rapid. Some portion of McCLELLAN'S army, with the bulk of BURNSIDE'S, had effected a junction with POPE before the great rush of the rebels came; and thus strengthened, the National commander was enabled to fall back in perfect order from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock, and to contest on the banks of the latter the further advance of the enemy. But the enemy was aware how tardily the divisions of McCLELLAN were moving to the support of POPE, and knew too well, that unless he could fling his entire force upon our people, while their numbers were still incomplete, and before the combined army had assumed any sort of organization, his hopes of victory were forever lost; and hence the incredible energy with which the legions of LEE and LONGSTREET and JACKSON were moved to the rear of our lines. Their calculations, unfortunately, were too nearly sound. The troops of McCLELLAN came up slowly; the first ripple of the newly-called troops had not shown itself; and accordingly, the blow struck by our desperate antagonists was nearly fatal. Had not our brave fellows answered to the admirable generalship with which they were handled, and fought grandly and staunchly every inch of those battle-grounds, the traditions of which were so profoundly discouraging, we might have recorded before this the annihilation of our army and the capture of Washington. But with all their haste, and all the ill-understood tardiness of our own reinforcements, the hour struck before the rebels were ready.

To-day the state of things, which it was the whole design of the insurgent leaders to anticipate, confronts them. The junction of BURNSIDE'S and McCLELLAN'S armies, with the army of POPE, is completed. The latter has leisure to organize on the secure vantage ground of the Centreville Ridge the vast body of troops, which the realization of Gen. HALLECK'S plan has placed at his disposal; new regiments march into his encampments at the rate of ten thousand men a day—regiments composed of a class of men, the superiors of which have not heretofore been placed in the field. Time is afforded for the accumulation of supplies and munitions: and it will need but a day or two for the Union General to take the offensive with a force greatly outnumbering the foe. The pause of two days, on the other hand, does nothing for the enemy. It brings him, there is every reason to believe, no reinforcements. He occupies a desert destitute of supplies. His communications are cut off; if we read correctly the confused reports vouchsafed us, his lines of retreat are commanded by divisions of Union troops. As between the rebel army—the numbers of which, stated at 250,000, would probably be exaggerated if fixed at half that sum—and the National forces, all the odds of any future combat weigh in favor of the latter. The enemy will scarcely leave the banks of Bull Run to attack the easily defensible position at Centreville; nor will Gen. POPE be intimidated by the exploded imposture of masked batteries and tremendous intrenchments—the bugaboos which have already cost the nation so hugely—from forcing the rebel lines when the moment for assault is indicated. It will not, of course, be a fatality, but it will certainly be a remarkable coincidence, if the war end where it substantially began, on the field of Bull Run.

THE PENDING BATTLES.—There is intense anxiety everywhere concerning the result of the great battle now going on in front of Washington; but it is not what it would have been a month ago. Although it will have a very marked effect upon the fortunes of the rebellion, it is not felt that an adverse result would be fatal to the Union cause. Our armies cannot be destroyed without leaving the rebels too weak for an immediate advance upon Washington; and, during that delay, we can, if need be, throw forward the half million men who have already been called for, and with them resist any force the rebels can bring against the Capital.

On the other hand, the defeat of the rebels, if they are defeated, must be fatal. They have thrown upon Washington *the whole of their army*—not over 15,000 having been left in Richmond; and they will find it impossible to collect another for any renewal of their attempt to overthrow the Government. They will fight with desperation, undoubtedly, for they have everything staked upon the issue of the conflict. Gen. JACKSON is said to have made them a speech before going into action, in which he told them that their defeat would be the downfall of the Southern Confederacy, and that they must fight, therefore, as if they were fighting for life.

Our own troops have everything to animate them to the most heroic exertions, and we have no doubt that they will do whatever men can do to vindicate their own honor, and to protect the Government and the Constitution of their beloved country. If they win the day, the war will be substantially ended. They have a strong position, a powerful and fresh reserve, and Generals who have their confidence and will justify it.

The Patriotism of the Country.

One thing is worthy of notice in the present condition of affairs,—whatever may be the result of the pending battles, *no one dreams of surrender*. Even if our whole army should be annihilated, the universal voice of the country would demand that another should be put immediately into the field, and that the contest be at once renewed.

Every one has come to feel at last that the struggle turns upon no small issues, and cannot be settled by any half-way victory on either side. It is a contest for *supremacy*. Either the United States or the Confederate States must rule the whole country. Neither will be content with anything less. There is not room on the Continent for two nations,—made up of such material, animated by such sentiments, impelled by such ambition as those which would, in the event of separation, divide this Republic. There can be no boundary line found which either side would accept. Neither one of the two would surrender sovereignty of the Mississippi—neither would abandon the great highway to the Pacific,—neither would surrender to the other control of the ports on the Atlantic or the Gulf. Both are bold, aspiring, grasping nations,—as eager for empire as were ever the Romans, and as incapable of yielding anything for which they have the ability to fight.

This contest cannot end until one side or the other has been subdued. The South has made the appeal to arms. It has challenged the trial, and the issue will be fought out. It had the advantage of us in preparation, in definiteness of purpose, and in vigor of determination, and it consequently at the outset gained over us some encouraging and not unimportant victories. But this will have no effect on the final result. It may delay but it cannot change it. We shall carry on this war until we have utterly crushed the military power of the rebellion and reestablished the sway of the American flag and Constitution.

Our people, therefore, are not dismayed even at the prospect of defeats which they know will be but temporary. They see very distinctly that the contest between us and the rebels is for *sovereignty*—that they must either rule us, or we shall rule them; and they do not falter for an instant in deciding how such an issue shall be met.

Rebellion in Italy.

The Garibaldi uprising has reached that critical stage when it must speedily either die out or light a conflagration throughout all Italy. The theory of those who have claimed that there was a secret understanding between GARIBALDI and the Italian Government, and who interpret the opposition of VICTOR EMANUEL as of a piece with the protests he entered against the movement of '59—a theory which we have never for a moment entertained—has received a new and emphatic contradiction in the Senate at Turin, where M. RATAZZI, the Prime Minister, has declared that the Government consider GARIBALDI "*in a state of rebellion*, and the situation of Italy grave;" though he, at the same time, expressed hopes that the difficulties will be surmounted. But the most curious turn of affairs is the report of the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, that NAPOLEON has expressed a very decided condemnation of GARIBALDI'S movements, and "was even of the opinion that the Italian Government were not quite blameless in the matter!" Whether the blame attaches to their *opposition* to the enterprise, or to their supposed secret *favoring* of it, is not mentioned: but that NAPOLEON is *really* opposed to the new uprising, is something which we shall believe—when there is some evidence of it; not till then.

In the meantime, though no actual collision has occurred between the Garibaldini and the King's troops, the Red-Shirted leader is still moving on. Gen. MELLA, believing it to be the intention of GARIBALDI to proceed to Messina, had placed guards at the approaches to that city. GARIBALDI, however, profiting by the distance of the royal troops from him, rapidly directed his march towards Catania. Communication between Catania and other towns was interrupted, and it is announced that the fleet in the waters of that town will oppose the embarkation or debarcation of volunteers.

It is impossible, with our present imperfect lights, to distribute the blame of the Sicilian enterprise with even approximate justice. While we firmly believe that the Turin Government is honest and earnest in its present opposition to the movement, it is just possible that they are remotely responsible for it. There are those who assert that GARIBALDI is the victim of Ministerial duplicity, and that he only discovered at the last moment *his own antagonism to the policy of the Government*. According to his apologists, crafty intriguers, misconceiving his character, have for their own purposes encouraged his illusions, until their disavowal of his projects has almost driven him mad. We may find a kind of analogy (though the *soul* of the analogy is wanting) to this complication of affairs, in the encouragement which the leaders of the secession treason found in certain men and parties at the North, until the flagrant acts of the traitors kindled such a fire in the loyal States as consumed these Northern sympathizers.

In the frame of mind in which GARIBALDI must be, we fear that the worst is to be anticipated. Unless that good Socratic genius that has more than once impelled him to give up his own cherished schemes, when once convinced that Italy would suffer by their realization, shall again prove potent over the great-hearted liberator, we foresee nothing but disaster for Italy. It is hard, certainly, that he who has done more than all others to make Italy what it is, should be called a "rebel;" and yet if he persevere in his enterprise in face of the serious opposition of the King, we do not see what other name can be applied to him. He has a right to risk his own life and reputation; but he has no right to engage his country in hopeless undertakings. It is with the sincerest sympathy that the friends of Constitutional Government in America—who have some experience of what Constitutional Government is worth—will pray that GARIBALDI may be counseled aright.

THE NEW BOUNTY AND THE DRAFT.—According to the proclamation of Gov. MORGAN, published yesterday, the State bounty of $50 is to be continued to all who shall enlist up to the 6th instant. The object of this measure is doubtless to encourage volunteer enlistments up to the time when the preparations for drafting shall be completed. The offer of bounty made by the Governor on the 17th of July was only intended to apply to enlistments under the first quota of sixty thousand—the idea being that drafting would then begin immediately. This quota has, we are glad to learn from Gov. MORGAN, been fully made up: but in the meanwhile the enrollment has, we are sorry to learn, *not* been completed, and hence the extension of the bounty. We regret the occasion for this, as the draft *should* have been made on the 1st instant, the time appointed: but as it is, it is, no doubt, well to hold out the same inducements to fresh volunteers as have been offered to the former ones.

The Governor also announces in his proclamation that a bounty of $50 will, until further notice, be paid to private soldiers "who may enlist to serve three years or the war, to fill up the regiments, battalions and batteries of New-York State, *which were in the field before the 2d of July, and to those only.*" This is a judicious measure, and touches the cardinal want in our present system of recruitment—namely, the need of constant reinforcements to fill up the regiments as their ranks are thinned by battle and disease. It is the strange failure to foresee and provide against this inevitable depletion that has been the source of almost all our mishaps. Even yet the Administration has made no provision for this imperative want. The men obtained by draft are not available for this purpose, as the term of service for which they are taken is but nine months, and it would be the height of folly to consolidate these with soldiers enlisted for the war. There remain, therefore, only those who voluntarily come forward and enroll themselves in the ranks of the old regiments, and as the stimulus to do this does not equal the inducements held out to them to enter new organizations, their number is very limited indeed. Obviously the plan to be adopted is for the General Government (not individual States) to offer a uniform bounty to all who shall enlist in the old regiments, of such magnitude as shall be *a powerful and constant stimulus in this direction*. In France, notwithstanding the standing resource of conscription, there is a perpetual offer of the enormous bounty of 2,500 francs ($500) to all who enroll themselves in existing regiments. It is a fatal mistake that we did not, at the beginning of the war, imitate this example; and we certainly should lose no time in doing so now.

THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION POLICY.—A Committee in the Kentucky Legislature has reported *against* emancipating their slaves for compensation, in accordance with the recommendation of President LINCOLN. Although no legislative action has yet been taken on the subject, there can be no doubt that Kentucky will follow the example of Missouri in her action upon it.

It is very clear that none of the Border States are prepared to take any steps towards emancipation. There is undoubtedly a party in each of them in favor of that policy, but it is as yet in a minority in them all. Upon no subject does public sentiment move so slowly in every part of the South as upon this. All the prejudices, habits of thought, social usages, pride of opinion, of character and of position, combine to fortify the people of every Southern State against any suggestion of the kind. Whether these strong barriers against reform will ever yield to the influences of civilization and Christianity alone, may be doubtful. There is great reason to believe that they will be forced away, sooner or later, by the stern pressure of military power. If the South, by their obstinacy in rebellion, make it necessary for the Government to push its conquering armies to the Gulf, it will certainly extirpate Slavery from its path.

Whatever may be the practical result, President LINCOLN has given the world a convincing proof of his just and generous consideration for the rights and interests of the Southern people by the suggestion he has made on their behalf. He has given them the opportunity of securing full compensation for their slaves. If they decline this, they may go a little further and fare a great deal worse.

FALSE AND DISHEARTENING RUMORS.—Our community is agitated every day by the most agonizing rumors from the field of battle. Yesterday we had it reported from time to time that our army had been utterly routed,—that our whole force had fallen back upon Alexandria, that Gen. McCLELLAN had been arrested for treachery, and that the Capital was certain to fall into rebel hands. To a very great extent, the Government has made itself responsible for this unpleasant state of things, by its suppression of all military intelligence. Possibly there may be good reasons for this, which the future will disclose; but thus far it seems only to have been productive of mischief.

GEN. McCLELLAN.—We have no disposition to canvass the reports concerning Gen. McCLELLAN, which were rife in the City yesterday. If they are true, and he has intentionally withheld any aid which he could possibly give to our gallant soldiers struggling with the rebels within cannon shot of his camp, there is no need of anticipating the punishment which will be inflicted upon him by an outraged and indignant nation. For the present, grave as are the appearances against him, we prefer to believe that his delay in moving forward has been due to other causes than his own will.

It will be seen that the Government has virtually deprived him of any active participation in the pending conflict, as it has restricted his command to "that portion of the Army of the Potomac which is *not* ordered to join Gen. POPE." As nearly the whole effective portion of that army has already joined Gen. POPE, his command will be limited to a very few thousand men, and will be without importance. The Government would scarcely have taken this step without some serious dereliction of duty on his part.

Gen. McCLELLAN'S career has been one of the most remarkable incidents of the war. We shall have in due time, as a matter of course, a full exposition of it, with all the documents essential to a just interpretation of his relations with the Government. Until that time any decisive judgment upon it would be premature. But he has utterly lost the confidence and high consideration which he once enjoyed at the hands of the American people.

SENATOR WILLARD.—The *Evening Post* is mistaken in saying that Judge WILLARD, who has just died at Saratoga Springs, acted with the Democrats in the State Senate last Winter. He was elected without opposition in his district, but acted throughout with the Unionists and Republicans of the Legislature. No member of either house was more zealous or hearty in the prosecution of the war, and of all measures essential to the support of the Federal Government in carrying it on. His health was feeble when he took his seat, and before the close of the session he found it impossible to go through the performance of his daily duties. He left Albany about a month before the session was over, but took a very warm interest in the Metropolitan Health Bill, and of sundry other measures calculated to increase the efficiency of our laws. Though not present at the Legislative caucus which adopted the address and resolutions which have since been made the basis of the Union Party in this State, he gave them his most cordial acquiescence and support.

Judge WILLARD was a lawyer and jurist of high reputation in this State; and his opinion upon all matters of law had great weight in the Senate. He was 64 years old at the time of his death, and enjoyed the universal respect and esteem of all who knew him.

A BRIGADE OF EXEMPTS.—A scheme for the formation of a brigade of veterans, originated in the teeming and patriotic brain of Mr SAMUEL HOTALING, is given in another column. It is the plan of that gentleman to draw upon the exempts for the material of this useful organization, and to subject the matured frames of his recruits to the same vigorous discipline and drill as have brought the strippings of the Seventh and Twelfth Regiments to the perfection of soldiership. It is proper to say, Mr. HOTALING brings to the work much salutary experience. He participated largely in the muster of the Home Guard last year, never forsaking the ranks of that public-spirited corps, until the shafts of ridicule, launched at it by invidious wits, suborned by the rebel Government, consigned it to an untimely fate. Since that unfortunate period Mr. HOTALING has devoted his energies to recruiting for the old regiments actually in the service, adding, as he is proud to say, more than four hundred men, by his own singular exertions, to the rank and file of the army. Services so splendid should not be left for posterity to reward. Let all who are too aged and infirm to join the active forces in the field hasten to enroll themselves at the office of Mr. HOTALING.

MILLIONS OR A DRAFT.—Councilman ORTON is actuated, we cheerfully believe, by the most patriotic motives, in recommending an appropriation of half a million dollars to encourage recruiting—holding, as he does, that the fate of the war is to be determined in ten days. But is he quite as sound in argument as in purpose? The true, and only way to raise troops in a hurry is, to draft them. The process requires no expenditure of time, and we suspect the delays which the Government refers to as requiring a postponement of the draft might easily be obviated, if circumstances really required the degree of urgency Mr. ORTON insists upon. If 300,000 troops must be had in a fortnight, let us have the draft, and let us save our half-million.

CLOSING THE STABLE AFTER THE HORSE IS STOLEN.—Commodore WILKES has done a very good thing in demolishing City Point—the pity is he did not do it a month ago, when our transports were daily being fired into by the batteries there. Now that our army has abandoned the Peninsula, it is of very little importance whether the water approach to Richmond is kept open or not. To the imbecility of the navy on the James River, we owe it that the rebel Capital was not long ago in our hands; and the *ex post facto* success of Commodore WILKES is of a piece with the rest of our naval victories in that quarter.

Sketch of the Life and Services of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A.

WM. A. HAMMOND was born in Maryland in 1828, his parents moving to Harrisburgh, Penn., when he was four years of age, where he resided until entering the army in 1849. He studied medicine in Philadelphia and New-York. His first services were in New-Mexico, where he was actively engaged on the field for four years, subsequently serving in Florida, at West Point, and in Kansas. He was the most intimate friend of the late Gen. LYON, with whom he served in Kansas throughout the Border-ruffian war. While in Kansas he twice accompanied Topographical Engineers to the Rocky Mountains, and was medical director of the Sioux Expedition under Gen. HARNEY. After this he visited Europe for the purpose of acquiring information relative to the arrangements of the Military Hospitals of France, England, and Germany, and also to witness the workings of the medical organizations of the various armies. He returned in 1859, and after a year's service, resigned to accept the Professorship of Anatomy and Physic in the University of Maryland, Baltimore. The wounded soldiers of the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment, who were the victims of the Baltimore riot of the 19th of April, were cared for by Dr. HAMMOND. After witnessing that scene he immediately applied to headquarters and was restored to the army as an Assistant Surgeon. Since then he has been in active service on the Staffs of Gens. PATTERSON and BANKS, having charge of the large hospitals in Hagerstown, Frederick and Baltimore, and was, at the time of his appointment to his present high position, the Medical Inspector of Camps and Hospitals in Western Virginia. During his many years of service he has written many works on scientific subjects, many of which have been translated and printed in foreign countries. He was appointed Surgeon-General of the United States Army on the 25th of April, 1862, with the rank of Brigadier-General. In stature Gen. HAMMOND is very imposing, being six feet two inches in height, weighing 230 pounds, and his demeanor is that of a thorough soldier. His varied capabilities and practical knowledge of the wants of the sick and wounded, and his promptness in personally seeing that all sanitary measures are adopted throughout his department that will tend to alleviate the sufferings of our unfortunate soldiers, will be well appreciated, not only by the Government, but by the people of this country.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The North American Off Cape Race.

The London Press on the Situation and Prospects in America.

EARL RUSSELL DEFENDED.

Return of the Tuscarora to Kingstown.

THE FRENCH HARVEST.

LATEST ASPECT OF THE ITALIAN QUESTION

Napoleon Condemns Garibaldi and Implicates the Italian Government.

GARIBALDI AND THE TURIN SENATE.

THE MOVEMENT DECLARED A REBELLION

Commercial and Financial News—Consols 93 to 93 1-4.

CAPE RACE, Monday, Sept. 1, 1862.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 21st, *via* Londonderry on the 22d of August, arrived off this point, *en route* to Quebec, at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning. She was boarded by the News Yacht of the Associated Press and a summary of her news obtained.

The *North American* experienced heavy westerly winds.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, arrived in Liverpool on the 20th ult.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, also arrived at Liverpool on the 20th ult.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 21st ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Federal gunboat *Tuscarora* left Belfast Lough early on the morning of the 20th ult., and returned to Kingstown and anchored outside the bay on the same night.

The London *Globe* has republished the correspondence between the Governors of the Northern States and President LINCOLN relative to enlistments, to show that the term "unnecessary and injurious civil war," for the use of which Earl RUSSELL has been strongly denounced in America, actually occurs in President LINCOLN's letter.

The *Globe* suggests that the detractors of Earl RUSSELL must have lost sight of President LINCOLN's remarks.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the latest phase of the civil war in America, says:

"We infer from the undisguised sneers of the Northern journals, and the bold license of members of the bar, as exemplified in the Gordon case in Boston, that an under current of popular disgust with the management of the war is beginning to find expression."

The *Times*, referring to the conscription and attendant measures, says that the land of self-government and unlimited freedom is now ruled by a force that is creating terror. It adds that "involuntary servitude is now the lot of the white race."

The London *Morning Herald* says:

"It would be the salvation of the Northern States if Europe would immediately forbid the hopeless continuance of the war."

The *Herald* then urges that if a decisive disaster should befall Gen. MCCLELLAN, Gen. POPE or Gen. BURNS, that the North may carry on a border warfare, and maintain the blockade, but will have nothing to say against the Power that proffers to the South recognition and the right hand of fellowship."

The *Daily News* says that the symptoms of bitterness and desperation of the South are such that the extraordinary exertions on the part of the North are called for. It adds: "It is sufficiently clear that the war can only be speedily closed by bringing an overwhelming force into the field, and every friend, not only of America, but of humanity and peace, will therefore desire to see new levies raised and equipped without further delay."

The *Star* denies that there are any signs as yet that the genuine American population are disposed to resist or evade the requirements of the Federal Government. It says "If the summons to arms be but generally obeyed, the South will presently have to encounter such an armed force as the most powerful European monarchy would be unable to resist."

FRANCE.

The Paris *Pays* says that the harvest is the best of the last ten years, and that we will not be compelled to have recourse to any corn from abroad.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Emperor recently expressed a very decided condemnation of GARIBALDI's movements, and was even of the opinion that the Italian Government were not quite blameless in the matter.

The Paris Bourse was flat on the 20th ultimo at 68f. 95c. for the Rentes.

The embarkation of troops for Mexico has been suspended until after the arrival of the next mail from Vera Cruz.

ITALY.

It is confirmed that GARIBALDI entered Catania and was well received by the people.

In the Italian Senate, on the 20th, a member requested an explanation of the events in Sicily.

M. RATAZZI replied that the Government considered GARIBALDI in a state of rebellion and the situation of Sicily grave—but hoped the difficulties would be surmounted.

M. RATAZZI also stated that communication between Catania and other towns was interrupted.

Gen. MELLA, believing it to be the intention of GARIBALDI to proceed to Messina, had placed guards at the approaches to that city. GARIBALDI, however, profiting by the distance of the Royal troops from him, rapidly directed his march toward Catania. The fleet in the waters of that town will oppose the embarkation or debarkation of volunteers

It was hoped that in a few days Sicily would be restored to its normal condition.

The Senate, after hearing M. RATAZZI's explanation, adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Senate are convinced that the Ministers will act with the greatest energy that order, law and the dignity of the Crown and Parliament may be maintained intact.

The London *Times* editorially blames GARIBALDI's rashness, and says his success would indefinitely prolong the occupation of Rome.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London Money Market, the funds were weaker.

The *Times* "City Article" attributes the fall in the funds to the telegrams in the Extras giving the news from America, which, the "Article" says, shows an increase in anarchy and ferocity throughout the entire country, and diminishes the probability of an end to the contest until the exercise of mutual extermination shall have been tried to the last point."

Money was in good demand at unchanged rates.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday—P M.

The Garibaldian question is unchanged.

Sicily is proclaimed to be in siege.

Gen. Cyrus [illegible] Commander-in-Chief, saying that he will dissolve civil-military boards by force.

Commercial per North American.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—THURSDAY.

The sales of Cotton for three days reached 67,000 bales, including 41,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has been excited, with an advance of 3d. @3d. ₩ lb., and some accounts say 4d. The sales to-day were 5,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators and exporters, the market closing more quiet, and unchanged.

Advices from Manchester represent an excited and advancing market. The sales have been small, and prices have advanced considerably on all qualities of goods and yarns.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is generally firm. Various circulars report: FLOUR firmer, with an improvement on the finer qualities. WHEAT firm and steady. CORN steady; mixed, 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d.; white, 32s. @32s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market is generally dull. BEEF very dull. PORK heavy. BACON steady. LARD firm, at 42s. 6d.@43s. 6d. TALLOW quiet, at 47s.@47s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet, at 31s.@32s. for Pots and Pearls. RESIN firm, at 24s. for Common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 120s. SUGAR steady. COFFEE inactive. RICE quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS upward, with a slight advance. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE buoyant. TEA quiet and steady. RICE inactive. TALLOW firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 110s.@115s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Thursday at 93¼@93¾ for Money. American Stocks steady. Illinois Central Shares 50@49 discount; Erie 30¾@31¾.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 113,000 bales, including 55,000 bales to speculators, and 17,000 to exporters. The market is excited, and the following advances have taken place over last week's quotations: 4d.@4¾d. on American, 2d. on Surats, and 3d.@4d. on other sorts, the market finally closing with a recession of ¼d.@½d. The sales, to-day, (Friday,) have been 5,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and unchanged, at the following quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	27d.	25½d
Mobiles	26½d.	25d.
Uplands	24½d.	23d.

Stock in port, 82,000 bales, including 20,000 of American.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is dull. The weather is favorable for the crops. Wheat is easier.

PROVISIONS.—The market is dull but steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Friday at 93@93¼ for Money. Bullion in the Bank has decreased £104,250.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The latest sales were: Illinois Central, 50@49½ discount; Erie, 30¾@31¼.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

Appointments Under the Tax Law.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 1.

NEGRO COLONIZATION.

The scheme of the President, though abandoned so far as it is contemplated sending out families this fall, has yet produced some interesting results. The publicity of the measure has developed a strong interest in the movement among the negroes themselves who have heretofore always opposed it. Within two days after the publication of Senator POMEROY's address he had applications from over one hundred families. He has since received proposals from a number sufficient to load two vessels. Among them are two sons of FRED. DOUGLASS, who has written Senator POMEROY the following letter:

ROCHESTER, Aug. 27, 1862.

HON. S. S. POMEROY—*My Dear Sir*: I assent to neither the justice nor the wisdom of colonizing the free colored people in Central America, or elsewhere out of the United States. The American Government could far better employ the energies of this people by stimulating their friendship for the country, and giving them an opportunity, in common with others, to protect and defend its institutions. But I am not now to discuss with you the policy of this colonization scheme. The power and responsibility for the measure belong alike to the Government. Option is yours—necessity ours. It is a hard alternative. To see my children usefully and happily settled in this, the land of their birth and ancestors, has been the hope and ambition of my manhood; but events stronger than any power I can oppose to them, have convinced my son that the chances here are all against him, and he desires to join your colony, and perhaps a younger brother also. * * * * I have never ceased to remember you, and to observe with pleasure and gratitude your fidelity to liberty and humanity in the high position you now occupy. I shall be glad to know that you receive my son LEWIS as one of your colony. I shall follow him with my blessing, if I do not follow him personally. * *

Sadly and truly yours,

FRED'K DOUGLASS.

Among those offered are twenty-two slaves, whose master, resident about eighteen miles from here, in Virginia, proposes to manumit them if the Government will send them off. Senator POMEROY replied that he must first consult the negroes in regard to *their willingness* to go. He wishes the colored race to consider the movement their own, and is willing to contribute his services as their friend.

The action of Congress in appropriating money for this colonization was intended to result in the removal of the slaves liberated in this District, and the confiscated slaves of rebels.

Half of all the applications made thus far are from Maryland.

The Administration desires Senator POMEROY to select a sufficient number of men from the applicants, and with them to undertake a trip of exploration, with a view of selecting a suitable region for a colony, and making arrangements with the authorities. His own views are at present favorable to the Valley of the Amazon.

GEN. HALLECK AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

It does not appear that Gen. HALLECK's orders, expelling correspondents from the army, are the result of any settled policy in regard to newspapers. As at Corinth, he believed a crisis to be at hand that demanded special caution. So, in a still greater degree, did he lately consider affairs to be critical in Virginia. When he assumed command here, he found the army of the Potomac in a position of great danger on the Peninsula, while Washington itself was far from safe. His first care was to avert both dangers; and the imminence of the crisis demanded the most stringent measures. He had to contend as well against the impatience of the public and the enterprize of the journalists, as against the tardiness of Gen. MCCLELLAN in obeying the orders for retreat. Just then the indiscreet publication in the *Tribune* of certain letters from the Peninsula, giving a clue to the plans of Gen. HALLECK, determined him to repeat his Western order, as the success of his plans to rescue the army of the Potomac and save Washington depended entirely upon the most profound secrecy.

Whatever the immediate results of the fighting in Eastern Virginia, it is due to Gen. HALLECK to admit that he has successfully accomplished the popular measure of *massing the army on the direct road to Richmond*. That he has done this under the most critical circumstances, and without any loss, enlities his actions to the charitable judgment of the public. Whether or not arrangements can be made by which the Press and the country shall receive *facilities* for news at the hands of the Commanding General is a question which can only be debated after the present imminent peril shall have passed.

CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.

It is understood that this enterprise has its direction from the office of Gen. HALLECK. The unjust imputation which it implies on the intelligence and loyalty of journalists could be more easily borne if the restrictions were made to apply equally and fairly. So long, however, as Gen. HALLECK continues to disregard the remonstrances of his own friends as well as the scribes of the people, and persists in granting to the Washington papers those rights which he denies to the journals of the great cities, he cannot expect to escape the expression of merited censure.

AN INDIAN WAR IN NEW-MEXICO.

A gentleman recently arrived from New-Mexico reports that the Indian troubles there are serious. The Apaches and Navajoes are waging a war of plunder, which has already resulted in the loss of hundreds of thousands of cattle and sheep, besides a very considerable destruction of life. This war is supposed to be backed by the rebels, although the Indians have never been thoroughly friendly. KIT CARSON is in the field at the head of a new regiment raised for him; and it is believed that he will be able to hold the savages in check.

KANSAS AND THE DRAFT.

Major T. B. ELDRIDGE, who was here on official business for the State of Kansas, has left again for the West. At his last interview with Secretary STANTON, the latter informed him definitely that no draft would be ordered in that State. He also stated that Gen. LANE had no authority to enlist negroes, and that if he did so they would not be accepted by the Government.

THE POSTAGE-STAMP CURRENCY.

The working of the postage-stamp currency is very satisfactory. The notes are of convenient size and denominations, and those of different amounts easily distinguished by color and figure. It is a relief to possess a small currency again, which is legal tender; and the effect already is to make silver more plenty in the market.

BRIG.-GEN. BLENKER.

Brig.-Gen. BLENKER states, in a card, that he is not living on his farm as reported, but remains here, waiting for orders.

OFFICERS ADMONISHED TO DUTY.

The officers, principally of the new regiments, have so thronged our hotels and other public places for some days past, that the Provost guard, yesterday, took occasion to make an arrest of them. All not entitled to be absent from their respective regiments are to report themselves to-morrow to an Aid of Gen. HALLECK.

DEATH OF GEN. TAYLOR.

Gen. TAYLOR, wounded in the recent battle, died last night at Alexandria, at the residence of Mr. CORCORAN, the banker, which has been taken for a hospital. The grounds will accommodate five hundred tents. Other houses in the district will be occupied for similar purposes.

LEAVE FOR THE WOUNDED.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND is the only one at present having authority to grant passes to the army lines on business connected with the wounded.

Hundreds of physicians from Pennsylvania and other States arrived here to-day, all of whom were available.

Hacks, omnibusses, and other vehicles, including express and store wagons, were pressed into the service of the Government for public purposes.

Some of our citizens have already responded to the request to receive the wounded into their houses.

NO LIQUOR SELLING IN WASHINGTON.

Vehicles have all day been arriving here with wounded, a large number of whom require but little surgical attention.

The order from headquarters of the Military District of Washington, prohibiting the retail of spirituous liquors within this District, operates upon grocers, and all other dealers engaged in their sale, some of whom have removed their stock, while others have stored it away in secure places. The restriction will probably be of only temporary duration.

A NEW PROVOST GUARD.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment have been detailed for Provost duty, their predecessors having been ordered elsewhere.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

The following are the appointments for Illinois under the Excise and Direct Tax Law.

First District—Collector, George Schneider, of Chicago; Assessor, Edward Peck, of Chicago.

Second District—Collector, Martz Talcott, of Rockford; Assessor, Duncan Ferguson, of Rockford.

Third District—Collector, Henry A. Mix, of Oregon; Assessor, Lester H. Robinson, of Morrison.

Fourth District—Collector, Seth C. Sherman, of Quincy; Assessor, William D. Henderson, of Aledo.

Fifth District—Collector, John H. Bryant, of Princeton; Assessor, Thomas H. Moore, of Peoria.

Sixth District—Collector, Lewis Ellsworth, of Massesville; Assessor, Eli L. Waterman, of Ottawa.

Seventh District—Collector, W. T. Cunningham, of Dawesville; Assessor, George W. Rivers, of Paris.

Eighth District—Collector, Turner R. King, of Springfield; Assessor, Peter Folsom, of Bloomington.

Ninth District—Collector, William G. Green, of Menard County; Assessor, A. C. Babcock, of Fulton County.

Tenth District—Collector, Jed. F. Alexander, of Greenville; Assessor, John Moses, of Winchester.

Eleventh District—Collector, Daniel R. Green, of Salem, Assessor, Peter R. Smith, of Petty's.

Twelfth District—Collector, Hersin Barber; Assessor, Frederick Grenner, of Belleville.

Thirteenth District—Collector, Daniel G. Hay, of Burnet Prairie; Assessor, Dewitt C. Barbour, of Tamaroa.

FOR IOWA.

First District—Collector, J. C. Walker, of Fort Madison; Assessor, R. M. Pitchell, of Mount Pleasant.

Second District—Collector, George W. Ells, of Davenport; Assessor, Rhuy Fay, of Muscatine.

Third District—Collector, Jed. Luke, of Independence; Assessor, Jesse T. Jarrall, of Dubuque.

Fourth District—Collector, Elijah Sells, of Desmoines; Assessor, J. H. Jerome, of Iowa City.

Fifth District—Collector, J. C. Hagans, of Mount Ayr; Assessor, John N. Dewey, of Desmoines.

Sixth District—Collector, S. P. Hewitt, Jr., of Eagle Grove; Assessor, Delos Arnold, of Marshalltown.

FOR KENTUCY.

The First, Second and Third Congressional Districts compose the First Collection District; the Fourth and Sixth, the Second Collection District; the Fifth and Seventh, the Third; and the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth form the Fourth and last Collection District, the appointments having already been published.

In order to correct a typographical error in the last appointments for New-York, it is necessary to say: William Orton is Collector, and John F. Clevenand, Assessor, for the Sixth; and Marshal B. Lake, Collector, and George F. Steinbaeumer, Assessor, for the Seventh District.

An impression prevails that the excise and direct tax law requires that stamps be now used on bank notes, checks, and on all papers mentioned in schedule B, the law requires that stamps be used on these papers on and after the 1st of October, and not before. Certain parties appointed as assessors under this law, have declined their appointments, owing to the small amount of compensation. The Department considers the compensation of this office too small. Congress will probably, in view of this fact, make adequate provision.

REGULATIONS FOR VISITORS TO THE ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

No persons are allowed to visit Alexandria without a proper pass. No civilians are allowed passes to go the battle-field or to POPE's army. Passes are required from persons crossing the bridges and ferries. No huckster wagons are allowed to go to the camps over the river without passes. No liquors are allowed to pass over the river unless with a pass. The Provost-Marshal's office was crowded all day by parties anxious to procure the proper documents for crossing the river.

From Grand Turk.

The *Royal Standard*, of Aug. 23, is received. It is a "neutral" British paper, and gravely asserts that the "impression is gaining ground at the North that the Southern Confederacy would have to be ultimately acknowledged."

The brig *Enrique*, from New-York for Porto Plata, with an assorted cargo, was totally wrecked July 29, on Silver Cay Bank. Crew saved.

The brig *Calvert*, from Salt Cay for Philadelphia, with a cargo of salt, was totally wrecked on the 20th on the northwestern reef of Grand Turk. Her materials and crew were saved.

The *Standard* quotes the salt market as follows: "We have had a moderate demand for salt this week, the quantity shipped amounting to over 40,000 bushels. The weather occasionally has looked very threatening, but up to the present time there has been little or no rain. We have an ample supply of salt on hand, with a prospect of further gatherings. Last sales, 7c. Export duty, ½c.

Earthquake at Sea

SERIOUS SHOCK EXPERIENCED BY THE BRIG ALICE.

From Capt. ATWOOD, of the British brig *Alice*, arrived yesterday morning, from Rio Hache, we learn the revolution is still going on in the interior.

The liberal party are in possession of all the principal places. But little business of any kind doing, in consequence of most of the inhabitants having to carry arms.

On Friday, 22d August, off the west end of St. Domingo, Capt. A. experienced a severe shock of an earthquake, which shook the vessel like a leaf. It lasted about ten or twelve seconds.

Death of Hon. John Willard.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 1.

Hon. JOHN WILLARD, member of the State Senate, died at his residence here this afternoon, aged 70 years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions—Quarterly Journal Du Grande Monde. Single copies, 25 cts.; yearly, $1, with a valuable premium. Published No. 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere. Sent by mail on receipt of the price. Fall number contains a large steel portrait of Mme. Demorest, three full-sized patterns, magnificent fashion plates, 100 fine engravings, etc., etc., presenting the largest, latest and best fashion magazine in the world. Now ready. Several canvassers wanted.

1862. Genin's Grand Fall Opening. 1862.
Every style of gentlemen's dress silk hats,
Ladies' riding hats, whips and gauntlets,
Misses' and infants' silk and felt hats,
Boys' hats and caps of every description,
will be introduced by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 4.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BOYD—SCOTT.—In Portland, Me., on Friday, Aug. 29, by Rev. H. Stebbins, NICHOLAS E. BOYD, of Portland, to KATE PARKER, daughter of Capt. Andrew Scott, of Flushing.

CRUMMEY—CONNER.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. S. Karr, EDWARD E. CRUMMEY to MARTHA J. CONNER, all of Brooklyn.

ELLIOT—FRAZER.—On Thursday, Aug. 28, at Christ Church, Belleville, N. J., by Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., JAMES W. ELLIOT, M. D., of New-York City, to CARRIE J., daughter of Benjamin Frazee, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BETHUNE.—At Florence, Italy, on Sonosy, April 27, Rev. GEO. W. BETHUNE, D. D., in the 58th year of his age. His remains have been brought home for interment. The funeral services will be held in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, corner of 6th-av. and 29th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives of his family, the Consistory of 21st-st. Reformed Dutch Church, the Reverend the Clergy, the members of the American Philosophical Society, the members of the New-York Historical Society, the Council of New-York University, the Professors of the Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick, are invited to assemble in the 21st-st. Church, at 1 o'clock, to join in the funeral procession.

EMERSON.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 31, WILLIAM TYLER, eldest son of William H. and Elizabeth T. Emerson.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, from their residence, No. 58 West 47th-st., without further notice.

GOUGH.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 31, Mrs. MARTHA GOUGH, in the 45th year of her age, late of Newtown, Montgomeryshire, Wales

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 263 6th-av. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

GILMARTIN.—On Monday morning, Sept. 1, of hepatitis, THOMAS GILMARTIN, merchant of this City, in his 43d year.

Particulars of his funeral in to-morrow's papers.

GAVIN.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Aug. 31, ELLEN, wife of James Gavin, in the 30th year of her age.

Her body will be taken from her late residence, No. 126 North 1st-st., Williamsburgh, to St. Peter and Paul's Church at 10 o'clock, where a Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul, and from thence, at 2 o'clock, her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Washington, D. C., and Paterson, N. J., papers please copy.

HALL.—In Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 1, ALEXANDER LATE, youngest child of the late Charles D. and Susan T. Hall, aged 9 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 125 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JAQUES.—At Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 29, CATHARINE S. JAQUES, widow of David Jaques, formerly of this City, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 231 West 22d-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 3d, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

KINCH.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 1, HENRY, youngest son of the late Wm. Kinch, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, Grasset Laury and Edward Bleecker, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 259 East Broadway, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MEYER.—At Hoboken, on Sunday, Aug. 31, Mrs. PATRONELLA HESTER MEYER, wife of Simon Meyer.

A solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul at St. Mary's Church, corner of 5th and Willow sts., on Tuesday, Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M. All friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The funeral will take place, at 9 o'clock, from No. 271 Garden-st.

MONTGOMERY.—On Monday, Sept. 1, after a short illness, MATILDA, widow of George Montgomery, aged 51 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 3, at 2 P. M., from the house of her brother-in-law, P. P. Perrin, No. 22 Lafayette-av., corner of Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

OAKLEY.—In this City, on Monday Sept. 1, ADALINE OAKLEY, wife of the late Bronson K. Oakley, of Ellenville, N. Y., aged 50 years, 5 months and 14 days.

PAYNTAR.—At Dutch Hills, Newtown, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 1, THOMAS S. PAYNTAR, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend at his residence on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

PRICE.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 30, ELIHU PRICE, aged 82 years.

The funeral took place on Monday, Sept. 1, from the Second Presbyterian Church.

SALMON.—On Monday, Sept. 1, JAMES SALMON, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 89 East 18th-st., first door east of Stuyvesant-square, without further invitation.

STRIKER.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 31, at her Summer residence, Rose Mont, near Peekskill, ETHEA BELLA, wife of Gen. Garret H. Striker.

The funeral services will be performed on Wednesday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, in this City, foot of Striker's-lane, between 52d and 53d sts., on the Hudson River.

WHITE.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 31, GEORGE WHITE, aged 75 years, formerly of the firm of Perkins, Hopkins & White.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of George Webb, No. 137 Union-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 and 1 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 413.—Sept. 1, 1862.
5, 9, 34, 36, 11, 67, 28, 52, 53, 35, 23, 61.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 414.—Sept. 1, 1862.
47, 6, 37, 17, 33, 2, 62, 44, 65, 49, 60, 25, 18.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 361.—Sept. 1, 1862.
27, 72, 13, 31, 54, 56, 25, 7, 44, 15, 29, 65.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 318.—Sept. 1, 1862.
67, 7, 31, 15, 23, 39, 73, 57, 60, 52, 22, 21, 25.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

FIEMAS.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
Cleanse the body and the blood.
Their efficacy in Ulcers is so great that parts which were decaying are restored to healthy and vigorous life. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, by purifying the system, in fact, renew the life of the body.
In Liver Complaints, Costiveness, in Rheumatism, and for Fullness, Dizziness and Pain in the Head they are infallible, and withal so mild and easy that they give no trouble.
GET NEW STYLE.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 294 CANAL-ST., and
No. 4 UNION-SQUARE.

A MAMMOTH SALE OF RICH, HIGH-COST PARIS
NECK TIES
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, *at prices which no other house in New-York can possibly name*, viz.
25 cent TIES at 15 CENTS each, or $1 75 per dozen.
50 cent TIES at 25 CENTS each, or $3 per dozen.
75 cent TIES at 35 CENTS each, or $3 75 per dozen.
$1 TIES at 50 CENTS each, or $5 per dozen.
(The usual wholesale prices are, $2 50, $4, $5 50 and $7 50.) The 50 cent or $5 *line* embraces over 1,000 dozen of the richest ties ever brought to this market. SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates. Also, 5,000 dozen men's and boys' best quality Linen
COLLARS
(*Domestic finish*) at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, *warranted* same as are sold everywhere at $2 20. Also, closing out a large lot of superior quality and make of fine dress SHIRTS, *without any reference to the price of cotton or linen*. Prices $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and the best at $2. Also, an immense stock of ladies' and gent's Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, from $1 per dozen and upwards.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway,
Corner of White-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

McCLELLAN,
WHO HE IS, AND WHAT HE HAS DONE,
BY GEORGE WILKES.
Pamphlet. Price, 6 cents.
At all the news stands.

LIGHTHILL'S BOOK ON DEAFNESS.
Third Edition just ready.
A POPULAR TREATISE
ON
DEAFNESS.
By Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL, of New-York.
One small 12mo., with Illustrations. Price 75 cents.
The very remarkable sale of this little volume is a sufficient guaranty of its popularity and value. Two editions have been sold within as many months, and a third is just ready.
The author's aim has been to produce a book
FOR THE PEOPLE,
not for the medical profession, but for afflicted individuals and families, who, wishing information upon the subject, have heretofore been at a loss for any work treating in unprofessional language upon Deafness and its attending evils. This book fills such a vacuum. It is clear and comprehensive.
The New-York *Observer* says: "There is a large amount of useful information here embodied for the million, to teach them how to guard against deafness, and how to treat it when coming on."
The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "An excellent and comprehensive little treatise, written in a clear and common-sense style, easily understood."
The work should find its way into the hands of every individual suffering with deafness, or any accompanying affliction. Its value will be at once appreciated.
. Sold by booksellers everywhere, and it will be sent by mail *free*, on receipt of price, 75 cents, by
CARLETON, Publisher,
(Late RUDD & CARLETON,)
No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st., New-York.

McCLELLAN,
WHO HE IS, AND WHAT HE HAS DONE,
BY GEORGE WILKES.
Pamphlet. Price, 6 cents.
At all the news stands.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK—Enlarged Edition—will be issued on MONDAY, Sept. 1. It contains 96 pages sacred, patriotic and secular music, for social singing and Sabbath worship, including 15 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' scripture manual. This is the best book for the Army and Navy yet published. Price 10 cents; $8 per 100. Postage 2 cents. Orders solicited. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, Publisher.

McCLELLAN,
WHO HE IS, AND WHAT HE HAS DONE,
BY GEORGE WILKES.
Pamphlet. Price, 6 cents.
At all the news stands.

LOOK TO YOUR TAXES!—THE TAX-PAYER'S GUIDE comprises all the new Internal Duties properly classified, the exemptions, penalties, &c., &c. By a Lawyer. Five cents each. $2 50 per 100; $20 per 1,000. Ferris & Pratt, No. 28 Cedar-st., New-York.

McCLELLAN,
WHO HE IS, AND WHAT HE HAS DONE.
BY GEORGE WILKES.
Pamphlet. Price 6 cents.
At all the news stands.

NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE, OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK, ROOMS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Aug. 30, 1862.

THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE OF the citizens of New-York, appointed at the War Mass Meeting, in the Park, on the 27th inst., ask from citizens and corporations, the means necessary to carry out the purposes for which they were appointed, viz: "To promote a vigorous prosecution of the war, and a speedy termination of the rebellion." That meeting unanimously

Resolved, That, inasmuch as property in the loyal States is valueless should the rebellion succeed, we call on the moneyed and other corporations, to contribute largely to the recruiting funds, and to every effort for suppressing the rebellion.

To place regiments in the field there are, as is well known, many expenses to be incurred which cannot be paid by either the State or the General Government. The Committee have already received several pressing applications for money, and they, therefore, in this public manner, call on corporations and individuals to furnish the means to enable them to answer the demands.

It is impossible for the Committee to see each of their fellow-citizens, but they confidently trust that this appeal will meet a sincere and prompt response. For more than a year these calls for aid have been made, and they have been met in a spirit of generous patriotism. But so long as their is an enemy in arms against the Government, so long must we continue to labor and contribute; or all our past efforts will be worse than useless.

Special efforts are making for the Legion of GENERAL CORCORAN—some payments have been already made for this corps. The donors can, if they prefer, designate the particular appropriation to be made of each contribution.

There is no appeal to our benevolence or our patriotism so strong as that which comes from our country on the one hand, and on the other hand from the families of soldiers.

Subscriptions can be sent to the Treasurer, CHARLES GOULD, No. 2 Hanover-st., or to either of the members of the Committee, viz.:

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman, City Hall.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.
CHARLES GOULD, No. 2 Hanover-st.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, No. 49 Wall-st.
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, No. 122 Broadway.
ALEX. T. STEWART, Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, No. 30 Pine-st.
RICHARD D. LATHROP, No. 23 Park-place.
MICHAEL CORCORAN, Astor House.
HIRAM WALBRIDGE, No. 12 Bridge-st.
WM. ORTON, City Hall.
J. AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., No. 63 William-st.
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, No. 56 Park-place.
ISAAC SHERMAN, No. 1 Hanover-square.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Post-office.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, No. 51 Chambers-st.
R. M. BLATCHFORD, No. 31 Nassau-st.
JAMES W. WHITE, No. 32 Chambers-st.
WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 50 Wall-st.
DAVID DOWS, No. 20 South-st.
A. C. RICHARDS, No. 128 Duane-st.
TERENCE FARLEY, City Hall.
SAMUEL SLOAN, No. 68 Warren-st.
EDWARDS PIERREPONT, No. 18 Wall-st.
JONATHAN STURGES, No. 125 Front-st.
H. W. T. MALL, No. 135 Duane-st.
ANDRE FROMENT, City Hall.
ISAAC DAYTON, No. 247 Broadway.
GEORGE A. BARNEY, City Hall.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL, No. 32 Burling-slip.
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st.
MOSES TAYLOR, No. 44 South-st.
WILLIAM E. DODGE, No. 19 Cliff-st.
MORRIS KETCHUM, No. 40 Exchange-place.
HENRY G. STEBBINS, No. 46 Exchange-place.
WM. B. ASTOR, No. 35 Prince-st.
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, No. 5 Bowling-green.
H. H. MCCURDY, No. 45 Park-place.
JAMES HENKARD, No. 144 Duane-st.
ADRIAN ISELIN, No. 76 Wall-st.
WM. A. DARLING, No. 96 Lexington-av.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WE HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 175 BROADWAY,
and now offer a large variety,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLIC

DRY GOODS.

MOSQUITO NETS
at $1 apiece.
HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPIES.
PALMER'S PATENT CANOPIES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 335 Broadway.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.
GRAND OPENING
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 1.
NEW SHAWLS,
of the latest Styles Imported
NEW DRESS GOODS.
MERINOS, POPLINS, OTTOMANS, CREPES,
CASHMERES, CANTON CLOTH, BOMBAZINES, &c.
Also,
BLACK SILKS AT LAST SEASON'S PRICES.
Goods received daily from auction, and sold at a small advance.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S
No. 274 Bowery,
HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS,
Will find the best assortment of
SHEETING, SHIRTING AND PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS, TICKS, FLANNELS, TABLE DAMASKS
BLANKETS, &c.
Having purchased our present Large Stock previous to the late advance, we are selling by the piece or less quantity at lower prices than the PRESENT WHOLESALE MARKET RATES, now is the best time for housekeepers to buy their Winter supply. Please observe the name and number. W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, Near Houston-st.

R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, white Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods.
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

R. H. MACY,
WILL OPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 1st
LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN LACES,
&c., at old Tariff prices.
No. 204 & 206 SIXTH-AV.; 2 DOORS BELOW 14TH-St.

R. H. MACY,
WILL OPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 1st,
FROM AUCTION,
ALL NEW SHADES HAT RIBBONS, VELVETS,
BONNET SILKS, VELVET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS
FALL STYLES HATS, and general stock of FINE FRENCH FLOWERS and MILLINERY GOODS.
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
NOW OPENING FULL STOCK OF FALL HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c.

R. H. MACY,
WILL OPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 1st,
FROM AUCTION, a line of EMBROIDERIES,
very low.
3,000 FINE EMB'D COLLARS, 2s. and 3s., much under price.

R. H. MACY,
WILL OPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 1st,
Full stock of YANKEE NOTIONS,
also full assortment shades and sizes LADIES PARIS KID GLOVES, lower than any other house in the City.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 & 206 SIXTH-AV., 2 DOORS BELOW 14TH-ST.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S, Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, near 19th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE,
BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Sept. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, the stock of one of the best cabinet makers in the City, consisting in part of elegant black walnut library and dining-room suites, in reps, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil, rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut buffets and extension tables, walnut hall racks and chairs, and other elegant furniture.
The above is now on exhibition, and all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the Assignee. A. FAURE, Assignee.

IN PARTITION—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE BY DECREE OF COURT.—The country residence lately occupied by Richard Stillwell, Esq., now deceased, situated in New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, consisting of a farm of 53 acres, highly cultivated, equally adapted to grass and grain, well watered, well stocked with fruit, supplied with new, ample and commodious buildings, and desirable as a farm or fancy residence, will be sold by the undersigned at public auction, at the Court-house, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on SATURDAY, Oct. 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M.
For particulars, inquire of WILBER & VAN CLEEF, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 1 Union-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. LE GRAND DODGE, Referee.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and Gaiters at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a complete assortment of Fall goods, including men's, boys' and youths' heavy boots and Balmorals; also, women's, misses' and children's copper-nailed work, Congress gaiters, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY EDW. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the books and accounts, claims, demands and notes, being the assets of the late firm of Whitney & McDonald, merchant tailors, No. 506 Broadway. By order of NELSON GODFREY, Esq., Assignee.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, TUESDAY, Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock precisely, the elegant household furniture of the large residence No. 119 West 8th-st., Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of beautiful parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, hair and spring mattresses, beds, bedding, &c. Sale positive.

JOHN H. HURLEY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa bedchairs, tables, washstands, looking glasses, beds and bedding, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, looking-glass and centers, tools, cigars, fancy goods, paintings and engravings, kitchen furniture, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE CHEAP, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A cottage situated on the western shore of the Passaic, about five miles from the City of Newark, N. J., with about 3 acres of land, beautifully planted with evergreens and known as "Cedars," the residence of the late H. W. Herbert, deceased. Apply to AUSTIN H. MCLLER, auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine grafted fruit, never-failing stream, good well and cistern, fine view of mountain, half mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—A NEAT AND convenient cottage, with five lots of ground, well stocked with choice fruit in full bearing; eight minutes' walk from depot on Harlem Railroad. For further particulars and terms, apply to R. M. MITCHILL, No. 257 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY P. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, 150 ACRES, near Hyde Park, on the Hudson; buildings extensive and in good order; net income of $2,000 per annum; a good house and lot taken in part payment; view of the Hudson unsurpassed. Apply at No. 377 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—
Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs,
MANUFACTURED BY
ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S Patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 161 Canal-st., near Mott.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SNUG COTTAGE FOR SALE—IN WESTchester County, near Harlem. Nicely finished; hay stables, carriage-house and garden complete, suitable for Winter or Summer residence; retired; has a fine view. The owner, to close, offers a great bargain. But little money required. Also, lease at a sacrifice, a desirable country seat, overlooking the Sound, with splendid building sites. Apply to W. H. WELLS, No. 43 Ann-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON FULTON-av., one three-story brick store and dwelling, nearly new and modern improvements throughout, has been occupied for a butcher's market for two years past, a choice business location. Price low. Terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN DEMANDE UNE CUISINIERE FRANçAISE de 1er ordre pour le Havane, deux culsinieres de même ordre, deux bonnes d'enfants et une fille de service pour New-York. S'adresser à l'Agente Française de L. C. de Chilly, N. No. 51 6eme-av.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "R G." American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 219 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman.

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SMART, TIDY young girl wants a situation in a private family to do chamber work and waiting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; she has excellent City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation to do chamberwork, and assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to do housework in a small private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 Waverley-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 263 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A competent and respectable German girl desires a situation in the above capacity; is a first-class washer and ironer, and a thorough chambermaid; has the best of references from her last employer. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would take care of children, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 32 West 10th-st., corner of 5th-av., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; or would do the work of a small family in either this City or Brooklyn; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 250 West 43d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork, and assist in washing. No objection to a private boarding-house, or hotel in the City or country. Has best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Good City reference. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 157 Waverley-place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable elderly woman as cook; she is a few weeks from England, and has lived in some of the most respectable families in that country, and also in this; a home is more her object than high wages; she would be found a very valuable servant to any family that may require her services. Call at No. 2 Astor-place, three doors from the express office, near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman as an excellent cook; she is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; also the care of milk and butter; wages $10; city or country. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; is a first-class bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to a large family. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 270 3d-av., near 23d-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class English woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived seven years with one family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 87 East 32d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has no objections to assist with the washing; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches. Has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 33 West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear house.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK, WITH THE highest testimonials as to character, capability, &c., is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family, either in the City or country. Apply, for two days, at No. 115 West 26th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands all kinds cooking; no objection to go to a private boarding-house; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 306 East 11th-st.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT COOK, with the highest testimonials as to character, capability, &c., &c., is desirous of a situation in a private family, either in the City or country. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker of bread and pastry; has first-class City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 305 West 17th-st., near 10th-av.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED, by a competent woman who understands her business thoroughly; can furnish the best of City reference. Call or address No. 208 West 35th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; understands game and pastry of all kinds; good City reference given. Call at No. 334 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl a situation as cook in a private family; the country preferred. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 202 Avenue B, top floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A neat, tidy person as cook; is a first-rate cook and baker and excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at 113 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook and to assist in washing; or has no objection to go as vegetable cook in a respectable hotel or private boarding-house; can be seen for two days, if not employed, at No. 120 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLEaged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook; or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; does neat in her kitchen, and exactly place, has good City reference. Call at No. 85 6th-av., near Waverley-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A widow woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family; good reference as just from the country. Apply at No. 355 3d-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a small private family, to do the cooking, washing and ironing; understands all kinds of plain cooking and baking, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; has lived nearly 2 years in her last place, and can get the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 105 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, EXPERIENCED NURSES, WAITRESSES, LAUNDRESSES AND HOUSEMAIDS.—Situations are required immediately for a large number of experienced and most respectable servants, in the above capacities, whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn. MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner Joralemon-st., (formerly of Tilary-st.)

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework for a small family; has good plain cook and excellent baker; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Call at No. 30 Greenwich-av., rear, first house; can be seen, for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a highly respectable Scotch woman. In the above capacities; is a competent servant in every respect; no objection to do general housework; has the best of references from former employers. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN who is a first-class dressmaker, would like to engage with a few more families to go out by the day or week; also, makes children and boys' clothes, can refer to the best families. Call, or address, to No. 683 3d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted, for a nice, competent German girl, who speaks English well; is a nice cook, and good washer and ironer, well recommended from her present place. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A CApable, energetic lady, a situation as housekeeper; can take the entire charge of a house; or, where responsibility would be required, would not object to the charge of an invalid or the sick, and make herself otherwise useful; is competent for any situation of the kind. Address, for two days, Mrs. G. L. S., Broadway Post-office.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant woman wishes a situation as thorough lady's maid, and French and Spanish hair-dresser; is a superior dressmaker, and does up fine lace; is a very good plain workwoman; has the very best of City reference. None but first-class families need apply. French, English and American can apply. Call for two days at No. 299 West 15th-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as first-class laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner; or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; can give the best of City reference, can be seen for three days at No. 125 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; or to take care of grown children and do plain sewing. No objection to City or country. Has six years' reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as monthly nurse; is used to the charge of an infant from its birth. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 58 Greenwich-av.

AS FRENCH NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—A respectable French girl, who is well qualified to act as nurse or seamstress, &c., wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Society's office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED. MALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and make children's frocks to fit; will be recommended by the American family she has left; will be heard of for two days; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUation wanted, by a respectable young girl as nurse and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 227 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE, HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young widow lady as nurse, housekeeper, or companion for a lady; has had much experience in sickness; no objection to travel or to leave the City; references exchanged. Mrs. FIELDS, No. 220 West 42d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has got three years' City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 84 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent Protestant person, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st. for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 185 West 40th-st., near 8th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wants a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is capable of working on dressmaking; or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objections to go in the country; can get two years of the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 129 East 26th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to economise by employing good, faithful women and girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av. (founded in 1842.) where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years. Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND THE neighboring cities are very respectfully informed that Mrs. MATILDA C. GREEN has removed her Agency for Employment to No. 950 Broadway, east side, opposite St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st.; the best class of domestics generally, promptly and faithfully supplied; public patronage is respectfully solicited.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 GRAND-st., on hand a large number of excellent servants for City or country. Professed cooks, washer and ironers, chambermaids and waitresses, laundresses, nurses and girls for housework, men servants. Excellent situations open for all good servants.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN (PROTESTant) wishes a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required; and can produce first class testimonials with regard to character and ability. Address, for two days, W. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; long experienced in this City, in which he has lived with some of the first families; best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 305 4th-av., or a note can be addressed to T., at that place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a young man, in a private family, knowing his business thoroughly; has lived with families of the highest standing in society; can give several years' City reference. Address M. A., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, or apply at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single young man, who has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of City reference given. Call or address A. F. D., No. 23 East 12th-st., or Box No. 2 5 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE COLored young man, aged 24, desires a situation as above, understands the care of horses perfectly, and is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. reference given. Can be seen at No. 284 4th-av., or address J. H. C., Box No. 1e Yorkville Post-office.

AS COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted as coachman, or coachman and gardener, by a young man (single,) thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c., and is a good hair dresser; would prefer a situation in the country as coachman, but has no objection to gardening; can produce first-class testimonials with regard to character and ability. Address W. E., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address M. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY an Englishman, a situation as coachman or groom; by a man that has had long experience in London and in this country; understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can bring first-class references. Address, for three days, C. F. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GERMAN COACHMAN AND WIFE.—A respectable German, who is well qualified to act as coachman and willing to make himself generally useful, about the place, wishes a situation. His wife is an excellent cook. He has no objection to take a situation alone. They have just come over from Germany. Apply at the Employment office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS FARM-HAND.—A STRONG YOUNG MAN, about 19 years old, from Northern Germany, who speaks English perfectly, wants to get a place on a good farm, where he can learn farming in all its branches. A good home preferred to large wages. For particulars, inquire of G. E. LANGE, No. 98 Barclay-st.

AS PRACTICAL FARMER.—WANTED, A situation as a practical farmer and gardener, one who thoroughly understands his business, and is a sober, steady man, and understands the care of horses, or would drive a span of horses in the City. Address G. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a respectable single Englishman, who understands the care of greenhouses and graperies thoroughly and also vegetable gardening, and is accustomed to laying out new grounds. Address W. W., Gardener, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS gardener, by a young man who understands the care and management of horses, is a good and careful driver, good references from his last place. Address M. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, New-York.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—SITUAtion wanted by a young man as gardener and coachman; would take charge of a small greenhouse; best of reference given. Address T. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter by a steady and industrious man, has been porter in a wholesale dry goods store, and has good reference from his employers. Address PORTER, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS A porter in a dry goods store or a wholesale grocery; the best of City and country references given. Address C. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY an willing and obliging gentleman, to work in a garden or on a small farm; is a good vegetable gardener and farmer, and a good hand over cattle in general; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS USEFUL MAN.—SITUATION WANTED by a single man, (exempt from draft,) capable of taking charge of a country seat; understands farming, plain gardening, management of horses, &c.; is sober and trustworthy. Address D. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who is strong and active, in some wholesale store (grocery preferred); salary not so much of an object as a permanent place. Address G. W. B., Box No. 209 *Times* office.

A YOUTH, 17 YEARS OLD, WISHES A situation in a wholesale store; very best of City reference given. Address THOMAS McKEON, No. 87 West 14th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, TO go a short distance in the country. He must be a single man, a Protestant, thoroughly acquainted with his business, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address R. B., Box No. 111 *Times* Office, with name and reference.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER, a German preferred, must be sober, obliging and a practical worker. Address, stating wages and references, JAMES MORGAN, Box No. 611 Post-office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a hotel; must come well recommended as to honesty and sobriety; also, a boy to answer bells. Apply at Sweeny's Hotel, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE A BOY, 14 OR 15 years old, who resides with his parents, and can give good references; must write a good hand, and one having some knowledge of the Spanish language would be preferred. Address in handwriting of applicant, C. O., Box No. 293 Post-office. Salary from $50 to $100 first year.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT HAS WORKED at the confectionery business, to go in the country. Wages $10 per month and board. Apply at JOHN R. SMITH'S, No. 86 Ann-st., from 12 till 2 o'clock. A German preferred.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMBOAT, TWO engineers, 4 girls to travel to Europe and California, a clerk for a small lake yard—wages $10 per week. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

COMPOSITORS.—WANTED, SEVERAL COMpositors this morning. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, No. 1 Spruce-st.

BOOK COMPOSITORS.—TWENTY GOOD compositors wanted at No. 17 Vandewater-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL, WELL-FURnished house, between 4th and 8th avs., and 24th and 34th sts. Address, stating full particulars, M. C., Station C.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 20th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.
Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsistence of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.
For circulars, apply to J. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 69 Wall-st.; John R. Brown, Esq., No. 5 Coenties-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President, Westchester Penn.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Deaning Duer, and Gracie, Gracie, Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 20 East 25th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs.,
Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
French is the language of the school. Private instruction in languages and literature, individually and in classes, will also be resumed. The terms will be as moderate as possible. The most distinguished Professors are engaged.
Applications to the above address will receive prompt attention.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.
The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.
Catalogues, &c. N of Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISKWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.
The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New York five times per day *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 34 West 14th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 18 West 15th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,
for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals.
Mr. C. M. WHITE,
Mr. A. C. ELTING.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 425, 427 and 429 5th-av., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.
For circulars address
H. M. PIERCE, Principal.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
Now in session. Circulars at 20 Nassau and 574 Broadway.

BOHART HALL, NEW-YORK,
No. 48 West 37th-st., near Broadway.
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

ALL WHO REQUIRE TEACHERS—FOR colleges, schools, or families—may learn, without charge, of well-qualified candidates for any department of instruction, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 550 Broadway. Parents supplied with school circulars.
☞ Experienced teachers are invited to call.
REFERENCES—Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Dr. Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Faculty Rutgers Coll.; Ivison, Phinney & Co.; A. S. Barnes & Co.; Lindenan & Mason, B. Appleton & Co., Publishers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, DAY and Boarding School.—Nos. 276 and 307 West 22d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The Institute is now divided in a Young Ladies' Department, by periods H. Gericke, U. D., and Miss Rosalie F. Hoffman, and in a Young Gentleman's Department, Principals H. Gericke, U. D., and E. Korrly. No. 309 West 22d-st. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Appleton's, No. 441 Broadway, and at the Institute.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACAdemic year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9½ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be re-examined on the same day.
CHS. KING, LL. D., President Columbia College.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 23 43d-st., corner of Washington-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Principals, with twelve Associate Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. The course is twenty-six months per year. Sept. 8. Arrangements have been made for boarding students. Catalogues of references, terms, &c., free at the Institute.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," No. 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with circulars and information of good schools; principals and qualified teachers with positions. Several teachers of French, music and painting wanted.
SMITH, WILSON & CO.

THE GREENWICH INSTITUTE, AT Greenwich, Conn., will reopen Sept. 17. A complete, healthful, beautiful Normal School. Every pupil shall teach instruct or by the Principal personally in the whole course of English, mathematics and classics. Military drill a prominent feature. For circulars address Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—FRENCH Madame ——, 30 St. BERNARD, near Boulevard Mazas, Paris. Mademoiselles and Messieurs will find in this establishment every comfort and advantage. Studies are under the direction of the most distinguished Professors.

MRS. DUBOIS'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 111 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. D. will be at home from the 9th of the month. Circulars may be had at Ludlow's drug store.

PARKER AND BURTNETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, corner of Broadway and 43d-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15. There is a Primary department under a female teacher. French is spoken in the determined and in the primary classes. Circulars at LORD & WEBB'S, No. 461 Broadway.

MRS. BROWN, FORMERLY OF NO. 11 YARmouth-st., Hudson-square, (St. John's park,

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES C. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services as the Board of Brokers for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 22 Wall-st.

[illegible] & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
[illegible] ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened for the purchase of any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (or [illegible]) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1849, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1851, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1851, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

The right is reserved to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 15th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid the sum of 40 cents to the Receiver, can do so in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in this city, and Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York. G. W. CASS, President.

THE BOND AND STOCKHOLDERS OF the FOX and WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY are requested to meet at the office of the Company in Trinity Buildings, in this City, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M. JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President.
Aug. 26, 1862.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

TO LOAN.—TO BE LOANED, ON BOND AND mortgage, a sum [illegible] to $10,000. Address, with particulars, [illegible], Box 134 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the earned participating Premiums of the past year; (and capped participating premiums amounting to $183,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug 30, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SHULL,
CHAS. K. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
ELIAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ELY,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. ANGELL, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY, in the business of printing and publishing two newspapers, entitled, the *Sunday Mercury* and the *New-York World*, *Mercury*, at No. 113 Fulton-st., New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM CAULDWELL and HORACE P. WHITNEY are alone authorized to collect and sign in liquidation, and to settle up the affairs of the said late firm. Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL,
SYLVESTER S. SOUTHWORTH.
HORACE P. WHITNEY.

The undersigned will continue the above business at the same place, under the firm name of CAULDWELL & WHITNEY. Dated Sept. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL,
HORACE P. WHITNEY.

No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED INTO partnership with me Mr. JAMES J. GOODWIN, who has for the past year signed for me by procuration. The business will hereafter be conducted under the style of J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership of CARMICHAEL & VAN VLIET by its terms has this day expired. Mr. VAN VLIET will continue the business at the same place, No. 62 Pearl-st.
CARMICHAEL & VAN VLIET.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1862.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE.—A MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, located in 4th-st., near Broadway, and house to let; rent $1,200 per annum. The good will of the business and household furniture for sale. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

EDGE TOOLS.—A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of an old-established edge-tool manufactory, and willing to invest some capital, can hear of a good chance by addressing W. P. ABENDROTH, No. 109 Beekman-st., New-York.

SHOE STORE FOR SALE ON A PRINCIpal street in Brooklyn; a first-rate stand; stock low; present proprietor going into other business. Address Box No. 48 Brooklyn Post-office.

A SUPERIOR OIL REFINERY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Inquire at No. 246 Pearl-st., New-York, of M. J. FRISBIE.

MACHINERY, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery. No. 12 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original Work for $1, of Dr. WAINRIGHT, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (upstairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Mercantile Review, &c.*

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L. (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to A. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any tendency to form like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s 9d and 4s 6d a bottle.
Agent New-York,
MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD, & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Diet or Gonorrhœa or Impotency, and all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for abortive eradication of disease, unique; besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen. Issued free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical Society, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 21 Lafayette-place to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all the cases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which he has been at the hospital of the City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 36th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,324 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) 3d No. 19 Ann-st.; FREDERICK & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Pictures of the ugly and shameful weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions. Even those in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and it will especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 263 to 264. To be had of E. WALKER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 21 East 20th-st., Place of No. 25 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The result prevents 25 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

MEN OLD TOO SOON, NERVOUS OR IMPOTENT.—Send to Box No. 3,906 Post-office, New-York City, for a copy of "Facts for the Feeble." By Dr. F. HOLLICK, Author and Lecturer. Will be sent gratis, and post-paid, anywhere. Office No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1836.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

SESSION FOR 1862-'3.

The preliminary term in this institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1862, and continue to the beginning of the regular term, viz., 11 weeks.

In addition to daily instruction in the Bellevue and Blackwell's Island Hospitals during the preliminary term, three lectures will be given daily by members of the faculty. The regular term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1862, and end early in March, 1863. During the whole of the session the student will have the opportunity of attending at least two clinical lectures daily; the didactic lectures are so arranged as not to interfere with attendances at the Hospital. Clinical and demonstrative teaching constituting the great feature of this College, the arrangements are such as to render the immense resources of the Hospitals available to the student to the fullest extent. All the lectures are given either in the Hospitals or in the College building, situated within the Bellevue Hospital grounds.

The Departments and Faculty of this College are constituted as follows:

PRESIDENT, ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D.
SECRETARY, AUSTIN FLINT, M. D.

Department of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy—Profs. James R. Wood, Frank H. Hamilton, Lewis A. Sayre, Alexander B. Mott and Stephen Smith. Department of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children—Isaac E. Taylor, Geo. T. Elliot and B. Fordyce Barker. Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics—Prof. Benj. W. McCready. Department of Descriptive and Comparative Anatomy—Prof. Timothy Childs. Department of Chemistry and Toxicology—Prof. R. Ogden Doremus. Department of the Principles and Practice of Medicine—Prof. Austin Flint. Department of Physiology and Microscopy—Prof. Austin Flint, Jr.

Circulars may be obtained of the Janitor, Mr. WARD, at Bellevue Hospital, 26th-st., E. R., or by addressing the Secretary of the Faculty, AUSTIN FLINT, JR. M. D., No. 14 [illegible], corner of 19th-st. and 4th-av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Sept. 1, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the Class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) will be received at this office, until noon, on the 24th day of September inst., for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished, on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the Classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the Classes for the Yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the Yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which embraces classes for more than one yard at the same time; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them. *No bid can be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement, thus:

"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)*"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town, in the State of (name the state,) hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement, dated (date,) at all the points, and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the Navy yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz.: (here insert on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price at which you offer to contract for that article, and the aggregate amount in the columns for that class, and also put up the aggregate amount of all the items of the class, amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose, as my agent, there name the agent, if one is required by the schedules for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery, and should my offer be accepted, I propose the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy Agent at (name the agency) for signature and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town, and State) and (name the State, and residence) as guarantor, hereby guarantees that the above named (name the bidder) will, if his proposal for Class No. (name the class) above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States, within ten days after notified to do so, before the post-office of the acceptance of his bid, or their being mailed.

Witness, (signature of guarantor.)

I certify that the above named are sufficient sureties for the guarantor named in the foregoing guarantee.

To be signed by the District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 3, Yellow pine timber; class No. 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Gravel and sand; class No. 9, Cement; class No. 10, Iron, iron rods and spikes; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, Iron wore, pipings, &c.; class No. 26, Augers; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 28, Bituminous coal; class No. 29, Semi-bituminous, broad-top, &c., coal; class No. 30, Copper and composition nails; class No. 31, Machinery and tools.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; class No. 2, Hats, boots and shoes; class No. 3, Provisions; class No. 4, Groceries; class No. 5, Dry goods; class No. 6, Bread, &c.; class No. 7, Tobacco; class No. 8, Coal; class No. 9, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 10, Ship chandlery; class No. 11, Hardware; class No. 12, Stationery; class No. 13, Lumber; class No. 14, Firewood; class No. 15, Provender; class No. 16, Miscellaneous; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 32, Machinery and tools.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered, and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be adopted in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department, in computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid, but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said articles, *and in such quantities as one of the Navy-yards, as the bureau or commandant may require*; such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent through the Post-office shall be deemed sufficient notice) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1863; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

Bidders are cautioned against stating fictitious prices in their offers.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further descriptions of the articles or explanations they may desire. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the navy-yard and *not to employes* for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. The classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July and October, when the delivories have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, only vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class and/or, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a navy agent, collector, district-attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named; or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified

[illegible]

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until Thursday next, 4th September, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in Philadelphia of one thousand cavalry horses and five hundred artillery horses. They must be sound, free from blemish, and from five to eight years of age. The cavalry horses must not be less than 15 hands high, and the artillery horses not less than 15½ hands high. The former must be well trained to saddle and the latter well trained to harness; all to be subject to a rigid inspection, and no horse will be taken that is not considered by the inspector as fit for the service intended. No mares will be taken, and all horses to be of a dark color. Half of the above number to be delivered on or before the 20th September next, and the balance on or before the 1st October. No bids will be received from any one person, for more than one hundred horses. Security required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposals. (Signed) A. BOYD,
Capt. & Ass't Q. M. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 1 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward School-house No. 28, situated at Nos. 91 and 93 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Common Buildings, No. 96 Reade-st.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated Aug. 29, 1862.

LEWIS NOLTE,
JOHN S. SCULLY,
JOHN CASEY,
Committee on School Furniture.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. Stone. ASIA, Capt. Lott.
ARABIA, Capt. Shannon. PERSIA, Capt. Leitch.
ANGLO-SAXON, Capt. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.
ATLANTIC, Capt. [illegible]. ALBION, Capt. [illegible].
ALEPPO, Capt. [illegible]. ALPHA, Capt. [illegible].
ARABIAN, Capt. [illegible].

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, and red on port bow.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 85

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70

ELBE leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept 3
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept 10
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept 17.
ATLANTIC leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these lines will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, or any jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. C. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND GREYTOWN via NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail.

GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid iron steamship AMERICA 2,000 tons, Jos. Adams, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, the 6th, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, Lewis Sorra, Jr., Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this line is permanent, and is not put on for the purpose of being forestalled or opposed. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised, once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. C. ROBERTS,
No. 277 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BELLE SEAFORD, Capt. [illegible], will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY ..... Sept 13. | MONDAY ..... Oct. 13.

Passage money to Nassau ..... $50.
Passage money to Havana ..... 70.

For freight or passage, apply to
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FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship MARION,
J. D. FARLEY, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For passage only, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
KANSAS ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 13.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 20.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin ..... $80 | Steerage $35
First cabin to London ..... 90 | Steerage to London 38
First cabin to Paris ..... 95 | Steerage to Paris 43
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 95 | Steerage to Hamburg 40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 20 guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £5. From Queenstown, £4 10s. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

[Continued from First Page.]

York; B. Parkinson, Co. F, 8th New-York; J. C. Newman, Co. D, 9th New-York; Geo. C. Post, Co. F, 8th New-York; N. S. Paul, Co. F, 8th New-York; D. Griner, Co. G, 5th New-York; J. H. Franklin, Co. F, 4th New-York; G. H. Hitchcock, Co. F, 5th New-York; M. V. Haisman, Co. F, 5th New-York; P. T. Ryan, Co. F, 2d New-York, Excelsior Brigade; N. C. Geddis, Co. I, 1st Excelsior; Corporal W. H. Gait, Co. E, 5th Excelsior; Theo. Sullivan, Co. F, 10th New-York Vol.; A. R. Rodway, Co. I, 12th New-York Vol.; Wm. H. Jerrills, Co. I, 13th New-York Vol.; E. M. Camp, Co. H, 10th New-York Vol.; S. McGarney, Co. I, 10th New-York Vol.; J. McClatchey, Co. I, 10th New-York Vol.; M. M. Keith, Co. F, 12th Massachusetts; C. McLaughlin, Co. K, 10th New-York Vol.; Frank Fish, Co. C, 12th New-York Vol.; H. Tracey, Co. E, 13th New-York Vol. Sergt. George Twisdale, Co. I, 9th New-York Vol.; T. E. Corcoran, Co. A, 9th New-York Vol.; S. Spesey, Co. E, 14th New-York; T. P. Broker, Co. D, 14th New-York; Samuel Monks, Co. K, 14th New-York; A. C. Perpignan, Co. D, 14th New-York; John Neffendale, Co. D, 14th New-York; J. A. Eldrick, Co. D, 14th New-York; J. E. Plowes, Co. D, 14th New-York; Lawrence Smith, Co. C, 14th New-York; E. P. O'Connor, Co. H, 14th New-York; Luring Wyman, Co. H, 2d Berdan Sharpshooters; C. Van Steinburg, Co. C, 20th New-York Mil.; Jas. Grey, Co. C, 4th N. Y. Cav.; J. Ward, Co. D, 14th New-York; Peter Brennan, Co. I, 21st New-York Vol.; C. H. Haggerty, Co. I, 21st New-York Vol.; Peter Gaddle, Co. C, 29th New-York Vol.; Corp. J. M. Lear, Co. C, 14th Brooklyn; Milton Moore, Co. F, 21st New-York Vol.; Geo. F. Mitchell, Co. F, 23d New-York; Sergt. Thos. Smith, Co. G, 13th; Sergt. Thos. Smith, Co. G, 20th New-York; Wesley Giles, Co. H, 45th New-York; P. Schofield, Co. F, 24th New-York; W. J. Mooney, Co. D, 37th New-York; Pat. Fleming, Co. G, 37th New-York; Peter Kope, Co. A, 54th New-York; John Dagan, Co. D, 94th New-York; Jas. Murray, Co. B, 40th New-York; Sergt. H. Handy, Co. A, 49th New-York; Sergt. F. Sandter, Co. B, 58th New-York; C. Blanchard, Co. D, 22d New-York; Peter Ruby, Co. A, 54th New-York; J. Frax, Co D, 9th New-York; Owen Kelley, Co. D, 2d Regulars; Pat. Carroll, Co. C, 2d Regulars; W. Welch, Co. B, 2d Regulars; G. Keleer, Co. J, 2d Regulars; John Drop, Co. D, 3d Regulars; M. Shannon, Co. F, 3d Regulars; J. Powers, Co. H, 4th Regulars; L. Coan, Co. D, 6th Regulars; J. Fox, Co. I, 6th Regulars; J. Mason, Co. K, 6th Regulars; J. Cherry, Co. I, 6th Regulars; E. McCarty, Co. H, 5th Regulars; M. F. Godfrey, Co. G, 6th Regulars; Sergt. J. A. Read, Co. E, 11th Regulars; Sergt. J. McLaughlin, Co. G, 11th Regulars; Alfred Lewis, Co. H, 11th Regulars; H. Schmidt, Co. E, 14th Regulars; L. Sherman, Co. C, 12th Regulars; Sergt. J. Doyle, Co. C, 14th Regulars; L. Blair, Co. C, 14th Regulars; Geo. Leenan, Co. E, 14th Regulars; Ferdinand Dunn, Co. E, 14th Regulars; Jas. Hornich, Co. C, 14th Regulars; P. Weinman, Co. E, 14th Regulars; Jas. Brooks, Co. D, 14th Regulars; Jas. Brooks, Co. F, 20th Regulars; J. Agel, Co. E, 2d U. S. Artillery; Capt. W. Austin, Co. E, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters; Geo. Daling, Co. D, 5th New-York; Corp. Andrew Blair, 5th New-York; J. H. Haughwout, Co. K, 5th New-York; Sergt. Pat. Gillian, Co. A, 5th New-York; Wilfred Wildey, Co. D, 5th New-York; E. Laison, Co. G, 5th New-York; C. Looney, Co. H, 5th New-York; W. Cole, Co. G, 5th New-York; F. Killiler, Co. H, 5th New-York; Peter Gillire, Co. G, 2d Regulars; A. W. Stewart, Co. D, 2d Regulars; T. H. Fox, Co. A, 2d Regulars; G. W. Taylor, Co. B, 2d Regulars; G. A. Moses, Co. H, 2d Regulars; Corporal R. Ferguson, Co. K, 12th New-York; H. Cusick, Co. B, 13th New-York; Jos. Vanel, Co. B, 12th New-York; T. Holding, Co. H, 10th New-York; D. Devere, Co. E, 9th New-York; Chris. Snower, Co. G, 14th New-York; Isaac F. Seward, Co. K, 13th New-York; W. Grady, Co. F, 12th New-York; G. W. Laughten, Co. A, 14th N. Y.; D. Dinnick, Co. G, 13th New-York; J. Jarvis, Co. A, 14th New-York; D. Clark, Co. F, 12th New-York; A. F. Miller, Co. F, 12th New-York; W. W. Holmes, Co. E, 17th New-York; E. Conroy, Co. C, 17th New-York; B. Cushman, Co. A, 17th New-York; Sergeant C. D. Immen, Co. C, 17th New-York; Corporal J. Harvey, Co. E, 17th New-York; T. Sanders, Co. E, 17th New-York; D. Sesnon, Co. E, 17th New-York; Michael Gavigan, Co. E, 17th New-York; J. C. Sweet, Co. H, 17th New-York; J. Moffit, Co. A, 17th New-York; F. Eeher, Co. D, 2d New-Jersey; Sergt. J. T. Renwick, Co. K, 17th N. Y. T. Farnley, Co. D, 17th New-York; Sergt. T. B. Berle, Co. B, 17th New-York; Patrick Fagan, Co. D, 17th New-York; Sergt. B. C. Bodine, Co. C, 17th New-York; W. H. Lenwite, Co. K, 14th New-York Militia; Sergt. T. M. Baldwin, Co. D, 14th New-York Militia; W. Jones, Co. A, 17th New-York; T. Kerns, Co. K, 1st New-York Vols.; T. Martin, Co. A, 10th New-York; Eben Higgins, Co. B, 20th New-York; Dennis Judd, Co. K, 20th New-York; R. Lake, Co. B, 20th New-York; A. Sweeney, Co. F, 20th New-York; W. R. Rosey, Co. H, 20th New-York; Patrick Madagan, Co. K, 20th New-York; Sidney Brooke, Co. A, 4th Regulars; Julius Schaffer, Co. G, 21st New-York Vols.; Hugh Higgins, Co. D, 23d New-York; J. Evans, Co. K, 26th New-York; D. Halsey, Co. D, 24th New-York; Sergt. Patrick Feeley, Co. C, 25th New-York; S. N. Cuzzine, Co. B, 24th New-York; Corp. Charles Chatfield, Co. D, 23d New-York Vols.; H. Patterson, Co. B, 26th New-York; Sergt. A. O. Curry, Co. B, 26th New-York; Joseph Karthy, Co. I, 29th New-York; S. E. Spalding, Co. C, Thirty-fifth New-York; Corp. H. Carrier, Co. H, Thirty-fifth New-York; A. Rexford, Co. I, Thirty-fifth New-York; J. S. Gould, Co. B, Forty-fourth New-York Vols.; E. R. Goodrich, Co. E, Forty-fourth New-York Vols.; Frank Deker, Co. A, Forty-fourth New-York Vols.; Lieut. J. Hardenburg, Co. B, Forty-fourth New-York Vols. Lieut. E. A Nash, Co. B, Forty-fourth New-York Vols; Lieut. Isaac Ross, Co. H, Forty-fourth New-York Vols; Corp. L. E. Larribee, Co. B, Forty-fourth New-York Vols.; Lieut. Jacob Cox, Co. A, Forty-fourth New-York Vols.; W. H. Weaver, Co D, Forty-fourth New-York Vols.; D. Lilly, Co. E Forty-fourth New-York Vols.; A. Roberts, Co. A Forty-fourth New-York Vols.; H. Bych, Co. D, Forty-fourth New-York Vols.; Jas. King, Co. B Forty-fourth New-York Vols.; W. Breslin, Co. E, Forty-fifth New-York; S. V. R. Hill, Co. G, Sixty-first New-York; Ralph Pierce, Co. I, Seventy-sixth New-York; J. W. Whinn, Co. K, Seventy-sixth New-York, J. Scott, Co. D, Ninety-fourth New-York; F. Baxter, Co. A, Ninety-fourth New-York: Lieut. G. McComber, Co. A, Ninety-fourth New-York; H. Rockwell, Co. E, Ninety-fifth New-York; Sergt. S. H. Bibbins, Co. F, Ninety-fourth New-York; C. Smith, Co. C, Fifth New-Jersey; C. Johnson, Co. K. Seventh New-Jersey; H. Nochridge, Co. C, Eighth New-Jersey; A. Bates, Eleventh Pennsylvania; Robert Walker, Eleventh Pennsylvania; J. H. Blair, Co. E, Eleventh Pennsylvania; G. H. Ogdep, Co. E, Eleventh Pennsylvania; B. B. Cashier, Co. I, 48th Pennsylvania; Jones Gier, Co. C, 48th Pennsylvania; Capt. J. W. Balletine, 9th Pennsylvania Reserve; Curtis English, 50th Pennsylvania; T. Ammerman, Co. H, 56th Pennsylvania; J. Williams, Co. H, 56th Pennsylvania; C. C. Pelson, Co. I, 83d Pennsylvania; J. Williams, Co. H, 83d Pennsylvania; W. Lemmon, Co. D, 83d Pennsylvania; W. Babcock, Co. I, 83d Pennsylvania; L. Regel, Co. H, 88th Pennsylvania; E. D. Miller, Co F, 19th Pennsylvania, A. States, Co. B, 19th Pennsylvania; Ed. Saph, Co. B, 2d Maryland; W. J. Rombough, Co. E. Third Virginia; Sergt. G. E. Grover, Co. E. 3d Maine; W. Walker, Co. C, 2d Maine; A. S. Cager, Co. D 7th Wisconsin; Amos Wair, Co. I, 7th Wisconsin M. Cruchson, Co. K, 7th Wisconsin; J. Lary, Co. C, 25th Ohio; Cyrus Briariss, Co. I, 73d Ohio; L. Nickenbarger, Co. D, 1st Michigan; George Connor, Co. C, 1st Michigan; C. Varnar, Co. G, 6th Michigan; John Gunder, Co. A, 16th Michigan; C. Van Honer, Co. H, 16th Michigan; John Dailey, Co. H, 16th Michigan; A. Crooker, Co. E, 16th Michigan; Lewis Miller, Co. I, 1st Michigan; M. O. Dunnell, Co. K, 7th Wisconsin; Jas. Palmer, Co. B, 19th Indiana; H. J. Engelth, Co. B, 19th Indiana; W. Marshal, Co. B, 19th Indiana; M. Moore, Co. C, 19th Indiana; J. B. Wright, Co. H, 16th Massachusetts; A. McIntosh, Co. A, 16th Massachusetts; H. C. Lord, Co. C, 13th Massachusetts; W. Walter, Co. E, 18th Massachusetts; E. G. Fox, Co. F, 18th Massachusetts; John Marr, Co. K, 2d New-Hampshire; Corp. J. W. Watson, Co. B, 2d New-Hampshire; W. H. Goldsmith, Co. F, 2d New-Hampshire; W. Sabine, Co. E, 2d New-Hampshire; L. P. Willard, Co. K, 6th New-Hampshire; Charles Woodman, Co. K, 7th Wisconsin; W. M. Page, 73d Ohio; D. P. Grant, Co. D, 6th New-Hampshire; Jas. Carroll, Co. H, 6th Rhode Island Battery; Mose Wyman, Co. E, 1st Maine; Lieut. M. W. Jenkins, Co. C, 6th Ohio; E. H. Carpenter, Co. A, 15th Massachusetts; J. Dorrance, Co. K, 1st Michigan; L. M. Stevenson, Co. B, 23d Ohio; L. Babb, Co. D, 5th New-Hampshire; C. F. Wheeler, Co. F, 20th Indiana; Henry Barry, Co. D, 2d Maine; W. Scott, Co. K, 11th Massachusetts; P. Smith, Co. B, 18th Massachusetts; P. W. Bennimare, Co. F, 11th Pennsylvania; W. Jenkins, Co. C, 51st New-York; E. C. Williams, Co. K, 50th Pennsylvania; M. D. Beltz, Co. I, 53d Pennsylvania; James A. Johnson, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania; Levi Minor, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania; J. Ambrose, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania; H. H. Drahler, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania; G. W. Voorhees, Co. F, 1st New-Jersey; J. Hutchinson, Co. G, 2d New-Hampshire; G. W. Dawson, Co. F, 3d Virginia; Lieut. Walker, Co. I, 6th Maine; D. Taylor, Co. I, 28th Massachusetts; Lieut. W. B. Hathaway, Co. C, 29th Massachusetts; Lieut. T. Daly, Co. B, 18th Massachusetts; N. B. Sherwood, Co. C, 6th Pennsylvania; J. Cameroy, Co. E, 48th Pennsylvania; J. Dearweather, Co. I, 107th Pennsylvania; Patrick Bryan, Co. A, 7th Pennsylvania Reserve; C. Giese, Co. A, 84th Pennsylvania; Corp. H. Orr, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania; Sergt. J. H. Ruff, Co. A, 99th Pennsylvania; O. Coch, Co. H, 88th Pennsylvania; W. Honendeaker, Co. C, 88th Pennsylvania; Patrick Branson, Co. A, 7th Pennsylvania; D. Towner, Co. G, 15th Pennsylvania; E. Dervin, Co. C, 10th Pennsylvania; D. Schwartz, Co. H, 33d Pennsylvania; Michael Gannon, Co. D, 88th Pennsylvania; N. Kealen, Co. D, 42d Pennsylvania Rifles; J. Kriles, Co. B, 11th Pennsylvania; J. Ferguson, Co. B, 7th Wisconsin; Corp. C. R. Garner, Co. K, 7th Wisconsin; G. W. Thomson, Co. I, 6th Wisconsin; P. Hudson, Co. B, 6th Wisconsin; L. O. Iverson, Co. H, 2d Wisconsin; J. H. Grover, Co. H, 2d Wisconsin; J. Plackett, Co. H, 2d Wisconsin; W. Russell, Co. C, 6th Wisconsin; M. Prethers, Co. C, 6th Wisconsin.

MITCHELL.

DEATH OF COL. FLETCHER WEBSTER.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 1.

A dispatch to Gov. ANDREW states that Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER, of the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, was mortally wounded in battle on Saturday, and has since died.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 1.

There is concurrent testimony as to the fact that Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER was severely, if not mortally wounded. He was taken from the field by four of his men, by order of Capt. HARMON, who, himself, was wounded in the shoulder. The whereabouts of the former is not known, the latter is in this City.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 1.

The correspondence of the *Inquirer* says that Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, was killed.

SKETCH OF FLETCHER WEBSTER.

Among the brave and gallant men who died from the effects of wounds received on the battle-field we regret to observe the honored name of FLETCHER WEBSTER, only son of DANIEL WEBSTER, and Colonel of the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers, which regiment he raised, organized and has commanded since the commencement of the war.

Col. WEBSTER was born at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, during the war with Great Britain. Being of a quiet, unambitious temper, although much with his father during his political career, Col. WEBSTER was never himself a candidate for public station. He was, however, appointed Secretary of Legation to Mr. CALEB CUSHING on the Chinese embassy of 1842, and held a position during the administrations of Presidents PIERCE and BUCCANAN in the Custom House at Boston. He was among the first at the call for troops in 1861 to recruit a regiment for the war. He passed through this City about a year since; receiving a public ovation, which was attended by Gov. ANDREW, since which time he has been quietly and unostentatiously performing the duties incident to his command, and bearing his part in the camp and in the field.

We are as yet in ignorance as to the particulars of his death; suffice it to say that from such accounts as we have, we gather the impression that he conducted himself nobly during the fight, and died in the performance of the highest duty known to an American citizen.

His death will cast a gloom over the circle in which he moved, a shining and honored member. His widow and family are living, we believe, in Boston.

THE PLANS OF THE REBEL GENERALS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31, 1862.

The audacity of the rebel troops in approaching so near to Washiotn as they have, has led me to speculate as to their probable object in doing so, their purposes, and the means at their command for accomplishing the same. As I am the fortunate possessor of some "facts not generally known," bearing directly upon the subject, these speculations may not be incorrect. First, as a basis, let me premise a few facts which *may be* generally known. These facts are not pleasant ones, and they are as well known in the rebel capital as in ours.

1. The masterly retrograde movement of Gen. POPE from Culpepper to the Rappahannock, and from the Rappahannock towards Manassas, although a brilliant and successful exploit in itself, has been attended with the loss, and capture by the enemy, of the whole of Gen. POPE's official papers. Gen. LEE, therefore, and the Rebel War Department, are fully and accurately informed as to every minute particular respecting the forces composing Gen. POPE's army, and his own and Gen. HALLECK's plans for conducting the campaign.

2. The rebel army now holds both sides of the Rappahannock, in strong force. On the Southern side, they have some forty-three thousand troops, and about as many negroes, all of whom, whites and blacks, are busily engaged, working night and day, in building new fortifications, and in enlarging and making stronger those works which already exist. When these works are completed, it is not too much to say that the rebels will then have a chain of forts along the entire south bank of the Rappahannock, from the Rattlesnake Mountain (southwest of Warrenton) to Fredericksburgh, a distance of thirty-five miles. The object of these fortifications cannot be misunderstood. It is to make the future passage of the Rappahannock by the Union forces almost an impossibility. The forts will command every ford and crossing-place on the river.

3. The capture of POPE's official papers and his entire baggage train, at Catlett's, on Friday last, and the attack of the rebel cavalry at Manassas, on Tuesday, the 26th, and the terrible battles near Bull Run, on Wednesday, the 27th, show that the rebel troops not only hold both sides of the Rappahannock, but also that they dispute with the Union troops the occupancy of the line of Bull Run. According to the best estimates they have at least 100,000 troops so engaged, of whom 12,000 are cavalry, with a large train of field artillery.

4. And most serious of all—in spite of all POPE's efforts to prevent them—the rebel troops have succeeded not only in crossing the Rappahannock, but also in getting a strong position between Gen. POPE's army and Washington. The details of the battles of Wednesday are still confused, and I will not attempt to repeat them. The result of the affair is, however, that the main body of Gen. LEE's army is within striking distance of Centreville.

Here then my speculations begin. It is evident that ever since this movement of Gen. LEE against Gen. POPE began, it has been Gen. LEE's object to turn POPE's flank, or else to get in his rear, in order that he might annihilate his army, and then march on to Washington. It would seem that the first part of his design has been accomplished. What amount of loss Gen. POPE's army has sustained up to this time, it is impossible to ascertain. How can the truth be learned, when all newspaper correspondents are excluded from the army.

But whether POPE has been defeated or not, Gen. LEE will learn from POPE's official papers that Gen. MCCLELLAN and the Army of the Potomac have arrived from the Peninsula. He will understand, therefore, that this city is safe; that it is beyond his reach. It is probable that Gen. LEE will now endeavor to take possession of Centreville, so that the rebel army may occupy, during the coming Fall and Winter, the same positions near Washington which they held last Winter. If Gen. LEE succeeds in taking Centreville, it will release two-thirds of the rebel army now in Virginia. The remaining third will be sufficient to hold Centreville and the line of the Rappahannock, and to defend Richmond, while the two-thirds will be sent to the West.

THE TRIBUNE IN DISFAVOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 1.

The New-York *Tribune's* report of the second battle of Bull Run produced the greatest excitement in this city on being posted on the bulletin-boards.

In some cases altercations occurred between the excited friends and opponents of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

About noon the *Tribune's* dispatches were torn from the boards on information being received that the Government had ordered the *Tribune* office to be closed in consequence of the publication of this horrible rumor.

GREAT MASS MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

A Vigorous War Policy the Will of the People.

Speeches of Hon. Mr. Stanton and Others---Letter of Col. Corcoran, &c.

The Shops to be Closed Daily at 3 P.M. Until the 15th Instant.

Adjournment of the Meeting in Consequence of Rain, Until Wednesday Evening Next.

The people of Brooklyn seem bent on demonstrating to their neighbors that the ardor which has found so emphatic an expression in that pious and patriotic adjunct of the Empire City, shall not suffer diminution until the war for the Union be brought to a speedy and triumphant end. They held another war meeting last evening in the City Hall Park, in order that still further impetus may be given to volunteering as preferable to conscription. The attendance numbered some 15,000 persons, whose patience, under a drenching rain, could be attributable only to the warmth of their patriotism.

There were three stands, each the centre of an applauding crowd. One was in Montague-street, another in Remsen-street, and the third and principal one immediately in front of the hall, the steps of which were crowded long before any attempt at organization was visible. A band on a platform assigned for the purpose relieved the tedium and aided in swelling the throng. When, at length the Mayor accompanied by the gentlemen who, as the subordinate officers had been already agreed upon, presented himself on the main stand, he was enthusiastically greeted.

Being duly presented, he said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: We have again assembled to reaffirm our devotion to our country and our fealty to its Government, and to reassert that it is our determination to stand by that Government and furnish her with men and means until rebellion shall have been crushed out of the land. [Cheers.]

A list of names of prominent citizens for Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was then read and adopted.

The subjoined resolutions were then adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That in victory or in disaster, in glory or in gloom, the people of Kings County cling with unalterable affection to the Constitution and flag of their country.

Resolved, That the efforts which we have heretofore made in sustaining the Government are only an earnest of our willingness to redouble our energies for the future, pledging ourselves to shrink from no sacrifice yet needful to be borne, and to stand shoulder to shoulder in the common cause of the Republic and its free Government.

Resolved, That if lenity toward rebels in arms was ever politic, that time has passed; and we respectfully, but earnestly, implore the Government to make use of all the powers conferred by Congress, all the means provided by the people, and all the measures justified by civilized warfare, to crush the rebellion utterly and forever.

Resolved, That we respectfully request the Board of Supervisors to continue the bounty of $60 to recruits; and, as a further means of encouraging enlistments, we recommend our merchants to close their places of business at 3 P. M., daily, from now until the 15th of September.

The presiding officer expressed his regret at being compelled to say that Colonel, or rather Gen. CORCORAN now—a title which he well merits—was unable from disability from appearing to-night. [Murmurs of disappointment.] As for Gen. MITCHELL, he also was unable to come, having been called to Washington by the Government. He (the Mayor) had seen Gen. CORCORAN that afternoon, and urged him to be present, but it being out of his power to attend, he had sent a patriot letter.

SPEECH OF HON. MR. STANTON.

This gentlemen, being introduced amid cheers began by saying that this was a very great meeting and it stood or was located in a very noisy place. He had not come to them to make a rhetorical speech, but should prove to them that he was like MARK ANTONY in one respect, at least—that he was a plain, blunt man, who talked right on. He would not ask them to be responsible for what he should say, nor to agree with him in what he might utter. He only asked that he might be heard. He concurred with Gen. CORCORAN in one clause of the letter read by the Mayor, and that was in substance that never since the fall of Sumpter had this country been in such peril as at the present moment. Instead of invading the rebel capital we were defending our own. Bull Run, which we contested a year ago last July, we were contesting in August and September, 1862. Without embellishment or overlace, he would state two or three reasons why the country was in such peril and we had not made more advancement on the foe. The first reason was that we had been so slow to understand the character and purpose of the rebels. His friend, the Mayor, being, even now, ar he (the speaker) had been at one time, a member, though perhaps not a conspicuous one, of the Democratic Party, once believed that these men were fighting for some real or fancied right under the Constitution. Not so; they are fighting to destroy the Constitution. We may have believed they were contesting some fancied or real privilege within the Union; no, they are fighting to break up the Union. [Cheers.] Some might have thought that these rebels might be seduced, if he were allowed to use the word, by some conciliation or compromise, to come back to this Union, and there was a feeling, arising from the most patriotic motives, that it was not wise to press them too far; but that delusion had been exploded by the bitter experiences of the last twelve months. They did not ask for conciliation and compromise; they detested and spurned it. They were fighting for their independence, and to establish their Confederate Government upon the ruins of the Republic built by our Fathers in the Revolution. [Cheers.] Let us understand that this is a death-struggle, and if we did not crush the rebels, the rebels would crush us. There had been another delusion pervading another class of men, that was the class of men called, perhaps, Radical Republicans—[A Voice: "Or Abolitionists"]—who believed that though this Union was broken in two, yet we of the North would have a very good, and no doubt, a very powerful Government after all. He who believed that this Republic can be divided on the line of 36° 30', or on the line between the Slave States and the Free States, and leave us a United States on the north of that line, had utterly mistaken the tendency of events. [Cheers.] If this Union ever began to go to pieces, nobody but the Almighty could tell where it would split. Like a block of rotteo ice dashed down a cataract, there was more danger of its being smashed into countless fragments, than of its breaking in the middle. Let this Union be dissolved, and there would be no more the United States. Then, what was our safety? We would throw into the contest our last man and last dollar, and swear, in the words of DANIEL WEBSTER, that there shall be here "one country, one Constitution and one destiny, forever." [Cheers.] What was our duty? He would tell, frankly, plainly and without disguise, what it was. First, the young men of the country must take the helo. [Cheers.]

[Here the rain, which had for some time been falling in threatening drops, began to pour so heavily as to drive most of the females within shelter. The men, however, stood their ground unflinchingly whilst the speaker proceeded.]

This country was, he said, emphatically the country of working men; we were all of the nobility—all heirs apparent to the throne; there was not a man before him who might not aspire to the Presidency, and, if he had the capacity, have the honor of sitting in the White House: and was not this country worth fighting for? [Cheers.] Then, our rich men who had passed the age of 45, and, therefore, did not stand the chance of being drafted—he would tell them that their goods, their chattels, their lands and their tenements, their railroads and their bank stock, and their United States stock were at stake in this issue, and if this Government should go to pieces there would be means left of paying the public debt. If his friend, the Mayor, had stock, he would advise him to come up to the point, to save all and to spend a half. [Laughter.] There were millions beyond the sea, millions of struggling humanity the world over, who had looked with longing on this starry flag of ours. We were fighing this war not merely to save our own country but for the cause of Constitutional liberty and Representative Government. [Here some confusion in the crowd produced a temporary interruption.] When the honorable gentleman resumed, he proceeded to say that it was because there were such immense interests at stake, that we must submit to any exaction on the part of the Government. If they could not get volunteers they must draft, and if they could not get money enough, they must levy contributions. If it were necessary to put one half the country, he was about to say, to save the country, into Fort Lafayette, they must go. If it were necessary to dismiss any General who failed, he must be dismissed. We had no idol but our country, and before that were we to falldown and reverently say, "Our country first, our country last, our country always." [Cheers.]

The honorable gentleman then went on to express the belief that he enjoyed the right, as a supporter of Mr. LINCOLN, to whose election he had contributed, not only to extend words of encouragement or approval to him and his Cabinet, but also of warning. There was not a more patriotic man or Cabinet on the face of the country than LINCOLN and his Cabinet; all he asked of them was not to move forward quite so stately, but if they did, when they charged bayonets in the field of battle, to move double-quick. [Cheers.]

The speaker discussed next in order the question of Abolition, and urged that the retention of Slavery was subordinate to the preservation of the Union. He scouted the notion that universal emancipation would be followed by an irruption of negroes into the North to compete with free white labor, and contended, the rather, that, like molasses in a glass of water, their tendency was downward.

Another thing we must do was to take Richmond, and that before long. As Sebastopol was to the Allies in the war of 1854-55, so was Richmond to us now. It was a wretched place. It is true—not worth a 24-pound shot, but it was the rebel capital, and must be captured. If he were asked, were he President, how Richmond ought to be taken, he would say to any General put in command, whoever he was. "Sir, call up around you your leaders of army corps; consult with them thoroughly; make no your mind on every point." Then I would say, "Have you got troops enough?" "No; I want 25,000 more." "There are 50,000." "Have you got artillery enough?" "Yes." "Have you got cavalry enough?" "Yes." "Infantry enough?" "Yes." "Bridgeways, pontoon bridges and everything which you want?" "Yes." "How many days do you want to take Richmond in?" "Forty days." I will give you fifty, and then with this army, the most splendid and brave the world ever saw, and the best furnished with weapons, if you don't take Richmond in fifty days I will stricke your name from the army rolls and have you shot by Court-martial. [Loud cheers.]

In concluding his address, the speaker announced that he was enabled to give the assemblage some recent information as to the position of our army. It stood, he said, in Centreville on the one wing, and the other stood to-day, by telegraph at 10 o'clock, on the battle-field of Bull Run. (Cheers.) Bull Run had been redeemed. [Renewed cheers.]

When he had withdrawn, the Mayor stepped forward and suggested that the meeting adjourn until Wednesday (to-morrow) evening at 7 o'clock.

This was put as a motion, and carried without dissent. It was also resolved that the Board of Supervisors be respectfully requested to continue the $60 bounty to the recruits; and, that, as a further means of encouraging enlistments, merchants be requested to close their stores at 3 P. M., until the 15th of September.

This, also, being adopted, the meeting was declared adjourned, and the citizens returned to their homes under a pelting shower.

THE OTHER STANDS.

Hon. GEORGE HALL presided at Stand No. 2, in Remsen-street; and addresses were made by C. SCHAFFER, Esq., Rev. Mr. INSKIP, Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment, and Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY.

At the third stand, in Montague-street, Hon. S. S. POWELL presided, and addresses were made by S. D. MORRIS, Esq., and others.

There was every indication that the meeting would be the largest ever held in Brooklyn; but the pouring, drenching rain had the effect of scattering the throng which had already assembled, and the proceedings terminated.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

UNION VICTORY AT BOLIVAR, TENN.

The Rebels About to Attack Fort Donelson.

GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 1.

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 31, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

GENERAL: The following dispatch is received from Bolivar, Tenn.:

Col. HOGG, in command of the Twentieth and Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry and some cavalry, was attacked by about 4,000 rebels yesterday.

Our troops behaved well, driving the enemy, whose loss was over one hundred.

Our loss is twenty-five men killed and wounded, Col. HOGG being one of the number.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT,
Major-General Commanding.

THE REBELS MARCHING ON FORT DONELSON.

CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, Aug. 31.

Dispatches are received at headquarters here that the rebels are marching on Fort Donelson, with the purpose of attacking it.

The number of the rebels is not known.

THE CAPTURED REBEL STEAMER "FAIR PLAY"—GEN. CURTIS.

CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, Aug. 31.

The rebel steamer *Fair Play* captured up the YAZOO River a few days since, has arrived here.

Gen. CURTIS and his Staff have also arrived here.

The General has leave of absence to attend the Pacific Railroad meeting at Chicago.

GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Aug. 31.

Advices from Greenville state that guerrillas 1,500 strong, under McBRIDE, threaten that place, 1,400 Union troops, under Col. SIMPSON, are there to meet them. The rebels for some days have been congregating all available forces at that point. They hourly make offensive demonstrations. An attack was soon expected. No fears are entertained for the result. There is no further news of raids throughout the State.

The steamer *Adriatic* arrived to-day with 500 negroes, freed by Gen. CURTIS, on board. Some 500 more are expected to-night.

The Twentieth Wisconsin regiment arrived this evening.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. SHERMAN

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Aug. 28.

The following is a special to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

"A number of persons who have been collecting to resist the North were arrested yesterday by the Military Committee.

Gen. SHERMAN has issued his order to the Board of Trade Committee prohibiting the importation and sale, by all persons, of arms, ammunition, salt and salt meats, except upon permits for that purpose. Dealers are also to keep a system of accounts of the amount of goods received here, and the disposition of the same; their books at all times to be kept open to the inspection of the Provost Marshal. Dealers in arms and medicines endeavoring to get the same outside the Federal lines, are to be arrested, and condemned to suffer the extreme penalty of the military law.

CHARLES D. HAST was arrested yesterday by the pickets, with a mail-bag destined for the South. He styles himself an 'International mail agent.'"

INCIPIENT GUERRILLAS CAPTURED.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 30.

A meeting, called yesterday, twelves miles southeast of Memphis, to organize a guerrilla band, was surrounded and captured by a company of Nationals. Eighteen prisoners were taken.

CAPTURE OF A TRAIN OF CARS, ETC.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 30.

A detachment of National soldiers occupied Hernando on Thursday, capturing a train of cars from Grenada.

A rebel force is said to be at Cold Water, four miles distant.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF REBEL FORCES

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 30.

Gen. VILLEPIGUE, with a force of 9,000 men, is reported to be moving through Grand Junction.

Prominent Secessionists say that Gen. BRAGG's forces have gone to Western Virginia, and will soon appear on the Kanawha River, and then march to the Ohio River.

CHARLES INGERSOLL DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 1.

CHARLES INGERSOLL, recently arrested for the sentiments he expressed in his speech to the Democratic meeting in Independence-square, was discharged from custody this morning, by order of the Secretary of War.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS AND TWENTIETH MAINE REGIMENTS.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 1.

The steamer *Merrimac* has been chartered to convey the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts and Twentieth Maine Regiments to Washington.

Both regiments will embark to-morrow.

CITY POINT DEMOLISHED.

The Rebels Open Fire Upon Our Flotilla.

Commodore Wilkes Replies by Bombarding the Town.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 30.

City Point has been entirely demolished by the Federal gunboats. For some time past the rebels have been firing into the transports passing up and down the James River. Commodore WILKES sent the rebels word that if it was not discontinued, he should destroy their rendezvous—City Point. On Thursday last the rebels brought down to City Point eight cannon and about two hundred riflemen, and opened fire upon the Federal flotilla, which at the time was abreast of the place, whereupon our gunboats opened fire upon them, demolished every building in the place, and dispersed the rebel force.

IMPORTANT ORDERS AS TO ENROLLMENTS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, S. N. Y.,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 1.

GENERAL ORDER No. 69.—The following directions are promulgated for the information of Supervisors, Enrolling officers and Senatorial District Committees:

First—Information having been given that books for the new enrollment, provided for in paragraph 2, of General Orders No. 67, current series, sent from this Department over a week ago, and addressed to the Supervisors of the towns, except in the case of a few counties where they were collectively addressed to the Sheriffs, have not in some instances been received, it is requested that the intelligence of the non-reception of these books shall in every case be immediately communicated to this Department.

Second—Enrolling officers are reminded that it is their duty to enroll the name of every man between the ages of 18 and 45, who is not visibly and permanently disabled, noting the reasons alleged where claims of exemption are made. The decision of such claims devolves on the Commissioner to be appointed for each county.

Third—In case where either of the citizens appointed by the Governor to aid the Supervisor, Assessors or Aldermen, in perfecting the enrollment is unable for any reason whatever to serve, the Supervisor is requested to transmit the information at once to the Chairman or Secretary of the Senatorial District Committee. The notification to this Department, with the recommendation to fill the place, should proceed from the Committee, and ought to be made without delay.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 30.

The steamship *Baltic* arrived here this morning and awaits orders.

Reinforcements are ordered to-day to Jamestown Island.

An affray took place in the hotel at Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon, which has caused some excitement and comment among the Union people of this place. Mr. BEDFORD, correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, was expressing his disapprobation to a paroled rebel officer being entertained by one of our prominent Union officers, when the secesh officer stepped up and said: "I am the Secessionist you spe

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3415. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN VIRGINIA.

A Severe Engagement on Monday Evening.

GENS. KEARNEY AND STEVENS KILLED

THE ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.

Our Forces Occupy the Field of Battle.

SEVERITY OF SATURDAY'S FIGHT.

Our Forces Five Miles Beyond Centreville on Sunday.

Arrival of Wounded from the Battle Field.

A Stampede Among the Ambulance Drivers.

Trains with Ammunition Destroyed at Manassas.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Gens. KEARNEY and STEVENS were killed in a severe engagement which took place last evening near Chantilly, about two miles North of Fairfax Court-house, between a portion of Gen. POPE's army and JACKSON's forces. Our loss was heavy, but the enemy was driven back a mile, and we occupied the field of battle until 3 o'clock this morning.

Gen. STEVENS was killed with a Minie ball, which entered his brain while he was leading his men into action, bearing the colors in his hand, the Color-Sergeant having been slain. His son, acting as Assistant-Adjutant of the brigade commanded by his father, was wounded.

Gen. PHILIP KEARNEY was also killed last night. His body was taken possession of by the enemy, but afterwards delivered into our lines under a flag of truce.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 2—P. M.

Our army has advanced two miles toward the late battle-field.

The killed are being buried, and the wounded removed, under a flag of truce.

About twenty-three hundred have thus far been removed from the various fields of battle.

A COUNCIL OF WAR.

A correspondent of the Newark *Daily Advertiser* says: "A council of war was held yesterday (Sept 1.) at Centreville, which was participated in by Gens. Pope, McDowell, Sigel, Banks, Heintzelman, Kearney, Hooker, Porter, Reno, Cox, Sumner and Sturgis; and the plans that were determined on are said to have met the complete sanction and approval of Gen. HALLECK, who is perfectly satisfied they will result advantageously. The prospect is pronounced promising that Gen. POPE will soon advance upon the enemy again."

REINFORCEMENTS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "Gen. KEYES' *corps d'armée*, which was left at Yorktown by Gen. MCCLELLAN, has arrived at Alexandria. The fact is announced in the papers here."

DETAILS OF THE RECENT BATTLES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 1.

Recent advices received from the vicinity of the last sanguinary conflicts in Virginia with the enemy, report affairs in that locality as being comparatively quiet. The news from that quarter, to-day, has been, considering the intense excitement and bustle prevalent, decidedly meagre. Rumors and stories of the most extravagant nature have been circulated throughout the city, a great majority of which have been found, on inquiry and reasoning, to be entirely unreliable.

Parties who left Centreville late yesterday afternoon, report that the command of Gen. HALLECK [illegible] had been rumored out, commenced arriving at that point about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There can be very little doubt of the correctness of this report, as our informant states that he witnessed the arrival of the command. It is further stated that a march of 25 miles was accomplished by them on that day in order to reach that position.

The greatest attention is being given to the condition of the wounded, who are conveyed with all possible promptitude to the various departments prepared for their reception. An overabundance of nurses and physicians have tendered their services, and it is most assuredly true, that the brave men who have fallen in defence of the National honor, will not want for sympathy and kind attention in their sufferings. The different relief associations, both male and female, which have been organized—many of them lately—are assiduous in their endeavors to alleviate the suffering condition of our wounded.

It was stated in a former letter that a large number of teamsters were yesterday picked up by the enemy's cavalry. The raid was made between Fairfax Court House and Centreville.

Within the past two days the prices of market provisions have nearly doubled, owing to the increased demand for them, and the country people being interrupted in their pursuits.

On Sunday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, 15 of the ambulances, being in advance of the train down a hollow, were captured. In all, there were about 230 ambulances and 60 hacks. About 2,300 wounded have so far been removed from the field. These movements were facilitated by Major W. C. [illegible], of New-York.

Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock, our army was with drawn behind the hills of Centreville as a feint, it is believed, to draw on the enemy, but they did not advance. This morning our army again advanced at least two miles toward the old battle-field, the large reinforcements which arrived there, consisting of artillery and infantry, make the army perfectly safe.

No firing took place after 9 o'clock Saturday night. KEARNEY's Division remained on the field till 11 o'clock. On Sunday some shell were thrown into the enemy, but no response was made.

This morning a slight skirmish took place in Gen. KEARNEY's Division.

In the recent battle, Gen. HAVEN was wounded slightly—a ball penetrating the brim and body of his hat, flattened on the skull.

The dead have been buried and the wounded removed to-day from the late scene of conflict, under a flag of truce.

FROM FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Monday, Sept. 1.

Yesterday afternoon a flag of truce was sent in for permission to bring off the dead and wounded of our army, who had not been reached during the days of the fighting, which was granted to last from noon till sunset. Some sixty ambulances were sent with a number of physicians and some citizens, and on their arrival at the field a terrible scene presented. The wounded, with few exceptions, having received no attention; our doctors all leaving in company with the troops, and the enemy having enough to do to attend to their own.

The physicians immediately commenced their operations, but their means and help were very inadequate. About one-half of the wounded were brought in, their wounds partly dressed, some amputations performed, and the ambulances filled and brought away, the number being about 200. About 150 to 200 still remained on the field, and now that our army has retreated back, no chance remains of sending them succor, and terrible responsibility rests on those having charge of this matter that the object of the flag of truce was not more successful. Some were seen whose limbs were commencing to mortify for want of dressing, and who were faint and almost famished from hunger and thirst. Those who visited the field of battle were not allowed to proceed beyond where the heaviest fighting took place; and no troops or guns could be seen except a number of cavalry, who were scattered all over the hills, and who were all willing to converse freely with our soldiers and citizens who accompanied the ambulance train. They unanimously say they will soon drive us from Virginia, and even into the Free States, and will endeavor to let us feel the war by making a portion of our land resemble that part of Virginia over which the armies have passed and repassed the last six months.

On returning to Centreville, it was found that a fight had taken place somewhere in our rear, and everything was bustle and excitement, the troops getting under way for the scene, trains moving off, &c., while many had already gone.

It seems that during the forenoon, reports reached headquarters that a movement was on foot to attack our trains, and KEYES' Division was ordered to proceed to Fairfax and take a position to the west of that town, to prevent any demonstration of the enemy.

About noon the rebels were discovered approaching from that direction, when skirmishing commenced, and our troops formed in line of battle, word being sent to headquarters and additional forces sent to the spot. The rebels attacked with a large body of infantry, but were repulsed in gallant style by our forces present, consisting of KING's and HEINTZELMAN's Divisions, Pennsylvania Reserves and some others. The rebels had batteries concealed in the woods and when our forces drove the rebels back to where they were placed, they opened with grape which made terrible destruction in our ranks for a short time. But our guns getting into position the rebels were compelled to leave, suffering heavy losses.

It is impossible to obtain particulars at present, but the lists of casualties will be forwarded as soon as possible. The enemy's force was very strong, and commanded by JACKSON in person, and had the attack not been promptly met, our communication with Washington would again have been cut off, and immense trains of wagons either captured or destroyed.

During last night all our trains succeeded in making their way back to the vicinity of Alexandria, and acres of land there are now covered with them. The troops along the whole line were under arms all night, but nothing has occurred up to this hour (5 A. M.) to indicate the presence of the enemy.

It will seem strange to the public that so many attempts to cut off our supplies and communication with Washington should be so nearly successful, especially when such a large army as that of POPE at the present time occupies the country in the vicinity. Loud complaints are heard daily, among both officers and men, at the inefficiency of certain Commanders, and it is evident the men are becoming dissatisfied, and losing faith in those in whom they should have the utmost confidence.

Large crowds of stragglers continually line the roads in the rear of our army, the side walks, stoops and yards of houses in Alexandria and neighborhood being filled with them every night; and unless some change is made to insure better discipline, both among officers and men, the worst consequences to our army may be anticipated.

No anxiety need be felt for the safety of our forces in Virginia, as heavy reinforcements are continually moving to the seat of war, and an army will soon be in the field which will drive the rebels back to Richmond.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETINS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 110.—The following orders are published for the information and government of all concerned:

ORDER RESPECTING FRAUDULENT CLAIMS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28, 1862.

The attention of all officers and others connected with the army of the United States is called to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, concerning commercial intercourse with certain States or sections, dated Aug. 16, 1862.

First—Commandants of departments, districts and posts will render all such military aid as may become necessary in carrying out the provisions of said regulations, and enforcing observance thereof, to the extent directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, so far as can possibly be done without danger to the operations or safety of their respective commands.

Second—There will be no interference with trade in or shipment of cotton, or other merchandise conducted in pursuance of said regulations within any territory occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States, unless absolutely necessary to the successful execution of military plans or movements therein. But, in cases of violation of the conditions of any clearance or permit granted under said regulations, and in cases of unlawful traffic, the guilty party or parties will be arrested, and the facts promptly reported to the commandant of the department, for orders.

Third—No officer of the army, or other persons connected therewith, will seize cotton or other property of individuals unless exposed to destruction by the enemy, or needed for military purposes, or for confiscation under the act of Congress; and, in all such cases of seizures the same shall be promptly reported to the commandant of the department wherein they are made for his orders therein.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

A NEW COMMAND FOR GEN. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.

By direction of the President, Major-Gen. McCLELLAN will have command of the fortifications of Washington, and of all the troops for the defence of the Capital.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj. Gen.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

[illegible]

THE PRESIDENT AND THE REBELS.

The [illegible] as announced, as affirmed, by [illegible], in New-York, given [illegible] to inquiry, how [illegible] of his removal [illegible] public thought upon [illegible]

tions. It is a new evidence that the rebels continue to have access to our most important secrets, and by indicating the existence of treason in official stations. It illustrates the astounding confidence with which the rebels now conduct their offensive military movements.

STATE OF FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

The tone of sentiment in Washington during the conflict raging at Manassas has been calm and confident beyond what could be expected. Before any accounts of the fighting reached us, the public seemed to feel an instinctive belief that all was going well. Even during Sunday, while reports were adverse, there was nothing in the shape of panic; and even under the influence of fuller and more reliable accounts, public confidence has returned to its original stability. Never before, during such a crisis, has Washington been so free from alarm; and I chronicle this fact with the greatest satisfaction, that it indicates willingness on the part of an intelligent and quick-sighted community to confide in Government, just in proportion to the indications it gives of resolution and vigor.

CARE FOR THE WOUNDED.

As a specimen of the general industry of citizens here in providing for the care of wounded soldiers, clerks in the office of the Paymaster-General are employed all day long in preparing bandages for the hospitals. They have raised several hundred dollars by private contribution for the purchase of linen for this purpose. Whatever justice there may have been heretofore in impugning the loyalty of citizens of this city, it is so no longer. Though an occasional rebel reveals his sympathies, yet the cases are almost too few for remark.

H. M. PIERCE, President of Rutgers Institute in New-York City, has been appointed General Superintendent of Hospital Nurses in the Military District of Washington, and has entered on the discharge of his duties.

All applications from persons desirous of acting as nurses for our wounded should be made to him at the Surgeon General's office.

VOLUNTEER SURGEONS.

Volunteer Surgeons in great numbers have arrived to attend upon the wounded; about a hundred arrived this morning, mostly from New-York. This movement has been made under the inspiration of Secretary STANTON, and after arriving the volunteers find that they can with difficulty get a detail. They were even told that their services were not needed and that free passes would be given to them to return to their homes. But finally arrangements have been made for their employment, and means are being provided for sending many of them into Virginia.

ARMY ITEMS.

By direction of the President, Col. GUSTAVE WAAGNER, Second Regiment New-York Volunteer Artillery, is dismissed from the service for habitual drunkenness.

A general Court-martial is appointed to meet at West Point, New-York, on the 3d of September, 1862, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of certain rebels and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

Lieut. LAWRENCE DARBY, of the Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty in the army of the Potomac, and will report for duty to the commanding officer at Washington Arsenal.

Major HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, is assigned to duty at the headquarters of the army.

Lieut.-Col. HASKIN, Aid-de-Camp, is relieved from duty with Gen. BARNARD, and ordered to report to Gen. MCCLELLAN.

By direction of the President, all the clerks and employes of the civil departments, and all the employes in the public buildings in Washington will be immediately organized into companies under the direction of Brig.-Gen. WADSWORTH, and will be armed and supplied with ammunition for the defence of the Capital.

Capt. SWEET was not killed, as reported, but Capt. SWAZO, of the Fifth Artillery.

The Georgetown Seminary Hospital is appropriated exclusively to sick and wounded officers of the army.

The Massachusetts Relief Association, as well as similar ones, are doing good service in attending to the sick and other business connected with wounded soldiers.

Gen. MCCLELLAN to-day entered upon the duties just assigned to him.

Quartermaster WOOD has just arrived with the body of Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER, which was recovered from the enemy by means of a flag of truce. It will be embalmed and sent home.

Gen. TAYLOR's body was sent North this evening. Washington is full of officers who exhibit no appearance of physical disability, but are volunteering in excuse for their absence from their commands. Their presence here reflects no credit on the service.

The Post-office and Old Building are to-night being [illegible] for hospital purposes. Numbers of [illegible] have been sent to-day, but their places are [illegible] by fresh arrivals.

The [illegible] terrible—but few of our wounded, which fact [illegible] the hands, but have sent them back under parole. The worst have not yet arrived. All here receive best attention and bear their sufferings with greatest fortitude.

The body of Gen. KEARNEY has just arrived in the city, having been sent into our lines by Gen. LEE under flag of truce. Gen. LEESER states that the body bears evidence of being wounded.

The [illegible] to STANLY is positively contradicted by Gen. BURNSIDE.

The saloons have been closed in the city to-day, in accordance with orders of the Provost-Marshal. Many dissatisfactions rebels on the part of many gentlemen of doubtful loyalty.

The body of Gen. STEVENS, in Alexandria, [illegible] embalmed. He was instantly killed by a Minie ball passing through his brain, while bearing the colors in his hand—the Color-Sergeant having been killed.

MORE PRIZES.

The United States steamer *Hatteras* captured, while trying to run the blockade of Berwick Bay, the rebel schooner *Josephine*, with 322 bales of cotton, bound for Havana.

The United States steamer *Estrella* captured, on the 21st ultimo, near Charleston, schooner *Eliza*, from Nassau, with 500 sacks of salt and five cases cards. The mate admitted that it was their intention to run the blockade.

The United States steamer *Stars and Stripes* captured, on the 24th ultimo, near Wilmington, the schooner *Elizabeth*, from Nassau, loaded with salt and fruit to Philadelphia.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Parties making remittances to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue ordering Stamps for proprietary articles, such as patent medicines, perfumery, &c., should remember that no Stamps can be received except specie, treasury notes and drafts on the several United States depositaries.

Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER's body, it is understood, is being embalmed, for transmission East.

FROM NORFOLK.

Reliable accounts from Norfolk represent Gen. VIELE's conciliatory policy there as a total failure, across on rampant, and National power often openly defied.

Mr. ARNOLD, Congressional representative from the Chicago District, is here to stimulate legislation in regard to the necessity and feasibility of a ship canal connecting Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River.

LIQUOR ESTABLISHMENTS CLOSED UP.

The Provost Guard is busy to-day closing up all the liquor establishments in the city. Their captures [illegible] Provost Guard.

[illegible] Gen. POPE.

A [illegible] Richmond papers [illegible] of the [illegible] Gen. JACKSON in the direction of the [illegible]

EVACUATION OF FREDERICKSBURGH.

Destruction of the Bridges, &c.—The March to Aquia Creek.

Safety of the Whole Command and its Materiel.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Va., Sunday, Aug. 31, 1862.

The last day of August brings with it a reminder that we have reached the end of the Summer solstice, as we seem to have reached a crisis in the campaign against Richmond. A heavy rain, which continued during the fore part of the day, admonishes us that the Fall rains will soon be upon us, and with them that there will be an end to all effective use of Virginia roads. Narrow, steep, crooked, sticky and stony, one day's hard rain is sufficient to render them almost impassable for wagons and artillery. The necessity of locking wheels while going down steep places, scoops out deep holes in the roads, which soon become reservoirs of water, and grow into gullies and holes, which test the skill of drivers and the strength of the best army-wagons to pass safely through. To-day the roads are simply execrable, and two days more of rain would more effectually cut off our "retrograde movement," than the most effective rebel force in the rear.

Under the orders of the War Department, Gen. BURNSIDE might have vacated this place a week ago; but reluctant to abandon a position which has been so long held, and which has been deemed of so great strategetical importance—and which might still become so—he has moved with great deliberation, and has finally consented to fall back in strict conformity to orders—not on account of the threatening attitude of the enemy's forces.

Meantime all the regimental baggage, materiel of war and army stores have been carefully sent away, and are saved. It is the first apparent retrograde movement of Gen. BURNSIDE, but I do not believe he regards it as in any sense a retreat. The motives of it, if I knew them, I would not be at liberty to reveal.

Suffice it to say Fredericksburgh has been abandoned; the three bridges, which were constructed for connecting the two banks of the river for our own use, have been destroyed; the railroad buildings on the Falmouth side, including the offices of Post-Commissary and Quartermaster, with a *small amount of stores* only, have been consumed by fire; the machine-shop and foundry in the town of Fredericksburgh, formerly used to so good advantage by the rebels, but more recently occupied as a repairing shop for our engines and railroad, has been blown up, and the large bakery establishment at Falmouth has also been burned. So far as this position is concerned it is now being converted into a "howling wilderness" for the occupation of the rebel army, now soon to return, no doubt, to the place. The citizens of the town were surprised while on their way to church in the afternoon, by dense volumes of smoke arising over our encampment. In fact, I was surprised myself, and received the fact as a gentle token that I had better pay my livery stable and board bill, and transfer my interests to the northern bank of the Rappahannock. On looking about me, I found an unusual commotion once more among the people of African descent in the town, and a decided tendency of the tide of emigration toward the wire bridge, which runs from the foot of William-street. Knots of Secessionists congregate at the corners of the street, but particularly opposite the bridges, to witness the exodus of the white as well as the black population. Several Union families, who have recently been watched and threatened, took the *smoky* hint, and packed up. Ladies, dressed in their Sunday-go-to-meeting, looked out of their windows, or congregated on the house-tops, to see the Yankees go out, and Stonewall JACKSON come in. After so long and grievous a suspense, and hopes deferred, who could grudge them this hour of elysium. I met on the bridge pioneers with axes, and barrels of tar which they were industriously plastering along the walk, to render the structure the more inflammable. There were also piles of chips and rubbish deposited in the wooden frame-work which crowned the different stone abutments and sustained the wire cables which held up the bridge. In a few minutes more the torch would be applied, and—a handsome bonfire light the pious rebels the way to church.

As yet, however, the Provost Guard occupied the town, and the Eighth Connecticut were on picket duty, ten miles on the way to Richmond, scattered along the Bowling Green, the plank and telegraph roads.

On reaching headquarters, at the Lacey House, I found all the trains had been struck, the ambulance and army wagons were hitched up, officers' horses were all saddled for a start, and everything betokened a decided movement. Infantry regiments stood in line upon the wide plain fronting headquarters; long lines of wagons and artillery occupied the main road, and cavalry men sat in their saddles ready for the word "march." In the midst of this scene the commanding General was observed walking leisurely to and fro, dispatching orders to the different regiments, and watching in person to observe the movements of the various commands. It was indeed an hour of deep interest and concern to him. For days and nights he has watched with sleepless vigilance every movement of our own and the enemy's forces, as they affect his own position, and something of weariness could be detected in his usual elastic step. At this juncture a poor woman with three lovely children clinging to her side came up the hill and passed through the gate, bringing each of them some little article of household furniture. The quick eye of the General immediately recognized her as an excellent Union lady, of Fredericksburgh, who was escaping with her children and little effects from the town. "Have you anything else down at the bridge, Madam?" asked the General. "Only a bed and a few small articles, Sir," she timidly answered. "Send down an ambulance, wagon-master, and have them brought up and carried to the depot," was the General's orders, and it was done. In a few minutes the poor widow had the pleasure of seeing all her remaining goods safely deposited on the cars for Aquia Creek.

Meantime, all other arrangements having been completed, a mounted orderly was sent to the point to order the Eighth Connecticut, on picket duty, to retire. Col. HARLAN accordingly ordered his men to fall in, and they immediately fell back on the town. When they reached the river, the railroad and wire bridges were already on fire, and they went down and crossed on the only remaining bridge—that constructed of canalboats—at the lower part of the town. The Provost Guard had already been ordered to vacate the town. Shortly after 5 o'clock P. M. the torch was applied to the railroad station, which was already well consumed before the bridges were fired. Shortly before this was done, the Sixth New-York Cavalry came in from the direction of Barnett's Ford, and reported that an ambulance and wagon train which had crossed there on the road was hurrying forward with great speed, and reported that the rebels in considerable force were behind them. Having crossed just above, and were pressing on their rear. General BURNSIDE and Staff were the last to leave the town, after seeing everything safely off, and proceeding along the road. The railroad train was filled with people, white and black, with their household goods, going to contraband. In this connection it ought to be mentioned, to the great credit of the engineers, conductors and employes of the Aquia Creek Railroad, that they have been incessantly busy, night and day, for a week past, in transporting troops and passengers to and from Aquia Creek. Scarcely an hour of the night or day but one could hear the tread of the steam-whistle. Their kindness and considerate treatment of the poor contraband exiles, with their cart-loads of duds, also entitle them to the gratitude of the good everywhere. I regret that I do not know their names, to mention them in this place.

The march from the river to Aquia Creek was very difficult, and occupied the whole night. The roads, flooded by the morning rains, and cut up by incessant travel of animals, vehicles and cannon, were almost impassable in some places. Gen. BURNSIDE kept along with the train, and seemed always in the place where there was the most difficulty. On several occasions he dismounted, and standing leg deep in mud, put his shoulder to the wheels, and called on the men to imitate his example, in order to extricate the ambulances and wagons from deep holes in which they had become stalled. One ambulance was upset near Station No. 9, and three or four persons who were in it narrowly escaped being killed. One or two other teams were disabled by the breaking of axles or whiffletrees, but nothing of a serious character occurred on the road.

By daylight nearly the whole of the immense train was safely through the hills, and encamped within sight of the landing. Without waiting for sleep, an hour of which he has scarcely experienced for forty-eight hours, Gen. BURNSIDE rode up to the hillsides overlooking the place, and selected positions where batteries were planted to enfilade the approach to the landing.

As an additional protection, four gunboats lie at anchor within easy shot of the roads which must be passed in approaching the position. Gen. BURNSIDE's Division is all right. Further this deponent saith not.

E. S.

LATEST LISTS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Full Returns from Our Special Correspondents in the Field.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Our special correspondent in Alexandria sends the following list of wounded who came in there to-day:

Job Biggins, Co. A, 8th Ohio Cavalry; C. Long, Co. D, do.; Sergt. S. Codwell, Co. E, 73d Penn.; James Leary, Co. F, 1st Mass.; W. Smith, Co. E, 22d N. Y.; A. Warren, Co. E, 14th U. S.; Joseph Bohner, Co. E, 14th U. S.; A. Jones, Co. B, 77th N. Y.; Sam. Flemming, Co. H, 11th Penn.; George Sailor, Co. C, 90th Penn.; Peter Blake, Co. F, 37th N. Y.; John Gethne, Co. D, 11th Penn.; Isaac N. Reiker, Co. F, 18th Mass.; John H. Keyes, Co. F, 18th Mass.; John C. Ross, Co. C, 100th Penn.; E. Wimmerth, Co. A, 14th Vt.; J. H. Christy, Co. I, 5th Ohio; J. H. Lucas, Co. H, 1st Conn.; Jas. Whidden, Co. B, 55th Ohio; J. W. Crosby, Co. H, 46th Penn.; L. Christian, Co. B, 5th Vt.; Thos. Simpson, Co. H, 2d Penn. Cav.; W. Young, Co. K, 40th N. Y.; W. Dickenson, Co. E, 73d Penn.; W. Campbell, Co. E, 11th U. S.; Alexander Myer, Co. A, 7th N. Y.; Clement Reamon, Co. B, 5th O.; Evan T. Grimer, Co. A, 27th Ind.; Ed. Wright, Co. E, 51st N. Y.; Thos. Taylor, Co. E, 51st N. Y.; R. J. Catts, Co. E, 7th Wis.; A. G. Walker, Co. K, 20th N. Y.; John W. Bote, Co. H, 6th N. H.; John Andrews, Co. D, 22d Mass.; Chas. Kerper, Co. G, 54th N. Y.; Calvin Porter, Co. D, 14th U. S.; W. M. Sample, Co. I, 73d Penn. J. M. Proudfit, Co. A, 1st Penn. Res.; John Murphy, Co. G, 57th N. Y.; Chas. Peabody, Co. I, 12th Mass.; W. C. Silvester, Co. D, 7th Wis.; Jos. H. Caldwell, Co. E, 1st Mass.; Jacob Andrick, Co. D, 19th Ind.; Jeremiah Jones, Co. G, 7th Wis.; Ed. Martins, Co. C, 2d Va. Cav.; P. Thompson, Co. D, 7th Wis.; Henry Mozier, Co. C, 12th N. Y., Jno. S. Wolf, Co. I, 63d Penn.; Geo. Gray, Co. D, 63d Penn.; Jno Hoffman, Co. I, 63d Penn.; Sergt. Fred. Holverscheit, Co. C 65th N. Y; Jas. Aal; F. Hund, 5th Penn.; Daniel Brisnaher, Co. A, 6th N. J., Gordon Tibbetts, Co. A, 2d Me.; Alex. McCauley, Co. D, 26th Penn.; John D. Tyler, Co. G, Berdan Sharpshooters; James Irving, Co. I, 63d Penn.; J. N. Kirby, Co. I, 3d Michigan; Benjamin E. Baker, Co. I, 3d Mich.; James Pound, Co. F, 105th Penn.; Alexander Granger, Co. F, 5th Penn., Charles Abbey, Co. A, 22d N. Y.; Albanes H. Grosnap, Co. F, 5th N. J.; E. F. Waldron, Co. F, 17th N. Y.; W. H. Griffin, Co. F, 17th N. Y.; Woodward Cox, Co. D, 6th N. J.; Corp. L. E. Leggett, Co. G, 84th Penn.; Bruno Regiment, Co. D, 17th Regulars; Sergt. H. S. Coyle, Co. G, 4th Penn. Res.; John Leary, Co. C, 17th N. Y.; Sergt. C. N. Jacob, Co. C, Berdan's Sharpshooters; Christopher Hawser, Co. S, 1st Minn.; Lewis Anderson, Co. H, 19th Ind.; David Elliott, Co. E, 104th N. Y.; John Seymour, Co. G, 28th Mass.; Sergt. Ed. Kennedy, Co. A, 30th N. Y.; W. H. Green, Co. G, 63d Penn.; W. Pyne, Co. G, 104st N. Y.; Samuel Reynolds, Co. B, 7th Ind., J. W. Redman, Co. F, 20th Ind.; Chas. Morrell, Co. A, 98th N. Y., Sylvester A. Weaver, Co. B, 14th Regulars; John Savory, Co. B, 11th Regulars; Sergt. Lewis Bird, Co. F, 6th N. Y., Robert Ash, Co. H, 17th Regulars; F. A. [illegible], Co. C, 2d Va.; Henry C. Cuffey, Co. A, 6th N. Y.; Jacob F. Brenner, Co. D, 2d N. Y.; Charles Howard, Co. F, 12th Mass.; Samuel Applegate, Co. A, 6th N. Y.; Hugh Finnegan, Co. A, 88th N. Y.; John Walther, Co. D, 20th Ind.; C. Hodgkins, Co. H, 1st Mass.; J. C. Branham, Co. D, 12th Inf.

AT THE UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL, ARMORY-SQUARE—OFFICERS.

Capt. Richard Jones, Co. D, 97th N. Y., Capt. Peter McCrackin, Co. I, 1st N. Y., Lieut. W. L. Trombley, Co. E, 104th N. Y., Lieut. Alfred Marpas, Co. G, 40th N. Y.; Lieut. Charles H. Tobey, Co. F, 104th N. Y., Lieut. Fish, Co. D, 23d N. Y.; Lieut. J. N. P. Bird, Co. I, 7th Wis.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES—SAME HOSPITAL.

Robert Adams, Co. A, 1st Ind. Cav., W. Junk, Co. K, 9th Penn. Res., Thomas King, Co. I, 21 Mich.; Charles J. Morgan, Co. H, 1st Mass.; James McCarthy, Co. F, 51st N. Y., George P. Marcus, Co. E, 22d N. Y.; Charles C. Ely, Co. F, 9th Penn.; George W. Gates, Co. D, 3d Mich., John Sibrell, Co. B, 55th Ohio, J. P. Smith, Co. D, 95th N. Y.; D. G. Lovell, Co. A, 3d Mich.; Albert C. Parker, Co. A, 3d Mich.; John Schlecut, Co. G, 10th U. S. Infantry; A. Rooney, Co. F, 40th N. Y.; J. O. Grandy, Co. D, 45th Penn.; C. Whitney, Co. A, 1st Mass., J. Chandler, Co. F, 1st Mass.; J. Moore, Co. A, 1st Mass.; J. Riley, Co. F, 1st Mass.; P. Downey, Co. I, 14th N. Y.; J. George, Co B, 11th U. S. Infantry; W. H. Rogers, Co. E, 103th Penn.; J. Garrison, Co. B, 20th N. Y., Jacob Layton, Co. G, 57th Penn., Sergt. E. L. Power, Co. M, 100th Penn.; J. A. Platt, Co. B, 1st N. Y.; Corp. H. B. Rietzer, Co. C, 5th N. Y., Sergt. Jno. Hawkins, Co. I, 98th N. Y.; Theo. W. Brown, Co. C, 29th N. Y.; Jonathan Potts, Co. G, 75th O., Charles Marsh, Co. K, 41st N. Y., Qr. Sergt. Geo. S. Swartz, Co. I, 1st N. Y. Art.; Joseph A. Corchrane, Co. H, 5th N. Y., Hecker Wesley, Co. H, 5th Q., C. W. Sicert, Co. I, 2d Va., amputated thigh; Russell, Co. E, 7th Vt. Cav., abdomen; J. J. Alexander, Co. C, 1st Penn., foot amputated; V. Sundy, Co. F, 20th N. Y., hip; Wm. McGaully, Co. D, 2d Va., thigh amputated; Michael Lewin, Co. K, 28th Mass., waist; Oscar Ransom, Co. I, 55th O., neck; Levi G. Sweet, Co. I, 17th N. Y.; Corp. J. S. Franklin, Co. A, 11th N. Y., amputated leg; Corp. T. D. Jones, Co. A, 11th Penn., Corp. James Allen, Co. I, 16th Mich., Sergt. Charles O'Dennett, Co. H, 13th Mass., Sergt. J. V. Hanley, Co. I, 7th Ind.; J. Stewart, Co. A, 71st O., J. C. Pattison, Co. K, 55th N. Y.; S. Madura, Co. A, 40th Penn.; Marcus Bryce, Co. H, 4th U. S. Infantry, Lieut. J. Cutler, Co. F, 31 Va.; Jacob Bennett, Co. I, 23d N. Y.; Corp. James Chambers, Co. K, 63d Penn., D. M. Naughton, Co. D, 5th Penn., Hugh Cushman, Co. E, 104th N. Y.; Jas. Williams, Co. H, 14th Penn.; Chas. L. Hoit, Co. E, 2d U. S. Inf.; R. Sprague, Co. A, 2d Mass.; E. H. Hoyt, 2d Cav., Co. I, 2d N. Y.; John Meyer, Co. A, 12th U. S. Infantry; A. Schneider, Co. I, 2d N. Y.; Wm. Hood, Co. H, 11th Indiana; Charles W. Sanford, Co. K, 5th Mich.; S. H. Sanford, Co. D, 12th Va. Vols.; John Stanton, Co. H, 56th Penn.; J. Schallagle, Co. B, 19th Ind.; Pat. O'Neil, Co. G, 1st Mass. Corp. F. W. Young, Co. B, 6th N. Y., Corp. James Morris, Co. H, 12th U. S. Infantry; Isaac Howe, Co. L, 2d Penn. Cavalry; Chas. Connolly, Co. E, 2d Va.; Rudy Conrad, Co. A, 11th Penn., Chas. Sexton, Co. B, 28th N. Y., Edgar Randall, Co. E, 1st Mich.; Levi Vanerken, Co. F, 104th N. Y.; Thos. Gibbons, Co. B, 5th N. J.; Sergt. Wm. R. Ridd, Co. A, 12th Penn. Res.; Emery F. Smith, Co. H, 26th N. Y.; Christian Holsworth, Co. B, 20th Ind.; Benson Davis, Co. C, 24th N. Y.; Sergt. J. S. Betts, Co. A, 40th N. Y.; Sergt. John Sholtz, Co. A, 24 Mich.; Elvin Eagle, Co. D, 2d Wis.; Sergt. Lelon Israel, Co. G, 22d N.Y.; Corp. Wm. Buckley, Co. G, 100th Penn.; F. McKenzie, Co. H, 7th Penn Res.; David McClellan, Co. I, 95th N. Y.; Sergt. Thos. P. Sawyer, Co. C, 11th Mass.; Elis Powell, Co. M, 100th Penn.; Jas. W. Dow, Co. A, 44th N. Y.; Jeremiah Dunn, Co. A, 24th N. Y.; John Murray, Co. I, 97th N. Y.; Jos. O'Brien, Co. C, 40th N. Y.; Sergt. John H. Taylor, Co. C, 40th N. Y.; P. Mennier, Co. D, 24th N. Y., J. M. Rumbaugh, Co. I, 11th Penn.; Chapman Rose, Co. I, 105th Penn.; Sergt. N. Morris Wilmor, Co. A, 63d Penn.; Patrick Fitzmorris, Co. F, 71st N. Y.; Absom Stuart, Co. C, 1st Virginia Cavalry; John Soltier, Co. F, 56th Pennsylvania; Chas. M. Fox, Co. D, 21st N. Y.; Julius M. J. Hughes, Co. F, 6th Penn. Reserve; Corp. Christopher Swanburg, Co. A, —; Thos. Payne, Co. I, 5th N. Y.; Isaac J. Archer, Co. K, 7th N. J.; Alfred Webendorfer, Co. A, 12th Mass.; Archibald Duff, Co. G, 11th Penn.; Jno. Morris, Co. G, 10th N. Y.; Sergt. David Smith, Co. C, 6th N. Y.; Sergt. Robt. H. Ames, Co. E, 6th N. Y.; J. J. Firth, Co. G, 6th N. Y.; Wm. W. Walthmier, Co. I, 11th Penn.

RYLAND CHAPEL AND GRACE CHURCH HOSPITAL—DR. J. NICHOLS IN CHARGE.

Joshua S. Marshall, Company F, Second Maine; Michl. Morgan, Co. E, 21st N. Y.; Jos. H. Cooper, Co. B, 16th Mass.; Edward Hughes, Co. D, 16th N. Y.; Jno. John, Co. D, 10th N. Y.; Jno. Fitzgerald, Co. —, 57th Pa.; Sylvester Cornwell, Co. A, 13th N. Y.; Pat. Colgan, Co. F, 14th N. Y.; Chas. H. Whaley, Co. —, 14th N. Y.—leg amputated; Joshua Thompson, Co. H, 7th Wis.; Allen Hicks, Co. B, 5th Mich.; Wm. H. Grinnell, Co. D, 97th N. Y.; Nelson A. D. Allen, Co. E, 76th N. Y.; Dan'l E. Millspaugh, Co. H, 5th Mich.; J. H. Norris, Co. E, 8th Mich.; Jeremiah Harcock, Co. D, 63d Ind.; Pat. Barry, Co. E, 3d Maine; Jos. Burns, Co. E, 115th Pa.; Levi Chamberlain, Co. D, 16th Mich.; Ole Gilbeurn, Co. F, 1st Minn.; Anderson Keyes, Co. F, 13th N. Y.; Wm. M. J. Harbison, Co. B, 11th Penn. Res.; J. W. Davis, Co. B, 11th Penn. Res.; Edmund C. Guild, Co. A, 2d Me.; Robt. G. Garner, Co. K, 1st Penn. Res.; Hildebrand, Co. K, 1st Penn. Res.; Horace L. Mertraus, Sharpshooters; Charles Knowles, Co. E, 7th Me.; Jas. Johnson, Co. E, 10th Penn.; Robt. Burnes, Co. B, 10th Penn.; Amos S. Garner, Co. K, 1st Penn. Res.; James S. Pierce, Co. K, 1st Penn. Res.; P. White, Co. B, 105th N. Y.; T. Shiney, Co. K, 1st Mass.; Jno. Leimdeeman, Co. G, 11th Penn. Res.; John Armbrust, Co. I, 11th Penn. Res.; A. Brown, Co. A, 19

THE RECENT BATTLES

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Lists Collected by Our Correspondents in Washington and on the Field.

The following lists of the killed and wounded in the recent battles in Virginia, collected by our correspondents in Washington and on the field, appeared in a portion of our edition of yesterday.

IN TRINITY CHURCH, CORNER OF THIRD AND C STREETS.

A. Vosburne, Co. A, 78th Penn. Vol., sick; A. Vosburgh, Co. I, 70th N. Y., sick; C. E. Walste, Co. I, 60th N. Y., sick; V. W. Lorendo, 6th Mass. Battery, sick; J. Campbell, Co. I, 97th N. Y., wounded; A Bodett, Co. H, 17th U. S. A., wounded; P. M. Chranigus, Co. K, 73d Penn., wounded; F. Sbielty, Co. K, 23d Md., sick; F. Wood, Co. K, 22d Md., sick: A. F. Haskins, Co. B, 14th U. S. A., wounded; C. Ballenstein, Co. H, 10th Penn., wounded; Wm. M. Taylor, Co. E, 5th Va., wounded; A. Butterfield, Co. B, 5th Va., wounded; L. H. Dickey, Co. I, 2d N. H., wounded; H. Dye, Co. D, 104th N. Y., sick; E. M. Whitlaker, Co. A, 56th Penn., sick; R. W. Dunn, Co. A. 56th Penn.; F. F. Culp, Co. A, 56th Penn.; A. Wyckoff, Co. A, 76th N. Y., sick; J. T. Cram, Co. A, 27th N. Y., sick; A. Warren, Co. K, 96th N. Y., sick; F. Stevens, Co. D, 58th N. Y., sick; W. F. Pickett, Co. D, 4th New-York, sick; A Menar, Co. F, 3d Va., sick; G. H. Ingraham, Co. F, 2d N. Y., sick; D. Borris, Co. E, 107th Penn., sick; T. Flood, Co. D, 16th Mass., sick; P. Bradley, Co. D, 16th Mass., sick; J. Collins, Co. D, 16th Mass., sick; J. Curtis, Co. I, 7th Penn., sick; G. W. Black, Co. A, 7th Penn., wounded; F. How, Co.B, 12th United States Infantry, wounded; W. J. Lewis, Co. F, 34th N. Y., sick; C. Weyonan, Co. F, 34th N. Y., sick; A. G. Broon, Co. E, 35th N. Y., wounded; Wm. Pierson, Co. E, 35th N. Y., wounded; M. McDaniel, Co. D, 5th Va., sick; J. S. Justice, Co. C, 5th Va.; J. J. Dishman, Co. C, 5th Va.; N. K. Pack, Co. C, 5th Va.; Ed. Barpard, Co. F, 5th Va.; J. H. Monahan, Co. E, 5th Va.; J. A. Davis, Co. H, 5th Va.; M. Farris, Co. D, 5th Va.; S. Johnson, Co. D, 5th Va.; Wm. Hays, Co. D, 5th Va.; G. W. Mann, Co. G, 5th Va.; A. Callin, Co. E, 5th Va.; M. Workman, Co. D, 5th Va.; Wm. Justice, Co. K, 5th Va.; Thos. Ludrick, Co. K, 5th Va.; A. Rack, Co. F, 5th Va.; W. G. Brown, Co. E, 3d Va.; F. M. Rexroad, Co. E, 3d Va.; M. Keys, 16th Battery, sick; O. T. Kingsbury, 23d N. Y. Battery, sick; K. Mills, Co. E, 23d N. Y., sick; A. McCavit, Co. H, 23d New-York Battery, sick; O. Pervere, Co. I, 2d New-York, sick; Col. Frisbie, 30th N. Y., killed; Col. O'Conner, 2d Mich., killed; Capt. Francis Schilding, Co. E, 12th Penn. Reserves, wounded, in Judiciary Hospital; Geo. Durheimer, Co. E, 12th Penn. Reserves, killed; Reuben Messinger, Co. E, 12th Penn. Reserves, killed; Col. Harding, 12th Penn. Reserves, mortally wounded; Adjt. Hazzard, 12th Penn. Reserves, leg shot off; Brig.-Gen. Smead, killed; A. B. Caldwell, Co. A, 2d U. S. S., wounded, right arm; L. Blackburn, Co. H, 76th N. Y., right arm; Wm. Meyers, Co B, 1st Penn. Artillery, face; Chas. A. Wonderly, Co. A, 7th Penn. Reserves, shoulder; B. M. Gill, Co. I, 10th Penn. Reserves, hand; J. M. Pearson, Co. H, 24th New-York, side; George Kendell Co. D, 2d Penn. Res., arm and side; —— Seeley Co. B, 2d Penn. Res.; —— Bowery, Co. A, Penn. Res., thigh; Dan Morrissay, Co. F, 24th N. Y., hand; Jno. W. Morris, Co. B, 1st N. J., knee; Jno. Hoffnagle, Co. F, 26th Penn., groin; M. W. Rice, Co. B, 12th Penn. Cavalry, fingers; Wm. S. Kreamer, Co. H. 56th Penn., knee; J. P. Smith, Co. D, 95th N. Y., side; Wm. S. Bennett, Co. H, 56th Penn., arm; A. M. Beeman, Co. G, 24th N. Y., face; J. P. Hollibeck, Co. G, 2d N. J., thigh; Capt. Hutton, Co. A. 1st Penn. Res., thigh; Peter D. Barnard, Co. C, 22d N. Y., leg.

LOSSES IN THE THIRTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Sergt. Wilbert Alexander, Co. K, hand; Wm. Sherley, Co. K, Jefferson Co. K, killed: Corp. Albert Foster, Co. K, hand; Wm. Prinnard, Co. K, hand; Chas. Foster, Co. K, hand; Pat Dolan, Co. K, hand; Jacob Patrick, Co. K, 38th N. Y., arm; Corp. Geo. White, Co. K, 38th N. Y., arm shot off; Wallace Bellinger, Co. K, leg.

TWENTIETH INDIANA.

Col. Brown, killed—shot through head; Sergt. L. A. Pierre, Co. A, shot through shoulder, serious; Jno. Walker, Co. D, finger shot off.

NINETEETH INDIANA.

Sergt. Isaac Branson, Co. E, head; Geo. W. Pierce, Co. D, hand; Maj. May, Co. N, killed by shell; Wm. Cooper, Co. K, killed; Lakeo, Co. K, killed; Isaac Vanarsdale, Co. K, killed; Sergt. Crockett East, Co. K, killed; Andrew Goodpasture, Co. E, wounded in thigh; Corp. Abraham Buckley, Co. E, thigh; Corp. James M. Stewart, Co. E, thigh; Lyman R. Riggs, Co. E, arm; Robert W. Linton, Co. C, hand; Edgar A. Craig, Co. C, foot; W. A. Burrows, Co. C, foot; Wm. McGee, Co. C, hand; Henry Stein, Co. C, side and hip; Wm. Miller, Co. C, groin—left on battlefield; Wm. Marshall, Co. C, groin; First Lieut. Jos. Cook, Co. C, thigh and hand; Second Lieut. J. A. Newman, knee; Sergt. W. E. Murray, Co. C, shoulder; J. Marsdenbaile, Co. C, leg; Peter Faust, Co. C, head; Col. Meredith is reported as wounded.

SIXTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Lieut. Otis Hoyt, Co. H, shot through body; Sergt. Samuel Savage, Co. H, wounded, and left on field; Henry Wright, Co. H, foot; George Lawton, Co. H, shoulder; Jason B. Wright, foot; James Fisher, Co. H, leg; Samuel Keys, Co. H, arm.

SIXTY-THIRD INDIANA.

Michael Heaton, Co. B, hand; Samuel Parrish, Co. C, leg; Frank Wenfred, Co. A, arm and leg; Thos. McGuire, Co. A, shoulder; W. R. Youngman, Co. A, arm; Patrick Best, Co. K, head; Abraham Hunt, Co. K, arm; Charles Silvery, Co. E, foot; J. H. Johnson, Co. I, breast—serious; Isaac M. Hawkins, Co. C, severely; Lieut. James McKell, Co. C, slightly; P. Brown, Co. C, severely; Wm. Farlow, color-bearer, Co. C, killed; Wm. Adams, Co. C, killed; Jesse Lewis, Co. C, killed; Capt. Burkitt, Co. I, severely; Acting Second Lieut. Carson, Co. I, severely; A. R. Hull, Co. I, slightly; Lieut. Miller, Co. H, severely; Lieut. Fellowes, Co. G, severely; Samuel L. Wylie, Co. C, slightly; Arthur S. Watkins, Co. C, slightly. Col. Smith, unhurt—his men satisfied with his bravery. Maj. Hurst had a horse killed under him.

EIGHTY-SECOND OHIO.

Col. Cantwell, killed, Friday; Capt. L. S. Hoshe, Co. G, mortally; Lieut. Litzenbeurger, Co. I, killed; D. H. Fry, Co. A, wounded; Geo. Black, Co. A, wounded; Sylvester Kennedy, Co. E, wounded; D. Boyd, Co. H, wounded; J. H. Ballard, Co. A, wounded; G. M. McPeck, Co. H, wounded; H. Jump, Co. B, wounded; S. Kennedy, Co. E, wounded; J. Boyd, Co. H, killed; Chas. Walker, Co. H, killed; J. Albright, Co. D, wounded; John Hobbleman, Co. D, wounded; L. Owens, Co. D, wounded; Fred. Felger, Co. D, killed; W. Beardslee, Co. H, leg amputated; G. W. Coons, Co. H, severely; A. D. Boyer, Co. H, wounded; A. H. Elliott, Co. H, wounded; H. Bover, Co. H, wounded; Lieut. Coston, Co. F, severely; Manuel Garber, Co. E, wounded; J. C. Stern, Co. G, killed; Jos. Stanford, Co. G, killed; S. Beaior, Co. G, killed; Capt. Campbell, Co. C, wounded; —— Callaghan, Co. C, wounded; Lieut. Gutswiller, Co. F, wounded; L. U. Stevenson, Co. B, wounded; Wm. H. Latham, Co. G, killed; Harvey Peever, Co. B, wounded; Sam. Taylor, Co. C wounded.

SEVENTY-FIFTH OHIO.

Philip Schull, Co. I, wounded; W. Raddick, Co. H, wounded; J. Webb, Co. H, wounded; S. Jones, Co. H, wounded; Isaac Cave, Co. H, wounded; Henry Oyler, Co. H, wounded; —— Evans, Co. H, wounded; S. Tubbs, Co. H, wounded.

Maj. Riley commanded the Seventy-fifth, Col. McLean being Acting Brigadier-General.

SIXTH OHIO CAVALRY.

H. Brown, Co. K, leg broken.

FIFTY-FIFTH OHIO.

Nicholas Feil, Co. B, wounded; L. Doke, Co. B, wounded; John Austin, killed; Albert Maury, Co. B wounded; John Lewmeo, Co. B, wounded; N. Headley, Co. B, wounded; James Whiddon, Co. B, wounded; Homer A. Durfey, Co. B, wounded; John M. Silver, Co. B, wounded; Andy Nibevwander, Co. B, wounded; Joseph Harris, Co. B, wounded; A. E. Kirkwood, Co. B, wounded; David Warren, Co. C, wounded; Wm. Bellamy, Color Bearer Co. C, killed—a cannon ball took off his head and destroyed the colors. The Fifty-fifth lost thirty killed and ninety wounded.

TWENTIETH INDIANA.

Col. Brown, killed; Richard T. Foster, Co. G, killed; H. Beeler, Co. G, wounded; Wm. Rooker, Co. G, wounded; Sergt. Robinson, Co. C, wounded; Jas. Mangan, Co. I, sick.

NINETEENTH INDIANA.

David Dearn, Co. I, wounded, leg and arm; Robert W. Linton, Co. C, hand; Michael Brannan, Co. F, wounded, hand; J. M. Cooper, Co. D, ear; Dennis Hardy, Co. F, arm; J. C. Branham, Co. D, face; Lieut. F. A. Finney, Co. H, arm; T. Brannan, Co. E, hand; Isaac Branson, Co. E, head; B. Stilie, Co. H, head; T. H. Adkins, Co. I, hand; R. Felix, 16th Ind. Battery, wounded in leg.

WESTERN VIRGINIA REGIMENTS.

Wm. H. Foulke, Co. E, 2d Va., wounded; Peter D. Wagne, Co. B, 2d Va., wounded; Sullivan Wilbarger, Co. A, 5th Va., wounded; James Wise, Co. A, 5th Va., wounded; Simon Cook, Co. C, 5th Va., wounded.

Col. O'Conner, 2d Wis., killed on Thursday night; Col. W. W. Robinson, Seventh, wounded in leg, bone broken; Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, Seventh, shot through both legs; Major Bills, Seventh, wounded in head with shell; Col. Cutler, Sixth, wounded in leg, severe.

The Seventh Wisconsin lost in Thursday's fight 186 killed, wounded and missing. The Second lost 243 total. The Sixth lost 75 total.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS.

Capt. Roberts, First Lieutenant, leg amputated. Capt. Henry, First, wounded; Lieut. Clarke, First, wounded head; Lieut. Averill, shoulder; Lieut. Manderville, killed; Lieut. Harris, killed; Private J. Martin, Corp. Brent, wounded; Wm. Morris, killed; Wm. Houston, killed; Wm. Morgan, wounded; Corp. Daniels, wounded; Corp. W. Emerson, wounded; Sergt. Wm. Abraham, Privates Caldwell, Norwood, Fogg, Bleeslaw, Barton, Corp. Palmer, Corp. Conlin, J. Kelly, J. Minor, Corp. Currier, Jas. Chancellor, all wounded.

IN JUDICIARY HOSPITAL.

Chas. A. Baker, Co. K, 25th O.; James Dillard, Co. K, 48th Penn.; Filo McDonald, 75th O.; James A. Becker, Co. I, 97th N. Y.; W. B. Morton, Co. B, 44th N. Y.; O. Hilton, Co. D, 79th; Arthur T. Rice, Co. K, 13th Mass., wound, leg; E. W. Ellis, Co. G, 5th Wis.; Corp. J. S. Kite, Co. A, 106th Pa.; E. M. Lyons, Co. A, 57th Penn.; Michl A. Whalen, 21st N. Y.; H. A. Duffy, Co. B, 55th O.; Frank Fergeson, Co. D, 94th N. Y.; Sergt. Rufus Verail, Co. H, 22d N.Y.; Wm. Knapp, Co. C, 20th N.Y.M.; Jas. Beaton, Co. G, 21st N. Y.; Col. H. A. Weeks, 12th N. Y. V., in both legs—wounds not serious; A. Wolf, Co. K, 84th N.Y.; Lieut. O'Connell, Co.B, 19th Mass.; Lieut. J. H. Russell, Co. C, 44th N.Y.; Sergt. R. A. Alexander, Co. B, 20th N. Y.; Orderly-Sergeant D. F. Hardy, 73d N. Y.; H. Wolcott, Co. K, 14th N. Y.; Lieut. W. H. Weaver, Co. 12th Penn. R. C.; William Dickinson, Co. B, 102d N. Y. Adjutant M. M. Phelps, 10th Penn. R. C., in chest, wound not serious: M. E. Smith, Sergt. Co. I, 1st Mich.; Lieut. C. H. Snyder, Co. I, 9th Penn. R., leg; Chas. T. Pratt, Co. A, 10th N. Y.; John Gillan, Co. G, 5th N. Y.; Jos. Prentice, Co. K, 102d N. Y., Geo. A. Earle, Co. K, 102d N. Y.; Jos. Pierce, Co. E, 1st Mass.; John O'Neil, Co. F, 16th Mass.; Ord Sergt. J. W. Abernethy, Co. E, 9th Penn. R.; E. Slattery, Co. K, 25th N. Y., John Cox, Co. H, 123d Penn. R.; Chas. D. Parker, Co. B, 72d N. Y.; J. F. Watson, Co. B, 11th Penn; Thos. J. Dungan, Co. F, 46th Penn.; Thomas G. Graham, Co. G, 1st Mich.; Wm. Wright, Co. E, 30th N. Y.; Thos. Lloyd, Co. F, 48th Penn.; Corp. J. Sullivan, Co. G, 70th N.Y.; Jas. Gilman Co. B, 30th N.Y.; O. W. Richardson, Co. B, 16th Mass., thigh; Wm. Scandresit, Co. A, 9th Penn. R.; Lieut. Thos. Dennin, Co. A, 73d N. Y.; Geo. Quintin, Co. I, 21st N. Y.; Thos. Whalen, Co. C, 48th Penn.; Henry Cronhide, Co. E, 22d N. Y.; Francis Ottentot, Co. H, 21st N. Y.; Chris. Elker, Co. D, 58th N.Y.; F. Pabst, Co. H, 101st New-York; J. A. Wilder, Co. K, 86th New-York; Ord. Serg. M. Skully, 17th New-York; Lt. John Conway, Co. K, 4th U. S. Infantry; J. P. Blain, Co. I, 100th Pennsylvania; Capt. James Van Gerder, Co. K, 100th Pensylvania; Wm. McGriffin, Co. F, 5th New-York; A. Cassidy, Co. I, 14th New-York; James Dougherty, Co. K, 14th New-York; J. Conway, Co. E, 28th Pennsylvania; Georgs Keyes, Co. B, 50th Ohio; Lt. Jas. R. Spence, Co. K, 100th Pennsylvania; W. Welshouse, Co. C, 105th Pennsylvania; L. Weman, Co. H, 72d New-York; J. Smith, Orderly Sergeant, Co. C, 71st New-York; Jas. P. Knox, Co. H, 72d New-York; W. Cutton, Co. F, 72d New-York; B. F. Thomas, Co. P, 26th Pennsylvania—wounded in side; Sam'l Williams, Co. F, 72d New-York; Lt. M. B. Miller, Co. I, 11th Massachusetts; Thos. Tram, Co. H, 74th New-York; Pat. Kelley, Co. H, 74th New-York; Sergt. David Marts, Co. F, 111th Penn.; L. Harrington, Co. H, 28th N. Y.; Corp. C. Dangler, Co. C, 7th N. J.; Corp. R. M. Risk, Co. C, 7th Ohio; J. L. Atwood, Co. A, 28th N. Y.; Sergt. William H. Coleman, Co. C, 101st New-York; Charles W. Mansfield, Co. D, 11th Mass.; Wm. E. Bower, Co. B, 73d N. Y.; James M. Collins, Co. E, 1st Mich.; Jas. Trainer, Co. D, 2d U. S. Inf.; Corp. Jos. Mallenbrey, Co. B, 16th Mich.; James Gaffney, Co. H, 13th N. Y.; David Allen, Co. H, 101st N. Y.; Gilbert Harman, Co. B, 24th N. Y.; W. H. Ray, Co. F, 7th Wis.; Corp. F. A. Boynton, Co. F, 7th Wis.; Sergt. Adam Saler, 2d Wis.; J. W. Morris, Co. B, 1st N. J.; Joseph Prideaux, Co. I, 2d Wis.; Sylvester Teer, Co. H, 30th N. Y.; Corp. Jos. Harriman, Co. A, 22d N. Y.; Ord. Sergt. J. Steinbar, Co. A, 8th N. J.; Sergt. R. W. Tyler, Co. K, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters; Samuel Benson, Co. G, 15th Mass.; Edmond Palmer, Co. A, 4th U. S. Inf.; J. F. Wildermuth, Co. H, 45th Penn.; Corp. H. D. Felton, Co. F, 16th Mich.; Sergt. Charles Bowen, Co. F, 16th Mich.; George W. Pierce, 20th Ind., wounded in hand; Sergt. Isaac Brunson, Co. E, 19th Ind., wounded in head; Wilson Rix, Co. C, 85th Penn.; Corp. W. J. Price, Co. I, 5th Penn.; J. D. Penrose, Co. E. 19th Ind.; John Yuncas, Co. I, 21 Md.; Cornelius O'Brien, Co. K, 2d N. Y. M.; Michael Welsh, Co. C, 25th N. Y.; Ed. Van Norman, Co. B, 21st N. Y.; Wm. McKee or Wm. McGee, Co. C, 19th Ind.; Sergt. J. Hoy, Co. C, 21st N. Y.; J. W. Campbell, Co. K, 26th N. Y.; E. V. Babcock, Co. K, 21st N.Y.; Wm. Hassingen, Co. G, 21st N. Y.; C. S. Houghton, Co. A, 26th N. Y.; C. Hister, Co. F, 6th Wis.; R. W. Linton, Co. C, 19th Ind.; S. Parrish, Co. A, 63d Ind.; T. McGuire, Co. A, 63d Ind.; M. Folen, Co. D, 85th Penn.; A. J. Nichols, Co. G, 17th U. S. Inf.; C. Kintz, Co. K, 17th N. Y.; S. Guddebeun, Co. A, 2d Wis.; A. H. Miller, Co. H, 3d Pa.; T. Stewart, Co. A, 10th Penn. Reserve Corp. W. S. Lauer, Co. C, 7th Penn. Reserves; M. Rogers, Co. I, 16th Mass.; R. Vanderman, Co. B, 70th N. Y.; G. H. Scruton, Co. D, 2d N. H.; B. Boyer, Co. E, 15th Penn.; Francis Lorreo, Co. D, 24th N. Y.; J. Schrider, Co. D, 3d Md.; H. Bussel, Co. C, 84th Penn. Albert Bills, Co. K, 1st U. S. S. S.; Fras. E. Vorawz, Co. D, 76th N. Y.; Louis Foll, Co. D, 29th N. Y.; A. Anderson, Co. F, 71st N. Y.; G. Gaylord, Corp. Co. B, 16th Mass.; J. W. Cumback, Sergt. Co. K, 21st N. Y.; Wilber Alexander, Sergt. Co. K, 35th N. Y.; J. Fitter, Co. F, 6th Wis.; A. Saple, Corp. Co. D, 20th N. Y.; Jacob Pelzying, Co. E, 41st N.Y.; J. Vandermack, Co. K, 26th N. Y.; C. D. Brown, Corp. Co. A, 35th N. Y.; Jas. Fordyce, Co. E, 2d Va.; L. Rafle, Co. G, 26th N. Y.; Jacobus Baines, Co. F, 6th Wis.; L. Obreehl, Co. H, 6th Wis.; Edgar A. Craig, Co. C, 19th Ind.; Samuel Flora, Co. F, 56th Penn.; Richard Robertson, Jr., Co. B, 1st Maine Cavalry; Bradley W. Hill, Co. F, 5th N. H.; Mich. Hester, 63d Ind.; Wm. H. Youngman, Co. A, 63d Ind.; J. Pinkerton, Co. F, 25th N. Y.; S. H. Farris, Co. C, 3d Mich.; Sergt. U. M. Cavanaugh, Co. C, 2d Md.; Jerome Hunter, Co. C, 2d Md.

THE WOUNDED IN PRIVATE HOUSES.

Many private houses are thrown open to wounded soldiers, among which is that of Hon. Isaac Newton, who returned from the field, and has given up his whole house, and, with his lady, are caring for every want. If every housekeeper here would act as nobly, we could care for all our own, and put the enemy's in the large hospitals. Those in Mr. Newton's House, Third and C streets, are: Lieut. H. P. Owens, Co. D, 48th Penn. Vol., wounded; Wm. A. Wiley, Co. D, 2d Va., wounded; Marcellus Casse, Co. A, 7th Wis., wounded; Capt. Woodis, Co. E, 16th Mass., wounded; Lieut. R. A. Stanton, Co. K, 5th Excelsior, wounded; H. F. Riley, Co. G, 1st Mass., wounded; Dewey Kirby, Co. I, 10th Mass., wounded; Jacob Hornbake, Co. I, 2d Va., wounded; Harrison Leggett, Co. H, 23d Ohio, wounded; Edwin F. Beavelheimer, Co. A, 19th Ind., wounded; Lieut. R. D. Andrews, Co. F, 5th Excelsior, wounded; Capt. E. A. Harrison, Co. H, 5th Excelsior, wounded; Lieut. M. A. Ducey, Co. H, 5th Excelsior, wounded; Sergt. Morris Sheehan, Co. A, 7th Wis., wounded; Jno. M. Bartholomew, Co. A, 7th Wis., wounded; Sergt. Babcock, Co. D, 5th Excelsior, wounded. A. Douglas, J. Uphell, 7th Wis.; Lieut. J. R. Darrocott, 16th Mass., are all killed.

ADDITIONAL NAMES OF WOUNDED IN WASHINGTON.

Thos. A. Burkett, Co. B, Purnell Legion, Peter Higgins, Co. G, 59th N. Y.; Chas. A. Newhall, Co. K, 19th Mass.; F. Sherfeoberg, Co. D, 1st Mich.; A. G. Barnhart, Co. E, 86th N. Y.; Chas. Waterman, Co. E, 86th N. Y.; L. M. Madox, Co. E, 2d Mass.; H. J. Peck, Co. F, Berdan's Sharpshooters; Henry Veghe, Co. E, 54th N. Y.; S. S. Green, Co. C, 13th Mass.; P. Houghley, Co. I, 26th Pa., A. Adolph, Co. I, 5th U. S. Battery; Geo. Havadon, Co. K, 43d N. Y.; John Medermott, Co. I, 1st Mich.; Henry Mason, Co. H, 1st Mass.; Wesley Hait, Co. H, 61st Ohio; Edwin Brown, Co. B, 1st Mass.; Joseph Robinson, Co. B, 5th N. Y.; L. Higgins, Co. K, 10th N. Y.; William Neder, Co. III, 50th Pa.; O. B. Prestley, Co. E, 46th Penn.; Geo. Hunt, Co. C, 28th N. Y.; Joseph Brown, Co. C, 18th Mass.; D. H. Dewall, Co. I, 76th N. Y.; S. Johnson, Co. B, 1st Mich.; Thomas Glover, Co. B, 1st Mass.; Fred. West, Co. K, 1st N. Y. Cav., A. M. Dickey, Co. F, 4th U.S. Artillery; Patrick Brady, Co. E, 5th Ohio, W. H. Tapper, Co. A, 6th N. H.; A. Terry, Co. G, 29th N. Y.; N. C. Eshes, Co. G, 10th Mass.; J. Rodgers, Co. E, 5th N. Y., leg; Henry Rusmon, Co. K, 5th N. J., hand; Sergt. Douglass, Co. B, 2d N. Y., both legs; Jos. S. Kider, Co. I, 63d Pa., side and hand; Oliver B. Johnston, Co. I, 5th Ohio, arm; J. Ralph, Co. E, 14th N. Y., thigh and arm; Capt. Conrad A. Rauch, Co. H, 11th Pa.; Samuel Miller, Co. H, 11th Pa.; Silas Solomon, Co. H, 11th Pa.; James Maddon, Co. A, 35th N. Y.; P. Dillon, Co. C, 20th N. Y.; Plummer Butler, 5th Me. Battery; Edwin F. Witham, 5th Me. Battery; H. H. Gilmore, Co. I, 2d Me.; T. Moore, Co. I, 22d N. Y. Lewis Wells, Co. I, 22d N. Y.; Michael Barrett, Co. D, 1st Va. Cav.; Bennett Osborne, Co. B, 63d Ind.; Geo. F. Winslow, Co. B, 11th U. S.; Franklin Valley, Co. H, 8th Ohio; Wm. Condon, Co. H, 11th Mass.; John Hogmere, Co. D, 11th Penn.; Wm. Reid, Co. F, 11th Mass.; W. F. Roberts, Co. C, 3d Penn. Res.; Geo. C. Kerr, Co. A, 83d Penn.; Joseph Dougherty, Co. I, Penn. Res.; Jas. Williams, Co. B, 5th N. Y.; John Campbell, Co. C, 14th N. Y.; Jeremiah Bowman, Co. D, 12th Mass.; David Bradshaw, Co. C, 8th Penn.; Hugh Cameron, Co. F, 79th N. Y.; A. Agester, Co. C. 8th Penn. Res.; P. T. Simons, Co. F, 12th Mass.; Henry Barmester, Co. B, 3d Indiana Cav.; Peter Duffy, 13th N. Y. Battery; L. W. Pairley, Co. C, 8th Va.; Philip Ladman, 3d Ohio; Randall R. Borden, Co. G, 4th Pa. Res.; James R. Cox, Co. G, 7th Ind.; John Hamvil, Co. D, 69th Pa.; John Cantil, Co. D, 99th Pa.; Joseph Valentine, Co. C, 2d N. Y.; Joseph Homan, Co. C, 2d N. Y.; Patrick Keshoe, Co. C, 2d N. Y.; Nelson Hossman, Co. B, 7th N. J.; James M. Anders, Co. G, 1st N. Y.; Edwin Lemugan, Co. G, 1st N. Y.; Michael Dolan, Co. H, 28th Mass.; M. Billen, Co. H, 21st N. Y.; F. Schloegl, Co. B, 21st N. Y.; G. Grelsdent, Co. I, 21st N. Y.; Adam Baleo, Co. I, 29th N. Y.; Henry Metz, Co. I, 29th N. Y.; Henry Frank, Co. I, 29th N. Y.; Charles Hueren, Co. C, 29th N. Y.; Wm. Peterscbv, Co. I, 5th N. J.; A. Schruger, Co. K, 9th Ind.; C. Sense, Co. I, 1st N. Y.; Jerry Sullivan, Co. G, 21

[illegible] Co. I, 4th Ohio; [illegible] N. Y.; Sharrer [illegible] Co. G, 2d [illegible]; C. Hamilton, Co. [illegible] Wm. [illegible] Co. [illegible] Mc[illegible] Co. [illegible] Penn.; [illegible] Co. [illegible] 7th Ind.; T. Pool, Co. [illegible] 7th N. Y.; O. H. [illegible] Co. [illegible] 13th Mass.; W. B. Parker, Co. D, 3d [illegible] R.; Oliver Co. F, 9th N. Y. Cavalry; Bennett Carson, Co. H, 6th N. Y.; Geo. A. Gurnin, Co. K, 56th Penn.; Davis Clapp, Co. D, 63d Penn.; B. M. Gill, Co. I, 10th Penn. Reserves; Peter Baker, Co. H, 69th N. Y.; E. Baginler, Co. C, 2d Va.; Henry Barclay, Co. K, 56th Pa.; F. F. Barnard, Co. C, 22d N.Y.; Hiram Small, Co. A, 2d N.Y.; James Lynch, Co. K, 3d U. S. Infantry; Jas. Loder, Co. C, 7th Ind.; John J. Daley, Co. H, 23d N. Y.; Wm. Donald, Co. E, 6th N. J.; Sam. Hollis, Co. G, 18th Mass.; James Hosfall, Co. E, 20th N. Y.; J. Holthy, Co. D, 5th N. Y.; H. Riley, Co. D, 30th N. Y.; L. Reidington, Co. C, 5th N. Y.; S. L. Williams, Co. K, 19th Ind.; W. H. Weston, Co. F, 3d Me.; John Walker, 13th N. Y. Battery; Fred. Whitemarsh, Co. G, 16th Mich.; David Welsh, Co. E, 20th N. Y.; Oscar Wager, Co. E, 2d N. Y.; James N. Whelpley, Co. E, 20th N. Y.; R. J. Graham, Co. F, 100th Penn.; D. A. Thomas, Co. F, 1st Mich. Cavalry; Patk McLaughlin, Co. H, 14th U. S. Infantry; Joseph Cook, Co. C, 105th N. Y.; A. W. Cilan, Co. B, 30th N. Y.; Wm. Myers, Co. B, 1st Penn. Artillery; John McCarthy, Co. B, 105th N. Y.; Spencer Button, Co. E, 83d Pa.; S. S. Fall, Co. C, 3d Maine; A. T. Hutchinson, Co. C, 3d Maine; George Hussey, Co. I, 9th N. Y.; John McCann, Co. K, 2d Maine; Thos. McCann, Co. K, 100th Penn.; Wm. McLord, Co. C, 14th U. S. Infantry; Henry Murray, Co. C, 14th U. S. Infantry; R. McCausland, Co. G, 1st Va.; John Eliot, Co. B, 100th Penn.; Henry Gazkett, Co. C, 35th N. Y.; S. S. Gaskon, Co. K, 100th Penn.; Albert Jackson, Co. C, 35th N. Y.; T. J. Jefferson, Co. B, 1st Penn. Reserve; Henry Putnam, Co. E, 1st Mich.; W. J. Williams, Co K, 19th Ind.; W. H. Adkins, Co. I, 19th Ind.; John Smith, Co. G, 1st N. Y.; D. E. Blackstock, Co. B, 40th N. Y., Wm. Burke, Co. C, 14th U. S. Infantry; Jas. Brownson, Co. B, 3d Excelsior; John Ballot, Co. E, 11th Penn.; H. Brown, Co. F, 6th Vt.; Hardy Dennis, Co. F, 19th Ind.; Fred. Rosec, Co. K, 2d Md.; David Rosch, Co. D, 3d U. S. Infantry; Joseph Towsen, Co. H, 14th U. S. Infantry; J. L. Lyman, Co. A, 14th U. S. Infantry; P. Karon, Co. A, 14th U. S. Infantry; George Gordon, Co. E, 26th N. Y.; John Cowley, Co. H, 25th Mass.; Samuel Till, Co. I, 106th Penn; Wm. White, Co. B, 6th Wis.; L. Habonold, Co. B, 2d U. S. Infantry; M. Koarmbeck, Co. A, 2d U. S.; N. Schuller, Co. G, 10th U. S.; L. Jacobs, Co. E, 2d U. S.; A. Hapke, Co. D, 2d U. S.; M. McDermot, Co. K, 2d U. S.; A. Skinner, Co. E, 2d U. S.; C. Long, Co. K, 2d U. S.; John Ringer, Co. C, 2d U. S.; W. Emery, Co. E, 2d U. S.; R. McBride, Co. K, 2d U. S.; John Murry, Co. C, 2d U. S.; E. Keller, Co. C, 2d U. S.; J. M. McCafferty, Co. I, 104th N. Y.; D. Stone, Co. C, 63d Penn.; P. B. Crockett, Co. G, 14th N. J.; John DeToury, Co. D, 14th N. J.; Porter Trum, Co. F, 3d Va.; J. Towle, Co. K, 6th Wis.; Christian Luther, Co. D, 2d Md.; Geo. W. Stout, Co. C, 76th N. Y.; Wm. Wakefield, Co. K, 7th N. Y.; Hiram Brown, Co. K, 6th O. Cavalry; Henry Young, Co. I, 46th N. Y.; C. Madden, Co. B, 14th N. Y.; J. Mungover, Co. I, 14th N. Y.; D. H. Trumbull, Co. D, 14th N. Y.; A. Brown, Co. G, 2d Mich.; John Van Horn, Co. B, 100th Penn.; John Ames, Co. F, 2d N. H.; John Vanchief, Co. I, 36th N. Y.; Henry Jenkins, Co. F, 48th Penn.; L. McDermot, Co. G, 2d N. Y.; L. Fowler, Co. G, 6th Wis.; J. Morrey, Co. K, 17th N. Y.; L. H. Post, Co. K, 17th N. Y.; G. Power, Co. B, 11th Penn.; W. Rider, Co. F, 17th N. Y.; H. Hackett, Co. G, 4th Me.; F. Slonabact, Co. H, 5th Penn.; N. Pennett, Co. E, 104th N. Y.; Louis Neil, Co. C, 73d O.; H. A. Fisher, Co. A, 1st Mich.; W. H. Demmick, Co. D, 9th Ind.; Peter Myers, Co. C, 3d Mich.; Charles Eicheiberg, Co. H, 44th N. Y.; Lerl Goddard, Co. C, 2d Me.; Wm. Lavory, Co. F, 44th N. Y.; Fred. Reukes, Co. B, 3d Mich.; Joseph Walton, Co. H, 23d N. Y.; Geo. Tosey, Co. I, 11th Mass.; H. M. Luther, Co. G, 18th Mass.; C. Fletcher, Co. B, 20th N. Y.; James Donnelson, Co. K, 5th N.J.; Jno. Heenan, Co. E, 21st N. Y.; Jno. Heachty, Co. M, 62d Penn.; W. Brenner, Co. K, 35th N. Y.; Albert Fosher, Co. K, 35th N. Y.; Isaac Andrews, Co. G, 15th Ind., Ralph Steffins, Co. F, 3d Mich.; S. W. Sargent, Co. I, 13th Mass.; G. N. Coffbert, Co. I, 13th Mass.; Jos. Searvey, Co. G, 51st N. Y.; H. H. Taste, Co. G, 22d Mass.; J. J. Walles, Co. D, 71st N. Y.; H. C. Carter, Co. E, 3d Me.; M. Weller, Co. G, 3d Mich.; F. Loring, Co. G, 2d Me.; S. Henderson, Co. E, 24th N. Y.; Geo. Jenkins, Co. G, 79th N. Y.; H. T. Watkins, Co. F, 1st Mich.; M. Fay, Co. C, 21 N. Y.; G. W. Hester, Co. G, 19th Ind.; Henry Spears, Co. K, 8th Mich., J. Golding, Co. B, 22d N. Y.; James Oman, Co. B, 41st N. Y.; W. Daley, Co. F, 104th N. Y.; Chas. Harris, Co. B, 22d N. Y.; J. M. Evans, Co. B, 16th Mich.; E. J. Adams, Co. B, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters; George Arms, Co. E, 1st Mich., W. Murphy, Co. B, 22d N. Y.; S. McGinn, Co. B, 22d N. Y.; Jos. Jepson, Co. A, 12th N. Y.; Sam'l Black, Co. B, 82d N. Y.; W. Lotson, Co. A, 22d N. Y.; J. G. Gowers, Co. D, 21st N.Y.; N. W. Clark, Co. D, 104th N. Y.; H. Furniss, Co. D, 82d Ohio; E. H. Tory, Co. A, 82d Ohio; W. Bass, Co. D, 82d Ohio; Jas. Trobigle, Co. G, 111th Penn., Peter Rosenbanger, Co. F, 11th Penn.; A. M. Rogers, Co. A, 12th Penn. Res.; J. D. Love; Co. H, 13th Penn. Res.; J. Sowders, Co. H, 80th Penn.; John Lutz, Co. D, 21st N. Y.; John Kroup, Co. C, 75th Penn.; David Henry, Co. D, 3d Va.; Charles Deitrick, Co. D 82d Ohio; Herman Kersiec, Co. K, 31 Mich.; W. Conway, Co. E, 59th N. Y.; Wesley Davis, Co. A, 10th Penn. Res.; Charles Gersher, Co. A,

generally of all exempt from the militia, and every regular Volunteer service.

Please, sir, to redestablish the truth and rectify the facts, and accept my thanks for the support given by your article of August 20th to our new military organization, which is now in hands of the most prominent citizens, and takes in due consideration by the competent authorities. Yours, J. B.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2.

An Expert Burglar in Warren-street—$6,000 Worth of Silks Stolen.

One of the most skillful burglaries which have taken place for a long time in this City, was committed last Sunday, at the store of MESSRS. E. H. ARNOLD & Co., Commission Merchants, No. 81 Warren-street. When the porter opened the store on Monday morning last, he found numerous bales and boxes of goods missing, and many of those remaining had been broken open, and a portion of their contents taken away; the remnants were strewed around in great disorder. He was not long in ascertaining the fact that the burglars had entered the store by cutting a hole through the wall from the building adjoining, No. 79 Warren-street. The police were immediately notified, and Capt. MOUNT of the Third Precinct, was very soon on hand, and made a thorough survey of the premises. The building No. 79 Warren-street was, previous to last May, occupied as the Third Precinct Police Station. Since that time it has been used as a tenement house.

About the middle of last week, a man who said he resided with his family on the corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, hired a room on the first floor of the building, adjoining the store of ARNOLD & Co., for the purpose, as he represented it, of an office. He soon after moved in the only furniture found in the room, which consisted of an old wardrobe and table. When Capt. MOUNT visited the premises on Monday, he found the door of this room locked, and the only way he could gain an entrance was through the "hole in the wall" from the store to this office. Here he found twenty-three empty boxes, all of which had been conveyed from the store, through the opening in the partition, to the room of the burglars. In this room there was much to indicate that more than one person had been engaged in the burglary. About $100 worth of goods were found in the apartment by Capt. MOUNT, mostly remnants, which had evidently been left by the thieves in their haste to evacuate the premises. The Captain also found a large number of burglars' tools, such as jimmies, knives, augers, &c. Detective FARLEY has been associated with Capt. MOUNT in the effort to secure the stolen property and arrest the guilty parties, but up to a late hour last evening no person had been taken into custody. A reward of $800 has been offered by Messrs. ARNOLD & Co. for the recovery of the stolen goods and the arrest of the burglars.

A Serious Case of Abortion and Homicide.

TWO PROMINENT PHYSICIANS ARRESTED UPON SUSPICION—PARTICULARS OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner NAUMANN was yesterday engaged in holding an inquest upon the body of a German woman, named CATHARINE GALENTZIER, 29 years of age, who was found dead at No. 21 West Thirteenth-street, at an early hour yesterday morning. She proves to have been the wife of a soldier who has seen active service for the last year, and the circumstances as detailed by the witnesses upon the inquest, are certainly of a character to excite the sympathies of all whose attention is called to them.

The following parties have been arrested, and such is the nature of the evidence that Coroner NAUMANN has seen fit to hold them all. Dr. ABRAM COEY, corner of Leroy and Bedford streets; Dr. HUNTING SHERRILL, of Hudson-street, CATHARINE JOHNSON, No. 21 Thirty-first-street, JULIA THURSBAY and her husband, of No. 35 Canal-street, also WENCESLUS GIRLON. The latter was a servant of Mrs. JOHNSON, the lady who kept the house where the whole crime is supposed to have been consummated—No. 21 West Thirty-first-street.

Three witnesses were examined yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN, and so far as can be gathered from evidence thus far, it is no doubt but that a great crime has been committed, not only by the procuring of an abortion, but by the life of a very respectable woman has been sacrificed. If all that is related be true, this is one of the boldest and most unjustifiable cases of abortion which has taken place for a long time past. The Coroner's investigation is adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when it is believed that evidence implicating some physicians high in the confidence of the public will then be given. A *post-mortem* examination made by Deputy Coroner ROBINSON shows the fact that the woman's death was caused by foul means, and the infant, which was found in the sink, is evidence that there is great guilt resting upon some one.

Operation of the New Tax Law.

The machinery of that ponderous structure—the new general Tax law—seems to be hard to set in motion. Very great uncertainty still prevails among the reputed officers who are to act under the bill, and although a list of the names of Assessors and Collectors appointed for the Southern District of this State has been published, the great majority of the gentlemen therein designated are yet in ignorance as to the confirmation of their appointments. Of the whole bulk of commissions already due, only a few of those for the rural districts have been received at the office of the United States District-Attorney. These are for the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-sixth Districts, or but eight in all. Neither Collectors nor Assessors have had any conference or general meeting, nor have they any central office or rallying point whatever. In fact, the greater number of these gentlemen are quite in the dark as to their future proceedings, and the questions of anxious inquirers elicit among them only a hopeless state of perplexity.

Why the City Commissioners do not furnish a puzzle even to the United States authorities here, who should, under ordinary circumstances, be most promptly and accurately informed. Our citizens at large are highly interested in the *modus operandi* and the probable period of the coming assessment.

In one District—the Ninth—the arrangements, we are informed, will be as satisfactory to the people as they can possibly be made. Among the drawers of appliances for outside assessments, only those will be selected who combine perfect probity and a success of men in such directions of life. An unnecessary response for inquiry answers will be strictly prohibited, and the box will be kept locked as far as possible. Messrs. KETCHUM and FRANKLIN, the Collector and Assessor for that District, will have the office open for business every day except Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and will be happy to answer the inquiries of all who call at their office.

It is to be proposed to have all the Collectors and Assessors' offices in one edifice, selected for the purpose, but this proposition does not meet with general approval, as such an arrangement, it is feared, would lead to great public inconvenience and embarrassment. A central place of confederation will, however, undoubtedly be selected.

For the present, it must be said that the mill is not yet in grinding order.

Mayor's Office.

OUR CITY SURGEONS.

The rush of surgeons, physicians and nurses volunteering for service at the National capital, and on the fields of recent battle, continues to award the Mayor's Office with unabated earnestness. In addition to the detachment of 42 in number that started for Washington on Sunday night, and the four who volunteered on Monday, very many more followed the good example yesterday. Mr. SMITH, the Mayor's Secretary, has caused a list of the names of these well-deserving gentlemen to be prepared, in view of any further call by the Government.

The following telegrams speak handsomely for the manner in which the promptitude exhibited by our authorities and medical corps is appreciated at Washington, and the excellent service they are rendering to the country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of New-York:

Your volunteer corps has arrived, is organized and ready for active service. Its field and plan of labor are accessible to us. Thousands of our wounded are yet inaccessible. Your Corps will commence duty with forty surgeons and assistants.

ELISHA HARRIS.

Another telegram from Dr. HARRIS indicates a further action. It is also dated on the 1st inst.:

"No more surgeons needed for the next two days. Keep a record of the officers, as they may be required on short notice."

The third one, also from the same source, being on the extensive character of the aid were proceeded to this branch of our public charity:

SIR. 1.—"It is officially ordered that the Capitol and grounds be occupied by the wounded under the exclusive professional care of the volunteer corps of New-York City physicians. The Executive Committee, consisting of Drs. DETMOLD, STEARNS and [illegible] (Dr. [illegible] excused), [illegible] nine [illegible] surgeons, etc. Order [illegible] to go to work immediately."

Board of Aldermen.

REPEAL OF THE [illegible]—APPROPRIATION FOR VOLUNTEERS, [illegible] FOR SUPPLEMENTARY ENLISTMENTS FOR NINE MONTHS.

A special session of the Board was held yesterday afternoon, the President, [illegible] in the chair. Resolutions of respect to the memory of [illegible] WILLIAMS, who fell [illegible] were passed. The Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to report appropriate resolutions touching the death of Ex-President VAN BUREN.

The ordinance previously adopted by the Board, offering a bounty of $50 to volunteers for the war, and appropriating $200,000 therefor, was returned from the other Board, with an amendment increasing the appropriation to $500,000, and as amended was concurred in by this Board. The ordinance appropriating $10,000 to each of the militia regiments that shall volunteer for the nine months' service, was also concurred in, after which the Board adjourned.

Hospital Accommodations Around New-York—Beds for 2,500 Soldiers Now Ready.

Dr. SLOAN, Medical Director of this station, has received notice from the War Department to immediately furnish accommodations, if practicable, for 2,000 sick and wounded soldiers. Fortunately, owing to the large numbers that have recently been discharged from the various hospitals in this vicinity, he is able to comply with the requisition, and will still have accommodations left. Beds are now vacant in the different hospitals to the number of 2,200, and within two or three days it is expected that 300 more soldiers will be discharged from David's Island. The following are the number of beds now vacant in the different hospitals: David's Island, 1,200; Newark, 300; Ladies' Home, 20; Brooklyn City Hospital, 90; Hedloe's Island, 150; Jews' Hospital, 5; Bellevue, 200; Long Island College Hospital, 80, besides a considerable number at the hospital on Blackwell's Island.

Grand Encampment of Knights Templar.

The Triennial Meeting of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States was held yesterday, at Odd Fellows' Hall, at 10 o'clock. The following is a list of the officers of the Grand Encampment:

Sir Knight Benjamin Brown French, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Washington City, D. C., Most Excellent Grand Commander; Sir Knight Goodhue, of Kentucky, Deputy Grand Commander; Sir Knight Winslow Lewis, of Massachusetts, Very Excellent Grand Generalissimo; Sir Knight McMurdy, D. D., L. L. D., of Virginia, Grand Prelate; Sir Knight Zenas C. Priest, of New-York, Grand Senior Warden; Sir Knight Pierson, of Minnesota, Grand Junior Warden; Sir Knight Simons, of New-York, Grand Treasurer; Sir Knight Caldwell, of Ohio, Grand Secretary; Sir Knight Thompson, of Maine, Grand Standard Bearer; Sir Knight Stevens, of the District of Columbia, Grand Warden, and Sir Knight George Downing, of New-York, Grand Chaplain.

After the ordinary routine of business, an invitation was presented on behalf of the Grand Commander of the State of New-York, requesting the members to accept of a banquet at the St. Nicholas Hotel this evening. The invitation was accepted.

After which the Most Eminent Commander delivered an eloquent, interesting and patriotic address, the matter of which was not, however, of general public interest. The banquet will be partaken of this evening at the St. Nicholas.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEATH OF JAMES GOVE KING.—Mr. JAS. G. KING, of this City, and a member of the Junior Class in Harvard, having deceased, his fellow-students, at a meeting held Aug. 30, passed unanimously the following resolutions;

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from among us our much-honored and beloved classmate, JAMES GOVE KING, of New-York,

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the Divine will, we deeply mourn the loss of a warm friend and a genial companion, and we shall always delight in the memories of our past intercourse with one whose generosity and nobleness of character rendered peculiarly endearing his relations to us as classmate.

Resolved, That in our own deep sorrow, we respectfully sympathize with his bereaved family.

Resolved, That the Class wear the usual badge of respect for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased.

MEETING OF FRUIT-GROWERS.—A considerable number of fruit-growers, amateurs and others, residing in the vicinity of the City, have thought it desirable to come together, at some point in the lower or business portion of the City, once a week or so, to examine and talk over the merits of the different fruits as they come into season. Such meetings are held in Boston, New-Haven and elsewhere, and have proved useful and interesting. They give opportunity to discuss and become acquainted with the merits and demerits of different varieties before the public. The first meeting is proposed to be held at 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday of this week, at the Agricultural Rooms, No. 41 Park Row, when the time and place of future meetings will be decided upon. All interested in fruits, especially actual cultivators, are invited to be present, and bring along specimens of any fruits they may have just in season.

A SOLDIER DROWNED.—About 10 o'clock on Monday night, a soldier belonging to the First Regiment of New-York Mounted Rifles, named LEROY G. SMITH, accidentally fell into the water at Pier No. 11 East River, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The body was recovered yesterday, and Coroner COTTIN held an inquest thereon. Verdict—Accidental drowning.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors.

ANOTHER APPROPRIATION OF $150,000 FOR BOUNTIES—$75,000 VOTED FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking action in relation to the payment of bounties to volunteers, the time for paying the county bounty having expired on Saturday evening last. Of the $240,000 heretofore appropriated for the purpose, $21,000 remained to the credit of the Committee. There being no authority to expend the balance, it was necessary to call a special meeting with the view of adopting such measures as might be required under the circumstances.

The Chairman, Supervisor CHESEBRO, presided.

After the disposal of a few communications, the subject for which the meeting was called was taken up.

Mr. TAYLOR desired to know if the County of Kings would be entitled, and spoke in favor of [illegible] resolution to pay bounties when a volunteer [illegible] was exhausted.

Mr. CHESEBRO said that the bounty by the authorities of the City was a special purpose, which it was to give a bounty to volunteering. He understood that [illegible] Corporation. That had been accomplished on Saturday night, but the people under the act could not [illegible] the bounty [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Regiment, until the [illegible] of the [illegible] Brigade, until the maximum number was filled up and organized.

Mr. RADFORD objected to the substitute. The Governor had authorized a number of gentlemen to recruit another regiment, and the probability was that the men were needed—that more soldiers were wanted. If 100,000 men were required to-day, they should be furnished. If double the number was asked for, to-morrow, they should be forthcoming. Everything should be done to crush out the rebellion and end the war.

Mr. TAYLOR was in favor of giving bounty to men who enlisted in any of the regiments raised in this county, and he believed the people would cheerfully give more money for the purpose. More than 3,000 men had been raised during the last three weeks, and if the inducements continued 3,000 more could be enlisted within the next three weeks. We would thus avoid the possibility of a draft. He moved that an additional appropriation of $100,000 be made.

Mr. PEATT moved to lay Mr. BAXTER's substitute on the table, which was carried.

Mr. HAZZARD stated that at a meeting of the Ward Committee this morning, they recommended a further appropriation, for bounties. He was opposed to tendering any one regiment at the expense of another, and thought the men should be paid to all. In the Sixth and Tenth Wards a great movement was now on foot to raise a Second Mozart Regiment.

Mr. HOWARD said the money was appropriated would be used for a special purpose, which it was to give a bounty to volunteering. He understood [illegible] Corporation Counsel [illegible] Common Pleas. That had been accomplished on Saturday night, but the people under the act could not [illegible] the bounty [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Regiment, until the [illegible] of the [illegible] Brigade, until the maximum number was filled up and organized. He understood the following [illegible]

Resolved, That the Comptroller [illegible] the payment of the bounties [illegible] the [illegible] of the money to expend for that purpose, and [illegible] the [illegible] of volunteers required under the call of the President be filled.

Mr. PEATT thought it impolitic to stop the county at this time.

Mr. HAZZARD said, as Col. COWLES' regiment was full and required no more recruits, the proper course would be to fill up the Empire Brigade. He offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That a bounty be continued to be paid by the Comptroller of this [illegible] to all recruits enlisting in the Empire Brigade, until the maximum number is filled up and organized.

Mr. RADFORD objected to the substitute. The Governor had authorized a number of gentlemen to recruit another regiment, and the probability was that the men were needed—that more soldiers were wanted. If 100,000 men were required to-day, they should be furnished. If double the number was asked for, to-morrow, they should be forthcoming. Everything should be done to crush out the rebellion and end the war.

Mr. TAYLOR was in favor of giving bounty to men who enlisted in any of the regiments raised in this county, and he believed the people would cheerfully give more money for the purpose. More than 3,000 men had been raised during the last three weeks, and if the inducements continued 3,000 more could be enlisted within the next three weeks. We would thus avoid the possibility of a draft. He moved that an additional appropriation of $100,000 be made.

Mr. PEATT moved to lay Mr. BAXTER's substitute on the table, which was carried.

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Resolved, That the Common Council has learned with profound regret of the decease of William J. Bryson, and [illegible] the [illegible] Sunday, the twenty-fourth ultimo after a short but painful illness, and

Whereas, The late William J. Bryson during the years eighteen hundred and fifty-two and eighteen hundred and fifty-three served the Ninth Ward of this City in the Common Council as Alderman, where, by his ear[illegible] and devotedness as a legislator, combined with his [illegible] integrity of character, ardently and disinterestedness, he endeared himself to all with whom he was associated in [illegible] during which period he [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Ward; and

Whereas, The Common Council, deeply sympathizing with the [illegible] family and friends of the deceased, do hereby [illegible] our sincere condolence, and [illegible] further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, duly authenticated, be engrossed and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman FROMENT—

Whereas, under the recent proclamation of the President of the United States, calling for volunteers from the uniformed militia, to defend the Nation against the assaults of a desperate foe in arms against its authority, the City of New-York again responded to the call, thousands of her best and bravest sons instantly taking up arms and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS per year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER—THRICE MARRIED—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSA GREGORIO.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—THE MAIDEN'S VOW—THE ROUGH DIAMOND—A PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FARCE COMPANY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have a brief telegram from Washington, announcing that a severe engagement took place on Monday evening, at Chantilly, about two miles north of Fairfax Court-House, between a portion of Gen. POPE's command and JACKSON's army. It is stated that our loss was heavy, but that we succeeded in driving the enemy back a mile or more, and occupied the field of battle Tuesday morning. Gen. STEVENS was killed, while gallantly leading his command against the enemy. Gen. KEARNEY was also killed on the field of battle. His body fell into the hands of the enemy, but was subsequently delivered to us under a flag of truce. Beyond the brief telegram announcing the engagement and the loss of the two Generals, we have no particulars of the affair whatever.

Our army in Virginia, according to latest advices, has made an advance of a few miles. It is stated that a council of war was held at Centreville, on Monday, by Gens. Pope, McClellan, McDowell, Sigel, Banks, Heintzelman, Kearney, Hooker, Porter, Reno, Cox, Sumner and Sturgis, and that Gen. HALLECK approves of the plans there and then decided upon comprising a speedy advance upon the enemy by Gen. POPE and his forces. Our reinforcements are rapidly pouring in, both from the new levies and the concentration of our scattered columns, toward the scene of the recent engagements.

The rebels are losing ships and cargoes sufficiently fast now-a-days to furnish foreign shipyards and exotic rebellion sympathizers with employment for some time to come. The United States steamer *Hatteras* has captured the schooner *Josephine*, while trying to run the blockade of Berwick Bay, laden with cotton for Havana. The *Bienville* captured on the 21st ult., near Charleston, the schooner *Eliza*, from Nassau, with salt and cereals on board, and the *Stars and Stripes*, on the 24th ult., laid hands on another lady schooner, the *Elizabeth*, also from Nassau, laden with salt and fruit.

Cincinnati has been declared under martial law. The railroad cars have stopped running. Business is ordered suspended until a thorough organization for defence is made. No male citizen is allowed to leave the city. Gen. LEW. WALLACE has assumed command over Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. HUMPHREY MARSHALL is reported advancing from Piketon. Preparations are in progress for the evacuation of Cynthiana. Paris has already been evacuated.

Lexington, Ky., was evacuated by the Nationals on Monday afternoon. The Lexington operator closed his office on Monday evening, with the announcement that KIRBY SMITH was before the city, and had demanded its surrender, which was complied with by the citizens. The public archives were removed to Frankfort, and $1,000,000 in treasure from the banks of Richmond, Lexington and Frankfort has arrived at Louisville where the headquarters of the Adjutant-General of the State are established. The greatest excitement prevails throughout that section of the State, and the Union citizens are rallying at the call of the Governor.

It is now definitely established that the fight at Bolivar on Saturday last resulted in the repulse of the rebels. Encamping a few miles from the town, they divided their force into small squads, forded the Hatchee River, and attacked Meadow Station. They succeded in losing fifty men, killed and wounded, in an incredibly short space of time. Our loss was but four. It is reported that the rebels have destroyed all the railroad bridges between Bolivar and Jackson.

It was reported at Cairo on Monday that Gen. BUELL had a fight with the rebels at Chattanoogn Wednesday and Thursday. The first day's fight, it is said, turned to the advantage of neither party. The second day brought repulse to the enemy. If the telegraphic report relative to this affair may be relied upon, BUELL has taken 7,000 prisoners.

It was rumored in Nashville on Wednesday last, that a battle was fought on the previous Sunday between the National forces, under Gen. ALEX. MCCOOK, and the rebel army, under Gen. BRAGG, near Altamonte, in which BRAGG was repulsed with great slaughter.

At the bottom of the hold of the prize steamer *Bermuda*, now at Philadelphia, three immense rifled cannon were found on Monday, of 7½, 8 and 9-inch bore. The shells that were found in the hold were, doubtless, intended for these guns, one of which is said to be an Armstrong gun. Alongside of these heavy pieces of ordnance were several cases of large size, supposed to contain rifles and small cannon. They have not been taken from the hold of the ship.

If an extra of the Wheeling *Press*, issued on Sunday, may be believed, Buckhannon, in Western Virginia, has fallen into the hands of the enemy. It was taken by a body of cavalry under IMODEN and JENKINS. The rebels are reported as advancing against Clarksburgh, and great alarm is felt there by the inhabitants.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* states that the rebel guerrilla MORGAN was at Glasgow on Saturday last, and destroyed all the indictments recently found for treason to the number of over a hundred. The telegraph is again in operation to Nashville.

The friends of CHARLES INGERSOLL, of Philadelphia, lately released from custody, intended to serenade him on Monday night, but the gentleman was not in town. The band was then directed to play "Dixie" and the "Marseillaise" beneath the windows of Judge CADWALLADER, PETER MCCALL and Judge WHARTON, but played National airs instead. Their loyal mind and stringed instruments refused to discourse rebel melodies.

The news from Fortress Monroe is not important. All of PORTER's mortar fleet and the gunboats have left the James River, and are now at anchor in Hampton Roads. Part of the flotilla, it is said, is to proceed immediately to the Potomac. The *Baltic* is being loaded with troops taken from Norfolk, though it is scarcely probable that the intention of our forces is to wholly evacuate Norfolk.

Major-Gen. ORMSBY M. MITCHEL has been assigned to the command of the Department of the South, and will immediately repair to Hilton Head.

By direction of the President, Gen. MCCLELLAN is to take command of the fortifications of Washington, and of all the troops for the defence of the Capital.

Four city regiments left Philadelphia on Monday for Washington. The "Quaker City" is sending out men who are not to be daunted by Quaker guns.

The reports made to the Adjutant-General's Office show that New-Jersey's quota of 300,000 men is made up, obviating the necessity of drafting for the first call.

All the clerks and employes in the Civic Departments, and the employes in the public buildings at Washington, are to be organized into companies, and armed and equipped for the defence of the Capital.

The draft in Massachusetts has been postponed until the 17th of September, to take effect at 9 o'clock before noon of that day, unless the quota of that State is forthcoming, by volunteering, before that time.

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, to meet a requisition of the President, has issued orders for the formation of three cavalry regiments within twenty days—advance pay and bounty to be paid.

The new *Ironsides* left Fortress Monroe on Sunday at noon for Philadelphia. Her trip is said to have proved a successful one in every respect.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 20th August, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news has been anticipated by the intelligence brought by the *North American*.

At a special meeting of the Aldermen yesterday, the ordinance appropriating $50 bounty to volunteers for the war, was concurred in as amended by the Councilmen. The appropriation of $10,000 to such militia regiments as shall enlist for the nine months' service, was also concurred in. We have received the official proceedings of the Board of Councilmen—too late for insertion in this issue.

The Board of Councilmen met again at 1 P. M., yesterday, pursuant to Monday's adjournment, and passed the ordinance granting $50 to each City recruit, Councilman ORTON succeeding in procuring the adoption of his amendment, making the whole sum appropriated $500,000 instead of $250,000. The report of the Committee on National Affairs relative to Militia Regiments, was likewise adopted, with the amendment that, if such regiments volunteer for the entire term of the war, they shall also be entitled to the $50 bounty. The resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen upon the news of the fall of Gen. WILLIAMS at Baton Rouge, were concurred in, and resolutions of condolence with the family of Alderman WM. J. BRISLEY, were unanimously passed. After a vote of thanks to the City Regiments which have just returned from their three months special service at the seat of war, the Board adjourned until 5 P. M. on Thursday next.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted the report of the Special Committee on the Tax Levy in favor of making the levy according to the estimates passed by the Legislature. Resolutions in favor of appropriating $250,000 for the support of families of volunteers were offered by Supervisor PURDY, and after some discussion were referred to a special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Purdy, Stewart, Tweed and Weissmann.

The brig *Josephine*, a prize, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday. This vessel was captured on the 28th of July, off Ship Island Shoal, while attempting to run the blockade, by the United States steamer *Hatteras*. She is in charge of Acting Master S. C. CRUISE. The Captain of the *Josephine*, CUMMINGS, Mate, and one of the crew, are on board as prisoners. The prize has a cargo consisting of 322 bales of cotton, 1,200 hogsheads staves, and a lot of fire brick.

A dispatch from Gen. BIRNEY himself, dated Centreville, Aug. 31, informs his friends that he has passed safely through all the recent battles.

Gov. PHELPS and Secretary of State W. F. SWITZLER, arrived at Helena, Ark., on Friday, 22d Aug., on the steamer *Champion*. Col. SWITZLER is Military Secretary of State, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Major of Cavalry.

The Seventeenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Col. WM. H. NOBLE, leaves Bridgeport this morning, and will arrive by New-Haven Railroad at Forty-second-street, about 3 o'clock P. M. The regiment will proceed at once to foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, where they will embark on board the New-Jersey Central Co.'s steamer *Kill Von Kull*, for Washington, via Harrisburgh.

The Nineteenth Connecticut Volunteers, Col. WESSELS, the Twentieth Regiment, at New-Haven, and the Twenty-first Regiment, Col. DUTTON, will all leave for the seat of war during the present week.

The Eleventh Regiment N. Y. S. M., commanded by Col. MAIDHOFF, is *en route* for New-York, to arrive to-day.

The ship *G. B. Lamar*, from Glasgow for New-York, was wrecked on the Nova Scotian coast on the 30th ultimo. No lives were lost.

An application was made at Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice LEONARD, for another order supplementary against Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, upon the consideration of which the question of the exemption of military persons from arrest on civil process was discussed. The Court granted the application, but did not pass upon the merits of the question raised.

The Stock Market improved ¼@1 ₩ cent. yesterday on the sales at both sessions of the Board of Brokers, but fell back ¼@½ ₩ cent. late in the day on the dispatches from the West. Exchange, 128¾; Gold, 117@117¼ ₩ cent.

Cotton was unusually active yesterday, and prices of Middlings advanced 3c@4c per lb. A fair business was reported in Flour at uniform rates. The decline in the price of Gold unfavorably affected the market for Grain; Wheat and Corn were quoted somewhat cheaper, with free sales. Provisions and Groceries were in moderate demand, as were also Hops, Hides, Leather and Whisky. Hay, Tallow and Kentucky Tobacco were in fair request. Liberal freight engagements were reported.

The Live Stock Markets continue to be fully supplied with animals; but with cooler weather, that favors both retailers and packers, all kinds of stock have sold well, and but few remain on hand. Beeves number 4,700 for the week, and the average for five weeks is 4,600. This large supply finds ready purchasers, and prices are fully sustained. There is an increase of light trash—thin steers, small heifers and dry cows, two of which will scarcely weigh down a good heavy bullock. Sellers report a little decline in the price of this class, and a corresponding advance in good cattle, a fair proportion of which are in market this week. Some of the best droves have averaged 8¼c. ₩ lb., estimated dressed weight, while the pick of the yards fall very little below 9c. Sales were not quite as brisk as last week, but all were disposed of before night of the second day of the regular market....Milch cows are still in light request, though a few more find a market to supply the places of those sold for beef. The improved demand for fat cattle has drawn upon the milk stables for well-conditioned and partially dry cows.....Veals are in good demand, but scarcely as high as one week ago, the best being quoted at 5½c. ₩ lb., live weight....Sheep and lambs sold poorly the latter part of last week. Receipts were heavy, and the Lead meat markets were so overstocked that very few butchers could be induced to purchase live sheep. There is an improvement now, and the quotations last week will hold good this week, viz., 4c.@4½c. ₩ lb., live weight, for good sheep, and 4½c.@6½c. for lambs. There is some stock still on hand....Live hogs are doing rather better, even with large receipts, (14,210) for the past week. Prime, heavy hogs are selling the best, and command 3¾c.@3¾c. ₩ lb., live weight.

A Barbarian Invasion of the North.

The news of a strong rebel force threatening Louisville, is accompanied by news of a force equally strong threatening Cincinnati. The surrender of Clarksville is followed by an attack upon Fort Donelson. A portion of Gen. BRAGG's army has been thrown into Western Virginia; and a body of cavalry, possibly detached from some powerful rebel expedition, is reported as having seized Buckhannon—a Virginia town, not far from the Pennsylvania line. In front of Washington the main body of the insurgent army pauses for a moment; but declares its purpose to be the passage of the Potomac and the occupation of Maryland. Washington is to be the first fruit of this daring movement.

Indications like these it is impossible to mistake. A change has been admitted into the plans of the rebels. Heretofore their attitude has been demonstratively defensive. They talked of a soil invaded, and the necessity of repelling the invaders. They only asked to be let alone. A portion of the population, inflamed by the Charleston *Mercury*, clamored for an offensive policy; demanded the invasion of the North, and found a representative man among the military in the person of Gen. BEAUREGARD. But the reckless inspirations of this noisy minority in no degree affected the determination of President DAVIS, or influenced the counsels of his military advisers. The defensive programme was faithfully adhered to. Gen. BEAUREGARD was supposed to retire from the chief command of the army, and finally from his military career altogether. It was no part of the plan of the rebel leaders to carry the war beyond the Border States. They had early selected that battle-ground, and they chose to retain it.

Their abandonment of this passive policy marks a new era in the war. The contest is now, it seems, to be carried on upon Northern soil. One reason of this change of measures may consist in the enormous waste of slave property incident to the presence of Union armies in the Slave States, and to the desolation which threatens to reign throughout the South if the conflict be permitted to rage without interruption from the Mississippi to the sea. But a stronger argument for a bolder course is found, no doubt, in the certainty that the waning strength of their military arm will presently leave them no power with which to attack or defend; and that if ever an impression is made upon the great European Governments, to whom the South looks anxiously for recognition, it must be made by following up vigorously the successful repulse of the Union forces from before Richmond. To have driven the invader back to his own frontier, and then to pass that boundary, carrying war into the enemy's country, would be an exhibition of military strength well deserving the applause and recognition of the entire world. That recognition once obtained, the war might be permitted to assume its former passive character; and against a North demoralized and discouraged by the acknowledgment accorded by the European Powers, it would be easy to hold their own, and in the end to procure a satisfactory peace. And if any force were needed to clinch these considerations, the obvious fact that *something* must be done before the 600,000 raw levies called forth by the President shall be converted into soldiers, must have had great weight in prompting a desperate resolve. On an immediate invasion of the North, at all points, the whole issue of the war was to be staked.

The apparent success of the first steps taken in the new direction is calculated to encourage the rebels. They have penetrated through Eastern Virginia to the very suburbs of the National Capital, and have won a fresh victory on an old battle-ground. They have overrun Kentucky, cut off Gen. BUELL from the Ohio River; the railroads and telegraphs are in their hands; they hold the capital of the State; and in a few days they will probably be swarming in irresistible force around Louisville. Nor will the Ohio check them. Cincinnati lies there a temping prize to half-starved, ill-clad rebels. To gain it would be to storm Paradise, and plunder its wealth at will. It will not be difficult to gather boats enough to float a few thousand men across the river; and unless the impromtu soldiers of the imperiled city fight with the resolution and skill of veterans, a landing and seizure of the place will be the work of a few hours.

It is not worth while to disguise the danger from these causes, but it is proper to prevent any undue exaggeration. While the first burst of the rebel onslaught upon the Free States may be momentarily mischievous, the attempt must be fatal to the rebel army. It is impossible to invade the North, leaving their own territory defenceless, the non-combatants, women and children, at home at the mercy of the slaves, and National armies closing in upon their rear and destroying the possibility of retreat or extrication. The passage of the Potomac and the Ohio by the rebel troops would be practically the end of the war. The track of the rebel advance could not be retrodden. The whole population around them would be in arms to arrest their progress, while the half million of soldiers now in the Union ranks in the South would follow in eager pursuit. From such a situation there could be no escape. The fate of NAPOLEON'S grand army would furnish the only parallel for the temerity of the rebels, should they rashly persevere in their attempt to invade the North.

A CALL FOR CAVALRY.—Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, to meet a requisition from the President, has issued orders for the formation of three cavalry regiments within twenty days. A similar demand should be made from the other States, as we are beginning to find out our extraordinary deficiency in this important branch of the service. The course of the military authorities with regard to cavalry has been erratic in the extreme. At first it was assumed we should need none at all, and the high authority of Gen. SCOTT has been cited in support of this view. Afterwards, under the CAMERON *regime*, the tendency was quite the other way, and a violent cavalry-mania took possession of the Government. Presently, however, this subsided, and many regiments of horse were disbanded! Under the late call for six hundred regiments, no provision, strange to say, was made for this branch of the service, though one regiment to five of infantry is the proportion assigned by military authorities. We take it that the War Department has at length found out the mistake, and if STUART and his men have been influential in opening their eyes, let us be thankful for it.

Our Debt and Resources—Development of the National Wealth.

In our previous articles on this subject we gave the ascertained debt as it stood on the 1st July, 1862; and our estimate for the 1st July, 1863, based upon the expenditure for the past sixteen months. The account stands thus:

Debt on July 1, 1862, 504¾ millions; *per capita*..$21 03
Annual interest; *per capita*..... 0 94
Debt on July 1, 1863, 626 millions; *per capita*... 27 26
Annual interest; *per capita*..... 1 14

The population is taken at 23 millions, in which all the loyal States, except Western Virginia, are embraced.

The distribution of the debt and its interest in equal shares among the total population is adopted, because it better expresses the proportion of the burden to the resources of the country than any other statement. Wealth is, indeed, very unequally distributed, but the aggregate expenditure of a nation bears a determinable ratio to the aggregate of its people. Labor is unquestionably the *primary* source of all wealth; and its accumulated products, usually called capital, combined with labor, are the joint producers of all values. The efficient agents in the production of wealth must necessarily measure its amount or value. Capital and labor bears each its own proportion to the product; and either may be its exponent. We will not be understood to say that a fixed percentage of product can be affirmed of any given amount of capital, or any number of hands employed. No arithmetical formula will cover all the conditions of the problem; yet this is not an admission that results, where the elements are known, are not the subjects of calculation. The clear logical inference that the wealth or resources of a nation are in a direct ratio to its capital and labor employed, is verified by the experience of all well-organized and well-governed countries; and the authorities in statistics agree that in prosperous conditions wealth increases faster than numbers. The essence of civilization is progress, not uniform, but accelerated progress, in the dominion of mind over matter, a consequent extension of the term of human life, an increase of the means of subsistence, and an enlargement of the wealth, or well-being or welfare of human societies.

The history of England, France, Germany, and the United States, are sufficient examples and proofs. In these countries, the last century shows that prosperity is a capital of well-being, accumulating at compound interest. In England, for instance, the facts and figures of a hundred years' experience are clear and conclusive. Machinery has increased her productive power much more than twenty-fold since 1760. The exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom have increased in quantity more than twenty-two times, and the bread consumption of the products of England and Wales is tenfold, while the population has grown from six and a half millions to twenty and a quarter, or threefold. Such facts as these plainly indicate a prodigious increase of the aggregate wealth of the nation; and the distribution of its benefits to all classes, in their several degrees, is proved by the fact that the increase of the population in the first half of the last century was less than eighteen per cent.; in the last half it was above fifty-two per cent., and in the first half of the present century within a fraction of one hundred per cent. Moreover, it is demonstrated that the food consumed in England now is something more than double the supply per head of the people a hundred years ago. In all the other necessaries and enjoyments of life, the increase is so large, so manifold, that we grow impatient with the figures which might be used to express it. The bills of mortality and the researches of Life Assurance Companies, prove that the rapidly increasing growth of numbers is not owing to a greater proportion of births, but to a diminished proportion of deaths to the population.

The population of the United States in the year 1800 was five and one-third millions; in 1850, twenty-three and one-fifth millions—increase 437 per cent. in 50 years. While England and Wales were doubling, we more than quadrupled our numbers. That our wealth increased in due proportion is to be inferred from the laws governing the subject. These laws, in like conditions, insure like results.

To give some more definite idea of the regular growth of National wealth, we will take two instances, selected because they are well authenticated, and serve, besides, to illustrate each other and the principles which rule them.

The private property of Great Britain and Ireland in 1823, according to JOSEPH LOWE, stood at £2,200,000,000, sterling; in 1833, according to PORTER, £3,537,000,000—from these estimates all stocks, mortgages and acceptances, which are only debts, are excluded. Here we have an increase of 60 per cent. in 10 years, against an increase of population of a fraction less than 15 per cent. The *per capita* valuation at the former date being £103 10s., and at the latter £145 10s., we find an increase of 40 per cent., *per capita*, in these 10 years.

For the United States we have census valuation for the years 1850 and 1860. By these reports it appears that, after deducting the value of the slaves, the property of the whole country, real and personal in 1850, was 6,171½ and in 1860 14,126½ millions of dollars—an increase in value of 128¾ per cent., and an increase *per capita* of nearly 69 per cent. The amount to each person in 1850 being $286, and in 1860, $449. The population of Great Britain and Ireland in 1823, was 21,300,000, of the United States in 1850, 23,191,876. Thus the capital of hands was nearly equal at the beginning of the respective decades. The British capital in property was 4,524 millions of dollars, or 78 per cent. greater than that of the United States; yet the increase of wealth *per capita* in the United States, at the end of the decade, was to the British as 69 is to 40 per cent.; that is, 72½ per cent. greater.

Here, then, we have results well ascertained, and as well proved. As independent facts, they answer the inquiry; but as data for the induction of a general law of increase, instead of furnishing a rule or rate, they start dozens of other inquiries—problems that appear to have no converging tendencies. Some of them are such as these: The periods compared are twenty-eight years distant, with all the improvements in art, science, and machinery of that length of time, in favor of the United States. The commercial revulsion of 1825 in England was much more severe than ours of 1857. We had the advantage of much greater enhancement of the value of our fresh lands, and our decade had the influx of California gold to quicken industry and enterprize; while England, from 1823 to 1833, suffered from a scarcity of the precious metals. If these differences of conditions, along with all others not named, may be supposed to balance each other, we may assume that the progress in wealth of Great Britain, in the last ten years, has been, like our own, at the rate of 128 per cent., in total valuation, and 69 per cent. *per capita*, which would give us this grand result, in a period having the industrial and commercial character of our last census decade. National wealth in England and the United States doubles itself once in eight years and four-tenths; and, if population increased at the like rate in both countries—at our rate—the wealth per capita would double in eleven years and three-tenths; but as it does not, and cannot, for generations to come, the English increase of wealth per capita must be as much greater as her population growth is slower than ours. The English capital of wealth, and artificial labor, in 1850, was immensely greater than ours. Her productive industry is so much more largely engaged in mining, manufactures and the mechanic arts than ours, that valuations of stock, or principal, or capital, in the respective countries have no such equality or parallelism as would serve for the basis of a calculation applicable to both. The capital employed in productive industry in every State or district has its own rate of accumulation; the wealth of Pennsylvania increased in the last census decade 96 per cent.; in Vermont, 33 per cent.; in New-York, 71 per cent.; in Rhode Island, 68 per cent.; in Iowa, 942 per cent.; in the whole United States, 128 per cent.; while in the decade 1840–50, the total increase in the Union was not above 61 per cent. in capital, and 21 per cent. *per capita*.

It must be sufficiently apparent from these statements that the resources of a nation, or its ability to meet expenditure for a period of twenty, forty, or fifty years in advance, can not be ascertained with mathematical precision. The uncertainties of fact, and the errors incident to calculation, beleaguer the question on all sides. We do not know the economical or political conditions of the future; war and peace, civil and international, are among the possibilities that may disturb the elements of the problem; and, when we find such a statistician as Professor TUCKER, of the University of Virginia, dividing the increase per cent. of the valuation of the National property by the increase per cent. of the population, to ascertain the increased resources of the country, we are prompted to look very narrowly into the renderings of even the highest authorities. A percentage is merely the proportion or the ratio of the given division and dividend; it measures nothing else, and has no ratio whatever to the percentage of any other arithmetical problem, having for its subject a different kind of thing, or a different principal amount of the same thing.

But the uncertainties of fact, and our liability to mistake and mismanagement in the employment of the best proved data, are sources of more frequent and more fatal error. The chief of these troubles are found in the miracles and mysteries of money, currency, standard of value, and price current. For the present, we rest on the conclusion that a nation, in the condition of our own in 1850, *may* double its wealth in less than ten years; that England has done it within the last half century—twenty-five years ago—in a period of 14½ years; and most probably doubled it again since 1850.

Is There to be No Draft!

Gov. ANDREW announces in a proclamation that he is acting so as to avoid any draft, if possible, and with this view he has put it off until the 17th of September. The document announces that this is done "with the consent of the Secretary of War, *but upon the responsibility of the Governor of Massachusetts*"—whatever that odd jumble of all authority may mean. From this and other late indications, it would seem that the Secretary of War has surrendered the whole question of drafting into the hands of the Governors of the several States. A sort of small State-Rights battle has been waged, and Mr. STANTON retires worsted from the conflict. Each Governor appoints any day he sees fit for the commencement of drafting; the consequence is that there is an utter want of uniformity in a matter where, of all other things, uniformity is most needed. Besides, if each State Governor is to proceed on his own "responsibility," what assurance is there that we shall have a draft at all. At present, we confess, the prospect is hazy. The whole affair has been a muddle from the beginning, and a disgrace to the War Department. We pray Heaven it may not prove anything worse.

THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—There are several other regions which one would suppose to be more difficult to govern than the Department of the South. It is not expected of the General who undertakes its charge that he shall seek any new conquests, or enter on any new campaign in that quarter: he will do all that is required of him if he hold the territory which the navy won for us ten months ago. And yet, if we judge by the frequency with which the commanders of that Department are changed, we should conclude it to be the very hardest of all hard military nuts to crack. Gen. MITCHEL goes down as the third who has essayed to rule the Sea Island region, succeeding Gen. HUNTER, who replaced Gen. SHERMAN. Unless there be something in the genius of the place that turns the best head, the Government has surely at last found a man fit for the post and the work. Gen. MITCHEL is an educated soldier; but he superadds to this a practical and administrative talent, that the mere soldier rarely shows. If his energetic and versatile mind fails to control the refractory elements of that region, we may well despair of finding *any* man fit for the task.

The appointment of Gen. MITCHEL to this command, restores to active duty a soldier who should never for a day have been allowed to be out of harness; while, at the same time, it admits of the transfer of Gen. HUNTER to some new and more congenial field of duty.

No one will pretend to see any *political* significance in the change, as both soldiers, in so far as they are politicians, think very much alike. We presume the only object of the measure was to put at the head of the Department of the South a man peculiarly fitted for the post, while the services of the relieved General can be made not less but more available elsewhere.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Martial Law Proclaimed in Cincinnati.

Vigorous Proclamations of Gen. Lew. Wallace and Mayor Hatch.

EVACUATION OF CYNTHIANA AND PARIS.

OPERATIONS OF HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

Further Particulars of the Fight at Bolivar.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Business is entirely suspended here.

The railroad cars have stopped running.

There is a great deal of excitement but no panic.

The people are quietly but actively organizing defence.

No male citizen is allowed to leave the city.

Our troops are preparing to evacuate Cynthiana.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL is reported to be marching on that place from Piketon.

ORDER FROM GEN. WALLACE.

The undersigned, by order of Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT, assumes command of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport.

It is but fair to inform our citizens that an active, daring and powerful enemy threatens them with every consequence of war—yet the cities must be defended and the inhabitants assist in the preparations.

First—All business must be suspended at 9 o'clock to-day. Every business house must be closed.

Second—Under the direction of the Mayor the citizens must, within the hour after the suspension of business, assemble in convenient public places ready for orders, and as soon as possible they will then be assigned to their work. This labor ought to be one of love, and the undersigned trusts and believes that it will be so. Anyhow it must be done—the willing shall be promptly credited—the unwilling promptly visited.

The principle adopted is, "Citizens for the labor, soldiers for the battle."

Martial law is hereby proclaimed in the three cities until they can be relieved by the military, the injunctions of this proclamation will be executed by the police.

Third—Ferryboats will cease plying the river after 4 o'clock in the morning until further orders.

LEWIS WALLACE,
Major-General Commanding.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

In accordance with the proclamation of Maj.-Gen. WALLACE, I give this public notice that the police force will, until further orders, act as a Provost Guard, and I order and enjoin upon all good citizens to respect and obey them.

Any disregard of the orders from the General Commanding, through the police, will be enforced strictly.

GEORGE HATCH, Mayor.

ANOTHER ORDER FROM GEN. WALLACE.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES,
CINCINNATI, Aug. 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—All places in the cities of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport where liquors of any kind are sold, must be closed at 4 o'clock this morning, and all soldiers are directed, upon any failure or refusal to obey this order, to seize the stock on hand that it may be confiscated for sanitary purposes.

By order of
Major-Gen. LEWIS WALLACE.
H. PLESTON, Jr., Aid-de-Camp and Chief of Staff.

EVACUATION OF PARIS.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Paris, Kentucky, was evacuated last night, our troops falling back on Cynthiana.

Gen. LEWIS WALLACE has been engaged all night in making preparations for the protection of the City.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT AT BOLIVAR

CAIRO, Monday, Sept 1.

The fight at Bolivar, Tenn., on Saturday, lasted all the afternoon, resulting in the repulse of the enemy. They encamped within a few miles of the town, and on Sunday morning broke up into small squads, forded the Hatchee River, and attacked Meadow Station, where they met a determined resistance, and were finally repulsed with a loss of fifty killed and wounded. Our loss is said to be only four. Telegraph and railroad communication between Bolivar and Jackson is interrupted but will soon be restored.

A report reached here to-day that Gen. BUELL had had a fight with the rebels at Chattanooga, Wednesday and Thursday. The first day no advantage was gained on either side. On the second day the enemy were repulsed. BUELL is reported to have captured 7,000 prisoners. This news is said to have been telegraphed to Tuscumbia, and was brought from there to Jackson, Tenn., by Gen. Ross' special messenger. It may be true.

Later intelligence says the rebels have destroyed all the railroad bridges between Bolivar and Jackson.

THE OLD ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 1.

The members of the Old St. Louis Merchants' Exchange were notified to appear before the Provost-Marshal-General to-day to answer to the charge of disloyal demonstrations at the meeting held last Friday. If found guilty, the Exchange will be dissolved, and the property confiscated.

THE FIGHT AT DANVILLE, KY.

TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE REBELS BY THE HOME GUARD.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DANVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1862.

The Home Guard of this place were informed by couriers last night that between two and three hundred recruits for the guerrilla band now infesting the mountain districts had passed through Danville,

...Road, ...Rose's, ...Rose's ...Rose's ...Rose's

LAW REPORTS.

Exemption from Arrest—Jurisdiction of Generals.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Giles vs. *A. A. Selover and John C. Fremont.*—The plaintiff in this case having obtained a judgment against the defendants and execution thereon having been returned unsatisfied, obtained an order for the examination of the defendants on supplementary proceedings. On the failure of the defendant, Gen. Fremont, to appear and submit to an examination plaintiff applied for an order of attachment to issue against the General for contempt of Court. Judge Barnard denied the application, but granted an order to show cause why such attachment should not issue. Plaintiff not being able to serve this order upon Gen. Fremont owing to his absence in New-England, he now applies, *de novo*, for an order for the examination of Gen. Fremont. The objection made to the granting of the order is founded on section 312 of Article 4th of the laws of 1862, which provides that "no person belonging to the military forces shall be arrested on any civil process, while going to, remaining at, or returning from any place at which he may be required to attend for military duty," and it is alleged on the part of the defendants that Gen. Fremont is now in this City on military duty. Plaintiff produces the affidavit of one Bradford Jones that Gen. Fremont is not now in actual military service for the United States, but has been deprived of his command by order of the Secretary of War. Judge LEONARD, without deciding in advance the liability or exemption of Gen. Fremont from arrest, granted the order for his examination on supplementary proceedings.

W. Gleason for plaintiff; Coles Morris, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Campbell et al. vs. Henry.—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Newton vs. Kohler et al.—Motions granted.

Brown vs. Ryan, &c.—Case settled. Papers with Clerk at Chambers.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 21
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 27
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 28
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Hibernian	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 6
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 9 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 8 A. M., 12 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by instalments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 26 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical pianomakers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

UPRIGHT SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $275, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, Opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

AUCTION SALES.

D. D. CARLISLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—VERY ELEGANT Household Furniture. The attention of housekeepers is specially called to the large sale of first-class furniture to take place on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock precisely: being the entire contents of the large five-story residence, No. 220 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of over $5,000 worth of everything, both useful and ornamental, to be found in a first-class residence. Further particulars to be found in Catalogues, which can be had at the house. Sale peremptory and without any reserve.

JOSEPH HEDDEN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEDDEN, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 153 Fulton-st., between Nassau and Concord sts., Brooklyn, assignee's sale, the entire stock of paper hangings, &c., shades, lace and muslin curtains, cornices, beads, pins, damask, loops, tassels, &c., with two years' lease of the store and fixtures, and good will of the business. Terms at sale. The stock is open to inspection up to day of sale and all information given in the store.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and Gaiters at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a complete assortment of Fall goods, including men's, boys' and youths' heavy boots and Balmorals; also, women's, misses' and children's copper-nailed work, Congress gaiters, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY EDW. SCHENCK, On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the books and accounts, claims, demands and notes, being the assets of the late firm of Whitney & McDonald, merchant tailors, No. 508 Broadway. By order of NELSON GODFREY, Esq., Assignee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a young girl who has lived in the best families; understands her business perfectly; or would do washing; has the best of reference for both places. Call at No. 183 West 26th-st., in the rear, top door.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted for a very neat and efficient girl, who is a thorough waitress and up-stairs servant, of obliging and respectful manners, anxious to please, and highly recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 179 East 34th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable elderly woman as cook; she is a few weeks from England, and has lived in some of the most respectable families in that country, and also in this; a home is more her object than high wages; she would be found a very valuable servant to any family that may require her services. Call at No. 2 Astor-place, three doors from the express office, near Broadway.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, as also all kinds of baking, or would take charge of a house in the absence of a family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 132½ 7th-av., 2d floor, between 19th and 20th sts., New-York.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman as an excellent cook; she is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as first-rate cook in a small family; understands the making of all kinds of soups, jellies of all kinds, game and pastry; is willing to assist in washing; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 168 3d-av., near 17th-st., in the shoe-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands sweats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; also the care of milk and butter; wages $10; city or country. Call at or address No. 144 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; is a first-class bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to a large family. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 270 3d-av., near 23d-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook in a private family; will assist with the washing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; good City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 228 West 25th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as a first class cook; perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches—soups, pastry and jelly. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 Varick-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 33 West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear-house.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT and trustworthy woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 327 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK, WITH THE best testimonials as to character, capability, &c., is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family, either in the City or country. Apply, for two days, at No. 115 West 26th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands all kinds cooking, no objection to go to a private boarding-house; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 104 East 11th-st.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT COOK, with the highest testimonials as to character, capability, &c., &c., is desirous of a situation in a private family, either in the City or country. Apply at HOOKHAM & PHILLIPS, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN English protestant woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 365 West 17th-st., near 10th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, as first class cook; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 355 4th-av., corner 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; good references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 234 Sullivan-st.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED, by a competent woman who understands her business thoroughly; can furnish the best of City reference. Call or address No. 208 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; understands game and pastry of all kinds; good City reference given. Call at No. 354 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl a situation as cook in a private family, the country preferred. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 203 Avenue B, top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—LADY'S MAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young women; one as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; understands baking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. And one as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and cloaks, and all kinds of boy's clothing; can do up ladies' muslins and French fluting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook and to assist in the washing; or has no objection to go as respectable cook in a respectable hotel or private boarding-house; can be seen for two days, if not employed. At No. 139 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A fellow woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family; best reference as just from the country. Apply at No. 253 3d-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted for a steady, reliable woman as good, thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer; is used to a private family, and can give the best of reference from her last place, as such; would like a good, capable servant. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, under the bank.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as the above; is a good cook, a good washer and ironer. Can give the best of City reference from her place. Call at No. 146 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the basement, front room, and give the near City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a middle-aged colored woman, in the above capacities; is a quiet, clean and honest respectable woman; no objection to do any chamber work; has the best of references from her last employer. Call at No. 38 Thomas-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a place as the above; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is used to a private family; can be seen for two days at No. 34 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Mercer-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; can come well recommended from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 141 West 26th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN who is a first-class dressmaker, would like to provide with a few more families to go out by the day or week; also, makes children and boys' clothes; can refer to the best families. Call, or address, 10 No. 481 3d-av.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant woman wishes a situation as Parisian lady's maid, and French and Spanish hair-dresser; is a superior dressmaker, and does up fine lace; is a very good plain workwoman; has the very best of City reference. None but first-class families need apply. French, English and American can apply. Call for two days at No. 299 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as first-class laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner; or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; can give the best of City reference; can be seen for three days at No. 125 West 21th st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as monthly nurse, or would take charge of an infant from its birth. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 58 Greenwich-av.

AS FRENCH NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—A respectable French girl, who is well qualified to act as nurse or seamstress, &c., wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment society's office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS NURSE—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as lady's nurse, or invalid's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress. The best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 327 6th-avenue, between 20th and 21st streets.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and make children's frocks to fit; will be recommended by the American family she has left, will be heard of for two days; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 125 *Times* office.

AS NURSE, HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; or would do the work of a small family in either this City or Brooklyn; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 260 West 33d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress, by a young woman, with three years' reference from each place; understands the care of a baby and waiting on table perfectly, also doing up fine muslins; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 1 Christopher-st., corner 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Good City reference. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 137 Waverley-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a young girl who has lived in the best families; understands her business perfectly; or would do washing; has the best of reference for both places. Call at No. 183 West 26th-st., in the rear, top door.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted for a very neat and efficient girl, who is a thorough waitress and up-stairs servant, of obliging and respectful manners, anxious to please, and highly recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 179 East 34th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable elderly woman as cook; she is a few weeks from England, and has lived in some of the most respectable families in that country, and also in this; a home is more her object than high wages; she would be found a very valuable servant to any family that may require her services. Call at No. 2 Astor-place, three doors from the express office, near Broadway.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, as also all kinds of baking, or would take charge of a house in the absence of a family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 132½ 7th-av., 2d floor, between 19th and 20th sts., New-York.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman as an excellent cook; she is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as first-rate cook in a small family; understands the making of all kinds of soups, jellies of all kinds, game and pastry; is willing to assist in washing; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 168 3d-av., near 17th-st., in the shoe-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands sweats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; also the care of milk and butter; wages $10; city or country. Call at or address No. 144 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; is a first-class bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to a large family. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 270 3d-av., near 23d-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook in a private family; will assist with the washing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; good City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 228 West 25th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as a first class cook; perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches—soups, pastry and jelly. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 Varick-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 33 West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear-house.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT and trustworthy woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 327 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK, WITH THE best testimonials as to character, capability, &c., is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family, either in the City or country. Apply, for two days, at No. 115 West 26th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands all kinds cooking, no objection to go to a private boarding-house; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 104 East 11th-st.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT COOK, with the highest testimonials as to character, capability, &c., &c., is desirous of a situation in a private family, either in the City or country. Apply at HOOKHAM & PHILLIPS, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN English protestant woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 365 West 17th-st., near 10th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, as first class cook; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 355 4th-av., corner 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; good references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 234 Sullivan-st.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED, by a competent woman who understands her business thoroughly; can furnish the best of City reference. Call or address No. 208 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; understands game and pastry of all kinds; good City reference given. Call at No. 354 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl a situation as cook in a private family; the country preferred. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 203 Avenue B, top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—LADY'S MAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young women; one as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; understands baking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. And one as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and cloaks, and all kinds of boy's clothing; can do up ladies' muslins and French fluting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook and to assist in the washing; or has no objection to go as respectable cook in a respectable hotel or private boarding-house; can be seen for two days, if not employed. At No. 139 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A fellow woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family; best reference as just from the country. Apply at No. 253 3d-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted for a steady, reliable woman as good, thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer; is used to a private family, and can give the best of reference from her last place, as such; would like a good, capable servant. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, under the bank.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as the above; is a good cook, a good washer and ironer. Can give the best of City reference from her place. Call at No. 146 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the basement, front room, and give the near City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a middle-aged colored woman, in the above capacities; is a quiet, clean and honest respectable woman; no objection to do any chamber work; has the best of references from her last employer. Call at No. 38 Thomas-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a place as the above; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is used to a private family; can be seen for two days at No. 34 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Mercer-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; can come well recommended from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 141 West 26th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN who is a first-class dressmaker, would like to provide with a few more families to go out by the day or week; also, makes children and boys' clothes; can refer to the best families. Call, or address, 10 No. 481 3d-av.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant woman wishes a situation as Parisian lady's maid, and French and Spanish hair-dresser; is a superior dressmaker, and does up fine lace; is a very good plain workwoman; has the very best of City reference. None but first-class families need apply. French, English and American can apply. Call for two days at No. 299 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as first-class laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner; or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; can give the best of City reference; can be seen for three days at No. 125 West 21th st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as monthly nurse, or would take charge of an infant from its birth. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 58 Greenwich-av.

AS FRENCH NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—A respectable French girl, who is well qualified to act as nurse or seamstress, &c., wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment society's office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS NURSE—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as lady's nurse, or invalid's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress. The best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 327 6th-avenue, between 20th and 21st streets.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and make children's frocks to fit; will be recommended by the American family she has left, will be heard of for two days; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 125 *Times* office.

AS NURSE, HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; or would do the work of a small family in either this City or Brooklyn; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 260 West 33d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress, by a young woman, with three years' reference from each place; understands the care of a baby and waiting on table perfectly, also doing up fine muslins; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 1 Christopher-st., corner 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Good City reference. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 137 Waverley-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has got three years' City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 84 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 185 West 40th-st., near 8th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable woman as nurse and seamstress; is a good tailoress; would take care of an invalid lady; good City reference given. Apply at No. 59 East 23d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, lately landed; is a good plain sewer and embroiderer; is willing, kind and obliging; also, is kind to children and is willing to be directed in everything. Call at No. 11 James-st., on the top floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—ANY PERSON REQUIRing the services of a good seamstress, by the week or month, can find her by applying at No. 109 West 25th-st., near 7th-av. A steady home preferred to high wages; good City reference given.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wants a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is capable of working on dressmaking, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objections to go to the country; can get two years of the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 129 East 25th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS competent waitress; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st., for two days.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to economise by employing good, faithful women and girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 4th-av., (founded in 1842,) where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years. Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian language spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs FLOYD. Good places always ready. Germno spoken here. Call and see.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 GRAND-st., on hand a large number of excellent servants for City or country. Professed cooks, washer and ironers, chambermaids and waitresses, laundresses, nurse and girls for housework, men servants. Excellent situations open for all good servants.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH DRESSMAKER FROM Paris, who understands cutting and fitting in the most fashionable manner work by the day, week or month. Apply at No. 124 6th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young man, a situation as book-keeper, is a first-rate accountant and figurer, can give reference from present place if needed. Address HENRY HUDSON, No. 176 East 34th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; long experienced in this City, in which he has lived with some of the first families; best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 354 4th-av., or a note can be addressed to T., at that place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a young man, in a private family. Has been brought up to the business. Thoroughly understands his business. Has lived with families of the highest standing in society. Can give the best of City reference. Address M. A., Box No. 123 *Times* office, or apply at R. Carpbell's saddlery, No. 80 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young man, a situation in a private family as coachman; is strictly temperate and can furnish the best of City reference; would prefer to live in the country. Call at No. 40 Jones-st., for two days, West 4th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single young man, who has lived with some of the first families in the City; the best of City reference given. Call or address A. F. D., No. 23 East 12th-st., or Box No. 27 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE COLored young man, aged 24 years, who has had a number of years' experience in the business, and is willing and obliging, has no objection to the country; reference given. Can be seen at No. 253 4th-av., or address J. H., Box No. 18 York-ville Post-office.

AS COACHMAN OR COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted as coachman or coachman and gardener, by a young single man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, harness, &c., and is a good plain gardener; would prefer a situation in the country as coachman, but has no objection to gardening; can produce first-class testimonials with regard to character and ability. Address R. C., Box No. 24 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man that understands his business, a situation as coachman and groom; can be heard of by calling for E. V., at the office of his last employer, No. 13 Broad-st., or a note addressed to Box No. 4,851 Post-office, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce the best City references. Address E. P., Box No. 77 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation by a middle-aged man, as coachman and groom, or would take charge of a gentleman's horses; has lived with both. Can be seen at No. 24 Clarkson-st., for two days. Address A. B., Box No. 30 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a young man, who has been brought up from his youth in a garden; can take charge of a gentleman's place; has lived with the best families in this City; can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry. Address R. S., Box No. 111 *Times* Office, where he can be seen for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who has lived with a gentleman of the first class; is a good florist and grape-grower; can produce the best of City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

ASSISTANT GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS assistant gardener, by a young man, who understands the culture of fruit and flowers; has lived with a gentleman of the first class; can produce the best of City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who has lived with a gentleman of the first class; is a good florist and grape-grower

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 33 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1863.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be limited to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. R. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 70 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1862.
AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Directors of said Company, held at its office this day, JAMES C. HARRIOTT was unanimously elected President in place of Richard Oakley, deceased, and JOHN G. HAVILAND was unanimously appointed Secretary.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

TO LOAN.—TO BE LOANED, ON BOND AND mortgage, a sum of from $2,000 to $2,500. Address, with particulars, INVESTMENT, Box 134 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (and "earned participating premiums" amounting to $163,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.
The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 46 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 80 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share, (ten per cent.) less the Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand at this office.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug 30, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED INSURANCE COMPANIES concur in charging not less than one-half of one per cent. more premium on passage risks between the United States ports and the West India Islands and Mexico by sailing vessels under command of Masters not having certificates from the American Shipmasters' Association, than by vessels commanded by Masters having such certificates. To take effect on outward risks Sept. 1, and on homeward risks Oct. 1, proximo.

New-York, August, 1862.
The ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
The MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The NEPTUNE INSURANCE CO.
The WASHINGTON (Marine) INSURANCE CO.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of CAULWELL, HOLDEN, WORTHINGTON & WHITNEY, in the business of printing and publishing two newspapers, entitled, the *Sunday Mercury* and the *New-York Weekly Herald*, at No. 113 Fulton-st., New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM CAULDWELL and HORACE P. WHITNEY are alone authorized to collect and sign to liquidation, and to settle up the affairs of the said late firm. Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1862.
WILLIAM CAULDWELL,
SYLVESTER S. SOUTHWORTH,
HORACE P. WHITNEY.

The undersigned will continue the above business at the same place, under the firm name of CAULDWELL & WHITNEY. Dated Sept. 1, 1862.
WILLIAM CAULDWELL,
HORACE P. WHITNEY.

No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862.
I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED INTO partnership with me Mr. JAMES J. GOODWIN, who has for the past year signed for me by procuration.
The business will hereafter be conducted under the style of J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership of CARMICHAEL & VAN VLIET by its terms has this day expired. Mr. VAN VLIET will continue the business at the same place, No. 62 Pearl-st. CARMICHAEL & VAN VLIET.
New-York, Aug. 30, 1862.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the city of enamelled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs,
MANUFACTURED BY
ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Hudson.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GILMBREDE'S, NO. 558 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, 150 pictures, sold at $4; others proportionately cheap.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 324 Broadway.

BUSINESS.

AFFLICTED AND SHUNNED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAHMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterization, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medecal Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth to four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' Preventive is positive the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 27 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 32d edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Contains nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful letter to the married or those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 4 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LACROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 281 to 286. To be had of DR. HUNTER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 29th-st., (late of No. 659 Broadway.)

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $5 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York. To those who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Offers consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1830—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SAND'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and annoying effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st. Sent free for 25 thousand stamps, 250 pages, 100 colored Illustrations. The best work out.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent.
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

MACHINERY, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationary, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.
SESSION FOR 1862-'3.
The preliminary term in this institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1862, and continue to the beginning of the regular term, viz., 11 weeks.
In addition to daily instruction in the Bellevue and Blackwell's Island Hospitals during the preliminary term, three lectures will be given daily by members of the Faculty. The regular term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15, 1862, and end early in March, 1863. During the whole of the session the student will have the opportunity of attending at least two clinical lectures daily; the didactic lectures are so arranged as not to interfere with attendance at the Hospital. Clinical and demonstrative teaching constituting the great feature of this College, the arrangements are such as to render the immense resources of the Hospitals available to the student to the fullest extent. All the lectures are given either in the Hospitals or in the College building, situated within the Bellevue Hospital grounds.
The Departments and Faculty of this College are constituted as follows:
PRESIDENT, ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D.
SECRETARY, AUSTIN FLINT, M. D.
Department of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy—Profs. James R. Wood, Frank H. Hamilton, Lewis A. Sayre, Alexander B. Mott and Stephen Smith. Department of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children—Isaac E. Taylor, Geo. T. Elliot and R. Fordyce Barker. Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics—Prof. Benj. W. McCready. Department of Descriptive and Comparative Anatomy—Prof. Timothy Childs. Department of Chemistry, and Toxicology—Prof. R. Ogden Doremus. Department of the Principles and Practice of Medicine—Prof. Austin Flint. Department of Physiology and Microscopy—Prof. Austin Flint, Jr.
Circulars may be obtained of the Janitor, Mr. WARE, at Bellevue Hospital, 26th-st., E. R., or by addressing the Secretary of the Faculty, AUSTIN FLINT, M. D., No. 74 Lexington-avenue, corner of Fifteenth-street.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1862.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan;
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William L. Skinner;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David P. Forrest;
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Charles Hughes;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Wards, and Randall's Islands.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

Seventeen Members of Assembly.
Two Supervisors, in place of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West, deceased.

Yours, respectfully,
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *City and County of New-York*, ss.:
I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JAMES L. KIP, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 14, 1862.

Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.

SEC. 14. "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York who shall receive a notice of an election shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said county, and each Supervisor of said county; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week, until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said county, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and County."

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1862.

Pursuant to an ordinance of the Corporation of this City, approved by me, I hereby, on behalf of the Corporation, offer to all able-bodied persons of the age prescribed by law who shall, within twenty days after the date hereof, and before a draft shall be made, enlist in any one of the regiments now at the seat of war or organizing for the war, the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS each, in addition to all other bounties heretofore offered or agreed to be paid to volunteer soldiers for the present war by the State of New-York or the United States, the same to be paid to said persons respectively, or to their only authorized representatives, immediately after their compliance with the requirement of the authorities of this State for the payment of the State bounty, in the case of recruits for regiments already in the field, as prescribed by the third subdivision of paragraph IV. of General Orders No. 48 from the office of the Adjutant-General of the State, and their acceptance and actual muster into service."

The said payment shall be made at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, "upon the appearance of such volunteers personally, or by their duly authorized representatives, and filing with him satisfactory evidence of their having severally enlisted and been accepted and mustered into the service of the United States, and also stating the names of the company and regiment to which they respectively belong."

It will be noticed that the bounty hereby offered is only to those who shall volunteer *after the passage of this Proclamation.*

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter by the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
JAMES T. EARLE,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMAIH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 3-th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Joy-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Nous-hon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Spring-st. " 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Dey-st. " 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

EXCURSION TO THE GREAT EASTERN.—Every day after her arrival till her departure. The steamboat OSSIB, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave Fulton Market-slip at 11 o'clock A. M., to sail around the steamer and return. Fare for the trip 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEW-HAVEN—CHANGE OF HOUR.—ON and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, the steamboat MATTEAWAN will leave New-York, foot of Robinson-st., at 3½ o'clock P. M., and New-Haven at 7½ A. M.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 58 BEAVER-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until Thursday next, 4th September, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in Philadelphia of one thousand cavalry horses and five hundred artillery horses. They must be sound, free from blemish, and from five to eight years of age. The cavalry horses must not be less than 15 hands high, and the artillery horses not less than 15½ hands high. The former must be well trained to saddle and the latter well trained to harness. The whole subject to a rigid inspection, and no horse will be taken that is not considered by the Inspector as fit for the service intended. No mares will be taken, and all horses to be of a dark color. Half of the above number to be delivered on or before the 24th September next, and the balance on or before the 1st October. No bids will be received from any one person, for more than one hundred horses. Security required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposals. [Signed] A. BYRD,
Capt. & Ass't. Q. M. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward school-house No. 2, situated at Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no suretie are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated Aug. 29, 1862.
LEWIS NOLTE,
JOHN S. SCULLY,
JOHN CASEY,
Committee on School Furniture.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of D. Healey, No. 131 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 28, 1862.
JAMES BLAKE,
JAMES HEALEY, } Executors
au31-law6mW*

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Cheapness, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

RUSSELL'S PROLIFIC STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Recent rains have forwarded these plants so rapidly, the subscriber is induced, by urgent demands, to put them in market, and they are now ready for delivery. Price $5 per dozen, or $2 per half dozen. Cash must accompany orders.
GEORGE CLAPP, Auburn, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodis. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steam-ship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAGAY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steam-ship MOSES TAYLOR, Lieut. [illegible], U. S. N. Hower, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....Sep 13. | MONDAY.....Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau ..... $50.
Passage money to Havana ..... 70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For passage only, apply to
STOUFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Sept. 13.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Sept. 20.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin ..... $80 | Steerage to London $35
First cabin to London ..... 90 | Steerage to London 38
First cabin to Paris ..... 80 | Steerage to Paris 40
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 80 | Steerage to Hamburg 40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st cabin, £5, 5s and £6 6s. Steerage from Liverpool, £7 7s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of passage.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply to Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. ALLAN & SON, No. 70 Buchanan-st.; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EDWARD MACEY, 5 and 6 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DE COLE, No. 25 Rue Neuve Des Petits Champs. Place de la Bourse, in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. [illegible

ADDITIONAL LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

[Continued from First Page.]

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

S J Grey, Co D, wrist; Lieut J G Saxton, Co D, wounded; Maj H A Frink, killed; Lieut-Col Thos J Martin, killed; Capt Wm Shank, Co B, killed; Jeremiah Houpt, Co —, killed; Hugh Denworth, Co D, face; Jas Burt, Co D, arm; Lieut Jas Hineman, Co H, killed; Sergt Jno H Knox, Co —, arm; Chas Chamberlin, Co D, shoulder; Michael Burkholder, Co D, head, slightly; Lieut Werrenling, Co A, leg; Capt Jno Keenan, Co K, breast; Corp Jno J Lehman, Co B, back, left on field; Capt Jacob Bear, Co C, arm and back; Col Hays, 63d Penn, leg; Chas Bruner, Co F, 5th Penn Res, thigh; Gottlieb E Shley, 14th U S infantry, breast.

THIRD MICHIGAN.

Ed Reardon, Co F, killed; G Bell, Co F, killed; Corp Joseph N Jacobs, Co F, killed; Corp Stephen D Thompson, Co F, wounded in both arms, one amputated; Sergt Jas E Van Duseo, Co F, ankle; Capt Israel C Smith, Co F, shoulder.

FIFTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Wilson, Co F, arm; Eli Hamlin, Co F, killed; Seid; B F Gooch, Co F, thigh; Andrew Durnn, Co F, arm and side; C Furber, Co K, leg; Sergt Thos. Conger, Co F, hip; Elijah Fish, Co F, killed.

FIRST MICHIGAN.

Corp Walter G Fisher, Co G, hand; Horatio Brotherton, Co C, leg; Col Roberts, killed; George W Language, Co G, killed; Corp Oceola Bagley, Co C, side; Elijah Roger, Co C, wounded; Corp Geo F West, Co F, thigh.

SECOND WISCONSIN.

Col O'Connor, Co K, killed; John Korp, Co K, killed; Sergeant Leithinger, Co K, killed; Oelrich Klanks, Co K, killed; Major Allen, wounded in hand and neck; Charles Loper, Co C, 2d Wis, wounded in arm; Jno Paschker, Co K, 2d Wis, wounded in shoulder; Second Lieut Erding, Co K, 2d Wis, wounded right leg; Jno Smith, Co K, 2d Wis, wounded breast; Anton Quib, Co K, 2d Wis, wounded breast; Joseph Helme, Co. K, 2d Wis, wounded leg; Matnias Rontenbeerger, Co K, 2d Wis, wounded wrist; Jacob Webster, Co K, 2d Wis, wounded, head; John Semm, Co K, 2d Wis, wounded; Julius Creager, Co K, 2d Wis, wounded; John Imberger, Co K, 2d Wis, wounded, neck; Sergt Vondrey, Co K, 2d Wis, wounded; Sergt Soler Adam, Co K, 2d Wis, wounded, foot; Peter Simon, Co K, 2d Wis, wounded, leg; Patrick Mullen, Co K, 2d Wis, wounded; Anton Nunster, Co K, 2d Wis, wounded; Private Lempky, Co K, 2d Wis, wounded, shoulder; Thomas Deetzioin, Co K, 2d Wis, wounded; John Wheeler, Co K, 2d Wis, wounded. Out of forty-seven men in the company who went into action, only seven reported for duty the next morning, the rest having been either killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

Co. G.—Ord. Sergt. John G Kent—killed; Corp Gustave Leclair—killed; Walter L Plumstead—killed; James A Snyder—killed; Michael McMahon—supposed to be killed; T Stader—supposed to be killed; Corp Davis—killed; J F Schilden—killed; I F Corning—wounded in abdomen, dangerous; Milo Sweeney—wounded; George H Muck—wounded; Wm. H. Church—wounded in leg; Sergt H G Clarke—wounded, breast; Sergt C C Dorr—wounded, side; Franklin Helms—wounded, hand; Jno Chapman—wounded, thigh; Corp P C McDonald—wounded, leg; Corn A F Pardee—wounded; Corp S H Morrison—wounded, abdomen; Simon Jordan—wounded; Corp John Lester—wounded; Richard O Balson—wounded in head; Archer Linscott—wounded in neck; Warren D Pratt—wounded in hip; P C Irvin—wounded.

Company C—Robert Pellinger, killed; Spencer Mead, reported killed; James Gow, Color Sergeant, wounded in leg; Frank Liscam, Color Sergeant, wounded in leg; Sergeant Samuel Booth, wounded in hip; First Lieutenant Bell, wounded in mouth; Lewis Blenker, wounded in arm; Wm. W. Foster, wounded in shoulder; Second Lieutenant Edward Kellogg, arm shot off and taken prisoner; Corp. Alfred Parody, wounded in thigh; F. Burmaster, wounded in side; Joseph Bock, wounded in butt; Sergt. Levi Snowalter, wounded; Daniel Eldredge, wounded in leg, slightly; John Dagle, wounded in leg; George Fritz, wounded in leg, slightly; John Cahill, wounded severely, in several places; John Bowers, arm amputated; John St. John, leg amputated; George W. Nevens, wounded in leg and arm; Wm. H. Snodgrass, wounded in arm and shoulder; John Rains, wounded in leg; Capt. Gibson, wounded in shoulder, slightly; Andrew J. Curtiss, wounded in several places; Martin J. Burkel, wounded; Samuel Preston, wounded in testicles; Corp. George Hyde, woundedin body; Walter Hyde, wounded in leg; Albert Waldorf, wounded in leg; Albert Spease, wounded in hand; Alpheus Currant, wounded in arm; James Bramhall, wounded in arm; John Coonce, wounded severely; Corp. Houghes, arm amputated; Wm. B. Reed, wounded; Filo B. Wright, wounded in leg; Newton Wilcox, wounded.

Company H.—Killed—Capt Randolph, F Watkins, Albert Weatherby, Corn Wesley Jones. Wm E Moon, R Chilcote, T L Sutphen, Sergt Paul Helmerson, supposed to be killed; C H Brayton, supposed to be killed; Chas Moore, supposed to be killed.

Wounded—Corp Hamilton, Wm Catlin, abdomen, mortally; Jonathan White, groin, badly; James Eskna, L Elverson, arm; Jeremiah Grover, arm; James H Coo:, arm; Joseph Rackett, shoulder; —— Miller, side; Timothy Stancliff, knee; Henry Storm, arm; A S Baker, arm; Stephen Fors, face; Roscoe G Brown, face; Edward Edmonds, W W Miner; A McCollum, Co A, face, slightly.

WOUNDED AT COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

John H Hughes, Co C, 26th N Y; James Lewis, Co C, 5th Va; Edward Cruger, Co E, 5th N Y; Adam Shalk, Co E, 1st N Y; John Lentz, Co H, 7th Ohio; Corp John Zeager, Co D, 46th Pa; David Blackson, Co H, 11th Pa Res; Wm Brumfield, Co E, 5th Va Vets; Sergt A M Ross, Co H, 53d Ohio; John Valla, Co G, 2d Mass; Geo Gates, Co G, 2d Mass; M Bisnall, Co I, 7th Ohio; Robt Steel, 1st Pa Res; Alonis Schaar, Co A, 77th Penn Vol; Dennis Bowells, Co B, 2d U S Infantry; Jos C McLean, Co I, 73d Ohio; Henry E Chapman, Co A, 6th N H; Augustus Comstock, Co A, 5th N Y; Alex McIntyre, Co K, 30th Mich; Jno Imeo, Co B, 5th Va; Wm McConnell, Co H, 12th Mass; Geo N Leadin, Co B, 88th Penn; Jno Allreight, Co D, 83d Ohio; Samuel Senreiverhuz, Co F, 9th Penn Res; First Lieut John Costing, Co F, 82d Ohio; Hy Klyce, Co E, 101st N Y; Thomas Clare, Co A, 5th Va; Abel Fink, Co I, 28th N Y, George Drushel, Co G, 82d Ohio; Sam'l Murray, Co C, 100th Penn; William Hobbs, Co H, 5th Va; John Habermon, Co B, 82d Va; Sergt J D Sanborn, Co A, 6th N H; Andrew H White, 20th Me; Harlan Bake, 16th Penn; David Bosworth, Co A, 102d Penn; Lewis Fougerer, Co C, 1st Va; Sons P Crane, 13th Mass; Amos Drake, Co H, 26th N Y; David Brown, Co G, 100th Penn; Richard M Villegs, Co B, 35th N Y; Chauncey Hargraves, Co G, 2d N. Y.; Rolla Nicholas, Co F, 13th Mass Daniel E Gardner, Co F, 2d N Y; John Lucey, Co D, 2d N. Y.; Daniel C. Thomas, Co B, 5th Mich., Lieut. Wilcox Und. Co A, 1st Mich; Andrew Lester, Co G, 101st N Y; J L Myers, Co H, 56th Penn; D Young, Co H, 56th Penn; J H Cox, Co K, 2d Penn Reserves; George Unser, Co I, 63th N Y; H Gardner, Co E, 5th Mich; George H Simpson, Co B, 13th Mass; Wm Grant, Co I, 25th Ohio; H S Deseline, Co E, 25th Ohio; Lieut M Hong, Co G, 5th Mich; Martin Dolan, Co L, 17th N Y; G C Beebee, Co G, 6th Mich; Ord Sergt F B Reeves, Co D, 5th Penn Reserves; A P Howl, Co H, 56th Penn; Lieut J J Bristle, Co H, 56th Penn; Jno McAndrew, Co F, 61st Ohio; Corp Wm F Holt, Co H, 70th N Y; Chas Ciamilla, Co C, — N H; Sergt Jno S Clark, Co C, 1st Mass; Edward Shepherd, Co B, 17th U S Inf; Sergt Nelson B S, of Lieut Co A, 7th Penn; J G Herser, Co A, 7th Penn; Alfred Hoeley, Co C, 12th Penn; Jas Reserly, Co I, 7th Wis; Jno B Thompson, Co A, 7th Penn Reserve; H S Curry, Co I, 7th Wis; W L Yobbins, Co D, 18th N Y; Fred Nanck, Co K, 29th N Y; Sergt J S Nevins, Co I, 2d Me, — N L Reckle, Co A, 1st Maine Cavalry; E I Cobb, Co H, 24th N Y; August Feurack, Co G, 20th N Y; G M Strowbridge, Co B, 101st N Y; H W Way, Co D, 16th N Y; First Lieut H S Link, Co G, 84 Va; Henry Westful, Co D, 51st N Y; Corp Geo Q Burton, Co E, 20th N Y; A A Hauschild, Co E, 20th N Y, Josiah Miles, Co K, 94th N Y; A C Nolf, Co A, 105th Penn; H Applegate, Co H, 100th Penn; J W Harvey, Co E, 100th Penn, Chas Smith, Co E, 100th Penn; Andrew Buzkin, Co F, 3d Mich; Charles Fallon, Co D, 11th Mass.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA—CONTINUED.

Capt Theodore Dunham, Co F, taken prisoner; Capt John G Dull, Co C, taken prisoner, Capt H R Myers, Co B, taken prisoner; First Lieut Paterson, Co K, wounded; Second Lieut N Wagner, Co B, wounded; Lieut-Col McLean, wounded and left on field; Lieut Fairbanks, Co D, wounded in both legs; Emerson Kline, Co A, wounded and left on field; Jeremiah Boyer, Co A, wounded in neck, dangerously; Barnard Hazen, Co A, wounded in thigh; Joseph Kline, Co A, wounded and missing; Sergt. Cyrus Goss, Co G, wounded in shoulder; Wm F Davis, Co G, wounded in shoulder; Joseph Reagan, Co G, wounded in hand; Corp Hey, Co H, wounded in hand; Wm Little, Co D, wounded in hand; Corp. Albert Hawk, Co A, wounded and missing; Lieut Miller, Co A, missing.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

The following came up on a train to-night:

Lieut Catlin, Birney's Staff, fever; C Connelly, Co E, 2d Va, arm; C Kunz, Co A, 11th Penn, arm; C Scriber, Co H, 24th N Y, knee; E Randall, Co E, 1st Mich, knee; L Vanocker, Co F, 16th N Y, amputation; J Gibson, Co B, 5th N J, amputation; W R Kidd, Co A, 12th Penn Reserve Vols, arm and hip; E J Smith, Co H, 26th N Y, arm; C Hobsmith, Co B, 20th Ind, fracture; B Davis, Co C, 27th N Y, hip; J S Betts, Co A, 40th N Y, diarrhœa; John Shultz, Co A, 3d Mich, fever.

The following are wounded:

J Morris, Co G, 10th N Y; D Smith, Co C, 6th N J; R H Ames, Co E, 6th N J; H Firth, Co G, 5th N J; W W Wallhowe, Co I, 11th Penn; F S Lowery, Co E, 25th Ohio; C N Dean, Co H, 11th B ston; C H Ewell, Co F, 4th Me; D G Lee, Co I, 4th Ohio; B F Rickey, Co I, 25th Ohio; F Bennett, Co D, 15th N Y; R Pierson, Co D, 94th N Y; H Franklin, Co K, 94th N Y; J Hurt, Co A, 94th N Y; W A Edwards, Co F, 94th N Y; J Yerks, Co G, 51st N Y; G W Waterbury, Co D, 51st N Y. C Walder, Co B, 51st N Y; F Crossman, Co A, 21st N Y; L Tradle, Co F, 21 Me; A Journzhy, Co D, 21 Me; H. Harsh, Co A, 55th Penn; W McLaughlin, Co H, 35th N Y; H W Heller, Co I, 21 Maine; J Cunningham, Co C, 45th N Y; J Shelaugh, Co E, 94th N Y; W Sharpler, Co I, 97th Ohio; A Conley, Co A, 16th N Y; C W Bell, Co C, 20th N Y; C Black, Co A, 73d N Y; G W Randolph, Co F, 105th Penn; Martin Gleason, Co K, 22d N Y, leg; J Cochrane, Co E, 5th N Y, breast and hip; John Kepler, Co A, 17th N Y, thigh; Lieut J H Jack, Co K, 3d Penn Res; Henry Lamdson, Co E, 104th N Y; G W W Cochrane, Co K, 15th Mass, shoulder; F Lamb, Co F, 3d U S, thigh; C Bocher, Co E, 4th U S, knee; J W Hammon, Co B, 62d Ohio, shoulder; R W Bennett, Co C, 20th N Y, both legs; W F Steele, Co H, 13th N Y, leg; C J Sales, Co K, 28th N Y, leg; Thomas Beuslee, Co A, 6th N H, hand; Col J E Rose, hand; Col J E Rose, 20th N Y, leg; John Powa, Co H, 50th N Y, foot; H Smith, Co E, 6th N H, hand and foot; F Spress, Co E, 29th N Y, knee; C Sullivan, Co D, 13th N Y, side; Geo Richards, Co F, 16th Mich, arm; M Carter, Co A, 10th Mass, back; Adam Ethest, Co C, 2d Excelsior, wrist; John D Himen, Co F, 88th Penn, hip; Jacob Shole, Co E, Me, head; W A Standy, Co I, 16th Mass, arm; W F Handwork, Co K, 12th Penn Res, side; S E Douglass, Co F, 6th N H, breast; Wm Havener, Co H, 25th NY, right arm; J B Ortader, Co G, Harris Cavalry, arm and hand; Geo M Cutbert, Co I, 13th Mass, scalp wound; W Davis, Co C, 14th U S, cheek and neck; David Thomson, Co E, 73d Ohio, leg; Anthony Tiller, Co F, 12th New-York, thigh; Albert V Johnson, Co D, 13th Massachusetts, elbow; Jas B Case, Co K, 44th N Y, hand; Wm Riley, Co K, 36th N Y, arm; H G Horford, Co I, 24th N Y, slight; Lyman Currier, Co F, 7th Wis, shoulder; Geo W Smith, Co G, 5th N Y, arm; Jas F Andrews, Co L, 12th Mass, elbow and thigh; John Duffer, Co I, 94th N Y, neck; Alvin E Haskin, Co F, 14th N Y, arm; John Marlow, Co F, 7th Wis, mouth; Lewis Besold; 14th U S; M Welsh, Co C, 26th N Y, hand; Adolph Marguart, Co G, 14th N Y, hand; M Olmstead, Co I, 13th Mass, foot; Michael Higgins, Co I, 101th N Y, hip; Albert Butts, Co K, U S Sharpshooters, elbow; Lewis Miller, Co I, 1st Michigan, hip; J. Waller, Co I, 11th Mass, arm and side; G. W. Emery, Co K, 6th Mich, thigh; H. D. Tallow, Co. I, 16th Mich, arm; J. McAdam, Co D, 6th Pa, thigh; John Butler, Co G, 2d N Y, left arm; D. Glass, Co. D, 62d Pa, knee; Robt. H. Welsh, Co C, 1st Pa, leg; Thos. Johnson, Co E, 26th Pa, wrist; E. G. Prince, Co I, 16th Mass, neck; W. H. Smith, Co C, 30th N Y, thigh; P. Conney, Co G, 12th Mass, neck; Sergeant Eldridge, Co C, 12th Mass, arm; W Barnes, 13th Mass, neck; Andrew Clifford, Co H, 19th Mass, head; P. Murray, Co C, artillery, hand; S. C. Grover, Co I, 6th Wis, knee; Corp A Wilkinson, Co E, 9th N Y; C L Gregory, Co I, 94th N Y; C H Stowell, Co I, 94th N Y; I Olley, Co I, 94th N Y, Jno Corsons, Co D, 11th Penn Res; Jas Bell, Co B, 5th N J; J H Barrett, Co B, 14th U S Inf; H Haines, Co I, 11th Penn Res; Hiram Hooper, Co K, 11th Penn Res; F D Peck, Co D, 5th Mich; Terrance O'Berne, Co G, 104th N Y; Wm Egan, Co H, 26th N Y; Patrick Dolan, Co C, 26th N Y; Corp H Erkas, Co I, 29th N Y; G Both Co C, 29th N Y; Charles Rudden, Co A, 2d U S Art; Ionis Rothschilds Co E, 2d U S Art; Corp Milton Davis, Co C, 14th Inf; Thos Mackin, Co K, 70th N Y; John McNamara, Co H, 3d U S Inf, M F Blanchard, Co B, 12th Mass, Chas Mattle, Co K, 73d N Y; Corp G W Gleason, Co H, 20th N Y; Chas R Dingman, Co H, 76th N Y, David Stanton, Co I, 110th Penn; Lee Duel, Co C, 66th Ohio; H D Westcott, Co D, 93th N Y; Lieut Geo Weaver, Co C, 63d Penn; M Alexander, Co D, 2d Wis; F Munson, Co D, 5th N Y; D R McLare, Co H, 7th Penn Res; Philip Stutch, Co A, 86th N Y; J De Haven, Co F, 85th Penn; W H Bruchell, Co A, 76th N Y; Corp Harraway, Co A, 76th N Y, killed; Lieut Calhain, Co B, 76th N Y, leg; J Farrell, Co A, 76th N Y, bruised by shell; company suffered severely; Capt R H Kimball, Co C, 12th Mass, killed; —— Spelford, Co E, 14th Mass, head; Capt Harman, Co F, 12th Mass, shoulder; Sergt Colby Conranson, Co K, 12th Mass, killed; Jasper Raymond, Co K, 12th Mass, breast; J Carey, Co A, 10th N Y, breast; J Smith, Co I, 14th Regulars, right arm; Sergt Dresher, Co D, 97th N Y, left breast, package of letters saved his life; J V Eller, Co H, 20th N Y, left on head; Col Pratt, 20th N Y, dangerous; Orderly Almy, 20th N Y, killed; Lewis Kay, Co C, 55th Ohio; H Kensig, Co K, 3d Wis, left, P Cantrier, Co D, 48th Penn, right side; A J Weir, Co C, 88th Penn, through calf;

The following list was brought in from the field by one of our special correspondents:

E Abskines, Co F, 14th U S, arm; W Harris, Co B, 5th N J, breast; Jos M Combs, Co E, 1st Mich, neck; D Logan, Co G, 20th N Y, arm and side; Wm E Hecker, Co D, 6th N H, hip; Jason R George, Co E, 11th U S, thigh; S McManarray, Co C, 61st Ohio, hand; J D Hammond, Co A, 8th Pa Reserves, face; J F Lagross, Co F, 94th N Y, neck; R McCabe, Co B, 4th U S A, shoulder; J Rensereen, Co D, 7th Wis, knee; W J Holbrough, Co E, 31 Va, hand; G Abenherdt, Co E, 75th Pa, leg; F A Law, Co A, 13th N Y, arm; W H Goldsmith, Co F, 22 N H, stomach; Jno Rigley, Co A, 14th U S, shoulder; Jas C Mi Cowen, Co F, 2d N Y, hand; John Lee, Co C, 6th N Y, slightly; G Majory, Co A, 17th N Y, knee; C Robo, Co F, 2d U S, knee; J V Gasbera, Co K, 20th N Y, foot; A G Bruce, Co E, 15th Mass, neck; Chas J Holt, Co G, 2d N Y, cheek; Jacob Muges, Co E, 5th N Y, thigh; Thos Robinson, Co K, 13th N Y, arm; W F Davidson, Co F, 5th N Y, stomach; C F Day, Co G, 21st N Y, thigh; Geo R Wheeler, Co A, 58th Penn, groin; R M Jones, 11th Penn Reserves, 61 Fountain, Co C, 12th N Y, hip; F Scott, Co K, 26th Penn, leg; Second Lieut Shenkelberger, Co I, 1st N Y Artillery, thigh; Benj F Rickey, Co I, 25th Ohio, leg; Francis Loren, Co D, 24th N Y, face; Lieut Grovesman, Co F 14th N Y, leg; H Patton, Co I, 20th N Y, thigh, W H Reynolds, Co H, 22d N Y, leg; Thomas Keisinger, Co D, 27th N Y, ankle; H McCloskey, Co I, 22d N Y, leg; Jno Copp, Co C, 10th Mich, shoulder; H S Preston, Co A, 17th Conn. arm; D Walcott, Co F, 90th N Y, both arms; J L Hagan, Co C, 2d Mass, leg; Edmund L Thomas, Co F, 18th Mass, knee; Wm Rule, Co A, 11th Penn, leg; O V Asdell, Co A, 11th Penn, hip; J B Westcott, Co A, 5th Mc Battery; J Armstrong, Co C, 40th N Y; S P Dillman, Co H, 62d Penn; J McPhetterson, Co F, 73th Ohio; H Sumner, Co H, 90th Penn; B Brown, Co K, 35th N Y; J E McGowen, Co F, 2d N Y; F Crompton, Co B, 6th N J; A Slaughton, Co B, 5th N J; A Slaugpter, Co H, 73d Ohio; A David, Co H, 1st N Y; C Slaughammer, Co H, 55th N Y; P Colgan, Co A, 14th N Y; W Peirce, Co B, 11th Regs A W Boterins, Co F, 50th Penn; J Snole, Co E, 54th N Y; J White on, Co C, 6 1 Ohio, G A Hyke, Co K, 25th Ohio; W Abrams, Co A, 1st Mass; C Ellis, Co K, 17th N Y; J Moore, Co C, 6th Mich; E G Stevens, Co D, 46th N Y; Alvin Eagle, Co D, 21 Wis, Israel Lutno, Co G, 22d N Y; W Buckley, Co G, 100th Penn; Titus Mackenzie, Co H, 7th Penn Reserve; David Sz Cl Pen, Co I, 93th N Y; Thos P Sawyer, Co C, 11th Mass; Elias Powell, Co M, 100th Penn; J W Darr, Co A, 44th N Y; Jeremiah Dunn, Co A, 24th N Y; J Murray, Co I, 87th N Y; J O'Brien, Co C, 40th N Y; J H Thrasher, Co C, 45th N Y, Police Mounter, Co D, 2d N Y; J M Rawbrugh, Co I, 11th Penn; Chapman Ross, Co I, 105th Penn; W W Morris, Co A, 63d Penn; P Fitzsimons, Co F, 71st N Y; Arthur Stewart, Co C, 1st Va Cav; J Saltvere, Co F, 55th Penn; C M Fox, Co D, 21st N Y; J M Hughes, Co D, 6th Penn, Chas Lugo to Lindrburgh, Co A, N Y Cav; Philip Fox, Co C, 1st N Y; Lorne, Co A, 26th In; A A Wallmore, Co E, 69th N H, C Hagenore, Co D 5th N Y; Geo Lamrich, Co H, 29th N Y; W H Parker, Co C, 2d Harris Light Cav, L Fitch, Co A, 63d Penn; J Hines, Co A, 101st N Y; W Cruzer, Co I, 2d N Y; William Daines, Co I, 13th Mass; D J Peel, Co H, 18th N Y; J Callahan, Co G, 16th Mass; J E Mc Kinnon, Co I, 1st Penn, Marvin McAmpbell, Co D, 13th N Y; G Mc Kermann, Co D, 54th N Y; Sam Pelham, Co B, 2d U S Ii Cavalry, Co D, 2d N H, Inf; Cpl W Vaughan, Co B, 88th Penn, temple; J Bailes, Co —, 22th N Y; Corp Calvin H Carter, Co F, 13th Mass, thigh; Wm H Bigroy, Co L, 17th Mass, arm; Geo S Smith, Co C, 12th Mass, hand; W C Beem, Co I, 2 N H, neck; Reuben Haymes, Co I, 11th Penn, arm; J Knowlte, Co D, 2d Me, thigh; Geo C Russell, Co I, 31 Me, knee; Chas Brown, Co K, 20th Ind; Capt Ho bday, Co E, 30th N Y; Capt King, Co A, 30th N Y; Capt Scott, Co B, 30th N Y; Lieut Smith, Co B, 30th N Y; Lieut. Van Vorte, Co C, 30th N Y; Lieut Jones, Co E, 30th N Y, Lieut Moss, Co I, 30th N Y; Capt. Lansing, Co D, 30th N Y; Lieut Andrews, Co D, 30th N Y; Lieut Degen, Co A, 30th N Y; Jas King, Co B, 44th N Y, foot and hip; G A Cook, Co I, 12th Mass, side; Harrison Jump, Co D, 82d Ohio, wrist and hand; Jos Shatford, Co D, 11th N Y, elbow; P McKenna, Co I, 2d Excelsior, hip; Stephen H Shatford, Co D, 14th N Y, wrist and hand; Thos L McCanliss, Co I, 9th N Y, shoulder, W R Hall, Co D, 24th N Y, fingers; Jas McMann, Co G, 3th N Y, arm; P Moran, Co I, 20th N Y, finger, R Cafin, Co A, 10th N Y, jaw; Corp Johnson, Co A, 10th N Y, arm off; P Martin, Co A, 10th N Y, breast; C Cook, Co A, 76th N Y; Sergt J S Smith, Co E, 6th N H; Marshall K Ames, Co C, 6th N H; G S Smith, Co G, 6th N H; Sergt C C Bowers, Co G, 32d Mass; Corp Warren E Brown Co E 22d N Y; A H Wagner, Co F, 76th N Y; J Rendge, Co F, 76th N Y; Oli Dicklinson, Co F, 76th N Y; Lester Judson, Co F, 76th N Y; G W Collins, Co B, 1st U S Batt'y; C D Bnuton Co F, 76th N Y; Lieut John Kinnan, Co K, 28th Mass; Tees Culhane, Co B, 10th N Y, Francis Kirkpatrick, Co H, 2d Va; Thomas Davis, Co H, 2d Va; Jos Elder, Co F, 63d Penn; Preston Ringer, Co H, 3d Va; Wm Cable, Co G, 21th N Y, Sergt G H McClenty, Co A, 76th N Y; Sergt Victor Hall, Co F, 105th Penn; John D Critchlen Co G, 3d Penn; W. S. Keppart, Co B, 63d Penn; Thos Gilfin, Co B, 83d Penn; Charles Emo, Co H, 94th Penn; William Engels, Co H, 72 Penn; Corp E B Wise, Co E, 84 Penn; Wm Wood Co D, 74th Penn; Henry Ling, Co D, 74th Penn; Henry Dewman, Co I, 74th Penn; E Gilnitz, Co B, 74th Penn; Geo W Nevins 2d, Co, 2d Wis; Jos Schaier, Co E, 26th N Y; Chas Gross, Co B, 26th N Y; Horace S Potter, Co K, 13th N Y; N B Torrence, Co K, 22d N Y; G Thorp, Co E, 20th N Y; First Lieut Nicholas Hayssadt, Co F, 20th N Y; First Lieut Gilbert D Cornelius, Co E, 20th N Y; Geo W Haines, Co H, 56th Penn; John Holman, Co H, 88th Penn; Augustus Miles, Co C, 6th Penn Res; Lieut Geo W Gordon, Co D, 2d N H; Thos O'Brien, Co G, 32 N H; —— Stearn, Co B, 29th N Y; Jas Adams, Co K, 105th Penn; L Tavler, Co C, 82d Ohio; R H Culvert, Co G, 6th Penn Res; Jno Stephenson, Co I, 2d N Y; Eli W Whitney, 5th N Y Bat; E Dobbins, Co G, 2d Mass; R H Brown, Co E, 7 n Penn Res; A Whiting, Co E, 6th N H; Jos Halstreck, Co C, 13th Mass; Jas Smith, Co L, 6th N H; Frank Shaw, Co I, 11th Penn; Joseph Burress, Co K, 48th Penn; Thomas Boylan, 14th N Y; M Evans, Co A, 1st Penn, D Grant, Co A, 1st Penn; G Dougherty, Co A, 1st Penn; C A 40, Co E, 27th N Y; M Fumlee, Co L, 8th U S I f; W H Kline, Co A, 5th Penn Res; John Bennett, Co I, 7th Va; Sergt Hy Hess, Co H, 72d Penn; Sergt R R Walker, Co G, 6th N H; J F Latimer, Co F, 98th N Y; G. Shuster, Co F, 73d Penn; Capt Smithe Co E, 2d Wis, wounded; First Lieutenant, Co A, wounded in arm with piece of shell.

SEVENTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

Col Robinson, wounded in leg; Major Hill, wounded in head; Lieut-Col Hamilton, wounded in leg; Capt Braughton, Co B, killed; Capt Watkins, Co L, wounded in shoulder and head; First Lieutenant, Co B, wounded in hand; Sergt Frio C Buckman, Co D, killed; Corp Frank Thomas, Co D, killed; Wert Little, Co D, killed; J C Marble, Co D, wounded in leg; J C Burns, wounded in arm, severely; Jonathan Penbery—wounded in leg; Peter Thompson—wounded in arm; Wm Seveat—wounded in arm; A D Coon—wounded in arm; J M Treet—wounded in arm; Joseph Evans—wounded in elbow; Robert King—wounded in shoulder; Sergt O H Pratt—wounded in leg; Sergt A J Esters—wounded in arm, amputated; Sergt A J Crompton—wounded in hand; Corp Geo Chapin—wounded in breast; Corp James H Best—wounded in groin; Thomas Campbell—wounded in leg; Elmers Simmons—wounded in leg; Jacob Young.

OTHER REGIMENTS.

J A Lliney, Co I, 3d Va; Hannibal Sawyer, Co B, 25th Ohio; I. Evi Smack, Co F, 55th Ohio; J S Rodgers, Co A, 2d Me; J W Lane, Co F, 55th Ohio, Corp M W Miller, Co F, 17th N Y; Gus A Davis, Co B, 17th U S Infantry; A M Washburn, Co E, 12th U S Infantry; Henry Gross, Co B, 21st N Y; Silas Blanchard, Co B, 97th N Y; Ralph Cole, Co R, 16th Mass; H Enright, Co H, 16th Mass; Michael Sedgwick, Co C, 16th Massachusetts; J Hall, Co A, 88th New-York; John M Miller, Co D, 3d Virginia; Thos F Potnam, Co D, 3d Mich; F G Dafry, Co C, 104th N Y; Corp Chas A Anhouse, Co H, 3d Mich; Orrein K Newton, Co K, 3d Mich; Leonard Doke, Co B, 55th Ohio; Frank Stanton, Co C, 6th Penn; Hiram A Oiner, Co F, 25th N Y; G F Bachelor, Co F, 11th Mass, E F Casey, Co A, 11th Mass; James H Davenport, Co F, 74th N Y; Chas A Royce, Co F, 94th N Y; Sergt-Major W S Winegar, 21 Wis; Corp Chas Evans, Co G, 45th Penn; Alex Rice, Co I, 41st N Y; Thomas Lalor, Co C, 37th N Y; Jas Funchey, Co D, 3d U S Infantry; B Wright, Co C, 2d Maryland Volunteers; Lieut Geo Tapp, Co D, 11th Penn; S B Bancroft, Co G, 6th N H; R H Dawson, Co G, 63d Penn; A H Jones, Co A, 63d Penn; H Patton, Co E 63d Penn; Lieut J B Ferguson, Co I, 84th Penn; Silas Barton, 82d Penn; Corp. J K Reddy, Co K, 6th N H; J S Coppe, Co E, 16th Mich; Corp Benj Rice, Co F, 2d Wis; Corp Fred Roders, Co C, Chas Steher, Co H, 21st N Y; Corp C H Reen, Co A, 20th Penn; W. R. Hall, Co D, 24th N Y, Jno C Marshal, Co C, 100th Penn; J Nichols, Co K, 41st N Y; Jas Smith, Ord-Sergt, Co G, 6th N H; Corp Malvin Low, Co C, 20th N Y S M; Jas Bonstell, Co G, 20th N Y S M; J W Drutt, Co K, 20th N Y S M; Henry Blough, Co L, 20th N Y S M; Dan'l Whitaker, Co D, N Y S M; Watson Smith, Co D, N Y S M; Dan'l Bell, Co D, N Y S M; Lorenzo Ribby, Co D, 20th N Y S M; E Bush, Co D, 20th N Y S M; Thos Towle, Co —, 20th N Y S M; Jas Fitzgerald, Co —, 20th N Y S M; A M Sweet, Co F, 20th N Y S M; Caleb Barnal, Co F, 20th N Y S M, Hugh Donahue, Co D, 20th N Y S M; Martin Green, Co K, 10th N Y; J Cavanagh, Co K, 49th Pa; J Hennon, Co E, 14th N J; Ira Crall, Co H, 7th Penn Reserves; Miles Ball, Co F, 105th N Y; Charles Brahler, Co B, 45th N Y; Jas Spancler, Co E, 2d U S Cavalry; Jas Wiegins, Co K, 2d U S Cavalry; Jas Brophy, Co K, 2d U S Cavalry; John Oster, Co E, 2d U S Cavalry; Second Lieut. David Steele, Co G, 21 N Y; Sergt. Alvey Straub, Co B, 20th N Y; Thos Derrer, Co F, 51st Penn; Sergt. Chas R Hew, Co A, 20th Ind; Melton G Biley, Co B, 83d Penn; Jesse Houghbaling, Co A, 76th N Y; Orville W Green, Co I, 16th Mich, John Murphy, Co E, 1st U S Artillery; R A Hixby, Co F, 3d Vt; W H Cole, Co A, 6th N Y; Jas Young, Co G, 6th N J; Maurie Donahue, Co A, 101st N Y; C Payne, Co E, 1st Mich; Geo S Browne, ——; Benj D Wood, Co I, 22d N Y; David Crother, Co C, 13th Mass; Christian Mosher, Co H, 50th Penn; R K Hollingsworth, Co G, 36th N Y; Sergt J W Davis, Co H, 20th N Y; Corp H a Balch, Co E, 13th Mass, Corp Geo Collin, Co B, 3d Del; J McCandran Co F, 6th Ohio; Sergt Chas Borrow, Co H, 11th Penn; C C Jessie, Co D, 7th Penn Res, A Harris, Co A, 76th N Y; J Hampton Co H, 3d U S Inf; J Jeffery Co A, 6th N J; H Vaughan, Co K, 5th ohio; E C Richards, Co F, 21 Vt; Alex Sumner, Co I, 84th N Y, Wm Young, Co D, 73d N Y; R C Stewart, Co I, 22d N Y, Thos O Bryant, Co C, 2d N H; Samuel Rogers, Jno Sawyers, Lieut Thompson's Battery, Penn; Corpl Hasbrouk, J W Brant, Jas Hostis, Thos Doyle, Jno Barryman, William F Burk, Co H, 57th N Y.

SICK AND WOUNDED TRANSFERRED TO PHILADELPHIA.

The following is a list of sick and wounded soldiers transferred from the Georgetown Hospital to the hospitals in Philadelphia:

FROM THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND BRIDGE STREETS.

J. Bosling, Co G, Penn. Reserve; J. Sullivan, Co G, Penn. Reserve; B. J. Brock, Co K, 26th N Y; John Hamilton, Co D, 6th N. H.; J. D. Sias, Co. D, 6th N. H.; J. H. P. High, C. H, 86th Pa.; John Fisher, Co. A, 1st Penn. Reserve; J. Hoz, Co. A, 1st Penn. Reserve; T. J. Maloney, Co. A, 1st Penn. Reserve; Martin Haller, Co. A, 54th N. H.; Jacob Cobb, Co. A, 55th N. H.; Sam'l Brown, Co. C, 11th Penn. Reserve; R. G. Botsford, 16th Mich; S. H. Porter, Co. H, 34th N. Y.; R. Edwards, Co. I, 6th Mass; F. Blair, Co. I, 56th Penn.; — Knowles, Co. K, 55th N. Y.; J. Willis, Co. D, 56th Penn.; T. Burns, Co. D, 34th N. Y.; W. Gardner, Co. F, 7th Ohio; S. Miller, Co. E, 1st Mich.; P. Miller, Co. B, 84th Penn.; G. W. Vaughan, Co. C, 88th Penn.; John Loveen, Co. E, 21 Excelsior; S. Fulton, Co. D, 105th Penn.; W. Harbinger, Co. C, 56th Penn.; O. M. Smith, Co. C, 101st N. Y.; John Daley, Co. H, 34th N. Y.; Jno. Kelly, Co. C, 11th Penn. Reserve; W. H. Lopes, Co. B, 12th N. Y.; M. Hoz, Co. B, 22d N. Y.; W. Sukes, Co. D, 1st R. I. Art.; T. Robinson, Co. E, 14th U. S.; S. Jacobs, Co. I, 82d Penn.; W. Gilbert, Co. E, 2d Excelsior; Pat. Murphy, Co. E, 2d Excelsior; Joseph Conway, 87

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3416. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR NEWS.

Particulars of the Engagement of Monday.

Determined Bravery of the Union Forces.

THE REBELS DRIVEN BACK.

Loss of a Train of One Hundred Wagons.

OUR ARMY MASSING NEAR WASHINGTON

RUMORS OF JACKSON'S MOVEMENTS.

DISPOSITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Their Retreat Toward Thoroughfare Gap.

Interesting Details of the Recent Battles.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM THE WEST.

FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 3—Evening.

Eleven hundred paroled prisoners, some of whom were taken by the enemy as far back as Thursday, at Manassas, arrived late this evening at Aqueduct Bridge, Georgetown, and report that Gen. LEE has established his headquarters three miles beyond Bull Run, on the Warrenton Turnpike. The only force at Fairfax was STUART'S Cavalry, he being there in person.

The rebels assisted the men in the burial of our dead, last night, whom they stripped of their clothing with the exception of their pants. Our men say the enemy at the time were so hungry that they rushed for the haversacks of our killed and wounded. Our men saw the soldiers of the enemy marching to the rear on the Warrenton turnpike, toward Thoroughfare Gap.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

The city to-night was in a state of great excitement, and not without most substantial cause. Crowds were gathered at all the hotels, and on the streets, discussing and speculating on the future.

It may here be said that while the more timid of our citizens apprehend danger from the rebel movements, there are stout hearts that are not intimidated.

Last night there was a series of skirmishes along the whole front, during which we lost two of our best Generals, and other valuable officers. According to prevalent reports, it was HOOKER'S Division which was mainly if not altogether engaged in driving back the rebels; but the one mile of skirmishing was attended with much loss of life.

At 4 o'clock this morning a train of one hundred wagons, with Commissary stores, was intercepted by the enemy between Fairfax and Centreville, and driven off toward Manassas before the party could be overtaken. They secured the entire train. So soon as this raid in the rear of our army at Centreville was known, the necessity of guarding that direction became apparent, and at noon the whole army of Virginia had abandoned Centreville, and was massed this side of Fairfax Court-house. At noon they again took up the line of march, and this evening the advance was in sight of Munson's Hill. The enemy's cavalry followed them in the distance, but made no attack, and the entire movement was being accomplished in excellent order.

At noon to-day Gen. MCCLELLAN rode out to meet the returning column, and was received with great demonstrations of gratification and pleasure by the army.

The works for the defence of Washington are all in an excellent condition, and are strongly manned by experienced artillerists. The gunboats now lining the Potomac are doubtless designed to prevent any attempt to interrupt the navigation of that river.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was long-continued, and the guess is no doubt true that it had reference to our present condition. The Government, it is apparent, is exerting every energy for the city's defence. It may be safely repeated there is no panic here, but of course there is naturally a generally expressed solicitude regarding the future.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS ON THE FIELD.

Particulars of the Death of Gen. Stevens—The Enemy Commanded by Jackson in Person—The Forces Engaged—Capture of One of our Supply Trains.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1862.

From a gentleman who left Fairfax Court-House at 12 o'clock yesterday, we learn the particulars of the death of Brig.-Gen. ISAAC L. STEVENS, of Oregon.

Gen. STEVENS' Brigade had been dispatched from Centreville, to drive back a body of the enemy, who had made their appearance about two and a half miles this side of the latter place, toward Fairfax Station, and were interfering with our transportation and ambulance trains. While at the head of his brigade, on horseback, driving the enemy through the woods, he was struck in the breast by a Minié ball, and instantly killed.

His son, a Captain in the New-York Seventy-ninth, but at the time Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of he brigade, was wounded, but how badly our informant could not ascertain.

The rebels were finally driven from their position, with considerable loss.

The bodies of a rebel Colonel and two First Lieutenants were found in the woods this morning. Our informant could not ascertain their names.

A wounded rebel prisoner states that the rebel force in the fight on Monday evening was commanded by JACKSON in person. The attack was made by the rebels, at a point between Centreville and Fairfax Court-house, about 4½ in the afternoon, and continued until dark, when the rebels were driven back a mile and a half, with considerable loss.

The forces engaged on our side were part of Gen. KING'S and Gen. KEARNEY'S Divisions with Gen. BIRNEY'S Brigade in the advance. The following regiments were engaged: First, Fortieth, Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and First New-York; Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, and Third and Fourth Maine.

Early on Monday morning, STUART'S rebel cavalry made a dash upon our supply trains, about half way between Fairfax Court-house and Centreville, and captured one hundred wagons loaded with commissary stores. From this fact, probably arose the rumor that a battle had been fought.

A surgeon, who was taken prisoner by the rebels on Friday last, succeeded, yesterday, in making his escape to this city. He states that the rebels robbed him of all his money, watch, and case of surgical instruments, compelling him to attend to their wounded, and giving him to eat, during the four days he was a prisoner, three hard army biscuits.

A portion of Gen. BANKS' corps was also in the fight.

BULL RUN BATTLE-GROUND, Sunday, Aug. 31, 1862.

I am, as you will perceive by the above date, in the midst of stirring scenes, and events transpire with more rapidity than the most rapid phonographer could indite. I shall not attempt, at this time, to furnish you with many details which would be of great interest to your readers, because these cannot be given at this time without exposing some facts which at least for the present, should not be known, and because I have neither the time or conveniences to enable me to do justice to the subject.

In a word, Jackson's rebel force (estimated at 70,000 men, with an immense supply of artillery) is in a corner where it cannot escape, except through our lines. His rear is against the mountains bordering Thoroughfare Gap, on the Manassas Junction Railroad, *and the Gap, which is only wide enough for a single wagon-road, with impassable hills on either side, is most effectually blockaded by rocks, blasted from the sides of the Gap, and the pass filled with the debris.* A portion of McDOWELL'S command also stands ready to render any attempt to skedaddle without artillery a very dangerous undertaking. In front of this rebel force are KING'S HOOKER'S, KEARNEY'S, a part of COX'S, and RICKETT'S Divisions, with BANKS' Division as a reserve, near Catlett's Station. The series of engagements which had commenced the previous Wednesday, on the banks of the Rappahannock, were concluded on Sunday evening, when a large force of the enemy turned our right flank by crossing above the Warrenton or Sulphur Springs, with the evident intention of sweeping down our flank and rear, which, had they been able to accomplish, would have been fatal to our army. This flank movement, though most skillfully executed, failed in its main object, and because of the non-arrival of HOOKER'S and KEARNEY'S Divisions in time, Gen. POPE was compelled to do the next best thing, which was to hold the enemy in check until the expected reinforcements arrived. The rebel army gradually made a northerly direction toward White Plains, (our troops following closely,) with a view of uniting with EWELL'S command, who had crossed the Rappahannock at the base of the Blue Ridge, and was making haste to get through Thoroughfare Gap. KING'S Division, (late McDOWELL'S,) which had been ordered up from the centre (near the Rappahannock Station) to the right on Sunday, returned through Warrenton on Monday, passed through Baltimore on the old Alexandria turnpike, his advance reaching toe Thoroughfare Gap Thursday, just in time to obstruct the passage of EWELL'S command. A desperate fight took place at the Gap between the Second Regiment of Sharpshooters, (Col. POE, of New-York,) which was the commencement of active hostilities in the new location. In the fight, which lasted two hours, (until nightfall,) the Brooklyn Fourteenth was prominently engaged, and supported Regular Battery B. Gen. POPE only wanted the enemy kept at bay for five hours, for KEARNEY'S and HOOKER'S Divisions to come up, and to let them pass through and fall into the trap prepared for them. How admirably the plan succeeded, you have read at the commencement of this letter, by the position of affairs as they stand today. Late at night KING'S Division, having accomplished the object of its mission, fell back four miles to near the Manassas Junction Railroad, and EWELL and his cohorts promptly marched through the Gap. During the night KEARNEY'S and HOOKER'S Divisions came up, and took a position at the left of KING'S command. A desperate engagement was fought at this point the next day, Friday—the rebels 25,000 strong, it is said, commanded by Gen. HILL—our troops heading their ground at night-fall.

HOOKER'S Division reached Warrenton Junction on Monday last, and on Wednesday—the day after the destructive raid by the rebels upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad—marched toward Catlett's Station, where, at 12 o'clock M., the commands of PARTRIDGE and SICKLES—the latter commanded by Col. NELSON TAYLOR, late Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third New-York District—became engaged with a strong rebel force, posted in a belt of pine woods westerly of the railroad, with a battery of four pieces protecting the track itself. Our artillery had not come up, but nevertheless our troops went at the work with spirit, drove the enemy from the woods at the point of the bayonet, when the Fourth and Second Regiments of SICKLES' command pinged forward in the face of a deadly fire, and without the aid of artillery, promptly captured the battery that had made such havoc in their ranks, and treated their enemies to a little artillery practice with the same guns. This was one of the most spirited and desperate charges made during the whole war. The engagement lasted one hour and fifteen minutes, when the rebels retreated toward Manassas Junction. Our loss, owing to the strong position of the enemy, was much greater, undoubtedly, than theirs. Our loss is estimated at three hundred—some say six hundred—sixty of whom were killed. A full list of the killed and wounded cannot be obtained for some days yet. Among the killed are Lieut. MURRAY, Company E, Second Excelsior; Lieut. LONGSTAFF, Company G, Second Excelsior. Wounded—Lieut.-Col. POTTER, in command of Second Excelsior; Adjutant PEWELL, Second Excelsior; Capt. GREEN, Company D, Second Excelsior. After the fight, and the balance of the division having come up, the whole command moved forward to Manassas Junction, and last night occupied a prominent position in the cordon drawn around the rebel hosts.

RICKETT'S Division, which was in the retrograde movement from Culpepper, crossed the Rappahannock Monday night, and during the Rappahannock battle occupied a position near the centre, on the following Saturday (last) went to Warrenton, thence to Sulphur Springs, returned and camped near Waterloo on Monday, Tuesday noon started in the direction of Haymarket, and after some fighting on Wednesday, is in the position this A. M. indicated above.

It is Sunday, and both armies are busily occupied in removing the wounded and burying the dead who fell in the desperate battle of yesterday, (Saturday,) which lasted from an early hour in the morning until darkness compelled the contending forces to cease the work of carnage. Up to this hour only one gun has been fired to-day, and that was a 30-pound shot sent into a squadron of cavalry who seemed to make a dash through the strong line of sentinels that hems them in. The one shot had the desired effect. There is a current report this morning that STUART, with 1,500 of his cavalry, got out of their cage last night through Sudley's command. If they did escape, rely upon it they did not make a break at the part indicated. Bull Run bridge is now being repaired, and the cars will soon be running to Manassas Junction again. To-morrow—who shall foretell of the morrow?—another desperate battle, doubtless, and in the end a complete triumph of the Union arms. No one here doubts the result. Still, the rebels are desperate and slippery, and may possibly get out of their present position. But I do not see how they can escape until they first whip our army. That they cannot do.

We annex a few additional names of killed and wounded, picked up at random: Lieut.-Col. Bashie, 87th New-York, (Col. Dodge,) wounded at Manassas Junction and taken prisoner; Jack Moser, Co. A 87th New-York; C. Verplank, Co. I, 87th New-York, slightly injured by spent ball. Lieut. Strong, of Co. H, Lieut. Duncan, of Co. F, and Lieut. Hendrickson of the 87th New-York, are safe. At the Manassas skirmish nearly all the members of Cos. A, D, I and K, of the 87th New-York, were captured, together with Lieut.-Col. Bachie, Capts. Lassen, Jackson, Schuyler, and Leycraft, (brother-in-law of Alderman Strong, Brooklyn,) Lieut. Judge, Co. I; Adj. Hudson, Serg. Major Charles Hughes, Lieut. Beckwith, Co. K, and others. R. Henry Ryder, Color-bearer, escaped with the colors by secreting himself in the bushes until nightfall, when he started on foot for Alexandria. Company F, of this regiment, is at Alexandria, guarding commissary stores. Lieut. Ammerman, of Co. C, is safe. James Sheban, of Great Bend, Penn., brakeman on the cars, was shot and killed by guerrillas, in the attack upon Bristow Station; the telegraph operator at Manassas Junction was wounded; John Hennessay, citizen and cook, was murdered at the same place. Wounded at Bull Run yesterday—James R. Teachman, Co. G, 2d New-Jersey; James T. Davis, Co. I, 12th Ohio; Wm. Tounley, Co. I, 1st New-Jersey; George Clarkson, Co. I, 1st New-Jersey; John Mulbern, Co. G, 56th Pennsylvania. Peter Snook, Co. F, 12th Ohio, died in temporary hospital near Bull Run Creek.

I must bring this letter to a close; a battery is just now opened; perhaps the work of to-morrow may be commenced to-day.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

From the Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

On Monday morning intelligence was received at headquarters that the divisions of HILL and LONGSTREET intended to appear on our right in force and cut off our supply trains. To prevent this consummation, the division of Gen. RENO was dispatched by Gen. POPE to Fairfax Court-house. It was also deemed prudent to commence the evacuation of Centreville, to cover our base of operations, inasmuch as Gens. HILL and LONGSTREET were known to be in force some distance toward Washington from the battle-field of Saturday, and as a reconnoissance to the front had revealed an anticipated movement in the same direction by the enemy.

The army of Virginia commenced retiring toward Fairfax Court-house on Monday at 9 o'clock, RENO'S division leading the march and McDOWELL'S corps following.

As RENO'S division was pursuing its line of march, and when within one mile and a half of Fairfax Court-house, a heavy volley from a force of riflemen came pouring in upon them from the woods to the right of the road. This occurred at 4 P. M. The rebel force was a detachment from Gen. HILL'S division, and was commanded by Gen. STEWART.

The volley was almost entirely received by Gen. STEVENS' brigade, composed of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, Eighth Michigan, Fiftieth Pennsylvania, One Hundredth Pennsylvania, and Forty-sixth New-York.

RENO and STEVENS immediately formed their commands in line of battle to repel the attack of the enemy, now concealed in the thick shrubbery of the woods. Gen. STEVENS rode up and down his lines gallantly, rallying his men, and unintimidated by repeated volleys from an unseen enemy.

Unable to cope with them in the position they then held, Gen. STEVENS ordered his men to fix bayonets and charge them out through the woods. This order was gallantly responded to by his men, who pressed the enemy and drove them before them with great slaughter. While thus charging them, Gen. STEVENS was hit with a Minié ball and instantly killed, but not until the enemy had been routed. Capt. STEVENS, the son of the General, was also wounded in the hand. KEARNEY'S batteries now opened on the rebel forces, causing a havoc among the rebel ranks. Skirmishing was kept up for about three hours, when the enemy retreated, and the train passed on unmolested.

Your correspondent passed over the battle-ground at 10 o'clock on Monday evening. The enemy's loss was heavy. Their dead lay in furrows where the first volley from STEVENS'S brigade went whistling among them, and I thought the penalty for this raid was amply severe.

ADDITIONAL LISTS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The following is a list of patients in the Cliffburn Hospital, Washington, entered on Monday:

James Aston, Co. E, 1st Penn. Res.. Thos. Anderson, Co. A 25th Ohio; A. B. Ames, Co. C, 16th Mass., J. S. Abbott, Co. A, 19th Ind., G. J. Baker, Co. D, 19th Ind., J. W. Curtis, Co. F, 2d Me., John Collins, Co. E, 7th N. H., James Cook, Co. C, 105th N. Y., E. D. Cofer, Co. B, 16th Mass., Jacob Pain, Co. D, 1st Penn. Cav.; H. Finderson, Co. K, 2d Md.; —— Fitzgerald, Co. C, 2d N. H., Lawrence Finnigan, Co. C, 17th N. Y., Henry Frack, Co. I, 29th N. Y., J. Foster, Co. H, 1st Va., J. H. Geeck, Co. F, 31 Ohio., Davis Giass, Co. D, 63d Penn., W. J. Graham, Co. D 100th Penn., Gustavus Gilshoff, Co. I, 21st N. Y., J. Goodenough, Co. D, 91st N. Y., J. J. Gross, Co. G, 100th Penn.; J. K. Jones, Co. E, 19th Ind., Wm. Lahm, Co. D, 17th N.Y.; J. Love, Co, F, 12th N. Y., Sergt. J. R. Lorme, Co. E, 55th Ohio; D. Morgan, Co. H, 5th Ohio; N. G. Mead, Co. G, 10th N. Y., Geo. R. McLeod, Co. G, 10th N. Y.; Henry Metz, Co. I, 29th N. Y., J. F. Mahan, Co. D, 5th N. Y., James McGinnis, Co. A, 19th Ind.; G. S. Montgomery, Co. G, 97th Penn.; James M. Norwood, Co F, 1st Mass. W. A. Nineau, Co. D, 1st Mich. Cav.; Isaac C. Oderkirk, Co. K, 34th N. Y.; W. J. Petersley, Co. I, 5th N. Y., Wm. Runkle, Co. G, 100th Penn., James T. Sally, Co. D, 2d Mass., Ferdinand Schmitter, Co. K, 5th Mich.; Sergt. George B. Smith, Co. A, 11th Mass.; Frank Smith, Co. C, 2d Me., W. H. Spencer, Co. B, 100th Penn.; Fras. Schlagel, Co. B, 27st N. Y., Benj. Smith, 17th N. Y.; Edward Strong, Co. B, 16th Mich.; W. Taylor, Co. B, 1st Penn. Res.; E. Wellingham, Co. G, 48th Penn.; C. L. Willis, Co. F, 13th Mass., Jerry Wise, Co. A, 5th Va., Corp. Fred. Walsh, Co. D, 8th Mich.; James Wilmore, Co. K, 79th N. Y., J. T. Wasson, Co. B, 19th Ind.

The following were sent in to-day from the recent battles:

Corp. G. McCafery, Co. D, 5th Va., sick; J. Spenser, Co. I, 5th Va., sick; H. K. Mead, Co. D, 5th Va., sick; A. B. Rucker, Co. B, 5th Va., sick; John Wells, Co. B, 5th Va., sick; J. H. Childers, Co. I, 5th Va., sick; F. Spreaker, Co. I, 5th Va., sick; E. W. Curtis, Co. D, 5th Va., sick; S. McCommas, Co. D, 5th Va., sick M. McDaniel, Co. D, 5th Va., sick; Sergt. J. S. Justiss, Co. D, 5th Va., sick; J. J. Dishman, Co. B, 5th Va., sick; N. J. Pack, Co. F, 5th Va., sick; Barnard, Co. F, 5th Va., sick; J. H. Numahan, Co. F, 5th Va., sick; J. A. Davis, Co. H, 5th Va., sick; M. Farris, Co. D, 5th Va., sick; L. Johnston, Co. D, 5th Va., sick; W. Hays, Co. D, 5th Va., sick; G. W. Mann, Co. G, 5th Va., sick; A. Collins, Co. F, 5th Va., sick M. Workman, Co. D, 5th Va., sick; Wm. Justiss, Co. K, 5th Va., sick; T. Loovick, Co. K, 5th Va. wounded; L. A. Dickey, 2d N. H., wounded; Corp. P. Dodge, Co. D, 104th N. Y. sick; A. Wykoff, Co. C, 76th N. Y., sick; J. T. Irvau, Co. A, 24th New-York, sick A. Warren, Co. K, 95th New-York, sick; J. Barry, Co. B, 9th Pennsylvania, wounded; C. A. Hurlburt, Co. B, 7th Wisconsin, wounded; A. Blissett, Co. B, 7th Wisconsin, wounded; J. Wittnick Co. F, 3d Penn., wounded; G. S. Mercer, Co. A, 13th Mass., wounded; G. Perry, Co. F, 83d Penn., sick; Corp. H. P. J. Valderacken, Co. A, 1st Reg. Sickles Brigade, sick; Isaac P. Thomas, Co. A, 4th Penn., sick; H. Wissner, Co. E, 100th Penn., wounded; J. Lindsey, Co. E, 72d Penn., sick; C. F. Manson, Co. F, 13th Mass., wounded; G. H. Davis, Co. F, 13th Mass., wounded; A. Vorburg, Co. I, 76th N. Y., sick; C. L. Worsie, Co. I, 19th N. Y., sick; F. W. Lorendo, 6th Mass. Battery, sick; Sergt. J. Cunnabell, Co. I, 97th N. Y., wounded; —— Beckett, Co. H, 17th U. S., wounded; P. McGranniger, Co. K, 73d Penn., wounded; F. Schlik, Co. K, 2d Md., sick; F. Wood, Co. K, 2d Md., sick; E. M. Whittiker, Co. A, 55th Penn., sick; A. W. Dunn, 55th Penn., sick; Corp. B. F. Gully, Co. D, 55th Penn., sick; Ord. Sergt. Rack, Co. F, 5th Va., wounded; W. J. Brown, Co. L, 3d Va., wounded; F. M. Rexroad, Co. E, 5th Va., sick; J. H. Clarke, Co. G, 2d Va., sick; M. Keys, 16th Battery, sick; Corp. O. T. Kingsbury, Co. B, 23d N. Y., sick; K. Write, Co. C, 23d N. Y., sick; A. McGirth, Co. H, 23d N. Y., sick; O. Pervin, Co. E, 2d N. H., sick; F. Stevens, Co. D, 5th N. Y., sick; Corp. W. F. Pickett, Co. D, 40th N. Y., sick; A. Merian, Co. F, 3d Va., sick; G. H. Ingram, Co. F, 2d N. Y., sick D. Burvis, Co. E, 107th Penn.; Corp. T. Finel, Co. B, 16th Mass., sick; P. Bradley, Co. D, 16th Mass., sick; J. Collins, Co. D, 16th Mass., sick; J. Keits, Co. I, 75th Penn., sick; G. W. Black, Co. A, 82d O., wounded; Corp. F. Howe, 12th U. S. Battery, wounded; W. J. Lewis, Co. F, 4th N. Y., sick; Sergt. C. Wagunan, Co. F, 34th N. Y., sick; O. G. Broom, Co. E, 35th N. Y., wounded; W. Pierson, Co. E, 35th N. Y. wounded.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Rebels Within Thirty-nine Miles of Cincinnati.

The Citizens Fortifying the Hills on the Kentucky Shore.

The Kentucky Legislature in Session at Louisville.

Defeats of the Guerrillas in Tennessee and Missouri, and Capture of Poindexter.

Baton Rouge Destroyed by the Nationals.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 2—10 P. M.

The excitement has been very high here all the afternoon.

The citizens are enrolling themselves rapidly in the different Wards.

Large numbers are working on fortifications on the Kentucky hills.

Gov. TOD arrived here this afternoon, and is in communication with the military authorities.

The utmost exertions are being made for the defence of the city.

The rebels, it is stated, are from twenty to thirty thousand strong, and are reported to be at Boyle's Station, 39 miles from this city. They are expected to arrive opposite the fortifications on Thursday.

The Forty-fifth and Fifty-ninth Ohio Regiments are falling back slowly to Covington.

Our pickets are all out.

All the steamboats have been ordered to remain on this side of the river.

Gen. GILBERT'S command, which fell back from Lexington, reached Frankfort last night. Some apprehensions were felt for their safety.

There is no telegraphic communication south of Falmouth.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Business is still suspended, and active preparations continue for defence. Martial law is in full force. All citizens are compelled to enroll themselves in their respective Wards, and will be organized and put on duty on the fortifications.

Reports are conflicting as to the whereabouts of the rebels. Telegraphic communication is open to Boyd's Station.

FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Sept. 2.

The State Legislature assembled at 12 o'clock to-day.

In the Senate, Mr. SPEED, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the House bill to organize the Union Gun Artillery Corps of the State of Kentucky. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

In the House, Mr. THOMAS offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of calling out immediately 50,000 men, to serve for thirty or sixty days, for the purpose of expelling the Confederate armies from Kentucky.

Mr. BURNAM offered toe following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of those having command of our military forces to take the most speedy measures to drive the invading rebels from the limits of the State, and that any policy looking to the abandonment of the interior of the State and of removing our forces to the line of the Ohio River is unwise and impolitic.

The Mayor's proclamation is being nobly responded to.

Citizens are enrolling themselves in the Wards, and Home Guard companies are ready for service.

Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT has declared martial law in Jefferson County.

There is great excitement throughout this city.

The cotton brokers are removing their cotton across the river, and numerous citizens are removing their valuables, fearing that the rebels will attempt to capture the city.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Col. MUNDY'S Kentucky Regiment had a severe fight near Woodbury, on Thursday, with FORREST'S guerrillas. Eight of the latter were killed, thirty wounded, and fifteen taken prisoners. Our loss was one killed and five wounded.

The guerrillas are committing great outrages in DeKalb County, and are sending Union men South.

The guerrillas made an attack on fifteen men in a stockade near McMinnville, on the railroad, and were repulsed with heavy loss.

Seventy-five bags of a left back Northern mail reached here to-night.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Steps having been taken for confiscating the property of THOMAS POLK, formerly United States Senator from this District, Capt. TUNNICLIFF, Chief of the United States Police, has been ordered to seize the same, both real and personal, and take an inventory thereof.

POLK'S property is estimated to be worth $100,000. He long since placed himself under the protection of the rebel government.

The old Merchants' Exchange was closed yesterday by order of the Provost Marshal.

There was general evidence of disloyal demonstrations, and they will be punished should they appear.

The Association was thoroughly disloyal, and its property will be confiscated.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS AT WHEDON.

GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 2—1 P. M., via CAIRO—4 P. M.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Col. DENNIS, with from four to five hundred men, met with rebel cavalry yesterday a few miles west of Whedon, in superior force, driving them and whipping them badly. The enemy left 110 dead on the field, and their wounded are estimated at over 250. Our loss is 5 killed and 40 wounded.

U. S. GRANT, Major-Gen. Commanding.

CAPTURE OF THE GUERRILLA POINDEXTER.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Tuesday, Sept. 2.

POINDEXTER, the notorious leader of guerrilla bands in Missouri, was caught last night twenty miles from Hudson, on the Hannibal and Missouri Railroad, while he was asleep in a house.

POINDEXTER has since been condemned as a spy, and will suffer death.

A FORCED LOAN.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Gov. GAMBLE yesterday made a requisition on the Banks and Savings Institutions for $150,000 to buy arms.

The requisition was made in anticipation of the money to be collected under the recent assessment order.

It is understood that the Banks have responded favorably, and placed the amount at the disposal of the Governor.

The hope was entertained by the Secessionists that the order would not be enforced to the full amount, but this is dissipated.

The full amount will be assessed and collected.

BATON ROUGE DESTROYED BY OUR FORCES.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The *Inquirer* of this city makes the following statements:

Baton Rouge has been completely destroyed by our troops. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE had demanded its surrender. He had a large army with him.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS IN SOUTHEASTERN MISSOURI.

GREENFIELD, Mo., Monday, Sept. 1.

Major LEFFERTS has obtained another signal success over the guerrillas in Southeast Missouri, with a squadron of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, two companies of the Twenty-fourth Missouri Volunteers, and one howitzer of No. 2 Missouri Artillery. The Major attacked Col. WHITE, whose force was estimated at 1,000 men, about 12 miles south of Pitman's Ferry, on Current River, and after a desperate conflict of an hour's duration, completely routed WHITE, capturing all his wagons and equippage, and taking many prisoners; also a number of horses and mules. Our loss in killed and wounded is not stated, but it is slight compared with that of the enemy.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST, IN THE FIELD, FORT SCOTT, Kansas, Aug. 36.

The greatest activity prevails here in getting the army ready for an immediate advance towards Arkansas. Gen. BLUNT, commanding the forces here, has received information that all the troops in the Department of Kansas, and all those in Southwest Missouri, including all the recent levy of militia, will be concentrated at such point as he shall designate. This portion of the army is finely equipped, and contains four complete batteries of eight guns each. The troops have been brigaded, and the different Commanders ordered to move their commands to a suitable place east and south of Fort Scott, where a good supply of foraging, grass, fuel, and good healthy water, can be obtained.

Information has just been received here, confirming the report that the rebels are concentrating in large numbers at Cross Hollow, Ark., with the intention of marching north, proposing to take Fort Scott, then Fort Leavenworth.

PIKE had made a speech to his men, saying he intended to be quartered in Fort Leavenworth before snow fell. There is no mistaking that such is the idea held out to the rebel force now concentrating at Cross Hollow, and the recent expedition, under COCKRELL and COFFEE, to Lone Jack, was for the purpose of escorting the new levies down to Arkansas. Hundreds of men followed them, and they had the two pieces of the Iowana Battery, which they captured at Lone Jack, but they were mostly without arms.

Day before yesterday, QUANTRELL and HAYS' bands came upon six companies of the Second Kansas, and three companies of the Sixth Kansas near Lamar. Major CAMPBELL and Capt. GERLSO, of the Sixth, attacked them with 600 of their men, and had a severe fight. Two men were killed, and 21 wounded. Lieut.-Col. BASSETT, commanding the Second Kansas, marched upon the opposite side of the stream out of danger. Wounded men say that the rebels had about 700, and if BASSETT had helped, they would have whipped them. Col. CLARK left his force the day before to report at this place. All say that had he been there QUANTRELL and HAYS would have been taken.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S MOVEMENTS

The Report of His Marching Upon Baltimore, and How it Originated.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Stonewall JACKSON is on his way to Baltimore, via Leesburgh, with 40,000 men. He intends crossing near Edwards' Ferry.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

A previous dispatch mentioned that Stonewall JACKSON was marching on Baltimore, via Leesburgh. The following is the report as published in the *Inquirer*, of this city:

"We have a report that JACKSON is on his way to Baltimore, via Leesburgh, with 40,000 men, and that he intends crossing at or near Edwards' Ferry."

NOTE.—This story, we are informed, originated in the fact of a few planks having been loosened on the Chain Bridge, which, be it known, is not a chain bridge, but a wooden one. Another source of the rumor may be the following, which is going the rounds:

"An escaped Union surgeon, late a prisoner, states that he overheard a conversation, a few days since, between the rebel Gens. STUART and WILCOX, from which he inferred that a strong force of the enemy diverged from the main body between Gordonsville and Thoroughfare, and are now marching up the Valley for Harper's Ferry."

THE LATEST NEWS FROM OUR ARMY.

Dispatches to the Philadelphia *Enquirer* state that Falls Church has been evacuated by our troops.

The wounded who were in the hospital at Falls Church have arrived in Washington.

The railroad bridge over Bull Run has again been destroyed by the rebels.

The latest from Maj.-Gen. POPE'S army headquarters says that his whole column was falling back toward Washington.

WAR MATTERS IN PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

An erroneous report has been in circulation here that Gov. CURTIN had telegraphed to the Secretary of War that he insisted on Pennsylvania troops being placed under Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN.

The intelligence from Washington that the army is falling back to the fortifications, has given rise to the expression of opinions regarding the propriety of sending troops away, when they may be required for the defence of the State. A large number have already gone, and more are preparing to go.

MORE REGIMENTS EN ROUTE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

The Twentieth Maine Regiment, Col. AMES, and the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts, Col. BOWMAN, embarked this afternoon, by steamer *Merrimac*, for the seat of war.

FROM ALBANY

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 2.

From all accounts recruiting has been very active throughout the State for the past few days. The State will probably be ready for the draft about the 10th. Gen. BUTTERFIELD was in town to-day on the invitation of the Governor. It is supposed his business was connected with the draft.

GEN. CORCORAN IN ALBANY

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Gen. CORCORAN, accompanied by Alderman DAYTON, is at Congress Hall.

The General comes here to forward the raising of a regiment.

Political Matters in New-Jersey, &c.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, meets in this city to-morrow.

Delegates are arriving from different parts of the State, and considerable caucusing is now going on.

The funeral of the late Gen. TAYLOR will take place on Friday, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence at Clinton, Hunterdon County.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S NEW COMMAND.

The Arrangements for the Care of the Wounded.

RETURN OF UNION PRISONERS.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S NEW COMMAND.

The following is the correct form in which the order with reference to Gen. MCCLELLAN has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 122.—Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN will have command of the fortifications of Washington and of all the troops for the defence of the Capital. By command of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The reappointment of Gen. MCCLELLAN is principally due to the wishes of the army itself. A distinguished Major-General who has been opposed to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S strategy, stated to-night that candor compelled him to admit that the soldiers demand MCCLELLAN for their leader. Gen. MCCLELLAN has spent the whole day in the field, returning late this evening, personally superintending the disposition of the forces detailed for the defence of the city.

GROUNDLESS RUMORS.

Reports have reached here, from time to time, of certain regiments having been nearly annihilated, when, after the lapse of a few days, the rumors prove groundless, the reappearance of numerous stragglers being the best refutation of the exaggerations.

Washington is comparatively quiet, the excitement of the past two days having subsided. Such disposition has been made of the troops within the last twenty-four hours as to restore confidence.

THE RECENT BATTLES.

A General Officer, who was in all recent conflicts, states that we could not have had over thirty thousand men actually engaged, and gives it as his opinion that the enemy's force was about eighty thousand. Our losses he estimates at about ten thousand.

RETURNED PRISONERS.

Over 1,100 soldiers, captured by rebels in late battles and discharged on parole, arrived in Georgetown this evening.

DISPOSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

They report that Gen. LEE'S headquarters on Tuesday morning was three miles beyond Bull Run; they saw but four rebel camps between Bull Run and Washington. A Georgia regiment, and STUART'S rebel cavalry, and STUART himself, were stationed at Fairfax Court-house. Gen. LEE and staff were at Fairfax this morning; but, after a short stay, returned to his headquarters beyond Centreville. These men assisted in burying our dead, which the rebels had stripped of all their clothing, excepting their shirts. They estimate the number of our killed on Saturday at four hundred.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Some rebel prisoners captured in the fight of Monday, were brought into Alexandria to-day. They belonged principally to South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana regiments, and had eaten scarcely anything for three days previous to their capture.

FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

The general feeling here to-night is much more cheerful than last night. The most serious evil we have to encounter is the war of factions which rages in our midst, preventing harmony of counsel and unity of action, and paralyzes the Government. The power of the nation is unbroken. The army is still strong. The enemy is weaker with each successive effort.

ARREST OF DELINQUENT OFFICERS.

A large number of officers have been arrested here in the streets and hotels, by Gen. HALLECK'S orders, for being absent from their regiments without leave, and the names of more than a score will be stricken from the rolls of the army.

GEN. HEINTZELMAN.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN was in the City to-day, actively engaged in official duties. By his dress he could not be distinguished from a common soldier. Like all military men, he is in favor of filling up the old regiments instead of organizing new ones.

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED MILITIA CLERKS.

Department clerks have been organized as militia to the number of seventeen hundred, and will be armed and commence drilling to-morrow. The men from Public works will be added to make a regiment of eighteen hundred.

GENERAL NEWS.

Senator FESSENDEN arrived this morning and applied to Gen. HALLECK for a flag of truce to recover the body of his son, killed in the late fight and buried near Centreville. The request has not yet been granted.

A dispatch from Wheeling, to Gov. PIERPONT, yesterday, states that no fears are entertained of a raid there.

THE DRAFTED TROOPS.

The Secretary of War has decided to organize the drafted troops in District regiments, instead of using them to fill up the old ones.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

The following additional appointments have been made under the direct tax and excise law for the State of Maryland: Third District, PETER G. SAUERWIN, of Baltimore; Assessor, WM. E. BEALE, of Baltimore. Fourth Collector, FREDERICK SCHLEY, of Frederick; Assessor, ISAAC DAVIS, of Boonborough.

For the District of Columbia:

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Review of the National Guard—The Imperial Guard—A Fault to be Found with the Cunard Company—Tone of the Paris Press—The Drama, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862.

The Emperor passed in review this week, for the first time since the organization of the Empire, the entire National Guard of Paris—that is to say, the entire Guard with the exception of three wards, in which the Republican element is in so large a majority that the Government has never deemed it prudent to place guns at their disposition. The National Guard, as you know, is the militia of the country, an armed body of citizens which stands between the Government and the people—to aid the Government when the people are wrong, or to aid the people when the Government is wrong—a body which holds the balance of power, which creates or puts down revolution, and which boasts that it is the conservator of the rights of the people as well as of those of the Government. It is composed of all citizens, without regard to rank, under the age of forty-five, but so many pretexts for exemption are admitted, that in fact the body is composed almost exclusively of the shop-keepers—the *petite bourgeoisie*. Thus the nobility and *bourgeoisie* manage in a great part to avoid duty in the militia, while from the fact that each man must furnish his own outfit, an immense number of poor men, not otherwise exempt, are excluded. All workmen of the class here called *ouvriers* are excluded, as well as all domestics. Thus, composed of trades-people in the main, the National Guard is supposed to take a great interest in preventing revolution, but at the same time it remains independent, and so far as regards the present dynasty, three-fourths of the Guard are probably unfriendly in principle. So that many conjectures find circulation as to the motive of calling out at this particular time the entire Guard, and among others, I have heard it said that the Emperor wished to hear some expression on the subject of Italy from this important element of his Empire. If this were indeed his wish, he was gratified, for in certain battallons of the Nationals, the cry of *Vive l' Italie* was freely uttered.

The number of the National Guard on parade at this review was about 30,000, of the Imperial Guard 20,600, and of the garrison of Paris, (the line,) 20,000. No foreigners of distinction were present, and the Emperor was accompanied by his son, by the Prince NAPOLEON, and by the Marshals and other officers of distinction in high commands.

The grand annual *fête* passed off this year with the usual illuminations and public amusements for the people. The crowd was unusually large, and no accident occurred to mar the pleasures of the day. The Emperor and Empress appeared in the crowd in the afternoon entirely unguarded, and received the ovations of the people. Many Italian flags were displayed from the windows of houses throughout the city by French people, while all the other foreign flags were displayed by the people of the nation to which the flags belonged. Many American flags were thus displayed by Americans for the moment living at Paris, while the *Constitutionnel* professes to have seen in the Faubourg St. Honoré the "flag of its love," the emblem of rebeldom, which is not improbable, as the number of secession families now here is considerable.

Speaking of flags reminds me of a complaint against the Cunard Company on the subject of flags, which I heard the other day from an American gentleman, a diplomat who had just arrived from New-York in one of the steamers of that Company. At Queenstown, it appears, the American flag, which is usually run up at the fore in compliment to the American mail which the line carries, was observed not to be the same as that used in coming out of the port of New-York. The one used at New-York had thirty-four stars; the one used on the British coast had but twenty-three—thus making an allowance for the eleven seceded stars of the Southern Confederacy. Not daring to suppose that a Company which had a mail contract with the American Government would thus voluntarily insult that Government, or that a line supported mainly by the trade and travel of New-York and Boston, would pay so little respect to the people of those cities as to thus flaunt their sympathy with Secession in their faces, the gentleman in question asked the Captain or some one in authority, if the twenty-three stars of the flag was not a mistake, and to his surprise and indignation, was informed that it was not. And when he remonstrated, he was informed that the Company reserved to themselves the right of decorating their own ships in whatever way they pleased, which, after all, is indeed their right, but which, nevertheless ought to be recollected by Congress the next time an American Company ask for a Transatlantic mail contract.

The secession journals for a few days past say little about the subject of mediation or intervention. But they amuse themselves with criticisms on Mr. SEWARD'S high-toned circular to the English Cabinet, and on the army which is half at home on furlough in a time of danger to the other half.

The *Siècle*, however, which is a warm friend to the North, in trying to find a new solution to the American question, makes a singular blunder, for blunder it certainly is, in view of the fact that this paper has constantly opposed the secession papers in their efforts to induce the Government to interfere. The *Siècle* thinks that if the French Government should say to the Government of the United States: "If you don't open your ports for the exportation of cotton we will recognize the South!" that the Government of the United States would yield the point. The *Siècle* contends that there are precedents of a Government thus opening its ports to a certain kind of trade, in order to relieve the distress in neutral States, and thinks that under proper restrictions the cotton trade might thus be permitted. The secession papers pounce upon this proposition with delight, and claim the *Siècle* as a convert to their doctrine of intervention. Hunt again, oh friend *Siècle!* in the hope that you will be more fortunate next time.

A piece has just been written for the Palais Royal Theatre, by M. HENRY ROCHEFORT and M. WOLFF, which they entitled "*Les Affaires de Sud*, (the Affairs of the South,) and which the Committee of Censure refused to authorize on account of the title, which, as you will perceive, is political. The authors then changed the title, and the piece will be represented under the name of "*Un Homme du Sud*," (A Man of the South.)

When the last Mexican mail arrived at Saint Nizaire, by French steamer from Vera Cruz, the Government broke open and examined all letters addressed to the journals or to influential personages, before distributing the mail. So much surveillance is in fact exercised over all published matter relating to Mexican affairs, that the public are founded in the belief that the Government is playing a game in that country which would not well bear too close inspection.

The speech of the Emperor to the Spanish Ambassador has, as I predicted, awakened a storm in Spain that will not soon be allayed. And yet the Government papers had the effrontery to publish a dispatch from Madrid, the day after the delivery of the speech, which declared that His Majesty's speech had produced an agreeable effect at Madrid! The dispatch said most probably *disagreeable*.

The French are sending out engineers and material for building a railroad from Vera Cruz to Orizaba.

Lately, at a diplomatic dinner, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. BENSON, the black President of Liberia, sat on M. THOUVENEL'S right, and the copper-colored Japanese Ambassador on his left. At a subsequent dinner these two gentlemen were placed at the sides of the lady of the Prussian Minister.

The Viceroy of Egypt, who has returned to Paris from London, (where, it is said, he bought nearly half the exhibition,) is lying dangerously ill at a house on the Avenue de St. Cloud, with a fever arising from fistulas. He is attended by Drs. RAYER and JOBERT DE LAMBALLE—a physician and a surgeon of the Emperor.

I have just heard that Chili has offered to mediate between France and Mexico, and that the Government of France offered to accept the mediation, if renewed after the French army had arrived at the capital. There is reason to doubt the authenticity of this report.

The Minister of Marine, Count CHAPELOUP LOUBAT, was married yesterday, at the chapel of the enate, in the palace of the Luxembourg, to Miss PILIE, of New-Orleans. MALAKOFF.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

$807,568 IN SPECIE.

Later and Interesting News from Central America and the South Pacific.

The United States mail steamer *Northern Light*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. She brings later and interesting news from Central America and the South Pacific.

SPECIE LIST OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

The following is the specie list per steamship *Northern Light*:

Order	$30,127	P. R. Co	$14,239
Ross, Dempster & Co.	1,600	J. H. Coghill	7,500
W. Selligman & Co.	19,000	Wm. Meyer & Co.	7,500
Jas. Davis, Jr.	8,000	Wm. Heller & Co.	12,000
Scholle Bros	21,100	W. F. World & Co.	18,000
G. E. Lodge	26,000	J. G. Parker & Son	13,000
J. B. Newton & Co.	13,555	P. Naylor	8,000
J. Hecht	7,135	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	42,781
J. Heller & Bro.	12,300	Duncan, Sherman & Co	12,000
H. Cohn & Co.	48,000	Jennings & Brewster.	28,250
Frank Baker	9,654	A. S. Rossenbaum & Co.	22,000
J. T. Hayward	5,000	Curtis & Peabody	5,000
Baker & Morrill	25,118	J. O. Welberby	5,100
M. C. Hawley	5,000	Kirby, Byrne & Co.	5,000
Goldstein, Ryan & Co.	30,000	De Witt, Kettle & Co.	5,000
Jas. Patrick & Co.	41,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	30,000
Total			$807,568

FROM ASPINWALL.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$1,100	Ribon & Munos	$2,200
Herques & Masserau	1,500	Handy & Hoadley	6,380
McKesson & Robbins	225	Englander & Franklin	250
A. C. Rossieu	500		
Total			$12,155

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Invasion of Ecuador—Latest from Peru, Chili and Bolivia, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Aug. 25, 1862.

The regular British Mail steamship *Peru* arrived at Panama from South American ports on the evening of the 22d. She brought the usual amount of freight and passengers, and $500,000 in specie for England. The dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to the 2d, and from Callao and Lima to the 15th August. The only news of interest is from Ecuador.

ECUADOR.

I wrote you, a month since, that the troops of Gen. ARBOLEDA, the leader of the reactionary party in the State of Cauca, in the new Republic of the United States of Colombia, formerly known as New-Granada, had entered on the territory of Ecuador in pursuit of some Mosquieristes, who had sought refuge over the frontier at Pasto, and when ordered off, had killed or badly wounded an Ecuadorian officer. For this act, you already know, the President of Ecuador, Señor GARCIA MORENO, had demanded the dismission of the Colonel who commanded ARBOLEDA'S troops, and also an indemnity of $160,000. This having been refused, the Province of Pasto was invaded by MORENO, it is said by 2,500 men, but it could scarcely have been by so many. A private letter from Guayaquil says that "ARBOLEDA, who was at Popayan, the capital of the State of Cauca, having heard of this invasion, marched immediately into Pasto, and on the 30th of July, in the vicinity of Tulcan, found himself in front of the Ecuatorian force. On the 31st, at 10 in the morning, he commenced to manœuvre, and outflanking the Ecuatorians, made a bayonet charge upon them with a part of his force in solid columns, and was received by a shower of balls from six pieces of cannon. At this moment Gen. ZARAMA, whose division had succeeded in flanking the Ecuatorians, advanced upon them, the two parties completely encircling them. President MORENO, 'who performed prodigies of valor,' was taken prisoner, as also did the Commandant General and Secretary of War, Señor DANIEL SALVADOR. Thirteen hundred prisoners also fell into the hands of ARBOLEDA, including nearly all the Ecuatorian officers. Seventeen hundred muskets and seven pieces of cannon also fell into ARBOLEDA'S hands."

But the sequel of the story is so droll, that were it not vouched for by reliable men, would be considered an old "Mother Goose" jumble. It is this: After MORENO was defeated and made prisoner, he suddenly "made it up" with ARBOLEDA, and made a treaty, offensive and defensive, with him. MORENO recognizes ARBOLEDA as President of Colombia or New-Granada, and CANAL as Vice-President. He agrees to furnish them with 1,000 men, 4,000 uniforms, 2,000 muskets, and $200,000 in cash, with which to carry on the war in Cauca against MOSQUERA. The Mosquera Minister has been dismissed from Quito, and MORENO also dismissed all the Mosquieristas residing at the same Capital. It is said GARCIA MORENO made the treaty with ARBOLEDA in consequence of some disclosures contained in a correspondence between Provisional President MOSQUERA and President CASTILLA, of Peru, found in the baggage of Señor QUIJANO, who was MOSQUERA'S special Commissioner to Quito. This in some degree confirms the intelligence we have of the defeat of ARBOLEDA by MOSQUERA'S principal commander in Cauca, LOPEZ. ARBOLEDA must have been on his retreat into Pasto when he met MORENO.

Ecuador was the first of the South American States to recognize MOSQUERA'S Government, and the first to send a Minister to him at Bogota. Gen. FLORES, who is the real head of the Ecuatorian Government, has always been understood as being a firm friend of MOSQUERA, and it is said has given him considerable aid in his endeavors to regain possession of Cauca. There may have been a secret plan between Presidents CASTILLA and MOSQUERA to divide Ecuador between them, or something of the sort, which has brought about the present complication.

The people of Ecuador are said to be very much dissatisfied with this treaty, and a revolution may be the consequence.

PERU AND BOLIVIA.

Congress is in session, and the President is giving balls and banquets to Congressmen, Foreign Ministers, &c.

There is not a word of news of interest from either Peru or Bolivia.

The treasure shipped at Callao for Europe, in the last seven months, from January to July inclusively, amounts to two millions, four hundred and ten thousand, sixty-eight dollars. ($2,410,068.)

The saltpetre shipped at Iquique, in June and July, was eight hundred and eighty thousand, four hundred and seventy-nine quintals. (880,479 cwts.)

CHILE.

The Chilenos seem to be generally satisfied with their new Ministers, and everything is going on swimmingly again. There is but little worth transcribing, however, from this Republic.

Projects are before the Government for rebuilding, but on a larger scale, the dry dock lately destroyed at Valparaiso.

The Council of State has agreed to allow $4,000 a year to a learned member of the bar, to whom the Government will commit the framing of a code of civil procedure.

The mining interests of Chili are suffering severely from the low price of copper in Europe. The large mines have materially reduced their operations in consequence.

THE STATE OF PANAMA.

Defeat and Death of Gen. Guardia—Civil War—Important from Cauca—Rumors from Bogota, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Aug. 25, 1862.

News received here on Saturday from the interior of the State that the forces of the two parties of the Constitutional Governor, GUARDIA, and of the Provisional Governor, DIAS, had had an engagement, resulting in the retreat of the Guardia party, and the death of their leader or chief. The official account, published at Panama, says: "Gov. GUARDIA and Ex-Gov. FRANCISCO FABREGA advanced from the Santa Maria River to River Chico, which latter river runs past Nata, with 300 men to attack the Panama troops, who numbered 500 men. The battle commenced at midday and lasted till dark, when the Guardia troops retreated, with loss of five killed, leaving behind eight prisoners, seven horses and twelve muskets. Among the killed was GUARDIA. Young CEBALLOS was also killed, and THOMAS HERRERA severely wounded. The loss on the Panama side is two killed and two wounded."

We have reports in Panama that the Mosquera authorities are about to enforce some of the decrees of their chief in Panama, such as the Mortmain Law and that relating to the circulation of paper money. No doubt the first decree will be enforced, but I do not think any endeavor will be made to force paper money upon the people. The foreign merchants, who do nearly all the business, will close their shops rather than take it.

The regular British mail steamship from Aspinwall to St. Thomas and Southampton left on the 24th with two millions in specie, brought to Panama by H. B. M. war ship *Comelion*, from the coast of Mexico from California, and from Chili and Peru. The British mail steamship from Europe brought last week £500,000 sterling, it being portion of the Peruvian loan of $8,000,000, lately contracted in Europe.

The British 17-gun steamer *Camelion* and the United States frigate *Saronac* are at Panama. The United States brig *Perry* is at Aspinwall. No other foreign war ships at the latter port.

Dr. MACKIE, of the State Department, Washington, arrived here on the last steamer from New-York, and went to Bolivia from Panama on the 24th. He takes a treaty between the United States and Bolivia.

The brig *Susan Chase* had arrived at San Juan del Norte, from Aspinwall, with thirty-three exiles, said to have been sent there by the Mosquera Government. Among the party were a bishop and sixteen priests. They intended taking passage in the English steamer from here for Havana, but the passage money being more than they expected, concluded to change their course and go overland to Guatemala.

Thus, we have inaugurated a civil war in this State, growing out of the most trifling causes, and which might have been averted had the parties made the slightest effort to that end. It is not even a war, or was not, when it commenced, between political enemies or between men of a different political creed. For both the Dias and Guardia men professed to be friends of the Mosquera Government, and split on the stupid question of whether they should wait till the National Convention should meet in Carthagena, for the action of that body in regard to the political future of Panama, or whether Mosquera's Government, which had already been acknowledged, would put its machinery in motion among us at once. It was greatly to be hoped that there might be an error in the report of GUARDIA'S death, but it appears to be fully confirmed. He was a mild, amiable gentleman, with a large and elegant family about him, and I believe was acknowledged by all to have been a conscientious man, politically and morally.

We have important news from our neighboring State of Cauca. Gen. ARBOLEDA, chief of the reactionary army in Cauca, was defeated by Gen. LOPEZ, Chief in command of the Mosquera forces, at Totero, six leagues from Popayan, the Capital of Cauca, and compelled to retreat to Pasto on the Ecuadorian frontier, with his whole force, including CANAL and Gov. VELEZ, of Antioquia. Cauca is is now in complete possession of Mosqueras, and were it not for the new complication of Ecuador in the matter, an account of which may be found under its proper head, the war in New-Granada would be substantially ended.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Quiet in Honduras and Guatemala—Scarcity of Food in Nicaragua—The Central Americans on the French Invasion of Mexico—Opposition to the Immigration of Negroes, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Aug. 25, 1862.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, Capt. J. W. DOW, arrived at Panama from Central American ports on the 20th instant. She brought a small cargo, consisting of 810 cerroons cochineal, a few hides and 50 bales of deerskins; also passengers and a small amount of specie. Her dates from Guatemala are to the 11th; Salvador to the 13th; Nicaragua to the 15th, and Costa Rica to the 17th of August.

HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA.

President CASTILLANOS continues to be popular among the people of Honduras, and perfect quiet prevails over the country. Honduras, like all the Central American States, is suffering severely on account of the high price of articles of prime necessity for the poor.

Although there are many persons in Guatemala who would fain disturb the public peace, by scattering false reports to excite the people to insurrection and the Government has to watch them very closely, no apprehensions of revolution are entertained by President CARRERA.

The crop of cochineal has been about 6,000 cerroons, of which 5,499 cerroons have been exported. Next year, on account of the low price in Europe, the crop will be considerably less.

Business is very dull in Guatemala, and many merchants are failing.

SALVADOR AND NICARAGUA.

President BARRIOS has finished his tour over the Republic. He was everywhere received with popular demonstrations of favor. The great question of the opposition of the Catholic clergy to the Government, which so nearly caused a revolution, and would have caused it had the priests been able to inveigle the people into their support, will be settled amicably, Pope PIUS having directed the priests to take the oath to obey the laws required from them by President BARRIOS.

Salvador has made a treaty of peace, amity and commerce, and has been signed between Salvador and Honduras.

All through Nicaragua, and especially in the mining district of Chontales, the people continue to suffer severely, on account of the scarcity of food.

The mining for gold in the Chontales district promises well to those who have carried good machines there from the United States and Europe. A letter-writer in Nicaragua, for the Panama *Bulletin*, makes a blackguard attack, probably incited by jealousy, upon Capt. FUREZA, of New-York, who lately took gold machinery to the Chontales mines.

A letter-writer from Greytown says:

"One of the Transit Company's brigs arrived here yesterday from New-York, with a large cargo, consisting of lumber, wagons, provisions, &c. Two other vessels are daily expected with like freights. A new steamer, to run on the lake, will arrive here from New-York about the 20th of this month."

The President of Nicaragua has addressed a letter to the President of Guatemala regarding the invasion of Mexico, in which he expresses fears for the safety of Central America, and suggests intervention on behalf of the latter States. The President of Guatemala, who does not seem to sympathize with the anarchical Government of Mexico, replied, that his Government observes with great interest what is going on in Mexico, and will look with satisfaction upon the establishment in that country, of a reliable and respectable authority. He says the state of anarchy into which Mexico has unfortunately fallen for years past, and which has recently become intolerable, has provoked the intervention of European Powers for the purpose of redressing wrongs committed, and winds up by stating, that the present tranquil state of Central America, and its good understanding with European Powers, leads him to have no fear of such a collision as has occurred in Mexico, and advises, therefore, that they should remain perfectly quiet and not trouble themselves about their neighbor.

The *Boletin Oficial* of Managua continues to alarm itself at the proposed colonization from the United States of Central America, by freed negro slaves. It says: "We look upon such a project with horror, and we can never consent to its realization, because it is an attempt not only to dispossess us of our soil, but is also directed against the existence of our race, and we do not believe that the thought has entered any one's head that such an inundation of negroes could bring any good to Central America, but on the contrary, the very worst imaginable evils."

The same paper says the "New-York and Nicaragua Company," which advertised in the New-York *Tribune* to make certain concessions to emigrants to Nicaragua, is a humbug.

Caterpillars have destroyed what little cotton and indigo that has been planted in Nicaragua this year.

There is nothing worth noting from Costa Rica.

AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

STATEMENT OF COL. ADOLPHUS ADLER.

His Ten Months' Imprisonment in Richmond—His Escape from Castle Godwin and Journey to the Union Lines—Immense Force of the Rebels—They are Determined to Push Northward—Affairs at Richmond.

Col. ADOLPHUS H. ADLER, recently of the rebel army, whose escape from Castle Godwin, Richmond, and daring journey through the hostile part of Virginia to the Union lines near Winchester, was mentioned a few days ago in the Washington papers, has personally communicated the following interesting particulars relative to his former service, his captivity and his flight.

HIS ANTECEDENTS.

The Colonel is a native of Hungary, and a civil and military engineer by profession. At the outbreak of the Hungarian war for independence, he joined the patriot army under Gen. ARTICE, and served throughout that arduous struggle, receiving, at the battle of Szolnok, a very painful and dangerous wound. He was subsequently taken and imprisoned for several weeks by the Austrians, but managed to make his escape into Germany and France. In the Italian campaign of 1859, he gallantly served under GARIBALDI, and in the famous movement on Varese received another severe wound in the neck. After the triumphant close of that contest he came to the United States, and gradually made his way to the South. Being in Richmond when the secession insurrection began, he found himself so situated that no other alternative presented itself than to take service in the rebel army. An important position was assigned him, with the military grade of Colonel, in the brigade assigned to HENRY A. WISE, whom he accompanied to Western Virginia, acting as his Engineer-in-Chief. In that capacity he devised and constructed the celebrated fortifications at Tyler's Mountain, publicly pronounced by the able rebel Gen. LEE to be the finest in the United States. He commanded the Confederate force at the battle of Skerry's Creek, fought July 13, 1861, where he captured Col. WOODSON, Col. DE VILLISS, of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteers, and other Union officers. Being all along dissatisfied with the rebel service, he, on the 5th of August in the same year resigned his commission at Lewisburgh and repaired to Richmond, where numerous offers of high position and emolument were made to him by the Confederate authorities. All these he steadfastly declined, and, of course, very speedily became a "suspicious character."

HIS IMPRISONMENT.

Finally he was arrested but left at liberty on his parole. When, in September, martial law was proclaimed, he was again seized and confined in the Henrico County Jail, from which he was finally removed to Castle Godwin, otherwise and more vulgarly known as MCDANIEL'S Negro Jail. There, in a miserable room but eight feet in width, he was incarcerated until the 16th of August last, when he effected his escape. During his captivity he had, by the exercise of many cunning devices, managed to retain possession of a considerable amount of money, the total of his savings in Europe and America, and of a portion of this sum he made good use in regaining his liberty. From the rebels he received not one cent of pay for all the service he had rendered, and he awards them the justice to say that they, at least, did not, on the other hand, despoil him of his own, further than denying him the time to arrange and remove his baggage, which was, consequently, all lost.

HIS ESCAPE.

In the evening of the 8th of August he walked out of his prison, in disguise, passing no fewer than four sentries and a sergeant, ere he reached the street. He at once hastened to the house of a Union man of his acquaintance—and there are many in Richmond—and there remained hidden for two days, paying, however, some $50 for the privilege. Warned by his kind host that the Government detectives were on his track, he changed his hiding place in the night, and managed, by shifting his domicil in the same way, repeatedly, to remain secretly in Richmond for eight days, without being discovered. Closely disguised, he went out at night, and approached the fortifications and outworks of the town, which he considers formidable indeed, but by no means impregnable. He also hid himself in the vicinity of the railroads, and, for night after night, a train left every two hours, conveying troops to Gordonsville and the line of the Rappahannock. All the roads coming from the South are now connected at Richmond with those running North, so that trains of troops arriving from below can pass right through Northward, without detention. The account given by Col. ADLER, with circumstantial exactitude, conflicts with the underestimate generally made of the force of the rebel armies in Virginia. The Colonel, during these eight days of concealment, at great expense, employed a man whom he had long known and served, to watch Gen. WINDER, the military commandant of the city, and to bring him exact intelligence. This information, aided by his own intimate knowledge of the rebel organization, plans, &c., enabled him to make out the following figures:

REBEL FORCES MARCHING NORTHWARD.

Under Gen. Joe Johnson	60,000 men
"Stonewall" Jackson	45,000 men
Longstreet's Corps	18,000 men
Gen. E. H. Hill	16,000 men
Gen. A. P. Hill	12,000 men
Gen. Ross, of Alabama	8,000 men
Gen. Craig, of South Carolina	12,000 men
Gen. Huger's Division	12,000 men
Independent corps from Georgia, South and North Carolina, Alabama, &c.	60,000 men
Infantry	243,000 men
Cavalry, including Gen. Stuart's command of 4,200 men	20,000 men
Total	263,000 men

Of artillery, the force is not specially mentioned, but 150 pieces were sent with "Stonewall" JACKSON alone, and the entire parks are not less in total than 400. The cavalry is accompanied by 18 and 24-pounders, and the most of entire amount of artillery consists of field-pieces, very many of them rifled and of the most modern pattern.

Gen. EWELL'S Corps alone amounts to 28,000 men apart from JACKSON'S, but it is thrown in as a part of JACKSON'S force, although Col. ADLER gives it its full value. He states that 57 fine pieces of ordnance were left behind by Gen. MCCLELLAN on the Chickahominy, and all of these have been made available. The army, then, immediately in front of and on the flanks of Gen. POPE, extending from the line of Gordonsville toward Leesburgh, is fully 250,000 men. Col. ADLER elicited expressions of much surprise when he made the same statement to the highest military authorities at Washington; but he insists upon its truth, and says that any less calculation will entail most serious disaster. The rebels are making a determined push on Maryland, and their plans thus far have met with even more success than they anticipated.

THE COLONEL'S FLIGHT.

After eight days, spent in procuring these facts, Col. ADLER, by bribing two negroes for $5 apiece, to hoist him over the wooden inclosure that surrounds the railway depôt in Richmond, and is kept carefully closed at night, secreted himself in the cars, and managed to elude the vigilance of the guards until the train was fairly on its way to Lynchburgh. From Lynchburgh he got on as far as Charlottesville, and there heard that detectives were at Stanton and all along the road in search of him. He at once struck across to Harrisonburgh, passing the Blue Ridge afoot—a journey that occupied him three days and two nights. On his way, he was compelled to shoot a bushwhacker, who, armed to the teeth, occupied the mountain road, and who, according to the rule adopted by the rangers of those now wild mountains toward strangers, would have killed him with a ball from his unerring rifle, on sight. He observed this formidable enemy before he was himself perceived, and betaking himself to the wayside thickets, he brought his trusty five-shooter into play, and disposed of the obstacle that seemed to bar his flight. At Manassas Gap the mountains swarmed with these "bushwhackers," and one of them boasts that he alone has brought down seven or eight Union soldiers at different times. At Harrisonburgh the Colonel learned that the rebels had pickets at Newmarket, Mount Jackson, Woodstock and Newtown. He hired the best buggy in the town, and a negro to drive it, and rode as far as the vicinity of Newmarket, where he dismissed his attendant and vehicle, and made his way around the rebel pickets by taking a circuit through the woods. This plan he followed at each successive town and village, until, on the 25th, he reached the vicinity of Winchester, where a farmer, conveying a load of peaches to market, gave him conveyance to the outer line of Union pickets, when he surrendered himself and was at once handed over to the officer in command. Exhibiting his papers, and making his statement as above given, he was furnished with a pass by Lieut.-Col. E. H. SWINAY, of the Thirty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, Provost-Marshal of Winchester.

He arrived in Washington on the night of the 26th and at once reported to the Provost-Marshal. After a hearing, Gen. WADSWORTH placed him entirely at liberty. Since then, he has had repeated interviews with some of our leading military men, and has given them some of the important facts elsewhere detailed. Coming on to New-York, he meets Col. CORCORAN and others, with whom he shared captivity a year ago. He was imprisoned in the same jail with our Cols. LEE, WOOD and COGSWELL, Capt. BOWMAN, Mr. HUNTER, and the officers who were held as hostages for the rebel privateersmen. He was, also, confined in the same room for some time with JOHN MINOR BOTTS, who, for the first night of his incarceration, slept on the bare floor. On the ensuing day, however, BOTTS had bedding and furniture brought from his own residence, and was afterward more comfortable.

TONE OF RICHMOND.

At the rebel capital, the utmost tone of confidence in the military success of the South prevailed. Washington, they think, will be captured, and the Border States be rallied to the Confederacy. The North is denounced as a despotism, wielded by imbecile civil and military hands, and, in fine, the most assured certainty has replaced the doubt, and even dread, that was felt there a few months ago. Still, the price of merchandise was enormously high—$8 for an ordinary shirt, $35 for a pair of cloth pantaloons, and $30 for a pair of heavy boots, being quite usual prices. Masses of the Southern troops are ragged and even shoeless; some of them, too, are without regular rations, yet they are determined to fight, and look upon the Northern commanders as mere playthings in the hands of their leaders—JACKSON, LEE, EWELL, LONGSTREET, HILL, &c.

Col. ADLER proposes to remain some time in the Northern service, for which opportunities are now offered, and may subsequently rejoin his old commander, GARIBALDI, in the impending great European movement.

KENTUCKY.

Proceedings at Frankfort—Mr. Wolfe's Unguarded and Unwise Report—Col. Whitaker's Stand—Postponement of Executions Against United States Soldiers—Bull Runners to be Arrested and Imprisoned, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 29, 1862.

Mr. WOLFE'S preamble and resolution, in relation to the President's appeal to the Border Slave States, are considered by many as uncalled for, unnecessary, idle, untimely, imprudent, indiscreet, equivocal, and not worth the action or notice of the Legislature. I am surprised at this move of Mr. WOLFE.

The Senate, 19 to 7, rejected the Judiciary Committee's adverse report to the House bill, providing that all connected with educational institutions shall take the oath; and then passed it. As a condition precedent to entering upon the discharge of their official duties, they are hereby required to swear that they will support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and be true and faithful to the Commonwealth, so long as citizens thereof; that they recognize the binding obligation of the Constitution of the United States, and the duty of every citizen to submit thereto, as the supreme law of the land; that they will not give aid to the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, either directly or indirectly, so long as they remain citizens of or reside in Kentucky, and that they take the oath without any mental reservation. Any violating it punished for perjury, and any teaching without taking it fined $25 to $200. The speeches of Senators WHITAKER, SPEED and BESS sensibly influenced the Senate to pass this bill.

Col. WHITAKER said he had periled his life for the Union, and upon the Legislature's adjournment expected to do it again, but did not want to leave behind him those who taught treason and debauched the youthful mind. "Conciliation is an idle dream: there must be coercion,—the strong arm alone can put down this insurrection. The army of the Ohio under Gens. BUELL and GRANT, have tried conciliation, but we are no nearer peace. We must crush this rebellion and the spirit which generated it."

The House, 51 to 31, despite the late Governor's objections, again passed the bill requiring ministers to take and file an oath of allegiance before solemnizing marriage.

The House, 79 to 1, passed the Senate bill dispensing with the Military Board, and transferring to Gov. ROBINSON all the powers heretofore delegated to the Board to borrow money. The House, 64 to 16, passed Judge UNDERWOOD'S bill to raise, at the Governor's discretion, 10,000 men as a State and police guard, under Executive orders; with Mr. TAYLOR'S amendment, authorizing the Governor, if in his opinion the public safety demand it, to seize and press into service such horses, mules, wagons, arms, munitions, provisions and forage as he may deem requisite, taking care that the same be valued and receipted for. Both branches passed an act to authorize the Governor to appoint agents to receive money from soldiers for transmission to their families, and an act authorizing the City of Lexington to pay a bounty of $50 to every soldier who may enlist in the United States service for three years or the war, and to levy a tax to pay the same. The Senate, 15 to 7, passed Col. WHITAKER'S bill providing that, with the sureties' consent, all executions against United States soldiers on bonds executed between the 1st of March, 1862, and the first Monday in January, 1864, shall be made returnable to the first Monday in March, 1864. Gen. FINNELL'S bill to organize the "Union Gun Artillery Corps of Kentucky," passed the House, 63 to 19. Drs. R. C. HEWITT, J. B. FLINT and JNO. HAADIN are confirmed members of the Medical Commission, to be located in Louisville.

The Legislature adjourns from Sept. 1 until the second Thursday in January, 1863.

Gen. NELSON praises Col. METCALFE and his hundred steadfast followers, and Lieut.-Col. CHILDS and his Tennessee battalion, for their gallant attack of the enemy on Big Hill, in Rockcastle County, and orders Provost Marshals to arrest and imprison any of Col. METCALF'S regiment, officers or men, who, at the first cannon shot, turned tail and fled like a pack of cowards, and dispersed over a half-dozen counties. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON reports that the conduct of his officers and men, in his late attack of JOHN MORGAN at Gallatin, "was, as a general thing, shameful in the lowest degree."

Gen. BOYLE instructs Provost-Marshal, Gen. DENT, to punish any Provost-Marshal guilty of exacting or receiving fees, and to discountenance "indiscriminate arrests and interference with private citizens. Home Guards, and all other citizens, will arrest and put down guerrilla bands and bands formed to join the rebels in arms against the Government of the United States, and invading the State of Kentucky.

PONTIAC.

A Plea for the Lost Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over a copy of your journal, (Aug. 16, 1862,) my attention was attracted to an article copied from the *Courier des Etats Unis*, concerning the "Enfans Perdus," (the late name of our Battalion, which article states that the regiment is in a demoralized condition, owing to the arrest and absence of its Lieut.-Col. CONROY, and also mentions that the causes which have operated to this result, are supposed to be the same as brought about the ruin and disbandment of the D'Epeneuil Zouaves. It is also hoped that the "Enfans Perdus" be taken in hand before the organization dissolves. Either new officers should be appointed who will keep the men together, or a consolidation enforced with, say, the gallant Fifty-fifth.

Mr. Editor, in justice to the members of the regiment and myself, I will give you the true facts in the case, which, I think, will convince the readers of your journal that the article in question is not the truth. In the first place, the regiment is by no means in a state of demoralization; on the contrary, the battalion is at present in a good state of discipline. The regiment is compared to the d'Epeneuil Zouaves, when it is a well-known fact, that the d'Epeneuil Zouaves were disbanded, because the Government (as was supposed) had too many regiments in the service (many other regiments having been disbanded at the same time.) I cannot see the similarity in reference to the suggestion that our regiment be taken in hand, before the organization dissolves. I will state that the battalion is in good hands, and there is not the slightest prospect of its being dissolved, or any need of consolidation. You suggest that new officers shall be appointed, who will keep the men together. In reply to this suggestion, I will state that we suffer through a want of officers, their being twelve or more vacancies for line officers. When these vacancies are filled, our battalion will be ready for active service, when we will give a good account of ourselves, no further aid is needed to keep the men together, as they are happy and contented, and have every reason to believe that they can place all confidence in their officers.

I should not trouble you with this communication, but for the pain the remarks in said article will cause to friends and relations of the members of our battalion. The regiment is abused by the French journals, because Lieut.-Col. CONROY is under arrest. He is there by order of his superiors, to be court-martialled, (serious charges having been preferred against him,) and will have a chance to vindicate himself. Further, in regard to the competency of the officers, I would state that our commanding officer is a soldier and a gentleman in every sense of the word. No one has ever doubted his abilities. As for myself, having been in the service since the 21st of April, 1861, (first as private in the Seventy-first New-York State Militia, and since, after having passed examination by a military Board, as commissioned officer,) I am willing, if necessary, to undergo a second examination.

Mr. Editor, the articles appearing in the French journals I would not notice, knowing, as I do, the authors, whom I consider beneath my esteem and notice. Malice being the motive, the article you publish has the effect of disheartening the men, who feel that abuse unmerited is a poor reward for their services. A soldier has hardships and troubles enough, and if he receives no credit, he should at least not be misrepresented to the public.

Hoping that you will give this communication a place in your journal, I remain your obed't serv't,

Lieut. THAD. C. FERRIS,
Adjutant Independent Battalion, N. Y. V.
CAMP VAN ALEN, YORKTOWN, Aug. 21, 1862.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Military Matters in the City.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT N. Y. V.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment N. Y. V., raised in Warren, Clinton and Essex Counties, arrived in this City yesterday morning from Plattsburgh, where it has been organized, *en route* for Washington. On arriving in this City, the regiment was marched at once to the Park Barracks, where the men were rested and provided with rations. The regiment has its full complement of men, all of whom are thoroughly uniformed and equipped, and armed with the Enfield rifle. During the afternoon the regiment left for the capital. Subjoined is a list of the principal officers:

Colonel, SAMUEL T. RICHARDS; Lieutenant-Colonel, O. Keese, Jr., Major, Geo. F. Nichols; Adjutant, E. Prime; Surgeon, Dr. John Moore; Quartermaster, P. K. Delany; Quarterm

by Col. ELIAS PEISSNER, who has the confidence and affection of both officers and men. A splendid stand of colors has been manufactured for this regiment, and is now on exhibition at BALL, BLACK & Co.'s. The regimental flag is of blue silk, with the State Arms embroidered in the centre, the name of the regiment embiasoned at the top, and the Senatorial District in which it was raised inscribed at the bottom. The National flag and guidons are of silk similar to those generally used by other regiments. The presentation of the colors takes place to-day.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

As a Committee "to aid in organizing a regiment of volunteers and to equalize the quota of the several counties in the First Senatorial District," (comprising the counties of Richmond, Queens and Suffolk,) the following gentlemen have been appointed by the Governor:

Richmond County—Hon. Smith Ely, H. C. Gunn, M. D., Wm. Corry, John Beebtel, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Henry L. Morris, Edward A. Bancker, Nathaniel Barrett, John I. Houseman.

Queens County—Wm. Norton, Hon. A. King, Hon. John D. Townsend, Hon. D. R. Floyd Jones, J. Platt Carll.

Suffolk County—George A. Scudder, Abraham G. Thompson, Hon. Edward H. Smith, George F. Carman, James C. Tuthill, David G. Floyd, Samuel B. Nicoll, William R. Post, Charles R. Dayton, William Nicoll.

The Committee hold their first meeting to-day at the office of the County Clerk, Jamaica.

METROPOLITAN BRIGADE.

The regiments of the Metropolitan Brigade, have through the active exertions of the Police Commissioners and the entire force, been nearly completed, a third is half full, and the fourth, (now organizing in Brooklyn), is recruiting very rapidly. The offices of this last regiment were only opened on Monday, and between 200 and 300 men have already been sent into camp.

THE EMPIRE BRIGADE.

The First regiment of SPINOLA'S Empire Brigade has recruited up to the maximum standard, and is prepared for marching orders. The other regiments are progressing favorably, and expect to have their full complement of men in a few day. The Brigade is in a very satisfactory condition, and is composed of a class of men who will rival the Excelsior Brigade in doing credit to the State and City that sends them to the war.

THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. V.

Lieut. GEORGE BISHOP, of the Seventy-eighth Regiment N. Y. V., commanded by Col. DANIEL ULLMAN, is now in the City, recruiting men to fill this corps to the maximum standard. The recruiting station is at the "Derrom hut" in the Park, where Lieut. BISHOP can be seen, and pay $10 bounty, in addition to the United States and State bounties, to all able-bodied, active young fellows who wish to join this first-class organization. As soon as the men are enrolled, relief tickets will be issued to the families of volunteers, and Dr. CYRUS RAMSAY, of No. 125 East Thirteenth-street, has volunteered his professional services gratuitously to the families of all members of this regiment during their absence at the seat of war.

TEN MORE REGIMENTS TO MARCH AT ONCE.

Orders have been sent to ten more New-York regiments, to march at once, which they will do this present week. Before leaving, however, the men will receive the remainder of their bounty, and be paid all that is due them by the State. The following are the regiments ordered to leave: The One Hundred and Thirtieth, Col. FULLERTON; the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, Col. COWLES; the One Hundred and Sixteenth, Col. CHAPIN; the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth, Col. MORRIS; the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, Col. ELLIS; the One Hundred and Twelfth, Col. A. F. ALLEN; the One Hundred and Nineteenth, Col. PEISSNER; Col. TRUMBULL'S regiment, First Metropolitan Guard, and Col. GURNEY'S regiment, the Monitors.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

The mustering out of the Seventh Regiment did not take place yesterday, as was expected, but has been postponed till to-morrow, the annexed order having been issued to that effect:

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1862.

The regiment will assemble in fatigue uniform, (without knapsack, haversack and canteen) at the armory, on Friday, the 5th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., to be mustered out of the service of the United States.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS Colonel Comm'g.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

There is not a livelier recruiting station in this City than that of the Empire (SICKLES') Brigade in the City Hall Park. The brigade has covered itself with glory during the past few days, gaining laurels more brilliant, if possible, than those it gathered in the Peninsula. It has lost a great many men though, and wants a large number of recruits.

DONATIONS ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE.

The Treasurer of the National War Committee of Aug. 27, 1862, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, viz.:

Wm. B. Astor, (for Corcoran Legion,)	$1 000
J. C. Whitmore	200
E. R. Mudge & Co	500
Henry G. Stebbins	250
Wm. F. Cary	100
Total	$2,050
Previously acknowledged	7,755
Grand total	$10,105

CHARLES GOULD, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Capt. J. L. CHADWICK, Third Regiment, who is recruiting for this brigade, has removed his headquarters from No. 500 Broadway to No. 120 Bowery, corner of Grand-street. All wishing to enroll in this band of tried soldiers, must do so at once. The City, State and Government bounties are paid without delay.

THE STANTON LEGION

has been ordered to march for the seat of war on Saturday next. Col. ALLEN will return to-day from Washington, with orders from the War Department which will, it is expected, greatly facilitate the departure of the First Regiment of the Legion, which is now complete, and aid the filling up of the Second and Third Regiments. The excellent discipline instituted in camp by Col. ALLEN, and ably maintained by Maj. VAN WAGENEN, Commandant of the Post, has made of this regiment one of the finest volunteer corps which has yet been formed in the vicinity of New-York. Brig.-Gen. BOERAED visited the camp at Newdorp, S. I., on Sunday last, and after witnessing the ceremonies of the day, inspection, dress-parade, &c., passed the highest encomiums on the order of the camp and the soldierly character of the men. A grand ball will be given on to-morrow (Friday) evening by the regimental officers, at their camp, Newdorp, S. I., as a farewell to their many friends, and a partial return of the kindnesses of the hospitable residents of the island. Before the ball, the field and line officers will present a magnificent horse, with all necessary accoutrements, to Col. ALLEN.

MOVEMENTS OF CORCORAN.

At a general *levee*, held by Gen. CORCORAN yesterday morning, at the Astor House, a large number of prominent gentlemen interested in the formation of his brigade were present.

A number of commissions were issued to men desiring to open recruiting offices. There is every prospect of an Albany regiment being added to his command. Gen. CORCORAN'S affairs are progressing well, and it will not be many weeks ere, at the head of his gallant soldiers, he will be at the order of Gen. HALLECK.

To-night Gen. CORCORAN and staff will attend the performances of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. FLORENCE, at Wallack's Theatre, and address the audience.

BENEFICIAL EFFECT OF THE ALLOTMENT SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The success of the allotment system with the regiments from this State, under the late call, is so far very gratifying, and is to be attributed, in a great degree, to the invaluable aid received in many places from eminent and influential men, particularly from the Senatorial Committees. It is becoming evident that the large sums thus sent by soldiers to their relatives, and which might otherwise be worse than wasted, will not only form a provision for the relatives, but will at the same time greatly increase the wealth of the community at home. For example: Ninety-six men of Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, have allotted in the aggregate $3,104, and the allotments of several regiments will average respectively not less than $13,000 *every pay day*. We therefore, with your permission, appeal through the Press, to men of local influence throughout the State for their assistance in bringing the subject before the people, and recommending the system to all who have enlisted, or are about to enlist. We will arrange, if possible, to be present when the Paymaster-General of the State pays the State bounty.

Respectfully,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr.,
THEODORE B. BRONSON.
U. S. Allotment Commissioners.

BUFFALO, Aug. 29, 1862.

Action of the War Committee.

EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION AND MORE EXTRAORDINARY CORRESPONDENCE.

The War Committee held a regular session yesterday afternoon, at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the following resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Gen. FREMONT and Gen. MITCHEL be each requested, if the Government will consent, to organize in this State, without delay, a corps of 50,000 men, and that application for such consent be made to the General Government, and if it refuses, then to the State Government.

Resolved, That all residents of this City, who are willing to join such a corps, be requested to communicate their names and residences to some member of this Committee.

The following significant correspondence between the War Committee and the Secretary of War, together with the slurring telegram of Gen. HALLECK, is also made public:

NEW-YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOMS, Sept. 2, 1862.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, War Department, Washington:

Our National War Committee has just passed a resolution, earnestly recommending to the Department to recall all the militia regiments from this City which have recently returned from Washington.

We believe they will go at a moment's notice.

This Committee will advance any extraordinary expense necessary. Please reply.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.

David Dudley Field,	P. M. Wetmore,
Chas. H. Marshall,	Isaac Dayton,
C. C. Richards,	William Orton,
Charles Gould,	Henry G. Stebbins,
Peter Cooper,	J. Austin Stevens, Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.

To George Opdyke and David Dudley Field, Committee:

Your telegram of this date has been received, and referred to the General-in-Chief for answer.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.

To Hon. D. D. Field and others:

The New-York Militia regiments were requested to remain when the danger was more imminent than at present, but declined to do so. Under these circumstances they will not be recalled.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

The Committee adjourned until to-day.

Funeral of the Late Geo. W. Bethune, D. D.

The funeral ceremonies of the late Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D., were numerously attended yesterday afternoon, at the Collegiate Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street.

Dr. BETHUNE was settled successively at Rhinebeck, Utica, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and in this City. His theology was of the older Calvinistic type, and he was warmly attached to the Dutch Reformed Church, in whose service his ministerial life was passed; but his heart surpassed denominational limits, and was to lively catholic sympathy with all who look for life and salvation through the cross of the Lord. Though a favorite speaker before popular assemblages, and among the most distinguished and acceptable of lecturers, he had the highest appreciation of the dignity and usefulness of the Christian ministry, and several times declined invitations to prominent and responsible literary positions, preferring to retain his place in the pulpit. His last public service was performed in a Protestant chapel at Florence, on the morning of April the 27th. Recognizing a friend from Brooklyn in his congregation, he walked with him to his lodgings, after the worship, and was there seized with the apoplectic attack, from which, after several hours of unconsciousness, death released him.

His body was embalmed and brought to this City that it might be laid with the dust of his kindred in Greenwood.

At 1 o'clock the friends of the deceased, many of the clergy of the City, the consistory of the Twenty-first-street Church, the Professors of the Theological Seminary of New-Brunswick, the Council of New-York University, a deputation from the former onstorate of Dr. BETHUNE in Philadelphia and very many from his more recent charge in Brooklyn, assembled at the Twenty-first-street Dutch Reformed Church.

The church was appropriately and mournfully decorated, and the coffin rested upon the table in front of the pulpit. The coffin was rich and plain, and the plate bore the simple inscription:

GEO. W. BETHUNE,
Born in New-York, March. 1805.
Died at Florence, Italy, April 1862.

The only exercise at this church and time, was a short prayer by Rev. Dr. VERMILYEA, after which the coffin was taken to the church at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, followed by the following named pall-bearers: Rev. Drs. Van Nest, Hutton, Storrs, Van Dyke, Adams, Prime, Cox, Vinton, Kennedy and Smith. Officiating clergy, Rev. Drs. Quackenbush, Vermilyea, Hardenburg, Chambers, Duryea and Ferris; the various societies of which Dr. BETHUNE was a member, and the clergy.

As the funeral procession entered the church sweet-toned harmonies rolled from the organ through its arches.

The church was well filled, and after the coffin was deposited upon the table, the following order of exercises was pursued:

BROWN'S Funeral Chant, by the choir of twelve voices.

Reading an appropriate portion of the Liturgy, by Rev. CHANCELLOR FERRIS.

Prayer, by the Rev. D. L. M. QUACKENBUSH.

Hymn, written by Dr. BETHUNE—

"It is not all of life to live,
Nor all of death to die."

Funeral Address, by Rev. Dr. HUTTON.

Address, by Rev. Dr. WILLETTS.

Prayer, by Rev. J. W. K. TAYLOR.

HOMMANN'S Doxology—

"Now unto him that loveth us."

After which the body was taken to Greenwood, followed by the relatives and friends of the deceased.

The Steam Battery Weehawken.

The new steam floating battery *Weehawken* is nearly finished, and will be launched in the course, probably, of the coming fortnight.

There are over four hundred workmen constantly employed upon her, and there is every prospect that she will be ready for work by the specified time of one hundred and twenty days from the date of contract.

The bulkheads consist of two feet of solid white oak, which is plated with iron armor one inch in thickness.

We learn that Messrs. CUDWELL & Co. have also, during the past week, laid the keel of another battery, and have entered into a contract with the Government to build two more of the same size as the *Weehawken*.

The *Weehawken* lies at the foot of South Eighth-street, Jersey City.

Woman's Central Association of Relief, No. 11 Cooper Union, Third-avenue.

To our Branch Relief Associations, and to all who are interested in the care of our wounded soldiers:

We want lint, and bandages and hospital clothing. We want money to buy stimulants and to enable us to forward these supplies to Washington.

On Sunday we received a telegram asking for a hundred barrels of lint and bandages. We were only able to send thirty-four. Other telegrams directed us to forward hospital clothing and stimulants, and to-night will find our storerooms empty of these.

The time has now come when every man and every woman, for the love of our country, and those who have given their lives to it, should feel it to be his and her special duty to do the utmost to alleviate the sufferings of our wounded soldiers.

We are working in connection with the Medical Bureau at Washington, through the United States Sanitary Commission, and ask for a *prompt* response to this appeal.

Bandage-rollers can be obtained of Messrs. ALTHAUS & SONS, No. 39 Houston-street. Old linen for lint can be had at this office.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., W. H. DRAPER, M. D.,
ELLEN COLLINS, VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.,
L. D'ORMEVILLE, L. A. FELLOWS,
ELIZA H. SCHUYLER, M. COLBY,
SAMUEL W. BRIDGHAM, GERTRUDE STEVENS,
GEO. F. ALLEN,
Members Executive Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1862.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ABORTION CASE IN THIRTEENTH-STREET—THE CORONER'S INQUEST NOT CONCLUDED.—Coroner NAUMANN yesterday continued the inquest in the case of Mrs. CATHARINE GALETZKIE, whose body was found on Tuesday morning at a house in West Thirteenth street, under circumstances which rendered it almost certain that a great crime had been committed, an account of which we gave in yesterday's TIMES. Very little evidence tending to throw light upon the dark mystery was elicited yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, among them Mrs. JOHNSON, the proprietor of the house, where the body was found. She testified that the deceased was sent to her house by Dr. COX, that she had previously made an arrangement with him to take a lady who was coming from the country to be nursed, and she supposed it was this country lady, until deceased had been in her house for several hours. The burial certificate, which was given by Dr. SHERRILL, states that the deceased died of inflamation of the bowels. The *post-mortem* examination, made by Dr. ROBINSON, Deputy Coroner, shows that she died from a very different cause. The inquest will be resumed at 9 o'clock, this morning, when it is believed that some very startling evidence will be given. Coroner NAUMANN, aided by the Police, has been engaged in working up the case, and all believe that there is evidence enough to convict some of the parties who have been apprehended.

GENERAL SESSIONS.—In the General Sessions yesterday, Judge MCCUNN sitting, the usual amount of business was got through with, resulting as follows: BAILEY JEFFREY, having pleaded not guilty to an indictment for grand larceny, in stealing one bale of wool, valued at $100, the property of the Commercial Steamboat Company, was tried, convicted and remanded for sentence. NELSON LEON GORDON BROWN, a barber by profession, was tried and convicted of a felonious assault with a razor upon MALVINA PALMER, on the 20th of July last, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years. GEORGE JESSUP pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, in stealing $30, in bank notes, from BARRETT LAWSON, at his house, No. 664 Ninth-avenue. JAMES MCNAMARA pleaded guilty to an indictment for an assault and battery upon the person of MARTIN SMITH, and JAMES KEATON to the same offence upon PETER LARSEN. Sentence in these cases was reserved, and the prisoners remanded. NICHOLAS FITZGERALD pleaded guilty to a charge of opening a sealed letter, addressed to BRIDGET GILMARVIN, and containing $20, sent by her husband, a soldier in the Union army, but pleaded not guilty to stealing the $20. The trial set down for new day.

ARREST ON SUSPICION OF ARSON.—Officer PATTERSON, of the Sixteenth Precinct, yesterday arrested HUBERT REIFFENSCHUEDT, on suspicion of feloniously setting fire to his dwelling, No. 148 West Seventeenth-street. Fire-Marshal BAKER has commenced an investigation. The testimony thus far shows that the prisoner removed the most of his property the day previous to the fire, and that he had not been absent from his apartments more than ten minutes, when the fire was discovered. He had an insurance of $900 on his furniture, which is said to be more than double its value. The same day that he removed his goods from his house, he took them to a loan office in the Bowery, and obtained $100 in cash. The accused was taken before Justice KELLY, who required him to find bail in the sum of $2,000, to answer the charge of arson.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—An Irish girl, twenty-three years of age, named MARY ANN DOHERTY, was found dead, yesterday, in her room, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. LATORE, No. 124 West Thirty-fourth-street. A few hours previously she was with the family, in apparently good health. When found, she was lying upon the floor, face downward. Coroner RAMSEY was immediately notified, and caused a *post-mortem* examination to be made, when it was discovered that the deceased was *enceinte*. The contents of the stomach were taken and sent to a chemist for analysis. The result will probably be made known to-day, when the inquest will be concluded. The deceased was respectably connected, and was a very beautiful and accomplished young lady.

"MCCLELLAN; WHO HE IS AND WHAT HE HAS DONE."—This is the significant title which the publishers of an article upon Gen. MCCLELLAN, written by GEORGE WILKES, have put upon the cover of the neat pamphlet, in which form the matter is reprinted. The singular insight into military affairs, the apt faculty of judicious criticism, and the undeniable array of facts presented by the author, more than warrant the friends of Mr. WILKES in their seemingly extravagant laudation of his abilities and claim for his first-class rating as a military writer. The article takes strong grounds against Gen. MCCLELLAN as a leader, a planner and a patriot; his non-activity upon the Peninsula, and the sacrifice of so many thousands of lives, are attributed to something worse than blundering incapacity.

FIRE IN TWELFTH-AVENUE.—At an early hour on Tuesday night, a barn belonging to Mr. ALVIN HIGGINS, in Twelfth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth streets, took fire, and was entirely consumed. The loss was about $1,000. It was insured for $200 in a City Company.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Kings County Republican General Committee.

At a regular meeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee, on Tuesday night, Mr. W. H. GOODRICH, of the Eleventh Ward, offered the following preamble and resolutions, stating that one year ago he might have been ahead of the times, but now he thought the time had come when people were prepared to indorse such sentiments:

Whereas, Experience teaches us the aims of the existing rebellion is the sovereignty of Slavery, and that it must be crushed or the "best Government of the world" be subverted, "and it is better that every rebel in arms should die, sooner than another loyal man perish."

Whereas, The face of the Republican Party looks ever toward freedom and justice to all men, both white and black.

Resolved, That we urge the Administration which we assisted to put in power, to employ in the army both free and enslaved colored men, and to use every means known to civilized warfare, to crush out the rebellion; that we ask it to fulfill the legend inscribed when the old bell which over Independence Hall in 1776, at the Declaration of Independence, announced to all the world the birth of freedom, "proclaiming liberty to all the land and to all the inhabitants thereof," that we call upon it to issue in language so plain that he who runs may read, that shall run through mountains and valley, and fly from cabin to cabin of the South, that the fundamental law of this free land guarantees protection and liberty, and freedom to every man, of every color, or race, or condition, who in this hour of need strikes for his country, for freedom and for God.

A brief discussion ensued, in which Messrs. WM. HUNT, WM. COIT, JOSEPH REEVE and others participated—all, with the exception of the mover and the Assistant Secretary, opposing any action at the present time in relation to the Slavery question. The resolution was, on motion of Mr. HUNT, referred to the Executive Committee, where, he stated, "it would sleep the sleep of death."

THE BROOKLYN REGIMENTS.—Recruiting was quite brisk yesterday. Col. JORDAN'S First Regiment of the Empire Brigade required 47 men the night previous, to fill up two companies, (the others having their quota,) and these were procured before noon. The Colonel and several Captains proceeded to Albany last night to obtain their commissions. Col. CONE'S Second Senatorial Regiment has been full for nearly a week, and is encamped on the Park near the Navy-yard. One or two companies are still engaged in recruiting, however. There are about 1,100 names on the muster-roll. The men of neither regiment are yet fully uniformed, and have not muskets enough for guard duty. The headquarters of Col. BURT'S Third Senatorial Regiment have been opened in the marble building on the corner of Joralemon and Court streets. Recruiting agents were sent out on Long Island and to Staten Island yesterday. The Fourth Metropolitan Regiment, Col. MORTON, are doing a good business. Yesterday 50 men were enlisted, which makes a total of over 200 since Saturday. Some of the recruits have been sent to camp on Riker's Island. Should the State bounty be continued for two weeks longer both these new regiments will be filled up.

KILLED BY FALLING DOWN A HATCHWAY.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest yesterday upon the body of JOHN HAGGERTY, who died from injuries sustained by falling down the hatchway of the steamer *Matanzas* lying at Atlantic Dock. A verdict in accordance was rendered.

THE DEMOCRATIC UNION PRIMARIES.—The National wing of the Democratic County Committee have directed primaries to be held in the Third, Fifth and Sixth Assembly Districts, on Friday evening next, to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

DROPPED DEAD.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. JAS. KELLY, residing in Fifteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, fell down dead in the street, supposed to be from apoplexy. The Coroner was notified.

THE WARD BOUNTIES.—The Eleventh Ward Committee will pay bounties to the men in Col. CONE'S Regiment at Camp Arthur, this afternoon. Those credited to the Ward are only to be paid.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—The Special Term of the Supreme Court, Judge LOTT presiding, was yesterday adjourned until Monday, Sept. 15, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, September 2, 1862—1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chambers, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Reiper, Webster, Miller, Hamilton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, Trotter, Brice.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hogan moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that the regular order of business be suspended, for the purpose of taking up and considering the ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to promote the speedy recruitment of the several regiments of volunteers from the City of New-York, now in actual service of the Government at the seat of war, authorizing the Mayor to issue a proclamation offering a bounty of fifty dollars to each recruit who shall enlist within twenty days from the date thereof, in addition to all other bounties, to be paid at the City Comptroller's office, immediately after compliance with the requirements of the authorities of this State for the payment of the State bounty, in the case of recruits for regiments already in the field, authorizing the Comptroller to pay said sums on proper evidence, and on the signing of a receipt; appropriating two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for this purpose, and authorizing the Comptroller to borrow that sum on the faith of the Corporation, on bonds to be known as "The Volunteer Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to be redeemable October first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to bear interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, and to be transferrable at pleasure.

(In Board of Councilmen, September first, amended, and as amended lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was carried.

The ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, "to promote the early recruitment of the several regiments of volooteers from the City of New-York, now in actual service of the Government at the seat of war."

Which was carried.

Councilman Barney moved to strike from the fourth section of the ordinance as amended, the year "1863," (in which the bonds shall be redeemable,) and insert in lieu thereof, the year "1865."

Which was carried.

Councilman Orton moved that the title of the ordinance be amended to read as follows:

"An ordinance to promote the speedy recruitment of the several regiments and brigades of volunteers from the City of New-York, now organizing in this City, or actually at the seat of war."

Which was carried.

Councilman Orton moved that the ordinance, as amended, be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Reiper, Webster, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Brice—13.

Negative—Councilmen Gedney—1.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Orton—

Resolved, That the use of this chamber be and the same is hereby granted to Justice Barlour, of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of holding a Special Term (without a jury) for the month of October next, except during such time as the chamber is needed for the use of the Board.

Which was adopted.

REPORT.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the necessary alterations and repairs to the house lately purchased by the Comptroller for the use of Hose Company Number Forty-seven.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hogan moved to take up General Order two hundred and ninety-five, being a report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, from the Board of Aldermen, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated to each and every of the militia regiments from this City, which will reorganize or volunteer, either for the war or for nine months service, under the last order of the President to draft a reserve force of three hundred thousand, the said sum of ten thousand dollars to be paid to the Treasurer of the Regimental Fund of each and every such regiment, whenever such regiment shall have completely organized eight battalion companies, and the same have been duly mustered into the service of the United States. Also, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the before-mentioned sum of ten thousand dollars, payable to the Treasurer of the Regimental Fund of every regiment that shall have complied with the conditions of the preceding resolution, on requisition signed by a majority of the Board of Officers.

Which was carried.

After debate,

Councilman Orton moved that a recess be taken for five minutes.

Which was carried.

AFTER RECESS.

Councilman Barney moved that the business under consideration at the time of the recess be suspended, and that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Board of Aldermen and request the return of the ordinance to promote the speedy recruitment of volunteers.

Which was carried.

The President thereupon appointed Councilman Barney, Lent, and Hogan such Committee, who retired to discharge the duty assigned them.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Webster, introduced by unanimous consent—

Resolved, That that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to furnish extra lamps and lamp-frames for the posts recently put up in front of the new County Jail in Ludlow-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Reiper, Webster, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Brice—13.

Negative—Councilmen Gedney—1.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Councilman Barney, from the Committee appointed to wait upon the Board of Aldermen and ask the return of the ordinance to promote the speedy re-enlistment of volunteers, reported that said Committee had discharged their duty, had received the ordinance, and it was now in the possession of the Board.

Which report was received and the Committee discharged.

Councilman Orton then moved that the vote by which said ordinance as amended was adopted be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Orton then moved that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be stricken out wherever it occurs in the ordinance, and the sum of five hundred thousand dollars inserted in lieu thereof.

Which was carried.

Councilman Orton moved that the ordinance, as further amended, be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Reiper, Webster, Gedney, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Brice—14.

The President then announced that the regular order of business would be resumed, being the report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs from the Board of Aldermen, with resolution appropriating ten thousand dollars for each of the militia regiments which will reorganize for the war.

Councilman Orton moved that the resolution attached to said report be amended, by adding thereto the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That volunteers enlisting in those militia regiments in this city which organize and are mustered into the service of the Government for three years or during the war, shall be entitled to the bounty of $50 each, provided by the Corporation under the ordinance appropriating $500,000 for that purpose, passed by the Common Council on September two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was carried.

Councilman Orton moved that the resolution, as amended, be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Reiper, Webster, Gedney, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Brice—14.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble, reciting the fact of the death of Brig.-Gen. Thomas Williams, of the United States Army, who fell at the battle of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, with resolution that the City of New-York deeply deplores the death of Brigadier-General Thomas Williams, especially so at this critical juncture in the affairs of our beloved country, when minds like his are so necessarily needed for our common defence, and while severely pained by the loss of one so distinguished for his bravery and eminent military qualifications, we bow in humble submission to the decree of the Almighty King, who in his infinite wisdom "doeth all things well;" also, offering sympathy to the family of deceased in their bereavement, and providing that the preamble and resolution be transmitted to the family of deceased.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, reciting the fact of the departure of the militia regiments from this City for the seat of war, with resolution that the thanks of the Common Council are in especial manner due, and we hereby cordially tender them, to the gallant officers and men comprising the Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twenty-second, Thirty-seventh, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiments New-York State Militia, for the prompt zeal and alacrity displayed by them, greatly to the credit of this City, in so patriotically responding to the call of their country, as well as for the soldierly conduct manifested on all occasions when their services have been required.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia.

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted.

Preamble reciting the decease of Wm. J. Brisley, on Saturday, the twenty-fourth inst., that Mr. Brisley, to one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three represented one of the City Wards in the Common Council of the City; with resolutions that the Common Council deeply sympathize with the afflicted family and friends of deceased, and tender them our sincere condolence; and false, that a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution, duly authenticated, be engrossed and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Which was concurred in.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Councilman Jones—(introduced by unanimous consent)—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed to place the basement and first floor of house of Truck Company Number One in proper repair, forthwith.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gedney—(introduced by unanimous consent)—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. H. Gedney, for the sum of eighteen dollars and twenty-five cents, expense incurred by Committee in accompanying the remains of Brigadier-General Williams from the City of New-York.

Adopted, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Reiper, Webster, Gedney, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Brice—14.

By Councilman Webster—introduced by unanimous consent—

Whereas, A resolution of inquiry was adopted by this Board on the twenty-third of June last, requesting the Comptroller to report the number and location of the several piers owned by private parties, the number and location of such as are leased, also the terms and requirements of such leases so far as relates to keeping such piers in repair, and,

Whereas, The Comptroller has failed to respond to such resolution, therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to furnish to this Board at its next meeting the information called for in the resolution as formerly adopted.

Which was adopted.

Councilman Barney moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, the fourth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 3, 1862.

$12,000 U. S. 6s, 81 Cou	100	25	N. Y. Cen. R		93⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, '74 Cou	88⅛	1,000	do		93⅛
4,000 Tr. 7 3 10 ₱ cent. Notes	103	200	do		93 93⅜
14,000 do	102⅞	100	do	b10	93⅜
22,000 do	102⅝	500	Erie Railway		37⅛
10,000 do indorsed	102	150	do		37⅛
5,000 U. S. Dem'd N	100	50	do	b10	37⅝
25,000 III War Loan	97⅜	50	do	b30	37⅝
4,000 Tenn. St 6s, '90	49⅝	450	Erie R. Pref		68
5,000 Mo. 6s, int	45⅞	400	do	b30	68⅛
15,000 do	b30 48	200	Hudson R R	b30	52⅛
7,000 do	46	350	do		52⅜
2,000 Cal. State 7s	96⅛	100	do	b60	52⅜
4,000 N. Y. Cen. D. 7s, '71	100	100	Tol & Wab. Pref.		46½
1,000 E. R. 4th M. 8s	82⅞	50	Reading R'd		60 60
1,000 Hud R R 3d M	94	1000	do		60⅝
2,000 Har. 1st M. 6ds	109	100	do	s10	60⅝
12,000 St. L. A. & T. H. 1st	91⅜	450	Michigan Cen. R		87⅜
4,000 St. Louis, Alt. & T.	49	100	do		87⅜
100	do		87⅜
100	do	b10	87⅜
200	do		87⅜
200	do	b10	87⅜
200	do	s10	87⅜
200	M. So. & N. Ind. R.		31⅛
150	do	s15	31⅝
200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		63
50	do		63⅛
350	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		62⅜
240	Clev. & Pitts. R.		24
600	do		24⅜
100	Clev. & Toledo R.		83⅝
900	do		83⅝
50	Chic. & R. Isl. R.		67
200	do	s15	66⅛
250	do		66⅜
200	do	b30	67
100	Mill. & P. DuC. R.		33

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	99⅛	25	Erie Railway		37
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1881, C.	99	150	do	b30	36⅞
20,000 U. S. 5s '74 Cou.	98	50	do		36⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1881, Ore-gon W. L., ⅝ yr	98	400	do		36⅝
5,000 U. S. Dem'd N.	108	100	do		67⅛
1,300 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct Notes, indorsed	101⅛	350	do		67⅜
8,000 do	102⅛	200	Hud. River R		61⅛
25,000 do	102⅜	100	Harlem Railroad		15
1,000 Mo. State 6s	46	100	Mich. Cen. R.	b10	67
9,000 do	45⅞	300	do		67
5,000 Ill. War Loan	95⅜	200	M. S. & N. Ia. R.		31
5,000 Erie R. 3d M. B, 1863 ex Int.	101⅜	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		62
8,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	95	100	do		62⅛
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st M	90	50	do	b30	62⅛
5,000 Ill. O. R. B.	100	250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		62
6,000 P

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 4, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world: if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH LION—MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE—THE RATCLIFFE VOLUNTEER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FARCE COMPANY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

MILTON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our army in Virginia appears to be gradually massing in the immediate vicinity of Washington. The determined attacks of the rebels on our supply trains in the rear of Gen. POPE, which came near being successful on Sunday, were persisted in with such vigor, that a large force was sent to put a stop to it. A company of the Second United States Cavalry, under Capt. HIGHT, were taken prisoners, but the object of the rebels was temporarily foiled. With a view to secure our trains beyond peradventure, our forces were, on Monday, pushed forward from Centreville to Fairfax Court-house, RENO'S Division leading, and McDOWELL'S following. Near Fairfax Court-house, about 4 P. M. on Monday, RENO'S Division met a detachment of the rebel Gen. HILL'S Division, under Gen. STEWART, and a sanguinary conflict ensued. Gens. RENO and STEVENS immediately formed in line of battle, but, while gallantly leading a charge, the latter was instantly killed by a Minié ball. His troops, however, drove the enemy before them. It was in this engagement that Gen. KEARNEY was killed. Skirmishing was kept up about three hours, when the enemy were forced to retire after heavy loss. At another point, on the same day, they were, however, fortunate enough to capture a train of a hundred of our supply wagons.

The latest accounts from the rebel army state that Gen. LEE has established his headquarters on the Warrenton turnpike, three miles beyond Bull Run; that the rebels assisted our men in burying the dead, and were so hungry and thirsty that they eagerly sought the haversacks and clothes of the corpses; and finally that the rebel army is retreating to Thoroughfare Gap.

The City was startled yesterday by a rumor, originating with the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, that Stonewall JACKSON was marching on Baltimore with 40,000 men. The foolish story was exploded soon after the adjournment of the Stock Board.

The guerrilla POINDEXTER has at last been captured, while asleep in a house about twenty miles from Hudson, on the Hannibal and Missouri Railroad. A dispatch from St. Joseph says he has been condemned, and will be hung as a spy. His *confrères* are, however, busy in Kentucky and Missouri. Col. MONDY'S regiment had a severe fight with FORREST'S band, near Woodbury, on Thursday, and defeated them, capturing fifteen prisoners, killing eight, and wounding thirty. Our loss was one killed and five wounded. The guerrillas were repulsed near McMinville with heavy loss. Major LEVEGATE has obtained a signal victory over the guerrillas in Southeast Missouri, completely routing Col. WHITE, capturing all his wagons and stores, and with but slight loss to our forces.

The excitement in Cincinnati continues, and citizens are rapidly enrolling themselves for the defence of the city, and industriously working on fortifications on the Kentucky hills. The rebels, about thirty thousand strong, are reported to be within forty miles of the city, and are expected to make a demonstration on Thursday. Every preparation is being made for a vigorous defence. There is no telegraph communication beyond Paris.

The Kentucky Legislature is in session at Louisville, and is inaugurating vigorous measures for the defence of the State. Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT has declared Martial law in Jefferson County. Citizens are speedily removing their property across the Ohio.

Gov. GAMBLE, of Missouri, has made a requisition on the St. Louis banks for $150,000, to be advanced in anticipation of the money to be collected under the assessment-law recently passed, to enable the authorities to purchase arms for the defence of the State. The banks make a virtue of necessity and patriotically comply.

The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday says: "The *New Ironsides*, Capt. TURNER, arrived at the Navy-yard last evening, having returned from her trial trip. She comes here to get her masts, rigging, &c., in order that she may with safety go to sea. She is reported as being a complete success, and will exceed the expectations of her builders."

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 23d of August, has reached Halifax, bringing two days later intelligence. The vigilance of the *Tuscarora* in watching rebel craft shocks the nerves of the authorities in Ireland. The London *Times* takes a gloomy view of late American advices. The *Herald* thinks the draft will shake the Union to its very foundation. The English political news is unimportant. Harvest operations were progressing more favorably. The French Minister of War had freighted some English steamers for the Mexican Expedition. The news from Italy is unimportant. Sicily has been proclaimed in a state of siege, and Gen CIALDINI appointed Civil and Military Chief of the Island. The Ministry have addressed a report to the King, declaring the Garibaldi enterprise to be a rebellion, and urging energetic measures to put it down. The liberty of the Press in Sicily has been suspended. The Madrid journals continue to denounce the terms in which NAPOLEON addressed Gen. CONCHA, when he presented to him his credentials as Ambassador from Spain. Extraordinary activity in cotton at Bombay is announced. In American Stocks, the market held an upward tendency. Consols, 93¼@93¾.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. MERRHOUSE, which left Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 20th, and Queenstown on the 21st of August, arrived here yesterday morning. Her advices had been anticipated.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated at Washington, Sept. 2, gives these particulars of the death of the gallant Gen. KEARNEY: "Gen. KEARNEY, while making a reconnoissance alone, last night, was fired at from a ravine, and instantly killed. The ball struck in the hip, and passed into the abdomen. His body was sent into our lines to-day, under flag of truce, by Gen. LEE, and arrived here this evening in charge of Maj. BIRNEY. It will be embalmed, and sent to his home. Army officers here think this the greatest loss we have sustained during the war, and freely acknowledge that we had no abler General in the service. Gen. McCLELLAN wept bitterly at the sight of his dead body here, to-night." *Per contra*, a near relative of Gen. KEARNEY states that a telegraphic dispatch was yesterday morning received from Capt. STURGES, of the General's Staff, dated Tuesday, Sept. 2, saying that Gen. KEARNEY is a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, only slightly wounded, if at all. The dispatch was addressed to the General's legal adviser at Newark, and by him sent to Mrs. KEARNEY, whose the relative of the General saw it and read it.

In these days of disaster it is gratifying to know that the King of Siam is with us. At the Union meeting in New-Haven, on Monday afternoon, Commodore FOOTE read an autograph letter from that high and mighty potentate, PAWARENDRAMGER by name, in which the royal writer expressed his sincere regret that the American Republic had become involved in civil war—a war which, from the number of battles reported, must be exceedingly bloody. He expressed the hope that the contest would not be long, and that the Union would be restored; but he was apprehensive from the nature of the intelligence received, that it might be long, and possibly result in the success of the South. He expressed his earnest hope that the revolted States would be induced to return to their allegiance, and that this great people remain prosperous and happy.

The Board of Education met at 5 P. M. yesterday, W. E. CURTIS, Esq., presiding. The resignation of Mr. JOHN DAVENPORT, School Commissioner for the Twenty-first Ward, was announced. That gentleman was then elected Finance Clerk in the stead of L. COOPER resigned, and after authorizing the School Officers of the Seventh Ward to advertise for estimates and proposals for the construction of a new primary schoolhouse on the site of lots Nos. 68 and 70 Monroe-street, pursuant to the plans and specifications prepared by the Superintendent of School Buildings, the Board adjourned.

A large auction sale of Southdown sheep, took place yesterday afternoon, on the farm of Mr. J. C. TAYLOR, near Holmdell, New-Jersey. About fifty of the finest specimens of Mr. TAYLOR'S flock were sold, comprising the choicest blood of the famous English breeder, JONAS WEBB. The attendance was large and the prices realized, considering the times, remarkably good. The total sales amounted to upward of $2,000.

For the first time since the late battles in Virginia, there was some panic feeling in Wall-street yesterday. Stocks fell 1½@2 ₩ cent. and Exchange and Gold advanced about 2 ₩ cent. Gold, at the close of the day.

A further improvement occurred in the market for Cotton, yesterday, though the sales were less extensive. It appears that the stock in this City on Monday last was under 17,000 bales. Liberal sales of Breadstuffs were effected: desirable lots of Flour, Wheat and Corn were quite firm. Provisions attracted more attention at unchanged figures. The movements in Groceries, Oils, Metals, Hemp, Hides, Skins, Seeds, and Fruit were limited. Whisky was depressed and cheaper. A good inquiry prevailed for Tallow, Wool, and Kentucky Tobacco. The Freight market was less active. There were 470 vessels of all classes in port.

The Rumors of Yesterday.

The selections made by the telegraph yesterday from the confused medley of dispatches in the Philadelphia papers, excited momentarily the profoundest alarm in the City. POPE, it was stated, was in full retreat to Washington, while JACKSON, having chosen Edwards' Ferry as the proper point for crossing the Potomac, was already urging his march upon Maryland. Later information served to correct these rumors. The very telegraph, which always sympathizes curiously with the bear movements of Wall-street, seems to have repented at the end of an hour or two the mischief it had done in catching up and exaggerating a foolish and baseless rumor, and came halting in with corrections and explanations. It was true Gen. POPE was arranging to render his lines of communication more secure from a flank attack, and was, therefore, drawing in his army so as to rest upon the lines of Arlington; and it might have been true that JACKSON had designs upon Maryland; but the latter statement was purely a bit of street gossip, originated doubtless among the panic-makers of the Capital, and greedily gathered up and sent flying all abroad by a correspondent, whose faculty of inventing news happened at the moment to be costive. At the hour we go to press there is nothing to indicate the departure of JACKSON from the main rebel force at Bull Run. For once that active officer has been outmarched by a lying rumor. Hereafter the public will do well to receive all stories circulated immediately before and during the sessions of the Stock Exchange with great caution. The principal business of the morning Press has been for a long time to contradict the telegraphic bouncers of the evening papers; and with this obvious fact patent in the experience of every reader, and with the equally obvious certainty that falsehood is especially profitable from 12 M. to 4 P. M. daily, they who lose coin or courage on the faith of fallacious reports, must console themselves with the reflection that they have only themselves to blame.

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.—The defeat of Gen. NELSON at Richmond, Ky., is the severest reverse that has befallen the Union arms in that State. It opened the richest portion of that fine agricultural Commonwealth to the enemy. He will find there abundance of corn, and the finest beeves in the West, and no stint of horses and mules, to facilitate his transportation. The most of this abundant and valuable property belongs to loyalists, and it will be not the less acceptable to the rebels on that account.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH'S advance into Kentucky is of infinitely more injury than a dozen of MORGAN'S hasty raids. MORGAN came too suddenly, and left too soon for his presence to be very harmful or discouraging. Gen. SMITH, however, comes in force, and is prepared to seize, to keep and carry off all the portable wealth that he needs or desires.

It is given out that KIRBY SMITH'S army numbers 14,000 men, and that he is advancing on Cincinnati. It is hardly probable that he will attempt so futile a thing as the capture of Cincinnati. He cannot capture it, in fact, because he cannot cross the Ohio. The worst he could do would be to shell it and destroy much private property, which is not an object with a wise General. It is not likely, however, that Gen. SMITH will reach Cincinnati. He cannot do so, if the fortifications for the protection of that city are half manned. While Gen. MITCHELL was in command at Cincinnati, last Fall, he engineered and constructed a cheap but very splendid line of defences on the hills of the Kentucky shore, opposite Cincinnati, commanding all the approaches to the city. If these are occupied, as they doubtless will be, no enemy as little formidable as KIRBY SMITH will be able to approach near enough to do the slightest harm to the city, except through extraordinary default on the part of the defenders. With such a General as LEW. WALLACE at hand, we think we need not fear.

What force there is at Louisville, Ky., we are not fully advised. There are two Union camps in the vicinity of that city, into which large numbers of the new regiments of Ohio and Indiana have been thrown for drill. These are not the best of troops, being too raw, as were NELSON'S for KIRBY SMITH'S veterans, but still behind breastworks or on the defensive, on favorable ground, they can be relied on.

Our expectation is that the rebel army will be content to hold Lexington, Richmond, Danville and other rich towns of Central Kentucky for a time, in order to gather up stores for the Southern armies, and that their demonstrations against cities is meant mainly to concentrate attention on them and save themselves from interruption while their foraging and plundering goes on. We trust Gen. WRIGHT will be able to dislodge them before they ravage so rich a country.

Invading the North.

The rebels are showing by their present audacious and desperate advances that they understand the true theory of war, even if they have not so far enjoyed the advantages of that understanding. They always boasted, before they commenced their rebellion, that when the time came for fighting the North, the battles should all be fought on Northern soil; that they would subsist their armies on the products of Northern farms, and dictate their terms of peace at the gates of Northern cities.

But, although they had the advantage of the first blow, and had cunningly contrived through the treachery of Cabinet Ministers under BUCHANAN to disarm the National Government, so that it might fall an easy victim to their violence, the early course of the war by no means justified their anticipations. No battle has yet been fought on Northern soil; no Northern home has yet been ravaged by them or abandoned at their presence, and Northern cities still flourish to afford means of successful warfare against the rebellion. All the desolation so far that follows in the track of war is to be found in that land whose crime provoked its wrath. We have only to remember Eastern Virginia, the Beaufort District of South Carolina, New-Orleans, the chief city of the South, Memphis, Nashville, and the greater part of the States of Tennessee and Arkansas, to realize the bitter disappointments under which the rebels have for nearly a whole year been groaning.

It is natural that they should wish to throw off the incubus of our armies, and draw breath freely again. It is a positive necessity that they do so; for their whole strength is in the field and wasting away, and the opportunity of success is—now or never. The energy of their movements at present is the energy of despair. They have resolved to risk all on the hazard of the die, and by one superhuman effort to restore the prestige which their habitual boasts and their early audacity gave them.

But we do not feel alarmed by their furious onsets. We are surprised to find that any portion of our citizens regard the present demonstrations with feelings of undue apprehension. The rebels cannot conduct a campaign through the Northern States. They held a long line of defence last Winter, stretching from Norfolk to Springfield, Mo.; but they found it a source of weakness, and admitted, after the Union armies had penetrated it, that they had "attempted too much." And the Union armies, after they had dispersed the rebel army at Corinth, found their progress stayed because there was no army to assault, and their strength was thenceforth exhausted in trying to guard what country they had overrun. Are we to suppose that a rebel army, piercing through the hostile populations of Ohio or Pennsylvania, would have a different experience from our own in Tennessee and Alabama?

But the parallel does not even end here. Suppose that the rebel armies are allowed, without opposition on our part, to invade the Northern States, and are permitted to make their way the best they can, over broken railroads and across rivers, whose bridges are destroyed, toward Philadelphia and New-York. It will take all their available strength for such an undertaking. Who then will stand guard over their homes, and save them from the insurrection of slaves that would very surely follow their departure? The great objection against edicts of emancipation by the President has been that there was no power to enforce except by military presence. We could deprive rebels of their slaves only as we advanced into their territory and came into possession of their property. If the rebel armies leave their own ground to come North, this difficulty will be overcome, and our shrewdest policy might be only to embarrass their march by broken bridges and other impediments, and to send large armies into their own abandoned homes, with a proclamation of freedom and protection to slaves. We doubt whether the rebels would debate long which party would suffer most by this mutual invasion.

We should remember, however, that it is not so easy for the rebels "to invade the North," as it is for them to threaten to do so. Two great rivers lie in their way at the very threshold of their march. The Potomac and the Ohio are serious obstructions to an army that has neither boat nor bridge, and no time to build either; and fording, with artillery, is not a very promising mode of overcoming the difficulty. We await, therefore, with entire confidence and patience, the early explosion of the rebel threat to invade the North, to which his present furious demonstrations have lent some show of consistency.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S NEW COMMAND.—The appointment of Gen. McCLELLAN to the command of the Army of Virginia, will be received with a very general feeling of surprise; and possibly with distrust and dissatisfaction. It will be remembered, however, that while the army is defending Washington, the command is immediately in the hands of Gen. HALLECK, and that practically Gen. McCLELLAN is no more than the medium through which the orders of the General-in-Chief are communicated to subordinate officers. Not only the plan of operations, but its execution, will be due to Gen. HALLECK. Upon his shoulders will rest the entire responsibility. The alarmists, who detect in the nomination of McCLELLAN matter of fresh apprehension, have small capital to go upon.

The Light of Experience.

It has been sagely said, that to most men experience is like the stern-lights of a ship, which illumine only the track it has passed. It will be a very sad thing for this Republic if those who now direct its destinies are recorded by history in such a category. Never in the life of a nation was there greater need of that peculiar sagacity which employs the acquired light of yesterday in the selection of a path for to-morrow, than in the United States to-day. On its presence or its absence in the places of power depends our whole future destiny. It is to decide whether we remain a great people, homogeneous, united and powerful, or take the first fatal step of disintegration which will lead us to the position of those petty States, whose weight in the world's councils is represented by a cypher, and whose little quarrels only provoke a smile.

We have passed something over sixteen months in the task of endeavoring to preserve the Union,—the Union whose integrity has been assailed by a clique of dexterous and ambitious scoundrels heading a vast mob of semi-civilized rabble. Unprepared at the outset, and surrounded by innumerable difficulties accumulated through the imbecility, if nothing worse, of the last Chief Magistrate, we were fortunate in being able to break the first surge of treason. In this there was abundant reason for congratulation, and, in spite of some unhappy mistakes, little ground was discovered in the conduct of affairs on which to predicate grave censure. Practically at peace for so many years, the public felt that the plans of the Government would naturally for a time partake of the character of experiments; not a few blunders were therefore regarded with indulgence as inseparable from the conditions of the case, and the country united with enthusiasm in support of the President and his Cabinet.

The time has now arrived when the national voice earnestly demands that the fruits of past experience shall be made available for the national salvation. Many valuable discoveries have been made at a vast outlay of blood and money, and it is demanded that the knowledge so obtained shall be employed most thoroughly in the conduct of affairs for the future. We have discovered that the rose-colored theory, so much in vogue a year since, that the simple raising of large armies and navies would suppress the rebellion, was an error,—for that it is also necessary, when raised, to use them. We have discovered that the strategical feat of placing a huge force in intrenchments, where they shall be employed for half a year in digging holes and hauling cannon, has not the effect to overcome the enemy,—and that, on the contrary, such a policy is singularly favorable toward giving him every possible facility for marshaling his men and accumulating his resources. We have discovered that nearly every time our forces have been hurled directly upon the enemy, we have been victorious, as at Port Royal, Fort Donelson, Roanoke and New-Orleans; and that, almost as regularly, when we have waited for the rebels to attack *us*, the results have been negative, if not disastrous, as at the bloody series of battles in the Peninsula.

We have discovered that "Union sentiment" will not make itself manifest in the seceded States until those who cherish it are fully satisfied that the National Government has both the power and the will permanently to hold and protect the district in which they may reside. Most especially we have discovered that it will not answer as a general rule of strategy to keep the whole Union army at its base watching half the rebel army for a whole Winter, and then to take half the Union army to fight the whole rebel army at *its* base in the heat of Summer.

Furthermore, we have found in our foreign relations, that to insure success for our diplomacy it is not sufficient to demonstrate our capacity to raise and equip great armies; it is also necessary to evince both our readiness and our skill in handling them. It must, in candor, be allowed that, on the whole, these are qualities which we have not displayed so conspicuously as could be desired. Our men have behaved most admirably, and deserve all that a grateful country can bestow; but, with some notable exceptions, their officers have scarcely deserved to lead them. It appears that good soldiers are more readily made from the American raw material than good officers; a circumstance which suggests the necessity for increased efforts to add to the future efficiency of the latter.

In general, it may be safely assumed that nothing has occurred since the outbreak of the rebellion which need weaken our confidence in the ability of the loyal States to suppress it, provided our leaders are sagacious enough and bold enough to profit by the light of experience. It is certain the people will not meekly tolerate a recurrence of disasters and failures springing from the same causes which have already been put to the test; and lavish as they are disposed to be of troops and treasure, it is to be hoped that whatever discomfitures the fortune of war may have in store for us may not arise from a senseless repetition of the blunders of the past.

THE EXEMPT MOVEMENT.—In referring to Mr. SAMUEL HOTALING'S projected brigade of exempts, a day or two since, the "aged and infirm" were named as likely to present themselves for enlistment. Our attention has been directed to an apparent assumption in these words, that men over forty-five are to be properly described as advanced in years, and necessarily disabled. We distinctly disclaim any such meaning. Those who survive middle-age are quite likely to do so by the help of stout constitutions, and when stout constitutions are the possession of the exempts, they are, perhaps, better prepared for the hardships of war than the untried and unseasoned frames of the more youthful. By all means let the Hotaling Brigade of Veterans be raised. Two corps will find broad fields for service.

Kearney and Stevens.

The doubts as to the death of Gen. PHILIP KEARNEY seem to be set at rest. In the contest of Monday, that gallant officer, always forgetful of his own safety, fell mortally wounded while leading his men into action; and the country has to deplore the loss of one of its most accomplished, experienced and enterprising officers. Gen. KEARNEY was peculiarly a professional soldier. To a thorough elementary training in the art of war, he had added careful studies of all the great military authorities, with reference to every department of the profession. These studies had been the business of his life; and to give them experimental value he served throughout the Mexican war, it is needless to say, with the highest distinction, and subsequently participated in the Algerian campaigns, and yet more recently in the war of Italian liberation. From the leading French Generals of the time he has received testimonials of the most flattering description, attesting his intrepidity and skill. Had his bravery been attempered with the slightest dash of personal prudence, a career so splendid and so promising would not have been so untimely ended.

The death of Gen. ISAAC STEVENS will also be very sensibly felt. Although, after leaving West Point, and serving briefly in the army, he chose to abandon the profession of arms, and descend to the arena of partisan politics, Gen. STEVENS forgot nothing he had learned; and gifted with profound sagacity and quickness of apprehension, he resumed the sword when the insurrection broke out with more than ordinary preparation for effective usefulness. In the earlier and more important transactions at Port Royal, Gen. STEVENS played a conspicuous and creditable part; and was no less characterized by judicious self-control when more recently obliged to witness the experiments upon the negro instituted by Gen. HUNTER—experiments which the judgment of Gen. STEVENS strongly reprobated. Of the part taken by the deceased in the unfortunate affair of James Island, it is now improper to speak. This only can be said: that whatever injurious suggestions of cowardice associated themselves with his name in connection with that affair, must be forever canceled and silenced by the dauntless bravery of the man on his last battlefield. He fell a victim to his too zealous gallantry.

The people have too few servants of skill and discretion and zeal to spare any without bitter regret. The two just lost are of the few, and must be mourned deeply and earnestly.

Rebel Ferocity.

In their dawning conviction of the hopelessness of mere civilized warfare to enable them to compass their ends, the rebels have taken a leaf from the annals of the Aboriginals of our country, and seem to put their trust in the adoption of those devilish cruelties and terror-striking torments which are always the final resource of savages when fighting a superior foe. They have, however, neglected to turn to the last page of the history, on which is inscribed, as the crowning result of such luminous tactics, the sad but inexorable word—*extermination*. Many an unarmed colonist was killed at the plow—many a Christian, male and female, was tortured at the pitiless stake—many a babe was wrenched from the mother's breast and butchered before her eyes—many a scalp with snowy locks adorned the belts of ruthless warriors—many a roof-tree fell blazing in the bitter Winter's night, and crushed the innocent sleepers in the sanctity of home; yet these horrors brought their legitimate fruit in due season, and the record closes with the sweeping destruction of the perpetrators.

As the war progresses, the rebels exhibit an increasing disposition to draw upon the magazine of terrors, whose use has been generally confined to acknowledged barbarians. Their black flags and "no quarter" war-cry, their mutilation of dead bodies and murdering of the sick and wounded, their ghastly child's play of making baubles and trinkets out of human bones, their poisoning of springs and wells, the grinning and gibbering of their women over the coffins of Union soldiers, are the terrible yet instructive symptoms of increasing barbarism and augmented desperation. Indeed, so far as their conduct of the war is concerned, it is not easy to draw a very marked distinction between the Southern rebels and the Sepoys in the late East Indian rebellion.

From the latter illustration, if their reason were unclouded by the madness of the hour, the rebels might draw a most useful lesson. The Sepoys hoped to strike panic to the European soldiery by the practice of appalling tortures, inflicted even on the women and children who fell into their hands. The result is well known; the soldiers knew what their comrades had received, and what they themselves had to expect. They fought, therefore, with astonishing courage and resolution; but when victorious, it was found that the officers were quite unable to deter them from retaliations of a most determined and fearful character. We do not believe men can be found in the National army who would make drinking-cups of rebel skulls, or castanets of rebel bones; but we are confident that the memory of these atrocities will be carried into battle, and that sooner or later they will be most terribly and amply avenged.

Curses are like chickens, and still come home to roost. The proverb is applicable to the outrages wherewith the traitors have essayed to embitter and intensify the war. With our superior numbers, at least equal determination, constantly increasing and invincible navy, enormous resources and steadfast patriotism, the raising of black flags and the cry of "no quarter" would be ridiculous were the subject less mournful, for a very simple mathematical calculation would demonstrate the only retributive conclusion. That preliminary insanity attributed to whom the gods wish to destroy, appears to have taken entire possession of the unhappy men who have sacrificed their honesty to their ambition, and parted from all powers of computation when they conspired against their country.

The Garibaldi Rebellion.

Each mail brings renewed confirmation of the imminence of the crisis in Italy; and the telegraphic intelligence by the *Asia*, published to-day, is of a still more serious cast than any yet received. All illusions taking the shape of a supposed complicity of the Turin Government in the enterprise of GARIBALDI must disappear before the developments that have now arisen. The vote of the Senate, pronouncing the movement a rebellion, has been followed by an order in the official Turin *Gazette*, of the 21st August, declaring a state of siege in Sicily, and nominating Gen. CUCIA Extraordinary Commissioner. Gen. CUCIA immediately issued a proclamation, announcing that the state of things in Sicily must be put an end to; declaring that every armed band or tumultuous meeting will be dissolved by force; and, furthermore, suspending the liberty of the Press. It is also stated that Gen. CIALDINI has been appointed Civil and Military Chief of Sicily, with the fullest powers.

It is obvious that the Italian Government is stretching to the utmost the policy of lenity and conciliation, and is exceedingly loath to come to actual collision with GARIBALDI. The relations which VICTOR EMANUEL holds to the popular leader would naturally prompt this course, even if there be no truth in the report that a considerable number of officers in the royal army had declared they would resign rather than fight against GARIBALDI. There is good reason to believe, however, that the majority of the Italian people are on the side of the Government; and any act of positive aggression by the revolutionary party would doubtless give practical unity to the popular support of VICTOR EMANUEL. He has already the *moral* support of Europe—at least of all Europe that loves Constitutional Government and rational freedom.

QUITE THE REVERSE.—A telegram from Halifax conveys a startling piece of information. It informs us that the London *Herald* thinks the draft "will try the temper of the Northern people more than it has ever been tried yet, and strike to its very foundation the tottering edifice of the Union." For once that Secessionist sympathizer is right. The draft *does* try the temper of the Northern people excessively; but it tries it *because the Government does not immediately make it!* The strange spectacle is presented of a whole people begging to be drafted. That's a view of the matter that has hardly got through the thick skull of our British cotemporary.

A Move in the Right Direction—Duryee's Zouaves.

The war for the suppression of the Southern rebellion has not been signalized thus far by any of those combined movements of masses of troops which won for NAPOLEON the Great his completest victories, which made his Old Guard and his Young Guard famous, and which, in more recent times, gave a name to the famous English Light Brigade. The first efforts of our people, unaccustomed to war-making on a large scale, have given celebrity to single regiments like HAWKINS' and DURYEE'S Zouaves, the Sixty-ninth and other gallant commands; but we have had no overwhelming triumph to record of brigades and divisions, which, uniformly drilled, equipped and disciplined under the eye of a single leader, have decided the fate of battles. It is only because we are new to the business, and have been compelled hitherto to be content with instructing our soldiers in the simple movements which are always preliminary to the combined manœuvres, that these things are so. The time for greater things, we trust, approaches nearer as we grow older in the business of warfare. But before we can do as the French and English have done, we must imitate more closely their first efforts. Before we can hurl an Old Guard, or a Young Guard, or a Light Brigade upon the foe, and achieve with them a victory or stem a defeat, we must first create divisions and brigades as formidable as these.

We are glad to learn that a movement is progressing with great success in this City, which is likely to give us at least one brigade that is likely to be such an one. A second battalion of DURYEE'S Zouaves—confessedly one of the best regiments that ever left this metropolis—is already forming. It is to be uniformed like the famous Fifth, is to be officered by those who have distinguished themselves in the ranks of the old regiment, and with it will form part of the brigade of Col. G. K. WARREN, of the Regular Army, who has given DURYEE'S Zouaves the discipline and drill for which they have become so widely known. Col. H. D. HULL, the old Major of the Fifth, will command the new battalion; Major ABM. SMITH, of the Third New-York Volunteers, will be Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. GOUVERNEUR CARR, of DURYEE'S Zouaves, will be Major. All three have been in service since the beginning of the war, and understand thoroughly how to make men soldiers in the shortest possible time. The Second Battalion will be in the field in less time, judging from the progress that is making, than ever was consumed in making a regiment before. The movement, of which Mr. D. R. MARVIN, President of the Ocean Bank, is the projector, is going forward under excellent auspices. A fine body of young men are enrolling themselves, many of them members of well-drilled three-months' regiments just returned. The headquarters are at No. 663 Broadway, (old Mozart Hall.) It is by giving organization to such bodies of intelligent men, with a dashing uniform, experienced officers, and a standard like that of the Fifth to rally around, that we must prepare for the fighting of the decisive battles that are to come.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 1.

The steamer *Constitution* arrived yesterday from Panama, touched Acapulco, took Capt. HUNTER, late Commander of the *Golden Gate*, who left Manzanilla on the 17th, after remaining near the wreck twenty-one days. He thinks there is little probability of saving any of the treasure, but efforts will be made during October and November, when the sea is usually quiet.

The ships *Welt Fleet* and *Anglo-Saxon* have arrived from New-York; also, the Northern Coast steamer, with $25,000 in treasure from British Columbia, and $200,000 from Oregon.

The Overland Route.

ATCHISON, KANSAS, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

BENJAMIN HALLADAY, proprietor of the Overland Stage line, and J. WHITNEY, Jr., arrived to-day. Their time overland from Carson Valley to this place is reported to be 11 days and one hour, including 13 hours detention this side of Salt Lake. No Indians were seen. They represent the new mail route over the Cherokee trail as excellent. Mr. HALLADAY states that after the 15th inst., the Overland stages will pass daily through Denver City.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

ADVENTURES OF THE TUSCARORA.

The English Press on American Affairs.

DIRE PROPHECIES AS TO THE DRAFT.

THE REBELLION IN ITALY.

SICILY DECLARED IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS SUSPENDED.

Commercial and Financial News—Consols 93 1-8 to 93 1-4.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 23d, *via* Queenstown on the afternoon of the 24th of August, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning. Her dates are two days later than those per the *North American*.

The steamship *Australasian*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 22d of August, and was off Liverpool when the *Asia* left that port.

The ship *Queen of the Sea*, arrived at Liverpool on the 23d of August, with 400 bales of cotton and $160,000 in specie, from the Confederate States.

The *Asia* reports meeting, on the 25th of August, ships *Australia*, *British Queen*, *Conqueror*, *W. F. Storer* and *Saranak*, all bound in to Liverpool.

On the 27th of August, the *Asia* met the steamship *Arabia*, and on the 31st, the steamship *Scotia*, both bound to Liverpool.

The *Asia* has ninety-six passengers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* writes on the 21st of August, as follows:

"The Federal gunboat *Tuscarora*, it appears, has been dodging the *Ajax* for the purpose of getting coals on board in defiance of the orders issued by the Admiralty. The *Tuscarora* has coaled within three months at a British port, and did not proceed, as she was bound to do, on a voyage to the United States. She remained hovering about the coast on the look-out for Confederate vessels. She put into Kingstown with the view of getting coals. Unable to accomplish this there, partly in consequence of the return of the *Ajax*, she weighed anchor and steamed with all speed to Belfast Lough, where, according to a previous arrangement, she received a supply of coal amounting to a hundred tons. Having anchored outside of the jurisdiction of the Harbor Commissioners, the Collector of the Customs at once took the matter up and served a notice on the Federal captain to depart within twenty-four hours, and a revenue cutter was placed alongside of the *Tuscarora* to prevent further violation of the neutrality laws, and at the same time the matter was reported to the Admiralty. The Belfast people ask what would have been done if the Federal captain had refused to leave?"

The *Times* editorially argues that, although the latest advices from America show an apparent improvement in financial matters by the diminished premium on gold, etc., the day must come when the people of the United States will really understand the position of their own finances, and when that time arrives it doubts not that the principles which have so often been verified in the bankruptcy of great European monarchies will assert themselves with equal vigor to punish the financial obloquies of the American Republic.

In another article the *Times* depicts the latest American advices in the most gloomy characters. It says:

"On all sides the political horizon grows blacker and blacker, nor can any chance of peace be discovered, except in the exhaustion or impotence of a belligerent. If the Federals were not blind with fury they would now see what all Europe has seen from the beginning. But the truth, it seems, has yet to dawn, if not on the people at any rate on the Government of the Federal States."

The London *Morning Herald* speculates on the effects of drafting, and thinks it will try the temper of the Northern people more than it has ever been tried yet, and shake to its very foundation the tottering edifice of the Union. It says:

"New-Yorkers have less reason than other Americans to struggle against the conscription. It is their last hope in the absence now of any nobler or worthier object. It is for the supremacy of their City, and to avert its commercial ruin, that a war is being prosecuted, which will convert America into a desert."

Queen VICTORIA, and the junior branches of the Royal family, were to embark at Gravesend for the Continent on the 26th of August.

There was nothing new in English politics.

Lord PALMERSTON had been figuring in public meetings at Dover and Earl DERBY at Manchester, but neither of them said anything of political import.

Harvest operations were progressing more favorably under the improved state of the weather.

Messrs. CRAWFORD, APED & Co., of Liverpool, in the Brazilian trade, had suspended payments. Their liabilities are supposed to be considerable.

FRANCE.

The French Minister of War had freighted some English steamers for the Mexican expedition.

The Italian crisis excited much interest in Paris and the indications of NAPOLEON's policy were eagerly awaited.

M. BENEDETTI was about to return from Paris to Turin.

The *Constitutionnel*, after declaring that the French flag will not recede before any menaces, says:

"To stop the fools who would not stop before the flag which has given freedom to Italy might be a painful necessity imposed by honor, but it would not be a solution of the military question—it would not settle the political question."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* believes, notwithstanding the *Constitutionnel's* denial of the statement, that M. LAVALETTE has given to the Pope some assurances of the support of France, as represented.

The Paris Bourse was flat, at 68f. 75c. for Rentes.

ITALY.

The official Turin *Gazette*, on the 21st of August, published a decree proclaiming a state of siege in Sicily, and nominating Gen. COSOLA Extraordinary Commissioner.

Gen. COSOLA forthwith sent the following proclamation:

SICILIANS: Notwithstanding the words of the King, the vote of Parliament, and the forbearance of the Government in giving time to deluded people to return to their duty, armed bands of GARIBALDI continue to occupy an important town.

The rebellion is thus opened, and the Government is resolved to put an end to this state of things, so compromising to the destinies of Italy.

Every armed band or tumultuous meeting will be dissolved by force. The liberty of the Press is suspended. The commanders of the divisions of the troops at Palermo, Messina and Syracuse will assume both civil and military powers.

It was reported that GARIBALDI had appointed NICOTERA Prefect of Catania.

It was also asserted that a considerable number of officers in the Royal Army had declared they would resign rather than fight against GARIBALDI.

A Paris correspondent says, that as Gen. COSOLA, with thirty thousand troops, did not prevent GARIBALDI from reaching the sea-port of Catania, interviews are freely drawn that the Italian Government dares not throw any serious impediment in the way of GARIBALDI.

The *Discussion* asserts that Gen. CIALDINI has been appointed civil and military Chief of Sicily, with the fullest powers.

It was believed that Admiral PERSANO would assume command of the fleet.

The official Turin *Gazette* of the 22d of August publishes the following report, addressed by the Ministers to the King:

"GARIBALDI has raised the standard of rebellion in your Majesty's name and that of Italy, which serves only to veil his intentions and those of European demagogues. The cries of 'Rome or death' are senseless insults to our glorious ally, and retard the only possible accomplishment of our unanimous wishes. As GARIBALDI remains deaf to your voice, and unmoved by the thought of lighting up civil war, energetic action has become necessary. The rebellion of GARIBALDI imposes on us the necessity of treating the country occupied by his volunteers as a country occupied or threatened by an enemy. We therefore advise your Majesty to proclaim a state of siege. The Ministry accepts the responsibility of the measure."

The Italian Parliament was prorogued Aug. 21.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals, almost unanimously, continue to denounce the terms in which NAPOLEON addressed Gen. CONCHA when he presented his credentials to him as Ambassador from Spain.

BELGIUM.

The Senate has adopted the commercial treaty with England by a vote of 26 to 6.

TURKEY.

Great agitation prevailed at Celtigne, in consequence of the acceptance of OMAR PASHA's ultimatum. MUKRO had protested against it.

POLAND.

The sentence of death against JAROSZEYUESKI, who attempted to assassinate the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, was carried out by hanging on the 21st of August.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail, of July 26, and Calcutta mail, of July 15, had reached England. The American portion goes per the *Asia*.

The news is generally anticipated.

The want of rain was unfavorably affecting the crops.

The London *Times* notices, with satisfaction, the extraordinary activity in cotton at Bombay, and thinks it must spread to the interior and largely augment the supplies, present and prospective.

Commercial per Asia.

(The weekly Liverpool Cotton market was received per *North American*.)

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London Money Market the funds were quiet and rather weak. The rates for money were without change, and few transactions took place below the Bank's minimum rate of interest.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, report: FLOUR steady, with a slight improvement on fine qualities; American, 25s.@28s. WHEAT quiet, and quotations are barely maintained; red Western, 9s. 6d.@10s. 11d.; red Southern, 11s.@11s. 3d.; white Western, 11s.@11s. 9d.; white Southern, 11s. 9d.@12s. 3d. CORN quiet and steady; mixed, 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d.; yellow, 29s. 9d.@30s.; white, 31s.@31s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Various circulars report: BEEF dull and nominal. PORK dull. BACON quiet and firm. LARD steady at 42s. 6d.@43s. 6d. TALLOW easier, at 47s.@47s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES steady at 31s.@32s. for Pots and Pearls. RESIN firmer; common, 24s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE inactive at 20s. SUGAR quiet and steady. COPPER steady. RICE has an upward tendency. LINSEED advancing. LINSEED OIL steady at 42s. COD OIL quiet and steady.

LONDON MARKETS—(BARING.)

BREADSTUFFS steady. IRON steady for BARS and Rails. Scotch Pig advancing, and quoted at 54s. 9d. SUGAR firm. TEA steady. COFFEE firmer. TALLOW quiet at 48s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 115s. RESIN advancing; Common 25s.@26s. RICE firm. LINSEED OIL firm at 41s. 3d. SPERM OIL nominal. COD OIL firm at £44.

Messrs. GROVES & TODD quote ASHES dull, and declined 1s. BACON upward. BEEF quiet and steady.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market has an upward tendency. New-York Central 71@73; Illinois Central 49¾ discount; Erie 31; United States 5s 86@89.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for the week have been 5,250 bales. Orleans fres Ordinaire 100f.; Bas 90f. The market is buoyant and excited, and there has been an advance on American of 50 centimes, and 25 on Indian. The stock of Cotton in port is 38,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Bourse is dull. Rentes 68f. 65c.

LATEST MARKETS PER ASIA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

COTTON.—The sales to-day reach 5,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet. The following are given as the quotations of Saturday:

Fair Orleans	25d.	Middling Orleans	23¾d.
Fair Mobile	24¾d.	Middling Mobile	23d.
Fair Uplands	24¾d.	Middling Uplands	23d.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is quiet and steady. Wheat is easier.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Saturday.

CONSOLS closed at 93⅛@93¼ for money.

Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £101,000.

The Thirteenth Regiment Militia.

ARRIVAL OF A PORTION OF THE COMMAND AND RECEPTION IN BROOKLYN.

A portion of the Thirteenth Regiment Militia, under command of Col. ROBERT B. CLARK, arrived at the foot of Canal-street, New-York, about noon yesterday, on board the steamer *Baltic*, Capt. COMSTOCK. Reports had been circulated that the vessel had been wrecked, and much excitement was caused in consequence. It appears they had a narrow escape from shipwreck, but not a man was lost.

Great preparations were made for their reception. A committee of citizens was appointed, two bands were engaged, and a 6-pounder, in charge of Capt. DIGG and Adjt. MCLEAN, was stationed on the bulkhead, near the ferry, to fire a salute.

The committee, embracing old members of the regiment, and recruits for the Fourteenth, preceded by the Navy-yard Band, marched to New-York about noon to receive the returned soldiers.

A large crowd soon collected at the foot of Fulton-street, and in a few hours the entire street from the ferry to the City Hall was densely filled with spectators, the majority being ladies. The different fire companies turned out, and placed their machines at the cross streets. The public houses generally were decorated with flags, and banners with mottoes of welcome were suspended across the thoroughfares at various points.

After waiting until 6 o'clock P. M., a salute of thirteen guns announced the arrival of the regiment, it having previously been ascertained that only a portion had come on. As soon as the ferry-boat approached they were greeted with cheers of welcome, and on landing they marched up Fulton to Henry-street, and thence to the armory, where they were dismissed, much to the disappointment of many thousands who had collected above that point, and who labored under the impression that they would proceed as far as the City Hall at least.

The cause of not making a parade was that the men were completely worn out, having been on shipboard since Sunday evening. The returning companies, with their officers, numbered about 350, the remaining 250 having been taken off the steamer by schooners when the vessel was ashore on Winter Quarter Shoals.

The regiment left this City on a three months' campaign (for the second time) on the 30th of May last, and during their absence have been stationed at Suffolk, Va. They left Suffolk on Sunday morning last, and arrived at Fortress Monroe the same evening, when they embarked on board the steamer *Baltic*. They set sail on Monday morning, and when about six hours out the steamer was grounded on Winter Quarter Shoals, where they remained until Tuesday morning, in a most perilous condition. The night was occupied in heaving over the coal and other heavy material in order to lighten the ship, in which they at length succeeded. A schooner had come alongside the evening previous and took off a number of men. Two others hove in sight next day, and each took on board as many as they could carry. The schooner *A. B. Boyle*, steered direct for New-York; another of the vessels went to Fortress Monroe, and the third set sail for the Delaware Breakwater. The Twenty-fifth Regiment, Militia, was also on board the steamer, and shared the hardships with the Thirteenth.

Shortly after the dismissal of the Brooklyn regiment at the Armory, they were scattered all over the City, wending their way homeward. Among those who reported them from the steamer was the "Thirteenth Regiment, Jr.," composed of boys from 10 to 14 years of age. They were fully uniformed and equipped, preceded by three drummers, and made a very creditable appearance.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—The members of Company D, Fifty-third Regiment, N. Y. V., (Vosburg Chasseurs,) yesterday morning presented to First Lieut. A. LATHROP WALLACE a richly mounted regulation sword, with sash and belts. Lieut. WALLACE, on receipt of this, to him, unexpected token of regard in which he is held by the members of Company D, made a short and patriotic address, in which he said that when he drew the sword it would be to lead the men of Company D to "victory or death."

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The Eighth Infantry, stationed at Governor's Island for the last two months, have been ordered away to the seat of war, and are expected to leave immediately.

One hundred and fifty sailors left the *North Carolina* receiving ship, at the Navy-yard, for Washington, at 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, to do duty in the forts about that city. Three hundred sailors from Boston are expected at the Navy-yard to go on for service at Cairo.

The United States steamer *Flambeau*, which arrived at the Navy-yard a few days ago for repairs, has sailed for her destination on the blockade.

On Monday, the keel of still another iron-clad vessel was laid in Jersey City. She is to be a "battery," and similar in many respects to those of that class building. Her length will be about 250 feet, her width, depth and draught of water in proportion. The parties building her—the Messrs. CROLWELL—are also to begin two new batteries when they can conveniently do so. They have the *Weehawken*—the ship described at such length when her keel was laid—pretty well advanced. In sixty days more, the limit of time allowed by contract will have expired, when the *Weehawken* must be turned over to the Government. There are still over 400 men employed on the vessel, which is fast beginning to look "ship-shape." Thus have the Government ordered four iron-clad craft from one constructor, about a dozen from another, (ERICSSON,) and from one to three of several firms.

In compliance with orders from the National Capital, the United States revenue-cutter *Varuna*, which has been lying in the harbor of New-Bedford, Mass., for some time, is to come on at once to New-York on Government business. Her commander is instructed to report to Collector BARNEY, who will assign him to the duty for which his vessel is wanted.

The Board of Commissioners appointed to examine several proposed sites for a new Navy-yard, having completed the examination of New-London harbor, will meet at Bristol on Thursday next, and proceed to examine Narragansett Bay. It is well understood now in naval circles that League Island will not be approved by the Board. Indeed, it is said that its unhealthy location has been found sufficient to condemn it.

Gen. Halleck and the Three Months' Volunteers.

PROTEST FROM THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The National War Committee, of this City, having proposed to the Secretary of War the recall of the recently discharged three months' militia, that gentleman referred the matter to Gen. HALLECK, who gave the following response, published in this evening's papers:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1862.

To Hon. D. D. Field and others:

The New-York militia regiments were requested to remain when the danger was more imminent than at present, but declined to do so. Under these circumstances they will not be recalled.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

This stigmatizes unjustly the Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. M. On the 24th of August, orders were given to this regiment to return to New-York from their station at Harper's Ferry. In view of the threatened advance of the enemy they readily volunteered a longer service, and were accepted for ten days. It seems to us at least ungrateful to refuse us the credit of this offer after it was accepted. The feeling at the armories of several of the companies has this evening been very bitter, at the want of recognition of our patriotism. We would have no such shameful record handed down as that we refused to serve our dearly loved country in its time of sorest need. Our knapsacks are scarcely unpacked, and we can shoulder them again if we are needed.

A. A. P.

PROTEST FROM THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would call your attention to the following, published in this evening's *Express*:

To Hon. D. D. Field and others:

The New-York militia regiments were requested to remain when the danger was more imminent than at present, but declined to do so. Under these circumstances they will not be recalled.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

As the foregoing is calculated to do injustice to a patriotic body of our citizens just returned, I would say in relation to the Sixty-ninth Regiment that their services were at the disposal of the Government until their time expired, and that they expressed no desire nor would they return had they got the slightest intimation from Government that they were needed. Further, that they received orders on Saturday, Aug. 23, but did not leave until the eve of the 26th, the date when their engagement with Government ceased.

T. McG.

The Vermont Election.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Sept. 2.

The Vermont State Election for the choice of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer, and Members of the Legislature, was holden to-day. As was expected, the vote is very light, and the result indicates that party lines have been almost entirely ignored. Two tickets only were run, viz: the Republican Union ticket, headed by the present Governor, FREDERICK HOLBROOK, and the Peace Democratic ticket headed by Hon. B. F. SMALLEY.

Returns have been received from a few towns only. Twenty towns give HOLBROOK 3,674; SMALLEY, 393, and 60 scattering. The same towns last year gave HOLBROOK 4,118, to 1,516 against him. In a few towns, as in Randolph and Royalton, the vote is reported enormous for HOLBROOK. We have reports from the representatives elected in thirty-two towns. All are Union.

The County tickets placed in nomination by the Republicans and Union Democrats jointly have been supported with great unanimity, and are, without doubt, chosen in every County. The Representatives chosen from a few of the more important towns are as follows: Waterbury—H. F. James; Montpelier—Charles Reed; St. Albans—J. G. Smith; St. Johnsbury—C. S. Dana; Marshfield—Charles Barrett; Woodstock—O. P. Chandler; Burlington—W. G. Shaw; Ludlow—W. S. Balch; Bethel—A. P. Hunton, and Royalton—D. C. Demeon. Many excellent and able men have been elected to the lower House.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

1862 Genin's Grand Fall Opening. 1862
Every style of Gentlemen's Dress Silk Hats.
Ladies' Riding Hats, Whips and Gauntlets.
Misses and Infants' Silk and Felt Hats.
Boys' Hats and Caps of every description.
Introduced by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway, Thursday, Sept. 4.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES.
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

COWPERTHWAIT—MOORE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Sept. 3, at the N. E. Congregational Church, by Rev. W. R. Houghton, MONTGOMERY B. COWPERTHWAIT to MAGGIE E., second daughter of John C. Moore, Esq., all of that City.

GREGORY—WINANS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., H. M. GREGORY, U. S. N., to KATE A., daughter of Wm. W. Winans, Esq., of this City.

RAPP—STEVENSON.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 17, by Rev. Charles A. Blackfeet, Mr. SAMUEL RAPP to Miss ELIZABETH STEVENSON, both of Hoboken.

HORSFORD.—In Bridgehampton, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 1, by Rev. Thomas M. Gray, Rev. WM. W. ROSE, of Chesterfield, Mass., to Miss LIZZIE R. COOK, of Bridgehampton.

WORCESTER—WARNER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER to Miss EMMA A., daughter of Geo. A. Warner, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

CALKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 1, J. TAUSSIG CALKINS, aged 36 years.

The funeral services will take place on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, at No. 11 Sanford-st., Brooklyn.

DUBOIS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 2, JOHN DUBOIS, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Benjamin Dubois, 176th-st. and 10th-av., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 9½ A. M.

FOSTER.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 3, SARAH CAROLINE, daughter of Thomas V. and Rebecca Forster, aged 2 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 154 Wayne-st., Jersey City, this day, (Thursday,) the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

LOVE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 3, after a short illness, ALMIRA, wife of Thomas Love.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

SIGLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, THOMAS, son of John J. and Louisa Sigler, aged 2 years, 1 month and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 71 West 20th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, Mrs. MARY A. THOMPSON, wife of Thomas J. Thompson, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 71 West 20th-st., corner of 6th-av.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, CHARLES FREDERICK, only son of Wm. B. and Ann Eliza Taylor, aged 11 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Bethesda Baptist Church, in 56th-st., near Lexington-av.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 417.—Sept. 3, 1862.
51, 15, 23, 69, 25, 9, 20, 27, 50, 65, 18, 32.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 418.—Sept. 3, 1862.
5, 28, 54, 21, 18, 26, 15, 12, 76, 6, 40, 7, 8.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 365.—Sept. 3, 1862.
17, 21, 70, 68, 62, 22, 8, 41, 11, 32, 44, 74.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 320.—Sept. 3, 1862.
69, 57, 74, 5, 64, 54, 10, 38, 41, 21, 49, 53, 72.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—Prizes cashed and information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

S-T-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

Invigorates, strengthens, and purifies the system; is a perfect appetiser, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures Dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO. No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

SALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
SALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
For a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots without more trouble than a common hair oil.
It is warranted not to injure the Hair or Skin.
Manufactured only by
ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by J. Milhau & Sons, No. 183 Broadway, and D. S. Barnes, No. 202 Broadway.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE,
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and invigorating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

S-T-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
Of this celebrated brand appears to be in every one's mouth, as well as on every one's table. They are a splendid article, and can be relied upon to strengthen and invigorate exhausted nature.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in great perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

THE TREASURER OF THE SANITARY

Commission acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since Aug. 16:

Congregation of Baptist Church, West Harwich, Mass.	$48 10
Women's Central relief Association for purchase of vegetables	1,000 00
A Friend, by John Jay	50 00
H. K. Bull	50 00
E. T. Tefft & Co	100 00
People of New-England, by Dr. S. G. Howe	5,000 00
John L. Manning, Troy, by B. H. Hall, Esq	5 00
Mrs. Sarah Burnes, by Dr. T. C. Brinsmade, Troy	1 00
South Berlin Soldiers' Aid Society, by Mrs. Jas. A. Culver, Troy	15 78
Auburn, Maine, by G. R. Davis, Esq	263 00
Baptist Society, Yarmouth, Maine	25 00
G. L. J., New-York	10 00
J. Butler Wright (additional)	125 00
W. S. Gilman, Jr.	10 00
From Connecticut, by A Walker, New-Haven	200 00
W. H. Webb	500 00
A lady, by Henry Day	20 00
Proceeds of excursion from employes of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co	163 50
Ladies of Dunkirk, N. Y., by H. R. Rogers	100 00
Ladies of East Machias, Maine, by F. Talbot	60 00
Citizens of Old Town, Maine, by A. V. Richardson	115 92
Sandy Hook Pilots, by Mrs. Charles King	100 00
Proceeds of sale of gold pencil-cases from "Anti-Chickahominy"	6 00
Citizens of Wiscasset, Me., by G. R. Davis & Co	200 00
Citizens of Mechanic Falls, do do	10 00
Mrs. Louisa S. Lord, (additional,) Greenport, N. Y.	100 00
Ladies of Stockbridge, Mass., by Mrs. J. Pomeroy	239 00
G. D. Sherman	5 00
John H. Earle	100 00
Wm. J. Oliffe	8 12
Josiah Lane	100 00
Irving Grinnell	100 00
John T. Johnson (additional)	100 00
Edward Douglas, Delhi, N. Y	17 00
W. Mackay, N. Y	25 00
Richmond, Maine, by G. R. Davis	154 00
Minot & Poland, do	65 00
Falmouth, Maine, do	35 00
Falmouth, do, do	65 45
Falmouth, do, do	42 00
Bethel, do, do	50 00
Henry D. Sedgwick	25 00
Mrs. Jonathan Hunt, by H. D. Sedgwick	25 00
Miss Jane M. Hunt, do	25 00
Eugene Langdon, by Dr. Agnew	250 00
Citizens of Rockland, Maine	445 97
M. Chevalier, N. Y.	25 00
Samuel Eliot, (additional,) Hartford	100 00
George Townsend, do, N. Y.	50 00

The recent severe fighting near Washington calls for prompt and large contributions of money and hospital supplies of every nature. The former may be addressed to the Treasurer of the Commission at No. 68 Wall-st., and the latter to the Women's Central Association of Relief, No. 40 Cooper Institute, New-York.

GEO. T. STRONG.

AUGUST 30, 1862.

FINANCIAL WAR COMMITTEE, OFFICE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
NEW-YORK, ROOMS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Aug. 30, 1862.

THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE OF the citizens of New-York, appointed at the War Mass Meeting, in the Park, on the 27th inst., ask from citizens and corporations, the means necessary to carry out the purposes for which they were appointed, viz: "To promote a vigorous prosecution of the war, and a speedy termination of the rebellion." That meeting unanimously *Resolved*, That, inasmuch as property in the loyal States is valueless should the rebellion succeed, we call on the moneyed and other corporations, to contribute largely to the recruiting funds, and to every effort for suppressing the rebellion.

To place regiments in the field there are, as is well known, many expenses to be incurred which cannot be paid by either the State or the General Government. The Committee have already received several pressing applications for money, and they, therefore, in this public manner, call on corporations and individuals to furnish the means to enable them to answer the demands.

It is impossible for the Committee to see each of their fellow-citizens, but they confidently trust that this appeal will meet a sincere and prompt response. For more than a year these calls for aid have been made, and they have been met in a spirit of generous patriotism. But so long as their is an enemy in arms against the Government, so long must we continue to labor and contribute; or all our past efforts will be worse than useless.

Special efforts are making for the Legion of GENERAL CORCORAN—some payments have been already made for this corps. The donors can, if they prefer, designate the particular appropriation to be made of each contribution.

There is no appeal to our benevolence or our patriotism so strong as that which comes from our country on the one hand, and on the other hand from the families of soldiers.

Subscriptions can be sent to the Treasurer, CHARLES GOULD, No. 2 Hanover-st., or to either of the members of the Committee, viz.:

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman, City Hall.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.
CHARLES GOULD, No. 2 Hanover-st.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, No. 49 Wall-st.
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, No. 123 Broadway.
ALEX. T. STEWART, Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, No. 30 Pine-st.
RICHARD D. LATHROP, No. 23 Park-place.
MICHAEL CORCORAN, Astor House.
HIRAM WALBRIDGE, No. 12 Bridge-st.
WM. ORTON, City Hall.
J. AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., No. 63 William-st.
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, No. 56 Park-place.
ISAAC SHERMAN, No. 1 Hanover-square.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Post-office.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, No. 51 Chambers-st.
R. M. BLATCHFORD, No. 31 Nassau-st.
JAMES W. WHITE, No. 32 Chambers-st.
WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 50 Wall-st.
DAVID DOWS, No. 20 South-st.
A. C. RICHARDS, No. 128 Duane-st.
TERENCE FARLEY, City Hall.
SAMUEL SLOAN, No. 68 Warren-st.
EDWARDS PIERREPONT, No. 16 Wall-st.
JONATHAN STURGES, No. 125 Front-st.
H. W. T. HALL, No. 135 Duane-st.
ANDRE FROMENT, City Hall.
ISAAC DAYTON, No. 247 Broadway.
GEORGE A. BARNEY, City Hall.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL, No. 34 Burling-slip.
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st.
MOSES TAYLOR, No. 44 South-st.
WILLIAM E. DODGE, No. 19 Cliff-st.
MORRIS KETCHUM, No. 40 Exchange-place.
HENRY G. STEBBINS, No. 46 Exchange-place.
WM. B. ASTOR, No. 35 Prince-st.
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, No. 5 Bowling-green.
R. H. McCURDY, No. 45 Park-place.
JAMES BENKARD, No. 141 Duane-st.
ADRIAN ISELIN, No. 36 Wall-st.
WM. A. DARLING, No. 96 Lexington-av

S-T-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

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CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
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New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WE HAVE REMOV

LAW REPORTS.

Prize Case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN PRIZE.
Before Judge Betts.

MOTION TO SUPPRESS TESTIMONY IN PREPARATORIO.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Shark.*—This was the case of a vessel seized while about to enter the Port of Galveston. When the capture was made the captors sent the crew of the prize on shore and brought the vessel to this port. On her arrival, upon the application of the Government stating that none of the crew were here to be examined, an order was made that the testimony of the captors be taken in *preparatorio*, which was accordingly done. Afterward the Master of the captured vessel appeared to defend the cause, and his evidence was taken in *preparatorio*.

The claimant now moves to suppress the testimony of the captors, and that the cause be tried upon the evidence of the Master alone, as taken in *preparatorio*.

The Court reserved its decision.

Benedict, Burr & Benedict for claimants. E. D. Smith for Government.

Proceedings in Arrest—Appearance and Demand.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Barnard.

Andrew C. Ferris vs. *Edward Soley et al.*—The plaintiff began his action against the defendant by the service of a money-demand summons on the 12th of May, 1862, and at the same time obtained an order of arrest, upon which order the defendant was arrested. Defendant's attorney served a notice of appearance on plaintiff's attorney, superadding the words, "And require that all papers be served on me at my office, No. 11 Wall-street, in the City of New-York." The plaintiff, not regarding such notice as a sufficient demand of a copy of the complaint, omitted to serve a copy thereof, but entered judgment against the defendant, on his default, on the 19th day of June.

The defendants now move to set aside this judgment, on the ground of irregularity, and to discharge defendant from arrest. Defendant also moves to dismiss the complaint.

Judge Barnard held the judgment irregular, and the same should be set aside, but denied that part of the motion asking for a dismissal of the complaint and a discharge from arrest.

E. Haines, for plaintiff; W. H. De Camp, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Leonard,

Butler vs. *Dingee et al.*—Motion to continue the injunction is granted. The application for a receiver is denied, without prejudice to a further application after the answers are in.

Amelia S. Lafeta vs. *H. Elwood Lafeta.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Barbour.

In the Matter of Henry Ruckart vs. *Col. Loomis.*—*Habeas corpus* granted, return made and prisoner discharged.

In the matter of Traphagon vs. *Col. Loomis.*—*Habeas corpus* granted, return made and prisoner remanded.

Balcom vs. *Julian.*—Order granted.

Boulon, &c., vs. *Motel.*—Answer of defendant stricken out as sham or false, and plaintiff have $10 costs of this motion.

Postage Currency at a Premium.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you tell why the new stamp currency is issued by the Government in such a way that it can only be had at a premium? It does seem that it might have been issued in small lots, say $10, to each applicant. Instead of this we find that brokers advertise it for sale at a premium. The following is from the Utica *Herald* of this date:

"About $1,000 of the new postage-bill currency was received by Messrs. A. Wilkinson & Co., bankers of Syracuse, on Tuesday morning. It was speedily bought up by citizens at two per cent. premium."

The *Tribune* publishes the name of A. Wilkinson, of Syracuse, as Collector for the Twenty-third District. Now I live in the Twenty-first District, and have no personal feeling in this matter, beyond what every business man has, who has suffered the annoyance of the lack of small change. I hope it is not too late for you to draw the attention of the proper officials to this subject.

VERNON, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 30.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT active; White, $1 36@$1 53; Red, $1 27@$1 30. CORN active and advancing, Yellow at 68c.@70c. COFFEE quiet. PROVISIONS advancing. MESS PORK, $11 50@$12. WHISKY, 34c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm, at previous prices. CORN advancing; White, 68c.@70c.; Yellow, 66c.@68c. OATS firm. WHISKY firm at 34½c. COFFEE dull at 21c.@22c.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 3—1 30 P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT easier: sales at $1 13½ for Red Winter. CORN dull and nothing doing. OATS firmer: sales at 45c. WHISKY dull. No sales. *Imports*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bushels Wheat; 50,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—107,000 bushels Wheat, 144,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 30,000 bushels Barley.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 83½; Reading Railroad, 30¾; Morris Canal, 43; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49¾; Long Island Railroad, 17½; Sight Exchange on New-York at par to 1-16 per cent. premium.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 21
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 21
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 27
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 28
Austrasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Hibernian	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 6
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 4.30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1 30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

HOWARD.—YOUR COMMUNICATIONS HAVE just been received. Leave for the Falls next week. What answer did you make to the question. Let us hear from you this week, and oblige D. E. B.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid in a private boarding house; has the best of City reference for three years. Call at No. 44 West 17th-st., where they can see the lady she lived with.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing or do light sewing and take care of children; has best City references. Call for two days, at No. 162 East 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c., OR SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A first-class chambermaid and waitress, also a good seamstress, wants a situation; good City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 24th-st

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is capable of working on dress-making or chamber-work and waiting. Can get two years of good City reference from her last place. Call at No 128 East 20th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress, by a young woman, with three years' reference from each place; understands the care of a baby and waiting on table perfectly, also doing up fine muslins; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 3 Christopher-st., corner 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a young girl who has lived in the best families; understands her business perfectly, or would do washing; has the best of reference for both places. Call at No. 163 West 30th-st., in the rear, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. The best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 179 Bleecker-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR TO do chamber-work and assist in washing and ironing. Has no objection to go a little way in the country. Call at No. 49 Bleecker-st., near Mercer.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as above; has no objection to go a little way in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 49 Bleecker-st., near Mercer.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, as also all kinds of baking, or would take charge of a house in the absence of a family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 132½ 7th-av., 2d floor, between 19th and 20th sts., New-York.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as first-rate cook in a small family; understands the making of all kinds of soups, jellies of all kinds, game and pastry; is willing to assist in washing; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 188 3d-av., near 17th-st., in the shoe-store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a first-class private boarding-house or private family; would have no objection to a small family to assist in the washing; good City reference if required. Can be seen till suited at No. 624 West Washington-place, second floor.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman, wants a situation as cook in a private family; understands making good bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; the best of references given. Call for two days, at No. 37 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; will assist with the washing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; good City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 228 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as a first class cook; perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches—soups, pastry and jelly. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 Varick-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT AND trustworthy woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking and meats in all their branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 327 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant English woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of French and English meat and pastry cooking; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, as first class cook; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 355 6th-av., corner 2d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; good references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 Sullivan-st.

AS COOK, &c.—LADY'S MAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young women; one as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; understands baking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. And one as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and cloaks, and all kinds of boy's clothing; can do up ladies' muslins and French fluting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUations wanted by two young women; one as good cook, is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is willing to assist in the washing; the other as first-class laundress or chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, thoroughly understands doing up fine washing and French fluting; both have the best of City references from their last employers. Call for two days at No. 152 7th av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as good cook, or would take a first-class laundress' place; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation as plain cook or general servant; washes and irons well; does up linen in style. Or, as chambermaid and lady's maid; is fully competent in each capacity. Wages $6 to $7 a month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation to cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker, and understands her business well. City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 497 9th-av., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted in the avenues in Brooklyn by a very respectable Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron; is a thorough cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; does not see company, and is highly recommended as a trusty, economical and efficient servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a middle-age Protestant woman as above; is recommended from her last place as having no superior for neatness of person, habits and efficiency in the kitchen; fully understands the care of milk and butter, and will live in City or country. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a steady, reliable woman, as good, thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer; makes most excellent bread and pastry; is highly recommended from her last place, as a neat, economical and capable servant. Apply at No. 3 Court-st., Brooklyn, under the bank.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation; she is a good cook, a good washer and ironer. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. And also a chambermaid and waiter; both wish to be in the one house. Can give the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 128 22d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference can be given. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 128 Clinton-place, sixth st., third floor, front room, No. 9, near 4th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, to cook, wash and iron; no objections to do housework. Good City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 34 Macdougal-st., in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, in the fancy store, No 323 Bleecker-st., near Amos.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, can come well recommended from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 147 West 26th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants a situation, can cut and fit perfectly, and do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do light chamber-work; can give the best of City reference; wages $5 per month. Call at or address No 198 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS DOWN-STAIRS SERVANT, &c.—A situation wanted, in City or country, by a well recommended, willing and obliging girl as down-stairs servant; no objection to do general housework; is a very good washer and ironer, cook and baker. Call at No. 378 4th-av., first floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted, for a nice, respectable English Protestant girl, to do the housework of a private family in a neat and competent girl, and has the best of reference Apply for Kate, at HANNING'S, 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as laundress in a private family; has lived with some of the best families in the City. Call, for two days, at 85 East 15th-st., in the store

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT nurse, of neat habits, kind and affectionate disposition, and great experience in the care of children, is desirous of obtaining a situation to take the entire charge of an infant; is very highly recommended by her former employer. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a good plain sewer; has six years' City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as lady's nurse, or invalid's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress. The best of City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 327 6th-avenue, between 19th and 20st streets.

AS NURSE, HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young widow lady as nurse, housekeeper, or companion for a lady; has had much experience in sickness; no objection to travel or to leave the City; references exchanged. Mrs. FIELDS, No. 220 West 42d-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, respectable English woman, a situation; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by the bottle, if required; can do plain sewing neatly, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 1 Fleet-place, near Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, where she has lived.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable woman as nurse and seamstress; is a good tailoress; would take care of an invalid lady; good City reference given. Apply at No. 59 East 22d-st., between 4th and Lexington ave.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation, by a Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, and does fine embroidery; she can be seen at her present employer's, No. 70 West 20th-st., who will give her good references.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; can give the best of City reference, and is willing to do a part of the chamber-work if required; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, lately landed, is a good plain sewer and embroideress; is willing, kind and obliging; also is kind to children and is willing to be directed in everything. Call at No 11 James-st., on the top floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—ANY PERSON REQUIRing the services of a good seamstress, by the week or month, can find her by applying at No. 109 West 25th-st., near 7th-av. A steady home preferred to high wages, good City reference given.

DRESSMAKING.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIenced dressmaker work in a private family by the day, week or month; cannot be excelled in cutting and fitting ladies and children's dresses, also mantillas; understands W. & W.'s Machine. Can be seen for the week at No. 252 7th-av., near 28th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS competent waitress; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, who lived in a respectable family, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or thorough servant; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining-room in excellent style, or as thorough housemaid; wages $7; City or Brooklyn. Call or address a note, for two days, at No. 161 East 21st-st.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 GRAND-st., on hand a large number of excellent servants for City or country. Professed cooks, washer and ironers, chambermaids and waitresses, laundresses, nurses and girls for housework, men servants. Excellent situations open for all good servants.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as companion to an invalid lady, to take charge of a house, or teach young children; best of references can be given. Call or address, for one week, J. K., No. 321 5th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH DRESSMAKER FROM Paris, who understands cutting and fitting in the most fashionable manner, work by the day, week or month. Apply at No. 124 8th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young man, a situation as book-keeper; is a fair writer and smart at figures; can give reference from present place if needed. Address HENRY HUDSON, No. 156 East 26th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is a careful driver and a good groom; has the best reference from former employers and present employer, and in addition is willing to make himself generally useful or to work in a garden. Call or address, for two days, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 23 Chatham-st., Hope House.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging, and can produce first-class testimonials as to character and ability, having been brought up to the business in the old country. Address C. R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG SINGLE MAN wants a situation as coachman and groom, is a private family; no objection to the country, understands his business perfectly; will make himself generally useful to his employer; the best of City and country reference given. Address G. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman, long experienced in this City, in which he has lived with some of the first families, best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 356 4th-av., or a note can be addressed to T., at that place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman, in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has lived with families of the highest standing in society; can give several years' City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office; or, apply to R. Campbell, saddler, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman or groom in a private family, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; a good place in the country preferred; good references given as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address A. P., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN wants a situation as coachman with a private family, who is a good and careful City driver; the best of City reference can be given from his last place. Address P. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young man, a situation in a private family, as coachman; is strictly temperate, and can furnish the best of references; would prefer living in the country. Call at or address, for three days, W. G., No. 11 West 27th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single young man, who has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of City reference given. Call or address A. F. D., No. 21 East 19th-st., or Box No. 205 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted as coachman or coachman and gardener, by a young man single; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, harness, &c., &c., and is a good plain gardener; would prefer a situation in the country as coachman, but has no objection to gardening; can produce first-class testimonials with regard to character and ability. Address W. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted for an experienced, careful man—an Englishman and a Protestant, understands gardening in all its branches, and the care and management of horses; is a careful driver, has excellent references, and will be found attentive. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man that understands his business a situation as coachman and groom, can be heard of by calling for L. at the office of his last employer, 25 Broad-st.; or letter addressed to Box No. 4,971 Post-office, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom; is a man of long experience in this City, thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom, or would assist in a garden, or take charge of a garden; has the best of reference, both City and country, understands his business in all its branches. Address J. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Englishman, a situation in a store as porter or assistant porter; no objection to hard work; a good worker; willing to assist in washing, if required; a good plain penman; has been in the firm of Thomas Andrews & Co., Nos. 136 and 138 Cedar-st., as general porter. Inquire for two days, or direct JAMES RICHARDSON, No. 136 Liberty-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts.

AS PORTER.—A GERMAN WISHES A SITUAtion as porter; is an industrious and sober man, and is not afraid to work; has been four years with his last employers, to whom he refers; wages not so much of an object as a permanent situation. A line to C. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED IN A private family, by a respectable single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the best City references as to character and capability. Address H. P. S., No. 54 East 12th-st., in the book-store, one door from Broadway, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, IN A private family a smart, tidy girl, German preferred, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. References required. Apply at No. 62 West 21st-st., near 6th-av

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, TO go a short distance in the country. He must be a single man, a Protestant, thoroughly acquainted with his business, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address R. B., Box No. 111 *Times* Office, with name and reference.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, single man, thoroughly competent, to whom a permanent situation will be given. Address, with name and reference, R. B. S., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER WANTED.—A man wanted, who is a good groom and careful driver, and understands the care of cows, he must be willing to work and make himself useful, have a knowledge of plants and flowers, and be competent to take the charge of a greenhouse during the Winter. Apply to JAS. CONNER'S SONS, No. 28 Centre-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE COOK, FOR Staten Island; none but those understanding their business need apply; German preferred. Call at No. 616 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts., between 10 and 12 o'clock this day.

A HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wanted, to do the general housework in a small private family, one well qualified will find a steady and good home by applying at No. 108 Sullivan-st., City references required.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE; must have good references. Apply at No. 277 4th-st.

A SALESMAN.—DRY GOODS SALESMAN wanted of some three or four years' experience. Apply to JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 344 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AT NO. 93 Franklin-st., several mechanical draughtsmen, to work upon drawings of iron-clad steamers. Those engaged who may be drawn in the coming military draft, will be immediately discharged by the Secretary of War. None but first-class draughtsmen need apply.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—IN A DRY goods house, one who has had some experience in the business, and is a quick writer and correct in figures. Address, with references and views as to salary ENTRY CLERK, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FARMER AND HIS WIFE TO take charge of a farm; the one must have some knowledge of fruits, and the other must be capable of taking entire charge of the dairy. Apply, by letter, to Box No. 734 Post-office.

WANTED—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS; FOUR girls to travel to California and Havana, three porters, clerk for a saw-mill. Wages liberal. Apply at No. 7 Chatham square.

WANTED—FIFTY FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING cutters. Steady work and good wages. Apply at No. 140 Church-st., corner of Worth JOHN T. MARTIN.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO UP-STAIRS WORK; must be of a good disposition and kind to children, and willing to make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 255 West 26th-st. Good references required.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED.
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent.
No. 68 Liberty-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, does freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the saloons generally. JAMES E. KEYS.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.

Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.

For circulars, apply to J. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 69 Wall-st., John R. Brown, Esq., No. 5 Coenties-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President, Westchester Penn.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D. Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 20 East 25th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th ave.,
Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

French is the language of the school. Private instruction in languages and literature, individually and in classes, will also be required. The terms will be as moderate as possible. The most distinguished Professors are engaged.

Applications to the above address will receive prompt attention.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. ROWELL, A. M.,
Principal.

Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York, lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.

The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.

The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New York five hours per day, *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 15th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,
for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals,
Mrs. C. M. WHITE,
Mrs. A. C. ELTING.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437 and 439 5th-av., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.
For circulars address
H. M. PIERCE, Principal.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS,
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.,
Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
Now in session. Circulars at 36 Nassau and 574 Broadway.

ALL WHO REQUIRE TEACHERS—FOR all colleges, schools, or families—may learn, without charge, of well-qualified candidates for any department of instruction, at "AMERICAN SCHOOL BUREAU," No. 550 B'way. Parents supplied with school circulars.

☞ Experienced teachers are invited to call.

REFERENCES—Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Dr. Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Faculty Rutgers Coll.; Ivison, Phinney & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Blakeman & Mason, D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 536 Broadway.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.—Nos. 270 and 30 West 22d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The Institute is now divided in a Young Ladies' Department, Principals H. Gercke, P. D., and Miss Rosalie F. Thomann, and in a Young Gentleman's Department, Principals H. Gercke, P. D., and E. Korely, No. 30 West 22d-st. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; Christern's, No. 764 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 711 Broadway; Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, and at the Institute.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK.—Fall term English and Mathematical Department commences Sept. 8. This Institution offers very superior advantages for acquiring complete business or scientific education. Book-keeping, commercial law, commercial computations, penmanship, higher mathematics, &c., practically taught. Call for circular.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, fourth-st. and Kingsbridge road. French is the language of the school. English branches. Spanish, German, Collegiate course, commercial studies, preparatory course to West Point, and to the Engineering Schools. Laboratory, Mineralogical Cabinet. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground, and skating pond. Reopens Sept. 8. Circulars No. 809 Broadway. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES LANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. It opens its twentieth academic year Sept. 8. Arrangements have been made for boarding students. Catalogues of references, terms, &c., had at the Institute.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., REopens Sept. 10. Parents desiring for their daughters a thorough and accomplished education, with every advantage resulting from the social arrangements of a well-ordered private family, are invited to visit this delightful suburb. Circulars at Mr. LOWES', No. 823 Broadway.

LAUREL BANK SEMINARY, DEPOSIT, N. Y.—Receives pupils of both sexes at $35 per quarter, inclusive; six hours distant from New-York per Erie Railroad. N. B.—Term begins Sept. 15. Circulars at the Office of the *Christian Intelligencer*.

H. A. MONFORT, } Principals.
PROF. S. METCALF, }

THE GREENWICH INSTITUTE, AT Greenwich, Conn., will reopen Sept. 16. Location elevated, healthful, beautiful. Number of pupils limited. Each instructed by the Principal personally in a thorough course of English, mathematics and classics. Military drill a prominent feature. For circulars address Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. BROWN, FORMERLY OF NO. 39 YARick-st., Hudson-square, (St. John's park,) respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has returned to the City, and will reopen a French and English boarding and day school for young ladies MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 174 West 23d-st.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT.—STAMMERING CURED.—The new Vocal Gymnasium, No. 25 East 27th-st., will open TO-DAY. Thorough course in Vocal, Respiratory and Muscle Culture. Weakly persons rapidly restored. Books, Apparatus, Elocutionary Charts, &c., constantly on hand.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 699, Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 268 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW S

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 4, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,

40	Chatham Bank	$20	20 St. Mark's Ins. Co	$25
20	American Ex. Bank	100	25 Commerce Ins. Co	100
50	Brooklyn Central R.	50	10 New-World Ins. Co	50
100	Butch. & Drov. Bk.	25	50 Am. Ex. Ins. Co	100
15	Williamsburgh City Ins. Co	50	20 Hope Ins. Co	50
50	Kings County Fire Ins. Co	20	5 Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R.	100
150	Adelaide Fire Ins. Co.	25	10 Washington Marine Ins.	100
20	Gebhard Fire Ins. Co.	100		

$1,000 Logan County Mining and Manufacturing Co. 1st Mort. Bonds—$500 each.

$2,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds—$1,000 each.

$8,000 Sciota & Hocking Valley 1st Mort. Bonds—$1,000 each.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1849, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof. And the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement, by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $163,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 20th inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent., payable on demand at the Park Fire Insurance Office, No. 257 Broadway.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.

NEW-YORK, Sept 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share, (ten per cent, less the government tax,) will be paid to the stockholders on demand at this office.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
WITTINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DUNALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	T. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE E. LAING,
ELIAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. E. ECO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED INSURANCE COMPANIES concur in charging not less than one-half of one per cent. more premium on passage risks between United States ports and the West India Islands and Bermuda, by sailing vessels under charter, and Masters' bay-log certificates from the American Shipmasters' Association, than by vessels commanded by Masters having such certificates. To take effect on outward risks Sept. 15, and on homeward risks Oct. 1, proximo.

NEW-YORK, August, 1862.

The ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The ORIENTAL WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
The MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The NEPTUNE INSURANCE CO
The WASHINGTON (Marine) INSURANCE CO

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 76 Av.-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY, in the business of publishing two newspapers, entitled, the [illegible] and the *New-York Weekly Mercury*, at New-York, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM CAULDWELL and HORACE P. WHITNEY are alone authorized to collect and receive moneys, and to settle up the affairs of the said [illegible]. Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL,
SYLVESTER S. SOUTHWORTH
HORACE P. WHITNEY.

The undersigned will continue the above business at the same place, under the firm name of CAULDWELL & WHITNEY. Dated Sept. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL,
HORACE P. WHITNEY

No. 63 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED INTO copartnership with me Mr. JAMES J. GOODWIN, who has for the past year signed for me by procuration. The business will hereafter be conducted under the style of J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

SEWING MACHINES.

GUNKEL & LYONS'S HEAVY MANUFACTURE for army work, and Family Machines—new—to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 698 Broadway.

THE GOTHIC FURNACH HAS EVERY requisite of the new or steam-heating, at one-[illegible] CHILDS & ELLIOTT, 624 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology—European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (upstairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the great prevention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen, mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAT, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr LACROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 268. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 Beaufort-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Ruptures, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Lingan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 35 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1830.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3.15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st. Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1¼ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Mansion* leaves Christopher-st. at 8½, 12¾ and 3¼.
Spring-st. " 9¼, 12¾ and 3¾.
Dey-st. " 9¼, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 6 at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 35, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

AUCTION SALES.

IN PARTITION—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE BY DECREE OF COURT.—The country residence lately occupied by Richard Stillwell, Esq., now deceased, situated in New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, consisting of a farm of 93 acres, highly cultivated, equally adapted to grass and grain, well watered, well stocked with fruit, supplied with new, ample and commodious buildings, and desirable as a farm or fancy residence, will be sold by the undersigned at public auction, at the Court-house, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on SATURDAY, Oct. 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For particulars, inquire of WILBER & VAN CLEEF, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 1 Union-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LE GRAND DODGE, Referee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY EDW. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the books and accounts, claims, demands and notes, being the assets of the late firm of Whitney & McDonald, merchant tailors, No. 546 Broadway. By order of

NELSON GODFREY, Esq., Assignee.

MILTON H. BURNS, Auctioneer.

650 CASES, BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a fresh and desirable assortment of City-made and Eastern goods, suitable for City and country trade.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No 444 Canal-st., parlor and cottage suites, sofa beds, bureau, chairs, tables, washstands, carpets, oilcloths, fancy goods, beds, bedding, mattresses, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY B. HENRY, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOOD & CO.—SHERIFF'S SALE THURSDAY, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock, at 235 Water-st. Lot of Stoves, &c. By order

JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS AFTERNOON, AT 3 o'clock, over $5,000 worth of household furniture, carpets, mattresses, beds, &c., &c., at the residence No. 119 West 8th st., near 6th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1862.

Pursuant to an ordinance of the Corporation of this City, approved by me, I hereby, on behalf of the Corporation, offer to "all able-bodied persons of the age prescribed by law who shall, within twenty days after the date hereof," and before a draft shall be made, "enlist in any one of the regiments now at the seat of war or organizing for the war, the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS each, in addition to all other bounties heretofore offered or agreed to be paid to volunteer soldiers for the present war by the State of New-York or the United States, the same to be paid to said persons respectively, or to their duly authorized representatives, immediately after their compliance with the requirement of the authorities of this State for the payment of the State bounty, in the case of recruits for regiments already in the field, as prescribed by the third subdivision of paragraph IV. of General Orders No. 59 from the office of the Adjutant-General of the State, and their acceptance and actual muster into service."

The said payment shall be made at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, "upon the appearance of such volunteers personally, or by their duly-authorized representatives, and filing with him satisactory evidence of their having severally enlisted and been accepted and mustered into the service of the United States, and also stating the names of the company and regiment to which they respectively belong."

It will be noticed that the bounty hereby offered is only to those who shall volunteer after the issue of this Proclamation.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, paving, curb and gutter, flagging, filling and fencing lots, and constructing sewers, will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the ninth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the same shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.

July 3, 1862. P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.
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THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE.—MY WIFE, ROSA DINNEEN, HAVING left my bed and board, without cause, all persons are hereby notified that any debt contracted by her will not be paid by me. JOHN M. DINNEEN, No. 110 6th-av.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until Thursday next, 4th September, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in Philadelphia of one thousand cavalry horses and five hundred artillery horses. They must be sound, free from blemish, and from five to eight years of age. The cavalry horses must be less than 15 hands high, and the artillery horses not less than 15½ hands high. The former must be well trained to saddle and the latter well trained to harness, all to be subject to a rigid inspection, and no horse will be taken that is not considered by the Inspector as fit for the service intended. No mares will be taken, and all horses to be a dark color. Half of the above number to be delivered here before the 25th September next, and the balance on or before the 1st October. No bids will be received from any one person, for more than one hundred horses. Security required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposals. (Signed) A. BOYD,
Capt & Asst. Q. M. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS,—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward School-house No. 29, situated at Nos. 91 and 93 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, it deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated Aug. 20, 1862.

LEWIS NOLTE,
JOHN S. SCULLY,
JOHN CASEY,
Committee on School Furniture.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 15th September, 1862, for constructing a portion of the Potomac Dam, at Great Falls.

The principal item of work to be done is about five thousand (5,000) yards of rock embankment.

Specifications can be procured and plans seen at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Potomac Dam," and addressed to Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer, W. A.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two or three banks of keys. $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, No. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical pianomakers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

TUITION ON THE PIANO-FORTE, Likewise Singing, Drawing, English Branches, &c., taught by a lady pupil of the renowned Prof Van Winkle. Pupils would be taught at their own or her residence, foot of 29th-st., Hudson River. Old Farm-house, or address TUITION, Box No 148 *Times* Office.

UPRIGHT SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS. —7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $200, $225, $260, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 9th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, Opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at ELABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "R G," American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 104 Water-st., and No. 111 Beekman.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	75

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept 10.
ABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.

Through in advance of the mail.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 4,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to

M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY.....Sep 13. | MONDAY.....Oct. 13.

Passage money to Nassau.....$50.
Passage money to Havana.....70.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, Sept. 13.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Sept. 20.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$90	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

GRAND WAR MEETING.

BROOKLYNITES ALIVE TO THE ISSUE.

Thirty Thousand People in Council.

Speeches of Mayor Kalbfleisch, Jo. Baxie, Hon. H. C. Murphy, W. E. Robinson, Rev. Dr. Clarke, Mayor Hall, Hon. James Humphrey, Judge Gale, Lieut.-Colonel Cross, and Others.

An adjourned session of the Great War Meeting of Monday last was held last night at the City Hall Park, in Brooklyn.

There were three large stands, nicely arranged, beautifully decorated and patriotically bannered. The night was cool, but very beautiful, and the people turned out in vast numbers—men, women and children gathering at the call of the bells, and forming a vast congregation, numbering at least thirty thousand people.

STAND NO. ONE

Was among the earliest to attract the notice of the assembling crowds, who poured into the Park from street and avenue, in steady streams, until, at a little past the hour to which the meeting had been postponed, they formed a consolidated mass of cheering, jeering, joking, jolly—and, what is more to the purpose—"able-bodied men." Some little time necessarily elapsed between the hour designated for the commencement of the proceedings and that at which, in point of fact, they began; but the people waited quietly and without any sign of impatience, until the Committee, escorting the speakers, arrived, and then the cheering was loud and long. Mayor KALBFLEISCH as Chairman, said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I rejoice to see you here again in such numerical force. It is only a reassurance of the love which you manifest for your country, and readiness to stand by it in its hour of danger—[cheers]—and, I suppose, your readiness to meet all that can be brought against it at any time and under any circumstances, either in blood or in treasure. [Renewed cheers.] I regret that I made a promise that we should have Gen. CORCORAN here this evening. We have endeavored to do so, but failed—and for a very good reason—the fact that he is in Albany, instead of being here to-night. But I will endeavor to supply his place by the presence of Mr. HOXIE, of New-York. Allow me to introduce to you

MR. JOSEPH HOXIE.

Mr. HOXIE was received with hearty cheers. He began by paying a hearty tribute of praise to Col. CORCORAN, whose place he had been called upon to supply. He proceeded to contrast the state of the country eighteen months ago, when it was at peace with all the world, with the condition to which we find it now reduced by the treachery of those who are unworthy of the protection of its flag, and who have sought, by all means within their power, to have our honored ensign trailed in the dust. He had even some doubts whether we should ever let them again enjoy that protection, after having flogged them again, as they ought to be.

After expressing, in terms which drew tears from his eyes, the self-sacrifice and unhesitating devotion which ignored all domestic ties in order that the country might be saved, Mr. HOXIE impressively urged the unfaltering prosecution of the war against rebellion, which he characterized as the most unjustifiable and the most atrocious that had happened since the days of Moses and the Prophets. He declared that if Slavery were to intervene between the Union arms and success, it should not be regarded as any obstruction, but swept incontinently away; and, furthermore, gave the assurance that though, as for himself, he was too old to sustain the hardships of the campaign—[for his life, in all probability, was pretty near its close]—yet, that before this great audience and before Him in whose presence he must appear to answer for the deeds done here, he had no desire to survive the liberties of his country. [Cheers.] If this Government was to be destroyed, he had no desire to live to witness it—[cheers]—and, therefore, if he could not fight, he was willing to give of voice, of exhortation and of means, so far as he was blessed with them, to uphold this Government in the contest in which it is engaged; for, if this Union was to be destroyed, he did not want money any longer. [Cheers.]

Mr. HOXIE continued his remarks for some considerable time, and was succeeded by

HON. HENRY C. MURPHY,

Who said they had not come together on that occasion to argue the right or wrong of secession or rebellion. The time for argument on that point had passed by. The man who needed to be convinced that this rebellion was a foul conspiracy against the nation—that it was devised not for the purpose of resisting wrong, but for the purpose of building up an oligarchy at the South, and that its success would bring ruin on our country, blast the hopes of millions, and bring eternal disgrace and dishonor upon the American name—that man would not be convinced though one should rise from the dead. [Cheers.] He is joined to his idol, and we will let him alone. No. I care not whether this rebellion succeeds or not, for that man and his children there is nothing but disgrace. If it succeeds, then all the evils of separation will follow, and they, certainly, will never be forgotten. Let this rebellion fail—he would not call it a rebellion but a conspiracy, but, let this conspiracy in this country fail—and here, where every man is a judge of public matters, that man who sits it will be doomed to eternal execration. [Cheers.] Therefore, he would say, that man would not be let alone. But it was not to such men he addressed himself to-night. We had come here to renew our fealty to the Government, and express our determination to take prompt action for the security of the Republic. [Cheers.] The Roman instruction in the olden times was: See you, every one, that the Republic suffer no harm. We have no Consuls here, but this gives each and every one of you the charge that this country, in its peril, shall suffer no harm. Read in history and tell me, (said the speaker,) where there has ever been such a country as this? Such a country as this, in which the whole governing race is composed of white freemen? Such a country as this in the fertility of its soil, the variety of its productions, its immense water-power and gigantic mineral, manufacturing and agricultural resources? But, more than that, you have a Government which is the asylum of the oppressed nationalities—where free homes are given to free men, and where every man, whether native born or not, may make this his abiding place and home. [Cheers.] That, I repeat, is the country committed to your care, and that is the country which is sought to be broken up—by whom and for what? By the people of the South? No, but by from 300 to 500 slaveholders, who wish to constitute an oligarchy. [Cheers.] The war, the speaker continued, must go on, and the conspiracy must and shall be put down, even if the South be annihilated from the face of the earth. [Repeated cheers.] If Slavery goes down in this war, it goes down as a necessary consequence and result of treason, and I say, "Amen." [Loud cheers.] I make no war upon Slavery. Don't misunderstand me: I am not here to preach a war against Slavery; but the authority of this Government must be maintained, the cause of human liberty must be maintained, and if, in doing so, the South is to be exterminated, let them go, rather than that we should suffer disunion. [Loud cheers.] This war has assumed dimensions which no one conceived six months ago. The South are now united in their determination to carry their point. They are coming now upon the North with all the strength and vigor that it is in their power to exert. Even now they are thundering at our Capital—at our Home—and it may be that some disaster may yet reach us in regard to the National city, but I beg of you never to despair. It is not in the nature of things, if we are true to ourselves, that they can succeed in their purpose. There is a numerical force and a determination on the part of the loyal States that must, in the end crush it, but I am for crushing it at once. [" Good," and cheers.]

EX-Alderman DOUGLAS was the next speaker. He said it was high time to adopt a more stringent course of measures—it was time that our Government should adopt a more stringent course of measures, and use all the powers that were within its command to sustain the national integrity. We had mistaken our foe; we had had Generals, not only in the field, but at home—Gen. GREELEY thrown in. [Great cheering.] We had under-estimated the Southern forces—their power, their aim, their concentration of power, and then concentration of power to try and put us down when we were divided; but the time had come when we must unite and put them down. [Cheers.] After paying a passing compliment to the singular development of those tenderer qualities of the sex, by which the Southern ladies have so ostentatiously distinguished themselves, the speaker withdrew amid applause, which was vehemently renewed when the names of CORCORAN, MEAGHER, SICKLES and STORY were mentioned in turn, by voices in the crowd.

Rev. Dr. R. W. CLARK declared himself in favor of resisting force by force. He repudiated the idea of upholding party politics in this emergency. He announced himself to be of the party to which belonged the man who said he was a Free-Soil-Democrat-Whig-Republican. [Laughter]. He was for freedom from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, and he was a Democrat, [cheers], and a Republican also. [Cheers].

He thanked God that adopted citizens had, without distinction of nationality, so nobly exhibited their loyalty to the land of their choice, and put it to them to say whether we had not come to this—either that the rebellion shall crush us, or that we must crush the rebels.

Mr. W. E. ROBINSON followed in a speech which was vociferously cheered, especially by the Irish contingent of his audience, and by this more markedly when he gave expression to his belief that the American flag ought always to be fought for, and the British flag always to be fought against.

Hon. E. T. WOOD, Mr. HENNESSY, (of Brooklyn,) Mr. DRAKE, Mr. STEPHENSON, and others, were then severally presented, and held the assemblage around this stand until after 10 o'clock, when, the proceedings being duly adjourned, the people quietly dispersed.

AT STAND NO. TWO,

His Honor the Mayor, S. S. POWELL, presided, and, on taking the chair, was received with three cheers, and proceeded, in a few remarks, to comment upon the present extraordinary position of the armies of the Union. He urged the immediate enlistment of the stalwart men before him, saying that though very likely they might meet wounds and death, yet if by it they would aid in the maintenance of the supremacy of the law, this would not have been in vain. He eulogised the bravery of the common people, and ridiculed the cowardice of the monied men of Wall-street, whose tremulous actions were controlled by the news and lying reports which came daily by the telegraph. We hope to make this meeting a practical one, and will go at once about it.

I have the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. E. P. WOOD.

MR. WOOD

was received with applause, and spoke substantially as follows: He said that though the audience before him had assembled in one of the darkest hours of the country's history, they were all met but for one purpose—the upholding of the Constitution and the supremacy of the law. He thought the determination of the Government to at last wake up from its Rip Van Winkle sleep was most encouraging and doubtless gratifying to the people. He thought the Government thus far had evinced anything but patriotic zeal or courageous determination to put down the rebellion. He trusted that we had now determined to do all we can to *enforce* the laws and put down the rebellion in earnest. He argued the nullity of the Government to put an immediate stop to the nightly prayer-meetings held in our camps by Stonewall Jackson. The ship of state was appropriately referred to and eulogized in good old-fashioned terms, to which was added the cheerful prophecy that beyond a doubt it would sail secure through all the gale, and reach the haven of the reunited country in safety. Mr. WOOD then gave the citizens of Brooklyn a sound scoring for its remissness in the matter of sending forth troops, and urged them by all means to at once go forth, secure recruits, and then go themselves. He thought that if we have not men enough in the field, the President should call for 1,000,000 more men.

He was followed by

HON. EDWARD DRIGGS,

who promised not to make a long speech, but to say something which would stimulate the Union men before him to do something for the good of the country. It is no matter what it may cost in blood or treasure the Union must be preserved. [Cheers.] We are here to find ways and means to give our President the money and men which he has called for, and everything which gets in the way of this great Union track must be put down. [Cries of "Down with the *Herald*."] We want all the States and mean to have them, but our business now is to thrash them. That we'll do, and then take them by the hand until they cut up another caper. In one respect we should follow the example of the Southerners—that is, we should be united as one man, present but one front, have but one voice. He deprecated the disgrace of the draft, and pleaded earnestly for volunteers, one of which is worth two drafted men. He insisted that all the wealthy men who own gas stocks, and all other kinds of stocks, should come forth and say we'll take care of the wives and families of all who go to the war. [Applause.] He said that Brooklyn has furnished more men than any other section of equal size in the Union. Now I will make a speech that will make you shout from the bottom of your stomachs. Mr. PETER RITZ says he'll give $500 for the support of the families of those who go to the war. [Cheers.]

Mr. E. L. NORTHRUP was then introduced, and made an effective speech, introducing a letter from Major MAYO, written to the citizens of Brooklyn some years since, abounding with patriotism and Union doctrine.

Mr. NORTHRUP was followed by

CAPT. HOPKINS,

of the Third Senatorial Regiment. He said he wanted 100 men to follow him into the battle-field—volunteers; not drafted men. He was here to-night to enroll the names of the patriots who would follow him, who would at once put down their names, and accept the bounty of $250.

Mr. MARCUS MOORE followed in a patriotic strain, and was succeeded by

W. H. GALE,

of Brooklyn, who said that heretofore he had spoken in a partisan sense, for some party, but being out of that business now, he wished to say that the citizen who wasn't out of it was a traitor. [Cheers.] There should be no party which believed in anything save the Union and the Constitution. The man that we are after now, is the man who loves his country. He pitches with merciless sarcasm into the sneaks who are querying, with piteous accents—"Do you think we'll succeed?" As for England's interfering, all I've got to say is, she interfered once before, and backed down. [Laughter.] There's only one way to put down this rebellion, and that's by force of arms. There's no such thing as compromise. [Cheers.] Show me a patriot who wants to compromise, and I'll show you a traitor. I hate, of all men, a traitor, whether he lives North or South, and, of the two, the meaner lives at the North. We should take the ground that these people are our personal enemies—treat them so, and put down the rebellion in less than six months. As one who had something to do with putting the Administration in power, he demanded an active and hearty and vigorous prosecution of the war. [Applause.] A war policy is needed. We want to give them bully-hoo, just as they are trying to give it to us. They go in for the struggle, life or death, and I want to go in the same way; and I believe there is no idiot in the army or out but the Union. And the General who declines to do his duty, let us decline to honor him.

Mr. MILLARD, Mr. KINGSLAND, Mr. BOWDEN, and others, for whose efforts we have not room, spoke well and to the point.

The gathering at the stand was large, enthusiastic, and intelligently demonstrative, and doubtless much good will result from its proceedings.

STAND NUMBER THREE.

This stood on Remsen-street, was much the handsomer of the two side stands, and was brilliantly illuminated with clusters of gas lamps and beautifully decorated with festoons of the National colors and other gay flags. The superb building of the Brooklyn Gas Company close by, was also handsomely lighted on its whole front and an immense American banner was suspended from its upper windows across the street.

At 7½ P. M., the meeting was called to order by Ex-Mayor GEORGE HALL, who reminded the audience that the present meeting was but a continuation of the gathering which the storm on Monday evening had dispersed. Mr. HALL proceeded in a few remarks to allude to the evil tidings of the hour from the seat of war, and the imperative call of the country for succor.

The South was fighting with the utmost desperation. Her leaders knew that they are struggling with the halter about their necks, and their efforts are efforts for existence. With a bitter denunciation of the rebels and their aims, Mr. HALL concluded.

A fine band, stationed near the platform, performed the "Star-Spangled Banner," and the crowd, which had previously been respectable in numbers, meanwhile swelled to large proportions.

The first speaker introduced was the

HON. JAMES HUMPHREY,

Who said in substance that he felt oppressed in undertaking to address his fellow-citizens on so momentous a theme at so critical a moment, for that man who could bring himself up to the pitch of feeling that silently filled every bosom in that multitude must be an orator indeed. While he was crossing the ferry from New-York but an hour before, he had heard a group of citizens discussing the terrible news of the day, and among them the exclamation was loudly and repeatedly made that all this loss of blood and treasure was more than the negro was worth! [Strong expressions of assent and dissent in the audience.] While he, too, regretted that all this vast expenditure of life and means should be necessary, he could not pass by the great error under which so many really or seemingly labor in reference to the object and purpose of this war. He would, therefore, adopt the exclamation he had repeated as the theme and end of the remarks he had to make. Mr. HUMPHREY hereupon proceeded in an elaborate and prolonged argument to show that those who believe this to be a war for the negro, are either wofully mistaken or wilfully perverted the truth; that primarily the war has no reference to the status of the black population of the South, although Slavery is, in one sense, the very root of the rebellion; that the contest is waged in defence of the principles of Republican liberty and the idea of Democratic Government that the statesmen of the South, wedded as they all are to the slaveholding interest, and poisoned in their views by it, had, with the leading and controlling classes there, been gradually and almost unanimously coming to the conclusion that free representative government is a failure, and that a stronger one—an aristocracy sustained by the sword—must take its place; that such aristocratic Governments have always been the worst of tyrannies, crushing the so-called "inferior" or laboring classes beneath their feet; that such is the very spirit of the slaveholding aristocracy of the South, accustomed to dispose absolutely of the sweat and life of millions; that they even now drive the "poor white trash" of their own section into the ranks, and compel them to pour out their blood for them, the superior *castes*, and that their success would be the signal for the immediate reduction of the labor of the North to the same condition of dependence and serfdom. Finally, and as the deduction of this chain of reasoning, that the present great conflict is a death-struggle between labor and capital on this Continent. The theory of European aristocrats is, and long has been, that capital owns labor, and the triumph of the Slaveocracy here would degrade the entire toiling mass of our countrymen to the condition of the Spartan Helots.

The eloquence and force with which the speaker advanced and urged this logic were repeatedly and vehemently cheered, and his emphatic declaration that the war is not for the negro, elicited continued expressions of assent.

Mr. HUMPHREY terminated his able address with a glowing picture of the grandeur and power of the Union undivided, and its pitiable condition before the world when dismembered. Such should not be its condition, he said; the nation shall be kept together; these great institutions shall not, by our apostacy, be subverted. If to save it costs the life and treasure of this whole generation, this Union shall not fall! Let this generation of men place itself to-day in the Thermopylæ of the world, and if needs be perish "ere one stripe shall be erased or one star obscured" upon the National escutcheon! [Tremendous and prolonged cheering.]

The speaker closed with a stirring appeal to all present to fill up the ranks of our decimated armies and to push on the war until, if it must be done, the institution of Slavery be forever extinguished and the slaveholding race of the South exterminated, and their region sown with the seeds of a new and loyal race. [Vehement applause.]

The Chairman, in again coming forward, begged to say that he would not be understood as having expressed discouragement at the untoward news. He not only felt no fear of the puny South, but was equally defiant of France and England combined, if they dared to come against us. This declaration elicited renewed and general applause.

The Rev. Dr. REPTS W. CLARK was the next speaker presented, but as we have reported his speech at another stand, we omit further repetition. His concluding avowal that he was half inclined to accept Gen. SCOTT as Dictator created no little sensation, and oddly enough was most vehemently and continuously cheered by the crowd, of which a large number were Irishmen, as their accents and exclamations indicated.

S. B. CHITTENDEN, Esq., followed after repeated cries for him, and "HOXIE" had forced him to come forward. Although suffering from a severe cold, Mr. CHITTENDEN very earnestly and impressively urged action immediate, uniring and complete. The North, he said, had been playing while the South had been working. Never had our fashionable watering-places been more crowded, never had frivolity known more numerous or more reckless, votaries, never had all the scenes of gay amusement been patronized than now, when every man, woman and child in the land should be up and doing, in this dire extremity to save their country. This war, said the speaker, is new revelation to us—it must be made so to the world. Twenty millions of men can subdue six millions, and we must do it. [Tremendous plaudits.]

COL. CROSS,

Who organized the first Long Island regiment that went to the war, was introduced, with terms of eulogy, as one who had gone through the smoke and carnage of many battle-fields, for the Union, and was received with tokens of popular favor—the First Long Island, or Sixty-seventh New-York Regiment, being a crack Brooklyn corps. The gallant Colonel gave a brief history of the inception of the rebellion, and, as a former Douglas Democrat, remembered the course of the South at the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions of 1860. Rebellion had long been determined, and the Democratic Party was cheated by Southern conspirators for that result. Let there, then, be but two parties to-day viz. those who are for and those who are against the country. [Cheering.] The speaker then urged serious and earnest action, enlistment and fight, instead of public meetings and harangues. Those who are out there and long for the fray, should see it through the bloody maze of the hard-fought field to know its full realities. Those who fancied that the Southern hearts are weakened, or are poorly led, are woefully deceived. They fight with fearful desperation, even have new conscripts come on in the charge they run, and such are their prescient exertions that we must do our best to defeat them. Col. CROSS closed with a renewed appeal to all able-bodied men in the crowd to shoulder their muskets and go forth against the foe.

JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., in response to numerous calls, came forward to the stand, and in very characteristic words, while with bitter anathemas upon the rebels, implored his hearers to come forward in the struggle. We have reported his remarks at another stand.

D. P. BARNARD, Esq., and Mr. PARSONS, of the Board of Education, each spoke for a few minutes, and shortly after 10 o'clock the throng dispersed.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Flag of Truce—Arrival of the Family of Ex-President Tyler—Sickness in the Rebel Capital—Another Iron-Clad

FORT MONROE, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

The flag of truce has just arrived from Aiken's Landing (steamboat *Mary Benton*.) They took up Capt. MCCORMICK, the noted privateer, who captured the propeller *Fanny* at Hatteras Inlet, nearly a year ago. He has been privateering most of the time during the war, and I am informed he has been twice captured and paroled. He was last captured at Newbern, N. C.

The *Mary Benton* brought down the family of Ex-President JOHN TYLER, consisting of MRS. TYLER and six small children. They are on their way North from City Point.

A lady from Richmond also came down, and says there is much sickness at Richmond, that the city is quite deserted. She heard nothing said of the late battles. The rebels are very confident of doing great execution with their Iron-clad gunboats, when completed. No papers were brought down.

Union Pacific Railroad.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and on motion proceeded to the election of permanent officers. GEORGE W. CASS nominated WM. B. OGDEN, of Illinois, President, who was chosen by acclamation. H. V. POOR, Secretary, T. W. ALCOTT, of New-York, Treasurer, were unanimously elected. Senators MCDOUGALL, LANE, DOOLITTLE, and all the members of Congress present, were invited to seats in the Convention. After the appointment of a Committee of one from each State represented, and one from the Commissioners were appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to arrange the business of the Convention.

Cricket—Departure of Another Massachusetts Battery.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 3

The New-York cricketers arrived here this morning, and Norwich and Worcester, quartering at the Bromfield House. They commenced their match at East Cambridge, against a selected eleven from the Boston, Lowell and Fall River Clubs, six of whom are Americans. The Massachusetts cricketers showed themselves first-rate batters and fielders, as well as the New-Yorkers.

After a fine cricket by both sides, the score stood this evening as follows: Massachusetts—First Innings, 55; second innings, 57; and five men to go in. New-York—First innings, 64. The game will be resumed to-morrow.

The Ninth Massachusetts Battery left this afternoon for the seat of war.

New-York State Politics.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The Democratic Convention for the First District of Ontario was held here this afternoon. JAMES O. SHELDON, of Geneva, was elected delegate to the State Convention. A resolution expressing preference for HORATIO SEYMOUR for Governor, was unanimously adopted.

From Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The *Asia* sailed for Boston at 6 o'clock this evening. W. S. MCNAIL, of Halifax, also on board.

A Cape Breton paper says that the gunboats *Medea* and *Nimrod* have sailed to intercept the steamer off Cape Race for dispatches for the Admiral, now at St. Johns N. F.

FROM HILTON-HEAD.

Deserters from Savannah—Condition of the Rebel Forces—Failure of the Rebel Battery—The Nashville again Successful in Running the Blockade—Traitors in Camp.

Our Special Correspondence.

HILTON-HEAD, S. C., Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1862.

Three deserters from the rebel army came down from Savannah four days since, and are in custody of Capt. VAN BRUNT, the Provost-Marshal at this point. They are Northern men, one from Philadelphia, one from Chicago and one from Providence, R. I., and are evidently in high glee at having escaped from a service into which they were impressed, and which of late has been rendered unendurable by "short commons," and hard duties. I had a conversation with them, from whom I obtained a little information which may be of interest. They estimate the number of troops in and around Savannah at about 5,000, under the command of Brig.-Gen. MASCAW, of Tennessee. Many of the soldiers are sick with remittent fevers, and a few cases of yellow fever had shown themselves in the City, one of which, that of a private in the First Georgia Regiment—a member of the company to which these deserters belonged—had proved fatal. The condition of the entire force, in consequence of sickness, want of medicine and proper food, is said to be spiritless, and a feeling of disgust at the rebellion is supreme.

Respecting the ram *Fingal*, their concurrent testimony is that our late alarm was groundless. She is not yet ready for action; and, although the work of plating her is still progressing, in their opinion some months will elapse before she can be finished. One of these men had seen her a few days prior to his leaving Savannah. He had also seen the floating battery, and his statement respecting her fully confirms what had been previously told us by negroes. She leaked at such a rate that two steam-pumps had to be used to keep her free; until, finally, all hope of making her useful was abandoned, when her guns were taken away, and she lies water-logged at the levee. The steamer which our scouts took to be the ram under way he believes was the river-boat St. John making her bi-weekly trips to the Savannah Salt-Works, which are situated down the river in the direction of Fort Pulaski. At a distance her appearance would be very apt to mislead us into the belief that she was a mischievous craft.

The *Nashville*, with a full load of English rifles, ordnance and stores, ran the blockade of Warsaw Sound, as nearly as these men recollect, about six weeks since, discharging her cargo within seven miles of the city, and is now taken on cotton, watching a chance to get out again. Indeed, she made an attempt to escape ten nights ago, but her pilot ran her aground, for which he is suffering imprisonment. Now, however, she is again afloat. The steamer *Emma*, one of TATNALL's mosquito fleet, is also cotton-loaded and will attempt to get by Pulaski some dark night, and make the passage. The men give the names of WILLIAM HOWE, JAMES WILLIAMS and WILLIAM PEEK. By forging a pass, permitting them to shoot cattle on Wilkinson Island, they received the pickets, and got safely over to Fort Pulaski, bringing their rifles with them.

Among our matters of local interest is the arrest of DOMINICK BENATT, JAMES WHITE, MARCUS GUNN and JOHN DALY, employes in the Quartermaster Department, who had been making themselves offensive by uttering personal sentiments against the Government. The prisoners are now confined, and by order of Gen. HUNTER they are sentenced, until it be his pleasure to release them, each to wear a ball and chain and to hard labor in the Provost-Marshal's department. Their case presents features of an aggravated kind, and the promptness of Gen. HUNTER in dealing out justice will check other manifestations of treason among the laborers in the employ of the Government.

The steamer *Kansas*, formerly of CHARLESTON, running between New-York and Nassau, put into this port last Sunday evening in distress. She ran ashore last April on one of the Bahama Keys, and, being badly damaged, was sold to speculators in New-York for $1,000. Her machinery was taken out, and an English steamer at Nassau was engaged to tow her to New-York. The steamer, the name of which has escaped our mind, got the *Kansas* somewhere in the latitude of Charleston, and there, without warning, cut her adrift. The wind was blowing strong and fair for Port Royal, and the *Kansas*, according what sail she could, shaped her course hither. She narrowly escaped going to pieces in attempting to run over the bar at the entrance of the harbor, for there was little more than three fathoms of water beneath her when one of our pilots went on board. The vessel now lies at our Quarantine ground, in a helpless condition, but arrangements will probably be made for towing her to her destination. The steamer which had the *Kansas* in tow is thought by many to have been one of the Bermuda vessels which were at Nassau for the purpose of running the blockade.

The steamer *Delaware* which left here four weeks since, with Gen. TERRY and Staff on a voyage of inspection to our posts along the coast as far as Key West, returned, yesterday, with a case of yellow fever on board, in a convalescent stage. The vessel of course has been placed in strict quarantine, and no apprehensions are felt by our medical authorities for the safety of our troops.

THURSDAY, Aug. 28—10 P. M.

P. S.—The gunboat *Magnolia* arrived to-day from a cruise, bringing intelligence to Admiral DUPONT of the total loss of the steam frigate *Admiral*, Capt. GANSEVOORT, on the morning of Saturday, the 23d inst., at Man-of-War Point, Abaco Island, about 100 miles north of Nassau. No particulars of the disaster were forwarded. Capt. GANSEVOORT stated in his dispatch, that his men were all safe, and had taken refuge upon a small island in the vicinity of the wreck. He was of opinion that his armament could be saved. The gunboat *Canandaigua* will leave here to-morrow morning to bring away the shipwrecked crew, and everything of value that can be saved from the wreck.

Persons at the North who have written to friends here must not be surprised at receiving no answers to some of their letters. The *Connecticut* brought us dates from the 19th to the 23d of August, and the dates previously received were up to the 12th—consequently, we have six days' mail unaccounted for. The mail bags were probably put on board a steamer, up the Port Royal, whose destination was afterwards changed.

Two mounted couriers, employed between headquarters and the outposts on Hilton Head Island, have been found dead on the road within a night or two. One, named EDWARD HICKOX, a corporal of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment, is quite likely might have been killed by falling from his horse, as he was discovered, face downward, in a pool of water, with his neck broken. The other, named JOHN DENNIKER, belonging to the same regiment, was killed by a bullet. The Provost-Marshal has the case under investigation, and, doubtless, will develop whether we have rebel spies among us or not.

It is with very great pleasure that I am able to announce that Capt. CHAS. E. FULLER, late Chief Quartermaster of this Department, who was placed under arrest on the 1st of July, was to-day unconditionally released. No charges have been preferred against Capt. FULLER, and his sudden restoration to duty must have satisfied Gen. HUNTER that there was no ground upon which to base them. His release and restoration to duty will gratify his numerous friends in this Department and elsewhere, whose confidence in his probity and rectitude has never for a moment been shaken.

H. J. W.

Commencement of Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Sept. 3.

At the Commencement of Brown University, to-day, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on A. R. MARSTON, of New-Hampton, N. H., and on Hon. W. F. SHEFFIELD, of Newport, and the degree of LL.D. on Judge STAPLES, of this city.

The speaking at the dinner was wholly on the war. Eloquent speeches were made by Gov. WASHBURNE, of Maine; Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts; Gov. BERRY, of New-Hampshire; Gov. SPRAGUE, Hon. R. F. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, and others. The spirit of all was to prosecute the war to the end, with faith and courage, and the use of all our powers.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

The Students on the Great Question of the Day—War Meeting—Speeches by Professors, Gov. Olden of New-Jersey, Dr. Magill of the Theological Seminary, and Others—Students Enlisting—Formation of an "Independent Artillery Company," &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY,
PRINCETON, Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1862.

Notice having been given, on the afternoon of Aug. 30, that a war meeting would be held in the Gymnasium, at 7½ P. M., at that hour the students assembled there, *en masse*. The Gymnasium was finely decorated with the National colors; and at the hour named, Mr. C. F. CLARK took the chair, and Mr. E. VANDERPOOL was appointed Secretary. It was then moved and carried that a committee of one from each Class be appointed to draw up resolutions and hasten enlistments. The Committee were as follows: F. Reeder, Class of 1863; Jacobus, 1864; Verdant Green, 1865; Wyckoff, 1866. The resolutions of the Senior Class were then called for and read, and, no objection having been made, were adopted. Likewise those of the other Classes. After the reading of the resolutions, members of the several classes were called upon to make a few remarks. The following named gentlemen made speeches; Seniors—Hanlon, Hamilton, Heyl, Cox, Miller, Zabriskie; Juniors—Vanderpool, Fuller, Stearns; Sophomores—Petty and Converse; also, Mr. J. Jones, of the Class of 1862.

Others were then introduced who delivered appropriate and stirring addresses. The members of the different classes were then requested to sign their names to their several rolls, and with the following gratifying result: 24 seniors, 22 juniors, 18 sophomores, and 10 freshmen.

The meeting then adjourned, when it was proposed that music be procured and a procession be formed entirely of students to perambulate the several streets. The procession then formed, and the following gentlemen were detailed as Marshals: Senior, F. RENDER; Junior, FULLER; Sophomores, VERMANI GREEN, Freshmen, ——. The procession marched now to the stirring notes of the "fife and the drum," now the music of their own clear voices singing the good old songs of Nassau, and "The Girl I Left Behind Me." After marching and countermarching, the students finally directed their steps towards the residence of GOV. OLDEN, and halting, such a shout arose as shook the branches of the stately evergreens, as they were never shaken before. Silence having been in a measure restored, the Governor came forward and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the honor shown me. I have just arrived from Trenton, where I have been during the past week, busily engaged in business of importance, and am very weary. I hope, therefore, you will excuse me from addressing you this evening.

With three cheers for the Governor, the happy procession were again in motion, and with songs and jokes marched on. Arriving at the house of Dr. MAGILL, he was called upon, and spoke substantially as follows:

He was very happy to meet us. He felt very glad to learn that we were making such strong efforts to preserve the Union. The best way, he said, for you to preserve the Union, was to obtain a good sound education. You will be needed after the war. The literary and scientific training which you receive here is better than the military education which you receive at West Point. I would rather have it than a West Point education. Gentlemen, I bid you good evening.

Dr. MAGILL having retired, we marched onward amid the beating of drums and singing and cheering of the students, to the residence of Mr. HAGERMAN, who gave us a short, pithy and patriotic address.

Then came the street in which reside most of the Professors in the College. Prof. CAMERON was first called upon, but a gentleman answering the call, very politely informed us that "He was very sorry to say to the gentlemen that Prof. CAMERON was not at home." As a compensation, in part, he would propose three cheers for the Union. The "Three cheers" were given with a hearty good will, and again the cry "Forward, march!" was given. Prof. GUYOT did not respond. Prof. STEPHEN ALEXANDER, being called on, made some very eloquent and stirring remarks. Our venerable *Proctor* was next requested to "hold forth." On mounting the rostrum he said that he feared our minds were not in the condition in which they ought to be in view of the coming Sabbath. He would address us at the Chapel the next morning.

Dr. MACILVAIN was too unwell, so our next speech was to be obtained from our much respected Professor of Moral and Moral Philosophy, Dr. ATWATER, who said that he presumed that this exhibition was in consequence of the recent cheering news from the seat of war. He was happy to witness this exhibition of such patriotism among the students. He hoped that the struggle would soon come to a happy termination, and that the country would soon be restored to its former peace and greatness. Other remarks after the same strain were delivered, and the Doctor retired amid the applause of the audience. After a short interim the students reassembled, being gratified with the speeches, with the result of the meeting, and with each other.

They visited the war meeting at Nassau Hall. A delegation of students went to Trenton yesterday, and had an interview with the Governor concerning the matter of accepting the Student company as an "Independent Artillery Company." The Governor gave them every encouragement. We understand that the "Independent Artillery Company" intend to solicit the cooperation of other colleges North of Mason and Dixon's line, to aid in raising the required number, 154. When that number is obtained the company will go into camp, and, after drilling, will enter the army.

[Advertisement.]

Last day but two of GEN. TOM THUMB and Commodore NUTT at BARNUM'S Museum. They have been drawing crowded houses, but must leave Saturday night for Boston. So if you fail seeing them this week, you will be too late.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FOOTE'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Marion, for New-Orleans—Mrs. A. Robert and servant, S. Fenton, E. Stapleton, George W. Chapman, J. W. Van Slyck, M. Maudel, R. Kean, A. Kusninger, F. Limoney, J. E. Tewell, G. W. Griffin, A. Sambourg, F. Maniere, J. W. Black, S. Lacho, Henry Abraham and lady, A. Lachemeyer, N. Soule, C. H. Conant and servant, C. Grossinger, M. Schoeberg, T. D. Clarman, Mrs. A. Lewis and 2 children, Mrs. Swift and 3 children, Henry E. Robinson, Morris Greenwall, J. A. Burke, Capt. A. Beadeau, Martin Burke, lady and infant, Mrs. W. de Bayser, F. Henrion, G. Heurion, C. Lunhart, J. W. Hughes, G. W. Brush, G. de Castro, R. Bosworth, R. N. Saurkland, Jno. J. Hand, John Haight.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—W. E. Barron, J. Barron, Miss Banks, B. Castanoe, A. P. Dennison, wife and infant, J. Belado and wife, E. Rossi, Lieut. P. J. McDonnell, U. S. N., P. Magnotte, Wm Fast, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Kravenhagan, C. Newhans, W. Miller and daughter, E. Rhute, Mrs. M. E. Emmerson, Mrs. D. Heman and child, M. Gardiner, wife and 3 children, Charles H. Lunt, S. L. Palmer, wife and infant, J. Martener and wife, Dr. E. H. Parden, wife and child, Mrs J. V. Watson, J. Bell, H. Swallow, John Hopper, Mrs. M. Beatson and 2 children, T. H. Bordley, U. S. N., W. S. Pease, Mrs. A. Guyoe, Mrs. T. Sargeut and 2 children, D. W. Hodge, C. H. Swain, wife and infant, Miss A. Meader, F. C. Donnelly, W. H. Reber, C. Thompson, T. Bennett and wife, E. A. Ogden, D. McDaniel, wife and child, Dr. McRae, J. F. Perry, Mrs. Lane, L. Kennedy and wife, E. R. Kennedy, P. Verplanck, Jr., W. H. Farrar, W. Vanzandt, T. W. Glasgow, wife and 2 children, T. N. Hupping, Wm. E. Hupping, F. R. Kingston, A. C. P. Della Torre, J. C. Jonghause and wife, Capt. R. Pierson, S. Murphy and wife, C. J. Fox, Mrs. T. Wallace, Miss Manchester, sister and brother, M. Carranzo, M. Jauriegrie, P. Pinto, G. Acker, M. B. Meiggs, H. H. Meiggs, J. G. Gibbiner, P. Ryan and wife, J. F. Bateman, Dr. Hine, F. Johnson, bearer of dispatches; Mrs. Rietard infant, Miss C. Baily.

In bark N. L. Rutger, from Montevideo—Capt. Lord, of ship W. Bourne, condemned.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 30 | Sun sets ..... 6 39 | Moon sets 1 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 52 | Gov. Island. 4 41 | Hell Gate..... 6 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3.

Cleared.

Steamship Xara, (Br.,) Jay, Matamoras, J. H. Oelrichs & Co.

Ship Argo, Starkey, San Francisco, Wm. T. Coleman & Co.

Barks Wilkin, Blanchard, Glasgow, R. P. Buck & Co.; Richard Coleon, (Brem.) Birchall, Antwerp, Hennings & Goelling.

Schoo

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3417. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STIRRING WAR NEWS.

The Rebels Attempting to Invade the North.

Our Army Fully Prepared to Meet Them.

Concentration and Reorganization of the Union Forces.

THE NEW LEVIES RAPIDLY POURING IN.

Further Details of the Late Great Battles.

ADDITIONAL LISTS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Gen. McClellan's Command of Our Army in Virginia.

Pennsylvania Prepared for Defence.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 4.

A farmer, from the neighborhood of Poolesville, Md., who is known to be thoroughly loyal, came in in this morning, and reported the following information:

On Tuesday evening, about dusk, a regiment of rebel cavalry appeared on the Virginia shore of the Upper Potomac, at a point nearly opposite Edwards' Ferry, having with them a small mountain howitzer, from which they fired several shots across the river, without effecting any damage. He also states that Union people are leaving Leesburgh and vicinity in consternation, some flying toward Washington, and some escaping into Maryland. He conversed, yesterday, with a Union man who left Leesburgh on Tuesday, crossing the river in the night, and who informed him that the rebels were marching on that place' some of their cavalry having entered the town before he left it.

One of the officers stated to him in the course of conversation that it was the plan of the rebel commanders to cross the Upper Potomac at several points in force, and invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, and give the inhabitants of those States a taste of the horrors of war.

Upon inquiry as to whether the Confederate force was sufficient for that purpose, the officer boastingly replied that they had force enough to march wherever they pleased.

From the same source I learn that the Maryland rebels have for a long time kept up constant communication with their friends in Virginia through this channel, and that rebel officers are frequently seen in that vicinity visiting their friends on furloughs granted by rebel Generals.

The route for communication *viâ* Leesburgh and Poolesville is now considered safest by the rebels, on account of the National gunboats stationed in the Lower Potomac. Our informant also states on his own personal knowledge that upward of five hundred recruits for the rebel army have passed into Virginia by this route within the last few weeks, going singly or by twos and threes. He believes this to be the route traveled by the rebel mail carriers, the rebels about Poolesville being regularly supplied with the latest Richmond and Lynchburgh papers.

A locomotive left Alexandria this afternoon about 3 o'clock, on a reconnoissance down the road toward Fairfax Station. Some dozen gentlemen were on board, fully armed. The party proceeded as far as Springfield, about eight miles, without meeting with any opposition. Some women and children were taken on board at Springfield, and brought back to Alexandria. From what they could learn, the enemy are a short distance beyond Berks Station, some three miles beyond Springfield.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 4—Evening.

Conflicting and exaggerated accounts of recent events still form the topic of general conversation. Many of the statements are altogether unreliable, especially as to the number of killed and wounded, and the quantity of stores which have fallen into the hands of the enemy. These are, it is ascertained, greatly overestimated.

The army is, for the greater part, placed in the new position, and thorough reorganization is progressing. The proper authorities fully understand the necessities of our condition, and are taking the precautions required by the emergency. The new levies are arriving—several thousand a day—and are immediately assigned positions to coöperate with the veteran troops. Affairs are hourly assuming a more cheerful aspect. It is not deemed necessary or proper to state the position of any portion of the army, as this is precisely the information which the enemy wish to obtain.

Information has been received here that a number of persons from this city, with others, were yesterday on the late battle-field, attending to the burial of the dead, and to the comfort and removal of the wounded. About twenty surgeons were with the party.

It is further stated, that a number of our citizens, including the Government clerks, were undoubtedly captured on Monday, by the enemy, who were engaged in harassing Gen. BANKS on his retreat from Warrenton.

Their going to the battle-field to perform the duty assigned them, without a flag of truce, was a very unsafe proceeding.

The paroled prisoners who arrived here say that they were well treated by the rebels, excepting in the matter of food. They also state that the report was prevalent among the enemy that Gen. EWELL had died of his wounds, and that Gen. LEE was slightly wounded yesterday in the hand by the accidental discharge of his own pistol.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says:

We learn that before the troops reached this immediate vicinity, Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN had in accordance with the general order published in the *Intelligencer* of yesterday, issued an order assuming the chief command of the consolidated army, (Gen. MCCLELLAN'S, Gen. POPE'S, and Gen. BURNSIDE'S,) thus concentrated for the defence of the capital.

The Confederate forces immediately in front are supposed to be massed most heavily around Vienna, about twelve miles from here. A large number of them, it is apprehended, are proceeding up the river, being already in some force about Leesburgh, and in larger force between there and the Chain Bridge, as if intending to make a demonstration at the ferry opposite Poolesville. That, and all other fords, available for hostile purposes, are properly guarded. Winchester was evacuated on Tuesday by our troops, it being understood that the enemy has appeared in force in the Valley.

FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sep. 4.

The work of getting the army into good position in front of Washington, has been accomplished with entire success. So well conducted has been the process of falling back from Centreville to its present position of defence and perfect security, that not one army wagon was left on the route. Everything was carried through in the most systematic manner. Many of the troops now occupy positions a short distance from the positions of last fall and winter. The division of Maj.-Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, composed of the brigades of Gen. MORELL, MARSTENDALE, BUTTERFIELD and GRIFFIN, have their tents pitched near the camp grounds of last year. The tents of the famous Griffin battery, now commanded by Lieut. HAZLETT, a gallant officer, who was with the battery at the first battle of Bull Run, have their camp upon the identical piece of ground occupied by them last winter.

Lieut. DAVID R. SMITH, of the Fifteenth New-York Volunteers, Col. MCLEAN MURPHY, against whom charges had been preferred by the Colonel, has been honorably dismissed from the service by order of the President in Special Order No. 275.

As is already known, this city and its neighborhood were recently in a feverish state of excitement and alarm, owing to the late battles and the retrograde movement of our troops, but at the same time a feeling of security was generally felt among our citizens that the Capital was not within the easy grasp of the enemy. When the war first assumed a serious aspect many of our citizens, together with sojourners, left Washington in alarm; but now it is no known that any have taken their departure under panic or a serious apprehension of danger by the rebel invasion.

The Chain Bridge, the timbers of which were, it is reported, removed several days ago, was to-day made use of for military purposes, thus facilitating intercourse between Virginia and Maryland.

It has already been stated that a number of gunboats have approached within view of Washington, the appearance of two of them in the vicinity of Georgetown, this afternoon, was indeed a wonder, such craft never having before appeared in that part of the Potomac. The river shore in that vicinity was lined with spectators, and the day being beautiful, the surrounding scenery and the movements of troops, presented a scene at once beautiful and impressive. The military movements were conducted in an orderly and evidently deliberate manner.

There are numerous reports concerning the movements of the rebel troops. It is difficult to verify them all, but *there seems to be no doubt that they have passed to Dranesville, Leesburgh, and further up the Valley.*

The Postmaster at Leesburgh reached Washington last week, intending to return on Monday, but to-day he wisely concluded to defer his departure for that locality.

A gentleman who arrived from Fredericksburgh last night—a Union citizen of Washington—reports that the destruction of bridges over the Rappahannock, at that place, was not completed by our troops before they all evacuated; the wire bridge, passable only for foot passengers and light teams, having only been partially injured, and which has since been repaired by the citizens.

Scott's foundry, he represents, was not blown up, as reported, although powder was placed therein for that purpose. After our troops left Fredericksburgh, citizens were afraid to venture into the building, being apprehensive of torpedoes or infernal machines left by our troops in the building, over which the National flag was still floating when our informant left.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

REVIEW OF THE BATTLE-WEEK.

THE LABORS PERFORMED BY FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S CORPS—THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF KEARNEY, HOOKER, HEINTZELMAN AND SIGEL—OUR STRATEGY, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1862.

The exciting events of the past week, and thus far of the present week, seem to have commenced at about the time the advance columns of the Army of the Potomac reached positions, placing them within supporting distance of the Army of Virginia.

From the moment FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S corps disembarked at Fredericksburgh, until the present time, it has been almost continually on the move. The marching and counter-marching performed by that portion of the army, within the past ten days, is astonishing. It would first be ordered to advance to a point on the Rappahannock, above Fredricksburgh, and then, having accomplished that duty, it would be ordered to return over the same road it came. One day it would be required to march, perhaps thirty miles in a certain direction, and upon the following day the same distance would be traversed in an entirely different direction. It cannot be supposed that such constant traveling would have a beneficial effect upon the energy and enthusiasm of the men, and when they at last made their appearance at Warrenton Junction, on the evening of Wednesday, the 27th ult., they resembled more a group of convalescent patients, just discharged from a hospital, than they did soldiers sent to reinforce their comrades. But, notwithstanding the hardships they had undergone, they were called upon to take part in the engagement of Saturday last, and during the brief time they were exposed to and returned the enemy's fire, they not only behaved like gallant soldiers, but showed what weak and exhausted men could endure when impelled by patriotic motives.

It will be remembered that KEARNEY'S Division arrived at Warrenton Junction on Friday, the 22d. The other division of HEINTZELMAN'S Corps arrived on the following Tuesday. On that same night, three hours after HOOKER'S Division had left the cars which conveyed it from Alexandria, and while those cars were going back, the enemy made his appearance at Bristow Station, on the line of the railroad, eight miles below Warrenton Junction. Fortunately, the cars were unladened, but as it was, they fell into the enemy's hands and were consumed. During the whole of Tuesday night, the rebels were busy at work, burning cars, destroying buildings, tearing up the railroad track, demolishing bridges, and killing, wounding and taking prisoners our men.

KEARNEY'S and HOOKER'S divisions were the first to go forward and meet the enemy at Bristow. At an early hour on Wednesday morning, HOOKER'S division and one brigade of KEARNEY'S proceeded down the railroad to within a mile of Bristow, when they encountered the enemy's pickets. After a sharp contest, which lasted about two hours, the rebels were compelled to abandon their position and occupy a new one on the old Bull Run Battlefield. The rebel loss on this occasion was at least equal to our own. We had about fifty killed and one hundred and fifty wounded.

On Thursday KEARNEY and HOOKER took positions on the extreme right of the Union line of defence before the rebel army at Groveton. On Thursday night a portion of MCDOWELL'S corps proceeded to Thoroughfare Gap to prevent reinforcements reaching JACKSON, who was between Bull Run Mountain and the Warrenton turnpike. But the rebel reinforcements under command of LONGSTREET, outnumbered MCDOWELL'S troops, and succeeded in getting through the Gap. During the whole of that night JACKSON was receiving reinforcements.

On Friday our line of battle was formed with a view of closing up the Gap and surrounding the rebels. JACKSON understood the movement and sent a strong force against SIGEL'S troops in order to turn our right. After combatting the rebels successfully from 6 o'clock A. M. till 2 P. M., SIGEL'S force was relieved by HEINTZELMAN'S, which fought in its turn till dark. The brave conduct of HOOKER and KEARNEY on that occasion will long be remembered by those who saw them. By their heroic exertions and the ardor and courage of the men under their commands, the right wing not only held its ground, but forced the enemy to fall back one mile. Our loss on Friday was severe, but we had the satisfaction of knowing that something had been accomplished.

On Saturday the conflict was renewed by PORTER, who occupied a position to the left of HOOKER and in advance of SIGEL. The enemy, however, had learned by this time what metal he had to contend against on the right, and acted principally on the defensive. But late in the afternoon he concentrated his main force opposite our centre, and after a brief contest, during which MCDOWELL'S troops, who were the party attacked, made only a pretence of resistance, he broke the line and compelled our entire army to fall back toward Centreville.

On Sunday afternoon nearly the whole of the Union army was at Centreville. Any one acquainted with the country in the vicinity of Centreville, will at once see the impossibility of holding that place, even with a superior force. The line of defence would be too extended to avoid weak points, and the enemy knowing this would soon manage to force back either the right or left wing. For this reason the Union army took up the line of march toward Alexandria and Washington on Monday.

The enemy followed closely, and on Monday night attacked our rear guard between Centreville and Fairfax Court-house. He was finally obliged to withdraw.

Yesterday, as PORTER'S and SIGEL'S corps were on the way from Fairfax to Fall's Church, the rebels opened upon them with cannon planted on a hill at the left of the road. Cavalry was sent out and the rebels quickly retired.

To-day the army is retiring in order to the forts and hills around this city and Alexandria. It is reported that the enemy is moving in force toward a point opposite Poolesville, Md.

Messrs. WINTON, STODDARD and BOND, of the Treasury Department, and Messrs. THOMPSON and HUTCHINSON, of the Interior Department, arrived in this city late this evening, direct from the Bull Run battle-ground. They have been absent since Saturday. They state that a party of sixty persons, principally Department clerks, who went there for the purpose of attending to the wounded and burying of the dead, were taken prisoners on Monday by the enemy.

WHIT.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

THE ARMY ALL WITHIN TEN MILES OF WASHINGTON—PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT THE REBELS CROSSING THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Sept. 3.

I crossed the Long Bridge to-day to the opposite side of the Potomac. Long trains of wagons, some full and some partially loaded, and many of them occupied by tired troops, were leisurely proceeding from Alexandria Westward. Irregular squads of soldiers, mounted and on foot, also lined the road, and batteries were being pushed forward—all evidently for a position higher up on the Potomac. The Chain Bridge is one of the main positions to be guarded, and a large Union force is already concentrated at Miners' Hill and other contiguous places. Probably the entire army of the Union could now be inclosed in a radius of ten miles from Washington. Gen. MCCLELLAN is reported to have been out all day stationing troops for the protection of this place. It must be apparent, however, to the dullest comprehension, that the rebels will not risk a man in a fruitless contest before the ample earthworks in front of Washington.

The rebel Lee is reported to have announced with great pomp and circumstance that on a given day, not distant, he would plant his feet again on Arlington Heights. If this was intended to produce the impression that the Southern army would attack our fortifications, no better assurance could be given that they intend to do no such thing. Let our watchful generals keep a sharp eye on Edward's Ferry, Point of Rocks, Great Falls, and a score of other places, where, during the present bold stage of the river the rebels could cross into Maryland with impunity. There has already been troops and batteries in formidable number and force sent up, I am told, but the indications are that the last two days of silence and inaction on the part of the rebels bodes no good. What the now moving force from rebeldom did at the fords of the Rappidan and Rappahannock, they *may* repeat on the Potomac, possibly with success. Evidently the old campaign along the Potomac is to be repeated, with not very slight variations, and the oft-repeated phrase "all is quiet," will not have to be often repeated. Sympathy, food, and coöperation, so much needed, they hope to grasp as soon as they reach Maryland soil. It is their last desperate chance, and everything is staked on the hazard of the die. The failure of previous predictions touching the future, admonish "this child" to abandon prophecy. The country should prepare for the worst, and if the rebel tide is to be arrested, turned back, and annihilated, as some assure us, it will have to be done by *hard knocks*, and not by *talk*. There are grievous complaints and charges made concerning the management of Gen. POPE, and a few accessions of treason are the common stable of remark against McDOWELL. The Washington papers demand his instant removal. Not a cheer greeted him and Gen. POPE, I am told, when they rode in front of the troops after the fight of Saturday.

Instant and fresh arrivals of strong hands and loyal regiments are now the only things that can dispel fear and reassure the hearts of the people and the army here. Let them "come as the waves come."

OUTPOURING OF SYMPATHETIC CROWDS IN DELAWARE.

Dr. PAGE, of the Sanitary Commission, who arrived this evening by the express train from New-York, says there was an immense turnout of the good people of Delaware to-day, at Wilmington, to receive and comfort the wounded soldiers who were expected by the mail train. The whole main street of the town was lined by young women who came out provided with delicacies of every kind intended for the heroes of the late battles.

Each person carried in a basket the choicest kinds of food, jellies, preserves, &c., while the matrons of the village and surrounding country brought substantial sandwitches, and other tempting *morceaus*, covered with cleon, white napkins, and ready to be offered with kindly words, uttered from hearts gushing with warmest sympathies for the sufferers in the cause of their country. Such a turnout has never before been witnessed in the town. In Baltimore, nearly every house displayed the Union flag; and the manifestation of loyal feeling was so general and so universal, as to excite the greatest admiration. Possibly, the rebels, even in Maryland, should they ever get there, may find they have brought their wares to the wrong market.

E. S.

THE STORY OF KEARNEY'S DIVISION.

A COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF THEIR THREE DAY'S FIGHTING.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1862.

Amid the fragmentary and unsatisfactory accounts of the recent battles in front of Washington, to which correspondents have been compelled, under the restrictions put upon them, it is a pleasure to me to be able to do somewhat better justice to at least one division—that of the brave Gen. KEARNEY, of whose movements I have been able to obtain a somewhat detailed account from official sources. No division has a better account to render, for here, as at Williamsburgh, at Seven Pines, at Malvern Hill, and other fights upon the Peninsula, they have borne their full share in the work, and closing up their thinned ranks after each successive engagement, have met the enemy again with renewed energy and spirit. Their leader is no longer at their head, but their decimated columns are still able, under the direction of his successor, Gen. BIRNEY, to show the rebels what the veterans can do.

THE LAST DAY'S BATTLE.

Joining the force of Gen. POPE, on his return from the Peninsula, Gen. KEARNEY was ordered, on the 29th ult., to hold the right wing, with his left flank resting on the Leesburgh Road, beyond Centreville. Forming into line of battle, Gen. KEARNEY placed BERRY'S Brigade, Col. POE commanding, in the first line, supported on the right by his First Brigade, under ROBINSON, BIRNEY'S veterans being held in reserve. Toward noon of that day, the front was extended a quarter of a mile across the Leesburgh road, the division holding their ground in that position against the advancing rebels for some hours, until the centre, wearied with continuous fighting, commenced to retire, bringing to their aid Gen. BIRNEY, who again made good the ground.

ROBINSON'S BRIGADE.

The centre of the wing being meanwhile hard pressed, early in the afternoon Gen. KEARNEY was ordered to send a strong force, diagonally to the front, to relieve the pressure there. Gen. ROBINSON hastened to this service with his brigade, consisting of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania, Col. HAYS; One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania, Capt. CRAIG; Twenty-third Indiana, Col. BROWN, and Third Michigan, Col. CHAMPLIN. Gen. ROBINSON pressed forward until forced to retire by the main body of the centre, which fell back upon him.

BIRNEY'S BRIGADE.

At 5 o'clock P. M., most of BIRNEY'S regiments—the Fourth Maine, Col. WALKER; Fortieth New-York, Col. EGAN; First New-York, Maj. BURT, and One Hundred and First New-York, Lieut.-Col. GREEN—were added to ROBINSON'S force, and the two brigades rapidly changed front to the left, so as to sweep away the first line of the enemy, who fell back on their reserves, who checked the movement, notwithstanding the aid of Gen. STEVENS, whose light columns were not sufficient to furnish our forces with the strength needed to make the movement a success.

THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHT.

On the morning of the 30th Gen. KEARNEY was relieved of the charge of the left of the road by Gen. RICKETTS, with two brigades, and his division was concentrated, taking no part in the action of that day, but losing some men by the enfilading fire of the enemy's batteries. On the retirement of the army at 5 P. M that day, Gen. BIRNEY, supported by ROBINSON, occupied an advanced piece of woods, and maintained his position until 10 o'clock P. M., when, with the rear guard, under Gens. RENO and GIBBON, they retired, reaching Centreville at 2 the next morning—Sunday last—encamping in front of the forts.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

During the engagement of these two days Gen. KEARNEY'S loss amounted to 750 killed and wounded, or about one in three of those actually engaged. Some regiments lost much more heavily, particularly the Third Michigan, which lost 140 out of 260, or more than one-half. This regiment, in an attempt to drive the rebels out of a piece of woods behind the railroad, received a heavy flanking fire on their right wing, which was bolted to prevent flanking, while the left charged at double quick, and drove the enemy from behind a fence, where they were sheltered, into a wood beyond.

THE THIRD MICHIGAN.

Meanwhile, the rebels brought a battery to bear from the right and rear, and poured in grapeshot and shell on the devoted regiment, which was at the same time exposed to a cross-fire of musketry, and, still worse, to several volleys from one of our regiments, who mistook them for the enemy. Thus, nearly surrounded by a well of fire, and with half of their number *hors du combat*, it was apparent that longer effort was unavailing against such odds, and the order to retire was given in season to save the brave Third Michigan from annihilation. They took into the action 17 officers and 233 men; they came out with but 11 officers and 104 men unharmed. Col. CHAMPLIN makes special mention of the conduct during this trying affair of Capt. BYRA R. PIERCE, Capt. ISAAC C. SMITH, Capt. SERTYEE, Lieut. BRENNAN and Lieut. RYAN. Col. CHAMPLIN'S own exertions that day started afresh a wound received in the thigh at Seven Pines, and which had but just healed.

The manner in which KEARNEY'S Division met the enemy, is shown by the fact that not one of his men was taken prisoner, if we except his Engineer officer, who got into the enemy's lines by mistake.

HOW THE BATTERIES WERE SERVED.

Gen. KEARNEY bestows especial commendation on RANDOLPH'S Battery of light 12-pounders, which did excellent service, keeping constantly silenced one of three rebel batteries that had concentrated their fire upon it. Capt. GRAHAM, of the First United States Artillery, also distinguished itself repeatedly, driving the enemy back into the woods, where they sought shelter from its murderous fire.

THE FIGHT ON MONDAY.

The Sabbath's rest ended, KEARNEY'S Division were again at work on Monday, the 1st, being ordered at 4 in the afternoon of that day, by Gen. HEINTZELMAN, to the support of Gen. RENO, who was being driven by the enemy two miles this side of Centreville, between Warrenton and Little River Turnpike. Here they engaged the enemy and drove them two miles, occupying the ground, covering our retreat, until 3 next morning, when the train having withdrawn, they retired in good order.

It was in this fight that Gen. KEARNEY was killed, early in the action, the command then falling to Gen. BIRNEY, whose brigade took the brunt of the fight, the division losing some 200 in killed and wounded.

PIERREPONT.

RECRUITING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 4.

The Citizens Committee of One Hundred and fifty have resolved to recommend the City Government to offer a bounty of $200 to each accepted recruit to fill the quota of the city for three year's service, and $100 to recruits for nine months.

The Fifty-seventh, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Massachusetts Regiments are under marching orders, and will leave for the seat of war between now and Tuesday next.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE WAR.

The State to be Put in a Complete Condition of Defence.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. CURTIN.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 4—1 P. M.

Gov. CURTIN has just issued the following proclamation:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ss.—In the name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In the present position of affairs, it is expedient that measures should be taken to arm and prepare our people for defence. Now, therefore, I do earnestly recommend the immediate formation throughout the Commonwealth of volunteer companies and regiments, in conformity with the Militia act of 1858. Arms will be distributed to organizations so to be formed, agreeably to the provisions of that act.

It is further recommended that, in order to give due opportunities for drill and instruction, all places of business be closed daily at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, so that all persons employed therein may, after that hour, be at liberty to attend to their military duties.

The cheerful alacrity with which the men of Pennsylvania have hitherto given themselves to the service of the country, has pressed heavily on her military resources.

I am reluctant to ask her people to assume further burdens, but as their safety requires that they should do so, it is in their behalf that I put forth the recommendations herein contained and urge a prompt compliance with them.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburgh, this 4th day of September, in the year of our Lord. 1862, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh. By the Governor.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of State.

THE ENROLLMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

United States Marshal MILWARD to-day received returns of the enrollment of the militia, from which it appears that the whole number liable to draft in Philadelphia is nearly 100,000, of whom nearly 20,000 are in active service in Pennsylvania regiments alone. Cheshire County has 13,000, of whom 3,000 have enlisted; Lebanon County has 6,000, Carbon 4,000, Lehigh 9,000, each with over 1,000 at the war; Montgomery County, 11,000, with 2,000 in the service.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 4.

LOYALTY OF GEORGETOWN.

The City Councils of Georgetown passed a resolution yesterday evening, requesting Gen. WADSWORTH to issue an order enjoining all classes of citizens to take the oath of allegiance before taking out licenses to engage in any business within the limits of the Corporation.

THE CAPITULATION OF WASHINGTON TO BE DEMANDED BY THE REBELS.

The general impression among Secessionists in Baltimore is, that the Confederates will not invade Maryland, but that they will concentrate all their forces and march upon Washington, before they attempt any further movement north of their basis of operations.

It is said that a council of war took place on Tuesday morning, in which the rebel Generals agreed to surround Washington, and to isolate it from the North, by cutting the wires and destroying the rails. This once done, it is believed that they will be in a position to dictate terms of capitulation to Gen. MCCLELLAN, and to compel President LINCOLN to make peace and to recognize the Southern Confederacy.

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG IN PARIS.

Letters are said to have been received by members of the Foreign Legations here, stating that on the 15th of August, at the celebration of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S day, several houses in Paris were decorated with the flag of the Southern Confederacy, and that in many places it was seen intermingled with the French flag. In the evening the same buildings were illuminated with red and white transparencies—the colors of the Confederacy—with mottoes appropriate to the occasion. The name of "JEFF. DAVIS, first President of the Southern Confederacy," was inscribed in large letters in front of the house of SLIDELL and of several other secession houses in Paris.

JACKSON WOUNDED.

JACKSON, in the recent actions, was, according to the report of a captured rebel soldier now here wounded slightly in the foot.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

All prisoners of war taken by the United States forces and paroled, and now within the Military Department of Washington, are required to report immediately at Gen. WADSWORTH'S headquarters. This is supposed to be with a view to their exchange.

THE NEW JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Hon. J. HOLT has been appointed by the President Judge-Advocate General of the army, with the rank of Colonel. He will enter upon his duties without delay.

THE INJURY TO COL. BERDAN.

Col. BERDAN is not so badly wounded as was at first supposed. He was stunned, and his left shoulder blade badly bruised by a piece of shell, but he is still on duty with his regiment.

AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

A report having reached the interior of Pennsylvania that a certain regiment had been almost annihilated, a Committee came hither to-day to render assistance to the supposed wounded, but they were delightfully surprised to learn that the regiment had not even been in battle.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS IN WASHINGTON.

The following soldiers have died in the several hospitals in this city within the last few days:

Lieut. Charles Ten Broeck, Co. D, 101st N. Y.; Orderly Sergt., name unknown, dead when brought to this city in an ambulance, from Falls Church; Bugler Philo Niles, Co. F, 1st Mich. Cav.; Ansel Taft, Co. G, 22d N. Y.; T. E. Roy, Co. E, 5th N. Y.; Charles Collins, Co. B, 5th N. Y.; James G. Hogue, Co. F, 3d U. S. A.; Geo. Worthen, Co. F, 10th Mass. G. T. Westler, Co. C, 26th Penn., (Kane's Battery;) Ransom Knotts, Co. D, 61st Ohio; H. Moss, 1st Co., 44th N. Y.; Josiah Crowley, 5th N. Y. Independent Battery; Stephen H. Thatford, Co. D, 14th N. Y. S. M.; Hugh Johnson, Co. E, 104th N. Y.; Wm. F. Davidson, Co. F, 5th N. Y.; Oscar Rawson, Co. I, 55th Ohio; Julius M. Hughes, Co. F, 5th Penn. Res.; C. Elcar, Co. D, 58th N. Y.; John M. Stratton, Co. H, 50th Penn.; John Stewart, unknown; Wm. Ray, Co. I, 35th N. Y.; Wm. P. Williams, Co. I, 2d Excelsior.

The greater portion of the above died from wounds received in the late battles near Bull Run.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Last evening the steamer *Cossack* arrived here, with about 700 rebel prisoners from the Potomac, taken in small squads, during the late actions. It is understood many more are on their way here. The Rip Raps are now prepared for the reception of thousands of prisoners.

A CONVENTION OF GOVERNORS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The Governors of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island are in session here, to-day, with a delegation of the New-York National War Committee.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE REBELS INVESTING BOLIVAR.

Bayou Sara Shelled by Our Gunboats.

Rebel Reports of a Rebel Victory at New-Orleans.

Operation of Martial Law in Cincinnati.

The Evening Times Suppressed for Censuring the Government.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Dispatches received at headquarters from Jackson, Miss., the 2d, say that Bolivar is reported invested by a heavy force under Gen. PRICE. There is also a large force of the enemy within seven miles, threatening to attack. Gen. VILLIPIQUE is reported to have crossed the Hatchie River at Brownsville on the night of the 1st, and is probably making toward Bolivar. We have whipped the enemy in every skirmish yet.

The Grenada *Appeal* confirms the National evacuation, but does not say that the place is destroyed.

A skirmish between the rebel pickets and a squad of Nationals took place on the 27th, near Greenville, Miss. Two Nationals were killed. In the rebel attack on Uniontown, Ky., they captured 200 stand of arms and destroyed 200 bales of cotton.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

H. P. ANDERSON, an *attaché* of the British Legation at Washington, has arrived here, and recommends all bona fide British subjects to make declation of their nationality within fourteen days, before the Provost-Marshal of Memphis. By this means it is hoped that British subjects will be prevented from the annoyances which are inseparable from a state of war.

Gen. SHERMAN publishes a card requiring British subjects to send in their names.

The following is a special to the *Missouri Democrat*:

"The Grenada *Appeal*, of Sept. 2, says that the boats below New-Orleans have surrendered to a fleet of Confederate gunboats, and that Baton Rouge has been evacuated by the Federals, and the forces taken to New-Orleans to defend that place. When our forces left Baton Rouge, they took the machinery in the penitentiary, and after setting loose all the convicts, received them into the army."

A dispatch to the Grenada *Appeal*, of the 28th, dated Bayou Sara 25th, says the National steamer EMMA arrived here Saturday, and shelled the town, without doing any damage. They then landed two boat loads of soldiers and set fire to the town. All the houses on the levee were burned except two. After firing the front of the town, they went around pillaging all the houses that were not burned. While doing this some of the Pelicans fired upon them, but with what effect is not known. They then returned to their boats and steamed down the river, and are supposed to have gone for reinforcements to destroy St. Francisville.

Port Hudson is being fortified by the rebels; so says the Vicksburgh *Citizen*.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thursday, Sept. 4.

A report was telegraphed to the Chicago *Times* last night that Gov. MORTON was opposed to evacuating any part of the interior of Kentucky.

Troops are being sent to Cincinnati and Louisville as rapidly as possible. Two regiments leave to-morning. More will follow daily.

A gunboat has been ordered to ply on the Ohio, between Louisville and the mouth of the Wabash.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 4—10 A. M.

Active military preparations continue. All business is still suspended, excepting butchers, provision dealers and bakers. KIRBY SMITH'S forces were posted yesterday at Lexington, Versailles and Georgetown. The position is a good one for either an advance on Cincinnati or Louisville. Troops continue to arrive rapidly.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 4—P. M.

The *Evening Times* was suppressed this afternoon for an article censuring the Administration on its conduct of the war. Preparations for defence are unabated. The city was lively all the afternoon with marching troops. There is no alarm. Proffers of armed men are being received and accepted from a large number of towns in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and will arrive in large numbers to-night and to-morrow.

The Paris operator evacuated his office at 11 o'clock this morning, the rebel infantry and cavalry were then entering the town. Nothing has been heard from the enemy.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The World's Horse Fair opened yesterday with very promising indications that it would be a success. The number of entries of blooded and superior horses from New-York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Kentucky, and all the Western States, was very large. The managers of the exhibition for months past have been unceasing in their efforts to provide against failure. The number of visitors, yesterday and to-day, was not so large as anticipated, but every train arriving brings accessions. The Fair lasts two weeks.

The tug *Union* exploded her boiler at the mouth of the river to-day. THOS. BOND, Harbormaster, Capt DALY and GEORGE W. GRANSON, were drowned. Capt. DALL, of the schooner *Advance*, was seriously wounded. CHARLES HARDING had his knee fractured.

The North American Telegraph Association meet in this city to-day. All were represented except the Atlantic and Ohio. Delegates from this we expected to-night or to-morrow.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 4.

The cricket match between the New-York Club and all Massachusetts, was concluded this afternoon, after an exciting struggle, in favor of the Massachusetts players, by nine runs. The score stood as follows: Massachusetts second innings, 83; New-York, 65. Total for Massachusetts, in both innings, 138 runs. Total for the New-York Club, in both innings, 129 runs. The affair was welcomed by the numerous friends of the Massachusetts cricketers with great cheering, as the New-York Club had defeated them in each of the three previous matches.

Arrival of the Steamer Marrocordato.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Sept. 4.

The steamer *Marrocordato* arrived here this morning from London, and proceeds to Montreal *via* Halifax this afternoon. She reports meeting the steamer *Jura* on the 28th of August. GEORGE J. TRAIN is a passenger on board the *Marrocordato*.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

THE EXPEDITION UP THE YAZOO.

Capture of the Rebel Steamer Fair-Play.

A REBEL CAMP SCATTERED.

The Star of the West in the Yazoo River.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT MEMPHIS

A CHANGE OF RULERS NEEDED.

OUR MEMPHIS CORRESPONDENCE.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THE CITY—GEN. SHERMAN'S POLICY—FACILITIES OF THE REBELS FOR OBTAINING INFORMATION—NEED OF A BLOCKADE AT MEMPHIS—NEWS FROM EAST TENNESSEE—BRECKINRIDGE AT JACKSON—REBEL STEAMER CAPTURED—NEWS FROM VICKSBURGH.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1862.

The present condition of affairs in this city is most unfortunate, and, I am sorry to say, seems to be daily becoming worse. Every day the necessity becomes more and more apparent of the declaration of some settled, consistent and judicious policy, controlling the administration of affairs in this vicinity. Discontent and murmuring are equally perceptible on all hands, and among all classes. Secessionists complain bitterly of outrage and abuse, and Union men are almost tempted to avow themselves Secessionists. Disorder, drunkenness and almost unbridled license, reign.

I have hitherto abstained from saying much about the civil aspect of affairs here, being unwilling to afford that aid and comfort to the enemy which they would unquestionably derive from such a confirmation of their opinions of "Yankee" tyranny and outrage, as a true picture of the present state of affairs here would give them. I hoped things would mend, but, on the contrary, the prospect appears darker than ever.

To fully explain the past and present condition of things it may be necessary to enter into a brief retrospect of events since the National occupation of the city. In the twelve weeks that Memphis has been in the possession of the National troops, it has passed successively under the rule of six different military commanders, each one possessing, for the time being, almost unlimited authority, and constrained, by the entire absence of any prescribed policy on the part of the General Government, to act solely according to his own judgment or feelings in the management of the multifarious, delicate and difficult duties devolving upon him.

The result has been divergent, various and contradictory conduct and policy, according to the judgment or sympathies of the individual.

First, we had Col. FITCH, formerly Democratic Senator from Indiana, who won great praise from the rebel sympathizers hereabouts for his "judicious moderation" and "conservative" treatment of that class. Then we had Col. SLACK, who succeeded in frequently getting his name into the papers, and is now, I believe, running for Congress from some place in Indiana on the strength of it. Then we had Gen. LEW. WALLACE, whose advent was hailed with joy by loyal people here and elsewhere, who hoped much from the well-known patriotism and talents of this favorite commander. In the brief space that Gen. WALLACE remained with us he made many personal friends among those who had previously known him only by reputation, but he was soon superseded by the arrival of Major-Gen. GRANT, who was proceeding, somewhat slowly and cautiously it is true, but thoroughly, I believe, to the satisfaction of all loyal men, to the establishment of such a policy as should mete out justice to all, when, just as things were beginning to work smoothly, he was ordered to Corinth. His departure left Gen. HURLBUT in command, who spread himself to the famous Order No. 1, his first and last official act. Last of all came SHERMAN also.

I would not be so uncharitable as to insinuate that the charge some time ago brought against Gen. SHERMAN, of unsoundness of mind, had possibly some foundation in fact; but certainly it would be difficult on any rational hypothesis to explain the singular and frequently contradictory nature of his course thus far.

On the 21st of July Gen. SHERMAN assumed command of this post in an official order, in which he distinctly says: "All orders issued by my predecessors will be respected and enforced." His very first act three days afterward was to abolish entirely the system of passes established by Col. SLACK, thus allowing unlimited and unrestricted travel in and out of the city through the picket lines, to all persons, subject only to the liability of examination or search "*when the Officer of the Guard shall deem it necessary.*" What is the natural and obvious result? Why, that everybody who chooses passes back and forth at pleasure between our army and that of the rebels. The very Secessionists who fled from the city under the operation of Order No. 1, now come and go every day, or remain here as they please, certain that they will have no difficulty now in getting out of the city at any time when it may become suddenly necessary for them to do so. The very best possible chance is given to spies to come and go and do their work. The Grenada *Appeal* comes to town every day. The Chicago *Times* keeps, or until within a very few days kept its little underground railroad going back and forth every day, keeping up constant communication with its secesh brethren, furnishing them the intelligence which otherwise they might find it difficult to obtain, and receiving in exchange the Southern news, which is one of the chief attractions of that loyal and patriotic sheet. It might be hinted that as this in exchange of intelligence is mutual, there might be some benefit arising from it to our own side as well as theirs, but the fact is, the exchange is not an equal one. The *Appeal*, apparently aware of its position, is exceedingly careful not to publish any information which could possibly be made of use to our military leaders.

You are aware whether its *confrere* is equally prudent or loyal on its side. There is a hack which makes regular tri-weekly trips between this place and Grenada, a military post of the rebels, carrying passengers back and forth. I know the vehicle, I know the driver, and I know the place where it puts up in this city. I am not sure if Gen. SHERMAN or the Provost-Marshal does either, nor am I certain that they would care to know, as a single hack, even if it ran direct from this point to Richmond, can be of but little consequence, when every farmer's wagon or gentleman's carriage can pass at will and unquestioned on the same road. What the consequences of this strange policy may yet be, it is impossible to predict, but I fear not so difficult to apprehend. We are forty or fifty miles from any of our own troops on the East. The telegraph line is abandoned. We have no reliable and certain means of information as to what may be going on over this entire space. It may be filled with the troops of the enemy, who may, under the present arrangement, be informed accurately every day of the strength and disposition of our forces. Newspaper correspondents have been frequently blamed for sending to far-away journals information of this sort, which might come back into the hands of the enemy. Within the past three weeks almost every brigade of Gen. SHERMAN'S command has been reviewed in one of the principal streets, in the very centre of the city, in the presence of crowds of citizens. What could possibly be simpler or easier than for any rebel sympathizer to ascertain, simply by the use of his own eyes, the exact strength, point of discipline, proficiency of drill and general condition of each regiment, and then quietly go out of town and into the rebel lines with his information? Who ever heard before of a garrison occupying a hostile city in the midst of an enemy's country, and permitting free ingress and egress through its lines? It may be all right, perhaps it is a feature of that much lauded military strategy of which we have had almost enough during the present war, but it certainly strikes a civilian as most extraordinary.

The next important act of Gen. SHERMAN'S administration was the removal of the restrictions previously existing on drinking-saloons and liquor-shops. The order peremptorily closing all these places was one of the first acts of Col. FITCH, and had been confirmed by every succeeding commander until Gen. SHERMAN. Now these places are all thrown open again, and the result is as might have been expected. The saloons are filled with squads of drunken soldiers, the streets swarm with them, and uproar, confusion, insult and outrage prevail. Soldiers, singly, in pairs and in squads, infest the streets by day and night, shouting, singing, swearing and committing unwarrantable acts on peaceable passengers. Houses are entered, private property taken, persons are knocked down in the street, and every outrage committed which might be anticipated of men conscious of their own strength and rendered wild by intoxication. Is it by sanctioning such a condition of affairs that the Government expects to convince the rebels of the propriety of returning to their allegiance? What opinion will these people have of a Government which sanctions such conduct on the part of its representatives? Nor is this the worst view of the case. The moral effect upon the soldiers themselves is even more sad to contemplate than the influence of such things on the people hereabouts. Our soldiers are not naturally worse than any other class of people; but what man is responsible for his acts committed under the influence of strong drink, and what will be the moral effect on men not naturally bad, but led away by temptation, to be suddenly snatched up by the Provost Guard and set to work, with shovel and pick, on the fortifications along with contraband negroes, fugitive slaves and arrested traitors—a punishment regarded in the army pretty much as the chain-gang is in civilized places? The "Irving Block," a very large building, four stories in height, is used as a military prison here, and for weeks past has been filled to overflowing, chiefly by soldiers arrested for being found drunk in the streets.

Within a few weeks past, not less than half a dozen soldiers have been shot, several fatally, while attempting to break guard when intoxicated. I myself saw two men thus shot down by their own comrades in the public streets. They were both fine, stalwart fellows, Americans—one belonging to an Ohio, the other to a Missouri regiment—and both, I believe, fathers of families. Their comrades represent them to have been good soldiers and excellent men, except for this one sad failing—the habit of intoxication. While the nation is straining every nerve to recruit the ranks of the loyal armies—while the National Government is offering munificent bounties to recruits—can we afford to sacrifice good men thus? The shooting of them was undoubtedly in accordance with military rules, and perhaps necessary for the preservation of discipline; but if so, who is responsible for these men's deaths? The men themselves, for indulging an evil habit, or those who placed the temptation and the opportunity in their way?

The reason assigned, I understand, for reopening the saloons, was the plea of the Mayor and Aldermen that the city needed the revenue arising from the licensing of such places, to sustain the City Government. I have already written you about the beautiful piece of municipal patchwork which has arisen from the mutual efforts of Gen. SHERMAN and Mayor PARK, to engraft the civil upon the military administration; and how finely the result illustrates the ancient adage, that what is everybody's business is nobody's. Between the two governments, the result is anything but satisfactory to anybody.

There is one other phase of the present system perhaps even more dangerously fatal to the Union cause than either of those I have touched upon. The abolition of the pass system has taken out of the hands of the Board of Trade the duty of inspection and surveillance over the trade of the city with the surrounding country, and confided it, so far as it exists at all, to the picket guard. The Board of Trade is an institution under the control of the Treasury Department. Its members are appointed from among the reliable Union men of a port, and such are selected as possess the largest experience in business affairs, and the largest acquaintance with the surrounding country. It is their duty to examine all applicants for permits to take supplies into the surrounding country. Every applicant's name, description and residence, are recorded in a book, as well as a memorandum of the articles which he takes out. When he next applies for permission, his record is examined, and the Board decide whether, under all circumstances, he ought to be permitted to take out the desired articles. This is done to prevent the possibility of improper articles reaching the hands of the enemy. No man can (or I should say *could*) take out any goods without the permission of the Board, which was only granted on his taking the oath of allegiance. He was only allowed to take out such and so many supplies as ought to be necessary for the use of his own family, his laborers and cattle. This was the established system.

Gen. SHERMAN has changed all this, and the kind and amount of articles which now leave this City to go South depends solely on the judgment or whim of the officer, who may at the time chance to be in charge of the picket guard.

I have before informed you of the picket system. The guards are changed twice a day. The result is that a farmer may take the prescribed quantity of any article, say a barrel of salt at a trip, and by making, himself, two trips a day, and employing four other persons to do the same for him, on each of the four other roads specified in Gen. SHERMAN'S order, may thus convey through the lines ten barrels of salt in one day, without passing the same guard twice. Even if one-half of the salt is seized by the guards, which is not at all likely, he makes profit enough on the balance to make it a splendid speculation. If the thing were allowed to go on, the Southern Confederacy could have been supplied with salt in three months time through the port of Memphis. I believe the Treasury Department have somewhat interfered with this nice little arrangement by restricting the importation of salt to this city, but this is only a partial remedy for the evil.

The exceedingly loose policy pursued by the authorities here in permitting the return to the city of so many pretended deserters from the rebel army and the continued residence here of persons who are universally acknowledged to have been rampant Secessionists up to the very moment of the arrival of the National forces, has exercised a most pernicious influence on the Union cause. Both here and in the district of Gen. CURTIS the evil is already manifest. Instead of keeping trade in the wake of the army it is permitted to go in advance of it, and thousands of men who have already perjured themselves flagrantly, and would have no hesitation in doing it again for a chance of gain, are making princely profits by supplying the rebels with the very articles which they most need. Indeed it becomes questionable, in view of all the circumstances, whether the capture of Memphis has not proved, on the whole, of real advantage to the rebels.

It is unnecessary to say more on this point. I have simply stated the facts as they exist. I leave comment and conclusions to others. I had intended to say something in reference to the recent Treasury orders respecting the purchase of cotton, but the already great length of this letter precludes it.

For news we have little of particular interest. The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 23d, has a dispatch from Charleston, S. C., dated 21st, stating that an attack was made on a party of our troops stationed at St. Helena Island that morning, which resulted in the killing of several of our men, including the Lieutenant in command, and the capture of thirty-six prisoners. The same paper, speaking of the "good news from Kentucky," urges the South to take advantage of the moment and press the war to the utmost, and concludes: "*Our armies are now on the march to the Ohio River*, and they should be cheered, aided and strengthened as they go."

The guerrillas are at work in Middle Tennessee and Southwestern Kentucky. A construction train which left Nashville on the 16th, to repair the damages lately inflicted by the rebels on the tunnel and railroad bridge near Gallatin, is stated to have been captured by a party of guerrillas, with all the workmen and tools. It is also stated that the Edgefield road had been rendered useless, and that all communication by rail between Nashville and Louisville is cut off. The *Appeal*, in commenting on this intelligence, uses the following significant language: "This is an important success, as it not only prevents supplies and reinforcements reaching BUELL and the balance of the National troops, *but also enables our troops to move North undisturbed from the rear.*" The italics I have supplied. There is an evident intention on the part of the *Appeal* to give the impression of an extensive movement now going on among the rebel troops in this section. This may be for effect, but whom is it intended to effect?

BRAGG HEADQUARTERS and Staff are reported to have established themselves at Jackson. The *Mississippian* says, copied by the *Appeal*, that "his command has *almost* entirely recruited from the fatiguing march and sharp contest that resulted from the attack on Baton Rouge."

The editor of the *Appeal*, writing from Vicksburgh, acknowledges the truth of the reported capture by the *Essex* of the rebel steamer *Fair Play*, with five thousand stand of arms, and other munitions of war, which were being sent to HINDMAN. The capture took place about a week ago, near Gaines' Landing. The same letter states that on the 20th several of the National gunboats went up Yazoo River, and attacked a battery of four or five guns supported by about fifteen hundred militia. The gunboats threw shells among them, and after three or four discharges, the "melish" were taken with a panic, and fled incontinently. Our men landed and took possession of the guns, but being unable to get them on board without great difficulty, they pitched them into the river and returned.

The *Appeal* also hints that the defences at Vicksburgh have been greatly strengthened, and that in event of another attack being made, the attacking party will be "greatly surprised should be return and take up his old positions at each end of the canal with the expectation of holding them unmolested."

There is no important news from Helena.

STOCKBRIDGE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

HELENA, Ark., Friday, Aug. 26, 1862.

The fleet which left here on the 17th, returned to-day from a most successful foray among the rebels of Yazoo River and that vicinity, bringing with them captured steamboat *Fair Play*, laden with the most valuable cargo that has been captured on the Mississippi for many months.

The planning of the expedition is due to Capt. PHELPS, of the gunboat *Benton*; Col. ELLET, of the ram fleet; Col. HOVEY, of the Thirty-third Illinois; and Col. WOOD, of the Fifty-seventh Ohio, who had contemplated such an expedition for a week previous, and made their plans for coöperation accordingly. In consequence, however, of other orders from Gen. CURTIS, Col. HOVEY was obliged to give up his intention of accompanying it, and the fleet made up of the gunboats *Benton*, *Gen. Bragg* and *Mound City*, the rams *Monarch*, *Switzerland*, *Samson* and *Lioness*, and the transports *A. McDowell* and *Rocket*, which carried the Thirty-third Illinois and Fifty-seventh Ohio regiments, in command of Col. WOOD, of the Fifty-seventh, left, as before mentioned, on the 17th.

Some time before daylight, on the 18th, when the fleet had reached Milligan's Bend, a short distance above the mouth of the Yazoo, lights were discovered on the west shore, which looked like the lights of a steamboat or gunboat. The *Benton* was some distance in advance of the remainder of the fleet, and having no lights about her except one small, dim one, near the pilot-house, had run quite close to the strange craft without being discovered.

When they were close enough to make out the character of the stranger to be a river steamer, Capt. PHELPS determined not to fire, but to take her by boarding. The only light of the *Benton* was extinguished, and she moved silently and stealthily up to the stranger's side; in a minute more the slight shock which the *Benton* gave her as she touched her side, awakened the rebel crew, who were sound asleep, and they jumped from their beds to find themselves prisoners among the *Benton's* crew.

Looking from the upper decks of the captured vessel, which were much higher than the *Benton's*, the Captain discovered, for the first time, that there was an encampment of troops on shore, near the boat. These had been hidden from sight by the levee, which runs like a breastwork, about six feet high, along the banks of the river.

The *Benton's* approach had been so quiet that the alarm was not given in the camp on shore until the *Benton's* boarders had gained the decks of the captured boat, and by that time the entire fleet was close at hand. The transports landed. Col. WOOD'S men began pouring out upon the bank, but the frightened rebels seeing so many looming figures of steamers at the shore, only waited to discharge one scattering volley, which wounded one of the Thirty-third, and then fled in the wildest disorder, leaving their camp with all of its equipage, and part of their arms, which were added to the spoils already taken on the boat.

The steamboat was then discovered to be the *Fair Play*, loaded with arms, ammunition and stores for HINDMAN'S army in Arkansas, being, in part, 5,260 stands of arms, with accoutrements complete, besides an immense amount of ammunition and other equipments, which, it seems, had been sent at HINDMAN'S request from some place in Mississippi to Milligan's Bend, to which point he had sent a Texan regiment to receive and guard them by their recently cut military road from Milligan's Bend to Little Rock. The Texan regiment was part of the force which had been encamped on the river bank, but fled and lost their camp and about sixty of their horses and mules. The other half of the force then encamped was a Louisiana regiment, who fared even worse, their entire camp being captured, and forty of themselves made prisoners.

It had now begun to get light, and Col. WOOD'S forces pressed on in pursuit of the rebels who fled by the road leading west toward Richmond, Louisiana.

When they had followed them about nine miles they came suddenly upon another camp of three or four hundred rebels, who had taken the alarm from the fugitives who had just passed, and were evacuating their camp as fast as possible. When Col. WOOD'S forces came in sight, the sight of this new covey in full flight excited our troops, and they pressed on with redoubled speed, but still not equal to that of the rebels. Fear is a fine spur, and the rebels felt it and went accordingly. After the pursuit had been kept up for eighteen miles, our forces entered the town of Richmond on the Vicksburgh and Shreveport Railroad. The town was almost deserted, the inhabitants having stampeded with the rebel troops as they passed through, and the last stragglers of them went out of the town on one side at the same time that Col. WOOD'S forces entered it on the other.

A considerable amount of sugar and some ammunition was found in the railroad dépôt at Richmond. The dépôt was set on fire, and it and its contents destroyed.

Finding they had no chance of catching the fleet-footed rebels, Col. WOOD returned from Richmond to the river, which he reached safely by night, without having lost a single man.

Some time during the day, on the 19th, when all the spoils had been taken on board, the fleet moved down and made a reconnoissance in the vicinity of Vicksburgh. They found everything very quiet there; the peninsula opposite Vicksburgh seemed entirely deserted by the rebels. They could not discover whether the canal had been obstructed by dams or otherwise, as they did not land and could only see a portion of it, but what they could see was dry and entirely above the level of the water in the river. There were no boats of any description at Vicksburgh. On the morning of the 20th the expedition entered the Yazoo.

They ascended without any incident worthy of notice to Haine's Bluff, seventeen miles from the mouth, where a small force was discovered building fortifications, but all fled at the approach of the gunboats. A landing was effected, and four pieces of artillery discovered lying on the ground, ready to be mounted in the works when completed.

Two of these pieces were 42-pound siege-guns, and were found so heavy that they could not be moved on to the boats without great delay. They were therefore destroyed by being exploded. The other two were taken on board one of the rams. One of them is a curious old Spanish or Mexican gun—a long brass 24-pounder—which has an inscription in Spanish on the breech, and has also a stamp of the Spanish crown at the beginning of the inscription. The other is a splendid brass 24-pound howitzer, of the latest pattern, and is now on board the ram *Switzerland*. An enormous store of very poor powder, and a good supply of shot, were also taken.

There being no room on the boats to stow away such an amount of powder without running great risk, it was thrown into the river, as were also the greater portion of the shot.

The transports and the *Gen. Bragg* had been left at the mouth of the river, and the troops of Col. WOOD'S command had been taken on board the rams *Lioness*, *Samson* and *Monarch*. The gunboats and the *Switzerland* drew too much water to ascend the river much higher, in its present low stage.

The three rams, therefore, with Col. ELLET, Col. WOOD and the troops on board, went on up to the raft, which had been constructed by the rebels several months ago to obstruct the river, sixty miles above its mouth.

Finding nothing at that point, they came back ten miles, to the mouth of the Sunflower, and ascended that stream ten or twelve miles, until they were obliged to stop on account of the shallow water. Finding none of the enemy's boats, though convinced that there was a number of them higher up the Sunflower, they returned to Haine's Bluff, arriving there in the night.

Here they learned that during their absence the rebels had collected in large force and had just made an attack on the gunboats under cover of the night, firing several volleys of musketry into the port-holes, but killing no one. The gunboats had returned the fire, with about a dozen shells which fell in the woods where the musketry firing came from. The shells must have fallen exactly in the right spot, for the shrieks and groans of the wounded could be distinctly heard by those on board the boats. No reconnoissance was made of what damage might have been done by the fire of the gunboats, but the rebels evidently fled in great confusion, and there was no more firing on the gunboats.

The whole fleet started soon after for the mouth of the river, which they reached, and entered the Mississippi again, on their way back to this place, on the 21st. When they came in sight of Greenville on the 22d, the attention of the officers of the fleet was attracted to the point above the town by an occasional gleaming among the trees, much like the gleam of bayonets or other arms in the sun. On approaching nearer a considerable force was discovered on the river bank. The *Benton* immediately let fly at them and in a few minutes when the shells began to fall right into their midst, they broke cover and ran. They were soon out of sight, and as there was no object to be gained by pursuit, none of the boats of the fleet landed, but came on to this place.

They bring back, as the spoils of their foray, the the captured boat the *Fair Play*, which is a valuable prize, in herself being a staunch boat, her cargo of arms and ammunition, the two pieces of cannon captured at Haine's Bluff, 40 prisoners taken at Milliken's Bend, and two taken at Haine's Bluff, besides he camp equipage of the rebels routed at Milliken's Bend.

Some valuable information was also gathered from prisoners of the whereabouts of the steamship *Star of the West*, and other boats which the rebels had run up the Yazoo.

The *Star of the West* is lying just above the raft, or about seventy miles from the mouth of the Yazoo, and is reported by all who have been questioned about her, as being now completed as a ram and gunboat something like the *Arkansas* only more formidable. These reports represent her as having been razeed and mail clad, and that she now mounts twenty guns.

The happy results of this expedition are not marred by the loss of a single life on the fleet or among the troops, and only one wounded, he being shot through the fleshy part of the thigh, at the first fire of the rebels at Milliken's Bend.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

ON BOARD RAM MONARCH, YAZOO RIVER, ABOVE HAINE'S LANDING, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862.

The ram-fleet, in connection with the gunboats *Benton*, *Mound City* and *General Bragg*, formed a special expedition at Helena, Ark., on Saturday, Aug. 16, to go down the Mississippi River, to look after our interests which have so lately been abandoned by Commodore DAVIS and others high in command.

From Helena to Vicksburgh the rebels held complete sway, no movement having been made by Gen. CURTIS to aid the fleet by land forces, which, by the way, was all that was required to have bagged Vicksburgh weeks ago. Lieut.-Col. ELLET, commanding the ram fleet, has too much fighting spirit to remain inactive for the length of time deemed necessary by "CURTIS & Co.," whose cotton speculations are of far more importance to them than the capture of Vicksburgh. Col. ELLET and the present commander of the gunboat fleet, and Capt. PHELPS, (of the *Benton*,) decided to drop quietly down the river and have one more *look* at the rebels. Ten boats comprised the entire fleet, seven rams and three gunboats. Your correspondent was kindly received on board the "Flagram *Switzerland*," and every facility was extended him to gain information by Col. ELLET.

Nothing of special interest presented itself until we encountered the wreck of the *Sallie Wood*, which your readers will recollect was captured and burned by the rebels about July 21; here we saw indications of recent movements of the enemy. Our commander accordingly paid a visit to a forlorn resident of this deserted land of plantations and darkies. From him we gained no information regarding the movements of the enemy, and he was quite as dumb on the subject of green corn and vegetables generally, not being aware that any of them was in a condition to eat. I doubt if he could have told us which way this Mississippi ran.

Proceeding down the river to Milliken's Bend, Madison County, La., we captured the rebel transport *Fair Play*, with a cargo of 5,500 stand of arms, ammunition, provisions, &c., and last, though not least, a fine carriage and a pair of beautiful grays, intended as a present to Gen. HINDMAN, at Little Rock.

A regiment of soldiers were encamped in a beautiful grove on the bank, under the care of this precious load of rebel arms, but I regret to say that at the first sound of our whistle they "skedaddled." One regiment of infantry, with two companies of cavalry were at once sent in pursuit, and succeeeded in overhauling some fifty stragglers, several baggage wagons, all their tents, camp equipage, &c. Everything gave indication of imagined safety on the part of the rebels.

Several Vicksburgh ladies were on board the little steamer, enjoying a refreshing slumber, little dreaming they were so soon to be disturbed by the enemy, who was believed to be *beaten out*, and safely hid away under the protecting care of Commodore DAVIS, hundreds of miles up the river. The fair passengers made a hasty exit from on board and fled with astonishing rapidity to a corn-field which was near. A trusty guard was soon sent in pursuit, and succeeded in *capturing* six frightened dames or damsels, who were not long in being induced to go on board and don their attire, by the gallant Capt. PHELPS, who then sent them to their friends.

Our troops went out eight miles to Richmond Station, on the Vicksburgh and Shreveport Railroad, and destroyed the dépôt, four cars, and a quantity of sugar. Returning to the town, the troops proceeded to plunder all the stores, shops and dwellings where the inhabitants had deserted them. The sacking of a few towns will teach these gentlemen better than to shoot our men from behind the trees, &c., &c.

Leaving Milliken's Bend in the evening, we reached "Williams' great cut-off canal," the most gigantic humbug of the day, or since the commencement of the war. It is simply a *poor* ditch, and the river approaches the mouth of it in such a way that it is utterly impossible for it to ever interfere with the river in the least.

Here we remained in a terrific shower until 12 o'clock, when three rams and two gunboats rounded to, and are off for some vulnerable point on the Yazoo. This is a narrow deep stream, and we are within pistol shot from the banks nearly all the way. We have information of earthworks at Haine's Landing. We are all on the look-out for guerrillas, but thanks, to kind Providence we reach our destination unharmed. The *Benton* opened the ball by sending a shell up the bluffs, and followed with a broadside which made the lonely Yazoo echo for miles, and sent a few Secessionists over the hills at a rapid gait. Here we found two 42-pounders, two 32-pounders, one brass boat howitzer 20-pounder, one Mexican brass 12-pounder, captured from the Mexicans in the last war, large quantities of ammunition, which Col. ELLET threw into the Yazoo for safe keeping. We also secured several prisoners, who were on their way to join their regiment, which was encamped but a few miles back from the river.

The four large field-pieces we were compelled to blow up, having no transportation for such weighty passengers. The brass guns we have on board the *Switzerland*. The soldiers plundered the officers quarters, burnt a few small buildings, and we started up the Yazoo for Liverpool, in hopes of meeting the *Star of the West*, which the enemy have converted into a gunboat. I regret to say that the low stage of the water prevented our going further up than the Big Sunflower, although two rams—the *Lioness* and *Sampson*—went up the Sunflower some thirty miles, but found no signs of the enemy. Returning, the *Benton* was fired upon from Haine's Landing, and her First Lieutenant badly wounded.

So far this little "excursion" has accomplished more real good to our cause than DAVIS did with his entire fleet for weeks before Vicksburgh.

The gunboat *Bragg* and ram *Monarch* are left at the mouth of the Yazoo as guards, in case another *Arkansas* should come into existence. Returning, we landed our soldiers, cavalry and artillery, at Greenville, Miss., and gave the rebels a lively little chase of some eight miles—the gunboats sent about a dozen very effective shots into a rifle-pit, which had been constructed for our "benefit." We are continually passing huge fires built by the negroes on either shore, to attract our attention, and take them on our boats. In the daytime they appear on the banks in *flocks*, making all kinds of frantic gesticulations for us to land for them. I have not seen one who did not wish to accompany the fleet and I am willing to admit, from what I have seen, that freedom is as dear to a *black* skin as it is to a *white one*.

The Mississippi River is falling so rapidly that any proposed operations before Vicksburgh must be postponed until the *Autumn rise*, which will occur in October or November. Light draft stern-wheel steamers will continue to ply up and down as occasion may require, and the river, from Helena to the Yazoo, will be patroled by these river police.

CARL.

LOSS OF THE U. S. SLOOP ADIRONDACK.

Decription of the Vessel, and List of Her Officers.

Advices from Hilton Head state that "the gunboat *Magnolia* arrived Aug. 28 from a cruise, bringing intelligence to Admiral DUPONT of the total loss of the steam-frigate *Adirondack*, Capt. GANSEVOORT, on the morning of Saturday, the 23d inst., at Man-of-War Point, Abaco Island, about one hundred miles north of Nassau. No particulars of the disaster were forwarded. Capt. GANSEVOORT stated in his dispatch that his men were all safe, and had taken refuge upon a small island in the vicinity of the wreck. He was of opinion that his armament could be saved."

The *Adirondack* sailed from this port on July 17, with sealed orders. She is one of the new steam corvettes ordered by the Government, was built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and launched on WASHINGTON'S birthday, the 22d of February last. She is a wooden vessel, having been far advanced toward construction before the advantages of iron-clad ships were so manifest as they now are. She is 237 feet 2 inches long, "over all," has a breadth of beam of 38 feet, a depth of hold 10 feet 11½ inches, and draws 14 feet of water. Her machinery is of the first class, and was constructed at the Novelty Works, in this City. It consists of two horizontal back-acting engines, with cylinders 42 inches in diameter, and 30 inches stroke. The boilers, of which two splendid ones have been put up, on MARTIN'S patent, provided with the latest improvements of the inventor. The propeller is a true bladed, true screw, 14 feet 3 inches in diameter, with proportionate pitch. SEWALL'S celebrated Ionface condenser is attached to the machinery, and a distilling apparatus, capable of distilling 300 gallons of water in twenty-four hours. Her model was designed in Washington by the United States constructor. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, GUERT GANSEVOORT.
Acting Lieutenant, James Barker.
Acting Master, T. C. Bowers.
Acting Masters, John Chapman, H. McGlouin, Albert M. Kirth.
Acting Midshipman, G. B. Haswell, Surgeon, John Rudenstein.
Paymaster, James Fulton.
Acting Boatswain, William Green.
Acting Masters Mates, A. T. Harradon, J. F. Thompson, Geo. H. Griswold, Wm. Knapp, Jr.
Gunner, James Hutchinson.
Chief-Engineer, A. Henderson; First Assistant-Engineer, Geo. J. Berry; Second Assistant-Engineer, Lewis J. Allen; Third Assistants, H. M. Roble, Thomas Crummie, T. M. Mitchell and Joseph Green.

Navy and Army Intelligence.

RETURN OF PORTER'S MORTAR FLOTILLA FOR REPAIRS.

A portion of PORTER'S mortar flotilla has returned to Baltimore from Hampton Roads for repairs. The following is a list of the officers and names of vessels, which are five in number: Schooner *George Manghon*—Acting Master Commanding John Collins, Acting Master's Mates W. Wood, Wm. H. Bade and John Williams. Schooner *Adolph Kuiet*—Acting Master Commanding James Van Boskirk, Acting Master's Mates James McDonald and Samuel A. O'Brien, Paymaster's Steward H. B. Miller, Surgeon's Steward Alfred Weller. Schooner *Daniel Smith*—Acting Master Commanding G. D. Brown, Assistant Surgeon A. A. Halling, Acting Master's Mates R. S. Sommers, F. Warrenton, and Thomas J. Harris. Schooner *Para*—Acting Master Commanding E. G. Furber, Acting Master's Mate and Executive Officer E. Ryan, Acting Master John McDonough, Paymaster's Steward H. L. Briggs, Surgeon's Steward J. S. Keonedy. Schooner *C. P. Williams*—Acting Master Commanding A. R. Langthon, Acting Master's Mates W. H. Morz, John Green and Lloyd E. Daggett.

Commodore DORNIN, of the Baltimore station, has visited the vessels, and reported on their condition to the Navy Department. The *New Ironsides* returned from Fortress Monroe to Philadelphia yesterday. All hands are satisfied with the working of the vessel and the machinery. Very little jarring is experienced from the engines, the vibrations being scarcely apparent. This is rarely, if ever, the case in any war vessel. The machinery is up to the expectations of the builders. With 60 revolutions per minute of the propeller, the vessel attains a speed of 7½ miles per hour. Her contractors say that 80 revolutions per minute can be accomplished. This would increase her speed to at least 9 knots per hour.

The United States gunboat *Seneca*, Lieutenant-Commanding, A. C. RHIND, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, for repairs. She is from Port Royal, having left there on the 30th of August. The *Seneca* is one of the twenty-three steam gunboats built by private contract for the Navy Department. She was launched in August, 1861, and put in commission on the October following. She made 10 and 11 knots an hour on her trial trip. The *Seneca* has done good service on the blockade. She reports the rebel steamer *Nashville* at Savannah. She (the *Seneca*) saw a suspicious light one night, when off that port, but did not discover what it was.

The Conard Company and the American Flag.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent from Paris states that an American Diplomat who had just arrived from New-York in one of our steamships, had made a complaint that the American flag which was run up at the fore on arriving at Queenstown, was observed not to be the same as that used in coming out of the port of New-York; that the one used at New-York had thirty-four stars, while that used on the British coast had but twenty-three, and that it was intended as a voluntary insult to the American Government. As this story has reached me from various channels, I beg that you will allow me to state the facts. Mr. SANFORD, the Diplomat alluded to, was a passenger in the *Persia* from New-York, on arriving at Queenstown the steamtug came off as usual for the mails, carrying the American flag at the fore; Mr. SANFORD counted the stars in the Union, and finding them to be 23 or 24, asked Capt. LOTT if that vessel belonged to the Company, and if so, what that flag was which she carried at the fore: that if it was meant for the American, it was a direct insult. It is difficult to believe that a gentleman holding Mr. SANFORD'S position should thus seek for imaginary insults. The flag in question was an old one, made before the present unhappy difficulties commenced. The *Persia* has three American flags, not one of which has the same number of stars in the Union, and the flag which she carried at Queenstown, with thirty stars in the Union, was the same she had on leaving New-York. If you will take the trouble to count the stars in the flags on board of American ships, you will find that they vary in number according to their size, and the year they were made in.—Capt. LOTT counted them in the flag used at the American Consulate in Liverpool, and found them to be two less than the number which Mr. SANFORD considers indispensable.

Your obedient servant,
E. CUNARD.

No. 4 BOWLING GREEN, Sept. 4, 1862.

THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

List of New-York Soldiers Brought to Washington-street Hospital, Alexandria, Va., on the 31st of August and 1st of September, from the Late Battle-Fields of Virginia.

John Markey, 11th N. Y. Battery, Albany—thigh.
Capt. Pelatiah Ward, Co. E, 20th N. Y. M., Dover, Duchess County—severely injured by a shell in back and thigh, and shot through arm and thigh, seriously wounded. P. S.—Since died.
George W. Losh, Co. E, 17th N. Y. V., Rye, Westchester County—elbow.
Capt. Lyman Ormsby, Co. I, 22d N. Y. V., Maria, Essex County—ankle.
Sergt. John Mainer, Co. E, 3d N. Y. Fire Zouaves, N. Y. City—heel.
Joseph Morell, Co. I, 12th N. Y. V., Saltpa—knee.
John Sbett, Co. D, 1st N. Y. V., N. Y. City—leg.
Andrew Gallagher, Co. B, 1st N. Y. V., N. Y. City—side.
Charles N'Nelli, Co. E, 2d N. Y. Fire Zouaves, N. Y. City—face and back of neck.
Lieut. Thomas J. Behan, Co. A, 12th N. Y. V., Syracuse—bruised by a shell in right arm and right leg, and shot through left leg.
Capt. George Friederick Justus Kempe, Co. F, 54th N. Y. S. V., Germany—neck.
Major Wm. T. C. Grower, 17th N. Y., N. Y. City—leg, severely.
Nathan Osborne, Co. D, 35th N. Y. V., Van Ettenville, Chemung County—fever.
Corp. James D. Stevenson, Co. K, 19th N. Y., N. Y. City—elbow.
James A. Allen, Co. G, 86th N. Y. V., Canisto, Steuben Co.—shoulder.
Frank Chapman, Co. K, 1st N. Y. Art., Salome, Oneida Co.—fever.
Jesse B. Ostrander, Co. G, Harris Light Cavalry, Wawarsing, Ulster Co., N. Y.—right arm and hand.
Lieut. W. S. Andrews, Second Lieutenant and Signal officer, Hawkins Zouaves, N. Y. City—debility and exhaustion.
Capt. H. D. Rich, 35th N. Y., Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y.—remittent fever, dangerous.
Leonard Dotton, 1st Excelsior, Decatur, Mich.—arm.
Sergt. Wm. Furman, Co. E, 20th N. Y. M., Wawarsing, Ulster Co.—foot.
Edwin M. Burridge, 11th N. Y. Battery, Hyde Park—from back to neck; wounded while bending to extricate a horse.
Theron R. Horton, Co. A, 17th N. Y., N. Y. City—arm.
John Meehan, Co. H, 40th N. Y., N. Y. City—nose and foot by shell.
Wm. E. Barrett, Co. D, 23d N. Y. V., Corning, Steuben Co.—leg.
Frederick Dittert, Co. A, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters, Brooklyn, N. Y.—thigh.
Nicholas Bahr, Co. D, 58th N. Y., Melrose, Westchester Co.—breast.
Peter Flood, Co. A, 17th N. Y. V., Yonkers, Westchester Co.—leg.
Thos. Egolff, Co. E, 14th N. Y. S. M., Brooklyn, L. I.—leg.
Richard Donnell, Co. H, 23d N. Y. V., North Norwich, Chenango County—thumb.
Ord.-Sergt. Henry Temple, 2d N.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Military Movements in the City.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH REGIMENT—COL. PRISSNER.

The presentation of a flag to the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Col. PRISSNER, did not take place yesterday, as was expected, but it will be presented to-day at 4 o'clock P. M., at Dr. CHARLES BRUNINGHAUSEN'S residence, No. 95 Second-avenue. To-morrow the regiment will positively leave for the seat of war.

FLAG FOR THE EIGHTEENTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

Col. J.H. ALMY, the State Agent of Connecticut, has now at his office in Broadway a magnificent flag, intended for the Eighteenth Connecticut Regiment, which left for Virginia a few days ago. It is a superb affair, manufactured of blue silk. The arms of the State is embroidered in rich silk, surmounted by the National Eagle; underneath is the motto; "*Qui transtulit sustinet*"—"He who transplants still sustains." The number of the corps is also embroidered upon it in a gold and scarlet scroll.

THE STANTON LEGION TO LEAVE TO-MORROW.

Col. ALLEN'S regiment, the Stanton Legion, numbering nearly 900 men, all of whom are fully uniformed and equipped, leave to-morrow for the Capital. At present the regiment is encamped at New-Dorp, Staten Island, at which place the officers have made arrangements for a ball to come off this evening. It is expected to be a grand affair, as many visitors are expected from New-York, and a number of the *élite* of Staten Island have accepted invitations. During the evening Col. ALLEN will be presented with a handsome horse, the gift of his officers.

RETURN OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT, N. T. S. M.

Late on Wednesday evening, the Eleventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, Col. MARDBURY, arrived in this City from Virginia, where it has been stationed for the past three months. It was met by the Fifth Regiment, under command of Col. BURGER, and escorted to its armory, corner of Delancey-street, where it was dismissed.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE NINTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY.

Yesterday morning, the Ninth Massachusetts Battery, numbering 147 men, commanded by Capt. DELOSCHER, who has seen service under GARIBALDI, arrived in this City from Boston. In the steamer *Commonwealth, en route* for the seat of war. On landing, the men were marched to the New-Jersey Railroad, and took cars for Washington. The officers of the Battery are as follows: Capt. DELOSCHER; First Lieuts. HENRICKS and WHITTAKER; Second Lieuts. MILLER and FOSTER.

THE SUBSTITUTE AGENCIES.

Messrs. C. H. MARSHAL, EDWARDS PIERREPONT and W. E. DODGE, constituted themselves a Committee to ascertain from Superintendent KENNEDY the reason of the arrest of the substitute agents. And the following report is the result:

"We, the undersigned, in consequence of the excitement in this City, caused by the recent arrest and imprisonment of several citizens in Fort Lafayette, called upon Mr. KENNEDY, the Chief of Police, to ascertain the facts in the case.

We learn that the order for the arrest was made by the Judge Advocate-General, C. L. TUCKER, in consequence of the violation of the order of the War Department, of Aug. 8, respecting enlistments of soldiers; that the persons arrested were engaged in obtaining money from individuals on a promise to procure a substitute for the person thus paying, in case he should be drafted. We were told by the Chief of Police that money to a considerable amount had been offered by those engaged in this business, to prevent persons from enlisting as soldiers, and to induce them to wait until a draft was ordered, so that they might be employed and paid as substitutes; that the Judge-Advocate considered these acts as a violation of the order of Aug. 8, and had made his order accordingly. Mr. KENNEDY informed us that the number engaged in this business was very large, and rapidly increasing, and that enlistments were thereby greatly retarded.

We simply state these facts to the public as we received them from the Chief of Police.

C. H. MARSHALL,
EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
WM. E. DODGE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1862.

THE IRONSIDES REGIMENT.

The Young Men's Christian Association was requested to nominate officers for the new Ironsides Regiment, and that body having, through its Board, complied with the request, the following gentlemen were named, and their commissions have been issued by the Governor.

We are told that Mr. GOULD and some of the others do not propose to accompany the regiment, and if such is the case, it would seem better policy to commission others at once.

The following is the list:

Colonel, CHARLES GOULD; Lieutenant-Colonel, A. J. H. Duganne; Major, William H. L. Barnes; Quartermaster, Frank W. Ballard; Adjutant, David Drake; Chaplain, Rev. J. S. C. Abbott. Captains—Rev. M. C. Kempsey, George Perry, Christopher Pullman, Albert T. Merchant, David D. Terry, and others.

We believe these gentlemen, with the exception of Mr. GOULD, who is an energetic and pushing man; Mr. DEGANNE, who is well known as an eloquent speaker; Mr. BALLARD, who is connected with various public associations, and Rev. Mr. ABBOTT, whose literary career is most successful, are unknown to the public, and are all without military education or experience.

The "Ironsides" will command first-class recruits, and should have at the start officers of undoubted ability, who can inspire and inspire them not only with confidence in their morality, but in their knowledge, of the ways and means, the marching and counter-marching of the battle-field.

WORK FOR THE PATRIOTIC.

The call of the Surgeon-General for lint, bandages and other hospital comforts and necessaries is, we are glad to report, meeting with very general response. A very praiseworthy example is set by the firm of ELLIS, BENNET & Co., of No. 151 Chambers-street, who employ somewhere in the neighborhood of one hundred hands, and whose card, as herewith appended, calls for linen to be made into lint:

A CARD.—The employes of ELLIS, BENNET & Co., numbering some one hundred and twenty-five, many of whom have relatives in our army, are desirous of aiding, not only their own kindred, but the army in general; they are anxious to devote an hour of each day for the purpose of making lint.

Those who are willing to assist in this patriotic effort, can do so by sending old linen of any description to our store, No. 151 Chambers-street, where it will be made into lint and immediately put in the proper hands to be forwarded where needed.

ELLIS, BENNET & CO.,
No. 151 Chambers-street.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS.

The State of New-York will unquestionably do its duty in the present crisis of the country's destiny, and furnish its quota, and more than its quota, of men to fill up the thinned ranks of the army of the Union. Already over 70,000 volunteers, belonging to the State, have responded to the two last requisitions of the President, and recruiting still goes briskly on. In a fortnight more the number would, in all probability reach 100,000—almost as many as the State has to supply out of the entire $500,000 new troops, so urgently called for. But generously as the State has behaved, fault may, with reason, be found with the City. Here and in Brooklyn, if anywhere, it was expected a large class of men would be found who would join the army readily, if for no better reason than that the bounties and pay offered were sufficient to tempt every man who chanced to be out of employment. The result would seem to show that employment was plentiful; for the majority of men enlisted in the two cities have been of too respectable a sort to allow it to be supposed for a moment they were in need of work. The two cities, then, as compared with the rural districts, must be deficient in self-sacrificing patriotism; for they have not borne their share of the responsibility with which they, as part of the State, are burdened. The quota of the two cities is more than half of that of the entire State; yet, whereas in the country the people have nearly fulfilled their duty, the figures show that the town has done little more than a moiety of what it might and will have to do. New-York City and Brooklyn together must provide 34,000 men. They have, at present, furnished less than 25,000; and of these, over 5,000 are for regiments in the field, which may not probably (though of all others they should) be considered as forming part of the quota. Leaving out these 5,000 recruits for regiments now in the field, it is found that the total of enlistments for new regiments in the two cities are about 18,000. Of these, the Scinola (Empire) Brigade has 3,000; the Metropolitan Brigade 2,500; the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment (Col. PRISSNER'S "Halleck Guard,") 950; the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, (Col. GURNEY'S "Monitors,") 950; the Irish Legion, (Gen. CORCORAN'S) somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,200; the Seventh, (Col. ALLEN'S "Stanton Legion,") 650; other organizations that have been more or less time forming, have from 100 to 500 each. Neither this City nor Brooklyn has yet dispatched a full regiment, (raised under the last requisition,) armed and equipped, to the seat of war. The rural districts have sent on several. Five or six regiments, however, go from here within a few days; and, with a little more exertion and enthusiasm, the metropolis of the State and Union may yet save herself in the eyes of the nation. One thing is certain, if the ferry-united cities do not toe the mark voluntarily, they will be apt to find little favor under the draft.

ENROLLING FOR THE DRAFT

The preliminary enrollment for the draft progresses toward completion. Night and day Judge Advocate-General ANTHON and his enrolling officers and clerks are busily at work obtaining and registering names, and making out the books from which the final division of exempts from non-exempts will have to be made. The Judge Advocate-General, at his office No. 84 Broadway, labors indefatigably, and he finds able assistants in Capt. ANTHON, who has charge of the office in Brooklyn, and Mr. SCARBER, who stenos to the manifold and complicated details of the whole business. There have been some 2,200 enrolling books handed in already, each enrolling officer taking a fresh book on every round he makes, and, immediately on his return from his beat, transferring it to the copyists for registration of the names he has obtained. Over 400,000 names have been enrolled in this City and Brooklyn already, and several days more will elapse before the task is finished. Of these 400,000, nearly one half are expected to prove exempt. A great many able-bodied men will, however, evade the draft, in spite of all the precautions that may be taken to prevent them doing so, mostly men, too, of a class who might be deported from the City for the City's good. One way to checkmate these fellows may be suggested, which is this: After the enrollment is finished and the draft made, give to every legitimate exempt a special certificate that cannot be forged. Then invest the Provost-Guard with authority to demand the production of such certificate at any and all times. If the certificate is not produced, arrest the person who is without it. If, after arrest, he can produce his certificate, or prove that he has accidentally lost it, there will be an end of the matter; but if he has neither certificate nor other proof of exemption, let him be at once drafted off to help fill up the ranks of some regiment in the field.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

The certainty that if the City does not supply its quota of men under the President's requisitions, a draft will take place, and the increase of bounties lately made, have given another grand impetus to recruiting. The tents in the City Hall Park are again thronged all day long, and the various military departments are in a state of unceasing bustle and excitement. There were several hundred men enrolled yesterday, at the office in White-street, for the old regiments exclusively. Dr. MOTT and his assistants, and Capt. LARNED, and Lieut. KENASTON, had more than they could possibly attend to at times, and crowds had to wait their turn for as much as an hour or two.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

Comptroller HAWS has made arrangements for the immediate disbursement of the City bounty of $50, just voted by the Common Council. Every recruit will receive this amount on production of his certificate of enlistment. The State bounty of $50 will be paid to-day and to-morrow—then it positively stops. The United States $25 and $4 bounties will be paid to recruits for regiments in the field until further notice. It should be remembered that to-morrow is the last day of the State bounty.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.

This organization now numbers 727 men. Recruiting has not been so brisk during the last week as the week previous, but it is confidently expected that the regiment will number 830 men by to-morrow, when the regiment will be mustered into service. Those desiring to serve under experienced officers will do well to enlist themselves under the command of the able and energetic Colonel, JAMES C. BURKE, formerly of the Sixty-third N. Y. S. V.

The field and staff officers are as follows: Colonel, JAS. C. BURKE; Lieut.-Colonel, M. D. Smith; Major, Wm. Brown; Adjutant, Wm. M. Cole; Surgeon, Wm. J. McDermott; Quartermaster, Jos. E. Ebling.

WM. M. COLE, the Adjutant, was formerly of the Seventy-first New-York State Militia, and has been connected with the schools of the Seventh Ward for a long period, and has resigned his position as Vice-Principal of Ward School No. 31, and Secretary of the Seventh Ward School Board, to accept the position tendered him by Gen. SPINOLA. Adjutant COLE was one of the first to volunteer as a private in the ranks of the Seventy-first State Militia, at the breaking out of the present war; and, judging from the prestige he then acquired, there is no doubt he will reflect credit upon the regiment with which he is connected.

PATRIOTISM OF WHOLESALE HATTERS, CAP MANUFACTURERS AND FUR IMPORTERS.

The following gentlemen, wholesale hatters, cap manufacturers, and fur importers of the city, have volunteered to close their stores at 3 o'clock P.M., till the 15th inst, in order to give their employes an opportunity to aid enlistments all in their power:

John Phillips,	Haight, Halsey & Co.,
Shethar & Nichols,	Moore & Sealy Bros.,
P. W. Vail,	Sanger & Co.,
Geo. C. Treadwell & Co.,	Jos. W. Lester & Co.,
L. J. & J. Phillips,	Durvee, Jaques & Co.,
Edward J. King,	M. Prentice Whitcomb,
West & Caldwell,	Andrew Comstock,
Martin Bates, Jr., & Co.,	Seamless Clothing Co.,
Charles Watson,	M. K. Moodey,
A. T. Femi & Co.,	E. C. Boughton,
Pearce & Brush,	Chas. King & Co.,
A. H. Ballard,	Osborne & May.
Thompson, White & Co.,	

MEETING OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

The Sixth Senatorial District Committee met yesterday afternoon in the City Hall, Mr. PETER COOPER in the chair. An application for aid was presented by the recruiting officer of the Seventy-eighth, who represented that this regiment had suffered greatly at the battle of Cedar Mountain, and badly wanted men and money to fill up the depleted ranks. The application was referred to the Committee on Appropriation. Mr. W. SMITH reported that the banner ordered to be made for Col. GURNEY'S regiment would be ready for presentation on Saturday. "*Pro fico et Libertate*"—For God and Liberty—is the motto upon it. An appropriation of $300 was made as the nucleus of a fund for obtaining India-rubber blankets for the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh. On Saturday it was decided that the $10 extra bounty for recruits should cease. The Committee then adjourned till noon to-morrow.

Meeting of the War Committee.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COLONEL OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

The War Committee met, yesterday afternoon, with closed doors, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, corner Cedar and William streets. It is rumored, however, that the subject of discussion were the resolutions passed on Wednesday asking the Government's consent to Gens. FREMONT and MITCHEL raising a division of 50,000, and if the Government refused, to ask permission of the State. It is also rumored that quite a strong debate arose, but nothing definite was done, the majority of the members being in favor of rescinding the resolutions. The following communication was also received from Lieut.-Col. LLOYD ASPINWALL, relative to the correspondence, published in yesterday's TIMES, between the members of the Chamber of Commerce and Gen. HALLECK:

HEADQUARTERS 22D REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW YORK, Sept. 4, 1862.

To the Chairman National War Committee:

SIR.—The dispatch from Gen. HALLECK to your Committee, having reference to the three months' New-York troops, as it appears in the public prints, has caused us much surprise.

So far as my regiment is concerned, I refer you to the following statement of facts, and to the documents annexed.

I never at any time had any instructions from the *War Department, or from any person connected therewith*, that the services of my regiment were desired beyond the original date of expiration of its enlistment.

We did, when ordered home, volunteer to remain eight days after receipt of said order, which offer was accepted by Maj.-Gen. WOOL. I refer you to inclosures No. 1 for the order, and No. 2 for our offer to remain, Col. MILES' reply and Gen. WOOL'S acceptance.

The only communication of any description which I received upon the subject of remaining, was a dispatch from a private individual in Washington, and one in no way officially connected with the Government, asking me whether "*the Twenty-second felt disposed to remain eight or ten days.*"

This was received after we had been ordered home—had offered to remain and had been accepted.

I replied that we were to remain till 1st of September, eight days after receipt of orders to return, and that we had volunteered so to do.

I at the same time wrote in a private letter to the gentleman above referred to, that if the services of the regiment were required for a longer period, the request should be made by the Government through the proper channel, and that I had no question but that it would meet with a hearty response.

I can only presume that Gen. HALLECK was entirely misinformed of any action on the part of this regiment. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

LLOYD ASPINWALL, Lieut.-Col. Com'g.

EXTRACT OF ORDER NO. 1.

HEADQUARTERS, HARPER'S FERRY, Aug. 24, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 102.—The Twenty-second Regiment of New-York State Militia will prepare immediately to be relieved and return to New-York.

The regiment for the relief of the Twenty-second will be here this afternoon.

EXTRACT OF ORDER NO. 2.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Twenty-second Regiment New-York State Militia, held at Camp Aspinwall, Harper's Ferry, Sunday, Aug. 24, 1862, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we, the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment hereby request our Colonel to express to Col. MILES our willingness to remain at our post, if desired, until the 1st of September, in case of any immediate danger threatening the department.

To this resolution, Col. MILES, commandant of the post, returned the following answer:

HARPER'S FERRY, Aug. 24, 1862.

DEAR DOCTOR.—I have just received the noble resolution of your Board of Officers, Twenty-second New-York. It was what I expected, but it is out of my power to accede to the wish of the officers to retain the regiment until the 1st of September, as I firmly believe a contingency may arise before you pass Baltimore absolutely requiring the services of the regiment in another important field, where I have the utmost confidence that your discipline and your valor will be conspicuously exhibited.

Should information be received between this and your departure of an advance of the enemy on this point, I shall not hesitate to accept the services of the regiment until he is repulsed.

I am, Doctor, with great regard,
Your obedient servant and friend,
D. S. MILES, Commanding,
Colonel, Second Infantry.

To Surgeon BENJ. LEE, Twenty-second New-York State Militia, Camp Hill.

About an hour afterward the following was received:

HEADQUARTERS, HARPER'S FERRY, Aug. 24, 1862.

COLONEL: By direction of Major-Gen. WOOL, I am instructed to retain your regiment, the Twenty-second New-York State Militia, until the 1st day of September.

I am, Colonel, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. S. MILES,
Colonel, Second Infantry, commanding.

To Col. ASPINWALL, commanding Twenty-second New-York State Militia, Camp Hill.

The Committee then adjourned till to-day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ABORTION CASE IN THIRTEENTH-STREET—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—The Coroner's inquest in the case of the death of Mrs. CATHARINE GALETZKIE, heretofore reported in the TIMES, was concluded last evening. The following verdict was rendered by the Jury: "We find that the deceased, CATHARINE GALETZKIE, came to her death by *metro peritonitis*, supervening upon abortion; and we believe, as far as the evidence elicited, that Dr. COX is instrumental in producing the abortion; and we censure Dr. SHERRILL for neglect of duty as a physician, in giving a certificate of death for inflammation of the bowels, and in secreting the fact of deceased having had a miscarriage." Upon the rendition of this verdict, Dr. COX was brought up for examination, but by the advice of his counsel, Mr. C. S. SPENCER, he refused to answer the questions put to him by Coroner NAUMANN, except those as to his name, age and occupation. He was thereupon conveyed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. Dr. SHERRILL, Mrs. JOHNSON, who kept the house in Thirteenth-street where Mrs. GALETZKIE died, also a servant of the latter, and Mrs. TRUEHEART were detained as witnesses in the case, and sent to the house of Detention. Dr. SHERRILL is a practicing physician in Hudson-street, aged about 70 years, and upon his examination yesterday he testified that no had been fifty-three years engaged in the duties of physician and surgeon. Much of the evidence adduced upon the inquest is wholly unfit for publication, and other portions of it are at present withheld from the public, in the belief that the ends of justice might be defeated if it were made known.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A regular meeting of the Chamber was held yesterday afternoon, the President in the Chair, and only a few members present. Mr. JOHN BAKER was elected a member of the Chamber. Mr. JOHN STEVENS, Secretary of the Committee on General Average Consolidation, read a report from the Committee, favoring the views of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, which has held several meetings in Glasgow. The President stated that the Committee of Thirteen, appointed at the great Union-square meeting, had fulfilled its mission, and might be considered discharged. He also took occasion to say, that the War Committee, organized at the meeting in the Park, did not emanate from the Chamber, although their meetings had been held in the Hall of the Chamber.

DEATH OF ARTHUR BUELL.—Mr. ARTHUR BUELL, one of the clerks employed in the office of United States District Attorney SMITH, nephew of that official, and a young man of rare promise, was accidentally killed at Rochester, N. Y., by the shot of a gun, which, in his own hands, was prematurely discharged. Mr. BUELL, who was spending his vacation away from this City, was a youth of more than ordinary talent, which, being well cultured by careful study, was rapidly maturing into serviceable capacity. He was a universal favorite with the *attaches* and *habitues* of the office, and gave every personal and professional prophecy of early distinction.

THE FRUIT GROWERS made a fair beginning at their first weekly conversational meeting yesterday. A large number of amateurs and others were present, some from points as distant as New-Haven. Over a hundred plates of apples, pears, plums, peaches, etc., were upon the tables, and an hour and a half was passed in testing the fruits, and in a friendly discussion of the merits of a part of the specimens, correcting those wrongly named, naming specimens sent in for classification, etc. The future hour of meeting was fixed at 2 o'clock, P.M., on Thursday of each week, at the *Agriculturist* rooms, No. 41 Park-row.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—This road which runs from Port Monmouth, New-Jersey on the Bay shore opposite Sandy Hook, and has carried all the passengers to and from New-York and Long Branch this season, has formed a connection with the Camden and Atlantic City Railroad, and now runs daily trains between Long Branch and Philadelphia, direct. To-morrow they make a grand excursion from Long Branch and Port Monmouth to Atlantic City and Philadelphia, giving excursionists the privilege of returning on Monday.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

YACHT RACE FOR A PURSE OF $1,000.—A yacht race, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, took place yesterday afternoon, from the foot of Court-street, for a stake of $1,000. The boats entered were the *Commodore*, owned by H. SNEDLEY, and the *Nonpareil*, owned by G. L. FRENCH. The course was from the Club-house to Buoy No. 9, Lower Bay, ten miles and return. Two minutes were allowed to the first. The wind, from the southeast, was very strong—the boats beating against it going out, and the tide and wind in their favor on the return. The contest was all on one side—the *Commodore* taking the lead, and keeping it. They started at 1 13 o'clock, and the *Commodore* rounded the last stake-boat at 4 43, and the *Nonpareil* at 4 44. A large number of spectators were present, who took a lively interest in the contest.

BROOKLYN MILITARY AFFAIRS.—Cpl. CONE'S Second Senatorial Regiment has received orders to march to the seat of war, and it is expected will be in readiness to move on Saturday next. They are now quartered at Camp Arthur, near the Navy-yard.

The Third Senatorial Regiment, Col. BLUNT, is progressing rapidly. The prospects now are that they will have the number of men required within ten days, and perhaps sooner.

The Fourth Metropolitan Regiment, Col. MORTON, commenced recruiting on Saturday last, and have already secured over 350 men. As soon as the men are recruited they are sent to camp on Riker's Island.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a colored man was found in the water at Fort Hamilton on Wednesday. The clothes consisted of a calico shirt, brown cloth coat, pantaloons, overalls and coarse shoes. He had whiskers, was apparently 40 years of age. No marks of violence being discernible, a verdict of death by drowning was rendered. The inquest was held by Coroner BENNETT, of Bay Ridge, L. I.

NEW-JERSEY.

TO THE LOYAL WOMEN OF HOBOKEN.—An appeal for aid for our sick and wounded soldiers having been made by the Surgeon-General of the United States, an association, in response to this call, has been formed in the City of Hoboken, to meet at the Engine house No. 2, corner Washington and Sixth streets, every day, from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M., (the first Wednesday of each month excepted.) Contributions, especially of old linen and of lint, will be thankfully received; but those who have nothing to give but their time, are earnestly requested to volunteer their services and help in this much needed work. The patriotic men of Hoboken have so worthily and generously come forward, that the loyal women should not be wanting in any effort to relieve and mitigate the sufferings of those who have risked comfort, safety and life for their country in this hour of trial.

MISS ISABELLA STEVENS.
MISS EMILY KORFF,
MRS. DR. ELDER.
MRS. BOELTING,
MRS. BURBANK.
MRS. KOHLSAAT.
MISS SHIASTNY.

—Col. F. P. Blair does not seem to be on the best terms with the German element in St. Louis. At least the following card, which appears in the *News*, apparently indicates that fact: "I am informed that the German newspaper, called the *Westliche Post*, contains an article this morning, charging that I had authorized and directed recruiting officers to seize and impress into the ranks as soldiers all persons found in the streets at night. The whole article, as far as it attempts to make me responsible for anything of this sort, is false. It seems impossible that this newspaper can tell the truth in any matter that concerns me. I have no knowledge of any transaction of the kind having taken place, and certainly I have neither authorized, nor will I countenance, anything of the sort. I have to request that the other German papers will insert this denial, in order that it may reach their readers. I have no hope that a newspaper which has so obstinately and persistently invented and circulated false hoods about me for the last year, as the *Post* has done, will do me the justice to retract this last and most flagitious libel."

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1862—5 o'clock P.M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. In their Chambers, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the two preceding meetings were read and approved,

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

Petition of property owners in Spring-street, between Mott and Elizabeth streets, for a sewer in said street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Ross—

Petition of property owners in West Twenty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, to have sidewalks flagged.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to prepare plans and specifications, and advertise for proposals for such necessary alterations as are required in the house of Hose Company Number nine.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies,

By Councilman Healey—

Resolved, That Michael Doody be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the Manhattan Gas Company be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to lay gas mains in Fifty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, forthwith.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keech—

Resolved, That the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars ($6,500) be and is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses incurred on reception of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran and Captain John Downey, and that the Comptroller is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the parties whose bills are hereby submitted, and charge the same to its appropriate account, said bills to be indorsed "Correct" by a majority of the Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a suitable wharf on the east side of Ward's Island.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the pond of stagnant water in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and the Ward School-house, be immediately filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the ditch of stagnant water in block bounded by the Third and Fourth avenues, and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, be filled in with good and wholesome earth under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in reply to a resolution of the Board of Councilmen, respecting the number and location of the piers owned by private parties, the number and location of such as are the property of the City, and leased; also the terms and requirements of such leases, so far as relate to the keeping of such piers in repair.

Which was received, directed to be printed in the minutes, and referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

GENERAL ORDERS

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, one-half at the expense of the City and one-half at the expense of the property owners, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have Sixty-first-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, regulated and graded, where not already graded, and that the property to front of said grading be assessed for said amount of costs and disbursements for said work, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Keech was here called to the Chair.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Seventy-ninth-street, from the Eighth to the Tenth avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, in Ninety-third-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Ninety-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale Road, be regulated and graded, and as Ninety-second-street, from the same point, also requires regulating and grading, and as the same is asked for by the property-owners, they recommend that also for adoption, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the sidewalks on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from the corner of Second-avenue, one hundred feet east, to be flagged full width, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Keech, Ross—3.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, of Board of Aldermen with resolution, that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to undertake forthwith the necessary improvement in the thirty-six inch mains leading through the Fifth-avenue, from the Receiving Reservoir to the Distributing Reservoir, by raising the same to a height corresponding to the present grade of the said avenue, or by the substitution of new mains to place thereof, at a similar height, as in the opinion of said Board may be most expedient, and that the sum of fifty-three thousand dollars be appropriated therefor, under the head of "Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements."

Councilman Gedney moved that the said report be referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Jones, Gedney, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter—8.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—10.

And the report was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Hazleton, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—10.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Repper, Gedney, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter—8.

Councilman Hazleton moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Councilman Jones moved that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Ross, Stevenson, Trotter—5.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—11.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Desmond, Jones, Ross, The President, Trotter—6.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Repper, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—12.

The Acting President stated the question to be on the motion to reconsider the unfavorable vote.

Councilman Jones moved that the motion to reconsider be indefinitely postponed.

Which was lost.

And the motion to reconsider the unfavorable vote was carried, and the paper laid over.

Councilman Jones moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared the Board adjourned until Monday, the eighth instant, at five o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Gen. Fremont and the Army—His Position Therein.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Gilsa vs. *Selover and John C. Fremont.*—The order for the examination of Gen. Fremont on supplementary proceedings, being now returnable, (mentioned in the TIMES of Wednesday) application was made by Gen. Fremont's counsel for a postponement, to give him an opportunity to rebut the affidavit of Bradford Jones, as to his position in regard to the United States military service. An adjournment was granted for that purpose.

W. Gleason for plaintiff; Coles Morris for defendants.

Confederate Confiscation—The Troubles of a Texan Merchant.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barbour.

Garrett T. Terhune vs. *William H. Mills.*—The plaintiff, in April, 1861, was a merchant, doing business in Galveston, Texas, but owing to the difficulties and excitement following the fall of Fort Sumter and the commencement of hostilities, he concluded it best to leave the country, and thereupon secured the services of the defendant to take the charge and custody of his stock of goods, valued by him at $9,000. It is alleged that the defendant, Mills, was to take the goods as the agent or clerk of Terhune, sell them on his account, and out of the net proceeds of the sale of the goods to retain $50 per month. In pursuance to this agreement, Mills entered upon the discharge of his duties, and proceeded to sell the goods, but he alleges that, in order to avoid the agents of the rebel Government, he was compelled to ship them to San Antonio; that he was obliged to sell them at a low rate, and that the goods which he did not succeed in so disposing of were seized and confiscated by the Confederate Government, in October, 1861. Defendant also alleges that he succeeded in saving $300 worth of paintings, which he shipped on board a vessel, on which Mills was arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $9,000.

Mills now applies for his discharge from arrest, on the ground that the proceeds of the sale of the goods not confiscated by the Confederate Government were not sufficient to satisfy his just claims for salary and expenses. After hearing of counsel, the Court denied the motion for a discharge, but reduced defendant's bail to $1,000.

William Little, Jr., for motion; D. W. Bain opposed.

Court of General Sessions.

In the General Sessions, yesterday, John A. Willis pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon on one Andrew Wright, in May last. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The jury, in the case of Matthew Ryan, indicted for a felonious assault and battery on Thomas Budden, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Grand Jurors.—The following-named gentlemen were sworn, and received a brief charge in the General Sessions as Grand Jurors:

THEODORE FAGNENT, Foreman.

Edward A. Boyd.	Wm. Mitnis.	David H. McAlpin.
Henry A. Robbins.	John P. Ritter.	Wm. Underhill.
Pet. H. Vandervoort.	G. B. Whitehead.	Elinkeu Bolles.
Spencer K. Green.	Thos. Terhune.	O. W. Woodford.
Francis H. Amidon.	J. H. Browning.	Wm. S. Corwin.
	Henry P. Eells.	

The charge of Judge MCCUNN was as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I shall be very brief in my remarks, for the reason that your intelligence fully assures me that you comprehend all the obligations of the solemn oath administered to you. That oath points out to you clearly the important duties you owe to the community in your deliberations.

The statute, however, directs me to call your attention to the following laws:

To the law relating to usury;

To the statute making it a misdemeanor on the part of public officers for receiving greater fees than such as are allowed by law;

To the election law to prevent bribery and corruptions at elections;

To an act to prevent fraud in the sale of tickets upon steamships and other vessels; and

To the statute against lotteries.

I would inform you that no indictment can be found without the concurrence of at least twelve of your body; and in regard to any legal proposition that may arise, which you cannot determine, you may, at any time, have the able legal advice of the learned District Attorney.

The July and August Terms of the Court were brief, but His Honor the Recorder, and myself, ran through the calendars of prison cases, and succeeded in materially reducing the number of prisoners confined during the warm months in the prison. A common interest in the wretchedness of humanity, which we all entertain, dictates such a course; so, if the unfortunate person who may be confined within the narrow limits of the City Prison is discharged, he again mingles with the world, and becomes a good and useful citizen, or, if evilly disposed, finds his way back to the criminal's cell; or, if he is found guilty, he is sent to the Penitentiary or the State Prison, where he can do the State some service, and, in his occupation, be relieved of the irksome idleness imposed upon him in the City Prison. In either case he is better off than being confined there. And as this month promises also to be a hot one, I would ask you, gentlemen, so far as is consist

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 5, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS: mailed at SIX DOLLARS per year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year: two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSA GERGORIO—THE HONEYMOON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—'TWAS I—BEN GNOME.

WALLACK'S—HANDY ANDY—THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FAMOS COMPANY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

MIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 953 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

So far as we are informed, our army in Virginia is mainly located in its old quarters of last Winter—in the immediate vicinity of Washington. The new levies are arriving at the rate of several thousand a day, and a thorough reorganization of our vast force is being made. There are rumors from many sources of the intention of the rebels to invade the North by crossing the Potomac near Poolsville. It is even stated that the tories of Maryland are in full communication with the enemy, and doing much to aid them in their project of cursing Northern soil with the horrors of war. We are, however, assured that the military authorities fully appreciate the plans of the rebel Generals, and are prepared to thwart them.

There was considerable fighting on Tuesday between Fairfax Court-house and Washington, in which HOOKER'S and FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S commands did effective service in protecting the rear of our army, as it moved into the fortifications on the Virginia side of the Potomac. It was reported in Washington, on Wednesday, that the rebels had made their appearance on the Potomac, between Leesburgh and the Chain Bridge, as if designing to cross into Maryland. Winchester, Va., has been evacuated by our forces, and it is believed that the massing of our troops will foil any attempt of the enemy to invade Maryland. Adjutant QUIDAS, of the Forty-ninth Georgia Regiment, who, with nineteen of his men, was captured by our forces during the late engagements, says that JACKSON is with EWELL, in the Shenandoah Valley, at the head of a considerable force. The Adjutant tells a pitiful story about the destitution and suffering among the rebel ranks. Some of the paroled prisoners lately arrived in Washington state that the rebel General EWELL had died of his wounds, and that Gen. LEE was slightly wounded in the hand by the accidental discharge of his own pistol.

The guerrillas in the West do not appear to have matters all their own way. Col. SHACKLEFORD, of the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, has killed and captured a number of A. E. JOHNSON'a band, at Morgansfield, and is pursuing the remainder. It is reported that the rebel FORREST and his entire force were taken on Tuesday evening at Alexandria, near Lebanon, Tenn., by a joint expedition from McMinnville, Murfreesboro and Lebanon.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, which reached Washington on Tuesday evening, are armed with the Enfield rifles captured on the prize boat *Bermuda*, some time since, while attempting to run the blockade. This regiment was recruited entirely in Philadelphia.

Under date of Washington, Aug. 27, President LINCOLN telegraphed Gov. RAMSEY, of Minnesota: "Attend to the Indians. If the draft *cannot* proceed, of course, it *will not* proceed. Necessity knows no law. The Government cannot extend the time."

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, has issued a proclamation calling upon the people of the State to form volunteer militia organizations, in accordance with the law of 1858. He recommends the closing of places of business at 3 o'clock, to enable employes to drill. The Governor is determined to prepare the State for any emergency which may arise in the vicissitudes of war.

The body of the late Maj.-Gen. PHILIP KEARNEY arrived at Newark, N. J., yesterday morning, in the charge of his Staff. The funeral arrangements are under the direction of Dr. ISAAC P. NICHOLS, and will take place in this City on Saturday, at 3 P. M., at Trinity Church. The body will be interred in the family vault in Trinity Churchyard.

Our loss in artillery, in the recent battles, it is estimated, will be more than thirty pieces. No batteries were taken from the rebels.

In Pennsylvania, fourteen regiments of three years' men, and eighteen of nine months' men, which have 30,837 enlisted, have been accepted by the Governor under the call for 600,000 men.

GENERAL NEWS.

The visit of Gen. CORCORAN and party to Wallack's Theatre, last evening, was the occasion of a grand popular demonstration of respectful regard. Mr. FLORENCE had the theatre beautifully decorated inside and out, and provided a most attractive entertainment for his guest.

The order for the examination of Gen. FREMONT in supplementary proceedings was yesterday returnable before Justice LEGGARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, but the matter was adjourned.

The United States transport steamer *Baltic* had a perilous passage from Norfolk to this City, with the Thirteenth and Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteer Regiments, on their return from their three months' service in Virginia. The *Baltic* was for twenty-four hours aground on Winter-quarters Shoals, 55 miles from Cape May, and during the whole time exposed to great danger. Her coal, stores and baggage, and nearly everything belonging to the regiments, were thrown overboard, to lighten her; but it was not until 900 of the 1,300 troops she carried had been taken off by coasting vessels, that she was again got afloat. Two schooners that received troops have not yet been heard from.

Gov. SALOMON, of Wisconsin, has called a special session of the Legislature for Sept. 10.

The case of MEGRATH vs. MEGRATH, in which the moral reputation of Dr. MALCOLM IVES has been so unpleasantly involved, was resumed yesterday in the Supreme Court, at Chambers, before Judge LEONARD. The principal witness was the learned Doctor himself, who swore himself clear of suspicion. Our report, which is a lengthy one, is withheld for want of space. The Doctor's examination, which was temporarily interrupted by that of Dr. WOLFE, will be continued to-day.

There was a recovery of 1 ℔ cent. on Stocks and a decline of 1 ℔ cent. on Gold in Wall-street yesterday, as compared with the adverse excitement of Wednesday. United States 6s, 100@100¼; Gold, 117¾ ℔ cent.

Cotton was less active, yesterday, but prices were quoted firm. A fair business was transacted in Flour, desirable lots of which, especially shipping brands, were a shade dearer. The decline in Gold unfavorably affected the market for Wheat and Corn, which were lower, with less doing in either. A moderate demand prevailed for Provisions. Hay, Hops, Groceries and Whisky. Spirits Turpentine and Crude Whale Oil advanced slightly. The Freight engagements were restricted.

Position of the Union Cause.

The Summer campaign, which was to have given us the rebel capital, has come to a disastrous end. Richmond is relieved, and Washington is besieged. That magnificent army, organized and drilled with so much care by McCLELLAN a year ago, repulsed first on the Peninsula, has been again repulsed in its advance upon Richmond from the North, and now seeks safety for itself behind the forts which line the Potomac. Disguise it as we may, the Union arms have been repeatedly, disgracefully and decisively beaten. The whole campaign against Richmond has proved a failure. The rebels have resumed the offensive, and have driven our troops back to the precise position they held after the battle of Bull Run, more than a year ago. Our Generals do not seem to be aware whether they intend to attack us there, or push forward on some other line of operations. One thing may be deemed certain,—they will not sit down in front of Washington and attempt to reduce it by siege. They will either attempt a flank movement upon it, or, what seems to us still more likely, they will push a powerful column directly into Pennsylvania and strike a blow at the Union cause on loyal soil.

There is a class of public men who think it highly unwise to admit that we have suffered any serious reverses. They have copious explanations of the apparent checks our forces have sustained, and abundant assurances that they are all to be redeemed in the immediate future. We regret that we cannot share their credulous confidence. All their explanations cannot change this fact, that wherever we have met the rebels,—whether behind an earthwork, as in front of Richmond, or in the open field, as in front of Washington,—they have beaten us. Sometimes they have outflanked us; sometimes they have got completely in the rear of our forces;—sometimes they have thrown their whole force upon a single weak point of our line and so overborne us by numbers:—sometimes they have drawn us into an ambuscade:—but it matters not how,—the fact remains that they have beaten us. And all that these various explanations amount to is that their Generals are bolder and more skillful, and their armies more effective than ours. This is all that anybody can ask in war. And it is worse than idle—it is childish and idiotic to attempt to shut our eyes to the glaring and repulsive fact that thus far in the war the rebels have the best of the fighting. The sooner we realize our actual condition, the sooner shall we find a remedy for it.

What is the cause of these awful disasters? Not in any lack of men, for our armies outnumber the rebels two to one. Not in lack of arms, of munitions, of supplies,—of all the means and appliances of successful war.—for no army on the face of the earth has ever been so lavishly supplied with all these as ours. Not in the goodness of the cause—nor in the spirit of the people—nor in the valor and patience of our soldiers, for in all these respects we may challenge the world to surpass us. We are driven to the conclusion that the rebel Generals have been superior to ours; that the rebel Government has been better able to wield skillfully and successfully the weapons placed in its hands. *Results* afford the only test of military capacity. The army that conquers, is always the best. Large or small, ragged or well-clad, hungry or full, armed or unarmed, the army that drives its enemy off the field is always the better of the two. Our forces have been splendidly drilled, admirably clothed and armed, and always supplied with abundant food; but they have been defeated, and that fact overrides all the others, and brands them as inferior.

We all hope that all this is to be changed; but so we have been hoping for the whole year past. The very next step was always to turn the tide. We were to have "no more Bull Runs," when McCLELLAN took command. The enemy was to be "driven to the wall" after he had evacuated Yorktown. The Army of the Potomac, it was declared, *shall* enter Richmond, after it had suffered defeat behind its own fortifications. And there were to be no more retreats on *our* side, after POPE took the lead toward the rebel capital. Yet, in spite of all these assurances, made with confidence, and eagerly welcomed by the credulous country, our armies are besieged, but all "safe," in the Potomac forts. Who can say that the tide of disaster has yet been stayed? What is there to turn it? We have fresh men in the field—but so we had before. Possibly the enemy cannot take the forts—and, possibly, knowing that fact, they will not try. But if we can judge the future from the past, they will be very likely to attempt something which they *can* accomplish, and the first we shall know of it will be, that it has been done.

We see no ground for predicting better results *so long as we employ the same means.* We have the same Generals, the same policy, the same Government, the same President and the same Cabinet as we have had hitherto. We enter upon the future under the same auspices precisely which have presided over our past disasters. What possible reason, then, have we to expect a change? The entire responsibility for all these calamities rests upon the Government,—simply because all *the power* is in its hands. Grant that many of our commanding Generals are incompetent—that they waste in personal wranglings energy that should be given to the cause—that they are weak, irresolute, incapable, and therefore unsuccessful; the Government is responsible for their failures, because it has the power to displace them. A General may fall once through his own fault; if he fails a second time the fault rests with those who kept him there. War is no time for elaborate experiments, or for patching up shattered reputations.

The President needs to reinforce his Cabinet with new vigor and new ability. Without any impeachment of his own capacity, the President must have a strong Cabinet, or he will have a weak Government. The ablest of our Presidents have been the ones who have surrounded themselves with the ablest men. The theory that Cabinet officers are mere secretaries, and therefore not responsible, does not avail; each Secretary carries not only into his own department, but into the whole policy of the Administration, the spirit, the vigor, the energy of his own nature; and if the Cabinet is made up of weak men, they will inevitably give the country a weak Government. We need now the strongest Government the country has ever seen. And it needs no prophet to predict that, without more strength, more vigorous power, a larger grasp and more energetic mastery of the resources which the country is pouring into the hands of the administration, than we have had hitherto, the Union cause is doomed to a speedy and disastrous overthrow.

The Plan of the Rebel Campaign at the North.

One very signal advantage the rebels possess in their warfare with the Government is, their ability to circulate throughout the North any rumor that may be useful to their plans. The very considerable leaven of sympathizers with treason scattered throughout the country affords them unlimited facilities for this sort of deception; and whether the exigency demands that the rebel force should be exaggerated or depreciated, or that its location and projects should be stated fairly or falsely, the agents of the rebellion find no difficulty in producing the required impression upon the public mind. No better illustration of this fact is needed than their ability to hold Manassas for eight months with 40,000 men, while not only the people at large, but the leaders of the National army, were made to believe that a force four times that strength were latent behind those formidable intrenchments. An instance of more recent date is notable in the rumor of Stonewall JACKSON advancing upon Maryland by way of Edwards' Ferry—a rumor calculated to produce the profoundest alarm in the North, and no doubt designed to weaken the force in front of Washington by causing the dispatch of two or three divisions to defeat the pretended movement of the rebels. Of the same character, in all probability, is the present reiterated declaration of an intention to surround and capture Washington, and dictate conditions of peace in the White House. It is doubtless the mask of a possible, and probably effective blow to be stricken in some other quarter. Washington, surrounded as it is by magnificent works, and filled with 150,000 men, is impregnable to any force that can lay siege to it, unless indeed the Union commanders play false, and surrender without a contest. The gunboats patrol the river, rendering a crossing impossible any where below the Lower Falls of the Potomac; while higher up a crossing would be hazardous in the extreme, seeing the liability of a retreat being cut off; and ineffectual, because Washington is fortified and guarded on the eastern as well as on the western side. Equally absurd is a proposition to surround the capital, cut off the railroads and telegraphic wires, and starve out its garrison; for not only is a second blockade of the Potomac impossible in the presence of our iron-clads, but a diffusion of the rebel squadrons around the long circuit of the fortifications would expose them to certain destruction, for the besieged would have no difficulty in cutting off the entire investing force in detail. Washington is threatened, and must, therefore, be defended. But we have no idea that it is the immediate object of the rebel operations. From the experience, long and lamentable, we have had of rebel strategy, we may expect to find a blow struck in some quarter where a deluded people least expect to receive it. The conjuror always diverts the attention of his rustic audience from the method of the immediate wonder he is achieving by some more striking and attractive by-play. The rebels have caught the trick, and we are the constant victims. It is quite possible that while every eye is fixed upon Washington, the rebels may have their attention riveted upon a line of operations four hundred miles away. In fact, the plan of severing the Western from the Eastern States, by the occupation of the Ohio and Pennsylvania frontier, has been a favorite idea with leading Southern papers, and has possibly found favor with the insurgent leaders. The Alleghanies would furnish a safe basis of operations; the exuberant granaries of the two great States would feed the starved army, weary of half rations of salt pork and corn-bread: Pittsburgh with its shops and foundries would replenish their stock of cannon, arms and munitions, and send mailed iron boats and rams to recover the Ohio and the Mississippi. And the rebel ken may extend yet further. If from the river to the lake the line of rebel troops be drawn impenetrably, they may calculate upon opening negotiations with the Northwest, with a view to a union of the latter with the States of the Lower Mississippi, in preference to its present connection with the East. They may argue that, weary of an unpopular and hopeless contest, and stripped of all confidence in the Washington Government, the Northwest may listen to terms heretofore scorned, for the bribe of freely navigating the Mississippi, and an indefinite promise of gradual emancipation, yielding to the offered alliance as an only escape from the evils of war and the burdens of National taxation. With the probable upshot of such diplomacy we have nothing to do. It is enough that such dreams have been thought worthy of grave discussion at the South, and may reinforce other arguments for an occupation of the region we have referred to. If in the course of a few days we hear of the enemy showing himself along the Upper Potomac; seizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and gradually withdrawing the army before Washington to the shelter of the Blue Ridge, we may be assured the scheme mentioned is in a fair way to realization. Indeed, if we are not greatly mistaken, the advance of KIRBY SMITH and HUMPHREY MARSHALL through Kentucky; the rumored presence of BRAGG with a considerable force in Western Virginia, intending to reach the Ohio by descending the Kanawha; the cavalry demonstrations at Buckhannon and near Philippi, close to the Pennsylvania line, are all indications of a purpose to seize, hold and occupy Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.

The Governors of the States immediately interested have fortunately recognized the danger, and are preparing to meet it. The people are bidden to rise *en masse*, arms are to be placed in their hands, and days and nights are to be spent in drill and preparation. If the National Government will permit its attention to be diverted from the imaginary danger of Washington, and fixed upon the real danger of points quite as vital to the nation as the Capital, the danger may be averted and the soil of the Free States remain unprofaned by the tread of armed propagandists of Slavery.

The Italian Question a New Bar to Intervention.

For some time to come the Italian question bids fair to displace the American question as the foremost subject of European attention. This is a gratifying turn of affairs. When an individual is afflicted with a monomania, there is nothing so desirable as a good distraction; and the same law holds with nations. Now, the American question had come to be a positive mania with the European Governments. No doubt they have a serious interest in it; doubtless, the commercial disturbance which it produces causes them a certain amount of real suffering; but they are not half as much interested in it as they imagine, or at least not in the way they imagine, and not a tithe of the evils which they trace to this cause are justly chargeable thereto. The fact is, there is a not inconsiderable element of hallucination in their notions of the American war. They have talked and written, plotted and diplomatized, so much about it that they can see nothing else; and then it is for these Governments, so convenient a horse on which to place all sorts of burdens, that they are not *disposed* to see anything else. The troubles in Italy will call off their attention from the all-absorbing subject.

It so happens, too, that the very Power from which we have most to fear, which has already solicited England to join it in breaking the blockade, and which now itches for intervention, is the identical Power that the troubles in Italy touch most closely. In *anything* that is done in the Peninsula NAPOLEON is directly interested and inevitably involved. But what he has most at heart just now is that *nothing* should be done in the Peninsula, for whatever it may be it will disturb the plans he has laid for Mexican conquests and American alliances. Nobody supposes that he would care a straw if compelled to withdraw his troops from Rome; and if that simple act were all that were involved, he would rather be glad of it, provided, always, the point of honor were not sacrificed. Indeed, no one who penetrates the secret designs of that ruler, supposes that he has any real opposition to the revolutionary enterprise of GARIBALDI. It is notorious that he never wished the unity of the Italian Kingdom; and all his interests and his desires prompt its destruction. But he is for the moment still more interested in other places, and hence he is pushed to oppose an enterprise he would otherwise favor. He wishes to be left free to carry out his American programme, and any Italian complication is an annoyance and an irritation.

But it is not France alone that is affected by the prospect of revolution in Italy. Austria, England, and, indeed, all the European Powers are profoundly interested in it. It is a question with which the ideas of Europe have from centuries of diplomacy got involved; and it is more difficult for France, for Austria, for Europe, to let it alone than even to let us alone. If the storm which is now brewing over the Peninsula shall burst, as now seems inevitable, European intermeddlers will have quite as much as they can do to attend to their own affairs.

GEN. HALLECK AND THE THREE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.—Much ill-feeling exists in military circles here, in consequence of Gen. HALLECK'S telegram to the National Committee, relative to the three months' men. So far from any New-York regiment having been invited to remain, and declining to do so, it appears that nearly all, if not every one of those regiments, tendered its further services to the Secretary of War, and had them declined. This is unquestionably true of the Sixty-ninth, the Seventy-first, the Twenty-second, and the Seventh regiments. The latter regiment, fully appreciating the critical aspect of events, was urgent to stay; and twice through its Colonel pressed upon Mr. STANTON the advisability of retaining it. The offer was promptly rejected, the Secretary assuring Col. LEFFERTS that the Government had all the men it needed to meet the crisis, and would prefer to dispense with the services of regiments whose term had so nearly expired. When, therefore, Gen. HALLECK speaks of these troops as "declining to remain at a moment when the danger was more imminent than at present," he speaks either without knowledge or at random; and in either case inflicts an unpardonable insult upon courageous and patriotic men. If he is the victim of misinformation, it is within the power of Mr. STANTON to set him right. We shall wait to see if the candor of the Secretary is equal to the emergency.

A MATTER FOR CONSIDERATION.—Notwithstanding the many appeals that have been made to the patriotism, humanity and generosity of the people, there are some persons of large wealth who have not yet appeared, either by pecuniary contribution, or otherwise, desirous to maintain the integrity of the Union.

The New-York City railroads have made no contributions, nor have the monopolists of the Staten Island or Williamsburgh ferries; neither is it recollected that the Dry Dock Bank took any portion of the National Loan.

Perhaps these omissions were accidental, and the public shows undue impatience in wondering why some move is not made by them to sustain the country. Let us hear.

STATE RIGHTS IN VERMONT.—A speck of trouble has arisen lately for the Government in a quarter where it was least to be expected. There is a possibility of a contest in Vermont between the Government and the Federal Judge of that District. It seems that some parties had been arrested by the United States Marshal for discouraging enlistments, and were put in jail in Burlington. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge SMALLEY in behalf of one of the men. The Marshal reported the facts to Washington, and received the following dispatch from Judge Advocate TURNER:

"Pay no attention to the *habeas corpus* for the liberation of LYMAN, BARNEY and FIELD, and if any attempt be made to liberate them from custody, resist it to the utmost, and report the names of all who attempt it."

On the return of the writ on the 1st inst., the Marshal returned that he had arrested the man under the order of the Secretary of War of Aug. 8, directing the arrest of all persons discouraging enlistments, and that their cases be reported for trial before a military commission, and that the man was held under another order suspending the *habeas corpus* in such cases, and the order above set forth.

The suggestion was made that the proceedings should lie over till the authorities at Washington could be further heard from, but the prisoner's counsel opposed it, and the Judge decided that the return was insufficient, inasmuch as the Secretary of War could not suspend the writ.

He accordingly ordered the Marshal to produce the man within four hours, or he would make an order that the Marshal show cause at the next term of the Circuit Court, why he should not be punished for contempt of Court. The Marshal, choosing to obey the order received from Washington, did *not* produce the man, whereupon the order to show cause was made.

The next term of the Court is not held until October, and many changes may take place between now and then. It remains to be seen whether the Government or the Judge will yield.

SMALL-CHANGE CURRENCY.—The Government is very slow in putting the new small-change currency into the hands of the people. In this City, it has not made its appearance yet, and the dirty, sticky, inconvenient postage stamps are still in universal use. We were promised that we should have the new currency on the first of last month, five weeks ago; and on this ground, all private shinplasters were on that day excluded from circulation, under severe penalty; but the Washington functionaries have failed in this, as they fail in so many other things they promise—though we do not pretend to doubt the literal correctness of the statements we periodically receive, that the laborious persons employed in this branch of service are hard at work upon it night and day. We judge it would be better if they would sleep at night and work in daytime only; for in that case, we should, in a reasonable space of time, expect some result from their efforts. We suppose, too, that the labor involved in getting out the currency is "tremendous," and all that sort of thing. Still, we can't see why it was not ready a month ago, as per act of Congress, or at least why it is not ready now. A few hundred thousand of dollars of it would be of very great service and convenience in the City at present. And, when it is ready, we trust that this great centre of trade and currency will be furnished with the first issues of the paper rather than the villages and smaller places, which do not suffer from the want of change to any such extent as we do. Will Mr. CHASE hurry up the small change currency?

TWO BLANKETS.—Everything that tends to the sanitary improvement of the soldier is a matter of the highest importance in his success. The man who lacks physical comfort cannot perform any act well, whether it be of mechanics, business or fighting. The soldier that suffers from hunger or cold, consequently, has not the force and energy of one well fed and warm.

Our Government furnishes to every man one blanket. When the man is in rapid movement one blanket may answer his necessity, for the reason that he cannot divest himself of his clothing; but this very fact is a serious sanitary error. No man can retain his health and sleep continually in the clothes he wears throughout the day. He should be taught while in camp, whenever the exigencies of the case will admit, to divest himself of so much of the outside clothing as he dare. This cannot be done under the present one-blanket system, for the simple reason that even during the warm nights of Summer it is barely sufficient to insure the warmth necessary to comfort and health? If this be so for the warm months, how much more forcible is the argument for those of the Winter?

Our new men must have everything done for them that will tend to their physical well-being and health. It is essential to the success of the coming campaign, and no item, however small in the list, is unworthy of notice. Another blanket for our troops in camp is a small matter in detail, but a great one when viewed in its results.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—We published yesterday a resolution adopted by the War Committee in this City, asking that 50,000 men be authorized to be raised for Gens. FREMONT and MITCHEL, under Federal authority, if the Government will consent, and if not, then under *State* authority. It is understood that the Governors of certain States are parties to this movement, and pledge themselves to its success.

It proceeds upon the assumption that these Generals can, by their personal or political reputation, raise volunteers who will not respond to the call of the General Government. If this be so, we see no reason why they should not be permitted to raise them. The country needs the aid of all the influences and all the agencies which can contribute to the rapid increase of its military power, and if the reputations of these two Generals will do it, they ought by all means to be employed. Some of the alarmists among us, who delight in creating or magnifying dissensions among loyal men, scent portentous schemes of personal ambition in the suggestion. As, however, these troops when raised must be employed under the immediate direction of the General Government, the objection seems to us more captious than wise.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Governor of Pennsylvania has called for the immediate formation of volunteer companies and regiments throughout the State. Extravagant and incredible as it may appear, the State of Pennsylvania is threatened with invasion by the rebels. Stonewall JACKSON is quite as likely to push directly for Harrisburgh,—or to cooperate with KIRBY SMITH, in his movement upon Ohio, as he is to cross the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. The rebels, either from policy or from desperation—possibly from both—have evidently resolved to *invade the North*,—and the North must meet them.

We do not regret this movement,—for it will arouse the slumbering energies of our people and lead them to realize the actual spirit and aims of the war waged against us. We shall begin to fight in earnest, when we see that we have something *at home* to fight for.

But every Northern State should at once put its whole militia force upon a war footing. There should be a complete and perfect enrollment of the entire fighting population of every State, completed at the earliest possible moment, and then the country could have a constant and steady supply of soldiers as they might be needed.

HOSPITAL COMFORTS.—The large population with which the strategy of Gen. POPE has filled the hospitals set in new activity all the machinery of charity. The sick and the wounded are in need of a thousand comforts, which Government does not provide for them. Under-clothing, and outer-clothing, slippers, socks, jellies, and the smaller luxuries craved by convalescent appetites, the stimulants necessary to recruit the faded strength—everything, in short, demanded for the sick room, is needed for the soldiers' hospitals. In another column will be found an appeal from the Soldiers' Relief Association of New-York, for contributions of the kind referred to. The organization of the Association and the names of the Executive and Financial Committees, are warrants of its entire reliability, and that contributions of money or specific articles will be judiciously and faithfully applied.

THE SUPPLY OF ARMS.—We are glad to learn from an authoritative source that there is no truth in the statement that the War Department suffers the embarrassment of a lack of arms. The report originated with persons who are opposed to the draft, and has been industriously circulated, with a view to put a damper on that measure.

The Department has arms in readiness for all the troops that have thus far been mustered into the service; and a gentleman who has lately had an interview with Secretary STANTON, reports that he is prepared to arm the second levy of 300,000, whenever they are forthcoming.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. CORCORAN.

The Florence Testimonial—Speech by Gen. Corcoran.

Gen. CORCORAN, accompanied by Capt. KIRKER and others of his Staff, returned from Albany yesterday afternoon, having been successful in his endeavors to obtain recruiting facilities.

Last night, in compliment to Mr. W. J. FLORENCE, through whose efforts a large sum was raised in behalf of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Gen. CORCORAN attended the performance at Wallack's Theatre.

The front of the theatre was gaily decked with banners, and with a huge transparency bearing the inscription:

CAED MILLE FAILTH
to
BRIG.-GEN. CORCORAN.

"If the country is ever betrayed, it will not be by an Irishman."—*George Washington.*

The interior of the theatre was brilliantly illuminated, and the box which was occupied by the General was appropriately hung with the American and Irish flags.

The house was crowded to suffocation, and the greatest interest was manifested by the audience in the coming of the distinguished guest.

Upon the arrival of Gen. CORCORAN, the orchestra played the National anthem, while the audience rose and gave cheer upon cheer in his honor. He was accompanied by Capt. KIRKER, Mrs. CORCORAN, and a number of ladies. Col. NUGENT, of the Sixty-ninth, occupied the box opposite.

The evening's entertainment commenced with the jolly farce of the "Irish Lion," in which Mr. FLORENCE kept the house in a roar. After which an original National anthem was sung by Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE, accompanied in chorus by the entire company. The words, which were composed by Mr. JAMES MORTIMER, were patriotic and pertinent, and deserved the enthusiastic encore which the superb voice and action of Mrs. FLORENCE secured for it.

After this loud cries were made for a speech from Gen. CORCORAN, and, presently rising, he spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for this flattering reception. I appreciate it fully, and am sincerely affected by its apparent sincerity. I am heartily glad that so many of you have come here to witness the admirable impersonations of my friends, Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE, and I assure you that I am here principally that I may attest by my presence my respect and esteem for them who, in the day of need, so generously gave to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. This is not the time for a long speech, and I beg of you to accept my thanks for your kindness. (Great applause.)

"Mischievous Annie" was then performed, in which Mrs. FLORENCE carried the house by storm with her inimitable rendition of "My Johnny was a Shoemaker," which she was compelled to repeat three times. The entertainment concluded with the local farce of the "The Returned Volunteer."

The affair was a grand success. Gen. CORCORAN received an additional popular ovation, Mr. FLORENCE did a good business, and the crowded audience were gratified with a sight of the real Irish Lion, and delighted with the roaring fun of the night.

The following is the

NATIONAL UNION ANTHEM,

Sung by Mrs. W. J. Florence, on the occasion of the visit of Brig.-Gen. Corcoran to Wallack's Theatre, Sept. 4, 1862. Orchestral instrumentation by C. Koppitz.

WRITTEN BY JAMES MORTIMER.

I.

God save the Union!
Make her great and glorious!
Shield her defenders:—
Send her arms victorious!
Bless her proud standard:—
Strike, with thy thunder,
Base hands uplifted
To rend its folds asunder!
Chorus—God save the Union!
None its ties shall sever!
God save the Nation
One, now and forever!

II.

God save our Rulers!
Watch over, defend them!
Guide Thou their footsteps—
Strength and wisdom lend them!
Spirit of Justice!
Crush Treason's wild delusion!
Chastise all traitors—
O'erwhelm them with confusion!
Chorus—God save the Union, etc.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

Less Clamor for Intervention—England Afraid to Interfere—Attitude of France—Selfishness of John Bull.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862.

If there is a lull here in the popular cry for intervention, it is only because people hope to see the conscription fail, McCLELLAN beaten and the war ended by the exhaustion of the powers of the Government. But there is a rising indignation at the blockade of Nassau and the pursuit or overhauling of English steamers. The absurd story of English gunboats opening the port of Mobile may find a partial realization. One gunboat, fully equipped for the Confederate service, has got safely off, if not taken by the *Tuscarora*, and it would not be strange if several more should be getting ready. The Government will give itself no trouble about them. It allows supplies of all kinds to go to the North, and if any can be smuggled into the South, it is *your* affair.

The doctrine promulgated by the *Times* against Mr. ROEBUCK and some of its own favorite writers, that intervention would only hurt the South, by giving a new stimulus to the North, is the one pretty generally accepted. "Why interfere?" it is said. "We might open the blockade—we might, perhaps, close the principal Northern ports, but by doing this we should not add much to the strength of the South, while we should stir up the whole North to a pitch of fury."

I have never believed that the British Government would act alone, or even take the initiative in intervention. England is crippled, weak, cowardly and selfish. Crippled in a Government sustained by a minority in Parliament, which has done nothing but blunder, and which rests on the personal popularity of Lord PALMERSTON, whom everybody likes, laughs at, and at times almost despises. PALMERSTON could not act against America without losing the support of the Cobden and Bright Party, and that would have thrown out his administration. The Tories were content to see Democracy destroying itself, and have watched the contest with an entire serenity, looking upon the fight of North and South, much as the lucky traveler did upon the contest of the tiger and crocodile, when, upon the point of seizing him, they fell foul of each other.

The Government is tied, and the people are powerless. You have nothing to fear from England. France has a policy, and will pursue it; but her first point is to make herself secure in Mexico. That will be done for the honor of the nation. The Church party, irritated by the position of the Emperor with respect to Rome, is appeased by his care of the interests of the Faith in Syria, China and Mexico. It is in the interests of the Church that France intervenes in Mexico, and this is why England withdrew. The pride of Spain was wounded, but it will be appeased. Spain is to be strengthened, and to become the permanent ally of France. England and France are no longer allies, and will act together only as mutual interest may require. England waits—patient, grumbling, and humiliated—hoping that fate has something in store for this present NAPOLEON.

England is weak in the prostration of trade, the fearful poverty of the great mass of her people, the disaffection of Ireland, and the lack of an efficient navy. The burden of taxation is as great as can be borne, and the money is squandered and wasted. I do not mean to say that the English are cowardly, but the Government is in such a position that its acts appear like cowardice. It bullies the weak and respects the strong. It has a contempt for failure and worships success. The sure way to have England's respectful sympathy is not to need it. Selfish the nation is, in its organic life. It is a nation of landlords and shopkeepers. The rest of the people are of no account whatever. Even the small per centage that have votes, have no influence. As a rule, the longest purse carries the election; and what a man has bought and paid for, he does with as he likes. The policy of England is supremely selfish. She cares nothing for North or South—only as she needs the wheat of one, the cotton of the other, and the markets of both. Politically, she rejoices to see them destroying each other. Whatever she may do in respect to the war, be assured that her own interests, and those alone, will be the governing motives. MONADNOCK.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

J. C. Taylor's Annual Sale at Holmdel, N. J.—Dissemination of the Breed of Southdowns.

The fourth annual auction sale and letting of Southdown sheep, from the farm of Mr. J. C. TAYLOR, near Holmdel, N. J., took place on Wednesday, the 3d inst. The name of Mr. TAYLOR has become so familiar to the agricultural as well as the general reader, in connection with the importation and breeding of Southdowns, as to render a recapitulation of his efforts in that line entirely unnecessary. What JONAS WEBB is in England, Mr. TAYLOR is fast getting to be in America, and the lovers of good mutton have reason to thank him for the day—not far distant—when their favorite dish shall be as common in the one country as in the other.

Mr. TAYLOR's importations, as is generally known, have been almost exclusively made from the flock of the great English breeder, and in all cases he has selected the best specimens. At WEBB's great sale, in Babraham, England, on the 10th of July, 1861, Mr. TAYLOR paid for a two-year old ram the enormous sum of $1,300, the largest price ever paid for any animal wearing wool. This ram is the famous "No. 59" of WEBB's flock, and is now in possession of Mr. TAYLOR. From these choice importations, Mr. TAYLOR has succeeded in raising a flock which, for beauty of appearance, purity of blood, and general excellent qualities, is said, by good judges, to be unsurpassed, if it is equaled, by any flock of Southdowns, in England or elsewhere. Mr. TAYLOR commenced the breeding of Southdowns some ten years ago, but it is only within the last four years that he has established his annual public sales. Before that time, however, and since, he has disposed of large numbers at private sale, and at the present time there is probably no sheep-growing State in America, on either side of the Rocky Mountains, that does not contain some samples of his breed.

His annual sales have now become an established thing, and are always sure to draw to his farm the first stock fanciers from all parts of the country.

The sale of Wednesday was in no respect inferior to former sales, but, considering the depression of the times, was even more successful than any heretofore made. There was a very large gathering of people, comprising many new breeders and purchasers, as well as those who have long been interested in the improvement of sheep in this country. Among those present was Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, of Chicago, who is probably doing more than any man for the introduction of a pure breed of sheep into the great West, having already collected on his farm, near Chicago, a flock of nearly 200 choice breeds. Col. L. G. MORRIS, of Westchester County, one of the first stock-raisers of the State, to whom Mr. TAYLOR acknowledges himself indebted more than to any other man for the success of his enterprise, was also present. HARRY INGERSOLL, the well-known stock-fancier of Philadelphia, was on hand to detect new beauties in Mr. TAYLOR's flock, and transfer them to his fleecy family on the Delaware. Then there was ORANGE JUDD, of the *American Agriculturist*, ready to note down every item of interest for the benefit of his million readers; and Mr. LUTHER H. TUCKER, of the *Country Gentleman*, to do the same thing for his other million; Mr. SAMUEL THORNE, the wealthy farmer of Westchester County, who, next to Mr. TAYLOR, has the best flock of Southdowns in the United States, and the best herd of short-horn cattle in the world; Mr. A. B. ALLEN, the Nestor of American agricultural editors; E. B. CLOSE, of Greenwich, Conn.; Judge CHAFFEE, of Ohio; Mr. HASBROUCK, of Ulster County; Mr. BATCHELDER, of Canada East; Mr. SISSON, of Luzerne, Penn.; Mr. CONOVER, of Hunterdon County, N. J., besides a host of neophyte shepherds, connoisseurs, small farmers, spectators, etc.

Mr. TAYLOR's flock, from which the sales were made this year, numbered about 150, and the selections were taken at random from the pens of rams, ewes and lambs, and were a fair representation of the whole flock.

Previous to the commencement of the sale, the entire party were entertained at the bountiful table of Mrs. TAYLOR, where, among the surplus of good things, was to be found cooked samples of the genuine Southdown whose living counterparts were awaiting the auctioneer's hammer. The proof of the pudding is said to be in the eating, and it is sufficient to say that Mrs. TAYLOR's mutton was amply proved in the same way, and not found wanting.

After dinner the party retired to the lawn in front of the house, when the sale commenced under the direction of HENRY W. [WALCOTT, auctioneer. First on the list was "Rams to be rented for the season." This being comparatively a new thing in America, the crowd appeared to hesitate, and it was some time before a bid was offered. It was evident that the bidders preferred to purchase rather than "rent," and after knocking down "Young Prize" to HARRY INGERSOLL, the only bidder, for $25, the auctioneer abandoned the list of "rents for the season," and took up the sale of Shearling Rams. The bidding for these was more brisk, and the competition continued to increase throughout the entire sale. After closing the sales, the auctioneer returned to the "rents," and by this time the notion appeared to be regarded with more favor—so much so, that the highest price paid during the sale was $100 for the rent of "Young Parkranger" for the season.

It requires but little reflection to see that the English custom of renting pure bloods for the season, even at what might be deemed an extravagant price, is the best economy, and there is no doubt that hereafter this will constitute a prominent feature in Mr. TAYLOR's annual show. The lambs of this year's dropping brought remarkably good prices—ranging from $14 to $40.

The entire sales amounted to upward of $2,000—the number sold being 49—or an average of over $40 per head. The following is a complete list of the prices, with the names of the purchasers:

BUCKS RENTED FOR THE SEASON.

No. 106, "Webb's favorite yearling," imported in 1861—to Hon. A. B. Conger, of Rockland County, N. Y., for $52 50; No. 14, "Young Prize," sired by "World's Prize," dam imported in 1859—to Harry Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, for $25; No. 24, "Young Park Ranger," sired by "Reserve," dam same as above—to Peter Lorillard, of New-York, for $100; No. 21, "Young Norvich," sired by "Reserve," dam imported in 1860—to A. C. Sisson, of Luzerne County, Penn.; No. 12, sired by "Reserve," dam "World's Prize"—to Hon. A. B. Conger.

SHEARLING RAMS SOLD.

(Full Pedigree Given.)

No. 1, to Lawrence Hasbrouk, of Ulster County, N. Y., for $45; No. 5, to same, for $45; No. 8, to Joseph Batchelder, of Canada East, for $52 50; No. 10, to T. R. Davis, Westchester County, N. Y., for $42 50; No. 13, to Judge Chaffee, of Jefferson, Ashtabula County, Ohio, for $50; No. 15, to William Black, of West Lafayette, Ohio, for $50; No. 17, (twin to No. 15,) to J. P. Thomas, Chester County, Penn., for $55; No. 23, to Henry Pyle, Columbia County, Ohio, for $40; No. 25, to Lewis Hook, Chester County, Penn., for $52; No. 26, to E. R. Close, Greenwich, Conn. for $61.

SHEARLING EWES SOLD.

(Full Pedigree Given.)

No. 44, A. C. Sisson, for $32; No. 45, to same, for $40; No. 46, to Judge Chaffee, for $46; No. 47, to J. P. Thomas, for $37 50; No. 51, to Joseph Batchelder, for $37 50; No. 55, to Harry Ingersoll, for $40.

TWO-YEAR OLD EWES SOLD.

(With Pedigree.)

No. 9, to Judge Chaffee, for $37 50; No. 33, to A. C. Sisson, for $52 50; No. 38, to same, for $42 50; No. 42, to Judge Chaffee, for $35.

One three-year old ewe, No. 27, with pedigree, was sold to Harry Ingersoll for $40.

RAM AND EWE LAMBS SOLD.

(With Pedigree.)

No. 3, to ——, for $30; No. 21, to Safford Howard, of Boston, for $25; No. 60, to Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, for $33; No. 62, to A. B. Conger, for $35; No. 72, to Wm. Black, for $31; No. 75, to A. B. Conger, for $41; No. 77, to same, for $37; No. 81, to Wm. Black, for $32.

RAM AND EWE LAMBS SOLD.

(Without full Pedigree, but all sired by "59.")

RAMS.—No. 4, to J. Archer, Summit, Lake County, Ill., for $27; No. 5, to K. J. Conover, Allentown, N. J., for $25; No. 1, to same, for $13; No. 10, to same, for $14; No. 9, to John S. Conover, Holmdel, N. J., for $14; No. 7, to Dominic Schanck, Marlboro, N. J., for $15; No. 6, to Alonzo Norris, New-York City, for $21; No. 11, to J. K. DeMott, Hunterdon County, N. J., for $18.

EWES.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8, all to Hon. John Wentworth, for $26, $16, $18, $24, $21, $21, $22.

It will be seen by the above list that this excellent breed of sheep is in a fair way of becoming scattered throughout the entire country. This, indeed, is the principal advantage which the public is to derive from these sales. The superior qualities of the Southdown breed of sheep, their compact, well-knitted frames, their hardihood, their capacity of taking on flesh at an early age, and their fair fleece of middle quality, give them a value to small farmers far beyond any other breed, and render their general dissemination throughout the country a matter of the first importance. From this sale 11 specimens go to New-York, 12 to Pennsylvania, 9 to Illinois, 8 to Ohio, 5 to New-Jersey, 2 to Canada East, 1 to Connecticut, and 1 to Massachusetts. From these and similar samples that have hitherto been scattered over the United States, we may ere long expect to see our hillsides covered with as pure a breed of South-downs as England herself can boast of.

An Appeal on Behalf of the Soldiers.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK.

The sick and wounded soldiers in the numerous hospitals in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, are generally well cared for, but there are certain "little nameless comforts" which no Government, however thoughtful, can, or can be expected to provide. To furnish these, so far as possible, and by systematic visitation, to cheer and console the suffering men of New-York in these hospitals, is the object of the NEW-YORK SOLDIERS' RELIEF SOCIETY, formed in January last of citizens of New-York resident in Washington, it has quietly but steadily prosecuted its humane work. Its committees have visited all the hospitals, and enough has been accomplished to establish the great propriety of such an association, and its capacity for usefulness. Hitherto the irregular supplies of clothing and articles of nourishment furnished from different parts of the State of New-York have been sufficient to meet the demands upon the Society, but now that disease and the battle-field have stricken down so many of our gallant volunteers, a more regular and abundant provision is required. The Executive Committee believe it only necessary to state this fact to the patriotic people of New-York, in order to have their store-room well and constantly stocked with such articles as the following, which are at present most needed viz.: shirts, drawers, stockings, slippers; linen pantaloons and coats, straw hats, letter paper, envelopes and postage stamps; lemons, oranges, dried fruit, jellies of all kinds, (very desirable;) ale and porter. Such articles, sent by express, (prepaid,) directed to the "*New-York Soldiers' Relief Society, Washington, D. C.*" will be promptly acknowledged, and prudently distributed, at the various hospitals, through the members of the Society, two of whom are designated to regularly attend at each. Parties preferring to send money are assured that it will be very acceptable, as the demands upon the Society for ready funds are frequent. A list of all the hospitals, and the New-York soldiers therein, is kept and corrected weekly, at the rooms of the Society, No. 12 Washington Building, Pennsylvania-avenue, corner of Seventh-street, which are open to the public every evening, Sundays excepted.

R. C. McCORMICK, of Queens Co., Chairman.
S. V. Boyd, of Albany Co., Cor. Secretary.
GEO. W. PALMER, of Chautauque Co., Rec. Sec.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1862.

Personal.

The Albany *Argus* says: "It will relieve the anxiety of distant friends of Judge Willard, of Troy, late State Senator, to know that he is at present in excellent health. It was Judge Willard, of Saratoga, who lately received an attack of paralysis, which has since proved fatal, and not Judge Willard, of Troy, as was erroneously stated in some of the New-York papers."

MISS BATEMAN'S BENEFIT.—This evening Miss BATEMAN, the young and talented artiste, takes her first benefit at the Winter Garden. She will appear in two pieces—as Rosa Dartley in Mr. T. DE WALDEN's drama of that name, and as *Juliana* in the "Honeymoon." Such a bill, in addition to Miss BATEMAN's personal popularity, will of course fill the house.

Gen. Halleck and the Three Months' Volunteers.

CARD FROM COL. LEFFERTS, OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A telegraphic correspondence between the National War Committee and Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, published this morning, charges the regiments of the New-York State Militia with refusing to remain in the field when asked to do so. Gen. HALLECK goes further, and states that the danger was then "imminent, and as they then refused, they will not now be recalled."

I feel that justice to the soldiers of my command requires that I should publicly deny the statement, in so far as it relates to my regiment. The others will answer for themselves. I entertain a high regard and personal respect for the Commander-in-Chief, and feel that some blunder has been committed, causing him, perhaps quite innocently, to state what is not true, and what was ungenerous and unkind to those who have endeavored to do their duty. Many a soldier's honor will smart under the charge, that they refused to remain when asked to do so, at a time when there was danger; and I most distinctly state that no such request was made, directly or indirectly, of me or of my regiment. Had it been made, I have no doubt it would have been promptly and willingly met. On two occasions, when a dark cloud was hanging over our fair institutions, and the Government called for troops, the Seventh Regiment marched at once, without regard to personal sacrifice at the call. Let it be borne in mind that in both cases, the service on the part of the regiment was voluntary, and it would not be likely to refuse its services under the circumstances stated.

It will be seen from the following that the regiment was in no hurry to leave:

EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
BALTIMORE, Aug. 21, 1862.

His Excellency E. D. Morgan, Albany:

The Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M. will leave this on Thursday, 28th, for New-York, to be mustered out of the service. Can you not send me a first-rate regiment to take its place in the fort on Federal Hill? It is an important position for the defence of Baltimore. The Seventh remains three days over its term of service at my request.

(Signed,) JOHN E. WOOL, Maj. Gen.

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 27, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No 76.—The Seventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, will be relieved from duty in this Department to-morrow morning, and under the command of Col. LEFFERTS will proceed to the City of New-York, when it will be mustered out of the service of the United States.

Col. POARCE, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, now at Camp Belger, will march into and occupy Fort Federal Hill as the Seventh Regiment march out.

By command, Major-Gen. WOOL.
W. D. WHIPPLE, A. A. G.

I will now take occasion to state that when the regiment left for Washington in May last, a letter from the Adjutant-General to the Honorable Secretary of War, informed him that our term of service was only for thirty days. I saw Mr. STANTON before the thirty days were up, and he represented to me that the Government was desirous that the regiment should be mustered into service for three months, giving reasons his for the request. I returned to Baltimore, represented to the members of the regiment what the Secretary had requested, and they unanimously and without hesitation voted to remain three months. I appeal to those who have charge of the destiny of our country, whether this is the best way to secure soldiers or unite indissolubly the varied interests of our people. MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Colonel Commanding Seventh Regiment.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In to-day's issue of your journal I notice an answer to the proposition of the War Committee of this City, from Gen. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief of the army, in which he states that the New-York Militia refused to remain, at a time when the danger was more imminent than it is now, and consequently they would not be recalled.

In order that the public may rightly understand the position of the regiment which I have the honor to command, I will briefly state all that has occurred, so far as we are concerned, in reference to any such application.

Some two weeks before our time expired, I received the following communication:

COMMUNICATION NO. ONE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY GOVERNOR,
YORKTOWN, Va., Aug. 17, 1862.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1862.

MAJ.-GEN. DIX: If [illegible] of the three months regiments under your command will enlist for the war, I will allow the enlistment to date back to the original muster, and pay them the bounty. Please ascertain if they will do so.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y. of War.

[Official Copy.]
CHARLES E. PEASE, Acting Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

To which the following answer was returned:

CAMP DIX, YORKTOWN, Va., Aug. 18, 1862.

To Hon. James H. Von Allen, Military Governor, Yorktown, Va.:

SIR: The proposition of the Secretary of War in regard to the immediate reenlistment of this regiment for the war, has been placed before us, and the voice of the same taken. We are, although regretting the necessity, obliged to answer in the negative, as it must be an impossibility for us to comply with it. Our business affairs have been left behind in confusion, occasioned by the sudden order requiring our departure. And our families have been left unprovided for, as we hoped and expected to again return to our homes at the expiration of our previous term of enlistment. This is the second time we have been called upon to volunteer in this sacred cause, and we have the proud consciousness of knowing that in neither case have we failed. And should it again become necessary to require our services in the field, we are ready and willing to proceed forthwith, with full ranks, after having made the necessary arrangements. Col. J. M. VARIAN.

You will notice that this occurred about two weeks previous to the time when our time of service would expire.

On the 30th of August I received the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
NEW-YORKTOWN, Aug. 30, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 105.—In accordance with instructions from headquarters army of Potomac, the arms and equipments of the Eighth New-York State Militia, now at Yorktown, will be turned over to Maj.-Gen. PECK, who will designate an officer or officers to receive and receipt for them. By order of
OSWALD JACKSON, A. D. C. Maj.-Gen. KEYES.

At the time this order came to hand I waited upon Gen. KEYES, (who is in command at Yorktown, and stated that the regiment did not wish to part with their arms, but that they would with great willingness remain for a week or month after their time had expired, or longer if it was necessary for the security of the post, or while the army was passing through from Harrison's Landing, or until arms could be procured from Washington. I then waited upon Gen. DIX, and made the same statement to him. He countermanded the order at once.

Permit me to state here, that the order requiring the delivery of our arms and equipments was occasioned by the supposition that they were needed to supply those who were without them, in order that they might be of service when our time expired.

Now, Sir, in justice to myself and my command, is it right that the militia from New-York City should suffer under such an imputation? Have we ever refused to leave our homes and our business, at a day's notice, at the call of our country? We kept our agreement, and were willing to remain for a longer time if necessary, for proof of which we refer to Gens. DIX and KEYS.

No order or request of any kind was ever made of me but was promptly obeyed, and the above was all that I received in relation to my regiment remaining.

When we left for the seat of war we did so with the full determination of performing our duties in such a manner as to merit the approbation of our commanding officers, as well as our friends at home. As to the manner in which the Eighth regiment has performed its duties, I would refer you to Gen. DIX, commanding Seventh Army Corps; Brig.-Gen. VAN ALLEN, commanding at Yorktown; Gen. KEYES and Gen. EMORY.

By giving the above an insertion in your valuable sheet, you will greatly oblige

Respectfully yours, J. M. VARIAN.
Colonel Commanding Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. M.

The Late Gen. Kearney.

The funeral of Major-Gen. PHILIP KEARNEY will take place at **Trinity Church, in this City, on Saturday, Sept. 6, inst., at 2 P. M. He will be interred, in his family vault in Trinity Churchyard.**

His relatives are invited to attend at his residence in East Newark, N. J., at 1 P. M., to accompany the remains to New-York.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

"The body of Gen. PHILIP KEARNEY was embalmed last night, and is lying to-day at the embalmer's, on Pennsylvania-avenue, clothed in regimentals, and draped with the American flag. I saw the corpse this morning, before the process was entirely finished. The eye-balls had been extracted, and the operator was moving an ivory stick, as I entered, through the sockets, to prepare for the insertion of a waxen pair. The body and limbs were most faultlessly formed, and notwithstanding that the deceased was near forty-five years of age, no appearance of corpulence manifested itself. The skin was exceedingly fair, with the exception of the sunburned face, which was pitted with small-pox. The beard and moustache were light-colored and thin, the side face was shaved, and the light brown hair was rather long. The face and form were those of a thorough soldier, the latter light and athletic, with a full, finely-developed chest, the former by no means prepossessing, but admirably expressive of a man who knows of little and cares for nothing else than battle.

The circumstances attending and preceding the General's demise are as follows: While the fight was in progress, Gen. BIRNEY, who, at the time, was near to Gen. KEARNEY, pointed out to him a position on their right flank from which Gen. STEVENS' Division had retreated, thereby leaving a gap. As Gen. KEARNEY had previously understood from Gen. RENO, (the latter himself so believing), that the gap left by the retreat of Gen. STEVENS had been filled, as well believing it impossible that any body could be driven from so strong a position, he at once started off at full gallop, unaccompanied by either aid or orderly, (they had been sent to other parts of the field with orders), and rode into the gap.

This was the last seen of Gen KEARNEY alive. The first knowledge that they had in reference to him was a flag of truce sent by the rebels, and directed to Gen. HEINTZELMAN. It came into the camp the next morning, bearing the dead body of the lamented KEARNEY. It was placed at once under the charge of Dr. PANCOAST, the Division Surgeon, and by him taken to Washington.

The missile which caused his death was a Minie rifle ball, and was doubtless fired by some one of the enemy's sharpshooters, he being concealed at a point in some gully or rifle-pit, lower than the General, as the shot entered his body just below the hip, and came out through the left lung. He probably did not survive long after being wounded.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. **832**, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

FROM VIRGINIA.—Movements of Gen. POPE—Advance of the Rebel Forces—Continued Skirmishing—The Recent Raid between Centreville and Fairfax Court-house.

EUROPEAN NEWS—With Interesting Letters from our Special Correspondents Abroad, and Extracts from our Foreign Exchanges.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE from all the Different Commands and Departments.

THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

THE FRENCH POLICE.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

STATE OF THE MARKETS, &c.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A valuable number.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woollen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

1862. Genin's Grand Fall Opening. 1862.
Every style of gentleman's dress silk hats.
Ladies' riding hats, white and gauntlets,
Misses' and infants' silk and felt hats.
Boys' hats and caps of every description,
will be introduced by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 4.

Ladies from the Country wishing gaiter-boots and shoes of all the various styles for themselves and families, good articles at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 347 Canal-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House), opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

$250 will be paid to any person who will obtain for the advertiser an accepted position in a Bank in this City. Undoubted references as to respectability and antecedents will be furnished. All communications will be considered strictly private. Parties replying will address BANK, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

MARRIED.

GAYLER—SEAATS.—In St. Paul's Church, Waterloo, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 4, by Rev. R. H. Parke, JAMES GAYLER, of New-York, to SARA VAN BENTHUYSEN, fifth daughter of the late D. S. SEAATS, of the former place.

PERT—STODDARD.—At Salisbury, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1862, by Rev. S. F. Jarvis, J. W. PERT, of North Canaan, to FRANCES E. STODDARD, of Salisbury.

DIED.

ARENS.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 4, ADOLPH ARENS, in the 36th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 266 Grand-st.

CUNNINGHAM.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 4, ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 10 Gouverneur-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

FERRIS.—At Throg's Neck, Westchester County, on Fifth Day, Sept. 4, JOHN H. FERRIS, in the 63d year of his age.

HARRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 4, LOUISE BURT, only daughter of George W. and Mary F. Harris, aged 11 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 208 South 1st-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HOLDSHIP.—In Spencertown, Columbia County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 27, Hon. ABRAM P. HOLDSHIP, 80 years of age.

KLETZ.—In Bethel, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 2, very suddenly, of diphtheria, EMMIE S., eldest son of John B. and Jane E. Kletz, aged 7 years.

LOVE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 3, of congestion of the lungs, AGNES, wife of Thomas Love, aged 57 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 58 Broome-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

RICKETTS.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Sept. 4, of consumption, ANNIE M., wife of Spencer Ricketts, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Arcadia Lodge, No. 317, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 41 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, Mrs MARIA A., wife of Thomas J. Thompson, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 71 West 20th-st., corner of 6th-av., on this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 42D.—Sept. 4, 1862.
71, 13, 55, 62, 7, 33, 18, 29, 61, 28, 56, 59, 66.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 42D.—Sept. 4, 1862.
5, 12, 18, 35, 58, 70, 19, 25, 8, 31, 63, 75.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 36D.—Sept. 4, 1862.
10, 57, 20, 78, 36, 14, 12, 11, 71, 42, 77, 48, 60.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 24.—Sept. 4, 1862.
52, 49, 57, 11, 3, 61, 68, 48, 46, 54, 31, 74.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No 16 Bond-st.

CLERIHUGH'S ILLUSIVE (NOT ILLUSION) WIG—For perfection of fit and superiority of workmanship, unequaled. Partings do not soil or show. No turning up behind. Made only at No. 20 Broadway, corner Rector-st. Particular attention given to ladies' hair-work.

NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE, OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK, ROOMS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
AUG. 30, 1862.

THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE OF

the citizens of New-York, appointed at the War Mass Meeting, in the Park, on the 27th inst., ask from citizens and corporations, the means necessary to carry out the purposes for which they were appointed, viz: "To promote a vigorous prosecution of the war, and a speedy termination of the rebellion." That meeting unanimously

Resolved, That, inasmuch as property in the loyal States is valueless should the rebellion succeed, we call on the moneyed and other corporations, to contribute largely to the recruiting funds, and to every effort for suppressing the rebellion.

To place regiments in the field there are, as is well known, many expenses to be incurred which cannot be paid by either the State or the General Government. The Committee have already received several pressing applications for money, and they, therefore, in this public manner, call on corporations and individuals to furnish the means to enable them to answer the demands.

It is impossible for the Committee to see each of their fellow-citizens, but they confidently trust that this appeal will meet a sincere and prompt response. For more than a year these calls for aid have been made, and they have been met in a spirit of generous patriotism. But so long as their is an enemy in arms against the Government, so long must we continue to labor and contribute, or all our past efforts will be worse than useless.

Special efforts are making for the Legion of GENERAL CORCORAN—some payments have been already made for this corps. The donors can, if they prefer, designate the particular appropriation to be made of each contribution.

There is no appeal to our benevolence or our patriotism so strong as that which comes from our country on the one hand, and on the other hand from the families of soldiers.

Subscriptions can be sent to the Treasurer, CHARLES GOULD, No. 2 Hanover-st., or to either of the members of the Committee, viz.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman, City Hall.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.
CHARLES GOULD, No. 2 Hanover-st.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, No. 49 Wall-st.
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, No. 122 Broadway.
ALEX. T. STEWART, Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, No. 30 Pine-st.
RICHARD D. LATHROP, No. 23 Park-place.
MICHAEL CORCORAN, Astor House.
HIRAM WALBRIDGE, No. 12 Bridge-st.
WM. ORTON, City Hall.
J. AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., No. 61 William-st.
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, No. 56 Park-place.
ISAAC SHERMAN, No. 1 Hanover-square.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Post-office.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, No. 51 Chambers-st.
R. M. BLATCHFORD, No. 31 Nassau-st.
JAMES W. WHITE, No. 32 Chambers-st.
WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 50 Wall-st.
DAVID DOWS, No. 20 South-st.
A. C. RICHARDS, No. 128 Duane-st.
TERENCE FARLEY, City Hall.
SAMUEL SLOAN, No. 63 Warren-st.
EDWARDS PIERREPONT, No. 16 Wall-st.
JONATHAN STURGES, No. 125 Front-st.
H. W. T. MALI, No. 135 Duane-st.
ANDRE FROMENT, City Hall.
ISAAC DAYTON, No. 247 Broadway.
GEORGE A. BARNEY, City Hall.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL, No. 34 Burling-slip.
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st.
MOSES TAYLOR, No. 44 South-st.
WILLIAM F. DODGE, No. 15 Cliff-st.
MORRIS KETCHUM, No. 40 Exchange-place.
HENRY G. STEBBINS, No. 46 Exchange-place.
WM. B. ASTOR, No. 35 Prince-st.
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, No. 5 Bowling green.
R. H. McCURDY, No. 45 Park-place.
JAMES BENKARD, No. 144 Duane-st.
ADRIAN ISELIN, No. 76 Wall-st.
WM. A. DARLING, No. 99 Lexington-av.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 47 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WE HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 175 BROADWAY,
and now offer a large variety,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.
The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terrib

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 178 bbls. Ashes, 14,484 bbls. Flour, 1,296 bbls. and 653 bags Corn Meal, 137,526 bushels Wheat, 50,437 bushels Corn, 270 bushels Rye, 40,720 bushels Oats, 1,306 pkgs. Provisions, and 396 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls., in lots, at $6 61½@$6 67½ for Pots, and $7 12½@$7 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COCOA—Sales to-day, 70 bags Maracaibo, in bond, at 33c.; and 300 bags Guayaquil on terms not ascertained, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Sales, 150 bags Maracaibo, at 22½c.@23c.; and 524 bags St Domingo, in bond, private terms, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate request, and is held firmly. Middlings, 52½c.@53c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour, was moderately active to-day, and prices which opened irregularly, closed more firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 17,200 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 90@$5 10; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 25@$5 50, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 90@$5 10; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 25@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 70 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 90	@$5 10
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 25	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 55	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75	@ 6 30
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 6 85
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 80

Southern flour is less active, but very firm; sales 1,300 bbls., at $5 30@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 20@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand and is doing better; sales 1,600 bbls. extra, at $5 30@$6 20 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and $3 60 for superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less active for Jersey; $3 75 for Fairfax, Marsh's Caloric, and at $3 55@$3 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered to-day, at somewhat lower prices. The export demand has been checked by the decline in Gold and Sterling Exchange. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 185,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 50@$1 52½; White Western, $1 37@$1 44; Amber Western, at $1 35@$1 37; Red Western (Winter) at $1 31@$1 34½; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 23@$1 26—the latter rate for Green Bay; Milwaukee Club, $1 18@$1 23, Chicago Spring, at $1 11@$1 21; White Kentucky at $1 50@$1 52 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in fair demand, but at reduced rates. Sales since our last 64,000 bushels, at 59c.@60c., chiefly at 60c. for shipping Mixed Western; 55c. @ 58c. for Eastern do.; 45c.@ 54c. for unsound do., do. ₱ bushel. Rye is in request, at 77c.@83c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 4,700 bushels. Oats are depressed and decidedly lower, including Canada, at 57c.@58c.; Western, at 56c.@58c.; and State at 58c. ₱ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending Sept. 1.

	1861		1862	
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls....	38,824	13,411	27,820	25,884
Wheat, bush..	603,363	469,814	460,050	340,775
Corn, bush.....	1,362,054	1,001,440	1,409,723	753,217
Rye, bush.....	15,042	———	31,719	34,134
Barley, bush..	1,035	———	2,047	———
Oats, bush.....	31,453	73,000	177,291	117,500

The following table shows the amount of Flour and Grain in store in Chicago, Aug. 30, 1862, as compared with the week previous, and the corresponding period in 1861:

	Aug. 30, 1862.	Aug. 23, 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, bbls.....	19,000	22,000	8,124
Wheat, bush....	418,798	364,523	576,089
Corn, bush.....	1,843,191	1,266,660	2,906,056
Oats, bush.....	———	———	323,700

HAY—North River Bale is in moderate supply and demand to-day, at 70c.@80c. for old, for shipment and local use, and 50c.@65c. for new, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request at 20c.@24c. for new, and 14c.@19c. for last year's crop, ₱ lb.

LUMBER—A good inquiry prevails for Eastern Spruce and Pine, the receipts of which have been recently very moderate. Prices have been well supported. The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "The receipts of lumber have not been large, but have been from all sources, thus keeping up the assortment. Spruce plank and two-inch spruce are not plenty, and in active request. The sales have been fair and the shipments large, preventing any accumulation at the present rate of receipt. Prices are firm and advancing on some kinds, as freights on lake and canal increase. There is a good stock and fair assortment now in market, and buyers are availing themselves of the present time to lay in Winter stock, before prices and freights are higher. The receipts of the Erie and Champlain Canals during the first week in August, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860.....	10,816,060	698	....	4,824,890
1861.....	5,777,005	1,060	....	5,062,730
1862.....	8,990,172	1,534	2,956	15,209,060

The receipts of boards and scantling continue to exhibit, weekly, a considerable increase over those of last season. Shingles come forward freely and are in excess of the receipts of last year, while staves show a very large increase. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Sept. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860.....	10,816,060	698	....	4,824,890
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	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860.....	195,745,000	31,302	30,468	74,698,167
1861.....	97,967,305	22,061	252	77,921,190
1862.....	145,260,571	24,186	59,832	116,749,458

We have now reached the close of the fourth month of canal navigation—more than half the usual season of free passage on our inland waters. The receipts of boards and scantling up to this period show an increase over last season of 47,293,566 feet, while in all the articles enumerated in our table there is a handsome improvement in the quantity brought to market this season."

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 162 bbls. New-Orleans, at 38c.@29c., and small lots of other kinds, at unchanged quotations, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A limited business was transacted, to-day, in Spirits Turpentine, at $2 30 ₱ gallon; in common Resin, at $13, and strained do. at $13 50 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Crude Whale is in good request, and is now quoted up to 52c.@54c. ₱ gallon. Crude Sperm is quiet, at $1 35 at 37½, and Linseed at 56c.@58c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request, to-day, at $11 50 for Mess, and $9 37½@$10 for Prime. ₱ bbl. Sales, 800 bbls. Cut Meats continue salable and steady, at 5¾c.@7c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive at 6c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has not varied; sales, 1,200 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive, yet steady; sales 210 bbls., at $11 75@$12 25 for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 75 ₱ bbl. Butter finds ready buyers, at 11c.@16c. for poor to very choice Western, and 17c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in good request at 7c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 150 bags East India, at $6 25@$7 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales were moderate to-day, having embraced 670 hhds., including New Orleans, at 9½c. and 10½c., and Cuba at 8¾c. to 10½c. also small lots of Havana, in boxes, at 9½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 140,000 lbs., at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 300 bbls., in lots, part at 43c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been less extensive, to-day, at our quotations. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13d.@13½d.; Corn, 12½d.@13d.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. ₱ tce.; Pork, 5s.@6s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@43s.; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 14d.@15d. ₱ bushel, Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Oil, 47s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain at 13½d.@14½d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 6s.@6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@8s. 6d. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, 42s. 6d. ₱ ton.

The Summer of 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The amount of rain in the Summer just ended has exceeded the aggregate of every other Summer in my record by 6.59 inches—the greatest previous being 23.80 inches in 1855—in 1862 it was 22.20 inches. It is thus arranged—14.20 in June, 9.34 in July, and 7.76 in August.

The mean of the previous seventeen Summers is 15.86 inches, so that the quantity in 1862 is about 132 per cent. above the mean, or nearly 2½ times the average.

This is certainly a very remarkable excess—such a one as perhaps may not be known more than once in fifty years—and it presents a striking contrast to the dryest Summer of the eighteen, viz., 1851, in which there only fell 3.46 inches—1.87 in June, 2.09 in July, and 0.60 in August.

Rain fell on seventeen days in June, fourteen in July, and six in August, thus: On June 1, 0.15 inch; 2d, 0.05; 3d and 4th, 4.25; 7th and 9th, 2.40; 10th, 0.09, 11th, 0.70; 15th, 0.01; 18th, 1.85; 19th, 0.60; 21st, 1.80; 23d, 0.40; 24th, 1.70; 25th, 0.40; 26th, 0.10; 30th, 0.70. July 2, 1.70; 3th, 0.01; 9th, 0.65; 14th, 2.48; 20th, 2.40; 21st, 0.01; 22d, 0.01; 23d, 0.20; 24th, 0.23; 26th, 0.25; 29th, 0.70; 30th, 0.45; 30th, 0.10; 31st, 0.05. Aug. 1, 0.05; 4th, 0.05; 5th, 3.25 in 1½ hours; 9th, 1.70 in 2¾ hours; 14th, 1.70; 22d, 0.95; 23d, 0.01; 28th, 0.05.

The temperature has in general been unusually cool, but as this article is already sufficiently long, I shall reserve the statistics of the thermometer for another writing. J. NELSON Mee.

MILTON HALL, Sept. 1, 1862.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bornusia	Southampton	New-York	Aug 27
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 27
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 28
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

Hibernian	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 6
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 8
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Ana	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *City of Washington* and *Tycoonia*, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Branch Mail closes at..... 6 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at..... 6 A. M. and 4.30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) close at 6 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 6 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6.30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1.30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman; is a good seamstress; is capable to do any up-stairs work; willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City references. Apply at No. 126 West 20th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A German girl, a situation as chambermaid and do plain sewing. Call at No. 150 West 30th-st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY COMpetent and experienced woman would like a situation to do light chamberwork and sew, or to take care of an invalid. Can be seen, till suited, at her present employer's, No. 3 West 34th-st., one door from 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing, or to do plain sewing and take care of children; has best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 102 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A first-class chambermaid and waitress, also a good seamstress, wants a situation; good City reference. Apply at No. 110 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is capable of working on dressmaking or chamberwork and waiting. Can get two years of good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 129 East 2d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Englishwoman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to a hotel or boarding-house. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a first-class private boarding-house or private family; would have no objection in a small family to assist in the washing; good City reference if required. Can be seen till suited at No. 62½ West Washington-place, second floor.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT Woman wants a situation as cook in a private family; understands making good bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; the best of references given. Call for two days, at No. 37 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant English woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of French and English meat and pastry cooking; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUations wanted by two young women; one as good cook, is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is willing to assist in the washing; the other as first-class laundress or chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands doing up fine washing and French fluting; both have the best of City references from their last employers. Call for two days at No. 152 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLEaged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; likes neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 85 6th-av., near Waverley-place, front room, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as good cook, or would take a first-class laundress place; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation as plain cook or general servant; washes and irons well, does up linens in style. Or, as chambermaid and lady's maid; is fully competent in each capacity. Wages $6 to $7 a month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation to cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker, and understands her business well; City reference given from her last place. Can at No. 497 9th-av., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SItuation wanted on the avenues in Brooklyn by a very respectable Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron; is a thorough cook, and also excellent washer and ironer; those not seeking company, and is highly recommended as a trusty, economical and efficient servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted for an experienced Protestant servant, who is an excellent private family cook, and can wash and iron to suit the most particular; has the best of references, and will be found in every respect a desirable first-class servant. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference can be given. Inquire of the country. Call at No. 12 Clinton-place, 3d floor back front room, No. 9, near 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, to cook, wash and iron; no objections to do house work. Has good City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 3 Macon-place-st., 11th ward.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants a situation; can cut and fit perfectly, and do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do plain cooking work; can give the best of City reference; wages $10 a month. Call at or address No. 1 Sullivan-st., near 2d-av.

AS DOWN-STAIRS SERVANT, &c.—A LIGHT-hearted Irish girl, or country, by a well person, wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid in a respectable family. Has no objection to going into the country or City. Can be seen, for two days, at M. Maguire's, No. 157 Spring-st. None need apply but a respectable family.

AS DOWN-STAIRS SERVANT, &c.—A LIGHT-hearted Irish girl, or country, by a well person, wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid in a respectable family. Has no objection to going into the country or City. Can be seen, for two days, at M. Maguire's, No. 157 Spring-st. None need apply but a respectable family.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A GERMAN girl, thoroughly respectable, and of long experience, wishes a situation to do general housework in a small family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City references, strong and healthy. Would have no objection, country or City. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED, BY a respectable woman as laundress in a private family. Is well used to the work, and has lived with some of the best families in the City. Call, for two days, at 85 East 16th-st., in the store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a good plain sewer. Has two years' City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE, HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young widow lady as nurse, house-keeper, or companion for a lady; has had much experience in sickness; no objection to travel or to leave the City; references exchanged. Mrs. FIELDS, No. 220 West 42d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl, with the best of City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; will be found kind and obliging, and an excellent sewer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 123 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation, by a Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, and does fine embroidery; she can be seen at her present employer's, No. 70 West 20th-st., who will give her good references.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; can give the best of City reference, and is willing to do a part of the chamber-work if required; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 153 Third-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, in a plain family, to take care of children and do plain sewing; wages not so much an object as a home. Can be seen until engaged at No. 210 7th-av., third floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl, lately arrived from Ireland, wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid in a respectable family. Has no objection to going into the country or City. Can be seen, for two days, at M. Maguire's, No. 157 Spring-st. None need apply but a respectable family.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, who lived in a respectable family, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or through servant. Takes the entire charge of the silver and dinner-room in excellent style, or as therein mentioned, wages $7. City or Brooklyn. Call or address a note, for two days, at No. 61 East 21st-st.

THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND THE adjoining cities are very respectfully informed that Mad. MATILDA C. GIBELLINI has removed her Agency and Reception-room to No. 650 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, 2d st. I have, as per custom, received by every arrival from Europe, over to fully avail myself of the latest and choicest fashions of the day. Mad. Gibellini solicits the patronage of the ladies to whom she is personally known.

DRESSMAKING.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIenced dressmaker work in a private family by the day, week or month; cannot be excelled in cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, also mantillas; understands W. & W.'s machine. Can be seen for the week at No. 222 4th-av., near 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A DUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German spoken here. Call and see.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as companion to an invalid lady, to take charge of a house, or teach young children; best of references can be given. Call or address, for one week, J. K., No. 321 5th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT (an American) would like to take charge of a gentleman's house, or as a companion to a lady going to California. Address A. A. A., Station C, 4th-st

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an respectable young man as coachman who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is a careful driver and a good groom; has the best reference from former employers and present employer, and in addition is willing to make himself generally useful, or to work in a garden. Call or address, for two days, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 23 Chatham-st., Hope House.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging, and can produce first-class testimonials as to character and ability, having been brought up to the business in the old country. Address C. R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG SINGLE MAN wants a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family; no objection to the country; understands his business perfectly, will make himself generally useful to his employer, the first City and country reference given. Address G. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman, in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has lived with families of the highest standing in society; can give several years' City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office; or, apply to R. Campbell, saddler, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman or groom in a private family, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to a country place; good City and country references given as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address A. P., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN wants a situation as coachman with a private family, who is a good and careful city driver; the best of City references can be given from his last place. Address F. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the management and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A GERMAN WISHES A SITUAtion as porter; is an industrious and sober man, and is not afraid to work; has been four years with his last employers, to whom he refers; wages not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address L. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, in any respectable business; has been book-keeper in this City two years; is a good judge of money; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Can give unlimited references. Address J. C. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who understands the general management of a gentleman's country seat, care of, of horses, cows, &c.; is a sober, trustworthy man. Apply, for two days, to J. Y., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BRIGHT BOY TO DO shopping and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 900 Broadway, up stairs, from 10 to 12 M., Saturday, Sept. 6.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, IN AN OFFICE in the lower part of the City, must be an American and reside with his parents. Address Box 4,500 Post-office, naming reference, age and residence. Salary, $75.

A HOUSEMAID WANTED.—A COLORED woman, to do general house work. Apply at No. 109 West 3d-st. between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M.

A WAITER.—WANTED, AN INDUSTRIOUS and intelligent young man as waiter in a private family; none need apply unless they understand their business thoroughly, and have served in some family of high standing in this City, from whom they can bring good testimonials. To such a one a permanent, good home and good wages will be given. Apply between 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. at the office of R. A. WITTHAUS, No. 51 Worth-st.

WANTED—A FARMER AND HIS WIFE TO take charge of a farm; the one must have some knowledge of fruits, and the other must be capable of taking general care of the dairy. Apply, by letter, to Box No. 734 Post-office.

WANTED—FIFTY FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING cutters. Steady work and good wages. Apply at No. 140 Church-st., corner of Worth.

JOHN T. MARTIN.

LOST AND FOUND.

BURGLARY!

$800 REWARD!!

The subscribers store was entered during Sunday, Aug. 31, and a quantity of SEWING SILK and other goods carried off.

The sewing silks were taken from the cases, and the empty cases left in the store.

All the sewing silks were rolled up in pink paper bundles of half a pound each—part of it with the brand, in gold letters, "Finest Chinese Sublime Quality," and part of it in other brands printed in red letters. Two of the brands had a red label pasted around the bundles with signature on it, the other had no label on it. There were also other pieces taken of inferior silks.

The above reward will be paid for the whole, or in proportion for any part of it.

E. H. ARNOLD, No. 81 Worth-st.

LOST—A STEEL DIAMOND SCARF-PIN, containing a small turquoise and ruby. Any one returning the same to the owner, at 1 Bond-st., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—$20 REWARD.—ON [illegible] a pocket-book, containing [illegible] The above reward will be paid to any one returning the same to No. 21 Cedar-st.

LOST—A WHITE LITTLE DOG IN BROOME-ST., between Broadway and Mercer-st. Reward $5 at Mr. PARKINSON'S, No. 15 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.

[illegible]

CLARENCE SALE & CO.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER & CO'S HEAVY MANUFACTURING [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK of fixtures, good will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on very reasonable terms, or the yard would be leased, if preferred, a fine chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 126th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

HOTEL PARTNER WANTED, IN ONE OF the largest and best located hotels in the country, equal to any hotel in the City, with a cash capital of $15,000 to $20,000, the best business chance now offering. For full particulars, address, or call on D. MARSHALL, Manhattan Hotel, Murray-st., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. (to-day and to-morrow.

EDGE TOOLS.—A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of an old-established edge tool manufactory, and willing to put in some capital, can hear of a chance by addressing W. P. ABRAHAMS, No. 103 Beekman-st., New-York.

A SUPERIOR OIL REFINERY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Inquire at No. 216 Pearl-st., New-York, of M. J. PRISBIE.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 51 1st-av., near 31st-st. N. B.—Don't forget the place, 51 1st-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. T. GIMBREDE'S, No. 388 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, envelopes, &c., executed in the most elegant manner, at reasonable prices. Specimens shown, and estimates furnished at 388, Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER & CO'S HEAVY MANUFACTURING FAMILY [illegible]

[illegible] SUBSCRIPTION AT [illegible] Broadway, third floor, the most elegant and the largest factory Patent Machines of a superior quality ever sold in the world.

[illegible] JOHN F. DOPPEL.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT SMOOTH, polished imitation Russia, "B. G." American and English Sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 149 Beekman.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 26 West 39th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,

Now in its forty-third year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 8, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher Branches, in ancient and modern languages, bookkeeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school the past year: Rev. Drs. Hatfield, Spencer and Leach, Rev. Edward E. Rankin, Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Judge Quackenbush, Col. H. Varian, Peter S. Hoe, Esq., Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., James Marsh, Esq., Stephen C. Rusch, Esq., Dr. H. W. B. Woodhull, Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City, and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the circular. Parents are invited to call.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.

Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers in the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over $100,000, and combine all arrangements for the comfortable quarterage and subsisting of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.

For circulars, apply to J. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 69 Wall-st.; John R. Brown, Esq., No. 5 Coenties-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President, Westchester Penn.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 22 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, L. D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Rose, Dennlng Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Putnam, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,

STAMFORD, CONN.

The school opens on the 16th of September.

TERMS.—For board, and tuition in the English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Vocal Music and in Drawing, $250 per year; pupils under 13, $225 per year.

No extra charges whatever, except for music, painting, books and stationery.

A new seminary is being built, and the entire establishment with a gymnasium, will be completed by the opening of the ensuing term.

For circulars apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

STAMFORD, Aug. 20.

MISS KENNEDY'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 20 East 25th-st.,

Between Madison and 4th avs.,

Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

French is the language of the school. Private instruction in languages and literature, individually and in classes, will also be organized. The terms will be as moderate as possible. The most distinguished Professors are engaged.

Applications to the above address will receive prompt attention.

SING SING

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,

Principal.

Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet Mefford.

The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Fowler's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. POSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

The course of instruction is so framed as to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. POSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL.—No. 220 and 222 West 24th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The Institute is now divided in a Young Ladies' Department, Principals H. Gerdes, Ph. D., and Mlle Rosalie P. Hennann, and in a Young Gentleman's Department, Principals H. Gerdes, Ph. D., and E. Sorrly. No. 220 West 24th-st. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; Christern's, No. 761 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 711 Broadway; Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, and at the Institute.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & DENNIS'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK.—Fall term English and Mathematical Department commences Sept. 2. This Institution offers very superior advantages for acquiring complete business or scientific education. Book-keeping, commercial law, commercial computations, penmanship, higher mathematics, &c., practically taught. Call for circular.

FORT WASHING

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that an election of Directors of the Erie Railway Company will be held at the office of said company, at Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of October, 1862, as provided by the by-law of said company regulating such election, which by-law is as follows:

"The election of Directors of the Company shall be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on the second Tuesday of October, in the year 1862, and on the second Tuesday of October in each year thereafter; the polls to be open at 11 o'clock A. M. and continue open till 2 o'clock P. M. A vacancy in the office of Director may be filled by the Board, on previous notice being given, of at least ten days, to each Director."

The Transfer Books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 29th inst., and no transfer of stock can be made after that day, until the 15th of October next.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 22 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,000,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 376 of the laws of 1849, and as amended by Chapter 16 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor the 1st of July, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 8th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 2d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 8th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 8th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos. 19, 205, 579, 649, 662, 1,325, 1,5-5, 1,924, 1,975, 2,037, 2,299, 2,3-8, 2,516, 2,5-5. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due thereon only upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place—New-York, Sept. 2, 1862.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

OFFICE BEAVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall-st.,
New-York, Sept. 2, 1862.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of said Company, held at its office this day, JAMES C. HARRIOTT was unanimously elected President in place of Richard Oakley, deceased, and JOHN G. HAVILAND was unanimously appointed Secretary.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board,

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board,

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per CENT. on the capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent., payable on demand at the Park Fire Insurance Office, No. 25 Broadway.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (ten per cent., less the Government tax), will be paid to the stockholders on demand at this office.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED INSURANCE COMPANIES concur in charging not less than one-half of one per cent. more premium on passage risks between United States ports and the West India Islands and Bermuda, by sailing vessels under command of masters not having certificates from the American Shipmasters' Association, than by vessels commanded by masters having such certificates, to take effect on outward risks Sept. 15, and on homeward risks Oct. 1, proximo.

NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862.

The ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
The MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The NEPTUNE INSURANCE CO.
The WASHINGTON (Marine) INSURANCE CO.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 130 Ax., corner 78th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY, in the business of printing and publishing the newspapers, entitled, the *Sunday Mercury* and the *New-York Mercury*, at No. 113 Fulton-st., New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM CAULDWELL and HORACE P. WHITNEY are alone authorized to receive and sign in liquidation, and to settle up the affairs of the said late firm. Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL,
SYLVESTER S. SOUTHWORTH,
HORACE P. WHITNEY.

The undersigned will continue the above business at the same place, under the firm name of CAULDWELL & WHITNEY. Dated Sept. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL,
HORACE P. WHITNEY.

No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED INTO partnership with me Mr. JAMES J. GOODWIN, who has for the last year signed for me by procuration.

The business will hereafter be conducted under the style of J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SPLENDID ALES,
IN CASES AND HOGSHEADS,
Wholesale and for Shipping,
No. 40 Courtlandt-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Gleets, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Abscesses of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Astringents, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for sale by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up-stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Stoats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

HERNIA OR RUPTURE RADICALLY CURED!!
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
cures this dreadful disease. New principle—light, easy and clean. Pamphlets free.
GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this incidental neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Gonorrhœa or Gleet, Stricture of the urethra and seminal weakness, Involuntary Nocturnal Losses, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Syphilis in all its forms and secondary symptoms, Diseases of the Throat, Skin and Bones, Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, Old Sores, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Tumors, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Deafness, Cancers, Scrofula, Diseases of Females, Barrenness, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Pain in the Back, Blood Spitting, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Debility, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Tic Doloureux, Epilepsy or Fits, Paralysis or Palsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Sick Headache, Female Irregularities, Monthly Obstructions, Hysterics, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Joints, Sufferers from imprudence in life, Loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet of gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full description of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.; the only place

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $1 per dozen, mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices, No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. Dr. C.'s proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the tenth edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, 32 No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st., FREDERICK & CO., 13 Canal-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, involuntary losses by nocturnal pollutions and by gleet, successfully cured. Those who have been deceived by quacks and pretenders, and have had their constitutions ruined by mercury, are invited to call on Dr. C., as he is confident he can restore them to perfect health. Persons at a distance may be cured by addressing Dr. C. a letter, containing a remittance, and a description of their case. Medicines sent to all parts of the country. Dr. C. is a graduate of the University of New-York, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of numerous painful, truthful cases; to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LACROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this healing and rational treatise. Pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 268. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., late of No. 668 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that foul and body-destroying vice, secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, fistulæ, and fistula radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions, Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 15 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—The only genuine baths in the United States—at No. 7 Dey-st., three doors west of Laurens, for cure of the dyspeptic, mercurial affections, &c. Given only by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, valuable for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; relieves all the distressing and sickening effects of mercury, and possesses the certainly valuable property of not poisoning the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to do, or the case has become so well known that scientific men in every the interest of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some morbid patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and at last the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and while they feel their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then resort to that they can make it. It is Sir Astral, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, on New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. The steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, touching at Amos-st. and 30th-st. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 1½ o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and Intermediate Landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARIADNE leaves from dock foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8½ A. M., without exception, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy-point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 13th and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 29, N. R. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 5 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points South, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT FERRY-WAY leaves pier next of Dey-st. at 7½, 9, 10½ A. M., 1, 3½, 5, 6½ and 8 P. M. Sunday, 8½ A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday excepted.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
ARMY CLOTHS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1862.

Manufacturers and Merchants are invited to offer proposals, at this office, until FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 12 M., to furnish the United States with

BLANKETS, ARMY CLOTHS, KERSEYS, AND LININGS AND TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS,
suitable to making
UNIFORM CLOTHING.

The BLANKETS must be Army Blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 3 inches in long h in the centre,) to be 7 feet long, and 5 feet 6 inches wide, each blanket to weigh 5 pounds.

The CLOTH is of the dark blue, (Indigo wool-dyed) Army standard, weighing 21 ounces to yard of 54 inches wide, and 19 ounces to yard of 27 inches wide. The KERSEYS must be sky blue, (Indigo wool-dyed) Army standard, weighing 12 ounces to yard of 54 inches wide, and 11 ounces to yard of 27 inches wide. Samples of Linings and Trimming must accompany the bids for these articles.

Bidders will state the number of yards and quantity of each article they will be prepared to furnish in each month, and for how many months, at the Clothing Depot in Philadelphia, and the price per yard, &c.

Each bid must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same, and give satisfactory security. The names of sureties to be given in the proposal.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the seventeenth day of September, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, to be of the general plan and specifications for said School-house now in course of building, and prepared for the purpose of carrying into effect an appropriation of $8,000, made by the Board of Education, on the 2d day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through the Ward Committee of the Seventh Ward, and being in the following Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the westerly side of the Seventh avenue, 100 feet 6 inches southerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Forty-third-street and the Seventh avenue, and running thence southerly and along the line of the Seventh avenue 100 feet, thence westerly and parallel with Forty-third-street sixty feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Seventh avenue 100 feet; thence easterly and parallel with Forty-third-street sixty feet, to the place of beginning, by the same more or less, as the Seventh avenue and Forty-third-street run on the 1st day of January, 1862.

Plans and specifications for the said building may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Forty-sixth-street. Proposals must estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Iron." Proposals for the building must be accompanied with a separate drawing and description of the apparatus proposed to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals received, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

BERNARD SMITH,
WILSON SMALL,
JAMES MOORE,
Committee of School Officers of the Seventh Ward.
Dated September 1, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 8th instant, for the following articles of lumber, viz.:

100,000 feet 1½-inch spruce plank.
50,000 feet pine boards, box or albany.
20,000 feet 4x4 pine scantling.
20,000 feet 2½-inch pine plank.

All the above lumber to be of good merchantable quality, free from rot and loose knots; to be subject to inspection, and to be delivered on shipboard at expense of contractor. Persons offering will please state the lowest price per foot, board measure, and the number of days which would be required to furnish the whole quantity.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 15th September, 1862, for constructing a portion of the Potomac Dam, at Great Falls.

The principal item of work to be done is about five thousand (5,000) yards of rock embankment.

Specifications can be procured and plans seen at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Potomac Dam," and addressed to Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

M. M. R. BUTTON, Chief Engineer, W. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM B. ASTOR, plaintiff, against LEONARD APPLEBY and others, defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made on the above-entitled action on the 6th day of August, 1862, I, the undersigned, the Referee appointed for the purpose of carrying into effect said judgment, do hereby give notice that the Master's Office, Room No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 15th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through R. B. Lindsay, real estate Auctioneer, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the westerly side of the Seventh avenue, 100 feet 6 inches southerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Forty-third-street and the Seventh avenue, and running thence southerly and along the line of the Seventh avenue 100 feet, thence westerly and parallel with Forty-third-street sixty feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Seventh avenue 100 feet; thence easterly and parallel with Forty-third-street sixty feet, to the place of beginning, by the same more or less, as the Seventh avenue and Forty-third-street run on the 1st day of January, 1862.

Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney. aug1-law3w

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD S. CUMMING, Executor, &c., of John Due, plaintiff, against JEAN DUC, Augustus Bonrand, the St. Marks' Insurance Company, Henry A. Mott, Washington Murray, Sidney S. Burrill and William B. Carr, defendants.—Summons.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—United New-York, June 3, 1862. BOGARDUS & BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway.

The complaint to the above action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, New-York City, on the 30th day of July, 1862. aug1-law6w

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third Article of the first Title of the fifth Chapter of the second Part of the Revised Statutes. DAVID MURRAY, Jr., of the city of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published August 8, 1862. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Gilbert Robertson, Jr., County Judge of said county, at his office, Mutual Bank Buildings, in the City of Troy, on the 21st day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts. GEO. DAY,
aug8-law13w Attorney for Insolvent, Troy, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next. Dated New-York, July 2, 1862. 1y4-lawom

MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN B. FANNING,
THOMAS FANNING, Jr., } Executors.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1862.

Pursuant to an ordinance of the Corporation of the City, approved by the Board of Aldermen of the Corporation, on the 2d day of September, 1862, the property lost by fire will not be liable to be proceeded against by attachment of the State Courts, in Chancery, or of process for the collection of debts in the Justices' Courts of the City, or by the sheriff, for a period of six months, as provided by the third section of the ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, approved by the Mayor on the 2d day of September, 1862, and filed in the office of the Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

The said ordinance will be published in the following newspapers, viz.: The New-York Times, Tribune, Herald, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Express, Courier and Enquirer, Journal of Commerce, Daily News, Evening Express, Evening Mail, Evening Day Book, Evening Expositor, Evening Express, Evening Mail, Evening Day Book, Evening Expositor, Evening Express, Evening Mail, Evening Day Book, Evening Expositor

A PERILOUS RETURN.

Narrow Escape at Sea of the Albany and Brooklyn Regiments.

The U. S. Transport Baltic Runs Aground --Troops Taken off by Coasters---Baggage, Stores and Coal Thrown Overboard---Twenty-four Hours Spent on the Shoals---Soldiers and Crew Constantly at the Pumps ---Final Rescue and Safe Arrival of the 13th and 25th N. Y. S. N. G.

The vast majority of our citizens are, as yet, unaware of the mortal perils that beset two of the finest volunteer regiments this State can boast, on their way back from the seat of war, where they have just served out their three months' term, under the President's call of May last. In order to relieve the anxiety of thousands of the relatives and friends of these deserving soldiers, and gratify the public at large with the details of an incident which has come to their knowledge hitherto only by rumor, we have prepared a succinct statement of the facts, procured from the officers and men of the *Baltic*, and the regiments she bore from Hampton Roads.

THE DEPARTURE

from Norfolk took place about noon on Sunday last, when the Thirteenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments, together about 1,300 strong, including officers and men, were conveyed by tugs on board the United States transport steamer *Baltic*, lying off to receive them. After the men were quartered, and baggage, &c., stowed away, all retired to rest with agreeable anticipations of a safe and speedy return to New-York. At 4 A. M. on Monday, the *Baltic* left her moorings amid the huzzas of the throng on her decks and stood out to sea with moderately fair weather.

THE SHOALS.

All went well until about 2½ P. M., when the comparative quiet and listlessness that reigned on board among all who were not sea-sick, was suddenly interrupted by a heavy shock and a harsh grating sound beneath the vessel, that, with the momentary confusion on deck and in the engine rooms, betokened that something unpleasant had occurred. Order and quiet were immediately restored by Capt. COMSTOCK, who soon acquainted the officers entitled to know the worst, that the good ship was hard aground on the Winter Quarter's Shoals, some fifty-five miles east and southward of Cape May—a most dangerous reef in even commonly bad weather. At once every expedient known to nautical skill was set in operation. The vessel, drawing 18 feet, lay over to larboard in 16 feet of water, straining and heaving badly.

The jarring of her iron work, creaking of timbers and cracking of cordage were sounds by no means agreeable or reassuring to the ears of the regiments of landsmen assembled on the decks of the stranded vessel, and it is probable that many a fine fellow who had escaped the malaria of the South and the bullets of the enemy, felt odd misgivings that he should yet perish near the threshold of his Northern home. Still, perfect quiet, subordination and coolness prevailed. Every order was easily and promptly obeyed, and not one word of distrust or apprehension escaped the lips of any one among those 1,300 men, the vast majority of whom knew nothing of the sea. All hands, under the Captain's direction, worked steadily until 6½ P. M., when it became evident that the ship could not be got off as she was. No resource was left but to lighten her, if possible, of her passengers and freight. Only a sail or two could faintly be seen during the afternoon; but shortly after signals of distress were made, or about 7 P. M., a schooner ran alongside, and the state of affairs being communicated, agreed to take off some of the troops. The work of debarkation at once began, and a tedious job it proved to be. At the first instant, when the extremely perilous condition of the vessel was made known to all, and the order to go on board the schooner was given, a slight crowding and confusion arose among the dense throngs on deck, but Lieut.-Col. SWIFT, of the Twenty-fifth, who has been a seafaring man and was consequently at home in the crisis, by his coolness and determination, instantly calmed it. Stalioning himself at the ship's side, he superintended the transfer of the first batch of troops who were taken off and greatly contributed to their safe transfer. About 100 of the Thirteenth and 300 of the Twenty-fifth were got on board the schooner by 8½ P. M., the wind meanwhile rising to half a gale and blowing directly landward. After the departure of the schooner, the condition of affairs became more and more perilous.

THE NIGHT

Set in with high wind and a heavy, chopping sea. The steamer strained severely, and her machinery was much disturbed. At length the captain ordered the firing of signal guns and throwing up of rockets, and burning of blue lights. These signals were continued at brief intervals during all the dark hours, no less than 60 guns being fired before morning.

Meanwhile, the troops had been detailed into gangs and relieved every 20 men each, and under the direction of their officers worked incessantly at the pumps, the coal-hole and the baggage gangways. In these toils they were cheered and assisted by the crew of the ship, who with the zeal and skill of American seamen, gave themselves no respite all night long. Hundreds of tons of coal, baggage and commissary stores were, in this way, consigned to the deep and lost. The trunks, chests, camp equipage, etc., of the officers, went first, and among them everything Col. BRYAN and his Staff had on board.

Cheerfulness, alacrity, and courage distinguished every man in the arduous labors of a night gloomy and threatening to all. Capt. BROOKS of the Thirteenth, (Brooklyn,) was among those especially commended by his comrades of the Twenty-fifth, and the officers of the ship for his ready coolness and skill and untiring exertion. Capt. BROOKS worked among the men all night long, organizing, directing, cheering them and cutviding the most stalwart in physical effort. He superintended the reliefs at the Coal Hole, and was consequently on hand service.

MORNING

Came at last, and about 7 o'clock two more schooners bore up for the steamer, and took off 500 more of the troops. The transfer was difficult and dangerous in the extreme. Each man had to be lowered into the boats alongside by ropes, and then as each boat was filled, the living freight was conveyed to the smaller vessels. The crews of the *Baltic* and the schooners manned all the boats they could launch, and the number of these alone rendered the transfer possible, as the sea was high and rough, and each loading required a tedious time. One schooner took 280 of the Twenty-fifth and 50 of the Thirteenth and sailed, our informant thought, for Fortress Monroe; the other took 200 of the Twenty-fifth, and was to make for Cape May Breakwater, where she was to send a boat ashore and telegraph to Philadelphia for assistance to the *Baltic*.

Capt. DEACON, of the Thirteenth, came very near being drowned in passing from the steamer to one of the schooners. His foot slipping, he fell into the sea, and was barely rescued when sinking for the last time.

After the departure of the small vessels, the work on board the ship continued, the ship meanwhile heeling badly and straining severely in all directions. The signal guns were still fired, but without success in signalizing for help or aid. But the vessel was greatly lightened by this time, and the tide coming in full at 1 P. M., the engineers availing themselves of every expedient, by 2½ o'clock the ship was, to the great relief of all, once more afloat.

AFLOAT.

"The remainder of the *Baltic*'s [illegible] was pleasant, and her arrival here on Wednesday was anxiously looked for.

During the same day the schooner that had taken up on Monday also came in with her 400 troops, after they had been out two nights and one day, with scarcely a drop of fresh water, and no food but hard biscuit. Col. BRYAN and his Adjutant, with some of his other officers and a mall company of his men, remained on the *Baltic*, Lieut.-Col. SWIFT taking command of the heavy force that necessarily went off on the schooner, and greatly contributing, by his combined nautical and military knowledge, to their [illegible] In the hurry of the scene, the names of the three schooners were unfortunately not remembered even by our informants. That they should be procured and mentioned with honor is evident.

CONGRATULATIONS.

The following is Capt. COMSTOCK's letter of thanks to Col. BRYAN and his command:

STEAMSHIP BALTIC, Sept. 2, 1862.

SIR: I cannot allow you to leave my ship without expressing to you my warmest thanks for the able and efficient services rendered by yourself, your officers and men during the perilous condition of the ship the last twenty-four hours.

The ready, quiet and prompt action with which my every wish was obeyed, and their coolness in the hour of danger, bespeaks the high state of discipline your regiment has attained.

With respect, I am your obedient servant,

JOS. J. COMSTOCK.

To Col. BRYAN, of the Twenty-fifth N. Y. S. N. G.

In response to the above, the subjoined general order was issued by Col. BRYAN:

HEADQUARTERS, ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP BALTIC, Sept. 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.—The Commandant, in General Orders, desires to express to the officers and men of the Thirteenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments N. Y. S. N. G. his sincere and earnest thanks for the noble manner in which they conducted themselves throughout the perilous hours while this splendid vessel was cast away and disabled on Winter Quarters Shoals. Such conduct is worthy of all praise, and has given assurance of what might have been expected of them had it been their fortune to have faced the enemies of our beloved country on the field of battle.

The commandant also desires to express what he knows to be the feeling and wish of every officer and soldier of the Thirteenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments, the most earnest thanks to Capt. JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, for the cool, able and judicious management of his ship; as also to his officers and gallant men for their willing and hearty cooperation and ready obedience to every call, thereby setting an example that stimulated all to follow, and that, under the mercy of an overruling Providence, saved his vessel and all the souls committed to his charge.

The commandant, trusting that all who were separated may safely come together again, with a grateful heart takes leave of all outside of his immediate command, and will ever hold them in remembrance as officers and men worthy of his esteem and the highest regard of their fellow-citizens.

By command of Col. M. K. BRYAN.

J. M. KIMBALL, Adjutant.

THE SCHOONERS

that last left the *Baltic*, with so many precious lives intrusted to their frail charge, have not yet been heard from, but as the weather at sea has been comparatively fair for days, there is perfect confidence felt in their safety.

The Twenty-fifth, or rather the fragment of it stationed since Wednesday at the Park Barracks, left at 6 P. M. yesterday for Albany. All members who may hereafter arrive are to rendezvous at the Park Barracks, and report to Col. TOMPKINS, at No. 6 State-street, where they will be provided with transportation to Albany.

UNION TROOPS NEAR NORFOLK.

The returning soldiers state that the Union force at and between Norfolk and Suffolk amounts to between 8,000 and 9,000 men, consisting of the Third and Fourth New-York, the First Delaware, and the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry Regiments, and the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, all stationed at Suffolk. The Thirteenth Illinois has seen severe service, and the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. SPEAR, is spoken of very highly. In addition to these, there were near Suffolk the New-York Mounted Rifles, Capt. HOWARD's Battery of the Fourth United States Artillery, and the three regiments composing Gen. FERRY's Brigade, which has just arrived from the Peninsula, where it formed part of Gen. McCLELLAN's late army. At Norfolk, there were the Ninety-ninth New-York and a Wisconsin regiment.

The time of the Thirteenth and Twenty-fifth, who had been stationed at Suffolk, expired on the 31st ult., and hence their return.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

KEARNEY'S DIVISION—BIRNEY'S BRIGADE.

THIRD MICHIGAN.

Killed.—Lieut. Byron, E. Hess, Co. D; Jno. Richberg, Co. B; Fred. Scriver, Co. B; And. Sauter, Co. C; Corp. C. Berreaner, Co. D; Corp. P. Vanduser, Co. D; Corp. L. Traverse, Co. D; Jas. Dailey, Co. D; Sergt. Dan. Bugle, Co. F; Corp. E. A. Ball, Co. F; Corp. Jasper N. Jacobs, Co. F; Edman Reridan, Co. F; Levi E. Metcalf, Co. G; Wm. Washburn, Co. F; Elijah Fish, Co. F; Corp. Wm. F. Hagar, Co. G; Albert Lewis, Co. G; Peter S. Archer, Co. H; Dennis Conway, Co. H; Jas. Brown, Co. I; Geo. Chrysler, Co. I; Corp. H. H. Mead, Co. K; Cyrus W. Butler, Co. K; Henry P. Beckwith, Co. K.

Wounded.—Capt. Fred. Shryver, Co. B, arm; Capt. Israel G. Smith, Co. F, slightly; Lieut. Wm. L. Ryan, Co. F, leg; Lieut. Thos. I. Waters, Co. H, finger; Lieut. Simeon Brennan, Co. I, shoulder; Lieut. Theo. Tate, Co. I, slightly; Lieut. Daniel S. Root, Co. I, slightly; Corp. A. C. Parker, Co. B; Thos. Putnam, Co. A; D. Hinds, Co. A; Serst. D. G. Lovell, Co. A, slightly; Corp. Jos. B. Wood, Co. B; Corp. Wm. W. Winter, Co. B; Marcus L. Bacon, Co. B; Henry P. Bateman, Co. B; Loring C. Brigham, Co. B; Geo. W. Gates, Co. B; Sergt. Aug. Schmidt, Co. C; Corp. Aug. Hover, Co. C; Dan. Near, Co. C; Geo. Schwartzler, Co. C; Henry Dykeman, Co. C; Louis Hartman, Co. C; Peter Myers, Co. C; Corp. D. Lucke, Co. D; B. T. Cole, Co. D; William Wright, Co. D; George Hammond, Co. D; J. Francis, Co. D. James Renwick, Co. D; A. Barber, Co. D; Price Grooms, Co. D; M. McGrath, Co. D; Daniel Benton, Co. D; Sergt. C. M. Finch, Co. E; Corp. E. A. Synold, Co. E; Corp. M. P. Long, Co. E; J. M. Call, Co. E; E. Van Wert, Co. E; J. W. Sauer, Co. E; G. Dalrymole, Co. E; Jos Scott, Co. E; A. G. Kilpatrick, Co. E; C. B. Soven, Co. E; Geo. Ames, Co. E; Sergt. Thos. Conger, Co. F; Jas. E. Vanduzen, Co. F; Corp. Stephen D. Thompson, Co. F; Corp. Benj. F. Gooch, Co. F; John August, Co. F; Eli Franklin, Co. F; Wm. P. Wilson, Co. F; Sam Doran, Co. F; Pat. H. Doran, Co. F; Sergt. George Ellis, Co. G; Sergt. Artemus Forman, Co. G; Corp. Alex S. Spatburk, Co. G; Benjamin F. Hemmond, Co. G; Wm. Bryce, Co. G; Ira M. D. Crane, Co. G; Andrew J. Hyth, Co. G; Alex. Ross, Co. G; Alex N. Weller, Co. G; John Stanton, Co. G; Oliver Richards, Co. G; Sergt. P. P. Bergen, Co. H; Corp. Fred. Hither, Co. H; Corp. Wm. Mulwaer, Co. H; Corp. S. Jenner, Co. H; Corp. Charles Althouse, Co. H; Capt. Walter Jones, Co. H; Wm. Ferguson, Co. H; A. A. Shelley, Co. H; John Smith, Co. H; Judson Smoke, Co. H; Chas. Hunsberger, Co. H; Chris. Rose, Co. H; Sergt. J. F. M. Gerey, Co. I; Corp. Oscar Porter, Co. I; Corp. Austin, Co. I; B. F. Baker, Co. I; Hiram Bennett, Co. I; N. G. Gage, Co. I; Henry Hunsinger, Co. I; Perry Gorham, Co. I; Albert Rankin, Co. I; Sergt. Jas. Chamberlain, Co. K; Corp. Alex. McIlustin, Co. K; Corp. Root. Minerva, Co. K; Corp. Cornelius, Co. K; Alex. Trench, Chas. W. Forbes, Harriet Rosie, Elias H. Judd, Chas. Hoyer, Co. K; Gurdon Newton, Simeon Wilson, Adrial Pettion.

Missing.—James Compton, Co. B; J. H. White, Co. B; Frederick Cummins, Co. B; C. H. Ward, Co. C; J. F. Dennis, Co. E; G. P. Swanton, Co. E; Lemuel A. Hamilton, Co. E; Peter Cloyes, Co. G; Amos Bras Miller, Co. H; Horatio Lightfoot, Co. H; John Jennage, Co. H; Zeph Jenner, Co. H; Charles A. Morgan, Co. I; Wm. Halsey, Co. K; John J. Parvey, Co. K.

SECOND MICHIGAN.

Wounded.—Lieut. Wm. H. Plumb, Co. D; John Dore, Co. A; G. Walter, Co. F.

Missing.—C. Ecker, Co. C; Corp. S. D. Southworth, Co. G; Corp. C. W. Dryer, Co. G; Corp. C. Snyder, Co. C; S. F. Abbott, Co. G; Henry Smith, Co. I.

THIRTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

Wounded.—Wm. Mooney, Co. G; Thomas Lowbrey, Co. D; Patrick Flannagan.

Missing.—Lieut. James O'C. Doyle; Lieut. Christopher Farrell, James Kelly, Co. A; Nicholas Norton, Co. A; Wm. Hughes, Co. A; Cornelius Kearney, Co. A; Jas. Oates, Co. A; Sergt. Carly, Co. B; Corp. Vaughan, Co. B; Pat. Jackman, Co. B; Pat. Loudon, Co. B; Peter Brer, Co. B; Hugh Fegan, Co. B; David Doody, Co. B; Mich. Collins, Co. B; William Savage, Co. B; Cornelius Callahan, Co. B; John Fitzpatrick, Co. B; John Flannagan, Co. B; Thos. Lynagh, Co. B; Thomas Maher, Co. B; Pat. Cooney, Co. B; Sergt. Nugent, Co. C; Christopher Collins, Co. C; Daniel Gaffin, Co. E; Nicholas Doyle, Co. E; Thos. Powell, Co. E; Richard M. Mooney, Co. E; M. Marrat, musician, Co. F; Michael Sutton, Co. F; John Mcbongan, Co. F; Pat. Gillespie, Co. F; Corp. Peter Blake, Co. F; Sergt. Pat. Stackpole, Co. G; Hugh Murphy, Co. G; Christopher Conway, Co. G; Patrick Mooney, Co. G; John McGonigle, Co. G; Michael Feeney, Co. G; Michael Mahan, Co. K; Perry Crone, Co. H; Justus Heyber, Co. H; Martin Kelsey, Co. H; Herman Kelsey, Co. H; A. Delvir, Co. H; J. Stedding, Co. H; J. Savins, Co. H; J. G. Stafford, Co. H; John W. Starlee, Co. I; Corp. Jas. Quinn, Co. K; Arthur Eapley, Co. K; John Langler, Co. K; Jas. Somers, drummer, Co. K.

NINTY-NINTH INDIANA.

Wounded—Thomas Blankam, Co. G, Pat. Branagan, Co. H.

Missing—John German, Co. E; Dennis Buckley, Co. E; Jas. S. Smith, Co. F, B. Ehrlicker, Co. F, Z. Powell, Co. F; Thomas Stockhouse, Co. G; E. Winder, Co. G; Philip Murray, Co. H; Martin Kelley, Co. H; John Austin, Co. H; John Rodgers, Co. H; L. Martin, Co. K; A. Krier, Co. K; Daniel McDevitt, Co. K; G. Clause, Co. K.

FIFTH MICHIGAN.

Wounded—Daniel Mattspaugh, Co. B; — Hicks, Co. B, slightly; John Winslow, Co. D, Orlando Phelps, Co. E; Dan. Morell Co. G, Corp. Charles McNaughton.

GEN. BIRNEY'S BRIGADE.

The following is the official list of killed, wounded and missing in Gen. T. D. BIRNEY'S Brigade Gen. KEARNEY'S Division, HEINTZELMAN'S Corps, in the actions of the 29th and 30th August, 1862:

THIRTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

Wounded—Capt Augustus Fink, Co. F; Lieut. Henry C. Pratt, Co. F; Lieut. John M. E. Hyde, Co. G; Wm. Barker, Co. G; Hugh Darring, Co. G; Luther L. Mills, Co. F; Matthew M'Ellany, Co. A; George Hannah, Co. D; Daniel Hoffer, Co. D.

Prisoners—Lieut. Henry Pendergast, Co. D; Lieut. Samuel Johnson, Co. D.

THIRD MAINE.

Wounded—George W. Thompson, Co. B; Lewis Selbring, Co. B; Sergeant G. E. Gower, Co. C; S. S. McFall, Co. C; J. E. Purrington, Co. D; Sergeant G. E. Russell, Co. E; H. C. Caster, Co. E; S. S. Desmell, Co. E; Perley Smith, Co. E; A. P. Herrick, Co. G; Joseph Perry, Co. F.

Missing—Corporal F. R. Blaslaw, Co. A; G. A. Harper, Co. A; Lieut. Warren Cox, Co. B; Corporal Ed. Smith, Co. B; Corporal Wm. McDavitt, Co. B; Corporal Wm. McDonald, Co. B; Sergeant H. W. Jarvis, Co. C.

Missing.—J. W. Kimball, Co. C; Corp. Turner Farnem, Co. D; Sergt. C. M. Bunley, Co. E; Wm. F. Bragg, Co. E; E. A. Calcott, Co. E; C. M. Dodge, Co. E; C. E. Morrill, Co. E; George W. Stewart, Co. F; James Lambert, Co. F; Luther Will Hannson, Co. F; C. C. Griffin, Co. G; Samuel Austin, Co. F; Lewis Bragg, Co. F; Corp. F. M. Boynton, Co. I; Brigg Turner, Co. I; Geo. L. Fellows' Co. I; James Dorick, Co. I; Sergt. J. C. Ricker, Co. K; Corp. B. W. Smart, Co. K; A. P. Batchelder, Co. K; Andrew Butler, Co. K; George A. Butler, Co. K; James C. Carroll, Co. K; A. H. Frost, Co. K; Charles H. Smiley, Co. K; W. G. Wilson, Co. K.

FOURTH MAINE.

Killed—Sergt. Franklin Achorns, Co. C; Chas. Clark, Co. D; James A. Hatch, Co. E; G. W. Robinson, Co. F; Moses E. Debock, Co. H; Charles Brown, Co. K; Wm. J. King, Co. H.

Wounded.—Marvin MacManus, Co. A; Aaron Tripell, Co. A; Patrick Black, Co. B; D. C. Norris, Co. B; Edmund Cowan, Co. B; H. J. Dow, Co. B; Samuel L. Cain, Co. C; Philander Proctor, Co. C; C. H. Libbey, Co. C; F. E. Snowdeal, Co. C; C. H. Miller, Co. C; Josiah Clark, Co. D; Sergt. T. C. Gowan, Co. E; Corp. Jas. G. Rhodes, Co. E; Sergt. G. M. Bragg, Co. F; H. Leach, Co. F; Corp. W. H. Chick, Co. F; W. A. Dollis, Co. F; C. H. Elwell, Co. F; J. J. Shephero, Co. F; Cop. Hiram Hackett, Co. G; John Carlton, Co. G; Sewall Sealy, Co. G; Alburn Sowell, Co. G; Geo. Cox, Co. H; Sergt. F. P. Evans, Co. I; M. H. Williams, Co. I; Rufus Lidelinken, Co. I; Wm. R. Fowler, Co. K.

Missing.—Sergt. G. R. Green, Co. A; Ellis Bigdell, Co. B; C. O. Murray, Co. B; Corp. O. K. Fales, Co. C; A. Pottle, Co. C; J. H. Thomas, Co. C; H. C. Davis, Co. D; S. B. Holgam, Co. E; Nicholas Butler, Co. E; Timothy Dragg, Co. E; E. D. Tasker, Co. F; Thos. Doyle, Co. I.

FORTIETH NEW-YORK.

Killed.—Horace Wilson, Co. G; Color Sergt. John W. Brundage, Co. F; Sergt. John Kickey, Co. K; Patrick Welch, Co. K; John Sheehan, Co. K.

Wounded.—Capt. F. A. Johnson, Lieut. W. H. Warner, Lieut. Chas. H. Geener, Lieut. W. H. Plumley, Lieut. Alfred Malpas, Lieut. Jas. R. Stevens; Corp. Wm. Clarke, Co. A; John Steiger, Co. A; Jas. Dunn, Co. A. Saml. Morrison, Co. A; Jos. Schofield, Co. A; Sergt. John L. Pender, Co. D; Geo. A. Morrell, Co. D; Danl. E. Blackstock, Co. D; Asa Jentice, Co. D; John Allen, Co. D; James W. Dockhand, Co. D; Sergt. John H. Taylor, Co. C; Corp. Henry Opershan, Co. C; James O'Brien, Co. C; Jas. Armstrong, Co. C; Edwin Roogers, Co. C; W. Carlan, Co. C; T. Cunningham, Co. C; J. Mills, Co. C; T. Boyce, Co. C; J. Coley, Co. C; P. Rhar, Co. D; H. Sinclair, Co. D; J. Augbine, Co. D; J. Burns, Co. D; J. Shoster, Co. D; T. Mount, Co. D; F. Sweeny, Co. D; — Swarr, Co. D; J. King, Co. E; M. Lynch, Co. E; J. Schiffer, Co. E; Corp. J. Sullivan, Co. F; Wm. Burton, Co. F; M. Codgill, Co. F; A. Rooney, Co. F; John Britton, Co. F; Corp. H. B. Goodnow, Co. G; George H. Fisk, Co. G; G. S. Hatchtig, Co. G, missing; Sergt. F. McLain, Co. F; Sergt. John Hannah, Co F; John Mehan, Co. F; H. Booth, Co. F, missing; Thos. McCarty, Co. F; Chas. Earnst, Co. F, missing; George W. Russell, Co. F; Charles Angell, Co. F; Sergt. Adam Pop, Co. I, missing; H. Smith, Co I, missing; James Lowrey, Co. I, missing; Patrick Leahy, Co. I, missing; Daniel Shute, Co. I, missing; John Airey, Co. I, missing. — Friley, Co. I, missing; Jerome Sullivan, Co. K; J. Slatterly, Co. K; P. Burns, Co. K; J. McDonnell, Co. K; C. Riley, Co. K; F. McCloud, Co. K; M. Walsh, Co. K.

Missing.—Corp. Geo. Fink, Co. F; Joseph Maddin, Co. F; C. O. Fairbanks, Co. G; Dennis Conway, Co. H; H. C. Colib, Co. H; Daniel Barrett, Co. H; J. G. Merrill, Co. H; John Keaney, Co. I; J. Walley, Co. K; W. Hamilton, Co. K.

Killed	11	Wounded and missing	9
Missing	55	Prisoners	2
Wounded	105	Total	182

This list does not include the 101st and 1st New-York nor 57th Pennsylvania Regiments.

BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

The following are the killed and wounded in the Fourteenth New-York, Brooklyn regiment, at Bull Run, in the late battle:

Killed—Capt. C. F. Baldwin—family lives on Myrtle-avenue, corner Gold-street, Brooklyn; Capt. Geo. Davis, R. W. Knowles.

Wounded—Lieut.-Col. Fowler—flesh wound in thigh.

Company A—Lieut. Reilling—left arm, and captured; Doyle—right arm; Cornwell—ankle and missing.

Company B—James Mathews—hand.

Company C—Serst. Stim—arm, and Sergt. Tarle—leg; Corp. McLear—arm and leg; Tobey—leg.

Company D—Sergt. Wm. Tompkins—arm; James A. Eldred—arm; Switzer—lay on battle-field till Saturday; Stephen Thatford—side and arm.

Company E—C. E. Bonner—leg; Thos. S. Gibney—neck; Whaley—leg.

Company F—Sergt. Crocker—leg amputated; Sergt. Downey—arm.

Company G—Lawrence Swift—arm; Porter—leg; Buefmire—three wounds, arm and leg.

Company H—Lieut. Grummire; Sergt. Thwart—leg amputated; Corp. Davis, Charles Bennett, T. S. Buckaw, S. Egan.

Company K—Samuel Monk.

Company S—Lawrence, Corp. J. C. Brown, colorbearer—sun-stroke.

Missing—Porcher, Co. A; Powell, Co. A; Ivers, Co. A; Wilkeson, Co. H; Capt. Mallory, Co. B; Capt. Elrock, Co. E; Lieut. Unkle, Co. A; Capt. Myers, Co. C—lives in Adams-street, Brooklyn.

FROM THE FLORIDA COAST.

The Blockade of the St. John's River—The Contrabands—Reconnoitering.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER E. B. HALE, ST. JOHN'S RIVER, FLA., Saturday, Aug. 16, 1862.

The two leading vessels at this point are the *Hale* and the *Union*. Since the withdrawal of the Union troops from Jacksonville, our vessels have exercised a surveillance over the river to prevent the erection of batteries that might hereafter prevent its free navigation.

St. John's and Yellow Bluff are the only points below the long bar from the town favorable for the erection of earthworks. The first is eight, and the last twelve miles from the coast. The *Hale* examined them carefully yesterday in the forenoon, but was unable to find indications of a hostile nature.

During the passage past the contraband's dugout canoes, one of whom informed us that the rebels were building a large battery just beyond Jacksonville, commanding the river. It was deemed best to investigate the matter, so the *Hale* passed along up the river, and when opposite the town, came to. The ladies and children flocked down to the wharves to see the "Yankees," while that portion of the male population that failed to secure peeping-room from doors and windows, strutted along the streets, not deigning to cast a look toward the invader. The rebel pickets were stationed in the town, but I understand they have strict orders to withhold their fire. This is wise, for if they should attempt to molest us in our attempts to keep possession of the river, Jacksonville must suffer the consequences. We did not find the new battery. The rumor was doubtless occasioned by the removal of the rebel artillery to a new position.

On our return we called at the plantation of a Mr. JONES, a professed Unionist, for the purpose of purchasing some edibles, but he was unaccountably "short" of articles in the vegetable line. After a few moments conversation, we started to return, when several loud yells from on shore attracted our attention. There was a race for life! A fine contraband specimen came bounding through the corn-fields, shouting at every jump, "Massa! Massa! take me wid you!"

We returned to the wharf, where the boy was engaged in earnest conversation with JONES, who assured him that if he did not return immediately to his work he (JONES) would shoot him. Yet the step was taken. On the deck of the *Hale* he would be free. Surely, liberty was worth a few moments pleading. And he did plead. "Massa Cap'n, dey kill me, sure, if I go back."

But JONES interferes: "Gentlemen, that boy is the property of a British subject."

"Ah, indeed; what name?"

"MR BAXTER, of Nassau."

"Massa do take me. Dey shoot me."

Says JONES, "You ought to be shot, you ungrateful nigger!"

This pitiful reply and heartsore remark decides the matter. Capt. SWIFT shouts, "Jump in the boat, boy," and on we go. The "British subject" is one of the chattels, by the way, for which he receives large sums for the support of the Confederate Government. I believe this is the first contraband of our kind.

Guerrillas abound in this vicinity. They are now army—skulk in the woods, and only live from ambuscade.

The Steamer Lloyd.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Sept. 4.

The steamer *Lloyd*, from Havana via Nassau, with coffee for Havre, has put in here for coal.

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Calls upon the Militia to Save the State and City—Appeals of Guthrie and Bullock—The Executive and Legislature Leave Frankfort for Safer Quarters, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 1, 1862.

Inasmuch as the brave and chivalric NELSON has met with a temporary reverse, Gov. ROBINSON calls upon every loyal citizen of Kentucky to rally to the defence of the State, and never to lay down his arms till the foe is driven back discomfited and annihilated, and the Stars and Stripes float in eternal triumph throughout Kentucky. He authorizes Capt. D. W. GIBSON to bring into the field all the able-bodied in this county and city. Gen. FENNELL orders all who respond to the Governor's call to rendezvous at Paris, Louisville, Munfordsville, Bowling Green and Paducah. Mayor DELPH calls on the 12,000 able-bodied citizens of Louisville to enroll and arm this day for the city's defence. He proclaims that all who don't enroll will be looked upon as a common enemy. Mr. GUTHRIE and Judge BULLOCK told the mass meeting this morning that the immediate question here is, how to save this city; that there must instantly be such a popular uprising as to show that we are all in earnest that those who are not with us are surely against us, and there must be a separation of the white sheep from the black; that we must arm and act at once unitedly and with nerve, for the protection of Louisville. The Governor and Legislature came here last night with the State treasure and archives. All sorts of rumors are afloat, but I don't credit any of them. If we weather this week, the State and the city and Gen. MORGAN, at Cumberland Gap, are, I hope, safe. Perhaps nothing but the immediate arrival of some of BUELL'S disciplined troops can prevent KIRBY SMITH and BRAGNER temporarily overrunning the blue-grass region to the Ohio.

Provost-Marshal HARNEY's form of pass, last week, was:

PERMIT OF PROVOST-MARSHAL.

By order of the Commanding General, —— is allowed to pass from Louisville to ——, on the railroad or otherwise, he having taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be true and loyal to the United States and to the Commonwealth of Kentucky; and that he will not divulge or reveal anything he may see or hear within our lines, or give aid and comfort to our enemies.

SELBY HARNEY, Provost-Marshal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 1862.

The Legislature has passed acts to provide for paying the arrears of pay due deceased soldiers to their widows or heirs, and to cause a bounty of $25 to be paid to each twelve months' Kentucky volunteer. The House, 62 to 17, passed a bill levying an annual tax of five cents on the $100 for this and every year during the war, and a poll tax, to be expended by the County Courts in support of families of deceased and indigent officers and soldiers. The Senate vote on the same was 18 to 4—but not enough, a majority of all elected not having voted for it. The Senate, 20 to 8, passed a bill requiring a comprehensive and retroactive oath of allegiance from *all persons* authorized to solemnize marriage. Mr. BELL most eloquently urged the bill's passage by the House, and moved to dispense with its second and third readings; but the motion was decided in the negative by Yeas 53, Nays 15—it requiring four-fifths to dispense. The House has expelled DAVID MAY. No preamble and resolution like Mr. WOLFE's will likely pass either branch.

PONTIAC.

The Pacific Railroad—Second Day.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The Convention was called to order at 10½ o'clock. The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved. A joint resolution of the Legislature of Colorado Territory, on the subject of the Pacific Railroad was received and laid on the table for future consideration.

A Committee of Thirteen to arrange the business reported a preamble and resolutions, which set forth the importance of the road in developing the mineral resources of the West, and recommend the most strenuous exertions, and to still further unite the perpetuation of our Union by a system of communication between the two oceans which shall bind the citizens of the different sections in still closer bonds—that the pressure of the war should not disconcert the vigorous prosecution of the work, but give it a fresh impetus. They also recommend the opening of books for the Pacific Road at one of the principal cities in each Northern State and San Francisco.

The report was accepted. The Committee not having finished their labors, leave was granted them to sit again. Gen. HILL, of Dacotah, being present, was invited to take a seat in the Convention. Gov. EVANS, of Colorado, addressed the Convention on the advantages to be gained by running the route through that Territory. Several other gentlemen spoke of the vast importance of the road, and the advantages to be gained by its speedy completion. During the afternoon session the preamble and resolutions of the Committee were adopted with the exception of one naming places where books were to be opened. This was discussed at length. Without action, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

Collision between the United States Transport New-York and Schooner Myers.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Sept. 4.

The United States steam-transport *New-York*, which arrived at Portsmouth Grove last night, from Washington, D. C., reports that on the 1st inst., off the mouth of the Potomac River, was in collision with the schooner *Myers*, bound from Boston for Washington, D. C., with a cargo of ice. The schooner had her bowsprit carried away, and received other damage. She was abandoned. The crew were taken on board the steamer, which brought them to Portsmouth Grove, with the exception of Capt. RHODES, who was left at New-York.

New-Jersey Union Democratic State Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 4.

The New Jersey Union Democratic State Convention met to-day in this city at 12 o'clock to-day.

The Convention is largely attended.

Ex-Gov. FORST, of Ocean, was chosen temporary President, and JAMES E. SAYAGE, of Warren, Secretary.

A Committee on Permanent Organization, on Rules and on Resolutions was then appointed, when the Convention adjourned until 2 P. M.

Pennsylvania Politics, &c.

LANCASTER, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The County Convention to-day nominated Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS for Congress.

The revised militia enrollment for the county foots up 22,775, with 5,964 in the service.

From Halifax.

SAILING OF THE ASIA FOR BOSTON—MOVEMENTS OF BRITISH WAR STEAMERS.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The steamship *Asia* sailed at 3½ o'clock this afternoon for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow (Thursday) night. [illegible] of Halifax, died on board of the harbor.

Her Majesty's frigate *Medea* and gunboat *Nimble* sailed, to-day, to intercept the steamer off Cape Race with dispatches for the Admiral now at St. Johns, N. F., but not met with.

It is reported that two British war steamers have been ordered from here to Fort's Monroe.

The Weather at Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

There has been considerable fog off this point for a day or two. The newsman for the Associated Press was thrown overboard by the rolling of the *Asia*, when she passed here, probably Sunday afternoon or evening, and was not discovered by the crews. Search has been made for him, but no trace of the body or the log.

New-York Regiments Ready to March.

[illegible] are the following regiments [illegible] for the field, with the number of men each [illegible] as follows:

[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept. 5
[illegible]	[illegible] Island	Sept. 6
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept. 6
[illegible]	Baker's Island	Sept. 7
[illegible]	[illegible] Island	Sept. 7
[illegible]	Auburn	Sept. 8
141 Samuel Hallaway	Lowell	Sept. 8

A number of other regiments are ready to move, and will do so as promptly as transportation, uniform and arms are furnished.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Knights of the Golden Circle—Arrests by the Government—War Matters—The Government Behindhand—The Pacific Railroad—The National Horse Fair—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 1, 1862.

The principal excitement in this State during the past week—aside from matters connected with the war—has been the revelations in relation to the designs and extent of the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle. These revelations come semi-officially, but from the character of those employed as detectives—most of them in signing their affidavits making them X's—we may infer that there is considerable margin for doubt. Imposition in such cases—especially if there were any suspicions as to the objects of these "strange brethren"—is so easy, and some of the revelations are so absurd, that we may readily withhold our credulity for further developments.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3418. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. McClellan's Orders on Assuming His Command.

The Troops to be in Readiness for Immediate Service.

LATEST REPORTS OF REBEL MOVEMENTS.

Demonstrations on the Upper Potomac.

Jackson and Longstreet Said to be Moving Toward Harper's Ferry.

Relative Losses in the Recent Battles.

ORDER OF MAJ.-GEN. McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—*First*—Pursuant to General Orders No. 122, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, of the 2d inst., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the fortifications of Washington and of all the troops for the defence of the Capital.

Second—The Heads of the Staff Departments of the Army of the Potomac will be in charge of their respective Departments at these Headquarters.

Third—In addition to the consolidated morning reports required by the circular of this date from these headquarters, reports will be made by corps commanders as to their compliance with the assignment to positions heretofore given them, stating definitely the ground occupied and covered by their command, and as to what progress has been made, in obedience to the orders already issued to place their commands in condition for immediate service.

[Official.] G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

S. WILLIAMS, Adjutant-General.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 5.

The following items are gathered from newspapers and private sources:

It is believed the rebels have crossed in some force this side of Point of Rocks, and subsequently for the most part recrossed into Virginia, as though hesitating to make the experiment of getting a lodgment in Maryland.

The rebels have thrown shells across the river at canal boats, &c., which, however, did no damage.

A man professing to have made his escape from the neighborhood of Leesburgh on Wednesday, by swimming the river, arrived within our lines to-day. He states that JACKSON had entered Leesburgh with his troops, and was pushing toward Harper's Ferry; and LONGSTREET, with a considerable force, was marching in the same direction. The rebels are well supplied with artillery. Most of the Union people about Winchester and Leesburgh had made their escape into Maryland. Others were captured by their secession neighbors, while making the attempt, and thrown into prison. Upon receipt of the intelligence that JACKSON was marching toward Leesburgh, rebel flags were displayed by many of the inhabitants, in token of their joy at his coming.

BY MAIL FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 4—Afternoon.

There is nothing new from the front to-day. Our troops are still occupied in getting into position, and have for the greater part resumed the precise localities held by them previous to their leaving for the Peninsula.

Quite a number of field officers are in the city to-day, including Maj.-Gens. POPE and SUMNER.

There are constant arrivals of troops, in regiments and in squads.

Baggage wagons line the streets, on their way to supply our troops both on the Virginia and Maryland sides of the Potomac. This description of business has never been more lively than it is at the present time.

There seems to be no doubt that the Maryland side is now free from armed rebels.

Five rebel scouts or spies crossed over yesterday at Edwards' Ferry, and were seen at or near Poolsville. They did not long continue in that neighborhood. Such reconnoissances are believed to be of frequent occurrence.

A regiment of rebel cavalry was at Edwards' Ferry yesterday, and amused themselves by saluting our men on this (the Maryland) side, with their field-pieces, doing no damage.

It is ascertained that the enemy's forces last seen at Vienna, were for the most part worn out or invalid soldiers, gathered there as a place of refuge.

The rebels in the recent engagements did not fight with their entire forces, having a powerful reserve to to be made use of as the exigencies might require.

The most reliable among the conflicting rumors is that the rebel forces, comprising, at a guess, a hundred thousand men, were still moving yesterday through Thoroughfare Gap, branching off into the valley, and stretching upwards toward Harper's Ferry.

Paroled prisoners say that the rebel soldiers expressed their confidence of crossing over into Maryland in heavy force in the course of four days. They doubtless will make the attempt.

Gen. SIGEL arrived here to-day. On his appearance at his hotel he was warmly welcomed by his friends.

Gen. CARL SCHURZ is also here, and publicly denies the statement that Gen. SIGEL lost any guns.

Senator FESSENDEN, who lost a son in the recent battles, is in the city.

Senator WILSON is still here.

Other members of Congress, from different parts of the country, are among the many sojourners.

The clerks of the different Governmental Departments have commenced drilling.

It seems to be thought that "the pen" is not at this time "more powerful than the sword."

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 4—11 P. M.

The recent events in Virginia continue to form the topic of general conversation; military movements, and other conduct of the respective Generals, afford a prolific theme for both military and civil critics; almost every one can see how disasters might have been avoided, and victories secured,—but, unfortunately, the advice comes at too late a period to be effectual.

The spirit of the city still continues. No one seems bold enough to manufacture and circulate an exciting rumor, to disturb the general monotony.

There is no disagreement, whatever, in the belief that the rebels are extending their lines into the Valley of Virginia, having in view the crossing into Maryland to carry out their military programme.

It is not known that even a skirmish has yet taken place recently on the upper Potomac, but active movements are of course anticipated in that direction, as well as in the immediate country on the line of the Potomac River and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

In the absence of facts regarding rebel movements, much is necessarily left to conjecture. It is only necessary to say, in this connection, that our forces are watchful and vigilant.

In front of our army to-day, six or eight miles distant from our most advanced outposts, clouds of dust, and other appearances, clearly indicated activity among the rebel troops. This is the extent of the knowledge on that subject, apart from the report that our pickets were driven in this afternoon by a detachment of the enemy's cavalry and artillery. The sound of cannon for a short period seems to confirm this rumor. Whatever may be the fact, no damage whatever has resulted.

It appears by a private letter, that our troops have been withdrawn from Aquia Creek, if not altogether, certainly in part. The military stores have been amply secured, and placed beyond the probability of falling into the hands of the enemy. Five or six gunboats were at the last accounts lying in that vicinity. The rebels do not occupy Fredericksburgh with any force, as the troops designed to hold the town have been sent forward to augment JACKSON's forces. The citizens are performing guard duty at Fredericksburgh.

A rebel prisoner now in this city and whose relatives reside here, represents that the slaughter of the enemy in the recent battles was extremely heavy, and estimates the number far greater than the exaggerated losses upon our side.

A rebel mail recently captured in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh, confirms the report of the enemy's heavy losses, especially among the officers, including Gen. EWELL.

THE NATIONAL CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 5.

From careful calculations, it is believed that the entire number wounded in the late battles will not exceed 6,000; killed, 1,000, and 2,000 prisoners, principally picked up by the enemy while straggling, and who, with the exception of the officers, have been paroled.

FROM CENTREVILLE ON WEDNESDAY.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 5.

WM. EMERY, connected with the Quartermaster's Department, who went down with other clerks, to the aid of the wounded, and who left Centreville on Wednesday afternoon, says, that in conversing with the rebel soldiers, he found them, with one exception, (a Texan,) expressing a "wish that the war was over, and that they were back again under the dear old flag." With the officers, however, it was different.

On Tuesday Mr. EMERY saw a large rebel force going in the direction of Leesburgh. He learned that the enemy had a corps of unarmed men, whose duty it was to bear off their killed and wounded as fast as they should fall, or as soon as their removal could be effected.

THE FEELING IN BALTIMORE.

GILMER HOUSE, BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1862.

Yesterday was, in its way, one of the most exciting days Baltimore has seen since the disturbance of the 19th of April, '61. No special manifestation revealed anything unusual in the condition of public feeling, yet it was evident, to any one familiar with Baltimore society, that the public mind was in a most feverish state. A variety of circumstances—some trifling, some important—having contributed to the disturbance of the city's equilibrium. The military movements in front of Washington were, of course, the primary cause of this, leaving the minds of all in a condition to be easily moved by incidents, which at other times would pass without notice. Thus the incendiary attempt to burn the Baltimore and Ohio depôt, was magnified into a plot to prevent the passage of troops to Washington, and facts of equal or less importance were caught at eagerly, as indicating far more than any legitimate interpretation could give them.

In anticipation of disturbance, many over-cautious people removed their plate and valuables to safes and other places of security, and otherwise prepared themselves to trust in Providence, in case of extremities. The rattling of cart-wheels filled some ears with the ominous sound of artillery, and enthusiastic Southerners, in their familiar intercourse, talked of the immediate appearance of their hero, JACKSON, in the streets of the monumental city. A gloom hung over everything and everybody, apparently, and tradesmen explained the meagerness of their stocks by the fact that they were buying no new goods, until matters took a different turn.

It is certainly a painful state to be kept halting between two opinions, as are some self-seekers who feel full assurance of the importance to their interests of loyalty, but are not wholly decided as to which side it is best to be loyal to.

Stonewall JACKSON is not yet here, and if he were fortunate enough, and rash enough to make his way in this direction, it is questionable whether even his adherents would have unalloyed satisfaction in his approach. They are not altogether enthusiastic enough to delight in seeing the battle-field transferred to the still blooming fields of Maryland, and are making mental calculations among themselves as to how much would be left of Baltimore after the two armies had fought over it for possession.

The Union men here are naturally feeling a little blue at the recent result of our military strategy, and while they have no question, of course, that it has been all very brilliant, they are still just the least bit at a loss to know how it is that Stonewall JACKSON should be so near Maryland.

The Secessionists are quietly exultant, anxious to crow more loudly, but restraining voice, through wholesome recollections of the treatment they received in consequence of too noisy applause at the repulse of Gen. BANKS. They are ready to show their hand when the opportunity occurs, and are being closely watched by the authorities, the police passing about yesterday in citizen's dress, taking observations.

Speculation is rife as to where JACKSON is to appear next, and what programme he is likely to follow, no one seeming to have a definite opinion. If he enters Maryland, it is thought that he will receive large accessions to his force from the young men of the State—as many as 50,000 being promised him in this way. But the recruiting in this Border State for two armies has left no such surplus of eager fighters for either side.

We have the usual abundance of wild rumors, among which is the report that the rebels are pushing for Philadelphia to hold that city as a hostage for this town. PIERREPONT.

A DISGRACEFUL SPECTACLE.

From the Tribune.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

One of the most discouraging as well as disgusting features of the present condition of things is the bitter dissension existing between many of the leading Generals. It is next to impossible to hear one General speak well of another. The old moral of a soldier—that he was vindictive, honorable and high-minded, and would rather lose his own life than weaken or destroy the well-earned reputation of another—seems to have passed from the minds of the present generation. A General [illegible] the field [illegible] with terrible slaughter. While Maj. WAINELL was waving the flag of the Sixth Regiment to rally the brigade after the derangement consequent upon the charge, a shot cut the staff in twain. Gen. REYNOLDS rode forward, seized the colors, rode up and down the line with them wrapped partially around his person, when "the boys" actually ceased firing, and gave their General three rousing cheers. Gen. REYNOLDS was so much pleased with the conduct of the brigade that he could only express his appreciation of their conduct by exclaiming "Bully for you, boys," at the same time throwing his cap high in the air. This elicited another burst of applause. The brigade immediately closed up in order, marched to the rear by the right of companies, and there reformed in line of battle with as much deliberation and coolness, amidst a shower of bullets, shot and shell, as if on parade in a green field of their own native State. These regiments belong to the McCALL corps, which has acted so noble a part wherever they have met the enemy. It was almost at the very moment succeeding this charge that McDOWELL's left gave way for want of sufficient support, which was close at hand. The cheers of the brigade were heard along the line towards the right where, very naturally, it was supposed that the left had gained some signal advantage, and the cheers were responded to along the whole line. Their joy was soon turned into grief, and their words were those of denunciation upon the man who is held responsible for the disaster of that day.

While the main army was moving forward from Warrenton to Bull Run, and subsequent thereto, there was some skirmishing going on at different points, which must be recorded. RICKETTS' force had a brisk contest for an hour on Tuesday. HOOKER had the engagements described in a previous letter, at Catlett's Station, on Wednesday. Gen. TAYLOR had the misfortune to get into the fight at Manassas Junction, which also was described in a previous letter. During the battle of Bull Run, Gen. BANKS, with his command, was covering the extreme left of our line, to keep off reinforcements for the enemy, and to be used as a reserve. He crossed to Bristol's Station, and there, on Sunday, was approached by the rebel Generals LONGSTREET and HILL, backed up by a force treble his own. Gen. BANKS decided to fall back upon the main army, which movement he commenced to execute on Sunday afternoon, the 31st of August. At this point there were upon the road 220 cars and five locomotives—all of which were destroyed, together with a large quantity of fixed ammunition, ordnance stores, &c., belonging to Government, and this property was saved the previous week, when the raid was made upon the railroad, and as the bridges had not been repaired at Bull Run and at several other points, the property could not be taken over the road to Alexandria. Everything, even the houses, (shanties,) were destroyed, so that when Gen. LONGSTREET reached the station, immediately after Gen. BANKS retired, he found nothing for him to steal. That evening a portion of LONGSTREET's Corps passed up to and beyond Manassas Junction on the railroad, and captured several hundred stragglers from regiments engaged on the battle-field.

During the cannon duel on the Rappahannock on Saturday—the last day—Col. FRISBIE, of the Thirty-seventh New-York, had a very narrow escape from instant death. He had just dismounted from his horse, when a shell struck the pommel of the saddle, passed along and took off the head of a negro.

In the above battle the Second United States Sharpshooters were stationed along the bank of the river to pick off the rebel gunners, and had only two men killed and five wounded. At one point near Sulphur Springs they killed forty rebel sharpshooters and lost only one man. The rebel commander, finding that his sharpshooters were in a place from which any attempt to escape would be certain death, adopted the dishonorable ruse of sending in a flag of truce about some frivolous matter, which was not listened to by Gen. POPE, and under the cover of the flag the rebel sharpshooters—some 300 in number—escaped to a more healthy position. Such is chivalry.

On Friday, at Bull Run, JACKSON's Brigade of McCALL's Division, while marching into action, each brigade in column of regiment closed *en masse*, as ordered by Gen. McDOWELL—without any forewarning found themselves within one hundred and fifty yards of a battery, which made sad havoc in the ranks, in close order as they were. On the same day the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment of this brigade got badly cut up by charging upon a battery when only ordered to skirmish in front. They were repulsed.

On Thursday the brigade of which the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Regiment forms a part, was engaged with the enemy, when he retreated up the Warrenton turnpike. The brigade was ordered to follow in pursuit at double quick for about two miles, when they were flanked, and a deadly fire was poured in, killing a large number. It was at this point the Brooklyn Fourteenth had so many men killed and wounded. This battery, which rendered such efficient service at Cedar Mountain, was equally efficient on the left of our line Saturday, but was finally overpowered by a superior force, and three of the four guns captured. When the horses had all been killed, and the enemy were advancing in one high mass to capture this battery and turn our left, the Captain put on the "prolonges," (ropes,) and kept up a constant fire as he fell back. The last discharge was when the enemy were within thirty yards, and the four pieces were discharged at about the same time. The enemy then pounced upon the men at the battery, and two had their skulls split up with sabres while defending their favorite pieces.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

SEVENTH WISCONSIN.

H. E. Holcomb, Co. E—face.
Ord. Sergt. Byron W. Williams, Co. I—arm.
Geo. Robinson, Co. I—head.
Sergt. Cole, Co. I—arm.
James Rosell, Co. I—hand.
N. J. Whitney, Co. I—leg.
Corp. George W. Williams, Co. I—leg.
Lewis Weldon, Co. I—arm.
Joseph Hurd, Co. I—killed.
F. G. Carman, Co. E—breast.
Corp. John Rose, Co. E—foot.
Augustus M. Hubbard, Co. E—shoulder.
Sergt. Gideon Worden, Co. E—hand.
W. H. H. Wheelock, Co. E—wrist.
Sergt. Herbert J. Crandall, Co. E—killed.
Toleff Fagden, Co. E—supposed to be killed.
Capt. W. D. Walker, Co. E—leg.
—— Baird, Co. K—killed.
Ord. Sergt. ——, Co. A—killed.
—— Stillson, Co. A—arm.
Joseph Lapell, Co. A—killed.
—— Georgeson, Co. A—hand.
Geo. Cleland, Co. G—hand.
—— Cleland, Co. A—killed.
—— Strangeway, Co. A—hand
First Lieut. J. N. P. Bird, Co. I—leg and shoulder.
Archibald Wheeler, Co. E—thigh.
Corp. Charles Fuller, Co. E—shoulder.
Capt. Walthers, Co. I—face and hand.
First Lieut. —— ——, Co. B—leg.
Geo. W. Eddy, Co. E—foot shot off.
Corp. Edson Terrill, Co. I—killed.
Amos Weir, Co. I—wounded.
Joseph Jones, Co. I—both legs.
Corp. William D. Williams, Co. I—wounded.
Thurston F. Curry, Co. I—killed.
Webster J. Maxson, Co. I—head.
Serg. —— Campbell, Co. G—killed.
Robert Varcender, Co. G—leg.

THIRTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

W. S. Frost, Co. A—face.

THIRTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Robert S. Cummings, Co. C—foot, slightly.
Corporal George S. Seber, Co. C—killed.
Alex. Lynch, Co. E—killed.
Martin L. Willard, Co. C—head.
Albert Jackson, Co. C—hand.
Corporal Henry Tackett, Co. C—breast.
Henry Price, Co. C—hand.
Geo. Nevils, Co. E—foot.

TWENTIETH NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

Col. George Pratt—wounded.
Albin West, Co. G—shoulder.
Michael Oats, Co. G—killed.
Dennis Judd, Co. K—wounded.
Frank Henry, Co. G—leg.
Corporal Jay Higgins, Co. G—arm.
Lieut. McMain, Co. D—wounded.
Joseph Carr, Co. G—arm.

TWENTY-FIFTH OHIO.

Corporal L. E. Yates, Co. K—hand.
Lieut. —— Merryman, Co. I—side.
George Hyte, Co. B—shoulder, side and leg.
W. J. Town, Co. K—breast.
James Moran, Co. K—shoulder.
Amos Minor, Co. K—leg.
C. O. Baker, Co. K—body.

LOSSES IN BUTTERFIELD'S BRIGADE.

The following is an official list of the killed, wounded and missing in Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S Brigade, at the late actions before Washington. It is probable that many of the missing will eventually make their appearance in their respective regiments:

FORTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

Killed.

George Seitz, Co. A; Eugene Walker, Co. A; Edward Fredericks, Co. G; Charles Luff, Co. G; Sergt. Darling, Co. H.

Wounded.

Company A—Corp. Harris, slightly; Jas. Brondall, Chaplo Babcock, James Chawflin, leg; W. H. Cuff, legs; Jas. Dow, hand; O. Horton, leg; H. C. Hammond, arm and side; George Hill, leg; W. H. Rockwood, leg; Wm. Sales, neck; Wm. Wood, arm. Co. B—Capt. L. S. Larrabee, hip and finger; Second Lieut. J. Hardenburgh, head; James King, leg. Wm. H. Horton, leg; Jas. Gould, thigh; Jacob Blackman, leg; Peter Schuler, hand. Co. C—Second Lieut. Jas. H. Russell, thigh; Nathaniel King, arm. Co. D—E. G. Stevens, leg, (prisoner;) Wm. Weaver, leg; Oscar Thomas, back; J. W. White, shoulder; M. O. McNiff, side. Co. E—Sergt. S. B. Johnson, hand; Isaac Bevier, hip; John Shore, ankle; D. Little, leg. Co. F—Lieut. C. W. Gibbs, arm. D. S. Weaver, hip; John Downing, leg; Wm. Leovarr, leg; S. Dearstyne, neck and side; J. Mitchell, hip; Wm. Smith, foot, (missing.) Co. G—H. A. Vischer, breast; David Fikes, side; Geo. Rider, knee. Co. H—Second Lieut. E. A. Nash, leg; James Dougal, leg. Co. K—Wm. H. Sentell, hand; Geo. W. Webster, arm. James B. Case, hand; H. D. Buck, thigh.

Missing.

Co. A—A. J. Hand, prisoner; F. Bennett, A. Jennings. Co. B—Hugh Galliger, H. A. Smith. Co. D—M. Shaw, prisoner; L. Crain, prisoner; W. H. Tomkins, prisoner; P. Frink, prisoner. Geo. Spry. Co. E—Ira Conkling, David H. Gordan. Co. F—A. G. Graves, Ralph Dougal, M. S. Hill, L. D. Ladon, C. F. Balow, A. Nichols, Wm. Erkerson.

Total killed, 5; wounded, 46; missing, 19.

SEVENTEENTH NEW-YORK.

Killed.

Major W. H. Grower, Co. A; Capt. J. D. Blansett, Co. A; M. Welsh, Co. A; T. Connolly, Co. A; D. Delancy, Co. A; W. Jones, Co. A; Joshua Burtenshaw, Co. A; Jno. W. Dunns, Co. F; J. Hyler, Co. I; R. W. H. Taylor, Co. I; James H. Demarest, Co. K, Second Lieut. Jno. Reed, Co. K; W. P. Boor, Co. A; W. M. Dunbar, Co. K; G. S. Gilbert, Co. K; J. McDonald, Co. G; John Richardson, Co. G; John Vogle, Co. G; Byron Merritt, Co. H; W. H. Williams, Co. H; Joseph Gliss, Co. K.

Wounded.

Co. A—Lieut. J. V. Foley, severely; M. Sonlly, severely; B. C. Nodine, slightly; J. Andrews, slightly; M. Cain, slightly; J. H. Cawley, severely; Peter Clark, No. 1, slightly; Peter Clark, No. 2, severely; R. Cook, slightly; Peter Flood, slightly; W. Faulker, slightly; Henry B. Fenner, slightly; Peter Hodinot, severely; Frank Garvin, severely; A. R. Horton, slightly; W. Knowles, slightly; John Kohler, severely; Joseph Kemp, slightly; Thos. Lawrence, slightly; Garret F. Majory, slightly; Andrew Moffatt, severely; Thomas Beckett, slightly; Bernard Harrison, severely; John Donohoe, severely. Co. B—Thos. Beal, J. Miller, J. McQuade, Chas. Putnam, B. Glawson. Co. C—Lieut. D. Berrian, C. D. Emerson, Ed. Conroy, John Coster, Thomas Farrell, L. Finnegan, Charles Howell, John Leary, George Phillips. Co. D—Capt. J. L. Burleigh, 2d Lieut. C. Green, C. H. Pease, severely; Jos. C. Smith, P. Fagan, B. J. Higgins, Jno. Doran, Wm. Leahy. Co. E—Corp. Harvey, Corp. Gavican, Privates Cushman, Holmes, Hogan, Jones, McCoy, Sesnon, Twiggs. Co. F—Lieut. W. Sprague, J. J. Waldron, N. W. Miller, W. W. Ryder, A. Wesley, Wm. Van Wart, Wm. Griffin, Jno. W. Griffin, E. N. Waldron, Wm. J. Hewitt, Ellis Jones, F. Olmstead, J. W. Jones, Robert L. Sarles, A. F. Carpenter, James Bentley. Co. G—Jno. Landrey, A. J. McEvoy, Jno. Bergen, William Downing, William Lindsay, Robert McGinness, Joseph Sinnot, Anson Brown. Co. H—Capt. J. O. Martin, Second Lieut. J. M. Sanford, T. Clancy, Frank Gomar, L. S. Groves, Rufus Combs, John Monahon, John C. Sweet, Ben. Smith. Co. I—Capt. Andrew Wilson, Augustus W. Baker, A. T. Hiserote, Cyrus Taylor, Chas. Cranoall, Jacob Cunningham, Alex. Decker, Jacob Everts, Jos. S. Hill, Jos. Conway, Levi J. Sweet. Co. K—Jos. W. Morez, L. H. Post, John Rezwick, Charles Bills, Henry Schnider, Henry Stevaines, T. Martin.

Missing.

John B. Whitney, Co. A; Peter Mitchell, Co. A; Thomas Ferguson, Co. A; C. Murphy, Co. A, paroled. W. W. Foster, Co. A, paroled; J. M. Hart, Co. B; D. Wooster, Co. H; Isaac Williams, Co. C; Chas. Whitney, Co. C; Henry Weeks, Co. C; Chas. Hedzwerski, Co. C; George Weadon, Co. C; Jas. Cloney, Co. C; Thomas Keenan, Co. D; Henry S. Hewald, Co. D; H. B. Harry, Co. D, prisoner. F. Pauler, Co. D, probably killed; Hagan, Co. E; McCoy, Co. E; Twiggs, Co. E; Burns, Co. E; Crook, Co. E; Creedon, Co. E; Eaget, Co. E; Rasbuck, Co. E; Wynkoop, Co. E; Wm. Lee, Co. F; J. L. Nordenburgh, Co. F; W. E. Worden, Co. F; I. Reynolds, Co. F. H. Slogle, Co. F; J. Griggs, Co. G; Joseph Lapoint, Co. G; H. McCaffrey, Co. G; M. McCue, Co. G; W. Murray, Co. G; Jos. Penot, Co. G; Joseph Scott, Co. G; Robert Taylor, Co. G; W. H. Owens, Co. G, Sergt. Cowan, Co. H; S. Lawrence, Co. H; George Nichols, Co. H; P. Brown, Co. H; P. Quinn, Co. H; W. Kinney, Co. H; E. Farnsworth, Co. I; James Call, Co. I; G. W. Bullock, Co. I; Calvin Doane, Co. I; S. S. Fuller, Co. I; Charles Wilber, Co. I; Joseph McLean, Co. I; Eugene Parkhill, Co. I; Emory Raynor, Co. I; Daniel Sherman, Co. I; A. Pert, Co. K; N. Smith, Co. K; D. McKearney, Co. K.

Total killed, 22; wounded, 107; missing, 59.

TWELFTH NEW-YORK.

Killed.

Sergt. Baker, Co. B; John Degan, Co. F; John Duley, Co. B; P. Coyle, Co. E; W. W. Lopez, Co. B; John Murphy, Co. B; Jas. Williams, Co. B; Jas. Wesley, Co. B; Thos. Wood, Co. H; Ed. Hanlon, Co. E; Sergt. Boylen, Co. E; N. Richardson, Co. G; Thos. McClellan, Co. I; W. Ray Weiss, Co. I; M. Ryan, Co. K.

Wounded.

Col. Henry A. Weeks, thigh. Co. A—Lieut. T. J. Bolton, Judge Jefferson, Garrett Hicks, Leroy Gray. Co. B—Chas. Elbert, Chas. Brown, B. Fay, Jas. Fry, Chas. G. Fenton, Robert B. Wallace, Jos. Denslin. Co. C—Capt. Wm. Fowler, slightly; Sergt. Brennen, Ab. Mills, slightly; H. Muzer, J. B. Horton, H. Fountain, J. G. Roman, Geo. Colburn. Co. D—J. Downes, J. Wolf, P. Gollfey. Co. E—Capt. Ryder, slightly; Jas. White, D. Martin, Ed. Anderson, John McCarthy, Wm. Willetts, James Kerney, Wm. McIlrath. Co. F—Sergt. Howard, H. Fitzgerald, B. Herod, David Clarke, Wm. Farlon, M. Kennedy, A. Filler, J. Marsten, John Lowe, P. Morgan. Co. G—Sergt. N. J. Nash, John Pepple. Co. H—Lieut. J. P. Stanton, Lewis Paulk, B. Furnam. Co. I—J. H. Leonard, Charles Green, J. H. Phillips, F. Amundon, John Coon, Homer Case, James Mason, Joseph Murrell. H. S. Nearing, J. F. Connolly, Ed. Hodgkins. Co. K—Capt. A. J. Root, seriously H. Ferguson, E. Fitzsimmons, Ed. Follet, Samuel McCormick.

Missing.

Corp. Hitchcock, Co. A; James Adlai, Co. A; Geo. W. Colwell, Co. A; Price Germon, Co. A; Henry C. Haroun, Co. A; John L. Keller, Co. A; J. Wells, Co. A; Ed. Younglove, Co. A; L. Duff, Co. A; B. Brenner, Co. B; S. Tompkins, Co. B; M. Reardon, Co. C; J. Lockwood, Co. C; F. Miller, Co. C; J. B. Pierce, Co. C; S. Collins, Co. D; P. Mailer, Co. D; H. Smith, Co. D; A. Black, Co. E; John Davis, Co. E; T. Stone, Co. E; T. Ivers, Co. E; John King, Co. E; Geo. Lynch, Co. E; O. Kelly, Co. E; B. F. Bennett, Co. E; D. H. Andrew, Co. E; W. O'Brien, Co. E; Sergt. Tookington, Co. F; John Harter, Co. F; John Brown, Co. I; John Keenan, Co. F; John McFaden, Co. F; Alex. Bowles, Co. G; F. Kimball, Co. G; Wm. Messler, Co. G; N. Kimball, Co. G; Wallace Page, Co. G; N. J. Van Pater, Co. G; Jas. McMath, Co. H; F. Winker, Co. H; Peter Sattler, Co. H; D. Strong, Co. H; D. C. Holley, Co. H; W. Bridgeford, Co. H; John Donnelson, Co. I; H. Murray, Co. I; H. N. Smith, Co. K; A. Whipple, Co. K; J. Bluett, Co. K; Wm. Staunton, Co. K.

Paroled Prisoners.

—— Van Camp, Co. A; P. Welsh, Co. A; John Ferguson, Co. A; Thomas Burke, Co. C; W. D. Lawrence, Co. C; J. Butler, Co. C; Sergt. Brennan, Co. C; Corp. Willis, Co. C; Lieut. S. D. Carter, Co. K.

Total killed, 21; wounded, 70; missing, 53; paroled prisoners, 12.

SEVENTH MICHIGAN.

Killed.

Lieut. Quirk, Co. E; Patrick, Co. E; D. Riley, Co. B; Capt. R. W. Ransom, Co. C; L. D. Wardsworth, Co. C; Joseph Lachantz, Co. D; E. B. Cook, Co. D; Edward Smith, Co. E; Lieut. John Rutty, Co. F; Jasper Gordon, Co. G; Sergt. Livermore, Co. H; R. Mather, Co. H; J. C. Hutchins, Co. I; John H. Johnson, Co. I; N. Shattuck, Co. K; Jos. Copp, Co. C; Corp. Van Vernet, Co. D.

Wounded.

Co. A—Capt. Thomas J. Barry, arm; Lieut. O. H. Swan, face and mouth; John Livingston, mortally; Frank Lane, mortally; Christopher Ludwig, severely; John Guenther, breast; Henry L. Davenport, hand. Co. B—Joseph Mullenbly, seriously; Lieut. P. Strong, missing; Merritt Evans, leg; Jonathan Higelow, hand. Co. C—Albert Doane, John Conquest, missing. Co. D—James Hall, slight; Cordell Greene, prisoner; P. Barber, slight; Charles Sherman, leg. Co. E—James Hough, arm; Frank McGinnis, thigh; Christian Beck, side; Frances Renigar, leg; A. Grebnee, hand; H. W. Wolcott, arm; Charles Sutherly, arm; Wm. Simmons, head and thigh; Owen Winn, head; Martin Hershman, leg. Co. F—Harrison C. McFarlan, mortally; C. E. Bowen, hip; John Van Horn, mortally; H. D. Felton, arm; T. Crandall, hip; Josiah Bond, hand; Isaac Dodge, prisoner. Co. G—W. Quackenbush, leg; M. S. Bailey, hip; S. H. Knight, hip; Emil Stoover, head; A. B. Toman, leg; F. Weedmire, arm; Chas. Wyner, arm. Company H—Corp. Stafford, dangerously; Brown, dangerously; Van Horn, dangerously; Corp. Nash, slightly; Corp. Turrell, slightly; Corp. Steffer, slightly; Corp. Richt, slightly. Company I—Joseph Allen, arm; Geo. M. Richards, leg; O. W. Greese, side; Daniel White, prisoner; Patrick Wise, prisoner; Henry Palmer, missing; H. S. Kennicot, missing; Joseph Snyder. Company K—Lieut. Ed. Hill, hip; T. F. Powers, hand; J. Scheever, prisoner; T. Morton, hand. Brady's Sharp Shooters—Edwin R. Tanner, shoulder; R. Botsford, slightly; Wm. Munroe, thigh; Wm. Shoffer, finger shot off; Ackland McCoury, missing.

Missing.

Frank Gilv, Co. A; C. Michael, Co. A; George R. Conden, Co. A; James Benjamin, Co. C; James Martin, Co. E; James Stewart, Co. E; John Brenan, Co. G; Henry Prentice, Co. G; Jacob Goesenheifer, Co. G; Otto Schneiderwnet, Co. G; Privates Eames and Whitty, Co. H; C. Nathan, Co. K; P. Lang, Co. K; E. Caul, Co. K.

Total killed—16; wounded, 63; missing, 17.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

The Movements of the Rebels on the Upper Potomac.

A DEMONSTRATION NEAR FALLS CHURCH.

Unionists of Fredericksburgh on Their Way North.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 5.

THE REBELS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Accounts from the Upper Potomac confirm the news of yesterday in regard to the presence of armed rebels in that region. A small propeller was fired upon from Ball's Bluff while coming down to-day. Great consternation was created amongst the passengers.

MOVEMENTS OF REBEL TROOPS.

Very few rebel troops remain at Centreville. This morning the only cavalry regiment there was the Sixth Virginia, commanded by Col. FLOWACY, and composed mainly of farmers and gentlemen of means. The prisoners remaining in the hospitals in and about Centreville were yesterday paroled. The Leesburgh Road was crowded with stragglers of the rebel army on their way to their regiments. They had fallen behind from exhaustion, and exhibited a wretched appearance, though their guns and equipments were of the best character. Our sick and wounded remaining at Centreville were about five hundred in number, some having had their wounds dressed, and others receiving no attention, and all suffering for want of food.

CANNONADING AT EDWARDS' FERRY.

The cannonading heard above here is said to have been at Edwards' Ferry, where the rebels were endeavoring to drive our troops from the Maryland shore.

A REBEL DEMONSTRATION.

Last evening the rebels appeared in force at Falls Church, and drove in our pickets, using artillery. A wagon train fell into their hands, but they did not succeed in getting it away, as our troops rallied and rescued the train. This morning the rebels fell back to Falls Church, and then shortly afterward evacuated it, going toward Leesburgh on the Leesburgh pike. We had none killed or wounded.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

Reliable accounts from Fredericksburgh disprove the statements heretofore made, that its evacuation was followed by the perpetration of outrages upon the Union citizens. No hostile manifestations occurred between citizens on political grounds.

THE UNIONISTS OF FREDERICKSBURGH.

Large numbers of Union residents of the vicinity of Fredericksburgh are continually arriving in Washington on their way North. Several hundred contrabands from the same section came into Alexandria to-day.

AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA.

Quiet reigns in Alexandria. Grog-shops are closed and all disorders repressed. The administration of Gen. STEVEN is highly commended.

THE STORES AT AQUIA CREEK.

Capt. BELL, who left Aquia Creek this morning, reports that the Government stores are being safely removed, and that no enemy has yet appeared there.

THE LOSS OF BAGGAGE.

Capt. ROSELL, of the Ordnance Department, denies that any large portion of the baggage of the Army of Virginia was lost. The rear of his train was attacked on Tuesday between Fairfax and Alexandria, and fifteen teams driven off. The remainder were all saved.

OPPOSED TO INVASION.

There is some feeling among the rebels against marching into Maryland or Pennsylvania. They now believe themselves fighting in defensive warfare, and it is feared that the idea of invasion will destroy their enthusiasm.

WHAT THE REBEL SOLDIERS SAY.

In an interview between an official here and some rebel soldiers at Centreville, the latter expressed a wish that the war war over, and the country reunited under the old flag. With rebel officers, however, the feeling was different.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The statement that the President has offered half the White House for hospital purposes, is now contradicted by authority. The announcement has occasioned great annoyance to the Presidential family, from the anxiety of the philanthropic to occupy that special field. The fact is, that hospital accommodations are largely in excess of our needs, so many of the missing have turned up destitute of wounds. The last of our wounded, to the number of about 2,000, are expected to arrive here in the morning, in ambulances.

THE BODY OF CAPT. FESSENDEN.

The body of Capt. FESSENDEN, son of Senator FESSENDEN, and aid to Gen. RICKETTS, and who was killed in battle on Saturday, passed through Washington to-day, on its way North. The body was found on the field unburried.

SENATOR LANE.

Senator JIM LANE is in the city.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The General Hospital at Alexandria contains 1,567 wounded soldiers. Contrabands to the number of two or three hundred arrived there last evening from the vicinity of Fredericksburgh. Large numbers of wounded National soldiers from the recent battles continue to arrive here.

PACIFIC RAILROAD CONVENTION.

Strangers in Chicago—Assembling of the Convention—Temporary Organization—Notabilities Present—The Permanent Organization—Address of Mr. Ogden, the President—H. V. Poor Chosen Secretary.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept 2, 1862.

For some days past, our city has been filled with "distinguished strangers," who have been attracted hither by the Convention of the Board of Commissioners of the Pacific Railroad Company, named in the bill passed at the last session of Congress.

This Convention was justly regarded as one of the most important ever held in the country. For the the West it has a special importance, and a paramount interest with all our citizens. As a National enterprise, it has had no peer since the era of railroads was inaugurated.

Not only were nearly all the Commissioners named in the bill here by Monday night, but a large representation of the leading capitalists and railroad men of the North—telegraph men, bank men, and politicians. The Convention met in Bryan Hall, at 12 o'clock, and organized temporarily by calling Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTISS, of Iowa, to the Chair. As he is just from the Arkansas campaign, Gen. C. was received, on taking the Chair, with an outburst of applause. This having subsided, he made a brief address, setting forth the objects of the Convention, and the importance of the enterprise they were about to inaugurate.

The Commissioners had been selected to put in practical form and actual operation an enterprise which had, more or less engaged the attention of the country for the last quarter of a century. Hitherto there had been put forth in connection with this road visionary ideas—large ideas, which were impracticable, and, consequently, never secured that confidence which is necessary to success. But now we have an act of incorporation, which has received the approbation of the most distinguished practical minds in the country. And we have now assembled to take the initiatory steps to adopt the measures and pursue the plans which are to give to our people a highway to the Pacific.

The distance between the connecting potots at the East and the West has now been reduced to 1500 or 1600 miles, requiring the construction of a less number of miles of railroad than were built in Illinois in two years.

To all who are interested in the great lines of railroad terminating at or beyond the Mississippi, he would say, you will find the branches proposed in the bill, embracing all your roads, bringing you directly upon the great trunk line. There are to be three or four of these branches, but they are in no way to interfere with the trunk, except to be feeders to it from the lines, which, having their starting point on the sea-board, now reach nearly to the confines of the settled portion of the country, on the Western frontier.

Of the importance of this great national work, he scarcely need speak. It would connect the Pacific States with those of the great Valley, and of the Atlantic, forming the link which will make us emphatically one people.

The provisions of the bill under which we are about to act, have fortunately secured the cooperation of all the great railroad interests of the country. This is auspicious, and a guarantee of ultimate success.

Gen. C. briefly sketched the history of the past efforts to secure the construction of a Pacific railroad, and the principal causes of their failure.

In concluding he would say, that he wished no position in the organization. His duties called him elsewhere, and would engross all his energies until the rebellion is put down. All he wished, was a guarantee of success. Let the important posts be filled with men of purity of motive—national views and unity of aim—such men as will commend the enterprise to the capital of the country. The bill was more liberal than the one he had introduced into Congress. It granted more land, more bonds. But after all, we must rely upon an honest and faithful administration of the trust, to insure the success of the enterprise. When completed, those who have been instrumental in carrying forward this great work to its final consummation, will merit and will receive a higher place in the niche of fame than any others on this continent. This time of disaster and difficulty may be deemed inauspicious to the entering upon an enterprise of this magnitude. But these disasters do not interfere with its elements of success, or materially derange its sources of income—the trade and travel of necessity will be compelled to take this route from ocean to ocean, and the intermediate and otherwise almost inaccessible points.

ROBERT FINNEY, of Pennsylvania, and JOHN R. ROBINSON, of California, were appointed temporary secretaries. The roll was called, and the following Commissioners answered to their names:

Maine—James Dunning, John M. Wood, Joseph Eaton.
New-Hampshire—Joseph A. Gilmore.
Massachusetts—Edward R. Tinker.
Rhode Island—Chas. Fosdick Fletcher.
Connecticut—Cornelius S. Bushnell.
New-Jersey—Ephraim Marsh, Charles M. Harker.
New-York—Royal Phelps, Wm. H. Ferry, Samuel E. Campbell, Alfred E. Tilton, John S. Kennedy, H. Carver, Joseph Field, Benj. F. Camp, Orville W. Childs, D. N. Barney, S. DeWitt Bloodgood, Wm. H. Grant, Thos. W. Olcott, Samuel B. Ruggles, Jas. B. Wilson.
Pennsylvania—Joseph H. Scranton, Geo. W. Cass, Daniel J. Morell, Robert Finney, John A. Green, E. R. Myre.
Ohio—Amasa Stone, Wm. Dennison.
Indiana—Chas. Paine, Jonas Votaw, Jesse D. Williams, Isaac C. Elston.
Illinois—Wm. B. Ogden, Chas. G. Hammond, Henry Farnum.
Michigan—John D. Campbell, Chas. A. Trowbridge, Ransom Gardner, Chas. T. Gorham, Willard McConnel.
Wisconsin—John Catlin, Levi Sterling, George Thompson, Elihu L. Phillips.
Minnesota—David Blakely.
Iowa—Wm. B. Coolbaugh, Lucius H. Langworthy, Hoyt Sherman, Lyman Cook, Samuel R. Curtis, Lewis A. Thomas, Platt Smith.
Missouri—William M. McPherson, Armstrong Beatty, John Corby.
Kansas—J. C. Stone, John Kerr, Werter R. Davis, Josiah Miller.
Nebraska—Gilbert C. Monell, Augustus Kountz, T. M. Marquette, Alvin Saunders.
Colorado—John Evans.
California—James T. Ryan, D. O. Mills, John R. Robinson.
Appointed by the Secretary of the Interior—Samuel J. Tilden, of New-York; H. V. Poor, of New-York; R. W. Latham, District of Columbia; O. M. Wozencraft, of California.

The absentees were then called, when, after some discussion, an adjournment took place to 5 o'clock, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization.

Among the notables in attendance, are Gen. Curtiss, Gen. Lane, Marshal Lamon, of Washington; Hon. Alfred Ely, Gen. Walbridge, Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, Hon. C. Vibbard, Gov. Dennison, of Ohio; Senator McDougal, of California; Gov. Fairbanks of Vermont, &c., &c.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1862.

The Convention reassembled at 5 o'clock P. M.

The motion for the election of permanent officers, which was pending at the close of the morning session, was taken up.

G. W. CASS, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention do now proceed to a permanent organization, and that nominations be made for President.

This being amended so as to require a majority vote in order to elect, was, after some discussion, adopted.

Hon. WM. B. OGDEN, of Chicago, and G. W. Cass, of Pennsylvania, were put in nomination for President.

Mr. Cass having peremptorily declined, Mr. OGDEN was chosen by acclamation.

Mr. CASS and Mr. MCPHERSON, of Missouri, were appointed to conduct the President to the Chair. On taking his seat, Mr. OGDEN was greeted with hearty cheering, which having subsided, he proceeded to briefly address the Convention.

He acknowledged heartily the honor conferred in calling him to preside over the Convention which has met to consider one of the most momentous questions of this or any other age. He should endeavor to discharge the duties so as to bring about the results so important to the interests, permanence and union of our country.

The difficulties which surround the project are but momentary. It must be carried through by wise consideration and a patriotic course of policy, which will inspire the capitalists of the country with confidence. A speculative spirit is as fatal to it as secession to our political union. Whoever attempts to speculate should be frowned down as an enemy to the project.

The bill is substantially well drawn, with a good foundation, but there are nevertheless defects. It was evidently amended, and some of the clauses which are not sufficiently well defined, will require to be changed. Congress will doubtless listen to experienced practical men, and make such amendments as this Convention shall recommend—and he would suggest and lay before the Convention some of the alterations which, in his judgment, ought to be made. This meeting should adopt these amendments, in order to make it a successful bill, and should sign a petition that we will take stock if they are adopted. If we go before Congress with two or three hundred prominent names, they will command attention.

He would suggest the following:

First—The bill gives no power to condemn property. It was the first conception that the road went through Government lands, which led to this omission. This should be remedied.

Second—There is no provision giving the right to mortgage the lands. You may wish to raise a few millions by mortgage, but there is no provision to that effect.

Third—There should be an amendment providing for a further extension of time in carrying out the details of the road.

Fourth—The twenty-five per cent. reservation on the bonds issued for the construction of the roads over the Plains, undoubtedly made for fear the money would be stolen, should be remedied by placing it in the hands of men of high character, and then the reserved rights would be granted.

Fifth—It is a radical error in the bill that Government has reserved the right of giving preference to their business, telegraphic, postal, and the transportation of troops. Suppose we should be involved in a Continental war, and the road should be occupied for a year or two exclusively for war transportation, where is your money to pay employes, and to devote to repairs and other expenses? Government should either pay for this right, or else should be limited in the work it does. That provision should be reconsidered.

Sixth—The Government has the right to the profit on these bonds, due thirty years hence, after the principal and interest are paid. It is the public opinion that these bonds will pay in thirty years. If this road is put into that highly respectable relation it deserves, Congress will undoubtedly waive that claim. When we build roads in the West, we go to the East for customers, from whom we may raise money upon our first-mortgage bonds, which are first liens upon the property. Government is building this road for its own purposes, and asks us to add our money to that of the Government, to complete the road and run it for them. It is not the policy of Government to guarantee the stock of the road, but it is right and proper that when Government asks subscriptions for its own purposes, we should have seven per cent., and the balance go to Government. After the railroad is once started, forty or fifty millions more than Government allows, will be needed to keep it going. The work is not more than half done, when you set it running. After the details are worked out the earnings begin to come in. I asked Mr. THOMPSON, of the Pennsylvania Central road, why he built that immense hotel on the top of the Alleghanies. He replied that he was afraid that two or three trains might get stalled in the Winter, and the passengers starve or freeze. But not a single train had been stalled since the erection of his hotel. No doubt troubles and many obstacles will be found in the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, but they can probably be overcome.

With the aid of this further contribution, and a perfect charter of this kind, with the allotment of seven per cent. of the earnings to the stockholders after Government has started the road, capitalists will be more than willing to take hold of it.

It seems to me that these amendments comprise the most essential points, and I think there is little doubt that when you act as a whole and suggest them to Congress, they will make still further provisions. So far as the National point of view is concerned, the States west of the mountains have made complaints of the Eastern States, for withholding their means and not making connection with them. I have feared this feeling might lead to an estrangement, almost fatal in its consequences. The indifference of the eastern side of the mountains, if continued, will cause them to take their fortunes into their own hands and leave us alone. This is a vital matter, and we must assure them that we will make them and ourselves immediate neighbors.

The importance of the road, when constructed, as the great highway of nations, as well as a connecting chain between the Atlantic and Pacific States, cannot be overestimated. Lines of steamships will be established in connection with it—traversing the Pacific Ocean in every direction, and making tributary to it the rich commerce of the far East. It will bring the Oriental ports within thirty days of New-York. The difference between this and a nine months' voyage around the Cape is apparent, at least to every merchant. Forty days will suffice for the transit from India to England. The route must command the travel and a large portion of the trade between Europe and the East. This will be in addition to the immense home business which, as a necessity, must be done upon this road.

The road will be without a competitor, with regular rates of tariff, and can easily earn enough to make the investment a profitable one. It can be easily built, and will cost much less than many Eastern roads, per mile. In the meantime, if we can procure these amendments with the promise of heavy subscriptions, the work, we may reasonably anticipate, will go forward.

The Convention will now proceed to business:

H. V. POOR, of the New-York *Railroad Journal*, was nominated for Secretary.

Mr. GILMORE made a motion to adjourn, to give those who were expected this evening an opportunity to participate in the organization.

B. F. CAMP, of New-York, and JOHN R. ROBINSON, of California, were also nominated for Secretaries.

Mr. RYAN, of California, moved a reference of these nominations to a Committee.

He also suggested that Committees on Business and Resolutions should be appointed.

A long discussion ensued, of no public importance, which was participated in by several Commissioners. The motion to refer was then put and lost.

Mr. TILDEN, of New-York, moved that the Convention proceed to the election of Secretary—the vote to be taken, by calling the names of the Commissioners.

At this point *Jefferson's Manual* and several other things were discussed quite earnestly.

Gen. CURTISS made quite a long speech, mainly with reference to the amendments proposed by the President of the Convention in the opening address. He declared that there was no necessity of petitioning Congress for them. The Legislatures of the States would freely and promptly grant the right of way, Congress would grant an extension of the time for the completion of the road at any time for good reasons shown. Congress had made a most liberal grant, giving for the first 150, 6,400 acres of land, which at the lowest estimate is worth $4,000, and $12,000, making $16,000 for each mile of road. This he considered enough to begin with, and that it would be impolitic to ask more. He thought it the best policy to perfect the organization under the bill as it stands.

Several distinguished gentlemen present—not members of the Convention—were invited to a seat upon the platform. Among them was Gen. SCHENCK, just from Washington.

A *viva voce* vote was taken for Secretary, with the following result:

H. V. Poor	51
B. F. Camp	10
J. R. Robinson	6

The election of Mr. POOR was then declared unanimous.

THOS. W. OLCOTT, of Albany, was elected Treasurer "by acclamation."

On motion of Mr. BUSHNELL, a Business Committee, constituted as follows, was chosen:

Maine, John M. Wood, New-Hampshire, James A. Gilmore; Massachusetts, Edward R. Tinker; Rhode Island, C. F. Fletcher; Connecticut, C. S. Bushnell; New-Jersey, C. M. Harker; New-York, S. B. Ruggles; Pennsylvania, G. W. Cass, Ohio, Amasa Stone; Indiana, Samuel Hanna; Illinois, Wm. B. Ogden; Michigan, C. T. Goshorn; Wisconsin, J. Catlin; Minnesota, D. Blakely; Iowa, W. P. Coolbaugh, Missouri, J. Corby; Kansas, J. C. Stone, Nebraska, Oliver Saunders; Colorado, John Evans; California, D. O. Mills; At Large, S. J. Tilden.

The Chairman extended an invitation to the members to spend the evening socially at his mansion, when the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Report of the Business Committee—The Mineral Wealth of Colorado—Address of Mr. Evans—Remarks of Hon. S. B. Ruggles and Mr. Bloodgood, of New-York.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 3.

The Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning, and 68 Commissioners answered to their names. After some unimportant business, explanations, &c., the joint resolutions of the Territorial Legislature of Colorado, asking that the road may be located through that territory, pledging the earnest cooperation of the people in its construction, and recommending Gov. EVANS as one of the Directors, was received and laid over for future consideration.

The Business Committee reported, in part, setting forth the importance of the Pacific Railroad in a National and commercial point of view; that the pressure of war should not discourage the friends of the work, nor deter them from entering vigorously upon its prosecution. They also recommend the early opening of subscription in all the principal cities of the Union.

The report was accepted and laid over for future consideration.

After the transaction of some routine business, the report of the Committee was taken up.

Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, of New-York, called upon Gov. EVANS, of Colorado, for an exposition of the mineral resources of that region, and the effect of the Pacific Railroad in developing its resources, &c.

Gov. EVANS addressed the Convention at some length, in response to the call, setting forth most gratifying results of quartz mining at Pike's Peak and Gregory. The production of gold was much larger than he ever imagined, until recently. The Pacific Railroad should have the benefit of passing through this Territory. On this route there were miles where a spade need scarcely be struck in order to form a road bed. The yield of gold at Central City will amount to $5,000,000 the present year. There have recently been made discoveries of valuable deposits of iron and coal on the line where the citizens of Colorado desire to have the road built—about the 40th parallel. Timber and water were abundant, and there was every needed facility for the construction of the road. Colorado would soon contain the requisite number of inhabitants to entitle it to become a State. Give us this road and you greatly facilitate its settlement, the development of its resources, and insure its immediate and permanent prosperity. In return, we shall give you material aid of no mean magnitude, and a large and profitable addition to your income. Some objections to this route are urged in California; but he was assured that a careful investigation of all the advantages and disadvantages would result in a decision in its favor.

Mr. RUGGLES made a brief but characteristic address, abounding in the logic of "facts and figures," for which he has so long been distinguished. He thought that the Government would make more money by running the road through the regions of the gold and silver mines, than would be expended in its construction. With this route once opened, the future magnificence of America would more than realize the poet's dream. The emigration to the now far West would be magical in its developing influence upon the now almost inaccessible regions of the country.

Mr. BLOODGOOD, of N. Y., followed in the same strain, advocating eloquently the importance of the road in a commercial point of view. As a commercial route it would have the advantage over all others. It would cause the commerce of the East to flow across the continent. It would bring the gold of California direct to New-York, instead of scattering it to all parts of the world. Mr. B. made some strong points, and was well fortified with statistics—so dear to practical men. But as these arguments have been urged through so many years, they became familiar, which renders unnecessary extended reports.

The first resolution of the Business Committee—setting forth the importance of the road—was adopted unanimously.

A communication was read from JAMES GARRITY, a banker, of New-York, proposing to become the depositary of the corporation.

Adjourned to 5 P. M.

THE LAST DAY'S SESSION.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 4.

The Convention met at 11 o'clock. The resolutions from the Business Committee in regard to opening the books was taken up, and the discussion on it became general. After being amended it was adopted. Books are to be opened the 1st of November, at Portland, Concord, Rutland, Boston, Providence, Hartford, Albany, Buffalo, New-York, Trenton, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington, Columbus, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Wheeling, Indianapolis, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Burlington, Dubuque, St. Paul, Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake, Carson City, San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, and remain open at least two weeks.

A resolution was unanimously adopted that the Board of Commissioners hereby be instructed to petition Congress immediately upon assembling in December next, to amend the Pacific Railroad act so that it shall read the capital stock of said Company shall consist of a million of shares of $100 each, which shall be subscribed for and held in not more than two shares by any one person.

A dispatch from H. C. KIMBALL and DANIEL S. WELLS, of Salt Lake, was read, saying that telegraphic reports of the proceedings of the Railroad Convention were read with deep interest, and trusting that they would be located on the route, giving the greatest good to the greatest number, and that the work be speedily accomplished, and adds that Utah will doubtless, when an opportunity offers, add deeds to words in so great and useful an enterprise.

A Committee of five was appointed by the Chair to collect useful information in respect to contemplated routes and agricultural, mineral and topographical character of the regions traversed by such routes.

The proceedings of the Convention were ordered to be published in pamphlet form for a general distribution.

The Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the President and Secretary.

THE RIO GRANDE FRONTIER.

Experiences of a United States Consul—Activity of Trade—The Inexplicable Inactivity of the National Government.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: My attention is called (to-day,) to an article published in your paper, last inst., of news purporting to have been given by me, in which there appears some error. I therefore give you my own statement, with my views, for the general welfare of our country, relative to the frontier, (Texas and Mexico.) I arrived at my post, Monterey, June 1, with a letter to P. MIGUEL, United States Consul at Monterey, to turn the property of the Consulate over to me. Mr. MIGUEL denied being United States Consul, or agent of the United States in any manner. He had in his store a box of consulate goods left by Mr. J. WALSH, former United States Consul, nailed up for safe keeping. Mr. SMITH, United States Consul at Saltillo, (in the same State,) in a drunken frolic, with some Texan friends, had burned the United States flag of his Consulate.

The cause of this unwillingness to be United States Agents is easily solved. Monterey and Matamoras are the great marts for the Texas trade. Cotton was hauled from Texas to Monterey, at the rate of 2,000 bales per month, from there to all the factories of Mexico. The teams return loaded with goods—much of the proceeds in powder, lead, saltpetre and sulphur. Many tons of the materials for making powder are hauled to San Antonio, where are two powder mills in successful operation. There had been no United States Consul, for many months, at Monterey or Saltillo, the necessity of which cannot be realized unless one has a full knowledge of the country and, the mineral exports. I could write a book upon the necessity of the United States occupying the Rio Grande, Forts Brown and Ringold. Two months since, by some cause, Rumor said the United States troops were coming, and the large guns were all moved off to the interior. I think no resistance would have been made, in fact, the Union people would have taken these forts, if they could have had guns, &c. The Western Texans are largely Union.

The Mexicans are for the United States, decidedly. Too large merchants are for the Rebels and the larger houses are European importers. Union men are hung in Texas *for no other crime*. Also, if they leave for Mexico without a pass, are to be summarily executed if they return. Hundreds have fled to Mexico, leaving their property. They come to the Consul's office destitute. They most pitifully ask for assistance; some for food and clothing, but usually to get to the protection of their Government. While Capt. HUNTER, United States steamer *Montgomery*, lay at the mouth of the Rio Grande, it was a check to the Texans not to commit depredations on the Mexican side. The Texans evidently own the steamers and lighters on the river, but pretendedly owned at Matamoras, Mexico. Capt. HUNTER has saved the lives of our citizens who have been arrested by Texans on the Mexican side, his threat to seize their boats if given up, &c., caused their release. The *Montgomery* left June 26, since which time no blockading vessel has been at the mouth of the Rio Grande. L. PIERCE, Jr., United States Consul at Matamoras, through Capt. HUNTER, sent North nearly 150 Union refugees; he has now on his hands many, he is feeding some women and children—husbands hung or imprisoned. Some United States soldiers, been prisoners till May last, when they deserted from Camp Verde, after great peril came to me at Monterey. Their situation was distressing. They have more than a year's pay due them. I clothed and fed them till I left, and turned them over to Mr. PIERCE, United States Consul at Matamoras, to get to a blockading vessel. They are very anxious to get to their regiment.

I wish to give the names of three non-commissioned officers, and hope the President and Secretary of War, if they shall find their ability and fidelity as apparent, that they receive commissions in the army. They allege they have refused to the Confederate officers to accept (all arrears to be paid up) to receive commissions as Lieutenants—a sword, uniform and horse, also $100 bounty if they would enlist. Their names are as follows:

Sergt. Charles Riley, (Boston,) 1st Art., U. S. A.
Sergt. Julius Ruetschin, Co. H, 8th U. S. Infantry.
Corp. Geo. Lingenfelser, Co. H, 8th U. S. Inf.

I left Mexico Aug. 3, on the British schooner *Norna*. Arrived in Washington, D. C., Aug. 26. The conditions of things are such at present that little attention or thought could be had from the heads of the departments.

Mr. PIERCE or myself could get no mails after the blockading vessels left. No dispatch from us has been received by the Secretary of State since June 1, and come from him to us since April last. Gen. CANBY, of New-Mexico, had completely used up STEELE's forces that were sent against him, but he is in a bad situation for provisions—the prisoners he captured he had to parole; he took from them the United States arms but returned some of their own to enable them to march through the hostile Indians. About one-third of their numbers got back. Gen. JACK HAMILTON, with fifteen Union patriots, I left at Matamoras. He is *en route* for Washington. The Union men of Texas look to him for deliverance. As he is an Ex-Member of Congress, I hope he will be heard and kindly listened to. Judge DAVIS and Gen. HAINES I met at Matamoras, in May last; they came to Washington with full hearts—had left family, business and property for principle. They are *true men*. They inform me they waited for three weeks for an interview with their President, this was cutting to them. I know the press upon Mr. LINCOLN; but if he could have known their hearts, and the high position they stepped from, their families insulted, behind, is it kind to keep such patriots waiting for three weeks daily at the door?

The writer knows the feeling of these men by like usage. For six weeks did I wait for an interview last Fall, after being driven from my home in Florida, where I had resided for twenty-two years—left property family and business; came to my rulers with a full heart; felt I could be useful; was promptly indorsed (fully) by H. HAMLIN, Vice-President, and others; yet three months did I wait at Washington for one word. The President is kind and honest to all, but he is prayed upon by vultures, who crowd away true friends. I was given the Consulship of Monterey—the first American born citizen ever in that office. It is one of much care and usefulness to our Government, and I ask that our Government keep it up and support it. I have spent my time, $500 in money, and received not one dollar for it. It is an office with only fees to pay—the rebellion destroys them, yet the duties to the Government are of vast importance.

I have been compelled to resign and get North while my money lasted.

I know Mr. PIERCE, our valuable Consul at Matamoras, will be compelled to resign, unless soon aided by his Government. He has a salary of $1,000 per annum, but pays all out for the suffering, and is in debt.

If nothing more can be done, let me urge a blockading vessel be placed at the mouth of the Rio Grande forthwith. Through her Mr. PIERCE can get his mail and make known the wants and necessities of that section.

C. B. H. BLOOD,
Late U. S. Consul, Monterey.

Telegrams for the European Market—A Note from Mr. George Stoker.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the commercial column of your issue of to-day you have alluded to me, by name, in a manner which indicates that you will await a reply.

You say "We do not know who their agent or correspondent (of REUTER) is, but if it be Mr. GEORGE H. STOKER, who has an office adjoining the Associated Press Rooms; * * * we should like to advertise the fact."

I assure you, Sir, that I have no connection whatever with Mr. REUTER, of the London Press, nor have I anything to do with any newspaper, either on this side of the Atlantic or the other.

Mr. REUTER has his own agent in this City, who attends exclusively to his business, and, as I understand, to no other, and who, I have reason to know, relies wholly upon the New-York Press, and the telegraphic news arrangements of the Associated Press, for the intelligence that be communicates to Mr. REUTER.

My business is simply that of a commercial agent, sending and receiving telegraphic dispatches to and from Europe, of purely a commercial character, and attending to such other business as would naturally flow to a commercial agency.

Nor have I any connection with the telegraph, saving what would naturally arise from the nature of my business; or with the Associated Press, with both of which concerns your paragraph would, by implication, connect me.

I trust, Sir, you will do me the justice to publish this communication. Very respectfully,

GEORGE STOKER.

NEW-YORK, No. 145 Broadway, Sept. 5, 1862.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Arrival of the Atlantic from Alexandria with 870 Soldiers.

The steam transport *Atlantic*, Capt. JOHN THOMPSON, from Alexandria, Va., Sept. 3, with 870 sick and wounded soldiers to D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General at New-York, arrived yesterday morning.

The soldiers are in charge of Acting-Surgeon JOS. H. WYTHE. Dr. FOSTER HOOPER, Volunteer Surgeon, Fall River. Dr. O. E. BRIGGS, Volunteer Surgeon, Pittsfield, Mass. W. G. BARTLETT, Hospital Steward, Fall River.

The *Atlantic* reports the following steamers in port when she left: The *United States*, Capt. KNAPP; the *Illinois*, Capt. FLETCHER; the *Connecticut*, Capt. BAKER; the *Mississippi*, Capt. BARTOL; the *Coatzacoalcos*, Capt. MAURAY; the *Empire City*, Capt. BAXTER, the *Lewiston*, Capt. LOUDS, bound South.

The following is a complete list of the sick and wounded soldiers on the *Atlantic*:

Nathan Chase, Co. I, 1st Mich.
Jas. Wade, Co. K, 2d Mich.
Jas. Nagle, Co. C, 28th Pa.
Samuel Bloss, Co. C, 4th N. J.
W. A. Brown, Co. I, 12th Pa.
I. Purkerpile, Co. B, 61st O.
G. Caldwell, Co. G, 18th Ms.
A. Junker, Co. E, 7th Ind.
C. Sommemberg, Co. B, 76th New-York.
P. Ranch, Co. D, 4th Mich.
A. F. Brew, Co. C, 104th N. Y.
Wm. Snyder, Co. K, 84th Pa.
Sergt. J. F. Mansfield, Co. F, 16th Mass.
J. H. Mansfield, Co. F, 16th Mass.
C. M. Gordon, Co. D, 79th N. Y.
N. D. Waller, Co. C, 6th Vt.
T. Ellicott, Co. I, 105th N. Y.
M. Slaughter, Co. I, 5th Va.
M. McLaughlin, Co. G, 6th Me.
Geo. Lotherhouse, Co. A, 2d Ex. Brigade.
A. R. Garvin, Co. B, 3d Vt.
H. Gerbe, Co. L, N. Y. 2d Artillery.
W. S. Abbott, Co. A, 61st O.
T. Wesley, band, 11th Penn. Reserves.
D. Guernsey, Co. E, 3d Mich.
A. Brown, Co. B, 1st N. Y.
Chas. Conard, Co. K, 2d Pa. Cavalry.
Tim Connors, Co. I, 105th New-York.
R. Wainwright, Co. A, 115th Pennsylvania.
E. B. Smith, Co. I, 3d Vt.
M. Bracken, Co. D, 1st Ex. Brigade, New-York.
H. Roberts, Co. C, 1st Va.
Wm. Young, Co. H, 2d Md.
P. Laughlin, Co. I, 14th Ind.
H. W. Wiggel, Co. A, 55th Pa.
B. Solomon, Co. B, 8th N. Y.
N. Becker, Co. K, 2d Md.
J. Hanchman, Co. K, 2d Md.
H. Fronick, Co. A, 55th Pa.
Wm. Tanes, Co. A, 3d N. J.
D. Lompkey, Co. F, 2d New-Hampshire.
Sam. Angel, Co. M, 1st Cav. New-Jersey.
J. G. Nikle, Co. I, 5th Penn. Corp. Wm. Sims, Co. C, 28th New-York.
Jas. McGregor, Co. B, 3d Wis.
B. Hargrove, Co. D, 10th Penn.
Thos. Fan, Co. A, 8th Penn.
E. Saylor, Co. C, 9th Penn.
J. Kinsey, Co. C, 84th Penn.
H. Rodgers, Co. K, 3d N. J.
Elmer Dimont, Co. H, 7th N. J.
Jas. Wiseman, Co. B, 2d N. J.
L. Henderson, Co. B, 1st N. J.
R. R. Steel, Co. F, 49th Penn.
M. Hooley, Co. G, 24th Mass.
J. S. Love, Co. I, 16th Ohio.
Ed. Blake, Co. F, 2d N. Y.
G. W. Boyce, Co. G, 60th N. Y.
G. Champion, Co. G, 60th N. Y.
D. Clements, Co. B, 64th N. Y.
J. M. Side, Co. F, 22d N. Y.
C. W. Avery, Co. I, 1st Cavalry Ky.
E. Cotton, Co. H, 55th N. Y.
J. Kain, Co. A, 8th N. Y.
H. G. Mason, Co. B, 60th N. Y.
C. Turnbull, Co. B, 60th New-York.
D. G. Bussel, Co. D, 3d Me.
O. Cockes, Co. K, 2d Ohio.
T. Morris, Co. F, 21st New-York.
C. Yordel, Co. B, 96th Penn.
J. M. Weiser, Co. A, 48th Penn.
H. Gilder, Co. B, 15th Mass.
G. E. Reed, Co. A, 95th Penn.
Y. H. Russel, Co. F, 3d Wis.
Sergt. G. W. Jamison, Co. E, 84th Ohio.
Chas. Snyder, Co. E, 2d Wis.
D. Keeler, Co. F, 20th N. Y.
Austin Ames, Co. H, 24th Massachusetts.
A. Blanchard, Co. K, 5th N. Y.
A. Barton, Co. E, 5th N. Y.
A. Laorlie, Co. F, 65th N. Y.
Corp. Rodriguez, A, 1st Excursion Brigade.
J. Harrison, Co. B, 95th Pa.
J. Connelly, Co. D, 85th Pa.
A. Sanderson, Co. H, 5th Wisconsin.
J. D. Reeves, Co. H, 5th Wis.
W. P. Shook, Co. F, 5th Wis.
W. Cox, Co. H, 9th Wis.
J. Cauvert, Co. K, 5th Wis.
J. Cauvert, Co. K, 5th Wis.
Barton, Co. A, 2d Ohio.
S. Newell, Co. K, 84th N. Y.
Adjut. Co. B, 84th N. Y.
Wm. Mcfeelerson, Co. B, Massachusetts.
W. Sweeney, Co. I, 28th New-York.
K. Kibler, Co. D, 45th N. Y.
Sergt. Chas. H. Smith, Co. B, 5th Vt. Cavalry.
H. A. Hyde, Co. B, 1st Vt. Cavalry.
P. Gothe, Co. K, 5th Penn.
Elmer Dimont, Co. H, 7th N. J.
Jas. Wiseman, Co. B, 2d N. J.
L. Henderson, Co. B, 1st N. J.
R. R. Steel, Co. F, 49th Penn.
M. Hooley, Co. G, 24th Mass.
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T. Morris, Co. F, 21st New-York.
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Adjut. Co. B, 84th N. Y.
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W. Sweeney, Co. I, 28th New-York.
K. Kibler, Co. D, 45th N. Y.
Sergt. D. Smith, 5th Md.
J. Hooker, Co. D, 7th Md.
Corp. A. Clinton, Co. D, 5th Ohio.
E. Rose, 66th Ohio.
D. Foster, Co. D, 16th Mass.
E. Hart, Co. C, N. Y. Engineers.
P. Finkelmire, Co. C, 9th N. Y.
M. Daugherty, Co. K, 11th Pennsylvania.
T. J. Dyke, Co. F, 14th Penn.
E. Rosa, Co. A, 5th Ohio.
T. Simpson, Co. H, 2d Penn.
J. Castlebarres, Co. I, Cav.
H. G. Wiler, Co. E, 6th N. Y.
W. H. Simeon, Co. A, 6th Pennsylvania.
E. Hazard, Co. H, 14th Md.
J. Lovington, Co. H, 6th N. Y.
J. T. Bennett, Co. K, 14th Md.
G. Eadigan, Co. F, 69th N. Y.
Sergt. Morse, Co. G, 16th Mass.
J. W. Bulkley, Snow's Battery.
H. Gilson, Co. K, 2d Penn.
D. Evans, Co. H, 8th N. Y.
G. W. Rich, Co. D, 11th Penn.
L. Bing, Co. E, 8th Ohio.
A. Harnach, Co. I, 7th Ohio.
John Cahoy, Co. G, 4th N. Y.
H. B. Holmes, Co. B, 14th Pa. R.
John Hi. Greco, Co. E, 2d Md.
F. Woolschlager, Co. E, 20 N. J.
M. E. Augell, Co. A, 14th Mass.
H. Hunnewell, Co. F, 3d Me.
W. Staples, Co. C, 9th N. Y.
R. A. Wells, Co. E, 66th Ohio.
G. H. Thompson, Co. I, 4th N. Y.
Geo. H. Nelson, Co. I, 2d N. Y.
E. Fish, Co. B, 2d Md.
W. R. Bogard, Co. A, 33d Ohio.
E. Preston, Co. H, 2d N. Y.
O. Haggerty, Co. H, 2d N. Y.
L. Dyer, Co. H, 2d Maine.
H. Berry, Co. I, 2d Wis.
L. Haroline, Co. —, 14th N. J.
L. S. Philbrick, 2d Me. Cav.
J. Deze, Co. K, 8th U. S. Cav.
W. Mathews, Co. I, 67th N. Y.
M. Kearney, Co. A, 29th Md.
J. Hinkle, Co. —, 8th Mich.
C. M. Ingraham, Co. I, 2d N. Y.
E. Fish, Co. B, 2d Md.
J. Deze, Co. K, 8th U. S. Cavalry.
M. Mahoney, Co. —, 6th Mass.
E. Schmeltzer, Co. K, 2d Wis.
J. Engell, Co. F, 16th Mass.
F. M. Livingston, Co. K, 14th Indiana.
A. Poordman, Co. A, 55th Pa.
W. Cooper, Co. B, 4th N. J.
C. Kohlbrager, Co. E, 2d Md.
R. Hawley, Co. I, 6th Cav. Ohio.
D. Cartright, Co. K, 12th Ohio.
M. Sheeley, Co. K, 12th Ohio.
John Ely, Co. K, 5th N. Y.
David Peck, Co. D, 1st Mass.
G. Loveday, Co. H, 14th Mass.
Wm. F. Fox, Co. B, 61st Ohio.
Geo. M. Drayton, Co. E, 26th

of subsequent trouble. The speedy detection, trial and punishment of the enrolling officer who was discovered taking bribes for omitting the names of persons in his district, has been a warning to his fellows, and no evidence of further corruption has come to light. The Enrollment Police (whose business it is to follow the enrollment officers, and find out if efforts have been made to deceive them in the way of names, ages and addresses) are a faithful, energetic body of men, and have performed good service. The force of clerks employed by Gen. ANTHON number about 50. Some thought was entertained of putting on an extra night relay of 25, but it was found that progress was little expedited by the results of this nocturnal pressure. Well regulated day work is more reliable and efficacious. Yesterday, Bedloe's island was visited by the enrolling officers. To-day, Wall-street will be canvassed. It is intended to take the names of resident porters in that locality to commence with. Then those of clerks, bookkeepers and others will be ascertained, and a comparison instituted between the names and addresses given from their places of business and those given in the parts of this City and Brooklyn where they live. This is one of the many checks against fraud which the cowardly or unpatriotic will find it hard to get over. How any one can escape all the cunning devices applied to prevent the evasion of his duty to his country of every able-bodied man, would seem a mystery. As an instance of how perfect are the meshes and how wide-spread the ramifications, of the great enrollment net that Gen. ANTHON has cast over the community, may be mentioned the statement of a well known citizen, who says he has a store down town, not very far from the Post-office, a store in one street up town, a wholesale factory up town, in another street, and a private residence up town in still a third street. Every one of these places is in a different district; and yet in each district his name has been obtained with full and true particulars concerning him to the remotest necessary detail. A fish here and there will slip through the net no doubt, but, in face of all the precautions taken, not very many.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

The new bounty of $50, for which the Common Council of the City has made so munificent an appropriation, is now being paid by the Comptroller immediately upon demand. Quite a number of volunteers were yesterday presented to him at his office as proper recipients of the Municipal premium, and their certificates were honored on the spot accordingly. This City bounty and the certainty of getting it directly on enlisting have increased the readiness to volunteer amazingly. To-day is the last on which any recruit will be entitled to the State bounty of $50. This bounty has within the week been disbursed to several of the new regiments. Col. BLISS paid it to the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh (Col. GURNEY'S "Monitors") yesterday; to the One Hundred and Nineteenth (Col. PISSNER'S Fifth Senatorial District Regiment) on Thursday, and he will attend to the First Regiment of the Metropolitan Brigade to-day. The men of these regiments have had to wait longer for their money than was expected, but Col. BLISS has been too busy with regiments ready to march to attend to them before. Capt. CARR and Capt. LARNED continue to pay the United States bounties of $25 and $4 to recruits for regiments in the field.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS—UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Yesterday was one of the best days that recruiting and mustering offices have seen for some time. The inducements of the City bounty of $50, added to the State bounty of $50, were sufficient to bring to the tents in the Park and the headquarters and stations all over the City a great number of men, when the certainty of receiving $100—half of it immediately—reconciled them to leaving their families, which they knew were thus comfortably provided for. The new regiments thus received extensive accessions. Regiments in the field, recruits for which receive yet $29 more, were also plentiful, keeping occupied the hands of Dr. MOTT, Dr. THOMSON, Capt. LARNED, Lieut. KENYON and Capt. CARR. Several hundred was the sum total of the day's enrollment.

RECRUITS FORWARDED TO FILL UP REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.

The transportation department of the Quartermaster's office has, during the month beginning Aug. 1 and ending 3d of September, forwarded to regiments in the field 5,573 recruits and 41 soldiers who were here on furlough, besides sending 53 paroled men to camps of instruction. Men on sick leave and in hospitals obtain their transportation through Gen. HARVEY BROWN, who has exclusive charge of the invalid department. There has been a good deal of special transportation besides, much of which was on recruiting service. Brig.-Gen. STRANG, late of Cairo, Ill., has been appointed by the Secretary of War to superintend the forwarding of recruits from this City.

INTERMENTS OF SOLDIERS.

The following is a list of soldiers buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery during the week ending Aug. 29:

Prossaig, 2d Mich., Wm. G. S. Skelly, 67th Ohio; John Guillin, 1st Penn. Artillery; Johnson Harman, Co. I, 93d Penn.; Henry Blunt; Terrence Roddy, Co. D, 2d Vt.; Quincy F. Hurston; Patrick Waters; Jas. E. Wilson, Co. C, 8th Ill. Cavalry; Wm. Morris, Co. H, 62d Ohio; Lawrence Wrankle, Co. G, 10th N. Y.; Sherman H. Warner; John Murphy, Co. E, 81st N. Y.; Charles Harkens, Sergeant; S. H. Lyman, Co. H, 63d N. Y.; John A. Zigler; G. W. Rouse, Co. C, 3d Penn.; Andrew J. Bebout, Co. G, 62d Ohio; Martin L. Brown; Wm. H. Garrison, Co. E, 69th N. Y. S. V.; W. Betts, Co. D, 11th Maine.

MEETING OF FRUIT MERCHANTS.

A meeting of importers and jobbers in the fruit trade was held Sept. 5, 1862, at the store of MINTURN & PARTRIDGE, No. 115 Pearl-street, Hanover-square, to raise a company of volunteers for the war. It was organized by the election of HORATIO A. BLISS as Chairman, JAMES ROBINSON as Treasurer, and Mr. BRANDRETH Secretary. The Chairmao, in taking his place, said this meeting was called at almost an hour's notice, for action, and not for speaking, and that in his opinion resolutions were not necessary, when it was the resolve of everyone present to do all in his power to put down this rebellion. To do this, recruits were wanted, and to raise recruits it was necessary to raise money to aid the men and their families. The fruit trade propose to raise a company of young men, of good moral habits, for the war, and an opportunity was now offered for such as could not go themselves to assist those who would go.

Mr. JAMES ROBINSON offered $50 for the first recruit, who soon presented himself and enrolled his name, WILLIAM DEARSDORF, of 139 Concord-street, Brooklyn. An Executive Committee of ten was then appointed to act in behalf of the trade and report how much bounty would be paid to each recruit in addition to the City and State bounties. After short speeches from Messrs. MILLER, WILEY, HASKINS, WORTHLEY and others, the meeting was adjourned to 3½ P.M. to-morrow, at the same place. It is understood that this Company will be called the "Fruit Company," in remembrance of Capt. W. T. PARTRIDGE, N. Y. Fifth Volunteers (Duryee Zouaves) who was killed while gallantly leading his Company at the battle of Gaine's Hill, June 27, 1862. A competent Captain, who has been under fire, will be selected, and the Committee will be pleased to hear of such an one at No. 115 Pearl-street, the present headquarters of the Partridge Guard.

The following amounts were announced as received:

Thomas R. Minturn	$100	James Robinson & Co	$100
J. G. Allen & Co	100	Place & Young	100
W. C. Ward & Co	100	Johnson & Bliss	100
Chamberlain, Phelps & Co	300	Badeau, Lockwood & Co	100
H. R. Cone	50	Miller & Luther	50
A. B. Westervelt	50	Frazier & Van Saint	25
Paddock & Fowler	25	D. S. Anderson	25
Scholz, Wiley & Wicks	25	Pickel & Mclelland	25
Williamson & Dean	25	Pease & Talmgudo	10
Charles Parsons	1		

Total $1,320, and more will be raised as fast as it is wanted.

THE IRONSIDES REGIMENT.

The authorization of this regiment is the last one to be granted by the Commander-in-Chief under the late requisition. Its acceptance is mainly due to the exertions of ex-Senator MANIERRE, Chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association, who has taken a lively interest in this patriotic work from the beginning. Mr. MANIERRE still acts as Chairman of the Committee in connection with many leading citizens, clergy and laymen. Gov. MORGAN warmly approves of the proposed character and purpose of the regiment, and authorizes everything needful for its rapid completion and mustering.

ARRESTED FOR DISCOURAGING ENLISTMENTS.

DARIA HANOR, a resident of Austerlitz, Columbia County, has been arrested on a charge of discouraging enlistments, and is held in custody by the United States Marshal, awaiting orders from the Judge-Advocate-General.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS TO-DAY.

To-day, the "Monitors," the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment from Hudson, the Fifth Senatorial Regiment, and perhaps others, will take their departure. To-morrow the Tenth Vermont Regiment is expected here, and on Monday the Eleventh from the same State.

DONATION TO CORCORAN'S IRISH LEGION.

Mr. JAMES W. BERRMAN, of No. 5 East Thirty-fourth-street, has generously donated $100 to Corcoran's Irish Legion, to be given in sums of $10 to ten recruits who will join the "Judge Daly Guard," Capt. JOHN J. DOFF'S Company, Second Regiment of the Brigade, Col. MCELRATH. The recruiting tent is in the Park, near the Washington statue, and recruits can obtain the $10 by applying to Mr. CHARLES WALKER, No. 819 Broadway, with certificate of muster.

THE STANTON LEGION.

The Regiment of the Stanton Legion, Col. W. H. ALLEN in the view incomplete, is ordered to depart for the seat of war to-morrow (Sunday.) In consequence of this order, no passes to leave camp will on any account, be granted to any of the men; but families desiring to bid farewell to their friends in the regiment, may visit the camp to-day and to-morrow. The Stanton Legion forty days, nearly the

foot of Whitehall-street, connect with trains running to the camp at New-Dorp. After the departure of this first regiment of the Legion, the formation of the second and third regiments will advance rapidly.

RETURN OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M. TO THE WAR.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment New-York State Militia, Col. ROOME, which has just returned from three months' service, is about reorganizing to serve for the war. Nearly all the officers and two-thirds of the men will remain in the organization, which, when completed, will be attached to the Metropolitan Brigade,

THE PATRIOTIC MERCHANTS OF CORTLANDT-STREET.

This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the patriotic merchants of Cortlandt-street, will hold a meeting between Broadway and Greenwich-street, for the purpose of taking steps to organize a military company, and to induce the merchants of Cortlandt-street to drill—also permit their clerks at least one hour a day.

Funeral of Maj.-Gen. Kearney.

MILITARY ORDERS AND CIVIC PROCEEDINGS.

The funeral of the late Maj.-Gen. KEARNEY, U. S. V., takes place to-day. His remains were received from the field, embalmed and taken to East Newark, where his family reside. Until 1 P.M. the body will lie in state at the residence, during which time such of the public as desire to honor his memory or gratify their curiosity, can, without intrusion, call at the house.

In procession the body will then be brought to this city under a guard of honor, and will be taken to Trinity Church, where appropriate services will be performed. There will be a full choral service at the church, and an address from the Rector, in addition to the usual funeral ceremonies.

It is calculated that the procession will move from Jersey City, at 2½ o'clock P. M., and will be met in this City by a detachment of troops from Governor's Island, the Fifth and Eighth Regiments, N. Y. S. M., under command of Gen. HALL. Orders had been issued directing the Seventh, but as we go to press we receive the following notice from Col. LIPPITT:

SEVENTH REGIMENT, Sept. 5, 1862.

The order for parade to-morrow, as escort to the remains of Major-Gen. KEARNEY, is hereby countermanded—arrangements having already been made by Major-Gen. SANFORD.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Colonel Commanding Seventh Regiment.

The following are the orders of Gens. SANFORD and HALL, concerning the day's duty:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 2.—The remains of the late gallant and lamented Major-Gen. PHILIP KEARNEY, who fell whilst in command of his division at the battle of Chantilly, will be interred in Trinity Church yard to-morrow afternoon, the 6th inst.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. BURGER, and the Eighth Regiment, Col. VARIAN, will parade as a funeral escort, under the command of Brig.-Gen. HALL, and will meet the procession at the Jersey City Ferry, foot of Cortlandt-street, at 2½ o'clock P. M., and proceed from thence with the remains to the Trinity Churchyard. The brigade line will be formed in Broome-street, right on Broadway, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

The officers of the Division not on duty are invited to assemble in full uniform, with the usual badges of mourning, at the City-Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M., to unite with the procession.

By order of Maj.-Gen. SANFORD.
W. E. TOWNSEND, A. D. C.

In compliance with the above Division Order, Brigade line will be formed in Broome-street, right on Broadway, at 2 o'clock P. M., in full military nodress.

By order of Brig.-Gen. HALL.
THOS. W. PEARSALL, Jr., A. D. C.

The regimental orders from Cols. BURGER and VARIAN are also published, and there is every reason to believe that there will be a full representation in the ranks of the members of these gallant regiments.

A Charitable Endeavor.

Mr. JOHN W. FARMER, whose practical philanthropy has endeared him to many an aching heart, has issued an "appeal to philanthropists," in which he urges the necessity of a large lodging house which can accommodate from 600 to 1,000 poor, bedless and homeless people, of whom samples are frequently seen by every walker in the street. He proposes to build, at an expense of $20,000, an appropriate structure 25 feet wide, 60 in depth and 8 stories high. The stories will be divided as follows:

First story—Will be rented for business purposes, in which a bakery will be established, to give cheap bread to the poor, in hard times. Second story—Reading room and library for the use of the public. Third story—A free lecture and concert room, &c., &c. Fourth story—Cooking room, &c., &c. Fifth story—For bathing purposes, wash room, &c., &c. Sixth, seventh and eighth stories—To contain beds to hold 400 persons.

In closing, Mr. FARMER approaches the philanthropists, and says:

"I will furnish the house, give good nourishment, as I have done heretofore to all in times of cold and privation, and also good nourishing food and other comforts to the sick poor, at all times, such as fruit, wine, &c., no matter how many may call, that I am convinced require aid. I will also have attached to the building a register of all persons requiring help, also those who want employment. The lot I propose to establish this building on is at No. 202 Broome-street, which I freely give the building to be styled "Friendship Hall, dedicated to God and my country." I estimate the building, &c., at $20,000. This sum I cannot afford to lay out at present, but as the object is a truly benevolent enterprise, in which I have already spent many thousands and am willing to spend as many more, I expect I will have no difficulty in raising the sum of $20,000 or loan, from the wealthy philanthropists of our City, payable in 20 years, without interest, secured by bond and mortgage on unincumbered real estate, with guarantees that the building will be erected as I propose, and its objects carried out to the letter, under my own supervision."

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday the 4th inst., at 3½ P. M.; FRANCIS HALL, Esq., in the Chair, assisted by WM. B. CROSBY, Esq., Vice-President.

The death of Rev. Dr. JOHN C. BRIGHAM, late Senior Secretary of this Society, and that of Hon. E. A. NEWTON, one of the Vice Presidents, having been announced, Rev. Dr. TAYLOR was called on to read the 90th Psalm and offer prayer.

Grants of books were made to the American Missionary Society for Colored Persons, at Fortress Monroe, 3,000 Testaments for contrabands in Virginia; 1,550, in English and German, for soldiers and prisoners of war in Ohio; 2,000 for soldiers in Kentucky. Bibles and Testaments for hospitals on David's Island; also to the General Hospital at Harper's Ferry, and several others of smaller amount; with $400 in funds to the American and Foreign Christian Union, for their Bible work in Italy.

Resolutions were adopted in regard to the decease of Rev. Dr. BRIGHAM, and some appropriate and touching remarks made, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions in regard to the death of Hon. E. A. NEWTON.

Mayor's Office.

Mayor OPDYKE yesterday received the following dispatch, which will somewhat restrain the ardor with which hundreds of our patriotic surgeons and physicians have continued to volunteer their services at the seat of war and Government

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1862.

Hon. Geo. Opdyke, Mayor:

The call for volunteer-surgeons has ceased. Capitol Hospital and many others temporarily closed. The Government assumes all the expenses of your corps. Fifteen of them yet at battle-field.

ELISHA HARRIS.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MUSIC AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, on Saturday next, the 6th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

Part I.

1. Quick March, from "Lurline"..... Wallace.
2. Overture to "La Fille du Regiment"..... Donizetti.
3. Duett from "Das Wunderwasser"..... Flotow.
4. Staff Polka..... Kornig.

Part II.

1. Selection from "Faust"..... Spohr.
2. Overture "March Triumphale"..... F. Ries.
3. Packetblanze, or "March De Flambeaux"..... Meyerbeer.
4. Aria from "Das Wachtlager"..... Kreutzer.

Part III.

1. Liberty Quick Step..... Gerard.
2. Waltz, "The Moss Rose"..... Luckner.
3. Aria, "Heaven in the Valley"..... Dutte.
4. Alma Sieges..... Stasney.

The National Pot Pourri.

THE WARREN-STREET BURGLARY—RECOVERY OF $1,000 WORTH OF SILKS, AND ARREST OF THE BURGLAR.—Detective LAMB yesterday succeeded in recovering about $1,000 worth of goods, consisting principally of silks, stolen from the store of E. H. ARNOLD & Co's No. 81 Warren-street, on Sunday last. In the TIMES of Tuesday we gave a detailed account of the manner in which the considerable burglary was committed. The firm of ARNOLD & Co. immediately after ascertaining the extent of their loss, offered a reward of $800 for the recovery of the goods and the arrest of the offender. The Police were soon upon the track, but they found much difficulty in working up the case, and it was not until yesterday that Mr. PARLEY accomplished the task he had in hand. The offender gave his name as JOHN ROBINSON, a native of Philadelphia. He was found at No. 153 Madison-street. At the time of his arrest, he was engaged in packing the stolen silks in trunks and carpet-bags, and had them nearly ready for transportation to another place. The prisoner and his booty were all conveyed to Police Headquarters, and there detained until this morning, when he will be committed to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SUICIDE WITH A RAZOR.—An oyster dealer, named GEORGE GREENFIELD, committed suicide at his residence, No. 126 Suffolk-street, by cutting his throat with a razor. The deceased had been ill for some time past with a fever, and at times he was very much deranged. Yesterday he sent his wife down stairs, and in her absence he seized a razor and drew it across his throat several times. Upon her return she found him breathing his last. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest upon the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The deceased was 30 years of age, and a native of New-York.

THE NEW DEPUTY COLLECTOR.—To the place rendered vacant by the death of Hon. MICHAEL HOFFMAN, the President has appointed Hon. BENJ. F. MUDGETT, formerly President of the Rocky Mountain Club, of Brooklyn, but at present a resident of this City. Mr. MUDGETT, is a lawyer of ability, a politician of influence, a citizen of public spirit and an honest man. His appointment does credit to the judgment of Mr. LINCOLN, gratifies a host of voters and insures the absolutely faithful discharge of the public duty assigned to the important department of which Mr. MUDGETT has charge.

CALEDONIAN EXCURSION.—The New-York Caledonian Club propose for themselves and friends a grand pic-nic at and excursion to Jones' Wood on Wednesday next. That they will have a jolly good time we have no doubt, and the several chieftains of the Club are now scouring the Metropolis for viands rare and delicacies costly with which to furnish the tables.

A CASE OF SUDDEN DEATH.—An unknown man was found lying dead on the Albany steamboat dock yesterday. The deceased was a passenger on the steamboat *Isaac Newton* from Albany, and died very suddenly just as he was leaving the boat. On his person there was found $16 in money, and some letters addressed to JAMES HOSKAN, No. 6 City Hall-place. The Coroner was notified.

GENERAL SESSIONS.—In the General Sessions yesterday, MARIA LAUPPER pleaded guilty to an indictment for grand larceny, in stealing a gold hunting-watch valued at $40, and a chain valued at $30, from one CONRAD MILLER, at No. 115 Canal-street. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

DROWNED.—JAMES QUILLAN was accidentally drowned yesterday by falling from the pier at the foot of Houston-street, North River.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.—The Fourth Metropolitan Regiment yesterday enlisted forty-three men. The three companies assigned to the Western District are now nearly full. The Eastern District companies are also nearly completed. The regiment, it is expected, will be full in ten days from this time.

The following order was issued by Col. CONK, of the Second Senatorial Regiment, yesterday:

"The officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of this regiment, will report at Camp Arthur on Saturday, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. All persons who neglect to attend to the order will be treated as deserters, and published as such."

ANTHONY CONK, Colonel Commanding.
JOHN H. STYLES, Adjutant.

The regiment is under orders to march.

The wounded soldiers in the Long Island College Hospital have passed resolutions of thanks to the ladies and citizens of Brooklyn, for their kindness in supplying them with delicacies, and for their attention.

The members of Cashaw Hose Company No. 12 presented their late associate, JOHN O'CONNER, Captain of Company G, First Regiment, Empire Brigade, with a sword, sash and belt, on Thursday night last. Adjutant HANLEY made the presentation on behalf of the Company.

The Fifty-second Regiment, State Militia, have offered their services to the Governor for nine months.

The Committee of the Board of Supervisors have paid the county bounty of $60 to about 500 men since Thursday morning.

DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The regular Union Democrats of King's County have selected the following Delegates to the Democratic State Convention: First District—Andrew A. Myers, delegate; Andrew J. Dick, alternate. Second District—Mathew Murphy, delegate; no alternate.—Fourth District—Henry C. Murphy, delegate, James Darcey, alternate. Seventh District—Thomas C. Godwin, delegate. The latter delegate was instructed to vote for HORATIO SEYMOUR for Governor. The National Democrats will select delegates from the Third, Fifth and Sixth Districts, in accordance with the terms of agreement between the two General Committees.

DEATH IN CAMP.—A soldier named NELSON BALDWIN, belonging to Col. CONK'S Regiment, died suddenly in his tent on Thursday night of fits, to which he had been subject. Deceased was about 40 years of age. His only son is in the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment. An inquest was held by Coroner HEIKMAN, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

LAW REPORTS.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Before Hon. Judge LEONARD.

In re Emily Megrath.—In this case, as it appears from the papers, the parties had, after threats of divorce, on one side or both, signed a deed of separation, in which, among other things, the husband stipulated that the child, Emily, should remain under the charge of her mother. Subsequently, however, Mr. Megrath was led to believe that his wife had formed, and was maintaining, a guilty intercourse with Dr. Malcolm Ives, who at one time officiated in Milwaukee, as a Roman Catholic Priest, and has since been well known in this city as a contributor to the Press, and as a State prisoner in Fort Henry. Under the impression, however, that, in contravention of the terms of the deed, the wife was not only receiving improper attentions from Dr. IVES, but that the endeavor was being insidiously made on the Doctor's part to wean the child from the Protestant faith, Mr. Megrath seized the first favorable opportunity, took possession of his daughter's person, and thereby provoked the proceeding through which the mother hopes to have her child restored to her protection.

Mr. Edwin James and his partner, Mr. Dunphy, appeared for the lady. Mr. John Graham represented Mr. Megrath.

The hearing was resumed yesterday before Judge LEONARD, at Chambers. Mr. James, on the part of the appellant, stated to the Court that their desire was to confine their case to the events that had occurred since September, 1861, because it was since then that the articles of separation had been executed.

Mr. Graham, in reply, said he did not want to raise the family curtain and exhibit scenes that ought not to be shown to the public, unnecessarily. He met the counsel in the same spirit in which he set out.

Mr. James then called

Dr. Malcolm Ives, who testified thus:

Q.—How long have you been acquainted with Mrs. Megrath? A.—I may say since she was born—in one way—but I saw her as a child; I went to Europe, and when I returned I found her married to Charles Megrath.

Q.—You are a connection of hers? A.—She is my first cousin, the daughter of my mother's brother.

Q.—I'll begin with the date of the articles of separation. Were you aware of differences having existed between herself and her husband previously to the articles of separation? A.—I was.

Q.—Proceedings had been commenced for a divorce by Mrs. Megrath?

(Objected to.)

Q.—That is so? A.—I do not understand that question.

Q.—Proceedings had been commenced? A.—They had.

Q.—Now, since the date of the articles of separation—that is, Sept. 2? A.—The first or second, I don't know which.

Q.—September the 2d, 1861, have you been in the habit of visiting your cousin, Mrs. Megrath? A.—Frequently, I may say continually.

Q.—At the date of the articles of separation, where was your cousin residing? Where did she come to reside after that? A.—The articles of separation were executed in the presence of myself and wife, she being our guest at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Q.—After that where did she first commence to reside, and I ask you remember, after Sept. 1, 1861? A.—The next I knew about that time of must have been within a very few days of it, I do not recollect, she resided in Ninth street—boarded there; they received her there provisionally, until she could get some permanent place of residence; I don't pretend to know exactly how long she was there; it was a short time.

Q.—Did you visit her there? A.—I did, most decidedly. She removed from Ninth-street to No. 21 West Twelfth-street; I aided her in moving; she resided in Twelfth-street until about the first of last June; I cannot remember what date; they were breaking up housekeeping for the Summer, and they then removed; her physician, as she told me—(objected to)—removed back to Mrs. Billings, in Ninth-street; Mrs. Billings then living next door to where she had lived the year before; then, after seeking for lodgings under my auspices in several places, she moved to the house of Mrs. Mott, in Manhasset, Long Island; my memory for dates is very unreliable, but I should say that brought it up to the 23d or 24th of July, but I would not state this as positive; I state to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Q.—While there, did you also reside in Manhasset? A.—Yes; I resided in the same house with her during the first two weeks she was at Mrs. Mott's.

Q.—She remained a week after you left on your visit to her? A.—A week, very nearly; on her return to the City she went to a place recommended by her physician, in Twelfth-street, No. 57, and she is residing there at the time.

Q.—Have you continued your visits to her house as you did before? A.—Precisely.

Q.—That being so, after the execution of these articles of separation, and after these differences occurred, was she left very much alone. (Objected to.)

Q.—Did you find that she was left alone without any adviser or any friend? (Objected to as leading.)

Q.—Did you find her very much alone? A.—Very much, indeed; I may say, utterly isolated.

Q.—Did you know of any person with whom she had to consult as a friend and adviser? A.—No one, excepting myself—and my wife, by letters.

Q.—Now, during the whole of this time, subject to intervals during which the little girl visited her father, was the child, Emily, residing with her mother? A.—Well, she was absent sometimes.

Q.—With the exception of the intervals, when she was absent visiting with her father, did she reside with her mother? A.—Until the time she was seized by her father.

Q.—Was that so until the child was taken by her father? A.—Yes, Sir; that was so.

Q.—Now I must ask you this question before further proceeding. At any time and upon any occasion since the deed of separation, or before, have you ever had any improper intimacy of any kind with your cousin, Mrs. Megrath?

Mr. GRAHAM—I thought you were going to limit this to the time that has elapsed since the deed of separation was made.

Mr. JAMES—Well, since the date of the deeds of the articles of separation—we will call it the 2d September, 1861—have you on any occasion ever had any improper intimacy of any kind with your cousin, Mrs. Megrath? A.—Never.

Q.—Have you read the return made by Mr. Megrath to the writ of *habeas corpus*? A.—I have; I have read it myself.

Q.—Have you had your attention directed to this allegation: "During this period, her mother and the said Ives have been, and are now, as this respondent, upon his information and belief, avers and charges, pursuing and continuing their illicit intimacy?" A.—I have.

Q.—Is that true? A.—It is an infamous slander.

Q.—I understand your answer. I mean to be explicit—that you have never been guilty of any impropriety of conduct, from the period beginning with the date of the articles of separation until this moment? A.—Not only from that moment; it applies to the whole period from the time of separation to this date.

Q.—And every hour of this time? A.—Yes, and every hour.

Q.—And at every place where you visited? A.—And at every place where we visited.

Q.—Now, Dr. Ives, you are a Roman Catholic? A.—I am.

Q.—Do you remember who prepared the articles of separation of Sept. 2, 1861? A.—I do; they were prepared by John W. Ashmead.

Q.—Do you remember, on that occasion, a question arising on the execution of the articles of separation, of your visiting Mrs. Megrath? A.—I do.

Q.—During such separation? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you remember the insertion of the clause—I'll read now in italics from the paper itself—"She shall not suffer her said child to be visited or influenced by any person who is, or has been, or claims to have been a Roman Catholic priest." Do you remember that? A.—Perfectly.

Q.—Was that directed to you personally? A.—I have no doubt of it whatever.

Q.—During your visits to your cousin, extending over the period you have named since September, 1861, you say the child was living with—A.—With her mother.

Q.—In your visits to her mother, while you were staying in the house with her on Long Island, did you frequently see the child—constantly?—A.—Frequently, I do not say constantly.

Q.—Did you ever, upon any occasion, attempt to influence her, or demoralize her, or direct her mind with reference to her religion? A.—Never.

Q.—Upon any occasion? A.—Never, upon any occasion, or in any place, directly or indirectly, in the most remote degree, whatsoever, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Q.—Was the subject of religion ever introduced in her presence from the time of this stipulation? A.—Never, since I have known her up to the present hour.

Q.—Your cousin, Mrs. M., is a Protestant? A.—I presume so, as she never acted as a Catholic.

Q.—You were aware that she had, in the articles of stipulation, agreed to educate her child in the Protestant faith? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you ever interfere with that stipulation? A.—I never did, no, either directly or indirectly.

Q.—Did you know that Mrs. Megrath, while residing in New-York, went with her child to a Protestant place of worship? A.—I don't know how often they went there; I know that they went sometimes at least; I was told that they were at church when I went there, but I know nothing further about that.

Mr. JAMES—I think this is all I shall ask you at present.

Cross-examined.—Q.—Have you ever been a Catholic priest, Dr. Ives? A.—I have.

Q.—When was it? A.—Well, when was it? According to—, that is a question that must be answered in a twofold manner. According to the law of the Catholic Church, the man who is once a priest is still a priest. A person who is once a priest is always a priest. I continued to perform priestly duties until January, 1854.

Q.—When did you commence? A.—In 1848.

Q.—Where were you ordained? A.—In Innspruck, Tyrol, Austria.

Q.—Did you pursue theological studies at any time previous to that? A.—I had pursued theological studies previous to that for four years—no, the accident will excuse me, for not thinking for a moment—for about six years, during which I was partly in Rome and partly in Munich, to whose institutions I went for culture.

Q.—How long were you at each place. A.—I was at the Propaganda, in the conviction of the Roman College, three years, and in Munich between three and four years.

The witness being furthermore cross-examined, testified that he had abandoned the priesthood after being offered an honorable position by the right reverend, the Bishop of Natchez. He further declared under oath, on his cross-examination on yesterday, (Friday,) that though he had kissed Mrs. Megrath in a paternity, and that though she had sat upon his lap, and he had put his arm around her person, he was never once guilty of a licentious thought, nor had ever once been guilty of any in thought toward her who is now, or heretofore, at all times and, with perfect sense and understanding.

Yesterday, in consideration of Mr. James' request, which was based on the broader ground that it was not only in compliance with the statute, but in accordance with the requirements of the common law, the learned Judge (LEONARD) directed that Mrs. Megrath might be examined. To this Graham objected and excepted.

The case is then to be postponed until Tuesday next, at 11 A. M.

Are Commissions for Disbursing Pensions?

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice MONCRIEF.

The Chatham Bank vs. Frederick B. Boisseau.

—This was an action upon a promissory note, drawn by the defendant Betts, in favor of the defendant Thomas, and indorsed by Thomas and Potter. The note was for the sum of $2,250, payable three months after date, (18th September, 1861,) at the Mechanics' Bank.

The defence set up was that the note was given for the sole benefit of the defendant Thomas, without consideration, and that it was discounted by Potter upon an usurious agreement, by which he, Potter, received $150 as extra interest, and that the suit was prosecuted for the defendant, Potter, who was the real party in interest. On the trial Thomas testified that the note was given to realize the amount for the benefit of Betts, and Potter testified that Thomas called upon him to procure the with the note, directing him to discount it; he, Potter, replying that he had no money, Thomas insisted, and the witness finally obtained the discount of the plaintiff.

It appeared from the testimony that Potter gave Thomas a check for $2,000, and subsequently another for $200—but never paid over the entire proceeds coming into his hands. The balance, which Potter failed to pay over, was the usury set up in the case. The Jury, however, found for the plaintiffs.

The defendants thereupon moved for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the evidence. After reviewing the entire evidence submitted on the motion, Justice BOSTWICK held that although Potter failed to pay over the entire proceeds, and although it did not appear whether or not it was understood that the balance retained by him was a commission for his trouble and responsibility in the matter, still there was nothing to show the transaction usurious on the hands of the defendants, who discounted it for Potter at legal rates of interest. The motion for a new trial was denied.

D. M. PORTER, for plaintiffs. J. D. WARREN, for defendants.

Surrogate's Court.

Administered to Probate.—The wills of the following persons were severally admitted to probate by the Surrogate: MARY MASTERTON, ELIZA LOCKE, MARIA S. JACKSON, ELIZABETH IRVIN, J. G. BRADFORD, WILLIAM BRADISH, STEPHEN LEONARD, and WILLIAM WHITE.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice MONCRIEF.

Gallagher vs. Perley.—On the payment of $25, and $10 costs of this motion by the defendant to the plaintiff's attorney, the judgment entered herein to be vacated and set aside, and the action be denied, discontinued and settled, such payment to be made within ten days.

Counsel for Plaintiff—Oyster Bradley.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SAT. 5, 1862.

$40,000	U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	93⅛	320	N. Y. Cen. R.	93¾
20,000	do	93⅛	900	do	93¾
500	do	100⅛	350	do	s10 93½
12,000	do	99⅛	100	do	93¾
12,000	do	99⅛	500	do	b30 93¾
6,000	U. S. 6s, '24 Cou.	85⅜	50	Erie Railway	37⅝
600	Tr. 7 3.10 ₱ cent. Notes..small	103⅜	50	do	b30 37⅝
5,000	do	103⅜	200	do	s30 37⅝
1,000	do	103⅜	150	do	37⅝
5,000	do	103	100	do	37⅝
1,500	do indorsed	102	150	Erie Railway Pref.	68
20,000	do	102⅛	200	do	s10 68
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1 y'r C.	99⅜	400	do	68⅛
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. '70	97	1000	do	b30 68⅛
12,000	Tenn. 6s, 6s, '90	48⅜	200	do	68⅛
4,000	Va. State 6s	55½	100	Hud. R. R.	b30 52⅜
5,000	Mo. State 6s	46	100	do	62½
1,000	do	46	500	Har. R. Pref	30
5,000	do	46	700	Mich. Cen. R.	67⅜
3,000	Brook. City W. L.	106⅜	100	do	s30 67⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R., '76	111⅜	100	do	b60 67⅜
1,000	R. Rath m. b.	84½	50	do	b30 67⅜
3,000	Hud. R. 2d m.	85	150	Mich. Sou. & N. I. R.	31⅜
1,000	Hud. R. 2d s. f. b	107	100	do	32⅜
3,000	C. & N. W. s. f. b.	95	50	do	s15 32⅜
5,000	C. & N. W. ass. b.	51	68	M. So. & N. I. G. Stk.	62⅞
6,000	do	50	150	do	62⅝
10,000	C. & N. W. 2 m b	30	200	do	b30 62⅝
2,000	do	b30 29⅜	150	do	62⅝
2,000	Clev. & Tol. s. f. bds.	96⅜	125	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62⅜
3,000	do	96⅞	50	do	b60 62⅜
500	P. Ft. W. & C. 2dm.	82	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	25
6,000	do	81½	200	do	24⅞
1,000	do	81⅜	150	Gal. & Chi. R.	71½
26	Merchants' Bank	100	100	do	71½
80	Bank of Commerce	91	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	63⅜
50	Bank of the Rep'c	90	100	do	b30 63⅜
15,000	Am. Gold	118⅜	100	do	63⅜
50,000	do	118⅜	400	do	s15 63
75

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSA GREGORIO—THE HONEYMOON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PONGO, OR THE MISCHIEVOUS APE.

WALLACK'S—IRISH ASSURANCE—TRRICH MARRIED.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FARCE COMPANY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There are very few new developments relative to army movements in Virginia, though there are plenty of rumors. There appears to be no doubt, however, that the rebels are extending their lines into the Shenandoah Valley, with a view to crossing into Maryland, and carrying out their favorite programme of invading the North. Indeed, one of our dispatches has it that they have already actually crossed in some force below Point of Rocks, but subsequently recrossed into Virginia, as though hesitating to make the experiment of effecting a lodgment in Maryland. They are also stated to have thrown shells across the Upper Potomac, but without doing any damage. Meantime quiet continues in Washington, and no apprehension is felt in regard to the movements of the rebels.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, in an order dated the 4th inst., has assumed command of the fortifications of Washington and of all the troops for the defence of the capital, and has required such returns to be made to him as will enable him in the shortest possible time to understand thoroughly the positions of the various corps, and to place them in condition for immediate service.

With refereoce to the loss of stores during the late army movements, the Washington *Star* of Thursday says: "The stories alleging that considerable quantities of our Quartermaster's and Commissary's stores fell into the hands of the rebels in the course of our late retrograde movement, are untrue. With the exception of the 50,000 rations only that they captured at Manassas, (which, by-the-by, were well nigh entirely wasted by the party making the capture in their famished eagerness each to clutch whatever he could to eat,) no other of our provisions fell into their hands. They also took forty-eight wagon loads of hospital stores, the bulk of them being whisky only. We have been able to hear of no other captures of stores made by them."

It appears from latest accounts that our troops have been withdrawn wholly or in part from Aquia Creek, but that our military stores there have been amply secured. Five or six of our gunboats are lying in that vicinity. It is doubtful whether the rebels have yet reoccupied Fredericksburgh.

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says: "Gen. CADWALADER is here, with the view of superseding Gen. BUTLER in command at New-Orleans, but has not yet officially received his appointment. His Staff is yet unappointed, with the exception of Capt. ISAAC MOSES, his Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff. Capt. MOSES was till the war a resident of New-York, and has been till recently an Aid to Gen. HEINTZELMAN. In his new position he will rank as Major."

A dispatch from Gen. KELLEY, received at Wheeling, Va., on Tuesday, says that he was attacked by the rebel guerrillas under JENKINS and IMBODEN, the same who made the raid on Buckhannon and Weston, and that he defeated them, killing and capturing several of their number. No particulars are furnished. Previous to the fight, Col. MULLIGAN had gone from New Creek to KELLEY's aid.

Our correspondence from Havana, dated the 24th ult., informs us of the arrival at Cardenas of the rebel steamer *Oreto*, lately released by the Admiralty Court at Nassau. She has changed her name to the *Florida*, but her identity is undoubted. Capt. SEMMES, who was in command of her at Nassau, has, it is said, returned again to Europe—probably to bring out another vessel—and she is now commanded by Capt. MAFFIT, formerly of the *Crusader*. The news of her arrival at Cardenas was immediately conveyed to our squadron at Key West, and there were, at last accounts, three National vessels watching her movements. It is said that the Captain-General ordered her to leave Cardenas at once, but MAFFIT urged that he was in distress, and refused to go. There is no other news of importance from Havana. There was very little fever there.

Col. BOYD has telegraphed to Gen. DAVIDSON, at St. Louis, from Greenville, that Major LIPPERT had obtained another signal victory over the guerrillas in Southeast Missouri. With a squadron of his regiment, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, two companies of the Twenty-fourth Missouri Volunteers, and one howitzer of the Second Missouri Artillery, the Major attacked Col. WHITE, whose force is estimated at near one thousand men, about twelve miles Southeast from Pitman's Ferry, on Current River; and, after a desperate conflict, lasting one hour, completely routed WHITE, capturing all his wagons, the camp equipage, and taking many prisoners and horses and mules. Our loss in killed and wounded was slight when compared with that of the enemy. This is the second time within a few days in which Maj. LIPPERT and his command have distinguished themselves by rapid movements and decided victories over the enemy.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool on the 27th and Queenstown on the 28th ult., we have advices from Europe three days later than those by the *Asia*. The steam-frigate *Tuscarora* had put into Falmouth and Plymouth and had been ordered away from both places without the privilege of coaling or repairing. A paragraph in the Paris *Moniteur*, attributed to the Emperor himself, declares that France will defend the Pope. It was reported that GARIBALDI and a portion of his followers had got away from Catania in two steamers, and had landed at Milito in Calabria. There was great excitement in the latter province, and several towns had pronounced in favor of GARIBALDI. The Neapolitan Provinces had been declared in a state of siege. Cotton had again advanced in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs were declining, and provisions were very dull. Consols closed at 93¾@93¾.

The steamship *Asia* arrived at Boston, from Halifax, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and her mails reached New-York about 5 o'clock last evening. The news has already been published.

The funeral services attending the burial of the body of the late Maj.-Gen. KEARNEY, United States Volunteers, will be performed to-day. The body, which has been lying in state at East Newark for a day, will be received by a detachment of Government troops from Governor's Island, and the Fifth and Eighth Regiments New-York State Militia, on its arrival at the Jersey City Ferry, whence it will be taken to Trinity Church. Reliable reports from Washington, state that it was the announced intention of the Secretary of War to place Gen. KEARNEY at the head of an army corps, as a reward for his gallantry and skill.

Senator SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate, and Lieut.-Gov. ARNOLD has been elected by the General Assembly of the State to fill his unexpired term.

The foremast and mainmast were put in the frigate *Ironsides*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, on Thursday, and the mizzen mast placed in position to be hoisted on board yesterday. A large force is at work upon the vessel.

The United States steamer *Augusta* arrived at Philadelphia, from Port Royal, on Wednesday last. She comes North for repairs, which it will take about two weeks to complete.

The Stock market was much excited yesterday by adverse rumors from the line of the Potomac, and Gold rose to 119 ⅜ cent. Later in the day there was more confidence, and the decline in stocks was partially recovered. Gold left off at 118¾; Exchange on London 130 ⅜ cent.

The advance in Gold yesterday favorably affected the market for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, which were in good request. Flour and Corn advanced; prime lots of Wheat were also quoted firmer. Pork, Butter, Cheese and Sugars were more sought after, as were also Pig Lead and Ingot Copper. Cotton, Hay, Hops, Whale Oil, Tallow, Kentucky Tobacco, were in fair demand. Whisky was plenty and heavy at raduced rates. The Freight market was more active, and rates were advancing.

Our Officers in the Field—A Needed Reform.

It is pretty evident to everybody by this time that our armies have been *out-generaled* by the rebels. The fact is humiliating, and one which we should rejoice to see refuted. But the logic of results proves it. In almost every instance where the two armies have met, the rebel Generals have out-manœuvred or out-managed ours. They have known precisely where our weak points were, while we have not known theirs. They have got upon our flanks or in our rear, in spite of all our efforts to prevent it. They have turned our positions,—misled us as to their own movements,—anticipated and thwarted ours,—outnumbered us at specific points, whatever the comparative aggregates might be,—deceived us by pretended retreats, and managed, by some device or other, to get the better of us in nearly every engagement.

Now, all this is the real art of War. We sometimes talk as if it was unfair in them to take such advantages of us. But this is very absurd—for these devices constitute the strategy of war, and good generalship consists in the mastery and skillful use of them. Our commanding Generals thus far have proved lamentably deficient in these indispensable qualifications. They have not known how to handle their troops to the best advantage. They have allowed the enemy to seize every advantage of position and of time. Against such incompetency in the commanding Generals, the best fighting in the world is of no avail.

Our Government must *reform the generalship* of the army if it expects to win victories and crush the rebellion. There is no possible way of giving the rebels aid and comfort more directly than by keeping an incompetent General in position. There is no surer way of giving them a long succession of conquests and a final victory over the Government, than by keeping our troops under officers proved to be incapable. The Government must show no weakness here. It must dismiss instantly every commander who fails, in conduct or in skill, on the field of battle. Thanks to the exclusion of newspaper correspondents from the field, the country has no independent and trustworthy means of learning the facts on this subject; but if the reports that have straggled to the public knowledge are well founded, the President can have no excuse for hesitation in regard to some of those concerned in the late engagements. And if he keeps in command a General who has been proved incompetent, he becomes responsible himself for the lives of the men whom he thus sends to useless slaughter.

On the other hand, the higher commands should be filled from those who have shown ability in subordinate positions. No army in the world has better officers than some of ours. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, FRANKLIN, HOOKER HEINTZELMAN, KEYES, SUMNER, and others who might be named, have handled their troops with splendid ability, and have led them personally and unflinchingly in every engagement. KEARNEY had proved himself not only the bravest of the brave, but a skillful and accomplished soldier, and would have led a corps of an army with brilliant success. The Government must give the country the benefit of services whose transcendent value has thus been proved. Rank, age, political influence, personal solicitation—everything should yield to the paramount weight of conspicuous and established merit. Let the President select the Major-General who has handled his division throughout with the steadiest valor and the most comprehensive and effective skill, and *give him command of the Army of Virginia*, and he will have taken the first and most important step toward destroying the rebel army and crushing the rebellion. If he has not the strength or self-reliance to take this step, the rebellion will certainly crush *him*.

It is perfectly idle to conceal the fact that, as we stand to-day, *we are beaten*: and the same faults which have beaten us hitherto will, if continued, beat us to the end of the chapter. If we persist in the policy thus far pursued,—if we have not better Generals in the army, and better councils in the Cabinet, and more vigor, a more high-toned energy, a more resolute and well-aimed determination in the Government than we have had hitherto, the rebellion will conquer the Government. JEFF. DAVIS will take Mr. LINCOLN's seat, and the Constitution of the Confederacy will replace the Constitution of the United States. But with such a reform, promptly started and vigorously carried out, we can conquer the rebels and restore the ascendency of the National flag.

Gen. McClellan's New Command.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, in a general order, "assumes command of the fortifications of Washington and of all the troops for the defence of the Capital." His appointment to this post is eminently judicious. The position is one which he is especially qualified to fill with ability and success. He is confessedly one of the most accomplished engineers in the army, and has no superior in a thorough mastery of the science of war. He is vigilant, laborious, careful of his troops, and quite certain to hold a fortified position committed to his care. He believes in earthworks and is preeminently skilled in the whole art and mystery of entrenchments. We have no fears for the safety of Washington while it remains under his charge.

Some of our contemporaries speak as if Gen. MCCLELLAN had again been invested with the command of the whole army. We do not so understand it. Last year he commanded the army which was to capture Richmond: now he commands only those troops who are held for the *defence* of Washington. Last year he was at the head of an army in the field—moving against the enemy:—now he commands only fortifications and the troops which are to hold them. The positions are essentially different,—and we regard Gen. MCCLELLAN's talents as much better adapted to the post he now holds than to the one assigned him last year.

We do not think the country would regard the restoration of Gen. MCCLELLAN to the active command of a force destined for offensive operations with entire satisfaction. He has not vindicated his preëminent fitness for such a position by success—which is the only test possible for a General. A Commander may have the talents of NAPOLEON, but unless he wins victories he is not the man needed for the place. The only object of fighting is to conquer. The only indispensable qualification in a Commanding General is the ability to whip the enemy. If he does this, he is the man the country wants. If he fails in doing it, he is just the man the country does *not* want *for that work*—though for some other work he may prove to be precisely the man required. We regard Gen. MCCLELLAN as having gone through exactly this ordeal. He has had the finest army this country ever saw, placed in his hands for a year, for the purpose of taking Richmond—and instead of taking it he has barely saved his army from destruction. This is not success. He may have shown great ability; he may have conducted skillful retreats; he may have repelled with vigor energetic and formidable attacks,—but he has *not* taken Richmond, and this was precisely what he was expected and had promised to do. There may have been good reasons for his not doing it,—but the country wants, not reasons but success: and a good General will command success in one way or another. If one plan won't do it, he will devise another. If he is interfered with, he will override the interference. He must conquer circumstances and cut his own path to victory as he goes along; but he must go.

We have never joined the assailants of MCCLELLAN. This journal has done its full share in enlisting in his support that public confidence and hopeful trust which he required for the task assigned him. But, on the other hand, we have never echoed the laudations lavished upon him from political or selfish motives. We have always reserved the right to judge him, as every high officer, civil or military, should be judged, by his acts—by the results of his service; and judging him thus, we should be simply trifling with a great cause and a great country if we were to hesitate in saying that, as a General in the field,—charged with the conduct of offensive war,—he had failed. But he has also developed qualities which fit him preëminently for the defensive service to which he has now been assigned.

INTERNATIONAL COMITY AND THE TUSCARORA.—The telegraphic announcement from Cape Race, to the effect that the British authorities have ordered away the United States gunboat *Tuscarora* from the British coast, without allowing her the privilege of coaling, and while, too, she was in a leaky condition, will doubtless be read with mingled indignation and surprise. The only possible justification that can be presented for this gross violation of international comity, is the fact that the British authorities some months ago decided that the vessels of both belligerents should be excluded from British ports. This was a most oppressive stretch of the rights of neutrals, as what would fall lightly on the insignificant marine of the rebels must necessarily be felt most severely by our numerous and widespread navy. However, as the English sensibilities were so dreadfully shocked by the simultaneous presence at Liverpool of the *Nashville* and the *Tuscarora*, and at Gibraltar of the *Sumter* and the bull-dog of Uncle Sam set to watch the rebel craft, we were fain to yield without remonstrance.

But what was an act of rigor, while the Confederates had two or three war vessels afloat in European waters, becomes an intolerable oppression now that the rebel navy is extinct. The *Tuscarora*, in watching the outfitting of vessels with contraband aid and comfort to the rebels in British ports, is fulfilling a duty which Earl RUSSELL has conceded to be perfectly proper and legitimate. In his late reply to the Liverpool shipowners, who remonstrated against similar acts by our cruisers at the British port of Nassau, he has acknowledged this in the frankest and fairest manner. And now to prevent our carrying this out, by refusing our war vessels hospitality, is simply to prevent our exercising a conceded belligerent right, and in so far to play into the hands of the rebels. This is neither neutrality, decency, nor justice. The conduct calls for a sharp remonstrance on the part of Secretary SEWARD.

The Pacific Railroad Company.

The preliminaries to the organization of the Union Pacific Railroad Company were completed yesterday at Chicago, and the Convention adjourned. The closing business was to fix the places and period for the opening of the subscription books.

So far as may be judged from the proceedings, briefly sketched by our own reporter, and still more briefly reported by telegraph, the deliberations were conducted with cool, practical sense, and a thorough appreciation of the magnitude of the undertaking, and of the possibilities of railroad enterprise. The members embodied, indeed, the very best attainable representation of the business portion of the country—the capitalists, the projectors, the contrivers and finishers of great and successful improvements. Party found no place in the Convention. The entire subject was discussed in a strictly business point of view; the only (and that a mild) conflict of opinion occurring in regard to the route to be taken by the road beyond the Kansas frontier—a matter which was not passed upon, and which, after all, is reserved by the terms of the bill for the final decision of the President.

It could hardly be otherwise than that some important additions would be made to the amount of intelligence brought to the preparation of the bill by Congress, in an assemblage constituted, like that at Chicago, of practical railroad men and experienced capitalists. The act is not free from errors of omission, and surrounds the construction of the road with conditions which would forever prevent a safe company from entering upon the construction of the road. Thus no power is given the corporation to condemn lands, the presumption seeming to have preoccupied the minds of the legislators that the road passed nowhere through lands not the property of the United States. In this particular an amendment of the law would be indispensable, as the fact is, large tracts of private lands will be needed to build the road. The reservation of twenty-five per cent of the bonds to be issued by Government to the Company until the entire line shall be completed, is also fatal to the initiation of the enterprise; the easy alternative being to place these residuary bonds in the hands of trustees of unquestioned probity, so they may be available as guarantees of the Company's credit. The reserve was of course dictated by a doubt as to the good faith of the future Company, but it only serves in its present form to cripple their resources. The Commissioners, also, object to the Government's preference in the use of the road; seeing that Government might monopolize both road and telegraph for years, during which the Corporation would lose all income. The Government priority should be more distinctly defined. And, finally, it is believed that unless the act be so altered as to permit the Company to take seven per cent. upon its invested capital from the earnings of the road, that no capitalist will be found to enter upon an enterprise so tremendous, and so far beyond the guidance of experience. The idea is not that Government shall guarantee seven per cent. dividends, but that if profits are made justifying such dividends, that they shall be declared. These amendments seem authorized by ordinary business-like caution, and if authoritatively urged upon Congress, will no doubt be accepted. Until they are made it will hardly serve a practical purpose to open the subscription books.

A TRADING SENATOR RESIGNED.—Senator SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, has had virtue enough to do voluntarily that which the United States Senate had not virtue enough to compel him to do—vacate his seat in the Senate. Nominally, at least, he *resigned* his position, though we judge that the pressure brought to bear upon him by the public sentiment of his own State, since he got home, was so strong as to make his resignation partake of the nature of at least moral compulsion. From the astounding confessions of personal corruption which he made at the last session of Congress, and from the fact that he confessed he could see no harm in the downright bribery he owned to, it is clear that neither his conscience nor his sense of propriety had anything to do with the matter. It has been purely the result of local and national opinion, and of the universal disgust expressed at his course by the Press. It was said, after the adjournment of last session, that the reason the Senate refused to expel him, after his confessions of corrupt conduct, was that he had threatened to make exposures in many other Senators' cases, which would be far more infamous than those he made in his own. In this view, we may have lost something by his resignation, for though we have heard enough already of the sickening details of Governmental corruption, yet there is nothing so essential to public well-being than that official knavery be exposed. Mr. SIMMONS' term only lasted till the 4th of March next, but we are glad that even the brief Winter session an honest man will occupy his seat. After that time the Quietest of all Rhode Island's modern sons, Gov. SPRAGUE, will adorn the place in the Senate which SIMMONS has disgraced.

TURNED UP AGAIN.—Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY has been, not fighting a battle, but making a speech, in Kentucky. As happens occasionally with him he said some sensible things—though he ran upon a hobby or two with less success. He thought Buchanan's proclamation of neutrality would have justified us in declaring war, and that the *Times* correspondent ought to have been sent home much sooner than he was—which is possible, inasmuch as he was not sent home at all.

In regard to Slavery, Mr. CLAY has become quite moderate. He said the Republican Party had accomplished all it could do for the subject, and that the Government had no power to emancipate slaves except to weaken the rebels. He thought *peace* the great object to be sought for now, and said that if the South would lay down their arms, he would advise a repeal of all confiscation acts and a general amnesty.

Gen. CLAY said he should not go into the field unless he could "conduct the war according to his own judgment." As we have not heard that President LINCOLN intends to resign this portion of his official functions, we presume Gen. CLAY will not go into the field. We hope it will not now be found necessary to send him back to Russia, for that would involve the necessity of bringing Mr. CAMERON home.

Profit and Loss.

The great mass of our people are unquestionably in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Yet amidst the loyal throng can be found here and there a few dissenters, the most conspicuous of whom are a little knot of philosophers whose views are plausible enough to challenge comment and deserve refutation. We allude to the people who do not see the *good* of carrying on the war for the preservation of the Union. They admit the Government to be all right, and the rebels all wrong. They would gladly see our troubles at an end, and all the States reunited under the old flag. They detest the principle of secession, and cleave to that of undivided nationality. But, to restore things as they were, our reasoners claim, will cost too many lives and too much money. The result, if achieved, will not defray the inevitable expense of attaining it. They say, therefore, with the optimist, "The game is not worth the candle."

Let us put the case fully and fairly. Do we fight, it is asked, to demonstrate to the world our material power? Already our armies exceed in numbers the great military force of France, and speedily our navies will equal in strength the greatest naval power of Great Britain. Inasmuch as this vast array is brought into action exclusively by the loyal States, it is clear that those States are abundantly able to face, single-handed, any power in the world, and what beyond this capacity is required? Do we fight, then, for the purpose of controlling more territory? Already in the loyal boundaries there are millions of unoccupied acres. In one of the loyal States there are two square miles of land to each individual of the population. It need scarcely be asked if we fight for profit, because it is notorious that we are accumulating a debt of massive proportions, while the money of patriotic individuals is flowing profusely in aid of the measures of the Government. Still further, it is urged that had we quietly acquiesced in the action of the seceding States, the lapse of a dozen years would have found us, from industrial expansion, immigration and other natural causes, richer and more populous than was the whole Union at the breaking out of the rebellion. Lastly, however, it is claimed that had we adopted the doctrine of non-coercion, the Cotton States by this time would have returned like the prodigal son, and would have been begging for readmission to the family circle.

Such are the arguments and speculations of the clique of theorists we have described. We have presented, we believe, a candid exposition of the principal data from whence they draw their conclusions as to the inutility and consequently the bad policy of prosecuting the war. These data certainly present a specious appearance and are calculated to carry some weight with unreflecting minds, but a little careful consideration will show that they are as unsound and untenable as their promulgators are unpatriotic.

First, as to the number of our armies. Whether their numbers are great or small, if we have armies at all, they must be adequate to the work which is to be performed. The bridge must be as long as the flood is wide. So far as commanding the respect of foreign nations is concerned, the problem is, not so much to raise great armies as to succeed in what we undertake to do with them. If we who are at least three times as numerous as the rebels, to say nothing of our superiority in resources, are unable to subdue them, to point to huge armies is hardly more likely to frighten Europe than is John Chinaman's strategy of beating gongs, making faces, and running down hill with a sword in each hand.

Secondly, with respect to territory. This is not a question of immediate use, but one of abstract right and justice. Because a man has two coats, surely affords no reason why a thief should steal one, on the ground that only one can be worn at a time. Much of the present rebel territory became the property of the United States by absolute purchase, as in the cases of Louisiana and Florida. Some by cession and voluntary annexation, as in the cases of Texas and New-Mexico. Only a fraction of the persons now in rebellion were in those States at all at the time the title to them became vested in the National Government. We made sacrifices of blood and treasure to obtain those lands for the future honor, profit and convenience of the people of the whole United States; and with God's help we will retain them for those purposes.

Thirdly, as regards profit. The war is truly costing vast sums of money, and may cost much more still, it is generally admitted, considering the whole nature of the case, that it will be better to spend a thousand millions upon it in two years, than two hundred for five, or one hundred for ten years. Even then our debt will be far less than that of any foreign Power of anything like the same strength and numbers as ourselves. Moreover, the yearly sums we should be forced to expend for armies, fortresses and other items inseparable from the presence of a turbulent and hostile neighbor, would far exceed what the interest on our national debt is likely under any circumstances to be.

Finally, as to our progress and growth it separated from the cotton States. The principle of disunion once laid down, and successfully illustrated, would debar us forever from any prosperity or greatness approximating to those of the past. So far from crediting our supposed condition at the end of a dozen years, we believe their expiration would find *four* Governments instead of two; and that further lapse of time would see additional subdivisions. As to the theory of non-coercion, it is a mere unsupported hypothesis, with neither facts nor figures to sustain it; and even were we sure of its verification in the first instance, it would manifestly be a very dangerous experiment, for any State thereafter might secede at any moment, confident of being received again at her own pleasure, to the subversion of all order and National stability.

We have treated the subject, after the manner of the caviliers, in a mere trading spirit—of course with the purpose of answering their objections in kind. But we need scarcely say how much more high and noble we consider our present aims and duties, than such a spirit can realize or understand. National honor is not a merchantable commodity. Our National honor is bound up in, and pledged to, success in this struggle. We are fighting for the freedom, not alone of our own countrymen, but for that of millions of all countries, living and yet unborn. We cannot, if we would, escape the responsibility; if we do not conquer the rebels, the rebels will, now or hereafter, conquer us. The Democratic principle is on the eve either of triumphant vindication, or of humiliating overthrow. It rests with our own firmness and valor to dictate the issue.

REOPENING OF THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF NEW-YORK CITY.—The advertising columns of the TIMES contain ample proof that while the war goes on, education does not stop. Something like a hundred different schools, in their various forms of seminaries, collegiate institutes, etc., announce themselves as about to open during the coming and subsequent week. These, it will be observed, are *private* educational establishments, and are altogether aside from our great *public* schools, which have already begun their new year. There should never be any but a healthful rivalry between the two, for both are needed. Excellent though the advantages be which the public schools present, there will always be many parents who prefer that their sons and daughters shall enjoy the more immediate care and the more enlarged advantages which private establishments afford. It will be hard, indeed, if from the copious choice our advertising columns present, they are not able to suit themselves.

TAKING WASHINGTON.—We continue to receive assurances that the forts on the Potomac are so strong that Washington cannot possibly be taken. We have no doubt of that fact. And, furthermore, we have not the slightest suspicion that the rebels intend to test the strength of those fortifications by attempting to take them. They have not been in the habit hitherto of assailing our strongest points, and they are not likely to change their habits at this late day. They will leave just enough men in front of Washington to keep us watching them; and then, with their main force, they will go to some point where the roads are not so rough. We trust Gen. HALLECK will keep his eye on them.

FUNK OMNIPOTENT.—The *Evening Post* has an article explaining how it is that the law is powerless to suppress the notorious swindlers known as "Peter Funks." The technicalities of the law, it seems, are in their favor,—and the arm of the Government is, therefore, powerless against them. Can it not be shown that their business *hinders enlistments?* If it could, the Government would deal with them very summarily.

Sketch of Gen. Kearney.

Gen. PHILIP KEARNEY, who fell on Monday last in Virginia, and who will be buried this afternoon in the venerable soil of Trinity Church-yard, was a native of the city in which his bones will now find their final resting-place. Of the details of his life and of his military career, a gentleman who was personally acquainted with him, furnishes the following details:

While the whole country will feel the loss of this distinguished officer, its sorrow belongs peculiarly to New-York and New-Jersey. New-York City was his birthplace. His mother was the daughter of that noted philanthropist of olden time, JOHN WATTS, the founder of the Leake and Watts Orphan House. His father, PHILIP KEARNEY, Esq., was of the old Jersey family of that name. Their homestead is in the outskirts of Newark, immediately opposite to which Gen. KEARNEY himself purchased a beautiful estate and erected a splendid mansion, which his family now occupy. And though appointed Brigadier-General from New-Jersey, he was one of those named to the President for that position by the Governor of New-York.

The death of Gen. KEARNEY is at this time a great military calamity. He was precisely of that class of officers we now most want. He was distinguished for enterprise and dash; so much so, indeed, that his qualities as a strategist and tactician were almost overlooked. But they who knew him intimately will all agree that if there was a man among our Generals that possessed military genius that man was PHILIP KEARNEY.

He was 47 years of age. He was educated at Columbia College—studied law—but soon entered the army as Lieutenant of Dragoons. He served long gallantly and successfully against the Indians on the frontiers, under the command mainly of his uncle the late Gen. STEPHEN W. KEARNEY. His distinction as a cavalry officer was such that he was sent abroad by our Government about the year 1838-9 to study and report upon the French cavalry tactics. He entered the Polytechnic School—and soon after joined the First Chasseurs d'Afrique as a volunteer, and, with that regiment, fought through the Algerine war. His intrepidity and skill gained him exalted reputation and the distinction of the Cross of the Legion of Honor. He was greatly admired and valued by his commander and associates.

Returning home he passed, with Gen. SCOTT, through all his battles in Mexico. His squadrons of cavalry formed their Scott's body-guard. They were a splendid corps, the pride of the army, and were greatly distinguished. He was then Captain, but was brevetted Major for gallant conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, and subsequently for his conduct at the storming of the San Antonio gate of Mexico, where he lost his left arm.

After the Mexican war Maj. KEARNEY was again detailed to duty upon the Indian frontier, and continued in the active duties of his profession till 1851, when, tired of comparative inaction, and possessed of a competent fortune, he resigned and went to Europe. While there the crimean war occurred, of which he was a close and critical observer. Later than this took place the Italian campaign. In this Maj. KEARNEY conducted as one of the Staff of Marshal MACMAHON a special mission to Algeria and Solferino, and conducted himself with such gallantry and skill that Louis NAPOLEON conferred on him the ribband and cross of the Legion d'Honneur.

No sooner had Sumter fallen than Maj. KEARNEY hastened to volunteer in defence of the Union. Used to a life abroad, he felt more value in *Union only*, and his devotion to the Union was not more fervent, but it excited greater enthusiasm. He immediately returned home and offered his services to Gen. SCOTT. He was received with gladness—strong representations were made in the Government in his favor. The publicity and energy of some Jerseymen, who desired a competent leader for their First Brigade, together with the defeat at Bull Run, overmastered want of political strength, and he received a commission as Brigadier.

Taking 3,000 raw, half-officered recruits, he immediately sought the out-post, and thenceforward wherever the advance was, there were KEARNEY and his forces. His vigilance was sleepless. He trusted no subordinate. He would know for himself everything, right—the essential incident of greatness in any profession. His first employment, when ordered to new positions, was his leading characteristic to ride the whole country through, learning every road. He met his death through this vigilance.

He was not only thus vigilant, but as energetic in action as any man in the army. The indefatigable KEARNEY—the "hero"—the "ubiquitous"—these were the phrases in which he was commonly spoken of. He has passed through at least twelve engagements during this war. Was there an advance? He led it. Was there a retreat? He covered it. Ordered out to guard bridge-builders at Berk's Station, he personally reconnoitered the whole neighborhood, saw fortifications that the rebels were evacuating Manassas, advanced upon it at once, and with Col. (since Gen.) TAYLOR, just killed also, first entered the enemy's works. Pushing through the columns of SUMNER's Corps, he rushed into the field at Williamsburgo, rapidly threw his men into battle array, and, leaving them in person, won that bloody day—a day which would have wellnigh closed the war had he been permitted to improve it. Ordered to the front at Fair Oaks, to sustain CASEY's disordered columns, he expostulated a moment on the folly of endeavoring to support a half-broken line, insisting that true tactics required a renewed contest from the second line by the whole army, and, then, obeying his superiors, firmly sustained his post. As he feared, the next division retreated. The enemy flanked him. But he

had learned the roads. Taking one, of which the enemy thought him ignorant, he changed front, and retired his troops in safety. When the seven days' battles occurred, he stayed fast at his position, unwilling and almost refusing to go. He was bidden to leave his sick and wounded and retreat. He nevertheless brought every man of them away, and, covering the rear, he fought his way through, finishing at Malvern Hill the crowning conflict of that well-executed, though, like thought, ill-judged movement. No sooner did he join POPE than he was again in advance and fighting. He was engaged Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday. Wherever he fought, then and throughout the whole war, victory was with him. His division never was beaten. Such a record belongs to no one else.

His energy and self-exposure, strange to say, gave him a false reputation. By the blare of his constantly lauded gallantry his greater talents were concealed. Dash has been below par with the directors of our armies. Men talked complacently of rashness which it was inconvenient to imitate. He exposed himself coolly, with full knowledge of all circumstances, on principle, thinking it necessary or right in order to inspirit his troops, and he acquired their confidence beyond any other General. He was compelled to forbid their cheers. When he rode to the rear to execute the movement in which he fell, the whole army as he passed cheered him. Men would fight for him careless of being outnumbered. On Saturday his division held their ground, though not 4,000 strong—McDOWELL'S corps of 25,000 men defeated. And it was thus everywhere. But the soldiers knew him to be not only a bold but skillful soldier. And so he was. His views of the proper strategy of this campaign were from the first just those which experience proves to have been correct—advance on Manassas. Pursue thence to Richmond. When Yorktown was evacuated, Williamsburg gained, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill won, his voice at each occasion was—follow up rapidly your demoralized foe. Had he been General, we should be in Richmond instead of defending Washington. If his correspondence be ever published, it will show that from the beginning he prophesied every disaster, and pointed out before each false step taken the true course to pursue.

On Monday last, at 5½ P. M., word came that the enemy were stealing in our rear, endeavoring to cut us off from Washington. RENO'S Division was ordered to attack them. KEARNEY'S had been fighting all the while before, but it was nevertheless ordered to support RENO. The firing became heavy. Gen. KEARNEY was apprised by Gen. BIRNEY that RENO'S troops had given way upon his left, and that there was a gap between their ranks which the enemy were occupying. He rode forward to see for himself if it could be so, telling his orderly and aids to keep back that he might be unnoticed. He left them, and did not return. They supposed him safe, but a prisoner. But the next morning Gen. LEE sent in a flag of truce with his body.

Toward the conquered enemy he was courtly as BAYARD. He captured a Southern Colonel at Fair Oaks, we believe. He sent after him to Washington his sword and his own check for $200. When his own body was returned his sword and horse was kept, his pockets rifled and empty.

He was the Napoleon of the army—resembling him in his intuition, his power over men, his rapidity of exception, promptness of resolve, unflinching will—in every quality of that greatest of commanders.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

The Rebel Steamer Oreto Metamorphosed—Her Arrival at Cardenas—Vessels of our Squadron on the Watch for Her, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Sunday, Aug. 24, 1862.

On the morning of the 20th inst. I received a telegram from Cardenas saying that the night before a Confederate vessel-of-war had anchored in the entrance to the harbor, English built, of iron, and mounting eight guns. She came from Nassau, and reports that she has a crew of one hundred and fifty men; that her name is the *Florida*, and that she is commanded by Capt. MAFFIT.

This vessel is none other than the *Oreto*, lately released by the Admiralty Court at Nassau as an illegal prize.

I had news of her before, and was expecting her arrival. A letter from Nassau told me that she was coming, that she had seventy men, and that she hoped to complete her crew in Cuba; also, that Capt. SEMMES, who was to have commanded her, had sailed for Europe, and that Capt. MAFFIT, who formerly commanded the *Crusader*, was to command her instead.

The first officer of the *Florida* formerly held the same position on board of the *Sumter*.

The *Florida* is lined with iron, and is calculated to resist any ordinary shot.

The news of her arrival was immediately sent from Cardenas, Matanzas and Havana to our squadron at Key West and there are now three National vessels of war waiting for her to make her exit from Cardenas. The Captain-General was much annoyed by her appearance at Cardenas and ordered her to leave at once for sea, but Capt. MAFFIT urged that he was in distress and continued to remain there.

Two of the *Florida's* officers came to Havana the day before yesterday.

There were only 600 tons of coal in Cardenas, ye the *Florida* has been able to get some, though I am told her officers have had to pay $22 50 a ton for it to the Gas Company, and the latter will replace it from this city at $9.

The *Florida* claims to have destroyed several American merchantmen, on her way to Cardenas, I doubt this.

The Captain-General has ordered the Naval Officer at Cardenas to make a thorough search of the *Florida*, and if he finds any prisoners on board of her to liberate them.

The Captain-General seems as if he inteaded to act in a more honorable manner than he has done before in like cases, and promises to do all that our Government can expect.

The Confederate steamers *Alice, alias Matagorda; Blanche, alias Gen Rusk*, and the *California*, have recently sailed for parts unknown.

The Spanish steamer *Mexico* left on the 21st instant for Vera Cruz, with 200 head of cattle and provisions for the French forces at Orizaba and Vera Cruz.

There is little or no fever here.

Rains continue.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster with Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The United States Sanitary Commission steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. BLETHEN, arrived at this port last night from Alexandria bringing 588 sick and wounded soldiers. The *Daniel Webster* left New-York, Aug. 19, and has been since then transporting troops from Yorktown and Newport's News to Alexandria. There were four deaths during the passage, three of which were buried at Fortress Monroe, as follows: Edward Koontz, Co. A, Tenth Pennsylvania, died 4th; A. Shurweaon, Minnesota, died Sept. 3; John York, Co. F, Tenth New-York, died Sept. 3; Lieut. H. S. Wright, of New-York, died Sept. 5, buoy on board. The following are the officers attached to the ship: F. H. BLETHEN, Commander; N. S. Drake, M.D., Surgeon in charge; James Ash, M.D., Assistant Surgeon; A. K. Stankweather, Commissary.

[Communicated.]

Dr. E. Hunter on the Causes of Consumption.

LETTER NO. XV.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I now come to the consideration of the causes which produce Consumption. It is only by tracing the disease back to its source that the means necessary for its prevention can be discovered, or the treatment required for its cure made plain and intelligible to the non-professional reader.

Is Consumption caused by inheritance? That it is generally so regarded will not be denied. Indeed, so common is this belief among the people that few persons who come to me for an examination fail to tell me that they "*know their lungs cannot be affected, for none of their family ever had Consumption.*"

Now, nothing could be further from the truth than the supposition that this disease is the common result of some taint implanted in the system by the parents. Thousands every year lose their lives by flattering themselves that their disease cannot be serious, because their family had previously escaped this scourge. They disregard the warning of a *neglected hacking cough*, until the lungs become filled with tubercles, and only discover their error when, alas! it is too late to save them. What do the statistics of consumption teach us? Why, that out of every *hundred* consumptives, *eighty* acquire the disease from other causes, while only *twenty* can trace it in their family. *Four* cases out of every *five* occur without a trace of inheritance or predisposition. In my own practice, not more than *fifteen* in every *hundred* have any knowledge of the disease having previously occurred in their families, while *eighty-five* trace it directly to "*neglected colds*," connement in an "*impure air*," "*dusty workshops*," or some other source of local irritation. And in this respect my experience is not materially different from that of other physicians who have studied the history of consumption. Dr. WALSHE, one of the physicians of the Hospital for Consumption in London, places the *acquired* cases at seventy-nine per cent., and those arising from family predisposition at twenty-one per cent. BARQUAY, physicion to one of the Paris hospitals, tells us that out of ninety-eight cases occurring under his observation, *eighty-eight* were unable to discover any family liability. But it will be answered, "Whole families are known to die of this disease, one after another!" I admit this; but does it prove that the disease is *necessarily* hereditary? Does it prove anything more than that some families are more liable to consumption than others?

In some rare instances consumption is *inherited*, but *never unless the mother has the disease when the child is born*, and then the child generally dies a few months after birth. In the same sense, *small pox* and fifty other diseases are hereditary. I have seen a child born with small pox pustules over the whole body. A mother that has not herself got consumption can no more transmit it to her offspring than she could transmit small pox without having it. No parent can transmit what she has not.

We inherit from our parents *form, features* and *temperament*. In inheriting the form of our parents we inherit the liabilities which that form entails. If they are tall, their children will also be tall. If one be tall and the other short, some children may resemble one parent and some the other. If one has a large chest and the other a small one, the same differences will be found in the children. Whoever has a small chest has an increased liability to consumption from this cause. Children born with this defect in their organism are always delicate in youth. They cannot *run* as far or *lift* as much as other boys of their age, and yet they may be perfectly healthy. They go on to the age of puberty without the least sign of consumption, and then one after another as they reach that age may sicken and fall into a decline. Why is this? It is because when youth suddenly expands into manhood and womanhood, a great increase takes place in the size of the body, and in quantity of blood in the system. This requires a corresponding increase in the quantity of the *air* received at each inspiration into the lungs. As the lungs are too small to admit this, there is a *loss of balance* between the quantity of the *blood* and the *air*, and, as a consequence, the blood becomes impure, tubercles are deposited, and the patient falls into Consumption. I have seen every member of a family cut off in this way. On the other hand, where the parents have paid proper attention to the physical training of their children by increasing the capacity of the lungs, I have seen them escape, though having every predisposition to Consumption. Again, if parents have any peculiar irritability of the mucous membrane of the air-passages the same will be found in the children, and this, by increasing their liability to catarrh and bronchitis, may *predispose* them to Consumption; but predisposition is very different from *inheritance*. Every person may be said to be *predisposed* that has a *small chest* or an *irritable mucous membrane*. We may inherit these and other physical peculiarities, but no person since the foundation of the world ever yet inherited *any disease*, unless the parent had that disease at the time of birth.

The *second* cause, and the one most common in this climate, is disease of the air passages—*Catarrh, Sore Throat* or *Bronchitis*. These are generally caused by *Colds*, but sometimes by *dust*. All catarrhal affections, whether of the nose, throat or lungs, produce *thickening* of the mucous membrane, and more or less secretion of mucous. These tend to diminish the *size* of the *tubes* through which the air passes to the lungs, and, as a consequence, diminish the *quantity* of air received at *each breath*. Often we find in Bronchitis the *size* of the bronchial tubes diminished *one-third* and even *one-half*. When such is the case, the patient is always *short breathed*. He cannot run up a flight of stairs or a hill as he could when in health, but soon gets *out of wind* and becomes *fatigued*. Even where the obstruction to the air tubes is *slight* and *temporary*, it produces a *feverishness* of the system, increased frequency of the *pulse*, and diminished *appetite*. When the obstruction is greater, as is the case in Asthma, these symptoms are increased, and the shortness of breath becomes a *gasping for air*. When a person dies from *Croup* or *drowning*, it is not the *disease* or the *water* which kills, but the *Carbon* of the blood, which *poisons* and *paralyzes* the *heart* and *brain*. Nothing will remove this Carbon but the *Oxygen* of the air. The fumes of burning charcoal, when diffused through the air of a room, cause death in the same way as drowning and Croup, by simply preventing the oxygen of the air from reaching the lungs.

Now, since death follows from shutting off the air in from one to two minutes, you can readily understand that this function of the lungs is very necessary to life, and that even the slightest *diminution* in the *quantity* or the *purity* of the *air* must be followed by great injury to health. The blood always becomes *carbonaceous* when the quantity of air is diminished, and the quantity of air is always diminished when the air tubes are *thickened* by *catarrhal* inflammation or *clogged* by *sticky mucus*. Consumption is only the consequence of this carbonaceous *impurity* of the blood. *Tubercles* themselves are only deposits of *carbon* in the tissue of the lungs, and the ulceration and destruction of this important organ results directly from their presence.

(To be continued.)

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for diseases of the lungs, No. 832 Broadway, New-York, Sept. 5, 1862.

Note.—Dr. R. HUNTER, in association with his brother, Dr. JAMES HUNTER, devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of bronchial and pulmonary diseases. They can be consulted personally or by letter, at No. 832 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

A Superb Piano—THOSE IN WANT OF A PIANO, possessing, in all respects, every new improvement of any worth, and every requisite of tone, touch and durability, together with superb finish, will buy a STODART PIANO. They have never been surpassed by any piano heretofore manufactured, and the firm, being one of the oldest, also claim to be the best manufacturers in this country. The prices will be found entirely satisfactory to purchasers, and an elegant assortment just received from the manufactory, to select from, consisting of grand, square and cottage, at their warerooms, No. 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

1862. Genin's Grand Fall Opening. 1862.
Every style of gentlemen's dress silk hats,
Ladies' riding hats, whips and gauntlets,
Misses' and infants' silk and felt hats,
Boys' hats and caps of every description,
will be introduced by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway, On THURSDAY, Sept. 4.

Hernia or Rupture Radically Cured!
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
cures this dreadful disease. New principle—light, easy and clean. Pamphlets free.
GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st.

Gentlemen's Hats,
Just issued by
MEALIO,
No. 416 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid impositions by calling on the inventor.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

$250 will be paid to any person who will obtain for the advertiser an accepted position on a Bank in this City. Undoubted references as to respectability and antecedents will be furnished. All communications will be considered strictly private. Parties replying will address BANK, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

MARRIED.

BATTLES—ODELL.—In Tarrytown, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, by Rev. Dr. Creighton, NATHANIEL BATTLES to HANNAH ODELL, daughter of Jonathan S. Odell.

CHAPMAN—PERRY.—At the residence of the bride's father, at Newport, N. Y., on Thursday morning, Sept. 4, by Rev. W. Beck, WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN, of New-York City, to GERTRUDE E., only daughter of Stuart Perry, Esq.

FURDY—VALENTINE.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 4, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. WILLIAM M. FURDY to Miss KATE VALENTINE, all of this City.

RAPELJE—CAMPBELL.—On Thursday, Sept. 4, by Rev. Mr. Stead, of Astoria, JOHN M. RAPELJE to HARRIET CAMPBELL, both of Astoria, L. I.

WANDELL—GITTENS.—On Thursday, Sept. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. W. Sayres, Mr. J. D. WANDELL, of Williamsburgh, to Miss MARIANNA, daughter of J. K. Gitteus, Esq., of Greenpoint.

DIED

ARENDS.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 4, ADOLPH ARENDS, in the 36th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 266 Grand-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ADAM.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Sept. 4, ELIZA ANN, daughter of Rev. M. F. and Mary P. Adam, aged 4 years, 11 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 60 West 27th-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CUNNINGHAM.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 4, ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 27 Gansevoort-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

FERRIS.—At Throg's Neck, on Fifth Day, Sept. 4, JOSEPH H. FERRIS, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, on First Day, the 7th inst., at 3½ P. M.

GARRETT.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 5, LAURA GARRETT, wife of Wm. Garrett, aged 34 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 25 Mansfield-place, West 51st-st.

Troy papers please copy.

HARRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 4, LOUISA BEAR, only daughter of George W. and Mary F. Harris, aged 11 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 208 South 1st-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

JOHNSTON.—On Thursday, Sept. 4, HENRY JOHNSTON, in the 29th year of his age.

Full notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

MERSEREAU.—In Hempstead, on Friday, Sept. 5, from accident by fire, Miss CHARLOTTE E. MERSEREAU, daughter of Samuel B. Mersereau, in the 29th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, at 3 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church in that village. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

RICHTER.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Sept. 4, of consumption, ANNIE M., wife of Spencer A. Richter, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Acacia Lodge, No. 327, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 44 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

THATFORD.—On Tuesday, Sept. 2, STEPHEN H. THATFORD, son of Harmon P. and Sarah H. Thatford, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 7, at 2½ o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church, 3d-av. and 21st-st., South Brooklyn.

WILSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 4, SALLY ANN HART, wife of Nathaniel Wilson.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Potts's,) on University-place.

WARD.—In hospital, Alexandria, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, of wounds received in battle, Capt. P. WARD, of the Twentieth New-York State Militia.

Funeral services at 56th-st. M. E. Church, on Monday, Sept. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. Preachers of the New-York Conference, of which he was a member, and friends generally, are invited to attend. Remains taken to South Dover, Dutchess County, on Tuesday, for interment.

WALKER.—On Thursday, Sept. 4, at Newtown, Conn., MARY DELAPLAINE, daughter of W. A. and Jennie L. Walker, aged 1 year.

The funeral will take place at the house of P. Walker, Esq., Woodhaven, L. I., this day, (Saturday,) the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 421.—Sept. 5, 1862.
41, 50, 65, 1, 10, 74, 24, 17, 75, 5, 26, 13.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 422.—Sept. 5, 1862.
51, 35, 27, 42, 18, 73, 54, 67, 77, 52, 16, 1, 3.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 339.—Sept. 5, 1862.
74, 56, 35, 71, 51, 49, 23, 20, 66, 13, 48, 65.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 322.—Sept. 5, 1862.
17, 13, 58, 22, 68, 11, 34, 25, 66, 46, 10, 18, 26.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

S.T.-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WE HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 175 BROADWAY,
and now offer a large variety,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

S.T.-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
Invigorates, strengthens, and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS. It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
For a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.

It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots without more trouble than a common hair oil.

It is warranted not to injure the Hair or Skin.

Manufactured only by
ALEX. B. WILDOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by J. Milhau & Sons, No. 183 Broadway, and D. S. Barnes, No. 202 Broadway.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

MOURNING BRACELETS.
$1, $2 and $3 a pair,
At
GEORGE C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

WEDDING CARDS
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S (late Embossing) 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st., N. Y.
Established 1840. For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. THOMAS' LINIMENT, in pint bottles, at 50 cents, superior to anything else for curing colic, swellings, all lameness, bruises, lumps, &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggists. Depot, 56 Courtlandt-st., New-York.

MILITARY.

CITY BOUNTY MONEY.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.—The following are the rules prescribed in relation to the payment of bounty money to volunteer soldiers, under an ordinance of the Corporation, approved Sept. 2, 1862:

1. The Bounty will be paid only to recruits who enlist on and after THURSDAY, Sept. 4, for three years or the war.

2. Applicants for the Bounty will be required to file in the Comptroller's office an affidavit that they are not deserters from the service of the United States, and that they have not been paid any bounty or premium, by or on account of any other county, city or town, for or in consideration of their enlisting, also, a duplicate of their enlistment papers—(headed "VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT")—duly executed, all the signatures contemplated and provided for in the printed blank form to be affixed.

3. In the case of recruits for Regiments now at the seat of war, the certificate of the State Examining Surgeon will be required to be indorsed on the enlistment paper, in addition to that of the United States Surgeon. They will also be required to exhibit the original "descriptive list," showing when, where and by whom they were enrolled and mustered into the service, and the name of the regiment, &c., &c. This will be returned after being examined and checked by the Auditor.

4. Volunteers for new regiments will be required to exhibit the "muh muster-in roll," showing when, where and by whom they were enrolled and mustered, and the name of their regiment, which will be returned after being examined and checked as above.

5. Volunteers applying for bounty money, must be accompanied by an officer of the regiment to which they belong, to identify them and witness their receipt of the money.

6. The hours for paying bounty money will be from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 5, 1862.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
No. 81 Nassau-st
Company D,
HILLHOUSE GUARD, INFANTRY,
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$100 bounty paid after being mustered in.
Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.
Dead-beats need not apply, as such men defer recruiting.
E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding.
Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.
First Lieutenant, J. H. GONOFIT.
Second Lieutenant, THOS. A. HENRY.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.
FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

Co. H, (Capt. JOHN D. HEARN,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.

Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$100 from the United States.
$50 from the State of New-York.
$25 from the City and County.
$13, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $90 will be paid down, on passing muster.
Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.
JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.
RICHARD O'LAHAN, First Lieutenant.
JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.
Good foods will do good work.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.
COL. PETER McDERMOTT,
Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER
Headquarters No. 446 Broadway.

This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan.

To men desirous of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug 18, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 10 P. M.

ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.
HEADQUARTERS AT No. 446 BROADWAY.
CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT, CORCORAN ZOUAVES.
FOURTH REGIMENT, EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

IRISHMEN, RALLY—DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED.
Now is the time to join that truly Irish Regiment, and serve under the green flag. Thirty able-bodied men wanted to complete the number of Company G in this regiment. Recruits enlisting in this regiment will receive all the lawful bounties paid. An extra bounty of $50 will be paid by private subscription. Recruiting office, No. 79 Third-av., corner of 12th-st.

J. A. DERMANS, Captain.
HENRY B. COLE, First Lieutenant.
A Second Lieutenant wanted who can furnish 15 recruits.

HARK!! THE LONG ROLL!!!
TURN OUT THE GUARD!

Wanted, about 30 men, able-bodied, to fill up Company G, Seventeenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., commanding. This Company is officered by Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, formerly of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Lieut. DUDLEY W. HAWKES, formerly of Company G, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M., and Lieut. A. V. BERGEN, formerly of Company B, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.

Clothing and quarters furnished immediately. We promise that every man shall be as well taken care of as in any other organization, and have all the advantages of bounties, &c.

Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES,
Recruiting Officer, at City Armory,
Corner of Henry and Cranberry sts., Brooklyn.

U. S. ARMY NURSES.
Wanted at Agency Sanitary Commission, No. 498 Broadway, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., daily, able-bodied men between the ages of 25 and 45 years, to act as nurses in the United States hospitals and on transports.

Twenty dollars and fifty cents per month will be paid, and rations, clothing, and medical attendance furnished. None need apply unless they can produce certificates of good moral character, can pass a strict physical examination, and are ready to make a contract with the United States Government for one year.

FIFTH REGIMENT METROPOLITAN GUARD.
Recruits are wanted for this crack Regiment, which will be commanded by Col. F. W. DARRAH, Major of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M. Most of the members of the "Thirty-seventh" will join this new regiment, and old Gallant Colonel. All who wish to join will call at No. 596 Broadway and enroll their names.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES—SECOND BATTALION.
Recruits are wanted for this splendid regiment, officered by veterans, and to be composed of none but first-class men. The corps is to be raised in fifteen days. Apply immediately. Specials bounties paid
Col. H. B. BIRD,
No. 663 Broadway, (Mozart Hall.)

"MERCHANTS' BOUNTY."
DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.
Fifteen Dollars in addition to all other sums that may be received by recruits will be paid by the undersigned to the first fifty men that present themselves and are enrolled, within one week from this date. Apply to
LANMAN & KEMP, Druggists, No. 73 Water-st., Corner Old-dip, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G.
"FOR THE WAR."

The members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, and all others who desire to unite with them in the formation of a new regiment for the war, are requested to call at Head quarters, No. 596 Broadway, and enroll their names.

THE CITIZENS OF CORTLANDT-ST. AND vicinity are respectfully requested to close their stores and places of business THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, and attend a meeting to be held in that street, between Broadway and Greenwich-st., to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Cortlandt military organization for the purpose of drill and improvement. It is hoped that all loyal men will be willing to spend at least one hour in each day in preparing themselves to defend the flag of our country in this its hour of peril.

MURPHY, DILLON & CLARK, Merchants Hotel.
D. D. WINCHESTER, Western Hotel.
H. A. CHASE, National Hotel.
MORGAN, QUACKENBUSH & CO.,
W. A. RANSOM & CO.,
WELLS & CHRISTIAN,
CALGHAN, CANDLEY, BOIS & CO.,
PARTRIDGE, PINCHIN & WARREN,
CORNELLS, WILLIS & CARY,
And many others.

$227 BOUNTY!—$192 IMMEDIATELY.—THE Fourth New-York State Battery, Capt. JAMES E. SMITH, Now in the field. Recruits now is your time, before all bounties stop. Men from the country come along. Look at the inducements! Choose light artillery for easy service. No musket drill. No long marches, as you can march or ride when you like. No knapsacks or heavy loads to carry. No trenches to dig. Good officers, good pay, and good rations. This battery was in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hills, and has only lost three men killed. Come and join before you are drafted. Recruiting station No. 309 Hudson-st., near Clarkson-st.

First Lieut. CHAS. H. SCOTT.
Corp. JOHN A. THOMPSON,
Recruiting Officers.

METROPOLITAN GUARD.—ALL OFFICERS, non-commissioned officers and privates of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment, N. Y. S. V., First Metropolitan Guard, will report themselves at headquarters, Riker's Island, on or before SATURDAY, the 6th inst., or be considered as deserters. The balance of the State bounty and the one month's advance pay and government bounty will be paid on the same day.

By order of CHARLES S. TURNBULL,
Colonel Commanding 131st Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE OFFICERS OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G., will meet at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of the late Maj.-Gen. Philip Kearney. Crape will be worn on the left arm.

By order of CHARLES ROOME, Colonel.
CHARLES M. CATLIS, Adjutant.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE, No. 79 WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY of War, the bounty and premium allowed to recruits for the old regiments will be paid at this office until further orders. One month's advance pay is allowed, as heretofore.

J. V. B. PEEVE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Mus. and Dis. Officer.

MILITARY.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G.

SPECIAL ORDER No. —.—In compliance with Division and Brigade Orders No. 12, the officers and members of this regiment are hereby ordered to assemble fully armed and equipped (blue uniforms without knapsacks) at Lafayette-place, at 11 o'clock A. M., this 6th day of September, 1862, to act as an escort to the remains of the late gallant and lamented Maj.-Gen. PHILIP KEARNEY.

Companies will assemble at 11 o'clock A. M., sharp, at Lafayette-place.

Regimental line formed at 11½ A. M.

Drum corps will report to the Adjutant at 11½ o'clock at same place.

Field and Staff will appear mounted.

By order, J. M. VARIAN, Colonel.
T. A. VANTASSEL, Adjutant.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, Commanding.
$50 additional bounty by private subscription.
$92 paid immediately after mustering.
$16 before leaving the State.
$75 when mustered out of service.
Recru

PERSONAL.

— Col. Gill, of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, got his position in a way worth noticing. First, he had a general recruiting commission from the Governor, and was visiting different towns, making stirring war speeches. During one of them he was interrupted by some one in the audience, who said, in substance, that it was a very fine thing, no doubt, for him to urge others to enlist, when he had a commission, and expected to get large pay and have comfortable fare himself. Mr. Gill at once drew his commission from his pocket, tore it up, and declaring he was ready to go as a private, swore in for three years as a common soldier, and then went on with his address. His example was contagious and between forty and fifty came forward and enlisted at once. Subsequently the company elected him captain, and next, with several other Jefferson County Companies, recommended him for colonel of a regiment. Thus, in the course of two or three weeks, Col. Gill has risen from a private in the ranks to the position of Colonel.

— Maj.-Gen. J. A. McClernand had a reception at Springfield, Ill., on Aug. 31, which was very enthusiastic and cordial. He made a stirring and uncompromising war speech.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 27
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 28
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 8
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Hibernian	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 6
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *City of Washington* and *Teutonia*, will close at the New-York Post-office, this (Saturday) morning, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad), 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 9½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

WIDOWERS, BACHELORS, OR INVALID **FEMALES.**—With such persons, in City or country, a lone woman would like to make herself domestically useful—instruct and matronize children—for a small compensation other than the home afforded her; has unexceptionable credentials. Address WIDOW LADY, Box No. 102 *Times* Office, for one week.

TEACHERS.

AS **GOVERNESS.**—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess or t[illegible]ss in a select school, by a young lady thoroughly edu[illegible] and fully competent to teach in all the English branches, French and music; the best of references given and required. Address C. W. C., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

AS **TEACHER.**—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced in teaching English, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian and music, wishes an engagement in a school or family, in the City or country. Terms moderate. Best City reference given and required. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 N. Y. Post-office.

AS **MORNING OR OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS.**—An English lady wishes an engagement in the above capacity; her acquirements are English thoroughly, French, music and drawing; the highest references given from her former pupils in the City. Address S. A., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

AS **TEACHER**—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A family or school in New-York or Brooklyn, by a New-England lady of several years' experience in teaching music, Latin, French and the English branches. References given and required. Address B. S. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS **TEACHER.**—AN ENGLISH LADY, HAVing studied in Paris, desires a situation in a school or family to teach French and music, also the ordinary English branches if desired; good references. Address, for one week, to ENGLISH TEACHER, New-Haven Post-office.

AS **GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.**—A LAdy, a competent teacher of the English branches, with French and music, desires a position as visiting governess or as assistant in a school in New-York. Address TEACHER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

AS **TEACHER.**—A LADY WITH SEVERAL years' experience as teacher in one of the first schools of this City is desirous of obtaining a situation in a school or as visiting governess. Address A. B. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS **TEACHER.**—A TEACHER OF SEVERAL years' experience; graduate of Columbia College, desires an engagement as teacher of the classics, mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box No. 15 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT TEACHER IN A City school, a young lady who has been educated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, and is well qualified to give instruction in mathematics and the English branches. Address SCHOOL, Union-square Post-office, New-York.

AN **ENGLISH GRADUATE OF GREAT** experience in teaching, desires to form an engagement in a school or as private tutor, during the coming season. First class references given. Address ALPHA, care George Shea, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

AS **GOVERNESS.**—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a situation as governess; can give unexceptionable reference; terms moderate. Address M. E. A., care A. STEWART, Office *American Agriculturist*.

AS **TEACHER.**—A PARISIAN LADY, WHO has taught in some of the leading schools in the City, wishes for an engagement either in a school or with a private family. Address P. D. L., Box 106 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PARLOR OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by instalments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, No. 96 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 311, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 29th-st., near 8th-av.

UPRIGHT SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $300. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $128 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

LOST AND FOUND.

BURGLARY!
$800 REWARD!!

The subscriber's store was entered during Sunday, Aug. 31, and a quantity of SEWING SILK and other goods carried off.

The sewings were taken from the cases, and the empty cases left in the store.

All the sewings were rolled up in pink paper bundles of half a pound each—part of it with the brand, in gold letters, "Fratelli Chinese, Sublime Quality," and part of it in other brands, printed in red letters. Two of the brands had a red label pasted around the bundle, with signature on it; the other had no label on it. There were also taken two pieces of ruched Rouland silks.

The above reward will be paid for the whole, or in proportion for any part of it.

E. H. ARNOLD, No. 91 Warren-st.

$3 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM NO. 111 WEST 22d-st., on the evening of the 4th inst., a black and tan DOG, answers to the name of *Penny*, has a slight defect in the left eye. Whoever returns the same will receive the above reward.

FOUND—IN A FIFTH-AV. STAGE, AN OPERA GLASS, which the owner can have by calling at No. 19 Park place.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURing (for army work) and Family Machines—now to use. F. H. DIAMOND, No. 630 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.) Brooklyn, will preach in said Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., at 7½ P. M. Subject: *David and Goliah; or, Apparent Weakness in the Right, and Force and Strength without it, Contrasted.* Lecture every Tuesday evening by the Pastor. Sunday-School at 9 and 3½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—Corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st. This Church will be reopened for divine service on the MORNING of SUNDAY, Sept. 7, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½. Sermon on each occasion by the Rector, Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—THE UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., will be opened for divine services on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Rev. D. Parsons, the Pastor, will occupy the pulpit. The Sunday-School will meet at 9 o'clock, A. M., in the vestry of the Church.

AFTERNOON SERVICES WILL BE RESumed at the 20th st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. E. G. RAGGS will preach. Subject: *Recruits for Christ.* The Communion will follow; morning sermon at 10½; Sunday school at 9.

CHARLES CHAUCER GOSS, OF THE Christian Alliance, will preach at the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers, young men and families, invited. Subject—*National Suffering a National Blessing.* Large, attractive room, with easy cushioned seats.

"AN APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS." Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Duty of a Heavenly Citizen in this Earthly Conflict.* Communion services in the morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st. There has been considerable alterations made in this Church, and will reopen for Divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 14. There will be a Love Feast held in the Lecture-room on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 10th inst. The public are invited.

HOW THE GREAT DAY GOD'S WRATH *Has Come, and His Glory About to be Revealed*, will be the subject of discourse by Elder W. LANGARA, of Ohio, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., at the Hall, southwest corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts. Freedom for remarks after each service.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M., the afternoon being for deaf mutes. To-morrow the Rector will preach in the morning, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the evening.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—There will be religious services in the Chapel of this institution on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. No sermon, but short addresses to the children. Strangers and others cordially invited.

WHAT DO THE SCRIPTURES SAY CONcerning these times of trouble? Preaching on this great question, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 161 Bowery, by the Prophet of the Judgment Dispensation. Seats free, and the candid invited.

NOTICE.—LINCOLN HALL, CORNER THIRTY-Third-st. and 8th-av.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. Subject of discourse in the EVENING—*The Reign of Mammon, etc.*

REV. ROBERT LOWRY HAVING RETurned to the City, will preach in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, the 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—(Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st. and east of 8th-av., Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. C. FLAGG, will preach MORNING and EVENING.

REV. DR. DOWLING HAS RETURNED to the City, and will resume his pastoral duties at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine-st., on SUNDAY next. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting one hour before the evening service.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE Rector, will be open for Divine service on SUNDAY, and every Sunday till further notice, at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Will be reopened for regular services on SUNDAY, Rev. MORTS BARTOL, Pastor, will preach. Subject of discourse, A. M.—*Retrospective and Prospective.* Evening—*Sabbath Keeping and Sabbath Breaking.*

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER OF Madison and Gouverneur sts. The Rev. Dr. HARPER may be expected to preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, having returned to the City, will preach, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M., and evening, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free. Communion after morning service.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of Henry and Summit sts., Brooklyn.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HAVELAND, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance at the doors to seat strangers.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS—BROOKLYN—Rev. JAMES HOGG, D. D., Pastor.—Divine service will be resumed in this Church (its Prerepositary, near Monroe-place) on SUNDAY next, Sept. 7. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Bleecker, corner of 31st-st., will be reopened next LORD'S DAY, 7th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The pastor, Rev. E. P. PEABODY, D. D., is expected then to resume his public services.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Near 7th-av.—Worship will be resumed in this Church next SABBATH, Sept. 7. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EVERARDUS C. GRAY.

RESURRECTION OF THE HUMAN BODY—A sermon upon the above subject will be delivered (D. V.) in the M. E. Church, corner of York and Gold sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 7. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

APPROPRIATE SERVICES TO THE RE-OPENING of the Laight-street Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., will be held on SABBATH morning and evening. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. I. S. KALLOCH.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET—between 6th and 7th avs., will be reopened SUNDAY, Sept. 7. Preaching by the Rev. A. H. BARNARD, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M.

REV. G. T. FLANDERS, HAVING RETURNED to the City, will resume services at the Historical Society Building, corner 11th st. and 2d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, in the Hall, corner of 3d-av. and 50th-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

REV. DR. ROGERS WILL PREACH IN the South Dutch Church, 8th-av., corner of 21st-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

NINTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. WARE will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. S. INSKIP, late Chaplain of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

FIFTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be reopened for public worship on SUNDAY, the 7th inst., Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. [illegible] A. EXTER.

AT TRINITY M. E. CHURCH IN 35TH-st., between 7th and 8th avs., there will be preaching on SUNDAY, the 7th inst., at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M., by the Rev. GEO. S. HARE, Pastor.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, YONKERS.—Rev. Dr. MCGILL, of Princeton, will preach in this church on SUNDAY, Sept. 7. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. Wm. D. WALKER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. DR. TYNG WILL PREACH IN the Church of the Mediator, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., on NEXT SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ P. M. Services in the morning, as usual, at 10½ A. M.

WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. S. INSKIP will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. W. E. SMITH, of the Biblical Institute, Concord, at 7½ P. M.

GRAND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Crosby, will be reopened for Divine service next SABBATH. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. R. WILSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, MURRAY HILL, 5th-av., corner of 45th-st.—The Rev. F. S. WOOD, Rector. Divine services to-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH will be opened for Divine service on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. BAKER.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—TWENTY-SIXTH-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. Dr. MCARTEE, Pastor, will be open for public worship on SABBATH next, 7th inst. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS usual to the new Independent Methodist Church, on 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 30th-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

DEERPARK INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—Commences Oct. 1. Solid and ornamental branches and Lewis' gymnastics. For circulars, address the Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHROP.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. ADAMS.—Preaching by the pastor, NEXT SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING and at 3½ in the AFTERNOON.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church.—This Church will be reopened for public worship, on SUNDAY, Sept. 7. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. —Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., is expected to preach NEXT SABBATH. Services at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

RUSSELL'S PROLIFIC STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Recent rains have forwarded these plants so rapidly, the subscriber is induced, by urgent demands to put them in market, and they are now ready for delivery. Price $6 per dozen, or $3 per half dozen. Cash must accompany orders.

GEORGE CLAPP, Auburn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS **CHAMBERMAID.**—WANTED A SITUAtion, by a respectable young woman, in a good seamstress; is capable to do any up-stairs work; willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City references. Apply at No. 126 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

A SCHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A GERman girl, a situation as chambermaid and do plain sewing. Call at No. 190 West 39th-st., top floor.

AS **CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—A VERY COMpetent and experienced woman would like a situation to do light chamber work and sew, or to take care of an invalid. Can be seen, till suited, at her present employer's, No. 3 West 30th-st., one door from 5th-av.

AS **COOK.**—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; will assist with the washing; is a good baker; City references. Call at No. 77 West 32d-st.

AS **COOK, &c.**—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 35 6th-av., near Waverley-place, front room, up stairs.

AS **COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS** AND GENERAL HOUSEWORKERS.—Situations are wanted for over sixty first-class, capable servants in the above capacities; servants with unexceptionable references from first-class families in Brooklyn; also, some excellent waitresses and children's nurses. Apply to W. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., corner Joralemon, (formerly Tillary-st.,) Brooklyn.

AS **LAUNDRESS.**—WASHING WANTED, BY a competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; gentlemen's washing carefully done. On reasonable terms, or would take the washing of a small family by the month. Call at No. 346 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., second floor, back room.

AS **NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl, with the best of City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; will be found kind and obliging, and an excellent sewer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 123 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS **SEAMSTRESS, &c.**—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, in a plain family, to take care of children and do plain sewing; wages not so much an object as a home. Can be seen until engaged at No. 210 7th-av., third floor.

AS **SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.**—A respectable girl, lately arrived from Ireland, wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid in a respectable family. Has no objection to going into the country or City. Can be seen for two days, at Mr. Maguire's, No. 151 Spring-st. None need apply but a respectable family.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as companion to an invalid lady, to take charge of a house, or teach young children; best of references can be given. Call or address, for one week, J. K., No. 321 5th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT (an American) would like to take charge of a gentleman's house, or as a companion to a lady going to California. Address A. A. A., Station C, 4th-st.

MALES.

AS **COACHMAN.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver; has the best references; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address L. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS **COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City, thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses, will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS **PORTER.**—A GERMAN WISHES A SITUAtion as porter; is an industrious and sober man, and is not afraid to work; has been four years with his last employers, to whom he refers; wages not so much of an object as a permanent situation. A line to C. W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, in any respectable business, has been book-keeper in this City two years; is a good judge of money; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Can give undoubted references. Address J. C. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who understands the general management of a gentleman's country seat, care, &c., of horses, cows, &c.; is a sober, trustworthy man. Apply, for two days, to J. V., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, ACTIVE, INTElligent boy, about sixteen years of age, who can write a fair hand, and can come well recommended for honesty, &c. Apply, before 10 o'clock, to WM. H. WOOD, No. 51 Reckman-st.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, IN AN OFFICE in the lower part of the City, must be an American and reside with his parents. Address Box 4,256 Post-office, naming reference, age and residence. Salary, $75.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, IN A DRY goods jobbing house, an experienced entry clerk. Address Box No. 2,322 Post-office, giving name, address and references.

A COOK AND NURSE WANTED.—TWO women wanted, English or Scotch, one a first-rate cook that can come well recommended, and that will take some washing and ironing; the other must be thoroughly careful nurse for an infant. Apply for two days at No. 27 West 54th-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER, TO go a short distance in the country; must be perfectly temperate, honest, industrious, willing to work and understand his business perfectly in all its branches; hot-house, green-house, &c.; a married man without children preferred; such a man may hear of a good and permanent situation by addressing, with references, J. R. S., Box No. 1,500 Post-office, New-York.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A PRACTICAL gardener, who can lay out new grounds and is used to horses. A man this qualified may find a good place by addressing LONG ISLAND, Box No. 62 *Times* Office, stating the wages expected and references.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A GARDENER who thoroughly understands the cultivation of vegetables and flowers, on a small place of two acres, near the City; will be required to take charge of one horse and cow, and make himself useful; good references required. Apply at the lamp store, corner of Orchard and Division sts., for two days.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at No. 55 Broome-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED WOman, a Protestant, to take the entire charge of three small children, one in the arms; an American preferred; one who can give satisfactory references as to character and ability; a good home, a short distance from the City, and fair wages will be paid; none but an experienced nurse, who can come well recommended, need apply. Address C. W., Box No. 20 *Times* Office, stating for how long experience in nursing, what wages are expected, and where the applicant can be seen.

A WAITER.—WANTED, AN INDEPENDENT and intelligent young man as waiter on a private [illegible] who must apply before ten o'clock, at [illegible] corner of [illegible]-st. and [illegible]-av., [illegible] City. [illegible] wages will be [illegible] A. M. at the [illegible] A. WITHAM, No. 51 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A [illegible] person to [illegible] at [illegible] with references. Address [illegible] P. O., Box [illegible].

DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED.—A three or four years' experience. Apply to [illegible] NEAY & BURNHAM, No. 368 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A CLERK IN AN OIL REFINERY. A man to take charge of a confectionary store, three porters for stores. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

AUCTION SALES.

IN PARTITION—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE BY DECREE OF THE SUPREME Court of Chancery, lately occupied by Richard Stillwell, containing one hundred and [illegible] acres, situated in New-Rochelle, Duchess County, consisting of a farm of 83 acres, highly cultivated, conveniently adapted to grass and grain, well watered, well stocked with fruit, supplied with new, ample and commodious buildings and desirable as a farm or family residence, will be sold by the undersigned at public auction, at the Court-house, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on SATURDAY, Oct. 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For particulars, inquire of WILBER & VAN COTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 1 Union-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. I. S. GRAND [illegible], Referee.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 9, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at No. 38 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome rosewood piano, round corners, made by Wallers, large pier and mantel mirrors, black walnut sofas and chairs, in reps, Turkish lounge and ottoms, marble top tables, handsome gas chandeliers, mahogany bedsteads, curtains, dressing tables, velvet and Brussels carpets, oilcloths, &c. Office of the auctioneers No. 3 Pine-st.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Sept. 4, 1862.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE, AT PUBLIC auction, a large quantity of condemned Government corn, at Robinson's Warehouse, Locust Point, Md., to commence at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY NEXT, Sept. 7.

Corn to be delivered with or without sacks, at the option of the Quartermaster. Terms cash, in specie or Treasury notes.

JAMES BELGER,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT IN WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, on TUESDAY, Sept. 9, 1862, in consequence of the owner leaving the City:

West 47th-st.—The valuable house and lot No. 38 West 47th-st., house is 4-story brown stone, 20x50 feet, in good order; lot 20x100. Particulars at 3 Pine-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Liberty-st., and at the [illegible] generally. JESSE J. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT CURRIER'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY, Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 dozen, 14 colors, sold at $8, others proportionately cheap.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

Classical, Mathematical, Commercial, and French, German and Spanish School, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors, with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. It opens its twentieth academic year Sept. 8. Arrangements have been made for boarding students. Catalogues of references, terms, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. Clarke, the Resident Principal.

As a thorough organized *Private High School*, which is one of the oldest and best sustained in the city, having *Junior, Middle* and *Senior Departments*, the completeness of its instruction, the beauty and healthfulness of its location, the accessibility of its central position from every part of New-York and the neighboring cities, and the *large, well-ventilated, light and admirably contrived rooms*, filling three stories of a building erected by the proprietors expressly for its accommodation, are generally known. Its numerous classes of every grade, in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Modern Languages, *Commercial Studies*, Drawing and Painting, with all the English branches, offer unusual advantages to those to whom "time is money," and who cannot afford to waste this precious article, either in *idleness at home* or in worthless instruction among promiscuous masses.

Student for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time in the classes for which they are prepared. Also, Boarders at *reduced prices*, and *all charged only from* the time of entering.

REFERENCES of some of the one hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT PATRONS.

Reverends.		
Charles Fletcher,	A. D. Gillette, D. D.,	Jas. Porter, D. D.,
Jas. R. W. Sloane,	S. M. Isaacs.	
Honorables.		
Welcome R. Beebe,	James W. Bush,	F. A. Conkling,
Joseph W. Fabens,	W. M. Vermilye,	Jas. Wadsworth.
Physicians.		
A. Arango,	George Gourlay,	A. T. Hillon,
Samuel Hubbard,	Samuel Tobias,	James Wycoff.
Lawyers.		
Daniel A. Baldwin,	Quentin McAdam,	Philip Millspraugh.
Wholesale Citizens.		
John A. Aitkin,	E. C. Havemeyer,	Theo. Parsell,
Thos. G. Arnold,	T. Hey[illegible],	Frank Patterson,
Eben'r Beadle, son,	John B. Hillyer,	Henry R. Prail,
Robert Bowden,	Albro Howell,	Geo. P. Putnam,
Geo. W. Brainerd,	Benj. H. Howell,	D. Quackenbush,
D. E. Brenner,	Richard J. Howell,	Chris. R. Robert,
Orren D. Case,	Lafay'e Hurlburt,	Lewis S. Robins,
Joseph C. Cary,	Noel T. Hubbard,	Thos. L. Rushmore,
H. B. Colton,	Aug. Hyrard,	Josiah Rano,
John T. Conover,	O. P. Jackson,	Gardner A. Sage,
W. K. Crowell,	James M. Jaques,	Francis P. Sage,
John A. Currier,	E. O. Jenkins,	Nelson Sherwood,
John Davis,	George Jones,	Jno. R. Simon,
Henry Dean,	William Keane,	Daniel L. Sloan,
G. W. Delavergne,	Julius King,	Andrew J. Smith,
Prof. Du Bellona,	Jeremiah Lambert,	Robt. M. Speight,
Claus Doescher,	E. D. Lamson,	Ferdinand Stagg,
B. L. Duplanne,	I. P. Lazarus,	Daniel L. Starr,
Charles Durfee,	John W. Lewis,	Napoleon Sutton,
Prof. Faulkinson,	James Miller,	Thos. T. Storges,
Benj. Erkerson,	James McCombie,	John M. Tilford,
Wm. F. Elliott,	Theophilus Nelson,	Samuel Tribit,
James B. Elmore,	E. H. M. Newcombe,	Sam'l Van Buren,
Martin Fay,	James H. Noe,	Lewis H. Watts,
David A. Fowler,	Chauncey Norton,	Edwin Wagle,
Christopher Gwyer,	Isaac Odell,	F. M. Whiting,
James Hardley,	Cort't Palmer,	C. A. Whittemore,
P. S. Halstead,	Peter Paris,	J. T. Wilson,
J. C. Withington,	Sam'l Woodward,	R. V. Yates, &c.

*Deceased, recently.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.

Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.

For circulars, apply to J. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 69 Wall-st.; John R. Brown, Esq., No. 5 Chamber-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President, Westchester Penn.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edwin H. Ridgley, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL. D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster,

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 1st of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 29, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LAKE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP, P. & CO., No. 14 Exchange-place, before the 8th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos 14, 286, 379, 600, 662, 1,325, 1,685, 1,974, 1,977, 2,037, 2,299, 2,388, 2,516, 2,517. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place.—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.

W. SCHALL, } Trustees.
N. J. COWDREY, }

OFFICE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Sept. 2, 1862.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Directors of said Company, held at this office this day, JAMES C. HARRIOTT was unanimously elected President in place of Richard Oakley, deceased, and JOHN G. HAVILAND was unanimously appointed Secretary.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, INSURS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent, payable to stockholders on demand, and scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent, on the "Earned Premiums" of the past year; from earned participating premiums amounting to $18,000 (also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 13th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent., payable on demand at the Park Fire Insurance Office, No. 237 Broadway.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share, (ten per cent.) less the Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand at this office.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS.

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
JEFFGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMELL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. M. BANGHAM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	C. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. ZUNIGA DELVALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AWES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 150 Avenue Ten-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.

The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. The steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. SUNDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, touching at Anne-st. and 30th-st. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 12 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 P. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—HANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Newsboy* leaves Christopher-st. at 9, 12½ and 3½.
Spring-st. " 9¼, 12¾ and 3¾.
Dey-st. " 9½, 1 and 4.
Morris-st. Pier 1 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy-point and Verplanck. Leaves Peekskill at 12 P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 29, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "R. G." American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAKMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 150th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Gonorrhœa, Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology, European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specimens; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work for $1, of F. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (upstairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Un & Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

HERNIA OR RUPTURE RADICALLY CURED BY WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
cures this dreadful disease. New principle—light, easy and cleanly. Pamphlets free.
GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without the least change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige of which it is to treat the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions cured in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, fearing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. M. MAGRIGEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., ASTOR House, and No. 18 Ann-st.; SPERRIN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of ruinous self-confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a graduate of physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LACROIX, No. 31 Bleecker-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. B. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Starling Medical College, Ohio. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 9 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 39 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1836.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, bleecker-st. corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures every case of disease, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of mercury; cures in one-quarter the time of less than six bottles; cures without the disagreeable consequent effects of mercury; it leaves the peculiarly valuable property in accumulating the rank and file most latent that the blood is sure to absorb, and is its remedy used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its success in this respect has become so well known, that spurious imitations are offered for sale, and all sincere people begin to appreciate it, for no lady or gentleman possesses that he is not consulted by druggists, clergymen and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it, and when they find their cures are not so easily available, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE,
IN FLUSHING, L. I.
The large and valuable water front property, located on the west side of Clinton-av., in the village of Flushing, L. I., (formerly occupied by Isaac Peck & Son, for lumber, coal, &c.,) is offered for sale, in whole or in sections, upon very favorable terms. This property is well known for its superior advantages for commercial or manufacturing purposes. It also embraces the only prominent steamb at landing of the town. Apply to F. S. WINSTON, President of the Mutual Line Insurance Company, No. 94 Broadway.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 126th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
M. DUNNING.

EDGE TOOLS.—A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of an old-established edge-tool manufactory, and willing to invest some capital, can hear of a good chance by addressing W. P. ABENDROTH, No. 109 Beekman-st., New-York.

$3,000—A PARTY SEEKING A SAFE and profitable investment with this, or a larger amount, can learn of a rare inducement by addressing A. No. 1, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 320 Pearl-st., Harpers Building. All articles at the low st factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
LOUIS K. HOPPER.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
ARMY CLOTHS.
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1862.

Manufacturers and Merchants are invited to offer proposals, at this office, until FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 12 M., to furnish the United States with
BLANKETS, ARMY CLOTHS, KERSEYS, AND LININGS AND TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS,
SUITED TO MAKING
UNIFORM CLOTHING.

The BLANKETS must be Army Blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 7 inches in length in the centre,) to be 7 feet long, and 5 feet 6 inches wide; each blanket to weigh 5 pounds.

The CLOTH must be dark Blue, (Indigo wool-dyed,) of army standard, weighing 24 ounces to yard of 54 inches wide, and 18 ounces to yard of 27 inches wide. The KERSEYS must be dark Blue, (Indigo wool-dyed,) army standard, weighing 22 ounces to yard of 54 inches wide, and 11 ounces to yard of 27 inches wide. Samples of linings and trimming must accompany the bids for these articles.

Bidders will state the number of yards and quantity of each article they will be prepared to furnish in each month, and for how many months, at the Clothing Depot in Philadelphia, and the price per yard, &c.

Each bid must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same, and give satisfactory security. The names of sureties to be given in the proposal.

M. C. MEIGS,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the seventeenth day of September, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, in the Eighth Ward. The plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 44 Grand-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be addressed to "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required in each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

BERNARD SMYTH,
WILLIAM SMALL,
JAMES MOORE,
Committee of School Officers of the Seventh Ward.
Dated September 4, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 8th instant, for the following articles of lumber, viz.:
100,000 feet 1¼-inch spruce plank.
50,000 feet pine boards, box or albany.
25,000 feet 3×4 pine scantlings.
20,000 feet 2½-inch pine plank.
All the above lumber to be of good merchantable quality, free from rot and loose knots; to be subject to inspection, and to be delivered on shipboard at expense of contractor. Persons offering will please state the lowest price per foot, board measure, and the number of days which would be required to furnish the whole quantity.

Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNtil 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 15th September, 1862, for constructing a portion of the Potomac Dam, at Great Falls.

The principal item of work to be done is about five thousand (5,000) yards of rock embankment.

Specifications can be procured and plans seen at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Potomac Dam," and addressed to Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

M. B. HUTTON, Chief Engineer, W. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM B. ASTOR, plaintiff, against LEONARD ACCELBY and others, defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled court, made in the above entitled action, on the 19th day of August, 1862, the Referee appointed by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. C. Ludlow, real estate Auctioneer, All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward, City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the westerly side of the Bloomingdale road, twenty feet five inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Forty-third-street and the Bloomingdale road, running thence southerly and along the line of the Bloomingdale road twenty feet, thence westerly and parallel with Forty-third-street sixty feet, thence northerly and parallel with the Bloomingdale road twenty feet, thence easterly in parallel with Forty-third-street sixty feet, to the place of beginning, be the same more or less, the northerly and southerly lines of said premises running through the centre of party walls, &c. Dated Dec. 22, 1862.

JOHN B. EASTIN, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney. aug21-2aw1w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 130th and 14th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.

ARCHIBALD WARD,
SARAH STARR.
ap5-law6m* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JOSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings. Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated July 22, 1862.

SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.
jy26-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.

M. M. HENDRICKS,
ALFRED TOBIAS,
ISAAC HENDRICKS, } Executors.
m29-law6m*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1862.

Pursuant to an ordinance of the Corporation of this City, approved by me, I hereby, on behalf of the Corporation, offer to each able-bodied person of the age prescribed by law who shall, within twenty days after the date hereof, and before a draft shall be made, "enlist in any one of the regiments now at the seat of war or organizing for the war, the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS each, in addition to all other bounties heretofore offered or agreed to be paid to volunteer soldiers for the present war by the State of New-York or the United States, the same to be paid to said persons respectively, or to their duly authorized representatives immediately after their compliance with the requirement of the authorities of this State for the payment of the State bounty, in the case of recruits for regiments already in the field, as prescribed by the third subdivision of paragraph IV. of General Orders No. 50 from the office of the Adjutant-General of the State, and their acceptance and actual muster into service.

The said payment shall be made at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, upon the appearance of such volunteers personally, or by their duly authorized representatives, and filing with him satisfactory evidence of their having severally enlisted and been accepted and mustered into the service of the United States, and also stating the names of the company and regiment to which they respectively belong.

I will recommend that the bounty hereby offered shall only be chosen by such volunteer after the assent of the Freeholders.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at Chamber No. 9, City Hall, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when persons desiring to be heard before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.
SESSION FOR 1862-3.

The preliminary term in this institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1862, and continue to the beginning of the regular term, Oct. 1 next.

In addition to daily instruction in the Bellevue and Blackwell's Island Hospitals during the preliminary term, three lectures will be given daily by members of the Faculty. The regular term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1862, and end early in March, 1863. During the whole of the session the student will have the opportunity of attending at least two clinical lectures daily; the didactic lectures are so arranged as not to interfere with attendance at the Hospital. Clinical and demonstrative teaching constituting the great feature of this College, the arrangements are such as to render the immense resources of the Hospitals available to the student to the fullest extent. All the lectures are given either in the Hospitals or in the College building, situated within the Bellevue Hospital grounds.

The Legal rights and Faculty of this College are constituted as follows:

PRESIDENT, ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D.
SECRETARY, AUSTIN FLINT, M. D.

Department of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy—Profs. James R. Wood, Frank H. Hamilton, Lewis A. Sayre, Alexander B. Mott and Stephen Smith. Department of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children—Isaac E. Taylor, Geo. T. Elliot and B. Fordyce Barker. Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics—Prof. Benj. W. McReady. Department of Descriptive and Comparative Anatomy—Prof. Timothy Childs. Department of Chemistry and Toxicology—Prof. R. Ogden Doremus. Department of the Principles and Practice of Medicine—Prof. Austin Flint. Department of Physiology and Microscopy—Prof. Austin Flint, Jr.

Circulars may be obtained of the Janitor, Mr. WARE, at Bellevue Hospital, or of E. R. PEASLEE, or by addressing the Secretary of the Faculty, Austin Flint, Jr., M. D., No. 74 Union-place, corner of 16th-st. and 4th-av.

A MILE JUST FROM THE COUNTRY, FOR sale, at the wood yard, corner of Tompkins and Degraw-sts.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Miller.
AMERICA, Capt. Hinckley. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.
(Un.) BALASIAN.

These vessels carry yellow, white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$157
Second Cabin Passage	95

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$135
Second Cabin Passage	70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
BALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA
Through in 14 days to the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid first-class AMERICA and ORIZABA, Jeff. NASON, Commander, will sail from PIER NO. 1 North River, foot of Warren-st., on the 10th of each month, for the port of San Juan del Sur, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. Jones, U. S. Atlas, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to hand passengers by this line in San Francisco within 22 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought up or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information, or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. [illegible], will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY ..... Sep 13 | MONDAY ..... Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau ..... $30.
Passage money to Havana ..... 70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 13.
KANGAROO ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 20.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 20 guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. All those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Pat. de Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each ship.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Waterside, in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OFF CAPE RACE.

The Tuscarora Ordered to Leave British Ports without Coaling.

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

The Neapolitan Provinces Declared in a State of Siege.

Cotton Advanced—Breadstuffs Declined —Consols 93 1-8 a 93 1-4.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Sept. 5.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool on the 27th *via* Queenstown on the 28th of August, passed this point *en route* for New-York, at 7 o'clock this morning. She was boarded by the news yacht and a summary of her news obtained. Her dates are three days later than those per the *Asia*.

The *City of New York* has 125 cabin and 280 steerage passengers. She has experienced strong westerly winds through the passage.

THE U. S. FRIGATE TUSCARORA.

The United States Frigate *Tuscarora* put into Falmouth on the 23d of August, and was ordered to leave in twenty-four hours. She sought permission to remain and repair her damages, she being reported leaky. The authorities referred her Captain to the Ministers, but it is said that the Captain declined to make any application in that quarter. She was allowed to remain while one of her officers went to London, but she was ordered to leave on his return, without repairs and without coal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English journals have very little to say on American affairs.

The London *Times* sarcastically refers Gen. McCLELLAN to his strictures on the Allies on the conduct of the war in the Crimea, and asks how his own proceedings will stand the test of those strictures.

It treats the affair at Culpepper Court-House as a most signal discomfiture for Gen. POPE.

The London *Morning Herald* denounces the continued violations of the laws of nations by the United States Navy, and complains of Earl RUSSELL'S apathy.

It is announced that the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess ALEXANDRINA, of Denmark, will take place next Spring.

The new fortification works at Plymouth had been carried away by sea.

The Bishop of Kilmore is the new Primate of Ireland.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur*, in a paragraph, said to be from the Imperial hand, relative to Rome, says:

"In view of the insolent threats and possible consequences of the demagogueic insurrection, it is the duty of the French Government, and its military honor obliges it more than ever, to defend the Holy Father. The world must be well aware that France does not abandon those to whom, when in danger, she extends her protection."

It was reported that preparations, both naval and military, were being made by France in view of Italian eventualities.

The Paris Bourse was declining, the Rentes closing on the 27th at 68f. 60c.

It was reported that Austria and Spain had sent notes to France on the subject of Italian affairs.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI and a portion of his followers got away from Catania in two steamers, on the 25th of August, and landed at Mileto, in Calabria. The naval commanders off Catania had been arrested for permitting their departure.

The Royal authorities reëntered Catania and captured 800 Garibaldians.

The Neapolitan Provinces were declared to be in a state of siege.

Gen. DE LA MARMORA had been appointed Extraordinary Commissioner at Naples, and Gen. CIALDINI had gone to Sicily in a similar capacity.

There was great excitement in Calabria. Several towns had pronounced in favor of GARIBALDI.

Minister RICASOLI had gone to London to confer with Earl RUSSELL.

GARIBALDI having issued a proclamation inciting the Hungarians to rebellion, Gen. KLAPA had issued a counter proclamation, declaring the time and method inopportune.

POLAND.

The two would-be assassins of Marquis WIELOPALSKI had been executed at Warsaw.

Commercial News by the City of New-York.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—AUG. 27.

The sales of Cotton for two days (Monday and Tuesday,) were 28,000 bales, including 20,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is excited, with an advance of ⅛d. a 1d. ₰ lb., closing with an upward tendency.

The advices from Manchester show an excited market in cotton goods and yarns, with quotations still advancing.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is generally dull. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report: FLOUR has a downward tendency, with a decline of 6d. ₰ bbl.; quotations of American range 24s. @ 28s. WHEAT dull and declined 2d. @3d. ₰ cental; Red Western, 9s. 6d. @10s. 9d., Red Southern, 11s. @11s. 3d., White Western, 11s. @ 11s. 6d.; White Southern, 11s. 6d. @12s. CORN easier, Mixed, 29s. 3d. @29s. 6d., Yellow, 29s. 6d. @30s., White, 31s. @32s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market is very dull. The various circulars report: BEEF heavy. PORK very dull. BACON quiet and steady. LARD quiet but firm. TALLOW quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet at 31s. 6d. @32s. RESIN inactive: common, 24s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 120s. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet and steady. RICE firm.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT has a downward tendency, with a decline of 2s. per quarter. FLOUR dull and declined 6d. per barrel. SUGAR firm. Coffee buoyant. TEA steady. RICE firm. TALLOW easier at 48s. @48s. 3d.

LONDON, Wednesday.

Consols closed to-day at 93⅛ @93¼ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Shares 50½@49½ discount. Erie Railroad 30@31.

Arrivals of Foreign Steamers Off Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Sept. 5.

The steamship *Marrocordatto*, from London, on the 17th of August, passed this point 1½ o'clock, *en route* to St. Johns, N. F.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from Southampton, on the 21st of August, for New-York, passed this point at 4 o'clock this morning.

The steamship *Hunolaya*, from Cork on the 28th of August for Quebec, with women and children, passed here at 7 o'clock this morning.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool on the 27th *via* Queenstown on the 28th of August, passed here at 3 o'clock this morning. The dates per the *City of New-York* are three days later.

All the above steamers were boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The Indian Troubles in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Friday, Sept. 5.

The Indians attacked Forest City on the 3d, and were repulsed. Capt. STROUT writes to the Adjutant-General from Hutchinson, on the 3d, that he was attacked by one hundred and fifty Indians, a part mounted. The fight lasted two hours and a half, when the Indians gave way. Our loss was three killed and fifteen wounded. Capt. STROUT also states that the Indians had excellent guns, were dressed partly in citizens' dress, and rode horses. He thinks the difficulty in the vicinity will be serious.

PREPARATIONS IN CINCINNATI.

Troops Pouring into the City—Gunboats Patrolling the Ohio—No News from Kentucky, &c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 5.

Business is still suspended. Volunteers and armed bodies of men continue to pour into the city by thousands. The city is quiet, and there is no excitement beyond the enthusiasm manifested over these arrivals. Regiments and companies, as they arrive, are bountifully supplied with provisions in Fifth-street Market-space. A bridge of boats is being built across the river at the foot of Walnut-street. It will be completed to-night.

The order suppressing the *Evening Times* was revoked this morning. The paper appears this afternoon.

Gunboats are constantly patrolling the river, for miles above and below.

Reports from Kentucky are conflicting. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of the rebels since their arrival at Paris.

An order was issued this morning, compelling citizens to be in their houses by 9 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA ORGANIZING.

Military Preparations at Harrisburgh and Elsewhere—Citizens Drilling, &c.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Sept. 5.

All places of business were closed at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the citizens forming into companies and drilling.

At a meeting in Capitol Grounds, this afternoon, Parson BROWNLOW stated that he believed it was the intention of the rebels to cross the Potomac in strong force, and strike for Harrisburgh, and ultimately for Philadelphia.

Twenty-two thousand stand of arms are ready for distribution. Over 100 recruits for the old regiments are sent hence every day.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 5.

Mayor HENRY recommends the citizens to meet at the various Precinct-houses, on Monday afternoon, to form military organizations to repel invasion.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Rumored Attack on the National Forces at Shelbyville—Prominent Secessionists Arrested in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Sept. 4.

The city was thrown into considerable excitement this afternoon by rumors that the Union forces under Gen. GILBERT were attacked at noon to-day by the rebels near Shelbyville, about thirty miles east of Louisville.

The result was unknown.

Large National reinforcements are rapidly approaching Gen. GILBERT.

Several arrests of prominent Secessionists were made here to-day. They, together with all the political prisoners hitherto confined here, were sent north of the Ohio River to-day.

THE REBELS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 5.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of yesterday learns that Col. RATHBONE, of the Eleventh Virginia Infantry, has surrendered Spencer to the rebels. No particulars.

Col. MULLIGAN has been unable to find the rebels on the line of Northwestern Virginia.

THE GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

A fight is reported to have taken place at Middleburgh, seven miles from Bolivar, Sunday afternoon, lasting several hours. The town was taken by the rebels. The National loss was 37 killed and 7 taken prisoners. The rebel loss was 4 killed and 8 wounded. Among the rebels killed is Capt. SAPPINGTON, of St. Louis.

The steamer *Celia* was fired into on her last passage up from Helena, by guerrillas from the foot of Bock Island, killing one and wounding two. The military landed, and burned the houses in the vicinity, and laid the plantations waste. Fifteen prisoners were taken. The negroes on the plantations were also brought away.

AFFAIRS AT THE REBEL CAPITAL.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Aug. 30, 1862.

The House met at 12 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. SZELLY.

The journal of yesterday was read.

Mr. BOYCE presented a memorial on the subject of horses lost in the public service, which was referred to the Military Committee without reading.

Mr. ROSSELL, of Virginia, presented a resolution that the President be requested to communicate to the House the cartel recently agreed upon for a general exchange of prisoners with the enemy, and to inform this House whether the enemy is known to have violated the same in any way, and particularly by administering oaths of allegiance to prisoners in their custody and retaining them in the United States. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL, also, offered a resolution that the Committee on Judiciary inquire and report whether the conduct of the Federal Government absolves the Government from the obligation to observe the established usages of international warfare in our relations with the enemy, except so far as, in particular cases, the Government may deem best to observe them voluntarily.

This last resolution elicited considerable discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. RUSSELL, MOORE, LYONS, and others, after which,

Mr. MILES, of S. C., offered a resolution that the resolution now before the House, and all bills and resolutions relating to the subject of retaliation, in the hands of the Military Committee, be withdrawn from that committee and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. KENAN, of Ga., moved to lay the resolution of Mr. RUSSELL on the table; but the motion did not prevail.

Mr. CHILTON, of Alabama, submitted the following as a substitute for the resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire and report whether any and what legislation is necessary on the part of Congress to enable our Government to prevent, by retaliatory measures consistent with the law of nations and the usages of civilized warfare, the atrocities and brutal conduct perpetrated by the enemy, in violation of the laws of war, upon the property and persons of the citizens and soldiers of this Confederacy.

The question recurred upon the resolution of Mr. MILES, which was agreed to, and both the resolutions of Mr. RUSSELL and Mr. CHILTON were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Virginia, introduced a bill to protect persons who resist the efforts of the invading enemy to subjugate these States, and to exterminate the loyal people thereof. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A PROCLAMATION BY GOV. LETCHER.

Gov. LETCHER has issued a proclamation calling out the militia between the ages of 18 and 45 in certain counties of the State. He says:

"Surely it is not necessary to appeal to the people of these counties to rally to the standard raised by their own State for their own defence. Surely Virginians will prefer a draft made under the Constitution and laws of Virginia to one made by that detestible tyranny now characterizing the Government of the United States. Our object is to expel from our soil its invaders, who are waging against us a warfare of destruction, of confiscation, and of robbery, with a bitterness and fury rendered desperate by defeat and by the enormous expenditure which flows from their attempt at our subjugation.

It is our duty to effect our purpose in the shortest possible time. The enemy is raising an immense force to overwhelm us if possible. We must meet him with adequate resistance. While the Confederate Government is gathering its energy for the general defence, it becomes Virginia not only to contribute her quota for that object, but to put forth her special exertion to free her population and their homes from the desecration of an unscrupulous foe.

I, therefore, once more call on the people promptly to obey the orders which have been issued. I appeal to the officers of the militia in the counties mentioned to exert their energies in summoning and forwarding the detachments under their command without loss of time, that the General selected by the Legislature may be afforded an opportunity speedily to take the field, and to strike the enemy with rapid and efficient blows.

I emphatically call upon all officers of the State, civil and military, to give the necessary aid to expedite the raising of these troops, and to contribute whatever may be proper to render them effective.

I appeal to those in Western Virginia, and particularly in the Northwest, who are liable to draft under the Lincoln Government, to come out from among the common enemy, and unite themselves, as becomes true sons of Virginia, to the force here called for, under the firm hope and belief that by doing so they will once more restore themselves and their posterity to that united Virginia, which it has been the pride and glory of our whole people to uphold and defend.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 5.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, Col. CHAPIN, left the city, to-day, for the seat of war. A splendid regulation flag was presented to them on behalf of a number of citizens.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

HUDSON, Friday, Sept. 5.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. COWLES, leaves in steamer *Oregon*, at 5 P. M., for New-York, *en route* to the seat of war.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

The rest of the Second Battalion of the Twelfth Infantry, U. S. A., has left Fort Hamilton for the seat of war. The Third Battalion is now being organized, under the superintendence of Major BARNS, and recruits are coming in pretty rapidly from the Western States. Major CLETZ and Adjutant MINIMACK, of the First Battalion, are still at the Fort—the former wounded and the latter sick. The Twelfth is one of the eleven new regiments ordered, the raising of which was authorized by Congress in 1861. We are not permitted to give the destination of the above troops.

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As an offset to the statement that no New-England whalemen enter the navy, we publish the following of the number enlisted at the port of New-Bedford alone, from May 4, 1861, to the 4th day of September, 1862: Seamen, 641; ordinary seamen, 1,055 (among these 65 have shipped for the *Sabine*;) landsmen, 558; boys, 16; apprentices, 1; total, 2,271. It may be added that recruiting is equally brisk elsewhere at present. No difficulty is experienced at all in providing crews for the different vessels preparing for sea. There are now, over 30,000 seamen in the navy.

Affairs at the Washington Navy-yard are very brisk. There are over 3,000 men engaged, chiefly in the fabrication of ordnance. On Thursday the *Tacony* (captured from the rebels) went on a trial trip to Alexandria, taking down Capt. HARWOOD, commandant of the yard, and a few invited friends. The trial was highly satisfactory, she attaining a speed of about fifteen knots an hour with the tide, and twelve knots against the tide. The *Chippewa*, which has been on the ways for some weeks past, was got off yesterday afternoon, and she was moored to the wharf, where her repairs will be completed with all possible dispatch.

A draft of 150 sailors from New-York for the gunboats in the Potomac, arrived at the yard on Thursday evening, and another detachment got there last night.

Orders have been received from Washington to expedite in every possible way the work upon the iron-clad vessels now building at various places at the North, so that they may be ready for service at an early day. In obedience to this order, Mr. HARRISON LORING, of South Boston, and the other contractors elsewhere who are building the vessels on the *Monitor* plan, have hundreds of men employed, and expects to have his portion of the work completed in the course of two or three weeks.

ONE DAY LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Transport Fulton.

The United States transport *Fulton*, Capt. WORTON, Commander, from New-Orleans, Aug. 28, to D. D. TOMPKINS, Acting Quartermaster-General, with sick and discharged soldiers from the Department of the Gulf, arrived Thursday. The *Fulton* has on board the statue of WASHINGTON, taken from Baton Rouge, also six cases containing the remains of Capt. Fessenden, Dr. Van Deusen, Lieut. Stinson, Lieut. Childs, 8th Vt. Vols.; Lieut. Rand, 8th Vt. Vols. Died and buried at sea, private George F. Jordan, Co. E, 13th Me.; James Kimball, Co. A, 8th Vt., Daniel E. Hunewell, Co. I, 13th Me., Francis Hunter, Co. D, 13th Me. The body of Lieut. Bryant Ind. Vols., was buried at sea.

The *Fulton* brings a cargo of 142 hhds. N. O. sugar, and 100 half boxes tobacco.

A DEMONSTRATION UPON BATON ROUGE.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Aug. 23.

On Wednesday morning the Secessionists paid another visit to the army at Baton Rouge. Gen. PAYNE, with the heroes of the battle of the 5th, stood ready to greet them; but the gunboats in the river opened on the rebels, and they skedaddled back in the direction of their camp.

GEN. BUCKNER is encamped at Comite River, but he seems to be without purpose. Our forces have been waiting for him patiently for three weeks, but the Commanding General is unwilling to remove from his "water."

This affair having demonstrated that Baton Rouge can be held by the navy, our troops have been temporarily withdrawn, and we believe are to be, forthwith put into a new field of operations.

POWERS' STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Aug. 23.

The celebrated statue of WASHINGTON has been removed from Baton Rouge to New-Orleans. This was done by order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, who was unwilling to suffer the marble image of the Father of his Country to remain among savage guerrillas and thieving rebels. We have no knowledge of what disposition will be finally made of it, but if we could obtain the ear of Gen. BUTLER, we should not hesitate to suggest that it be offered to the City of New-York, as a gift for the adornment of Central Park. It is of possible use to Secessionists.

GEN. BIRGE.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO 1.—By virtue of General Order, No. 68, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, Aug. 21, 1862, I hereby assume command of the Third Brigade, Department of the Gulf, comprising all the United States troops now on duty in this city and Algiers.

Commanders of regiments and detached companies will report for orders at Brigade Headquarters, corner of Canal and Old Levee streets, New Custom-house.

HENRY W. BIRGE,
Colonel and Acting Brigadier-General.

The New-Jersey Democratic Convention.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TRENTON, Thursday, Sept. 4.

The afternoon session was densely crowded, and there was no little excitement. Hon. JACOB R. WORTENDYKE, of Hudson, was appointed President of the Convention. A Vice-President from each county, and a Secretary from each district completed the permanent organization. Nominations were then made for Governor. The following were candidates on the first ballot: MOSES BIGELOW, PETER D. VROOM, Jno. Parker, Charles Skelton, Theodore Runyon, J. R. Wortendyke, Alexander Wurtz, R. M. Smith, Benjamin Williamson, Joseph N. Taylor and Phineas B. Kennedy. After the first ballot several names were withdrawn. The following ballotings were then had:

FIRST BALLOT.

Parker	91	Bigelow	95
Skelton	71	Runyon	50
Wurtz	63	Williamson	50
Kennedy	28	Smith	39

SECOND BALLOT.

Parker	142	Bagelow	121
Skelton	83	Runyon	35
Wurtz	62	Williamson	36
Kennedy	28	Smith	35

THIRD BALLOT.

Parker	247	Bigelow	138
Skelton	68		

FOURTH BALLOT.

Parker	392	Bigelow	137
Skelton	28		

Mr. PARKER having received a majority of all the votes on ballot, his nomination was made unanimous. A Committee of Five was appointed to bring the candidate into the Convention. The resolutions were then read.

The first deplores the demoralizing tendency of the higher law teachings of the Republican Party, impelling the Convention to reiterate its faith in the doctrine that constitutional law is the only basis of executive action in peace or war; the second extends to the National Administration the most cordial support for the speedy suppression of the rebellion by all Constitutional measures; third, asserting that the people have reserved to themselves all the power not delegated to the Government; therefore, all assumptions of power by the Administion, whether in the suppression of the *habeas corpus*, arrest and imprisonment without due course of law or restriction of the freedom of speech and the Press are dangerous infringements of the Constitutional rights of the people only to be patiently borne by the hopeless serfs of an irresistable despotism; the fourth, while protecting against extravagance, infamous peculation and political outlays, they feel it a duty to advocate every Constitutional means to suppress the rebellion and vindicate the authority of the Constitution as it is, and the restoration of the Union as it was; the fifth abhors the idea that as an object of the present war, any purpose of the emancipation of the slaves shall thereby be promoted or regarded; the sixth applauds the volunteers and extends sympathy to the bereaved, the seventh pledges support support to the candidates; the eighth expresses regret at the death of Gen. TAYLOR, KEARNEY and others.

Speeches were made by Mr. PARKER, the nominee, Judge NOAR and J. PICKEL, after which the Convention adjourned, with nine cheers for PARKER.

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The Wisconsin Democratic Convention.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Sept. 4.

The State Democratic Convention met here yesterday, and declared unanimously to sustain the President in all strictly constitutional duties, denying the right of the people to refuse their support during the pending crisis, and denying his right to infringe upon the liberties of the people, guaranteed by the fundamental law of the land. About 1,000 persons were said to be in attendance.

News by the Santa Fe Mail.

KANSAS CITY, Friday, Sept. 5.

The Santa Fé Mail, with dates to the 25th ult., arrived here last evening, making the trip in ten days. Quite a large number of Indians were seen on the route, but all were peaceable.

The Santa Fé *Gazette* of the 23d furnishes the following:

Great discontent exists among the population of Colorado Territory.

There has not been any demoralization yet; but Gen. CANBY has made such a disposition of his troops as will effectually and speedily suppress any attempt of insubordination.

Two batteries of heavy artillery arrived at Fort Union last week for the Military Department.

Mr. MAXWELL has been appointed Indian Agent under the new provision for New-Mexico.

An attempt was made to fire Independence, Missouri, last night, but the flames were extinguished.

Resignation of James F. Simmons as United States Senator from Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Sept. 5.

Hon. JAMES F. SIMMONS resigned his seat in the United States Senate this morning, and the General Assembly elected Lieut.-Gov. SAMUEL GREENE ARNOLD to fill his place for the remainder of the term, which expires on the 4th of March next. Mr. ARNOLD received 71 out of the 81 votes cast.

Gen. Curtis Not Superseded in his Command in Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 5.

The *Democrat* of this morning says: The report that Gen. CURTIS has been superseded as Commander of the Army of the Southwest, except for a short time at his own request, to recover his health, is incorrect. We have authority for stating that he has never been reprimanded by the Government, and are authorized to make this statement.

The Remains of Gen. Philip Kearney.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Sept. 5.

The remains of the lamented Gen. PHILIP KEARNEY are now lying in state at his residence in East Newark, where they can be viewed, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock to-day. (Friday.)

Disaster on Lake Ontario.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Thursday, Sept. 4.

The propeller *Vermont*, of the Northern Transportation Company's Line, is supposed to have foundered in the storm of Monday night, below Fort Maguras, and all on board, it is feared, have been lost. There were seven passengers, and a crew of twelve or fifteen men. The vessel had a heavy cargo.

Destructive Fire in Twenty-seventh-street.

ESTIMATED LOSS OVER $70,000.

About 11 o'clock last night a very destructive fire broke out in the carpenter shop and planing mill of G. S. MYER, in West Twenty-seventh, near Seventh-avenue, which resulted in the entire destruction of the building, and also several others adjoining. Mr. MYER'S building was of brick, 4 stories high, and cost the sum of $32,000 to construct it. In addition to this he has lost a large quantity of stock, to what amount, at this late hour, it is impossible to say. He is insured for $12,000 in the Park, Pacific, St. Mark's, Merchants' and Williamsburgh City Insurance Companies. GEO. JAW, toy maker, occupied the same premises. His loss is about $1,500. Mr. DONNERTY, a glass-cutter, lost about $1,000 worth of stock, and JOHN SHAFFER, turner, $400. The most of the latter is insured.

The fire extended to the six-story brick building owned by E. CRAWFORD, and at 1 o'clock this morning had not been subdued.

Mr. ARNOLD, feed merchant, occupied all the lower portion of the building. His loss, it is feared, will be very extensive. Whether he is insured or not could not be ascertained.

The upper part of ARNOLD'S premises, No. 100 Twenty-seventh-street, were occupied by O. H. BOND, hoop-skirt manufacturer. His loss is supposed to be very heavy on his stock—said to be insured.

PETER MASTERSON, Foreman of Engine Company No. 53, was seriously injured by the falling of a wall. Capt. SPRIGGS, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, with a platoon of men, was early on the ground, and rendered most effective service.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S HATS AND HARD KNOCKS.—Both are in fashion at the present time; but the first are always in request among the bon ton, and are capable of great endurance, whether worn in peace or war. It is whispered that a smart recruiting officer, finding enlistments slow, filled up his company in two days by adding U. S. to his list of bounties, importing that every recruit should receive a first quality hat of KNOX'S make at the end of his term. KNOX has his hat-store at No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.

Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of

COAL OIL FIXTURES.

Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY OF GEN. TOM THUMB AND COMMODORE NUTT AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—They go to Boston to-night. They give their prize exhibition at 11 and 3 o'clock, after which they will never be seen together in New-York. A superb, laughable farce at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. Steam Transport Fulton from New-Orleans—Mrs. A. Bowman, Miss M. Bowman, Mrs. James Graham, three children and servant, Capt. H. Soule, Capt. J. M. Hagee, Capt. E. P. Bought, Capt. E. A. Edwards, Mr. Edwards, Capt. J. J. Ladd, Capt. C. A. Bates, Capt. Quimby, Capt. G. Borg, Capt. John Kinnear, Capt. J. F. Noyes, E. T. Woodward, U. S. N., Dr. Dearborn, Mr. D. W. Goodrich, Mrs. J. Brinsmade, Mrs. A. W. Fay, Miss M. Blair, J. H. Starr, John Smith, Mrs. De Wolfe, Mrs. R. M. Galindo, Mrs. C. C. Crayle, Miss Mota Gearlo, Mr. Surrer, U. S. N., J. R. G. Pitkin, F. Bartlett, Mr. Louis and child, Mr. Smith and lady, Mrs. Craig and two children, Lieut. J. H. Hackett, Lieut. Thos. Burt, Mr. Hart, Mr. Dirkort, M. F. Hall, T. H. Bowen and lady, S. Henton and lady, Lieut. W. H. H. Holton, H. B. Harrison, W. C. Brown, W. H. Harrison and 276 sick and discharged soldiers.

MINISTERS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 5 42 | Sun sets ... 6 26 | Moon sets ... 3 40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 5 52 | Gov. Island 6 41 | Hell Gate.... 8 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...FRIDAY, Sept. 5

Cleared.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) MacKenzie, Liverpool, John G. Dale.
Steamer Drummond, Green, Philadelphia.
Ship Yorktown, Meyer, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Barks Hero, (Br.,) Gondy, Bristol Channel, Edmiston Bros.; Columbia, Bates, Lisbon, E. F. Small & Co.; Astoria, (Br.,) Sanderson, St. John, N. B., J. C. McArthur; Magdalena, Day, Aspinwall.
Brigs Queen Victoria, (Br.,) Hitch, Barbados, Middleton & Co.; Island Queen, Wilson, Vera Cruz, Metcalf & Duncan; Atlantic, Black, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge & Sons; Eliza A. McAdam, (Br.,) Staples, Bangor, Brett, Son & Co.; Osprey, (Br.,) Donsdale, St. Johns, N. F., P. I. Nevius & Son; Minnehaha, (Br.,) Perry, Cork, Wilson & Co.
Schooners Swan, (Br.,) Taylor, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; O. C. Acken, Peck, Stamford.
Sloops Aurora, Williams, Norwich, B. S. Rackett; Warren, Stokes, New-Haven.

Arrived.

U. S. Sanitary Commission steamer Kennebec, Barten, Alexandria Sept. 2, with 402 sick and wounded from hospitals at Alexandria, bound to Portsmouth Grove, Rhode Island, put into this port for coal.

U. S. Sanitary Commission steamship Daniel Webster, Eldridge, from Alexandria 3d inst., with 685 sick and wounded soldiers.

Steamship Atlantic, Eldridge, Alexandria Sept. 3, with 850 sick and wounded soldiers.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. On the 4th, at 12½ P. M., in Vineyard Sound, passed sloop-of-war John Adams, bound to Newport, R. I.

Steamer Gen. Shields, ——, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. A. N. Briggs.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Leper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Confidence, Cole, Glasgow July 29, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Sons. Aug. 16, lat. 46 25, lon. 41 30, exchanged signals with an Am. bark, strg. E., showing blue flag, with letter D in it; same time, passed Br bark Dispatch, strg. E.; was in co. with ship Caravan, Capt. Child, from Liverpool July 24, for New-York.

Ship Granite State, (of Portsmouth,) Jacobs, Cardiff 40 ds., with railroad iron to master. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage; split sails, &c. In lon. 52 45, saw a large iceberg.

Ship Snow Squall, Dillingham, Penang 100 ds., passed Cape of Cape of Good Hope July 17, with tin, rubber, pepper, &c., to Charles R. Green.

Ship Ohio, Hutchings, New-Orleans 22 ds., with mdse. to A. Bell & Sons.

Bark Greyhound, (Br., of London,) Andrew, London, and 6 ds. from Bermuda, with coal to master. A Fr. brig, name unknown, arrived the day previous from Havana, with loss of mainmast-head, bowsprit and foremast.

Bark Sylphide, (Br., of Sunderland,) Henderson, Newport 39 ds., with coal to Jackson & Nell.

Bark Larey, (of Boston,) Murray, New-Orleans 19 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Tivoli, Brown, Ponce, P. R., Aug. 22, with molasses to Sturgis & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Julia, (Pruss.,) Kraeft, Newcastle 75 ds., with mdse. to U. S. W. Meyer. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Tamerac, (Br., of Exeter,) Davy, Humacoa, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to Riera & Thebaud. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Viking, (Norw.,) Olsen, Siloth 34 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Ella Cooper, Havana Aug. 24, with sugar to J. Eneas. Aug. 25, had foremast struck with lightning and shivered badly. Aug. 28, John W. Smith, a native of Long Island, fell overboard, and was lost. Sept. 2, Cape May bearing N. W. 30 miles, fell in with schr. Charles M. Smith, of Boston, coal loaded, and in a sinking condition; took off captain and crew and 2 passengers, and brought them to this port. They saved nothing but what they stood in. The C. M. Smith was from Baltimore, with a cargo of 175 tons coal, bound to Dighy, N. S., and was struck by a squall on the 1st inst. from S. W., when off Chincoteague, and lost all her sails, sprung a leak, and when abandoned had 3 feet of water in the hold. She was 25 years old; was rebuilt in 1859, 150 tons burden, and owned by S. G. Stetson, of Boston.

Schr. Dundee, (Br.,) Loomer, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. N. D. Crammer, Camden, Me., 14 ds., with lime to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Argo, (wrecker,) from wreck of ship Volant, ashore at Egg Harbor.

Schr. Lavina Jane, Jacobs, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Nimrod, Doane, Baltimore 10 ds., with coal to C. Marshall.

Schr. Mazurka, Kimball, Belfast, with pickets for Hackmetack River.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Kenney, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Roper & Co.

Schr. Lucy Ann, (Br.,) Lawrence, Cumberland Harbor, N. B., 10 ds., with stone to J. F.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3419. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

General Pope Relieved of his Command at his Own Request.

Charges to be Preferred Against Generals Fitz-John Porter, Franklin and Griffin.

Consolidation of the Third and Sixth Army Corps.

The Reported Raid of the Rebels into Maryland.

A Large Force on the Upper Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 6.

Gen. POPE, at his own request, was yesterday relieved of his command in order to enable him to prefer charges against Gens. FITZ JOHN PORTER, FRANKLIN and GRIFFIN.

The Third Army Corps, (McDOWELL's,) and the Sixth, (HEINTZELMAN's,) are to be consolidated, and Gen. HEINTZELMAN placed in command.

Gen. POPE has nearly completed his official report, a part of which was submitted to the President yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The Washington National *Republican* says it was currently reported on the streets and in the hotels last evening, that Gen. POPE had been relieved of his command at his own request, in order to bring charges against Gens. FITZ JOHN PORTER and SUMNER, and a General of Artillery, whose name we did not get, for disobeying orders.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 5—P. M.

The city maintains its usual quiet. There is nothing new from the front. Everything in the military line is working well, and a feeling of security everywhere prevails.

A report prevailed this morning of a battle last night or yesterday afternoon, at or near Poolesville, but nothing can be ascertained to confirm it. *Probabilities* are too often made to assume the form of *facts*.

Gen. BURNSIDE's troops are by this time in position. Some of them were not long ago seen in this vicinity.

Yesterday afternoon the rebels fired about twenty shots from Ball's Bluff upon a little canal steamer, the *Flying Cloud*, which plies between Georgetown and Harper's Ferry. Nobody hurt. The steamer has returned to Georgetown.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 6.

Farmers from the upper part of Montgomery County, Md., arriving here early to-day, report that heavy firing was heard late yesterday evening in the direction of Nolan's Ferry.

They also confirm the rumor that the rebels yesterday crossed the river this side the Point of Rocks. They did not venture any considerable distance from the Potomac. The force consisted of a battalion of cavalry and four pieces of artillery. After remaining a short time they recrossed.

There is no doubt of the fact that the rebels, in strong forces, are posted at several points on the opposite shore.

Considerable bodies of rebel infantry were plainly visible from this side during the day, and the camp fires at night indicated the presence of a larger force of rebels than at first supposed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

It has been known for several days past that the rebels have been moving up the Valley, apparently with a view of passing into Maryland.

Reports have reached Washington from time to time of their having made attempts to cross.

The most current report this morning was, that a detachment of cavalry and artillery had for a while reconnoitered on the Maryland side and then returned to the Virginia shore.

This report came from the farmers residing in the vicinity, but there was not one point only where the rebels essayed their transit.

Their camp-fires and the false rumors, which the rebels themselves were instrumental in circulating, were doubtless intended to deceive our forces, while the former were intently engaged in the consummation of their programme.

To-night, it is said the rebels have crossed near Point of Rocks and the Monocacy, and now occupy Frederick, Maryland, in force.

Military men think the movement favorable for operations on our side.

THE REBELS AT FREDERICK, MD.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 6.

It is reported that the enemy were at Frederick, Md., last night, and that it was occupied by rebel troops this morning.

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

Greatly Exaggerated Rumors—Rumored Crossing of Cavalry and Artillery at Noland's Ferry—Probable Unreliability of the Whole Story.

From the Baltimore American of Yesterday.

We learn that there has been great excitement during Thursday night, along the line of the Potomac, from the Monocacy to Harper's Ferry, in consequence of the most wild and improbable rumors that prevailed, to the effect that the rebel General HILL, with 30,000 troops, had crossed at Edward's Ferry, and were encamped on the soil of Maryland.

Everybody along the line believed the rumor, but no one could be found who had seen them cross the river, or who had met them after they had crossed. These rumors came to Mr. SMITH, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by telegraph during the night, and from so many different sources, that he was almost inclined to believe that Maryland was really invaded by an immense rebel force.

Matters thus continued until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when the rumor changed its aspect, and it was again asserted that a small rebel force was actually in Maryland, but in so small force as to be considered no more than a rebel raid. They were said to have effected their crossing at a ford called Noland's Ferry, a few miles above the mouth of the Monocacy, about midnight, fully ten miles this side of the Point of Rocks, and took up a line of march westward, crossing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a distance of ten miles from the ferry at four o'clock yesterday morning.

The force, according to this last announcement, consisted only of a battalion of cavalry about 400 strong, and a battery of two field pieces. They are said not to have injured the railroad, or interrupted the telegraph, but proceeded in a westerly direction, as if attempting to flank the Federal force stationed at Point of Rocks. The road they are alleged to have taken would bring them out on the railroad again in the vicinity of Berlin, a few miles above the Point of Rocks, where, if the force was not surprised, they would probably have a warm reception. If this statement is true, their purpose in striking so far above may probably have been to destroy the bridge over Catoctin Creek, and thus cut off the force at the Point of Rocks from receiving assistance from the troops at Harper's Ferry.

At 10 o'clock a telegram from Frederick Junction announced that firing could be heard in the direction which the rebel force took, and it was thought that they had met with opposition, and that a fight was progressing.

The Town of Leesburgh is also said, on the same authority, to be occupied by a considerable force, which is about ten miles from the point at which the crossing is reported to have been effected.

Orders were sent up on Tuesday to Martinsburgh to send all the locomotives and cars at that station West, to prepare for any emergency, as there was a rumor that a party of guerrillas were seen in the vicinity of the bridge, three miles this side of Martinsburgh. Up to the time of going to press last night, however, the telegraph is working to all the stations on the road, and none of the bridges have been destroyed, as far as known.

We give these rumors as they have reached us, from the most authentic sources attainable, and must say that we have great doubts as to there being one particle of truth in them. We do not believe that any rebel force has crossed the river, because it would be a most desperate venture, especially in so small a body, and that they could scarcely have proceeded ten miles without something positive on the subject having reached the city before the present hour.

Our impression is, that a scouting party of Federal cavalry has crossed the railroad at the point indicated, and that they have been mistaken for rebels.

We learn that Col. SULLIVAN, Commisary of Subsistence, on Thursday received an order for stores for the command at Harper's Ferry. Hearing of the rumors of this invasion, he yesterday telegraphed to know if the stores should be forwarded, and received an affirmative answer. This would indicate that there was no fear of an interruption of the travel on the road entertained at that point.

Our advices up to midnight render it almost certain that the whole affair was a causeless panic, and that not a single rebel soldier has yet invaded the soil of Maryland. The report to the Railroad Company came first from the military posts on the line, and was brought to them by frightened civilians.

A portion of Gen. WOOL's Staff yesterday went up to Point of Rocks to investigate the matter, but could obtain nothing but unreliable rumors, no one having seen the alleged rebel forces.

The latest rumor last night was that the force that was reported to have crossed the river was a Federal cavalry scout, sent up on the other side of the river by Gens. SUMNER or SIGEL. We are, however, of opinion that no forces of any description have crossed, either rebel or Federal.

LATE AND VERY IMPORTANT.

The Rebel Army of Invasion Under Jackson in Maryland.

OCCUPATION OF FREDERICK.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION CUT OFF.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 6.

Accounts show that three or four hundred rebel cavalry endeavored to cross the Potomac into Maryland about noon on Friday, at Edwards' Ferry, approaching from Leesburgh. Our forces, consisting of one infantry and one cavalry regiment and a battery, opposed the passage, and repulsed them after a sharp contest. About 2 o'clock this morning the attempt was successfully renewed, the enemy crossing at several different points.

The first raid was made on Poolesville, four miles north of Edwards' Ferry, after which they visited Darnstown, where the Government had established a branch of the military telegraph. They charged into the town, our pickets barely having time to give the alarm. Fortunately the operator had sufficient time to detach his recording instrument, cut the wire and escaped.

Supposing that there was a Union force in the vicinity the rebels remained only about half an hour and then retired, although at 12 o'clock to-day their pickets were still within hailing distance.

We are informed also that the rebels crossed the Potomac in force yesterday night and morning, both above and below Point of Rocks. They crossed between the ferries, fording the river. The previous demonstrations of camp fires, &c., were a ruse to mislead our forces as to their real designs. They marched directly to White Oak Springs, three miles from Frederick. Their first act was to destroy a tunnel bridge across the Monocacy. A Union regiment which was stationed there had left the day previous.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK—P. M.

The latest accounts from the Upper Potomac state that the rebel army of invasion, commanded by JACKSON, entered Frederick about 8 o'clock this morning. Discipline was very strict, guards being posted at all the liquor shops, and private property being rigidly respected. The rebels have possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at that point, and have torn up the track and destroyed the culverts in several places east of Frederick. They have also cut the telegraph wires. All the rolling stock at Frederick was saved, except one locomotive, which became disabled.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Contest on the O. and A. Railroad—Mining News—Secesh Vitality—Capture of Stonewall Jackson—Capture of Three Companies of the Brooklyn Eighty-seventh Regiment, with the Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster—Another Rumor.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, Aug. 30, 1862—A. M.

You will, undoubtedly, be surprised to receive another letter from your correspondent, written in this hot-bed of secession. I am surprised myself. But Stonewall JACKSON, Col. LEE, or some other dashing rebel commander, is responsible for my unwilling detention here. Gen. Somebody proposes, but some other military chief on the other side of the house disposes—at least seriously interferes with the movements of correspondents—particularly just now, on the Orang and Alexandria Railroad. When you see letters in cotemporary sheets, dated at any point south of Bull Run, since the 27th inst.—rely upon it that the facts stated were either obtained in Washington, or New-York, and more probably in the latter-named place, because, in the former, Madame Rumor is always at work, and as constant practice tends to perfection, she generally gets off something within the possibilities, or in pronoing something that cannot be contradicted. All the seemingly truthful statements published of movements and doings of any of the divisions under Gen. POPE's immediate command, unless obtained from the Secretary of War, are purely fictions. What information the War Department may have received from Gen. POPE since the telegraph wires and the railroad bridges were destroyed on Tuesday evening last, at Manassas Junction, the writer hereof knows nothing; of the probabilities of that department furnishing information for publication, supposing that any has been received, you are as capable of judging as those who daily darken the doors of that department. And yet a paper at the capital has published important information, exclusively and apparently semi-officially, which could only have been obtained at headquarters. Are any of the members of the Cabinet leaky, or is there partiality shown where the Press, at least, in times like these, should be treated impartially? I make no charges, but simply insinuate facts. But I am digressing. Alexandria has the honor of my presence within her limits simply because it is impossible to get out of it—in the direction business beckons me. Stonewall JACKSON's cavalry have more effectually blockaded contraband correspondents than all the paper bulletins of our much-esteemed Commander-in-Chief. Since Tuesday last all has been a blank here as regards military movements south of the point where the United States Military Road is severed. One solitary soldier has alone fathomed the mystery that hung about Manassas Junction since the series of battles that took place on Wednesday, and he was so badly frightened by the time he reached this point as hardly to be considered a responsible being. He honestly believes that he saw a rebel regiment behind every bush along the forty-seven miles between Alexandria and Manassas Junction. I don't believe him, and yet there are those who do. Of recent events that have taken place at Manassas Junction and points north of that, we know something reasonably reliable—no thanks to the military authorities, however—until to-day, when all is again in the fog. An attempt was made yesterday to get off a train of cars with men and material, to rebuild the bridge over Bull Run Creek, and bring in the sick and wounded at that point. The train was in readiness, steam up, and the engineer held the monster that was to furnish the motive power for five hours, by the watch, ready to start whenever the proper order should be received. The order was not given at all, and great was the disappointment thereat. The engineer and brakemen had volunteered for the occasion, and the Railroad Monitor—an iron-plated car, pierced for musketry, containing a formidable looking piece of rifled ordnance—was attached to the locomotive. The officer of the train, together with your correspondent, though non-combatants, usually, had volunteered on this occasion to act in the capacity of sharpshooters, and kill any man (if we could) who should kill the engineer. To be doubly prepared for such an emergency, two extra engineers were to accompany this reconnoissance by railroad, so that if one should get picked off by the rebels, another would be ready to take his place and run the machine. After a full consultation, it was the unanimous opinion of all present at the council, that not more than two engineers could possibly be picked off by the rebel sharpshooters while running the twenty-seven miles to Bull Run Creek and back. But to be doubly sure of bringing the train through safe, JACK WISTNER, the brakeman, who so successfully ran out a train from under rebel fire at Catlett's Station last week, was pressed into the service as brakeman for this occasion; so that, if by any accident *three* engineers got killed, we could fall back upon the worthy brakeman. Fortunately or unfortunately, the train did not get off, and the readers of the TIMES have, consequently, lost the pleasure of reading some interesting particulars supposed to abound in the vicinity of the late fight.

STONEWALL JACKSON CAPTURED.

Of rumors there is no end. It was rumored all over the city last evening that the ubiquitous Stonewall JACKSON had really been captured at last, and was confined "near the Chain bridge." Thousands believed the story, because it was believed to be among the probabilities. It is, next to the defeat and destruction of the rebel hordes under Jo JOHNSON, the one thing most desired. The rumor of the capture of JACKSON was publicly announced at the hotel tables, and created the wildest enthusiasm, and would have caused an increased sale of gin cocktails and brandy smashes but for the fact that the Provost-Marshal has prohibited any such indulgences. To-day less is known about JACKSON than there was last night; but all are expecting to have the report of his capture verified.

ALLEGED CAPTURE OF THREE COMPANIES OF THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH (BROOKLYN) REGIMENT.

On Tuesday night last Cos. A, D and I of the Eighty-seventh (Brooklyn) New-York Regiment, were sent to Manassas Junction, and arrived there just before the place was attacked by the rebels. Since that affair the only information of the whereabouts of these companies is obtained from Corporal VANDUSEN, of Co. I, and private ISAAC OLSON, of Co. I, and another member of the same regiment, who came straggling into this place yesterday. Their story is that the companies above named were attacked by a superior force, and soon after were surrounded, and, in their opinion, must have been captured, together with Lieut.-Col. BARTH and Quartermaster GEORGE HUSTON, of the same regiment. They state that the rebels attacked them furiously, and their cry was, "Give no quarter to the d—n Yankees." That has been the watchword of the rebels on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad for the last two weeks. VANDUSEN and OLSON made their escape by taking to the bushes as soon as their party was surrounded. Their story may or may not be true.

ANOTHER RUMOR.

The rumor was quite current in this city, late last night, that a portion of Gen. POPE's army had driven the main rebel force into Thoroughfare Gap, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, and there given him a sound thrashing, aided by RENO's force, which came up in the rear just at the right moment. I can trace the report to no responsible source.

DEFENCE OF WASHINGTON.

The most thorough arrangements have been made for the *defence* of Washington. Gen. MCCLELLAN seems to be devoting his great energies to that special object—a fact which, to one of my peculiar temperament, is a mortifying one: I mean because the necessity should exist for such extensive preparations. Masses of troops were passing all night through the streets, from camps on the outskirts of the city to some of the defensive points. Another page in the history of this rebellion will soon be written.

SECESH IN ALEXANDRIA.

I am told by a gentleman who has resided in this city for a year that there are only four Union families in the place who are to the manor born. I have reason to believe it, for I have yet to see the first cordial Union citizen, or one professing such a heresy as Unionism, unless under arrest. Then the slimy fellows are as humble and talk as patriotic as the best of men. It is all on the surface, however. As I write, a Secesh is singing in an adjoining house a favorite song for the relief of Maryland from "base Lincoln's rule," accompanying her cracked voice upon a superannuated piano. Think of my nerves and pity me. Rely upon it, Alexandria greatly rejoiceth—in heart—at the approach of the rebel forces. They do not—poor things—understand strategy; they do not understand that their friends are getting into the lion's jaws and will get crushed.

The Battle of Fairfax Court-House—The Battle of Fairfax Station—Flag of Truce—Removing the Killed and Wounded from Bull Run—A Large Number of Wounded Left Upon the Field—Death of Generals Stevens and Kearney.

NEAR HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1862.

As you have already been advised, the battle of "Bull Run No. 2," was concluded on Saturday last—the Union forces falling back four or five miles to Centreville, leaving the gory battle-field, covered with the dead and dying, in possession of the enemy—the most mortifying event of the present campaign. Sunday morning, the 31st ult., the enemy made a feint upon our left, which point was reinforced by a portion of Gen. BURNSIDE's command. No general engagement, however, was brought on. Monday morning there was some skirmishing to the left and front, but all was quiet before noon. During the day, under a flag of truce—which did not expire until sunset—an attempt was made to remove the wounded from the field. But this had not been accomplished, and probably not less than two hundred of our wounded were left upon the field, to the tender care of the enemy. What mercy can be expected from an enemy who almost invariably rob the dead, as I have seen done, and not unfrequently deliberately satiate their hate by killing, in cold blood, wounded and helpless men! God be with them, and may He who moves the hearts of all men, so move this Government, that helpless, wounded men may be properly cared for after a battle. This battle scene, with all its attendant excitement, is a fearful one, but it is not to be compared to the horrors of the scene presented after the strife is over. One can, with comparative composure, look on and witness men laying down their lives for their country, but to see and know that hundreds of these noble patriots' lives are sacrificed for the want of a properly organized ambulance corps, and corps of hospital attendants, is too much, because there is no excuse for it.

Soon after 4 o'clock P. M., Monday, the enemy, by one of his brilliant movements, succeeded in flanking us on the right, and opened a heavy fire parallel to the turnpike leading to Alexandria, extending from Centreville two miles, entirely beyond Fairfax Court-house. This movement the Commanding General was fully prepared to meet, and our forces occupied a position on the left of the road going toward Alexandria. Stretching along the road for miles could be seen batteries in position, supported by heavy forces of infantry, some time before the real attack commenced. At about 5 o'clock, a violent thunder-storm set in, and for nearly an hour the roar of Heaven's artillery was mingled with that of the contending forces, presenting at once one of the grandest and most terrible spectacles ever witnessed, and one which will long be remembered by those who participated in or witnessed the struggle. For three and a half hours the battle raged with unabating fury; and as night closed over the scene of strife, hostilities ceased, and our left abandoned Centreville, falling back toward Fairfax, the rear protected from the onslaught of the enemy by Gen. HAZARD's brigade of cavalry.

This morning our army abandoned Fairfax Court-house, and a line was formed extending from the forts in front of Alexandria, on the left, to the vicinity of the chain bridge on the right. As I write, a brisk cannonading has been commenced toward the right of our line—said, by the cavalry who have come in, to be at or near Chain-bridge, but this is doubtful.

We were flanked at Centreville at about 4 o'clock. Gen. STEVENS' Division (of BURNSIDE's Corps) was at once thrown out to the west of the Fairfax Road; and after going about two miles, met the enemy in force and the work commenced at once in good earnest. The enemy occupied (as usual) a piece of woods, from which he was driven at the point of the bayonet. The One Hundred and Fourth New-York, commanded in the engagement by Maj. SKINNER, suffered severely.

Here Gen. STEVENS fell, at about 6 o'clock, a ball passing through his head, killing him instantly, while in the triumph of victory. He was caught by one of his aids; and his body this morning was forwarded to Washington. Gen. STEVENS was well known throughout the country, and was a brave and skillful officer, much loved by his whole command. He was a native of Massachusetts, but for several years before the breaking out of this rebellion, had resided in Oregon.

Further on to the right were the commands of KEARNEY, MCCALL, KING, and a portion of Fitz JOHN PORTER's. Owing to the defeat of the rebel force on our left by STEVENS, the coming up of a thunder storm, and the approach of darkness, all combined, the whole of our line did not get into action. KEARNEY and KING's troops, as usual, behaved most handsomely. Gen. KEARNEY led his troops into the embraces of a concealed foe, and there is a current rumor, believed by many, that he was taken prisoner and subsequently murdered by the rebels, who have fenced his example perhaps, to see that any other general belonging to the army. That the rebels have done this in one instance, at least, is positively known. At the battle on Saturday a Lieutenant of the Harris Cavalry was captured. He surrendered, had unbuckled his belt as well and had his arm raised and was in the very act of removing the belt strap that passed over his shoulder for the purpose of delivering up his sword, when he was shot twice and instantly killed. He is to be buried near the Slave Hospital at Bull Run. Gen. KEARNEY's body was sent into our lines by a flag of truce and was sent on to Washington to-day.

The special object of the enemy in making the attack as they did, was to cut off the immense quantity of baggage and ammunition—upon the 1011 between Centreville and Alexandria. There was one continuous train of baggage and empty wagons 21 miles in length, on the move to Alexandria. There was another train, miles in length, going in the same direction, upon the same road, composed of ambulances, with wounded men, and private vehicles. Still a third long train, loaded with provisions and forage, was passing toward Centreville. The rebels, to enable them the more easily to carry out their scheme, had felled trees at several places across the road. The road was full of stragglers on foot, citizens who had been invited to come out to assist the wounded, and while there, some of them refused to render that aid so much needed; convalescent soldiers from the hospitals, able to walk, but unfit for duty—all making to the rear—a thunder-storm in full operation, the enemy's and our own cannon keeping up a continual roar, and columns of infantry and artillery moving in every direction. From this description, a faint idea may be formed of the temptation for a panic. Gen. STEVENS saved the train, and, with others, protected the road—and lost his life. One man, in charge of a team, when near Fairfax Court-House, attempted to start his team upon a run and pass some before him. He was speedily brought to a stand-still by an officer presenting a loaded revolver, and threatening to shoot the man who took one step toward creating a panic.

A Panic in Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1862.

The Secessionists of this city were in high feather last night, and openly predicted that JACKSON would be in the place before morning. As usual, there was a very general panic among the civilians employed by Government, and all who could made tracks for Washington—for there was no other way of getting there. This morning all loyal people were pleased to learn, when they awoke, that the Stars and Stripes still floated over their heads, and that JACKSON had not ventured to pull them down. This morning those who remained in town are confident that Alexandria is safe. Firing has commenced on our right, near the Chain bridge, it is reported, but no general engagement is expected to take place to-day. The rear guard of our army, HATCH's cavalry, left Fairfax Court-house at 4 o'clock this A. M., and is now in town. The rebels are evidently pushing for Georgetown and Maryland. Col. FITZ HUGH LEE, last Sunday, stated that he would plant his foot—it is a good sized one, by the way—upon Arlington Heights. We shall see.

LATE NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

SCENES ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The Washington *Intelligencer* publishes the following, which it calls:

"The individual experiences of a respectable citizen of Washington, who was a volunteer nurse to succor the wounded on the battle-ground of Friday and Saturday, beyond Bull Run."

I left Washington on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, in company with a large passenger train of volunteer physicians and nurses. At Alexandria the doctors were requested to remain. I think the greater proportion of the civilians in the train also went no further. A number, however, proceeded on the train of box and platform cars. The greater part of these left at Fairfax Station, and probably returned by the next train to Washington. We left the train at Bull Run Bridge, and went on foot through Union Mills Station to Centreville, arriving there at 10 o'clock at night on Sunday.

I accompanied an ambulance train of about fifty ambulances from Centreville to the battle-ground, under a flag of truce, arriving at the latter point about 12 o'clock on Monday morning. Went to work, under direction of Medical Director MCFARLAND, to bring in the wounded from the field. Some sixty volunteer civilians were thus cneaged. We brought in about three hundred to the Surgeons' headquarters, being more than sufficient to fill the ambulances provided. Many wounded were also carried on stretchers from the woods and fields to points on the roadside where the ambulances might conveniently reach them. The ambulances and several baggage-wagons were filled on Monday evening with the wounded who had received surgical attention, numbering about two hundred and fifty—leaving about fifty at the Surgeons' temporary headquarters on the field unprovided for. The number of wounded scattered over the field to whom no succor has been extended were estimated by a Surgeon who left on Wednesday morning at two thousand—probably too high; a thousand would probably be nearer the number.

After much delay, in taking the parol of the wounded in the the train, and of sixty or seventy wounded who were able to walk, the train proceeded to Centreville, arriving there about 4 P. M. It was there stopped by the rebel officers in command of the post and conducted to Gen. Stonewall JACKSON's headquarters, about five or six miles distant, where we arrived at 8 o'clock P. M. After some two hours' delay, the party in charge of the train received from Gen. JACKSON a pass through the Confederate lines, and we wended our way slowly back to Centreville, over a rough, dark road, at great expense of suffering to the wounded, reaching there at about 12 o'clock at night. There we camped, and distributed some soup, coffee and brandy, to the wounded. These supplies we received from the rebels, who had captured, (as we were informed by one of our surgeons, who had remained at Centreville, in charge of the wounded there,) forty-one wagon loads of our hospital supplies. As Tuesday night was cold, we borrowed one hundred and sixty blankets of the rebels, (being hospital blankets of the captured stock,) to make the wounded as comfortable as possible.

On Wednesday morning at sunrise, the train started for Washington, under the escort of rebel officers, coming by the way of Fairfax Court-house and Falls' Church, and proceeded to Alexandria in the evening.

INCIDENTS AND APPEARANCE OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Our own dead, with the exception of a few, were lying unburied up to Tuesday morning. The bodies of the dead and a large share of the wounded were stripped of their shoes, hats or caps, and all their accoutrements, and their pockets rifled of everything of value. We are assured, however, that this was done by camp followers, and that Stonewall JACKSON had dealt severely with the marauders whenever caught. We saw not a single dead rebel, and but very few wounded. The dead, it would seem, were carried from the field for the most part, and secretly buried. Our wounded state that on Sunday, when a great many of the rebels were visiting the battle-field, they were kindly furnished with water and biscuit.

On Tuesday sixty-one citizens of Washington—a portion of the volunteer nurse corps—passed us at the battle-field on their way to Gen. LEE's headquarters, in charge of a rebel guard. They had straggled through the enemy's lines without the protection of a flag of truce, and had been taken prisoners. I presume they were paroled, but it is possible that they have been sent to Richmond.

We saw many thousands of the rebel soldiers. They are clad in all varieties of costume—many of them being barefooted, but they are well armed, and although courteous, look cunningly and defiantly.

While on the battle-field we saw two trains of Confederate army wagons, moving northwardly toward the Bull Run Mountains. Also, several batteries of artillery moving in the same direction. From this we inferred that a movement was making toward the Upper Potomac, and from conversations with divers rebel parties, I think that HILL's and LONGSTREET's and EWELL's forces—EWELL himself was wounded—have gone in that direction, and that it is the intention of the rebels simply to menace Washington, while the true point aimed at is by the way of Leesburgh into Maryland. I judge so, because they talked confidently of attacking Washington, which I inferred was to mislead us. These accounts and statements were, however, from subordinate officers and privates.

Rev. Dr. BURROWS, of Richmond, who is a chaplain in the rebel army, informed us that 25,000 more troops were on the way from Warrenton, coming up. I cannot say whether he spoke truth.

We noticed that a large number of horses in rebel hands, and all or many baggage wagons, were marked "U. S."

We heard of three negro ambulance-drivers who were ignominiously hung by the rebels while we were on the battle-field, as we had intended our party had been in arrangements while we were in operation of the field division from the surgeon's quarters.

Only a portion of the battle-field of Friday and Saturday—that of the 29 July, 1861—the greater part of it being west.

Most of the rebels whom we met were courteous, but some of them spoke with bitterness of the "Yankees" by whom the general appearance of dress in the Union forces.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S HEADQUARTERS.

On Tuesday night, Gen. JACKSON's headquarters were between the Warrenton and Alexandria and Little River Turnpikes, at a point five or six miles east of Centreville and in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court-house. We passed by the side of the camp for a mile. The robbers were encamped in the trees, being without tents. Some of the soldiers said that Gen. LEE's headquarters were about a mile distant. We saw JACKSON, who was dressed very little different from a private. He has an extensive staff, but less escorts than some of the leaks, as we conversed with one of them, who was intelligent and communicative.

We saw Gen. FITZHUGH LEE on Wednesday at Fairfax Court-house, where a large body of STUART's Cavalry are stationed. The last rebel videttes were stationed about three miles beyond Falls Church. One of them told me he had the New-York *Herald* of the day before, and to remove a doubt expressed he showed it to me.

A rebel lieutenant told us that they had shot a courier bearing despatches from Gen. HALLECK to Gen. POPE, and were therefore advised of the calling in of our forces to Washington.

There should be a thorough and efficient organization of ambulance corps, after the manner of the French army, and each ambulance should be provided with a small amount of provisions, such as crackers and concentrated food, to be made into soup when necessary, so as to be independent of hospital supplies through the regular process. The War Department should not lose a moment in effecting such an organization. If the country could but witness the suffering which I have beheld among the wounded on the battle-field, the people would imperatively demand that surgeons should be made to do their duty strictly, and that there should be thorough efficiency given to the ambulance corps by their proper and systematic organization under a competent head and proper subordinates.

THE PAROLED PRISONERS.

From The Washington Star, Sept. 4.

Last night about eleven hundred prisoners, who had been taken by the rebels in the late engagement and paroled, arrived in the city, having left Manassas early night before last. They say that after they had been captured, they were taken to a deep ravine in the rear of JACKSON's headquarters, and a guard of cavalry put over them; the most of them, after their capture, being taken in a roundabout way on the seats of the rebel cavalry. Some of them say that they were miserably fed, but others that they were fed with the best the rebels could afford, they having nothing but what they captured. They could not see the wisdom of the rest in not paroling them on Sunday instead of Monday, as they thought that on Sunday there were one hundred thousand men ready to march to the relief of Manassas. Some of them were kept three days in the ravine, and were not given any food until after being confined for thirty-six hours, except what they paid for, the rebels charging the men from 50 cents to $2 for a cracker or a piece of bread. At one time our men got a little noisy, and Gen. LEE rode to their midst and told them to "keep quiet; he was going to send them home soon." When they were taken to the ravine they were stripped of all their accoutrements, but few of them being allowed to retain their haversacks. They noticed in the ranks of the rebels a large number of foreigners—Irish, French, German, &c. A wounded man was brought to the hospital near Manassas, and plead hard for a canteen of water, offering $20 in U. S. Treasury notes for it, when a rebel went off and got him some water, and took the money, remarking that it was not worth a d—n, but it might be useful, for he didn't know but he might be taken prisoner.

THE PLANS OF THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1862.

From the East and the West we have war and rumors of war. Ohio is in a state of alarm, and the gentlemen of Cincinnati are enjoying the healthful recreation of digging ditches and intrenchments at Covington. Gen. LEWIS WALLACE has issued a characteristic proclamation, and is giving every able-bodied man a musket or a spade. In Washington we are more fortunate. The foresight of Gen. SCOTT or Gen. MCCLELLAN is seen in the labored rampart-lines that environ the city. For the last year many of these earthworks have been neglected. The grass has grown over the embrasures, and in some of the forts near Long Bridge, flowers have been springing up. The works around Arlington have been little more than objects of interest to curious travellers from the Eastern States. They are now in an excellent condition for service, and begin to look picturesque with dotted canvas, and the flags floating over them. If there is anything in human skill, artillery, and destructive ordnance, I do not see how Washington can be taken. Wherever you look forts are seen. They command every hill, ford, bridge and ferry. From Bladensburgh to Alexandria, from Alexandria to Chain Bridge, from Chain Bridge to Bladensburgh, is one complete and unbroken line of defences. Under their guns our army is now resting—gradually accumulating strength, and preparing for another campaign.

No one, however, anticipates an attack upon Washington from the Potomac. The generally accepted military theory is that the rebel armies will attempt to engage our troops at Fairfax, and, while diverting their attention, make a movement by way of Leesburgh or Harper's Ferry, force a crossing at these points, occupy Maryland, and excite the secession feeling there into riot and anarchy, break the line of the railroad from Washington to Baltimore, and thus interrupt all communication with the North, prevent supplies from reaching our army and our people, and naturally cause a surrender by causing a famine. In the meantime, to prevent these supplies from reaching the city, it is supposed that another column of the rebel army will move down to a point lower on the Potomac, erect batteries, and either cross into Maryland or prevent our transports from coming up the river. To avoid these schemes, I may state that we have on the Lower Potomac a large number of gunboats; on the Upper Potomac large bodies of troops. A crossing at Edward's Ferry is a favorite theory of the rebels. At Edward's Ferry the river is narrow and fordable, but a division of men at Poolsville, with a battery on the hills, occupied by Gen. BANKS last year, after the Ball's Bluff battle, would render such an attempt a dangerous experiment. Poolsville, Point of Rocks, and Harper's Ferry, are all strongly guarded, while a large body of troops are being massed at Baltimore, as I am told, for the purpose of resisting the capture or the invasion of Maryland, or the assault upon Washington. It is said, also, that there is a proposition to establish a large camp at Chambersburgh, in your State, for the purpose of preventing a raid into Pennsylvania. Jacksos would desire nothing better than to go into Winter quarters in the fruitful valley of the Susquehanna, and his guerrillas would find abundant and exhilerating sport in foraging upon the loyal farmers of York, Franklin and Adams.

There is a better feeling here to-day than I have seen for a few days past. Many gentleman who made preparations for hasty departures, are leisurely unpacking their trunks, and have put aside their travelling apparel. Our little world goes on just as quietly as though we were not within a few hours' ride of Gen. LEE's headquarters.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

SEVENTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

Capt. Bittner, Co. A—bowels.
Corp. Francis McGilgan, Co. F—killed.
Joseph Sullivan, Co. F—back.
John Charlston, Co. F—shoulder.
Charles Wilson, Co. F—leg.
John Cornell, Co. F—leg.
John Dugan, Co. F—leg.

TWENTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

Wm. H. Reamer, Co. G—hand and ankle.
First Lieut. Calvin C. Burch, Co. G—killed.
First Sergt. Wm. C. Hollis, Co. G—killed.
Malcomb Hollis, Co. G—leg.
Gardiner Hollis, Co. G—head.
Corp. A. M. Beaman, Co. G—nose cut off.
Corp. Solin Martin, Co. G—leg shot off.
Clay Cross, Co. G—head and leg.
Wm. Kaball, Co. G—shoulder and leg.
Willis Harding, Co. G—ankle and chin.
Maj. Barny—killed.
Capt. Brown, Co. F—reported killed.
First Lieut. H. B. Corse, Co. I—reported killed.
Second Lieut. —— Campbell, Co. I—wounded and missing.
Second Lieut. —— Morse, Co. C—supposed killed.

FIFTH NEW-JERSEY.

Thos. McBride, Co. K—hand and mouth.
Capt. Ackins, Co. K—killed.
John Lorenson, Co. K—killed.
Corp. John D. Clayton, Co. K—killed.
Henry Boswick, Co. K—arm amputated.
Corp. John Van Pelt, Co. K—hand.
Jas. Dolson, Co. K—leg.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Maj. Jones—wounded.
First Lieut. —— Rogers, Co. D—shoulder.
—— ——, Co. I—hand.

FIFTY-FIFTH OHIO.

——, Corp., Co. I—wounded in shoulder.
—— ——, Co. E—wounded in breast.
Wm. Sallmon, Co. B—wounded in shoulder.
Sergt. Smith, Co. C—wounded in thigh.
Orderly Sergt. Watson, Co. K—killed.

SEVENTEENTH NEW-YORK.

Capt. Andrew Wilson, Co. I—thigh and breast.
First Lieut. Waldo Sprague, (Acting Adjutant,) Co. I—wounded.
Capt. Bennett, Co. A—supposed to be killed.
Capt. Mason, Co. H—wounded in face.
Major Grower—wounded in thigh.
Corp. Allen F. Dysercte, Co. I—wounded in arm.
Jacob Chamberlain, Co. I—wounded in arm.
Corp. Nicholas Baker, Co. I—wounded in heel.
Jacob Everts, Co. I—wounded in head.
Charles Chandler, Co. I—wounded in foot.
James Bell, Co. I—wounded in side.
Levi W. Sweet, Co. I—shoulder, side, leg and arm.
Orderly Sergt. Henry Swinch, Co. K, 44th New-York—wounded in hand.
James Kane, Co. K, 44th New-York—in hand.
Capt. J. S. Van Gardeu, 105th Pennsylvania—wounded in arm.

SIXTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

John Ward, Co. A—leg.
Corp. George Gibson, Co. A—neck.
—— Trout, Co. A—head.
David Free, Co. A—shoulder.
James McAfee, Co. A—thigh.
James Miller, Co. A—thigh.
Lieut. Weaver, Co. C—thigh.
Lieut. Fox, Co. F—wounded.
Capt. Wm. Kirkwood, Co. B—leg.
Adjt. George Potts—wounded.
Sergt. Wilmer Morris, Co. A—both legs.
—— McQuilliams, Co. C—killed.
—— Stone, Co. C—killed.
—— Stone, Co. C—leg shot off.

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Frank Harbison, Co. B—leg.
W. H. Empfield, Co. B—head.
James M. Loughran, Co. B—leg.
Constantine Martin—side.
Second Lieut. Roley Jones, Co. A—severely.
John Myers, Co. E—leg.
Thomas Moses, Co. E—hip.

Gen. Jameson Nominated for Governor of Maine.

HIS

FROM PARIS.

The Emperor's Annual Fete—Grand Review of the Imperial Troops—The American Question in France—Intervention Neither Feasible nor Probable—England's Motives in the Matter.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862.

The annual *fête* of the Emperor passed off on the 15th with its usual *éclat*. On this day the more fastidious Parisians speed away to some quiet retreat and abandon their haunts to the soldiery, the "blouses," the country-folk, and to the sight-seeing foreigner. Excepting restaurants or *cafés*, and shops for the sale of trinkets and jewelry, all places of serious business are closed, and from early morn the thoroughfares and innumerable exhibitions are crowded with the metropolitan and provincial masses, in their gayest spirits and finery, intent on nothing but enjoyment. All theatres, including the Imperial Italian Opera—that sanctum of full dress and white cravats—are without charge thrown open to the people; serge and cotton, for this day, oust silk and lace, and thanks to the munificence of their Emperor, the poor laborer and the private soldier enjoy a no less elegant and classical entertainment than is in other countries the ever-exclusive privilege of wealth and rank.

This is, *par excellence*, the Republican day of France; the titled and monied aristocracy remain unseen. Only the Emperor and his consort, without ostentation or even a body-guard, drive without concern among the people. From 5 until 7 P. M. there is a lull. The hundreds of thousands of ramblers are dining. The streets at 6 are nearly deserted, and Paris, for once in the year, appears as if mimicking an American Sunday. At dark the swarms again emerge, apparently reinforced by all the juveniles and babes of France, and roll on to witness the grand illumination; and, excepting the statue-like dragoon of the City Guard, whose charger no noise can startle or pressure coax to move a hoof, not a horse or vehicle is allowed to disturb their tramp. Passing the City Hall, the Louvre and Tuileries, viewing each other in splendor, the crowd marches on to the Champs Elysées, where every tree appears as if laden with apples of golden and silver light. Thence at midnight, with an exclamation of "*superbe et pas cher*," these descendants of the Gauls, male and female, old and young, some led, others carried, trend their way homeward, satisfied with the pleasures of the day, the glory of their country, and more French than ever. Of the gin-soaked and greasy-tattered pauper, which would, under similar circumstances, have ruled the roast in London, not one was seen. Paris has no paupers at large, and brawls and drunkenness are ruled out of her festivities—uncouth language, even, in such a promiscuous crowd, never wounds the ear. Not an accident or untoward event occurred to mar the pleasures of the day; and one knows not which the most to admire—the true enlightenment of the French population or the tact and wisdom of its ruler.

GRAND REVIEW OF THE IMPERIAL TROOPS.

On the 14th, the Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, Prince Imperial and Prince NAPOLEON, held a grand review of the troops of Paris—some 80,000 passed before them. The greatest proof of the present popularity of NAPOLEON was the enthusiastic "*Vivas*" of the National Guard; for no instructions from their officers, or clap-trap influences, can affect the manifestation of their feelings with these citizen soldiers, who, in class, sense and spirit are the same as those who, marching by in a similar review, some thirty-four years ago, compelled, by their shouts of indignation, CHARLES X. to change his Ministry. The style of the regular troops was splendid, but such an awkward squad as the 40,000 National Guard of Paris never before passed in review in any other country.

Their rank and file is composed of the industrial classes, and being never drilled, organization is about the limit of requirements expected from them in times of peace. Their uniform, of a neat and soldierly pattern, they must provide themselves. They number some 100,000-throughout France, and constitute the Home Guard, unless "*mobilised*," when they are drilled and march with the regular army. They are not, however, without a history, for in 1814, one of their divisions, under PACTHOD, saved by their heroic devotion the corps of Gens. MORTIER and MARMONT.

ENGLAND NOT A FAITHFUL INTERPRETER OF FRENCH FEELING TOUCHING THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The American traveler could enjoy the more this grand military pageant of a foreign Power, from the conviction that these forces were never likely to be employed against his country; notwithstanding to the contrary the British Press, which, since the outbreak of the rebellion, has used every effort to make those who understand the English language and peruse their journals, believe that intervention in our political troubles was ever about coming from the Emperor, and that he is continually urging the step with the rulers of Great Britain.

The object of this not uncommon British chicane is to decoy the American Press into rejoinders and aspersions against the Emperor, and to render France and her interests as odious to the American as every thing English is fast becoming.

The reply of the Premier of England to LINDSAY and others, when a few weeks past a motion was tendered in the House of Commons to the import that the time had come for England to aid the South, contained more significancy than was shown in the mere begging of the honorable member to withdraw his motion. Lord PALMERSTON is a wiser, but as sincere a wisher for the destruction of the political power of the United States as Mr. LINDSAY. When speaking as a subject or as a member of Parliament, this lord, until lately, has always placed France in the foreground, boldly stating that Her Majesty's Government would be happy to act in concert with the French to bring the civil war in America to a close, and by a stray word, left it always implied that negotiations to the purpose were on foot. In this last reply to LINDSAY and others, *no mention is made of the French Government*. Was it, that the Emperor, tired of this continued harping of his name, tending to make enemies to France in a quarter where a hard feeling had never existed against his people, intimated his desire that it be discontinued? Or was it that alliances, unless for some very explicit purpose, were no longer desirable with England, after her desertion of a handful of French soldiers in the interior of Mexico?

During the first months of the present administration in the United States—when the arch-traitors, even from the *Northern States*, were still holding diplomatic and consular positions abroad, and whilst eating the bread and salt of their country, were plotting its destruction and openly manifesting their sympathy with the rebels, and their enmity to the Government; and before the strength and determination of the United States was shown—it is barely possible that the Emperor of France, presuming that from *want of unity* in the Northern States, the dissolution of the Union was inevitable, may have entertained the idea of offering friendly mediation. But if such a thought were ever spoken, it is obvious to the practical mind, understanding the commercial and political positions and interests of France and England, that it does not exist at the present day; and that for the strongest reasons it can never be harbored again.

IMPOLICY OF FRENCH INTERVENTION IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Time has shown that the Emperor of the French is no superficial observer; from his long residence in England, no foreigner has in power can pretend to equally well understand the people and Government of Great Britain. No one, therefore, can be more fully aware that England owes her wealth and political importance to her *supremacy on the sea*; and that the moment she loses it, her position is no longer formidable, but that to preserve it, every means and measure are to her fair. Cognizant of the benefits Great Britain has received from her foreign trade, the present ruler of France is ever studying to stimulate commerce and home industry among his own people; therefore, alliances with Great Britain, for the prosecuting of wars of conquest in the East. For the English have found that through knowledge and experience acquired on their own shores. NAPOLEON, without indifference to military prestige, does not lose sight of the practical advantages; and that he, in a barter, knows as well as Englishmen, to get a fair "*quid pro quo*." The reviving trade and mercantile marine of France, and all her possessions outside of the European Continent, would be at the mercy of England without a powerful navy; so without taking on trust the apparent amity and forbearance of their allies, the French, thanks to the fostering care and guiding genius of NAPOLEON, have a most powerful armament afloat. Still, Great Britain holds the supremacy; and now that iron is to replace wood, her advantages, from the abundance of her material and skillful Tubalcains, are greater than ever before.

France may make alliances with England for wars of conquest, whereby she can draw benefits or acquire territories which will add to the glory, or rather material riches of the Empire. For certainly, a nation or ruler, profiting by British lessons, must necessarily associate the remunerative with National honor and military glory. But NAPOLEON III., at this day, is too wise a sovereign to be beguiled into a compact with England whereby the advantageous results must be wholly hers—to offer or force mediation in American affairs—a mediation which would mean war, and a war which the most daring and confident of French military men admit would necessarily be confined to the seas, and wherein every blow effected or success obtained against America would only be adding strength and preponderance to England, which, when once her object accomplished against her rival in the West, would be ready to turn her hand, as history has proven, against her ally, to assume and maintain the arrogant dictatorship of maritime law to the world, as she did and by force was able to maintain, after the battle of Trafalgar.

Although, in a Christian and moral sense, it is not flattering, in a political view it is, not strangely, a truism, that public calamities, tending to disturb the financial and consequent National strength of great Powers, become the lighter with the one as their rivals suffer the more.

As an instance illustrative of this Machivallan policy, existing with all Governments, whether Christian or Pagan, we will assume the present dearth of cotton, which up to 1860, was considered by the most eminent of political economists of the age, as the staff of commercial life—and which Great Britain, through her Press, would fain convince the world, and more particularly the French, themselves, as creating as great a distress in their own country as in England—and that the Government of NAPOLEON equally with that of Her Majesty, has sufficient reasons of vital interest to violate all laws of nations and to establish precedents, which only by innate self-reliance and strength of arm they might at some future day prevent from being employed against themselves.

Assuming the data of the year 1860, the latest of which we have general statistical returns, and which serve our purpose as well as those of 1861, we find that from the 150,000,000 pounds of cotton imported into France, the annual

French domestic consumption of cotton threads and cloths	$15,000,000
French exportation of same	25,000,000
Making the cotton industry of France	$40,000,000
Against the cotton industry of Great Britain and Ireland of	270,000,000
Cotton threads and cloth exported from Great Britain amounted to	167,000,000
Against the same exported from France	25,000,000
Of this $167,000,000, (or the one-sixth of the entire export trade of the manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland,) or the third part of same exported to foreign ports other than British possessions, we find, as emanating from American cotton alone	120,000,000
Against French exports, from same source, of	23,000,000

Leaving aside all speculations as to whether the ultimate result of the present civil war in the United States may or may not tend to entirely destroy for years the cotton crop of the Gulf States, and what influence the same would have on the silk and linen produce of France, inasmuch as England must necessarily look to India for her supply of a raw material, which stands as 50 to 100 in value and usefulness for fine weaving to that of America, no stronger evidence than these figures, which deceive not, are required to demonstrate that, even were it not suicide in a naval point of view, NAPOLEON III. has no such material interests at stake as to jeopardize the renascent commerce of his Empire, and saddle on his people the expenses of an endless war with a friendly Power, merely to keep up the wealth and strength of Great Britain.

ENGLAND'S ANOMALOUS ATTITUDE IN THE MATTER.

Hitherto the people of Europe have regarded us merely as a great congregation of traders, without ideas, passions or patriotism unconnected with the almighty dollar, and privately or politically as only a great trading post for the development of European commerce and speculation; and to such an extent is this view still entertained by the entire population of Great Britain that they cannot conceive how their own or other European Powers can tolerate the regulating of our own domestic concerns by ourselves, when by so doing we disturb the source whence for three-fourths of a century they have waxed great and wealthy.

To delude those whose support they covet, or whose opposition they fear, it is a marked point in the polity of Great Britain to embellish its grand schemes against other people, or measures for its own aggrandizement, by gorgeously gilded frames. Witness its industrious action against *Slavery*, until within the last two years; and the present watchword of England—*free-trade*. In what elegant and classical language, at every opportunity, do her orators discourse and dwell on the latter theme; what mellifluous strains are poured into the ears of those they have succeeded in converting? And what sneers and jibes are reserved for the nations which it does not suit to derive their revenues from direct taxation in lieu of duties on foreign wares? The fact is, that the United Kingdom can only at present subsist or hold its rank as a first-rate Power by commerce. From the soil enough cannot be drawn to maintain one half of the population. This population, however, has acquired such skill in the arts of machinery and manufactures, that they can defy competition; therefore the cry for universal free-trade, and endeavors to cajole or bully other nations to follow their example. As a lesson to our own people, who have within themselves, besides the most fruitful of soils and abundance of the raw materials, all the required elements of future manufacturing wealth, it is well to remember that through protection and exclusion during a succession of centuries, the sons of England have acquired their present manufacturing skill, by which they can defy the competition of the world. As an illustration, we have the article of wool. From 1337 until 1824, when cotton had become the important article, we find a long succession of prohibitory acts against the exportation of wool, and every art used to encourage the manufactory; even going so far to protect the producers, as to pass an act making it a penalty if all the dead were not buried in woollen shrouds. The rigid enforcing of these decrees was held by WILLIAM IV., Prince of Orange, in his famous memoir of 1751, as a leading cause of the decline of Holland's prosperity. In 1701, the wool of Ireland, suffering already under severe manufacturing restraints by British legislation, was prohibited from being exported to any other than certain ports of England. English historians frankly admit that at the beginning of the eighteenth century *the cloth trade received new life from the emigration of Holland weavers, compelled to leave their country for want of British wool*. Were it not for the cogent reasons before stated, the prohibition would still exist in Great Britain, and Free-trade scouted as an illusion fit merely for abstract calculations of the political economist.

As to Slavery, the British Government only listened to WILBERFORCE, when it was conclusively proved that servile labor was not profitable within itself, and that scarcely a plantation existed in her West India possessions which was not hypothecated in England for more than its value. It is even questionable that emancipation would have succeeded if the slaveowners, shrinking even at having the merits of their cherished institution discussed, had not shown symptoms of disloyalty.

From 1833 until the outbreak of the Southern rebellion, the entire Press of England has thundered; millions have been expended through her Anti-Slavery societies in the cause of the African slave. And all these batteries have directed their missiles at the United States. At this moment, throughout the wide-spread British dominions, in scarcely a journal does the slave find an advocate. Exeter Hall is hushed. Nay, even a celebrated Lord, who has for a quarter of a century been the leader of the British Anti-Slavery Society, and the boldest and most pathetic denunciator of the moral injustice and curses of the institution, deems it necessary to modify his principles of a lifetime, by coming out with his opinion that immediate emancipation is impolitic, and injurious to the slave himself; all of which means Allow us time to try and procure cotton from other parts before you liberate your blacks. Although we have long strived to produce our own cotton and free ourselves from dependence on you, it is true we have not succeeded; but being now forewarned, by further extraordinary exertions we may find a substitute; if so, emancipate forthwith. If we should be unfortunate in our efforts, I will admit that Slavery is not, after all, a bad institution, especially if existing in a territory denominated *Confederate States*, whose people really we never could respect; still, to whom we would not, for our own purposes, be unwilling to extend our protecting alliance.

The Government of Great Britain is reputed a liberal Constitutional monarchy, but the titled nobility sway all national measures by their undivided influence. To retain their weight in the councils of the nation and to secure the veneration of the people every Commoner commanding transcendent talents or extraordinary wealth is admitted to their ranks. By this policy, aside from their political power, they secure the deference and toadyism of the Press and of all beneath them in progressive ratio, according to their wealth and social standing, from the bankers, merchants, traders, peddlers, to the denizen of St. Giles or Petticoat-lane. Thence any leading lord or aristocractic circle, taking their hint from public expediency, need only cry out against Slavery, and it immediately becomes fashionable—of every dowager's purse the philanthropic cord is touched, and the very beggars of the street look compassionately on the poor benighted slave-owner.

A year after and the inhabitants of West End have only to show their sympathy with a faction disturbing the commerce of the world, and endeavoring to subvert every principle of government and consequently of social order, to extend and render eternal that very same Slavery—and every Briton's heart is open to aid, foster and justify that which a twelvemonth before was the object of his most extreme aversion and contempt.

The strength of England has existed in coalitions; she is at any time ready to enter into a compact to serve her interest—against France or Russia—against European or Asiatic—against Pagan, Protestant or Catholic. France, by the six coalitions against the first NAPOLEON, knows—Denmark, by Copenhagen—Spain, by Gibraltar—the native princes of Hindostank now—finally, the world knows, that the Government of Great Britain will hesitate at nothing, if confident of her strength and of success. But this is a means of securing the aid of others to forward her own ambitious plans, that is at present well nigh exhausted—as all have suffered alternately. A member of the House of Lords, a week or so past, advocating the recognition of the Southern States, assumed, nevertheless, that any intervention of England alone would be without weight, unless backed by all the Powers of Europe, and advised the solicitation of their aid. As there is no balance of power to maintain—no advantages to be gained except by England alone—no national hatreds urging on—no pipes or insults of crowned heads to be avenged at a propitious moment—no aristocratic ties between the nobility of Europe and the planters of the Slave States—England will find this attempt at coalition a useless task.

The European Governments are not blind to the fact that the present war in America is the will of 20,000,000 of freemen, the stronger from their isolated geographical position, and struggling for the most sacred of causes—national existence and that with one will. The United States has no Prince or Dynasty, nobles or gentry, controlling the destinies of the Republic, to be cowed by all the demonstrations that command Europe could make from the fear of losing crowns, titles or riches.

At present, no American can travel in England, or on board of English vessels, without being insulted everywhere by impertinent comments on his nation, and the fervent wish that we may everywhere meet with reverses. The commonest and most Ignorant cockney snob, if he presume one to be from the United States, unasked for, thrusts forth his opinions, the cue of which is taken from his betters, or the London *Times*, in order that America may know that Great Britain smarts and is indignant. Yet although, with nine-tenths of the population of Great Britain, a war against the United States would be hailed with joy, there is for the moment little fear of the British Government coming openly to the aid of the rebel States, although privately, the greatest support, in the shape of material of war, is continually finding its way into Secessia through the Rio Grande River and the frontiers of Texas, or by evasions of the blockade. From France, not a single private vessel has been fitted out, and no French subject has been known to send the least aid to the cause of rebellion.

OUR NAVAL SUPREMACY THE KEY TO BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

Aside from Great Britain's want of success in securing the aid of France or other Powers against us, there are obvious reasons for her neutral attitude. 1st. The affair between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor* has shown that her great naval strength of a year ago is to-day a dream. She requires peace and time to construct a new navy. 2d The propitious moment is passed, and it is questionable if any immediate or lasting advantages could be gained at present by a war; and finally, understanding the problem, if two or three *Sumters* would for a while render the whole American commercial fleet almost useless for carrying purposes, what would be the result to her trade it some thousand of such marauders were launched against it? Her merchant and armed vessels, during an endless war, would melt away, while her great rival, France, would be making the immense strides of progress on the sea that we did during the wars of the first Empire, to say nothing of the strength which peace would add to the French navy.

The English admiralty is straining every nerve to restore their naval power, quietly but rapidly in public and private ship-yards are iron-clad frigates being built. One firm in Sheffield, that of Mayor BROWN, is at present executing an immense order for the Government of iron plate, twelve inches thick.

On land, we have nothing to fear. Sooner or later—a question of time—and the rebellion will be crushed and its cause destroyed forever. But from the sea—from Great Britain—there is danger, if we neglect the warnings we have received, and lag behind in the great race of iron-clad ships—not only of the *Monitor* kind for harbor defences, but also of ships capable of cruising around the world and striking blows in distant waters. The national credit should be taxed to its utmost limit—private contributions willingly given,—and every citizen with a spark of patriotism in his heart exact that we create, hold, and henceforth retain an iron-clad fleet, equal, at least, to that of England.

REBEL SYMPATHIZERS IN UNION GUISE.

A new class of traitors, few in number, I am happy to state, are making their appearance here—merchants of Northern birth and residence, who hail as Union men, but cry that all is over, and that no resort is left to the National Government but to acknowledge the independence of the revolted States. They pretend loyalty and patriotism; but here go hand in-hand with noted Secessionists, and in England shout against their own country's Government, and everywhere advocate the erecting of a foreign nation on their own soil. The names of this worst class of traitors should be noted, and they themselves invited to prolong their European tour until the end of the war.

If, as stated in the resolutions passed at the public meeting where President LINCOLN assisted, we all intend sacrificing our lives and property, and will rather that our lands become deserts than that our Government and country be broken up, it is meet that whilst patriots are thus showing their devotion, traitors and double dealers, commencing at Washington, be exiled, root and branch, forever, or until peace and quietness be again restored.

H. B.

PERSONAL.

—Rev. Geo. Junkin, D. D., publishes the following card in the Philadelphia *North American*: "In your notice, a few days since, of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, there has slight mistake. My daughter, the first wife of Maj. Thomas Jefferson Jackson, has been dead eight years. His present wife is a daughter of Rev. Dr. Morrison, late President of Davidson College, N. C., and sister to Maj. Daniel H. Hill. Maj. Jackson received the soubriquet of 'Stonewall' from the fact that the hardest fight he had at Bull Run was near to the stone bridge, which they had blown up before the 21st July. The Rockbridge boys, almost all personally acquainted with him, hence called him 'Stonebridge Jackson,' which, after the battle of Winchester, in which he lead in only the stone fences which line the road and inclose the fields about three or four miles west of Winchester, they changed to 'Stonewall.'"

CHRONICLE OF THE REBELLION.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

THE DASH AT MANASSAS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 1.

The information received from the seat of war since our last issue is so meagre in its details that it is exceedingly difficult to arrive at any direct conclusion as to the operation of the contending forces. From the remarkable reticence that is observed, and the astonishing success which attends the efforts of the Government to withhold all intelligence of the movement of our forces, it is inferred that some magnificent plans for the annihilation of the Federal army are on the eve of execution, and that a few days will demonstrate the wisdom with which these plans have been devised, and the spirit and vigor with which they have been carried out.

It is asserted on what ought to be regarded as reliable authority, that our forces, in large numbers, have gained the rear of the enemy, and that on Saturday, and, perhaps, yesterday, a bloody struggle was in progress on Bull Run, in the immediate vicinity of the battle-field of the 21st of July, 1861. Coupled with this statement is another, to the effect that other divisions of our army were pressing the enemy from this side, and forcing him on in the direction of our forces that have already been thrown between him and Washington. These statements we believe to be entitled to fuller consideration than should be given to mere street rumors, but we do not claim for them the sanction of unquestionable authority. We give them because we think them not at all improbable.

There are also reports of a heavy battle on Friday, near Bristor Station, four miles south of Manassas, between the division of Gen. EWELL and the forces of the enemy, in which it is said that our forces were twice driven from their position with severe loss, but receiving reinforcements, finally drove the enemy back, capturing several batteries and some five thousand prisoners. Reports conflict as to the precise locality of this engagement, one representing it at Bristor's Station, and the other near the Plains, on the Manassas Gap Road. If such a fight really took place, we think it more likely the latter position is correct. It is also stated by some that the divisions of JACKSON, A. P. HILL and EWELL were all in the battle, and others that it was fought by EWELL's Division alone.

Another report, which was brought to the city by passengers on Saturday, and again yesterday, represents that Gen. STUART had taken Harper's Ferry and holds possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge at that point. No particulars of the capture of this place are furnished, but those familiar with STUART's dashing exploits are generally ready to believe any report with reference to his daring feats. The latest information from Harper's Ferry placed the Federal forces there at four regiments. This force may have been withdrawn, or it may have been increased. The Federals have for some time boasted that the town was strongly fortified and prepared to resist the attack of a vastly superior force. How much truth there was in these boasts will be shown by a confirmation or contradiction of the report of its capture. It has fallen into our hands, it has been captured by a cavalry force, unsupported by infantry or artillery.

A member of Congress who came down on the Central train yesterday afternoon, says that the Baltimore *Sun* of Thursday had been received in the Valley, in which it was stated that four trains had captured at Manassas, on Wednesday, five trains of cars loaded with provisions, and later on the same day, five other trains, on board of which were some two thousand Yankee troops. The affair was commented upon by the Yankee Press as very discreditable to their commander, and some such reflections as to his fitness for his position indulged.

Our own account of this affair reports that a portion of our cavalry had advanced on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Bull Run Bridge, about five miles beyond Manassas, and having burnt the bridge, continued their advance to Dye's Station, where they concealed themselves, and lay until the enemy had a number of trains of which they had previously received information. After the trains passed the concealed position of the cavalry, it is said there was fourteen of them. When they reached the bridge, the officers on board hearing that something was wrong, determined to return to Alexandria, but before backing for they found the track torn up, and their retreat effectually intercepted. The cavalry then approached in superior numbers, and the enemy surrendered without firing a gun. The number of prisoners reported captured agrees with the statement of the Sun, being estimated at 2,000, together with all the officers, regimental and company, and a quantity of arms and ammunition which were being conveyed to Gen. POPE. After this brilliant affair, the cavalry returned to Manassas, without sustaining the loss of a single man.

Some fifteen hundred to two thousand Yankee prisoners were yesterday between Rapidan Station and Gordonsville, and may be expected in this city to-day. It is supposed that these are the prisoners captured at Dye's Station by our cavalry.

ARMED INTERVENTION

The Richmond *Dispatch* has a long article on this subject, which opens thus:

"Anything less than armed intervention by several of the leading Powers of Europe will do our cause more harm than good. The recognition of our independence, the raising of the blockade, and alliance, offensive and defensive, with France or England, would but exasperate and unite the North, and thus strengthen her, and induce us to relax our exertions, and thereby weaken us. No one Power in Europe can successfully invade the North. If her seacoast be blockaded and her seaport cities captured, she will have more soldiers for her armies and fewer idlers to support. The necessaries of life and the munitions of war are or readily can be produced in the interior. So far as these articles are concerned, the seaboard cities are non-producers and most expensive consumers. Three centuries and a half ago, every Nation of Europe lived within itself, independent of foreign trade. No section of the globe produces with so little labor and in such abundance the necessaries of life as the Northwest. Divested of her seaboard towns, and of the artificial and acquired wants which those towns engender and maintain, and no country can sustain herself with so little labor as the North, and, therefore, no country can spare so large a proportion of her population for military purposes. She raises an immense surplus of meat and bread, and can dispense with tea, coffee and sugar, as did the nobility of Europe three centuries ago. For clothing, she can use wool and hemp and flax, as did our ancestors. In fine, she can be just as comfortable and far more independent without foreign trade than with it. Her intense hatred to the South, her pride, her exasperation, would induce her, in case of foreign intervention, to instantly sacrifice all artificial and acquired wants, and live within herself. Without a navy and without a mercantile marine for European Powers might direct to her ports, several hundred thousand men would be disengaged from their ocean commercial pursuits, be without employment, and burning with indignation and thirst of revenge against the enemies who had thrown them helpless on the world. From choice as well as necessity they would, on the broad plains of the North, and constitute the most effective soldiery of those armies. Her foreign trade enforcines the North our want of such a trade, and want of a navy, enables us to concentrate all our forces and thus strengthen us."

It concludes as follows

"Foreign intervention, to be useful or efficient, should be of this character—a sort of uprising of the human race, to assert, maintain, and vindicate the cause of world-wide equity, honesty, justice, and humanity.

There will be no such intervention, no such uprising. Crooked policy, not justice, controls the affairs of nations. We shall be let alone to achieve our independence, and, after it is achieved, the peoples of Europe will speedily seek to participate in its advantages, by entering into favorable commercial treaties with us. We shall owe them neither a debt of gratitude nor a debt of money, and it will be our right and our duty so to conduct our foreign trade and relations as will most redound to the profit and advantage of our own citizens, regardless of the consequences to other nations. Our cotton, tobacco and other agricultural products are our own. We can burn them, or charge what prices we please, and none will have a right to complain, for none have allied us in our hour of need. Independence, actual, not nominal, we must have, and it, in order to secure it, we have to trammel or exclude foreign trade, we shall not hesitate to do so. Money making, selling in the dearest markets and buying in the cheapest, is not always the wisest, the safest, or the best policy of States. Let the nations of Europe look to it, that they do not, by their ungenerous or selfish course, compel us to pursue an exclusive policy, in order to confirm independence, however great may be our pecuniary sacrifices, or their loss of a profitable market."

THE ARMY OF THE WEST.

From the Chattanooga Advertiser, Aug. 27.

On yesterday morning, at daylight, a portion of our forces, under Brig.-Gen. MAXEY, crossed the river and occupied Bridgeport. The advance was led by Col. MCKINSTRY, with the Thirty-second Alabama Regiment, and the crossing was made on the part of our troops by wading the river.

Soon after the passage of our troops across the river, a brisk fight commenced between them and the rear guard of the Yankee army, reported by prisoners captured to consist of about two regiments, which were left to cover the retreat of the main body of BUELL's army.

The latest report we have from the river is up to 2½ o'clock, at which time the fight was still progressing—our brave boys driving the enemy closely—killing, wounding, and capturing them as they fell back.

From a note addressed to the Provost-Marshal by Gen. MAXEY's Adjutant-General, written at 1 o'clock P. M., we learn that the fight was raging at that hour, and an officer who came up in charge of several prisoners, stated that at the time he left (2½ P. M.) the battle had not ceased. All reports from the scene of strife are of the most cheering character, and we doubt not our forces will follow up the retreating foe and harrass and annoy him, if they do not cut off his retreat entirely.

In this connection we may state that the railroad bridge at Bridgeport will be immediately repaired for the passage of trains, and corps of workmen having already been organized by Col. COLE, Superintendent of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, who will proceed at once to the work assigned them. We understand that Col. COLE, under the direction and by the aid of the military authorities, will have the road repaired as rapidly as the work can be done, and from his well-known energy and the resources at his command, we feel sure that he will "carry up his corner" equally with others who have undertaken to open up the road to our State Capital.

MOBILE, Saturday, Aug. 30.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Tupelo, 29th, says: "Fourteen prisoners captured at Rienzi have arrived here. Three hundred of our guerrillas moved in two columns against the Yankee camp, with the intention of attacking it on both sides. One party captured the pickets and took the Yankees completely by surprise, rushing headlong into their camp, which contained five regiments of cavalry and eight of infantry. The other party failed to attack, and consequently their small force was repulsed and pursued by the Yankees, but they succeeded in bringing off a number of prisoners.

Our loss will not exceed fifteen. The attack was reckless, and the escape of our forces a miracle. A deserter, who came in from Rienzi on night, who left the camp on Monday, estimates the Yankee force there at 7,000. Discord prevails in the Yankee camp, which is overrun with rogues and runaway negroes."

ATTACK ON FORT BEAUREGARD.

From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 27.

An officer from Sullivan's Island reports that one or more of the blockading fleet commenced shelling Fort Beauregard on Thursday evening, in retaliation, it is supposed, for the execution of BURNS, which they could scarcely have failed to witness, as the prisoner was shot in an open space within sight of the fleet. No damage was done to the battery. Some of the shells fell and exploded beyond the Moultrie House. Fort Beauregard replied slowly. Upon acquiring the range of the enemy's vessels with our rifle gun, one shot caused them to leave in a very hasty manner for their old anchorage.

TIRED OF FIGHTING FOR THE TYRA.

From the Jackson Mississippian, Aug. 25.

Mr. H. D. HOWE, of the First Missouri Regiment, informs us that on the 2d instant, two regiments, one from Kentucky and the other from Indiana, rebelled at Rienzi, Miss., and started South with their arms. Four regiments of Wisconsin troops were sent to intercept them when a fight ensued, lasting from Saturday morning until night. The Kentuckians and Indianians drove the Wisconsin regiments six miles in the direction of Corinth. At sundown the Federals were reinforced by two Illinois regiments, who came up in the rear of the rebels and compelled them to surrender. They were arrested and sent to Chicago.

An eye-witness who walked over the field says he counted 353 killed, and another, who spent more time, says he counted over 600 dead.

THE REACTION IN NEW-YORK.

From the Charleston Courier.

A gentleman who has arrived at his home in the South, after a sojourn of about six weeks in New-York—having been taken with a captured vessel in attempting to run the blockade—says the reaction for peace is making swift though silent progress.

Meetings of secret organizations and parties were held nightly. One of the parties, said to comprise a very large number of the most influential citizens, have put forth the following remarkable propositions for a termination of the war:

1. A cessation of all hostilities, or armistice.
2. Each party to pass its own decis.
3. The resignation or deposition of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and a new election in all the States for a new President.
4. All the rights of the South to be guaranteed by special amendments to the Constitution and a reconstruction of the Union.
5. Calling of a general National Convention to be held, and terms of separation agreed upon, with a treaty offensive and defensive.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A REPORTED VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.

The correspondents of the Chicago *Times*, finding that they get into trouble if they forge news unfavorable to the National cause, have taken another tack, and are devoting themselves to the dissemination of stories of a different purport. Under date of Cairo, August, one of them writes:

"Confirmation of the main facts of the great battle at Chattanooga has been received, but as yet there is nothing definite. The battle raged throughout Wednesday and Thursday with intense fury. On the first day Gen. BUELL was badly worsted, the rebels getting the advantage on all hands; but on Thursday our forces made a most desperate and determined stand, scouting all personal fear and danger of every kind, resolved to conquer or die. The struggle must have been one of the most fearful on record. The prowess and determination of the Federals was altogether too great to be withstood by the rebels. They faltered, then broke, and finally gave way in a most complete, decisive rout.

There is no statement of losses on either side given, but General BUELL telegraphs that he has taken 7,000 prisoners.

The impression seemed to prevail that BUELL was fighting BRAGG, but there is grave doubt on this point. BRAGG is known to have been pushing for Western Virginia with the main body of his command, and was reported, early last week, to have passed through Knoxville, Tenn., bound east. If this be true, there must be another large rebel force in front of BUELL.

I had rebel authority of undoubted correctness, last week, for the assertion that BRAGG intended getting quietly past BUELL without engaging him, and this, with the reported fact of his being seen at Knoxville, would seem to be conclusive evidence that he was not the leader of the rebel force BUELL so gloriously vanquished. Dispatches, in a day or two, the case will be cleared of its mystery.

I telegraphed you yesterday, that ROSECRANS had discovered a large rebel force moving eastward by stealth for Tuscumbia, and that he had routed one of their columns, taking 1,000 prisoners. May not this have been a portion of the force BUELL engaged?

THE BATTLE AT RICHMOND, KY.

A CARD FROM MAJ.-GEN. NELSON.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes the following card:

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1, 1862.

I read this morning, with much astonishment, your account of the disaster at Richmond, Kentucky, and your comments thereon. It is to be presumed that you desire to furnish your readers with the truth. It is as follows:

First—The action was brought on by Gen. MANSON, who was in command at Richmond, against my instructions and against the instructions of Gen. WRIGHT, the commander of the Department, which were that the troops being new, were not to be forced into action until some time had been spent in drill and discipline.

Second—No report was made to me of the approach in force of the enemy in force till 2½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the day of the fight. I immediately ordered a reconnoissance along the Lancaster road, in order that the two brigades at Richmond might join the division marching from Lexington to that point, and be ready for action. DUNN, who was ordered to march to Danville from Lebanon. There would then have been about 10,000 men at Lancaster, Danville, and Camp Dick Robinson, in a triangle of two equal sides of about seventy miles, and all these connected by a good turnpike road. The enemy would not have dared to pass the Kentucky River with the force on its flank. But Gen. MANSON, without notifying me, marched five miles to the front with one brigade, to meet the enemy. Supposing their force to be 2,500 strong, he met them from 6,000 to 12,000 strong.

Third—Immediately after I received Gen. MANSON's dispatch I rode to the field—during fifty-two miles to get there. I arrived alone at 2 o'clock P. M., and found the troops remaining with Gen. MANSON, a disorderly retreat. By great exertion I succeeded in rallying about 2,200 men, and took a strong position. The enemy attacked in front and on both flanks at once, at the third or fourth round the men, already much demoralized, broke and fled. This is precisely the case as it occurred.

Fourth—You make a statement that I superseded Gen. L. WALLACE, and did not invite him to remain. I superseded Gen. WALLACE by command of my superiors—I did invite him to remain and take any command he chose.

W. NELSON, Major-General.

REPORT OF COL. LUCAS, OF THE SIXTEENTH INDIANA REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS FAIR GROUNDS,
LEXINGTON, KY., Aug. 31, 1862.

To O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana:

We engaged the enemy with the Sixteenth, Fifty-fifth and Seventy-first Indiana regiments evening before last, and repulsed them without loss upon our part. Saturday morning we advanced about two miles the other side of Lancaster, and found the enemy in position with full battery. We engaged the enemy from two and a half hours to three hours. The enemy receiving reinforcements, and finding ourselves outflanked on the right and left, we were obliged to retreat, which we did in tolerable fair order. The men fought well under a heavy fire during the entire engagement, which resulted in quite a number killed in our regiment, also a great many wounded. The other regiments suffered about equal to ours.

Col. TOPPING, of the Seventy-first, was killed. Commanding officer of the Sixty-ninth badly injured by the falling of his horse. A retreat was ordered; we fell back about three miles, and rallied and fought them again. We were reinforced by the Twelfth Indiana, one Ohio and one Kentucky regiment, Gen. MANSON in command. Our loss was considerable, particularly in the Twelfth Indiana. The enemy were again reinforced, we were out-flanked, and compelled to fall back to Richmond, with the loss of one piece of artillery.

About 4 o'clock we engaged the enemy in front of Richmond again. The engagement at that place lasted about one hour to one and a-half hours. We were compelled to fall back, and that in considerable disorder. At this place Gen. NELSON was in command. After retreating about one mile and a-half this side of Richmond we found ourselves completely surrounded and retreat cut off. At this place we had about 400 men rallied in order. The Twelfth and other regiments were in about the same fix, our artillery being out of ammunition, cavalry in great confusion, the road jammed full of wagons, etc., infantry completely worn out, it seemed impossible to do otherwise than for every man to take care of himself, which appeared to be the order. At this time we were charged by the cavalry, the artillery in the rear and in the front. I understood a large portion of the command with artillery and baggage was surrendered.

Gen. NELSON got away wounded, and Gen. MANSON is as yet unaccounted for. When I last saw him he was trying to make his way through the picket lines. Col. MAHAN, with part of his men, made their escape. Major ORA and myself, after four attempts to pass the picket lines, concealed ourselves until night, when we passed the lines, and are now here safe, getting our men together as fast as they come in. Scarcely one escaped, either officers or men, without a wound or ball-hole through his clothes. We have our colors with us, though some little injured by bullets.

Maj. or ORA's horse was wounded in the first engagement; also Col. WOLF's and my own. So far we all escaped uninjured.

The enemy are on this side of the river, and we are expecting an attack every moment. Company A, Sixteenth Regiment, have five or six killed, and several wounded—among that number Sergt. PARSONS. He lived but a few minutes after being shot. Capt. SMITH

STEWART and Maj. WINYARD, gallantly leading the charge of their respective regiments, threw their whole strength against the enemy with terrible effect. Col. WINYARD and Capt. CHILDSON also brought their commands handsomely into action, and for some time the contest seemed to progress finely for us.

Soon some horses were wounded, riders killed, and confusion began to appear. Regimental and company organizations were lost, and, without any apparent cause, at least half of my command precipitately fled, throwing away their arms, &c. Many of the men, after getting a thousand yards from the enemy, wildly discharged their revolvers in the air. I sent back a staff-officer to rally them, but they could not be induced to reappear on the field.

Seeing my advance wavering, I ordered a retreat and tried to rally them behind a hedge and fence, but as soon as the firing became general the whole line gave way. I tried to get them to stand at several different points, with the same result. Finally, seeing that I could get them to fight no longer, I ordered a retreat, and marched to the rear about three miles, and undertook to reform them. While reforming, seeing that I was not pursued, I sent in a flag of truce and asked that I might be allowed to bury the dead, but was informed that the dead were being buried, and I was requested to surrender. men and officers being promised their paroles. This request I declined.

Being well satisfied that my men would stand no longer, I took up the line of march for Cairo, on the Cumberland, hoping to be able to take a strong position on the river and hold it, but, my rear being hotly pressed, I formed line of battle with the Second Indiana and Fifth Kentucky, and made my arrangements to fight on foot. Soon the firing became brisk, and my line of battle broke and the men fled in every direction, leaving only about seventy-five on the ground. Seeing Lieut.-Col. STEWART and Major WINYARD, I asked them if they thought it possible for them to rally their men, and they replied that they could not, and that a surrender of the few left was all that could be done. Lieut.-Col. STEWART made his escape. With the few left I remained and held the enemy in check long enough to enable the greater portion of my command to ford the river, but finally, being completely surrounded by overwhelming numbers, I was compelled to surrender.

I regret to report that the conduct of the officers and men, as a general thing, was shameful in the lowest degree, and the greater portion of those who escaped will remember that they did so by shamefully abandoning their General on the battle-field, while, if they had remained like true and brave men, the result of this conflict would have been quite different.

I turn from the mortifying recollection of their action to mention the names of those whose conduct was meritorious in the highest degree. My Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. W. C. TUDNER, exhibited the same cool courage which characterized his conduct on the field of Shiloh. Lieut. HILL, Second Indiana Cavalry, and Acting Aide-de-Camp, was of great service to me, and proved himself a man of courage. Adjutant WYNKOOP, when his regiment became disorganized, joined me, and his gallantry and courage were conspicuous. He was killed at my side, assisting me to rally the troops.

Lieut.-Col. STEWART, commanding the Second Indiana, was foremost in the charge, and exhibited great coolness and courage. Capt. LEARD, Second Indiana, had command of four companies of his regiment and handled them well, but was taken prisoner early in the action. Capt. STARR, with his company, (C,) did good execution.

Major WINYARD, Capt. DUNCAN and his company, Lieuts. CAMPBELL and CHEECK, Capt. CANTZE and his company, all of the Fifth Kentucky, behaved well and manage their troops with skill, and proved themselves gallant men.

My loss was 30 killed, 50 wounded, and 75 taken prisoners.

About two hundred horses were killed or disabled in this action. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON, Brigadier-General.

FROM CORINTH.

A letter dated Corinth, Miss., Aug. 29, says: "Government is engaged in erecting the fourth freight house at this place, all of which are 400 feet long. This is evidently to be the base of military operations for the whole Southwest. Nature and railroads have combined to make Corinth a point of incalculable advantages. No wonder that Gen. HALLECK expressed such gratification when he achieved a bloodless victory of almost inconceivable results—when he marched an exultant army quietly into Corinth. I saw Gen. GRANT to-day. He wears a hale, self-possessed mien beneath a broad brimmed Panama. Three cavalry boys were his only escort, while his fine, dandy, brushed broadcloth has given place to a suit that gives some evidence of camp life. Gen. GRANT will yet establish his claims to Generalship of the highest order."

ASSESSING THE REBELS IN ST. LOUIS.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 91.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF MISSOURI, St. LOUIS, Aug. 28, 1862.

III. The following gentlemen are hereby appointed a County Board for St. Louis County, viz.: Henry Moore, John Cavender, G. F. Filley, Charles Borg and Ferdinand Meyer.

This Board will assess and collect without unnecessary delay, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars from the Secessionists and Southern sympathizers in St. Louis County.

The money thus obtained, will be used in subsisting, clothing and arming the enrolled militia while in active service, and in providing for the support of such families of militiamen and United States Volunteers as may be left destitute. By order of Brig.-Gen. Schofield, C. W. MARSH, Asst. Adj.-General.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

A Distant View of Movements in Virginia—Col. Connor and the Rebel Sympathizers—Brigham Young on a Southern Tour—Agricultural Matters, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Aug. 22, 1862.

The strategic movements of Gen. MCCLELLAN are rather puzzling to the self-constituted war-critics of this section. When the Army of the Potomac pushed through the White Oak Swamp to James River, the telegraph announced the superiority o the new position, and the great feasibility of attacking and capturing Richmond and the rebel army from the new base of operations. But now that MCCLELLAN has returned to Williamshurgh, Hampton and the Aquia Creek country, the wiseacres are confounded. They anxiously await each day's telegrams to learn the indications of the new policy; and, in default of light from the East, are bewildering their own brains for good and sufficient reasons for the last moves on the military chequer-board. Some of the more hasty and severe mention a certain Gallic monarch, and are rather bold in parouizing, after a rude fashion, of which the following rough couplet is a fair specimen:

"There's little MAC, with ninety thousand men,
Camped on the James, and then decamped again."

Others, more soberly inclined, suppose that the Chief of the Army of the Potomac is minded to await the arrival and hasty drill of the new levies before striking a decisive blow at the head and front of the rebellion; and that during the interim he is desirous of extending his army's influence Pope-wards and Washington-wards, in order to render assurance doubly sure that all is safe in that direction.

Be the intention what it may, the anxiety here, as elsewhere through, the length and breadth of this great country, is most intense to learn the latest intelligence from the East, and particularly from the seat of war in Virginia.

Col. CONNOR, commanding the Utah District or Department—though his particular business is generally understood to be to keep the Western mail and emigrant route clear of Indians, red or white—appears to be fully alive to the difference between Unionism and secession. In his "Order No. 1," issued at Fort Churchill, Aug. 6, and which you will doubtless have seen ere this reaches New-York, he gives rebels and rebel sympathizers not a ray of hope; for he will in no instance buy of them, but he authorizes his troops to arrest summarily, and confine closely all persons who talk treasonably, and administer to them a bitter pill—even the oath of allegiance. This for the first offence, but for the second no such mercy appeareth.

Mr. HARDING, Governor of this Territory, though death on Slavery and the rebellion, appears to manifest quite a catholic spirit, and possibly may not relish any over strict appreciation of the above order. If such be the case, there may be still another jurisdiction conflict in our midst, and perhaps a very pretty quarrel. If Col. CONNOR or his officers should act rashly, or perhaps even hastily, in his or their intercourse with this sensitive, but just now peaceable Mormon community, the world will soon hear when the fat falls into the fire. And then, Jerusalem! what lively times there will be here again, though they will not end with a visit from LAZARUS POWELL and the shade of BEN MCCULLOCH, and a big pow-wow in the Council House, and a pardon from Washington, and lots of wagons, and oxen, and mules, and groceries, and dry goods, and the solid cash to buy the merchandise with. Let us hope for the best, particularly in the present juncture of affairs, and that peaceable counsels will prevail and economic action follow.

BRIGHAM'S usual vacation trip among the settlements in May or June has been omitted the present year, and the far-off "brethren and sisters" have not their customary preach from the Prophet and his attendants. But the thing is not to be forgotten all the Summer; for, sure enough, last Sunday the Tabernacle folks were informed that their leader contemplated a Southern tour, commencing the first week in September, and at the same time an invitation was thrown out for anybody to go who pleased, provided that due notice were given beforehand of the intention.

The trio will in all probability extend to the new and extreme southern settlements on the Santa Clara and the Rio Virgin, that it may be known to chiefs by ocular demonstration what the appearance and prospects are in that section, which in this city popularly goes by the name of "Dixie," in allusion to its location and its present and anticipated productions.

The reports hitherto the present season have not been of the most flattering character. The extraordinary early Spring floods destroyed some labor, and frustrated many plans, necessitating in some instances a new beginning and a return to first principles. Then the soil in that southern region is of so loose and indeed repellant a character as to destroy the calculations in regard to labor upon the very necessary water-ditches and their serviceableness, for in many of the "dug-ways" it has been a difficult task to hold the embankments together, so porous is the soil. In this city and vicinity limestone and hard clay abound, and after a stream has run a little while a sort of herd pan is formed in many places. But in the south it is different. So the hopes of the more sanguine, the present year, are scarcely realized as to the southern crops. Cotton, however, though in limited quantities, is stated to be about the best crop. The total amount will be far from sufficient to supply the demand of the Territory, but doubtless an increasing breadth will be planted every succeeding year for some time to come. There is a small cotton factory running at Parowan, Iron County, which turns out about twenty pounds of yarn daily.

On Monday Mr. WILLIAM NIXON, merchant of this city, departed this life, reported by delirium tremens. He was in his thirty-sixth year, being thus cut off in the prime of life through fatal attachment to the maddening draught. Deceased was an excellent and successful business man. He leaves a numerous family to mourn his early exit from this sublunary state.

A rather uncommon thing for this place, was a heavy, settled, soaking rain on the 15th, 16th, and 19th inst., completely saturating the earth to a considerable depth, swelling our still high streams, and saving the necessity of irrigation for one week at least.

The great amount of snow in the mountains, and the abundance of water in the valleys, have doubtless contributed to the extra coldness of the nights the present Summer season, which has prevented many things from ripening as early as usual; for instance, peaches and melons particularly. Indeed, the general complaint is that what melons the cutworms left in the Spring are not themselves, as yet, in regard to flavor. In Cache Valley, the frosts have appeared prematurely, and the melons, in many places, must be waited for till '63.

A recent visitor from San Francisco is Mr. LAWRENCE, joint editor and proprietor of the *Golden Era*, who started Eastward with the design of visiting the States. The drafting regulations may possibly have some influence in determining him to return the way he came, instead of pursuing his journey as he originally anticipated.

A SPICY CORRESPONDENCE.

A Quarrel in the Happy Family—The Rebel Gen. Bragg Scored by a Montgomery Editor.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

In our issue of July 29, a letter appeared from a correspondent in the army. Maj.-Gen. MCCOWN telegraphed the day following, to know where our correspondent could be found—he wished to communicate with him. We answered that he was in the service and subject to his orders. If guilty of any offence which made him amenable to military authority, we would give him up—otherwise we preferred to communicate with him and guard against any future indiscretion. Some days subsequently Col. BEARD, of Gen. BRAGG's Staff, then in the city, called at our office and demanded the name of our correspondent by authority of Gen. BRAGG. We were not in, and he left word for us to call and see him. We did so and gave him the name.

At the suggestion of a friend of Gen. BRAGG, we wrote him the same evening a hurried letter in regard to the matter, so that he might understand our motives as well as the character of our correspondent, and not to deal harshly with a most excellent young gentleman who, at most, had only committed an indiscretion which a word of caution would correct. I had previously written to Mr. SCRAWS to avoid mention of everything in relation to contemplated army dispositions and movements, and although his letters have frequently appeared since, nothing has been mentioned to which the most fastidious could object. Yesterday, we received the following reply to the kind and conciliatory letter we had written, and we regard its contents as so gross and insulting that we make no apology for the response which we append to it.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2, OFFICE INSPECTOR-GENERAL, Aug. 5, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of the 2d of August, 1862, has been referred to me by the General commanding.

Your correspondent was arrested for a gross violation of all known rules in armies—not to declare to the enemy the movement of troops. It is well ascertained that the enemy receive your papers, and others, regularly, and by that means are kept constantly advised of our operations. As long as you confined yourselves to personal abuse and detractions, though false and malignant, (see your article on the relief of Gen. BEAUREGARD by Gen. BRAGG, charging collisions between the latter and the War Department,) Gen. BRAGG cared nothing for it. But when you assail our cause and expose our plans to the enemy, it becomes his duty to interfere; and you may rest assured he will do it, regardless of the support you have in the Cabinet.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. E. SLAUGHTER,
Brig. and A. A. Inspector-Gen.

ADVERTISER OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, Aug. 11, 1862.

GEN. BRAXTON BRAGG—*Dear Sir*: Your letter of the 8th, through Brig.-Gen. SLAUGHTER, has been received.

Allow me to say the arrest of our correspondent, on the pretence of giving information to the enemy, can only be regarded by all free-thinking men as another exhibition of that petty tyranny and vindictiveness for which you have gained an unenviable notoriety. No one doubts the correctness of the rule of the army not to give information to the enemy, but all will question its application to this case. The necessary inference from your words is that WALLACE SCREWS is a spy, and that the people in the heart of the South, for whose information he was writing, are enemies to the country. The public will spurn both of these imputations as unworthy the position you occupy and the struggle in which we are engaged. The offense of our correspondent, if offence it may be called, in repeating the vague and uncertain reports about the movements of your troops is not so grave an offense as that previously committed by you self in authorizing the publication of a despatch that your army was on the move. Here is a despatch which appeared in our columns July 25, by order of Gen. BRAGG;

MOBILE, July 24.—"There has been unusual activity at Tupelo within the past few days. The grand army under command of Gen. BRAGG is on the move, and the loyal people of Memphis may soon have occasion to rejoice. One or more divisions will pass through here in a day or two, *en route* east."

It was not in the office at night when this dispatch came, or we should not have published it. Everybody I met on the street was surprised that such a piece of information should be given an opportunity to go to the enemy. On inquiry, however, I was informed that the telegraph operator of this place had at first refused to receive the dispatch, but was assured from Mobile it was by Gen. BRAGG's order. Now, no impartial man can read that dispatch and then read the following extract from the letter of our correspondent, published July 26, to which it is understood you take exception, without ascribing more guilt to you than to him, if your movements were made known:

"It is reported that a portion of BRAGG's men came in to-day, and that large numbers are on the way."

The report, it should be recollected, is stated in the middle of a long letter, where, perhaps, not one person in a hundred would ever see it, whereas, Gen. BRAGG's dispatch was published by itself to the world under the telegraph head of nearly every city paper in the Confederacy, where everybody's attention was attracted to it. We doubt the statement that our papers are received regularly by the enemy, and if they are, they derive no information from them of the movements of our troops. This, thousands of daily readers of this paper can testify to. The enemy has much more direct and certain means of getting information through the so-called deserters from the Yankees, allowed to pass through your lines, than by means of Southern newspapers.

It has only been a week or ten days since four of these gentry were here watching the movements of troops, with transportation furnished them in Gen. BRAGG's army in Mississippi. When they got through here, they obtained passports to other points further east, on the strength of Gen. BRAGG's transportation tickets. Ought not this sort of license toward the most degraded enemies of the South make Gen. BRAGG a little more lenient to men as patriotic as he is in the service of his country?

And I turn from this incidental matter to that other portion of the letter which is evidently the cause of the whole production. Before doing so, however, I beg to say in all candor and sincerity, that "personal abuse and detraction though false and malignant," are terms with which you are more familiar than myself, and I am surprised that you should have so misapplied them. I return these terms to you inclosed, as your own property, to be used with impunity as long as you "continue in the service" by your orders.

Gen. BRAGG knows as well as I do that the article to which he refers in relation to the relief of Gen. BEAUREGARD by himself, does him entire justice. It is notorious in the army that his collision with the War Department had become so frequent previous and subsequent to the retreat from Corinth, that he was ordered to an inferior command at Vicksburgh, which order was prevented from going into execution by the interference of Gen. BEAUREGARD, who said Gen. BRAGG could not be spared at that time, as he himself would have to ask for sick leave. This is a fact which I should not have adverted to at this time, but for the vulgar terms in which Gen. BRAGG has been pleased to deny it.

When Gen. BRAGG intimates that I have assailed our cause and exposed our plans to the enemy, he invents a weak pretext for the exercise of unwarranted authority. The idea of a man who every day defiantly violates the Constitution and laws of his country—by usurping the power for the appointment and promotion of officers—by making arbitrary arrests without charges, and inflicting cruel and unusual punishments without trial—the idea of such a man imputing to me a want of fidelity to the cause, and assuming a censorship over the public liberties, is supremely farcical. All I have to say to this pretension is, that whenever Gen. BRAGG gets ready to interfere with me or my paper for free criticism of men or measures, I will quickly test the question whether we are living under a republican Government or a military despotism. Gen. BRAGG perhaps forgets, or in the ardor of his ambition to be a military dictator, he may be "regardless" of the fact, that the right of *habeas corpus* and of trial by jury still exists in this country. He may imagine that he is developing something of Jacksonianism by substituting his will for the regulations of the army, but if he will examine the record, he will find that JACKSON disregarded the civil authority but once—that was in a plain case of military necessity, and when the occasion had passed he quietly gave himself up. It would be wise for weaker minds not to try to do as a rule what JACKSON did as an exception.

The allusion of Gen. BRAGG to the Cabinet is entirely gratuitous and uncalled for, no reference having been made to it directly or indirectly in my previous letter. I am not in the habit, as is well known, of going to the Cabinet, or any other body of men, for my views. But after the manifestation of ill-temper and defiance which Gen. BRAGG has thrown out, the country and the army will be thankful to him for the information that there are men in the Cabinet who are not "regardless" of the rights of freemen, for which we are contending. And if those in authority have even a small portion of the respect for the Constitution and the laws for which they are given credit, they will soon put a limit to your "little brief authority." My dear Sir, you have mistaken your opinion of yourself for greatness, and in this you are as wide of the mark as in attempting to substitute servility for discipline.

Excuse me for the space which I have devoted to your note, as I really felt that I could not do the subject justice in any shorter compass. The time has come when military martinets must be exposed and denounced, or they will take charge of the country. I am sure that the lives and liberties of citizens would be very unsafe at the mercy of such men, and therefore consider that I do the cause a timely service in protesting against them.

With respect, etc., your obedient servant,

SAMUEL G. REID.

Trial Trip of the New Ironsides.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Sept. 4.

The United States iron-clad frigate *New Ironsides* arrived at this port on Tuesday evening last, at 8 o'clock, direct from Fortress Monroe. She comes to Philadelphia for the purpose of receiving additional improvements, and also to obtain her masts, spars and rigging, which were taken down preparatory to leaving our Navy-yard, about three weeks since. At that time it was thought that she would be sent into immediate danger, and that these appendages would only be in the way, but it has since been ascertained that they will be of much service to the vessel while at sea, giving her more steadiness in a heavy breeze. They can also be relied upon when short of coal.

The *New Ironsides* left this city on Thursday, the 22d of August, at 6 o'clock in the evening, and steamed during the whole of that night, arriving at the magazine the next morning, where she took in her powder. As soon as this had been stowed away, she proceeded down the bay, and arrived at the Breakwater the following morning, (Saturday.) She lay off here three days, testing her guns, which were found to work admirably. She then started for Fortress Monroe, reaching there on Tuesday, Aug. 26, making the run, excluding all stoppages, in about twenty-four hours. She then hauled in and anchored in the stream, near the Fortress. Nothing of interest transpired during her stay at that point, and orders having been received from the Navy Department, she left on last Sunday, about noon, for Philadelphia. She made the passage very successfully, and arrived at the Breakwater on Monday evening about dusk.

She anchored all night, and the next morning about 6 o'clock raised steam and took up her passage for this city, which she reached at 8 o'clock in the evening, as already stated. She anchored in her old spot.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the cable was raised, and the vessel steamed a short distance above the yard and anchored permanently. The next scene of her operations, it is rumored, will be further South. All hands are satisfied with the working of the vessel and the machinery. Very little jarring is experienced from the engines, the vibrations being scarcely apparent. This is rarely if ever the case in any war vessel.

The machinery is up to the expectations of the builders. With sixty revolutions per minute of the propeller the vessel attains a speed of 7½ miles per hour. Her contractors say that eighty revolutions per minute can be accomplished. This would increase her speed to at least nine knots per hour. Everything is arranged with great nicety on board; the apartments of the commissioned and warrant officers, the sailors' and marines being distinct and separate. Little or nothing is allowed on deck, with the exception of the necessary ropes and cordage.

The guns are removed from the ports and placed as nearly as possible in the centre of the vessel, and are properly fastened, so that no motion or rolling can loosen them. In the after-part of the gun-deck is the Captain's cabin, which is well arranged for order and convenience. It is protected during action by heavy inch iron. The forward portion of the bow is also barricaded in the same manner. On the lower deck, in the after-part, to the rear of the engines, are the state-rooms of the commissioned officers. The vessel has two wheels—one on the spar-deck, to be used regularly, and the other on the gun-deck, to be used during action.

Directly in front of the wheel is the pilot or lookout house, which is constructed of iron plates six inches in thickness on the gun-deck and nine inches above the spar-deck. A sliding shutter leads to the apperportion, where the Captain takes his stand and marks and points out the motion of the vessel during the contest and also directs the firing. Three men compose the crew of the pilot-house, and it would be hard to find a more cool, steady and reliable set of men. For a vessel of the weight and size of the *Ironsides*, the engines and boilers are surprisingly small. Everything is carried on with the greatest precision in the mechanical department. The armament consists of fourteen 11-inch Dahlgren guns and two 200-pounder rifled Parrott guns. These are on the gun-deck. On the spar-deck two smaller Dahlgren guns are placed, one at the bow and one at the stern.

She will remain in this city about ten days or two weeks. Yesterday a large number of persons congregated at the wharves in the vicinity and also at the Navy-yards to witness her movements. None of these *did go on board*, and none will be permitted to visit her during her stay here, as all visitors would greatly obstruct the operations of the workmen.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Fearful Explosion of a Boiler in Delancey-street.

THREE MEN KILLED, AND SEVEN OF EIGHT OTHERS DANGEROUSLY INJURED—COMMENCEMENT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

About 7½ o'clock, yesterday morning, a fearful boiler explosion occurred in the manufactory of I. M. SINGER & Co., on the corner of Delancey and Mangin streets, from the effects of which three men have already died, and four others are scalded so badly that the physicians state it will be impossible for them to recover. The names of the deceased are CHRISTOPHER SHIELDS, of No. 232 Delancey; PATRICK GIBSON, of No. 110 Goerlick-street, and ROBERT S. WILEY, corner of Stanton and Lewis-streets. WILLIAM FORD, of Greenpoint, and THOMAS CONNOLLY, of Rivington-street were in a dying condition, at the New-York Hospital, at a late hour last evening. CHRISTOPHER SHIELDS was so horribly scalded that he survived but a few moments after the accident. There are several other persons who are much injured, both by the steam and the bricks which fell upon them, but it is thought they may be saved.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner WILDEY and Deputy-Coroner BRAEN went to the Station-house in that Ward, and proceeded to empannel a jury, and to get together the witnesses, with the intention of giving the case a thorough investigation. After the preliminary steps upon the inquest had been taken, all further action was postponed until 8 o'clock this morning, at which time all who have any knowledge of the facts and circumstances which led to this serious casualty are desired to be at the Station-house. There was a great degree of excitement in the neighborhood, yesterday, owing to the reports of the Police—and others who had an opportunity to know—that the accident was caused by the culpable negligence of those who had the care of the establishment the previous night.

BOWEN G. LOEB, Sergeant of the Sanitary Squad, arrested Mr. GEO. R. M. KENZIE, the agent of the establishment. He was taken before Justice OSBORNE, yesterday afternoon, and upon the complaint of Officer LOEB, was held to bail to await the result of the Coroner's investigation. The charge against Mr. MCKENZIE is that he had in his employ as engineer a man who was not qualified according to law, and that he has thereby been guilty of a violation of an act of the Legislature of this State, passed in April last, which act provides that all persons in the City of New-York, acting as engineers, or who have charge of steam engines, shall have a certificate signed by the Police Commissioners, and at least two engineers of approved experience and ability.

The facts of the case will doubtless all be investigated, and the real cause of the explosion made public upon the inquest, and until this transpires, we forbear to comment upon the various conflicting rumors which were yesterday set afloat throughout all that part of the City. Coroner WILDEY was very active yesterday and last evening in securing the witnesses in the case, and says that he is determined to ferret out, and bring to the bar of justice the person or persons, who are guilty of the criminal negligence—if any such there are.

The building, which was a very large one, was shattered and torn from top to bottom, and the damage to that alone is variously estimated at from $8,000 to $10,000. It was owned by Messrs. SINGER & Co., but not at present occupied by them, they having leased it to other parties. There is an insurance upon it of $32,000; also an insurance of $2,000 upon the engines and $1,000 upon the shafting and other machinery. The loss of property in and around the premises, in addition to the building, is estimated at $12,000.

AUSTIN KELLY & Co., hoop-skirt manufacturers, occupied a considerable portion of the upper part of the building. They usually employ between three and four hundred girls, and it is only owing to the fact that the explosion took place at an early hour in the morning, that a much greater loss of life did not occur.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Soldiers in the Steamship Daniel Webster.

The United States Sanitary Commission steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. BLETHEN, arrived at this port Friday, from Alexandria, bringing five hundred and eighty-eight sick and wounded soldiers.

The *Daniel Webster* left New-York Aug. 19, and has been since then transporting troops from Yorktown and Newport's News to Alexandria. There were four deaths during the passage, three of whom were buried at Fortress Monroe, as follows: EDWARD ROONEY, Company A, Tenth Pennsylvania, Sept. 4; A. SCHERWANN, —— Minnesota, Sept. 3; JOHN YORK, Company F, Tenth New-York, Sept. 3; Lieut. H. S. WRIGHT, —— New-York, Sept. 5; body on board.

The following are the officers attached to the steamship *Daniel Webster*: F. H. BLETHEN, Commander; N. S. DEARS, M. D., Surgeon in Charge; JAMES ASH, M. D., Assistant Surgeon; A. R. STARKWEATHER, Commissary.

The following is a list of sick and wounded soldiers brought by the *Daniel Webster*:

Samuel Arnory, Co. K, 91st Pennsylvania.
Geo. Alger, Co. I, 94th N. Y.
J. W. Anderson, Co. H, 3d Wisconsin.
Geo. Atkins, Co. K, 10th Mass.
G. W. Alexander, Co. E, 7th Ohio.
C. W. Armstrong, Co. K, 17th New-York.
W. H. Ashbour, Co. C, 11th Pa.
H. Barton, Co. G, 2d N. Y.
Chas. Benson, Co. C, 10th Mass.
A. L. Butterfield, Co. K, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
John Brown, Co. C, 22d Mass.
Enos Bray, Co. B, 7th Ind.
Sergt. F. O. Betts, Co. G, 16th New-York.
Chas. Badger, Co. F, 13th Mass.
M. W. Badger, Co. G, 7th Mass.
Corp W. C. Brown, Co. D, 5th Penn. Reserve.
A. C. Benedict, Co. D, 2d Berdan's Sharpshooters.
M. Bishop, Co. H, 1st L. I.
J. Borter, Co. C, 110th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. H. Briggs, Co. I, 10th New-York.
Sergt. J. H. Bellows, Co C, 90th Pennsylvania.
Corp A. A. Budd, Co. F, 3d Wisconsin.
Corp. F. Black, Co. C, 1st Long Island.
F. Barton, Co. A, 2d Mass.
J. Clemenroth, Co G, 1st Penn.
Geo. Bogle, Co. D, 5th Mc.
S. Bloomingdale, Co. A, 27th Pennsylvania.
Alex. Bowles, Co. G, 12th New-York.
W. H. Bonner, Co. F, 107th Pennsylvania.
H. Baker, Co. H, 81st Penn.
C. Burkridge, Co. K, 98th Pa.
C. W. Brown, Co F, 2d Mich.
Lewis Brunnell, Co. C, 93d Pennsylvania.
Owen Buckley, Co. C, 37th New-York.
C. W. Bakin, Co. K, 66th O.
G. F. Bengman, Co. B, 28th Pa.
P. Buckwalton, Co. B, 28th Pa.
C. Barkefeld, Co. B, 28th Pa.
I. Bennett, Co. B, 84th Pa.
A. Cecrform, Co. C, 104th Pennsylvania.
John Coyle, Co. B, 7th Ohio
G. Carothon, Co. C, 7th Ohio.
R. Cranksnaw, Co. I, 9th New-York.
Jos. Case, Co H, 2d N. J.
J. W. Cassel, Co C, 4th R I.
Thos Crane, Co K, 4th R I.
T Crosbaw, Co H, 2d N J.
G Carpenter, Co R, 11th Mich
L Cotton, Co K, 22d N Y.
H Chesmaker, Co E, 19th Ind.
R Collins, Co F, 15th Pa.
C Campbell, teamster.
G Connolly, Co B, 15th Ohio.
J S Cotton, Co A, 2d Pa.
C E Coombs, Co F, 93d Pa.
J Conway, Co K, 40th N Y.
T Conner, Co F, 5th N J.
M Cooper, Co G, 2d Penn Cav
H Clair, Co F, 37th N Y
G C Chain, M D, A A S, 10th Massachusetts
G Chancey, Co D, 4th R I Artillery.
D S Child, Co F, 82d Ohio.
Geo. L. Corbies, Co D, 3d Pioneers.
Corp E Cox, Co B, 5th N Y.
Sergt H A Hubrook, Co H, 2d New-York.
P K Haines, Co V, 23d Mass.
R J Harvey, Co I, 1st Ind.
Pharl Hasson, Co A, 3d Pa
—— Hersey
C A Hollingsworth, 2nd, 2d Ohio.
W I Harris, Co C, 23d Pa.
F D Hartshorn, Co A, 2d Berdan Sharpshooters.
J L Hudson, Co G, 15th Mass
J W Hoyt, Co C, 2d Mich.
S Hilton, Co A, 17th N Y
P Kelly, Co E, 4th R I.
J W Hughes, Co F, 11th N Y
A Lowe, Co B, 103d N Y.
W H Logan, Co K, 7th Mass
M Lacy, Co H, 5th N Y.
J D Lyon, Co M, 1st N Y
—— Lamb
J B Lombard, Co A, 1st U S Dragoons
N Lombard, Co H, 13th U S Infantry.
R Lacy, Co D, 105th N Y.
J Loston, Co G, 12th Ohio.
C M Lane, Co F, 2d Mich
L Lurie, Co A, 2d Mass
J H Lamb, Co C, 1st Va
J C Langton, Co H, 5th Penn.
H Lazer, Co E, 18th N Y.
L H Lees, Co B, 2d N Y
A P Lord, Co F, 23d N. Y.
S Lord, Co F, 2d New-York.
J P McNair, Co K, 27th Ind.
H C Mills, Co B, 10th Mc.
G B Munroe, Co G, 3d Mc.
G McClintock, Co H, 5th Ind.
P McNamara, Co A, 1st U S Chasseurs
J McClure, Co C, 12th Penn.
H H Murray, Co H, 5th Ind.
E Walker, Co K, Berdan's Sharpshooters
P McQuade, Co A, 1st U S Chasseurs.
T Meares, Co F, 43d N Y.
J F Misselman, Co F, 75th Ohio.
Corp W. McKee, Co H, 24th New-York.
T J Martin, Co G, 2d Penn
Serg J Murray, Co A, 2d N Y
J McGinley, Co K, 105th Pa.
J McInerny, Co A, 9th Penn.
C McNamee, Co F, 12th N Y.
D Morrow, Co F, 16th Mass.
J Miller, Co C, 5th Michigan
J Mcbonough, Co F, 24 Pa
C Mulish, Co K, 36th N J.
S Morrison, Co B, 72d Penn
J Maley, Co H, 22d Mass
J Mooney, Co K, 1st Pa
H B Moore, Co K, 20th Ohio
H Malone, Co I, 72d Penn
J H Myers, Co D, 3d Virginia
H Childs, Co E, 66th Ohio.
U Overmire, Co I, 1st U S Chasseurs
—Golden, Co D, 2d Mass.
W Owens, Co C, 11th N Y
A Parks, Co H, 6th Virginia
H B Pritchard, Co C, 2d Mass
Lieut H A Pratt, Co C, 9th New York
Geo Perry, Co I, 1st U S.
H Mc——, Co K, 84th N Y
W Norris, Co I, 7th
W H ——, Co C, 2d N H
W M ——, Co C, 2d N H
—— Nelson, Co E, 1st Va
J Nagle, Co H, 1st Penn.
J Nicholson, Co H, 5th Penn.
H Nelson, Co K, 1st Va
J Nelson, Co K, 1st Va
Geo Nelson, Co K, 1st Va
Corp D Gardner, 27th N Y.
J Grey, Co F, 30th N Y.
J H Graham, Co I, 98th Pa
R W Griffiths, Co K, 48th Pa
C Green, Co F, 2d N Y
G R Gardner, Co F, 11th Pa.
J Grant, Co E, 6th N Y Cav.
J Grove, Co E, 6th N Y Bat.
J Grady, Co G, 28th Pa
J Gronover, Co A, 98th N Y.
J Gordon, Co H, 25th Ohio.
B H Gardner, Co B, 2d Mc.
Corp J M Greener, Co D, Harris Cavalry.
J Gillery, Co B, 2d Pa Res.
F Gilman, Co G, 2d Mass.
R N Higgins, Co I, 10th Mc.
W Johnson, Co I, 2d N J.
W Jacobs, Co E, 25th Ohio.
A Joslyn, Co A, 4th R I.
A Kelly, Co D, 17th N Y.
Sergt M Kelly, Co F, 38th Pennsylvania.
G J Kreger, Co C, 11th Penn.
Edwin Kinsta, Co A, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves; died Sept 4.
Corp W Kavanagh, Co E, 36th New-York.
J H Kelly, Co I, 10th Mass.
J W Henderson, Co K, 4th New-Jersey.
Corporal H Hawkins, Co C, 26th New-York.
John Holt, Co F, 7th Mass.
H Hodson, Co K, 30th N Y.
E B Hoffmire, Co C, 17th New-York.
E Hill Co G, 28th Penn.
Geo Hoover, Co D, 83d Penn.
E F Hayward, Co E, 6th Vt.
D N Hutchinson, Co G, 5th Virginia.
Sgt. L Palmer, Co C, 5th Ct
Sgt W Hibernia, Co I, 82 Pa
Sgt O Perrin, Co D, 100th Mass
O Powell, Co F, 8th Mich
T Paine, Co C, 2d Mass
P C Kaine, Co C, 1st Mass
N Powell, Co F, 3d Wiscon
L Pugh, Co I, 3d Virginia
John Powers, Co C, 7th N Y
T Preuties, Co M, 8th Ill
E H Phalon, ——, 2d Mass
A Richardson, Co I, 74th N Y
Sergt R R Roberts, Co H, 2d Ind
F Ribley, Co G, 26th N Y
D Roach, Co A, 1st N Y
T Renny, Co F, 14th N Y
J Rooney Co G, 63d N Y
Sergt Ain Rhoder, Co K, 66th Ohio
T Rich, Co I, 8th Ill Cav
W Shaver, Co H, 19th U S Infantry
E D Sullivan, Co M, 2d U S Artillery
J W Smith, Co A 5th Penn
T W Smith, Co E, 61st Ohio
H Sturk, Co F, 19th Maine
B N Shay, Co I, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters
J H Sweetfager, Co D, 44th New-York
C Smith, Co A, 5th N Y
M Shyerstone, Co H, 8th N J
Jas Spencer, Co H, 11th Conn
Sergt John Stull, Co K, 22d Pennsylvania.
Sergt R T Sutton, Co H, 1st Long Island
T. H. Scanlon, Co K, 62 N Y.
Robt Steel Co F, 9th Pennsylvania cavalry.
C Schneider, Co K, 21st New York.
R. Smith, Co B, 7th Mass.
L. Smith, Co C, 32d Mass.
W. M. Swallow, Co C, 25th Ohio.
G Scheiber, Co C, 73d Penn.
C Smith, Co G, 22d N Y.
F Scheipf, Co D, 61st Penn
J Schaffer, Co C, 82d Penn.
J H Sage, Co K, 16th Mich
J Schreef, Co I, 87th N Y.
P Saxton, Co C, 6th Va.
W E Stoddard, Co G, 27th New-York
M Sullivan, Co G, 88th Pennsylvania.
H P Simmons, Co F, 3d Me.
F H Tarbell, Co B, 22d Mass.
G H Tyler, Co G, 88th Penn.
H T Tew, Co G, 4th R I.
C Turley, Co A, 2d Mass.
A Freelnguse, Co H, 42d Mass
G W Taylor, Co G, 63d Penn.
J Tenney, Co G, 23d N Y.
H W Thompson, Co C, 59th Pa.
S Turner, Co G, 82d Ohio.
S A Wood, Co H, 4th N Y.
W Wallace, Co E, 13th Ohio
W White, Co C, 2d Mass.
C W Wheeler, Co H, 1st Me Cavalry.
Lieut H S Wright, 6th N Y, band, died Sept. 5.
G H Williams, Co F, 12th New-York.
C Wiser, Co I, 87th Ohio.
J Weithman, Co E, 12th U S Infantry.
John White, Co F, 23d N Y.
W H Ward, Co D, 2d Penn.
John Wallace, Co F, 2d New-York.
E Woodworth, Co H, 10th Massachusetts
Corp S Wolf, Co K, 97th Pa
N Welsh, Co G, 5th Penn.
John Wilson, Co G, 5th Pennsylvania.
A Wood, Co I, 74th N Y.
J S Ward, Co C, 5th Va.
Jake Averly, Co. G, 21st N. Y.
S Aspinwall, Co. I, 5th Pa C.
Erasmus Budge, Co G, 14th Ohio.
Henry Bowser, Co. D,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 7, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have the statement from our Special Washington Correspondent, corroborated by the *National Republican* of yesterday morning, that Gen. POPE was on Friday relieved of his command at his own request, in order to give him an opportunity to prefer charges against Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, Gen. FRANKLIN, (the *Republican* says SUMNER,) and Gen. GRIFFIN, of the Artillery. Gen. POPE, it is understood, has nearly completed his report of the recent actions, and a portion of it has already been submitted to the President.

It is asserted in Washington telegrams that a force of the rebels actually crossed the Potomac into Maryland, at Noland's Ferry, on Friday, and that heavy firing was heard in that direction on the following evening. The force is said to have consisted of a battalion of cavalry and four pieces of artillery. It is said, however, that after remaining a short time this force recrossed into Virginia, and no explanation of the "heavy firing" is given. There appears to be no doubt of the fact that the rebels in strong force are posted at several points on the Virginia shore, as considerable bodies of rebel infantry could be seen from the Maryland side during Friday, and the camp fires at night indicated their presence in formidable numbers. It is understood that the disposition of the National forces on the Upper Potomac is such that they can be concentrated at any of the fords at very short notice.

A dispatch received late last night, states that the rebels have again crossed the Potomac at Point of Rocks, and now occupy Frederick, Md., in force. This does not appear to alarm the military authorities at Washington, however, as they think the movement favorable for operations on our side.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Washington, Sept. 5, says: "The rebels have abandoned their lines immediately in our front. They have no troops at Fairfax, and only a cavalry regiment at Manassas, for provost and picket duty."

We have various rumors of rebel movements in the West, looking to operations on the line of the Ohio, but nothing of a very definite character. A reconnoissance was made from Cincinnati on Friday, over the Kentucky Central Railroad, to a point ten miles north of Cynthiana, where evidences of the enemy were found; and a dispatch from Falmouth, dated at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, states that the National scouts had discovered the rebels within four miles of that place, with artillery. It is also said that SPENCER, in Western Virginia, has surrendered to a rebel force under JENKINS, and that a part of JENKINS' command had actually made a raid across the Ohio at Buffington's Island.

The military enthusiasm in Cincinnati, and Ohio generally, according to the *Gazette* of Friday, is up to fever heat: "The streets are fairly alive with moving columns of armed men. The city military companies filed through the streets, yesterday, in splendid style, and made a magnificent appearance. From the interior, we learn the country is fairly alive. Men are rushing to arms, and every train comes in loaded with volunteers, armed and ready for action. They are pouring in by thousands. The Governor of Ohio is doing his part, fully, and the military authorities at the State Capital are promptly and efficiently performing their duties. Ohio regiments are coming in freely, and Gov. MORTON, as usual, is ready with a large force to swell the columns that are concentrating for operations in Kentucky. Maj.-Gen. WALLACE has certainly reason to feel proud of the spontaneous outpouring of the people in response to his demands. Nothing has been done grudgingly. With liberality and even enthusiasm, the people have rallied to the standard of the commander."

A report has been started among the Western papers—originating, we believe, with a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*—that a great battle has recently been fought at or near Chattanooga, between Gen. BUELL and a heavy force of rebels, in which, after two days' fighting, BUELL was victorious and the enemy routed. The battle is said to have raged throughout Wednesday and Thursday of last week. No statement of the losses on either side is made, but Gen. BUELL is asserted to have telegraphed that he had taken several thousand prisoners. If such a battle had been fought the Government would hardly have kept the country in ignorance of it.

The Chicago *Journal* of Thursday says: "We have this day received a letter from our correspondent in Gen. BUELL'S army, dated Battle Creek, Tenn., Aug. 19, which inclines us to credit the report recently received that there has been a battle near Chattanooga. He states that on that day (Aug. 19) the commands of Gens. WOOD, THOMAS, McCOOK and CRITTENDEN suddenly received marching orders from Gen. BUELL, and took up the line of march toward Chattanooga that evening. He expresses the opinion that 'a critical point seems to have arrived,' and important events were at hand. There being no telegraphic communication with that region, and the mail facilities being poor and uncertain, it may be some days before we receive authentic advices from there."

It is reported, through a letter in the New-Bedford *Mercury*, that the new gunboat *Octarara* has recently captured, off Charleston, a large English steamer, loaded with saltpetre, ammunition and arms—the prize being valued at $250,000.

The United States steam transport *Jersey Blue* arrived yesterday morning from Newbern, N. C. She reports all quiet at Newbern. The health of the troops was good.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Boston *Transcript* states that orders have been received from Washington to expedite, in every possible way, the work upon the iron-clad vessels now building at various places at the North, so that they may be ready for service at an early day. In obedience to this order Mr. HARRI-SON LORING, of South Boston, who is building one of these vessels upon the plan of the *Monitor*, but of larger dimensions, has now about four hundred men employed upon her, and expects to have his portion of the work completed in the course of two or three weeks.

The story that a regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers had been armed with the rifles found in the steamship *Bermuda*, is not true. The rifles alluded to are yet in the cases, which have not yet been opened. The Enfields which were taken to arm a regiment, were on board the steamer *Cumbria*.

No arms or ammunition have yet been found on the prize steamship *Lodona*, at Philadelphia. On Thursday a large number of sacks of salt were removed from her hold, and there are many yet to be taken out.

The Brokers' Board of Boston has contributed the sum of $500 for the benefit of the wounded soldiers in the Union army. The amount has been forwarded to the Western Sanitary Commission, it being understood that the wants of the soldiers in that section were very pressing. This sum is in addition to a like amount contributed by the same Board a few weeks since.

A riot took place in New-London, Conn., on Thursday evening. A body of soldiers from Fort Trumbull, armed with sabres, pistols, clubs, and other weapons, marched through the streets of the city, and attacked a negro dance-house kept by MATTHIAS LOPEZ, a Portuguese. Shots were fired by the mob and from the house, and one soldier of the Fourteenth United States Infantry was shot in the arm, but not seriously wounded. The house was completely gutted, and its contents destroyed, except the inmates, who skedaddled in the most approved style. Fire was applied to the building, which was consumed. It is understood that the soldiers came up to the city for the purpose of committing this outrage, with the sanction of a high officer at Fort Trumbull. Their avowed purpose was to avenge the supposed murder of a soldier, but they went to the wrong house.

A serious boiler explosion occurred yesterday morning in a large manufacturing establishment on the corner of Delancey and Mangin-streets, whereby three men lost their lives, and several others were so badly scalded, and otherwise injured, that no hopes are entertained of their recovery. A Coroner's Jury was empannelled, and the inquest will be proceeded with at 8 o'clock this morning.

Cotton was more active and decidedly higher, on Saturday. Breadstuffs were less freely dealt in, owing, partly, to the advance in freights. Flour was steady. Wheat and Corn were cheaper. Provisions and Groceries were in moderate request, as were also Hops, Hides, Lime, Laths and Whisky, which latter article declined slightly. Tobacco and Wool were actively sought after, at buoyant prices. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant. There were 481 vessels of all classes in port.

The Past and Future of the War.

The *Commercial Advertiser* admits the "palpable, unpalatable fact that disaster and defeat have attended the whole campaign of the Union forces in Virginia," and adds:

"And yet, with all this to mourn over, neither the Government nor the loyal people of the North are dismayed. There is a strong, deep inner feeling in the public mind, that the abandonment of the peninsula and the retreat from Bull Run and Centreville, *do not in the least degree peril our final victory over this wicked rebellion.* We may not have gone the best way to work—possibly neither the Government, nor the people, nor our Generals, may have risen to the magnitude of the occasion—but *no one doubts that the cause of the Union can and will finally triumph, and all stand ready to correct past errors and to make a fresh start, with the advantage that bitter experience gives us.* Looking at the resources of the loyal States, and the readiness of the people to place those resources at the disposal of the Government, no thinking man can doubt of our ultimate success. In sober truth, the loyal States have scarcely begun to put forth their giant strength, while the rebels have little, if any, remaining sources upon which to draw, against the continual drain which their immense army must make upon their treasury and upon their population."

All this is just and true. The loyal people of the country are *not* "dismayed." The North, notwithstanding the millions of money it has poured into the lap of the Government, and the hundred of thousands of lives, infinitely more precious, it has seen slain on the bloody altar of this rebellion, is still strong, alike in resources and in courage,—and still stands ready to pour forth with lavish hand whatever of treasure and of blood may be required.

But in the hearts of thousands—aye, of millions of these same loyal men, springs the question, *Of what use* are all these terrible sacrifices, if these offerings of a loyal people are to be employed hereafter as they have been hitherto? Shall we have nothing but defeat to show for our valor? Must the blood of our children fatten Southern soil without feeding the roots of the tree of Liberty? Must they be slaughtered by incompetent Generals, or sacrificed to the wranglings and personal contentions of jealous commanders? Is political partisanship to eat out the very life and heart of our armies, as it has already destroyed the vigor and integrity of our civil society? Must our sons follow the same leaders who have marshaled the armies of last year, to sure and swift destruction—because they were utterly incompetent for their commands?

The fact is all the wealth and valor of the North will be utterly wasted in this contest with rebellion, unless they are to be used with greater ability, greater vigor and success than have handled them hitherto. Unless our strength can be brought to bear upon the enemy, it is utterly useless. We may have a million of men against a hundred thousand, and yet the hundred thousand will beat us if we can never meet them at any one time with more than half their number. This is precisely the manner in which we have been beaten hitherto. In the first place, our Generals have never, in a single capital engagement, *attacked* the enemy. They have always stood still and waited to be attacked. They have thus given the enemy the immense advantage of selecting his point of assault and of massing his whole force against it. What has been done in the field is only an imitation of what has been done in the Cabinet. The Government, instead of moving swiftly and vigorously to crush rebellion, has stood on the defensive and waited to see if the rebellion could crush it.

All this must be changed, or the cause is lost! It is idle to blink the issue or refuse to look it square in the face. We must conquer the rebel armies, or they will infallibly conquer us. We must beat them in the field, or they will beat us in the Government. We must crush them by war, or JEFF. DAVIS and his rebel crew will rule the nation from the seat of Washington. And in order to beat them we must do what we have *not* done hitherto. We must have abler Generals, an abler Cabinet, a stronger, more vigorous and more resolute Government than we have had thus far in the war, or the war will inevitably end in our defeat; and the sooner the people and the President look this contingency square in the face, the sooner will they become able to meet it.

LIGHT WANTED.—We trust there will be no delay in giving to the public the official reports of the various commanders in the late battles and movements in Virginia, now that our army has got quietly and safely encamped before Washington. The only accounts of the battles we have had thus far, have been written by those who did not see any part of any of the actions, nor take any part in the movements; but were from stragglers and others, picked up mostly in Washington and Alexandria, and as a consequence have been extremely confused. The reports of Gen. SIGEL, for example, would be very valuable just now, and would be universally believed, if published unmanipulated; and so with the reports of HEINTZELMAN and many other officers, while not a man in the country would doubt a word that proceeded from the pen of Gen. BANKS. Why cannot the public have the reports of these and other General officers? It would help greatly to an understanding of a most confused matter, and could not possibly do any damage. If the public are forbidden the vivid narratives of the Press correspondents, let them, at least, have early copies of the official documents. We learn that Gen. POPE'S report is nearly ready; but its credibility would be much helped by the publication, at the same time, of the reports of some of the other officers actively engaged.

The Officers for the New Levies.

It is universally conceded that, of all the causes which have brought disgrace or failure on the National arms, the weakness or incompetency of officers has been the most conspicuous and lamentable. The military history of older countries might have taught us that nothing is more conducive to the efficiency of an army than that the men should entertain a well-founded respect for the moral and intellectual, as well as scientific qualities of those who command them; but in this, as in too many other cases, we insisted on buying our own experience. Now that the purchase has been dearly made, it is to be hoped that people may be willing to profit by it. It is true that the democratic character of our society is in some respects unfavorable to the relation which should exist between officer and soldier, and the circumstance affords an additional reason for seeking in the selection of officers those personal characteristics which, in such a society, are the proper substitutes for distinctions of caste. Such discrimination has hitherto been unfortunately rare. Instead of being intrusted to the coolest, wisest, best educated and most conscientious men who could be found, the shoulder-straps have too often fallen to the lot of the brawling and dissipated, who are most "popular" with the unthinking crowd,—in other words, to those who can and do pay for most drink at the corner grocery.

That this evil can be altogether abated at once is impossible; that it can be materially modified is unquestionable; and we do most sincerely trust that in the organization of the new levies, whether commissions be assigned by nominations from above, or elections from below, it will be borne in mind, and, so far as possible, guarded against. Intemperance most especially should constitute a disqualification. It is simply impossible for a man who is always either in one debauch or recovering from another, to be a safe or efficient officer. He who cannot control himself is unfit to control others. Independently of their being unreliable in presence of the enemy, the mere example of such men is ruinous and demoralizing. Two or three drunken officers have, before now, corrupted a whole regiment; and many a single one has, by his misconduct, disgraced his position and set a town by the ears as Cassio did in Cyprus.

In the new levies, at all events, we trust that officers may be chosen without reference either to money or convivial qualities. Military knowledge and personal character should be the exclusive tests; and we are not certain but that the latter should be the prominent one. Any person of average intelligence and industry can speedily make himself acquainted with the necessary tactical information for a line officer; but very few who have lived loose, drunken and indolent lives can as readily eschew their malpractices and transform themselves into sober, active and zealous commanders. There is no better material in the world than the men we are now raising for our armies, and it were a shame and disgrace to trust the lives and comfort of such troops to those who, from whatever cause, are unfitted for the responsibility.

The public has already heard of many instances of disaster and needless bloodshed directly to be traced to the intoxication and incompetency of officers. Those of which it has *not* heard would probably constitute a list still more appalling. Let the reform in future be sweeping and conclusive. That it may be effected, let not only the present or apparent qualifications, but the *antecedents* of all candidates be jealously scrutinized, and let no man whose record does not prove him the possessor of reasonably correct habits be permitted to have a commission. The lives of American freemen are far too precious to be needlessly jeopardized, and blood enough will be shed in this sanguinary war, even if conducted in the future with the utmost military sagacity, without risking a single drop save for a manifest and stern necessity.

A STATEMENT WHICH OUGHT TO BE TRUE.—A dispatch that has passed the scrutiny of the Government censor comes from Washington, through Philadelphia, to the effect that Gen. POPE has been relieved of his command: and the meaning of the remainder of the telegram we suppose to be that he has demanded a court of inquiry into the causes of the disasters which befell the army while recently under his orders. It is the best thing he could do, and we trust the statement is true. At and since the battle of Cedar Mountain his military management has been so extremely bad that even half-blind civilians could not fail to comprehend its stupidity and atrocity. There need neither be criticism nor argument about it so far as the public and the great body of the army are concerned. His exclusion of correspondents from his lines could not conceal it; his bulletins could not cover it up. The fact was too great and glaring for any petty effort to be able to hide it long from the public eye. We trust that the entire truth will now be brought to the light of day, so that an intelligent judgment may be formed on the facts, and so that Gen. POPE and whoever else is to blame, may have such punishment meted out to them as their conduct demands. The price we have paid for military blunders in Virginia of late, is tremendous—a price seen and to be seen only in the terrible columns of "killed and wounded," not to speak of prisoners,—the price in national honor, in public disheartenment and disgust, and in the new power given to the rebellion. It will not do to run any more risks under such leadership; and if the blunderers do not, as in the earlier time of the First French Revolution they would have done, pay the penalty with their heads, they must at least be prevented from trifling any longer with other men's heads, or with the life of the nation.

Causes of Northern Bitterness Against the South.

Some of our friends, not unmindful of the importance of drawing good out of evil, are looking forward to an irruption of the rebels into the Northern States as a means of increasing the vindictiveness of the North, so that our leaders, our Generals and our soldiers should be brought to conduct the war with something of the ferocity which characterizes the rebels. We hardly see how that will give us more skillful Generalship, which is our greatest want, but we are very willing that whatever good is to be obtained in that way may come if the evil comes. In the meantime, however, while the wheels of Stonewall JACKSON'S chariots still tarry, the best thing which we know of to produce the results which we are thus expected to obtain, is Dr. SWINBURNE'S report of the treatment of our sick and wounded by the rebels at Savage's Station after the battles before Richmond. Such inhumanity and barbarism would be almost incredible, even in the history of the inhumanities and barbarisms of this monstrous rebellion, were it not vouched for by the statements of the official report to our State authorities.

There were in this hospital on the 29th of June last 2,000 of our sick and wounded. That it should be fired upon by the rebels, one man killed and another wounded, is, of course, not a thing to be wondered at. They have done it so often that it was quite a matter of course. Nor is it remarkable, perhaps, that when the rebels took possession they should, as they did, carry off all the nurses and laborers to prison, leaving the whole labor to be performed by the few surgeons and a few volunteer nurses. But this was not all. They not only sent no nurses to help until the 10th of July, but on the 9th they arrested and sent off to Richmond all the volunteer nurses. They furnished no food whatever until the 11th of July, when they sent a limited supply of flour and poor bacon. The patients in hospital on the battle field of June 27 lived on nothing but flour from the day of the battle until July 26. On the 14th an agreement was made between Gen. MCCLELLAN that the sick and wounded and the volunteer nurses should be paroled and sent to our lines by the most direct route. On the 15th the rebels, instead of complying with this agreement, began to remove them all to Richmond, thence to go down the James River in transports. A thousand were taken on the 15th, and two trains more went on the 16th. The last train, containing many of the most severely wounded, on platform cars, was exposed to a violent storm, and arrived in Richmond about 10 P. M. No one was present to receive them—no building was prepared to put them in; no food was prepared for them; no one was present to unload them. The train was left outside the depot, and one of our surgeons, in charge of them with his few nurses, succeeded in removing them from the platform cars to the sheds by 3 o'clock next morning, where they remained, some of them for forty hours. When kind women offered to give them coffee, tea or other nourishments, *they were driven away by the rebel soldiers with bayonets.* The surgeons in charge of one of the trains was put in prison till 2 o'clock next day, when he was allowed to visit his patients under guard, when he found that *they had had no nourishment—no water to wet their wounds or to drink, and that their nurses had been taken from them.*

On the 17th over a hundred of the worst cases *were sent back again to Savage's Station*, where there was nothing for them except a little flour gruel. They were kept there until their final discharge on the 27th of July, the surgeons being only able to get what was absolutely necessary by their own means, with but slight exceptions, the rations furnished being flour and bacon absolutely filled with maggots. The remnant of the surgeons stock had been taken from them when the removal to Richmond was made and was not returned, of course.

Dr. SWINBURNE'S report is full of details, of which we have only selected some of the most obvious. It is sickening to read them. We almost ask where these things happened, whether we are reading of the deeds of the dark ages, of Huns which have been given over to the influences of paganism or of this American continent and this century? Are they Chippewas, Malays, Fegees? or by what barbarian name are they to be called who not only refuse to allow wounded men to be taken where they can be cared for, but torture them by useless and brutal journeys up and down, imprison their nurses and surgeons, and drive away with bayonets women whose kindness of heart prompts them to endeavor to alleviate the sufferings which they behold? No, they are no Chippewas. They are the chivalry of the South. They are those whom the English Press holds up as exemplars of all the cardinal virtues. They are men whose representatives are greeted with the warmest smiles of British aristocracy and French bureaucracy, whose names are cheered in British Oxford, whose successes are welcomed by a large portion of those who claim to be, *par excellence*, the champions of civilization and Christianity.

We are glad that Dr. SWINBURNE has made this report. We call the especial attention of our friends abroad to its statements. It may, perhaps, avail to shut the mouths of some who hate us, and hate them for their friendship to us. It will also be of use among ourselves. What blood can run in the veins of any one among us who should sympathize with the authors of such atrocities? Whose blood will not rather run with fiercer throbs in his veins at the facts?—whose arm will not be nerved with tenfold strength?—whose determination will not be made tenfold stronger never to cease the present conflict until punishment shall reach the guilty authors of such atrocities?

It is due to justice to state that Dr. SWINBURNE acquits Gens. LEE, JACKSON and MAGRUDER, and the rebel surgeons generally, from responsibility for these acts of barbarism. We are glad that some of them are clear of it, for the sake of humanity. That responsibility lies at the door of the rebel authorities in Richmond. And on those authorities, and on that guilty city, they will lie, calling for retribution, which could hardly be adequately made, were the corpses of the rebel leaders to adorn its streets, and their existence and that of the city, also, made to be hereafter only in a name, and that a name of execration.

INVADING AGAINST POLICY AND AGAINST WILL.—The rebels cannot refuse to invade the loyal States, if it be practicable, and yet their wisest leaders feel that the act will be desperately dangerous. The unyielding policy of JEFF. DAVIS heretofore has been, not to invade, but to stand on the defensive. He knew the immensity of advantage thus gained. First, it nerved the rebels to fight better, as men always will do in defense of their homes. Second, it shortened their lines, made rapid concentrations easy, and thereby strengthened their forces. Thirdly, it appealed to the world's sympathies. *They* did not wish to fight or hurt anybody, *they* only wished to be "let alone."

But DAVIS has been driven from the policy that has so far yielded him so much advantage. His people suffered so terribly from the war's presence, that, they demanded its removal from their homes. And the armies could only be brought to continue the fight on the promise of being led into the Northern States to inflict the injuries in them that the Southern had been compelled to endure.

Hence DAVIS will try to invade Maryland or Pennsylvania, or both, though he knows the madness of the movement as a mere military measure. He can only hope to escape the ruin it will involve by making available the *prestige* of a reckless success in securing foreign recognition and intervention. It is a hazard desperate enough to make a cool man dizzy—and do bitless now, if not before, the wisest of the Confederate traitors feel an agony of suspense. If they shall be turned upon by a vast population risen in arms and put on the retreat—with rivers in their rear and well appointed armies on their flanks—who shall save them from utter rout and ruin? and whence will the reserves come to check the Northern torrent that will press them through and beyond their undefended homes?

THE WANT OF MILITARY TALENT.—It is a common error to claim genius for men who only possess talent. "We have, well remarks a Philadelphia contemporary,

"A host of gallant Brigadiers and Major-Generals, who, in battle fear no danger, and rather seek peril than shun it. We sometimes commit the mistake of supposing that because such men are heroes they must also be great Generals. We place them in positions requiring abilities which they do not possess, and when they fail we are unjust and harsh toward them. They can lead a charge with fiery zeal, face an onset with invincible courage, repel the most furious foe, besiege a city, storm a post, but once place them in the open field at the head of a large army to shift for themselves, and strategy is a sealed book to them. artifice and manoeuvres they understand but poorly, and consquently they are outflanked, outmarched, outgeneraled in every way. These are sober facts, which may not be palatable, though they are wholesome, and ought to be reflected upon seriously by the Government."

The only hopeful aspects of these dismal, but undeniable facts are, first, that the enemy is not very much superior to ourselves in this respect; and, secondly, that high military power may yet be developed in the course of the war. In generalship, the Southern rebels have undoubtedly thus far surpassed us. For this they are indebted to the fact that in their ideas and breeding they have been, in a large measure, free from some of the leveling tendencies and sentimental notions that have led us always to discourage military training. But though we think it must be conceded that some of their military leaders have shown *more* talent than ours, it is still but *talent*, and not one has yet manifested *genius*. But, as talent grows with exercise, and as our resources are really greatly superior to those of the rebels, we have still no occasion to suffer by a comparison.

We shall doubtless conquer in the end by our superior weight, grit and endurance. But the history of the war must, on the part of the South always remain a striking proof of what even moderately good leadership can do with greatly inferior means; and on the part of the North it must go to modify the views of that school of philosophers who count personal influence for little, by showing them how nearly the lack of leadership came to ruining a noble and patriotic people.

KIRBY SMITH'S INVASION A FAILURE.—The condition of things in Kentucky is beginning to be more clearly seen, and matters have a more hopeful look. It is evident that the rebels have again counted on a general rising of Secessionists in Kentucky and been disappointed. Gen. KIRBY SMITH, in his present invasion, went through the same form of issuing a "proclamation" to Kentuckians that SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER did when he occupied Bowling Green one year ago, and that MORGAN did in his recent raids. Gen. KIRBY SMITH said to the Kentuckians: "Let no one make you believe we come as invaders to coerce your will or to exercise control over your soil. Far from it. The principle we maintain is, that Government derives its first powers from *the consent of the governed.* * * I shall enforce the strictest discipline, in order that the property of citizens and non-combatants may be protected. I shall be compelled to procure subsistence for my troops among you, and this shall be paid for. Kentuckians, we come not as invaders, but as liberators."

But Kentucky has the third time refused to be "liberated." Her soil is trodden by treasonable hosts. The National Government fails for the moment, as in the former cases, to give her citizens protection from the hor-rors of invasive war, but still Kentucky preserves her fidelity to the Union, and cries *en masse* to drive out the would-be "liberators." There is no single instance yet brought to light of any serious defection of the population of Kentucky to the rebel side, although KIRBY SMITH'S triumphant march through the entire breadth of the State has made it safe to show him sympathy and give him support.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A List of Officers Dismissed from the Army.

An Interesting Interview Between Army Officers at Centreville.

The Safety of Our Baggage Trains Assured.

Arrangements for Supplies for the Drafted Militia.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

Officers Dismissed from the Service.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, September 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 125.—The following names of officers are, by direction of the President, dismissed from the service of the United States, for being absent without proper leave from their respective commands while the armies to which they belonged were fighting the enemy in the field:

Capt. THORNTON SMITH, Assistant-Quartermaster of Volunteers.

Lieut. JOHN SIMPSON, of the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieut. J. H. HARRISON, of the Twentieth New-York Volunteers.

Surg. EDWARD B. DALTON, of the Thirty-sixth New-York Volunteers.

Capt. E. VALENTINE, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieut. J. L. CHRISTIE, Aid-de-Camp.

Capt. J. V. PATTEN, of the Seventy-third Ohio Volunteers.

Maj. G. C. AUSTIN, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN J. SPERRY, of the One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieut. WM. WAGNER, of the Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers.

Lieut. P. P. CRAWFORD, Aid-de-Camp.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 6.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

An interesting interview took place at Centreville, Sunday evening, between Gens. SIGEL, MILROY, CARL SCHURZ, and Capt. ROSEN, when the affairs of the army were freely discussed. Gen. SIGEL said distinctly that he was going to Washington to tell Mr. LINCOLN that in his opinion Gen. McDOWELL was a traitor, and he could not serve under him longer. He (SIGEL) felt that he was not wanted there; that he was in the way of both POPE and McDOWELL, leaving the impression upon his hearers that he would resign if not placed in charge of an independent command.

THE BAGGAGE TRAIN OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA SAFE.

Capt. ROSEN, ordnance officer of the Army of Virginia, says it is not true that a large portion of the baggage of the Army of Virginia was lost in the recent retreat from Centreville. He left Centreville with the train Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, taking the road to Fairfax Station; the road was in a very bad condition, and to add to the difficulties the rebels felled trees across it at several points to cause delay, but notwithstanding this the train reached Fairfax Station Tuesday morning in safety, and immediately took the road for Alexandria. On the road the rear of his train was attacked, and fifteen teams were driven off. The balance were brought safely through to Alexandria.

SECESH IN ALEXANDRIA.

A regular secession organization is known to exist in Alexandria. Passing regiments have been hissed in that city within a week.

SUPPLIES TO THE DRAFTED MILITIA.

The War Department has issued an order concerning supplies to drafted militia.

The camps of rendezvous in the different States will be supplied by the U. S. Quartermaster, as follows:

Camps in Maine, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts by Capt. McKIM, Assistant Quartermaster, from Boston.

Camps in Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-York and part of New-Jersey by Col. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, from New-York.

Camps in Pennsylvania, Delaware and part of New-Jersey by Col. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, from Philadelphia.

Camps near Harrisburgh will be supplied by requisitions upon Capt. D. C. WILSON, Assistant Quartermaster at Harrisburgh.

Camps near Pittsburgh by Maj. A. MONTGOMERY, Quartermaster, U. S. A., from Pittsburgh.

Camps in Ohio by Capt. J. H. DICKERSON, Assistant Quartermaster, from Cincinnati.

Camps in Indiana by Capt. JAS. A. ERIN, Assistant Quartermaster, from Indianapolis.

Camps in Illinois and Wisconsin by Capt. J. A. POTTER, Assistant Quartermaster, from Chicago.

Camps in Kentucky by Col. THOMAS, Assistant Quartermaster, from Louisville.

Camps in Michigan by Capt. C. W. LEE, Assistant Quartermaster, from Detroit.

Camps in Iowa by Capt. H. B. HENDERSCOTT, Second Artillery, from St. Paul.

Camps near St. Louis will be supplied by Maj. ROBERT ALLEN, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Mississippi.

DESTRUCTION OF THE HYGEIA HOTEL.

The proceedings in the case of the Hygeia Hotel at Old Point, which had been ordered to be destroyed by the Government, have been arrested by Gen. HALLECK, who has granted a new hearing in the case.

Col. SZOLA, the proprietor, has published a remonstrance addressed to the Secretary of War, in which he disproves the statements which influenced the Government in deciding to destroy the hotel. He shows that the effort originated in the selfish objects of private parties, and that the preliminary examination has been, to say the least, insufficient. He claims that neither sanitary nor military reasons demand the destruction of his property, and asks a hearing.

Certainly, it would seem a great hardship for any man to lose so valuable a building without an opportunity of being heard; and the hardship is here increased in view of the facts that Col. SZOLA is one of the few staunchly loyal Virginians; that he has already suffered greatly from this cause, and that the Government does not propose to compensate him for the loss, as the building stands upon public ground.

It is hopeful that the old "Hygeia" may be spared to again become a common ground for the exchange of courtesies between loyal citizens of both sections.

A TRIP WITH THE REBELS.

Private MORROW, of the Fortieth New-York Volunteers, reached Alexandria to-day from Centreville,

where he was paroled yesterday, having been taken prisoner at the time STUART made his first attack upon Gen. POPE's baggage train at Catletts' Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, week before last. MADDOX says that STUART had 800 men with him, and upon leaving Catletts he divided his force into three parties, and each left in a different direction—the corps having charge of the prisoners, crossed the Rappahannock and went south as far the Rapidan, and by a circuitous route reached Centreville on the morning of the 4th inst.; near Drainesville, he saw Gen. LONGSTREET, and Fairfax Court-house and vicinity was occupied by the Sixth Virginia Cavalry. While a prisoner, MADDOX says he was treated well, only they did not give him anything to eat. The rebels had no provisions whatever, except what they obtained from inhabitants along the road. A rebel officer on the march told him that he (the officer) would sup in Philadelphia Saturday evening, the 6th, to which MADDOX replied that if he did it would be as a prisoner of war. This made Secesh quite indignant. Our informant was on the late battle-field, (Bull Run,) and is quite confident that there are at least two hundred of our dead above ground, and the stench is so great that no person can go there to bury them. He says a large number of our wounded men perished upon the field for want of medical attendance.

GEN. MILROY.

An officer who witnessed the scene, says that on Saturday, at Bull Run, when Gen. SIGEL, on the extreme right, was ordered to fall back, he was approached by Gen. MILROY, who, with tears in his eyes, implored him not to obey the order—saying, "We must win this battle; we can win this battle; the people will not stand this." To all of which Gen. SIGEL replied, "We must obey orders."

GEN. SCHULTZ IN BATTLE.

Officers and men alike, all speak well of the conduck of Gen. SCHULTZ. On Friday, at Bull Run, Gen. SIGEL found the enemy pressing forward too much upon his right, when he said to SCHULTZ, "I want those woods cleared opposite my right, so that I can straighten my line." SCHULTZ said to his brigade, "Come on boys," and the rebels were driven pell-mell from the woods, and SIGEL "straightened his line."

COL. ADDISON FARNSWORTH.

Col. ADDISON FARNSWORTH, of the Seventy-ninth New-York Volunteers, had the ball extracted to-day from his leg, received at Bull Run. The operation was skilfully performed by Surgeon HOUSTON, of Brooklyn. Col. FARNSWORTH is at the National Hotel, and is doing well.

RAISING A REGIMENT IN ALEXANDRIA.

Senator JAMES T. CLOSE, one of the most enterprising citizens of Alexandria, is raising a regiment for the war, to be placed on duty about Alexandria and vicinity. He has already 200 men sworn in, and expects to have the regiment ready for service by October 1.

COL. BRODHEAD.

Col. J. F. BROADHEAD, First Michigan Cavalry, was killed in Saturday's fight, while leading a charge upon the enemy. Major TOWER, wounded at the same time in three places, while charging upon Stuart's cavalry, says he shall be ready for service again in ten days.

THE BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH.

Dr. FARLEY, of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Fourteenth, taken prisoner on Friday last, has been paroled. This regiment has had ten combats with the enemy within three weeks. It is now quartered at Upton Hill, to recruit.

HOSPITAL NURSES.

Mr. PEIRCE, General-Superintendent of the Hospital Corps of Male Nurses, has ordered that no more nurses be enlisted for hospital purposes, the large number of citizen nurses who have generously offered their services to meet the late emergency having proved sufficient to meet all immediate wants.

GENEROSITY TO THE WOUNDED.

When the train of wounded from the late battle-field reached Alexandria last night, they were halted at the camp of the 36th Massachusetts Regiment, and every man, four hundred in number, was generously provided with hot coffee and bread, which was gratefully appreciated by the wounded, who had ridden through the hot sun and dust, a distance of over thirty miles.

COL. WOOD A BRIGADIER.

It is understood that the President has tendered a Brigadier-General's commission to Col. ALFRED M. WOOD, Fourteenth New York Militia.

SICK AND WOUNDED.

Our sick and wounded soldiers, left at Bull Run and vicinity, are being brought within our lines as fast as circumstances permit. Ambulance trains have been sent out daily during the last week, and some 450 men have been brought in during the last forty-eight hours.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

A number of line officers in the Second Michigan Regiment were yesterday dismissed the service for numerous violations of the Articles of War.

A HERO.

Lieut. TOBY, of the Fourteenth N. Y. S. M., in the battle of Bull Run, sheathed his sword and used a musket most effectually. He was honored with three wounds—two on Friday and one on Saturday—the one received on the latter day disabling him.

AFFAIRS AT ACQUIA CREEK.

A gentleman just arrived from Acquia Creek reports that the crews of our gunboats there yesterday destroyed the railroad depot and other buildings at that place.

NOT KILLED AT BULL RUN.

Capt. ELCOCK, Fourteenth New-York Militia, (Brooklyn,) was not killed at Bull Run, as was at first supposed. He has been heard from, and is a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, slightly wounded.

DIED FROM WOUNDS AND DISEASE IN THE ALEXANDRIA HOSPITALS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 4.

Charles Youngcloud, Co. E, 3d Indiana.
C. W. Goodwin, Co. A, 16th Massachusetts.
Phillip Post, Co. F, 20th New-York.
John Hanson, Co. B, 2d New-Hamshire.
Wm. Spater, Co. A, 2d Indiana.
Ord. Sergt. Wm. Alston, Co. D—died while being brought from the field.
George Huntsmah, Co. A, 5th New-York.
Chas. H. Mills, Co. B, 13th Mass.—left breast.
Albert Curtis, Co. B, 13th Massachusetts—head.
Mills fell in action, and Curtis was killed while attempting to remove him from the field. They enlisted together in Boston; have always been messmates since they entered the service and died together.
Fred. Williams, of Boston, Co. B, 13th Mass.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS, BROUGHT FROM BULL RUN THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 4.

James Flood, Co. G, 11th Penn—breast.
Morris Cahill, Co. A, 28th Mass—leg.
Thomas Pool, Co. F, 28th Mass—leg.
John Croken, 28th Mass—hand, leg and wrist.
Corporal A. D. Cowles, Co. A, 86th New-York.
—— McKinley, Co. F, 51st New-York.
Adolph Rahlet, Co. E, 66th New-York.
George Walker, Co. D, 12th Penn.
Thomas Swager, Co. G, 28th Ohio.
Capt. Eugene Picket, 9th New-York.
Lieut. Isaac F. Huntington, 9th New-York.
Michael Conaty, Co. G, 1st New-York.

Notice of the Late Capt. Pelatiah Ward.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Times.

I saw in your issue of yesterday a notice of the death of Capt. PELATIAH WARD, of the Twentieth N. Y. S. M., in consequence of wounds received in the recent battles in Virginia.

Having since learned some particulars of the wounding of Capt. W., and having enjoyed his acquaintance for some time, I desire to furnish you with said particulars, and also with a brief description of his character.

The regiment to which he was attached was at close quarters with the enemy in a piece of woods, and while thus engaged Capt. W. was wounded in the arm by a sword. Nothing daunted, however, he seized the colors of the regiment, which had been shot down, and while in the act of cheering his men on to renewed efforts, he was shot in the thigh. He was then taken from the field, but not before he had sustained a third wound, in the lower part of the back, by a shell.

One of his soldiers pronounced him "too brave a man to die"; and said he was unanimously beloved by his company, on account of his untiring labor and eloquent appeals for the comfort of his men.

He was a man of unbounded generosity and of true nobility, and entered upon his military career with a determination to undergo any and every sacrifice which duty enjoined.

Capt. WARD was unassuming in whatever sphere he moved, and, though comparatively unknown as a soldier, is well worthy of a name in the history of this sanguinary war; and it may, with propriety, be said that the country has few such men to spare.

He was a member of the N. Y. Conference, and at the time of his enlistment was pastor of the Ellenville M. E. Church in this State. He was about 40 years old, and leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss. His obsequies will take place on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Eighty-sixth street M. E. Church, Yorkville. Yours, respectfully,

WM. E. HEBBERD.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, Astor Place, Sept. 6.

THE WAR.

The Practicable vs. The Impracticable.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Emergencies — like diseases — require action, according to their peculiarities. Promptness and precipitancy of action may be the desideratum, or it may be deliberation and caution. A case may be so trying as to require the greatest degree of fortitude and resolution, even after the required course of action is unmistakably indicated; but the most difficult of all tasks is to determine the right in a dilemma which seems devoid of alternative, or wherein the choice of action seems alike desperate. Herein is the situation of our Government in respect to its policy on Slavery, as bearing upon the question of the day. In exploring the fields of science and mechanical invention, errors and imperfections are remediable through the opportunities of continuous investigation and experiment, without involving serious sacrifice: while an emergency like that of the present war and its issues will decide *itself*, against the hopes and prayers of a Government and people, unless that Government dares to take the *initiative* in that which fate has irreversibly decreed. All truth is first discovered by *one mind*; then, as it is promulgated, it is received by the multitude, according to their powers of receptivity, and as it is found not to militate against individual predilections and interests. Now, the multitude—while each individual constituting it may possess preeminence in some specific bent or direction—cannot be expected to foresee simultaneously the course which it is best, under all circumstances, to pursue; nor should it be imagined that the best course may or can be devoid of intricacies. The exact difference between us and the South is, the *leaders* lead with it, while the *people* lead with us, and the Government follows. That homely saying, that "too many cooks spoil the broth," would never have had existence if the course of the North were, in an emergency like the present, wise.

Circumstances may make men, but our Government supposes that the people make circumstances; and by the circumstance of public judgment as to what disposition should be made of Slavery, as connected with the war, the Government is imperiously swayed. It may seem a solecism in the instincts of a republican form of Government, yet the great leverage of FREMONT's power over the masses is, he is a leader. The very disposition that aspires to leadership, so far as the individual's powers are capable, succumbs to *being* led by a mind of superior accomplishment, when emergency calls the latter into requisition.

Mr. LINCOLN'S benign policy of emancipation upon a basis of compensation, is perfectly apropos to the point. A minority of the Border State members could see its importance, while the majority could not; and as for the people of those States, it has from them as yet elicited no response. Could the nation afford to wage an indefinite war with the South, there is no doubt but that ultimately, under the quickening influence of guerrilla raids, the people of the Border States would yield assent to emancipation, upon a compensation basis; but who is the Joshua whose mandate can stay events at such a poise, that such a consummation may be realized?

It is affirmed of Mr. LINCOLN, that he states that the effect of employing the blacks of the South to fight would be to lose to us fifty thousand men from the Border States; if this be so, and there is no offset to it, as a military expedience, it would obviously, then, be impolitic: but, suppose the slaves of the South were armed and their freedom offered them upon condition of their fighting for the Union; who cannot see that it would send *two hundred thousand* of the rebel army home to do the work which the slaves are now doing, as well as to contend with their domestic foe? But the question is not one which presents us the alternative of discussion upon; it will decide *itself*, by the rebels offering liberty to their slaves, upon condition of their fighting against us, unless we immediately take the initiative, and guarantee them freedom upon the same terms.

The idea of the rebels attempting to match the new levies we are sending to the field, superadded to our former force, is out of the question; and as they will stop at nothing to gain their point, they will at once make the double proposition, of offering liberty to their slaves, upon condition of their fighting for them, and offering to Europe to emancipate their slaves, upon condition of their independence being recognized; and the two cardinal motives of the great Powers in the premises being a dismemberment of a powerful rival, and an unrestricted commerce with the South, any action they would take in the mere recognition of the South would obviously be accompanied with the collateral guarantee of seeing the blockade disposed of.

Per se, an emancipation by the South under duress would ultimate in no advantage either to them or the blacks; for the moment they were relieved from the pressure of the war with the North, (if their recognition might, by any means, lead to a cessation of hostilities,) they would immediately turn upon the blacks and reenslave them, who, having been practiced in the arts of war, as well as having tasted the sweets of liberty, would wage a mutual warfare of extermination; but these ultimate consequences would in nowise abate those which would inevitably follow to us, from such a measure on the part of the South. All Europe, with the whites and blacks of the South combined, would be an alliance against which we should struggle in vain. If the South voluntarily emancipate their slaves, they will effect their independence. But when *they* do it, the *President* will follow! It will not avail. England nor France are so overburdened with love for us as to respect our "death-bed repentance."

Thus far the Government has gone on the supposition that, *once whip* the South, and they were in duty bound to *stay* whipped; accordingly, BURNELL has been for months upon the confines of the Gulf States, to vindicate this assumption. But no! Guerrillas swarm on his north, to the Ohio River. Now, it is apparent from the effects thus far disclosed by the war, that nothing short of literal extermination will end the rebellion, if the future policy of the war is to be a repetition of the past. Who but that feels, then, judging from what has already transpired, that, so far as really ending the rebellion in any of the Slave States is concerned, we have made no finish? Who that does not feel, despite the splendid achievements of both our army and navy, that we are, after all, *beating in the dark?* If the thought is not hopeful, is it not yet true? We point to these things not despairingly, but as to beacons, to warn us of the absolute need of a change of policy. In no event is tranquility to settle immediately over the land; but there is a course, which is not yet seen pursued, (except in part, by Gen. POPE, in Virginia,) which, if entered upon, would afford us the assurance that, as fast and far as we might go, it would leave nothing behind to undowhat we had accomplished. Before indicating the proposed course of procedure, though, we have to dispose of an unlucky clause of the Constitution, to wit: that which limits the alienation of real estate by confiscation to the lifetime only of the offender. What so insane a provision was ever incorporated there for, is more than the wisdom of the present generation can devise, (the idea of a second party taking land under such a tenure to improve for the heirs of the culprit;) and as there is no way of reaching the difficulty except by the tardy mode prescribed by the Constitution itself, it can only be gotten over by setting it aside for the present, after which let Slavery be abolished as a military necessity, the slaves to be received into the army for all purposes of labor, and arms furnished those who remain upon the soil where they at present are, to be used to fight the whites, should they attempt to reenslave them. In Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, let all of the land now belonging to rebels be immediately confiscated, and they and their families sent into the Gulf States; then let the army and navy at present in all the States South of the above five Northern Border States, and upon the Southern coast, be employed in receiving Union refugees who are willing to settle in any of the five Northern Border States, and let the confiscated land be given (in certain specified proportions) to them, to offset their losses of their present property. As most of the Union men of the South are now (against their wills) in the rebel armies, let proclamation be made that homes will be given them in the above-named States, and assistance afforded them in getting their families and friends, now at the South, to their new homes. Six months, (with the rivers and railroads of the South at our control, all of which our new incoming force can command,) would be sufficient to change the location of *two millions* of oppressed Unionists of the South to their new abodes, which would as thoroughly renovate these now semi-loyal States (the five Northern Border) as though they were resettled by Northerners or foreigners. An additional six months' use of the army and navy would effect nearly the same results in North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas. The balance of the Southern States would be so far shorn of their present strength (the Unionists whom they have now forced into service) as to be no longer formidable.

Without a course like this, the South has got to be annihilated, to be conquered, and as Unionists are now intermixed with rebels, both will suffer a like fate; and the attempt to extend protection to Unionists, scattered as they now are throughout the South, is utterly impracticable; to secure one such home, a *dozen* at the North must be deprived of fathers, husbands, brothers, sons and friends—which, for the long run, is a sacrifice that cannot be sustained.

To make my propositions more intelligible, I recapitulate. When all of the new levy is in the field, drive the rebel army from Virginia, abolish Slavery immediately, and receive as many slaves into the army as are required for all purposes of labor; give arms to those who remain where they now are, to fight with if attempted to be reenslaved; confiscate the real estate of all rebels in the five Northern Border States, sending all rebels in these States to the Gulf States; give, say fifty acres of this land to all Union refugees from the South who will come and settle in any of these five Northern Border States; let the army and navy be employed in transferring all such Southern Unionists (and their personal effects) to these Border States; *per contra*—it is useless and impracticable to attempt to afford protection to Unionists scattered through the Southern States; concentrate them upon the borders of the present Free States, and thereby loyalize the Northern Border States. V. C. TAYLOR.

WOODBURY, Conn., Monday, Aug. 25, 1862.

FUNERAL OF MAJ.-GEN. KEARNEY.

Ceremonies at Newark and at Trinity Church, in this City—Great Popular Demonstration.

Yesterday all that was mortal of Major-General KEARNEY was deposited in the tomb.

As a native of this city, it was fit that he should be buried here, and his body was placed in the vault of Mr. WATTS, his maternal grandfather.

For a few days his embalmed remains have been lying at his late residence in Belgrove, a little place not far from Newark, New Jersey. At that place hunoreds of appreciative visitors called to see the body, and to testify their respectful regard for their fellow-townsman, and an honored patriot. There were very many who called doubtless from motives of curiosity, but others who had known the General as a friend, a neighbor, a public-spirited citizen, were there in greater numbers, and mourned unaffectedly his sad fate.

Among those present at the mansion were Ex-Chancellor HALSTEAD, COURTLANDT PARKER, Esq., Mayor BIGELOW, the Common Council and City officers, wearing crape on their left arms, present and former members of the General's Staff—O. D. HALSTEAD, Jr., Capt. STORERS, Major HALSTEAD, and HUNTINGDON JACKSON, son of the late President of the New-Jersey Railroad.

Among the relatives of the deceased were Com. KEARNEY, of the United States Navy, Hon. J. WATTS DEPEYSTER, Mrs. PHILIP KEARNEY and children.

The body was inclosed in a handsome rosewood coffin, which was covered by a black cloth neatly and richly fastened with silver and gold mountings. An oval plate contained the inscription:

MAJOR-GEN. PHILIP KEARNEY,
Killed on the Field of Battle,
SEPTEMBER 1, 1862.
Aged 47 years, 2 months and 30 days.

In a hearse drawn by four grey horses, the body was taken to Newark, and thence under escort of a detachment of the First Regiment National Guard, of Newark, and the Putnam Cavalry, proceeded through Broad and Market streets and the Plank Road to Jersey City.

All the bells in the City tolled during the march, stores were closed, and a universal feeling of sympathy was apparent.

The procession passed over the Jersey City Ferry to New-York, the free use of which, with a special boat, was tendered by Mr. JACKSON, the Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad.

In conformity with the order of Gen. SANDFORD, the The Fifth and Eighth Regiments New York State Militia, and a company of regulars, under Capt. CLINTON, met the procession at the foot of Cortlandt-street, in this City, and escorted it to Trinity Church.

All along the line of march the stores were closed, flags innumerable hung at half-mast, and the streets were lined with a silent, expectant people.

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers, and accompanied the remains to their resting place:

Major-Gen. Runyon, of Newark.
Col. Delafield, United States Army.
Col. Loomis, United States Army.
Col. Marshall Lefferts, Seventh Regiment.
Lieut.-Col. Reeve, United States Army.
Lieut.-Col. Price, New-York National Guard.
Lieut.-Col. Eaton, United States Army.
Col. Nugent, Sixty-ninth New-York.
Col. Martin, Seventy-first N. Y. S. M.
Col. Tompkins, U. S. A., Quartermaster.

At Trinity Church a vast crowd attended. Mr. MORGAN, under whose direction were Officers HUBBARD, SCHUMAKER, DAY and CARTER, had provided admirably in all respects, and while every available spot was occupied, there was no confusion, and no attempt to occupy the seats in the middle aisle, which were reserved for the friends of the deceased, the pall-bearers and others in the procession.

The altar was brilliantly lighted by wax tapers, and the appearance of the interior of old Trinity was most impressive. The procession, which was escorted by tens of thousands of our citizens, reached the church at 5 o'clock, and was met by Rev. Drs. VINTON, OGILBY and WESTON, accompanied by the choral assistants.

As the procession entered the church, from the magnificent organ rolled forth a solemn and impressive voluntary.

Rev. Dr. OGILBY intoned the initiatory sentences, and while the coffin, upon which were the sword and trappings of the deceased, was placed upon the trestles in the main aisle, the clergymen took their seats within the chancel, and the pall-bearers and escort occupied the body pews.

The funeral lesson was read by Rev. Dr. WESTON, after which, with charming effect, the well-trained youthful choir sang the anthem, which is taken from the chorus of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," as follows:

"Happy and blest are they who have endured. Yes, blessed and happy are they; for though the body dies, the soul shall live for ever."

The officiating clergymen, with Dr. VINTON at their head, and the choral band then surrounded the coffin, when Dr. VINTON read the prayers and the form of committal to the grave.

After which the procession reformed, and the body was taken to the Church burying-ground, where were collected hundreds of people, and the family vault was flanked by the company of regulars.

The usual service was read, and the coffin lowered into the vault. The company then loaded et will and fired three volleys over the grave, after which the band struck up a lively air, the drums beat quickly and unmuffled, and the vast throng dispersed.

FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

Exodus of the Slave Population—Gen. Burnside in Strong Position to Hold the Place.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Saturday, Aug. 30, 1862.

Gen. BURNSIDE has been occupied, during the last three days, in putting himself in condition to meet any emergency that may arise at this place. He has disposed of his surplus baggage and commissary stores, placing them out of reach of any descent of a force in this direction, and leaving him free to dispute the advance of the rebel army. The movement has been very deliberate, and the sympathizers with rebellion seem at a loss how to interpret it. The usual picket guard keep their position in advance of the town, watching all its approaches. The Provost Guard patrol the town night and day; and on the opposite bank of the river siege guns and field artillery open their brazen throats in this direction, as if ready to belch destruction upon the devoted place. Secesh have watched every movement with the greatest interest, and naturally interpret it as indicating the evacuation of the town by the Union troops.

Nothing could be further from his purpose. They have, however, grown more bold and defiant in their behavior, and have evidently been preparing for some important change in their favor. They hourly hear the most extravagant reports of the success of the Confederate Army at the westward, and act as if they believed all they hear. All the Sutlers have sold out their stock and crossed the river. The public houses, such as the "Shakespeare" and "Burnside House," have been suddenly closed. The few boarding-houses have been relieved of their guests, and their occupation is gone. On the part of the rebels there is a looking-for of judgment and fiery indignation, which shall doom the adverse Yankees "right soon."

THE EXODUS.

The colored people yesterday morning became excited by fears that Stonewall was coming, and were on the *qui vive*. Many of them have shown too zealously their friendship for Union officers and Union soldiers, and they know what their fate will be if they are trapped. The result is that there is now going on, or rather going off, a grand skedaddle of the whole colored population from the town. I estimated, by former values in the Richmond slave-market, two hundred thousand dollars worth of this "property" have taken to itself legs and run away. "Git up in de mornin' airly," was the favorite chorus to-day. All night preparations were going on in the garrets and back kitchens. Beds and clothing were hurriedly tied up in bundles, and old trunks, plethoric with valued articles, were packed for the start. At daybreak the exodus began, and out of every gate and alley-way sallied groups of men, women and children, carrying bundles, trunks and boxes, and bending their steps towards the railroad station. By 7 o'clock A. M., the railroad depot was thronged by these children of Ham. The first train went full, and before the last whistle of the locomotive had died away on the other side of Jordan, as many more had congregated to be taken off. The large quantity of "traps," which were brought by many of them, were found to occupy too much valuable space, and they had to be left behind. Every person who applied to the Provost-Marshal for a pass was accommodated, and no questions were asked.

All these people have been within our lines for months past, and many of them have been faithfully and most loyally serving the army in some useful capacity. Of course, they are entitled, by every argument of justice and reason, to say nothing of the acts of Congress and the President, to follow the army of the Union, and enjoy its protection. It is not a very grievous spectacle to witness the madness and dismay manifested by the Secessionists, as they look on and see this army of their "most trusted and faithful servants" going off. They have let no opportunity pass of heaping insult upon the Union soldiers, who have quietly, and in the most orderly manner, occupied their town, and to express the belief that we should soon all be driven out by the valorous Southern army. This morning they have risen from their quiet slumbers to have their astonished vision greeted by the skedaddle, not of the Union soldiers, but of an army of their household servants and working hands. There was many a late breakfast, or a cold one, depend upon it, in Fredericksburgh this morning.

The cars continued to run frequently during the day, and to have full freights of these self-exiled people, with their few household and personal effects, which were carried to Aquia Creek.

During the afternoon some cavalry men or infantry soldiers on picket outside of the town, saw a big dust on the road toward Richmond, and "fell back" instanter, bringing report that a large force was advancing on the place. In an incredible short space of time a long sable procession appeared upon the streets leading to the wire bridge. They carried mule loads of beds, trunks and boxes upon their heads and shoulders, and so thronged the bridge that I found it almost impossible to crowd by with my horse on my way to the town. In the course of half an hour, two or three hundred additional pilgrims passed over this one bridge. They also poured over the railroad and pontoon bridge below, until it seemed that the town would indeed be wholly depopulated. This exodus continued until near sundown; the people, leading large groups of very small children or carrying them in their arms, went to the railroad depot, or encamped in the open fields for the night. It is, indeed, a painful incident of this war to see so many of these defenceless people exiling themselves and children from their homes, to go they know not whither, in order to escape the dreaded fate of falling into the hands of the rebel soldiers.

Compared with the colored people whom I have seen in North Carolina and elsewhere, they are, upon the average, a very superior class. Many of them have been small tradespeople, by which means they have earned comfortable livings. Some free persons had amassed small properties, and lived in comparative comfort. Should these people, numbering *nearly a thousand persons*, be sent to Washington, I would bespeak a kindly reception for them on the part of Mr. POMEROY, the Commissioner of Emigration. Gen BURNSIDE will hold this town as long as it is possible, to do so—depend upon it—and will not yield the position without a severe struggle in which the town itself *may suffer*. I trust it may be spared. E S.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S FAREWELL TO HIS ARMY CORPS.

Gen. BURNSIDE, who, as has been intimated, will soon have his command much enlarged, has issued the following order in retiring from the Department of North Carolina:

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
FREDERICKSBURGH, Va., Aug. 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 15.—The Commanding General, on retiring from the Department of North Carolina, desires to express his deep regret at taking leave of the gallant soldiers who have been his comrades through so many trials. The requirements of the service prevented his bidding them farewell in person when suddenly called to other scenes of duty, and he now desires to pay a high and well-deserved tribute to their discipline, their patience and their courage. In the trying scenes at Hatteras Inlet, and on the battle fields of North Carolina, these soldiers' virtues were fully shown, and he now parts from them as from well-tried friends, who have always proved true to their leaders and to their country, and on whom, in any emergency, he could always rely.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Affairs in Colorado Territory.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 6.

Gov. EVANS, of Colorado Territory, is now in this city. He says the statement in the telegraph report of last night, credited to the Santa Fé *Gazette* of Aug. 23, "that great discontent exists among the population of Colorado," is utterly false. One or two small Texan guerrilla bands, near the new Mexican line, have produced all the disturbances. As a people, the citizens of Colorado are quite as loyal and law-abiding as those of Illinois, or any other loyal State.

Restriction on Travel Removed.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 6.

United States Marshal MILLARD to-day attempted to put a stop to all railroad travel, by requiring every citizen who wished to go to New-York and other cities to procure a pass from him, for the trouble of preparing which his clerks charged each person *two dollars!* As soon as the Washington authorities heard of these proceedings, orders were sent to the Marshal to remove all such restrictions upon free travel, and all persons can now go where they please without fear of interruption.

The Remains of Col. Fletcher Webster.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The body of Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER will lay in state in Faneuil Hall from eleven o'clock on Monday morning until eleven o'clock on Tuesday, when the funeral services will take place.

Strike Among the Harnessmakers at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Sept. 5.

A general strike for higher wages among the harnessmakers has taken place here. They are parading the streets in large numbers, and calling upon all workmen to join them.

Some of the manufacturers deem the "strike" especially uncalled for, as they assert that, before making their bids for Government contracts, they consulted with their journeymen in the matter.

It appears now that those who have signed contracts will be compelled to accede to the "strikers'" demands temporarily, while those who have not declare their intentions to throw them on.

A Superb Piano—THOSE IN WANT OF A PIANO, possessing, in all respects, every new improvement of any worth, and every requisite of tone, touch and durability, together with superb finish, will buy a STODART PIANO. They have never been surpassed by any piano heretofore manufactured, and the firm, being one of the oldest, also claim to be the best manufacturers in this country. The prices will be found entirely satisfactory to purchasers, and an elegant assortment (just received from the manufactory,) to select from, consisting of grand, square and cottage, at their warerooms, No. 500 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

1862. Genin's Grand Fall Opening. 1862.
Every style of gentlemen's dress silk hats,
Ladies' riding hats, whips and gauntlets,
Misses' and infants' silk and felt hats,
Boys' hats and caps of every description,
will be introduced by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 4.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

CONKLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Sept. 6, Miss ANNE CONKLIN, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, Sept. 8, at 3o'clock P. M., from the Graham Institute, Washington, near DeKalb-av.

☞ Sag Harbor papers please copy.

EDMONSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 6, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his son-in-law, George M. Harper, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., JAMES G. EDMONSON, in the 53d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be published in to-morrow's papers.

GARRETT.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 5, LAURA GARRETT, wife of Wm. Garrett, aged 34 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 25 Mansfield-place, West 51st-st.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

JOHNSTON.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 5, at his residence, HENRY JOHNSTON, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family, also of his uncle, Francis Bos, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 125 West 10th-st, on Monday, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN HOEVENBERGH.—In Kingston, N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 5, JANE C., wife of Henry Van Hoevenbergh, M. D., in the 70th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 423.—Sept. 6, 1862.
12, 56, 39, 2, 17, 3, 16, 9, 59, 44, 72, 22, 60.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 424.—Sept. 6, 1862.
58, 59, 3, 5, 56, 14, 17, 43, 27, 51, 46, 74.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 371.—Sept. 6, 1862.
29, 35, 78, 18, 59, 43, 70, 31, 6, 21, 64, 68, 1.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 323.—Sept. 6, 1862.
61, 28, 64, 70, 6, 34, 36, 31, 62, 12, 7, 10.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WE HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 175 BROADWAY,
and now offer a large variety,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CRICKET.
GRAND CRICKET MATCH.
CANADA vs. UNITED STATES,
Sept. 10th and 11th,
ON ST. GEORGE'S GROUND, HOBOKEN.
Admission to the ground, 10 cts. Members admitted by their tickets.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE: MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., Corner William, New-York.

CARTMEN, ATTENTION!—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.—Pint bottles, 50 cents. Cures lameness, cuts, galls, sprains, &c. If you have a lame horse, try a bottle—sure cure. The Broadway Railroad Company, South Boston, writes "Send us twelve dozen per express: it is the best liniment for lameness and galls we have ever used." Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists. Ask for TOBIAS' Horse Liniment in pint bottles, and take no other.

LOOK TO YOUR TAXES!—THE TAX-PAYER'S MANUAL for 1862 comprises all the new Internal Duties properly classified, the exemptions, penalties, &c., &c. By a Lawyer. Five cents each. $2 50 per 100. $20 per 1000. FERRIS & PRATT, No. 26 Cedar-st., New-York.

MILITARY.

CITY BOUNTY MONEY.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.—The following are the rules prescribed in relation to the payment of Bounty money to volunteer soldiers, under an ordinance of the Corporation, approved Sept. 2, 1862:

1. The Bounty will be paid only to recruits who enlist on and after THURSDAY, Sept. 4, for three years or the war.

2. Applicants for the Bounty will be required to file in the Comptroller's office an affidavit that they are not deserters from the service of the United States, and that they have not been paid any bounty or premium, by or on account of any other county, city or town, for or in consideration of their enlisting; also, a duplicate of their enlistment papers—(headed "VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT")—duly executed; all the signatures contemplated and provided for in the printed blank form to be affixed.

3. In the case of recruits for Regiments now at the seat of war, the certificate of the State Examining Surgeon will be required to be indorsed on the enlistment paper, in addition to that of the United States Surgeon. They will also be required to exhibit the original "descriptive list," showing when, where and by whom they were enrolled and mustered into the service, and the name of the regiment, &c., &c. This will be returned after being examined and checked by the Auditor.

4. Volunteers for new regiments will be required to exhibit the "sub muster-in roll," showing when, where and by whom, they were enrolled and mustered, and the name of their regiment, which will be returned after being examined and checked as above.

5. Volunteers applying for bounty money, must be accompanied by an officer of the regiment to which they belong, to identify them and witness their receipt of the money.

6. The hours for paying bounty money will be from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 5, 1862.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION
No. 81 Nassau-st.
Company D
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.
You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.
To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.
$90 bounty paid after being mustered in.
Clothing of the best quality. Relief t

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL IN EUROPE.

How He Met Secession Sympathizers.

Archbishop PURCELL, of Cincinnati, delivered a lecture in the Opera House, in that city, on Monday evening last, detailing the results of his observations while on his recent European tour. He said:

A United States traveler in Europe, during the last eighteen months, can retain none but painful impressions of the change which is there manifested in public sentiment with regard to his native or adopted home. America, whilst its people remained united under the ægis of a Constitution which, notwithstanding imperfections inherent in all that is human, was justly regarded as the wisest and freest enjoyed by any people, ancient or modern, was the pride of the world. The downtrodden and oppressed of all nations flocked to her for happiness, security and freedom; and only tyrants feared, hated, or envied her. The eye of the lover of human rights saw but to admire, the tongue was loosed but to bless her.

It is not so now. In the cabinets of kings, in the editorials of journalists, in the conversations of tourists, in railcars, in hotels, in social reunions, the question of her approaching dismemberment and final dissolution is everywhere discussed. It is differently answered as the speakers are influenced by malevolence or regret.

The experiment of a people's fitness for self-government is said by many to have failed because it was tried on a scale too vast. We possessed the largest territory in the world, and we were not satisfied.

The gigantic members were too distant from the heart to receive its life-giving impulses. We possessed the largest territory of the civilized world, and we were not satisfied. We were doomed to perish by our own greatness.

Others contended that a people could not long survive the fatal contrast between the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States—the one asserting that all men are born free, sovereign and independent—the other, that millions may be slaves.

A third class of theorists maintained that the principle—"the majority must rule"—would lead to inevitable ruin. It was the consecration of might against right, of error against truth, and of folly against wisdom. While we were yet in comparative infancy, it is said, all these defects and vices of the system were be d to abeyance—but once grown, the conflict with them was irrepressible, and its result disastrous. I add nothing to the caustic reproaches everywhere made of the want of public virtue, as attested by our own newspapers in their hideous details of "fraud, bribery and corruption" in every department of the Administration. Such, if I am allowed here to give utterance to what I have seen and heard, is the indictment drawn up against us by the fault-finders, the Job's comforters and the would-be philosophers of Europe.

To all these objections, which are equally directed against the South and the North, the response was obvious: that we had been compelled to try experiments in government, because those long in force in the Old World had been found wanting; that the systems now in use among Europeans are, at least, as defective, if not worse than our own; that however they may disguise the facts which events from time to time disclose, their public functionaries are not a whit honester than ours; that their people are more oppressed, and have less chance than ours of rising from their depressed condition; that, as these charges are alleged against the Unionists in the North, war which was commenced by the South, was a bad remedy; and that when, by the aid of God, we shall have crushed rebellion and restored Union and peace, we will revise the Constitution, place this instrument and the Declaration of Independence in harmony with one another, safe-guard the Supreme Court of the United States by proper checks, supports and sanction, and profit by experience to retain the good and eliminate the evil of the past.

I shall not say that these were all the latent, or patent, sources of disunion to which our attention was directed on the other side of the Atlantic. The most plausible, taken from the antagonistic interests of the South and the North, that clamoring for free trade and this for a protective tariff, I shall leave statesmen to answer. But the argument which it was the Unionist's place most frequently to use in vindication of the Union, was the enumeration of the wrongs committed on us by the South simply to prevent those which she dared not say were committed, but only *feared* might be committed against herself by the North.

She kept millions of men in bondage, forbidding them to marry, which St. Paul calls a doctrine of devils, and forbidding them to be educated. She trailed in the dust the flag under which she and we had prospered, and which was respected and honored as it fluttered on every sea. She seized the glorious river for whose free navigation the nation's wealth was paid to the first BONAPARTE in the purchase of Louisiana, and planted cannon on its banks to intercept Western commerce. She spoke of concessions and compromises, and she never proposed this one compromise which I verily believe would have converted even abolition foes into friends—namely, that after a given period, say fifty, seventy, or an hundred years, she would abolish Slavery, and in the meantime, as the Northern States had done, fit her slaves, by education, to be men. The North could have terminated the war with such an enemy in three months, by proclaiming the emancipation of her negroes and enrolling them in our armies—but she recoiled, through sentiments of humanity, from letting their vindictive passions loose against their white masters, mistresses and their children—and the South showed her sense of our forbearance and humanity by imitating her perfidious friends in Great Britain, and letting loose against us the fierce Indians of the Western wilds.

And all this was done of malice aforethought. Thirty years ago she resolved on what she is now doing, and prepared for it by stealing our cannon and munitions of war, and storing them within her own territory, by the hands of her perjured Secretaries, whom the Northerns unsuspectingly trusted.

But why did we not let them keep what they had stolen, and go their way in peace? Precisely because such a course would bring no peace. It would not save the Union which made us happy at home and honored, or feared, abroad. It would lead to interminable border warfare. It would set up precedents which State after State, South as well as North, and perhaps portions of States, would imitate, and thus would, on all sides, the "treason against human hope be consummated."

"But if you do not this, you will have civil war." We know it: be the guilt on their heads who commenced it! History attests that the price of a nation's exemption from tyranny, of her greatness, of her ransom of national and individual sins, and immunity from future suffering and danger, is blood. "Without the shedding of blood there is no remission." It is a terrible law, or a terrible fact, but such it is, and we must, as other nations, who would not be enslaved, have done, accept it. The die is cast. The moment has come to test men's souls. Fortitude, not poltroonery and cowardice, is a virtue. Our revolutionary fathers showed us how to suffer and to bleed to conquer the liberty which they bequeathed us, and which we have enjoyed as never nation enjoyed before, for four-score years. Let those who come after us have cause to bless our memories, as we bless the memories of those who have preceded us.

The lecturer has availed himself of your kind indulgence to communicate to you his impressions of what he heard and saw respecting American affairs chiefly in England. I ask you a little longer with your attention, while he speaks of his impressions of the British Government and its "second Estate"—the Press. All for the South, against the North. That hypocritical Government entailed on us the evil which has been the source of most of our troubles. It never ceased, in season or out of season, to reproach us with its existence. She has sent her fleeting Abolitionists amongst us to lecture against it: she has no honors too great to lavish on her consuls, or ill-conscious accomplices in the fanatics here at home, who have done so much to alienate the South, and now that the thorns which we have reaped are of the tree she planted, she scourges us with them. And her Chief Justice, Lord CAMPBELL, has has the shamelessness to say, as reported by the London *Times*, in a recent speech, that England must acknowledge the independence of the South, the slaveholding South, to whip the North, when we seek to indemnify ourselves for our (predicted) losses in that quarter, by the annexation of Canada. In the just judgments of God she is made to suffer in the crippling of her commerce, in the rusting of her looms, and the hunger and the dread of her unemployed operatives, for her large share in the instigation of this unnatural war. It is hardly an item in her merchants guilt, at which she more than connives, that they send their contraband ships to our enemies, for they so supplied the Russians with powder and ball—selling the very souls of their own people for gold—in the Crimean war.

It should excite no surprise that England pursues the same policy toward us which she has always pursued at home and abroad—"divide and govern." She who violated the treaty of Limerick, as if perjury was no crime, and national honor a disgrace to others but none to her; she who broke her plighted engagements to the East Indians, and blew them from the cannon's mouth when they resorted to the only effectual remonstrances against injustice and oppression can we wonder that her sympathies are with the South, when she thereby hopes to disable the North? But see what happens in the light of day in the 19th century, when she is furnishing gold to GARIBALDI and the Italian traitors to divide other nations, under the pretext of her love of liberty and justice and the people's right to choose their own rulers.

* * * * * * *

In Ireland I every where heard the liveliest regrets for the war in America. The people so long oppressed at home, and of whom hundreds of thousands had had so much reason to bless the United States, naturalized, with few exceptions, with the North, or United States, for they knew no other. The exceptions were those who read only the London *Times* and its copyists.

France can hardly forget her old conditions of alliance and friendship with the Government at Washington. Her people wish us well, but the New-York *Commercial Advertiser* has, I fear, on its conscience, if it have one, much of the responsibility for the contrary editorials of both sets of the Paris papers—editorials [illegible] from the [illegible] of the [illegible].

A Western paper says of the daughter of the [illegible] Jno. Ross, "The Governor's daughter is a beautiful young lady of about eighteen. She is [illegible] and can [illegible] her pin [illegible] her [illegible] which [illegible] of [illegible] We [illegible]

that she was educated at Christian College, Columbia, in this State, and is engaged to a young gentleman of St. Louis. We make mention of this latter fact to prevent our young marriageable men from falling in love with her father's $2,000,000 or $3,000,000."

LAW REPORTS.

The Fernanda Wood Swindling Case—The Charges of Mr. Edward E. Marvine Sustained—Wood adjudged to refund the Amount Fraudulently Obtained.

IN COURT OF APPEALS.

Byxby vs. *Wood*.—GOULD, J.—Some of the grounds here urged for reversing this judgment are of little moment. Such is the point that the referees erred in refusing to allow the defendant's set-off or counter-claim as to certain moneys paid by him. To which point it was sufficiently answered below that the pleadings set up neither counter-claim nor set-off, and therefore none could be allowed. The claim of error in admitting evidence as to the letter of T. O. Larkin is manifestly unfounded. Since, if fraud were the foundation of the action, it was clearly admissible, and if fraud were not the foundation, the evidence was so utterly valueless that it could not have influenced the minds of the referees, and no finding of even inducement to the agreement between the parties is based on it, and no inference is drawn from it.

To the claim that there was a defect of parties in that Marvine, was not made a party plaintiff. There is a complete answer in law, in that such a point must be expressly raised, either by demurrer or answer, and it is not raised in either way. (Code, sec. 144 to 149.) Negatived. That Marvine was the real party in interest is expressly negatived, as matter of fact by the ninth finding of the references that he "duly assigned and transferred to the plaintiffs all claims and demands which he had against the defendant arising out of said adventures, &c.," in terms covering all that the referees sustained as a cause of action. The question (in any case) whether the plaintiff is the true party in interest, or whether the title under which he sues is a mere sham, is of course one that every defendant is entitled to try. And if he relies upon facts instead of, or beyond, or in contradiction to, the plaintiff's paper, title, or assignment, the question is not one of law for the Court, but one of fact on which the Jury are to pass. In this case the referees have so passed, and the finding is final. We are thus brought to the consideration of the chief ground taken on the part of the defendant, which is that the cause of action, as laid in the complaint, was founded on fraud and deceit, and that such an action was for a *tort* of such a nature, that the cause of action is not assignable.

The authorities cited by the defence in support of this position (Addington vs. Allen, 7 Wend. 9, Zabriskie vs. Smith, 3 Kem. 333,) go far to answer the position. Since they show just what that action is, and that it is not for false or fraudulent representations by which the defendant himself obtained money or property, but for such representations as to the credit and responsibility of a third person, as induced the plaintiffs in those suits to sell property on credit to such third person, and thereby the plaintiffs were injured, though neither the defendant nor his property was benefitted. So far as the defendant's act, and the defendant himself were concerned, it was a mere naked *tort*. And even as to these decisions, it may be advisable to see how fully they accord with the Revised Statutes (2 R. S. [447,] Sec. *1*, 2.) Such is by no means the case before us. The facts as found by the referees are that by false representations and the alteration of bills and vouchers the defendant himself received from Marvine large sums of money to which he was not entitled; and they have found that the plaintiffs are entitled to recover, not for any fraud, but for the money which the defendant had so received, and which being so received he had no right to retain. This state of facts does not necessarily require an action to be brought for the *tort*, even if it allows one to be so brought. Such facts always raised in law the implied promise which was the contract cause of action in *indebitory assumpsit* for money had and received. Having money that rightfully belongs to another creates a debt, and wherever a debt exists without an expressed promise to pay, the law implies a promise, and the action always sounds in contract. Under the Code, this implied promise is treated as a fiction, and the facts (out of which the prior law raised the promises) are to be stated without any designation of a form of action, and the law gives such judgment as, being asked for, is appropriate to the facts. Of course, we cannot now say that a particular phrase makes a particular form of action, so that a party by its use may shut himself out from the remedy which his facts will not give him. He may, indeed, so utterly misconceive his rights as to make a complaint not at all adapted thereto, so that his offered proofs (or even his proofs put in without objection) would require an entirely new complaint to reach them, and then no Court can give him judgment. In the case before us the assignment to the plaintiffs purports to be of claims and demands either for money received or owing, or for false and fraudulent representations or deceit, which I have, &c., by reason of "the transactions between Marvine & Wood." The complaint says that Wood made false and fraudulent representations to Marvine about the moneys paid for joint account, and "by means of such false representations, fraudulently and deceitfully obtained" property, &c., from Marvine and the plaintiffs, (assignees of Marvine), "therefore demand judgment against the defendant for the sum of $6,359 62, with interest from October, 1848." It would hardly seem that this is a complaint for a mere naked *tort* in an action claiming damages for the wrong, and unless it be so necessarily and unavoidably, the ends of substantial justice would require us to disregard the words that charge a wrong. Yet even this seems not now a necessary ground for sustaining this judgment. What valid objection is there to treating these words "fraudulently and by deceit" as mere inducement, containing a statement of the facts which show that Marvine's payment was not a voluntary one, with knowledge of the facts, and that therefore he was entitled to sue to recover back the moneys, and thus anticipating a defense. How, without some such statement, was he to show that it was not a voluntary payment, or that his settlement of the accounts was not final and binding on him? If to avoid either of those objections in an action to get back the money paid he could have proved the actual facts, there can be no objection to his stating them in his complaint. But conceding that a *tort* be one of the elements that go to make up this cause of action, it will be found to be assignable. It will be seen to be of that class of *torts*, the right of action for which would survive to the personal representatives of the claimant, and the power to assign and to transmit to personal representatives are convertible propositions (Zabriskie *vs.* Smith, 3 Kem. 322); and further, it is within the decisions both before and since the Code of a nature that was formerly assignable in equity, and is now assignable at law. In McKee *vs.* Judd (2 Kem. 625) it is held "that demands arising from injuries strictly personal (whether arising from *tort* or contract) are not assignable, but all others are," (see 3 Kem. 333 to 335-6, 15 N. Y. Rep., 482,) and by the Revised Statutes (2 R. S. 447, sec. 1) "for wrongs done to the property, rights or interest of another, for which an action might be maintained, &c., such action may be brought after the death of the person injured, by his executors or administrators in the same manner, &c., as actions founded upon contracts. And the exceptions to this broad general rule are contained in the next section, and are confined to injuries to the person or character. In this case, if the action be for the fraud and deceit, it is for a wrong done to the property, &c., of Marvine, and by the statute could be brought after his death by his personal representatives, and is assignable. The defendant's counsel claims that the finding as of fact by the referees do not sustain the judgment, because they have not found the fraud which is alleged in the complaint. It is quite true that they have not found the fact of fraud, but as we hold that the action is sustainable without there having been any fraud, and merely as an action for money, which the defendant has no right to retain, the failure to find fraud is no objection to the validity of the judgment, and it is to be affirmed, as not being an action for the fraud. It is proper to note another point taken for the defense, that as the Assignee (Marvine) had settled the account and receipted it as correct, the right to set aside that settlement and avoid the effect of it as a substantial release to the defendant, and the right to avoid the effect of using the price by the sealed contract to give $6,000 dollars for one half the bargain were personal rights which Marvine himself must assert and which he could not assign. This is conclusively answered by holding, as we do, that an account settled or a release executed is not the title by which the defendant received or held the money, but a mere acknowledgement that the items being true the balance is correct, or that upon those stated facts the defendant is not liable to repay the money; that the contract of purchase of the bark is not avoided, but the undue price is examined, and the excess is to be recovered as money had and received to the use of the plaintiff. And, in suing for money, it is entirely immaterial in our present mode of pleading) whether the plaintiff anticipates what would be matter of defence, and says in advance that it was so obtained as to be invalid and no defence, or whether he omits all mention of it, and on the trial, when it is interposed as a defence, proves the fraudulent obtaining of it, which makes it void and no defence. The right of action is not founded on it, and it bears no resemblance to an instrument through which is to be made the title which is to be found an action, and which requires to be reformed or set aside to obtain that title. In any view, therefore, the judgment of the Superior Court should be affirmed.

(Copy.] E. PESHINE SMITH, State Reporter.

Exceptions on Trial—A Case Sent Back to an Ex-Justice for Resettlement.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barbour.

Samuel Ford vs. *Samuel P. Townsend et al.*—This was a motion to send the case prepared on appeal back to Ex-Judge Pierrepont, before whom the action was tried, for resettlement, upon the ground that the appellant's counsel inadvertently omitted to insert in the case, at the time it was presented to the Judge for settlement, the fact that plaintiff's counsel duly excepted upon the trial to the ruling of the Court dismissing the complaint. Plaintiff's counsel produces an affidavit and statement of Judge Pierrepont, which the Court holds satisfactorily proof that such exception was probably duly taken, and that it would be unjust to deprive the plaintiff of the benefit of it upon appeal, if that exception was. The case was therefore entered referring the case to Judge Pierrepont with directions to insert, if he properly can, the fact that such exception was [illegible]

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Harvard.

Third-avenue Railroad Company vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Motion denied, with leave, &c. No costs.

Heyer vs. *Halsey*.—Motion granted with costs.

Watson vs. *Rushmore*.—Motion granted; $10 costs. See opinion.

Matter of Assignment of Stygis, Shaw & Co.—Order granted. See papers.

Washburn vs. *Langley*.—See decision with papers.

Butler vs. *Tomlinson*.—Motion denied.

Soutter vs. *Mather*.—Motion granted with $10 costs. See opinion.

Wheeler vs. *Chesley*.—Motion denied with $10 costs, with leave, &c. See opinion.

Cox vs. *Cox*.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Ridgway vs. *Ridgway*.—Judgment refused.

Phenix Bank vs. *Donnell*.—Motion denied. See opinion.

Low vs. *Graydon*.—Motion for discovery. Motion decided. See opinion.

Harper vs. *Chamberlain*.—Motion decided.

Cleveland vs. *Cross*.—Motion decided.

Dunlop vs. *Burnap*.—Motion granted with $10 costs. See opinion.

St. John vs. *St. John*.—Memoranda for counsel.

Brown vs. *Nichols*.—Motion to vacate injunction granted with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barbour.

Elizabeth Kimmell vs. *Frederick Kimmell*.—Decree of divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 6, 1862.

$25,000 U. S. 6s '81 Coup.	90¾	20 Bank of the Rep	90
15,000 do	90¾	110 Pacific Mail St Co	109¾
10,000 do	90¾	50 N. Y. Central R	93
5,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	99¾	250 do	93¼
500 U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon War L. year	97½	10 do	93⅝
1,500 U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon War L. 2½ y'r'y	97	300 do	93⅝
5,000 do	97⅜	150 Erie Railway	36⅞
10,000 Tr. 7 3-10 ₰ cent Notes	102¾	100 do	b30 37
1,000 do ind. small	101¾	50 do	37
15,000 do	101	125 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R	98
75,000 U. S. Demand N.	108¾	50 Tol. & Wabash Pref.	46
5,000 Ind. St. 6s, War L.	91	50 Erie R. Pref...	s30 67¾
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, 90..	48½	50 do	67¾
1,000 N. C. State 6s	65½	50 do	67¾
3,000 Mo. State 6s	45½	50 Har. R. Pref	39
6,000 Cal. State 7s	100	50 do	s30 38¾
1,000 E. R. 2d m. b. '83	101¾	250 Reading R	89
4,000 do	101	100 do	s30 88¾
5,000 Erie R. 4th m. b.	92¾	100 do	s10 88¾
2,000 Hud. R. 2d m. b.	109	400 do	89
1,200 R., N. Y. & E. 1 m.	90	100 Mich. Cen. R	s31 67½
1,000 M. Cent. 1 m. sf. b.	111¾	50 do	67¾
5,000 Chi. N. W. as. bds.	56⅝	5 do	67¾
5,000 C. & N. W. 2m. b.	29	600 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	62¾
6,000 do	29	100 do	s30 62¾
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st m.	88	60 do	s30 62⅝
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d m.	69	50 Ill. Cen. Full Stock	62
5,000 do	69¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	62¾
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	103¾	50 do	62
1,000 Gal. & C. Intex	104¾	50 Clev. & Pitts R	24⅝
11,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f. bds.	80⅝	125 Gal. & Chi. R	71⅝
1,000 Pitts. F. W. & C. 1st.	96⅝	100 Clev. & Tol. R	65⅜
20,000 Pitts. F. W. & C. 2d.	82	50 Chi. & Rock I. R	66¼
4,000 do	81⅝	250 do	67
8,000 do	81	50 do	b30 67⅜
70,000 American Gold	119	50 do	66⅝
65,000 do	118¾	50 Mil. & P. du C. R	32⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	99¾	100 Erie Railway Pref.	67⅛
12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	99¾	50 do	67⅛
4,000 do	99⅝	100 do	b30 68
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	88¾	100 Hud. R. R	61
7,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₰ ct. Notes	102	50 do	59⅛
5,000 do	103⅜	50 do	b30 61
5,000 U. S. Dem. Notes	103	200 Reading R	s30 88¾
1,000 Va. State 6s	65⅝	200 Mich. Cen. R	67⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	48½	25 do	67⅛
3,000 Cal. State 7s	99⅞	50 do	b30 67⅜
10,000 Ill. War Loan	96⅞	250 Mich. So. & N. I. R	31⅛
2,000 Mil & P. Du C. R.	96⅝	450 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	62⅛
1,000 do	96	100 Ft. W. & C. Scrip	b30 61¾
14,000 E. R. 2d m. b. '71	101	50 Clev. & Pitts R	24⅛
3,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	69¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R	71⅝
5,000 Mich. So. S. F. b.	102⅞	20 do	71⅝
2,000 C. & N. W. 2d m.	29	100 Clev. & Tol. R	65½
10,000 Am. Gold	119¼	300 do	65¾
70 Pa. Mail Steam Co	109⅝	50 Chic & R. I. R	66¼
100 N. Y. Cen. R	93¼	100 do	66⅝

SATURDAY, Sept. 6—P. M.

The Street was less disturbed, to-day, than usual by War rumors. An effort was made between the sessions of the Board to create the impression that some unfavorable news was in town, but the market failed to yield to it, and at the close this afternoon, prices were about as follows compared with the closing on Friday; the difference being in favor of this day's market:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
N. Y. Central	93⅛	93⅛	Hudson	59½	59½
Erie	37	37	Pacific	109¾	109¾
Erie Preferred	68	68	Panama	143½	143½
Rock Island	66¾	66¾	Hanover	45	45
Galena	71¾	71¾	Tennessees	45¾	45¾
Mich. Central	67⅛	67⅛	U. S. 5s, 1871	89	89⅛
Mich. Southern	31½	31½	U. S. 6s, 1881	99½	99½
Mich. Guaran'd	62⅝	62⅝	U. S Notes, C. I	103⅝	103⅝
Illinois Cen	61⅝	61⅝	Treas. 7 30 ₰ cts	102⅞	103
Toledo	52⅛	54⅛	Bills on Lond'n	159	159
Reading	88½	89	Gold	119¼	119¼

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	101	Bank of the Republic	99⅛
Union	99	Bank of North Amer	91
State of New-York	93	Metropolitan	98
Commerce	91⅛	Shoe and Leather	88
Mechanics' Bank. Asso.	102½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₰ cts	103⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	109	Pitts. F. W. & C. 1st	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	102	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass.	91
Erie firsts, '67	111	Chi. & N. W. seconds	29
Erie thirds, '83	101	Han. & St. Jos. firsts	40
Erie fourths, '80	94⅛	Hack. & W. Bonds	102⅝
Buf. N. Y. & E. firsts '77	89	Tol. & Wab. firsts	80
Hudson firsts, '60	110	T. H. & Wab. seconds	60
Hudson seconds, s. f.	105	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	96
Harlem firsts, '67-'73	109	Gal. & Chi. firsts	103⅜
Harlem thirds,	86	Gal. & Chi. first-ext'd	101⅝
Mich. Cen. 7s, '69-72	105	Clev. & Tol. s. f	90
Mich. Cen. 7s, Eagle, '82	111	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. firsts	96
Chi., Bur. & Q. firsts	108	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	81
Mich So. 7 ₰ cts 2ds	89	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 3ds	58
N. Ind. Goshen Line	100	Clev. & Pitts thirds	80

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $1,340,556 08, including for Customs, $130,800; Payments, $928,236 49; Balance, $10,124,106 18.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Persia	Southampton	New-York	Aug.	27
Kina	Liverpool	New-York	Aug.	27
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug.	28
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug.	30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept.	3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept.	3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept.	6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept.	10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept.	13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept.	20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept.	20
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept.	20
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	1
Lunenburg	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	8
Great Western	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	10

FROM AMERICA.

Hibernian	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 6
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	New-York	Liver pool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 1.30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 1.30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6.30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1.30 P. M.

MACHINERY, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURing (for army work) and Family Machines—new—to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No 335 Broadway

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABERS marble-yard, No. 64 1st-av., near 2d-st., and No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

THE HAMILTON LITERARY ASSOCIATION, of Brooklyn, will commence its regular season for the winter term, on MONDAY EVENING next, 8th inst., at the rooms of the Association, corner of Court and Tompkins sts., Brooklyn.

E. E. DANA, Secretary.

PRINCIPLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT Printers-Cheap Row, No. 29 Pearl-st. Papers, Printers, Binders, &c., at one of the lowest figures ever [illegible] Orders executed promptly and [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

No 10 Gramercy Park,

(East 20th-st.,)

Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,

S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be to town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,

Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Will reopen Sept. 17.

Madame C. M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.

Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 501 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 16 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.

ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE

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PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S

Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 240 Madison av., between 39th and 40th sts.,

Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.

School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 53 West 33d-st.,

Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,

No. 1,219 Broadway,

Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 9 West 24th-st.,

N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., Rector.

The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school rooms and the principal bookstores

MADAME MARTINET'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 21st-st.,

Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE WINTER TERM OF MISS DEWEY'S

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

Commences Nov. 1. Address Miss MARY E. DEWEY, Sheffield, Mass.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS'

French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK,

No. 69 West 45th-st., near Broadway.

Will be reopened for Young Ladies, MONDAY, Sept. 15. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MISS AUBERT'S

Boarding and Day School, No. 96 East 15th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,

No. 15 SAINT JOSEPH-ST.,

Will REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30

West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel

This school, under the direction of Mlle. BOSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 16

The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received to the family, and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. BOSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondell, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.

References is made to Rev. Drs Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Wadsworth, Winslow, Lanier & Co., Mr. H. C. Bowen, and Messrs. Murray and Mr. H. Sturges, Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector.

Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL.—Nos. 270 and 272 West 23d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The Institute is now divided in a Young Ladies' Department, Principals H. Gerdes, P. H. and L. Krusi, No. 270 West 23d-st. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway, Christern's, No. 708 Broadway, Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, and at the Institute.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., RE-opens Sept. 10. Parents desiring for their daughters a thorough and accomplished education, with every advantage resulting from the social union, and in a well-ordered private family, are invited to visit this delightful suburb. Circulars at Mr. LOWE'S, No. 527 Broadway.

THE GREENWICH INSTITUTE, AT Greenwich, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Location elevated, healthful. Number of pupils limited. Each instructed by the Principal personally in a thorough course of Classical studies. Terms moderate. Mr. Wright is a prominent lecturer. For circulars address Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHELOT'S CLAS

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics: the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (upstairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 52 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on Self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postage stamps. Address Dr. LACROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College New-York. Revised Edition Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specifics" recommended for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 26th-st., (late of No. 65a Broadway.)

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French pronounce $24 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, for HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS.—ESTABLISHED IN 1830—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than 60,000 thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous stain that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and pharmacists, in regard to some pitiful patent nostrum he has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of CALDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY, in the business of printing and publishing two newspapers, entitled, the *Sunday Mirror*, and the *New-York Weekly Herald*, at No. 111 Fulton-st., New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM CALDWELL and HORACE P. WHITNEY are also authorized to collect and sign in liquidation, and to settle up the affairs of the said late firm. Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM CALDWELL,
SYLVENUS S. SOUTHWORTH
HORACE P. WHITNEY.

The undersigned will continue the above business at the same place, under the firm name of CALDWELL & WHITNEY. Dated Sept. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM CALDWELL,
HORACE P. WHITNEY.

No. 53 Exchange Place, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED INTO partnership with me Mr. JAMES J. GOODWIN, who has for the past year signed for me by procuration. The business will be conducted under the style of J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

LOST AND FOUND.

BURGLARY!

$800 REWARD!!

The subscriber's store was entered during Sunday, Aug. 31, and a quantity of SEWING SILK and other goods carried off.

The sewings were taken from the cases, and the empty cases left in the store.

All the sewings were rolled up in pink paper bundles of half a pound each—part of it with the brand, in gold letters, "Fratelli Chiavard, sublime Quality," and part of it in other brands, printed in red letters. Two of the brands had a red label pasted around the bundle, with signature on it; the other had no label on it. There were also taken two pieces striped Foulard silks.

The above reward will be paid for the whole, or in proportion for any part of it.

E. H. ARNOLD, No. 81 Warren-st.

$9 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM NO. 111 WEST 42d-st., on the evening of the 4th inst., a black and tan DOG, answers to the name of *Prince*, has a slight defect in the left eye. Whoever returns the same will receive the above reward.

LOST—ON BROADWAY, SATURDAY AFTERnoon, a gold-headed Cane, marked R. B. Groesbeck. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 6th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement, by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE HARTFORD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 70 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1862

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE DIrectors of said Company, held at its office this day, JAMES C. HARRIOTT was unanimously elected President in place of Richard Ashley, deceased, and JOHN G. HAVILAND was unanimously appointed Secretary.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the Certificates of Participating Premiums of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $100,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board,

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board,

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share, (ten per cent.) less the Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand at this office.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 8 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—IN ONE OF THE VERY BEST PARTS of the City, a beautiful four-story house, brownstone, a perfect gem, inquire on the premises, No. 16 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; $370 until May; will lease. Also, a very pretty three-story house, in perfect order, No. 597 2d-av., between 36th and 37th sts., $260 until May; has window in front, will lease. Also, two three-story brick houses in a row of eleven houses, courtyards and trees in front; perfect order; inquire on the premises, No. 179 East 39th-st., near 2d-av. Also, a part of No. 191; $16 per month. Also, to a quiet family, one of the prettiest suite of apartments in the City, $15 per month; consisting of parlor, two bedrooms, dining-room and kitchen; inquire corner of 41st-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a right manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 369 and 371 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND FURNIture to correspond, between Clinton and Henry sts., pleasantly situated near two ferries, and two railroads; rent moderate to a good responsible tenant. None other need apply from 7 o'clock till 9, from 1 o'clock till 2, from 5 o'clock to 9, in the evening, at No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn. H. STEVENSON.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AN ELEgantly and completely furnished house on University-place, will be rented to a private family or for a first-class boarding-house house 42x75, 12 bedrooms, 3 parlors, dining-room 20x24 feet, the entire premises in perfect order. Possession can be had on or about 1st of October next. Apply to

H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 Nassau.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 30 feet, at No. 99 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and every thing complete for moulding. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—A LARGE AND WELL-FURNISHED brick house on Henry-st., near State-st., in Brooklyn, with modern conveniences. Rent moderate. Apply to J. M. LEWIS, No. 67 Wall-st., N. Y.

A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY MAY FIND a pleasant residence, well furnished, by inquiring at the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st. The rent will be made easy by boarding the present occupant.

TO LET—COTTAGES IN BROOKLYN, WITH IMmediate possession. Also, a cottage and furniture for sale. C. H. OLIVER, No. 37 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Light rooms and 1,000-horse power. SAM'L LEGGETT, Supt.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS, FOR A GIRLS' school, in a private house or elsewhere, between 20th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 102 Post-office.

DESK-ROOM WANTED IN THE VICINITY of Wall and Nassau sts. Address L. L. S., Box No. 118, *Times* office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED, by a small family, a well-furnished house; rent not over $1,200 per annum. Address Box No. 97 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$8,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic, large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine grafted fruit, permanent stream, good well and cistern, fine view of mountain, half mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 218 Washington-st.

FARMS.

$950—HALF DOWN.—FARM FOR SALE, very low, 7 acres, new house, 8 rooms, barn, crops, fruit, &c., situated on Long Island. Apply to THOMAS J. JACKSON, No. 130 Pearl-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL, PLAIN SETTLED, WITH either one or two acres of land, within a sailing price, which must be low. Box No. 150 *Times* office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
ARMY CLOTHS.
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1862.

Manufacturers and Merchants are invited to offer Proposals, at this office, until FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 12 M., to furnish the United States with

BLANKETS, ARMY CLOTHS, KERSEYS, AND LININGS AND TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS,
SUITED TO MAKING
UNIFORM CLOTHING.

The BLANKETS must be Army Blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches in length, in the centre,) to be 7 feet long, and 5 feet 6 inches wide; each blanket to weigh 5 pounds.

The CLOTH must be dark blue, (indigo wool-dyed,) of army standard, weighing 21 ounces to yard of 54 inches wide, and 10½ ounces to yard of 27 inches wide. The KERSEYS must be sky blue, (indigo wool-dyed,) army standard, weighing 22 ounces to yard of 54 inches wide, and 11 ounces to yard of 27 inches wide. Samples of Linings and Trimming must accompany the bids for these articles.

Bidders will state the number of yards and quantity of each article they will be prepared to furnish in each month, and for how many months, at the Clothing Depot in Philadelphia, and the price per yard, &c.

Each bid must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same, and give satisfactory security. The names of sureties to be given in the proposal.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the seventeenth day of September, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the two lots of ground situated at Nos. 64 and 70 Monroe-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen, at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 51 Chrystie-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

BERNARD SMYTH,
WILSON SMALL,
JAMES MOORE,
Committee of School Officers of the Seventh Ward.

Dated September 1, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New-York, Sept. 5, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 8th instant, for the following articles of lumber, viz.:

100,000 feet 1¼-inch spruce plank.
50,000 feet pine boards, box or albany.
20,000 feet 4x4 pine scantling.
20,000 feet 2½-inch pine plank.

All the above lumber to be of good merchantable quality, free from rot and loose knots; to be subject to inspection, and to be delivered on shipboard at expense of contractor. Persons offering will please state the lowest price per foot, board measure, and the number of days which would be required to furnish the whole quantity.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNtil 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 15th September, 1862, for constructing a portion of the Potomac Dam, at Great Falls.

The principal item of work to be done is about five thousand (5,000) yards of rock embankment.

Specifications can be procured and plans seen at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Potomac Dam," and addressed to Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer, W. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 20th day between 10 and 12 o'clock of the forenoon, and on the 20th day of October next. Dated New-York, Mar. 28, 1862.

ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
ap6-law6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HIS Honor C. EDMONDS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings. Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix of her residence, No. 54 Carlisle-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated July 22, 1862.

SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.

jy26-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY LEMOINE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.

M. M. HENDRICKS,
ALFRED TOBIAS, } Executors.
ISAAC HENDRICKS,
m29-law6mS*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st. Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Naughton* leaves Christopher-st at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Spring-st.... at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Dey-st. ..... at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 1 at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 6 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dubbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplanucks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 29, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with Railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $100. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical pianomakers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS. —7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $245, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $66, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

AUCTION SALES.

JAS. M. MILLER & WM. KENNELLY, Auctioneers.

FORECLOSURE SALE AT AUCTION.—ON TUESDAY, Sept. 9, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, the desirable three-story, high stoop, stone front house and lot No. 128 East 46th-st., handsomely finished, has large plate glass, one in each sash, whole front, and in dining-room blinds whole front, hardwood staircase, new style, cost $600. The said property cost near $10,000,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 80

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Norte.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to

M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. I. S. Messenger, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY ..... Sept. 13 | MONDAY ..... Oct. 13.

Passage money to Nassau ..... $50.
Passage money to Havana ..... 70.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, STOPPING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR).—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..... SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..... SATURDAY, Sept. 13.
KANGAROO..... SATURDAY, Sept. 20.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$80	Passage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	28
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £6 6s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN Agent, No. 22 Water-st., in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square, in Queenstown to C. & W. SEARS, in London to INMAN & ROYDS, 8 Moorgate-st., in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 34 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first

THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

A RECONNOISSANCE FROM CINCINNATI.

The Rebels within Four Miles of Falmouth.

Doings of the Guerrillas in Western Virginia.

The Citizens in the Border Counties of Indiana Organizing.

Reported Repulse of the Enemy at Stevenson, Ala.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 6.

Conductor WOODALE made a reconnoissance yesterday with an engine on the Kentucky Central Railroad. He proceeded to a point ten miles north of Cynthiana, where he discovered three men, who upon being hailed, said they belonged to a Georgia Regiment. He afterwards discovered their camp, but it was so much hidden by bushes that he could not make out how many they numbered.

A dispatch from Falmouth, dated 1 o'clock this morning, says that our scouts report the rebels within four miles of that place with artillery.

A dispatch from Pomeroy, Ohio, says that Spencer, Va., has surrendered to the rebel forces under JENKINS, and that Col. RAYBOURNE'S command were taken prisoners by him.

On Wednesday morning JENKINS' forces entered Ravenswood, Va., and on the same evening crossed the Ohio River at Buffington's Island, and came down to Racine, Ohio, where they killed one man and wounded two others, and stole twelve horses. They then recrossed the river at Wolf's Bar, and encamped for the night.

The people were rising to resist further attempts at invasion by the rebels.

A later report says that the rebels are crossing at Racine, and are coming down on both sides of the river.

A dispatch from Point Pleasant to the Military Committee at Gallipolis, says that the contending forces are in sight of each other, that the rebels are but 900 strong, and that a battle is imminent.

Gov. MORTON has ordered all the male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, residing in the Border Counties, to organize themselves into military companies to repel the invasion.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 6—P. M.

The *Evening Times*, of this city, has information that Stevenson, Alabama, was attacked by the rebels, but that they were repulsed with great loss.

Athens, Alabama, has been burned by our troops.

Gen. BRAGG had left Chattanooga, and was advancing on Nashville.

This city was greatly excited this afternoon, owing to the circulation of numerous reports as to the near approach of the rebels.

Telegraphic communication is open as far as Falmouth.

The rebels are reported in force to-night at Williamstown, about thirty miles distant, on the Georgetown turnpike.

THE REBELS IN KANAWHA VALLEY.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Saturday, Sept. 6.

Telegraphic communication in Kanawha Valley is suspended above Point Pleasant.

The guerrilla JENKINS is encamped at Buffalo, to-night, with fifteen hundred men, and two thousand more are expected to join immediately. His men are stripping the country of horses and supplies.

The object of JENKINS appears to be to cut off communication with our troops.

The militia of Gallia County assembled, to-day, to the number of 2,700, and completed their organization.

Very little fear is felt of a raid in this place.

THE EXCITEMENT IN OHIO.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. TOD.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2, 1862.

To the Loyal People of the River Counties:

Our Southern border is threatened with invasion. I have, therefore, to recommend that all the loyal men of your counties at once form themselves into military companies and regiments, to beat back the enemy at any and all points he may attempt to invade our State. Gather up all the arms in the country, and furnish yourselves with ammunition for the same. The service will be of but few days' duration. The soil of Ohio must not be invaded by the enemies of our glorious Government.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

o the Several Military Committees:

In response to several communications tendering companies and squads of men for the protection of Cincinnati, I announce that all such bodies of men who are armed, will be received. They will repair at once to Cincinnati, and report to Gen. LEW. WALLACE, who will complete their further organization.

None but men armed will be received, and such only until the 11th inst. Railroad companies will pass all such bodies of men at the expense of the State.

It is not desired that any troops residing in any of the river counties leave their counties. All such are requested to organize, and remain for the protection of their own counties. DAVID TOD, Governor.

THE EXCITEMENT IN CINCINNATI.

FIFTY THOUSAND MEN FOR ITS DEFENCE.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Cincinnati, Sept. 3, says:

"Martial law is being very strictly enforced here, and the citizens remain obedient and very quiet. The drinking saloons have all been closed, and business is very generally suspended, and but for the newspapers and the markets, life would be truly intolerable.

Nearly the entire male population is either drilling or fortifying the hills on the Kentucky side of the river. It is not a little singular to note the fact that both judges and ministers of the Gospel in our city have been enrolled, mustered, and are now performing military duty.

Hundreds of men have been taken upon the streets and in private houses and are now digging rifle pits opposite the city. I have just returned from similar duty myself, and in doing so I am unable to give you in this dispatch the result of a number of important reconnoissances in force.

It is gratifying to announce that, along with the white population, all the able-bodied colored persons have been impressed to labor on the fortifications.

Several light-draught steamers have been admirably, promptly and effectively fitted up for gunboats, and many more are being similarly transformed. These steamers will traverse the river between this point and Louisville, and assist our forces in repelling invasion, if necessary.

Regiments are pouring in here constantly, and are moving off in every direction, and it is estimated that by to-morrow night an army of fifty thousand men will be moving, under competent commanders, to meet the rebel Gen. KIRBY SMITH, and tender him the warmest possible reception. They will welcome him to the soil of Kentucky, or even Ohio, if he will only fight. It is reported that he is moving North from Lexington, which place he occupied this afternoon.

Numerous guerrilla bands are devastating Northern Kentucky, and their outrages are truly appalling.

The Ohio River is extremely low, and in many places it is fordable. This fact excites terribly the nervous portion of our community, but it is not probable that the enemy will make use of this apparent advantage for invading the great State of Ohio. Secessionists will not be likely to cross at any point, for if they do, we are of opinion here that they will never get back again.

JEFFERSON CO., KY., UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The civil authorities being wholly unable to furnish proper protection to either person or property within the County of Jefferson in the State of Kentucky—

Martial law is hereby proclaimed within said district in order that such protection may be afforded. This proclamation of martial law does not interfere with the regular civil tribunals except so far as may be necessary for the public safety, and in full enforcement of martial law the civil laws of the United States and of the State of Kentucky will be observed as far as practicable.

All citizens found [illegible] the Headquarters of the Department of the Ohio, or those of the officer in command of the U. S. forces at Louisville, will be strictly obeyed.

(Signed) H. G. WRIGHT, Maj.-Gen. Comd'g Dep't.

Official—H. C. McDOWELL, A. A. G.

KIRBY SMITH'S KENTUCK PROCLAMATION.

The following has been widely circulated in Kentucky:

KENTUCKIANS:

The army of the Confederate States has again entered your territory under my command.

Let no one make you believe we come as invaders, to coerce your will, or to exercise control over your soil. Far from it. The principle we maintain is, that Government derives its first powers from the consent of the governed.

I shall enforce the strictest discipline, in order that the property of citizens and non-combatants may be protected. I shall be compelled to procure subsistence for my troops among you, and this shall be paid for.

Kentuckians—We come not as invaders, but liberators. We invoke the spirit of your resolutions of 1798. We come to arouse you from the lethargy which enshrouds your free thought, and forebodes the political death of your State.

We come to test the truth of what we believe to be a foul aspersion, that Kentuckians willingly join the attempt to subjugate us, and to deprive us of our property, our liberty, and our dearest rights.

We come to strike off the chains which are rivetted upon you. We call upon you to unite your arms, and join with us in hurling back from our fair and sunny plains the Northern heroes who would deprive us of our liberty, that they may enjoy our substance.

Are we deceived? Can you treat us as enemies? Our hearts answer NO! KIRBY SMITH, Major-General C. S. A.

ALLEGED OUTRAGES BY GEN. CURTIS' ARMY.

ARE GENERAL IN HIS OWN DEFENCE.

The Memphis papers publish the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST, CAMP AT HELENA, ARK., Aug. 25, 1862.

Major-General W. T. Sherman, Commanding U. S. Forces, Memphis, Tenn.

DEAR SIR:—My attention has been called to an article in the *Union Appeal*, of the 22d inst., signed "Carolus." The author in speaking of the devastation of Clarendon, says: "Soon the Masonic Lodge was despoiled by some ruthless hands, of its jewels, its Bible torn in pieces on its altar, and its stand broken to flinters and scattered over the floor. This latter work is attributed to the barbarian bands composing OSTERHAUS' Division, who, it is said, when passing through with CURTIS' army, went for plunder, theft, and the general indiscriminate smash-up of whatever they could lay their hands on." The writer must have obtained his information from secession sympathizers, who are always anxious to make their duped friends believe it is only the Dutch that are after them. The story is not probable, as the jewels of a lodge cannot have been left so exposed. No such thing was reported me, as it would have been had it transpired. Two or three old houses were burned in Clarenden when my army came through, and Gen. HOVEY reported some five burned on the march, by his troops. All invidious distinctions in relation to the old and new element in this command are in bad taste, and the distinction between English and Germans are unjust. The Division of Gen. OSTERHAUS is composed of English and German troops, who have won imperishable laurels. They have been with me in a long and weary self-supporting campaign. Signal vengeance has been visited upon the enemy, for waging a barbarous guerrilla warfare upon us; but the ravages of war, and the various irregularities incident to such a campaign, must not be attributed to the German or any other special element.

Another article complains of pickets being placed at rebel houses, and publishes expressions of a citizen, which had long since been investigated by Gen. WASHBURN and myself. Pickets placed on the roads and at houses are for self-protection, as guards to our approaches, as well as to prevent pillering, which greatly demoralizes an army. Some convalescent soldiers are pickets at farm houses, at their own request and desire, as they fare better than soldiers in hospital. These complaints generally go out from men who have been prevented from stealing cotton, or engaging in the petty larceny of spoons or children's clothing, for I have never heard a complaint from a soldier for acting as guard at a house; on the contrary, I have been urged by the sentinels to be allowed to remain where I have ordered otherwise. Sentinels at houses are not ordered by me, but by officers in charge of the police within my lines. To prevent mob violence against the innocent or feeble, guard Union families, and prevent soldiers from becoming thieves and vandals, proper restraints are instituted, which should not be destroyed by harping against them because, perchance, they to some extent must defend the unjust as well as the just. Neither is it right, as a lady very properly said to me, to create geographical rebels. We have too much of this. Troops, generally, cannot discriminate as commanders, who investigate individuals, may. In my judgment, a large majority of the Arkansas people were Union men when the Convention betrayed them, and a large majority desire to be rid of the reign of terror and war created by rebel leaders and rebel arms. It is worse than folly to suppose that all citizens are enemies, when they protest and say otherwise, whatever may have been their acts or sayings under a pressure of rebel power.

I have said these things, not to defend myself, but to encourage and preserve proper discipline in my camp, which, as you can appreciate, is more exposed, because it occupies the extreme advance posts of our interior army.

Knowing, General, that you have the authority, and are desirous of restraining the Press against a licentious abuse of its power, I trust you will perceive the justice of protecting adjacent commands, as you would your own, against false and foolish slanders that demoralize and enfeeble the power of an army. I am, General, very truly,

Your obedient servant, S. R. CURTIS.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Legislature's Proceedings in Louisville—Hosts of Spies—Bad Management and Bad Luck, but no doubt of Ultimate and Entire Success.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1862.

The Legislature convened in our City Hall to-day. A resolution was referred to the House Military Committee, inquiring into the propriety of calling out immediately 50,000 men to serve for thirty or sixty days, for the purpose of expelling the Confederate armies from Kentucky. I believe both Chambers have passed the bill reenacting the State Guard law, with sundry amendments, organizing the militia, investing the Governor with full authority to call into the State service all or any portion of the militia when the public exigency requires it, and to provide, or impress and receipt, for whatever the militia need when called into active service. Unlike many of the people, the Legislature appear neither panic-struck or paralyzed. I trust they will to-morrow, with due deliberation, report and carry through what further legislation is proper in the present state of affairs.

All our banks are reported to have sent their treasure across the Ohio. The city is full of fugitives. Hosts of spies are here. Many of them to-day have been arrested, and hurried off to Camp Chase, along with some hundred inmates of the Military Prison. Grinning secesh still dog our steps—fellows whose looks and actions for weeks indicated that they were privately posted about what has now come to pass. We are certainly, for the time being, in a bad fix. Louisville is in more danger than Cincinnati. We hourly look for disciplined troops from below. We have had confoundedly bad management and bad luck. Though even Frankfort and Louisville be taken, sacked and burnt to ashes, and this entire State be desolated, no loyal and sober-minded Kentuckian will doubt the nation's ultimate success here and everywhere. The question now before the country is not a question of separation, but simply a question of subjugation or extermination.

Martial Law in Louisville—Progress of the Invader and His Early Precipitate Retreat.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday Morning, Sept. 3, 1862.

Martial law is declared over this County. Secesh will be put to work. Cotton here is being sent across the river. The Adams Express Company request shippers and owners of freight now in their possession destined for Nashville and other points South, to call for it, as it is held at the owners' and shippers' risk after this date. The enemy hold Lexington, Danville, Paris, Georgetown, Versailles, and threaten Frankfort and Cynthiana. Resident secesh are swelling the invaders ranks. They order all Unionists of Frankfort and other interior towns to leave. A terrible panic in Cincinnati, though not nearly so much exposed to a rebel dash as this city. I reckon the enemy will precipitately back out of the blue grass region before Saturday night, but meanwhile will do a great much public and private damage. Fresh rumors from Indiana are daily and nightly current. All is writing and hear their busy chorus. TON LOY.

LATE REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Sept. 5.

Col. TURCHIN, Second Assistant Quartermaster, General, United States Army, left for Cincinnati this afternoon, to assume the position of Chief of the Quartermaster's Department on Gen. WRIGHT'S Staff. All is quiet along the Ohio River. Louisville is safe for the present. A reliable gentleman, who has arrived from Shelbyville, reports that the rebel forces went out of that place at 10 o'clock this forenoon, and were proceeding toward Frankfort.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The Panic at Lexington—Battle of Lone Jack—Capt. Bawser's Adventure—Loss of Cannon—Incidents, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Monday, Sept. 1, 1862.

The capture of BUELL at Independence, the defeat of FOSTER at Lone Jack, the great force of the guerrillas mustering southwest of this place, gave some cause for apprehending an attack on Lexington. Everybody was on the *qui vive*. Believing that the blow would fall here next, Col. HOUSTON made preparations for an evacuation. The commissary stores were rolled aboard the steamer *H. D. Bacon*, lying at the wharf. The *Sioux*, *Warner*, *Isabella* and *Eagle* were ready to slip cables, and away. At 8 o'clock A. M. on the 18th, the alarm gun was fired. Fire was set to the brick warehouses and hemp factories on the bank. The *Warner*, which is here on Government service, with a guard of militia marine, carried two messengers across the river, dispatched for reinforcements to Gen. LOAN. Armed hosts turned out on the hill sides, which bristled with men armed and equipped for battle, thick as the array that sprang forth at the call of Roderick Dhu. The whole city was stirred to its depths. About 9 o'clock two barrels were soted floating down stream. An officer rode down to warn the steamers against torpedoes. The *Warner* swung into the stream to avoid them, and sent a yawl to capture them. They did, and captured a beer and pork barrel. Thus ended the battle of the kegs. Like the thought of Mr. Toots, nothing came of it, save the destruction of about $50,000 worth of property, needlessly and foolishly sacrificed. It is said the stores were burned to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and the hemp bales to prevent their being used against us. But why were not the stores appropriated to Government service, and the hemp bales turned into fortifications for ourselves? No line of policy can be perceived in the management of things here that would give the people confidence in their commanders. Col. HOUSTON, cramming, is addicted too much to lager. No step has been taken till to-day to maintain this post against a superior force, if one should come. Like MULLIGAN they are waiting till danger is imminent before commencing work. The earthworks thrown up by MULLIGAN around the College are still in a good state of preservation. A little work would make them impregnable to any force the enemy can bring. MULLIGAN was cooped up then with 2,700 men. There was no water within the intrenchments. More men were killed in going out for water than in the fight. After three days' fighting without water they were conquered by thirst and surrendered. There is an old well filled up. There are cisterns but they are dry. No steps are taken for digging a new well. Only a small trench is opened two feet wide by two feet deep, as a covered way to a spring. The whole ground is covered by cavalry. From 1,500 to 2,000 horses are staked out over the ground, and would be greatly in the way there in the event of an engagement. To-day, the trees, a fine grove of old oaks on the hillside, outside the intrenchment, are falling before the axe. They are felled with butt to the camp and stump cut off close. They alone would prevent any more hemp bale movements.

The steamers here are well guarded, and would be ready to bring over reinforcements. The *John Warner* was fitted out at St. Louis as a gunboat, and manned by volunteers from the young men of the Halleck and Essex Guards. They were mustered in on one day and ordered on the next to embark. The pilot is protected by boiler iron; the guards and boiler deck by bales of hay. Two cannon were planted on the bow, so we bid defiance to all opposition, and convoyed up the *Russel* and *Sioux*, that had been turned back.

THE BATTLE OF LONE JACK.

This battle took place Aug. 17, between 800 men, composed of Companies C and A of the Second Battalion State Militia, an artillery company (F) of the Seventh Missouri, having two 12-pounders, and a small part of MCNEIL'S cavalry, and 4,000 men, under Col. COFFEE and Col. UPTON HIGGINS. The command has passed through Lone Jack—a small town, divided into two parts called the old and new town. About 11 o'clock at night they had a skirmish, and then fell back to the new town, and encamped. The cannon were posted in and commanding a lane, but were surrounded by high corn. The pickets northwest of the town found before daylight that they were within a half mile of the picket of the enemy. At sunrise the enemy, under COFFEE and HIGGINS, swarmed in toward the cannon, firing irregularly. The Texas Rangers soon picked off the cannoniers and shot the horses, then charged and took the cannon. The militia, under FOSTER, rallied and retook the cannon, drove the enemy through the new town to the old town, and out of that. At this moment a large body of men were seen coming from Independence. The order was given to retreat. The cannon was dragged away by hand, but being without harness had to be left. The other cannon had been taken to pieces by the rebels, dismounted and scattered, so that parts could not be found. The fire of the enemy is represented as terrible, but the militia stood to their work without flinching. A soldier says the balls flew like bees. The small balls sharpened, the large ones with a whiz; Minie balls mostly flying over. I have not seen a man yet who does not show bullet holes in his clothes. Lieut. ANDERSON, of Company ——, shows four holes in his coat, and his shoulder strap cut off, and was wounded slightly in two places. The buckshot penetrate but little. I saw one man with a shot in his scalp which he says he'll keep there for a fair lay.

ADVENTURE OF CAPT. BAWSER, OF COMPANY A.

Capt. BAWSER found himself at a critical point of the fight cut off from his company. He ordered a charge by company F to the right to flank the party attacking the cannoniers. He led them on, but soon found himself alone, was shot, and fell on his back. Five men approached. He shot one with his revolver. The rest fled. His men rallied, and took him to the dam, where they left him. Hearing a noise he turned around, and found a bushwhacker poking his rifle through a crack, and drawing a bead on him. He threw back his pistol behind him, fired, and killed his man. His men returning soon after, brought him in.

HEROISM OF MAJ. FOSTER.

Maj. FOSTER was the hero of the expedition. He was everywhere in the thickest of the fight, rallying and cheering on his men. When the cannon were taken, first he addressed the militia, told them to die rather than surrender, and ordered a charge. The Texans gave way before their furious onset and retreated. FOSTER was struck three or four times, and finally fell, and was left with a flag of truce in the hands of the enemy. He is a second LYON, and was sacrificed in much the same way. The loss of the enemy was about 200, of whom 55 were killed outright. Our loss was 55, of whom a list is appended. The prisoners were released on parol, and state that they were treated very kindly. The prisoners report that the enemy were glad to get off as well as they did, as they thought at one time that they were whipped. They recognized many among the rebels who had taken the oath of allegiance and were on their parole. In fact, the whole country has arisen, and mostly joined the ranks to escape the draft. We are mustering a force, however, that will settle the hash of the rebels. There will be no "cooping up," as in MULLIGAN'S case under FREMONT, or waiting for the rebels to gather head and attack. Gen. LOAN, the great rebel-hunter who chased down POINDEXTER and PORTER, is here, and has assumed the command. Our force at 5,000, I venture to predict, will be launched on HIGGINS and QUANTRELL like a thunderbolt. The *Warner* ferried across 500 men and horses yesterday and to-day. They were all "butternuts" in homespun, on their own nags, armed with rifles and shot guns and powder-horns, their blankets taken from the rebels, and showing the work of their wives and daughters. Four of the companies are from Jay County, and three from Carroll. They can rifle like Arabs—shoot like Indians. Woe to the rebels that cross their path.

The *Warner*, in her passage up the Missouri, carried the remains of our contraband from Slavery. Lieut. [illegible] of the Essex Guard, went ashore below Glasgow to destroy a skiff. One object of our cruise was to take from the rebels the means of crossing the Missouri River. On his return he was followed by a young negro, who had been out on a Sunday walk, and suddenly conceived the idea of getting rid of his master. He was brought aboard, and turned out to be a slave of Col. LOWE, of the rebel army, and Ex-Secretary of the State Convention, and named NATT. He was christened ESSEX, and set to work washing dishes and scouring kettles. I asked him, the other day, "ESSEX, would you like to be a slave again?" "No, MASSA, it feels good to be free, only I'd like to have my mother free, too."

A detachment of the Halleck and Essex Guards visited the farm of Maj.-Gen. STERLING PRICE at night.

His son was at home on parole, and his daughter. They received their visitors courteously, and supplied them with all that they wanted. On leaving, several of their slaves packed up their bundles and followed the men to the boat. Here occurred a division of opinion. Part of the men wanted them to be taken aboard, and freed; part not. There came near being a fight. The majority sent them back to slavery, and once more to taste its bitterness. J. W. S.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

An English Steamer Seized off Charleston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* prints a letter from on board the United States steamer *Cambridge*, dated off Beaufort, Aug. 22, which states that the new gunboat *Octorora* captured a large English steamer off Charleston. She was loaded with saltpetre, ammunition and arms, and valued at $250,000.

FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

FREDONIA, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 6.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, wholly from Chatauqua County, and 1,200 strong, is under marching orders and will leave on the 8th inst.

Other full companies are in camp, and old Chautauqua County is now less than 100 short of filling her quota for the 600,000 men.

There will be no draft in Chautauqua County, as volunteering is too brisk for that.

NEW-ENGLAND REGIMENTS TO ARRIVE.

A dispatch from Gov. ANDREW to Col. FRANK E. HOWE states that the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment will arrive in New-York this morning.

A dispatch from Gov. HOLBROOK, of Vermont, announces the departure of the Tenth Vermont Regiment yesterday, which will arrive at Peck-slip early this morning.

The Eleventh Vermont Regiment will arrive here on Monday morning.

The departure of the Old Sixth Massachusetts Regiment for the seat of war again via Baltimore, is considered by many as an interesting event, and its numerous friends in this City are very desirous of a proper reception being accorded to the heroes of the 19th of April. A meeting of the Sons of Massachusetts will be held to perfect measures for this purpose.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment will leave Pittsfield on Sunday, and go by railroad to Hudson, and thence by steamer to Jersey City.

The Fortieth Massachusetts Regiment will leave on Monday, via Stonington.

On Tuesday the old Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, for nine months, will leave via Fall River. The Sixth will march through Baltimore. The citizens of Lowell have engaged the Brigade Band to accompany the regiment to Washington.

THE THIRTY-NINTH MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment left this afternoon, via Norwich and Jersey City, for the seat of war. They took their departure one day earlier than they expected to do.

DEPARTURE OF THE EIGHTH INFANTRY FROM FORT COLUMBUS.

In pursuance of orders alluded to on Saturday, Company B, Eighth U. S. Regular Infantry, left Governor's Island on Saturday for the seat of war. They were accompanied by two commissioned officers. For the first time in a long period, the band attached to Fort Columbus, and a portion of the permanent party, all in full regulation uniform, went through Broadway with the men. The effect was sensational, and the troops were cheered and applauded along the route.

TOWN BOUNTY IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, Sept. 6.

The town of New-Haven to-day voted to pay one hundred dollars additional bounty, making two hundred dollars in all, to the nine months' volunteers. Three hundred and forty-three more men are required to fill the quota.

WAR MEETINGS IN THE STATE.

SUSQUEHANNAH, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The war spirit is up here, and the people aroused. A most spirited and enthusiastic meeting was held here to-day, and over 3,000 people were present. The meeting was addressed by Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, who made one of his effective and stirring speeches. Mr. SIBLEY also addressed the meeting. The poet and balladist, JAMES G. CLARK, sung "The Sword of Bunker Hill," and other patriotic songs, and his soul-stirring music is doing good in this community. The meeting adjourned to 8 o'clock this evening, when it will be addressed by Messrs. TRACY, D. WILSON, of Binghamton, and H. A. BRIDGE, of Owego. The war spirit is aroused in this region, and a draft will not be necessary to get men to fight for the Union and for freedom. The enlistment is going on rapidly for the Sickles's Brigade.

OWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 6

A large and enthusiastic War meeting was held here last evening, and was addressed in a most eloquent and earnest manner by one of the most gifted of our country's orators, Mr. T. D. WILSON, of Binghamton, law partner of Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, whose speech was received with the wildest enthusiasm. Mr. H. A. BRIDGE, of the Owego *Gazette*, presided. Several patriotic citizens came forward and enrolled their names for the Corcoran Brigade. There is no doubt but a company will be raised in this vicinity readily for the gallant Chaseman.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN ELIZABETH, N. J.

A SWORD PRESENTATION TO CAPT. J. N. LEWIS.

The friends of Capt. J. N. LEWIS, who abandoned his legal practice in this city, to raise a company for the nine months' service in Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday last presented him with a sword, sash and belt. R. E. CHETWOOD, Esq., made the presentation speech, concluding as follows:

"Soldiers! you are about to engage in the active duties of the field; you are about to leave homes and hearts that are dear to you, homes that are bright, hearts that are loving. Be assured, soldiers, that you will ever be in our thoughts, in your trials we will sympathize with you, and in your victories we will rejoice. You depart from us with full ranks, and health pictured on every countenance. May you soon return with ranks not depleted, health not impaired, and victory, glorious victory, inscribed on your noble banner. Captain, take this sword; unsheath it in the name of liberty, raise it high to strike down every traitor, and let it not finally be returned to its scabbard till this infernal rebellion is ended, or the hand that wields it is palsied in death. God speed our noble volunteers!"

Capt. LEWIS responded:

MR. CHETWOOD AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The emotions which fill my heart on this occasion, are such as to render it almost impossible for me to essay a word. For this beautiful implement of the profession which I have once more adopted, accept my sincere and hearty thanks. It shall ever be worn as a present and grateful memento of the confidence and affection which prompted its bestowal. And, my friends, it shall not come back to you, until I bear it back to join with you in thanksgivings for the restoration of peace and unity to our beloved land, or until it is borne back upon my coffin-lid. For, my friends, though I leave you now as a volunteer for nine months, I shall not sheath this sword until this unholy war is ended and treason crushed out forever, and peace restored, whether that day be nine months or nine years hence. We do not go from you to-day, my friends, with light and joyous hearts. It is no small thing to leave our homes and happy homes, and sunder the many social ties that here unite us with many friends, for the hardships and privations of the camp and the field—to go away not knowing whether we shall ever again behold the dear ones we leave behind. For however prosperous and successful may be our career, there are in all human probability those among us who will never return. But while our hearts are sad, and the unbidden tear steals down our cheeks, we do not hesitate; for we feel that it is a solemn duty which calls us hence. There is a duty which is higher than that we owe to family or neighbors, and that is the duty we owe to our country. And we feel, should it please an all-wise Providence that we shall fall upon a distant soil, without a friend to cheer our dying moments, without a stone to mark our unknown graves, that we shall rest content in the consciousness that we have done our part to preserve to our children the priceless heritage so dearly bought, so jealously guarded by our fathers. What is there worth living for if we are to have no country? For what can we labor, so long as peace and tranquillity are banished from our land, but the restoration of quietude? No! we were recreant sons of patriot ancestry, did we waver now.

We leave our wives and little ones and friends to you. And while we go to aid the sacred cause of liberty, and save both them and you from want and misery, we charge you to be diligent in the execution of your trust; to comfort their lonely hearts; to lighten the heavy load that weighs their spirits down; and may God grant that their hearts and yours and ours may soon be made glad and light and happy, by the reunion of our beloved country on a basis more firm and immovable than the eternal rocks. Once more thanking you for this beautiful gift, I bid you all good bye.

After partaking of refreshments at the railroad depot, the company took its departure for the camp at Flemington and Trenton.

WAR MEETING IN CHICAGO.

An Immense Affair—Speeches by Gens. Curtis, Wilbridge and McClernand, and Others.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The war meeting in this city this afternoon was an immense affair. The stores were closed at 4 P. M., according to the proclamation of the Mayor.

The Mayor presided over the meeting.

Speeches were made by Gens. CURTIS, WILBRIDGE, MCCLERNAND, Ex-Gov. RANDALL and Senator TRUMBULL.

In the evening Gen. WILBRIDGE addressed the Board of Trade at length, and urged the necessity of putting the State in a complete condition of defence against domestic treason and foreign intervention. He argued that the war spirit was never more enthusiastic and determined than now.

The Loss of the Golden Gate.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 11.

MRS. HORTON was the widow of the late SALTER S. HORTON, of Southold, Long Island, N. Y. She had been but about a year in San Francisco, and was going East to make a farewell visit to her friends, expecting to return next Summer. She leaves two daughters, a son, a son-in-law, in California.

Dr. BONNIGA was a prominent French physician of New-York, who had been here for a very short time on a visit, having come out last Spring for his health.

Mr. FULTON was on his way to New-York with four children, aged respectively nine, six, four and three years. He was their uncle. The only one saved was the second eldest child.

A. SMITH, wife, sister, and four children, of 11, 10, 7 and 5 years, are among the lost. The circumstances connected with this family are peculiarly harrowing. Mr. SMITH, an enterprising and well-educated Scotchman, came to this State some six months since from Brooklyn, Long Island, with his household, and having accumulated some property, lost all but about $2,000 of it by the last Winter's floods. He made up his mind to return to New-York; and the expenses of the trip being so heavy for such a large family, he offered his eldest daughter, JANE, aged 17, who had been some time living in the family of Gen. ORD, in this city, as a nurse or attendant to any lady intending to go East by the *Golden Gate*, in which he secured passages. JANE was quickly taken by a lady, who, however, was not to leave until the succeeding steamer, Aug. 1, and it was agreed, finally, that the girl should wait and go with Mrs. P —— and her two children, by the *Uncle Sam*. The rest of the family—father, mother, four children, and the wife's sister—sailed and were lost.

Among the personal losses of property, we hear that Capt. WHITNEY, who was washed up insensible on the bench, and afterward recovered, had a breastpin stolen from his bosom valued at $1,000.

Dr. MCCHESNEY, one of the lost, had $2,000 with him. He had lost $10,000 by the late Troy fire, and was going home to settle up his property.

C. F. BIRNHAGONY, although he saved himself, lost $6,000, which he had placed in charge of the purser.

LIST OF THE KILLED.

First Cabin—MRS. G. O. MCMULEN, infants and servant; J. Whitney's servant; E. Flint, of Holl day & Flint; H. J. Denchia and niece; MRS. A. T. Green and infant; Rev. C. Keith, a returning missionary from China; MRS. CYRUS ADAMS and infant; MRS. Harriet Horton, Dr. J. N. Bodinier, J. Salinger, H. B. Davis, Miss C. E. Cogswell, C. J. Theis, D. A. Nurse, MRS. H. Darsh and two children; J. E. Cook, L. Bacigalupi, Son of of A. J. Nichols, C. D. Bonestel, MRS. Wright and child; MRS. C. A. Morrison, T. Faus, P. Schener, Edward Roepke, J. Cramer, wife and infant; J. Drey, Henry Gorstung, wife and child.

Second Cabin—John Forbes, J. McChesney, Mrs. Leavenworth and child, J. L. Hulse, wife and child, F. H. Fulton and three children (one child saved), Mrs. S. Babcock and infant, J. R. Bird, Mrs. A. Stone, Mrs. E. Scott, Miss I. W. Geer and infant, S. Francis, Miss I. C. Brier, J. C. Lancaster, R. T. Hawkins, Miss G. Barber, J. Carlinas, C. Mudle, R. Veener and wife, F. A. Rhodes.

Steerage—G. Harris, D. Long, G. Downey, J. Shay, M. M. Harriman, W. Brown, E. Massey, A. I. Clark, T. J. Clark, M. Olson, J. Henry, T. Morcam, E. Hilbert, J. W. Shaw, H. Wickleman, S. D. Goodall, J. Brackbill, J. Chambers, J. B. Moore, L. Bacon, J. Harkin, P. Wilkinson, J. Fry, Michael Pierce, P. Pierce, M. Pierce, A. Bremner, F. Clare, J. Courley, T. Walcott, R. Smith, R. Travers, R. Bernard, E. DeBret, G. Jichom, P. Conley, T. Waldinbook, A. Jackson, L. P. Cuddback, F. Carroll, E. Esfeldt, J. Hohn, W. Herberst, P. Downey, G. Newton, Mrs. Daley, S. Gilbert, J. De Bar, V. Columbia, A. Leuper, L. Grapum, H. P. Stevens, G. W. Kinzer, B. Sweeney, James Hewitt, J. Virup, A. Smith, wife, sister and four children; Mrs. Mary Clark, A. Fernbugh, Miss A. Chambers, C. H. Hill, George Ramsey, Alexander Pettigrew, Thomas Midline, John Magher, J. Borovich, J. Croft, J. Groves, C. Sallody, Daniel O'Leary, H. W. Bracey (colored), W. J. Davis, L. Blum, O. Bradley, G. Mathison, A. Peterson, George Weller, S. P. Stephens, J. Sheridan, D. H. Prebble, O. G. Farwell, V. S. Moore, P. Webster, E. H. Williams, B. Rivari, John Gordis, Lewis Andrews, R. W. Hesserton, J. Broad, Miss Hatfield, J. Puiga, M. Blanco, M. Ariana, G. Bruso, A. M. Clark.

The following passengers are missing: M. Seeligson, E. Josephs, E. Levine and servant, Capt. J. W. Rinard, wife and two children.

The following of the officers and crew are lost or missing: Henry W. Jones, Surgeon; Timothy O'Brien, Third Assistant Engineer; Sam Jones, waiter (cook); John Cunningham, Wm. McKenzie, Wm. Dunny, Thos. Smith, firemen; George Ogden, Frank Marney, Henry Bolton, Mike Kerrigan, George Smith, coal passers; H. Johnson, mess-boy; Charles Cobb, carpenter; Wm. Low, E. Douglass, Sam Dowling, A. Hennessey, Tom Kaby, Thomas Knoll, sailors; S. K. Valentine, second steward; Benj. Strobel, pantryman; Bernard McCabe, second pantryman; Henry Schaefler, second porter; Robert Pino, John Johnson, Charles Miller, Antonio Ferris, P. H. Sullivan, Wm. Carey, Thomas Bolsfar, cabin waiters; Wm. Morrison, Martin Owen, steerage waiters, John Brown Zeni, first cook, after galley; John Peterson, first cook, forward galley; George Rose, second cook, forward galley; Sam. Burris, third cook, forward galley; Charles Belford, working passage.

The Loss of the United States Gunboat Henry Andrew.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP BRANDYWINE, HAMPTON ROADS, Va., Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1862.

Thinking that it might be of some interest to your readers, and the friends of those who were on board at the time, I send you an account of the loss of the United States gunboat *Henry Andrew*.

We left Port Royal for New-York on Friday, the 22d of August, and that night we put into Stono for a harbor, as it looked rather stormy. The next morning we started, and passed Cape Hatteras at night. The next day, (24th,) between 2 and 3 P. M., it commenced to blow, and at 4 o'clock it was plain that we was drifting ashore, the wind being stronger than steam. The Captain then held a consultation with the officers as what was best to be done, which ended in trying her a little longer. But it was no use, she could not head the wind, and so it was determined to run her ashore, and save ourselves in the boats. At 5 o'clock we struck at a distance of not more than twelve feet from the beach, and commenced saving our baggage and some provisions and water, thinking that she would soon go to pieces. We were there four days, working and sleeping in our wet clothes, when the steamer *Young America* took us off and brought us to this place. We saved nearly everything of value, including our arms and ammunition, clothing, etc. AUGUSTUS WEISS.

Among the passengers by the *Jersey Blue*, from Newbern, N. C., we notice the name of Major John S. Chambers, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, and formerly a well-known member of the Boston Press.

ADVERTISEMEN

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3420. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

The Invasion of Maryland by the Rebels.

Frederick Held by a Heavy Force Under Johnston.

Jackson Also Reported to be Across the Potomac.

Poolesville in Possession of the Rebels.

DISPOSITION OF THE INVADING FORCE.

The Pickets Extended Seven Miles Toward Hagerstown.

A BATTLE AT MARTINSBURGH, VA.

Defeat of the Rebels, with Considerable Loss.

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 6.

Farmers coming in to-day from Montgomery County, Maryland, state that the camp fires of the enemy were plainly visible last night, on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, near Edwards' Ferry and Point of Rocks. The number of fires seem to indicate a larger force than had at first been supposed present. They extended three miles along the river shore from Edwards' Ferry. This might have been a ruse to deceive us in regard to the real number of their forces.

The rebels were heard industriously chopping timber all night, and, as the ferries are guarded by Union troops, it is supposed by our officers that the enemy is constructing rafts on which to cross the river in the night. Five regiments of the enemy made their appearance on the Virginia bank yesterday evening. The party that crossed the river yesterday at Point of Rocks, consisted of a battalion of Louisiana cavalry and Third Virginia battery, of four pieces rifled.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

On Friday last a large force of rebel cavalry made its appearance on the Virginia side of the Potomac, opposite Edwards' Ferry, having reached the point by the road from Leesburgh. They endeavored to effect a landing, but were shelled by our troops stationed on the Maryland side and severely repulsed.

At 2½ o'clock, Saturday morning, a second attempt was made to cross the river simultaneously at Edwards', Conrad's Nolan's and Smith's ferries, and proved successful. The rebel force consisted of between two and three regiments of cavalry. As soon as Poolesville was invested, our pickets communicated with the troops in the rear, who, being numerically weak, retired. Some fifteen or twenty soldiers of the First Maryland Regiment are missing and supposed to have been captured.

Our force at Poolesville consisted of the Infantry regiment named, the First Massachusetts Cavalry, and a detachment of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The four ferries named on which the rebels crossed the Potomac are each but a few miles from Poolesville, and bear down upon it by direct roads.

From this point the Rebels proceeded to Darnestown—a small place on Seneca Creek, nine miles from Poolesville—in a south-easterly direction and directly communicating with the District of Columbia, Georgetown, Washington, etc. This point was reached at about 4 o'clock this morning; and the cavalry entered pell-mell, almost taking our pickets by surprise. At this place a branch of the Military Telegraph had been established, communicating with the War Department. The operator was fortunately warned of his danger in time to tear the recording instrument from the table, cut the wire and escape. His rapid progress towards Darnestown, however, was interrupted by the appearance of some of our troops coming down the road.

The raid ceased at Darnestown, the rebels probably fearing an attack in force from our troops already moving to frustrate this audacious enterprise.

There seems to be little doubt that the rebels are crossing into Maryland in force at the point named and others higher up.

On Friday, also, the rebels fired and destroyed the tunnel bridge across the Monocacy River, and inflicted great damage on the canal at that point, besides destroying several boats.

We have information from Frederick down to Saturday afternoon, generally confirming the accounts already sent. The only locomotive left there was afterward brought off, and nothing was left excepting some medical stores, which had been fired the previous night.

When the rebels took possession of the station they posted a sentry at the door of the restaurant there, with orders to shoot any one furnishing soldiers with liquor.

We had a report last night, that the railroad bridge across the Monocacy had been destroyed, but the rumor lacked confirmation. At last advices the Railroad Company had received no such intelligence.

The rebels are jubilant, and highly elated at their success. They threaten Baltimore, Philadelphia, Harrisburgh and Washington. The only safe termination of the enterprze would seem to be a detour to the West, looking to the gathering of supplies, and making a speedy return into Virginia West of the Blue Ridge, unless they seize and hold the fastnesses of the Alleghanies, and thence depredate on the free border States.

Rumors are not wanting that another force of rebels had crossed the Potomac, west of Harper's Ferry.

ANOTHER CONFIRMATION.

One of the volunteer nurses, taken prisoner, just released this evening from Washington [illegible]

Ridgeville this morning. He confirms the news of Frederick being in possession of the rebels. Their cavalry rode into the place on Saturday morning and demanded the surrender of the place.

Their pickets are thrown out as far as Newmarket. Johnson holds this position with a heavy force. JACKSON was said to be fifteen miles this side of Point of Rocks.

LATER FROM POOLESVILLE.

A farmer from near Darnestown, who left there this morning, reports a large force of rebels in Poolesville. Their cavalry are scouring the whole country for horses, cattle and provisions.

The rebels have no infantry this side of Poolesville. They are drawn up in line of battle across the road and rest upon their arms, ready for an attack. They are in high spirits, and feel sure of taking Washington, but say they are going north first to procure supplies.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 7—P. M.

From one of the *Times'* correspondents who has just returned from Poolesville, we learn that on last Thursday night the rebels commenced to cross with cavalry at or near the mouth of the Monocacy. They brought over two regiments of cavalry and threw over a pontoon bridge and crossed with artillery, which encamped on ROGERS' farm and threw out pickets toward Poolesville.

On Friday, about 11 o'clock, a column commenced to cross of infantry and artillery. They were crossing in three places besides the bridge, the water being up to a man's waist. No resistance was offered to their crossing. Some cavalry who were watching them were attacked and chased to Poolesville. There the houses were closed, and the streets were blockaded by the citizens.

The farmers fired upon our flying cavalry as they passed by the cornfields; and before they got any distance out of Poolesville were taken prisoners.

About dusk Gen. LEE rode into Poolesville at the head of four regiments of infantry, and guided by a farmer who has been professedly a Union man, and has his pockets filled with our gold. Their infantry went off to the left toward Frederick.

The rebel Generals, ROBERT LEE, HILL, STUART, and FITZHUGH LEE, are with the men. They march in solid column. They have few or no shoes, and no knapsacks. Their wagon trains were crossing on Saturday and Sunday morning. Gen. LEE offered to bet a hundred dollars to one that he would be in Washington in a week.

The farmers are bringing in hay and provisions of all kinds and giving them away. There is not a loyal man, with one or two exceptions, there. Women received them with flags and tokens of joy. I believe they are perfectly confident of perfect success, and are cool, deliberate and determined.

Eight National soldiers this morning, near Seneca Dam, encountered sixteen straggles from the rebel army, and captured and brought them into this city.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK P. M.

The following account has just been received from the Upper Potomac, and is believed to be reliable:

The rebel force in the neighborhood Darnestown and Clarksburgh is estimated at 3,000, and is composed entirety of cavalry.

A body of the enemy, about 1,500 strong, crossed the river last night at White's Ferry, and are supposed to be *en route* Frederick.

Our forces hold the bridge across Seneca Creek, which was not injured by the rebels on their return from the recent dash on Darnestown.

It has been ascertained that JACKSON crossed the Potomac opposite the north mouth of the Monocacy, and passed along the bank of the stream to Frederick.

A rebel picket, captured near Clarksburgh to-day says JACKSON'S force is 45,000 men.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 7.

It appears from private accounts that the rebels crossed the Potomac river Friday night and early yesterday morning, and thence marched to White Oak Springs, within three miles of Frederick. They crossed both above and below Point of Rocks, and did it in as speedy and quiet manner as possible. One of their first acts was to send a force to cut the telegraph wire and seize the bridge over the Monocacy. The regiment guarding this point evacuated their position on Friday. Great numbers of persons were leaving Frederick to-day and yesterday, and proceeding toward Pennsylvania. Accounts from Hagerstown say that many Union refugees from Virginia have arrived there.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 7.

At noon, to-day, no further information regarding rebel movements in Maryland had transpired.

It is proper to state the fact that unanimity of counsel and action prevails here.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 7.

Frederick, Maryland, was undoubtedly occupied yesterday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, by the rebels. Part of the force turned off at Buckeytown, as if going either toward the Washington road or the Baltimore pike. The crossing of the Potomac was effected at three points.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 7.

Fugitives who left Frederick last night report the city occupied by about 5,000 rebels under Gen. HILL, cavalry, infantry and artillery. The rebels issued a proclamation promising protection to private property, and appointed a Provost-Guard. Purchases were being made, with United States Treasury notes, of cattle and horses, which were being sent back toward the river.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 7.

Further reports from Frederick say that BRADLEY T. JOHNSON was made Provost-Marshal. The rebel troops passed through the town, and encamped in Winan's Woods, about one mile beyond the city.

PREPARATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Sunday, Sept. 7.

Arrangements are being made to forward to the entrance of Cumberland Valley, all troops now here, and other regiments from New-York and the East, detained here for that purpose. If an attempt should be made to invade Pennsylvania, a warm reception will await them. Citizens are organizing themselves into companies under the Governor's proclamation. The employés of the Pennsylvania Railroad shops, at this place, numbering over 200, marched yesterday to the Capital grounds for drill. Companies and squads are drilling to-day in [illegible] places. The Governor has [illegible] all along the border.

The rebel pickets are [illegible] miles to-night from Hagerstown. They [illegible] to capture the train of all the shoes, clothing, &c., in the stores at Frederick, paying for them. The rebels say they are going to Baltimore. The telegraph operator remains at Hagerstown, but says he cannot hold the office much longer. Nearly all the Union men have left.

Gov. CURTIN is doing all in his power. His hope for the future is based entirely upon the prompt response of our citizens when called upon. About 1,000 stand of arms were sent to Adams county today, and 1,500 more to Franklin County.

A BATTLE AT MARTINSBURGH.

Defeat of a Body of Four Hundred Rebel Cavalry.

About Fifty of Them Taken Prisoners.

MARTINSBURGH, VA., Sunday, Sept. 5.

To Major-Gen. John E. Wool, Baltimore:

I have the honor to report that the enemy, four hundred cavalry, who attacked my outposts, have been defeated, with the loss of about fifty prisoners horses and arms, now in our possession. Our loss was two killed and ten wounded. The loss of the enemy greatly exceeded ours, but it is not accurately known.

The Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, Col. VAES, behaved in a manner to maintain the honor of the State from which they hail.

(Signed,) JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Affairs on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Interruption of Travel—Movements of the Rebels—The National Force at Harper's Ferry, &c.

FORTY-SIX MILES FROM BALTIMORE ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, Saturday, 1½ P. M., Sept. 5, 1862.

A fearful responsibility rests somewhere for the culpable mismanagement of affairs in this department. Heaven spare the guilty offenders; the outraged North will not. Fully two weeks since I wrote you from Harper's Ferry that the enemy were appearing in every direction. On every hand were to be seen the unmistakable evidences of their speedy approach in overwhelming numbers. What has been done to meet the crisis? Let the suffering Unionists fleeing in every direction answer.

Your correspondent left Baltimore on the 6:35 o'clock train this morning, trying to reach Frederick. The trains since yesterday have run no further on into the danger, all the rolling stock having previously been run down to this end of the road for safety. The train consisted of three full passenger cars, many ladies being on board, whose fortitude amidst the excitement is in marked contrast to the fear exhibited by some of the sterner sex. We traveled forward from station to station as fast as we were telegraphed to come on, until about 12 o'clock, when a telegram was received stating that the enemy were in force at Frederick. All of the soldiers on board immediatley left the train, taking the back track as fast as their knapsacks and et ceteras would allow of. The citizens decided to go ahead, and take our chances. When within eight miles of the Monocacy Junction, and eleven miles from Frederick, the conductor received a peremptory dispatch to put back, and the enemy came marching down the road, and had planted a battery four miles ahead, so that here we are on the return for Baltimore. No more trains will probably be run on the Road for the present. The train which left Frederick this morning at 5 o'clock, for Baltimore, passed us in safety. Our small force, retreated yesterday, and the commissary stores valued at about $5,000, were burned.

It is painful to look upon the rich agricultural products which are gathered on every hand, and realize that they may soon become food for the rebel hordes who will be precipitated upon Maryland. The well-known loyalty of these border counties will be made a pretext for their waste and desolation.

I tremble for the fate of our forces stationed at Harper's Ferry and vicinity. On the Maryland Heights, opposite the village, we have several 100-pounders which guard the country for miles around. It, however, the rebels have crossed the Potomac at Noland Ferry (some 15 miles below,) in strong force, as is positively stated, they undoubtedly marched direct up the river, and are attacking the batteries in the rear. Should they do so successfully (the heights on this side are not precipitous, but rather easy of ascent,) and capture the guns, Harper's Ferry below will be entirely at their mercy. The light artillery, planted behind the heavy intrenchments in the rear of the village will be of no avail.

When I left the Ferry, some five days since, they were stationing there the One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York Regiments, Twelfth New-York State Militia, from your City, Eighty-seventh Ohio and Maryland Home Guards, Fifth New-York and Seventeenth Indiana Artillery, Eighth New-York and Fourth Maryland Cavalry. Since then, the Eighty-seventh Ohio, which is a three months' regiment, has been moved further down the river, and Gen. WHITE'S forces, numbering about 5,000, have fallen back from Winchester, bringing with them all of their artillery, with the exception of three siege guns, which were left effectually spiked. The force, therefore at Harper's Ferry is in the neighborhood of twelve thousand, sufficiently large enough to repel any number of troops who may attack them in front, but useless and lost if the enemy have obtained possession of Maryland Heights. The rebels, instead of marching up stream to carry out the above masterly programme, may all have gone direct to Frederick. A gentleman who left Washington last evening, states that during the day, full thirty thousand men, and two hundred pieces of artillery crossed the river at Washington, and are marching up on the Maryland side to meet and drive back the "invaders."

The statement which appears in a Philadelphia paper to-day, to the effect that Gen. WOOL repulsed the rebels handsomely yesterday morning at Bolivar, near Harper's Ferry, is not generally accredited. The telegraph wires were cut last night near the Point of Rocks, so that it is impossible to learn the truth of the matter. One thing is certain, Gen. WOOL did not command our forces, for he is still in Baltimore.

Since commencing this, I have learned that the rebels have marched on and taken New-Market, only one mile from where our train turned about. It was [illegible] to capture the train

CORRESPONDENCE FROM VIRGINIA.

A VISIT TO BULL RUN BATTLE-FIELD.

A Talk with Secesh—Stonewall Jackson in Disguise Obtaining Information—Men in the Rebel Ranks Express their Love for the Union—The Dead and Wounded, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 5, 1862.

To-day, taking advantage of the protection afforded by a flag of truce, which was granted for the purpose of removing the wounded and burying the dead, who fell in the battles of Friday and Saturday, I visited the scene of these sanguinary conflicts. Passing out of our lines upon the Centreville road, and crossing Bull Run Creek at Blackburn's Ford, the outer picket of our army in that direction was reached, about two miles from the little hamlet dignified by the name of Centreville. All beyond this barrier, for two miles, was disputed ground, occupied by neither friend nor foe, to the advance picket of the rebel camp. Entering the rebel lines but a short distance, evidences of the carnage of a recent deadly strife were to be seen far and near. On either hand were wounded soldiers, just able to drag themselves along at a slow pace by the aid of a cane or a friendly hand,—men who had been captured after having been disabled in battle, now paroled and started for a more congenial and friendly camp. Dead horses, broken carriages, shot and shell, and, here and there the dead body of a man, shattered trees, ambulances filled with the wounded, caps, equipments and clothing scattered about, all bore unmistakable evidence of the sanguinary battle that had been fought. Turning to the left from the main road and riding perhaps a mile, the dead bodies of our soldiers were visible on every hand. Near this point the strife was hottest on Friday. In the edge of a piece of timber in close proximity to the field, numerous tents were pitched for the temporary accommodation of our wounded, and where they were cared for by soldiers of our army acting as nurses, who nobly stood to their posts in the hour of trial, while our physicians for the most part, abandoned their charge, leaving the bleeding, dying patriots to the tender mercies of a demoralized foe. The medicines left for the wounded were confiscated by the enemy, who refused to permit any portion of them to be used, and many of those left upon the field died because of this inhuman conduct. In plain view of the hospital tents, not fifty yards distant, the dead bodies of seventeen of our men had been placed, side by side by the rebel soldiery, in full view of the wounded and suffering men, as if they took a fiendish delight in making the picture as shocking as possible. On one side of this field stood two squadrons of STUART'S Cavalry, formed in square, and standing and lying about the vicinity were large numbers of Rebel soldiers, looking curiously at the strangers (?) within their camp; many of them lily concealing the brutal delight they experienced in viewing the scene before them. A ride of a few minutes into south-easterly direction, another field was reached, where the contest raged the fiercest on Saturday evening, and near the point where, in some unaccountable manner, our left wing gave way—by which the tide of battle was turned against us, and the day was lost, to be fought for again, it is to be hoped, with far different results. This field presented a more ghastly sight, for in this vicinity it is estimated nearly two hundred of our dead were scattered about on the field and in the adjoining woods. The enemy holding the field the night after the scene of carnage had closed, aided by negroes, the officers gathered up their dead, and buried them in trenches, in some instances going so far as to cover the newly disturbed earth with leaves and brushwood—all of which was evidently done to deceive their deluded followers and those whom chance brought into the vicinity, as to the exact extent of their losses. The common instincts of humanity seems to have entirely left the breasts of a majority of the rebel soldiery, for they not only neglected to pay the customary attention to the brave dead of the Union army around them, but also violated the sanctity of death by robbing the lifeless bodies of coats, caps, shoes, jewelry, money, and all other valuables, and ignored the claims of the living also who were suffering and within their power. We doubt if, of all the vast number who fell in the battles of Friday and Saturday, there was one who, dead or alive, was not robbed of everything of value. Of the hundred or more bodies to be seen above the ground, there was not one whose pockets had not been rifled, and their shoes and other articles of clothing taken away.

Returning to the first field, mentioned above, the visitors were surrounded by a motley group of human beings, gaunt in their appearance, illy armed and clad, who eagerly questioned all who would listen to them about the affairs of the Government. Among the number was the guerrilla chief, JACKSON, disguised in the habiliments of a private soldier. This was not the first disguise JACKSON has donned for the nonce; for while returning toward Richmond from the pursuit of Gen. BANKS, and at a time when he expected to be cut off by Gen. SHIELDS, he disguised himself in citizen's attire, and actually performed the duties of a wagon-master for several days, to avoid being recognized if taken prisoner. This fact I have from one of our officers who was a prisoner, and with him at the time. Nearly all of the rebel officers present wore the uniform of private soldiers, and wore no mark whatever to show their rank. The writer entered the enemy's lines especially to obtain the names of the wounded and prisoners in their hands. But he was peremptorily refused this privilege, and threatened with a Richmond prison for violating the flag of truce by taking the names of a few of the dead on the field. The same officer in an imperious manner, said there was a Major or a Colonel "yonder," and perhaps I could identify him. We walked to the spot. The deceased had nothing on but pants, under-shirt and socks, the pockets had been turned inside out, and everything of value removed. "In reply to the question, how he knew that it was a field officer at all, our rebel companion suddenly became red in the face, and after hesitating a moment, stammered out that they supposed it was a field-officer. I told him in plain terms that the body had been robbed, and expressed my astonishment that such treatment of the gallant dead was permitted. He indignantly denied that it was permitted, but added in a deprecating tone of voice, that the men could not be restrained. Nearly all of the rebel soldiers present were disposed to be quite familiar. They talked freely about the war, and laid particular stress upon the horrors of the war in which we were now engaged. Many of them seizing upon a favorable opportunity, told us that they were Northern men and had been forced into the service, and intended to desert at the first opportunity, and a number did come into our lines that night. Men, Southern born, expressed a similar determination—indeed, so many applied to me for information that would enable them to escape, that I began to think there was a plan laid to induce me to violate the flag of truce. There was a second class present, who openly declared that they were tired of the war, and did not really understand what they were fighting for, and expressed a hope that peace would be soon restored again to the distracted country. One-fourth, perhaps, of those with whom we conversed, were rabid Secessionists pure—claimed the right of a State to secede, would fight until they died rather than that the Union should again be restored, talked bitterly against Abolitionists, denied having been whipped any where except when the Union force had been aided by gunboats, with certain of taking Washington, did not desire to enter the Free States, but should do so if the "Lincoln" policy was carried out, and seemed to have full confidence in their ability not only to whip the troops of Uncle Samuel, but all the rest of the world. I was particularly struck with the gratuitous attempts of this little class to convince me that the rebel army had enough to eat all the time. "We have none of the luxuries of life," said an officer, "but we have all of the substantials requisite for the army." I had not broached that subject, but seeing a gaunt-looking soldier devouring an ear of raw corn, cob and all, very greedily, within a few feet of us, and evidently a very hungry man, I asked why it was then that his men *ate corn cobs?* "Oh," says the officer, in reply, "we like corn better in that way than when it is cooked." "But do you like corn *cobs?*" "Oh, yes, sometimes," was the reply. A soldier who expressed to me a desire to get within our lines, said that the rebel force started from Richmond with only two days' rations in each man's haversack—bacon and corn flour—and without a baggage-train; that the army had subsisted upon the country as it passed along. I told him that hardly seemed possible. He solemnly averred that it was true, and that for days together the soldiers got nothing but green corn to eat; and that they were not permitted to cook it because there was more nourishment in it as pulled from the stock. In confirmation of his statement that the rebel soldiers were "half-starved," he called my attention to the fact that whenever the rebel soldiers came upon hard bread abandoned—thrown away by our soldiers—I would find that the smallest piece had been gathered up. I had before noticed this, so different from the reckless waste of hard bread and other provisions within our lines. The rebel soldiers who expressed any opinion about the matter at all, seemed to talk as though this was the last struggle of the Confederate Government, and if not successful in driving the Union forces from Virginia soil, and capturing Washington and Maryland, then their game was up. If they accomplished this much, they expected the government would be compelled to "let them alone." This class of men have no doubt of their final triumph, and that too, at an early day. I took the liberty of saying to one of the most rabid Secessionists present, who had considerable to say against confiscating—particularly of slave property,—that the Government up to the present time had been playing war, hoping that a mild policy would bring about an early peace, but that within a very short period the war would be conducted upon a true war basis, and when that was done the Confederate Government would be wiped out very speedily. He thought Lincoln had already thrown his whole power into the war, and did not believe the Northern people would stand his rule much longer; and frankly acknowledged that the Confederate Government was making its last effort. He believed that "both Governments" were in a very reduced condition, and by sheer exhaustion would be compelled to agree upon terms of peace at an early day. This was one of the most intelligent of the rank Secessionists with whom I conversed. Everyone, without exception, when asked what their loss was on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, were ready with the answer, "We had only 300 killed."

At 2 o'clock P. M. to-day, there were at least two hundred of our wounded men remaining upon the battle field, and as the truce expired at sundown, no doubt at least one hundred of them were left behind owing to the absence of facilities of moving them within our lines. An officer assured me that they had only 1,400 of our soldiers prisoners, and all except the officers would probably be liberated on parole. The same officer also said that they had seventy-five citizens in custody, who had come out from Washington "to see the rebels whipped." I had heard of no such visitors, and told him I presumed they were citizens who came to aid in taking care of the wounded. This seemed to surprise him, and the bitter smile upon his face passed away. A majority of the citizens who came here to aid the wounded, might as well have been captured, or remained at home, so far as any aid they rendered the wounded. They were apparently far more anxious to gratify a prurient desire to witness a horrible scene, and obtain curiosities from the battle-field, than to aid the wounded. There were some honorable exceptions, however, and one gentleman in particular—JOHN T. HILDRETH, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.—rendered invaluable service, and his disinterested devotion to the helpless, will long be remembered by many a poor sufferer. Through his personal exertions the lives of at least four wounded men, who fell on Friday, were saved. E. A. P.

LATEST FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 7—A. M.

Assistant-Surgeon GREEN, of the Nineteenth Indiana, returned this morning from Gainesville, where he has been since the battle of last Thursday week, having remained behind at that time for the purpose of attending to our wounded left on the field. Last Sunday our wounded, being in such bad condition, Dr. GREEN started off to meet ambulances which were repairing to their assistance under a flag of truce, and when within hailing distance was met by Gen. A. P. HILL, at the head of his division, who ordered him to return to Gainesville, where he remained a prisoner for three days. After having his case before Gen. WALKER, who came into the yard where the prisoners were kept, he was unconditionally released by that officer. Dr. GREEN furnishes further interesting particulars, namely:

When the battle was at its height, on Friday, JACKSON being in command, the rebel army, heavily pressed by our troops began to waver and fall back, when the rumbling of LONGSTREET'S Artillery was heard coming to their assistance, and instantly a shout went up owing to this circumstance. It infused the rebels with new vigor. When this reinforcement arrived at noon on Friday, they made a fresh assault upon our lines, dashing over the wounded of the day previous who were lying upon the ground without any shelter whatever, and many of whom were badly injured.

Dr. GREEN was informed by the Quartermaster of R. A. PRYOR'S Brigade, (the report also being confirmed by other officers with whom he conversed,) that during the engagement of Friday, Gen. PRYOR was captured by our forces and given in charge of a guard—one man—the rank of PRYOR not being known, as he was dressed like a private. He, however, escaped, by shooting the guard with a Derringer which he had concealed on his person.

Dr. GREEN confirms the numerous reports relative to the boasting of the rebels, and says they express confidence in being able to get into Maryland, where they expect to receive 50,000 recruits. He also confirms the report of the existence of much destitution among the enemy, but attributes the scarcity of food to the great difficulty of transportation, their army being such a great distance from the base of their supplies. This is the account given by the rebels.

From all appearances, the division of Gen. WALKER has left the scene of the late engagements for Harper's Ferry. No one seems to know anything of the whereabouts of JACKSON, there being a studied silence in regard to all his movements.

Gen. LEE has removed his headquarters to a position near Leesburgh. He holds constant communication with the Captain of the guard over their prisoners, through couriers detailed for the purpose.

The rebels have thirty of our officers among their prisoners, including Gen. BENNER'S Adjutant. They will soon be sent to Richmond by order of Gen. LEE, and no more will be paroled. Notice has been given them that a wide distinction will be made in the treatment between the officers of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S forces and those of Gen. POPE. The prisoners, with few exceptions, now at Gainesville, are from POPE'S late army.

Dr. GREEN was informed by a Quartermaster that although many of the Rebel soldiers appeared without shoes, they still had sufficient on hand, but as a matter of economy, they will not be issued until the middle of the month. He says, also, the feeling is general among the men that the war must soon be ended, and say they will die before they will yield in their determination to become what they term an independent nation.

According to their own estimate of their numbers in the late series of engagements, they had not less than 120,000 men, with forty batteries of field pieces, most of them being rifled cannon.

Col. CHAMBERLAIN, of one of the New-York regiments was shot by a man named RECORDS, a Texan scout, and his body stripped and laid perfectly naked on the side of the road. He was shot in the back, and died in a few minutes afterward. The man who shot him soon regretted the act, and, kneeling down beside him, received his parting message, and also his likeness, for his wife.

Dr. GREEN reports the losses among the rebels as very large.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 7.

Late reliable reports from private sources from Centreville, state that Col. FLORENCE, with a regiment of cavalry, was in command of that place, and that their pickets extend to within less than twelve miles of Alexandria.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment reached the battle-field on Saturday, and commenced the interment of a number of dead, which have lain undisturbed since the battle, excepting by the hands of the rebels, who searched every pocket, and in many instances, stripped the dead of their clothing.

The Union officers taken prisoners in the late battles were detained at Gainesville until Friday last, when they were all conducted to Richmond, with the exception of some of the more severely wounded, who were, by the humanity of Dr. GWIN, Medical Director of Gen. LEE, allowed to proceed to Washington in our ambulances under the protection of a flag of truce.

The last of the Centreville wounded have reached this City, accompanied by Drs. DETMOLD, PAGE, CLEMENS, HANKINS, WEBSTER, BYRNE and others of the large staff sent to the relief of our wounded by Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND.

LISTS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is an official list of the killed wounded and missing of the Second Brigade, MORRELL'S Division, in the late battles before Washington. The casualties in the 83d Pennsylvania are also given—the whole, including the list published in the *Times* of yesterday, forming a complete list of the casualties in MORRELL'S Division.

SECOND MAINE.

Killed.

Thomas Keer, Co. A; D. B. Webber, Co. B; W. P. Wolden, Co. G; R. Wharton, Co. I; John L. Fullerton, Co. I; Lieut. A. L. Conan, Co. K.

Wounded.

Major D. F. Sargent—flesh wound in arm; Adj't. L. P. Madgett—flesh wound in side. Company A—Chas. L. Lovejoy—slightly; Gordon Fibbetts—slightly; S. B. Fowler—slightly; S. J. Rogers—slightly. Company B—Kennedy Stewart—leg; J. R. Veazie, leg; W. F. Ellis—leg. Company C—J. M. Simpson—leg; Cyrus Swett—arm shot off; William Robbins—foot; James McKeen—leg; Wm. Walker—shoulder; Wm. Wilson—leg; Wm. Jones—arm; V. W. Pinkham—arm; Frank Smith—hip; Levi Gordon—ankle; F. M. Williams—leg. Company D—Newall Bagley—missing; E. B. Losin—missing; Owen Templeton, D. F. Page, Wm. Mason, T. F. Sargent, John S. Knowles. Company E—H. L. Barrett, missing; F. E. Burns—missing; Geo. W. Carlish—missing; C. F. Green—missing; A. B. Luce—missing; James Campbell—slightly; Wm. W. Murry—slightly; L. Maddocks—slightly; Moses Wyman—slightly. Company F—A. C. Whitcomb—slightly; W. H. Burton—slightly; Asa Wilson—severely; John M. Curtis—severely; W. H. McKenney—severely; Charles P. Quint—severely; S. G. Kenney, severely; S. W. Smith—severely; J. S. Marshall—severely; Andrew W. Strout—severely; Henry H. Blackwell—severely; Columbus Shaw—severely; Leonard Hoffton—severely; Hollis G. Sibbery—severely. Company G—Lewis Marsh—missing; Abram Feuton—missing; Henry W. Gilmore—missing; H. W. Drinkwater, B. Warren, A. W. Frazier, E. Carr, C. Broz, M. D. Joy; E. Sullivan—missing. Company H—Andrew F. White, H. Mitchell; Albert Marsh—missing. Company I—John W. Sherwood, F. A. Macomber, J. S. Nevens, J. Beckett, M. Blake, M. Kearse, W. H. Cates, J. Corcoran, H. Wheeler, James Smith, C. Crowin, Chas. Moore, T. Cunningham. Company K—Capt. F. C. Foss, J. H. Sargent, J. B. Arnold, S. Buxton, D. J. Collins, R. W. Harriman, Alfred Kneeland, Isaac Morrell, John McCann.

Missing.

James Hickey, Co. A.; A. K. Myrick, Co. B; W. A. Brown, Co. B; E. C. D. West, Co. I.

Total killed, wounded and missing—95.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS.

Killed.

Capt. Charles W. Carroll, Co. F; Lieut. W. D. Russell, Co. B; Second Lieut. P. Almy, Jr., Co. K; John McGown, Co. A; Bartlett Shaw, Co. C; Joseph Stringer, Co. C; Wm. McFarlin, Co. C; Martin Raymond, Co. C; John H. Maxim, Co. C; F. Fisk, Co. C; J. E. Simmons, Co. E; David F. Church, Co. E; Samuel Kimball, Co. E; David Rix, Co. E; F. Robinson, Co. E; Edward Holmes, Co. F; Elias W. Adams, Co. F; Wm. Manchester, Co. F; Henry D. Smith, Co. F; George Kingsbury, Co. F; George W. Cleveland, Co. F; James T. Leonard, Co. G; Archy Stringy, Co. G; G. P. Hero, Co. G; W. W. Randall, Co. G; Jos. H. Britton, Co. I; P. Hearn, Co. I; F. G. Smith, Co. I; Jackson M. Stebbins, Co. K; John Conry, Co. K; W. Atwood, Co. C; W. Flanagan, Co. B; B. F. Boorum, Co. B; Martin Cunningham, Co. B; John Hughes, Co. B; John Higgins, Co. B; Michael Gill, Co. B; M. O'Donnell, Co. B; P. Turnay, Co. B.

Wounded.

Company A—Daniel Bickford, N. F. Corshell, A. C. Dunham, J. E. Eaton, H. H. Hosmer, M. Keyes, C. F. Lee, J. H. Travers, B. McKinna, J. McMillon, J. F. Nightingale, Levi Pond, E. Plumley, Thomas Reed, A. T. Williams, H. A. Wilcox, Thomas F. Kenny. Company B—Second Lieut. E. W. Everson, Stephen Littlefield, Michael Ward, P. Smith, T. Doley, Wm. Condon, Henry Galligan, James Gleason, J. J. Green, W. J. Barney, W. H. Potter, John Wood, M. Otis, Philip Ireason, Ed. Carr. Company C—Second Lieut. Luther S. Brent, W. Burgess, A. Thomas, Joseph Reach, Josiah Ripley, M. J. Shurtleff, Joseph Brown, S. Barrows, A. S. Atwood. Company E—Capt. Thomas Weston, Second Lieut. Chas. F. Prog, A. K. Parris, John Jordan, J. W. Leavitt, A. G. Prince, H. B. Paulding, J. S. Robbins, Rufus Wright, Henry Jones. Company F—W. Simpson, Ed. G. Cox, Robert Covey, Wm. Fuller, John H. Keyes, P. Mears, J. M. Parker, M. Sherman, Ed. L. Thorne, Geo. Worthen, S. Ellis. Company G—H. M. Luther, S. Hollis, Cyrus C. Holmes, B. O. Damon, John Branning, S. Benson, S. H. Butler, Henry Chandler, A. Ewell, P. O'Brien, H. Parmenter, Calvin C. Thayer, A. J. White. Company I—Eyre N. Blake, D. B. Freeman, D. Cousins, W. H. Farrington, George H. Claflin, Geo. H. T. Alfred, W. A. Blake, A. F. Bates, W. Cheney, A. Shirey, W. A. Sturdy, Albert L. Bacon, F. McAvoy, H. W. Pillsbury, James W. Pickering, John McCarty, Seth Blake. Company K—Lieut. Benj. F. Miseway, B. F. Caswell, E. Howard, Timothy Denney, Ed. J. Gibson, F. R. Kingsbury, Ed. L. Perkins, Warren Q. Spear.

Missing.

Company A—E. C. Bacon, M. Fischer, P. Sullivan. Company C—F. E. Atwood, Ezra Burgess, W. Churchill, John K. Maxim, Nelson Seaver. Company D—John W. King. Company E—F. S. Churchill, Solomon Thomas, John Elliott, W. S. Marshall, John S. Robbins, Hiram Weston. Company F—B. F. Arnold. Company G—Geo. H. Josselyn. Company I—Daniel Crosby, Geo. A. Ray, W. W. Bessby, Chas. E. Morrison, Peter Loke, Geo. L. Brown. Company L—J. H. Lapham, M. McCarty, S. Pierce, P. Marzen, Hiram P. Mourse.

Total killed, wounded and missing, 169.

FIRST MICHIGAN.

Killed.

Col. H. S. Roberts, Capt. R. H. Alcate, Co. A; F. Cody, Co. A; F. Floodman, Co. A; Joseph Kitroge, Co. A; Geo. S. Little, Co. A; Geo. T. Wuler, Co. A; Capt. E. F. Whitteisey, Charles Onley, Co. C; F. D. Fowler, Co. D; J. H. Elwood, Co. D; A. M. Holt, Co. D; Capt. E. Pomeroy, Co. E; A. T. Engle, Co. E; H. M. Withington, Co. E; T. Byron, Co. F; Mathew Moran, Co. F; D. Platt, Co. F; Geo. Rowell, Co. F; Wm. Wilber, Co. F; Geo. Language, Co. G; Geo. H. Tompkins, Co. G; Theo. Pugh, Co. H; Capt. Chas. E. Wendell, Co. H; Toby Borie, Co. I; Lieut. H. Clay Arnold, Co. K; Benj. F. Johnson, Co. K; John J. Turner, Co. K; A. J. Davis, Co. K; Wm. Manch, Co. K; Henry Maynard, Co. K; Peter Meier, Co. K.

Wounded.

Company A—2d Lieut. Irving P. Wilcox; J. C. Hedmeen, H. V. Cook, P. Courtney, C. Deo, Geo. W. Hayland, Richard Kirkpatrick, James Kanouse, John Melarchy, S. G. Pickle, E. G. Rohem, Judson R. Smith, Ludwig Turks. Company B—Moses Hoffman, James Dickenson, Chas. Marr, Geo. Beaumaster, David Kingston, Wm. H. Hibbe, D. S. Pierce. Company C—Capt. G. C. Hopper; O. C. Bagley, W. Cole, C. O. Vassett, Otis Bonderman, G. C. Cowen, O. S. Giles, A. P. Harris, L. E. Morse, Henry S. Preston, C. H. Rogers, Otis Sandford. Company D—J. E. Lansley, Chas. Lake, W. F. Pierce, A. Kreber, John A. Niliet, F. S. C. Rising, Lewis Selinger (sadler). Company E—Lieut. J. T. Wheaton; Wm. Woodruff, Daniel Minthie, Wm. Raver, J. M. Curtis, E. Eddy, Geo. Holman, Henry Putnam, Benjn. Tarre, Chas. F

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

An Excuse, and a Chat About Sundry American Artists now in the English Metropolis—English Theatres—American Actresses and Actors—Mr. D. Bourcicault, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1862.

If, under the caption of the Great Exhibition, I venture to speak about matters that are utterly unrepresented in that huge show, I shall, I am sure, be pardoned, for it is a policy very much in vogue just now. The Exhibition is, in fact, a convenient pretext for almost any kind of disquisition. It is the apology for all the dissipation of the metropolis; the sufficient excuse for all the extravagance of foreigners: the respectable culprit at whose doors all the irregularities of life are laid. The other day I met the staid and severe SMITH at Richmond, where, to my utter surprise, he was gallanting a charming Anony, ma, dressed in the breeziest of muslins, and exhibiting at every step a boot and stocking that ravished the beholder. The hoary-headed old sinner whispered in my ear these words: "I am at the Exhibition *with you* to-day. Don't forget it, old boy, if you should happen to meet my wife;" and then walked away, winking in a fashion that entirely destroyed my moral balance. It was in vain that I offered (in my fallen condition) to post him in a routine conversation on the leading points of the world's industry, provided he would introduce me to his fair companion. The wretched deceiver quoted a frivolous proverb about two being company and three none, and laughing, left me with all his sins upon my head. In the present condition of the public mind, a season ticket to the International Exhibition is as good as a latch-key. By its aid the possessor can justify any little irregularity. May I not do the same? The most correct-minded and vigilant correspondent finds something else to interest him in London beside his travels through the Kensington wareroom. The opera (there is only one now, Covent Garden having closed after a season of unprecedented success) and the theatres, especially, attract the attention of all visitors, and as there are many American artists engaged in all these establishments, I propose in this letter to say something about them.

Some weeks ago, when I happened to be conversing with the manager of a theatre here, the potentate informed me that he had often thought of visiting New-York just to show the good folk there how theatricals *ought* to be managed. His manner was kindly, and these crumbs of comfort were dispensed with a generous hand. Laboring under the impression that I had been both astonished and delighted with what I had seen in the English metropolis, he was willing to increase my gratification by holding out a possible future of continual enjoyment. I am afraid that I did not exhibit the exuberant and gushing joy that was expected of me. Only a night or two previously I had visited this particular manager's theatre, had sat upon the hardest seat that can be found this side of purgatory, and had witnessed a play—produced according to said manager's idea of excellence. If I had wished to cram for the interview, I could not have made greater sacrifices, and so possessing that calmness which belongs to perfect knowledge of the subject in discussion, I restrained my enthusiasm and looked glum. *This* man go to New-York to show how to do things—to New-York, where there are gentlemen to manage theatres and artists to play in them! In the absence of ice, the proposition was the coolest thing I had encountered in the British Isles.

For the theatre that possesses this inestimable treasure of a manager would, as far as stage-management is concerned, sink into the second position in any of the principal cities of the States. The scenery, although originally good, was soiled with the long pawing of the carpenters, and presented huge semi-circles of grease in all the parts most scanned by the eye: the carpets were simply infamous; the dresses (it was a modern comedy) baggy, shiney, shabby and ill-made. The best scene looked like a parlor in a fifth-rate boarding-house, and the scant magnificence of the principal characters never, for an instant, relieved the mind from a sense of cheap shoes and cleaned gloves. And yet this theatre ranks with Mr. WALLACK'S, and can boast of one or two distinguished artists, without counting the distinguished manager, who, I believe, sometimes appears in a farce, or, worse still, writes one. Conceive the fogginess of that manager's mind in believing for a moment that what he does in his dingy hole of a theatre would be a revelation in the bright little temples of America!

The future of the drama in England, under such auspices, does not promise to be very brilliant. Young talent is virtually excluded, and muffineas, such as I have described, prevails as the accepted order of things. Who can mention the name of a young English dramatist? Where, in fact, if such a creature could be found, would it be possible for him to have a play performed? Not at the first-class theatres, for the managers of the first-class theatres are either authors themselves, or are hand and glove with the critics, who are all dramatists; and fame at the second-class theatres is too evanescent to tempt talent. The fate of an author is wretched enough in New-York, but it is bliss compared with what he has to undergo here. On the other side of the Atlantic it *is* possible to see a manager, and to receive a civil answer to an ordinary question. Here a manager is a sacred personage. He is approached with fear and trembling, and his word is regarded as final on all things mundane—except promises to pay. A dirty, beery, filthy Cerberus at the stage door growls at you if you ask for him, and gazes upon your card with mingled suspicion and hostility, as if he expected it would turn into a writ. The chances are that he will find an excuse for not delivering it; at best, he will sulkily hand it to a leering underling, who, in due course, will spell the name and scrutinize you with his Hebrew eyes, and generally give you to understand that he is not to be astonished or put out of his way by a "cove" who carries pasteboard. It will be fortunate if he takes it in with the half-and-half, and still more fortunate if it eventually reaches its destination. I am far too prudent to speak of the manager himself. One of these days I may want to produce a comedy myself, and then—well, then, I shall endeavor to say something good of him.

But it is useless to dwell on the offensiveness of monopolies, or the overbearing rudeness of monopolists; let me rather turn to those who have battled with obstacles and conquered them. The list is not a short one, and, with a single exception, (M. FECHTER,) it is purely American. In one very essential respect a British audience does not differ from an American one,—it likes what is good, and cares nothing whence it comes. The managers undoubtedly have a prejudice against new aspirants, be they from America or elsewhere; but the audiences have changed the word into preference, and so it has come to pass that American actresses and actors—who are scattered all over London—nightly reap their harvest of applause, and, as a rule, are the prime favorites of the public. I shall make no excuse for putting Mr. SOTHERN at the head of the list, for although he is an Englishman by birth, he owes his career to America, and has made his success in "Our American Cousin." With *Asa Trenchard* was the principal character; [illegible] *Lord Dundreary*, and Mr. SOTHERN is as certain of immortality in this part, as LISTON was in "Paul Pry." It will take a century to clear the print-shops of his portrait. The Haymarket Theatre, where Mr. SOTHERN plays, is crowded every night; to secure seats, it is necessary to apply for them a week or ten days in advance, and even then you have to fight your way into the theatre, so great is the confusion of people going in who have got seats, and people coming out, who can't find any; of people who want to pay and people who insist on having their money back again. O! those wretched prisons called theatres; those dens of extortion; those hotbeds of insolent rapacity; those conservatories of dust, darkness and dreariness! What had I done that I should be locked up so ruthlessly with three other victims in a place without light or air, and compelled, too, to pay my jailer? Why was I exposed to the ignominy of being looked in upon, between the acts, —as if I were a wild beast—by a creature who proffered me buns and a red paste, which she said was ice-cream? By what right, human or divine, did an outlaw who handed me a bill, containing my fate, pocket my shilling and walk off without even thinking of giving me the change? I had secured my seat at the Box-office, had been spurned by the official who took my money, scowled upon by him who admitted me at the door, and severely corrected—on the ground of impatience—by the man who put me into my cell. Were these tribulations not enough? Did the early Christians suffer more when they were thrust into the Amphitheatre? I think not; their entertainment was brief and exciting, and they had no umbrella to pay for when it was over. 'Tis the last sixpence that breaks the traveler's temper.

Locked up in my cell, I had an opportunity of observing to what a superb audience the actor plays in London; how quick in its laugh; how ready in its applause; how prompt in its sympathy; how eager in its interest. When some man of energy provides a good theatre and a good company for such an audience, depend on it he will make a fortune. Mr. SOTHERN, who is the best actor at the Haymarket, has kept the moths out of a "muff," and I am sorry for it. He has rescued a management that might have sunk into a timely grave, and, in doing so, he has helped to perpetuate a system which is pernicious, and a race of managers who are the *impedimenta* of art. The fogies in London have all the theatres; the fogies in London write in all the papers. There is a perfect understanding between them. Nothing that is not fogy shall be tolerated. Hence bad theatres, bad acting, bad plays, and the word "good" for all.

A notable exception to the sweep of these remarks, is the redoubtable DION BOURCICAULT. No one can accuse him of being an old fogy. It is pretty well understood on both sides the Atlantic that he is tolerably wide awake. He has energy, talent and ambition; is unscrupulous and iconoclastic. A great success kept him quiet at the Adelphi Theatre, and for a time his fortunes seemed to be identified with the muffs; but the inevitable "row" came, and DION now sails under his own colors. I think nothing of the rumor that he is going to build a theatre in Leicester-square on the American plan, with two or three prices of admission instead of a dozen, but I think a great deal of his independence in securing positive talent, instead of depending on mere reputations, of his setting aside the "muffs" and taking up with young artists. He represents the reforming principle, and will work dire changes before he has done. Mr. BOURCICAULT broke with Mr. WEBSTER, of the Adelphi Theatre, (fogy,) because that much puffed gentleman refused to pay the salary of an American actress whom Mr. BOURCICAULT thought essential to the due performance of one of his pieces. Mr. WEBSTER "struck an attitude," stood on his dignity, appealed to the public in one of the most childish cards ever written, and then, expecting a terrific reaction in his favor, appeared at his own theatre—to empty benches. Finally, after quarreling with his best friend about an American actress, he was compelled to call in the services of another American actress—Miss AVONIA JONES—to save the fortunes of his house. Mr. BOURCICAULT on the other hand retired to Drury-lane, where he prospers prodigiously. At the present moment he has no fewer than four American actresses in his company, viz.: Miss SARA STEVENS, Mrs. LOTTY HOUGH, Mrs. GEORGE JORDAN and Miss JESSIE MCLEAN. Here is revolution with a vengeance. Four unknown ladies introduced to the British public, and accepted enthusiastically by that august body without the permission of the Press or the stamp of fogy management.

It is not far from Drury Lane to the Lyceum Theatre, where Mr. FALCONER'S play of "Peep o'Day" is still—after two hundred and fifty performances—being given to overflowing houses. It is the most mediocre entertainment in London so far as acting is concerned, but it is memorable at least for the principal character, played by Mrs. BOWERS, of Philadelphia—a lady who is so much superior to any other member of the cast in which she appears, that it is impossible to speak of her without indulging in a vein of idle glorification. But bad as is the distribution of the parts in "Peep o'Day," the company possesses a good actor in Mr. WALTER LACY, and an absolute treasure in a *soubrett* named LYDIA THOMPSON. It is almost impossible to imagine anything more pretty, vivacious, clever and sprightly than this lady. She is so absolutely good that one wonders how on earth she came to belong to an English theatre, and by what powerful influence she brushed past the fogies and obtained a place before a delighted audience. All the theatres, to be sure, have one or more celebrities, but as a rule they are of a very antique pattern, and belong to the newspapers, rather than the public sympathy.

The American male is not, at present, very strongly represented in London, but Mr. GEORGE JORDAN has made a good fight for himself at the Princess' Theatre, where he is much liked, and more than any other man, has illustrated the versatility of American artists. Mr. CHAS KEAN is playing there at present to the delight of the cockneys and the affright of foreigners. He is a sort of misanthropical "Dundreary," who always talks as though some one had spoilt his sneeze. In a desultory way I have mentioned a good many American names. When to the list I add those of Mrs. CHARLES MATTHEWS, in parlor entertainments; Miss ADELINA PATTI and Mme. GUERRABELLA, in opera; Mr. SMITH, in the activities of management, (he is the proprietor of Cremorne); Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, (who will not mind being called an American, and who, I am glad to hear, is once more with you), in Irish parts, and last, but not least, Mr. WILLIAM VINCENT WALLACE, in music, it will be seen that there is a highly influential revolutionary party in England that must in the end be fatal to the monopolists. Its members have one and all made their way, in spite of the hostilities of managers and the indifference of the Press.

If America did not steal so much from the English stage, I should feel justified in speaking of the low condition the latter now occupies in a literary and artistic point of view. I must confine myself with hoping that a change will soon take place for the better. There are extraneous causes at work which promise a speedy result. If America exchanges nothing with England in the way of plays, she is certainly beginning to pay her debts in the matter of actors, and I shall be greatly mistaken, if in the course of a few years England does not borrow American models for her theatres. The innovations that are now taking place render it no longer doubtful that the monopolists and the muffs are on their last legs. They may fight as they will against younger and better people, but with such an appreciative public as they have to deal with they have nothing to hope from their stubbornness. Mr. BOURCICAULT deserves, perhaps, to be regarded as something more than a skirmisher, but when he is in earnest, and has an ally, the Anglo-Teutonic-Gaul FECHTER, you may rest assured that some one's in the house with Dinah, and that the old bamo will come to grief. Would that all the muffs were swept away, and that I had my shillings back again.

G. B. S.

THE RECENT BATTLES.

Additional Lists of Casualties.

Corp S Jameson, Co G, 14th U S Infantry
Fairchild Kendall, Co C, 5th Me
E Rowe, Co B, 5th Mass
Jas M Blake, Co A, 6th N H
Byron A Beckwith, Co A, 6th New-Hampshire
Wm Cloodon, Co B, 15th Mass
Isaac Alton, Co H, 1st Mass
Sergt F Kendall, Co F, 1st Massachusetts
Sgt Paul R Seany, Co K, 11th Massachusetts
Francis Robinson, Co D, 21st New-York
Corp Leroy E Day, Co H, 85th New-York
John Brithiller, Co A, 21st New-York
John Kehn, Co D, 21st N Y
Asa Cross, Co B, 25th N Y
Dan Bagley, Co C, 4th New-York Cavalry
L A Williams, Co K, 86th N Y
Corp John R Cook, Co K, 86th New-York
Frank Stephen, Co B, 21st New-York
Henry Papny, Co B, 21st N Y
S Weatherwarm, Co H, 21st New-York
Mortimer Cooper, Co H, 74th New-York
T H Phelps, Co A, 2d Mass—dead
W B Alerell, Co G, 16th Me—dead
Fd Nason, Co E, 102d N Y—dead
E A Hay, Co E, 2d Mass—dead
J Long, Co F, 2d Mass—dead
C Aldoman, Co D, 3d Wis—dead
G Fogg, Co C, 104th N Y—dead
J Train, Co D, 1st Pa Cav—dead
L Peterton, Co B, 8th Inf—dead
W A Quiggle, Co D, 1st Pa Cav—dead
D Hughes, Co C, 80th Pa—dead
W T Albro, Co E, 105th N Y—dead
Wm McClellan, Co A, 66th Rhode Island
R Dack, Co I, 66th Ohio—dead
D Leach, Co D, 97th N Y—dead
J Sarcor, Co G, 2d N Y
Sgt G Dewith, Co K, 2d N Y
T Davis, Co G, 21st N Y
S H Harrington, Co E, 26th York
Wm Smith, Co H, 45th N Y
J Baker, Co D, 2d N Y
Hy Snider, Co A, 6th N Y
T F Barr, Co M, 2d Pa Cav
J Leonard, Co D, 4th R I Bat
J Urich, Co A, 1st U S S S
Sgt R Chwaite, Co C, 11th Pa
Sgt J Somille, Co K, 25th Pa
W H Gray, Co D, 5th N Y
S B Burse, Co C, 3d N Y
T Morgan, Co I, 12th N Y
G Patridge, Co G, 21st N Y
John Knorl, Co G, 2d N Y
W E Gobbs, Co C, 21st N Y
A Johnson, Co C, 1st N Y
W Sidney, Co C, 2d N H
R Hunter, Co A, 14th U S Infantry
C Schwartz, Co B, 2d N Y
Corp J R Brown, Co G, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves
H Oxville, Co G, 6th Wis
Corp John Burns, Co E, 6th Wisconsin
Patrick Hoby, Co H, 3d Mich
A French, Co K, 3d Mich
A Pelton, Co K, 3d Mich
J Sahdire, Co A, 17th N Y
J Smith, Co A, 2d U S Inf
D Warden, Co F, 5th N Y
C Williams, Co H, 26th N Y
Musician Joseph McFarland, Co F, 10th New-York
M Zurbrick, Co G, 21st N Y
Sergt N F Hodgman, Co A, 21st New-York
J N Cole, Co E, 1st Wis
Geo Kirk, Co H, 19th Ind
Corp John Johnson, Co F, 21st New-York
Thos Cahill, Co H, U S Inf
Sergt Henry Winters, Co B, Pennsylvania Reserves
L B Hyer, Co B, 2d N Y
Wm Adams, Co A, 41st N Y
Jno Adams, Co G, 10th N Y
Rich Phillips, Co B, 73d Penn
S Cunningham, Co H, 12th Pennsylvania Reserves
J Warshell, Co E, 11th Pa
Pat Hughes, Co C, 72d Ohio
A C H Fisk, Co F, 8th N H
H Mosely, Co B, 8th N H
R D Cuderhill, Co E, 8th N H
John Bosler, Co B, 45th Pa
H Buckley, Co K, 2d Ind
Wm Murry, Co E, 2d Me
W T C Grower, 11th N Y
Lt-Col H S Campbell, 83d Pa
Corp D Ostrauder, Co G, 2d N Y Cavalry
J F Depau, Co G, 5th Pa Res
Sergt J Gun, Co C, 3d Wis
Ange Engel, Co E, 1st Mich
Corp J D Stevenson, Co K, 10th New-York
J Alleo, Co G, 5th N Y
Sergt L Valentine, Co G, Pennsylvania Reserves
T Behen, Co A, 12th N Y
Capt W A Oliver, Co B, 10th Pennsylvania
1st J H Chase, Co C, 10th Mass
Capt Geo Campie, Co F, 5th New-York
C S Stevens, Co D, 1st N Y Cavalry
Ed Hyde, 11th N Y Battry
Chas Frank, Co I, 1st Penn Rifles
C Eberhard, Co K, 74th Pa
B Black, Lovel, Co K, 90th New-York
Jerome Reading, Co D, 1st Michigan
John McNerigan, Co G, 8th New-York
Lieut S H Miller, Co H, 73d Ohio
J Mahony, Co D, 2d N H
Sam Loder, Co D, 3d Penn Reserves
Corp Bacon, Co D, 12th Mass, wounded
Corp Baker, Co I, 13th Mass
Capt Whitcomb, Co F, 13th Mass
Lieut Palmer, Co I, 13th Mass
Lt Colburn, Co E, 13th Mass
Sergt Richardson, Co G, 13th Mass
E Mulcrady, Co G, 13th Mass
Archer, Co G, 13th Mass
Wm Grow, Co G, 13th Mass
Finnegan, Co G, 13th Mass
Sergt Marshal, Co C, 13th Massachusetts
— Calemar, Co C, 13th Massachusetts
John Arnott, Co C, 13th Massachusetts
1st Col Sidden, 11th Pennsylvania—dead
Major of the 11th Penn—dead
Adjt Hamlin, 12th Mass
Col A R Root, 9th N Y
Lieut Woodward, Co K, 9th New-York
Lieut Mahen, Co G, 94th N Y
Lieut Macomber, Co H, 94th New-York
Lieut Moore, Co D, 94th N Y
Col Ed Frisbie, 20th N Y
Lieut-Col Searing, 20th N Y
Maj Chrisler, 20th N Y
Lieut Holt, Co F, 24th N Y
Sergt Keneday, Co A, 39th New-York
Wm Wright, Co E, 30th N Y
Thos White, Co E, 20th N Y
R Corey, Co G, Berdan's S S
Sgt Douglass, Co B, 97th N Y
Lt Fenton, Co B, 97th N Y
Lt D Dowing, Co B, 97th N Y
Adjutant ——, 97th N Y
Lt. Tabelle, Co D, 97th N Y
Capt Jones, Co D, 97th N Y
Fred Suchit, Co H, 21st N Y
Corp Ireton, Co H, 21st N Y
John Williamson, Co G, 73d Penn
Sgt J H Martin, Co B, 72d Ohio
Jacob Alozer, Co I, 11th Penn—dead
Capt Taylor, Co D, 24 N Y
Adjt Baron, 2 th N Y
Capt S Lee Perkins, Co E, 2d New-York—dead
Corp Wm H Frank, Co I, 28th New-York—dead
John E Rosar, Co K, 5th Ohio—dead
Robert Odiorn, Co D, 105th New-York—dead
Corp A A Burtl, Co F, 3d Wisconsin—dead
J B May, Co E, 2d Mass—dead
Sgt O R Pridley, Co E, 46th Penn—dead
B F Ross, Co I, 11th Penn—dead
Corp C F Treton, Co F, 2d Massachusetts—dead
E Marsh, Co E, 2d Mass—dead
Simon Eatoo, Co B, 2d Mass—dead
C C Mcgreasly, Co C, 21st N Y
H S Holmes, Co I, 21st N Y
C Andre, Co B, 21st N Y
Sgt Bishop, 21st N Y Cav
J H Donbielt, Co G, 69th Ohio—dead
R Dorby, Co G, 6th N Y
H P Lamb, Co K, 24th N Y
R Tromhardt, Co D 3d Pa Cv
Jo Salam, Co G, 17th N Y
W Bryant, Co A, 13th Mass
Sgt D McCauley, Co C, 21 U S S S
James Smith, Co I, 2d Me
Charles Neuse, Co I, 2d Me
Wm Weiner, Co D, 1st Mass
Z Barrel, Co I, 1st Mass
F Hiscins, Co K, 1st Mass
T Callaghan, Co D, 9th N Y
B Hamel, Co F, 5th N J
A B Phinney, Co K, 5th Pa Cav
J Rider, Co C, 56th Pa Cav
S Newton, Co I, 82d Penn
Thos Mare, Co B, 1st Mich
Sgt Hoffman, Co B, 1st Mich
W Boardsley, Co H, 82d Ohio
L Kinchfield, Co B, 24th N Y
W Hanlon, Co B, 24th N Y
M Fahn, Co E, 26th N Y
A Dichler, Co A, 29th N Y
Josiah Trow, Co G, 6th N Y
F Bushbuck, Co I, 5th U S Artillery
W D Wheeler, Co I, 5th Mich
P Kennedy, Co E, 1st U S Art
J Broocher, Co D, 5th N Y
H Jacobus, Co A, 2d N Y
J Keefer, Co A, 11th U S Inf
J Gerey, Co I, 5th U S Art
A Thormilice, 2d Maine Bat
W H Gray, Co D, 5th N Y
J Lellebrider, Co E, 83d Pa
J Peeham, Co H, 4th U S Inf
J Farrell, Co F, 11th U S Inf
R Carman, Co K, 2d U S Inf
M McGlaughlin, Co K, 2d N Y
J W French, Co D, 66th N Y
S McGee, Co C, 5th Penn
H Young, Co C, 28th N Y
J S Wilson, Co D, 2th N Y
Sergt C E Ringler, 2d Penn
W Cheney, Co I, 5th Mass
J S Danforth, Co B, 2d N H
Edgar Willis, Co B, 3th N Y
J Hart, Co I, 1st N Y Bat
Sergeant Hans Serwiegen, 20th N Y
John Mooney, Co E, 17th N Y
Wm Fulton, Co A, 17th N Y
Tiforian, Co A, 17th N Y
Robt Stack, Co D, 4th Ohio
T L Dolton, Co C, 1st Excel
Henry Leehe, Co C, 20th N Y
August Ausserman, Co C, 27th New-York
Sergeant William Furman, Co E, 20th New-York
Lieut —— Waddley, Co E, 1st New Hampshire Bat
C C Dickey, Co E, 1st New Hampshire Battery
Geo Hill, Co A, 44th N Y
S Wallace, Co I, 26th Penn
Wm Neil, Co I, 25th Penn
J W Solder, Co E, 3d Mich
A Adams, Co A, 55th Ohio
S N Codmansey, Co D, 1st Virginia Cavalry
J M Slack, Co G, 5th Va
C Hastings, Co E, 2d N H
Hugh Care, Co H, 3d Mich
J R Hall, Co D, 16th Mich
Chas O'Neil, Co F, 2d Fire Zouaves, New-York
A Gallagher, Co B, 1st N Y
John Spath, Co D, 1st N Y
John Metbo, Co E, 73d N Y
Jo Monell, Co F, 12th N Y
P B Wright, Co C, 2d Wis
J M Atchison, Co F, 2d N Y
F Snyder Co F, 12th Pa Cav
Capt E S Brown, Co F, 55th Ohio
Lt Ormsbey, Co I, 22d N Y
Lt C H Carter, Co F, 13th Massachusetts
J Burnham, Co L, 10th Me
B Follet, Co I, 1st Mich
Capt P Ware, Co E, 28th N Y
Ja Gran, Co G, 1st Pa Art
J Marko, 11th N Y Battery
S W Inch, Co B, 17th N Y
Sergt J J W Wentz, Co A, 3d New-Jersey
N Buhr, Co D, 58th N Y
Capt B D Deeman, Co G, 19th Mass.
J A Corcoran, Co D, 19th Mass
P Flood, Co A, 17th N Y
E C Goodwin, Co D, 2d N H
A C Manigrudt, Co G, 74th Ind Bat
John Bigbee, Co A, 2d Bat
Jacob Huntington, Co C, Pennsylvania Volunteers
Robt Dare, Co C, 24th Penn
Warren Peted, Co I, 25th Pa
Peter Snook, Co F, 12th Ohio—dead
Josiah Barney, Co E, 12th Ohio
James Blake, Co F, 24 N J
Col Leonard, 13th Mass
Lieut Locke, Co E, 13th Mass
Corp Blanchard, Co C, 12th Massachusetts—dead
Foss, Co G, 12th Mass, run down
Nichols, Co F, 13th Mass
Knox, Co I, 13th Mass
Capt Perkins, Co B, 13th Mass
Sgt Carter, Co F, 13th Mass
Sgt Barnes, Co I, 13th Mass
Corp Thos Trow, Co G, 13th Mass, prisoner
Peter Kaschlech, Co G, 13th Mass, missing
C Canal, Co G, 13th Mass
C S Pratt, Co I, 13th Mass
James Nicholson, Co E, 90th New-York
Lieut Morse, Co I, 30th New-York—dead
Corp Van Pelt, 14th N Y S M
—— Valentine, Co C, 14th N Y S M
Corp Joseph E Pious, Co D, 14th N Y S M
Michael Winn, Co G, 14th N Y S M
Corp De Wolf, Co G, 14th N Y S M—dead
Corp Armstrong, 14th NYSM
Corp Simmons, 14th N Y S M—dead
Adam Fass, 14th N Y S M
John F Porter, 14th N Y S M
Sgt Baldwin, Co D 14th N Y S M
Lieut Foley, Co C 14th N Y S M
Lieut Ball, Co F, 14th N Y S M
Geo Hartly, Co G, Berdan's Sharpshooters
Wm Babcock, Co G, B S S
A C Stannard, Co G, B S S
Lt Murphy, Co G, 97th N Y
Capt Roof, Co G, 97th N Y
T M Cheevy, Co G, 97th N Y
Corp Bartlett, Co G, 97th N Y
Ord-Sergt S Ewell, Co G, 97th New-York.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Sgt Robinson, Co G—dead
Wm Francis, Co G—dead
— Lester, Co G
Sergt Ryan, Co G
Lieut Stephenson, Thompson's Battery.

FORTIETH NEW-YORK

Sergt Taylor, Co C
Thos Cunningham, Co C
Wm Carson, Co C
James O Brien, Co C
Jno Mills, Co C
James Armstrong, Co C
Henry Openshaw—dead

TWENTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS.

M Keating, Co E—wounded
Jo Sheely, Co E—wounded
Jas Farrell, Co E—badly wounded

Pat Twohig, Co E—w'd.
Jas Daily, Co E—wounded.
Wm Schraufenberger, Co A, 61 Pennsylvania Res
Abraham Perry, Co A, 3d Pennsylvania Res
Capt Beuty, Co I, 3d Pennsylvania Res
J Leuthwiser, Co A, 21st N Y
Wm Mang, Co A, 21st N Y
Sergt Henry Klein, Co A, 21st New-York
Sergt Frank Myers, Co A, 21st New-York

Johnson, Co F, 2nd Penn Cav—wounded.
John Conner, Co E—killed
Patrick Welsh, Co A—killed
Thomas Albert, Co A—killed
Thomas Sheridan, Co A
John Bryson, Co A
Wm Davenport, Co A
Timothy Purcell, Co A
L F Brown, Co D, 14th N Y
Jas W Davis, Co K, 3d Wis
Wm Coogan, Co G, 26th Pa
Henry Signor, Co I, 46th Pa
John P Plantz, Co G, 2d N J
James McIntire, Co C, 28 Mass
Joseph Baker, Co B, 20th N Y
Henry Woods, Co I, 101st N Y
Jos Matthews, Co C, 79th N Y
Wm Smeids, Co B, 107th Penn
Adolph Kolbert, Co F, 5th N Y
Isaac Morrill, Co K, 2d Maine
Peter Newell, Co K, 1st Michigan
Wesley A Brown, Co B, 5th Me
Harry Sampson, Co C, 20 N Y
Charles Goodrich, Co A, 5th Excel Brig
J J Clark, Co A, 1st U S S S
T Leahy, Co F, 1st U S S S
C Schurz, 58th Penn—killed

The following sick recent prisoners are in Baptist Church Hospital, Alexandria.

T C Brown, Co F, 9th N C
J Hurry, Co B, 22d N C
Capt I Hardman, Co B, 12th Georgia
J S Robertson, Co H, 49th Ga
H P Summert, Co C, 24th NC
T L Rose, Co K, 19th Georgia
W C Cloon, Co A, 16th Miss
Jesse May, Co C, 20th Ga
H H Ward, Co A, 1st S C

Sick and Wounded in Hospital at Washington.

The following is a list of patients admitted into the Methodist Church Hospital since Sept. 1, Washington-street, Alexandria, in charge of Assistant Surgeon GEORGE B. MCKENZIE:

Roger S Derby, Co E, 6th New-Hampshire
H P Lang, Co K, 29th N Y
R Fromhart, Co D, 3d Pa
Walter Bryant, Co A, 13th Massachusetts
John Rider, Co C, 56th Pa
W Beardsley, Co H, 82d Ohio
Corp John Geary, Co D, 1st Vermont Cavalry
Harrison Chesson, Co K, 1st Vermont Cavalry
Squire Sheild, Hosier, Co B, 1st Vermont Cavalry
Isaac P Whitney, Bugler, Co I, 1st Vermont Cav
Thomas Marr Co B, 1st Mich
Robt Underwood, Co H, Pulaski Legion
R McGrade, Co M, 16th Pa
Sergt Saml Richard, Co I, 100th Pennsylvania
Corp Wm Smith, Co G, 20th New York
Edgar Baker, Co G, 16th Massachusetts
Hugh McGeuns, Co C, 2d Massachusetts
Charles Goodwin, Co A, 16th Massachusetts
Chas Werdin, Co H, 16th Mass
D F Vincent, Co C, 50th Ohio
Casander Warren, Co I, 25th New York
John Jordan, Co E, 16th Mass
Richard Berger, Co D, 2d New York
W Dorrance, Co K, 94th N Y
W Jones, Co C, 23d Pa Res
J Waddle, Co A, 63d Ind
S W Martin, Co C, 24th N Y
S Allen, Co D, 16th N Y
Samuel Newton, Co I, 1st Vermont Cavalry
Sergt David McCauly, Co C, 3d U S Sharpshooters
Jos Sharp, Co I, 17th N Y
Walter Bryant, Co A, 13th Massachusetts
John Rider, Co C, 56th Pa
W Beardsley, Co H, 82d Ohio
Corp John Geary, Co D, 1st Vermont Cavalry
Harrison Chesson, Co K, 1st Vermont Cavalry
Squire Sheild, Hosier, Co B, 1st Vermont Cavalry
Isaac P Whitney, Bugler, Co I, 1st Vermont Cav
Thomas Marr Co B, 1st Mich
Robt Underwood, Co H, Pulaski Legion
R McGrade, Co M, 16th Pa
Sergt Saml Richard, Co I, 100th Pennsylvania
Corp Wm Smith, Co G, 20th New York
Edgar Baker, Co G, 16th Massachusetts
Hugh McGeuns, Co C, 2d Massachusetts
Charles Goodwin, Co A, 16th Massachusetts
Chas Werdin, Co H, 16th Mass
D F Vincent, Co C, 50th Ohio
Casander Warren, Co I, 25th New York
John Jordan, Co E, 16th Mass
Richard Berger, Co D, 2d New York
W Dorrance, Co K, 94th N Y
W Jones, Co C, 23d Pa Res
J Waddle, Co A, 63d Ind
S W Martin, Co C, 24th N Y
S Allen, Co D, 16th N Y
Corp Frank T Palmer, Co D, 1st Massachusetts
Corp Zachariah Barton, Co K, 1st Massachusetts
James Smith, Co I, 2d Me
Chas Muse, Co I, 2d Me
Sergt Moses Huffman, Co B, 1st Michigan
A B Phinney, Co K, 5th Pa
Chas Jaffer, Co I, 55th Pa
Wm Lawrence, Co I, 9th N Y
B F Cartwright, Co D, 12th Massachusetts
Geo Platts, Co I, 71st N Y
Mortimer Hale, Co E, 21st Massachusetts
Henry Martin, Co 2d N Y
Wm Crockett, Co A, 1st Maryland Artillery
Emil Gird, Co D, 2d Mass
Wm Cole, Co C, 1st Michigan
John McCurrick, Co D, 2d New York
Wm Rockwood, Co A, 44th New York
Bernard Brady, Co G, 1st U S Infantry
Nich Rose, Co K, 9th N Y
Corp Gooslich, Co A, 4th Penn
Ab Goodell, Co A, 2d Penn
H Barrington, Co A, 1st U S Artillery
Corp Scott Art

The Sick and Wounded.

The following is a list of sick and wounded soldiers transferred from hospitals near Washington, D. C., to Portsmouth Grove, R. I., Sept. 1, 1862, by S. Satterlee, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., in charge of transport steamer *New York*, Capt. Cushman:

Sergt E L Clinton, Co F, 5th Pennsylvania
Wm H Brocker, Co 11th Pa
W H Mason, Co G, 5th N Y
Walter Bryant, Co A, 13th Massachusetts
E Brandon, Co C, 5th N Y
John Ryder, Co B, 2d Ohio
S Rowe, Co E, 5th N Y
Daniel Kopp, Co E, 5th N Y
S W Preston, Co D, 1st Mass
S Tuttle, Co F, 13th Mass
S W Preston, Co D, 1st Mass
W Jerger, Co A, 5th N Y
A B Straw, Co H, 5th N H
E B Smith, Co D, 2d N Y
N E Hoolihan, Co G, 5th N Y
Wm Barra, Co A, 15th Mass
S B Stonebrook, Co C, 11th Pennsylvania
J Mullican, Co G, 10th Penn
J F Johnson, Co E, 4th R I
S B Westcott, Co E, 4th R I
1st Sergt Hamilton, Co I, 56th Pennsylvania
F Funderlade, Co K, 5th Ind
J S Japnish, Co B, 104th Pa
J T Mathis, Co C, 14th N Y
Jas Ward, Co B, 14th N Y
Jno Farley, Co C, 14th N Y
Eli Kirby, Co C, 14th Mass
C L Pope, Co K, 5th Pa Cav
Wm Mewes, Co I, 5th N Y
David Mills, Co K, 31st Penn
C C Smith, Co F, 2d N Y
C G Palmer, Co D, 16th Mass
Wm Welton, Co C, 14th N Y
S W Budd, Co G 3d Del
H K Morrison, Co I, 1st R I Cavalry
Dennis Baker, Co B, 21st Massachusetts
Wm M Bixby, Co K, 61st Pa
Chas Odell, Co E, 13th N Y
Peter Blair, Co D, 7th Ind
Jos Brant, Co A, 1st N Y
Saml Kenly, Co D, 110th Pa
R Bartholomew, Co F, 5th Penn Res Cavalry
Theo Brannan, Co F, 7th N J
Chas Gillard, Co H, Pinnell Legion
Abram Eddy, Co E, 3d Mich
Jno W Place, Co C, 11th N Y
M F Hamaker, Co F, 10th Pennsylvania
E Roberge, Co D, 16th Penn
F W Eggleston, Co K, 28th Ohio
John Beatty, Co E, 57th N Y
Jas Fletcher, Co A, 1st Va
Wm E Ledman, Co D, Pinnell Legion
Augustus Griffin, Co F, 13th N Y
Jno Brannan, Co E, 2d Inf
Henry Records, Co C, 5th N Y
Sergt Howard Bernhard, Co D, 16th N H
Amos Chapman, Co B, 5th N H
Chas Sargeant, Co I, 5th N H
Wm F Finney, Co D, 2d Mich
R D Rogers, Co D, 1st Mich
Jas H Compton, Co B, 79th N Y
Jno Winters, Co I, 2d Md
C H Conner, Co B, 21st Mass
Peter Frank, Co C, 56th Penn
Gilbert Bonsman, Co A, 73d Pennsylvania
R D Thompson, Co F, 5th Maine
Thos Morrow, band 69th N Y
E Kreiger, Co I, 13th N Y
Jonathan Grosscup, Co H, 1st Pennsylvania
J Mullican, Co G, 10th Penn
J F Johnson, Co E, 4th R I
1st Sergt Hamilton, Co I, 56th Pennsylvania
F Funderlade, Co K, 5th Ind
J S Japnish, Co B, 104th Pa
J T Mathis, Co C, 14th N Y
Jas Ward, Co B, 14th N Y
Jno Farley, Co C, 14th N Y
Eli Kirby, Co C, 14th Mass
C L Pope, Co K, 5th Pa Cav
Wm Mewes, Co I, 5th N Y
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Jno W Place, Co C, 11th N Y
M F Hamaker, Co F, 10th Pennsylvania
E Roberge, Co D, 16th Penn
F W Eggleston, Co K, 28th Ohio
John Beatty, Co E,

Granville; First Lieutenant, Hiram O. Warner, Hampton; Second Lieutenant, George W. Baker, Middle Granville.

Reopening of the Churches.

It is a time-honored custom with the several religious Societies of this and adjoining Cities, to close their places of public worship during the six weeks of intense heat preceding the 1st of September, to grant a season of rest to the minister, and afford the sexton an opportunity to clean house, paint, and put things to rights.

Very many of the churches this year were kept open, though the regularly officiating clergymen have been absent, their places being supplied by country brethren, younger disciples and less noted teachers of the Word.

Yesterday, the first Lord's Day in September, a bright, beautiful, balmy day, was appointed as the one on which the united voices of the people should again, from accustomed places of worship, and under the lead of the settled pastor, go up in praise and thanksgiving to the Most High. Over one hundred advertisements specifying time and place, preacher and subject, were yesterday to be found in the appropriate columns, and the result was most visible in the attendance at the churches.

The pale-faced people who weeks ago sat nodding in their pews were not yesterday to be seen—in their stead were bronzed cheeks, flushed with healthful life, and bright eyes, wide open with eagerness for intellectual enjoyment. The houses were well filled—the war has taken thousands and tens of thousands from our midst, but one would not have detected that fact by a glance, either casual or close, at the congregations yesterday. The usual proportion of exempts and of young men were to be seen, and from the audience of one popular clergyman at whose ministrations we took a glance, a recruiting, or at least an enrolling officer might easily secure a full quotaed regiment.

In a majority of the churches the war was the theme of the discourse—in all of them it was the burden of the prayers.

If the prayers of the righteous really avail much and if the congregations which assembled yesterday, can rightfully be classed in that category, the hands of President LINCOLN and his Cabinet will be strengthened, their minds made clear, their judgments sound, and their action speedy and energetic, for in every church, from every altar went up petitions in their behalf, and supplications most earnest and heartfelt were made.

The two orators, *per excellence*, whose houses are the most crowded, and whose preachings are called "popular," are yet absent from their pulpits—Rev. Dr. CHAPIN being abroad for his health, and Rev. Mr. BEECHER being kept from his labor by the annually recurring "hay-cold" to which he has long been subject.

The new season has thus been auspiciously inaugurated—the ministers are returned, refreshed and ready for their work; their charges are returned, with renewed health and thirsty brain, and these two elements being provided, it needs only that Spirit, which is ever ready, to combine and leaven, and insure eternal results.

The Boiler Explosion in Delancey-Street.

THE CAUSE OF THE SAD CATASTROPHE—STARTLING EVIDENCE AS DETAILED BY SOME OF THE EMPLOYES IN THE ESTABLISHMENT—THE CORONER'S INQUEST, ETC.

Coroner WILDEY yesterday continued the investigation in the case of the three men, SHIELDS, GIBSON and WILEY, who lost their lives on Saturday, by the explosion of a boiler in the establishment of I. M. SINGER & Co., on the corner of Delancey and Mangin-streets, a detailed account of which we gave in yesterday's TIMES. Owing to the fact that two of the victims had died at the New-York Hospital, after the Jury were impanneled at the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, it was deemed best to adjourn the inquest on Saturday night over to the dead-house of the hospital, at which place the evidence, of which the following is the substance, was taken yesterday. It is quite voluminous, and we have merely given an abstract of it. We do so in the belief that it will be read with interest, if not with alarm, especially when it is considered how exposed the citizens of New-York are to calamities of this nature. Let the authorities read, and then say why they do not enforce the law, as passed by the last Legislature of the State:

Edward J. Hallingary, residing at No. 50 Allen-street, deposed that he was a private watchman in the employ of I. M. SINGER & Co., at the building foot of Delancey-street. The night before the explosion he examined the boilers, and found, on turning the faucets, that there was no water in any of the cocks. As there was fire in the furnance, witness considered it unsafe to be in the building, and went in search of an engineer. Witness found an acquaintance of his, named MCGIVEN, who is a boiler-maker, and, upon coming back, they found that there were 50 pounds of steam on, and no water in the boiler. *They tried to raise the safety-valve, but found that the rope was broken; they then tried to raise the valve with their hands, but they found it pressed against the rafters so closely that they could not get it up.* A piece of wood was then introduced under the ball, to act as a lever, and they succeeded at last in raising the valve a little. This occurred about 8 o'clock on Friday evening, after the engineer and fireman had gone home. At 10 minutes to 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, the fireman came, and witness then told him what had happened. The fireman expressed some astonishment at the lack of water in the boiler, and said there were two full casks when he left the evening before. Witness then replied that something was wrong, and then the fireman examined the supply pipe, and said it had probably worked itself loose and leaked. As soon as the fireman came in he shut the furnace doors and opened the dampers; this was before he was told that there was no water in the boiler; as soon as there was steam enough the fireman started the pump. The pumps did not work very well at first and the fireman was obliged to work at it with his hands; after that they appeared to work as well as usual; witness asked the fireman if the water was coming into the boiler, when the later replied, "Yes, but slowly," before witness left water appeared at the first and second cocks. The engineer then came in. This was about 20 minutes to 7 o'clock. Witness spoke to the engineer about the lack of water in the boiler, and said he did not think it right to leave the boiler in that way. The engineer replied, "That's your opinion, and not mine." The engineer said that witness had blown off water as well as steam, and that there was no danger as long as the fires were dampened. When the witness first examined the boiler on Friday evening, *there were 35 lbs. of steam on, and no water to be found in any of the cocks*; after blowing off the steam there were 15 lbs. remaining; after conversing with the engineer for some time, witness left for home, and did not hear anything about the explosion until 10 o'clock.

John Cook, residing at No. 268 Stanton-street, deposed as follows: I am also employed as a private watchman in Singer & Co's. building; I work for Mr. Kelly, and go on duty at 6 o'clock in the evening; I take charge of a different part of the building from that which Mr. Halligan, the first witness, has charge of; a little before seven on the evening of the 5th instant, Halligan came to me, apparently a little excited, and said there was no water in the boilers; he said there were between thirty-five and forty pounds of steam on; after reflecting a little he said he would go and consult an engineer—a friend of his—and in a few minutes after he came back with Mr. McGiven. I soon heard a blowing off of steam; as a general thing, the engineer leaves a little after six o'clock in the evening, when the engine has stopped working.

Michael Reagan, of 593 Greenwich-street, deposed: I am a fireman in the establishment of Singer & Co., and have been employed there about three months; I have worked two Winters in New-Orleans at the same business; on Friday night I filled up all four of the boilers to the second cock, and left about 10 minutes past 6 o'clock; on Saturday morning I came to work about 10 minutes to 6 o'clock; I met private watchman Halligan, who told me that there was no water in the boilers, and said there must be something wrong; I tried the boilers; in two of them there was water, and in two of them there was none; I left the doors of the boilers which had no water in them open, and shut the other two; I got up steam enough to work the pumps; I think about seven pounds, and then filled up the boilers in which the water was so low; I found I had filled the boilers by trying the gauge-cocks, and the water appeared at the second cock; after I had got the water in, I considered it safe to shut the furnace doors, and get ready to work the donkey engine. I then pumped in more water. The engineer came at about ten minutes before 7 o'clock. HALLIGAN told the engineer that there had been no water in the boilers, and some words passed between them, but I don't know what was said. I afterward told the engineer that I thought the blow off cock was open at a half turn, and I think that the water must have leaked through it. It was not my business to attend to the blow off cock. I think it is the engineers. Some weeks ago the boiler was emptied through this cock, and the engineer attended to it himself. I told the engineer that I filled the boilers, but he did not examine them in my presence. I tried the cocks about five minutes before the explosion and found water in two of them. The first thing the engineer did was to go to the safety valve with HALLIGAN, and I heard him scolding the watchman for interfering with it. I thought everything was safe after the boilers had been filled. After the explosion I put out the fires as soon as I could. The engineer turned off the steam before the night before. I did not start the fires on Saturday morning before I filled the boilers. We generally carry about sixty pounds of steam. I was about fifteen feet from the furnace at the time of the explosion, looking after a shovel. The water was not up to the yellow cock when I started [illegible] forty-three pounds of steam on that morning, and about four pounds on when I arrived there.

Patrick McGiven that he was a boiler maker at work in the Navy-yard; that he was called upon by Halligan on Friday night to examine the boilers in the establishment where the explosion occurred, and that he corroborated that witness as to the scarcity of water, and the condition of the safety valve.

The examination of witnesses was, at this point, postponed until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, at the same time and place.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange SEPT. 6, 1862.

$35,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	99⅝	20 Bank of the Rep	80
15,000 do	99⅝	110 Pacific Mail St Co	106½
10,000 do	99⅝	50 N. Y. Central R	91½
3,000 U. S. 6s, '61 Reg.	104¾	200 do	93¾
500 U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon War l. year'y	97½	10 do	93⅝
		300 do	93⅝
1,500 U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L. ½-y'ly	97	150 Erie Railway	39½
5,000 do	97⅝	100 do	b30 37
10,000 Tr. 7 3-10 ₱ cents		60 do	37
Notes	102⅞	125 Pitts. Ft. W & C. R	98
1,000 do Ind. small	102¾	50 Tol. & Wabash Pref	68
15,000 do	103	50 Erie R. Pref	a30 67½
75,000 U. S. Demand N	108⅛	30 do	67¾
8,000 Ind. St. 6s, War L.	94	30 do	68
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	48½	50 do	a10 68⅛
1,000 N. C. State 6s	55½	100 Hud. River R	61½
3,000 Mo State 6s	45½	150 do	61¾
6,000 Cal. State 7s	100	50 Har. R. Pref	39
1,000 E. R. 3d m. b. '83	101¾	50 do	a30 38¾
4,000 do	101	250 Reading R	68
5,000 Erie R. 4th m. b.	94½	100 do	a30 68⅝
2,000 Hud. R. 2d s. f. b	109	100 do	a10 68⅝
1,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1 m.	90	400 do	68⅝
1,000 M. C. & C. 1 m. s. f. b	111½	100 Mich. Cen. R	a30 67½
5,000 Chi. & N. W. s. f. bds	50½	50 do	67¾
6,000 G. & N. W. 2m. b	39	5 do	67½
6,000 do	39	600 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk	62½
6,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st m.	80	60 do	a30 62⅝
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d m.	69	50 do	a30 62⅝
5,000 do	69½	50 Ill. Cen. Full Stock	82
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st m	103¼	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62¼
1,000 Gal. & C. 1st ex	101½	50 do	62
11,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f. bds	96⅜	50 Clev. & Pitts R	24¼
1,000 Pitts. F. W. & C. 1M.	96¼	125 Gal. & Chi. R	71⅝
20,000 Pitts. F. W. & C. 2M.	92	700 Clev. & Tol. R	83⅛
4,000 do	91¾	50 Chi. & Rock I. R	66⅛
2,000 do	91	250 do	66⅝
70,000 American Gold	118	50 do	a30 67⅛
65,000 do	118¼	60 Mil. & P. du C. R	72¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	99¾	100 Erie Railway Pref.	67¾
12,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	99⅝	50 do	67⅝
4,000 do	99⅝	100 do	b30 68
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	88¾	100 Hud. R. R	51
7,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	103	50 do	50¾
5,000 do	103⅛	50 do	b30 51
6,000 U. S. Dem. Notes	103	100 do	50½
1,000 U. S. State 6s	55½	200 Reading R	68
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	48½	200 Mich. Cen. R	67¾
3,000 Cal. State 7s	99¾	25 do	67¾
10,000 Ill. War l. oan	96¾	50 do	b30 67¾
2,000 Mil & P. du C. 1 M.	96¾	250 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	31½
1,000 do	96	480 M. So. & N. I. G. Stk.	62½
2,000 do Ind. small	102	100 Ill Cen. R. Scrip	b30 61¾
1,000 do	102¾	50 Tol. & Wabash Pref.	68
15,000 do	103	50 Erie R. Pref	a30 67½
75,000 U. S. Demand N.	108⅛	30 do	67¾
8,000 Ind. St. 6s, War L.	94	30 do	68
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	48½	50 do	a10 68⅛
1,000 N. C. State 6s	55½	100 Hud. River R	61½
3,000 Mo State 6s	45½	150 do	61¾
6,000 Cal. State 7s	100	50 Har. R. Pref	39
1,000 E. R. 3d m. b. '83	101¾	50 do	a30 38¾
4,000 do	101	250 Reading R	68
5,000 Erie R. 4th m. b.	94½	100 do	a30 68⅝
2,000 Hud. R. 2d s. f. b	109	100 do	a10 68⅝
1,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1 m.	90	400 do	68⅝
1,000 M. C. & C. 1 m. s. f. b	111½	100 Mich. Cen. R	a30 67½
5,000 Chi. & N. W. s. f. bds	50½	50 do	67¾
6,000 G. & N. W. 2m. b	39	5 do	67½
6,000 do	39	600 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk	62½
6,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st m.	80	60 do	a30 62⅝
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d m.	69	50 do	a30 62⅝
5,000 do	69½	50 Ill. Cen. Full Stock	82
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st m	103¼	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62¼
1,000 Gal. & C. 1st ex	101½	50 do	62
11,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f. bds	96⅜	50 Clev. & Pitts R	24¼
1,000 Pitts. F. W. & C. 1M.	96¼	125 Gal. & Chi. R	71⅝
20,000 Pitts. F. W. & C. 2M.	92	700 Clev. & Tol. R	83⅛
4,000 do	91¾	50 Chi. & Rock I. R	66⅛
2,000 do	91	250 do	66⅝
70,000 American Gold	118	50 do	a30 67⅛
65,000 do	118¼	60 Mil. & P. du C. R	72¾
1,000 Mich. Cen. s. f. bds	96⅜	100 Erie Railway Pref.	67¾
12,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	99⅝	50 do	67⅝
4,000 do	99⅝	100 do	b30 68
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	88¾	100 Hud. R. R	51
7,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	103	50 do	50¾
5,000 do	103⅛	50 do	b30 51
6,000 U. S. Dem. Notes	103	100 do	50½
1,000 U. S. State 6s	55½	200 Reading R	68
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	48½	200 Mich. Cen. R	67¾
3,000 Cal. State 7s	99¾	25 do	67¾
10,000 Ill. War l. oan	96¾	50 do	b30 67¾
2,000 Mil & P. du C. 1 M.	96¾	250 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	31½
1,000 do	96	480 M. So. & N. I. G. Stk.	62½
2,000 do Ind. small	102	100 Ill Cen. R. Scrip	b30 61¾
1,000 do	102¾	50 Tol. & Wabash Pref.	68
15,000 do	103	50 Erie R. Pref	a30 67½
75,000 U. S. Demand N.	108⅛	30 do	67¾
8,000 Ind. St. 6s, War L.	94	30 do	68
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	48½	50 do	a10 68⅛
1,000 N. C. State 6s	55½	100 Hud. River R	61½
3,000 Mo State 6s	45½	150 do	61¾
6,000 Cal. State 7s	100	50 Har. R. Pref	39
1,000 E. R. 3d m. b. '83	101¾	50 do	a30 38¾
4,000 do	101	250 Reading R	68
5,000 Erie R. 4th m. b.	94½	100 do	a30 68⅝
2,000 Hud. R. 2d s. f. b	109	100 do	a10 68⅝
1,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1 m.	90	400 do	68⅝
1,000 M. C. & C. 1 m. s. f. b	111½	100 Mich. Cen. R	a30 67½
5,000 Chi. & N. W. s. f. bds	50½	50 do	67¾
6,000 G. & N. W. 2m. b	39	5 do	67½
6,000 do	39	600 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk	62½
6,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st m.	80	60 do	a30 62⅝
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d m.	69	50 do	a30 62⅝
5,000 do	69½	50 Ill. Cen. Full Stock	82
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st m	103¼	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62¼
1,000 Gal. & C. 1st ex	101½	50 do	62
11,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f. bds	96⅜	50 Clev. & Pitts R	24¼
1,000 Pitts. F. W. & C. 1M.	96¼	125 Gal. & Chi. R	71⅝
20,000 Pitts. F. W. & C. 2M.	92	700 Clev. & Tol. R	83⅛
4,000 do	91¾	50 Chi. & Rock I. R	66⅛
2,000 do	91	250 do	66⅝
70,000 American Gold	118	50 do	a30 67⅛
65,000 do	118¼	60 Mil. & P. du C. R	72¾

MONDAY, Sept. 8—A. M.

The past week was one of much excitement in War news, which, without unsettling Trade materially, had a somewhat depressing effect upon Wall-street and the Stock Exchange. Nevertheless, the Money and Stock Markets received the adverse intelligence from Virginia and Washington with commendable moderation, and we have frequently known the failure of a prominent Commercial or Stock firm in the Street, or the default of a single Railway, produce more depression and a more general calling in of Loans at Bank, than the present repulse of our Great Armies. The explanation of this is found in the fact that the basis of business is in the Government paper Currency, of lawful tender; in the unusual activity of Commerce: the perpetuity of our Inland Trade over the Railways and Canals, and the resulting ease in the supply of Money. That select class of Financial people who have deplored the lose of control over our Government Loans and Treasury Paper by reason of the establishment of an independent National Circulation, ought now to be consoled by, if not satisfied with, the working of the new system in seasons of temporary panic, caused by disaster to the National arms. Had the Secretary of the Treasury been forced into the market of Wall-street the past week for Money, by the sale of his 6 ₱ cents., at the *best* (meaning thereby the *lowest*) price for the lender, the sacrifice by way of discount would have been no less serious than the great damage to the public confidence would not have been improved by the forced call of these Loans for irredeemable Bank paper, the rate being left to the tender mercies of certain Bank officers and Clearing-house officials, who have made, and continue to make, (though in a feeble way,) their wordy or newspaper war upon the U. S. Notes of lawful tender. As the Government system now practically works, through evil as well as good reports from our armies, the whole country is assured, and it great trade interests satisfied that serious embarrassments to the negotiations of the Treasury are not likely to disturb the even tenor of the money market. The rumor indulged in one or two interested quarters, that the Secretary will surrender or curtail the employment of United States Notes in the business of the Government, had as well be dismissed. It will not be done, simply because it *cannot* be done with any safety to the Public Credit, much less with convenience to the Government and the army. The great body of the Banks, both City or Country, have *not* been damaged in their circulation by these Notes—on the contrary, bank circulation has everywhere improved with the activity of trade; the large and profitable disbursements of the War, and the confidence which is assured in the Public Stocks and legal tender Notes of the United States, by an ample system of Customs revenue and inland taxation, and the uniform and certain payment, out of the impost revenues specifically set aside, of the half yearly interest of every class of the Public Debt—including Certificates of Indebtedness and Deposit with the Treasury—*in Gold and Silver*. No probable change in the head of the Treasury Department, which some of the enemies of the legal tender currency have urged, because Mr. CHASE continues to employ it, pursuant to the laws of Congress, could now work a change of system. These gentlemen, therefore, had as well rest satisfied that *their* control over the finances of the Government is not soon to return, if, indeed, it were ever acknowledged.

The Trade of the week was remarkably active in the Import Entries, which reach nearly five and a half millions. The course of trade in Foreign Merchandise since 1st July shows that while the country is found to be able to consume the goods will come, with less regard to rates of the New York tariff than was generally supposed when the recent bill was passed. The Goods will come, and the Government will derive the benefit, at a most critical time of the right of the duties upon them. The Custom Receipts of the current fiscal year may thus reach $80,000,000 or even $100,000,000. The Inland Revenue bill will be in full operation with [illegible]

fully, borne by the People, if we have only reasonable skill and success in the administration of the Government at Washington and of the army in *the field*. The Customs Revenue of the week at New-York amounts to $1,109,000, at all the ports, about $1,500,000. This result reduces the outstanding issue of United States Notes of the Custom-house issue to about $31,000,000, viz:

Outstanding May 29	$55,800,000
Exchanged for 7.30 ₱ cents	2,500,000
Total	$43,300,000
For Customs:	
In June, 1862	$6,000,000
July, 1862	9,000,000
August, 1862	6,000,000
September, first week	1,300,000—22,300,000
Outstanding Sept. 6	$31,000,000

If Foreign Goods are not wanted to the above extent because of enhanced prices, or because cheaper substitutes can be had at home, the result of domestic industry and economy, the country will be the gainer in another point of view. It will be better able, if need be, to increase the burthen of Inland taxation.

The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce continue on a liberal scale. The total of last week, is partially lower than the previous three or four weeks, and not quite up to the corresponding week last year, owing to the absence of a good selection of shipping parcels of Grain. This difficulty will soon be remedied, and the prospect is, that we shall also be able to spare a portion of the Cotton recently received at very high prices. The Export of Specie falls below the receipts from California, and the City Banks, in consequence, make a considerable gain upon their line. The total on Saturday stood $36,501,000 against $35,743,000 on Saturday week. The price of Gold has advanced, under the Army reverses, to 118¾, and Bills on London to 110 ₱ cent. The Deposits at Bank stand abou. $142,897,000, and will average for the week about $142,100,000. The price of Money at Bank and on the Street is 4@5 ₱ cent., the rate to the Brokers being more generally 5 ₱ cent. than the lower rate—though the latter is still accepted on Government securities. The price of United States Notes for Custom-house use has advanced to 109¾@109⅞ ₱ cent.

The following are the last Specie quotations of Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street:

Amer. Gold	$1 18	Amer. Silver	$1 14
Sovereigns	5 85	Spanish Dollars	1 20
20 Francs (Napo.)	4 45	Mex. can Dollars	1 18
Ten Guilder Pieces	4 50	Five-Franc pieces	1 08
Ten Thalers	7 50	Ger. and Fr. Crowns	1 12
Spanish Doubloons	15 25	English Silver, ₱ £	5 60
Patriot Doubloons	17 50	Span. & Mex. Qrs ₱ oz	1 30

The following is the report of the Anthracite Coal Trade for the week and season:

Roads.	Week.	Season	Last Season.
Reading	60,801	1,505,065	1,216,873
Schuylkill N	32,921	609,507	734,114
Lehigh N		215,250	666,301
Lehigh V	27,713	571,548	537,827
Delaware & Lackawanna	24,260	710,593	741,193
Delaware and Hudson	26,300	263,707	452,971
Pennsylvania Coal Co	25,433	280,698	396,622
Shamokin V	4,843	150,498	126,082
Broad Top	7,417	214,727	161,365
Lyken's V	5,817	105,227	104,141
Traverton	1,214	43,398	20,186
Totals	216,709	4,754,313	5,111,670

The Canal Tolls of the Erie and other State canals are as follows:

Receipts fourth week in Aug., 1862	$220,007 29
Receipts fourth week in Aug., 1861	160,037 90
Increase	60,069 39
Receipts for month of Aug., 1862	$[illegible]
Receipts for month of Aug., 1861	$[illegible]
Increase	$194,569 24
Receipts from May 1 to Sept 1, 1862	$2,[illegible]
Receipts from May 1 to Sept. 1, 1861	1,[illegible]
Total increase	$[illegible]

The receipts of Breadstuffs and Provisions at Chicago, from the 1st January to the first week in September, compare as follows with the previous two years:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls.	954,851	685,402	266,034
Wheat, bush.	8,143,000	7,868,420	4,129,484
Corn, bush.	18,252,757	14,137,338	12,395,975
Oats, bush.	1,858,671	1,207,279	823,452
Rye, bush.	584,081	255,613	112,703
Barley, bush.	164,014	145,585	207,390
Seeds, lbs.	2,489,373	2,722,446	2,960,310
Pork, bbls.	276,110	85,119	12,754
Oatmeal, lbs.	17,580,117	23,091,781	6,788,988
Lard, lbs.	3,600,788	12,070,305	3,045,002
Tallow, lbs.	3,017,978	1,155,159	170,396
Live hogs, No.	295,195	89,314	93,051
Dressed hogs, No.	50,490	59,972	45,200
Beef cattle, No.	70,268	77,965	81,508

The extreme fluctuations in the Stock Market through the week were 2⅝ ₱ cent. The resulting differences on Saturday afternoon, from the close of the week previous, is 2 ₱ cent. on Government 6 ₱ cents and 1½ on the Railway shares. There was considerable excitement from day to day on the actual army news, and more, perhaps, on wild rumors of battles and disaster. The latter were usually circulated about 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon, between the sessions of the Board of Brokers, affecting the Street sales of New-York Central, Toledo, &c. On Saturday the Street was less disturbed by such rumors and prices were comparatively steady and partially better than the day before. The Railway Bonds are 1@1½ ₱ cent lower than the previous week, though continuing in good demand, on regular investment orders. The City Bank Shares rather neglected. The following are the last bids for the Railway Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	M. S. & N. I. 1st, ₱ ₱c	105
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	104	Ill Cen. 7s, '75	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1 con., '76	106½	Ill. & N. W. first s. f. 6s	80
Erie first, ₱	111	Chi. & N. W. sterling 6s	79
Erie third s. f.	101	Mari. & St. Pau first s. f.	40
Erie fourth, '80	84	Iowa & W. Loans	51½
Buff. N. Y. & E. 7s	90	Ft. W. & Chi. first s. f.	60
Hudson firsts, '60	110	Ft. W. & Chi. seconds	40
Hudson seconds, '72	95	Mil. & P. du C. first s. f.	70
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	109	Gal. & Chi. firsts	103½
Harlem thirds	86	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	96½
Mich. Cen. s. f., '69-'72	105	Clev. & Tol. R. R. 7s	90
Mich. Cen. R. & P. '82	107	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 1st	96
Mich. Cen. & Mich. So. 7s	89	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	89
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2ds	89	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. thirds	80
N. Ind. Goshen Line	100	Clev. & Pitts thirds	80

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our Saturday's paper, were $5,478,604, against $1,521,786 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce $2,509,776, against $2,705,447 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $554,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, for seven months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to July 31, 1862	$105,272,000
Add five weeks since Aug. 1	19,111,169
Total to date, 1862	$124,383,169
Against same time, 1861	[illegible]
Increase since Jan. 1	$28,853,744

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from

Jan. 1 to July 31, 1862	$77,491,000
And five weeks since Aug. 1	16,114,688
Total to date, 1862	$93,605,688
Against same time, 1861	89,212,500
Increase since Jan. 1	$4,393,156

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to July 31 were	$[illegible]
Add since 1st August	[illegible]
Total to date, 1862	11,[illegible]
Against same time, 1861	3,261,[illegible]
Increase since Jan. 1	$[illegible]

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New ₱ ct. Stock of U. S. of '81	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]
New-York and Erie	[illegible]
Erie Preferred Shares	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]
Cleveland and Toledo	[illegible]
Chicago and Rock Island	[illegible]
Galena and Chicago	[illegible]
Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien	[illegible]
Missouris	[illegible]
Tennessees	[illegible]
Hudson River	[illegible]
Harlem Preferred	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	[illegible]

The Public Debt of the City of New-York stands as follows compared with last year after the payment of $1,500,000 in Bounties to the enlisted volunteers of 1861:

	Gross Debt.	In Sinking Fund.	Outstanding.
1862	$21,783,000	$6,650,000	$15,133,000
1861	20,305,000	5,107,000	15,198,000

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR AUGUST.

	Aug. 1862.	Aug. 1861.
Illinois Central	$334,946	$268,982
Galena and Chicago	121,198	150,358
Cleveland and Toledo	79,656	60,926
Chicago and Rock Island	109,216	119,305
Michigan Southern	258,819	178,772
Michigan Central	216,624	144,981
Hudson River	193,442	135,208
Toledo and Wabash	168,216	137,222

Messrs. W. SCHALL and N. A. COWDREY, Trustees, give notice that the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad have made the payment of $13,000 due the sinking fund Oct. 1, and that they have designated by lot for payment, the following bonds: Nos. 10, 395, 579, 600, 662, 1,325, 1,685, 1,974, 1,977, 2,037, 2,290, 2,508, 2,516, 2,517. The holders of these bonds can receive payment at par, and interest, on presenting them at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place. Interest on them will cease on the 1st Jan., 1863. This issue of 7 ₱ cent. bonds, originally $2,500,000, besides having the certain advantage of an accumulative Sinking Fund, which must absorb the whole issue by the 1st October, 1869, by half yearly lot, is also convertible into the 8 ₱ cent. First Preference Shares of the Company, already selling in the market at from 90@93 ₱ cent. Each Bond thus converted, on account of the higher market value of the Shares, increases the Sinking Fund for the remainder $70 ₱ year:

Annual interest at 7 ₱ cent. on bonds and payments due Sinking Fund	$204,480
Amount of mortgage	2,550,000
Canceled in advance of Sinking Fund	49,000
Total	$2,407,000
Now drawn for cancelation	13,000
Leaving outstanding	$2,154,000

The present price of the bonds is 95@96 ₱ cent.

Mr. GEORGE STOKER, Telegraphic Agent, in a note which we published on Saturday morning, denies all connection with REUTER'S London Telegraphic Agency, and is in no sense responsible for the one-sided reports which of late have gone from this side to the London papers. The correction is made with pleasure, as we had no wish to do injustice to Mr. STOKER. We should have liked his note better if he had left out the lame apology volunteered for the special agent of REUTER. That person may make up his military and political news from the New-York papers, on the sailing of the steamers, but the spirit and interest of the brief dispatches which go by telegraph from Queenstown, &c., in anticipation of the papers themselves, are not always of the most friendly or candid nature. Mr. GEORGE F. TRAIN, in London, some weeks ago, had occasion to remonstrate directly with Mr. REUTER himself on this glaring injustice.

In relation to American securities, E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, in his circular by the *Asia*, remarks:

"Since our last the market for American securities has remained very firm, with a good demand, especially for railroad bonds, and although quotations have advanced in nearly all classes usually dealt in here, the supply has scarcely been equal to the demand. In the common and preferred shares of the Erie Railroad a decidedly upward movement has taken place, a more favorable impression respecting the financial position of this undertaking gaining ground, and the belief that the present highly satisfactory traffic receipts will be maintained. The 7 ₱ cent. advance on the ordinary shares, mentioned by us last week, has not only been fully maintained, but an additional 2 ₱ cent. advance may be recorded; the preferred shares have also been in good demand at an advance of 3 ₱ cent. In Illinois shares the market has been stationary, any tendency to improvement recently having been counteracted by considerable importations from New-York."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 6, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 40 bbls. Ashes, 17,160 bbls. Flour, 996 bbls. and 170 bags Corn Meal, 90,724 bushels Wheat, 97,077 bushels Corn, 60,139 bushels Oats, 1,337 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,951 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 45 bbls., in lots, at $6 6¼@$6 7½ for Pots, and $7 12½@$7 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouses this morning, 307 bbls., including 297 bbls. Pots and 10 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 70 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron, at $32@$32 50 ₱ ton.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A fair business has been transacted in ready desirable styles, in lots to suit, and prices have been well supported. The assortment is good, but the stock is a moderate one for the season. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of this morning, says:

"The market continues quiet, both for the army and domestic use, keeping the manufacturers well employed. Notwithstanding the large sales of the season, new buyers from the West and South are arriving daily and buy freely at full prices. The stock on hand, however, is quite light, particularly of the high and firm, and worsted is quite scarce. The ₱ cent. to be added will go into effect on the 1st inst., and will tend to keeping the present quot

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 8, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rebels have at last executed their threat to invade Maryland. They crossed the Potomac on Friday night and Saturday morning at several points above and below Point of Rocks, and before noon on Saturday were in possession of Frederick, the capital of the State. It is also reported that they have crossed the Potomac west of Harper's Ferry, but this report is not confirmed. Fugitives, who left Frederick on Saturday night, reported the city to be in possession of about five thousand rebels, under Gen. HILL, who had issued a proclamation, promising protection to private property, and appointed a Provost Guard. Our latest reports from the vicinity are to yesterday morning, when the rebels still held the place in heavy force, under command of Gen. JOHNSTON, while JACKSON was reported to be fifteen miles below Point of Rocks. Poolesville was also said to be in rebel possession—their forces being arrayed in line of battle, awaiting an attack. The rebels are represented to be very exultant, and to express the determination to capture Washington, but say they will first go further North to procure supplies. We know nothing of the arrangements of the Government to resist this movement of the rebel forces.

A crumb of comfort comes to us in the report of a battle at Martinsburgh, Va., about fifteen miles from Harper's Ferry, in which our forces were victorious. Brig.-Gen. WHITE telegraphs to Gen. WOOL, at Baltimore, that four hundred Rebel cavalry attacked his position, and were defeated, with a loss of about fifty prisoners, horses and arms. Our loss was two killed and ten wounded.

A dispatch received in this City last night from Cincinnati, announces that Gen BUELL has ordered the City of Nashville to be evacuated.

Gen. POPE was, on Friday, relieved of his command at his own request, in order, as our correspondent informs us, to give him an opportunity to prefer charges against Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, Gen. FRANKLIN and Gen. GRIFFIN, of the Artillery. Gen. POPE, it is understood, has nearly completed his report of the recent actions, and a portion of it has already been submitted to the President. It is further stated in our Washington dispatches that he has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Northwest.

An official war bulletin, published this morning announces that the quota of volunteers being full and the enlistment of the militia having been completed, the necessity for the stringent enforcement of the orders of the War Department relating to these matters, no longer exists. Arrests for violation of these orders, therefore, will hereafter only be made upon the warrant of Judge-Advocate TURNER, or by direction of the military commander or Governor of a State. Restrictions upon travel are also removed.

The rebel privateer *Florida* or *Oreta*, lately from Liverpool and Nassau, was still at Cardenas at last accounts, and is reported as having about fifty men and intended to carry eight guns. Her commander is JOHN N. MAFFIT. A Spanish war steamer had been sent from Havana to watch her movements. The naval force at Key West had been apprised of her appearance at Cardenas, and as she is reported as requiring repairs, and not to leave for several days—unless ordered away—the impression is she would not do any mischief.

We have various rumors of rebel movements in the West, looking to operations on the line of the Ohio, but nothing of a very definite character. A reconnoissance was made from Cincinnati on Friday, over the Kentucky Central Railroad, to a point ten miles north of Cynthiana, where evidences of the enemy were found: and a dispatch from Falmouth, dated at 4 o'clock Saturday morning, states that the National scouts had discovered the rebels within four miles of that place, with artillery. It is also said that SPENCER, in Western Virginia, has surrendered to a rebel force under JENKINS, and that a part of JENKINS' command had actually made a raid across the Ohio at Buffington's Island.

The military enthusiasm in Cincinnati, and Ohio generally, according to the *Gazette* of Friday, is up to fever heat: "The streets are fairly alive with moving columns of armed men. The city military companies filed through the streets, yesterday, in splendid style, and made a magnificent appearance. From the interior, we learn the country is fairly alive. Men are rushing to arms, and every train comes in loaded with volunteers, armed and ready for action. They are pouring in by thousands. The Governor of Ohio is doing his part, fully, and the military authorities at the State Capital are promptly and efficiently performing their duties. Ohio regiments are coming in freely, and Gov. MORTON, as usual, is ready with a large force to swell the columns that are concentrating for operations in Kentucky. Maj.-Gen. WALLACE has certainly reason to feel proud of the spontaneous outpouring of the people in response to his demands. Nothing has been done grudgingly. With liberality and even enthusiasm, the people have rallied to the standard of the commander."

Gen. LEW. WALLACE has been relieved from duty at Cincinnati, and is to repair to Covington, Ky., where he will make his headquarters for the present. His duty will be to organize and brigade troops. The rebel Gen. HEATH is reported to be at Williamstown with 15,000 men.

The United States transport *Arago*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Fortress Monroe, brought ninety-six released rebel prisoners, all of whom were captured during the recent battles in Virginia, and who have refused to be exchanged, preferring to take the oath of allegiance and remain under the Stars and Stripes.

Our correspondent at Port Royal, under date of the 2d inst., gives a report that a large steamer, supposed to be the *Nashville*, had been burnt by the rebels in the Savannah River, on the preceding Sunday morning. She got aground within the range of the guns of Fort Pulaski, while attempting to run out in the early morning, and being unable to get her off, the rebels were forced to burn her to prevent her falling into our hands.

A report has been started among the Western papers—originating, we believe, with a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*—that a great battle has recently been fought at or near Chattanooga, between Gen. BUELL and a heavy force of rebels, in which, after two days' fighting, BUELL was victorious and the enemy routed. The battle is said to have raged throughout Wednesday and Thursday of last week. No statement of the losses on either side is made, but Gen. BUELL is asserted to have telegraphed that he had taken several thousand prisoners. If such a battle had been fought the Government would hardly have kept the country in ignorance of it.

The Chicago *Journal* of Thursday says: "We have this day received a letter from our correspondent in Gen. BUELL's army, dated Battle Creek, Tenn., Aug. 19, which inclines us to credit the report recently received that there has been a battle near Chattanooga. He states that on that day (Aug. 19) the commands of Gens. WOOD, THOMAS, McCOOK and CRITTENDEN suddenly received marching orders from Gen. BUELL, and took up the line of march toward Chattanooga that evening. He expresses the opinion that 'a critical point seems to have arrived,' and important events were at hand. There being no telegraphic communication with that region, and the mail facilities being poor and uncertain, it may be some days before we receive authentic advices from there."

It is reported, through a letter in the New-Bedford *Mercury*, that the new gunboat *Octarara* has recently captured, off Charleston, a large English steamer, loaded with saltpetre, ammunition and arms—the prize being valued at $250,000.

The United States steam transport *Jersey Blue* arrived Saturday morning from Newbern, N. C. She reports all quiet at Newbern. The health of the troops was good.

The stream of troops setting in from New-England and upper New-York, toward the Potomac, continued unabated all day yesterday. The Tenth Vermont, the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, and the One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth New-York Regiments, all noble bodies of men, passed through the city on their way to Washington, and the promise for every day this week is quite equal to Sunday's military record.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Calais, Me., received last night, states that the *Norwegian* has passed Cape Race, with later news from Europe. Owing to the non-working of the telegraph lines East, we are unable to lay this news before our readers this morning.

The Boston *Transcript* states that orders have been received from Washington to expedite, in every possible way, the work upon the iron-clad vessels now building at various places at the North, so that they may be ready for service at an early day. In obedience to this order, Mr. HARRISON LORING, of South Boston, who is building one of these vessels upon the plan of the *Monitor*, but of larger dimensions, has now about four hundred men employed upon her, and expects to have his portion of the work completed in the course of two or three weeks.

The story that a regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers had been armed with the rifles found in the steamship *Bermuda*, is not true. The rifles alluded to are yet in the cases, which have not yet been opened. The Enfields which were taken to arm a regiment, were on board the steamer *Cumbria*.

No arms or ammunition have yet been found on the prize steamship *Lodona*, at Philadelphia. On Thursday a large number of sacks of salt were removed from her hold, and there are many yet to be taken out.

The Brokers' Board of Boston has contributed the sum of $500 for the benefit of the wounded soldiers in the Union army. The amount has been forwarded to the Western Sanitary Commission, it being understood that the wants of the soldiers in that section were very pressing. This sum is in addition to a like amount contributed by the same Board a few weeks since.

A riot took place in New-London, Conn., on Thursday evening. A body of soldiers from Fort Trumbull, armed with sabres, pistols, clubs, and other weapons, marched through the streets of the city, and attacked a negro dance-house kept by MATTHIAS LOPEZ, a Portuguese. Shots were fired by the mob and from the house, and one soldier of the Fourteenth United States Infantry was shot in the arm, but not seriously wounded. The house was completely gutted, and its contents destroyed, except the inmates, who skedaddled in the most approved style. Fire was applied to the building, which was consumed. It is understood that the soldiers came up to the city for the purpose of committing this outrage, with the sanction of a high officer at Fort Trumbull. Their avowed purpose was to avenge the supposed murder of a soldier, but they went to the wrong house.

A serious boiler explosion occurred on Saturday morning in a large manufacturing establishment on the corner of Delancey and Mangin-streets, whereby three men lost their lives, and several others were so badly scalded, and otherwise injured, that no hopes are entertained of their recovery. A Coroner's Jury was empannelled, and an inquest was commenced yesterday.

The Stock Market was fairly steady on Saturday, and closed a fraction higher than on the day before. Gold, 118¾; Exchange, 130 per cent.

Cotton was more active and decidedly higher, on Saturday. Breadstuffs were less freely dealt in, owing, partly, to the advance in freights. Flour was steady. Wheat and Corn were cheaper. Provisions and Groceries were in moderate request, as were also Hops, Hides, Lime, Laths and Whisky, which latter article declined slightly. Tobacco and Wool were actively sought after, at buoyant prices. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant. There were 491 vessels of all classes in port.

SELECTION OF COMMANDING GENERALS.—The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says:

"As the TIMES recommends the selection of one of the best of the division generals to be Commander-in-Chief of the new Army of Virginia, *why not leave the decision upon that point to those generals themselves and*, indeed, to the whole army? The soldiery put their lives into the scale for reëstablishing the authority of the Government, and why should they not have for a leader one in whom they have confidence?"

They *should* unquestionably; and our suggestion was that they should have a leader who had proved that he *deserved* their confidence by his conduct on the field of battle. The only possible way of testing the quality of a soldier is by trial. The only possible way of learning to be a capable general is by adding to natural talent the experience and discipline of the field. And every man's common sense tells him that the only way to get a good one, is to select him from among those who have been tried and *found* to be good.

There are many reasons why it would not be wise to devolve the appointment of a Commander-in-Chief upon the Generals who are candidates themselves. The very fact of their being such candidates is one. The fact that personal jealousies and rivalries always prevail among them, and would distort their judgment and bias their action, is another; and the fact that this duty of selecting is expressly devolved upon the President is a third. It is his duty to appoint the Commanding-General; and we only insist that he should make this, like all high appointments of a similar kind, from among those who have displayed the requisite qualifications by actual conduct in the field.

Our armies are full of officers who have shown the most brilliant and conspicuous qualifications for high command. We do not have to name them, because we would not even seem to dictate in such a matter. But the whole country has witnessed the splendid strategy and successful combinations of SIGEL, of ROSECRANS, the prompt, intelligent, and always successful manœuvring of HOOKER, of BANKS, of HEINTZELMAN, and of KEARNEY, and the gallant conduct of SUMNER, PORTER, KEYES, FRANKLIN, and many others. Why should not these men, who have done so well in everything intrusted to them, be trusted with still higher commands, when higher commanders are required?

Condition of the Country—Our Impending Dangers.

The *Journal of Commerce* "takes issue" with the TIMES as to the position of the war. It "denies absolutely" that the Government thus far in the conflict, has been beaten by the rebels, and insists, on the contrary, that we have achieved a long series of brilliant and glorious victories. The *Journal* may be simply playing upon words, and praising the valor of our troops and their success in individual engagements. We are inclined to put this interpretation upon its language, because any other would be disparaging to its judgment. We join the *Journal* most heartily in commending the heroic endurance and the splendid courage which our soldiers have evinced in every battle. It can have no issue with us upon this point.

But we trust the Government will not concur with the *Journal of Commerce* in regarding the results of our military operations during the past year as a "long line of glorious victories," if that construction is to be put upon its language. If it does, it may propose to give us more of the same sort; and "glorious" as they may have been, it will take but few more of them to ruin us. We join the *Journal* in praising the skill and steadiness which characterized the retreat of the Army of the Potomac from the Peninsula. But is a successful *retreat* the object of the War? Did the Army of the Potomac go to the Peninsula for the purpose of getting away from it in safety? It went there to take Richmond,—to strike a powerful and a fatal blow at the very heart of the Rebellion,—to crush at headquarters the Rebel Government, and the army by which it was sustained. If it had accomplished this it would have achieved a victory. But to say that its escape from annihilation after having failed to do it, no matter by what acts of courage that escape was effected, is a victory—is simply insulting to the common sense of the people.

And the same thing is true of POPE's advance upon Richmond from the North. The object of that advance was to drive back the rebels who were marching North with the avowed intent of carrying the war into the loyal States. POPE's army did not accomplish that undertaking. On the contrary, it was itself driven back, after hard and gallant fighting and with heavy loss, upon the Potomac, and compelled to take refuge in the forts which cover Washington. Does the *Journal of Commerce* consider this a "victory?" If it does, it will find plenty to join in rejoicing over it—but it must go into the ranks of the rebels to find them. We are not of the number. We deplore them with intense and overwhelming bitterness of heart, as disastrous, though we hope not fatal *defeats*. They have given a terrible blow to the high hopes cherished throughout the length and breadth of the land, that we were on the very eve of crushing the rebellion. They have given renewed vigor and strength to the rebel cause. They have opened to them new fields for supplies,—new motives for fighting,—new access to the sympathy and support of their own people and the world. In a word, the battles of the last year,—the conflicts in front of Richmond, the retreat of our army first from their fortifications to the James River, and then from the James River and the Peninsula to the Rappahannock—the repulse of our troops in their march toward Richmond, the battles by which they covered their retreat to the Potomac, and the general conduct and upshot of the year's campaign *have been disastrous in the highest degree to the Union cause*. And this is known and felt to be the fact by every man of intelligence, from one end of the country to the other.

We might possibly flatter the vanity of individuals responsibly connected with the Army or the Government, if we were to shut our eyes to this palpable and unmistakable fact. We know very well the penalty of telling unpleasant truths. But we know also that, in such a country as this, with such a people as ours, no good can possibly be accomplished by the systematic concealment of facts however unpleasant, and that nothing but disaster and ruin can follow systematic misrepresentation of current events, however amiable its motives. The best service any man whose business it is to tell the people anything can render them, is to tell them the truth. And the worst service any man can render the Government or the country, at this the most critical instant of its fate, is to hoodwink either into the belief that the People are satisfied with the condition of affairs—that the people look upon the campaign of the past year as having been crowned by a "long line of glorious victories," and that they will be content to see the army handled, and the Government managed for the year to come as they have been for the year that is past. Others must select their line of duty for themselves. We shall incur no risk of damaging the country by deceiving the Government. It is but little we can do for the salvation of the Union,—but we can at least refuse to shut our eyes to its destruction.

We repeat what we have said before, that thus far our military movements have been crowned with disaster. In our contest with the main strength of the rebellion, we have suffered defeat. The rebel army, in force and in position, is stronger to-day than it has ever been before. It has driven our armies away from Richmond, and has itself invaded the loyal States. It stands to-day upon the soil of Maryland, and is within striking distance of Harrisburgh and Philadelphia. We read, in authorized dispatches from Washington, that the Government appreciates the situation and is fully prepared to meet the impending danger. We trust in Heaven this is true. But we confess these assurances, in past instances, have been so often repeated, and have proved so valueless, that they have ceased to command either the confidence or the respect of the people. The credit of the Government in this respect has been overtasked. We have been told too often that victory was within our grasp,—that our army was invincible,—that there were to be no more retreats,—that we were sure of annihilating the toe the moment we could see him,—to put much faith in the repetition of predictions so steadily made only to be just as steadily falsified. We prefer action to promises. When we can see an adequate army under adequate leaders making adequate resistance to the advancing rebels, we shall begin to believe in our coming victory. Until that time, we shall not hesitate to alarm the country, by exposing the precipice on whose brink it hangs.

The most imminent danger which now threatens us is unquestionably this rebel invasion. We have ridiculed the idea of it so long that, its success seems impossible. Yet, what is to make it so? The rebels have an army of over 100,000 men,—the *Journal of Commerce* would probably say 200,000,—disciplined, used to fighting, flushed with victory, led by Generals proved to be skillful, bold and adventurous, who have won confidence in themselves and the confidence of their troops, by battles enough to convert the rawest recruits into veteran and most formidable soldiers. If such an army is to be defeated it must be by at least as many men, as well trained and *as well commanded*. We trust the Government realizes the necessity of fulfilling all these conditions,—that it has already sent to meet this invading army, men competent to resist it,—and that it will not leave the task to raw recruits, unused to war, and to Generals who have never fought or never won a battle.

The responsibility of arresting this terrible tide of invasion rests with the Goverment. It is not for us to dictate how it shall be done: we have done our duty when we have pressed home upon the Government the tremendous nature of this responsibility and the fearful penalty of failing to meet it. We tremble to think of what may follow the successful lodgment of a rebel army on loyal soil. *We do not fear the division of the Union, so much as the overthrow of the Government.* No man of ordinary political sagacity can conceal from himself the fact, that there is a deep, strong undercurrent of political machination underlying all the movements of the war, and giving character and color to the developments of public opinion. There are men North and South,—men of ability, of character, of position, both civil and military,—who look to the possibility of saving the Union *in other ways* than by simply conquering the rebels and compelling by force their return to their allegiance. We need not tell any one that there are men who regard this war as having been brought upon the country by the triumph of the Republican party, and who do not believe it possible to end it and preserve the Union, until the results of that triumph are for the moment set aside, and the country has a chance to plant the Government upon another basis. But we can tell President LINCOLN that there are men in the army who do not believe the war will end, except by conceding the independence of the South, *unless the Government is again restored to Southern control, or a Convention is held to form a Constitution under which both North and South can live together in a common Union.* We do not know that any officer in the army would advocate, or in any event aid the execution of such a scheme. But we warn the President against doing anything, directly or indirectly, by neglect or by positive acts, to encourage the development of such a sentiment, or to stimulate in any heart the toleration of such a thought. We need not warn him of the absolute necessity of crushing the growth of such treason and disloyalty in its beginnings. But we may warn him that this cannot be done by the exercise of *force*, but only by the display of *strength* on the part of the Government. What the people want is a Government adequate to the emergency—a Government strong enough to meet any danger, however great—strong in will, strong in judgment, strong in resources, and strong in the confidence and respect of the people. President LINCOLN's Government is *not* strong in any of these respects. The country has full faith in his personal integrity, his patriotism and his sagacity. But it demands more than these. It demands a Cabinet made up of men, every one of whom shall contribute strength, and courage, and power to his administration. It demands a Government which will lead public sentiment, and not seek slavishly to follow it. It demands a Government capable of waging war—capable of holding up in blazing characters before the people the objects of the war, of feeling profoundly, and of making the people feel the spirit of the war—capable of organizing armies, of selecting and of judging Generals.—of overruling their personal contentions, their professional jealousies, and making them all conducive to the common good,—capable, in a word, of marking out a clear and comprehensive policy suited to the emergency,—of infusing its spirit into the hearts of the people, and then, with their aid, of giving it full and complete success. This is what the people mean by a strong Government, and they regard it as the duty of the President to give them such a one.

Upon one thing he and the country may rely: it is *only* such a Government that can maintain itself against this rebellion. Any other will be swept away by a usurpation. We live, it must be remembered, in a day of revolution, when violence and force give the law to national action, and when strong, bold men will throw aside forms and usages however sacred, which stand in the way of what they may regard as the welfare of the nation, and place power in hands that are *strong*, however they may be stained with the blackest and most damning guilt. Nor do we live in an age tolerant of long wars, however sacred their cause. War is now waged with such terrible vigor, it exhausts so rapidly the best resources of a people, and it arrests so widely and to such wide spread detriment, the great currents of the world's commerce and the world's progress, that a must of necessity be short. Our own people will not tolerate a long war. And there is, in our judgment, imminent danger to-day that, unless our Government promptly vindicate its strength, its power, its competency to deal with this rebellion, and to defend its own existence more conspicuously than it has done during the last year, we shall see a resort to measures which will either land us in anarchy or subject us to the absolute despotism of the Southern oligarchy of the Southern States.

Military Delinquencies.

It is announced that Gen. POPE has been relieved of his command in Virginia, and assigned to another command in the West. We hope this is not so. It would indicate a willingness to shuffle aside the gravest and most important responsibilities connected with military affairs.

Gen. POPE has been charged with having lost the recent battles through the grossest and most flagrant incompetency and misconduct. Justice to the brave dead who fell in those battles, and to the cause of republican freedom which, for the moment, fell with them, imperatively demands that this charge should be investigated. If it is true, he should suffer the severest punishment due to the greatest of crimes. If it is false, he should be relieved from the imputation. But assigning him to a new command, without inquiry of any kind, is not only unjust, but a discreditable evasion of a solemn duty.

We trust the Government does not intend to slur over these recent battles, and the conduct of our officers engaged in them, as this reported action in Gen. POPE's case would indicate. If it does, we may as well at once abandon all hope of having an army, or of ever making head against a rebellion that has one. The country demands some explanation of the disastrous defeat which our army sustained. The people have a right to know whether it resulted from lack of numbers, from the cowardice of our soldiers, or the incompetency and misconduct of their commanders. The gravest charges which can possibly be brought against military men have been hurled against the officers in command on those disastrous days. One General has been charged with cowardice; two or three others with refusal to obey orders; and others still with what amounts, if true, to the deliberate sacrifice of fellow-officers to feelings of jealousy and personal ill-will.

The Government owes it to the country to relieve these officers, if innocent, from such imputations, and to punish them, if guilty, for the sake of the army and the cause.

The Rebel Invasion of Maryland.

The seizure of Frederick, the Capital of Maryland, by the rebel army, which to the shame of our military authorities, is on record to-day, inaugurates the rebel invasion of the loyal States. The programme opens audaciously, and it is not difficult to conceive what is intended to be the next step. The rebels have a way of carrying out military movements to their logical conclusion, which, unhappily, our Generals have never possessed. From Frederick, by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, which they command, they are within striking distance of Baltimore. This they will undoubtedly aim to seize, and if they succeed they will really have such a *tourniquet* round our necks as the London *Times* said the capture of New-Orleans would be in the case of the rebel cause. They there tap the great artery leading from the whole system of the loyal States to their heart in Washington. By holding Baltimore they completely cut off communication with the Capital, and thus *prevent the forwarding of reinforcements* on whose forthgoing our entire national safety depends. It is a brilliantly audacious scheme, and is worth any sacrifice if it should prove even temporarily successful. That the success will be anything more than temporary, we, of course, do not dream. So far the rebels have but a few thousand men in Maryland: and a force sufficient to grind them to powder can immediately be hurled upon them.

THE TREATMENT OF THE TUSCARORA.—Probably few have looked into the present condition of maritime law with sufficient attention to know how the treatment of the *Tuscarora* is to be judged by the principles of that code. All they see is the gross violation of international comity involved in the refusal of hospitality to the war vessel of a friendly nation, and her dismissal from British ports without the privilege of coaling, and while in a leaky state. A moment's inquiry into the law of the matter, though it may show that according to the cold formula of neutrality the British authorities have a species of technical *right* to do what they have done, will not tend to diminish the impression that it is, to say the least, a very unfriendly proceeding.

The policy of neutrality, to which the British Government committed itself at the outbreak of the war, simply provides that both belligerents shall be treated alike. It defines no line of conduct other than this, and it is accordingly perfectly competent to that Government to say how it will act in special cases, provided, always, that it acts toward the one precisely as it does toward the other. In pursuance of this right, the British authorities, last February, decided that the war vessels of both belligerents should be excluded from British ports. Now if both parties had been on equal footing, so far as naval power is concerned, the justice of this proceeding would hardly be called in question. But when it is considered that there was on the one side a powerful, and on the other an insignificant navy, the exclusion of each alike was to fly in the face of that recognized principle, that when one of two belligerents has command of the sea, neutrals are not to interfere to prevent that command from yielding its full fruits. Let us see how this interference acts.

It is notorious that the British ports swarm with vessels, fitted out by British subjects, with contraband aid and comfort for the Southern rebels. The British Government does not pretend to put a stop to this, and we don't ask them to. The Queen's Proclamation warned traders that to supply military stores to either party was illegal, and that any one who chose to defy the prohibition could not expect the protection of the British Government to avert the penalties assigned by international law. But the task of seeing that no stores are, as a matter of fact, carried, is left to the belligerents. When, some time ago, Mr. SEWARD entered a remonstrance against this illicit traffic from British ports, Earl RUSSELL's reply was: "Why don't your cruisers catch the contraband ships?" And it is but the other day that, in reply to the memorial of certain Liverpool shipowners, who were maddened at the fidelity with which our cruisers followed the advice, the same high authority conceded our perfect right to guard the British port of Nassau to see that thence no aid and comfort was sent to the enemy.

It is in the pursuit of this same duty, conceded to be proper and legitimate, that the *Tuscarora* has been estopped by the action of the British authorities. For estopped we effectually are, if the hospitality of the ports, to coal and refit, is to be refused to our naval vessels. This, therefore, is not to exercise the privileges of neutrality, but, practically, to put themselves on the side of the rebels, by preventing our exercising a legitimate belligerent right—a right, in fact, on which the whole system of British maritime law, formulated by Lord STOWELL, is based.

The Gas Companies and the War Tax.

"Monopolies," it has been said, "as they are necessary evils, require in the interest of the people to be jealously watched and wisely kept under stringent control." If the Manhattan and New-York Gas Companies had wished to invite the legislative application of this maxim to themselves they could scarcely have adopted a more effective means than by their recent attempt to charge the War tax to their customers. Their issue of the circular, in which this modest proposal is announced, has thus rendered a service to the City, which, in the prospective depression of all kinds of business, is, no doubt, fully appreciated and will elicit in due time a fit response.

It will be remembered that in the year 1856, illuminating gas having been for some time supplied to our citizens at the extravagant rate of $3 per thousand cubic feet, was, by the relentless pressure of public opinion, reduced to $2 50; so that the price might more nearly correspond with that current in our other large cities. The six years which have since elapsed have matured the art of gas-making to higher perfection, and while greatly extending the use of this illuminating material, have introduced more economy in its manufacture. European and American Gas Companies, by adopting these saving contrivances, have been able largely to reduce their rates, and the dividends to their shareholders have still been ample.

In New-York, on the contrary, a policy less satisfactory to the consumers, and less honorable to the companies, has been allowed. These corporations have amassed a large and rapidly growing capital, and, in employing it, they have, certainly, displayed the most vigilant enterprise. Every improvement of real value has been adopted as soon as made. Every new discovery, or economical invention has been pressed into the service. But the vast savings thus realized, have not been shared with the public. Concessions in price, though often urged, have been as often resisted. The profits of the business, it was gravely stated, would permit no reduction, and thus the manufacturers grew rich while the public was wronged. By an adroit use of the powers loosely intrusted to them by the Legislature, the gas companies have compelled us for years to pay considerably more than is charged in Philadelphia and Boston. The most sanguine director of these flourishing corporations, however, could scarcely have deemed it possible much longer to have sustained a scheme so unjust to the people and so gainful to themselves. Still, with an unaccountable lack of their characteristic shrewdness, they have taken the pains, by the recent circular, to set themselves in new hostility in the public, and have demonstrated, once for all, that a fair reduction in price is no longer to be looked for from their voluntary action.

It now therefore remains for our citizens to take, as speedily as possible, the necessary measures for their own protection. For the price of gas is entirely in the power of the people. In England, and in some of our States, the maximum rate is prescribed by law. The same plan would long ago have been adopted by us, but for the frequent promises of the gas companies to reduce the price, aided, perhaps, by that gentle potent magic which keen, rich operators too well know how to summon and to use at Albany. Now, however, the case is entirely changed. Legislative action is imperative. Further delay is impossible. We have no course open to us but to instruct our representatives early in the coming session to introduce and press forward a bill giving the public the same control over the gas companies, and the same freedom from exaction and oppression, which are enjoyed elsewhere. Two dollars per thousand cubic feet would be nearly double the rate charged in London, and it is stated by men of large practical experience that this would be an amply remunerative price, and might safely be fixed as the maximum limit to be allowed by law.

NEED OF OUR IRON-CLAD NAVY.—The destruction of the ram *Arkansas*, the last of the rebel iron-clad gunboats afloat, has drawn public attention temporarily away from the subject of our own iron-clad navy. But we trust the energies of the Government are not at all relaxed in the construction of the many iron-plated batteries that we have under way. These defences will be needed none the less because the rebels of the South have nothing to pit against them. They will be worth more than the most elaborate protests and State papers that our Government can send to Europe against intervention in our affairs. There is a moral strength in physical power which our bitterest enemies among foreign Governments will not be blind to, and while we hope for peace, we will wisely seek it by making war doubly dangerous to those who would risk it.

It is not yet known how trusty iron-plated

ships may prove as sea-going vessels, nor whether Europe could send very heavy ones against us. The belief is general, however, that with a defence of our chief harbors by such an Iron-clad fleet as we are building, the invasion of our waters by the fleet of any hostile foreign Power would never be attempted. As we are building the Iron-plated vessels, let us, by all means, make available their moral and physical power at the earliest day possible. If they are not needed for defence, they will do good service in keeping the rebels isolated from the world, and in reclaiming and keeping, as we must, the unrestricted use of the Mississippi and other Rivers.

FILLING UP THE OLD REGIMENTS.—We are glad to see that while the State bounty to recruits has ceased, the bounty of fifty dollars to *all who enlist in the old regiments* is to continue. There is only one practicable way of filling up the skeleton regiments, and that is by recruits who volunteer to join these organizations. Mr. STANTON thought he could do it by draft. But after he had issued his order to this effect, he found he was barred by Constitutional limitations he had not thought of. The National Government can draft only through the State authorities, and these authorities have the power of *officering* the militia, so that it is impossible to fill up existing regiments by this means.

This is a pitiful plight to be in, it must be confessed; but it is one we should never have been in, had the right measures been taken. This measure is that adopted by the French Government which has created the finest army in the world. Notwithstanding the constant resource of conscription, that Government offers the enormous bounty of 2,500 francs ($500) to all who voluntarily enlist in old regiments. A powerful stimulus of this kind should have been established from the beginning. If this had been done we should never have been involved in our present predicament. It is not too late to begin now. The continuance of the State bounty to those who join regiments now in the field is a move in the right direction. But the matter should be taken in hand by the National Government, and rendered uniform throughout the whole country.

THE EXCELSIOR DIVISION.—The propriety has been discussed in this City and in Washington of issuing permission for the organization of an "Excelsior Division," on the basis of the "Excelsior Brigade," which has won so much distinction in the present war, and reflected so much honor on the Empire State. The Excelsior Brigade would, of course, be the starting point and nucleus of this new organization, and its gallant commander, Gen. DAN. SICKLES, its necessary Chief.

Among the many propositions for independent corps, this seems to us one of the most meritorious and feasible. Tried by all the rules of military life, the "Excelsior Brigade" has vindicated its training and won the confidence of the country. Its soldiers have gone through every important battle in Virginia with splendid gallantry, and have unbounded enthusiasm for their leader. No brigade in the army could be more quickly swelled to a division than the "Excelsior." The advantages of this plan of uniting new regiments to veteran corps, have too often been dwelt upon to require further argument. No schooling so quickly converts the raw volunteer into a trusty soldier, as the association in camp, on the march, in picketing, skirmish and battle, with men whose nerves have been steadied by long custom in the endurance of hardship and in facing danger. Let us have the order, by all means, to organize the "Excelsior Division," whose career will begin as the wearer of the laurels of the "Excelsior Brigade," than which none greener have been won in the war.

THE CORCORAN BRIGADE.—Where is the CORCORAN Brigade, that it is not on its way to the seat of war? We do not understand the cause of tardiness, for we know that the gallant General would not delay an hour beyond the time when his boys were ready to march. It can hardly be that he finds any difficulty in raising his men, for even while on his way North he was offered enough for two or three brigades. We have no doubt, however, that Gen. CORCORAN is quite as anxious to get to the work of fighting as the people are to have him. But we hope that no zeal to raise soldiers will blind him to the necessity of *haste*. A single brigade, or even his own regiment of war-worn, fire-tempered veterans is worth more than a dozen regiments will be after the delay needed for their enlistment has passed. We hardly think the gallant Irishman will be able much longer to resist the bugle-call.

ARMY CHANGES.—Gen. POPE has been relieved from command in the Army of Virginia, and has been assigned to duty in the Northwest, while Gen. MCDOWELL has been granted leave of absence for fifteen days. We hope there will be no delay whatever in the trial which Gen. POPE has demanded for certain of his subordinate officers, or in his own trial. If commanders are to be allowed to destroy armies one after another, and, instead of being condemned to severe punishment for their crimes, receive appointments to commands only less lofty, we shall soon be destitute of armies to destroy. A few wholesome examples of just severity in high quarters would do infinite good to the army just now, and would give to the nation more confidence in those who are guiding its military destinies.

The Magazines.

—*Harper's Monthly* for September, opens with a very timely and instructive article, which everybody will be sure to read, treating of the construction of iron-clad vessels. It is a subject which will well bear the additional discussion and illustration which it is proposed to bestow upon it. Lieut. BARNARD'S "Adventures in the Buffalo Country," the first chapters of which were given in *Harpers* in 1853 and 1854, are pleasantly sketched; but the pressure of four serial stories—the adventures of "Philip," "Orley Farm," "Mistress and Maid," and "Romola"—of necessity curtail the space which can be devoted to shorter sketches and tales. It needs a skillful juggler to keep four balls in the air at the same time, and we feel confident that the readers of *Harpers* will gladly see the end even of "Philip's Adventures," which are closed with the present number, if the pages which they leave vacant are to be hereafter devoted to miscellaneous articles.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Gen. Lew. Wallace in Command at Covington.

Defensive Works in Process of Construction.

A Large Rebel Force Reported at Williamstown.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Sept. 7.

General Order, No. 11, issued by Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT to-day, says, Maj.-Gen. WALLACE is relieved from duty at Cincinnati, and will repair to Covington, where he will make his headquarters for the present, and proceed to organize into brigades the troops mustered into service, and concentrating at and in the vicinity of Newport and Covington.

JAMES R. SIMPSON, of the United States Topographical Engineers, is charged with the construction of such field works as are deemed necessary for defensive purposes in the vicinity of Newport and Covington. He will proceed to examine and repair the intrenchments already thrown up, and will extend them if it should be deemed advisable.

Lieut.-Col. S. BURBANK, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, will continue to discharge the duties of Military Commander of Cincinnati. From him all Ward organizations for military purposes and independent military companies will receive instructions.

The resumption of all lawful business in the City of Cincinnati, except the sale of liquor, is hereby authorized until 4 P. M. daily. Druggists, manufacturers of breadstuffs, provision dealers, railroad, express and transfer companies, persons connected with the public press, and all persons doing business for the Government will be allowed to pursue their vocations without interruption. At 4 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted,) all the military organizations of the City of Cincinnati will assemble for drill. Members of such organizations will hold themselves in readiness to rally at the places of rendezvous at a moment's warning, the signal for which will be the tolling of the city bells. The organization of all able-bodied citizens into a working corps will be perfected with the aid of the city authorities, and details made from day to day as may be necessary, so as to equalize the burden and require from each man the proper amount of labor daily.

The *Press*, last evening, announced its temporary suspension.

The city is quiet to-day.

Gen. HEATH is reported at Williamstown with 15,000 men.

Defeat of a Rebel Force at Morganfield, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 6.

On Sunday last Col. SHACKLEFORD met a force of rebels at Morganfield, surprised them, killing some and taking several prisoners. Col. SHACKLEFORD then divided his force, sending Lieut.-Col. FOSTER, with two companies of cavalry, in the direction of Slaughtersville. FOSTER overtook a part of the enemy, killed two, and took twenty-three prisoners and forty-three horses. Wednesday morning, Col. SHACKLEFORD started for the rebels, (Col. JOHNSON'S camp on Gilliger Lake,) drove in his pickets, routed him, and took possession of his camp. JOHNSON rallied on the opposite side of the lake, and opened fire. SHACKLEFORD dismounted his men, and with carbines fought the rebels, about 600 strong, for two hours, till his ammunition was expended, leaving killed and wounded many rebels. The Nationals then retreated orderly, and recrossed the lake. The rebels advanced down the lake, and SHACKLEFORD ordered a charge leading in person. Col. SHACKLEFORD'S left foot was torn to pieces by a leaden slug from the enemy's cannon, which killed SHACKLEFORD'S horse. His forces then burned the rebel camp and guns, and fell back in good order. SHACKLEFORD'S loss—killed, none; wounded, seven besides himself.

A Fight at Salt River Bridge. Bridges destroyed, etc.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 7.

The passenger train for Bowling Green, which left at 7 this A. M., returned from this side of Shepardsville, 20 miles south of there, bringing reports that the small National force in stockades protecting Salt River Bridge, were attacked this morning by a large force of rebel cavalry with artillery, supposed to be mountain howitzers. When our informants left there was heavy musketry and cannonading. Reinforcements have been sent from here, but the bridge will probably be destroyed before their arrival. No telegraphic communication now exists with any point south of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The rebels yesterday burned three bridges over Benson creek, on the Louisville and Frankfort railroad, about 60 miles east of here. The afternoon train went no further than Lagrange.

The Remains of Col. Fletcher Webster.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The body of Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER will lay in state in Faneuil Hall from eleven o'clock on Monday morning until eleven o'clock on Tuesday, when the funeral services will take place.

The Woman's Central Relief Association.

The want of proper marks accompanying the donation-packages, barrels, or boxes forwarded to the "Woman's Central Association of Relief for the Army," combined with the large number of articles daily received, makes it impossible, in many instances, to identify the goods, and render due credit to the donors.

It is therefore respectfully requested that, hereafter, every package sent to this Association by our patriotic and generous contributors may be marked, on the outside, with the name of the society, county and town from which sent; also that each may enclose a list of its contents, and that a duplicate of the same may be sent to this society by mail.

ELLEN COLLINS,
L. D'OREMIEULX,
L. L. SCHUYLER,
Committee on Supplies.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere, 25 cents a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

$250 will be paid to any person who will obtain for the advertiser an accepted position in a Bank in this City. Undoubted references as to respectability and antecedents will be furnished. All communications will be considered strictly private. Parties replying will address RANK, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

Hernia or Rupture Radically Cured!
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
cures this dreadful disease. New principle—light, easy and clean. Pamphlets free.
GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES.
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Fits and Dyspepsia Cured Without the Possibility of a Failure.—For a guaranteed HERBAL REMEDY, inclose one stamp, for return postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

ANGELL.—In South Scituate, Aug. 31, at the residence of A. A. Angell, Esq., HARRIET A. ANGELL, wife of Chas. Angell, of New-York, aged 37 years.

AYERIGG.—In Passaic, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 6, SUSAN, youngest child of Charles and Julia E. Ayerigg, aged 1 year, 1 month and 27 days.

BERDAN.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 6, Mr. JAMES BERDAN, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, at 2½ o'clock, at the Second Reformed Dutch Church, at Hackensack.

BRACKENRIDGE.—At Bellantrae, Ocean County, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 2, the infant son of Garvin and Annie Brackenridge, aged 4 days.

CARTER.—Suddenly, of heart disease, on Saturday, Sept. 6, CHARLES CARTER, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First-place M. E. Church, corner of Henry and Summit sts., South Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

CHARDAVOYNE.—At New-Rochelle, on Sunday morning, Sept. 7, ABRAHAM B. CHARDAVOYNE, son of the late Wm. Chardavoyne.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, A. C. HAVENS, No. 151 East 15th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

EDGERTON.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 6, of pneumonia, JAMES G. EDGERTON, in the 53d year of his age.

Funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock from the residence of his son-in-law, George M. Harpel, 59th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

FARRINGTON.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 6, ELIZABETH S., wife of Charles W. Farrington, and eldest daughter of Maria and the late George Levinge.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 172d-st.

Thou art gone to rest within the silent grave;
Thy spirit has winged its way to God, who gave.
No more may sorrow, pain, or cankering care,
Steal to thy heart and leave its impress there

Loved one, we miss thee; aye! that home so bright
Thy presence made is wrapped in sorrow's night
To him who loved thee most, all, all is gloom
For thou, the light of home, liest in the tomb!

Those dear ones, too, who never more may hear
A mother's voice, or feel her kiss so dear,
They'll miss thee, still, from Heaven thou'lt watch with care,
And guide their youthful steps to meet thee there.
And friends, too, mourn thy loss; and yet they know
Thy robes are robes of light—pure as the snow—
And thine a seraph's harp, whose sweetest lays
Are tuned in Heaven to sing thy Maker's praise.

FITTS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 6, EDWARD HOOKER, youngest son of Friend T. and Mary C. Fitts, aged 8 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 279 Henry-st.

FOSTER.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 7, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL C. FOSTER, aged 48 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 127 White-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GAGE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept 6, of consumption, AGNES B., wife of Isaac B. Gager, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 90 Willow-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GARRETT.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 5, LAURA GARRETT, wife of Wm. Garrett, aged 34 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 25 Mansfield-place, West 51st-st.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

GIRAUD.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 6, JOHN G. GIRAUD, son of Sarah M. and the late Joseph Giraud, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 19 West 26th st., without further invitation.

JOHNSTON.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 5, at his residence, HENRY JOHNSTON, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family, also of his uncle, Francis Bos, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 125 West 16th-st., on Monday, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KEELER.—On Sunday, Sept. 7, SARAH E., wife of Edward S. Keeler, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Augustus Lockwood, Stamford, Conn., Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Fairfield County papers please copy.

KING.—At Elmira, on Friday, Sept. 5, JULIA LAWRENCE, wife of Cornelius L. King, Captain in the U. S. Army, and daughter of the late John Tharp Lawrence. Also, on the same day, their infant daughter.

The funeral services will be held at Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, (to-day,) between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., where the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages at Hunter's Point and the South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock.

MARLOR.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 7, JANE MARIA, wife of Henry S. Marlor, Sen., in the 56th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence on Jersey-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

SAMSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 7, Mr. ALFRED W. SAMSON, in the 23d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Strong-place Baptist Church, corner Degraw-st., on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Plainfield, N. J., papers please copy.

TRUMBULL.—In this City, on Friday, very suddenly, from hemorrhage of the lungs, Mr. WILLIAM M. TRUMBULL, aged 46.

The deceased was for several years past employed in the composing-room of the *Tribune*. Genial and kind-hearted, his death creates a deeply-felt vacancy among those with whom he was accustomed to mingle. The funeral services were yesterday held at No. 38 Beach st., Rev. Isaac H. Kalloch officiating. The body was buried in Greenwood.

WARD.—In hospital, Alexandria, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, of wounds received in battle, Capt. P. WARD, of the Twentieth New-York State Militia.

Funeral services at 65th-st. M. E. Church, on Monday, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. Preachers of the New-York Conference, of which he was a member, and friends generally, are invited to attend. Remains taken to South Dover, Dutchess County, on Tuesday, for interment.

WILSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 4, SALLY ANN HART, wife of Nathaniel Wilson.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Potts's,) on University-place.

WILLETT.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 4, CARRIE L., infant daughter of Chas. S. and Elizabeth F. Willett, aged 9 months.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 423.—Sept. 6, 1862.
12, 56, 39, 2, 17, 3, 16, 9, 59, 44, 72, 22, 60.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 424.—Sept. 6, 1862.
58, 59, 3, 5, 56, 14, 17, 43, 27, 51, 46, 74.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 371.—Sept. 6, 1862.
29, 35, 73, 18, 59, 43, 70, 51, 6, 21, 64, 68, 1.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 323.—Sept. 6, 1862.
61, 28, 64, 70, 6, 34, 36, 31, 62, 12, 7, 10.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

MRS. HENRY WOODS NEW BOOK.
Will be published on Saturday next,
THE MYSTERY.
AN ENTIRE NEW NOVEL,
BY MRS. HENRY WOOD,
Author of "Earl's Heirs."
THE MYSTERY!
THE MYSTERY!
THE MYSTERY!
By Mrs. Henry Wood.
THE MYSTERY, A Story of Domestic Life. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD, Author of "East Lynne," "The Earl's Heirs," "The Channings," "A Life's Secret," etc., etc., will be published and for sale on Saturday next by all Booksellers and News Agents. It is printed from the Author's manuscript, purchased by us from her, and issued here in advance of its publication in Europe. It is complete in a large octavo volume of over 300 pages, large type, double column, and printed on the finest and best of white paper. Price 50 cents a copy in paper cover, or 75 cents in cloth.
Published and for sale by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-Street, Philadelphia.
To whom all orders must come addressed.

Copies of "The Mystery" will be sent to any one, free of postage, on remitting fifty cents to the publishers, in a letter. Or two copies will be sent for one dollar.
Booksellers, News Agents and all others will please send on their orders at once for what they want of this book, which will prove to be the most popular book published for years.
Address all orders at once to the publishers,
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-Street, Philadelphia.
And they will receive immediate attention.

LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS—New and elegant styles, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS, $1, $2 and $3 each, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT—A certain cure for chronic rheumatism, toothache, headache, sore throat, croup, and pains and aches in any part of the body. It never fails, if used as directed, and has given universal satisfaction during the fifteen years it has been before the public. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Office, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

DEAFNESS,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.
Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

The following testimonials have not been published before
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.
I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862.
DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir*: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remain good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care.
E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

CATARRH CURED.
From Rev. P. R Russell, Lynn, Mass
I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.
I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar, and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.
P. R. RUSSELL.
LYNN, Mass., Feb 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.
I thank you most sincerely for the really wonderful cure you have performed in the case of one of my children, who was affected with Catarrh of so severe a nature that its life was despaired of, notwithstanding some of our most eminent physicians had it under treatment at different times. The child is now growing vigorous and healthy, thanks to your skillful attendance.
V. ROUSSEAU,
59th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WE HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 175 BROADWAY,
and now offer a large variety,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a Circular.
SALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

CRICKET.
GRAND CRICKET MATCH.
CANADA vs. UNITED STATES,
Sept. 10th and 11th,
ON ST. GEORGE'S GROUND, HOBOKEN.
Admission to the ground, 10 cts. Members admitted by their tickets.

MILITARY.

CITY BOUNTY MONEY.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.—The following are the rules prescribed in relation to the payment of Bounty money to volunteer soldiers, under an ordinance of the Corporation, approved Sept. 2, 1862:

1. The Bounty will be paid only to recruits who enlist on and after THURSDAY, Sept. 4, for three years or the war.

2. Applicants for the Bounty will be required to file in the Comptroller's office an affidavit that they are not deserters from the service of the United States, and that they have not been paid any bounty or premium, by or on account of any other county, city or town, for or in consideration of their enlisting; also a duplicate of their enlistment papers—(headed "VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT")—duly executed; all the signatures contemplated and provided for in the printed blank form to be affixed.

3. In the case of recruits for Regiments now at the seat of war, the certificate of the State Examining Surgeon will be required to be indorsed on the enlistment paper, in addition to that of the United States Surgeon. They will also be required to exhibit the original "descriptive list," showing when, where and by whom they were enrolled and mustered into the service, and the name of the regiment, &c., &c. This will be returned after being examined and checked by the Auditor.

4. Volunteers for new regiments will be required to exhibit the "sub muster-in roll," showing when, where and by whom they were enrolled and mustered, and the name of their regiment, which will be returned after being examined and checked as above.

5. Volunteers applying for bounty money, must be accompanied by an officer of the regiment to which they belong, to identify them and witness their receipt of the money.

6. The hours for paying bounty money will be from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 5, 1862.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION
No. 81 Nassau-st.
Company D.
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. F. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$50 bounty paid after being mustered in.

Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,
Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.
First Lieutenant, J. H. GOODELL.
Second Lieutenant, THOS. A. HENRY.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.

FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

Co. H, (Capt. JOHN D. HEARNE,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.

Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$100 from the United States,
$50 from the State of New-York,
$25 from the City and County,
$13, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $90 will be paid down, on passing muster.
Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.
JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.
RICHARD O'LAHAN, First Lieutenant.
JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.
Good tools will do good work.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

COL. PETER MCDERMOTT.
Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER.
Headquarters No. 446 Broadway.

This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan to meet the desire of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug 1st, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 10 P. M.

ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.
HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 446 BROADWAY.
CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

COL. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY.

Every man enlisting in this veteran regiment, will receive before leaving the State	$100
On joining the regiment in the field	13
At the expiration of the period of his enlistment	75
Making in all	$217

Exclusive of the regular pay of from $13 to $20 per month, which commences from date of enrolment.
Promotions made from the ranks
Families of Volunteers receive relief at once from the City authorities
Headquarters, Sixth Regiment Armory, Centre Market, corner Centre and Grand sts.
BURTON H. DAVIS, Capt. 66th N. Y. Vols.,
Recruiting Officer.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT, CORCORAN ZOUAVES.

FOURTH REGIMENT, EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

IRISHMEN, RALLY—DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED
Now is the time to join this truly Irish Regiment, and serve under the green flag. Thirty able-bodied men wanted to complete the number of Company G in this regiment. Recruits enlisting in this regiment will receive all the lawful bounties paid. An extra bounty of $10 will be paid by private subscription. Recruiting office, No. 78 Third-av., corner of 12th-st.
J. A. DEMARS, Captain
HENRY B. COLE, First Lieutenant.
A Second Lieutenant wanted who can furnish 15 recruits.

HARK!! THE LONG ROLL!!!

TURN OUT THE GUARD!

Wanted, about 30 men, able-bodied, to fill up Company G, Senatorial Regiment, Col. CONK commanding. This Company is officered by Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, formerly of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; Lieut. DUDLEY W. HAYNES, formerly of Company G, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.; and Lieut. A. V. BERGEN, formerly of Company B, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.

Clothing and quarters furnished immediately. We promise that every man shall be as well taken care of as in any other organization, and have all the advantages of bounties, &c.

Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES,
Recruiting Officer, at City Armory,
Corner of Henry and Cranberry sts., Brooklyn.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

A War Meeting will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 27th-st., near 3d-av., on Monday evening, Sept. 8, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of assisting in the organization of Company A (Christopher Pullman, Captain,) of the Ironsides Regiment, now forming under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Rev. Daniel Curry, Rev. Wilbur F. Watkins, Hon. Benjamin F. Manierre, John Stephenson, Esq., Chas. Gould, Esq., and others, will address the meeting.

BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE,
Chairman Auxiliary Committee.

U. S. ARMY NURSES.

Wanted at Agency Sanitary Commission, No. 498 Broadway, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., daily, able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, to act as nurses in the United States hospitals and on transports.

Twenty dollars and fifty cents per month will be paid, and rations, clothing, and medical attendance furnished. None need apply unless they can produce certificates of good moral character, can pass a strict physical examination, and are ready to make a contract with the United States Government for one year.

THE IRONSIDES REGIMENT,

HEADQUARTERS NO. 813 BROADWAY.

Patriotic men, of good character and habits, will find in this regiment congenial companions, and enjoy unusual advantages in various respects. Generous friends will care for their families, the demoralizing influences of camp life will not reach this regiment, and it's history is destined to be an interesting chapter in the narrative of our holy war.

Come with us, and we will do you good.
Headquarters No. 813 Broadway.
Camp at Jamaica, L. I.

FIFTH REGIMENT METROPOLITAN GUARD.

Recruits are wanted for this crack Regiment, which will be commanded by Col. F. W. PAREMELE, Major of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M. Most of the members of the "Thirty-seventh" will join this new regiment, and aid their gallant Colonel. All who wish to join will call at No. 596 Broadway and enroll their names.

"MERCHANTS' BOUNTY."

DURYEA'S ZOUAVES.

Fifteen Dollars in addition to all other sums that may be received by recruits will be paid by the undersigned to the first fifty men that present themselves and are enrolled, within one week from this date. Apply to
LANMAN & KEMP, Druggists, No. 73 Water-st., Corner Old-slip, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G.

"FOR THE WAR."

The members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, and all others who desire to unite with them in the formation of a new regiment for the war, are requested to call at head quarters, No. 596 Broadway, and enroll their names.

NEW COMPANY OF SHARPSHOOTERS.

N.—Persons desiring to unite with a new company of sharpshooters in process of formation, with the advice and consent of the Governor of the State, and to be under experienced officers, are requested to communicate their names and residence to FABIUS MILES, New-York Post-office.

ROBERTSON'S CELEBRATED SYSTEM OF TEACHING MODERN LANGUAGES.

Whole French course	$1 25
Intermediate French course	1 00
Primary French course	75
Span

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation in city or country, by two well-recommended girls, separate or together. One is a first-class down-stairs servant, excellent laundress; the other, an experienced chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; can take the care of children from their birth. They are willing to take moderate salaries in respectable places. Call at 378 Sixth-av., first floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted, by a hard-working, but respectable girl, to do general housework in a private family; is a very steady and willing girl; is not afraid of work, and can wash and iron to please the most particular lady; refers to a Brooklyn lady; wages, $6. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A SCHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is obliging and has good reference from last place, where she can be seen, at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted—A situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, has no objection to see to grown children; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant girl as seamstress and nurse; would take the entire charge of children; best of references from former places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE GIRL OR CHAMBERWORK.—Situation wanted by a very neat and genteel girl just arrived, to take care of children, sew or to do chamberwork, waiting, &c.; is very experienced at the needle and can embroider nicely; will hire for about $4 in a genteel family; references in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN, THOROughly competent, desires a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; would assist in plain sewing, or chamberwork; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress. Excellent city reference. Call at No. 117 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th-aves.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant woman, as cook in a gentleman's family; has had great experience in cooking all in its branches, including pastries, jellies, &c.; no objection to assist in washing and ironing, for character and efficiency refers to Brooklyn families. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a first-class private boarding-house or private family; would have no objection, in a small family, to assist in the washing; good city reference if required. Can be seen till suited at No. 62½ West Washington-place, second floor.

AS COOK AND HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a middle-aged Scotch woman, a situation as plain cook, and to do general housework in a small private family; good City reference. Call for three days at No. 268 8th-av., top floor, front room, next door to the Post-office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; would assist in washing; has nine years' city experience; reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as good cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; or the whole of the washing and ironing in a small family; she understands her business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Call at No. 15 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation for a very competent, neat, highly recommended Protestant German servant; is a superior washer and ironer, an excellent plain cook, and accustomed to live in first-class American families. Apply to W. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner Joralemon-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A MOST EXPERIENced woman, with excellent city reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands baking, pastry and pies, soup, game, &c. Wages $9 to $10. City or country. Also, the care of milk and butter. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman, as good plain cook, baker, washer and ironer; can be well recommended from families she has lived with. Call, on Monday and Tuesday, in the fancy store, No. 323 Bleecker-st., near Amos.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, as first-rate cook and a good baker, to assist in washing and ironing in a small private family, and has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 7th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A COMpetent woman, as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 128 8th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as good cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 356 6th-av., corner of 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; will assist with the washing; is a good baker. City references. Call at No. 77 West 23d-st.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—WANTED, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; for either a private family, or a first-class boarding house; will have no objection to the country, and the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 9 5th-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted for a thorough waitress and upstairs servant; is a Protestant of good principles; thoroughly neat, quick and efficient in the dining-room, and highly recommended; can assist as laundress. Apply to W. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner Joralemon-st.

AS LAUNDRESS—COOK, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a first-class laundress in a private family; best of city references can be given. Also a first-class cook, in the same family. Call, for two days, No. 127 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and waiting, or sewing. Call at the present place, No. 34 Greenwich-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID. Wanted, by a genteel woman with excellent city references, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; does all kinds of family sewing, quick at the needle; makes children's clothes, or as thorough parlormaid and waitress, takes charge of the silver and dining-room. Wages $7 to $8. Call at 161 East 21st-st., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS WISHES TO SEW BY the day; is accustomed to do all kinds of family sewing, cut and fit ladies' dresses and embroider. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 470 3d-av., top floor.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT (an American) would like to take charge of a gentleman's house, or as a companion to a lady going to California. Address A. A. A., station C, 41st-st.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance, and variety, with investment of characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, formerly at 32 (Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DE MARGET, Superintendent.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 139 GRAND-st., continues to keep first-class servants as usual, professed cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waiters-in, laundresses, nurses, &c., for city and country with good references. Menservants also. Excellent situations open for good servants.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established institute, on the corner of 9th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German spoken here. Call and see.

MALES.

AS GARDENER—COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation by a man and wife—Protestants—without family; the man as gardener, the woman as cook, or would take charge of a dairy; would be willing to take care of a gentleman's place for the Winter. Satisfactory recommendations given. Apply or address SMITH'S seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS OVERSEER.—WANTED, BY A PRACTIcal farmer, a situation as over-seer, or would be willing to lease a good farm. Address FARMER, Box No. 163 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman, or coachman and gardener, by a young single man, who thoroughly understands his business and can produce satisfactory references as to character and ability; no objection to the country. Address, for three days, M. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, just disengaged, wants the above situation; who understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good careful driver; has satisfactory reference. Address D. P., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver; has the best references; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address L. M. Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN—NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation for a coachman, who understands his business; also for a maid servant, either to take charge of children, or to do housework. Having been in my family, apply to THOS. RICHARDSON, No. 15 Broadway.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARdener.—Wanted, a situation as farmer; understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, address FARMER, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS PORTER.—A GERMAN WISHES A SITUAtion as porter; is an industrious and sober man, and is not afraid to work; has been four years with his last employers, to whom he refers; wages not so much of an object as a permanent situation. A line to C. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is a careful driver and a good groom; has the best reference from former employers and present employer, and in addition is willing to make himself generally useful or to work in a garden. Call or address, for two days, from 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 23 Chatham-st., Hope House.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED WOman, a Protestant, to take the entire charge of three small children, one in the arms; an American preferred; to one who can give satisfactory references as to character and ability, a good home, a short distance from the City, and fair wages will be paid; none but an experienced nurse, who can come well recommended, need apply. Address C. W. W., Box No. 126 *Times* Office, stating what references can be given, what wages are expected, and where the applicant can be seen.

SALESMEN WANTED.—SEVERAL FIRST-class salesmen, accustomed to Broadway trade, for mantilla and shawl departments. Those thoroughly competent will be liberally dealt with; none others need apply. Also a number of active intelligent cash boys.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—MAN and wife wants a situation—the man as farmer, fruit and vegetable gardener generally, useful woman, good cook, baker, washer and ironer in a country house. Both understand their business. Good reference. Call for D., for 2 days, at No. 78 Amity-st.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE waitress. None need apply except they can bring first-rate recommendations from the last place of employment. Apply at No. 120 5th-av., between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD some experience with books and accounts, and who is willing to work cheap. Good references required. Address, stating age, &c., Box No 4,707

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, IN A DRY goods jobbing house, an experienced entry clerk. Address Box No. 2,322 Post-office, giving name, address and references.

A COOK AND NURSE WANTED.—TWO women wanted, English or Scotch, one a first-rate cook that can come well recommended, and that will also do some washing and ironing, the other must be a lively, careful nurse for an infant. Apply for two days at No. 27 West 5th-st.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, two respectable women, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, only those who can come well recommended need apply, at No. 1 College-place, up-stairs, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A GARDENER who thoroughly understands the cultivation of vegetables and flowers, on a small place of two acres, near the City; will be required to take charge of one horse and cow, and make himself useful; good references required. Apply at the lamp-store, corner of Orchard and Division sts., for two days.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER TO take care of a garden, horse, cow and poultry; none but a steady man need apply, at No. 223 West 26th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD EXperience in the Dry Goods business; must be quick at figures and a rapid writer. Address Box No. 174 P. O., with references. Salary moderate.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at No. 65 Broome-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AT THE PROtestant Employment Agency, No. 1254th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., several cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, and girls for housework, for city and country. None but Protestants, with City reference, need apply; no charge until engaged. JOHN GINTY.

AT BOOKHAM & BEDELLS, No. 309 Fourth Avenue—Wanted immediately for city and country, Protestants, first-class cooks, and cooks to wash and iron. Also, laundresses, chambermaids and seamstresses, and girls for general housework.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, or a suite of rooms on second or third floor, to let with board, furnished or unfurnished, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. House has all of the modern improvements. Location desirable. Reference required. No. 59 East 20th-st., between 4th and Lexington Avenues.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A PRIVATE family, owning a first class house in the immediate vicinity of Clinton-av., desire boarders; will take three or four gentlemen to board on reasonable terms. Unexceptional references given and required. Address Mrs. H. M. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

FALL BOARDING AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Excellent accommodation for board for the Fall months may be had at Locust Grove, Cornwall, at reasonable rates. Applicants will address LOCUST GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References—Rev. Dr. Cressy, W. Fullerton, Esq., Newburgh; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. Geo. P. Morris, New-York.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND HANDSOME front room on the second floor, with large bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and wife, to let with board; can be rented separately or another room added, as may be desired; references exchanged. Apply at 104 2d-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A new and very nice house, will let two or three rooms to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 16 East 42d-st. References given and required.

BOARD IN NEW-YORK—WANTED, BY TWO gentlemen and wives, in a private family or where there are but few boarders, unfurnished rooms, suitable for a permanent location, between 40th and 14th sts. and 2d and 4th avs.; dinner between 4 and 7 o'clock. References given. Address, for two days, L., Box No. 3,560 Post-office, stating terms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS suitable for families or single gentlemen, convenient to Montague and South Ferries. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st., references required.

BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING within two minutes' walk of Wall and South Ferries, have pleasant rooms to let with board. Gas and bath. Address WILLOW, Brooklyn P. O.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF Rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $40 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—THE rooms are very neat, with all modern conveniences, to suit gentlemen or families. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 10 East 14th-st.

NO. 15 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and Union-square—Furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only, without board. The parlor floor to let, furnished or unfurnished.

AT NO. 42 EAST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway, desirable rooms, en suite or single, with board. References exchanged.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM AND BEDROOM to let and Board, also, a room on third floor to let with board at No. 1 Irving-place, corner 14th-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 63 EAST 23D-ST., NEAR Madison-av., two large rooms and one single room, with or without board.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can [illegible] West 14th-st.; references exchanged.

LOST AND FOUND.

BURGLARY!
$800 REWARD!!

The subscriber's store was entered during Sunday, Aug. 31, and a quantity of SEWING SILK and other goods carried off.

The sewings were taken from the cases, and the empty cases left in the store.

All the sewings were rolled up in pink paper bundles of half a pound each—part of it with the brand, in gold letters, "Fratelli Chiocci, Sublime Quality," and part of it in other brands, printed in red letters. Two of the brands had a red label pasted around the bundle, with signature on it; the other had no label on it. There were also taken two pieces striped Foulard Silks.

The above reward will be paid for the whole, or in proportion for any part of it.

E. R. ARNOLD, No. 91 Warren-st.

TAKE NOTICE—THAT A DRAFT FOR FIVE hundred and fifty dollars, No. 13,029, date Aug. 2, 1862, drawn by the West Branch Bank of Williamsport, Penn., on the Bank of North America, New-York, to the order of S. G. Morrison, and supposed to have been indorsed by him in blank, and forwarded to us by mail, as we are informed, has been lost or stolen, and all persons are cautioned against taking or buying the same, and that all the parties to said draft have been notified not to pay the same to any persons other than ourselves.

GEO. W. BRAINERD & CO., No. 103 Murray-st.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY, SEPT., 6th, BETWEEN Arnold, Constable & Co., and Ball, Black & Co., a Morocco pocket book, containing about $40 (one $20 note). A reward of $20 dollars will be paid on leaving the same with BALL, BLACK & CO.

$3 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM NO. 111 WEST 42d-st., on the evening of the 4th inst., a black and tan DOG, answers to the name of *Penno*, has a slight defect in the left eye. Whoever returns the same will receive the above reward.

SAVINGS BANK BOOK LOST—NO. 5,855, Greenwich Savings Bank. Any one finding the above will please return the same to the Bank and [illegible] the depositor.

LOST OR STOLEN—A LARGE DIAMOND BREAST-PIN, with a gold guard chain. A [illegible] the same will secure a liberal reward, at No. 24 West [illegible] st., room No. 19.

LOST—ON BROADWAY, [illegible] noon, a gold-headed Cane. [illegible] The finder will be liberally [illegible] one at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURing for army work and Family Machines now in market. P. B. DIAMOND, No. 456 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

Classical, Mathematical, Commercial, and French, German and Spanish School, No. 218 6th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors, with twelve Assistant Professors,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. It opens its twentieth academic year Sept. 8. Arrangements have been made for boarding students. Catalogues of references, terms, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. Clarke, the Resident Principal.

As a thorough organized *Private High School*, which is one of the oldest and best sustained in the city, having *Junior, Middle* and *Senior Departments*, the completeness of its instruction, the beauty and healthfulness of its location, the accessibility of its central position from every part of New-York and the neighboring cities, and the *large, well-ventilated, light* and *admirably-contrived rooms*, filling three stories of a building erected by the proprietors expressly for its accommodation, are generally known to numerous patrons of every grade in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Modern Languages, *Commercial Studies*, Drawing and Painting, with all the English branches, other unusual advantages to those to whom "time is money," and who cannot afford to waste this precious article, either in *idleness at home* or in worthless instruction among promiscuous masses.

Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are submitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Also, BEGINNERS at *reduced prices*, and *all charged only from the time of entering*.

REFERENCES of some of the one hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT PATRONS.

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Charles Fletcher,	A. D. Gillette, D.D.,	Jas Porter, D. D.,
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	Physicians.	
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Geo. W. Brainerd,	Benj. H. Howell,	D. Quackenbush,
D. E. Bremner,	Richard J. Howell,	Chris. R. Robert,
Orren D. Case,	Lafay'e Hurlburt,	Lewis S. Robins,
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P. S. Halstead,	Peter Parla,	J. T. Wilson,
J. C. Whbrigton,	Sam'l Woodward,	B. V. Yates, &c.

*Deceased, recently.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,

Now in its forty-third year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 8, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school the past year: Rev. Drs. Hatfield, Spencer and Heach, Rev. Edward F. Rankin, Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Judge Quackenbush, Col. H. H. Vinton, Peter S. Sloe, Esq., Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., James Marsh, Esq., Stephen P. Russell, Esq.; Dr. H. W. B. Woodhull, Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink of Jersey City, and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the circular. Parents are invited to call.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONN.

The school opens on the 10th of September.

TERMS—For board, and tuition in the English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Vocal Music and in Drawing, $250 per year; pupils under 13, $225 per year.

No extra charges whatever, except for music, painting, books and stationery.

A new seminary is being built, and the entire establishment, with a gymnasium, will be completed by the opening of the ensuing term.

For circulars apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.
STAMFORD, Aug. 20.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO.
PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.

On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular. (Stamp inclosed.)

WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., No. 32 Barclay-st.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST," ESTB. 1855.

Wanted, first-class lady teacher of piano and singing; French lady for City school, French lady for school near the City; gentleman for public school in N. J.; gentleman for English and vocal music; gentleman for English and German; tutor for City family; German tutor for City, to teach English, classics and rudiments of music, married gentleman for young ladies' school. Personal applications necessary.

C. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 536 Broadway, N. Y.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 20 East 25th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th ave.,

Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils limited to twelve. Private instruction in languages and literature will also be resumed. The most distinguished professors are employed. The terms moderate.

MISS BEAN

Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day school for young ladies
No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 6. Meantime letters addressed at above will receive immediate attention.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.

M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.

The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, access from New-York five times per day, via Staten Island Railroad, or at MILLER'S SPRING, No. 22 Park-place, New-York.

MADAME F. REICHAT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 16th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?"

Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 BROADWAY, give data of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their children.

Families and Schools supplied without charge, with well-qualified teachers, on application at the office.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,
for Young Ladies, Dunlop, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. The circulars apply to the Principal,
Mr. C. M. WHITE,
Mrs. A. C. E. WHITE.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
Miss STEVENS, Principal.

The forty-fourth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 176th-st. and Kingsbridge-road. French is the language of the School. English branches, Spanish, German, Collegiate course, commercial studies, preparatory course to West Point. Study of the Engineering Sciences. Laboratory, Mineralogical Cabinet. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground, and skating-pond. Reopens Sept. 8. Circulars No. 769 Broadway. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolto, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. Terms, $150 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane; Anson D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, or address Principal.

MISS MULLER WISHES TO INFORM her pupils and all those desirous of taking lessons, that she is now ready to make her Winter engagements with families, schools and private classes. She teaches French, which is her own language; German, French and German literature, music, drawing, and the English branches, best references given. No agency need apply. No. 63 Irving-place.

ALL BAD WRITERS, LADIES IN PARticular, having friends in the army or navy should avail themselves of Paine's cheap writing classes at 62 Bowery, N. Y., 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Algebra, Arithmetic, &c. taught day and evening. Ex-Gov. King says of Paine's plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 694 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York. Gentlemen are prepared practically for business without wasting time on useless text-book theories. Terms moderate. Lessons private.

MR. OLIVER H. GOLDSMITH respectfully announces that he is now prepared to receive pupils for the Fall term, during which he will devote particular attention to preparing candidates for the public schools, and also for the higher departments. A separate class for young ladies. Academy, 1,070 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.

MRS. BROWN, FORMERLY OF NO. 74 VARICK-st., will open her English school (respectable) for little boys and girls on the 15th inst. Circulars can be had at the store, No. 1,070 Broadway, and at her residence, No. 12 West 26th-st.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT.—STAMMERING CURED by the new Vocal Gymnasium, No. 24 Bond-st., where lectures will be delivered TUESDAY, Medical Lectures to Vocalists, Hospitals and Musical Cultures. Weekly lectures to the profession, Boards, Apparatus, Explanatory Charts, &c., constantly on hand.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—Commences Oct. 1. Solid and ornamental branches and Lewis' gymnastics. For circulars, address the Principal, Rev. J. B. NORTHROP.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

MRS. SEGUIN INFORMS HER PUPILS and friends that she will resume her Lessons in Singing, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 142 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School Sept. 10, at No. 51 West 21th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MRS. J. T. GODLIFFE'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11, at No. 140 West 12th-st., near 6th-Av.

M. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 830 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS WALSH'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children will open on the 15th of September, at No. 53 West 32d-st.

AARON RAND'S SELECT SCHOOL, No. 11 West 27th-st., will open on WEDNESDAY, 24th September.

MISS STILLMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 278 A Brighton-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 17.

MISS F. H. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 20th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—For circulars address the principal, Miss M. FAYNE.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day school, No. 19 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. [illegible] street, Brooklyn.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 11, at No. 15 8th-av., first door from Washington-square.

J. B. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 24 West Fulton-st., will commence its seventeenth year on Monday, Sept. 8.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 10 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)
will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,

Nos. 221 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st., ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.

Madame C. M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8. Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 101 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S
Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.,
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d-st.,

Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
No. 1,219 Broadway.
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 68 West 25th-st.,
N. E. CORNWALL, D.D., Rector.

The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

MADAME MARTINET'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 21st-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE WINTER TERM OF
MISS DEWEY'S
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
Commences Nov. 1. Address Miss MARY E. DEWEY, Sheffield, Mass.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TIEFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK,
No. 108 West 37th-st., near Broadway.

Will be reopened for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Rev. JOHN S. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MISS AUBERT'

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations.) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all Internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 30 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City Post-Office. H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st., FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HADDOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read (especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 204 to 209. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 20th-st., late of No. 66 Broadway.)

YOUNG MAN! HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? If so, TOWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases and is warranted never failing. Price $5 per bottle. Dr. POWERS' French Preventives. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $1 per dozen. Mailed free on receipt of price. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York. Young men, Young Men who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, no-trums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 34 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating that poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and private citizens, in regard to some pitiful patent, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

EDGE TOOLS.—A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of an old-established edge-tool manufactory, and willing to invest some capital, can hear of a good chance by addressing W. P. ABENDROTH, No. 109 Beekman-st., New-York.

PARTNER WANTED ON A WEEKLY PAPER.—One who can command $2,000, will do well to address EDITOR, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

A SUPERIOR OIL REFINERY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Inquire at No. 246 Pearl-st., New-York, of M. J. FRISBIE

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs.
MANUFACTURED BY
ROBERT PATON,
No. 34 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 84 1st-av., near 1st-st., and No. 109 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 14 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant *vs.* THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Mosses Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the said railroad, and Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad, and fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1850, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1865.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed to a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet assented to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 8th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE KEYSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1862.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Directors of said Company, held at its office this day, JAMES C. HARE was unanimously elected President in place of Edward Haviland, deceased, and JOHN G. HAVILAND was unanimously appointed secretary.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1-2.

POSTAGE CURRENCY, IN ASSORTED packages of five dollars, can be obtained at this office in exchange for United States notes, (only a single package will be given to an applicant. Apply at the large room, second story, between the hours of 10 and 3.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 31 Wall-st., New-York

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCIS- co City Interest Coupons purchased. Highest current rate daily. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of three (3) per cent, payable to stockholders on demand, and in scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent on the Earned Participating Premiums of the past year, said earned participating premiums amounting to $50,000, entitling the holders to a scrip dividend of six (6) per cent, on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the past three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will be closed on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board,

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, (ten per cent.) less the Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand at this office.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
All deposits made on or before 1st October, will draw interest from that date.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER R. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 dey-st., corner 7th-st
Open from 9 to 12 o'clock daily
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell on MONDAY, Sept. 8th, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

10 Bank of Commerce	$146	50 Security Ins. Co.	150
60 Chatham Bank	25	5 Columbian Marine Ins.	100
40 St. Mark's Ins. Co	25	9 Home Ins. Co	100
25 Gebhard Ins. Co	10	20 Indemnity Ins. Co	100
50 Northwestern Ins. Co	70	Adriatic Ins. Co	25
50 Ins. Co.	50	Kings Co. Ins. Co.	20
40 Lorillard Ins. Co	25	10 Commonwealth Ins. Co.	100
10 Republic Ins. Co	100		

$3,000—6 per cent Missouri State Bonds
$5,000—6 per cent Sacramento City and County Funded Bonds.
$1,000—6 per cent. Logan County Mining and Manufacturing Co. Bonds.
$1,000—8 per cent. Quincy City Bonds.
$10,000—7 per cent. Peoria & Oquawka R.R. 2d Mort. (Eastern Extension) Bonds.

J. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 9, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 94 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome rosewood piano, round corners, made by Walters, large pier and mantel mirrors, black walnut sofas and chairs, tapestry, Turkish, brussels and ingrain carpets, top tables, handsome gas chandeliers, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, dressing tables, velvet and brussels carpets, oilcloths, &c. Office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT IN WEST FORTY- SEVENTH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, on TUESDAY, Sept. 9, 1862, in consequence of the owner leaving the City.

WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The valuable house and lot No. 38 West 47th-st., house is 4 story brown stone, 20x50 feet, in good order; lot 20x100. Particulars at 3 Pine st.

JAS. M. MILLER & WM. KENNELLY, Auctioneers

FORECLOSURE SALE AT AUCTION.—ON TUESDAY, Sept. 9, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, the desirable three-story, high stoop, stone front house and lot No. 124 East 16th-st., handsomely finished, has large plate glass, one in each sash, whole front, and mahogany blinds whole front, hardwood staircase, new style, cost $500. The said property cost near $10,000.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—211 SHARES NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10,
at 12½ o'clock, P. M.,
at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

J. P. TRAVER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 99 6th-av., 21 rosewood piano cases, and all the stock, tools, material, lumber, &c., of the late David J. Van Winkle. For particulars, see New-York *Herald*.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART- MENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Wall-st., New-York

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1850, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1865.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed to a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet assented to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 8th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.

ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
ap5-1aw6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROS- WELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings. Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 44 Carlton-av., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated July 22, 1862.

SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.
jy26-1aw 6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated New-York, March 24, 1862.

M. HENDRICKS,
ALFRED TOBIAS,
ISAAC HENDRICKS, } Executors.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
ARMY CLOTHS.
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1862.

Manufacturers and Merchants are invited to offer Proposals, at this office, until FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 12 M., to furnish the United States with
BLANKETS, ARMY CLOTHS, KERSEYS, AND LININGS AND TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS,
SUITED TO MAKING
UNIFORM CLOTHING.

The BLANKETS must be Army Blankets, wool-gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches in length, in the centre,) to be 7 feet long, and 5 feet 6 inches wide, each blanket to weigh 4 pounds.

The CLOTHS must be dark blue, Indigo wool-dyed, of army standard, weighing 21 ounces to yard of 54 inches wide, and 10½ ounces to yard of 27 inches wide. The KERSEYS must be sky blue, Indigo wool-dyed, of army standard, weighing 22 ounces to yard of 54 inches wide, and 11 ounces to yard of 27 inches wide. Samples of Linings and Trimming must accompany the bids for these articles.

Bidders will state the number of yards and quantity of each article they will be prepared to furnish in each month, and for how many months, at the Clothing Depot in Philadelphia, and the price per yard, &c.

Each bid must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same, and give satisfactory security. The names of sureties to be given in the proposal.

M. C. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- CEIVED by the Commissioners of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the seventeenth day of September, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the two lots of ground situated at Nos. 68 and 70 Monroe-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

BERNARD SMYTH,
WILSON SMALL,
JAMES MOORE,
Committee of School Officers of the Seventh Ward.
Dated September 4, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- CEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 8th instant, for the following articles of lumber, viz:

100,000 feet 1¼-inch spruce plank.
50,000 feet pine boards, box or albany
30,000 feet 4x4 pine scantling
20,000 feet 2½-inch pine plank

All the above lumber to be of good merchantable quality, free from rot and loose knots, to be subject to inspection, and to be delivered on shipboard at expense of contractor. Persons offering will please state the lowest price per foot, board measure, and the number of days which would be required to furnish the whole quantity.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UN- til 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 15th September, 1862, for constructing a portion of the Potomac Dam, at Great Falls.

The principal item of work to be done is about five thousand (5,000) yards of rock embankment.

Specifications can be procured and plans seen at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Potomac Dam," and addressed to Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer, W. A.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "R G," American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 110 Beekman.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. *EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	80

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 3,000 tons, JEFF. MAYO, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from Pier No. 4 foot of West-st., North River, for Aspinwall, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. Howes, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 20 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service will be effected quarterly.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS.
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River for Havana on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY..... Sep 13 | MONDAY .....Oct 13.
Passage money to Nassau ..... $50.
Passage money to Havana ..... 70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR)
—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..... SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..... SATURDAY, Sept. 13.
KANGAROO..... SATURDAY, Sept. 20.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage to London	$35
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to Londonderry	35
First cabin to Paris	90	Steerage to Paris	40
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, 15 guineas; Steerage from Liverpool, Queenstown, or the Continent, £7. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the same rate as they do.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM MAGUIRE, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MACCALL & SONS; in West Chester-place, Queenstown, to C. & W. DENNISTOUN & CO.; in London, to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 4 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Passage du Saumon; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 13. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $90. Steerage found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First cabin, $160 and $170. Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 21 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEABLE, General Agents.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA— For Liverpool. The PERSIA, Lott, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY morning, Sept. 10th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the PER

IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

H. Hagden, H. Watkin, Wm. Collins, Henry Chase, Henry Fiege, Chas. Lipscomb, Chas. Moran, John Patts, Benj. Tuttle, Elijah Wolf, Hiram O. Peckins, John W. Wallace, John J. Welch. Company G—E. P. Brown, Geo. P. West, Lewis Spawn, J. G. Villard, J. W. Allen, M. Cullins, Jas. Connell, Jno. Donelson, Thos. H. Graham, David McKane, H. Manchester, Julius Souva, ——Stewart, C. Wanderlicka. Company H—2d Lieut. G. C. Allen; S. C. Randall, E. Axlett, Thos. Barnns, A. J. Briggs, A. L. Dickenson, C. D. Hodjekiner, P. Meran, J. B. Marsh. Company I—F. Bamoy, C. Pease, M. E. Sinth, E. Lemair, Jas. Herald, Ed. Duell, Thos. Foster, M. Haller, E. Partrage, Peter Sanigan, D. Vanalyks, Peter Vassan. Company K—Arthur Larny, T. Bigolds, C. W. Boncha, J. Cork, Jno. Dowance, W. Fryer, M. Freahelle, John Lotholiy, Albert Omesbee, Wm. Robertson.

Missing.

Company A—M. McConrt, H. H. Fisher, Cyrus Holmes, J. A. Woodruff. Company B—Corp. Banmaster, E. Davis, G. Eddy. M. Fix, H. Perkins, S. Houlton. Company C—Chas. Sanderson, J. M. Amerhue, S. Biller, John Duffy, A. Harris, H. S. Preston, J. Smatts. Company D—James Wickmire. Company E—James McVeis, Jerome Tichuas, James Depue, E. R. Wood, Wm. Hutchinson. Company F—Chas. Bench, H. H. Cote. Company G—Lieut. G. C. Mork, prisoner; W. G. Fisher, Jno. Moran, H. F. Manchester, Peter Stoppen, L. Gorman. Company H—Lieut. Irving L. Gavien. Company K—Lieut. Stepper.

Total killed, 32; wounded, 112; missing, 33.

TWENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Wounded.

Company B.—Sergt. Morton: Col. McCarrick, Sergt. Feely. Company F.—John Pinkerton, Hiram Olney. Company G—Sergt Hohen.

Missing.

Company C.— — Rogers, — Gove. Company H.—Gannon, — Williece. — Selmer, King. Company K.— — Slatterly, — McCaffrey, — Richards. Company E.—W. McCormick, M. Callahan, Wm. Corning, B. Garvies.

Total wounded, 5; missing 13.

THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK.

Killed.

Louis Vahne, Co. A; James Snyder, Co. B; Geo. B. Stanley, Co. B; — Morris, Co. B; Second Lieut. Getting, Co. C; N. Mutz, Co. C; Jacob Spall, Co. C; Jacob Litch, Co. C; John Gruss, Co. C; Leopold Kock, Co. C; Sam. H. Morrison, Co. E; James Canfield, Co. E; James Harvey, Co. E; Richard Ruse, Co. G; James Bafumle, Co. G; J. Stewart, Co. G; Abram Kiehle, Co. G; Ed. Galpin, John Ryan, Co. H; Jas. W. Whitney, Co. H; James Evans, Co. K; Geo. H. Hill, Co. K; T. H. Jameson, Co. K; Henry Clark, Co. K; Martin Jraett, Co. K; Alex. Thompson, Co. K.

Wounded.

Major Hyland. Company A.—John G. Weasel, Wm. H. Guilford. Company B.—Lieut. Mark J. Burnett, D. D. Stillwell, John Conly, Stephen Draper, Henry Cusick, John Jackney, A. Kinney. Company C—Capt. H. Geck, F. Mahle, G. Schider, John Bollenback, E. Becker, F. Schieret, John Warrher, Geo. A. Hlofer, J. Schovikr, C. Haswyahl. Company D—C. Larcott, — Ferrell, — Campbell, Wm. Harris, Wm. Portsmouth. W. Reynolds, James White. Company E—Isaac Spears, Joseph Clarey, Albert Hotchkine, W. H. Lewis, Lewis B. Plews, S. Ralph, Henry Tracy, D. Willsom, John Wilison. Company F—Capt. C. H. Savage, David C. Jerrells, John Log, — Dorrell, H. C. Lanckton, — Mosher. Company G—2d Lieut. John M. Kirk, H. M. Herrick, Jacob Gilder, John S. Slater, R. Pierce, M. Mioughtaling, Isaac Reese, Wm. Gilroy, James Lock, Geo. Haziett, David Demmick, Jos. Kennedy, H. Moreness, Ed. Kehie, M. Lanterburn. Company H—Capt. Hassler, C. Webb, J. Thompson, James Gaffrey, Asa Smith, David Peetes. Company I—Jerome Bruce, E. Frankenburg, Philip M. C. Gregin, W. H. Jerrells, E. Jerrells, Wm. Miller, F. Robbins, John Wolf. Company K—W. M. Martin, Walter Jerry, Geo. F. Pickell, Thos. Robinson, L. W. Solter, Isaac Leevard, Horace Polter.

Missing.

Louis Leawold, Company C; Thos. Harrey, Company E; R. Ambrose, Company E; E. Searl, Company F; R. O. Ward, Company F; Wm. Billing, Company I; John Granges, Company I; Warren Borriand, Company I; Frank Lander, Company I; Geo. Burdick, Company K.

Total killed, wounded and missing—118.

EIGHTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed.

J. H. Siebhart, Co. E; N. B. Smith, Co. E; R. Tohlman, Co. H; Lewis White, Co. K; E. D. Salmon, Co. K.

Wounded.

Lieut.-Col. Campbell. Company A—Wm. Hibbard. Company B—S. W. Lindsey, W. Dougherty, G. W. Sweet, Wm. Kephart, W. P. Roberts, W. G. Diller. Company D—M. Hayes, Wm. Semon, Jos. Huffman. Company E—E. Peck, L. Porter, E. Hitchcock, John Sillsbridge. Company F—Wm. Bull, S. Feathers, S. A. Diley, H. B. Meffert. Company G—John Crutchlon, Jos. Goheer, James Hunter, Jas. H. Hudelson. Company H—J. L. Dunn, L. Dodge. Company I—M. A. Butterfield, Chas. E. Pelton, Wm. Fleming, W. Babcock, David Tuttle, P. E. McIntyre, Geo. Harps. Company C—Capt. John C. Graham.

Missing.

Company A—Wm. H. Lamount, Capt. D. P. Jones, W. Burrows, G. W. Herring, E. P. Patter, James Wier, Geo. Riddle, Geo. Kerr, R. Best, C. Hyde. Company B—Henry Brown, Wilson Amon. Company C—John W. Vannota, David Crauale, D. Thompson, E. W. Dert, Thomas Glifellow, Simpson Sigoles, Alexander Sonong. Company H— Proudfit. Company E—A. M. Barnett, S. Butler, S. Hievord, G. W. Hazelton, G. D. Judson, E. Kerr, Wm. Nee, O. W. Stofford, H. Stofford, E. L. Whitiesey, J. E. Hayes, J. C. Hayes. Company F—R. S. Vanderslice, J. H. Devoner, J. W. Francisco, T. G. C. Neville. Company G—Lieut. John Harrington, Wm. Lyons, Thos. Whitmore, Jas. Browley, A. Browley, John Dustin. Company H—J. D. Fish, T. C. Godfrey, D. Newton, W. D. Shael, C. Swift, R. Eckhart, W. D. Webster. Company I—Lieut. W. J. Willick, F. C. Willick, B. Scow, M. Burns, Geo. Judd, A. J. McFadden, G. H. McCond, Chester Rich, R. S. Benson. Company K—Lieut. W. E. Bates, Myron Blakely, S. W. Chapin, J. W. Platner, D. W. Hatch, Jos. Murray, Wm. Bushnell, Geo. Foot.

Total—Killed, 5; wounded, 33; missing, 66.

FROM CENTREVILLE AND FAIRFAX.

A correspondent of the Philaddelphia *Inquirer* writes from Washington under date of Sept. 5:

One of your correspondents writes to-day, from over in Virginia, "Very few of the Rebel troops yet remain at Centreville." This morning there was but one cavalry regiment there, under the command of Col. Flocknoy. It was the Sixth Virginia, composed mostly of farmers and Southern gentlemen of means. The Colonel yesterday paroled all the prisoners that yet remained in the hospitals in and around Centreville.

There was no infantry stationed there, although the roads leading to Leesburg were crowded with rebel stragglers on their way to join their regiments. These men had dropped from their ranks in a completely exhausted state, and were at least a week behind their comrades on their march from the rebel capital. Most of them were barefoot and dressed in the most miserable garb, yet their military accoutrements and guns were of the finest character. Their haversacks were the only objectionable feature in the job, and these were made of white muslin, and presented a dirty, greasy appearance.

At Fairfax Court-house, this morning, there were no troops of any kind whatever. The place presented a dull and heavy look, not unlike to the deserted village of Goldsmith. Hardly a human being presented himself; all had gone; some to the North and again others to the South.

At the main hospital in Centerville, yesterday, at 12 o'clock, some seventy-five prisoners were paroled by Col. Flocknoy. Only eighteen of them were able to leave on foot.

These poor sick and wounded fellows started just previous to 1 o'clock, yesterday, and the advance guard did not reach our outer picket line until 2 o'clock to-day. The first descried by the Union videttes were three in number, the stronzest of the party, named Corp. Cleron, Company G, First Battalion of the Fourteenth Regulars; David Gealt, Company B, One Hundredth Pennsylvania, from Mercer County, Penn.; and John C. Forass, Company G, Fiftieth Pennsylvania, enlisted in Bradford County, Penn.

The poor soldiers could hardly crawl, so weak were they from hunger and privation. Others of the eighteen arrived in twos and threes, and it was not till dark that the last one made his appearance. Our pickets supplied them with a portion of their rations. There are yet some five hundred of our sick and wounded soldiers in and about Centreville. Some of them had had their wounds dressed, while others again have had no attention paid to them whatever. The more necessary food was only to be had in homeopathic doses. A large number of the enemy's wounded were to be seen yesterday still on the battle field, lying side by side with our own poor soldiers. They, the rebels, are in a worse condition than ourselves in regard to surgeons. The number of wounded have been so great on both sides, that it takes an army of surgeons to attend to them. Some of the strongest of the sick spent some time yesterday in burying the amputated limbs of the soldiers. Two trains of ambulances were met on the road by the paroled prisoners, bearing flags of truce, bound for the late battle-fields. The enemy carried away the haversacks of all the dead and wounded, and the consequence was, not a piece of hard bread was left for the wounded that were unable to crawl away.

The rebel commander had his picket lines only about three-fourths of a mile from Centreville, and these were cavalry videttes. Our own pickets extend out to the junction of the Long Bridge Road and the Warrenton pike. To there is a wide expanse of country, which is only traversed by stragglers or prowlers. Col. Flocknoy acted the gentleman with those of our men who fell under his attention, and he engaged in sociable conversation with them upon the subject of the war. He wanted to know if our men, meaning the sick and wounded, were not tired of the war. Their answer was, "Not till our country is fully united under the old flag." The Colonel states that his men were firm in the idea that this is a war of extermination, and that their homes, firesides and families all now depend on this last desperate struggle. One of the rebel officers did not like the idea of invading Maryland or Pennsylvania; he thought that the prestige of the present feeling of the Southern troops would die out if they became invaders. It was far different in invading an adjoining State than defending one's own fireside. There were several alarms during the nights these prisoners were at Centreville. The rebels, all fast asleep on the ground, many with blankets, and many without, and none with tents, were aroused by the accidental discharge of a musket in an adjoining thicket. These men jumped to their ranks with a "Take your places, men!" and after that not a sound was heard until they were dismissed, on the apparent falsity of the alarm becoming known.

Just beyond Fairfax Court-house, the returning prisoners passed a large train of omnibusses and hacks bound to assist the ambulance parties that were ahead.

The amount of military stores destroyed at Fairfax Station was twenty per cent. greater than that destroyed at the White House. All the provisions were besprinkled with powder, and then started by a train of powder.

The rebels say they secured a number of stores here, but we are inclined to believe what they did get was more or less in a damaged state.

The hard bread was more or less burned. A large room had been fitted up at this station for saddlery and harness purposes, and all the tools and stock of leather were destroyed.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Suspension of Recent War Department Orders.

Gen. Pope Assigned to the Department of the Northwest.

Charges Preferred by Him Against Gens. Fitz-John Porter, Franklin and Griffin.

Evacuation of Aquia Creek by Our Forces.

Movements of the Rebels in Virginia.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

Instructions to United States Marshals, Military Commandants, Provost-Marshals, Police Officers, Sheriffs, &c.

War Department, Washington, Sept. 8.

The quota of volunteers and enrollment of militia having been completed in the several States, the necessity for stringent enforcement of the orders of the War Department in respect to volunteering and drafting no longer exists. Arrests for violation of these orders, and for disloyal practices will hereafter be made only upon my express warrant, or by direction of the military commander or Governor of the State in which such arrests may be made; and restriction upon travel imposed by those orders are rescinded.

J. C. TURNER, Judge Advocate.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday, Sept. 7.

GEN. POPE.

On Friday Gen. Pope asked to be relieved from his command, and his request was granted. He at once preferred charges against Gens. Fitz-John Porter, Franklin and Griffin, for refusing to obey orders during the recent engagements, thereby causing the defeat. A Court-martial was ordered, and had its first meeting yesterday morning, at the War Department. Hon. J. Holt is Judge Advocate; Maj.-Gen. Cadwallader, Gen. Casey and Gen. Mansfield compose the Board. On account of Gen. Mansfield's absence, and that of Gen. Porter, who will first be tried, the Board adjourned till Monday at 11 A. M. Gen. Mansfield is expected from Fortress Monroe to-day. Porter's Corps has been consolidated with those of Gen. Heintzelman.

GEN. POPE SENT TO THE NORTHWEST.

Major-Gen. Pope has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Northwest.

GONE NORTH.

Gens. Pope and McDowell went North this evening.

AQUIA CREEK EVACUATED.

We have advices that, at noon yesterday, the railroad depot at Aquia Creek, together with fifty cars and a small amount of stores, were destroyed by the National troops. The arms and engines were all saved. Our forces held Fredericksburgh till Saturday morning. The people there, as soon as they heard of the evacuation of Aquia Creek, seized seven or eight men belonging to the Railroad Company, and, to the number of about two hundred, marched triumphantly about town.

GEN. RENO COMMANDING 3D THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. Reno has been assigned to the command of the third army corps, Maj.-Gen. McDowell having been granted leave of absence for fifteen days.

CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS.

The Eighty-seventh and Fortieth New-York Regiments were consolidated on Saturday. The officers of the former were all discharged from the service. No previous notice whatever was given to the officers of the Eighty-seventh of this movement. Col. Donon is at home, wounded, and about forty officers and privates are prisoners in Richmond. The Fifty seventh Pennsylvania was also attached on Saturday to the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Gen. Cassius M. Clay is here, and will probably be sent back to Russia, as he is unwilling to take a military command under the present policy of the war.

WAR MANAGEMENT IN THE WEST.

Hon. Messrs. Henry, Lane and Garrett, of Illinois, are here to obtain certain changes in the management of the war in the West.

EXAMPLES OF JUSTICE.

The War Department has taken measures to secure a small list of officers of low rank who have misbehaved in the field, with a view to making them examples of justice. It is questioned whether the policy of restricting punishment to small offenders has not become useless.

REBEL REINFORCEMENTS FROM RICHMOND.

Advices from Gainesville, about two and a half miles beyond Bull Run, state that the rebel Gen. A. P. Hill arrived there day before yesterday, with 35,000 men from Richmond. They passed through Culpepper Court-house and Warrenton. The railroad bridge across the Rapidan is repaired, and the rebels expect to have railroad communication from Richmond to Warrenton by the end of this week. A division under Gen. Walker has left Gainesville for Leesburgh. My informant saw Jackson, Longstreet and Hill at Gainesville, and counted forty-four pieces of artillery, mostly rifled guns, none larger than 12-pounders. Gen Lee's headquarters have been removed to a point beyond Gainesville; himself having started yesterday morning for Leesburgh. At Centreville he saw a few cavalry only, as you have been advised—and a battery which was returning from having, as they said, "driven the Yankees away from Munson's Hill."

SHOCKING CONDITION OF OUR WOUNDED.

A great many of our wounded are still on the field—their condition is dreadful; many of them being in a state of starvation and with worms in their wounds. He says 20 per cent. more might have been saved had proper precautions and efforts been used. Maj. May, of the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers, was found lying on the field with a wound on the head and still alive. He lingered eight days after being found and then died.

AFFAIRS AT FAIRFAX.

One of the Time correspondents left the vicinity of Fairfax Court-House about 4 o'clock this morning. Our pickets are within four miles of that place. The enemy's pickets seem to be within about a mile of Fairfax, in a semi-circular shape, on the southwest. There has been no new action there.

FROM HELENA, ARKANSAS.

The following is an extract from a private letter written by an officer of our army to his wife, residing in this city, dated Helena, Ark., Aug. 30, 1862: "During the past year we have marched 4,800 miles, lost four men, been in thirteen skirmishes and two regular battles, and we are now here fortifying, expecting to whip them, as we have done every time."

DEATH OF PAYMASTER LARNED.

Paymaster Larned died here yesterday, after several weeks of sickness.

AUGMENTATION OF BURNSIDE'S ARMY CORPS.

The Eleventh, Twelfth, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth and Thirty-sixth Ohio Regiments, with Simmon's Parrot Battery, the First Ohio Battery, and a squadron of cavalry, comprising Gen. Cox's division, came in from Upton's Hill yesterday forenoon, and marched to Gen. Burnside's encampment. They are to be added to Gen. Burnside's army corps, for the defence of Washington.

THE BUCKTAIL BRIGADE.

The Bucktail Brigade arrived from Pennsylvania yesterday, and made a fine appearance.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting Master's Mate, J. C. Butler, of the steamer *Norwich*, has been dropped from the rolls of the Navy Department as a deserter.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Fassenden has been ordered to the steamer *New-London*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster A. C. Pierce has been ordered to the steamer *Dawn*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. H. Kirkenwall and Henry Gerard, and Assistant Paymaster Gronge A. Sawyer, have been ordered to the Potomac flotilla.

A COMPLIMENT.

The Surgeon-General has addressed a very complimentary note to Mr. H. M. Pierce, for his valuable services as General Superintendent of hospital male nurses. Mr. Pierce returns this evening to New-York to resume his duties at the head of the Rutger's Institute, with the gratitude of thousands of our sick and wounded soldiers, whom he has assisted and relieved within the last few weeks.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

A Steamer, Supposed to be the Nashville, Burnt by the Rebels in Savannah River—Stopping the Grog Ration in the Navy, &c.

From our Special Correspondent.

Port Royal, Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1862.

The *Star of the South*, I have just learned, is likely to leave this evening for New-York, and I have barely time to inform you of the only occurrence of any interest which has taken place in this Department since my letter of a few days ago. I refer to the burning of a large steamer in the Savannah River, by the rebels, on Sunday morning. She is believed, by persons here who are familiar with the appearance of the steamer *Nashville*, to have been that vessel. As yet, no official report of the matter has been forwarded to Gen. Hunter from Fort Pulaski; but the facts, as I have learned them, are as follows: Early on Sunday morning the attention of our guards was attracted by the sound of a steamer's paddles, and believing that an attempt was to be made to run the blockade, the garrison of the fort was called to the guns. The sound soon afterward ceased, and at daybreak a large steamer was observed aground about three miles up the river. Fire was at once opened upon her, and almost simultaneously she burst into flames. The armed tug *Starlight*, stationed at the Fort, was sent to the wreck for the purpose of capturing the crew, with what result we have not yet ascertained. It is not improbable that the vessel was the steamer *Emma*, as the deserters from Savannah whose statement I forwarded last week, informed us that she was in the river, loaded with cotton, awaiting a chance to get out; but the majority of those who saw the burning steamer incline to the opinion that it was the *Nashville*.

Yesterday Admiral Dupont received information that the British steamer *Kate* had run the blockade, and gone up St. Helena Sound, with a cargo for the rebels. He dispatched two gunboats to ascertain the truth of the matter, but as they have not returned I can furnish no report.

The *Star of the South* arrived yesterday morning from Fortress Monroe, with orders to carry away a portion of our cavalry force. The *McClellan* has just come in from Washington, with orders a day later, countermanding those first received. The sloop-of-war *Pocahontas* has also just arrived, bringing a large mail.

A law passed at the recent session of Congress, suppressing that part of the navy ration, which allowed spirits to be issued twice a day, went into effect yesterday among the vessels of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. This stopping of "grog" cannot fail of exerting a beneficial influence upon "Jack," to whom the Government has much to answer for in having deliberately educated him into the love of strong drink. Generally the men have given a cheerful acquiescence to the change, but one instance of dissatisfaction has come to my knowledge which has called for a rebuke from Admiral Dupont. I omit the name of the vessel and the Captain to whom the communication is addressed.

Flagship Wabash, Port Royal Harbor, S. C., Aug. 23, 1862.

To Captain ——, Commanding U. S. Ship ——

Sir: A memorial from the petty officers and crew of the —— has been forwarded to me by the senior officer of the squadron off Charleston, on the subject of the withdrawal of the spirit portion of the ration, by a recent Act of Congress. The memorial had not your approval, as commander of the ——, which I am pleased to notice.

I am always ready to forward any appeals, from either officers or men under my command, whether to the Navy Department or to the Congress of the United States; but these must be couched in proper terms, go through the proper channels and be in conformity with naval usage and military propriety.

The memorial in question, which I return, is deficient in all these respects. The memorialists, among other points, have overlooked the terms of their obligations and enlistments. The shipping articles which they have all signed, state in their second clause: "We do also oblige and subject ourselves to serve during the term aforesaid; and we do severally oblige ourselves during such service to comply with and be subject to such laws, regulations and discipline of the Navy as are or that *may be established* by the Congress of the United States, or other competent authority."

Congress has always regulated the navy ration, and it has recently passed a law, approved by the President, who is, moreover, our "Commander-in-Chief," changing that portion of the ration which allowed spirits, and substituting a liberal compensation in money.

I regret to see in this petition, that United States seamen, belonging to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, should look upon any act of their government in reference to them, as an act of "tyranny"—no nation of government in the world pays its seamen as the United States do—no government issues such a ration to them, whether in quantity, quality or variety—no government supplies such clothing at cost—no government cares, to the same extent, for the health of its sailors—no government allows such comforts in their cooking vessels, and no government provides to the same extent for those who come after them.

I feel mortified to think that even a few of the men under my command should, instead of appreciating such blessings, evince a quarrelous spirit with the exercise of lawful authority beneficiently directed.

If your crew desire to petition for the restoration of the spirit ration, and do it respectfully, it is my duty to forward the same, and I will do so without fail.

Please have this communication read to them on the first Sunday muster after its reception.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. DUPONT,

Rear-Admiral Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Arrival of the Star of the South from Port Royal.

The transport steamer *Star of the South*, Woodsell, from Hilton Head 3d inst., and at this port yesterday morning.

There was nothing new at Port Royal. The health of the troops and of the fleet remained satisfactory.

The steamer *Saxon*, Clapp, from New-York for New-Orleans, when in lat. 31° 24' met with an accident by breaking her rock-shaft, and put into Port Royal for repairs. In all other respects the vessel was in good order, and would be ready for sea again in a day or two. All well on board.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Rebel Prisoners Taking the Oath of Allegiance—Affairs in Richmond, &c.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, Sept. 5.

Out of the 700 rebel prisoners brought here from the Potomac, last Wednesday, over 100 of them have taken the oath of allegiance, and are discharged. They were Northern men, forced into the rebel army, and some Spaniards. The remainder were sent, today, to Aiken's Landing by flag of truce.

Steamship *Ericsson* and steamboats *John Brooks* and *Vanderbilt* left here, this morning, for Newport's News, to take on the balance of army baggage-wagons and ambulances for the army of the Potomac.

Maj.-Gen Keyes arrived here this morning, on the steamer *Canonicus*, from Alexandria.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Sept. 1, contains a lengthy and spicy editorial censuring Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet for the indiscreet appointment of clerks in all the Departments of State, calling them (the clerks) Jews and Yankees, and accusing them of being spies, and disloyal to the Confederacy. It recommends their removal, and the substitution of men of acknowledged loyalty and merit, and that the appointments be made unbiased by any political influence or favoritism.

The "Congress" is still in session, and feebly imitating the Congress of the United States.

Arrival of the Arago from Fortress Monroe

The United States transport *Arago*, Henry A. Gadsden commanding, from Fortress Monroe at 6 P. M., Friday, Sept. 5, arrived at 6 A. M., yesterday, consigned to Col. D. D. Tompkins, A. Q. M. General U. S. A.

The *Arago* brings ninety-six released rebel prisoners, all of whom were captured at the late battles in Virginia, and have since taken the oath of allegiance to the U. S. Government, refusing to be exchanged.

LIST OF RELEASED PRISONERS PER ARAGO.

Names.	Regiment	Where Captured.	Country of Birth.
Patrick Burke	14th La.	Manassas	Ireland.
F. Roemersbirchen	10th La.	Haymarket	Germ'y.
Simon O'Neil	8th Cav.	Whitehaine	N. York
Jaque Pedro	14th La.	Manassas	Portugal
Jose Martinez	10th La.	Manassas	Mexico.
Cornelius Daly	1st Va.	White Plains	Ireland.
Frank Hatfield	26th Ga.	Manassas	England
Corp. Kirchenbaah	10th La.	Haymarket	Germ'ny
Sergt. C. Snedorf	La. Zouv	Haymarket	Germ'ny
J. B. Gerard	8th La.	Manassas	France
Corp. Eug. Grimoen	1st Lotch Ay	Cedar Mount	Virginia
Jose Marie	10th La	Manassas	Portugal
Pete Berdian	6th La.	Manassas	Portugal.
J. C. Regan	8th La.	Centreville	N. York
Jos. Boudeaux	8th La.	Cedar Mount	N. O.
Fernando Artendez	10th La.	Salem, Va.	Malaga.
Corp Wm. Carpenter	15th La.	Salem, Va.	England
Antonio Jacobs	10th La.	Manassas	Portugal
John Vegely	10th La.	Stonebridge	Canada.
Peter Kechler	La. Zouv	Haymarket	Germ'ny
Frank Sauer	La. Zouv	Haymarket	Germ'ny
Sch. Rescufelder	10th La.	Manassas	Germ'ny
R. Palmer	18th Va.	Manassas	Georgia
Wm. Edge	10th La.	Haymarket	Alabama
Wm Meder	Sau'n Ay	Manassas	Germ'ny
Thos. Clary	15th La.	Manassas.	Ireland
Mich. Flatmann	15th La.	Manassas	Louisiana
Edward Molvin	6th La.	Manassas	N. O.
Juan Francisco	15th La.	Manassas	Havana
G. H. Priddy	22d N. C.	Centreville	N. C.
W. Willoughby	22d N. C.	Rappahan'k	N. C.
Andrew Cappf	1st S. C.	Manassas	East Ten
Wm. H. Cooly	9th Ga.	Centreville	N. York
Wm. D. Croy	4th Va.	Salem, Va.	Monty'gl
Geo. W. Gould	8th Va.	Locust Dale.	Penn.
John Frazer	10th Va.	Bull Run	Scotland
T. H. Cornwall.	49th Va.	Bull Run	Scotland
Daniel Gray	8th La.	Stonebridge.	England
Henry Ashton	10th La.	Haymarket	Ireland
John McKay	10th La.	Manassas	Ireland
Henry Hoff	1st La.	Salem, Va.	Germ'ny
Martin Dugan	1st S. C.	Haymarket	S. Carl'a
Wm. L. Jenkins	5th Va.	Manassas	Virginia
Theodore Hiedner	15th La.	Manassas	Germ'y
J. M. Swallow	33d Va.	Manassas	Virginia
Phil. Biegner	14th La.	Haymarket	Virginia
Charles Walter	1st La.	Manassas	Virginia
John Masterton	8th La.	Stonebridge	Ireland
Jas. Wilson	5th Lotch. Ay	White Plains	Louisiana
Z. J. Hunt	18th N. C.	Manassas	North C.
Corp. S. C. Dexter	14th Ala.	Rappahan'k	N. Y. City
George Barnett	14th La.	Haymarket.	Penn
James Handy	33d N. C.	Centreville	Kentucky
J. T. Herbert	38th N. C.	Manassas	North C.
Michael Shunhaw.	5th Va. C.	Manassas	Germ'y
L. White	1st La.	Bull Run	Ireland
Wm. Fowler.	9th Ga.	Manassas.	Ireland
A. Marlborough	15th La.	Bull Run	Germ'ny
W. M. Cooper	9th Ga.	Centreville	Conn.
Alexander Laroche	1st La.	Haymarket.	France
Daniel Kirby	10th La.	Manassas	Ireland
Sergt. Sabul.	1st La.	Manassas	Boston
Wm Sauer	23d N. C.	Salem, Va.	North C
Lieut. C. Mayer	1st La.	Haymarket.	Germ'ny

And 25 others.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Thanks to the National Guards.

General Headquarters, S. N. Y., Adjutant-General's Office, Albany, Sept. 6, 1862.

General Order, No. 70.—The Commander-in-Chief avails himself of the occasion of the return of the Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifty, Thirty-seventh, Forty-seventh and Sixty-ninth Regiments, of the National Guards of the State of New-York, to thank them for the services they have rendered to the country, and for the honor they have reflected on the State. Summoned the second time in thirteen months by a sudden and urgent call to the aid of the General Government, they consented cheerfully to the sacrifice of private interests, and abandoned, at a moment's notice, all private occupations, to hasten to the defence of the National Capital, then in danger, habituated to the comforts and enjoyments of wealthy and peaceful communities, they have, during their prolonged absence from their homes, submitted without a murmur to the hardships, the privations, and to the labors of the life of a soldier, and they have discharged with fidelity and alacrity every duty they were called to perform, and have stood ready to encounter every danger they might be called upon to meet. Their conduct has entitled them to the thanks of the Government they were summoned to defend, and has won for them the gratitude and confidence of the people. It gives assurances that notwithstanding the vast army of volunteers, the State of New-York has sent to the defence of the Union, she has, in her National Guards always at command a force ready, now as heretofore, to respond to any call that may be made on it by the General Government, and able at the same time to preserve the peace, maintain the rights and preserve the liberties of her own people, in whatever form, or from whatever quarter they may be assailed.

The Commander-in-Chief will always esteem among the most important of his duties to aid by every means in his power in promoting the interests and contributing to the general efficiency of the citizen soldiery of the State. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adj.-Gen.

GEN. MEAGHER'S IRISH BRIGADE.

Recruiting for Gen. Meagher's Irish Brigade continues good. The popularity of the command,—notwithstanding that there are but two recruiting officers belonging to it in the City—secures that. Last week, detachments numbering over 250 men, were sent on to the headquarters of the Brigade in Virginia; and to-day, some 80 men will leave under command of Capt. P. R. Hoban, of the Eighty-Eighth Regiment, for Washington. To this end, on Saturday, Col. Nugent issued an imperative order, calling on all recruits and soldiers in the City to be at the head recruiting office, No. 396 Broadway, at 9 o'clock this morning, when the State bounties will be paid and transportation furnished. In connection with the successful recruiting for the Brigade we may mention that, a few evenings since, at the Bon-Ton House in Sixth-avenue a beautifully mounted sword and belt were presented to Capt Thos. Leary, one of the most courteous and indefatigable officers of the Brigade, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Capt. Thos. Leary, Co. H, Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers (Irish Brigade), by his friends in New-York, in appreciation of his bravery and courage in the battles before Richmond." It was gracefully and with suitable words handed to the Captain by Mr. Edward J. Hawkins, of the Sixteenth Ward, who occupied the chair and dispensed the hospitalities of the well-loved host which he prepared for [illegible]

gracefully, though modestly, did Capt. Leary receive the weapon, assuring his friends that he should ever wear it with pride; and then asked his gallant commander, Col. Nugent, to respond for him. In eloquent words the Colonel alluded to the services of Capt. Leary—his bravery and gallantry on all the hard fought fields from Fair Oaks to Malvern Hill, and assured the donors of the gift that they could not bestow it on a more worthy officer. Mr. Kelly, of Thirteenth-street, then proposed the health of the Irish Brigade, and its brave General, which was drank amid loud cheers, and glowingly responded to by Mr. Gilchrist. Other toasts followed in honor of Dr. Giles, and others, who were mainly instrumental in getting up the testimonial, and the company enjoyed themselves till the "wee sma' hours" of the morning.

PATRIOTIC MERCHANTS.

The following has been handed us for publication:

Please announce that we will pay $10 each to the first ten volunteers in Company M, of Col. Doran's Regiment of Mounted Rifles, payment to be made at this office on presentation of this notice, with a certificate of enlistment from H. C. Spaulding, Captain of Company M, now recruiting at No. 43 Liberty-street.

SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 170 William-street.

After the above number have enlisted, we will pay $10 each to the next five men on the same conditions.

MERRICK & BULL,
No. 44 Cedar-street.

After the above number have enlisted, we will pay $10 to the next man on the same conditions.

G. & S. CRAWFORD,
No. 119 Fulton-street.

After the above number have enlisted we will pay $10 each to the next two men on the same conditions.

JEREMIAH CURTIS & SON,
No. 13 Cedar-street.

After the above number have enlisted, I will pay $10 to the next man on the same conditions.

ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
No. 141 William-street.

Come on, boys, and get the "green backs."

AMUSEMENTS.

There is no doubt that the public will have to be indebted to Mr. Nixon for the first Italian opera of the season. As soon as the Autumn nights get cool, and the Palace of Music in Fourteenth-street becomes too airy and well-ventilated a place to hear Carlotta Patti comfortably in, Mr. Nixon will change his base to the Academy, receive strong reinforcements, open a campaign in his usual vigorous manner, and prosecute it with the energy and enterprise that have heretofore crowned nearly all his managerial adventures with success. Of course the *debut* of Carlotta Patti in the regular lyric drama will be the great attractive feature of his programme. In the musical world there has not been for years so much anticipated excitement about the first appearance of a new prima donna as now exists concerning this accomplished, charming singer.

It is known that, with a fresh and sparkling voice she combines all the resources of a finished education in the best of musical schools, a most exquisite natural method and a bright intelligence which will supply the place of long experience on the stage. Competent judges consider her, in many respects, the superior of her younger sister, Adelina, whose triumphs here have only been outshone by the brilliancy of her later triumphs in the critical capitals of Europe. The general direction of Mr. Nixon's experiment will be undertaken by himself, and will therefore be conducted with administrative tact and ability. That portion of it which appertains more especially to art will most probably be confided to the superintending care of Signor Muzio, who has a rare faculty of establishing an era of good feeling in any operatic community of which he is a member, without, at the same time, sacrificing the interests of the public to the petty intrigues of the green-room. The mere announcement of Carlotta Patti's intention to appear upon the stage, has been sufficient to open up for her the promise of a glorious future. Already she has received and accepted the offer of an engagement from Mr. Gye, the manager of the Covent Garden Italian Opera House, in London, where her sister has been during the past season, and is secured for the next. Indorsed there, there is no city in the world where she cannot find laurels, to her heart's content, for the more trouble of gathering them. Yet it would be hard to think she can ever forget the place where she received her first smile of encouragement—where her talents were first recognized and fostered into the full bloom of popularity.

The *impresario*, on whom we have been in the habit of relying for our wonted Winter supply of opera, have not definitely revealed what they intend to do in the way of competition with the audacious interloper who has beguiled them out of the Academy. Mr. Grau makes no sign whatever. Max Maretzek seems to have made up his mind to abide by his generous friends the Habanese, and the pecuniary certainty assured to him by the multificent Marti. Mr. Ullman, however, guarantees several weeks of Mme. Tiviens, for whom, it is said, he has taken Niblo's Garden. It is a pity he could not prevail upon Signor Gingleni to come over with her. At present Brignoli is the only tenor here who is capable of affording her adequate vocal assistance. Though her grand dramatic intensity of style would, perhaps, find more suitable support from the impassioned acting of Signor Stigelli.

So long as the weather remains warm enough, Mr. Nixon will continue his present scheme of entertainment at Cremorne Garden. Every evening he provides in the Palace of Music a concert wherein Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, Madame Strakosch, Signor Seligmella and Signor Susini are the singers, and Signor Muzio the orchestral conductor, and a pantomime—performed

The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

The Position and Intentions of the Rebels in Maryland.

PROBABLE VISIT TO PENNSYLVANIA

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Across the Potomac.

Immense Bodies of National Troops on the Move.

Gen. McClellan in the Field in Person.

Rumors of Skirmishing in the Vicinity of Poolesville.

A GREAT BATTLE SOON TO BE FOUGHT.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 7—Afternoon.

The intelligence received here last night, and additionally confirmed this morning, of the occupation of Frederick City, Maryland, by the rebel forces naturally excited much surprise, mingled with indignation and alarm.

Frederick is about sixty miles from Baltimore by the railroad line, and forty overland from Washington, by way of Rockville, Darnstown and Poolesville, Md.

There are but limited opportunities here of obtaining information from that point, almost all the intelligence coming by the way of Baltimore.

The Government authourities received the news early yesterday evening in a written documentary form. During last night immense bodies of our troops were in motion for the Upper Potomac and elsewhere, and to-day the military operations continue.

Nearly all the rebel troops have apparently been withdrawn from our front. Certainly now no large force remains.

The next movement of the rebels is a matter of coojecture, but precautions have been taken to guard in certain quarters against possible damages by them. There is no doubt that large reinforcements of rebels were yesterday passing from Ashby's Gap, south of Leesburgh, as if intending to cross at Snicker's Ferry, which is between the Point of Rocks and Edward's Ferry. The rebels move in solid column—first, cavalry; next, artillery; then infantry, with their baggage in the rear. And these again are followed in the same order by similar descriptions of troops.

The people of the Valley have contributed to the subsistence of the rebels, and doubtless furnished them with all needful information.

Nothing has yet been heard from our troops at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, who are cut off from reinforcements by the movement of the rebels towards Frederick.

A gentleman who arrived here to-day, having left Frederick between 9 and 10 o'clock last night, on horseback, says that the rebel force there is estimated at 40,000 men, under Stonewall JACKSON. From this gentleman's conversation with rebel soldiers, he derived the impression that one of their objects is to destroy the Western Central (Pennsylvania) Railroad, and otherwise operate in that State, and having ulterior designs on Washington and Baltimore.

Our informant was glad to leave the neighborhood of Frederick, without caring to remain long to verify his *data*.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 8.

An escaped prisoner, who was in the hands of the rebels four days, says that all of the National forces at Frederick had fallen back to Harper's Ferry, but before doing so had, Thursday night, burnt the hospital and commissary stores and removed the sick and wounded. Friday afternoon the rebel pickets extended out as far as New-Market, eight miles southeast of Frederick. The National pickets were withdrawn sixteen miles of the same place. The rebels had got possession of only two or three cars at Frederick, some of which were loaded with old pontoon bridges.

A paroled prisoner, who arrived here to-day, reports that about 150,000 rebels have passed into Maryland—the main body of them over the Monocacy. He had passed through the lines and counted twenty-seven batteries. This statement is believed among military men in this city.

On Friday thirty of the First Massachusetts Cavalry were taken prisoners and paroled, on the Upper Potomac.

A report reached here to-day that early this morning there was a skirmish in the neighborhood of Poolesville. To-day many of the citizens of that neighborhood have come to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. Monday, 8—P. M.

Two refugees from Leesburg came into our lines yesterday near Poolesville, and were brought before the Provost Marshal in that city. One of them, an Englishman, left Leesburg on Saturday night, and crossed the river at Nolan's Ferry, along with the wagon-train of LONGSTREET's corps. He estimated LONGSTREET's force at 40,000, though it is claimed by rebel officers to be 50,000. The crossing was effected at midnight, and without opposition. He counted forty-eight pieces of artillery, principally rifled, in LONGSTREET's corps, and was informed that an equal number of field-pieces had been sent on ahead.

JACKSON crossed at the same ferry, on Saturday night, with a large force. The rebels boast that during Thursday and Friday nights at least 80,000 men and 150 pieces of artillery were crossed into Maryland.

Gen. HILL's force passed through Leesburgh on Thursday, toward Harper's Ferry. His force is said to be 25,000 men.

The rebels are wretchedly clad, and generally destitute of shoes. The cavalry men are mostly barefooted, and the feet of the infantry are bound up in rags and pieces of rawhide. Their uniforms are in tatters, and many are without hats or caps. They are very sanguine of success, and say that when they get to Baltimore they will get everything they need. They have very few tents, the men mostly, when encamped, sleeping on the bare ground.

The bridge over the canal at Nolan's Ferry was burned on Thursday night by our troops before they left. The rebels let the water out of the canal, and thus easily got over.

From the National Intelligencer of Yesterday.

The Confederates, inspirited by their late successes in Virginia, seem resolved to wage an offensive instead of a defensive war, and with this object in view they have hastened to cross the Potomac River, and already have a large army in the State of Maryland. They crossed the river, it appears, both below and above the Point of Rocks, in the course of Friday night and Saturday morning, and immediately proceeded inland.

A number of troops have been dispatched from this city toward Frederick in order to meet the enemy. They were followed by Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN, who left here last evening, at 6½ o'clock, for the same neighborhood.

It is understood that he has, with the approval of the President, placed Major-Gen. BANKS in command of the forces retained in this vicinity for the defence of this city. The judiciousness of this appointment will be appreciated not only by the people of Washington, but by the country at large. Gen. BANKS has been suffering recently from an injury received in action, but happily is now convalescent.

THE MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The Washington *National Republican* of yesterday morning says:

"During the last two days, large bodies of troops have been on the move in various directions. We cannot say how large. We shall not be surprised to hear of a heavy battle in a few days, and we think it will be a decisive one. But we will not speculate."

The *National Intelligencer* also publishes the following in its local columns:

"Last Saturday night seemed to be a gala night among our troops, especially among the new levies, who, having orders to march, were enthusiastic as they proceeded through the streets, making the night air resound with their cheers. Later in the night came the solid, heavy tread of the veteran *corps d'armée* under Franklin, followed closely by the respective corps of SUMNER and HOOKER, (late McDOWELL's.) They were less jubilant, but undaunted. We noticed in Gen. MCCALL's Division of Reserves, no doubt the result of heavy marching and fatigue duty, many of the brave fellows lagged out and worn down."

REPORTS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 8.

Nothing further has reached here of the movements of the rebels in Maryland. There are many rumors; among them that the rebels are gathering in some place near Westminster, twenty-two miles from Baltimore. Some officers who have come thither express the opinion that the rebels design moving on Baltimore. Accounts from Frederick show that the rebels, instead of paying United States notes for what they took, gave worthless southern money.

Messrs. TYLER and STEINER, Union men, and A. J. DELASHAM, a secesh, had their stocks of boots and shoes cleaned out, receiving in payment Confederate notes. Dr. JONES, the Postmaster, took away the mails and all the Government funds before the enemy entered there.

WAR MEASURES IN MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 8.

GOV. BRADFORD has issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to organize for the protection of the State.

PREPARATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Sept. 8.

Gen. ANDREW PORTER arrived here this morning, for the purpose, it is supposed, of conferring with the Governor as to the best means of checking the enemy in the threatened raid into this State. Everything that looks to the attainment of this most desirable object, and that is possible under the circumstances, is being done. The rebels are said to be entering Pennsylvania in force near Hanover, with the intention, no doubt, of destroying the Northern Central Railroad.

The rumor of their advance upon Hagerstown appears to be unfounded, as no rebels have as yet made their appearance in that vicinity. It is generally believed, however, that they will shortly advance upon that town.

Arms are being rapidly distributed throughout the counties on our southern border.

Gen. POPE passed through on his way West this afternoon.

OUR HARRISBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURGH, Monday Afternoon, Sept. 8, 1862.

The country here is all in arms. I came through this morning from Baltimore, and at almost every station were heard the din of preparation. To say that a panic prevails is not to speak an untruth. At Gettysburgh, Penn., last night, all the people were awakened about midnight by a report that the rebel cavalry were close on the village. Preparations are being made here to send rapidly forward to Chambersburgh and other points in the Cumberland Valley, all the troops forwarded to this point. Hundreds of fugitives from Frederick and vicinity are arriving between this point and Emmettsburgh. The 600 invalids in the Government hospitals there were sent forward by impressing wagons to Gettysburgh, and thence by rail to York. There are some sad cases among them. One poor fellow who came up on the cars to-day from Hanover Junction has been raving about his two sons who were killed at Culpeper. Lieut. S. CASTLE, the Quartermaster, succeeded in getting away most of the commissary stores, only about $1,500 worth being burned. The Union people in Maryland are very much incensed.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Sept. 8.

The latest information from the border, received at 6 this evening, says that the rebel pickets were then within twelve miles of Hanover, York County.

The rumor, circulating in Baltimore, that the rebels are at Emmettsburgh and Gettysburgh, is unfounded.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Pa., Monday, Sept. 8—Midnight.

A citizen of this place, who left Gettysburgh at 2 o'clock this afternoon, says he saw a man who reports he came by Emmettsburgh, Frederick and Hagerstown this morning. Reports from Hagerstown, this evening, stated that the rebels were in force near there. No telegraphic communication with [illegible]

DETAILS OF THE REBEL MOVEMENT.

The Crossing of the Potomac—The Occupation of Frederick—How the Rebel Troops Behaved—Greenbacks and Specie Plenty Among Them—Advance to Monocacy Junction—Probable Intentions of the Rebel Leaders—The National Forces at Harper's Ferry—The Skirmish at Martinsburgh—Excitement in Baltimore, &c., &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Md., Monday Morning, Sept. 8, 1862.

Yesterday was another exciting day for Baltimore, owing to numerous reports in circulation that the rebels were "marching on." Having, through the kindness of the authorities on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, been conducted near to the scene of action, I am enabled to furnish you with some authentic facts concerning the "invasion."

The Confederates crossed the Potomac on Friday, in the vicinity of Nolan's Ferry and Point of Rocks, marching directly for Frederick, without previously having injured the railroad track or telegraph wires—communication thus being kept open on the entire line. The managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were enabled to secure, by transferring to one end or other of the road every species of their movable railroad property, not a dollar's worth being lost. A train of commissary stores, destined for Harper's Ferry, and sufficient to feed twenty thousand men for three days, was very fortunately kept back here on Friday, as it would have reached Point of Rocks about the time the enemy were crossing. Having taken possession of Frederick, the National Gen. COOPER's splendid residence, opposite the new Court-house, was chosen for the headquarters of the rebel chief, supposed to be JACKSON, and BRADLEY JOHNSON was proclaimed Provost-marshal of the place. The men immediately visited the various stores, paying for all their purchases, composed mostly of boots and shoes, with "green backs" or specie. Numbers also scattered through the adjacent country in search of horses and beeves, for which they also paid. This remarkable liberality may have been exhibited out of regard to the strong secession element which prevails at Frederick. About ten o'clock Saturday morning they advanced to Monocacy Junction, some three miles this side of Frederick, cut the wires for the first time, seized the operator, and took possession of the magnificent iron bridge, over three hundred feet long, which spans the stream here. It has not yet been destroyed, but doubtless will be when they evacuate. Our few troops stationed here, fell back to Woodstock, where they are endeavoring to make themselves comfortable, being encamped along the track. A telegraphic dispatch received yesterday afternoon, from thirty-six miles up the road, informs us that 500 of the rebel cavalry had worked their way down as far as there. Communication still being uninterrupted on the other end of the road, dispatches were received all day yesterday by the master of transport line here. Passenger cars are run no further that way than Cumberland, though military trains still continue to pass through Martinsburgh and on to Harper's Ferry. As long as this can be done there is no danger of the large force stationed at the place being starved out, as many have feared would be the case now that communication is interrupted with the East. Even should they be entirely cut off, they can forage for some time on the surrounding country, which, owing to the mildness of National rule, has hitherto been untouched. As long as the Maryland Heights can be held, our beleaguered forces there are safe.

Col. VOSS' command of Illinois Cavalry fought the enemy on Friday at Bunker's Hill, ten miles from Martinsburgh to Shippingtown, whipping them, and taking a few prisoners. Bunker's Hill is but a short distance from Smithfield, where seventeen of our cavalry were seized while on picket week before last. Some slight skirmishing has also taken place in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. A member of the Fourth Maryland Cavalry, stationed there, who arrived here yesterday—bootless, hatless, and *plucked* generally—reports that several of the company were nearly annihilated, one day last week, in a fight among the Loudon Heights with a large force of guerrillas, he, among a very few others, escaping. I am inclined to discredit his story.

Such is the aspect of affairs on the Upper Potomac. What the designs of the enemy are in crossing, is as much a mystery to our military authorities at Washington as to those here, who express themselves completely at a loss to understand the movement. Instead of simply crossing to secure supplies and a diversion of our forces, as some suppose, they have, in my opinion, decided upon one of the four following plans—the cutting off or capturing of our forces at Harper's Ferry by getting in their rear; the invasion of Pennsylvania by way of Hagerstown; a direct march upon Washington, or an attack on Baltimore.

It was difficult for the people to believe on Saturday that the rebels had crossed the Potomac, but when yesterday they came to realize the truth of the fact, and the feasibility of the last-mentioned plan, then it was that the excitement began to prevail. Squads of men were to be seen conversing earnestly on the street-corners, while crowds were gathered in front of the newspaper offices until late at night perusing the telegrams which had been received during the day, and looking eagerly for more. I passed the *American* building between 10 and 11 in the evening, and numbers were still to be seen scanning the bulletins by the light of the moon. Couriers rode rapidly back and forth with dispatches in their belts; policemen—their force now largely increased—walked their beats more briskly, ready to pounce upon any secesh who might show his hand; church-goers stopped the passer by, to inquire whether any more news had been received during the time of service; groups of gaily-dressed negroes collected on the side-walks, apparently discussing what would be their fate in the event of JEFF's coming. Numerous rumors were set afloat, among which were that Gen. WOOL had been shot; JACKSON was moving on the city with 40,000 men; and SIGEL, who had gone up from Washington on the Maryland side, had repulsed and driven back the whole rebel crew. The excitement became the greatest about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when Gen. WOOL's Chief Aid returned to the Eutaw House—Gen. WOOL's Headquarters—from a reconnoitering expedition on the Baltimore Road, and appeared to be the bearer of unwelcome intelligence. The First Maryland Regiment was called out and drawn up nearly in front of the hotel, and it was whispered around that the militia were to be called out. "But where is your militia?" was the question on every one's lips. Where, indeed! Then it was that the feeling of insecurity came upon the people in full force. How could it be otherwise when not the least evidence of any preparation to meet the emergency was to be seen? But with all the solicitude there was no wavering apparent among the [illegible] of [illegible] assembled about the hotel. "He [illegible] rise a militia," said one. "Maryland is [illegible] let us prove it," exclaimed another. [illegible] let us fight on our own hook," chimed in a third, with a loud voice, who stood on the steps.

I have made diligent inquiries, to ascertain what would be the chances of an uprising in the city and a successful one, in the event of the rebels approaching. The Police force number some three hundred on active duty, are thoroughly loyal, being, in fact, more odious to the Secessionists than the Union soldiers. That they would use their clubs lustily, in the case of a fresh disturbance, no one doubts. One of the Assistant Commissioners remarked in my hearing, to-day, that he wished the Government would place the city under martial law, for a short time, in order that they might be at liberty to administer a drubbing to the Secessionists. The disarming of the rebel sympathizers has been nearly complete, while, on the other hand, large numbers of of arms have been deposited at various points, to be distributed to known Unionists, whenever a disturbance occurs. The city can be shelled effectually either from the Fort or Federal Hill. There are also six of Commodore PORTER's mortar-boats lying along side of the city. Should any shelling take place, the wealthy and aristocratic portion of the city in the neighborhood of Washington Monument would undoubtedly receive the first dose of soothing pills. I know of no better antidote for the virulent secession epidemic which prevails there, than Dr. PORTER has been wont to administer in like cases.

Gens. POPE and MCDOWELL passed through here last night on the 7½ o'clock train. The former who is relieved of his command and *en route* for St. Louis, looked exceedingly depressed and care-worn, was dressed in plain black, with no rich trappings, wore a felt hat, having the brim turned down, and carried a valise. I cannot yet believe that he will disappoint the expectations of his admirers, but that once more in the *untrammeled* West, he will give renewed evidence of that military genius which has heretofore been ascribed to him.

Soldiers are arriving very rapidly. The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York, raised in Dutchess, Hudson and adjoining counties, came in yesterday, and as I write the Twelfth New-Jersey is passing by my window. During the past three weeks, the Union Relief Association here has fed upwards of sixty thousand. This is established on the same principle as those at Philadelphia, and has sent away many a weary and hungry soldier to the war, who, but for the kindness and hospitality here bestowed, would almost have famished by the way. Since August, 1861, 133,575 have been fed.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

STREET FIGHTS—THE AUTHORITIES ACTIVE—CLOSING OF THE BAR-ROOMS—THE MORTAR-BOATS IN BATTLE ORDER—THE SPIRITS PROPHESYING EVIL—HALF-HEARTED UNIONISTS WAVERING—RUMOR OF GEN. WOOL BEING SUPERSEDED.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 5.

The excitement in Baltimore has been more manifest to-day, and though we have had no disturbance worthy of mention, a variety of small affairs has kept the authorities busy. Crowds have been stationed about the principal newspaper office all day, and little knots of people have centered here and there on Baltimore-street, eagerly canvassing the probabilities of Stonewall JACKSON's appearing, and giving expression to their feeling in reference to such an event. The Union sentiment is decidedly in the ascendant among these street loungers, for the cogent reason, if for no better, that it is not safe to give voice to any other. Indeed, several persons, a little indiscreet in this respect, have been summarily knocked down by Unionists distinguished more for muscle than for manners. The most prominent instance has been that of Gen. JOHN ANDERSON, a prominent rebel sympathiser, who was knocked down today in Baltimore-street by a Union soldier, who is under arrest for the act.

It is unfortunate that there should be any in this city, claiming to be the friends of good government, who have not sufficient discretion or self-interest to refrain from acts of violence that disturb the public peace without advantage to any one, with positive injury to the cause of law and order. The authorities, military as well as civil, have done what they could to prevent disturbance of every kind, promptly arresting those breaking the peace. A squad of police has been stationed all day about the offices of the daily journals, to prevent an undue number from gathering around the bulletins to obstruct the public highway, and endanger the tranquility of the city. In one instance, at least, a file of soldiers was sent to quell incipient symptoms of difficulty.

After the assault upon Gen. ANDERSON the bar-rooms about the city were peremptorily closed, reducing the losers of good liquor to the unhappy condition of the Washingtonians, who have of late been compelled to a forcible compliance with the precepts of the society to which they correspond, at least in name. One of the disturbances to-day is directly traceable to the influence of liquor, and all of them have, with little doubt, a similar origin. The streets have been filled for the past two days with stragglers from the new recruits gathered into the different camps about the city, who, with the bounty money just paid them, have been having a good time generally, until the conduct of some of them led to an order recalling all to camp at once. Cavalry men have been scouring the streets in all directions this afternoon, picking up these stragglers and hurrying them to their respective camps.

Rumors in reference to JACKSON's movements are rife here, but nothing reliable can be obtained. I doubt if even his friends here understand his plans. It seems hardly possible that so slight a force as a few hundred rebels can have crossed, as is stated, at Edward's Ferry, especially as that vicinity of Maryland has not shown itself to be particularly rebellious in its sympathies. No trains have been run to-day on the Baltimore and Ohio road beyond Frederieksburgh, it being thought best to venture nothing in the present uncertainty as to the state of affairs along the road beyond there.

The nine vessels of PORTER's Mortar Flotilla, now anchored off this city, are regarded with ominous forebodings by the Baltimoreans, who declare that the Government will not hesitate to bombard the city at the slightest provocation, without reference to the safety of the women and children. It is thought that the affair of the 19th of April has engendered a feeling at the North which would make this work peculiarly agreeable to the authorities. The timid still continue exercised about the disposition of their valuables, and burials and removals of household plate and other treasures are still the order. One good lady, of table-tioping philosophy, has been for some time followed by kindly spirits, urging her to this course, and telling her that there is soon to be a great outbreak in Baltimore. They have kept up an incessant talking at her for some time, giving her no peace, until she has finally followed their advice, and the talking has ceased.

Though a guilty conscience has, doubtless, much to do with the fear of the mortarboats, it is certain that they have been drawn up in line of battle, by order of the authorities at Washington, with the exception of one lying at Canton, opposite the city, undergoing repairs. This is sufficient to disturb the nervous, and physicians notice the effect of apprehension upon the delicate members of the families they visit.

Probably, the most uneasy class here are the those who are anxious to be in a situation to throw up their caps for the winning side, whichever it may be. Some of strong Union principles heretofore are leading in the direction of doubt, and are in a state to be readily convinced by favorable arguments from either side. All classes are naturally disturbed at the idea of having the war transferred to their own homesteads, and the feeling in favor of compromise of some sort with the rebels seems to be gaining ground. A good Union victory is needed to stiffen the legs of our friends here, many of whom are growing flexible preparatory to doing obeisance to King JEFF., if the times make such a course seem advisable.

There is rumor that Gen. MORRIS, now in command of Fort McHenry, is to relieve Gen. WOOL. If true, it, doubtless, has reference to the necessary absence of Gen. WOOL to other parts of his extensive command, which includes the Upper Potomac, where the rebels are in such a threatening attitude.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

From the Baltimore American of yesterday.

Our city has been in great excitement during the past twenty-four hours, growing out of rumors which reached the city on Saturday morning, to the effect that the rebels had crossed the Potomac, and were threatening the city of Frederick. The telegraph had been cut during the night, and some fugitives from Frederick arrived who left before the enemy reached there. The latter brought such conflicting stories, that it was difficult to say what was the real state of affairs, but it was evident that great excitement existed throughout Frederick County, and that the people were flying for safety in every direction. There were no Federal troops at Frederick or in its vicinity, and the reports they brought were that rebel scouts had been seen in the vicinity of Buckeystown, that the Government stores at Frederick had been destroyed, and that the people were flying toward Pennsylvania in vast numbers.

The excitement increased here yesterday with the confirmation of the rebel occupation of Frederick but there was no despondency among loyal people, or fears as to the final result.

THE FIRST NEWS FROM FREDERICK.

On Saturday morning Mr. SMITH, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, sent a train up the road with a party on a reconnoissance toward the Monocacy, to ascertain the condition of affairs in that vicinity. On arriving within two miles of the Monocacy bridge the train stopped and the party proceeded on foot toward the bridge. After moving along about a mile they met the bridge tender coming toward them. This was about 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

The bridge-tender reported to them that at about 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, a party of rebel cavalry arrived at the Frederick Junction, and having cut the telegraph wires and removed the instruments seized the operator and took him off. They did not interfere with anyone else or commit any damage to the station or the railroad bridge. The small National guard at the bridge retired on their approach, and not a single gun was fired on either side.

At a later hour in the morning a company of rebel infantry and cavalry arrived at the bridge and took possession, and placed pickets in all directions.

At Buckeystown, about four miles beyond the Frederick Junction, the rebels appeared in strong force about 5 o'clock in the morning, having crossed the Potomac during the night at Nolan's Ford, which is about five miles this side of the Point of Rocks. They consisted of infantry, artillery and cavalry, and are supposed to have numbered nearly five thousand men. They are represented to have presented a most dilapidated condition so far as clothing and shoes are concerned. The cavalry and artillery were nearly all barefooted, whilst a portion of the infantry were in the same condition. Some of the latter had their feet tied up with rags, or covered with raw hides, and others with dilapidated shoes from which their toes were protruding.

They are represented to have moved along quietly, as if having a thorough knowledge that there were no troops to impede their progress. It is said that an advance guard had preceded them during the night, who had camped at White Oak Springs, within three miles of Frederick. This latter party had foraged along the road, purchasing cattle and sheep, which they seized and paid for, and had a good stock of provisions collected by the time the main body reached them. They brought with them nothing but ammunition trains. After partaking of food at the Springs they took up their line of march for Frederick, first sending out foraging parties, who seized large numbers of cattle and sheep, and drove them back across the river. It is said that they paid for the cattle thus seized in Virginia and South Carolina money and United States Treasury notes at a fair valuation, telling the people that they came as friends, and not as enemies. At many houses they found the people had all fled, carrying off their horses and cattle with them. As to whether any violence was used, or depredations committed, we have not heard.

So far as ascertained no damage was committed to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, though it is said that they destroyed the Monocacy Culvert of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, letting out the water, and of course suspending navigation with Washington. Their appearance on the railroad has of course suspended operations. Every car and locomotive between the Monocacy and Cumberland had been withdrawn on the previous day, those above the Point of Rocks to Cumberland, and those on this side to Ellicott's Mills and the Relay House.

It is also understood that another division of the rebel force crossed the Potomac during Friday night at a ford about three miles above the Point of Rocks, near Berlin, consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry; and proceeded across the Frederick road, and thence making a junction with the other force at White Oak Springs.

THE REBELS IN FREDERICK.

We have met with several gentlemen from Frederick, who left there a short time after the rebels had arrived and taken possession. Their statements, in the main, agree as to the composition of affairs, though, being loyalists, they kept as much as possible aloof from the invaders.

They variously represent the rebel force that passed through the city as from 15,000 to 20,000 under the command of Gen. HILL, of North Carolina. They made their appearance in the city about 10 o'clock in the morning, and marched in quietly, evidently having full knowledge that there was no opposition to be made to them. The force was halted on Market-street, and a proclamation issued to the people. We have not been able to obtain a copy of the proclamation, but learn that it was to the effect that they came as friends, and not as enemies, to *relieve the people of Maryland from the tyranny by which they were enchained*; that they did not propose to interfere with any non-combatants, to disturb private property, or to inquire into their opinions; and that whatever stores they might require would be paid for either in Confederate notes or United States Treasury notes, as the people might prefer. Of the latter money the men are represented as having a good supply, supposed to have been rifled from the bodies of the dead on the battle-field.

The foraging parties sent out in various directions to secure cattle, returned during the evening with droves of sheep, hogs, beeves, cows and horses. They seized everything they wanted, and are said to have tendered payment in Federal "green backs," whether counterfeit or good, is not known. These cattle were all driven towards the Potomac, rendering it probable that the whole invasion is only for foraging purposes, and to furnish supplies for the main body of the rebel army on the other side of the Potomac.

The purchases made in Frederick are said to have been paid for partly in Federal money, but mostly in Virginia and South Carolina money.

A rebel Provost-Marshal was appointed, with a strong guard, to preserve order, and during the afternoon the streets were thronged with rebel soldiers visiting the stores—which the Provost-Marshal ordered to be opened—and purchasing shoes and clothing, of which they were in great want. So far as we could learn, strict order was preserved.

One of our informants states that a meeting of the citizens was called on Saturday evening, at which an address was delivered by BRADLEY JOHNSON, who used the most conciliatory language, and made great predictions as to the power of the rebel army not only to hold Western Maryland, but to capture Baltimore and Washington, and dictate terms of peace in Independence-square at Philadelphia. The rebel sympathizers generally attended the meeting, but the few Union men who had remained, kept to their homes. At 10 o'clock at night the men were all ordered to their camps on the outskirts of the city, and the first day of rebel rule in Frederick passed off quietly and peacefully.

The Federal flag was lowered from all the poles in Frederick, and the rebel "stars and bars" hoisted in their place. Most of the officers were quartered at the hotels and at the houses of prominent rebels, though a good many of the latter had absorbed the city.

ANOTHER REBEL ARMY.

We learn that information was received yesterday from Harper's Ferry to the effect that Col. MILES had received information that a large rebel army was moving from Williamsport and Martinsburgh, evidently with the intention of crossing the Potomac at Williamsport, and striking off toward Hagerstown and thence to Chambersburgh. The rebels in this vicinity reported that the army was under the command of Gen. BANKS, who, at last accounts, was in West Tennessee, said to be on his way to Western Virginia, and from thence to Ohio. It is an impossibility for him to have reached the vicinity of Winchester by this time, and have no doubt that what ever troops are in that vicinity must be a portion of the recent Army of Richmond.

The Federal force at Martinsburgh is under Gen. WHITE, who recently evacuated Winchester. Yesterday his pickets were attacked by about four hundred rebel cavalry, who were routed with considerable loss. Whatever rebel force is approaching in that direction, have not yet passed Martinsburgh, and consequently cannot reach the Potomac at Williamsport before this evening or to-morrow. Should Gen. WHITE be menaced by the main body he will doubtless fall back either to Harper's Ferry or cross into Maryland at Williamsport and dispute the passage of the river at that point.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has command of the entire army acting within and without the line of defence of Washington, also embracing the defence of Baltimore, and we learn that he will take the field this morning. As to the movement of troops to resist this invasion of Maryland, it would not be proper for us to state them at present, but should the rebels remain at Frederick, there is no doubt that there will be a fierce battle in that vicinity within the next forty-eight hours.

In connection with the subject of the defence of Baltimore, it may be proper here to state that the Federal lines at Georgetown are twenty miles nearer to Frederick than to the City of Baltimore, and that the movement of troops from that place are to occupy the territory between Baltimore and Frederick. Those who look for movements from Baltimore at the present time will, therefore, be disappointed. We are in possession of information that Gen. MCCLELLAN has made every provision for the thorough defence of Baltimore and all its approaches.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

We learn that BRADLEY JOHNSON is left in command of Frederick as Provost Marshal.

The rebels had established pickets on the Baltimore turnpike, ten miles this side of Frederick, near New Market, where the pike crosses the railroad.

We learn that the turnpike was yesterday lined with wagons coming towards Baltimore. The enemy did not interrupt them, allowing them to pass on.

It was rumored, yesterday, that Gen. KENLY is to be placed in some important command in connection with the defence of the city.

Gen. WOOL, yesterday, with a portion of his staff, made a reconnoissance out the Frederick road, with a view of selecting positions for the establishment of works for the defence of the city if they should be necessary.

A BATTLE EXPECTED.

Our Forces Awaiting an Attack at Rockville.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 7.

An officer of Gen. SUMNER's corps, who left Rockville this (Sunday) morning, says that our forces were drawn up there last evening in battle array, momentarily expecting the enemy, who were reported to be 30,000 strong. Rockville is only 18 miles from Washington.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Reported Appearance of the Rebel Iron-Clad Merrimac No. 2—A Court-Martial at Norfolk, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Sept. 6.

It is reported that the *Merrimac No. 2* has been seen below Fort Darling and evidently making toward Newport's News.

There is not much doubt but that a reconnoissance has been made of the James River by two or three rebel gunboats within a day or two.

LATER.

There is great excitement here in consequence of the report that the *Merrimac No. 2* had reached the vicinity of Newport's News, and had had an encounter with two of our gunboats and had driven them before her.

All the shipping here has been removed to a place of safety, but no fears of anything serious are entertained, as such arrangements have been made by our naval authorities as will probably make the career of the *Merrimac, No. 2*, of shorter duration than her former namesake.

An arrival from City Point, to-day, reports everything quiet on the river, and no rebels nor rebel gunboats in sight.

A Court-martial is to convene at Norfolk today, for the trial of Lieut. SMALLEY, of the Marine Court. The Court is composed of the following officers: Lieut.-Col. J. G. REYNOLDS, President: Maj. J. WATSON, Capt. T. Y. FIELD, Lieut. HOUSTON and Lieut. F. MONROE.

The officers, who arrived here this morning in the Baltimore boat, together with the counsel for the accused, A. THOMAS SMITH, of Washington, D. C., paid their respects to Maj.-Gen. DIX before proceeding to Norfolk.

The Baltimore mail-boat, which leaves here usually at 5 P. M., was detained last evening till 8 o'clock, by an order from Gen. MANSFIELD to await his arrival from Suffolk. He arrived at that hour, and went in the boat.

THE PRIVATEER ORETO.

Her Commander Sick with Fever—A Spanish Vessel of War Watching the Pirate.

By a letter from the United States Consul at Matanzas, we learn that the privateer steamer *Oreto* now called the *Florida*, arrived at Cardenas on the 19th of August. Her commander, JOHN N. MAFFIT, is reported to be down with fever. A Spanish war steamer is there to prevent her going out in pursuit of American vessels.

Palmer's Artificial Limb.

MR. B. FRANK PALMER, the inventor and manufacturer of the artificial limb, which bears his name, has recently tendered to the Government his services, with the free use of his time and abilities, for the assistance of the halt and mutilated of our armies.

Congress, it will be remembered, passed an appropriation of $15,000 for the purchase of artificial limbs for such; and Mr. PALMER, whose invention is recognized by the various scientific bodies of Europe and America as infinitely beyond that of any other, desirous that the soldiers should have none but the best, has generously offered to take the sum specified, and to apply it, without profit to himself, to the construction of as many of his artificial limbs as the amount will pay for.

Such an offer, at a time when selfishness and avarice might reasonably look for a vast fortune to be made from the necessities of our wounded men, deserves the highest commendation, and Mr. PALMER should receive, as he deserves, the thankful recognition of the public for this promotion of the National good and of much individual happiness.

How Shall Bandages and Lint be Prepared?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is need of information on this matter. On Tuesday last, I saw a lot of bandage rolls neatly and laboriously made, among paper rags in a store in Beekman-street, and were told that they had been sent in by some society, but were sold for *rags*, because Government was providing an abundance of bandage material, made especially for the purpose. On Wednesday, happening in Monmouth County, I found a company of ladies using up *good sheets* in making bandages *just like those* sold at seven and eight cents per pound in Beekman-street.

As to lint, the ladies in my own town are, according to "instructions" received, cut up the linen into blocks two inches square, and picking it apart. Going to the City in one of my own conveyances yesterday, I saw a large circle of ladies in the main street of their town in the same [illegible] two inches square, and picked out the threads separately, tying them in a little [illegible] of [illegible] of straight fibres. The [illegible] according to "instructions." While [illegible] J.

THE RECENT BATTLES.

OFFICIAL LISTS OF CASUALTIES.

Names of the Sick and Wounded in Hospital at Washington and Annapolis.

Excelsior Brigade, Gen. Sickles.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Killed.

Lieut. Hoxie, Co. A.

Wounded.

Sergt Henderson, Co A
Corp Leonard Dutton, Co C
C McMasters, Co E
W C Wiley, Co K
Ira McCormick, F
John Sullivan, G
Patrick Morton, H, (missing)
W Stevens, Co H, (missing)
Wm. Holts, H
Thomas Faulkner, H
William Hunt, I
Wm G Geddes, I
Thomas Mackin, K
Patrick Connelly, K
W Wakefield, K

Missing.

Robert Bryant, Co A
Michael Condon, A
Thomas Dolan, A
Michael Fall, B
Philip Trimble, B
William Miner, C
Clare Van Olsen, C
Hiram Saxton, Co C
Frank Weiss, D
Henry Mauypenny, D
Wesley McCormick, D
William Gibson, D
John Uppon, I

SECOND REGIMENT.

Killed.

Corp Thos O'Neil, Co A
John Earley, Co A
Charles Oliver, Co A
Owen McGovern, Co A
John Fitzpatrick, Co A
James Farrell, Co A
John Kefshaw Co A
James Kelly, Co B
Corp John Jones, Co B
Patrick McLaughlin, Co C
Lieut J Lowentrout, Co D
John Conover, Co D
James Kairns, Co D
Lieut Ter Murphy, Co E
Sergt Alex Harrop, Co E
Lieut Benj F Comdy, Co H
Corp Jas Morsen, Co H
Marion J Corwin, H
Michael Callahan, H
Henry Ingraham, I
Fred Staddle, I
Corp Nicholas Plop, K

Wounded.

Patrick Reagan, Co A
Henry B Jacobus, A
Benjamin Baker, A
Michael Dungell, A
Stephen Connor, A
Michael Burke, A
Sergt Pat M Sorme, B
Charles Wilson, B
St Gustavus Fagerlam, C
Henry Sower, C
Joseph Smith, C
Philip Hallenback, C
John Sowter, Co E
Frank J. Smith, Co E
Corp. Fitzsimmons, Co F
John Brown, Co F
Hugh Finnegan, Co F
Wm Gerham, Co F
Ed Hussey, Co F
Patrick Hauey, Co F
David P Jones, Co F
David Moran, Co F
Jas K Pidgeon, Co H
Sergt S Smith, Co I
Asher Wheat, Co I
Jas G Lewis, Co I
Wm W Williams, Co I
John Hardie, Co I
James Hyatt, Co I
Adam Albert, Co C
Corp Robert Jaker, D
Christopher Smith, D
Matthew Conklin, D
John F Voice, D
John C Donnell, D
Conrad Schuler, D
Peter Blake, D
Sergt Felix Matthews, D
Patrick Murphy, E
Wm Gilchrist, E
Michael Kerry, E
And Anderson, Co F
Frank Frank, Co F
Patrick Ryan, Co F
Sergt Jas Agnew, Co G
Corp Geo Parrott, Co G
James Stinson, Co G
Martin Fahey, Co G
Sergt A W Eatis Co H
Corp N J Williams, Co H
Richard McDonald, Co H
Josiah Morton, Co I
Harlow B Pike, Co I
Geo Platt, Co I
Sergt W Burnham, Co K
Chas B Kent, Co K
Thomas Carr, Co K
Morris Edwards, Co K

Missing.

Peter Donnelly, Co A
Morgan Conway, A
James McDevitt, A
Wm Kitson, B
Wm Mennefrete, B
Corp John Daily C
Obediah Schlenlever, C
Eberhart Setter, C
Jas Naughton, E
John Matthews, E
James Hines, F
Philip Mark, F
Tim Gleason, Co F
John Allreds, G
Tervis D Clow, H
Francis M Davis, H
Wm H Wallenback, H
Wm Van Wickle, H
Peter Anderson H
Perry Wilcox, H
Lewis Hawley, I
George Withers, I
Nicholas Shortwell, K

THIRD REGIMENT.

Killed.

Corp C G Pickens, Co B
Edward Torry, Co C
Corp T H Barton, Co D

Wounded.

John Hucks, Co A
Morris Witting, Co A
Capt John B Sanford, Co B
Serriam Rysdell, Co B
Eufus Burns, Co B
James Branson, Co B
John Thomas, Co B
Corp Evert Burr, Co E
Edward Cooke, Co E
Georga Torrance, Co E
Alvin Brooks, Co E
Samuel Williams, Co F
Wesley Luther, Co F
Samuel McCarty, Co F
Arthur Plumb, Co G
Sergt George Becker, Co H
Lawrence Weiman, Co H
James P Knox, Co H
Alexander Rose, H
Peter Reinbach, H
Michael McCarty, H
Charles Vernold, I
James F Partridge I
Sergt John M Gordon, I
James Laon, I
Lieut Thomas Clark, K
Serrt Gord S Philipe, K
Martin Acker, K

Missing.

Robert D James Co B
John I. Edwards, E
Ensign Skinner, E
John W Dilke, E
Lee Pattison, E
John Burt, Co G
John Egert, H
Matthew C Lewis, I
John H Howell, K

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Killed.

Act Adj H H Lewis
Lieut J McAllister, Co I

Wounded.

Corp C P McClung, Co A
W W Ball, Co A
Wm Jones, Co A
John Biley, Co A
Patrick Boyle, Co B
J H Hagadon, Co D
John Gray, Co B
James Borren, Co B
John Norton, Co E
Sgt Wm Kunple, Co B
John Butler, Co D
Sgt John Mather, Co E
Frank Cunningham, Co E
Chas O'Neil, Co E
Frank Smith, Co E
Corp John McGuire, Co F
Capt A A Donald, Co F
James Carroll, Co F
John Flynn, Co F
John Benton, Co G
Sgt R F Carroll, Co G
Ben McMahen, Co G
W Dunn, Co H
James Costello, Co B
David Meehan, B
Sgt Sidney M Price, C
Lieut Thos Dannin, C
John Early, C
Abram Van Norden, G
Dennis Casey, D
Herman Echardt, D
Geo L Briggs, D
John Cornell, D
Leopold Myers, H
Thomas Elliott, H
Chas O'Neil, H
Mortimer Werilep, H
James Pitcher, H
Wm Kruser, H
Sgt John King, H
James Campbell, H
Sgt Dan'l F Hardee, I
Chas Brogs, I
Capt J P Short, I
Chas Mantle, K
James Courlie, K

It has not been the habit of this regiment to report missing until time is given for the stragglers to come in.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Killed.

Sergt W H Babcock, Co D
Capt R Bullard, Co E
John H Slocum, Co E
James Tormenny, Co E
Lieut R D Andrews, Co F
John Kifler, Co F
Capt Ed Harrison, Co H
Lieut Michael Ducey, Co H
John C Roff, Co H
Michael Dolan, Co I
W A Gurney, Co D
John M Baker, Co F

Wounded.

Major Edmund L Price
1st Lieut A Glackmeyer, Co B
2d Lieut V Hurlanz, B
2d Lieut R Anderson, D
2d Lieut M B Miller, I
1st Lieut F E Taylor, A
Corp J A Robinson, A
Wm Manny, A
Wm O'Neill, A
James Patten, A
Geo B Gettalinger, A
Corp James Franklin, A
Sergt Alex R Black, A
Sergt Wm C Dutgeridge, A
Sergt Fred Garner, B
Corp Julius Siep, B
George Bibzhaupt, B
Florence Burton, B
Sergt Charles Bell, C
Corp James Kiernan, C
Corp Ang Hawles, D
Corp Walton J Viles, D
George Lawrence, D
Wm C Nugent, D
Corp R H Johnson, Co H
Corp Abram Davy, Co H
Thomas Sands, Co H
Thomas Trainor, Co H
Martin O'Rourke, Co H
John H Fyer, Co H
Theodore Sands, Co H
John Edwards, Co I
Daniel McCauley, Co K
2d Lieut T W White, Co C
Capt W H Lounsbury, D
1st Lieut T W Conway, G
2d Lieut R E Sloan, K
Corp J W Hemphill, A
Corp James Estop, A
Sergt Thomas A Walton, D
Sergt Wm H Hanscome, D
Corp Ed T Fairfield, D
Sergt James Short, E
Joel A Davis, E
John Taheu, E
Thomas Welch, F
Ed Gilmore, F
Henry Talbot, F
Theophilus Young, F
Sergt John J Briggs, G
John Harrison, G
Sergt Peter Gorden, G
Corp Salvador LaGrassa, G
Elisha Hawkins, G
Wm S Parker, G
Robert Honep, G
Corp Patrick Kelly, H
John Puff, Co H
Corp —— Powers, Co H
Sergt S H Colton, Co I
John A Deady, Co I
Robert B Rathbone, Co I
Patrick Concoghan, Co I
Sergt M McIntyre, Co I
Daniel H Narmore, Co K
Albert Nedrick, Co K
Wm H Campbell, Co D
Peter H Post, E
Henry Kneeman, E
James Storms, E
John Rose, F
Corp James Brennan, G
Patrick Craty, H
Sylvester Darboux, H
Wm Smart, H
Curt John Colton, K
Corp Geo Landing, K

Missing.

Edward B Martin, Co A
Augustus Reckert, Co A
John A McHenry, Co A
John Danielworth, Co B
R Wolfschitz, Co B
Color Sergt F Dodds, Co C
Color Sergt M Flanagan, Co C
Hiram E Bostwick, Co C
Wm Terry, Co C
John Matthews, Co C
Corp A J Claffey, Co C
Corp John E Johnson, I
Consider Edmunds, I

Wounded.

Lt Frank Josselyn, Co A
Sergt G B Smith, Co A
Edward Casey, Co A
Chas Blaisdell, Co A
Henry Elmer, Co A
Theo P Hart, Co A
Laurence Lyman, Co A
Peter Dunn, Co A
W R Taylor, Co B
Jas Cunningham, Co B
David Meikle, Co B
Sergt Thos P Sawyer, Co C
W McCormick, Co D
John Curran, Co D
Cornelius Sullivan, Co D
Edward M Cheever, Co D
John Kilroy, Co D
Robert Hughes, Co D
Thos Fallen, Co D
Paul E Severy, Co E
John O Churchill, E
August E Nilsche, E
Dennis Daley, E
David Reid, F
Geo H Bachellor, F
Micah P Huntington, F
Benj H Rogers, F
David Richmond, F
James McNah, F
John Welsh, Co C
Obadiah Gratton, C
John W Sullivan, D
Thos Fetherstone, D
Paul R Seery, D
Chas B Mansfield, D
James Sullivan, D
John Shannon, D
W A Sullivan, D
Chas R Richardson, D
David H Hammer, D
Wm Mealey, D
Fred Marallvees, C
Corp A McTier, F—missing
George G Blank, G
John C Murphy, G
Martin Reynolds, G
J W Heath, H
Corp L Hutchinson, H
Corp J H Brown, H
F Coulworth, H
C H Guilford, H
C W Harrison, H
J S Emery, H
Dennis Ieaton, H
Wm Leary, H
Wm Hoole, H
Corp Colin Shaw, I
Corp Joshua Sullivan, I
Corp A Bopitar, F—missing

SECOND REGIMENT.

Killed.

Corp C Odell, Co A
Corp D V Crane, Co B
Wm Doulan, Co D
Corp G Eastwood, Co I
Corp D Hill, Co K

Wounded.

Capt W C Allen, Co A
Corp J K Johnston, Co A
E Sweeney, Co A
J Mahay, Co A
L Colburn, Co B
W Hund, Co B
G M Strawbridge, Co B
L Dowaer, Co B
J Brenan, Co B
J Wilson, Co C
H Morgan, Co C
C Harwood, Co C
—— Goodwin, Co D
Capt D L Beckwith, Co E
Corp A Walters, Co E
A Anderson, Co E
Harvey Strait, F
V Steyens, F
W Tucker, F
W Fransein, F
Sergt R Crea, F
C Keith, F
Sergt Anderson, G
Sergt Coburn, G
—— Cline, G
—— Ridman, G
George Vranken, I
Capt H O Woods, I
W E White, I
S Bowles, Co A
O Bulges, A
H Morgan, C
C Harwood, C
—— Smith, D
Sergt Gray, F
S Bowles, Co A
O Burges, A
Sergt O R Patterson, B
W Howland, B—missing
Lieut Warner, C
M Thomas, C
W Ringwalt, C
Sergt C E Sheppard, C
C Malory, C
—— Lockwood, D
—— Avelin, D
—— Leyman, D
—— Aburte, D
W Snyder, E
Wm Brower, E
C Porter, F
Corp Miller, H
H Sather, H
J Waggman, H
S Reid, H
F Basset, H
H Hochstraser, H
F Hulin, H
D Allen, H
C Hufe, H
Sergt Hardenberg, K
—— Fillmore, K
—— Newton, K
C Reith, F
Sergt Dow, G
—— Race, G
John Saunders, I
Sergt James Vail, I
—— Bowerman, K

Gen. Butterfield's Brigade.

SEVENTEENTH NEW-YORK.

Killed.

Maj W H Erdwer
Corp J D Blansett, Co A
M Welsh, A
T Connelly, A
D Delaney, A
W Joes, A
John Burtenshaw, A
John W Danner, F
H Butler, F
R W H Taylor, I
James F Demarest, K
Second Lieut Jos Reed, K
W P Roon, A
W M Dunbar, K
Jos Eliss, K
G Gilbert, K
J McDonald, G
John Richardson, G
John Vogle, G
Byron Merritt, H
W H Williams, H

Wounded.

Lieut J V Foley, Co A
M Soully, Co A
B C Nodiur, Co A
J Andrews, Co A
M Cain, Co A
J N Cawley, Co A
P Clark, Co A
Peter Clark, Co A
R Coot, Co A
Peter Flood, Co A
Henry B Fenner, Co A
W Faulker, Co A
Peter Hodint, Co A
Frank Garvin, Co A
A R Horton, Co A
W Knowles, Co A
John Kohler, Co A
Joseph Kemp, Co A
Thomas Lawrence, Co A
Capt J L Burleigh, Co D
2d Lieut C Green, Co D
C H Pease, Co D—severely
James C Smith, Co D
P Fagan, Co D
B J Higgins, Co D
John Moran, Co D
W Leahy, Co D
Corp Harvey, E
Corp Gavican, E
—— Castmon E,
—— Holmes, E
—— Hagan, E,
—— Jones, E
—— McCoy, E
—— Sesnin, E
—— Twiggs, E
Lt W Scragues, F
J J Waldron, F
N W Wilber, F
Capt J O Martin, H
2d Lieut A M Sanford, H
Thos Claney, H
Frank Gomez, H
L S Groves H
Rufus Combs, H
John Monahan, H
John C Sweet, H
Benjamin Smith, H
Capt Andrew Wilson, I
Augustus W Baker, I
A T Biserote, I
Cyrus Taylor, I
Chas Crandale, I
Garret T Majory, Co A
Andrew Moffatt, Co A
Thomas Beckett, Co A
Bernard Harrison, Co A
John Donohue, Co A
Thomas Heal, Co B
J Miller, Co B
J McQuade, Co B
Charles Putnam, Co B
B Gilawson, Co H
Lieut D Berrian, Co C
C D Emmon, Co C
Ed Curry, Co C
John Coster, Co C
Thomas Farrell, Co C
L Finegan, Co C
Samuel Perry, Co C
John Leary, Co C
George Phillips, Co C
W W Ryder, Co F
A Wesley, Co F
W Van Wart, Co F
W Griffin, Co F
John W Griffin, Co F
E N Waldron, Co F
W S Hewitt, Co F
Ellis Jones, Co F
F Olmstead, F
J W Dines, F
R L Sarles, F
A F Carpenter, F
James Bentley, F
John Landey, G
A J McCoy, G
John Hergin, G
W Downing, G
W Lindsay, G
Robt McGinness, G
Joseph Slinet, G
Anson Brown, G
Jacob Cunningham, I
Alex Decker, I
Jacob Everts, I
Jos S Hill, I
Jos Conway, I
Levi J Sweet, I
Joseph W Morey, K
L H Post, K
John Regwick, K
Charles Bills, K
Henry Schnider, K
Henry Storamer, K
T Martin, K
—— McCoy, E
—— Twiggs, E
—— Crook, E
—— Greeder, E
—— Wynkoop, E
W Lee, F
J L Nordenburgh, F
W E Worden, F
L Reynolds, F
H'Slogle, F
J Griggs, G
Jos Lapoint, G
H McCaffrey, G
M McCun, G
W Murray, G
Joseph Perrot, G
Joseph Scott, G
Robt Taylor, G
Calvin Doane, I
S S Fuller, I
C Wilber, I
Jos McLean, I
Eugene Parkhill, I
Emory Raynor, I
Daniel Sherman, I
A Pert, K
N Smith, K
D McKearney, K

Missing.

John B Whitney, Co A
Peter Mitchell, Co A
Thomas Ferguson, Co A
C Murphy, Co A, (paroled)
M W Foster, Co A, (par'led)
John Hart, Co B
D Morton, Co B
Isaac Williams, Co C
Charles Whitney, Co C
Henry Weeks, Co C
Charles Heidsweiskl, Co C
Geo Weiden, Co C
John Croney, Co C
Thomas Keenan, Co D
H S Hewold, Co D
H B Harry, Co D, (prisoner)
F Fanier, Co D, (prob'y kil'd)
—— Hagan, Co E
W H Owens, Co G
Sergt Gowan, H
S Lawrence, H
Geo Nichols, H
F Brown, H
F Quinn, H
W Kinney, H
Ed Farnsworth, I
James Cull, I
G W Bullock, I
T F Bailey, Co K
Jas Collins, Co K
S A Davis, Co K
Thos J Nightingale, Co K
Henry Stewart, Co K
Geo Summer, Co K
Alfred Davis, Co K
N Scott, Co K
—— Bailey, E
Sergt Geo L Rodgers, F
John C Metzger, F
Pat McGouty F
Sergt Chas J Dalton, G
W W Chickering, G
W Brown, G
Levi D Bullock, G
Geo Newhall, K
N W Richards, K
J H Bradshaw, K
T J Hicock, K

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST NEW-YORK REGIMENT (IN GEN. BIRNEY'S BRIGADE.)

Killed.

Corp C Odell, Co A
Corp D V Crane, Co B
Wm Doulan, Co D
Corp G Eastwood, Co I
Corp D Hill, Co K

Wounded.

Capt W C Allen, Co A
Corp J K Johnston, Co A
E Sweeney, Co A
J Mahay, Co A
L Colburn, Co B
W Hund, Co B
G M Strawbridge, Co B
L Dowaer, Co B
J Brenan, Co B
J Wilson, Co C
H Morgan, Co C
C Harwood, Co C
—— Goodwin, Co D
Capt D L Beckwith, Co E
Corp A Walters, Co E
A Anderson, Co E
Harvey Strait, F
V Steyens, F
W Tucker, F
W Fransein, F
Sergt R Crea, F
C Keith, F
Sergt Anderson, G
Sergt Coburn, G
—— Cline, G
—— Ridman, G
George Vranken, I
Capt H O Woods, I
W E White, I
S Bowles, Co A
O Bulges, A
H Morgan, C
C Harwood, C
—— Smith, D
Sergt Gray, F
S Bowles, Co A
O Burges, A
Sergt O R Patterson, B
W Howland, B—missing
Lieut Warner, C
M Thomas, C
W Ringwalt, C
Sergt C E Sheppard, C
C Malory, C
—— Lockwood, D
—— Avelin, D
—— Leyman, D
—— Aburte, D
W Snyder, E
Wm Brower, E
C Porter, F
Corp Miller, H
H Sather, H
J Waggman, H
S Reid, H
F Basset, H
H Hochstraser, H
F Hulin, H
D Allen, H
C Hufe, H
Sergt Hardenberg, K
—— Fillmore, K
—— Newton, K

Missing.

Lt-Col C D Tiletson
Andrew Littlefield, Co A
Jas Mooney, A
W A Loomis, B
Richard B Torry, B
Thos Green, B
W Tobio, C
Theo Peach, C
W Sawtelle, E
Chas W Buck, E
Perley A Doyle, K
Jas Barney, K
Chas Porter, K
Thos D Wright, F
Sergt Geo L Rodgers, F
John C Metzger, F
Pat McGouty F
Sergt Chas J Dalton, G
W W Chickering, G
W Brown, G
Levi D Bullock, G
Geo Newhall, K
N W Richards, K
J H Bradshaw, K
T J Hicock, K

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W Hund, Co B
G M Strawbridge, Co B
L Dowaer, Co B
J Brenan, Co B
J Wilson, Co C
H Morgan, Co C
C Harwood, Co C
—— Goodwin, Co D
Capt D L Beckwith, Co E
Corp A Walters, Co E
A Anderson, Co E
Harvey Strait, F
V Steyens, F
W Tucker, F
W Fransein, F
Sergt R Crea, F
C Keith, F
Sergt Anderson, G
Sergt Coburn, G
—— Cline, G
—— Ridman, G
George Vranken, I
Capt H O Woods, I
W E White, I
S Bowles, Co A
O Bulges, A
H Morgan, C
C Harwood, C
—— Smith, D
Sergt Gray, F
S Bowles, Co A
O Bulges, A
Sergt O R Patterson, B
W Howland, B—missing
Lieut Warner, C
M Thomas, C
W Ringwalt, C
Sergt C E Sheppard, C
C Malory, C
—— Lockwood, D
—— Avelin, D
—— Leyman, D
—— Aburte, D
W Snyder, E
Wm Brower, E
C Porter, F
Corp Miller, H
H Sather, H
J Waggman, H
S Reid, H
F Basset, H
H Hochstraser, H
F Hulin, H
D Allen, H
C Hufe, H
Sergt Hardenberg, K
—— Fillmore, K
—— Newton, K

Missing.

Lt-Col C D Tiletson
Andrew Littlefield, Co A
Jas Mooney, A
W A Loomis, B
Richard B Torry, B
Thos Green, B
W Tobio, C
Theo Peach, C
W Sawtelle, E
Chas W Buck, E
Perley A Doyle, K
Jas Barney, K
Chas Porter, K
Thos D Wright, F
Sergt Geo L Rodgers, F
John C Metzger, F
Pat McGouty F
Sergt Chas J Dalton, G
W W Chickering, G
W Brown, G
Levi D Bullock, G
Geo Newhall, K
N W Richards, K
J H Bradshaw, K
T J Hicock, K

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST NEW-YORK REGIMENT (IN GEN. BIRNEY'S BRIGADE.)

Killed.

Corp C Odell, Co A
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W Hund, Co B
G M Strawbridge, Co B
L Dowaer, Co B
J Brenan, Co B
J Wilson, Co C
H Morgan, Co C
C Harwood, Co C
—— Goodwin, Co D
Capt D L Beckwith, Co E
Corp A Walters, Co E
A Anderson, Co E
Harvey Strait, F
V Steyens, F
W Tucker, F
W Fransein, F
Sergt R Crea, F
C Keith, F
Sergt Anderson, G
Sergt Coburn, G
—— Cline, G
—— Ridman, G
George Vranken, I
Capt H O Woods, I
W E White, I
S Bowles, Co A
O Bulges, A
H Morgan, C
C Harwood, C
—— Smith, D
Sergt Gray, F
S Bowles, Co A
O Bulges, A
Sergt O R Patterson, B
W Howland, B—missing
Lieut Warner, C
M Thomas, C
W Ringwalt, C
Sergt C E Sheppard, C
C Malory, C
—— Lockwood, D
—— Avelin, D
—— Leyman, D
—— Aburte, D
W Snyder, E
Wm Brower, E
C Porter, F
Corp Miller, H
H Sather, H
J Waggman, H
S Reid, H
F Basset, H
H Hochstraser, H
F Hulin, H
D Allen, H
C Hufe, H
Sergt Hardenberg, K
—— Fillmore, K
—— Newton, K

Missing.

Lt-Col C D Tiletson
Andrew Littlefield, Co A
Jas Mooney, A
W A Loomis, B
Richard B Torry, B
Thos Green, B
W Tobio, C
Theo Peach, C
W Sawtelle, E
Chas W Buck, E
Perley A Doyle, K
Jas Barney, K
Chas Porter, K
Thos D Wright, F
Sergt Geo L Rodgers, F
John C Metzger, F
Pat McGouty F
Sergt Chas J Dalton, G
W W Chickering, G
W Brown, G
Levi D Bullock, G
Geo Newhall, K
N W Richards, K
J H Bradshaw, K
T J Hicock, K

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, AT THE LATE BATTLE OF BULL RUN, ON THE 30TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1862.

Killed.

Patrick Ryan, Co A.

Wounded.

Samuel Madara, Co A
Wm Forrest, B
Lieut J T Hamilton, D
M Hogmire, D
Sergt E D Stagers, E
Michael T Dinny
James Kelley, F
Roger C Caswidav, I
Maj David M Jones

Missing.

M Stoddard, Co A
Adam Gross, A
Samuel Rogers, A
Wm Matteon, A
Wm H Burley, A
Thos Meagher, A
James V Lee, B
Moses Miller, B
Wm T McCoy, B
O Castner, C
D Bowman, C
George Maxwell, C
Howard Bennor, D
Miles W McCarty, D
John Quim, D
John Kanvde, D
Lewis Devlin, E
Sergt W Sanderson, G
Chas H Hackman, D
Thos C Whitingham, I
Joseph W Lavis, I
James Morrisy, K
David Heidler, K
William Shirk, K

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, AT BULL RUN AUG. 30, 1862.

Killed.

Sergt Derr, Co G
Lieut David Airson, I
Lieut Sampson, Co K
Wm Kratzer, I

Wounded.

Sergt Storkes, Co B
William Quict, B
Samuel McCarty, F
Corp. Ligate, Co G
David Hark, K

Missing.

Michael Farrel, Co A
Isaiah Feather, A
John Lewis, A
Jacob Wise, C
Henry A Wilson, C
Thomas Long, C
Constantine Cluy, C
William Passmore, D
M Bassie, Co F
Edward Robinson, G
Jeremiah Garner, G
Frank Barlow, H
James McFarvew, H
James Gorman, I
James A Mead, K
Richard J Sheffer, K

FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, IN THE RECENT SKIRMISHES AND BATTLES SINCE THE BATTLE OF SLAUGHTER'S MOUNTAIN.

Killed.

Andrew J Parks, Co H

Wounded.

Hezekiah Clarke, Co A
John Foster, A
Frank Dersh, A
Sergt. John Bier, B
Edward Robinson, B
Sergt. Richard Moore, C
Alexander Hollofield, Sr, E
Abram Marshal, F
Sergt Theodore D Apple, F
Daniel Painter, F
Sergt Joseph O. Adams, G
Wm Cunningham, H
Lieut Jas Lewis, K

Missing.

Sergt Clarence Irwin, Co A
James J Nowlin, A
Jesse Hagerman, A
William Berrin, A
Albert Rigsby, A
Wm Coleman, A
Abram Chiel, A
Corp Robt. Waugh, H
Wm Hanley, B
Frederick Beher, B
John Logan, B
Wm Chambers, B
Sylvester Wolters, B
John Shaw, C
James Shibbottom, C
Theodore Cook, C
Sergt James Howard, D
Geo Doyle, E
John Semple, E
Carl E H Stephens, Jr, F
Geo W Strickland, F
Nathan Austin, F
Daniles Stanklins, F
Henry Maxwell, F
Corp Wm Brownlee, G
John Cambouse, G
Wm Bohr, H
Corp Francis Shepherd, H
John Morgan, H
Sergt John H Flattenburg, K
John H Clark, I
John Montgomery, K
Samuel Moon, K
Emanuel Dickerson, K
Richard Cemmins, K
Randall Frisler K

In Hospitals in Washington.

The following embraces all the names of the wounded received into the different Hospitals in Washington and vicinity, during the twenty-four hours ending the morning of the 6th instant, as per returns made to the Medical Director. also all the deaths reported during the same period of time. Nearly all of the wounded in the annexed list were brought from Bull Run and vicinity, on Thursday night and on Friday, the 4th and 5th insts.

EBENEZER CHURCH HOSPITAL.

Deaths.

Sergt H Kelly, Co F, 11Cth Pennsylvania
Henry Hingeman, Co F, 20th New-York

Wounded.

E Craig, Co K, 5th N Y
S J Cushman, E, 10th Maine
J H Mosher, A, 2d U S S
Jacob Harts, H, 29th Penn
Jno Maling, 10th New York
W Jennings, K, 5th N Y
Wm Hines, B, 5th N Y
A Nichols, E, 5th N Y
A Carrell, 5th N Y
Wm Warren, E, 5th N Y
—— Hall, 5th N Y
Robert Porter, G, 11th N Y
Sergt Wm Buchanan, C, 5th New York
H Hutchins, G, 12th N Y
Corp Edward Mahoney, C, 5th N Y
Fred Skram, H, 5th N Y
James Cooper, B, 5th N Y
Corp A J D Turk, E, 5th Pennsylvania
Qr Sergt O G Robenson, I, Rhode Island cavalry
Wm Stephens, D, 10th Penn
A Robins, A, 5th N Y
R M Price, G, 5th N J
Corp Rosaly, C, 2d Wis
Corp S H Morrison, C, 2d Wisconsin
G Dupont, F, 21st N Y
W Smeltgrass, I, 2d Wis
Capt J McLaughlen, D, 2d Wisconsin
Joel S Hall, A, 90th Penn
Ed Cullin, G, 10th N Y

Ricketts' Division.

CASUALTIES IN CARROLL'S BRIGADE.

List of casualties in the Fourth Brigade, Ricketts's Division, known as CARROLL'S Brigade, commanded by Col. S. H. Bowman, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The Seventh Indiana Regiment being on detached duty, no report has yet been made.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, AT THE LATE BATTLE OF BULL RUN, ON THE 30TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1862.

Killed.

Patrick Ryan, Co A.

Wounded.

Samuel Madara, Co A
Wm Forrest, B
Lieut J T Hamilton, D
M Hogmire, D
Sergt E D Stagers, E
Michael T Dinny
James Kelley, F
Roger C Caswidav, I
Maj David M Jones

Missing.

M Stoddard, Co A
Adam Gross, A
Samuel Rogers, A
Wm Matteon, A
Wm H Burley, A
Thos Meagher, A
James V Lee, B
Moses Miller, B
Wm T McCoy, B
O Castner, C
D Bowman, C
George Maxwell, C
Howard Bennor, D
Miles W McCarty, D
John Quim, D
John Kanvde, D
Lewis Devlin, E
Sergt W Sanderson, G
Chas H Hackman, D
Thos C Whitingham, I
Joseph W Lavis, I
James Morrisy, K
David Heidler, K
William Shirk, K

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, AT BULL RUN AUG. 30, 1862.

Killed.

Sergt Derr, Co G
Lieut David Airson, I
Lieut Sampson, Co K
Wm Kratzer, I

Wounded.

Sergt Storkes, Co B
William Quict, B
Samuel McCarty, F
Corp. Ligate, Co G
David Hark, K

Missing.

Michael Farrel, Co A
Isaiah Feather, A
John Lewis, A
Jacob Wise, C
Henry A Wilson, C
Thomas Long, C
Constantine Cluy, C
William Passmore, D
M Bassie, Co F
Edward Robinson, G
Jeremiah Garner, G
Frank Barlow, H
James McFarvew, H
James Gorman, I
James A Mead, K
Richard J Sheffer, K

FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, IN THE RECENT SKIRMISHES AND BATTLES SINCE THE BATTLE OF SLAUGHTER'S MOUNTAIN.

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Frank Dersh, A
Sergt. John Bier, B
Edward Robinson, B
Sergt. Richard Moore, C
Alexander Hollofield, Sr, E
Abram Marshal, F
Sergt Theodore D Apple, F
Daniel Painter, F
Sergt Joseph O. Adams, G
Wm Cunningham, H
Lieut Jas Lewis, K

Missing.

Sergt Clarence Irwin, Co A
James J Nowlin, A
Jesse Hagerman, A
William Berrin, A
Albert Rigsby, A
Wm Coleman, A
Abram Chiel, A
Corp Robt. Waugh, H
Wm Hanley, B
Frederick Beher, B
John Logan, B
Wm Chambers, B
Sylvester Wolters, B
John Shaw, C
James Shibbottom, C
Theodore Cook, C
Sergt James Howard, D
Geo Doyle, E
John Semple, E
Carl E H Stephens, Jr, F
Geo W Strickland, F
Nathan Austin, F
Daniles Stanklins, F
Henry Maxwell, F
Corp Wm Brownlee, G
John Cambouse, G
Wm Bohr, H
Corp Francis Shepherd, H
John Morgan, H
Sergt John H Flattenburg, K
John H Clark, I
John Montgomery, K
Samuel Moon, K
Emanuel Dickerson, K
Richard Cemmins, K
Randall Frisler K

In Hospitals in Washington.

The following embraces all the names of the wounded received into the different Hospitals in Washington and vicinity, during the twenty-four hours ending the morning of the 6th instant, as per returns made to the Medical Director. also all the deaths reported during the same period of time. Nearly all of the wounded in the annexed list were brought from Bull Run and vicinity, on Thursday night and on Friday, the 4th and 5th insts.

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Deaths.

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S J Cushman, E, 10th Maine
J H Mosher, A, 2d U S S
Jacob Harts, H, 29th Penn
Jno Maling, 10th New York
W Jennings, K, 5th N Y
Wm Hines, B, 5th N Y
A Nichols, E, 5th N Y
A Carrell, 5th N Y
Wm Warren, E, 5th N Y
—— Hall, 5th N Y
Robert Porter, G, 11th N Y
Sergt Wm Buchanan, C, 5th New York
H Hutchins, G, 12th N Y
Corp Edward Mahoney, C, 5th N Y
Fred Skram, H, 5th N Y
James Cooper, B, 5th N Y
Corp A J D Turk, E, 5th Pennsylvania
Qr Sergt O G Robenson, I, Rhode Island cavalry
Wm Stephens, D, 10th Penn
A Robins, A, 5th N Y
R M Price, G, 5th N J
Corp Rosaly, C, 2d Wis
Corp S H Morrison, C, 2d Wisconsin
G Dupont, F, 21st N Y
W Smeltgrass, I, 2d Wis
Capt J McLaughlen, D, 2d Wisconsin
Joel S Hall, A, 90th Penn
Ed Cullin, G, 10th N Y
Levi Estes, D, 1st Mass
Obea Gehring, F, 5th N Y
B Estrice, H, 88th N Y
Jno M Mackin, C, 19th Mass
Wm Maisey, K, 3d Mich
Jno H Nice, I, 2d Indiana
Sgt Benj G Otto, A, 48th Pa
Corp P Hayden, G, 107th N Y
Sgt Dan Minturn, E, 1st Mich
Sgt H Benton, B, 19th Ind
Henry M Watt, B, 19th Ind
Corp T J C Serville, A, 83d Pa
Wm Moore, C, 90th Pa
Wm Nido, E, 83d Penn
J D Merbis, B, 7th Wis
Jno Doody, C, 5th N H
Levi Miller, B, 79th Ohio
C Whiding, C, 17th N Y
W J Bennett, B, 19th Ind
Fred Stewart, C, 29th N Y
Sgt E R Whitney, D, 19th Ind
Jno Dowues, D, 82d N J
Jno W Walker, I, 26th N Y
Jos Antine, D, 26th N Y
Sgt G Daw, C, 2d Wisconsin
Sgt E E Follingsworth, I, 17th New-York
R H Holhat, H, 2d Virginia
F M Ford, F, 19th Indiana
C W Goodnoe, A, 25th N Y
M Fichout, K, 1st Michigan
Sam Freeman, I, 75th Ohio
Eli Graves, G, 73d Ohio
H C Hammond, A, 44th N Y
Chas Frees, B, 2d Indiana
M Holt, D, 1st Mich
James Hughes, C, 2d Wis
R Pattu, A, 6th N H
Corp J R Prince, C, 12th N Y
Wm Dunton, A, 2d N H
Wm T Sheppard, G, 5th N Y
A R Bass, C, 24th New-York
H Libby, F, 2d Maine
H Chebot, C, 5th New-York
Sgt S Littlejohn, B, 19th Mass
Corp M Ward, B, 19th Mass
B Radkil, C, 7th Wisconsin
J C Eastman, C, 7th Wis
D M Dolly, A, 16th Mass
Sgt S Booth, C, 2d Wis
Jno Conce, C, 2d Wisconsin
T F

be flagged and recharged the full width thereof, where not already done, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Resolution, That an extension be built to the house of Hook and Ladder Company Number Five, the same to be twenty-five feet in depth, three stories in height; also that the doorway be enlarged to the width of ten feet; the above work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

(In the Board of Councilmen, August fourth, amended by adding thereto the words, "and the same to be done by contract," and pending a proposition to amend by adding after the words "Hook and Ladder Company Number five" the words "Hook and Ladder Company Number Sixteen," the same was laid over.)

Which was laid over.

Resolution, That the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a house for the use of Engine Company Number Twenty-one in the lot recently purchased by the Comptroller.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, That the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a house for Hose Company Number Twenty-two, on the lot recently purchased by the Comptroller in Worth-street, near Centre-street.

Councilman Jones moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words "the same to be similar in all respects to house of Hose Company Number One."

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise proposals for the necessary alterations and repairs to the house lately purchased by the Comptroller for the use of Hose Company number Forty-seven.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Repper, Hazleton, The President—3.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have Sixty-first-street between the Ninth and Tenth avenues regulated and graded where not already graded; and the property in front of said grading be assessed for said amount of costs and disbursements for said work, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the sunken lots on the south side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, be filled with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs from Board of Aldermen, of the result of their mission to the seat of the General Government, in order to urge personally upon those in authority their views on matters connected with the stimulating of enlistments in this City, and so forth, as a supplement to their report of their conference with the Governor of the State on the same subject, with resolution that the foregoing supplementary report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs be printed in connection with, and as forming a part of the report contained in Document Number fifteen of the Board of Aldermen, presented July twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and that a sufficient number be placed at the disposal of the military authorities to furnish all who may have volunteered, or may be desirous of volunteering, with a copy thereof.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs from Board of Aldermen, on the message of His Honor the Mayor, and recommending the adoption of an ordinance to provide for "increasing and strengthening the defences of the harbor of the City of New-York," constituting John Dimon, Myers Cornell, Albert Cardozo, Andrew Carrigan, together with the Mayor and Comptroller, a Commission, to be known as "The Board of Harbor Defence Commissioners of the City of New-York," who are authorized, under certain restrictions, to expend a sum not to exceed one million dollars in carrying out the purpose of the ordinance, the money to be raised by the Comptroller on bonds known as "The Harbor Defence Fund Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," &c.

(By Board of Aldermen, adopted.)

Which was laid over.

Preamble from Board of Alderman, with resolutions that the City of New-York will, at the time volunteers are mustered into the service, pay, in addition to all other bounties, fifty dollars to each man who shall, within twenty days after proclamation by the Mayor, enlist; that to effectually carry this out, the Committee on National Affairs hire a building for one month, to be the headquarters for recruiting, to be under the direction of an officer to be appointed by the proper military authorities, and at which each of the City regiments requiring recruits may be represented; each recruit to choose his own regiment or brigade, or if he do not choose, to be assigned by the officer in charge; that the Common Council disapprove of the resolutions urging the President to proclaim universal emancipation, which have been published as adopted by a Convention of Committees, in which it has been wrongly stated that the Common Council were represented; and that the Committee on National Affairs request the Tammany, Mozart, Republican, Constitutional Union, and Jeffersonian General Committees, the Union Defence Committee, the Tammany Society, the German Republican and German Democratic Central Committees, and the Committees' appointed by the Governor for the several Senatorial Districts, each to appoint a Committee of five to meet with the Joint Committee on National Affairs; also, His Honor the Mayor, the Recorder, Comptroller, Chamberlain and Corporation Counsel, to cooperate and assist in making arrangements to hold a meeting of the loyal people of the City, of all parties and opinions, for the exclusive purpose of urging prompt and vigorous action by all our citizens to procure recruits for regiments in the field, and also to appoint a Committee of twenty-five citizens from their own body, to be known as the National Committee of the City of New-York, whose action shall be limited to measures having for their sole object the vigorous and efficient prosecution of the war for the Union.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently—

Councilman Jones moved that the vote, by which said resolutions were laid over, be reconsidered.

Carried.

Councilmen Gross moved to amend said resolutions by striking therefrom the first and second resolutions, having reference to the bounty of $50, and authorizing the Special Committee, provided for by the resolution, to hire a building for recruiting purposes.

Carried.

And the resolution, as amended, was adopted, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healey, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—The President, Babcock, Snyder.—3

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a suitable wharf on the east side of Ward's Island.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of adopting resolution that the pond of stagnant water in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and the Ward School-house, be immediately filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long.—19

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of adopting resolution that the ditch of stagnant water on the block bounded by the Third and Fourth avenues and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place the Fire Telegraph in house of Hook and Ladder Company number twelve, and Hose Company number seven, and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated therefor.

(In Board of Councilmen, September first, lost for want of a constitutional vote.)

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Gedney, Keech, Ross, The President—5.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hayes moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Monday next, fifteenth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Councilman Gross moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause all the necessary repairs to the pier foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, to be made forthwith.

Councilman Gross moved that the same be recommitted to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to undertake forthwith the necessary improvement in the thirty-six-inch mains leading through the Fifth avenue, from the Receiving Reservoir to the Distributing Reservoir, by raising the same to a height corresponding to the present grade of the said avenue, or by the substitution of new mains in place thereof, at a similar height, as in the opinion of said Board may be most expedient, and that the sum of fifty-three thousand dollars be appropriated therefor, under the head of "Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements."

(By Board of Councilmen, September five, lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Councilman Snyder moved to amend said resolution by striking out all authority to take up the road pipes.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Councilman Ross moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was not, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Jones, Gross, Repper, Stevenson, The President, Babcock—8.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—11.

Councilman Jones moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

Council man Healy moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Councilman Gross moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was carried.

Councilman Jones moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Report of Committee on Roads and Obstructions, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the First Directress of the Wilson Industrial School, for the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby donated to said Institution, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to charge the same to the account of "Donations."

(In Board of Councilmen, July 21 and September 1, lost for want of a constitutional vote, subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Healey, Desmond, Jones, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes—2.

Councilman Hazleton moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared the Board adjourned until Monday next, fifteenth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Sept. 8, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	99¼	170 N. Y. Central R.	83
3,000 do	99⅞	500 do	83⅛
17,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	99⅝	50 do	85
1,000 U. S. 5s, '65	94	25 Erie Railroad	36⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	88	100 do	37
2,000 U. S. 6s, '68 Reg.	98	50 do	37
3,500 U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L.	97	150 Erie Railroad Pref	67⅞
2,000 do	97⅛	5 Hudson River R.	50⅜
16,000 Tr. 7 3-10 ₱ cent. Notes	102⅞	50 do	b30 60⅛
5,000 do	indorsed. 101⅝	100 do	60
4,000 do	indorsed. 101⅞	25 Harlem Railroad	16⅜
2,500 Ill. War Loan	96	50 do	15⅝
4,000 Mo. State 6s	46⅜	50 Reading R.	56
10,000 do	46⅝	50 do	57⅛
8,000 Cal. State 7s	99⅜	200 do	57
10,000 do	b30 100	250 do	56⅝
12,000 do	100	50 do	56⅜
7,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s	105	100 Mich. Cen. R	b60 67
10,000 E. R. & 3d M. bs '83	101	300 do	66⅛
22,000 Erie R. 4th m. b	94⅛	50 do	s10 66⅜
2,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M.	95	200 do	67
1,000 Mich. S. S. F. B	102⅜	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R	31¼
3,000 do	102⅝	25 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	61⅜
7,000 Mich. C. & e. old	106	20 do	61⅝
6000 St. L. A. & T. 1st m.	91	30 Panama R.	140
4,000 To. & Wa. 2d Mtge.	69½	100 Clev. & Pitts R.	24¾
3,000 C. & T. S. F. Bs.	90	200 do	24⅝
4,000 do	96⅛	500 Galena & Chic. R	70⅜
5,000 Pitts F. W. & C. 2d.	80	700 Clev. & Toledo R.	53
40 Bank of the Rep	90	400 do	s10 53
32,940 American Gold	119¼	50 Chi. & R. I. R.	b30 66⅛
108,500 do	119⅛	300 do	66⅜
4,000 do	119	100 do	66¼
10,000 do	b3 119⅜	50 do	s10 66⅜
45 Del. & Hud C. Co	100	142 Tol. & Wabash pref.	46½
10 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	109⅝	50 do	46¼
25 Del., L. & W. R.	99⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	99⅛	100 Harlem R.	18
25,000 U. S. 6s, '65, Cou.	99⅜	100 Har. R. Pref.	39
2,000 do	99⅜	200 Reading R.	57⅜
6,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	88	100 do	58
2,000 Tres. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes, Indorsed.	101⅜	400 Gal. & Chi. R.	71⅜
10,000 do	102⅛	50 Mich. Cen. R.	67⅛
50,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	98⅛	100 do	67⅜
5,000 U. S. Dem. Notes.	100⅛	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	31⅜
1,000 do	100⅛	150 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	62⅜
1,000 Mich. St. & N. I.	96	100 do	62¾
6,000 E. R. 3d m. b. '83	101	150 do	62¼
50,000 Am. Gold	119¾	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	62⅜
60,000 do	119⅜	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	24⅜
500 Pitts. F. W. & C. 1st.	95	200 do	s10 24⅝
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st m.	90⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	53⅝
20,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	70	200 do	s30 53⅜
5,000 Clev. & Tol. 2. bds.	96⅛	100 do	b5 53⅛
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	93⅝	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	66⅛
150 Hud. R. R.	50	200 do	67
275 do	50⅛		

MONDAY, Sept. 8—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Sept. 6, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 30:

Increase in Loans	$157,307
Increase in Specie	497,944
Increase in Circulation	191,159
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	691,295

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Sept. 7, 1861.	Aug. 30, 1862.	Sept. 6, 1862.
Capital	$69,050,000	$69,125,000	$69,125,000
Loans	139,158,220	158,278,552	158,435,859
Specie	41,887,230	35,640,964	36,138,908
Circulation	8,890,581	9,454,806	9,646,965
Gross Deposits	128,934,210	167,117,602	168,342,180
Exchanged	14,843,149	25,145,861	25,679,144
Undrawn	114,091,061	141,971,741	142,663,036
In Sub-Treasury	13,094,000	11,010,526	16,124,166

The Bank return shows a moderate increase in all departments. The Circulation is the largest ever reported by the New York City Banks. The line of Loans and Discounts is but slightly advanced over last week, while the Specie average goes up nearly half a million.

The market for Money to-day is easy at 5 ₱ cent. as the rule to the Brokers, with exceptions at 4 ₱ cent. on Government collateral. The supply on these terms is easy. The price of Gold having gone up to 119¼ ₱ cent., as against 118¾ on Saturday, Exchange on London is quoted correspondingly higher, say 130½@131 ₱ cent. at the close of the day. The terms on the Continent of Europe are thus quoted by Messrs. WARD & BRANDT, No. 39 Exchange-Place:

Paris—60 days' sight ₱ dollar	4f 26¾c.
Paris—3 days' sight per dollar	4f. 26¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ₱ guilder	40½c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight per marc banco	43½c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ₱ florin	40¾c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₱ rix dollar	94¾c.

The Stock Exchange at the early Board to-day manifested a considerable degree of steadiness. The Street appeared less unfavorably disturbed by the military situation in Maryland than on Saturday. The price of Gold was higher, but the bidding for United States Securities and the Railway Stocks was no lower than on Saturday afternoon. Later in the day, and at the Second Board, the market was firm, and prices so advancing that the latest sales were ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., and in some instances ⅛@1 ₱ cent., higher than at the outset of the dealings in the forenoon. A more cheerful feeling altogether obtained at the close of the day, the following being about the latest figures, as compared with Saturday:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
N. Y. Central	93⅝	93⅝	Hudson	51⅝	50⅜
Erie	37⅜	37	Pacific	110⅝	108⅜
Erie Preferred	68⅜	68	Panama	138½	138½
Rock Island	67⅛	66⅝	Missouris	45⅝	45⅛
Galena	71⅜	71⅛	Tennessees	48½	49⅜
Mich. Central	67⅜	67⅛	U. S. 6s, 1874	98⅝	98⅝
Mich. Southern	31⅝	31⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	99⅜	99⅜
Mich. Guarant'd	62⅜	62⅜	U. S. Notes, C. H	100⅝	100⅛
Illinois Cen	62⅝	61⅜	Treas. 7 30 ₱ cts	103⅛	103⅛
Toledo	53⅛	53⅛	Bills on London	141	140
Reading	58⅛	58⅜	Gold	119	119⅛

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	102	Bank of the Republic	90
Mechanics	103	Bank of North America	92
America	106	Metropolitan	98
National	93	East River	75
Merchants' Exchange	97	Nassau	97¾
State of New-York	93	Shoe and Leather	98
Commerce	91¾	Importers' and Traders'	96
American Exchange	90	Park	107

The Railway mortgages are steady to-day. The following are the bids:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	100	Chi. & N. W. s f	93
N. Y. Cen 6s, Subscr	100	Chi. & N. W firsts	68
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	105	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass.	50⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	111	Chi. & N. W. seconds	28⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Coup., '76	110	Chi. & N. W. Int Bds	81
Erie firsts, '82	111⅜	Del. Lack & W. firsts	107
Erie thirds, '83	101	Del. Lack & W. sec'd s	102
Erie fourths, '80	94	Tol. & Wab. firsts	90⅝
Erie fifths, '88	88	Tol. & Wab. seconds	70
Hudson firsts, '69	110	Tol. & Wab. Int Bds	75
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	107	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	96
Hudson thirds, '75	95	Gal. & Chi. firsts	103
Hudson Converts., '67	90⅜	Gal. & Chi seconds	104
Harlem seconds, '64	102	Chi. & R. I. firsts	101
Mich. Cen. 8s, '69-72	105⅜	Clev. & Tol. s f	90⅜
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2ds	88⅝	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	108
M. S. & N. I. s.f., 7 ₱ c.	102⅜	N. Jersey Cen. seconds	105
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	99⅝	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 1sts	95
St. L. & T. H. firsts	90		

The following are the latest Specie quotations of Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street:

Amer. Gold	$1 19	Amer Silver	$1 14
Sovereigns	5 70	Spanish Dollars	1 25
20-francs (Napo.)	4 45	Mexican Dollars	1 23
Ten Guilders	8 53	Five-franc pieces	1 07
Ten Thalers	8 59	Ger. and Fr. Crowns	1 15
Spanish Doubloons	15 50	English Silver, ₱ £	5 50
Parrott Doubloons	17 75	Span. & Mex Qrs ₱ oz	1 35

The *Commercial* of this afternoon has the following announcement of the advance of freights on the New-York Roads, which we have reason to know is more than borne out by the difficulties now surrounding the other trunk lines—the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio:

We understand that one, at least, if not both the New-York trunk lines of railway, will soon advance their freight charges on and after Wednesday, the 10th inst. The pressure upon the lines north, that the President of the Road will have its own engines and cars, and all the manufacturers of the Central, who have been employed by the Company, will be thrown out of employment for the present, and as the Company will be compelled to keep its men employed, it will have to build new cars, &c., at Harrisburgh, and so forth. The Pennsylvania Central Company will also have to build at Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh, and the Baltimore and Ohio at Baltimore and Parkersburgh. The Baltimore and Ohio Company have already advanced their freights, and the Pennsylvania Central will probably do so to-day. The Boston lines have also advanced their freights, and the Erie Railway will probably do so to-day. The Boston lines have also advanced their freights, and the Erie Railway will probably do so to-day. The Boston lines have also advanced their freights, and the Erie Railway will probably do so to-day.

	Loans.		Specie.	
Banks.	Sept. 6.	Aug. 30.	Sept. 6.	Aug. 30.
Bk of New-York	5,703,418	5,703,087	1,946,378	1,835,192
Manhattan Co	5,749,875	5,656,587	1,703,894	1,695,630
Merchants' Bank	6,706,151	6,514,132	1,994,568	1,969,686
Mechanics' Bank	6,045,219	6,170,119	705,044	698,945
Union Bank	3,768,885	3,762,982	2,29,870	1,919,833
Bank of America	8,547,051	9,111,964	1,407,181	1,446,937
Phenix Bank	3,387,553	4,009,753	5,0,259	536,651
City Bank	3,488,784	3,446,256	2,446,826	2,431,087
Tradesmen's Bank	2,250,267	2,246,210	419,241	142,161
Fulton Bank	1,643,311	1,674,459	372,312	371,416
Chemical Bank	2,753,068	2,453,923	2,511,289	2,666,364
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,533,168	2,523,303	214,852	216,040
National Bank	2,224,537	2,226,555	466,061	479,852
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,549,355	1,575,003	145,206	144,593
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	925,417	938,125	213,556	212,662
Greenwich Bank	852,287	843,704	387,514	387,437
Leather Man. Bk.	2,225,200	2,145,731	879,536	757,199
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,325,152	1,321,466	314,573	314,779
Bk St New-York	5,430,464	5,477,583	918,952	992,468
Am Exchange Bk.	8,690,471	8,356,423	2,553,327	2,568,974
Bk of Commerce	13,216,877	13,063,126	1,516,706	1,461,125
Broadway Bank	3,499,758	3,517,939	1,034,142	1,043,997
Ocean Bank	2,107,320	2,069,519	284,362	266,966
Mercantile Bank	3,252,661	3,223,769	629,034	536,263
Pacific Bank	1,461,069	1,401,508	117,122	127,447
Bank of Republic	4,749,661	4,849,775	1,410,779	1,342,147
Chatham Bank	916,973	919,229	102,234	103,694
People's Bank	744,871	750,017	97,031	96,494
Bank of N. Am.	1,996,848	2,079,216	136,395	137,469
Hanover Bank	2,219,137	2,271,961	155,953	152,012
Irving Bank	910,656	890,156	89,489	90,078
Metropolitan Bk.	9,703,941	9,726,611	1,569,585	1,570,421
Citizen's Bank	915,638	910,329	90,150	90,314
Nassau Bank	2,209,579	2,192,535	242,697	251,412
Market Bank	2,249,978	2,224,077	276,266	277,843
St. Nicholas Bank	1,534,651	1,544,403	141,519	148,584
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,840,860	2,950,639	210,588	211,272
Corn Exch. Bank	2,884,864	2,555,402	879,251	690,203
Continental Bank	3,954,387	4,072,866	175,010	200,340
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,511,459	1,506,124	351,252	370,461
Oriental Bank	666,247	616,734	71,748	76,234
Marine Bank	1,567,890	1,497,278	253,887	258,109
Atlantic Bank	720,769	744,191	87,961	86,632
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,698,567	3,139,844	317,335	317,584
Park Bank	9,180,987	9,136,790	3,373,517	3,19,,697
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	1,165,269	1,130,007	166,542	168,981
Grocers' Bank	478,925	468,322	60,099	59,798
North River Bank	790,017	785,442	67,033	67,899
East River Bank	305,501	337,797	45,360	35,302
Manuf'y & Mer. Bk	1,259,300	1,253,977	120,239	121,144
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	616,564	659,344	100,728	102,678
N. Y. Exch. Bank	321,654	341,315	66,745	66,753
Bull's Head Bank	498,415	479,921	27,772	27,803
N. Y. County Bank	333,550	334,327	50,304	50,351
Total	$58,485,559	$58,378,247	$36,138,928	$36,640,984
Increase	$157,307		Increase	$497,944

	Circulation.		Deposits—Nev.	
Banks.	Sept. 6	Aug. 30.	Sept. 6.	Aug. 30.
Bk of New-York	483,997	470,030	5,103,912	5,074,004
Manhattan Co	89,121	84,522	5,362,565	5,007,917
Merchants' Bank	186,089	176,025	6,177,800	6,095,297
Mechanics' Bank	289,159	292,159	5,650,027	5,679,000
Union Bank	218,814	219,370	3,462,935	3,495,817
Bank of America	44,014	40,031	9,601,650	9,760,550
Phenix Bank	77,350	77,678	3,37,,953	3,37,,953
City Bank			5,159,270	5,372,981
Tradesmen's Bank	253,642	252,471	1,642,716	1,671,147
Fulton Bank	220,675	209,460	1,913,199	1,926,416
Chemical Bank	86,411	86,961	6,953,784	5,761,,2
Merch. Exch. Bk	144,769	143,927	1,560,767	1,555,013
National Bank	145,805	145,845	1,847,177	1,837,178
Butch. & Drov. Bk	280,977	285,375	1,669,,45	1,669,148
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	295,041	291,344	1,481,,,9	1,481,,,9
Greenwich Bank	143,220	140,611	820,510	3,,,,,4
Leather Man. Bk.	263,471	271,821	2,161,,45	1,926,441
Seventh Ward Bk.	185,732	183,264	1,225,,,6	1,217,,66
Bk St New-York	246,364	229,,56	6,,,,,,6	5,107,,,0
Am Exchange Bk.	356,,,3	3,,,,5	6,,,,,,1	6,,,,,,1
Bk of Commerce	1,715	1,,,5	8,,,,,,5	8,,,,,,5
Broadway Bank	32,,,1	322,,96	2,,,,,,5	3,,,,,,5
Ocean Bank	97,,,0	96,,,1	1,,,,,,3	1,,,,,,6
Mercantile Bank	6,,,8	6,,,7	3,,,,,,6	3,,,,,,7
Pacific Bank	102,,,1	102,,,2	1,,,,,,2	1,,,,,,6
Bank of Republic	2,,,,,1	2,,,,,1	3,,,,,,3	3,,,,,,,1
Chatham Bank	2,,,,,1	2,,,,,1	1,,,,,,3	1,,,,,,4
People's Bank	84,,,5	87,,,6	1,,,,,,6	1,,,,,,1
Bank of N. Am.	18,,,3	18,,,2	1,,,,,,5	1,,,,,,5
Hanover Bank	142,,,1	142,,,1	1,,,,,,0	1,,,,,,,7
Irving Bank	12,,,,,0	12,,,,,0	1,,,,,,4	1,,,,,,,9
Metropolitan Bk	27,,,,,5	27,,,,,5	2,,,,,,7	2,,,,,,,7
Citizen's Bank	17,,,,,6	17,,,,,6	1,,,,,,2	1,,,,,,,2
Nassau Bank	18,,,,,1	18,,,,,2	1,,,,,,,1	1,,,,,,,6
Market Bank	252,,,,,3	251,,,,,8	1,,,,,,,6	1,,,,,,,6
St Nicholas Bank	197,,,,,3	195,,,,,3	1,,,,,,,5	1,,,,,,,5
Shoe & Leath. Bk	477,,,,,2	453,,,,,1	2,,,,,,,7	2,,,,,,,9
Corn Exch. Bank	257,,,,,0	270,,,,,1	2,,,,,,,1	2,,,,,,,1
Continental Bank	2,,,,,19	2,,,,,,0	2,,,,,,,5	2,,,,,,,7
Bk of Commw'lth	314,,,,,0	314,,,,,0	1,,,,,,,2	1,,,,,,,2
Oriental Bank	51,,,,,0	51,,,,,0	1,,,,,,,1	1,,,,,,,1
Marine Bank	251,,,,,5	248,,,,,6	1,,,,,,,2	1,,,,,,,2
Atlantic Bank	12,,,,,9	11,,,,,0	1,,,,,,,4	1,,,,,,,4
Imp. & Trad's Bk	220,,,,,0	220,,,,,0	2,,,,,,,0	2,,,,,,,0
Park Bank	3,,,,,5,0	3,,,,,5,0	11,,,,,,,0	11,,,,,,,0
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	85,,,,,8	84,,,,,9	1,,,,,,,1	1,,,,,,,0
Grocers' Bank	47,,,,,3	47,,,,,3	1,,,,,,,4	1,,,,,,,4
North River Bank	71,,,,,0	71,,,,,0	1,,,,,,,0	1,,,,,,,0
East River Bank	17,,,,,0	17,,,,,0	1,,,,,,,0	1,,,,,,,0
Manuf'y & Mer. Bk	112,,,,,0	112,,,,,0	1,,,,,,,0	1,,,,,,,0
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	50,,,,,0	50,,,,,0	1,,,,,,,0	1,,,,,,,0
N. Y. Exch. Bank	134,,,,,4	134,,,,,4	1,,,,,,,0	1,,,,,,,0
Bull's Head Bank	130,,,,,1	132,,,,,2	1,,,,,,,0	1,,,,,,,0
N. Y. County Bank	109,,,,,1	109,,,,,4	1,,,,,,,0	1,,,,,,,0
Total	$3,615,965	$3,454,,,,0	$47,,,,,,,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Very full details of the rebel movement into Maryland, and their operations in Frederick and vicinity, will be found in our special correspondence and dispatches this morning. They do not differ in the facts from the accounts which have already been published. The Government authorities received the news of the invasion on Saturday evening, in documentary form, and during that night and Sunday, immense bodies of our troops were put in motion for the Upper Potomac and elsewhere. The authorities at Washington appear to be at fault as to the next movement likely to be made by the rebels, but we receive assurances that proper precautions have been taken to guard against damage "in certain quarters." The rebels appear to have captured no Government stores whatever at Frederick. All the National forces stationed there fell back to Harper's Ferry, but before doing so destroyed all the hospital and commissary stores they could not remove, and took away with them the sick and wounded. Communication with Harper's Ferry is of course cut off by the rebels, but there is no danger of the National force there being starved out, as has been feared, so long as they can receive supplies from the West over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which the recent skirmish at Martinsburgh indicates is still in our possession in that direction. It appears to be doubtful whether the rebels intend to make a movement on Harper's Ferry. With the Maryland Heights in our possession, such a movement could hardly be successful, unless in overwhelming numbers. It appears more probable that they contemplate a raid into Pennsylvania, by way of Hagerstown; a direct march upon Washington, or an attack upon Baltimore. At any rate, there is no doubt of their presence in the State in heavy force. A paroled prisoner who arrived in Washington yesterday reports that about 150,000 had crossed the Potomac, the main body of them at the Monocacy; and this report is credited by the military authorities. There has been very little if any fighting yet. There is a rumor of a skirmish yesterday morning in the neighborhood of Poolesville, but it is not confirmed.

The rebel force on the Upper Potomac is said to consist of JACKSON'S, LONGSTREET'S, EWELL'S and WALKER'S Divisions. No force, it is reported, has been left in front of Washington but cavalry. If this be so, the rebels are risking all upon a single chance, and if surrounded and defeated in Maryland or Pennsylvania, their army will be annihilated.

It having become public that Gen. POPE had preferred charges against Gens. FRANKLIN, FITZ JOHN PORTER, HEINTZELMAN, and perhaps some others, and that those officers had been placed under arrest preliminary to their trial, the *National Intelligencer* thinks it proper to state that, although charges have been preferred against them, they have not been arrested, but are still on duty in the field.

We have a report from Fortress Monroe that the rebel *Merrimac No. 2* has made her appearance in the James River—one account stating that she had come down to the vicinity of Newport's News, and had an encounter with two of our gunboats. The authorities at Fortress Monroe do not appear to be alarmed, however, and express their confidence that the career of the new rebel craft will be much shorter than that of the first one.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from Nashville under date of August 21: "JOHN MORGAN had his headquarters at Hartsville, a few miles from Gallatin, and has issued a paper called the *Vidette*, wherein the editor says he shall publish 'semi-occasionally.' MORGAN'S force had reached the number of four thousand, and it is believed that the intrepid guerilla intends to flank Gen. MORGAN at Cumberland Gap, and 'bag' his men, as a large rebel force has left Chattanooga to cooperate with somebody somewhere. One thing we are assured of, the Cumberland Gap wires are in possession of the rebels. The rebels also have possession of the town of Clarksville, on the Cumberland River, and the large bridge over the Red River near there, has been destroyed. On Monday evening, Gens. NELSON and JACKSON started for Kentucky upon a small steamer, and came within a few miles of a guerrilla band, but were warned, I believe, by a Union man in the vicinity. The two generals narrowly escaped capture, and returned to this city late last night, much fatigued from the effects of a rapid thirty-mile ride by horse. The Columbia cars, as well as those on the Chattanooga Railroad, are fired into nearly every day. Yesterday, as the train bound to Huntsville passed Reynold's Station, several shots were fired, one of which killed a lady instantly, wife of a prominent rebel of Mount Pleasant. Several men were wounded last evening in the same manner, as the up-train passed Franklin."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* estimates the loss of the National forces in the disastrous fight at Richmond, Ky., at 250 killed and 700 wounded.

Col. HERMAN'S Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, (numbering 1,000 men,) being the first regiment of the Corcoran Legion, has already been sent forward to Washington, and is now encamped at Arlington Heights, opposite the Capital. Col. MCDERMOTT'S Regiment of New-York Volunteers—the second of the Legion—is recruited to nearly the requisite maximum number, and will probably be given marching orders in less than a week. The other accepted regiments of this new Irish-American organization are rapidly progressing with the work of enlistment, under the vigilant care of the gallant CORCORAN, who expects to be enabled to resume field-service in a few weeks.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have advices from Europe to the 31st ult., by the arrival off Cape Race of the steamships *Australasian* and *Norwegian*. The most important item of news is the defeat, wounding and capture of GARIBALDI by the Government forces of Italy. He was put on board an Italian frigate and conveyed to Spezzia. The Liverpool Cotton Market was buoyant, with a further advance. The market for Breadstuffs and Provisions was dull. Consols were quoted at 93¾@93¾ for Money.

The Board of Aldermen failed to get a quorum yesterday, and adjourned *sine die*.

The Board of Councilmen last evening referred a resolution directing the Comptroller to pay the $50 bounty to all who enlisted on the day the Mayor's proclamation was issued. A resolution was adopted directing the Counsel to the Corporation to prepare the necessary papers to make a transfer of the New-York and Manhattan Gaslight Companies to the proprietorship of the City, on account of the design of those companies to charge their customers the tax levied by the General Government to sustain the expenses of the war. The Eighth-Avenue Railroad Company was directed to extend its track to Eighty-second-street. A report was adopted in favor of paving Hudson-street with Belgian pavement, from Eighth-avenue to Chambers-street, with the exception of the portion used by the railroad companies. The Comptroller's Annual Report, for 1861, was received. The Board concurred substantially with Alderman BOOLE'S resolution, offered August 4.

The Independent Order of Red Men held a high festival at CONRAD'S Yorkville Park, yesterday, in celebration of the first annual session of the Grand Tribe of America ever held in this City. The Grand Powhatan and other head officers were present from Philadelphia, with numerous delegations from Baltimore, Newark and other centres of State organization. A fine procession of the tribes or lodges of this City marched through our streets, and the day terminated with an address by the Grand Secretary and a ball at the Park. The Grand Session begins at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

There was a Convention of the principal Telegraph men of the country in session in Chicago, last week. Their deliberations were of rather a private character—having reference, in part, to the action of the Railroad Convention, in relation to the Telegraphic branch of the enterprise.

Paymaster LARNED, whose death we announced yesterday, was a native of Massachusetts, and was appointed from that State on the 1st of October, 1813, as an Ensign in the Twenty-first Infantry. Although not a graduate of West Point, he possessed every soldierly attribute—was prompt, brave, generous, and always faithful to his duties. On the 20th of July, 1854, he was appointed to the responsible position of Paymaster-General, with the rank of Colonel—a position to which his long and efficient public services had fairly entitled him, and which he continued to fill until his death.

The Stock Market was firmer at the close of the deslings, yesterday, than on Saturday. Gold left off 119; Exchange 130¾ ₱ cent. Wall-street was generally more cheerful on the situation of the War than at the close of last week.

Cotton was quite brisk and decidedly dearer, yesterday, Middings having advanced to 55½c.@56c. ₱ lb., under the influence of the news by the *Norwegian*. The transactions in Breadstuffs were heavy; but, in view of the liberal arrivals and of the rise in the freight market, prices of Wheat and Corn were lower. Flour was steady. Groceries, Provisions, Hides, Leather, Hops and Tallow were moderately dealt in. Hay, Wool and Tobacco were in good request. The scarcity of vessels and of seamen had the effect of enabling shipowners to establish an advance in rates on ocean freight, which, however, tended to check the export movement of produce.

The business at the Live Stock markets was brisk early in the day, but fell off toward noon, and closed heavy at night. About 4,400 beeves were on sale at Forty-fourth-street, the majority of which were of fair quality, though a few lots of little hoppers might easily be mistaken for calves. The prevailing rates were 8c.@8½c. for good to choice cattle, and from that down to 6c. for "snow-flies." Prices have scarcely varied from last week, and enough remain unsold to keep the prospect for an advance out of question. A few more lots are expected, which will make the total at all the yards near 5,000 head.

The English Demand for a Division of the Union.

The London *Times* is a miracle of patience and of faith. It indulgea a hope that the Americans will soon come to appreciate the *disinterestedness* of the British nation in its treatment of our rebellion. We cannot fail, the *Times* thinks, sooner or later to perceive that the controlling impulse of the British Government, and the paramount sentiment of the British people, in all their dealings with foreign Powers, is a profound, simple-hearted, almost angelic devotion to *principle*. The temptations have been very great, the *Times* bids us observe, to meddle with our affairs. There is no nation on earth capable of resisting them without help, except the English. France would have pitched in long ago if the excellent British had not prevented. The United States ought to be very grateful to the good English Government, which has not interfered in their affairs—which has resisted all temptations to break the blockade, and to help the Southern rebels destroy the great Republic; and in course of time, this admirable exponent of British character is quite certain the Americans will not fail to make due acknowledgment for all their kindness.

We don't like to appear rude, but we must tell the *Times* that its eggs will be addled long before they are hatched. The British, by their manœuvres, have succeeded in just one thing and no more: they have planted in the heart of every class of the American people, North and South, loyalists, rebels and half-way men, the most profound and thorough contempt for their character, the most bitter and envenomed detestation of their conduct. No human being on this continent gives the British Government the slightest credit for "disinterestedness" or for "principle," in the policy it has pursued. It has been *neutral* because it did not dare be otherwise. The Primo Minister himself has over and over again declared that the British Government would take no part in the contest, because it could not do so without involving England in the war,—because interference of any kind would only increase all the evils she now suffers,—because in a word the selfish interests of England required her to keep out of it. She had very little to gain and everything to lose by war with us. She might possibly get cotton and free trade with the South. But she would be very certain to lose her commerce, to lose her colonies, to starve her people, to provoke a revolution at home, and to get into war with half of Europe. She acted wisely in keeping out of it; but it is a little too much for her to claim our gratitude and admiration for what is simply the baldest and sheerest selfishness, diluted with a discreet and unconscious cowardice. It isn't possible for any mortal to waste admiration on such conduct.

From the very beginning of the Rebellion England has insisted on one thing and one only in connection with it,—and that is the *division of the Union*. From the day the first gun was fired at Sumter, the British have insisted on the independence of the South. If they urge peace, it is on that condition. That is *the* one thing which they regard as indispensable. All their exhortations to peace, all their disinterested longings for restored harmony and commerce, —all their proffers of mediation and friendly intervention,—all their demands, arguments and advice, proceed upon this as the condition *sine qua non*. The latest number of the *Saturday Review* affords an instance. It implores the belligerents to cease their war—to come to terms—but only on the assumption of a divided Union. "No success of the Federal arms," it says, "could lead to a more desirable result than a *recognition of Southern independence* practically dictated by the stronger belligerent;" and it assures the North that on such a basis it can have "foreign mediation *at will*." It is not in the least difficult to understand this,—though it would not be quite so easy to explain it on the high theory of John Bull's disinterestedness. The one thing on which John Bull has set his heart is the disruption of the American Union,—the downfall of the United States as one of the first-rate Powers. ROEBUCK, who represents the English character more accurately than PALMERSTON, because he has less brains, told the whole truth on that point. The American Republic is growing too *powerful*: the fancied interest of England demands its disruption: and as DE TOCQUEVILLE has remarked, whatever is for the *interest* of England becomes at once her highest moral law. When it suits her convenience she affects belief in the Ten Commandments. Just now she knows but two—Free Trade and the Disruption of the American Union.

The English will learn in time that there is no political sentiment on which the American people are so nearly unanimous as that of *National Unity*; and that the very last thing to which any considerable portion of them will consent, is a division of the Union. Even the Peace Party, whose strength and influence the *Times* is very much in the habit of exaggerating of late, would infinitely prefer the absolute surrender of the National Government to JEFF. DAVIS, in the hope of a reconstruction upon the extremest principles of the Southern Constitution, to a severance of the Union and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. The Southern rebels themselves do not desire division *per se*: they would much prefer to have the Union maintained if only they could be permitted to rule it. At the outset of the rebellion it was said that Secretary CHASE advocated a division in preference to war,—but he found little support, and has long since, we believe, abandoned that position. So that at this moment we know absolutely no party, and no considerable number of men, who regard dissolution as admissible in any case. The loyal people of the whole country will fight as long as they have a man or a dollar left to maintain the Union. The "peace men" would surrender the Government to JEFF. DAVIS and the South rather than consent to disunion, and the rebels themselves prefer a *united* country, if they can only make its destiny subservient to their interests.

The English, therefore, in urging a separation encounter the most powerful sentiment of the American people. They demand what is most odious and abhorrent to the national instinct. The Americans (our English friends may have heard) are a proud, ambitious race, eager for power and consideration in the world, and reluctant, even beyond the average, to descend to the level of a third-rate nation. They will not willingly turn away their eyes from those visions of Empire which have dazzled them so long—and they know perfectly well that *unity* is the indispensable condition of making them real. Every consideration which can affect the action of great communities, the memories and glories of the past, the bright anticipations of the future, the dreams of the patriot and the hopes of the ambitious and aspiring—everything which can stir the patriotic passions of a youthful and energetic nation, prompts to the preservation of the Union at what ever sacrifice of personal opinion and temporary convenience. The "peace party," moreover, on which the *Times* relies, understands perfectly that without unity there can be no peace, and that a division of the Union only lays the foundation for endless wars.

Our English advisers will do well to consider this aspect of the matter a little. They may find it advisable to direct their efforts to some object which is more attainable than this, of dividing the Union. What the future may have in store for us we do not know. We may conquer the South, and bring them back to their allegiance. We may be conquered by them, or even betrayed into their hands, and compelled again to come under the Southern yoke; or we may struggle for years to come in exhausting wars. Each of these alternatives is infinitely more probable than the consent of the American people to the disruption and destruction of the American Republic; and this fact John Bull will do well to lay to heart.

CONDITION OF OUR TROOPS AT CUMBERLAND GAP.—About a fortnight ago we pointed out the perils that were gathering around the Union force at Cumberland Gap, under Gen. MORGAN; that he was isolated from help or relief, that he was cut off from supplies, that the enemy was gathering in his front and rear, and that unless succor by some means soon reached him, his destruction or starvation was inevitable. Since then, by the rebel successes in Kentucky, Gen. MORGAN'S dangers have been increased a thousand fold, and his position looks now all but hopeless.

It was announced, ten days ago, that Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY was marching with a column to his relief; but the latter gentleman is now in Washington, unwilling, it is said, for some reason or other, to take part in the war. It was while marching in the direction of the Gap, with ten or fifteen thousand men, that Gen. NELSON was assailed by the rebels at Richmond, Ky., on the 30th ult., and, after a severe fight, was driven back.

At present there seems no prospect of getting a force to Gen. MORGAN'S relief until Eastern Kentucky is entirely cleared of the rebels who now hold it from its southern line up to the Ohio. The army nearest to him is that of Gen. BUELL, but that is over a hundred and fifty miles off, and has enough ado to maintain its own ground—which, indeed, it seems it cannot do—without thinking of piercing such a distance through the enemy's country as to Cumberland Gap. We see, therefore, no means whatever of relieving Gen. MORGAN from the deadly peril which environs him, unless a force sufficiently large be sent to overcome the rebels that hold Kentucky, and pierce through all obstacles until Cumberland Gap is reached, when, by a movement in conjunction with Gen. BUELL'S troops—if he can only be *got* to move—East Tennessee may be reached and liberated, and all these minor difficulties solved.

In the meantime, Gen. MORGAN'S supplies are daily getting shorter, and there is no means whatever of his adding to them, and famine must speedily stare him in the face. When we expressed fears on this subject a fortnight ago, the telegraph replied by asserting that MORGAN had supplies for *thirty days*, and was therefore in no danger. Nearly half that time has now gone, and since then, every avenue of supply has been taken possession of by the rebels. It is evident that prompt measures will have to be taken by the Government, if we would save ourselves from a disaster in the Southwest which we can ill endure.

The Rebel Invasion of the Loyal States.

It seems to be settled that a force of at least 40,000 rebels has crossed the Potomac and taken position at Frederick, in Maryland, about sixty miles west of Baltimore, and about forty north from Washington. They have been permitted by the Government to cross without resistance. Telegraphic reports from the Capital would almost lead us to believe that they had been invited there,—for we are assured that the Government is perfectly satisfied with their position, and that none of them will ever return. We hope this may prove to be true;—but we would rather see it proved than give full credence to it in advance. As we remarked yesterday, we have too many of these official assurances already on hand unredeemed, to be especially eager for more.

The experience of the past justifies us in assuming that the rebels have not invaded Maryland without a just estimate of the perils of the undertaking, and of the force necessary to overcome them. They are away from their supplies, though the country through which they are marching will, in good part, supply them. They must be away from their supports, unless, indeed, the whole rebel army is following them. They can hardly remain where they are, because they are exposed to the attack of our army from Washington. They may count on having time before that attack is made, to collect an army strong enough to defy it. In this it is the obvious duty of our Government to disappoint them. We hear with satisfaction that very heavy detachments of our troops have already been sent against them, and presume they will be rapidly supported by as many more as the exigency may require.

If the rebels do not choose to remain at Frederick, they will probably march on Baltimore,—not into the city, where they would be exposed to the shell of our forts, but near enough to it to be joined by the traitors awaiting their arrival, and to give them command of the railroads leading to it from the North and West. With 40,000 or 50,000 disciplined and experienced troops, they may not unreasonably hope to hold their ground against the new levies, whom they hope to intercept,—leaving the main body of their army to deal with the main body of ours, if the latter should leave Washington to give them battle. The principal purpose of their inroad into Maryland is, doubtless, to obtain supplies,—to secure reinforcements from the Secessionists of that State, and to cut the lines of railroad over which our army receives its stores and reinforcements.

If the main body of the rebel army should effect a strong lodgment on the soil of Maryland, or among the mountains of Southern Pennsylvania, we must not deceive ourselves as to the difficulty of driving them out. Our main reliance must be on overtaking and destroying them before they have time to unite their forces and strengthen their position. Whether the Government is taking steps to do this or not, we have no means of knowing. Up to the present time, certainly, the rebels have met with no opposition at any point. We are bound to assume, we suppose, that the Government had some good reason for permitting them to cross the Potomac, with cavalry, artillery and infantry, without the least resistance, and for giving them free right of way through Maryland as far as they have gone. At what particular point their onward march is to be contested, we shall know in due time.

Everything depends on the strength and character of the force we send against them, and on the manner in which that force is commanded. We observe that Gens. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, FRANKLIN and GRIFFIN, who stand charged by Gen. POPE with having disobeyed his orders and refused to engage the enemy, have been relieved from arrest by the President, at Gen. MCCLELLAN'S request, on the ground that their services were imperatively required in the field. The exigency must be pressing to warrant so extraordinary a proceeding; but we trust the remedy will be found adequate. Gen. MCCLELLAN evidently either does not believe that the officers named were guilty of the glaring misconduct alleged against them, or else he has confidence that, if he commands them, they will not repeat it.

REBEL RECRUITING IN MARYLAND.—While the rebel army remains in and on the borders of Maryland, enjoying the fat things of Montgomery and Frederick Counties, restoring its exhausted energies, and gathering up stores of supplies for future use, it will also be able to largely recruit its thinned ranks from among the rebels of Maryland. The large rebel element in the State will no doubt rush to the Confederate standard, now that the Stars and Bars is unfurled so near by. The Maryland rebels have been greatly afraid of the operations of the Federal conscription of late, and have been adopting every ruse to get southward into Virginia or somewhere within the rebel lines,—many of them declaring that they were willing to remain neutral at home, but if they were to be forced to fight, they would certainly fight for their rebel friends.

The rebel army, while it is preparing to strike out still further North, will get its ranks quite largely recruited from this class; and if they do not obtain, as they have declared they would, 50,000 volunteers in Maryland, it would not be surprising if they should get a fifth of that number. The rebel army has arrived at the very nick of time—just a few days previous to the day on which the conscription act was to be enforced. It would be well for our officers in Baltimore, and along the line of the railroad between Baltimore and Washington, as well as at other important points of the State, to keep a strict watch over all travelers in the direction of Frederick and the Potomac.

Our General Officers.

Gen. POPE has gone West to take command of his new Department. We believe he has assured the President that the charges preferred against him are entirely untrue, and that his failure to destroy the enemy in front of Washington was not his fault. It is evident, from the fact of his receiving so promptly a new command, that he retains the undiminished confidence of President LINCOLN.

It is understood that Gen. POPE alleges that the only reason why he could not renew the action on Saturday morning was, that his men were on the verge of starvation,—that he had telegraphed and written repeatedly for rations and forage, and that on Saturday morning he received a letter from Gen. FRANKLIN, written on Friday at Alexandria, and saying that he was directed by Gen. MCCLELLAN to say that rations and forage would be loaded and sent forward as soon as he would send a cavalry escort to Alexandria to bring them up. As this could not possibly be done, he was compelled to fall back to Centerville. As the President has appointed Gen. MCCLELLAN to the highest command, it is clear he does not believe this statement, and that he has *not* full faith in Gen. POPE.

It is also understood that Gen. POPE has officially charged that Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER remained, throughout the heavy battle of Friday, all day in full sight of the enemy and in full hearing of the guns, and yet refused to obey orders to attack him,—and that Gen. GRIFFIN'S brigade was also held inactive during the whole of Saturday's battle, while the General himself spent the whole day in making ill-natured strictures on the commanding General, in presence of a promiscuous assemblage. And Gen. POPE attributes to these circumstances his loss of the battle. A court was ordered to investigate these grave charges, but on Gen. MCCLELLAN'S application it has been postponed, and each of these officers is restored to his command. This also would indicate a lack of faith in Gen. POPE, or else a surplus of faith in Gen. MCCLELLAN, on the part of the President.

Gen. MCDOWELL is in this City under arrest, as we are informed, on charge of treason. By whom it is preferred, or on what grounds, we are not aware.

It is clear from these facts that the condition of our army officers is somewhat chaotic. Whether those among them against whom no charges have been preferred have been assigned to any new commands, we are not aware.

The Capture of Garibaldi—Downfall of his Projects.

Few, we imagine, will read without emotion the telegraphic words that tell of the defeat and capture of GARIBALDI, and his confinement, wounded, in the prison of Spezzia. To this tragic *finale* has come the mad, mistaken enterprise into which the Italian Liberator was betrayed, and which, but a moment ago, threatened to compromise the destiny of Italy. The movement, and all it potentially contained of weal or of woe for Italy and for Europe, is brought to naught; and the spark is quenched which might have kindled a conflagration throughout a Continent.

The telegraphic dispatch from Cape Race which brings this tidings gives no details of the engagement or even of its locality. We presume, however, that it took place at Reggio, in Naples, on the extreme southwestern point of Italy, and directly opposite Sicily. GARIBALDI and his followers, after taking possession of several towns in the island, had effected a landing at this point. Previous advices mentioned that the Government had sent a large number of Royal troops to Reggio to seek out and defeat GARIBALDI. In this mission they now appear to have been successful, compelling GARIBALDI, after a sharp contest, to surrender; and the latest advices inform us that he was conveyed, in an Italian frigate, wounded and a prisoner, to Spezzia.

In judging this brief episode, which now presents itself with dramatic completeness of beginning, middle, and end, from the point of view of its total development, we find nothing to shake, but everything to strengthen the condemnatory sentence we were forced to pass upon it at the start. Lofty though the *sentiment* was which animated GARIBALDI in desiring to make Italy completely one and free by driving the French from Rome and the Austrians from Venice—a sentiment shared by every lover of Italy—yet as a *practical* scheme it is impossible to imagine a more wild or fatuitous course than that which GARIBALDI took to realize it. "Rome or death" was the watchword with which the popular chief sought to rouse the Italian population: but "Rome or the death of Italy" was the tragic reality lurking under the glittering antithesis. It was certainly not an auspicious harbinger of his enterprise that all the enemies of Italy united in pushing him on. Strange to say—and yet not so strange—both the Revolutionists and the Reactionists, both the Mazzini party and the Bourbon-priest party, favored, either secretly or openly, the scheme of GARIBALDI. That which united these opposing extremes was the intense desire that the Unity of the Italian Kingdom should be broken up. Each hoped that if the elements were once more thrown into solution, they might be crystalized according to *its* mould. While the revolutionists saw in such an event the opportunity for a Red Republic of the Mazzini type, the Bourbon and Priest party held their breath over the renewed prospect afforded for the restoration of the Duchies, the reinstatement of Bombalina on the throne of the Sicilies, and the rehabilitation, with new prestige, of the Papal and despot rule. While the pure-minded and patriotic GARIBALDI pursued the road along which the deep yearnings of his nature pushed him, *such* vultures hovered, expectant, on his path. It was, doubtless, from an instinctive apprehension of the perilous and impracticable character of his scheme that the new movement never became popular with the Italian people. Nothing resembling the uprising of '59 took place; he was able, at the best, and after months of effort, to surround himself with but three or four thousand followers; and the defeat of GARIBALDI at Reggio, and the death-blow there given his scheme, is significant, not so much in a military as in a political or moral sense. It proves that the instinct, sense and judgment of the nation were against him.

But though we are thus constrained to condemn the rebellion of GARIBALDI from the point of view of the *National* welfare, there are still many *personal* considerations that must go far to mitigate any sentence we may venture to pass against him. It is, indeed, impossible to distribute the blame of the Sicilian enterprise with even approximate justice. There is always powerful evidence that he was the victim of Ministerial duplicity, and that he only discovered at the last moment his own antagonism to the policy of the Government. According to his apologists, crafty intriguers, misconceiving his character, for their own purposes encouraged his illusions, until their disavowal of his projects almost drove him mad. If at this moment, and after he discovered that the King was really opposed to the enterprise, he had once more possessed that noble self-abnegation which more than once led him to abandon his own most cherished plans, to the end that the cause might not suffer—all would have been well. But his good genius appears to have deserted him. He rejected the King's private appeals and spurned his public proclamations. He did further; forgetting his allegiance to the constitutional Sovereign in whose army he held a commission, he raised the standard of revolt. Then was seen that tragic antagonism which we had hoped never to have beheld; the man who had done more than all others to make Italy what it is, arrayed against its constitutional King! There is in history few more sad careers than the recent career of GARIBALDI. No late mistakes can take away the admiration which his lofty and heroic life inspires, or deprive him of the sympathy which consecrates a noble though misguided cause. His career, from first to last, has been marvelous and exceptional, and its end is full of matter wherewith

"To point a moral or adorn a tale."

KENTUCKY'S CAPITAL GONE.—The destruction of bridges by the rebels, on the railroad between Frankfort and Louisville, shows that they are in complete control of the capital and entire interior of that State. The Governor had previously removed to Louisville, with the Legislature; and we presume the State archives are all safe. Still, the fact that the capital of Kentucky is in the hands of the rebels, as well as the present capital of Maryland, is a mortifying fact, and should certainly inflame the patriotism of the two States and beget a feeling of resentment that the loyalists in no part of the country have yet manifested.

In Kentucky, the rebel rule will doubtless be extremely severe. The lines have been tightly drawn in that State, nearly a year, and the bitterest feuds exist between the Unionists and secession sympathizers. The latter will gloat in the present opportunity to be revenged, and immense waste of Union property and severe persecution of active and outspoken Union families must ensue. But all this, in the end, will work out good, and tend to break down the "wall of partition" that, in spite of good intentions on both sides, has too much separated the Unionists of the Free and of the Border States in times past.

The Provisional Governor of Kentucky chosen last year by the rebels, was killed at Shiloh, and we have never heard that a successor to him was named. If they have such an officer, he might easily issue his "proclamations" from the State Capitol at Frankfort, and thus have the semblance, at least, of a rightful Government. But this trick will, perhaps, be omitted now, as it was so shallow and so fruitlessly played before as to be despised. BRECKINRIDGE will probably be appointed Military Governor, and no effort be made to organize a State Government.

THE BEST POSSIBLE WAY TO DISCOURAGE ENLISTMENTS.—If the powers that be had designed to put a clog on enlistments in the State of New-York, they could hardly have contrived a condition of things more favorable to that end than that we now suffer under. The State bounty of $50, which was extended by a special order of Gov. MORGAN from the 1st to the 6th inst., ceased on Saturday, and, meanwhile, there is no prospect, for weeks to come, of a draft. The interval is likely to be one of practical paralysis of volunteering. And this, we beg the Government to note, will not be owing to any want of patriotism on the part of the people, but is simply the natural result of the confusion which the authorities have introduced into the method of raising soldiers. Now that the bounty is no longer to be paid, it is very certain that neither that class who enlist purely for the sake of the bounty nor that other class to whom the offer of bounty is an inducement will be available; while with many the conviction of the absolute and immediate necessity of a draft is so paramount that there will be little disposition to encourage its delay by inducing the authorities to believe that, after all, volunteering may suffice.

It is certainly a most distressing fact, that at the very crisis when, above all others, we want soldiers—when, in fact, the salvation of the nation may depend on the promptitude with which soldiers are forthcoming—such confusion should have befallen the method of raising them, as completely to neutralize the best efforts and patriotic impulses of the people. One thing is certain, the six hundred thousand men called for must be had, and much as we are opposed to a system that has introduced a pernicious and mercenary rival-

ry into volunteering, it would be better, if for some weeks to come the draft is not to be made, to continue the bounty hitherto offered to recruits.

THE NEW CURRENCY.—The distribution of the new Government "postage currency" as it is absurdly styled, commenced yesterday. As no one person, however, was allowed to purchase more than $5 worth, the amount put into circulation was comparatively small. We trust it may be distributed as rapidly as possible, for a more contemptible and disgusting substitute for small change was never authorized by any respectable Government than the patches of gum arabic which have been doing duty for the past few weeks. No greater proof of patience and patriotism has ever been furnished by any community, than has been afforded by our people in the toleration of these sticky nuisances.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Care of the Wounded from the Late Battle-Fields.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 8.

THE WOUNDED.

Twelve ambulances loaded with wounded soldiers arrived here this afternoon from Centreville. The wounded men were distributed amoog the different hospitals. The Surgeon in charge states that all the remaining wounded have now been removed from the field to Centreville, and placed under shelter, and are being cared for by our physicians. He also says that JEFF. DAVIS has sent orders from Richmond that the dead remaining on the field shall be buried. A large number yet remain on the ground.

THE REBELS STEALING OUR AMBULANCE HORSES.

A gentleman just returned from the late battle field, states that quite a number of the hacks pressed into the service on Saturday week, for the purpose of conveying the wounded to this city, are still on the battle field, the rebels having taken the horses, and thus prevented them from returning home.

PRISONERS EXCHANGED.

It appears from General Orders No. 118, issued by the War Department, that the number of officers of the United States service who have been exchanged as prisoners of war for prisoners taken in arms against the United States up to Aug. is 279, including two Brigadier-Generals, (REYNOLDS and MCCALL,) eleven Colonels, nine Lieutenant-Colonels, nineteen Majors, ninety-five Captains, eighty-three First and Second Lieutenants. One hundred and thirteen "Confederate" officers were exchanged for rank and file of United States army prisoners delivered to City Point, nine lists, equivalent to 4,135 privates, received by Col. SCHWEITZER, fully exchanged; Hatteras delivery, to Gen. BURNSIDE, fully exchanged enlisted men, captured at Murfreesboro', Tenn., by Gen. FOSTER, fully exchanged; delivery of rank and file to the Adjutant-General, United States Army, at Aiken's Landing, James River, upward of 3,000, Aug. 5, 1862, fully exchange; Gen. PRENTISS and CRITTENDEN exchanged for MCCALL and PATRIGEW, respectively, so soon as the two former, now in the West, are released; the latter in the meantime being prisoners on parole.

WORK FOR NEW REGIMENTS.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment went to Bull Run battle-field to assist in burying our dead. Some other new regiments have, in the same way, been introduced first to the dark features of war, and the Government is sharply criticized for such action. But men who are not able to endure the sight of death on the field have no business in the ranks; and the sooner our men become hardened to the stern realities of the present struggle, the better for them and for the country.

NEGLECT OF THE WOUNDED.

The Surgeon-General is reported to have said, on Friday, that there were about 1,500 wounded soldiers remaining in the vicinity of Bull Run at that time; and that 300 of that number would probably die for want of proper attendance. As many more are said to have died for want of a properly organized ambulance corps. No pains have been spared in the hospitals here to supply all needed attention, and necessaries of every kind.

NATIONAL GENERALSHIP.

In nearly every late battle in Virginia, regiments on our side have had to contend against brigades of the enemy; and our brigades against the enemy's divisions. This, too, while we had a numerical superiority, if proper management had been used in bringing them into action.

STRAGGLERS.

An evidence of the want of confidence felt by our soldiers in their leaders, is found in the immense number of stragglers included in the "missing." There is good cause for this, when we find hundreds of *officers* included in the same dishonorable list; men supposed to have been killed, but who have afterward turned up in Washington, without having suffered a wound.

OFFICERS IN WASHINGTON.

A general disgust is inspired by the presence of the great crowd of officers now here, whose duty it is to be with their commands. Willard's and the National are overflowing; and the dining-rooms resound with champagne artillery and ill-timed hilarity.

FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

Notwithstanding the present perilous condition of the country and of Washington, the tone of the city has been very nearly free from anything like panic. There is a general absence of hope of any brilliant change in the tide of war; and every one seems ready to meet any fate that may be in store for us. The imminency of the danger has not yet produced harmony of action in the Government, or worked a remedy for the disgraceful jealousies of our Generals.

PROMOTED FOR GALLANT CONDUCT.

The following named gentlemen were yesterday appointed Brigadier-Generals, for gallant and meritorious service in the field: Col. GERSHOM MOTT, of the Sixth New-York; Col. JOSEPH B. CARR, of the Second New-York, and Col. NELSON TAYLOR, of the Thirty-third New-York.

STRAGGLERS, ETC.

Since Saturday morning the Provost Guard has sent to the different regiments nearly 1,600 stragglers. Many of them were really worn out by long marches. Within the same period sixteen prisoners have been sent to the Old Capitol, charged with aiding the enemy by discouraging enlistments, &c. They are from different parts of the country.

FAMILIES LEAVING.

A number of families left Washington yesterday afternoon for the North, in view of apprehended danger. The alarm, however, is not general.

ARMY MATTERS.

The friends of Gen. ANDREW PORTER here, say he has been ordered to report to GOV. CURTIN, for the organization of the volunteer forces.

Among other military officers now here is Gen. MANSFIELD, who will doubtless be assigned to duty under Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Chief of Gen. POPE's Staff, is relieved from duty with that officer, and ordered to report to Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Col. HENRY VAN RENSSELAER, Inspector-General United States Army, has been ordered to report for duty to Gen. WRIGHT at Cincinnati, Ohio.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting-Master F. A. HARRIS has been ordered to the command of the *Stepping Stones*.

Acting Assistant-Paymaster E. N. HART, and Acting Assistant-Surgeon GEO. J. SWEET, have been ordered to the steamer *Huntsville*.

CORRECTION.

The following sentence contained in the correspondence of a leading journal was erroneously attributed to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"It is supposed that in consequence of these changes in the army both Secretary STANTON and Adj.-Gen. THOMAS will resign."

Board of Councilmen.

THE COMMON COUNCIL BOUNTY—AFTER THE GAS COMPANIES—EXTENDING THE 8TH AVENUE RAILROAD—PAVING HUDSON STREET WITH BELGIAN PAVEMENT—COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

At the meeting of the Board last evening, Councilman STEVENSON offered a resolution providing that the bounty of fifty dollars recently offered by the Common Council, be paid to those who enlisted on the day when the Mayor's proclamation was issued.

Councilman JONES offered a resolution providing that the Counsel to the Corporation prepare the necessary papers to make a transfer of the New-York, Manhattan and Harlem Gas Light Companies to the City, in compliance with the provisions of their charters, on account of the proposition to charge upon gas consumers the tax levied by the Government to sustain the expenses of the war.

The resolution was amended by striking out the Harlem Gas Light Company, and then adopted.

A report of the Committee on Railroads was adopted directing the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to extend their track to Eighty-second-street.

A report in favor of paving Hudson-street from Chambers to Eighth-avenue with trap block pavement, with the exception of the portions used by the railroad companies, was adopted.

The following are some interesting figures from the Comptroller's Report, which was submitted for the year 1861, of which 5,000 copies were ordered printed:

Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1860	$3,433,036 67
Receipts during 1861	15,696,698 14
Total	$20,131,794 43
Amount of payments 1861	17,333,242 43
Balance remaining in the Treasury Dec. 31, 1861	$2,798,552 38

The amount of the General Levy for 1861 was as follows:

State and County purposes	$4,914,338 88
City purposes	6,713,293 40
Total	$11,627,632 28

The following items were comprised in the expenditures on City Account, for which warrants were drawn, executed and duly registered in 1861:

FOR THE QUARTERS ENDING	Common Co'ncil and Board of Health.	Board of Education.	Departm'ts of Public Charities & Corr'n.	Board of Commrs of Central Park.
March 31	$221,863 90	$150,000 00	$250,000 00	.....
June 30	1,377,227 15	128,253 00	300,000 00	$37,081 33
Sept. 30	211,708 31	3,[illegible] 00	150,000 00	13,249 95
Dec. 31	1,335,968 50	[illegible] 00	60,375 00	54,668 70
Totals	$4,048,568 01	$1,300,000 00	$960,375 00	$104,000 00

The amounts received for licenses in 1860 and 1861 was $76,510, which sum was paid by the Excise Commissioners to the County Treasurer.

The following is an interesting table of taxes on non-residents:

Year.	Valuation.	Amount of Tax.
1855	$14,491,530	$174,787 40
1856	15,691,265	257,254 70
1857	17,227,986	255,135 48
1858	12,054,532	196,200 70
1859	14,631,462	262,211 81
1860	15,121,162	256,267 84
1861	13,807,776	276,397 55

Of these taxes, only about three-fourths of the amounts assessed are ever realized, although the valuation of property forms part of the aggregate amount upon which the State taxes are apportioned, and are required to be paid by this County.

The Board took up the patriotic resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen, at the suggestion of Aldermen BOOTH, AUG. 4, and amended them by striking out the plan for a recruiting office, and the proposed additional bounty, (the latter having already passed in another form,) and adopted the remainder. The resolution will be found in the official report in another column.

State Politics.

VALACIA, Sunday, Sept. 7.

WM. G. MANDEVILLE, of Stuyvesant, has been appointed Delegate, and JACOB P. MILLER, of Kinderhook, Alternate, from the Second Assembly District of this county, to the Democratic State Convention.

Health or Sickness.

CHOOSE BETWEEN THE TWO

MEANS OF PREVENTING SICKNESS

INVIGORATE THE STOMACH,

KEEP THE SYSTEM IN GOOD WORKING ORDER

THE GREAT SAFEGUARD AND ANTIDOTE AGAINST FOUL AIR AND EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

SUPERIORITY OF HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS OVER EVERY OTHER TONIC AND STIMULANT.

UNANSWERABLE REASONS WHY IT SHOULD BE PREFERRED TO ALL OTHERS.

The man who should knowingly risk his life by stationing himself under a tottering wall, that might at any moment fall and crush him, would be deemed foolhardy, but no less rash and inconsiderate are those who, living in a country and a climate where epidemics prevail, neglect the precautions which would protect them against their attacks. All physicians admit that the best safeguard against disease, and indeed the first and most essential condition of health, is sound digestion. Without it the frame is imperfectly nourished and not in a condition to resist the frequent and violent changes of temperature common to all parts of the United States, and still less able to encounter that malaria or disease-mist which rises from the soil in unhealthy localities.

The idea of fortifying the system against epidemics and other disorders, by administering powerful purges at particular seasons, is so unphilosophical and absurd, that it seems wonderful it should ever have been entertained. And yet, even at this day, it is held to be "good practice" by some medical men. To relax the body violently is simply to open the door to disease and invite it to enter. An enfeebled stomach and open bowels—and those are the immediate and certain consequences of diuretic purgation—are positive baits for all epidemics, and, in fact, render the system an easy prey to any prevalent distemper. The one great object should be to keep the internal organs in perfect fighting order, so that they may be able to combat and overcome those deleterious influences of seasons, soil and climate, &c., to which, if debilitated and disordered, they are almost sure to succumb. The stomach should digest perfectly the food which the exercise of a good appetite brings in contact with its solvent juices; the liver should do its whole duty in tempering the blood and regulating the bowels by a free flow of bile; the bowels should perform their functions with the punctuality of clockwork; and the circulation should be uniform and vigorous. If the physique can be brought into this desirable condition, there is little to fear from any ordinary or even extraordinary causes of disease.

HOW CAN THIS BE DONE.

By what potent life-and-strength-sustaining agent can the frame be brought into such a condition, and maintained in it continuously, without any letting down or reaction? The answer is that this is not a matter of opinion or speculation, but of fact and experience. The thing has been done. It is now being done in innumerable cases. The great recuperating agent by which it is accomplished is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, the best and safest tonic and alterative in existence.

There are other medicinal stimulants in the market of a different kind. A legion of them has arisen and passed into oblivion during the time that

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

has been advancing in popularity with unprecedented swiftness, both at home and abroad. Lord BYRON, speaking of heroes, says that

"Every year and month he rises forth a new one.
Till, after cloying the gazettes with cant,
The age discovers that he is not the true one."

The same may be said of thousands of advertised "panaceas." A few "puffs" and all is over. They "die and make no sign." The cause of their decline and fall may be given in a few words. They are warranted to perform miracles and effect nothing. Sometimes, indeed, they do infinite mischief; and this has been particularly the case with fiery and impure medicated stimulants.

No miraculous powers are claimed for

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

nor is there any mystery about the causes of its efficacy. Its stimulative basis has this especial merit—it is the purest spirit manufactured to the world. This fact has been demonstrated by chemical tests, and is not denied in any quarter. The manufactory of the preparation is at Pittsburgh, the centre of the great rye region of this country. The basis of the Bitters is the essence of Rye, which has been proved by experiment to be the most wholesome diffusive stimulant known, and has long been used in hospitals under the name of Monongahela whisky, in preference to the finest brandy. But the Monongahela spirit, superior as it is, undergoes a peculiar purifying process, by means of which every corrosive and fiery element is discharged before it begins to take the form of

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

And it is the vegetable tonics with which this rectified fluid is saturated, that impart to the article no small portion of its extraordinary preservative and restorative powers. These vegetable compounds in fact modify the stimulating properties of the principal ingredient, so that the bitters may truly be said to be balsamic and soothing in their operation. The preparation strengthens the stomach without exciting the nerves, and its effect upon the pulse, unlike that of ordinary stimuli, is to calm and regulate, instead of fluttering and disordering it. If a medicine really answers the desired purpose, its taste is a secondary consideration, but it may be well to mention that one of the recommendations of

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

IS PALATABILITY.

To suppose that an article so popular, and therefore profitable, could remain uncounterfeited, would be to credit human nature with more honesty than it deserves. The proprietors have been harrassed by piratical imitators for several years, and have obtained injunctions against counterfeiters in between twenty and thirty cases. It is hoped that the nefarious traders upon the reputation of

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

have been pretty effectually disposed of, and that the public have been sufficiently warned against their tricks to prevent, in future, the purchase of their deleterious compounds.

Prepared and sold by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND FAMILY GROCERS

Key to Washington.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER AND ITS BRIDGES.

See Lloyd's Steel Plate Map of VIRGINIA, MARYLAND and PENNSYLVANIA. Cost $100,000. Used by the WAR DEPARTMENT. Price only 25 CENTS. Sent by mail.

J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Hostetter's Bitters.

THE TRADE, HOTELS AND GROCERS
supplied with
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS,
at proprietor's prices.
D. S. MARVIN, No. 20 Cedar-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, ground floor, N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Piles and Dyspepsia Cured Without the Possibility of a Failure.—For a guaranteed HERBAL REMEDY, inclose one stamp, for return postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 18 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

Valuable Reports on Chronic and Virulent Diseases—Sent free of charge to the afflicted. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Hernia or Rupture Radically Cured!
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
cures this dreadful disease. New principle—light, easy and clean. Pamphlets free.
GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

MARRIED.

BARDWELL—AUSTIN.—On Monday, Sept. 1, at Canton, Me., by Rev. N. S. Whittemore, E. BARDWELL to Miss MARTHA J. AUSTIN, all of New-York City.

DIED.

BENJAMIN.—On Monday, Sept. 8, of congestion of the brain, GEORGIANNA, only daughter of Charles F. and Annie E. Benjamin, aged 6 years.

BRAMHAN.—In Harlem, on Monday, Sept. 8, GEORGE DRAPER ASTEN, third son of J. M. and E. M. Bramhan.

The friends of his parents are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 127th-st. and 4th-av., without further notice.

CARTER.—Suddenly, of heart disease, on Saturday, Sept. 6, CHARLES CARTER, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First-place M. E. Church, corner of Henry and Summit sts., South Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

CHARDAVOYNE.—At New-Rochelle, on Sunday morning, Sept. 7, ADRAHAM B. CHARDAVOYNE, son of the late Wm. Chardavoyne.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, A. C. Havens, No. 151 East 16th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

COLEMAN.—At Yonkers, on Friday, Sept. 5, of diphtheria, WILLIE T., son of Wm. T. and Carrie M. P. Coleman, aged 6 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence, at Yonkers, this (Tuesday,) the 9th inst., at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting for the train leaving 30th-st. at 11:45 A. M.

☞ St. Louis and San Francisco papers please copy.

CURTIS.—In Brooklyn on Sunday, Sept. 7, EDMUND FITZ GERALD CURTIS, youngest son of G. J. and A. A. Coutant, aged 7 months.

FOUNTAIN.—On Saturday, Sept. 6, 1862, at the residence of his step-father, John G. Miller, near White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., FREDERICK MORTIMER FOUNTAIN, aged 14 years, 2 months and 4 days, of fever contracted in camp.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Tuesday,) the 9th inst., and from the New-Methodist Church, in the village of White Plains, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

Carriages will be in waiting at the White Plains depôt for the New-York train of cars leaving the Harlem depôt, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Deceased was a member of Company E, Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment, which returned from the seat of war in Virginia on the 3d inst., at the expiration of its term of service. He possessed in a remarkable degree every noble quality of heart and mind which beautify and adorn humanity, and gave great promise of future usefulness, and his death, both sudden and unexpected, will be deeply deplored by a numerous circle of relatives and friends in Brooklyn, where he resided until recently, and in the West.

Deceased was a nephew of Major R. M. Corwin, of Cincinnati, and of A. B. Corwin, late U. S. Consul at Panama.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

GAGER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept 6, of consumption, AGNES B., wife of Isaac B. Gager, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 90 Willow-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GIRAUD.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 6, JOHN G. GIRAUD, son of Sarah M. and the late Joseph Giraud, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 19 West 26th-st., without further invitation.

JENKINS.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 7, of consumption, JOHN H. JENKINS, son of Mr. Richard Jenkins, No. 296 Delancey-st., aged 23 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 296 Delancey-st., at 1½ o'clock on Wednesday next, without further notice.

MARLOR.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 7, JANE MARIA, wife of Henry S. Marlor, Sen., in the 56th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence on 1st-av., between 84th and 85th sts.

MOORE.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 8, LUCY, daughter of George H. and Louisa M. Moore, aged 1 month.

MADAN.—On Monday, Sept. 8, ADRIAN MADAN, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, in Academy-st., near Grand, Astoria, L. I., without further notice. The steamers leave Peck-slip at 11 o'clock, and foot of 10th-st., East River, at 11½ o'clock.

O'DONNELL.—On Monday evening, Sept. 8, CHARLES B. D., youngest son of Mr. William H. O'Donnell, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers, Oliver and William, and of his brother-in-law, Arthur O'Donnell, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 45 Madison-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

RATHBUN.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 8, DANIEL RATHBUN, of Chittenango, Madison County, N. Y., aged 33 years.

RHEES.—In Brooklyn, S. D., on Monday, Sept. 8, JOHN E. RHEES, of Chicago, in the 34th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Wm. M. McFarlan, No. 113 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

SAMSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 7, Mr. ALFRED W. SAMSON, in the 23d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Strong-place Baptist Church, corner Degraw-st., on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Plainfield, N. J., papers please copy.

SMITH.—At Whitestone, on Monday, Sept. 8, SAMUEL D. SMITH, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Whitestone, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 435.—Sept. 8, 1862.
57, 30, 43, 12, 34, 67, 55, 22, 59, 66, 15, 39, 71.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 426.—Sept. 8, 1862.
45, 46, 56, 7, 59, 42, 51, 58, 23, 37, 70, 29.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 373.—Sept. 8, 1862.
77, 14, 10, 36, 6, 33, 16, 17, 24, 59, 42, 51, 72.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 324.—Sept. 9, 1862.
63, 46, 69, 15, 33, 5, 14, 16, 37, 1, 51, 29.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. 294 and 296 Front-st., Nos. 364, 365 and 366 Southst. Broad Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Fine oak and hickory wood sawed and split ready for use. Bundles for kroseue ways on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced rates.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

S-T-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy apoetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

CRICKET.

GRAND CRICKET MATCH.

CANADA vs. UNITED STATES.

Sept. 10th and 11th,

On ST. GEORGE'S GROUND, HOBOKEN.

Admission to the ground, 10 cts. Members admitted by their tickets.

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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

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PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and inbricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Instruction is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WEARIED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASE is ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

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No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

S-T-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS,

Exhausted Nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body, without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache, and prevents Miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR

☞ For a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.

WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.

It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out. Wash it can be applied at the roots without more trouble than a common hair oil.

It is warranted not to injure the Hair or Skin.

Manufactured only by
ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by J. Milhau & Sons, No. 183 Broadway, and D. S. Barnes, No. 202 Broadway

PEREGO'S

ARMY SHIRTS

WE HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 173 BROADWAY,
and now offer a large variety,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY,
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LOUIS BASTET,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE CRISIS.
HIGH TREASON IN OUR CAMPS
SEE WILKES'S SPIRIT

REAL JET BRACELETS,
ELEGANT STYLES,
for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, 16 BROADWAY,
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EXPRESS TO NEWBERN AND PORT ROYAL.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY
Will dispatch their next Express to Port Royal and Newbern WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. For rates of freight, &c., apply to the Company's office, No. 55 Broadway. All shipments should be accompanied by an invoice to enable us to clear the goods at Custom-house.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 6 Broadway.

EAR-RINGS
AND PINS,
One, Two, Three and Five Dollars a Set.
ALEX. C. ALLEN'S, 16 BROADWAY,
one door below Canal-street.

DRESDEN, 1827. BRIGHTON, 1853.
NO CHARGE EITHER FOR ADVICE OR MEDICINES UNTIL CURED
Ladies to whom life has become a burden on account of their sufferings, should try the medicated baths, by the use of which, during the past thirty-five years, so many remarkable cures have been effected.
These baths act like a charm in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia and Skin Diseases.
DR. VON FALLENSTEIN,
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These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Established Warehouse, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☜ Die Specimen by Mail, and two stamps.

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THACKERAY'S PHILIP.

DR. HOOKER'S FIRST BOOK IN CHEMISTRY.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
Publish this day

I.

THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP ON HIS WAY THROUGH THE WORLD; SHOWING WHO ROBBED HIM, WHO HELPED HIM, AND WHO PASSED HIM BY. By W. M. THACKERAY, Author of "Vanity Fair," "The Newcomes," "The Virginians," "Pendennis," "The English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century," "The Four Georges," &c., &c., &c. With Illustrations. 8vo, cloth, $1 50.

From the John Bull.

We very much prefer the story in its continuous shape, and we think that "Philip" will prove to be one of the works by which Mr. Thackeray will be best known to posterity.

That same posterity will have in Mr. Thackeray's work a rare memorial of us and of our habits, supposing indeed that the coming generations will take any interest in us. There are certainly no such vivid and veritable pictures of our actual life and manners as those which he has drawn, and we doubt whether any of the generations which have gone before us have been so limned to the life. Thackeray is essentially a painter of manners, and he paints them, too, from a moralist's point of view. Goldsmith, Smollett, and Fielding, all had purposes of fairy in view to which they subordinated the happy facility which they possessed of setting forth the manners and habits of their time. Thackeray, a man thoroughly and intensely belonging to his own epoch, familiar with all its hits and ideas, conversant with all its haunts, and joining heartily in the humor of its ungarded and unjust moments, has, nevertheless, the power of dissecting all the complex social machinery in which he moves, as keenly as Diogenes himself, looking out on the world from his tub.

II.

FIRST BOOK IN CHEMISTRY. For the Use of Schools and Families. By WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in Yale College, Author of "The Child's Book of Nature," "Natural History," &c. Illustrated by Engravings. Square 4to, cloth, 50 cents.

This is intended to follow the "Child's Book of Nature," and is very much in the same style as that popular school and family book. So clearly are all the points elucidated, and so largely are the illustrations of them drawn from familiar, every-day phenomena, that any child of twelve years of age, of ordinary capacity and attainments, will not only comprehend the book fully, but will be greatly interested in the study. The book is equally calculated to interest and instruct any adult who is not familiar with the subject of chemistry, and, therefore, is fitted for the use of the family as well as the school.

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I am highly pleased with Dr. Hooker's "First Book in Chemistry." The illustrations are excellent; the style is simple, and free from technicalities, making the leading facts and principles of the science clear to the comprehension of the juvenile mind. But the peculiar charm of this book, like that of the others in Dr. Hooker's excellent series, is found in its adaptation to excite the curiosity of children, and early foster a love of nature, and gratify the love of knowledge thus excited. It is well fitted for home reading, and will be read by thoughtful and observing children with all the interest of a "story book."

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It is an admirable work, both in plan and execution, and I shall take great pleasure in recommending its use as I have opportunity.

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There is no book on chemistry for beginners, which in our judgment can compare with it.

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AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or to do fine washing and ironing, or as chamber maid, parlormaid and laundress; has seven years' City rough parlormaid and laundress; has seven years' City reference; wages, $8 a month; no objections to City or country. Call at No. 186 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as seamstress and nurse, or seamstress and chambermaid, in a respectable family. Best City reference can be given from her last place, where she lived for seven years. Apply at No. 6 East 31st-st. Call for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, by a competent young woman, as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, or will travel with a family to California or Europe; has the best of City references as to character and capability. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A situation wanted by a young woman; can cut and fit children's clothes. Good City reference. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st.

A SCHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is obliging and has good reference from last place, where she can be seen, at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted—A situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to go to grown children; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant girl as seamstress and nurse; would take the entire charge of children; best of reference from former places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, and dress ladies' hair; best of City references; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 217 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN, THOROughly competent, desires a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, would assist in plain sewing, or chamberwork; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress. Excellent city reference. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th-aves.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; also, her daughter, 13 years old, to do light chamberwork, or to take care of children; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; understands making butter and ice-cream, and all kinds of soups; and is a first-rate baker and pastry cook; has good reference. Can be seen for 2 days, if not engaged, at No. 11 James-st., 3d floor, front room. No objection to the country.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a first-class private boarding-house or private family; would have no objection, in a small family, to assist in the washing; good city reference if required. Can be seen till suited at No. 623½ West Washington-place, second floor.

A COOK AND HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a middle-aged Scotch woman, a situation as plain cook, and to do general housework in a small private family; good City reference. Call for three days at No. 365 8th-av., top floor, front room, next door to the Post-office.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; would assist in washing; has nine years' city experience; reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as good cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; or the whole of the washing and ironing in a small family; she understands her business thoroughly, and is first-rate cook. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation for a very competent, neat, highly recommended Protestant German servant; is a superior washer and ironer, an excellent plain cook, and accustomed to live in first-class American families. Apply to W. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner Joralemon-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant woman as cook in a gentleman's family; has had great experience in cooking in all its branches, including pastries, jellies, &c.; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; for character and efficiency refers to Brooklyn families. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as good plain cook, baker, washer and ironer; can be well recommended from families she has lived with. Call, on Monday and Tuesday, in the fancy store, No. 323 Bleecker-st., near Amos.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman, willing to do the washing and ironing of a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 127 West 45th-st.

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A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; understands making butter and ice-cream, and all kinds of soups; and is a first-rate baker and pastry cook; has good reference. Can be seen for 2 days, if not engaged, at No. 11 James-st., 3d floor, front room. No objection to the country.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a first-class private boarding-house or private family; would have no objection, in a small family, to assist in the washing; good city reference if required. Can be seen till suited at No. 623½ West Washington-place, second floor.

A COOK AND HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a middle-aged Scotch woman, a situation as plain cook, and to do general housework in a small private family; good City reference. Call for three days at No. 365 8th-av., top floor, front room, next door to the Post-office.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; would assist in washing; has nine years' city experience; reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as good cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; or the whole of the washing and ironing in a small family; she understands her business thoroughly, and is first-rate cook. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

A SEAMSTRESS AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as seamstress and ironer; has no objection to do chamberwork and assist in washing; would take a laundress' place in a small family; has the best City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing in a private family; can give good City references. Call at No. 122 East 30th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as seamstress and chambermaid; does all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes; or as thorough parlormaid and waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room. Wages $7 to $8. Call at 181 East 21st-st., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS WISHES TO SEW BY the day; is accustomed to do all kinds of family sewing, cut and fit ladies' dresses and embroider. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 470 3d-av., top floor.

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A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Can give the best of city reference from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at 110 East Twenty-seventh street, near Third avenue.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent chambermaid, a situation in a private family, as a good plain sewer and an excellent fine washer; no objection to care children. First-class City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 331 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and waiting, or sewing. Call at her present place; No. 34 Greenwich av., for two days.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, Mr. CASWELL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOYment, established 1843, is removed to No. 950 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, 22d-st.; is now prepared to suit her patrons and the public with the most select help. Mrs. GREEN solicits the public patronage of her former patrons and the public.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVants to be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 13th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs FLOYD.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, No. 149 GRAND-st., continues to keep first-class servants as usual, professed cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, &c., for city and country, with good references. Men servants also. Excellent situations daily for good servants.

AS ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER.—A LAdy, well educated, a good housekeeper, and calculated to make a home happy, but who is tired of boarding, would like to make arrangement with a widower as assistant in that department. No recompense desired; best of references given. None need reply without giving real name, and where an interview may be had. Address L. M., for one week, box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERWORK.—Situation wanted by a neat and genteel girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, in a gentleman's family; has most respectable and desirable servant; fully experienced in the cutting and fitting of ladies' dresses. Refers to a lady with whom she has lived two years. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED, BY a competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and flutting; gentlemen's washing carefully done, on reasonable terms, or would take the washing of a small family by the month. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two girls wish situations—one as first-rate laundress, and the other as chambermaid or waitress, or to take care of children; the best of City reference. Call at No. 154 West 18th-st., front room on second floor, from 9 to 3 o'clock on Tuesday.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation with a private family or a first class boarding house, as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at her present employers. No. 116 West 25th-st., near 6th-av. Call for 2 days, if not engaged.

ANY PERSON REQUIRING THE SERvices of a good seamstress, by the week or month—also has no objection to light chamberwork, or to wait on a lady; good City references given—call at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front room, first floor, rear building.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wants a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is capable of working at dress making, or chamberwork and waiting; can get two years of good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has no objection to assist with chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 196 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS FRENCH NURSE.—A FRENCH NURSE wishes a situation, with her husband; she is willing to go as nurse, or to do general housework; her husband could take care of horses, and make himself generally useful. A first-rate French waitress and chambermaid, and a German seamstress, can be seen at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PERmanent situation wanted in a first-class family, by a respectable Scotch Protestant young girl, or would do nursing alone, or wait on a delicate lady; is a neat sewer, kind and obliging, and fond of children. Has good references. Can be seen at No. 40 East 32d-st., second floor, back room. None but first-class families need apply.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good City references. Call, for two days, at 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as lady's nurse, or invalid's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 327 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is not a good plain sewer, or would do general housework in a private family; has excellent City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 623 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., first floor, back room. Wages not so much an object as a good home.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is neat, willing and obliging, understands her business, and is not afraid to work. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 452 Greenwich-st., third floor, front room. Can be seen for one day.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in washing, or would take a laundress' place in a small family; has the best City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing in a private family; can give good City references. Call at No. 122 East 30th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman; understands her business and can give good references. Apply at No. 123 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 Waverley-place.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Call at No. 64 West 14th-st., in the basement.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do washing. Has good City references, and is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, 32 West 40th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, by a neat Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer; good City references. Call for two days at 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., 3d floor.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, as chamberwork, children's nurse and to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 145 West 40th-st., near 4th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid by a Protestant girl; is a good plain sewer; could assist with washing. Has City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 902 8th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress, by a respectable young woman; has the best of reference. Call at No. 124 West 25th-st.

A WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as waitress, or as chamberwork and waitress; is not a good plain sewer, but would do general housework in a private family; has excellent City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 623 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., first floor, back room. Wages not so much an object as a good home.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as waitress, or as chamberwork and waitress; is not a good plain sewer, or would do general housework in a private family; has excellent City reference from her last place, can be seen for two days at No. 623 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., first floor, back room. Wages not so much an object as a good home.

A COOK—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable young women; the one as first-class cook; and would assist in the washing; understands all kinds of family baking; the other a nurse and seamstress; have the best of City and country reference. Can be seen or address No. 90 West 22d-st., at Mrs. MILLER'S, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to do the washing in a small family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference from last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 West 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A first class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, game, jellies and deserts, and is a first-rate bread and biscuit baker; can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 308 1st-av., near 18th-st., first floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED BY A MOST EXPERIENced woman, with excellent city reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands baking, pastry and pies, soup, game, &c. Wages $9 to $10. City or country. Also, the care of milk and butter. Call or address No. 193 East 21st-st., for 2 days.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A COMpetent woman, as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 128 8th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

A COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN PROTestant cook wishes to obtain a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 45 West 23d-st., near Broadway.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable woman, willing to assist in washing if required; good City reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can make good bread and biscuit; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 12 Amity-place, in the store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A middle-aged woman, as cook in a private family, or would do general housework in a family of two or three persons. Call for 2 or 3 days, at No. 404 Greenwich-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 86 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as first-class cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 157 Waverley-place. Can be seen for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable English woman, as first-class cook. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West 13th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress; five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a woman of many years' experience in the care of children; is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant; will be found trustworthy and kind; has unexceptionable City references given. Apply at No. 151 West 25th-st., second floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation; has no objection to do plain sewing; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 61 West 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young girl, to do general housework in a small private family; has best City references from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 39 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

A LAUNDRESS, WHO HAS LIVED IN THE best families in the City, wishes to obtain washing at her own residence; will do either family or gentlemen's washing in the neatest manner. The best of reference can be given. Call at No. 234 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor.

WASHING.—WANTED, BY AN EXCELLENT laundress, a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing. Best city reference. Inquire at 113 West 24th st., front house, 2d story, back room.

MALES.

A WOUNDED SOLDIER.—A YOUNG MAN, 20 years old, who was in the battle of Williamsburgh, and was shot through the left lung at the battle of Fair Oaks, and discharged, wants a situation at some light employment, that he may support himself; he is honest and trustworthy; refers to B. R. Harlow, at Five Points House of Industry. Address Box 4,700 New-York Post-office.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a smart man, who is a practical hand at the raising and forcing of all sorts of early fruit and vegetables, understands the care of green and hot-house plants, hot and cold graperies, the planting and pruning of fruit trees, or would take charge of a farm if required, or if a small place would milk one or more cows; has been fourteen years in this country, and can come well recommended. Call or address T. L., at McIlvain & Young's seed store, No. 9 John st.

A GARDENER OR FARMER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a gardener and farmer, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, hot-house, green-house and graperies; would take charge of a gentleman's place; would like the laying out of a new place. Will give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Can be seen at, or address S. E., 71 Liberty-st., care A Smith, Seedsman, where the advertiser is well known.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young man, who thoroughly understands the raising and care of all kinds of flowers, fruits, vegetables, &c., would also take care of horses and cows, if required; is willing, obliging, and attentive to his duties, and careful driver; has the best of references. Address R. L., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

A GROOM—AS CHAMBERMAID.—BY man and wife (Protestants) wanted, situations in City or country—the man as groom and coachman; understands care of horses, carriages and harness; is a careful driver; perfectly honest, temperate and willing; the wife as chambermaid and waitress; she is honest, industrious and very obliging, and is a good seamstress. Both will be well recommended from their last place for near two years. Can be seen at office of Mr. SANDFORD—their last employer—No. 92 Broadway, after 9 o'clock.

A GARDENER—COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation by a man and wife—Protestants—without family, the man as gardener, the woman as cook, or would take charge of a dairy; would be willing to take care of a gentleman's place for the Winter. Satisfactory recommendations given. Apply or address SMITH'S seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

A GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN, A PROTestant, wishes a situation as gardener, who thoroughly understands the cultivation of vegetables, flowers, &c., has good reference. Address M. J., Box 212 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a respectable single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Any commands left for S. T., at No. 883 Broadway, will be attended to for two days.

A OVERSEER.—WANTED, BY A PRACTIcal farmer, a situation as overseer, or would be willing to lease a good farm. Address FARMER, Box No. 163 *Tempo* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN AND ASSISTANT GARdener.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant man, aged 30 years, and not subject to a draft; can give references as to character, capacity, &c.; understands the care of horses perfectly, and is a careful driver. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., or address S. W., same number.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED BY A PROTESTant man a situation as coachman and groom, and assist in the garden; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is sober and careful driver; has good city references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman, or coachman and gardener, by a young single man, who thoroughly understands his business and can produce satisfactory references as to character and ability; no objection to the country. Address, for three days, M. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man as coachman and groom; one that understands his business perfectly. The best of reference from his last employer can be given, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address a note to J. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office for 2 days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman, by a competent man, who thoroughly understands his business and can produce satisfactory reference. Call, or address a note to T. M., No. 57 East 13th-st., 3 doors of Broadway.

A COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, just disengaged, wants the above situation, who understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good careful driver; has satisfactory reference. Address D. P., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver. Has the best references; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address L. M. Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN—NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation for a coachman, who understands his business; also for a maid servant, either to take charge of children, or to do housework. Having been in my family, apply to THOS. RIS HARRISON, No. 15 Broadway.

A FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARdener.—Wanted, a situation as farmer, understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds; is a practical gardener; has such a man, address FARMER, Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for three days.

COMPOSITORS.—SEVERAL GOOD COMPOSItors, some familiar with Spanish—wanted at BAKER & GODWIN'S, No. 1 Spruce-st.

PIANO TUNERS.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE piano tuner, by the month. None others need apply. T. S. BERRY, No. 583 Broadway, between Prince and Houston-sts.

A PORTER.—A GERMAN WISHES A SITUAtion as porter; is an industrious and sober man, and is not afraid to work; has been four years with his last employers, to whom he refers; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Apply to P. V., Box No. [illegible], No. 7 Cherry-st., for one week.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED WOman, a Protestant, to take the entire charge of three small children; one is the first an infant; reference required; to the whole can give satisfactory references as to character and ability; a good home, a short distance from the City, and fair wages will be paid; none but an experienced nurse, who can come well recommended, need apply. Address C., W., Box No. 82 *Times* office, stating what references can be given, what wages are expected, and where the place can be seen.

A COOK, WANTED, A PROTESTANT COOK, who is used to the washing and ironing in a small private family, also in the same family, a Protestant waitress; the best of City reference required. Apply at No. 151 Madison-av., corner of 30th-st., at any hour before 2 o'clock.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD some experience with books and accounts, and who is willing to work cheap. Good references required. Address, stating age, &c., Box No. 4,760.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, IN A DRY good publishing house, an experienced entry clerk. Address Box No. 2,322 Post-office, giving name, address and references.

WANTED—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS, TWO Conductors, two Brakesmen, two Clerks for Grocery Stores, four Girls to travel to California and Europe. Apply 7 Chatham-square.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDware-store, to run of errands, &c.; must write a good hand. Address Box No. 4,700 New-York Post-office, in handwriting of the applicant.

A BOY.—WANTED AN INTELLIGENT BOY, from 13 to 15 years of age, to run errands, and, if fit, to learn the business. CHARLES LOEKLE, Seal Engraver, No. 261 Broadway.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at No. 55 Broome-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER WITH $2,000, or a special with $12,000 to $15,000, in an established manufacturing business, protected by patents, for the purpose of extending the same, which can be done safely and profitably; the business is a growing one, and one almost wholly devoid of risk. Those only are invited to reply who have the wish and the money to invest, in case the business promises well. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

PERENNIAL COTTON, CENTRAL AMERIca—A superior article, and is the yield to any of the Mississippi cotton, and produced at less expense. The advertiser, having just returned, wishes to meet with some party with a few thousand dollars willing to join him in his enterprise, when, for a small outlay, a comfortable fortune may be realized yearly. This is indeed a seldom offered. Address COTTON, Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms, or the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter to the subscriber, on premises, No. [illegible] 23d-st. and North river, or address W. DENNING.

FOR SALE.—A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of a [illegible] can also take out other work; a good [illegible] Address P. A. CENDROTH, No. 100 [illegible]

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $1,000 TO $2,000 [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School

No. 10 Gramercy Park,

(East 20th-st.,)

Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 253 Madison-av., S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT, Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 36th-st ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Will reopen Sept. 17.

Madame C. M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8. Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS HAVENS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 248 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th. School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 53 West 33d-st.,

Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 1,219 Broadway, Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 18 West 28th-st., N. E. GREENWOOD, D.D., Rector. The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 21st-st., Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE WINTER TERM OF MISS DEWEY'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES Commences Nov. 1. Address Miss MARY E. DEWEY, Sheffield, Mass.

MISSES HOHR AND MRS. TUFTS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK, No. 98 West 37th-st., near Broadway, Will be reopened for Young Ladies, MONDAY, Sept. 15. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MISS AUBERT'S Boarding and Day School, No. 96 East 15th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 EAST 21ST-ST., Will REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to a share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.

Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,

Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL—Nos. 250 and 306 West 26th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. The Institute is now divided into a Young Ladies' Department, Principals H. Gercke, P. D., and Miss Rosalie F. Hermann, and in a Young Gentlemen's Department, Principals H. Gercke, P. D., and E. Korrly, No. 309 West 23d-st. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; Christern's, No. 761 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, and at the Institute.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st. corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. It opens its twentieth academic year Sept. 8. Arrangements have been made for boarding students. Circulars and references, terms, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—AT NEWBerlin, Westchester County, N. Y. The eighteenth session of this school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Terms are moderate; families under 12 years taken at a reduction from the regular terms. Circulars from the City, call at 23 and 24 Merchants' Exchange, 2d floor, R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE GREENWICH INSTITUTE, AT Greenwich, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Location retired and healthful, and the number of pupils limited. Each instructed by the principal personally in a thorough course of English, mathematics and classics. Military drill a prominent feature. For circulars address Principal.

MRS. BROWN, FORMERLY OF NO. 30 VARick-st., Hudson-square, (St. John's park,) respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has returned to the City, and will reopen a French and English boarding and day school, at Young ladies MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 128 West 23d-st.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT.—STAMMERING and all impediments of speech cured in No. 44 East 17th-st., near the new Young Germania Hall. No. 44 East 17th-st., near the new Young Germania Hall. Last week to enroll pupils for the present course in elocution and voice culture. Weekly exercises gratuitously rendered. Books, Apparatus, Elocutionary Charts, &c., constantly on hand.

DEERPARK INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—Commences Oct. 1. Solid and ornamental branches and languages. For circulars address the Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

MAPLE HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 82

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Seminal Fluid, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. &c.

All who would avoid nauseousness and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 17 Seventy-s., ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Remedy, &c.*

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle. Agent New-York,

DR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons', London, has removed from No. 19 Doane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the tenth edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consults with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' supreme remedies for syphilis, mercurial and all other diseases of the blood, formerly unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $5 per dozen, mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE, containing nearly 100 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings, of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised edition. Price $1, mailed free. He has been appointed in the use so-called "Special" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and Kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. (Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., late of No. 658 Broadway.)

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that foul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CER-tain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 5 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1830.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. DOLLAZ & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. This great remedy, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored Illustrations. The best work out.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRING-field—Steamboat and Railroad Connections, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:30 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy-point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Sept. 1, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the Class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the Yard,) will be received at this office, until noon, on the 25th day of September inst., for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished, on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the Classes named therein, by the Commandants of these several Navy-yards, for the Classes for the Yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the Yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in the envelopes and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement, thus:

"Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement, dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz.: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose, as my agent, (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedules,) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery, and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy Agent at (name the Agency,) for signature and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States, within fifteen days after date of notice through the post-office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.

Witness: (Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 3, Yellow pine lumber; class No. 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 10, Slate; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 24, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 25, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26, Iron castings; class No. 26, Augers; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 28, Bituminous coal; class No. 31, Copper and composition nails; class No. 32, Machinery and tools.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig-iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 24, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, Iron castings; class No. 26, Augers; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 28, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 34, Extension of Hospital at Chelsea.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 3, Yellow pine timber; class No. 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, cypress and juniper; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 10, Slate; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig-iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 24, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 25, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26, Iron castings; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 28, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 31, Miscellaneous, broad top, &c., coal; class No. 34, Extension of Hospital at Chelsea.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Melting, packing, and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, Iron work, pipes, &c.; class No. 26, Augers, class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 30, semi-bituminous, broad top, &c., coal; class No. 31, Copper and composition nails; class No. 32, Machinery and tools.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; class No. 2, Hats, boots and shoes; class No. 3, Provisions; class No. 4, Groceries; class No. 5, Dry goods; class No. 6, Bread, &c., class No. 7, Tobacco; class No. 8, Coal; class No. 9, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 10, Bricks, &c.; class No. 11, Lumber; class No. 12, Firewood; class No. 13, Provender; class No. 14, Miscellaneous; class No. 15, Hardware; class No. 16, Stationery.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 28, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 31, Machinery and tools.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in the deliveries must be equal to the Pubs. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the navy-yards, respectively for which the offers is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufactures. No articles to be received after the period named in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1823.

The sureties named in the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a navy agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantity named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous," in which schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient, and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement, will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

PROPOSALS FOR
ARMY CLOTHS,
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1862.

Manufacturers and Merchants are invited to offer Proposals at this office, until FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 12 M., to furnish the United States with

BLANKETS, ARMY CLOTHS, KERSEYS, AND LININGS AND TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS,
SUITED TO MAKING
UNIFORM CLOTHING.

The BLANKETS must be Army Blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches in length, in the centre,) to be 7 feet long, and 5 feet 6 inches wide, each blanket to weigh 6 pounds.

The CLOTH must be dark blue, (Indigo wool-dyed,) of army standard, weighing 21 ounces to yard of 54 inches wide, and 16½ ounces to yard of 27 inches wide. The KERSEYS must be sky blue, (Indigo wool-dyed,) army standard, weighing 22 ounces to yard of 54 inches wide, and 11 ounces to yard of 27 inches wide. Samples of Linings and Trimming must accompany the bids for these articles.

Bidders will state the number of yards and quantity of each article they will be prepared to furnish in each month, and for how many months, at the Clothing Depot in Philadelphia, and the price per yard, &c.

Each bid must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same, and give satisfactory security. The names of sureties to be given in the proposal.

Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the seventeenth day of September, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the two lots of ground situated at Nos. 64 and 70 Monroe-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 64 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

BERNARD SMYTH,
WILSON SMALL,
JAMES MOORE,
Committee of School Officers of the Seventh Ward.
Dated September 4, 1862.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 15th September, 1862, for constructing a portion of the Potomac Dam, at Great Falls.

The principal item of work to be done is about five thousand (5,000) yards of rock embankment.

Specifications can be procured and plans seen at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Potomac Dam," and addressed to Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer, W. A.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS MADE—PROMPT RETURNS—References first-class. Address G. P., No. 81 West, 26th st.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES.
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 3 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 21 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $2,000,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, inst., at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1849, and as amended by Chapter 180 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, &c., 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 4th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive shares of the proceeds of the sale of the road, and parties from which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their shares of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 4th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. JESSUP & CO., No. 14 Exchange-place, before Saturday (September 6), next.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE SEYMOUR INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 78 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1862.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE DI-rectors of said Company, held at its office this day, JAMES C. HARRIOTT was unanimously elected President in place of Richard Bakley, deceased, and JOHN G. HAVILAND was unanimously appointed Secretary.

JOHN B. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 3 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCIS-co City Interest Coupons purchased low at current rates by

J. W. GAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 EXCHANGE PLACE, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of three (3) per cent, payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent, to the Journal Fire Insurance Company of the first year's issue of scrip. Participating premiums amounting to $1,000 declared the usual dividend of six (6) per cent, on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent, out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share, (or per cent,) less the Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand at the office.

SAMUEL E. BELLCHER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 136 av corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 3 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. R. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 51 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED INTO partnership with me Mr. JAMES J. GOODWIN, who has for the past year signed for me by procuration.

The business will be carried on under the style of J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 80

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept 3
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept 10
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JOHN MARVIN, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her pier at foot of Canal-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fine, fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,200 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTO, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River for Havana on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY ..... Sept 13 | MONDAY ..... Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau ..... $90.
Passage money to Havana ..... 70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
(TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, COBH HARBOR.)
—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 13.
EANGAROO ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 20.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin ..... $80 | Steerage $35
First cabin to London ..... 90 | Steerage to London 38
First cabin to Paris ..... 95 | Steerage to Paris 41
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 95 | Steerage to Hamburg 40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, 15 guineas; Steerage. Storage from Liverpool, $25. From Queenstown, $20. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strong built in water-tight sections, all fitted with Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information apply to Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, 22 Waterloo-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 8 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EVANS & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DEFOUS, No. 15 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires. Passage can be secured in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 116 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM-SHIP *Bremen*, C. MEYER, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
for
BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. Dodds, carrying the Canad

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Norwegian and Australasian Off Cape Race.

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE TRENT AFFAIR

McClellan's Campaign Pronounced the "Most Signal Failure Seen in this Century."

Departure of the Tuscarora for Cadiz.

THE REBELLION IN ITALY.

England Alarmed at Napoleon's Interference.

A Battle Between Garibaldi and the Royal Troops.

Garibaldi Defeated, Wounded and Captured.

The steamship *Australasian*, from Liverpool on the 30th, *via* Queenstown on the 31st of August, arrived off Cape Race at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. She was boarded by the News Yacht, and a synopsis of her news was obtained, which is two days later than that per the *Norwegian*, which passed Cape Race Sept. 6.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th of August.

The steamer *City of Manchester*, from New-York, also arrived at Liverpool on the 30th of August.

The *Norwegian* has 414 passengers. She reports having experienced strong head winds during the entire passage, and passing on the 31st of August, the steamship *Java*, on her way to Liverpool.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th of August.

The Federal gunboat *Tuscarora* left Plymouth on the evening of the 27th of August. It was said that her destination was Cadiz.

Lord PALMERSTON, in a speech at Melbourne, referred to the *Trent* affair, which, he said, was settled in a manner consistent with the honor, principles and dignity of both England America. America could not have refused the satisfaction demanded without departing from those principles she has herself maintained, and considered essential to her own interests as a nation. There was, consequently, no triumph on either side. The only triumph was the triumph of truth and justice, which each side was equally interested in maintaining.

The London *Times* reiterates its arguments that the North cannot conquer the South, and says that the time for compromise of some kind has arrived, and that the worst settlement of the dispute cannot be so fatal as the continuance of the war.

The *Times* then draws an analogy between the proposition of England during the Revolutionary War, and the present position of the North, and says it is time the North followed the example of England.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* describes Gen. McCLELLAN's campaign as the most signal failure seen in this century.

Lord BROUGHAM had made a speech urging the necessity of absolute neutrality and non-intervention in every sense of the word as the only security for the peace of England and the best hope of securing the end of the unhappy quarrel.

The Liverpool *Post* draws attention to Secretary SEWARD's late circular to encourage emigrants, and urges the distressed operatives of Lancashire and the Irish poor to follow Mr. SEWARD's advice and emigrate.

The London financial correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes as follows:

"It is stated that Messrs. BARING BROTHERS have received instructions from the State of Maryland to deduct the American income tax of three per cent., as well as the ordinary English income tax, from the coupons first due in London on Maryland Sterling Bonds; also that the same course has been taken on the Sterling Debentures of the Michigan Central Railway. This would be sufficient, if anything were wanted, to complete the disfavor in which American Securities are now held."

The London *Times* draws attention to a letter from a respectable legal firm of London, Messrs. PHILLIPS & SON, who represent a client that has just made a discovery, by means of which the distress for cotton may be relieved without delay, by supplying the manufacturers with raw material to any extent. In the inventions and plans, which are of the simplest and most unexpensive character, he desires to have submitted to gentlemen of scientific acquirements and unquestionable position, upon whose judgment the public may rely for unbiassed report.

The English journals anxiously canvass the state of affairs in Italy.

The London *Daily News* urges that the Emperor NAPOLEON cannot be allowed to assume exclusive control in Italian affairs, and urges the British Government to speak out.

There were vague rumors that England had protested against any French occupation of Neapolitan territory, and that England even threatened a corresponding movement in Sicily, if France resorted to such a step.

The *Morning Post* says that the English and French Cabinets are quite in the dark in regard to the movements of GARIBALDI, and urge that if GARIBALDI be a rebel and conspirator he has been encouraged by the Italian Government and people, from the King downward.

The London *Daily News* defends GARIBALDI, who it contends, does not rebel against his country and his King, but against foreign domination—against holding the rightful capital of Italy under false pretences.

The London *Times* points out the evils which must ensue if GARIBALDI perseveres in his designs against Rome.

The Emperor NAPOLEON presided at an important Cabinet Council, on the 28th of August, on Italian affairs. Very important matters, it is said, were discussed.

A French squadron has been sent to Naples, and an English squadron, it is said, has also been ordered there.

The Paris Bourse was firmer on the 30th of August, the Rentes closing at 68f. 15c.

The Paris Bourse, on the 22d of August, was much excited, under the news of the landing of GARIBALDI at Calabria. The Rentes fell more than one and a half per cent, closing at 68f.

The Emperor NAPOLEON had left the Chalons Camp for Biarritz, accompanied by the Duke of Magenta.

The latest advices from Turin report that GARIBALDI and his volunteers continued their march from Reggio pursued by a column of Bersaglieri.

There had been no collision with GARIBALDI's forces and the royal troops since the trifling one reported by the *Norwegian*.

A proclamation issued by GARIBALDI from Catania, inciting the people to insurrection, had produced strong demonstrations in his favor at Genoa and Florence, and some collisions had taken place between the authorities and the people.

GARIBALDI had left Melina, and was proceeding toward Reggio. He is said to have announced to his volunteers that in a few days he would march into Naples with them. It is reported that large numbers of royal troops have been sent to Reggio with orders to seek GARIBALDI's forces immediately, and thoroughly defeat them.

The Italian Fleet was cruising in the Straits, cutting off communication with Sicily.

Gen. CIALDINI had proceeded to Calabria.

The Mazzinian party had attempted to get up a demonstration at Messina in favor of GARIBALDI, but they were put down.

The latest official news in the Turin *Gazette* represents that the news from the Neapolitan provinces is satisfactory. The "state of siege" was generally well received by the people there.

Gen. LA MARMORA had issued a strong proclamation against GARIBALDI, prohibiting the exportation and retention of arms.

The replies of Austria and Prussia to the Danish note of the 12th of March, on the Schleswig-Holstein question, had reached the Danish Cabinet. Both Austria and Prussia are very excessive in their demands, particularly Prussia.

The Calcutta mails of July 22, and Hong Kong mails of July 12, had arrived in England.

LATEST NEWS VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Satur day Evening, Aug. 30, 1862.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived here at three o'clock this afternoon.

LONDON, Aug. 30—P. M.

The *Times* of to-day has an article on the extraordinary position of the Democratic party in America. It says that they are fighting in a cause for which they feel the most boundless devotion, but at the same time in behalf of a policy and a party which they detest. It regards Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's recent speech as an exposition of the feeling of the Democrats, and thinks their demonstration in every way important, as it serves to show that in addition to other difficulties, President LINCOLN will have to struggle against the legitimate effects of the war—a violent reaction against his own army and arbitrary acts.

VERY LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 30—Noon.

A telegram just received in this city states that GARIBALDI has been defeated, wounded and captured.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The *Monitour* says that the insurrection which threatened to compromise the destinies of Italy has terminated.

GARIBALDI, after a very sharp contest, was compelled to surrender.

An Italian frigate was immediately ordered to convey him to Spezzia.

The blockade of the Italian coast is ordered to be raised.

PARIS, Sunday, Sept. 21.

The capture of GARIBALDI is fully confirmed.

Commercial News by the Australasian.

The weekly Cotton Market was received per *Norwegian*.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market has ruled dull during the week, with a decline on all descriptions. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others report—Flour dull and declined 6d. per barrel; quoted 24s.@28s. for American. WHEAT declined 1d.@3d. per cental, with small sales: Red Western, 9s. 4d. @10s. 8d.; Red Southern, 10s 9d. @11s.; White Western, 11s. @11s. 6d.; White Southern, 9s. 6d.; Yellow, 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d.; White, 31s.@32s. Corn, 11s. 6d. @12s. 3d. CORN easier; mixed, 29s. 3d.@

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market continues very dull. The above-named circulars report—BEEF very dull. PORK heavy. BACON has a downward tendency. LARD quiet and declined 6d. TALLOW downward, with a decline of 6d.; quoted 47s.@47s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: ASHES steady. RICE in advancing; Common, 25s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady; quoted at 115s.@117s. 6d. SUGAR firmer. COPPER steady. RICE firm. LINSEED buoyant, and advanced 1s. 6d. LINSEED OIL firm at 42s. COD OIL steady and quiet.

LONDON MARKETS—(EARING.)

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. LARD firm; Rails, £5 10s.; Bars, £5 15s.; Scotch Pig, 58s. SUGAR upward, and advanced 6d. TALLOW dull, at 48s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE upward; quoted, 120s. RESIN advancing; Common, 26s. LINSEED OIL firmer; quoted, 42s. SPERM OIL firmer at £85. COD OIL steady, at 44s. 6d.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market is downward, with small sales. Illinois Central, 50@49 dis.; Erie, 31@32.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

COTTON—The sales to-day foot up 15,000 bales, including 12,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant with a further advance of 1d.@1½d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull but more steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is inactive.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed to-day at 93¼@93¾ for Money.

American Stocks are quiet and steady.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Sales of the week, 19,000 bales Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 122f.; *Bas*, 110f. The market is buoyant and firmer. The stock in port amounts to 40,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Bourse is excited. Rentes closed at 69f.

LETTER FROM PARSON BROWNLOW.

To the Governors of the Loyal States.

GENTLEMEN: I do not wish to figure as "a busybody in other men's matters," but feeling and knowing that the crisis of our national affairs is now upon us, and believing that the next sixty days will determine the question whether we are to maintain the supremacy of the Government, or whether the rebellion is to prevail—I have a personal acquaintance with many of you—Gov's. Curtin, Morton, Tod, Morgan, Buckingham, Andrew, and others—and I bear testimony that you have done much, and done it well, wisely, and in due time, to promote the best interests of our country in this the day of her trial, much remains to be done; and you, gentlemen, representing more than twenty States, have it in your power to do more than any other class of men—I re impress upon your minds the alarming fact that the rebels have now more men in the field, and in camps of instruction than we have—having brought *all their white men into requisition*, and having made Slavery an element of strength by retaining the slaves upon their plantations to raise supplies for their armies. Let me further impress upon your minds the startling fact that the rebel advances are simultaneous all over the country, and exhibit system and concert of action, with a zeal and talent displayed in the execution of their plans worthy of a better cause than that in which they are engaged. New-Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Harrisburgh, and Philadelphia, are all threatened by an enemy that shows prodigious activity, talents and strength. Indeed, they have us now where they had us *thirteen months ago*, with this addition, that they have invaded Maryland and Ohio. If they march upon us, and their daring plans are not properly met and most signally defeated, it will be our fault.

Now, I propose that you, as Governors of the loyal States, meet at some convenient point, without delay, and, as the representatives of your people, address yourselves, in unmistakable terms, to the civil and military authorities of the United States. I will not say *what* you shall tell them, but I will, with all due deference to your superior abilities, *suggest* a few points that you might make, and forcibly impress upon the minds of our authorities:

First—Urge the Government to draft, without delay, a half million of men, in addition to the force already in the field and in camps of instruction. And, upon the score of *economy*, apprise the Government of the fact that it will require less money to furnish, equip and sustain a million for two years.

Second—Enter your protest against every other Brigadier and Major-General in our army being a candidate for the Presidency during the existence of this war, and, as a consequence, shaping his course in that direction.

Third—Enter your most solemn protest against one-half of the members of the Cabinet looking to the Presidency, and shaping their conduct of the war accordingly.

Fourth—Call upon the President, whose honesty and patriotism I do not question, to reorganize his Cabinet and the army, and to place men at the heads of both who will not study how to kill off leading rebels without *hurting* them!

Fifth—Advise the civil and military authorities of the country, and the politicians, to cease this war upon the everlasting "nigger," until we conquer their infernal master and arrest the onward march of their desolate and arrogant owners. Meanwhile, let the negroes be seized upon and urged in every way to crush out this internal rebellion.

Sixth—Advise your Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the members of your State Legislatures, as well as the people, to cease to make party issues, to revive and reorganize old political parties, to organize one new party, to be known as the UNION-DITIONAL UNION PARTY OF AMERICA.

Second—That the Government call upon the rebels that they are to cease to have leaders, and to inform them that the rebels are a band fighting with [illegible] and shall never be surrendered by any people on earth, while we, who have a noble army of brave men, with money, credit, all else necessary, and truth on our side, are divided and distracted—while we are tolerating traitors and tories in our midst!

Eighth—Inform our Government and people that our ship of State is now in a heavy sea, and that at no period since the rebellion broke out has so deep a depression fallen upon the hearts of loyal citizens as at present!

I would, gentlemen, start a new paper at once, at some eligible point, and urge all these considerations, and more, upon the minds of the loyal-hearted men of the country, but for two good and sufficient reasons. First, I should be arrested by the United States authorities for stating facts, opposing follies, and declaring the honest convictions of my mind. And next, such is the rapid advance of the rebel forces, that I should expect them to crush out my paper, as they did in Tennessee, on the 25th of October last. I may be imprisoned for writing this article. I am not concerned about that. I suffered imprisonment and the confiscation of all I had, on the other side of the line, for adhering to the truth, and I am ready to go to prison here for the same offence. If this rebellion is not put down I have nothing to live for, and would as soon die in prison as elsewhere.

I improved the last Sabbath by preaching in the open air, to the Philadelphia Corn Exchange Regiment, a noble set of men, equipped by a noble band of patriots. I improve this Sabbath, Sept. 7, by writing this address to the Governors of the loyal States:

W. G. BROWNLOW.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MILITARY.

Departure of Troops.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Yesterday two New-England regiments followed close upon the heels of the thousands of patriots who, last week and during the earlier hours of this, went "on to Washington."

The Thirty-seventh Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, from Berkshire County, of that noble State, left Pittsfield on Sunday afternoon, and went to Hudson by the Weston Railway. At that point they took the steamboat *Oregon*, once the finest of all the North River palaces, and reached the dock at Jersey City, yesterday, at 6 o'clock in the morning.

The rank and file—one thousand in number—were a superb physical display. Mainly taken from the farming districts in that mountainous region, they presented faces of bronzed faces, bright eyes and stalwart frames fit for war, and destined, we trust, for active duty rather than the devastations of the swamp.

The following named officers are in command:

Colonel—OLIVER EDWARDS, Springfield.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Alonzo E. Goodrich, Pittsfield.
Major—Geo. L. Montague, South Hadley.
Adjutant—Thomas G. Cult, Pittsfield.
Quartermaster—Daniel J. Dodge, Pittsfield.
Surgeon—Charles Crehore, Boston.
Assistant Surgeons—T. C. Groton, Springfield; J. J. Elds, Roston.
Chaplain—F. C. Morse, Blauford.

Company A—Captain, J. P. Reilley; First Lieutenant, E. S. Blakmer; Second Lieutenant, C. S. Weelman, Chicopee.

Company B—Captain F. W. Pease, Lee; First Lieutenant, T. F. Plunket, Pittsfield; Third Lieutenant, B. C. Morgan, Lee.

Company C—Captain E. Huntber, Great Barrington; First Lieutenant, R. F. Snelger, Amherst; Second Lieutenant, vacant.

Company D—Captain A. Thayer, Wilbraham; First Lieutenant, Charles S. Edwards, Great Barrington; Second Lieutenant, George H. Hyde, Lee.

Company E—Captain A. Hopkins, Wilbraham; First Lieutenant, J. Chapman, Auburn; Second Lieutenant, W. P. Smith, Pittsfield.

Company F—Captain E. A. Allan, Springfield; First Lieutenant, W. W. Tyler; Second Lieutenant, S. Lockwood, Amherst.

Company G—Captain, M. Mooney, 1st Lieut. F. W. Bliss, 2d Lieut. E. Briagnun, Northampton.

Company H—Captain, R. L. Hyre; 1st Lieut. J. H. Loomis, Amherst; 2d Lieut. A. L. Burke, Boston.

Company I—Captain, H. Daundy; 1st Lieut. M. Fuller, 2d Lieut. Charles Phillips, Springfield.

Company K—Captain, P. Devlin; 1st Lieut. J. R. Motley, 2d Lieut. Geo. B. Chandly, Chicopee.

Col. EDWARDS, a young man of 27 years of age, has served since the opening of the campaign, on the staff of Gen. COUCH, and is represented to be a person of rare ability, uniting capacity of mind with physical endurance and great executive ability.

His men are well supplied with warm blankets, good Springfield muskets, and all the comforts which experience shows can safely be taken to the camp. The regiment left at one o'clock by the Central railway for Washington.

THE ELEVENTH VERMONT.

Vermont does her share. We have already chronicled several of her passing regiments, and now add to her list the name of the Eleventh Volunteers. This regiment left its camp at Brattleboro' on Sunday, reached Jersey City by means of the steamboat *Continental* from New-Haven, and marched onward yesterday afternoon *via* the Jersey Central Railway.

The regiment contains the maximum number of men—and men, too, deserving the name—mostly residents of that State, farmers and sons of farmers. There are, however, quite a number of Canadians, who are anxious to do a little something for the cause. The prominent officers of the regiment—the full list has been already published—are Col. JAMES WARNER, Lieut.-Col. J. BENTON, Adjt. — BURROWS.

The men are well armed, warmly clad, and thoroughly provided by the Government with all the external necessaries for the conflict, while with the inner spirit the New-England parents who bore and reared them, provided them years ago. The regiment left for the National Capitol yesterday afternoon by the Central railway.

DEPARTURE OF SIGEL'S RECRUITS.

Yesterday some 400 recruits for the Seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-ninth, Twentieth and Fifty-fourth Regiments New-York Volunteers, now serving under Gen. SIGEL, left for Washington. At 3 o'clock the Bowery, in the vicinity of the Sigel Headquarters, was crowded with the friends of the departing, and scenes most enthusiastic and Teutonically demonstrative ensued. At 3½ o'clock the various detachments arrived at the general rendezvous, and Lieut.-Col. SCHWARZ, of the Garibaldi Guard, took command, and, assisted by Maj. METZ, of the Turner Rifles, formed them into line, right resting on Grand-street. The Turner Verein of this City, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, with their splendid banner and fine drum corps, soon arrived on the ground, and, under command of Turner WARD MEYER, marched to the right of the line, where a fine brass band awaited their arrival.

The Astor House Committee, which consists of Consuls VON DER HEYDT and JANSEN, and Messrs. SCHWAB, HALLER, DELMOLL, E. HAUSE, SCHAEFFNER, WEISSENBORN, HAUSSLY, WINCKELMAN, and others, were on the ground, and took their positions in line, and their presence was the occasion of much kindly feeling.

All being ready, the procession moved in the following

ORDER.

Detachment of Police from the Sixth District.
Lieut.-Col. SCHWARZ and Major METZ.
The Turner Drum Corps in Full Band.
Private Citizens.
The Turners.
Color-Bearers with American and German flags.
The Sigel Committee, with Captains
KRESSEL and CARL SIGEL, Brothers of the General.)
The recruits, 300 in number.

The line of march was through Chatham-street to Park-row, to Broadway, to Pier No. 1, at which point they embarked on the Perth Amboy steamboat. The men were cheered and applauded, and went off in fine spirits, anxious to fight in Sigel.

SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY PREVENTING ENLISTMENTS.

A meeting of working men was held in front of the City Hall on Sunday, for the purpose of encouraging enlistments, at which Mr. E. FALCONER, the well-known temperance orator, was one of the speakers. In the midst of the speaking, and after several recruits had been obtained for the Corcoran Brigade, a dispatch was received from Police Headquarters, ordering the arrest of Mr. FALCONER and the dispersion of this meeting. FALCONER was, accordingly, arrested and taken to the Second Ward Station, and after remaining there for an hour or more, another dispatch was received, to the effect that FALCONER might be permitted to continue his speaking, provided he would retire to the rear of the City Hall. This FALCONER peremptorily refused to do, contending that if he had a right to speak in the rear of the Hall, he had just as good a right to speak in front. In view of the reasonableness of this proposition, or for some other cause, the police authorities came to the conclusion to release the prisoner, and he returned to the City Hall, where he resumed his speech, and procured several more recruits. FALCONER has three sons in the army, and expresses his willingness to go himself, and he is naturally somewhat anxious to know on what grounds of right or patriotism he was arrested, and whether the Superintendent of Police, who has caused the arrest of so many persons for alleged attempts to prevent enlistments, is himself "exempt."

THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

There has been some confusion in the statements regarding the departure of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Col. ELIAS PEISSNER. It left this City on Saturday morning on the steamer *Red Jacket*, at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, for Elizabethport. Thence it went to Harrisburgh, where it is now in camp. A Sergeant and Lieutenant were left in this City to receive recruits, who may apply at Camp Boerstler, Turtle Bay Park, or at No 107 East Houston-street.

Military Movements in the City.

AN OFFICIAL IMBROGLIO.

There is a disagreement of doctors in official circles. Certain medical men are standing on some very sacred points of etiquette, much to their own inconvenience and still more to the detriment of the public service. The difficulty has arisen thus: When the Governor issued his proclamation, offering on behalf of the State to any volunteer an additional bounty of $50, to all the same time appointed special disbursing and inspecting officers, whose duty it should be to authorize and effect its payment. The inspecting officer for this City was a Dr. THOMSON, without a certificate of health and physical soundness from whom no recruit could claim, or, at any rate, obtain his money. But, before passing the ordeal of inspection from Dr. THOMSON, the recruit had to be examined and passed by other doctors, appointed by the War Department, to see that none but able-bodied men received the bounty offered by the United States. It would naturally be thought that one inspection by a competent medical man would be sufficient for all useful purposes; but it seems there is a sort of irrepressible conflict between the respective authorities of State and nation, and that their respective dignities demanded the exercise of separate and independent jurisdiction. Heretofore this condition of affairs has been productive of incipient trouble; but actual conflict was avoided up to yesterday, when things came to a crisis, the doctors openly quarrelled and the country had in consequence to suffer from the temporary stoppage of enlistments. Of course each insists the blame upon the other, and, of course also, there must be more or less of blame attaching to both. It seems that the United States Doctors pass the men first, whereupon they are sworn in by the mustering officer, and are, to all intents and purposes, regularly enlisted soldiers, beyond the chance of escape, and liable to punishment for desertion or mutiny if they revolt or run away. The only bounty they are so far entitled to, however, amounts to $29. To get the other bounties ($100 now—$50 State and $50 City)—they must satisfy the further critical judgment of Dr. THOMSON. Dr. THOMSON appears to be hard to please. Certificates signed by Dr. MOTT, Dr. GARAN, or Dr. KEARNEY, are not with him conclusive evidence of a recruit's fitness. He must see for himself, and is not to be deterred by feelings of professional courtesy from differing with the other Doctors in opinion. On several occasions he has thus differed with them, and declined to grant a certificate entitling the recruit to the State and City bounties. This is mortifying to the United States Surgeons; but is especially hard on the unfortunate recruit. Dr. THOMSON's rejection of him does not discharge him from the service; it only deprives him of $100. Very reasonably he feels himself swindled and outraged, and from that moment his mind is made up to desert. To remedy the matter, Col. REEVES, U. S. A., the chief mustering and disbursing officer here for the War Department, issued an order requiring recruits to pass through Dr. THOMSON's hands first, as his (Dr. THOMSON's) approval did not make soldiers of them, and no harm would follow if they were afterward rejected by the other doctors. This arrangement did not suit Dr. THOMSON, who issued a counter proclamation, refusing to have anything to do with recruits that had not been mustered into the United States service before they were brought to him. The result of all this bickering antagonism is that, yesterday afternoon, no man could be passed at all. Both offices were crowded for hours with Captains and Lieutenants and the recruits they had been procuring; but, between the two orders, enlistments fell to the ground. It is a scandalous and objectionable piece of business altogether, and should somehow be settled very speedily. The country's emergency is too serious to permit of such consideration being shown to mere personal self-esteem or obstinacy. It is recruits that are wanted, and no one cares by whom they are inspected, so long as it is known that the duty is assigned to a capable medical man. Every one knows Dr. MOTT to be this, and few will be likely to attribute any fault in the premises to him.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Up till 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon recruiting was going along briskly, when the unfortunate difficulty above described took place between the United States doctors and State doctor, THOMSON. It is to be hoped the matter will be settled before this morning, and that recruits will again be enlisted as rapidly as within the past few days.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

The dead lock which occurred yesterday in Dr. THOMSON's office put a stop to the payment of bounties at a comparatively early hour, so that a smaller amount than usual was disbursed. The State bounty is no longer paid to recruits for new regiments, but these are still entitled to the City bounty of $50. This City bounty is promptly paid at the Comptroller's office to every recruit who bears a certificate of enrollment, or to the representative of such recruit. The Comptroller has already disbursed nearly $12,000 in this way. Recruits for regiments in the field continue to receive all the bounties—$29 from the United States, $50 from the State, and $50 from the City—$129 altogether.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

The immediate departure of so many regiments from the City has brought an immense pressure of business into the Quartermaster's office; but Gen. ARTHUR and his aids are equal to the task imposed upon them. Here, too, matters would be considerably expedited if there were a better understanding between the State and the United States departments.

JUSTICE TO THE GALLANT SEVENTY-FIRST.

In the Governor's proclamation, published in yesterday's TIMES, thanking the National Guards of the State of New-York for their fidelity to duty, and alacrity in responding to their country's call for troops, mention of the Seventy-first Regiment was accidentally not made, owing, simply, to a telegraphic omission. The Seventy-first has, on all occasions, behaved nobly.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

We call the attention of the members of this regiment to the notice of their Major, in another column.

HOME GUARDS FOR DRILL AND DEFENCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Had the people of Cincinnati and other towns been prepared by a well organized force of Home Guards, much of their fear and consternation would have been averted. It is high time that all who are not drafted or likely to be so, should form themselves into companies for drill and exercise, so as to be ready for any contingency. There are thousands of able-bodied men over 45, who could thus be a power of defence in their respective cities, and afford protection in case of invasion. There are many reasons why this step should be taken at once all over the Union. The peril of invasion at this section would be much decreased if it were known that the whole nation was in a posture of defence. Yours truly,

P. B.

Progress of Gen. Corcoran's Brigade.

Recruiting for this Brigade is certainly rapidly nearly all of the regiments attached to it having nearly their full complement of men. Yesterday an order was issued by the War Department authorizing Col. WM. ALLEN to report to Gen. CORCORAN and attach his regiment, the Stanton Legion, to the Corcoran Brigade. All of the men belonging to the Stanton have volunteered for the war. Col. HOGAN, however, will not command it, having resigned, and Lieut.-Col. MURRAY has been appointed Colonel in his stead. The Twenty-fifth Regiment, (Albany,) Col. BRYAN, which has just returned from three months' term of service, has also been attached to Gen. CORCORAN's Brigade, and is now busily engaged in filling up its ranks to the maximum standard. The General now devotes his whole time to the raising of his Brigade, and will not attend any meeting, or transact any other business till it is completed. The following gentlemen have been appointed a Committee to receive subscriptions, collect moneys, and generally forward the recruiting interests of CORCORAN's Irish Legion: Judge DALY, Richard O'Gorman, John Savage, Capt. Kirker, J. B. Nicholson and Daniel Devlin.

War Meeting of Cortlandt-street Merchants—A Regiment to be Raised by Them.

At the Merchants' Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, a meeting was held, on Saturday last, by the merchants of that street. Mr. JONATHAN RANSON was appointed Chairman, and Messrs. B. M. Boise, Benjamin G. Wash, Alfred S. Stowell, W. S. Bigelow, W. K. Wells and Abraham Quackenbush, Vice-Chairmen. Messrs. A. J. Morgan, L. Randall and W. H. Lyon acted as Secretaries. The subjoined resolutions were then offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the time has arrived when all loyal men, of whatever age or condition in life, who value the blessings of a free government, must arouse themselves and prepare to defend with their money, their arms and their lives, if need be, the institutions of our country, under which we have enjoyed so many blessings, and put down the most gigantic, wicked and heartless band of traitors that ever disgraced humanity, who now seek to destroy the best government on the face of the earth.

Resolved, That we form ourselves into an organization, to be known as the Cortlandt-street National Guard, the object of which shall be to drill and discipline ourselves, that we may be ready at any moment to respond promptly to the call of our country for its defence.

Resolved, That when we adjourn it will be to meet at the Merchants' Hotel, on Thursday, at 5 o'clock P. M., to organize and elect officers for the Association.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to make such arrangements as shall be necessary for us to carry out the purposes of the meeting.

Messrs. Albert S. Stowell, W. G. Schenck, W. H. Lyon, H. K. Wells and Thomas W Gaylord were appointed the Committee, and will meet on Thursday next, for the transaction of business.

Speeches were then made by Gen. WILCOX, Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, WILLIAM ALVAN BARTLETT, Rev. Mr. HASTINGS of Brooklyn, Mr. H. A. MESEROLE and others. During the meeting DODWORTH's Band was present and enlivened the scene by discoursing appropriate music, most excellent music.

At the close [illegible] another meeting was held at the Western Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, Mr. T. W. CONNELLY in the Chair. Messrs. SMITH, LARNARD and others addressed the meeting in a most patriotic and eloquent manner.

THE FORTIETH MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 8.

The Fortieth Massachusetts Regiment marched through Boston at 1 o'clock to-day, and would proceed via Fall River, and will take the cars at Jersey City for the seat of war.

PATRIOTIC ACTION OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 8.

The City Government, both branches, unanimously voted this afternoon to appropriate $250,000 as bounties for the nine months' volunteers.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Sailed, ship *Sagamore*, Liverpool, with breadstuffs. The ship *Decatur* has been chartered to convey breadstuffs to Liverpool.

The markets are dull. Butter, 25c. Castile Soap, 25c. Money active; the usual notes of Exchange 10 @12 discount; legal-tender notes 10 discount.

The Supreme Court decides that taxes for State purposes must be paid in gold only.

The receipts from the mines since the departure of the last steamer are $2,000,000. Silver from the Ophir mines has yielded $200,000 during the past month.

The election to-morrow will be exciting. The probabilities are that the Lathamites cannot elect a majority of the Legislature, and that the Republican Union party will carry the State by a large majority.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Arrived, *David Crockett*, New-York; *Golden Eagle*, New-York; *Wm. H. Prescott*, Boston; *Express*, Boston.

Sailed, steamer *Constitution* for Panama, with 170 passengers and $876,000 in treasure for New-York, $417,000 for England, as well as $43,000 coastwise.

Since the decision of the Supreme Court against receiving legal tender notes for State tax, they had sold as low as 15 per cent. discount. The point of decision is that taxes are not debts within the meaning of Congress, so the provision of the State Constitution, requiring taxes to be paid in gold, must remain in operation.

The election in San Francisco passed off quietly to-day. The Union Republican Legislative ticket is undoubtedly elected. Many secession sympathizers refused to vote.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 4.

There have been no important sales from the hands of the importers, but jobbers are doing a large trade with the northern mining districts.

The election yesterday resulted in an overwhelming triumph for the Republican Union ticket. In every county heard from the Anti-Latham candidates for the Legislature have been elected.

The amendments to the Constitution were adopted by a large majority.

Honolulu dates of the 16th ult. are received. There was much sickness on the island. The heat was very oppressive. Business was stagnant.

One hundred and fifty thousand pounds of island rye, of superior quality, arrived at San Francisco for market.

CONNER's regiment of California Volunteers have advanced to Diamond Springs, 250 miles east of Carson Valley. They met large numbers of emigrants, mostly from Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. All were anxious to reach the land where peace prevails. They were almost universally loyal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 5.

The markets are quiet. Legal tender notes 15 P cent. discount. Coal Oils improving; sales at 45c. @ 50c.

Accounts from the southern counties of California represent a continuous column of people on the way to the Colorado gold mines, from which news is still encouraging.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 6.

Arrived, steamer *Uncle Sam*, Panama. Sailed, ship *Western Continent*, Hong Kong, carrying $149,000 in treasure. Trade is quiet; Drills, 23.

The list of men subject to military duty in San Francisco is completed. It contains 27,800 names.

Upward of $10,000 for the relief of suffering Ireland, recently contributed, went forward in the last steamer.

The election returns, incomplete, show forty-seven Union members of the Assembly elected, and four Union Democrats. Every Democratic Senator is defeated.

Six Douglas Democrats, and four Breckinridge Democrats hold over, constituting the sole Opposition element in the Senate, which has thirty-nine members.

Maine Election.

PORTLAND, Monday, Sept. 8.

The result of the election in this city, to-day, is as follows

Coburn, (Republican)	1,269
Bradbury, (Democrat)	911
Jamieson, (Union Democrat)	102

Republican majority, 335.

The vote last year was: Washburn, (Rep.,) 1,958; Dana, (Dem.,) 345; Jamieson, 1,066. Republican majority, 516.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 8.

The following is the result for Governor in some of the principal towns:

	Coburn, Rep.	Bradbury, Democrat	Jamieson, War Dem.
Gorham	521	242	18
Paris	358	294	18
Wallsboro'	95	375	53
Belfast	263	161	131
Bucksport	196	106	62
Brunswick	295	87	62
Brewer	206	258	2
Saco	476	319	—
Biddeford	365	662	—
Rumford	82	121	135
Augusta	576	185	220

Sixty-three towns give the Republicans a majority of 2,062, against a majority last year of 5,017.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 8.

D. S. Prescott's Elevator, situated on Buffalo Creek and Evans' Ship Canal, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. As near as we can learn the elevator contained about 60,000 bushels of corn, and 40,000 bushels of wheat. The building was valued at $50,000, and was insured for $25,000 in the following companies: Liverpool and London, $6,000; La Fayette of New-York, $1,000; Unity, of London, $10,000; Niagara, of New-York, $1,000; City Fire, of Hartford, $1,500; Phœnix, of Hartford, $1,500; Hartford, of Hartford, $1,500; Connecticut, $1,000; Providence and Washington, $1,500. The insurance on grain, as far as can be ascertained, is $50,500, in the following Companies: Ætna, of Hartford, $5,000; North American, $2,000; Commercial of Albany, $35,000—(the above on what belonged to Mr. B. P. JARVIS, of Cazenovia;) Atlantic of New-York, $4,000; Liverpool and London, $2,600; Beekman of New-York, $2,000; Excelsior, $2,000; Lorillard of New-York, $4,500; Market of New-York, $4,500; Commercial of New-York, $4,000; Mercantile, $4,000; Western of Buffalo, $10,400.

The Griffith Warehouse, on the opposite side of the slip, was also destroyed. Total loss, about $100,000.

[Advertisement.]

Sabre Cuts, Gunshot Wounds, and all other kinds of Wounds, also Sores, Ulcers and Scurvy, heal safely and quickly under the soothing influence of Holloway's Ointment. It heals to the bone, so that the wound never opens again. Soldiers, supply yourselves. Only 25 cents per Pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 7—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—Samuel Sparkling, wife and 4 children, A. Sturge and son, Eliza Yates, Mary A. McDonald, Miss S. A. Robinson, Mrs Webb, Miss Spain, Charles P. Button and lady, Fred St George Smith and wife, C Chauvin, L. Rolland, Rev. J Schultz, S Stoellay, wife and infant, Capt. J. Steele, C. Martinet and lady, James Jackson, wife, 2 children and infant, Miss E. D. O'Reily, Alme. Wadsley, Mr Wadsley and 2 children, Mr. Pennecel, G. De

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3421, NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

A CAVALRY SKIRMISH AT POOLESVILLE

DEFEAT AND ROUT OF THE REBELS

Reports Regarding the Movements of the Main Rebel Forces.

A HEAVY BODY ALONG SENECA CREEK.

Another Body Moving Toward Pennsylvania.

Movements of the National Forces Against the Rebels.

Gens. McClellan and Burnside in the Field.

A CAVALRY FIGHT AT POOLESVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Yesterday afternoon a detachment from FARNSWORTH'S Indiana Cavalry attacked the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, near Poolesville, scattering them killing and wounding several, and capturing six prisoners, who were brought to the Provost-Marshal of this city this morning, and sent to the Old Capitol. The officer in charge of the prisoners reported thatit was thought the rebel cavalry were cut off, and many more would be captured.

The *Star* of this evening says:

"Yesterday afternoon two companies of the Third Indiana Cavalry, under command of Maj. CHAPMAN, went to Poolesville, Md., which they found in possession of a rebel cavalry regiment, who had planted on a hill to the right of the town one field-piece, which was opened on our men as they approached. The command did not stop, but made a charge through the town. The enemy were then skedaddling and forming a line of battle near their gun. In a few moments reinforcements came up, consisting of two pieces of artillery and several companies of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry; and our guns, after a few shots, succeeded in silencing the enemy's piece, when another charge was made by Maj. CHAPMAN'S command, and the rebels broke and ran, leaving seven dead on the field. Our loss is one man killed—Sergt. DAVID A. FALLIS, of Co. B; and eight men wounded—Lieuts. LADOR and DAVIS, of Co. B, and six men of Co. A."

POSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

From the National Intelligencer of yesterday.

By persons from Rockville yesterday, we learn that the insurgents, in great force, occupied the western bank of Seneca Creek, from its mouth at the Potomac, twenty-two miles above Washington, to the public stage road at Middlebrook Mills, a line of some ten miles.

Middlebrook is about eight miles west of Rockville, on the turnpike road between Georgetown and Frederick City, and about twenty three miles from Washington.

Gen. MCCLELLAN passed through Rockville on Sunday night, halting there a short time to rest and refresh himself and horses.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 8—P. M.

Little, if any, perfectly reliable information has been received here regarding affairs on the Upper Potomac, and in the vicinity of Frederick since yesterday. Accounts are given from time to time by citizens who have left there, or by returning soldiers. They, however, deal in generalities.

It is said, to-day, that the rebel pickets extend about fourteen miles from Frederick, toward Hagerstown, the latter being twenty-six miles from the former place—west.

It cannot be ascertained that the rebels have advanced in any force below Frederick Junction. Their future movements are matters of conjecture.

From the Star of Monday Evening.

Little authentic information is known here outside of the War Department (if within its purlieus) of the movements of the rebels in Maryland. That is, in addition to what was published in Baltimore this morning, all important portions of which will be found in our columns.

We may add to that information, that the latest and most reliable intelligence from the south side of the Potomac represents that no considerable body of rebels have been in the vicinity of Leesburgh since the passage through that quarter of LONGSTREET and his command, (estimated at 30,000,) which proceeded in the direction of Noland's and Edwards' Ferry and the Point of Rocks. This is, doubtless, the force that has crossed into Maryland, below Harper's Ferry. A person who has reached here from the vicinity of the Point of Rocks, says that yesterday a large division crossed the river at the Point of Rocks, which we take to be a portion of the force referred to above.

Vigilant inquiry has satisfied us that nothing whatever is known of the presence of any rebel force on the other side of Washington, this side of the Bull Run Mountains. We presume that the military authorities left by Gen. MCCLELLAN on the other side, have, or will promptly take occasion to verify this fact, which, if verified, must prove of great importance in regulating the future movements of our army.

It is alleged that the rebel pickets in Maryland extend on the north some fourteen miles out from Frederick, in the direction of Hagerstown. This, if true, strengthens the impression that the rebel column (probably under JACKSON) that was believed to have filed back through Thoroughfare Gap almost immediately after the battle of Saturday last, have crossed or is crossing the river above Harper's Ferry, with the purpose of assailing that point first, or of pushing directly on into Pennsylvania, leaving LONGSTREET to amuse our army below to prevent them from being followed, until they may have time to do as much mischief in that State as they can safely, ere beating a hasty retreat back into Virginia.

The fact that LONGSTREET is said to be hurrying over the river such plunder—horses, cattle, stores, &c.—as he can clutch, favors the impression that he means to follow in that direction as soon as MCCLELLAN may press him.

We have rumors of a considerable engagement—yesterday forenoon, between SUMNER'S corps and LONGSTREET'S, in which the latter is said to have been driven back over the river. We believe them untrue, though there was doubtless, skirmishing between their respective pickets yesterday afternoon, ours retiring, being greatly outnumbered for the moment. This must have occurred in the vicinity of Darnestown and Poolesville, and our pickets engaged were probably only cavalry.

We can learn nothing up to noon to-day to lead to the belief that the rebels are advancing in force below Frederick Junction. Our forces are so disposed as to be ready for them if moving either in this direction or in that of Baltimore, we apprehend.

In twenty-four hours the mystery of the intentions of the rebel commanders will probably be cleared up in a great measure by their movements, when those of Gen. MCCLELLAN will consequently also begin to be developed.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

We have information that another body of the enemy, under command of Gen. WALKER, crossed the Potomac, yesterday afternoon, at Nolan's Ferry. They numbered five thousand men, with four batteries of artillery and a train of fifty wagons.

Rebels are seizing all the cattle and horses they find, and driving them across the river into Virginia. The assertion that they pay liberally in United States Treasury notes for everything they take is denied. The money they tender in payment is Confederate scrip and other worthless trash. The owner of the property seized can either take this "money" for his goods or go without any pay. Union men, whose property is seized, get nothing. The rebels turn their horses into the cornfields of the Unionists, but do not molest the property of Secessionists.

The advent of JACKSON into this section of Maryland has served to show who are loyal and who are not. Many persons who had taken the oath of allegiance to the Government, and by their neighbors believed to be true Union men, were the first to greet the rebels, and to throw open their houses for their reception. But few Union men remained, most of them having fled to Pennsylvania and Baltimore.

A refugee from Leesburgh, who arrived here today, states that there are no rebel troops at that place—all either having crossed the river or gone toward Harper's Ferry. He left Leesburgh on Monday.

On Saturday, JOHN S. CALDWELL, a notorious rebel of Fredericksburgh, had a rebel flag hoisted on the Court-house at that place. Acting Maj. JOHN H. HEADDON, learning the fact, ordered it to be taken down, which was quickly done. Rebel flags displayed by Citizens from the windows of their houses were also ordered to be removed. HEADDON is a brother of the gallant Capt. HEADDON, who lost his life while trying to save the passengers on board the *Central America*.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9—P. M.

By special dispatch from Poolesville, we learn that the Third Indiana Cavalry, under Col. FARNSWORTH, attacked and drove the enemy from that town. We lost Sergt. FALLIS, killed, and had a few wounded. The enemy left six dead and five prisoners.

The Telegraph Office is reëstablished.

Union men are very scarce there.

Gen. ROBERT LEE is reported in command in that vicinity, but we doubt the statement.

The following information is derived from some workmen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad who were captured, but set at liberty by Gen. LEE. But few rebel troops remained at Frederick, the force having left on Saturday night for parts unknown. Large numbers were at Newmarket, and some at Poplar Spring. They saw no evidence of hasty movement. Newmarket is eight miles east of Frederick. It is said that many of the rebel soldiers are in service only by force.

We learn from another source that Gen. FITZHUGH LEE is at Newmarket, with a large force, estimated at from 5,000 to 20,000 men. The rebel pickets were within eight miles of Ellicott's Mills.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9—11:45 P. M.

We have it upon respectable authority that Gen. EWELL is only slightly wounded, and that he is with the invading force in Maryland. His wound is in the arm.

The general tenor of the statements received today, is to contradict the large previous estimates of the invading force in Maryland, and leave the impression that their movement is both a feint and a raid. As the latter, it may succeed; but it will not have the result practically to weaken the force used in the defence of Washington. The theory of the raid is sustained by information that the enemy are rapidly conveying the supplies they seize to the south side of the Potomac.

THE ADVANCE TOWARD PENNSYLVANIA

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Monday, Sept. 8—10 A. M.

One of our scouts reached Hagerstown last night, having left Middletown, eighteen miles southeast of that place, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

He reports that the rebels were at Hagerstown in considerable force and advancing.

All the rolling stock of the railroad has been removed from Hagerstown and the bridges there evacuated.

A telegraph office has been opened at Green Castle, from which place our scouts and messengers will be sent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The special correspondent of the *Press*, of this city, writing from Sykesville, Md., says that he has just left Monrovia, Md., on account of the approach of the rebels, a party of their cavalry entering that place on Sunday.

Many speculations are rife relative to the movements and intents and purposes of Stonewall JACKSON. Some say that he is on his way, with a large army, to Gettysburgh, Pa., so as to be within striking distance of Chambersburgh or York, and that he is already near Hanover, while others assert that he has marched to Westminster, and will move on Baltimore in that direction. Others assert that this latter movement is merely a feint, to cover his entrance into Pennsylvania.

NATIONAL TROOPS IN PENNSYLVANIA

From the National Republican, of Yesterday.

"A gentleman, who left Harrisburgh, yesterday morning, informs us that there were then 25,000 troops at that point.

He learned, at York, as he passed, that Union troops were concentrating largely and rapidly at Gettysburgh.

That part of Pennsylvania is thoroughly aroused and ready for any emergency.

From Frederick to Gettysburgh, the distance is 33 miles. From Gettysburgh to Harrisburgh, it is 75 miles."

NO REBELS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The Telegraph operator has left Chambersburgh because he anticipated that the Secessionists there would be before [illegible]

[illegible] is in constant communication with Gen. MCCLELLAN. Confidence prevails as to the ability to prevent any raid into the State entailing serious consequences.

A rebel deserter, who arrived at Hanover, reports the rebels at Frederick 100,000 strong.

WAR SPIRIT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

SCRANTON, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Immediately upon receipt of the intelligence that the rebels had invaded Pennsylvania, a public meeting was called, stores closed, and guns fired and the bells rung. The residents assembled *en masse* for drill. The Governor has been tendered the services of the entire population to repel rebel invasion.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The War Department has ordered that the Anderson Cavalry, a fine body of men, recently raised in this city, shall remain in Pennsylvania for the present, to aid in repelling the invasion. Carbines and horses will be immediately furnished them, and they will act as scouts, etc., in the Cumberland Valley.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE BALTIMORE PAPERS.

From the American of yesterday.

The excitement in the city has greatly abated, owing to the fact generally known among the people that the most ample preparations have been made by the Government authorities to intercept any movement in the direction of Baltimore.

Yesterday Gen. KENLY received his appointment to the command of a brigade of troops to be used in the defence of Baltimore.

A gentleman who left Frederick on Sunday at noon, reports the most perfect quiet and good order as prevailing in the city. There had been no invasion of private rights, though some of the rebel citizens seemed disposed to urge such a course on the part of the soldiery.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON was in command as Provost-Marshal, and was rushing about among the citizens preaching conciliation and kindness. His constant declaration was that "*We want it to be understood that we are Southern gentlemen, and not marauders.*"

There was but one regiment in the city, and that was composed principally of Marylanders. Gen. JACKSON was not in the city, all the troops there being under the command of Gen. HILL, who occupied the house of Gen. COOPER as his headquarters.

Our informant states that he does not think that the troops that had marched through Frederick exceeded fifteen thousand in number, though they gave it out that they composed merely the advance guard of one hundred and fifty thousand men that were to follow them.

It is also rumored that BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, as Provost-Marshal, rides through the streets of Frederick with a small National flag tied to his spurs.

The rebels, on their arriving at Frederick, made a dash both at the telegraph and the post-office. They found that the operator had departed, carrying off his instrument, and that Dr. JANES, the Postmaster, had also taken all the mails and Government funds in the office, and started with them for Gettysburgh.

The whole value of the hospital and other Government stores destroyed at Frederick by Marshal FAIRFAX, did not exceed $3,000, instead of $5,000,000, as stated by the Washington *Republican*. It consisted principally of old blankets, tents and harness. All the most valuable stores were removed.

The latest intelligence from Frederick indicates that the main body of the rebel army, after passing out on the Emmittsburg road some ten miles, took a road to the left leading direct to Hagerstown, at which place it is said the advance arrived yesterday morning. There is said to be a Federal force in the vicinity of Hagerstown, and there may be a fight there.

The impression is now gaining ground that the rebel movement is merely a raid into Maryland, intended to draw the [illegible] of veteran troops from Washington in their pursuit, whilst the main rebel army makes a dash on the works in front of Washington. The fact that the troops that passed through Frederick have pursued westward Hagerstown would indicate a probable purpose on their part to dash back into Virginia by way of Williamsport and Martinsburgh. They would thus obtain all the boots, shoes and clothing in the two cities of Frederick and Hagerstown, probably secure some arms that have been accumulated for them by rebel sympathizers, with cattle and provender, and other supplies.

Others, equally well informed, think that the movement on Hagerstown is to compel the evacuation of Martinsburgh, and leave an open road for the main body of the rebel army preparing to cross the Maryland line in that direction, from whence they will move through the Chambersburgh Valley toward Harrisburgh, or east toward Washington or Baltimore.

The movements of the rebels so far toward Baltimore, consisted in the stationing of a picket guard on Sunday, within seven miles of Westminster, which caused a very general stampede of the citizens from that town. They remained there during the day, and are reported to have disappeared during the night.

Another picket appeared on the Frederick road on Sunday, at Poolar Springs, thirty-six miles from Baltimore, and about eighteen miles this side of Frederick. They stopped there during the afternoon, and started back in the evening toward Frederick.

INCIDENTS AT FREDERICK.

It is said that the entire stock of boots and shoes in Frederick was bought up by the rebels, who left behind them some good money and some shoeless old money. The storekeepers, of course, did not dare to refuse what was offered them. The entire stocks of MESSRS. TALBOT, SELLMAN & CO. and A. J. DENISON (rebel) were thus, and Confederate notes given in payment.

So far as we can ascertain, they allowed free ingress and egress to and from the town. The pickets on the road appear to have been stationed merely to watch military movements, and paid no attention to civilians.

On Friday evening, before the appearance of the rebels, [illegible] was considerable excitement in Frederick. Some parties connected with the Union Home Guard [illegible] and for the safety of Gov. [illegible] and were somewhat overawed by the citizens. The Provost Guard interfered, and [illegible] from Samuel LAWSON, one of the proprietors of the *Citizen*, was knocked down with the butt of a musket, and [illegible], Esquire, Auctioneer, and Mr. [illegible] was also badly hurt.

The rebels of Frederick knew of the coming of the invading army long before any intimation of their approach had been received by the Federal authorities.

LATEST RUMORS.

It was rumored that Gen. BURNSIDE is in Frederick with his army, having driven the rebels out.

It was also rumored that the rebels are in force on Gettysburgh and Hanover, Penn.

There was also a rumor that Gen. MILES' army, of about eight thousand men, were surrounded by the rebels on Maryland Heights.

A refugee from Leesburgh, who left there on Saturday, says that the first division of the rebel army that crossed numbered 20,000 men, and that JACKSON was approaching to cross with 50,000.

From the Clipper of Yesterday.

We learn that Col. PIZZI, of our army, who has just arrived here, passed through the pickets of the rebel army, and that Gen. BURNSIDE'S army was on their trail. Gen. BURNSIDE had 40,000 troops in his command. Gen. MCCLELLAN is in the field with another large force, also *en route* after the rebel army, and it is to be hoped that he will be able to cut them off before they can retrace their steps. A large force is gathering in Pennsylvania by Gov. CURTIN, to meet the invaders if they shall attempt to cross into that State, and no doubt the troops now in New-York, ready to start, will be sent in the same direction.

JACKSON, with all his rush and strategy, will find, we hope, before the end of this week, that his race is run, for we do not see how it is possible that he can escape the powerful forces that are now on his track. Let us have patience and be firm. Our authorities are all thoroughly aroused now, and a full co-operation is taking place.

We have just seen a gentleman, whose information is unquestionably reliable, who confirms the above. He says that the Secessionists go from the vicinity of the cities of this city, at night, and return by next morning, and report that Gen. FITZHUGH LEE is in command of the rebel forces, and that his pickets were at Poplar Springs, opposite Woodbine Station, and that the pickets of Gen. [illegible] were at Cooksville, [illegible] Woodbine Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

[illegible] as I [illegible] was [illegible] himself who [illegible] Saturday night. [illegible] Wednesday, 4th inst. [illegible] Baltimore [illegible] Frederick [illegible] Gen. [illegible] Cooksville, [illegible] Woodbine Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

[illegible] Gen.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the City of New-York and the Borussia at this Port.

Latest Comments of the British Press.

Mr. Russell on McClellan's Campaign.

Furious Tirade Against American Naval Atrocities in British Waters.

ROSY VIEW OF THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.

A FRIENDLY WORD BY AN ENGLISH M. P.

The steamships *City of New York*, from Liverpool on the 27th August, and the *Borussia*, from Southampton on the same date, arrived a this port yesterday. Their news has been anticipated by the full telegraphic summary from Cape Race, and the intelligence by the *Australasian* published yesterday is two days later. Below we publish interesting European correspondence and important extracts from our English files.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

Parisian Comments on Belligerent Amenities—French System of Conscription—Dodges of the Secessionist Press—Tribulations of the New French Paper—The Emperor's Policy on the Roman Question—The New Transatlantic Telegraph.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 22, 1862.

The want of the amenities which usually prevail between civilized belligerents, is a feature in the present war in the United States which has not passed without remark in Europe. For example, a late Richmond paper, in speaking of the arrival in that city of the prisoners and spoils seized at one of the battles of the Bloody Week, says that, in contempt for LINCOLN'S hirelings, the procession was made to enter the town in the following order: First, the negroes, then the mules, and last the Yankees. This outrageous treatment of prisoners of war who fell, honestly defending their flag, into the hands of the enemy, has been commented on here in a way not at all complimentary to the chivalry. After so many enlightened Europeans have extolled in books the universality of education and Christianity among us, and the civilizing influence of these upon the general character of the people, and especially after the extraordinary pretensions of the South to chivalry and an exceptional civilization, these repeated exhibitions of a want of both civilization and chivalry compare most unfavorably with what we see in a European war, and offer a very poor commentary on their boasted advancement.

In France it is held as a principle of justice that every man born in the country owes the State seven years of military service. But as the State does not require the services of all her sons in that capacity, the quota of each department and each canton is made out, and all the young men who arrive at the age of eighteen, each year, are made to draw lots from a box in which, perhaps, in a hundred numbers, there will be from sixty to eighty unlucky ones, and the rest lucky. The sixty or eighty unlucky members enter the army for seven years, the others are free for life—with the exception of service in the militia. From this annual drawing in the conscription but few attempt to escape, but if the young men of France were disposed to emigration as are those of England and Germany, the number of evasions would be very large.

The fact that in France the number who seek to evade the drawing are so few in proportion to the whole, seems to give the secession Press authority for amusing their readers with high-drawn pictures of the attempts at evasion in the United States, the actual resistance offered to the armed force in certain localities, and the general excitement on the subject of the conscription. The resistance offered in some town in Missouri to the law of conscription, has served as a fruitful text to the secession Press to preach from, and they have made good use of it.

The immense number of journals in the United States, and the wide publicity thus given to every event—to every incident, even the smallest, whether good or bad—affords a weapon against the country, its people and its institutions, which is found nowhere else. Thus, for example, the secession editors in Europe, in compressing a file of Northern journals, can easily pick out a column of matter that gives a most pitiable idea of the progress of events in the North, and this is exactly what they do on the arrival of each steamer. Every word of despair in the columns of a Northern paper, every disreputable act of a Northern soldier, every shadow of a defeat to the Northern arms, everything, in fine, which can be distorted into an argument against the Northern cause, is carefully culled out from columns overloaded with good things on the other side of the question, and printed exclusively as a history of passing events in the United States. And, as if not satisfied with the depth of their perfidy, certain journals, after thus making up their bulletin of news, are in the habit of reminding their readers that, inasmuch as this news is copied from Northern papers, the facts are likely to be worse than here related! For example, a dispatch arrived yesterday which mentioned, among other things, that JEFF. DAVIS had just published a message, declaring that, on account of the inhuman and barbarous mode of warfare put in force by Gen. POPE, that officer and his staff, if taken prisoners, were to be hung. And thereupon the secession Press launched out into invectives against the barbarity and want of civilization of the North, and called upon the nations of the earth to come to the rescue and aid in suppressing a people so lost to decency and respect for the age we live in. But the same dispatch mentioned also that the guerrillas of Alabama had caught and shot Gen. McCOOK, and not a single secession paper called attention to this fact. The excesses of the Southern authorities and the guerrillas of the Border States are constantly and carefully ignored. And this is contemporaneous history, written by a Press which boasts of its impartiality!

It is probably useless, however, to complain of this studied bad faith of the Governmental Press in France and England, for by this time the friends of the Union must have learned that however noble and commendable is the work of trying to have a great Republic from being shipwrecked by such an institution as Slavery, that yet they are isolated from foreign sympathy, and must depend solely on their own strong arms to bring them safely through the crisis. They may as well, in fact, make up their minds therefore, once for all, that their only strength lies within themselves, and that the only way now to conquer the enemy and the respect of the world is to do it entirely by force of arms. Everything else must be forgotten, and the country must become at once and without delay one vast army. There is no such thing as international sympathy and force is the only argument respected nowadays. And if the nation fails in so glorious a cause as this, she will be held to be weak, and as a fit subject for the attacks of the rest of the world.

The tribulations of the new journal of the Vicount DE LA GUERRONNIERE, *La France*, are for the moment one of the amusements of the town. This paper made an assertion the other day which was equivalent to a declaration, that the policy of France, as well as a point of honor, was to maintain indefinitely the occupation of Rome. The declaration created alarm, for the relations of the director of the paper to the Emperor were known to everybody, so that the Ministerial journals which were jealous of the new candidate for public favor, went to work and discovered, or at least pretended to discover, that the *redactum* of the new paper had no relation whatever with any Governmental Bureau, and that their opinions were, therefore, only personal. This was a double triumph for the Ministerial journals—a triumph on the question of policy and a triumph over the rival that threatened to assume an important position in the newspaper world. So that, notwithstanding the divergences on other questions, the most touching unanimity reigns in the attack on the new journal, and M. DE LA GUERRONNIERE just now gives one the idea of the Turk's head in the Champs Elysées, around which the amateurs of gymnastics congregate to try the force of their fists. The Government disavows *La France*—the conservatives read it out of their ranks—the Liberals make fun of it—and the clericals, recollecting their former hatred of the editor, demand further proofs before admitting the journal into their friendship. So that, however easy it may be to be a Senator of the Empire, or the pamphleteer in ordinary to his Majesty, or the Chief of Bureau for the direction of the Press in general, it is quite a different thing to direct a Press in particular, and requires not only a long experience, but especially a large amount of tact. Thus the campaign of the Senator-editor has been brief, but not brilliant; his aureola of Senator has been slightly tarnished; his reputation of a great man has passed under a cloud, and his friends, at last accounts, were advising him a voyage to the country.

The true position of the French Government in regard to Rome, so far as I can learn it, is this: The Government will never cede to the menace of the party of action in Italy, even if such a position should lead to a war with either VICTOR EMANUEL or the Republican Party of MAZZINI; but at the same time, NAPOLEON is really anxious to avoid such an issue, and is anxious also to terminate the occupation of Rome. Who is to find, or what is to be the middle term of compromise?

Much has been said about GARIBALDI'S attacks upon the Emperor, and his betrayal of his Majesty's friendship. But the fact is, GARIBALDI'S relations with the Emperor have never been those of a friend; and as for any private intimacy, they never met but once, and that was under the following circumstances: Just at the commencement of the Italian campaign, three years ago, and at the moment the Emperor was executing the flank movement to the North, in order to cross the Ticino at Magenta, GARIBALDI came down from Varesa to see VICTOR EMANUEL, to obtain permission to carry his army rapidly forward to Como; but the Emperor had then assumed chief command of the allied army, and the King was obliged to refer GARIBALDI to the Emperor. GARIBALDI, therefore, went to see NAPOLEON at Mortara; they talked over the plan of campaign; his part of the work was indicated to him by the Emperor, and they parted for the first and last time.

The Grand Duke of Baden Baden has just signed a full armistice in favor of the refugees of 1848, and some people have been unkind enough toward the Grand Duke as to suggest that Gens. SIGEL and BLENKER, being the most dangerous of the exiles of that Duchy, His Highness would not have declared the armistice had there not been a certainty that these two Generals would not now seek to return to their native country. However this may be, most Germans award to the Duke of Baden the highest praise for his liberalism and his general conduct toward his subjects. I ought to seize this occasion to say that all the Baden Baden exiles at Paris—and I know a good many of them, for the most part officers who served with SIGEL—are all loud in their praises of that General, and watch his progress in the United States as if he were still one of themselves. Naturally, they think him badly treated, and claim that he ought to be further advanced.

The full account of the American Navy, in its present and prospective condition, published lately in your paper, has been widely circulated in Europe in a condensed form, and has probably opened the eyes of a good many people.

An American ship lately arrived safely at Havre, from New-York, which had her hold full of petroleum, pumped loose into the hold!—a feat so daring that none but American shippers and American sailors would attempt it. The ship, of course, was built expressly for the purpose, and can never be used for anything else. Her hold is a vast hogshead, made oil-tight, and her entire cargo is pumped in and pumped out again.

A new transatlantic telegraph company has been formed in London and Paris, which owns a new invention for putting down the cable—an invention which obviates the twisting and the formation of knots as the cable unravels. The cable is simply wrapped on an immense copper cylinder, like thread on a spool, which cylinder is dragged two or three hundred feet behind the ship, and unravels by turning in the water. When the cable is laid the cylinders can be used to transport petroleum across the ocean, thereby avoiding the damage the oil always causes to the ships by its odor.

MALAKOFF.

The English Press on American Affairs.

MR. RUSSELL ON McCLELLAN'S CAMPAIGN.

From the London Times, Aug. 26.

"Thus far," writes Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN—page 8 of his *Military Commission to Europe*—"the allied Generals displayed none of the qualities of great commanders—their measures were *half-way measures*, slow and blundering—they failed to keep constantly in view the object of the expedition, and to press rapidly and unceasingly toward it." This criticism refers to the period when, on the 27th of September, the allied Generals had got to Sebastopol, having landed their armies on an open beach on the 14th of September, fought and defeated the enemy at the Alma, sent their sick and wounded away, buried their dead, and taken up a position never afterward abandoned till their object was achieved. "Although (he says, page 5) fully aware that it is much easier to criticise operations after the result is known than to direct them at the time, I shall not hesitate to invite attention to what appear the evident mistakes on either side. This not for the purpose of finding fault or of instituting comparisons," (therein the very next sentence contains a comparison between the petty operation of landing near Vera Cruz and the disembarkation of the Allies in the Crimea) "but with the hope that it may serve to draw the attention of our officers to the same [illegible] perhaps, assist in preventing similar [illegible] *own part* hereafter." It is almost cruel to the young officer to proceed with these quotations, and we shall only add one more: "If a deficiency of men and means is assigned as a reason for the early operations of the Allies, it is but another proof that in undertaking this affair they neglected one of the clearest rules of war—that is, to undertake no important operation without full and reliable information as to the obstacles to be overcome, and the means of resistance in the hands of the enemy." "We cannot afford," he says, "a Moscow campaign." How little, when he wrote these lines in January, 1857, did the American officer imagine that he should be at the head of an enormous army levied for the purpose of invading a State once incorporated in the country he served, and of dispossessing the city in which his comrades, once his countrymen, were assembled to defend their homes and their properties! The deductions he draws from his observations in the crimea are applied to the object of a foreign invasion of the United States, and he remarks that, though a small army could be crushed by the superior numbers of the people, a force of 100,000 disciplined men would be quite invincible, because the multitude unequal to bear against them, work their own destruction, for "if without discipline and instruction they cannot be handled, and are in their own way." There is a sort of analogy between Sebastopol and Richmond. Neither Williamsburgh nor White Oaks was quite equal in results to the Alma, it is true, but the covering force was obliged to retire. The enemy blocked up the water entrance to their city; the Federals command the sea, as the Allies did, and they have not been able to force the water batteries. The Confederates are said to be as strong as the Russians were. Their Gortschakoff is in the field outside. The Federals, too, have been attacked on their right before the place. Are they quite as proud of their Inkerman? Does Gen. McCLELLAN stand the test of his strictures on those who were in a position somewhat like his own? We make the Americans a present of the comparison. The latest news we have from his army is, that it is moving somewhere or other, having made a *fiasco* in the advance to Malvern Hill. McCLELLAN has now been more than a month in his place of refuge at Harrison's Landing. At last he "prepared for a great battle." On Tuesday, Aug. 5, he moved out and took possession of Malvern Hill, and sent back for the greater part of his army, but the messengers took the wrong road and the troops did not come up till it was too late. "*The enemy were not asleep*," but came out in force. Gen. McCLELLAN went back to his camps again, and the Confederates took possession of Malvern hill, and are, we suppose, there now. All that comes from the Federal army, is the same intelligence of great sickness, aggravated by intense heat, and certified by boat loads of sick soldiers, and promises of something going to happen. We must wait with patience for the march of events, which move more rapidly than the Federal arms, as it is nearly always the case that the initiative is taken by the Confederates.

A BLAST AGAINST AMERICA—NAVAL ATROCITIES IN BRITISH WATERS.

From the London Morning Herald, Aug. 26.

The Naval Department of the Federal Government has acted throughout on the maxims of defiance and insolance which have been enunciated in the dispatches of the Secretary of State. Mr. GIDEON WELLES, it must be remembered, approved and accepted the responsibility of Capt. WILKES' egregious outrage on the *Trent*; and, in restoring the Confederate Commissioners, Mr. LINCOLN was obliged to administer the severest and most stinging of practical rebukes to the offending Minister. But Mr. WELLES knew the advantage, of his office too well to resign; and, after the storm had blown over, he continued the course on which he had entered, without regard to the humiliation he had so recently brought upon himself and upon the President. The malpractices of the *Tuscrora* need not now be recapitulated. *From her first appearance in our waters she has incessantly braved herself with attempts to carry on hostile operations within British jurisdiction, and even in British ports, and has obliged the Admiralty to employ vessels of superior force constantly to watch her movements, and prevent her from committing, under our eyes, depredations which we should have been compelled either to punish as breaches of municipal law, or to avenge as invasions of public right by a declaration of war.*

This has not been owing merely to the personal ignorance and perversity of Capt. CRAVEN. That officer may or may not know that his conduct is insulting to a neutral power; but he certainly does know that it is agreeable to the wishes and consonant with the orders of his own Government. He has behaved as the commander of the *James Adger* behaved at Liverpool, as the Captain of the *Iroquois* behaved at Martinique and elsewhere, and as American naval officers have almost invariably behaved toward neutrals since the outbreak of the war. The universality of their misconduct, and the fact that not one of them has been reprimanded or recalled, suddenly prove that they are acting under orders; that it is the deliberate intention of the United States Government to break the law of nations whenever convenient, in order to insult the British flag and to injure British commerce.

In the cases of the *Adela* and *Herald*, the officers of the United States Navy have surpassed all their previous efforts. *In each case the American captors acted as pirates, and did their best to render themselves amenable to our municipal law for the punishment of wilful murder.* In each case an attempt was made to exercise belligerent rights within that marine league from British shores over which the national authority extends. The *Adela*, carrying mails, was steaming from Bermuda to Nassau, when she was chased by a large ship, showing no colors, which fired shells into her, and then hoisted the Stars and Stripes, and fired more shells. The *Adela* then stopped, and was boarded by a boat from the United States frigate *Quaker City*, which carried off the master, and placed the vessel in charge of a prize crew. This occurred in waters as absolutely subject to British jurisdiction as those of the Solway Frith or the Solent. The commander of her Britannic Majesty's ship *Petrel* remonstrated, and demanded the surrender of the mails; but the pirate held fast by his prize. "Fortunately," Commander WATSON remarks, "murder was not committed." If any of the *Adela*'s crew had been killed, it would have been Lord RUSSELL'S duty to demand the surrender of the Captain of the *Quaker City*, to take his trial at the bar of the British court within whose jurisdiction the crime was perpetrated. It is, therefore, fortunate for the would-be assassins that their shells injured only the vessel. But if ever taken on British soil or in British waters, they are liable to be tried and punished for an attempt to murder; and their Government is bound by treaty to deliver them up for such trial. The case of the *Herald* is strictly parallel. While in British waters steering for Nassau, she was chased by the Federal cruisers *Adirondac*, which fired shot and shell into her, and only abandoned the chase as the *Herald* neared the port. The Captain of the man-of-war *Greyhound* protested, and the Commander of the *Adirondac* asserted his right and his intention to chase and fire at neutral vessels in neutral waters. Having been, since that time, better informed on the point of law, he now denies having been in neutral waters at all; but after his former defence, it will be unnecessary, even in diplomatic correspondence, to take any notice of this obvious falsehood.

Lord Russell must contend that he cannot, in these cases, act in the spirit of his ridiculous reply to the Liverpool shipowners who complained of the blockade of Nassau. Because the Americans choose to interrupt a lawful trade between British ports, British merchants are not, therefore, to forego it. *And if, on their persistence, the Americans presume to break the law of nations and fire upon our flag, it is the duty of our Government to see that ample reparation is made for the past, and ample security afforded for the future.*

A ROSE-COLORED VIEW OF REBEL CONSCRIPTION.

From the London Times.

SIR: Your correspondent "Geographer" will pardon me for again setting him right in reference to Southern conscription. He is entirely in error. There has been no occasion for "forcing six hundred citizens or compulsory attendance of men in the field," and it is not a "notorious truth that all over the South since the beginning of the war, men have been enlisted whenever the number of volunteers were deficient." Such "notorious truths" are simply the unblushing falsehoods of the New-York journals, so often reiterated that it is no wonder your correspondent should be deceived. He has also been misled by an affair that happened at New-Orleans in May, 1861, which he cites as follows:

"My commentator must be aware that such practices were carried on in several of the States with the sanction of the State authorities, and your late special correspondent wrote in New-Orleans called your attention to the seizure of British subjects on the *levees* which was in vogue as far back as May, 1861, as was proved by the admissions of the Governor of the State of Louisiana on the subject to Mr. MUSE, the British Consul at New-Orleans."

By reference to the correspondence of Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana, and Consul MUSE, published in the *Times* of Aug. 23, 1861, this matter is fully explained. It appears that some unauthorized persons, over zealous in their efforts at organizing a regiment of volunteers to tender to the Government, without warrant of law, for such had not been issued to any one, even against American citizens, impressed about three dozen individuals, who were immediately released upon the facts being made known to the authorities. The following extract from Gov. MOORE'S letter places the matter in its true light:

"I have mentioned in a previous letter that the persons pursuing this illegal and reprehensible mode of recruitment are liable to prosecution and punishment through the medium of the Courts. I beg leave to call your attention again to the statement then made, and to add that our criminal law denounces such acts with severe penalties."

This is the only instance of any trouble of the kind; it is therefore, a mistake, to say that "such practices were carried on in several of the States with the sanction of the State authorities."

From the very outset of the war the Confederate States [illegible] as many men as they required, [illegible] which they might not into operation in May last, merely for the purpose of systematizing the [illegible] of the South, so that [illegible] should be disturbed as little as possible. Such a course in so widely extended a country was rendered absolutely necessary in consequence of whole districts becoming depopulated by reason of the eagerness of the people to enter into the contest in defence of their independence.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LONDON, Aug. 23. G. M. H.

A FRIENDLY WORD BY A BRITISH M. P.

Mr. LAWSON and Mr. POTTER, the members for Carlisle, were present at the annual fish dinner to the Mayor of Carlisle, on Friday last, at King Garth. In responding to the toast of "The Health of the City Members," Mr. LAWSON said he was afraid not much had been done for the public good in the late session. Lord PALMERSTON had told the people at Dover that the session was quite remarkable for the number of public benefits enacted, but with that fact for which he was celebrated, the noble lord had taken good care not to enumerate them. [Laughter.] After referring to some of the measures which had been before Parliament, Mr. LAWSON alluded to the prevailing distress. He said: We feel that distress in Carlisle, though I do not know that it is yet so bad as in some parts of Lancashire, but I know it is very great. It behooves us all to do what we can for the relief of that distress; but I do not know that much can be done in the way of legislation. A bill has been passed to meet the difficulty, and I trust it will have the intended effect. The cause of that distress we all know, is the sad state of affairs in America. What are the causes of that war—that fratricidal war, or who is to blame, are not topics on which we can properly descant at present. There are different opinions on the subject—some think one right and some think the other right—and we can hardly discuss it without becoming partisans. *I can only say that I saw with very deep regret, the speech made by an honorable member of the House of Commons a short time since, in which he said he positively rejoiced at the war in America. I did not think such a sentiment could be uttered by any Englishman.* [Cheers.] I am sure I only utter the sentiment of every one here when I say that we deeply grieve at that state of things and hope and trust it may soon be brought to a termination, so that peace may reign again on the other side of the Atlantic, and our own suffering population may again have a return of prosperity. [Cheers.]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCHBISHOP AND THE CHILDREN.

Procession, Presentation, Speeches, and an Occasion of Great Interest.

Archbishop HUGHES has been and is noted for the paternal interest which he takes in the welfare of children. His addresses to them are marked by a simplicity of thought and clearness of word rarely equalled by public men of any age, and his always kindly manner to the poorest and weakest of them has endeared his name and enshrined his memory in the hearts of thousands of the pupils of our schools, and yesterday the children of St. Bridget's Parochial Schools, under charge of the well-known and greatly-beloved Father MOONEY, the Christian Brethren and the Sisters of Charity, prepared a grand surprise for His Grace, and in long procession repaired to his residence for the double purpose of seeing His Reverence and presenting him with a token of their love and regard.

Early in the morning, the children, to the number of seventeen hundred boys and girls, met at the square opposite St. Bridget's Church, and were formed as follows into line:

Section of Police from the Eleventh Precinct, under Roundsman WARNLEY.
Members of St. Bridget's Church and Reporters.
The Manhattan Band, assisted by the Band of the Christian Brothers.
Rev. Fathers MOONEY and HENDRICKSON, Marshaling the Procession.
Open Barouche, containing Misses with articles to be presented to the Most Rev. Archbishop.
Eight open Barouches with Young Ladies bearing Floral Tributes.
Young Ladies bearing White Banners inscribed with the name of St. Bridget's Schools.
The Children of the Schools, seventeen hundred in number, flanking on either side the above, and bearing miniature American Flags and Religious Banners.
The Solidality of St. Bridget's Church.

Accompanying and following these were thousands of pleased parents and sympathizing friends, who rejoiced in the happiness of the children and the honor about to be paid the revered prelate.

The procession marched from the square to Ninth-street, up Second-avenue to Seventeenth-street, through Broadway to Twenty-third-street, and up Madison-avenue to the Archbishop's residence, all the while receiving applause from the spectators and cheers from their friends.

Having arrived at the Arch-Episcopal residence, the Archbishop was notified, and presently appeared upon the door-steps, accompanied by Rev. Father SPARES, Vicar-General, and Mr. MULLERY, the editor of the *Metropolitan Record*.

Father MOONEY then advanced with a bright-eyed Miss, who, having been presented to His Grace, read the following address:

Most Rev. and Illustrious Archbishop:

YOUR GRACE: Coming in your wonted kindness of heart, we the children of St. Bridget's Parochial Schools, numbering 1,400, come once more to throng around you, while in the sincerity of our innocent hearts we give you a greeting, heartfelt welcome home. Yes, at home again—at home again we love to meet you—we love to greet you hale in health, fresh in vigor, and now ready and anxious to impart to the little children of your arch-diocese their share of the many blessings which your Grace has brought from St. Peter's high altar in the Eternal City; while, as children, we love to pay you our tribute of most profound veneration and respect, and to express the joy and gladness that awakened within our youthful hearts, in unison with the hundreds of thousands who hailed your safe and happy return. It is for us to fulfill a pleasing duty of presenting your Grace with the same sincere and cordial welcome in the name of the Catholic youth of your large and prosperous Arch-diocese. We, children, are gratefully mindful of how near and how dear to your benign, your paternal heart, are the little ones of your numerous flock, and more especially the orphan children; for the echo of your last parting words, when leaving for Europe "Take care of the orphans," yet sounds in our ears, and lives in our hearts. Although young, we are not unable to appreciate the honor and happiness of forming an important part in your large and anxious care. Nor do we forget to admire and cherish your many prominent Christian virtues, your ennobling qualities of mind and heart, that have so closely endeared your Grace to the heart of Catholic Ireland, and exalted you in the highest—to the boundless esteem of our American people. We rejoice at the manifest joy and delight—distinguished honors you enjoyed on being the first among the princely Prelates of God's Church at that most sublime and august ceremony, the canonization of the glorious Martyrs of Japan. And again, our youthful hearts heaved with emotions of delight and exultation was in the harp of Catholic Ireland, your own Green Isle, sent forth its sweetest music in your honor; when the venerable, learned and holy Prelates and Priests stood around you, the pride of their country—the redeemers of their Sees, who for years of thraldom and war-wasted desolation, cope with each other in drawing forth pathos, with tones and sentiments, as they view their holy country rise beautiful, as it were, from the ashes of desolation, which they never will forget. We cannot but own how truly G[illegible] of New-York, the crown of your arduous labors and nurturing zeal as a wise, prudent pastor of God's flock in the past quarter of a century, pleased the public rulers and ruling school functionaries of [illegible] on your return home; yet even with these [illegible] you must seriously decline, [illegible] and [illegible] that you seek not honors, or [illegible] but [illegible] and your religion. May it please you, Most Reverend Archbishop, to accept from our little hands as a small token of [illegible] service, [illegible] of our love and [illegible] for you. We have got [illegible] St. Bridget's parochial School [illegible], when you shall cast your eyes on that [illegible], you will remember the little ones of that Parish who pray for you when absent, to plead when you returned, and shield before you on this day to ask your holy benediction for their dearly-cherished parents, their zealous and devoted clergy, their angelic guardians in piety and learning, the good Christian Brothers, the amiable child-loving Sisters of Charity, for the little ones of your archdiocese, and for the success [illegible] the children of St. Bridget's Parochial School. (Signed,)

THOMAS J. MOONEY,
Pastor of St. Bridget's Church.

The address, which was contained in a beautiful gilt frame, with the following inscription, was then handed to the Archbishop, together with several bouquets of choice flowers:

A WELCOME HOME ADDRESS TO THE MOST REVEREND [illegible]

—Crucifix— City of New-York. | Medal of St. Bridget's School. | —Crucifix— [illegible]

BY THE CHILDREN OF ST. BRIDGET'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS [illegible]
UNDER THE CARE OF THE [illegible] BROTHERS
AND THE [illegible] SISTERS OF CHARITY.

After he had taken from it a gilt [illegible] cross, consisting of 4 beautiful [illegible] of silver, [illegible] colored, cream-paper, [illegible] and a Cross, with the following inscription:

A Token of [illegible] to the
MOST REV. [illegible]
From the Children of St. Bridget's School,
[illegible]
Sept. [illegible]

was then handed to him, and having played them as he [illegible]

MY DEAR CHILDREN: It is not the first time you have surprised me—most assuredly not the last, you have shown it in your [illegible] and in the [illegible] The flowers you have presented me are not more beautiful, so fresh, so sweet, as those before me. I shall not trouble you, dear children, by making any extended remarks, as the day is warm, but will conclude by giving you my Benediction.

The Archbishop, with extended hands, then pronounced the benediction, while every child stood with bended and uncovered head.

With beautiful effect and perfect harmony, the happy band of children then sang the Star Spangled Banner, so as to cause the thousands of auditors to cheer and applaud vociferously, and then in order, and with most reputable manner, the procession left the place and proceeded to Flushing, where, under charge of Father MOONEY, they had a jolly good time, and ended the day as they began it, happily, and with joyous glee.

THE I. O. R. M.

Festival at Conrad's Park—Handsome Procession and Ceremonies—The Grand Tribe Officers Present—Address by the Grand Secretary—Annual Session.

In honor of the first yearly sitting of the Independent Order of Red Men ever held in the City of New-York, a very handsome festival was arranged by the Grand Tribe of the State of New-York, to take place on Monday, in Conrad's Yorkville Park, near Eighty-sixth-street and Second-avenue.

The central headquarters of the Order in this country is in Philadelphia, and the last annual session was held at Newark, where it was adjourned to meet in this City for the present year.

THE MEETING AND PROCESSION.

At noon, the different German tribes of Red Men of this City assembled at No. 142 Delancey-street, the headquarters of the fraternity in New-York, and organized for their march to the appointed scene of festivity. Mr. MESCKE, the Grand Powhatan, or head of the Order in the United States, accompanied by Mr. SCHERR, Grand Secretary, were present in their superb regalia of crimson velvet collar and apron embroidered with crossed tomahawks, and the oak leaf and acorn in gold, with bullion fringe, and next to them stood Mr. BOLL, Grand Chief of the Grand Tribes of New-York, supported by his Grand Tribe Secretary, Mr. HERMANN SIMON, both in elegant regalia. Near by were grouped delegations from every Grand Tribe in the country, and a host of ladies and children in gala attire intermingling with a large number of invited guests, imparted to the scene much brilliance and animation.

In a few minutes the order of the procession was arranged, and the march was opened in the following order:

A fine Band of Music—16 pieces.
The Grand Powhatan, and secretary of the National Grand Tribe.
The Delegates of the Grand Lodges from abroad.
Other Invited Guests.
The Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York.
The Head Chief KEAFT, and other Officers and Members of the Dr. Kane Tribe of New-York, No. 25.
Head Chief LEONHARDT, &c., of the New-York Tribe, of New-York.
Head Chief SCHLATTER, &c., of Osceola Tribe, No. 33, of New-York.
Head Chief FRIEDLANDER, &c., of Sycamore Tribe, No. 41, of New-York.
Head Chief DAVIS, &c., of Washington Tribe, No. 45, of New-York.

Each Tribe was preceded by a band of music, and accompanied by two mounted Marshals bearing the gay scarfs and batons of office, and the standard of the tribe, richly emblazoned, was carried aloft in the centre of the ranks.

At the head of the procession a superb set of United States colors was proudly displayed, and beside it waved the German black, red, gold or Tricolor of the German Republic.

The subdivision of each Tribe or lodge was a curious feature of the ceremony. First came the High Chief and officers, preceded by their selected Marshals—then, the Warrior in regalia and carrying a tomahawk—then the Brothers without degrees—the Brothers with degrees—the Secretary and Treasurer—the Priest alone in splendid costume, the Head Chief with a Marshal on one side of him and a Herald on the other, walking arm-in-arm, the Chief bearing a long staff in his hand. The Wigwam Guard, the Border Guard and the Forest Guard, each carrying a staff or a tomahawk.

Mr. ISIDOR HERZ, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements was very much commended for the perfect success of all his plans throughout the day and the ease with which the large procession moved gave an auspicious opening to the entire ceremonies.

THE FESTIVAL

After a long and devious parade through many of the neighboring streets, which were thronged with thousands of spectators, the Order repaired to the Third-avenue cars, and were conveyed to CONRAD'S Park. Forming on Eighty-sixth-street, they entered the grounds in the original order, and presently dispersed in search of the refreshment and amusement which "mine host" had so amply provided. The weather was charming, and in the cool shade of the groves that line the river-bank in that delightful locality, not too oppressively warm. The spacious dancing-floor that overlooks the water's brink was speedily cleared, and immediately afterward swarmed with waltzers. After some time spent in this recreation by the thousands of both sexes present, the multitude was called to order, and, under the presidency of the Grand Head Chief of New-York, the Grand Secretary SIMON proceeded, in the German tongue, to deliver an eloquent address of welcome to the distinguished brethren present from abroad, congratulating them and all upon the prosperous and progressive condition of the Order, particularly referring to the zeal of the members in New-York. Our space is too limited to admit of our giving in full this eloquent address, which was received with such enthusiasm by the Order. The festival was quickly resumed, and continued through the afternoon, evening and night to illustrate the motto of the fraternity: "*Friendt, Edelmuth and Bruderliebe*," (Freedom, Generosity and Brotherly Love.)

BANNERS.

Among the numerous beautiful standards exhibited, that of the Montezuma tribe, of Philadelphia, with its fine central picture of the Mexican Native King on the centre, and that of the Manitas, of the same city, were specially remarked and admired.

One from Newark was also very fine. It was of heavy crimson silk, with bullion fringe, and bore in corporeity of gold the letters I. O. R. M., the motto of the order, and the name of the tribe, viz.: "Manneakens Shamen, No. 15, Newark, N. J." In the centre was a figure of an Indian Chief, his right hand up-lifted, with the tomahawk perpendicularly raised.

THE GRAND SESSION

will take place at 2 P. M. to-day, in the Hall at No. 142 Delancey-street, and to-morrow evening, when a banquet will be given to the grand officers, at Delmonico at Clinton Garden.

The interest felt in this Session throughout the Order in America is very great, and it will undoubtedly be fraught with important benefit to a highly respectable body of our adopted citizens.

Military Movements in the City.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE FORTIETH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, the Fortieth Massachusetts Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. DALTON, arrived at Jersey City, on the steamer *Bay State*, of the Hall River Line, en route for Washington. The men, numbering over a thousand, are fine, stalwart-looking young fellows, all of whom are thoroughly uniformed and equipped, and armed with the Enfield rifle. The commander of the regiment, Col. PORTER, is an experienced officer, having seen active service while a member of Gen. [illegible]'s staff. It is also stated that the majority of the officers are men of experience, who will no doubt enter on the work of the Fortieth in a good manner [illegible] of fortifications.

MORE TROOPS ORDERED OFF.

The following regiments have received marching orders from the War Department, with instructions to report as they arrive to the Secretary of War at Washington. To-day the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, Col. [illegible], the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth, Col. CROSS, and the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth, Col. TISDALE, will leave. To-morrow the One Hundred and Forty-fifth, Col. WILLIAM ALLEN; the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth, or Auburn regiment, commanded by Col. WETTING, and the One Hundred and Forty-first, of Elmira, Col. SAMUEL G. HATHAWAY, will break camp and depart for the capital. On Friday the Syracuse regiment will leave; on Saturday a regiment from Hamilton, and on Monday next a regiment raised in Corning, Elmira, Syracuse and Geneva have already sent off one regiment each under the new call, the first-named place, where the One Hundred and Forty-first leaves to-morrow, will have sent off more than her full quota of men under both the last calls of the President.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The departure of so many troops, and in such rapid succession from this State, has necessarily kept Gen. ARTHUR and his staff [illegible] busy. He has exercised equal to the emergency, and any requisition [illegible] has been promptly [illegible] The following, from [illegible] to Quartermasters throughout the State, speaks for itself:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1862.

Lieutenant —— Quartermaster —— Reg't, N. Y.

SIR: I have been advised by the Adjutant-General that, in many cases, regimental Quartermasters have refused to provide quarters and subsistence for unattached companies raised in the several Districts.

You are hereby instructed to provide quarters and subsistence for all companies arriving at depot, where there is no regiments are intended for new regiments, or old regiments in the field.

You will also, in cases where no other Quartermaster has been appointed in the District for this purpose, make requisition for supplies for such companies, and issue them in accordance with the instructions given in the circular herewith sent to you.

In making such requisitions, you will advise me particularly whether the supplies required are intended for a new regiment expected to be fully recruited, or for unattached companies. I am, sir,

Very respectfully, your obd't servant,
C. A. ARTHUR, Q. M. Gen'l.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT COUNTERMANDED.

The Fifty-third Regiment, Col. BUCKINGHAM, which has been under marching orders for some time past did not leave yesterday as was expected. The Governor hearing that the regiment was not so full as it ought to be, ordered Gen. VAN VECHTEN to inspect it, with instructions that if it did not number 800 men to rescind the marching orders. On inspection it was found that the Fifty-third did not number 600 men, so the order for transportation was countermanded, and the men still remain in the City.

THE SACKETT'S HARBOR REGIMENT.

Col. R. B. BIDDLECOM, who has been raising a regiment at Sackett's Harbor, telegraphed on to Gen. ARTHUR yesterday, stating that he had 2,650 men in his regiment—more than a thousand over the maximum number—and wishes to know what he is to do with them. There is enough for two regiments, and such energy and patriotism reflects great credit on Col. BIDDLECOM and the patriotic people of Sackett's Harbor.

THE DOCTORS' DIFFICULTY ARRANGED.

The antagonism which has for some time existed between the State and United States medical officers appointed to inspect recruits, a full account of which was published in the TIMES of yesterday, has been temporarily accommodated, and enlisted men can now depend on obtaining certificates entitling them to the State bounty of $50 immediately after they are sworn in. The matter was arranged between Dr. THOMSON and Col. REEVE. Dr. THOMSON notified the Colonel that he declined inspecting recruits before they had passed the United States doctors, in obedience to express instructions from the Governor. Col. REEVE, willing to concede a point, in his anxiety to remove the embargo laid upon enlistments, thereupon rescinded his order of yesterday conditionally on the subject being referred to Albany. He himself wrote to the Governor, explaining the causes which have led to the differences between the United States doctors and Dr. THOMSON, and urging him to remedy the evils as it exists. So affairs stand until the Governor is heard from. In the meantime, recruits, instead of being sworn in before they know whether they can get the State bounty or not, are now only passed by Dr. MOTT, or one of his assistants, and then sent to Dr. THOMSON, when, if they are rejected, no harm is done to them, and, if accepted, they can come in and take the oath from Capt. LARNED. The objections to this arrangement are that it is needless complicated and tedious, and that the business of recruiting is retarded by it. A few words from Gov. MORGAN will, however, soon set this right, and it is to be hoped those words will be written as soon as possible.

THE ENROLLMENT.

Judge Advocate Gen. ANDREW, spite of the most strenuous exertions, found it impossible to finish the enrollment yesterday, as he had hoped to be able to do. It will take several more days to obtain and transcribe to the different books used for the purpose the

laly of the Third New York, and the Major, have also been tried in the fiery furnace of battle-strife. Large bounties are paid, including both the city and State premiums, besides private inducements enlist with the "Red Devils." Their headquarters are at 668 Broadway, Mozart Hall.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE.

This committee met yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby directed to draw his check in favor of Hon. CHARLES F. DALY, Treasurer of the Corcoran Committee, for all moneys in his hands which were specially subscribed to the Corcoran Legion.

Resolved, That of the funds in the hands of the Committee, $3,000 be reserved for future demands, and that the balance be appropriated, so far as will go, or may be required, to the payment of a bounty of $50 to each resident of this City who will enlist in the Corcoran Legion or any other regiment recruiting in this City within the next ten days; and that the money be paid in regular order, as the vouchers of enlistments are furnished to the Treasurer, so long as there may be money on hand.

The meeting then adjourned.

PATRIOTIC MEETING OF I. O. OF O. F'S.—A BOUNTY OFFERED TO RECRUITS.

At a regular meeting of St. Nicholas Lodge, No. 364, I. O. of O. F., held at their Rooms, corner Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, the following patriotic resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Lodge set apart and pay the sum of $50 each to those now members of this Lodge who shall hereafter volunteer their services as soldiers to the Government during the continuance of the present war for the preservation of this Union; and that during the period of such service his quarterly dues shall be remitted, without prejudice to his claims, and his family, if any, be entitled to draw $2 per week from the funds of the Lodge.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to have the above resolution printed and transmitted to the several Lodges of this State.

GEN. BALLECK AND THE NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARDS.

The following letter has been received from Gen. HALLECK by W. H. ASPINWALL, Esq., of this City which establishes conclusively there was no want of patriotism in the gallant National Guards of the Empire State:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.

W. H. Aspinwall, New-York:

When I last saw you you volunteered to request one or more of the New-York three months' regiments to remain in service for an additional term. The same proposition was directed to be made to the other regiments, and as they went home at the end of their enlistment it was presumed that they had declined to remain. I now learn that an order had been previously issued without the knowledge of the Secretary of War or of myself to send these troops back to New-York at the end of their enlistment. When I telegraphed the New-York Committee, I supposed the regiments had while here declined to remain, but on their arriving in New-York, had offered to return. In this I was in error, and my telegram was calculated to do them injustice. Please explain this to them. (Signed,) H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

THE EXCELSIORS IN ACTION.

The Hartford *Post* says: SICKLES' Brigade was with HOOKER'S Division in all the recent battles. It was commanded by Col. NELSON TAYLOR, of the Third Excelsior Regiment, who conducted himself with such bearing during the engagement as to gain high compliment from his fellow officers. Gen. SICKLES is recruiting in New-York.

THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. V.

Lieut. GEORGE BISHOP, belonging to the Seventy-eighth Regiment, Col. ULLMAN, attached to Gen. BANKS' Division, is now in this City recruiting to fill up the depleted ranks of the regiment. The headquarters are at Devrom tent, in the Park, where Lieut. BISHOP can be seen daily.

THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT TO ARRIVE TO-DAY.

The gallant "Sixth," of Massachusetts, that first drew the bullets from rebel guns at the City of Baltimore, is on its way again to the seat of war. They carry the same old flag, which bears the marks of Maryland's hospitality in its folds, and which merits the heartiest cheering as to-day it is carried by the Bay State column, which now, as then, still goes "marching on." It is the intention of our authorities to give the Sixth a fitting welcome. It is expected that it will land at the foot of Twenty-seventh-street, North River, at about 7 o'clock this morning. At 9 the line of march will be formed, and the men will be taken to the Park Barracks, where they will procure breakfast and rations. While the men are procuring refreshments, the officers will be entertained at the Astor House. The Sons of Massachusetts are requested to meet on the Twenty-seventh-street Pier at an early hour, in order to give the gallant Sixth a fitting welcome, and to receive badges so as to enable them to march down Broadway as an escort to the regiment.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

The misunderstanding between Dr. THOMSON and the United States officers has in no wise affected recruiting, though it has retarded the progress of mustering the men into the service of the United States. The medical inspectors had fully as many men to examine as on any previous day, and judging from the reports of the recruiting officers, there is no reason to doubt there will be any diminution in the numbers for some time to come.

INTERMENTS OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS AT NEW YORK.

The following is a list of interments of United States volunteers, who have died at the various hospitals in and near this City, during the fortnight ending Sept. 6. We obtain it from Mr. A. J. CASS, the Government undertaker, whose place of business is at No. 397 Grand-street.

Aug. 24—Johnson Harmon, Co. 1, 93d Penn., interred in Cypress Hills.
Aug. 24—Henry Blunt, Co. E, 50th N. Y., interred in Cypress Hills.
Aug. 25—Jerrance Roddy, Co. D, 2d Vt., interred in Cypress Hills.
Aug. 25—Quincy F. Thurston, Co. D, 2d Vt., interred in Cypress Hills.
Aug. 26—Pat. Walters, Co. C, 3d N. H., interred in Cypress Hills.
Aug. 26—James E. Wilson, Co. C, 8th Ill. Cavalry, interred in Cypress Hills.
Aug. 26—Wm. Morris, Co. H, 62d Ohio, interred in Cypress Hills.
Aug. 26—Lawrence Wrankle, Co. G, 100th N. Y., interred in Cypress Hills.
Aug. 26—Sherman H. Warner, Co. E, 16th N. Y., interred in Cypress Hills.
Aug. 26—John Murphy, Co E, 81st N. Y., interred in Cypress Hills.
Aug. 27—Sergt. Chas. Haskins, Co. G, 14th U. S. Infantry, interred in Cypress Hills.
Aug. 27—Andrew Miller, Co. G, 1st Excel., interred in Cypress Hills.
Aug. 27—Webster Wardell, Co. F, 7th Mass., sent home.
Aug. 27—S. H. Simon, Co. H, 62d N. Y., interred in Cypress Hills.
Aug. 28—John A. Zeigler, Co. G, 2d Penn. Reserve, interred in Cypress Hills.
Aug. 28—D. W. Rouse, Co. C, 83d Penn., interred in Cypress Hills.
Aug. 28—Corp. Andrew G. Bebout, Co. G., 62d Ohio, interred in Cypress Hills.
Aug. 28—Martin L. Clark, or Brown, Co. D, 50th N. Y., interred in Cypress Hills.
Aug. 29—W. H. Garrison, Co. E, 62th Penn., interred in Cypress Hills.
Aug. 29—B. H. Betts, Co. D, 11th Me., interred in Cypress Hills.
Aug. 29—Corp. J. J. McCullough, Co. C, 4th Penn. Cavalry, sent to Pennsylvania.
Aug. 30—William G. Crow, Co. E, 85th Penn., interred in Cypress Hills.
Aug. 30—Wm. B. Barley, Co. D, 32d Mass., interred in Cypress Hills.
Aug. 30—Daniel McElroy, Co. A, 55th N. Y., interred in Cypress Hills.
Aug. 31—Marty W. Kavanagh, Co. A, 1st N. Y., interred in Cypress Hills.
Aug. 31—David N. Searle, Co. H, 19th Vt., interred in Cypress Hills.
Aug. 31—Noah K. Rugg, Co. A, 20th Ind., interred in Cypress Hills.
Aug. 31—Wm. S. Crawford, Co. D, 5th N. H., sent to New-Hampshire.
Sept. 1—Gouleib Stanch, interred in Cypress Hills.
Sept. 1—Chr. Forster, Co. F, 93d Penn., interred in Cypress Hills.
Sept. 1—Jonathan Gallonan, Co. F, 88th N. Y., interred in Cypress Hills.
Sept. 2—M. G. Marsh, 3d Penn. Cavalry, interred in Cypress Hills.
Sept. 3—Edward May, Co. M, 3d Penn. Cavalry, interred in Cypress Hills.
Sept. 3—James B. Gordon, Co. I, 2d Excelsior, interred in Cypress Hills.
Sept. 4—James A. Fairman, Co. F, 62d Penn., interred in Cypress Hills.
Sept. 4—Sylvester Robinson, Co. H, 3d Vt., interred in Cypress Hills.
Sept. 4—George M. Allen, Co. D, 2d R. I., interred in Cypress Hills.
Sept. 5—H. Eckert, Co. E, 53d Penn., interred in Cypress Hills.
Sept. 5—John K. York, Co. H, 4th Me., interred in Cypress Hills.
Sept. 5—Edward N. Marsh, Co. A, 5th Vt., interred in Cypress Hills.
Sept. 6—Lewis H. Evans, Co. A, 62d O., interred in Cypress Hills.
Sept. 6—John Haggerty, Co. G, 9th Mass., sent to Boston.

Gen. Corcoran's Brigade.

REGIMENTS READY FOR THE FIELD—RECRUITING, ETC.

The headquarters of Gen. CORCORAN, at the Astor House, present daily a busy appearance. Officers are constantly coming and going with dispatches, reports, &c., so that the General and his Secretaries are kept constantly engaged. Two regiments, which are to be attached to this brigade, are already full, and the others are rapidly filling up. If Gen. HALLECK desires it, Gen. CORCORAN will at once take the field, and enter into active service, as he most earnestly desires, with the two completed regiments, and Col. MCDERMOTT'S, which is nearly full. The General and his officers are extremely anxious to be placed in Gen. HUNTER'S Division. The following are the regiments that will be attached to Gen. CORCORAN'S Brigade:

One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. HOWARD, is now ready for the field, and is under orders to move from Philadelphia, where it is at present quartered.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth New-York, Col. WM. ALLAN commanding, now encamped on Staten Island. As soon as the men have received their pay, the payrolls having been sent to headquarters for that purpose, the regiment will be ready to march, as it has its full complement of men. This corps was raised under promise to the men that it should be attached to "CORCORAN'S Irish Legion."

The Albany regiment, Col. BAYANT, is progressing rapidly with the enlistment of men, recruiting stations having been all along the river towns in this State, and will no doubt, in a short time, have the maximum number in the ranks.

The Buffalo regiment, Col. MCMAHON, has over 600 men enrolled, and will, before long, be in readiness to march. At present the Quartermaster is busy in uniforming and equipping the men.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Col. MURPHY, which has just returned from three months' service, has volunteered for the war. The ranks are quickly being filled up, and will, as soon as the men have received their three months' pay, be in readiness to receive their marching orders.

Col. MCDERMOTT'S Regiment, now stationed on Staten Island, has now over seven hundred men enrolled, and daily accessions are being made to the ranks. All of the men are uniformed and equipped, and are in a sufficiently proficient state to be moved.

The Phœnix Regiment, Corcoran Zouaves, commanded by Col. BURNS, will also be attached to this Brigade. It was originally intended to be raised for the Spinola Brigade, but men prefer going with Gen. CORCORAN. Col. COUEN'S Regiment will be placed in SPINOLA'S Brigade in its stead.

LAW REPORTS.

The Mariposa Claim—John C. Fremont and His Income.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

John S. Giles vs. *A. A. Selocer, John C. Fremont and Bradford Jones.*—On the 2d of September, (as before mentioned in the TIMES) Justice LEONARD granted an order in this case that the defendant, Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, appear and submit to an examination concerning his property, returnable the 4th inst.

On the return day, Gen. FREMONT'S counsel appeared, and on his motion the Court directed that the proceeding be adjourned until the 9th inst., on that Fremont's giving a stipulation by that day.

Now, on the adjourned day, plaintiff's counsel, on having Gen. Fremont called, and on his failure to appear, moved the Court for an order to show cause why an attachment should not be issued against him.

In opposition to such motion, Gen. FREMONT'S counsel read an affidavit made by himself, that Gen. Fremont had no means except a portion of the income from the Mariposa claim, in California; that he, counsel, had offered plaintiff's counsel an opportunity to examine Gen. Fremont privately, at his office, which had not been done; that Mr. Fremont was a Major-General in the United States service, &c., and exempt, as such, from arrest on civil process.

After argument of counsel, however, the Court granted an order to show cause why an attachment should not issue, returnable the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., when the order will be disposed of.

W. Gleason for motion; Coles Morris opposed.

The Writ of Habeas Corpus—A Colonel Brought up for Contempt in Disobeying It.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

In re Peter P. Traphagan vs. *Col. Loomis.*—On the 3d inst. a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, commanding Col. LOOMIS, Commandant at Governor's Island, to produce the body of Richard P. Traphagan, a recruit, at Chambers of the Supreme Court on the 5th inst., in the forenoon of that day. Col. LOOMIS failed to make any return to the writ, and the prisoner was not produced.

The petitioner, Peter P. Traphagan, father of the prisoner, then repaired to Governor's Island, where he was told by Col. LOOMIS, as alleged, that his son had just that moment, or but a few moments before, been sent away to Washington.

Upon affidavits setting forth these facts, an attachment was issued to the Sheriff, commanding him to produce the Colonel in Court on the 9th inst., so that he might be punished for contempt in disobeying the writ.

Yesterday being the return day of the attachment, the Sheriff came into Court having Col. LOOMIS in his custody. Counsel for the Colonel then stated to the Court, in answer to a question of Justice LEONARD, that the writ was not intentionally disobeyed; that if was placed in a desk, and had escaped the Colonel's memory. The writ and a return thereto, were then submitted, but the Court remarked that they could not be received until the recruit, who had been sent to Washington, was produced in Court. Col. LOOMIS then stated that he had sent to Washington for the prisoner, and would be able to produce him in Court on Thursday next. The hearing upon the attachment was thereupon adjourned until Thursday, at 10 A. M., Col. LOOMIS, in the meantime, giving bail for his appearance on that day. From the petition in the case it appears that the prisoner in question is a lad about fifteen years of age, and that he was induced to enlist in the Ninety-fifth New-York Volunteers, some time since; that the petitioner, upon learning the fact, visited Maj. PYE, of the regiment, and informed him that his son was not yet fifteen years of age, and forbid his being taken out of the City. The petitioner further states that the Major remarked that the lad should not be taken under those circumstances; but that on the 31st of August last, while he was absent from the City, his son was arrested by the Police and sent to Governor's Island, and thence to Washington as stated.

A. H. Reavy for petitioner.

The Appointment of Receivers—On Whom Notice of Motion Should be Served.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Daly.

Louisa Morgan, Executrix, vs. *William Young.*—The plaintiff having obtained judgment against the defendant, and on return of execution, supplementary proceedings having been had and concluded, at which Hill, Courtney & Monell appeared as defendant's Attorneys, the plaintiff's Attorneys served an eight-day notice upon defendant's Attorneys to show cause on the 8th inst. why a receiver should not be appointed. The attorneys upon whom the same was served, and who had appeared on the supplementary proceedings as defendant's Attorneys, returned the notice, after the lapse of six days, saying they were not authorized to appear for the defendant in the proceedings, and that the defendant was the party to be served with such notice.

On the return day plaintiff applied for the appointment of a receiver, which was opposed by Hill, Courtney & Monell, on the ground that due notice of the motion had not been served. Defendant's counsel cited the case of Kemp vs. Harding, 4 Howard's Practice Reports, 179, sustaining the practice that the judgment debtor must be served personally with notice of such proceedings. The Court decided that it was the better practice to serve defendant personally, and, therefore, granted defendant a new order to show cause to be so served.

Man & Parsons for the motion; Hill, Courtney & Monell opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Mary Toner vs. *James Toner.*—Reference ordered to take proof as to the defendant's means of paying alimony, and also as to plaintiff's circumstances, and report the evidence to the Court, with his opinion thereon.

In the Matter of the Petition of Caroline F. McIlvaine—Petitioner may have a reference, to state the account of the guardian, &c.

John Jay, Receiver vs. *Wm. H. DeGroot.*—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... SEPT. 9, 1862.

$11,000 U.S. 6s, '81 Reg	99¼	22,000 C. & T. S. F. 8's	96⅜
11,000 U.S. 6s, '81 Cou.	99⅜	8,000 do	96⅜
34,000 do	99⅜	4,000 do	97
5,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Ore.	97	1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st M	112
4,000 U. S. 1 year C	97	11,000 P. Ft. W. & C 1M	75
43000 U. S. 6s, '62 Reg.	98¾	5,000 do	94¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '74 Coup.	88	150,000 Amer. Gold	119⅜
15,000 Tr. 7 3-10 ₱ cent. Notes	103	5,000 do	119
4,000 do	103⅛	110 Pacific Mail S. Co	110¾
1,000 do	102⅞	50 do	111⅜
5,000 Ohio 6s, '70	98	50 do	111⅝
1,000 Pennsyl. 6s '80	88½	100 Hudson River R	80⅝
1,000 do	88⅝	100 N. Y. Cen. R	93⅝
7,000 do	88⅝	50 do	93⅝
2,000 Va. State 6s	58	450 Erie Railway	35⅜
2,000 N. C. St. 6s	64½	150 do	35⅞
6,000 do	65	350 Erie R. Pref	64½
8,000 Mo. St. 6s	66½	100 do	64⅝
5,000 do	66½	100 Harlem R	16
1,000 Cal. St. 7s	100	100 Reading R. b10	68⅝
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st b.	51	100 do	68⅝
500 do	50½	100 do	b30 68
3,000 E. R. 1st M. b	103½	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	32
4,000 Erie R. 4th m. b.	94⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	63½
2,000 Erie R. 4th m. b	86⅜	400 do	63⅜
3,000 E. N. Y. & L. 1st b	90	50 Panama Railroad	139½
1,000 Mich. S. S. F. B	102⅜	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62⅛
1,000 St. L., Al. & T. H. 2d	30	8 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	122
17,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	29⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts. R	24⅜
7,000 Co. & Wa. 1st M.	91	400 do	b30 24⅞
11,000 To. & Wa. 2d M.	70¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R	63⅛
5 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	86		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '74 Coup.	88⅛	10,000 Am. Gold	118⅞
22,000 U. S. 6s '68 Coup.	96⅜	42,000 do	119⅜
7,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	102⅞	50 Pacific M. S. S. Co	110⅝
1,000 do	103	15 do	111
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	98⅛	50 N. Y. Cen. R	94
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	40	150 do	93⅞
3,000 Wa. State 6s	40⅛	50 Erie Railroad	35⅛
16,000 E. R. 4th m. b	94⅜	350 do	35⅛
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s	105	100 Hnr. R. Pref	39⅛
5,000 Pitts. F. W. & C. 1M.	65	100 Mich. Cen. R	b30 67⅛
5,000 do	64⅞	100 do	66⅜
3,000 do	64⅞	50 do	66⅜
2,000 Pitts. F. W. & C. 2M.	50	100 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	63⅜
1,000 Mich. S. S. F. B	102⅜	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62⅛
1,000 Ill. Cen. R.	10⅞	100 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	b10 54⅜
8 Park Bank	107	150 Clev. & Tol. R	63⅛
400 Erie Railroad Pref	65⅜	61 Pitts. F. W. & Ch. R.	35

TUESDAY, Sept. 9—P. M.

The course of the Money market is steady, and the Stock Exchange firm under present suspense in military affairs. There appears to be some increase of confidence in the movements of the National Army, since MCCLELLAN and BURNSIDE are reported to have taken the field in Maryland. The very large business, at increased rates, over the New-York roads, also adds to the strength of the Share market. Central and Erie are both higher to-day, and in good demand, and the Western Roads sympathize to some extent in the advance. Contrary to the usual course of late, the Street dealings between the sessions of the Board, to-day, were rather better than at the Board. There were fewer adverse rumors from the seat of war, besides which some of the Stocks actively dealt in are not over-abundant for cash delivery. At the afternoon Board the market left off firm, the cash not in all instances at the extreme prices of the day. The Government Stocks hold on remarkably steady under the threats of rebel invasion of the Free States, and the price of Gold went down ⅛@¼ ₱ cent, closing at 118¾, while Exchange on London was done at 190¾ ₱ cent. Late in the day the following prices were reported:

N. Y. Central	93⅜	Hudson	93⅝
Erie	35⅜	Pacific	111½
Erie Preferred	64⅝	Panama	138¼
Rock Island	68⅝	Missouris	45¾
Galena	71½	Tennessees	49½
Mich. Central	66⅝	U. S. 6s, '81	89⅝
Mich. Southern	54⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	98⅝
North. Ind. and Ft. W.	18⅝	U.S. Notes C. Int	103⅝
Illinois Cen.	62⅝	Treas. 7 3-10's Int	103⅛
Toledo	55⅞	Chicago Loan'n	101
Reading	68⅛	Gold	119

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Phœnix	100	Bank of the Republic	101
Tradesmen's	100	Bank of North America	99
Dry Goods	100	Bank of Commerce	99
Seventh	93	Shoe and Leather	98
Commerce	105	Third	100
American Exchange	105	Pacific	100

The Railway earnings show a considerable increase out to-day, and most of the New-York and Western dividends are in good demand:

N. Y. Cen. Scrip	104	M. S. & N. I. 1st 7 ₱ cent	102⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 Reg.	100	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ cent. Bds	104⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 Cou.	104	Chic. & N. W. Sinking Fund	73
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	111	Chi. & N. W. first M.	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. '76	102	Chi. & N. W. second M.	73½
Erie 7s, '59	112	Chic. & N. W. 1st Pref	90
Erie seconds '84	108	Hann. & St. Jo. 6s	80
Erie thirds, '83	104	Del. Lack. & W. Scrip	106
Erie fourths, '80	94	Del. & Hud. Bonds	99¾
Erie fifths, '75	85	Del. & Hud. seconds	90
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 7s, '67	95	Cleve. & Pitts. Bonds	98¾
Harlem 7s, '66	110	Cleve. & Pitts. seconds	103⅞
Hudson 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent.	105	Chi. & Mil. 1st 7 ₱ cent.	104⅜
Hudson third 7s, '75	95	Chi. & Mil. seconds	104
Hudson Converts., '67	90	Chi. & R. I. Bonds	104½
Harlem thirds, '68	85	Clev. & Tol. 7 ₱ cent	97
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ ct. 1872	104¾	N. Jersey Cen. 6s	112
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ ct. 1862	101¾	N. Jersey Cen. seconds	108
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 20s	85⅜	Pitts. F. W. & Ch. 1st 7 ₱ ct.	84

The Exports of Domestic Produce improve again this week, and show a large gain on the corresponding week last season. The succeeding return (next Tuesday,) will probably embrace 500 or 1,000 bales of Cotton. The *Persia*, to-morrow, takes about 500 bales. The auction sale of 1,500 bales of Sea Island Cotton, captured on British steamship *Memphis* several weeks ago is to take place on Friday of this week. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from the Port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending Sept. 9 and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Total for the week	$7,175,419	$2,603,851	$2,854,473
Previously reported	60,456,915	48,699,778	81,812,308
Since January 1	$62,670,575	$51,750,629	$84,647,081

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR AUGUST.

	August, 1862.	August, 1861.
Illinois Central	$334,016	$286,882
Galena and Chicago	121,128	150,338
Cleveland and Toledo	70,655	60,928
Chicago and Rock Island	109,216	119,395
Michigan Southern	226,819	178,772
Michigan Central	216,624	143,091
Hudson River	193,442	135,298
Toledo and Wabash	169,218	137,222
St. Louis, Alton & Chicago	102,763	103,189
Chicago and NorthWestern	65,262	60,426
Harlem	103,222	91,958

The September business over the Illinois Central promises the largest result ever recorded for this month, and a gain of more than $100,000 on the corresponding month last season. Informal reports by telegraph of the first week on the Michigan Southern and Rock Island, are also very encouraging. The New-York Central will probably approach very near to one million of dollars for this month, and as much, if not more, in October. The Erie earnings will be in relative proportion. The two Roads, and the Canal, have the monopoly of nearly the entire Western business, owing to the War excitement in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The following was the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $1,466,507 06, including $131,000 for Customs. Payments, $848,660 71; Balance, $9,631,641 15.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Sept. 1.	LOANS. Sept. 8.	SPECIE Sept. 1.	SPECIE Sept. 8.	
Philadelphia	$4,072,000	$4,180,000	$460,000	$459,000	
North America	4,127,481	4,230,656	592,251	581,750	
Farmers & Mech	5,325,264	5,400,362	1,091,265	1,087,135	
Commercial	1,887,000	1,903,000	253,000	253,000	
Mechanics'	2,121,000	2,111,000	224,500	224,100	
N. Liberties	1,052,000	2,028,000	324,000	341,000	
Southwark	1,166,809	1,193,244	205,021	204,381	
Kensington	92,739	94,158	137,512	137,530	
Penn Township	1,967,333	1,100,654	174,225	174,176	
Western	1,972,064	1,936,150	389,970	386,985	
Man. & Mech	1,613,636	1,656,656	145,785	145,630	
Commerce	623,616	630,921	165,910	166,755	
Girard	2,386,848	2,490 183	369,154	372,464	
Tradesmen's	753,773	776,558	129,674	129,857	
Consolidation	908,358	919,752	114,112	112,643	
City	940,822	966,058	125,946	124,924	
Commonwealth	873,000	864,005	76,000	76,555	
Corn Exchange	767,000	779,000	100,000	100,000	
Union	718,000	758,000	69,000	68,000	
Total	33,899,351	34,831,380	5,543,160	5,546,157	

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Sept. 1.	DEPOSITS. Sept. 8.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 1.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 8.
Philadelphia	$2,586,000	$2,730,000	$361,000	$374,000
North America	2,691,842	2,791,673	578,412	572,522
Farmers & Mech	4,934,297	4,921,135	193,665	195,170
Commercial	1,168,000	1,236,000	418,000	425,000
Mechanics'	1,166,000	1,268,000	350,000	347,210
N. Liberties	1,503,000	1,486,000	126,600	130,600
Southwark	1,146,289	1,139,392	62,560	60,450
Kensington	966,231	1,005,890	307,009	310,662
Penn Township	876,289	881,021	209,756	212,426
Western	1,765,673	1,698,036	171,510	168,670
Man. & Mech	830,925	886,249	334,726	349,965
Commerce	592,570	583,720	89,020	85,905
Girard	1,566,261	1,615,116	398,708	424,747
Tradesmen's	615,237	636,102	171,685	174,630
Consolidation	431,085	459,468	300,206	306,468
City	564,453	541,261	276,020	263,950
Commonwealth	290,145	289,225	280,015	281,754
Corn Exchange	544,006	523,000	215,000	211,000
Union	332,000	264,000	250,000	265,000
Total	24,597,596	25,062,171	5,071,855	5,192,935

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Sept. 1.	Sept. 8.	
Capital Stock	$11,716,755	$11,716,755	
Loans	33,899,351	34,831,350	Inc. 731,999
Specie	5,543,160	5,546,157	Inc. 7,697
Due from other Bks.	5,328,079	5,139,978	Dec. 188,101
Due to other Bks.	6,518,107	6,632 905	Inc. 114,798
Deposits	24,597,596	25,062,171	Inc. 464,575
Circulation	5,071,855	5,192,935	Inc. 121,080

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad for the month of August were as follows: 1861, $91,958 31; 1862, $103,222 66. Increase, $11,264 35.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 176 bbls. Ashes, 11,372 bbls. Flour, 544 bags Corn Meal, 229,662 bushels Wheat, 126,088 bushels Corn, 7,548 bushels Rye, 52,647 bushels Oats, 3,102 pkgs. Provisions, and 476 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 40 bbls, in lots, at $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 12½@$7 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in request at steady prices.

COFFEE—Rio has been more sought after, and 3,800 bags have been disposed of on private terms, ₱ lb. The markets for Rio during the week, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice thus: "We are without any sales of Rio to report since the date of our last. A public sale of 4,000 bags Rio, per *Donno Anna*, and 2,650 bags Santos, per *Anna Laurie*, is advertised for the 12th inst. Quotations must now be considered entirely nominal. Java closes at 26½c.@27c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 21½c.@23¼c.; and Rio at 21½c.@25c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in good request at 24½c., cash, ₱ lb.

CHEMICALS—Are in moderate demand at somewhat better rates.

COTTON—Holders are now very firm, and refuse to sell under 57c.@58c., and in some instances ask even 60c. for Middlings, ₱ lb. The demand is fair, and the market quite unsettled. The day's sales add up 2,250 bales, within our quoted range of 57c.@58c. for Middling, ₱ lb.

RICE (COOLIE)—The most remarkable features in the market this week are the rapid rise in prices of Domestic Cotton Goods, equal to from 6.@12½ ₱ cent., and the retirement of the leading commission jobbing houses to sell except for cash. The demand is active—especially for Prints, ranging from 15c.@17c.; for Dry Shirtings and Shirtings command 26c.; and Drills at 30c., cash, ₱ yard. The market closes to-day quite buoyantly, the tendency of prices being still upward, in view of the rapid rise in the raw material. A to specialorous auction sale, mostly of Shawls, occurred to-day, and resulted very satisfactorily, the really desirable goods bringing more than they were quoted in private trade, and being, in several instances, duplicated.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in plenty to-day, and is in good request for shipment and home use, especially the former, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 15,150 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 @$5 20, inferior to choice extra State, at $5 30 @$5 60, chiefly at $5 35@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5@$5 15; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 30@$6 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 80, chiefly at $5 70@$5 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00 @$5 20
Extra State	5 30 @ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 00 @ 5 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 30 @ 6 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 65 @ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80 @ 6 40
Extra Genesee	5 60 @ 6 90
Superfine Genesee Extra Missouri	5 60 @ 6 80

Southern flour continues in request at buoyant prices; sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 35@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand at rising rates; sales 1,300 bbls. extra, at $5 30@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable at $3 10@$4 40 for fine, and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey and $3 75 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been plenty and depressed to-day, prices having again declined, in view of the extreme firmness in freights, which tends to impede export operations. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 213,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 50; White Western, $1 35@$1 43; Amber Western, at $1 20@$1 32; Red Western (Winter) at $1 20@$1 30; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 20@$1 22; Milwaukee Club, $1 12@$1 19; Chicago Spring, at $1 09@$1 17. White Kentucky at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Prime is scarce. Sales since our last 112,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 53c. afloat, chiefly at 59c., for shipping Mixed Western; 55c.@55c. for Eastern do.; 42c. @53c. for unsound do., ₱ bushel. Rye continues in fair request, at 77c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Oats are plenty and depressed, including Canada at 52c.@54c.; Western, at 50c.@51c.; and State at 54c.@55c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues inactive and nominal.

HEMP—Manilla has been in fair request, chiefly at 7c. ₱ lb.

We are indebted to Mr. EDWARD HILL for the annexed statistics of the annual export of Breadstuffs for a series of sixteen years, ending Sept. 1, 1862:

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, to Sept. 1, 1862.

From	To Date.	Flour, Barrels.	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.
New-York	Sept. 1, 1862	1,883,134	21,206,961	12

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSA GREGORIO—GERALDINE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RED GNOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CLARA MARCEL.

NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC—NIXON'S FETE CHAMPETRE.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 853 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The accounts of the position and numbers of the rebels in Maryland are still conflicting—so much so that the contradictions can hardly be reconciled, except under the supposition that the several divisions of the rebels have gone in different directions. We are assured on the one hand that JACKSON is on his way with a heavy force to Gettysburgh, Penn., so as to be within striking distance of Chambersburgh and York while on the other hand it is asserted that he has marched to Westminster, and will move on Baltimore in that direction. The *National Intelligencer*, of yesterday morning, states that the rebels in great force occupied the western bank of Seneca Creek, from its mouth at the Potomac, twenty-two miles above Washington, to Middlebrook Mills—a line some ten miles in extent. We find very little in the Baltimore papers which throws light on the rebel movements. With regard to the position of our own troops who, under Gen. MCCLELLAN, are following up the rebels, we have no information, except that they are moving rapidly forward in large force and confident spirits. A short time will probably develop the whereabouts of both armies and enable us to better understand the position of affairs.

A fight of some moment took place at Poolesville on Monday afternoon, between a rebel regiment of cavalry and the Third Indiana and a portion of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, in which the rebel forces were defeated and put to rout, leaving several dead on the field. The enemy were supported by one piece of artillery, while our forces had two.

In view of the invasion of Maryland, Gov. BRADFORD has issued a proclamation, calling upon the citizens to enroll themselves at once in military organizations. In Baltimore the Governor especially calls upon the citizens to organize and complete the formation of the First Light Division of Volunteer Militia. He also urges the citizens of the counties to form cavalry companies, as better adapted than any other to the present emergency.

An important announcement will be found in our letter from Port Royal this morning. Simultaneous with the return of Gen. HUNTER from the department, we receive the assurance that his policy with regard to the negroes has been adopted by the President; that five negro regiments are to be raised, armed and uniformed for the service of the United States, and that 50,000 in addition are to be enrolled, to be employed in the Quartermaster's Department, nominally as laborers, but organized into companies, and uniformed. The exact time of commencing the work of enlisting the colored recruits our correspondent is not able to state, but it is expected to be soon. Gen. SAXTON is to visit Washington by the next steamer, for consultation with the President on the subject.

We learn, by way of Louisville, that on Thursday last, a foraging party of our troops, from Cumberland Gap, encountered a party of rebels seven miles distant, and defeated them after a sharp skirmish, in which we lost one killed and three wounded. The rebels suffered considerable loss, as they were exposed to a raking fire from a 32-pounder. We also have a rumor from Louisville that Gen. THOMAS S. CRITTENDEN has encountered and vanquished a portion of Gen. BRAGG'S force, near Gallatin, Tenn. Another rumor says that BRAGG'S entire forces are crossing the Cumberland River, with a view to the invasion of Northern Kentucky.

A report comes to us from Helena, Ark., that Gen. ROSECRANS had made an attack upon the rebels at Tupello, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, below Corinth, and had been decisively repulsed. The report probably comes from the rebels.

A party of guerrillas, on the 3d inst., captured the steamer *W. B. Terry* on the Tennessee River, while she was aground on the Duck Shoals. She had on board two Dahlgren howitzers.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Times* at Cairo still insists upon the truth of the report that Gen. BUELL has fought and won a great battle. The story, he says, was brought to Gen. Ross' headquarters, at Jackson, by a special messenger from Tuscumbia. "The messenger had seen the dispatches himself. Since then information has been received at Gen. GRANT'S headquarters, at Corinth, as I learn from parties direct from there that Gen. BUELL has had heavy skirmishing with the enemy for some days; that he has been generally successful, and that he and his entire army were in excellent spirits, and apprehended no danger from the enemy. These circumstances would indicate that Gen. BUELL has had some opportunity of feeling the enemy."

The steamer *McClellan* arrived from Port Royal yesterday morning. Among her passengers is Major-Gen. HUNTER, who has been relieved of the command of the Department of the South at his own request. It is understood that he will at once be placed at the head of a corps in the field.

Parson BROWNLOW delivered a speech in Philadelphia, on Monday, in which he said that there was great probability that the rebels would be in that city by the close of September.

The savages in Minnesota are still active. Advices from Fort Ridgeley to the 4th inst. state that a small party of infantry and cavalry had been attacked by 250 Indians, eighteen miles from the post. The party held out until reinforced by Col. SIBLEY, when the Indians were driven off. Thirteen whites were killed and forty-seven wounded in this affair. The Indians are also threatening Fort Abercrombie.

GENERAL NEWS.

The organization known as the Constitutional Union Party held its State Convention at Troy yesterday, assembling at 1 o'clock P. M. Hon. B. D. NOXON, of Syracuse, was appointed temporary Chairman; and in a short speech set forth the objects of the organization—a change of rulers, in order to a more speedy ending of the war. Committees on Organization and Credentials were appointed, and the Convention took a recess until 3 o'clock. On reassembling a permanent organization was effected, and a Committee was appointed to consult with the Democratic Convention, to assemble at Albany to-day.

A collision occurred on the railroad between Philadelphia and Baltimore on Monday night, by which three soldiers were killed, and a hundred more or less injured. The occurrence appears to have been the result of either stupidity or carelessness.

The Stanton Legion, rank and file, were yesterday consolidated into one regiment—the One Hundred and Forty-fifth New-York. The officers of the second regiment will consist of those whose men have been necessarily taken to fill up the first regiment. During the afternoon the regiment was presented with a beautiful stand of colors, by JOHN T. WILSON, Esq., of this City. Col. ALLEN was also presented with a horse by the officers of the first regiment, and with a sword by members of his old command—the First Regiment New-York Volunteers.

A large part of the cargo of the prize steamer *Lodona* consists of French brandy. Four hundred casks have been taken out of the ship, and one hundred and fifty or two hundred yet remain. A number of cases in the hold of the ship it is supposed contain rifles, and there is little doubt of it.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice BARNARD, the order in Gen. FREMONT'S case was returnable, and after argument by counsel, the Court granted an order that Gen. FREMONT show cause why an attachment should not be issued against him.

The Stock market was firm yesterday, and the Railway shares and bonds higher. National securities steady. Gold fell off ¼@¾ ₱ cent., closing 118¾; Exchange on London, 130½ ₱ cent.

Cotton was in good request yesterday, at prices ranging from 57c.@58c. for Middlings—some holders of which were asking even 60c. ₱ lb. Flour was more sought after, and was firmer. Wheat and Corn were plenty, heavy and lower. Provisions were less active; Mess Pork was cheaper. Groceries were more freely dealt in, as were also Ingot Copper, Manila Hemp, Domestic Cotton Goods, East India Rice, and Kentucky Tobacco—the latter article at advanced rates. Iron, Lead, Spelter, Oils, Spices, Whalebone and Naval Stores were quiet. Whisky was quoted higher, having been less abundant and in fair demand. The freight engagements were restricted by the extreme firmness of shipowners.

Shall the Invading Rebels Escape?

The purpose of the rebels in invading Maryland continues to be discussed with interest and industry by all classes of our population. There is something to be gained by our military authorities in knowing the aim of the movement; but for that very reason the enemy will use his utmost exertions to conceal his design. Whatever the leading purpose of the rebels may be, there are a number of incidental advantages to be gained, whether they achieve their main object or not. For instance, they gain prestige in having transferred the war from their own soil to ours. They gain subsistence in the capture of commissary stores at the various Union posts they have occupied, and in foraging on the farmers wherever they march. If they fail, therefore, to take Baltimore, or Washington, or Harrisburgh, or Philadelphia, but retreat now to the south bank of the Potomac as expeditiously as they came, they will, nevertheless, have inflicted a burning disgrace on the Union cause. The fact will give us more humiliation and trouble in Europe than all our other reverses put together.

We need not go any further with our speculations as to what the rebels have invaded Maryland for. They have got enough already to pay them for coming; and our solace should be, not that they lose their chief prey—the possession of the National capital—but that they have lost an army in seeking a political prestige. No other result of the raid can compensate the country for the wound already inflicted. If the evacuation of Manassas was a reproach to our arms, and the evacuation of Corinth a victory for the rebels, the safe retirement of the invading rebel army from Maryland will be an aggravation of defeat and disaster almost sufficient to crush our confidence in the final triumph of the Right over the foul Wrong of the rebellion.

It is because the retreat of the rebel army *now* would be so remediless an insult and injury, that we are half inclined to suspect their policy will be to turn back. To invade Pennsylvania in force would be positive madness. An army large enough to force itself into Pennsylvania could not be subsisted in mass. It would find no large dépôts of provisions, and would have to scatter to obtain necessary food and forage. But to scatter would be ruin. To take and hold Baltimore would be impossible. An attempt to do so would end in its destruction—and that the rebels do not desire. Washington, indeed, would be a prize; and if there be any hope of taking it, we may be sure Washington is in danger.

But again, we know JEFF. DAVIS takes no extra-hazardous risks. His policy of war is Fabian. He plans and fights for European judgment. He only wants to hold his own. He says to Europe, "I would not have Washington if I could take it. Let the Washington Government only give us Southern independence." This language to France and England, after having thrown Washington into a panic by marching up to its front and rear, would be quite imposing and effective, and would not cost anything more than present expenditure. But to fight for Washington and *lose it*, would be a severe backset to the rebel cause. It is questionable, therefore, if JEFF. DAVIS will advise it. If the attempt is made, it will be owing, we think, to the imperious demands of the rebel army, intoxicated by the successes that have brought them so near to the National Capital.

Entertaining these views, if we could reach the ear of our military authorities at Washington, we would say, take no thought of the motives which brought the rebel enemy across the Potomac. *Only see to it that he never returns.* Seize the fords in his rear, fell trees in the roads, tear up rails, burn all the bridges, enfilade the highways and byways with artillery and riflemen. Let no brigade, no regiment, no company, no man, even of the invading column, find a way back to the South. If the enemy can take Harrisburgh, let him; or Baltimore, let him. Only be sure that he is kept on the north side of the Potomac, and the loyal millions of the North, in a very few days, will *take him*, and with him all that his ruthless hands have seized. What we have always wanted heretofore has been the enemy in such position that he *must fight*, and fight where the loyal soldiers of the Union can meet him on equal terms, to decide the controversy between good government and wicked rebellion. Let us trust that the time has come for that sort of a battle, and that the wily foe is not again to slip through our fingers.

The Rebels and Their Use of Cavalry.

The rebels have of late succeeded in deriving from their cavalry, advantages similar to those we long derived from our gunboats. Wherever there was water enough to float one of our armed invincibles, it was sufficient to bring it upon the enemy's flank to secure his discomfiture or surrender. In like manner, the rebel cavalry where they approach a division of our forces in defensive position anywhere, select one wing or the other and charge, turning the flank of our whole force, throwing it into confusion, and forcing a defeat; or else they choose some exposed position in our flank and rear, and by a rapid raid, make themselves masters of it long before reinforcements can be sent.

All the recent successes of the rebels have been gained in this way; and mainly, to our shame be it told, by the body of about ten thousand Virginia farmers forming STUART'S Cavalry. These intrepid riders, who almost realize the Greek myth of the centaur, and are so fixed to their horse that the two animals seem to make but one, have very simple tactics: it is to dash on a position with the impetuosity of the whirlwind, seize it, and gallop off to a new field of operations. It was in this way that they made the complete detour of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army in front of Richmond, and flanked it all the way from Manassas to the Potomac. Having driven our troops back on the fortifications at Washington, they were at leisure for a ride elsewhere, and so started off for the Potomac crossings at and above Edwards' Ferry. Here they flank us again, and as we retire gain the town of Frederick, some fifteen miles from the Potomac, in Maryland. No sooner do their artillery and infantry, which follow behind, come up than they resign the position into their hands to hold, and are off on a new raid. The latest intelligence is that these audacious troopers have actually tapped Pennsylvania, having reached Gettysburgh, in that State. A repetition of the same flanking process will bring them to the banks of the Susquehanna; and what is to help it?

There is neither mystery nor magic in all this. The rebels early foresaw the immense importance of the cavalry arm of the service for offensive purposes, and accordingly devoted themselves to forming, equipping and training bold and powerful bodies of horsemen. And now having them, they can accomplish whatever ends this means is capable of accomplishing, just as, having the gunboats, we could derive from them all the advantages it was in the nature of gunboats to afford. We do not see any immediate means of preventing these raids of the rebel cavalry, or hindering them from achieving brilliant though temporary successes. They are of course but temporary, and are not designed for anything else. But what is mortifying in the matter is the reflection that, while the rebels were putting forth all their energies in creating this important branch of the military service, we should have been doing nothing toward providing ourselves with means to meet them on equal terms. We were assured by high military authorities that there would be no use for cavalry in Virginia; and in the recent calls by the Secretary of War for 600,000 men, incredible though it may seem, provision was not made for a single regiment of cavalry; It is not till STUART'S men are watering their horses in the streams of Pennsylvania that Mr. STANTON awakes, and calls for cavalry to the rescue.

The Part of Slaves in the War.

No one who studies in a philosophic light the scenes and acts of the great drama of civil war now witnessed in this country, can believe that the struggle will cease without affecting a vast, if not a total revolution in the relation previously existing between the white and black races in the South. But yet those who have with most prophetic confidence announced the early delivery of the blacks from bondage, are beginning to be surprised at the dead quiet on this subject that prevails in the South, and the apparent fearlessness with which the rebels rely on the loyalty and labor of their slaves, in the midst of social tumult and the unavoidable demoralization of war.

This is not in accordance with the theory of speculators on the American system of Slavery. It is not in harmony with events in the history of slaves themselves on American soil, who have on more than one occasion in the past shown the intensest love of freedom, a wonderful capacity for conspiracy, and a heroic fortitude and reticence when their well-laid plans miscarried, and they were brought to inquisition by their enraged masters.

It is well known that the Presidential canvass in 1856 sent an electric thrill through the slave population of the South. The universal outcry of Southern demagogues that the purpose of the Republican party, if they should elect FREMONT, was to set all the negroes free, did not fail to reach and convince the slaves themselves; and it was observed a long time after, that they were grown more surly, morose and insubordinate than ever before.

But war itself has come—our armies everywhere have penetrated the South—the negroes hail them with delight, it is said—we know that in thousands of cases the enfranchised helots bundle up their scanty wardrobes and start to the North in hasty flight; but there their zeal and enterprise appear to end. In the dark interior of the cotton region, where the rigor of Slavery is witnessed, and where its weakness is so palpable—one white man being left to guide the life and labor of hundreds, any one of whom may be his superior in strength—the slaves are docile and silent. They are as still as death, though it is impossible but that the roar of the raging strife reaches their ears, and that their intellects, dull as they are, are at work on the problem of their own condition as affected by the war. Yet there is no conspiracy, no revolt, no mutterings that make them uneasy, it would seem. They plow and plant at home, while their masters, burning with the spirit of crusaders, put a thousand miles behind them in their march to overrun a continent.

It is a curious fact, and not at all explained by the alleged Pro-Slavery sentiments of our Generals in the field. Thousands of the slaves dare to *run away* and reach our lines, although assured by their Southern masters that they will be taken by the Yankees and sold to Cuba. Thousands of them have reached our lines and been protected, and probably not a score, all told, were ever allowed by Union Generals to be taken back to Slavery. Most assuredly, there has been for twelve months past more light and hope for the slave than since the first day of his bondage in America. But, whereas, in the darkest days of his oppression, and with no hope of white aid, he could scheme, and work, and strike and die for his freedom, *now*, when two-thirds of the continent is in arms against his master, his energies are relaxed and he stands in bewildered inefficiency or delves meekly in the interest of his militant oppressors.

How is all this to be explained? Has the universal arming of the Southern white population—the marshaling of armies everywhere—the stunning sound of heavy artillery, so demoralizing to childish imaginations—and the reckless disregard of human life by those who follow war—has this accumulation of the engines of destruction in the hands of Southern whites wholly crushed out the courage that the blacks are known to have possessed? We know no other explanation of their present inaction, when their own destiny is at stake, so reasonable as this. And the conclusion we would draw is this, that those who are so devoted to emancipation, as a high social, political and religious duty, can best carry out their benevolent designs by aiding to disarm and annihilate the rebel armies, through whose presence and power the chains of Slavery are so lightly riveted.

Destitution of Rebel Troops.

Correspondence from the vicinity of the rebel armies, and the reports of all those who visit their lines under flags of truce, concur in stating that "extreme destitution" prevails among them. The men are found with rags tied around their feet instead of shoes: they are seen eating ears of green corn, cob and all; they search for, pick up and eat the bits of hard bread that our own troops throw away; while for clothing and tents a set of vagabond gipsies would excel them.

All this sort of information is interesting, and it makes readable letters. We have had much that was similar heretofore, and it used to convey a certain degree of confidence to the country that the rebels were on their last legs, and might soon be expected to succumb from sheer exhaustion of nature. But such delusive hopes no longer fill our breasts when we read these stories. They have augured nothing in our favor heretofore, and we do not trust in them any more. We have found that a shoeless army marches fifty miles in forty-eight hours, and surprises the best-shod army that any country has ever turned out. We have seen the hungry rebel out-fight Union troops who have been fed to surfeit. And we have seen the tentless gipsy army from the South of the Rappahannock apply bonfires to the well-spread and water-tight canvas under which National soldiers delighted to slumber.

There is obviously an error in the calculations in regard to the non-efficiency of a "destitute army." We must account in some other way for the discrepancy that we witness. The reason of the matter is doubtless this: The leaders of the rebel armies move with celerity to accomplish military successes, and speed is incompatible with luxury in foot traveling. A soldier that marches fifty miles in forty-eight hours over stony roads, will have little leather to cover his feet at the end of his journey, and he will find it impossible to carry a new pair of shoes to put on when his march is over. In like manner, he will be unable to pack along food beyond what he will need to consume in his march. On the third day, green corn, dry bread, anything, will be palatable to the nearly famished man. As for tents to sleep under, what weary soldier would take time to pitch his canvas, even if his tardy quartermaster had brought it up, when it was so much easier to fall upon the uncanopied earth—*and sleep?*

The truth is, the rebel Generals strip their armies for a march, as a man strips to run a race. Their men are "destitute" when they reach our lines, because they cannot cumber themselves with supplies. They come to fight—not to eat. They march to a battle-field, not to a dress parade.

When shall our armies be found, for a like reason, "destitute" in presence of the enemy? When that time comes we shall know that our leaders have at last reached the fighting point, and learned the utter worthlessness of appearances in war, so that death is dealt to the enemy.

LOOK OUT FOR THE MERRIMAC No. 2.—Though the reports of the advent of the rebel *Merrimac No. 2* prove to have been premature, it is a dead certainty that we shall have her out one of these days. And when she comes the country may as well prepare to hear of some startling news. The announcement which the naval authorities kindly send us from Fortress Monroe, to the effect that they are "ready for her," is an assurance which has small value. We have not so much fear for the shipping in Hampton Roads—for that can be brought under protection of the guns of the Fortress or retired to shoal water. But there are several directions in which a vessel of the formidable character which the *Merrimac No. 2* is said to present, is capable of doing us infinite damage. Most of our iron-clads, which alone can pretend to encounter her, have been removed to the Potomac, and the whole Southern coast is clear for her to descend in a destroying avalanche on our blockading vessels. Instead of putting herself in the way of our *Monitors* and *Galenas*, she will probably go down in a raid of this kind—and looking along the line of what it is possible for her to do, we can scarcely see any limit to the damage which it is in her power to cause us. We hope our naval authorities are "ready" for this contingency.

Burning of the Golden Gate.

Ample time has elapsed since the burning at sea of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Gate*, yet we are without any satisfactory explanation of that terrible catastrophe. We know, generally, that the alarm of fire was sounded in broad day-light, during calm weather, while the vessel was steaming gaily along within three and a half miles of the shore. We are assured that the ship was amply provided with boats and life-preservers; that her fire apparatus was abundant and in good order; that her officers were cool and collected, exerting their best efforts for the rescue of their human charge from the impending peril;—and yet we find that about one hundred and seventy-five passengers perished, and only some seventy-five were saved! Among the rescued were only eight women, while twenty-six were lost, and of the children only nine were saved and twenty-one lost!

It seems almost incredible that these results can be truly stated,—but the evidence is conclusive. Under the circumstances, it is idle to tell us that the steamship company to whose vessels and agents the passengers per *Golden Gate* intrusted their lives, had provided effectively as was within their power, for the safety of their passengers. There was criminal carelessness or mismanagement somewhere. If it be not so, who will care to go to sea when a journey can possibly be avoided. If in calm weather, within three and a half miles of the land, a well appointed ship, which often carries more than a thousand passengers on a single trip, may burn up in half an hour's time, and—despite every reasonable precaution—one hundred and seventy-five of her passengers must necessarily be lost, and only seventy-five saved, the hazards of a sea voyage will be found by far too great for the mass of present ocean travelers. It is not true that there was occasion for any such fearful mortality. With proper precautions on the part of the Company and the steamer's officers, the per centage of loss of life by the burning of the *Golden Gate* should and would have been very small. Capt. PEARSON assures us that the pumps were in order, but we are told that *the flames burst out exactly where the donkey engines were located*, and that, therefore, the fire apparatus could not be worked. This simply proves that the donkey engines are not properly located. The greatest danger of fire is always in the neighborhood of the galleys and smoke-stack,—and that vicinity certainly is not the proper place in which to deposit the means of extinguishing the flames. The same policy which places a steering wheel aft, in order that it may be availed of when fire has cut off communication between the rudder and the forward steering-wheel, dictates a similarly safe location for the machinery which is to work the fire-engines.

Again, there were several hundred life-preservers on board; but these were stowed away where many of them could not be got at, and as to the remainder, while the passengers did not know where to find them, it seems to have been nobody's business to get them out and distribute them. So, too, in regard to the boats. The bursting out of the flames at the galley was the signal for a general panic, and there was nobody to take charge of the boats, see that they were lowered safely, and that each was made effective to the salvation of every being who could be trusted to it. A part of the boats appear to have burned at their tackles; others capsized, causing the swift death of those who had seized upon them, and still others got off with many less occupants than they were capable of rescuing from an awful fate. This could not have happened had the discipline of the ship been perfect, and each boat in charge of somebody whose duty it was, on the instant of an alarm, to spring to his post prepared to shoot down whoever should persist in robbing fifty persons of the means of safety, in the cowardly effort to secure his own worthless life. The great monopoly now controlling the California travel can afford to employ men enough, and the right kind of men, to admit of such thorough discipline as would make the loss or improper handling of a steamer's boats in time of peril, by fire alone, almost impossible. They are making quarterly dividends of 20 per cent. on a nominal capital, at least twice or three times as great as is required for their business. The finger of public scorn should point unmistakeably and unrelentingly at their officers and directors for their criminal disregard of the lives of passengers. They are morally responsible for a large per centage of the sorrow and suffering that has resulted from the recent catastrophe, and public sentiment should press home upon them the conviction that they cannot thus trifle with human life, and be held as reputable and honorable men.

The fire on board the *Golden Gate* began in the galley, on deck, in full sight of everybody, where there was not the slightest difficulty in getting at it. It was not confined or hidden, but was in plain view—as much so as is a bonfire on Broadway. The reader naturally asks, then, how is it that it made such rapid headway as to be beyond control, even at the instant when the alarm was given? The answer is a damning one to the Company. Between the galley of the *Golden Gate* and her engine-room and smoke-stack, was a wooden partition. The galley stoves, or caboose, were set against this, with only a sheet of boiler iron between. All around the galley, and above it, was light wood-work—the whole subject to great heat, and rendered dry as tinder. The conflagration originated back of the galley, where the wooden partition under its iron covering, doubtless, became charred, and as inflammable almost as camphene. Thus it was that within an almost inappreciable space of time after the fire first broke out, the entire engine-room, and a large portion of the deck, were enveloped in flames, and the doom of the ship was irrevocably sealed. What are the public to think of a great, overgrown monopoly, dividing twenty per cent., per quarter, which sends ships to sea, six times a month, with their galleys and engine-rooms inclosed in these frail tinder-boxes, and which inveigles thousands of their fellow-beings into false security, while they subject them to such fearful risk of destruction?

Fire on board the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels, is a very frequent occurrence. Time and again have we heard of it from passengers who are trustworthy, and still no adequate precautions against fatal conflagrations are provided. Voyage after voyage the vessels are sent to sea with from four hundred to fifteen hundred souls on board, under circumstances exciting our wonder that they ever reach port in safety. Not a week had elapsed after the destruction of the *Golden Gate*, when the *St. Louis*—of the same line, and having the rescued from her consort on board—also took fire in the harbor of Acapulco, or near there; but the flames were fortunately extinguished before the passengers were aware of the incident. Intelligent California travelers express the opinion that not one steamer-voyage in ten is made between New-York and San Francisco without an accidental fire, of greater or less extent, occurring at sea; and yet the Company fail to take that simplest of all precautions, the rendering entirely fire-proof those parts of their ships which are directly exposed to excessive heat! Let us hope that the promised new line *via* Nicaragua, will manifest a little more regard, in this respect, to the dictates of justice and humanity, as well as of sound economy. If they do not, California-bound travelers, who consult their safety, will take the Overland coach, or forego their journeyings. Surely no prudent man will risk the life of his wife and children in the hands of those who subject them to such fearful risk of destruction by fire added to the ordinary perils of the sea.

There is no shadow of excuse for the carelessness of the Company. They know full well the dangerous construction of their ships; and we can find the motive of their conduct only in utter recklessness of human life. The President of the Company was himself at one time a Commander in its service. He was subsequently, for years, their agent at Panama, and had ample opportunity to know, from personal inspection, the wretched insecurity of the ships from loss by burning. He knows, doubtless, that the *Golden Gate* had been on fire on several occasions prior to that when she was destroyed. The public would be glad of some authorized assurance that he and his associates have taken thorough precautions against the recurrence of such a calamity as that which at this hour fills so many households with mourning.

A NOD AS GOOD AS A WINK.—Every arrival from Nassau and Bermuda, brings intelligence that the storehouses of those British-secesh isles are filled to repletion with arms and munitions of war, awaiting a chance for transportation to Southern ports whenever a vessel shall be found daring enough to run the blockade.

This property, upon which we look at the present moment with such loving eyes, is the stock in trade of certain members of the neutrality family of John Bull. They have, shopkeeper like, removed the trading post from the Home to the Colonial department, so as to be as near as possible to the customer. It is a notorious fact, that it matters little to John who his customers are, providing they have the cash in hand. He acted on this principle during the Kaffir war, when he fought these savages, who were armed with muskets constantly supplied by his own traders; and upon the same plan with the Chinese, by selling them powder of half strength, with which to attempt the slaughter of the British and French forces.

We would, therefore, suggest that our Government send an able agent to Nassau and Bermuda, to buy up all the arms now stored there that may be of use. There is the least faint shadow of a whisper that we may run short in arming the million of men we are about to place in the field, and we feel sure that, even if that whisper were not true, it would do us no harm to have a few thousand stand of good arms as a surplus. Some may urge as an objection to this mode of settling the matter that, if we but leave them alone, in a very short time our cruising and blockading squadrons will capture them all. This is undoubtedly true, and would be well as aiding our gallant navy to a certain share of prize money; but the tingle of American gold will settle the matter quicker, and put us in immediate possession of what we need.

An able commercial ambassador to these hotbeds of secession, carrying with him a full pocket, would prevent much waiting and trouble, and would be a back-hand blow to rebeldom.

INSIDE VIEW OF THE REBELLION.—We shall to-morrow commence the publication, in the columns of the TIMES, of a series of letters under the caption of "Fifteen Months at the South," written by Mr. W. H. HURLBERT, formerly of this city, and well known as a literary man and an *attaché* of the New-York Press. Mr. HURLBERT went to Richmond from the North about the time that the Confederate Government was removed there from Montgomery; and until he left that city, a week or two ago, he was in constant and close observation of the civil and military operations of the Rebel Government. Of the movements of affairs, and of many of those things which have appeared inexplicable and mysterious, he has had an inside view; while of the private opinions and designs of the rebel leaders, as well as of the past and present condition of Southern sentiment and Southern affairs, he has a more accurate knowledge than is possessed by any one who has yet undertaken to enlighten the public on these topics. His sketches will, of course, be as different as is possible, from the mass of undigested rubbish we have had in the newspapers, professing to give the result of personal observation on events in the South. They are the work of one accustomed to observe affairs as well as to philosophize upon them: and who, in his former writings, has shown himself possessed of an unsurpassed brilliancy of style and vigor of diction. They will be the first glimpse the public has had behind the scenes of the great Secession rebellion; and as such will be appreciated by the readers of the TIMES.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

THE COURT-MARTIAL.

The court-martial ordered to assemble for the purpose of investigating the charges brought by Gen. POPE against Gens. PORTER, FRANKLIN and GRIFFIN, met yesterday and adjourned. It is understood that the officers accused have been restored to their commands, on request of Gen. MCCLELLAN, though Gen. PORTER is still here. A witness examined to-day testified that when PORTER's corps had orders to march to the reinforcement of POPE, they were led for hours by devious paths and finally found themselves further off than the point from which they started.

GEN. HALLECK AND THE INVASION.

A prominent citizen called on Gen. HALLECK on Saturday night, to communicate facts in regard to the invasion of Maryland, and had great difficulty, even at that time, in convincing the General that the rebels had crossed the Potomac, or were in its vicinity in any formidable numbers.

GEN. POPE'S DEPARTMENT.

The Department of the Northwest, to which Maj.-Gen. POPE has been assigned, includes Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Dacotah, with the troops raising and to be raised therein under his command, his headquarters being at St. Paul, Minn.

GEN. BANKS.

Gen. BANKS is remaining in Washington, slightly indisposed, but his real detention is owing to a desire on the part of the Government for his counsels. He will certainly be placed in a highly responsible position before long.

PRIZES AND PRISONERS.

The steamer *Anacostia*, Master NELSON PROVOST, arrived at the Navy Yard this morning, bringing up two prizes, one of which was taken some two weeks since, and one last Friday night, and ten prisoners. The last named prize, a small schooner called the *Rising Sun*, was captured by the boats of the *Wyandotte*, under Master MCGOWAN, on Friday night last, in Britain's Bay, near the mouth of the Potomac, as he was crossing into Virginia. After a long chase, the crew of the schooner, perceiving that she was pursued into the shore, and the boats following were fired at several times by guerrillas along the shore, but without effect. The schooner, however, succeeded in reaching the shore, and was run aground, when the crew deserted her, leaving her as a prize in our hands. She had a cargo consisting of coffee, teas, salt and dry goods. On the same night the boats overhauled seven boats crossing the river with goods, and captured on them ten prisoners, all colored except two—Dr. Wm. WIAR and B. E. CORSMER.

It is said that large quantities of contraband articles find their way into rebeldom by this route, and that a great many of the Southern Maryland rebels are engaged in this forwarding business.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. BIRNEY.

Gen. BIRNEY's gallant conduct at Chantilly has elicited so much admiration among his many friends in Philadelphia that they resolved to present him a suitable testimonial of their appreciation. They commenced raising subscriptions to purchase him a sword, taking only $25 subscriptions. In four hours they had $1,200 raised. They then resolved to cut them all down to $10 each, so as to give all who wished an opportunity to have a share in this tribute to one of our most gallant officers.

A LETTER FROM COL. BRODHEAD.

The following was written by Col. BRODHEAD, of Michigan, on the battle-field, a few moments before his death, two balls having passed through his body. The original was covered with his blood:

"DEAR BROTHER AND SISTER: I am passing now from earth, but send you love from my dying couch. For all your love and kindness may you be rewarded. I have fought manfully, and now die fearlessly. I am one of the victims of POPE's imbecility and MCDOWELL's treason. Tell the President, would he save the country, he must not give our hallowed flag into such hands.

"But *the old flag will triumph yet*—the soldiers will regulid its poles, now polluted by imbecility and treason.

"JOHN, you owe a duty to your country; write—show up POPE's incompetency, and MCDOWELL's infamy, and force them from places where they can send brave men to assured destruction. I had hoped to live longer, but I die amidst the danger of battle, as I could wish. Farewell! In you and the noble officers of my regiment, I confide my wife and children. J."

ARRESTS.

Two citizens of Fairfax County, JOHN and TREBLEY HATCOCK, were arrested yesterday for being within our lines under suspicious circumstances, and were sent over to Maj. DOREA, who disposed of them as usual.

A man named SAMUEL TYSON, residing near Seneca Creek, Md., was also arrested and sent to the Old Capitol.

Two ladies residing near the Navy-yard were arrested last night for alleged tampering with the guard at the old Capitol. They were sent to the Central Guard-house, where they remained some three hours, when the Provost-Marshal released them, satisfied that they had been sufficiently admonished of the impropriety of their conduct.

REVENUE STAMPS.

Stamps of all kinds will be furnished upon receipt, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of specie, United States Notes or the original certificate of any United States Assistant Treasurer or designated Depositary of a deposit made for that purpose, at the following rates: In sums of $50 and over, 2 per cent. discount; $100 and over, 3 per cent. discount; $500 and over, 4 per cent. discount; $1,000 and over, 5 per cent. discount.

ARMY MATTERS.

Maj. JOHN F. LEE, Judge-Advocate of the Army, has resigned. He occupied the position about 14 years.

First-Lieut. DRAKE DE KAY, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, is relieved from duty with Gen. POPE, and ordered to report for duty to Gen. BANKS.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions have been conferred upon officers of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER's Staff, for bravery and efficiency in the late campaign:

Major ALEXANDER WEBB, Chief of Staff, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector-General.

Captain F. J. LOCKE to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain C. B. NORTON, Chief Quartermaster, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain JOSEPH KIDDLAND, Aid, to be Major.

Lieutenant GEORGE MONTEITH, Aid, to be Captain.

Lieutenant J. MCQUADE, Aid, to be Captain.

SIGNAL CORPS.

There will be another camp of instruction in the signal service opened on the Heights of Georgetown. Major MEIGS will have command.

MORE PRISONERS.

Another batch of prisoners, numbering about fifty, were brought into Alexandria to-day. They were a part of those taken in the fight near Fairfax Court-house.

WOUNDED FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Twenty ambulances loaded with wounded from the late battle-field arrived here to-day. Their names have been published.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

Office of Military Governor was thronged to-day with officers wounded in late battles, applying for furloughs to go to their homes.

CONVALESCENT REBEL PRISONERS.

About twenty convalescent rebel prisoners, who had been in the hospital at Alexandria, were brought to this city to-day, and taken to the Old Capitol Prison. One of them was a Captain belonging to the Twenty-sixth Georgia Regiment.

SUPPOSED SPY ARRESTED.

An Englishman, riding, as he said, a horse belonging to a correspondent of a New-York paper, was arrested to-day near the Soldiers' Home, on suspicion of being a spy. His case was disposed of by the Provost-Marshal.

APPOINTMENTS.

W. C. FLAGG has been appointed Collector for the Twelfth District of Illinois, in place of HIRAM BARBER, declined.

JOSEPH H. LENHART has been appointed Assessor for the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania, in place of D. W. DERRICKSON, declined.

STRAGGLERS.

Within last two days the Provost-Marshal has returned more than 1,600 straggling soldiers to their respective regiments. About 200 officers have also been arrested and returned to their commands.

STATE POLITICS.

Meeting of the Constitutional Union State Convention at Albany.

THE OBJECTS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The Constitutional Union State Convention met at Association Hall, in this city, at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Convention was called to order by Hon. F. A. TALLMADGE, who read the call for the Conventinn, and proposed Hon. B. D. NOXON, of Syracuse, temporary Chairman.

The proposition was unanimously adopted.

Mr. NOXON, on taking the chair, said that this was the first war meeting he had attended. The object now was not so much to devise means to carry on the war, but to stop the war. Blood enough has been shed. Treasure enough has been expended. No man could desire the perpetuation of such a bloody, remorseless struggle. It was not important who should be on the State ticket, except inasmuch that this war could never be ended except by the election of entirely different men to Congress than those composing the last Congress. To accomplish this, it was necessary to form a strong State ticket carrying with it character and influence, in order to strengthen the Congressional votes.

Mr. NOXON continued, setting forth the objects of the Constitutional Union party, and exhorting them to animate and cheer our soldiers in the field; contributing to their wants; swelling their numbers, and at the same time to crush at the ballot-box all who are ready to throw away our liberties, and destroy the unity of the Republic, in order to wreak upon States which shall ever remain our sister States, the curse of Abolitionism.

At the conclusion of Mr. NOXON's remarks, Mr. O. SLOAN HOLDEN, of New-York, was appointed temporary Secretary.

The following Committee on Organization was then appointed:

Mr. Smith, of Rensselaer.
Mr. Winsor, of Onondaga.
Mr. Smith, of Schenectady.
Mr. B. Whiting, of St. Lawrence.
Mr. Patten, of Albany.
Mr. J. C. Haim, of New-York.
Mr. J. P. Faurat, of Canandaigua.
Mr. Deey, of New-York.

On motion of Mr. GEORGE KELSEY, of New-York, a Committee on Credentials was appointed, consisting of one from each Judicial District, as follows:

Mr. E. J. Brown of New-York.
Mr. A. K. Chandler, of Dutchess.
Mr. R. B. Spellman, of Albany.
Mr. N. B. Mulligan, of Washington.
Mr. H. P. Winser, of Onandaga.
Mr. W. Clark, of Madison.
Mr. W. W. Stacey, of Seneca.
Mr. W. F. Robertson, of Genessee.

The Convention here took a recess till 3½ o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TROY, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The Convention assembled at 4 o'clock. ELI P. MORTON, of New-York, was appointed Permanent President, with eight Vice Presidents and three Secretaries. Mr. MORTON made an eloquent address, urging the necessity of the united action of all men desirous of restoring the Union and Constitution.

A Committee of eight, Ex-Senator HALL, of Broome, Chairman, was appointed to report an address and resolutions.

Hon. JAMES BROOKS received great applause, and made an eloquent speech. He moved that a committee of conference be appointed to consult with a similar committee of the Democratic Convention to assemble at Albany to-morrow.

This was withdrawn to allow an informal ballot for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

W. C. HOBD moved the vote be viva voce.

He desired to see every man show his hand. He believed all who refused to vote openly for DIX, were unfaithful to the constitutional party.

After a debate, a vote was taken by ballot, with the following result for Governor:

Horatio Seymour	32	John A. Dix	20
Millard Fillmore	6	James Bronke	1
—— Tallmadge	1	Lorenzo Burrows	1

The following is the ballot for Lieutenant-Governor:

W. C. Hasbrouck	29	L. Burroughs	13
Washington Hunt	8	James Brooks	3
Wm. Duer	2	—— Tallmadge	1

Upon a renewal of the motion to appoint a Conference Committee it was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed: James Brooks, Charles B. Freeman, E. J. Brown, George Briggs, M. B. Millinan, B. Davis Noxon, James Kid, M. F. Robertson James F. Austin, Eli P. Norton.

Adjourned.

DREADFUL RAILROAD COLLISON.

A Troop-train Run Into Beyond Philadelphia—Three Soldiers Killed, and About a Hundred Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

At midnight, a through freight-train for Baltimore, when a short distance below Gray's Ferry Bridge, became separated and obstructed the road. In consequence of a heavy fog, a troop-train came in collision with it, but fortunately no person was seriously hurt. The Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment was aboard.

At 3½ this morning a special train, having a squad of one hundred cavalry on board, by some unaccountable carelessness or misunderstanding, ran into both of these trains. The collision was very severe, and the consequences most disastrous. The cars were broken to pieces, three men were killed, and a number more or less injured.

The following is the list of killed and wounded:

KILLED.

Joseph Wyant, 95th Pennsylvania.
Geo. Welsh, 62d Ohio.
Charles Devine, 23d Pennsylvania.

WOUNDED.

James Curtland, 8th Ohio—seriously.
Christian Heylburn, 13th New-York—leg.
Henry Rust, 13th New-York—seriously.
F. R. Morse, 13th New-York—seriously.
A man, name unknown, of 47th Pennsylvania—badly scalded.
Thos. Russell, 103d New-York—not seriously.
John Chalber, 13th New-York—leg fractured.
U. Bailey, 145th Pennsylvania—seriously.
John Baker, 100th New-York—seriously.
Thos. Bower, 13th New-York—leg broken.
John Caun, 100th New-York—leg.
John M. Knight, 71st Pennsylvania—slightly.

The New-York Militia Regiments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you give publicity to the fact, that *all* the New-York Militia regiments have not returned home. The Twelfth is still in service.

I have recently been to Harper's Ferry, and can hardly express my surprise at the statements that have been going the rounds of the papers—your own among the rest. It is said that the Twenty-second is *the* regiment that offered to stay longer, as if all the other militia regiments had not done the same thing; and that it was the last regiment to leave, which is not true.

I have been expecting that some authorized contradiction of these misstatements would be made; but, as several days have now elapsed, and nothing of the kind has been done, will you permit me to do it through your columns?

The Twelfth Regiment and the Twenty-second have been comrades during the Summer. They have been encamped side by side. The time of both has expired. The Twenty-second are now safe in their homes in New-York; the Twelfth are where brave men ought to be, at the post of danger, in front of the batteries at Harper's Ferry.

Gen. WOOL, in his letter of Sept. 2, accepting the services of the Twelfth, remarks, that a regiment which leaves at this critical moment "will not fail to lose caste at home as well as throughout the country." Gen. HALLECK sternly refuses to permit the regiments that have returned to be recalled. You, in one of your recent editorials, have made the true observation, that in this crisis "the country wants deeds, not excuses." That our City may remember to honor those who are to-day upholding her honor in face of the enemy, please publish the following list of the officers of the Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M.:

Colonel, W. G. WARD; Lieutenant-Colonel, Livingston Satterlie; Major, E. E. Anderson; Adjutant, G. A. Hilton; Engineer, Church; Surgeon, Henry Draper; Assistant-Surgeon, John C. Draper; Quartermaster, F. S. Parks; Assistant-Quartermaster, Robert Milbank; Sergeant-Major, S. Brown; Assistant-Sergeant-Major, E. Kirk, Jr.; Commissary, S. W. Milbank; Color-bearer, J. A. Van Dyke; Captains, J. M. Ferry, N. L. Hanson, W. V. Byrne, K. McAfee, John Ward, Jr., J. Hayhern, J. Acorn, H. Barclay.

D.

Trotting at Fashion Course.

The trotting match for a purse and stake of $700, between *Gilt, Gen. Butler, Lady Emmo* and *Sunnyside*, which was advertised to take place yesterday on the grounds of the Fashion Pleasure Ground Association, did not come off, as *Gen. Butler* was the only one which showed. He trotted round the course and took the money, the others paying forfeit.

A match for $200, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons then took place between the brown gelding *Bondy* and the brown mare *Kate*, which was won easily, in three straight heats, by the horse. The mare went side by side round the turn, but broke up before getting to the quarter-pole on each heat, and losing half a dozen lengths, which she never recovered. The horse came in under a strong pull on each heat. Quite a large attendance of sporting men were present, who were no doubt drawn there in anticipation of the great trotting match to-day.

SUMMARY.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION—Tuesday, Sept. 9—Match, $200—Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

HIRAM WOODRUFF names b. g. *Dendy*	1	1	1
ROBERT TUTTLE names b. m. *Kate*	2	2	2

Time—2:46, 2:44, 2:48¾.

Brig.-Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward.

The following dispatch, which has been received by a friend in this City, disposes of all doubts as to the safety of Brig.-Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD:

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 7, 1862.

W. J. Bunce, Esq, No. 68 Bowery:

I am safe and sound—newspaper accounts to the contrary notwithstanding. It was another person of the same name who lost his arm.

J. H. HOBART WARD.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, ground floor. N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Valuable Reports on Chronic and Virulent Diseases—Sent free of charge to the afflicted. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Hernia or Rupture Radically Cured! WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS cures this dreadful disease. New principle—light, easy and clean. Pamphlets free. GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House), opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other establishment of same name. A female attends ladies.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—PRENTISS.—On Monday, Sept. 8, by Rev. Wm. B. Lee, CHARLES C. BALDWIN, of Cleveland, Ohio, to CARRIE S., daughter of Charles W. Prentiss, Esq., of Brooklyn.

REED—FERRIS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 3, by Dr. Armitage, GEORGE W. REED, Jr., to CORDELIA FERRIS, daughter of Caleb Beadle.

ELLINGWOOD—BURRITT.—On Monday, Sept. 8, by Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D., N. DANE ELLINGWOOD to GRACE EMILY, daughter of the late Wakeman Burritt.

HUNTER—GEISSENHAINER.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 8, at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, by Rev. F. W. Geissenhainer, JACOB F. HUNTER to MARY L. GEISSENHAINER, both of this City.

PHILLIPS—LOEBE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 8, by Rev. Newton Heston, Capt. BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., to Miss JOSEPHINE A. LOEBE, of Jersey City.

ST. JOHN—SMITH.—At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. David Van Tassel, in North Salem, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 6, by Rev. Shaler J. Hilliger, Mr. SILVESTER ST. JOHN to Miss ADDIE A. SMITH, both of Norwalk, Conn.

YOULIN—COLE.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 9, at the Central M. E. Church, by Rev. Wm Day, Dr. J. J. YOULIN, of Jersey City, to Miss FANNIE P., youngest daughter of the late Henry Cole, Esq., of Staten Island, N. Y.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept 9, of typhoid fever, CHARLES E. ANDERSON, eldest son of James S. and Jane E. Anderson, aged 32 years, 8 months and 11 days.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father, are particularly invited to attend his funeral, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 116 Hammond, near Greenwich-st.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday, Sept. 7, ELIZA, daughter of WILLIAM BRADFORD.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 21 Washington-place. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

BROWN.—In Hoboken, on Monday, Sept. 8, of diphtheria, EMILY LOUISA, daughter of Edward G. and Anna M. Brown, aged 1 year, 9 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of the family, Garden-st., above 1st-st., Hoboken, at 3 o'clock this day.

BERLIN.—At his residence in Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 8, FRANCIS BERLIN, aged 43 years.

His friends are invited to the funeral services, this morning, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock.

COOK.—In the village of Flushing, on Tuesday, Sept 9, JAMES COOK, in the 77th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at the Friends' Meeting-house, Flushing, this day, (Wednesday,) Fourth day, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, Sept. 7, of typhoid fever, contracted in the army, WM. L. CHRISTIAN, in the 26th year of his age.

☞ Schenectady papers please copy.

FARRINGTON.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 6, ELIZABETH S., wife of Charles W. Farrington, and eldest daughter of Maria and the late George Ireivnces.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 51 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, this day, (Wednesday,) Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SAUNDERS.—At Hastings-upon-Hudson, on Monday, Sept. 8, after a short illness, WILLIAM H. SAUNDERS, in the 71st year of his age.

The funeral will take place at 5 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, at the late house from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Hastings-upon-Hudson.

SELLECK.—In Stockbridge, Mass., on Tuesday, Sept. 9, Mrs. ELIZABETH D. SEDGWICK, widow of the late Robert Sedgwick.

WARD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, of consumption, HARWARD D. WARD, widow of the late James O. Ward, aged 47 years.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 51 Irving-place, on Friday, at 3 o'clock.

WALTIS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept 8, CAROLINE MATILDA, daughter of George and Elizabeth S. Wallis, aged 1 year, 5 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Sept. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 57 Adelphi-st.

WINTERS.—In Havre on Tuesday, July 1, Mrs. ANN WINTERS, wife of Mr. Edward Winters, first officer of ship *Wm. Nelson*.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 427—Sept. 9, 1862.
39, 35, 68, 33, 51, 71, 27, 5, 34, 54, 17, 60.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 424.—Sept. 9, 1862.
78, 61, 3, 60, 8, 63, 71, 57, 28, 49, 10, 12.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 375—Sept. 9, 1862.
71, 61, 18, 44, 25, 36, 19, 14, 55, 21, 1, 45.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 325—Sept. 9, 1862.
72, 73, 9, 56, 47, 71, 57, 10, 28, 42, 11, 60.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

ANTOKAKI AYASH GUNJAH-WALLAH.

The Soldier—the Business man—the Mechanic—
The writer—the Speaker—the "Belle of the Evening"—
The Smoker—the Liquor-drinker—the Opium-eater—
The Nervous—the Melancholy—the Consumptive—
The Rheumatic—the Hypocondriac—the Weak—
Find in this delicate TURKISH EXHILARANT and NERVINE, A beautiful substitute for Liquor, Opium, Smoking.
Without the reaction usually attending the use of other Stimulants. See Circular.
Put up in unique gold, silver, satin and ivory boxes.
Twenty-five cents each; 5 boxes in Turkish Carton, $1.
SCOTT & COMPANY, (Chemists),
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
For sale by all prominent Druggists.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No 16 Bond-st.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS. It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILE OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent.
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

A PURE TOBACCO.
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
GOODWIN'S
PURE
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.
For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER.
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WE HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 175 BROADWAY,
and now offer a large variety,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE CRISIS.
HIGH TREASON IN OUR CAMPS.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.

BUSINESS RESUMED TO CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
Forward Agencies daily, in charge of special messengers to Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis and Memphis, all descriptions of merchandise, bank notes, gold, bonds and other valuables. Our rates are as low as any other responsible Express line. For particulars please apply at our office No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

EXPRESS TO NEWBERN AND PORT ROYAL.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
Will dispatch their next Express to Port Royal and Newbern WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. For rates of freight, &c., apply to the Company's office, No. 59 Broadway. All shipments should be accompanied by an invoice to enable us to clear the goods at Custom-house.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
$1, $3 and $7 a Set,
AT G. C. ALLEN'S,
No 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCH CHAINS.
$1, $2, $3, and $5 each.
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

REJOICE YE SUFFERERS—RISE YE BEDRIDDEN CRIPPLES.—DR. RADIAS' Venetian Liniment can now be procured. It is warranted a speedy cure for Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Cramp, Cuts, Pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can be instantly relieved. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 65 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIGHTHILL'S BOOK ON DEAFNESS.

Third Edition just ready.

A POPULAR TREATISE
ON
DEAFNESS.
By Dr. P. B. LIGHTHILL, of New-York.

One small 12mo., with Illustrations. Price 75 cents.

The very remarkable sale of this little volume is a sufficient guaranty of its popularity and value. Two editions have been sold within as many months, and a third is just ready.

The author's aim has been to produce a book FOR THE PEOPLE, not for the medical profession, but for afflicted individuals and families, who, wishing information upon the subject, have heretofore been at a loss for any work treating in unprofessional language upon Deafness and its attending evils. This book fills such a vacuum. It is clear and comprehensive.

The New-York *Observer* says "There is a large amount of useful information here embodied for the million, to teach them how to guard against deafness, and how to treat it when coming on."

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says "An excellent and comprehensive little treatise, written in a clear and common-sense style, easily understood."

The work should find its way into the hands of every individual suffering with deafness, or any accompanying affliction. Its value will be at once appreciated.

*** Sold by booksellers everywhere, and it will be sent by mail, *free*, on receipt of price, 75 cents, by CARLETON, Publisher, (Late RUDD & CARLETON.)
No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st., New-York.

IN PRESS.
THE LOST BANK NOTE.
By the Author of "East Lynne," etc.
DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann-st.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Committee appointed by this Association will sit for the purpose of enrolling names, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of this week from 8 to 9 o'clock, at No. 864 Broadway, corner of 23d-st. By order of the Association.

JAS. M. THOMSON,
Chairman of the Enrolling Committee.

DEAFNESS,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P.M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

The following testimonials have not been published before:

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 154 East 23d-st.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remain good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care.

E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar, and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill. P. B. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

I thank you most sincerely for the really wonderful cure you have performed in the case of one of my children, who was affected with Catarrh of so severe a nature that its life was despaired of, notwithstanding some of our most eminent physicians had it under treatment at different times. The child is now growing vigorous and healthy, thanks to your skillful attendance.

V. ROUSSEAU,
59th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.
READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE.
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS,
AND
SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS,
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $3 PER DOZEN.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
FRENCH FLANNEL
ARMY SHIRTS.
ALSO,
LINEN HOSIERY,
AT HALF THE RETAIL PRICES.
S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. 294 and 296 Front-st., Nos. 364, 365 and 366 South-st. Broad Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split, ready for use. Bundles for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced prices.

MILITARY.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
No. 81 Nassau-st.
Company D.
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.
You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.
To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.
$90 bounty paid after being mustered in.
Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.
Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.
E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,
Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.
First Lieutenant, J. H. GODDELL.
Second Lieutenant, THOS. A. HENRY.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.
COL. PETER MCDERMOTT.
Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER.
Headquarters No. 446 Broadway.
This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan.
To men desirous of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. 18, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 10 P. M.
ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.
HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 446 BROADWAY.
CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.
COL. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY.
Every man enlisting in this veteran

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN. Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 10 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-third year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 8, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, bookkeeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school the past year: Rev. Drs. Hasfield, Spencer and Beach, Rev. Edward E. Rankin, Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Judge Quackenbush, Col. D. H. Vinton, Peter B. Hoe, Esq.; Edward S. Jaffray, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Stephen P. Russel, Esq.; Dr. H. W. B. Woodhull, Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City, and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 29th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C. M. B. will be at home from Sept. 9.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S
Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 250 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.,
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 36 West 38th-st.
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
No. 1,219 Broadway,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 48 West 26th-st.,
N. E. CORNWALL, D.D., Rector.
The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

MADAME MARTINET'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 21st-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. BLIGH'S CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 62 West 19th-st.,
WILL REOPEN OCTOBER 1.
All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

THE WINTER TERM OF MISS DEWEY'S
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
Commences Nov. 1. Address Miss MARY E. DEWEY, Sheffield, Mass.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS'
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK,
No. 18 West 29th-st., near Broadway,
Will be reopened for Young Ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Rev. JOHN J. McDOUGALL, Rector.

MISS AUBERT'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 26 East 15th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 39 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 39 West 25th-st.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR GIRLS—Englewood, N. J. This very select family school, on the eastern slope of the Palisades, overlooking the Hudson, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. Prof. Ernest Perrenoud, late of Neuchatel, Switzerland, Associate in the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.
References: Rev. Drs. Cuyler and Geo. Bey, Morgan & Bro., Rev. Edmund Winslow, late Sec. & Cor. Sec. A. B. C. F. M., Rev. Dr. Storrs, Wm. Nelson, Esq., Rev. Dr. Randolph, and at Appleton's, corner of Bond-st. and Broadway.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 250 East 23d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, by the principal, Prof. Dr. HEINRICH. The course of instruction will embrace the English, French and German languages, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Drawing, Music, Gymnastics, &c. Terms moderate. Circulars may be had at the principal bookstores, and at the Institute.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT.—STAMMERING CURED.—The new Vocal Gymnasium, No. 22 East 14th-st., will open TO-DAY. The only course in existence, for exclusively vocal Muscular Culture. Weakly persons rapidly restored. Hon. Mrs. Sperry, Elocutionary Charts, &c., constantly on hand.

MADAME RETTAYI KOSSUTH, AT present at home, on the Hoboken ferry, would like to receive a few boarders for the Autumn. The situation is pleasant and her terms low.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A graduate of several years' experience, a graduate of Columbia College, will give private tuition in the Latin and Mathematics. Address A. B., Box 1,272 Times Office.

DELAMATER INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—Commencing Oct. 1. Land ornamental branches and Lewis' gymnastics. For circulars, address the Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHROP.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WAILES' music store.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 36 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 43 East 16th-st.

MRS. SEGUIN INFORMS HER PUPILS and friends that she will resume her Lessons in Singing, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 112 West 21st-st.

MRS. J. T. GOODLEE'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11, at No. 130 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

THE MISSES DAYFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School Sept. 15, at No. 51 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

MR. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 1,199 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 125 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS HALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School will be opened on the 15th of September, at her residence, No. 24 East 2d-st., who will receive on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FOR GIRLS—Early D. A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 34th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 15, at No. 49 East 20th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.
Classical, Mathematical, Commercial, and French, German and Spanish School, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors, with twelve Assistant Professors,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. It opens its twentieth academic year Sept. 8. Arrangements have been made for boarding students. Catalogues of references, terms, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. Clarke, the Resident Principal.
As a thoroughly organized *Private High School*, which is one of the oldest and best sustained in the city, having *Junior, Middle* and *Senior Departments*, the completeness of its instruction, the beauty and healthfulness of its location, the accessibility of its central position from every part of New-York and the neighboring cities, and the *large, well-ventilated, light* and *admirably contrived rooms*, filling three stories of a building erected by the proprietors expressly for its accommodation, are generally known. Its numerous classes of every grade, in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Modern Languages, *Commercial Studies*, Drawing and Painting, with all the English branches, offer unusual advantages to those to whom "time is money," and who cannot afford to waste this precious article, either in *idleness at home* or in worthless instruction among promiscuous masses.
Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Also, BEGINNERS at *reduced prices*, and *all charged only from* the time of entering.
REFERENCES of some of the one hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT PATRONS.

Reverends.

Charles Fletcher,	A. D. Gillette, D.D.,	Jas. Porter, D. D.,
Jas. R. W. Sloane,	S. M. Isaacs.	

Honorables.

Welcome R. Beebe,	James W. Beebe,*	F. A. Conkling,
Joseph W. Fabens,	W. M. Vermilye,	Jas. Wadsworth.

Physicians.

A. Arango,	George Gourlay,	A. T. Hiltoo,
Samuel Hubbard,	Samuel Tobias,	James Wyckoff.

Lawyers.

Daniel A. Baldwin,	Quentin McAdam,	Philip Millspaugh.

Well-known Citizens.

John A. Aitkin,	F. C. Havemeyer,	Theo. Parsell,
Thos. G. Arnold,	F. Heyerdahl,	Frank Patterson,
Eben'r Beadleston,	John B. Hillyer,	Henry R. Prall,
Robert Bowden,	Albro Howell,	Geo. P. Putnam.
Geo. W. Brainerd,	Benj. H. Howell,	D. Quackenbush,
D. E. Bremner,	Richard J. Howell,	Chris. R. Robert,
Orren D. Case,	Lafay'e Hurlburt,	Lewis S. Robins,
Joseph C. Cary,	Nat'l T. Hubbard,	Thos. L. Rushmore,
H. H. Cohen,	Aug's Hynard,	Jedah Rynd,
John T. Conover	O. P. Jackson,	Gardner A. Sage,
W. K. Cornwell,	James M. Jaques,	Francis P. Sage,
John A. Currier,	E. O. Jenkins,	Nelson Sherwood,
John Davis,	George Jones,	John R. Simon,
Henry Dean,	William Keane,	Daniel L. Sloan,
G. W. Delavergne,	Julius King,	Andrew J. Smith,
Prof. A. Dellano,	Jeremiah Lambert,	Robt M. Strelcigh,
Claus Doscher,	E. O. Lamson,	Ferdinand Suzzi,
H. B. Dupignac,	I. P. Lazarus,	Daniel L. Starr,
Charles Dunlee,	John W. Lewis,	Napoleon Stetson,
Prof. Paul Dyrson,	James Miller,	Thos T. Sturges,
Benj. Ecker-on,	James Mellvaine,	John M. Tilford,
Wm. F. Fitch,	Theod'e Nelson,	Samuel Tribit,
James H. Elmore,	F. H. M. Newcombe,	Sam'l Van Buren,
Martin Fay,	James H. Noe,	Lewis H. Watts,
David A. Fowler,	Chas'y L. Nurton,	Edwin Wayte,
Christop'r Gwyer,	Isaac Odell,	F. B. N. Whiting,
James Hartley,	Cor'lt Palmer,	C. A. Whitehouse,
P. S. Halstead,	Peter Paris,	J. T. Wilson,
J. C. Wellington,	Sam'l Woodward,	R. V. Yates, &c

*Deceased, recently.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.
Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished as a hotel, other wood-framed outlines are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and substance of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.
For circulars, apply to J. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 69 Wall-st.; John E. Brown, Esq., No. 56 Cedar-st., New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President, Westchester Penn.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 72 East 71st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Hincks, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College, Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. B. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Deming Jarvis, A. Gracie King, Henry Grinnell, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Kelly, George A. Peters, &c., &c., New-York; Wm. J. Alexander, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. BOWERS, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Wolfert McGown.
The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.
Catalogues, &c., at Curtis's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor House, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
The school opens on the 16th of September.
Terms—For board, and tuition in the English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Vocal Music and in Drawing, $250 per year; pupils under 14, $225 per year.
No extra charges whatever, except for music, painting, books and stationery.
A new seminary is being built, and the entire establishment, with a gymnasium, will be completed by the opening of the ensuing term.
For circulars apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal
STAMFORD, Aug. 20.

TO SMOKERS—MILTER IN PARVO.
PATENT TELESCOPIC SECRETARY TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.
One cent, 3 of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are equal of pure Havana tobacco and are equal to the best paper cigars. The tube is very elegant and perfect, and will last for years. To agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.)
WM. A. PUDDEN & CO., No. 12 Barclay-st.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, LONG ISLAND,
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.
The 24th annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Young Ladies entering later will be accommodated. And a genuine home is especially of Prof. D. G. Eaton, adjoining the Institute building.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 11 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1, before that time all letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

THE MISSES HOLLANDS
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Murray Hill, No. 2 East 42d-street,
Near Madison-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars to be had at the School.

WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?
Parents and guardians can learn at the OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, 370 BROADWAY, (Bryant's Building,) the best Schools in the country for boys and girls. Families going to Europe can be supplied with Tutors and Governesses. Teachers of all grades can find positions. Circulars sent free. S. W. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents.

WILLIAM J. NOYES,
PRIVATE TUTOR IN CLASSICS AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 1 WEST 15TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
Will reopen SEPTEMBER 15.

RINGA HA MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Now in session. Circulars at 36 Nos. 24 and 354 Broadway.

THE EDUCATIONAL BUREAU is supplied with numerous families and schools supplied with competent instructors, parents will find on file circulars, (gratuitously,) and qualified teachers, with private interviews by calling at the Bureau, No. 370 Broadway, (Bryant's Building.) Teachers, Tutors and Governesses, Families and Schools, N. Y., 500—Tutoring, $45 to $75—Music, Singing, Stud., N. J., Drawing, &c.—Mathematics, German, Music, $50, Pa., 200—English, Classics, Music, $600, N. Y., 200—as tutor (3 hours per diem,) Math. and Classics, City, 500—a superior Classical teacher, Episcopalian, $1100, N. Y. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Horton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. Terms, $350 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Fulton-st., corner Manden-lane; Amos R. E. Randolph, No. 3 Broadway, or address Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, Fort Washington-road. French is the language of the School. English branches, Spanish, Classical course, commercial studies, preparatory course for Civil Engineering and Military Academy. Mineralogical Cabinet. Manual labor. Gymnastic exercises, out-door and in-door. Reopens on the 15th of September. No. 40 Broadway. LUIS DE ESTEVA, Principal.

SOUTH SIDE INSTITUTE, STATEN ISLAND—A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.—This flourishing institution will reopen Sept. 18. Terms for boarders, $250 per school year. Number limited to twenty. Circulars can be obtained at Wilson, upper Broadway, No. 55 Broadway, Firth, Pond & Co., No. 1 Broadway, Schedler Bros., No. 7 Wall-st., or of the Principal, Rev. E. H. SPOONER, Southside, Staten Island.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The NEXT ACADEMIC year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9 o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October, at 9 A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be re-examined on the same day.
CHAS. KING, LL.D., President Columbia College.

HUDSON CITY SEMINARY, N. J.—Classical, Mathematical, Commercial and English. This Institution has, with enlarged facilities for a thorough, practical education, Parents resident in the city would respectfully solicit a call at the Seminary, or at their residences, at all convenient seasons. Terms moderate. Pupils received at all times. Circulars at the Seminary.
ISAAC FERRIS, Principal.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR School opens Sept. 8—Extensively enlarged, with new and improved accommodations, for the thorough instruction of boys in every department of a complete English, commercial and classical education. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor N. Y. U.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE will reopen at No. 135 Clinton-av., corner 23d-st., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, Sept. 11. Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President. Mrs. Prof. Ferris, Principal, and Prof. Ferris, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 20 East 25th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th ave.,
Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils limited to twelve. Private instruction in languages and literature will also be resumed. The most distinguished professors are employed. The terms moderate.

MISS BEAN
Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies,
No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.
The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York one times per day on Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

MADAME F. RICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MISS TAYLOR,
PRIVATE INSTRUCTRESS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
No. 288 West 34th-st., New-York.
Strictly private lessons given at hours not occupied by classes.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 51 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 16 East 26th-st., will reopen Sept. 16.
C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,
for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals.
Mrs. C. M. WHITE,
Mrs. A. C. ELTING.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
Miss STEVENS, Principal.
The forty-fourth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

A LADY OCCUPYING A DESIRABLE COTTAGE on the best part of Newport, R. I., would like to receive into her family, for board and instruction, 4 or 5 young Misses. Those under 11 years of age preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. For further particulars, address Box No. 212 Newport, R. I. Post-office.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN B. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third School Annual Session Sept. 3. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE —at Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 17. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of Hector Pleasants, Esq., President of the Excelsior Insurance Co., No. 130 Broadway, or of P. C. Crowen, Esq., corner of 41st-st. and Broadway, or by addressing
D. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL—Nos. 1,197 and 1,321 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. The French department remains under the charge of MR. LEONARD, MR. REPPERLIN has returned from abroad, and will resume, in person, the general direction of the School.

PACKARD AND BERTHOLF'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 15. The Primary Department under a female teacher. French spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MUSIC THE FOOD OF ANGELS.—INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, Guitar, Violin and singing, by a pupil of Liszt. Address STUDENT, No. 8 Astor House, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MUSIC LESSONS, BY A PUPIL OF WM. Mason, only $3 and $4 50 a quarter for this week only. Tuition payable semi-quarterly in advance. Address Mr. C., or call from 1 to 5 o'clock, at 63 West 13th-st. Satisfactory references to present pupils.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL and English school, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 699, Scott's, No. 26 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. and MRS. ERNEST'S French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 11 and 13 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Englewood, N. J., 45 minutes from the City, on the Hudson River R. R. Terms, $300 per year. Circulars, Heights, Principals.

JOHN MacCULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Literary School, at No. 978 Broadway, corner 22d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be had of Messrs. Crowen & Co., Fisher & Brother, Nos. 611, 666, and 884 Broadway.

$132. HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 10, for children under 12. Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING INSTITUTE, No. 29 West 23d-st., now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

MADAME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE announces that the school of her pupil, Mlle. Eugenie Delaporte, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 18 Clinton-pl., near Broadway.

DE BERNARD INSTITUTE, No. 117 Fourth-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 16. For circulars address DE BERNARD, Box 2,000 Post-office. Reference, Professor Anthon. Assistant Professors in all the Modern languages. Private classes.

THE MISSES BURNAL'S School, No. 1 Washington-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. The French Department under the special advantages of a resident French lady.

MRS. SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 32 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

MR. G. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL School will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 27 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 15.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 8 College-pl. Circulars may be had by applying at the establishment.

MISSES BEEKMAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The seventeenth session, Military and Collegiate, will commence Sept. 1. For circulars address Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 74 West 22d-st.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Norwalk, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

J. E. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French, and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 13 West 28th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS EWART'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 310 West 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in 1814, No. 70 Madison-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, under the direction of Mme. L. B. CHEGARAY.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding school, No. 111 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

AARON RAND'S SELECT SCHOOL, No. 14 W. 27th-st., will open on WEDNESDAY, 17th September.

MISS STILLMANS ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 2 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 West 34th-st., near Sixth-av.—Semi-Quarter will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, MIDDLE-TOWN, CONN.—For circulars address the principal, Miss M. PAYNE.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 45 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES [illegible] will reopen their Boarding and Day School, No. 1,000 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES GROAT WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 9 East 14th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

J. H. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND English School will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 20 West 20th-st.

JOHN WOODS'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL AND Business College, No. 204 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 395 BROADWAY
Wanted, teacher of classics, near the City; lady for English and music in Brooklyn; Episcopal lady as governess; lady for French and music on Long Island; gentleman for public school in New-Jersey, two gentlemen for public schools in New-York City; French lady for the City, lady for music, drawing and painting, professor of music for New-Jersey, lady for piano and singing; German lady for piano, an accomplished tutor for the City; married professor of Belles Lettres for the City; German tutor for the City—must know something of music; wanted to hire young ladies' school near New-York.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, AS ASSISTANT teacher for a school in Brooklyn; a thorough knowledge of mathematics and some knowledge of Latin and music required. Call from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. on Thursday, and from 11 to 12 A. M. on Friday, 12th inst., at No. 218 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

A TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY OF several years' experience in teaching music, Latin, French and the English branches, desires a situation in a family or school, in New-York or Brooklyn; best of references given. Address C. S. E., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—IN A FEMALE SEMINARY OF HIGH order near the City, a native teacher of French; a Protestant lady preferred. None but those possessing the highest qualifications, combined with a successful experience in teaching, need apply. Address Box No. 145, Morristown, N. J.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS had experience in teaching the higher English branches, music and rudiments of French, desires a position in a family or school; has no objection to going out of the City. Can furnish a piano if necessary. Address Miss L., Madison-square Post-office.

A TEACHER OF SEVERAL YEARS EXperience, a graduate of Columbia College, desires an engagement as principal or assistant in an academy or school. Address A. B., Box No 272 Times Office.

A RESIDENT OR LADY GOVERNESS.—An English lady of great experience and fully qualified, is desirous of an engagement as governess in a gentleman's family. Besides the higher branches of an English education, she would give instruction in Music and French. Address M. C., No. 90 Attorney-st., N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SITUATION IS DESIRED by a lady who has had many years' experience in Scotland and America; the branches she teaches are English, French, drawing, vocal and instrumental music; sewing and knitting, if wanted. Address A. M., care of L. Dufresnoli, Esq., No. 51 Bowery, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess or to teach in a select school, by a young lady. Thoroughly educated. Address C. W. C., Box No. 180 Times Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, COMPetent to teach the higher English branches and the rudiments of the French language, desires a position as visiting governess. Address GOVERNESS, Station D, Bible-house.

AS GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—A LAdy, a graduate and teacher of the English branches with French and music, desires a position as visiting governess or assistant in a school in New-York. Address TEACHER, Box No. 105 Times Office.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT TEACHER IN A City school, a young lady who has been educated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, and who can furnish good evidence of her qualifications and competency to teach the higher English branches.
Address SCHOOL, Union-square Post-office, New-York.

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE OF GREAT Ability, has been in Boston, is desirous to form an engagement in a family, during the winter, during the season. Best references given. Address ALPHA, care George Sell's Exchange, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY IN A PLEASANT Country village, about 2½ hours from New-York, having had in the experience in her own family of the wishes of boarders, can furnish information more satisfactory than advertisements usually contain. Children and Colored persons will find it a desirable place to learn to speak English. Piano can be procured if desired. The lady can be seen for three days at No. 20 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, between 1 and 3 P. M. Post of City reference given.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SIX OR EIGHT BOARDers will be taken at Haverstraw, on the west side of the Hudson, nearly opposite Sing Sing, a fine healthy neighborhood. Terms moderate. Boats and trains New-York twice each day. Carriage room and stabling, if desired. Address S. W. S., Box No. 409 Post-office.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, south-east corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

FALL BOARDING AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Excellent accommodation for board for the Fall months may be had at Locust Grove, Cornwall, on reasonable rates. Applicants will address LOCUST GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References—Rev. Dr. Creery, W. Tillotson, Esq., Newburgh, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. Gen. P. Morris, New-York.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING IN WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—An entire second floor, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and private family, with board to a gentleman and wife, or small family. Address F. H., Box 1,560 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a pleasant room, with board, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c. Call at No. 49 West 38th-st., or address S., Box No. 2,490, Post-office.

BOARDING.—WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENtleman and his wife between 34th

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (54th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 tinted figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotence, Affections of the bladder and kidneys, Gentleet muary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from the loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st. The only place

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, sexual weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICKAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 4230, New-York City. For sale by E. RICHARDSON & CO., 5 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; PETERSON & CO., 21 Courtlandt-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been made inside by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unsurpassed, and for the entire eradication of the disease, nothing heretofore positively believed upon by them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' Free & Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $, per package, mailed free on receipt of this price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A NAP OF GIBRALTAR.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book are gratuitously given away, by a sufferer, who has been cured of nervousness, debility, loss of memory and diseases of secrecy, following the mistaken treatment of quacks. This valuable and interesting work, considers it a duty, as a grateful tribute to the Author and for the benefit of unfortunate and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two cents stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5759 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy &c. in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific Remedies" for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially its Introduction, and Table of Contents. To be had at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 21 East Fourth-st., (late 9 Ann-st. Broadway.)

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive 54 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted a bad and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, strictures, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 96 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1836.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, nervous affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and miserable effects of all other remedies; cures in more cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequences of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to obtain unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole list of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the city that has not attempted it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is a fact, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the main office, No. 7 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 mineral illustrations. The best work out.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield.—Steamboat and Railroad connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th-sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 38, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

COAL, &C.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COALS,
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges
AT $6 00
PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL,
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River.
JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

COAL.—WANTED, ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE TONS of the best of Lehigh coal, in exchange for a piano or melodeon. Inquire at the piano-rooms of T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. —.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 3,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River for Havana on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. De Mascarina, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....Sep 13. | MONDAY.....Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau.....$60.
Passage money to Havana.....70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship Bremen, C. MEYER, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN C. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, CORK HARBOR. The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their high-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK Saturday.....Sept 13.
KANSAS.....Saturday.....Sept. 20.
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Sept. 27.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	Steerage $25
First cabin to London	Passage to London 40
First cabin to Paris	Passage to Paris 45
First cabin to Hamburg	Steerage to Hamburg 40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Drafts issued for any sum, payable on demand, at the Banking Houses of Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., in London. First Cabin, $85, $90, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Waterside; in Glasgow to ALEX. MCCOLL, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVANS & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 45 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 121 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. Brierley, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 13. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $90; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA—For Liverpool. The PERSIA, Lott, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 10th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the PERSIA from 7½ to 9 A. M. to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The AUSTRALASIAN will sail Sept. 24.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before setting her out again for the future, which, therefore, is delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. D. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 30th st. station.
For all local trains, see time table.
JOHN BURCHELL, Asst'l Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS daily (Sundays excepted) leave foot of Chambers-st. as follows, viz.:—7 A. M. Mail for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and connects at that point with 7 A. M. Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge. 10 A. M. Express for Buffalo and intermediate stations. 3 P. M. Express for Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, Watkins, Penn Yan, Bath, Corning, Hornellsville, Salamanca, Olean, Dunkirk, Buffalo and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M. Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cincinnati and principal Stations. The 10 A. M. train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M. runs through to Dunkirk and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo, at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, at Binghamton with the Syracuse Railroad, at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo, at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Toms River, &c. On and after Sept. 1st the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 A. M., and 3:45 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Toms River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 4 P. M. for Greenport.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, 42d-st. Ferry, at 8:30 A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:45 P. M.	10:50 P. M., (Sundays in-cluded.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Hempstead; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 6:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable young women; the one as first-class cook; and would assist in the washing; understands all kinds of family baking; the other, as nurse and seamstress, have the best of City and country reference. Can be seen or address No. 95 West 33d-st., at Mrs. MILLER'S, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two competent, tidy girls, who are not afraid of the work of a private family or boarding-house, situations in the City or country; one as cook, understands meats, poultry, pastry and soups, the other as waitress and chambermaid, or to do fine washing; excellent City reference; wages $7 and $8. Call at No. 154 East 21st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, AND CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two first-class servants, who thoroughly understand their business, and have the very highest references, are desirous of obtaining situations, together or separately, in the above capacities; are servants who are not fond of changing about, but like to stay in their places and study the wishes and interest of their employers. Apply at No. 15 Courtst., corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, wash and ironer, in a small private family; has her daughter, 12 years old, to do light chamberwork or to take care of children; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young Protestant woman, with the best of City references for moving washing and ironing, understanding her business thoroughly in all its branches, wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 143 West 14th-st., near 6th-av. Is a good baker of bread and biscuit.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; understands making butter and ice cream and all kinds of soups; and as first-rate baker and pastry cook; has good reference. Can be seen for 2 days, if not engaged, at No. 11 Wimple-st., 3d floor, front room. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to do the washing in a small family, thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 West 29th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable girl, as plain cook; is a good bread maker; no objections to assist with washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 64 Av.-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store, from 11 until 2 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as first-rate cook; is a good baker; would assist in washing and ironing in a small private family, and is willing to go a short distance in the country; has good references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 120 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, to a small private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 106 East 28th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; she is a good plain cook, and a good baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 168 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; can do baking; has no objection to do a little washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, pastes, jellies and deserts, and is a first-rate bread and biscuit baker; can give the best of City references. Inquire at No. 38a 18th-av., near 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN PROTestant cook wishes to obtain a situation in a private family, understands the cooking in all its branches and can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 15 West 3d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable woman, willing to assist in washing if required; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 22 East 12th-st., near Union-square, in the store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 128 st.-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as cook; washer and ironer; can make good bread and biscuits; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 12 Amity-place, in the store.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT cook wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats and pastry, ice cream, jellies, &c. No objections to the country; best of testimonials produced. Can be seen at No. 115 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman, willing to do the washing and ironing of a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 127 West 4th-st.

AS COOK—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROtestant woman as professional Cook; understands meats, soups, jellys, baking and pastry. Also, English and French dishes. Best of city reference, can be seen at No. 115 6th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as cook, or to do general housework in a small private family. A good home and kind treatment is more of an object than high wages. Good references given. Call at No. 77 West 15th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, as good cook. Is a good baker, and would do laundry work. Has the best of references. Call at No. 130 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation; understands her business in all its branches; ice cream, soups, jellies, pastry, &c. Inquire at No. 133 West 24th-st., for 2 or 3 days, where the best of references can be given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 96 West 13th-st. between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY COMpetent cook, who will be required to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 19 West 20th-st., between 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN young woman, a situation as cook, in a private family, can give City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 143 Varick-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman, as a good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City references given. No. 25 West 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, who has lived in the best of families. Has the best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 38 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 168 West 14th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A middle-aged woman, as cook in a private family, or would do general housework in a family of two or three persons. Call for 2 or 3 days, at No. 9 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR AS GENERAL SERVANT.—Situation wanted in City or country by a well-recommended, willing woman, in the above capacity; would be industrious and attentive, and assisting in the general housework. Call at No. 27 6th-av., near 2d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 173 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the store.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—SITUATION wanted by a highly respectable woman, as cook, in a gentleman's family; is thoroughly experienced in cooking all kinds of meats, soups, game, pastry, &c.; is competent to assist in washing and ironing, if a moderate-sized family. Reference to gentleman last in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHARLES DILLER, No. 49 Delancey-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as good cook; is a good baker, and would do laundry work. Has the best of references. Call at No. 130 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation; understands her business in all its branches; soups, pastry, &c. Inquire at No. 133 West 24th-st., for 2 or 3 days, where the best of references can be given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 96 West 13th-st. between 6th and 7th avs.

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AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; can do baking; has no objection to do a little washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, paste, jellies and deserts, and is a first-rate bread and biscuit baker; can give the best of City references. Inquire at No. 38a 18th-av., near 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman, a situation as cook, wash and ironer, in a small private family; has no objection to do the washing about, but likes to stay in their places and study the wishes and interest of their employers. Apply at No. 15 Courtst., corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, wash and ironer, in a small private family; has her daughter, 12 years old, to do light chamberwork or to take care of children; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to do the washing in a small family, thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 West 29th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable girl, as plain cook; is a good bread maker; no objections to assist with washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 64 Av.-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store, from 11 until 2 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable woman as first-rate cook; is a good baker; would assist in washing and ironing in a small private family, and is willing to go a short distance in the country; has good references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 120 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, to a small private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 106 East 28th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; she is a good plain cook, and a good baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 168 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; can do baking; has no objection to do a little washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

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AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL w

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A Skirmish and Repulse of the Rebels near Cumberland Gap.

Reported Defeat of Bragg's Forces by Gen. Crittenden.

The Rebels Destroying Railroads in Kentucky.

Rumored Repulse of Gen. Roseorans at Tupelo.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Last Thursday, a foraging party from Cumberland Gap encountered a party of rebels seven miles distant. A sharp skirmish ensued, in which the Federal loss was one killed and three wounded. The rebels were driven away with considerable loss, as they were exposed to a raking fire from a thirty-two pounder.

Rumors are quite general here, but whereof the headquarters here have not been advised, and do not credit that Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN has vanquished a portion of Gen. BRAGG's force near Gallatin, Tennessee, and also that BRAGG's entire forces are crossing the Cumberland River, with the view of invading Northern Kentucky.

The rebels yesterday destroyed the water stations at Benson and Bagdad, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, and tore up a hundred yards of the track at Bagdad.

A party of rebels on Saturday went to West Point, at the mouth of Salt River, intending to capture any trading boats there, but vamosed on ascertaining that all such boats had been removed to the Indiana shore.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Late arrivals from Helena report all quiet there.

Our pickets stationed back in the country are frequently troubled by straggling bands of guerrillas.

An expedition had taken and brought down to Helena the wharf boats from Eunice and Napoleon.

Rebel prisoners captured say that a large number of Texas troops, fully armed and equipped, have arrived at Little Rock, Ark., within the last few days.

It was reported at Helena that Gen. ROSECRANS made an attack on the rebels at Tupelo, and was decisively repulsed.

The people of Commerce, Miss., have determined to prevent the guerrillas from firing on the boats passing that place.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 3d inst. contains Richmond advices of the 2d inst.

The rebel Senate, on the 2d instant, rejected the bill concerning Partisan Rangers, by a vote of 9 to 10.

The Society of Friends in North Carolina had memorialized the rebel Congress for a modification of the new Conscription act in their favor.

New-Orleans dates of the 26th of August say that Gen. BUTLER had issued an order requiring the merchants and the Crescent City banks to go into liquidation.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Sept. 7.

A meeting of the citizens, called by Gen. SHERMAN, last night, was largely attended, and showed unmistakable Union feeling, but without results. Gen. SHERMAN addressed the meeting at length, in reply to the compliments that have been made to him.

A resolution was offered requesting him to require the citizens to take the oath or leave the city. The General did not think he had the power to enforce such an oath. A committee was appointed to memorialize Judge CATRON to organize the State Courts.

A skirmish between a party of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry and the enemy near Holly Springs, resulted in the capture of 80 of the latter.

THE RECAPTURE OF CLARKSVILLE.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

News received at headquarters last night states that Clarksville has fallen into the hands of the Nationals. Col. LOWE left Fort Donelson Sunday, with the intention of attacking there on Sunday. He was met by them, 1,000 strong. The rebels quickly dispersed. Twenty-five prisoners were taken.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Col. BRYAN, of the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, just arrived from Russellville, reports that on Sunday evening a portion of Gen. GRANT's forces from Fort Donaldson drove a body of the rebels consisting of 500 guerrillas, with about 150 citizens of Clarksville. From their rifle-pits at Providence, three miles from Clarksville, the Federals shelled them out, when they took refuge in a barn. We shelled them out of this, and they resorted to a dwelling. We again shelled them out, and they entered Clarksville, where the citizens associated with the rebels laid aside their arms and resumed their civil associations. We took possession of Clarksville, the rebels retreating.

The rebel Col. JOHNSON at Hopkinsville, yesterday, acknowledged that SHACKELFORD, of the recent, hit whipped the rebels badly. JOHNSON's forces are dispersed in small squads, and are stealing money and all other available property.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM FRANKFORT

FRANKFORT, Ky., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Small guerrilla bands are scattered through Garrard, Boyle, Lincoln, Washington and Mercer Counties, raising recruits and stealing horses and other property. At Dansville, WM. DUDE is raising a rebel cavalry regiment.

A citizen scout returned from the Nashville Pike says the country is full of small bands of guerrillas. The rebel Lieut.-Col. WOODWARD is skulking about in disguise. The rebel Capt. GARTH was at Trenton at noon, with about 200 men, poorly armed and badly mounted.

It is rumored that a large body of rebels, with artillery, were to-day removing from Danville toward Lebanon.

The report is prevalent that BRAGG, with ninety-six regiments, is crossing the Cumberland.

Military circles credit the last two statements.

STEAMER CAPTURED BY GUERRILLAS.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

On the 3d inst. the steamer *W. B. Terry*, with two Dahlgren howitzers on board, while aground in the Tennessee River, at "Duck Shoals," one hundred miles above the river's mouth, was captured by guerrillas.

The guerrillas were in position on an adjacent hill, and fired so rapidly as to drive our gunners from their guns.

The guerrillas removed the guns from the boat, captured fourteen Government officers and paroled the boat. They liberated the officers of the boat.

The rebels also captured three free negroes and sold them on the spot.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The following items are from the Grenada *Appeal*:

BUCKNER is created a Major-General, and assigned to the command of the Third Grand Division of the army.

Gen. BEAUREGARD and Staff arrived at Mobile on Saturday last. His health is fully restored.

A Joint Committee had been appointed by the rebel Congress to investigate the charges against Secretary MALLORY, who is said to be very unpopular with the Secessionists.

The armed rebel steamer *Yorktown*, bound from Mobile to Havana, was totally lost on the 26th. Crew saved.

The *Appeal* glorifies exceedingly over the late rebel successes.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of the 26th says the Federals are perfectly confident of their ability to hold the city against BRECKINRIDGE and VAN DORN, whom it invites to another contest.

THE RECENT BATTLES IN VIRGINIA

REPORT OF MAJOR-GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Sept. 3, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following brief sketch of the operations of this army since the 9th of August:

I moved from Sperryville, Little Washington and Warrenton, with the corps of BANKS and SIGEL, and one division of McDOWELL's corps, numbering in all thirty-two thousand men, to meet the enemy, who had crossed the Rapidan, and was advancing on Culpepper. The movement toward Gordonsville had completely succeeded in drawing off a large force from Richmond, and in relieving the army of the Potomac from much of the danger which threatened its withdrawal from the Peninsula.

The action of Aug. 9, at Cedar Mountain, with the forces under JACKSON, which compelled his retreat across the Rapidan, made necessary still further reinforcements of the enemy from Richmond; and by this time, it being apparent that the army of the Potomac was evacuating the Peninsula, the whole force of the enemy concentrated around Richmond was pushed forward with great rapidity to crush the army of Virginia before the forces evacuating the Peninsula could be united with it. I remained at Cedar Mountain, and still threatened to cross the Rapidan, until the 17th of August, by which time Gen. ROBERT LEE had assembled in my front, and within eight miles, nearly the whole rebel army. As soon as I ascertained this fact, and knew that the army of the Potomac was no longer in danger, I drew back my whole force across the Rappahannock, on the night of the 17th and day of the 18th, without loss of any kind, and one day in advance of LEE's proposed movement against me. The enemy immediately appeared in my front at Rappahannock Station, and attempted to pass the river at that bridge, and the numerous fords above and below, but without success.

The line of the upper Rappahannock, which I had been ordered to hold, that the enemy might be delayed long enough in his advance upon Washington to enable the forces from the Peninsula to land and effect a junction with me, was very weak, as it could be crossed at almost any point above the railroad bridge by good fords.

By constant vigilance and activity, and much severe fighting for three days, the enemy was gradually forced around from the railroad crossing to Waterloo Bridge, west of Warrenton. Meantime my force had been much diminished by actual loss in battle, and by fatigue and exposure—so that, although I had been joined by a detachment under Gen. RENO and the other division of McDOWELL's corps, my force barely numbered forty thousand men.

On the —— a heavy rain fell, which rendered the fords impassable for twenty-four hours. As soon as I discovered this, I concentrated my forces, and marched rapidly upon Sulphur Springs and Waterloo Bridge to drive back the forces of the enemy, which had succeeded in crossing at these points. This was successfully done, and the bridges destroyed.

I passed one day—or rather part of one—at Warrenton and beyond. The enemy still continued to move slowly around along the river, massing every ford with artillery and heavy forces of infantry, so that it was impossible for me to attack him, even with the greatly inferior forces under my command, without passing the river over fords strongly guarded, in the face of superior numbers.

The movement of JACKSON toward White Plains and in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, while the main body of the enemy confronted me at Sulphur Springs and Waterloo Bridge, was well known to me, but I relied confidently upon the forces which I had been assured would be sent from Alexandria, and one stray division of which I had ordered to take post on the works at Manassas Junction, I was entirely under the belief that these would be there, and it was not until I found my communication intercepted that I was undeceived. I knew that this movement was no raid, and that it was made by not less than twenty-five thousand men, under JACKSON. By this time the army corps of HEINTZELMAN, about ten thousand strong, had reached Warrenton Junction, one division of it, I think, on the very day of the raid, but they came without artillery, with only forty rounds of ammunition to the man, without wagons, and even the field and General officers without horses. FITZ-JOHN PORTER also arrived at Bristow Station, near Rappahannock, with one of his divisions, 4,500 strong, whilst his other division was still at Barnett's and Kelly's Ford. I directed that corps, about 8,500 strong, to concentrate immediately at Warrenton Junction, where HEINTZELMAN already was. This was accomplished on the evening of the —th. As soon as it became known to me that JACKSON was on the railroad, it became apparent that the upper Rappahannock was no longer tenable. I could not detach a sufficient force to meet JACKSON, and at the same time attempt to confront the main body of the enemy. Accordingly at once evacuated Warrenton and Warrenton Junction, directing McDOWELL, with his own corps and SIGEL, and the division of REYNOLDS, to march rapidly on the turnpike upon Gainesville, so as to intercept any reinforcements coming to JACKSON through Thoroughfare Gap, and instructing RENO, with his command and KEARNEY, with one division of HEINTZELMAN's, to march on Greenwich, so as to support McDOWELL in case of necessity. I moved back along the railroad upon Manassas Junction. Near Kettle Run HOOKER came upon the advance of EWELL's Division on the afternoon of the 27th. A severe action took place, which terminated at dark, EWELL being driven from the field with the loss of his camp and three hundred killed and wounded. The unfortunate oversight of not bringing more than forty rounds of ammunition became at once alarming. At nightfall HOOKER had but about five rounds to the man left. As soon as I learned this I sent back orders to FITZ-JOHN PORTER to march with his corps at 1 o'clock that night, so as to be with HOOKER at daylight in the morning. The distance was only nine miles, and he received the dispatch at 9.30 o'clock, but did not reach the ground until after 10 o'clock next morning. He can probably explain better than I can the reason of this delay.

Fortunately HOOKER had handled the army so severely the evening before, and the movement of McDOWELL had begun to be so apparent, that the enemy fearful of being surrounded, had retreated precipitately from Manassas Junction, directing his retreat through Centreville, as McDOWELL, RENO and KEARNEY had made the road through Gainesville impracticable. I immediately pushed forward to Manassas, and thence to Centreville, which was occupied by KEARNEY that night only a few hours after the enemy had left it. RENO had reached Manassas Junction, and FITZ-JOHN PORTER was immediately ordered up from Broad Run, where he had stopped. McDOWELL's movement, conducted with vigor and speed, had been completely successful, the enemy being intercepted at Gainesville, and part of his forces driven back through Thoroughfare Gap. Late in the evening of the — McDOWELL's advance (GIBBON's Brigade) met the force of JACKSON retiring from Centreville, and about six miles from that place. A very sharp skirmish took place, ended by the darkness, in which the brigade of GIBBON behaved very handsomely, and suffered heavy loss.

SIGEL was close at hand with his corps, prepared to join in the action. I instructed KEARNEY to move forward at early day dawn toward Gainesville, closely followed by HOOKER and RENO, who engage the enemy that night between McDOWELL and KEARNEY on the west, and FITZ-JOHN PORTER on the south. I also instructed FITZ-JOHN PORTER with his own corps, and RENO's Division of McDOWELL's corps, which had fallen back from the Warrenton Junction turnpike toward Manassas Junction, to move at daylight in the morning upon Gainesville, along the Manassas Gap Railroad, until they communicated closely with the forces under HEINTZELMAN and SIGEL, cautioning them not to go further than was necessary to effect this junction, as we might be obliged to retire behind Bull Run that night for subsistence, if nothing else.

HEINTZELMAN marched early from Centreville toward Gainesville, closely followed by RENO. Meantime, shortly after daylight, SIGEL's and REYNOLDS' Division of McDOWELL's corps had become engaged with the enemy, who was brought to a stand, and he was soon joined by HEINTZELMAN and RENO, when the whole line became actively engaged.

PORTER marched as directed, followed by KING's Division, which was by this time joined by RICKETT's Division, which had been forced back from Thoroughfare Gap by the heavy forces of the enemy advancing to support JACKSON.

As soon as I found that the enemy had been brought to a halt, and was being vigorously attacked along the Warrenton Turnpike, I sent orders to McDOWELL to advance rapidly on the left, and attack the enemy in his flank, extending his right to meet REYNOLDS' left, and to FITZ-JOHN PORTER to keep his right well closed on McDOWELL's left, and to attack the enemy in flank and rear, while he was pushed in front. This would have made the line of McDOWELL and PORTER at right angles to that of the other forces engaged.

The action raged furiously all day, McDOWELL, although previously in rear of PORTER bringing his whole corps on the field in the afternoon, and taking a conspicuous part in that day's operations. To my surprise and disappointment, I received late in the afternoon from PORTER a note saying that his advance had met the enemy on the flank in some force, and that he was retiring upon Manassas Junction without engaging or coming to the assistance of our other forces, although they were engaged in a furious action only two miles distant, and in full hearing of him. A portion of his force fell back towards Manassas, and he remained, as he afterward informed me, where he was looking at the enemy during the whole of the afternoon of Friday and part of Friday night, passing over in plain view to reinforce the troops under JACKSON without an effort to prevent it or assist us. One at least of his brigades under Gen. GRIFFEN, got round to Centreville, and remained there during the whole of the next day's battle, without coming on the field, though in full view of the battle which was raging, whilst Gen. GRIFFEN himself spent the day in making ill-natured strictures upon the General commanding the action, in the presence of a promiscuous assemblage.

Darkness closed the action on Friday, the enemy being driven back from his positions by HEINTZELMAN's corps and RENO, concluded by a furious attack along the turnpike by KING's Division of McDOWELL's corps, leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

I do not hesitate to say that if the corps of PORTER had attacked the enemy in flank on the afternoon of Friday, as he had my written order to do, we should utterly have crushed JACKSON before the forces under LEE could have reached him. Why he did not do so I cannot understand.

Our men, much worn down by hard service and continuous fighting for many previous days, and very short of provisions, rested on their guns. Our horses had had no forage for two days. I had telegraphed and written urgently for rations and forage to be sent us, but on Saturday morning, before the action was resumed, I received a letter from Gen. FRANKLIN, written the day before at Alexandria, stating to me that he had been directed by Gen. MCCLELLAN to inform me that rations and forage for my command would be loaded into the cars and available wagons as soon as I would send a cavalry escort to Alexandria to bring them up. All hope of being able to maintain my position, whether victorious or not vanished with this letter. My cavalry was utterly broken down by long and constant service in the face of the enemy, and bad as they were could not be spared from the front, even if there had been time to go back thirty miles to Alexandria and await the loading of trains. At the time this letter was written Alexandria was swarming with troops, and my whole army interposed between that place and the enemy. I at once understood that we must, if possible, finish what we had to do that day, as night must see us behind Bull Run if we wished to save men and animals from starvation.

On Friday night I sent a peremptory order to Gen PORTER to bring his command on the field, and report to me in person within three hours after he received the order. A portion he brought up, but, as I before stated, one of his brigades remained the whole day at Centreville, and was not in the engagement. The enemy's heavy reinforcements having reached him on Friday afternoon and night, he began to mass on his right for the purpose of crushing our left and occupying the road to Centreville in our rear. His heaviest assault was made about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when, after overwhelming FITZ-JOHN PORTER and driving his forces back on the centre and left, mass after mass of his forces were pushed against our left. A terrific contest, with great slaughter, was carried on for several hours, our men behaving with firmness and gallantry under the immediate command of Gen. MCDOWELL. When night closed, our left had been forced back about half a mile, but still remained firm and unshaken, while our right held its ground.

Gen. FRANKLIN with his corps, arrived after dark at Centreville, six miles in our rear, whilst SUMNER was four miles behind FRANKLIN. I could have brought up these corps in the morning in time to have renewed the action, but starvation stared both men and horses in the face, and broken and exhausted as they were, they were in no condition to bear longer arms. I accordingly retired to Centreville that night in my order. Neither on Sunday nor on Monday could the enemy make any advance upon us. On Monday I sent to the army corps commanders for their effective strength, which, all told, including SUMNER and FRANKLIN, fell short of sixty thousand men. Instead of bringing up thirty thousand men, FRANKLIN and SUMNER united fell short of twenty thousand, and these, added to the force I had, already worn out, and much cut up, did not give the numbers to do anything else than stand on the defensive.

The enemy during Monday again began to work slowly around to our right for the purpose of possessing Fairfax Court-house, and thus turning our rear.

COUCH's division and one brigade of SUMNER's had been left there, and I sent down HOOKER on Monday afternoon to take command and post himself at or in front of Germantown, at the same time directing McDOWELL to take position along the turnpike from Centreville to Fairfax Court-house, about two miles west of the latter place.

HEINTZELMAN was directed to post himself in rear and support of RENO, who was pushed north of the road, at a point about two and a half miles east of Centreville, and to cover that road. It being my purpose, in the course of the night, to mass my command on the right, in the direction of Germantown, where I felt convinced the next attack of the enemy would be made.

Late in the afternoon of Monday, the enemy made his demonstration upon Germantown, but was met by HOOKER at that place, and by RENO, reinforced by KEARNEY, further west. The battle was very severe, though short, the enemy being driven back a mile with heavy loss, leaving his dead and wounded. In this short action we lost two of our most valuable and distinguished officers, Gens. KEARNEY and STEVENS.

By moving, the whole of my command was massed behind a difficult creek, between Flint Hill and the Warrenton Junction, with the advance, under HOOKER, in front of Germantown.

With the exception of SUMNER, the commanders of the army corps of the Army of the Potomac have continued to inform me that their commands were and had been demoralized ever since they left Harrison's Landing, that they had no spirit and no disposition to fight. This latter statement their conduct in the various actions fully contradicted, but the straggling in those corps was distressing.

The subjoined facts having been reported to me on Tuesday afternoon, to retire to the intrenchments at Washington, which was accordingly done on that day and the next, in good order and without the slightest loss.

BANKS, who had been left with the Reserve Artillery and train at Bristow by the turning of the enemy's position on Monday at Centreville, was ordered on Tuesday morning to the same point.

The latter movement will explain [illegible] the whole of the 29th of August, [illegible] under my command, during seven days of continual fighting by day and marching by night.

[illegible] received a powerful enemy with greatly superior forces, and fight him day by day without losing your army; to delay and embarrass his movements, and to force him, by persistent resistance, to adopt long and circuitous routes to his destination, are the duties which have been imposed upon me. They are, of all military operations, the most difficult and the most harassing, both to the Commander and to his troops. How far we have been successful I leave to the judgment of my countrymen. The armies of Virginia and of the Potomac have been united in the presence and against the efforts of a wary and vigorous enemy in greatly superior force to either, with no loss for which they did not exact full retribution.

Among the officers whom I feel bound to mention with especial gratitude, for their most hearty, cordial and unflinching zeal and energy, are Gens. MCDOWELL, BANKS, RENO, HEINTZELMAN, HOOKER and KEARNEY, and many others of inferior rank, whom I shall take great satisfaction in bringing to the notice of the Government.

The troops have exhibited wonderful patience and courage, and I cannot say too much for them.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Return of Gen. Hunter to the North—His Negro Policy Adopted by the President—Five Negro Regiments to be Raised, and Fifty Thousand More to be Employed in the Quartermaster's Department—The Experiment of Free Labor, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1862.

There is little doubt that the next mail from the North will bring an order from the War Department recalling Major-Gen. HUNTER to a field of greater activity. The Government had not lent him a hearty support in carrying out his policy of arming the blacks, by which alone he could make himself useful in this department to the National cause; and, therefore, more than two months since he applied to be relieved, rather than to sit supinely with folded hands, when his military abilities might be found of service elsewhere. Now, however, I have reason to believe that Gen. HUNTER's views upon the question of forming negro regiments have been unreservedly adopted by the President, and the whole question has assumed such a different phase that Gen. HUNTER almost regrets that he is to leave the department. The last mail brought the authorization of the President to enlist five negro regiments, each of a thousand negroes, to be armed and uniformed for the service of the United States, and also authorizes the enrollment of an additional 50,000 to be employed in the Quartermaster's Department, nominally as laborers, but as they are to be organized into companies and uniformed, and a portion of their time is to be spent in drilling, it is easy to understand that the possibility of there being used as soldiers is not lost sight of. The exact time of commencing the work of enlisting the colored recruits I am not able to state, but that it will be shortly, to my mind, there is not a shadow of doubt. The only way in which the men can be obtained is by the establishment of posts at various places upon the coast, where the negroes, assured of protection, will flock to us by thousands. Past experience and present information both go to prove this fact. And to establish these posts more men will be required, therefore we may soon expect that the Government will be deriving positive advantages from this Department which heretofore, has been only negatively of service, as the field of experiments and the testing of ideas. Gen. SAXTON will go to Washington by the first steamer, for consultation with the President on the subject.

And while speaking of the negroes, let me present a few statistics, obtained from an official source, respecting the success which has crowned the experiment of employing them as free paid laborers upon the plantations. The population of the Division (including Port Royal, St. Helena and Ladies' Islands, with the smaller ones thereto adjacent, but excluding Hilton Head and its surroundings) is as follows:

Effective	3,817
Non-effective	3,110
Total	6,927

The number of acres under cultivation on the same islands is:

Of corn	6,144
Of cotton	3,384
Of potatoes	1,107

A little calculation will show that the negroes have raised enough corn and potatoes to support themselves, besides a crop of cotton, (now ripe,) somewhat smaller, it is true, than in former years, but still of very considerable value to the Government.

The steamer which was burned the other day in the Savannah River by the rebels, to prevent her falling into our hands, was the *Emma*, and not the *Nashville*, as was at first believed. The *Emma* was a nearly new boat, of beam and moderate draft, and much prized for her adaptability to run the blockade, which she has several times successfully done. She was run on shore in a fog. We will save some of her cargo and machinery.

The steamer *Saxon*, from Boston, on the 23d inst. bound for New-Orleans, put in here on Sunday last in distress, her engine having broken down. H. J. W.

The Funeral of Col. Fletcher Webster.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The funeral of the lamented Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER was one of the most solemn, touching and [illegible] demonstrations which [illegible] have been called on to mourn for many years.

The body of the dead hero lay in state at Faneuil Hall [illegible] and was viewed by thousands of citizens [illegible] manifested the deepest grief for the loss they had sustained.

In the tender fidelity of which the resemblance of Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER to his illustrious father was especially observed, [illegible] who knew both, [illegible] on and to the [illegible].

The procession formed from Faneuil Hall to Summer-street Church. It was composed of [illegible] the [illegible], the Governor and State officers and the City Authorities in carriages, and the mourning relatives of the deceased soldier.

Rev. CHANDLER ROBBINS performed the funeral ceremonies, and the remains of the gallant dead were then conveyed to Mount Auburn, and deposited in the family tomb.

The Maine State Election.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Sept. 9—2 A.M.

We have returns from ninety-one towns in the State, giving the following vote for Governor:

COBURN, Republican, 17,536. BRADBURY, Peace Democrat, 12,170. JAMESON, Union Democrat, 2,325.

The same towns last year gave WASHBURN 21,964, DANA 7,360, JAMESON 7,751.

The Republican majority in these towns this year is 2,658, against 6,820 last year.

The aggregate vote in these towns is 31,254, against the aggregate vote last year, which was 36,108.

The aggregate vote this year will probably fall short 13,000, the aggregate vote of 1861 being 109,503.

The net Republican loss in these ninety-one towns is 3,962.

As we have returns now from nearly two-fifths of the State, the loss, if it continues, will leave the Republican majority not over 5,000, against 16,875 last year, being less than half.

From appearances, the Republicans have carried four out of the five Congressional Districts.

The First Congressional District is in doubt.

There will be a large Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature, though not so large as last year.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

No additional returns of any consequence have been received to-day. LORENZO D. M. SWEAT, Democrat, is probably elected to Congress from the First District by a small majority.

Movements of Gen. Pope, &c.

MADISON, Wis., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

A telegram received by Gov. SALOMON, from Secretary STANTON, this afternoon, announced that Gen. POPE was on his way to St. Paul, Minn., to take command of the Army against the Indians, headquarters at St. Paul.

[illegible] Gen. POPE [illegible] as follows:

[illegible]

Georgia Union Victory.

TROY, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

[illegible] were received at the Revere House to-day by Col. COBB, Editor of the Boston *Bulletin*, to lecture for Hon. FRANCIS TRAIN. Mr. TRAIN will probably arrive here on Friday evening, and will lecture on England at the Music Hall Saturday evening.

GUERRILLAS IN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Saturday night, QUANTRELL, with a force variously estimated at from 200 to 1,000, entered Olathe, Johnson County, Kansas. At last accounts they still held the place. Several stores were robbed, the office of the *Mirror* newspaper demolished, and 50 recruits for Kansas regiments captured.

Gov. ROBINSON has issued a proclamation calling upon all citizens of the State to organize and arm for home defence. He says one-half the enrolled militia of the State have entered the United States service.

THE TROUBLES WITH THE INDIANS.

The Savages Still Active—Engagement near Fort Ridgeley—Fort Abercrombie Threatened.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Sept. 6.

Mayor PRINCE arrived in this city last night, with dispatches from Fort Ridgeley to Sept. 4.

Capts. GRANT and ANDERSON, with a small party of infantry and cavalry, were attacked by 250 savages, eighteen miles from Fort Ridgeley.

During the engagement the whites managed to throw up breastworks of dead horses and earth, and held out until Col. SIBLEY came to their relief and drove the Indians back.

Thirteen whites were killed, and forty-seven wounded, in this engagement. Most of the killed were residents of this city.

Before the engagement commenced, Capt. GRANT's party succeeded in burying eighty-five massacred whites. One woman had laid in the woods two weeks unburied.

Capt. VANDERHOOK, commanding at Fort Abercrombie, writes that a large number of Indians had appeared around the fort, and carried off all the Government mules and cattle belonging to that post.

Capt. VANDERHOOK says that he is compelled to keep his entire force on the strictest guard all night and also says that, unless reinforcements appear soon he will be compelled to abandon the post.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Intelligence from Dacotah and the Upper Missouri indicates serious Indian hostilities. Gov. JOYNE, of Dacotah, issued a proclamation, on the 30th ult., calling on the settlers to organize 2,000 men. Judge AMIDON and his son had already been killed.

Gen. BLENT received a dispatch yesterday from Gov. JOYNE, dated Sioux City, Sept. 6, which says the Indians made an attack that morning within three miles of Yankton, the Capital of the Territory.

The courier bringing the dispatch to Sioux City with an escort of ten men, had a fight with twenty Indians, ten miles from Yanktown. The Governor calls for a regiment, arms and ammunition, as a general Indian war is feared.

The Democratic State Convention.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The attendance to the State Convention of the Democracy is quite large. The prominent men of the party were nearly all present. The Delavan House is crowded, headquarters being held there. Among those here to night are Horatio Seymour, Wm. Kelly, Dean Richmond, Fernando Wood, Benjamin Wood, Sanford E. Church, Livingston Sprague, Judge Paige, Judge Comstock, Senator Murphy, John Magee, John J. Taylor, Judge Pratt, and others. Hon. Mr. SHIEL, M. C. from Oregon, is at the Delavan, and will remain during the session of the Convention.

Entire unanimity seems to prevail. The Convention will be quite full. New-York and Brooklyn present a harmonious front for the first time in many years. Senator PUNT, ELIJAH PERRY and LANNIG are spoken of as temporary Chairman, Judge PAIGE, of Schenectady, or Judge COMSTOCK, for permanent President. If Mr. KELLY is a member of the Convention, he will fill the latter places.

HORATIO SEYMOUR will be nominated by acclamation. DAVID R. FLOYD JONES stands the best chance for Lieutenant-Governor. SANFORD E. CHURCH is not a candidate for any position. Mr. SSINNER, the present Canal Commissioner, will be renominated. FRED. A. TALLMADGE will be named for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, if the Constitutional Union Party desire it. For State Prison Inspector, Mr. C. RHODES, of New-York, and CHARLES WALKER, of Chemung, are spoken of.

The resolutions will be very brief, probably confined to one declaring purpose, partly in support of the President in the prosecution of the war on the basis of the Constitution.

ELIJAH PERDY, Capt. RYNDERS, and others, of the New-York Tammany Delegation, are at the Delavan, as well as FERNANDO WOOD, BENJAMIN RAY, and the rest of the Mozarteis.

The business of the Convention will be done up to-morrow.

Address of the Citizens' War Committee of Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The Citizens' War Committee publish an address to-day, urging every able-bodied man to have in his possession, at once, the necessary arms and clothing to [illegible] any contingency that may occur.

The Postage Currency.

PAYMENT OF NOTES OF THE NEW CURRENCY [illegible]—SMALL NUMBER OF APPLICANTS—[illegible] NUMBER ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY—MANNER OF DISBURSEMENT.

The payment of the new postage stamp currency was resumed last Monday. Although several weeks have elapsed since the notes were first issued, and have been distributed to Washington by many disbursing officers, but few had found their way into circulation in this city. About a fortnight since the Sub-Treasurer [illegible] a very small number to people desirous of obtaining them, but so few were disposed that they are seldom met with. They have been received at the Custom-house, in banks, in Express offices, for taxes, &c., and a few have been received by the Cashier, in making changes. The Sub-Treasury was the scene of great activity on Monday, the number of applicants for the new notes being very large—a long line extending from the Counters, through Wall-street to Nassau. The announcement was made, by advertisement, that the payment would be resumed on that day, but that the notes would be disbursed only in sums of five dollars.

This plan was adopted to ensure speed in the delivery, and thus prevent all unnecessary delay. Packages of the notes valued at five dollars, were rapidly delivered, the Treasury notes being accepted in payment therefor. Each package contained stamps of the different denominations assorted. Notes for five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents are the only ones issued. About $10,000 worth of the notes were disbursed in this manner on Monday. On Tuesday, the news that the notes were being paid out to the public was much more generally known than on the day before, and at an early hour a very large crowd had assembled at the Sub-Treasury. The line of applicants at about ten o'clock extended from the Sub-Treasury through Wall-street to William, and even to Liberty-street. Over a small number of the notes were paid out, and a greater portion of those waiting their turn were disappointed, being unable to obtain the chance desired.

PROCTOR'S CITY COURT.—The jury trials in this Court will commence on Thursday next, the 15th inst., when the following causes will be called: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

[illegible]

ARTISTS & ENGRAVERS' MATERIALS, [illegible] No. 291 Broadway, New-York.

MANUFACTURERS OF [illegible] GAS FIXTURES.

Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture of

COAL OIL FIXTURES,

Of every description, including Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Bedroom Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., at the Wholesale and Retail Warerooms, [illegible] at very low prices. Orders [illegible]

[illegible]

The new post of [illegible] has proved a success. To-day being the [illegible] will be [illegible] Those who have [illegible] the new [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Street, [illegible] Sept. 8, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Street, [illegible] Sept. 8, [illegible]

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 9.—*In steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool*—Dr. Rambaut, lady and niece; Rev. W. O. Lamson, of Paris; Sir John Murray, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Hull, Miss Hattie Hull, Miss Mary Hull, Mr. J. Nesmith, Mrs. Baxter, Master Baxter, Miss Andrews, Miss A. Andrews, Mrs. Conover, Mrs. Picabia, Master Juanita Picabia, Mr. E. B. Reed, Sir. John B. Wilson, Mr. Charles Hull, S. M. Stone, Mrs. Wilkie, Miss Wilkie, Miss A. Wilkie, Mrs. Constable, Mrs. D. H. Cochrane, Dr. Eddy, Mr. J. Eddy, Mr E. C. Fisher, Mrs. Middleton, Mr. S. Choeri, Mr. J. Hull, Mr. Harting and lady; J. Price, lady and infant; J. Bell and lady; Mr. Platt Adams and lady; Mr. Ward and lady; Mr. Brenninghausen and lady, Miss Vivian, Miss Ehinerg, Miss Nicholls, Mrs. Palmer, Mr. A. Lyle and lady; Mr. Trumbull and lady, and two children; Mr. Geo. Denford, lady and two children; Miss Little, Mr. John S. Benson, Miss Bailey, Mr. Ferguson and lady; Miss Sudden, Stanton, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Hoyt, A. Barn, Geo. E. Johnson, A. Ballard, T. J. Morlow, Mr. Thos. Yrivlin, Mr. De Magliano, Mr. Michael Brown, Mr. S. Bateman and lady; Mr. Hunker, Capt. Hunker, Capt. Taylor, Mr. Hovey, Miss Langley, Mr. Elmeda, Mr. C. Mayo, Mr. Wm. Trent, Mr. Hendricke, Mr. L. H. Smith, Mr. Geo. D. Boardman, Mr. Harris, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Mander, Mr. John Hanna.

SEPT. 9—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg*—Hermann Hill, C. Wasiddo, Lewis Fink, wife and son; Paul Alexanderson, T. C. Baack, lady and three children; Isabella Hussach, Sopre Schmidt, C. Balnius and lady, C. J. Bernays, lady and four children; John Muller, Paul Neuninger, Carl Bacder, S. Greenfield, G. Michels, H. Stinsberg, lady and three children; Maria Ronig, Jas. Ahneke, Louise Alker, Fellee Alker, Mr. Maner, Mr. Mayer, Louise Nebe, L. E. Koch, Henrietta Hammel, Flora Stein, Amalia Stein, R. Bargebahl and lady, Sophie Levy, Adelphield Levy, E. Pump, Moses Herz, Anna Hayn, Catharine Hayn, J. Mendel, lady and son; B. Neider, Otto Martin, E. Rugelberg, A. Shrigo, H. Nathan, Nanny Nathan, G. Passet and lady, F. Herkmann, lady and two children; E. Schefull, W. Albertus, V. Bery, Mary Baner, C. Vilter, T. B. F. Hobbes, Sophia Bebo, Mr. Stephany, Bertha Illiger, Emma Bohne, W. Koch, G. Wittkofski, lady and child; F. Scheibel, Helena Stasson, G. Hilgens, C. Bobde, lady and child; G. Vogler, lady and child; Laura Kashobrer, M. Landrethroul, Emilee Landheim, W. Weinbergen, M. Issler, S. Raptenberg, Caroline Schmidt, F. C. Kocherrath, Aug. Heimann, lady and four children; Mr. Jenis, Julie Rassen, W. Liedenberg, A. Knockel, Geo. Lanes, Chas. Bisson, W. A. Raynals, D. W. Wetterbee, E. Wild, B. Wild, T. Schreimer, C. Belly, D. Frederick, J. Badsers, Michael Badsee, Marie Badsen, and 278 in the steerage.

In U. S. steamship McClellan, from Hilton Head.—Major-Gen. Hunter and lady, Mrs. Halpine, nurse and two children; Col. J. H. Feenden, J. H. Morrow, Capt. F. W. Smith, Lieut. S. W. Stockton, Lieut. A. M. Kinzie, Brig.-Gen. Saxton, Major G. W. Brune, Capt. Geo. Merrill, Capt. J. C. Anderson, Capt. O. H. Howard, Lieut. A. S. Davis, Major C. Blanding, Lieut. Nesmith, Capt. S. L. Foster, Lieut. Mills, Lieut. S. J. Porter, Rev. M. French, M. J. French, E. B. Didier, U. S. N., E. M. Stein, U. S. N., Capt. C. H. Campbell, Capt. F. C. Carey, W. D. Craven, Lieut. Sawyer, T. Brown, D. Crowell, and 23 in the steerage.

MIN

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A Skirmish and Repulse of the Rebels near Cumberland Gap.

Reported Defeat of Bragg's Forces by Gen. Crittenden.

The Rebels Destroying Railroads in Kentucky.

Rumored Repulse of Gen. Rosecrans at Tupelo.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Last Thursday, a foraging party from Cumberland Gap encountered a party of rebels seven miles distant. A sharp skirmish ensued, in which the Federal loss was one killed and three wounded. The rebels were driven away with considerable loss, as they were exposed to a raking fire from a thirty-two pounder.

Rumors are quite general here, but whereof the headquarters here have not been advised, and do not credit that Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN has vanquished a portion of Gen. BRAGG's force near Gallatin, Tennessee, and also that BRAGG's entire forces are crossing the Cumberland River, with the view of invading Northern Kentucky.

The rebels yesterday destroyed the water stations at Henson and Bagdad, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, and tore up a hundred yards of the track at Bagdad.

A party of rebels on Saturday went to West Point, at the mouth of Salt River, intending to capture any trading boats there, but vanished on ascertaining that all such boats had been removed to the Indiana shore.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Late arrivals from Helena report all quiet there.

Our pickets stationed back in the country are frequently troubled by straggling bands of guerrillas.

An expedition had taken and brought down to Helena the wharf boats from Eunice and Napoleon.

Rebel prisoners captured say that a large number of Texas troops, fully armed and equipped, have arrived at Little Rock, Ark., within the last few days.

It was reported at Helena that Gen. ROSECRANS made an attack on the rebels at Tupelo, and was decisively repulsed.

The people of Commerce, Miss., have determined to prevent the guerrillas from firing on the boats passing that place.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 3d inst. contains Richmond advices of the 2d inst.

The rebel Senate, on the 2d instant, rejected the bill concerning Partisan Rangers, by a vote of 9 to 10.

The Society of Friends in North Carolina had memorialized the rebel Congress for a modification of the new Conscription act in their favor.

New-Orleans dates of the 25th of August say that Gen. BUTLER had issued an order requiring the merchants and the Crescent City banks to go into liquidation.

STEAMER CAPTURED BY GUERRILLAS.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

On the 3d inst. the steamer *W. B. Terry*, with two Dahlgren howitzers on board, while aground in the Tennessee River, at "Duck Shoals," one hundred miles above the river's mouth, was captured by guerrillas.

The guerrillas were in position on an adjacent hill, and fired so rapidly as to drive our gunners from their guns.

The guerrillas removed the guns from the boat, captured seventeen Government officers and burned the boat. They liberated the officers of the boat.

The rebels also captured three free negroes and sold them on the spot.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The following items are from the Grenada *Appeal*:

BUCKNER is created a Major-General, and assigned to the command of the Third Grand Division of the army.

Gen. BEAUREGARD and Staff arrived at Mobile on Saturday last. His health is fully restored.

A Joint Committee had been appointed by the rebel Congress to investigate the charges against Secretary MALLORY, who is said to be very unpopular with the Secessionists.

The armed rebel steamer *Yorktown*, bound from Mobile to Havana, was totally lost on the 26th. Crew saved.

The *Appeal* glorifies exceedingly over the late rebel successes.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of the 28th says the Federals are perfectly confident of their ability to hold the city against BANCKS, PRINCE and VAN DORN, whom it invites to another contest.

THE TROUBLES WITH THE INDIANS.

The Savages Still Active—Engagement near Fort Ridgeley—Fort Abercrombie Threatened.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Sept. 6.

Mayor PRINCE arrived in this city last night, with dispatches from Fort Ridgeley to Sept. 4.

Capts. GRANT and ANDERSON, with a small party of infantry and cavalry, were attacked by 250 savages, eighteen miles from Fort Ridgeley.

During the engagement the whites managed to throw up breastworks of dead horses and earth, and held out until Col. SIBLEY came to their relief and drove the Indians back.

Thirteen whites were killed, and forty-seven wounded, in this engagement. Most of the killed were residents of this city.

Before the engagement commenced, Capt. GRANT's party succeeded in burying eighty-five massacred whites. One woman had laid in the woods two weeks unburied.

Capt. VANDERHOOS, commanding at Fort Abercrombie, writes that a large number of Indians had appeared around the fort, and carried off all the Government mules and cattle belonging to the post.

Capt. VANDERHOOS says that he is compelled to keep his entire force on the strictest guard all night and also says that, unless reinforcements appear soon he will be compelled to abandon the post.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Intelligence from Dacotah and the Upper Missouri indicates serious Indian hostilities. Gov. JOHNS, of Dacotah, issued a proclamation, on the 30th ult., calling on the settlers to organize 2,000 men. Judge AMIDON and his son had already been killed.

Gen. BLUNT received a dispatch yesterday from Gov. JOHNS, dated Sioux City, Sept. 6, which says the Indians made an attack that morning within three miles of Yankton, the Capital of the Territory.

The courier bringing the dispatch to Sioux City with an escort of ten men, had a fight with twenty Indians, ten miles from Yanktown. The Governor calls for a regiment, arms and ammunition, as a general Indian war is feared.

Address of the Citizens' War Committee of Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The Citizens' War Committee publish an address to-day, urging every able-bodied man to have in his possession at once the necessary arms and clothing to meet any emergency in any event.

THE RECENT BATTLES IN VIRGINIA

REPORT OF MAJOR-GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Sept. 3, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following brief sketch of the operations of this army since the 9th of August:

I moved from Sperryville, Little Washington and Warrenton, with the corps of BANKS and SIGEL, and one division of McDOWELL's corps, numbering in all thirty-two thousand men, to meet the enemy, who had crossed the Rapidan, and was advancing on Culpepper. The movement toward Gordonsville had completely succeeded in drawing off a large force from Richmond, and in relieving the army of the Potomac from much of the danger which threatened its withdrawal from the Peninsula.

The action of Aug. 9, at Cedar Mountain, with the forces under JACKSON, which compelled his retreat across the Rapidan, made necessary still further reinforcements of the enemy from Richmond; and by this time, it being apparent that the army of the Potomac was evacuating the Peninsula, the whole force of the enemy concentrated around Richmond was pushed forward with great rapidity to crush the army of Virginia before the forces evacuating the Peninsula could be united with it. I remained at Cedar Mountain, and still threatened to cross the Rapidan, until the 17th of August, by which time Gen. ROBERT LEE had assembled in my front, and within eight miles, nearly the whole rebel army. As soon as I ascertained this fact, and knew that the army of the Potomac was no longer in danger, I drew back my whole force across the Rappahannock, on the night of the 17th and day of the 18th, without loss of any kind, and one day in advance of LEE's proposed movement against me. The enemy immediately appeared in my front at Rappahannock Station, and attempted to pass the river at that bridge, and the numerous fords above and below, but without success.

The line of the upper Rappahannock, which I had been ordered to hold, that the enemy might be delayed long enough in his advance upon Washington to enable the forces from the Peninsula to land and effect a junction with me, was very weak, as it could be crossed at almost any point above the railroad bridge by good fords.

By constant vigilance and activity, and much severe fighting for three days, the enemy was gradually forced around from the railroad crossing to Waterloo Bridge, west of Warrenton. Meantime my force had been much diminished by actual loss in battle, and by fatigue and exposure—so that, although I had been joined by a detachment under Gen. RENO and the other division of McDOWELL's corps, my force barely numbered forty thousand men.

On the —— a heavy rain fell, which rendered the fords impassable for twenty-four hours. As soon as I discovered this, I concentrated my forces, and marched rapidly upon Sulphur Springs and Waterloo Bridge to drive back the forces of the enemy, which had succeeded in crossing at these points. This was successfully done, and the bridges destroyed.

I passed one day—or rather part of one—at Warrenton and beyond. The enemy still continued to move slowly around along the river, masking every ford with artillery and heavy forces of infantry, so that it was impossible for me to attack him, even with the greatly inferior forces under my command, without passing the river over fords strongly guarded, in the face of superior numbers.

The movement of JACKSON toward White Plains and in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, while the main body of the enemy confronted me at Sulphur Springs and Waterloo Bridge, was well known to me, but I relied confidently upon the forces which I had been assured would be sent from Alexandria, and one stray division of which I had ordered to take post on the works at Manassas Junction. I was entirely under the belief that these would be there, and it was not until I found my communication intercepted that I was undeceived. I knew that this movement was no raid, and that it was made by not less than twenty-five thousand men, under JACKSON. By this time the army corps of HEINTZELMAN, about ten thousand strong, had reached Warrenton Junction—one division of it, I think, on the very day of the raid; but they came without artillery, with only forty rounds of ammunition to the man, without wagons, and even the field and General officers without horses. FITZ-JOHN PORTER also arrived at Bristow Station, near Rappahannock, with one of his divisions, 4,500 strong, whilst his other division was still at Barnett's and Kelly's Ford. I directed that corps, about 8,500 strong, to concentrate immediately at Warrenton Junction, where HEINTZELMAN already was. This was accomplished on the evening of the —th. As soon as it became known to me that JACKSON was on the railroad, it became apparent that the upper Rappahannock was no longer tenable. I could not detach a sufficient force to meet JACKSON, and at the same time attempt to confront the main body of the enemy. I accordingly at once evacuated Warrenton and Warrenton Junction, directing McDOWELL, with his own corps and SIGEL's, and the division of REYNOLDS, to march rapidly by the turnpike upon Gainesville, so as to intercept any reinforcements coming to JACKSON through Thoroughfare Gap; and instructing RENO, with his commands and KEARNEY, with one division of HEINTZELMAN's, to march on Greenwich, so as to support McDOWELL in case of necessity. I moved back along the railroad upon Manassas Junction. Near Kettle Run HOOKER came upon the advance of EWELL's Division on the afternoon of the 27th. A severe action took place, which terminated at dark, EWELL being driven from the field with the loss of his camp and three hundred killed and wounded. The unfortunate oversight of not bringing more than forty rounds of ammunition became at once alarming. At nightfall HOOKER had but about five rounds to the man left. As soon as I learned this I sent back orders to FITZ-JOHN PORTER to march with his corps at 1 o'clock that night, so as to be with HOOKER at daylight in the morning. The distance was only nine miles, and he received the dispatch at 9:30 o'clock, but did not reach the ground until after 10 o'clock next morning. He can probably explain better than I can the reason of this delay.

Fortunately HOOKER had handled the army so severely the evening before, and the movement of McDOWELL had begun to be so apparent, that the enemy, fearful of being surrounded, had retreated precipitately from Manassas Junction, directing his retreat through Centreville, as McDOWELL, RENO and KEARNEY had made the road through Gainesville impracticable. I immediately pushed forward to Manassas, and thence to Centreville, which was occupied by KEARNEY that night only a few hours after the enemy had left it. RENO had reached Manassas Junction, and FITZ-JOHN PORTER was immediately ordered up from Broad Run, where he had stopped. McDOWELL's movement, conducted with vigor and speed, had been completely successful, the enemy being intercepted at Gainesville, and part of his forces driven back through Thoroughfare Gap. Late in the evening of the — McDOWELL's advance (GIBSON's Brigade) met the force of JACKSON retiring from Centreville, and about six miles from that place. A very sharp skirmish took place, ended by the darkness, in which the brigade of GIBSON behaved very handsomely, and suffered heavy loss.

SIGEL was close at hand with his corps, but did not join the action. I instructed KEARNEY to move forward at early day dawn toward Gainesville, closely followed by HOOKER and RENO, and engage the enemy thus placed between McDOWELL and SIGEL on the west, and FITZ-JOHN PORTER on the south. I also instructed FITZ-JOHN PORTER with his own corps, and KING's Division of McDOWELL's corps, which had for some reason fallen back from the Warrenton Turnpike toward Manassas Junction, to move at daylight in the morning upon Gainesville, along the Manassas Gap Railroad, until they communicated closely with the forces under HEINTZELMAN and SIGEL, cautioning them not to go further than was necessary to effect this junction, as we might be obliged to retire behind Bull Run that night for subsistence, if nothing else.

HEINTZELMAN marched early from Centreville toward Gainesville, closely followed by RENO. Meantime, shortly after daylight, SIGEL's and REYNOLDS' Division of McDOWELL's corps had become engaged with the enemy, who was brought to a stand, and he was soon joined by HEINTZELMAN and RENO, when the whole line became actively engaged.

PORTER marched as directed, followed by KING's Division, which was by this time joined by RICKETT's Division, which had been forced back from Thoroughfare Gap by the heavy forces of the enemy advancing to support JACKSON.

As soon as I found that the enemy had been brought to a halt, and was being vigorously attacked along the Warrenton Turnpike, I sent orders to McDOWELL to advance rapidly on the left, and attack the enemy in his flank, extending his right to meet REYNOLDS' left, and to FITZ-JOHN PORTER to keep his right well closed on McDOWELL's left, and to attack the enemy in flank and rear, while he was pushed in front. This would have made the line of McDOWELL and PORTER at right angles to that of the other forces engaged.

The action raged furiously all day, McDOWELL, although previously in rear of PORTER bringing his whole corps on the field in the afternoon, and taking a conspicuous part in that day's operations. To my surprise and disappointment, I received late in the afternoon from PORTER a note saying that his advance had met the enemy on the flank in some force, and that he was retiring upon Manassas Junction without engaging or coming to the assistance of our other forces, although they were engaged in a furious action only two miles distant, and in full hearing of him. A portion of his force fell back towards Manassas, and he remained, as he afterward informed me, where he was looking at the enemy during the whole of the afternoon of Friday and part of Friday night, passing over in plain view to reinforce the troops under JACKSON without an effort to prevent it or assist us. One at least of his brigades under Gen. GRIFFEN, got round to Centreville, and remained there during the whole of the next day's battle, without coming on the field, though in full view of the battle which was raging, whilst Gen. GRIFFEN himself spent the day in making ill-natured strictures upon the General commanding the action, in the presence of a promiscuous assemblage.

Darkness closed the action on Friday, the enemy being driven back from his positions by HEINTZELMAN's corps and RENO, concluded by a furious attack along the turnpike by KING's Division of McDOWELL's corps, leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

I do not hesitate to say that if the corps of PORTER had attacked the enemy in flank on the afternoon of Friday, as he had my written order to do, we should utterly have crushed JACKSON before the forces under LEE could have reached him. Why he did not do so I cannot understand.

Our men, much worn down by hard service and continuous fighting for many previous days, and very short of provisions, rested on their guns. Our horses had had no forage for two days. I had telegraphed and written urgently for rations and forage to be sent us, but on Saturday morning, before the action was resumed, I received a letter from Gen. FRANKLIN, written the day before at Alexandria, stating to me that he had been directed by Gen. MCCLELLAN to inform me that rations and forage for my command would be loaded into the cars and available wagons as soon as I would send a cavalry escort to Alexandria to bring them up. All hope of being able to maintain my position, whether victorious or not vanished with this letter. My cavalry was utterly broken down by long and constant service in the face of the enemy, and bad as they were could not be spared from the front, even if there had been time to go back thirty miles to Alexandria and await the loading of trains. At the time this letter was written Alexandria was swarming with troops, and my whole army interposed between that place and the enemy. I at once understood that we must, if possible, finish what we had to do that day, as night must see us behind Bull Run if we wished to save men and animals from starvation.

On Friday night I sent a peremptory order to Gen PORTER to bring his command on the field, and report to me in person within three hours after he received the order. A portion he brought up, but, as I before stated, one of his brigades remained the whole day at Centreville, and was not in the engagement. The enemy's heavy reinforcements having reached him on Friday afternoon and night, he began to mass on his right for the purpose of crushing our left and occupying the road to Centreville in our rear. His heaviest assault was made about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when, after overwhelming FITZ-JOHN PORTER and driving his forces back on the centre and left, mass after mass of his forces were pushed against our left. A terrific contest, with great slaughter, was carried on for several hours, our men behaving with firmness and gallantry under the immediate command of Gen. MCDOWELL. When night closed, our left had been forced back about half a mile, but still remained firm and unshaken, while our right held its ground.

Gen. FRANKLIN with his corps, arrived after dark at Centreville, six miles in our rear, whilst SUMNER was four miles behind FRANKLIN. I could have brought up these corps in the morning in time to have renewed the action, but starvation stared both men and horses in the face, and broken and exhausted as they were, they were in no condition to bear hunger also. I accordingly retired to Centreville that night to perfect order. Neither on Sunday nor on Monday did the enemy make any advance upon us. On Monday I sent to the army corps commanders for their effective strength, which, all told, including SUMNER and FRANKLIN, fell short of sixty thousand men. Instead of bringing up thirty thousand men, FRANKLIN and SUMNER united fell short of twenty thousand, and these, added to the force I had, already wearied out, and much cut up, did not give me the means to do anything else than stand on the defensive.

The enemy during Monday again began to work slowly around to our right for the purpose of possessing Fairfax Court-house, and thus turning our rear.

COUCH's division and one brigade of SUMNER's had been left there, and I sent down HOOKER on Monday afternoon to take command and post himself at or in front of Germantown, at the same time directing McDOWELL to take position along the turnpike from Centreville to Fairfax Court-house, about two miles west of the latter place.

HEINTZELMAN was directed to post himself in rear and support of RENO, who was pushed north of the road, at a point about two and a half miles east of Centreville, and to cover that road, if being my purpose, in the course of the night, to mass my command on the right, in the direction of Germantown, where I felt convinced the next attack of the enemy would be made.

Late in the afternoon of Monday, the enemy made his demonstration upon Germantown, but was met by HOOKER at that place, and by RENO, reinforced by KEARNEY, further west. The battle was very severe, though short, the enemy being driven back a mile with heavy loss, leaving his dead and wounded. In this short action we lost two of our most valuable and distinguished officers, Gens. KEARNEY and STEVENS.

By moving the whole of my command was massed behind a difficult creek, between Flint Hill and the Warrenton Junction, with the advance, under HOOKER, in front of Germantown.

With the exception of SUMNER, the commanders of the army corps of the Army of the Potomac had continued to inform me that their commands were and had been demoralized ever since they left Harrison's Landing; that they had no spirit and no disposition to fight. This latter statement their conduct in the various actions fully contradicted, but the straggling in those corps was distressing.

The full facts having been reported, * * on Tuesday afternoon, to retire to the intrenchments near Washington, which was accordingly done on that day and the next, in good order and without the slightest loss.

BANKS, who had been left with the Railroad trains, cut off at Bristol by the burning of the bridge, was ordered to join me on Monday at Centreville, which he did on the afternoon of that day.

This brief summary will explain sufficiently in detail the whole of the operations of the forces under my command, during sixteen days of continuous fighting by day and marching by night.

To confront a powerful enemy with gigantic interior forces, and fight him day by day without losing your army; to delay and embarrass his movements and to force him, by persistent resistance, to adopt long and circuitous routes to his destination, are duties which have been imposed upon this army in all military operations, the most difficult and the most harassing, both to the Commander and the people. How far we have been successful is for the judgment of my countrymen. The armies of Virginia and of the Potomac have confronted the presence and against the efforts of a very great superior force, from which they did not exact full retribution.

Among the officers whom I feel bound to mention with especial gratitude, for their most hearty, cordial and untiring zeal and energy, are Gens. MCDOWELL, BANKS, RENO, HEINTZELMAN, HOOKER and KEARNEY, and many others of inferior rank, whom I shall take great satisfaction in bringing to the notice of the Government.

The troops have exhibited wonderful patience and courage, and I cannot say too much for them.

The Last Report of the Late Gen. Kearny.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CENTREVILLE, VA., Aug. 31, 1862.

Col. George D. Ruggles, Chief of Staff to Major-Gen. John Pope:

COLONEL: I report the part taken by my Division in the battle of the two previous days. On the 29th, on my arrival, I was assigned to the holding of the right wing, my left on Leesburgh road. I posted Col. POE with BERRY's Brigade in first line, Gen. ROBINSON, First Brigade, on his right, partly in line and partly in support, and kept BIRNEY's most disciplined regiments reserved and ready for emergencies. Toward noon, I was obliged to occupy a quarter of a mile additional on left of said road, from SCHENCK's troops being taken elsewhere.

During the first hours of combat, Gen. BIRNEY, on tired regiments in the centre falling back, of his own accord rapidly pushed across to give them a hand to raise themselves to a renewed fight.

In early afternoon Gen. POPE's order, per Gen. ROBERTS, was to send a pretty strong force of cavalry to the front, to relieve the centre in woods from pressure. Accordingly, I detached on that purpose Gen. ROBINSON, with his brigade, the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. HAYES, the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Capt. [illegible], the Twentieth Indiana, Col. BROWN, and [illegible] the Third Michigan Marksmen, under Col. CHAMBERLIN. Gen. ROBINSON drove forward for several hundred yards, but the centre of the main body being shortly after driven back and out of the woods, my detachment thus exposed so considerably in front of all others, both flanks in air, was obliged to [illegible] vance, and confine themselves to holding their ground. At 5 o'clock, thinking, though at the risk of exposing my fighting line to being enfiladed, that I might relieve the enemy by an unexpected attack through the woods, I brought up additionally the most of BIRNEY's regiments—the Fourth Maine, Col. WELLINGTON, Lieut.-Col. CARVER, Fortieth New-York, Col. [illegible], First New-York, Maj. EGBERT, One Hundred and First New-York, Lieut.-Col. [illegible]—and changed front to the left to sweep with a rush the first line of the enemy. This was most successful. The enemy [illegible] on his own right; it presages a victory for us all. Still our force was too light. The enemy brought up rapidly heavy reserves, so that our further progress was impeded. Gen. STEVENS came up valiantly in action to support us, but did not have the numbers.

On the morning of the 30th Gen. RICKETTS, with two brigades, relieved me of my extra charge of the left of the road, and I again concentrated my command. We took no part in the fight of the morning, although we lost men by an enfilading fire of the enemy's batteries. A sudden and unaccountable evacuation of the field by the left and centre occurring about 5 P. M., on orders from Gen. POPE, I massed my troops at the indicated point, but soon recognized with BIRNEY's Brigade, supported by ROBINSON, a very advanced block of woods. The key point of this [illegible] line rested on the brown house towards creek. This was held by regiments of other brigades. Soon, however, themselves attacked, the crowded ground and retired without warning us. I maintained my position until 10 P. M., when, in connection with Gen. KEARNY and Gen. GIBBON, assigned to the rear guard, I withdrew my brigades. My command arrived at Centreville in good order at 2 A. M. this morning, and encamped in front of the Centreville force. My losses in killed and wounded is over 750—about one in three. In some regiments engaged a great deal severer. In the Third Maryland, 140 out of 260, none taken prisoners except my engineer officer, who returned to the house supposed to be held by the troops alluded to.

It makes me proud to dwell on the renewed efforts of my Generals of Brigades—BIRNEY and ROBINSON. My regiments all did well, and the remiss to camp seemed as brightest in the field. Besides, my old tried regiments, who have been previously noted in former actions, and maintained their prestige, I have to mark the One Hundred and First New-York and Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers as equaling all that their comrades have done before. Their commanders, Lieut.-Col. GESNER, with the One Hundred and First New-York Volunteers, and Major BIRNEY, with the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, have imparted to them the stamp of their own high character. The Sixty-third Pennsylvania and Fortieth New-York Volunteers, under the brave Col. EGAN, suffered the most. The gallant HAYS is badly wounded. The loss of officers has been great; that of Col. BROWN can hardly be replaced. Brave, skillful, a disciplinarian, full of energy, and a charming gentleman, his Twentieth Indiana must miss him. The country loses in him one who promised to fill worthily high trusts. The Third Michigan, ever faithful to their name, under Col. CHAMPLIN and Major PIERCE, lose 140 out of 260 combatants. Col. CHAMPLIN is again disabled. The staunch Fourth Maine, under WALKER and CARVER, true men, of a rare type, drove on through the storm of battle irresistibly. The One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers were not wanting. They are Pennsylvanians—mountain men, again have they been fearfully decimated. The desperate charge of these regiments sustains the past history of this division.

The lists of killed and wounded, and reports of brigades and regiments, will be shortly furnished.

RANDOLPH's Battery of light twelves was worked with boldness and address, though narrowly watched by three long-reaching enfilading batteries of the enemy. It constantly silenced one of theirs in its front, and shelled and ricochetted its shots into the reinforcements moving from the enemy's heights down into the woods. On the 27th, with two sections, and ROBINSON's Brigade, Capt. RANDOLPH had powerfully contributed to Gen. HOOKER's success at Bristow Station.

Capt. GRAHAM, First United States Artillery, but at Gen. SIGEL's disposition, as repeatedly drove the enemy back into the woods, as the giving way of that infantry left the front unobstructed. His practice was beautifully correct, and proved irresistible. On the 31st, Capt. GRAHAM, not being required on the right, was sent to the extreme left, and rendered important service with Gen. RENO, firing until late in the night.

Lieut. ——, a German officer of distinction, put at my disposal by Gen. SIGEL, with two long range Parrotts covered our right flank, and drove afar the enemy's battery and regiments. I name these gentlemen as ornaments to their branch of the service.

I must refer to Gen. HOOKER to render justice to the part taken by my First Brigade, under Gen. ROBINSON, and RANDOLPH's Battery, in the affair of the 27th, at Bristow Station.

Again am I called on to name the efficiency of my Staff. Capt. MINDIL, often cited, brave and intelligent, was the only military Aid present to assist me; but Dr. PANCOAST, Division Surgeon-General, not only insured the promptness of his department, but with heroism and aptitude, carried for me my orders.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
(Signed) P. KEARNY, Major-General,
Commanding First Division.

The Funeral of Col. Fletcher Webster.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The funeral of the lamented Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER was one of the most solemn, touching and imposing demonstrations which our citizens have been called on to unite in for many years.

The body of the dead hero lay in state in Faneuil Hall from yesterday morning until 11 o'clock to-day, and was viewed by hundreds of citizens whose countenances expressed the deepest grief for the loss they had sustained.

In the tranquility of death the resemblance of Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER to his illustrious father was especially observed by those who knew both father and son and loved them well.

The procession moved from Faneuil Hall to the Summer-street Church. It was composed of the military, the civic bodies, the Governor and State Officers and the City Authorities in carriages, and the mourning relatives of the deceased soldier.

Rev. CHANDLER ROBBINS performed the funeral ceremonies, and the remains of the gallant dead were then conveyed to Marshfield, to be deposited in the family tomb.

The Maine State Election.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Sept. 9—3 A M.

We have returns from ninety-one towns in the State, giving the following vote for Governor:

COBURN, Republican, 17,536; BRADBURY, Peace Democrat, 12,170; JAMESON, Union Democrat, 2,325.

The same towns last year gave WASHBURN 21,964, DANA 7,360, JAMESON 7,754.

The Republican majority in these towns this year is 2,858, against 6,820 last year.

The aggregate vote in these towns is 31,854, against the aggregate vote last year, which was 37,108.

The aggregate vote this year will probably fall short 15,000, the aggregate vote of 1861 being 100,503.

The net Republican [illegible] towns is 3,962.

As we have [illegible] from nearly two-thirds of the State, the loss [illegible] will leave the Republican majority [illegible] against 16,875 last year, [illegible] than 5,000.

From appearances, the Republicans have carried four out of the five Congressional Districts.

The [illegible] Congressional District is in doubt.

The vote for members of the Legislature, though not so large as [illegible]

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

No additional returns of any consequence have been received to-day. LORENZO D. M. SWEAT, Democrat, is probably elected to Congress from the First District by a small majority.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT royal.

The Return of Gen. Hunter to the North—His Negro Policy Adopted by the President—Five Negro Regiments to be Raised, and Fifty Thousand More to be Employed in the Quartermaster's Department—The Experiment of Free Labor, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1862.

There is little doubt that the next mail from the North will bring an order from the War Department recalling Major-Gen. HUNTER to a field of greater activity. The Government had not given him a hearty support in carrying out his policy of arming the blacks, by which alone he could make himself useful to this department to the National cause; and, therefore, more than two months since he applied to be relieved, rather than to sit supinely with folded hands, when his military abilities might be found of service elsewhere. [illegible] reason to believe that Gen. HUNTER's views upon the question of forming negro regiments have been unreservedly adopted by the President, and the whole question has assumed such a different phase that Gen. HUNTER almost regrets that he left the department. The last mail brought the [illegible] organization of the first regiment, [illegible] and of a thousand [illegible] and permission for the [illegible] of the [illegible] regiments. [illegible] to complete [illegible] which are now [illegible] Port Royal. [illegible] the Sea Islands [illegible] with the [illegible] Gen. HUNTER [illegible] the Secretary of War [illegible] Port Royal [illegible] the Sea Islands [illegible] the Savannah River, [illegible] falling into our hands, was the *Nashville*, as was at first believed. The [illegible] nearly new boat, of beautiful model, and [illegible] much prized for her adaptability to run the blockade which she has several times successfully done. She was run on shore in a fog. We will save [illegible] of her cargo and machinery.

The steamer *Saxon*, from Boston, on the 23d ult., bound for New-Orleans, put in here on Sunday last, in distress, her engine having broken down. [illegible]

GUERRILLAS IN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Saturday night, QUANTRELL, with a force variously estimated at from 200 to 1,500, entered Butler, Johnson County, Kansas. At last accounts they still held the place. Several stores were robbed, the office of the *Mirror* newspaper demolished, and 50 recruits for Kansas regiments captured.

Gov. ROBINSON has issued a proclamation calling upon all citizens of the State to organize and arm for home defence. He says one-half the enrolled militia of the State have entered the United States service.

The Postage Currency.

PAYMENT OF NOTES OF THE NEW CURRENCY RESUMED—GREAT NUMBER OF APPLICANTS—THE NUMBER ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY—MANNER OF DISBURSEMENT.

The payment of the new postage stamp currency was resumed last Monday. Although several weeks have elapsed since the notes were first issued, and since they have been disbursed in Washington by army paymasters, but few had found their way into circulation in this City. About a fortnight since the Sub-Treasurer paid a very small number to people desirous of obtaining them; but so few were disbursed that they are seldom met with. They have been received at the Custom-house, in sums less than five dollars, for fees, &c., and a few have been returned to importers, by the Cashier, in making change. The Sub-Treasury was the scene of great activity on Monday, the number of applicants for the new notes being very large—a long line extending from the entrance, through Wall-street to Nassau. The announcement was made, by advertisement, that the payment would be resumed on that day, but that the notes would be disbursed only in sums of five dollars.

This plan was adopted to ensure speed in the delivery, and thus prevent all unnecessary delay. Packages of the notes, valued at five dollars, were rapidly delivered, the Treasury notes being accepted in payment therefor. Each package contained stamps of the different denominations assorted. Notes for five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents are the only ones issued. About $10,000 worth of the notes were disbursed in this manner on Monday. On Tuesday, the news that the notes were being paid out to the public was much more generally known than on the day before, and at an early hour a very large crowd had assembled at the Sub-Treasury. The line of applicants at about ten o'clock extended from the Sub-Treasury through Wall-street to William, and even to Liberty-street. Only a small number of the notes were paid out, and a greater portion of those waiting their turn were disappointed, being unable to obtain the change desired.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The jury trials in this Court will commence on Thursday next, the 15th inst., when the following causes will be called: Nos. 1¾, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

[Advertisement.]
ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.
Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of
COAL OIL FIXTURES,
Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]
The new play at BARNUM'S is a perfect success. To-day being the usual family holiday, it will be produced both afternoon and evening. There will be a crowd of ladies and children. The new colored ballet is the [illegible]

[Advertisement.]
Young men can learn their true pursuit, and parents how to train their children for usefulness and happiness, by obtaining a phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 9.—*In steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool*—Dr. Rambaut, lady and niece; Rev. W. O. Lamson, of Paris; Sir John Murray, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Hull, Miss Hattie Hull, Miss Mary Hull, Mr. J. Nesmith, Mrs. Baxter, Master Baxter, Miss Andrews, Miss A. Andrews, Mrs. Donovan, Mrs Picabia, Master Juanita Picabia, Mr. E. B. Reed, Mr. John B. Wilson, Mr. Charles Hull, S. M. Stone, Mrs. Wilkie, Miss Wilkie, Miss A. Wilkie, Mrs. Constable, Mrs. D. H. Cochrane, Dr. Eddy, Mr. J. Eddy, Mr. E. C. Fisher, Mrs. Middleton, Mr. S. Lady and infant; J. Bell and lady; Mr. Platt Adams and lady; Mr. Ward and lady; Mr. Brenninghausen and lady; Miss Vivian, Miss Ohlberg, Miss Nicholls, Mrs. Palmer, Mr. A. Hyde and lady; Mr. Trumbull and lady, and two children; Mr. Geo. Benford, lady and two children; Miss Bailey, Mr. John S. Benson, Miss Bailey, Mr. Peterson and lady; Miss Sudden, Mrs. Patterson, three children and servant; Mr. W. E. Stanton, Mr. Tenney, Mr. Hoyt, A. Parff, Geo. F. Johnson, Mr. Ballard, J. Cooper, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Isaac Wrench, Mr. Allarmont, Mr. P. Grasson, Mr. Colon, Fagrott, Mrs. Hovey, Mr. Gustav Hoffner, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Lundy, Mr. Gockler, Mr. J. O. Wood, Mr. Jackson, S. Wells, Mr. Irish, S. W. Williams, Revd. Mr. Brennan, Mr. A. Creth, Mr. Geo. Benthel, Mr. Pat. O. Barlow, Mr. Thos. Vivian, Mr. Lee Hughland, Mr. Michael Brown, Mr. S. Bateman and lady; Mr. Tunker, Capt. Hunker, Capt. Taylor, Mr. Hovey, Miss Langley, Mr. Elmeda, Mr. C. Hayo, Mr. Wm. Trent, Mr. Herrinke, Mr. I. H. Smith, Mr. Geo. D. Boardman, Mr. Harris, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Mander, Mr. John Hesse.

SEPT. 9—In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg—Hermann Hill, C. Wassilde, Lewis Fink, wife and son; Paul Alexandrosen, T. C. Hench, lady and three children, Isabella Hinsagh, Sepre Schmidt, C. Bainton and lady, C. L. Bermays, lady and four children; John Moller, Carl Neuminger, Carl Baeder, S. Greenfield, T. G. Fifield, H. Stursberg, lady and three children; Maria Bonig, Jos. Aucke, Louise Aiker, Fedie Aiker, Mr. Mahrenholz, Miss Neier, L. F. Koch, Henrietta Himmel, Herr Hesse, Aralia Stein, R. Bargehubi and lady, Sophie Levy, Adelheid Levy, F. Pump, Moses Herz, Anna Hayn, Catherine Hayn, J. Mendel, lady and son, [illegible] Stein, E. Rogelberg, A. String, H. Nathan, Moses Nathan, G. Vetter, J. B. F. Hobbes, Sophia [illegible], Mr. Stephens, Bertha Hilmer, Emma Behme, W. [illegible], Wilhelmina Hilly and child, F. Schelbel, Helena [illegible], C. Bolgeng, C. Bolde, lady and child; G. [illegible] and child, Jenny Easlohner, M. Landreth, [illegible] Easlohner, W. Weinbergee, M. Issler, S. [illegible], Caroline Selmidt, P. C. Kecherrath, Aug. [illegible], Mr. Vetter, Mr. Jenis, Julie Rissler, A. Kinckel, Geo. Lance, Chas. Hillard, [illegible] Vogelbee, E. Wild, R. [illegible], D. Bodeer, L. Badsen, [illegible] Bars, and 8 in the steerage.

SEPT. 9—In ship Challenge, from Hull—[illegible] Lady, Mrs. Dalpiar, nurse and [illegible], J. B. Lescombes, H. Merrow, Capt. [illegible], W. Stockton, Lieut. A. M. Fuller, Lieut. G. W. Brune, Capt. Geo. [illegible], Lieut. O. H. Howard, Lieut. [illegible], Lieut. Neesmith, Capt. S. [illegible], Lieut. S. Foster, Rev

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3422. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE MARYLAND INVASION.

The Rebels Reported to have Advanced to Hagerstown in Force.

Warlike Preparations in Pennsylvania.

A GENERAL ARMING OF THE PEOPLE.

Barnsborough, Near New-Market, Occupied by Gen. McClellan.

The Rebels Retiring Before his Advance.

Speculations as to the Intentions of the Rebels.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL FORCES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

A gentleman arrived here who left Hagerstown yesterday, reports that the enemy has not made his appearance at that place, nor in the neighborhood. Many of the Union citizens have left, and the Secessionists even do not desire the approach of the rebels

HARRISBURG, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 10.

Intelligence of a reliable character is received to the effect that the rebels under Stonewall JACKSON entered Hagerstown in force this afternoon. The operator left while the rebels were entering the town. Arrangements for the defense of this City are going forward, and the order issued by the Governor to-day is considered on all sides to be a just, proper, precautionary measure. It may be the forerunner of an actual call probably soon to be made.

There is nothing later from Hanover or York.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The Baltimore *American* says that the rebels are scouting in the neighborhood of Frederick for horses, cattle, &c., and that they will probably enter Pennsylvania if sufficient time is afforded them.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The rebels, it is presumed, have arrived at some point on the Northern Central Railroad, as the telegraph line has been tampered with, and the words "D——d Yankee" heard by the operator here. It is not thought that railroad communication has yet been interrupted.

EATER.—Information from Hagerstown is to the effect that the rebels have not yet entered that place. The Mayor has arrived at Greencastle, and says that JACKSON's advance guard at 6 o'clock, this evening, was said to be within six miles of Hagerstown.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 10.

It is now certain that no rebels had entered Hagerstown at 6 P. M. JACKSON undoubtedly moved from Boonsboro toward Hagerstown, but there is nothing reliable as to his near approach to Hagers' town. He may be moving to Williamsport to cut off Gen. WHITE, now at Martinsburgh and Harper's Ferry, or direct upon Waynesboro, in this State. The former is most probable. The Northern Central Railroad and telegraph are still O. K. The people of Pennsylvania are now thoroughly aroused and one thousand men from Berks County and one thousand from Chester will probably be here by morning in anticipation of the Governor's call, and within twenty-four hours, 20,000 men will be in the Cumberland Valley, and before JACKSON can reach Chambersburgh, he will be required to meet and overcome 50,000 of Pennsylvania's yeomanry.

Gen. WOOL has been assigned to the command of all the troops north of the Susquehannah.

HARRISBURGH, Midnight, 10th.

A State messenger has sent intelligence amounting in substance to the following: He reached a position on the mountains overlooking Frederick, and by means of a glass saw all that was going on in town. He arrived there about 11 this morning, and says there was evidently a movement of troops in the direction of Middletown and Boonsboro' going on. Farmers informed him that a forward movement began at 3 o'clock this morning, supposed to be about twenty thousand. The messenger then crossed the mountains to within two miles of Myrsville, and reached a position overlooking Boonsboro. He saw three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, eight cannons and a large number of wagons. The soldiers looked ragged, shoeless and hatless.

A mail carrier was taken prisoner, and held five hours. He says great numbers threw themselves down in the middle of the road, attacked with bilious cholic, caused by eating green corn.

A skirmish took place between the Michigan cavalry and Virginia cavalry. Leading the rebel advance at Boonsboro, a rebel Lieutenant was killed, and two privates were captured. They say JACKSON leads the column.

The rebel pickets were within a mile and a half of Hagerstown at 6 this evening. The main body appears to be going between Boonsboro and Sharpsburgh, eight miles below Hagerstown.

The rebel pickets uniformly told the farmers that JACKSON leads the army, and the Cumberland Valley is their destination.

All manner of rumors are in circulation here with regard to a great battle having been fought. I can say with certainty that no intelligence of this character has been received by telegraph or otherwise.

REPORTS FROM GREEN CASTLE.

GREEN CASTLE, Pa., Wednesday, Sept. 10.

Much excitement prevails here to-night, on account of reports of the rebels advancing on Hagerstown. They are said to be advancing toward that place by the way of Cavetown, so as to get in the rear and cut off the retreat of those who might attempt to get away. Up to 5 P. M. no signs of the enemy appeared at any point, although some two hours' previous a negro, among others, reported them within three miles of the town. The people there were very much excited and numbers were leaving with their families, while owners of horses were sending them out of town so that the rebels shall not seize them. A horse or wagon could not be hired at any price.

A scout from RUSSELL's Cavalry reports a movement of the rebels toward the place. The telegraph operator left about 4 o'clock, and has not been heard from since.

VERY LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 10—11:15 P. M.

Great uncertainty still prevails in regard to the force and movements of the rebels. There was a strong disposition this morning to discredit all the previous estimates of the force of the enemy in Maryland, but aggregate of evidence shows the force to be formidable, though probably less than has been presented.

There are some indications of forces gathering in front of Washington—whether a feint or not it is impossible to tell. A large force is believed to be still in the vicinity of Frederick.

Rumors of a disaster to BURNSIDE's Corps, circulated in the streets here to-day, are positively denied by officials, and are untrue. There are rumors, too, of the rebels retreating into Virginia.

THE SKIRMISHING NEAR POOLESVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The action, yesterday, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, under Col. FARNSWORTH, was with 800 of ASHBY's old cavalry. It took place between Poolesville and Darnestown. The rebels had 15 killed and wounded, including one Captain. We took six prisoners. Our loss was one killed and seven wounded. This forenoon, FARNSWORTH again met a portion of them at Clarksburgh, and took 30 of them prisoners. They have already arrived at headquarters. Some of them were barefooted and bareheaded, and all of them in rags. One of them wore nothing but his underclothes.

THE ADVANCE OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The *National Intelligencer*, of Washington, says that the rebels have fallen back from Gen. McCLELLAN's front, which has advanced to within six miles of Pootesville.

Reports from York, of yesterday, say that the rebels had not entered York County, but were reported to be at Emmetsburgh, on a line not more than eight miles from Gettysburgh. They had stationed their pickets six miles from Union Bridge.

There are no signs of an approach of the rebels toward Westminster.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, from Harrisburgh, represents that all is quiet there.

No rebel movements had taken place toward Hagerstown.

A force of our cavalry, under Gen. McCLELLAN, captured Barnsborough, in the rear of New-Market, yesterday.

The operator at Hanover, says that refugees from Frederick report that the rebels are intrenching themselves on the Monocacy, and that they have blown up the iron bridge over that river.

THE LATEST FROM ELLICOTT'S MILLS.

[*Special Dispatch to the Inquirer.*]

ELLICOTT'S MILLS, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad saved all their rolling stock. None now remains in the hands of the enemy but two dilapidated platform cars.

On Monday afternoon the rebels came to Plain No. 1 and captured WARD, the telegraph operator, and his instruments.

They then went to the house of the mother of MASON, the telegraph operator who escaped from them, with his instruments, at Plain No. 4. They are both now in the hands of the rebels, together with what property they tried to save.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are only running to this point. They are going to try and run regular trains to Ellysville to-morrow.

BILLINGS HOSARTS, a noted Secessionist in that part of Virginia, is under arrest at the Relay House. The charge proved against him is, that he managed to carry letters to and from the rebels; another, that he is engaged in enlisting for the Southern army. Our authorities are trying to obtain evidence sufficient to convict him as a spy, and with apparent success so far.

The rebel pickets are within eight miles of Ellicott's Mills, while a large force under Gen. FITZ HUGH LEE, variously estimated at from five to twenty thousand men, are at New-Market.

I met to-day with two workmen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, who were held in arrest at Frederick for a day and then let go. When they reached Poplar Springs they were again arrested and taken to New-Market. Again they were let off by Gen. LEE, and by him furnished with passes to pass his lines.

They state that but few rebel troops were at Frederick. The majority of those there on Saturday moved during the night, to come around North unknown to our informants. They state also that large numbers of the Confederates were at New-Market and some at Poplar Springs.

They saw no evidence of a hasty move on the part of the rebels. All with whom we have conversed, who have been among the Confederates, confirm the previous statements in regard to their condition. They are in a state of utter destitution. Some were without any shoes, feet cut and bloody, and kept in the ranks at the point of the bayonet. New-Market is eight miles from Frederick.

GENERAL ARMING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GOV. CURTIN.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

GOV. CURTIN has issued an order as follows:

In view of the danger of invasion now threatening our State by the enemies of the Government, it is deemed necessary to call upon all the able-bodied men of Pennsylvania to organize immediately for the defence of the State, and be ready for marching orders upon one hour's notice, to proceed to such points of rendezvous as the Governor may direct: It is ordered:

First—That company organizations be made in accordance with the numbers required under the laws of the United States.

Second—As the call may be sudden, it is desirable that the officers and members of each company provide themselves with the best arms they can secure, with at least sixty rounds of ammunition to suit the kind of arms in possession of the soldiers. Such persons as cannot secure and bring arms with them will be furnished by Government after arrival at the place of rendezvous.

Third—Each officer and member of a company shall provide himself with good stout clothing, uniform or otherwise, boots, blanket and haversack, ready to go into camp when called into service.

Fourth—Each company organization to be perfected as soon as possible, and report the name of the officer in command, the number of men, and place of its rendezvous, to these headquarters, in order that they may be promptly notified to move when their services are required.

Fifth—Organizations when ordered to move, will be furnished with transportation by the Government.

Sixth—On arriving at the place of rendezvous, they will be formed into regiments, or such other organizations as the Governor (Commander-in-Chief) of Pennsylvania may direct.

Seventh—So far as practicable, and as may be found consistent with the interest of the public service, companies from the same localities will be placed together in such larger organizations as may be formed.

Eighth—Organizations formed under the recent Proclamation, are earnestly requested to adopt, without delay, such measures as may be necessary to comply with this order.

Ninth—Organizations called into the field under this order, will be held for service for such time only as the pressing exigencies for the State defence may continue. By order, &c.

ANDREW CURTIN.

THE DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning, says:

We understand that Geo. FITZ JOHN PORTER, having command under Gen. BANKS, of the forts and forces on the south side of the Potomac, made on Monday a thorough examination of all those works, twenty-three in number, and found them in perfect order, in the best condition of defense, well-armed and fully manned.

Gen. BANKS' headquarters are established at the corner of Madison-place and Pennsylvania-avenue. The following is a copy of his first general order on assuming the command here:

HEADQUARTERS DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1862.

First—In compliance with paragraph seven of Special Orders No. 4, of the 7th instant, from the headquarters of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN, the undersigned hereby assumes the immediate command of the defences of the Capital during the absence of the General Commanding from Washington.

Second—Commanders of troops in and near the defences of Washington, will send to these headquarters, by twelve to-morrow, consolidated morning reports of their respective commands, and lists showing the regiments and the batteries composing the same, with their stations.

Third—With the permission of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN, Capt. RICHARD B. IRWIN, Aid-de-Camp to the General Commanding, will act as Assistan Adjutant-General of this command.

N. P. BANKS, Maj.-Gen.

DEFENCES SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN has been appointed to the command of the forces for the defence of Washington, south of the Potomac.

The friends of Brigadier-General MANSFIELD say that he is to be appointed a Major-General of Volunteers.

THE REBELS MASSING BETWEEN DRAINESVILLE AND LEESBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

There is no doubt that the rebels, in large force, are between Drainesville and Leesburgh, to-day, apparently designing to cross into Maryland from those points. By this time we have troops enough there to prevent them from consummating their object. Beyond these facts, but little, if anything, can be learned.

There is nothing reliable from further up the Potomac.

Six prisoners of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, who were captured by a detachment of FARNSWORTH's Illinois Cavalry yesterday, were brought to Washington this morning, and provided with accommodations at the Old Capitol prison. It is represented that the chivalry were put to inglorious flight in the brief skirmish, and left on the field several dead and wounded.

Troops are constantly arriving and being assigned to proper positions.

LETTERS FROM BALTIMORE.

THE REBEL FORCE IN MARYLAND—GEN. EWELL NOT DEAD—THE REBEL PLANS—PREPARATIONS IN BALTIMORE.

GILMORE HOUSE, BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept 9, 1862.

I have conversed, to-day, with a man formerly in the cavalry of the rebel Gen. STUART, who has been within our lines for the past year as a paroled prisoner, keeping store, meanwhile, in the neighborhood of New-Market. His period of service in the Confederate Army having expired, he prefers remaining here to being exchanged and reënlisting. He professes to have visited the rebel camps on Sunday, and conversed with his old commander, Gen. STUART, who informed him that the Confederates had 175,000 men in Maryland, consisting of the forces of JACKSON, STUART, LONGSTREET, the two HILLS, EWELL and G. W. SMITH—the whole under the supreme command of Gen. LEE.

Gen. STUART is reported to have denied the story of Gen. EWELL's death, declaring that he was still in the field, though suffering from a severe wound in the left arm. Ten thousand rebels are said by this man to have been at New-Market on Sunday, and the others beyond these toward Frederick. He learned nothing of the purpose of the present movement, except, as he heard, general threats to carry the war into Pennsylvania. The minor rebel officers knew nothing, and were divided in opinion as to their destination. Their superiors, of course, had nothing to say. When I ventured to doubt the correctness of my informant's figures, he expressed entire confidence in the truth of Gen. STUART's statements, declaring that he was a very religious man, of the Presbyterian order, and incapable of falsehood. At the same time, however, he abated so much of his numbers as to say that, in his opinion, the rebels have here "right smart 125,000 men." He appeared to be an intelligent and truthful fellow, and I give his statement for what it is worth—more as a sample of the reports received here, than as exact information to be depended upon wholly.

It is very evident that the rebels are willing that we should believe that they have a large force in Maryland. Whether they are adopting the Talleyrandian strategy of telling the truth after their much lying, or not, I cannot say. At the market this morning, was a farmer who had come in from Frederick with a load of produce, leaving that place after its occupation by the rebels, without molestation. He asserts that there is no restriction on travel, residents coming and going as they wish. This statement, which would seem to be confirmed, indicates, apparently, a force there sufficient to be careless of concealment. This farmer puts the number at 160,000, though I could not learn very clearly whether he believed them to be on this side of the river, or waiting to cross. In fact, the reports brought in this way are too conflicting to be of much account. Civilians with abundant opportunities for observation, have the most confused notions of a military force, and it is easy for the rebels to spread through them exaggerated reports of their strength.

I heard yesterday that the Confederate pickets, which have come within thirty odd miles of Baltimore, were withdrawn on Sunday night toward Frederick. The trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are now running only to Ellicott's Mills, fifteen miles from here, with a military train to Ely's Mills, a short distance beyond. As these and other items have been deemed too important to send by telegraph, I have been obliged to delay them for the mail.

The military authorities here are taking matters very complacently. Though it is beyond a doubt that the rebels know what preparations are making here, it is not best that I should reveal, least I add to the already distinguished reputation for inaction our Generals are acquiring. Great energy has been shown in the suppression of newspaper bulletins, in the closing of liquor shops, and in like attempts to keep the peace.

Gov. BRADFORD's proclamation, calling the citizens to arms, is said to have given displeasure to Gen. WOOL. There may be several reasons for not distributing arms indiscriminately among a population of such inland loyalty as that of Maryland; but those who can be trusted should surely be put in battle array. Cincinnati is setting an example that loyal men here are eager to follow, were the opportunity given them.

The city is quiet, and there is no excitement to indicate that anything unusual is at hand. The Secessionists express their confidence that the invasion of Pennsylvania will end the war, by convincing the North that it is not wise to contend longer with a people able to retaliate as well as to hold their own. It should surely end the contest; whether in this way or not depends upon the energy of our Government.

NEWS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC

ALL QUIET AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Enemy Not Heard from in the Neighborhood.

The Union Force Strong Enough to Hold the Place.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

All is perfectly quiet in this neighborhood. The place is occupied by a Union force amply sufficient to hold it against the largest force of rebels—none of whom, however, have yet shown themselves.

You may set down Harper's Ferry as entirely safe.

RENEWED EXCITEMENT IN CINCINNATI.

THE REBELS ADVANCING IN FORCE.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

Business was again suspended to-day, and all the military organizations were to report for service at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Three thousand laborers have been ordered to go to work on trenches.

The military authorities received information late last night, that the rebels were advancing in force.

The excitement in the city is intense.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 10—10½ P. M.

A train of thirty ambulances, with a flag of truce, left here, yesterday afternoon, for the use of our wounded at Richmond. When they were twelve miles distant they were ordered to halt by the pickets of Gen. EWING.

They did so, and the officer in command of the ambulances was taken before Gen. HEATH, who informed him that he could not pass the train, as he was not receiving flags of truce at present. An appeal was then made to Gen. KIRBY SMITH, who promptly allowed our ambulances to proceed.

Our scouts report that the rebels are moving in two divisions, numbering 16,000 men.

Early this morning a large rebel cavalry force attacked our pickets on Licking River, driving them back a mile, several of whom were wounded.

Our whole force over the river was drawn up in line of battle at noon to-day.

One of our men was killed in the picket skirmish.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

Hon. RICHARD APPERSON, from Mount Sterling, reports HUMPHREY MARSHALL there with 4,000 troops, including cavalry and artillery, arresting citizens, searching houses, &c.

It is reported that a force of rebel cavalry took possession of Eminence, Ky., last night.

JOHN MORGAN occupies the *Observer and Reporter* office at Lexington as headquarters.

Hon. JOSHUA F. BELL, recently unconditionally released by the rebels, arrived at the Galt House to-day.

It is rumored that about 4,000 rebels from Lexington set Sunday took possession of Lebanon to-day.

Numerous and conflicting reports are in circulation, indicating that skirmishers are at Taylorsville and other points, but nothing reliable as to the result can be procured to-night.

The Southern telegraph line is working to Russellville and Franklin.

The train for Frankfort this morning came back from Obsundous station sixteen miles East, fearing an attack from guerillas.

GUERRILLAS ROUTED IN KENTUCKY.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Sept. 10.

Major KENNEDY, of the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, had a skirmish near Allenville with WOOD-WARD's guerrillas. The Nationals lost one and captured four prisoners.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 6th inst, has the following items:

There are now sixty-eight of Major-Gen. POPE's commissioned officers and one of his surgeons in confinement here. They are not considered prisoners of war. An Aid of Gen. BURNSIDE, however, is placed in that category.

"There being no boats at Varina to take away the 2,000 Yankee prisoners yesterday, their departure was delayed.

An unusually large number of Federal schooners were visible off the bar from Charleston, S. C., early on Tuesday morning."

"In the battle of Friday Gen. EWELL was shot through the knee; Gen. TRIMBLE was wounded in the foot, and Gen. TALIAFERRO in the arm, neck and leg. Col. NAFF, of the Thirty-third Virginia, was killed; Col. BOTTS, of the Second Virginia, was severely wounded; Col. GRIMSLEY of the Twenty-seventh Virginia, was wounded; Col. ROWAN was wounded. Majors NULEMBOUACH, TERRY and SCOTT, of the Twenty-fifth Virginia, were severely wounded. Capt. FULTON, Lieut. MEADE, Lieut. ARNETT and a number of other officers were wounded, and many killed, whose names were not reported when our informant left.

The Columbia, (S. C.,) *Guardian* says, Gen. BEAUREGARD, on reporting for duty was assigned to that Department which, we believe, includes Charleston and its defences.

Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, Sept 10.

The Republican State Convention is in session here to-day, and is fully attended. Hon. A. H. BULLOCK, of Worcester, presides, assisted by sixteen Vice-Presidents and six Secretaries.

The Convention nominated the present State officers for reelection, amid loud applause.

A letter was read from Lieut.-Gov. NEWHITH, declining a renomination. Recess.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, Sept. 10.

At the Republican Convention this afternoon, a letter was read from Lieut.-Gov. NEWHITH, declining a reelection, and Hon. JEFT HAYDEN, of Williamsburgh, was substituted. Otherwise, the State ticket remains as filled by the present incumbents.

The Convention adopted five resolutions—the first pledges support to the national Government; the second mentions slavery as a principal support of the rebellion, and says it should be exterminated; the third expresses respect and sympathy for our gallant soldiers who fight and fall in the service; the fourth supports our State Government; the fifth indorses our Senators in Congress, and recommends the reelection of CHARLES SUMNER. The vote for the resolutions was nearly unanimous.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Arrival and Departure of the Massachusetts Sixth.

BREAKFAST AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

The famous Massachusetts Sixth Regiment—the same that was attacked by the mob in the streets of Baltimore on the 19th of April, 1861—arrived in this City yesterday, on their way to the seat of war, having enlisted under the call for nine months' militia. They came in the steamboat *Plymouth Rock*, from Stonington, and were escorted from the wharf to the Park Barracks by a deputation of the Sons of Massachusetts, which would have been much larger had it not been for a misunderstanding as to the place the regiment was to land.

The rank and file were provided with breakfast at the barracks, and the officers of the regiment took their breakfast at the Astor House, at 11 o'clock, under the auspices of the Association of the Sons of Massachusetts. A number of invited guests were present, and, after the eatables had been disposed of, the party indulged in speeches and sentiments appropriate to the occasion. On the walls of the dining-room were suspended banners, with the following inscriptions:

"Welcome to the Old Massachusetts Sixth."

"The Heroes of the 19th of April—SUMNER NEEDHAM, ADDISON WHITNEY, LUTHER C. LADD."

The entertainment was opened by Col. FRANK E. HOWE, who extended a cordial welcome to the old Sixth Regiment on her second return to the field, and cautioned the speakers who were to follow him to be brief, as the regiment would, under no circumstances, be detained one minute after the baggage had been put on board and the train was ready. He introduced as the first speaker PARKE GODWIN, Esq., who paid a merited tribute to the untiring energy and zeal with which Col. HOWE performed the duties connected with his responsible post of military agent for the New-England States. The old Massachusetts Sixth, he said, was doubly welcome to this City. It had already won laurels, and distinguished as it was for its own services, it was also distinguished as coming from that glorious old State of Massachusetts, which, now as always, was first and foremost in the path of duty. Her blood was the first to be shed in this last revolution as it was in the first. She knows no change, because the spirit which animated her was inspired by great principles. Massachusett is was still the leader in this sacred war for freedom, and he, although a native of another State, was proud to recognize her as such. Not that her sons were of nether stock, or of purer blood, but because they had been trained in those principles of freedom which were the moving-spring of modern civilization, and the nurseries of true heroism. And if it should happen, through the imbecility of our rulers, or the possible treachery of our military leaders, that our armies shall be driven back, there would at last be found one spot—on the hills of Old Berkshire—where the battle of freedom would be successfully fought and won. He concluded by proposing the health and prosperity of the Colonel and officers of the Old Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts.

Col. FOLLANSBEE, on rising, was received with prolonged cheers. He said he had never made a speech in his life; at home he was known as a bashful man. The Sixth Regiment, he said, had a reputation of being better fighters than talkers, and they were now on a mission to maintain that reputation. Under those circumstances he begged to be excused from making a speech. [Applause.]

Among the speakers that followed were Gen. Wetmore, Maj. Stott, of the Sixth, Mathew Hale Smith, Hon. D. A. Alger, of Lowell, Prof. Hitchcock, Mr. Charles Gould, and others. The interview was a very pleasant one, and the reception extended to the officers of the old Sixth appeared to gratify them exceedingly.

The Sixth returns to the field with 930 men, all splendidly armed and equipped. The great majority of them are young, and in the ranks are to be found the sons of many of the most respectable families of Massachusetts. Mr. C. A. LUCE, Jr., son of the senior partner of the late firm of LUCE & TURNER, naval store merchants, of this city, goes as a private in Company B, Capt. SHADDOCK.

The Regiment is accompanied by the Lowell Brass Band, and carries the flag presented to it by the loyal citizens of Baltimore on the 4th of July, 1861. The flag bears the following inscription:

LOYAL CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE,
PRATT-STREET,
BALTIMORE,
NINETEENTH OF APRIL, 1861.
To the Sixth Regiment Massachusetts S. M.

The present commander of the Regiment, Col. FOLLANSBEE, was acting as Captain when the Regiment passed through Baltimore, on the memorable 19th of April, and most of the Staff and line officers have seen service in the present war.

The Sixth left for Washington yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.

The following is a list of the officers.

Colonel—ALBERT S. FOLLANSBEE.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Melvin Be
Major—Charles Stoll.
Adjutant—Thomas O. Allen.
Quartermaster—Wm. G. Wise.
Surgeon—Dr. Walter Burnham.
Assistant Surgeon—Owen Humphreys,
Chaplain—Rev. J. W. Hanson.

Company A—Captain, Andrew C. Wright; First Lieutenant, Enoch Foster; Second Lieutenant, John Hall.

Company B—Captain, George F. Shaddock; First Lieutenant, S. Blood; Second Lieutenant, Dexter Sawtell.

Company C—Captain, John C. Jepson; First Lieutenant, John Hadley; Second Lieutenant, John Marshall.

Company D—Captain, James W. Hart; First Lieutenant, Samuel C. Pinney; Second Lieutenant, Hiram C. Muzzy.

Company E—Captain, Aaron C. Henley; First Lieutenant, Aaron S. Fletcher; Second Lieutenant, George W. Rand.

Company F—Captain, John D. Sawyer; First Lieutenant, Theodore Kilimore; Second Lieutenant, Lowell Ellison.

Company G—Captain, George Cady; First Lieutenant, Bickford; Second Lieutenant, George Pulsifer.

Company H—Captain, Rodney C. Ferson; First Lieutenant, Charles E. Poor; Second Lieutenant, Albert Pinder.

Company I—Captain, A. L. Hamilton; First Lieutenant, Eben Ellenwood; Second Lieutenant, Robt. G. Barr.

Company K—Captain, Chas. E. A. Bartlett; First Lieutenant, W. F. Wood; Second Lieutenant, Shepley Morgan.

Departure of the Monitors.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment of New-York State Volunteers, known as the "Monitors," left their camp yesterday afternoon for the seat of war by the way of Elizabethport, N. J. The Monitors have been encamped for several weeks past near the old Quarantine Ground, Staten Island, and they were taken directly from there to Elizabethport in the steamer *Red Jacket*. This regiment, in respect to the character and standing of its members, is probably the best that has yet been raised in this City. It originated in the Christian Young Men's Association, whose design, at first, was to recruit a company simply, which should be composed of young men desirous of avoiding the evil associations which too often attend camp life; but recruits came in so rapidly that it was concluded to raise a regiment. This was soon done, and the corps now numbers 970 men. Another regiment started on the same plan, is now recruiting in Brooklyn, with every prospect of similar success.

Many men among the "Monitors" have left lucrative positions to engage in the war from a sense of duty, among the number Lieut.-Col. WOODFORD, who resigned his place as Assistant United States District-Attorney, with a salary of $3,000 per annum.

There can be little doubt that the "Monitors" will fully meet the hopes and expectations of their friends, and furnish ample proof of what many seem to doubt, that it is not necessary for men to depart from the principles of morality, or become savages, or devils, in order to fight bravely in a just cause.

The "Monitors" are commanded by Col. GURNEY, a regular army officer, a graduate of West Point, and a man every way fitted to lead the regiment in the path of glory. Their future career will be watched with absorbing interest by the hundreds of families and friends whom they leave behind them. A list of the officers of the regiment has been previously published.

FIFTEEN MONTHS AT THE SOUTH.

Letters from Mr. Wm. Henry Hurlbert to Hon. Amasa J. Parker.

NUMBER ONE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1862.

To Honorable Amasa J. Parker:

DEAR SIR: Permit me briefly to explain why and with what object I take the liberty of addressing to you this narrative of a sojourn of fifteen months in the capital of the "Confederate States of America." Visiting the South in no unfriendly temper, and upon the express invitation of leading Southern men, it has been my fortune to test, in a very peculiar manner, the condition of Southern society, the feeling of the Southern people, and the character of the Southern Government during the past most eventful year of our history. A full and detailed account of my experiences and observations during this period would afford, I am sure, no uninstructive commentary upon the earlier stages of this great national crisis. Such an account, however, I do not now propose to attempt. It is my immediate aim to set forth such facts as may tend to throw light directly upon the condition of the populations in arms against the Union, and upon their actual relations with the men who appear to be now controlling their destinies. That I have suffered grievous wrongs at the hands of the Southern people and their central Government, I have the right to assert, but I should hold myself to deserve more than I have suffered did I believe either that the remembrance of these wrongs could lead me to set down anything in malice, or that it could make me insensible to the traits of self-devotion, energy, and heroism which have marked the progress of this desperate Southern crusade against the American nationality, its present peace, the splendid memories of its past, and the more splendid hopes of its future. I went to the South untrammeled by any ties of party or of passion, to see for myself the true state of a people toward whom I believed our Government to be pursuing a mistaken policy. Arrested without a legal charge, imprisoned without a hearing, released without condition or qualification, and refused a passport to my home, I have finally made my own way back, as untrammeled as I went. It is within my own choice, then, to speak or to forbear, and it would be my own shame were I to say anything which I do not believe to be strictly accurate, strictly fair, strictly fitting to be said at this time, when, if never before, it is the duty of every citizen to look into the facts of our national condition as clearly as he can, putting utterly aside his own plans and passions in the presence of the dread and direct teachings of a Providence which, for its own wise purposes, we may be sure, has confounded the calculations of the most sagacious, and turned to naught the prophecies of the most astute.

And what I have thus to say I say in this way to you, Sir, for this reason.

Eighteen months ago, in February, 1861, I sate as a delegate from the City of New-York in a Convention held at Albany, over which you were called to preside. That Convention, nominally of the Democratic party, was conceded at the time, I believe, to represent the general conservative sentiment of the State in opposition to the policy of forcing the then seceded States to return to the Union. Thus understanding its character and drift I took part in its deliberations, and in the drafting of resolutions strongly hostile alike to the principle and the policy of coercion. I did this, not as a Democrat, for I had never identified myself with that or with any other political party, but simply as an American citizen who took the liberty of believing, with JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, that our Union was essentially a union of hearts, and that it could not possibly, therefore, be held together on its original conditions by any exertions of physical force.

Strange things have come to pass, Sir, since the Peace Convention of 1861 suspended its sessions. A river of blood runs red and deep, between the policy for which we then pronounced in vain, and the actual state of the nation. The war for the Union has become in its turn a great controlling fact. If it has acted strongly upon the minds of men at the North, it has acted no less strongly upon the minds of men at the South. The temper, the spirit and the purposes of the Southern people can hardly be in 1862 precisely what they were in 1861. Can we safely direct our National policy to-day on the theories which were plausible eighteen months ago? This is a question to be asked surely, not alone by those who then thought forbearance wisdom, and believed a peaceful separation the safest way to a solid and permanent reunion of the States, but also by those—of whom many sate with us at Albany—who rushed into the field on the summons of the cannon at Fort Sumter, and have since poured out their blood like water in defence of the Law they deemed insulted, and of the National honor they saw trailed in the dust. For more than a year the Union has been in arms to maintain itself, with all its ancient guarantees, all its established compromises. What efforts have not been made in its behalf by the States which still loyally accept its conditions and rally around the splendor of its flag? A million of men have marched from their homes to maintain its sanctions inviolate, and through weary months of hope deferred, of high expectations dashed with constant disappointment, of magnificent sacrifices poured seemingly upon the ground, the love of the people to their land has steadfastly upheld the standard of the Union. Yet the banners of the rebellion still float over Fort Sumter, and are advanced within the frontiers of the loyal States themselves. No voice of submission, no proffer of reconciliation has come to us from the South. It would be singular indeed, Sir, if, in this condition of affairs, the people of the Union should not begin to ask themselves how long things are to go on in this way; singular, indeed, if those who are so lavish of their treasure and their blood should not begin to look closely and earnestly into the end and object of this vast and precious expenditure; singular, indeed, if dissensions and divisions of opinion should not arise concerning the way in which the nation's work has been done and is doing.

I return from the South to find three marked and separate tendencies of opinion forming themselves at the North. I find one class of thinkers to whom it is growing clear that the substantial issue of this war has now become, at last, a question of domination between the principle of Free Labor and the principle of Slavery. These men believe that it is time to state this issue fairly and to meet it boldly; that to policy with it is to compromise our free and enlightened, manly life, the South, to a divided front of war, and to the final and overwhelming overthrow, not of the Union only, but of all those

blessings of which the Union, in the minds of its original framers, was the symbol and the guarantee.

I find another class of men who believe that we have only to establish the prestige of our loyal States by decisive victories in the field, in order to secure by armistice and negotiation the return of the seceded States to the Union upon conditions of mutual compromise between Liberty and Slavery, which will set at rest forever all antagonism between those principles by conceding to Slavery the right to travel as far and to live as long as circumstances will permit.

I find still a third class, who think the question of Slavery an impertinence in the conflict—who march against the slaveholding South to restore to its people the Union as it was in 1860, with the firm conviction that, once well beaten into submission, the Southern people will be happy to return to their old relations with the North, and will have no more disposition to "bring the negro into politics" than certain political conventions at the North have to hear his name of evil omen mentioned at all to-day.

Now I think you will agree with me that as has been throughout the whole course of this momentous drama, Northern sentiment and opinion have been very generally framed with too little reference to, and too little consideration of, the real state of facts and of feeling at the South. This has been and is true, it seems to me, as well of those who have pleaded for peace, as of those who have clamored for war—as well of Constitutional Democrats as of Radical Abolitionists—as well of those who would save the Union by conceding anything to Slavery, as of those who would concede nothing to Slavery were the Union twenty times at stake. And it is my hope that the narrative I now address to you, of a somewhat prolonged and peculiar experience at the South, may supply others, as the events which it relates have supplied myself, with materials for reflection upon the present and future of our great National struggle, drawn from the interior of Southern life and society. Let this hope excuse, in your eyes, and in those of all candid readers, the inevitable personality of my story. It is not my fault that I am the hero of my own tale, and it would afford me the most sincere pleasure could I recount, in the third person, and of another, the experiences which it is my duty to recite.

Members of the Government established at Montgomery, who knew my course in regard to the position of affairs at that time, wrote to me during the early Spring of 1861, urging in the strongest terms the entire unanimity of the seceded populations, the undisturbed civil order which reigned throughout the seceded States, and the absolute indisposition of their people to trench upon the strictest limits of State sovereignty and independence. Nothing, they declared, could be less revolutionary than their revolution. Their attack on Fort Sumter had been provoked, they averred, not by hostility to the Union, but by distrust of the Administration. They alleged that they were seeking, not to extend, nor even primarily to maintain Slavery, but simply to secure their own right to control it within its existing limits, untrammeled and unexasperated by the interference of the Free States. They cherished the hope of an early pacific separation under the auspices and mediation of friendly Powers, a hope which, as any well informed student of European politics must see, could only have been realized upon conditions which must have effectually accomplished the restriction of Slavery within the closest State limits, and consequently have dashed to pieces forever the visionary pleas of those Southern fanatics for whom secession was but the first term of a vast Empire of Cotton. Reciting all these things and theories, my Southern correspondents invited me to visit the South and see for myself the true condition of affairs.

I knew, of course, that as a man of Southern birth, long and avowedly hostile to Slavery, I ran a certain risk in taking such a step as this. But I had no reason to doubt the good faith of my correspondents, and I considered that the importance of the objects I had in view warranted me in incurring whatever adventitious perils might attend the experiment. I accordingly left New-York, June 4, 1861; went from Baltimore, by the Relay House, to the City of Frederick; and, armed with a simple letter of introduction from a kinsman of Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSTON to that officer, then commanding the Confederate forces at Harper's Ferry, entered the State of Virginia, at that point, on the 6th. I reached Richmond on Saturday, the 8th, to find the city in a ferment of military excitement. I called at once upon my correspondents, and discovered almost immediately that in the transition from Montgomery to Richmond the Confederate Government had entered upon an entirely new phase of its existence. A high officer of that Government whom I saw within an hour after my arrival, electrified me with the information that fears were felt for the safety of President DAVIS—that there was a strong undercurrent of exasperation in Richmond against the men who had finally sprung upon the State of Virginia her accession to the Confederacy—and that the Southern authorities were looking anxiously forward to the National invasion as the only sure means of maintaining their own hold upon the Virginian Capital. Virginia, it seemed, had not intended to throw herself unreservedly into the arms of the South. She had been roused by President LINCOLN'S proclamation of the 17th of April, to oppose the pretentions of the Government at Washington; but, with all her ancient pride of place, she had expected to stand between the Union and the South, as the armed arbiter of their quarrel. She had organized an army of her own, to the command of which she had called one of her own sons, ROBERT LEE, and it was with no slight indignation that she had seen another Virginian, Gen. JOHNSTON, accept a commission from the Confederate authorities, and occupy Harper's Ferry with troops of the Confederate, not of the Virginian army. This antagonism of purposes had already been followed by one military disaster—that of Philippa, where the orders of Gen. JOHNSTON had been treated with contempt by the Virginian officer in command, Col. PORTERFIELD, who had absolutely refused to report himself to any less authority than the General-in-Chief of the Virginia forces at Richmond. Nothing, it was evident, could save the Southern cause in Virginia, but such an imminent peril from the Federal arms as should compel the Virginian authorities to acquiesce in the temporary supremacy, at least, of the Confederate leaders. Meanwhile, "CÆSAR held divided empire with Jove;" DAVIS with LETCHER in Richmond.

In the evening of Saturday I had an interview with the Southern Secretary of State, Mr. TOOMBS, upon his own invitation. I had received information from Paris, before leaving the North, that one, at least, of the "Southern Commissioners" in Europe, Mr. T. BUTLER KING, was propagating in that Capital the baldest and boldest views as to the ultimate intentions of the Confederacy; openly declaring that the absorption of Cuba and Central America entered immediately into the purposes of the new Government. This information had reached me from a source so respectable, that I could scarcely doubt its correctness, and I desired to learn from Mr. TOOMBS whether in this matter Mr. KING represented his Chiefs at Richmond. Mr. TOOMBS met my inquiries with a flood of the loosest and wildest opinions imaginable. He professed the profoundest indifference to the sentiment of the civilized world on the subject of Slavery and its extension—avowed his intimate conviction that the policy of England and France must depend absolutely on the interests of the cotton-trade, and would consequently be controlled by the Confederate States. France in particular he felt assured must be drawn into such a practical alliance with the Confederacy as would afford her the means of overtaking and outstripping England in the race of industry; and he had no doubt that France would rapidly recognize the importance of conceding to the new Republic an unlimited extension towards the tropics. With Europe thus comfortably secured, the Southern Secretary was quite at his ease in regard to the pending war with the North. New York City it was true had disappointed the expectations of her best friends at the South, but the consequences could only be fatal to herself. The financial resources of the Free States, paralyzed by the withdrawal of Southern commerce, must break down at an early day—the producing States were the natural allies of the South—and "our chief embarrassment," said the secretary, "will be as to which of the Northern States we can with advantage and safety admit into the Confederacy!" Startling as was the general tenor of the singular monologue with which Mr. TOOMBS favored me, nothing in it was more remarkable than the entire absence of any apprehension as to the future of these vast and slashing speculations. I saw here reproduced upon the Southern side of the Potomac the same unquestioning confidence of triumph which seemed to me so perilous a trait of the popular temper at the North.

Mr. BENJAMIN, whom I saw repeatedly during my stay at Richmond, though more measured and specious in tone than his less cultivated colleague, was not at the less exultant in his anticipations. He, too, looked confidently for the downfall of the Federal Administration, and he informed me that he had opposed in the Cabinet all measures which implied a possible continuance of the war beyond the month of September then ensuing. He entertained no doubt that the great central belt of Free States between the Potomac, the Ohio, and the lakes must speedily gravitate to the Confederacy, and he was much more anxious about the pretensions of Virginia, and about the probable disinclination of South Carolina to acquiesce in a re-confederation of the South with Pennsylvania and the West, than about the efforts of the Government at Washington to reduce the South. Whether Mr. DAVIS partook this halcyon mood of his Ministers, I cannot say. I had no personal acquaintance with him, and as I declined to be presented to him, I can say nothing directly of his views or his temper at that time. It is my belief, however, that Mr. DAVIS entertained no inadequate sense of the difficulties before him. He stood alone in the Cabinet, I was informed, in predicting and in preparing for a long and costly war, while his resolute refusal to admit the clique of South Carolina "exclusionists" to his councils goes, I think, to prove that he then really aimed at a reconstruction of the Union, with explicit guarantees for the present and the future of the Slave States. It is not easy, Sir, to exaggerate the sadness of the general impression made upon me by the atmosphere of Richmond at this time. I had left the Northern levies hastening to suppress an insurrection seven millions strong as jauntily as if it were a holiday riot. I found the South quarreling over hypothetical issues—united only on the question of resistance to the National Government; upon every other question of domestic and of foreign policy, already threatened with complete disintegration. The necessary limits of this paper forbid my entering into full details of this brief but most interesting sojourn in Richmond—passed, as you perceive, in unrestrained intercourse with leading members of the new Government, whose subsequent treachery and personal bad faith have absolved me from all obligations of reticence in regard to them and their views.

The development of this treachery and bad faith affords the next and not the least instructive chapter of my Southern experiences. It throws a curious light upon the condition of law and public order in the seceded States at the very outset of the existing war, and at a time, consequently, when neither invasion nor any other immediate pressure could be pleaded in explanation of the state of affairs which I have now to describe.

I was packing my trunks for a journey to Charleston, there to visit my relatives, with the intention of returning to the North *via* Louisville, when, on the fourth morning of my stay in Richmond, a member of Mr. DAVIS' Government called to see me. He expressed great satisfaction on seeing my preparations for departure, and informed me that he came to counsel me to leave the South at once. He added that I had been denounced by numbers of people as a Northern emissary; that a Cabinet Council had discussed the propriety of ordering me to leave the Southern lines; and that although my "friends" had thus far prevented any interference with me, he could not answer for the future. To all which I replied by asking him whether his Government was or was not competent to protect private rights? He answered, that Mr. DAVIS himself could not absolutely guarantee my safety, were he even to invite me to stay with him at the Spotswood Hotel. My visitor's alarm and distress were very visible, but as I had not come to Richmond with any purpose which could excuse my running away again, I peremptorily declined to alter my plans, and went to Charleston the same evening. I arrived at my sister's house in that city on the 14th, and remained there till the 18th of June. On the railroad between Richmond and Charleston I met almost continuous trains of troops—the majority of them well equipped, fine-looking men, whose transit through the country was everywhere accompanied with cheers, smiles and bouquets, the smallest negroes in the most desolate pine barrens, darting out of their shanties to hail the "intending heroes" with an enthusiasm as vivid and, perhaps, as intelligent as that of the towns and villages themselves. Charleston I found in a state of profound, not to say drowsy, quiet. I saw no indications of unusual excitement or peculiar distress. I drove out with my sister upon the Plank road and around the Battery. The carriages were as numerous and as crowded as ever. Men buzzed about Broad-street and bustled about East Bay as of yore, and, though many stores were closed, there were few appearances in the city of the decay of business, other than such as always accompany the advent of Summer. In conversation I found people occupied, as at Richmond, more with domestic and Southern than with foreign and "American" politics. They considered themselves forever rid of the Union, but they had their fears about the Confederacy. "Was Virginia to be trusted?" "Was not Gen. LEE a traitor?" These were the questions which took precedence of all inquiry into the plans and resources of the Government at Washington. In short it was plain that the idea of State independence had so long buzzed in the bonnet of South Carolina, as to make the "accomplished fact" the most natural, familiar thing in the world. One would have said the Union had never existed, so calmly and noiselessly had its presence passed from the minds of men.

Monday, June 17, my brother-in-law informed me that I had been denounced to the Mayor by the members of the "Vigilance Committee," a knot of people of no social importance or consideration, grouped around two young men of the name of RHETT, or more properly SMITH, who had destroyed themselves socially by their disgraceful connexion with the murder of their kinsman—my friend, Mr. TABER, formerly editor of the Charleston *Mercury*. Like most Pariahs, these persons had become excessively atrabilious, and if it had been possible for secession to be made disreputable in Charleston, their advocacy of the cause would have worked the wonder. As it was, they had only succeeded in making decent people shrink from preserving the "public safety," and a legal friend, to whom I applied on learning what was going on, assured me that I had nothing to fear from any machination of the "Vigilanta," beyond petty annoyances more likely to distress my sister than myself. It afterward appeared, for instance, that one member of the "Committee" had devoted himself for two days to the edifying task of trotting about town after my sister's carriage, and that another had been discovered about 11 P. M. opposite the house of a friend, with whom I dined on Saturday, 15th of June, trying to clamber up a fence and peep into the dining-room windows. Two more of these brilliant Bayards had occupied themselves in "stalking" an unconscious stranger, boarding in King-street, who happened to resemble, not myself at all, but my elder brother, Gen. HURLBUT, now, and at that time, with the National army in the West!

Ignorant of these doughty doings, but fearing that my communications might be secretly cut at some point on my homeward route, I left Charleston, June 18, for Atlanta and Louisville. I spent a part of my last evening in Charleston with an old acquaintance, the French Consul, who confided to me two formidable-looking *plis* for the Legation at Washington. These *plis* were the source, as you will see, of much mystery and amazement to the ignorant patriots into whose hands I was destined to fall.

At Augusta, having stopped to dine, I was returning to the train, when a dull, suspicious-looking person, who had been lounging about the hotel, stepped up to me, and announcing himself as Mr. Councilman EVANS, informed me that I could not leave the City without registering my name. Upon this I registered myself in the hotel book and went to Atlanta. Here at midnight I entered a hotel, demanded a room, and very scrupulously registered my name. As I was doing this, I became aware of a tall man with a huge black beard, who was following my pen with his eyes and his lips over my shoulder, and who forthwith accosted me as the person whom the Mayor of Augusta had telegraphed to him, the Marshal of Atlanta, to arrest. Precisely who I was, neither the Mayor nor the Marshal professed to know, for neither could decipher my name, but I was evidently a stranger, and in the South as in the ancient world, *hostis* has a double force. Every stranger is an enemy there till he is proved to be a friend. It was late, I was rather tired, half angry, and wholly disgusted. I refused to answer any questions till the Marshal, a decent, perplexed kind of timid Tartar, found me a private room, and dismissed three-fourths of his exuberant tail. I then stated who I was and what, whence I came, and whither I was going. The Marshal evidently felt himself unequal to the tremendous responsibility imposed upon him. He lamented the illness of the Mayor, eyed M. DE BELLIGNY'S *plis* with a mixture of longing and of awe, and finally suggested to me the propriety of referring the whole matter to Mr. BEN. YANCEY, the "leading man of our city." As I knew something of Mr. YANCEY, once our Minister in Nicaragua, and a brother of the celebrated WM. L., I accepted the Marshal's proposal. Mr. YANCEY was sent for and arrived about 1 A. M., as consulting physician. I found him a courteous and sensible man, to whom I could state the facts of the case without reserve. He recognized the utter indecency and illegality of the attempt to arrest me, recommended the Marshal and his men to go about their business and leave me to take my rest, but hinted to me that by way of calming any "out-of-door excitement," I should do well to allow him to telegraph to Richmond, and to defer leaving the city till answers could be received. To this I assented. At noon next day, I having, meanwhile, lost the through train to Louisville, Mr. YANCEY received from Mr. TOOMBS, to whom I had not referred him, a telegram denying "any knowledge of me!" but from Mr. BENJAMIN and the Assistant Secretary of State, to whom I had referred him, another in these words: "Mr. HURLBERT is unjustly accused, and should be immediately released!" Accused of what? was my natural query, to which the evening brought a response in the form of a most abusive leading article published in the Richmond *Examiner*, of June 17, more than a week after I had left that city, charging me with all manner of sins professional, personal and political, and denouncing me to popular vengeance wherever I might be found. Poor Mr. YANCEY brought me this pitiful invention about 9 P. M., and with it the news that the town was in a ferment, and that it would be unsafe for me to attempt to leave it. By this time the Charleston Vigilante had got to work with the wires. The *Mercury* people having ascertained that I was well out of the way, bestirred themselves to imitate the valor of the Richmond *Examiner*. The Mayor of Augusta, impressed with the importance of the prize which had slipped through his hands, demanded of Atlanta to surrender me to him, liberally offering to defray all expenses. A refugee from New-York named LAMAR, whose son had once been denounced as a slave-trader in the NEW-YORK TIMES, and had thereupon breathed forth threatenings against the editor of that journal, which he never attempted to execute, raged exceedingly by telegraph. In short, I suddenly became the centre of a severe magnetic storm, sitting the while in my parlor at the hotel, and receiving the visits of not a few intelligent persons, who deplored the madness of a mob they dared not gainsay, and whose admissions, unconsciously made, convinced me that the worst stories we have heard at the North of violence perpetrated on poor and friendless Northern men in the earliest stages of this conflict, can hardly have been exaggerated. I cannot doubt what my own fate would have been, had I been an entire stranger in the land, without the means or the temper of self-defence. That for 72 hours I remained at Atlanta, neither arrested, nor yet at liberty, under no formal charge from any responsible quarter, in open defiance not only of all established law, but of the reiterated assurances in my favor of the first law officer of the Central Government, is a slight contribution of commentary which I beg leave to offer upon President DAVIS'S solemn assertion made to all the world in his Inaugural of Feb. 22d, that in the South "under the necessities of an unequal war, every right of the peaceful citizen has been securely maintained!"

On the second day my sister and her husband came from Charleston, and my cousin, the Rev E P. PALMER, from Marietta, to see and consult with me. All the best informed persons, whom I saw, agreed in pronouncing the road to Louisville unsafe for me, and as I began to be tired of playing the caged lion in a Georgia country town, I proposed to the Mayor and to Mr. YANCEY, that I should go to Richmond, where I felt assured the Government could protect my departure from the country, offering also to pay the expenses to Virginia and back of any respectable person who could testify as to the State of things at Atlanta. My proposition was accepted, the Mayor adding that he would send with me my friend the large bearded Marshal and an aid, partly as a protection to myself, and partly as a means of making the people suppose that I was going forward as a prisoner. I have no reason to doubt the good faith to myself of the Mayor, nor, notwithstanding his suspicious name, of the Marshal, Mr. BOOTS, but my own man, engaged at my own expense to accompany me, I have every reason to believe a hypocritical rogue. He was an editor by the name of BASSFORD, one of the thousand disappointed aspirants after office in the new Government.

Friday, June 21, I set out for Richmond with my escort, traveled at my ease, paying my own and BASSFORD'S bills, and reached the Confederate Capital on the third day without any particular incident worth mentioning, save a tumult at the railway station in Atlanta. Some five hundred Alabama troops, on the way to the seat of war, were here advised by some benevolent patriot that a "live Yankee," of unusual ferocity and malignity was on the train, and they of course began to clamor at once, with much emphasis, for my blood. For twenty minutes matters wore a tolerably serious aspect, the authorities of Atlanta exerting themselves, with much oratory, inside and out of the cars, to pacify the mob, adventurous soldiers striking impartially with their bayonets at all the closed car windows, but carefully avoiding mine, which I had taken the precaution to open when the tumult began, and the Lieutenant-Colonel in command, a gaunt, intelligent looking planter by the name of HALK, rushing about from one platform to another, to perform the double duty of keeping his soldiers together, and of preventing them from committing murder.

I may, perhaps, also observe that near Jonesboro, Tenn., I came upon the only instance of defiant Unionism which I met with during my whole sojourn at the South. As we drew into the station at that place a small boy with a large voice entered the cars, offering for sale a newspaper about as large as a moral pocket handkerchief. "Is this the biggest paper you can raise in Jonesboro, boy?" cried a Confederate officer, seated just in front of me. "No, Sir," replied the lad, turning sharp on his heel to the speaker, "there is another and a bigger paper in Jonesboro, but it goes in for secession and I don't approve its principles."

Arriving at Richmond, Monday, June 24, I went, with my escort, to the Spotswood Hotel, and sent BASSFORD at once to the Confederate authorities. In a short time he returned, accompanied by one of these officials, who informed me, with no little agitation and confusion of face, that I had been ordered into arrest "by Gov. LETCHER." I protested, with not unnatural vehemence, against this proceeding, and demanded an explanation. My official had none to give better than this: That on several recent occasions Gov. LETCHER had arrested persons released by President DAVIS; that the Virginia Government *would* act independently of the Confederate; that there was no way in which the latter dared to interpose; and that I had better submit for a few days to an incarceration from which the representations of the Confederate authorities would secure my speedy deliverance. All this was said with an air which the reader may imagine, but which I have too sincere a compassion for the unfortunate official in question to describe.

While he was still prostrating himself in excuses and protestations, the City Sergeant of Richmond made his appearance, a bland, corpulent and affable gentleman who, with a profusion of bows, begged to know when it would be perfectly convenient for me to go to jail. It was then 4 o'clock. I assured him that I had no preference for one hour over another, in such a matter. "Suppose we say 6?" he rejoined, with insinuating hospitality. "Six let it be," I replied. I made my toilette, dined, prepared a small portmanteau of necessaries, and on the stroke of the hour appointed, sallied forth into Main-street with my elaborately civil captor. He conducted me to the Court-house, where he exhibited to me Gov. LETCHER'S warrant for my arrest, reciting in substance that he, the Governor, had reason to suspect me of being an enemy to the Commonwealth of Virginia, as also that he had been requested to hold me a prisoner to meet a requisition about to be made for me by the authorities of South Carolina. Both of these averments, let me remark in passing, as you will see, were stupendously false. But this trifling circumstance did not prevent me from entering, at sundown, on the 24th day of June, the cell of a convicted murderer, in the city prison of Richmond, there to remain, confined in a space eight feet long by six feet wide, until the 20th day of November. What there befell me, and what I was there destined to learn of the character of Southern statesmen, and the organization of Southern society, I must reserve to be related in another letter, begging you to believe me, meanwhile,

Your very faithful servant,

WM. HENRY HURLBERT.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT CRICKET MATCH.

United States vs. Canada.

The grand cricket-match between a selected Eleven of the United States and an Eleven of the Military of Canada was commenced yesterday, the 10th inst., at Hoboken, on the inclosed grounds of the St. George Club, and the result of the first day's play was in favor of the Canadians.

The Canadians arrived on Tuesday evening, and put up at the Brevoort House. The party consists of the following officers of Her British Majesty's service, viz. Capts. Pemberton, Phillips, Beresford, Slade and Bloomfield, and Lieuts. Cholmley, Elphinstone, Hamilton, Patten and Bent. Lord Edward Clinton, too, was one of the players. There are several others who accompanied the party, but the above are the cricketers. The United States Eleven consists of Messrs. Gibbes, Walker, Burnett, Waller, Creighton and H. Wright, of the St. George Club; Sharp, Hudson, Sadlier and Hammond, of the New-York Club, and Stevens, of the Philadelphia Club.

The weather on Wednesday was all that could be desired, and though the ground, from its dry condition, was unusually lively, nevertheless a fine wicket had been pitched.

Tents were erected for the accommodation of the fair sex, of whom a goodly number were present, and the other spectators were duly provided for, the largest assemblage seen on the ground this season being present.

The game began shortly after 11 o'clock, the Canadians going to the bat, they having won the toss. Capt. Phillips and Lieut. Patten were their first representatives, and opened play very soon, at once showing their ability as good run-getters. Before they were parted a score of 38 was obtained. The next two or three wickets then went down rather rapidly, until Capt. Pemberton got in, when he caused the bowlers trouble to get rid of him, and this they failed to do until the last man had failed him. In the interim Lieut. Elphinstone and Capt. Slade had materially assisted in scoring. Messrs. Cholmley, Hamilton and Bloomfield being the unlucky ones who drew blanks.

The style of play shown in batting partook rather of the useful than ornamental order, but nevertheless, it was a very neat display of batting all round. The bowling of Gibbes and Wright of the St. George, was well on the wicket and of good length, and it was well played by their opponents. Not a wide was served, and but few byes, the fielding being very good, though not superior.

At 1 40 P. M. the last wicket fell, the telegraph showing a good total of 104 for the Canadians.

The United States sent in Messrs. Sharp and Waller to the bat at 2 P. M., and Waller and his successor, H. Wright, had been sent to the tent, and Sharp and Hudson were at the bat when the dinner hour arrived, and knife and fork play was the order for the time being. After dinner, Sharp and Hudson resumed operations at the bat, and between them ran up the score to 54 before they were parted. After this the others came on and retired again in short order. Sharp's 20 and Hudson's 19 being the only scores that exceeded an ordinary average. In fact, the batting of the United States Eleven, with these exceptions, was rather medium. True, they had good bowling to contend against, and the best fielding we have seen displayed since the International game. The wicket-keeping was capital, in striking contrast to that on the United States side, and the other positions were equally well attended to. In the second innings of the Canadians, Capt. Slade had scored 14 and Mr. Patten 20, when the time arrived for drawing stumps. This morning play will be resumed at 11 o'clock, and, it is expected, that a fine display of cricketing will be shown in the second innings on each side. The following is the score thus far:

CANADA—FIRST INNINGS.

Capt. Phillips, b. H. Wright	23
Mr. Patten, c. H. Wright, b. Gibbes	15
Mr. Cholmley, b. H. Wright	0
Mr. Elphinstone, b. H. Wright	12
Mr. Hamilton, b. Gibbes	0
Capt. Pemberton, c. H. Wright, b. Gibbes	27
Capt. Beresford, c. Waller, b. H. Wright	5
Mr. Bent, c. Creighton, b. Gibbes	6
Capt. Slade, b. Gibbes	10
Capt. Bloomfield, c. H. Wright, b. Gibbes	0
Lord E. Clinton, not out	0
Byes, 5; leg byes, 1	5
Total	104

UNITED STATES—FIRST INNINGS.

Sharp, c. Bloomfield, b. Cholmley	20
Waller, c. Patten, b. Hamilton	0
H. Wright, run out	2
Hudson, run out	19
Gibbes, c. Bloomfield, b. Cholmley	1
Sadlier, c. Slade, b. Hamilton	0
Creighton, b. Hamilton	4
Walker, b. Hamilton	5
G. Wright, b. Cholmley	4
Stevens, not out	1
Burnett, b. Hamilton	2
Byes, 8; leg byes, 2; no balls, 3	13
Total	71

Campaigning in the Metropolis.

THE TROUBLES AT CAMP SCROGGS—THE VOSBURGH CHASSEURS IN MUTINY—TENTS, BUILDINGS AND ARMS DESTROYED—THE ADVENTURES OF COMPANY D.

The public has already been informed of the serious outbreak at Camp Scroggs, near the Red House, on the Harlem road. The uproar began with a general growl on Monday, when an order to prepare for departure Southward was promulgated without the expected accompaniment of long-delayed and much-needed back pay. On Tuesday the difficulty culminated, and before midnight, resulted in a complete sack of the regimental headquarters, and a promiscuous affray, in which some of the participants passed a disagreeable half-hour.

From some officers and men who were present from the beginning to the close of the disturbances, we have obtained the following statement, which may be relied upon as containing the plain, unvarnished truth. It is to be regretted that any account of this discreditable affair should have been put forth unaccompanied by a history of its causes.

THE OUTBREAK.

An order to "strike tents" had been issued on Monday morning, but that operation was subsequently postponed until Tuesday. On that day, about 10 o'clock in the morning, after the tents had been struck, baggage, &c., packed, men in marching order, and everything ready for a start, three companies—A, C and E—of the Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. M. were, to the surprise of the entire Fifty-third, marched on the ground. This force proceeded at once to take possession, mounting guard, posting sentries, &c. At this the men of the Fifty-third, who had heretofore been kept quiet, became exasperated, saying that they were amply able to take care of themselves, and neither required nor wished to be placed under outside guard. Still, however, only a little grumbling was heard, and nothing serious took place until about noon—the regular dinner hour—when the men marched to the mess-room, as usual, and to their astonishment, were refused their customary meal. Lieut. WALLACE, of Company D, who was officer of the guard, went into the mess-room to endeavor to procure the men their dinner and to quell the disorder that had resulted from this refusal. He was immediately attacked by some of the rougher privates present, when turning to Second Lieut. GRANVILLE, of his company, he requested him to go and bring up Company D for the protection of his person in the performance of his duty. Lieut. GRANVILLE found the company perfectly sober and orderly at the station where it had been directed by its officers to remain. At the command "Fall in, men!" ranks were instantly formed, and in five minutes' time had marched to the scene of disturbance, where, quietly but firmly, Company D proceeded to disperse the unruly throng and push it back to the parade-ground. The company was then marched to the Colonel's quarters, and there a request was made by Lieut. WALLACE for ammunition, which was afterward furnished at the dock at the foot of One Hundred and Sixth-street, to the extent of two rounds of ball-cartridge per man—the munition boxes, which had already been packed, being reopened for the purpose. The company then returned to headquarters, and was at once placed on guard, remaining there on that service until 8 P. M.; the sentries of the Eighth Regiment also retaining their position as a guard, at the same time, until 6 P. M.

NOTHING TO EAT.

Meanwhile, no dinner or supper was given to the men, some of whom had not even breakfasted, and were nearly famished. Some of the poor fellows had the additional annoyance of beholding the distress of their wives and children, who had come to the camp at an early hour in the morning, expecting to receive, at least a portion of the pay promised to their husbands and fathers, before their departure. About 8 o'clock, P. M., a few loaves of stale bread, left in the mess-room, were distributed, but proved utterly inadequate to the demand of at least 400 hungry mouths. After that hour, the men became still more noisy and ungovernable than they had been at the worst period of the day. Many of them were intoxicated, and the loudest openly threatened to tear down the picket fences, to burn the tents, arms and quarters, including the mess-room and other buildings, and even the Red House itself, and to take the lives of every member of Company D, who still remained quiet and well-behaved. About 9 o'clock, these threats were partially carried into execution. The tents were burned, fences torn down and consumed, the messhouse and guard rooms fired, and a variety of other outrages committed, in the very presence of Col. BUCKINGHAM.

COMPANY D IN DANGER.

Before these disorders had reached their climax, the officers of Company D had formed their men in line and marched them down again to the dock, where they discharged their muskets, which had been loaded during the afternoon. The company was then marched once more up One Hundred and Sixth-street, and when opposite the regimental parade ground, was met by Col. BUCKINGHAM and his Adjutant, who desired to know where the company was going. Capt. FOX replied that he was about to conduct his men to some place where food and shelter could be procured for them. The Colonel, who had but a short time before commended the company for its fidelity and self-denial during the day, now said that he required it to again mount guard, as all the rest of the regiment was unfit at the moment for service. The officers of Company D remonstrated, reminding the Colonel of the severe duty performed all day, and of the infuriate threats made against them by the rest of the corps. The Colonel then withdrew. At this moment Capt. BRUNING, of Company K, stepped up, and in a loud voice said that he would order his company to load and fire, intimating that such would be the consequence if Company D refused to remain and mount guard. This indiscreet threat was responded to by Lieut. WALLACE ordering his men to "load." The command was transmitted by Lieut. GRANVILLE, and obeyed by the company with alacrity.

SUPPER AND BIVOUAC.

Company D then marched off the ground, and down Third-avenue to Madison-square, (Twenty-third-street,) where it bivouacked for the night. Two highly respectable citizens of the neighborhood, hearing that the soldiers were without food, as well as destitute of shelter, at once made arrangements at the restaurant on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, where a comfortable supper was provided, and gratefully partaken of by the men. The night was passed in the open air on the bivouac ground, and in the morning the same kind friends sent a basket of fresh bread and a pan of butter to the 53d, by way of their breakfast. About 7 o'clock the *little* army marched down to the Park Barracks, where it is at present quartered awaiting Gov. MORGAN'S order for its departure for the seat of war.

CONDITION OF THE REGIMENT.

The Fifty-third Regiment, or Vosburgh Chasseurs, has been in process of organization about eight months, during which time only one payment of $13 has been made. Supposing that sum was the amount that should have been paid to the men when they were first mustered into the service, it was deemed very tardy and insufficient. This payment only occurred about a week ago. Meanwhile, some 1,500 names of recruits have been entered for the Regiment, but owing to the total absence of pay, the men from time to time deserted, until, on the day of the disturbance, it counted only about 500 rank and file. A majority of these are married men, and the non-compliance of those in authority with the promises held out to them, has plunged their families into profound distress. It is supposed that despair at the prospect of leaving all this misery at home, aggravated by the usual emotions of such a moment, made them reckless on the day of ordered departure. At present the condition of the corps is deplorable. Their headquarters are a scene of riot and desolation, their officers disheartened and bewildered, the men have scattered far and wide, and not one whole company remaining together. Company D is the only one continuing under discipline.

The Soldier's Hospital on David's Isla

ITS LOCATION, DIMENSIONS, AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT—PERFECT HARMONY BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTAL AND VOLUNTEER DEPARTMENT—ACCOMMODATIONS PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE—WHAT IT HAS, AND WHAT IT NEEDS—EXPRESS ACCOMMODATIONS, ETC., ETC.

The Government Hospital for sick and wounded soldiers, established during the past season on David's Island, is getting to be an institution of such magnitude and importance as to deserve a more extended notice than it has yet received from the public Press. Already the largest in the United States, its accommodations are rapidly increasing, and its location sanitary advantages, and general management, are such as to justly entitle it to the distinction of being in every respect a model institution of its kind.

David's Island (named after its owner, Mr. DAVID,) is located in Long Island Sound, opposite the village of Flushing, and about twenty-five miles from New-York. It contains, at high tide, about eighty-five acres, and previous to being leased to the Government, was used as a pasture ground, and had upon it only one dwelling—a spacious country mansion, now occupied by the military commandant, surgeons and doctors. It has a rocky foundation, affording abundance of pure water, its air is salubrious, and the surrounding scenery is unsurpassed in beauty.

In April last the Island was leased to the Government for five years, at an annual rent of $2,000, and on the 23d of May preparations were completed for the reception of soldiers, at which date 200 invalids were removed thither. From that time to the present the accommodations have been rapidly increased, until there are now some 2,500 soldiers on the Island, and preparations are nearly completed to receive 1,100 more. The Government has spent about $200,000 in the erection of buildings, draining, digging wells, &c.; and a careful inspection of the numerous structures, and the large amount of work performed, would satisfy the most testy grumbler that the money had been economically expended. The buildings are arranged in rows, with ample streets between, and are all painted white, with green blinds, presenting a neat, comfortable, and tidy appearance. There are 20 hospitals, or pavilions, as they are called, and 10 mess-rooms—the latter standing at intervals between the pavilions. The pavilions are 250 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 20 feet high, with ample ventilation at the top. The mess rooms are 65 feet long, and of the same width and height as the pavilions. At one end of each mess room is a kitchen capable of cooking for 160 persons, and in addition to these is a general kitchen, capable of cooking for 2,000 persons, and a bakery which can turn out 3,000 loaves of bread per day. Besides these, are three other kitchens for the volunteer associations, of which more anon. A large centre building is also being erected, and nearly completed, for the accommodation of the officers in charge of the Island, surgeons, apothecaries, clerks, &c. In addition to these buildings, which are all well built substantial structures, are 250 hospital tents with board floors, each accommodating 10 patients.

The military commandant of the Island is Capt. P. C. MORGAN, of the regular army, and the hospitals are under the charge of Dr. J. SIMMS, also of the regular army, who is Surgeon-in-Chief, and Dr. E. LEA JONES, of the volunteer service. Each hospital or pavilion also has its separate doctor, and the entire medical corps is composed of men skilled in their profession, and constant and faithful in their attendance.

Thus much for the Government provisions for the welfare of the sick and wounded soldier; but there is another feature in the hospital none the less comforting to the poor invalid, and for which he is even more grateful—a feature which redounds to the credit of our common humanity, while it reflects the highest honor upon the noble army of sympathetic and kind-hearted women who originated and still carry it forward. This is the volunteer department of the hospital, and its labor is a labor of love. As before stated, there are three volunteer kitchens from which delicacies are furnished to the patients, such as no Government, however generous it may be, has ever yet put down in the soldiers' bill of fare. One of these kitchens is occupied by an association of ladies from Yonkers, another by the ladies of New-Rochelle and Glen Cove, and the third by the ladies of Pelham, Brooklyn and New-York. Soon after the hospital was established, and before accommodations had been completed for the convenient working of volunteer associations, there was some clashing between the Government employes and the volunteers, but now each have their appropriate quarters assigned to them, as well as their appropriate sphere of operations, and the utmost harmony prevails. Both of the surgeons in command, as well as the doctors, freely express their obligations to the ladies who conduct the volunteer department, and the happy smiles and cheerful looks which light up the countenances of the poor soldiers as these ministering angels pass through the hospital wards, show plainly how grateful and how gratefully they appreciate their services.

The articles from the volunteer kitchens are dispensed only on the written orders of the surgeons and doctors, so that there can be no complaint of interference with the physician's treatment, or that the patient was killed by too much "stuffing."

To show what drafts the doctors find it convenient to make upon the ladies' larder, we give below a list of dishes dispensed from the Yonkers Kitchen on Sunday last:

Toast, 400 plates; jelly, 16 plates; baked apples, 100; roast beef, 35 plates; roast chicken, 40 pairs; beef tea, 30 bowls; chicken broth, 18 bowls; tea, 20 cups; bread pudding, 70 plates; rice puddings, 40 plates; custard, 10 plates; corn bread and muffins, 14 plates; gruel, 14 bowls; scalded milk, 6 bowls; crackers, 12 dozen; biscuit, 120; hash, 36 plates; sago, 10 plates; corn starch, 20 plates; peaches, 20; oranges, 25; lemons, 12; pears, 10; stewed do., 30; clam broth, 8 bowls; bread and milk, 6 bowls; potatoes, 10; milk punch, 200 tumblers; pickles, 12.

The above is only one of the volunteer kitchens for one day, and is exclusive of the large number of articles of clothing that are distributed daily.

The amount of good accomplished by these volunteer associations, acting systematically and under proper regulations, and harmoniously cooperating with the Government officers in charge, as they now do at this hospital, is incalculable. Much might be said, and deservedly, of the self-sacrificing labors of the noble women who spend their days and nights, for weeks together, in superintending their several departments and administering to the wants of the poor soldiers; but, to such as they, deeds of charity bring their own reward and need no trumpeting. Suffice it to say that they are ladies who move in the best society of their respective localities, and who cheerfully leave homes of comfort and ease

the volunteer department of the hospital, and the kind of contributions needed. Donors can rely on their contributions being faithfully and economically dispensed.

There is one thing greatly needed at the island, and the want of which, if it is suffered to continue, may yet result in terrible disaster. There is no fire-engine of any description on the island, and the buildings being entirely of wood, there is imminent danger of a conflagration, which, if it should take place, must inevitably result in great loss of life. It is the duty of the Government to supply this want, and we were glad to hear yesterday that steps were to be taken immediately to procure a steam fire-engine.

Another thing lacking on the island is music. The soldiers frequently express a desire to hear some of the patriotic airs which they were accustomed to hear in the field. If some of our City bands would make an occasional excursion to the island, and give the poor fellows a serenade, they would find an audience of eager and grateful listeners, to whom they would render a patriotic service.

Native Wines for Hospital Use.

HOME-MADE HOSPITAL STORES.

At a time when so many thousands of our sick and wounded soldiers appeal to our sympathies for aid, and when the resources of the whole country are drawn upon to supply their wants, every article of large consumption in our hospitals becomes a matter of serious consideration. The ingenuity and industry of the North have proven to be quite equal to the task of supplying nearly every necessary substance used by the surgeon or physician, with the exception of those rare drugs which are the growth of other climes only. All the ordinary articles of hospital use we can ourselves furnish, by far the greater proportion of them of better confection too than those imported from abroad. This discovery has been fully made since the beginning of the present war, whose ravages are still daily revealing to us fresh capacities and resources, the existence of which was only conjectured or hoped for before.

Among the supplies there is one class that has been forced upon our attention by the frequent mention of them in the accounts recently published of the capture of hospital stores by the rebels, and in the statements made of stores forwarded by charitable Northern Committees to the vicinity of our late battle fields. We refer to the wines, brandies, and other spirituous liquors, for hospital purposes, which are necessarily consumed in such important quantities; and in scanning the list of our home-made articles, we have more than once surmised that, in this weighty item, the Government and the people of the Union could be as independent of foreign aid as in the many other things we now draw from our own fields and gardens. There has not been so much affection shown to us by our foreign friends that we need omit this consideration from the series of reflections suggested by our present great struggle.

It is well known to every intelligent citizen, that for some years past many of the Western and Middle States have been producing most excellent wines and brandies from the native grape. The Catawba wines of Ohio, and the Isabella of Missouri, have already obtained wide circulation and repute, and, from year to year, the quality of the product has been improved until it has now reached a very high pitch of perfection. For several years, the reports of the American Pharmaceutical Association have declared that chemical analysis proves the wine and brandy produced from the indigenous Catawba grape, now raised so extensively in the West, to be quite equal to the best sherry and French brandy, or *Spiritus Vini Gallici*, prescribed in the National Pharmacopeia, which, by the way, adopts it from the English Pharmacopeia.

The Medical Purveyor of New-York has, upon special request, furnished many of our army surgeons with the native wine and brandy, and they have reported on them so favorably that it would seem only necessary to make known to all the fact that we have of our own production, a cheap and perfect substitute for two such valuable and costly articles.

The benefits that would accrue to our domestic trade from the general use of the native commodity are too apparent to require enumeration. The saving of expense to the Government is equally obvious, but the ready and abundant relief to the suffering thousands who crowd our hospitals is the highest consideration of all. It would be an agreeable and not unpoetic fitness of things, that, discarding foreign adulterations, our sick and wounded soldiers should drink in strength and healing from the exuberant juices of the very soil they have struggled to defend.

A Loyal Bee-Hive.

The indefatigable daughters of this threatened Union, that are putting through matters for the creature comfort of our soldiers, at No. 11 Cooper Union, certainly have earned for their place of business the above title. Ten or fifteen ladies, assisted by the manual labor of several of the sterner sex, have, during the last ten days, unpacked, repacked and sent off to our army hospitals, no less than five hundred boxes of stores and clothing. The neglected few who were left upon the field of Bull Run, in the confusion of affairs, were first relieved by aid received through the Sanitary Commission, from the various *country societies* of our own State. These country associations have never shown so much interest as at present, when the most urgent demand is made upon their sympathy and active coöperation. On Saturday last 79 boxes were received at No. 11, and an average of 60 have arrived every day since. Applications are constantly being made to the Executive Committee by persons resident of the adjacent counties, to suggest ways by which associate organizations may be formed in their neighborhoods. It would seem that the country is alive with sympathy, and aroused to any extent of self-sacrifice for our noble cause and suffering heroes.

The supplies of last week, consisting of three hundred boxes of hospital stores, were sent to Washington, and will be dispensed to the invalid soldiers now occupying its vicinity. The two hundred boxes which have been sent off this week, go to furnish a much needed demand existing at the Portsmouth Grove Hospital, near Newport, R. I., where two thousand five hundred men claim sympathy and aid.

A pleasant feature of their onerous duties is recognized by the ladies, in the acceptance of sundry little mysterious boxes and packages, hurriedly deposited upon their shelves, as the stream of business men pours down-town of a morning. Upon opening these unpretending parcels, a single shirt, or pair of socks, or drawers, appears, or perhaps a knot of well-picked lint, the work of a family evening circle.

Such offerings are more than welcome, and are not understood by the list of names with generous sums attached, which happen along much after the same fashion. A group of patriotic girls, who described themselves as occupied all day at necessary tasks, craved privilege of assisting by their *mightily* labor, and were given material for picking into lint. Nurses have also volunteered, and it would be well for such as possess qualifications for the office, to hold themselves in readiness, for their services may, unhappily, be needed sooner than we think. The recent unexpected demand in that department has determined the registration committee to observe unceasing vigilance, in securing suitable persons to fill the posts at their command. Let none forget the pressing needs of this, our truly-named "Relief Association."

The National War Committee.

THE PROPOSITION TO RAISE 50,000 MEN FOR GEN. FREMONT DOES NOT MEET THE APPROVAL OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

A secret meeting of the National War Committee was held in the City Hall, yesterday, Mayor OPDYKE in the Chair, during which the correspondence between the Mayor and Gen. FREMONT in regard to the proposed raising of 50,000 men, to be placed under the command of Gen. FREMONT, was submitted. Gen. FREMONT, it appears, expressed his willingness to accept the proposed command, but the Secretary of War, in a letter in reply to the resolutions of the Committee, says that the raising of volunteers has been assigned to the Governors of the States, and no other officer could be allowed to interfere with his authority.

The District-Attorney's Office.

The case of the prize-schooner *Shark* was summed up, and concluded by Mr. UPTON, before Hon. Judge BETTS, and submitted. This concludes all the preliminary portion of the trial.

The new Collectors and Assessors under the General Tax Law have all at length taken the oath, filed their bonds and received their commissions. Still, there is great, even unaccountable delay in organizing and proceeding to business. The public is eagerly waiting to be taxed. Suspense is worse than the infliction.

Unusual quiet reigns in the Mayor's Office, and the City Inspector's and Street Commissioner's Departments. The universal preoccupation of all minds by the rumors of the war, seems to obliterate everything else, and the moral condition of the City is evidently improving.

The Comptroller's Office.

The bounties under the new inducements held out by the City Corporation, has at length become very brisk indeed, and the applications for the $50 bounty at the Comptroller's office have risen to an average of 150 per diem. Such, at least, has been the rate for the last two days, and the whole number of recipients now amounts to about 400, making the sum disbursed already run up to $20,000. The operations of the war and the county system seem to have swallowed up all minor routine business.

The Croton Aqueduct Department.

All goes well with our splendid new Reservoir. From the moment the water was turned into it, there has not been a break or hindrance in the stream which is pouring in at the rate of a foot of bulk per diem. Both sections of the Reservoir should hold a billion gallons of water, the maximum height of the fluid allowed in the calculation being 36 feet. One section now contains 15 feet of the sparkling element, and there being perfect assurance that all the arrangements are complete, both sections will speedily be filled.

The [Delancey-street Explosion—A Wicked Verdict.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is your engineering editor satisfied with the verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Delancey-street boiler explosion? Censurable—not "censured," as you have it in the heading—they say those two men, firemen and engineer, are censurable. That is cool; but we must recollect that we kill men by the thousand in these bellicose times.

Look the new law over. It was advertised from 1st to 5th May last in your paper. Do you not think those boilers ought to have some of the apparatuses, appliances, &c., there spoken of for limiting pressure, something better than a sticking safety-valve? Is there nothing better? Is there no contrivance for protecting against low water? I am sure I have seen a number of that sort of thing. Censurable! Is that all? If I cause the death of three men by laying a log on a railroad track can I get off by being declared censurable? How many degrees from that sort of culpability is the crime of the two men, fireman and engineer, of I. M. SINGER & Co.? Not many, as I believe. Respectfully,

Sept. 9, 1862. K. G.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Board met yesterday, but transacted no business of public importance. The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the Commissioners' affairs to the 10th inst:

Number of emigrants arrived to Sept. 3, 1862	52,410
Number of emigrants arrived since, to 10th	1,109
Total	53,519
To same date in 1861	55,701
Number of inmates in Institution, Ward's Island: 1862, 633; 1861, 884; 1860, 745; 1859, 732.	
Balance Jan. 1, 1862	$3,815 05
Aggregate receipts to Sept. 3	$127,480 08
Received since to Sept. 10, for commutation of passengers, &c	4,538 86—132,018 94
Total	$135, 833 99
Disbursements as per previous account to Sept. 3	115,217 30
Balance in Bank	$20,616 69

LIST OF UNITED STATES NAVY VESSELS.—Messrs. E. & G. W. BLUNT have published a complete list of vessels belonging to the United States Navy, with the signal letters by which they are distinguished in the commercial code of signals for the use of all nations. The catalogue contains names never previously published, and swells up to Homeric dimensions.

A NEW ORGANIZATION FOR AIDING MILITARY SUPPLIES.—A large number of influential ladies, members of the New-Jerusalem Church of this city, held a meeting yesterday in Twenty-fifth street. Their purpose is to associate themselves for immediate and future usefulness to the sick and wounded, now crowding our military hospitals. The attendance was full, and great unanimity of feeling prevailed. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Mr. SILVER, after which the Constitution was read by Mr. SULLIVAN, an active member of the Church. A President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer were elected, who, together with the several committees, will enter at once upon their official duties. The Visiting Committee will go to the various institutions where sick soldiers are confined, and, if possible, gain a correct idea of their actual necessities; when they will make it their especial duty to supply such articles of clothing and comfort as appear to be most called for. They adjourned to meet at the same place on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. This infant enterprise of a thorough going people, will not be overlooked by any and all who, by act or word, would encourage loyal sympathizers.

THE $7,000 BURGLARY IN WARREN-STREET.—Detective PHILIP FARLEY has, by his industry and energy, succeeded in recovering all of the goods stolen from the store of E. H. ARNOLD & Co., No. 81 Warren-street, and through that officer's efforts the burglar was arrested, and is now held in the Tombs for trial. Yesterday the reward previously offered by the firm was paid over to that officer. The latter immediately donated the sum of $100 to the Third Regiment of the Metropolitan Brigade, whereupon the following resolution was passed by the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to Detective Officer PHILIP FARLEY, for his donation of $100, in aid of the Metropolitan Guard.

Mr. FARLEY is certainly entitled to great credit for the skill and energy displayed by him during the last two days, in ferreting out this bold and extensive burglary. The result could only be attained by the most sleepless watchfulness during all the days and nights which have intervened since the burglary was committed.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE DELANCEY-STREET EXPLOSION.—WILLIAM FORD, the acting engineer in the establishment of I. M. SINGER & Co. at the time of the boiler explosion there on Saturday morning last, died on Tuesday at the New-York Hospital from the effects of scalds and other injuries received at the time of that disaster. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest upon his body, and a verdict was rendered in conformity to the facts of the case, all of which have been published in the TIMES. It will be remembered that FORD is one of the persons whom the jury, by their verdict rendered on Monday, censured for not having made a thorough examination of the boilers and their connections, after having been informed by the private watchman of their condition during the night previous.

DISTURNELL'S ARMY MAP.—Mr. J. DISTURNELL, of No. 337 Broadway, has just issued a new and comprehensively detailed army map, showing the battlefields, fortifications and places of interest on and near the Potomac River. The National Capital, its defences, its more immediate neighbors and the various routes leading to them, are remarkably well and with correctness set down. Rockville, Poolesville, Darnestown and Seneca are also, with their vicinities, properly designated; while, with singular intelicity, that part of Maryland right north of these points and east of the upper bend of the Potomac, where for the time being our greatest interest lies, is obscured by a neat shield, on which is emblazoned the type, character and advertisement of the map. Otherwise it could not well be bettered.

CREATURE COMFORTS.—In compliance with the call of the Local Sanitary Association at Washington, the good people of Boston secured the services of twenty-eight experienced nurses for the hospitals at the Capital. They were provided abundantly with clothing and necessaries, and sent to Washington. They reached this City Tuesday, *via* the Fall River line, and went on to the scene of their labors in the 7 A. M. train.

CORRECTION.—We are requested by the brother of Miss DORITY, a notice of whose death was inserted in this column on the morning of the 4th, to print the following correction: In the case of MARY ANN DORITY, who died the 2d of this month at the house of her brother-in-law, No. 124 West Thirty-fourth-street, there was nothing more "mysterious" in it than in any other where they die in a fit, which was the case in this instance.

SERIOUS ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—Mr. WM. MARAS, of No. 565 Eighth-avenue, while standing in front of his store at the above number, Tuesday, was assaulted, knocked down and robbed, by three men, of the sum of $6 in money, and a gold breast-pin valued at $27. One of the robbers, named JAMES MCMAHON, was arrested and committed to prison; the others made their escape.

BROOKLY NEWS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—This regiment, familiarly known to our citizens as the Second Senatorial Regiment, received orders yesterday to proceed to the seat of war forthwith. The day previous the officers and men were formally mustered into the service by the United States mustering officer, Major JONES. The companies averaged eighty-two men each, making a total of 820, exclusive of officers. The uniforms and equipments were distributed yesterday afternoon, and every arrangement was made to start at once. The Union Ferry Company generously offered the use of one of their boats, by which the regiment will be conveyed to the foot of Canal-street, New-York, where they are to embark on an ocean steamer. They were to have left last evening, but were unable to get away. They will embark this morning. The following is a list of the principal officers:

Colonel, Anthony Cook; Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel H. Roberts; Major, Andrew Morris; Adjutant, John H. Styles; Quartermaster, P. H. O'Hierne; Surgeon, J. H. Thompson; First Assistant-Surgeon, Dr. Watson; Second Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Burt.

Captains—Co A, Bogart; Co. B, Tawney; Co. C, Dawson; Co D, Rodgers; Co. E, H. W. Phillips; Co. F, Perry; Co. G, Jones; Co. H, Fitzpatrick Co. I, B. Phillips; Co. K, Malcabey.

A CHILD ACCIDENTALLY POISONED BY ITS MOTHER.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest yesterday upon the body of an infant, one year of age, the daughter of Mrs. MARY ANN MCDONALD, residing at the corner of Main and Water streets, which died from the effects of poison accidentally administered. The child was ill, and the servant was directed to pour out a teaspoonfull of the tincture of rhunarb from a vial on the bureau. There was another vial containing tincture of iron, from which the spoon was filled and handed to the mother, who gave it to the infant. The mistake was discovered immediately afterward, but too late to be of any avail. The infant died in a few hours thereafter. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED BY FALLING FROM A CARRIAGE.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner NORRIS, at No. 51 South Third-street, Eastern District, upon the body of a boy named ELLIOTT SELLECK, who died from the effect of injuries sustained by falling out of a carriage. The boy accompanied his mother to Stamford, Conn., on a visit; and a few days since, while riding with his brother and another lad, they commenced pulling each other, and ELLIOTT, in trying to get out of the way, fell over the back part of the vehicle. He struck his head upon a stone, causing concussion of the brain, resulting in death shortly thereafter. The body was brought to this City for interment. A verdict of accidental death, from injuries sustained, was rendered by the jury.

DROWNED AT CONEY ISLAND.—About 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening, Dr. R. A. EATON, residing at No. 349 Carlton-avenue, was drowned while bathing off WYCKOFF'S Hotel, at Coney Island. The deceased had been in the habit of visiting the Island every Tuesday, with his wife, for the purpose of bathing, but on this occasion Mrs. E. declined to go. The deceased entered the water alone, and when out a considerable distance, cried to those on the beach to come for God's sake and save him. Shortly after, he sunk, and was taken out to sea by the tide, which was fast rising at the time. Boats were procured as speedily as possible, but the body could not be discovered. It is supposed that he was seized with cramps, to which he was subject, and although he was a good swimmer, was unable to save himself.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Twenty-first Annual Exhibition of this Society, will be held on Friday and Saturday of next week, upon the Fashion Pleasure Grounds, Newtown, L. I. This is the well-known race course, and contains seats for 15,000 persons. The premiums offered by the Society this year exceed $2,000, and the competition is open to all the States and Canada. Free passes are furnished to exhibitors over the ferries and railroads leading to the Pleasure Grounds. There will doubtless be a large attendance.

THE ENROLLMENT IN THIS CITY—NOTICE TO PATRIOTIC CITIZENS.—Mr. ANTHON, Judge Advocate-General, announces that the enrollment for the City of Brooklyn is nearly complete, and he requests all patriotic citizens to notify the enrolling officer at the Academy of Music, of any omissions that may be within their knowledge. The draft is at hand and every citizen is interested in complying with this request.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—A German woman, aged about 38 years, called at the house of LOUIS KACHACK, corner of Third-avenue and Twenth-fourth-street, on Tuesday night, and engaged as a servant. After tea, she went out, and was seen no more. Next morning, her body was discovered in the river. Her name was not ascertained. It is supposed that she committed suicide. Coroner NORRIS summoned a jury, who brought in a verdict of "Found drowned."

FOUND DEAD IN THE STREET.—About 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, the body of a man was found lying on the corner of Flushing-avenue and Canton-street. It was at first thought that he had been murdered, but as no marks of violence were to be seen, it is supposed that death was caused by congestion of the brain. The name of deceased was ascertained to be PATRICK JOHNSON.

A SWORD FOR REAR-ADMIRAL FOOTE.—A number of the friends of Rear-Admiral FOOTE have made arrangements to present him with a splendid sword on behalf of the citizens of Brooklyn, as a token of their appreciation of the services he rendered to the nation on the Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers. The sword is on exhibition at the office of the Home Life Insurance Office, No. 16 Court-street.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT MILITIA.—This regiment, which returned from a three-month's campaign on Monday of last week, are ordered to assemble at the City Armory, corner of Cranberry and Henry streets, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., to be mustered out of the United States service.

Naval Intelligence.

Work on the new iron-clad vessel and the new side-wheel steamer, which were some time since ordered to be built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has been suspended for the present, no orders having been received from the National Capital to push them ahead. The keel-blocks of the latter were laid and everything was ready to proceed with the hull.

One of the largest detachments of sailors sent for many years from any one receiving ship was dispatched from the *Ohio*, at Boston, on Friday last on secret service. They "went South," and numbered nearly 600, that is all that can be piloted about them at present. There are now crews for several men-of-war at the disposal of the commandants of the different Navy-yards.

The court-martial on Lieut.-Commander BARRETT reassembled yesterday. It adjourned on Saturday. Several witnesses have been examined, and their testimony taken down for transmission to Washington. The accused is not in close custody, being only required to report himself when wanted at the yard. The Court will finish the case this week.

The United States steamer *Daylight* sailed from this port on Monday with sealed orders, and returned yesterday "out of order." She was overhauled at once, and will be at sea this evening again. This is the second vessel that has had to return within a few days, the *Flambeau* also having had to come back.

The following is a statement of affairs at the Philadelphia Navy-yard:

The revenue steamer *Water Witch* is now living in the stream, opposite the Navy-yard. All her repairs have been completed, and she is nearly ready for sea. The gunboat *Potomska* is also opposite the yard. The gunboats *Wissahickon* and *Mohican* lie at the lower pier of the yard, both entirely dismantled. The *Mohican* has received her masts. A large amount of work has been performed on the *Wissahickon*, but much still remains to be done before she is ready for sea. The *Quaker City*, the *Jamestown*, and the *Augusta* still lie in the stream. The *Juniata* is alongside the *New Ironsides*, at the main pier. She is nearly ready for service. She was launched last March, and has been over six months under the workmen's hands.

The new gunboat *Monongahela* is now on the sectional docks of the yard. She will be coppered and her propeller will be attached, when she will be hauled off, and the gunboat *Augusta* placed upon them. The *New Ironsides* will leave in a few days. Her masts have been put in their positions, and the spars and rigging have all been swung. She presents a better appearance than she formerly did without any fitting whatever. The *Shenandoah* also prospers finely in the inner ship-house. She has been nearly all planked, and the interior is receiving the attention of the workmen. She will probably be launched at the end of the present month.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Hon. John H. McCunn, City Judge.

AN INTERESTING FEMALE IN AN INTERESTING CASE—A NICE QUESTION OF IDENTITY—THE PROSECUTOR TOO CERTAIN.

Ann Keyser was placed at the bar this morning charged with robbing a man named James Brennan, on the night of the 19th of July last. The developments of the case were as follows: It appeared that Brennan had lately come from Cuba, and on the night in question visited Niblo's Theatre. As he came out, he saw a very interesting looking lady standing on the sidewalk, whose acquaintance he cultivated. After some pleasant conversation with her, she extended to him a polite and most pressing invitation to accompany her to her residence in Howard-street, which he accepted. Brennan wore a leather belt around his waist containing some seven whole, and three half-doubloons, together with some other change, and when he retired that night the lady attended him. After a pleasant night's repose, he awoke in the morning and found that his lady friend had arisen before him, probably to take an early morning's airing, and that he was minus his belt and doubloons, and it occurred to his mind that his lady friend must have become the custodian of his treasure, and as she did not return he concluded she had appropriated it to her own use. He thereupon sought the aid of the police, and the lady was arrested. In testifying to her identity he was very minute, and said she was five feet three inches in height, with short, brown hair, about thirty-two years of age, and wore a light shawl, but this did not at all answer to the appearance of Ann, who was a woman a little over four feet high, with deep, liquid blue eyes, hair long and black as a ravens, with a skin as white as alabaster, about twenty-two years of age, dressed very neatly, and was altogether a most ladylike and intelligent person. Besides, a witness was placed on the stand, who swore that on the night in question Ann wore a black silk mantilla. Judge MCCUNN, in charging the jury, said that since he had presided on the bench, he always considered it his duty to charge the jury, upon a well-settled rule of law in criminal cases, that where there was any reasonable doubt on the minds of the jury in regard to the guilt of the prisoner, the poor prisoner should be entitled to the benefit of such doubt. And he was quite sure the jury would agree with him in such a case as this, where the complainant places himself on a level with the prisoner—a poor, weak and lonely woman—the rule should be strictly applied. The jury entirely agreed with Judge MCCUNN, for after they had retired for about two minutes, they returned with a verdict of acquittal.

C. S. Spencer, Esq., for prisoner; Wm. Stuart, Assistant District Attorney, for the people.

Collection of Demands Against Ships—When the Sheriff is Entitled to Poundage.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monoriff.

The Allaire Works vs. The Steamer Hu Quang, &c.—In this case an attachment was issued by the plaintiff, under the Revised Statutes and the Session Laws of 1860, entitled, "Of proceedings for collection of demands against ships and vessels," to collect the sum of $16,622 93 against the steamer *Hu Quang*. This attachment was delivered to the Sheriff, and one of his deputies seized the steamer, which was about to proceed to sea, and placed her in the care of keepers, &c. Subsequently the ship was bonded under the statute, and was discharged by an order of the Court on payment of the Sheriff's fees.

The Sheriff's bill included a charge of $211 91 as poundage, to which charge plaintiffs' counsel objected, and required the Sheriff to have the same taxed by the Court. The Sheriff assented, and the matter was taken before Justice MONOMIER.

Counsel for the Sheriff contended that, where the Sheriff levies an attachment upon the property of a debtor, or to secure a lien, and the party in whose favor the attachment issues secures his debt or lien by compromise, or receiving a bond as security for the debt or lien, the Sheriff is entitled to his poundage and all other fees allowed by statute for collecting an execution. Plaintiffs' counsel contended that poundage should not be allowed in this case.

The Court held that, as it appeared the plaintiff had taken ample security for the payment of his claim for which the attachment issued, the Sheriff was entitled to his poundage. The charges were, therefore, held to be correct.

W. A. Armstrong for plaintiff; R. H. Shannon for Sheriff.

Judgment—Satisfaction—Supplementary Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leotard.

Henry W. Ward vs. Elisha Ruckman and Welcome R. Beebe.—The plaintiff obtained a judgment for $600 against the defendants as principal and surety, and execution was issued thereon against Beebe. On the return of the execution unsatisfied, the plaintiff obtained an order to examine Beebe on supplementary proceedings, returnable the 5th inst. On the return day, counsel appeared for Beebe and made objections to the order, which the Court overruled, whereupon plaintiff's counsel moved for an attachment to issue against Beebe for contempt of Court in failing to appear and submit to an examination. The Court granted an order to show cause, returnable the 7th inst., but after the service of such order and before the return day the defendant applied to the Court, and on an affidavit made by himself, as the attorney of his codefendant, Ruckman, that Ruckman had, some time since, obtained a judgment against Ward, the plaintiff, in another proceeding, asked for an order directing him, Beebe, to pay to the Sheriff the amount of that judgment, under the provisions of section 293 of the Code. The Court granted the order, and Beebe paid the amount of such previous judgment to the Sheriff. On the return day of the order to show cause, adjourned from the 7th to the 10th inst., the defendant, Beebe, appeared and offered to pay the balance of the judgment, on being credited with his payments to the Sheriff under the order of the Court aforementioned.

Plaintiff's counsel objected to this on the ground, first, that the section under which the order was granted was merely auxiliary to section 292, authorizing supplementary proceedings, and gave the Court no jurisdiction in a case of this kind; second, that this judgment is against Ruckman, as well as against Beebe, and in paying the previous judgment, the defendants are paying money into their own pocket; it is simply a set off; third, that Beebe in paying the Sheriff, violated an injunction contained in the order for the examination not to dispose of his property, and was therefore now in contempt. After argument, the Judge took the papers.

J. T. Williams for plaintiff; Ex-Judge Beebe for defendant in person.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Doughty vs. Campbell, &c.—Order granted.
Brewer vs. Cumming.—Motion granted.
Munroe vs. Cumming.—Motion granted.
Hawes vs. Kingsland.—Order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 10, 1862.

$13,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Cou	100	36 Bank of Commerce	90⅝
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L. ⅝ yr'ly	97¾	50 Metropolitan Bank	98
15,000 U. S. 6s, '74 Cou.	88¾	78,000 American Gold	118⅝
10,000 do	15 88⅝	20,000 do	118¾
50,000 Tr. 7 3-10 ₱ cent. Notes	103	20 Del. & H. Can. Co	100⅜
2,000 do ind. small	102⅝	100 Pac. Mail St. Co.	110⅜
7,500 do	103⅛	50 do	110⅝
1,000 U.S. 6s 1 yr. Cer	98⅜	215 do	111
4,000 Mo. St. 6s	46½	100 Hud. Riv. R.	51⅜
3,000 do	46⅞	200 do	52
9,000 do	46⅞	50 Harlem R.	16
2,000 Cal. State 7s	103	600 N. Y. Cen. R.	94
2,000 Cal. Lge. Bds. 7s	89⅝	1100 do	94⅛
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	104⅝	70 do	94⅜
20,000 E. R. 3d M. B. '83	102	900 Erie Railway	38
4,000 E. R. 4th M. B	95	350 Erie R. Pref.	89
2,000 B. N. Y. & E 1st M.	90⅜	750 Mich. Cen. R.	68⅝
6,000 Hud. 1st M. Bds.	112	100 do	68⅜
1,000 do	111⅝	25 do	68⅞
1,000 H. & L. Con. Rd.	90⅜	50 M. S. & N. I. R.	31⅛
3,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. Sng. F Bds.	112	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	63
6,000 C. I. & Q. R. 8 p c.	111	50 do	62⅝
1,000 Mich. So. 2d m	89⅜	60 Panama Railroad	140⅜
3,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st h	83	20 do	140⅝
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	61	12 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62⅜
7,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	24½	200 do	62⅝
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	97	200 do	63
5,000 L. & T. & F. h.	97	50 do	63⅛
6,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st mtg.	85 84⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	24⅝
5,000 do	84½	300 do	24⅜
15,000 do	84½	30 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	121
1,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	84	500 Clev. & Toledo R.	53
		100 Chic. Burl'n & Q. R.	85⅜
		27 P. Ft. W. & C. R.	38
		50 Tol. & W. Pref.	46

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '68 Reg.	93⅛	150 N. Y. Cen. R.	94⅜
6,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	100	50 do	870 64
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	99	200 Erie R. Pref	830 89⅝
3,000 U. S. 6s '68 Cou.	98⅜	200 do	89⅝
100 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ cent.	103⅜	50 do	810 89⅝
4,300 do Fnd.	102	50 Hud. River R.	830 52
2,000 Mo. State 6s	46½	200 Reading R.	830 59⅝
1,000 do	46⅝	100 do	59⅜
5,000 Erie R. 1st m. h	113	200 Mich. Cen. R.	68⅛
5,000 E. R. 1st M. bs.	112	100 do	68⅜
10,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1 M.	85	150 M. S. & N. I. R.	31⅛
10,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2 M.	84	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63⅛
5,000 Clev. & Pitts 1st M.	88	200 do	830 64
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 1 M.	69⅜	200 do	63⅝
10,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	30	400 Clev. & Pitts. R.	24⅞
2,000 Mil. & P. du Ch. 1 m	97	25 do	24⅝
14 Tradesmen's Bank	101	100 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	122
10,000 Am. Gold	118⅝	1300 do	54
10,000 do	118⅛	50 Chic & R. I. R	67⅝
50 Pa. M. S. S. Co.	110	500 Erie Railroad	38⅛
100 Mill. & Pr. du Ch. R	33⅜	400 do	38¾
200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	810 84		

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10—P. M.

The Stock Exchange shows increased confidence to-day, and the market may be called buoyant all through the official list. The Federal securities participate in the general advance in prices, and there is a good demand for U. S. 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 and 7:30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds. The Railway Shares are especially firm, and the feeling of the market, governed, perhaps, more by the cheapness of Money and what the Roads are now doing in the way of profitable traffic than by the Army news, is decidedly upward. The announcement that the New-York lines had again advanced their freight charges about 15 ₱ cent. had a favorable influence on Central and Erie Preferred. The first intimations by telegraph of what the Western Roads are doing in September, also strengthens the market. The large figures rpoerted from the Illinois Central gave fresh impetus to the shares of that Company. The Railway mortgages are also ½@1 ₱ cent. higher than yesterday.

Late in the afternoon the General Market left off firm. The following were about the last prices:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
N. Y. Central	93⅛	94⅜	Hudson	51⅛	52⅜
Erie	37⅜	38⅝	Pacific	111	111
Erie Preferred	68⅜	69⅛	Panama	140⅛	140⅝
Rock Island	67⅛	67⅝	Missouris	46	47⅜
Galena	71⅜	71⅝	Tennessees	40	40
Mich. Central	68⅛	68⅜	U. S. 6s, 1874	95⅝	95⅝
Mich. Southern	31⅜	31⅝	U. S. 6s, 1881	99⅝	100
Mich. Guaranteed	62⅜	62⅝	U. S Notes, C'll	100⅛	100⅛
Illinois Cen	62⅝	63⅛	Treas. 7 30 ₱ cts	100⅜	100⅝
Toledo	53⅛	54	1Pils on Land	1.05	1.05
Reading	59⅜	59⅝	Gold	118⅛	118⅝

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	100⅝	Bank of the Republic	97½
Mechanics'	93	Bank of North Amer	92
Union	99	Metropolitan	98
Tradesmen's	101	East River	25
Dry-Dock	100	Shoe and Leather	88
National	93	Continental	80
Commerce	94⅜	Commonwealth	83
Broadway	115	Importers and Traders'	95
American Exchange	90		

The Railway mortgages are again firm, and the bidding to-day generally higher than on Tuesday:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	100⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	110	St. L. & T. H. firsts	81⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscr.	100	T. H. & Alt. seconds	91⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	111	Chi. & N. W. firsts	67
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	112	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass.	51
Erie firsts, '68	112⅝	Chi. & N. W. seconds	29⅜
Erie seconds, '76	108	Chi. & N. W. Ap. Bds.	80
Erie thirds, '83	102	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	83⅜
Erie fourths, '80	95	Del. Lack & W. firsts	107
Rod., N. Y. & Erie 1s, '77	90	Tol. & Wab. seconds	71
Hudson firsts, '69	112	Mil. & P. du Chien bds	90⅛
Hudson seconds, s. f., '86	107	Gal. & Chi. firsts	103
Hudson thirds, '75	95⅛	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ex	104⅜
Hudson Converts., '87	90⅜	Gal. & Chi. seconds	103½
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c., '69-72	104	Chi. & R. I. firsts	1.4
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ₱ c., '82	111⅝	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	96⅞
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	111	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	98
M. S. 7 ₱ ct. seconds	83⅛	N. Jersey Cen. seconds	86
N. J. Goshen Line	100	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 1st

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 11, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSA GERODRIO—GERALDINE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—VOL AU VENT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CLAUDE MARCEL.

NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC—BRENDISI.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We are still without reliable intelligence of the movements of the rebel forces in Maryland, though we have plenty of rumors and conjectures. The Baltimore *American*, of yesterday, says the enemy are scouting in the neighborhood of Frederick for horses, cattle, &c., and that they will probably enter Pennsylvania, if sufficient time is afforded them. The *National Intelligencer* announces that they have fallen back before Gen McCLELLAN'S advance, which had on Tuesday afternoon reached to within six miles of Poolesville. A dispatch from Harrisburgh, received late last night, states that the rebels, under JACKSON, entered Hagerstown in force yesterday afternoon. The telegraph operator is stated to have left as the rebels were entering the town. Accounts relative to the presence of the rebels before Washington are conflicting, and the opinion prevails to a considerable extent that the movement into Maryland and toward Pennsylvania is only a feint to cover an advance upon the Capital. A short time will probably develop the true condition of affairs.

A special dispatch to the TIMES from Harper's Ferry, dated yesterday, assures us that all is perfectly quiet in that neighborhood, the place being occupied by a Union force amply sufficient to hold it against any force of the rebels, who had not made their appearance in the vicinity.

In view of the imminence of the invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebels, Gov. CURTIN has issued an order, calling upon all the able-bodied men of the State to organize immediately for defence.

The property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Frederick was all saved before the approach of the rebels, as also all the freight and cars that were at Cumberland. Over a thousand cars and nearly one hundred locomotives were thus saved and sent to Wheeling.

The steamer *Potomac*, Capt. FLETCHER, arrived at this port, yesterday morning, from New-Orleans, with advices to the evening of the 1st inst. Considerable excitement had been occasioned in the Department by the report that Gen. BUTLER was to be removed and transferred to some other scene of duty. The feeling in the city was very generally against such a course. The troops from Baton Rouge, some ten thousand strong, had arrived in New-Orleans, and had been judiciously distributed along the line of defence. No doubt whatever was entertained that our forces would be able to hold the city against any attacks. The first public parade of the First Regiment of Louisiana Union Volunteers had been made. The regiment paraded twelve hundred men, and excited much surprise and admiration. Many of its members have seen service in the rebel ranks. Another regiment has already recruited five hundred members. A reconnoissance had been made up the coast opposite the city by a detachment of our forces, which succeeded in routing a party of guerrillas, and capturing a great number of beef cattle from Texas, destined for the rebel army. We are indebted to Mr. F. L. JENKINS, Purser of the steamer *Potomac*, for the latest files of New-Orleans papers.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Ship Island, under date of Aug. 30, says: "It is whispered that 2,000 troops, under Brig.-Gen. ARNOLD, will attack Mobile before many days have elapsed. Doubtless the marines with Admiral FARRAGUT'S squadron will have an opportunity to participate in the exhilarating sport. It would only be an act of charity to the poor fellows, who have been cooped up on shipboard for so many months. As to whether the attack will prove successful, I cannot say, but, rightly managed, I firmly believe it will, and my belief is shared by many of my comrades."

A merchant of Cincinnati, who left Mt. Sterling, Ky., on Thursday morning, informs the *Gazette* that Cerro Gordo WILLIAMS' rebels, being the advance of HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S Division, had entered that part of the State, and had taken possession of several towns, including Mt. Sterling. There was the greatest excitement, the Union people mostly fleeing to the Ohio River. Six hundred came down in one party to Maysville, including the Judge of the Court and Commonwealth's Attorney. The rebels moved in two columns. One of these had gone to Winchester, and thence they would march to Paris. HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S whole army was moving forward to effect a junction with KIRBY SMITH. The informant, from the best information he could get, estimates MARSHALL'S forces at 10,000. The *Gazette* also learns from Camp Louisa, on the Big Sandy, that MARSHALL had crossed the Cumberland Mountains with ten thousand men and three batteries of artillery of five guns each, and is said to have two thousand cavalry. The opinion of the Union men is, that the sympathizers in that region will join him. Spies and bushwhackers infest the country around Louisa. The Fortieth Ohio Regiment is stationed at that place, and of course it is in danger. Thus it is seen that KIRBY SMITH is concentrating a large army at Lexington. BUCKNER and MORGAN will be likely to meet him from the West. Measures must therefore be taken to repel the movements of a large rebel army.

It is announced in the Western papers, on the best authority, that Gen. GRANT'S army is being rapidly concentrated upon an important line for active operations. It will be cheering news to the country to hear that the veterans of Donelson and Shiloh have shaken off their enforced lethargy, and are once more moving against the foe.

It is reported that Athens, Ala., has been burned by our forces. This is the town which Gen. TURCHIN was court-martialed for handling somewhat too roughly.

We have advices from Havana to the 6th inst. by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Columbia*. The rebel steamer *Oreto*, alias *Florida*, had arrived from Cardenas, but had been ordered away by the authorities, and put to sea on the evening of the 1st inst., in the midst of a thunderstorm. She is reported to be short-handed and leaky. The plates with which she is to be armored are said to be on board of her.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Democratic State Convention met in Albany yesterday, the attendance being very large. Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, of Kings, was temporary Chairman, and ALONZO C. PAIGE, of Schenectady, permanent Chairman. After some preliminary business, Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR was nominated by acclamation for Governor, amid great enthusiasm. After a speech by Mr. SEYMOUR, and another by FERNANDO WOOD, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

By way of Havana, we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. There is very little news from the interior of Mexico. The discord in the cabinet came to an open rupture on the 14th ult., at which time DOBLADO sent in his resignation. Some 2,000 French troops had arrived at Vera Cruz, and had been immediately sent to Orizaba. The mortality on board the French war vessels is represented to be frightful—amounting to about seventy-five per cent.

The great stallion trot between the old favorite *Ethan Allen* and a new Hambletonian stallion, named *Robert Fillingham*, for $10,000, mile heats, best three in five, came off yesterday at the Fashion Course in the presence of 8,000 people. No very remarkable time was made. The result was in favor of the new horse, which won the first three heats.

Since the last call for volunteers was made, the following work has been accomplished in Illinois: 1. Regiments reported and accepted for the war, *sixty-one!* 2. Of these there has been already mustered into service twenty-three regiments. 3. Of those mustered there has been sent to the field, fully armed and equipped, nine regiments. 4. There are now arrived and waiting orders to march, four regiments. 5. Leaving now mustered, and waiting for arms, ten regiments. A large force of mustering officers is busily engaged in different parts of the State, and the work of organization is going forward with all possible dispatch.

VALLANDIGHAM has been renominated for Congress by the Peace Democracy of the Dayton (O.) District. Gen. ROBERT SCHENCK has received the nomination of the Administration Party.

The Legislature of Iowa is now convened in extraordinary session, "to consider some questions vitally affecting the public welfare"—more especially in reference to military matters.

The Stock Market showed increased firmness yesterday the list through. Gold left off 118¾@118¾ ₱ cent. Exchange 130@130½ ₱ cent.

Flour was in fair request yesterday, and was rather dearer. Wheat and Corn were heavy and lower. Cotton was less active, but firm. Sugars, Whisky, Hay, Fish, Ingot Copper, and Plate Tin were in demand. Provisions attracted more attention. Tallow and Kentucky Tobacco were active and buoyant. The Freight engagements were less extensive, with 479 vessels of all classes in port.

Military Politicians.

The worst result of incapacity on the part of the civil authority in times of peril and disaster such as now beset our country, is the hasty and desperate resort to military leaders for counsel and command, which such incapacity is almost sure to breed. The experience of the world is full of instances of national ruin thus precipitated, and although we have no positive fear of any similar catastrophe as impending directly upon ourselves, still we think it well to note the least beginnings of evil in this as in all other directions. What policy the Government of the Union shall pursue in dealing finally with the great rebellion, is still a legitimate matter of discussion for loyal men who are determined only that suppressed the rebellion shall be, and if it shall appear on grave and full consideration, that the life of the nation can only be preserved by the death of Slavery, he is a traitor double-dyed who would oppose the exhibition of the decisive remedy, be its operation never so painful and never so stern. It is necessary, therefore, for us to call the attention of the loyal public to the insidious efforts which are making in certain quarters to create a sort of vague and passionate public feeling in favor of the usurpation by "Constitutional" Generals of absolute control over the issues of this war. Hints have been recently thrown out in one and another quarter, of the "determination" which is said to exist in "military quarters" to assume the control of public affairs rather than permit that control to pass into the hands of "Abolition schemers," the said "schemers," so far as we can understand, being the legally constituted political representatives of sundry loyal States of the Union. This talk may be idle—it is certainly dangerous and disgraceful, so far as it means or can mean anything at all. The military arm of the Republic is its arm and not its head. The final voice upon the policy of the great struggle we are making rests with the people and their representatives. It cannot and it shall not be taken from them by any clique whatever, be that clique Executive or Military. The people of the United States intend to be victorious in this war upon which they have staked such tremendous values of treasure and of life. They intend to preserve not only the present unity, but the self-respect, the liberty, and the future of the nation, and they intend to preserve these, at whatevar cost to local institutions and provincial passions. From the rank and file of the National Army they have no fears. These men are blood of their blood, and one flesh with them. But if (which we by no means yet believe) there exist among the accidental leaders of the army any disposition to mistake the objects of their commission, any delusion as to the power vested in them, and any tendency to believe that the American people of the Free States will accept a military settlement of their score with the rebellion, patched up without reference to the convictions of any great section of the Free States, it will be well for the victims of so perilous a hallucination to emancipate themselves at once from its fatal sway. We have had enough of the cobbler transgressing his last. We have suffered enough from politicians assuming to be Generals. We have not so much patience left as will tolerate experiments of State made by Generals turned politicians. Our commanders in the field have one plain duty to do—to find and beat the armies of the rebellion. They have not done this work yet so handsomely that we can afford to spare them for new exertions in another quarter. And when they shall have done it, the issues of victory, we beg leave emphatically to say, will remain to be controlled by the people themselves, and by the explicit delegates of their explicit will.

The Rebel Task in Maryland.

The position occupied by the rebel invaders of Maryland becomes better defined. We earn from our correspondent at Harper's Ferry that none of the horde has made its appearance in the neighborhood of that cardinal position; a circumstance indicating that for the present, at least, the advance into Western Pennsylvania is postponed. On the east, Gen. McCLELLAN has occupied Barnesville, in the immediate neighborhood of the Monocacy, not far from the point where that stream pours into the Potomac. An advance toward Washington and Baltimore is thus pretty effectually barred; and alarm about the instant and urgent danger of those two capitals reasonably quieted. The rebel strength appears for the moment to be concentrated between the Catoctin and the Monocacy. At the head of the ridge dividing the two creeks the advance of the invading army has already shown itself, no further than eight miles distant from the Pennsylvania line; while to the right of this column, raids and demonstrations push hourly nearer the railroad connecting Philadelphia with Baltimore. Whatever may be the ultimate meaning of the rebel movements, it suffices for the present to know that Central Pennsylvania, with the capital of the Commonwealth, are threatened on the one hand, while there is great danger of the rebels getting to Havre de Grace, where the indispensable line of communications between Washington and the North may most conveniently be severed. In short, having cut off Washington from direct intercourse with the West by seizing the Baltimore and Ohio road, the next step has been to possess themselves of other lines of communication with the loyal States. There were but two of these, the Northern Central and the Philadelphia and Baltimore lines. The Northern Central is already in their hands. We are at present unadvised of any steps on the part of the National Government to save the only remaining line, that through Philadelphia, from a similar appropriation.

Of the moral effect of the isolation of Washington, the country had sufficient experience a year and a half ago. If any effort or energy can prevent a repetition of those frightful days, surely it should not be spared. An army of two hundred thousand men, surrounded—with shame be it said!—by an inferior force; the entire population of Washington and Baltimore, an aggregate of a third of a million souls, will thus be deprived of all supplies and relief carried them otherwise than by sea; and how inadequate water carriage is in such circumstances we know from the experiences of April, 1861. Then, however, there was no such immense concentration of troops and civilians in the isolated region as there now is, and we must, therefore, infer the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of feeding Washington and Baltimore to-day, if left solely dependent upon water transportation.

It is only to be hoped that whatever skill or courage our Generals possess will be directed to the avoidance of this calamity. Many of the unsatisfactory excuses for inaction or defeat, which were plausible in Virginia, have now ceased to be so. The topography of Maryland is as well known to the Union leaders as it is to the rebels. The Union army no longer need wait for reinforcements. With these unmistakable advantages in our favor, the rebels can only execute their capital object of insulating the seat of Government through the cowardice, tardiness, incapacity or treachery of our officers.

The Courage and Patience of the People.

The London *Spectator*, in an article upon the battles before Richmond, used the following words in reference to the attitude of the people under such disaster as then oppressed us:

"The American people, without a General, without a statesman, doubting their rulers and almost despairing of their chiefs, abate no jot of heart or hope, are ready to risk all if only their country may be kept entire, meet defeat by reinforcements, slaughter by fresh levies, and financial danger by measures which, though the wise know them to be folly, are intended to display the height of revolutionary vigor."

There may be some iteme in this characterization which we should hardly accept as accurate, but as a whole it comes very pleasantly to us. It is comfortable to have the temper and spirit of our people appreciated in such a quarter. Certainly thus far, it is the people who have earned the honors of the war. They have borne burdens, sacrificed prejudices, undergone toils and privations, and cherished through it all a cheerful and hopeful spirit in a way to which the future will, we trust, do justice.

And how is it now? The last week has been for us a darker week than that which followed the Richmond battles. If we were then without a General or a statesman, we have not since then obtained either, and our consciousness of our lack has increased. Doubts have been more prevalent now than then; their insinuations have been whispered more loudly, and the dark clouds of despair have at least cast their shadows nearer than before. But still the words of the *Spectator* are true now as then. Our people "bate no jot of heart or hope." They are still ready to risk all for the preservation of the country—still ready to "meet defeat by reinforcements," and loss by new levies. There is also among them a rising feeling of indignation that resources so prodigally given should have been so wasted, and a determination to have a reckoning and call the authors of our disasters to a strict account—and they will still deserve the praise of "something heroic," "something of antique grandeur" which they have won. They will not allow their hopefulness to be overthrown; they will not yield one whit in their determination; they will still be prodigal of their blood and their treasure, they will march over new difficulties as they have over former ones. Nothing whatever except impossibility, utter and absolute, will ever cause them to turn back upon the road on which they have entered. They will invent new tools, new engines if old ones fail them; they will raise new armies, new fleets if needed; they will seek new Generals if old ones show themselves incompetent; new leaders if old ones betray them. They have borne a great deal. They will bear more. They have given much; they will give more. They have waited patiently; their patience is not yet exausted. They have endurance, whose stores have hardly yet been drawn upon; courage and patience and faith, which will last unto the end. They have, thus far, been carrying on this war out of their superfluity only. They are ready to devote their all to it, if it is necessary. But those among them who would discourage, who would betray and hinder, who would augment difficulties and magnify disasters, those who are downcast in our day of triumph and jubilant in our hour of disaster, must beware. The people, in their present temper, will not endure much from them.

Let each one of us who recognizes this nobility in the popular heart and life, who is proud of the character which, as a people, we have thus far earned in our hour of trials, feel that upon him also is cast the burden of maintaining the honor of the American people. Let him do his own duties faithfully, demand that others shall be faithful in theirs, and leave results to God.

The New Levies—An Army of Soldiers Wanted.

If a great fire were to break out to-day on Broadway, the Fire Department would not call out fifty thousand men to extinguish it. The men might all be able-bodied, earnest to do their part, willing to receive orders, and ready to obey. They would rush to the spot with alacrity, and ask only to be told what to do. But these numbers and this zeal would not extinguish the fire. It would only insure its aggravation. The men would soon be in confusion—they would get in each other's way—they would not understand the use of hose, bucket or ladder, and before they learned their task or could settle themselves into working gangs, the fire would have accomplished its devastation. But if only a Fire Brigade were called out, and room allowed them for work, a few hours would find them victors over the devouring element. Such is the advantage of skill and discipline over mere numbers and naked force.

Our Government has much to learn in the matter of organizing an efficient army. The mistake that is steadily made of supposing that military strength consists in *numbers*; whereas, under many conditions of a doubtful campaign, or a wavering conflict, mere numbers may be a cause of weakness and insure defeat. When the fate of the Republic seemed trembling in the scale, it sounded grandly to summon a new levy of six hundred thousand men into the field. How could the exhausted rebellion, so lately suffocating in Richmond under the pressure of the Army of the Potomac—how could it withstand the shock of such a tremendous new force brought to bear against it?

It was certainly cheering to the last degree to know that the Government had confidence to order such a levy, and that the people had the spirit to receive the order with enthusiasm, and comply with its demands with alacrity. But to call men to arms is one thing—to make them available in actual conflict is a very different and infinitely more difficult task. We have the men coming forward daily by thousands—but the vital question is, "What shall we do with them?" We maintain that the Government has already in the field an army large enough to beat the enemy, if it could be used aright.

Organized warfare is a science and a specialty. It requires custom, skill and training. A regiment of veterans, accustomed to keep ranks, to manœuvre, to obey the word of command, to advance, retreat, fall down, rise up, file left, file right, and charge bayonets, will disperse, in nine cases out of ten, a brigade of green troops fresh from the workshop or plow-handle. And so a brigade of veterans can be safely pitted against a whole division of volunteers freshly organized and unused to the sanguinary work of a battle-field.

If our Government, therefore, would put effective armies in the field, it should mould them in smaller masses, and drill them in detail. Drill-masters are not abundant enough to put six hundred thousand men at once through the preliminary tactics of camp-life and field service. If we should take one hundred thousand new recruits and put them at once into five separate camps, with a detail of competent officers to put each through a course of prompt and vigorous discipline, it would require a very short time to have the material ready for two powerful and effective armies of fifty thousand each. And could not such a force march anywhere through the South? And would not such armies be safer for us, and more dangerous to the enemy, than an aggregated, immobile mass of 200,000 men drawing its slow length along, and learning its duties as adapted to the enforced snail's pace of progress?

In aiming to marshal at once a new army of six hundred thousand men, the Government is "attempting too much." It is morally and physically impossible. The sudden and vast aggregations of men will not be armies, but mobs—useless in battle, because they cannot be used to advantage; but adding to the demoralization in case of defeat and panic; to say nothing of the National exhaustion of such immense levies, and *the difficulty of recuperation if the vast numbers we have called out fail us.* We repeat, mere numbers do not constitute an effective and formidable army. And more, a vast herd of men cannot be moulded into an army and drilled into a state of effectiveness by any officers we have,—especially while those officers are already occupied in active, incessant labor, fighting the men that are already placed in their hands.

We wish to see the new call for six hundred thousand men filled up, but we do not wish to see them hurried into campaigning in the present chaotic state of things. Let one hundred thousand be added to the ranks of the veteran but skeleton corps of the Army of Virginia, if they are needed, but let the rest be introduced into the service only in detachments of 50,000, and after preliminary training. This plan will give us soldiers, and only soldiers ever win battles.

THE TRUTH FOR THE PEOPLE.—The report of Gen. POPE, a very full abstract of which, forwarded by a Washington correspondent, and published in the TIMES of yesterday, has given the public a general idea of the case made out in self-defence by the late commander of the Army of Virginia, will, we understand, constitute the indictment under which Gen. PORTER and the others inculpated will be tried. It is proper to say, the report will be sustained by an ample volume of collateral evidence, oral and documentary, so that none of its allegations will rest upon the mere statement of Gen. POPE.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S CIRCULAR ON EUROPEAN EMIGRATION.—In a late note of Secretary SEWARD'S to Mr. GAMBLE, of Cincinnati, mention was made of a circular addressed by him to our diplomatic agents in Europe, instructing them to set forth the inducements afforded in the United States to the advent of industrious foreign laborers and artisans. We find this interesting document in the Liverpool *Post*, and repruduce it among our European extracts. That journal accompanies it with a highly approbatory article, in which it urges the value of the offer to Lancashire and Ireland at this moment. Half a million workmen are starving in Lancashire; an equal number in Ireland—a million of human beings, eager to work, are excluded from it.

"Here, then," adds the *Post*, "is a palpable and an immediate remedy. Those who emigrate—and they can emigrate at a mere trifle each—benefit themselves, and will, immediately after arrival, be in a condition to relieve the friends and relations they have left behind them. The Northern States of the Union never were so prosperous as they are at this moment. The land teems with plenty, and the demand for the produce is universal. If the authorities in Lancashire were wise, they would take instant action on the information contained in Mr. SEWARD'S circular."

It is gratifying to find that the offer is thus fairly met. While it is inevitable that the war should cause a certain amount of suffering in Europe, we are at least willing to make its effects as light as possible by welcoming to homes and to work all who find themselves deptived thereof.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Movements in the Direction of Fairfax Court-House.

Escape of National Prisoners from Richmond.

VERY FEW TROOPS THERE.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—First, with the exception of general officers, no officers or soldiers will be allowed to cross any of the bridges or ferries of the Potomac, or to visit the Cities of Washington, Georgetown or Alexandria, without a pass signed by the regimental commander, and approved by the commanders of the brigade and division in which the regiment is serving. Such passes will not be granted for a greater period than forty-eight hours, and every pass must state distinctly the object for which it is granted. General officers, when recognized as such, require no pass, but they will not leave their commands without permission from their superior commanders. Aids-de-Camp and other staff officers, when not with their General, will require passes in the same manner as all other officers.

Second—Officers and men belonging to troops serving in the cities of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, will not leave their camps or barracks without a pass from their regimental commander.

Third—The officer of the Provost-Guard will order away any officer, found in either of the three cities contrary to the provisions of this order, to return to his regiment in arrest, and his name and regiment will without delay be communicated by the Provost-Marshal to the Division Commander concerned, who will order him to be brought to trial as soon as possible for the violation of this order. Enlisted men found in either of the three cities, without proper authority, will be arrested and kept under guard until a guard is sent for them by the Division Commander whom the Provost-Marshal will promptly notify of the arrest, and who will hold the subordinate commanders concerned responsible for the absence of their men.

Fourth—The subject of passes to civilians not in the military service, will be regulated by the Military Governor of the District of Columbia.

Fifth—No wine, beer or ardent spirits—unless they be for hospital or subsistence stores, or the private stores of an officer, (in either of which cases they should be so marked)—will be allowed to pass the guards at any of the bridges or ferries, or the guards of any camp or barracks in this command without a pass from the Military Governor or Provost-Marshal of Washington or Alexandria to cover the stores.

Sixth—Passes granted by a Division Commander must be signed by the Commander himself, or by not exceeding two officers of his Staff, whose names and signatures must be reported to the Military Governors of the District of Columbia and Alexandria.

Seventh—All fast riding or driving is forbidden in the cities of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. Teamsters must drive their teams at a walk. Orderlies will habitually ride either at a walk or trot; if necessary for them to ride at a more rapid pace the direction "gallop" should be written on the outside of the dispatch.

Eighth.—While passing through the streets of Washington, Georgetown or Alexandria, teams must leave a space equal to the width of a street after every sixth wagon. Wagons will not halt on the crossings, but leave them clear for foot passengers. Quartermasters and wagon-masters will be held responsible for any violation of these provisions by their teams under their command.

Commanding officers will see that every Quartermaster receives a copy of this order, and Quartermasters will see that this order is read to their teamsters.

Ninth—The Military Governors and Provost-Marshals of Washington and Alexandria will see to the strict and systematic enforcement of the above provisions.

Tenth—Each Corps and Independent Commander will send an orderly to these headquarters at 12 M. daily for orders.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

RICHARD B. IRWIN, Captain, A. D. C. and A. A. A.G.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.

It is said that Gen. HALLECK states that the defences of Washington are so complete as to render its capture impossible.

A REBEL FORCE TOWARD FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

A reconnoissance to-day by a battalion of a New-York regiment in the direction of Fairfax Court-house, discovered two batteries of artillery and a large force of infantry and cavalry. An occasional interchange of shots took place. Two scouts visited a house near Fairfax Court-House, and were told that Major TALIAFERRO, of the Fortieth Virginia Regiment, was there last evening, quite intoxicated, and boasted that "Stonewall" JACKSON would yet slash the d— Yankees a trick.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY is in the city. The report that he intends to resign his commission as Brigadier-General is incorrect. He reported himself for duty to-day at the War Department, and is now awaiting orders. It is understood that he will be appointed temporarily to an important command in the army now in this vicinity, preparatory to being assigned to a command west of the Mississippi.

MORE REBELS CAPTURED.

Col. FARNSWORTH, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, yesterday captured thirty rebels of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry, and some infantry. They were brought into Gen. McCLELLAN'S camp, but refuse to give any information.

NO REPORTERS.

Gen. McCLELLAN will not permit any reporters to accompany his army.

AN ESCAPE FROM RICHMOND—CONDITION OF AFFAIRS THERE.

SAMUEL HAIR and THOS. HUDSON, privates of the Fifth Ohio Regiment, and HENRY FISK, of the Seventh Indiana, who were captured at Port Republic and confined on an island in the James River opposite Richmond, effected their escape, and have just arrived here. They report that about 5,000 Union prisoners are still confined on that island, and that they are comparatively well treated, but suffer from want of food, on account of the scarcity among the rebels. There are but few troops in Richmond, and they saw but very few white men at home in Virginia as they came north. There are none of our officers remaining in prison in Richmond, except those taken from POPE. These were first put in irons. But when it became known that POPE had captured some rebel officers' the irons were removed.

THE NEW-YORK TAX APPOINTMENTS.

Several of the New-York appointees under the new Tax law are here, to represent that the emoluments of officers are too small to justify their acceptance, unless the Treasury Department will pledge itself to urge upon Congress an increase. They are understood to have obtained the pledge.

REBEL RECRUITS FROM MARYLAND.

It is stated that the new rebel recruits from Maryland are to be organized into a regiment, to be called the Sixth Maryland regiment, and attached to BRADLEY JOHNSON'S command.

REBEL SCOUTS.

Rebel scouting parties continually hover about our lines. Some of our scouts report that the rebels are continually being reinforced.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS IN PROGRESS.

The movements in the direction of Fairfax Court-house indicate important events.

ORGANIZATION BY THE FRENCH OF AN ARMY OF MEXICAN NATIVES.

Gen. VOLL, a Frenchman by birth, who has lived long in Mexico, has proposed to the French Government to organize an army composed of the natives of the country, with this condition, that French officers will be sent to him for the purpose of forming the skeletons of his regiments. The French Government is said to have complied with his request, and officers have already volunteered to go to Mexico, with the intention of taking service under Gen. VOLL.

THE WOUNDED FROM CENTREVILLE.

The last of the wounded at Centreville, 250, arrived here to-day, in charge of Dr. COOLIDGE. About fifty places are occupied in and about Washington and Alexandria for hospitals. Five hundred convalescents were sent to New-York to-day, and 400 will be transferred to Point Lookout to-morrow. Several more churches have been opened for hospital purposes in this city.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED SPY.

A man giving his name as CHARLES JONES was arrested below Alexandria yesterday, as he was starting down the river in a sail-boat. He was brought to the Provost-Marshal of this city, when it was ascertained that he was in the rebel service. He was sent to the old Capitol Prison. Circumstances cause a strong suspicion that he was a spy, but no papers were found upon his person.

THE BODY OF GEN. BOHLEN.

The party who left here on Saturday under a flag of truce for the body of Gen. BOHLEN, returned with it to Washington last night. They were the recipients of the kindest attention from the rebels, and represent the country through which they passed as almost desolate from the effects of the war.

COL. FRISBIE'S BODY RECOVERED.

The body of Col. FRISBIE, commanding a New-York Regiment, killed in the recent battles, was recovered yesterday, under a flag of truce. It will be at once removed to Albany. He sustained two wounds in the head.

CAPTURE OF CONTRABAND TRADERS.

The *Reliance*, Capt. JOCELYN, this morning brought up a sloop and yacht, captured in Brittain's Bay, a few days since, by the *Delaware*, while engaged in carrying contraband goods to Virginia, and six prisoners, five of whom were taken in the prizes. The boats were mostly loaded with dry goods and grain.

The *Reliance* also captured a negro in a boat which was entering Curriomau Bay with a load of contraband goods.

CHURCHES FOR HOSPITALS.

The following churches were opened to-day as hospitals: St. Aloysius' Church, in this city, and the Methodist and Catholic churches in Georgetown.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIMSELF.

GEO. B. FOWLER, private in Company E, First New-Jersey Cavalry, accidentally shot himself to-day, in camp, near Bailey's Cross Roads.

THE NAVY-YARD CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC

The Washington Navy-yard will be closed to the public until further orders. Only the officers of the yard and the workmen, hereafter will be admitted.

RELEASED PRISONERS.

Six hundred and ten Union prisoners arrived here last night, direct from Richmond via Fortress Monroe.

PRISON FOR DESERTERS.

Forest Hall, Georgetown, has been taken possession of by the military as a prison for deserters from the army. All deserters and stragglers now in this city will be taken there at once.

DIED

Lieut. ROBERT W. SMITH, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, wounded in the battle of Saturday, died yesterday at Douglas Hospital.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD ILL

Gen. BUTTERFIELD, we regret to learn, is quite ill with fever, in camp near Fairfax Seminary.

AGENTS FOR MAINE.

Capt. WM FLOWERS and Mr. HATHAWAY, son of the late Judge HATHAWAY, of Bangor, Me., are now in this city, by the authority of the Governor, for the purpose of establishing a dépôt for the reception and distribution of articles sent by citizens of Maine to their friends in the army. They will also attend to the wants of soldiers from that State who may be in the hospitals here. Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT, of the Governor's Staff, arrived here to-day, accompanied by seven of the most eminent physicians of Maine. Among them are Drs. DANA, ROBINSON and FOSTER, of Portland. These gentlemen have kindly volunteered their services in the different hospitals.

DEATH OF SOLDIERS.

The following soldiers have died in the several hospitals in this city since Thursday. Most of them were wounded in the late battles in Virginia.

Wm. Moss, Co. A, 44th New-York.
Josiah Cowley, 5th New-York Battery.
G. McLaughlin, 14th Brooklyn.
Sergt. R. W. Cowell, Co. C, 1st Virginia Cavalry.
Saml. McCarthy, Co. F, 72d New-York.
John Stewart.
George Freeman, 5th Maine Battery.
Richard T. Foster, Co. G, 20th Indiana.
Corp. Gardner Gaylord, Co. B, 16th Massachusetts.
Sergt. T. F. Miles, Co. A, 141st Pennsylvania.
Thos McCabe, Co. G, 6th New-York.
Frederick Kohler, Co. H, 103d New-York.

☞ An advertisement setting forth the properties of the COLT NAVY will be found in our advertising columns.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

Lord Palmerston on the Trent Settlement.

ORD BROUGHAM COUNSELS NEUTRALITY

Secretary Seward's Emigration Circular.

The Suffering Classes of England Encouraged to Take Advantage of the Opening.

The steamship *Australasian*, from Liverpool on the 30th, and Queenstown on the 31st, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news has been anticipated by telegraph; but some extracts of interest will be found below.

Lord Palmerston on the Trent Settlement and American Relations.

At a public meeting at Melbourne, Lord PALMERSTON made an address, in which he said:

"I am much obliged to you for the expressions of goodwill and of approval which the address contains of the public conduct of that Government of which I am a member. I can assure you that we entirely feel that any efforts which a Government can make in the public service can only be carried to a successful issue as long as they are backed and supported by the feelings and spirit of the country at large. [Cheers.] We have, it is true, endeavored, in the first place, to put the nation in a state of defence at home, [cheers;] and in the next place, in our relations with foreign Powers, to maintain the honor and the dignity of the empire. (Cheers.) It would, indeed, be a great abuse of those blessings which Providence has so plentifully showered upon this nation if we were lightly to deal with them, and were not, by all human means, to endeavor to protect and maintain those great advantages which Providence has bestowed upon this nation. It was therefore a duty on the part of the Government, and it is a duty on the part of the people of this nation, to place themselves in such a position of internal defence that while on the one hand it threatens nobody, on the other hand it tells all people that they cannot with impunity threaten us. (Loud cheers.) As has been observed in the address, we have, we hope, in our intercourse with foreign nations maintained properly the dignity, the honor, and the rights of this country. [Cheers.] We had lately a question with the United States of America, which threatened, in its outset, to bring on events which we should have deeply deplored; *but that question was settled in a manner consistent with the honor, the principles, and the dignity of both parties; because, while on the one hand the American Government granted that satisfaction which was demanded, on the other hand they could not have refused the satisfaction without deporting from those principles of international law which they themselves had always maintained, and considered essential to their own interests as a nation.* [Cheers.] *There was, therefore, no triumph to either side—the only triumph was the triumph of truth and of justice, which each party was equally interested in maintaining.* [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen, we must all regret the calamities which that unhappy war has produced, not only in the country in which it rages, but on many countries of Europe, which are dependent upon America for the material of their domestic industry. In this country we know that a large portion of our population is suffering great privations in consequence of that unfortunate war. I am not surprised that in a place where industry flourishes, you should have a fellow feeling with those unfortunate people of Lancashire, who are suffering greatly under the privation of the article which is essential to their industry. We trust and hope that the law which Parliament passed, immediately before the prorogation, may tend to mitigate and to alleviate those sufferings. [Cheers.] We know, also, that those persons in those counties, who have profited greatly by the industry of the population, are contributing, according to their means, generously in support of the suffering people. We only trust and hope that those liberal subscriptions may be applied, not merely to relieve the wants of parents, but that they may also be applied usefully and wisely to enable the children of those parents to continue to enjoy those advantages of education which are as important to the mind as employment is to the body. [Cheers.] We know that when parents are reduced to great distress, they may be unable to afford those weekly payments upon which the education of their children depends; but we may trust that those who have the direction of these ample subscriptions will bear that in mind as well as the wants of the parents themselves. [Cheers.] Well, gentlemen, I can only say that we are deeply sensible of the kind feeling and the friendly disposition which your address implies, and that it will always afford to Lady PALMERSTON and myself the greatest pleasure to find ourselves able to revisit this place, which, in her mind, I can assure you, is connected with every feeling that can render it dear to the human heart. [Cheers.] I beg to return you my best thanks for the honor you have done me. (Cheers.")

Lord Brougham Counsels Neutrality.

Lord BROUGHAM, in a speech at Wigton, Cumberland, referred as follows to the question of mediation:

"I have heard people of late unwisely recommend that that civil war should be put a stop to by our taking a part, so far as to recognize one of the contending parties. *I think that in recognizing the South in that odious and horrible quarrel would only make the thing worse and continue it, instead of putting a stop to it.* [Hear, hear.] Absolute neutrality, non-intervention, in every sense of the word, is not only the only security for our own comfort and peace, but it is the best possible contribution that we can make to putting a stop to that odious quarrel."

European Emigration to America Encouraged.

The Liverpool *Post* publishes the following circular of Secretary SEWARD, and accompanies it with approbatory comments:

TO THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1862.

At no former period of our history have our agricultural, manufacturing, or mining interests been more prosperous than at this juncture. This fact may be deemed surprising in view of the enhanced price for labor, occasioned by the demand for the rank and file of the armies of the United States. It may, therefore, be confidently asserted that, even now, nowhere else can the industrious laboring man and artisan expect so liberal a recompense for his services as in the United States. You are authorized and directed to make these truths known in any quarter, which may lead to the migration of such persons to this country. It is believed that a knowledge of them will alone suffice to cause them to be acted upon. The Government has no legal authority to offer any pecuniary inducements to the advent of industrious foreigners.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

This is not, as may be supposed, an indirect means of getting recruits for the army. The object is a much more serious one—the providing of means to feed and pay the army. America, like all imperfectly peopled countries, has more land than hands. A large population is scant in reference to the territories needing inhabitants; and the United States, from the moment of its discovery to the breaking out of the unhappy civil war, had been hungry for emigrants. Every man choosing to work was certain of employment, and the result was a blessing to the old country and the new. Strong doubts go for nothing in presence of the fact that the Irish emigrants transmitted home to friends, annually, an average of £1,000,000. As there were, up to 1861, too few rather than too many mechanics and laborers, it necessarily followed that an abstraction of 600,000 men from the pursuits of industry left vacancies which it is the interest of the community to fill up as speedily as possible. Companies yield large dividends, and the manufacturers are every one realizing large fortunes. No matter what the cause, the facts are undoubted. The action is somewhat sudden, and may not be permanent, but that does not concern the emigrant. Peace may effect an alteration, but what then? He may stop in the country or return home. A country so full of progress he will hardly leave; but, even if he does, he will come to the old country a wealthier and a more experienced man.

How wealthier? In this way. In the manufactories he will get something like two dollars a day. For a mere laborer the wages are a dollar and a half a day, or forty shillings a week. There is employment now in one direction alone for half a million of hands. The cost of living is comparatively small, as may be inferred from the prices of breadstuffs even in New-York. In the West ten pounds of corn meal costs little more than a penny, and pork can be bought for 2d. a pound. Any provision merchant will confirm this statement, and the rate of wages alone testifies to the want of hands. If other proof were wanted it can be had from the great employers Minister in America now in this country.

People in Liverpool, who twelve months ago pro- [illegible]

THE TURF.

The Great Stallion Trot at the Fashion Course—The New Horse the Winner—Great Time by the Banner Mares.

"The King is dead, long live the King." *Ethan Allen* is beaten. Hurrah for *Robert Fillingham!*

For weeks the entire sporting community has been on the tiptoe of expectancy, the verge of curiosity, and the anxious seat of determination, concerning an announced match for $10,000, between the Morgan stallion *Ethan Allen* and a Hamiltonian stallion, with the ridiculous cognomen of *Robert Fillingham*. Private showings, it was said, had developed wonderful speed in *Robert*, and a report was current that he had made his little mile in 2 min. 18 sec., all of which was very far from being believed, though it went far toward making public sentiment.

Ethan Allen is by no means a horse without feet or bottom. He has done many a fast quarter, mile and three miles, and up to the conclusion of yesterday's trial had hundreds of friends, whose plethoric piles of green-backs and shiners were always laid on him. In the popular mind he ranked, as indeed he deserved, with *Patchin* and *Flora*, and it required more than speed and the rumors of speed to detract from him, for the benefit of a stranger, his hard won position. The friends of the new horse have from the beginning been most confident of success. They had, in the first place, the most implicit faith in the astounding records of speed which were shown by his trainers and friends, they believed that he would at any rate, get down as low as 2:20, and deemed it far from likely that *Ethan* would do better than 2:23.

Yesterday the trial was made, and the case decided. The day was perfect. The air was balmy, the sky unclouded, the dust unappreciable, general business dull, money plenty, and every thing as it should be to insure a pleasant day at the course. In the city, among sporting men, betting ran high. *Robert's* friends offered $100 to $75, $100 to $50, and even $100 to $40 on the race, and were so confident not only of eventual success but of certain speed, that they offered $100 to $80 on two minutes and twenty-one seconds. Naturally such tremendous odds produced different mental effects upon various individuals. Some, who knew of *Ethan's* early fame eagerly grasped the proffered hand, covered the pile, and secured the bet. Others, however, were suspicious, deeming it a remarkably strange feature in the case, that an unknown horse could command such backing, with due regard to the ordinary *chances* of a race properly conducted. These latter declined betting, and as the result proved, thereby showed their wisdom.

It would seem as if every hack in the City, every convenient vehicle in the livery stables, every spare stage-coach on the Island, and every obtainable fancy wagon in the county had been hired, chartered or obtained for the occasion. The various ferries were besieged by long trains of humanity-laden conveyances, and although extra boats were put on, hours were occupied in taking them to Hunter's Point. The extra trains which were run by the Railway Company were absolutely crowded with people of all sorts and conditions, and the long and dusty road was processioned by cloud-enwrapped wagons, barouches and buggies, hurrying to the race.

At the Course there was gathered an immense crowd, variously estimated at from seven to ten thousand persons. The gay and festive wit-livers, who generously offered their little three-card-monte boards to the confiding public, were not permitted inside the gates, but just outside the barriers they congregated in swarms, and reaped harvests of silver, gold, and postage stamps, from the innocent mortals who watched "that spot," and who, entering boldly upon the game, lost time and time again, and could not be satisfied until their cash was all gone, and it was time to go home.

The inclosure within the track, the beautiful mile bound park, was not dotted but filled with carriages and other vehicles, in many of which were the fairest of the fair and the gayest of the gay, dispensing smiles, champagne and sandwiches to their friends of longer or shorter acquaintance, and others again were occupied by men of prominence in various walks of life, whose names and checks are honored in our moneyed institutions.

The ladies' stand—the start was from the old stand—was also filled, and the "Crocheron Mansion," where the accustomed hospitality of Mrs. CROCHERON was exhibited by herself and her gracious friends, was filled to overflowing, even to the crowding of the top of the porch by a host of bright-eyed and elegantly-attired ladies, whose unwonted presence added an unusual charm to the gathering, and lent a most desirable element of popularity to the cheerful proceedings of the day.

THE HORSES

were brought up at 4½ o'clock, and were shown in front of the old stand, which, from bottom to top, not only, but all over the top besides, was crowded to literal discomfort with a most excited crowd. The betting was renewed upon the appearance of the horses, and the same tremendous odds which were so freely offered in the City were repeated on the track. The thoroughbred stallion *Fillingham*, owned by L. E. STEBBINS, of the Delaware Lottery, was driven by the veteran HORACE JONES, and the Morgan stallion *Allen* was driven by DAN MACE, whose lungular capacity is unequaled by that of any man on the face of the mundane sphere.

Each horse looked well, and despite the talk about *Ethan Allen* being out of order, he was among the outsiders decidedly the favorite, and his fine showing led many of the believing public to venture their little all upon his success, and to take the great odds offered by his adversary.

THE FIRST HEAT

was started at about five o'clock. *Ethan* won the pole, and after the usual preliminary fixing the horses prepared to start. On the third start *Allen* broke badly, at the fourth he did the same but at the fifth they got the word, and went off fairly together. They kept well on till they reached the turn, when MACE, with one of his unearthly yells, plied the lash to *Ethan*, and brushing by *Fillingham* scraped his wheel over the latter's nose, causing him to break, and lose ground. With *Fillingham* two lengths behind him, *Ethan* made the quarter in 35 seconds, almost the shoutings and screamings of his backers, who, in common with hundreds of others, rushed upon the track, furnishing and screaming as if they had discovered some rusty treasure. In the meantime, the horses went on at a fair gait, pursuing the same relative position, until *Allen* broke and allowed *Fillingham* to almost close the gap between them, in which, however, he did not succeed, before *Ethan* made the half-mile in 1 minute 10 seconds.

From this point on the heat was exciting in the extreme. *Fillingham* steadily overhauled *Ethan*, and, while making the third quarter, passed him beautifully at a very speedy gait. The uncontrollable multitude, wild with excitement, crowded all over the track, and it was with the greatest exertion only that the Sheriffs were able to clear them off while the horses came down the home stretch.

After they passed the third quarter pole, *Fillingham* in the van, they were for awhile neck and neck, presenting a most beautiful sight, and tingling the blood in the veins of every spectator, and particularly that of every man whose hundreds depended on the result. A lucky brush of *Fillingham's* decided the heat, as just before they reached the score he got ahead of *Ethan*, and won the heat in 2 minutes 24¾ seconds.

It would be useless to describe the ensuing scenes. Every passion that the human heart is possessed of—every shape that the human face can by any possibility assume when its owner sees fit to yell like a cross between a Sioux and a Chimpanzee—every diabolical profanity that the tongue of irreverend man can invent!—these all were witnessed and heard by the unruffled reporter, whose pocket was in no way affected by the result, and who sat observingly by.

"Foul play!" "All made up!" "Superb!" "Isn't he the boy?" "How are you *Ethan*?" "I'll bet $1,000 to $300 on *Fillingham*." These and other kindred remarks were made in loud and lively tones by the excited people, who crowded about the stand, and who, in several instances, proved their devotion to their beliefs, by a liberal shower of claret drops, drawn from their nasal prominence by the horny fist of an indignant opponent.

Before the

SECOND HEAT

was called the betting assumed proportions most enormous, and at odds without modern parallel. We saw one bet made of April to $20 [illegible]

[illegible] inside of him with a lighted taper, now confess that he is an anomaly hard to comprehend. The *Times* harks back, because compelled to acknowledge very serious mistakes. All, however, are not ignorant of the real circumstances which give force and vitality to America. Gentlemen on 'Change have smiled at the foolish inferences drawn, after every telegram, from the rates of the exchanges, because they knew full well that these rates were favorable to the Americans. An explanation will come by-and-by.

If the authorities in Lancashire were wise they would take instant action on the information contained in Mr. SAWARD'S circular. The able-bodied, at least, could be sent out, and from each a bond for repayment of the passage money could be taken. In nine cases in ten it would be honorably discharged. The Federals want laborers, not recruits. Recruits are to be had from other classes; and probably the opposition to the departure of people in the drafting panic originated in the desire to retain laborers, not militiamen. Emigrants would not be exposed even to the claims of a conscription: and although the war is an evil to the world, it would be a blessing to them. They will be in no fear of an invasion, and they will be far enough away from battle-fields.

Heats.	Quarter. Sec.	Half-Mile. M. S.	Mile. M. S.
First	35	1 10	2 24¾
Second	35	1 10	2 25¾
Third	36	1 14	2 31

MR. ROBERT BONNER,

whose reputation as the owner of the fast horses of the world is daily extending, surprised the *hobbies* of the sporting *symposia* yesterday, by the greatest performance on record.

His two famous mares, *Lady Palmer* and *Peerless*, were being exercised on the Centreville Course—the first by HOGGLAND and the latter by WOODRUFF—when a friendly trial of speed was made in a two-mile heat, with the astounding result of 5 minutes 02 seconds, with 311 lbs. to wagon. This beats the fastest time on record, which was that made by *Flora Temple*, with 100 lbs. less weight, in 5 minutes 07 seconds.

Well may Mr. BONNER accept the name "*Peerless*" for his beautiful mare, and well may Mr. WILKES consider his reputation as a critic, whether of men or horses, established by this result of his prophecy.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

From a Lady.

WEST MILTON, Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 6, 1861.

DR HOSTETTER, SIR—

I have long delayed writing to you my sincere thanks for the good you have done my daughter. I can truly say that nothing but the kind hand of Providence and your

BITTERS

Have saved her from an early grave. For three years I have been doctoring her with syrups and all kinds of bitters that have been recommended to me for her, besides having two first-rate physicians, but all seemed to do her no good, while I was searching the Almanacs and all the newspapers that I could get hold of in hopes of finding something that would suit her case. Accidentally there came part of a newspaper around some goods that I bought at the Spa. In looking it over I saw at a glance that your

BITTERS

Was just what she needed. I sent the next day to Ballston Spa and got a bottle of your

BITTERS.

She commenced taking them, and such a change in one week, with her appetite and the distress that victuals occasioned and that burning in the stomach, I never saw in my life as there was in her. She has taken three bottles and is now able to work all the time. I think there is a little derangement of the liver. Please send me three bottles more, which I think will cure her entirely. We and others thought she had a disease of the heart, but that beating and fluttering that would almost stop her from breathing at times, is all gone. Yours, with respect,

MRS. AMANDA MCPHERSON.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND FAMILY GROCERS

To Capitalists.—One of the highest respectability, with business experience in this City or in the West, desiring to fill a position of undoubted honor and profit, may address "COMPANY," Box No. 2,075, Post-office.

The strictest confidence will be observed in regard to all communications.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.

Sent free to any one afflicted with
RUPTURE OR HERNIA.
Address Box No. 784, New-York Post-office.

W. S. Sperry & Co. have Removed from No. 2 Dey-st. to No. 16 Maiden-lane, near Broadway. Photograph-frames retailed at wholesale prices. Plain and ornamental square Picture-frames made to order.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Valuable Reports on Chronic and Virulent Diseases—Sent free of charge to the afflicted. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MARRIED.

GRAY—KELLOGG.—On Wednesday, Sept. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Seward, THOMAS GRAY, Jr., of Hawkseye, Scotland, to CAROLINE AUGUSTA, daughter of T. Kellogg, Esq., of Yonkers.

HOYT—GUSTIN.—In Danbury, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 9, by Rev. James Robertson, HENRY J. HOYT to FANNY, daughter of the Rev. E. S. Huntington, all of the former place.

JOHNSTON—GARDNER.—On Tuesday, Sept. 9, by Rev. A. Gosman, LEWIS JOHNSTON to ANNIE A. GARDNER.

LOCKWOOD—GARRISON.—On Tuesday, Sept. 9, by Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, E. A. LOCKWOOD to ADELIA L. GARRISON, daughter of John Garrison, Esq., all of Great-neck, L. I.

PIERSON—PIERSON.—In Flushing, on Wednesday, Sept. 10, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Ergenbrodt, Mr. CHARLES RUSTON to Miss LIZZIE M., daughter of the late Rev. Dr. E. Purdy, Esq.

WINSLOW—EVERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 10, by Rev. J. A. Paddock, L. STANNER WINSLOW to KATE, youngest daughter of the late Charles A. Everson.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

CROCER.—At Roscobel, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 10, WILLIAM NICHOLAS, infant son of JOHN P. and ELIZA L. CROCER, aged 1 month.

Funeral on Friday, at the house.

CORNELL.—On Wednesday, Sept. 10, RICHARD CORNELL, in the 75th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the house of his uncle Jesse Fisher, Scarsdale, Westchester County. Carriages will be at Hart's Corners Station to meet the train which leaves New-York at 8¾ A. M.

CORNELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, ELIZABETH W. wife of Rev. T. F. Cornell, and daughter of Rev. Joseph Ransom, of East Hamilton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock from the residence of her husband, De Kalb st., Brooklyn, third door above Adelphi-st.

CHURCHILL.—At Carlisle, Penn., on Saturday, Sept. 6, in the 37th year of her age, LUCY CHURCHILL, wife of General S. Churchill, Inspector-General U. S. Army, and daughter of the late Hon. William Hunter, of Windsor, Vt.

EBERMAYER.—In Georgetown, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 2, of gastritis, ADALBERT ERNST WILHELM, only child of Adolph and Emma A. Ebermayer, aged 1 year, 2 months and 17 days.

DOMINGON.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept 10, HENRY DOMINGON, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 12th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, at Elizabeth, N. J.

GASQUOINE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 9, HERTHA KATE, infant daughter of Samuel and Almira Gasquoine, aged 3 weeks.

Funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 376 Adelphi-st.

HUNTSMAN.—In Alexandria, of wounds received at the battle of Bull Run, GEORGE, son of George W. and Catherine Huntsman, aged 19 years, 6 months and 12 days.

The funeral will take place from the Episcopal Church, at Flushing, this day, (Thursday,) the 11th inst., at 2½ P. M. The friends and relatives in Flushing, New-York and Yonkers, are invited to attend. The deceased was a corporal in Company A, Fifth New-York, a regiment distinguished for its bravery in the late severe battles.

JONES.—On Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 9, JOSIAH LEE, the beloved son of William and Catharine Jones, aged 4 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 20 West 54th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

LINNEMANN.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 9, ANNA MARGARETHA, only child of John and Anna Linnemann, aged 11 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, the 11th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 60 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken.

MCGOVERN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 10, JULIA MCGOVERN, eldest daughter of Patrick and Alice McGovern, aged 6 years, 4 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 5 Mill-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

NORRIS.—At Shanghai, China, in consequence of injuries received by an explosion on board steamer *Union Star*, THOMAS A. NORRIS, son of Noah Norris, of this City, aged 21 years.

SEELY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 10, THOMAS H., son of T. G. and Susan J. Seely, aged 7 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 128 West 28th-st., New-York, on Friday, Sept. 12, at 1 o'clock.

SOUTHARDEN.—In Kingston, Canada, on Monday, Sept. 1, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Vardon, SAMUEL SOUTHARDEN, for very many years a resident of this City, aged 82 years.

ZINN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, Mrs. ROSALIE ZINN, in the 57th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock precisely, from her late residence, No. 157 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

WAYERS.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 9, MARGARETA, relict of the late John T. Waters.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, in Prospect-st., Jamaica.

WALLACE.—At his residence, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., suddenly, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, THOMAS WALLACE, aged 63 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 12th inst., from Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WALLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept 8, CAROLINE MATILDA, daughter of George and Elizabeth S. Wallis, aged 1 year, 5 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Sept. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 57 Adelphi-st.

WARD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, of consumption, HANNAH D. WARD, widow of the late James O. Ward, aged 51 years.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 51 Irving-place, on Friday, at 3 o'clock

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 429.—Sept. 10, 1862.
14, 70, 13, 17, 26, 75, 77, 44, 69, 30, 40, 25, 47.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 430.—Sept. 10, 1862.
25, 10, 48, 62, 13, 38, 61, 52, 53, 41, 21, 8, 67.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 377.—Sept. 10, 1862.
50, 70, 72, 22, 73, 1, 65, 10, 25, 74, 64, 67, 19.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 376.—Sept. 10, 1862.
70, 25, 73, 53, 40, 22, 71, 16, 57, 47, 50, 18, 32.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

S.T.-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

Invigorates, strengthens, and purifies the system, is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures Dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO. No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
No. 355 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

GUNJAH-WALLAH ANTOKARI AYASHI.

The great TURKISH EXHILARANT and NERVINE. This exhilarating Lotus is the true Nepenthe of the Orient, of which the Orientals have from time immemorial sung. Gunjah produces the most delicate and *spiritual* exhilaration, and is a perfect substitute for liquors, opium, tobacco, without the reaction usually attending the use of other stimulants. It a sovereign nervine, almost instantaneously curing nervousness, nervous debility, headache, melancholy, rheumatism, depression of spirits, neuralgia, mourning of the loss of friends, seminal weakness and palpitation of the heart—supersedes quinine—is anodyne, lulling pain, hypnotic, inducing sleep and quieting restlessness in children and adults. Imparts a surprising cheerfulness to the mind, and a superhuman strength to the body never before conceived by any human being—hence it is unequaled in weakness and want of vital energy. As a cosmetic and beautifier it has long been used by the beautiful Circassians of the harem.

Exclusive wholesale and retail agencies established on the most favorable terms, in cities, towns or country; also, in the army. Agents wanted everywhere. Put up in beautiful gold, silver, satin and ivory boxes, 25 cents each. Are boxes in unique Turkish Carton, $1. Sold by druggists generally. Sole Importers in America,
SCOTT & CO., Chemists,
(Wood's Marble Building,)
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, New-York.

A MAMMOTH SALE OF RICH, HIGH-COST PARIS

NECK TIES

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, *at prices which no other House in New-York can possibly name*, viz.
25 cent Ties at 15 cents each, or $1 75 per dozen.
50 cent Ties at 25 cents each, or $3 per dozen.
75 cent Ties at 35 cents each, or $3 75 per dozen.
$1 Ties at 50 cents each, or $5 per dozen.
(The usual wholesale prices are, $2 50, $4, $5 50 and $7 50.) The 50 cent or $5 *line* embraces over 1,000 dozen of the richest ties ever brought to this market. SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates. Also, 5,000 dozen men's and boys' best quality Linen

COLLARS

(*Domestic finish*) at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, (*warranted*) same as are sold everywhere at $2 50. Also, closing out a large lot of superior quality and make of blue dress SHIRTS, *without any reference to the price of cotton or linen*. Prices $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and the best at $2. Also, an immense stock of Ladies' and gents' Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, from $1 per dozen and upwards.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway,
Corner of Whitlock.

BUSINESS RESUMED TO CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
Forward expresses daily in charge of special messengers to Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis and Memphis, all descriptions of merchandise, bank notes, gold, bonds and other valuables.
Our rates are as low as any other responsible Express. Best facilities please apply at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

EXPRESS TO NEWBERN AND PORT ROYAL.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
Will dispatch their next Express to Port Royal and Newbern WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. For rates of freight, &c., apply to the Company's office, No. 59 Broadway. All shipments should be accompanied by an invoice to enable us to clear the goods at Custom-Houses.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway

MOURNING BRACKLETS,
ONE DOLLAR. TWO DOLLARS and THREE DOLLARS A PAIR.
AUGEO C. ALLEN'S, No. 363 BROADWAY,
one door below Canal-street

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW
For September contains articles on "Electricity," "Nature of Things," "The Currency," "The Laws and Ethics of War," "The Works and Influence of Goethe," "Quackery of Insurance Companies," &c. &c.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st

DRESDEN, 1827. BRIGHTON, 1853.
NO CHARGE EITHER FOR ADVICE OR MEDICINES UNTIL CURED.
Ladies to whom life has become a burden on account of their sufferings, should try the medicated baths, by the use of which, during the past thirty-five years, so many remarkable cures have been effected.
These baths act like a charm in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia and Skin Diseases.
DR. VON FALLENSTEIN,
No. 56 East Fifteenth-st.,
near Union-square

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

A. WATROUS & CO.—WHOLESALE PACKERS and forwarders of daily and weekly papers, magazines, books, stationery, sheet music, maps, toy-books, &c., &c.
Newspapers and magazines of all descriptions mailed to all parts of the country.
Send in your orders.
Price circulars sent on application.
No. 111 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal yard, Nos. 249 and 251 Front-st., Nos. 364, 365 and 366 South-st. Broad Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split, ready for use. Bundles for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced prices.

GAS-FIXTURES—SECOND-HAND—TWENTY three large six-light chandeliers, molu-on pattern, bronze and gilt relieved, suitable for a first class store or large hall, for sale at half their cost, at No. 141 Elm-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DEFEND YOUR HOMES!

CITIZENS, AROUSE!

Rebellion, emboldened by success, threatens invasion. Your own homes may not escape the curse. Let us, then, as one man, unite and be prepared to resist any attempt to invade our land. Rebellion must be suppressed. Our Government must be sustained. It is all-important that every man, young and old, should be ready and able to defend our firesides against rebel invasion. Organize for drill and equip for service immediately.

The undersigned, citizens of the Ninth Ward, call upon their fellow-citizens to attend a

PUBLIC MEETING
AT THE
BLEECKER BUILDINGS,
On THURSDAY EVENING, 11th inst.,
At 7½ o'clock,

For the purpose of organizing and making speedy preparation to repulse any attempt that may be made to devastate the City or vicinity.

COME ONE, COME ALL!

Good speakers will be in attendance.

C. J. CRIPPS,	SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
W. H. GODNEY,	AND J. CAMPBELL,
JAMES W. BOOTH,	E. JENNISON, M. D.,
ALEX. H. KEECH,	AUGUSTUS F. DOW,
GEO. STARR,	CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
JAMES W. FARR,	JOHN WILSON,
Hon. WILLIAM DODGE,	GILBERT OAKLEY,
JOHN W. MOORE,	JOHN C. HART,
ANDREW HOOGLAND,	LEWIS SCUDDER,
AND MANY OTHERS.	

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Committee appointed by this Association will sit for the purpose of enrolling names, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of this week from 8 to 9 o'clock, at No. 954 Broadway, corner of 23d-st. By order of the Association.

JAS. M. THOMSON,
Chairman of the Enrolling Committee.

TWELFTH WARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, duly appointed for the purpose, will be in attendance at the office of Porter & Randall, in Washington Hall, on 32d-st., 125th and 126th sts., on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, of this week, between 8 and 9 o'clock, to enroll the names of all those who favor a union of political parties, and who will pledge themselves to sustain the nominations to be made by the Republican Union Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 24th inst.

JAMES H. WELSH,
JOHN H. PORTER,
WILLIAM E. BABOR,
THOMAS E. DEY,
JOHN S. POOLE,
Committee.

SIXTEENTH WARD FOR THE UNION.—The undersigned were appointed a Committee by the XVIth WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, at a Special Meeting, held Sept. 8, do hereby give notice that they will, from 8 till 9 o'clock, on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY EVENINGS, the 12th, 13th and 15th inst., enroll the names of all desiring to participate in the election of delegates to the REPUBLICAN AND UNION CONVENTION, to be held at Syracuse, Sept 24, 1862.

S. E. HARRISON, JOHN E. KELLEY,
W. H. BULL, A. B. DODGE,
W. SHAW.
H. C. PARES, Secretary.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 61 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done to the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 61 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

S.T.-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking and all kinds of baking; or would take charge of a house during the absence of a family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 132½ 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing. In a small private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 East 9th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young Protestant woman, with the best of City references for cooking washing and ironing, understanding her business thoroughly in all its branches, wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av. Is a good baker of bread and biscuit.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RespectableGirl, as plain cook; is a good bread maker; no objections to assist with washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store, from 11 until 2 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as first-rate cook; is a good baker; would assist in washing and ironing in a small private family, and is willing to go a short distance in the country; has good references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 190 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; she is a good plain cook, and a good baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 168 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; can do baking; has no objection to do a little washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required, in a private family; has the best of City reference; can be highly recommended from her present situation. Call at No. 7 West 20th-st. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman, as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; can give best of City reference. Apply at No. 128 8th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT Cook wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats and pastry, ice cream, jellies, &c. No objections to the country; best of testimonials produced. Can be seen at No. 115 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS COOK—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestant woman as professional Cook; understands meats, soups, jellys, baking and pastry. Also, English and French dishes. Best of city reference; can be seen at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 31 Charles-st., near Waverly-place, in the rear, 3d floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a small private family; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as cook, or to do general housework in a small private family. A good home and kind treatment is more of an object than high wages. Good references given. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-rate cook in a small family; understands the making of all kinds of jellies, pastry and game; would assist with the washing, if necessary; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 506 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation; understands her business in all its branches, meats, soups, jellies, pastry, &c. Inquire at No. 153 West 24th-st., for 2 or 3 days, where the best of references can be given.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as good plain cook, baker, washer and ironer; satisfactory reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at 206 East 17th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A middle-aged woman, as cook in a private family, or would do general housework in a family of two or three persons. Call for 2 or 3 days, at No 34 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman as good plain cook, or as chambermaid and laundress; five years' City references. Apply at No. 140 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 96 West 17th-st. between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY COMpetent cook, who will be required to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 10 West 20th-st., between 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN young woman, a situation as cook, in a private family; can give City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 161 Varick-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Respectable young woman, as a good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City references given. No. 25 West 12th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—SITUATION wanted by a highly respectable woman, in a gentleman's family; is thoroughly experienced in cooking all kinds of meats, soups, game, pastry, &c.; no objection to the washing and ironing of a moderate sized family; refers to distinguished families in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st, Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable, middle-aged woman, a situation as first-class cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 20th-st. Inquire in the basement.

AS PLAIN COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTed, by a woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 226 8th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, by a Chambermaid and Seamstress.—A very handy and recommended girl wishes a situation in either of the above capacities; has a girl of experience, and of the most kind and pleasant disposition, and in the neatness of dress, grace and efficiency will be found a desirable party. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very genteel American Protestant girl wishes a situation as above, in a first-class seamstress, and a person of education and religious principles, and in manners is quite agreeable and unassuming for any family desiring to employ such a one; has lived in the best families, whose ady has lived for years. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; she is a good seamstress, has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 4 10th-av., near 25th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, and would be willing to assist in taking care of growing children and do plain sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 East 32d-st., over the drug-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do washing, or would be willing to assist in washing in a small family; has the best of references from her last place. Call at No. 122 7th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as a good chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or would take charge of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City references. Call at No. 25 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer. Call at No. 140 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to make herself generally useful; has good City references. Call or address No. 12 East 20th-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamber work and plain sewing, or to take care of children. Call at No. 112 East 29th-st., the best of City reference can be given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl, who is used to the care of children, and can take charge of children, or would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of references. Call at No. 7 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-pl., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing and ironing. Inquire for two days at No. 2 Pearl-st., between 5th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Can give the best of city reference. Please call at No. 210 21st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, the best of City reference given. No. 25 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 175 3d-av., between 18th and 17th sts., in the store.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A respectable woman wishes a situation to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 242 Avenue A, between 16th and 17th sts., 3d floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

A YOUNG WOMAN, A DRESSMAKER, wishes to go out by the day; references; Call at No. 1,005 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., in the corset and skirt store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT Dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; also family sewing of all kinds; will take care of a little girl if required; City references. Apply at No. 279 8th-av., near 18th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent dressmaker, an engagement with a lady going to California; would take care of children, or pay part of her own passage. Apply at No. 637 8th-av., over the crockery store, 2d floor, front room, between 44th and 45th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent dressmaker to engage with a family; would make herself generally useful; would not require any pay for some time. Inquire at No. 637 8th-av., between 44th and 45th st., over the crockery store, second front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wants a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to assist with light chamberwork or wait on grown children; reference unexceptionable from some of the first families in the City. Can be seen at present employers for a few days at No. 100 Madison av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as competent seamstress. Can do all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Would go by the day, but a permanent situation preferred, or would do light chamber work. Can be seen at her present employer's at No. 237 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, experienced girl, who has served in private families, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; can make shirts, do all kinds of family sewing, children's clothes, embroiders ladies' plain morning dresses in the neatest style. Wages $3 a week, $8 a month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED By a respectable young woman as seamstress, and to do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; is a good shirt maker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 468 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the rear.

A SEAMSTRESS.—SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION wanted, by a competent person—a Protestant; does all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on a machine; would not mind young ladies, or grown children, or assist with chamberwork, if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 West Washington-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to assisting in the chamberwork; willing to go to the country; has the best reference. Call for two days at No. 192 7th-ave., between 23d and 24th-sts.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as laundress or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands doing up linens and embroidery, and French fluting; the best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 168 East 22d-st., second floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable woman, as laundress in a private family; has lived with the best families in the City; can be well recommended. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a competent woman, as first-class laundress and chambermaid; best of City reference. Call at No. 85 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—EMPLOYMENT WANTED by an experienced laundress, to go out by the day, or would do any other kind of house-work. Reference if required. Address LAUNDRESS, No. 119½ 20th-st., one door east of 3d-av. Terms low.

AS ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER.—A LAdy, well educated, a good housekeeper, and calculated to make a home happy, but who is tired of boarding, would like to make arrangement with a widower as assistant in that department. No recompense desired; best of references given. None need reply without giving real name, and where an interview may be had. Address L. M., for one week, box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and hairdressing in the best manner, or would go as seamstress alone, cutting and fitting in the best style; would go out by the day, or week, or month; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days, or till suited, at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTant girl wants a situation in a respectable family to do general housework. She can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 205 West 16th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE American woman wishes a situation as above, can give references as to experience, capacity, &c. Can be seen at No. 294 Fourth-av., near 23d-st., or address as above.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl a situation as nurse and seamstress in a first-class family. No other need call. Call at No. 74 University place, corner of 13th-st.

A NURSE—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant, a situation as nurse; is fully qualified to take charge of a baby from its birth, having had long experience, and possessing first-class City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

A NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a child from its birth, has no objections to take charge of grown children and do sewing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of an infant, has no objection to go travelling. Can be seen at No. 146 34th-st., east of 2d-av. Good reference, if required.

A NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby; best of City reference. Call at No. 41 West 34th-st., near 6th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 212 East 14th-st.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—A PROTESTANT ENGlish girl, 18 years of age, that has not lived out before, wishes a situation to mind children, or to learn to do waiting; wages not so much an object as a home in a good pious family. Apply at No. 506 2d-av.

FRENCH NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl, who is fond of children, and can do plain sewing, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

A SALESWOMAN.—A YOUNG LADY would like a situation as saleswoman in a fancy store. Address, for three days, A. U., Station D, 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE THE charge of a house and children, or to teach young children, or as teacher in the primary department of a school, or as companion to a lady; good reference given. Address C. G., with particulars, or call for one week, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 12 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

CALIFORNIA.—A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN wishes to engage with a family about going to California, as nurse and seamstress or lady's-maid; she speaks English perfectly; can give five years' unexceptionable references, and is used to sea traveling. Call or address for three days, at No. 1 Parchin-place, West 10th-st., between 6th and Greenwich avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, EXPERIENCED WAITRESSES, HOUSEMAIDS AND LAUNDRESSES.—Ladies desirous of securing efficient, truthful servants, of the most excellent class, may be immediately supplied with these or such wanted to serve in the first families in Brooklyn, by applying to H. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., (Hamilton Building,) corner of Joralemon, Brooklyn, where positively none but a superior class of servants will be admitted.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVants to be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest and old-established institute, on the corner of 6th-av and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs FLOYD.

MALES.

A WOUNDED SOLDIER.—A YOUNG MAN, 20 years of age, who was in the battle of Williamsburgh, and was shot through the left lung at the battle of Fair Oaks, and discharged, wants a situation at some light employment, that he may support himself; he is honest and trustworthy; refers to B. R. Barlow, at Five Points House of Industry. Address Box 4,700 New-York Post-office.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a smart man, who is a practical hand at the raising and forcing of all sorts of early fruit and vegetables, understands the care of green and hot-house plants, hot and cold graperies, the planting and pruning of fruit trees, or would take charge of a farm if required, or if a small place would milk one or more cows; has been fourteen years in this country, and can come well recommended. Call or address T. L., at McIlvain & Young's seed store, No. 9 John-st.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; will make himself generally useful. Is a good milker, and understands the rearing and management of horses. Address A. B., Box No 211, *Times* office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a thorough practical gardener; is married, and has lived in England; can give first-class references. Apply to Mr. ELLIOT, seedsman, No. 2 John-st., New-York.

A GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A GERman, wanted by a first-class single man, as head gardener and farmer, or would render such a one every assistance. Address ALEXANDER SCHOU, Box 205 Post-office.

A FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARdener.—Wanted, a situation as farmer and vegetable gardener; stands farming in all its branches, and can furnish the very best of references. Address FARMER, Box No 1,027 *Times* office, for three days.

A USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION WANTED by a well-recommended German Protestant, in the City or country; is sober, and drives a good carriage; is gardener; no objection to assist a small family; would like a good home. Call at No. [illegible] for two days.

A TENOR SINGER WIT[illegible]

A PORTER.—A GER[illegible]

MALES.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to go in the country, and willing to assist in the garden and take care of a cow; good reference from my last employer. Address G. O., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and who has had long experience in this country; has six years' reference from his last employer; has no objection to a country situation. Address J. H., coachman, No. 305 4th-av.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a sober, steady man, of many years' experience in some of the best families in this country, and fully understands his business in its several branches; is a German and a Protestant. Call, or address No. 514 Broome-st., near Thompson.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman, or coachman and gardener, by a young single man, who thoroughly understands his business and can produce satisfactory references as to character and ability; no objection to the country. Address, for three days, M. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man as coachman, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is an excellent driver, and a good groom; has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 79 Bleecker-st., in the harness-maker's store.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Good references as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address B, Box No 203 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and a careful driver, and is a good milker, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address D, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, aged 23, a situation as coachman. Good reference from his last employer. Address C. W., Box No, 214 *Times* office.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as book-keeper, assistant, or clerk. Am thoroughly acquainted with double entry. Undoubted City reference given. Will accept a moderate salary. Please address ARTHUR, Box No. 162, *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A COLORED man a situation as waiter in a first-class boarding-house. Can be seen at Mrs. C. GREEN'S Domestic Agency, No. 956 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT MRS. M. C. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOYMENT, an active, competent person, of good address, writing a good hand, pleasing, competent of taking orders, and a good seamstress; list of wages. Good domestics of every calling. Public patronage is solicited by Mrs. GREEN, at No. 956 Broadway, near 22d st.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A VERY smart, respectable girl, about eighteen or seventeen years old; must bring written reference. Apply at No. 16 St. Luke's-place, (Leroy-st., near Hudson,) after 9 o'clock.

A YOUTH.—WANTED, BY A DRY GOODS IMporting house a steady youth, between the ages of thirteen and sixteen, who can come well recommended. Address, in handwriting of applicant, to Box No. 4,413 Post-office.

WANTED—OPERATORS, AT GOOD PAY, ON Singer's machine and boarded, if desired, at No. 391 Greenwich-st., second story, between North Moore and Beach sts.

A LAD WANTED IN A WHOLESALE dry goods house; one who resides with his parents preferred. Address DRY GOODS, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN IN A wholesale clothing house; one who can influence trade. Apply at No. 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

LADIES' DRESS CAP-MAKERS WANTED, at No. 12 Gay-st., between Waverly-place and Christopher-st. Good hands will have constant work.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 100 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 369 and 371 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST class house and furniture to correspond, between Clinton and Henry sts., pleasantly situated near two ferries and two railroads, rent moderate to a good responsible tenant. None other need apply from 9 o'clock till 9, from 1 o'clock till 2, from 5 o'clock to 9, in the evening, at No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn. H. STEVENSON.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AN ELEgantly and completely furnished house on University-place, will be rented to a private family or for a first-class boarding-house; house 32x75, 17 bedrooms, 3 parlors, dining-room 20x24 feet; security required for amount of one year's rent. Apply to H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, THE first-class high-stoop dwelling-house No. 126 West 12th-st., three rooms deep, with mantels and pier-glasses, chandeliers, furnace, &c. Apply to Mr. KING, No. 73 West 13th-st., or WALTON OAKLEY, No. 3 Nassau-st., from 10 until 2 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family, in 2-th-st., near 4th-av., 13 rooms, with improvements, in perfect order. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—FROM SEPT. 1, FIRST-CLASS, FULLpiazzed, 3-story house, chandeliers on three floors, with independent conveniences on first floor for a professional gentleman or consulate. For terms, apply at No. 501 Greenwich, between Warren-ey and Clinton places.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 25 feet, at No. 59 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and every thing complete for moulding. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—A FAMILY HAVING MORE ROOM than required would let part of their house to a small family. House is brown-stone front, with every convenience. No. 17 East 42d-st.

TO LET—A LARGE AND WELL-FURNISHED brick house on Henry-st., near State-st., in Brooklyn, with modern conveniences. Rent moderate. Apply to J. M. LEWIS, No. 67 Wall-st., N. Y.

A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY MAY FIND a pleasant residence, well furnished, by inquiring at the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st. The rent will be made easy by boarding the proprietor's infant.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Eight inch and 4-inch horse power. SAMUEL LOCKETT, Supt.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A VERY SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS would be willing to take a furnished house for the Winter, at a nominal rent, in New-York or Brooklyn, the latter preferred, or perhaps would take furnished rooms to board the present occupants would like. The most satisfactory references given and required. Address W. W., Box No. 676 Post-office.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, near Fort Washington, containing four or five rooms, for half year or longer. Rent about $225 the half year, part in advance. Address Box No. 172 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN THE City from Oct. 1 to May 1, by a private family, with all improvements. In a good location. Address, stating rent, location, &c., B., Box No. 2,713 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William Swan—situated on the Newtown plank road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a double, two story frame house, barn and other outbuildings; Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 20¾ ACRES AT SOUTHhold, Staten Island, adjoining the elegant residence of A. W. Merriam, Esq. Excellent land and now under cultivation. Will be sold very low. Address Box No. 2,912 New-York Post office.

TO EXCHANGE.—FOR TENEMENT HOUSES in New-York, the Shares of land in New-Rochelle, near Long Island Sound. Price, $1,000. Apply to J. P. ROBINSON, Main-st., New-Rochelle.

$950—HALF DOWN.—FARM FOR SALE, very low, 85 acres, two houses, stable, outbuildings, &c., 3 miles on Long Island. Apply to THOMAS J. JACKSON, No. 440 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS,
BUILDERS AND BUILDERS.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 26 West 39th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.,) Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 EAST 31ST-ST.,

Will REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS KENNEDY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 20 East 25th-st., Between Madison and 4th avs.,

Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils limited to twelve. Private instruction in languages and literature will also be resumed. The most distinguished professors are employed. The terms moderate.

MISS BEAN

Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.

M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J. The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times per day via Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 15th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 16.
C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,

for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals.
Mrs. C. M. WHITE,
Mrs. A. C. ELTING.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.

Miss STEVENS, Principal.
The forty-fourth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. It opens its twentieth academic year Sept. 8. Arrangements have been made for boarding students. Catalogues of references, terms, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

A LADY OCCUPYING A DESIRABLE COTtage in the best part of Newport, R. I., would like to receive into her family, for board and instruction, 4 or 5 young Misses. Those under 14 years of age preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. For further particulars, address Box No. 212 Newport, R. I., Post-office.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.
The course of instruction is so developed as to continue a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 363 Madison-av., S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,

Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C. M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.
D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S

Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS HAVENS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 240 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.,

Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 53 West 33d-st.,

Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 1,219 Broadway,

Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 16.
Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 58 West 28th-st.,

N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., Rector.
The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 21st-st.,

Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. BLIGH'S CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 62 West 18th-st.,

WILL REOPEN OCTOBER 1.
All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

THE WINTER TERM OF MISS DEWEY'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

Commences Nov. 1. Address Miss MARY E. DEWEY, Sheffield, Mass.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.,

Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK, No. 56 West 37th-st., near Broadway.

Will be reopened for Young Ladies, MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MISS AUBERT'S Boarding and Day School, No. 86 East 15th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
The course of instruction is developed to continue a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred Rondell, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.
Reference is made to Rev. Drs Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 96 Murray-st., and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—Nos. 270 and 309 West 23d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The Institute is now divided in a Young Ladies' Department, Principals H. Gercke, P. D., and Miss Rosalie F. Hennann, and in a Young Gentleman's Department, Principals H. Gercke, P. D., and E. Korrly. No. 309 West 23d-st. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, and at the Institute.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—FOR EIGHT years the best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Twenty-six dollars will prepay board, washing, lights, rooms and common English branches, from Sept. 16 to close of

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE SURGICAL LECTURES.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, will give his yearly courses of ten lectures on the diseases of the pelvic viscera, to those surgeons and advanced students who desire to possess a knowledge of the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of these organs. The relative anatomy will be illustrated on the cadaver, and by accurate drawings and wax models. Dr. D.'s mode of radically curing hernia, varicocele, fistula, hemorrhoids, and the modern treatment of strictures of the urethra and uterus; dysmenorrhea, sterility and ovarian diseases, with Dr. D.'s peculiar views and modes of treatment, will be the sole subjects of the lectures. The fee, in all cases, will be $100 for the ten lectures. Complete sets of instruments, used and invented by Dr. D. from models made by himself (twenty pieces), with lithograph drawings of the anatomy of the parts, will be furnished for $75. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 11 and 3, and 7 and 9 in the evening. Ample accommodations for all who require surgical treatment, are provided at Dr. D.'s Private Hospital. All letters must be addressed Box No. 3,123 Post-office.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, after all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his specialty; three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and Diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A NACT OF GRATITUDE.—26,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College. New York: Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's address, No. 3t East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 43 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. MARSH'S French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 16 Bleecker-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1830—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; it removes without delay or restriction the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored Illustrations. The best work out.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and Intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The ACTORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between CORNELIUS RYAN and FREDERICK WEHMAN, under the firm name of Ryan & Wehman, in the hide and tallow business, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 16th day of April, 1862.
CORNELIUS RYAN, Hide and Tallow Dealer.
Nos. 491 and 493 10th-av.

No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862.
I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED INTO partnership with me Mr JAMES J. GOODWIN, who has for the past year signed for me by procuration.
The business will hereafter be conducted under the style of J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY and against William B. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Messrs Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied or used in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad, and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description connected with the said railroad, and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.
A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:
RAILROAD.
which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.
BRIDGES
There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception, there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.
TERMS OF SALE.
The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:
The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, and purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; or which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchaser on account of the price or purchase money his by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.
The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliances with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.
Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the under signed Trustees, by whom said sale is held.
WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, Philadelphia.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 128 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1862.
ORVILLE BROOKS,
WILLIAM MACKEY, } Executors.
Jo19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862.
JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.
jy24-law6m Th

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm Bruce, at No. 280 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.
JOHN RUSSELL,
WM. BRUCE, } Executors.
ap17-law6mTh*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
ARMY CLOTHS.
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1862.
Manufacturers and Merchants are invited to offer Proposals, at this office, until FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 12 M., to furnish the United States with
BLANKETS, ARMY CLOTHS, KERSEYS, AND LININGS AND TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS.
SUITED TO MAKING
UNIFORM CLOTHING.
The BLANKETS must be Army Blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches in length, in the centre,) to be 7 feet long, and 5 feet 6 inches wide, each blanket to weigh 5 pounds.
The CLOTH must be dark blue, (Indigo wool-dyed,) of army standard, weighing 21 ounces to yard of 54 inches wide, and 10½ ounces to yard of 27 inches wide. The KERSEYS must be sky blue, (Indigo woolen-dyed,) army standard, weighing 22 ounces to yard of 54 inches wide, and 11 ounces to yard of 27 inches wide. Samples of Linings and Trimming must accompany the bids for these articles.
Bidders will state the number of yards and quantity of each article they will be prepared to furnish in each month, and for how many months, at the Clothing Depôt in Philadelphia, and the price per yard, &c.
Each bid must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same, and give satisfactory security. The names of sureties to be given in the proposal.
G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the seventeenth day of September, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the two lots of ground situated at Nos. 65 and 70 Monroe-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
BERNARD SMYTH,
WILSON SMALL,
JAMES MOORE,
Committee of School Officers of the Seventh Ward.
Dated September 4, 1862.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNtil 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 15th September, 1862, for constructing a portion of the Potomac Dam, at Great Falls.
The principal item of work to be done is about five thousand (5,000) yards of rock embankment.
Specifications can be procured and plans seen at this office.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Potomac Dam," and addressed to Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington.
WM R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer, W. A.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—
Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs.
MANUFACTURED BY
ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 191 Canal-st., near Mott.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "B C" American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THORN & SON, No. 214 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1862.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:
SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan;
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William J. Skinner;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David P. Forrest;
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Charles Hughes;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Wards, and Randall's Islands.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY:
Seventeen Members of Assembly.
Two Supervisors, in place of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West, deceased.
Yours, respectfully,
HORATIO SALLARD, Secretary of State.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *City and County of New-York, ss.:*
I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 14, 1862.
Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.
SEC. 14. "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York who shall receive a notice of an election shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said county, and each Supervisor of said county; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week, until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said county, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and County."
Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz:
For building a sewer in Hudson-street, from sewer in Vestry-street, to a point twenty feet north of Laight-street, and sewer in Pearl-street from sewer in New-Howery to near Rose-street.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight-streets, on both sides of Pearl-street between New-Howery and Rose-street; west side of Vandewater-street, from a point one hundred and sixteen feet south of Pearl, to said Pearl-street, and east side of Rose-street from Pearl-street, to a point about ninety two feet eight inches south of Duane-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 2, 1-62.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
September 8, 1862.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:
Petition for sewer in Downing-street from Bleecker-street to Bedford-street; and
Petition for sewer in Spring-street between Mott and Elizabeth-streets.
All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, September 20, 1862.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS S. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, paving, curbing and gutter, flagging, filling and fencing lots, and constructing sewers, will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the ninth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.
By order of the Comptroller,
July 3, 1862. P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.
jy3-law14wTh.*

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

A JEWELER WHO HAS MORE STORE-room than he can well fill, would like to rent or some desirable goods to sell on commission or as agent. Any such goods as will not conflict with his business will be received. Also a first-class safe wanted. References given. Address HASTINGS, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

COAL-YARD TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The old established yard Nos. 950 and 952 3d-av., between 60th and 61st sts.; two floors lower and first 50 feet front by 110 feet deep, all under cover. Inquire on the premises.

EDGE TOOLS.—A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of an old established edge tool manufactory, and willing to invest some capital, can hear of a good chance by addressing W. P. ABERCROTH, No. 120 Beekman-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

WIDOWERS, BACHELORS, OR INVALID Ladies.—A single person, in City or country, a lone woman would like to make her fellowman's life useful—instruct and instruct one children—for a simple compensation other than the home afforded her. has unexceptionable credentials. Address WIDOW LADY, Box No. 402 *Times* Office, for one week.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED.
Wholesale and for family use
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 23d-st., and No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

COAL, &C.

COAL.—WANTED, ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE TONS of the best of Lehigh coal, in exchange for a piano or melodeon. Inquire at the piano-rooms of T. S. BERRY, No. 583 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope and Tobacco machinery, No. 11 Dey-st. Second hand machinery constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS MADE—PROMPT RETURNS—References first-class. Address G. P. No. 81 West 26th-st.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, LOANS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services as a Member of the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, (Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1849, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1851, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 70 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1862.
AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE DIrectors of said Company, held at its office, this day, JAMES C. HARMONY was unanimously elected President in place of Richard Oakley, deceased, and JOHN G. HAVILAND was unanimously appointed Secretary.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past three months, payable on the 15th inst., at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.
The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share, (ten per cent.,) less the Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand at this office.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' (SAVINGS) BANK,
No. 136 av., corner 22d-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS.

HUGH LAING,	SAMUEL HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALFRED E. LANE,
SILAS THOMPSON,	ARTEMUS T. BRUCE,
A. E. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT HOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. AZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN ENTIRE STOCK OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.
WHITTEMORE & HAZELL
Will sell, at auction,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 15, 1862,
And following days until the

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Excitement Regarding the Rumored Removal of Gen. Butler.

Arrival of Troops from Baton Rouge.

New-Orleans in a Perfect Condition of Defence.

NO DANGER OF ITS CAPTURE.

Parade of the First Louisiana Volunteer Regiment.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE GUERRILLAS.

From our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 1, 1862.

The excitement here, occasioned by the rumor that Gen. BUTLER is to be removed to South Carolina, is very intense, not only among the citizens but among the officers of the army. The prospect of such a thing has come so suddenly that it has a stunning effect. That it is a compliment to Gen. BUTLER, there cannot be a doubt; but can his place be filled in the department? The country knows and feels that he was sent South with an inadequate force to accomplish the most difficult and important duty of the war. We have only to refer to the preparation for the expeditions of BURNSIDE and SHERMAN, recall the powerful fleets and strong military resources connected with these Generals, and then compare them with the small force and inadequate transportation of Gen. BUTLER, to fully appreciate how his perseverance and good luck triumphed over all obstacles, and finally accomplished the most *productive* victory of the war—the other two expeditions, for any comprehensive result, being failures. I do not hesitate to say that, with the same means, no other man in our army could accomplish so much; and I further believe that no other man in the nation could have dealt more properly, effectively, and, on the whole, mercifully, with this extraordinary population of New-Orleans, than Gen. BUTLER; and, what is more, the same vigilance, the same untiring industry, the same attention to details, the same unwearied war upon rascality, the same kindness to the deserving, the same inspiring of confidence in all, are necessary to be kept up, to preserve and regenerate this city. I have been now a personal witness for three long months of Gen. BUTLER's daily life, and I say without hesitation that he is the most industrious man in the nation; I venture to assert that he labors fifteen hours a day, at hard mental and physical labor, and yet Gen. BUTLER is apparently the least fatigued and the least jaded man in his command. His complexion is fair as a child's, his hair is a bright auburn, his eye is bright, and his step is elastic, and because he has these Napoleonic combinations of physical perfection and mental power, he has been enabled to accomplish well, perfectly, indeed, so far the herculean task that he has undertook, *self-imposed*, indeed, for he might have been sitting at Ship Island to-day, and then done as much to meet the demands of the country as has most of our Generals.

I trust that, if this rumor of taking away of the General is true, that it has been well considered at Washington. I trust, if it is true, that Gen. DIX is his successor, for he has the right spirit and the true aim. He will find his work here *well laid out*, the foundation broad and firm; but he will find the work, nevertheless, severe, demanding all his energy and all his firmness. New-Orleans is, after all, the heart of the South; here should have been the great base of all military operations. From this point *upward* should have moved our great armies and powerful fleets, so that, with the great Northern army we could have crushed out this rebellion as between two millstones, ground it, indeed, to powder. This policy must still be pursued; we must change our base in the South as well as in the North; but, do what we may, Gen. BUTLER is the man to accomplish the task assigned him here or in South Carolina, with a promptness and efficiency that has no superior among our commanding Generals.

The troops from Baton Rouge, some 10,000 strong, arrived here quietly, and at once, and without noise or parade, proceeded to their places on the lines, and there are now formed a series of magnificent encampments, which hold soldiers who defy the approach of the enemy. These events and consummations have called forth two or three reviews from the Commanding General, which resulted satisfactorily to all concerned. It is now unquestionably true that Gen. BUTLER's force can hold the city against the attack of 100,000 men; in fact, it seems to me that any attempt to take New-Orleans on the part of the Confederates, would be only to provoke its destruction by our own forces, for such unquestionably would be the result if any apparent success was gained by the enemy.

I have just read Gen. BUTLER's order regarding the battle of Baton Rouge. As it is dated on the 15th of August, it may have reached the North. Be that as it may, I cannot resist saying that, while I admire the General's firmness in censuring the Vermont regiment, all the blame does not necessarily fall where it belongs. With very considerable experience of "soldiering," I certainly have never seen an exception to the rule, *that the men are always as good as the officers*. I know of no case—at least in the present war—where the officers have in vain called on their men to stand by them. Panics and retreats from under fire are, therefore, mostly the result of imperfect previous discipline, or a failure to inspire confidence in the hearts of the men by their officers. Gen. TAYLOR, for instance, had very little of the marshet in him, but he had the power to make his soldiers believe that he was invincible. If he had commanded at Manassas, the stampede of that battle could not have taken place, as long as he was alive and didn't run himself. The soldiers would have felt or said, as long as Old ZACH is in there, among the enemy's intrenchments, *we must not leave him*, and that sentiment would have won the day. Soldiers who do not do their duty deserve condemnation; it is only the fact that such will be the case that keeps up the proper spirit, and renders armies efficient; but the moral courage that is required to pronounce the censure is greater than that which carries a man boldly to the cannon's mouth. The Indianians, justly or unjustly, were censured at the passes of Angostura; and see how they have since redeemed their valor, on the battle-fields of the North, West and South. It was a sublime spectacle when the first four regiments of that State knelt in the public square of Indianapolis, and swore as one man that they would revenge the slanders of Buena Vista. And nobly have they done it everywhere, and especially at Baton Rouge, where the gallant Twenty-first for an hour together stood the brunt of the battle, and held the ground, until Michigan and Massachusetts divided the honors, the perils and the graves.

One of the events of the times occurred on Wednesday morning, Aug. 27, when appeared in the streets of our city the first public parade of the First Regiment of Louisiana Union Volunteers. The regiment twelve hundred strong, marched from the barracks below the city to Canal-street—a distance of over six miles—and through the long route it was the subject of intense wonder, surprise and admiration. Wonder that so fine a body of men could have been so quietly raised and organized, surprise at their soldierly appearance, and admiration because they displayed the power of the Government in regenerating men, and making them, instead of the tools of a most vile rebellion, free and noble supporters of the laws and the Constitution. With very considerable experience in looking at troops, I frankly confess I never saw better material for a splendid regiment, and as most of its members are already entitled to the term of veterans, had been under fire at Pittsburgh Landing and Shiloh, they seemed the very embodiment of the stern soldiers who had been baptized by fire and regenerated under the ægis of the Stars and Stripes. Col. HOLCOMB, the commander, is a native of Connecticut, a stern disciplinarian, and a first-rate soldier. The Lieut.-Colonel, ELLIOTT, distinguished himself in the bloody struggle of Baton Rouge, and his Commanding General has justly honored him with this most important position as a reward for his gallantry. The Major, FISKE, is from Maine, and the superior discipline of the regiment speaks eloquently for his industry; in fact I might individualize all the officers if I had time, and speak well of each. Nothing could be finer than the file; the men are of the very best material for effective service, and if the First Louisiana Union Regiment ever has an opportunity to baptise themselves with fire, we predict for them brilliant success. Five hundred good and true men are already enrolled and at the barracks for a second regiment, which, no doubt, will be completed by another week. You perceive that Louisiana, or that part of it under the flag, is nobly doing her duty. I should say, perhaps, in this connection, that a day or two ago there occdrred a disturbance in the First Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, in the suppression of which Col. HOLCOMB, to make an example, ordered one of the mutineers to be severely punished. The man appointed to perform the sentence demurred, and finally refused, whereupon Col. HOLCOMB shot him dead in his tracks. Having performed this prompt act of discipline, he sat down and wrote an elaborate statement to the Commanding General of what he had done. Gen. BUTLER read the document and endorsed upon it—"If circumstances demand it, shoot another." This decisive conduct on the part of Gen. BUTLER has added increased confidence in the people here in his ability to sustain himself against all and any attack of the rebels, and the good effect is witnessed in the increased confidence of the Union men and the mollification of the secesh ers.

The arrival here of the veterans of Baton Rouge has put in circulation a great many anecdotes illustrative of personal bravery. One or two I deem worthy of especial notice. Orderly Sergeant HARRY P. GLENN, of Company A, Sixth Michigan Regiment, after being severely wounded in the leg, refused to be carried from the field, telling those who desired to serve him, "You had better look after your fighting, and attend to me afterward." Sergeant THAYER, or Sergeant DICK, as he is familiarly termed, received a buck-shot wound in his toe, and almost instantly afterward a musket ball stopped by his ribs, lodged in the fleshy part of his breast. At this second reminder, he pettishly exclaimed, "That was infernally well done, but somebody has got to pay for it." Finding the ball troublesome, he went to the rear, had it extracted by the Surgeon, and was back with his company in less than twenty minutes. One instance occurred where an officer of the Twenty-first Indiana Regiment was struck by a buckshot on the forehead, the lead flattening out and making only a flesh wound. All the bad effects on the officer was, that for five minutes he was as "crazy as a loon."

On Friday our streets were enlivened by the appearance of a flag of truce. It consisted of a two-horse country wagon, loaded with "truck." A buggy, containing a young officer, and a lady veiled, guarded by two or three ruffianly fellows with pistols in their belts, one of whom waved in a most vigorous manner a dirty white cloth fastened to a stub. It was a sorry looking cavalcade, and it is no wonder it was permitted without guard to make its way to headquarters. The lady was the wife of the Confederate Brig.-Gen. CLARK, who was wounded at the battle of Baton Rouge. The officer in command, Lieut. R. H. CONRAD, I have no doubt is a nephew of the late Secretary of War under Mr. FILLMORE, and now an official in Richmond—Chairman, we believe, of Unpaid Claims against the Confederacy!

The 1st of September is upon us and the health of the city is remarkably good; in fact the official returns show a falling off of forty deaths as compared with last week. The yellow fever is raging at Vera Cruz, Havana, Key West and other places along the Gulf, but has been so far kept out of this city by the thorough sanitary measures adopted by Gen. BUTLER not only in having the streets absolutely cleaned, but in also enforcing a strict quarantine against infected ports. Had "Bronze John," as the old *Delta* facetiously termed the worst plague that ever visited this continent, reached this city and raged with even ordinary violence, the injury it would have inflicted upon our troops is fearful to contemplate. The whole nature of a soldier's duty is well calculated to invite yellow fever, his exposure to the sun, his night watch on guard, his inability to keep from getting wet, his life indeed is almost a challenge to the fearful epidemic, and we cannot be too thankful if the city escapes a scourge, that has been relied upon by the chivalrous secesh to conquer troops invincible to them by their courage and resources.

As time goes on, Gen. BUTLER, one after another, seizes the truly wicked and holds them for just punishment. One of his more recent captures are the trustees of the McDonough and Fink charitable funds. These funds, legacies of rich citizens of New-Orleans, held for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the city, amounting in all to some $125,000, were appropriated to build the rebel defences of the city, and through this transparent guise was really distributed among the pets of the city government. If there can be found in the history of wrong-doing a more corrupt use of a sacred trust we are at a loss for an example. The General insists the guilty parties shall pay back the money, or be held in durance vile until they do it.

Among the hard-working men here, in all matters that are useful and good, is my friend, Capt. CLARK, on Gen. BUTLER's staff, and controlling editor of the *Delta*. It is seldom you meet with a man of finer impulses, or a more truly humane disposition. He came to New-Orleans an ultra Democrat, and a thorough upholder of Slavery as a necessary sequence of putting down the rebellion. But a change has long since come over his mind; his judgment has been convinced through his eyes, and the columns of the *Delta* grow more and more bold in behalf of free labor, and the total extermination of Slavery. This is more remarkable when you consider that his mind was so thoroughly trained in a different school; but I have noticed that constant contact with the institution, and a study of its effects upon its white upholders, soon break down their preconceived philosophical opinions, and from the Northern Pro-Slavery man often emerges the most practical and judicious opposer of the institution. Capt. CLARK in this respect resembles Gen. BUTLER, for there cannot be a doubt but that the General to-day has done more to solve the problem of Slavery and give a death-blow to the institution, than all the avowed Abolitionists in the country. It cannot be denied that the tendency of our armies in the South is toward Anti-Slavery. I heard one of our most prominent officers the other day in the public room of my hotel, say: "I came here a Pro-Slavery man; my experience at Baton Rouge has made me an Abolitionist."

The brigade of free mulatto men called out by Gen. MOORE, and now organizing under the American flag, I understand, is making fair progress, though nothing is said about it in the streets. In fact, the First Louisiana Union Regiment was in marching order before the mass of the people knew much about it; and I suppose that we shall, some fine morning, be most unexpectedly astonished by the appearance of these novel defenders of the flag in our streets. The waiter at my hotel, who has made himself generally useful at meal times—a tall, light-complexioned man, of twenty-three, perhaps—made the following announcement to me yesterday: "Colonel, I'll have to bid you good-bye to-morrow, as I shall have to *join my regiment*." This once would have been an impertinent liberty on the part of this man; it was now, however, a fact. It is plain, from this incident, that the world is not standing still. But this new element of the free negro forms a link between the white and black race, and unites them together in rather a queer way. And who is to decide as to the exact amount of *whitening* necessary for admission? Strange as it may seem, this new regiment will be filled with paler faces than can be found among the pure Anglo-Saxons, bronzed by a tropical sun, for this mongrel race *will not tan*, but remain the same exotic-looking creature in sunshine and shade. What is to be the result of this new incident in the history of this war I cannot divine. Providence is moving in a mysterious way its wonders to perform, for man certainly has very little to do with the solution of this negro question.

The idea of Confederates getting in here is about abandoned, at least among sensible people such is the case, though I heard it gravely asserted that the flag of truce I have alluded to, was an unconditional demand from VAN DORN to Gen. BUTLER for the surrender of the City. But while we are relieved of one enemy, there is another springing up in our midst that seems destined to our destruction. I allude to the increase of dogs. I hold it to be undeniable that the cultivation of worthless curs is an unmistakable evidence of a degraded population, and this must be true of New-Orleans. It seems to me that the dogs are to be numbered by the thousand. There is not a small house, or miserable rookery that is not overflowing with dogs, and dogs, too, the nastiest, dirtiest creatures under the sun, sore-eyed, mangy and yelping, making night hideous with their yells, and the day offensive by their effluvia. Even while I write, in an aristocratic quarter of the city, I hear one or more half grown pups, tied in some back yard, fretting against their thongs, and every now and then sending forth an unearthly screech. Not far from my lodgings is a dog that starts early at night and works his jaws with a regularity that defies parallel, and at the same time he utters a hoarse bark that is neither like an animal nor a human being. This sound echoes through the neighborhood, and it would seem, should cause a civil commotion, but all appear to be asleep or indifferent. Where are the people's ears? Where is their sense of comfort? The police formerly scattered poisoned sausages through the streets, and as you passed along in midsummer, you had the pleasure of seeing these curs in the agony of death writhing and squirming on the pavement, frequently calling forth very considerable agility to get out of the way; this I thought a barbarous manner to kill these useless creatures, but so incensed have I become at the vulgarity and beastly annoyance of these brutes, that I would sit quietly and see the whole of them in the agony of death. How a people living in good houses, surrounded by the appliances of civilized life, professing to be intellectual and refined can stand the cerberus-born night noises of the faied city, I cannot understand.

Within the past few years there has sprung up in this city a marked cultivation of the banana. Previous to 1850, the plant was occasionally to be met with in large gardens, but I do not remember of ever hearing that the fruit ripened or came even near perfection. But I now find the broad sweeping leaves hanging over the gateways of innumerable residences, while the fruit, in almost every stage of advancement, invites observation. The stores are filled with fine specimens of these home-grown tropical productions, many of which are as rich and palatable as the best productions of Cuba and Jamaica. To this I may properly add, that the blockade encouraged the sale of domestic green lemons and oranges, and I understand that last Summer there was no want of these cooling acids and sweets done up in yellow rinds.

Arms of various kinds still continue to be found in the draining canals back of the City. The workmen have got so now that they are disappointed if they don't come across one or two a day, and sometimes a deposit of three or four are met with at a time. Some of these weapons, on examination, turn out to be splendid fowling-pieces; one I examined this morning must have cost at least two hundred dollars in London. Independent of the rust and other damage from the water, the muzzles of the barrels had been flattened, so as to make repairs impossible. One old MARCELLIN SICARD, a veteran under Gen. JACKSON, refused to comply with the order of giving up of "all arms," and kept his old musket in defiance of the "order." Of course it was taken away from him, and the old fellow was brought before the proper authorities to answer for contempt. Not at all abashed he laid down the law as he understood it, and defended himself with a vim that was quite refreshing. The facts coming to Gen. BUTLER, he promptly issued a special order, in which he says:

"It is made to appear to the Commanding General that MARCELLIN SICARD, an old soldier of the war of 1815, under JACKSON, did not give up his arms under the General Order No. 60, and has been sentenced by the Provost Court to imprisonment for thirty days; therefore, knowing the love an old soldier has for his arms, and believing that something is to be pardoned to that fond feeling, the sentence is remitted."

It is unnecessary for me to say that SICARD has found an unexpected resemblance between JACKSON and BUTLER, and the old fellow is now hobbling about from one cabaret to another, relating his adventures about the gun, in a mixture of French, English and Spanish, in which he illustrates, to his own satisfaction, that the constituted authorities attempted to illegally take away his property, but that Gen. BUTLER would not allow an old soldier to be insulted, and has further ordered that every one of his persecutors shall be shot at the earliest possible moment.

The Hon. ALEXANDER WALKER, as he has been termed since he was a member of the Louisiana Convention that forced this State out of the Union; Judge WALKER, as he has been for years known by the multitude, and ALEX. WALKER, as he was spoken of by his personal acquaintances, has been sent to Ship Island. At the time of the capture of the city, WALKER was editing the *Delta*, and with his usual imprudence he exulted over the treason of Messrs. , indulged in offensive language toward Gen. BUTLER, his troops and the cause they sustained. He was warned, sinned, had his paper confiscated, and until within a few days could be seen on the secesh corners, in the secesh commission-houses, and elsewhere, where treason is talked, the leading conversationalist, listened to and regarded as an oracle, and that, too, from men, not one of whom would say a kind word of him behind his back. It was only three or four days ago I met him at a fashionable restaurant, and was honored by him with a conversation about matters and things addressed to me, but really intended for the benefit of some naval officers of the *Pensacola*, who at the moment were indulging in some ice cream. I can only say his remarks showed an extraordinary desire to invite the imprisonment he now suffers, and I have been informed that he has from the beginning of the Federal occupation of the city, felt exceedingly sore that he was not deemed dangerous enough to be made a martyr of.

It is now twenty-three years since I first met the Judge; he was then fresh from Virginia—I think direct from the Virginian University; at that time he was remarkable for his use of Latin quotations in his conversation, and he soon attracted attention by writing "Calhoun articles" for the local papers, also interlarded with Latin. He eventually and naturally found a place in the Press, and in course of time developed in many respects into one of the ablest writers and literary men the Southwest has produced. By nature remarkably kind, yet his intense partisanship has ever kept him at war with his political foes, and by some unhappy idiosyncracy he has never secured any warm friendships among his own friends. He has been a remarkable example (not uncommon in years gone by) of an editor, who could make great men from the most ordinary material, but could not secure to himself the rewards of greatness. No man ever lived who has served the cause he espoused with more industry, and sustained it with a more utter disregard of everything good, bad and indifferent that stood in the way of his purposes. A lifetime almost he has worked directly and indirectly to destroy the Union. A leading Democrat, still ever beyond his party in everything that tended to make State sovereignty superior to Federal power, showing that he used his political school merely as a means for his ulterior designs. His most effective weapons were in his appeals to the vanity of the South, his flatteries of the disciples of King Cotton, and his misrepresentation of Northern State and national statistics. I have always thought that DE BOW stole the hint of altering the census returns from Judge WALKER's editorials.

For twenty years, through evil and through good report, has the Judge toiled in his work of dissevering the Union. SLIDELL, YANCEY, RHETT and CALHOUN, have been his political idols, his model statesmen. He has brought a great genius to bear in misrepresenting the intentions of the conservative North; he has exaggerated the power of the ultra Abolitionists—he has appealed to the passions of his audience—he has misstated facts, twisted conclusions, prophecied falsely, but unanswerable arguments with humor and philosophical magnified trifles into things of mighty importance—he has done all, in fact, that a superior genius would do to make plausible one of the worst causes that ever engaged the attention of a man or a nation. Passing the time of middle life, the rebellion opens—Sumter falls—the North rushes to arms, and then is inaugurated the most fearful war that the world ever saw. Each day of the progress of destruction no doubt satisfies the Judge's honest soul that he made a mistake; his disciples begin to doubt his infallibility, but the revolution goes on. The rebels meet at Richmond, but the Judge is not called into the councils his genius inaugurated.

It was my intention to have written out the details of the brilliant conduct of some of our subordinate commanders, but I find myself so thoroughly anticipated in the *Delta*, that I will rely upon its columns instead of my own pen.

On Friday morning, the 29th, Col. S. THOMAS, of the Eighth Vermont, with a detachment of Company A, under command of Capt. GROUT, and another of Company C, commanded by Capt. HOSTER, together with a small troop of cavalry and a battery of two guns, improvised by Col. THOMAS and commanded by Col. MOSS, formed the body of an expedition to make a reconnoissance up the coast opposite the city. The expedition started from Algiers at 4 o'clock, and marched up along the coast. They soon received information that at Bonnet Carre, which is about forty miles above this city, there was a large force of guerrillas collected, who had received notice of their approach, and were preparing for battle. Examining his informants, who were all contrabands, and finding that their stories generally agreed, the Colonel sent forward the cavalry as an advance guard, to reconnoiter and discover the exact whereabout of the enemy. In a short time they returned, and reported the guerrillas in strong force at Bonnet Carre Point, having unearthed and fired at his pickets. This was about 10 o'clock in the morning of a very hot day; the sun was pouring down his fervid beams upon the heated and wearied men who had been steadily on the march from 4 o'clock A. M., but with the hope of meeting the enemy the remembrance of fatigue vanished, and belts were tightened and guns looked to with a grim earnestness of purpose gladdening to the eye and heart of the most enthusiastic commander.

In fact, so recklessly eager for a fight were the men, that the little troop of cavalry, contrary to orders, and before the infantry and guns had come up, dashed with inconsiderate valor upon their hidden foes, who were concealed amidst the tall cane, and received a volley that severely wounded one and slightly injured another.

By this time the battery had come up, and was hastily but coolly placed in position, and a shot thrown in among them, which made one fellow bite the dust, his leg being broken. A shell was then sent right into their very midst, which caused them to valorously make tracks for more comfortable quarters in an inconceivably short space of time.

All opposition being thus crushed out at this point, the expedition marched up two miles further, and captured a large drove of oxen, some six hundred in number, that had been driven across the country from Texas, and was intended for the use of the rebel army, but will now be transferred to a nobler purpose, in tending to the stomachary satisfaction of the soldiers of the Union. Beside this, a large number of cattle, mules, horses, sheep, &c., the property of well-known, notorious and bitter Secessionists, were seized and confiscated by Col. THOMAS.

Having accomplished the objects of the expedition—diverted a large supply of fresh provisions from the rebel army to a more legitimate channel, and having dispersed a large gang of guerrillas, as well as striking the ill-disposed inhabitants of the country with a wholesome terror of the arms and authority of the United States—the expedition returned, and arrived at Algiers yesterday, at about 10 o'clock without further accident.

Over 1,500 head of cattle, horses and mules were brought in as evidence of success, and it was a picturesque and motley sight to watch the long cavalcade that stretched along the river side for several miles, winding its way toward the camp. Horses, mules, sheep, darkies, wagons and little pickaninnies appeared to be mixed up in inextricable confusion; but in advance and in the rear the dark uniform of the United States soldier might be seen, as an evidence that there was method in the apparent disorder and a ruling influence over all that confusion.

Great credit is due to the officers and men engaged in this expedition for their gallant conduct, as well as for their patience while suffering under severe and protracted fatigue; and its great success demonstrates the importance of further movements of the same character being inaugurated.

In the dash made by the cavalry at the guerrillas, three of the latter were taken prisoners. Later in the day the *Empire Parish* was hailed, as she was steaming down to the city, and the prisoners—the wounded guerrilla among the number, together with the two wounded soldiers—were embarked thereon for New-Orleans at once.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

The Rebel Steamer Oreto Ordered Away from the Cuban Ports.

LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Dreadful Mortality on Board the French War Vessels.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The famous *Oreto*, now called the *Florida*, a wooden screw-steamer built for the rebels, left Nassau on the 6th ult. for Green Key, where her guns were got out and mounted. She then came to Cardenas, where she arrived on the night of the 19th. Though ordered away by the Government, she was allowed to remain till the 31st, though a Spanish man-of-war was put on each side of her, and no one from shore was allowed to visit her save the doctor. She lost many men by yellow fever and desertion. Nine were buried on the 31st—eight seamen and one officer, (son of the commander, JOHN N. MAFFIT, Ex-Lieutenant in the United States navy.) The *Oreto* mounts three guns on a side—said to be 68-pounders—and two swivel guns, one forward and one aft, reported to be 100-pounders. She is to be plated, and carries the iron plates in her hold. She is low in the water and steams slowly; leaking and short-handed. Several men engaged here were sent to Cardenas to join her, but were arrested and imprisoned by the authorities. On the night of the 31st at 9 30 she started for Havana, arriving on the morning of the 1st inst., reporting 36 hands, all told, most of these sick. MAFFIT has been ill for a fortnight, some say with "putrid fever," some say with "yellow fever." The first officer (STRINLING) was formerly first officer of the *Sumter*. The only man allowed to join her, was an Irishman named DRADY, I believe a pseudo M. D., who has lately been discharged from two different hospitals as a *non compos mentis*. The *Florida* was ordered off to sea, and went on the evening of the 1st, in the midst of a severe thunder and rain storm.

The United States steamer *Penguin* appeared off the post on the 3th and sent a boat in. She reports a rumor that the *Adirondack* is ashore on Abaco. Health improving at Key West.

The Royal English mail steamship *Trent* came in yesterday with dates from Vera Cruz to the first, though with little from the interior. The discord in the Cabinet of JUAREZ came to an open rupture, and DOBLADO sent in his resignation on the 14th ult., which was immediately accepted, and he, with the troops of GUANAJUATO, has gone to that State. DOBLADO has been succeeded by JUAN ANTONIADELA FUENTE, as Minister of State, and by Don JOSE MARIA NUNEZ.

On the 22d some 2,000 French troops arrived in Vera Cruz, where they remained but a short time, and left for Orizaba. Two towns in the west—San Blas and Manzanilla—have pronounced in favor of foreign intervention, and it is reported also that Gen. URAGA and 3,000 men have done the same.

Two pamphlets have been issued in the capital—one in abusive language against the foreign Ministers in Mexico. They united in a protest against it.

Circulars came from Spain by the *Tampico*, entreating the Mexican people to remember that they descended from Spaniards, and trying to persuade them to establish a monarchy, and to call the Duchess of Montpellier, sister of the Queen, to fill the throne.

Mr. MARQUATY, an American citizen, and for many years acting United States Consul at Vera Cruz, was arrested, and without being charged with anything was imprisoned thirty-six hours without food or even a bed to lie upon. Finally, at the intercession of our Consul, he was released, subject to a fine of $250. He was charged with having thrown stones from the roof of his house upon the French band, which was playing at the time in front of his house.

The yellow fever and dysentery have carried off seventy-five per cent. of the crews of the French vessels. The *Amazone*, whose complement is 675, has now but 40!

STATE POLITICS.

Meeting of the Democratic State Convention at Albany.

Nomination of Hon. Horatio Seymour for Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The Democratic State Convention met at Tweddle Hall, at noon to-day.

The hall was filled to its utmost capacity, the attendance of delegates and alternates being very large.

Hon. PETER CAGGER, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, called the Convention to order, and nominated Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, of Kings County, temporary President.

The nomination was unanimously carried, amidst loud and enthusiastic applause.

JOHN B. SKINNER, of Wyoming, and HIRAM P. ROWELL, of Westchester, were appointed temporary Secretaries.

At the roll-call the delegates all answered. When the name of HORATIO SEYMOUR was called, the Convention rose and gave repeated cheers. The names of FERNANDO WOOD and Judge COMSTOCK also elicited applause.

When New-York was called, ELIJAH F. PURDY rose and said he was much gratified to announce that New-York presented a united front for the first time in many years. He moved that the delegates headed by Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, be called at the same time as those from Tammany. [Loud applause and cheers.]

Delegates from the Jeffersonian Association and two German organizations from New-York, presented themselves, stating that they did not desire to appear as opponents to the regular organizations of the City, but desired to take part in the proceedings as Democratic Union men of New-York. [Applause.]

Capt. RYNDERS desired to know how many more organizations were here. At this rate we must have a mighty vote in New-York.

All the delegation were admitted to seats in the Convention, amidst cheers.

SIDNEY T. FAIRCHILD, of Madison, moved a Committee on permanent organization, which was announced as follows:

S. T. Fairchild, George H. Purser, James Lynch, Stephen Tabor, James H. Brundage, C. H. Miller, Thomas Kearney, Livingston Spraker, R. G. Stone, Lorenzo Carryl, Jefferson Tillinghast, C. A. Kohler, John J. Taylor, B. F. Angell, E. S. Prosser, Robert White, C. F. Bissell.

A letter was received from JAMES BAGGS, Chairman of the Committee of the Constitutional Union Convention, informing the Democratic Convention of their action, and asking a Committee of Conference, suggesting that this was a crisis in which all men who seem to agree together on principle should act together.

Hon. GEORGE F. COMSTOCK moved for a Committee of Conference. Adopted.

The following were appointed: George F. Comstock, August Belmont, A. A. Degraw, Ira Shafer, Edwin Dodge, John J. Taylor, J. T. Miller, Isaac Vanderpoel.

Recess till 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the reassembling of the Convention, Mr. MCSPEDDON, of New-York, announced that the Jeffersonian Democracy accepted honorary seats on the floor of this Convention, and pledged themselves heartily to support the action of the Convention and its nominees. The only object of the Jeffersonian Democrats in appearing here, was to express the unanimous sentiment of the whole Democracy in favor of rallying now to redeem the Government of the State from corruption and misrule.

Loud applause greeted this speech, amid which the representatives of the Jeffersonian Democracy took their seats.

Mr. SIDNEY T. FAIRCHILD, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following permanent officers:

President—Hon ALONZO C. PAIGE, of Schenectady.

Vice-Presidents—August Belmont and John K. Hackett, of New-York; Frost Horton, of Westchester; B. B. Fredenburgh, of Albany; R. G. Stone, of Clinton; Avery Skinner, of Oswego; John J. Taylor, of Tioga; John Magee, of Steuben; Thomas J. Wheeler, of Cattaraugus.

Secretaries—E. J. Clark, of Jefferson; John B. Skinner, of Wyoming; John Moran, of Rensselaer.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Mr. MONELL, of Orange County, and Mr. LANING of Erie, were appointed a Committee to conduct Mr PAIGE to the chair.

Judge PAIGE was received with tumultuous applause, and addressed the Convention.

Mr. LANING moved that a Committee of two from each Judicial District be appointed to report a series of resolutions.

Mr. DEMING, of Steuben, moved to increase the number to three from each Judicial District, as there might be a diversity of opinion as to the resolutions. Full discussion of the resolutions in the Committee would obviate the necessity for debate upon them in the Convention, and save time.

Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS, of New-York, seconded the amendment and urged the increase in the number of the Committee, in a spirited and eloquent speech.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. R. P. WISNER, of Livingston, moved to amend by limiting the Committee to one from each Judicial District. If two only were appointed, let the report of the Committee be unanimous. We can then discuss the resolutions when they are reported, and adopt them or reject them, as the Committee may see fit.

The amendment was lost.

The original resolution was then carried.

The following Committee was appointed:

A. P. Laning, Thomas C. Fields and Benjamin Ray, of New-York.
John J. Monell, of Orange.
John S. Havens, of Suffolk.
Charles Goodyear, of Schoharie.
George Beach, of Greene.
A. S. Partridge, of St. Lawrence.
Caleb Wells, of Washington.
Stephen Van Dresser, of Oneida.
Albertus Perry, of Oswego.
Samuel S. Browne, of Otsego.
Charles Hudlett, of Chemung.
William F. Ashley, of Wayne.
Nathaniel Thompson, of Montoe.
E. E. Harding, of Allegany.

On motion of Capt. RYNDERS, the Committee from the Constitutional Union Convention were invited to take seats in the Convention.

The Committee subsequently appeared, and were greeted with a perfect storm of applause upon taking the seats to which they had been invited.

ELIJAH F. PURDY, of New-York, took the floor, and said the time had arrived for the actual business of the Convention to be transacted, and moved that the Convention proceed to the discharge of its duties.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. PURDY then moved that HORATIO SEYMOUR, of Oneida, be unanimously nominated by acclamation the candidate of the Democratic State Convention for the Governorship of the State of New-York.

The mention of the name of "HORATIO SEYMOUR" had an electric effect upon the Convention. Every member started to his feet, and cheer after cheer resounded through the hall. The scene of enthusiasm and excitement is beyond description.

The motion of Mr. PURDY was carried amid a perfect tempest of applause, and the unanimous "Aye" of the Convention rang through the hall amid the most deafening calls for "SEYMOUR," "SEYMOUR," "SEYMOUR!"

It seemed as if the Convention would never become quiet again.

Mr. SEYMOUR soon appeared upon the platform, when another outburst of enthusiastic cheering took place, lasting for several minutes.

Gov. SEYMOUR, when order became sufficiently restored, addressed the Convention in a speech of unusual force, brilliancy, eloquence and boldness. After stating his unwillingness to accept the office under any other circumstances than those rendering it the duty of every man to do what was in his power to rescue the country from its present difficulties, he referred to the Democratic Convention held less than two years ago in this same hall, to exhort the dominant party to submit the "Crittenden Compromise" to a vote of the people, in order to avert the war.

Mr. SEYMOUR then reviewed at length the course of Congress, which refused the petition of the Democracy, and traced the history of events from the first battle of Bull Run down to the pledge made by Congress to prosecute the war for the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution.

He then drew a picture of the subsequent action of Congress, which disregarded the wisdom of Solomon, "That it is an honor to a man to cease from strife, but a fool will be meddling."

He alluded to the assaults made by Republican journals on the Administration, which Administration they charged with incompetency, corruption and unfaithfulness.

He showed how the course of Congress had tended to unite the South and distract the North, for the Republican party had suffered a spirit of insubordination towards the Administration of its own creating.

He reminded the Republican Party that Slavery was not the only thing in the Constitution, the overthrow of which would bring untold misery and suffering on the country. He argued that although the Republicans were not intentionally dishonest, they were not fitted to carry on the Government. They approved of the formation of impertinent, meddling Committees, who push themselves into the very councils of our rulers. They propose to organize men outside of the authority of law and the constituted authorities.

For one, he (SEYMOUR) spurned such Committees, and would resist such illegal revolutionary organizations, if need be, by force.

While he admitted that there were loyal men in the body of the Republican Party, its leaders were dangerous and unwise men, and in its present situation it could not save the country.

Mr. SEYMOUR then stated the position of the Democratic Party. They had, and they would continue to, legally support the laws and authorities of the country. They would give the President all the men he called for to uphold the Government, execute the laws, put down the rebellion and gain an honorable and lasting peace.

The Democratic party had been and would be loyal and obedient to the laws and Constitution of their country, not from fear but patriotism.

He warned, he implored the Republicans not to mistake the patriotism of their Democracy for fear.

The Democratic party had hearts and arms strong enough to sweep away the cobweb system of terrorism and threats which seemed to be held over the heads of the people. The security of the public is in the loyalty and intelligence of that party and upon that party the Government can at all times rely.

The President has been far less embarrassed by Democrats than by Republicans.

Mr. SEYMOUR concluded by saying that the Democracy were confident in their cause, for they were battling for the Union, the Constitution and Laws.

Gov. SEYMOUR was frequently interrupted in his speech by the most enthusiastic outbursts of applause, seldom, if ever, equalled in any State Convention. At the conclusion of his speech, cheer after cheer was given for him, and the most intense feeling was exhibited, everybody crowding forward to seize him by the hand, and the pleasure and gladness they felt at his nomination. The scene of enthusiasm baffles all attempts at description.

When order was once more restored, loud cries were made for FERNANDO WOOD, who, in a brief, spirited, eloquent and patriotic address, indorsed every word that Gov. SEYMOUR had given utterance to, declaring that the time had come when the people could speak their minds. Under the present Administration a man heretofore if he spoke the truth was sent to Fort Lafayette, and the only security for him against imprisonment was to give utterance to lies. He pledged that the City of New-York would give thirty thousand majority for HORATIO SEYMOUR, and that nothing could prevent him (SEYMOUR) from being the next Governor of the great State of New-York.

Mr. WOOD's remarks were enthusiastically applauded, and the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A Brutal Murder at Seacaucus.

An inquest was commenced yesterday, before Coroner F. W. BOUNETDT, of Hoboken, upon the body of a German, named JOHN EISELE, who was murdered in cold blood about 3 o'clock on TUESDAY morning, while accompanying his wife home from a ball which took place at the public-house kept by CASPER ENDEMANCHY, at Seacausus, on the Paterson plank-road, about five miles from Hoboken.

The following is the testimony of the wife of deceased, given through an interpreter, and, owing to her distracted state of mind, was rather imperfect:

Boletta Eisele, sworn—I reside at Seacaucus, on the plank road; deceased was my husband; I was with him on Monday night at Engelbrecht's Hotel; did not see any quarreling or dispute; I only heard noises in the bar-room; I was in the next room to it; my husband was in the bar-room; I told him it would be best to go home to see to my children; this was about 3 o'clock in the morning; we met a man with soldier's dress, blackened face, and high hat, who struck my husband with an axe on the head and knocked him down; the man tried to strike me; I said, "Do not strike me; I have four children;" he struck me and pushed me into the ditch; he then ran off in the direction he came; I could easily recognize him.

The inquest was adjourned until to-day.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3423. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE MARYLAND INVASION.

Occupation of Hagerstown by the Rebels in Force.

The Advance of Gen. McClellan's Army to Damascus.

Sugar-Loaf Mountain Occupied by Him.

The Principal Rebel Force Believed to be in Maryland.

pply Trains Crossing from Virginia but Not Returning.

PROCLAMATION OF THE REBEL GEN. LEE

Preparations in Pennsylvania to Repel Invasion.

ANOTHER ORDER FROM GOV. CURTIN.

HAGERSTOWN OCCUPIED BY THE REBELS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 11.

The *Bulletin's* Harrisburgh dispatch says that Hagerstown is occupied by only 250 rebel cavalry. The main rebel army is at Funktown, 2½ miles off. A small party had appeared a short distance from the State line.

Pennsylvania is not yet invaded.

JACKSON is reported to be at Middletown, with 12,000 men, mostly cavalry.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 11.

A special dispatch to the *Inquirer*, of this city, says:

"Information has just been received from a highly reliable source, that the rebels, 20,000 strong, with 48 pieces of artillery, took possession of Hagerstown at 6:20 o'clock this morning. The telegraph operator skedaddled."

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

ROCKVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 10—Evening.

Poolesville, about ten miles from here, is the furthest point up the river we now occupy; but as to movements generally, it would now be improper to speak.

No word has recently been received of Col. MILES' who has been occupying Harper's Ferry. The impression is that he has left that point by this time, as it would be impossible for him to hold that position while the enemy occupy Frederick, and may march upon Hagerstown, which is anticipated.

No one seems to have any definite knowledge of the numerical force now in Maryland.

There is no doubt the enemy are throwing all their available force into Maryland. Two deserters from the Twenty-Fourth North Carolina regiment arrived here to-day. They state that two of their brigades marched directly from Richmond to Frederick.

The supply trains of the rebels continue to cross into Maryland, *but none are known to return.*

Our troops advanced this morning.

THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY.

From the National Intelligencer of yesterday.

By an officer who left headquarters yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, we learn that the army had advanced as far as the village of Damascus, thirty-four miles from Washington, about four miles from the Frederick County line, and sixteen from Frederickstown. His ignorance of any such incident contradicts a story very prevalent yesterday, of a battle of Gen. BURNSIDE'S division and its defeat.

OCCUPATION OF SUGAR-LOAF MOUNTAIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 11.

The *Inquirer*, of this city, has a special dispatch from Poolesville saying that our troops occupy Sugar Loaf Mountain.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD YESTERDAY.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 11.

The telegraph operator at Elysville reports hearing heavy cannonading in the distance all the morning.

A gentleman who arrived here from Frederick this morning confirms the previous statements as to the wretched appearance of the rebels. They appeared to be generally well-armed, but shockingly filthy. In one sense, every man might be considered a host in himself, judging from the *animated* nature of their persons.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. LEE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 11.

General LEE has issued the following proclamation:

LEE'S HEADQUARTERS,
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
NEAR FREDERICKTOWN, Sept. 8.

To the People of Maryland:

It is right that you should know the purpose that has brought the army under my command within the limits of your State, so far as that purpose concerns yourselves.

The people of the Confederate States have long watched with the deepest sympathy the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted upon the citizens of a Commonwealth allied to the States of the South by the strongest social, political and commercial ties, and reduced to the condition of a conquered province.

Under the pretence of supporting the Constitution, but in violation of its most valuable provisions, your citizens have been arrested and imprisoned, upon no charge, and contrary to all the forms of law.

A faithful and manly protest against this outrage made by a venerable and illustrious Marylander, to whom in better days no citizen appealed for right in vain, was treated with scorn and contempt.

The Government of your chief city has been usurped by armed strangers; your Legislature has been dissolved by the unlawful arrest of its members; freedom of the Press and of speech has been suppressed; words have been declared offences by an arbitrary decree of the Federal Executive; and citizens ordered to be tried by Military Commissioners for what they may dare to speak.

Believing that the people of Maryland possess a spirit too lofty to submit to such a Government, the people of the South have long wished to aid you in throwing off this foreign yoke, to enable you again to enjoy the inalienable rights of freemen, and restore the independence and sovereignty of your State.

In obedience to this wish our army has come among you, and is prepared to assist you with the power of its arms, in regaining the rights of which you have been so unjustly despoiled.

This, citizens of Maryland, is our mission, so far as you are concerned. No restraint upon your free will is intended; no intimidation will be allowed within the limits of this army at least. Marylanders shall once more enjoy their ancient freedom of thought and speech. We know no enemies among you, and will protect all of you in every opinion.

It is for you to decide your destiny freely and without constraint. This army will respect your choice whatever it may be, and while the Southern People will rejoice to welcome you to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will.

R. E. LEE, General Commanding.

LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday—11:30 P. M.

The tenor of advices from the Upper Potomac, to-day, has been to augment the estimates of yesterday, in regard to the enemy's force there. Their number are placed at from ten thousand to one hundred thousand men, under Gens. R. E. and FITZHUGH LEE, MAGRUDER, WALKER, ANDERSON, JACKSON, LONGSTREET and A. P. HILL; and a reporter just in from Frederick puts them still higher.

Gen. LEE'S proclamation is regarded as politic and mischievous.

The reporter above mentioned says that the force at Frederick, when he left, was preparing to march on Hagerstown. He heard a Colonel order his command to be in readiness for that expedition.

Large rebel forces were continually crossing the Potomac. He saw numerous pieces of artillery, generally marked U. S., at Frederick.

There has been a great rush to enlist in the rebel army. The room where names were received was besieged with applicants.

FACTS AND RUMORS IN WASHINGTON.

From the Star of Wednesday Evening.

Judging from the Baltimore papers of this morning, quite as little definite is known in that city of the numbers and movements of the rebel army in Maryland as is known here, outside of the War Department. We feel sure that the authorities here are constantly in receipt of the most contradictory information upon both those points of so absorbing interest just now. The unreliability of estimates made by persons who are not experts, relative to the number of forces, was never better exemplified than on this occasion; some estimating a force passing under their view at five thousand or ten, while others set the same force down as being a hundred thousand strong. The Government here and Gen. MCCLELLAN, we apprehend, are prepared for a due reception of quite the latter number in Maryland, and we think our military authorities believe there are that number either over the river, or ready to ford it at an hour's notice.

Up to noon to-day, no movement of the rebels in Maryland, calculated to develop their numbers or their plans, were known by any portion of the public here to have been made, though the authorities of Baltimore were last night profoundly impressed with the belief that JACKSON is gradually moving his force in the direction of their city. If true, he will find a far-hotter reception there, and on the way, than he bargains for.

Last night, Gen. MCCLELLAN sent hither full sixty wagon loads of knapsacks. This tells of his purpose of divesting his force of every possible incumbrance to rapid marching or effective fighting, and that he anticipates both very shortly.

Nothing up to noon to-day is known here of the presence of the rebels in any force west of the point where we located their advance westward in yesterday's *Star*; that is, about six miles east of Hagerstown. The fact that in twenty-four hours they have not proceeded further west indicates that their operations for the present are to be turned in this direction or that of Baltimore, if their visit to Maryland was designed for any other purpose than to sack Frederick and Washington Counties of provisions, stock, shoes, clothing, &c.

PROMPT PREPARATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

ANOTHER ORDER FROM GOV. CURTIN.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Sept. 11.

The following order has just been issued

By authority of the President of the United States, *fifty* thousand of the freemen of Pennsylvania are hereby called for immediate service, to repel the now imminent danger from invasion by the enemies of the country. Officers in command of organizations, as authorized by General Order No. 35, will at once report by telegraph the place of their headquarters, so that orders may be issued from their headquarters for transportation to Harrisburgh for such companies as may be ordered to move. Further calls will be made for additional forces as the exigences of service may require. Formation of companies under the General Orders should continue to be made as rapidly as possible, until all able-bodied loyal men of Pennsylvania are enrolled and ready for service.

By order of GOV. CURTIN.

AFFAIRS AT HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

It was understood that important news was being received here by the military authorities this morning, but your correspondent could not learn the tenor of the dispatches.

Complete arrangements have been made which will prevent the rebels from playing any of their telegraphic pranks.

Major BENJAMIN WASHBAUGH, Chief of the Ordnance Department, and Col. JOHN B. PARKER, of Carlise, Aid-de-Camp to the Governor, have been appointed to superintend the organization of the Reserve Militia of Pennsylvania.

Col. PARKER'S office was crowded this morning by Captains of newly organized militia companies, who are here in great numbers from all parts of the State, applying for arms.

By careful calculation it has been ascertained that there are over sixty thousand men of the Reserve Militia now thoroughly organized into companies, under the provisions of the Militia Act of 1858. In a very short time their brigade organization will be complete.

Thus far, arms have been distributed as follows:

Lancaster County	2,120 guns.
Franklin	1,500 guns.
Snyder	100 guns.
Cumberland	1,080 guns, and 110 sabres.
Dauphin	580 guns.
Adams	1,000 guns, and 75 sabres.
York	600 guns.

These returns are not complete. Thousands of arms, in addition, have been distributed throughout the Commonwealth, and thousands more will have been distributed by to-morrow morning.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 11,

Fears are entertained for the safety of Capt. PALMER and the troop of mounted scouts, who, when last heard from, were in the neighborhood of Hagerstown, procuring information of the enemy's movements.

Hagerstown is now occupied by a large force of rebel cavalry. They were in possession of the telegraph office, and had commenced tearing up the track of the Franklin Railroad.

A cavalry raid is expected at Chambersburgh and many citizens are preparing to leave. Fifteen hundred it is expected, will be there to check the cavalry raid.

Gen. REYNOLDS, of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, is expected to arrive here to-night, to assume active command of all forces for the defence of the Valley and Harrisburgh.

AFFAIRS IN SUSQUEHANNAH.

SUSQUEHANNAH, Penn., Thursday, Sept. 11.

Susquehannah is awake! The citizens of this place held a meeting last night and formed a company in accordance with the order of Gov. CURTIN. Over ninety men signed the roll, and hold themselves in readiness to march to the field of battle at an hour's notice. Susquehannah is fully aroused.

EXCITEMENT IN SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

YORK, Sept. 10, 1862.

All along the Northern Central and the York and Gettysburgh Railroads, the wildest excitement prevails. There is not a little village hamlet, of ever so humble pretensions, that does not boast its band of patriots, who are drilling and otherwise making preparations for resistance to State invasion, and protection of the General Government.

There are rumors of a very unreliable character constantly in circulation respecting the rapid advance of the rebels. Your correspondent was positively informed at Columbia last night that the rebels were in possession of York, and were occupying the place with a force of fifteen thousand. That there are many scouting parties of rebel cavalry ranging through the country in this vicinity I cannot doubt; but I am seriously inclined to think I shall find no rebels in Hanover, whither I go this morning. Instead of the rebels being in pursuit of me, as I expected, the tables are turned, and I am in pursuit of the rebels.

Reports are constantly being received of bridges burned, crops destroyed, cattle driven off, and, in some instances, citizens murdered. Many of these reports are undoubtedly true, but they are not applicable to this immediate neighborhood.

Although this city has sent hundreds to the war, still, within a very short time, seven companies of infantry and one cavalry company have been raised.

REBEL CAVALRY AT MIDDLETOWN.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

MIDDLETOWN, Md., Monday, Sept. 8—5 P. M.

A party of rebel cavalry, under Capt. MOTTER, formerly of this place, made a dash through Middletown, about noon, tearing down the only American flag exhibited, and swearing and cheering vociferously.

They committed no other outrages, and after being entertained at RIDDLEMOSER'S Hotel, they left the place amid the imprecations of the people. At 4½ o'clock they came back, but this time as prisoners, in charge of a squad of COLE'S Maryland Cavalry, who had bagged the rebels just after they had left the town. The Union scouts were under the command of Capt. RUSSELL.

The people, especially the females, were wild with enthusiasm, rendered the more intense by the despondency which preceded it. It is likely the rebels would have escaped, had it not been for the generous manner in which RIDDLEMOSER treated them, a number of them being so drunk that they overstaid their time.

The rebels boasted that Gens. FLOYD and LORING were in Hagerstown, and would soon be in Pennsylvania, but were very uncharitable in their comments upon the thievish propensities of the former.

DISPOSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

From the Baltimore American, of yesterday.

We have some later intelligence this morning from the rebel lines, which indicate that whatever may have been the purposes and intentions of the rebel chiefs in crossing the Potomac and seizing Frederick, that they are now closely hugging the Potomac, and with the exception of cavalry demonstrations and picket guards, their whole army is massed between Frederick and the river.

Gen. MCCLELLAN here confronts them with a large army, his line extending from the Potomac to a point considerably north of the Baltimore road, and protecting even Westminster and other portions of Carroll County from the cavalry raids of the enemy. He has so thoroughly encompassed them that they must either cross the river again or meet him in a deadly conflict on the banks of the Potomac.

The great body of the enemy was massed near New-Market, on the Baltimore Road, and at Urbana, on the Georgetown road, the latter under Gen. LEE, and the former under Gen. JACKSON. This was their position on Monday, but JACKSON has since advanced on Hagerstown and occupied it yesterday.

To have accomplished anything either in the direction of Baltimore or Washington, this movement of the enemy must necessarily have been a rapid one. The five days that have elapsed since they entered Frederick, and the retiring of their lines eight or ten miles from Washington, within that time, may be regarded as an abandonment of such a purpose. They are now evidently endeavoring to draw Gen. MCCLELLAN as far as possible from Washington in pursuit of them, so as to cross the army in readiness on the other side, between him and Washington, and get in his rear. The plan of the rebels was doubtless framed with the expectation that Gen POPE would be in command, but of course Gen. MCCLELLAN cannot be caught in any such trap.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM ROCKVILLE.

The Force of Rebels which Crossed the Potomac—Movements of Our Forces—The Occupation of Poolesville, Mechanicsville, Brookeville and Cockeville—Movements of Rebel Cavalry—The Rebels in a Close Place.

ROCKVILLE, Md., Monday, Sept. 8, 1862.

Parties coming direct from Poolesville and Barnesville, report that a large force of rebels under JACKSON crossed the Potomac last Thursday at a point near the mouth of the Monocacy River. On the following day another force, under LONGSTREET, crossed at the same point. Gen. PLEASANTON, Chief of Cavalry, has received information corroborating the above statement. It is estimated that the rebels have no less than 50,000 men on the Maryland side of the Potomac.

Last Friday night a few rebel cavalry made their appearance in Mechanicsville, but were driven away the next morning by a portion of the Second United States Cavalry.

Yesterday, our cavalry pushed on from Darnestown to Poolesville. They met with no opposition at Poolesville.

This morning our forces occupying Poolesville, Mechanicsville, Brookville and Cockeville, the right of the line resting on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at a point near Sykesville. The railroad between Sykesville and Frederick is in possession of the enemy.

As far as can be ascertained, the rebel infantry do not venture on the eastern side of the Monocacy River. They are concentrating in force at the Point of Rocks. This information is reliable. The rebel cavalry are scouring the country between Frederick and that portion included within our lines. On Friday, 600 rebel cavalry were at Barnesville. I learn from a gentleman, a schoolteacher, who left Barnesville last Thursday that, as a general thing, the inhabitants of that place are disloyal to the Union. He said a few there, who dared to assert their preference for the Union, were threatened with shooting. Upon the near approach of the rebel forces, the excitement and animosity became more dense, until at length the loyal citizens deemed it prudent to escape from the town.

At Poolesville a strong rebel feeling was manifest. Of course, this feeling at once subsides when our troops enter the place. At Rockville the majority of the people favor secession. A man named FOX, living between Rockville and Darnestown, has in his cellar three barrels of whisky, which he intends for the benefit of JACKSON and his followers when they shall have occupied the town. The present appearance of things render it extremely doubtful that JACKSON will soon have an opportunity of partaking of his friend's hospitality.

The public is, doubtless, eager to learn what preparations are being made by us to resist the demonstration of the rebels, or to commence defensive operations. Judging from events, hourly transpiring, the rebels will find it an extremely difficult matter to penetrate far into the interior of Maryland, and much too hazardous to attempt to recross the Potomac into Virginia. *If we have Generals, who will not, as at Bull Run, refuse to lead their men into action, but go forward and inspire them with valor, we shall soon meet with success.* WHIT.

LETTER FROM POOLESVILLE.

The Gallant Affair with the Rebel Cavalry—How the Rebels were Entrapped—List of Killed and Wounded—Fright of the People of Poolesville—The Cavalry Pushing On.

POOLESVILLE, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1862.

As previously stated, our cavalry occupied the town of Poolesville yesterday, but on the same night retired about two miles on the road to Dawsonsville for the purpose of allowing the rebel cavalry to again enter the town, so that our own might have an opportunity of taking them prisoners.

The ruse was successful, and at about 2 P. M. yesterday Companies A and B, of the Third Indiana Cavalry, under the command of Major CHAPMAN, followed by one section of ROBINSON'S United States Battery, proceeded to reënter Poolesville, upon the main road leading from Rockville. When within a short distance of the town, it was discovered that a force of 200 rebel cavalry was drawn up in line of battle in an open field at the northern limits of the town, and a half a mile to the right of the buildings.

Major ROBINSON ordered the section of battery to be placed in position upon a slight eminence at the southern extremity of Poolesville, and from this point a few rounds of shell were thrown among the rebel troops. The position of the pieces was then changed, and they were advanced into the town and brought to bear from a point on the Barnesville road. By this time the rebels had commenced retreating. The rebels replied with one piece. The first shot fired from our guns struck the rebel piece, but did not disable it. The second shot hit a horse, killing him instantly.

Companies A and B of the Third Indiana Cavalry subsequently charged upon the rebels, and after a brief, but sharp, contest, succeeded in completely routing them. The contending parties had a hand-to-hand conflict, first with pistols, then with sabres. The rebels finally fled in a northwesterly direction. The skirmish lasted nearly two hours. During that time our two pieces fired nineteen rounds. The rebels had eight or ten killed and several wounded—besides a number of horses killed. The Federals had one killed and eleven wounded, and eight or ten horses shot. They captured eighteen of the rebel cavalry. The following is a list of the Federal killed and wounded, with the exception of three names, which I could not ascertain at the time:

Sergeant David A. Fallis, Co. A—killed.
J. L. Eolin, Co. A—wound in the back.
F. D. Wood, Co. A—hand.
Wm. Stephens, Co. A—face.
Sergeant H. D. Hanta, Co. A—head and arm.
B. Workman, Co. A—head.
Lieut. Lahue, Co. B—badly.
Lieut. B. Davis, Co. B—leg.
F. Rivers, Co. B—slightly.

The above named were attached to the cavalry. The rebel prisoners were marched to Washington last night.

During the time the battery was firing from its first position the inhabitants of Poolesville were greatly terror-stricken, and many of the women took refuge in the cellars of their dwellings. The excitement was enhanced from the fact that some of the missiles passed directly over the houses.

It has been repeatedly asserted, and with much truth, that the majority of the citizens in Poolesville are Secessionists. There can be no doubt that aid and valuable information has been recently given the rebels through their sympathizers here. As a general thing, the women keep within doors, and view the soldiers through partially closed blinds. The men assemble round the principal grocery-store of the place, and discuss the probable strength of the two armies, and the events that are likely to transpire. Some of the citizens state that the rebels are moving toward Baltimore, and others declare that they saw regiments recrossing the Potomac into Virginia. They either know nothing concerning the rebel movements, or are endeavoring to deceive us by giving false information. Fortunately Gen. PLEASANTON has other sources for obtaining the requisite knowledge.

To-day Poolesville is picketed by the Sixth United States Cavalry. Barnesville, eight miles above, is also occupied by our cavalry. The intention is to push forward our cavalry to-night until they meet the rebels. As a natural consequence this will occasion another skirmish, which will probably take place not far from Barnesville, it being reported that some five or six hundred of the rebel cavalry are hovering in that vicinity.

The Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Col. FARNSWORTH, took eight prisoners, including one Lieutenant and two Sergeants, at Barnesville to-day. They belong to the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry. Capt. FARNSWORTH, of Company K, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, captured the regimental flag of the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry. It is blue and red, and bordered with orange. It contains thirteen stars. The staff bears the sabre cut it received at the hands of Capt. LAMSWORTH. It is also said that the staff was formerly in the possession of the Nationals. WHIT.

LETTER FROM BARNESVILLE.

Occupation of the Place by our Cavalry—Another Brisk Skirmish—Several Rebels Killed, Wounded and Taken Prisoners.

BARNESVILLE, Md., Tuesday Night, Sept. 9, 1862.

This morning the Third Indiana and the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, the rebels having retreated, Col. FARNSWORTH, of the latter troop, left Poolesville, and proceeded toward Barnesville. Upon approaching Monocacy Church, the cavalry discovered the rebel vedettes guarding the cross roads. Col. FARNSWORTH at once distributed his force, sending Companies A and B, of the Third Indiana, on the road leading toward Nolansville, and other companies in other directions. Companies A and B, under command of Maj. CHAPMAN, pursued the rebel vedettes for some distance on the road to Nolansville, and succeeded in taking the regimental flag of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, and eight prisoners. During the flight, the rebels lost three men killed. The companies then joined their squadron, and the entire force pushed forward into the town of Barnesville. Before reaching the town, however, they met with another small force of rebel cavalry, and after a few shots had been exchanged, the rebels fled, leaving in our hands seven more of their men prisoners. The rebels also sustained an additional loss of five men killed. In the whole affair, we had none killed, and only one man wounded.

To-night, the Eighth Illinois and the Third Indiana occupy the town.

The prisoners state that it is the intention of JACKSON to proceed in the direction of Baltimore. That is the interpretation given to the rebel feints and demonstrations by our military leaders, judging from the distribution of our infantry forces. The rebels are believed to be some distance from this place to-night. Twenty-three prisoners were taken at Barnesville to-day.

LETTER FROM HAGERSTOWN.

Middletown Occupied by the Rebels—Martial Law Declared—Flight of the Union Residents, &c.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1862.

Middletown, eighteen miles distant, was occupied by the rebels this morning, about two hundred taking formal possession and declaring martial law.

In anticipation of such an event, many of the Union residents, whose names had been forwarded by their secession neighbors to Frederick, left the previous evening and early in the morning, thus escaping the draft the rebels are said to be enforcing from the enrolled lists taken from the National officer, although they claim to have come here to protect Marylanders from the National draft. Most of the refugees came to this city, but finding the people here exercised about their own safety, they kept on into Pennsylvania, every avenue of travel being clogged with conveyances.

It is also feared that the rebels will cross at Antietam Ford, eight miles above Harper's Ferry, and alter reducing that stronghold, attack this place.

The troops from Pennsylvania have not yet arrived, although they are hourly expected.

LATER FROM DARNESTOWN.

The Rebels Beaten Out of Poolesville—The Advance upon Pennsylvania.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Monday, Sept. 8—1 P. M.

Our cavalry had a skirmish with the rebel cavalry, four hundred strong, and drove them out of Poolesville, yesterday. We had one killed and a few wounded. We now occupy the town. The advance of the rebels is reported to be pushing on toward the Pennsylvania line, while an inferior body of infantry and cavalry seem to be holding in check our advance on the Poolesville line. As affairs now look they will beat our time to Harrisburgh. Our forces have just been ordered forward, and Gen. BURNSIDE is already on the march, in chase of the enemy. A large part of the most efficient portion of the army has congregated in this neighborhood, while the Confederate army have been foraging in the rich valleys above, and *threatening Pennsylvania.* It looks as if they intended to dictate terms to us in Philadelphia or Harrisburgh. We move as if paralyzed by some strange apathy. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters were at Rockville until yesterday. He has now changed them further to advance. The rebels seem to have their own way in everything.

LETTER FROM ROCKVILLE.

The Enemy's Movements—How the National Lines are Constructed—Gen. McClellan on the Left, Gen. Burnside in the Centre and Gen. Wool on the Right—Condition of the Men.

ROCKVILLE, Md., Monday, Sept. 8, 1862.

Since mailing my letter of yesterday I have learned some important items of the enemy's movements which may have reached you through other sources.

The forces of LONGSTREET and JACKSON, including cavalry and artillery, and variously estimated from thirty to fifty thousand strong, crossed at Conrad's, Edwards' Ferry and other places, on Friday and Saturday, *without opposition.* As early as Thursday a cavalry force occupied Poolesville and captured and *paroled* some dozen of our cavalry. The latter seemed rather too much pleased with the operation to reflect much credit upon the fighting character of the Union cavalry. Nobody was hurt. The enemy were in possession of Poolesville up to Sunday, when a cavalry regiment sent by Gen. PLEASANTON *were* to have driven them out. I have not heard particulars. The body of the enemy moved up the river, and off toward Frederick,—which place they have also occupied. Sugar-loaf Mountain, which our signal corps held, has been captured, and is now occupied by the rebel army, where they have established *their own signal operations.* Canal boats which were passing up have been fired on, and it is presumed many of them have been captured. Supplies are the great object sought by the rebels. They are barefooted, ragged and hungry, but well armed and desperate. Shall such a "horde"—Mr. DAVIS will please excuse me for appropriating the term)—dictate terms to the great Army of the Potomac, &c., &c.? The extreme left, our present *defensive* line, viz. that along the river and turnpike leading to Poolesville and Frederick, is held by SUMNER, BANKS, FRANKLIN, PORTER, COUCH and SYKES' regulars. The centre, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad line, is BURNSIDE'S Army Corps, and there a few forces, and the right, by Gen. WOOL. The new levies from Pennsylvania, New-York, and other States, who had early and active employment in defending the line of the Susquehanna, should the legions of JACKSON and LONGSTREET incline to march on the city of Brotherly Love. Judging from the numerous troops turning up on the left, I think the main attack is expected in this direction. Our lines yesterday only extended to Darnestown, the cavalry pickets and scouts operating as far as Poolesville. I must correct the statement in my previous letter that the citizens of the latter place lived on our men. I am glad to be able to contradict that statement.

Much of the late rebel demonstrations in the vicinity

part of the State was made by sympathizing citizens who have mounted their barbed steeds to fright the souls of fearful (Yankee) adversaries. The insurrection has not yet become very general, though desperate efforts will be made to raise the entire State.

The troops march with alacrity, and seem in good spirits. Last evening I saw a whole company belonging to a Pennsylvania regiment reverently kneeling upon the ground at their evening devotion. They had just bivouacked for the night, after a weary and dusty march. It was in a grove of majestic trees, which resounded with strains of sacred music and the voice of prayer intermingled. The bright beams of a full moon fell upon the prostrate soldiers through the open branches, and seemed like the beaming face of Deity giving answers of peace to the weary soul. I have seldom witnessed a more impressive scene.

E. S.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

Rumors of Military Movements—Purposes of the Rebels—Their Expectations Not Realized—Spies in the City—An English War Steamer in the Harbor, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1862.

We have had the usual number of rumors today in regard to military movements in Maryland, but I hear of nothing sufficiently reliable to be communicated. The Secessionists are busy with a report that BRANNIGAN has been repulsed, with the loss of many guns, and the Unionists are finding corresponding comfort in a rumor that the rebels have been driven from Frederick. Neither statement receives much credence even from those who circulate it, and the city has been, on the whole, more quiet and free from false alarms than any day for a week.

The purpose of the rebel entrance into Maryland is gradually becoming more apparent, though the mystery enshrouding their plans is not yet wholly dispelled. In addition to obtaining supplies and laying in wait for raids into Pennsylvania, they had hoped to make Frederick a recruiting station for the Southern army, drawing about them thousands of sympathizers from this State. I have reason to think that they have not met their expectations in this way, though many have, no doubt, joined them, and I hear of one company of 130 going from a single town, armed and equipped at their own expense. They have purposely left communication with them free and open, and adopted this conciliatory policy to encourage enlistments into their ranks. But, while they have been gaining in this way, they have lost from the desertion of some of their Maryland troops, who have taken this opportunity to escape the ill-requited hardships of the Confederate service. I hear of the reappearance in Baltimore of some who had left here at different times to enter the rebel ranks. They are, of course, keeping out of sight, and it may be playing the rôle of spies rather than deserters, as an offset to their arrival. Others have disappeared from here in the direction of Frederick, whether to continue among the rebels, or simply to compliment them with a visit of sympathy, does not appear.

An English war steamer, carrying ten light guns, entered the harbor to-day. The French steamer *Cassandra*, has been here for some days. She is a dilapidated specimen of naval architecture, and appears to great disadvantage by the side of some of our trim built Yankee craft.

JOHN ROSE, the Cherokee Chief, is here with his *suite* at the Eutaw House.

The private residence of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, adjoining the Gilmer House, in Calvert-street, has been taken by the Government, and is, to-day, occupied by the Medical Department as an office. The house has been in charge of servants only during the past year, Mr. JOHNSON having another residence in the country as well as at Washington.

The Baltimore papers are disturbed by the allusions in the New-York journals to Frederick as the Capital of Maryland, thinking it gives undue importance to the rebel movement. Annapolis is, as it has been, the Capital of this State.

A BATTLE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Town of Washington Attacked by the Rebels.

THEIR REPULSE WITH HEAVY LOSS.

Explosion of the Magazine on Board the Gunboat Picket.

Twenty Men Killed and Six Wounded.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

By the arrival of the steamer *Guide*, from Newbern, we learn that the rebels, 1,200 strong, attacked Washington, N. C., on the morning of the 6th inst.

After a desperate fight of two hours, the rebels were repulsed and pursued seven miles.

The gunboat *Louisiana* rendered essential service in shelling the rebels out of the strong position they had seized.

The gunboat *Picket* was blown up by an accidental explosion of her magazine. Capt. NICHOLS and nineteen men were killed and six wounded.

Our loss on shore was seven killed and forty-seven wounded.

Thirty rebels were killed, and thirty-six taken prisoners.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The rebels surprised the town of Washington, N. C., at daybreak on the morning of the 6th inst., but were repulsed after two hours' desperate fighting, as stated in a previous dispatch.

The First Regiment of North Carolina Union Volunteers, under Col. POTTER, fought with the greatest bravery and most determined heroism.

Col. POTTER had a horse shot under him.

Companies H and D, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, were in the action. None of them were killed. Several, however, were wounded.

Our force engaged was only five hundred.

In addition to our killed and wounded, we have four men missing.

A large number of the rebels were wounded.

Gen. FOSTER and Staff went to Washington, N. C., on Sunday.

Col. STEVENSON will have command of Newbern in Gen. FOSTER'S absence.

The Third New-York Volunteers arrived here last night, and proceeded to their camp at Hampton.

BENEFIT OF MR. J. W. WALLACK, JR.—This evening Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., has a benefit at the Winter Garden. "Pizzo" and "Black-Eyed Susan" will be played. Mr. WALLACK is one of the finest actors in legitimate drama and "character" parts now on the stage, and a discriminating public can scarcely fail to appreciate and sustain him.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The American and Italian Questions—The Official Press at Fault—Persigny—The Empress and the Priests in the Ascendancy—Rupture of the Entente Cordiale between France and England—A New Pamphlet, &c.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 29, 1862.

The grave events now passsing in Italy naturally occupy the greatest share of public attention at Paris. It is nevertheless reported and credited, in well-informed circles, that as late as ten days ago the Emperor still expressed more concern about American than about Italian affairs—for the reason, as is alleged, that complications in America will cost more, on account of the distance, than complications in Italy; and the French exchequer just now, as every one knows, will not bear any lengthened depletion. But however lightly His Majesty may have spoken of the Italian movement a week or a fortnight ago, the events which have since occurred most probably have modified his opinions on the comparative gravity of the two questions. For with the passage of GARIBALDI into Calabria, an event which occurred four days ago, it would seem like folly not to admit that the gravest events even for France may arise.

In the confusion of ideas and the contradictions which you will find in the columns of the semi-official Press, you will not be able, perhaps, to arrive at any conclusion in regard to the Emperor's policy, or as to the probable course of events in Italy. For, while the *Moniteur* declares with a flourish of trumpets that the French Government can never yield to the "impudent threats" of GARIBALDI—a proposition which no one doubted—the journal of M. DE LA GUERONNIERE, *La France*, declares that the occupation of Rome is to be indefinite, and the *Constitutionnel*, the *Patrie*, and the *Pays*, declare, on the contrary, that such a doctrine is monstrous, and that while it is the duty of the French army to protect the Pope from the attacks of GARIBALDI, it is the duty of the French Government also to give the Italians an assurance that their legitimate desires for the unity of their country are soon to be realized.

Thus while the Government, through the official organ, makes a declarstion which leaves the future in the dark, only promising what everybody naturally supposed—the defence of Rome against the present movement, one of the semi-official journals is frankly clerical and reactionary, while the three others are in favor of fixing a day in the immediate future at which Rome is to be evacuated. The explanation of this diversity is this: the note of the *Moniteur* confirms the general belief that the future policy of the Government on the Roman question is one of hazard and is not fixed; the journal of the Viscount DE LA GUERRONNIERE is the special organ of the Empress and the clericals; while the three other semi-official papers are simply the organs of the Minister of the Interior, who controls them, and who instructs them to support the cause of union in Italy and the cause of disunion in America.

The *Moniteur*, on account of the pretensions of the three last papers, has often been obliged to declare that there were no semi-official papers in France, and that no paper but itself had a right to claim to speak for the Government. This, of course, is the exact truth, and when the *Constitutionnel*, the *Patrie* and the *Pays* attack the American Union and people, as they do daily, or when they declare that the occupation of Rome is not going to be long persisted in, they are doing the bidding of a Minister and not of a Ministry, and are so little the organs of the Ministry as a whole, that a majority of its members, on the American question at least, are opposed to the policy of the Minister of the Interior. Moreover, it is said that certain of the colleagues of this Minister complain of the direction he has given to the Press on the American question, and especially of the violence of language which he appears to encourage. But while M. DE PERSIGNY cannot control the votes of his colleagues, he yet has rights in the Ministry from priority and a long and devoted service to the Emperor and the country, which constitute him a power in the Government, and render him, as nearly as possible, absolute in his own department. As regards the journal *La France*, it is said to receive its inspirations direct from the Empress through M. DE LA GUERRONNIERE, a fact which at first gave the idea that it was controlled in the Emperor's private cabinet, but which has been authoritatively denied. The course of this journal in sustaining the Papal party is thus explained. As to the smiles it offers to the rebellion in America, we are left to conjectures, but imagine that, with an effort, the explanation would not be hard to find.

To return to the affairs of Italy, the friends of unity in France are in despair for the moment, for they believe that on this subject the Empress is in the ascendency. Her Majesty assists now at the Cabinet Councils, and if the Emperor is taciturn and inaccessible on these important occasions of State, the Empress, if the current talk be true, is neither; and as Her Majesty's opinions on the Papal question are very decided, the friends of Italy naturally attribute the hesitation of the Government to her influence. It is not outside the province of a woman to stand up as the advocate of a church and a religion in which she believes; and when that advocate is so charming a woman as the Empress EUGENIE, her opponents may well tremble at her influence. The friends of Italian unity in France are, therefore, in despair, and see no immediate hope for the realization of the great work.

On the other hand, the republicans appear to be confident that if GARIBALDI is forced to raise the standard of the republic, and if any large proportion of the people of Italy should join him, that a movement in the same sense would certainly follow in France. Of course, at present there is no indication of such a movement; there is nothing to prove that the present dynasty is not as firmly seated for many years to come as any dynasty could be; but Paris is France, and history is there to demonstrate what one day's excitement may do in the atmosphere of this inflammable and inconstant city. The army also, the republicans say, is not as sure for the Government as is generally believed; the Guard especially is represented as indifferent on account of the way in which promotions take place. The confidence of the army in its leaders, too, is said to extend to but a few of these, who cannot of course be everywhere at once. But all these assertions are but the preface to a contingency, which contingency may never arise. The most dangerous feature of the present condition of things in Italy to the Emperor of France is the new attempts at assassination which may grow out of it.

The *Patrie* of last evening asserts that such explanations have been sent to Turin as will be satisfactory to the King of Italy, and that the reinforcements to be sent to Rome will not surpass a regiment of infantry, a battalion of cavalry, and a small increase of artillery. If this be true, it indicates that the French Government has at last made the promise for the evacuation of Rome, which the majority of the people have been demanding. A week ago it was said, in diplomatic circles, that the Empetor had counseled VICTOR EMANUEL to hasten to Naples with his court and to establish himself there, and remain till he had subdued GARIBALDI and the Bourbons, and that when complete order was restored he would be permitted to occupy Rome. We shall probably soon know whether the Emperor has taken any steps toward a solution of the question or not.

The antagonistic attitude of England in Italy and at Constantinople, has again awakened the prejudices and the alarms of the French, and on all sides we hear the cry—so considerately hushed up since the war in the Crimea—of "Perfidious Albion!" In Italy the English are urging GARIBALDI against the French, while at Constantinople the two powers are in open rupture on the delicate and dangerous Eastern question. The famous alliance appears to be on the point of a rupture.

The Secessionists continue to plead their cause before the French public. The following advertisement appears in the French papers: "A distinguished diplomat, M. EDWIN DE LEON, has just published, at the house of DENTU, under this title: *The Truth on the Confederate States of America*, a pamphlet to which the events of the moment lend a lively interest." On the title page of the pamphlet we learn that Mr. DE LEON is the "Ex-diplomatic Agent and Consul-General of the United States for Egypt and its dependencies." In this pamphlet Mr. DE LEON informs his French readers that he went some months ago from Paris to Richmond, in order to ascertain the true state of things in the South, and to be able to write with a full knowledge of the subject. But Mr. DE LEON does not, perhaps, know that during his absence his arguments have been repeated some dozens of times in the organs of the Press devoted to the same cause, and without, as the sequel has proved, producing any effect upon the march of events in Europe. His first argument is against the looseness of the blockade, witness the ease with which he ran in and out again. The taking of Fort Donelson, he says, aroused the whole South, and converted it into one solid army. New-Orleans was captured because the river at that moment was so high as to sweep away the barriers which had been placed in the current, and because the gunboats of the enemy were so elevated by the flood as not to be in view of the shore gunners, while able, however, to command the banks. But this capture did not profit the Federals, for 3,200 bales of cotton and large quantities of sugar and molasses were burnt before they arrived. (Like most Southerners, Mr. DE LEON seems to cling to this singular argument about the voluntary destruction of property.) The army of the South, while probably equal in numbers to that of the North, is commanded by better officers. The war, therefore, is more likely to be carried into the Northern States than into the Southern. The resources of the North are exaggerated: the Treasury is on the point of becoming bankrupt. Its commerce only exists in name. Its new prohibitive tariff has raised a Chinese wall between it and exterior commerce. Its army is composed for the most part of foreign mercenaries commanded by the refuse of the Old World, and the subtle lawyers and politicians of Massachusetts and New-York. The rivalities of different cities and sections, the crowds of corrupt speculators, the general want of confidence, the disorganization of the Government at Washington, the probable speedy crumbling of the colossus with the feet of clay—such is the real tableau of the much vaunted "resources" of the Yankee nation. The Yankees are strongest on the sea, because the naval officers of the South, in resigning, handed over, with an honor really chivalric, the vessels under their command. The South has plenty of arms—some obtained from abroad but the majority at home. The negroes which were reported in the North to be armed by their masters were only companies armed with scythes going to their labor in the fields. It is said that the South can be starved out, but any man conversant with the country knows better. The slaves can furnish the country all the grain and provisions required, while their masters are defending the soil. Certain articles of luxury are of course dear. Hard drinking has almost entirely ceased. The negroes are not a source of weakness to the South. The negro is devoted to his master, attached to the place of his birth, and cannot be corrupted. The conduct of the negro during this bloody struggle has been devoted to such a point that, if some measures necessary to the amelioration of his condition are to be taken, their masters will be the first to take this step, without, however, driving them from the soil where they were born, into some other country, as is proposed by the Abolitionists of the North. The question of Slavery enters in no way into the present struggle, although the North has adroitly, in order to give the change to public opinion in Europe, taken this pretext for the war. The real source of the present difficulties is found in questions of a purely industrial character; the North is manufacturing, while the South is agricultural. To these causes ought to be added the differences of race and of aptitude which exist between the two peoples. The North is peopled by the Anglo-Saxon race—the South by the Latin race. But such of the Anglo-Saxon race as are found in the South, are descended from the nobility banished under CROMWELL. The North has drawn to it all the starving and discontented revolutionists of Germany, all the Red Republicans, nearly all the Irish emigrants, to fill up the ranks of its army. The North hates and abuses the negro race. Let Europe consider these facts, and the governments will soon follow public opinion and recognize the South."

These are the principal heads of Mr. DE LEON'S pamphlet. He has had the good taste not to attack the private character of the men and women of the North, like some of his predecessors, and he has placed in the front of his book a portrait of JEFFERSON DAVIS, so handsome that all womankind in Europe must henceforth give in to a cause led by such a chief. We suspect JEFF. will blush when he sees it.

M. MILLIROUX, a gentleman who has already published a pamphlet in the interest of secession, is out with another entitled, "*Institutions and Manners of the Americans.*"

M. GEORGE FISCH has just published a considerable work on the Union side of the question, which, I understand, has been sent to New-York for reprint.

M. LABOULAYE, Member of the Institute and Professor of Comparative Legislation at the College of France, has also just published in the columns of the *Journal des Debats* a review of the works of M. DE GASPARIN and M. FISCH, running through several numbers, which is one of the ablest, if not the ablest, defence of the North which has yet been published abroad.

MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The New Confederate Steamer—A Formidable Antagonist—British Capitalists taking the Field—The Cotton Famine Increasing—Belgium—Secessionists in the National Army—The Financial Crisis Postponed—The Feeling About the War—Conspiracies.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1862.

As the British Government gives no sign of interference in American affairs, English capitalists appear to have taken the matter into their own hands. It is said that the iron-plated steamer, which left these shores a few days ago, and of which you will have probably heard before this reaches you, was purchased by the Southern Commissioners; but as she is reported to have cost some $7,000,000, it is hard to see where they got either the money or credit to purchase her.

It appears that this steamer was built for the British Government, but rejected as not up to contract. She is very large, can steam eighteen knots an hour, is covered with six-inch iron plates, and has an armament of which the heaviest guns are rifled 120-pounders. If the reports circulated here are true, she will be far the most formidable antagonist the American Navy has ever met with. Should English capitalists interested in cotton fit out half a dozen such steamers, as they can very easily, and take cotton for pay, when they can get it, you will find a use for all the iron-clad ships you are building. It is true that the steamer of which I have spoken may be the only one, and that not to be despised, but there is nothing improbable in a larger number; and I know not how otherwise to account for the high spirits of the Secessionists here, who hint of some terrible blow to be struck, and who speak confidently of the speedy return of peace, and of resuming their occupations in the South, and even in cities now occupied by National troops.

The cotton famine increases, and grows every day more gloomy, hopeless and threatening in its aspect. The *Times* has sent a special reporter into the district which suffers more by the war than any portion of America. The Autumn is at hand, and Winter is close upon us. The vast mass of manufacturing operatives and small traders, reduced to pauperism, are naked and starving but for the relief doled out to them. They must be warmed as well as fed. Long since they have pawned their clothing and blankets. They lie upon the floor. They have been used to a warm atmosphere and generous diet. They have been promised that the war would soon end, or that cotton would come from India and elsewhere. To-day they are told that the war in America must last for many months, and probably for years, and that no cotton is coming from any quarter. Patience for which they have been so praised, is nearly exhausted. Despair has come. What despairing men will do, when they, number by the hundred thousand, we wait to see, and not without the apprehension of some great calamity.

It is not in England alone. There is a frightful distress in Belgium. The Queen of England sent £10,000 to Lancashire a few days ago. She has sent the same amount to Belgium. This shows what must be the distress there. In France, the Government has taken the matter upon its own broad shoulders. The manufacturers have been instructed to keep their works going, and to charge the loss to the Government. To find work for every Frenchman willing to labor is one of the functions of the Imperial Government. But, observe that the Government that does this must also consider an obstacle to industry or trade as an attack upon itself. If you injure a French manufacturer, you injure the Emperor. A war which deprives France of cotton, or a tariff which limits her trade, is an affair of State—not, as in England, a question of political economy.

The desertion and escape of a few thousand fugitives from the draft to Canada, or to England and Ireland, is not a misfortune. Of the few hundreds who have landed at Cork from the late steamers, all were Southern sympathizers, who would have done only mischief in a Northern army. No officer would willingly command soldiers whose first bullet would be fired at his head instead of the enemy. Unless opinion has changed very rapidly, there are thousands of Americans as well as Irishmen, in the North, liable to be drafted into the army, who will not add to its strength, but will take the first opportunity to desert to the Southern standard. And every such man, well got rid of, will add to the real strength of the Northern forces. It is to be feared that the cowards, the skulkers, and the stampeders, who have so often brought disaster and disgrace upon the National cause, have been those who volunteered from necessity, and have no heart in the cause they pretend to serve. One earnest Union man is worth a dozen of these half-way sympathizers with rebellion. If I am not strangely misinformed, there are officers of high rank, who are as open to these remarks as the common soldier.

The disappointment expressed here at the financial condition of the North is ludicrous. The *Times* has apologized to its readers for the non-fulfillment of its predictions. The crisis is postponed. It seems impossible for these people to understand that a country producing all the necessaries of life, and a large surplus for exportation, having the richest gold mines in the world, and a Government which has the entire confidence of the people, can get on without payments in specie. It is remarkable, however, that all the difficulty should be with the North. No wonder is expressed that the South should be highly prosperous without money or credit.

The feeling about the war is without change. It is one of suspense. Europe waits to see what will become of McCLELLAN, what will be done to POPE, and what will be the result of the conscription. The Western Democrats write of the great things they expect to do in the Fall elections. Some, in high positions, speak confidently of carrying some of the larger States, and of a plot to make overtures to join the Southern Confederacy. I can only hint obscurely at these matters, but they may soon become worthy of attention. There is no doubt that a deep plot exists to carry over Missouri, and there are Pennsylvanians in London who long since threatened to carry that State for the South, and hope to make Philadelphia the great *entrepôt* of Southern trade.

There are stories about a *grand coup d'etat* of Southern intervention—a sudden opening of the Southern ports by the French fleet now leaving for Mexico. There will be nothing of this. Whatever is done by France will be open and deliberate. Well disposed as we are told the Emperor is and has been toward the South, he will be in no haste even to acknowledge the Confederacy. When he takes that step, if ever, he will also give the South all needed assistance; but the now opening campaign may be fought out with no other interference than what may be given underhandedly by sympathizing English capitalists, with the connivance of the Government.

MONADNOCK.

Volunteering in the French Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct an erroneous assertion in your number of this morning, about our French Military system.

Speaking of bounties to volunteers, you say, "This measure is that adopted by the French Government, which has created the finest army in the world. Notwithstanding the constant resource of conscription, that government offers the enormous bounty of $500 to all those who voluntarily enlist in the old regiments."

Now there is no such thing in our army, and never has a single dollar been paid out of the French Treasury to encourage enlistments.

What you mistake for a bounty to volunteers is merely the price paid to substitutes by the conscripts who wish to be exonerated from service. The government acts merely as a banker, receiving the money with one hand and paying it away with the other. The number of men acquired in this manner is determined by the number of those who have bought out their exemption, so that in the end this transaction results only in filling up with substitutes the regular quota of each conscripting draft.

The voluntary enlistments are altogether different and independent from what I have just explained. No money consideration of any kind is attached to them. The volunteer has the right to choose his own corps, which the substitute has not; and he is, besides, entitled to more rapid advancement. These two inducements are the only ones which have ever been offered to promote enlistments in our army, and they have always proved sufficient to attract crowds of volunteers in time of war.

E. MASSERAS.

COURRIER DES ETATS UNIS OFFICE, Sept. 8, 1862.

Operations of the Sanitary Commission—The Battles near Washington.

EFFICIENCY OF SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND—UNAVOIDABLE DEFICIENCIES—NEITHER CHLOROFORM OR STIMULANTS TO BE HAD FOR THE WOUNDED.

We are authorized to publish the following extracts from letters received from members of the Sanitary Commission, now actively employed in Washington and its neighborhood.

It is gratifying to observe that they bear the strongest testimony to the activity and ability of our Surgeon-General, Dr. HAMMOND. The temporary deficiency of medical stores for the wounded at Centerville was due to the capture of the depot by the enemy—for which the Medical Department is not in any way responsible.

"We started from Washington with our wagons laden with sanitary stores on Saturday evening, and reached the line of our army at the foot of Centreville Hills, at 9 o'clock next morning, Sunday, August 31st. It was a ride of only thirty miles, but we were delayed by the trains and crowds that were moving in both directions. At the summit of the hill, just this side of Centreville, I came upon a train of fifty or sixty ambulances stationed in the rear of one of the old rebel redoubts, the enemy's shells being expected every moment. On communicating with the surgeons on the ground, and with the wounded, I learned that there was a lamentable lack of medical and sanitary stores, the supplies having been cut off by the raids of the enemy. Forty-two wagons laden with medical stores had been captured at Manassas. Many of our wounded soldiers had been without food for two days, and were soon to start for Alexandria and Washington over a rough and stony road, at the mercy of the merciless and insubordinate ambulance drivers. My wagon-loads of crackers and of pure and honest stimulants were soon cheering the eyes and comforting the exhausted nerves of many. Some were arranged on the narrow couch of the ambulance, others lying on the wet ground with no covering above them or rubber cloths under them, waiting their turn, or looking anxiously to the nearest ambulance as to a haven of rest.

As the field of battle of Saturday was in the hands of the enemy, it was not possible, without much delay, to carry out the original plan of reaching the wounded still there, and it was the opinion that I would not be permitted to enter the lines of the enemy. Need of stores at Centreville and in the very streets (where surgical operations were going on, and the wounded lying about,) was so apparent that there was no question as to present duty. Most of the houses of that dilapidated village were already occupied as hospitals, and a room was not to be had. I therefore appropriated an old hay-rack and a section of the rough sidewalk for my depot, and my boxes were soon arranged and opened. I had conferred with the Medical Director and with others of the Medical Corps, as they were hurrying through the town, and from their camps, so that a wise disposal of the supplies soon became a work of time only. Pressing inquiries came from all sides: "Have you stimulants, have you bandages, lint, dressings, splints, sponges, food, anything for the wounded?" And when my affirmative included tea, chocolate and condensed milk, you will appreciate the effect. The interest of the occasion was heightened by the fact that the street was crowded with wagon trains, regiments, stragglers, wounded, etc., and lay directly generally recognized as a sutler's stand—the consequence being that I was beset by the rank and file in very unmilitary confusion to *sell* much of what I had, and more of what I had not. Of the latter, tobacco, I think, took the lead.

One inebriated question was asked me: "Have you any chloroform?" No stimulants and no chloroform at the head-quarters of our army, thirty miles from the unfinished dome of the Capitol! Such are the accidents of war.

Not knowing how our return might be delayed, I retained a few eatables, which were readily disposed of the next morning, before reaching Alexandria, to the wounded and wearied men by the roadside. I wished myself the master of a train of Sanitary stores. We were able to take back with us some of the wounded.

It was the only enjoyment of the day to see how well, and as a matter of every day business, the Surgeon-General was providing for the wounded. He started 5,000 convalescents for Northern hospitals, and in 36 hours every one of them is gone, and with a mattress under him. He got an order for 2,000 beds for the Capitol and 1,000 for the upper floor of the Patent office, and secured thirty or forty churches and dwelling-houses—among them CORCORAN'S, on Lafayette-square—for hospitals. He sent for his best army Surgeons who were North, and to Boston, New-York and Philadelphia for sixty more picked citizen volunteers. His accumulation of supplies enables these hospitals to be organized quickly and with little embarrassment."

The Death of Gen. Stevens—Feuds Among Army Officers.

WEST POINT, Friday, Sept. 5, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The brief remarks in Thursday's TIMES, on the loss of Gen. ISAAC STEVENS were eminently just and judicious. The death of this highly gifted man and able soldier is a national misfortune. Among the many men who have passed under my eye since I have been connected with the Military Academy, and I now number in this class almost every General and Field Officer of the regular service now on active duty in the field, there is not one of whose abilities I had formed a higher estimate, while a pupil under me, than of Gen. STEVENS. My great regret in respect to his career was, that he should have quitted the military service, in which he had already distinguished himself, to throw himself into that most disappointing of all occupations, party politics. Even here he showed the same untiring zeal, the same ability as a leader, as he had done in his previous walk in life. Whenever his biography shall be faithfully given, it will afford much to encourage, and some things to warn able and ambitious youth.

It is not on this subject, however, that I commenced this letter to you. My principal object was to say a few words on the last part of the remarks referred to, of the injustice of the imputations thrown out against Gen. STEVENS, with respect to the repulse at James Island, no one who knew him well had any doubt, and I question whether the author of them, who at bottom is a kind-hearted man, does not as sincerely regret them as any friend of this late gallant soldier. It is a sad thing that men who have periled their lives side by side in their country's cause, who, on the battle-field, would have gone to the rescue of each other against any odds, should, in the calm hour of repose, harbor a thought even of enmity against each other. But so it is. The army and the navy are neither of them more free from private detraction than are the medical and clerical professions. It is a sad thing to say this, but it is a truth that should be spoken aloud, that it may be brought home to all who are concerned in it. Could officers know how they appear in the eyes of civilians, could they be made sensible of the irreparable injury they do to their professional prospects, by giving vent to personal feelings of the moment, against each other as individuals, or as members of particular branches of the services they could not do otherwise than set their faces sternly against all who indulge in this odious practice.

That men, entering the service rather late and from civil life, who are comparatively strangers to each other, should so far forget what is due to themselves and to the good of the service, as to give way to petty bickerings, I can understand and in some degree excuse. But that men holding so prominent a place in the public eye and in general estimation, as do the graduates of the United States Military Academy—men nursed at the breasts of the same *Alma Mater*, whose chief claim to public confidence flows from this source—whose chief ground of pride is that they belong to a body who, although they have been taught to black their own boots, have not descended to lick those of others,—that these men, with every thing to bind them into one brotherhood, should sully their fair escutcheon by such acts, is incomprehensible to quiet, thoughtful lookers-on from without. As PERRY said, on a glorious occasion, of an unworthy brother officer, whom he ought to have stigmatized, "There is glory enough for all," so, at least, let the graduates of West Point do. If they must have offences among themselves—for "offences needs must come,"—let them, like wise members of the same family, have the dirty linen washed within the family inclosure. Could my words reach every ear of the army, I would say to the senior officers not to forget "that curses, like chickens, come home to roost," to the juniors, to cease writing to friends croaking, complaining letters, denunciatory of their seniors, which, if seriously believed, would leave few with any reputation. He is no true soldier who, in generous rivalry, would not strive with the best to "pluck bright honor from the pale-faced moon," nor he a true belted knight who, in this glorious struggle, would grudge a straw in the path of a comrade to baulk him in his well-aimed attempts.

For years gone by, I cherished the hope and often expressed it, whenever the loathed word disunion was spoken before me, that the natural effect of the Military Academy would be to break down sectional prejudices, and add a new bond to keep all parts together. In this I have been disappointed to some extent; but this has not disturbed my confidence nor hopsin those who still struggle for it.

Respectfully, &c., D. H. MAHAN.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Col. Charles Gould in Favor of the Press—Important Decisions.

Yesterday afternoon there was an adjourned meeting of the National War Committee, His Honor Mayor OPDYKE presiding.

The doings of this Committee are assuming grave National importance, and the people are desirous to know what men of influence and position propose for the relief of Government at this time; and, as a natural consequence, the papers have time and time in vain attempted to obtain the result of their deliberations.

Col. CHARLES GOULD, who has the sense to know that the Press will publish nothing that it should not, yesterday made a motion in favor of admitting reporters. This was opposed by the conservative members of the Committee for reasons best known to themselves.

After some discussion, the motion was laid over under the rule requiring one day's notice. To-day it will be brought up for discussion. Publicity, with several members of the Committee, appears to have no advocates.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD presented a report which alluded to the inefficient defences of the State in view of any contemplated hostilities of the rebels. The report stated that we had no ships of war, no forts, no army, except 20,000 uniformed militia, and recommended Gov. MORGAN to put the State in a condition of immediate defence, and arm and drill 500,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45.

The report was adopted and ordered to be published. It is to be presented to Gov. MORGAN.

The following letters have been received by the Committee:

NO. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1862.

DEAR SIR: On my return to the City last evening, after an absence of some days, I received the notice of my election as one of your Committee. Now, while *I fully indorse the proceedings* of your patriotic Committee, as far as they have come to my knowledge, and am ready and willing to do anything that may be reasonably asked to sustain them, I am constrained to decline acting, *solely on the ground that the calls upon my time* are such as to *render it impossible* for me to give the attention necessary to the faithful performance of so important a duty as must devolve upon the members of your Committee.

With respect, your obedient servant,

MORRIS E. KETCHUM.

WM. ORTON, Esq., Secretary National War Committee.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1862.

John Austin Stevens, Jr., Esq., Secretary:

SIR: I thank your Committee for the honor of selecting me as a member, but I cannot, consistently with my position and duties, consent to accept. In saying this, I beg to assure the Committee of my most cordial and earnest sympathy with their organization and purpose. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant. GEO. S. COE.

After some discussion upon the best plan for raising troops for the duty of home drill, &c., the Committee adjourned until to-day.

The National War Committee of the Citizens of New-York and Gen. Fremont.

At a special meeting, held Sept. 10, a resolution was passed, in conformity with which the prior resolution of the Committee, the letter to Gen. FREMONT inclosing the resolution and his reply, the telegram to the Secretary of War, and his reply, are herewith published:

NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1862.

The National War Committee of the citizens of New-York having passed the annexed resolution on the 2d inst., in the hope that the names of the two Major-Generals mentioned, one of whom only two months in New-York and not on duty, would attract to the service of the country some persons who might not otherwise enter it immediately, and the following correspondence having thereupon taken place, and the answer of the War Department to it accepted by this Committee as responsive of its action, it is unanimously

Resolved, That no further action be taken under the said resolution, and that the same, together with the correspondence, be published.

Resolved, That Gen. FREMONT and Gen. MITCHEL be and are requested, if the Government will consent, to organize in this State, without delay, a corps of 50,000 men, and that application for such consent be made to the General Government; and if it refuse, then to the State Government.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a resolution this day passed by the National War Committee of New-York, and to ask whether, if the Government consent, you will undertake the organization of a corps therein requested. Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT.

COPY RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That Gen. FREMONT and Gen. MITCHEL be each requested, if the Government will consent, to organize in this State, without delay, a corps of 50,000 men, and that application for such consent be made to the General Government; and if it refuse, then to the State Government.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to receive your note of the 3d inst., communicating to me a resolution passed by the National War Committee of New-York in relation to a corps of 50,000 men, and requesting to know, in the event that it have the sanction of the Government, if I would undertake its organization.

I thank the Committee for the honor of their invitation, and beg you to inform them that I would undertake the proposed duty with great pleasure.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. FREMONT, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

Hon. GEO. OPDYKE, &c., Chairman of Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1862.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: Will you consent that Gen. FREMONT and Gen. MITCHEL, each or either, shall organize in this State a separate corps of fifty thousand men, composed of citizens of this and other States, and allow the men received to be counted as part of the quota of the State from which they come, upon some of the calls for troops heretofore made by the President.

If you consent, we shall hope to induce the Generals to undertake the organization.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman National War Committee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1862.

George Opdyke, Mayor, No. 79 Fifth-avenue, New-York:

Your telegram of yesterday has received consideration of the Department. Gen. MITCHEL having been assigned to command the Southern Department, and already on his Command, leaving other Generals in New-York has produced a change in the disposition of that State, which, in the judgment of the Department, appears to be no reason for interfering with him.

To authorize military officers of high rank to raise and organize army corps would be productive of mischief and disorganization.

This Department, therefore, cannot consent that any Major-General shall organize separate corps.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The International Cricket Match.

The match between the officers of the British Army, from Canada, and officers of the United States, was resumed yesterday morning, at Hoboken, with Lieut. Patten and Capt. Sadler at the wickets, who were not out, and well in for 38 runs on the previous evening. The play was opened with great spirit on both sides, the fielding being sharp, and the bowling of CAMPBELL—underhand—and SADLER—round-arm—quite effective, while H. Wright kept wicket. The result was that the change of bowling and fielding on the part of some of the officers, together with some fine catches by the fielders, brought the innings to a close for 84 runs. In Lieut. Patten's all were threes, a 2 and a single, we believe. Capt. SLADE's 23 comprised a 4, three 3s, a 2 and singles, in batting which some very fine play was shown. Capt. Phillips played well for a 2 and three singles, and Capt. Beresford's 6 were got by a 2 and 4. The rest did nothing. Sadler's 5 wickets were obtained at an expenditure of 60 balls for 21 runs, Creighton's, 3 wickets for 36 balls and 16 runs. The United States sent in Messrs. Sharp and Hudson to the bowling of Messrs. Cholmeley and Hamilton; the bowling was not up to the previous day's play, and it was consequently mastered by the batsmen, and Mr. Cholmeley was changed for Capt. Slade, and again for Capt. Pemberton, who was remarkably fast, and at times rather wild of the wickets—the byes counting up in consequence. Mr. Cholmeley was again put on, and remained till the match terminated—as it did I in favor of the United States, with five wickets to go down. Mr. Hamilton was not changed during the match. The wicket-keeping was in no way to be compared to that of the day previous, as Sharp ought to have been caught three times, H. Wright once, easy, and Mr. Gibbes once from a Sharpshooter. The fielding were not as good as on the first day, with the exception of Capt. Phillips at point, whose fielding drew down repeated applause.

Sharp's score was made by steady batting, and consisted a 4, 3, four 2s and 4 singles. In Hudson's 9, were a 3 and two 2s got by his usual free hitting. Mr. Richard Stevens, of the Philadelphia Club, made some remarkably fine play for 15, in which was 6 out for 2, and a splendid drive to long-on for 5, which might have been a 6; another drive for 3, and a 2 and singles. Mr. Gibbes was well caught by Capt. Pemberton, his 13 being a fine display of cricket to all parts of the field, 8 including two 3s and a 2. Sadler put up an easy one to Capt. Pemberton at short-leg, and H. Wright brought out his bat after a splendid display of good cricket to all parts of the field; in his fine score were a 4, four 3s and two 2s.

The usual justice was done to a substantial cricketers' dinner, which was served up in the club house, and the grounds presented a much more lively appearance than on the first day, on account of the greater number of visitors present, among whom were the leading cricketers from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New-York, Jersey, and other States, besides several from Montreal and many English gentlemen cricketers, who were attracted to the ground on account of the importance of the match.

The following is the score:

OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY—SECOND INNINGS.	
Lieut. Patten, b. Creighton	21
Capt. Slade, b. Sadler	23
Capt. Phillips, b. Sadler	5
Capt. Pemberton, c. H. Wright, b. Sadler	3
Lieut. Elphinstone, b. Creighton	2
Lieut. Hamilton, c. Sharp, b. Sadler	0
Lord E. Clinton, b. Creighton	0
Capt. Beresford, c. Gibbes, b. Sadler	6
Lieut. Bent, not out	1
Lieut. Cholmely, hit wicket, b. Creighton	1
Capt. Bloomfield, b. Creighton	0
Byes, 15, 1 bye, 1 wides, 3, n. b., 1	20
Total	84
UNITED STATES—SECOND INNINGS.	
Sharp, c. Patten, b. Pemberton	23
Hudson, c. Phillips, b. Hamilton	9
Sadler, c. Pemberton, b. Hamilton	2
Stevens, b. Hamilton	15
H. Wright, not out	37
Gibbes, c. Pemberton, b. Cholmeley	13
Walker, not out	0
Byes, 9, 1 byes, 3; wides, 5; no balls, 3	23
Total	118

UMPIRES—Mr. SEMON, of Philadelphia, for the Officers; Mr. VISTER, for St. George's Club.

THE RETURN MATCH—MILITARY VS. UNITED STATES.

The Captains of the same Elevens arranged yesterday afternoon to commence the return match to-day at 11 o'clock, on the St. George's ground, Hoboken. It will occupy to-day and Saturday, and may very likely turn in favor of the Military, on account of the practice they have had against our last bowlers.

Movements of Troops.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTH RHODE ISLAND.

Another splendid regiment from Gov. SPRAGUE'S small, but gallant State, passed through the City yesterday, on its way to the seat of war. Quite early in the morning—not much past 7 o'clock—this regiment, the Seventh Rhode Island, arrived. By 10 o'clock they were aboard the cars on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The Tenth Rhode Island is a full regiment, mustering near a thousand men, and is magnificently armed and equipped. It is commanded by Col. ZENAS R. BLISS, who is a graduate of West Point, and has served as a Captain in the regular army. The Lieutenant-Colonel is W. B. SAYLES, formerly editor of the Providence *Daily Post*. The Major and other officers have smelt gunpowder. The Doctor has been a prisoner in Richmond, and is an efficient and experienced surgeon. Subjoined is a list of the field and staff:

Colonel—Z. R. Bliss.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Wilcom B. Sayles.
Major—Jacob Pandolt.
Adjutant—Charles F. Page.
Surgeon—Dr. James Harris.
First Assistant Surgeon—Dr. Gaylor.
Second assistant Surgeon—Albert Sprague.
Quartermaster—D. S. Linnell.

THE CONNECTICUT TWENTIETH.

The Twentieth Connecticut Regiment also passed through New-York yesterday. It does credit to the State in which it was raised. Several weeks drill and discipline brought it up to a fine pitch of military condition. The following is a roster of its officers:

Colonel—Samuel Ross, Fourteenth Infantry, U. S. A.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Wm. B. Wooster, of Derby.
Major—Philo B. Bradley, of Seymour.
Adjutant—Chas. J. Arms, of Norwich.
Quartermaster—Wm. T. Sexton, of New-Haven.
Surgeon—Wm. B. Casey, of New-Haven.
Assistant Surgeons—John W. Laxton, of Naugatuck; Daniel Jewett, of East Haddam.
Sergeant-Major—Ralph B. Thatcher, of Hartford.
Quartermaster-Sergeant—Chas. H. Clark, of Southington.
Commissary Sergeant—Chas. E. Kellogg, of Hartford.
Hospital Steward—John H. Nolan, of New-Haven.

Company A—Captain, Timothy Dolliff; First Lieutenant, Wm. J. Bassett; Second Lieutenant, Eleanab Doolittle.

Company B—Captain, Sanford B. Chaffee, Derby; First Lieutenant, J. H. Doolittle; Second Lieutenant, Jas. Foley.

Company E—Captain, Henry O. Smith, Hartford county; First Lieutenant, Oliver H. Post; Second Lieutenant, Horace Williams.

Company D—Captain, F. A. Parker, Portland; First Lieutenant, Henry S Cadwell; Second Lieutenant, Archibald Campbell.

Company E—Captain, Samuel S. Woodruff; Symington; First Lieutenant, Andrew Upson; Second Lieutenant, Henry Lewis.

Company F—Captain, Henry C. Pardee, New Haven; First Lieutenant, Thos. B. Kirby; Second Lieutenant, David R. Brown.

Company G—Captain, William W. Morse, New Haven; First Lieutenant, Fitch T. Birdsall; Second Lieutenant, H. B. Barnes.

Company H—Captain, Charles S. Abbott, Seymour; First Lieutenant, Wilbur W. Smith; Second Lieutenant, Ambr

ed a very large attendance of families and friends of members of the regiment, among whom were many, very many, young and fair representatives of the gentler sex. The fact of Col. ALLEN'S former connection with the Seventh Regiment brought many friends of that favorite corps, and, altogether, the assemblage was one of which any regiment might well be proud. About 3 P. M. the Legion was paraded, with nearly a thousand men in the ranks, and was reviewed by Col. ALLEN. They were without muskets, and only partially uniformed, but presented a very creditable drill in the marchings. At the conclusion of the parade, regimental line was formed at parade rest, when a series of presentations took place.

First, Mr. JOHN T. WILSON, of No. 72 Fulton-street, in this City, on behalf of his wife, presented to the regiment a beautiful National color and two guidons, all of which were made of silk, fringed with gold bullion and appropriately inscribed.

Second, Col. HIGGINS, on behalf of Col. ALLEN'S old command, the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, presented the Colonel with a splendid sword, appropriately inscribed. The blade is of the finest Damascus steel. There are two scabbards, one for parade and one for service. The parade scabbard, and the sword-hilt, are beautifully mounted in gold and silver, and the whole affair got up in excellent taste.

Third, Mr. J. T. WILSON, on behalf of the officers of the regiment, presented Col. ALLEN with a fine horse, of Sladdle stock, fully caparisoned.

The presentation speeches of Mr. WILSON and Col. HIGGINS were of commendable brevity, and in good taste. Col. ALLEN'S replies were pithy, soldier-like and to the point. He elicited from the rank and file of the regiment the most enthusiastic approbation for the donors, and a determined expression of an intent to defend the colors with steel, with lead and with fire, and never to disgrace them.

Father BARRY, the Roman Catholic clergyman of Richmond (S. I.) Church, was introduced, and invited those of his persuasion (the Irish) to attend the offering of the holy sacrifice of Mass on Thursday morning next.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the hospitalities of the camp were extended to the guests, who visited in turn the Colonel's quarters, the Quartermaster's Department and the kitchen, and saw all that was to be seen. We might add a detailed account of a supplementary Court of Dover which was established, in which the most homogeneous spirit prevailed. The whole day passed off without the slightest unpleasant incident, and was a source of gratification to all who participated.

The rank and file are somewhat disconcerted at the failure to secure them the bounties and pay to which they are entitled, and which, but for the remissness of the State and United States authorities, they would have had long since. They are anxious to be paid before they leave.

The following are the officers of the first regiment:

Col. W. H. ALLEN, Lieut.-Col. Oie. T. H. Balling, Major R. L. Van Wagenen, Adjt. Wm. W. Horton, Quartermaster U. S. Lowe, Surgeon Wm. Rockwell, Capt. W. H. Jenner, First Lieut. Alex. B. Marston, Second Lieut. E. W. Marsh, Capt. Samuel T. Allen, First Lieut. Wm. H. Van Brunt, Second Lieut. Wm. H. Poole, Captain H. F. Penfield, First Lieutenant Charles F. King, Second Lieutenant Horace B. Thompson, Capt. James H. Brennan, First Lieut. George D. Furar, Second Lieut. C. Fowler Brennan, Capt. Charles A. Du Moulin, First Lieut. James H. Connolly, Second Lieut. Charles L. Warner, Capt. David Toumey, First Lieut. James Flynn, Second Lieut. C. Calvin Jones, Capt. Abel S. Chappell, First Lieut. Hurla Morrison, Second Lieut. John G. Floyd, Capt. W. W. Badger, First Lieut. William Henderson, Second Lieut. David W. Palmer, Capt. Chauncey B. Sleeper, First Lieut. Charles P. Hanson, Second Lieut. Robert T. Lawney, Capt. George W. Reed, First Lieut. Alexander Britton, Second Lieut. T. H. Burke.

Gen. Corcoran's Brigade.

Recruits for the various regiments connected with this brigade are coming in thick and fast. During the whole of Wednesday the recruiting stations were crowded, and the recruiting officers were busy in making out the papers preparatory to the men being examined and mustered into the service of the United States. It is requested that all persons who wish to hold personal communication with the General—excepting commanding officers, and officers connected with the brigade—will call on him between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. Dr. DWYER has been officially notified that he has been nominated regimental surgeon of the Sixty-ninth. Wednesday, the following letter was received from Secretary CHASE, in answer to a communication from Gen. COCORAN:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 8, 1862.

GEN. COCORAN: It gives me pleasure to say that there will be no delay in the payment of your gallant Sixty-ninth so far as this Department is concerned. In accordance with a request received to-day from the War Department, a requisition will be made out, of which the funds necessary for the purpose will be taken at once, as I understand.

Success to you and to the Sixty-ninth, and above all, salvation to our country. Yours truly,

S. P. CHASE.

Brig.-Gen. MICHAEL COCORAN.

The following is a correct list of the regiments officially attached to General COCORAN'S Brigade; others have been informally attached, but have not yet received official notification of the same:

First Regiment—The Sixty-Ninth, the *old* Sixty-Ninth, which has just now returned from its second campaign on the Potomac.

Second Regiment—The Fourth Senatorial District Regiment, commanded by Col. PETER MCDERMOTT, who served with distinction in Mexico; Lieut.-Col. JAMES P. MCIVER, late of the Sixty-Ninth, and a prisoner of war for thirteen months in rebel dungeons.

Third Regiment—The Buffalo Regiment, commanded by Col. JOHN E. MCMAHON, now numbering over 800 men.

Fourth Regiment—The "Albany Regiment," late commanded by Col. BRYAN, of the Twenty-fifth New-York State Militia, who has just returned with that corps from the seat of war.

Fifth Regiment—This regiment is to be commanded by Col. WM. MCELVIL, who is an old and experienced officer. Lieutenant-Colonel, JAMES MOONEY, United States Army. Although this regiment has been in operation only a few days, it numbers over 400 men.

Military Movements in the City.

GEN. MEAGHER'S IRISH BRIGADE.

All uniformed and ununiformed recruits of Gen. MEAGHER'S Irish Brigade, now in this City, have been notified, by Special Order, to report at the head recruiting office, No. 398 Broadway, on this and to-morrow (Saturday) mornings, to receive State and City bounties, and be sent on to their brigade. By the way, it is important and should be known—for the sake of the wives and families, as well as of the poor recruits themselves—that the bounties given to Gen. MEAGHER'S Brigade exceed by $50—the State allowance—those given to all other organizations, save the other old regiments being recruited for amongst us. No new organizations—and they are most numerous around us—can draw the State bounty. It is reserved and paid alone to those gallant State volunteers who fought throughout the past year, and who, with pride speak of what conflicts they have been through. To such standards as tell of our triumphs from Fair Oaks to Malvern Hill patriotic recruits should rally; and it is to the men who have perilled all in a dozen battles that our merchant-princes should give relief. The officers of Gen. MEAGHER'S Brigade say, with pride, that they have never begged for assistance. That is right of them, but as the State, in giving them the additional fifty dollars, recognizes their preëminent claims, so ought the patriotic and wealthy merchants, and recruits themselves should recollect where the largest bounties are to be had. Col. MCDADE, who has been in charge of the recruiting since Gen. MEAGHER'S departure, is daily in expectation of other recruiting officers from the brigade, when he will at once return to the command of his regiment.

SEVENTH NATIONAL GUARD BRIGADE.

There is much interest felt in having the Seventh Regiment announce its intention to form a Brigade of four or five thousand men, for not only our first merchants, but our leading insurance and banking houses, as well as those in authority in the City and State would most assuredly put forth their endeavors to make a Seventh National Guard Brigade the most complete and also the most formidable and best disciplined in the service. Several of the most prominent and popular Captains of the Seventh, so justly and meritoriously honored throughout the State, have already expressed their willingness and approbation of the scheme. Many would doubtless go in any capacity in which they might aid in maintaining the reputation of the regiment with which they have been so long and honorably connected. Men on has not only been made of the Field, but also of other officers—Captains YOUNG, CLARK, SPRAIGUE, Adjutant SMITH, Lieuts. PALMER, MCCLENAHAN, and others—these all most evidently have an interest in seeing the much prized banners of the National Guard carried to the front of the field, and from the readiness with which all have heretofore volunteered, and the promptitude with which they have responded when called upon to serve their country, it is saying none too much that the chances of such a brigade being speedily filled are the best of any. Let Col. LEPPERTS, with his rank and file, but come out in this new phase, sustaining the five hundred of this regiment now in the field as officers, and the State will more than acknowledge them.

SWORD PRESENTATION.

On Wednesday night a very handsome sword, sash and belt were presented to Lieut. GEO. WASHBURNE, of Company E, Second Regiment, Metropolitan Guards, by his fellow-policemen of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. The sword is a splendid specimen of a blade, is beautifully mounted, and bears the following inscription:

"To Lieut. GEORGE WASHBURNE by his friends of the First Platoon of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, Sept. 10, 1862."

The presentation speech was made by Capt. MORRIS DE CAMP, whose eloquent remarks elicited the most enthusiastic applause from those present. Speeches were also made by Roundsman MILLS and others, after which the company sat down to a bountiful repast.

THE GROCERS AWAKE.

Several of the prominent grocery firms of this city, desirous of doing something as tradesmen, have issued the following call for a meeting to-day:

The grocers of this city are requested to meet at the Wall-street salesroom to-morrow (12th instant,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose or organizing one or more companies of recruits for the war.

STURGES, BENNET & CO.,
SHERMAN, TALMAN & CO.,
PARK & SEAMAN,
I. & H. VAN NOSTRAND & CO.,
COBB, MARCH & GROSS,
And many others.

A WORD TO CHRISTIAN PATRIOTS.

Since the war commenced, the American Tract Society has expended nearly $40,000 in furnishing religious reading for the Army and Navy, a most blessed work in its known results. To meet the constant and most urgent appeals now made to the Committee for the new troops, and the thousands of sick and wounded in the hospitals, at least $30,000 is needed. Every dollar received for this purpose will be promptly expended in supplying these brave men with instructive, sustaining and comforting truth. Two hundred publications have been issued expressly for them by the Society. They need, deserve and will appreciate our effort. The Committee plead for immediate aid. Without it they cannot meet the hourly and earnest calls made upon them. May we not ask pastors of churches to make special collections for this object; and all who love their country and the souls of her soldiery to forward their benefactions, great or small, to O. R. KINGSBURY, Assistant Treasurer, No. 150 Nassau street, New-York. By order of the Committee.

WM. A. HALLOCK,
O. EASTMAN,
J. M. STEVENSON,
Secretaries American Tract Society.

THE ENROLLMENT FOR THE DRAFT.

To facilitate the completion of enrolling the names of residents of this City, Judge Advocate General ANTHON has taken another floor in the building where his offices are situated, and has put on an extra force of fifty copying clerks, whose duty it is to register in district and ward books the names brought in by the enrolling officers. It is expected that the names of the entire able-bodied population will be obtained by the end of the week, and the Judge Advocate has so systematized the subsequent business of his office as to ensure its being got through with in as short a time as possible. The preliminary registration of names has been finished in Brooklyn, and Gen. ANTHON has published an address to the people of that City, requesting them to correct whatever errors, and supply whatever omissions any of them may be able to detect in the books, which it is presumed will be left open to their inspection. The total number of names enrolled in Brooklyn is over 40,000, though, at the present time, less than 3,000 men are wanted to fill up the entire quota for which Brooklyn is liable.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS—UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Recruiting was brisk, as usual, Wednesday, though the difficulty between the United States and State inspecting surgeons has produced a complicated and elaborate system of examination which delays proceedings considerably. Capt. LAGNEL, Lieut. KENASTON, and Dr. MOTT and his assistants, do their best, however, to expedite matters, notwithstanding the needless obstacles put in the way. In connection with the trouble between Dr. THOMSON, the State Doctor, and the United States mustering office, the following letter has been sent to the TIMES for publication:

NOTE FROM DR. THOMSON, STATE MEDICAL INSPECTOR.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

I find in your journal of this morning a long statement of an "Official Imbroglio of Doctors," to which, I hope, you will allow me a brief answer. I was informed by the State authorities of my appointment to reinspect, on behalf of the State, such recruits as had passed the United States Inspection for old regiments. The Surgeon-General, in his instructions to me, stated that great complaints had been made by commanding officers of the character of the New-York recruits who, in hundreds of cases, reinforced nothing but the hospitals, and I was expressly directed, therefore, not to examine recruits until they had passed the United States Inspector. I have accordingly done so from the first, and have thus inspected six thousand recruits, without any imbroglio, lock or objection, as far as I was aware, until yesterday afternoon, when I received an "Order" from Col. REEVES, United States Mustering Officer, that recruits should be examined by me before the United States Surgeons. As I had never heard of *him* before, and he gave me no explanation of his order, I addressed him a note, stating that "I was instructed by the Surgeon-General *not* to examine recruits until they had been passed by the United States Inspector, and that I would not do otherwise till differently instructed." Now, it appears to me, that if Col. REEVES wished a change to be made, he might, in courtesy at least, have notified me previously of his wish, and I would certainly have inclosed it to the Surgeon-General, but as it is I can no more pay attention to his orders than to those of the Emperor of Morocco. I regret that the person who furnishes you the statement, represents me as openly quarreling with the United States Surgeons. My personal relations with Dr. MOTT have uniformly been of a pleasant character. That in this case, I have issued a proclamation of any kind is great news to me, and as to my being hard to please with reference to recruits, I am perfectly willing to submit those cases which I have rejected, as unfit soldiers, to the judgment of any physicians of fair professional standing, anywhere in the world.

Yours, respectfully,
W. H. THOMSON, M. D.,
State Medical Inspector.

DIVISION ARMORY, Sept. 9.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

All the bounties—United States, State and city—are being paid to recruits as fast as the needful papers can be passed through the hands of the officials appointed to that special duty. Capt. CARR is prompt to hand over the $29 offered by the United States, and Comptroller HAWS is equally ready with his distribution of the $50 a man provided for by the Common Council appropriation. The State bounty is unavoidably delayed through the roundabout way in which the certificates of men entitled to it have to pass back and forth between this city and Albany, but it is sure to be paid some time or other. The payment of bounties has, like everything else here connected with recruiting, been interfered with by the useless waste of time incurred in sending men to be inspected by Dr. THOMSON after they have passed the United States doctors.

ANOTHER TRADE MOVEMENT.

A call has been issued for a meeting of grocers, to meet at the Trade Salesroom to-day. Some of the most influential firms in the trade take part in the movement.

SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., EIGHTY-SECOND NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Ninety-five recruits for this veteran regiment left this City during August for the seat of war, and the muster-rolls show that forty-one men have been recruited during the past week. This looks like business, and must soon bring the twice recruited regiment up to its standard. Lieut. DEMPSEY spares no expense or trouble in collecting such recruits as will go to work in earnest for this, "the fighting regiment of SCHURZ'S Corps." The Produce Exchange and the Union Defence Committee have swelled the bounties of this regiment so that every recruit receives the snug sum of $150 before leaving the City. See advertisement.

Annual Celebration of the Caledonian Club.

AULD SCOTIA IN THE FIELD.

Wednesday was a grand *gala* day for athletic Scotchmen in this City. A large and very respectable assemblage congregated at Jones' Woods, and went through the peculiar order of exercises, so well understood by them, with the utmost success. There was, perhaps, a little disappointment felt by some, on account of the hour for the commencement of the exercises not being named; but still, those who came late were fully repaid by the grand display that was made. Chief McCLELLAN was early on the field, with his Clan, and everything betokened a good day's play; and we are happy to say, visitors were more than gratified.

At the sound of the bagpipe, the programme was commenced by the "Pulling of the Heavy Stone," by Mr. WM. LYONS, a stout-built, well-made man, who accomplished the feat with much ease.

The Hammer was dexterously thrown by Mr. GEO. GRASSOCK, who took the prize.

Then came the Running Jump, the Standing Jump, the Broad-sword Dance, the Short Race, Vaulting with the Pole, etc., etc., each of which were performed with comparative skill, but elicited no especial commendation. In fact, the whole day's play was far short of what it usually is, and much feeling was expressed in consequence. The officers of the Club desire it to be borne in mind, however, that a great many of its most active members are off to the war with the Seventy-ninth.

At the long race, twice around the course, ANDREW FORMAN was the successful competitor, doing the 220 yards in 55 seconds.

The Highland Fling was next, and right nobly did the bonnie lads "foot it" for supremacy. Among them were Prof. J. A. WILKINSON, M. T. ROBERTSON, PETER BOWMAN, and JOHN TAYLOR—a typo. The last named was given the first prize, the Professor the second, and BOWMAN the third. In this miscellaneous there was a great deal of legerdemain ability displayed.

In "Tossing the Caber,"—a stick of wood about twelve feet long, and six inches in diameter, large was great strife. JAMES STUART, GEORGE GRASSOCK, and JAMES CUMMINGS threw it over. JAMES LAW lamentably failed. STUART was first, but being the champion, only received a medal. GRASSOCK, who was second, received the prize.

The "Sack Race" gave the large company present great sport. The contending parties were JAMES LAW, DAVID MELVILLE, HUGH POLLOCK, and several others, who seemed not to have any idea how to take the sack. For instance, LAW got the sack and got into it; he then jumped, but fell, the rest getting far in the van. Summoning all courage, he again secured his equilibrium, and by the funniest and grotesque antics, passed all hands, and achieved a signal victory.

The "Standing Jump" was exceedingly well contested. GEO. GOLDEY, who is a very clever and graceful gymnast, was the favorite at the start, but broke down at 4 feet 4 inches.

FORMAN proved himself a splendid jumper. NICHOL was too short in the legs. JOHN CROWN, a little-built, wiry young fellow, took the palm in ease and spring, and therefore won the first prize. WALKER, who tried hard, and notwithstanding a bad fall, showed pluck and capability, took the second with the plaudits of the assemblage. The greatest height jumped was four feet five inches. JOHN CROWN, THOMAS NICHOL and ADAM WALKER were the only ones to contend for the running leap. CROWN won handsomely at four feet nine inches.

In the Hurdle Race WALKER took the lead, and with his long strides managed to keep up the pace with such a force that his long legs carried him through gallantly, and he took the first prize without a question to gainsay it. The tumbling and break-neck manner in which the contending parties went over the hurdles on this occasion was laughable in the extreme. FORMAN was the second in this race.

The "Hop, Skip and Jump" was easily won by JOHN NICHOL, at 36 feet 2 inches; GEO. GOLDEY was second at 33 feet 10 inches; JOHN GOLDEY third at 32 feet 2 inches.

The *finale* was the Wheelbarrow Race, and if anything, afforded more amusement than any previous performance. The parties were blindfolded, and each taking a barrow, turned it once, and then started for a given point. Some brought up in the same spot where they started; others went to the side of the field, and the rest hither and thither. The party who seemed to see as well in the dark as in the light was JOHN GOLDEY, but to outsiders CHAS. SANDERSON was the best man, but yet he did not win.

As a general thing there was not as good play as is usual. From late advices it will be seen that at the games of Breamar, Scotland, 43 feet were jumped in "hop, skip and jump;" and the light hammer was thrown 97 feet by WM. TAIT.

The reception of guests was very acceptably and gracefully performed by Messrs. BARCLAY, STEARNS-WAYS and RAE; and what with the efforts of the Judges, headed by Mr. J. G. INNES, the Caledonian Club have great reason to feel themselves exceedingly flattered by the attendance, and honored by the success of their "gathering on the heath."

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

Yesterday afternoon, the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction was held, the President, Mr. DRAPER, in the Chair.

After auditing a number of requisitions, the report of the Committee of the Whole was read and approved.

The number of persons transferred from the City Prison to the Workhouse, as vagrants, during the two weeks ending to-day, aggregates 550—104 males and 446 females—who have been arrested the following number of times:

Time.	No.	Time.	No.
1st	139	2d	41
3d	47	4th	43
5th	42	6th	57
7th	1	8th	5
10th	79	11th	2
12th	1	14th	2
15th	1	16th	26
17th	2	18th	3
19th	2	20th	8
25th	12	30th	4
40th	12	9th	6
60th	11	67th	1
100th	7		

Mr. JOHN E. WHITE, Warden of Bellevue Hospital, reported that he had sent, on the 1st inst., 97 convalescent soldiers to Fort Hamilton, and on the 10th inst. 58 men, making 413 soldiers returned to duty, within the last seven weeks.

The consumption of kerosene oil at the City Prison in the month of August, amounts to $28, while in the same month of 1861 $140 25 was paid for gas.

EDWARD TAPPEN, Orderly at Bellevue, tendered his resignation.

Dr. SHAW, of Bellevue Hospital, has resigned. JOHN MELIANE, employed in the out-door poor department, was suspended. ROBERT WATSON, attendant in the Lunatic Asylum, tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

It was ordered that all inmates of the Work-house Hospital, who are able to do so, be employed at knitting, and that all the rules and regulations of the Island Hospital govern the institution.

The receipts during the past fortnight amount to $1,179 01, including $58 for board of lunatics, and $881 31 for labor in Work-house.

The following is the regular weekly statement:

Remaining Aug. 30, 1862		6,395
Admitted		1,883
Total		8,278
Died	37	
Discharged	1,506	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	356	
Sent to State Prison	2	1,901
Remaining Sept. 6, 1862	6,377	
Decrease	18	
Bellevue Hospital	456	
Lunatic Asylum	773	
Almshouse	1,416	
Penitentiary	467	
Workhouse	965	
Small Pox Hospital	10	—
Randall's Island	764	
Randall's Island Hospital	206	
City Prison	200	
Second District Prison	5	
Third District Prison	21	
Fourth District Prison	3	
Island Hospital	550	
Colored Home	282	
Colored Orphan Asylum	180	
Children at Nurse	31	
City Cemetery	48	6,377

In addition to these there were 617 sick and wounded soldiers in Bellevue Hospital, and 282 at the Island Hospital.

Meeting of Fruit Growers.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

Yesterday afternoon the fruit growers held a second meeting at the office of the *Agriculturist*, in Park-row.

In the absence of the President, Mr PARSONS, Mr. W. S. CARPENTER was called to the Chair.

There were present: Messrs. W. S. CARPENTER, Dr. TRIBULL, A. S. FULLER, LOWELL MASON, Jr., PRINCE O. B. JUDD, and other well-known horticulturists. Some two hundred plates of superb fruit were presented for examination, discussion and incorporation. Pears, peaches, grapes and plums were the principal fruits discussed, and the information imparted by the speakers was both instructive and entertaining.

Dr. TRIBULL, whose fame as an insect fancier is becoming national, presented a sample of the apple insect which heretofore has done such damage to the crop, and on which a most valuable and entertaining address was made.

The Society resolved to adopt the title of the "Union Horticultural Society," as being comprehensive and explanatory to a sufficient degree.

After discussion came the proof—and the proof was most excellent, and found favor in the mouths not only of experts but experimenters.

A CARD.

The American Tract Society, through its officers, has issued the following address to Christian patriots, and to that large body of our regular readers we commend it:

Since the war commenced the American Tract Society has expended nearly $40,000 in furnishing religious reading for the army and navy—a most blessed work in its known results.

To meet the constant and most urgent appeals now made to the Committee for the new troops, and the thousands of sick and wounded in the hospital, at least $30,000 is needed.

Every dollar received for this purpose will be promptly expended in supplying these brave men with instructive, sustaining and comforting truth. Two hundred publications have been issued expressly for them by the Society. They need, deserve and will appreciate our effort.

The Committee plead for immediate aid. Without it they cannot meet the hourly and earnest calls made upon them.

May we not ask pastors of churches to make special collections for this object, and all who love their country and the souls of her soldiery to forward their benefactions, great or small, to O. R. KINGSBURY, Assistant-Treasurer, No. 150 Nassau-street, New-York. By order of the Committee.

WM. A. HALLOCK,
O. EASTMAN,
J. M. STEVENSON,
Secretaries American Tract Society.

An Incident at Taylor's Saloon—Niggers Not Waited On.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Saturday last, two ladies and little child accompanied by a neat, tidy mulatto girl, nurse of the child, entered TAYLOR'S saloon, corner Broadway and Leonard-street, and, seating themselves at one of the tables, called for refreshments. A waiter sat the table placing thereon three plates. One of the ladies politely told him that she desired a plate, which he refused to get, saying, "We don't wait on niggers here." The matter was laid before the person at the pay-desk, who responded that such was the rule of the establishment. Now, we would suggest to the proprietors of this "establishment"—in order to save lady patrons from such insolence at the hands of hirelings—to print and put up rules, such as, persons with children and nurses need not apply. We don't wait on niggers here. Insolence from servants must be expected.

I will now merely add a little item which produced quite a revolution in the "rules" of the establishment. As soon as the gentleman learned that the ladies were profitable patrons of the place, he added immediately that he was sorry for the "blunder," and that "certainly" the "colored lady" should have a "plate." Z.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.—The corner-stone of the new edifice for the Bloomingdale Baptist Church in Forty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, was laid yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. The building will measure 98 feet 9 inches long by 61 feet wide, and will be two stories high. The basement will be 11½ feet high, and will be devoted to Sabbath-school and lecture-room purposes. The auditorium will be 35½ feet high, and will seat one thousand persons. The front will be of Dorchester stone, and the remainder of brick. HENRY VOLK & CO. are the masons, and D. GRINSTEAD does the carpenter work. In the box which was deposited in the corner-stone, was placed the box which has for nineteen years remained in a perfect state of preservation in the corner-stone of the Old Church, corner of Forty-third-street. To the old records were added the names of the present officers, as follows: Pastor—Rev. Isaac Westcott. Deacons—M. Stimels, A. Lathrop, J. Sparks, Wm. H. Dean. Trustees—F. B. Grist, President; Richard Mott, Secretary; S. T. Smith, Treasurer; J. B. Niblo, Jas M. Deitz, Jas. A. Allen, Jas. Scott, Jas. Van Buren Wm. Wilson. The church and lot will cost about $50,000, and be finished about May next. The foundations are laid, and the upper walls are in a fair state of progress. Among the clergymen present, and participating in the exercises, were Dr. Wescott, Dr. Dowling, Rev. Mr. Weston, Rev. Mr. Buckllo, Rev. Mr. Pendleton, and others. The platform was tastefully decorated with flags, and a large audience assembled to witness the interesting occasion.

A SPLENDID STAND OF COLORS FOR THE EIGHTEENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.—Some time ago the ladies of Norwich, Conn., created a fund to be expended in purchasing flags for the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers. TIFFANY & Co., of this City, accordingly received the order to make the colors, which they did in the highest style of art. The regimental color is a magnificent banner of blue silk, margined with heavy gold fringe. It bears the following inscription:

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

EAGLE.

ARMS OF THE STATE.

Qui transtulit sustinet.

The inscriptions, eagle and State arms, are most elaborately worked upon both sides of the flag. The staff is mounted with a silver spear and ornamented with two white and blue tassels. A silver plate upon the staff bears the inscription: "Presented by the ladies of Norwich, August, 1862." Two national guide colors complete the stand.

After the colors were completed they were forwarded to Norwich, the fair donors being anxious to see them before they were sent to the Regiment. It is needless to say that they met with the highest approval.

HAYTIAN EMIGRATION.—The bark *Chanticleer* sailed from this port, a day or two since, for Port de Paix, Hayti, with a final colony of sixty-five colored persons. The colony consists exclusively of agriculturists and their families—twenty-five adults and thirty-six children. They are all thrifty people, having sold, or rather sacrificed farms and other property in Illinois and Wisconsin, in order to establish themselves where their color will not prove a barrier to their industry and enterprise. Five of them, Mr. WOOD and family, go as cabin passengers. These people carry with them all the implements and appliances of an American farmer's life, and intend to take up land for the purpose of cotton-raising in the neighborhood of Port de Paix. Other colonies are preparing to start from the West.

A REUNION AMONG THE FIREMEN.—The members of Oceanus Engine Company No. 11, of this City, of which Coroner JOHN WILDEY is the Foreman, had a very pleasant reunion on Wednesday evening, at their rooms, No. 11 Wooster-street. This is the oldest fire company in the City, having been organized in 1780. The engine-house has recently been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout, mostly at the expense of the company, and the display made by the members on Wednesday evening was truly pleasant to all the numerous guests in attendance. Coroner WILDEY was Foreman of this company for five years previous to his joining the First Fire Zouaves, and since his return from the war he has been unanimously reelected to that office.

CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—Yesterday afternoon the Children's Aid Society dispatched to the West, in search of homes and fortunes, a fine company of forty boys and girls. Mr. C. C. TRACY, who has already happily located several thousands of little folks in the far West, took charge of them, and in fine spirits, with songs and glee, the little ones bade farewell to the cold hearts of Gotham, looking forward with bright anticipation to their pleasant future in the golden land.

FIRE AT FISHKILL LANDING, HUDSON RIVER.—The family mansion and home-stead of JOHN P. DE WINT, Esq., was destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon, the 7th inst. This was one of the finest and oldest country seats in the State, having been occupied by the DE WINT family upwards of 100 years. Most of the family pictures and plate were saved, but little of the furniture, as the flames spread with great rapidity.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—SARAH HILLYER, a girl, ten years of age, residing with her mother at No. 350 West Twenty-seventh-street, yesterday fell into the dock at the foot of Eighteenth-street, North River, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered.

CORONER NUGENT yesterday held an inquest upon the body of JAMES SMITH, who accidentally fell overboard from the ship *West Point*. The deceased was a sailor, aged 25 years.

ARREST FOR A PICKPOCKET.—ISAAC SPINGLE was arrested yesterday by Officer PEACOCK, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, charged with having picked the pocket of JOE DAVIS, a resident of Green Point, of a gold watch and chain valued at $75. The property was subsequently recovered, and the offender was last night committed to the Tombs by Justice BRENNAN.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND SENATORIAL REGIMENT FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—This Regiment, designated as the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth, finally left Camp Arthur, near the Navy-yard, last evening, and after marching up Nassau to Bridge-street, up Myrtle-avenue to Pearl-street, and down Pearl to the river, embarked on the Union Ferry-boat *Montauk*, by which they were conveyed to an ocean steamer at the foot of Canal-street. During the day the City Park, in which the regiment was encamped, presented a busy and exciting scene. Thousands of persons thronged the inclosure, many the wives and relatives of the soldiers, who came to bid them good bye. The men were provided with overcoats, knapsacks, canteens and three days' rations. Meantime the officers assembled at the headquarters, corner of Nassau-street and Hudson-avenue, and presented Col. COZE with an elegant sword, sash, belt and haversack. A brief address was made by Dr. THOMAS P. NORRIS, and an appropriate and patriotic response on behalf of the recipient, by S. D. MORRIS, Esq. During the day, a sword was also presented to Capt. THOMAS MCCLOSKY, of Company K.

The regiment embarked on the ferry-boat about 6 o'clock P. M., in good order, and steamed off amid the cheers of a vast multitude which had assembled to see them. They numbered nearly 900 men. The following is a corrected list of the officers.

Field—Colonel, ANTHONY COZE; Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel H. Roberts; Major, Andrew Morris.

Staff—Adjutant, John H. Styles; Quartermaster, P. Henry O'Beirne; Surgeon, Dr. J. H. Thompson; First Assistant Surgeon, James L. Watson; Second Assistant Surgeon, Asahel Burt, Jr.; Chaplain, Rev. Albert F. Smethurst.

Line—Company A—Captain, Gilbert Bogart; First Lieutenant, Theodore Miller; Second Lieutenant, George N. McCann.

Company B—Captain, Thos. H. Lounsbery; First Lieutenant, John H. B. Smith; Second Lieutenant, Jacob Worth.

Company C—Captain Henry Dawson; First Lieutenant, S. Clark Bowdler; Second Lieutenant, Robt. P. Middleton.

Company D—Captain, Fabius C. Rogers; First Lieutenant, David P. Barnard, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, Alex. Calandra.

Company E—Captain, Howard W. Phillips; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Metcalfe, Second Lieutenant, Wm. B. Alexander, Jr.

Company F—Captain, Edgar Perry; First Lieutenant, Frederick W. Stallord; Second Lieutenant, Augustus J. Spencer.

Company G—Captain, Jeptha A. Jones; First Lieutenant, Dudley W. Haynes; Second Lieutenant, Adrain V. Bergan.

Company H—Captain, H. N. Fitzpatrick; First Lieutenant, James L. Wilson; Second Lieutenant, Richard P. Strong.

Company I—Captain, Benj. Phillips; First Lieutenant, J. O. Cummings; Second Lieutenant, George M. Granger.

Company K—Captain, Thos. Mulcahy; First Lieutenant, Henry M. Bragg; Second Lieutenant, C. Hodgers.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT CONEY ISLAND.—The body of Dr. R. A. EATON, who was drowned while bathing in the surf at Coney Island on Tuesday, was washed ashore about a mile in a westerly direction from where the accident occurred, and was recovered on Wednesday evening. The remains were taken to his late residence, No. 340 Carlton-avenue. An inquest was held by Coroner HAGEMAN, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered by the jury.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT MILITIA.—This regiment, under command of Col. ROBERT B. CLARK, will be mustered out of the United States service, at the City Armory, this morning, at 9 o'clock, and in the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, will be reviewed on Fort Greene by the Mayor and Common Council.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE MURDER AT SEACAUCUS.—The inquest on the body of JOHN EISELE, who was murdered at Seacaucus, N. J., on Tuesday morning last, was adjourned to-day, (Thursday,) until to-morrow afternoon. Three or four young men who were on a carousal at ENGELBRECHT'S house with the supposed murderer, were subpœnaed to be present at the inquest, but from some cause failed to make their appearance. Coroner BONNSTEDT issued a warrant for the arrest of the soldier, WASHINGTON MASTERS, against whom there is strong grounds for suspicion that he is the guilty party, and placed it in the hands of Chief of Police GILSTON, of Hoboken, and Constable DAVIS. The officers at once proceeded to New-York, where it is supposed that MASTERS is lurking, and will use every effort for his arrest. MASTERS is about five feet eleven inches in heighth; rather slim built, dark complexion, dark hair, stoops slightly.

LAW REPORTS.

The Traphagan Habeas Corpus Case—The Boy not Produced.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

In re Traphagan vs. Col. Gustavus Loomis.—In this case, mentioned in the TIMES of Thursday, in which Col. Loomis was arrested by the Sheriff for contempt in failing to make a return to a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued to him, to produce the body of Richard P. Traphagan, a recruit, alleged to be an infant, the Court allowed Col. Loomis to obtain bail on his stipulation to send to Washington for the boy, whither he had been sent with his regiment, and adjourned the hearing on the attachment to Thursday.

Yesterday, Col. Loomis appeared in Court in accordance to his stipulation, and stated that the messenger dispatched to Washington by him had not returned, nor had the boy been replaced in his custody or under his control. Under these circumstances, and desirous of avoiding incarceration as a penalty for disobedience, Col. Loomis, through his counsel, asked further time in which, if granted, he had no doubt of his ability to regain possession of the boy, whom he allowed to be sent away against the command of this writ of *habeas corpus*. The counsel for the petitioner consenting that the hearing be further adjourned, the Court set it down as adjourned for one week, the case then to be closed. In the meantime Col. Loomis is in the custody of the Sheriff.

A. H. Reavey, for petitioner; E. C. Childs, for Col. Loomis.

Irregularity of Judgment No Defense to a Disobedience of an Order of the Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Washburne vs. Langley.—In this case, before mentioned in the TIMES, the defendant was advised by his counsel that the judgment obtained against him was irregular, and that the proper mode to raise the question as to the regularity of the judgment, was by disobeying the order obtained by the plaintiff, directing him to appear and be examined as to his property. The Court held that he should have appeared and have obtained an adjournment till he could make a motion to set aside the judgment.

Defendant alleges that a motion to set aside the judgment had been noticed for July 7, 1862.

The facts constituting the contempt are all admitted, and the papers do not show any sufficient excuse.

I think the proper order to be made is adjudging defendant guilty of contempt, and directing that if the defendant, on the third Monday of September, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., appear at the Chambers of this Court, and either submit to his examination and pay $10 costs of this motion, or shall, on that day, on affidavits, (copies of which shall have been served six days previous on plaintiff's attorney,) procure a dismissal of the supplementary proceedings by reason of the judgment having been so far vacated as not to allow of supplementary proceedings being had thereon, and pay to plaintiff's attorney $10 costs of this motion, then he shall

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 12, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSA GRENOBLE—ITALIAN WIFE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NICODEMUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CLAUDE MARCEL.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is no doubt that the rebels occupied Hagerstown, Maryland, in force, yesterday evening. They are estimated at twenty thousand strong, with forty-eight pieces of artillery. Since then their movements are unreported, as the telegraph operator left that locality. The exact whereabouts of our forces is not known, but it is announced that Gen. MCCLELLAN had on Wednesday advanced as far as Damascus, thirty-four miles from Washington. Gen. BURNSIDE is supposed to be operating in some other direction.

A dispatch, dated near Poolesville, Md., Sept 10, says: "Our pickets to-day occupied Sugar Loaf Mountain. Yesterday the rebels held it, but evacuated it without firing a gun. Sugar Loaf Mountain is an important position, located *nine miles south of Frederick*, and eight miles north of Poolesville, from which the enemy were driven by the cavalry dash on Monday. This movement indicates that Gen. MCCLELLAN is marching directly upon the main position occupied by the rebels. The mountain is 1,309 feet high, and is one of a series lying on the east bank of the Monocacy. It was held by the rebels as a signal station while Poolesville was in their occupation, and from it, with a good telescope, a very clear view of Washington could be obtained. No movement of the army could be made around Washington without being known to an enemy perched upon this mountain.

The rebel General LEE has issued a proclamation to the people of Maryland, dated the 8th inst., in which he announces that the purpose of the rebel army is to liberate the State from the National rule. He is good enough, however, to assure the people that they can have their choice in the matter. He says: "It is for you to decide your destiny, freely and without restraint. This army will respect your choice, whatever it may be; and while the Southern people will rejoice to welcome you to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will."

The greatest excitement existed in the early part of this week throughout York and Adams County, Pennsylvania, as well as at Harrisburgh and throughout the Susquehanna region and the Cleveland Valley. The farmers were sending their women and children, as well as their cattle, away, and were arming for the defence of their homes against cavalry raids.

At Wilkesbarre, on Tuesday, all places of business were closed. All the church bells and courthouse bells rang for the people to assemble for drill, at which time nearly all the able-bodied men in the town, amounting to some hundreds, assembled in the public square, formed into companies, marched to the river bank, and drilled. Men over sixty years of age fell into the ranks and drilled.

We learn by way of Fortress Monroe that the rebels, twelve hundred strong, made an attack on Washington, N. C., on the morning of the 6th inst., and were repulsed and pursued seven miles. Our force engaged numbered only four hundred, and the battle lasted two hours. The First Regiment of North Carolina Union Volunteers was engaged, and is said to have behaved with the greatest bravery. A large number of the rebels were killed and wounded; our loss was seven killed and forty-seven wounded. The gunboat *Louisiana* rendered essential service in shelling the rebels out of a strong position. The gunboat *Picket* was blown up by the accidental explosion of her magazine, and Capt. NICHOLS and nineteen men were killed, and six wounded.

Fifteen hundred rebel cavalry hold possession of Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky. KIRBY SMITH has issued a proclamation, informing the citizens that they must fight for him or against him. The rebels have organized the city government, and appointed a Mayor.

The advices from Cincinnati are important and exciting. The rebels are said to have driven in the National pickets beyond Covington yesterday morning, and were reported to be in force only two miles from our lines, gradually feeling their way. A dispatch from Cincinnati, dated at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, reports the rebels at Lotonia Springs, about seven miles from Covington, and it was generally expected that a fight would immediately take place. The National forces were said to be large, and no apprehension was felt as to the result of the conflict.

Instead of moving forward upon Knoxville, Gen. BUELL is really passing up in the direction of Nashville. The army seems to have been moving in two or three columns parallel with the railroad connecting Nashville and Stevenson. Its progress is very slow indeed. Gen. BUELL is evidently watching to see what effect his retirement will have upon BRAGG at Chattanooga; for BRAGG is still at Chattanooga in force, or else has greatly deceived BUELL. We take it that ten days ago the Army of the Ohio was disposed along the branch railroad from Tullahoma to McMinnville, and we must confess that BUELL'S attitude looks more defensive than offensive. So, indeed, has it appeared since the 1st of July, when Gen. B.'s army arrived at Huntsville.

Advices from Salt Lake City, by telegraph, to the 10th inst., state that two trains had been attacked by the Indians about three hundred miles north of that place, and that fifteen or twenty persons had been killed, including women and children. Other outrages by the savages are mentioned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The second day's session of the Democratic State Convention resulted in the nomination of all the candidates for State officers. The ticket stands as follows:

For Governor—HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR.
For Lieut.-Governor—HON. DAVID R. FLOYD JONES.
For Canal Commissioner—WM. J. SKINNER.
For State Prison Inspector—GAYLORD J. CLARK.
For Clerk of the Court of Appeals—FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE.

A State Central Committee was also appointed, and a platform was adopted, which will be found in our report of the proceedings.

The *National Intelligencer* mentions the following troops as having arrived in Washington: The Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, 980 men, Lieut.-Col. A. E. GOODRICH commanding; the One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Thirtieth New-York—the former numbering 1,000 men, and the latter, commanded by Lieut.-Col. F. J. THOAP, numbering 980 men. The Fortieth Massachusetts came in late Wednesday evening, numbering near 1,000. Numbers of detached companies of cavalry, artillery and recruits also came in during Wednesday.

The citizens of the Ninth Ward assembled in the Bleecker Building, last evening, to organize a Home Guard. Dr. BURCHARD delivered a stirring address, resolutions were passed, an Executive Committee of nine appointed, and enrollment lists opened on which 75 names were at once inscribed. The first rendezvous for drill will be at the Washington Parade Ground, at 7 o'clock on Monday evening next.

Lively apprehensions are entertained that Fort Abercrombie, Minn., will fall into the hands of the Indians, if such a disaster has not already occurred. It is a fort only in name, and will not sustain an attack like that made on Fort Ridgeley. There were, at last accounts, some thirty or forty women, and thirty-five children, huddled in the garret of a small building occupied by the commanding officer. Every other building was filled with the soldiers and the people seeking refuge there who had fled from their homes. There is no water to be had nearer than the river, which is about six hundred feet from the officers' quarters. In case of an attack by a swarm of Indians, it would be almost certain death to venture outside of the buildings.

There are signs of Indian troubles in Northern Michigan as well as Minnesota. Indian warriors are gathering in the vicinity of Bay City, who exhibit signs of hostile intentions. There are said to be 2,000 well-armed warriors among the Indians in Northern Michigan, who are capable of doing much mischief, though they could be soon exterminated.

The Engineers of the Troy and Boston Railroad have, of late, been greatly embarrassed by obstructions on the track. Saturday last, a woman who had long been suspected as the guilty one, was seen, after the train had been stopped, and the obstruction removed, in such a position as to justify her arrest. She was taken to Troy and placed in jail. She has already almost confessed she was the guilty one, but refuses to give her name, or accept of any food.

Gen. GARFIELD, known as the "praying Colonel," is a nominee for Congress in Ohio. Col. GARFIELD, when the war broke out, was President of Hiram College in Ohio, and graduated from that as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Regiment. He has since been made successively a Colonel and Brigadier-General, for bravery and ability displayed on the field.

Col. GRAHAM N. FITCH, formerly United States Senator, and latterly commanding with distinction a National force in Northeastern Arkansas, has gone to his home in Indiana. He has been disabled by the fall of his horse, and rendered thereby unfit for the fatiguing and more active operations of the army. He has tendered his resignation to the Secretary of War.

The venerable minister of the Gospel and Revolutionary patriot, Father WALLO, was one hundred years old on Wednesday of this week. He lives in Syracuse, and his birthday was commemorated by appropriate public exercises.

So frequent have been the desertions from the British army in the Provinces to the American side, that the Commander-in-Chief of H. M. Land Forces in British North America purposes in future that all deserters caught in the act shall be shot, instead of being transported to a penal colony.

Major W. T. C. GROWER, of the 77th New-York, who, in the first list of killed and wounded in the battle of Saturday, the 30th, was reported as killed, and who, in the official list, was not mentioned among either killed or wounded, was really wounded in four different places on that occasion, and now lies in the hospital at Alexandria.

The Stock Market was again firm yesterday. The bidding in the afternoon was strong, at an improvement on the prices of Wednesday for most of the Railway Stocks. Gold was steady, at 118⅜@119; Exchange, 130½@130¾ ₩ cent.

A moderate business was transacted in Flour, yesterday, at very firm prices. Grain was less sought after, including Wheat, which declined 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel, and Corn, which was heavy. Cotton was quiet and less buoyant. The movements in Groceries, Provisions, Oils and Naval Stores were restricted. Whisky was in fair demand, and was rather dearer. Hay, Tallow and Tobacco were salable and buoyant. Moderate Freight engagements were reported.

THE REBEL ADVANCE ON CINCINNATI.—The rebel army which has advanced so boldly from Tennessee and across the entire State of Kentucky, is still menacing Cincinnati, which seems to be enjoying a renewal of the panic it had ten days ago. All the arms-bearing citizens of Cincinnati are mustered into service, and nearly the whole fighting population of the State of Ohio seems to have rushed to the relief of the State's chief city. There cannot certainly be less than seventy-five thousand men now in the immediate vicinity of Cincinnati ready for its defence. Nevertheless, the rebels are pushing up to it boldly, and the telegraph this morning announces that they are only about two miles from our lines, and that yesterday they drove in our pickets. Beside the troops in front of the invading rebel army, the loyal Kentuckians on its flank and in its rear are rushing to arms; and if any less than twenty-five thousand Kentucky Unionists have shouldered their rifles since their State was entered by the Invaders, there must be tremendous exaggerations in the statements made and published in Kentucky. In addition to these raw troops which have been hastily got together for the occasion, Gen. BUELL has an army far in the rear of the invaders, which, a fortnight ago, was sixty, and is now nearly ninety thousand strong; and Gen. GRANT has enough men in Memphis to make a round hundred thousand upon this line. Take it all in all, in front and rear, and there are certainly not less than two hundred thousand Union soldiers in position, to-day, to advance upon the rebels who have so audaciously marched into the bowels of Kentucky without impediment. How big the invading rebel force may be we have no means of precisely knowing, but we do not believe that KIRBY SMITH, HUMPHRY MARSHALL, and all the other rebel commanders between the Cumberland Mountains and the Ohio River could muster fifty thousand men. This force is mostly the fragments of BEAUREGARD'S old army at Corinth, which, according to his own intercepted dispatch, was but 35,000 strong, and which melted away like mist, added to some recent victims of the rebel conscription, and the recruits who have been obtained in Kentucky.

We hope our gallant Western army will get ready by-and-bye to actually attack these rebels; and that they will not be allowed to "gradually feel" their way much nearer to Cincinnati. Every day they are allowed to remain in and hold possession of Kentucky, and menace Cincinnati or Louisville, is a day of disgrace to our arms, and an infinite loss to our cause.

The Ragged Raid of Lee.

The hatless, shoeless, coatless army of the rebel Gen. LEE, about whose movements and intentions so much vague speculation has for a week past exercised the calm observers of passing events in Washington, are at last beginning to exhibit their presence and their purposes with a plainness which ought to open the eyes even of the most self-satisfied military critic in that abode of strong delusions. This "rabble rout," whose passage of the Potomac we were gravely notified by telegraph, was regarded with satisfaction in "well-informed circles," has so far established itself in the very heart of Maryland that its leader—the commanding General, be it noted, of the whole Confederate army—has thought the time ripe for issuing his proclamation to the people of that State. That any man in his senses should read this proclamation and fail to appreciate the extent of the peril with which the Republic is now threatened, would surprise us, had not the faculty of astonishment been well nigh exhausted by the events of the last eighteen months.

The theory of State rights, of Sovereign State independence, stands armed to-day on the soil of Maryland, within striking distance of the National Capital, to denounce the Government of the Union as a "foreign despotism, and invites the citizens of Maryland to join with it in the spirit and in the flesh. Secession is no longer upon the defensive. It no longer plants itself upon the frontiers of its birthplace to repel the authority of the National name. It no longer asks "to be let alone." It has assumed the offensive. It undertakes to propagate itself by the sword. While we are asking ourselves what these half-starved hordes would be at, and laying to our souls the flattering unction that despair alone has lured this famished multitude from the mountains of Virginia to feed fat their grudge and their hunger alike upon the fertile soil of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the soldiers of DAVIS and of LEE are pressing forward into a war of unmistakable invasion and an audacious attempt at conquest. While we are hurrying forward our brave but undisciplined levies by the thousand to the slaughter, these bands at which we have sneered so lightly in the conscious superiority of our numbers and our wealth, are slipping by our most skillful commanders, turning our lines, and threatening the homes of the North, with a concentration of passion and a distinctness of aim which throw into terrible relief the hazy and wavering outlines of our own hesitating and uncertain policy.

It is not worth while now to discuss how far the mistakes of the National Government have given a tinge of plausibility and a flavor of force to the rebel General's lofty recitation of the wrongs inflicted upon "downtrodden" Maryland, nor how far by ignoring the predominant Union feeling of the State, and artfully exaggerating the register of traitors suppressed and silenced, he has been enabled to paint a presentable picture of oppression, inviting sympathy. It is not even worth while to expose to the scorn of mankind the insolent presumption with which this officer of a Government which counts the victims of its domestic tyranny not by scores, but by hundreds, this citizen of a Confederacy in which law has been swallowed up by the passion of the mob, dares to present himself before the world as the liberator of a gagged and fettered people. The most dishonest representations, the most shameless claims are too often sanctified in this world by success, and the question of the hour in Maryland is simply the immediate expulsion of the rebel General who can venture to issue in the Capital of that State such an appeal against the Government of the Union as this:

"Believing that the people of Maryland possess a spirit too lofty to submit to such a Government, the people of the South have long wished to aid you in throwing off this foreign yoke, to enable you again to enjoy the inalienable rights of freemen, and restore the independence and sovereignty of your State.

In obedience to this wish, our army has come among you, and is prepared to assist you with the power of its arms, in regaining the rights of which you have been so unjustly despoiled."

Imagine this language, held by ROBERT LEE, at the head of a hundred thousand victorious troops, not in the little City of Frederick, but in the great City of Baltimore, and who shall venture to forecast the next step of the audacious foray? Yet how long is it since the man who should have ventured to prophesy that language such as this would be uttered to-day by ROBERT LEE in Frederick, would have been scoffed at as a dreamer and a fool? Let us not be deceived. The manifesto of LEE makes the scope and the extent of this new danger clear, peremptory and positive. To let this mischief gather head for a week, a day, an hour, is to expose the Union to the gravest risks with which it has yet been menaced in the course of this rebellion. It is the open challenge of our foes to that battle of life or death which is drawing in upon us now in terrible earnest.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Our readers will find, on another page, a very interesting communication from our correspondent at Chicago, comprising the most important portion of the proceedings of the Pacific Railroad Commissioners recently convened in that city, under the act of Congress.

We refer, in particular, to the patriotic and comprehensive resolutions of the body which present to the country, in condensed form and logical sequence, all the prominent features of the public considerations involved in the work, and especially its vital influence to the continental unity of the Republic. The interesting and instructive speeches in support of the resolutions, from members of the body, representing the different quarters of the nation yet remaining loyal, though reported only in brief outline, nevertheless present facts and views of cardinal national importance. We trust that their authors will give them more fully to the public, which will learn with surprise the comparative ease of executing a work heretofore deemed so formidable. The attractive pictures presented by Governor EVANS, of Colorado, and others, of the gold-bearing regions of the Rocky Mountains, and of the silver-bearing slopes of the Sierra Nevada,—graphically denominated in debate, "the gold and silver stepping-stones of our great, Continental highway,"—will not lessen the determination of the country to make sure of perpetual political union between its two great Ocean coasts, and the exhaustless treasures of our great metalliferous interior.

We venture to predict, that when the facts come to be fully known, the universal cry will go up from our whole land, "Let the road be made at once, that a Continent so rich in dormant treasure may be ours forever."

The Impending Contest.

The public awaits, with breathless interest, the progress of the rebel invasion of the loyal States. It is universally felt, that, if it be met with the vigor and ability which the crisis demands, the rebels will have been betrayed by their rashness to their destruction. They have advanced far from their base of operations, and by a long line, which exposes their flank to the enemy, and renders a defeat, properly followed up, equivalent to their destruction. The first impulse of every one is to predict their utter annihilation; and this would be the general feeling of the public, but for the frequent and terrible trials to which its faith has been subjected during the past year. Our people have made up their minds to indulge more moderate expectations in regard to military movements, hereafter, and not to exult in victory before the battle has actually been fought.

One thing is very clear. If the rebel army is permitted to establish itself upon the soil of Maryland, or if our forces fail to attack and drive them out with prompt and decisive vigor, no amount of excuses or explanations will absolve the Government from the responsibility which will rest upon it. It is sufficiently disgraceful to our arms that they should have been permitted to enter Maryland at all. That they will be allowed to stay there,—to take up strong positions and hold our armies on the defensive, can only happen through an incapacity of generalship scarcely less culpable than downright treason. We have very little accurate or reliable information as to the movement of our armies, and know not, therefore, whether they are pushing forward to force the rebels to an engagement at the earliest moment possible, or whether they are permitting them to bring over all their forces before they are compelled to fight. The absence of all information upon the subject tends to increase the apprehensions of the public, for it indicates that very delay on the part of our Government from which the worst results are feared.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, after most marvelous alternations of fortune, has now reached what must prove the decisive test of his reputation. If he promptly overtakes and destroys this invading army, all question of the past will be forgotten, and he will be hailed by the unanimous voice of the people as the saviour of the nation. If he should lose the battle, or by long delays and circuitous strategy fail to bring the foe to action, or suffer him to slip out of his hands, even the vigorous and devoted faction which has given him the same zealous support under all circumstances, and without the slightest regard to the merit or the consequences of his acts, will find it very difficult to enlist public sentiment on his behalf. He has every motive which can stimulate a military commander to the utmost exercise of his faculties. He has a splendid opportunity, a magnificent army trained by himself, and said to be most enthusiastic in its devotion to him, and the longing sympathy of twenty millions of loyal men whose fate may depend on his success or failure.

Sanitary Education for the Camp.

There is something imperatively required in the thousands of new officers that are now being ushered into service beside a familiarity with HARDEE, and an ability to pass the examining board. We are not sure that common sense and social respectability should carry more weight in the selection of officers than a knowledge of tactics, but we are sure that an officer who is to be intrusted with the lives of one hundred men, or of one thousand, should know enough to preserve their health in camp as well as to save them upon the field.

Every officer aspiring to command should pass through a rudimentary medical education, sufficient to allow him to guard his men against the evils that inevitably fall upon all assemblages where the sanitary laws are violated. This education can be, in most cases, attained through the surgeon of the regiment, but it should be the duty of the Government to appoint a corps of medical instruction, especially to teach officers and men what is necessary to preserve them from disease and death. To make this corps of instruction effective, certain privileges should be granted them, and regimental surgeons, that would tend to the physical education of recruits. It is as impossible to take a man into camp and make him physically a soldier in a day, as it is to make him mentally so. The surgeon should have power to grant exemptions from duty, or from the duration of certain duties, until he is satisfied the recruit is capable of performing them without consigning himself to the hospital. To take a man from the desk, the loom, or any sedentary occupation, and attempt at once to make him perform the heavy duty of an artillery or cavalry soldier, is simple madness. Is it not imperative that each officer should know these simple facts, and the wonderful importance of keeping his men clean? Should he not know that his new-made soldiers ought not to be over-worked and under-fed, unless such a course is imperatively demanded. An instance occurs to our mind, of last year, where the Colonel of one of our New-York regiments, since made a Brigadier-General, drilled his men in the double-quick at mid-day under a broiling sun, until thirty of them dropped in the ranks, and the next day the hospitals were cumbered with over a hundred. Could a worse beginning be made to give a man a taste for his soldierly duties?

The proper mode of enlisting men for different branches of the service is that adopted in the French army, where a man's strength is tested by the dynamometer, and as it is developed he is placed in that arm requiring his degree of force, making the engineers the highest grade, and the infantry the lowest. This method is not possible under our present mode of enlistments, but a moment's consideration will show its value. To make it understood, a table giving the lifting power, with both hands, from the age of eighteen to sixty, will be necessary:

18 years	178 lbs.	20 years	204 lbs.
19 "	184 "	40 "	200 "
20 "	190 "	50 "	167 "
21 "	195 "	60 "	127 "
25 "	202 "		

This method shows at a glance that men are in their best strength between 30 and 40, while at the same time we know that our recruiting successes are principally among those from 20 to 30. These are simple facts, that should teach something of the necessity for common sense and sanitary education. It is not alone that we should raise men, but that we should know how afterward to care for them, and this end, under our system, can never be attained but by the education of officers.

Important Case Under the Prize Law.

An interesting matter, in connection with the case of the prize bark *Hiawatha*, will probably be brought before the United States Circuit Court, arising out of the mysterious disappearance of a portion of her cargo while she was in process of condemnation.

Our readers will recollect that when the fact of that disappearance was brought before Judge NELSON, he directed an inquiry to be made into the facts before a referee, and that the evidence be reported to him. This was done. Witnesses were examined connected with the Marshal's and District-Attorney's offices, men from the public stores where the cargo was stored on its discharge, the shipkeeper, and others. Among them was one Mr. PORTS, who was owner of part of the vessel. The examination showed a good many singular things occurring in relation to the case which might require explanation. But the main fact shown was, that this Mr. PORTS applied to the Marshal for leave to take a portion of the cargo, which he represented to be on deck, and being injured by the delay.

He proposed to remove the cargo to MILLER'S stores, Brooklyn, get a storage receipt for it in the name of the Marshal, and give it to the Marshal, together with a policy of insurance on it for its value. On these terms the Marshal gave PORTS an order for the cargo. This order, however, did not specify the number of packages to be delivered to him. Under it he took from the vessel a quantity of the cargo—to what amount was not made very clear, as he said he kept no memorandum, and no one was present on the part of the Marshal to see what he took—but probably all, or nearly all, the deficiency, which is estimated to be worth about fifty thousand dollars. Instead, however, of storing it, he had it put on a lighter, carried it to another ship, and shipped it for Liverpool. What became of it there was rather doubtful, but Mr. PORTS said he did it all without the knowledge of the owners of the ship or the cargo. The cargo was taken away Dec. 20, 1861, but nothing was known about the deficiency, or how it had arisen, until the matter came to be investigated by the Prize Commissioners on the discharge of the cargo, when no such place as MILLER'S stores could be found, and the property having gone to Liverpool, of course was not forthcoming. Upon examining this testimony, Judge NELSON made an order directing the Marshal to pay into Court the value of the property so delivered to Mr. PORTS, or show cause before the Court at its ensuing term. This order was made on the 16th of July last.

On the 17th of July, the last day of the session, Congress passed a joint resolution in relation to the law of prize, directing "that hereafter all moneys arising from the sale of property under the prize laws of the United States, whether under interlocutory or final decree, shall be paid by the Marshal into the Treasury of the United States for safe keeping, immediately after the day of sale, instead of the registry of the Court, less the costs and disbursements sworn to by the Marshal and taxed by the Court."

It becomes an interesting question what effect this resolution of Congress has upon the order of the Court to the Marshal of which we have spoken. If the resolution is intended to apply only to sales which took place after its passage, then it will be no protection to the Marshal when the Court calls on him to show cause. But it may well be that the Marshal may say to the Court that he is to account to the Treasury Department, and that the Court has nothing to do with the matter. It may be a question, however, whether the Court may not have power in all such cases to compel the Marshal to pay such moneys into the Treasury, instead of leaving the matter entirely to be settled between the Marshal and the Treasury Department, which quite possibly might never know whether he had sold prize property, or when he should be expected to pay over the proceeds of sales. And again, it may be a question whether the Court may not in this case be able to carry its order into effect, because this property has never been sold, and its value can hardly be said to arise "from the sale of prize property," in the words of the resolution.

The whole matter gives us promise of some interesting proceedings when Judge NELSON'S order is returnable before Court, which is on the 23d inst.

THE FRENCH OFFICIAL ORGAN AND THE AMERICAN QUESTION.—The Paris *Moniteur* has been for some time past publishing a series of letters concerning military operations in the United States, written by a man evidently conversant with his subject. These letters, which have attracted a great deal of attention, have been reproduced by the majority of the French newspapers at Paris and in the provinces. Lately, however, a partiality for the North, which was at first perceptible in these comments, disappeared. The South gradually gained ground in the mind of the writer, and soon his correspondence clearly indicated a change of views and sentiments, which, owing to the official character of the paper in which they were inserted, affected more or less the other organs of the Press. In one of its latest issues, the *Moniteur*, as if it wanted to remove all doubts about its conversion, translated and indorsed an article in the London *Times*, in which that paper advises Mr. LINCOLN to give up the prosecution of the present war, and to make peace with the South. These various symptoms have been interpreted by the Secessionists and their friends as a tendency on the part of the French Government to favor their cause, and as preliminary to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. It will require a few weeks to determine how nearly correct this impression may be.

State and National Jurisdiction.

We mentioned a few days since the fact of a *habeas corpus* being issued by Judge SMALLEY, in Vermont, in the case of a person charged with discouraging enlistments and arrested therefor. We see by the Cooperstown *Republican*, that a similar case has arisen in this State, Judge NELSON having also issued a *habeas corpus* in favor of a man named HASKINKA, who was arrested for aiding in removing his son and another beyond the reach of the draft, and for discouraging enlistments.

A cotemporary takes the Vermont case as a text for a fulmination against Secretary STANTON, whom it charges with having largely exceeded his powers in the matter. It thinks that if the man is not produced, the State of Vermont will undertake a forcible rescue of him from the Marshal's hands.

We do not anticipate either that the man will be produced or that the State of Vermont will undertake any such thing. Nor do we anticipate any such action on the part of this State, should the sheriff to whom Judge NELSON'S *habeas corpus* is directed, determine, as the *Republican* says he will, to disregard the writ. Any attempt to get up a conflict between the judiciary and the military power of the Government in behalf of this miserable band of traitors and skedaddlers among us, who have been discouraging the reinforcement of our army, will fail. The public sentiment of our people is on the side of the Government in this matter. They have been outraged with the comparative impunity which these scoundrels have enjoyed; they have called for more stringent measures to be taken against them, and when stringency is employed, they will be slow to put obstacles in the way of its exercise. The tone of feeling in Cooperstown may be judged of by the remark of the *Republican*, that "It is a matter of some surprise that the writ should have been issued. It will be matter of still more surprise if an attempt is made to enforce it by attachment." And as to Vermont, the Burlington *Free Press*, from which Mr. STANTON'S critic takes its account of the affair, gives no encouragement whatever to the prospect of the State's backing up the Judge in his controversy.

If, indeed, it were to be understood that the orders of the Secretary of War were made without the approval of the President; that he was assuming to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* of his own power and without authority, the case would be different. But the people understand that these orders of the Secretary of War are "By Authority," like the orders of the Judge-Advocate, or any of the subordinate officers of Government; and the orders harmonize with the temper of the popular mind, while any attempt on the part of the judiciary to override their proper and just execution, will not be supported by public sentiment, if we read it rightly. The people realize that we are at war, and they conform themselves for the present to that state of affairs, and will tolerate many things, and demand many things, which in time of peace would not be endured for a moment.

WHAT THE CRY FOR EMANCIPATION MEANS.—It has already been stated by one of our regular correspondents at Hilton Head, in a letter which we published yesterday, that President LINCOLN has sent out orders to that Department to organize, drill *and arm* a body of 5,000 negroes, and to organize 50,000 more, ostensibly to be employed as laborers, but probably with a view to their use, sooner or later, as soldiers. In view of the previous action of the President on this subject, such an announcement will very naturally excite some surprise, and lead to inquiry as to its meaning. Without trying, at present, to satisfy curiosity on this point, we beg to direct attention to another which it seems to involve.

President LINCOLN has undoubtedly taken this step under pressure from the Abolitionists, and in the hope to retain their support and silence their clamorous assaults. Whether he is likely to accomplish this object or not may be inferred from the language held by their leading representative, WENDELL PHILLIPS. In an article in this week's *Independent* Mr. PHILLIPS announces that they demand "*Leaders* as well as a Policy," and proceeds to show that under such leaders as are now in power,—"with HALLECK and MCCLELLAN in the field, and BLAIR and SEWARD in the Cabinet," a proclamation of Emancipation, even, would not be worth the paper on which it might be written." Here is the demand of this class of men, as stated by Mr. PHILLIPS:

"If the President should proclaim Emancipation, and HALLECK, MCCLELLAN, and BUELL smother, under pretence of executing, the measure, it will be a failure. *Let us promise beforehand, age not such a danger. Let it be understood now that our cause in the government is, 'Satisfy yourselves fully that your Conciliation Policy has failed, and then we demand a proclamation of Freedom—War, on war principles'—to be conducted by such men as Sumner of Massachusetts, Stevens of Pennsylvania, and Wade of Ohio, and their friends in the Cabinet—and by Hunter, Sigel, and Fremont in the field.*

The times are too serious to risk another mistake. Let thinking men solemnly impress it on the nation that, no matter how high in office, or how wide the rule reaches, *no emancipation policy is of any value unless it is earnest and downright. Friends are put at the head of affairs.* Let us state now, that whenever President LINCOLN, according to his promise to Mr. GREELEY, adopts a new method, dictated by necessity, *we demand*, according to good sense and all national usage, *that he put into the Cabinet men who have advocated that policy since the beginning of the war, and give the control of the army to soldiers whose hearts are in that plan—soldiers like Sigel, who have never met a reverse, and like Fremont*, who, thwarted at every point, and robbed of both men and supplies, can still boast that, thus far, he is the only General before whom Stonewall JACKSON has retreated, though having two men to our one. This demand springs from no weak partiality for favorite men, but is an imperative necessity, a fair claim, a simple conformity with approved and judicious custom."

Mr. LINCOLN will perceive from this that he is expected not only to adopt a thorough and radical Abolition *policy* in his conduct of the war, but to put in power thorough, radical Abolitionists—the men who have been such from the beginning—to carry it into effect. Possibly, after everything else has been done

which they may think necessary in this connection, they may ask him to resign on the same principle, and put Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS in his place. We should gain one point by this: Mr. PHILLIPS, if he should accept the office, would be obliged to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States—which he never has done yet.

OFFICERING THE MILITIA.—GOV. OLDEN, of New-Jersey, in his address to the Line officers of the State Militia, has set an example which the other Governors would do well to imitate. They are about to select the Field officers of the regiments into which their companies are to be organized; and he addresses them in a sort of judicial charge, setting forth the high responsibility involved in the choice, pointing out that none but the purest and most patriotic motives should be allowed to influence them, and urging upon them the importance of selecting for their officers only the best and most competent men. Gov. OLDEN has done well to direct attention to this momentous matter, and the spirit of his counsel should be heeded wherever a regiment is being officered.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners from Maryland.

Last Visit of the Ambulances to the Battle-Field.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 11.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.

Forty-three rebel prisoners, captured in the vicinity of Sugar Loaf Mountain, arrived here to-day in charge of Lieut. NOIS, Second United States Cavalry. A number of them were dressed in uniforms taken from the dead bodies of our soldiers at Bull Run. The prisoners, though miserably clad, were well shod having, as they stated, procured in good supply of boots and shoes at Frederick. Among their number were one Captain and several Lieutenants. They state that Gen. HILL's force on Tuesday was encamped at Hyattsville, near Frederick, and that it did not exceed 10,000. They were taken to the Old Capitol prison.

Lieut. NOIS also brought with him several citizens charged with giving aid and comfort to the enemy. One named NOLAN is a well-known Leesburgh rebel, and was caught prowling around our camps near Poolesville. The spies will find accommodations in the Capitol Prison.

VISIT TO THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The last ambulance train from the battle-field returned here to-day. After a most thorough search of the field, it was found that all the wounded had been removed, and the dead buried, and so the train returned empty. The train passed through the enemy's pickets without being molested. The surgeons in charge saw no troops at Centreville. A few companies of cavalry were encamped near Fairfax. Dr. COOLIDGE states that the ambulance drivers behaved in the most disgraceful manner, refusing to assist in removing the wounded unless whisky was furnished them. They also robbed the wounded of blankets provided for their comfort, and broke into the hospital stores and drank a portion of the liquor. The enemy returned us one half of the medical stores they had captured. They kept every case of medical instruments not in use by our surgeons.

GEN. BANKS.

Major-Gen. BANKS is rapidly recovering from the injuries heretofore received, and is stopping with Gen. BUTTERFIELD. He is at headquarters to-day attending to business.

LITTLE EXCITEMENT.

There is less excitement now about the Public Departments than perhaps at any former period since the war commenced.

QUIET IN ALEXANDRIA.

Accounts from Alexandria show everything there to be quiet. The stores are all open, the sidewalks filled with ladies, and the streets crowded with army trains. The patients in the numerous hospitals there are rapidly recovering. Large forces of workmen are repairing the locomotives recently disabled. No trains are running on the railroad. The order of the city, under Gen. SLOCUM's administration, is excellent. No liquor, or ale, or lager beer is allowed to be sold there. Secesh is cheerful, in view of the way matters are going.

FROM FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.

Several contrabands, who made their escape from Fredericksburgh, say that when they left that place on Sunday, there were two regiments of rebel infantry encamped on the outskirts of the town. One of these regiments is the Forty-seventh Virginia, which was raised in that section of the State, and had been ordered home by the rebel War Department, to recruit its ranks, which have been greatly thinned during the late battles at Manassas, and before Richmond. The regiment left Fredericksburgh at the commencement of the war with 900 men, and although since that time it has received recruits equal in number to its original force, it returns home with only 216 men rank and file. Everything is very quiet in Fredericksburgh, very few disturbances occurring between the Unionists and Secessionists. Provisions of all kinds have risen since our troops left, the market prices being but a trifle lower than the prices in Richmond. The rebels have commenced the erection of fortifications on the north and east of the town. They have not yet begun to repair the railroad leading to Richmond, but it is thought by the citizens that the necessary repairs will be shortly commenced.

A DECISION AFFIRMED.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on appeal, has affirmed the decision of Collector BARNEY, imposing under the act of March 2, 1861, duty at the rate of two cents per pound, on merchandise claimed by the importers, as chain cable, made of wire or rods less than one-half of one inch in diameter. To this it is interposed that in commercial usage and parlance in this country and England, there are no chains known as chain-cables made of wire or rods of less than one-half of one inch in diameter. It is also affirmed that orange mineral was properly assessed at $2 25 per hundred pounds. It is not provided for by name in the law, but is used for the same general purposes as red lead; and that compositions of glass for jewelers' use, being a "manufacture of glass, or of which glass is a component material," is subject to a duty of thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.

FEMALE REBELS.

Several females applied to the Provost-Marshal to-day for passes to Alexandria, but declined signing the obligation not to furnish aid or information to the enemy. Mayor DOUGLAS, with an injunction to them not to call again, ordered the guard to escort them home.

CONTRABANDS COMING NORTH.

Great numbers of contrabands continue to arrive daily in Alexandria, principally from the region around Fredericksburgh, Va. About one hundred came in to-day. They are provided with food and quarters by the Government.

TOTAL OF OUR WOUNDED.

We learn from Dr. SMITH, of the Surgeon-General's Office, that the wounded in the late battles at Manassas will number about 8,000. 4,500 have already been provided for in this city—the rest in Alexandria and vicinity.

GEN. POPE'S REPORT AND THE STAR.

The *Star* of this city has a leader to-day, denouncing the TIMES for first printing the Report of Gen POPE, which it styles a mischievous publication. The *Star* is believed to be honest in this opinion, and in its censure. Having so long had exclusive privileges in the way of publishing mischievous news, it naturally is jealous of any infringement upon its monopoly. Nobody suspects the *Star* of sensitiveness, in view of the superior enterprise of its cotemporaries. The Government is delicately invited by the *Star* to suppress the TIMES for its temerity in furnishing information on the subject of our late disasters. Intimidation is thus added to the means used to prevent exposure of the late military blunders and crimes before Washington.

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S COMMAND.

One of our correspondents with Gen. HOOKER's corps (late McDOWELL's) sends us the following particulars:

The corps is at Mechanicsville, having had a quiet march this morning from Rockville.

Scouting parties discovered rebel pickets within four or five miles, on the west side of Cat-tail Creek, but can learn of no force nearer than New-Market.

The camp has been visited by many Union residents, who represent the rebel force as smaller than the first accounts.

CAPTURE OF REBELS.

Provost-Marshal MOULDEN, of Montgomery County, sent to this city, yesterday, GEORGE RODDY, JESSE WATERS, EDWARD RICE, ANDREW UHLER and POWELL COCKEY, who were captured near Rockville while attempting to make their way to the rebel lines. On the person of RICE the following note was found, which he confessed was intended for Capt. OSCAR HOFF, Captain of the Provost Guard, Richmond, Va.

BALTIMORE, 1862.

DEAR OSCAR: This will be handed you by my friend. Please do all in your power to forward his views, and render his stay in your city as agreeable as possible. All are well at home. M—— is looking more beautiful than ever, and is as true as steel to you. Yours truly, ——.

They were all sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

SICK AND WOUNDED IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON.

The total number of sick and wounded soldiers in the various hospitals in and around this city, is 14,500. The hospitals in Alexandria and vicinity contain about 3,000—making a grand total of 17,500.

GEN. SCHENCK

Gen. SCHENCK is rapidly recovering from his wound received in the late fight, and will not lose his arm as was at first expected. The loss of his sword was caused by the wound being received while his arm was uplifted, and he was cheering on his men.

GENERAL SAXTON.

The statement that Gen. SAXTON, Military Governor of South Carolina, came north to consult with the President, is an error. The voyage was recommended by his physicians, for his health, and he has gone into New England with the same object.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC.

On and after to-morrow passes will be required from all vessels, boats, &c., navigating the Potomac River. These will be issued by the commanding officer of the flotilla, and may be obtained from the naval vessels stationed at Alexandria or at the mouth of the river.

NO PASSES REQUIRED.

Until further orders no passes will be required by civilians desiring to cross the several bridges and ferries leading to Virginia.

CITIZENS OF MARYLAND ARRESTED.

Three citizens of Frederick County, Maryland, were brought to this city to-day and committed to the Old Capitol Prison, charged with giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

SICKNESS AT HILTON HEAD.

A letter has been received from Capt. WM. R. DOLE, of Gen. HUNTER's Staff, and son of Hon. Commissioner DOLE, stating that a great deal of sickness, principally fever, prevails among the troops at Hilton Head, S. C.

WOUNDED SENT TO NEW-YORK

Wounded as follows were sent to New-York on Wednesday

From Cliffburne Hospital	200
From Mt. Pleasant Hospital	131
From Seminary Hospital	64
From Emery Hospital	86
Total	484

Four hundred are to be sent to Point Lookout.

DESIRED TRANSFER OF MILROY'S COMMAND.

Petitions to the President are being largely signed in Gen. MILROY's command, to have it detached from the army of Virginia and sent back to Western Virginia, the scene of MILROY's earlier triumphs. Neither the General nor his troops are pleased with the operations on the Potomac; but are not sanguine that the petition will be granted.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED PRISONERS.

Sergeant BUFFUM, Co. B, 4th Maine regiment, captured in the battle of Friday, arrived in Alexandria to-day from Centreville, in charge of the following named soldiers:

George H. Nalone, 20th New-York; F. W. Lucas, 21st New-York; Wm. Myers, 20th New-York; Geo. W. Webster, 44th New-York; Edwin Bruce, 20th New-York; Daniel Benton, 3d Michigan; S. F. Fugary, 17th New-York; S. Hammond, 20th New-York; A. Walsy, 20th New-York; B. Fitch, 20th New-York; A. Jacoos, 75th Ohio; J. Melville, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, and a soldier belonging to the 11th Pennsylvania Reserve, name unknown.

WM. F. DESMORE, 1st Massachusetts, died on the 2d inst., at Centreville.

The rebels stripped the Sergeant of every article of clothing, except his blouse, in which costume he made his way to Alexandria. The wounded were taken to the Seminary Hospital, Alexandria.

PRISONERS OF STATE.

The following prisoners of State were brought to the Provost-Marshal's office, this morning, and sent to the Old Capitol: S. B. PILES, W. H. HOWARD, R. T. TABBO, and F. N. GALT. They are residents of Upper Maryland, and were sent in by the Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of Virginia.

The rebel soldiers captured near Vienna were also sent to the Old Capitol this morning.

CONVALESCENTS

About noon to-day the steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived, having on board between 300 and 400 convalescents, from the United States General Hospital at Portsmouth Grove, R. I.

PROBABLE ARMY CHANGES

Brig.-Gen. BAYARD, it is confidently said by his friends, is to be made a Major-General and Chief of Cavalry, and that Lieut.-Col. KILPATRICK is to be promoted to a Brigadier-General's ship, and the command of BAYARD's Brigade. Gen. BAYARD is now in Washington on duty, and Col. KILPATRICK has been placed in command in the front.

APPOINTMENTS.

PHILIP WADSWORTH, of Chicago, has been appointed Assessor for the First District of Illinois, in place of EBENEZER PECK, who declined the appointment.

JOSEPH S. FRAZER, of Warsaw, has been appointed Assessor for the Tenth District of Indiana, in place of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, declined.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting Master E. LEWIS, and Acting Master's Mate THOMAS O'CONNOR, having failed to report, in obedience to orders, have been dropped from the rolls of the service.

Acting Assistant Paymaster JOSEPH WATSON has been ordered to the steamer *Montgomery*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. F. WHITMORE has been ordered to the steamer *Valley City*.

STRAGGLERS DRIVEN OUT.

The city has nearly been cleared of all the stragglers, including not a few officers of the lower grades.

THE MAILS IN MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.

No mails are sent hence westward further than Ellicott's Mills, nor are any forwarded beyond that point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Other routes are selected to insure safety.

Letters were received here from York, Pennsylvania, to-day, which show that there is no interruption of facilities in that direction.

REGULATIONS REGARDING STAMPS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has established the following regulation governing the commissions allowed to the purchasers of stamps

The commissions will be paid in stamps, that is, a remittance of $50 will entitle the purchaser to stamps amounting to $51. A remittance of $1,050 will entitle the purchaser to $1,050 worth of stamps

AN OPINION

The Solicitor of the Treasury has given an opinion on the liability of manufacturers to exaction upon goods removed from the place of manufacture prior to Sept. 1, 1862. This opinion is in the hands of the printer, and will be published in a few days.

CUSTOM DUES.

Collectors of Customs at the several ports are instructed to receive, in payment of duties, all debenture certificates issued by them, the same being made receivable for duties by the Act of March 3, 1849.

JOHN ROSS IN THE CITY.

JOHN ROSS, Chief of the Cherokee Indians, accompanied by his younger brother and nephew, arrived here last evening. He comes on business connected with his nation.

LETTER FROM GEN. McDOWELL.

A Court of Inquiry Called for—He Asks the President for a Thorough Public Investigation of His Conduct.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1862.

To His Excellency the President:

I have been informed by a Senator that he has seen a note in pencil, written by a Colonel of Cavalry mortally wounded in the recent battle, stating, among other causes, that "he was dying a victim to McDOWELL's treachery," and that his last request was that this note might be shown to you. That the Colonel believed this charge, and felt that his last act on earth was a great public service, there can be, I think, no question. This solemn accusation, from the grave of a gallant officer who died for his country, is entitled to great consideration, and I feel called upon to endeavor to meet it as well as so general a charge, from one now no longer able to support it, can be met.

I, therefore, beg you to please cause a Court to be instituted for its investigation; and, in the absence of any knowledge whatever as to the particular act or acts, time or place, or general conduct the deceased may have had in view, I have to ask that the inquiry be without limitation, and be upon any point and every subject which may in any way be supposed to have led to his belief; that it may be directed to my whole conduct as a general officer, either under another, or whilst in a separate command, whether on matters of administration or command—to my correspondence with any of the enemy's commanders, or with any one within the enemy's lines—to my conduct, and the policy pursued by me toward the inhabitants of the country occupied by our troops with reference to themselves or their property,—and, further, to any imputations of indirect treachery or disloyalty toward the nation, or any individual having, like myself, an important trust, whether I have, or have not, been faithful as a subordinate to those placed over me, giving them heartily, and to the best of my capacity, all the support in my power, and whether I have or have not failed, through unworthy personal motives, to go to the aid of, or send reinforcements to, my brother Commanders.

That this subject of my alleged treachery or disloyalty may be fully inquired into, I beg that all officers, soldiers or civilians, who know, or think they know, of any act of mine liable to the charge in question, be allowed and invited to make it known to the Court.

I also beg that the proceedings of the Court may be open and free to the Press from day to day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) IRVIN McDOWELL,
Comdg. Third Army Corps, Army of Virginia.

Movements of Gen. McDowell.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 11.

Gen McDOWELL arrived here this afternoon in the day-boat.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

NINTH WARD WAR MEETING.

A Local Defence Association Formed—Speech by Rev. Dr. Burchard—Resolutions, etc.

Pursuant to a stirring call published in the TIMES and other city papers, a considerable number of the citizens of the Ninth Ward assembled last evening in the long hall of the Bleecker Building, in the street of that name, to devise ways and means of forming a Ward military organization for local defence, in view of the threatened rebel irruption in the Northern States.

At 9 o'clock the meeting was called to order by E. DENNISON, M. D., who proposed the following list of officers, which was received and adopted by acclamation, viz.

President—John W. Thorne.

Vice-Presidents—T. F. Randolph, Cyrus Loutrel, W. Z. Cunningham, John Wilson, A. G. Bogert, Isaac Seltzers.

Secretaries—A. J. Campbell, A. B. Cherry.

Mr. THORNE, in assuming the duties of the Chair briefly stated the patriotic objects of the meeting, insisted on the necessity of instant organization and the danger of invasion, and concluded with an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Flag of the Union, with whose colors the walls and platform of the hall were draped.

The Secretary then read the subjoined resolutions, which were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted

Whereas, The enemies of our beloved Union are in arms of rebellion, and are now invading the loyal States, devastating their soil and murdering loyal citizens; and

Whereas, Such armed hosts can only be effectively checked and repelled by bodies of men instructed and drilled in the art of war, therefore,

Resolved, That the citizens of the Ninth Ward of all ages, desirous of guarding against all possible contingences that may arise, deem it necessary to act concertedly; therefore be it further

Resolved, That they will form themselves into a battalion for military instruction and drill, to be known as the Ninth Ward Battalion, pledging themselves by signing the roll to abide by such necessary rules and regulations as may be required to insure usefulness and success.

The Chairman then introduced to the audience Rev. Dr. BUCHARD, who, in a vehement and telling address, denounced the rebellion, satirized the dilatory and incompetent character of the Union Generals, apostrophized and invoked the advent of some great Napoleonic genius for a leader, and called upon all to take up arms to prosecute the war until either the Union should be restored or the South utterly subjugated. Applause frequently greeted the Reverend gentleman in his effort, and he was often interrupted by the grotesquely patriotic exclamations of some of his aged hearers.

At the conclusion of these remarks, the Secretary read a fresh resolution, appointing an Executive Committee of Nine to procure drill-rooms and make other arrangements necessary for the organization. This being approved, the Chair named as such Committee the following gentlemen

Andrew Hoogland, Cyrus Loutrel, W. H. Van Valer, Edward H. Senior, Jacob Boegert, A. G. Bogert, Wm. T. Church, John Wilson, James Harrison.

Lists were at once opened, and under the urgent calls of Dr. BUCHARD, the Chairman, and others who were active in the matter, about seventy-five persons, including many very aged and some very young men, enrolled their names, Dr. BUCHARD being the first to sign, with the remark, that he was willing to go himself as chaplain of a regiment, to consist of all the males in his own congregation. While this process was going on, the Chairman announced aloud that the signers compromised themselves in no respect, and that any expenses incurred would be defrayed by those who had means, in behalf of those who had none.

By 9½ P. M., the meeting had gradually dispersed, with the understanding that all enrolled members are to assemble for drill on Monday next, at 7 P. M., on Washington Parade-Ground, at the northwest corner of McDougal-street and Waverly-place. The Executive Committee subsequently held a conference, preliminary to immediate action.

The Cortlandt-street National Guard.

The Committee appointed at the recent war meeting, in Cortlandt-street, assembled yesterday at 5 P. M., in the Merchant's Hotel, where they elected the following permanent officers of the body, from which is to emanate the organization to be termed the Cortlandt-street National Guard,

President.—JONATHAN H. RANSOM.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Henry H. Morgan.

Committee of Council.—H. K. Wells, James S. Warren, H. Hoagland, A. Queckenbush, Jr., O. B. Pell, Thomas H. Conklin, Thomas Winchester.

Committee of Finance.—Thomas W. Caughlan, Wm. H. Lyon, W. J. Schenck, W. A. Ransom, C. M'Nulty.

A Sub-Committee was also appointed to make preliminary arrangements for drill rooms, &c., and the Conference ended, subject to the call of the President of the organization.

The Old Sixth Massachusetts Regiment on the March.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 11.

The old Sixth Massachusetts Regiment arrived here last evening, and bunked during the night in the new grain elevator of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Washington-street wharf.

This morning the regiment breakfasted at the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, and departed about 9 o'clock, to march through Baltimore.

The New Regiments from New-Jersey.

FLEMINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 11.

At the elections held for field officers to-day for the First Regiment, ALEXANDER E. DONALDSON was elected Colonel, JOHN J. CLADEK, Lieutenant-Colonel; WALTER CANNAN, Major. In the Second Regiment, ALEXANDER P. BERTHOUD, Colonel, WM. HOLT, Lieutenant-Colonel, ROBERT R. HONEYMAN, Major. The regiments are full, with a surplus of men.

The New-Hampshire Eleventh.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 11.

The New-Hampshire Eleventh Regiment left Concord to-day for the seat of war, *via* the Norwich steamboat and Jersey City.

The Grand Commandery of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Thursday, Sept. 11.

The Grand Commandery of New-Jersey met at Trenton to-day. The annual address was delivered by the Grand Commander, T. J. COMSON. The following officers were elected: George B. Edwards, of Bergen, Grand Commander; Samuel Fect, of Burlington, Deputy Grand Commander; Isaac S. Buckalow, of Jamesburgh, Grand Generalissimo; A. G. Gilkisson, of Jersey City, Grand Captain-General; Samuel Stevens, of Bergen, Grand Senior Warden; Benjamin F. Leavens, of Burlington, Grand Junior Warden; John Wolverton, of Trenton, Grand Treasurer; Charles G. Milnor, of Burlington, Grand Recorder; Elwood Connor of Burlington, Grand Standard Bearer; C. G. Hoare, of Jersey City, Grand Sword-Bearer; Joseph H. Haugh, of Trenton, Grand Warden; Amos Howell, of Trenton, Grand Sentinel.

The Reported Repulse of General Rosecrans False.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 11.

The rebel report received *via* Memphis, in a dispatch dated the 6th inst., that Gen. ROSECRANS had attacked the rebels at Tupelo, Miss., and been repulsed, is proved to be false by a letter in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, showing that on the 5th inst. Gen. ROSECRANS and his army were at Iuka, Miss., and had no engagement with the enemy.

Illinois Democratic State Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, Sept 10.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in this city to-day, and nominated Hon. JAMES S. ALLEN for Congress, Hon ALEXANDER STARNE for State Treasurer, and Hon. JOHN T. BROOKS for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 834, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND BY THE REBELS—Latest Reports from the Invaded Region, and Full Details of Movements, by our Special Correspondents.

NEWS FROM ALL THE DIFFERENT COMMANDS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GEN. POPE'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLES BEFORE WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON NEWS—Official Orders and Bulletins—The Defences of Washington—Escape of National Prisoners from Richmond

FIFTEEN MONTHS AT THE SOUTH—Being the First of an Interesting Series of Letters from Mr. W. H. HURLBERT to Hon. AMASA PARKER, Narrating Personal Experiences and Observations

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.—The Rebel Steamer *Oreto* Ordered Away from the Cuban Ports—Late News from Mexico—Dreadful Mortality on Board the French War Vessels

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.—Arrival of the *Australasian*—Lord Palmerston on the *Trent* Settlement—Lord Brougham Counsels Neutrality—Secretary Seward's Emigration Circular—The Suffering Classes of England Encouraged to Take Advantage of the Opening

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.—Excitement Regarding the Rumored Removal of Gen Butler—Arrival of Troops from Baton Rouge—New-Orleans in a Perfect Condition of Defence—No Danger of its Capture—Parade of the First Louisiana Volunteer Regiment—Operations Against the Guerrillas.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARIS.—Parisian Comments on Belligerent Amenities—French System of Conscription—Dodges of the Secessionist Press—Tribulations of the New French Paper—The Emperor's Policy on the Roman Question—The New Transatlantic Telegraph.

STATE POLITICS—Meeting of the Democratic State Convention at Albany—Nomination of Hon. Horatio Seymour for Governor.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

STATE OF THE MARKETS, &c

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st. (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

MARRIED.

HOWELL—WOODROOF.—On Tuesday, Sept. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, JOSIAH P. HOWELL to Miss MARY E., youngest daughter of Oliver W. Woodford, Esq., all of this City

☞ Hartford papers please copy

RYAN—CANADA.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 11, by Rev. Dr. Hardenburgh, Mr. GEORGE K. RYAN, of Charleston, S. C., to Miss SARAH E. CANADA, daughter of the late John W. Canada, of New-York City.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy

DIED.

EATON.—Drowned, while bathing at Coney Island, Dr. R. A. EATON, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 349 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GRUMMAN.—At Washington, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, Lieut. JOSIAH M. GRUMMAN, Company H, Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 275 Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GUNN.—At Key West, on Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862, of yellow fever, Sergt. Geo. A. GUNN, Co. B, Ninetieth Regiment N. Y. S. V., and nephew of Dr. A. N. Gunn, Health Officer of the Port of New-York.

HUGHES.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 11, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, ROBERT W. HUGHES, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 62 Vandam-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Trinity Neighborhood for interment.

☞ Austrian papers please copy.

HYERS.—At Jersey City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 9, MARTHA ALDRICH, daughter of the late Elias Hicks, in the 23d year of her age.

HUSSEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 10, HARRIET MELVINA, daughter of Albert and Harriet E. Hussey, aged 8 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Sept. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 105 East 32d-st.

HALSEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 11, at his late residence, No. 9 Morton-st., JEREMIAH HALSEY, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the M. E. Church corner of Morton and Bedford sts. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

KELLOGG.—At the residence of his brother-in-law, Cranceville, N. J., WILLIAM L., son of J. W. Kellogg, in his 21st year.

Funeral will take place from the 58th Presbyterian Church, 7th-av. near 12th-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KELLY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 11, 1862, of dysentery, DAVID KELLY, in the 83d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Daniel, Michael and Major T. Kelly, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Andrew McDonagh, No. 467 Washington-st., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment

LAMB.—At sea, on Saturday, July 12, CARRIE LOUISE FRANKLIN, wife of Capt. George Lamb, and only child of Cornell S. Franklin, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y. Her remains will be brought here for interment.

MASON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 11, after a short illness, WM. MASON, aged 16 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 156 Rensen-st. between Graham-av. and Smith-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday afternoon, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SEAVER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 11, at the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. Robert Hardick, Mrs. ADDAIL S. SEAVER, relict of Hon. Josiah W. Seaver, aged 74 years and 6 months.

Her remains will be taken to Rochester for interment.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

SOUTHERDEN.—In Kingston, Canada, on Monday, Sept. 1, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Verdon, SAMUEL SOUTHERDEN, for very many years a resident of this City, aged 82 years.

TICE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 10, after a long and painful illness, EUNICE, wife of John Tice, in the 52d year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 212 West 37th-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Passaic, N. J.

WARD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, of consumption, HANNAH D. WARD, widow of the late James O. Ward, aged 57 years.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 51 Irving-place, on Friday, at 3 o'clock.

WALLACE.—At his residence, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., suddenly, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, THOMAS WALLACE, aged 63 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 544 Broadway. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

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REPUDIATION.

'Neath a ragged palmetto a Southerner sat,
A twisting the braid of his Panama hat,
And trying to lighten his mind of a load
By humming the words of the following ode
"Oh! for a nigger, and oh! for a whip;
Oh! for a cock-tail, and oh! for a nip;
Oh! for a shot at old Greeley and Beecher;
Oh! for a crack at a Yankee school teacher;
Oh! for a captain, and oh! for a ship;
Oh! for a cargo of niggers each trip."
And so he kept oh-ing for all he had not,
Not contented with owing for all that he'd got.

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KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 431—Sept. 11, 1862.
46, 48, 57, 39, 37, 12, 20, 18, 29, 1, 71, 5.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 432.—Sept. 11, 1862.
1, 20, 73, 45, 76, 70, 25, 66, 5, 37, 22, 72, 55.
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MURRAY, EDDY & CO
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 379—Sept. 11, 1862.
51, 44, 65, 35, 8, 26, 1, 37, 71, 16, 46, 66.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 327—Sept. 11, 1862.
53, 27, 75, 31, 34, 58, 45, 54, 52, 26, 29, 61, 35.
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GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 13 bbls. Asses, 19,515 bbls. Flour, 32 bbls. and 620 bags Corn Meal, 207,354 bushels Wheat, 92,591 bushels Corn, 12,526 bushels Rye, 38,396 bushels Oats, 2,218 pkgs. Provisions, and 773 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 20 bbls., in lots, at $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 12½@$7 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been in less demand, and prices have been depressed, to-day. Middlings, 57c.@58c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in fair demand, especially for home use, and prices are quoted very firm. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 13,650 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5@$5 20; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 35@$5 60; chiefly at $5 35@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5@$5 20; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 35@$6 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 85, ₱ bbl.

Superfine state	$5 00	@$5 20
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 35	@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 8 90
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 80

Southern flour is unaltered; sales 650 bbls., at Southern flour is unaltered; sales 650 bbls., at $5 45@$5 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is less active at former rates. Sales 700 bbls. extra, at $5 40@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3 10@$4 40 for fine, and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues request at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey and $3 75 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues depressed, and prices have again declined 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, especially for common qualities. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 177,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 48@$1 50; White Western, $1 34@$1 38. Amber Western, at $1 26@$1 29; the latter rate for extra Red Western (Winter) at $1 22@$1 25; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 17@$1 19. Milwaukee Club, $1 08@$1 16; Chicago Spring, a $1 05@$1 15; White Kentucky at $1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales since our last 86,000 bushels, at 58c.@59c. for shipping Mixed Western; 60c. for very choice, do. do.; 54c.@57½c. for Eastern do.; 42c.@53c. for unsound do., ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet at 78c.@80c. for sound, ₱ bushel. Oats continue sleuly and depressed, including Canada at 50c.@54c.; Western, at 48c.@54c.; and State at 50½c.@54½c. ₱ bushel. Barley is unchanged.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair request at 60c.@75c. for new and old for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand, at 18c.@20c. for new, and 13c.@18c. for last year's crop, ₱ lb.

LUMBER—Business has been moderately active since our last, at full prices. The inquiry has been mainly for Eastern Spruce and Pine. The receipts have been rather light. At Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "Lumber has come in freely from all quarters, and has accumulated upon the yards. The stock on hand is larger than at any previous time this season, and the assortment is very good. The sales have been light, and shipments comparatively small, though freights for Eastern ports are readily obtained at advancing rates. Prices of most kinds of Lumber remain unchanged, although freights on the canals have advanced. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the first week in September, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	11,291,000	860	—	10,279,690
1861	3,853,635	1,833	—	7,557,100
1862	8,478,362	566	40,035	8,438,300

The weekly receipts still continue to show an excess over the corresponding week of last season, the excess in Boards and Scantling being 4,624,727 feet. In other articles, there is some slight variation, but not sufficient for special notice. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Sept. 6, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	207,036,000	32,102	30,468	$5,177,877
1861	101,820,940	23,914	252	85,478,200
1862	153,739,223	24,752	99,567	125,187,738

The above figures show an increase over last season of 51,918,283 feet of Boards and Scantling, 838 M. of Shingles, 98,615 c. feet of Timber, and 39,709,448 lbs. Staves.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 310 hhds. Barbados, part at 37c.; and 240 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 30c.@32c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The sales to-day included small lots of Spirits Turpentine at $2 32½c. ₱ gallon; and 400 bbls. No. 2 and No. 1 Resin at from $3 75@$15 75 ₱ 280 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, at unchanged prices. Sales 1,100 bbls., at $11 62½@$11 75 for Mess, and $10@$10 12½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 6c.@7c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is very quiet, at 6½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,250 lbs. and bbls., in lots, at 9c.@9¾c., ₱ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand, at steady prices; sales 220 bbls., at $14 50@$15 for Extra Mess, and $13@$13 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.: Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in good request and very firm at 12c.@16c. for poor to very choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues salable and buoyant at 7c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 20 tcs. Carolina at $8 75, and 150 bags East India, at $6 75@$7 ₱100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 920 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 8¾c.@11c., the latter rate for Clarified; and Cuba at 8½c.@8¾c.; also, 181 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 8c.@9 5-16c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 62,000 lbs. Prime, at 10¾c.@10¾c.; and 10,000 lbs. Grease, at 8¾c.@9c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY.—Sales 850 bbls., at 31½c.@32½c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were less extensive to-day, but rates were firm. We quote For Liverpool—Flour, at 4s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 15½d. @18d. Corn, 15d.@15¾d., Beef, 8s. ₱ tce., Pork, 6s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 45s., Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 15d.@16d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 6s. ₱ bbl. Beef, 8s. 6d.@9s. ₱ tce., Bacon and Lard, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Butter and Cheese, 50s.@55s. ₱ ton. For Bristol a ship with Grain, at 16d., ₱ bushel. For London—Flour at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain at 15¾d. @16¾d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 6s. 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 8s. 6d. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 45s.@47s. 6d.@50s.; Tallow, 42s. 6d. ₱ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 11
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 15

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 13
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 27
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *City of New-York* and *Bremen* will close at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow (Saturday) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4 30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice fitting dollar corsets, 50c. chemises, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

PARIS FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.—Mrs. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., respectfully informs Merchants and Milliners from the country, that she is now prepared to exhibit the latest styles of Paris Pattern Bonnets and Fall Millinery at the lowest wholesale prices. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL PATTERN BONNETS—For the trade and milliners, selected by Mr. WM. SIMMONS, who is in Europe. Just received per steamers *Australasian* and *City of New-York*. MRS. W. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL

APPLES FOR SHIPMENT.—PELHAM FARM Newtown Pippin Apples for sale. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y., or at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., N. Y.
M. A. J. LYNCH.

WANTED—A SMALL, PLAIN SLEIGH, with either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, W., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & WILLETS, 194 Broadway

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking and all kinds of baking; or would take charge of a house during the absence of a family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 132½ 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 106 East 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist with the washing; good City reference; is a good bread baker. Call for two days at No. 51 East 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required, in a private family; has the best of City reference; can be highly recommended from her present situation. Call at No. 7 West 27th st. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLEaged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer, she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 85 6th-av., near Waverley-place, front room, up stairs.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN DESIRES a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, viz.: meats, game, soups and jellies; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, who understands the business in all its branches; the best of City references given. To be seen for two days at No. 94 24th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A middle-aged woman, as cook in a private family, or would do genral housework in a family of two or three persons. Call for 2 or 3 days, at No. 34 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 31 Charles-st., near Waverly-place, in the rear, 3d floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as plain, neat cook, or laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; wages $— to $9 a month; City or country. Call at No. 134 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN English Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 87 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a small private family; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 262 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first rate cook in a small family; understands the making of all kinds of jellies, pastry and sauce; would assist with the washing, if necessary; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 566 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST CLASS COOK WISHES A situation; understands her business in all its branches, meats, soups, jellies, pastry, &c. Inquire at No. 153 West 27th-st., for 2 or 3 days, where the best of references can be given.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as good plain cook, baker, washer and ironer; satisfactory reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at 206 East 17th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman as good plain cook or as chambermaid and laundress; five years' City references. Apply at No. 40 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable, middle-aged woman, a situation as first-class cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st. Inquire in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waiter; understands her business in all its branches; can do French thoroughly. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 144 No. East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, in a Protestant family. None but a respectable family need apply. Inquire for two days at No. 132 West 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as above, or as chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer; best of City references. Apply at No. 140 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to make herself generally useful; good City references given. Call or address No. 125 East 28th-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or to take care of children, and to do sewing. Best of references from her last places. Call for two days at No. 246 East 9th-st., near Avenue A.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and take charge of children, or as waitress; has the best of references. Call at No. 311 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ACTIVE young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or would take a laundress. Has run a small family; has two years City reference convenient to where she advertises from. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference, lived seven years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as laundress or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands doing up linens and underbody, and French starching; the best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 15 East 22d-st., second floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as laundress and chambermaid; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 143 West 31st-st., in the basement.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable woman, as laundress in a private family; has lived with the best families in the City; can be well recommended. Call for two days at No. 5 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a competent woman, as first-class laundress and chambermaid; best of City reference. Call at No. 86 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT Dressmaker at 11 Jay-st. mail wants a situation with a family, thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, also family sewing of all kinds; will take care of a little girl if required. City references. Apply at No. 239 6th-av., near 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wants a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, understands all kinds of family sewing, no objection to assist with light chamberwork or wait on growing children; reference unexceptionable from some of the first families in the City. Can be seen at present employers for a few days at No. 180 Madison av

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as competent seamstress. Can do all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Would go by the day, but a permanent situation preferred, or would do light chamber work. Can be seen at her present employer's at No. 237 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A LADY, WHO from unforward circumstances is obliged to fall on her own resources, wishes to procure a situation in a family as seamstress, or would be willing to assist a lady in the management of a house, or take charge of one or two grown children. Address S E., 99 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

AS ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER.—A LAdy, well educated, a good housekeeper, and calculated to make a home happy, but who is tired of boarding, would like to make arrangement with a widower as assistant in that department. No recompense desired; best of reference given. None need reply without giving real name, and where an interview may be had. Address L. M., for one week, box No 131 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE American woman wishes a situation as above, can give references as to experience, capacity, &c. Can be seen at No. 294 Fourth-av., near 23d-st., or address as above.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A RESpectable woman wishes a situation to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 242 Avenue A, between 16th and 17th sts., 3d floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

A YOUNG WOMAN, A DRESSMAKER, wishes to go out by the day; references given. Call at No. 1,105 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., in the corset and skirt store

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE THE charge of a lone and children, or to teach young children, or as teacher in the primary department of a school, or as companion to a lady; good reference given. Address O. C., with part terms, or call for one week, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 42 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

FRENCH NURSE. A RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl, who is fond of children, and can do plain sewing, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

A WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, in a private family or boarding-house; is capable of taking charge of the dining-room; can give the best of references. Call or address for two days at No. 50 West Twenty-fifth-st.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as gardener, who fully understands the care and management of a green-house, vegetables, &c.; is a Protestant, and can come well recommended. Can be seen at Mr. Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., or address S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, a situation as nurse, chambermaid or seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; good City references; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 303 East 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of an infant; has no objection to go traveling. Can be seen at No. 146 5th-st., east of 2d-av. Good reference, if required.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby; best of City reference. Call at No. 44 West 34th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 212 East 14th-st

A CHILD'S NURSE.—A PROTESTANT English girl, 18 years of age, that has not lived out before, wishes a situation to mind children, or to learn to do waiting; wages not so much an object as a home in a good private family. Apply at No. 506 2d-av.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. Also, on hand, small girls, and girls lately landed.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, EXPERIENCED WAITRESSES, HOUSEMAIDS AND LAUNDRESSES.—Ladies desirous of securing efficient, truthful servants, of the most excellent class, may be immediately supplied with those accustomed to serve in the first families in Brooklyn, by applying to H. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., (Hamilton's Buildings,) corner of Joralemon, Brooklyn, where positively none but a superior class of servants will be admitted.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as gardener, who fully understands the care and management of a green-house, vegetables, &c., is a Protestant, and can come well recommended. Can be seen at Mr. Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., or address S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; would make himself generally useful; is a good milker, and understands the care and management of horses. Address A. B., Box No. 211, *Times* office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a thorough practical gardener; is married, and a native of Scotland; can give first-class reference. Apply to Mr. ELLIOT, seedsman, No. 27 John-st., New-York.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as farmer; understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, address FARMER, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and plain gardener, or take the care and management of a country seat; is acquainted with both; the advertiser is honest, sober and industrious. Address, for two days, J. IRWIN, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to go in the country, and willing to assist in the garden and take care of a cow; good reference from my last employer. Address G. O., Box No. 206 *Times* Office

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted, by a young man, he understands the care and management of horses, also would make himself useful generally; can give good recommendations for honesty. Address H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Good references as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address B, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A single man wishes a situation as coachman and gardener; good reference given from his last place. Address Z. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS Coachman, by a young man who understands the care of horses thoroughly. Address, for two days, J. C., Union Square Post-office

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A COLORED man a situation as waiter in a first-class boarding-house. Can be seen at Mrs. C. GREEN'S Domestic Agency, No. 950 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—ONE WHO can do the work of a family of three adults; the applicant must be a person of some refinement and intelligence, as she will be treated as one of the family, and have a room of it. A person over 40 years of age, without children, preferred. Address W. C., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—TO FARMERS—WANTED, a single man to work a small place near the City; must be a practical farmer, and one who understands the care of horses and cows, and willing to make himself generally useful, must have good recommendations. Apply at No. 275 Spring-st

WANTED—SOBER AND RELIABLE MEN FOR nurses at United States Army General Hospital, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. Apply with references at the Medical Director's Office, No. 110 Grand-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

A LAD WANTED IN A WHOLESALE dry goods house; one who resides with his parents preferred. Address DRY GOODS, Box No. 117 *Times* office

A GIRL.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT GIRL, who is willing to go a short distance in the country, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Apply at 33 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, A COMmission entry clerk. Answer, with name and reference, to Box No. 3,095 General Post Office

LADIES' DRESS CAP-MAKERS WANTED, at No. 12 Bleecker, between Waverly place and Sixth-st. Good hands will have constant work.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(Parlor Organs)—For sale, to let, or by instalments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with two rows of keys and 9 stops, at $100. GUITAR PIANOS, fully warranted, at $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKERS' STOCK COMPANY, NO. 80 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stock-holders have the superior, practical pianoforte-makers this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, C. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 211, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 2d-st., near 8th-av.

UPRIGHT SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood 5 octaves, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $65, $55, $50, $45, $75. by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 135th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$500.—ANY RELIABLE MAN HAVING the above amount to loan employer, on good security, may secure a permanent situation; or an interest in an excellent business, by applying, for two days, to BUCKLEY & CO., No. 13 Centre-st., corner of Chambers-st.

SMALL PLEASURE PROPELLER FOR SALE CHEAP.—Galvanized iron hull, 26 feet long, 6 feet beam, cabin like an omnibus, machinery simple and easily managed. Has been used very little. Apply to F. L. BUSENBERRY, foot of 33d-st., North River.

COAL-YARD TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The old established yard Nos. 959 and 952 2d-av., between 50th and 51st sts.; two floors lower and first 50 feet front by 110 feet deep, all under cover. Inquire on the premises.

EDGE TOOLS.—A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of an old established edge-tool manufactory, and willing to invest some capital, can hear of a good chance by addressing W. P. ABENROTH, No. 109 Beekman-st., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 131 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.
Attention is invited to a method of covering flat roofs with slate—no rusting—no repairing—light and durable roof. It has been in use some months, and wherever laid has given entire satisfaction.
C. STEARMAN, No. 181 Franklin-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 10 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept 11.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 31ST-ST.,
Will REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.
Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable sojourning and subsistence of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.
For circulars, apply to A. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 69 Wall-st.; John R. Brown, Esq., No. 6 Coenties-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President, Westchester Penn.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.
The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.
Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, LONG ISLAND.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.
The eighteenth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. D. G. Eaton, adjoining the Institute building.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 20 East 25th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs.,
Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils limited to twelve. Private instruction in languages and literature will also be resumed. The most distinguished professors are employed. The terms moderate.

MISS BEAN
Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies,
No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
W. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.
The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times per day, *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARTUS ERVING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 13th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business, addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1,211, No. 22 Fifth-st.,
Near Madison-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 18.
Circulars, &c., may be obtained at the School.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle. BOSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will enjoy and share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. BOSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Truest Fleming, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors respectively engaged.
Circulars may be had at Mr. Mowbray and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st., and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.—Nos. 20 and 22 West 24th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. The instruction now divided in a Young Ladies' Department, Principals H. CONRAD, Ph. D. and Miss Dorothea F. Hoffmann; and a Young Gentlemen's Department, Princip

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MERICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulte l with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire annihilation of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A NACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors. By following the instruction given in a medical work, considerable money was saved in two cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it, at $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained at no one anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Send for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
ARMY CLOTHS.
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5, 1862.

Manufacturers and Merchants are invited to offer Proposals, at this office, until FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 12 M., to furnish the United States with
BLANKETS, ARMY CLOTHS, KERSEYS, AND LININGS AND TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS,
SUITED TO MAKING
UNIFORM CLOTHING.

The BLANKETS must be Army Blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black,) inches in length in the centre, to be 7 feet 3 long, and 5 feet 6 inches wide, each blanket to weigh 5 pounds.

The CLOTH must be dark blue, Indigo woolen-dyed, of army standard, weighing 24 ounces to yard of 54 inches wide, and 20 ounces to yard of 27 inches wide. The KERSEYS must be sky blue, Indigo woolen-dyed army standard, weighing 22 ounces to yard of 54 inches wide, and 11 ounces to yard of 27 inches wide. Samples of Linings and Trimming must accompany the bids for these articles.

Bidders will state the number of yards and quantity of each article they will be prepared to furnish in each month, and for how many months at the Clothing Depot in Philadelphia, and the price per yard, &c.

Each bid must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same and give satisfactory security. The names of sureties to be given in the proposal.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the seventeenth day of September, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the two lots of ground situated at Nos. 6 and 70 Monroe-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be put in, or otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which such sureties are wanting.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

BERNARD SMYTH,
WILSON SMALL,
JAMES MOORE,
Committee of School Officers of the Seventh Ward.
Dated September 4, 1862.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNtil 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 15th September, inst., for constructing a portion of the Potomac Dam, at Great Falls.

The principal item of work to be done is about five thousand (5,000) yards of rock embankment.

Specifications can be procured and plans seen at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Potomac Dam," and addressed to Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer, W. A.

FOR SALE—2,000 POUNDS MICHIGAN FLEECE wool, by BUCKLEY, SHELDON & CO., Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st., corner of Church-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that an election of Directors of the Erie Railway Company will be held at the office of said Company, at Erie place, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of October, 1862, as provided by the by-law of said Company regulating such election, which by-law is as follows:

"The election of Directors of the Company shall be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the second Tuesday of October, in the year 1862, and on the second Tuesday of October in each year thereafter; the polls to be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue open till 2 o'clock P. M. A vacancy in the office of Director may be filled by the Board, on previous notice being given, of at least ten days, to each Director."

The Transfer Books will be closed at 2 o'clock on Saturday, the 27th inst., and no transfer of stock will be made after that day, until the 15th of October next.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.
New-York, Sept. 1, 1862.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (section 1 of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1858, and its amended by Chapter 151 of the laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 1, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a sinking fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos. 1s, 385, 572, 0 0, 1,265, 1,5-5, 1,9-5, 1,-77, 2,037, 2,2-5, 2,3-5, 2,5-5, 2,517. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1-63. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to one of the offices of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 56 Exchange place—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY,
} Trustees.

OFFICE BROOKLYN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 79 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1862.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE DIrectors of said Company, held at its office this day, JAMES C. HAD-EN was unanimously elected President in place of Richard Oakley, deceased, and JOHN G. HAVILAND was unanimously appointed Secretary.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the past three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board,

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 12, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. (5) net payable on demand at their Branch office, No. (2 Wall-st., New-York.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share, ten per cent., less the Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand at this office.

SAMUEL E. BELDEN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

All deposits made on or before 1st October, will draw interest from the 1st day of that month.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER H. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

MARINERS' (SAVINGS) BANK,
No. 130 Av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 27, by a passenger of Grand Eastern on her last trip to New-York, a yellow leather VALISE, back broken, fastened by a strap round the middle. It was put on the baggage-car at Morris' Dock, where the passengers were landed, but on arriving at 28th-st. depot it was not found. Its contents were books, clothing, jewelry and private letters and papers, addressed to or belonging to A. J. Gray; the jewelry consisted of Roman gold studs marked with Greek characters, gold Vest and sleeve buttons, and several gold-mounted pencils and breast-pins. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder, on application to E. A. DOOLITTLE, No. 4 Newst., New-York.

LOST—BETWEEN PEARL-ST. AND JAMES-SLIP ferry on the evening of the 8th inst., A SMALL BOOK, bound in Red Russian leather, containing accounts. A reward of $10 will be paid to any person leaving it at No. 133 Pearl-st.

FOUND—ON THE EAST RIVER SEVERAL LOTS OF TIMBER which the owner can have on proving property and paying expenses, on application to Mr. HOLLINSHEAD, 179, Bowery, Assistant.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, WEATHERSFIELD AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.

The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 29th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 5 P. M. Touches at West 13th and 28th-sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEWLONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of white and enameled furniture in all colors and styles. Walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suits, wardrobes and bureaus, and pantasses. WARREN NAARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desk and Counters,
MADE TO ORDER BY
EDWARD PATTON,
No. 21 Grand-st., near Bleecker.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also the celebrated Mosquito Bar, the greatest invention in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 161 Canal-st., near Mott.

NOTICE—TO THE FRIENDS AND PATRONS of UNTERS.—We respectfully inform our friends and customers in and around Washington, that our office is now free of charge. SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Fire-place.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$157
Second Cabin Passage	85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. —.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MANEY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, U. S. Mail Steamer Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River for Havana on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. J. E. MASSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY..... Sep 13 | MONDAY..... Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau..... $50
Passage money to Havana..... 70
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP Bremen, C. MEYER, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $150; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 6 Broadst.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, Cork Harbor. The Inman Line, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their iron-plated Clyde-built full Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Sept. 13
KANGAROO	Saturday	Sept. 20
LIVERPOOL	Saturday	Sept. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	35
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight hull sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Waterst., in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 58, Broadway, in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO., in London to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., 16 Paris to JULES DEFOU E, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse, in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. Brown, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 13. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80. Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $159 25 and $139. Steerage, $50. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea. Her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. JONES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.

For Albany—10 30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave Piermont ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail for Dunkirk and stopping-place Salamanca. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds in the morning. 7 A. M., Express for Binghamton and principal interme diate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12 15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk and principal Stations. The Express trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo, at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, at Binghamton with the Syracuse Railroad, at Corning, with the Railroad to Rochester and Buffalo, at Great Bend with the Clinton, Liberty, Syracuse, and at Binghamton and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Toms River, &c., On and after Sept. 1, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 7.30 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 7 15 A. M. and 3 45 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Mapashawken, Toms River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First class meal on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 24th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 3 A. M., 12 M., and 4 30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3 30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 5 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, 24th-st. Ferry, at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7 25 A. M., and 3 10, 5 15 and 8 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with 10 P. M., Sundays included, sleeping car)	3 10 P. M.

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and public parties accommodated on application at their office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7 45 A. M., 3 15 P. M. for Greenport. 7 45 A. M., 4 15 P. M. for Syosset. 7 45, 11 45 A. M., 3 15, 4 15, 5 45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7 45 A. M. to 6 45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4 30 A. M., 9 15 A. M., 4 20 and 6 05 P. M., and 4 05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURING for army work; and Family Machines now to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 535 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

850 BALES SEA ISLAND AND GULF COTTON

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. WILLIAM MARVIN, Judge District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, On TUESDAY, Sept. 16,
AT 12 o'clock M.,
From Lambert's and Wheeler's Stores, Brooklyn,
212 bales Sea Island Cotton from prize steamer Reliance.
25 bales Upland Cotton from prize steamer Reliance.
240 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Boigorry.
9 packages Cotton from prize schooner Boigorry.
115 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Linda Mose.
3 bags Pickings Cotton from prize schooner Linda Mose.
150 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Victoria.
2 packages Upland Cotton from prize schr. Victoria.
2 crates and 1 bale from prize schooner Victoria.
62 bales Sea Island Cotton from prize schooner Agnes.
8 half bales Sea Island Cotton from prize schr. Agnes.
1 bag pickings Cotton from prize schooner Agnes.
58 bbls. Resin from prize schooner Agnes.
60 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Julia.
1 bag pickings Cotton from prize schooner Julia.
2 guns and 15 shot from prize schooner Julia.
Samples of Cotton may be seen on Friday and until day of sale at the office of HIRAM BENNER, No. 119 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAFF,
U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN ENTIRE STOCK OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.
WHITTEMORE & HAZELL
Will sell, at auction,
ON MONDAY, SEPT 15, 1862,
And following days until the whole is sold, commencing at 10 o'clock each day, at the Chamberssts.
By order of the Assignees.

The entire stock of the late firm of E. I. HUNT & CO., contained in store, consisting
$60,000 worth of Heavy and Shelf HARDWARE, Carriage Springs and Trimmings, Carriage Makers Hardware, Table Cutlery and Pocket Cutlery, Shell-wide and Grass Hoes, Hames, Axes, &c. &c. To which the attention of the trade is invited, the sale being positive, to close the estate.

TERMS.—Six months approved notes, payable in the City of New-York, for all bills over $50; under that amount net cash. A discount of 4 per cent will be allowed for cash on all bills entitled to credit.

Catalogues are ready, and can be had at the office of the Auctioneers.

WHITTEMORE & HAZELL,
Auctioneers, No. 62 Liberty-st.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE,
ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 12, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
AT THE SALESROOMS NO. 470 BROADWAY,
Comprising the entire stock of a first-class City House, rich rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room suites, in every variety. To be sold without any reserve for cash, to close the estate. By order of the assignees. Goods on view on Thursday.

IN PARTITION—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE BY DECREE OF COURT.—The country residence lately occupied by Richard Stillwell, Esq., now deceased, situated in New Rochelle, Westchester County, consisting of a farm of 98 acres, highly cultivated, equally adapted to grass and grain, well watered, well stocked with fruit, supplied with new wagons and implements, buildings and fences in good repair. Also will be sold the undersigned's interest in the Court house in the City of Port Chester, on SATURDAY, Oct. 4, at 12 o'clock M.

For particulars, inquire of WISNER & VAN CLEEF, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 11 Pine-st., Postal Exchange, N. Y. or 18 GRAND HOUSE, Rye.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owners or occupants of or parties interested in all the houses and lots of ground, and all the buildings and improvements erected thereon, and all the lots and parcels of land which have been assessed and reported in the office of the Board of Assessors, and which are bounded as follows, viz.:

For building a sewer in Hudson-street from sewer in Avery-street, to a point twenty feet north of Leonard-street, with the necessary cross-walk sewer in Broadway to receive same.

The limits of the district by such assessment, in lots and parcels of land, are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the intersection of the northerly side of Leonard-street with the westerly side of Hudson-street, and running thence northerly along the westerly side of Hudson-street to the southerly side of Franklin-street, thence westerly along the southerly side of Franklin-street to the easterly side of Varick-street, thence southerly along the easterly side of Varick-street to the northerly side of Leonard-street, thence easterly along the northerly side of Leonard-street to the place of beginning.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chamber-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Sept. 12, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, paving, curb and gutter, flagging, filling and fencing lots, and constructing sewers, will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the ninth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York Commercial Advertiser, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Commissioner,
July 4, 1862. P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.
jy8-law4wTh.*

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

P. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FRASER,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between CORNELIUS RYAN and FREDERICK HEIMAN, under the firm name of RYAN & HEIMAN, in the hide and tallow business, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 14th day of April, 1862.

CORNELIUS RYAN,
FREDERICK HEIMAN.

New-York, April 14, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED INTO partnership with me Mr. JAMES J. GOODWIN, who has for the past year assisted for me by procuration. The business will hereafter be conducted under the style of J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent debtor is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of the third Article of the first Title of the fifth Chapter of the second Part of the Revised Statutes. DAVID M. MURRAY, Jr., of the city of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published August 4, 1862. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Gilbert Robertson, Jr., County Judge of said county, at his office, Mutual Bank Buildings, in the City of Troy, on the 21st day of October next, at two o'clock in the for

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

The Rebels Approaching Cincinnati in Force.

Their Main Body Only Seven Miles from Covington.

THE NATIONAL PICKETS DRIVEN IN.

A FIGHT EXPECTED YESTERDAY.

No Apprehensions as to the Result.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 11—2½ P. M.

It is generally expected that a great fight will come off to-day, but so far only skirmishing has taken place.

The rebels are reported in force at Latonia Springs, about seven miles from Covington.

Our forces are very large.

The city is considered safe.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Sept. 11.

Advices from Cincinnati state that the most vigorous warlike preparations are going on there.

Large numbers of men have gone from this city to Cincinnati to-day.

It is reported that the rebels drove in our pickets in that vicinity to-day.

The rebels are about two miles from our lines, gradually feeling our position.

No reverse is apprehended, as a corps of veteran Union soldiers arrived in Cincinnati to-day.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 11.

There was picket skirmishing along the entire line of the West Licking River this afternoon. We los[t] two men killed. The enemy's loss is not known.

The enemy is throwing up breastworks to-night in front of Fort Wallace. They will be shelled out to-morrow.

Several regiments of Gen. GRANT'S army arrived to-day. Others are *en route*.

There have been large arrivals of other regiments and "squirrel hunters."

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 11.

There has been no battle yet, although it is expected hourly.

The pickets are skirmishing along the entire line of the Licking River. I saw, this morning, the rebel pickets firing, and being fired at, not more than a mile from Mitchell.

Several of our men have been wounded to-day, and one poisoned by the inmates of a house just within our picket lines.

Reinforcements of veteran troops are constantly arriving, and we are now ready for KIRBY SMITH whenever he chooses to come.

Cincinnati is safe.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 11—8 P. M.

Maysville was taken to-day by the rebel MORGAN with 1,500 men. No resistance was made.

FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

The Peril to Our Army in East Tennessee.

The following is an extract of a letter from a distinguished Union officer serving with the forces under Gen. MORGAN at Cumberland Gap:

CUMBERLAND GAP, Tenn., Aug. 28, 1862.

We are surrounded, and our supplies are cut off. The rebels have twenty thousand men, just out of cannon-shot in our front, and their pickets run across the mountains from valley to valley, up to within two miles of this Gap. More of the enemy's troops are now on their way from Knoxville, and two rebel columns have also gained our rear, one of which crossed over by Rogers' and the other by Big Creek Gap. One of these columns, under Gen. KIRBY SMITH, is, it is said, about to push its way up to Northern Kentucky, to attempt to cross the Ohio River, and by the time this reaches you, if it ever does, the whole of Eastern Kentucky will, I fear, have fallen into the hands of the rebels, and we may be isolated by a distance of hundreds of miles from the only region from which we can hope for succor. We have begged for reinforcements and support for two months past, so that we might penetrate into East Tennessee, where both friends and supplies await us, but the authorities at Washington have turned a deaf ear to our entreaties.

Though the rebel force is great on all sides of us, I do not believe they will dare to attack us. They evacuated this stronghold with a force 6,000 strong, and with a reinforcement of 12,000 within three hours' march. This was more than twice the number of the National force with which Gen. MORGAN captured the Gap, and which had no reinforcements within a distance of one hundred miles. But the enemy is unable to cope with such determined men as compose this little army.

I am assured by the highest authority here, that *in no event will Cumberland Gap be surrendered or evacuated.* The only means the rebels have of destroying us is to starve us to death; and I own that in this respect the prospect looks somewhat gloomy. If the rebels now moving northward reach the Ohio River, we shall then despair of relief, and by the end of September or October, our bones bleaching on the mountains may be all that can be found of Gen. MORGAN'S army.

If it be in the programme of the Government to relieve us, a column of 20,000 men must be immediately sent from Lexington. It can be done. Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky can furnish the troops; and if they are not hampered by absurd orders, the column might yet reach us in time. Gen. MORGAN says that, if apprised of the approach of a relieving force, he himself would advance to meet it with a portion of his army, and cut his way through the beleaguering rebels or perish in the attempt.

The enemy's troops are like famished wolves. Hunger has made them desperate. Look out for ravages, if they get up into the blue grass region of Kentucky.

Daily and hourly we look anxiously for relief. We listen with sharp ears for the drum-tap of Gen. BUEL in the Southwest, or the bugles of a Union column advancing over the hills from the North. High on the mountain-peaks this little army defiantly upholds the flaming emblem of the Republic. God forbid that our Government should leave us to be starved out or slaughtered piecemeal, uncared for, in these solitudes.

In view of the perils that surround us, Gen. MORGAN has issued the following inspiriting address to his army, which has been read at the head of every corps and regiment in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO, CUMBERLAND GAP, Aug. 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 73.—OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION! The opportunity you have so long desired has at length arrived, and you will now prove to your friends, your country and the world, that you are soldiers in fact and deed, as well as in name.

The famished enemy is in despair. Driven from Chattanooga, and Richmond escaping from his grasp, he sees that he is forced to occupy Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, or give up the contest.

Two months ago, *to-day*, he ingloriously abandoned this formidable stronghold, although his force was then greater than yours. If it was then strong, it is infinitely stronger now—stronger in fortifications, stronger in artillery, and, above all, stronger in the brave hearts and strong arms which defend this mountain fastness, destined to become immortal from your glorious deeds.

They talk of the enemy's numbers. Believe me, soldiers, his very strength is his greatest weakness, for the more men he has the sooner will they starve.

One word to you and regard that word as your fate. You can hold this position against any odds, and you have but to determine to conquer, and victory is yours!

Comrades, I greet and salute you!

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General commanding the
Victors of Cumberland Gap.

IMPORTANT FROM SALT LAKE.

Continuation of Indian Atrocities—The Overland Mail, &c.

SALT LAKE, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

JAMES FORBES has just arrived here from Snake River, and reports that two trains were attacked by the Indians at Subiett's Cut Off, three hundred miles north of this city. Fifteen or twenty persons were killed, including women and children.

Four parties have arrived here within the past week, having been driven back by the Indians.

One party of twelve had five wounded in a fight with a small body of Snake Indians.

The Snakes, the Bannocks and the Shoshones are well armed with rifles and revolvers, and are determined to prevent emigrants from going into Salmon County.

Col CONNER arrived here last night.

The Overland mails are arriving and departing regularly.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

Capt. F. F. WELLS, of Boston, Mass., with twenty divers, three hundred men, and four whale-ships, arrived here yesterday, for the purpose of raising the sunken vessels at Hampton, Newport's News, Gosport, and James River. Their contract compels them to raise the *Cumberland* whole, but Capt. WELLS intends to raise the *Merrimac* whole if possible.

Some sixty or seventy vessels of all classes, received orders yesterday to report to headquarters for the purpose of receiving their discharge from the United States service; among others, the steamboats *Arrowsmith* and *Highland Light*. The *Guide* will leave to-morrow morning for New York.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers—Deserters from the National Army Held as Prisoners in Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The following sick and wounded soldiers have been sent away from here:

Edwd. Draper, Co. D, 2d Mass.	M. Canovan, Co. G, 29th Penn.
Jos. F. Stoke, Co. I, 55th Penn.	G. M. Smith, Co. A, 66th O.
Jas. Fix, Co. A, 3d Penn. Res.	W. H. Herron, Co. H, 66th O.
R. A. Strickland, Co. D, 11th Maine.	Sergt. S. J. Streatt, Co. F, 5th Penn. Reserve.
M. D. Whitehead, Co. A, 1st Virginia Battery.	1st Sergt. J. L. Stough, Co. D, 12th U. S. Inf., wounded.
Sergt. A. Larke, Co. A, 2d Wis.	Sergt. Chas. Link, 13th Battery, New-York.
Peter Poff, Co. C, 20th Ind.	I. M. Holmes, Co. A, 66th Ohio.
Corp. G. A. Burlingham, Co. E, 1st R. I. Art.	Sergt. Maj. J. W. Hill, 66th O.
Sergt. M. C. Sayes, Co. B, 22d Massachusetts.	1st Sergt. R. L. Jones, Co. C, 29th Ohio.
S. H. McAllen, Co. G, 29th Pennsylvania.	Robt. Simpson, Co. I, 66th O.
Corp. L. I. Bartlett, Co. G, 10th Maine.	J. H. McClellan, Co. I, 8th Pennsylvania Reserve.
W. P. Pennell, Co. D, 10th Penn. Reserve.	David Gray, Co. A, 66th Ohio.
John Fanson, Co. K, 5th Conn	Corp. Wm. Quayle, Co. D, 90th Pennsylvania.
A. J. Bratt, Co. E, 5th Mich.	Corge F. Peel, Co. F, 90th Pennsylvania.
Phillip Lambert, Co. F, 8th New York, and wife.	J. Tucker, Co. I, 66th Ohio.
Jas. Conover, Co. B, 66th O.	Chas. McGove, 66th Ohio.
Henry Ellog, Co. I, 1st Md.	N. Gillett, Co. E, 29 Ohio.
B. W. Johnston, Co. L, 1st California.	M. S. Pike, drum-major, 22d Massachusetts.
Peter Manning, Co. D, 18th Massachusetts.	Corp. C. Woodford, Co. F, 28th Ohio.
F. Grieble, Bat'y A, 1st N. J.	M. A. Bray, Co. C, 5th Ohio
D. M. Eckman, Co. C, 5th United States Cavalry.	Wm. M. Campbell, Co. K, 7th Indiana.
J. D. Kidney, Co. H, 2d Va.	A. H. Bauham, Co. B, 28th O.
J. H. King, Co. I, 7th Ind.	C. Veldon, Co K, 1st Ohio Artillery.
John McGowan, Co. H, 1st Maryland—escaped.	J. Dangle, Co. I, 45th N. Y.
— Manning, Co. D, 2d Va.	A. Michael, Co. I, 66th O.
J. Morgan, Co. D, 5th Ohio.	William McKee, Co. A, 46th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. C. E. Sturgis, Co. M, 1st Maine Cavalry.	J. H. Bergseeker, Co. F, 37th Ohio.
T. H. Weaver, Knapp Bat.	Sergt. W. C. Flago, Co. B, 66th Ohio.
J. F. Sisco, Co. D, 7th Mich.	M. Bereitas, Co. I, 5th Ohio.
Hugh Liddy, Co. D, 5th Ohio.	Corp. D. J. O'Connell, Co. I, 5th Ohio.
E. Stevens, Co. D, 8th Ohio.	J. A. Frazier, Co. C, 29th Ohio.
B. Benner, Co. G, 25th Penn.	R. W. Cross, Co C, 29th Ohio.
Jos. Ebur, Co. K, 29th Penn	M. Stanback, Co. A, 29th Pa.
Asa Neilt, Co. D, 27th Ind.	J. M. Cahill, Co. D, 5th Ohio.
Wm. Walker, Co. C, 7th Ind.	A. Murdoch, Co. C, 4th N. Y. Cavalry.
W. Johnson, Co. F, 110th Pa.	J. Barber, Co. F, 5th Ohio.
Sergt. J. F. Doar, Co. D, 5th Ohio.	C. G. Conrady, Co. D, 4th N. Y. Cavalry.
L. Fred, Bat. B, 1st N. Y.	And. J. Barr, Co. C, 5th Ohio.
C. Hook, Co. C, 4th N. J.	J. Robinson, Co. F, 5th Ohio
H. Black, Co. K, 66th Ohio.	C. Welsh, Co. F, 5th Ohio.
J. Fitchholtz, Co. A, 4th N. Y. Cavalry.	L. W. Stevens, Co. F, 5th Ohio.
A. Minning, Co. F, 5th Ohio	J. R. Stevens, Co. F, 5th Ohio.
J. A. Murphy, Co. B, 66th Ohio.	G. Brown, Co. F, 5th Ohio.
J. T. Cobb, Co. E, 6th N. H.	H. Coleman, Co. G, 29th Pennsylvania.
Wm. J. Meoary, Co. A, 1st Massachusetts.	W. Leech, Co. K, 29th Penn.
W. Mahan, Co. B, 66th Ohio.	B. J. Knight, Co. I, 5th Ohio.
E. Garrett, Co. B, 5th Ohio.	C. W. Sterling, Co. C, 7th Indiana.
M. J. Mosher, Co. B, 77th New-York.	J. Melost, Co. G, 7th Va.
G. Bolton, Co. B, 77th N. Y.	G. Dilcolm, Co. H, Har. Cav.
D. E. Eves, Co. H, 1st Ver. Cavalry.	I. Ambruster, Co. F, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
H. H. Brown, Co. I, 7th Ind.	T. Morgan, Co. D, 5th Conn.
Corp. J. Renft, Co. H, 37th Ohio.	Saml. D. Laird, Co. F, 66th Ohio.
I. Englehart, Co E, 39th N. Y.	Albert Bordy, Co. H, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
H. Rotb, Co. E, 39th N. Y.	S. T. Cabe, Co. B, 12th Mass.
J. Bagner, Co. E, 39th N. Y.	C. H. Martin, Co. A, 5th O.
W. H. Benham, Co C, 3d N. Y.	G. Chell, Co. I, 5th Ohio.
C. Weaver, Co. C, 5th Conn	J. Deen, Co. F, 28th N. Y.
C. Merril, Co. F, 5th Ohio.	W. H. McNill, Co. B, 1st Va. Cavalry.
Wm. Higgins, Co. C, 5th Ct.	Sergt. B. F. Pate, Co H, 5th N. Y. Cavalry.
G. H. Bouton, Co B, 38th New-York.	W. W. Watkins, Co. C, 5th O.
H. C. Lord, Co. C, 29th Ohio.	H. Dillaman, Co. C, 105th Pa
J. C. Dewolf, Co. B, 29th Ohio.	F. Krels, Co. K, 37th Ohio
J. B. Wilder, Co. B, 29th Ohio.	H. E. Miller, Co. A, 7th Ind.
G. Cloud, Co. K, 5th Ohio.	J. Sanders, Co. H, 102d N. Y.
Wm. Waterman, Co. I, 29th Ohio.	Thomas s. Wells, Co. A, 27th Indiana.
Jas Hyatt, Co. D, 1st L. I.	Jos Dillman Co B, 1st Maryland Cavalry.
Jas. Bogart, Co C, 5th Ohio.	Corp. Jac Fritz, Co. B, 1st Maryland Cavalry
F. Luulow, Co. F, 5th Ohio.	J. Donnelly, Co K, 27th Ind.
F. Madden, Co. E, 88th N. Y.	Sergt. C. D. Williams, Co C, 7th Indiana.
H. Klettle, Co. H, 4th N. Y. Cav	Jno. Parks, Co. K, 29th Ind.
Jas. Powers, Co. I, 4th Ohio.	M. Vogelbaugh, Co. I, 25th Ind.
Jos. Horton, Co. D, 5th Ohio	D. Salomon, Co. H, 5th Ind.
J. Weisser, Co. A, 66th Ohio.	E. Kreiler, Co. I, 41st N. Y.
Corp. J. H. W. Gladney, Co G, 29th Pennsylvania.	Hram Doby, Co. I, 66th Ohio.
Arch. Arbuckle, Co G, 29 Pa.	And. Schlarb, Co M, 1st Virginia Cavalry
Wm. Maldrid, Co I, 25th Ohio	Thos. H. Pasco, Co A, 25 h
Sergt. C. B. Gaither, Co. D, 5th Ohio.	Jno Clark, Co. I, 29th Penn
Wm. Bullard, Co. D, 7th Ind.	Cyrus Chadbourn, Co. K, 1st Massachusetts.
W. H. Moore, Co. E, 29th Pa.	Sergt. Jas. T. Higgins, Co. K, 1st Massachusetts.
Fred ——, Co E, 27th Pa	Chas. F. Slade, Co. G, 90th Pa
J. J. Jones, Co. D, 29th Penn.	F. Hibbard, Co. K, 29th O.
G. Thompson, Co G, 27th Pa.	E. P. Young, Co A, 29th O.
J. Robson, Co. I, 29th Penn.	W. H. Vanderiff, Co. E, 29th Pennsylvania.
Jas. Welsh, Co. G, 5th N. Y.	Peter Roquet, Co. B, 74th New-York.
Wm A. Ambler, Co F, 5th Ct.	
J. H. Ward, Co. F, 21st N. Y.	
A. Kohler, Co A, 21st N. Y.	
Wm. Scott, Co. B, 5th Ohio.	
G. Clouds, Co K, 5th Ohio.	
W. Elliott, Co. K, 5th Ohio.	
C. Lyons, Co K, 5th Ohio.	
M. Sass, Co. K, 5th Ohio.	
L. Quinten, Co. K, 5th Ohio.	
H. Rudsun, Co. K, 5th Ohio.	
J. Gray, Co. K, 5th Ohio.	
Jno. Nantz, Co. H, 5th Ohio	
Jno. Ingler, Co. H, 5th Ohio	
G. W. Boneeberg, Co. H, Harris Cavalry.	

The above list is about one-third of the names of the paroled prisoners that arrived here this morning on the flag of truce boat *Cossack*, from Aiken's Landing. I should have been able to have sent you a complete list had it not been for the churlishness of Capt. HALL, Sixty-fourth Illinois, who gave orders to the guard preventing me from obtaining the balance. From the appearance of his uniform I should suppose that he has never smelt powder.

There was quite a number of sick and wounded on board. Dr. GILBERT, the Medical Purveyor of this Department, did everything in his power to relieve them, and expressed regret that he was unable to send surgeons with them to the North.

Below you will find the names of *deserters* from the Union army, now held in durance vile at the Libby Prison, Richmond. The list was furnished by a Union soldier, who acted as assistant to the Confederate Clerk of the prison.

Edw. Duval, Co. A, 1nd battery, New-York.	Felix Willis, Co. E, 2ds Mass
Sergt. Francis Turski, Ind. battery, New-York.	Jeremiah Lozier, Co E, 7th Maine
A. G. Lawrence, Co. C, 16th Mass.	Francis Weaver, Co. C, 7th Maine.
G. Kennicut, Co K, 62d N. Y.	Wm. Graves, 17th U. S. Inf.
Marth. Smith, chief bugler.	Warren June, 7th U. S. Inf.
Co. K, 11th Pa. cav.	Thos. Surety, 14th U. S. Inf.
John Whitehead, Co. C, 95th Penn	John Weber, Co. F, 54th N. Y.
E. R. Haight, Co. K, 11th Pa. cav.	James Carpenter, Co. F, 1st Pa.
Enos Barr, Co. C, 96th Pa.	Henry Fecha, Co. B, 4th New-York cavalry.
Wm Cummings, Co. C, 61st Penn.	Charles Lazard, Co. B, 4th New-York cavalry.
F. F. Heckard, Co. I.	D. T. Taylor, Co F, 2d N. Y.
N. McCormick, Co. B, 83d New York.	John Newton, Co G, 23d N. Y.
C. Sylvester, Co. B, 62d N. Y	Chas. Pike, Co. I, 2d Maine
	Albert Fritz, Co. I, 16th N. Y.

A Woman and her two Children Murdered.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 11.

In the town of Otis, Berkshire County, on Sunday afternoon, the wife of Geo. JONES and her two young children were murdered in the woods while gathering berries. Mrs. JONES was brutally outraged before being murdered. She was twenty-two years old. Some persons, even in the vicinity are for[got]ten.

STATE POLITICS.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention.

The Full State Ticket Nominated and a Platform Adopted.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1862.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, by the presiding officer.

Mr. DINNENY offered the following resolution:

Whereas, In view of the liberal call under and in pursuance of which this Convention has convened, we deem it unnecessary by resolutions to adopt a platform, therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Resolutions be and they are hereby discharged from the further consideration of the subject committed to them, and that we present to the electors at the coming election the Constitutions of the United States and State of New-York, with the speech of our nominee for Governor, made yesterday, as embodying the principles upon which we go into the contest. [Loud applause.]

Mr. R. P. WISSER seconded the resolution. He believed the only platform the party needed was the one upon which it stands now, and upon which it has stood for years—the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. [Cheers.] The noble speech of their candidate for Governor had touched every heart here, and will awaken a responsive echo throughout the land. The Democracy needs nothing else—the Union men of the land can desire nothing more. They would go into this contest with the Constitution clasped to their hearts, and with the banner of their country spread over them, with every star emblazoned upon it. The noble speech to which they had listened yesterday was the basis upon which all good and true men will proudly stand.

The President suggested that, as the Committee on Resolutions were now absent from the Convention, it would be only courteous in them to delay action upon the resolution now offered until they were present.

Mr. DINENNY withdrew the resolution for the present, but gave notice that he should renew it when the Committee was prepared to report.

Judge CONSTOCK, from the Committee of Conference, reported that the Committee had met the similar Committee appointed by the Convention at Troy, and he was glad to say that the two Committees, on an interchange of views, found that the principles which actuated the two Conventions was the same, and that the Committee from the Troy Convention had expressed an earnest desire to support the nominees of this Convention. But in order to consolidate their vote upon these nominess, they believed it necessary to place a representative man on the ticket for the second office, as well as for the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The Committee had suggested for the second place in the State Government the names of D. B. ST. JOHN, WASHINGTON HUNT—[Cheers]—and W. C. HASBROUCK. The Committee further desired to report that they had made no manner of arrangement with the other Committee, but concluded to refer the whole matter to this Convention. The Committee have no other report to make, except to say with great earnestness that in this crisis in public affairs, in their judgment the names of candidates should be selected with great care, in order to unite the votes of all the conservative men of the State in their support.

Capt. RINGLAS did not suppose there was a man within the hearing of his voice who did not know that it would always be distasteful to him to place any man on a ticket which he was going to support whose antecedents were anti-Democratic. He had been as bitter in his political prejudices as any reasonable man could be, but at this time it was necessary to sacrifice all prejudices on the altar of our country. He, therefore, stood here ready to pledge himself to vote for any man who stands upon a broad national platform, and who will aid in sweeping back the black tide of Abolitionism. [Cheers.] He was well informed that the nomination of a Clerk of the Court of Appeals, only, from the other conservative party, would be ineffectual to unite all the votes of that party for the ticket. He was, therefore, prepared to select a name from those offered by the Committee, and to place in the office of Lieutenant-Governor a candidate who was competent to discharge its duties, and whose principles warranted the support of the Democratic Party. If the call of the State Committee was to be faithfully carried out, he did not see how the course suggested by the Committee of Conference could be objected to. He suggested the name of DANIEL B. ST. JOHN for the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS did not understand that the name of D. B. ST. JOHN was unanimously presented by the New-York delegation. He should be prepared to express his views when the nomination came up in order.

The report of the Committee of Conference having been accepted,

Mr. S. T. FAIRCHILD moved that the Convention now proceed to vote *viva voce* for a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and that each Assembly District have one vote.

Mr. MANDEVILLE, of Columbia, moved to vote by ballot, but withdrew the amendment, after discussion.

The motion to proceed to a *viva voce* for Lieutenant-Governor was carried.

Mr. TABER, of Queens, suggested the name of Hon. DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, of Queens.

Mr. HARING, of Rockland, suggested the name of Hon. A. B. CONGDEN, of Rockland.

The vote was then taken, and resulted as follows:

David R. Floyd Jones	72
A. B. Congden	47
D. B. St. John	47

When the name of HENRY C. MURPHY was called, he desired to explain his vote. He would premise to say DAVID R. FLOYD JONES placed upon the ticket. He was his warm personal friend. But he had a duty to perform here above all personal considerations, and believing that the nomination of another party would secure the success of the ticket nominated by this Convention beyond peradventure, he should cast his vote for WASHINGTON HUNT. [Applause.]

Mr. I. SHAFFER said that he did not understand the Committee of Conference to have recommended any nomination at all. He did not therefore consider the votes cast for Mr. JONES were cast against the recommendation of the Committee of Conference.

Judge CONSTOCK explained that the Committee of Conference made no recommendation, but submitted a report simply setting forth what had been said to them by the other Committee.

Mr. MURPHY said that he so understood the matter. But he deemed it to be his duty to vote in accordance with the wishes of the Troy Convention. Understanding, however, that WASHINGTON HUNT did not desire to accept any office, he changed his vote to D. B. ST. JOHN. [Applause.]

Mr. SHAFFER did not understand that the Committee of the Constitutional Convention made it a *sine qua non* that their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor must be placed on the ticket in order to secure for it their indorsement.

Judge CONSTOCK said they had not made any nomination an absolute condition for their support of the nominees. But they had expressed the conviction that their entire vote of the party could not be drawn out and secured, unless such nomination were made.

When New-York was reached,

Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY said he rose to perform a duty imposed upon him by the delegation from New-York. The whole delegation and the Democracy of the City love and revere DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, but feeling they had a duty to perform above all such considerations, they cast their whole 17 votes for DANIEL B. ST. JOHN. [Cheers.]

When the result of the ballot was announced,

Mr. PURDY, on behalf of the New-York delegation, moved that the nomination of DAVID R. FLOYD JONES be made unanimous. [Loud applause.]

The President, having put the question, declared that DAVID R. FLOYD JONES was the unanimous nominee of the Convention for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. [Applause.]

On motion of S. T. FAIRCHILD, the Convention proceeded to a *viva voce* vote for a candidate for Canal Commissioner, with the following result:

William J. Skinner	104
James R. Gandall	20

On motion of Mr. STEPHEN TABER, the nomination of Mr. SKINNER was made unanimous, and received with warm applause.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for the office of State Prison Inspector by a *viva voce* vote, with the following result:

Gaylord J. Clark, of Niagara	48
Mr. Enderkin	32
Mr. Walker	11
E. J. Clark, of Jefferson	20
Mr. Sayre	2

The Chair announced that there was no choice, and ordered a second ballot, which was taken, after the adoption of a motion to take the three highest candidates. On the second ballot the vote was:

G. J. Clark	50
Mr. Enderkin	47
E. J. Clark	21

There being no choice, a third ballot was ordered, when Mr. CLARK, of Niagara, received 91 votes, and Mr. ENDERKIN 56.

Mr. GAYLORD J. CLARK was declared the nominee, and the vote was made unanimous.

Mr. D. P. WISSER moved that FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE be unanimously nominated for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, for the ensuing year. Agreed to.

The motion was unanimously adopted, amidst loud applause and

The Chair declared Mr. TALLMADGE duly nominated.

Mr. HOWARD, of Niagara, moved that the delegations from the several Judicial Districts now proceed to select and report to this Convention the names of two delegates from each district to form the State Central Committee.

On motion of Mr. A. P. LANNING, the Convention then took a recess of twenty minutes, to enable the delegates to make choice of their Committeemen.

On reassembling, the following gentlemen were appointed the State Central Committee for the ensuing year:

First District—Elijah F. Purdy, Benjamin Ray, New-York.

Second District—Edmund G. Sutherland, Westchester; James H. Brundage, Kings.

Third District—Peter Cagger, Albany; Jacab Hardenburgh, Ulster.

Fourth District—Richard H. Cushney, Edwin Dodge, St. Lawrence.

Fifth District—William Johnson, Oswego; Lorenzo Carrol, Herkimer.

Sixth District—Duncan S. Magee, Schuyler; Dorr Russell, Otsego.

Seventh District—William C. Rowley, Monroe; Elmore P. Ruse, Cayuga.

Eighth District—Dean Richmond, Genesee; A. P. Laning, Erie.

On motion, the State Central Committee was instructed to procure the printing of two hundred thousand copies of Governor SEYMOUR'S speech, delivered yesterday, and fifty thousand copies in the German language.

A. P. LANING, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That the Democracy of New York, waiving the expression of their views upon questions not rendered imperative by the imperiled condition of their country, hereby declare

First—That they will continue to render the Government their sincere and united support in the use of all legitimate means to suppress the rebellion and to restore the Union as it was, and maintain the Constitution as it is—believing that that sacred Instrument, founded in wisdom by our fathers, clothes the constituted authorities with full power to accomplish such purpose.

Second—That by the following resolution, unanimously passed by Congress 2 July, 1861, the Government was pledged to the policy inculcated therein, and which cannot be departed from without violation of public faith, viz:

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged, on their part, in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the *supremacy* of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

Third—That we, having confidence in the loyalty of the citizens of New-York, reiterate the sentiments heretofore expressed by the Democratic Party—that the illegal and unconstitutional arrests and imprisonment of citizens of this State, are without the justification of necessity, and should be discontinued.

Fourth—That we are willing to act in the coming election with any class of loyal citizens who agree with us in the principles herein expressed; that we hereby invite the coneration of all citizens in giving the most emphatic expression to these principles by supporting the ticket nominated by this Convention.

Mr. DINENNY, after explaining the motive which actuated him in offering the resolution to dispense with making a platform, declared that he heartily indorsed every word of the resolutions just read, and withdrew his former motion amidst loud applause.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD offered a substitute for the third resolution, which elicited a spirited debate, in which Messrs. FERNANDO WOOD, S. F. FAIRCHILD, THOMAS S. FIELDS and others, took part, when the amendment was withdrawn.

Judge CONSTOCK moved to amend the third resolution by striking out the words "and should be discontinued," and to add in their place the words "and we denounce such arrests as a usurpation and a crime, and that the freedom of the Press, equally protected by the Constitution, ought to be maintained."

The amendment was unanimously agreed to, and the resolutions as amended were then adopted without dissent, and with loud cheers.

On motion of Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY, the customary vote of thanks to the officers of the meeting was adopted.

The President, on behalf of the officers, returned thanks for the expression of satisfaction on the part of the Convention. He congratulated the Convention on the successful result of its labor, hoping and believing that they would exercise a potential and beneficial influence on the struggle now going on for the preservation of the Union.

He congratulated them also on the excellent choice they had made of candidates for the several offices in the State Government, and particularly on the nomination of their accomplished, able and patriotic candidate for the Chief Magistracy, who is abundantly able to steer the Ship of State through all the dangers which will surround it for the next few years. He exhorted them as they went forth from this hall to resolve to put forth all their efforts to save the country from destruction, and to remember that one of the most potential means to secure such a result is the success of the Democratic party in this State. [Loud applause.]

Mr. PURDY moved that the proceedings of this Convention be published in all the Democratic papers of the State. Agreed to, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*, with nine hearty cheers for the Ticket.

Rumored Loss of the United States Steam Gunboat South Carolina.

Hardly had the news of the wreck of the United States steam sloop-of-war *Adirondack* been confirmed, when the *South Carolina* is reported to have gone down. For several days no intelligence has been received confirming or contradicting the painful announcement, and naval people have begun to give up all hopes of hearing of the vessel again. It should be borne in mind, however, that the *Niagara*, *Sabine*, *Seminole*, *Congress* and *Wabash* were all, at different times, reported lost, when they were actually on their way to their designed destination. The saddest part of the rumor about the *South Carolina*, is the fact that no particulars are given even of the safety of her officers and crew. It is stated merely that "she followed, too accurately, the fatal lead of the *Adirondack*." The fact that Capt. GANSEVOORT, of the latter, and Capt. ALBY, of the *South Carolina*, were especially detached from the Brooklyn Navy-yard for the express purpose of commanding both the vessels named, when they were fitted out, previous to their last voyage, is the most calculating manner adds interest to the report.

The *South Carolina* was a screw steamer of 1,105 tons burden, converted into a regular navy gunboat by workmen in the employ of the Navy Department. She was 217 feet long, 33 feet wide, and 25 feet deep. On the 3d of May, 1861, she was purchased for the Government, at Boston, for the sum of $172,500, the same price at the same time being paid for the transport *Massachusetts*, her sister ship. For a long time she was most successfully engaged on the blockade, and captured, besides a large number of prizes, the Confederate steamer *Magnolia*, which is now herself a most successful gunboat. The *South Carolina* was recently thoroughly overhauled at Baltimore, and left that port in excellent condition about two months since. She had about 110 men and a small guard of marines on board. Capt. ALBY was a native of Rhode Island, and was appointed from that State on the 8th of March, 1841. His name follows on the Register that of DAVID D PORTER, of Pennsylvania, and is the next but one to the cognomen of WILLIAM L. MAURY, now one of the chief naval officers of the "Confederate States." When Capt. (now Rear-Admiral) FOOTE, and Commodore (now Admiral) BERESS were the "authorities" of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Capt. ALBY was Executive Officer. His friends here would be exceedingly distressed to know that he was in any way unfortunate in his new position, as his former career was a most successful one. The other officers of the *South Carolina* being chiefly new "volunteer" appointments, are not on the Navy Register.

Arrival of the Steam Gunboat Ottawa.

The United States steam gunboat *Ottawa*, Lieut.-Commanding J. BLAKELEY CREIGHTON, arrived at this port last evening from Stono River, S. C., which port she sailed from on the 7th inst. She had heavy weather during the passage.

The *Ottawa* left this port Oct. 16 last, under command of Lieut. THOMAS H. STEVENS, (now of the *Monitor*,) with the Port Royal Expedition, where she took part in the bombardment, as also in the reconnoissance and engagement with the rebel Commodore TATNALL'S fleet. She was also one of the vessels of the expedition to Port Royal Ferry on Jan. 1, successfully covering the landing of the troops under the late Gen. STEVENS. She was the first vessel to enter the port of Fernandina, Fla., taking possession of Fort Clinch, the first United States fort retaken from the enemy, at the same time capturing the steamer *Darlington*. Chasing and shelling the last rebel retreat, among that place the same evening, she took possession of St. Mary's, ascended the river 60 miles, bringing off on the return by a regiment of Massachusetts Rifles who were driven back.

She then ascended the St. John's River 100 miles into the interior of Florida, where Capt. STEVENS, with his two brought gunboats, succeeded in finding and raising the yacht *America*. Since that period she has been under the above-mentioned officers employed on the blockade, and in the recent movements at Stono River and James Island.

MICHAEL O'BRIEN, fireman, a native of Brooklyn, died on board Aug. 24, and was buried on Cole's Island, Stono River.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Commanding J. BLAKELEY CREIGHTON; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, George B. White; Acting-Masters, Rufus R. Dued and Samuel Hawes; Assistant-Surgeon, Chas. O. Carpenter; Assistant-Paymaster, Chas. H. Noyes; Chief-Engineer, Wm. W. Dungan; Third Assistant-Engineers, E. W. Koehl, F. C. Prindle and Robert B. Hine; Master's Mates, Henry R. Kirwan and James Finleyson.

A Correction.

In a letter from St. John's River, Florida, dated Aug. 16, and published in the TIMES of Sept. 5, one of our correspondents, after giving an account of the capture, by the Captain of the United States steamer *E. B. Hale*, of a negro slave belonging to Mrs. BAXTER, a British subject from Nassau—adds:

"By the way, this Mrs. BAXTER has paid large sums for the support of the Confederate Government."

We learn, on perfectly reliable authority, that this statement does very great injustice to the lady whose name is mentioned, and that she has never paid any sums of money or made any other contributions whatever to the support of the Confederate Government. We take great pleasure in making the correction, only regretting that any necessity for it should have arisen.

[Advertisement.]

Fort Lafayette, remarkable to say, does not contain a Secessionist who is in the habit of wearing a KNOX hat. Let the people provide themselves with KNOX hats at once from No. 212 Broadway, and they will be congratulated by all their old friends, and find plenty of new ones. Abjure all hard, rough hats, sold at many places, and save your temper and money by patronizing KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

Sabre Cuts, Gunshot Wounds, and all other kinds of Wounds, also Sores, Ulcers and Scurvy, heal safely and quickly under the soothing influence of Holloway's Ointment. It heals to the bone, so that the wound never opens again. So

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3424. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE REBEL INVASION.

Latest Reports of the Movements of the Enemy.

A CAVALRY RAID INTO WESTMINSTER.

RUMORED ADVANCE TO GREENCASTLE, PA.

Favorable Reports from the National Army.

GEN. McCLELLAN AT THE MONOCACY

Occupation of Newmarket and Frederick by Our Forces.

Quiet in the Vicinity of Harper's Ferry.

A Large Rebel Force Under Lee Believed to be at Leesburgh.

THE MOVEMENTS OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

The *National Intellingencer*, of yesterday, says:

"We learned, last evening, by a messenger from the army of Gen. McCLELLAN, that he had advanced his headquarters some miles beyond Rockville, and that the army had approached the Monocacy River, the bridges over which, or a portion of them, had been destroyed by the rebels."

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 12.

There are many rumors in town, mainly from Gen. McCLELLAN's army, all of which have a favorable indication.

NATIONAL OCCUPATION OF NEW-MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 12.

The Nationals occupied New-Market, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, ten miles from Frederick, yesterday.

VERY LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 12, 1862.

Information reaches us to-night, through a clerk in one of the Departments, that our forces entered Frederick, Md., this morning, without opposition. We had previous information of our having occupied New-Market, only seven miles distant.

Letters from Gen. McCLELLAN's army agree in the statement that the soldiers are allowed to plunder without rebuke, going into the kitchens of houses as they pass, and making free with horses and cattle as well as poultry and fruit. This practice is having a bad effect on the loyal as well as the indifferent population.

Confidence to-day seems to be fully restored in the safety of Washington from the rebel force on the Upper Potomac. In view of our advance and the retreat of the enemy westward, it is thought that the bulk of his force will not cross the river, and that a vigorous action on the part of our army will confine the rebel operations to a raid.

A REBEL RAID TO WESTMINSTER.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 12.

Last evening, at 7:30, the rebels made a cavalry raid into Westminster, about 500 strong, with two pieces of artillery. As they charged through the village, they discharged their pistols on unarmed men in the streets. C. N. WEBSTER, District Attorney, seeing the rebels coming, made for the railroad, and after proceeding about a mile, met a train from Baltimore, which, on his information, returned immediately. There was at Union Bridge a train of the Western Maryland Railroad (a locomotive and two cars) which should have arrived at Westminster at 5 o'clock this morning, and in the city at 8 o'clock. This train has probably been captured.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 12.

I learn from a gentleman who left Westminster at noon yesterday, that the rebels abandoned that place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, marching towards Uniontown, which is in the direction of Hagerstown. They came from New Market on the Baltimore and Frederick road, coming across the country, and not by road, through Frederick. The route by which they left passes through Uniontown and thence by way of Cavetown to Hagerstown. They number about 350, being one portion of STUART's cavalry, with twelve pound field pieces under command of Col. Rasser. They started into town about 9 o'clock at night, stationed their cannon on a hill, immediately picketed their horses, told the citizens who had not fled they had nothing to fear; that they came as friends, and would interfere with no one not in military service. The secession sympathizers in town kept aloof from them as much as possible, but female traitors flocked around them and welcomed them in a most enthusiastic manner.

Their conduct is described as most disgusting and immodest. They arrested Dr. BILLINGSLEA. The Provost Marshal afterward paroled him. All the books and papers in connection with the enrollment were destroyed. They also took possession of the Post-office and seized all the postage stamps, which they carried off with them. They opened a few letters but left the balance.

In their intercourse with the inhabitants they professeed the greatest friendship for the peace of the State, and desired to be received as friends. No one was interfered with or questioned with regard to sentiments. They had plenty of money such as it was, and spent it freely, purchasing what they wanted from stores. Among the money were notes on the Union Bank of Baltimore; some on the Westminster Bank, and Virginia money and rebel scrip. They even purchased food for their horses. Many horses of the rebels were marked "N. S.," and Col. ROSSER rode a splendid charger, which he said had belonged to Gen. POPE.

They had a picket guard out during the night about three miles this side of Westminster, but called in at 10 o'clock this morning, and took up the line of march westward at 11 o'clock. They said there would be more to come by the same route; but up to the hour our informant left none had arrived.

They destroyed a small railroad bridge about three miles west of Westminster, at Orendoff's Mills, but afterward expressed regret at having done it, Col. ROSSER declaring it to have been unnecessary.

Yesterday morning their pickets brought in eleven deserters from the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Regiment. They gave as their reason for deserting, that they had not received their bounty money.

They obtained a number of recruits at Westminster, refusing all except those who came fully armed and equipped. They were all kinds of dress, but our informant says they were comfortably clad, and were not in bad condition, nor were their horses.

THE MOVEMENT TOWARD PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, Sept. 12—2½ A. M.

One of our scouts, just returned from Frederick, says that the rebels have broken up their encampment at Frederick, and are marching on Hagerstown.

The rebel forces consisted of infantry and artillery, and they had over 300 pieces of cannon, some of which were very large. The rebel Generals, ROBERT E. LEE, Stonewall JACKSON, HOWEL COBB, and others, were with them.

Our scout saw, as he supposed, 5,000 rabel cavalry near New-Market, which had not left camp.

The rebels had many pieces of cannon marked "United States," and also many horses, mules and wagons marked in the same way.

The opinion prevailed among all the rebel soldiers that they were going into Pennsylvania.

LATER.

Since the receipt of the foregoing, reliable information has been received that Stonewall JACKSON, with his advance, is now in Hagerstown, preparing to move with his whole army upon Pennsylvania.

Our scouts from Hanover, Gettysburgh and Tanertown arrived here at a late hour last night, and confirm the evacuation of the camps at Frederick by the rebels.

Gov. CURTIN has promptly advised President LINCOLN and the Generals in command at Washington of all information that has reached here through the numerous channels under his control.

The most active measures are being put in force to assemble a large army to resist the rebel invasion, and, if possible, save our Capital and State from devastation and outrage.

The telegraph operator at Chambersburgh, Mr. WILSON, has rendered services almost invaluable, in reporting to Gov. CURTIN the condition of affairs, often when almost surrounded by the enemy.

Men composing the companies under the call of the Governor for militia, should provide themselves with a gun and sixty rounds of fixed ammunition to suit the calibre of his piece. It will be impossible for the State to furnish arms to so large a number of men.

RUMORED ADVANCE TO GREENCASTLE, PENN.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer's* Harrisburgh correspondent, under date of the 11th, says:

"The Cumberland Valley trains to-day brought several hundred Union citizens and a number of contrabands from beyond Chambersburgh. The panic in that direction is represented as fearfully intense. The people at Chambersburgh now regard an advance on that place by the rebels as near at hand, perhaps to-night.

Reliable information has just reached me that all the rebel scouts and pickets have been withdrawn from the vicinity of Westminster, and that their boasted move on Baltimore has been totally abandoned.

The whole available force of the rebels in Maryland is now *en route* for the soil of Pennsylvania, by way of Hagerstown. The advance is now reported to be at Greencastle. This confirms the impression communicated in my morning letter. The camp fires of troops are now blazing on the banks of the Susquehanna."

WAR EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 12.

The very heavy rain, this morning, has somewhat delayed military opurations for the defence of the State, but the nucleus has already been formed for the most extensive organization. Mayor HENRY has been in constant communication with the State authorities, and is every hour tendering them men and money. A. F. BALDWIN & Co., MORRIS, TASSEA & Co., and in other large machine-shops, the workmen have enrolled themselves in a body, and recruiting for the State service is very active.

The City Councils met at noon, to-day, and appointed a Committee to wait on the Mayor, to consult with him. It is understood that he will be empowered to seize upon all the arms in the city.

POSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 12.

From careful observers it is ascertained that there is no force of the enemy at Dranesville, scarcely a picket; that JACKSON, FITZ-HUGH LEE and LONGSTREET came up behind Hunter's Mills from near Fairfax, remained Wednesday and Thursday last at Leesburgh, and then crossed at Edwards' Ferry into Maryland with 40,000 men. It is further stated that at the latest advices there was a large rebel force at Leesburgh, Geo. LEE commanding.

ANOTHER REBEL PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation was issued by BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, the rebel Provost Marshal of Frederick:

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND! After sixteen months of oppression, more galling than Austrian tyranny, the victorious army of the South brings freedom to your doors. Its standard now waves from the Potomac to Mason and Dixon's line.

The men of Maryland, who during the last long months have been crushed under the heel of this terrible despotism, now have the opportunity for working out their own redemption, for which they have so long waited, and suffered, and hoped.

The Government of the Confederate States is pledged by the unanimous vote of its Congress, by the distinct declaration of its President—the soldier and statesman, DAVIS—never to cease the war until Maryland has the opportunity to decide for herself her own fate, untrammeled and free from Federal bayonets.

The people of the South, with unanimity unparalleled, have given their hearts to our native State, and hundreds of thousands of her sons have sworn, with arms in their hands, that you shall be free. You must now do your part. We have the arms here for you; I am authorized to immediately muster in, for the war, companies and regiments.

The companies of a hundred men, the regiments of ten companies. Come all who wish to strike for their liberties and their homes. Let each man provide himself with a stout pair of shoes, a good blanket, and a tin cup. JACKSON's me have no baggage. Officers are in Frederick to receive recruits, and all companies formed will be armed as soon as mustered in.

Rise at once. Remember the fate of Fort McHenry. Remember the dungeons of Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren; the insults to your wives and daughters; the arrests, the midnight searches of your houses.

Remember these your wrongs, and rise at once in arms and strike for Liberty and Right!

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, Colonel C. S. A.

SEPT. 8, 1862.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM HAGERSTOWN.

Great Excitement in the Place—The Enemy Expected—The Union Men Leaving—Visit from the Rebel Cavalry—From Harper's Ferry and Martinsburgh—Miscellaneous Facts and Rumors.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., SIX MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, Monday Evening, Sept. 8, 1862.

I arrived here to-day, and found affairs decidedly on the rampage. "Skedaddling" is the order of the day, and with good reason, many think, for the enemy have been looked for every moment since yesterday morning. At all the stations between here and Harrisburgh I found refugees fleeing from their homes, in anticipation of a visit from the rebel cavalry. At Greencastle, fifteen miles from here, were the editors of the Hagerstown *Herald and Torch*, the Union paper published here, and many other staunch Unionists of this place. Several who had fled to Chambersburgh, in the morning, were persuaded to return with us this afternoon. We came in very slowly, ready at a moment's warning to back out of any rebel ambush, and beat a retreat, if necessary, as far back as Harrisburgh. Last evening, the train left at midnight for Chambersburgh, supposing that the rebels were close on the village. They did not make their appearance, however. There is the most intense excitement throughout all this section of the country, and they are drilling at every village and town. Gov. CURTIN has issued a stirring appeal, which is printed on small sheets of paper, and is being generally distributed through the portion of Pennsylvania bordering on this county. The people are fully alive to the crisis, and though, perhaps, poorly armed and drilled, will present a bold front to the Vandals, if they choose to come this way.

All the troops *en route* through Pennsylvania are detained and massed at Harrisburgh, preparatory to being sent into this Valley. A considerable army has already been collected, ready at a moment's notice to march to any point.

The telegraph operator here, who telegraphed yesterday that he expected to be compelled to leave within a short time, has been happily disappointed and still remains. He may, however, be obliged to evacuate at any moment.

As I write, there is the most feverish anxiety throughout the village, occasioned by fresh news that the rebels are coming. The railroad train has been got in order, engine attached, steam up, and passengers aboard. Numerous vehicles have been impressed into the service, and groups of men are forming, preparatory to making for the woods and the Pennsylvania line not far distant. I have decided to remain until I obtain a sight of secesh and then take my chances of skedaddling. Should they appear, which I do not believe will be the case, my legs will doubtless carry me off as fast as the emergencies of the case demand. The belief in their coming is founded on the statements of nearly a dozen different parties, who have come to-night from the direction of Frederick, twenty-six miles distant. I have held lengthy conversations with two of them from Middletown, six miles this side of Frederick. They report that the rebel cavalry, to the number of nearly 300, approached that place about 11 o'clock this forenoon. Soon after 12 o'clock some sixty of them charged into the village, shouting, "Down with the flags." None of the inhabitants, who are nearly all Union, obeying the order, a party are just leaving, singing as they go on, "John Brown's Soul is a *marching* on," which I hardly expected to hear from Maryland boys) they, themselves, hauled down the colors from two standards, and run up the Stars and Bars. Meeting further down the street a lady wearing a Union badge they rudely snatched it from her breast, the party openly proclaiming that they were coming on in large force to occupy Hagerstown to-night, and thus obtain possession of this railroad. I know not how much importance to attach to these statements. Certainly much allowance must be made for the excitement under which all the parties are evidently laboring. We shall know very soon whether the reports are true or not. Middletown is a small village, of some seven or eight hundred inhabitants, on the direct stage route between here and Frederick. While the train was waiting at Chambersburgh, deciding whether it was best or not to come on, I met with an old friend, a member of the First Maryland Home Brigade Cavalry, stationed near Harper's Ferry. He informs me that last Tuesday three companies of them were ordered to charge through Leesburgh on a reconnoissance. This affair proved very unfortunate. They were entirely surrounded, and only fifteen of his own company escaped. A negro regiment, he explicitly states, engaged in the fight. He distinctly saw a large burly negro step up to Officer MILLS, who was mounted, and demand his surrender. He received a bullet through his skull for his impudence. Among others taken prisoners, were Capt. HUNTER and Lieut. MILLING and GALLAGH; J. H. STATT, of Capt. COLES' company, and JOHN CANAN' of Capt. CRALL's company, were among the killed. This is the same young man who showed me, week before last, a splendid Colt's revolver, which he took from the rebels in the *melée* at Smithtown, on the Winchester Railroad, when we lost as prisoners seventeen cavalrymen. I consider his statement as strictly reliable. He further reports that the rebels have torn up several miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track near Point of Rocks. The Eighty-seventh Ohio, three months' regiment, stationed there, were obliged to retreat, after a brief skirmish, back to Harper's Ferry. A Government employe, Mr. J. F. SPANGLER, who retreated with Gen. WHITE's forces, last Wednesday, from Winchester, has been giving me his version of the affair to-night, from which it appears that it was not "disgraceful," but, on the contrary, in accordance with orders, and skillfully accomplished. Gen. WHITE, who is a brave officer, was ordered to retreat on Monday. On Tuesday the orders were countermanded. But before night they were again ordered to fall back to Harper's Ferry, which they forthwith proceeded to do. Necessity compelled the burning of a large number of quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance stores, probably to the value of $70,000. Five tons of gunpowder were destroyed. Four large 32-pounders were first spiked, and then had solid balls driven into the muzzles, which render them totally useless. The retreat was conducted in good order. On Sunday the rebel cavalry, to the number of four hundred, attacked Gen. WHITE's outposts, who had then fallen back to Martinsburgh. They totally routed, driving them back to within three miles of Winchester. Fifty prisoners were taken, with horses and accoutrements, and many killed and wounded. Our forces lost only two killed, and about a dozen wounded. Gen. WHITE continued to hold Martinsburgh securely, which is a thoroughly loyal place. Situated about thirteen miles back from the Potomac. You will remember, that at the time the vote was taken in Virginia on the Ordinance of Secession, it gave an overwhelming Union majority, when rebel bayonets were bristling at every one of the polls. Through all the vicissitudes of this unhappy struggle, the people have remained true to their first faith. It *must* not be given up. The stage line between it and Harrietown, via Williamsport, six miles from here, ceased running last Saturday. A buggy was sent over to-day with the mail, and returned this evening. The carrier brings the following note for the Post-office authorities here, which may serve to allay all present anxiety in regard to the safety of Martinsburgh:

I hope you will continue to send the mails to this point. There is no trouble in doing so at present. As soon as there is, I will inform you in time.

Yours, respectfully,
Brigadier-General Cavalry at Martinsburgh.

MARTINSBURGH, Monday, Sept. 8, 1862.

The Mail leaves again to-morrow morning, and if the way continues to remain open, the regular stage will go over on Wednesday morning, returning at night. Military trains continue to move as far as Harper's Ferry, but no passenger car comes further down than Cumberland. Mail communication westward from the Ferry was stopped on Friday last.

TUESDAY MORNING—1 o'clock.

The train has left for Chambersburgh, loaded down with prominent Unionists, and the telegraph operator has also followed suite, taking his apparatus with him. Both will probably return to-morrow. If not, we are cut off from all communication with the outer world. J. W. FINEGAN and ANDREW BOWEN, members of the Russell Cavalry raised in this county and stationed at Harper's Ferry, have just rode up to the hotel, and bring good news. Sixty of the regiment left the Ferry, early this morning, to reconnoitre the Maryland Heights, opposite the Ferry. They rode down toward Point of Rocks as far as Knoxville, six miles, and then struck off into the mountains, and rode to within two miles of Frederick. On the Molesly Bluff, one mile and a half out of the place, the rebels have planted a heavy battery. Scouring around through the mountains, they captured nine cavalry at "Hugen's Hotel," five miles from Frederick, after wounding one in the thigh and another in the shoulder—three at Middletown, and four others at different places, making seventeen in all. A sergeant-major of the Louisiana Tigers, ragged and dirty, was taken at Jefferson. The whole party, with the exception of these two returned to Harper's Ferry, taking their prisoners with them, who will doubtless be quartered in the old engine house. FINEGAN has slung to his saddle a Confederate carbine, which he took from the rebel who was shot in the thigh, and a superb gold watch, which he thought would be more safe in his own hands than in the rebel's who wore it. This important reconnoissance establishes two things, viz., that the enemy are overrunning the mountains opposite the ferry, and between here and Frederick, and that they, through fear or some other reason, have as yet moved no force toward Harper's Ferry. Our forces there are in good spirits, have sufficient rations for several days to come, and have seen nothing of the large force under BRAGG, which the Baltimore papers, of to-day, report as marching down the Valley from Winchester. From refugees who reached this vicinity yesterday, I learn some more facts in regard to the occupation of Frederick by the rebels. Several of them did not leave until after the place was left, and one held a conversation with JACKSON himself. Most of the Government stores were removed on Friday night to places of safety, only about $1,500 worth being burned on the following day. Lieut. T. CASTLE, the Quartermaster, who was untiring in his efforts to secure the Government property, did not leave until the last moment, and was then pursued by a troop of rebel horse, who pursued him closely. Being mounted on a splendid charger, however, he managed to escape. He was shot at several times, but none of the balls took effect. One of the party, who attempted to jump his horse after him into a cornfield, was thrown full ten feet. The invaders paid for all the articles they purchased, and in other respects pursued a conciliatory course. This seems to be their policy. As one expressed it: "They are drawing it mild now in order to coax us into their cursed Confederacy, but when they have once got us they will put the screw on." The money in the bank was safely secured the day before BRANCH T. JOHNSON, the Provost-Guard elected, issued a proclamation in the name of the rebel government. On entering the town, JACKSON was presented with a horse, which, while mounting, threw him, injuring one of his legs severely.

I observe that some co-temporaries speak of Frederick as the Capital of Maryland. This is a mistake. Gov. HICKS adjourning the Legislature to the place last year doubtless gives rise to it. The train on the Baltimore and Harrisburgh Road, on which I was *en route* yesterday, was run into by a coal-train shortly after leaving Baltimore, two or three persons received some slight injury, and two of our cars were badly shattered. There are accidents constantly happening on this road, I am told. If this be true, it certainly should not be used for the transportation of soldiers.

Hagerstown is a thriving village, of some four thousand inhabitants. It is the county seat of Washington County, which has sent 1,400 men to the war, and is now raising the fourth company under the new call, appropriating $60,000 bounty money, and gives four thousand majority on the Union ticket. The air is balmy and salubrious, soil productive and easy of tillage, and scenery romantic and picturesque.

There are seven hotels here. Hoppe's is known as the Union House. I am indebted to its proprietors for facilities furnished me for obtaining news of the situation of affairs. Many of the stores were closed yesterday, their proprietors having left. Most of the boots, shoes, groceries, salt and hospital stores have been removed. All the flour in the county is also being transported northward.

It appears to me that there is no occasion for this alarm. Frederick is twenty-six miles away, and the enemy cannot send a force here without giving our troops at Harper's Ferry an opportunity to cut them off. They may be beleaguered now, but could readily act on the offensive were any such movement to be made.

There are no arms here, and the possession of the railroad would do them no good. Neither could they, were the way clear, afford to wander so far from their base of operations, when so large a force is marching up from Washington on their rear.

The possession of this railroad would do them no good, as it is merely a branch affair, constructed to accommodate this portion of Maryland.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

Condition of the Rebel Army—Gen. Lee's Proclamation—Disappointment of Rebel Hopes—Their Plans—Gen. Wool's Withdrawal, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1862.

We have some interesting statements in regard to the rebel army from Frederick to-day, but nothing new in regard to their movements, except what you will receive by telegraph from other directions. A gentleman who left there last night states that he saw them passing on the way to Hagerstown, in a continuous crowd, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9½ at night. He estimates their number at 150,000. A more reliable witness reports that they have at least 75,000, claiming for themselves a force of 100,000. All reports agree with previous statements as to their ragged and filthy condition. Thousands of them are hatless or shoeless, and many destitute of clothing for either extremity. As to their filthy condition don't force me to particulars. It is said that some Secessionists from this city who went to join their old traitors, had their ardor so cooled by an approach from the windward side, that they returned in disgust. There is evidently little affinity between these friends of Maryland, in their present condition, and the kid-gloved gentry who are almost the only representatives of secessia now left in Baltimore.

Though ragged and filthy, the rebel soldiers are represented to be a healthy and robust-looking set of fellows, in spite of their hard fare. Indeed, it has developed in them some of the characteristics of the Arabs, or Indians, which increases their efficiency in marching and fighting. They are described as passing over the road with unusual rapidity, unencumbered, as they are, with baggage; bearing only their muskets, trailing at their side. In pursuance of the policy announced in the proclamation of Gen. LEE, which you will receive by telegraph, they have respected private property—even the deserted houses of fleeing Unionists—so the story goes, being left unmolested. But they have cleaned out the stock of merchandise in the place, in exchange for their worthless scrip, visiting their friends as well as their enemies with this infliction. Shoes being in special demand, one rebel shoemaker, who met the approaching Confederates with an address of welcome, has had the melancholy satisfaction of seeing his stock disappear before his sudden increase of custom, leaving in its place a currency not yet at par in the Northern markets, to which he must look for a new supply. Even the women and children's shoes have been taken to be sent home.

If I am rightly informed, the hopes of the rebels in regard to reinforcements have met with a greater disappointment than I supposed. But a few hundred are said to have joined them thus far, and even for these they have no arms or equipments. They are wanting in everything, apparently, and their much vaunted cavalry horses are described to be in a most wretched condition.

In regard to their plans, it is evident that the reinstatement of Gen. McCLELLAN has put a different complection upon them. They had based their calculations upon having POPE to deal with. JACKSON is undoubtedly attempting a raid up the Cumberland Valley, the success of which will depend upon the ability of LEE to hold our advancing army in check. Beside this, they have, doubtless, ideas of disturbing railroad communication through Maryland, and their sympathizers here are calculating upon this, and arranging their plans accordingly. They may reach the Northern Central Railroad, but it will require a speedy show of enterprise to enable them to reach the more important Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road. Since their advent into the State, our military authorities have found time for such an arrangement of troops as will seriously interfere with cavalry movements in this direction. At first there was little to prevent a bold push into this city, and a dashing company of horsemen might have even absconded with Gen. WOOL himself.

The prospect of Gen. WOOL's withdrawal from this city to take command of the troops north of the Susquehanna, seems to be the occasion of more grief to the Secessionists than to the Union men. Whether with good reason or not I am unable to judge; those I have conversed with complain of a too great leniency on the part of Gen. WOOL, toward the rebels, as well as a lack of efficiency in the present emergency. They amuse themselves with reports that he has been appointed Matron of the Baltimore Orphan Asylum, and it is the current joke that his only measure of precaution against the visit of the rebels, has been to lock the toll-gate on the Frederick Turnpike.

I am told, to-day, that the General is not to enter upon his new command for some time to come. When he withdraws from here his place will doubtless be supplied by Gen. MORRIS, now in command of Fort McHenry. Gen. M. is an uncompromising rebel-hater, and secession sympathisers will have a sorry time under his control. The times demand a vigorous will here, for, with a Confederate army actually upon the soil of Maryland emergencies may any day arise, calling for the promptest display of energy and efficiency. It is notorious that the Secessionists near are already beginning to congratulate themselves upon the approach of their opportunity for retaliation for the insults they conceive themselves to have suffered at the hand of their Union neighbors. They have something to complain of in this respect, unquestionably, and it is the protection afforded them against assault which is, I think, the ground of dissatisfaction with Gen. WOOL.

The Massachusetts Sixth pass through Baltimore this evening, receiving a very different reception from that which drew the first patriotic blood of this revolution on the memorable 19th of April. The cheers which greeted them to-day, and the enthusiastic waving of handkerchiefs, was some evidence that things have changed in Baltimore since that day. They are provided for, while here, by the Union Relief Association, from whom they receive especial attention, being greeted with speeches from Gen. DEARBORN and other distinguished citizens.

A FIGHT AT WILLIAMSBURGH.

Our Forces Surprised by the Rebel Cavalry.

The Rebels Repulsed After Half an Hour's Fighting.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 11.

A rebel force of cavalry with three pieces of artillery, under Col. SWINGLES, made an attack on Williamsburgh, on Tuesday morning, about 8 o'clock. After having captured our pickets they marched into the town, taking our troops by surprise.

An engegement ensued which lasted about thirty minutes.

Our force consisted of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. CAMPBELL, who was taken prisoner, together with five Captains, four Lieutenants and a few privates.

The rebel Commander, Col. SWINGLES, with eight of his officers and nine men were killed.

The loss of the rebels was more severe than ours and we remained in possession of the place.

We took a number of prisoners.

AFFAIRS IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

At the Union meeting held here last night, Gen. SHERMAN made a great speech. He discussed "Slavery" and other delicate issues, and made a good impression.

Judge SWAYE has been appointed to go to Nashville to request Judge CATRON to organize Courts here.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 6th inst., confirms the Federal evacuation of Huntsville, and says the Federal soldiers passed through Winchester, desolating the country.

Loss of the Ship Phantom.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 12,

The ship *Phantom* became a total loss on Prate Shoal, July 13. Part of the crew reached Hong Kong.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The Rebels Falling Back from Cincinnati.

The Demonstrations Against the City Believed to be a Feint.

ADVANCE OF THE NATIONAL FORCES.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 12.

There have been no rebel movements in this vicinity since the dispatch of last night.

The city is safe. All is quiet.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 12.—P.M.

Skirmishes yesterday afternoon resulted in the capture of twenty rebels. The prisoners report the rebel army in good spirits, and anxious for an advance on Cincinnati. It was understood by them that they were to fall back in the direction of Florence to draw our forces out of the entrenchments.

KIRBY SMITH made a speech to his army Wednesday, assuring them that in a few days they would be master of Cincinnati. It is also reported that BRAGG had reinforced SMITH with twelve regiments.

At 10 o'clock this morning the entire rebel army fell back. Their pickets are now five miles from our lines. Our troops are in good spirits, and anxious to be led forward.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 12—8 P. M.

A reconnoissance in force was made to-day to a distance of twelve miles from our intrenched positions.

A deserted camp of the enemy was discovered three miles from Fort Mitchel, containing a quantity of provisions, turkeys, chickens and beef, recently killed, showing that their departure had been a hurried one.

Five prisoners were taken, who said that the rebel Gen. KIRBY SMITH had intended the attack of Cincinnati, but heard that a large force of ours had landed at Warsaw, thirty miles west, to take him in flank and rear, when he ordered a hurried retreat, which was commenced last night at 9 o'clock.

A large body of our troops have been advanced to-day, and hold the new position.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 12—9.30 P M.

The enemy have fallen back; but whether in retreat or only for the purpose of drawing us out, is not yet ascertained.

Several captures of the enemy's pickets have been made, who give favorable accounts of the condition of their army. They report it largely reinforced, and that the men were anxious to be led forward.

It is thought that they were retreating on Lexington; but I think they only want to get us out of our intrenchment.

From the Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday.

Our advices from the army before Cincinnati are that Gen. HEATH and Staff, with eight hundred to one thousand cavalry and two regiments of infantry, were stationed last evening about two miles south of Fort Mitchel, on the Lexington Pike. Our informant states that they were in plain sight at the opening of the woods. The force behind them was not known. Skirmishing was going on last evening, and our pickets had captured and brought in two of the rebel mounted scouts. The enemy were believed to be getting into position. Our troops were in line of battle when our messenger left the front, resting on their arms. The impression in military circles seemed to be, that the enemy would attack at daylight. It is also believed that unless the enemy attack to-day, no movement on the front will be made; and it is the opinion of an officer with whom we conversed last night that the demonstrations now making are intended to cover a movement in another quarter. A correspondent writing from Foster, in Bracken County, under date of Tuesday evening, says: I have definite information that the rebels in force took possession of Falmouth last night (Monday), and they are now within twelve miles of the river. Yesterday evening a rebel force left Cynthiana for some place above here. Judging from the direction taken, their destination is either Maysville or Augusta. This I reliable." If this is reliable, it would argue against the policy of attacking Cincinnati, for it is hardly reasonable to suppose the rebels would, if intending a direct movement against this city, divide their forces. It is not worth while to speculate, however, as their plans must soon be developed sufficiently to enable us to discover their intentions. If the enemy do not attack to-day, it will be about time for our gunboats to talk about attacking. We must slide speedily from the defensive to the offensive, and push forward with all our forces in pursuit of the rebel army. To-day the question will be decided whether we shall have a battle in front of the city or not. If we do not hear the guns booming, on the Kentucky hills, before sunset, we may begin to talk about a southward movement. Our dispatches from Louisville report HUMPHREY MARSHALL at Mt. Stirling, with 4,000 men. It is also stated that a rebel force from Lexington had taken possession of Lebanon. If these reports are true, the rebels must be considerably scattered. Our army, which has Louisville for its base of operations, is, we suppose, not idle

THE CALL TO CINCINNATI.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 10.

All the armed volunteer minute men are requested to repair to Cincinnati immediately. Military Committees will give all proper aid in having them forwarded without delay.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 10.

To the several Military Committees of Northern Ohio:

By telegram from Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT, Commander-in-Chief of Western forces, received at 2 o'clock this morning, I am directed to send all armed men that can be raised immediately to Cincinnati. You will at once exert yourselves to execute this order. The men should be armed, each furnished with a blanket, and at least two days' cooked rations. Railroad companies are requested to furnish transportation of troops to the exclusion of all other business.

(Signed) DAVID TOD, Governor.

A FIGHT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Defeat of Jenkins' Guerrillas by the Second Virginia Cavalry.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 12.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of the 11th inst., says that Adj.-Gen. SAMUELS to-day received the following:

GAULEY, Va., Sept. 9.

JENKINS' whole force of guerrillas was met and routed by six companies of the Second Virginia Cavalry. Our loss was one killed. The loss of the enemy is unknown. Col. J. A. LIGHTBURN,
Fourth Virginia Infantry.

United States Steamer Mississippi—Death of a Merchant.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 12.

The United States steamer *Mississippi* arrived here this morning from Alexandria.

JOHN E. LODGE, a well-known merchant, died suddenly last night.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD CONVENTION

National Importance of the Road—Declaratory Resolutions—Discussion as to the Places of Opening of the Books—The Use of Railroads by the Rebels—Amendments to the Organic Act—Securities to be Demanded from the Officers—By-Laws—Telegraphs to Utah and Pacific—Closing Proceedings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, [illegible] 4, 1862.

By this letter I am enabled to send a perfect copy of the very important resolutions, yesterday reported to the Convention, by the Committee of One from each of the States and Territories, and which took precedence of all other business before the body.

The report and resolutions are as follows:

The committee consisting of one member from each of the States and Territories represented in the Board, and one from the Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to which committee was referred the presentation of business proper for the action of the Board, respectfully submit the following preamble and resolutions for its consideration, and ask leave to sit again.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, N. Y., Chairman.

Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1862.

John M. Wood, Maine; C. W. Woodman, N. H.; Chas. Fosdick Fletcher, R. I.; Edw. R. Tinker, Mass.; Cornelius S. Bushnell, Conn.; Charles M. Hunker, N. J.; G. W. Cass, Penn.; A. Stone, Jr., Ohio; W. F. Coolbaugh, Iowa; Samuel Hanna, Ind.; C. T. Gorham, Mich.; John Catlin, Wis.; D. Blakely, Minn.; John Corby, Mo.; D. O. Mills, Cal.; J. C. Stone, Kansas, Alvin Saunders, Nebraska; Henry Farnam, Ill.; John Evans, Colorado Territory; Samuel J. Tilden, Commissioner at Large.

The Commissioners of the Pacific Union Railroad Company, incorporated by act of Congress, aporoved July 1, 1862, assembled at Chicago, in conformity with said act, on the 2d day of September, 1862, deem it proper and necessary to declare the motives which have induced them to accept the trust committed to them by the act, and the public considerations by which, in their judgment, those who direct the affairs of the Company should be exclusively guided. They do, therefore, resolve.

1. That the speedy completion through the territory of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, of a railway communication, affording adequate means of transit for persons and property, and especially for the mails and military forces of the Government, has become a matter of urgent public necessity, not only in facilitating and augmenting the commerce and developing the agricultural, mineral and fiscal resources of our continental Union, but preeminently in providing for the public defence, and perpetuating the political unity of the Atlantic and Pacific portions of the Republic.

2. That the eastern division of this great continental chain, extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Missouri River, having been already completed by the capital and enterprise of companies incorporated by the several States, it was eminently proper for the United States to incorporate a National company for completing the residue, reaching from the Missouri to the Pacific, with such aid from the National Treasury and resources as seemed to be necessary, and that the country may well rely on the continuance of the same wise and paternal policy to expedite the efforts of the Company to complete the work with all practicable dispatch.

3. That it was peculiarly the duty of the Nation which had assumed and exercised the right gres ly to extend its original limits by annexing the broad continental area between the Mississippi and the Pacific, and that, too, for the avowed purpose of protecting the commerce and territory of the Union from foreign interference, to exert all its powers to secure the completion of a chain of communication so vitally important to both.

4. That the denationalizing and treasonable effort now in progress to separate the slaveholding portion of the Union from the residue, could it be successful, would inevitably be followed by attempts still more flagitious, not only to detach the States on the Pacific, but even to separate the States on the Lakes and the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri from those on the Atlantic, and possibly from each other; that this audacious and abominable attempt to demolish the fabric of our National Government is secretly encouraged if not openly approved by at least a portion of the European world; and that the American people are now impelled by every motive of interest, duty, pride and honor, and every instinct of self-respect and self-preservation to avert from themselves and their posterity a calamity so enormous.

5. That this peculiar character of the pending rebellion, involving, if successful, the utter destruction of our national organism and the consequent reduction of our hitherto powerful Republic to the fragmentary and feeble condition of Central Europe, entailing on our continent, for centuries to come, perpetual internal strife, if not intermiuable war, imperatively requires not only the utmost exertion of the military and naval power of the Government, but the immediate adoption of every measure of civil administration for strengthening the bonds of our existing Union; that nothing will contribute more permanently and effectually to that object than the binding, by an adequate chain of communication, our Pacific coast and the rich metalliferous regions of the interior to the large and powerful group of food-producing States around the Lakes, and the maritime States on the Atlantic, and that such a chain of interoceanic intercourse through this central portion of the continent, occupied by a populous and homogeneous race, enjoying easy and daily access to the two great oceans of the globe, would enable it not only to resist and defy any further attempt, either at home or abroad, to dismember our territory, but to exercise a commanding influence over the commerce, if not the political destinies, of the civilized world.

6. That Congress has acquired a new claim to the gratitude of the people by delegating to an incorporated company the duty and responsibility of constructing and managing this great work of national improvement, and in aiding it by the public credit and grants of the public lands; that through this instrumentality the enterprise will enjoy the benefit of a permanent and steady direction, exempt from the uncertainty and delay of yearly appropriations, and especially from the vicissitudes of party conflicts, and the demoralizing effects of party interference, permitting its directors to carry forward the work with activity, intelligence and honesty, on a continuous and systematic plan, undisturbed by any changes or vacillations in our public counsels, or any fluctuations in our public affairs.

7. That the Commissioners are profoundly impressed with the conviction that under the exigencies of our present struggle for National existence, this great channel of intercourse, with its rich and invigorating streams of National commerce and its unrivaled military facilities, is more than ever needed to preserve the American Union from political dissolution; that the pressure of the pending war, so far from affording any reason for delaying its prosecution, shows only the more its urgent necessity; that no time should be lost in securing its speedy completion by every reasonable effort, and that in a crisis so grave as the present, the Company and the country may properly and confidently rely on the Government promptly to afford to the work any further aid or facility which the vital interests involved in its vigorous prosecution so evidently require.

8. That the Commissioners will duly proceed to open books of subscription to the stock of "the Union Pacific Railroad Company," in the manner and on the terms prescribed in the act of Incorporation, that said books be opened on the first Wednesday of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Portland, Me.; Concord, N. H.; Burlington, Vt.; Boston, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Hartford, Conn.; New York City, Albany and Buffalo, N. Y.; Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia City, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Wilmington, Del.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington City; Wheeling, Va.; Columbus, Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Chicago, Ill., Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Burlington and Dubuque, Ia.; St. Louis, Mo.; Leavenworth, Kansas; Omaha, Nebraska Territory; Denver City, Colorado Territory; Carson City, Nevada Territory; Salt Lake City Utah Territory; San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Oregon; to be opened at such localities therein as may be designated by or under the authority of the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, or any two of them, and by such persons as they may in like manner appoint; that said books shall remain open at all said places for two weeks, but if, in the judgment of the President, Secretary and Treasurer, or any two of them, it shall prove impracticable to open or keep open the said books at any or either of the said places, such places shall be dispensed with.

The said books shall be kept open in the City of New-York, until the amount of subscriptions required by the act of Incorporation shall be obtained. A cash payment of ten per cent. on the amount of every subscription shall be made, by a certificate of deposit to the credit of the Treasurer in some bank of good standing, to be approved by him. On receiving such certificate he shall issue his receipt to the subscriber for the amount.

The resolutions were considered by the Board *seriatim*, and after due deliberation were all unanimously adopted. Some of them elicited interesting discussion, and valuable information from the members present, and especially in reference to the metalliferous regions of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. The fourth, fifth and seventh resolutions, in respect to the vital importance of the railway in preventing the threatened dismemberment of the country, were received with much applause, and were made the subject of animated remark.

The Convention made an excursion this morning up the south branch of our river for the purpose of inspecting the machinery at Bridgeport, by which the canal is supplied with water from the river.

On reassembling various unimportant matters were disposed of. Invitations and passes over the several railroads centering here—extending to New-York—were received.

The resolution from the Business Committee, fixing the places for opening books of subscription was taken up. A long and general discussion ensued.

Mr. McPherson advocated his amendment; for striking out all but Chicago, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. He was glad to learn that New-York would not be so greedy as to take all the stock, but would consent to a generous distribution. He did not wish by his amendment to prevent anybody from subscribing, but thought that the places named afforded abundant opportunity for all who wished.

The Chair interposed that the Committee of one from each State and Territory was responsible for the success of the subscriptions. The time after opening the books was short, and ought, therefore, to be well employed.

Mr. Ruggles called the attention of the Convention to that provision of the law which required the Company to construct a telegraph, as well as a railroad, to extend from the Missouri River to the Pacific. If this was not done, all the franchises, rights and privileges granted by the act were forfeited. The Commissioners would be glad to learn that by the energy of Mr. Hiram Sibley and his associates, a telegraph, spanning the Continent, was now actually completed to the shores of the Pacific, and in daily operation, ready at any time to be transferred to the Pacific Railroad Company. Of the total length, 1,600 miles, stretching from the Missouri to the Sierra Nevada, were completed in four months and seventeen days. That Company had taken measures to secure the cooperation of the Emperor of Russia for the construction of a continuous line through British and Russian America, across Bhering Straits, thence through Asiatic and European Russia, so as to connect St. Petersburgh directly with Washington. This line would be 14,000 miles in length. Russia had already completed 3,500 miles, and had collected the materials for the residue, extending to the mouth of the River Amoor, the Mississippi of Asiatic Russia. It was indeed natural, said Mr. R., that a Power so truly Imperial, cooperating with ourselves—a kindred continental Power, in a great work so important to both—should sincerely sympathize with our pending struggle to resist the continental dismemberment with which we are threatened at home and abroad.

It is the highest aim of the great chain of communication now projected to connect our two oceans, to preserve our own Continental unity, and it is therefore proper and peculiarly fitting that a Convention assembled for such a purpose should openly denounce the selfish and arrogant pretensions of a portion of the British nation, that the disintegration of the American Republic—not only its bisection or division, but its subdivision into several petty portions—had become necessary to the peace and safety of mankind. Geographically speaking, said Mr. R., was it not a monstrous assumption for a portion only of the population of a little island in the Northern Atlantic—a mere fragment from the Eastern Continent—to presume thus to regulate the continental destinies of the New World? He would not, however, believe, nor did he believe, that the present British Government, or the better portion of the British people—still less their amiable and excellent sovereign—sympathized in these vain longings for our national disintegration and ruin. Nevertheless, said he, I would finish the Pacific Railroad with all practicable dispatch.

Mr. Ryan, of California, wished the subscription books to be opened at Portland, Oregon. Oregon expected a branch of this road, and was deeply interested in the success of the enterprise.

Mr. Mowell, of Nebraska, made a very effective speech upon the nationality of the enterprise, aside from local and trade considerations. He thought it a proper point to be considered. In his judgment, when Congress provided for the opening of subscription books, that body intended they should be opened in all places where Commissioners had been appointed, at least in all the cities of the loyal States where Commissioners were located. The organization of this body had a National basis. The subscriptions should be of the same character. The place he represented was but a small one, but give it an opportunity and it would do its full share in taking up the stock of this road. We look to this road to develop our (future) State. It was a matter of extreme importance with us—of life and death, he might say. Gentlemen who talk about this road not paying know little of the vast resources of the country through which it is to pass. They know little of its great mineral wealth—of its untold agricultural capacity even. This railroad is already behind the times—behind the westward march of civilization.

Mr. M. said he would like to impress upon the minds of the Convention that there were no deserts upon this route—alluding to maps upon which deserts were inserted—along the valleys of the Platte and Republican Rivers. He went into an explanation of the topographical formation of the country, showing that its character had been entirely misapprehended and misrepresented. He had traveled on foot from the mouth of the Platte to its forks, and could say that there was not an acre along the whole valley that was not capable of cultivation.

This speech was decidedly one of the best of the session, and an able advocacy of the route along the Platte Valley.

Gov. Evans gave a very favorable account of the capacities of Colorado. It is as capable, he contended, of sustaining a dense population by agriculture alone, as almost any other State or Territory in the Union.

Mr. Poos, of New-York, moved to add Buffalo, Albany, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Louisville, Cincinnati, Portland, Oregon, Carson City and Dubuque to the list of cities in which books of subscription should be opened. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Fenner, of Rhode Island, offered the following resolutions, as an amendment to the one pending:

Resolved, That here and now this Board of Commissioners proceed to open books of subscription for stock in the Pacific Railway Company.

Resolved, That the Commissioners are requested to begin the subscription by taking not less than ten shares each.

Resolved, That so soon as 2,000 shares shall be, in good faith, subscribed for, and $10 per share actually paid into the treasury of the Company, the said President and Secretary shall appoint the time and place for the first meeting of the stockholders, which place shall be in the City of Chicago, by publishing a notice thereof in this city, thirty days previous to the day of meeting.

Resolved, That additional books be opened in all the principal cities, and continue open for — months.

Mr. Tilden made some remarks upon the necessity of this road in a military and political point of view. He had felt profoundly—he had sought earnestly—he had labored according to the extent of his ability—to preserve the integrity of the Republic. It had now come to this, that the unity of the Republic must be maintained by military force, instead of that wise forecasting deliberation upon which we have relied in the past. Rapid and facile communication is the great idea in war. This railroads preeminently give us. When the history of the present war is written, it will be found that the enemy have been able to defeat us by the judicious use of railroads in effecting their movements and combinations. In case of a great foreign war, we could not hold California and Oregon without this road—except by an expense which would more than construct it. This road or an immense navy on the Pacific coast, are the alternatives. In this view, as well as in others, the Pacific Railroad rises into the magnitude of a great national work. Compared with the expenses of an adequate navy it is a measure of economy.

If men will act without local prejudices, and even without respect to immediate dividends, the work cannot fail of early completion—thus conferring exhaustless streams of wealth upon the country.

A long debate ensued upon a motion of Mr. McPherson to strike out "first Wednesday in October," and insert "first Wednesday in November." But without taking the question, the Convention took a recess to 3½ o'clock P. M.

THIRD DAY—Afternoon Session.

Mr. Robinson, of California, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, unanimously, That the President of this Board of Commissioners is hereby instructed to petition Congress, immediately upon its reassembling in December next, to amend the Pacific Railroad Company act, so it shall read: "The capital stock of said Company shall consist of one million shares, of $100 each, which shall be subscribed for and held in not more than two thousand shares by any one person. Adopted unanimously.

The motion to change the time of opening books of subscription, pending at the adjournment, was taken up.

Mr. Ryan moved that all relating to keeping the books open any given length of time be stricken out of the original resolution, which was lecided not in order.

After considerable unimportant discussion, Mr. McPherson's amendment was lost.

Mr. Ryan then renewed his motion to strike out.

In support of his motion, Mr. Ryan's remarks were confined principally to an attack upon the New-York capitalists, for their alleged efforts to get control of the stock.

Mr. Tilden, of New-York, replied, and emphatically denied that any such efforts had been made. He saw no reason for the strain of abuse which had been indulged in by the gentleman from California. His charges and insinuations were entirely uncalled for and unfounded. In regard to the books of subscription, he said that there was no doubt of the power of the Convention to hold the books open at certain places, permanently or temporarily, to obtain subscriptions. He moved that the books be kept open until the amount necessary to authorize an election be subscribed.

Gov. Dennison of Ohio, thought the adoption of this last proposed amendment would reduce the convention to a dilemma: either they must select a few places to open books, or close them at the specified time.

The question being taken on Mr. Ryan's amendment, it was lost.

The original resolution—with Mr. Poos's amendment—was then adopted unanimously.

Mr. Ruggles reported further resolutions from the Business Committee as follows:

Resolved, That the security to be given by the Treasurer shall be his bond, conditioned for his faithfully accounting for all moneys which may come into his hands, with two sureties to be approved by the President and Secretary for $100,000. The Treasurer shall be responsible only for the safe-keeping of the moneys which shall actually come into his hands. He shall keep on interest any funds which may accumulate in his hands, at the highest rates consistent with safety.

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of one member from each State and Territory, and one from the members at large, be appointed by the President, to apply to Congress for any auxiliary legislation which may be necessary and proper to facilitate and expedite the construction of the work which the present Board was appointed to promote.

Resolved, That a Committee of thirteen members be appointed by the President, which shall have advisory powers with the officers of the Company, and any other powers when the Board is not in session, it may lawfully delegate.

Resolved, That the President, Secretary and Treasurer, shall *ex officio* be members of each of the Committees, and five members, exclusive of the officers of the Board, shall constitute a quorum of said Committees, convened on due notice to all the members.

Resolved, That when this Board adjourn, it shall adjourn subject to the call of the President and Secretary, upon notice of not less than ten days, addressed by mail to each member whose address shall be known to these officers.

These resolutions were adopted unanimously.

After some conversation between Mr. Mason, of New-Jersey, and the chair, in relation to the manner of opening the books, Mr. Cass, of Pennsylvania, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Treasurer is authorized and directed to pay the warrants drawn on him by the President, and countersigned by the Secretary, which warrants shall only be drawn for the legitimate expenses of the organization which occur subsequent to the time of meeting of the Commissioners; but no expenses incurred prior to that date shall be paid, excepting for the advertising required by the act of incorporation.

Resolved, That the Advisory Committee of thirteen be a Committee on Expenditures and Accounts, and no warrant shall be drawn for any accounts until approved by said Committee, to audit the final accounts of the Treasurer.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep an account of all warrants drawn on the Treasurer by the President, and countersigned by him, showing the date, purpose for which drawn, and amount of said warrants. He shall also file in his office the original bill or vouchers for which the warrants were drawn. Adopted.

Mr. Ruggles offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That it be referred to a committee of three members, to be appointed by the President, to petition the Canal Board of New-York to exempt from canal tolls all railroad iron to be used in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Gov. Evans then called up the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Colorado, which were presented the first day of the session, and the same were ordered on file.

Mr. Tilden offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of five members, be appointed by the Chair to collect useful information in respect to the contemplated Pacific Railroad, the various routes proposed, and the agricultural, mineral and topographical character of the regions traversed by such routes; and that all the members of this Board be requested to transmit to the said Committee such information as they may possess or acquire in these respects.

A further statement was made in relation to Utah, and its telegraphic connection with the East. An interesting correspondence was read to the Convention, consisting of seven telegrams exchanged that morning, in behalf the Commissioners, with the Mormon Elders—President Young being absent. The messages were all sent, and answers received, in two hours. The distance traversed was over 11,000 miles.

The message of Elders Kimball and Wells expresses great interest in the work, and concludes by saying that Utah will, when opportunity offers, add deeds to words in aid of the great enterprise.

Mr. Cass, of Pennsylvania, offered the following:

Resolved, That the newspaper press throughout the loyal States be respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this convention, for the purpose of aiding in the success of the great enterprise of a Pacific Railroad.

Resolved, That the officers, or the Board of Commissioners be instructed to publish in a pamphlet form, for general distribution, copies of the proceedings of the Convention, and such other matters as may, in their judgment, promote subscription to the capital stock of the Company. Adopted.

Gov. Dennison offered the following, which was accepted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Commissioners, of the Union Pacific Railroad Company are hereby tendered to Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, President of the Board, for the dignified, able, and courteous manner in which he has presided over their deliberations at their first meeting, so important to the highest interests of the country.

Some further informal business was transacted, when the Convention dissolved, to reassemble at the call of the President.

Letter of Hon. Charles Sumner to the Republican State Convention at Worcester.

BOSTON, Sept. 9, 1862.

My Dear Sir: As a servant of the State, I have always on former occasions recognized the right of my constituents in State Convention to expect from me such counsels on public affairs as I could offer, and I have accepted with gratitude the invitations with which they have honored me. If now, in these dark days, when danger thickens, I do not take advantage of the opportunity which you give me, believe me, it is not from indifference to the occasion, nor is it because our duties at this moment are not clear.

Eagerly do our gallant soldiers (God bless them!) rush to the field of death, for the sake of their country. Eagerly do good citizens at home (God bless them!) contribute of their abundance, or it may be of their poverty, to smooth the lot of our soldiers. But there is another duty, hardly less commanding. It is for all to unite, without distinction of party, to uphold the Government and also to uphold those who uphold the Government. I recognise, therefore, the just liberality of the call for our Convention, which is addressed, not only to Republicans, but also to "all who support the present National and State Governments and are in favor of all means necessary for the effectual suppression of the rebellion." Under such a call there is no patriot citizen of the Commonwealth who may not claim a place.

Is there any patriot citizen who can hesitate to support the National Government, beleaguered by a rebel enemy?

Is there any patriot citizen who can hesitate to support the State Government, which, under the inspiring activity and genius of John A. Andrew, is so efficiently sustaining the National Government?

And is there any patriot citizen who is not for the use of all means necessary for the effectual suppression of the rebellion?

Were I able to be at the Convention, according to the invitation with which you have honored me, gladly would I appeal to all such citizens. This country must be saved, and among the omens of victory, I hail confidently that unanimity of sentiment and trust, with which all loyal citizens now look to the National Government, determined that nothing of energy, or contribution, or sacrifice shall be wanting, by which its supremacy may be again established. Another omen is yet needed: it is that the people, forgetting the past, shall lift themselves to that platform of justice and truth, where candor shall at last prevail, and all shall frown indignantly upon the rancors and animosities of party, shall silence the senseless prejudices of personal hate, and shall stifle the falsehoods of calumny, so that at least here among ourselves there may be that unity and concord which will give irresistible strength to our patriotic labors.

Beyond this appeal, from heart to heart, I should desire to show plainly, *how to hamstring this rebellion and conquer a peace*, all of which I am sure can be done. To this *single practical purpose*, all theories, prepossessions and ambition must yield. So absorbing at this moment is this question, that nothing is practical which does not directly tend to its final settlement. All else is blood-stained vanity. And the citizen soldiers whom you send forth to battle, may justly complain, if you forget any of those means by which their arms may be strengthened. Good Democrats, who have enjoyed the confidence of their party, and also public trust—Daniel S. Dickinson, of New-York, and Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana—have borne their generous testimony. So also has Parson Brownlow. In a letter which I have just read, where, among other things he says, that the negroes "must be urged in every possible way to crush out this infernal rebellion." Butler has borne his testimony, when, by virtue of an outstanding order of the rebel Governor of Louisiana, he organized a regiment of colored persons in the patriot service of the United States. Banks also has borne his testimony, when, overtaking the little slave girl, on her way to freedom, he lifted her upon the National cannon. In this act—the brightest, most touching and most suggestive of the whole war, which art will hereafter rejoice to commemorate—our Massachusetts General gave a lesson to his country. Who can doubt that this country will yet be saved?

I hope you will excuse me to my fellow-citizens of the Convention, and believe me, with much regard,

Very faithfully yours,
CHARLES SUMNER.

To Hon. Wm. Claflin, Chairman of State Conv'n.

BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

The Part Taken by Them in the Battle of the 30th ult.—The Report of Col. Berdan—List of Casualties.

Col. Berdan's official report of the killed and wounded in his regiment in the battle of the 30th of August, is an interesting *expose* of an important episode of the fight on that day, which throws some light on the causes of the final repulse.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT BERDAN'S U. S. SHARPSHOOTERS, CAMP AT HALL'S HILL, Va., Sept. 4, 1862.

Major: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 30th ult., by order of Gen. Butterfield, then commanding the division, I deployed my regiment as skirmishers and flankers, and drove the enemy's skirmishers, under fire, out of the woods marked A on the accompanying diagram, to the stone wall marked B and the woods marked C—principally to the latter. When we arrived at the open field marked D, finding the enemy in large force and ready to receive us, I ordered my men to lie down, and not to fire unless the enemy attempted to advance. I then reported to Gen. Butterfield my position, also the position of the enemy, calling his attention to the fact that our right was entirely exposed, and that I had found the enemy there in large force. His reply was in writing, and as follows:

Col. Berdan: Your right is all right; Kearny holds it; don't get into collision with him. By order of Gen. BUTTERFIELD.

W. W. Perkins, A. A. A. G.

On receiving this, I went immediately to Gen. Butterfield, and told him that he was entirely mistaken about the right; that it was entirely exposed and that the woods on our right were full of rebels. His reply was that he had just received an order from Gen. Porter requiring him to march the division directly through the woods, to the field to the left, then wheel to the left and charge on the batteries on the hill. I replied that if he carried out the order the division would be completely cut up, if not entirely lost, as that order would wheel us wholly inside of the enemy's lines, giving the enemy the advantage of an enfilading fire, and unless the right was protected we might be cut off altogether; that the enemy was in large force on our right. His reply was, "Colonel, return to your regiment." Capt. Locke, A. A. G. to Gen. Porter, then came up. Gen. Butterfield read Gen. Porter's order to him, and then ordered the division to move forward. I told the Captain if that order was not changed we would all be cut up, that not a man should be put into the field until the enemy's left had been driven back, so as to give us the advantage of the railroad cut, and then make the attack on the enemy's flank. He said he had no authority in the matter. I asked him where Gen. Porter could be found, and finding that it was very little out of the way back to my regiment, I went to Gen. Porter and told him substantially what I had told Gen. Butterfield and Capt. Locke, and gave him a rough sketch showing where the enemy was. At that moment he received a note, which he commenced to read. I then returned to my regiment. The first and third brigade then arrived. I then went to Col. Roberts, commanding the First Brigade, to make the fourth and last attempt to have the attack made more to our right, at least to be better protected. While explaining the importance of this matter, a ball came *directly from the right flank* and wounded Capt. Speas, who was sitting on his horse by the side of Col. Roberts. The Colonel immediately replied that he would do what he could. The division was halted. Application was again made for some regiment to support our right. After some little time Gen. Hatch's Brigade arrived for that purpose. They came up to the rear of our division, in line of battle. Col. Roberts and myself tried to get him to move by the right flank to our right, but without success. I even went so far as to order the first line to march by the right flank. Gen. Hatch ordered them forward on double-quick over the fence into the field, and over went most of our gallant division into the trap the enemy had set for us—to be *slaughtered*. I kept my regiment on the right, and defended it as best I could, with heavy loss. We fired from forty to sixty rounds, and hot for my regiment I am very sure the entire force would have been cut off.

Had the attack been made further to our right, keeping every man out of the field until we got possession of the railroad cut, I am very sure that the result would have been quite different. We held the right until the enemy had crossed the field into the woods, after the (our) infantry had retired. Our men remained until the enemy ordered them to halt. Some of our men, after being wounded, were ordered to go to the rear, and to give me their ammunition, but they begged to be allowed to remain and fire one or two more shots. In fact we were all thoroughly impressed with the importance of holding our position on the right to the last, and but for the cover we had in the woods we must have lost nearly every officer and man of my command. Our rapid firing must have gone far to impress the enemy that we were approaching in large force, and consequently delayed his advance. A rebel Captain wounded on our right informed an officer of my regiment who accompanied the flag of truce, that they had three brigades ready to advance, and made two attempts to do so, but that they were checked by the rapid and effective fire of our skirmishers, giving them the impression that we were strong in that quarter. On which they fell back to the railroad cut in the wood.

There were some special instances of gallantry which I shall take pleasure in mentioning in a future report at an early day.

My regiment went into action with about two hundred and fifty guns. The following are the casualties, taken from the official report of the surgeon of my regiment:

Killed.

Capt. R. Tompkauser, Co. A
Corp. P. Vanmeter, Co. C
Sergt. Byron Brewer, Co. C
Corpl. D. C. Brown, Co. E.

Wounded.

Col. H. Berdan
Capt. W. P. Austin, Co. E.
Christian Ammarr, Co. A
Chas. Gamster, Co. A.
Fred. K. Pittert, Co. A.
John Wheneck, Co. A.
Corp. C. Downing, Co. B
Geo. W. Barber, Co. B
Theo. Haddon, Co. B.
Norton Fitch, Co. C
A. P. Shortlivant, Co. C.
Theo. E. Gordon, Co. C.
F. W. Barker, Co. C.
Sergt. Wm. McLane, Co. D.
A. C. Stannard, Co. G.
Wm. H. Lattin, Co. H
Geo. E. Whiting, Co. H.
Sergt. John Coates, Co. I.
Wm. Close, Co. I.
Daniel Warner, Co. I.
Capt. B. Ide, Co. A
Lieut. Chas. Scharton
J. L. Worthington, Co. D.
Sam. A. Clark, Co. E.
E. H. Barker, Co. E.
1st Corp. N. Peck, Co. E.
Corp. N. J. Peck, Co. E.
Sergt. C. N. Jacobs, Co. G.
Wm. Babcock, Co. G.
Robt. Casey, Co. G.
Geo. Harvey, Co. G.
Thos. Mitchell, Co. G.
John D. Tyler.
Geo. Whiteson.
Sergt. R. W. Tyler, Co. K.
A. N. Rare, Co. K.
W. D. Wilson, Co. K.
Albert Biles, Co. K.
Wm. C. Henderson, Co. K.
Sergt. M. Bailu, Co. K

Missing.

Sergt. P. Austin, Co. B.
John Tappan, Co. B
Lawrence Megraw, Co. B.
Patrick Joice, Co. B.
Nath. Wentworth, Co. B.
D. Field, Co. G.
Wm. Fischer, Co. I.
Benj. Shay, Co. I.
Lieut. G. D. McLane, Co. D
Corp. A. Cooper, Co. F.
E. G. Badeck, Co. F.
A. Johnson, Co. G.
James Barnes, Co. I.
D. C. Overton, Co. I.
J. Nickersgill, Co. I.

Killed, 5; wounded 41; missing, 15. Total, 61.

Probably those reported missing were either killed or wounded, as they were deployed as skirmishers, in the very thickest of the fight.

(Signed,) H. BERDAN, Colonel Commanding.

Maj. Frank S. Eagle, A. A. A. G.

It is proper to add that Gibbon's, Patrick's and Doubleday's Brigades were stationed at a considerable distance to our right, and rear, and beyond the main force of the enemy, but for some unaccountable reason, lasted nearly all night to come to the aid of battle.

—John Slidell, the rebel Ambassador to France, left a nephew or cousin in the Military Academy at West Point, who graduated [illegible] and entered the United States Army. This young man was in one of the late battles, on Gen. Reno's Staff, was wounded and left for dead on the field. He was stripped of his watch, money, &c., by the rebels, but revived and crawled to the Union lines. His mother went to Washington to recover his body, but found him alive, and arrived with him yesterday morning or the day before, at her home near this City. His name is Mackenzie, one of the Slidells having taken the name of Slidell Mackenzie.

FROM KEY WEST.

Operation of President Lincoln's Proclamation—Slavery in Course of Extinction on the Island—Negro Labor Indispensable at the South—The Fever—Maritime News—Prizes, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1862.

That ceaseless and, as yet, unended cause of all our national troubles and distress is now undergoing in our midst some of the throes that the signs of the times indicate, as preceding final dissolution.

Slavery is now here on our island being brought to the test of the late order of the President, and the Quartermaster's department are employing such negroes as are needed in that department as laborers, nurses for the sick, and for all or any purpose of labor. Those taken who are claimed by disloyal masters are delighted with the change, and others of the same class who are not thus employed are leaving their masters, and seeking labor or employment on their own account. A custom long in vogue here has prepared the negro for this, as they have been allowed to hire their own time, and make what they could, paying to master a portion of their earnings. This latter obligation the darkey proposes to ignore for the future, and applications have been made to the military commandant to have punished such negroes as refuse to pay over their wages or to work for their masters, which have been invariably refused, on the ground that the soldiers of our army are not to be used to compel the rendering of unrequited labor, thus leaving the slaveholder dependent on *moral suasion* to sustain the old relationship. How far this will be successful in keeping Sambo to the line of duty which exacts all his labor for master's benefit, whilst Sambo is merely receiving what will keep him in condition to continue the arrangement, is one phase of the question now about to be solved. There are many negroes employed here on our Government works and otherwise, who were purchased simply for the investment of capital by private individuals, adding negro after negro out of the proceeds of such labor. This, although done by men who are classed among good Christians, is yet one of the harsh features of Slavery, and stamps the operator with a character for unscrupulousness even among slaveowners. The value of slave property is materially affected by the existing state of things, and an able negro man of middle age was a few days since offered for sale at $200, without meeting a purchaser. This certainly bears with much hardship upon certain families dependent upon the wages and sale of their negroes for their support and the education of their children. Yet it is somewhat difficult to realize that all the wealth of the Island does not still remain with us, or that there is any diminution of the power to do or accomplish. The negro is no more unwilling to labor, when the proceeds are expected to enter his own exchequer, than when he knows they will go into master's. The State Legislature of Florida passed an act in the Winter of 1860, providing for the exile or enslavement of all free negroes within its borders. As there are many of that class of laborers here, there was consequent perturbation among them for a short time under the last of secession rule, until the puny efforts to display the rebel flag became hushed like the assassin's retreat, and the glorious Stars and Stripes were given to the breeze by a force to maintain them. Then these people, reassured at once, became quieted, and now remain as they have been for years, an orderly, industrious, law-abiding and most useful class, many of whom are carpenters, masons, or seamstresses of respectable abilities.

When our Government shall see further the practical working of this matter, it must relieve much anxiety as to what shall be done with the negro. *Let him alone.* And as labor is and will be always in demand in our country, capital will seek him out and employ him. Why desire to colonize or remove the labor that, whether slave or free, we cannot do without, except at disadvantage.

The yellow fever still continues to claim its victims upon our island and in our harbor, among those who are spending their first Summer here and are unacclimated. The number of deaths already reach the very large number of one hundred and sixty, whilst the cases of recovery have also been very numerous. Among these victims are some noble young spirits who left friends and homes to devote themselves to their country's cause, and have met death in its most repulsive form, without the halo that attends the battle-field, upon a peaceful couch, distant from home and those dear ones whose presence deprive the grim messenger of half his terrors. Many have been removed very suddenly, after only a few days of illness. I parted with two fine young men, the Surgeon and the Paymaster of the United States steamship *Santiago*, on last Saturday night, who went to their ship in good health and spirits. In the morning the ship went out sea on a cruise, and was gone until the Friday following, when she returned with the corpses of both, and also one of the crew. The sad tidings caused when I saw the square pine boxes containing the bodies landed from the ship at the naval wharf and hurried off to their resting-place, find no relief when I think of their genial, social qualities, and reflect that although endeared to many here, there are those nearer and dearer kindred ties, far distant, to be suddenly shocked and grieved by the suddenness of the announcement.

There is some evidence that the fever is re-lighting and thus far there has not been a death of a person that has resided here for some years. During the entire Summer there has been a large number of Northern people here attached to the army and navy and also on merchant vessels, and as laborers, and among these two latter classes the disease has found its greatest victims.

Assistant Paymaster Hall, of the Navy, and last attached to the office of the Navy Agent on this Island, died on Monday night, the 1st inst.—a young man of one promise, whose acquaintance here was but slight, yet had secured him many very warm and devoted friends.

On Wednesday evening, the 27th, the [illegible] sold in the schooner *Aurelia*, captured by the United States schooner *James T. Chambers* in the Gulf, after a very short cruise, having left here on Monday last previous. The schooner was from Havana, bound to Galveston, with an assorted cargo, and had no papers, showing nationality. She will be a prize.

On Thursday, 28th, arrived from the Gulf the ship *J. P. Whitney*, Capt. Avery, from New Orleans for New-York, in distress, having been in collision with the brig *Wappoo*, from Cardenas, on which the ship's outwater was carried away, and her jib-booms broken off, with other slight damage, all requiring repairs here. The brig lost her mainmast, with other damage, having put back for Key West, and is now ashore within sight from the island, and the wreckers assisting her. Friday morning, 29th, the brig *Wappoo* has been brought into port by the steamtug *Gen. Ramey*, and has suffered but little damage except to her spars and rigging. Capt. Wilkinson, of the *Wappoo*, reports that when he left Cardenas, on the 25th, there was in that port a bogus English steamer called the *Florida*, mounting eight large rifled guns, commanded by Capt. J. N. Maffit, with a crew of one hundred and fifty men. She was discharging arms and ammunition, which apparently were secretly removed and stored.

Another prize steamer has just been brought into port, in charge of a prize crew from the schooner *James T. Chambers*, making her second capture within a week. This prize is the Confederate steamer *Union*, from Galveston, loaded with cotton—about three hundred and fifty bales—and was captured off the coast of Cuba, probably bound to Havana. The *Chambers* has been cruising in the Gulf for many months, under her former captain, and we have never had the pleasure of reporting any of her prizes before. A change of commanders has worked a clear benefit in this instance.

F.

Starved Soldiers May Win Victories.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Among the reasons generally assigned why [illegible] that one reason is as potent as [illegible]

We have things enough to be really ashamed of without attaching particular disgrace to a circumstance by no means exceptional. History affords many examples of fasting men who have defeated a greater number of full ones, the natural reason being that the starving party are literally fighting for their life, and therefore fight with the utmost desperation. Of the many instances on record, it will be sufficient to mention one which has been immortalized in the prose of Froissart and the poetry of Henry Taylor—the defeat of the Earl of Flanders, with 40,000 men of Bruges, by 5,000 citizens of Ghent, under Philip Van Artevelde and Peter Van Den Bosch, in the Fourteenth Century. Here were people of the same race and country, living barely two days' march apart. The Ghentians, being in the last extremity of famine, marched above twenty miles, with half a day's rations, attacked a force of eight times their number, pursued the routed enemy three miles, and entering the city of Bruges at

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

A Surprise Intended by the Police Commissioners—The new Building nearly Completed and Paid for, and the Public in Ignorance of it—Description of the Edifice.

It is known to but few persons that the Police Commissioners have in the course of construction and in a fair way toward completion, a splendid model Police headquarters, which they intend shall surpass everything of the kind in the world. They have not applied to the Supervisors or the Legislature for permission to build or for the money to defray the expense. They have, since their organization, at least, so Mr. BOWEN says, saved up the odds and ends of appropriations: the shavings and scrapings and candle-ends, which might have been expended or squandered and nobody been the wiser, and quietly laid by the pile for the purpose of erecting a commodious and convenient headquarters for the Police Department and all its concomitants. They have purposely conducted the affair in secret with the design, if possible, of surprising the City when the building should be completed ready for occupation. They wanted to show by a brilliant exploit what prudence, economy, honesty and a wise forethought could accomplish in the conduct of a vast public trust, and hit upon this plan of doing it.

The edifice is located on a lot 60 feet by 180, between Houston and Bleecker streets, running through from Mulberry to Mott streets. It will be four stories high, built on the most solid and permanent masonry, of the best brick and mortar. The front on Mulberry-street will be of Westchester marble, tastefully carved, with an inscription in marble as follows:

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT, METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The basement front is of granite; the front on Mott-street is of brick; some of the walls are two feet thick and others are twenty and eighteen inches thick, filled in from top to bottom with the best cement, and calculated to outstand the pyramids. In order to secure daylight in all the fifty rooms which the edifice contains, the plan comprises, as it were, three buildings, connected by corridors and lit from four small yards.

The largest room will be 60 feet by 27, and the others will vary from that size down to closets. There will be separate rooms for the Commissioners' meetings. Police trials, the Chief Clerk and his assistants, the Superintendent and Inspectors, the Police Telegraph, the Police Doctors, the Property Clerk, sleeping-room for lost children, witnesses' rooms, detective rooms, besides full and ample accommodations for the janitor, matron, and all sanitary purposes.

The interior will be finished in the plainest and most substantial manner, and supplied with Croton water and gas throughout all the four stories. The lots cost only $28,000, and are paid for. They are down on the Assessor's books as worth $42,000. The building will, it is estimated, cost $60,000 or thereabouts, and is partly paid for. It was commenced in May last, and will be finished long before the coming May. The roof will probably be put on as soon as the beautiful front on Mulberry-street is completed—within ten days. THOMAS LITTLE is the Architect and WM. R. STEWART the Mason.

The Commissioners expect to complete the work as they have begun it, without calling upon the County for an extra dollar beyond their ordinary appropriation.

The want of such an edifice has long been felt, and this one bids fair to present a pleasing contrast to the cramped, dingy and inappropriate place occupied by the officers pertaining to the Police Department.

The thought may occur to some of our prudent citizens however, that $88,000 is quite a large sum to be saved by "odds and ends," even since the Police Commission was formed. While it is pleasant to think that this time the "extras" were secured to the City, it is a subject for reflection that the appropriations were so liberal as to permit of such a saving unknown to any but the Police Commissioners.

THE GROCERS' REGIMENT.

Committees Appointed and $5,000 Subscribed on the Spot.

The wholesale grocers met in considerable strength yesterday, at 1½ P. M., in the Sales Rooms corner of Wall and Front sts., for the purpose of adopting measures preliminary to the organization of a special military force to serve the country for the term of three years or until the close of the war. Notwithstanding a severe thunderstorm raging without, more than one hundred gentlemen, representing the wealth and intelligence of the trade, were present.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. D. MCKENZIE, of the firm of MCKENZIE, BEATTY & Co., who nominated for Chairman Mr. G. W. LANE, and Mr. DWIGHT TOWNSEND for Secretary. These gentlemen were unanimously accepted, and Mr. LANE, upon taking the Chair, briefly but earnestly alluded to the pending crisis in our National affairs, urged the duty of every citizen to be immediate participation to the extent of his ability in the contest, and stated the furtherance of a military organization to be the immediate object of the assemblage present.

This object was then emphatically expressed by the adoption of the following preamble and resolution offered by Mr. MCKENZIE, viz.:

Whereas, The grocers and the trades connected therewith in the City of New-York desire to aid the Government in suppressing the present rebellion against our Union and Constitution, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Chairman, who shall have full power to collect money and expend the same in procuring men to enlist as soldiers in the army of the United States, in such a way as shall seem to them most suited to attain the object for which this meeting has been called.

Mr. ANDREWS F. DOW, of the firm of DOW & YOUNG, sugar brokers, in sustaining the above, eloquently descanted upon the causes of the war, and the determination on the part of the North to maintain and make good the Constitution throughout the land. The hour, he said, had come for united action, and all trades and classes should take part in the work. The grocers alone, of New-York could, he believed, raise and equip an entire regiment.

On motion of Mr. VAN BRUNT, the resolution was then passed with acclamation, and the Chairman proceeded to appoint the following Committee, with power, the Chairman and Secretary being added as members *ex-officio*.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee to carry out the object of the resolution—Jonathan Sturges, B. B. Sherman, W. A. Booth, Charles Burkhalter, Francis M. Babcock, Francis Skiddy, John J. Van Nostrand, J. D. McKenzie, Jas. K. Place, George Moller, Charles E. Beebe, J. P. Murch, N. Denton Smith, G. W. Lane.

A subscription list, with an appropriate heading in the spirit of the resolution, was thereupon drawn up and presented to the meeting for immediate signature, with the following very satisfactory result:

Peter Muller	$500	T. & H. Van Nostrand	
Francis Skiddy	250	& Co	250
Sherman, Pallman & Co.	250	Arcularius, Bennett & Co.	250
Geo. W. Lane & Co.	250	E. & R. Mead, Jr., & Co.	250
Babcock & Co.	250	Cobb Mench & Gross	250
Denton, Smith & Co.	250	Slauson, Labagh & Farrington	250
Sackett, Belcher & Co.	250	Sturges, Bennet & Co.	250
Henry Swift & Co.	250	Chas. Burkhalter & Co.	250
Skeel Reynold	250	Beebe & Brother	250
Mckenzie, Beatty & Co.	250	Beards & Cummings	250
Total			$5,000

The meeting then adjourned to reassemble at the call of the Committee.

The Corcoran Legion.

The Legion which is to be commanded by the gallant CORCORAN grows numerically every day. The weekly accessions to its force are much greater than the public generally understand, and it is gratifying to believe that the early completion and organization of the corps will be attained in a very short time.

Upon the personal ability of Gen. CORCORAN depends very much, and to the incipient details of the organization he gives his hourly and most careful attention.

We have at various times alluded to the composition of the Brigade, but at no time, we believe, has the entire force been given. There may be additional regiments joined to the corps, but at present there are six regiments from this State, two from Massachusetts, and one from Pennsylvania, making nine in all.

These regiments are not all full; but several of them, in fact the majority of them, will have a thousand men each, before they march to the seat of war.

THE FIRST REGIMENT

is the old Sixty-ninth. There is now in the field the Sixty-ninth Volunteers, under charge of Col. NUGENT, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-ninth New-York State Militia. The officers and men of the regular Sixty-ninth, with the exception of Col. BAGLEY, have volunteered to go again, with the organization of officers as heretofore given in this paper. The regiment has now enlisted 800 men.

THE SECOND REGIMENT

is the one known as the "Fourth Senatorial." Its officers are: Colonel, PETER MCDERMOTT; Lieutenant-Colonel, James P. McIver; Major, George W. Warner; Quartermaster, Walter T. Burke; Surgeon, Dr. Heath. Lieut.-Col. McIvor was formerly Captain of Company I, Sixty-ninth Regiment, and was a prisoner at Richmond for thirteen months.

The men are of the very best class, and will do credit to the District in which they reside. There are now but 700 of them, though enlistments are being made daily.

THE THIRD REGIMENT

is yet at Buffalo, near which its rank and file mainly live. The men, like those of all the country regiments, are said to be of excellent *physique*, of intelligence and power. Col. JOHN E. MCMAHON and Lieut.-Col. MICHAEL BAILEY have seen service, and know the value of good officers and good men. There are now about 900 in the ranks, with a fair prospect for the full quota.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT,

Is one which sprang from the old Twenty-fifth New-York State Militia, upon its return from service within a few weeks past. Col. M. K. BRYAN, of the Twenty-fifth, is at the head of the regiment, and the official *personnel* thereof will not vary materially from that of the old corps. Some 500 of the men have re-enlisted, and there is every probability that Col. BRYAN will bring from Albany a regiment of which he may well be proud, and which will do the State good service.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT,

Is one which is being raised in this City. To its organization Gen. CORCORAN has given much personal attention, and in its success feels a deep interest. Its Colonel is WM. MCEVILY, and the Lieutenant-Colonel is JAMES MOONEY, brother of the fighting Chaplain of the old Sixty-ninth. If the Lieutenant-Colonel is as true as the Father; if his patriotism is as sound, his bravery as unquestioned, and his influence as beneficial, then may the regiment congratulate itself upon the selection. There are already 500 men in this corps.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT,

Is known as the Stanton Legion. It has been in camp some time, and has frequently been referred to in this paper. Col. ALLEN, formerly of the First New-York Volunteers, is a good man, a superior disciplinarian and brave as a lion. He is a decided favorite with his men, of whom he has now about 900, and will render a satisfactory account of himself without a doubt.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT

Is the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Col. HERMAN. This regiment, which is one of the finest bodies of men ever sent from the Keystone State, was tendered to the General when he was in Philadelphia, and has been, by consent of the Governor and of the Government, attached to the Legion. It numbers 1,040 men, all superbly equipped and efficiently appointed.

THE EIGHTH AND NINTH REGIMENTS

are two from Massachusetts, which Gov. ANDREW, through Mayor WIGGLESWORTH, of Boston, has made arrangements to give to Gen. CORCORAN. They are said to be like all the rest of the troops sent from the Old Bay State, and further recommendation need not be desired.

Thus we see that the Legion numbers at this time:

	Men.		Men.
First Regiment	800	Sixth Regiment	900
Second Regiment	700	Seventh Regiment	1,000
Third Regiment	900	Eighth Regiment	1,000
Fourth Regiment	500	Ninth Regiment	1,000
Fifth Regiment	500		
Total			7,300

Which, if the others recruit up to the full standard, would give him 9,000 good and effective men.

We hear also of other regiments which will probably be attached to the Legion, sufficient to make the force under CORCORAN in the neighborhood of 15,000. Gen. CORCORAN has selected Camp Scott for his encampment, which will, for some time to come be, without doubt, the scene of many an entertainment, and the object of curiosity and interest to thousands of visitors.

The New Railway Tariff.

The officers of the various Brooklyn Railroad Companies announce that hereafter they will sell only twenty, instead of twenty-five, tickets for $1, in consequence of the Government tax of 1½ per cent. imposed on all city railroad corporations. In their circular they state that, by the provisions of the tax law, they are authorized to act as agents for the Government in paying this tax.

The last clause of the section referring to the tax on Railroad Companies (80) says: "Provided that all such persons, Companies and Corporations shall have the right to add the duty or tax imposed to their rates of fare whenever their liability thereto may commence, any limitations which may exist by law or by agreement with any person or company which may have paid or be liable to pay such fare, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The companies, it will be seen, have the right to add one and a half per cent. to their rates of fare. They do not avail themselves of this privilege, however, but instead thereof add twenty per cent. to the price of their *commutation tickets*, thus compelling all their passengers to pay full fare.

When the Brooklyn City Railroad Company sought the right to lay their tracks in the city, they entered into a bond to charge four cents fare on the Court-street, Fulton-avenue and Myrtle-avenue routes, and five cents on the Furman-street, Powers-street, Sands-street and Front-street routes. On the 20th of December, 1854, the Common Council authorized a uniform rate of fare of five cents on all the roads then in operation, said rate to continue for five years, provided, however, that children under ten years of age, and pupils in the public schools, should be charged a rate of three cents fare. At the expiration of five years, the company applied to the Common Council for permission to change the Greenpoint route, so that the cars should run through Myrtle and Kent-avenues, and that the Sands-street line should end at Broadway.

The Company also desired some concessions on the Furman-street route on which they had not laid a rail until forced to do so by the enterprise of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Company. Permission was given, with the provision that the company should sell tickets at the rate of twenty-five for one dollar.

The public will readily perceive the motive which actuates that company, at least, in equalizing their fare. The reduction was demanded by the Common Council, and the company were forced to concede it or be compelled to go to the Legislature for an alteration in their charter. Now that they can make some excuse for it, they violate their agreement with the public and charge a uniform rate of five cents fare.

In their haste, however, they have anticipated the operation of the law, which does not go into effect until the 1st October. They are so anxious to serve the Government as tax-gatherers, that they enter upon their duties twenty days in advance. Again, by the tax law, they are only justified in charging a rate of fare which, with the one and a half per cent deemally represented, would be 5.075 cents. By equalizing their rates of fare, they are gainers in a considerable ratio. The exact degree cannot be estimated, as it is not possible to ascertain the number of tickets sold, but it will aggregate a sum far greater than that which the Brooklyn City Railroad Company realized by the sale of specie, which it withheld from passengers.

The public are naturally indignant at this additional tax upon their purse, and loudly inveigh against it. Public meetings are to be held, whereat fierce resolutions will be passed calling upon the Common Council to interfere, denounce the Railway Companies and making a general fuss and fun, with probably no result.

Mr. PIERSON, the President of the principal road, and the understood originator of the new schedule, is a very well-known and influential citizen of the City of Churches. As an individual his character is unblemished, as a Senator and Alderman he was esteemed impartial, able and popular, as a Railway President he has been energetic, accommodating and successful, but the people insist upon it that as a Tax Imposer he will come rapidly into disfavor, and as a Tax Collector he will be visited with great popular odium. How the matter will end time alone can determine. Whether the Company or the public will yield is a matter of opinion, though candor compels us to record that what is everybody's business is no one's, and in such matters the Company generally comes out ahead, simply because it's not "looked after."

Accident on the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad.

So great is the amount of travel upon this railroad at present that often seventy-five individuals are stowed, packed or jambed into the narrow compass of one of the smaller cars, while the canopied excursion cars know no rule of repletion, save inability of the would-be passenger to "scrouge in." The folly of thus overstraining the poor horses, and falsely economizing rolling stock, was yesterday exemplified. One of the small cars had unluckily slipped the track, and was consequently thrown quite out of time, when, just as she righted, one of these great community arrangements came along with streamers flying, and all in gay array.

The leading car clipped ahead with all speed, to make up, if possible, for lost time, but it was fated to become no exception to the rule, "Disasters never come singly;" and, just as both vehicles were descending one of those long, interminable declivities that mark this road, the brake gave way on the hindmost car, and crash came the longue against the stern-board of the ill-fated leading coach. The excitement and alarm were great, as the cars were both largely occupied by children and families going down to the beach for an afternoon bath in the surf. One old gentleman foolishly sprang from the front of the rear car, and lay motionless for some time upon the pavement. Upon examination it was discovered that he was not, as at first supposed, fatally injured by the fall. Scarcely a moment elapsed before all was righted, and a smashing of horses, and perhaps the more serious catastrophe of broken bones of men and women avoided, by the fore car pulling on all speed, and at the same time whipping its team that they might not be run down; while the rear car restored its equilibrium by applying with redoubled force, its only remaining *stem* broke, and also letting off its horses. Horses. The excitement and screaming were intense for a time, and did not tend to restore the presence of mind of those in responsibility. The opinion was freely expressed throughout the remainder of the trip that these cars were not properly overhauled each day, and that conductors and drivers had more responsibility than they could properly discharge. Certain it is, that when the rashly impulsive gentleman was picked up alive, the anxious conductor remarked more in relief than heartlessness: "Lor'! ain't I glad he wasn't killed, I'd a had the doctor's bill to pay, certain! 'Twasn't my fault, no how! Plaguy old chain broke."

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York for the Month of August, 1862:

	New-York Dispensary	Northern Dispensary	Eastern Dispensary	Dewitt Dispensary	N. Western Dispensary
No. of Male Patients	1,310	775	1,916	976	870
No. of Female Patients	2,148	1,374	1,276	1,508	548
Totals	3,458	1,814	2,506	2,484	918
Treated at Dwellings	638	563	770	858	142
Treated at Dispensaries	2,833	1,466	1,770	1,933	771
Primary Vaccinations	7	—	34	12	3
Revaccinations	—	—	620	4	—
Whole No. Vaccinated	7	—	454	18	3
Number of Adults	1,439	1,109	1,171	1,146	911
Number of Children	1,820	646	1,828	1,336	7
No. of Native Patients	1,651	948	1,198	1,317	441
No. of Foreign Patients	1,708	1,109	1,375	768	502
No. sent to Hospital	400	20	74	84	20
Number of Deaths	35	9	17	24	—
Prescriptions dispensed	8,040	3,353	4,915	6,486	1,983

During the month of August, as above shown, Medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 11,207 persons by the seven dispensaries of New-York.

Of these there were visited and treated at their dwellings 2,314, at the dispensaries 8,993, and 479 were vaccinated; 26,455 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed at the several offices, being an average of more than two to each patient.

The principal causes of death were cholera infantum, marasmus and phthisis.

The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the digestive system. Among the most important were diarrhœa and cholera infantum.

Acknowledgment.

The Woman's Central Association of Relief for the Army, desire to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions:

Mrs. Ingersoll, of Rome	$10	Mrs. T. M. North	$25
Mrs. C. Suydam	25	E. C. Ingersoll Lee, Oneida County	20
W. A. Smith	25	Miss Wheelwright	1
R. J. Livingston	100	Miss G. E Cary	5
P. S. Forbes	100	W. P. W. Dana	10
Irving Grinnell	50	E. C. H. & Friend	20
Soldiers' Relief Association of Elmira	50	Mrs. H. Seigman	1
A. T. Stewart & Co.	100	Miss E. Wheelwright	5
Mrs. J. C. Green	100	A Friend	10
Mrs. Stuyvesant	100	Mrs. P. D'Hart	5
Mrs. Dan Le Roy	50	Soldiers' Relief Association of Elmira	100
Mrs. A. C. Kingsland	25	S. B. Collins	25
R. S. L.	20	Ladies of Stateburgh	220
A Lady	5		
Fort Byron	6		

HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1862.

Campaigning in the Metropolis.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to an article in your issue of the 11th inst., with the above caption, an eye-witness of the whole affair would beg a small space in your columns to contradict some statements which might tend to influence the public against the commandant of the Fifty-third Regiment.

The regiment had orders to leave for the seat of war on Tuesday, the 9th inst. In accordance with this order, on the morning of that day the tents were struck and the men prepared for their departure. Two days' rations were supplied by the Commissary, transportation was ordered for 2 o'clock, and the United States Paymaster was present and preparing to disburse the Government bounty. The camp was filled with the friends and relatives of the men, as no passes were granted for that day. In order that all the men might be in line to receive their pay, the guard was called in, and a detachment of the Eighth Regiment was called for to do guard duty simply, there being not the slightest idea of coercion on the part of the Colonel or any of his officers, in demanding this apparent outside aid.

On the first appearance of the extra guard, there was some slight dissatisfaction manifested by the men; but when the matter was explained, they returned at once to their allegiance. The men waited patiently for the arrival of the steamer which was to transport them, and hours after the time appointed had passed a telegram was received countermanding the order for the departure of the regiment, during all which time the Paymaster was occupied in examining the rolls, and at dark had not finished his task, and promised to return on the following morning and pay the men.

So far as regards the subsistence of the men on the day in question, your article is in error. The contractor for subsistence had been notified that the camp would be vacated at noon, and he, in accordance, made his arrangements. The men were furnished with their breakfast and dinner, and their supper was provided them from the rations that had been prepared for the journey to Washington, consequently they had their three meals on that day.

Your correspondent is in error in stating the outrages that were committed by the men. No tents were burned, no buildings fired, though a bonfire was started with the remnants of an old picket fence which has been for a long time in a shattered condition. Col. BUCKINGHAM was at his quarters all day, and up to 2 o'clock the following morning, when he retired, leaving everything quiet and in order.

On the morning of the 10th, no Paymaster made his appearance. As there had been no subsistence forwarded, the different commands were marched to the City and quartered in the Park Barracks, where they will remain until Col. BUCKINGHAM receives his further orders from the War Department at Washington.

YOUTS.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MUSIC AT CENTRAL PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, to-day, at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Triumphal March.....E. Mohlenhauer.
2. Overture—"Poet and Peasant"..Suppe.
3. Jenny L.—"Hyrnolell" Polka....Lachner.
4. Chimvari Pot Pouri.....Hamm.

PART II.

1. Schiller Fest March.....Meyerbeer.
2. Overture—"Eurranthe".....Von Weber.
3. Selection from "Robert L'Diable".Meyerbeer.
4. "Scherzo Notturino," from Midsummer Night's Dream.....Mendelssohn.

PART III.

1. "Katy Did"—Polka.....Jullian.
2. "Annie of the Vale"—Quick Step.
3. Waltz—"Man libt mer Einnal".....Strauss.
4. Carnival Gallop.....Hiller.

The National Pot Pouri.

UNION ASSOCIATION, TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—At a meeting of the Union Association of the Twenty-first Ward, Fifteenth Assembly District, held at their rooms, northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-second street, on Thursday evening, 11th inst., for the purpose of taking preliminary action, to perfect their enrollment, in pursuance of the suggestion of the Central Committee, JAMES H. PINKNEY, President *pro tem.*, in the Chair, R. J. VANDERBURGH, Secretary, after listening to the Constitution, the Legislative Address, and remarks by several members explaining the course and objects of the Association, the following Enrolling Committee was appointed: John H. Sherwood, George C. Ellison, Josiah F. Kendall, A. J. Van Allen, Richard J. Van Vanderburgh. The roll-book was then opened and a large number of names added, after which the meeting adjourned at the call of the officers. The Committee will attend at their rooms every evening during the coming week from 8 to 9 o'clock, to enroll the names of all persons who approve of the Legislative Address.

JAMES H. PINKNEY, President *pro tem.*

R. J. VANDERBURGH, Secretary.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—A ship carpenter, named JOHN NEWMAN, while at work on the ship *Neptune*, now lying at the foot of Seventeenth-street, North River, accidentally fell overboard yesterday, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The body has not yet been recovered. The deceased was about 30 years of age, and resided at No. 224 Monroe-street, where he has left a wife and four children. A child, aged 18 months, named HARRIET BERGS, fell from the third story window of house No. 53 Mulberry-street, yesterday afternoon, from the effects of which it died almost immediately after. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest upon the body.

MOVEMENTS OF GOV. ANDREW.—Gov. ANDREW of Massachusetts was in town on Thursday, and returned to Boston on Thursday evening. During the day he had a conference with THURLOW WEED, Gov. STANLY, of North Carolina, Gen. HUNTER, and Assistant Secretary of War WADDELL. The nature of the conference could not be learned, but it is said to have been harmonious and mutually satisfactory. Mr. WEED left for Washington the same evening.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The twenty-first annual exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society will be opened at the superb grounds of the Fashion Course at Newtown, Long Island, on the days of the 18th and 19th of September. Special trains will be put on by the Railway Company, while those preferring to drive will, by taking Jackson-avenue, be enabled to enjoy, what is quite a rarity in this part of the world, a road which combines the solidity of the City pavement with the open air surroundings of the country. The Crocheron Hotel will be open to the public, and the managers through their Secretary, Mr. JOHN HAMLIN, promise a feast of fat things which will, without doubt, attract a vast concourse to their exhibition.

CELL NO. 4.—Considerable public indignation was created yesterday by the announcement that the Provost-Marshal, at Police Headquarters, has a horrid, filthy, infectious and altogether terrible cell, known as cell No. 4, in which persons are confined, and undergo tortures worse than those of the Spanish Inquisition. A voluntary inspection of the place indicated has convinced one of the TIMES reporters that, as cells go, this one is no worse than the general run, and quite as comfortable as the limited accommodations will permit. It is one of a series, all alike, and used solely for the temporary confinement of prisoners. No more than one person was ever kept in it over night.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the Camden and Amboy line, some 500 sick and wounded soldiers reached this City. The vast majority of them are wounded, many of them in the recent retreats, while a few are quite ill with the prevalent fevers. They have been distributed to Bellevue Hospital, Randall's Island Hospital, and the Brooklyn City Hospital. Thirty-two, who were too severely wounded to be brought to this City, were left at Philadelphia, in the care of Dr. BROWN, formerly of the Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment. Col. FRANK E. HOWE received a dispatch to the effect that these men may be expected to arrive here to-day.

THE NEW POSTAGE CURRENCY.—There is universal complaint of the scarcity of the new currency. Despite the precautions taken by the Assistant United States Treasurer, to prevent the disposal of more than five dollars' worth to each applicant, the brokers seem to have secured more than their share. They hire boys to stand in the line, and keep doing it until the distribution ceases. Unless the new stamps are forthcoming in greater numbers, soon, the public inconvenience, at the lack of change, must be oppressive. Give us the new stamps faster, by all means, and make them so plenty that the brokers won't profit by buying them up.

TAXES FOR 1862.—The work of completing the assessment rolls is now nearly finished, and the books will probably be placed in the hands of the Tax Receiver by the 20th inst. This will be ten days earlier than last year, but twenty days behind the time required by law. The delay is occasioned by the remissness of the Supervisors, and is a source of loss both to the City and to the taxpayers.

THE ABBOTT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—This institution for young ladies, on Fifth-avenue, opens for the Winter on the 17th. Rev. H. M. FIELD delivers the opening address on the evening of that day. Parents, pupils and all interested in the institution are invited to attend. Mr. FIELD's subject is the "Education of Woman in America."

THE BLACKS AT PORT ROYAL.—Rev. Mr. FRENCH, who has just returned from Port Royal, is to deliver an address on the condition of the freed blacks in that Department, at the Church of the Puritans, to-morrow evening.

The Seventy-sixth New-York in the Battle at Gainesville.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would, through your paper, desire to correct a statement given in one of your city cotemporaries on the 6th inst. In an account of the engagement near Gainesville, in which GIBSON'S Brigade was on the left, occurs the following sentence: "*Just previous* to the close of the engagement, however, DOUBLEDAY'S Brigade came up to the support of GIBSON, *but the fight was then ceasing*, and their loss proved *very slight*." To the bravery with which Gen. GIBSON'S Brigade stood their ground, I can bear ample testimony, and for a longer period of time than could seem to have elapsed from the above statement. The time during which one is expecting reinforcements appears naturally longer than the time after their arrival. The Seventh Wisconsin, immediately on our left, acted nobly, and as was understood at the time, lost all its field officers. Afterward, when darkness had caused the fight to cease, and a consultation of the officers commanding regiments was held to meet an anticipated flanking movement of the enemy, Gen. GIBSON'S officers were ready for any part by which they might disconcert it. In fact, the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin, and the Nineteenth Indiana could not have done better—but I feel that I owe it to the men of my regiment (chiefly raised in Cortland and Otsego Counties,) to say that the time here described as so long before coming up was in reality but a very few minutes, during which the whole of Gen. DOUBLEDAY'S Brigade—only three weak regiments—came through a very heavy fire of solid shot and shell to the assistance of Gen. GIBSON. The Seventy-Sixth New-York, of which I now particularly speak, had 112 lives, (224 men in ranks,) and lost 10 or 12 killed, 70 wounded and 18 missing, among whom are four Captains, badly wounded. I cannot call this a *slight* loss on the part of the Seventy-Sixth New-York, and, so far as I know, the loss of the other two regiments (Fifty-Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Ninety-Fifth New-York Volunteers,) was also very severe. The Seventy-Sixth and the others stood their ground as tenaciously as any, the Seventy-Sixth, I know, always keeping in front of their wounded, until some time after dark, when the whole force drew back about one hundred and fifty yards in the rear.

WITNESS.

NEAR ROCKFORT, Md., Sept. 8, 1862.

LAW REPORTS.

Execution against the Person—Discharge under Fourteen Day Act.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice White.

In the matter of the Petition of Peter Murphy.—The petitioner was arrested on an execution against the person issued in a civil action at the suit of one James Wallace. The petitioner then applied for a discharge from arrest, under the fourteen-day act, authorizing an imprisoned debtor to be discharged from imprisonment on complying with the provisions of the statute in making an assignment of his property. The Court ordered testimony to be taken before Malcolm Campbell, Esq., as Referee, as to the petitioner's ability to pay his debts, and as to his property. It appeared by the testimony that, some three months since, the petitioner owned some lots on One Hundred and Ninth-st., near Second-av., but sold them to his brother, John Murphy, who has since died, leaving no will and having no heirs. The counsel for Wallace, the creditor, now move to dismiss the application on the ground that the petitioner has property, and has an interest in the estate of his deceased brother, as appears from the evidence before the referee. The Court held that the onus lay thrown on the creditor to prove that the petitioner had other property than that set forth in the petition. The Court, therefore, gave the respondent further time to produce proof of the petitioner's interest in his deceased brother's estate.

The cause was then set down for Monday next, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

A. R. Dyett for petitioner; Feanagan & Cumming for creditor.

Verification—Sufficiency of Statement of Grounds of Knowledge and Belief, when made by Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Wheeler vs. *Chesley*.—This was a motion to set aside a judgment for irregularity, as having been entered without a sufficient verification of the complaint. The complaint was upon an instrument in writing, and the verification made by the Attorney, set forth that the grounds of his knowledge and belief in the matter were representations made to him by his client, who was absent in another county.

Such a verification, it was contended, was insufficient, inasmuch as if it were allowed, a plaintiff need but make his representation to his attorney that the complaint is true and then go into another county, to enable the attorney to verify the pleading, whether true or false. On the other hand, it was contended that an attorney's only means of ascertaining knowledge of the subject matter of an action was the representations of the client, and that consequently the client's representations were sufficient grounds for the attorney to form a belief on the subject.

The Court said that as it was pretty generally held that the sufficiency of the attorney's knowledge, or the grounds of his belief, in each particular case, was a question for the Court to determine, the grounds of belief set forth in this verification must be deemed sufficient. In all cases of actions on written instruments for the payment of money only, the very slightest grounds of belief will, in my judgment, be sufficient.

The motion was denied, with $10 costs, with leave to the defendant, upon payment of the costs, to move, within twenty days after the service of this order, to have the judgment opened on the merits, and to be let in to defend.

The Will of E. P. Christy.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Judge Daly, Acting Surrogate.

The testimony in this case was entered upon yesterday, and elicited the circumstances attending the execution of the will, which, it is alleged by the contestants, was procured by undue influence brought to bear on the testator. The will is offered by the executors, Messrs. P. G. Clark, Peter Gilsey and John H. Nathans, in behalf of the second wife, Mrs. Mary Christy, and its admission to probate is contested by a former wife, Mrs. Harrington by name, who claims that the testator was in a state of insanity when he signed the will.

Charles E. Stewart, an attorney, testified in behalf of the executors that he was one of the subscribing witnesses; that Mr. Chanfrau and Mr. Clark were present at the signing. Mr. Clark informed Mr. Christy that he had followed his instructions in drawing his will, and he then read it through in a clear voice, during which deceased made several suggestions. He further testified that Mr. Christy was not excited or nervous, but appeared to be perfectly sane.

The case was adjourned till Monday.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills were admitted to probate by Judge Daly: Sarah Moore and Lydia Colgate.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS

Before Justice White.

Metcalf vs. *Sust.*—Motion granted.

Clapp vs. *Berkman.*—Order granted.

Claflin vs. *Abbott.*—Attachment granted.

Aspinwall et al. vs. *Lawrence et al.*—Order of publication granted.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—Order granted.

The Same vs. *Ferris.*—Order of reference granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...SEPT. 12, 1862.

$3,500 U. S. 6s, '81, c.	99⅜	200 N. Y. Cent. R.	s30 94
1,000 U. S. Dem. Notes	108⅛	100 do	94⅛
15,000 U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	98⅝	100 do	s5 94⅜
25,000 Tr. 7 3-10 ₱ cent. Notes	103	100 do	94⅛
8,000 do	102⅞	150 do	94⅞
6,000 do Endorsed	101½	200 do	s30 94⅞
2,000 Ohio State 6s	95⅝	300 do	s3 94
5,000 Ill. Cen. Bds	77⅞	50 do	s10 94
1,000 do	98	300 do	s5 94⅛
2,000 N. Car. State 6s	65	100 Erie Railway	38¾
10,000 Mo. State 6s	45⅝	100 do	38⅞
10,000 do	45½	150 Erie Railway Pref.	59½
21,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	48⅝	250 do	s30 60⅜
5,000 do	b60 48⅝	100 do	s60 60⅝
13,000 Cal. State 7s	104½	500 do	60⅜
1,000 do	101	300 do	b60 60⅝
2,000 Erie R. R. 1st M. B.	103	200 Mich. Cen. R	68
4,000 E. R. 2d M. B.	102½	100 do	s30 67⅜
20,000 E. R. 4th M. B	96⅜	20 do	67½
1,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	90⅜	150 do	67¼
3,000 Hud. 1st M. Bds	111⅞	100 Mich. S. & N. Ia R.	31⅞
1,000 H. R. 2d S. F. B	109⅜	200 do	31¾
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₱ ct. bds	112	100 do	31⅝
1,000 Michigan S. F. Bs.	103	400 do	31
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	101⅝	50 do	s10 31
1,000 St. L. A. & T. H. 1st	92	100 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S	62⅜
1,000 Chic. & N. W. 2d M.	30⅜	250 do	62
6,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	71⅝	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63⅜
13,000 Mil. & Pr. Du C. 1st	96⅝	50 do	63½
4,000 Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	101⅝	100 Clev. & Pitts R	b30 24⅞
120,000 American Gold	119⅛	100 Galena & Chic. R.	71⅝
50,000 do	b3 119⅝	10 do	71
20,000 do	b3 119⅝	500 Clev. & Toledo R.	53⅛
110 Pacific M. S. Co	110	200 do	s30 54⅛
250 Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	66⅞	200 do	53⅝
200 Panama Railroad	141		

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	99⅜	125 N. Y. Cen. R.	94
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1865	94	50 do	s10 94
5,000 U. S. 6s, '74 Cou.	89	50 do	s10 94⅛
2,500 Tr. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes Indorsed	101⅜	25 Erie

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY SEPT. 13, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSA GASCONIO—ITALIAN WIFE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THREE-FACED FRENCHMAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CLAUDE MASCEL.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—CHINESE LANTERN FETE.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 363 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Harrisburgh correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, reports that the rebel advance has reached Greencastle, Pa., but we do not find the report verified, and are inclined to doubt it. There is no doubt, however, about the occupation of Hagerstown, and the approach of the rebels in force toward the Pennsylvania border. They are, also, it will be seen, operating in considerable force further east, with a view, probably to a movement upon Baltimore, should circumstances be found favorable. On Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock, they made a cavalry raid into Westminster, about five hundred strong, with two pieces of artillery. Westminster is in a northwesterly direction from Baltimore, at the junction of several county roads, one of which leads directly to the city. Greencastle, mentioned above, is a village in Franklin County, Pa., about three miles from the Maryland line, and about equidistant from Hagerstown and Chambersburgh. It is intersected by the railroad from Chambersburgh to Hagerstown. Meantime the National forces are not idle. New-Market, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, only ten miles from Frederick, was occupied by them on Thursday. We also learn, from the *National Intelligencer*, of yesterday, that on Thursday Gen. McCLELLAN had advanced his headquarters some miles beyond Rockville, and that the army had approached the Monocacy River. A Philadelphia dispatch, received last night, mentions that favorable rumors had reached that city from Gen. McCLELLAN's army. It seems hardly possible that a great battle can much longer be delayed.

A dispatch received from Washington late last night, informs us that Gen. McCLELLAN's forces occupied Frederick, Md., yesterday, without opposition

We have the report from Cincinnati that the rebels have made no new demonstration in that vicinity, and that the city is now considered perfectly safe. The opinion is gaining ground there that the movement toward the city is only a feint on the part of the rebels, to conceal a movement in some other direction.

We are sorry to record another "surprise" of National forces, though the consequences of the surprise are more serious to the rebels than to ourselves. A Fortress Monroe dispatch informs us that a rebel force of cavalry, with three pieces of artillery, made an attack on Williamsburgh on Tuesday morning, "surprising" our forces there, after capturing our pickets. After an engagement, lasting about thirty minutes, the rebels were driven off, with the loss of their commander, Col. SHINGLES, and eight of his officers and nine men killed. Our force consisted of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanded by Col. CAMPBELL, who was taken prisoner, with five Captains, four Lieutenants and a few privates.

We learn from Western Virginia, that JENKINS' whole force of guerrillas was met and routed by six companies of the Second Virginia Cavalry, a day or two ago. Our loss was one killed. The loss of the enemy is unknown.

Secretary CHASE has issued an important order establishing regulations concerning internal and coastwise commercial intercourse, with the purpose of preventing the conveyance of arms, munitions of war, and other supplies to the insurrectionary districts. The document will be found in the TIMES this morning

Maj.-Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY has been ordered to report in person to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, at New-Orleans, for duty in the Department of the Gulf.

We receive assurances, through a gentleman who has recently arrived in Washington from Norfolk, that the rebel *Merrimac No. 2* is in no condition for service, her plating not being completed

Charleston advices report the shelling of Fort Beauregard on Sullivan's Island. The fort replied slowly, and not much damage, apparently, was done on either side.

Our Port Royal correspondent informs us of the capture of another valuable prize in the vicinity of Charleston—the bark *Fanny Lowery*, of Quebec, recently from Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of salt, quinine, arms, &c.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Cairo the 9th inst., says that Gen. HURLBURT's Division commenced moving (from Cairo) on the 8th, destination unknown. But it is not to be supposed that it will go very far.

Gen. JIM LANE's recruiting operations in Kansas have been most successful. He has raised five white regiments, and organized 1,200 colored loyalists

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Edinburgh* passed Cape Race last evening, with advices from Europe four days later. GARIBALDI had arrived at Spezzia, and his wounds were doing well. It was not known what disposition would be made of him. The new rebel steamer, "290," had received a heavy armament at sea, and was expected to cruise against Northern commerce.

The first trouble with the draft seems to have occurred in Connecticut. In the town of Newton the Selectmen were obliged to call on Marshal CAER for assistance, "as the draft was being resisted by a mob." In answer, and by direction of the Governor, the Marshal telegraphed the Selectmen to proceed with their duty, and that they should be defended at all hazards. In Fairfield, also, a riot occurred on Wednesday, which was promptly quelled, however, by the appearance of a company of armed men. The draft took place in the afternoon, and sixty-one persons were drafted, the two principal ringleaders of the riot, by a righteous retribution, being of the number. The folly of attempting to resist must, by this time, be made so plainly apparent, that we apprehend no more trouble in Connecticut or elsewhere, on account of the draft.

The following extract of a letter from Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, explains some points in the Tax act, as to the duty levied upon boots and shoes, which have occasioned some difficulty: "1. Manufacturers of boots and shoes must pay a duty on all their sales, and upon all goods removed from their premises, excepting those sent to agents (not commission merchants;) all sales by agents must also be accounted for each month. This duty is to be paid on the whole value of the goods, without any deduction. 2. Manufacturers of boots and shoes for the United States Government must pay a duty on all goods delivered on and after Sept. 1."

APPLETON OAKSMITH, who has been confined in Suffolk (Mass.,) jail, since December last, and was convicted in June of fitting out a vessel for the slave trade, made his escape from the jail on Thursday morning, and it is supposed had been gone four hours before he was missed. A ladder having been found standing against the yard wall, there is no doubt he gained the rear of the jail by that means. His escape was not known until 10 o'clock. A reward of $300 is offered for his arrest and return. A motion for a new trial was pending, to be argued in October.

Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS, of Lafayette, Ind., who so successfully defended Tygart Valley, Virginia, against Gen. LEE, last Summer, has accepted a temporary command at Cincinnati. Gen. REYNOLDS is a thoroughly educated and accomplished officer.

Rev. FREDERICK DENNISON, formerly Pastor of the Central Baptist Church of Norwich, and at present Chaplain of the First Rhode Island Cavalry, writes to his friends that he has escaped safely, the regiment having been under fire ten times. He adds that while passing with his servant through some woods, on business for the regiment, he captured six rebel soldiers with their pieces loaded. His strategy on that occasion consisted of a vigorous display of brass.

The Washington *Republican* publishes the following relative to the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment: This regiment has suffered most lamentably. Out of about 1,000 fine fellows, on first entering the service, there are but about 50 now on duty. On Wednesday, about 90 were brought into the Ravenwood Hospital, on Seventh-street, "used up." Since the late battles there have been some half-a-dozen deaths in our hospitals. Capt. BALDWIN, who was supposed to be dead, has arrived here, wounded in two places, being paroled by the rebels. The regiment, however, is fast filling up with new recruits. Some 300 have joined recently. There is a charm about the Fourteenth which no other New York regiment possesses.

A letter dated Alexandria, Va., Sept. 5, from a young soldier on the way to join the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, gives the following warning to beware of rebel women: "On the railroad between Baltimore and Washington, three members of one of the companies were poisoned by eating pies and cakes sold by women, and one died in ten minutes after eating an apple thus poisoned.

There was a dull market for Stocks yesterday, and prices ¼ ₩ cent. lower. Gold advanced to 119¼, but fell off to 119¼. Exchange on London, 130¾ ₩ cent.

Flour was moderately active yesterday, and quoted very firm. An increased demand prevailed for sound lots of wheat and corn, which were dearer. Provisions, Groceries, Tallow and Whisky were in less request. Tobacco, Ingot Copper, Hides and Wool were pretty freely dealt in. The freight market was quiet, and rates were depressed. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Change of the Rebel Programme—The Real Peril of the Country.

We stated the other day that the real danger which now menaces the country is not so much a permanent division of the Union, as the forcible overthrow of the Government. The progress of this war has developed the fact that the great mass of the people throughout all the Northern and Border States, are immovably hostile to disruption. The public sentiment of the whole country is more nearly unanimous on this point than on any other political sentiment or principle whatever. The South see clearly that the North will never consent to a division of the Union,—and that any peace which they may conquer based upon such division would be only a hollow truce,—laying the foundation for bitter and endless wars in the future.

There are many symptoms which indicate that, in abandoning their defensive attitude, and invading the loyal States, they have also abandoned the object for which the war has hitherto been waged, and that they now seek *to overthrow the Administration* and obtain control of the National Government, instead of establishing the independence of their own. Gen. LEE, in his Proclamation to the People of Maryland, which we published yesterday, declares that his purpose is to protect the people of Maryland in the enjoyment of their rights, and to give them a chance to decide, by their free suffrages, whether they would join the Southern Confederacy or not. The Richmond *Enquirer*, which has been throughout the rebellion the special organ and mouthpiece of the Confederate Government, treats the recent battles in front of Washington as *decisive* of the contest, and proceeds to say that the Confederate States are ready to treat for peace whenever the North may wish. Of its *terms* the *Enquirer* says:

"The only terms which the Confederate States can accept will be the immediate recognition of the present Confederate States, and *the permission to the other States to elect their own destiny, and to decide whether their future shall be with the Confederate States or with the United States.* We are of the opinion that the principle of election should be applied not only to the Border Slave States, *but to each and all of the remaining United States.* Not that any of the Northern States are wanted in the Confederacy, but as an acknowledgment of the right of secession—for which this war has been waged.

The peace which ends this war should acknowledge the ends for which it was fought, and *apply its principles to each and all of the United States.*

We do not see the necessity for any proclamation to the Northwestern States about the free navigation of the Mississippi River; *that has already been sufficiently declared*, and the Northwestern States have, notwithstanding that offer, as vigorously sustained the war as any of the Northern States. We are unwilling to mitigate the force and effect of our victories by extending favors or offers to any portion of our enemies. The ability to conquer a peace has been demoostrated—let us do nothing that will appear like an effort to purchase it.

The earnest desire of the people of the Confederate States for peace is known to the North. Whenever the United States are prepared to have peace, it can be obtained upon proper terms. In the meantime our army will speedily approach the enemy's territory, and be prepared *to aid all peacably disposed persons and communities by cooperating against the enemy's forces.*"

This is sufficiently explicit. It leaves no room to doubt the purpose of the Confederacy in sending its armies to invade the North. It is to secure, partly through force, and partly by the aid and coöperation of those in the North who prefer Southern domination to a division of the Union, the adoption of the Southern Constitution instead of the Constitution of the United States.

The *Herald*, of yesterday, through its Washington correspondence, gives still further indications of such a purpose on the part of the rebels. It says

"From several sources it has been intimated that the rebels are anxious to abandon the independent ter-

ritorial programme, and *to proclaim themselves the friends of the Union and the Constitution.* It was reported a few days ago, that the rebel army, under Stonewall JACKSON, upon touching the soil of Maryland, laid aside the Stars and Bars, and raised the Stars and Stripes, and announced that they were coming to *restore the old Union as it was, and to maintain the old Constitution.* A gentleman, who is reported to entertain secession proclivities, who has recently been a prisoner on the other side of the line, speaks of a conversation with an officer of the rebel army, in which he was confidentially informed that the purpose of the invasion of Maryland was to raise the old Stars and Stripes, and to *call upon the people of both the North and South to aid the army of Gen. Lee in subverting the present Administration, and restoring the Union and the Constitution.* He says that this idea was promulgated officially through the rebel army, and that its announcement revived the hopes and spirits of the men, and filled them with more enthusiasm than had at any time before been exhibited."

The *Herald* asserts that "this modification of the rebel programme is *not without its aiders and abettors in the North.*" "The effort," adds the *Herald*,

"Now seems to be to combine together all the elements of hostility, North and South, *against the radical Abolition agitators*, and, instead of foreign intervention, or an attempt to maintain the integrity of the so-called Southern Confederacy, we may expect next to hear of an organized effort *to bring the radicals of New-England to their senses, and compel them to support the Union*, instead of denouncing it, and to maintain the Constitution, instead of trampling upon it as a covenant with hell."

The *Herald* is good authority as to the existence of "aiders and abettors" for this project in the Northern States. We think we shall be doing that journal no injustice in assuming that foremost among them will be the *Herald* itself. No political object has for a long time lain so near its heart as the crushing out of all the "Abolition agitators" and "bringing the New-England radicals to their senses." It has devoted its columns to this end with unceasing assiduity for months past,—and has at last invoked and urged the direct and forcible interposition of Gen. McCLELLAN, at the head of the army, to secure its accomplishment. We have not the slightest doubt that there is already in the Northern States the *nucleus* of a political party ready to strike hands with Gen. LEE at the first favorable opportunity for the accomplishment of this object. There are members of Congress who would vote to-morrow for such a scheme; and if the movements of the Democratic party shall be crowned with success this Fall, there will be many more such members in the next Congress. To what an extent the pressure of the war, the burdens of taxation, the draft upon the strength and resources of the country, and the best life-blood of its population, and the gathering conviction of the incapacity of the Administration to carry the country safely and victoriously through this tremendous crisis, by conquering the rebellion, and *thus* restoring the Union and the Constitution—how far all these and the many other influences, which will operate in the same direction, may give strength and vigor and possible success to such a movement, must for the present be matter of conjecture.

But we beg leave to assure President LINCOLN that just now the dreadful apprehension of the public mind runs in this direction. Those who watch the tendencies of political events most closely, believe that this is the peril which at this moment impends over the Government. And they see no adequate preparation to meet it. They see no strength in the Government sufficient to overbear and crush it. Indeed, in the growing weakness of the Government, in its virtual abdication of its sovereign functions, and its transfer of power to the hands of a single General, they see the strongest possible provocation to precisely such results. Mr. LINCOLN may not realize the fact, and none of his secretaries probably will venture to tell him of it; but the people look upon the Government at Washington as actually falling to pieces and, by its weakness and incapacity, offering itself a prey to the first strong hand that may venture to seize it. This is not the sentiment of radicals or abolitionists alone. All such distinctions of party or of principle sink into insignificance by the side of the terrible crisis which the country is rapidly approaching. Men of all parties, who love the country, and who would see it saved by its constituted authorities, tremble with apprehension when they see those authorities utterly incompetent to the great task that is devolved upon them. The natural effect of such a spectacle is to beget a longing for *strength* as the one thing needful, and to inspire a willingness to accept it from whatever quarter it may come. Three months more of such disaster and humiliation as the past three months have witnessed, will incline thousands and tens of thousands, now loyal to the Constitution and the Government, to seek refuge for their country in any hands capable of carrying it through its perils and maintaining its unity at whatever sacrifice.

We can think of but one remedy for this terrible state of things, and that the President alone can apply. It consists in the *complete reorganization of the Executive Government*, upon a basis and with men that will command public confidence, and be able to wield the Executive power with dignity, vigor and effect. Hitherto President LINCOLN has given us no constitutional administration. He has had no *Cabinet* in any just sense of the word. Instead of surrounding himself by the strongest, the ablest, the most powerful men of the nation, and calling on them to share the responsibilities and the functions of the Executive, as the greatest and best of his predecessors have done, Mr. LINCOLN made use of his Cabinet to dispose of his rivals for the Presidency, and reduced his Secretaries to the condition of clerks,—ostentatiously overloading himself with the responsibility for their shortcomings, and deriving not the slightest benefit, for himself or the country, from their cooperation. He has assumed himself to be the sole Executive,—to control, in his own person, the whole action and conduct of the Government, and that, too, avowedly without any fixed and stable policy, but according to the shifting drifts and currents of public sentiment, and the changing judgments and caprices of his own mind

There is not one man born in a hundred years, capable of thus carrying on a great Government, without the responsible counsel and aid of tried and trusted statesmen. No monarch in Europe, at this day, however absolute, attempts or dreams of such an undertaking, and Mr. LINCOLN must abandon it, or the ruin of his country will be the price of his presumption. Let him give the country *a responsible Cabinet*—made up of the strongest and best men in it. Let them mark out a line of policy, clear in its aims and distinct in the principles on which it rests, and let them, acting through him, and with his cooperation, marshal the whole power and strength of the Nation in giving it full and complete effect—and then the country will have little difficulty in contending with whatever enemies may threaten its existence.

Censure of Military Generals.

The Chicago *Times* makes some very characteristic comments on our recent remarks on the condition of public affairs

"The NEW-YORK TIMES, which has hitherto been an unflinching supporter of the President and Gen. McCLELLAN, has within the past few days given evidence of hostility to both. Our late reverses have been seized upon as the pretext for a change of front. It professes to feel distrust of the ability of McCLELLAN. When it is remembered that Mr. RAYMOND has acted as correspondent of the TIMES upon the Peninsula, and has invariably commended the military skill of Gen. McCLELLAN, we can form some estimate of the value of its present censure of him.

That the course of the TIMES now is inconsistent and contradictory with its course a fortnight since is apparent. That no good reason can be given for its somersault is also apparent. We should dislike to believe that a journal hitherto conservative, and conducted with marked energy, is about to lend itself to the vile uses of Abolitionism."

In an editorial from the same number of the Chicago *Times*, from which the above is copied, we find the following:

"Discouraged and impatient, with hope at a low ebb, and hearts bleeding and sore, the loyal citizens of the country are asking for the causes of the late reverses, and for well-grounded assurance that these reverses shall be redeemed. The despondency is natural, and *the demand just.* It is time that incompetence should be rebuked, and the Generals who have only led our armies to bring upon them defeat should be disgraced and displaced. *Mercy to them is cruelty to the country.*

In the strictures daily made by all classes of journals and citizens, upon the recent operations of the army in Virginia, there is apparent a disposition to censure indiscriminately. *Justice to brave and skillful officers requires that only those who are responsible for defeat should be condemned.*"

We find in this paragraph a full and complete justification for what is censured in the one first quoted. We acted upon the spirit of it when we published the article of which our Chicago namesake complains. And we are perfectly satisfied that if the *object* of our censure had been different, we should have wholly escaped this impeachment of our motives.

The Chicago *Times* belongs to that class of journals, which is somewhat numerous, and which makes it a point to *praise* McCLELLAN on all occasions, no matter whether he succeeds or fails,—and never to tolerate any complaint of his action no matter from what quarter it may come, nor by what facts it may seem to be justified. They assume, to start with, that he can do no wrong. Other Generals may be incompetent, or even treacherous;—such charges are hurled against them without stint and upon the vaguest and least reliable information; but there must be no variableness or shadow of turning in regard to McCLELLAN's infallibility. POPE is instantly and ignominiously dismissed to general scorn upon his first loss of a battle, and his explanations of the circumstances which caused it are scoffed as unworthy a moment's attention. The same journals, on the contrary, celebrate McCLELLAN's failures with as much *éclat* as they could bestow upon his successes, and, with ostentatious and emphatic zeal, saddle his responsibilities upon everybody's shoulders but his own. It is unnecessary to cite specific instances to prove this. Every man who reads the newspapers knows that it is true.

Nor do we propose to inquire into the *motives* of such an extraordinary departure from the first principles of justice, in favor of any individual General, no matter who he may be. That it has some motive wholly apart from the merits of the man, or the exigencies of the public service, is perfectly apparent and that this motive is political and partisan, rather than military and patriotic, is rendered probable at least by the fact, that all the journals which are enlisted in it have a common party character, and are devoted, thoroughly and exclusively, to the accomplishment of a common object. What that object is, and how they propose to attain it, will probably become apparent with the gradual development of events.

We desire now to say simply, that as we have never supported and defended McCLELLAN from any such motive, so it cannot operate to deter us from expressing censure or doubt whenever either may seem to be deserved. The Chicago *Times* is quite right in saying that we did everything in our power to strengthen McCLELLAN in the confidence of the public, so long as we could find a satisfactory basis for such faith. But when we could no longer reconcile either his action or his failure to act, with the qualities of a great commander we said so. The *Times* would have had us continue our laudations without the slightest regard to the changed circumstances of the case. If our devotion had been to the personal or political fortunes of McCLELLAN, we should, undoubtedly, have imitated our Western namesake in this kind of "consistency." But as our motives were of an entirely different character, we can scarcely be surprised at the censure they have incurred.

We beg to remind the Chicago *Times* that we may, upon further information, be guilty of a renewed inconsistency. When we know more of the reason of McCLELLAN's failures, we may possibly pronounce a different judgment upon them. But up to the present time, so far as we are aware, Gen. McCLELLAN has made no official report of any single battle fought under his command. Of the siege of Yorktown, its evacuation, the battle of Williamsburgh, the battles of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, the battles at Gaines' Mill, at Savage's Station and at Malvern Hill, the general retreat to James River, the departure from the Peninsula and the arrival on the Potomac—of all these great, eventful and most important incidents of the campaign conducted under his command, we have not had the slightest account from the pen of Gen. McCLELLAN. *Why* he has made no reports of them we are not aware. When he does, it is quite possible we may be perfectly satisfied with the explanations those reports may contain, and if we are, we have no hesitation in saying that we shall again, in spite of renewed imputations of inconsistency, act upon the principle laid down by the Chicago *Times*, that "justice to brave and skillful officers requires that only those who are responsible for defeat should be condemned."

A Week's Campaign in Maryland.

The rebels' eight days' military occupancy of Maryland does not serve to develop, in other than hazy outline, the programme which they aim to carry out in this audacious raid on the soil of the loyal States. Indeed, without more definite knowledge than we at present possess of the magnitude of the invading army, it is impossible to form a precise idea of the leading object of the movement. If the force were but a limited one, the motive at first assigned to the raid would be all-sufficient—namely, that the army which crossed the river were to act as purveyors, sending over supplies to the main body on the other side of the Potomac, who should keep guard while the others rifled the house. This notion is not borne out by the facts. For, first, it is known that though supply trains of the rebels have for days continued to cross into Maryland, none are known to return. And, secondly, the rebel army have pushed their advance so far North, and left their rear so unguarded, as to preclude the possibility, even if they had the desire, of keeping their lines of communication open with a force on the south side of the Potomac. If, on the other hand, the rebel army in Maryland be really of the formidable proportions now represented—if it number anything like a hundred thousand men—it is vain to blink the inference to which their audacious advance leads up. They have, in that case, given up all care for communication with the Potomac; and having, as CORTES did when he burned his ships, *voluntarily* cut themselves off from retreat, they are now determined to push their invasive march on to the great State of Pennsylvania.

The probability is, however, that in this invasion the rebel leaders were moved not by one motive, but by a complex of motives. To obtain supplies and subsistence for their needy and naked troops, to draw off so large a force from the defence of the Capital as to make an attack feasible, to cut the line of communication between the Northern States and Washington, to threaten Harrisburgh and Philadelphia with a view to cause the concentration of forces along the Pennsylvania border and hinder their being sent Southward—all these objects may have entered into their calculation. But the supreme motive, we imagine, was not so much of a military as of a political nature. They counted on a general uprising of sympathizers in Maryland—on a *levée en masse* that would give them possession of Baltimore, the great artery of communication between the Free States and the Capital, and eventually enable them to dictate a peace either in Washington or Philadelphia. Thus far this scheme has signally failed, and it promises no better success than the like attempt in Kentucky met with. We make no doubt the rebel army has been reinforced to some extent with recruits from among the Secessionists of Maryland; but there has been nothing like a general revolutionary movement. Her people have not rushed to embrace that "autonomy" which Gen. LEE so alluringly offered them; and which, as they pretty well know, consists, practically, in the liberty to give good provender in return for worthless Confederate scrip. In spite of the poison of secession that infects her, the event has proved that there is still sufficient loyalty in Maryland to keep her from either dissolution or suicide.

So long as the ground thus remains firm beneath our feet, the problem in Maryland is reduced to a purely military one: the National army is to follow up, attack, rout or capture the rebel force. Without possessing any precise information as to the localities, movements and strategic combinations of the respective armies, the most general observation can hardly fail to raise the conviction that no Commander could desire the enemy to be in a situation more favorable to secure his utter annihilation. The rebels still push on to Pennsylvania, while the Union army follows in their rear. Unhappily, there is, we fear, nothing to prevent their effecting a lodgment in the southern counties of Pennsylvania; but we may at least hope that they can be prevented from reaching any vital point and held in check until the National army can come up with them. Then, attacked on flank and rear, all the inherent weakness of their position must appear, and unless they are very fortunate, the bulk of their army ought never to go back over the Potomac

It is singularly auspicious for a vigorous movement of this kind that there is good reason to believe the present equinoctial rainstorm which has prevailed in Virginia also for the past two days, will have rendered the Potomac impassable. The river, which in its upper part from Edwards' Ferry to Harper's Ferry—the locality where the rebels crossed—is, in the dry season, perfectly fordable, but a freshet such as we have had, floods the Shenandoah with the accumulated rains from the slope of the Blue Ridge, and this, pouring into the Potomac, swells it to twelve or fifteen feet—thus rendering it wholly impassable save by bridge or boat. If this has been the case in the present instance, the rebel force on the south side of the Potomac is completely isolated from that in Maryland, and can neither join it nor make an attempt against Washington. If, however, any advantage is to be taken of this movement, it must be taken *immediately*, for a few days will bring the Potomac down to its old level, and again render it easily traversable by the rebels. Is not the present moment indeed one of those tides in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, lead on to fortune?

ANOTHER FIELD FOR GEN. CLAY.—Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY has been ordered to report to Gen. BUTLER at New-Orleans, for duty in the Department of the Gulf. We hope that field of labor will suit the General. There is prospect of a busy Winter down there, with plenty of work and abundance of fighting. We must have military possession of Louisiana this Winter. The State Capital, which we have evacuated, must be retaken and held. The Mississippi River must be reopened throughout its entire length, and the vast country on its borders must be brought under the Stars and Stripes. The region bordering on the Gulf from Fort Pickens to New-Orleans, and from thence to the Rio Grande, is still in the hands of the rebels, and must be torn from them. In a very short time we will be able to send abundant troops and iron-clad gunboats to do up all the work required, and all that we will need for success will be daring and skillful Generals and bold Admirals. If General CLAY really desires to serve his country actively in the field, there can be no more desirable region for operations than the Department of the Gulf. He will only have time to get acquainted with his labor and his tools when the day of action will be upon him. We hope he will display more discretion and self-command in his new sphere of duty than have been exhibited by Gen. PHELPS.

Philadelphia as a Hostage.

The persistency of the rebel leaders in their advance upon Pennsylvania gives ground for the belief that they do in reality expect to occupy the City of Philadelphia, and then in due course of time the cities of New-York and Boston. The vainglorious boasts of the rebels that such was to be the closing scenes of their campaign against the North have always passed as mere gasconade, sound and fury signifying nothing.

There is scarcely a doubt, however, that every rebel in arms firmly believes in the ability of the Confederate Government to execute this seemingly mad scheme. The Press of the South, from the beginning of the rebellion, have urged the adoption of offensive war, and preached up the possibility and duty of quartering the rebel armies in the rich cities of the North, and holding them till peace was dictated to the beaten and humbled Yankee nation. It is possible that the rebel Generals are now in good faith endeavoring to realize this Southern idea of a victorious crusade, and are heading their columns for Philadelphia.

What are their calculations? They care nothing, of course, if such is their plan, for their base of operations. They will not expect to keep open military communication with Richmond. They will launch themselves upon the Northern population with the purpose of taking by military force, as an enemy's right, all the stores needed for their sustenance, levying tribute upon the communities brought under their sway to that end. If they should succeed, by the very audacity and peril of the attempt leading our Government to doubt their aim, in reaching and occupying Philadelphia, they will think themselves safe. What if their retreat be cut off—they will have a rich and comfortable city to cover them. What if they be invested by our armies—they will hold the women and children of Philadelphia between themselves and our shot and shells. What if they hold no counsel with Richmond—they can serve the Confederate interest as well by keeping the property and lives of six hundred thousand loyal people of the North as pledge and hostage for the protection of Southern lives and property falling into the possession of the Union arms!

Does it not appear from this that the boast of the rebels to occupy our great cities, and dictate terms of peace are not all lunacy? It may be that Philadelphia is in imminent danger, and that New-York will find its safety in pouring its thousands down quickly to the defence of that threatened city. Let us consider and be prepared for that contingency.

PROSPECT OF A BATTLE.—There is, of course, daily prospect of a great battle in Maryland. While the rebel army in that State has its base of operations about Frederick and is pushing a strong column northward in the direction of Pennsylvania, the army of Gen. McCLELLAN is slowly approaching that position and advancing in the rebel rear. The possession by our troops of Sugar Loaf Mountain, and their occupancy of Barnesville, Poolesville and other places held in the beginning of the week by the rebels, shows how close the National forces are now getting to the enemy. A dispatch received late last night intimated that our advance yesterday occupied the town of Frederick itself.

It will be impossible for our troops to advance much further without one of two things happening—either a battle with the rebels, or that the latter recross the Potomac, escape into Virginia and join the rebel army at Leesburgh, where they would find safety for some weeks, if not longer. We suppose that the line of the Potomac, from Poolesville to our advance lines, is strong enough guarded to prevent the Leesburgh rebel column from effecting a junction with the column in Maryland, or to prevent it from getting in the rear of Gen. McCLELLAN, and isolating him as the rebels isolated Gen. POPE. Considering that besides the points we have mentioned as being occupied by our army to the southward, we still hold Harper's Ferry in the north, we could hope that our troops would be so ably manœuvred that the "satisfaction" which was felt in Washington in military circles, at the rebels having placed themselves in our power by their crossing the Potomac, might be justified.

It will be as difficult for the rebel army to move further north as to remain where it now is. Not only is Gen. McCLELLAN advancing so steadily upon it, that had it no other adversary it would be compelled to fight; but, as it has advanced to the very line of Pennsylvania, if it has not entered that State, we may be sure that Gov. CURTIN's Pennsylvania volunteer army will not be long held back from making the assault, and repelling the invaders from the borders of the Keystone State. The rebels have now been in Maryland for over a week. We doubt if they will pass another week in its fat and pleasant fields.

THE RIGHT GROUND AT LAST.—The National War Committee, appointed at the last public meeting in the Park, has had considerable difficulty in getting to work properly. One of their earliest acts was to adopt a resolution resolving to raise 50,000 men, to be commanded by Gens. FREMONT and MITCHELL, under authority of the Federal Government, or if that should prove impracticable, under *State* au-

thority. Gen. FREMONT promptly signified his willingness to accept such a command.

On application, however, to the General Government, the Secretary of War declined to permit Gen. FREMONT, being a Major-General of the Army, thus to assume an independent command. The Committee, instead of prosecuting their original purpose, and applying for the protection of *State* authorities, resolved to discontinue all further proceedings, under the original resolution, and have contented themselves with recommending that the militia of the several States be put on an effective footing. They recommend—

"First, as the quickest of execution, that all the regiments of our uniformed militia be filled to their maximum standard, and if it be possible, expanded into brigades; secondly, that the Governor be requested to exercise without delay all the power with which he is invested, to arm, drill and organize, the entire reserve militia of the State, of both the first and second classes."

This recommendation is proper and timely, and we trust it will receive the immediate attention of the State authorities. Our State militia is by no means in a satisfactory condition,—mainly because the new law enacted last Winter has not been carried into effect. We hope no time will be lost in completing the enrollment and the organization of the militia, in accordance with the provisions of that law.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Cassius M. Clay Ordered to Report to Gen. Butler.

The President's Colonization Scheme Still Alive.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 12.

GEN. CLAY TO REPORT TO GEN. BUTLER.

Major-Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY is ordered to report in person to Major-Gen. BUTLER, at New-Orleans, for duty in the Department of the Gulf.

GEN. KANE.

Brig.-Gen. THOMAS L. KANE, late Colonel of the Bucktail Rifles, is ordered to report to Gen. CASEY for duty with the Provisional Brigade.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

The President's negro colonization scheme, which was so nearly killed in Cabinet council a fortnight ago, seems to have passed the period of present danger, and is, after all, to have a chance for life. This is to a great extent due to the energy of Senator POMEROY, who is to conduct an expedition southward this fall. He will leave in a Government steamer, as near the 1st of October as possible, taking out about a hundred men of the African race, and sufficient supplies for the planting of the first colony. The point regarded most favorably now is Chiriqui, where it is believed that a suitable location can be secured: but should this not be the case, the Senator has full power to continue his explorations, confining them to tropical countries. No region will be selected without the full consent of its Government. It is believed that this first expedition will not consume over forty days.

THE AFFAIR AT WILLIAMSBURGH.

It is reported that a squadron of rebel cavalry made a dash into Williamsburgh, Va., on Wednesday, and captured Col. CAMPBELL, of the Fifth Pennsylvania, who was Military Governor of the town. The place was guarded by Col. CAMPBELL'S Regiment who fell back under the rebel charge more rapidly than their commander cared to follow. We lost several killed and wounded, and the enemy rode off in the same haste with which they entered.

STRAGGLERS.

The stragglers gathered up by the military authorities here, from the troops recently marched through the city, amount to no less than seven thousand.

THE MERRIMAC NO. 2.

A gentleman who returned here to-day, from Norfolk, says that the most reliable information current there, from Richmond, was that the *Merrimac No. 2* was in no condition for service, her plating not being completed.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Four hundred sick and wounded soldiers were sent from the city hospitals to-day to Point Lookout. The same number will be sent to Annapolis to-morrow. Several additional buildings have been taken for hospital purposes. It is said the Medical Director states that, during the ten days following the recent battles, ten thousand soldiers were received into the hospitals here, and about seven hundred sent North.

MILITARY RIOTING.

Fresh Troubles at East New-York—Spinola's Empire Brigade in Mutiny—The Seventh Regiment Ordered Out in Fighting Trim.

A few weeks since, this community was thrown into some alarm by the startling intelligence that the large military organization encamped at East New-York, and known as the Empire Brigade, under the command of Gen. SPINOLA, had become openly mutinous, and had committed disorders of the gravest kind. Prompt and stern measures were taken, at the time, to suppress the outbreak, the greater portion of the men who had dispersed were again got together, and the ringleaders of the rioting were arrested and held for court-martial. This, for a time, produced quiet and order, and recruiting has been going on briskly and regularly, until on Tuesday last the number of men appearing on parade was no less than 2,000. Throughout that day and the next, symptoms of disorder were again noticed, and, on Thursday, became so violent as to call for the determined interference of the brigade officers. Gen. SPINOLA and his staff went among the men, reasoning with them and exhorting them to return to duty, but with only indifferent success. The sources of trouble appeared to be as follows: Of the older enlistments, only a few have received their full pay and bounty money, and are consequently, as they have been for a long time, discontented. Under recent action, the War Committee of Queens County have been paying an additional and extra bounty of $60 to new recruits, and as the latter received the money at once, and made no niggard use of it in the nearest dram-shops, their jovial demeanor on returning to camp nettled the earlier members of the brigade, who were on comparatively short commons, to no light degree. In fine, from many-a-thing words, the rival parties soon came to blows, and what with liquor and rage, the entire camp presented the scene of riot and confusion on Thursday morning. Strong guards of sober and reliable men were speedily detailed at, I just under arms at every available point, but as the men were more or less tinctured with the feelings of their comrades, they could not be held to the mark, and the brigadesmen began to leave camp in large numbers without permission. Their drinking and return soon made matters worse; continual and ferocious affrays became the order of the day; men were beaten and officers outrageously defied, insulted, and in some cases driven from the ground.

THE SEVENTH ORDERED OUT.

At length, Gen. SPINOLA, no other resource being left to him, made a requisition upon the military authorities of this District for aid, and the following order was promptly issued:

THIRD BRIGADE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1862.

SPECIAL DIVISION ORDER.—In compliance with general orders of this date, Col. LEFFERTS is hereby directed to detail five companies of his command, with the necessary camp equipage, and report to Brig.-Gen. SPINOLA, at his camp, East New-York, on Friday, 12th inst., 12 M., to remain ten days if not relieved sooner.

By order,
WM. HALL, Brigadier-General,
Commanding First Division.

The Adjutant of the Seventh at once issued the following:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. N. G., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1862. }

SPECIAL ORDER.—In compliance with Brigade Orders the five companies hereafter named, to wit: Brevet-Col. SHUMWAY, Company H; Capt. CLARK, Company S; Capt. YOUNG, Company F; Capt. ETT, Company G; Capt EASTER, Company I, with the several commands, are hereby directed to assemble at headquarters, this (Friday) at 2 o'clock, equipped in full fatigue dress, with knapsack, containing a change of underclothing and all other necessaries, overcoat rolled therein and blanket under flap, with canteen and haversack with one day's rations.

By order of COL. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.
GEO. WM. SMITH, Adjutant.

As early as 10 A. M., the Guard, as above specified, began to assemble at their Armory over the Tompkins Market.

They came completely equipped for the field, with one day's rations and twenty rounds of ball cartridge per man. Transportation, camp equipage and all other requisites, including some implements of restraint for determined rioters, were quickly got ready, and shortly after 2 the entire force marched down the Bowery and Grand-street to the South Seventh-street, Williamsburgh, Ferry, where, upon disembarking, they took the cars to East New-York. At the Ferry and along the streets of Upper Williamsburgh, groups of drunken and disorderly soldiers were found singing, yelling, and cursing, and as the encampment was approached the scene grew worse. It speedily became apparent that the force detailed from New York was insufficient to overawe so large a mass of infuriated men, who, with brutalished arms and imprecations, threatened an attack and slaughter of the National Guards, and word was hastily dispatched to New York for reinforcements. While the Guard was awaiting further orders, and indications of very serious difficulty were increasing in the camp, a very heavy thunder storm interposed to allay the ardor of the would-be combatants, and gave time for further arrangements. Such was the state of affairs up to 6 P. M., every description of minor disorder transpiring in the neighborhood in the meantime.

EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

On this side of the river there was great sensation as rumors were in circulation, on every side, that the few companies of the Seventh would be cut to pieces by the overwhelming body of armed rioters. Crowds of people, even in the pelting rain, surrounded the bulletin boards, and the siege of East New-York vied in interest with the rebel invasion of Maryland. About 5 P. M. the appearance of the following order by no means quieted the popular agitation:

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 2.—Companies A, C, D, E and K will assemble at headquarters, in full fatigue, knapsack, overcoat, blanket, canteen, haversack, and one day's rations. By order.

JAMES PRICE, Lieut.-Col. Commanding.
Sept. 12, P. M.

The Seventh, if required to remain any length of time is to be relieved by the 22d, but it is hoped that by means of the vigorous measures now taken, the brigade will be again collected and sent off to the seat of war by Wednesday next.

THE FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

WARM WORK IN THE BARRACKS.

The Fifty-third Regiment, or Voshurgh Chasseurs, whose tribulations we feelingly described a day or two since, are now represented by a fragment or nucleus, amounting to about 350 men. The majority of whom remain at the Park barracks, where a portion of them have made the last night or two hideous with bacchanal songs, dances and gymnastic performances. The Indian element, original and half-breed, which is largely intermingled with the corps, has been peculiarly obstreperous. On Thursday night and yesterday morning their demonstrations were so vigorous that a detail of 100 policemen, from the last seven precincts, under command of Capt. SQUIRES, were stationed in and around the barracks to preserve order, but without encountering ferocious threats, and in one or two instances, actual menace with arms. The more unruly of the privates testled to "break bulk" and get into the streets where they would speedily have disappeared.

Company D remained, as usual, an exception to this disorder. It observed perfect quiet and decipline throughout. Its commanding officer, Capt. Fox, served in the Connaught Rangers, in the British service, throughout the Crimean campaign; and First Lieut. WALLACE has, during the present war, been in the Signal Corps, a staff position, and has passed through several engagement. Capt. Fox arrived in New-York from Ireland but a year ago, and took service within two days afterward. The men of Company D desire to be mustered out of the Fifty-third altogether, and to reenlist in the Second Battalion of Duryee's Zouaves, or some other corps now in active service. In this feeling the officers and men are unanimous.

Gen. VAN VECHTEN was to have reviewed the whole remaining force of the regiment, yesterday, but was prevented by the exceedingly inclement weather. At 1 P. M. the remnants of Company K were got together in the barracks by Capt. BRONSON, their commander, and offered a transfer to the Third Metropolitan Regiment. To this, as they are nearly all Germans, they acceded with enthusiasm, and were marched out of the inclosure on their way to the new headquarters.

Men of other companies, in an unwarranted attempt to get away with Company K, produced serious disorder for a few minutes, but were brought to reason by the police, who shortly afterward withdrew.

It is understood that the remainder of the regiment will be incorporated with the Second of the Empire Brigade.

[Communicated.]

Dr. Robert Hunter on the Causes of Consumption—Continued.

LETTER NO. XVI.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In my last letter I pointed out *two* causes of Consumption. The first of these, *inheritance*, I showed could only exist when the parent, at the time of birth, was actually suffering from Consumption. When such is the case, the child may *inherit* the disease of the parent, and generally dies from it a few months afterward. Inherited Consumption is only seen in *infants*. I pointed out how a person may be *predisposed* to Consumption by inheriting a *small chest*. The *second* cause of Consumption described was *Catarrhal disease of the Nose, Throat or Bronchial tubes*. I shall now proceed to explain how certain *trades* and *callings* undermine the health and engender disease of the lungs.

To render my observations more practical, I shall divide these trades into several classes, explaining the injurious influence of each.

I. *All trades which cramp and confine the movements of the Chest.*

It does not matter how large and well formed our lungs may be if, by the *habitual* position of the body, we cramp the chest and prevent the lungs from filling with air at every inspiration, they will soon become diseased. As I have already explained in former letters, the *purity of the blood* depends on the *quantity of air* taken into the lungs. When we cramp the chest, sufficient air cannot be received to remove the *carbon*, which, unless it be removed, tubercles sooner or later follow. From this cause *Shoemakers, Tailors, Weavers* and *Dressmakers* are all very prone to consumption.

II. *All callings followed in close, badly-ventilated rooms.*

It is essential to the health of the lungs that the air should not only be received in sufficient *quantity* but of proper *purity*. Its purity depends on its free *circulation* and frequent *renewal*. The air of the largest *counting-house* speedily becomes foul, unless a constant stream of fresh air is made to pass through it. Even the air of a yard open to the heavens, when surrounded by buildings in such a manner as to exclude currents, becomes stagnant and unwholesome. The back part of a long room opening on the public street is always filled with impure air, even though the whole front be left open. Merchants and bookkeepers are not in this way continually exposed to its enervating influence, and rendered liable to consumption. All this is shamefully wrong, since, by a simple system of ventilation, the smallest rooms can be kept perfectly pure, while without it the largest rooms, even with doors and windows open, become unfit for human habitation. Every room occupied by human beings—or even by brutes whose lives are valuable—should *breathe*—that is to say, should throw out a steady stream of *foul air*, and take in a steady stream of *pure air*. Where this is not attended to, the occupants soon become feeble their cheeks lose their freshness—their blood becomes thick, dark, and consumptive—and, the long their disregard of the laws of health is punished by a premature *decline*.

III. *All trades which expose the lungs to direct irritation.*

In my last letter I explained how *irritation of the mucous membrane* produced by *colds* leads on to consumption. I now propose to show that an *irritation* produced in the *nose, throat* and *bronchial tubes*, by constantly breathing an atmosphere filled with *dust*, produces the same effects upon the health, undermines the strongest constitutions, and engenders consumption in the same way as *colds*.

It has long been known that

Stone Masons, Miners and Coal-heavers,
Flax, Cotton and Wool Dressers,
Drossers of feathers and hair,
Brass and Steel Polishers,
Metal Grinders and Needle Pointers,
Grain-heavers and Rice Dressers,

are all particularly liable to consumption. Why are they so? Because these callings are all carried on in a *dusty* atmosphere. Dr. ALLISON, of Edinburgh, tells us that there is hardly an instance of a mason regularly engaged in cutting stones in that city free from consumption at the age of 50 years. Exposed to the inhalation of fine particles of sand, dust and powdered stone, they generally die before they reach *forty*. An immense proportion of the miners of Cornwall, England, are destroyed at an early age by chronic bronchitis and consumption. Sir JOHN FORBES, editor of the *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, in his report, attributes this frightful mortality to the inhalation of dust. The miners engaged in cutting millstones in the great quarries at Waldschat, on the Rhine, we have the authority of WEPFER for saying all become consumptive. The quarrymen at St. Roch, in France, are so liable to consumption, that among them the disease is known by the name "*Le Maladie de St. Roch.*" CHATEAUNEUF tells us that the mortality from consumption has frightfully increased among the people of the Commune of Meusnes since they engaged in the manufacture of gun-flints.

There are few persons who have not read accounts of the injurious effects of "*dry filing*" and "*dry grinding*." Those engaged in this kind of work are all short-lived. Sir JAMES CLARK assures us that in the two principal machine factories at Leeds there were to be found only *two* filers who had reached the age of *forty-eight*. The experience of the grinders is still worse. Dr. KNIGHT found "about two thousand five hundred grinders" in Sheffield, England. "Of these, 80 men and 70 boys are *fork* grinders. These grind *dry*, and die from 28 to 32 years of age. The *razor* grinders grind both *wet* and *dry*, and they die from 40 to 45 years. The *table-knife* grinders work on *wet stones*, and they live to be seen 40 and 50 years." To prove that *grinding* is more injurious than other trades, Dr. KNIGHT made a comparison of all the workmen, and found that of two hundred and fifty grinders, no less than one hundred and fifty-four labored under disease of the lungs, while of the same number engaged in other work only *fifty-six* were consumptive.

Now, as the habits of the different classes of mechanics engaged in the same workshops are precisely alike, it is clear that the greater liability of some of them to consumption is entirely due to the injurious character of their employment, and hence that that employment is a cause of this disease. Dressers of flax and hair, are generally unhealthy. THOCRAS, speaking of the injurious effects of the dust of mills, says: "In proportion to the degree and continuance of this deleterious influence is the *head* affected, the *appetite* reduced, *respiration* impaired, *cough* and, finally, *bronchitis* or *tubercular consumption* produced."

I might go on citing additional evidence in proof of the *local* origin of consumption in the great majority of cases, and to proof of my theory, that it is generally *acquired* and *seldom inherited*; but the above are amply sufficient for my purpose, while the length of my letter warns me that I must draw it to a close.

It will be seen that a *small chest*, a *severe cold*, a *cramped position of the body*, *impure* air and a *dusty no trade*, all produce consumption in precisely the same way—by preventing the admission of the *oxygen* of the air to the lungs in sufficient quantity to remove the *carbon* of the blood. In every case the blood must be *impure* from the presence of this carbon, before tubercles can be deposited, and whatever tends to increase the *carbon* or to diminish the *oxygen* is the *cause* of tubercles.

In my next letter, I shall show that while none of the lower animals have ever been known to *inherit* Consumption, we can yet *produce* this disease *in any animal which breathes*, by simply exposing it to the operation of any one of the causes which produce it in man. And if this be true, is it not lamentable that people still ignorantly cling to the delusion that Consumption is *hereditary*, and that they cannot have it, unless, perchance, they can discover it among the diseases of their progenitors. I do not hesitate to denounce the existence of such ideas among the people as a disgrace to the profession of medicine, unworthy the intelligence of the age in which we live, and as false and fatal as the fetich-worship of the pagan.

[To be continued.]

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for diseases of the Lungs, 632 Broadway, New-York, Sept. 12, 1862.

NOTE.—Dr. R. HUNTER, in association with his brother, Dr. JAMES HUNTER, devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of bronchial and pulmonary diseases. They can be consulted, personally or by letter, at No. 632 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

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MARRIED.

CRARY—VAN KLEECK.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 11, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., Rev. ROBERT FULTON CRARY and AGNES R., daughter of Rev. Robert B. Van Kleeck, D. D.

TOMPKINSON—LYON.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 11, by Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., assisted by Rev. B. M. Carruthers, LIZZIE A. TOMPKINSON, Esq., and MARY LOUISE, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Wm. L. Lyon.

SEAVEY—CARRAGAN.—At Saratoga Springs, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. F. Hammond, Mr. ARTHUR D. SEAVEY, of California, to Miss MARY E. CARRAGAN, only daughter of Mary and James Carragan, of the former place.

DIED.

FINCH.—At his residence, No. 100 Navy-st., corner of Park-av., Brooklyn, CHARLES STANBURY FINCH, of the firm of Galway & Finch, Fulton Market, New-York, aged 48 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HALSEY.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 12, JOHN V. B. HALSEY, aged 55 years and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Sept. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, S. W. Halsey, No. 59 West 11th-st.

SHIPMAN.—In Brooklyn, S. S. Hospital at Washington, from wounds received in the recent battles before Washington, WM. H. SHIPMAN, of New-Haven.

COLE.—The relatives of Corp. THOMAS Y. HOYT, Company F, 51st Regiment N. Y. S. M., will be taken from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Thos. Aubin Nesbit, formerly of New-York, in the 2d year of his age.

MORRIS.—Mr. Norris was a member of the Westfield-st. Presbyterian Church in this City. He formerly labored in the Mission School, corner of 9th-av. and 25th-st., which is to be his neighborhood which lasted till his death. After the services he was taken on board a British man-of-war, where he died in two hours. The surgeons rendered him every kindness. His funeral was attended on the 26th of June, Bishop Boone officiating. A large attendance of American and English merchants, missionaries, shipmasters, and others, did honor to his memory. Mr. Norris was employed in the house of FRAZAR & Co., Shanghai, who say of the event: "We have met with a sad blow in our business by the loss of so valuable a person, whom the writer had formed a most intimate attachment for, knowing and feeling the good effects of his honest, kind, and, above all, *Christian* heart."

PHIPPS.—At Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Sept. 10, of wounds received at the battle of Bristow Station, Va., GORDON S. PHIPPS, in the 22d year of his age, son of the late Thomas G. Phipps, formerly of Boston.

His remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

RAYMOND.—At Rye, on Thursday, Sept. 11, EDWARD EDWARDS, eldest son of the late Robert and Jane E. Raymond, aged 22 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the M. E. Church, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

SCHERMERHORN.—In this City, on Friday morning, Mrs. ELIZABETH C. SCHERMERHORN, widow of the late Gen. Isaac M. Schermerhorn, of Schenectady.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Thomas McCauley, No. 57 Amity-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

TOMPKINS.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 12, ALBERT J. TOMPKINS, aged 47 years, 4 months and 3 days.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 175 East 73d-st., on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 13, at 5 o'clock. Washington Chapter O. U. A. M. and also Palestine Lodge F. & A. M., No. 284, are particularly requested to attend. The remains will be taken to Livingston, N. J., for burial, leaving his late residence in carriages, at 6 o'clock Sunday morning.

VAN HORNE.—At Communipaw, N. J., suddenly, on Thursday evening, Sept. 11, JOHN J. VAN HORNE, Jr., aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon next, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

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Oh! for a captain, and oh! for a ship,
Oh! for a range of the Yazoo and Strip."
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THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW
For September contains articles on "Lucretius," "Nature of Things," "The Currency," "The Laws and Ethics of War," "The Works and Influence of Goethe," "Quackery of Insurance Companies," &c., &c.
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LOOK TO YOUR TAXES!—THE TAX-PAYER'S GUIDE comprises all the new Internal Duties properly classified, the exempt

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.				
New-York	Southampton	New-York		Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York		Sept. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston		Sept. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York		Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York		Sept. 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston		Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York		Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York		Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York		Oct. 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York		Oct. 8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York		Nov. 18
FROM AMERICA.				
North American	Quebec	Liverpool		Sept. 13
Bremen	New-York	Southampton		Sept. 13
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool		Sept. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool		Sept. 17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton		Sept. 20
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool		Sept. 20
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool		Sept. 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool		Sept. 27
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool		Oct. 1
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool		Oct. 8
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool		Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool		Dec. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton		Sept. 20

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *City of New-York* and *Bremen* will close at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow (Saturday) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sundays all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PORT ROYAL AND THE FREEDMEN—CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, UNION-SQUARE.—Rev. Mr. FRENCH, just returned from Port Royal, will on SABBATH EVENING, the 14th inst., give an account of the condition, progress and future prospects of the freedmen in the Military Department of the South. Robert Smalls, "the hero of the *Planter*," who conferred freedom on himself and party, is expected to be present, and narrate the incidents of their wonderful escape.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 2d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon. Unrented free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

THE THIRD UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, of the City of Brooklyn, will, by Divine permission, dedicate their new church edifice, in Noble-st., a few rods east of Franklin-st., Green Point, on SUNDAY, 14th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. A collection will be taken up, to assist in liquidating the debt on the building. All persons in favor of the cause, in that locality, are invited to attend. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—This Church will reopen on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ o clock by the Pastor, Rev. W. P. HAYMOND. Subject—*A Sympathizing Savior*. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, Communion. Preaching at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor. Subject—*A Conquering Redeemer*. The public invited. Seats free.

MORRISANIA.—THE UNIVERSALISTS OF this place are requested to meet at the Athenæum, corner of 5th-st. and Washington-av., on SUNDAY, the 14th, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of organizing a Society at this place. Rev. S. F. ADAMS will be present and preach on the occasion.

THE END OF THE WORLD.—SAMUEL S. SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., on *The Time and Manner of the End of the World*. All those who love Christ and the truth are invited to come and hear. Seats free.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—BY special request, Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER will repeat his discourse of last Sabbath evening on his *Experiences in Europe and the Aspect of American Affairs Abroad*, on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, in Plymouth Church, (Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S) at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. MICHAEL WILLIS, OF TORONTO, Professor of Divinity to the Presbyterian Church of Canada, late of Renfield Church, Glasgow, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING next, (D. V.,) in the Associate Reformed Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts. W. FERRIE.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, BROADWAY—City Assembly Rooms.—Preaching by Rev. CHAS. CHAUNCY GOSS. Subject—*The Soul's Last Want*. Strangers, young men and others, not having seats in churches, specially invited. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Seats free.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 22D-ST. NEAR 6TH-AV.—This place of worship will be reopened for divine service on next SABBATH, the 14th inst. Preaching by the pastor, Dr. GILLETTE, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. In the evening at 7½, a meeting for prayer and conference.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC HALL, 9 East-Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder J. S. WEEKS, of East Boston, at 10½, 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—The Foundation of the Righteous, and the Philosophy of Redemption. All lovers of Bible truth are invited to attend.

"THE IMMOVEABLE KINGDOM" WILL be the subject of the SUNDAY EVENING discourse at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor of the Elm-place Congregational Church, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. HIRAM EDDY, OF WINSTED, Conn., for a year a prisoner among the rebels, will preach, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church on SUNDAY, Sept. 14, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening sermon will have special reference to the war.

SECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH, CORNER CLINTON AND CONGRESS STS., BROOKLYN.—Services will be resumed in this church on SUNDAY, the 14th inst. Sermon in the morning by the pastor, Rev. N. A. STAPLES. Vesper service in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—THE 3D-AV. PRESBYTERIAN church, corner of 23d-st., will be opened on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING next. Rev. Prof. HITCHCOCK will supply the pulpit until the return of the Pastor, Rev. Dr. PARKHURST, from Europe.

CANAAN ST. P. E. CHURCH, (NORFOLK'S Mission,) corner of Canaan and Prince sts.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Sermon in the evening on *The Weaknesses of Good Men*. Prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M.

CANAAN ST. B. CHURCH.—REV. SAMUEL MORRIS will return to the City, will resume his classical duties on SUNDAY. The meeting house has been thoroughly repaired and renovated during the vacation.

MEDIATAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., near Sixth-av.—Rev. HENRY JONES, Missionary Minister of the Episcopalian, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 7½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON RESTON, PASTOR OF the Stone-st. Congregational Church, (near Bowling-st.) Brooklyn, will preach in said church SUNDAY, Sept. 14, by Appointment, at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 3 and 7½ o'clock. Lecture in the Church every Tuesday at 7½ P. M.

ATTENTION!—ST. UNIVERSAL-IST CHURCH.—Rev. ADIN BALLOU will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and Rev. W. H. CHASE, of Williamsburgh, in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—Weekly services on SABBATH, will be resumed in University Chapel, opposite Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Preacher—Rev. WM. FISHBOURNE.

REV. THOS. HAKSDEN WILL PREACH, as usual, in the Rochester-av. Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject, *Faith and Fear*. Prayer-meetings TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 29th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Jas. S. PHILLIPS. Prayer-meeting and Conference-meeting at 3 o'clock P. M.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Stone Church, 25th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER Broadway and 3d-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. RIDGWAY, MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock in the chapel of the Institution. Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—PERSONS DESIROUS of renting pews will apply to the Sexton, who may be seen at the Church every morning from 9 to 10 o'clock, or at his residence, No. 276 6th-av., after 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—DIVINE SERVICE will be expected in this church on SUNDAY, Sept. 14, to be Morning at 10½, in the Afternoon at 4. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. HOLLISTER, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—GRACE Church will be reopened for divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 14, at the usual hours—10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. HENRY DARLING, D. D., is expected to preach on SUNDAY, Sept. 14, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Bowring st.—Rev. MYRON BALLOU preaches on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, AND

all other just claims of officers and sailors, their heirs and friends, promptly attended to. Call or send for circulars. STORES & BROWN, No. 2 Park place, New-York City.

STORAGE.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE IN a commodious modern building, situated at very low rates. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—200 POUNDS MICHIGAN FLEECE wool, by BUCKLEY, SHELDON & CO., Nos. 31 and 33 Beekman-st., corner of Church-st.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH a seat for one or two sents. Address, stating price, which must be low, W., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, an invalid, and servant, a suite of rooms with a private family, where there are no other boarders. A front and back room adjoining, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Location between 10th and 21st sts., 2d and 4th avs. Address H. M., Station D, Bible House, this day.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN.—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making this house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 28th-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS TO let, separately or together, with first-class board, to families or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. References required. No. 235 West 14th-st.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen may obtain desirable rooms with board, by applying at No. 58 West 23d-st. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had in a first class house, occupied by a small private family. Apply at No. 200 West 32d-st.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN AND a gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board at No. 40 Smith-st., Brooklyn. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A large room on second floor, with bathing-room adjoining, at No. 34 Willow-st., side entrance on No. 34 Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia-st.; three minutes walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferry.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $10 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS suitable for families or single gentlemen, convenient to Montague and South Ferries. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st.; references required.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER—By a gentleman and his wife, four children and two servants. A handsome suite of rooms will be required in a desirable neighborhood up town, or on Brooklyn Heights. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE ENGlish family in Brooklyn. Address C. D. C., Box No. 4,188 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A PARLOR and bedroom on second floor, or the floor through, well furnished, with bath, and breakfast in the morning, in a private family, who have more room than they require, or may wish to reduce expenses. No other lodgers and no children to be in the house. Location between 8th and 20th-sts., and Broadway and 6th-av. Call-use for boarding-house keepers to apply. No moving in November. Address, P. O., Box 943, stating location and particulars.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN SPARE THE second story of a first-class house, consisting of three or four rooms, with all modern improvements, with board, to one or two persons, if home comforts studied. Address or apply to No. 125 East 19th-st., West of 2d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—THE rooms are very neat, with all modern conveniences, to suit gentlemen or families. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL BOARDING AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Excellent accommodation for board for the Fall months may be had at Locust Grove, Cornwall, at reasonable rates. Applicants will address LOCUST GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References—Rev. Dr. Cressy, W. Fullerton, Esq., Newburgh; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. Geo. P. Morris, New-York.

MADAME RITTKAY KOSSUTH, AT Cornwall, on the Hudson, would like to receive a few boarders for the Autumn. The situation is retired and pleasant and her terms low.

HOTELS.

PARIS—GRAND HOTEL.
BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE,
RUE DE RIVOLI.

These two large hotels are carried on by the Compagnie Immobiliere de Paris.

They contain together 1,400 bedrooms or salons, the rent of which, at fixed prices, is established at from four francs to thirty francs a day for the Grand Hotel, and from three francs to twenty francs a day for the Grand Hotel du Louvre.

By the variety in the price, and by the situation of the two Hotels, in the finest quarters of Paris, travellers and families are always sure of being able to find accommodation suitable to their wants, their tastes, and their means.

The Tables d'Hote of the two Hotels, having together seven hundred places, are served at six o'clock. The public are admitted to them as well as those who reside in the Hotels.

The two Hotels have, moreover, a public restaurant at fixed prices.

The salons of these two Hotels are appropriated for public or wedding dinners, and for fetes or family meetings.

There is in each hotel a reading-room, a café-billiard divan, bath-rooms, and a public telegraph office, corresponding day and night with all Europe.

The persons employed in the service of the two Hotels speak every language

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—Of first-class — for sale, to let, or by instalments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $50 to $100. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 842 and 844 Broadway, N. Y.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOSTON AND New-York Pianos at greatly reduced prices. Also, a few second-hand pianos for sale, at $75, $100 and $150. Melodeons cheap. Pianos and melodeons to let low and sold on monthly payments. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKERS STOCK COMPANY, NO. 96 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical pianomakers, this Company are able to offer first class warranted pianos at extremely reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent dampers, overstrung, wholesome and refined tone. Warerooms, factory and warerooms, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

CASH PAID FOR NEW AND SECOND HAND pianos, watches, diamonds, jewelry, furniture, dry goods, books, paper, guns, &c., or advances made on consignments for sale. Pianos, watches, diamonds, guns, &c., for sale cheap. I. F. JONES, No. 82 Ann-st., second floor.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

PARIS FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.—Mrs. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., respectfully informs Merchants and Milliners from the country, that she is now prepared to exhibit the latest styles of Paris Pattern Bonnets and Fall Millinery at the lowest wholesale prices. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED INTO partnership with me Mr. JAMES J. GOODWIN, who has for the past year signed for me by procuration.

The business will hereafter be conducted under the style of J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of YOUNGS & BRUSH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled and continued by CHARLES E. YOUNGS, No. 8 Bowery. C. E. YOUNGS.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

Attention is invited to a method of covering flat roofs with slate, insuring a perfectly tight and durable roof. It has been in use some months, and wherever laid has given the most unqualified satisfaction.

For further particulars, inquire of
S. SPELMAN, No. 168 Front-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 129 Pearl-st., Harpers Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Brushes of superior quality constantly on hand.

APPLES FOR SHIPPING.—[illegible] Newtown Pippin Apples [illegible] Dutchess County, No. 4 Bruce Buildings, Hanover-st.

TO LAWYERS.—ANY [illegible] having a large or small [illegible] customer, by addressing, with [illegible] *Times* Office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 369 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 16 Nassau-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—An elegant extra-sized house, with stable, suitable for the residence of any wealthy family, with all the modern improvements. Will be let only to a private family, and not less than one year. Rent ($6,500) six thousand five hundred dollars per year, including everything but silver and linen. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AN ELEgantly and completely furnished house on University-place, will be rented to a private family or for a first-class boarding-house, house 32x75, 17 bedrooms, 3 parlors, dining-room 20x24 feet; security required for amount of one year's rent. Apply to H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT LOW in Williamsburgh, or exchange for country place near. First class 3 story basement and extension house, with modern improvements; fine yard; near the ferries; pleasant location. Apply to BARTOL, 31 Cortland-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS BROWN stone front house in 83d-st., in complete order; rent $430 per annum. Several fine suites of rooms in Broadway, near 28th-st. Also, two small stores on Broadway, with dwelling rooms attached. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 35 feet, at No. 99 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—A LARGE AND WELL-FURNISHED brick house on Henry-st., near State st., in Brooklyn, with modern conveniences. Rent moderate. Apply to J. M. LEWIS, No. 67 Wall-st., N. Y.

TO LET—COTTAGES IN BROOKLYN, WITH immediate possession. Also, a cottage and furniture for sale. C. H. OLIVER, No. 37 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—A SMALL THREE STORY, BROWN-stone house, in 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in perfect order. Call at No. 6 College-place, up stairs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Light rooms and 1,000-horse power. SAM'L LEGGETT, Supt.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT IN THIS CITY—A small house, two or three stories, with modern improvements, and in good order. Address, giving particulars and description of house, and lowest rent, Box No. 1,215 Post-office.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, near Fort Washington, containing four or five rooms, for half year or longer. Rent about $225 the half year, part in advance. Address Box No. 172 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN THE city from October 1 to May 1, by a private family, with all improvements, in a good location. Address, stating rent, location, &c., B., Box No. 2,719 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE,
IN FLUSHING, L. I.

The large and valuable water front property, located on the west side of Clinton-av., in the village of Flushing, L. I., formerly occupied by Isaac Peck & Son, for lumber, coal, &c., is offered for sale, in whole or in sections, upon very favorable terms. This property is well known for its superior advantages for commercial or manufacturing purposes. It also embraces the only productive stretch of landing on the town. Apply to F. S. WILKINSON, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 94 Broadway.

A GOOD BARGAIN.
FOR SALE,
HOUSE AND LOT,
No. 97 East 30th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., together with the furniture and housekeeping articles in general, can be seen from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted. The owner about to leave the country. $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE IN HARLEM.—A 3 story frame house, with lot, in 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; newly-finished in the best style, with basement and under-cellar; has gas, parlor chandelier, grates, heater, range and Croton-water; piazza front and rear; size of lot, 11 feet 5 inches, by 100 feet 10 inches; house, 14 feet 5 inches, by 50 feet deep. Inquire of the owner, next door to the premises.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE TO exchange for a neat cottage house, not over one hour's drive from the City, a well finished three-story and basement brick house in Brooklyn, E. D., first-class neighborhood, near the ferry. Address Box No. 615, Post-office, New-York, state price and location.

CITY INVESTMENTS.—THREE HOUSES paying 8½ per annum monthly, in advance, for sale, also, a good grocery business, good mortgages, &c., taken. Apply to JOHN E. DRUCKE, No. 332 East 10th-st., room No. 4.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE FOR $6,000, IN A DESIRAble New-England village, a residence for a private family, with all the comforts of a home, good garden, and two flourishing large trees in front of the house, suitable for the study of a painter, about three acres of land. Also, for sale in Westchester, for the small sum of $3,500, a double house, half a mile from depot with furnace, and a delightful residence, 3½ acres, six miles from Wall-st. ferry, on Harlem Railroad, worth $5,000. Apply to L. H. TAYLOR & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William Swan—situated on the Newtown plank-road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a rather two story frame barn, barn and other outbuildings. Will immediately possess the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of S. S. LEE, ER, No. 40 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Gentlemen who wish to buy desirable places in such a locality will be waited upon and descriptions given, comprising names very convenient and favorable at all hours to the City. Call or address W. H. WILLIS, No. 47 Adams-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY C. BLACKWELL, No. 53 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M. No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE or Cottage, with about [illegible] acres, on Long Island or in the vicinity of West Hoboken, or near the ferry of Yorris and Essex Railroad. Address, with full particulars, C. J. OLIVER, No. 37 Nassau-st.

TEACHERS.

ALL WHO REQUIRE TEACHERS—FOR colleges, schools, or families—may [illegible] without charge, by addressing [illegible] Department of Instruction, at C. A. ER, Bowers, No. 7 Broadway. Parents supplied with [illegible] Experienced teachers [illegible] Rev. JAMES C. FISHER, Principal of Academic Department of Lafayette College, Pa., Rev. JAMES C. RICHMOND, late Professor of Greek in Dickinson College, Pa., Rev. JOSEPH F. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, Fort Washington, Long Island.—French is the language of the School. English, Ancients, Spanish, German, College or mercantile education. Special preparatory course to West Point, and to the Engineering Schools, Lafayette, Miserable out-houses. Also the Infirmary, with thirty acres of ground, and shaving ground. Reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at No. 79 Broadway. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

SOUTH SIDE INSTITUTE, STATEN ISLAND—A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.—This first-class Institution will reopen Sept. 16. Terms for boarders, $2 50 per school year. Number limited to twenty. Circulars can be obtained at Whittemore Bros., No. 579 Broadway; Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Benedict Bros., No. 5 Wall-st., or of the Principal, Rev. E. H. SPOONER, Southside, Staten Island.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACAdemic year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9½ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be reexamined on the same day.
CHS. KING, LL. D., President Columbia College.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. The eighteenth session of this school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 29. Terms are moderate. Juniors under 12 years taken at a reduction from the regular terms. One hour from the City, easy of access via New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

HUDSON CITY SEMINARY, N. J.—C. GRAVES, Principal. This institution reopens Sept. 3, with enlarged facilities for a thorough English and classical education. Parents residing in the City are respectfully solicited to call and see for themselves, as it is of easy access by the Jersey City and Hoboken cars, each 5 minutes throughout the day. Terms reasonable.

$182 HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—WESTchester, Westchester Co., N. Y. will reopen Sept. 8, for children under 12. Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MADAME NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

MAPLE HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second WEDNESDAY of September. Circulars at Watkins' [illegible]

THE MISSES CARLTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 417 Fifth-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Circulars may be had at the store of Messrs. Ball, Black & Co., Broadway, or at the residence of the Misses Carlton, No. 417 Fifth-av.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, Manhattanville, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Application for admission may be made to the Mother Superior, at the Academy, or to Mrs. SHEPHERD KNAPP, No. 9 Bond-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 30th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 10 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 31ST-ST.,
Will REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.

Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsistence of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.

For circulars, apply to J. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 69 Wall-st.; John R. Brown, Esq., No. 5 Coenties-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President, Westchester Penn.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.

Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.

The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Tixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, LONG ISLAND.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The eighteenth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. D. G. Eston, adjoining the Institute building.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 20 East 26th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs.,

Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils limited to twelve. Private instruction in languages and literature will also be returned. The most distinguished professors are employed. The terms moderate.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
MURRAY HILL, No. 22 East 26th-st.,
Near Madison-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 18.

Circulars, &c., may be obtained at the School.

MISS BEAN
Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.

The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eaglewood, access from New-York five times per day via Staten Island Railroad, or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Mr. CUMMINGS' School is now open for the reception of pupils.

No. 58 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

Schools in or near the City, classes and scholars attended.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a home and home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mrs. Fred. Bondeli, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.

Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Whitewright, Wm. Hunter & Co., Mr. R. C. Cornell, Nos. 55 Murray-st., and Mr. R. Sturr, Wall-st. Circulars may be had at Randolph's store, Appleton's, or by post, of the Principal,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 9 and 11 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A thorough education in the classics is now available at a Young Ladies' Department, Principals H. Goepel, P. D., and Miss Rosalie L.

MEDICAL.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 2 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House.) And No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consults with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $1 per dozen, mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A NACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been electually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price 25c. mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 103, 104, 105, and 106 to 200. To be had of E. WALKER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., late of No. 95 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive 81 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted foul soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD B. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Surgical and Operative and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 Fifth-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, fistulæ, piles, varicocele, and diseases of the anus generally, without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation free.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cure. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in reducing and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Female Pills. Thereby every lady has it in her power to regulate herself. In extreme cases which no other pretenders of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan secret, the great French remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 48 Lexington-av., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS.—STANDISH'S (No. 2) Vapor Machine is the only machine in the United States and Canada, for the private treatment of baths, for curative or rheumatic affections, &c. Given only by DR. A. STANDISH & CO.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 6c. each—$3 per c. Sent for a descriptive circular call on or address MACAEV & CO., No. 91 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for many years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without the restraint in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in the worst cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some painful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is a valuable, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Price for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored Illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the seventeenth day of September, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the two lots of ground situated at Nos. 64 and 70 Monroe-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 49 Chatham-st. Proposals must state distinctly for what each bid is made, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason's work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered unless such sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

LEONARD SMITH,
WILSON SMALL,
JAMES MOORE,
Commissioners of School Officers of the Seventh Ward.

PARKER CORNELL, Clerk.
New-York, September 6, 1862.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 14 MERCER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS—WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 15th inst., for the delivery at the Quartermaster's Department, of that city, by responsible parties, of such number of horses for the United States Government, with Fit, required for Artillery and Cavalry service, as the proportion of each. Said horses to be delivered on or before the 20th inst. Bidders will state in writing the number they are interested in, and will be appointed by the Quartermaster's Department, who agrees to be of sound, free and kind habits and manners, not less than five years nor more than eight years of age, sound in every respect, and free from blemish. The ability of the bidder to fill the contract should in all cases be awarded him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Q. M., U. S. A.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 15th September, 1862, for constructing a portion of the Potomac Dam, at Great Falls.

The principal item of work to be done is about five thousand cubic yards of rock embankment.

Specifications can be procured and plans seen at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Potomac Dam," and addressed to Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

WM. E. HUTTON, Chief Engineer, W. A.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—THE best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—
Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs,
MANUFACTURED BY
ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

FURNITURE WANTED.—I WILL BUY AND pay cash for about $1,000 worth of second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., of medium quality. Any party about breaking up housekeeping may call or send a line to T. MATHEWS, No. 463 Broadway.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 151 Canal-st., near Mott.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationery generally.
JENKS, KEYS.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 151 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposition for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

OFFICE BEEVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 70 Wall-st.,
New-York, Sept. 2, 1862.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE DIrectors of said Company, held at its office this day, JAMES C. BRIGHT was unanimously elected President in place of Richard Oakley, deceased, and JOHN G. HAVILAND was unanimously appointed Secretary.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after THURSDAY, 23d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 17th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 12, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. (5) net payable on demand at their Branch Office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK OF LONG ISLAND,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 5, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst.

O. M. BEACH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share, free of tax, (less the Government tax,) will be paid to the stockholders on demand at this office.

SAMUEL E. BELDEN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' (SAVINGS) BANK,
No. 136 Av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF Chambers and 4th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $400 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BERG, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS.

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE AGAINST BEING KILLED OR WOUNDED IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES. BY PERSONS LIABLE TO THE IMPENDING DRAFT, OR THOSE NOW IN THE SERVICE.—The New-York General Insurance Office, No. 319 Broadway, will insure persons liable to the impending draft, or those now in the service, in any sum from $500 to $5,000, to be paid, provided said person shall be either killed, wounded or drafted in said service. By the provisions, soldiers or persons liable to the impending draft may make ample provision for themselves or family, so as to meet the emergencies to which draft or warfare may subject them. Fathers may thus provide a support for their families during their absence, in case of draft, or consequence thereof. Upon them, provided they should be drafted or killed in the service, or for themselves should they be wounded, or drafted to serve under fire or of nine months militia.

P. S.—Communications from persons wishing insurance or information promptly answered.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—The CONNECTICUT leaves Jones-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4:15 P. M. This steamer connects at New-Haven, on the arrival of the Express Trains from all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The CONNECTICUT leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

NIGHT LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY AND intermediate landings, leaving at foot of Harrison-st., North River, Monday, Tuesday and Friday at 5 P. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves foot of Liberty-st. Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The new steamer ORIOLA leaves day-st., pier daily at 8 A. M., (without intermediate landing at Yonkers,) Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck. Leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Leaves W. 42d-st. at 4 P. M.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEWLONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK run EVERY DAY. Steamer leaves pier at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st. Pier No. 13, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMER CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOSLIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their residence on the 4th day, between 12th and 1st o'clock, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 25, 1862.

ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
Administrators with the will annexed.
ap 26 law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HOWARD GRANARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix of her residence, No. 5 Carlisle-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated July 22, 1862.

ARAH P. ANDERSON, Administratrix.
jy26 law 6mos

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN NEVINS HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next. Dated New-York, March 25, 1862.

M. M. HENDRICKS,
ALFRED TIBBALS,
ISAAC HENDRICKS,
Executors.
mh29 law6mos

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrle.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JOHN MARSH, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Sur, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this line is commanding and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. HARDEN, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River for Havana on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MASSENER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY ..... Sept 13 | MONDAY ..... Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau ..... $50.
Passage money to Havana ..... 70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP Bremen, C. MEYER, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
HEINRICHS & CO., No. 64 Broad-st.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers desiring to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor,) to Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company's regular mail steamships, carrying the United States Mail, as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Sept 13.
KANGAROO	Saturday	Sept 20.
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Sept 27.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 43, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.			
First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Return from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $90, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Waterstreet, in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 10 Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & Co.; in London to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECUIR, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 13. Rates of passage from Quebec—First class, according to accommodations, $95 and $100; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates. First Cabin, $169 25 and $192; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before receiving her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10 30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 25th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave Piermont Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. 9 A. M., Way, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12 M., Express daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations. 4:30 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Carandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk and intermediate Stations. Through Tickets to all points West, at the Company's Offices, No. 241 Broadway, and at the Depot, foot of Chambers-st. Baggage checked through. Freight taken as usual. Rochesterville with Railroad for Buffalo, at Avon, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, at Canandaigua with the Syracuse Railroad at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo, at Canal Bend, with the Railroad for Corning, and at Hornellsville with the Erie and Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, June 30, 1862, the passenger and mail steamer THOMAS C. ALLEN will leave Market-st. Wharf at 6 and 8 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express passenger cars leaving Branch at 7:5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., stage connect for Matawan, Mechanicsville, Toms River, Highland's Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—Passenger Depot at James slip and Hunter's-st., E. D.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 2 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 2:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, 33d-st., Long Island, at 8 A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 3 and 10 A. M., and 3 40 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3 10 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car to 10:45 P. M.	10:10 P. M. (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Brighton and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION.—ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, TRAINS will leave and arrive at Hunter's Point, Long Island City, as follows, viz.: 7:45 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 3:45 and 6:15 P. M. for Greenport. 11:45 A. M., 4:45 P. M. for Syosset. 7:45, 11:15 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 6:45 P. M. for Hempstead, hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 9:15 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:30 A. M., 2:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KEARLEY'S marble-yard, No. 49 Lispenard-st., and No. 169 Last 14th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

850 BALES SEA ISLAND AND GULF COTTON.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. WILLIAM MARVIN, Judge District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction,
On TUESDAY, Sept. 16,
AT 12 o'clock M.,
From Lambert's and Wheeler's Stores, Brooklyn,
212 bales Sea Island Cotton from prize steamer Ichinose.
28 bales Upland Cotton from prize steamer Ichinose.
81 bbls. Resin from prize steamer Ichinose.
200 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Baigorry.
9 packages Cotton from prize schooner Baigorry.
113 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Uncle Mose.
3 bags Picking Cotton from prize schr. Uncle Mose.
106 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Victoria.
28 packages Upland Cotton from prize schr. Victoria.
2 crates and 1 bbls from prize schooner Victoria.
62 bales Sea Island Cotton from prize schooner Agnes.
8 half bales Sea Island Cotton from prize schr. Agnes.
1 bag packings Cotton from prize schooner Agnes.
5 bales Regin from prize schooner Agnes.
60 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Julia.
1 bag packings Cotton from prize schooner Julia.
3 cases and 45 shot from prize schooner Julia.
Samples of Cotton may be seen on Friday and until day of sale at the office of HIRAM BENNER, No. 127 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF AN ENTIRE STOCK OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.
WHITTEMORE & HAZELL
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
ON MONDAY, SEPT 15, AT 10,
And following days until the whole is sold, commencing at half-past each day,
AT NO. 102 CHAMBERS-ST.,
By order of Assignee.
The entire stock of the late house of E. L. HUNT & CO., contained in said store, comprising
$60,000
WORTH OF HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,
Carriage Springs and Trimmings, Carriage Makers' Hardware, Table, Dessert and Pocket Cutlery, Malleable and Grey Iron Castings, &c., &c.
To which the attention of the trade is invited, the sale being positive to close the estate.
TERMS.—Six months approved notes, payable in the City of New-York, for all bills over $500; under that amount net cash. A discount of 1 per cent. will be allowed for cash on all bills sold the first hour.
Catalogues are now ready, and can be had at the office of the Auctioneers.
WHITTEMORE & HAZELL,
Auctioneers, No. 62 Liberty-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 13, at 10½ o'clock at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of rich household furniture, rosewood piano, &c., removed from a private house for convenience of sale, consisting of, in part, as follows: Velvet, brussels and tapestry carpets of carved rosewood furniture in brocatelle, damask and hair cloth; hair mattresses, spring beds, mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, rich bronze and ormolu clock and candelabras, Bohemian glassware, bronze groups and statuettes, rosewood centre and sidetables, French plate pier mirrors, lounges, chairs, enamelled bedroom furniture, black walnut and mahogany bedroom furniture, oak hat stand, mahogany and black walnut bookcases, silver-plated ware, marble-top washstands, worsted three-ply ingrain carpets, oil cloths, stair carpets, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, quilts and bedroom furniture generally, and kitchen utensils. At 2 o'clock, rosewood grand piano-forte made by Chickering, of superior tone. Also, two pianos, modern style, &c.

IN PARTITION—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE BY ORDER OF THE REFEREE.—The valuable residence lately occupied by Richard Sedgwick, Esq., deceased, situated in Newtown, Long Island, about 5 miles from Hunter's Point, containing a farm of 50 acres, with a large house, supplied with spring and pump water, and well stocked with fruit, &c. Also, 2 new and valuable dwelling houses and stables, and about 6 lots of land, which will be sold by the undersigned at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Long Island, on SATURDAY, Oct. 4, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon. For particulars apply to THEODORE WYCKOFF, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned.
LE GRAND LOCKE, Referee.
Flushing, Aug. 30, 1862.

LARGE S

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND

A BATTLE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Defeat of the Rebels with Great Slaughter.

CAPTURE OF MANY PRISONERS.

The Evacuation of Frederick by the Rebels.

A PROBABLE RETREAT INTO VIRGINIA

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 12.

A gentleman who left Frederick yesterday afternoon, says that on Wednesday afternoon heavy firing was heard in the direction of Harper's Ferry, and yesterday morning the Secessionists seemed to be very much troubled about the news from that quarter, which was, in effect, that Gen Lonino had crossed the Potomac at Williamsport and marched down to Harper's Ferry, where he attempted to form, with a view to attack MILES' force. MILES opened a masked battery upon the rebels, and they were repulsed with great slaughter. It was also reported that we took many prisoners before our informant left.

Frederick has nearly been evacuated by the rebels. They commenced moving off Tuesday night. About 30,000 men passed through, and other portions went round it. They moved, says our informant, in retreating order, with trains in advance. He has no doubt whatever that we occupied Frederick to-day. He thinks the rebels are not bound for Pennsylvania, but have been driven to enter Maryland to get supplies. He confirms all the previous accounts of the utter wretchedness and destitution of the rebel hordes.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 12.

The *Star* says that at an early hour yesterday morning a portion of a division drove the rebels out of Sugar Loaf Mountain, in Frederick, Md., a point of much military importance, as commanding a view of a large scope of country in all directions. Some resistance was made by the rebels posted there, which was overcome in a few moments, with the loss of not more than half-a-dozen Nationals killed and wounded. We do not know the rebel loss in this affair.

It was ascertained here last night that in the course of yesterday the rebels were in force at Boonsboro' fourteen miles west of Frederick.

Forty-one prisoners of war reached here last night from the Upper Potomac.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Sept. 12.

The response of the people throughout the State to the Governor's call is wonderful. Over two hundred companies have offered and are on their way here. Many have already arrived and left for Chambersburgh.

A scout visited the rebel camp at Hagerstown, a whole day, and conversed freely with officers and men. They all agree as to destination—the Cumberland Valley.

Reliable information from other sources indicate, however, a retreat across the Potomac.

It is known that JACKSON entered Williamsport at 11 A. M., and immediately crossed with 15,000 men and seventy pieces of artillery.

No rebels have yet crossed the line, and the soil of Pennsylvania is yet unpolluted by the tramp of traitors. The movement of JACKSON is thought by some to be against Gens. WHITE and MILES.

Gov. CURTIN, accompanied by a few friends, left on a special train, at 4 P. M., to visit our forces in the field at Chambersburgh and other points in the Cumberland Valley. He is doing all that is possible to strengthen the column, in order to check cavalry raids from the rebel army at Hagerstown. He will return during the night.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 12.

The City Council this afternoon appropriated $100,000 for the defence of the City and State, and giving the Mayor full power to act as he may see fit.

IMPORTANT FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

Foray of Gen. Morgan through the Rebel Lines.

SUBSISTANCE FOR FIFTY DAYS CAPTURED.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Sept. 12.

Two soldiers, just arrived from Cumberland Gap, report that Gen. MORGAN made a foray through the rebel lines and captured a provision train and cattle enough to subsist his army fifty days. He also captured the rebel Gen. AUSTIN and sixty soldiers.

A reliable gentleman from Lexington says he saw KIRBY SMITH on Wednesday last. Gen. BRAGG was reported to be in Tennessee, moving to Kentucky. Gen. BUELL is watching him.

GUERRILLA RAID IN MISSOURI.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Friday, Sept. 12.

PORTER, with about 500 guerrillas, made a dash on Palmyra, this morning, and released 40 secesh prisoners. He held the town for awhile, but withdrew when he heard an engine from Hannibal whistle. He did no damage whatever. The railroad and telegraph office are in order.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 12.

Assistant Postmaster-Gen. MCLELLAN to-night received a dispatch from the Postmaster at Quincy, Ill., informing him that PORTER'S band of guerrillas have taken Palmyra, Mo., and therefore he has detained the Western mail.

Loss of the Ship Phantom.

By Telegraph to the Merchants' Exchange and News Rooms, Pine-street.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 12.

The ship *Phantom*, Capt. SARGENT, from San Francisco May 25, for Hong Kong, was totally lost on the Pratas Shoals, July 13. The *Phantom* registered 1,174 tons, rated A1½, was built at Medford in 1852, and owned in Boston by D. C. & W. H. Bacon.

The Bridge at Gunner's Run Washed Away.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 12.

The bridge at Gunner's Run is washed away, and trains will leave the Kensington depot for York to-day. The travel to York will be via Tacony.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ORDERS.

Regulations Concerning Internal and Coastwise Commercial Intercourse.

Circulars from the Secretaries of War and the Navy.

Regulations Concerning Internal and Coastwise Commercial Intercourse.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 28, 1862.

In pursuance of law, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the act of Congress, approved July 13, 1861, entitled, "An Act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and other purposes," and an Act supplementary thereto, approved May 20, 1862, and for the purpose of preventing the conveyance of arms, munitions of war, and other supplies to persons in insurrection against the United States, the following regulations concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States and sections are prescribed.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

I. No goods, wares, or merchandise, whatever may be the ostensible destination thereof, shall be transported to any place now under control of insurgents, nor to any place on the south side of the Potomac River; nor to any place on the north side of the Potomac, and south of the Washington and Annapolis Railroad; nor to any place on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake; nor to any place on the south side of the Ohio River below Wheeling, except Louisville; nor to any place on the west side of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the Des Moines, except St. Louis, without a permit of a duly authorized officer of the Treasury Department; and the special agents of this Department may temporarily extend these restrictions to such other places in their respective districts, and make such local rules to be observed therein, as may from time to time become necessary—promptly reporting their action to the Secretary of the Treasury, for his sanction or disapproval.

II. All transportation of coin or bullion to any State or section heretofore declared to be in insurrection, is absolutely prohibited, except for military purposes and under military orders, or under the special license of the Secretary of the Treasury. And no payment of gold or silver shall be made for cotton or other merchandise within any such State or section, and all cotton or other merchandise purchased or paid for therein, directly or indirectly, in gold or silver, shall be forfeited to the United States.

III. No clearance or permit whatsoever will be granted for any shipment to any post, place or section, affected by the existing blockade, except for military purposes, and upon the certificate and request of the Department of War or the Department of the Navy.

IV. All applications for permits to transport or trade under these regulations, shall state the character and value of the merchandise to be transported, the consignee and destination thereof, with the route of transportation and the number and description of the packages, with the marks thereon.

V. Every applicant for such permits shall present with his application the original invoices of the goods, wares, and merchandise to be transported, and shall make and file with the officer granting the permit an affidavit that the guaranties, descriptions, and values are correctly stated in said invoices, true copies of which shall be annexed to and filed with the affidavit; and that the packages contain nothing except as stated in the invoices; that the merchandise so permitted shall not, nor shall any part thereof, be disposed of by him, or by his authority, connivance or assent, in violation of the terms of the permit; and that neither the permit so granted, nor the merchandise to be transported, shall be so used or disposed of by him, or by his authority, connivance or assent, as in any way to give aid, comfort, information or encouragement, to persons in insurrection against the United States. And furthermore, that the applicant is loyal to the Government of the United States, and will in all things so deport himself.

VI. No permit will be granted to ship goods, wares or merchandise to States or parts of States heretofore declared to be in insurrection, or to places under insurrectionary control, or occupied by the military forces of the United States, except to persons residing or doing business therein, whose loyalty and good faith shall be certified by an officer of the Government, or other person duly authorized to make such certificate, or by a duly appointed Board of Trade therein, by whose approval and permission only the same shall be unloaded or disposed of. And no permit shall be granted to ship merchandise *from* any such State or part of a State in violation of any order restricting shipments therefrom, made for military purposes by the commandant of the Department from which such shipment is to be made.

VII. Collectors or Surveyors of Customs, before granting clearances or permits, may require bond, with reasonable surety, in such cases as they shall think necessary to protect the public interests, conditioned that there shall be no violation of the terms or spirit of the clearance or permit, or of the averments of the affidavit upon which the same is granted.

VIII. No permit shall be granted to ship intoxicating drinks or other thing prohibited by the military authorities into territory occupied by the military forces of the United States, except upon the written request of the commandant of the *Department* in which such territory is embraced, or some person duly authorized by him to make such request.

IX. In order to defray the expenses under these regulations, a fee of twenty cents will be charged for each permit granted; and shipments permitted to and from States heretofore declared to be in insurrection shall, in addition thereto, be charged with the following fees, viz.: Five cents on each one hundred dollars over three hundred dollars on all shipments to such States or sections; fifty cents on each one thousand pounds of cotton, and twenty-five cents on each one thousand pounds of sugar permitted from such State.

X. No vessel, boat or vehicle used for transportation upon or south of the Potomac River, or north of the Potomac and south of the Washington and Annapolis Railroad, or to the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, or southwardly on or from the Ohio River below Wheeling, or westwardly or southwardly on or from the Mississippi River, below the mouth of the Des Moines, shall receive on board any goods, wares or merchandise, destined to any place, commercial intercourse with which now is or hereafter may be restricted as aforesaid, unless the same be accompanied with a permit of a duly authorized officer of the Treasury Department, except as hereinafter provided for in Regulation No. XIV.

XI. No vessel, boat or other vehicle used for transportation from Eastern cities, or elsewhere in the loyal States, shall carry goods, wares or merchandise into any place, section or State restricted as aforesaid, without the permit of the duly authorized officer of the Customs, application for which permit may be made to such authorized officer near the point of destination as may suit the convenience of the shipper.

XII. No vessel, boat or other vehicle used for transportation shall put off any goods, wares, or merchandise, at any place other than that named in the permit as the place of destination.

XIII. Before any boat or vessel running on any of the western waters south of Louisville or St. Louis, or other waters within or adjacent to any State or section, commercial intercourse with which now is or may hereafter be restricted as aforesaid, shall depart from any port where there is a collector or surveyor of customs, there shall be exhibited to the collector or surveyor, or such other officer as may be authorized to act in his stead, a true manifest of its entire cargo, and a clearance obtained to proceed on its voyage; and when freights are received on board at a place where there is no collector or surveyor, as hereinafter provided in regulation XIV., then the same exhibit shall be made, and clearance obtained at the first port to be passed where there is such an officer, and such vessel or boat shall be reported, and her manifest of its cargo exhibited to the collector or surveyor of every port to be passed on the trip where there is such an officer; but no new clearance shall be necessary, unless additional freights shall have been taken on board after the last clearance. Immediately on arriving at the port of final destination, and before discharging any part of its cargo, the manifest shall be exhibited to the surveyor of such port, or other officer authorized to act in his stead, whose approval for landing the cargo shall be indorsed on the manifest before any part thereof shall be discharged; and the clearance and shipping permits of all such vessels and boats shall be exhibited to the officer in command of any naval vessel or military post whenever such officer may require it.

XIV. To facilitate trade and guard against improper transportation, "aids to the revenue" will be appointed from time to time on cars, vessels and boats when desired by owners, agents or masters thereof which aids will have free carriage on the respective cars, vessels and boats on which they are placed, and will allow proper way freights to be taken on board without permit, keeping a statement thereof and reporting the same to the Collector or Surveyor of the first port to be passed on the trip where there is such an officer, from whom a permit therefor must be obtained or the goods returned under his direction. No permit will be granted for transportation into any insurrectionary State or district except on cars, vessels and boats carrying such aids.

XV. All vessels, boats and other vehicles used for transportation, violating any of the above regulations, and all goods, wares and merchandise shipped and transported in violation thereof, will be forfeited to the United States. If any false statement be made, or deception practiced in obtaining a permit, such permit and all others connected therewith, or affected thereby, will be absolutely void, and all merchandise shipped thereunder shall be forfeited to the United States. In all cases of forfeiture, as aforesaid, immediate seizure will be made, and proceedings instituted promptly for condemnation. The attention of all officers of the Government, common carriers and shippers, consignees, owners masters, agents, drivers, and other persons connected with the transportation of merchandise or trading therein is particularly directed to the acts of July 13, 1861, and May 20, 1862, above referred to.

XVI. All army supplies transported under military orders are excepted from the above regulations. But this exception does not extend to sutlers' goods or others designated for sale at military posts or camps.

XVII. When any officer of the Customs shall find in his district any goods, wares or merchandise, which, in his opinion, are in danger of being transported to insurgents, he may, if he thinks it expedient, require the owner or holders thereof to give reasonable security that they shall not be transported to any place under insurrectionary control, and shall not in any way be used to give aid and encouragement to the insurgents.

If the required security be not given, such officer shall promptly state the fact to the United States Marshal for the District within which such goods are situated, or, if beyond the jurisdiction of a United States Marshal, then to the commandant of the nearest military post, whose duty it shall be to take possession thereof, and hold them for safe keeping, reporting the facts promptly to the Secretary of the Treasury, and awaiting instructions.

XVIII. Where ports heretofore blockaded are opened by the proclamation of the President, licenses will be granted by United States Consuls, on application by the proper parties, to vessels clearing from foreign ports to the ports so opened, upon satisfactory evidence that the vessel so licensed will convey no person, property or information contraband of war, either to or from said ports, which license shall be shown to the Collector of the port to which the vessel is bound, and, if required, to any officers in charge of the blockade. And on leaving any port so opened, the vessel must have a clearance from the Collector, according to law, showing no violation of the conditions of the license. Any violation of the conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from entering the United States for any purpose during the war.

XIX. United States vessels clearing from domestic ports to any of the ports so opened, will apply to the Custom-house officers of the proper ports, in the usual manner, for licenses or clearances, under the regulations heretofore established.

CIRCULAR FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 28, 1862.

The attention of all officers and others connected with the army of the United States, is called to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States or sections, dated Aug. 28, 1862.

I. Commandants of departments, districts, and posts, will tender all such military aid as may become necessary in carrying out the provisions of said regulations, and enforcing observance thereof, to the extent directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, so far as can possibly be done, without danger to the operations or safety of their respective commands.

II. There will be no interference with trade, or shipments of cotton, or other merchandise, conducted in pursuance of said regulations within any territory occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States, unless absolutely necessary to the successful execution of military plans or movements therein. But in cases of the violations of the conditions of any clearance or permit granted under said regulations, and in cases of unlawful traffic, the guilty party or parties will be arrested, and the facts promptly reported to the commandant of the Department for orders.

III. No officer of the army, or other person connected therewith, will seize cotton or other property of individuals, unless exposed to destruction by the enemy, or needed for military purposes, or for confiscation under the act of Congress; and in all such cases of seizure, the same shall be promptly reported to the commandant of the Department wherein they are made, for his orders therein.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CIRCULAR FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 28, 1862.

The attention of naval officers is called to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States, or sections, dated Aug. 28, 1862:

I. Commanders of naval vessels will render such aid as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of said regulations, and enforcing observance thereof to the extent directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, so far as can possibly be done without danger to the operations or safety of their respective commands.

II. There will be no interference with trade in or shipments of cotton, or other merchandise conducted in pursuance of said regulations within any of the waters controlled by the naval forces of the United States, unless absolutely necessary to the successful execution of military or naval plans or movements. But in cases of the violation of the conditions of any clearance or permit granted under said regulations, and in cases of unlawful traffic, the guilty party or parties will be arrested and the facts promptly reported.

III. No officer of the navy will seize cotton or other property of individuals within the territory opened to traffic, and subject to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, unless the same is exposed to destruction by the enemy or needed for naval purposes, or for confiscation under the act of Congress: and in all such cases the fact, with all attendant circumstances, shall be promptly reported to the Department.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary.

FLOOD IN PHILADELPHIA.

Loss of Life and Great Destruction of Property.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 12.

The heavy rains this morning caused an overflow in the Twenty-first Ward, which extended to the Seventeenth and Sixteenth Wards, doing an immense amount of damage, some estimating the loss at $1,000,000. The flood was caused either by a defective culvert, or the overflow of a body of water which had congregated on the Lamb Tavern Road and Broad-street. The flow of water was so powerful, carrying trees, lumber, and, in some cases, even houses, with it. Its track, which covered an area of five squares, is marked by complete devastation of property. The water was nine feet deep.

BRADIE DEANEY, of ADAMSON'S glue factory, sustained a damage of $10,000; MILLER & HAGERTY, hosiery and curled hair factory, $10,000; FRANCIS, tailoring, $1,000. The factory of CHARLES J. BROWN was badly damaged, also the laboratory of WARNER BROTHERS. Five persons were drowned. Considerable damage was also caused by the overflow of the Schuylkill and other streams, and injury to the Water Mills.

There was great damage to property also in Frankfort, and by the overflowing of the creeks a number of bridges were carried away.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EDINBURGH OFF CAPE RACE.

Arrival of Garibaldi at Spezzia.

The Rebel Pirate "290" to Prey on Northern Commerce.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Sept. 12.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool, 3d inst., via Queenstown, Thursday, 4th, passed this point, *en route* to New-York, at 6 o'clock this evening, and was boarded by the news yacht.

The *Edinburgh* has 260 steerage and 100 cabin passengers. She reports passing the steamship *Scotia*, from New-York for Liverpool, 15 miles east of Tastnet, on the evening of the 4th.

The steamship *Jura*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st.

Steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 2d.

GARIBALDI had arrived at Spezzia. His wounds were in a favorable condition. Nothing had been done as to his final disposal.

The new rebel pirate steamer, "290," had received a heavy armament at sea, and will cruise and attack Northern commerce.

ENGLAND.

The rebel pirate steamer, No. 290 is reported to have received from the steamer *Bahama*, off the Western Isles, iron plates, munitions of war, &c., to enable her to intercept Northern vessels as they approach the coast, and in the absence of any port to get into, to take and destroy all ships and cargoes. She is commanded by the pirate SEMMES, late of the *Sumter*, and is now called the *Alabama*.

The Liverpool *Telegraph*, on the authority of a pilot, gives a circumstantial account of a desperate naval engagement on the night of the 20th between two vessels, supposed to be Federal and rebel, 250 miles south of Holyhead. The *Mercury* asserts this the story is destitute of truth, and is proably founded on gun-practice between two British war vessels.

A report prevailed that THURLOW WEED is charged with an important mission to the British Government.

The London journals generally, take a very gloomy view of American affairs for the National Government. The *Post* says the North must either do as England did in 1783, or imitate Russia in her government of Poland. The *Daily News* argues that it is absolutely essential that the South should be compelled to acknowledge the superiority of the North and submit to the terms that the North may dictate.

The *Times* and *Daily News* criticise Mr. LINCOLN'S address to the negroes relative to emancipation.

PEARSON HALL, a ship-owner, who has been active in running the American blockade, has suspended payment, in consequence of difficulties in realizing returns from the "chivalry."

Queen VICTORIA has gone to Germany.

FRANCE.

The French Government have ordered their forces to undertake no operations in the interior of Mexico until the middle of October.

The Paris Bourse had advanced considerably, under the news of the capture of GARIBALDI, but relapsed again to 69f. 65c. for Rentes.

ITALY.

The details of GARIBALDI'S capture say that he was wounded in the thigh and foot by a bayonet, his retreat cut off, and unconditional surrender inevitable. The resistance, nevertheless, was desperate. He has arrived at Spezzia. It is reported that his wounds are not dangerous, and are progressing favorably. It is presumed he will be tried and sentenced, but pardoned on account of past services. One rumor says the government contemplates sending him to America.

Popular demonstrations in favor of GARIBALDI had occurred in several places, but had been put down.

The newspapers, generally, think the event must hasten the solution of the Roman question, and cause the French to withdraw from Rome.

The blockade of Sicily has been raised and the state of seige removed.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Thursday.

Italian affairs remain unchanged.

The London Peace Society has issued an address urging the Americans to make peace.

Commercial News by the Edinburgh.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—SEPT. 3.

Sales of Cotton on Monday and Tuesday reached 20,000 bales, including 17,000 sales to speculators and exporters. The market continued excited, and prices had advanced 2d.@3d. since Friday, closing more quiet.

The Manchester market was excited, and Goods and Yarns were advancing.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market had a declining tendency. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: FLOUR has a downward tendency, with a partial decline of 2d.@3d. ₱ bbl. WHEAT dull and declined 6d. ₱ cental. Red Western, 9s. 3d. @10s. 6d.; Red Southern, 10s. 6d.@10s. 9d.; White Western, 11s. @11s. 6d.; White Southern, 11s. 6d.@12s. CORN downward and declined 3d.@6d. ₱ quarter; Mixed, 29s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market rules dull. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others report: BEEF dull. PORK very dull. BACON quiet, with a partial decline of 6d. LARD quiet. TALLOW inactive.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES firm at 32s. for Pots and Pearls. ROSIN, advancing; Common, 28s. 6d.@29s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 125s. SUGAR, firmer. COFFEE, quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat irregular, and declined 4s. ₱ quarter. Flour dull, and declined 6d.@1s. ₱ bbl. Sugar firm. Coffee buoyant. Tea heavy. Rice firm. Tallow quiet, at 48s. Linseed Oil steady, at 42s.

LONDON, Wednesday.

Consols closed at 93¾@93⅞ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Shares 50¾@49½ discount; Erie Railroad 31@32.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton yesterday and to-day were only 6,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market closed dull and nominal, with a slight decline on all qualities.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer and prices are unchanged. The weather is wet.

PROVISIONS—The market is downward and inactive.

LONDON, Thursday—Consols closed at 93¾@93⅞ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales were Erie Railway 31½@32½; Illinois Central Shares 50@49 discount.

[Advertisement.]

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE.—Mme. DEMOREST'S 15 minute-system sewing-machine, on a very simple and entirely new principle, the acknowledged representative of liberal enterprise and progress, of practical utility such as the age and city demand, instructions, uses & combinations, never before given for operation, and with all the latest improvements for application. Send for circular to 473 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

COAL OIL PAINTS.

Colors in oil, ready for use, for Roofs, Fences, Barns, Dwellings, Boats, Carriages, Cars, Bridges, Tanks, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]

MCCLELLAN again as Commander-in-Chief was all the talk on Thursday, and no doubt many would have been as delighted as if they had had one of KNOX'S best Hats. Excitement is all very well; but for a steady, substantial and reliable demand, give us KNOX'S Hat Establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM will be the centre of attraction this afternoon. That new and popular play, "Claude Marcel; or, the Idiot of Turbes," is produced at 3 and 7½ o'clock, and the beautiful colored fish are visible at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

Young men can learn their true pursuit, and parents how to train their children for usefulness and happiness, by obtaining a phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Anna, from Havana—J. W. Wilsie, J. H. Harward, R. Morera.

In schr. Dolphin, from Savanilla—T. McLean, J. W. Lindsay, G. W. Criden, L. Turner.

In brig Nantasket, from Manzanilla—Mr. Sartrustida and lady.

In brig Yankee Blade, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Disley and child, G. Shephard.

In bark Lamplighter, from Palermo—Miss Delia Payne.

In brig Victory, from Point Petre—L. N. Dubois.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 38 | Sun sets.... 6 14 | Moon rises.... 8 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 40 | Gov. Island 11 29 | Hell Gate.... 12 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Sept. 12.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Novelty, Shaw, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Steamship Massachusetts, G. H. Cooper commander, Port Royal 4 ds.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Margaret, ——, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Oneida, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Luna, (of Boston,) Remmerling, Calcutta 156 ds. Has had very heavy weather to the eastward of Cape of Good Hope; sprung foremast, and put into Algoa Bay to refit it. Has lost 2 men by the dysentery, and had one killed by falling from aloft. The L. has a cargo of linseed, &c., to Harbeck & Co.

Ship Cynosure, Robinson, Liverpool July 29, with coal and 34 passengers to John A. McShaw. Has had westerly winds, mostly light, the whole passage. Aug. 5, off Mine Head, split the mainsail, and while unbending it, Thos. Lee, a seaman, of New-York, fell from the yard overboard and was lost; it blowing heavy from S. W., with a blinding rain, could not save him.

Ship Sardinia, Pendleton, Liverpool July 22, with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephews. Aug. 20, lat. 46 36, lon. 45 26, passed a large ship bound east, with a red ball in her fore topsail. Sept. 8, spoke Nantucket light-ship—all well. The S. had very heavy westerly gales to the Banks.

Ship Elizabeth, (Br., of Dundee,) Samson, Shanghai April 16, passed Anjier May 22, Cape of Good Hope June 9, St. Helena July 29, with tea to order.

U. S. storeship National Guard, W. Lee Hays commander, Key West 7th inst.

Ship Rangoon, (new, 1,150 tons,) Boyd, Newburyport 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Success, Chase, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Grand Canaria, (Span.,) Arosana, Havana 11 ds. in ballast to order. Is at Lower Quarantine.

Ship Nicolina, (Aus.,) Palcurich, Cork 40 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Co.

Ship Kentuckian, (of Portland,) Mariner, Havre Aug. 2, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Lamplighter, (of Boston,) Payne, Palermo July 22, and the Rock Aug. 11, with fruit to master.

Bark Lucy & Paul, Sachs, Rotterdam 73 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Levanter, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S., Crosley, Newry 42 ds., in ballast to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Anna, (Brem.,) Senk, Bremen Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. Luling.

Bark Anna, Tuthill, Havana 11 ds., sugar to master.

Bark Afton, Ireland, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Barkentine Mary Lucretia, Powers, Menton Aug. 10, and the Rock 11th, with fruit and lead to T. R. Maxwell.

Brig Anna Jones, (Br., of Plymouth, Eng.,) Jarvis, Plymouth, Eng., 56 ds., with China clay to order. Has had strong N. W. and S. W. gales all the passage; has lost main-boom.

Brig Harvest Queen, (Br., of Bermuda,) Hollis, Porto Cabello Aug. 23, and Bonaire 27th, with salt to Rising & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Marion, (of Newport,) Taylor, Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins. Sld. in co. with schr. Segunc, for New-York.

Brig Tyro, (Br., of Wind-or, N. S.,) Davison, Long Island, Bah., Aug. 31, with salt to J. F. Whitney. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Nantucket, (of Boston,) Sawyer, Manzanilla 18 ds., with palm leaf, &c., to Owen & Carnegie. Left brig Maricita, just arr.

Brig Victory, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crocker, Point Petre Aug. 5, and East Harbor 26th, with salt to Daniel Starr. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Yankee Blade, Fairchild, New Orleans 20 ds., with sugar to Jonas Smith & Co.

Brig Fashion, (Br., of Shelburne, N. S.,) Naguabo, P. R., 18 ds., with molasses to Sturges & Co.

Brig Handy, (of Goldsboro,) Handy, Nuevitas 13 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig John Pierce, (of Newport, R. I.,) Norton, Sagua Aug. 30, with sugar to master.

Brig Black Hawk, (of Harrington,) Grace, Cienfuegos Aug. 21, with sugar to G. S. Stephenson.

Brig Henry M. Hine, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Dart, St. Jago de Cuba 25 ds., with sugar to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Lady of the Lake, Haskell, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Brig Sea Foam, Coombs, Kennebunk, for Baltimore, in ballast.

Brig Hudson, Waserman, Providence, in ballast.

Brig Mary E. Pierce, Chase, Hyanonis 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Adeline Townsend, Townsend, New-Orleans 21 ds., with sugar to master. 3d inst., off Havana, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Miama, on a cruise.

Schr. Albion, (Swed.,) Udderberg, Tobasco 38 ds., with mahogany, bound to Liverpool, put into this port short of water and provisions.

Schr. Dolphin, (Br., of Arichat,) Taylor, Savanilla Aug. 22, with hides, &c., to F. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Horace B. Bell, (of Calais,) Haggerty, Miragoane Aug. 27, with logwood to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Emma Tuttle, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Jessup, Havana Aug. 30, with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin. Has anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

Foreign Ports.

At Miragoane 4 ds., 27, brigs America, for Philadelphia in 10 ds.; schrs. Hope, Willis, for New-York in 3 ds.; Lauriere, for Boston in 4 ds.

At Cayenne, P. R., Aug. 27, Br. brig Lady Chapman, for New-York in 5 ds.

At Sagua Aug. 30, brigs Vesta, for New-York in 5 ds.; S. P. Brown, for do. in 4 ds.; Isle, for do. in 5 ds.

[PER EDINBURGH.]

Arrived from New-York—Morning Star, at Dublin; Evening Watchword, Morningbarke, War Hawk, Alpha, at Falmouth; Maria Dillie, and Conquer, at Deal; George Compeise, Great Western, Somersetshire, Universe, Fellwood Walter, Madrera, E. S. Flora, and Lawrence, at Liverpool; Sarah Ann, Lima, Danny, Symerley, Hereford, Sarah Mardelin, at Queenstown; Lily, at Belfast.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Western Ocean, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Isabella, at Holyhead; Isabella D. Jones, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Buenos Ayres—Peverly, at Queenstown.

SMITH & BROTHER,

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES,

BREWERY,

[illegible] 7th and 8th Avenues,

NEW-YORK.

[Advertisement.]

STARTLING ROMANCE.
THE SCARLET FLOWER,
OR THE
TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH
seems to have
ENCHANTED THE READERS
of the
SUNDAY MERCURY.
The demand for the
OPENING CHAPTERS
has literally
EXHAUSTED ALL THE EDITIONS
of the
GREAT SUNDAY JOURNAL
in which they have appeared.
To satisfy the still unappeased appetite of the public, the publishers of the SUNDAY MERCURY have prepared a careful and comprehensive digest of the
FIVE OPENING CHAPTERS,
which, together with a NEW INSTALLMENT of the story, will be presented in their paper of TO-MORROW. The plot of this moving and marvelous Romance unfolds magnificently, and the interest grows deeper and deeper at every stage of its development. But it is not alone in the department of FICTION that the Sunday Mercury excels. The
REALITIES OF THE DAY
are set forth in its columns by a corps of
REPORTERS AND CORRESPONDENTS
that as regards number, intelligence and means of obtaining the
EARLIEST AND MOST VALID NEWS,
has no rival among the staffs attached to the leading newspapers of New-York. The proof of this statement is to be found in the
COLUMNS OF EXCLUSIVE INTELLIGENCE.
which its varied pages every week afford. Its
SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES
up to
FOUR O'CLOCK ON SUNDAY MORNING
Regularly contain veritable information from the
SEAT OF WAR,
not to be found in any other public print published on that day. Hence its success—a success without a parallel in newspaper history in this country.
MULTIPLY BY TWO
the COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS, and you will then have about the number of copies of the SUNDAY MERCURY actually sold on Sunday last. If any Sunday cotemporary will join issue with the proprietors of the leading Sunday newspaper on this question, they will be happy to put the matter to the test of comparison, and give the widest possible publicity to the result for the benefit of advertisers and the satisfaction of the reading public.

THE REBEL INVASION
OF
NORTHERN TERRITORY.
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW
Will contain the dispatches received in Washington from the headquarters of
OUR ARMY IN MARYLAND,
and from all other points where
DANGER IS APPREHENDED,
Up to 4 o'clock on Sunday Morning. Bear in mind also that the
SPECIAL TELEGRAMS
To the SUNDAY MERCURY, (outside of the news transmitted by the agents of the Associated Press,) may be again, as they have already been in many important instances,
IN ADVANCE
Of information from all other sources. It is well understood that
A BATTLE IS IMMINENT
On the Upper Potomac, and should news of such an event arrive before daylight to-morrow it will appear in the
GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER
Which now enjoys a circulation equal to double the united issues of all the other Sunday papers.

THE CONSCRIPTION.
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
of
TO-MORROW
Will contain a budget of the latest and most interesting intelligence as to
THE ENLISTMENTS,
THE ENROLLMENTS,
and
THE DRAFT,
In New-York, Brooklyn, the State, and the country at large.
The tables, &c., will show the precise number of men who have volunteered
UNDER BOTH CALLS.
Also, the number to be selected by lot at the approaching draft, and the proportion which the number required bears to the number enrolled in every city, county and district. By this means every man liable to military duty will be able to ascertain his chance in the great military lottery. The former tables in the SUNDAY MERCURY furnished the whole daily Press with data which some of them have ever since been quoting. The information in to-morrow's paper will be still more full and complete. It is by this sort of enterprise that the SUNDAY MERCURY has obtained a circulation equal to double the combined issues of all the other Sunday Newspapers.

"SPARKLING AND BRIGHT:"
THE HUMOR OF THE DAY.
ORPHEUS C. KERR'S SARCASMS—JOKES BY A BORDER STATE "CONSERVATIVE"—THE CRY OF THE CONTRABANDS—GOSSIP FROM UTAH—THE "WHITE MAN," and other richly humorous and seriously satirical things shine in the famous "Sunday Table Talk" of to-morrow's
SUNDAY MERCURY,
to which the whole public, "without distinction of age or sex," are referred.
Perhaps the Great Sunday Journal of New-York never offered its hundred thousand readers a more piquant and exhilarating array of laughables than constitute its quota for to-morrow.
ORPHEUS C. KERR
is in a particularly rollicking mood this week, and after drawing upon his countless memories of "the Sixth Ward, my boy," for a

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The new rebel pirate steamer, "290," had received a heavy armament at sea, and will cruise and attack Northern commerce.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Thursday.

Italian affairs remain unchanged.

The London Peace Society has issued an address urging the Americans to make peace.

Commercial News by the Edinburgh.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—SEPT. 3.

Sales of Cotton on Monday and Tuesday reached 20,000 bales, including 17,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market continued excited, and prices had advanced 2d.@3d. since Friday, closing more quiet.

The Manchester market was excited, and Goods and Yarns were advancing.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market had a declining tendency. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: Flour has a downward tendency, with a partial decline of 3d.@6d. ₱ bbl. Wheat dull and declined 6d. ₱ cental; Red Western, 9s. 3d.@10s. 6d.; Red Southern, 10s. 6d.@10s. 8d.; White Western, 11s. @11s. 6d.; White Southern, 11s. 6d.@12s. Corn downward and declined 3d.@6d. ₱ quarter; Mixed, 29s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market rules dull. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHIA & Co., and others report: Beef dull. Pork very dull. Bacon quiet, with a partial decline of 6d. Lard quiet. Tallow inactive.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes firm at 32s. for Pots and Pearls. Rosin, advancing; Common, 28s. 6d.@29s. Spirits Turpentine firm at 125s. Sugar, firmer. Copper, quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat irregular, and declined 4s. ₱ quarter. Flour dull, and declined 6d.@1s. ₱ bbl. Sugar firm. Coffee buoyant. Tea heavy. Rice firm. Tallow quiet, at 48s. Linseed Oil steady, at 42s.

LONDON, Wednesday.

Consols closed at 93⅛@93¼ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Shares 50⅛@ 49⅜ discount; Erie Railroad 31@32.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton yesterday and to-day were only 6,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market closed dull and nominal, with a slight decline on all qualities.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer and prices are unchanged. The weather is wet.

PROVISIONS—The market is downward and inactive.

LONDON, Thursday—Consols closed at 93⅛@92¼ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales were Erie Railway 31⅛@32¼; Illinois Central Shares 50@49 discount.

THE ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Rumors of a Coming Movement—Gen. Rosecrans at Iuka—The Position of Gen Buell—Contraction of Our Lines—The Enemy at Guntown, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, JACINTO, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1862.

The bulk of the great Army of the West is still inactive, although rumors have been circulating around the various headquarters to the effect that a movement of some kind was on the tapis. Brig.-Gen. ROSECRANS has moved forward to Iuka, and the main share of his force will act as a support to BUELL, whose position has been supposed to be precarious, as the enemy has made several attempts to turn his flank and cut off his supplies by Railroad.

From the position of the army of the Missouri, the country, and along the different railroads, they have had a large amount of territory to guard and keep under subjection. The several army corps have been spread out like a fan along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Riply in the southwest, and thence eastwardly to Iuka. A contraction of the lines is now taking place, and we shall soon be on footing to resume offensive operations.

We are now threatened with a new military chieftain by the name of ARMSTRONG, who, if possible, is more of a fanatic than HINDMAN, of Arkansas. The former advises his soldiers to commit every species of outrage; to murder, to plunder, to pillage, to rob on the highways and when in battle to show the Nationals no quarter. He is inflicting the most atrocious injuries upon the citizens of the State, and they are coming within our lines by hundreds to seek that protection, which, under the laws of the model Confederacy, is denied them. The most of these families are in a state of the greatest destitution and wretchedness, having been robbed by the land pirates of everything.

Yesterday a scouting party of the Second Iowa Cavalry made a reconnoissance toward Guntown and found the enemy's pickets stationed at the latter place. From the reports of deserters and others the enemy number from 25,000 to 30,000, and are under the command of Gen. PRICE, of Missouri fame. They are but poorly supplied with arms, and experience much difficulty in obtaining proper supplies of food and clothing.

The weather has now abated somewhat in heat, and the people of the North may look for stirring scenes in the old Mississippi State shortly. The different divisions are under marching orders, and the men are in the best of spirits. The health of the troops is remarkably good. C. R.

NAVY AND ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The South Carolina.

A letter has been received in Boston from an officer of this vessel, which states that she had arrived at Port Royal, Aug. 31, coaled, and sailed for the vicinity of Charleston—all well. From this it would appear that the vessel is safe. A schooner arrived at this port on Thursday also, and reports having spoken the *South Carolina, two days after* the date on which the Boston paper said she was lost. It is almost certain, as we anticipated, that this *canard* is of a piece with those which reported the *Congress* and *Seminole* lost.

There have been eight promotions by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct, &c., during the present war. The names of the officers promoted are:

Col. H. BROWN, Fifth Artillery, to be Brigadier-General, by brevet, for gallantry and good conduct at Port Hudson, Nov. 22 and 23, 1861.

Lieut. W. S. MERRILL, Corps of Engineers, to be Captain, by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Fort Yorktown, April 26, 1862.

Col. W. W. MORRIS, Second Artillery, to be Brigadier-General, by brevet, for meritorious service; to date from June 5, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. G. V. SCOTT, U. S. A., to be Major-General, by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.

Col. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, Seventeenth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.

Col. E. D. KEYES, Eleventh Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.

Col. FRED. JOHN PORTER, Fifteenth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Chickahominy, June 27, 1862.

Col. W. B. FRANKLIN, Twelfth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct before Richmond, June 30, 1862.

A short time since, the sloop *Joe Miller*, known as a fast sailing vessel, was chartered by the Revenue officers, and placed under command of Lieut. D. D. TOMPKINS, of the Revenue steamer *Reliance*, Capt. MCGOWAN. While cruising about Tangier Sound and the Chesapeake Bay, Lieut. TOMPKINS captured a large schooner-rigged vessel, having no name, with suspicious persons on board. The craft was taken possession of, and the prisoners held for examination at Baltimore.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island* arrived at Boston yesterday, from Fortress Monroe. She is to fill up with provisions and stores, and return.

Preparations are making at Boston to commence the new iron-clad battery ordered some time since by the Navy Department. The following are the dimensions of the vessel: Length, 240 feet; width, 53 feet; depth, 13½ feet; draught of water, 12 feet; measurement, 1,300 tons. The ship will be pushed ahead vigorously, and be finished before cold weather comes.

The United States steamer *Water Witch*, the originator of the famous Paraguay difficulty, sailed from Philadelphia yesterday with sealed orders. She has recently been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and shows no marks of the balls put through by the gunners of the Itapira forts.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ORDERS.

Regulations Concerning Internal and Coastwise Commercial Intercourse.

Circulars from the Secretaries of War and the Navy.

Regulations Concerning Internal and Coastwise Commercial Intercourse.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 28, 1862.

In pursuance of law, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the act of Congress, approved July 13, 1861, entitled, "An Act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and other purposes," and an Act supplementary thereto, approved May 20, 1862, and for the purpose of preventing the conveyance of arms, munitions of war, and other supplies to persons in insurrection against the United States, the following regulations concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States and sections are prescribed.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

I. No goods, wares, or merchandise, whatever may be the ostensible destination thereof, shall be transported to any place now under control of insurgents, nor to any place on the south side of the Potomac River; nor to any place on the north side of the Potomac, and south of the Washington and Annapolis Railroad; nor to any place on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake; nor to any place on the south side of the Ohio River below Wheeling, except Louisville; nor to any place on the west side of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the Des Moines, except St. Louis, without a permit of a duly authorized officer of the Treasury Department; and the special agents of this Department may temporarily extend these restrictions to such other places in their respective districts, and make such local rules to be observed therein, as may from time to time become necessary—promptly reporting their action to the Secretary of the Treasury, for his sanction or disapproval.

II. All transportation of coin or bullion to any State or section heretofore declared to be in insurrection, is absolutely prohibited, except for military purposes and under military orders, or under the special license of the Secretary of the Treasury. And no payment of gold or silver shall be made for cotton or other merchandise within any such State or section, and all cotton or other merchandise purchased or paid for therein, directly or indirectly, in gold or silver, shall be forfeited to the United States.

III. No clearance or permit whatsoever will be granted for any shipment to any post, place or section, affected by the existing blockade, except for military purposes, and upon the certificate and request of the Department of War or the Department of the Navy.

IV. All applications for permits to transport or trade under these regulations, shall state the character and value of the merchandise to be transported, the consignee and destination thereof, with the route of transportation and the number and description of the packages, with the marks thereon.

V. Every applicant for such permits shall present with his application the original invoices of the goods, wares, and merchandise to be transported, and shall make and file with the officer granting the permit an affidavit that the guaranties, descriptions, and values are correctly stated in said invoices, true copies of which shall be annexed to and filed with the affidavit, and that the packages contain nothing except as stated in the invoices; that the merchandise so permitted shall not, nor shall any part thereof, be disposed of by him, or by his authority, connivance or assent, in violation of the terms of the permit, and that neither the permit so granted, nor the merchandise to be transported, shall be so used or disposed of by him, or by his authority, connivance or assent, as in any way to give aid, comfort, information or encouragement, to persons in insurrection against the United States. And furthermore, that the applicant is loyal to the Government of the United States, and will in all things so deport himself.

VI. No permit will be granted to ship goods, wares or merchandise to States or parts of States heretofore declared to be in insurrection, or to places under insurrectionary control, or occupied by the military forces of the United States, except to persons residing or doing business therein, whose loyalty and good faith shall be certified by an officer of the Government, or other person duly authorized to make such certificate, or by a duly appointed Board of Trade therein, by whose approval and permission only the same shall be unloaded or disposed of. And no permit shall be granted to ship merchandise *from* any such State or part of a State in violation of any order restricting shipments therefrom, made for military purposes by the commandant of the Department from which such shipment is to be made.

VII. Collectors or Surveyors of Customs, before granting clearances or permits, may require bond, with reasonable surety, in such cases as they shall think necessary to protect the public interests, conditioned that there shall be no violation of the terms or spirit of the clearance or permit, or of the averments of the affidavit upon which the same is granted.

VIII. No permit shall be granted to ship intoxicating drinks or other thing prohibited by the military authorities into territory occupied by the military forces of the United States, except upon the written request of the commandant of the *Department* in which such territory is embraced, or some person duly authorized by him to make such request.

IX. In order to defray the expenses under these regulations, a fee of twenty cents will be charged for each permit granted; and shipments permitted to and from States heretofore declared to be in insurrection shall, in addition thereto, be charged with the following fees, viz.: Five cents on each one hundred dollars over three hundred dollars on all shipments to such States or sections; fifty cents on each one thousand pounds of cotton, and twenty-five cents on each one thousand pounds of sugar permitted from such State.

X. No vessel, boat or vehicle used for transportation upon or south of the Potomac River, or north of the Potomac and south of the Washington and Annapolis Railroad, or to the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, or southwardly on or from the Ohio River below Wheeling, or westwardly or southwardly on or from the Mississippi River, below the mouth of the Des Moines, shall receive on board any goods, wares or merchandise, destined to any place, commercial intercourse with which now is or hereafter may be restricted as aforesaid, unless the same be accompanied with a permit of a duly authorized officer of the Treasury Department, except as hereinafter provided for in Regulation No. XIV.

XI. No vessel, boat or other vehicle used for transportation from Eastern cities, or elsewhere in the loyal States, shall carry goods, wares or merchandise into any place, section or State restricted as aforesaid, without the permit of the duly authorized officer of the Customs, application for which permit may be made to such authorized officer near the point of destination as may suit the convenience of the shipper.

XII. No vessel, boat or other vehicle used for transportation shall put off any goods, wares, or merchandise, at any place other than that named in the permit as the place of destination.

XIII. Before any boat or vessel running on any of the western waters south of Louisville or St. Louis, or other waters within or adjacent to any State or section, commercial intercourse with which now is or may hereafter be restricted as aforesaid, shall depart from any port where there is a collector or surveyor of customs, there shall be exhibited to the collector or surveyor, or such other officer as may be authorized to act in his stead, a true manifest of its entire cargo, and a clearance obtained to proceed on its voyage; and when freights are received on board at a place where there is no collector or surveyor, as hereinafter provided in regulation XIV., then the same exhibit shall be made, and clearance obtained at the first port to be passed where there is such an officer, and such vessel or boat shall be reported, and the manifest of its cargo exhibited to the collector or surveyor of every port to be passed on the trip where there is such an officer; but no new clearance shall be necessary, unless additional freights shall have been taken on board after the last clearance. Immediately on arriving at the port of final destination, and before discharging any part of its cargo, the manifest shall be exhibited to the surveyor of such port, or other officer authorized to act in his stead, whose approval for landing the cargo shall be indorsed on the manifest before any part thereof shall be discharged; and the clearance and shipping permits of all such vessels and boats shall be exhibited to the officer in command of any naval vessel or military post whenever such officer may require it.

XIV. To facilitate trade and guard against improper transportation, "aids to the revenue" will be appointed from time to time on cars, vessels and boats when desired by owners, agents or masters thereof which aids will have free carriage on the respective cars, vessels and boats on which they are placed, and will allow proper way freights to be taken on board without permit, keeping a statement thereof and reporting the same to the Collector or Surveyor of the first port to be passed on the trip where there is such an officer, from whom a permit therefor must be obtained or the goods returned under his direction. No permit will be granted for transportation into any insurrectionary State or district except on cars, vessels and boats carrying such aids.

XV. All vessels, boats and other vehicles used for transportation, violating any of the above regulations, and all goods, wares and merchandise shipped and transported in violation thereof, will be forfeited to the United States. If any false statement be made, or deception practiced in obtaining a permit, such permit and all others connected therewith, or affected thereby, will be absolutely void, and all merchandise shipped thereunder shall be forfeited to the United States. In all cases of forfeiture, as aforesaid, immediate seizure will be made, and proceedings instituted promptly for condemnation. The attention of all officers of the Government, common carriers and shippers, consignees, owners-masters, agents, drivers, and other persons connected with the transportation of merchandise or trading therein is particularly directed to the acts of July 13, 1861, and May 20, 1862, above referred to.

XVI. All army supplies transported under mititary orders are excepted from the above regulations. But this exception does not extend to sutlers' goods or others designated for sale at military posts or camps.

XVII. When any officer of the Customs shall find in his district any goods, wares or merchandise, which, in his opinion, are in danger of being transported to insurgents, he may, if he thinks it expedient, require the owner or holders thereof to give reasonable security that they shall not be transported to any place under insurrectionary control, and shall not in any way be used to give aid and encouragement to the insurgents.

If the required security be not given, such officer shall promptly state the fact to the United States Marshal for the District within which such goods are situated, or, if beyond the jurisdiction of a United States Marshal, then to the commandant of the nearest military post, whose duty it shall be to take possession thereof, and hold them for safe keeping, reporting the facts promptly to the Secretary of the Treasury, and awaiting instructions.

XVIII. Where ports heretofore blockaded are opened by the proclamation of the President, licenses will be granted by United States Consuls, on application by the proper parties, to vessels clearing from foreign ports to the ports so opened, upon satisfactory evidence that the vessel so licensed will convey no person, property or information contraband of war, either to or from said ports, which license shall be shown to the Collector of the port to which the vessel is bound, and, if required, to any officers in charge of the blockade. And on leaving any port so opened, the vessel must have a clearance from the Collector, according to law, showing no violation of the conditions of the license. Any violation of the conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from entering the United States for any purpose during the war.

XIX. United States vessels clearing from domestic ports to any of the ports so opened, will apply to the Custom-house officers of the proper ports, in the usual manner, for licenses or clearances, under the regulations heretofore established.

CIRCULAR FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 28, 1862.

The attention of all officers and others connected with the army of the United States, is called to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States or sections, dated Aug. 28, 1862.

I. Commandants of departments, districts, and posts, will tender all such military aid as may become necessary in carrying out the provisions of said regulations, and enforcing observance thereof, to the extent directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, so far as can possibly be done, without danger to the operations or safety of their respective commands.

II. There will be no interference with trade, or shipments of cotton, or other merchandise, conducted in pursuance of said regulations within any territory occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States, unless absolutely necessary to the successful execution of military plans or movements therein. But in cases of the violations of the conditions of any clearance or permit granted under said regulations, and in cases of unlawful traffic, the guilty party or parties will be arrested, and the facts promptly reported to the commandant of the Department for orders.

III. No officer of the army, or other person connected therewith, will seize cotton or other property of individuals, unless exposed to destruction by the enemy, or needed for military purposes, or for confiscation under the act of Congress; and in all such cases of seizure, the same shall be promptly reported to the commandant of the Department wherein they are made, for his orders therein.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CIRCULAR FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 28, 1862.

The attention of naval officers is called to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States, or sections, dated Aug. 28, 1862.

I. Commanders of naval vessels will render such aid as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of said regulations, and enforcing observance thereof to the extent directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, so far as can possibly be done without danger to the operations or safety of their respective commands.

II. There will be no interference with trade in or shipments of cotton, or other merchandise conducted in pursuance of said regulations within any of the waters controlled by the naval forces of the United States, unless absolutely necessary to the successful execution of military or naval plans or movements. But in cases of the violation of the conditions of any clearance or permit granted under said regulations, and in cases of unlawful traffic, the guilty party or parties will be arrested and the facts promptly reported.

III. No officer of the navy will seize cotton or other property of individuals within the territory opened to traffic, and subject to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, unless the same is exposed to destruction by the enemy or needed for naval purposes, or for confiscation under the act of Congress: and in all such cases the fact, with all attendant circumstances, shall be promptly reported to the Department.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary.

FLOOD IN PHILADELPHIA.

Loss of Life and Great Destruction of Property.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 12.

The heavy rains this morning caused an overflow in the Twenty-first Ward, which extended to the Seventeenth and Sixteenth Wards, doing an immense amount of damage, some estimating the loss at $1,000,000. The flood was caused either by a defective culvert, or the overflow of a body of water which had congregated on the Lamb Tavern Road and Broad-street. The flow of water was very powerful, carrying trees, lumber, coal, in some cases, even houses, with it. Its track, which covered an area of five squares, is marked by complete devastation of property. The water was nine feet deep.

BRADLE DELANEY, of ADAMSON'S glue factory sustained a damage of $10,000; MILLER & HIBBERT'S glue and curled hair factory, $10,000; FOERTAGUE'S tannery, $10,000. The factory of CORNELIUS & BARER was badly damaged, also the laboratory of WYETH & BROTHERS. Five persons were drowned. Considerable damage was also caused by the overflow of the Schuylkill and other streams, and injury to the Water Mills.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH.—During the past three weeks, 280 men have been enlisted for this sterling regiment, and to-day another detachment will be sent off. Their ranks are greatly thinned, and were it not for the new recruits, would number not much more than 200 fighting men. Exertions are making to fill it up to the maximum standard. The Third Ward, on Thursday night, appropriated $1,000 toward this object, and a number of prominent men have taken the matter in hand to push the good work along. The recruiting-office is open daily at the City Armory, corner of Cranberry and Henry streets.

CONK'S SECOND SENATORIAL REGIMENT.—This Regiment left on Thursday with 790 men, bounties having been paid to 1,070. Yesterday 85 men reported themselves to Lieut. WILSON, at headquarters, corner of Nassau-street and Hudson-avenue, not having been aware that the Regiment was to leave. They had mostly been to Coney Island and Sheep's Head Bay, disbursing their bounty money, and were anxious to rejoin their comrades. They were sent to the steamer *Daniel Webster*, still lying in the stream with the regiment on board. All who report at headquarters to-day will be exempted from the stigma of deserters.

BOUNTIES TO RECRUITS.—The Third Ward War Committee have decided to pay $1,000 to the first one hundred men who enlist in the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment—the same amount to the first one hundred in the Fourth Metropolitan Regiment, the same to the first one hundred in Col. JOURDAN'S Regiment, and the same amount will be added to the bounty fund of the Third Senatorial Regiment.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—The Thirteenth Regiment Militia were mustered out of the service at the City Armory yesterday morning. The parade and review which was to have taken place on Fort Greene Park, was postponed indefinitely on account of the unpleasant State of the weather.

[Advertisement.]

PROCLAMATION TO THE LADIES.—Mme. DEMOREST'S $5 running-stitch sewing-machine, on a very simple and entirely new principle, the acknowledged representative of human ingenuity, and embodiment of practical utility with great simplicity of construction, uses a common needle, always ready for operation, and will last a lifetime—a real practical gem for the million. Sent, with full instructions, by express, on receipt of the amount, or may be collected on delivery. May be seen in operation at No. 473 Broadway. Every mother and lady in the country should have one.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.

Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of

COAL OIL FIXTURES.

Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]

McCLELLAN again as Commander-in-Chief was all the talk on Thursday, and no doubt many would have been as delighted as if they had had one of KNOX'S best Hats. Excitement is all very well, but for a steady, substantial and reliable demand, give us KNOX'S Hat Establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM will be the centre of attraction this afternoon. That new and popular play, "Claude Marcel, or, the Idiot of Tarbes," is produced at 3 and 7½ o'clock, and the beautiful colored fish are visible at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

Young man can learn their true pursuit, and parents how to train their children for usefulness and happiness, by obtaining a phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Anna, from Havana—J. W. Wilsie, J. H. Harward, R. Morero.

In schr. Dolphin, from Savanilla—T. McLean, J. W. Lindsay, G. W. Griffen, L. Turner.

In brig Nantasket, from Manzanilla—Mr. Sartrustid and lady.

In brig Yankee Blade, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Insley and child, B. Shephard.

In bark Lamplighter, from Palermo—Miss Delia Payne.

In brig Victory, from Point Petre—L. N. Dubois.

MINISTERS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 28 | Sun sets ..... 6 14 | Moon rises .. 8 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 40 | Gov. Island 11 29 | Hell Gate..... 12 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Sept. 12.

Cleared.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; City of New-York, Petrie, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Barks Friedchen, (Pruss.,) Sohr, Bristol, E., Wm. Salem & Co.; Susan A. Brandell, Easton, Belfast, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Stampede, Lewis, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Becuba, (Br.,) Parow, Cork, P. Seymour Kenway; Louisa Bosselman, (Meckl.,) Voss, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Winslow, Davis, Jersey, K., Miller & Houghton; Rosa, (Ital.,) Calcagno, St. Thomas, Aymar & Co.

Brig Penguin, (Br.,) Conyers, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; A. Smithers, (Br.,) Johnson, St. Jago, Brett, Son & Co., Aptolette, (Span.,) Esteyn, Cadiz, Yanaga, Del Valle & Co.

Schr. Abby Gale, Kendall, Boston, M. Briggs & Co.; Onivaro, (Br.,) Coulfect, Le Preaux, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Telegraph, (Br.,) Curry, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf, S. B. Myers, Cobb, Port Royal; Emily, Bates, Hartford, H. L. Rackett; Medad Platt, Kerwan, New-Haven, H. L. Rackett; Artist, Forrester, Providence, S. Kenny; Vigilant, (Br.,) Lightbourn, Nassau, master; J. R. Franklin, Clayton, Philadelphia, F. G. Benton & Sons. Martha S. K. Thorne, Greenwood, Point-a-Petre, B. F. Small & Co.

Sloop *Moth, Bliven, Norwich. C. B. Harvey.*

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Novelty, Shaw, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

U. S. gunboat Massachusetts, G. H. Cooper commander, Port Royal 4 ds.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Margaret, ——, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Oneida, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Eliza, (of Boston,) Kemmerling, Calcutta 156 ds. Has had very heavy weather to the eastward of Cape of Good Hope; sprung foremast, and put into Algoa Bay to fish it. Has lost 2 men by the dysentery, and had one killed by falling from aloft. The E. has a cargo of linseed, &c., to Harbeck & Co.

Ship Cynosure, Robinson, Liverpool July 29, with coal and 31 passengers to John A. McCaw. Has had westerly winds, mostly light, the whole passage. Aug. 5, off Mine Head, split the mainsail, and while unbending it, Thos. Lee, a seaman of New-York, fell from the yard overboard and was lost. It blowing heavy from S. W., with a blinding rain, could not save him.

Ship Sardinia, Pendleton, Liverpool July 22, with mdse to Samuel Thompson's Nephews. Aug. 20, lat. 46 20, lon. 45 20, passed a large ship bound east, with a red ball in her fore top-sail. Sept. 5, spoke Nantucket light-ship—all well. The S. had very heavy westerly gales to the Banks.

Ship Elizabeth, (Br., of Jamaica,) Samson, Shanghai April 18, passed Anjier May 2, Cape of Good Hope June 9, St. Helena July 22, with tea to order.

U. S. storeship National Guard, W. Lee Hope commander, Key West 7th inst.

Ship Rangoon, (new, 1,150 tons,) Boyd, Newburyport 1 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Success, Chase, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Grand Canaria, (Span.,) Arosana, Havana 11 ds. in ballast to order. Is at Lower Quarantine.

Ship Nicolina, (Aus.,) Palcurich, Cork 40 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Co.

Ship Kentuckian, (of Portland,) Mariner, Havre Aug. 2, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Lamplighter, (of Boston,) Payne, Palermo July 22, and the Rock Aug. 31, with fruit to master.

Bark Lucy A. Paul, Sacks, Botterdam 71 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Levanter, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S., Crosley, Newry 42 ds., in ballast to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Agnes, (Brem.,) Semke, Bremen Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. Luling.

Bark Anna, Tuthill, Havana 11 ds., sugar to master.

Bark Afton, Ireland, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Barkentine Mary Lucretia, Powers, Menton Aug. 10, and the Rock 11th, with fruit and lead to T. R. Maxwell.

Brig Anna Jones, (Br., of Plymouth, E.,) Jarvis, Plymouth, E., 56 ds., with China clay to order. Has had strong N. W. and S. W. gales all the passage; has lost main-boom.

Brig Harvest Queen, (Br., of Bermuda,) Hollis, Porto Cabello Aug. 23, and Bonaire 27th, with salt to Rising & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Marion, (of Newport,) Taylor, Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins. Sld. in co. with schr. Seguine, for New-York.

Brig Tyro, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Davison, Long Island, Bah., Aug. 31, with salt to J. F. Whitney. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Nantasket, (of Boston,) Sawyer, Manzanilla 19 ds., with palm leaf, &c., to Owen & Carnegie. Left brig Marietta, just arr.

Brig Victory, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crocker, Point Petre Aug. 5, and East Harbor 26th, with salt to Daniel Starr. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Yankee Blade, Fairchild, New Orleans 20 ds., with sugar to Jonas Smith & Co.

Brig Fashion, (Br., of Shelburne, N. S.,) Naguabo, P. R., 18 ds., with molasses to Sturges & Co.

Brig Handy, (of Goldsboro,) Handy, Nuevitas 13 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig John Pierce, (of Newport, R. I.,) Norton, Sagua Aug. 30, with sugar to master.

Brig Black Hawk, (of Harrington,) Grace, Cienfuegos Aug. 21, with sugar to G. S. Stephenson.

Brig Henry M. Hine, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Dart, St. Jago de Cuba 25 ds., with sugar to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Lady of the Lake, Haskell, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Brig Sea Foam, Coombs, Kennebunk, for Baltimore, inballast.

Brig Hudson, Waterman, Providence, in ballast.

Brig Mary E. Pierce, Chase, Hyannis 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Adeline Townsend, Townsend, New-Orleans 21 ds., with sugar to master. 3d inst., off Havana, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Miliana, on a cruise.

Schr. Albion, (Swed.,) Udderberg, Tobasco 34 ds., with mahogany, bound to Liverpool; put into this port short of water and provisions.

Schr. Dolphin, (Br., of Arichat,) Taylor, Savanilla Aug. 22, with hides, &c., to F. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Horace E. Bell, (of Calais,) Haggerty, Miragoane Aug. 27, with logwood to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Emma Tuttle, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Jessup, Havana Aug. 30, with fruit to Thos Gilmartin. Has anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

Schr. Geo. Kilborn, (of Tremont,) Booth, Manzanilla 22 ds., with palm leaf, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. John Neilson, (Br.,) Burt, Bridgeport, in ballast to master.

Schr. H. L. Scull, Scull, Beaufort, N. C., 5 ds., with cotton and shingles to master.

Schr. Zulma, Armstrong, Machias 9 ds., with spars to master.

Schr. Arabine, Jasper, Elizabethport, with coal for Portland, Me.

Schr. Magnolia, (Br.,) Clements, Windsor, N. S. 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Majestic, Wentworth, Ellsworth, with lumber to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. J. V. Troop, (Br., of Port George, N. S.,) Moore, Guantanamo, Cuba, 20 ds., with sugar to Leaycraft & Co.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Hallett, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Gazette, Boult, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. A. T. Sipple, Bacon, Albany, for Boston.

Schr Sea Mark, Bawlan, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Henry Clay, Delano, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. Golden Gate, Weeks, Boston for Albany.

Schr. Angler, Besse, Wareham 3 ds., nails.

Schr. Lookout, Mitchell, Boston 3 ds.

Schr. A. S Wiswell, Phillips, Boston 3 ds.

Schr. Sea Bird, Hogg, Harwich 4 ds., with fish.

Schr. Texas, Orr, Norfolk Va. 10 ds., deals to master.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Chadwick, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Wm. Chipman, Carroll, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Sea Shell, Holmes, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. D. Ellis, Robbins, Harwich, with fish.

Schr. Herbert Mankin, Lovell, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Arion, Chase, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Charlotte Graves, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Banner, Tufts, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Mountain Home, Holmes, Harwich, in ballast.

Schr. Flying Arrow, Robbins, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Royal Oak, Benson, Boston, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Below.

Brig Carl, (Pruss.) from Cardiff. Also, 1 ship, unknown.

Sailed.

U. S steam transport New-York, Washington, D. C. Steamships Arago, and Star of the South.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Arrived, ships Liverpool Packet, Liverpool; Geo. Raynes, Cadiz; brigs Amele, Port-au-Prince; O. Adams, Matanzas; steamship Merrimac, Alexandria.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—The ship Phantom, (of Boston,) from San Francisco for Hong Kong, was lost, June 14, on Pa'as Shoal. Part of crew arrived at Hong Kong. A British war steamer has gone for the remainder.—(By telegraph to S. S. Gilpin, Merchants' and Exchange Reading Rooms, corner Exchange-place and William-st.)

VESSEL ASHORE.—The French bark Therese, hence, the 10th inst., for Queenstown, is ashore on Jones' Beach, L. I. She lies badly on.—(Favor of Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

The Br. bark Fremanen, and Danish bark Emma Arvigne, have come to the Upper Quarantine to discharge cargo.

Spoken, &c.

Andrews—whaling bark, of and for New-Bedford, Aug. 15, lat. 5 30 N., lon. 33 23 W.

Charles Cooper—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, 152 ds out. Sept. 7, lat. 32 12, lon. 69 05.

Carl—Pruss. brig, from Cardiff for New-York; 10th inst., off Montauk.

Elizabeth Ann—fishing schr., (of Barnstable,) 31,000 fish, had taken 1,000 that day; Aug. 23, lat. 44 07, lon. 50 20; same time, fishing schr. Express.

Geo. Campbell—schr. from Manzanilla for New-York; no date given, off Key West.

George Henry—whaling bark, of and for New-London from Davis Straits; had been frozen in in Davis Straits two Winters; Sept. 5, lat. 41 30, lon. 63 13.

Ardelema—Br. bark, from Manila for St. Thomas, for orders. Aug. 16, lat. 6 56 N., lon. 33 W.?

Oliv

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3424. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

Rumors of a Heavy Battle Below Hagerstown.

Jackson Supposed to be Engaged with the National Forces at Martinsburg.

FIGHTING AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Entire Rebel Force Believed to be Retreating Across the Potomac.

Probable Engagement with their Rear Guard.

Great Excitement in Harrisburgh and Philadelphia.

Troops Rushing Forward at the Call of Gov. Curtin.

REPORTED BATTLE BELOW HAGERSTOWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The Chambersburgh telegraph operator says that he heard firing all the afternoon from the vicinity of Martinsburgh.

The *Bulletin* is out in an extra with the following:

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 13—4 P. M.

Men are wanted in companies. Philadelphia should respond immediately. There is no time for delay.

A heavy battle has been progressing south of Hagerstown for the last four hours. It is supposed to be between JACKSON and the Union forces at Martinsburgh. We have been telegraphing all day for Home Guards and Grey Reserves, and hope they will report in companies, as all others do; after thatils done, they will be formed into regiments to suit them if possible, but in accordance with United States regulations. Send along the men.

The above dispatch has been sent by T. A. SCOTT, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and has been politely handed to us by Mr. E. C. WRIGHT, one of the Directors, who assures us that the Company are prepared to forward 10,000 men to Harrisburgh to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 13—7 P. M.

A dispatch has just been received from Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT, from Harrisburgh, stating that a battle is going on below Hagerstown between MILES' and JACKSON'S forces, and calling on all troops to rush to Harrisburgh. Our citizens are making a prompt response—hundreds of armed men are rushing through the streets to the Pennsylvania Railroad Depôt.

HURRYING FORWARD THE TROOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The following dispatch haa been received from GOV. CURTIN:

HARRISBURGH, Saturday Sept. 13—1:30 P. M.

Contradict the report that no more troops are wanted in Harrisburgh at once.

I want troops at once, and in companies; cannot wait for formations of brigades or regiments.

We are pushing forward troops every hour.

A. G. CURTIN.

REPORTED RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 13.

We have positive information that railroad communication was interrupted and the telegraph wires were cut between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland, yesterday, by the rebels.

A reconnoissance to the vicinity of North Mountain, about seven miles south of Williamsport, encountered some rebel pickets. We killed and captured thirteen.

It was discovered that Gens. LEE and JACKSON had crossed the Potomac River near Martinsburgh.

Gen. LONGSTREET, it was thought, would cross further up the river.

The whole rebel force is retreating across the Potomac.

THE REPORT DISCREDITED.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The reported retreat of JACKSON is not credited in well-informed circles here, and the active preparations of the Governor indicate that he does not put much trust in it. It is more probable that the rebel army has selected Williamsport as a base of operations, and is establishing connections with Virginia at that point.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 13.

The retreat of the entire rebel army across the Potomac River is not believed in official circles.

The sending of troops is urged as necessary.

OUR LATEST WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 13.

We have information that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge over the Monocacy is not injured, and that trains can run between Baltimore and Frederick.

Firing was heard in that direction early this morning by persons in Rockville. A prisoner states that it was the rebels, covering their retreat.

TEN O'CLOCK P. M.—The excitement here has died out, as the apparent danger to Washington is removed. It is believed that the rebel army of invasion is retreating before the National force, and that it will retire into Virginia.

LATEST REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, September 13.

Our information in regard to the crossing of the rebels over the Potomac River is from Cumberland, and from a most reliable source.

A dispatch from Frederick at noon to-day, says that heavy firing in the direction of Harper's Ferry commenced early this morning, and continued until 11 o'clock. It then ceased, and commenced again at noon.

Gen. HOOKER took possession of Frederick last night, and Gen. MCCLELLAN entered that city with his staff this morning.

A dispatch also says that we have captured the rebels' wagon trains.

Persons released by the rebels say that they told them that they were on their way to attack Harper's Ferry.

The impression at Frederick undoubtedly was that the cannonading was at Harper's Ferry.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD AT GREENCASTLE AND CHAMBERSBURG.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 13.

Heavy artillery firing was heard at Greencastle and Chambersburg this morning in the direction of Williamsport.

The main body of the rebels do not appear to have gone to Hagerstown. Gen. LONGSTREET'S Division, numbering from 20,000 to 30,000 men, is only there apparently, to supply forage and supplies for the balance of the rebel army, which is at Boonsboro.

Our pickets have been driven in to the State line.

State troops continue to arrive, and leave for Chambersburgh as fast as transportation can be forwarded.

Gen. LEE is said to be at Hagerstown.

REPORTS FROM THE PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

URBANA, Md., Sept 12—Friday Evening.

We learn, through one of our correspondents that Gen. PLEASANTON reported this afternoon that the cavalry under his command crossed the Monocacy on Thursday, near the Potomac. They found no enemy in force, but saw a train of wagons with a large guard proceeding in the direction of Frederick.

There is no doubt that the troops under Gens. Stonewall JACKSON and LONGSTREET, who were at Frederick, have gone to Hagerstown.

Gen. HILL'S Division left Adamstown yesterday, and is on its way toward the Point of Rocks.

Sugar-Loaf Mountain was occupied on that day by our forces. The rebel signal officers were captured.

Four regiments of rebel cavalry and one battery, under Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, who were located at New-Market, evacuated that point at 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

Everything shows that the rebels are leaving the Monocacy for Hagerstown.

What the intentions of the rebels are is unknown, but the impression is that they will not leave the State without a fight.

If the rebels do not dispute our passage of the Monocacy we shall be in Frederick to-morrow.

If the rebels want to fight all they have to do is to wait until we come up to them.

All our men are in good spirits, and have no doubts as to the result when they meet the enemy.

The rebel encampment is within eight miles of Frederick.

No rebels were to be found by our reconnoitering cavalry on Thursday morning.

Yesterday afternoon our cavalry entered Frederick, and found it deserted by the rebels.

Our forces have been very kindly treated by the people of Frederick County.

THE REBEL RAID ON HAGERSTOWN.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 11.

The rebels entered Hagerstown at about 9 o'clock this morning. They proceeded at once to the railroad depôt and seized twelve hundred barrels of flour. They also commenced to tear up the track near the depôt.

The party consisted of about three hundred rebel cavalry, but a much larger force was supposed to be close behind.

Many of the inhabitants are reported as having welcomed the invaders with the greatest delight—the females by waiving secesh flags and handkerchiefs from their windows, while the men sympathizers caused the arrest of all Union men.

The rebels also took possession of such stores as were pointed out to them as belonging to Union men and placed guards over them.

The rebels are said to be gathering in large supplies of goods, of which they stand greatly in need.

Some of the rebels who have been captured say that they have almost been starved, and that if they did not get supplies at once from this side of the Potomac, their army would not remain together long, as they were tired of fighting without anything to eat.

The United States Marshal, the Sheriff, and other officials left Hagerstown when the rebels entered the place, bringing away with them all the valuables in their different offices.

Hundreds of citizens also left the place, and the road for miles was lined with every description of vehicles filled with men principally, as they were more afraid of being forced to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, or of being carried off to Richmond, than of losing their property.

This town is filled with runaways, all of them very much excited, and each one telling what he saw and heard of the movements of the rebels.

Citizens who arrived to-day from Williamsport say that a very large rebel army is at that point, and it is supposed that they intend crossing there. The people are leaving their homes throughout that entire section of country, and crowding up this way toward Harrisburgh. But it is expected that the rebels will soon be driven out, as large bodies of troops are expected here soon from the northward, under the call of Gov. CURTIN.

The Anderson Cavalary are supplied with horses and other equipments, and, when they are prepared to take the field, we shall no doubt receive a good account of them, as they are one of the finest regiments in the service.

Nothing has been heard from Hegerstown up to 7 o'clock this evening, and it is believed that the rebels will not come this side of that place.

IS HARRISBURGH UNDER MARTIAL LAW?

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 13.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* says:

"Harrisburgh is declared to be under martial law. Every able-bodied man is going to Chambersburgh."

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation forbidding the citizens leaving town, under penalty of arrest.

Martial law has not been proclaimed.

THE EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The military excitement in this city is intense. A large number of armed citizens are leaving for Harrisburgh. Organized bodies of militia, numbering nearly 5,000, will leave to-morrow.

WHAT THE REBELS INTEND DOING.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The rebels claim that they have an army of ninety thousand men in Maryland; also, that they have an army of Southern and Western Virginia, with which they intend menacing Washington, while the army of Maryland sacks the borders and invades Pennsylvania.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE OF REBEL OFFICERS.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The Police made an important capture last night at the house of Dr. T. L. WILLIAMSON, seven miles from this city, on the Hooperstown Road. Having received information that some rebel officers from the invading army were being *fêted* by their friends, the Police proceeded thither and surrounded the house, and whilst those within were having a jolly good time, bagged the whole party, as follows:

Capt. HARRY GILMER, Company F, Stuart's Cavalry; GRAFTON D. CARLISLE, Lieut. BAINS.

These man were disguised in citizens' dress.

The Police also seized Dr. WILLIAMSON, their entertainer, and the following gentlemen friends:

J. P. Hayward, J. H. Buchanan,
Alexander Carey, Martin McGraw.

The whole party were brought to this city and are now in close custody.

The Police were armed with rifles and prepared for any emergency.

The following booty was also found on the premises:

Two splendid horses, a sword, a gun, two revolvers, a large knife, a powder flask, some shoes, boots, flannel shirts, etc., intended for the rebels.

These rebel officers belong to this city. It is thought they will, as they justly should, meet the fate of spies.

REPORTS FROM THE NEWSPAPERS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer* writing from Harrisburgh, under date of Sept. 12, says:

Gen. WOOL has now fully entered upon his duties here. Brig.-Gen. REYNOLDS, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, at present commands the new forces. Col. CHARLES CAMPBELL will lead the advance.

There is no truth in the report of SHELL'S shelling Frederick. The enemy has entirely deserted that place, moving towards Gettysburgh and Greencastle. What numbers have recrossed the Potomac at Williamsport is unknown. It is not a retreat.

The Mayor of Harrisburgh has issued a proclamation commanding every able-bodied man to remain in the city, unless ordered off, and entailing severe punishment upon any who may be arrested by the guards in the attempt to leave.

There is a very large force at Chambersburgh—regulars, cavalry, artillery and militia. The farmers throughout the valley are flocking in. The Harrisburgh militia, infantry, cavalry and artillery, are ordered off. Men are constantly pouring in from the north and west. Six thousand will be here from Pittsburgh. A number of special trains will start for Chambersburgh. The Pennsylvania Railroad carries all militia-men free, singly or in companies.

A special dispatch to the same paper, dated at Washington, says that a prominent Secesh just returned from Frederick, where he has been in consultation with the leading spirits, says that the whole rebel army is going to Pennsylvania, and will march direct to Harrisburgh.

That they will cut off the Northern Central and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads, and move the army *en masse*, living upon the country through which it passes.

That, before reaching Harrisburgh, they will cut the Pennsylvania Railroad at a point near Newton Hamilton, and prevent assistance coming from the West.

They say they can keep a week ahead of Gen. MCCLELLAN all the time, and conquer a peace by holding our cities as hostages, or if they cannot accomplish their object, then to march back into Virginia laden down with stores and supplies of all kinds.

FACTS FROM FREDERICK.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Gettysburgh, on Friday, the 12th, says

"A number of Union refugees of property and social standing from Frederick City are now at this place, among whom are Col. D. Ents, of the Maryland Home Brigade, Grayson Eichenberger, D. W. Brooks, Wm. H. Dungan, Dr. Jones, A. Schaffer, John Stimmell, H. Gollenberg, M. Hashberger, D. Morgan, Gen. A. Abbott, J. H. Markay, M. Houck, Herz Lawience, Lewis Dill and D. Goldsberg. These gentlemen have been daily in communication with Frederick by means unknown to the rebel army, and have been well informed of all occurrences by a messenger nightly arriving here since the occupation of that place by the enemy on Saturday last.

News arrived last evening that the evacuation of Frederick by the rebels commenced at three o'clock A.M. on Wednesday, and ended by nine o'clock P.M., with the exception of a rear guard, which left at three A.M. yesterday morning. Previous to the evacuation, which was stimulated by the reported advance of our army, the headquarters of Gen. LEE were at KELLER THOMAS' house, three miles southeast of Frederick, on the Georgetown road. JACKSON'S headquarters were four miles east of Frederick, on the Baltimore pike, and a large portion of the force laid between these localities. The divisions of HILL, LONGSTREET, and LORING were stretched along each bank of the Monocacy river, between Frederick and the Potomac. Two thousand of JACKSON'S advance guard were encamped north of Frederick, between the forks of the road to Walkersville and the Getty-burgh turnpike. The great bulk of the Manassas army, lumbering from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five thousand men, were considered to be scattered in these various directions. A brother of my informant made a calculation, that 60,000 men, with their bagange wagons, entered Frederick yesterday, from the northeast and south, and filed through by the western road toward Middletown, from three in the morning till nine at night, perhaps 40,000 more having gone from Buckeystown to Petersburgh, and thence north to Middletown, without passing through Frederick. A portion of JACKSON'S cavalry took possession of Hagerstown yesterday morning, whose evident intention is to obtain supplies in that direction, particularly of flour from the mills of Waynesboro', inside of the Pennsylvania line, and grain from Greencastle, Pennsylvania, which is a depot for large railroad freightage of produce to Harrisburgh. The thirty flour mills around Frederick have been despoiled of several thousand barrels of flour, and the farmers, on the northern, eastern and southern side, where the rebels were encamped, have been well relieved of their forage, grain, and cattle, payment in all cases having been honorably made in Confederate notes, to Union men as well as Secessionists, with the exception of Col. DENNIS, who, being a mustering and disbursing officer of our army, had his farm pillaged to the amount of $2,500, without the inestimable privilege of Confederate-scrip compensation. He chiefly suffered through the loss of horses. Guards were placed by LEE over all property, that none might be taken unless paid for.

THE DRAFT.

The wrath of the rebels was excited by the contemplated draft of our Government in Maryland, upon what they considered their own soil, and the only person arrested by them in Frederick was WILLIAM MAHONEY, Commissioner of the draft for Frederick County, whom they finally paroled to remain in the place a certain number of days, after destroying his enrollment list.

All the Union hospital furniture, including mattresses, blankets, sheets and medicines, was taken on the departure of the army, and 160 sick rebel soldiers were left behind, to be provided by our Government with necessaries.

An abundance of wagons were possessed by the rebels, but of heterogeneous descriptions, varying from one-horse to four-horse vehicles, of all shapes and sizes. It was noticed that but about one hundred United States army wagons were among them. From the quantity supposed to have been taken at different times, there is reason to suppose they would have had more.

REBEL RECRUITS.

The number of recruits obtained in Maryland is indefinite, but it was evidently far below the calculation of the rebels, and several hundred soldiers are said to have been lost by desertion. One gang of sixty men came from Emmettsburgh to enlist, but, seeing the condition of their contemplated comrades, were disenchanted, and concluded to return. A few recruits have been obtained in Pennsylvania, among whom seven were from Millerstown, a few miles from this place.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

The rebel Generals expressed themselves as much disappointed at the strong Unionism found through Maryland, and at the apathy displayed by those who avowed themselves as sympathizers. The fighting Secessionists have long since joined their army. They can get supplies in Maryland, but they can get neither the State nor the people. Their visit has raised prices of provisions sensibly in Frederick, and at the present moment flour is at $10 a barrel there, coffee 50 cents, &c. Supplies, however, will soon arrive from Baltimore.

The haste of the rebels to leave Frederick was so great, that they left a number of cannon, also much ammunition and provisions. Early yesterday morning, twenty-five cavalry men from LONGSTREET'S division returned and destroyed the press and type of the *Examiner* office, in revenge for its Union sentiments.

THE MOVEMENTS OF OUR ARMY

The report here is that the advance guard of McCLELLAN'S army commenced, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, to shell the rebel camps from Bush Creek, along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, five miles from Frederick. They doubtless soon found that the enemy had departed, and during the afternoon, were without question, in Frederick. Being satisfied of this, the citizens of that place how sojourning here propose returning to-day.

Our advance is half a day's march behind their rear guard. McCLELLAN'S army, said to be 150,000 strong, has been stretched along different roads, east of Frederick, from the Potomac, up northward to Westminister.

REBELS TO RECROSS THE POTOMAC.

The general impression in Frederick is that the rebel army is returning to Virginia. By the destruction of the railroad bridge across the Monocacy, our army is somewhat crippled in pursuit, but if the rain, which commenced yesterday afternoon, and was partially prolonged through last night, should continue to-day, the Potomac will be fordable in but few places, and, notwithstanding that the rebels possess a pontoon bridge, captured from us during the recent Bull Run battles, it will not alone suffice for a rapid transit of their troops.

Our army will thus have a chance to engage those remaining on this side of the river. Should the Potomac remain fordable they cannot well be caught. Their route from Frederick is to Boonesboro' by way of Middleton. One division of the army will then move south-west, and cross the river at Clear Spring, opposite Shepperdstown; the other will move northwest, to Williamsport, and cross at that point.

The South mountain range, and numerous hills along their line of march, will afford them commanding positions for erecting earthworks, and keeping our troops at bay with their artillery, while they collect additional supplies as they pass, and while JACKSON, now foraging from Hagerstown along our Statline, will have time to return and effect a communication with the main body at Williamsport. We cannot head them off in Virginia. Our forces at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg are but small, and no army can now be spared from the West to meet them.

THE AFFAIR AT SUGAR-LOAF MOUNTAIN.

From the Washington Star of Friday evening.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a portion of the command of Gen. FRANKLIN drove the rebels out of Sugar Loaf Mountain (in Frederick county, Md.,) a point of much military importance, as commanding a view of a large scope of country in all directions. Some resistance was made by the rebels posted there, which was overcome in a few moments, with a loss of not more than half a dozen National killed and wounded. We do not know the rebel loss in the affair.

It was ascertained here last night that in the course of yesterday the rebels were in force at Boonsboro', some fourteen miles west of Frederick.

From circumstances within our knowledge, we incline to the belief that they have already withdrawn most of their infantry from the immediate vicinity of Frederick City toward Boonsboro', and back to the immediate neighborhood of the fords in their rear. We shall, therefore, not be surprised to learn to-morrow that Frederick is again in the hands of the Federal forces.

Large bodies of Union troops continue to push forward to the front, among them many of the finest troops in the service. Thus in the last twenty-four hours we have seen on the avenue the remarkably fine and full Brigade of Max WEBER, long attached to Gen. MANSFIELD'S command in the vicinity of Norfolk. Its steady, soldierly, spirit and general appearance, were the admiration of all beholders as it marched by, and it reflects credit on both Gen. M. and Gen. W. We may also mention the fine Army Corps of Fitz John PORTER, which, if not long since disorganized, as Gen. PORT alleged, has been restored to its former well-known condition as though by magic.

However, the Union army of to-day is fourfold as efficient as on the day when Gen. MCCLELLAN last took command of it. We doubt not that his numbers actually doing duty have been doubled in that time, while the magical restoration of the tone and condition of the men make it by far the most formidable army ever assembled under the flag of the United States.

Forty-one prisoners of war reached here at nine o'clock last night, taken probably in the affair of Sugar Loaf Mountain.

In its second edition the *Star* has the following

"Last evening a portion of the force under Gen. HOOKER advanced and occupied the village of New-Market, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but ten miles from Frederick City. Yesterday morning the rebels occupied it in force. We presume they were not found there with Hooker's advance, as we have been unable to hear of any collision in that quarter.

The rebel army continues on both sides of the Potomac. We know that they are apparently in heavy force on the south side, between Nolan's Ferry and Harper's Ferry. We know further that they have now no force whatever in the vicinity of Centreville and Fairfax, having withdrawn all their pickets from there. Three or four days ago they picketed their lines closely from Centreville to Dranesville.

We doubt not, from all these facts, that their main force continues to hover on both banks of the Potomac, around where they first crossed into Frederick County, Maryland.

FACTS AND RUMORS IN WASHINGTON.

From the Star of Thursday Evening.

There had been no fighting reported here up to noon to-day. As the enemy knew well that the lower fords of the Potomac have been practically seized by Gen. MCCLELLAN, (whose movements of yesterday and the day before put his troops in positions, giving him the command of them,) we take it for granted that ere nightfall we shall hear that they are being massed much nearer the upper fords (between the Monocacy and the Point of Rocks) than the position held by their main force up to yesterday afternoon. The threatening state of the weather makes such a change of position indispensable for them, unless they, too, "take to thought of lines of retreat."

The positions assumed by Gen. MCCLELLAN to command the lower fords involved a general advance of his army of about fifteen miles. It seems to us that in twenty-four hours the enemy must necessarily advance toward Baltimore, or toward this city, (if but to decoy McCLELLAN from the command of some of their absolutely impassible lines of retreat.) They have all to lose and nothing whatever to gain by delaying serious work in Maryland, and the fact that they have delayed them up to this time looks much as though their only purpose in crossing the river was to crotch food, shoes, clothing, etc., and to return into Virginia as soon as seriously threatened by McCLELLAN.

FACTS AND RUMORS IN BALTIMORE.

From the American of Friday.

The movement of so large a rebel force as that represented to be with JACKSON yesterday toward Hagerstown, a distance of thirty miles west of Frederick, may be regarded as an evidence that the whole movement is now to be merely a foraging expedition. LEE will endeavor to hold McCLELLAN back while JACKSON robs Washington County, and devastates some of the border counties of Pennsylvania, and carries his plunder across the river at Williamsport, which is but seven miles from Hagerstown.

LEE is throwing up intrenchments at the mouth of the Monocacy, doubtless for the purpose of protecting his approaches to the fords, when too strongly pressed to remain longer on Maryland soil.

FROM WESTMINSTER.

We learn from a gentleman who left Westminster yesterday morning, that there has been no demonstration of the rebels in that direction. There were a number of unarmed men straggling about, supposed to be deserters, and a party of about a dozen men, supposed to belong to the rebel army, visited Westminster on Wednesday evening. They were unarmed, and after remaining a time, left.

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL ROAD.

We learn that all the bridges on this road are now strongly protected, and that troops are being posted along all the roads leading to it. The trains went out as usual yesterday.

LATEST FROM FREDERICK.

We yesterday met with a gentleman who was within sight of Frederick City on Wednesday, and returned by way of Union Bridge and Westminster. He witnessed the departure of JACKSON'S division of the rebel army from Frederick, and its movements along the Buckeystown and Carrollton road toward Hagerstown. It consisted of cavalry, artillery and infantry, with ammunition wagons, and but few other vehicles.

The line could be traced across the mountains by the dense cloud of dust that rose in the distance, the line of march having been taken up about 3 o'clock in the morning. The number in the column was variously estimated at from 15,000 to 40,000. A portion of them came directly through Frederick, and the balance had previously been encamped on the Emmitsburgh road, north of Frederick. The enemy had not advanced to Emmittsburgh, nor had there been any pickets nearer Westminster than about five miles beyond Union Bridge.

Parties who arrived at Union Bridge from Frederick state that a number of young men of Frederick had started out to join the rebel army, but that most of them seeing the forlorn condition of the men came to the conclusion that they could not stand such a service and prudently returned to their homes.

The best order had been kept in Frederick by the Provost Guard, and the stores had been cleared of all kinds of produce, and wagons and vehicles had been pressed into the service to move it off. One merchant had eight thousand dollars of Confederate scrip in his possession, which had been given him for his stock of flour, at the rate of $16 per barrel. They paid for everything they took in this kind of money, and although some of them had United States Treasury notes, they would not part with them. They even refused to receive in change any of their own money, demanding Maryland notes. Of course the storekeepers dare not refuse. The farmers of the surrounding country had also suffered similarly in the seizure of their stock, and the sympathizers of JEFF. DAVIS have fared, in this respect, the same as the Union men.

Frederick County will long remember this visit of the "redeemers of My Maryland," who have destroyed their substance like a swarm of locusts. Washington County commences its suffering to-day.

The rebels are said to complain that their reception in Maryland is not so cordial as they anticipated, and have looked in vain for the insurrection they expected in Baltimore, and a rally of the faithful to their flag in Western Maryland. Those who have been sending prayers to JEFF. DAVIS to come to their rescue, have not, they say, rushed forward to welcome them.

FOUR DAYS' EXPERIENCE WITH THE REBELS IN FREDERICK.

We had yesterday a conversation with a gentleman who was in Frederick when BRADLEY JOHNSON and his rebel followers came into the city, and remained there four days, not leaving until Tuesday evening. We append the substance of the conversation:

Q.—What is the number of the rebels?

A.—It would be impossible to say. They are, however, in large force—I should suppose not less than 70,000 men, though they claim to be over 100,000. One of the most intelligent of them told me that nearly the whole force who fought POPE are with them.

Q.—Do they interfere with the people?

A.—Not in the least. I mixed among them after Gen. LEE'S proclamation was issued, and spoke my sentiments very freely. They took it all in good part, and replied to me as they thought proper.

Q.—Was there any Federal money used by them in their purchases?

A.—None at all that I heard of. The only money besides Confederate scrip was some South Carolina money. They have perfectly cleared everything out of the city in the way of clothing and provisions, so much so that if they remain a week longer both soldiers and people will be in a starving condition. They go around the town, also, begging something to eat, but always offer Confederate scrip in payment.

Q.—How did the storekeepers fare?

A.—They have sold everything, and been compelled to give money in change. They were ordered to open their stores by BRADLEY JOHNSON, and did not dare to refuse the money offered. Mr. A. J. DELASHMAN, one of the leading Secessionists, had a large stock of boots and shoes, and while dealing them out for rebel scrip, fairly gritted his teeth in silence when some of his Union friends congratulated him on the fine business he was doing. Mr. D. was one of the Committee of citizens who went out to welcome the rebels to the city.

Q.—Has any of the houses of the Union citizens who absented themselves been invaded?

A.—The only house occupied by the rebels is that of Gen. COOPER, and it is not abused. A party of soldiers, incited by some of the Secession town people, broke into the Frederick *Examiner* office, and commenced to destroy the office furniture, when a secession lawyer named ROSS interfered, and the Provost-Guard coming up, soon dispersed the party. BRADLEY JOHNSON told them that any attempt to renew the outrage on private property would be punished by death.

Q.—Did they obtain many recruits in Frederick?

A.—Not many in Frederick, but about five hundred came in from Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Montgomery and Carroll Counties, and some from Baltimore City. After seeing the character of the army and the life which the men lead, many of them refused to go, and were getting home again. When leaving myself I met six young men from Carroll County, and pointed them to Westminster. They acknowledged to me that they had been to Frederick to join the army, but after "seeing and smelling" it, had concluded to return home. They begged me not to give their names.

Q.—What did they mean by smelling it?

A.—They meant exactly what they said. I have never seen a mass of such filthy, strong-smelling men. Three of them in a room would make it unbearable, and when marching in column along the street the smell from them was most offensive. There are some of the better class of men among them, but the great mass are men of lowest caste, and although under strict discipline, the filth that pervades them is most remarkable. Their sympathizers at Frederick have been greatly disappointed in the character of the army, and most of them are now as anxious for them to disappear as they were for them to come. Their coming to Frederick has been a sad visitation to the meddling classes, many of whom have lost everything in exchange for rebel scrip, especially the storekeepers. They have no uniforms, but are well armed and equipped, and have been inured to hardships that they care but little for any of the comforts of civilization.

Q.—What was the general appearance of the rebel soldiers?

A.—They were the roughest looking set of creatures I ever saw—their features, hair and clothing matted with dirt and filth, and the scratching they kept up was a constant source of amusement. The secession ladies of Frederick used to call the troops of Gen. LONG "nasty, dirty creatures," and the Unionists had evidently a peculiar species of slang to remind them of their filthiness. Whenever a Secessionist met a Secessionist on the street he would commence to scratch, which all understood.

Q.—What do you think of the purpose of the rebel army?

A.—They say that their coming into Maryland was a question of starvation or food. They were almost famished for food when they reached the Potomac, and say that for three days they had lived principally on green corn and apples.

Q.—But what is their purpose now?

A.—They are in full force, and undoubtedly proposed when they crossed the river to meet Gen. POPE and serve him as they did on the other side of the river, and capture Washington. But when they heard that Gen. MCCLELLAN was before them in full command they became more cautious in their movements.

Q.—What is their opinion of Gen. MCCLELLAN?

A.—They respect and fear him. In fact, they laugh at POPE and MCDOWELL, and say that they advanced on them with the fullest confidence of defeating them and destroying their army. Had they found POPE in command on the Maryland side they think they would have been in Washington in a few days.

Q.—But what is their purpose now?

A.—Well, when I left Frederick on Tuesday evening it was under the conviction that they were about to leave, and I feared that they might desire to take me with them. I had mixed among them so much, and talked so freely, that I feared they would think I knew too much to be left behind. There was every indication that they had become alarmed at the systematic movements of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and were looking well to secure a safe line of retreat back to Virginia. The starting of Gen. JACKSON with his immense division, estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 men of all arms, towards Hagerstown, was looked upon as the first indications of a backward movement. There were also evidences of trepidation among the troops, who began to think they were not on safe ground.

Q.—Do you think they had any expectation of reaching Baltimore?

A.—Not unless they had first succeeded in defeating MCCLELLAN and co., having Washington. They would never leave the line of the Potomac so long as Gen. MCCLELLAN was at hand to move in their rear.

Q.—Did the Secessionists of Frederick give them any demonstrations of welcome?

A.—The great mass of the better classes of the sympathizers in Frederick have kept entirely aloof from them, and regret their presence. Those of no property and but little cash gave them a noisy welcome, and some of them will go back to Virginia with them—not to join the army, but to avoid the draft. A Committee of secession citizens went out to welcome them, but most of them were soon ashamed of the course they had pursued. The secession storekeepers have lost their goods with others; and wear most colossus countenances.

Q.—Did BRADLEY JOHNSON ride around town with the American flag tied to his spurs?

A.—I heard he did, but did not see it myself. I, however, heard a gentleman who was driving through the city with the American flag trailing in the dust after them. They took down all they could find, and then dragged them after them to their camps.

Q.—Was their language vile out?

A.—Very violent against the Yankees. It was a common saying that they desired no better sport than to kill and scalp a Yankee. An officer speaking to a secession lady in this strain, said he would "kill one upon the top of a cottage with as much pleasure as he would a chicken." A large yet negro of the same called Topsy, who was listening to this ferocious talk, exclaimed, with wide open, horror-struck eyes, "Oh, massa, would you eat him too?"

Q.—Have they crossed any cavalry across the river?

A.—Well, I cannot say positively. They have given a great deal of cattle through the town, some of them out in the direction of their camps, and some toward the fords. Of course, no one is permitted to go toward the fords. I have heard, however, that they have driven large quantities of cattle across.

Q.—Do you think they intend to enter Pennsylvania?

A.—Not unless they defeat the army of Gen. MCCLELLAN, then of course they will be able to go where they choose. The movements of JACKSON up toward Hagerstown is with the intention of making raids into Pennsylvania, but if Gen. LEE is driven from the line of the Monocacy by Gen. MCCLELLAN, JACKSON will hasten back into Virginia by way of the ford at Williamsport. A heavy rain-storm might also hurry their movement back across the river without making a fight.

Q.—Do the rebel soldiers look to be in good health?

A.—Yes, generally speaking. They are gaunt and hardened by exposure, though many of them were suffering with diarrhœa on account of the food they had been eating.

Q.—Did you meet many Baltimoreans among them?

A.—No, not many. I questioned them with regard to the Maryland troops, and they generally answered that there were but few of them left. They had been in so many hard fights that they were either in their graves or in the hospitals. The Maryland Regiments had been so diminished in numbers that they were disbanded. Those that are still in the service are acting as substitutes in the various regiments.

Q.—Are there many Irish and Germans among them?

A.—Yes, there is pretty much the same proportion of foreign element as in our army. They are not so bitter as the native born, but all boast of their prowess over the Yankees.

Q.—Do they think that they are superior soldiers to the Federal troops?

A.—The men do, though the officers candidly admitted that our soldiers fought well, but that their Generals were not equal to those of the Southern army. They said that their victories were obtained by outgeneraling our Generals. Both officers and men admitted that if Gen. MCCLELLAN was out of the way they would soon be in Washington.

Q.—Were there any church services at Frederick on Sunday last?

A.—Yes, there were services in most of the churches, and some of the soldiery attended. At the Methodist Church, Rev. ROBERT CADDAS prayed most devoutedly for the success of the Union Army, and for the President of the United States, and all in authority.

Q.—What do you think of the rebel cavalry?

A.—They were quite numerous, but their horses presented a poor appearance. They bore the evidence of hard usage and scarcity of provender.

Q.—How many leading Generals were in Frederick?

A.—Gens. LEE, JACKSON and LONGSTREET were all there; ROGER A. PRYOR is there, and has all the appearance of an incendiary fiend. BRADLEY JOHNSON, as Provost-Marshal, gave no offence to the the Union men, and seemed desirous of securing their good opinion.

From the American of yesterday.

FREDERICK EVACUATED—LIEUT. FRANK GALLAGHER A PRISONER.

We have some additional particulars from a gentleman who left Frederick at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, where he had been since the occupation of Frederick. He confirms all the statements we have published with regard to the destitute condition of the rebel army, but says that the discipline was more severe amongst them. For the slightest offence he saw officers knock men down with the butt of their pistols, and otherwise treat them with the greatest severity. They were in the most filthy condition, and could be seen about the streets picking the lice off each other.

He states that the evacuation of Frederick County commenced during Tuesday night, and that the train was about 1,500 wagons, nearly all of them empty, and he has no doubt that they are to be filled in the valleys on the way to Williamsport, and to go back loaded to Virginia. They said they were going to Pennsylvania, but our informant says that they never go where they say they are going, and it was his impression that they would cross back to Virginia at Williamsport. As to their number, he contends that not more than 30,000 have passed through Frederick, and he thinks that they left fully impressed with the conviction that a longer stay in that section of country would not be safe.

When he left the town was quiet and even the Provost Guard had been withdrawn. He passed on the Baltimore Turnpike, the Fourth Rebel Maryland Cavalry going toward Frederick, with baggage train in front, evidently closely following the rear of LONGSTREET'S army, which had gone over the mountains toward Hagerstown. He passed the rebel pickets at New-Market, at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Gen. HOOKER'S Division of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Army advanced on Frederick in force from Poplar Springs at noon yesterday, and doubtless occupied the town last night, as there was no force to oppose him.

We also learn from the same gentleman that Lieut. FRANK GALLAGHER, of the Maryland Home Cavalry, as well as Lieut. R. H. MILLING, of the same cavalry, were taken prisoners at Leesburgh, in the skirmish at that place on Tuesday, the 3d inst., and at last accounts were held by the rebels as such, waiting to ascertain to which United States army division they belonged. As they are in the division of Gen. WOOL, no apprehension need be felt as to their not being paroled.

MOVEMENT OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

We had an interview yesterday with a messenger from Gen. BURNSIDE'S *corps d'armée*, who left Lisbon, on the Baltimore and Frederick turnpike, at 9 o'clock Thursday evening. Gen. BURNSIDE occupied at that time the Frederick turnpike from Cooksville to Ridgeville with his Infantry, and had sent a strong cavalry force, with artillery, to New-Market. Just as the messenger left, the report reached headquarters that the enemy had been driven out of New-Market, and some prisoners captured.

The army was in excellent condition, and was moving forward with enthusiasm to meet the enemy.

THE BATTLE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Repulse of the Rebel Gen. Loring with Great Slaughter.

The Rebels Terribly Cut Up While Attempting to Ford the Potomac.

Another Sanguinary Repulse from the Maryland Heights.

The Rebels Mowed Down by Masked Batteries.

The Baltimore *American* of yesterday morning has the following:

"A gentleman who left Frederick Thursday afternoon states that when he left, there was considerable consternation among the rebels with regard to a rumor that had just reached town of a heavy battle at Harper's Ferry.

Col. DIXON H. MILES repulsed an attack by Gen. LORING, with great slaughter. The account was that LORING had crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, simultaneously with the crossing of JACKSON and LEE at Leesburgh. Instead of marching toward Hagerstown, he had taken the public road by the canal in the direction of Harper's Ferry.

A short distance above Harper's Ferry he attempted to ford the river with a large body of cavalry and infantry. The report was, that when the river was covered with troops, Col. MILES opened upon them with his batteries from Camp Hall and from the trestle-work of the railroad, with grape and canister, causing the river actually to run with blood, when the attempt was abandoned.

They had also previously made an att

VOLUNTEER SURGEONS AT BULL RUN

A Narrative, by One of the Number, of What They Saw and What They Did.

Late on Saturday night, Sept. 6, a telegram was received by His Honor the Mayor, from the Secretary of War, to the effect that there had been a very severe battle at Bull Run—that there were immense numbers of wounded upon the battle-field, and that all surgeons who could be spared from New-York should report at once to the Surgeon-General at Washington.

Acting upon this information, Mayor OPDYKE at once notified as many of the profession as possible to meet at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. On motion of Dr. CHARLES D. SMITH, His Honor the Mayor was called to the Chair, and Dr. JOHN W. GERMON was elected Secretary. The purpose of the meeting having been stated, the gentlemen ready to offer their services were requested to inscribe their names, or give them to the Secretary.

The following gentlemen complied:

Chas. D. Smith,	Jno. W. Greene,	Peck,
W. N. Blakeman,	Wm. Detmold,	Finnell,
George Lorrillard,	Fred. Bedford,	Porter,
Thad. Halstead,	Finnell,	Ealy,
Isaac Taylor,	Furman,	J. W. Markoe,
Bulkeley,	James Anderson,	Bidden,
Driscom,	Wilson,	Dougbé,
Austin I. Sands,	Halleck,	Jos. D. Stone,
Depkeard,	Elisha Harris,	Little,
McAllister,	Gouv. Smith,	Boorsem.

On motion of Dr. ISAAC E. TAYLOR, an Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of Drs. DAYTON, STONE, and HALSTEAD, for the purpose of offering the services of the New York Delegation to the Surgeon General. The Mayor pledged himself for the expenses incurred by the Delegation.

The meeting then adjourned. The members were requested to meet at 6 o'clock at the Jersey City Ferry.

Twenty-six of the Delegates were there at the appointed time. The remainder sent word that they would leave in the first morning train.

Upon the arrival of the Delegation at Washington they were taken to WILLARD's Hotel, rooms were provided, and they were made perfectly comfortable.

The Executive Committee then called upon the Surgeon-General, who stated that the number of wounded had been greatly exaggerated, but that there was still a large number that required attention; that he would put the Capitol at the disposition of the New-York Delegation, to be used as a hospital, provided they would agree to sustain it. This was reported to the Delegation, and they unanimously consented to accept the proposition. Beds were procured—all went busily to work, and in the course of a day the Rotunda and corridors were ready to contain nearly a thousand patients. Arrangements for supplying the starved soldiers with food were made by the Medical Director, Dr. MOORE, in the cellar of the building, and everything was in readiness, with the exception of the patients.

News was now brought to the Surgeon-General that more surgical aid was needed upon the battle-field. On Thursday morning the delegation were told that only ten Surgeons could be taken, and in consequence all but ten were dissatisfied. These ten gentlemen were requested by the Medical Director to prepare for the journey; and being ready, seated themselves at 10 in the morning in the ambulances that were drawn up in front of WILLARD's, and there remained until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. By this time the greater number began shrewdly to suspect that their services would not be required, and accordingly left for New-York. About 4 o'clock Dr. MOORE appeared, and stated that he should like the services of volunteers, as many as possible. Nearly all of the delegation volunteered, and in half an hour had left Willard's and were on their way over the Long Bridge. That bridge, however, was so blocked up by baggage wagons, horses, &c., that we were repeatedly obliged to stop. At length, after two weary hours, the various impediments were successfully overcome, and we drove forward about two miles to the encampment of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who were to accompany us as a burial party. But this regiment having just arrived, after a twelve hours' march, were so fatigued that it was thought they could not advance, so we were forced to encamp ourselves. All the wagons were drawn up in line, the horses fed, and a fire made, a package of coffee, meat and dry bread disposed of, and each one ready to retire, when a messenger arrived with a dispatch from Dr. HAMMOND to Dr. MOORE, ordering him to proceed at once to Bull Run. So all were aroused, horses put to, and in fifteen minutes the train was again on its way. Four or five miles from this point at Bailey's Cross Roads we fell in with Col. KILPATRICK's Regiment, who requested our assistance, as one of his men in slinging his carbine over his shoulder, was supposed to have wounded the femoral artery. One of the assistant surgeons volunteered to attend to him, was left in charge, and the rest of the train moved on. Arriving at Fairfax Court-house, which is a village consisting of about fifty houses, we saw but four inhabitants, and these seemed to look upon us with aversion. Seven miles beyond we came to Centreville, passed through a small squad of cavalry, and then stopped in front of Gen. FLORENCE's headquarters, when the detachment of Cavalry who accompanied us were relieved of their arms, and we were then permitted to proceed. Crossing Cub Run, five miles beyond Centreville, we soon reached the old battle-ground of Bull Run, which is three miles this side of the last battle-field, also called Bull Run. Here we saw a caisson of one of the Ohio batteries, and two or three large guns, still left upon the field; pushing on, we soon came to the camp established by Dr. CROSBY, whom we found busily engaged with his corps of assistants, attending to the wants of about 300 wounded. We were soon introduced, divided into squads and sent off in different directions. Dr. GARDNER, with two assistants, was dispatched to Cross's, about three miles further south. He says that in his course, he was obliged to cross the embankment where so many of our brave fellows fell—the sight could not have been more horrible.

Here dead bodies lay in every strange, grotesque position—some prone upon the back, some upon their faces, biting the dust; there cold and stiffened fingers clenching fast the earth; some resting, as it were, against a friendly tree; here a heap of four or five, one upon the other; there a row struck as by one blow and fallen upon the very line in which they had advanced in battle array. Further on again, a pile of dead, said to number eighty, their bodies located in cold embrace, one resting his pallid cheek upon another's bleeding breast, so firmly commencing his last sleep, and the skirmishers, who had been sent into the woods, lay there strewn so thick, on every side, that one could hardly take a step without stumbling over a corpse.

Arriving at the house of Mr. CROSS, the Doctor found Dr. MCGEWAN in charge, handed over to him the supplies, and then looked through the Hospital. Many of the wounded were shot through the hips and lower extremities; some in the shoulder and arms; one had been struck upon the brass buckle of his cap, which had been driven in upon the brain, and was removed by the Surgeon soon after he was brought in. The next morning, Dr. HOWARD, of the Army, arrived with ten ambulances, and Dr. GARDNER was detailed to bring in some wounded who were said to be about half a mile to the right; he went, but found only some wounded Confederate soldiers who were very polite and received gratefully a little tobacco presented by the doctor. Returning to Cross's house, all the wounded were placed in ambulances, and started for Dr. COURTNEY's camp. Here the patients and doctors had each one a bowl of soup and piece of bread, and then left for Washington with five hundred and sixty. On account of the wounded but slow progress was made. At Centreville the arms were returned to our cavalry, and while we were waiting, the doctor in charge of the temporary Union Hospital there, sent us out a pail of ice water, which was an agreeable change from the mud we had been drinking before. After reaching Fairfax Court-House the train was stopped, and each man given a bowl of soup, some eggnog, and piece of bread. After completing the meal, the train again moved on with but few interruptions, until it reached the Cross Roads, when we were obliged to wait two hours while some Pennsylvania regiments and their artillery went by. This time was occupied by many of the Doctors in sleeping, wrapped up in their blankets, by the side of the road. We reached WILLARD's at 4 in the morning of Sunday. As there were no rooms to be had there, those who could found a sofa, and soon forgot hunger, thirst and wounded in sleep. Most of the gentlemen left Washington on Sunday afternoon; a few staid over until the Monday morning train.

While at Cross's, Dr. GARDNER conversed with two or three of the Confederate officers, one from New-Orleans, one from Alabama, and the other from Gordonsville, Va.; they were all gentlemanly men, very polite, talked pretty freely with him on most topics. They told him that coffee was selling for $3 a pound, salt for $60 a sack; shoes, the commonest kind, were $10 a pair; boots from $30 to $35 a pair. They said it was an excellent opportunity to make money by running the blockade; they appeared convinced that they were fighting for their independence; that the North had acted unjustly toward them; that the North had no right to invade their soil, and they would endeavor to prevent it at the hazard of their lives; the privates were suffering much, their clothes being in very poor condition; shoes were in great demand, many of the men had been sent back as the army moved on toward Leesburgh, because their feet were perfectly bare. All the dead Union soldiers were rifled of their shoes and pants, if they were fit to wear; the pockets of those left on the field were invariably turned wrong side out. The officers were generally found entirely naked, as their clothes were of so much better quality. The country through which we passed after leaving Fairfax Court House was damaged and utterly devastated; half-burned farm-houses and barns, fences torn down and burned, trees cut away, fields laid waste, and the whole country, as far as the march of the army had reached, on either side of the road a scene of desolation. As we advanced stronger evidences appeared—wagons broken and left upturned on the roadside; occasionally a dead horse, fragments of boxes, clothing, straw, broken bottles showed the line of march of the host which had trampled the sacred soil of Virginia before us. At Fairfax we saw, for the first time, the rebel pickets; otherwise, there were no soldiers at the Court-House, and, indeed, few signs of life; there were a few negroes on the porch of what had once been a hotel, a few women gazed at us from the windows, and occasionally one of the infant causes of all this difficulty would run out with an air of stupid curiosity, to see the long train as it passed; altogether, it was a scene of utter, irremediable ruin. Years must pass, with the most favorable circumstances, before that country can be brought back to the condition in which it was two years since.

AFFAIRS AT ALEXANDRIA.

From our Special Correspondent.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, Sept. 5, 1862.

CONDITION OF ALEXANDRIA.

I came here last evening, on board the beautiful *Ariel*—an old Fortress Monroe acquaintance—with my friend, the kind and gentlemanly Capt. JOHN DALY.

Although so much nearer to the eventful battle-fields of the past week, I am surprised to find far less excitement here than in Washington, although an amount of movement that could scarcely be surpassed by the most crowded parts of Broadway. The countless number of troops constantly going and coming—some limping weary and sore-footed from the battle-field; others freshly arriving from the teeming North to man our fortifications—the endless trains of ambulances and wagons—cavalry dashing about in every direction,—all present the most animated appearance. Retail dealers of every kind are doing a flourishing business, and as one wanders among the dilapidated and ill-paved streets, and hears laughter and merriment at every corner, he could almost fancy himself in some old French town during Carnival time.

SPIRIT OF OUR TROOPS.

Strange to say, this elasticity of spirit is far more noticeable among those who have been doing the fighting, than among civilians. A braver set of fellows never existed than those composing our armies. I have yet to talk to the first man—whether officer or private—who is at all downhearted. Many grumble (and have they not good reason?) at the miserable manner in which our troops have been manœuvred, but they are flushed with hopes of retrieving all past disaster, and as certain of putting down the rebels as if a blow had not yet been struck.

INDIVIDUAL HEROISM.

Where so many are acquitting themselves nobly, it is impossible to record every individual act of bravery; but now and then cases will come to one's personal knowledge, and it is only fair to give all such cases publicity. Among those who did honor to themselves in the recent engagements, I know of none that have a more noble record than the Fourteenth United States Infantry, of PORTER's Corps. This regiment went into action with 600 men, and came out with only 200. Capt. D. H. MCKIBBIN, of this regiment, received one ball through his ear, and coming out at the back of his head—two through his hat; another spent ball struck him on the thigh, and his horse was pierced in three places. While streaming with blood, and almost unconscious from the wound in his head, Capt. H. K. THATCHER, of his regiment, rode up and begged to take command. "No," said the gallant MCKIBBIN, "I can stand it a little longer, you take command when I fall." He did stand it, remained with his men through the whole desperate engagement of Saturday, and is now in Washington suffering from the effect of his wounds.

Another Captain of the same regiment—J. M. LOCKE, of Cincinnati—exhibited no less bravery. A spent ball struck his right arm, a shell splinter struck the back of his neck, and a bullet pierced his clothing near the thigh,—but he escaped unhurt, cheering on his men to the last.

Capt. H. K. THATCHER, also of Cincinnati, very fortunately escaped, with nothing but a rude, but honorable, disfigurement of his left shoulder-strap. But Capt. O'CONNELL, of the same regiment, had the most miraculous escape of all. He received two wounds in his thigh, *ten bullet-holes through his clothing*, and his horse killed under him, and yet he is doing well.

The Fifth New-York, also of PORTER's Corps, left 80 *dead* on the field. Allowing the usual ratio of four wounded to one killed, this fine regiment must have had between 300 and 400 wounded out of 600 men! While we can raise armies by the million, and of such stuff as this, we have little to fear.

ENTHUSIASM ABOUT M'CLELLAN.

Whether Gen. MCCLELLAN is the right man or not there can be no mistaking that he is the *present* favorite of the army, and that his supersading POPE is hailed with the wildest acclamation of delight. This certainly was not the state of things immediately following the evacuation of the Peninsula. Gen. MCCLELLAN's name was then bandied about in a manner painful for his friends to hear. Whether this wonderful change is owing to the proverbial fickleness of republics, or to the necessity of using his name as a political watchword, or to any new lights which have compelled the army to return to their first love, will be a curious thing for history to determine. Of one thing, however, you may be quite sure: no other name but MCCLELLAN's can, just now, solidarize our forces, and keep alive the enthusiasm of our army.

THEATRICALS IN ALEXANDRIA.

I was induced to visit the only place of amusement here, in company with some of our heroes, in search of relaxation. It was a sort of half concert, half theatre, held at Liberty Hall. The first thing that surprised me was a huge placard on each side of the stage, saying "The audience will please not applaud—wounded soldiers below." This was the first intimation I had that this revelry was held *over a hospital*. The audience paid little attention to the admonition, and the poor fellows below must have wished them in perdition. The patriotic songs called forth bursts of applause at the mention of the names of MCCLELLAN, MORRIS, of the *Cumberland*, WORDEN, ERICSSON, &c.

THE LIQUOR LAW

is being most rigidly enforced, both here and in Washington. In the latter place beer is still sold, but here even that beverage is withheld with a severity I never saw before.

STONEWALL JACKSON

has the credit of having played us a smart trick in the capture of those 100 wagons. He telegraphed to our authorities—under POPE's signature—for just that number of wagons with provisions, and, as soon as they arrived, bagged them, and then telegraphed to Richmond to send on men, as he had plenty to feed them with. JACKSON was evidently intended for a Yankee, however much he may hate them.

THE WOUNDED

continue arriving here from the battle-field. The *Long Branch* has just left us with 350, and the *Ariel* is fast loading with another cargo to take to Washington. These soldiers, with many of whom I have just been conversing, all share in the same unbounded confidence in Gen. MCCLELLAN, pour the same imprecations upon the head of MCDOWELL, and give the rebels credit for having treated them mercifully when wounded, in spite of their having taken the clothes of our dead, which they say was done simply because they sorely wanted clothing, but not from any wanton or cruel feeling of spoliation. NEMO.

Sunday Last in Baltimore.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 7, 1862.

There has been but little attention to Sabbath duties in this city to-day, though it has been a day of that quiet loveliness which invites to worship. The actual presence of Confederate troops on Maryland soil is a fact too nearly concerning Baltimore for her citizens to give heed to much else at present. The rebels are secretly exultant, but still avoid any other demonstration that will call attention to them. They venture forth as little as possible, turn from crowds with the instinct of self-preservation quickened by the treatment some of them have received at the hands of disorderly Unionists. Their joy at the apparent approach of their "day of deliverance" is not without its alloy, for a report is current among them that the advance of Stonewall JACKSON toward Baltimore shall be the signal of another St. Bartholomew massacre, of which Secessionists are to be the victims. In spite of their disarmament at one time by the Government, weapons are still common enough among them to make any disturbance a serious one for both sides.

The nervousness of the Secessionists no doubt magnifies the danger, but it is still evident that there are causes of discord here which may readily be fanned into a conflagration that would severely tax the efforts of the police to get it under control. Every precaution is being taken in advance, and an efficient patrol system is just going into operation. If there is any disturbance it will come from the Union side, probably, for their opponents are in no situation to attempt violence. As I heard a street wrangler asserting yesterday, all those who had any fight in them have gone away and left nothing but non-combatants behind. The fear of a draft has of late kept many young men into Dixie, as some of the stable-keepers know to their cost, incurring the loss of their establishments, hired to these absconding rebels, just for short rides into the country. The Upper Potomac has been the favorite crossing-place since our gunboats have been cruising about so much below Washington.

The city is full of rumors to-night, none of which are worth transmitting, except such as you will get in the regular course of telegraphing. It is strange how Baltimoreans cling to the idea that their city is to be bombarded some day by our vessels without a moment's notice. Many old ladies scarcely sleep o' nights for fear that their rest may be disturbed before morning by the National bombs crashing among their jam-pots and pickle-jars. I still hear of people in all directions gathering together their papers, and putting their houses in order for any emergency. This is wise, for, as I have indicated, there are elements of disturbance in the city itself that may break forth at any time.

It is scarcely believed, even among Secessionists, that the rebels have any present designs on Baltimore, though they profess great confidence in their ability to take it without much trouble. Any of the forts, it is declared, can be forced to yield within five hours, and their possession would make the harbor untenable to anything but iron-clads.

Pennsylvania is more generally stated to be the object of Confederate ambition, and Philadelphia the particular subject of their intentions. A raid into the Northern States they are foolish enough to believe here will speedily terminate the war by revealing to the North the folly of attempting to subjugate a people who, after such efforts to destroy them, are still strong enough to thus carry the war into Africa.

PIERREPONT.

An Appeal to the Public in Behalf of the Prison Association of New-York.

The undersigned has accepted the position of Corresponding Secretary of the Prison Association of New-York. This society was formed in December, 1844, under the auspices of such men as REV. F. BUTLER, JOHN DUER, THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, JAMES MILNOR, GARDINER SPRING, and other no less eminent and worthy citizens. Whatever had been done before for the reclamation and care of persons amenable to the penalty of the law, was the work of benevolent individuals, acting with reference to particular cases. There was no systematic, organized method of reaching the discharged convict with elevating and remedial influences. But, previous to that time, the attention of benevolent and thoughtful persons had been directed to this subject. It had become a problem how, on the one hand, to screen the innocent and the unfortunate, arrested through mistake or malice, from undeserved punishment; and how, on the other, to save the released prisoner from relapsing into crime. This problem was the providential occasion of the Prison Association. The formation of this society was the solution of both the difficulties involved in the problem.

The one great and paramount object of the Association is the prevention of crime. This object it seeks to accomplish—first, by a humane attention to persons arrested and detained for examination or trial; secondly, by the improvement of prison discipline; and thirdly, by the encouragement and assistance it extends to discharged convicts in their efforts to reform and gain an honest livelihood.

From a careful examination of its annual reports, I am profoundly impressed with the great usefulness of the Association as an agency for the prevention of crime and the reformation of criminals. With resources wholly inadequate to such a prosecution of its work, as the best and highest interests of the community demand, it has, nevertheless, with the slender means accorded to it during the seventeen years of its existence, achieved the following results:

Fifty thousand seven hundred and fifty persons detained, either as witnesses or for examination or trial,—2,985 per annum—have been visited in prison and suitably counseled.

Five thousand two hundred and sixty-two detained prisoners,—309 annually—either innocent or very young, or manifestly penitent and resolved to sin no more, have been discharged on the recommendation of the Association, and the children restored to their distressed and anxious parents or friends.

Seventeen thousand six hundred and five complaints,—1,035 yearly—have been carefully examined.

Four thousand four hundred and fifty-three complaints,—a yearly average of 265—have been, at the instance of the Association, discontinued as either frivolous or the result of passion or prejudice.

Six thousand nine hundred and seventy-three discharged convicts,—an annual average of 410—have been aided with money or clothing.

Two thousand five hundred and seventy-eight discharged convicts,—151 per annum—have been provided with situations where they could earn, and where most of them are actually earning an honest living. Less than five per cent. of these have ever been recommitted to prison, and more than three-fourths have been reclaimed and restored to a career of virtuous and useful industry.

Seventy-one searching inspections of prisons—State and County—have been made, by which a great mass of valuable information has been collected, the condition and workings of our penal institutions clearly shown, and their government and discipline materially improved.

The criminal jurisprudence of the State is not a little indebted to this organization. A Committee of the Association, of which BENJAMIN F. BUTLER and JOHN DUER were members, drew its elaborate, comprehensive and most admirable bill which the Legislature of 1847 enacted into a law, creating and fixing the present prison system of New-York.

In addition to all this, the Association has carried on an extended correspondence with the most eminent philanthropists and penologists of this and other countries, and has published eighteen Annual Reports, embodying, besides a connected history of its own doings, numerous letters, speeches and essays, of unsurpassed ability and of the highest authority, on all the great questions connected with prison discipline, prison reform, and the administration of penal justice.

All these important results have been accomplished on an aggregate of receipts, amounting, in seventeen years, to $41,217 39, being an annual average of only $2,425 21.

It was stated in the second Annual Report that, to carry out the plans of the Society effectively, a yearly income would be needed of $5,000 to $10,000. Our necessities are not less, but rather greater now than they were then; and the biggest of the sums named could be advantageously expended on the objects which claim our attention. The contributions received in past years have been quite inadequate to the wants of the Association. It has been compelled not only to often dole out its charities in the most grudging and stinted proportions, but to deny all relief to many worthy applicants, thus subjecting them, in their weakness, to renewed temptation and a probable relapse into crime. As a measure of public economy, the wealthier part of our citizens, who have the bulk of the taxes to pay, cannot lay out money to better advantage than in aiding our Society in its work. While the institution, thus far, has cost the community but a fraction over $41,000, there is no doubt that it has saved it hundreds of thousands in unlimited expenditure for the Administration of criminal justice on the one hand, and, on the other, in the accumulation of an industry, which would otherwise, at least a considerable part of it, have been but a negative quantity. So obvious and decided is this tendency of one department of our labors, that Massachusetts—and this action on her part is the combined result of our example, and the experience of her own Prison Discipline Society—has an agent, with an office in Boston, whose duty it is made by law to counsel such discharged convicts as may seek his aid, and to take such measures to procure employment for such of them as may desire it, by corresponding with persons in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and with benevolent individuals and associations, as he may deem proper and expedient." This agent declares that he "has never failed to find, for every one who asked it, employment at the work he wished and in the part of the country he wished, at a dollar to a dollar and three-quarters a day." The result of this wise and merciful legislation is, that "most of the convicts, when discharged, are enabled to resist the temptations to idleness and crime, and become industrious men and good citizens." Regarded, then, in a merely economical point of view, our association is a great social benefit, since it costs far less to prevent crime than to punish it. The surest and cheapest protection to society against the evil is to make them good, to convert felons into upright and useful citizens, which reformation, by the blessing of God on suitable efforts, can be effected, as experience has shown, in a much larger proportion of cases than is commonly supposed possible.

The field of the Society's operations,—in one department of its work directly, and in all through auxiliaries, if such, as is hoped, shall be formed,—is the entire State. It respectfully, but earnestly asks from the philanthropic citizens of the State, but particularly of the metropolis, the means to prosecute its work fully and effectively. In all the departments of benevolent effort which that work embraces. The amount required is small, when compared with the objects contemplated, and especially when it is considered that many times the sum needed would certainly be saved to the community through the labors of the Association.

The undersigned, under the instructions of the Executive Committee, and, as he has opportunity, personally upon citizens for contributions. In the meantime, any persons who are prepared to aid us without such personal applications, can send or hand in their contributions to the subscriber, No. 116 West Eleventh-street, or to WILLIAM C. GILMAN, Jr., Treasurer, No. 48 Pine-street.

E. C. WINES, Corresponding Secretary New-York Prison Association.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 8, 1862.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Terrible Battle with the Indians—Two Towns Burned.

St. Paul papers, of the 5th instant, bring news of a terrible battle with the Indians, on Tuesday of last week, near the Lower Agency, between Capt. GRANT's company of Infantry, Capt. ANDERSON's cavalry, and a detail of soldiers and citizens—in all about 150 men—who had been sent out by Col. SIBLEY to bury the dead. The Indians nearly surprised the camp early on Tuesday morning. Some of the soldiers were shot while yet in their tents.

The battle continued all that day, and on the morning of the next, till reinforcements under Col. SIBLEY came up.

Thirteen were killed, and buried on the battle-field, and forty-four to fifty wounded out of the force of 150 men. Some ninety horses were also killed, nearly all at the first fire, which proved very fortunate, as they made them into breastworks. They could form no idea of the number of Indians killed, as they were off in the tall grass, and their bodies were immediately carried away by their companions.

Most of the thirteen killed were from St. Paul.

Abercrombie was surrounded by Indians. The towns of Forest City and Hutchinson were burned by the savages. Indians were appearing in numbers on the Minnesota, Crow and Red rivers.

The following is the account of the battle:

Capt. GRANT, with a company of infantry, and Capt. ANDERSON, with seventy-five cavalry, were sent on to clear the way toward Yellow Medicine and bury the dead, on Sunday morning, August 31. They encamped that night opposite the Lower Agency, on this side of the river. In the morning (Monday) Capt. ANDERSON, with his cavalry and a few infantry, forded and swam the river to the Agency, and buried the dead there, while the remainder of Captain GRANT's division buried a large number on their side—mostly soldiers from Capt. MARSH's company—together they interred eighty-five, a greater part of whom were horribly mutilated. Near the mouth of Beaver River Capt. GRANT picked up a woman who had been on the prairie for two weeks. She was in such a state of exhaustion and fright that I have not been unable to gain any items of information from her.

Major BROWN penetrated as far as the fork of the roads to Yellow Medicine and Cottonprairie, to ascertain, if possible, which way the Indians had taken. He saw no indications of their having been there for four or five days.

The cavalry recrossed to Capt. GRANT's Division, and they encamped for the night on Birch-Coolie, opposite the Agency, and three miles from it. Next morning, (Tuesday,) at the early break of day, as the guards were being changed, the sentries saw some objects moving over the prairies toward them, they at first supposed them cattle, but fired into them. A volley was instantly returned, killing some of the guard, and wounding a number more.

Within ten minutes the whole encampment was surrounded with over two hundred and fifty savages, pouring from all sides a galling fire into the very midst of our troops. If they had then made a charge the whole camp would have been cut to pieces. Their fire was briskly returned from our men, who had to fight lying flat in the grass and among the wagons. At 10 o'clock they commenced throwing up intrenchments, working as they lay, for it was impossible for a man to raise his head without at once having a number of shots fired at him. The works were, however, pushed on, and by 2 P. M. they had their lines intrenched with earthworks and the dead horses, which they rolled together in line as much as possible.

Early in the morning our guard at Fort Ridgeley heard the firing, and Maj. R. N. MCLAREN, with three companies of infantry, and Col. MCPHAIL, with about fifty cavalry, were sent in the direction from which it was heard. They advanced to within three miles of Capt. GRANT's encampment on the opposite side of the river. Here they were nearly surrounded by Indians, who endeavored to hem them in and cut them off from water, intending, doubtless, to make a charge next morning at daybreak. They were, however, held at a distance by our shell with which we kept scouring the ravine and woods.

A messenger returned to us at the fort about 4 P. M., reporting the state of affairs, and as soon as the lines could be formed, Col. SIBLEY with his whole command left for their relief. The Seventh Regiment had not just joined us, and the men were weary, foot-sore and hungry, but they received the tidings of a brush with the savages with a shout, and eagerly pushed on with us without waiting for food or rest. We marched till 2 next morning (Wednesday) when we joined Maj. MCLAREN's Division. Having rested on our arms a couple of hours, we again pushed on at break of day. The number of Indians around continually increased, and by the time we were opposite Capt. GRANT's encampment, the skirt of the woods and the ravine were teeming with them, making the morning hideous with their yells. A few shot and shell from our howitzers and cannon made them retreat beyond range of their guns to the summit of the bluff beyond the creek, when they stood and dared us on, waving their blankets, brandishing their swords, and beckoning us to come on. We formed in line of battle, and pushed on to the encampment—the savages, in the meantime, keeping about the same distance between us, and got in to their nearly exhausted from the want of food and rest. The tents were completely riddled with balls.

Appeal from Northwestern Iowa.

A gentleman writing from Spirit Lake on Sept. 3d, makes the following appeal, through the Dubuque *Times*:

We of the extreme northern frontier of the State still stand our ground, though not without some apprehensions for the future. The flourishing settlement known as Belmont, about eighteen miles northeast of this place, on the Des Moines River, is utterly abandoned; those who were not killed have gone east, not to return. They leave improved claims, their crops, hay, &c., not stopping even to find all their stock, of which they had large quantities.

Another settlement, Springfield, next below the last named place, where no people were killed, is for the present abandoned.

At other points along the frontier the people have assembled at some place which seemed most defensible, and there keep guard. Here we are putting up pickets about our Court-house, which is of brick, and situated upon elevated ground. From the top of the Court-house the country can be seen for from three to five miles around. We have here at present from forty to fifty soldiers, under a capable and energetic officer, Lieut. SAWYER, whose plan is, after erecting the pickets, to keep his command on constant duty as scouts, and to give such warning in case of danger as will enable the people to reach the Court-house before the Indians can make an attack.

But how long can we endure this constant state of alarm before we, too, shall conclude to leave? The answer to this question depends upon the policy now adopted by the Government toward the Sioux nation.

They must be exterminated or driven so far as to leave no room for apprehension that they will return. The Sioux are almost as bad as the rebels, and their allies, and must be dealt with in the same manner. The rose-water policy is not less out of place here than on the Potomac. It has cost already the lives of hundreds of defenceless women and children. The Sioux must be followed up, hunted out, destroyed, or driven to the far North or West, where their return will become impossible. The only alternative is the surrender of one-sixth part of the area of the State to their exclusive possession. Every year since the massacre here in '57, they have been committing depredations along this frontier. The Government, laboring under the mistaken idea that those depredations were only the work of a few predatory Indians, outcasts, with which the Sioux nation had no sympathy—aided probably in this matter by Indian agents and Indian interpreters—has heretofore acted solely upon the defensive. In accordance with this policy, the Government has sent a few troops here, or along the line of settlement from this place to Sioux City.

Are not recent events sufficient to undeceive the Government and lead to the adoption of a new policy? To this earnest inquiry, with the greatest solicitude, we want an answer. Upon this answer depends the abandonment of the country, and with it the ruin of hundreds of families who have expended all their means in making themselves, as they supposed, permanent homes.

Incidents of the Minnesota Indian War.

A. J. EDELL writes from St Peter, under date of the 31st ult., the following facts to the St. Paul *Press*. He says:

"This afternoon I spent a short time in the hospital, and if any have an idea that these matters are not really as bad as represented, a few sights such as I saw would convince them fully. Everything that could be is being done to relieve the sufferings of the wounded, and Drs. DANIEL, WILLIAMSON, BISSNE, WHITLEY and others, have rendered all the assistance that medical skill was capable of; yet, despite all this, such scenes as the following are enough to sicken a heart of stone. EDWARD PADDOCK and family, in New-Ulm, on Tuesday, being driven out of the house, were flying to their neighbors for protection, when a boy of 7 years was shot dead, and another had three frightful gashes by a tomahawk on his head, one of which had cleft the skull open. He lay without food for two days, and was found by his father on the third and brought to the hospital. Mrs. P. was shot in the breast. Mrs. HARRINGTON was running for her life, when a musket ball pierced the hand of an infant she was carrying, frightfully mangling it, and passed into her back. The savages then slunged one woman and separated her feet with a stick, and so dragged her over the grass till she died. Others they have nailed to fences and pierced to death; some they have disemboweled, and, cutting off their hands and feet inserted them in place. In one house in New Ulm, a woman and four children were buried to death. A woman and five children, coming into the city last Saturday morning, having succeeded in the disguise of Indian squaws, were fired upon by the guard, and all killed but one child. Many others are missing, and will be found dead in the woods. Many of the wounded will die, and the number of widows and orphans will be very large. Many families have lost all they had, and are destitute of clothing, and have to live on what roots they could find. Mr. EARL, of Beaver Creek, had sent his two sons to bring up his horses, and having put one in the buggy was driving off with Mrs. HENDERSON and child, when the Indians stopped them, took out the horse and left the buggy standing. Mr. EARL and son then went on pulling the buggy by hand, but the Indians fired upon them and severely wounded Mr. EARL. They then left the buggy and ran, and, it is reported—with how much truth I cannot say—that the Indians then took Mrs. HENDERSON and child, and burned them to death. CHARLES BLAIS, who has been a captive among the Indians, made his escape and arrived at the fort. He reports that there are about 150 captives in their hands. It is feared by several that part of these have already been massacred and that the rest will soon share the same fate."

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Oath Administered to All Solemnizing Marriage—Abuse of the Pass System—Cowardly Applicants for Exemption—Gilbert's Marching Order—The Press urge an Immediate Advance upon the Vandals.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1862.

I overlooked the fact that the General Assembly enacted, and the Governor approved the following: That no person shall solemnize marriage until, in addition to the present requirements of law, he shall file in the office of the County Court of the County of his residence, a written affidavit, subscribed by him and sworn to before some person legally authorized to administer an oath, of the following purport and effect, viz: I do solemnly swear or affirm that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State, and be faithful and true to the Commonwealth of Kentucky and the laws and government thereof, so long as I continue a citizen thereof, and I do further solemnly swear or affirm that I will not aid, assist, abet or comfort, directly or indirectly, the so-called Confederate States, or those now in rebellion against the United States or the State of Kentucky, so long as I continue a citizen of this State, so help me God. That any person who shall solemnize marriage without first complying with the foregoing, shall be subject to a fine for every such offence, of $50 to $500.

The pass system is abused by rebel sympathizers and quasi Unionists. It has hitherto practically amounted to nothing, so far as designed to stop underground intercourse with the enemy. With or without passes, ajdes are constantly plying their vocation, and many young men of the county, and some of the city, have gone off mounted, to join MORGAN. It is suggested that the commanding General obtain the services of reliable Unionists from the counties where the invaders and insurgents are, from whom those applying for passes shall get certificates of their Unionism, before the passes are granted; and, if they fail to get such indorsement, shall be kept here and put at such labor as the disloyal can be trusted to perform.

It is stated that many have applied for exemptions from military duty on account of alienage, though long residents, large property holders, and exercising all the rights and enjoying all the franchises of citizens of Kentucky. It is suggested that the names of all applicants for exemption under the plea of alienage (and, I might add, under any other plea) be published for public scrutiny. H. PERCY ANDERSON, *Attache* to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation, advertises here that "British subjects, who have not completed the act of naturalization, are still entitled to the rights and immunities of British subjects, unless they have forfeited their claim to Her Majesty's protection by improperly voting at elections, or in any other way unduly exercising the exclusive privilege of citizens, in which case, having enjoyed the benefits of citizenship, they have rendered themselves liable to its obligations."

Forty-one certificates of exemptions for alienage were issued yesterday.

Gen. JOHN W. GRAY (acting Brigadier-General Kentucky State Guard for this city and county) orders, to-day, that all able-bodied citizens, between 18 and 45, who fail to voluntarily enroll before 5 P. M. to-morrow, will be enrolled and placed on such duty as disloyal men can be intrusted to perform.

Maj. Gen. GILBERT directs that all portions of the United States Army in Kentucky will hereafter have on hand at least two days' rations.

Nineteen steamboat arrivals and eighteen departures yesterday. Four gunboats will soon ply between here and the mouth of the Wabash.

The Press, for many obvious and important reasons, urge Gens. WRIGHT, GILBERT, WALLACE and BUELL to move upon the invaders and rescue the insurgents, and expel, capture, or exterminate them as soon as possible. But they want no more Richmond routs and Lexington and Frankfort skedaddles. Only jackasses and nincompoops assert that "our men can go as a *mob*, and utterly demolish all the rebels in Kentucky." More numbers, without *generalship* and *discipline*, are worse than useless to our successful advance. PONTIAC.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1862.

It is rumored that the enemy occupy Lebanon, Lagrange, and Hobbs' Station, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, twelve miles from the city. I shouldn't wonder—there's nothing to prevent them. Carrollton and Warsaw are threatened. Gen. BOYLE declares he will burn both towns to the ground, if they become rendezvous for guerrillas to waylay or molest Government or other steamers. "The Provisional Government of Kentucky" is under way at Frankfort. His Provisional Excellency, RICHARD HAINES, (an M. C. from the Lexington District, from '37 to '41,) has issued a proclamation for a meeting, on the 15th, of the Provisional Council, in the State-house. The rebel flag floats defiantly from the dome of the Capitol. Residents of Frankfort, hitherto reported "first-rate Union men," do honor to KIRBY SMITH and JOHN MORGAN, and the Louisiana Tigers, and extend to them the fullest measure of Kentucky hospitality. How long shall this last? Shall the invaders gain a permanent lodgment in the heart of the State? What are Gens. WRIGHT and BUELL about? PONTIAC.

Case of Col. Felix Confort, of the "Enfans Perdus"—now Imprisoned at Fortress Monroe.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 6, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As we are now at a crisis when everything should be done to animate and nothing to dampen the zeal and courage of our troops,—especially those of foreign birth,—allow me to call public attention to one of the most flagrant cases of apparent injustice which has yet come to my knowledge during the progress of this war.

There is now in prison, at Fortress Monroe, a gallant soldier—Col. FELIX CONFORT—of the late regiment known as the "*Enfans Perdus*," and under most peculiar circumstances, which I will endeavor to make clear to you. This brave Frenchman,—unfortunately, for himself, unable to speak one word of English—beloved by all his companions in arms, is an old hero, and showed me decorations of honor for actual service in the field, of which any soldier might be justly proud. He is a chevalier of the "Legion d'Honneur," has a Crimean medallion, and also a French *national* medal of the *first* class. He served fourteen years in Africa, under LAMORICIERE and BOSQUET, fought nobly through the whole Crimean campaign, and came to this country with the highest recommendations from his own.

In response to the call of his adopted country, Col. CONFORT determined to take up arms in her defense. Collecting together all the gall

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR HARBOR DEFENCES.

Mid-Water Batteries.

Mr. CHARLES PONTEZ, a Scientific Engineer, is the inventor and constructor of a new and singular method of erecting iron-clad fortifications, which are claimed to combine, in an unusual degree, strength, durability and economy, and deserve serious consideration. He terms them his "Mid-water Batteries," and for simplicity and effectiveness, exceed anything of the kind which has hitherto been suggested. The object of the laventor has been to offer the most perfect resistance to the invasion of any hostile naval force, however formidable, that can be brought to bear against us.

The indifference displayed by our authorities from the commencement of this unnatural war, to the present time, in not bestowing due attention upon this important subject, and the immediate necessity of adopting some suitable measures to provide in an effectual manner for the safety of our City, is a subject of surprise and reproach. What is there, for instance, to prevent any iron-clad, or even wooden, steamer from entering our waters, running by our ponderous old-fashioned forts amid the heaviest shower of balls they may be capable of discharging, and doing immense damage to our City, its avenue of approach being either by Sandy Hook or Long Island Sound?

In his work on the *Dangers and Defences of New-York*, Gen. BARNARD, an officer well-known to the scientific world for important services rendered in the United States Coast Survey, says "the simple earthen parapet or the massive castellated structure is confessedly inadequate (without auxiliary aid of some kind) to the perfect sealing up of a channal against the rapid passage of a hostile fleet. I shall be the first to hail the inventor who will do this."

Mr. P. proposes to construct a series of his iron-clad batteries, suitably arranged along the borders of the channel, extending from the Romer Shoals to Fort Tompkins on the one hand, and, in like manner, along the other or eastern bank, terminating somewhere in the immediate vicinity of Fort Hamilton, so that any vessel endeavoring to reach this City would necessarily be at all times in close proximity to some one or other of those forts, and, consequently, in the utmost danger of being utterly destroyed. This, if permitted, he proposes to accomplish, both permanently and promptly, to the perfect satisfaction of all parties concerned; and without incurring any of those enormous expenditures with which we are so unfortunately familiar.

The novelty of the system is exhibited in the peculiar method of constructing these batteries beneath the surface of the water, giving to them a firm foundation below the bottom of the sea, and securing to them all the necessary space for accommodations, storage &c., and leaving but a comparatively small portion above the surface exposed to any amount of hostile action.

The inventor's notes furnish us the following abstract: In the first place, a hollow iron cylinder of any desired dimension—say fifty feet diameter—is sunk to a depth of forty feet through the water and sands beneath. This is lined with heavy masonry, and divided into five floors or decks; these being constructed in such a manner that the interior may be as dry, and the condition withio equal to that of the hold of a sea-going vessel of the largest size. These floors or decks are, individually, to cover an area of about 1,200 square feet, or in the whole number equaling a plane surface of 6,000 square feet—an amp e space for all necessary purposes. The upper portion of the cylinder, above the water level, is surmounted by one or more revolving arched towers, which are covered with an unlimited thickness of metal, to render them impregnable. These towers are the only portion of the fort exposed to the action of an enemy, and may be supplied with guns of the heaviest calibre.

Supposing a series of these forts to be placed from Flynn's Knoll, across the entrance of the channels toward the eastern bank; then at intervals, following their course toward the Narrows, crossing them to the western bank; then at intervals again from the western bank to Flynn's Knoll. The outline of their position would represent somewhat the form of an ellipse, of which the channel would represent the transverse axis. All of these batteries would communicate with each other by submarine telegraph, and being under one command, in this manner could easily be made to concentre their fire on any vessel that had passed the forts at Sandy Hook, and entered the space inclosed by them. This concentrated fire could be maintained by guns of the largest size, the greater number of which would be within hailing distance of the enemy.

This invention has received the approval of many engineers and men of science, beside those already mentioned. Mr. PONTEZ has great practical experience in the method he proposes to adopt in constructing these defences, having been the introducer of the system of sinking large iron cylinders for foundations, such as are now used for the new Harlem bridge; the first work of the kind having been made, under his contract, across the Pee Dee River, in South Carolina.

OUR SHIP-YARDS.

Steamers for the Merchant Service.

We present to our readers this morning a statement of a portion of the work recently completed in the various ship-yards in this City and vic nity; we also annex a memoranda of several vessels about to be launched.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER THOMAS COLLYER.

Hull built by Mr. THOMAS COLLYER; machinery constructed by Mr. H. R. DUNHAM; route of service, New-York to Port Monmouth; owners, Alliance Steamboat Company. Hull—Length on deck, 205 feet; breadth of beam, 27 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; draft of water at load line, 4 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 810 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and fastened with copper and treenails. Engines—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 48 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 10 feet. Boilers—One, tubuler; made of the best material. Water-wheels—Diameter over boards, 27 feet; material, wood.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER EAGLE.

Hull built by Mr. J. WESTERVELT; machinery constructed by the Allaire Works; not yet in service; owners, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 237 feet 6 inches; breauth of beam, 37 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet 6 inches; depth of hold to spar deck, 21 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 13 feet; tonnage, 1,561 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails. Engines—Vertical beam, one cylinder, 75 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 12 feet. Boilers—two, flue; does not use blowers. Water-wheels—diameter over boards, 30 feet; material iron.

THE PROPELLER SZE-CHUEN.

Hull built by Messrs. LAIDLAW & FOULIS; machinery constructed by Messrs. HENRY ESLER & Co.; route of China; owners, P. S. FORBES and others. Hull—length on deck, 210 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; depth of hold to spar deck, 18 feet; draught of water at load line, 11 feet; tonnage, 1,100 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails. Engines—vertical beam, one cylinder 50 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 6 feet. Boilers—two, flue, no blowers, and located in hold. Propeller—diameter, 10 feet 6 inches; pitch, 21 feet; material, cast iron.

THE PROPELLER KEY WEST.

Hull built by Mr. F. V. TUCKER; machinery constructed by Mr. DANIEL MCLEOD; in Government service; owners, Messrs. HIRAM DENNER & Co. Hull—length on deck, 168 feet 10 inches; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; depth of hold to spar deck, 18 feet; draft of water at load line, 10 feet; tonnage, 730 tons; frame of white-oak, chestnut, &c., and fastened with copper spikes and treenails. Engines—horizontal, direct; two cylinders, each 22 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 2 feet 2 inches. Boilers—two, tubular; in hold, and does not use blowers. Propeller—diameter, 10 feet; pitch, 16 feet; material, cast iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER SAN JUAN.

Hull built by Messrs. MASON, FISH & Co.; machinery constructed by Messrs. JAMES MURPHY & Co.; route of service, Lake Nicaragua; owners, Messrs. M. O. ROBERTS & Co. Hull, length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet 6 inches, depth of hold, 8 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 4 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 335 tons; frame of white oak, &c., and fastened in the securest manner. Engines, vertical beam; one cylinder, 33 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 10 feet; boiler, one, tubular; located in hold; water-wheel, diameter over boards, 28 feet; material, wood and iron.

THE PROPELLER UNITED STATES.

Hull constructed by Messrs. C. and R. POILLON; machinery by Mr. C. H. DELAMATER; in Government service; owners, Messrs. C. and R. POILLON. Hull—length on deck, 202 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 3 inches; depth of hold to spar deck, 19 feet 3 inches; draft of water at load line, 12 feet; tonnage, 986 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, locust, etc., and fastened with copper and treenails. Engines—vertical direct; two cylinders, each 36 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 3 feet. Boiler—one, flue; located in hold, and has one blower to furnaces. Propeller—diameter, 13 feet, pitch, 15 feet; material, cast iron.

THE PROPELLER GEORGE C. COLLINS.

Hull built by Mr. GEORGE GODSPEAD; machinery, constructed by Messrs. WOODRUFF & BEACH; in Government service; owners, New-York and Hartford S. B. Co. Hull—length on deck, 148 feet, breadth of beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 6 feet 6 inches, tonnage, 360 tons; frame of white oak, &c., and securely fastened with spikes, &c. Engines—vertical direct; one cylinder, 36 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 2 feet 6 inches. Boilers—one, tubular; located in hold, and uses one blower to furnaces. Propeller—diameter, 8 feet 4 inches; material, cast iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER CITY OF NORWICH.

Hull built by Mr. JOHN ENGLIS; machinery constructed by Allaire Works; in Government service; owners, New-York and Norwich Transportation Company. Hull—length on deck, 208 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 5 feet 3 inches, tonnage, 890 tuns; frame of white oak, having iron straps running diagonally around them, and also fore and aft, rendering them very secure. Engines—vertical beam, one cylinder, 52 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 10 feet. Boilers—one, tubular, does not use blowers. Water-wheels—diameter over boards, 31 feet; material, wood and iron.

THE PROPELLER EXCELSIOR.

Hull built by Mr. F. V. TUCKER; machinery constructed by Messrs. HENRY, ESLER & Co.; not yet in service; owners, Messrs. HOWLAND & FRANKINGHAM. Hull—length on deck, 140 feet, breadth of beam, 22 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft of water at load line, 7 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 410 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and fastened with copper and treenails. Engine—vertical direct; two cylinders, each 18 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 18 inches; boilers, two, tubular, of the best material. Propeller—diameter, 6 feet; material, cast-iron.

THE PROPELLER SHAN-NE.

Hull built by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULIS; machinery constructed by Messrs. FLETCHER, HARRISON & Co.; route of service, Coast of China; owners, P. S. FORBES and others. Hull—length on deck, 210 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; depth of hold to spar deck, 18 feet, draft of water at load line, 11 feet; tonnage, 1,095 tons, frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails. Floors molded 16 inches, sided 6 inches, and are 26 inches apart at their centres. Engines—vertical beam; one cylinder, 50 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 10 feet. Boilers—one, return flue; constructed of best materials. Water-wheels—diameter over boards, 26 feet; material, wood.

THE PROPELLER DUDLEY BUCK.

Hull built by Mr. S. GILDERSLEEVE; machinery by Messrs. WOODRUFF & BEACH; route of service, New-York to New-Orleans; owners, J. L. WHITNEY and others. Hull—length on deck, 148 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 6 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 305 tons; frame of white oak, &c., which is fastened in the most approved manner. Engines—vertical direct; one cylinder, 36 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 2 feet 6 inches. Boilers—one, tubular, located in hold, and has a blower to furnaces. Propeller—diameter, 8 feet 4 inches, material, cast iron.

Mr. HENRY STEERS has almost ready for launching two new steamships, designed for the Chinese trade. They will be named the *Foh-Kien* and *Che-Kiang*. The subjoined are their principal dimensions:

THE PROPELLER FOH-KIEN.

Length on deck, 285 feet; breadth of beam, 39 feet, depth of hold, 13 feet; depth of hold to spar-deck, 20 feet 6 inches, tonnage, 2,094 tons; frame of white-oak, chestnut, locust, &c., and fastened in the best manner with copper and treenails. Floors molded 17 inches, sided 12 inches, and the frames are 28 inches apart at their centres. Owners, Messrs. P. S. FORBES & Co.

THE PROPELLER CHE-KIANG.

Length on deck, 260 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet; depth of hold to spar-deck, 20 feet 9 inches; tonnage, 1,052 tons; frame of white-oak, chestnut, locust, hackmetac, &c., and fastened with copper and treenails. Floors molded 15 inches, sided 10 inches, and the frames are 26 inches apart at their centres. Owner—A. M. RUSSELL.

Mr. E. T. WILLIAMS has the propeller *China* nearly ready for launching. She was intended for the Oriental trade, but will probably be sold to the Government as a transport vessel. Her dimensions are: length on deck, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; depth of hold to spar deck, 16 feet; tonnage, 744 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, cedar and locust; iron straps diagonal and double laid, 3½ by ⅝ inches, extended around them. Floors molded 14 inches; sided 9 inches, and the frames are 25 inches apart at their centres. Owners—Messrs. WETMORE, CRIDER & Co. The machinery is being constructed by Messrs. POSEY, JONES & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Mr. JEREMIAH SIMONSON is building a magnificent side-wheel steamer for Commodore VANDERBILT. Her dimensions are: length on deck, 250 feet; breadth of beam, 38 feet; depth of hold, 20 feet; depth of hold to spar deck, 27 feet; tonnage, 1,726 tons; frame of white oak, locust and cedar; iron straps diagonal and double laid, 5 by ¾ inches, extend around them. Floors molded 16 inches, sided 10 inches, and the frames are 28 inches apart at their centres. She will be named the *Union*, and be put in the California trade. She will be launched in about five weeks, and be ready for sea by the 1st of January. Mr. SIMONSON is also building a ferry-boat for GEORGE LAW, she will be 200 feet in length, 21 feet in width, and 14 feet deep, to be named the *Wm. H.*

Messrs. WEBB & BELL are building a first-class steamship for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. She will be 300 feet long and 40 feet wide. This firm is also constructing two ferry-boats for the Union Ferry Company, and a pilot-boat for this harbor.

Messrs. ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & Co. will soon have completed two propellers for Messrs. H. B. CROMWELL & Co. Their dimensions are: Length on deck, 180 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; depth of hold to spar deck, 18 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 1,254 tuns; frames of white oak, chestnut, &c.; iron straps, diagonal and double laid, 3½ by ⅝ inches, extend around them. Floors molded 13 inches, sided 7 inches, and the frames are 24 inches apart from their centres. The machinery for these vessels is being constructed by Messrs. POSEY, JONES & Co. Wilmington, Del.

Messrs. J. B. & J. D. VAN DEUSEN are building five propellers of the following dimensions: Length on deck, 215 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 4 inches; depth of hold to spardeck, 19 feet 10 inches; tonnage, 1,340 tons; frames of white oak, chestnut, &c.; floors molded 16 inches, sided 8 inches, and the frames will be 26 inches apart from centres. The keels of these vessels are 26 inches in depth and 14 inches in width. Their machinery is in process of construction by Messrs. HENRY ESLER & CO., of Brooklyn.

The parties for whom these steamers are building intend, it is said, to put them on the route between New-York and Boston, *via* Cape Cod, thus affording shippers of freight direct daily communication between the two cities.

Messrs. FISHBOY & PINE are constructing for the Chinese Government three propellers; two are to be of the same size, viz.: Length over all, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 22 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 200 tons. The third is to be as follows, length over all, 180 feet; breadth of beam, 29 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet; tonnage, 741 tons. The machinery for the three vessels is also to be constructed by Messrs. HENRY ESLER & Co., of Brooklyn.

Religious Intelligence.

On Sunday last, the majority of the churches in this City and Brooklyn were reopened for the Fall and Winter services. Our columns are laden with notices of sermons to be delivered to-day, and from them we make the following abstract:

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will preach this morning at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, at 10½ o'clock, and at the close of the morning's services will administer the communion.

Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER will deliver at Plymouth Church, at 7½ o'clock P. M., a discourse on his "Experiences in Europe and the Aspect of American affairs abroad."

Rev. Mr. FRENCH, just returned from Port Royal, will on this evening, at the Church of the Puritans (Dr. CHEEVER'S), give an account of the condition, progress and future prospects of the freedmen in the Military Department of the South. ROBERT SMALLS, "the hero of the *Planter*," who conferred freedom on himself and party, is expected to be present, and narrate the incidents of their wonderful escape.

Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches morning and evening at the Universalist Church in Bleecker-street, corner of Downing-street.

Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., will preach morning and evening at the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church.

Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach this morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, at the John-street M. E. Church.

Grace Church will be reopened for divine service to-day, at the usual hours—10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

Rev. Dr. MICHAEL WILLIS, of Toronto, Professor of Divinity to the Presbyterian Church of Canada, late of Renfield Church, Glasgow, will preach to-day in the Associate Reformed Church, corner of Thompson and Houston streets.

Rev. C. C. GOSS will speak on the "Soul's felt Want," to-day, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the City Assembly Rooms.

Rev. Dr. GILLETTE reopens the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Twenty-third-street, near Fifth-avenue, this morning, at 10½ o'clock. Services also in the afternoon at 3, and a prayer meeting in the evening.

Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, M. C., will address the children of the Plymouth Church (Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S) Sunday School, this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the large rooms over the Gas-house in Remsen-street, Brooklyn. The Pastor, and the Superintendent (Mr. BALL) will, also, speak.

Rev. HIRAM EDDY, of Winsted, Conn., for a year a prisoner among the rebels, will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle Church to-day, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening sermon will have special reference to the war.

Prof. HITCHCOCK will occupy the pulpit of the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church this morning and evening. The pastor, Dr. PARKER, is yet in Europe, and Mr. HITCHCOCK will, we understand, fill his place until his return.

Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle will preach in his Church morning and evening. The evening discourse will be upon the "Immovable Kingdom." Services to begin at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Dr. HUSTED, having returned to the City, will resume his pastoral duties to-day at the Stanton street Baptist Church. The house has been thoroughly repaired and renovated during the Summer vacation.

Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor of the State-street Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-street,) Brooklyn, will preach there to-day at 10½ and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

Rev. S. A. POBEY will preach in the Stone Church, Twenty-eighth-street, near Broadway, to-day at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-street. Religious services this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Chapel of the institution.

Rev. N. A. STAPLES resumes religious services in the Second Unitarian Church, corner of Clinton and Congress streets, Brooklyn, this morning at 10½ o'clock, with a vesper service at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. J. E. SEARLES will preach to-day at the Alexson M. E. Church, morning and evening, taking for the subject of his night's discourse, "The Weaknesses of Good Men."

Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, of St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, will preach to-day at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—Divine service will be held in this church to-day, in the morning at 10½, and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock, at which time the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

Rev. ROWLAND CONNOR will preach this morning in the Twentieth-street Universalist Church, and in the afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, he will be succeeded by Rev. B. PETERS, of Williamsburgh.

Rev. WM. FISHBOROUGH resumes, to-day, his teaching at the Church of the Good Shepherd, (University Chapel,) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Rev. THOMAS MARSDEN will preach in the Rochester-avenue Church, Brooklyn, to-day, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—"We all do Fade as a leaf."

Elder J. S. WHITE, of East Boston, will speak on "The Foundation of the Righteous" and the "Philosophy of Redemption," this morning and afternoon, at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.

Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON invites the public, "rich or poor, the Lord being the Maker of them all," to attend Divine services at the Free Church of the Redemption, Protestant Episcopal, in East Fourteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Irving-place, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., to-day.

Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND will preach this morning at 10½ o'clock, in the Methodist Protestant Church, in Attorney-street, on "A Sympathizing Savior," and this evening at 7½, on "A Conquering Redeemer."

SAMUEL S. SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in Union Buildings, No. 164 Bowery, to-day at 3 o'clock P. M., on "The Time and Manner of the End of the World." All those who love Christ and the truth are invited to go and hear.

Fine Arts.

The artist CARPENTER is that somewhat rare specimen—a successful man who grows. He won flattering meeds of credit and profit at an age when most men in all professions are just putting their harness on. Still he has kept improving with every year since, as a boy of sixteen, he painted a head which was one of twelve selected from three hundred offers for purchase by that day's Art Union; and emboldened with his success moved from the centre of the State into a little studio over DUPUY'S, on Broadway.

His characteristic fidelity to truth in portraiture must have been of worldly advantage to him. Of late, also, he has attended increasingly to that portion of the portrait which is the artist's gymnasium for originalities. He must paint Mrs. Homely, and nothing else within her outline. Between that and the frame is room for a thousand graces suggested by beauty to his own mind, which, though often called "accessory" in the slighting sense, may by wise management give a doubly happy interpretation to the main subject of the picture. Of this sort are all kinds of symbols denoting the age, the temperament, the peculiar characteristics of the subject; anything, in fact, which the painter knows about it besides feature and figure.

At his studio, No. 442 Broadway, CARPENTER just now has several portraits in which he has developed both these points of excellence with marked success—one, the likeness of a daughter of Hon. Mr. CARON, Chief Justice of the State of Illinois; another, that of the same gentleman's niece. This studio is made a very attractive place by every one of the works now remaining there, and the more recent ones to which we have referred show a progress which it is grateful to notice in an artist at once so young and so successful.

Movements of the Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers

To those of our readers who have friends in the Fifty-first New-York Regiment, the following story of its marches and battles, told by Mr. G. G. SCHOONMAKER, Orderly-Sergeant of Co. B, will be of interest. The regiment is attached to the second brigade of RENO'S Division. On the 12th of August it broke camp at Fredericksburgh to march for Culpeper, where it arrived at 3 P. M., on the 14th, having traveled a portion of the distance by rail. On the 15th it marched to "Cedar Mountain," remaining there that night and the following day. Here the regimental band was discharged. From Cedar Mountain the regiment marched to Kelly Fort and thence to Suffolk Springs and Warrenton, reaching the latter place Aug. 24; from Warrenton to Manassas Junction again, and thence, on Aug. 29, to the old Bull Run battle-ground. Until now the regiment had not met the enemy in all its marches and countermarches, though several times drawn up in line of battle. But it took part in the engagement of the 29th ult., and also in the one of the following day, the brigade being brought into action about sundown. At 9 o'clock on the evening of the 30th the second brigade, in common with the rest of the army, began to look to its line of retreat, and fell back upon Fairfax Court-house, Alexandria and Washington, reaching the latter goal at 4½ o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 6. In both fights in which it was engaged the Fifty-first suffered severely, once saving a battery from falling into the hands of the enemy, thus maintaining the reputation whose groundwork was laid at Roanoke, and worked out in permanent colors at Newbern.

Troubles in the Fifty-third Regiment.

From the young war-chief of the Tuscarora Nation, First Lieut. C. C. CUSICK, Company H, Fifty-third Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, we have received the following communication relating to the recent troubles at the Park Barracks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have noticed that frequent allusions are made in your paper to the Fifty-third Regiment, commenting upon its tribulations and its extreme demoralization, by the association of the corps with a company of ferocious savages, etc., etc. This is true to a certain extent. You referred in your last issue more particularly to the Indians composing a large element of the corps. It is true the regiment is partly represented by a company of Indians, but I deny emphatically that they have ever been participants in the mob rules of the late regiment. Their dances you represent as foreboding of dark events—nights characterized by their hideous songs, etc., etc. "In view of the extraordinary proceedings on the part of the small band of twenty-five Indians, one hundred policemen have been detailed on extra duty, to keep the twenty-five savages in subjection."

Being somewhat interested in the welfare of the small band of partisan Indians, I deem it no more than proper and just to reply to your comments. The Indian warriors represent a portion of Company "H." Never was there a more quiet, more subordinate and patriotic company in the regiment than Company H. It has always been the especial remark of visitors to our camp, of the soldier-like bearing of the "Indian boys," and since our occupation of Park Barracks, their well-earned fame as "reliables" has not fallen one iota, while, on the other hand, they are becoming more like soldiers every day. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. C. CUSICK, First Lieut. Company H,
Young War-Chief, Tuscarora Nation.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE *vs.* CANADA.

A very agreeable match was played on the St. George grounds on Saturday in place of the return game, "Canada *vs.* United States," between the St. George eleven and nine of the Canadian players, with SAMLER and HUTSON, of New-York, given. As it was but one day's play, the match was decided by the result of the first innings—the Canadians winning. They played their second innings, but it was too late for the St. George to play theirs. The fielding of the latter Club was very good indeed, and their bowling tiptop, but nevertheless the Canadians batted well against them. Capt. PHILLIPS made the best score of the match, beside making the finest hit of the week's play, a drive for 6 over the stone wall that bounds one side of the field. We give the score below:

CANADA.

Capt. Phillips, c. Gibbes, b. H. Wright	14
Hudson, c. S. Wright, b. Gibbes	1
C. Bent, c. H. Wright, b. Gibbes	19
Sadler, c. Bailey, b. Gibbes	1
R. D. Elphinstone, b. H. Wright	0
Capt. Pemberton, l. b. w., b. Gibbes	5
F. H. Hamilton, not out	24
Capt. Slade, b. Gibbes	2
Capt. Beresford, c. H. Wright	2
H. Cholmley, b. Gibbes	5
T. D. Cooke, b. H. Wright	0
Byes, 7; wides, 2	9
Total	82

ST. GEORGE.

Watkes, b. Pemberton	3
P. Robinson, c. Phillips, b. Hamilton	3
Ford, b. Hamilton	9
H. Wright, b. Pemberton	0
Gibbes, b. Pemberton	20
S. Wright, b. Hamilton	3
G. Wright, c. Bull, b. Hamilton	0
Capt. Laing, b. Hamilton	6
Bailey, c. Elphinstone, b. Hamilton	3
Hare, c. and b. Hamilton	0
Hindhaugh, not out	5
Byes, 5; leg byes, 7; wides, 9; no balls, 2	23
Total	75

UMPIRES—Messrs. MILLER and NORTH.
SCORERS—Messrs. CHADWICK and HARPER.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MASONIC LIBERALITY—PRESENTATION.—At the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of New-York, held in this City in June last, Past-Grand-Masters WARING, SIMOND, and LEWIS, were appointed a Committee to devise and present, in the name of that Grand Body, to the then retiring Grand Master, M. W. FINLAY M. KING, some fitting token of fraternal esteem.

The Committee have just performed their duty. The testimonial consisted of a gold hunting-lever watch, with a chronometer balance, accompanied by a chain, seal and key; and a lady's chain bracelet (very superb) for Mrs. KING.

The articles were all of fine quality, style and finish. Upon one side of the watch was very handsomely engraved an appropriate Masonic device—the jewel of a Grand Master; and on the other the inscription: "Presented to M. W. FINLAY M. KING, P. G. M., by the G. L. of F. A. M., of the State of New-York, A. D. 1862." The bracelet was also inscribed neatly and appropriately. The gifts were procured of Mr. HAMMOND, in William-street, and were of his best. The cost of the whole was about $550.

The ceremonies attending were of the most pleasant and soul-satisfying nature, and the entire matter one of those cheerful occurrences of which this sterile planet is occasionally the scene.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED WITH US.—The following statement of the sick and wounded soldiers who have arrived at this port since the 14th of August may be relied upon as being officially promulgated:

Date of Arrival.	Name of Steamer.	No. of Men.	Where Sent.
Aug. 15.	Cahawba,	500	David's Island and Bellevue Hospital.
Aug. 16.	Vanderbilt.	520	Bedloe's & David's Island.
Aug. 16.	Arrowsmith.	300	Newark.
Aug. 17.	D. Webster.	217	Bedloe's & David's Island.
Aug. 18.	Spaulding.	600	Fort Hamilton and Newark.
Aug. 20.	Atlantic.	600	Newark, New-York Hospital, Bellevue, & Bedloe's Island.
Sept. 4.	Forest City.	600	David's Island.
Sept. 5.	Atlantic.	982	Newark, Bellevue, & Bedloe's Island.
Sept. 5.	D. Webster.	593	David's Island
Sept. 12.	R. R. & Amboy	500	Bellevue, Blackwell's and Brooklyn City Hospital.
Total		6,245	

Very many of these have been found convalescent and sent back to their regiments, but the majority of them remain as above indicated.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTIONS.—The Episcopalians are making extensive arrangements for their Diocesan and Triennial (General) Conventions, both of which are to assemble at St. John's Chapel, in this City, in the course of a few days. In the Diocesan Convention the only distracting question likely to arise relates to the division of the Diocese—a project which has many strong partisans, *pro* and *con*. The General Convention, of course, will have no representatives from Dixie's Land. They will probably go through the formalits of organizing—and then, without transacting any business of consequence, adjourn.

CENTRAL PARK CONCERT.—The mellifluous rustling of exuberant foliage and of the marvelous toilets of Fashion's fairest daughters, combined with the delicious cadences of DODWORTH'S very best orchestra, lent no small attraction to the Central Park yesterday afternoon. There was a rush of visitors to the Mall, the lake, the drive, the walks, the ramble, the cave, the shady bowers, the new reservoir, the spacious lawns, the rustic bridges, the lofty tower, the subterranean streets, the delightful Summer-houses, and all the varied resorts which make our Metropolitan lungs at once healthy and worthy of admiration. It is pleasant to see so many nice folks enjoying the Saturday afternoon music. But nice folks can enjoy music elsewhere, and one can't help wishing that poor folks could have a chance to see the Park on these, its palmiest days. Such an assemblage of pleasure-seekers does not look much like war.

NEWARK MILITARY HOSPITAL.—The following deaths occurred at this hospital within the last forty-eight hours: WM. H. CLEMENTS, Company H, First Massachusetts, of typhoid fever; H. CHAPMAN, Company E, Ninety-third New-York, of heart disease; JAMES HALSTED, Company I, Fourteenth Indians; THOMAS HINTON, Company I, Third New-Jersey; and WILLIAM H. DAVIDSON, Company I, Seventy-third Pennsylvania, of typhoid fever. Dr. JANEWAY, the surgeon in charge, has issued a card requesting visitors not to bring fruit to the patients, except under the supervision of the medical gentlemen in charge. Dr. JANEWAY, in his card, states that more than one death in the hospital can clearly be traced to the mistaken kindness of some friend or visitor in giving articles to the patient which he ought not to have had.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.—It is a sad duty to record the end of another promising life. DIONAYE C. HANNAHS, in his twenty-fourth year, Captain of Co. F, Sixth New-York Volunteer Cavalry, was killed while on duty at Williamsburgh, Va., on the 9th inst. A native of Brooklyn, well known and beloved there, a graduate of Yale College, where his name will be long remembered, a student in the law-office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, of this city, which he left to fight his country's battles, and a gallant officer of our New-York Cavalry—he leaves behind him, though young, a name which will be loved and honored by all who have ever known him. The funeral services will take place at the South Presbyterian Church, Clinton-street, corner Amity, Brooklyn, to-day, at 3 P. M.

HONORS TO GEN. CORCORAN.—Brig.-Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN, who has been honored by his fellow soldiers with the Colonelcy of the glorious Sixty-ninth; honored by the rebels with fourteen months' imprisonment in the charnel houses of the South; honored by the Government with a commission of Brigadier-General of Volunteers; honored by the citizens of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston with such popular ovations as it has rarely been the lot of any man to receive, has again been honored in this Metropolis. Engine Company No. 34, from which noble band went the statesman BRODERICK, and of whom DOWNEY is yet one, have determined to make Gen. CORCORAN an honorary member of the Company, and to grant him all the rights and privileges thereto pertaining. There is no doubt but the General will be proud of the compliment, and there is little room for belief that he will claim exemption papers on the ground of being a fireman.

A DANGEROUS BUSINESS.—Yesterday noon Mr. TRAVIS and Mr. WEEKS, residing in the neighborhood of Fifty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue, came to the Station-house of the Twenty-second Precinct and complained that cartridges were made in a tenement house in their vicinity. Fire-Marshal BAKER, in company with Officer COTTRELL, immediately visited the premises, where they found a woman named ANNIE HUDDING making sample cartridges for E. D. WILLIAMS & Co., of Fifty-first street. She had already used, in her dangerous occupation, two large kegs of powder. She was notified that she must immediately discontinue the work, which she promised to do.

THE REAL TRIAL.—The case of Mrs. MARY REAL, who was indicted for the murder of her husband, was taken from the Court of Sessions into the Court of Oyer and Terminer, by the counsel, Messrs. EDWIN JAMES and DENPHY. Yesterday it was set down for trial on the first Monday in October, which term will be held either by His Honor Justice LEONARD, or His Honor Justice BARNARD. Mrs. REAL, who has been a prisoner at the City Tombs since her arrest, receives much public and personal sympathy, and there is every reason to believe that the prosecution will not strenuously insist upon a verdict in the first degree.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE BROKEN UP.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Sergeant WADE and Round-man CARROLL, of the Eighth Precinct, with a body of men, made a descent upon a disorderly house in Greene-street, and took into custody about fifteen persons, male and female, the majority of whom were at the time disturbing the peace of the neighborhood by their drunken carousals. The entire party was yesterday taken before Justice KILBRETH. The proprietress of the house was held to bail to keep the peace, and the most of the others were fined the sum of $10 each.

THE JACKSON FUND.—Some time since we noticed the death of Mr. JACKSON, who, while running with No. 34 Engine to a fire, last week, was run over and killed by the machine. Since that time the members of the company, with a generosity which does them credit, have started for the benefit of the family of the deceased a subscription list, which has already attained respectable dimensions, and promises to afford a very creditable fund for the beneficiaries. We commend the family of this man to the kind notice of the Department, and will cheerfully undertake to place in proper hands any sum that may be sent to our care for that purpose.

HONOR TO ADMIRAL FOOTE.—On Monday night the citizens of Brooklyn, through the following-named Committee, viz., J. S. T. STRANAHAN, L. B. WYMAN, H. E. PIERREPONT, S. B. CHITTENDEN, GEO. S. COE, SAMUEL SLOAN, WALTER S. GRIFFITH, H. D. SILLIMAN, GEO. F. THOMAS, SMITH J. EASTMAN, A. W. BENSON, GEO. A. JARVIS, will present the gallant Admiral FOOTE with a sword, as a testimonial of their regard for their old townsman, and admiration for his "radical" way of fighting the enemies of his country.

WEEKLY REPORT NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—From Mr. J. DARRACH, Superintendent of the New-York Hospital, we have the following weekly report:

	Surgical	Medical	Total.
Remaining on Sept. 5	152	198	350
Admitted to Sept. 12	25	33	58
Discharged, cured or relieved	37	17	54
Died	7	4	11
Remaining at date	133	198	331

Males, 303; females, 28.

NEW-YORK HOSPITALITY.—Philadelphians, as a general rule, are not fond of New-Yorkers, still less of New-York, and yet within the past twenty-four hours they have given a proof of their confidence in our patriotism and capacity to take care of what is with us, which is a

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY SEPT. 14, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We receive a report from Harrisburgh—which however, is not verified from Baltimore or Washington—that a heavy battle was in progress yesterday afternoon south of Hagerstown, Md., supposed to be between JACKSON and the National forces at Martinsburgh. We have another report—which we consider the more probable—that the entire rebel force is retreating from Maryland into Virginia. LEE and JACKSON are said to have crossed the Potomac near Martinsburgh, and LONGSTREET was expected to cross further up the river. Firing was heard yesterday in that direction, supposed to be from the rebels in covering their retreat, which has, no doubt, been steadily progressing since the evacuation of Frederick, on Thursday last.

The news of a sanguinary battle and repulse of the rebels at Harper's Ferry comes to us with considerable circumstantiality of detail, in the Baltimore *American* of yesterday, as gathered from a gentleman who left Frederick on Thursday afternoon. The report was credited at Frederick, both among the Union men and Secessionists. It is to the effect that the rebel General LORING had crossed the Potomac at Williamsport simultaneously with the crossing of JACKSON and LEE at Leesburgh, and taken the river road by the canal down the river in the direction of Harper's Ferry. A short distance above Harper's Ferry he attempted to ford the river with a large body of cavalry and infantry. When the river, which is nearly a half a mile wide, was covered with troops, Col. MILES opened upon them with his batteries, from Camp Hall and from the trestle-work of the railroad, with grape and canister, causing the river actually to run with blood, when the attempt was abandoned. The rebels had also previously made an attempt to storm the batteries on the Maryland Heights, and were repulsed by the masked batteries, scattering them and strewing the earth with the dead.

Gov. CURTIN telegraphed yesterday to Philadelphia that he wanted more troops in Harrisburgh at once; not to wait for the formation of brigades or regiments, but to send them on in companies. A prompt response was made, and last evening hundreds of armed men were hurrying through the streets to the Pennsylvania Railroad Depôt. The Governor's urgent appeal was supposed to be in consequence of the report that a great battle was proceeding south of Hagerstown.

The Baltimore Police, having obtained intelligence that a squad of rebel officers were being entertained on Friday night at a house about seven miles from the city, a squad of them proceeded to the spot, surrounded the house, and captured the entire number, as well as their entertainers. Considerable booty was also captured.

The Harrisburgh *Patriot and Union* of the 11th inst. says there is no undue excitement in that city, but that all are actively though quietly preparing to give the rebels, should they approach, a warm reception.

Gen. REYNOLDS, an officer of the regular army, is to assume the command of all the active forces raised for the defence of the Cumberland Valley and Harrisburgh. The force which will be led forward by Col. CAMPBELL will be under the control of Gen. REYNOLDS, and all the operations from the vicinity of Harrisburgh will be under his direction.

We learn from Nashville, by a dispatch dated the 5th inst., that Gen. BUELL'S army was then hastening to the support of that city, which was menaced by the rebel forces under BRAGG. The city was being fortified, and was to be placed under command of Gen. THOMAS, with orders to defend it at all hazards. A portion of Gen. BUELL'S forces had been sent toward Cincinnati to pay their respects to KIRBY SMITH'S rebels in the rear, and fifteen thousand more were to leave at once for the same destination. It was doubtless a knowledge of this movement which induced the rebels menacing Cincinnati to make their hasty retreat. Eight thousand men from Gen. ROSECRANS' army had reinforced Gen. BUELL at Nashville, the fate of which place is probably ere this decided.

The rebels have been foiled in their intentions with regard to the capture of Cincinnati, if they ever entertained an idea of capturing it. A dispatch, dated yesterday, announces that they had fallen back beyond Florence, and were retreating in confusion.

According to a correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, the affair at Britton's Lane, Tenn., instead of being a skirmish merely, was quite a brilliant little battle. Five hundred of the Twentieth and Thirtieth Illinois Regiments are reported as having defeated five thousand rebels, with a loss on the rebel side of one hundred and seventy-nine killed and between three and four hundred wounded; of the Nationals only four were killed and eighty-two wounded. This immense disproportion in losses leads us rather to imagine that the story is somewhat exaggerated, and that this instance furnishes no exception to the general rule applicable to the war correspondents of Western papers.

The Cairo correspondent of the Chicago *Times* gives the following summary of the doings of the National expedition which left Fort Donelson several days since, to operate against Clarksville, Tenn. "It reached that place on Monday. The rebels were found quite strongly posted, but, after a short engagement, they were driven off. The rebels left some stores, arms, and horses, which our forces captured. We destroyed one hundred boxes of hard bread, and captured a number of prisoners. The rebels burned two hundred boxes of crackers and one thousand bales of hay before abandoning the place. Cols. LOWE and RANSOM, with their forces, returned to Fort Donelson Monday night."

Gen. BANKS has issued an order rescinding the one recently issued, which authorized the crossing of the bridges and ferries over the Potomac without passes. They will be required, as heretofore, and will only be issued in cases of extreme necessity.

GENERAL NEWS.

Those towns in Connecticut which had not filled up their quota by volunteers were compelled to furnish the requisite number by draft, on Wednesday. Waterbury, having sent nearly 100 over her quota, escaped the draft; so also did most of the towns in that vicinity—Naugatuck, Watertown, Plymouth, Prospect, Woodbury, Bristol, &c. About half the towns in the State were equally fortunate, having raised their full quota of volunteers—among them, Bridgeport, Norwich, New-Haven, Meriden, Wallingford, Madison, Branford, New-Hartford, Norfolk and New-Britain. In Hartford 415 were drafted; in Middletown, 96; in Cheshire, 33; in Hamden, 68; in Morris, 36; in Bethany, 17; in Bethlem, 16. In Middlebury 12 names were drawn out.

The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment had a very different reception in Baltimore, on Thursday last, from that which it met on the memorable 19th of April. The citizens in great numbers assembled at the railroad depôt, waiting until sunset and after dark for the arrival of the regiment. In place of cobble-stones, the Massachusetts boys were greeted with cheers, and citizen seemed to have vied with citizen as to who should do them most honor. The guns that overlook Baltimore from Fort McHenry and Federal Hill tend admirably to the preservation of order in that city and the suppression of Secessionist sentiment, however it may lurk beneath a quiet exterior.

Gen. MCDOWELL arrived in Troy on Thursday evening, and immediately repaired to the residence of his father-in-law, HENRY BURDEN, Esq., in the Sixth Ward.

The funeral of Gen. BOHLEN occurred in Philadelphia on Friday. The remains were met at the depot by a number of citizens and taken to Independence Hall, where they lay in state throughout the day. The military and citizens turned out in an imposing procession to do honor to the deceased patriot.

The health of Brig.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD has been so much impaired by his late active services as to demand a temporary retirement from duty in the field. He left Alexandria Thursday evening for the North.

Colonel GEO. W. PRATT, of the Ulster regiment who was paralyzed by the concussion of a cannon ball, in leading his regiment at the battle of Manassas Plains, died on Thursday at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. TIBBITS, in Albany. He was a young man of great promise, and had served as State Senator with ability and integrity.

Flour and Corn were in good request on Saturday, at full prices. Wheat was more freely offered and was less sought after, at rather lower rates. Pork and Beef were quiet, as were also Hops, Hemp, Hides, Cotton, Groceries, Foreign Liquors, Seeds, Spices and Whalebone. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Tallow, Whisky, Lard, Butter and Cheese, at uniform quotations. Resin and Wool were active and firm. Moderate freight engagements were reported. There were 471 vessels of all classes in port.

Dissolving Views in Maryland.

The nearer the rebels get to us the less we seem to know of their movements. The mystery that has enshrouded their numbers, their course of march, and their purpose since they entered Maryland, was intensified yesterday afternoon by the very contradictory dispatches from Baltimore and Philadelphia—one announcing their abrupt departure southward and their recrossing of the Potomac into Virginia; the other maintaining their continued advance upon Pennsylvania and the actual occurrence of a battle near Hagerstown.

We think the Baltimore dispatch entitled to the more credit of the two. They are a little cooler in Baltimore, and more accurately informed than the excited Pennsylvanians can be. And, moreover, the reason of things indicates the probability of a rebel retreat. If this proves to be the true state of the case the whole rebel scheme will stand revealed as follows: They came into Maryland in full force, determined to draw the Union army from Washington and fight a grand pitched battle for the possession of the National Capital and for decision of the war. They threatened to invade Pennsylvania as a feint, to hurry up our pursuit of them from Washington; and as a decoy, they fell back *westwardly* from Frederick, hoping, if pursued, to throw a force across from Leesburgh in our rear. This plan, if successful, would have given them a certain victory and insured the capture of Washington.

The plan was truly a bold one, and when we think of the excitement and clamor that ensued in the loyal States, and the general demand for an immediate rush upon the foe, we can see that there was imminent danger of being outwitted by the rebels to the end.

But safer counsels prevailed. Washington was quickly and quietly made safe from capture by rebel assault, and then our heavy army was moved off to confront the enemy and keep him from Baltimore. General MCCLELLAN'S theory was said to be this. The enemy is in too great force in Maryland to stand still. He will eat out the country in a single day. He must either attack the National army, or he must pass on toward Pennsylvania, or—*retreat*. He did not fear the rebel attack—he was prepared for it. The advance of the rebels into Pennsylvania would have been finally fatal to them; and a retreat into Virginia would be a rebel failure and badly demoralizing. These three alternatives were presented to the rebel General LEE, and this distinguished as well as disinterested "liberator" of Maryland shakes the dust of that oppressed State from his feet, and returns to the sacred soil of Virginia!

This appears to be a reasonable solution of the very extraordinary rebel demonstration in Maryland. If they have fallen back, how else can we explain it? It is impossible to believe that they crossed fifty or one hundred thousand men into Maryland, with artillery and cavalry in great force, merely to march out again. If they are gone, it is because they are foiled. If they are not gone, it is not easy to see how they are to achieve success in any path now left open to them. Acting on the belief that they are advancing, Pennsylvania has made gigantic preparations to greet them with "bloody hands to hospitable graves." Whichever way they may now turn, North, East or South, there is no prospect of that cheery march of triumph to which they so lately and so vauntingly indulged. Such is the aspect of affairs at the present writing. But who can foretell what new phase the campaign will present on Monday morning?

SLAVERY IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.—The census of 1860 affords an illustration of the so-called civilizing efforts among the Indians west of Arkansas, and the peculiar system of management by which Slavery has been established there. We give the figures:

Tribes.	Slaves.	Owners.
Choctaws	2,297	353
Cherokees	2,504	384
Creeks	1,651	257
Chickasaws	917	110
Total	7,369	1,104

These figures illustrate the stealthy manner in which a Slave State has been organized and settled there. In defiance of the National laws made for the protection of the Indians. The fact is, it is not the Indians, but the whites, who are settled in large numbers in the territory, and wield a preponderatory influence in its affairs, that are the real slaveholders.

Military Accountability—A Demand for Rigor.

Responsibility! strict, stern responsibility, is what the whole people demand now from the Government. That tens of thousands of our young men should be slaughtered through the incompetency or stupidity of individuals who have set themselves up as leaders and Generals; that property should be destroyed by the millions—property paid for by the muscle and sweat of every man among us; that we should be plunging into an abyss whose depth no eye can measure, simply because this officer must be retained from political motives, or that from personal reasons, is a disgrace and damage beyond anything even that we have yet passed through. Who is Gen. POPE, or Gen. MCDOWELL, or Gen. MCCLELLAN, or any other General, that for a moment the interests of this vast country and the lives of tens of thousands should be risked, because his personal feelings or those of his supposed clique may be injured by a severe investigation?

We have had no accountability thus far. Respectable gentlemen have taken the command of armies, and have experimented with them as they might, with any scientific subject, and after having lost a few thousand men, brought desolation to as many households, and disgraced the National name, have retired complacently to private life, secure against further molestation. Others have betrayed strongholds, containing priceless property, from timidity; others have been intoxicated even on the field of battle; others have been surprised in a disgraceful manner, and have lost regiments of men; others have spent long and precious months in inaction and dilatoriness; some have exposed gallant corps of young men to overwhelming numbers, or they have ended a whole campaign in defeat and failure, and brought this vast Republic to the brink of destruction; yet so far as we know, in not a single instance, has a court-martial sat upon any of these failures. From all that appears to the public, defeats and loss are treated by the authorities just as victory and gain. An officer may see his whole command melt away by disaster, and feel that personally he is as well off as if he had succeeded.

With this general impression among the leading officers, of there being no strict accountability, a want of thoroughness and watchfulness must spread through the army. Laxity beginning at the top, will reach to the bottom. "Surprises" and blunders will be constant experiences.

The President and the whole public should understand that under such an easy policy *we cannot succeed* against this desperate rebellion. Such a state of things is unknown in any other military service of the world. No successful war could be carried on under it. If it be, indeed, one result of the President's good nature, that his feelings indispose him to punishing an unsuccessful officer, it is only another illustration of an old historical experience, that in guiding tremendous revolutions, "good nature" is usually the most cruel of assistants. A voice of agony comes up from a suffering nation, demanding the sternest accountability from our military leaders. When we think what it is we are approaching, if this is not exacted—a bankruptcy beyond all experience; taxes which shall burden unborn generations; a disgrace to our national name, which will leave us, in the opinion of the world, under the heel of the South; the useless loss of hundreds of thousands of our young men; an interminable and chaotic war, until America, like Mexico, becomes the byword and scorn of mankind, we would suppose that the Government must be spurred to the most unrelenting energy.

Every General ought to understand that for him to blunder is to be disgraced, and that a dishonorable defeat is death. Incompetency, cowardice and stupidity should be the objects of the sternest punishment. An officer must know when he is before the enemy, that he must choose between a victory or a court-martial. Thus the French Directory manufactured Generals. So can we at length put an end to blunders, and surprises, and defeats.

AMERICAN JUDGMENTS OF EUROPEAN REVOLUTIONS.—If we learn rightly all the lessons the rebellion is calculated to teach, one of its indirect benefits will be to tone down that licentious habit of mind which has generally led Americans to throw their sympathies on the revolutionary or anarchical side of political movements in other, and especially in European countries. A notable proof that we have not yet learned this lesson as well as we should is afforded by the line of comment of the American Press on the late enterprise of GARIBALDI, which has just come to a disastrous end. The majority, probably, of journals in this country hailed this uprising as highly proper and meritorious, applauded GARIBALDI in his various acts in opposition to the Government, and finally, when conflict was actually precipitated, threw their sympathies on the side of the Red-Shirted revolter.

In this course they were actuated, doubtless, by no ill will toward the Italian Kingdom; probably they did not consider the matter deeply at all; but, remembering his old career of glory, and considering that the liberation of Rome and Venice was a desirable object, they applauded the *end* without taking any heed of the *means* by which this end was sought. This means was nothing less than downright rebellion, with the purpose of "destroying the Italy which he had himself created," as GARIBALDI audaciously avowed. The enterprise here no resemblance whatever to the glorious movement of '59, which all the world rejoiced in, while the late mad device was one which every lover of rational freedom deplored and the Italian people themselves condemned.

Now, the loyal Italian people would have precisely the same right to complain of the encouragement lent this anarchical attempt that we had in the case of the British journals which eagerly seized on secession gleefully to shout that the Great Republic was forever broken up. It is true, GARIBALDI is a very different type of character from DAVIS, TOOMBS and FLOYD; but the enterprise of GARIBALDI made for the identical result aimed at by those men—the destruction of a just and good constitutional Government. We have had some experience of what constitutional Government is worth; and while the land of Democracy will always throw its sympathies on the side of a people struggling for freedom against its oppressors, we must guard against that habit of intellectual license which leads men to delight in revolution merely because it *is* revolution.

The Golden Gate Disaster.

In discussing the loss of the *Golden Gate* a few days ago, and endeavoring to fix responsibility for the lamentable loss of life on that occasion, we pointed to the self-evident fact that the vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are not properly constructed or fitted out for the business in which they are employed, or else that the discipline of the ships is far less perfect than it ought to be. The latter proposition is sustained by the fact that, in the case of the *Golden Gate*, a portion of her boats were burned at their tackles, that nobody in the hour of peril and panic seemed to have any special charge of the means of rescue, and that these means were consequently in part destroyed, while the remainder were made efficient to the saving of many less lives than they were capable of rescuing from an awful and sudden death.

Some friends of the Company seem under the impression that our strictures did it an injustice; but these impressions are confessedly based on their knowledge of the discipline of the ships and the general management of the Company as they existed *several years ago*. The time was when the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line was one of the finest in the world. In those days they were managed with the utmost liberality. Receiving enormous sums from the Government and the traveling public, the Company—*then* controlled, in great measure, by WM. H. ASPINWALL—paid liberal salaries to its commanders and other sailing officers, and employed an amply sufficient number of hands in all the departments of their service. Under that *régime* they never failed to command the highest skill and efficiency, and the greatest attention on the part of all their employes, to secure the safety and comfort of their passengers. But all this is changed of late years, as we have reason to believe. Five years ago, for instance, it was the custom of their commanders to drill their crews to the management of fire apparatus and of the boats. In order that, in case of sudden emergency, there might be no needless panic, but that the very most should be made of the means of safety that was possible. We are assured by frequent travelers over the California route, *viâ* Panama, that they have witnessed no such efforts to promote discipline during the last two or three years. Occasionally these drills *may* still be had. If so, they are the exception, now-a-days, and not the rule.

Nor is the falling off in the management of the line confined to this vital matter of discipline alone. The company never used to run such ships as the *Orizaba* or the *Uncle Sam*. They were not in the habit, during their better days, of over-crowding their vessels with either passengers or freight—carrying 1,300 passengers for instance, when the law would limit them to 800 or 900 only. Then, too, the fare and attendance were all that could be desired, and exactly what the passengers who paid a high price for tickets had the right to expect. The Company was content then with fair profits on their business. They did not insist upon twenty per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, (not twenty per cent. *per quarter* as a slip of the pen made us say in a former article) reckoned upon $4,000,000 of stock, *when less than half that sum would put on a line superior in all respects to the present*. To-day, the ships are, some of them, inferior, and the fare on all indifferent. While all articles of consumption cost the Company less now than formerly, and their rates for passage have not for many years been so high as now, it is notorious that the fare is less abundant and inferior in quality.

If we mistake not, the great falling off in the matter of security to life on board these ships, however, grows out of the niggardliness of the Company in cutting down largely the numbers of their crews, and reducing to the minimum the salaries of their officers. A berth on board a Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer is no longer a prize worth the sleepless vigilance of the best men of the profession to obtain and retain. And, if we mistake not, the reduced numbers of their ships' crews, during the last year or two, renders such disciplining as we have hinted at, in anticipation of an emergency, quite impossible. The men have so much indispensable work to do, and the reliefs are so small, that no time can be spared for drilling at the pumps or exercise with the boats. We submit to the public judgment whether such conduct is excusable. There is a great wrong somewhere. We believe we have indicated where it lies. If any one disputes our theory, we ask him, in the name of humanity, to tell us how it happens that the *Golden Gate* burned at sea, in broad daylight, within 3½ miles of the shore, and that only 75 of all her hundreds of passengers and crew were saved.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of the 18th ult., just to hand, furnishes us testimony in regard to the Company's present management, in connection with another of their steamers. The *Orizaba* had just arrived from Panama, and the *Bulletin* says:

"Among the passengers who came up on the *Orizaba* yesterday, is a gentleman who has been much at sea. He tells us that they only needed one such gale as is quite a common thing upon the Atlantic to have sent the *Orizaba* to the bottom. He says she was *overloaded*. She brings 500tons of freight. *This so filled her hold that the baggage had to go on deck.* As it was, with a calm sea and pleasant weather, no harm overtook her or her passengers. In every stateroom was a life-preserver, *but very many did not know what they were for. After the Orizaba people learned how the Gate was lost*, there was daily practice with the hose by which a stream about the size of a man's little finger was successfully thrown." Our sea-faring friend suggests that as in case of fire on a steamer *it is almost uniformly first discovered about the engines, as a general rising pumps that are worked by engines must of course soon become useless.* He suggests that on each end of each steamer there should be a hand fire-engine, connecting with hose of good calibre, and with one or both of such, a fire would stand little chance of making much headway."

The Pay-Roll.

The difficulties now occurring in the Fifty-third Regiment are a text for a few words relative to our mistakes in paying our volunteers in field and camps.

It is not only necessary that our men should be paid the sum awarded, to the fullest extent, and paid promptly, but another and the most requisite point is, that they be paid with the shortest possible period of time intervening between payments.

The soldier must be looked on, in that regard, simply as we would view the laborer. The man works better and more cheerfully who receives his earnings promptly every day or every week. Had he to receive them only monthly, or worse, quarterly, discontent, unwilling labor and suffering would be the inevitable result. He would be taking all the risks of the capitalist, without his profits, and after having suffered through a season of privation, would, as a certain result, become lavish when accumulated wages reached him.

So it is with the soldier. He enlists and leaves a family, perhaps in want. He goes into the hustle and danger of camp-life, where it may be that the meagreness of his pocket, and their want, is for the instant forgotten. He serves one, two, three months, and no pay. In the meantime, the soldier is the victim of sutlers, who, for the safe credit they accord him, only charge the moderate profits of three or four hundred per cent. The family at home during this interval are living or starving as best they may, or possibly keeping the wolf away by the pittance from the relief fund. At last, at the end of three months, the pay is forthcoming, after the sutler is satisfied, and the soldier holds a trifle of what he has earned.

The chances are equal then, whether the temptation for the man who has been penniless for three months is not too great, and will not lead him to an improvident use of his fund, leaving the family at home to struggle without his aid or with but a small portion. To a certain degree our system of bounties overcomes this immediate want, but in most cases it is a reasonable supposition that the bounty is soon spent, and a few months leaves the recruit dependent upon his pay.

In country places credit can be had for articles of food, when based upon the pay-roll; this does not create the misery it does in the city; but in the latter the burthen falls heavily on many a waiting and watching wife, surrounded by her little family, who are bearing silently the brunt and bitterness of the war in want and privation, or worse, perhaps in vice and shame, forced on them by the terrible necessities of their position.

The time has passed when silence on this point was patriotism. The Government at this moment stands, financially,—on the topmost round of the ladder. It matters little to our rulers whether the army is paid quarterly, monthly or weekly; they have the money. And it is but that the fiat should go forth and the thing is done.

The most military nations of Europe have long ago adopted the plan of paying their soldiers within periods of five to fifteen days. The result of the plan is that the soldier is enabled to provide his small wants with economy, and upon pay-day does not give way to drunkenness or extravagance. His family are not sufferers, while his temper is sweetened and his soldierly importance heightened. The paymaster also gets the benefit of the system by having his accounts less complicated, and lessening both his labor and his responsibility. To it we must come at last, and the sooner we do so the better.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO SAVE THE WEST.—The situation of the campaign in the West is almost, if not altogether, as discouraging as it is in the East. Kentucky, excepting in the immediate vicinity of Louisville and Covington, seems to be overrun and given up to the possession of the enemy. We read of guerrilla bands in every part of the interior where Union sentiment has heretofore been almost unanimous, and in addition to these predatory gangs we know that heavy columns of rebel soldiery under KIRBY SMITH, HUMPHREY MARSHALL and JOHN MORGAN are pressing close to vital points on the Ohio River, threatening to carry the war beyond that line.

Tennessee is nearly abandoned by the Union troops. Gen. MORGAN, if he still holds Cumberland Gap, holds it because he cannot leave except as a prisoner of war. Gen. BRAGG has evacuated Huntsville, and fallen back upon Nashville. That he will try to hold the capital of Tennessee is promised at latest dates. Gen. GRANT'S army, holding Bolivar, Jackson and Memphis in West Tennessee, has been weakened materially, we infer, by the detachment of troops to operate at points on the Ohio River. Bolivar and Jackson will probably be evacuated, and Memphis be the sole position held by the National army in that part of the State.

Strong fortifications have been erected at Memphis, and as the gunboats can cooperate with its garrison, it is probable that Memphis can be held, by even a very small force, against any body of rebels that Jeff. THOMPSON, who seems to be its god fly, can bring against it. The gunboats can do little good in beating off an approaching enemy, as the bluff on which Memphis stands is very high, and firing over them, as at Vicksburgh, would be wholly at random. But still they could keep communication open with the garrison, furnish ammunition, food and reinforcements, if needed, and probably defeat any attempt to retake the city. Columbus and Island No. 10 will doubtless be kept out of the enemy's clutches; and so whatever other reverses overtake us in the West, we shall unquestionably keep a strong hold on the key-points of the Mississippi River. *While this is done, the rebel States of the southwest are never safe.* Their armies may push up the Ohio, may throw columns across it—they can make no permanent lodgment on free soil. But with the Mississippi River in our possession, the Gulf States are always exposed to devastating invasions, that will compel them to draw back their overland armies for home defence.

Our Government will not be long, we think, in learning that the true way to clear Kentucky and the border States of rebel armies, is to start a formidable flotilla down the Mississippi, with instructions to invade the cotton region and destroy all the agencies there at work in support of the rebellion. The cool season of the year is coming, and by the time a descent of the Mississippi River is planned and prepared for, it will be safe to move down it in any force.

Will the authorities see and appreciate the value of this counteracting invasion? *By not using the Mississippi River, the Government abandons an ally worth two hundred thousand men in the West.*

Rebel Recruiting in Maryland and Kentucky.

The rebel army has made but a small addition to its numbers during its brief stay in Maryland. That part of the State which it occupied, though not entirely loyal, is its most loyal section; and the lines held by our army pretty effectually prevented recruits rushing from Baltimore, or from the southern and secession counties. We hear of several villages in Frederick County sending their companies of volunteers, and of an entire regiment in one town arming and equipping itself and marching to join the invaders. But, though Gen. LEE wooed the Marylanders very affectionately, we doubt whether he has obtained twenty-five hundred recruits in the State during the week or ten days in which his army has been encamped on its soil. That is just about the number of Marylanders previously in the rebel service; while the whole will not make as many troops as the State has voluntarily furnished to the National army.

The rebel force which holds the eastern half of Kentucky has met with far better success in recruiting in that State. There seems to be little doubt that large numbers of Kentuckians have joined the bands of MORGAN, KIRBY SMITH, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, and others, within the last month. The bold raids of these fellows has attracted the admiration of the young men of the State, and in the excitement of the hour, they have broke loose from restraint and from principle, and have attached themselves to the freebooters. There are in all the Kentucky towns, as in all the towns of the South and Southwest, large numbers of young men who have nothing particular to do, and on whose hands time hangs heavily, and when, on some Summer day, a lot of harum-scarum rebel horsemen rush into the village with guidons flying and sabres flashing, the temptation to mount and join them in their adventure is almost irresistible. They are all of them used to the rifle, accustomed to exposure and hardship, and always ready for a fight and they make first-rate troops for the kind of work that is now going on in the West. It is a misfortune that this element was not taken up to a far greater extent than it has been by the National Government, and put to its appropriate work in East Tennessee, in Southwestern Virginia, and along the Northern line of the Gulf States. It requires, however, action, excitement and enthusiasm, and could not be kept for long months in camp, as our Western army has been. If the rebel invading force is driven out of Kentucky, a large part of these men will not follow its fortunes, but will remain behind, or will quietly return home, as the bulk of Gen. PRICE'S army did when he was driven out of Missouri.

GREED OF OFFICE AS A LION-TAMER.—It is a well-established political fact that external pressure upon a country has a tendency to unite all parties and factions in it, so as to present a single front to the enemy. The assault of the rebels on Fort Sumter extinguished almost entirely the former party divisions, that had been known under the names of Republican, Democrat, Native American. So far as the masses of the people were concerned, the beginning of war did blot out all trace of party lines.

But not so with all the leaders of party. There were some political divisions of more than usual intensity of hate and jealousy. Not even the peril of the Republic could allay the animosity that kept them alive. The lion and the lamb might lie down together when the elements raged; but what could reconcile Tammany Hall to Mozart, or lead Mozart back to the fold of Tammany? Certainly the trembling of the pillars of the temple of Liberty did not bring these factions to harmony.

But a motive more powerful than that of patriotism has got to work. At Albany the lion and the lamb *have* lain down together, and a little child is leading them. Tammany receives Mozart to its lair, and the "Constitutional Union" infant puts a silken cord about their necks. What works this phenomenon? the wondering country asks. The hope of carrying the State elections and gaining the spoils of office!

GEN. BUTTERFIELD.—The physicians have succeeded in healing the attack of typhoid which had a serious hold upon Gen. BUTTERFIELD, consequent upon exposure, &c. The General has been granted leave of absence for a short time, and goes to his home on the North River for rest and recuperation. He has taken an active and efficient part in all the recent engagements, both in front of Richmond and of Washington, and has won distinguished honor, not only by his personal gallantry and skill, but by the admirable training and discipline he has given his troops. We trust he will speedily be restored to health and the army.

Payment of Troops.

It is a matter of surprise that the Government does not pay off its soldiers more punctually. It may be that the Government has paid over the gross amount; and in these times, when all persons handling money of the Government are trying to make the most money, the Paymasters may be putting out at interest money which should be paid over to the soldiers. Look at the Seventh Regiment, mustered out long since. Are they paid off? Look at the Twenty-second Regiment, mustered out and not yet paid off. Whose fault is it? Pay in paper—the Government have that. The poor excuse, *the pay-roll is not made out*, or if made out, is not correct, the soldiers stayed a few days over their time, and should be paid. Very well, pay them. But does it take a week or more to calculate what a few days' extra pay comes to, or is that the excuse for holding on to the money and making interest at the soldiers' expense?

This delay affects volunteering, for persons will not leave, and some cannot, until they get their pay; for it will not be paid on the order of the soldier to any person, for that has been tried.

A SOLDIER WANTING HIS PAY.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 13.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN PERIL.

While coming into the city from the Soldier's Home, to-day, President LINCOLN's life was put in peril by his horse, a spirited and powerful animal running away with him, and nearly throwing him. He succeeded in checking the career of his steed, at the cost of a sprained wrist.

A KIDNAPPING CASE.

ALLEN, a county constable, was to-day arrested by order of Gen. WADSWORTH, on the charge of kidnapping a colored negro man and sending him back into slavery. The negro had filed his application for his papers, having proved a residence in the District previous to the passage of the emancipation act. ALLEN is said to have seized him in the room of the Emancipation Commissioners, who were in session at the time. Previous to his arrest, ALLEN had committed an outrageous assault on JOHN H. JOHNSON, Esq., an Anti-Slavery Justice of the Peace in this city. The arrest was made at the instance of D. R. GOODLOE, one of the Emancipation Commissioners.

PASSES REQUIRED.

Gen. BANKS has renewed the order requiring passes to enable civilians to pass into Virginia. A list of disloyal persons here is now being made by Chief-Detective BAKER, and will be filed with the Provost-Marshal for reference, and none but loyal citizens will be able to obtain passes.

FOR HOSPITAL PURPOSES.

The Capitol and Patent-office have been thoroughly filled up for hospital purposes. Three thousand new cots have been placed therein. Nearly one thousand patients have been sent North within the last three days, but their places in the hospitals are at once filled by new arrivals.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The office of Medical-Director CAMPBELL is daily besieged by hundreds of soldiers, worn out by severe service and fatigue duty recently undergone. Some are scarcely able to move. They are sent to the hospitals as fast as room can be found.

HAVOC AMONG THE DRAM SHOPS.

The Provost Marshal is making havoc among the dram shops. On an average, about twenty are closed daily.

PORTUGUESE PORTS OPEN TO FOREIGN GRAIN.

The following dispatch has been received at the State Department:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LISBON, Aug. 17, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the copy of a decree (in translation) just issued by His Majesty's Government, admitting foreign breadstuffs in the ports of this kingdom, free from the usual and established duty.

It is exceptional to acts of the Cortes and decrees, in former years of scarcity, inasmuch as flour is now included in the free list, which, except in very rare instances, was confined to grains exclusively.

The answers to official inquiries in regard to the crops, rendered this step necessary at once, and without waiting for authority from the Cortes, which will legalize the decree upon assembling.

My previous dispatches on this subject have necessarily led you to expect some such intelligence. It is desirable, for the interests of agriculture and commerce, that publicity should be given to this information in an authentic form, in order that whatever advantage may proceed from it, may be enjoyed equally by both.

It may be stated also in this connection that the belief exists, in well informed circles, that the supply of cereals in Europe will be more limited than has been expected, and the demand for American products correspondingly greater.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES E. HARVEY.

To Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

In consideration of what has been represented to me by the Ministers of all the Departments, and after hearing the Council of State, I am pleased to decree the following:

ARTICLE 1. The free introduction is permitted of foreign cereals, wheat, corn, rye, barley and oats in grain, flour and baked bread, through the inland and maritime of the kingdom, until the end of April, 1863. The foreign cereals thus admitted are only subject to the duties which national grains pay when dispatched for consumption.

ART. 2. After the expiration of the period marked in this decree, the cereals referred to therein may still be admitted, on proof being shown before the Government, after hearing the competent fiscal department, that the same cereals left directly the port of shipment for those of this Kingdom in sufficient time to have arrived within the prescribed period, under the circumstances of an ordinary voyage.

Let the Ministers and Secretaries of States, of all the Departments thus understand these presents, and cause the same to be executed.

PALACE AJUDA, Aug. 14, 1862.

KING, Marquis de Sonie, Viscount de Leda, Banclaira, Anselm Jose Bradineamp, Gasper Pereira de Silva, Joquim Thomas Lobo d'Avila, Jose da Silva, Mendez Leal.

A REPORT CORRECTED.

The report which has been published that Maj. MAY, of the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment, had received no attention from the time of his being wounded until he died, is essentially incorrect. Maj. MAY was found two hours after being shot, and taken in charge by Dr. GREEN, of his regiment, who remained with him until taken prisoner and sent to Gainesville. Dr. GREEN left him in the field hospital, after having dressed his wounds as well as possible under the circumstances. When his surgeon returned from Gainesville he found Major MAY had been buried not more than half an hour. The wound of Major MAY was not necessarily fatal; but his death was hastened by a severe cold, occasioned by having lain all Monday night upon the ground, with the rain falling upon him, there being no means of affording shelter.

THE COMMAND OF THE MONITOR.

Commander BANKHEAD has been appointed to the command of the *Monitor*, Commander STEVENS having been ordered to important service at sea.

RELEASED SOLDIERS.

Nearly all the soldiers lately confined in the District of Columbia for military offences, but released by law of Congress, have been mustered into the military service.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The halls of Congress and the corridors of the Capitol have been supplied with hospital necessaries. There are no patients there, however.

DUTCH CONSUL FOR CALIFORNIA.

The President has recognized J. DE FREMERY as Consul of the Kingdom of the Netherlands for California, to reside at San Francisco.

Arrival of the United States Transport St. Mary from Hilton Head.

The United States Steam Transport *St. Mary*, Commander WM. H. TALBOT, arrived at this port last night from Hilton Head Sept. 9, at 7 P. M., arrived at Fortress Monroe on the evening of the 11th, and sailed from thence the following day, at 4 P. M. She brings 100 passengers from Hilton Head, and a mail.

Nothing of interest had transpired since the departure of the last steamer North. The following United States war vessels were in the port when the *St. Mary* left: *Vermont, Wabash, Pawnee, Keystone State, Flambeau, Hale, Canandaigua, Rhode Island*, and *Norwich*.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Major D. C. Dodman, Dr. Dalton, Lieut. S. B. Eddy, Lieut. H. C. Tuttle, Lieut. A. G. Edgerly, Lieut. Moster, Dr. Mitchell, Dr. A. A. Yarrington, Lieut. Spink, Lieut. Williams, Capt. Tousellot, Lieut. Cole, J. H. Perry, Mrs. Miller, 3 children, and servant; Miss Dubois, Mrs. Robbins, Miss Hale, Mr. Bradley and lady, H. B. Ming, H. L. Allen, J. T. Freeman, J. Howe, U. S. Marcus, Levi H. Bowe, A. P. Kenham, H. B. Walker, S. Smedley, G. M. Wells, A. B. Garrison, G. N. Platt, W. H. Insler, Mr. Greaves, Wm. Pickney, W. Bethel, Mr. Fifer, lady and child, Capt. Adams, James Irvine, Geo. S. Reed, J. Clark, Jos. A. Drake, E. H. Nutting; also, the Band of the Third New Hampshire Regiment, discharged, and the officers and crew of steamer Delaware.

We are indebted to Mr. CHAS. E. SATTERLEE, Purser of the *St. Mary*, for favors.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Indians Reported to be Ugly—Outrages—The Overland Mail Business—Necessity for Keeping Communication Free—Brigham Young's Southern Trip.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Aug. 29, 1862.

Mr. WILLIAM S. GODBE, druggist, arrived in this city, per mail stage, on Tuesday night. He had been on a business visit to the States, purchasing goods for himself, and purchasing and freighting for others. He reports the Indians "ugly," particularly on the Sweet-water route, they still persisting in killing a white man or two occasionally.

On the western route, on the Humboldt, and in the Ruby Valley, similar reports arise, or at least the reports are flying about here.

In the Salmon River and Oregon Countries, about Fort Hall and the emigrant routes in that section, the red man continues hostile, as in many places elsewhere, and ever and anon imbues his swarthy hands in the blood of the whites. Very little reliable news reaches us from that northern region, in consequence of the comparative infrequency of travel thence in this direction. Three wounded persons, however, recently arrived in this city, being a portion of a company of a dozen, with packhorses, journeying from the West toward the East, and who were attacked near Fort Hall, on the 8th inst., compelled to flee, after five of their number were wounded, until they met a Salmon River train, with which they returned to Snake River.

On the 9th a Denver and Salmon River company were attacked near the same place, with a loss of five killed and two wounded. The Indians managed to secure two wagons and heaps of groceries.

In this Territory, in a place or two, the natives evince their chronic fondness for indiscriminate acquisition in the animal line. For instance, a day or two ago, a band of one or two hundred horses was driven off a range on the Weber, one Mr. NATHAN TANNER feeling that much poorer by the operation.

These cases, with others, especially the tragic display of Indian savagery in Minnesota, would indicate a rather general hostile disposition toward the whites, among the Indians.

Taking this into consideration, with the past six months' history of mail operations across the Plains and the Rocky Mountains, and there is some ground for uncertainty in regard to the future of the overland mail business.

Little need be said in respect to the importance of the Pacific and the Atlantic States continuing united in national bonds, but one of the strongest links in those bonds will undoubtedly be a rapid and thoroughly reliable overland mail communication. The railroad is just the thing, but that is many years in the future, and "while the grass grows, the cattle starve." The present and the immediate future is the all-important time. *Now*, the sea is open, and communication is free in that direction. But God only knows how long that can be said.

Allow me to suppose the case of England or France, or both, espousing the cause of the rebels. Then sea communication with the Pacific States will be very risky. And if the Indians should cause such a suspension of overland mail facilities, in conjunction with the sea blockade, as was the case a short time ago, how would California and Oregon stand affected? Their ports might be bombarded and their commerce destroyed by the action of English, French or Anglo-French mail-coated frigates, while the American Monitors would have a large stretch of Union and rebel Atlantic coast to look after and defend. The Pacific States, sooner than endure such an unequal contest, would be likely to consider themselves, by event of Providence, forever separated from the Atlantic States. But, if the overland mail were well sustained, and kept in running order in every contingency, why, then, overland travel would vastly increase, the rapid settlement of the divers little oases of the plains, mountains and deserts on the overland route would be greatly accelerated, and the two slopes would be mutually strengthened and bound together in cords of national unity.

And the contingency I have supposed is not altogether chimerical. The large increase of population contributed by the Atlantic to the Pacific slope, the present year, appears to be mainly composed of persons who already have had enough of the war, and who are fleeing westward to escape the sound of the roaring cannon. This kind of population will increase from year to year. Their votes, of course, may, in the future, be expected on the side of *peace*, though at the cost of separation from the older States.

I therefore consider it important that the Government should hold itself prepared, in case of any future interruption on the Central Overland Route, to promptly order sufficient help from the nearest available point, so as to prevent, if possible, another single day's stoppage in the delivery of the mails. Some such step may yet prove essential to the welfare and integrity of the Union. Doubtless, in this Territory, any needful number of men or amount of material would be found available, at any time, to secure uninterrupted communication, as far as the centre of the route was concerned.

Quite a number of persons in this city and vicinity are busy rigging up their teams and making other arrangements to accompany BINGHAM on his southern trip next week. The journey to and fro will probably extend to eight hundred miles, in round numbers—equal to the journey hence to Fort Kearney. However, it will most likely all be accomplished within a month, preaching, exhorting and praying included. It must be so, for the "authorities" will scarcely be absent from the great Semi-Annual Conference on the 6th of October, in this city.

A little boy, son of DAVID HILTON, while in the Cañon with his father, who was getting wood, had the misfortune to have his thigh broken the other day, through a log rolling on him. This is rather a bad case.

The Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society is pushing into notice. The annual "fair" is announced to be held in this city on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of October, when quite a budget of prizes will be competed for, books, seeds, and plants being by far the most numerous. "Diplomas" occupy a far less conspicuous place than formerly, they evidently being appreciated much less than more substantial tokens. The Society has undergone a sort of reconstitution, has had the rivets fastened, the screws tightened, and the joints and wheels oiled BRIGHAM, not having been perfectly satisfied with its former performances. Now that the concern has been generally "slicked up," we may naturally expect an advance in the show.

The emigration toward the West is tapering off, and the little traders of this city are complaining that the emigrants have no money—are as poor as rats. The well-to-do folks evidently took an early start, while those blest with poverty bring up the rear. Next we shall have the Mormon emigrants pouring in upon us, all of them hungry, poor and needy. Labor will then be much cheaper and more abundant than it has been all Summer.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 11.

The steamer *Orizaba* sailed for Panama to-day, carrying forty passengers and $750,000 in treasure for New-York, and $160,000 for England.

It is believed that a large amount of legal tender notes were also forwarded by the *Orizaba*.

The ship *Aurora* has arrived from Hong Kong with dates to July 22. She reports the total loss of the ship *Phantom* by running on a reef near Hong Kong July 13.

The *Phantom* left San Francisco on the 13th of May, taking $500,000 in treasure, $40,000 of which is insured in Eastern companies.

A portion of the crew of the *Phantom* arrived in Hong-Kong, in small boats, July 19. One boat, containing Capt. SARRANT and the treasure, had not been heard from when the *Aurora* sailed.

The ship *Romance of the Sea* arrived at Hong-Kong July 21.

The British steamer *Tynemouth* arrived yesterday, from London.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 12.

The jobbing trade is improving. A disposition is manifested to lay in stocks for the Washoe and other mining districts as rapidly as the means of transportation will permit. The sales from first hands are comparatively trifling. Coal oil continue in favor; choice brands, 72c.@75c. ₩ gallon. Butter—sales, 200 firkins, at 27½c. ₩ lb.

The Wheat market is quiet. Shippers generally procure their supplies by sending their agents into the interior towns to purchase for them. The prevailing rate is about $1 60 ₩ 100 lbs.

Committees have been appointed to thoroughly canvass the city to raise money to send to the East to relieve the wounded soldiers.

The Legislature of Oregon met on the 8th instant. The session is limitied to forty days. A successor to the late Senator BAKER is to be elected during the session.

FROM CANADA.

A Meeting at Quebec of Delegates from New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia to Deliberate on the Subject of Intercolonial Railroads, Intercolonial Free-Trade, and the Confederation of British North America—Three British Governors and all their Cabinets in Consultation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1862.

When I came down, the other day, from Montreal to this centre of political power and intrigue, and saw on the train with me Mr. C. J. BAINBRIDGE, the manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, I fancied there was something unusual on the *tapis*, and when I saw this "Napoleon of Canadian railways" soon afterward in close consultation with Mr. EDWARD WATKIN, the political agent of that line, I was convinced that my surmise was not wrong. It soon afterward received additional confirmation, for I learned that the Earl of MULGRAVE, the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, had come up in a Canadian Government steam yacht, and was staying at Lord MONCK's, the Governor-General's, while other celebrities from the Lower Provinces were soon expected. They have now arrived. The Vice-Royal party at His Excellency's embraces (in addition to Lord MULGRAVE, his amiable lady and Hon. Misses PHIPPS,) Hon. A. GORDON, Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick; Hon. Messrs. HOWE and MCCULLY, the leading ministers of Nova Scotia, and Hon. Messrs. TILLEY and MITCHELL, of New-Brunswick, are here too.

The proposed object of the gathering is to deliberate upon—probably to accept, with some modifications—the Duke of Newcastle's proposal in reference to raising the funds to construct the Intercolonial Railway, which is to run from Halifax to Quebec. Messrs. BARNARD & WATKIN (backed by the BARINGS and ELGINS) wish that line constructed, because they could claim off upon it the 120 miles of their road which lies eastward of Quebec, and does not earn grease for its engine wheels. Messrs. TILLEY & MITCHELL would be glad to get it built and sell to it the New-Brunswick Government Railway, also a non-paying enterprise, as a feeder. Messrs. HOWE and MCCULLY have a precisely similar object in view. So we shall see what we shall see, soon—some curious political manœuvring, no doubt. The papers here assert that the delegates are going to propound some vast scheme for bringing Intercolonial free trade about, but whether they will succeed in doing that, is very doubtful. First of all, it has to be proved that the Provinces themselves desire it, and next, that England would agree to it, and this is a consideration, for Great Britain has not been too well pleased with Canada and Tariffs, of late.

Another set of gossiping fellows tell you that the Governors have met to organize a sort of general militia system, for defence against the Colonial bugbear, the terrible United States. You may be sure of this, though, that the Governors won't trouble themselves about anything so foolish. They know that the real feeling of the people in all these Provinces is a desire to live at peace and in friendship with the States, to which they are bound by very close and numerous commercial ties. I find that several hotheads and crack-brained newspaper writers here, as in Montreal, are violently secosh in applauding when JACKSON performs an exploit or MORGAN effects a raid. This, however, is not the sentiment of the bulk of the tax-paying community.

Quebec is just the same old place it was when I was last here. The war in the States, though it seems to set the rest of the world on fire, has no influence on the doings of Quebecers. About the usual number of ships have come for the usual quantity of timber. The military people have not mounted a single gun the more on the rotten old fortifications; indeed, the Commandant, Col. PAYNTER, with three companies of Royal Artillery, is just going "home"—and, except that the hotel keepers complain of the lack of moneyed American visitors, you would not know, from the manner of living here, that there was any trouble at all on the Potomac.

FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

Natal Days of Republics—Fourth of July Abroad—July 9—Masonic Installation—Railroad to Cordoba—Description of Cordoba—Condition of the Railroad—Suggestion—Peace—Power of Gen. Mitre—The Mississippi Going—Capt. Shiverick—What we have Instead—We want More—Artesian Well—Ounces—Currency—Commerce—Markets, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Monday, July 14, 1862.

The South American Republics and the United States locate the natal day in July. North of the line the Fourth is the grand day, and here it is the 9th. These days were both duly regarded in this city. On the Fourth most of the American citizens here paid special attention to the day. The United States Consulate was crowded, the large rooms of SAMUEL B. HALE, Esq., formerly of Boston was also filled, and other groups aggregated with the utmost good feeling and good cheer. Hon. M. KIRK, the United States Minister, was very fortunate in two or three speeches, as also was United States Commissioner WASHBURNE, of the Mission to Paraguay.

July 8 witnessed the inauguration and installation of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Free Masons of the Argentine Confederation. It was an occasion of great Masonic display, and was attended by the officers of the Grand Lodge of this country. The installation being ended, there was a supper prepared that would have honored the best hotels of the North. Among the guests were Gen. MITRE, the Governor and Provisional President; Gen. GELLY Y OBES, Minister of War, and other prominent native gentlemen.

The occasion gathered importance to me from the fact that I saw several of the same gentlemen on the next day among the most honored attendants upon High Mass, at which the Bishop himself presided. As he anathematizes all Masons, he must have felt somewhat embarrassed, if he knew all, when twice the incense was waved before the Mason MITRE and other Masons, officers of the Government.

The service in the Cathedral on Aug. 9 was more imposing than usual, but it was much less thinly attended. The display of troops also was much inferior to former years, perhaps because the Government feels quite safe, and does not need to manufacture public opinion.

There is now before the National Congress here a project for a railroad from Rosario to Cordoba, which will in all probability pass. Rosario is a river town of 17,000 inhabitants. The distance to Cordoba is 93 leagues, through a level and very rich country, chiefly devoted to grazing. Cordoba contains in the city about 20,000 inhabitants, and the province is reckoned at 150,000. It is the richest, most enlightened, most enterprising of all the provinces outside of Buenos Ayres. Cordoba was for two centuries the Athens of South America, being the location of the first and most extensive University planted by the original Spaniards. The province abounds with every form of material wealth. The estimate for the road is 4,000 pounds sterling per mile; and the Government guarantees an annual dividend of 7 per cent on that estimate, and *gives* all the land for tracks and for buildings. The railroad is to carry all mails and all Government property at half of usual rates. The work must be begun in 18 months, and must be completed in five years.

Could not our own Legislatures learn somewhat from South American legislation. The "half price" clause for Government transportation would, in case of war, be an item of importance. The "mails free" would, on the Pacific Railroad, be a feature of great interest; and does not the United States Government offer enough to warrant the insertion of that item?

No one here seems to doubt the permanence of the present peace in this country. No ruler has ever been more absolute in this country than Gen. MITRE, the present Governor and the Provisional President, and no one has ever been so mild. He seems to be out of sight, he is seldom heard, he is not a partisan, and yet he is felt to the remotest retreats; and hardly a man dares speak of him but with love and admiration. He has no opposition for the Presidency, and while he presides we shall have peace.

The *Mississippi*, a United States steamer, leaves this port for China, in a day or two, whither she goes to enter the local tea-carrying trade. This leaves the river traffic of this country to the little, dirty, inconvenient tugboats which are, every few months, converted into war steamers, sold and resold, and breaking and repairing, greatly to the inconvenience of the public. The *Mississippi* was a model steamer, and she had in Capt. SHIVERICK a model captain, and, it is believed, made fine returns. Why not send out more of the loose steamers flying about New-York?

The artesian well proves successful as to finding water, but alas! it is brackish. We must await experiments to find good water.

Ounces are again going down, having gone 18 in 15 days. To-day they are 405, with every prospect of going much lower. It is quite likely that a new arrangement will be made, by which all Custom-house dues shall be collectable at the permanent rate of 340 pesos to the doubloon.

Over thousands of miles in this great valley the experiment of cotton growing will be tried this year.

Of American vessels there have arrived during the half month closing to-day the following: *Rebecca Goddard, Talisman, Lizzie, Sartelle*; departed, none.

But little lumber has arrived and but little flour, prices remain as before. Sugar and coffee are scarce. There is little demand for freights. There has gone to the United States 12,000 dry hides, bought at 43 @ 44 rials silver.

ADELANTE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MILITARY.

Arrival and Departure of Troops.

THE TWENTY-FIRST CONNECTICUT.

Very early indeed yesterday morning the Twenty-first Connecticut Regiment arrived at Jersey City, coming in by the steamer *City of New-York*, instead of on the railroad. The regiment mustered over a thousand men, splendidly armed and equipped. After breakfasting at the railroad depot it proceeded on its way to the seat of war. A list of the field and line officers was published in the TIMES of Friday.

THE ELEVENTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE

The Eleventh New-Hampshire also arrived at Jersey City very early yesterday morning on board of the steamer *Plymouth Rock*. The regiment parades the maximum regulation number of men, and is efficiently officered. Col. HERRIMAN has been editor of the Manchester (N. H.) *Union*, a Universalist minister, and a prominent politician. Lieut.-Col. COLLINS is by profession a lawyer, but has had considerable experience in connection with the militia of his State. Major FARR has seen service, and is very popular with the men. He has lost an arm in action. Some of the line officers have likewise smelt gunpowder.

Military Movements in the City.

THE STANTON LEGION.

The formal mustering of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Col. W. H. ALLEN, took place on Thursday last, at Camp New-Dorp, and at the same time the Government advance of $13 was disbursed to the men. The payments of all Government and State bounties cannot be concluded before this evening. Rides have been received for the armament of the men, but were not issued last evening. The departure of this regiment of the Legion will, it is now decided, take place on Monday. The organization of the Third Regiment of the Legion was effected yesterday, including nearly all the supernumerary officers of the regiment just completed. There is no foundation for the rumor that the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment is to be under Gen. CORCORAN's command.

Subjoined is a list of the officers: Lieutenant-Colonel, James A. Stevenson; Major, John T. Burgess; Adjutant, Charles L. ——; Quartermaster, W. W. Perkins; Surgeon, ——, Assistant-Surgeon, W. L. Lindsay; Second Assistant-Surgeon, ——, Quartermaster Sergeant, ——, Hospital Steward, ——, Sergeant-Major, ——.

Captain, Geo. Tucker; First Lieutenant, L. Ham; Second Lieutenant, Charles M. Powell; Captain, A. Averill; First Lieutenant, Wm. A. Young; Second Lieutenant, Samuel H. Podger; Captain, Frank Wellington; First Lieutenant, —— Dickinson; Second Lieutenant, Chas. A. Clark; Captain, W. H. Lewis; First Lieutenant, J. G. Harnell; Second Lieutenant Joseph Costello; Captain, Henry Burke; First Lieutenant, James A. Dolan; Second Lieutenant, Richard Perry; Captain, Park E. McTyhe; First Lieutenant, —— Jacobson; Second Lieutenant, Gus. Black; Captain, Chas. T. Ripley.

PRESENTATION OF A HORSE TO COL. TURNBULL OF THE SECOND REGIMENT, METROPOLITAN GUARDS.

On Thursday evening the Police Captains of this city presented to Col. TURNBULL, of the Second Regiment of Metropolitan Guards, a splendid horse, valued at $500, also, a saddle, bridle, brace of pistols, &c. The presentation took place at the Twenty-Ninth Precinct station-house, where Capt. DE CAIC, of the Seventh Precinct, made the presentation speech, which was very happily replied to by Col. TURNBULL. The latter officer will leave with his regiment for the seat of war either to-day or to-morrow, having received orders to march as soon as they are ready. Col. TURNBULL has been for sixteen years a member of the National Guard, (Seventh Regiment,) and for nearly the same length of time he has been connected with the Police Department of this City. He is regarded as a very competent and skilful officer, and will leave behind him a host of warm and steadfast friends.

THE MOVEMENT AMONG THE GROCERS.

The Committee appointed at the meeting of grocers, and others connected with that trade, held at the Wall-street Salesroom, on the 12th inst., to assist the Government in procuring men to serve in the army of the United States, and to obtain subscriptions of money to be applied for that purpose, met yesterday, and organized by the appointment of Mr. Jonathan Sturges as Chairman, Mr. Wm. A. Booth, as Treasurer; Mr. Chas. E. Beebe, as Secretary.

Subscriptions to the funds may be handed to the Treasurer, or to either member of the Committee, viz. Jonathan Sturges, B. H. Sherman, Chas. Burkhalter, Francis M. Babcock, Francis Skiddy, John J. Van Nostrand, John D McKenzie, Wm. A. Booth, George Moller, Geo. W. Lane, Jas. K. Place, Chas. E. Beebe, J. P. March, N. Denton Smith.

A GOOD OFFICER

The Major of the First Regiment of the Empire (SPINOLA) Brigade is JAMES R. DE VECCHIO, a well known citizen of Brooklyn, and an honored member of the craft. He has been for many years identified with the Democracy of Brooklyn, and on several occasions has been complimented by the desirable nomination and subsequent election to a good office. He is the proprietor, publisher and editor of the Brooklyn *Standard*, a weekly of great literary merit, and of the strictest Union principles. Major DE VECCHIO, having said to a great many "Go," has dropped his pen, and now cries at the head of his column, "Come." If DE VECCHIO makes as good a Major as he is a Mr., if he fights as well as he writes, if he manœuvres as successfully as he manages, he will win fame for himself, do honor to the City of Churches, and be of infinite service to the cause of the Union.

THE TWENTY-SECOND MILITIA ON DUTY

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., Sept. 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 35—I. In conformity with special orders from Brigade Headquarters, the regiment will assemble on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., in Union-square, to proceed to East New-York. Regimental line will be formed on the north side of the square, right on Broadway. Field and staff dismounted) will report to the commanding officer, and non-commissioned staff and field music to the Adjutant, at the hour above named.

II. The uniform will be that which the regiment wore whilst in Virginia, including gaiters. Every man will come equipped in marching order, with blanket, canteen, and haversack containing one day's rations.

III. Quartermaster CHAS. T. WHITE, and Ordnance Officer WM. B. MESSER, will report at once at these headquarters. By order,

Lieut.-Col. LLOYD ASPINWALL.
WM. J. A. MCGAARR, Adjutant.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE

We have received assurances from Capt. J. W. DUNN, commanding Company K, of the First Regiment, (Col. JOURDAN's,) that the reports in regard to the troubles in the camp of the Empire Brigade at East New-York have been much exaggerated. The men were yesterday as quiet and orderly as could be desired. Capt. DUNN notifies absentees from his company that they must report at the camp to-day, by 1 P. M., or be regarded and treated as deserters. There will be a parade of the brigade in the afternoon.

THE BOUNTY FUND EXHAUSTED

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 13, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Be pleased to announce that the bounty fund from which payments were made by the Committee is expended.

No more bounties can be paid until voluntary contributions replenish the treasury.

CHARLES GOULD,
Treasurer of the National War Committee.

The Army of Gen. McClellan—Note from Hon. N. P. Tallmadge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is with extreme regret that I see so many assaults upon our Generals in the field, from letter writers, editors and civilians. These matters had better be left to those who have charge of military matters at Washington. I have no acquaintance with any of the younger Generals of the present war. I have, therefore, no prejudices nor predilections in regard to them, and would be glad to see them left to be judged by their merits.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has been peculiarly an object of attack. I expressed a favorable opinion of him, through your columns, nearly a year ago. I have seen no reason to change it since. I believe if he had been left to follow his own judgment, Richmond would have been captured long ago. As it was, he has done the best that any man could have done. The change of the base of his operation, in front of the enemy, to the James River, is one of the most brilliant achievements in military history. The rebels gave him great credit for this, and say that no one but Gen. MCCLELLAN could have accomplished it.

His evacuation of the Peninsula was conducted in the most perfect and successful manner. I deemed the movement a mistake at the time, and freely expressed my opinion to that effect. Whether he approved, or whether he was overruled by higher authority, I know not. If he had remained, he would have kept the main body of the rebel army at Richmond, whilst Gen. POPE could have kept at bay any force they could have sent against him, and, in due time, Gen. HALLECK could have added, of new recruits, enough to make the combined attack of the two columns perfectly overwhelming. As it is, Richmond is almost evacuated by the rebel troops, and an army of 265,000, according to the statement of Col. ADOLPHUS ADLER, recently from there, is now threatening Washington and Maryland. They have left a starving, and famishing, and pestilential position, to luxuriate on the captured trains of our army, and to breathe the pure air of the mountains and valleys of Virginia.

The above is a common-sense view of a mere "looker-on," but in which I may be mistaken. I trust, however, if any error has been committed, that Gen. HALLECK, with his great tact and sagacity, will correct it, by pouring upon the enemy an overwhelming force that will crush the rebellion for ever. He need have no hesitation in selecting Gen. MCCLELLAN to lead such an enterprise—for the military talent he has already exhibited, and, possessing the entire confidence of his officers and men, is a sure guaranty that, with a competent force, victory will perch on his standard.

When I commenced writing, I intended merely to express my unchanged opinion in regard to Gen. MCCLELLAN—and, in conclusion, I now say, and I wish to put my prediction on record, that when the true history of this war shall be written, all his plans and movements will be conceded to have been conceived in wisdom and executed with judgment, and he will stand before the country as one of the greatest military minds of the age.

N. P. TALLMADGE.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Monday, Sept. 8, 1862.

The Sixth Massachusetts in Baltimore.

The Baltimore *Clipper* of Friday gives the following account of the reception of the Massachusetts Sixth in that city on Thursday:

"It being announced in the morning papers that the Sixth Massachusetts regiment would certainly arrive here yesterday morning, our citizens assembled in great numbers at the depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company to give them a cordial reception. The morning hours passed on and the crowd increased, still the regiment did not make its appearance. It was finally ascertained that they would not arrive before the afternoon, and the crowd dispersed.

Early in the afternoon they reassembled in force, and waited until sunset and dark before the regiment arrived. When they did reach the depot, such an excitement we never before witnessed. Cheer after cheer rent the air, which continued after the regiment had formed into line, all along the route of march to the Camden Station.

Crowds ascended the sidewalks, and ladies filled the windows along the route, extending to the Old Sixth with a hearty welcome back to the Monumental City.

In the regiment were many familiar faces. Among others was Capt. DUKE, who was severely wounded on the 18th of April, and remained in the city some time after the regiment left. He was warmly greeted by many personal friends. The ranks were somewhat fuller than when in April, 1861, it passed forward to save the Capital of the nation. There are nine companies in the command, as at present organized, numbering 830 men; five from Lowell, one from Lawrence, one each from Acton and Groton, and another company recruited from the small towns in the county of Lowell. The fine soldierly bearing of the men was everywhere remarked among the ranks. They seemed to feel proud of the reputation of the regiment and determined to sustain it. The Sixth will do good service in the battles to come."

THEOLOGICAL VOLUNTEERS.—The students of Princeton Theological Seminary have resolved to *drill* for military service if occasion for it should arise. They have elected H. H. WHITE of Pennsylvania captain. Dr. MOFFATT, Professor of Church History, declares himself ready to lead them if need be. He has a son already in the Ninth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers. In Princeton *College* one or two companies have already been formed.

MARRIED.

CROMWELL—DOWNES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John A. Paddock, Mr. THOMAS CROMWELL to ANN ELIZA, eldest daughter of William Downes, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

HYDE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 11, LUCIUS HYDE, M. D., in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Clark and Henry sts., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—In this City, at 9½ o'clock Saturday P. M., at the residence of her mother, No. 39 Rivington st., MRS. ANNIA SMITH, wife of Thomas Smith.

Notice of funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

THURSTON.—In Nashville, Tenn., on Monday, Sept. 8, LIZZIE BLUNT, beloved wife of DR. A. HENRY THURSTON, U. S. A., and daughter of the late N. Bowditch Blunt, aged 25 years.

The notice will be given of the funeral.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

WESCOTT.—Very suddenly, at his residence, in Springfield, Otsego County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 19, DR. GARDINER WESTCOTT, in the 74th year of his age.

A kind husband and father, a faithful friend, a skilful physician, and good citizen is gone, but "our loss has been his great gain."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, ground floor. N. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only horizontal planer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Pens to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 135—Sept. 15, 1862.
61, 72, 53, 16, 28, 64, 12, 36, 6, 17, 23, 69

KENTUCKY, CLASS 136—Sept. 13, 1862.
48, 75, 62, 30, 32, 37, 35, 20, 49, 10, 72, 61, 26

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 343—Sept. 13, 1862.
36, 33, 4, 57, 31, 63, 21, 61, 73, 6, 7, 12.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 339—Sept. 13, 1862.
40, 72, 52, 27, 24, 55, 21, 42, 17, 28, 38, 31, 65.

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REJOICE YE SUFFERERS—RISE YE BEDRIDDEN CRIPPLES!—DR. DOUGLAS' Venetian Liniment can now be procured. It is warranted a speedy cure for Rheumatism, Chronic Sore Throat, Colds, Pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can be instantly relieved. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

MILITARY.

CORCORAN'S LEGION.

ADDITIONAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Battle of Baton Rouge.

Gen. BUTLER has issued the following general order respecting this engagement:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, } New Orleans, August 15, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDER No. 62.—The Commanding General has carefully revised the official reports of the action of August 5, at Baton Rouge, to collect the evidence of the gallant deeds and meritorious services of those engaged in that brilliant victory.

The name of the lamented and gallant Gen. WILLIAMS has already passed into history.

Col. ROBERTS, of the Seventh Vermont Volunteers, fell mortally wounded, while rallying his men. He was worthy of a better disciplined regiment and a better fate.

Glorious as it is to die for one's country, yet his regiment gave him the inexpressible pain of seeing it break in confusion when not pressed by the enemy, and refuse to march to the aid of the outnumbered and overwhelmed Indianians.

The Seventh Vermont Regiment, by a fatal mistake, had already fired into the same regiment they had refused to support, killing and wounding several.

The Commanding General therefore excepts the Seventh Vermont from General Order No. 57, and will not permit their colors to be inscribed with a name which could bring to its officers and men no proud thought.

It is further ordered, that the colors of that regiment be not borne by them until such time as they shall have earned the right to them, and the earliest opportunity will be given this regiment to show whether they are worthy descendants of those who fought beside ALLEN, and with STARK at Bennington.

The men of the Ninth Connecticut, who were detailed to man NIMS' Battery, deserve special commendation.

The Fourteenth Maine Volunteers have credit for their gallant conduct throughout the day.

Col. NICKERSON deserves well of his country, not more for his daring and cool courage displayed on the field when his horse was killed from under him, than for his skill, energy and perseverance in bringing his men in such a state of discipline as to enable them to execute most difficult manœuvres under fire with steadiness and efficiency. His regiment behaved admirably.

NIMS' Battery, Second Massachusetts, under command of Lieut. THAIL, its Captain being confined by sickness; EVERETT'S Battery, Sixth Massachusetts, under command of Lieut. GERARTS; MANNING'S Battery, Fourth Massachusetts; and a section of the battery taken by the Twenty-first Indiana from the enemy, and attached to that regiment under command of Lieut. BROWN, are honorably mentioned for the efficiency and skill with which they were served. The heaps of dead and dying within their range attested the fatal accuracy of their fire.

The Sixth Michigan fought rather by detachments than as a regiment, but deserves the fullest commendation for the gallant behavior of its officers and men. Companies A, B and F, under command of Capt. CORBIN, receive special mention for the coolness and courage with which they supported and retook BROWN'S Battery, routing the Fourth Louisiana and capturing their colors, which the regiment has leave to send to its native State.

Col. DUDLEY, Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers, has credit for the conduct of the right wing under his command. The Thirtieth Massachusetts was promptly brought into action by Major WITTEMORE, and held its position with steadiness and success.

To the Twenty-first Indiana a high meed of praise is awarded. "Honor to whom honor is due." Deprived of the services of their brave Colonel, suffering under wounds previously received, who essayed twice to join his regiment in the fight, but fell from his horse from weakness; with every field officer wounded and borne from the field; its Adjutant, the gallant LATHAM, killed; seeing their General fall, while uttering his last known words on earth, "Indianians! your field officers are all killed—I will lead you," still this brave corps fought on without a thought of defeat. Lieut.-Col. KEITH was everywhere, cheering on his men and directing their movements, and even after his very severe wound, gave them advice and assistance. Major HAYES, while encouraging the very charge of the enemy, wounded early in the action, showed himself worthy of his regiment.

The Ninth Connecticut and Fourth Wisconsin regiments being posted in reserve were not brought into action, but held their position. Col. T. W. CAHILL, Ninth Connecticut, on whom the command devolved by the death of the lamented WILLIAMS, prosecuted the engagement to its ultimate glorious success, and merits all proper distinction for its further attack.

MAGEE'S Cavalry (Massachusetts) by their unwearied exertions on picket duty, contributed largely to our success, and deserve favorable mention.

The patriotic courage of the following officers and privates, who left the hospital to fight, is especially commended:

Capt. H. C. Wells, Co. A, Capt. Eugene Kelly, Co. I, First Lieut. C. A. R. Dimon, Adjutant and Second Lieut. Fred. M. Norcross, Co. G, 30th Massachusetts, Third Lieut. Allyn, 6th Massachusetts battery; Second Lieut. Taylor, 4th Massachusetts battery; Sergt. Cheever and private Tyler, 9th Connecticut.

The following have honorable mention:

Lieut. H. H. Elliott, A. A. A. General to Gen. Williams, for his coolness and intrepidity in action and the promptness with which he fulfilled his duties; Lieut. J. F. Tenney, Quartermaster of Thirtieth Massachusetts, who fell severely wounded while acting Aid to Gen. Williams; Lieut. W. G. Howe, of Co. A, Thirtieth Massachusetts, acting Aid to Col. Dudley, dangerously wounded in five places before he quit the field; Lieut. C. A. R. Dimon, Adjutant Thirtieth Massachusetts, acting Aid to Col. Dudley, behaved most gallantly; Lieut. Fred. M. Norcross, Thirtieth Massachusetts, acting Aid to Col. Dudley, for daring courage in the field; Alfred T. Holt, Assistant Surgeon Thirtieth Massachusetts, for humane courage, taking on his back, under a hot fire, the wounded soldiers as they fell.

Lieut. G. F. WHITCOMB, Thirtieth Massachusetts, gallantly dashing into the smoke of the enemy's musketry, bringing off a caisson left by MANNING'S Battery. The gallant officer and admirable soldier, Capt. EUGENE KELLY, of Company I, Thirtieth Massachusetts, who was ordered to deploy his brave and active company of Zouaves as skirmishers on the right, and in the performance of this duty fell bravely at their head. Lieut. W. H. GARDNER, Company K, Thirtieth Massachusetts, who fell, wounded severely, but entreated not to be taken from the field until the battle should be ended. Color-Sergt. BRIGGS, Company C, Thirtieth Massachusetts, and Color-Corporal ROGERS, Company K, Thirtieth Massachusetts, who lost his left arm. Both behaved admirably during the entire engagement.

Private MCKENZIE, Company B, Thirtieth Massachusetts, who, though wounded, with the bullet still in his body, remained on duty throughout the engagement, and is now at his post. First Sergt. JOHN HALEY, Company E, Thirtieth Massachusetts, commanded his company bravely and well, in the necessary absence of his line officers. Capt. JAMES GRIMSLEY, Company B, Twenty-first Indiana, who commanded the regiment after Col. KEITH was wounded, for his gallant behavior in following up the battle to its complete success. Adjutant MATTHEW A. LATHOM, Twenty-first Indiana, instantly killed, while in the act of waving his sword and urging on the men to deeds of valor.

Lieut. CHARLES B. SEELEY, Orderly-Sergeant JOHN A. BOYINGTON, Corporal ISAAC KNIGHT, and private HENRY T. BATCHELOR, all of Company A, Twenty-first Indiana, who were killed instantly, while bravely contesting the ground with the enemy. Capt. ROCKLEY, Twenty-first Indiana, detailing men from his company to assist in working the guns in the Sixth Massachusetts Battery, after the gunners were disabled, for his supporting Lieut. CARRUTH and battery. Lieut. BROWN, of the Twenty-first Indiana, command ng a battery. Improvised from his regiment, for the efficient manner in which he handled the guns. He deserves promotion to a battery.

Capt. Chas. E. Clark, Acting Lieutenant-Colonel, Sixth Michigan Regiment, prevented the enemy from flanking our right, bringing his command at the critical moment to the support of Nims' Battery. Lieut. Howell, Company F, Sixth Michigan, and Lieut. A. T. Ralph, Acting Adjutant, for intrepidity. Capt. Soltzen, Sixth Michigan, in command of the company of pickets, who handsomely held in check the enemy's advance. The fearless conduct of Lieut. Howell, Company F, and Sergeant Thayer, Company A, Sixth Michigan Regiment, after they were wounded, in supporting Lieut. Brown's battery.

Capt. Soule and Lieut. Fassett, Company I, Sixth Michigan, as skirmishers, were wounded, deserve especial notice for the steadiness of their command, which lost heavily in killed and wounded. Major Beckmore and Adjutant J. H. Metcalfe, of the Fourteenth Maine, wounded while nobly discharging their duty. Capt. French, Company K, Fourteenth Maine, who was wounded while leading on his men to one of the finest charges of the battle. It is sorrowful, indeed, to add that by the accident to the steamer *Waltman* he was drowned.

Second Sergeant J. N. Seavy, Company C, Corporal Edmister, Company D; Private Preble, Company I; Second Surgeon Snow, Company D; Private A. Blackman, Company F—all of the Fourteenth Maine, and are commended for rare bravery.

Acting Ordnance Sergeant Long; Quartermaster Sergeant Gardner, and Commissary Sergeant Jackman, all of the Fourteenth Maine, and all of whom borrowed guns and entered the ranks at the commencement of the action.

Capt. CHARLES D. MANNING, Fourth Massachusetts Battery, who fought his battery admirably, and established his reputation as a commander. JOHN DOHERTY, Fourth Massachusetts Battery, who brought off from the camp of the Seventh Vermont Regiment their colors at the time of their retreat. P. [illegible] R. DEVENS, Fourth Massachusetts Battery. [illegible] RALPH O. ROWLEY, of MAGEE'S Cavalry, who [illegible] went into the field, hitched horses [illegible] wagon of the Sixth Massachusetts [illegible] shipment it off under the fire of the enemy. [illegible] ALLEN, who had two horses shot under him. [illegible] FRANK BRIGG, Orderly Sergeant BAKER. [illegible] WEICHTER, Corporal WOOD, and Private [illegible] DREWS, all of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, [illegible] per at bravery, gallantry, and good conduct.

Sergt. CHEEVER and private TYLER, Nims' Battery, Connecticut, for the [illegible] GRANGER, of the Ninth Connecticut, for [illegible] bravery with which they worked one of the guns of NIMS' battery; Capt. S. W. SAWTER, of Company H, Ninth Connecticut, for his daring reconnoissance on the morning of the 9th, during which he found out the true force of the enemy's caissons, filled with ammunition. By order of

MAJ.-GEN. BUTLER.

WM. H. WIGHT, First Lieut. and A. A. A. Gen.

Orders from Gen. Butler.

THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, } NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDER No. 294.—The Merchants' Bank and Crescent City Bank having, by their own showing, not such cash assets as under the laws of Louisiana would entitle them to continue to be banks of issue and deposit, are hereby ordered to go into liquidation, and to suspend all business save the collecting of their own assets. The several Boards of Directors are respectively made a Board of Trustees, to wind up the affairs of the Bank. They will issue no bills, pay no deposits, contract no new obligations, nor cancel any obligation without a full equivalent in behalf of the Bank, and pay no debts without further orders.

They will respectively make report, under oath of a majority of the Board, weekly of the exact condition of the Bank, and the changes from each report.

The Directors will send to these headquarters a written acceptance of the trust.

In order that the public may be assured in their confidence in the final redemption of the liabilities of the Bank, it is further ordered that the slightest breach of good faith in the officers of the Bank, or in winding up the affairs of the Bank, will be summarily and exemplarily punished.

The United States and all bill holders will be preferred creditors, entitled to be first paid from the assets.

The bills of the Merchant and Crescent City Banks are no longer to be regarded as currency.

By command of

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, Commanding.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. G.

FROM ROSECRANS' DIVISION.

The Ohio Brigade—Hot Weather and the Buckeyes—Army Printing Offices, &c.

The following letter from the special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated the 6th inst.—the day after the one on which ROSECRANS was reported to have attacked the rebels at Tupelo, Miss., and met with repulse—sets the story at rest:

ICKA, Miss., Sept. 6, 1862.

When that wise and illustrious patriarch, King Solomon, said that there was "nothing new under the sun," he must have particularly referred to the particular sun which reigns here at present, and does not allow *any other ruin* to interfere with his authority: for how anything *new*, or even old, can exist under the rays of the sun which is now roasting its daily victims on our devoted Buckeye heads, is a mystery to us.

At present Old "Sol" is the only enemy we have to contend against in this immediate vicinity. Our plan of operations can only be properly carried out by "masterly inactivity," or by "changing our base of operations," by which, unlike our distinguished Potomac strategist, we are able to outgeneral our foe. It is true that it requires considerable foresight, calculation and perseverance to determine the most advantageous ground whereon to "concentrate;" but, having a superabundance of any or those qualities, our task is far from difficult, and at length we are impressed with the belief that, to successfully terminate this war, "Little Mac" should call us—We, Us & Co.—to his assistance, for we really believe we could learn him a thing or two.

If I except the inconveniences which the heat out here puts us to, I think I fully express the feelings of our "Buckeye" boys when I declare that we are having "good times." It is true, duty is rather heavy on us, but then what true American will refuse to do his duty? Echo replies, "who?" Camp guards having been to a certain extent abolished in our brigade, the boys do not find much difficulty in getting around, and, in truth, a stranger visiting this place would be apt to question whether we were cramped *in the town* or where we really are—one mile outside. Being imbued with something of a Yankee nature, they are of an inquisitive turn of mind, and like to be at all times "around," to see what is going on. Free access to the town not being denied them, thanks to our present provost guard, they have every facility for satisfying themselves upon any desired point. Our present Provost-Marshal is Capt. SANDY F. TIMMONS, of the 43d Ohio, under whose control the town remains quiet and orderly. He is aided by an efficient guard, detailed alternately, each week, from the different regiments encamped here. It is almost unnecessary to state that Capt. TIMMONS has his hands full. His office is constantly beleaguered by the citizens for passes, permits to purchase, &c., and each one is civilly attended to. Capt. T. hates "secesh" worse than the devil hates holy water, and unless the applicants for favors prove themselves to be staunch Union men, they might as well save their shoe-leather in walking to his office, for he is one of those strict expounders of military law who deem that the sympathizers of the enemy are not entitled to any favor or accommodation whatsoever, and by his hands they are not apt to receive any.

The people here about are becoming day by day more reconciled to our occupation of their country. Instead of the sneer and frown with which they at one time welcomed (?) Federal uniforms. They can now pass us on the streets with an occasional bow or smile. Their houses are rightly visited by our officers, and an hour or two is very socially and pleasantly passed away in conversation; the ladies are inclined to be affable and courteous, which renders a visit still more pleasant. It is true that there are two or three families here wherein the gentler sex remind their visitors of their continued sympathy for the rebellion, but still they do not render themselves as obnoxious as the women in the neighborhood of Danville and Corinth. At the latter places, the stuff-chewing, whizzen-faced specimens of petticoat government, would not be content with an expression of their sentiments, but must continually thrust into our ears all the hopes and wishes they entertained in the destruction of the Union and annihilation of our armies, until it became so unbearable that their sex was their only protection from insult. Here, however, it is different, the casual chanting by some fair rebeless of the "Bonnie Blue Flag," during an evening's entertainment, is about all that reminds us that we are in company with women whose fathers, brothers or husbands are enlisted in the rebel ranks, and whose sympathies are with the Southern cause. The men either remain entirely neutral, or profess Unionism; most of them have taken the oath of allegiance, and are allowed certain privileges, which are more apt to impress them favorably toward us than an opposite course could possibly do. By the vigorous action of our military authorities several of the residents of this place, who have been giving information of our movements to the enemy, have been apprehended, and put where so much freedom of action is not tolerated. For the past day or two the sale of daily papers to citizens has been suppressed also for obvious reasons.

Our friends at home will be somewhat surprised when I inform them that out here in this land of oak and pine we have such a metropolitan affair as a printing office. Such, however, is the case. Connected with Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters is an "Army Printing Office," and one which bids fair to become quite an "institution" among us. It is conducted by Corp. WM. E. MOORE, of Cincinnati, formerly of Company B, Twenty-seventh Ohio. The several specimens of workmanship emanating from his office which I have seen speak well for the taste and ability of Corp. MOORE. He has only a handpress and two cases of type, but nevertheless many of the "orders," "reports," etc., executed by him, would do justice to any of our city offices. Corp. M. was, previous to the war, connected for a long time with the establishment of MOSES, WISTACH, KEYS & Co., of your city, and his young mate in the [illegible] stands his biz." A better selection could not, therefore, have been made for the position he occupies.

I have been requested to state, for the information of our friends, that the Ohio regiments are at present commanded as follows: Twenty-seventh Ohio, Maj. L. S. SPACIDING; Twenty-ninth, Col. A. W. GILBERT; Forty-third, Lieut. Col. SWAINE; Sixty-third, Col. J. W. SEABGER.

I would call the attention of our Commissariat to the necessity of furnishing us with plenty of vegetables, particularly with onions and potatoes. The later anti-scorbutics are more essential than the balance of the rations together, especially in this climate. In connection with this matter, I would state that somehow the supply of ice sent to this point is totally inadequate. Therefore, to our sanitary commissions, and friends generally, I would say, send us on immediately three things: ice, anti-scorbutics and recruits. Each one is essential to the other, and all are needed.

LAW REPORTS.

The Troubles of a Youthful and Newly-Married Couple—Alimony.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice White.

Mary Flynn vs. *William Flynn*.—The plaintiff is a young woman, about fifty years of age, a tailoress by trade, and the defendant is an aged person, said to be between 60 and 70, with no business. The two were married on the 8th day of December, 1861, but shortly after, plaintiff alleges, the defendant deserted and abandoned her, on account of which the plaintiff brought an action for a separation forever from bed and board, and for an allowance of $500 a year for her support and maintenance.

She now moved for an allowance *pendente lite*, to support her and to enable her to prosecute the action, and reads affidavits going to show that later and fraudulent representations were made by defendant that he had real property in Twenty-seventh-street, valued at $10,000; that he now has property, and also that he was guilty of cruel and inhuman treatment, which, however, the Court ruled out as improper on this motion.

The application is resisted by the defendant, on affidavits, that he has never abandoned the plaintiff, and that he has no property except an annuity of $400 settled upon him by his son-in-law, John Kelly, but that the plaintiff has property sufficient to support herself, and that she was legally married to marry the plaintiff, who testifies she was only a good business and [illegible] Defendant on having always been [illegible] with defendant until [illegible] The wife [illegible] Defendant [illegible] Plaintiff [illegible]

Barb. 64; 1 Id., 430; 3 Edwards' Ch., 387). Second, if the wife has property, alimony is not allowed, (2 Barb. Ch., 146; 3 Page, 621.) Third, where the charges contained in the complaint are denied by defendant, alimony is not allowed, (3 How., 242).

After extended argument, the Court decided to deny the motion.

O. A. House for motion; A. R. Dyett opposed.

Proceedings in Arrest—What Is a Sufficient Prima Facie Case of Fraud.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Joseph L. Porter vs. *Daniel L. Sullivan*.—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest, on the ground that the affidavit upon which it was granted related to matters only on information and belief.

The affidavit in the case upon which the order of arrest was granted, set out that the defendant agreed to pay the claim, which was for work and labor, when the work was done; that at the time the work was done the defendant was carrying on a business at the corner of Grand and Mangin-streets, and had leased another store at No. 173 South-street, which was opened about the 24th of May last; that upon calling for his money on that day, the 24th of May, (and on which day the defendant promised to pay it,) the plaintiff was told to come on the 27th and he should have his money; that upon calling on the 27th, other persons than the defendant were found in possession of both the stores, and the plaintiff saw the bill of sale of the South-street store, executed by the defendant the day previous; that diligent search was afterward made for the defendant but he could not be found. These facts were sworn to positively. The facts sworn to on information and belief were, that the persons in charge of the store on the 29th told the plaintiff that the defendant sold the stores on the 26th, and that the purchaser of the South-street store stated that he had paid $900 to the defendant for the store, &c.

The Court held upon such facts he had no difficulty in determining that a *prima facie* case of fraudulent intent had been made out sufficient to put the defendant to proof to remove the belief of design on his part to convert his property into cash, and with it to elude his creditors.

The motion to vacate was denied, with $7 costs, without prejudice to a renewal on additional affidavits.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange... SEPT. 13, 1862.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Coup.	99¾	150	Erie Railway	Prefd	71¾
2,000 do	99¾	100	do		71¾
75,000 U. S. 7-3 10 Treas.	97	50	do		71¾
1,000 U. S. Dem. Notes	100¾	5,000	do		83
1,000 U. S. 1-3 yr. Cer.	98¾	300	N. Y. Central R		91¾
2,000 Tr. 7-3 10 cent. Notes	103¾	150	do		91¾
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '70	105	300	do		91¾
1,000 Michigan St. 6s	97	500	Erie Railway		71¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	49	50	do	b13	71¾
1,000 La. State 6s	56	50	Erie Railway Pref		84
22,000 Mo. State 6s	46	200	do		84
3,000 Cal. State 7s	102	750	do	b30	83¾
10,000 Erie R. 1st M. B	113	50	do		83¾
10,000 L. R. 1st M. B., s3	103	50	Harlem R. Pref'd		64
10,000 do	103¾	125	Nor. & Wor. R		64
15,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	98	10	do		64¾
1,000 R., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	90¾	200	Mich. Central R		95
5,000 do	90¾	50	Mich. So. & Ind. R		95
10,000 Hud. 1st M. Bds.	111	10	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.		92¾
5,000 do	112	100	do		92¾
2,000 Hud. R. R. 1st Mort.	102	200	do		92¾
35,000 M. Con. 7 p. ct. C. 1st M. S. Bonds	112	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		63¾
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	88¾	50	do		63¾
1,000 Goshen Br. R.	1	50	Clev., Col. & Cin. R		122
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bd	102	50	Gal. & Chic. R		72
25,000 St. L., A. & T. H.	94	50	Cler. & Tol. R.	b60	54
2,000 A. & W. s. f.	85	100	do		54
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	30¾	200	do	b3	54
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	92	100	do	s10	54¼
1,000 Tol. & Wabash M.	51¾	10	Chi. & R. I. R		87
15,000 do	71¾	50	do		87
1,000 M. & P. Du C. 1st M.	96¾	75	do		87
2,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st M	85¾	150	Chic., R. & Q. R		87
5,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d M	81¾	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R		61
20 Metropolitan Bank	98	100	Tol. & Wabash		47
50 Pacific B. S. Co	110¾	50	do	b60	47
		100	do		47¾

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Coup.	99¾	150	Erie Railway Prefd		71¾
2,000 do	99¾	100	do	s10	71¾
2,000 U. S. 6s, '74 Coup.	98¾	125	Hudson R. R.		82¾
5,000 Treas. 7-3 10 cent. Notes	103¾	50	do		82¾
5,000 California St. 7s	104¾	150	do		82¾
2,000 Mo. State 6s	46	500	Reading Railroad		69
20,000 R. R. 1st M. B	86	100	do		69
15,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	92	500	do	s10	70¼
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	71¾	50	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R		92¾
1,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st M.	85¾	200	do		92¾
20,000 Ark. Gold	18¾	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R. S		92¾
250 Pac. Mail St. Co	111	100	Clev. & Pitts R		85
100 N. Y. Cen. R	s30 51¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	s10	72¾
100 do	51¾	100	Clev. & Toledo R		56
100 Erie Railway	70¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R		87
100 do	70¾	100	Mil. & P. du Chien R		31
500 do	b10 70¾				

SATURDAY, Sept. 13—P. M.

The Stock Market to-day more than recovered the temporary decline of yesterday, and before the close of the dealings, the prices on the Railway Shares were quite strong, and on New-York Centrals and the Erics decidedly buoyant. The speculative form in Erie Preference Stock is one of the leading features of the market, and as much as 71¾ ₩ cent was paid, as against 69¾ yesterday. The old Stock also improved to 39 ₩ cent. The Western Roads were firm, and ¼@¾ ₩ cent. better than on Friday. The Railroad Bonds were advanced 1@1¼ ₩ cent., and the Federal Securities ¼@¾ ₩ cent. The price of Gold fell off to 118¾ ₩ cent. The United States Notes, Custom-House Issue, were in renewed demand, and the supply on the Street by no means free, so that the price ultimately rose to 116 ₩ cent. Late in the afternoon the general market fell off about as follows; the speculation in the Railroads upward

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
N. Y. Central	90¾	91	Pacific	110¾	111
Erie	70¾	71	Panama	110	110¾
Erie Preferred	83¾	84	Missouris	45¾	46
Hud. R. and	82¾	83	Illinois	63¾	64
Harlem	64	64¼	U. S. 6s, 1881	99	99¾
Reading	69¾	70	U. S. 6s, 1881	103¾	104
Mich. Central	94¾	95	U. S. Notes, 1	116	116¼
Mich. Southern and	92¾	93	Treas. 7-30's	100	100
Illinois Cent.	63	63¾	Illinois Bonds	94	95
Toledo	54¾	55	Gold	118¾	118¾

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bonds:

New-York	100	Bank of the Republic	100
Brooklyn	100	Bank of North America	100
City Stock	100	Manhattan	100
Corporation Stock	90	Leonard Leather	100
American Exchange	100		

The Railway Bonds were firm and in demand. The following are the bids to-day:

N. Y. Central 6s	100	Ill. C. & M. L. G. R.	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sterling	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s	111	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s	111	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 7s, 1859	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 7s, 1860	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 7s, 1871	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1875	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1877	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1878	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1879	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1880	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1881	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1882	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1883	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1884	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1885	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1886	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1887	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1888	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1889	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1890	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1891	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1892	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1893	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1894	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1895	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1896	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1897	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1898	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1899	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1900	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1901	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1902	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1903	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1904	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1905	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1906	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1907	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1908	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1909	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1910	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1911	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1912	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1913	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1914	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1915	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1916	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1917	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1918	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1919	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1920	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1921	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1922	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1923	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1924	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1925	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1926	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1927	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1928	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1929	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1930	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1931	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1932	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1933	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1934	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1935	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1936	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1937	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1938	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1939	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1940	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1941	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1942	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1943	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1944	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1945	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1946	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1947	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1948	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1949	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1950	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1951	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1952	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1953	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1954	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1955	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1956	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1957	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1958	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1959	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1960	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1961	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1962	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1963	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1964	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1965	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1966	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1967	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1968	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1969	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1970	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1971	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1972	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1973	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1974	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1975	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1976	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1977	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1978	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1979	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1980	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1981	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1982	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1983	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie 6s, 1984	104¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
Erie

MEDICAL.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr A. M. MACRICAR, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, as No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FREDERICK & CO., 13 Courtland-st. Hire on the worst cases. Price $5, with a book.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and sexual weakness, brought on by secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been injured by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. Wand, No. 13 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other self-created diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restored manhood to the most shattered constitution. Office, No. 13 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $ per dozen, mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A NAUT OF GRATUITIES.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors. By following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. Those who will, therefore, send him, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5729 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, &c., has removed to No. 5 Bond-st. Price $. Sold by druggists. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Semin al Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this book, and read especially pages 108, 109, 110, and 204 to 208. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Authors address, No. 5 Bond-st., (office of No. 676 Broadway.)

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive 24 per dozen. No. 5 Bond-st., New-York. The only place. Too who have untried Quacks, secret Body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $5, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, no. 17 Courtland-st. Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 6th-av. Has consultations on the more obscure diseases of the genito-urinary organs. Bandages, supporters, and fistulæ radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidently consulted on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, mercurials, &c., can call on him with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies to regulate and remove all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' Pierian Female Pills. Therefore every lady should send for circular, addressed expressly for obstinate cases which baffle all remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office, No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the only safe, reliable, and certain remedy for the unfortunate or married ladies requiring medical assistance. Office No. 5 Leroy-st., near Hudson-st. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1836. The only genuine baths in the United States. at No. 11 Carroll-place, Sixth-st., west of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Gentlemen only. DUPLAT.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for many years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, and has treated the last fifty thousand cases without a instance of failure in this great remedy. HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases, which regular practitioners and all other remedies fail; cures without exposure in the habits of the patient; cures in the shortest time and without the effects of all other remedies; cures in less than six hours; cures without the disagreeable consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating it, and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole catalogue faculty, and still the disease will appear. The popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 5 Bleecker-st. Look for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the seventeenth day of September, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the two lots of ground situated at Nos. 68 and 70 Monroe-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Grand-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason's work," "Proposals for Carpenter's work," "Proposals for Plastering," and "Proposals for Heating." Plans and specifications must be accompanied with separate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered unless such sureties are named.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if they deem it necessary to do so for the best interest of the public service.

By order of the Board,
WILSON SMALL,
JAMES MOORE,
Committee of School Officers of the Seventh Ward.
DANIEL SPRAGUE, Jr.,
Clerk and Superintendent.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, 3D MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 8 Bowling-green, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS—WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, the 15th inst., for the delivery at the Forage Depot, foot of West Twenty-third-st., of that day to commencing at 12 o'clock M., of 1,000 tons of Timothy Hay, 1,000 tons of Clover Hay, and 1,000 bushels of Oats, to be delivered in such quantities as may be required during the remainder of the month of September, 1862. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or any part of any bid, and to purchase more or less than the quantity specified. Bidders will be required to furnish two responsible sureties for the faithful performance of their contracts. Forms for bids can be obtained at this office. Bids must be sealed, and the envelopes indorsed "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned. Bidders are invited to be present when the bids are opened.

By order of Brig.-Gen. AMES,
ALEX. J. PERRY,
Captain and Quartermaster U. S. A.

CENTRAL DEPOT, 3D MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 8 Bowling-green, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, the 15th inst., for the delivery of the following articles, viz.:

Specifications may be seen at this office, by all persons desirous of proposing.

By order of Brig.-Gen. AMES,
ALEX. J. PERRY, Chief Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

850 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON.

DANIEL B. FOX, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Attorney-General of the United States, to me directed, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Southern District Court-room, in the Post-Office building, in the City of New-York, on

Friday, September 19, 1862,

at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described property, to wit:

From Fernandina—
812 bales Sea Island Cotton, shipped by Dr. Wm. Glyn.
28 bales Upland Cotton, shipped by Dr. Wm. Glyn.
94 bbls. Resin, shipped by Dr. Wm. Glyn.
320 bales Upland Cotton, shipped by Dr. Wm. Glyn.
9 packages Cotton, shipped by Dr. Wm. Glyn.
115 bales Upland Cotton, shipped by Dr. Wm. Glyn.
3 bags Upland Cotton, shipped by Dr. Wm. Glyn.
106 bales Upland Cotton, shipped by Dr. Wm. Glyn.
28 packages Upland Cotton, shipped by Dr. Wm. Glyn.
1 2 crates and 4 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, shipped by Dr. Wm. Glyn.
82 bales Sea Island Cotton, shipped by Dr. Wm. Glyn.
a half bales Sea Island Cotton, shipped by Dr. Wm. Glyn.
1 bag pickings Cotton, shipped by Dr. Wm. Glyn.
25 bbls. Resin, shipped by Dr. Wm. Glyn.
49 bales Upland Cotton, shipped by Dr. Wm. Glyn.
1 bag pickings Cotton, shipped by Dr. Wm. Glyn.
3 gunny bags Upland Cotton, shipped by Dr. Wm. Glyn.
Sample of cotton may be seen at the office of the Marshal, by all parties desirous of purchasing.

Terms of sale cash, in gold or its equivalent.

HIRAM KETCHUM, Wall-st.
JOHN A. LOCKWOOD,
U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Florida.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, and good will of an established lumber-yard, doing a large business, will be sold on easy terms. To the right man a rare chance for any one desiring to engage in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter to the subscriber, on the premises, corner of Bethel and Noel streets, Staten Island, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE.
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1849, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1851, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor the 1st inst., for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for said deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for certificates of the par value of the stock, to run and bear interest from the date of payments.

Each proposal must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same must be addressed to the undersigned, personally or by mail.

The Common Council reserve the right to reject any or all the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 30, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 79 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1862.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE DIrectors of said Company, held at its office this day, JAMES G. HARRIOTT was unanimously elected President in place of Richard Oakley, deceased, and JOHN G. HAVILAND was unanimously appointed Secretary.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City bonds purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 58 William-st., New-York, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent, out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after 1 PRIL 1st inst.

The transfer books will close on the 14th inst. and reopen on the 24th inst.

By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared an additional Dividend of Five per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
JAMES H. PLATT, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 13, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. payable on demand at their office, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER CHASE, Secretary.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK OF L. I.,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 13, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst.
O. M. SMITH, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 Bleecker-street,
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 8th-st. and 6th-av.—Open daily, from 10 to 2 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 to 1 P. M. Interest, six per cent, payable the first Tuesday in January next. Deposits made on or before the 3d will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building a sewer in Hudson-street, from sewer in Vesey-street to a point twenty feet north of Laight-street, and sewer in Pearl-street from sewer in Newberry to near Rose-street.

The lots embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated on both sides of Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight-streets, on both sides of Pearl-street between Newberry and Rose-streets, west side of Vandewater-street, from a point one hundred and sixteen feet south of Pearl, to said Pearl-street, and east side of Rose-street from Pearl-street, to a point about ninety-two feet eight inches south of Dunne-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, between New-York and Broadway, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. BOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate on the East side of Third-street, beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the East side of Third-street with the North side of Grove-street, and running thence Northerly along the East side of Third-street 25 feet 5 inches to the corner formed by the intersection of the East side of Third-street with the South side of Commerce-street; thence Easterly along the South side of Commerce-street 100 feet to the corner formed by the intersection of the South side of Commerce-street with the West side of Second-avenue; thence Southerly along the West side of Second-avenue 25 feet 5 inches to the corner formed by the intersection of the West side of Second-avenue with the North side of Grove-street; thence Westerly along the North side of Grove-street 100 feet to the corner of Third-street and Grove-street, the point or place of beginning.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessment, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, between New-York and Broadway, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. BOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Sept. 10, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Bowling-street from Bleecker-street to Bedford-street; and

Petition for sewer in Spring-street between Mott and Elizabeth-streets.

All persons interested in the above or either of them, are hereby requested to present the same to the Committee on Sewers, at this office, on or before Saturday, Sept. 13, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS C. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Committee on Sewers.
CHARLES F. BOOTH, Clerk.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 9, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS C. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Committee on Sewers.
CHARLES F. BOOTH, Clerk.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, at the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
HIRAM ANDREWS,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of other furnaces, and costs no more than the cost. BEEBEE & BELDEN, 401 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND NEW-YORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70

PERSIA, via Halifax, Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. —.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AFRICA, 2,300 tons, Jerry Morgan, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Dock at Fulton Market-slip, North River, for San Juan del Norte, in connection with the first and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, Lieut. Jones, U. S. Navy, Commander, bound without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Norte.

The above steamers are the only ones in the line that are recommended as the passengers are not required to lay over at any port on the route either on the 14 inhabited Isthmus passenger by this line reach San Francisco in from 21 to 24 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being hastily driven off. The ships will positively be kept on the line, and every exertion used to render the passage as pleasant as possible. Those wishing to go to California will find this the most reliable route, and one upon which they can depend with certainty.

Each passenger will be supplied with a ticket, entitling him to a passage from Aspinwall to San Francisco, and the same must be presented to the Company's Agent at Aspinwall before leaving the steamer.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being hastily driven off. The ships will positively be kept on the line, and every exertion used to render the passage as pleasant as possible. Those wishing to go to California will find this the most reliable route, and one upon which they can depend with certainty.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Nashville Menaced by the Rebel Army Under Bragg.

General Buell's Whole Army Hastening to the Support of the City.

THE ERECTION OF FORTIFICATIONS.

Arrival of Reinforcements from Gen. Rosecrans' Army.

Fifteen or Twenty Thousand Troops Sent to the Relief of Cincinnati.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The *Press* of this city has received the following dispatch:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Sept. 5—5 o'clock P.M.

The whole of Gen. BUELL's army is hastening to the support of this city, which is now menaced by Gen. BRAGG, who follows our rear-guard at a respectful distance.

The city is being fortified.

Gen. THOMAS will be placed in command, with orders to defend the city at all hazards.

Before this reaches you the fate of Nashville will doubtless have been decided.

An advance, composed of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, Twenty-fourth Illinois, First Wisconsin, and Seventeenth Kentucky, accompanied by two batteries, have left here to tender its respects to Gen. KIRBY SMITH's rear.

Fifteen thousand men under Gen. BUELL will leave to-night for the same destination.

Eight thousand men from the army of Gen. ROSECRANS, under command of Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS, have arrived here to-day for the purpose of reinforcing Gen. BUELL.

Mayor POLK is in town to-day, a refugee from Columbia.

Capital Hill is being fortified.

Gen. BRAGG will not catch us napping.

The Secessionists are very bold, the Unionists trustful and undaunted.

IMPORTANT FROM CINCINNATI.

The Rebel Army Retreating in Confusion.

The Ohio Militia Going Home.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The rebel army has fallen back beyond Florence.

Some stragglers taken by our scouts say they had 20,000 men, while others say that only 10,000 advanced to this side of Florence, under Gen. HEATH.

The prisoners say the raid of the rebels was made because they had heard of Gen. BUELL's presence in Kentucky, and had not heard from Gen. BRAGG.

Our latest report last night says that the rebels are retreating in confusion.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 13.

Gov. TOD has ordered home the militia sent here for the defence of the Border. The Cincinnati troops returned to the city this afternoon, their services being no longer required in Kentucky—the force of regular troops there being sufficient for any emergency. The streets are thronged with people to welcome them home.

The rebels are reported at Alton, twenty miles South.

It is reported to-night that Charleston, Va., has been evacuated and burned by our troops, who are falling toward the Ohio.

LATEST FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 13.

A gentleman from Frankfort arrived here to-day. He says there is a rebel cavalry force there, 150 strong. Most of the troops have removed some distance from town.

Reliable information received says that BRAGG is now at Tompkinsville.

Two deserters from BUCKNER's army say that BUCKNER was at Sparta, Tenn., Sunday last, with 10,000 men. He was marching toward Kentucky.

Capt. MORRIS, who has returned to Lagrange from a scouting expedition, reports 500 cavalry at Newcastle. They captured the telegraph operator at Eminence, and threatened to hang him unless he gave up his instrument.

THE NATIONAL ARMY IN KENTUCKY—GENERAL LEW. WALLACE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP WIDE-AWAKE, CAMPBELL COUNTY, KY., }
Wednesday, September 10, 1862. }

Cincinnati is now the rival of Washington in point of military interest—the rebels having selected it as the first point of attack in their effort to carry the war *out* of Africa. Having exhausted every means of subsistenae in their own land, they look with longing eyes upon the rich granaries and plethoric coffers of the Northwest. The Queen City, like the land of Canaan, is even now overflowing with milk and honey; its warehouses are crammed with all manner of subsistence, and its army depots contain vast supplies of munitions of war, clothing, and indeed of everything needed to equip and subsist an army, and its banks contain millions of ready money, all of which things the rebels covet and long to possess, regardless of the requirements of the Ninth Commandment. No sooner was the design of the rebels discovered, than the whole city abandoned all their ordinary vocations and devoted themselves to the business of war. The defences which have sprung up on the Kentucky hills, as if by magic, are of the most formidable character. Indeed, I feel sorry that I cannot send you a particular description thereof, as an evidence of the energy of the Porkopolitans and an example to all other cities. I do not believe that KIRBY SMITH will face the intrenchments, nor do I think that he will attempt to reach Cincinnati by any direct route, but rather seek to cross the Ohio and first lay waste the country in the rear of the city. That the country between Covington and Lexington abounds with guerillas we all believe, but they do not venture near enough to get in the form of spies, and then only in very small parties. Our pickets get scared almost every night, and we are kept as sleepless as any wide-awake candidate. Most of the troops here are utterly without transportation, ambulances, and many other articles necessilier. They have been hurried from the recruiting offices almost *sans culottes*. Many of the regiments are incomplete, having no more than six or seven companies. Their arms are mostly Austrian rifles. We have plenty of artillery, including heavy siege guns, the use of which, in the present emergency, cannot be comprehended by "your correspondent." The army is rapidly acquiring discipline. The Eighty-third Regiment has JOHN CURTIS, for so many years drill-master at Governor's Island, as its instructor. It is needless to say that under his tuition they are advancing rapidly. That the rebels are bound to possess Cincinnati, if they can is certain, but the means by which they hope to do so, are not so evident. One thing is certain, KIRBY SMITH's army was badly exhausted when it entered the Blue Grass region, and that his present respite was needed to recruit the physical condition of his forces. He is also recruiting rapidly, for "Blue Grass" has never been loyal. At best, it was like the Apocalyptic Church of Laodicea, lukewarm, neither hot nor cold; selling their beeves and mules to the Union, and praying for the rebels at the same time. I wrote you in November that good policy required the vigorous prosecution of the Cumberland Gap expedition, and I am now convinced that 10,000 men could then have done more toward the defence of the Northwest than 50,000 can now do. Had the army under Gen. SCHOFFF advanced, instead of making that disastrous retreat, the North-west would have been saved from this invasion, and more done toward crushing the rebellion than has yet been accomplished by any one expedition. But red tape and "something worse" prevailed over sound discretion; the army retreated, and was disgraced in the eyes of the whole nation, —a movement that has never yet been satisfactorily explained. But with all the encouragement that surround this army, we have much that is disheartening. It will hardly be credited that we are absolutely suffering for water. The regiment in which "Yours Truly" is quartered, cannot obtain any water fit to drink, and none at all for washing. I never saw the demoralizing effect of a dirty shirt so vividly as I do now.

LODER.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

The following is a special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*:

CAIRO, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1862.

Gen. HURLBUT's Division commenced moving yesterday, destination unknown. In fact, it is reasonable to suppose it will not go far.

Thirteen refugees from Fayette County, Ala., arrived last evening. They left about ten days since, and by traveling nights and lying by in the day time, they succeeded, after much tribulation, in reaching the Federal lines, where they took the oath of allegiance and received a passport for Cairo. They say the conscription act is clearing the country of men between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, and that immense numbers are being sent to the Confederate army.

The Confederate prisoners from Chicago left for Vicksburgh this evening, convoyed by a ram and a gunboat.

A soldier, returned from Corinth to-day, reports that the railroad between that place and Iuka is in the possession of the rebels.

There was a little skirmish at Horn Lake, Miss., yesterday. Federal cavalry pickets were fired on while taking breakfast. A Lieutenant ahead of his men was killed. The Confederates scattered.

On Thursday, the steamer *White Cloud*, down the river from Helena for cotton, was fired upon, three miles below the city, by guerrillas. No damage done.

The steamer *Planet*, up from below, says that when at Commerce they were informed that the people of that neighborhood were to shout all guerrillas coming there, fire on boats. They don't like to have their plantations laid waste and houses burned.

The fleet is still at Helena. The *Eastport* is ashore, but will be got off. It is said one hundred negroes have been shot between here and Hernando, in compliance with Gen. PRICE's order, for insubordination.

Texas troops are concentrating at Little Rock. They have arms and powder manufacturing at San Antonio.

The Vicksburgh *Whig*, of the 2d, says the *Essex* and a Federal transport arrived opposite Natchez on the 1st. The citizens of Natchez were preparing to give them a warm reception, if they landed on the Mississippi side.

Twelve hundred exchanged prisoners arrived at Vicksburgh on the 1st inst.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal*, of the 26th, says a schooner with a cargo of salt from Nassau, while attempting to run the blockade, was captured by our cruisers.

The Memphis *Appeal* office was closed on Saturday for the publication of an article entitled, "Bull Run the Second."

THE BATTLE OF BRITTON'S LANE.

Five Hundred of the Twentieth and Thirtieth Illinois Defeat Five Thousand Rebels.

Rebel Loss, 179 Killed and Between 300 and 400 Wounded---National Loss, 4 Killed, 82 Wounded and 77 Prisoners.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

JACKSON, TENN., Friday, Sept. 5.

Your readers have been informed by telegraph of the recent raids of immense forces of rebel guerrillas along our whole line at different points, of their repulse, and of a skirmish having occurred between a large force of rebel cavalry and the forces under Col. DENNIS, consisting of the Twentieth and Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, a battery of artillery, and one company of cavalry, in which the rebels were driven back; but this does not tell the tale, but leaves an impression that it was but an ordinary affair. Instead of its being a skirmish, it was one of the fiercest and most brilliant little battles yet recorded in this fearful struggle for constitutional liberty.

This fight took place at a place known as Britton's Lane, near SWEENY's school-house, twelve miles southwest from Jackson, and four miles south of the village of Denmark.

THE APPROACH AND PREPARATIONS FOR ATTACK.

Col. DENNIS' command,—which consisted of the remains of the Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, commanded by Major SHEPP, and Twentieth Illinois Infantry, commanded by Capt. FRISBIE, portions of two companies of the Ohio Cavalry, commanded by Capt. FOSTER, and two pieces of SCHWARTZ's Battery, 6-pounders, JAMES' rifle,—were stationed at Estanaula Ferry, twenty miles from Jackson, on the Hatchie River, to guard the ford or crossing. Expecting that they would be attacked by a large force of the enemy on Sunday morning last, Col. DENNIS ordered the force to fall back on Jackson. Col. DENNIS immediately took up a line of march, and reached a point four miles east of Denmark by evening, where his troops rested for a short time. Here orders were received to countermarch to Medon Station *via* Denmark and the Clover Creek road. They at once renewed their march, and were as far as Denmark, and lay on their arms, on the western outskirts of the town, over night.

Next morning, at daylight, they again resumed their line of march on the Clover Creek Road, in the following order of march: FOSTER's Cavalry, advance guard; Twentieth Illinois Infantry, in advance of artillery and baggage and provision train; and Thirtieth Illinois Infantry in the rear. After this march was taken up, another order was received to advance to Clover Creek and endeavor to intercept and cut off a large force of rebel cavalry which had been engaging our troops at Medon Station early that morning, and were then retreating toward Clover Creek. By some management of their guide, the wrong road was taken, which led through the woods to Britton's Lane. The train had become somewhat scattered by this time, so the advance halted in a hollow half a mile from the lane, until the train came up.

THE BATTLE.

FOSTER's Cavalry, which reconnoitered the advance, entered the lane about two o'clock A. M., and uncovered the enemy's skirmishers posted in the cornfield to the east of the road, and immediately engaged them, and held their position until the Twentieth came up, a few minutes afterwards. Col. DENNIS ordered the artillery to be posted in the road, as it commanded the lane, and the Twentieth Regiment to support it. Companies A and F of the latter were formed in the timber to the right of the road, overlooking a favorable ridge.

The artillery was no sooner posted than they began to play upon the enemy, or in the direction indicated by the rising dust.

After our line of battle was formed, Capt. FOSTER, with his cavalry, advanced to observe the position of the enemy, but they had gone but a short distance before they were met and driven back by the enemy, who advanced on a desperate charge, four deep and three thousand strong, and, as was afterward learned, with the expectation of ruling over our forces. They had sent out large detachments on our right and left, for the purpose of picking up all stragglers, and thus hedging the whole command. Through they came, rushing up the road and through the fields, discharging volley after volley, but a shot was not fired from our rifles till they had come up in full view, at about one hundred yards distance, and then nearly all of their pieces, which fortunately were not loaded with buck shot, when our men were ordered to fire, and poured into the rebel ranks such a deadly fire that their advance was immediately checked, A [illegible] and rallied, and [illegible] and a second and more destructive charge was made on our line, with a determination to break it at all hazards, but with no better success than before. A third attempt, to the first was given to them by our gallant officers, they broke unwieldly and left the ground in confusion, but not before a desperate hand-to-hand encounter ensued. The rebels rushed in among our brave boys in largely superior numbers, and took many of them prisoners; but prisoners it was determined they should not remain if their ransom could be purchased by desperation and bloodshed. Our men fought like pent-up tigers, and most of those who were captured were released by their comrades, all fighting to release each other—and most admirably they succeeded. One Captain of the Twentieth, whose company was completely surrounded, was approached by a rebel Captain, who presented a pistol at his head, and ordered him to surrender; but our hero was too soon for him, for the words had no sooner passed from his lips than the gallant Captain of the Twentieth shot him dead from off his horse.

The rebels succeeded, in this charge, in capturing our cannon and most of our transportation train; but the guns had been abandoned a short time before, and all the ammunition destroyed, so that they could not use them against us.

It was in the heat of this desperate conflict that the Thirtieth Regiment, (which was over a mile and a half distant in the rear at the commencement of the fight,) led by the gallant Maj. SHEPP, came rushing up in a double quick, with such a yell as only the confident can give. Then came the tug of war. These two exemplary regiments, which have fought together on every hard-fought field from Fredericktown to the last skirmish before Corinth, were again side by side, each vieing with the other in deeds of daring, but neither destined to excel. This encounter lasted about half an hour, when the rebels were again repulsed and fell back, without having broken our lines, except a portion on the flanks.

In this charge the enemy had fully discovered our position, and Col. DENNIS, having ridden out in the advance, discovered that the rebels were dismounting for a demonstration on foot. Under these circumstances it was deemed advisable to change position to prevent our right wing from being turned. Capt. FRISBIE accordingly moved his regiment to the right, with his right flank drawn back so as to form a crescent or horse-shoe, with his right resting down a slope in the timber, leaving a gap at the point last occupied, to be protected by the Thirtieth Regiment, which was a little to the left of the corn-field. Skirmishers were also thrown out from the Thirtieth into the corn-field to the left, so as to make it appear that they were the advance of another regiment.

Precaution was taken to instruct the men to hold their fire until the enemy came in within short musket range, which was religiously complied with, and for each man to take cover behind a tree whenever it was convenient.

But a short time elapsed before another charge was made by the rebels, mounted and on foot. As was anticipated, the main body of the enemy moved on the position last held by our men, and, owing to the dense cloud of dust continually arising, were unable to discover the change that had taken place, so they opened a fierce fire on the ground before occupied, killing and wounding nobody, while our boys poured in a cross-fire upon them, and, as they advanced along the line, dropped the rebels from their horses like leaves falling in an Autumn wind.

The main body of the rebels were, as before, driven back, but they succeeded in gaining a little knoll on our right, which gave them considerable advantage. Capt. FRISBIE saw at once that it would not do to suffer them to hold this position, so he called out for volunteers to follow him and drive the rebels from the hill. The response was a noble one. The men of the Twentieth nearly all rushed forward, led by the dauntless Captain, and, with a yell, opened fire on the enemy and advanced upon their position, from which the rebels fled like frightened sheep. While this was going on on the right, the Thirtieth, on the left, were receiving another charge from overwhelming numbers, which was met like the former one. Three other charges were made subsequently, but all to no purpose, and after four hours of the most desperate fighting on record, a Union force of not more than five hundred men succeeded in defeating and driving from the field a rebel force of from four to five thousand, leaving one hundred and seventy-nine dead rebels on the field by actual count. The number of their wounded is not known, but the proportionate number would be from three to four hundred, many of whom have since died. Capt. CARROLL, who subsequently scouted the country in the vicinity of the engagement, in search of the rebel wounded, reports that they are to be found in every house from five miles this side of the battle-ground to the Hatchie river; but their wounds are of such a dangerous character that they were unfit to be removed. Out of the whole number wounded two-thirds will either die or be crippled for life; by which fact your readers will see that, for the force engaged on the side of the rebels, this has been one of the most destructive and disastrous engagements of the war.

The loss of rebel officers was immense. Col. ADAMS was found lying dead on the road. Four Captains and several Lieutenants now lie fatally wounded near the battle-field, and those that could be moved were carried off by the retreating rebels.

There were seven regiments in the fight, under the immediate command of Gen. ARMSTRONG, to wit: Colonels ADAMS', PINSON'S, SIMMONS', JACKSON'S, FORREST'S, BARROW'S and WHEELER'S cavalry regiments, numbering, in the aggregate, five thousand men; while the whole number of Col. DENNIS' force was but six hundred men.

FROM THE REBEL CAPITAL.

Arrival of an Old Resident of Richmond in Washington.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT STATEMENTS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, Sept. 6, 1862.

An old resident of Richmond, Va., adroitly managed to escape from the city a few days ago, and arrived here yesterday, with the latest information from the rebel capital. Of

THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF RICHMOND

he says the people of the loyal States have been much deceived, that after the recent battles, and the removal of our army, but few troops remained in and about the city; that, instead of numerous and immense fortifications, there are but *five*, located as follows: Three miles from the city, on the Fredericksburgh Railroad, there is a small fort, mounting only three or four guns; one on the Meadowbridge Road, four miles from town, larger than any of the rest; one on "Nuttsville Road," on the south side of James river, and two miles from it—this fort has four guns on the hill a mile below Rockets; and commands [illegible] the river, there is another fort; and one on the Manchester side of the river completes the fortifications for the defence of Richmond. These forts are simply [illegible] earthworks—the embankments being about seven feet high, and four of them have more than a company of soldiers, and they are armed with [illegible]. They are all under the command of Maj. ANDERSON.

The obstructions in the river at Fort Darling are [illegible] protect. A large number of vessels, some of their own, filled with stones, were sunk.

Gunboats now ply between Richmond and Fort Darling.

RICHMOND DURING THE FIGHT.

It was generally conceded that McCLELLAN would take Richmond, and everybody was prepared for that event. Long trains of cars, with steam up, were kept ready for a start during the seven days' battle on the Chickahominy. The stores were closed, and the banks had removed all their money and other valuables to Danville.

Immense numbers of wounded soldiers were brought into the city. Among the killed was Mr. JOHN S. WARNER and Capt. WM. M. HARRISON, of Richmond. Col. ARGUES, a well-known lawyer of Richmond, was wounded at the battle of Williamsburg, and is still limping about the city.

BEAUREGARD has no command. MAGRUDER and LOVELL have no commands. WISE is in Richmond, and generally wears citizen's dress, with the addition of a sword.

The Conscription act, now in force, embraces every man between 18 and 35 years of age. It was this act which made our informant leave Richmond.

JOHN M. BOTTS was released from prison, after three months' confinement, on parole not to leave a farm near the city, or hold communication with any one [illegible] of his family. [illegible] to the Secretary of War for the exchange of prisoners [illegible] by in July, when Mr. BOTTS was [illegible] at Fredericksburgh, [illegible] that it had never been intended to be [illegible] and when Mr. BOTTS left it had [illegible] of a battle. He [illegible] and [illegible] of the Government against him broke down [illegible] upon [illegible] the Chief of Bureau.

RICHMOND PRACTICALLY SURRENDERED.

The slaughter of all the Southern leaders at Fredericksburgh and Sharpsburgh, and even at Manassas, made a great sensation in Richmond.

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ment, and so is the mill of WARRICK & BARKSDALE; CRENSHAW's woolen mill, and the cotton mills at Manchester, are also at work for the army.

The Tredegar Works are in full operation manufacturing arms. The Government has also bought TOTAPAW's large foundry and establishment, and are using it for the same purpose. This establishment is now building the *Merrimac No. 2.*

SUB-MARINE BATTERIES.

About three months ago, a sub-marine battery was completed, which was intended to blow up our fleet at Norfolk; it was taken down by James River, to test its utility, but upon the first trial it sunk, and could not be raised, and that was the end of the sub-marine battery idea.

ICE.

The city is entirely without ice, and the Government has taken WARDWELL's ice carts. He used to deal in Boston ice.

STORES CLOSED.

The impossibility of obtaining goods from the North has caused a number of stores to be closed, among them the following:

Theo. Robinson, hardware; (young Theo. Robinson was arrested for treason and sent South, but was paroled and has returned;) Kent, Paine & Co., dry goods; they are now selling tobacco at auction; Meyers, jewelry; Alfred Moses, dry goods; Clarkson & Anderson, hardware; Stebbins & Pullin, crockery; Christian & Lathrop, dry goods; Putney, Watts & Co., shoe dealers; John C. Page, shoes; Gardner, Carlton & Co., shoes; P. K. White, shoes; Edmonds, Davenport & Co., wholesale grocers; Key, Baldwin & Williams, clothing; (house occupied as a hospital;) Wm. Ira Smith, clothing; J. & C. B. Davenport, wholesale grocers; Purcell, Laud & Co., druggists; Crenshaw & Co.; grocers; Dunlop, Monesse & Co., grocers; Jordon, Winn & Co., grocers.

V. V.

The Late Battles North of the Rappahannock.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 8.

The following intelligence is the latest we have been able to see. The first letter is from Gen. LEE to President DAVIS:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA, }
CHANTILLY, Sept. 3, 1862. }

His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President Confederate States of America:

MR. PRESIDENT—My letter of the 30th ult. will have informed your Excellency of the progress of this army to that date. Gen. LONGSTREET's division having arrived the day previous, was formed in order of battle on the right of Gen. JACKSON, who had been engaged with the enemy since morning resisting an attack commenced on the 28th. The enemy, on the latter day, was vigorously repulsed, leaving his numerous dead and wounded on the field. His attack on the morning of the 29th was feeble, but became warmer in the afternoon, when he was again repulsed by both wings of the army. His loss on this day, as stated in his published report, herewith inclosed, amounted to 8,000 killed and wounded.

The enemy being reinforced renewed the attack on the afternoon of the 30th, when a general advance of both wings of the army was ordered, and after a fierce combat, which raged until after 9 o'clock, he was completely defeated and driven beyond Bull Run. The darkness of the night, his destruction of the stone bridge after crossing, and the uncertainty of the fords, stopped the pursuit.

The next morning the enemy was discovered in the strong position at Centreville, and the army was put in motion toward the Little River turnpike, to turn his right. Upon reaching Ox Hill, on the 1st of September, he was again discovered in our front on the heights of Germantown, and about five P. M. made a spirited attack upon the front and right of our columns, with a view of apparently covering the withdrawal of his trains on the Centreville road and masking his retreat. Our position was maintained with but slight loss on both sides. Major-General KEARNEY was left by the enemy dead on the field. During the night the enemy fell back to Fairfax Court House, and abandoned his position at Centreville. Yesterday, about noon, he evacuated Fairfax Court House, taking the roads, as reported to me, to Alexandria and Washington.

I have, as yet, been unable to get official reports of our loss or captured in these various engagements. Many gallant officers have been killed or wounded. Of the general officers, Ewell, Trimble, Taliaferro, Fields, Jenkins and Mahone, have been reported wounded, Colonels Means, Marshall, Baylor, Neff and Gaithers, killed. About 7,000 prisoners have already been paroled, about the same number of small arms have been collected from the field, and thirty pieces of cannon captured, beside a number of wagons, ambulances, &c. A large number of arms still remain on the ground. For want of transportation valuable stores had to be destroyed as captured, while the enemy, at their various depôts, are reported to have burned many millions of property in their retreat. Nothing could surpass the gallantry and endurance of the troops, who have cheerfully borne every danger and hardship, both on the battle-field and march.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

[Chantilly is north of Centreville and northwest of Fairfax Court House, about six or eight miles from each. The "letter of the 30th," referred to in the above, was not received. The Little River turnpike leads from Middleburgh to Alexandria, and intersects the Centreville turnpike about a mile this side of Fairfax Court House. Germantown is on the Little River turnpike, about half a mile west of its intersection with the Centreville turnpike.]

The following correspondence will illustrate the thoroughness of the enemy's defeat in the battle of the 30th. It bears date, as will be seen, of the next day:

CENTREVILLE, Aug. 31, 1862.

SIR—Many of the wounded of this army have been left on the field, for whom I desire to send ambulances. Will you please inform me whether you consent to it or not until they are cared for?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN POPE, Major-General, United States Army, Commanding, &c., Commanding Officer, Confederate forces, near Centreville.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, }
Aug. 31, 1862. }

Major-General John Pope, U. S. A., Commanding, &c.

SIR—Your communication of your wounded in the hands of the enemy, sent to your wounded and prisoners left in our hands, is received. I cannot consent to any suspension of military operations of this army, even at the request of your wounded, but will send all the ambulances, except to Dr. GUNN, the medical director of the army, he will give directions for their loans, and a list of the wounded will be prepared and sent to you. The surgeons will be left with them, and they will be paroled, and will be considered as prisoners of war, until the regular exchange can be effected.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

The following letter, received at a still later date, shows what a number of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands after the battle of Centreville—notwithstanding the efforts made by Pope's officers to convey them under the [illegible] of a flag of truce to Alexandria. The surgeon of Gen. LEE [illegible] the superintendence of Dr. GUNN, [illegible] to the [illegible]:

CENTREVILLE, Va., Sept. 3, 1862.

[illegible] Army, and Assistant Director McCALLUM, of the United States Army, have just arrived here from Fredericksburgh via Manassas. They report that they have [illegible] to the enemy's lines on my part of the [illegible] to believe. Our wounded are now [illegible] of nearly 8,000, many still lying on the field, [illegible] for food. I have no commissary stores, and any supply of medical purposes are wholly inadequate. With every kindly intention and effort on the part of those under your command, the loss of life must be very great, unless food and means of transporting the wounded within our own lines are promptly supplied. I know of no source of supply nearer than Washington. If, General, you can, consistently with duty, permit supplies of food and transport wagons for wounded to pass through your lines to and return from the battle-field, you will save very many lives and much suffering. If you cannot do this, I beg that you will, for humanity sake, point out some other way in which medical relief may be obtained. I am within your lines, and of course cannot provide the necessary relief without your permission.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, RICHARD H. COOLIDGE,
Medical Inspector United States Army.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Exchange of Prisoners Still Proceeding.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Sept. 12.

One hundred and eleven rebel prisoners were sent to Aiken's Landing to-day, for exchange. They were those taken near Suffolk the week before last.

A sufficient number of steamers went up with a flag of truce to bring down the six thousand Union prisoners awaiting transports.

MORE INDIAN ATROCITIES.

Four Persons Murdered Yesterday—An Offer of Aid from the Chippewas.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Sept. 13.

Four persons were killed to-day by the Indians near Mankato, while [illegible] were done within a mile and a half of Mankato.

The Indians [illegible] in the early morning, [illegible] children, and left [illegible] could not obtain [illegible].

[illegible] is very great at the fortress [illegible] coming to their rescue.

Two Chippewa chiefs, of Wisconsin, have tendered their services to Gov. RAMSEY to help the Sioux. It is well known that the Sioux and Chippewas have long been at war with each other.

POSTSCRIPT.

SUNDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE REBELS IN MARYLAND.

Latest Reports from Harrisburgh and Chambersburgh.

National Troops Hurrying to the Pennsylvania Border.

Jackson Crossing the Potomac at Williamsport.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 13.

The authorities have received important information regarding the rebel army in Maryland from a gentleman who visited their camps, and spent considerable time within their lines.

There is no truth in the report that martial law has been proclaimed here.

Everything is progressing finely.

Troops are still pouring in from all sections of the State, and are being armed as fast as possible, and are being sent to Camp Curtin for instruction before proceeding to Chambersburgh.

The rebels occupied Middleburgh to-day with 3,000 infantry, and were followed by large waggon trains.

The locality of the late firing is not definitely known but is supposed to have been between the rebels under STONEWALL JACKSON and the Federal force of 2,500 men under Col. WHITE at Martinsburgh, or Col. MILES at Harper's Ferry.

Our pickets extended two miles beyond New Castle.

The rebels occupy the State line with five hundred cavalry under Lieut.-Col. BEINN.

The late movements which have been going on in various camps here and other parts of the State have resulted in the organization of a large force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, which are now leaving for their destinations. The force is considered sufficient to protect the Cumberland Valley and check the advance of the rebels on the capital of the State.

A strong reserve force is to be retained at Camp Curtin, to march at a moment's notice, under Col. CAMPBELL, Acting Brigadier General.

IMPORTANT FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS, ETC.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 13.

Reports received this morning state that Gen. LONGSTREET is in command of the forces occupying Hagerstown. His force is estimated at from 6,000 to 10,000 men.

The forces under Stonewall JACKSON crossed the river yesterday, at Williamsport and Clear Spring. Their numbers are stated at 15,000 men, with thirty pieces of artillery. It is supposed they intend attacking our troops at Martinsburgh.

To-day and during last night three rebels were captured by our pickets.

Everything here is quiet, and no advance this side of the State line is anticipated.

Large bodies of troops arrived this morning from Harrisburgh, and the people feel confident that the rebels will soon be driven from our soil.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 13—11 P. M.

It is now positively known that the rebel army evacuated Frederick yesterday, passing through Boonsboro' and Hagerstown, towards Williamsport.

Eye witnesses state that the rebel column was from 9 o'clock in the morning until dark, passing a given point.

The force of the rebels, estimated by an officer who witnessed their movements, was 30,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and 90 pieces of artillery.

The reports of the arrests and imprisonment of Dr. SCOTT and other Union citizens are contradicted, and no property of any kind has been molested.

It was reported that Mr. BEARMAN's house had been entered and a Union flag, painted on the ceiling, cut out, the same party committing other depredations.

The rebels are recruiting along their line of march, and quite a number of men have joined their ranks.

A party of rebel cavalry made a dash on our pickets at the State line this forenoon and captured Jackson C. McBRIDE of the Regular cavalry, from Carlisle Barracks.

They paroled him, telling him they were going on North to-day or to-morrow.

Nothing can be learned made this side of the line, as to the movements of the new Martinsburgh rebel Jackson to have crossed with his army near Williamsport on Thursday, and occupied the town of that place on Thursday night. He had 25,000 infantry 10,000 cavalry, and forty pieces of artillery. He is supposed to march Martinsburgh, but took the road to Western Virginia. It is supposed either to attack Gen. KELLY, or to cross the river at Hancock and take Pennsylvania at a point where he thinks [illegible] to cross the river and intercept the railroad.

A report that six rebel were at Hancock is rejected as having been captured by the rebels cavalry. Another rumor is to the effect that Gen. WHITE and his force at Martinsburgh, were all taken prisoners to-day, and everything up to the hour of 11 P. M. was quiet.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Friday, Sept. 14.

The rebels were reported advancing toward Greencastle last night at midnight, causing much excitement. The cars left there a little before daylight, crowded with citizens, who were terribly frightened at the reported close proximity. The telegraph operator also left, but returned, and communication was still open from that point.

The alarm was caused by the appearance of some rebel pickets near the Pennsylvania line. Col. McCLURE, commanding the post, has been busy to-day, arming all able-bodied citizens, placing officers in command, and dispatching them in different directions to guard the roads leading into this town.

The people seemed fairly crazy when the train loaded with fugitives from Greencastle arrived, and hundreds rushed to their houses, packed their trunks, and hurried back to take the train north, which was crowded to suffocation.

9 P. M.—A gentleman just arrived from Hagerstown, which place he left at 11 o'clock in the morning, has been informed by some "Secesh" friends. He reports that the rebel army was behaving themselves well, offering no insults to the citizens, except to the most prominent Union men, whom they arrested, and committing no depredations on private property.

The rebel soldiers would enter the stores and offer Secesh money, and when it was refused, they would give currency or leave.

The rebel boys sang Dixie and other Secesh songs openly in the streets, telling the people that in a day or two all would be right, as the Union men of the North were coming to their aid to help secure.

A rebel [illegible] was arrested near Hagerstown [illegible] a Union flag. [illegible] to be executed [illegible] to Williamsport. [illegible] to have come to their rescue.

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Harrisburgh and Baltimore. This force consisted of about 800 to 1,000 cavalry.

Firing was heard in the direction of Frederick yesterday afternoon. This may account for the reported hasty retreat of the rebels.

A report from Capt. PALMER, in command of BUELL's Body Guard, who are doing picket duty, says that one pickets have been driven back a mile this side of the State line, and that expected skir

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Nashville Menaced by the Rebel Army Under Bragg.

General Buell's Whole Army Hastening to the Support of the City.

THE ERECTION OF FORTIFICATIONS.

Arrival of Reinforcements from Gen. Rosecrans' Army.

Fifteen or Twenty Thousand Troops Sent to the Relief of Cincinnati.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The *Press* of this city has received the following dispatch:

NASHVILLE, TENN., Friday, Sept. 5—5 o'clock P.M.

The whole of Gen. BUELL'S army is hastening to the support of this city, which is now menaced by Gen. BRAGG, who follows our rear-guard at a respectful distance.

The city is being fortified.

Gen. THOMAS will be placed in command, with orders to defend the city at all hazards.

Before this reaches you the fate of Nashville will doubtless have been decided.

An advance, composed of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, Twenty-fourth Illinois, First Wisconsin, and Seventeenth Kentucky, accompanied by two batteries, have left here to tender its respects to Gen. KIRBY SMITH'S rear.

Fifteen thousand men under Gen. BUELL will leave to-night for the same destination.

Eight thousand men from the army of Gen. ROSECRANS, under command of Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS, have arrived here to-day for the purpose of reinforcing Gen. BUELL.

MAYOR POLK is in town to-day, a refugee from Columbia.

Capital Hill is being fortified.

Gen. BRAGG will not catch us napping.

The Secessionists are very bold, the Unionists trustful and undaunted.

THE NATIONAL ARMY IN KENTUCKY—GENERAL LEW. WALLACE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP WIDE-AWAKE, CAMPBELL COUNTY, KY., Wednesday, September 10, 1862.

Cincinnati is now the rival of Washington in point of military interest—the rebels having selected it as the first point of attack in their effort to carry the war *out* of Africa. Having exhausted every means of subsistence in their own land, they look with longing eyes upon the rich granaries and plethoric coffers of the Northwest. The Queen City, like the land of Canaan, is even now overflowing with milk and honey; its warehouses are crammed with all manner of subsistence, and its army depôts contain vast supplies of munitions of war, clothing, and indeed of everything needed to equip and subsist an army, and its banks contain millions of ready money, all of which things the rebels covet and long to possess, regardless of the requirements of the Ninth Commandment. No sooner was the design of the rebels discovered, than the whole city abandoned all their ordinary vocations and devoted themselves to the business of war. The defences which have sprung up on the Kentucky hills, as if by magic, are of the most formidable character. Indeed, I feel sorry that I cannot send you a particular description thereof, as an evidence of the energy of the Porkopolitans and an example to all other cities. I do not believe that KIRBY SMITH will face the intrenchments, nor do I think that he will attempt to reach Cincinnati by any direct route, but rather seek to cross the Ohio and first lay waste the country in the rear of the city. That the country between Covington and Lexington abounds with guerrillas we all believe, but they do not venture near us except in the form of spies, and then only in very small parties. Our pickets get scared almost every night, and we are kept as sleepless as any wide-awake can desire. Most of the troops here are utterly without transportation, ambulances, and many other military necessities. They have been hurried from the recruiting offices almost *sans culottes*. Many of the regiments are incomplete, having no more than six or seven companies. Their arms are mostly Austrian rifles. We have plenty of artillery, including heavy siege guns, the use of which, in the present emergency, cannot be comprehended by "your correspondent." The army is rapidly acquiring discipline. The Eighty-third Regiment has JOHN CHEEVER, for so many years drill-master at Governor's Island, as its instructor. It is needless to say that under his tuition they are advancing rapidly. That the rebels are bound to possess Cincinnati if they can is certain, but the means by which they hope to do so, are not so evident. One thing is certain, KIRBY SMITH'S army was badly exhausted when it entered the Blue Grass region, and that his present respite was needed to recruit the physical condition of his forces. He is also recruiting rapidly, for "Blue Grass" has never been loyal. At best, it was like the Apocalyptic Church of Laodicea, lukewarm, neither hot nor cold; selling their beeves and mules to the Union, and praying for the rebels at the same time. I wrote you in November that good policy required the vigorous prosecution of the Cumberland Gap expedition, and I am now convinced that 10,000 men could then have done more toward the defence of the Northwest than 50,000 can now do. Had the army under Gen. SCHOEPF advanced, instead of making that disastrous retreat, the North-West would have been saved from this invasion, and more done toward crushing the rebellion than has yet been accomplished by any one expedition. But red tape and "something worse" prevailed over sound discretion; the army retreated and was disgraced in the eyes of the whole nation,—a movement that has never yet been satisfactorily explained. But with all the encouragement that surround this army, we have much that is disheartening. It will hardly be credited that we are absolutely suffering for water. The regiment in which "Young's Truly" is quartered, cannot obtain any water fit to drink, and none at all for washing. I never saw the demoralizing effect of a dirty shirt so vividly as I do now.

LODER.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

The following is a special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*:

CAIRO, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1862.

Gen. HURLBUT'S Division commenced moving yesterday, destination unknown. In fact, it is unreasonable to suppose it will not go far.

Thirteen refugees from Fayette County, Ala., arrived last evening. They left about ten days since, and by traveling nights and lying by in the day time, they succeeded, after much tribulation, in reaching the Federal lines, where they took the oath of allegiance and received a passport for Cairo. They say the conscription act is clearing the country of men between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, and that large numbers are being sent to the Confederate army.

The Confederate prisoners from Chicago left for ——— this evening, convoyed by a ram and a gunboat.

A soldier, returned from Corinth to-day, reports that the railroad between that place and Iuka is in the possession of the rebels.

There was a little skirmish at Horn Lake, Miss., yesterday. Federal cavalry pickets were fired on while taking breakfast. A lieutenant ahead of his men was killed. The Confederates scattered.

On Thursday, the steamer *White Cloud*, down the river from Helena for cotton, was fired upon, three miles below the city, by guerrillas. No damage done.

The steamer *Planet*, up from below, says that when at Commerce they were informed that the people of that neighborhood were to shoot all guerrillas coming there to fire on boats. They don't like to have their plantations laid waste and houses burned.

The fleet is still at Helena. The *Eastport* is ashore, but will be got off. It is said one hundred negroes have been shot between here and Hernando, in compliance with Gen. PRICE'S order, for insubordination.

Texas troops are concentrating at Little Rock. They have arms and powder manufacturing at San Antonio.

The Vicksburgh *Warr*, of the 2d, says the *Essex* and a Federal transport arrived opposite Natchez on the 1st. The citizens of Natchez were preparing to give them a warm reception, if they landed on the Mississippi side.

Twelve hundred exchanged prisoners arrived at Vicksburgh on the 1st inst.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal*, of the 26th, says a schooner with a cargo of salt from Nassau, while attempting to run the blockade, was captured by our cruisers.

The Memphis *Appeal* office was closed on Saturday for the publication of an article entitled, "Bull Run the Second."

CAPTURE OF THE TERRY ON THE TENNESSEE.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing under date of Hamburgh, Sept. 5, gives the following account of the capture of the steamer *Terry* by the rebels:

"The *Terry* had left this place about the 27th ult., in company with the *Desmoines City* and the gunboat *Alfred Robb*, ostensibly on Government business, but really to take down a cargo of cotton for a speculator. The *Desmoines City* went for commissary supplies. A detachment of twenty men of the Eighty-first Ohio was placed on the *Desmoines City*, and two on the gunboat. On the way down, the *Terry* outstripped the gunboat, which stuck for twenty-four hours on the shoals, and was so slow that before it reached Paducah it met the *Terry* returning, and as it was obliged to go for repairs, it transferred the ten riflemen for the protection of the *Terry*.

On Saturday night the steamer came in the vicinity of the shoals, and being afraid to run through in the night, anchored in the middle of the river. On Sunday she tried to go through, but stuck, and after pulling off, and sticking again and again, finally found herself resting at bow and stern on rocks, when Sunday night came. Five men of the Eighty-first Ohio were sent ashore as pickets by Sergeant MASON, Company B, while the remainder kept in readiness for action aboard. The night passed without adventure, except the firing of three or four guns at a distance. But at daybreak the pickets, who were posted in a field of high weeds, discovered a large force on foot, almost on them. From the direction in which they came, they cut off the retreat of the pickets to the boat, and made their way directly to the boat without resistance. From the back, which was higher than the boat, they poured down their fire without let or hindrance. Two shots were fired from the cannon aboard the *Terry*, but from the position they were unable to do any service. The passengers took refuge on the other side of the boat, which now lay helpless before the eyes of the yelling rebels. After firing several rounds they ceased, and the steamer was theirs. With it they captured two excellent Wiard guns, 6-pounders, with seventy rounds of shot and shell, several barrels of whisky, and other goods belonging to a citizen of Savannah, who was aboard.

The steamer had no Government property aboard except a lot of coal. Of prisoners they took sixteen—six of the Eighty-first Ohio, as follows: Sergt. S. F. Mason, Co. B; Corp. Woodworth, Co. F; Privates C. Couper, Co. F; G. W. Allington, Co. F; Jamison Mayberry, Co. E; Joseph H. Taylor, Co. E.

THE GUN SQUAD.

The other ten were members of the gun-squad, of Hamburgh. This is an institution which deserves particular mention. Some loose, unattached cannon having collected here, a few stray soldiers from Post hospital and elsewhere were assigned to duty to take care of them, Sergeant CLIPP, of the 12th Indiana Battery, who is in command, is a man of forty-five years of age, and very attentive to his duty, varied for his cosmopolitan command so well, that I fear they do not try very hard to join their regiments. In the language of one of them,—he has been both father, captain and soldier, and it is not wonderful that the handful of them that remains is inconsolable for his loss. 'To think,' says one, 'how it would mortify him, when he was so anxious to use his guns against the rebels, that he should be pinioned, as it were, to that rock, and be unable to make a single effective shot.'

There were ten of the squad captured, as follows: Sergt. Isaac Clipp, Twelfth Indiana Battery; Corp. Wm. Brantner, Seventh Missouri; privates W. H. H. Sweetland, Forty-fifth Illinois; H. J. Lindsey, Second Indiana Cavalry; G. W. H. Hullington, Second Indiana Cavalry; L. D. Fisher, Third Ohio Cavalry; N. Lindsey, Sixteenth Iowa; W. McDaniell, Forty-sixth Ohio, and James Senseney, Twelfth Indiana Battery.

This casually leaves Sergt. CARRINGTON, of the Sixth Ohio, (Guthrie Gray Regiment,) in command of all that remains of Sergt. CLIPP'S Battery.

THE PICKETS ESCAPE—A LONG MARCH THROUGH DIXIE.

As before stated, the pickets, all but one, were cut off from the boat, and as the chimneys of the steamer were of the most interest to the robbers, they were able to escape under cover of the high reeds, to a place on the bank of the river, from which they could see and hear all of the battle. Here they saw with mortification the too easy capture, and the fact stared them in the face, that a march of a hundred miles, through a country infested with guerrillas, was before them. There were four of them, Corporal Wm. F. DWYER, and Private Thos. N. WATTS, of Co. C, and Privates Jacob RICE and ——— WAGONER, of Co. E. The latter was wounded in two places, and carried both balls with him, but was not disabled, one ball being in the shoulder and the other through the arm near the wrist. Threading cautiously up the river until they were sure they were out of reach of the guerrillas, who were fully occupied with their prize, they, with a regret, cast their trusty Enfields into the Tennessee and assumed the *rôle* of deserters. By this ruse they passed without molestation until they found a squad of men whom they had reason to believe were Union. To them they opened their hearts and were advised to go to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. This they did, reaching it on Thursday at Henderson. Thence by rail to Corinth, from which place they walked hither to-day, looking like men who had indeed endured hardness as good soldiers.

PROSPECTS FOR OPENING THE BLOCKADE.

Passengers who were on the boat, and released, say that it was not burnt when they left, and that the cantors said they were going to run it themselves. They had it afloat in twenty-five minutes after boarding. With the two Wiard guns, and the steamer to move troops, they may make it difficult for anything short of a gunboat to pass the shoals, or 'sucks' as they are called. Prompt action must be made, however, for a light-draft gunboat is coming up the river, and a land force will go down the river to attack them in the rear. We have reliable information that all this trouble is occasioned by a small force encamped on Duck River, a few miles from its mouth, and it is to be hoped that we may soon hear of their total rout."

THE ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Rumors of a Coming Movement—Gen. Rosecrans at Iuka—The Position of Gen Buell—Contraction of Our Lines—The Enemy at Guntown, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, JACINTO, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1862.

The bulk of the great Army of the West is still inactive, although rumors have been circulating around the various headquarters to the effect that a movement of some kind was on the tapis. Brig.-Gen. ROSECRANS has moved forward to Iuka, and the main share of his force will act as a support to BUELL, whose position has been supposed to be precarious, as the enemy has made several attempts to turn his flank and cut off his supplies by Railroad.

From the position of the army of the Missouri, the country, and along the different railroads, they have had a large amount of territory to guard and keep under subjection. The several army corps have been spread out like a fan along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Riply in the southwest, and thence eastwardly to Iuka. A contraction of the lines is now taking place, and we shall soon be on footing to resume offensive operations.

We are now threatened with a new military chieftain by the name of ARMSTRONG, who, if possible, is more of a fanatic than HINDMAN, of Arkansas. The former advises his soldiers to commit every species of outrage; to murder, to plunder, to pillage, to rob on the highways and when in battle to show the National no quarter. He is inflicting the most atrocious injuries upon the citizens of the State, and they are coming within our lines by hundreds to seek that protection, which, under the laws of the model Confederacy, is denied them. The most of these families are in a state of the greatest destitution and wretchedness, having been robbed by the land pirates of everything.

Yesterday a scouting party of the Second Iowa Cavalry made a reconnoissance toward Guntown, and found the enemy's pickets stationed at the latter place. From the reports of deserters and others the enemy number from 25,000 to 30,000, and are under the command of Gen. PRICE, of Missouri fame. They are but poorly supplied with arms, and experience much difficulty in obtaining proper supplies of food and clothing.

The weather has now abated somewhat in heat, and the people of the North may look for stirring scenes in the old Mississippi State shortly. The different divisions are under marching orders, and the men are in the best of spirits. The health of the troops is remarkably good.

C. R.

THE BATTLE OF BRITTON'S LANE.

Five Hundred of the Twentieth and Thirtieth Illinois Defeat Five Thousand Rebels.

Rebel Loss, 179 Killed and Between 300 and 400 Wounded---National Loss, 4 Killed, 82 Wounded and 77 Prisoners.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

JACKSON, TENN., Friday, Sept. 5.

Your readers have been informed by telegraph of the recent raids of immense forces of rebel guerrillas along our whole line at different points, of their repulse, and of a skirmish having occurred between a large force of rebel cavalry and the forces under Col. DENNIS, consisting of the Twentieth and Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, a battery of artillery, and one company of cavalry, in which the rebels were driven back; but this does not tell the tale, but leaves an impression that it was but an ordinary affair. Instead of its being a skirmish, it was one of the fiercest and most brilliant little battles yet recorded in this fearful struggle for constitutional liberty.

This fight took place at a place known as Britton's Lane, near SWEENEY'S school-house, twelve miles southwest from Jackson, and four miles south of the village of Denmark.

THE APPROACH AND PREPARATIONS FOR ATTACK.

Col. DENNIS' command,—which consisted of the remains of the Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, commanded by Major SHEND, and Twentieth Illinois Infantry, commanded by Capt. FASSIT; portions of two companies of the Ohio Cavalry, commanded by Capt. FOSTER, and two pieces of SCHWARTZ'S Battery, 6-pounders, JAMES' rifle,—were stationed at Estanaula Ferry, twenty miles from Jackson, on the Hatchie River, to guard the ford or crossing. Expecting that they would be attacked by a large force of the enemy, on Sunday morning last, Col. LAWLER ordered the force to fall back on Jackson. Col. DENNIS immediately took up a line of march, and reached a point four miles east of Denmark by evening, where his troops rested for a short time. Here orders were received to countermarch to Medon Station via Denmark and the Clover Creek road. They at once renewed their march, and went as far as Denmark, and lay on their arms, on the western outskirts of the town, over night.

Next morning, at daylight, they again resumed their line of march on the Clover Creek Road, in the following order of march: FOSTER'S Cavalry, advance guard; Twentieth Illinois Infantry, in advance of artillery and baggage and provision train, and Thirtieth Illinois Infantry in the rear. After this march was taken up, another order was received to advance to Clover Creek and endeavor to intercept and cut off a large force of rebel cavalry which had been engaging our troops at Medon Station early that morning, and was then retreating toward Clover Creek. By some management of their guide, the wrong road was taken, which led through the woods to Britton's Lane. The train had become somewhat scattered by this time, so the advance halted in a hollow half a mile from the lane, until the train came up.

THE BATTLE.

FOSTER'S Cavalry, which reconnoitered the advance, entered the lane about 10 o'clock A. M., and discovered the enemy's skirmishers posted in the cornfield to the left of the road, and immediately engaged them, and held their position until the Twentieth came up, a few minutes afterwards. Col. DENNIS ordered the artillery to be posted in the road, so as to command the lane, and the Twentieth Regiment to support it; whereupon a line of battle was formed in the timber to the right of the road, occupying a favorable ridge.

The artillery was no sooner posted than they began to play upon the enemy, or in the direction indicated by the rising dust.

After our line of battle was formed, Capt. FOSTER, with his cavalry, advanced to discover the position of the enemy, but they had gone but a short distance before they were met and driven back by the enemy, who advanced on a desperate charge, four deep and three thousand strong, and, as was afterward learned, with the expectation of riding over our force. They had sent out large detachments to our right and left, for the purpose of picking up all stragglers, and thus bagging the whole command. Though they came tearing up the road and through the fields, discharging volley after volley, not a shot was fired from our men till they had come up in full view, at about one hundred yards' distance, and had nearly all discharged their pieces, which fortunately overshot our men, when our men were ordered to "fire," and poured into the rebel ranks such a deadly fire that their advance was immediately checked. About one hundred saddles were emptied, and the rebels fell back in dismay and disorder. They, however, soon rallied again, and a second and more sanguinary charge was made on our whole line, advancing on our flank with stronger force than before. A similar reception to the first was given to them by our boys, but they came knowingly and better prepared than at first on both our flanks. A desperate hand-to-hand encounter ensued. The rebels rushed in among our brave boys in largely superior numbers, and took many of them prisoners; but prisoners it was determined they should not remain if their ransom could be purchased by desperation and bloodshed. Our men fought like pent-up tigers, and most of those who were captured were released by the r comrades, all fighting to release each other—and most admirably they succeeded. One Captain of the Twentieth, whose company was completely surrounded, was approached by a rebel captain, who presented a pistol at his head, and ordered him to surrender, but our hero was too soon for him, for the words had no sooner passed from his lips than the gallant Captain, at the Twentieth shot him dead from off his horse.

The rebels succeeded, in this charge, in capturing our cannon and most of our transportation train, but the guns had been abandoned a short time before, and all the ammunition destroyed, so that they could not use them against us.

It was in the heat of this desperate conflict that the Thirtieth Regiment, (which was over a mile and a half distant at the rear at the commencement of the fight,) led by the gallant Maj. SHEND, came rushing up in a double quick, with such a yell as only the Irish rat can give. Then came the tug of war. These two exemplary regiments, which have fought together on every hard-fought field from Fredericktown to the last skirmish before Corinth, were again side by side, each vieing with the other in deeds of daring, but neither destined to excel. This encounter lasted about half an hour, when the rebels were again repulsed and fell back, without having broken our lines, except a portion on the flanks.

In this charge the enemy had fully discovered our position, and Col. DENNIS, having ridden out in the advance, discovered that the rebels were dismounting for a demonstration on foot. Under these circumstances it was deemed advisable to change position to prevent our right wing from being turned. Capt. FASSIT accordingly moved his regiment to the right, with his right flank drawn back so as to form a crescent or horse-shoe, with his right resting down a slope in the timber, leaving a gap at the point last occupied, to be protected by the Thirtieth Regiment, which was a little to the left of the corn-field. Skirmishers were also thrown out from the Thirtieth into the corn-field to the left, so as to make it appear that they were the advance of another regiment.

Precaution was taken to instruct the men to hold their fire until the enemy came in within short musket range, which was religiously complied with, and for each man to take cover behind a tree whenever it was convenient.

But a short time elapsed before another charge was made by the rebels, mounted and on foot. As was anticipated, the main body of the enemy moved on the position last held by our men, and, owing to the dense cloud of dust continually arising, were unable to discover the change that had taken place, so they opened a fierce fire on the ground before occupied, killing and wounding nobody, while our boys poured in a cross-fire upon them, and, as they advanced along the line, dropped the rebels from their horses like leaves falling in an Autumn wind.

The main body of the rebels were, as before, driven back, but they succeeded in gaining a little knoll on our right, which gave them considerable advantage. Capt. FASSIT saw at once that it would not do to suffer them to hold this position, so he called out the volunteers to follow him and drive the rebels from the hill. The request was a noble one. The men of the Twentieth nearly all rushed forward, led by the dauntless Captain, and, with a yell, opened fire on the enemy and advanced upon their position, from which the rebels fled like frightened sheep. While this was going on on the right, the Thirtieth, on the left, were receiving another charge from overwhelming numbers, which was met like the former ones. Three further charges were made successively, but all to no purpose, and after four hours of the most desperate fighting on record, a force of not more than five hundred men succeeded in outflanking and driving from the field a rebel force of from four to five thousand, leaving one hundred and seventy-nine dead rebels on the field by actual count. The number of their wounded is not known, but the proportionate number would be from three to four hundred, many of whom have since died. Capt. CARROLL, who subsequently scoured the country in the vicinity of the engagement, in search of the rebel wounded, reports that they are to be found in every house from five miles this side of the battle-ground to the Hatchie river; but their wounds are of such a dangerous character that they were unfit to be removed. Out of the whole number wounded two-thirds will either die or be crippled for life; by which fact your readers will see that, for the force engaged on the side of the rebels, this has been one of the most destructive and disastrous engagements of the war.

The loss of rebel officers was immense. Col. ADAMS was found lying dead on the road. Four Captains and several Lieutenants now lie fatally wounded near the battle-field, and those that could be moved were carried off by the retreating rebels.

There were seven regiments in the fight, under the immediate command of Gen. ARMSTRONG, to wit: Colonels ADAMS', PINSON'S, STEMMON'S, JACKSON'S, FOARD'S, BARROW'S and WHEELER'S cavalry regiments, numbering, in the aggregate, five thousand men; while the whole number of Col. DUNN'S force was but six hundred men.

IMPORTANT FROM CINCINNATI.

The Rebel Army Retreating in Confusion.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The rebel army has fallen back beyond Florence.

Some stragglers taken by our scouts say they had 20,000 men, while others say that only 10,000 advanced to this side of Florence, under Gen. HEATH.

The prisoners say the raid of the rebels was made because they had heard of Gen. BUELL'S presence in Kentucky, and had not heard from Gen. BRAGG.

Our latest report last night says that the rebels are retreating in confusion.

FROM THE REBEL CAPITAL.

Arrival of an Old Resident of Richmond in Washington.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT STATEMENTS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, Sept. 6, 1862.

An old resident of Richmond, Va., adroitly managed to escape from the city a few days ago, and arrived here yesterday, with the latest information from the rebel capital. Of

THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF RICHMOND

he says the people of the loyal States have been much deceived, that after the recent battles, and the removal of our army, but few troops remained in and about the city; that, instead of numerous and immense fortifications, there are but *five*, located as follows: Three miles from the city, on the Fredericksburgh Railroad, there is a small fort, mounting only three or four guns; one on the Mechanicsville Road, four miles from town, larger than any of the rest; one on "Nine-mile Road," on the south side of Richmond, and two miles from it—this fort has four guns; on the hill a little below Rockets, and commanding the river, there is another fort; and one on the Manchester side of the river completes the fortifications for the defence of Richmond. These forts are slightly-built earthworks—the embankments being about six feet high, and none of them have more than a single company of soldiers, and they are armed with *pikes*. They are all under the command of Maj. ATKINSON.

The obstructions in the river at Fort Darling are considered perfect. A large number of vessels, some of them new, filled with stones, were sunk.

Gunboats now ply between Richmond and Fort Darling.

RICHMOND DURING THE FIGHT.

It was generally conceded that McCLELLAN would take Richmond, and everybody was prepared for that event. Long trains of cars, with steam up, were kept ready for a start during the seven days' battle on the Chickahominy. The stores were closed, and the banks had removed all their money and other valuables to Danville.

Immense numbers of wounded soldiers were brought into the city. Among the killed was Maj JOHN S. WALKER and Capt. WM. M. HARRISON, of Richmond. Col. ARCHER, a well-known lawyer of Richmond, was wounded at the battle of Williamsburgh, and is still limping about the city.

BEAUREGARD has no command. MAGRUDER and LOVELL have no commands. WISE is in Richmond, and generally wears citizen's dress, with the addition of a sword.

The Conscription act, now in force, embraces every man between 18 and 55 years of age. It was this act which made our informant leave Richmond.

JOHN M. BOTTS was released from prison, after three months' confinement, on parole not to leave his farm near the city, or hold communication with any one not a member of his family. His friends made application to the Secretary of War for the removal of this restriction early in July, when Mr. RANDOLPH expressed surprise at learning of its existence, declared that it had never been intended to be imposed, and restored to Mr. BOTTS his full liberty of circulation. Mr. BOTTS, however, remains in seclusion as a matter of choice. He bore his imprisonment well; and the case of the Government against him broke down disgracefully upon his trial before the Court of Inquiry.

BUSINESS PARTIALLY SUSPENDED.

The *slave-trade* is dull; the auction houses in Franklin street are still open, and sales are occasionally made at greatly reduced prices.

HAXALL'S large flour mill is at work for the Government, and so is the mill of WARWICK & BARKSDALE; CRENSHAW'S woolen mill, and the cotton mills at Manchester, are also at work for the army.

The Tredegar Works are in full operation manufacturing arms. The Government has also bought TOLSKAR'S large foundry and establishment, and are using it for the same purpose. This establishment is now building the *Merrimac No. 2*.

SUB-MARINE BATTERIES.

About three months ago, a sub-marine battery was completed, which was intended to blow up our fleet at Norfolk; it was taken down be James River, to test its utility, but upon the first trial it sunk, and could not be raised, and that was the end of the sub-marine battery idea.

ICE.

The city is entirely without ice, and the Government has taken WARDWELL'S ice carts. He used to deal in Boston ice.

STORES CLOSED.

The impossibility of obtaining goods from the North has caused a number of stores to be closed, among them the following

Theo. Robinson, hardware; (young Theo. Robinson was arrested for treason and sent South, but was paroled and has returned;) Kent, Paine & Co., dry goods; they are now selling tobacco at auction; Meyers, jewelry; Alfred Moses, dry goods; Clarkson & Anderson, hardware; Stebbins & Pullin, crockery; Christian & Lathrop, dry goods; Putney, Watts & Co., shoe dealers; John C. Page, shoes; Gardner, Carlton & Co., shoes; P. K. White, shoes; Edmunds, Davenport & Co., wholesale grocers; Key, Baldwin & Williams, clothing; (house occupied as a hospital;) Wm. Ira Smith, clothing; J. & G. B. Davenport, wholesale grocers; Purcell, Ladd & Co., druggists; Crenshaw & Co., grocers; Dunlop, Moncure & Co., grocers; Jurdon, Winn & Co., grocers.

V. V.

The Late Battles North of the Rappahannock.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 8.

The following intelligence is the latest we have been able to see. The first letter is from Gen. LEE to President DAVIS:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY NORTHWEST OF VIRGINIA, CHANTILLY, Sept. 3, 1862.

His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President Confederate States of America:

MR. PRESIDENT—My letter of the 30th ult. will have informed your Excellency of the progress of the army to that date. Gen. LONGSTREET'S division having arrived the day previous, was formed in order of battle on the right of Gen. JACKSON, who had been engaged with the enemy since morning resisting an attack commenced on the 28th. The enemy, on the latter day, was vigorously repulsed, leaving his numerous dead and wounded on the field. His attack on the morning of the 29th was feeble, but became warmer in the afternoon, when he was again repulsed by both wings of the army. His loss on this day, as stated in his published report, herewith inclosed, amounted to 8,000 killed and wounded.

The enemy being reinforced renewed the attack on the afternoon of the 30th, when a general advance of both wings of the army was ordered, and after a fierce combat, which raged until after 9 o'clock, he was completely defeated and driven beyond Bull Run. The darkness of the night, his destruction of the stone bridge after crossing, and the uncertainty of the fords, stopped the pursuit.

The next morning the enemy was discovered in the strong position at Centreville, and the army was put in motion toward the Little River turnpike, to turn his right. Upon reaching Ox Hill, on the 1st of September, he was again discovered in our front on the heights of Germantown, and about five P. M. made a spirited attack upon the front and right of our columns, with a view of apparently covering the withdrawal of his trains on the Centreville road and masking his retreat. Our position was maintained with but slight loss on both sides. Major-General KEARNEY was left by the enemy dead on the field. During the night the enemy fell back to Fairfax Court House, and abandoned his position at Centreville. Yesterday, about noon, he evacuated Fairfax Court House, taking the roads, as reported to me, to Alexandria and Washington.

I have, as yet, been unable to get official reports of our loss or captured in these various engagements. Many gallant officers have been killed or wounded. Of the general officers, Ewell, Trimble, Taliaferro, Fields, Jenkins and Mahone, have been reported wounded; Colonels Means, Marshall, Baylor, Neff and Gadberry, killed. About 7,000 prisoners have already been paroled, about the same number of small arms have been collected from the field, and thirty pieces of cannon captured, beside a number of wagons, ambulances, &c. A large number of arms still remain on the ground. For want of transportation valuable stores had to be destroyed as captured, while the enemy, at their various depôts, are reported to have burned many millions of property in their retreat. Nothing could surpass the gallantry and endurance of the troops, who have cheerfully borne every danger and hardship, both on the battle-field and march.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

[Chantilly is north of Centreville and northwest of Fairfax Court House, about six or eight miles from each. The "letter of the 30th," referred to in the above, was not received. The Little River turnpike leads from Middleburgh to Alexandria, and intersects the Centreville turnpike about a mile this side of Fairfax Court House. Germantown is on the Little River turnpike, about half a mile west of its intersection with the Centreville turnpike.]

The following correspondence will illustrate the thoroughness of the enemy's defeat in the battle of the 30th. It bears date, as will be seen, of the next day:

CENTREVILLE, Aug. 31, 1862.

SIR: Many of the wounded of this army have been left on the field, for whom I desire to send ambulances. Will you please inform me whether you consent to a truce until they are cared for?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN POPE,
Major-General, United States Army, commanding.

Commanding Officer, Confederate forces, near Groveton.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Aug. 31, 1862.

Major-Gen. John Pope, U. S. A., commanding, &c.:

SIR: Consideration for your wounded induces me to consent to your sending ambulances to convey them within your lines. I cannot consent to a truce nor a suspension of military operations of this army. If you desire to send for your wounded, should your ambulances report to Dr. GUILET, medical director of this army, he will give directions for their transportation. The wounded will be paroled, and it is understood that no delay will take place in their removal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

The following letter, received at a still later date, shows what a vast number of the enemy's wounded still lie upon the field of battle—four days after the engagements—notwithstanding the efforts made by Pope's officers to remove them under the permission granted by Gen. LEE. The answer of Gen. LEE to this application of Dr. COOLIDGE has not been communicated:

CENTREVILLE, Va., Sept 3, 1862.

Gen. Robert E. Lee, Commanding Confederate Army:

GENERAL: Medical-Director GUILET, of the Confederate Army, and Medical-Director MCFARLAN, of the United States Army, have just arrived here from the battle-field near Manassas. The accounts they give are far more serious than my previous information had led me to believe. Our wounded soldiers, to the number of nearly 3,000, many still lying on the field, are suffering for food. I have no commissary stores, and my supply of medical comforts are wholly inadequate. With every kindly intention and effort on the part of those under your command, the loss of life must be very great, unless food and means of transporting the wounded within our own lines are promptly supplied. I know of no source of adequate supply nearer than Washington. If, General, you can, consistently with duty, permit supplies of food and transport wagons for wounded to pass through your lines to and return from the battle-field, you will save very many lives and much suffering. If you cannot do this, I beg that you will, for humanity sake, point out some other way in which medical relief may be obtained. I am within your lines, and of course cannot provide the necessary relief without your permission.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant. RICHARD H. COOLIDGE,
Medical Inspector United States Army.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Exchange of Prisoners Still Proceeding.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Sept. 12.

One hundred and eleven rebel prisoners were sent to Aiken's Landing to-day, for exchange. They were those taken near Suffolk the week before last.

A sufficient number of steamers went up with a flag of truce to bring down the six thousand Union prisoners awaiting transports.

MORE INDIAN ATROCITIES.

Four Persons Murdered Yesterday—An Offer of Aid from the Chippewas.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Sept. 13.

Four persons were killed to-day by the Indians, near Mankato, while threshing wheat. This was done within a mile of a company of troops.

The Indians took the horses from the threshing machines, and left before the troops could reach them.

These bold exploits will prevent the farmers from returning to their crops.

Two Chippewa chiefs, of Wisconsin, have tendered their services to Gov. RAMSEY to fight the Sioux. It is well known that the Sioux and Chippewas have long been at war with each other.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 13—*In Steamship City of New-York for Liverpool*—Mrs. Wm. H. Mills, Mrs. Mooney, child and infant, Miss Jane Mindock, Miss Maggie Mindock, Miss Kate Mindock, Mrs. Prestinair, Wm. Evett, wife, three children and infant, V. Cabajese, Jove M. Geli, P. M. Carrall, W. J. Minors, wife and three children, J. B. Band, wife and two children, Rev. A. Vasseurs, Rev. Louis Rossi, Mrs. Loiselle and two children, Mrs. Lefevre, Miss Veyrat, Stephen Murphy and wife, Juan Antonio Gonzalez, E. M. Yznaga, Saml. McCulloch, Mr. Lecuyler, Chas. P. B. Jeffreys, Augustus A. Clauson, Wm. Marshal, Geo. Tuthill, Sulhean Haslett, Saml. Gamble, wife, son and daughter, H. H. Beadle, John H. Bonner, Chas. Ray, Wm. Green, V. S. Irish, Jno. Lagondrille, Miss S. E. Beadle, Miss M. Annesly, B. K. Fanti, Wm. C. Hayes, with others in the steerage.

SEPT. 13—*In steamship British Queen, for Nassau and Havana*—W. C. Rahming, New-York; S. Haynan, Nassau; E. A. J. Bethel, do.; Mrs. Dr. Ennes, Miss Pitt, Nassau; A. Deangelis, Havana; W. Douglas, do.; S. Sabedra, Cuba; C. Lynch, Boston; N. S. Suris, Havana; J. C. Thure, do.; J. L. Alfonso, Paris; C. Suarez, Havana; W. Petersourt, New-York; Bernardo Garera, Matauzas; S. Sultach, Venezuela; A. Gros, Matamoras; F. B. Jones. Specie, $31,525.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steamer Guide, from Beaufort, N. C.—Mrs. Gen. Martin, Mrs. Quinn, Mrs. Col. Russell and 2 children, Miss B. Sherwood, Capt. J. Morrison, wife and 2 children, Col. Amory, 12th Mass. Vol.; Samuel Green, Surgeon 24th Mass. Vol.; Dr. Buck, 51st N. Y. Vol.; Capt. S. A. Taylor, Lieut.-Col. Parilee, Dr. Thomas, Lieut. T. F. Newton, Capt. Geo. F. Augur, 24th Mass. Vols.; E. A. Chadsdick, T. R. Lyon, D. C. Ashes, G. E. Blanchard, A. Spearing, W. Salon, and 60 discharged soldiers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY

Sun rises ... 5 56 | Sun sets ... 6 12 | Moon rises ... 9 36
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY
Sandy Hook 11 28 | Gov. Island 12 12 | Hell Gate.... 1 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 13.

[illegible]

REV. LEVANUS TANSFIELD, CHAPLAIN of the second Regiment of the Empire Brigade, will preach a farewell sermon in Calvary Chapel, 23d-st., near 3d-av., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

[illegible] & Carman; J. Montgomery, Hamilton, Lisbon, J. [illegible] Elwell & Co.; Adler, (Bremen,) Wenke, Bremen. Orland & Co.; Eufemia, (Span.,) Salas, Barcelona, Gomez, [illegible] & Co.

Barque Mary B. Rich, Carlton, New-Orleans, W. E. Brookman & Co.; Bark Schneider Schwing, (

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3425. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Fighting for the Last Three Days in Maryland.

The Rebels Attempting to Escape into Virginia.

Our Cavalry and Artillery Harassing Their Rear.

One of Their Trains Captured and Half a Mile of Another One Burnt.

Repulse of Longstreet from Harper's Ferry on Friday.

The Fighting There Renewed Yesterday Morning.

Our Main Column Expected to Overtake the Enemy Yesterday Afternoon.

Enthusiastic Reception of Our Army in Frederick.

No Danger of an Invasion of Pennsylvania.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A Heavy Battle Proceeding at Harper's Ferry—The Rebels in Retreat Westward, and our Forces in Rapid Pursuit.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 14—10 P. M.

A gentleman who left Poolesville at 10 o'clock this morning says that heavy firing was heard there from daylight till the time he left, from the direction of Harper's Ferry.

Our latest accounts, through private channels, from Maryland, represent the rebels in retreat westward, and our troops in rapid pursuit.

It is believed that a conflict has taken place at Harper's Ferry, and that a rebel force has been ordered to that point from the South.

Our forces entered Frederick on Friday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, encountering the rebel cavalry under FITZ-HUGH LEE, about three miles from the city, and attacking them with such impetuosity that they at once broke and fled. They attempted in vain to rally in the town.

About 450 of their sick and wounded was left behind.

Their horses are described as being mere skeletons. The streets was strewn with old shoes and clothes, which the rebels had cast off and left.

The office of the Union paper, the *Examiner*, was partially destroyed.

The reception of our troops was most enthusiastic. Ladies were the National colors, and children were decked with maretime Union flags.

It appears that the rebels did not receive much encouragement there, and were somewhat disappointed, after having been invited over, and assured that the whole State would hail them as deliverers. LEE's proclamation had but little effect, and the whole number of recruits furnished by Frederick County was only about 70.[illegible] Full one-half the rebel troops there are said to have been foreigners.

A speech was made in town by HOWELL COBB, who was very drunk and stupid.

Our forces are in fine spirits.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 14—Midnight.

That the fight has been progressing in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry seems beyond question. Both on the Virginia and Maryland sides of the Potomac heavy firing has been heard all day, with but brief interruptions. The reports were audible two miles from the City.

The news thus far, received through private sources, gives promise of beneficent results to the Union cause, and has accordingly elated the spirits of all loyal men.

Mail communication with Frederick will be resumed to-morrow.

From the Star of Saturday Evening.

Gen. BURNSIDE yesterday occupied Frederick in force, and this morning, doubtless, left it in pursuit of the retiring enemy, so close upon whose rear he certainly is that a battle to-day is, it seems to us, inevitable. In fact, we are persuaded that he must have had quite a skirmish with them shortly after it became light enough this morning for both commanders to appreciate their closeness to each other.

Heavy firing at Harper's Ferry was certainly heard last evening up the river, which tells that up to that time the rebels had not been able to beat Col. MILES' gallant command. Gen. MCCLELLAN, we presume, is pushing on, vigorously to his relief, and we anticipate that he must make much progress in that direction to-day, unless checked for the time being by becoming involved in a general engagement, which strikes us as being by no means improbable.

The rebel commanders seem desperately bent on creating the impression that their numbers are overwhelmingly large. Persons (unmilitary) coming within our lines say that they boast of being quite a quarter of a million strong on both sides of the river. How preposterous this story is, is evident to the utter impossibility of feeding such a force with such resources as the rebels possess. While we know that they have generally managed to outnumber us when desiring so to do, and thus to gain essential advantages over us, we place no faith whatever in their quarter-of-a-million story; having seen or heard nothing since the enemy appeared in force on the Rappahannock to justify the belief that they can have half those numbers.

The force with which JACKSON is said to have a day or two since recrossed the river at Williamsport is precisely the force with which he filed from the Rappahannock through Jeffersonton (Culpepper County) up around the base of the Blue Ridge to Salem, where he unexpectedly flanked Gen. POPE. On no occasion in the after battles did the rebels display more than three times that force (90,000 in all.) Nor have we been able to hear of any escaped prisoner, deserter or other person capable of making an estimate of a force who rates them at over that strength.

Under all the circumstances within our knowledge, we are believers that the decisive engagement or engagements of the war are being commenced to-day between the Monocacy and the Blue Ridge.

From the Second Edition of the Star.

It turns out that the rebel force so near Burnside at daybreak this morning, was about six regiments of cavalry—evidently their rear guard. As troops of that description do not pretend to stand shelling long—they doubtless showed him their heels after a few rounds. We anticipated a battle there to-day, under the belief that they were infantry; but as they prove to be cavalry we now see little chance for one except possibly on the line of the river road, where a rebel force to prevent communication with Harper's Ferry may be posted, at or in the rear of the Point of Rocks.

Apropos of the strength of the rebel army: A Virginia captain, of much intelligence, told a relative in Leesburgh, during the recent passage of LEE's army through it, that the rebel force was then 84,000—though LEE expected it would be increased 30,000 or 40,000 by accessions of Secessionists in Maryland. What a woful disappointment he has met with, indeed!

IMPORTANT FROM FREDERICK.

The Occupation of the City by Our Forces—Enthusiastic Reception by the People—The Enemy's Rear Guard Hard Pushed—Capture and Destruction of their Trains—Heavy Fighting at Harper's Ferry—The Rebels Trying to Get Into Virginia—Probable Battle Yesterday Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 14.

The following was received this morning by the Associated Press Agent, by special messenger:

FREDERICK, Saturday, Sept. 13.

Frederick is ours. The first of our forces entered the east end of the town at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Half an hour later, a cavalry force, under command of Gen. PLEASANTON, entered the city by way of the Market-street turnpike.

The main body of the rebel forces evacuated the City on Thursday.

A few cavalry from the command of Gen. STUART and the Hampton Legion made a charge upon our troops when the latter entered, but the enemy were speedily repulsed. Our loss was two killed and six wounded, while the rebels suffered at least to that extent.

The reception of our forces was of a most enthusiastic character. The entire city was overjoyed, and the people turned out *en masse* to welcome our forces. All along the streets through which our forces passed flags were waved from house-tops and windows, and the sidewalks were lined with spectators, including a full representation of ladies.

The rebel forces are represented to be about 125,000 strong.

The citizens of Frederick have suffered much from the rebel incursion, including the loss of domestic supplies.

The enemy were in a starving and ragged condition, many of them being without shoes. *They confidently expected that at least 50,000 men would flock to them in Frederick County.*

JACKSON was here, together with LONGSTREET and HILL. They left Frederick with the intention, as reported, of going to Pennsylvania, but subsequent events seem to indicate *they will endeavor to retreat into Virginia by way of Williamsport.*

This morning an engagement is going on at the foot of the mountains on the road to Sandy Hook, with the rebels, consisting of 2,000 cavalry and three batteries.

A portion of the enemy went to Hagerstown, while JACKSON took the left hand road toward Harper's Ferry.

The rebels left 450 of their sick in Frederick.

About 40 prisoners were taken last night and this morning, between this city and the mountains.

FREDERICK, Saturday, Sept. 13—P. M.

On our way hither this morning from Urbana, after crossing the Monocacy, Gen. MCCLELLAN and staff passed through Gen. SUMNER's corps, who opened their ranks for that purpose. The enthusiasm with which he was received by that veteran corps is beyond description.

Before the rebels left Frederick, they sacked and destroyed the Union newspaper office. The ladies here were forced to hide the American flags about their persons to prevent the rebels from carrying them off.

In the artillery duel yesterday, which lasted till one o'clock, between Gen. PLEASANTON and the rear-guard of the rebels, we had three horses killed and two wounded. The rebels, fearful of being surrounded by infantry, fell back three miles beyond the mountains to Middletown, from which place they were driven in the afternoon.

Our troops held the town during the night.

SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 14.

There is no probability that our troops will remain inactive.

There is now no fear of an invasion of Pennsylvania. The troops are in excellent spirits at their reception by the people of the State.

The sick and wounded rebels left here have been paroled.

Yesterday afternoon, the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Col. FARNSWORTH, charged on two rebel regiments of cavalry and three guns a short distance above Middletown, on the road to Hagerstown. We had three men wounded, and took forty prisoners. This charge is represented as having been a splendid affair.

Later in the afternoon four squadrons of the Third Indiana Cavalry charged on a regiment of cavalry, supported by artillery, on the road leading from Middletown to Harper's Ferry. It was a desperate affair. We lost thirty men killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded during yesterday was double that of ours.

Our cavalry so pushed the enemy's wagon trains yesterday, *that they were forced to burn half a mile of wagons to prevent their falling into our hands.*

A man who left Harper's Ferry yesterday afternoon, reports that LONGSTREET was repulsed there in the forenoon. At this writing, 8 A. M., the battle has been renewed in the direction of Harper's Ferry. The firing is rapid and heavy.

Our main columns will come up with the enemy, it is thought, this afternoon, when a battle, it seems, must take place.

The forces pursued by our troops yesterday, were those covering the rebel retreat.

The men are in fine spirits, and anxious to be led forward to rid the Marylanders, who have treated them so well, of all invaders.

INPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

The Cannonading at Harper's Ferry—The Reception of Burnside and McClellan in Frederick—The Bridges over the Monocacy, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 14.

The report that the rebels had made an attack on the Northern Central Railroad is unfounded.

There was cannonading at Harper's Ferry all day yesterday, ceasing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The result has not yet been learned.

Gen. BURNSIDE passed through Frederick early on Saturday morning, and the whole army pushed on after the enemy by every road, even crossing the fields. The *people turned out to welcome Burnside, with the wildest enthusiasm*—men, women and children—and when MCCLELLAN came the people blocked up the streets so that it was difficult for him to reach his headquarters. The scene is described as most grand. The waving of flags and handkerchiefs was universal, and even the women and children screamed words of welcome at the top of their voices.

Our advance guard entered Frederick on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, and had a skirmish on the streets with STUART's Cavalry. Several were killed and wounded on both sides, and Col. MOORE, of the loyal Virginia Cavalry, was captured by the rebels and carried off, but afterward recovered.

The rebels did not destroy any of the three turnpike bridges over the Monocacy, but left nothing but the piers standing of the splendid iron railroad bridge.

A rebel train of one hundred ammunition and subsistence wagons was captured by Gen. FRANKLIN, and about one hundred and fifty prisoners had been sent into Frederick.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 14.

Two railroad employes, who were taken prisoners by JACKSON, near Williamsport, have returned. They say he took them with him across the river, and when his division had crossed on Friday allowed them to return. *There can, therefore, be no doubt of the fact that Jackson is on the other side of the river.*

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURGH.

The Sound of the Battle Heard in Hanover, Greencastle and Chambersburgh—Retreat of the Rebels from the Pennsylvania State Line—Active Military Operations.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, Sept. 14.

Heavy cannonading was heard this morning at Hanover, Greencastle and Chambersburgh, proceeding apparently from an action between MCCLELLAN's Army and the rebels south of Hanover.

Gen. REYNOLDS has been assigned to the command of the army for the defence of Pennsylvania.

EDWARD MCPHERSON, candidate for reelection to Congress in the Sixteenth Congressional District, is on the Staff as volunteer Aid-de-Camp.

Later.—The excitement has increased by the reported cannonading heard at Chambersburgh and Greencastle.

Military operations are progressing finely.

Regiments are constantly being forwarded. Troops are pouring in on foot and by rail from all directions.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, Sept. 14—P. M.

Information from rebel sources, received at headquarters at 6 o'clock this evening, state that the rebel pickets had retired from the State line into Maryland, and that our pickets had been extended southward. No signs of the enemy were visible in the neighborhood of Middleburgh and Waynesboro' Penn.

Yesterday a portion of our cavalry appeared within three miles of Hagerstown, without any signs of the enemy. On Saturday their scouts were reported to be three miles south of Greencastle.

Heavy cannonading was distinctly heard in Greencastle this morning in the direction of Harper's Ferry, up to 1 o'clock, when it ceased. As to the result, nothing has been received.

GOOD NEWS ON THE WAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 14.

The special correspondent of the *Press*, who is *en route* direct from MCCLELLAN's army, which he left last night, telegraphs briefly from Baltimore that *his news is good.*

The rumor about the repulse of BURNSIDE is false.

MOVEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL ARMY.

LETTERS FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

FROM KNEESVILLE.

The Approach to Frederick City—The Army Moving in Parallel Columns—Positions of the Various Corps—Everything in Readiness for a Battle—Rumors of the Rebel Force, &c.

KNEESVILLE, Md., Wednesday, Sept. 10—10 P. M.

Our army has encamped for the night at this place, which is about four miles nearer Frederick City than Middlebrook on the "Big Seneca," where it encamped last night. From the last named place, the army moved at about 8 o'clock in parallel columns. BANKS, (now WILLIAMS') column on the right, (in Divisions right in front); SUMNER's Corps, consisting of RICHARDSON's and SEDGWICK's Divisions, and KIMBALL's Indiana Brigade, the centre; FRANKLIN's Corps is at our left, at or near Poolesville, and to the right of all of us is KING's and BURNSIDE's.

The fact that we moved only 4 miles to-day, and the position of the troops—passing through woods and over fields—indicates that the enemy may be expected at any moment. The batteries are in position to-night so as to cover all the approaches to our camp from the front, right and left, and everything betokens a fight. Our march was cut short to-day by information received from scouts, but what that information was I have no means of knowing except as indicated in the movements as above stated.

We see no open secesh element here at all, but hear many wonderful stories. Our scouts brought in yesterday five rebel soldiers; they say the rebel force in Virginia is 500,000,—that there are 125,000 at Sugar Loaf Mountain and Frederick City, in Maryland, and that 100,000 more rebs would cross into the State to-day. These stories sound very large—but there are people here who believe them. There is but little doubt that Sugar Loaf Mountain is strongly fortified and in all probability there will be a battle at that point.

Rebels here say that there has been a constant stream of recruits passing out of the State to gain the rebel army for several weeks past; only a few of these men, they say, belong in the county but are mainly from Baltimore. This current has only been obstructed within the last two days.

The soldiers make sad havoc with the crops wherever they go; fruit trees are wantonly destroyed in the effort to obtain the unripe fruit, and hundreds of acres of corn have been laid waste. Sheep, hogs and chickens are gathered up with impunity, and no one makes any objection. The owners dare not, and the General in command does not, because, I presume, he thinks such an order would not lessen the evil. While I write, a farmer in the vicinity is here in search of several valuable horses stolen last night. He would be far more likely to find them in Washington than here.

I am informed by an officer that a scouting party of ten men—one man from each company in the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania,—Col. DEKORPNAY, was left at Blackburns Ford the day after the fight at Bull Run, and that they only reached Washington yesterday, after suffering untold hardships; they brought in sixteen straggling secesh soldiers and two negroes, and valuable information as to the movements of the enemy.

FAIRFAX, Sept. 11, 1862.

All is quiet this morning, and our troops were put in motion at 6 o'clock, expecting to make nine miles to-day.

FROM BARNESVILLE.

Preparations for the Capture of Sugar Loaf Mountain—A Reconnoissance with Cavalry and Artillery—Gallantry of Our Cavalry—The Position of the Enemy Discovered—Rebel Movements, &c.

BARNESVILLE, Md., Thursday, Sept. 11, 1862.

Yesterday, a cavalry reconnoissance was made at Sugar Loaf Mountain. The force engaged in the expedition consisted of the Sixth United States Cavalry, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and Third Indiana Cavalry—the whole under the immediate command of Capt. WM. P. SAUNDERS, who is the present acting Colonel of the Sixth United States Cavalry. Two pieces of artillery, attached to BENSON's Battery, now commanded by Lieut. HAYNIE, were also with the expedition.

The force moved from Barnesville at 9 A. M., taking two roads to the mountain. Each road branches off from the main road, which intersects the town, and approaches the mountain on the western side. At the foot of the mountain and nearly encircling it, is another road, communicating with towns north and south. Arriving at this road, the force was distributed in various directions, a portion acting as pickets, another as supports to the artillery, and still another forming the advance guard. The mountain itself is distant from Barnesville about one and a half miles. From the base to the summit, it is covered with dense wood and thick undergrowth, making the position a favorable one for the party in possession, on account of elevation, and natural means furnished by the timber for the protection of the men and concealment of the batteries.

In advancing to the mountain a portion of the Eighth Illinois and Eighth Pennsylvania troops dismounted and were ordered to deploy through the woods. Lieut. HAYNIE then placed his two pieces of artillery in position, in a knoll about half a mile from the base of the mountain on the western side, and commenced shelling the woods, in order to draw the enemy's fire, that his position might be ascertained. The enemy, however, understood the manœuvre, and did not respond at the time. Capt. SAUNDERS next led the First Squadron of the Sixth United States Cavalry through the woods to an open space a few rods from the road. On the opposite side of the space the enemy's pickets were discovered, fired upon and driven back. The squadron then advanced toward the summit of the mountain, but had not proceeded far when the rebels opened upon them with two guns, stationed six hundred feet in their front. The first round from the cannon was succeeded by a volley of musketry. This was rather close quarters for mounted cavalry, and the squadron was ordered to fall back. But little damage was effected by the enemy's fire, in consequence of a too high range. Many of the bullets, however, passed through the men's hats. The locality of the rebels having been exposed, Lieut. HAYNIE was enabled to bring his pieces to bear at better advantage, and it is believed that they did good service for the next half hour. At the expiration of that time the First Squadron of the Sixth made another charge upon the enemy, but was again compelled to retire for the very good reason that a strong line of infantry, protected by woods, is an overmatch for a small troop of mounted cavalry, in an exposed position. The cavalry, with the exception of a strong vedette guard, returned to town about dark. During the skirmish the Sixth had one man killed—Corp. WM. ALEXANDER, of Co. H—and one wounded—WM. GIBBS, of Co. B. Those two were the only casualties on our side. The enemy held the ground at night.

At the apex of the mountain could be distinctly seen a rebel signal-officer, waving a secesh flag. Lieuts. Gen. J. CRANE and N. H. CAMP, of the Union Signal Corps, are in town, and intend to perform their duty on the summit of the mountain some time during the day. It is thought the rebel officer will be forced to vacate the premises in a few hours, as a body of infantry has proceeded out to attack the enemy, and take possession of the mountain.

Yesterday morning a squadron of the Eighth Illinois advanced to the conjunction of the Potomac and Monocacy Rivers. The rebels were observed driving a herd of two or three hundred cattle across the Potomac, into Virginia, at Nolan's Ferry. Seven or eight supply-wagons were also seen crossing in the same direction. The teams and cattle were guarded by a heavy force of infantry. It is supposed that the cattle were obtained from farmers in Maryland, and were being sent to LONGSTREET, who is reported to be with his command on the Virginia side of the river. The wagons doubtless contained provisions, also collected on Maryland soil.

Nothing has yet transpired to prove that the rebels are leaving Frederick for a position further north. Scouts bring the intelligence that their main force is still between the Potomac and Monocacy Rivers.

Indications favor the belief that the next battle will take place in the vicinity of Monocacy, and *unless the rebels on this side of the Potomac are extremely active in reoccupying Virginia soil*, the public will not have long to await the accounts of the important event.

WHIT.

FROM SUGAR LOAF MOUNTAIN.

The Capture of the Mountain by the National Forces—The Rebel Signal Officers Shelled Out—The Enemy Believed to be Retreating—Uncertainty as to their Real Force—Capture of Supplies by Them, &c.

SUGAR LOAF MOUNTAIN, FREDERICK Co., Md., Friday, Sept. 12, 1862.

I have followed HANCOCK's Brigade to the foot of Sugar Loaf, in pursuit of the rebel forces. Yesterday a battery was brought up to within two miles of the crest of the mountain, and several shells were thrown into it. They exploded over and around the rebel station, which the rebels had occupied for two days, and they immediately retired. Last evening, the Union Signal Corps, under Capt. FISHER, went up and occupied the crest of the mountain, and signaling was kept up throughout the night. There has been occasional skirmishing between Barnesville and the mountain; also in the neighborhood of Hyattstown, without material result. It is stated that *the enemy were yesterday retreating, or moving in the direction of the Point of Rocks.* The Signal Corps saw from Sugar Loaf a body of cavalry proceeding toward Frederick City yesterday, about 4 P. M.

Great uncertainty prevails in this part of the State as to the real force of the rebels, but they are known to have had one brigade of infantry in the mountain yesterday morning. They moved away on being shelled, but on account of the woody nature of the country it could not be known what direction they took. *Their only effective force in the State is believed to be in the shape of cavalry.* A rumor reached here yesterday that a part of the rebel cavalry had appeared near Ellicott's Mills, but it is disputed this morning.

A large body of Union forces, consisting of FRANKLIN's Corps, moved from near Barnesville this morning.

Gen. COCHRANE's Brigade yesterday morning moved over to the mouth of the Monocacy, to watch against the advance of any more rebel troops across the river and to prevent them recrossing to the Virginia side.

Things are considerably "mixed," but we are doing the best we can to circumvent the movements of JACKSON and his rebel army. LONGSTREET and LEE are also in command of portions of the Southern forces, the latter (FITZHUGH LEE,) being chief of cavalry. Various opinions prevail as to the objects they aim at. A considerable number have, no doubt, joined the rebels since they came into Maryland, but there has been no such general uprising as they were led to expect, and they are said to be disappointed at their reception. It is well known that large droves of cattle have been sent from Maryland to Virginia for the subsistence of Gen. LEE's army, and that within three days.

Our own pickets reported the fact, and they were allowed to proceed without opposition. The fact was reported to me by an army officer while at Barnesville yesterday.

It rained yesterday, cooling the atmosphere and laying the dust, greatly to the relief of the troops, who have been almost suffocated by the dry and dusty state of the roads.

P. S.—ALBERT S. WILEY, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, who was seriously wounded in a cavalry skirmish in Poolesville, last Friday, is doing well at the house of Uriah Miles, between Darnestown and Poolesville. A rebel lieutenant, who was wounded in a skirmish near Barnesville, died and was buried yesterday near that place.

E. S.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Excitement in Baltimore—The Rebels Occupying Westminster.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 12, 1862—11½ A. M.

Baltimore is excited again to-day with the report that the rebels have occupied Westminster, within twenty-eight miles of this city. The force taking possession is said to be a squadron of 500 cavalry and two pieces of artillery. The information is accepted here as reliable, and this advance is regarded as a demonstration against Baltimore, or rather a movement toward severing its lines of communication, which, I have every reason to believe, has been all along one of the principal purposes of the rebel entry into Maryland.

Westminster is a town of about one thousand inhabitants, the terminus of the Western Maryland Railroad, which branches off from the Northern Central road at Relay, a short distance from Baltimore. It has a court-house, two newspapers, two churches, two banks, and with the usual variety of grocery-stores from which to supply rebel necessities.

Carroll County, of which Westminster is the shire-town, is one of the rich border counties from which slavery has been almost excluded by the influence of Free State associations. Out of a population of over 20,000, it has less than 1,000 slaves. It is rich in agricultural productions, judging from the number of cultivated farms though that section of the State is hilly and rocky, and mines of copper and iron are worked in the county.

Another such advance movement will carry the rebels past the Western Central Railroad, and almost within reach of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Road. Whether the news to-day be reliable or not, it is in keeping with what I can learn of Confederate plans.

A VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

Desperate Fight and Defeat of the Rebels, near Munfordsville.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 14.

There has been much excitement in this city, this afternoon, in consequence of news of a battle between our forces and the rebels, at Munfordsville.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., Sunday, Sept. 14.

The rebels, under Gen. DUNCAN, attacked our forces at Green River, near Munfordsville, about 3 o'clock this afternoon. The fight lasted till 11 A. M. Our men fought bravely, firing the last shot. The rebels were repulsed with heavy loss. The rebels sent in a flag of truce, asking permission to bury their dead, which was granted. Col. WILDER, of the Seventeenth Indiana, commanded the National forces.

The Funeral of Col. George W. Pratt.

ALBANY, Sunday, Sept. 14.

The funeral of Col. GEORGE W. PRATT, of the Twentieth Regiment, took place to-day. It was one of the largest assemblages ever seen at the Capital on a similar occasion. It was attended by the Governor and Staff, the Tenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments, and a number of distinguished strangers from New York, Greene and Ulster Counties. There were also deputations from Masonic Orders, Leather Merchants of New York, &c. Religious services were performed by Bishop POTTER, Dr. FITCH, Rev. Mr. PORTER, and others. The pageant on the part of the Masonic Societies was one of the finest seen in many years. Gov. SEYMOUR and ERASTUS CORNING, closely connected by marriage with the deceased, were present as mourners. Among the bearers were Col. ASTOR and Mr. ISAAC, of New-York, and Senator PRATT, of Albany.

Col. PRATT was killed on the 30th of August in a brilliant charge at the head of his regiment. His loss casts a deep gloom over the community.

Departure of the First Metropolitan Regiment.

The First Metropolitan Regiment, Col. TURNBULL, left Riker's Island yesterday afternoon, for Washington, under Lieut.-Col. NOTT. The regiment mustered full ranks, and in one hour and forty minutes from the time the order was given, the entire command was on board the steamers. Several of the men are absent on parole, and these will leave this evening with Col. TURNBULL. It is only six weeks since the regiment first began to recruit. Its officers mostly from the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments.

FIFTEEN MONTHS AT THE SOUTH.

Letters from Mr. Wm. Henry Hurlbert to Hon. Amasa J. Parker.

NO. TWO.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1862.

DEAR SIR: It might at first sight appear that to a man who had passed five months in a close prison, leaving his cell only for exercise in a yard of 90 feet by 20, and surrounded by a wall 30 feet in height, those five months must necessarily have been a blank, so far at least as his relations with the outer world are concerned. But such was by no means the case with myself during my confinement in the jail of Richmond City. Besides my frequent intercourse with my counsel, (for I never ceased to agitate the question of my release,) I was enabled, through the kindness of friends then residing in Richmond, to carry on a full and constant correspondence with various points at the South, including the camp at Manassas itself.

My jailers were discreet and decent fellows, who seemed to have some sense of the horrible injustice and indecency of their superiors; and though they maintained the discipline of their prison, they acted toward me on the doctrine of the ancient German proverb, that things unseen are non-existent. My letters came and went in the most retiring and unobtrusive way; but I am bound in justice to the police of the Confederate States to say, that as I never attempted to correspond with any one at the North, I do not know whether in that case my success would have been as conspicuous as it certainly was in keeping up my relations with my friends at the South.

On the second morning after my incarceration, having heard nothing in the interval either from my "friends" of the Confederate Government, or from my companion BASSFORD, in whose charge I had left my luggage at the hotel, I determined to send for a lawyer and take the case into my own hands. Among the prisoners whom I found in Gov. LETCHER's Bastile, was Dr. RICHARDS, of Washington, the family physician of President LINCOLN, who had come into Virginia to bring away his son, a schoolboy at Charlottesville, and having been seized by the rebel forces, had been shut up for three weeks in this place. Dr. RICHARDS advised me to secure the services of Mr. A. JUDSON CRANE, a prominent lawyer of Richmond, who was in the habit of coming to the jail on business, and who, in fact, came there while I was deciding upon my course. I sought an interview with Mr. CRANE, explained my position, and requested him to draw up my petition for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. CRANE frankly stated to me that he had been nominated by Mr. LINCOLN to the office of United States District Attorney in Virginia; that he had accepted the nomination, and had filled the office down to the date of the secession of Virginia, and he gave me to understand that this fact might, perhaps, prejudice my case were he to appear in my behalf. I answered, that if he had the courage to accept so unpopular a client as myself, I certainly would not shrink from employing him as my counsel, especially as it had now become a prominent object with me to test as thoroughly as possible, the state of public order and of law in the South.

Mr. CRANE had some trouble in finding a Judge who would grant the writ upon my petition, but he finally succeeded in obtaining it from Judge MEREDITH, who fixed the hearing for Independence Day, but afterward asked for a postponement, the day being still kept as a holiday in Virginia at that time, though it is worth noting, that it was passed over in the present year without observation. On the evening before the hearing was finally had, July 5, my counsel received an intimation that if I would apply directly to the Governor, I could secure my immediate release. This, on my behalf, Mr. CRANE very properly declined to do, and we came into Court the next day, prepared to expose the wretched disregard of justice and propriety which had marked this whole affair. Mr. BENJAMIN had furnished my counsel with a written statement of the strongest character, declaring his full belief in the pacific nature of my intentions in visiting the South. Other officers of the Government had armed us with similar testimony, and from the Attorney-General of South Carolina we had an explicit denial of the statement that legal proceedings had been commenced against me in that State, and a distinct assurance that no requisition for my delivery to that State had been or would be issued, as no ground whatever for such a requisition was known to exist. So confident am I that law and order have been maintained nowhere in the South so scrupulously as in North and South Carolina, that I subsequently tried in vain to have myself removed from Richmond to Charleston, for the purpose of securing a public trial and a recorded exposure of the disgraceful attitude assumed in this business by the Confederate authorities.

Judge MEREDITH, however, had no intention of affording me any opportunity either to establish my own rights or to confound my secret accusers. He shirked the whole question, and decided that I must be remanded to prison as lawfully held by the Governor of Virginia, under an act of the Virginia Convention, passed in April, 1861. By this act the Governor of Virginia was clothed with authority to issue real *lettres de cachet* against any citizen of the United States whom he might think proper to regard as a "suspicious" person. Had not Virginia been then prostrated under a revolutionary terrorism, I make no doubt that some Virginian judge might have been found sufficiently alive to the grand traditions of his State to bring this atrocious act face to face with the Virginian Bill of Rights. But Judge MEREDITH, I suppose, like certain other Judges in other States, reads his Blackstone through the ballot-box; and so to prison I returned. The Judiciary having failed me, I was forced to recur to the Executive; and my counsel went to the Governor to demand for me an immediate examination. By a happy accident, Gov. LETCHER was found sober, and capable of carrying on a connected conversation. He declined to grant me an examination, for the reason that he did not know what charge had been or could be brought against me. He had committed me, he said, *upon the express request of the Confederate Secretary of State*, Mr. TOOMBS *had come to him for that purpose, and upon a written statement from* Mr. TOOMBS *to the effect that I ought to be released, he would at once release me!*

On this, Mr. CRANE went at once to Mr. TOOMBS, taking care to be accompanied by a witness. TOOMBS flatly denied his share in my arrest, confessed that he knew no reason for detaining me, declared that Gov. LETCHER was holding me on his own responsibility, and that he (TOOMBS) had taken no part at all in the matter. A letter which my counsel made me write to Mr. TOOMBS [illegible]

but state in writing the half of all that he had said, his statement would set me free. Mr. TOOMBS rejoined that he would do so with pleasure, that he must first consult with the "President," merely as a matter of formal propriety, but that he would send my counsel the paper he requested on Monday morning. This was on Saturday. Why it should be proper to consult "the President" on a matter with which the Confederate Government had "nothing to do," Mr. CRANE either forgot or forebore to inquire, but he saw me immediately after this interview, and assured me that my release was merely a "question of hours." A word now upon the man BASSFORD. This individual, coming to see me the third day of my confinement, apologized for his apparent desertion of me, on the score of a sudden attack of illness, stated that he had attempted to insert in the *Examiner* a correct account of the facts connected with my arrest, which the editor of that paper had flatly refused to publish, and finally begged me to furnish him with the means of paying his bills and returning to Atlanta. This, of course, I did, and he receipted for the sum in the presence of my counsel. On reaching Atlanta, I am told, he printed a fleming story of the great part he had played in capturing and caging a dangerous public enemy, and received much *kudos*, in consequence, from his fellow-citizens and the patriots of the South generally. When I remember that he might have stolen my trunks, and did not do so, I should be inclined to forgive this pious young gentleman (he was a Southern Methodist, in good standing, I am sorry to say,) his other eccentricities, even though I think it probable that I owe his forbearance in this respect to the accident of my forgetting to furnish him with money before I left the hotel. But to return to matters more important.

Not on Monday, but on Tuesday, came Mr. TOOMBS' promised note to Mr. CRANE. And thus it ran: "Mr. TOOMBS presents his compliments to Mr. CRANE, and begs to say, that after consultation with the President, the Confederate Government decline to interfere in any way in the case of Mr. HURLBERT, it not being within their jurisdiction!" This paper Gov. LETCHER, with some show of reason, utterly refused to receive as a discharge of the accusation upon which he protested that he had ordered my arrest. He no doubt considered it to be what it plainly enough was—a final and cowardly evasion of the responsibility which had been temporarily imposed upon himself. So far, perhaps, Gov. LETCHER, as the French say, "was in his right." But it was evidently his duty in the then circumstances of the case to give me an immediate hearing, in such a form as might compel the Confederate Secretary either to implicate or to acquit me. This he did not do—but simply and stubbornly refused to release me and so left me impaled upon this point of veracity between Mr. TOOMBS and himself. Meanwhile, my friends in South Carolina were not idle; and on the very day on which my hearing took place before Judge MERRIDITH, a letter was received from Mr. TOOMBS by a gentleman in Charleston, which resumes the whole story of the Confederate Government in its relations to the people of the South more eloquently than pages of description. The gentleman to whom I refer is a distinguished citizen of South Carolina, whom to name is to praise, a man venerable, less by his years than by his virtues, just, and tenacious of the right, not easily inflamed by the passion of the populace, nor easily subdued by the terrors of power.

He had written to Mr. TOOMBS, urging it upon him to see me fairly dealt by, and Mr. TOOMBS replied to him, under date of July 3:

"I think the proceedings against Mr. HURLBERT stupid, foolish, and illegal. But he was in the hands of people who have little respect for Magna Charta, and who were very rancorous against him. Telegrams from the *Mercury* office seemed to lend such verity to charges against him that anyone was afraid to interfere, or even to question them, lest he should be accused of complicity with a spy."

I need hardly call your attention, Sir, to the significance of this most extraordinary epistle, the whole of which I should publish were I not anxious to keep this letter within reasonably readable limits. Here is the Premier, by courtesy, of Mr. DAVIS' Cabinet, avowing himself afraid to interfere in arrest of proceedings "foolish, stupid and illegal," lest he should be "accused of complicity with a spy" by people who had "no respect for Magna Charta." Here is a man claiming the position and the consideration of a gentleman and a statesman, who, when he learns that he has only to repeat in writing to the Governor of Virginia what he had already stated in writing to a private citizen, in order to secure the liberation of a prisoner unjustly and illegally confined, utterly refuses to do so. Can evidence more emphatic than this be asked to show that the establishment of the Confederate Government was attended, in some parts, at least, of the South, with a disorganizing revolutionary influence pervading all ranks of society, unsettling the foundations of law, and preparing the way for the worst excesses of the worst forms of despotism?

The months of tedious imprisonment which followed this dead-lock between the Governments of Virginia and of the Confederacy, were passed by me in unceasing efforts to compel a hearing from one or the other authority. In the meantime, I witnessed the constant imprisonment of men of Northern birth upon the most frivolous charges, and more frequently upon no charge at all but that of "Yankeeism." I watched the gathering of the Southern forces in Virginia, and isolated as I was, I could not but see that before the decisive and fatal day of Manassas the preparations of the National army at Washington had begun to inspire into the most confident minds of the South a vague and passionate anxiety. There was the wildest talk of desperate defence and subterranean warfare. The roads leading from Manassas to Richmond were all to be mined—every town was to become another Saragossa—in short, all the puerilities of fear and fury abounded in the talk of men and in the articles of the Press. Then came the 21st of July, with its amazing catastrophe, scarcely credited at first, and when credited, transporting the whole Southern people from the middle air of doubt up to the seventh heaven of triumphant confidence.

It seems to me, Sir, that neither our Government nor our people have ever fully understood the enormous opportunities which the Southern victory of Manassas threw directly in our way. By nine men in ten at the South, I believe that victory was hailed as the substantial end of the war. It fortified all their expectations of foreign intervention, it suspended their organization of domestic defence. By its effects upon the temper and the judgment of our adversaries, the panic of the National troops at Bull Run offered to the National Government all, and more than all, the advantages which inured to the constitutional Government of England in 1745, from the incomparably more disgraceful panic of the British veterans at Preston-Pans. The essential diversities of character and of interests which separate the Slave States from one another, flamed up in the fancied security of their cause, and became flagrant. South Carolina claimed the glory of the day as hers, Virginia and North Carolina rebuked by declaring that the troops of the Palmetto State had endangered the common hope by their misconduct under fire. President DAVIS, who reached the battle-field by accident, having only heard of the action while on the train for Gordonsville, excited the indignation of the generals in command, by claiming, or suffering others to claim for him, the final honors of the day; and Gen. BEAUREGARD, in his official report, put down the pretensions of the Executive, with a gracefully sarcastic allusion to his appearance upon the field when the field was won. From the end of July, 1861, to the end of January, 1862, the South was in a condition to have been overwhelmed by a sudden and combined attack of the sea and land forces of the Union. The civil government of the Confederacy was falling daily into deeper contempt. Mr. TOOMBS had been removed from the State Department to make way for Mr. HUNTER, whose appointment was intended to conciliate and satisfy Virginia. It failed to conciliate and satisfy Mr. HUNTER himself who had scarcely entered upon the delights of office before he began to intrigue for an escape from the insignificance of a Cabinet Minister into the importance of a Virginian Senator. The election of Mr. DAVIS and Mr. STEPHENS to the permanent Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the Confederation, was hurried upon the South, and it had scarcely been accomplished before the Border States in particular began to murmur at the results, as part of a preconcerted programme for chaining them to the policy of the Gulf. In the Military Department of the Government, Mr. WALKER, of Alabama, a respectable nonentity, had made way for Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, whose hopes of support from his own State had already begun to droop toward that final extinction which they received upon his overwhelming defeat in the candidacy for the Senate, and who consequently clung with desperate tenacity to the personal favor of President DAVIS. Entering upon his office as the President's Lieutenant, Mr. BENJAMIN administered it with so single an eye to the pleasure of his employer, as soon brought upon the War Department the mingled rage and contempt alike of soldiers and of civilians. Mr. DAVIS, with many qualities of no mean order, unites, as is well known, one deadly and depressing trait. He is a man of the bitterest personal prejudices, who lacks alike the magnanimity really to forgive and the sagacity seemingly to forget the pettiest personal injuries. During the Fall of 1861, he estranged still further the already alienated sympathies of the Carolinians, by his obstinate persecution of one of their favorite officers, Col. RIPLEY, their "hero of Fort Moultrie," and he gave marked offence to Georgia by his insensibility to the claims of one of her most conspicuous sons, Gen. W. H. W. WALKER. Col. RIPLEY, at the time of Mr. DAVIS' disgraceful attack as Secretary at War of the United States upon Gen. SCOTT, had sided with the General, and written an article reflecting severely upon the course of the Secretary. For this old offence Mr. DAVIS, become President of the Southern Confederacy, resolved to punish Col. RIPLEY, who was accordingly "overslaughed" six times in the promotions to the rank of Brigadier-General, nor were his claims acknowledged at Richmond till, upon a rumor of his intended resignation, the Charleston newspapers began to mutter ominously against the Confederate Government. In the case of RIPLEY, Mr. DAVIS' obstinacy had very serious consequences. Instead of intrusting the coast defences of South Carolina to RIPLEY, with a rank proportioned to the importance of the post, Mr. DAVIS confided the question of the Carolinian defences to Gen. GONZALEZ, a well-known Cuban adventurer, who came on from Charleston to Richmond and reported Hilton Head "impregnable," just about six weeks before it was captured. The offence offered to Gen WALKER, which brought on the resignation of that officer from the Confederate army, and his appointment to the rank of Major-General in the Army of Georgia, seems to have followed from a systematic attempt on the part of the rebel President to create a Staff of Generals independent of State influences, and dependent upon himself alone, as a means of countervailing the growing popularity and State strength of such men as PRICE in the West, BEAUREGARD in the South, and JOHNSTON in Virginia. With this object it was that GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, MANSFIELD LOVELL, and HENRY HETH were raised to high rank, and detailed to important commands over the heads of Southern officers much their superiors in service and in ability. The final results of this Presidential policy belong to my next letter. Suffice it now to say, that before I left my first prison I had obtained ample evidence to show that the Confederate Government was sinking rapidly in the estimation of the Southern people, and that in consequence of its unpopularity and incapacity, the military condition of the South was becoming far from satisfactory to the best informed Southern men. Early in October I heard from a distinguished officer at Manassas, who wrote, "the men are dying like dogs and are buried worse than dogs. The army is dispirited, demoralized, disappointed. We are robbed at every turn by commissaries and quartermasters—and in the next battle *it is my belief that we shall be terribly whipped.*" The effective force of Gen. JOHNSTON had then fallen below 40,000 men. Disease had invaded the camps, and constant futile alarms harassed the men. How often the signal of two, three or five rockets roused the men from their rest in those weary months Southern officers writing the history of that strange season will one day, perhaps, have the candor to tell. At New-Orleans Major-Gen. LOVELL found a half armed force of 15,000 men, and a half completed steam ram, the contractors for which, Northern men and connections of Secretary MALLORY, were plodding away with ten hours a day of work as calmly as if no distant National thunders were gathering below the ominous silence of the horizon. Gen ALBERT JOHNSTON, in like manner, found himself called upon to hold Columbus and Bowling Green, to keep Tennessee and to control Kentucky with but little more than a division of men. Over the whole land brooded the spirit of the new War Secretary's openly avowed belief that the war which ought to have ended in September must infallibly end in January. What our own Government was doing during all these months of golden opportunity, you, Sir, know better than I. But while the Southern Government was thus dissipating itself in a dreamy "Fool's paradise," the people of the South were preparing the means for that stern and strong uprising which has astounded us all during the present year. They were planting corn in the stead of cotton; they were developing industries which nothing but the war could ever have called into being upon their soil; they were driving a brisk trans-blockade commerce with the West Indies and with Europe; they were learning a lesson of independence and self-confidence which it will be no light task for us to force them to unlearn. Upon these points also, it will be proper for me to defer a more extended summary of my observations to a subsequent letter.

Let me now resume the thread of my personal narrative. I had come to the conclusion that I was to be left to perish unheard in my dungeon (for this name I may, without exaggeration, give to the miserable cell assigned to me,) and I had in consequence nearly completed my arrangements for an attempt at escape, when, on Aug. 26, I received a letter which changed the whole aspect of affairs. Mr. T. R. R. COBB, of Georgia, a member of the "Provisional Confederate Congress," had been written to by one of my friends on the subject of my arrest. From him I learned, on the 5day above-mentioned, that nothing could be done for me, "as the Government had indisputable evidence that I was travelling in the South as a correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES." Here then at last was a charge, tangible, definite, to be proved or disproved. I at once denounced it to Mr. COBB as the invention of a fool or a forger—and demanded to be confronted with the aforesaid "indisputable evidence." For weeks I urged this demand in vain—upon Mr. COBB—upon Mr BENJAMIN, (of whom I heard that he openly expressed his "regret at being obliged to abandon his interest in my behalf by this overwhelming proof of my guilt.")—upon Mr. DAVIS. Late in September I learned that Mr. JAMES LYONS had been appointed Commissioner of the Confederate States to examine into the cases of political prisoners. To him, of whom I knew only his reputation as a man of character and breeding, I wrote, requesting him, if I fell within his jurisdiction, to give me a hearing. This he finally consented to do, and on the 2d of October, I saw the "indisputable evidence" which had kept me for months in a felon's cell. It was a scrap of paper professedly found upon a prisoner taken at Manassas, July 21, addressed upon the back to "WM. H. HURLBERT, *British subject*, travelling in the South for the benefit of his health," and dated at "New-York, July, 1861." It thanked me for "communications deemed important at headquarters;" it begged me to "write to H. D. R." (Mr. RAYMOND'S initials being H. J. R.); it became cabalistic with stars, suns and crosses, and finally wound up with the pleasing information that Congress would "meet on the 4th of July, and give the d—drebels hell!" There was not the least attempt to imitate the hand-writing of Mr. RAYMOND, and the whole thing was so open and shameless an invention, that it would be a gross insult to the intelligence of Mr. BENJAMIN, or of his most incapable colleague, to suppose that for an instant either of them could have believed such a document genuine. I requested to see the prisoner upon whom this precious "evidence" had been found. His name, I was told, was WINSOR, and I was asked if I knew such a person in the *Times* Office. I replied that I had had no relations with the Press for nearly a year, but that I certainly remembered the name of WINSOR as that of an *attaché* of the New-York TIMES, during my connection with that journal. Could I see Mr. WINSOR? Mr. WINSOR was sent for, but Gen. WINDER returned for answer that in moving from one prison to another, Mr. WINSOR had escaped! In point of fact, sir, I now learn that Mr. WINSOR, of the New-York TIMES, was neither captured nor even present at the battle of Manassas; that he has never been in Richmond, and that he is now with our army in South Carolina. By whom this miserable document was forged, or by whom the name of Mr. WINSOR was suggested to the forger, is a mystery which it imports the Confederate Government infinitely more than myself to explain. I leave the story without one word of note or comment, to brand upon the brows of all whom it concerns the infamy which they deserve.

In November I was removed, upon an order from Mr. LYONS, to a more decent and comfortable prison, that of Henrico County, where I found a really kind and intelligent keeper in charge, and where I was allowed to supply myself with some few of the necessary features of civilized comfort. A report having been handed in by the Commissioner, recommending my discharge early in November, no notice whatever was taken of it until the 8th of January, 1862, when an order arrived from Gov. LETCHER for my unconditional release. This order was brought by a Confederate officer, who requested me to accompany him to Gen WINDER, the military governor of Richmond. Gen. WINDER received me civilly enough, and thus addressed me: "I will not detain you, Mr. HURLBERT. I am directed by the Secretary at War to say that you are discharged from custody." I bowed, and "left the presence." By whom had I been released—by the Governor of Virginia, or by the Confederate Secretary at War? "Under which King, Bezonian?" Who rules in Virginia to-day—what authority is there paramount you will perceive, Sir, remains still a question not to be answered, perhaps, till the sword of the Union shall settle the problem, or the once United States resolve themselves into a worse than Mexican anarchy.

Immediately upon my release, I presented a written request for a passport to return to the United States. My request was returned to me the next day with this indorsement: "This pass. port is refused. J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary at War." From that moment I had the "Confederacy" for my jail, and myself for my jailer. The observations which during my subsequent stay in the Confederate Capital I was enabled to make, and the results of opinion to which they have brought me, must form the substance of a third letter, for which I crave your patience.

Subscribing myself,

Very truly your servant,

WM. HENRY HURLBERT

Obituary.

Lieut J. M. GRUMMON, of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, who was wounded in the late battle of Bull Run, died in Washington on the 9th inst., and was buried from his late residence in Brooklyn on Saturday last. The funeral was largely attended by his family, friends and military associates.

After encountering, unhurt, all the perils of that day of dreadful fighting, and greatly distinguishing himself by unflinching bravery, he was struck just as the regiment was retiring to their quarters for the night. [illegible] ball, which severed the main artery of the thigh. Tying his handkerchief round the limb above the wound, he twisted it tight with a bayonet, thus extemporising a tourniquet.

He remained on the field, without surgical assistance and alone, nearly all night, faint and suffering, but still desperately clinging to the bayonet, which he could perceive, was only partially staying the flow of his life-blood. It was thirty-six hours after he was hurt before he reached the hospital at Washington, this wound was then attended to, but the next day it broke open afresh, and when the surgeon came, after a long delay, to stay the hemorrhage, it was too late, and he passed beyond the reach of human assistance.

Lieut. GRUMMON was taken prisoner at the first battle of Bull Run last year, but escaped his captors (a company of Virginia Cavalry) while in pursuit, fiercely driving their horses over him, and leaving him behind, supposing him killed. He was again subsequently taken prisoner while in command of a company of his soldiers, who did not yield until overpowered by greatly superior numbers. He was taken to Richmond and remained there several months confined in the famous tobacco warehouse. After his return a highly interesting account of his imprisonment was published in the TIMES.

Mr. GRUMMON came from a highly respectable old family of Elizabeth, New-Jersey. He was a man of very remarkable purity of character. Brave, earnest and true, he saw no other course, when the war broke out, but to offer himself up for the country. He preferred to enter the ranks of his regiment as a private, where he had in times of peace held a commission, thinking that he could in this way be more useful to the men by his example and encouragement. He was a rare and noble instance of devotion to his religion, to his country, and to his military duty. No soldier has fallen in this war who will be more deeply and sincerely mourned than the good and gallant Lieut. GRUMMON.

Arrival of the Store-ship National Guard from Key West.

The United States store-ship *National Guard*, W. LEE HAYS, commander, from Key West, Sept. 7, arrived at this port on Friday. She left at Key West the United States flag-ship *St. Laurence* and gunboat *Huntsville*.

The health of the inhabitants and soldiers had greatly improved.

The list of officers of the National Guard is as follows: W. Lee Hay, Acting Master; Thos. Southard, Executive Officer; George G. Redfield, Paymaster; J. P. Gilbert, Surgeon; Frank Cargill, Paymaster's Clerk.

JOHN CARNELL, boatswain's mate, died on the passage.

USE OF CAVALRY IN WAR.

Deficiency of our Army in Cavalry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Throughout the breadth of the land, among high and low, rich and poor—who have given their means and cherished sons—the query runs, what are the causes of the disasters to our armies in the late Virginia campaign, and of those at present threatening us in Maryland and on the borders of the Western States?

You and the editors of the *Evening Post* have, within a few days past, touched upon the most glaring cause. Persevere and you cannot help but remove it. Call to your aid the hints of the few among our 20,000,000 of loyal men who understand the theme, and let the people comprehend it, and you will render more efficient service to your country and its armies than the entire printed columns of the Press have done since the outbreak of the rebellion. I allude to the want of cavalry. You state that 600,000 men have been called for by the Government and no provision made for cavalry. Unless we consider ourselves greater masters of the art of war than centuries of experience have made the Governments of Europe, and are prepared by our *successful exploits* in the field to substantiate the assumption, the greatest military error in the history of mankind stands out to the world as being at present committed by the War Department at Washington.

As a contrast to the principle of "no cavalry," advanced at Washington, allow me to make known to your readers the latest proportional distribution of cavalry, artillery and engineers in the *corps d'armée* of European States: Cavalry, one-quarter to one-tenth of the whole corps or division; one-quarter if war is waged in a flat country like Holland, and one-tenth if in a mountainous country like Switzerland. According to these established rules, even were the Southern States one succession of Alpine Mountains, 60,000 of the force demanded by the President should be cavalry. Artillery should vary from one-sixteenth to one-twentieth; one-sixteenth if the troops are raw levies; one-twentieth suffices if the infantry is composed of tried troops. The engineering body varies from one-eightieth to one-one hundredth, according as the theatre of war is a siege or in the open field.

War is a progressive science, and like all sciences, requires deep study to master. The result of ages of experience has fixed for this science certain rules, to deviate from which is *ruin*. Among these rules, the above distribution of the various arms holds the most important place.

Since the first call of the President for 75,000 men, we have discarded, and the Government is still discarding, this vital law of military science; yet we pretend to respect science, and have held up to the admiration of the world our new-made Generals for their scientific proficiency.

The fact is, we have paid the penalty, and may waste every cent of Northern wealth, and the life of every widow's son in the Free States, and be no nearer our object than at present if we continue in our error.

Many may ask, why has not this been pointed out before? Simply, because nearly every man in the country, with the slightest pretension to military knowledge, if loyal, is in the field; those who are against us, though even among us, are not going to help us correct mistakes. And article 26 of United States Army regulations prohibits all military men in service from holding any correspondence with the Press, or publicly discussing the means or measures of the Government or the service. Therefore, blundering systems wag on, from the fact that those whose business it is to correct them—although most willing—do not, from want of knowledge, and those who could point them out, have not the time, opportunity or permission without violating the rules of the Army.

We have a task before us, by the will of God, sooner or later, we will accomplish it. this year or next: on the principle, that if 100,000 men can't, a 1,000,000 shall. But we are not going to subjugate the rebels or hold them so on a territory of 1,400 miles of longitude by 600 of latitude, and at the same time despise an arm without which a Marshal of France or a Russian or German Duke would not start 10,000 men from their garrisons.

In justice to Gens. SCOTT and MCCLELLAN, it is meet to be known that circumstances of an extraordinary nature existed at the commencement of the war, for the neglect of the indispensable arm of cavalry by the leaders. It was a branch of the service incomplete—we had only three or four regiments, never anticipating the use for more with any enemy with which we might become engaged in war—consequently our officers versed in cavalry were few, for the arm is a special one, and no infantry officer, unless very young, can ever make a good cavalry officer. The experienced officers from our mounted regiments, who could be spared from their troops, were occupied in higher stations, as generals or colonels instructing the volunteer infantry. our tactics were incomplete, in reality we have no other than a literal translation of the French, and the laws of the United States, and these tactics are in conflict. The laws of the United States know no difference in the officering of regiments of cavalry or infantry, whereas the former require about twice the number of the latter, according to the tactics in use. At the outbreak of the rebellion, the people counted upon the loyal men of the South and anticipated suffocating treason in six months.

At the time, many among Northern men were well versed in the infantry battalion drill, owing to the uniformed Militia regiments throughout the various States, but few, if any, knew aught of Cavalry. The trotting-horse and wagon had completely set the saddle aside; and, as according to our translation of the French Cavalry tactics, 240 days or lessons are necessary to render a trooper fit to join a squadron, one year before he is a perfect Cavalry man, it is no wonder that our Chief said: "We must dispense with cavalry here we can use it the war will be over." But times have changed, we have seen that we were mistaken, and now is the time to correct our error, and moreover, with the excellent material we have, intelligent men, the best of horses, if not *surplus lyrent out*, we can have mounted and drilled before the Spring, the 100,000 or 150,000 cavalry the country requires.

Every division of the army, aside from the reserves and scouts, should have 100 cavalry men to every 1,000 men of foot, this cavalry to live and die with their division. In every great action in the field, one opportunity, and at times more, offer for the use of the cavalry reserve; but often, ten times in an hour, chances occur for the use of division cavalry.

To the deficiency in cavalry may be attributed the late disasters to Gen POPE. He could not fetch, nor MCCLELLAN send him supplies, for want of escorts. In your paper of the 10th, you cite many instances a hundred more could be shown. Cavalry has always been the most available arm of the weak and daring, therefore the rebels are now most wisely taking their cue from the tactics of FREDERICK the Great, who, with 5,000,000 of subjects, held his own for seven years, against the great coalition, commanding at one time 100,000,000 of Inhabitants. FREDERICK struck where least expected, beat his adversaries by surprises, and gained his greatest victories by cavalry. That of Rosbach, one of the most brilliant of ancient or modern times, he gained over the French by his horsemen, under the renowned SEIDLITZ.

The French Republic found the cavalry of France nearly as insignificant as our own is to-day. NAPOLEON I., as if by magic, brought it to life; made MURATS and KELLERMANS, and by their vast number and massive columns, remedied at the start their want of instruction and experience. At Ratisbonne, in 1809, at Leipsic, in 1813, the masses of NAPOLEON'S cavalry, without scarcely drawing a sabre, created the greatest disorder among the infantry of the Germans. To those who may state that cavalry is useless in marshy ground, I would remind that where infantry can go light artillery can follow; in 1813, at Dresden, and in 1814, at Chateau Thierry, the Prussian Hussars, floundering at a walk through the mire, destroyed the French infantry.

For those who may think that from the improvement in range and precision of rifled cannon and muskets the system of war has changed, it is well to know that no European nation has diminished its cavalry. Russia retains even her Cossacks; and France, in Algiers, lately augmented her force of irregular cavalry, the Spahis, on the principle that horsemen can surprise, attack and destroy, before infantry can overtake the enemy.

NAPOLEON III., in his campaign of Italy, spurred on his men by the words—"Rifled arms are only dangerous at a distance." Without cavalry no victory can have decisive results, where the enemy has the common sense to keep open his line of retreat. Had we entered Richmond, would we have taken the rebel army? No!

Then let it be insisted upon by those who are paying for this war, that the most competent man in the United States be designated by the Government to organize a large body of cavalry—to be done at once. Give the commands with a view to competency and *élan*; throw favoritism aside; take from other corps in the army every officer competent, or of the necessary qualifications to make a good cavalry soldier. Let, as in Europe, every regiment have its Master at Arms and aids, to teach each individual horseman the use of the sabre, whether on foot or mounted. This is the arm on which he must be taught to rely; and let not the cavalry recruit idle at recruiting stations without instruction until he is mustered off to the war, where he becomes neither horseman nor infantry. Such a trooper, in an action, will prefer remaining at shooting distance to rushing on his enemy—from the fact, that through want of instruction, he has no confidence in the sabre pending at his side.

R.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The Germans in London and the German Courts of the Exhibition—Curiosities of all Sorts—Bank of England Notes—A Successful Forger.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1862.

That "large class of persons called Germans" (there are ever so many thousand of them at the Crystal Palace to-day, indulging in sundry athletic exercises, and singing—under adverse circumstances of tobacco and beer—the cherished songs of Fatherland,) are extensively represented in the Great Exhibition. Indeed, the Teutonic aspect of London, at present, can hardly fail to strike the least attentive observer. In the thoroughfares you meet groups of round foreigners dressed in green, and wearing soft hats of strange device, who take possession of the entire sidewalk, and keep step to one of their own songs as they wend their way to Kensington; or you see them lying in ambush for an omnibus, which, as soon as it makes its appearance, they summarily take possession of by clambering over the wheels and the windows to the roof, and generally swarming in, on and over the vehicle like ants, to the dismay of the British policeman, whose cue it is to see that the conveyance only carries twenty-four passengers, and the delight of the conductor, whose "general visions of the load" are further realized. If you descend that damp sepulchre, the Thames Tunnel, you will see it peopled with them; if you go to the top of the monument you will find yourself garrisoned against the ruling by a petty prince, with a traveler's satchel round his neck and a single-barreled opera-glass in his hand. If you take a boat for at Lewis's row on the river, the chances are ten to one that you will be overtaken by a party of Northern steamers frantically endeavoring to navigate their frail craft in both ways. So all-prevailing and important is the transitory German element in the English metropolis, that you hardly pass a shop that has not the sign "*Hier spricht man Deutsch*," in the window. (Will you step into my parlor says the spider to the fly.) Up to 1851, the English divided the outside world into three classes—Frenchmen, Jews and Savages—they have now added a fourth, and the classification stands—Frenchmen, Jews, Savages and Germans.

Of all the exhibitors in the Great Show the Teutons alone have entered into the true spirit of the Royal Commission. They have never neglected an opportunity of turning an honest penny, never for an instant pretended to regard the affair as anything more than a glorious chance for gratuitous advertising. It is far easy to trust yourself in a fancy bazaar than to pay an unguarded visit to the German Courts. There is not an article in that vast collection that will not be pressed upon you by the eager attendants, everything, in fact, is a sample, every attendant a salesman, every attempt at show a proof-sheet of a shop. You may give your order at any stall, and in an hour they will be executed from a West End or city branch. A gentleman who occupies next to me, and belongs to a wealthy city firm, has just received a gigantic order for cabinet work in the Austrian department yesterday. He is at this moment practicing the scale. I fear that the life of that trave defender of the country is in danger and that an awful crime may bring this correspondence to a close. What if a piano-forte leg, to make my table shake with, should turn out an abyss of brass.

Manufactures in furniture are represented on a very large scale, but there are many articles of a comfortably plain description, such as bedsteads, tables, parlor ornaments and mirror frames, which are not to be found in the Exhibition. The Saxon chairs from Mount Erzgebirge, which are no longer exhibited in the Austrian Court, possess the ceramic productions of other countries. Not many years ago I had a manufacturer of the market, but Prussia, England, and many new comers, the Saxons, and even Bohemia and Bavaria send remarkable specimens to the great Exhibition. I have no intention of going into details over a dinner-plate, believing, happily, that all the painters in the world cannot make fish artistic look so truly pictorial as it does when a great beefsteak is upon it. Still, for a man who is not hungry there is a great deal to admire in the art of the maker of these articles, specimens of useful manufactures, and I am sure people who rave about china as being [illegible] about books. Next in importance to the display of porcelain and china is the display of glass, principally from Bohemia, or made on the Venetian plan by adjacent states, and still more surpassed in beauty of form and happy blending of color. In the olden times the Venetians possessed goblets that were shattered with the first touch of poison; there are some goblets here that look as if they would break without the slightest touch of anything. Thousands of articles in both these branches have been disposed of since the opening of the exhibition; and no wonder—they are cheap (the prices are always marked on them) and elegant. In common and imitation jewelry the Germans have also done a good business, and made a fine display. It comes mostly from Pforzheim, in Baden, and is commended by lightness and cheapness. In the higher branches of the goldsmith's art there are but few exhibitors, and only two moderately good specimens of superior design and workmanship; namely, the splendid silver plate presented to the Prince and Princess of Prussia on their marriage, by the city of Berlin, and a shield of silver, presented by the Rhenish nobility to the same fortunate couple. The Hanse towns—Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck — come out particularly strong, especially Hamburg. The attention of visitors is first attracted by a statue of Arminius sheathing his sword, after having defeated the Romans, with his foot resting on the Roman Eagles. The design is by ENGELHART, of Hanover, and is vigorous, although somewhat commonplace. What is especially interesting about this statue is that it is made of gutta percha, a material which the sculptor claims is almost imperishable, and which to comparative cheapness adds the advantage of easy manipulation and certainty of sharp lines. Castings of any size may be made in this material and at a mere fraction of the cost for bronze. The chief feature of the Hamburg display is furniture. Chatham-square is not a circumstance to this forest of tables and chairs. All the known woods are exhausted, and deer-horn is pressed into the service. There is a "set" made of the last mentioned substance. It consists of a centre table, a looking-glass, a glass case, sundry chairs and a chandelier. The table has a rosewood slab, inlaid with the representation of a hunting scene,—the stand and legs being formed of stag horns, between which are arranged the stuffed heads of foxes and hares and wild ducks. This extraordinary description of ornament is preserved throughout the set, and produces a good effect. The looking-glass has a frame richly carved with ivy and oak leaves, and at its foot lies a young fox. The chandelier has in its centre a stuffed owl with outspread wings, and the glass case is covered with carvings in deer-horn and amber. With such a "set" and a few human skulls, it would not be difficult to get up the Glen scene of "Der Freischutz" in one's own back parlor.

What rubber is to an American leather is to a German. It is the substance from which he makes an infinite number of articles, and to which he always appeals when in doubt about a suitable material. The Austrians have brought the use of leather to a point of excellence and general utility that is really astonishing. Leathern card-cases and leathern card-plates, picture and mirror frames, scent bottles, ladies' reticules, traveling bags, portfolios and dressing-cases are but a few of the things made of leather. There are articles of Chinaware cunningly inlaid with leather, flat plates, convex and concave plates, with wood and leather borders, so ingeniously blended that you cannot for the life of you say which is which. Some of these leathern wonders exhibit the highest triumphs of ornamental art, especially, as may be supposed, in bookbindery. There is, notably, a Bible which bears off the palm as the most costly and beautiful specimen of work in the Exhibition. The binding is in leather, overlaid with ornaments in garnate and malachite, the whole cased as it were in an armor of gilt bronze, beautifully chased. The two large designs on either cover represent, on the side of the Old Testament the Original Sin, on the side of the new the Act of Redemption. This is but one of numerous masterpieces in this difficult but beautiful art. The Austrians are equally successful in their Educational Department, especially in all that relates to Geographical study. Their raised maps and plans are without equals. So also are the Meerschaum pipes, although exaggeration of form has in many instances rendered these luxurious articles utterly useless for the purpose of the smoker. There are pipes so long and heavy that WINSHIP himself could hardly smoke them with his teeth. I have darkly hinted elsewhere at the musical instruments in this department. They are of all kinds, from the military bull's-bass, which goes round the performer like a boa-constrictor of brass, to the musical glasses. There is a troubadour in the next room at this moment sounding the praises of Austrian taudiness in the first-mentioned line,—let me speak only of the soft-toned harmonica. This instrument consists of a number of glass bowls, placed horizontally to a shaft, which is put in motion by a lathe worked with the foot of the performer. The sound is produced by the fingers, moistened with water, and impressed with the desired force upon the glasses, as they revolve. The tone is peculiarly vivid, and strikingly exquisite. It can be sustained for any length of time, and all the middle parts of a composition can be brought out with clearness. The musical glasses, in fact, are by this arrangement brought within the pale of artistic instruments. Would that my neighbor could wean himself of the ophicleide and entertain a tender passion for the harmonica!

The Germans—Austrian or otherwise—are great clock makers and exhibit some pieces that only require to be wound up every twelve months. Almost every country, it may be added, beats America in good, cheap, and elegant clocks. It was far different in 1851. In the department in which I am now sketching there are some specimens of furniture with joints so flexible that tables, tables and bedsteads pack up easily in a common-sized wardrobe. But the most curious article in the collection is an ingenious piece of furniture called "the growing-child's bedstead." To the casual observer it appears to be nothing more than an ordinary crib, but the mechanism is so arranged that the sides will pull out to any length, and enable a youthful Hercules to spread himself to his pleasure. Our old friend Procrustes was wont to chop off the outcropping heads and feet of such of his guests as could not accommodate themselves to the arbitrary dimensions of his couches, would be sorely puzzled with such a bedstead, which leaves no margin for manslaughter.

Not many weeks since I sent you an account of the processes employed by the Bank of England to protect themselves from the arts of the forger. Chief among these safeguards was the paper on which the notes are printed, and which has never been successfully imitated. An enterprising "smasher" has overcome this difficulty, and has thrown the old lady of Threadneedle-street into nervous convulsions. The plan was simple enough. He broke into the mill where the genuine paper is made, and walked off with a few hundreds. The mere engraving of the plate presented no difficulties, and under a large number of forged bank notes are already in circulation. A man was arrested yesterday, on suspicion of having passed three of the counterfeit issue, but it is hardly likely that he is the culprit. The Bank authorities have warned the public, and offered a reward of $7,500 for the apprehension of the guilty one. Neither plan will be of much avail, for there is such a field in distant places for flashing Bank of England notes, that a sensible forger would scarcely run the risk of trying to utter them here. Brokers in future must not attach too importance to the water mark, but must scrutinize the note seriously to tell if it be good or bad.

C. B. S.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Admiral Foote's Sword.

We have already mentioned the fact that a sword, the gift of the citizens of Brooklyn, was to be presented to the gallant Admiral Foote this evening. The weapon has been on exhibition for some days at No. 16 Court-street, and a large number of citizens have called to take a look at it. It is, perhaps, the most magnificent sword that has ever been made in this country—is gracefully proportioned, rich and artistic in design, with scabbard and hilt of gold.

The pummel represents a golden hemisphere, studded with stars, on which rests a branch of olive and oak, beneath a group of trophies. The guard, which is perhaps the chief feature of the whole, is a superb work of art, containing a *basso-relievo* of Neptune returning triumphant in his car. The figure of Neptune, bold and spirited, stands in the car, leaning upon his trident; at his feet are the spoils of victory; two vigorous sea-horses draw the car of the god, attended by tritons and sea-nymphs, bearing trumpets and wreaths of laurel for the hero. This *basso-relievo* is encircled by open scroll and ornamental work, forming a rich and harmonious arrangement of lines, whose effect is exceedingly graceful. At the bottom of the guard is a boldly modeled head of a dolphin.

On the scabbard are a series of relievos, illustrating some of the prominent exploits of the bold sailor who is to be the recipient of the gift. First is exhibited Foote's bombardment of the Chinese forts, with appropriate oriental emblems and scenery surrounding. The second exhibits his skillful and daring operations in the bombardment and capture of Island No. Ten, in which the immense, but uncouth mortar-boats are wrought out in detail, and with great perfection—the planting sides, port-holes, smoke-stacks, &c. of the bombketches being set forth with an accuracy which indicates the minutest study. There are also various reminders of the Admiral's never-to-be-forgotten operations on the Cumberland and on the Tennessee rivers, as well as on the Mississippi. Further below, and toward the end of the scabbard, are emblematic allusions to Foote's experiences and actions on the African coast in bygone years.

The following inscription is also cut in the scabbard in a clear and beautiful character:

"Presented by the citizens of Brooklyn to Flag-Officer ANDREW H. FOOTE, as a testimonial of their high personal regard, of their appreciation of his eminent professional character, distinguished public services, and moral intluence in a long career of active duty; and especially of his efficiency in the suppression of the Slave-trade on the Coast of Africa; his gallant conduct in the destruction of the Barrie forts in China; his masterly skill and energy in the creation of a flotilla, and of his brilliant and intrepid bombardment therewith of the rebel professional in the Tennessee, the Cumberland and the Mississippi."

The sword blade is no less a master-piece of workmanship and material than the scabbard. It is richly covered with artistic designs, and near the hilt, surrounded with graceful scroll work, is the patriotic motto, "*Ducit amor patriæ.*"

The whole thing, in conception and in execution, is one quoted by any sword ever made in the United States. The exquisite artistic designs on the scabbard and blade were moulded by the distinguished American sculptor of this City, J. Q. A. WARD, who, though heretofore employed in works of greater magnitude and repute, has, in these designs, shown a wonderful flexibility and scope of genius. It is rare indeed that a genuine artist is employed on such labor, as the work is usually assigned to mechanics, who merely adopt old and worn out designs. It reflects the greatest credit on the manufacturers of the sword, Mr. AMES, of Chicopee, (MASS.,) that he has secured the very first order of native artistic talent to model these designs; and the sword will remain no less as evidence of American art and skill than of the heroism of the great sailor to whom this night it will be presented.

Military Wards of the Jewe Hospital.

The Charity Hospital of the Jews was opened for military invalids on the fifth of July last, and has, up to the present time, recorded but seven deaths, these being cases that were brought to them when life was at a low ebb. These first wounded were received from James Island, and they have had their share of care over the various arrivals of sufferers, after each of the succeeding engagements. The beds are not restricted to the use of the Jews, but all share alike in bodily attendance, while spiritual needs are not overlooked, but meet with that support which seems most genial. The resources of this hospital are not extensive, which is in itself creditable to the people, who rately demand assistance as paupers. There are but two of its roomy well-adapted wards set apart for military uses, each of which is supplied with male nurses, no female assistants ever being employed. The wealthy and sympathetic ladies have interested themselves in behalf of our loyal invalids here, as elsewhere, and plenty of delicacies are furnished. Clothing seems to be the one thing needful, and hoped for more than realized. The Government supplies have not arrived when needed, and the recovered have gone forth clad in suits donated by societies and private sewing circles. These suits are substantial in material, and far better made than some specimens turned out from the contractors' shelves. There are remaining in the Hospital at present only twenty-five patients, all of whom bid fair for speedy recovery, minus though they be of some one or another important member wherewith to make their way through the world.

Movements of the Military.

ARRIVAL OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. V.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. V., commanded by Col. JOSEPH WELLING, arrived in this City on Saturday last, from Auburn, where it has been raised. On arriving here the men were at once marched to the Park Barracks, where they have since been quartered. This morning, at an early hour, the regiment will leave for the Capital, by way of Amboy. The majority of the men are fine, athletic young fellows, all of whom are thoroughly armed and equipped. Subjoined is a roster of the officers:

Field—Joseph Welling, Colonel; Wm. H. Seward, Jr., Lieutenant-Colonel; Edward P. Taft, Major.

Staff—Theodore Dimon, Surgeon; Henry P. Knowles, Quartermaster; William R. Wasson, Adjutant; Samuel A. Smith, First Assistant Surgeon; Byron De Witt, Second Assistant Surgeon; Warham Mudge, Chaplain.

Company A—James W. Snyder, Captain; James H Hyde, First Lieutenant; Rufus Campbell, Second Lieutenant.

Company B—Truman Gregory, Captain; Nelson F. Strickland, First Lieutenant; W. E. Greenwood, Second Lieutenant.

Company C—Loyal B. Allen, Captain; Harvey Follett, First Lieutenant; Marshall B. Burke, Second Lieutenant.

Company D—Charles L. Lyon, Captain; Anson S. Wood, First Lieutenant, Samuel C. Redgrave, Second Lieutenant.

Company E—Selah Cornwell, Captain; Seth F. Swift, First Lieutenant; George Stoyell, Second Lieutenant.

Company F—Charles Burgess, Captain; George W. Bacon, First Lieutenant; S. B. Lamereaux, Second Lieutenant.

Company G—William Wood, Captain; William Hawley, First Lieutenant; Seymour Woodard, Second Lieutenant.

Company H—John L. Crane, Captain; Tunis Vosburgh, First Lieutenant; Daniel Harmon, Second Lieutenant.

Company I—Hugh Hughes, Captain; Orson Howard, First Lieutenant; Philip R. Freeoff, Second Lieutenant.

Company K—Irvin Squyer, Captain; Dennis E. Flynn, First Lieutenent, George P. Knapp, Second Lieutenant.

PRESENTATION TO CAPT. SAGE, OF THE FOURTH SENATORIAL REGIMENT.

An interesting ceremony took place yesterday at Camp Washington, at the afternoon parade of the Fourth Senatorial Regiment, Col. MCDERMOTT, the second regiment of the Corcoran Legion. The regiment having been formed in hollow square, Orderly-Sergt. JOHN W. GRIFFIN, in a neat address on behalf of the company, presented Capt. SAGE with a splendid regulation sword and equipments. Capt. SAGE responded appropriately. The following is the inscription on the sword: "Presented to Capt. AUGUSTUS B. SAGE, of the Second Regiment Corcoran's Irish Legion, by the members of his command, as a token of their respect and esteem for a gentleman and a soldier."

WAR MEETING.

A war meeting is to be held this evening, at the Lecture Room of the Broadway Tabernacle, in aid of Companies B and G of the Ironsides Regiment.

GEN. MEAGHER'S IRISH BRIGADE.

On Saturday evening last Col. NUGENT sent on, under command of Lieut. KELLY of the 69th Regiment, another large detachment of recruits to the headquarters of Gen. MEAGHER's command. The men who went on were the recipients, just before starting, of $100 each—the State and city bounties—which, with the characteristic generosity of Irishmen, they left to their families. The other several bounties had been previously paid them. The contribution to the Brigade from Messrs. ACOSTA BELMONT & Co., has been gracefully acknowledged by Col. NUGENT in the following letter:

HEAD RECRUITING OFFICE IRISH BRIGADE,
No. 298 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1862.

To Messrs. August Belmont & Co.:

GENTLEMEN—Through DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Treasurer of the Irish Brigade, I have been notified of your handsome contribution of $500 in aid of prompt enlistments for Gen. MEAGHER's Irish Brigade. For it, on behalf of the Brigade and its gallant General, I beg leave to return you my most sincere thanks, and to assure you that the amount shall be appropriated beneficially.

Yours, very respectfully,
ROBERT NUGENT,
Colonel of 69th Regiment, Irish Brigade.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE GAS COMPANIES AND THE COUNCILMEN.—At the last meeting of the Board of Councilmen a resolution was adopted directing the Counsel to the Corporation to initiate the necessary measures for taking possession of the property and machinery of the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies, in accordance with the provisions of their charters, by which the City has a right at any time to assume proprietorship upon paying the Gas Companies a fair valuation for their property. There is no good reason why the city should not undertake the business of supplying the people with gas as they do with Croton water; and we trust the movement thus inaugurated by the Councilmen for squelching out these arrogant monopolies will be pressed to a speedy consummation. The indignation of the people toward these gas companies on account of their attempt to saddle their customers with the National tax upon their manufactures, knows no bounds, and will not be appeased until they are crushed out. Legislative action at Albany may be necessary for the complete protection of the people, and the present feeling in the public mind warrants the belief that any laws necessary to secure their deliverance from the cupidity of these monopolists will be enacted without hesitation. The stock of the New-York Gas Light Company is very seldom found in market, but there have been some recent sales at a premium of *one hundred and eighty per cent. above par.* In the face of this, the attempt of the directors to impose their paltry National tax upon the poor consumers of their gas, is a piece of the most consummate impudence and cheek on record. In Brooklyn the companies are divided in their action; the Citizens' Gas Company announces to its customers that it is not its intention to exact from them the Government tax on gas. The Brooklyn Gas Company and the Williamsburgh Company will imitate the example of the overgrown monopolies in this City and make their customers pay the tax that should come out of the profits of the soulless Corporations.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE CITY SURVEYOR.—The City Press almost unanimously censured Mr. R. GRAVES, the City Surveyor, for the carelessness with which he certified to amount of work done by contractors, and particularly in the matter of the Fifty-ninth-street assessment, to all of whom the following note from Mr. CRAVEN will be an answer, so far as any imputation of criminality on the part of Mr. GRAVES is concerned:

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Sept. 12, 1862.

Mr. R. Graves, City Surveyor:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication, I beg leave to state that the first correction, or rather the correction in the first estimate, was made in accordance with the explanation appended by me to that return. After this was sent in, questions were raised by the assessed parties as to the accuracy of your estimate, irrespective of the quantities set down by me as loose rock, or rock taken out without blasting. I then went over the calculations myself, and by my calculations found the total quantity to be 1,260 yards less than the quanity calculated by the same levels by yourself.

Upon examining into the cause of this difference I discovered that you had made it in the *base* of your calculation, having started your side slopes from the *bottom of the trench*, instead of from the *springing line of the arch* of the sewer—returning probably no greater area than was actually taken, but more than the *restrictions* of the contract permitted. As this was the first sewer involving rock excavation in which you have been engaged, the difference was ignorance of my rules for restricting the measurements.

Your professional character has always seemed to me to be above impeachment, and certainly in this matter you appeared to be much more desirous to get at the facts of the case than to have a care for the professional appearance of an amended list. In other words, you seemed so unconscious of having done anything wrong in the matter as to be rather too careless as to what might be the suspicions of others.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. W. CRAVEN, Engineer, &c.

DOMESTICITY.—New-York bears itself regally in the midst of the reverses which have fallen upon the nation. The "promenade of promenades" is gay and glittering as ever, and has apparently lost nothing in the wealth of beauty or fashion, which throng its sidewalks. A trifle of difference may be sometimes observed in the *personnel* of the wearers of the costly silks and delicate laces, but it is simply a question of the size of a wrist, the length of the fingers, or a shade more or less of red to the skin, and scarcely mars the general magnificence of the effect. Individually, of course, the case would be altered; red elbows exposed through the thinness of *tulle*, and fluttering ribbons, would suggest "shoddy" at once; but in the street, everything resolves itself into one "bright undistinguishable mass," and here, and for all practicable purposes, such are as good as any other. Fashions, it was surposed, would be at a discount this Fall, women being too busy making jellies and flannel underskirts for the soldiers to care a straw for new bonnets or silk dresses. Fondly cherishing this idea, husbands have generally been lavish in their supplies of sugar, thread, needles, etc., certain that patriotism would prove much more economical than French millinery, and hoping possibly that dyeing, and scouring, and remodeling old velvet hats, once indulged in, might become a habit. The results, however, will probably add another example to the vanity of human expectations. War taxes, high prices, even patriotism, seem to have had no effect in limiting the demand for the costliest of dry goods. Shelves groan beneath the weight of piles of the richest fabrics, and the windows display, as usual, miracles of genius in the bonnet-maker's art.

ASSISTANT FIRE ENGINEERS.—We understand that a special meeting of the Board of Foremen will soon be held in reference to increasing the number of Assistant Engineers, filling all vacancies, and making the terms of the newly-chosen candidates expire at the same time as the present Board, so that hereafter there will be no separate election for an Engineer for the Harlem District, and in the event of the death or absence of any one of the Chief's assistants, there can always be enough ready to discharge all the requisite duties. As the Board of Engineers now stand, of the old members, ELISHA KINGSLAND is senior; TIMOTHY L. WEST stands second; JOHN BAKER, third; WM. HACKETT, fourth; JOHN A. MCCOSKER, fifth, and GEORGE T. ALLEN, sixth. According to the force of the Department, and the duty it performs, there ought to be from eighteen to twenty-four Assistant Engineers. At present there are but twelve. The sooner an ordinance passes the Common Council in reference to this matter, the better, as cold weather is not far off—the time for heavy work and large fires—and it would not be right to ask the old Engineers to do the same duty they did last Winter.

WORK FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The City Fathers, always liberal to the Fire Department, have authorized contracts for a vast amount of Departmental work, as follows:

For building carriage for Hose Co. No. 22.
For building tender for Engine Co. No. 26.
For building truck for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 16.
For building a steamer for Engine Co. No. 5.
For building carriage for Hose Co. No. 4.
For building two new tenders for Engine Cos. Nos. 2 and 42.
For building carriage for Hose Co. No. 40.
For building steamer for Engine Co. No. 57.
For building house for Engine Co. No. 31.
For building engine for Engine Co. No. 35.
For building tender for Engine Co. No. 52.
For building tender for Engine Co. No. 9.
For building truck for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 6.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—A distressing case of destitution was developed in this City on Sunday. A woman was found by the Police lying on the sidewalk in Twenty-second-street, near Third-avenue, in a state of prostration, accompanied by a child 4 years old. She proved to be the widow of a soldier named LYNCH, who had been killed in one of the late battles, and had come from Montgomery County to seek employment. When found by the Police she was in the pains of labor, and gave birth to a child before she could be removed. Officer PLACE conveyed her and the two children to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, from whence she was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and properly cared for.

THE JEWISH RECORD.—A new journal made its appearance in this City at the close of the week. It promises to meet a want which has long been felt among the community of Israelites in our midst. The intrinsic character of the columns, embracing varied literary and scientific matter, indicate that the enterprise will be successful. Mr. J. S. COHEN, a gentleman connected with the New-York Press, is the principal editor and proprietor. The publication office is at No. 102 Nassau-street.

HARD FATE OF A REBEL.—Capt. HARTSTEIN, formerly of the United States Navy, for a long while an honored resident of this City, and the commander of the Grinnell Sir John Franklin Expedition, who joined the rebellion at its opening, has become crazy, and is now in an insane hospital in Georgia. The cause is said to be the complete destruction of his plantation in South Carolina by the hands of his own partisans.

SCARCITY OF JOLLY TARS.—Seamen are very scarce, and it is with much difficulty that crews are obtained for our merchant vessels. Wages for European voyages are $20 per month. The large bounties offered for enlistments in the volunteer land service have drawn away many of the tars from their legitimate calling.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PARADE OF THE EMPIRE BRIGADE.—The regiments composing the Empire Brigade, paraded yesterday afternoon, at East New-York, and were reviewed by the Commanding General and staff. The men presented a creditable appearance, and all passed off satisfactorily. The throng of visitors was immense. Every car leading to the camp was crowded to its utmost capacity; while many persons who were unable to find room walked to the grounds. There were probably two hundred private vehicles about the camp during the day. The First Regiment is under orders to march, and will probably leave for the seat of war on Tuesday. It is barely possible that they will start to-day. The recruits on furlough are coming in, and from appearances, the regiment will march with full ranks. Officers and men are alike anxious to be off.

THE SECOND SENATORIAL REGIMENT.—Nearly 1,100 men were enlisted in this regiment, but when it left for the seat of war scarcely 800 were in the ranks. A large number had been permitted to go to their homes on furlough, and were not aware of the time the regiment would leave. Numbers of those have since reported at headquarters, corner of Nassau-street, and Hudson-avenue, and on Saturday one hundred and twenty-five were sent off in charge of Sergeant HENDERSON, to rejoin the regiment. A telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia was received yesterday stating that fifteen deserted in that city. Several recruits reported yesterday, and it is probable that nearly all who have enlisted will turn up. They will be sent off as fast as they can be collected together.

THE NEW REGIMENTS.—Recruiting for the new regiments now raising—the Third Senatorial and the Fourth Metropolitan—has been rather dull during the past week. The number of men enlisted since Monday last, in each, does not exceed one hundred. Among those who have enlisted as privates in the Senatorial Regiment are Ex-Alderman TIMOTHY BANNON, of the Twelfth Ward, and DAVID PARMENTER, Esq., who until recently monopolized nearly all the legal business in the Brooklyn Police Courts, but, having been accused of being a Secessionist, he proved the contrary by enlisting as a common soldier, and is now doing duty as such in Camp Murphy.

SINGULAR DEATH OF AN INFANT.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest yesterday, at No. 333 Walworth-street, upon the body of an infant, three months of age, the child of Mrs. O'NEILL, which was accidentally drowned in a tub of water. It appears that the mother, having occasion to leave her apartments, placed the child in charge of her son, who is five years of age. The boy sat on a chest with the infant in his arms, and, falling asleep, it slipped from his lap and fell into a pail containing a small quantity of water, not much more than sufficient to cover the bottom. On the return of the mother, she found the boy asleep and the child dead. She was almost frantic with grief. A verdict of suffocation, by accidentally falling into a tub of water, was rendered by the jury.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON A FERRYBOAT.—Mrs. MARY QUINN, residing at No. 41 Gold-street, was seriously injured on Saturday on one of the Catharine ferryboats. The boat, in coming into the slip, struck forcibly against the fenders, causing Mrs. QUINN to fall under a horse's feet. The animal becoming frightened, trampled on her, and fractured some of her limbs. She was taken in charge by Officer KERNAN, of the Forty-second Precinct, and conveyed to her residence.

FELL FROM A SECOND-STORY WINDOW.—Mrs. ELLEN MACKLIN, residing in Twenty-first-street, near Third-avenue, accidentally fell from a second-story window on Saturday, and although she struck the flagging, escaped with but slight injuries.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 13, 1862.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg..	99½	100 Clev. & Pitts. R	24⅞
10,000 do	99⅝	10,000 American Gold	119
75,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	99¾	75,000 do	.b3 119⅛
1,400 U. S. Dem. Notes	109½	5,000 do	.b3 119
10,000 U. S. 1 yr. Cer	98⅜	300 N. Y. Central R	94⅛
10,000 Tr. 7 3 10 ₱ cent.		150 do	94⅛
Notes	103¾	100 do	.s10 94⅛
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '70	105	300 do	.b3 94⅜
1,000 Michigan St. 6s	97	500 Erie Railway	38⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	49	50 do	.b10 38⅝
1,000 Va. State 6s	56	25 Erie Railway Pref	69¾
23,000 Mo. State 6s	46	200 do	69⅝
3,000 Cal. State 7s	102	750 do	.b30 70
10,000 Erie R. 1st M. B	113	50 do	.s5 69⅞
10,000 E. R. 3d M. B., '63	103	10 Harlem R. Pref'd	38½
10,000 do	103¾	127 Nor. & Wor. R	54
15,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	98	10 do	61½
1,200 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	96¾	200 Mich. Central R	68
3,000 do	90⅝	50 Mich. So. & Ind R.	31⅞
6,000 Hud. 1st M. Bds.	111⅞	10 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	62¾
3,000 do	112	100 do	62⅞
2,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F. Bs.	101	200 do	62⅞
34,000 M. Cen. 8 ₱ ct. C.		50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	63¾
1st M. S. Bonds.	112	200 do	63⅛
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	88¾	50 do	.s5 63¼
1,000 Goshen Br. Bs.	101	50 Cle., Col. & Cin. R	72
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bd.	100	50 Gal. & Chic R	72
21,000 St. L., A. & T. H. 2d M.	94	50 Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 64
2,300 C. & N. W. S. F. B.	95	600 do	53⅞
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	30½	200 do	b3 54
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	92	100 do	.s10 53½
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	71⅝	10 Chi. & R. I. R	67⅛
13,000 do	71⅝	50 do	67⅜
1,000 M. & Ft. Du C. 1st M.	96½	25 do	67⅝
2,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st M.	95¾	125 Chic., B. & Q. R	87
1,000 do	95	50 Mil. & P. Du C. R	33
7,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d M.	81½	110 Tol. & Wabash R.	21¾
250 Pac. Mail St. Co	111	200 Tol. & W. Pref	47
10 N. Y. Cen. R	93¾	do	b60 48
100 do	94¾	150 Mich So. & N. I. G. S	63¼
250 do	94⅝	600 Clev. & Toledo R	54
50 do	94⅞	100 Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	67½
600 Erie Railway	39	100 do	67⅝
150 do	39⅛	100 Mil. & P. Du C. R	34
500 do	b3 39¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	99⅜	150 Erie Railway Pref'd	71¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1-of	87	50 do	.s10 71¾
25,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	85⅜	425 Hudson R. R.	82⅜
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct.		50 do	82⅝
Notes	103¾	450 Mich. Cen. R	68⅜
6,000 California St. 7s	102½	150 do	68¾
2,000 Mo. State 6s	46	400 Reading Railroad	60
30,000 E. R. 4th M. R	98	100 do	59⅜
18,000 Tol. & W. 1st m	92	600 do	.s30 59⅝
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d m	71¾	400 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R	32
3,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2dm.	81½	200 do	.b30 32⅛
20,000 Am. Gold	118⅜	150 Mich So. & N. I. G. S	63¼
250 Pac. Mail St. Co	111	100 Clev. & Pitts R	25
10 N. Y. Cen. R	s33 94¾	50 Gal. & Chic. R	s10 72⅝
100 do	94¾	600 Clev. & Toledo R	54
50 do	94⅝	100 Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	67½
600 Erie Railway	39	100 do	67⅝
150 do	39⅛	100 Mil. & P. Du C. R	34
500 do	b3 39¼		

MONDAY, Sept. 15—A. M.

The Inland Trade and Foreign Commerce of New-York continue to show almost unexampled activity. Indeed, our great Railways and State Canals have never been so largely or profitably employed as at present. Our Commerce with Europe and the West Indies is also extremely active, and for the greater part in the Export trade of the country. The clearances for Europe the past week were in the value of Domestic Produce nearly three millions, and on the next return (to be made up on Tuesday,) will probably reach nearer four than three millions. To the agricultural products of the West we are now adding for sale in England a portion of the recent cotton receipts from the South-West. Most of these receipts come by rail; the remainder from New-Orleans and through the West-India ports. For the last week, they were about the largest of the season, viz.:

From the South-West	5,650 bales.
Imported (through West-Indies)	474 bales.
Total at New-York for the week	6,124 bales.

The *Persia*, on Wednesday, carried out 380 bales for Liverpool, and the *City of New-York* on Saturday, 111 bales (Sea Island,) for the same port. Other engagements for the present week have been made. Every bale, at present high prices, counts $250 to $350. The receipts of Grain inland for the past week were also very heavy, and the sales for export correspondingly large. The latest news from England represents a continued fair market on the other side. The business in meat Provisions exceeds that of last season. The receipts of Bullion from California and the express to Europe are at present nearly correspondent; so that the stock of Specie in Bank continues gradually to run up from the receipts by express from the interior. The average this afternoon will probably show about a million higher than last Monday—the amount in Bank, by actual count on Saturday, being $37,171,000. While the Banks have thus gained a million, the Export of the week amounts to $1,043,000. The Deposits at Bank on Saturday amounted to $144,615,000. The Loans show no important change from the previous week—less than three-quarters of a million increase. The market for Money is easier, at 4@5 ₱ cent. per annum to the Brokers. The price of Gold, which at one time advanced to 119¾ @ ¾, fell back on Saturday to 119⅜, as against 118⅜ ₱ cent. at the close of the previous week. Exchange on London, 130½ ₱ cent.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise continue on a comparatively liberal scale for September, and, owing to the high duties, including the gain to the Government by the transfer of Tea and Coffee from the free list, they are yielding a large Customs Revenue. The amount paid in on Saturday is $361,000, and for the week, $1,243,000. The United States Notes of the Custom-house issue—the outstanding amount of which is now reduced below one-half the original sum total to be absorbed—have advanced to 110 ₱ cent., and, should Gold keep up to anything near its present price, a further early rise in these Notes is not improbable. A great many holders keep them out of the market because of their gradual approximation to Gold.

The Stock Exchange was less excited through the week by War rumors, and although much dissatisfaction is felt, and the criticisms of the daily Press freely indulged, in reference to the mismanagement and bad leadership of the army heretofore, there is apparently a reviving confidence in the neighborhood of the Exchange that the worst has been seen. But whether this be really so or not, it is quite certain that the military situation, bad or threatening as it may be deemed by the public generally, has less to do with the current speculation in Wall-street than the returns of traffic on the Railways and the movements of our Inland and Foreign Trade. To this remark the price of Gold is, to a certain extent, an exception. That is, perhaps, governed more by the good or ill success of our armies in the field, and the threats of invasion by the enemy opposed to them. On Friday's advance in Gold, from the last named cause, it was found that it failed to control, as usual, the price of Exchange on London, and the consequence was the return of the quotation to 118¾@118⅞ on Saturday. Silver keeps up to 115@116 ₱ cent., partly on a demand for Canada, where it is used in the smaller payments by the Provincial Banks.

The rise of the week of 1½@2 ₱ cent. in the Railway Securities of New-York and the West is attributable, in a considerable measure, to the increasing business over nearly all these lines, and the diversion to the New-York Central and Erie, and to the Erie Canal, of a large share of the traffic from the West heretofore enjoyed by the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Central. The near approach to a steady dividend basis of 7 ₱ cent. on the Preference Stock of the reorganized Erie Company, has also much to do with the buoyancy in the market for the New-York shares. On Saturday it was made known that the Erie Road had gained about $200,000 on the August traffic alone, over last season. And as only one month of the Railroad year—ending by the law of New-York on the 30th inst.—remains to be accounted for, and the capacity of the property to more than pay the entire interest charge—exclusive of the Common Stock—is thus made manifest, certain parties in the Street have purchased, within a few days, from 5,000 to 6,000 shares, advancing the price from 68 to 71¾ ₱ cent. The gross figures of the year are about as follows:

Ten months to Aug. 1	$6,391,000
August earnings	609,000
Total 11 months	$7,000,000
Estimated for September	650,000
Total for Railroad year	$7,650,000
Interest charge:	
On $20,000,000 Mortgages	$1,400,000
On $8,000,000 Preferred Stock	560,000— 1,960,000
Leaving for Expenses, Arrearages, &c	$5,690,000

As the new Company was not fully reorganized until the 1st January of the present year, the dividend days of the Preferred Stock will probably be made in January and July. The arrearages yet to be paid off are in the shape of Assessment Scrip, which will probably be retired in October or early in November. The current mortgage interest, up to and including the 1st December, amounts to only $350,000. The Common Stock has advanced, in sympathy with the Mortgages and Preference Shares, to 33½@33¾ ₱ cent. The gain on the traffic of the New-York Central, and, in a corresponding ratio, on the Hudson River Road, for the Railroad year, will prove very large, placing the gross revenue of the former over *nine millions* and of the latter over *two and a half millions*. The gain on the Erie Canal for the current season of navigation will be such as to place the gross income to the State from tolls near the unparalleled total of *five and a half millions*. The following is the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New ₱ ct. Stock of U. S. of '61	99⅜@100⅛
New-York Central	93⅜@94⅛
New-York and Erie	37@37⅞
Erie Preferred Shares	68@71⅝
Rock Island	6⅛@6⅜
Michigan Guaranteed	62¼@63
Michigan Southern	21⅜@23⅜
Michigan Central	67⅛@68⅜
Toledo	53¼@54
Galena	71⅜@72⅝
Illinois Central	61⅜@64
Panama	135⅜@141½
Pacific Mail	109½@110¾
Missouris	47¼@49⅜
Tennessees	48⅝@50⅛
Hudson River	50⅛@52⅜
Harlem Preferred	38⅝@40
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	24⅝@25⅜

The Railway Bonds, at the close of the week, were firm and in demand. The following are the bids of Saturday:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	L. C. & Mil. L. G. B.	23
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscr.	100	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '66	104¾	Chi. & N. W. G. R. Ex.	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	111	Chi. & N. W. firsts	69⅝
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	113	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass.	52
Erie firsts	113	Chi. & N. W. seconds	30
Erie thirds, '83	103¾	Chi. & N. W. Appl. ext.	80
Erie fourths, '88	97⅜	Chi. & N. W. Int. bds	85⅜
Erie fifths, '89	93	Illan. & St. Jo. firsts	33
B. N. Y. & Erie firsts	77 90⅜	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	109
Hudson firsts, '69	111⅞	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	104⅜
Hudson firsts L. Bonds	102	Tol. & Wab. firsts	91⅜
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	108	Tol. & Wab. seconds	71¾
Hudson thirds, '75	96⅜	Tol. & Wab. Int. B'ds	78
Hudson Converts., '67	91	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	96⅜
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	107	Gal. & Chi firsts	104
Harlem seconds, '64	102	Gal. & Chi firsts, ext	105
Harlem thirds, '68	85	Gal. & Chi seconds	104
Mich. Cen. 8s, '62-'72	108	Chi. & R. I. firsts	105
Mich. Cen. 7s, '69	82	Clev. & Tol. s f	95
C. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. firsts	111⅜	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	106⅜
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. secs	88⅝	Pitts. F. W. & Chi 1sts	95
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	101	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	81
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c	102⅝	Pitts. F. W. & Chi 3ds	55
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	102	Clev. & Pitts firsts	93
St. L. & T. H. firsts	91⅝	Clev. & Pitts seconds	90
T. H. & Alt. seconds	94		

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our Saturday's paper, were $3,349,142, against $2,385,215 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce, $2,820,373, against $2,038,851 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $1,043,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, for seven months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to July 31, 1862	$105,272,000
Add six weeks since Aug. 1	22,400,311
Total to date, 1862	$127,732,311
Against same time, 1861	90,747,268
Increase since Jan. 1	$36,985,043

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from

Jan. 1 to July 31, 1862	$77,491,000
Add six weeks since Aug. 1	18,935,059
Total to date, 1862	$96,426,059
Against same time, 1861	91,240,351
Increase since Jan. 1	$5,179,708

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to July 31 were	$37,044,000
Add since 1st August	5,598,000
Total to date, 1862	42,642,000
Against same time, 1861	3,261,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$39,381,000

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of

August, 1862, were	$609,880 79
August, 1861, were	419,089 96
Increase	$190,870 83

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH ROAD—1862.

Capital—76,900 shares of $50	$3,845,000
Original mortgages	3,000,000
Fourth mortgage to fund old claims	1,200,000
Total as reorganized	$8,045,000
Interest charge:	
Seven ₱ cent. on $3,000,000	$210,000
Six ₱ cent. on $1,200,000	72,000
Rent to Pennsylvania Central	65,000— 367,000
Gross traffic of fiscal year, 1861	1,120,000

Traffic of 1862:

	1862 vs.	1861.
December, (1861,)	$113,175	$65,272
January	95,875	62,208
February	78,447	59,964
March	90,308	63,406
April	100,694	99,511
May	116,973	101,792
June	125,000	104,167
July	127,000	115,316
August	126,000	85,163
Total, 9 months	$977,272	$776,801
Sept., Oct., Nov., estimates	400,000	343,199
Total, fiscal year	$1,377,272	$1,120,000

The reorganization of this property is, we understand, to be virtually completed. The Company have on hand a sufficient sum of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds to pay off the remainder of the old unsecured claims against the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY SEPT. 15, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—MACBETH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HAMLET.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CLAUDE MARCEL.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—THE FRENCH SPY.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. PETER PIPER PEPPER PODGE.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIKKELL'S CALIFORNIA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from Maryland this morning are of the highest importance. They indicate that the rebel army is retreating from that State much more expeditiously than they came into it, and that they are not making their escape unscathed. A dispatch from Harrisburgh states that yesterday morning heavy cannonading was heard at Hanover, Greencastle and Chambersburgh, proceeding from some point south of Hanover, no doubt across the Maryland line. From Baltimore we learn that cannonading was heard all day on Saturday in the direction of Harper's Ferry, and a dispatch from Frederick gives the explanation that it proceeded from an engagement at the foot of the mountains, on the road to Sandy Hook, with a rebel force of two thousand cavalry and three batteries of artillery. Gen. BURNSIDE passed through Frederick on Saturday morning, and the whole National army pushed on after the retreating enemy by every available road, and even crossed the fields. The reception of Gen. BURNSIDE in Frederick was a perfect ovation, the people turning out with the wildest enthusiasm; and when Gen. MCCLELLAN entered the place, the streets and sidewalks were perfectly blocked with the enthusiastic masses, including a large proportion of ladies. Our latest advices from Frederick are to yesterday forenoon. They account for the firing heard on Friday. It was an artillery duel between Gen. PLEASANTON and the rear guard of the rebels, who were so hard pushed that they were forced to fall back to Middletown, from which place they were also driven in the afternoon. On Saturday our cavalry had two affairs with the enemy, and so pushed them that they were forced to burn half a mile of their wagon trains. This, in addition to a train of a hundred ammunition and subsistence wagons, captured by Gen. FRANKLIN, will prove quite a serious loss for the rebels. LONGSTREET is said to have been repulsed at Harper's Ferry on Saturday afternoon, but at 6 o'clock yesterday morning the battle had been renewed in that direction, and the firing, as heard at Frederick, was rapid and heavy. It was expected that our main column would come up with the retreating enemy yesterday afternoon, and force them to a general engagement. Our troops were in fine spirits, and much elated at the cordial reception extended to them by the people of Maryland. All danger of an invasion of Pennsylvania may now be considered past, as the rebels will no doubt have enough to do to escape the destruction which they have courted. Gov. CURTIN, however, does not relax his preparations, but is determined to put the State upon a thorough war footing.

The news of a sanguinary battle and repulse of the rebels at Harper's Ferry comes to us with considerable circumstantiality of detail, in the Baltimore *American* of Saturday, as gathered from a gentleman who left Frederick on Thursday afternoon. The report was credited at Frederick, both among the Union men and Secessionists. It is to the effect that the rebel General LORING had crossed the Potomac at Williamsport simultaneously with the crossing of JACKSON and LEE at Leesburgh, and taken the river road by the canal down the river in the direction of Harper's Ferry. A short distance above Harper's Ferry he attempted to ford the river with a large body of cavalry and infantry. When the river, which is nearly a half a mile wide, was covered with troops, Col. MILES opened upon them with his batteries, from Camp Hall and from the trestlework of the railroad, with grape and canister, causing the river actually to run with blood, when the attempt was abandoned. The rebels had also previously made an attempt to storm the batteries on the Maryland Heights, and were repulsed by the masked batteries, scattering them and strewing the earth with the dead.

Gov. CURTIN telegraphed, Saturday, to Philadelphia that he wanted more troops in Harrisburgh at once; not to wait for the formation of brigades or regiments, but to send them on in companies. A prompt response was made, and in the evening hundreds of armed men were hurrying through the streets to the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot. The Governor's urgent appeal was supposed to be in consequence of the report that a great battle was proceeding near the State line.

The Baltimore Police, having obtained intelligence that a squad of rebel officers were being entertained on Friday night at a house about seven miles from the city, a squad of them proceeded to the spot, surrounded the house, and captured the entire number, as well as their entertainers. Considerable booty was also captured.

The Harrisburgh *Patriot and Union* of the 11th inst. says there is no undue excitement in that city, but that all are actively though quietly preparing to give the rebels, should they approach, a warm reception.

Gen. REYNOLDS, an officer of the regular army, is to assume the command of all the active forces raised for the defence of the Cumberland Valley and Harrisburgh. The force which will be led forward by Col. CAMPBELL will be under the control of Gen. REYNOLDS, and all the operations from the vicinity of Harrisburgh will be under his direction.

The rebel attempt against Cincinnati has met with signal failure. The papers of that City of Saturday, bring us accounts of the retreat of the enemy, rapidly and in confusion. The roads were strewn with camp-kettles and other articles with which soldiers dispense when in a great hurry. A number of prisoners were taken. In a squad of eight who were picked up, were men from Arkansas, Texas, Georgia and Alabama. They said the force which marched upon Cincinnati was about twenty thousand strong, but had only one battery of six pieces of field artillery. That was LABORDE'S Louisiana Battery. The rest of their guns were light howitzers, ineffective except at very short range. The rebel prisoners say that they retreat because they have not heard anything of Gen. BRAGG, whom they expected to support their movement, but they did hear that Gen. BUELL had massed his forces at Bowling Green, and was attempting by forced marches through Southern Kentucky to gain their rear.

We learn from Nashville, by a dispatch dated the 5th inst., that Gen. BUELL'S army was then hastening to the support of that city, which was menaced by the rebel forces under BRAGG. The city was being fortified, and was to be placed under command of Gen. THOMAS, with orders to defend it at all hazards. A portion of Gen. BUELL'S forces had been sent toward Cincinnati to pay their respects to KIRBY SMITH'S rebels in the rear, and fifteen thousand more were to leave at once for the same destination. It was doubtless a knowledge of this movement which induced the rebels menacing Cincinnati to make their hasty retreat. Eight thousand men from Gen. ROSECRANS' army had reinforced Gen. BUELL at Nashville, the fate of which place is probably ere this decided.

According to a correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, the affair at Britton's Lane, Tenn., instead of being a skirmish merely, was quite a brilliant little battle. Five hundred of the Twentieth and Thirtieth Illinois Regiments are reported as having defeated five thousand rebels, with a loss on the rebel side of one hundred and seventy-nine killed and between three and four hundred wounded; of the Nationals only four were killed and eighty-two wounded. This immense disproportion in losses leads us rather to imagine that the story is somewhat exaggerated, and that this instance furnishes no exception to the general rule applicable to the war correspondents of Western papers.

The Cairo correspondent of the Chicago *Times* gives the following summary of the doings of the National expedition which left Fort Donelson several days since, to operate against Clarksville, Tenn.: "It reached that place on Monday. The rebels were found quite strongly posted, but, after a short engagement, they were driven off. The rebels left some stores, arms, and horses, which our forces captured. We destroyed one hundred boxes of hard bread, and captured a number of prisoners. The rebels burned two hundred boxes of crackers and one thousand bales of hay before abandoning the place. Cols. LOWE and RANSOM, with their forces, returned to Fort Donelson Monday night."

Geo. BANKS has issued an order rescinding the one recently issued, which authorized the crossing of the bridges and ferries over the Potomac without passes. They will be required, as heretofore, and will only be issued in cases of extreme necessity.

GENERAL NEWS.

Rev. Dr. FRENCH, of the Port Royal Freedmen's Relief Association, lectured last evening to an immense audience, in the Church of the Puritans. His theme was the condition and prospects of the negroes lately received into freedom on the Southern coast. This was very strikingly and effectively illustrated, the deductions being in every respect most favorable to Gen. HUNTER'S experiment. ROBERT SMALLS, the "hero of the *Planter*," was introduced, with several other noted colored refugees, and the impression made by all was very agreeable.

Rev. THEO. L. CUTLER, of Brooklyn, delivered, last night, at Plymouth Church, (Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S,) an address on the results of his observations in Europe—referring more particularly to the views entertained of our struggle by the different classes, the remedies that they propose, the criticisms they make, and their attitude generally. An immense audience listened with pleasure and delight to his remarks, which were instructive, entertaining and eloquent to a marked degree.

Those towns in Connecticut which had not filled up their quota by volunteers were compelled to furnish the requisite number by draft, on Wednesday. Waterbury, having sent nearly 100 over her quota, escaped the draft; so also did most of the towns in that vicinity—Naugatuck, Watertown, Plymouth, Prospect, Woodbury, Bristol, &c. About half the towns in the State were equally fortunate, having raised their full quota of volunteers—among them, Bridgeport, Norwich, New-Haven, Meriden, Wallingford, Madison, Branford, New-Hartford, Norfolk and New-Britain. In Hartford 415 were drafted; in Middletown, 96; in Cheshire, 33; in Hamden, 68; in Morris, 36; in Bethany, 17; in Bethlem, 16. In Middlebury 12 names were drawn out.

The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment had a very different reception in Baltimore, on Thursday last, from that which it met on the memorable 19th of April. The citizens in great numbers assembled at the railroad depot, waiting until sunset and after dark for the arrival of the regiment. In place of cobble-stones, the Massachusetts boys were greeted with cheers, and citizen seemed to have vied with citizen as to who should do them most honor. The guns that overlook Baltimore from Fort McHenry and Federal Hill tend admirably to the preservation of order in that city and the suppression of Secessionist sentiment, however it may lurk beneath a quiet exterior.

Gen. MCDOWELL arrived in Troy on Thursday evening, and immediately repaired to the residence of his father-in-law, HENRY BURDEN, Esq., in the Sixth Ward.

The funeral of Gen. BOWLEN occurred in Philadelphia on Friday. The remains were met at the depot by a number of citizens and taken to Independence Hall, where they lay in state throughout the day. The military and citizens turned out in an imposing procession to do honor to the deceased patriot.

The health of Brig.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD has been so much impaired by his late active services as to demand a temporary retirement from duty in the field. He left Alexandria Thursday evening for the North.

Colonel GEO. W. PRATT, of the Ulster regiment who was paralyzed by the concussion of a cannon ball, in leading his regiment at the battle of Manassas Plains, died on Thursday at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. TIBBITS, in Albany. He was a young man of great promise, and had served as State Senator with ability and integrity.

There was a strong market for Stocks on Saturday, especially for the New-York and Western Road Shares. Gold fell off to 118¾. Exchange on London, 130½.

Flour and Corn were in good request on Saturday, at full prices. Wheat was more freely offered and was less sought after, at rather lower rates. Pork and Beef were quiet, as were also Hops, Hemp, Hides, Cotton, Groceries, Foreign Liquors, Seeds, Spices and Whalebone. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Tallow, Whiskey, Lard, Butter and Cheese, at uniform quotations. Resin and Wool were active and firm. Moderate freight engagements were reported. There were 471 vessels of all classes in port.

GARIBALDI AND THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.—We do not suppose that the imprisonment of GARIBALDI is intended to be other than temporary. Being taken in the act of rebellion, he had to be disposed of in some way for the time being. But his speedy liberation may be taken for granted. RATAZZI cannot bring clean hands to the task of punishing the man whom he invited into the field on dangerous enterprise. And even if he could, it is not to be supposed that the Italian people would consent to permit harsh measures to be used toward a man whom they adore as they do GARIBALDI.

Yet his unconditional liberation is hardly possible either. What, then, is to be done with him? One item in the latest European intelligence reports that the Government contemplates sending him to the United States. He would of course find a ready welcome here, where he has already spent a period after the failure of a former enterprise. We hardly suppose, however, that our Government would renew the offer of a high command in our army, which they extended to him some time ago.

He declared, at the time, that he regarded our war as a "mere family quarrel"—not one in which humanity or a champion of humanity could take an interest. Passing over that, however, GARIBALDI would undoubtedly be received with a sympathy that would forget his late mistake in the memory of his recent glorious career.

The President and the Country.

The *Commercial Advertiser* is a well-meaning journal, but it is sometimes betrayed, by its extreme simplicity of character, into doing things that are very unjust and very unwise. It says that the TIMES is "*threatening* the Administration with forcible overthrow." Nothing could be further from the truth than this; and the *Commercial* never would have brought such a charge against us, if it had not failed for the moment to distinguish between a *threat* and a *warning*. We *have* WARNED the Government that it stands in extreme peril of being forcibly overthrown by rebel machinations, aided by allies in the Northern States;—and in this the *Commercial* agrees with us. It repeats our warning, almost in our own words. "Reluctantly," it says, "we are forced to the conviction that *there are those at the North who care more for the overthrow of the Government*, meaning thereby the present Administration, *than for the defeat of the rebels and the forcible crushing of the rebellion.*" "Many facts," it adds, "point to the existence of such a plot in our midst. There is *far more danger to us in it* than there is in a conflict with half a million of men whose object is honestly and exclusively the setting up and perpetuating of a really independent nationality." This is the *Commercial's* language, and it echoes our own. If to expose and denounce the plot is "threatening" the Government, the *Commercial* shares the guilt which it imputes to us.

We have warned the Government against this peril, in the hope of doing something to avert it. We have every motive which can possibly influence any patriotic heart, for desiring the permanent prosperity of the Government and of the Administration to which, in this dread crisis of its fate, its destinies are intrusted. We have too profound a respect for President LINCOLN—we share too largely in the trust and confidence inspired by his integrity, and we feel too deeply the infinite importance of his understanding truly the real thought and sentiment of the millions of the American people whose fate depends upon his action, to conceal for a moment the expression of that sentiment, and still less to mislead the Government as to its character or its strength. We know no way in which we can render the President a greater service than by telling him the truth. We can have no motive for it but his own good and the country's, and we certainly look for no reward but the consciousness of having done something for both. We did what little we could to bring this Administration into power;—we have labored, perhaps not always wisely, but always conscientiously and disinterestedly, to sustain and defend it; and we claim the right now, in the most critical exigency through which any Government has ever been called to pass, to render it the only remaining service which lies in our power. We would warn it against dangers which threaten its existence, whether those dangers are wholly external, or whether they have powerful allies and agents in the weaknesses and defects of the Administration itself. And if such service, prompted by the most friendly motives, rendered in the most friendly spirit, and aiming at none but the most friendly ends, subjects us to the charge of hostility to the Administration from any but those who rejoice in whatever tends to its destruction, we can only regret that it has already become too weak to bear the only treatment that affords the slightest hope of its salvation.

We call upon President LINCOLN to *strengthen his Administration*,—to give it greater vigor, greater unity and concentration of councils and of purpose, and a larger and more comprehensive mastery of all the elements which enter into the awful contest through which it is required to conduct the nation. For President LINCOLN himself the nation has a profound and a sincere regard. They have a full and unfaltering trust in his integrity—in his patriotic disinterestedness,—in his wish and purpose to do everything that lies in his power to crush the rebellion and save the Union. But they see that out of this very single-hearted determination to do right, has sprung the evil which saps the strength of his Administration. His very conscientiousness leads him to assume, as a personal matter, the whole responsibility of the Government. He takes it all upon his own shoulders. Instead of surrounding himself with the strongest and best men of the nation as Cabinet Councilors, and establishing the Government upon their combined strength and steadiness, clothing them with high functions and holding them to a corresponding responsibility, Mr. LINCOLN has felt himself to be the Government, and has undertaken, as a personal task, the performance of all its functions. His Cabinet Secretaries have been mere clerks, charged with the supervision of the details in their respective departments, though even in these liable to his intervention, and bringing nothing of positive strength and vigor to the Administration.

In this Mr. LINCOLN has departed from the practice of all his predecessors, and from the usage of all stable and responsible governments. Without the slightest thought of disparaging his abilities, Mr. LINCOLN must permit us to say that he is not adequate to so mighty a task. He cannot possibly, by his own personal ability, carry this country through this crisis. He will fail—fatally, lamentably, disastrously—if he persists in the attempt. No monarch living is equal to such a responsibility, and if President LINCOLN appreciated the awful issues which it involves, and had become, by the studies and thoughts and experiences of a lifetime, more familiar with the varied requirements of such a position, he would be the last man in the world to seek its isolation and its retribution. Whatever of statesmanship, of courage, of inspiring and arousing genius, of directing and administrative talent the land affords, should be at the service of the Government, and enlisted in its support. There should be no *second rate* man in the President's Cabinet councils,—no man who did not bring something of positive and available power into the Executive Department,—no man whose participation in the Government did not add to it something of strength, of dignity, of high-hearted courage or of executive and organizing ability. With such an Executive Department, the task of government might not be easy, but it would at least be dignified and safe. We should at least escape the perils of indecision, of vacillation, and of hesitation, which are inseparable from a Government where the judgments, the caprices, the misgivings and the fears of a single individual are the ruling power. We might have mistakes, but we should not have the mistakes of to-day repeated and magnified by those of to-morrow. We should not have a policy discarded this week to be adopted the next. We should not have a General arrested to-day to be released to-morrow—nor dismissed one day to be raised still higher upon his own demand the next. We should at least have *steadiness*—the systematic prosecution of a fixed and settled policy, not the mere trial of successive experiments, in which the sacrifice of thousands of lives and the loss of millions of treasure pay the penalty of constantly recurring failures. We could not have greater integrity of purpose—a purer or more unadulterated patriotism in the conduct of the Government than we have now; but we should have a steadier and more settled policy,—a firmer grasp, a stronger will, a broader and more comprehensive statesmanship, than now presides over the wavering and inconstant action of the Executive Department.

It is not a *change of policy* which seems to us essential at the present moment. The reforms we urge are not in the interest of any faction or of any party. We should entertain the most profound distrust of any changes made in any such interest, or for the promotion of any such purpose. President LINCOLN'S policy of *saving the Union at all hazards*, as the great necessity which overshadows and subordinates all other questions and all other interests, and of *using all others for the accomplishment of that*, is broad enough, and sound enough, and powerful enough, for the emergency. But he needs a new organization of his Government in order to give it full effect. He needs a new Cabinet, composed of men who sympathize thoroughly and heartily in this leading and dominant idea,—and who can bring to bear upon the practical measures essential to its success, the best energies and abilities of the country, working freely and under all the responsibilities of such a position. If he can give the country such a Cabinet, organized on such a basis and composed of such material, he will renew its confidence in the Government and avert the perils which threaten its destruction.

The State Canvass.

The political campaign may be considered fairly open. One political party (perhaps not to be unjust we ought to say *one and a-half*,) has its candidates in the field, and is preparing for a strenuous effort to take the State Government from Republican hands. They hope to make capital for themselves out of the disasters which have befallen us. They expect to get many votes for Mr. SEYMOUR from those who have hitherto sustained the Administration, but who, as they think, will be sufficiently dissatisfied with it to vote against its friends. They may get some such votes, but their candidate's strength will be in another direction, and among other classes of voters. We can specify some votes that he is quite sure of:

He is sure to get the votes of every man who, like NOXON, the Chairman of the so-called Constitutional Union Convention, has "never attended a war meeting."

He is sure of the votes of every man who, like Capt. RYNDERS, "if he fought at all in this war, would fight on the side of the South."

If there is a man known to any of our readers who has refused to take the oath of allegiance, ten to one he will vote for SEYMOUR.

The man who looked at a regiment of our brave fellows marching to defend their country's flag, and said, "There goes another pack of fools to be shot," is sure to vote for SEYMOUR.

The men who drank champagne so freely, on hearing the news of the battles of Bull Run, will all vote for SEYMOUR.

The men who are "aiders and abettors of the modification of the rebel programme," as we exposed it the other day, will vote for SEYMOUR, and so will those who aided and abetted the unmodified rebel programme.

In short, do our readers know anywhere in the State a man who has felt no throb of the flood of patriotism which has filled every true man's heart for the past year and a half, who has refused to lend any aid whatever toward the heavy burdens which have pressed upon the commonwealth, whose heart has been sad when the heart of the nation has swelled with gladness, and has been filled with malignant joy when the national heart was depressed and sad, who has rejoiced over the wounds and death and captivity of our noblest sons, and has, as far as he dared, struck hands with their murderers—a hundred to one that that man votes and does all in his power for SEYMOUR.

There may be those who will vote for SEYMOUR without any such sympathies. All we can say of them is that they will find themselves in very poor company.

A gentleman who was in Fredericksburg when it was occupied by the rebels, said that when he was leaving he fell in with some young men from one of the neighboring counties who had come to Frederick to join the rebel army, "but after *seeing and smelling it*, they had concluded to return home."

We advise any thoughtless persons who have had thoughts of joining the crowd that is going for SEYMOUR, to "see it and smell it" first. They will find it too rank with treason and secession to be pleasant company for a true lover of his country.

The Rebel Retreat from Maryland.

The rebel invasion of Maryland has evidently proved a failure; and the proof is now ample that the army which ten days ago crossed the Potomac near its junction with the Monocacy, has already recrossed or is now recrossing the same river some fifty miles higher up. If the object of the invasion was to arouse Maryland to revolution—and the proclamation of the rebel Commander-in-Chief to the people of the State seems to indicate this as a main object—then it was a signal and total failure; for there has been not a sign or symptom that it was possible to stir up the embers of rebellion in Maryland; while the loyal element has been greatly strengthened in its loyalty as well as increased in its magnitude. If the design of the movement was an assault on the National Capital, that, also, has proved abortive; for, not only have we now a defensive force behind the circuit of forts around Washington sufficient to repel the rebel army, but one-half of our army has marched out to meet the rebels on their own ground, has driven them from their most important positions, has taken possession of Frederick, which they had established as their base of operations, and has compelled them to flee by every available route toward the Potomac. If the purpose was to march upon Baltimore, they have been foiled in that; for we have driven them from all the points they seized on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between the Potomac and the Relay House, and now hold this line strongly and securely. If the rebel aim was an invasion of Pennsylvania, a march to the Susquehanna, and the capture of Harrisburgh, it is evident that they have now no hope of success in that scheme; for all Pennsylvania has flown to arms, and there is already an improvised army on the southern line of the State, sufficiently powerful to make any attempt at invasion fatal. The telegrams of this morning from Frederick state that the movements of the rebel army indicate that there is no fear whatever of the invasion of Pennsylvania; while even from Harrisburgh, where the excitement has been so wild, we have a dispatch to the effect that the rebel pickets have retired from the State line. Whatever may have been the primary or ultimate object of the rebel movement across the Potomac, there is no doubt that the whole thing is an utter failure: and while the fact that they have been permitted even for a brief time to occupy loyal soil and ravage a loyal population, is disgraceful to our military authorities and a disaster to our cause, there is nothing but this for them to glorify themselves with.

Collating all the dispatches and statements that come to us from various quarters, it would seem that, after retiring from Frederick about the middle of last week, the rebel invaders pushed north in the direction of Boonsboro and Hagerstown, but without delaying at these points for any length of time—as Gen. MCCLELLAN was close on their heels—they made by various routes for the Potomac, which part of their army, at least, seems to have forded, notwithstanding the heavy rains of Thursday and Friday; and in moving down on the Virginia side, the advance columns seem to have got into a battle on Saturday, which was renewed yesterday morning. It appears, however, that a large part of the rebel force has not yet crossed over the Potomac, but is still on this side: for the numerous skirmishes which various bodies of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army have had during the last three days, are always mentioned as being with the rearguard of a large force just in advance. Gen. MCCLELLAN seems to be pushing on quite vigorously: and the dispatch dated yesterday morning from Frederick states that "our main column would come up with the enemy during the afternoon," when an important engagement would necessarily ensue.

It is earnestly to be hoped that our main column *did* come up with the enemy yesterday, before his army effected its escape. It is to be hoped that their ragged hordes, after menacing the Capital and threatening our Free States, has not been allowed to achieve a "masterly retreat" into Virginia, while Gen. MCCLELLAN was pressing on their flank and rear, while Pennsylvania's brave militia was pressing on their other flank, while we had strong bodies of troops in their front at Martinsburgh and Harper's Ferry, and while they had to straggle across a difficult river.

There is no doubt about the superiority of our army in numbers, armament and condition. There is no doubt of its capacity, if skillfully and boldly handled, to destroy or cut off the enemy they have set out in pursuit of. If this be effected, the invasion of Maryland will have proved an irretrievable disaster to the rebel army. We hope that to-day we shall have the news that Gen. MCCLELLAN has achieved this glorious triumph.

THE REBEL OPINION OF UNION GENERALS.—What is mortifying in the rebel invasion of Maryland is not so much the military movement itself as the standard it shows the leading rebels set on the capacity of our Generals. If they did not have an almost boundless faith in the timidity, slowness and imbecility of our military leaders, they never surely would have ventured to place themselves in a situation which, in the Napoleonic style of war, must result in their utter annihilation. It is profitless to inquire how far their past experience justifies this contemptuous criterion; enough that they have formed it, and that *they act upon it*. They have perfect confidence that our splendid scientific strategy will expend itself in moves which *should* have been successful, but were not; and, though all lines of retreat be cut off, confidently rely on being able, if need be, to whisk themselves off, bag, baggage and booty, through some loop-hole, by which they should never have gone, if they had had a decent respect for the opinions of strategic mankind. It remains to be seen whether the event will bear them out in the opinion they have formed of our Generals, or whether they will be taught in Maryland a new lesson. It is a test which, in all fairness, we cannot refuse to accept.

Light in the West!

The rebel campaign in the West is beginning to show signs of unsteadiness. After a very vigorous push of considerable armies through Kentucky, almost to the bank of the Ohio River—accompanied with the usual threats of invading the North—the enemy's columns are seen to waver, and now they are reported falling back precipitately and in some confusion.

The reasons for this retreat are obvious and imperative. The rebel forces are forced to move by land, and the roads they traveled in entering Kentucky are difficult, leading through a stony and precipitous range of country. Transportation was necessarily imperfect. They had no depôts of supplies; and no means to draw from them, if they had been abundantly supplied at their base of movement in East Tennessee. In feeding and foraging in the country as traversed, the march was necessarily slow, and the enforced delay thereby occasioned has given the Government and the States north of the Ohio ample time to protect the great cities in which alone the rebels could have found provisions to maintain themselves in position and in force.

The National Government has been enabled to circumvent the rebel designs in Kentucky, by its possession of *railway and water carriage*. It has used these agencies to concentrate powerful means of defence in advance of the rebel preparedness to attack. The rebels have no strongbold, no base, no depôts of subsistence. They have no ability to go further forward—no supports and supplies to enable them to stand still—and they do the only other thing possible in such circumstances—*they retreat*.

But will they be able to retreat with safety? It is doubtful. In leaving the friendly secession districts of Tennessee, and throwing themselves forward through Kentucky up to the line of the Free States, the enemy knew full well he was leaving well-organized and powerful Union armies in his rear. His only compensation for so daring a disregard of military principle, was the prospect of successful invasion and occupation of strong holds in the loyal States, where his army could be quartered and protected. But failing in his aim, he must needs trust to genius and the luck of war to save him from annihilation.

It remains to be seen whether rebel audacity has not at last overtasked rebel resources and good fortune. The Union armies left by KIRBY SMITH, MORGAN and MARSHALL in their rear, are in full chase after them, with means of rapid march that the rebels have not. The banks of the Ohio bristle with bayonets to stop their advance northward. They turn, therefore, and seem at this writing to stand at bay in Central Kentucky. If they shall be overtaken there by the veteran corps of BUELL, ROUSSEAU and CRITTENDEN, they will have marched their last march, and fought their last fight, for the "dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky will assuredly be the future bed of her luckless invaders.

The sudden and salutary change in the look of military affairs in the West will be surprising to those who lately desponded so much. But the explanation is obvious and reassuring. The victories of last Spring, which gave us the complete control of the Ohio, Mississippi, Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, and the railroads leading from the Ohio river down to the chief towns of the State of Tennessee, secured us vast military advantages, which will be appreciated more and more in every future movement of the war. These means of intercommunication enable the National forces to move easily, to concentrate rapidly, to transport food and munitions of war with a celerity defying the calculations of an enemy compelled to march on foot and seek his living by the way. It is the use of these advantages, won by Union valor at Donelson, Island Ten and Shiloh, that is now crushing the rebel invasion in Kentucky, the failure of which, we hope, will render the latter end of treason in the West weaker and more despairing than the first. The Yankee, that led the way so gallantly before, in thrusting the rebellion back to its dark sources in the Cotton States, will, we venture to predict, repeat its work with improved spirit and effect. Let the rest of the nation be prepared to emulate its energetic action.

UNION TRIUMPHS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—It was part of the scheme of the rebel leaders, in setting their whole line in motion, to attack our force in North Carolina also. Relying on the fact that the always victorious invasion had been withdrawn, with the greater part of his army, to the Potomac, they doubtless expected to fall foul of and chaw up the little force remaining. In this nice plan they have been most signally disappointed, and if all the joints of the anaconda had been as stout as that in North Carolina, the rebels would by this time have been pretty effectually used up.

Two battles have been fought on the coast of North Carolina within the past fortnight, and in both the enemy has been soundly whipped. That at the town of Washington was, though on a small scale, one of the most desperate encounters of the campaign. It lasted four hours, cavalry, artillery and infantry were used on both sides, and though the rebels greatly outnumbered our force in all

arms, they were defeated and routed. In the other engagement on the 2d inst., three hundred men under command of Orderly-Sergt. GREEN, of Company F, Hawkins' Zouaves, within three miles of Plymouth, encountered fourteen hundred rebels, composed of cavalry and infantry, and after an hour's hard fighting, succeeded in whipping them—driving them from their camp, making prisoners of the Colonel commanding, the Chief (Hogan) of the Cavalry, forty other prisoners, and killing, in the engagement, thirty rebels, while losing only three altogether! These are among the cheering points of light that serve to illumine a horizon not everywhere else so bright.

The Custody of Prize Money.

We alluded a day or two since to a matter under the prize law, arising in the case of the *Hiawatha*. We have a word or two to say on another subject connected with the same matter.

The joint resolution to which we then referred, required the Marshal to pay the proceeds of sales of prize property into the Treasury of the United States "immediately after the day of sale, less the costs and disbursements sworn to by the Marshal and taxed by the Court." On the same day when this joint resolution was passed, Congress passed a statute in reference to the Navy, one section of which provides that when the Marshal shall sell any prize property, "the gross proceeds of such sale shall be forthwith deposited" in the Sub-Treasury.

This provision, it will be seen, conflicts with the resolution in requiring the whole gross proceeds of the sale to be paid over, as was the law before, while the resolution only requires the payment of the money "less the costs and disbursements, sworn to by the Marshal and taxed by the Judge." It is a little difficult to see how, on an interlocutory sale, the costs and disbursements can be sworn to or taxed, as in all such cases there are costs incurred after the sale. It may, however, be construed to mean the costs and disbursements of the sale only.

It may be, also, that the statute was passed later in the day than the resolution, and thus overrides it, and restores the law to its former position. An examination of the records of the proceedings of that last day of the session would show, and such examination, if it has not been made, should be at once, and the matter should receive some judicial decision.

But both the act and the resolution agree in requiring the money to be paid into the Treasury instead of the Registry of the Court. What was the reason for this change of system we cannot tell. The public interest would seem to have been better consulted by leaving the funds where they were, under the old system, by which nothing had ever been lost, instead of exposing it to new dangers. It may be that the matter of payment will be held to be still under the control of the Court, and the Treasury to be merely the depository of the funds, and it may be also that the result of it will be to remove it entirely from the control of the Court. Such a result we should consider unfortunate, and it ought to be known at once whether such is the effect of the new legislation. Even now we understand that a large portion, if not the whole of the proceeds of the sale of the *Hiawatha's* cargo, which took place some two months ago, has not, as yet, been paid into the Treasury, notwithstanding the direction that it be paid in "forthwith." We may be misinformed on this point, however. If this is so, it shows imperatively the necessity of there being some control over the matter somewhere.

Our readers will also find in another column that there was very nearly a heavy loss of prize money in consequence of this change of place of deposit. To be sure, it might have happened in the Registry of the Court, if known graduates from Botany Bay were put in posts of confidence in and about the Court. But, as it is, it forms a striking commentary upon the effects of the new legislation, or the way they do things in the Marshal's office.

CONFEDERATE "AUTONOMY" VERSUS CONFEDERATE SCRIP.—The rebel military leaders are obviously hard pushed to reconcile their invasion of Maryland with the political theory on which they profess to be waging war. They set forth as their fundamental principle the absolute "autonomy" of the States, and yet at every step they are forced to violate that principle in some of its most essential features. They undoubtedly entered Maryland with the desire to be particularly "sweet" on that State, and to treat her population in the most delicate and affectionate style. "No restraint upon your free will," declared Gen. LEE, in his Proclamation, "is intended; no intimidation will be allowed within the limits of this army at least. Marylanders shall once more enjoy their ancient freedom," etc., etc.

These are very fine words, no doubt; but practically, what kind of parsnips do they butter? The rebel army is bound to subsist and is bound to get all of food, clothing and supplies it can; meanwhile, *it pays in Confederate scrip!* The storekeepers of Frederick and the farmers of the Southern counties would probably have been willing to put up with a little "restraint on their free will" rather than see their goods and possessions go for a currency as worthless as though it were issued by the three Kings of Cologne. By the time this army of hungry rebel locusts makes its tour of the State, the people of Maryland will probably have had enough Confederate "antonomy" to do them the rest of their natural lives.

A STRANGE AND UNACCOUNTABLE DELAY.—On the third day of this month, a messenger from Gov. OLDEN apprised the authorities at Washington that the quota of New-Jersey under the draft, amounting to 10,478 men, were at their several rendezvous in the State, awaiting the commands of the Government. The public will learn with amazement that, notwithstanding this fact, the War Department has not taken the first step toward putting these troops in the field! Twelve days, the most momentous in the history of the Republic, have passed, and those ten thousand are still allowed to remain idle in camp—unarmed, unequipped, unused.

Such a delay is unaccountable. Maryland and even Pennsylvania have been invaded—a fierce cry goes up throughout the land for soldiers, and yet here is a force of ten thousand men—an army equal to that which CYRUS led up against the Persian Empire—kept back from the field, where they might, perchance, turn the scale of victory in our favor. "There are there" (in the Cumberland Valley,) writes a veteran soldier, now in the field, "*passes that may be defended by* 10,000 *against* 100,000." Why has not some such Thermopylæ been given these brave ten thousand to guard?

It is the old story again—the people far ahead of the Government. Does not Mr. LINCOLN know that it is such fatalities which, more than any successes of the enemy, take the courage and confidence out of the hearts of the people? What stimulus is there for new men to volunteer, when those that have already volunteered are not used? No doubt some plausible excuse from the always-ready budget will be produced to account for this conduct. Is it because the Department has not arms to put into the hands of these men? We do not think Mr. STANTON would like to present that excuse after the assurances of a different kind he has already given. But whatever it may be, there remains the inexpressibly distressing and discouraging fact that at the very moment when, above all others, soldiers are wanted, ten thousand troops are kept back from the field by some fatal spell of red tape at Washington.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 14.

PETITION FROM CHICAGO FOR EMANCIPATION.

A delegation from Chicago, headed by Rev. Dr. PATTON, called yesterday upon the President with a petition signed by very many prominent citizens of Chicago, urging the necessity of his issuing a decree of emancipation on military grounds. The President received the petition very kindly, stating that the subject was one that lay very near his heart, and which for a long time had engaged his earnest attention; but he expressed the belief that the time had not yet arrived for the adoption of such a measure.

TROOPS AT RICHMOND.

A paroled officer from Richmond says that there are scarcely any troops at that place—all having left for the Upper Potomac. Some of the wounded in the late battle at Manassas had arrived at Richmond. The rebels confess to very heavy loss. Treasury notes command one hundred per cent. premium, and gold one hundred and twenty-five per cent. The rebels are fearful that their army, by their bold movement into Maryland, will be intercepted and cut off from retreat.

SMALL NOTES IN THE DISTRICT.

The Government has not, as is generally supposed, issued an order interfering with the issue of small notes by the regular banks of this District. It is understood that no such order is now contemplated.

MILITARY AGENT FOR INDIANA.

W. J. DENNIS, of Indiana, has been appointed by Gov. MORTON, Agent for that State, to look after its military interests here in general.

THURLOW WEED.

THURLOW WEED is here.

PRISONERS OF WAR AND STATE.

Fifty-three prisoners of war, captured at Bull Run, were brought here to-day from Alexandria and sent to the Old Capitol Prison. There were also seven prisoners of State. One of the prisoners tried to drown himself by jumping off the boat at Alexandria, but he was rescued by the guard. Upon his gaining dry land he began to beat his head upon stones, injuring himself severely. He declares that he would commit suicide sooner than undergo imprisonment. The prisoners were well dressed, and looked clean and tidy. They were furnished with shoes and clothing by the secession ladies of Alexandria. They appeared to have plenty of money, which was doubtless obtained from the same quarter.

CONVALESCENTS.

Four hundred convalescents were transferred today from the hospitals in this city to Annapolis, Md.

AMUSEMENTS.

The regular Fall and Winter theatrical season may be said to be fairly commenced with the present week, when Mr. WALLACK and Miss KEENE open their respective houses, and announce the engagement of stock companies that can satisfactorily represent the very highest class of drama. Mr. WALLACK makes few changes in the personal composition of his forces. He loses Mr. BLAKE, but secures in that great comedian's place an actor of acknowledged talent and popularity. Mrs. Huey, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. George Holland, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Madeline Henriquez, and, of course, Mr. Lester Wallack, again rally around him on the stage, and the front of the house is still under the superintendence of Mr. Moss. Miss KEENE is the gainer by Mr. WALLACK's loss of Mr. BLAKE. In other respects she has materially strengthened her company, and will be able to give the best of standard comedy with excellent effect, if she can only find some one capable of playing the heroes of that kind of piece.

GABRIEL RAVEL, and the wonderful band of pantomimists, who take their inspiration from him, closed their series of performances at NIBLO's on Saturday evening, in a most triumphant manner. They have caused that beautiful theatre to be crowded every night for a month, and could have continued a career of unprecedented success as much longer as they pleased, but they were promised elsewhere, and the manager of Niblo's had made arrangements with MT. FORREST. That eminent tragedian, adequately supported, makes his first appearance to-night, in "Hamlet." To-morrow Mr. HACKETT appears as *Falstaff*, in "The First Part of Henry the Fourth."

Miss BATEMAN, admirably supported by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., Mr. EDWIN ADAMS, and Mr. BATEMAN, has done well all through the week, in her mother's effective tragedy of "Geraldine." To-night she attempts the difficult part of *Lady Macbeth*, and will be sure to attract a crowded and brilliant audience.

The most interesting performance announced for this evening, though, is that of Señorita CUBAS, in the "French Spy," at NIBLO's Cremorne Garden. The magnificent Spanish *danseuse*, who ventures the experiment on the occasion of her benefit, will also dazzle her beholders in "El Olé," and will provide an unusually liberal programme of accessory ballet, music and equestrianism. CARLOTTA PATTI sings there for the last time in concert, previous to her *début* next Monday at the Academy of Music.

The dramatic season has commenced auspiciously at BARNUM's Museum. The new drama of "Claude Marcel" has been received with immense favor, and is advertised for indefinite repetition.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS gives a grand Concert at Irving Hall on Thursday, at which he will be assisted by Madame D'ANGRI, Mr. WM. MASON, Signor ABELLA, Mr. A. F. TOCLMIN, the Teutonia Choral Society, under the direction of Mr. J. MOSENTHAL, and an orchestra of sixty instrumentalists. Irving Hall has just been refitted and decorated in the most superb manner, and is now the handsomest place of its kind in the United States, or, perhaps, in the world.

A season of German opera will be inaugurated at WALLACK's old theatre this evening. Madame JOHANNSEN, Madame ROTTER, Madame VON BERKEL, and Messrs. QUINT, LOTTI, WEINLICH, GRAPP, RUDOLPHSEN and HABELMANN, have been engaged, and some of the finest works of WEBER, MOZART, BEETHOVEN and FLOTOW, are in preparation.

GEORGE CHRISTY is delighting crowds nightly at No. 555 Broadway, in Ethiopian farces and miscellaneous fun and eccentricities. He has the best company in the City, and is himself unapproachable as an exponent of negro comicality.

A BUREAU OF ARMY INFORMATION.—The Secretary of War sends the following reply to a proposal of Mr. BROWN, of Philadelphia, concerning the establishment in the army of a Bureau of Information:

WAR DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.

MY DEAR SIR: I acknowledge a slip copy of your note, addressed to me in relation to a field bureau. The suggestion is new to me, and I have referred your letter to the General-in-Chief. The evils it aims to cure are very great, and I have supposed to be without any adequate remedy. If your plan be practicable, the government and humanity will be greatly indebted to you, for one of the most painful duties of my office is to answer the anxious inquiries of relatives and friends as to the fate of those who were engaged in battle, and concerning whom I am unable to give any information.

Yours truly, with much regard,
EDWIN M. STANTON,

DAVID PAUL BROWN, Esq.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Merten's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED

ADAMS.—Suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 12, at Katonah, Westchester County, Capt. JAMES ADAMS, of New-York, aged 60 years.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. M. W. Palmer, No. 64 Rivington-st., this day, (Monday,) Sept. 15, at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

BAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 14, of inflammation of the lungs, WILLIAM S., only son of Thomas C. and Melissa Baker, aged 1 year, 3 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 129 Fulton-st.

DROSY.—At Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., on Friday, of cholera infantum, JOHN J., infant son of George S. and Charlotte M. Drosy, of Newark, N. J.

EDWARDS.—In Norwich, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 11, ELIZA ANN, wife of Lewis Edwards.

ELSWORTH.—From wounds received in battle on Saturday, Aug. 30, near Bull Run, EDWARD CLARENCE ELSWORTH, Company B, Fifth Regiment, N. Y. V., aged 21 years.

His remains were interred near Centreville, Va.

FRENCH.—In Alexandria, Va., on Tuesday, Sept. 9, of wounds received in the battle of Bull Run, on Saturday, Aug. 30, EDMUND FRENCH, Tenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, son of the late Mr. Thomas French, Ballinasloe, Ireland, aged 20 years.

GALLAGHER.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 8, PATRICK H. GALLAGHER, late Sergeant-at-Arms to the Board of Aldermen, aged 38 years and 3 months.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 2 Congress-st., on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn High Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. His remains will be taken from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

HEGEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 13, FRANK MASON HEGEMAN, late of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and the members of the Thirteenth Regiment, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Francis D. Mason, No. 306 Bridge-st., this day, (Monday,) the 15th, at 3 o'clock.

HOUSSOM.—In Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Sept. 10, of wounds received in the battle of Wednesday, Aug. 27, near Manassas, Sergeant WM. B HOUSSOM, Company K, Fifth Regiment, N. Y. V.

Through faith he triumphed over death, trusting in Jesus only

His remains will be conveyed to New-Haven, where funeral services will be attended on Wednesday, Sept. 17, from the residence of his sisters, No. 189 Chapel st.

NOSTRAND.—At New-Utrecht, on Sunday morning, Sept. 14, Mrs. CATHARINE NOSTRAND, wife of Timothy Nostrand, and daughter of John K. Lott.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her father. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

MACFARLANE.—In Williamsburgh, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 13, GILBERT T. MACFARLANE, youngest son of E. and A. Macfarlane.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 1 P. M., from No. 117 Ainslie-st., Williamsburgh.

NEGRETTI.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Sept. 14, at Staten Island, CARLO NEGRETTI, native of Como, Italy, aged 25 years.

His friends, and those of his brother, G. Negretti, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 1 Lawrence-st., on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

☞ All the members of the Italian Union and Brotherhood Society are invited to attend the funeral, which takes place from his late residence, No. 1 Lawrence-st., at 9 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 16th inst.

By order of the President.
L. MORETTI, Secretary.

POLLARD.—On Sunday, Sept. 14, MARY GIDDINGS POLLARD, widow of the late Isaac Pollard, of Boston, in the 83d year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 13, at the residence of her mother, Mary Brownlee Smith, AMELIA SMITH, wife of Thomas Smith, aged 34 years.

The funeral will take place from No. 39 Rivington-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

TIFFT.—On Friday, Sept. 12, at Belleville, N. J., of dysentery, WILLIAM HAYWARD, youngest son of J. N. and M. S. TIFFT, aged 16 months and 26 days.

The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

TOMLINSON.—In Newark, N. J., on Saturday morning, Sept. 13, ELIZA P., widow of the late WM. A. Tomlinson, of this City, aged 74 years.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church. Her remains will be taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment.

WISE.—Suddenly, in Canada, on Thursday, Sept. 11, MARY A., wife of Albert Wise, and daughter of Frederick M. and Sarah Silber, aged 25 years, 9 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 61 West 22d-st., this (Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to the family vault in 18th-st. for interment

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 435.—Sept. 13, 1862.
61, 72, 55, 16, 28, 64, 12, 36, 6, 17, 23, 69.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 436.—Sept. 13, 1862.
48, 76, 62, 30, 32, 37, 35, 20, 49, 10, 72, 61, 26.

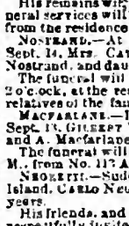
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 383.—Sept. 13, 1862.
36, 33, 4, 57, 34, 63, 24, 61, 73, 6, 7, 12.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 329.—Sept. 13, 1862.
40, 72, 52, 27, 24, 55, 21, 42, 17, 28, 38, 31, 65.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No 16 Bond-st.

BUSINESS RESUMED TO CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
Forward expresses daily in charge of special messengers to Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis and Memphis, all descriptions of merchandise, bank notes, gold, bonds and other valuables. Our rates are as low as any other responsible Express line. For particulars please apply at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
More than 100 different styles,
for sale by
RICE LOCKWOOD & SON,
No. 411 Broadway.

OWEN'S PATHO CAPALINE OIL.—OR Compound hair restorative, is admitted by the numerous testimonials which the proprietor is daily receiving, to be the best hair oil now in use. Principal Agent, E. COLE, No. 600 Broadway, and W. R. HARSHAW, No. 155 Chatham-st.

LOOK TO YOUR TAXES!—THE TAX-PAYERS GUIDE comprises all the new Internal Duties promptly cancelled, the exemptions, penalties, &c., &c. By a Lawyer. Five cents each. $2 50 per 100; $20 per 1,000. 129 A Wall-st., & Pubnet-st., New-York.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P.M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS.

NOS. 66 AND 68 READE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1862.

A young man in our employ has been under the medical care of Dr. Lighthill for Deafness and Discharge from the Ear, with which he was afflicted since infancy. The discharge has ceased for the past six months, and his hearing is materially improved.

WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.

A DEAF MUTE RESTORED TO HEARING.

My son, now 13 years of age, has been deaf and dumb, and a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this City for the past two years. Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring his hearing to such a degree, that he is now able to learn to speak with facility.

The success which the Doctor has had in this case has scarcely a parallel, and deserves to be extensively known by the public.

GABRIEL LOWENSTEIN, No. 176 Spring-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1862.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring my hearing which was considerably impaired, and has also removed the noises in my head, which had incessantly annoyed me.

As I am a resident of New-Orleans, and a stranger in the City, intending to stay but a short time longer, I make reference to Messrs. Sturges, Bennet & Co., No. 125 Front-st., and to Mr. J. E. Fisher, No. 29 Park-row, to whom I am well known and who are familiar with the circumstances of my case. G. DE CASTRO.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862.

Henry Laws, now stopping with me, has been afflicted with deafness for some time. He applied to Dr. Lighthill, who, after a few weeks' treatment, completely restored him, so that now he hears well and is enabled to attend to business, which before he could not, without great inconvenience. JOHN MURDOCK,
No. 197 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 168 East 23d-st.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care. E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render, on application to me, at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with Catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse; producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all who are troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill. P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you. O. S. HOLLY.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success.

Respectfully,
ANSELL HECHT,
No. 136 6th-av.

No. 3 GATES-AV., Brooklyn, April 15, 1862.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill:

It gives me pleasure to inform you of the entire and effectual cure you have made in my little daughter's eyes, who, after having had the skill of several eminent physicians, has been entirely relieved through your treatment without which, it is probable, she would never have regained her sight.

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

In compliance with the directions of the Central Committee, an election will be held at No. 31 Avenue D on TUESDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., for the purpose of election delegates to the VIIth and XIIth Assembly District Conventions, to choose delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, on the 24th inst. The polls will be open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock, P. M.

By order,
L. H. WATTS, President.
ISAAC HICKS, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION, SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—In pursuance of a resolution passed in General Committee Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., "all other political organizations whose members will subscribe to the Legislative Caucus Address, and who will pledge themselves to support the nominations of the State Convention of the 24th inst," are hereby cordially invited to coöperate in the selection of delegates to said Convention. A meeting of the Seventh District Union will be held at No. 685 Hudson-st., at 7½ o'clock, on MONDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., to take action in relation to the above recommendation of the General Committee. All loyal citizens are invited to attend.

A. J. CAMPBELL, President.
O. C. CRANE, Vice-President.
JAS. YOUNG, Secretary pro tem.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, 1862, at Headquarters, No. 52 Greenwich-st., for the purpose of electing five Delegates to the Assembly District Convention; meeting will be called to order at 7 o'clock P. M.; polls open from 7½ P. M. to 9½ P. M.

JOS. S SENTLY, Corresponding Secretary.
D. H. PRINTOE, Rec. Secretary.
HENRY SMITH, President.

A MEETING OF THE FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN UNION AND ASSOCIATION will be held at Laird's Fifth Ward Hotel, on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7 o'clock, to elect Delegates to the Third Assembly District Convention. All citizens who have enrolled their names are requested to attend. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ P. M. By order,

NATHAN KINGSLEY, Sr., President.
WM. HENRY BAILEY, Secretaries.
WM. H. BABES,

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, a primary election will be held at M. C. Shaughnessy's Hotel, corner of Broome and Pitt sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the Republican and Legislative Union State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 24th inst.

Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.

F. ELLIOT, President.
JAS. M. MCCARTIN,
DAVID R. MORGAN, Secretaries.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Headquarters No. 425 Broome-st.—A special meeting of the Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee for the election of Delegates to the Syracuse Convention. The polls will be open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock, at the headquarters No. 425 Broome-st. ADOLPHUS BORST, President.

JOHN BARRY,
DUDLEY R. P. WILCOX, Secretaries.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—IN PURSUANCE OF the call of the Central Committee, a primary election will be held at the Headquarters of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Association, No. 376 Broome-st., on Tuesday evening, Sept. 16, between the hours of 7½ and 9½ o'clock, P. M.

By Order, SIDNEY SMITH, President.
JOHN B. SMART,
JAMES HOGAN, Secretaries.

SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, an election will be held at Lincoln Hall, No. 169 East Houston-st., corner Allen, on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth District Conventions, who will meet in their respective Conventions and choose delegates and alternates to the Republican and Union State Convention to be held at Syracuse Sept. 24, 1862.

Poll open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.

HARVEY H. WOODS, President.
CHAS. H GROVES, Secretary

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—In pursuance of the joint call of the Republican and Union Committees, and in accordance with their recommendations, the above Association will meet at their rooms, No. 984 Broadway, corner of Eighteenth, on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16th, 1862, to elect by ballot three delegates and three alternates, to represent the above Assembly District in the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 24th of September. The polls will open at 7½ and close at 9½ P.M.

TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
G. JOSEPH BOCK, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the joint call of the Republican and Union Committees, the members of this Association, and all others whose names have been enrolled in accordance with said call, are requested to meet at Landman's, corner of [illegible] and Orchard-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to elect by ballot three delegates and three alternates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 24th inst.

W. H. DE CAMP, President.
ALLAN COOPER, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee this Association will meet at Lincoln Hall, northwest corner of Sharp and Grand-sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, 1862, to elect by ballot three delegates and three alternates to represent the Eleventh Assembly District in the State Convention to be held at Syracuse. The polls open at 7½ o'clock, and close at 9½ P. M.

DAVID MCADAM, Secretary. [illegible] HARRISON SEELY, President.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN AND UNION ASSOCIATION.—The election for three delegates and three alternates to the Convention to meet at Syracuse on the 24th inst., will be held at No. 625 4th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th inst. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock P. M.

WM. P. ESTERBROOK, President.
ROBERT P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
New-York TIMES Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York TIMES, and the proprietors of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

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PATENT
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular
BALLOU BROS.,
No 409 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

I AM DELIVERING
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCREENED
COAL
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges.
AT
$6 00
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River.
JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WE HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 175 BROADWAY,
and now offer a large variety.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY,
No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

RELIEF INSTANTANEOUS TO THE SUFFERER from chronic rheumatism, sore throat, toothache, stiffness of the joints and contraction of the muscles, by one application of Dr. TOZER'S VENETIAN LINIMENT. Patients not exist where this liniment is used. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 80 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

DERNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD DEPOT and Coal-yard, Nos. 294 and 296 Front-st., [illegible] and 48 South-st. Broad Mountain, [illegible] cords of coal for sale. Pine, oak and [illegible] sawed and split, ready for use. Bundles delivered in any part of the city. Shipping supplied at reduced [illegible]

MILITARY.

$25 EXTRA BOUNTY

Will be paid to single men of good character, who can meet the necessary conditions and will enlist in Capt. Grocer's company, Second Battalion Duryee's Zouaves. Apply at No. 30½ Broadway, to L. A. ROBERTS.

CORCORAN'S LEGION.
FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
Col. McDERMOTT, Commanding.
ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
No. 61 Nassau-st.

RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$27 bounty paid after being mustered in.

Recruiting of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,
Late First Lieut. First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

COL. PETER MCDERMOTT.
Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER.
Headquarters No. 446 Broadway.

This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan.

To men desirous of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. 18, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 10 P. M.

ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.
HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 446 BROADWAY.
CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

NOTICE.
NINTH WARD BATTALION.

The rolls of this Battalion are left at the following places, viz.:

Alderman O. J. CHIPP, corner of Greenwich and Christopher sts.
W. A. BAYLOR, No. 18 4th-st.
GEO. STARR, No. 4 Jefferson Market.
G. T. GIRVIN, Bleecker Buildings.
U. S. Mail Station C

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have received and opened their

FALL IMPORTATION

OF

SILKS, POPLINS, MERINOS,
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c., &c.,

For sale by the package, piece, or yard, at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY,

Will offer at retail on Monday, Sept. 15,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN
DRESS GOODS,
NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS,
Consisting of
PRINTS, MUSLINS, &c.,
Bought previous to the advance, and will be sold
AT LOW PRICES.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS IN
GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO,
A large assortment of
SHAWLS, MOURNING GOODS, LACES, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, &c.,
Together with a large stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
INDIA SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
SACQUES AND MANTILLAS
Will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, 1862, at
HOMES & LA BATARD'S,
No. 477 Broadway.

GRAND OPENING.
NEW FALL GOODS
at
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.,
NEW SILKS, NEW MERINOS, NEW POPLINS,
NEW OTTOMANS,
NEW REPS, NEW CASHMERES,
NEW DELAINES, NEW PRINTS,
NEW CLOAKS, NEW MANTILLAS, NEW SHAWLS,
And
A splendid stock of new DRESS GOODS, which will be offered at retail much less than wholesale prices.
Also,
300 Pieces Madder Prints, only 12½ cents per yard.
1,000 Pieces very best make Bleached Shirting, much less than wholesale prices.
1,500 Pieces best make Unbleached Muslin, in all widths, purchased before the late advance.
2,000 Dozen fine British Hosiery, at old prices.
500 Dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6¼ cents each.
600 Dozen pure Linen very fine Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents each.
Also,
Pure Linen Damask, Napkins, Towels, Table Clothes, Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Velveta, &c., &c., which we shall offer at very LOW PRICES, commencing on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
WE ARE NOW READY TO EXHIBIT OUR
NEW FALL & WINTER STYLES
OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
381 BROADWAY.

LADIES, PLEASE REMEMBER,
That HOMES & LA BATARD will open their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOAKS
On MONDAY, Sept. 15, 1862.
No. 477 Broadway.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.
NOW OPENING.
NEW CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
of the Latest Styles Imported.
NEW DRESS GOODS,
MERINOS, POPLINS, OTTOMANS, CREPES,
CASHMERES, CANTON CLOTH, BOMBAZINES,
&c., &c.
Also,
BLACK SILKS, AT LAST SEASON'S PRICES.
Goods received daily from auction, and sold at a small advance.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Remember that HOMES & LA BATARD open their newly imported LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S
CLOAKS, SACQUES AND BASQUES
On MONDAY, Sept. 15, 1862.
HOMES & LA BATARD,
No. 477 Broadway.

FINE CLOAKS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.

The subscriber invites the attention of
WHOLESALE BUYERS
AND STRANGERS
to his stock, which comprises a large importation of
PARIS AND LONDON
garments as well as of his own manufacture, suitable for first class trade, and which will be sold at
MODERATE PRICES.
GEO. CAREY,
394 & 396 Canal-street.

HOMES & LA BATARD'S
FIRST GRAND OPENING OF FRENCH CLOAKS
Will take place on MONDAY, Sept. 15, 1862.
No. 477 Broadway

AT W. K. PEYTON'S.
No. 274 Bowery,
HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS
will find the best assortment of
SHEETING, SHIRTING and PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS, TICKS, FLANNELS, TABLE DAMASKS, BLANKETS, &c.
Having purchased our present large Stock previous to the late advance, we are selling by the piece, or less quantity, at lower prices than THE PRESENT WHOLESALE MARKET RATES. Now is the best time for housekeepers to buy their Winter supply. Please observe the name and number. W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, Near Houston-st.

A most recherche and elegant stock of
CHILDREN'S, MISSES' AND LADIES'
CLOAKS, SACQUES AND BASQUES,
For sale at 477 BROADWAY, on Monday, Sept. 15, 1862.
HOMES & LA BATARD.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
A superb assortment
in new designs,
at attractive prices,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOAKS, SACQUES AND BASQUES
will be opened MONDAY, Sept. 15, 1862, at No. 477 Broadway.
HOMES & LaBATARD.

MOURNING GOODS.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
JUST OPENED
AT A. T. STEWART & CO.'S
NO. 477 BROADWAY.
Ladies are specially invited to our stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's CLOAKS, on
MONDAY, Sept. 15, 1862.
HOMES & LA BATARD.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 50c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to buy. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S, Nos. 849 and 852 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW SHAWLS, New Cloaks, New De Laines, New Prints, New Gingham, New Carpets, New Oil-Cloths and the largest and cheapest stock of Domestic Goods above Canal-st., all bought before the great advance, and at popular prices.
GEORGE REYES, No. 363 8th-av.

MILLINERY.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL PATTERN BONNETS—For the trade and milliners selected by Mr. WM. SIMMONS, who is in Europe, just received per steamers *Anglo-Saxon* and *City of New-York*.
MRS. W. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURING (for army work) and Family Machines—now to rent.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 535 Broadway

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the Stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

JAPANESE TOOTH POWDER.
Imported direct from Japan.
A Beautifier and Preserver of the Teeth.
25 cents per box. Forwarded by mail to any address.
A person with this powder in his pocket, at any period of life, can scarcely ever be without pearls. Dentists of the teeth are not only unnecessary, but more or less affect the whole system. Daily application of the powder is highly preservative of decay, hence arise diseased stomach and impure breath, from which nothing can be more unfortunate or unpleasant to their possessors.
DEPOT, No. 512 BROADWAY,
(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.)
GEO. BULPIN, Agent.

APPLES FOR SHIPMENT.—PELHAM FARM Newtowns, Pippin Apples for sale. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Pelham, Ulster County, N. Y., or at the Agency, No. 4 Merchants' Exchange Buildings, Duane-st., N. Y.
M. J. J. LYNCH.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or chambermaid and sewing. Call at 216 7th-avenue, top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situations wanted for a most respectable and thoroughly efficient girl in either of the above capacities; is an English Protestant, and will be found a most excellent and desirable servant, and has the highest testimonials. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner Joralemon-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City references given. No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable middle-aged woman as cook; understands making bread, biscuit and pies; also, game and soups; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. To be seen, for two days, at No. 23 West 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook, or would assist with the washing and ironing; has 6 years' reference. Can be seen at No. 184 Laurens-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as cook, and is a good baker; who will assist in washing and ironing in a small private family. Address No. 113 West 24th-st. Can be seen for two days. Good City reference may be had.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable Scotch woman, as cook, who perfectly understands her business; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, who understands the business in all its branches; the best of City references given. To be seen for two days at No. 94 20th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG woman as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing. Best of city references. Call at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman a situation as first-class cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly; best city references. Call for two days at No. 93 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS GOOD COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker, and very economical; has the best city reference. Apply for two days at No. 11 Union Court, University Place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS GOOD COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as good cook; understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing. If required, best of references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 West 11th-st., between 6th-av. and University place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, for a steady woman, who is a thorough good cook and can wash and iron excellently; is not fond of going out or changing her situations; can furnish the most respectable City references as to capability and integrity. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn (basement.)

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 98 West 19th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; can do up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking; her cousin as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; can do fine washing and ironing; wages and $7 a City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation is wanted by a most respectable and very efficient servant, who is a most excellent washer and ironer, and a thorough private family cook; has the highest reference as a neat, obliging, capable servant. Apply to Mrs. MORRISON, No. 14 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner Juralemon-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, AND CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two girls, both of whom are competent for their duties, desire to live together or separate in the above capacities. Any family requiring first-class domestics will be highly pleased by calling at No. 33 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation is wanted by two respectable girls as cook, washer and ironer, in a small family, or would do general housework in the country; is a good baker; is tidy and obliging, has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 Greenwich-av., if not engaged.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation as above by a respectable woman in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; also, a good baker. Call at No. 300 36th-st., near 8th-av., in the store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A SITUAtion, by a widow lady, as housekeeper, or fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's house; has the best of City references; to keep house for a gentleman preferred; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 121 West 20th-st., for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN MAN and his wife, without children, wishes to take charge of a gentleman's house in his or their absence from the City. The best of testimonials can be given. Address A B C, Madison square Post Office.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress, understands ironing, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has excellent city reference. Apply for two days at No. 11 Union Court, University Place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; is fully qualified to take charge of a baby from its birth; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 5 East 18th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., from 12 M. to 4 P. M., until engaged.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent tidy girl, who refers to a lady in the city, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, which she is fully capable of filling; has lately lived in a similar capacity, where she left for no fault. Call at No. 141 East 20th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation under a Protestant girl, in a private family, as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; can give good City reference. Call at No. 212 East 14th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. City references. Call for two days at her present employers. No. 117 West 14th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a neat sewer by hand; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 774 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

MRS. MACKLAUGHLAND WISHES WASHing and ironing at the house or to go out by the day. Call at No. 77 West 15th-st., third floor. Best of City reference given.

ALL FAMILIES IN WANT OF SERVANTS.—On hand at the old office, No. 149 Grand-st., a number of expert servants, professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, chambermaids, waiter-boys, nurses and tidy girls, for plain work and care of children. Also, male servants. A number of excellent situations open for good servants.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AT BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, NO. 307 4th-av., (formerly No. 149 Grand-st.,) may be found a large number of very desirable servants, suitable for gentlemen's families in City and country; both male and female, of every description.

MRS. M. C. GREEN, RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her Agency for Employment, No. 930 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. The best of situations for town and country for reliable help at MRS. GREEN'S.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable man who understands his business; has had many years' experience; is a good careful driver; has had much experience in grooming and treatment of horses; will be found willing and obliging. Good City reference. Address W. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young man, as coachman; has long experience in the business; best of City reference; no objections to go in the country. Call or address B. W., Coachman, at C. P. Shillings, No. 1,166 Broadway, New-York.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED in a gentleman's family, a short distance from the city, a man and his wife, the man as coachman and groom, and the wife to cook wash and iron. Salary $25 the month. Call at 354 6th-av.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as gardener, understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds. If any one wishes to employ such a man, address as FARMER, Box No. 1898 *Times* Office, for three days.

SWISS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN OF CAPAble character, just arrived from Switzerland, who understands some English, wishes a situation on a farm where he has an opportunity to learn the way of farming in this country; has been over a year in a Swiss agricultural institution; wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at the Employment Society's office, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—COOK.—SITUATION WANTED by a man and wife (Protestants as above, unexceptionable references); the man as a good dairy woman; or they would take charge of a farm or gentleman's place; satisfactory recommendations. Call or address Mr. Smith's seed store, No. 7 Liberty-st.

AS PORTER.—A SMART, INTELLIGENT COLored man wants a situation as porter in a store; can give good city reference, if needed from his last place; can do all kinds of work. Call for two days at 158 4th-av., between 16th and 15th sts.

WANTED—A CLERKSHIP IN SOME WHOLEsale Produce or Provision Store down-town. Can write a good business hand and keep a plain set of books, or engage in the more active duties of the store. Would be willing to invest some capital in the business, after becoming acquainted with his employers. Address H. M., Box No. 1,366 *Times* Office. Will exchange references.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses; is an excellent groom and good driver; can milk cows if required, and is willing to make himself useful. Call at Mr. James Disenor's store, No. 60 East 14th-st., or address B. B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office. Has good City reference.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SMART, TIDY GIRL, TO cook, wash and iron, and do housework in a private family. Apply at No. 45 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman, as waitress in a small family. City references required; wages, $7. Apply at No. 137 East 15th-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock.

A MAN AND WIFE.—THE MAN AS COACHman and groom; woman as cook, with good references. Also, a man and wife to do the work of two persons; man must be a good waiter, and woman a good cook; must both be good servants. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

BOY WANTED.—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, 14 to 16 years old, to attend to farm duties, who is willing to make himself generally useful; location within two hours of New-York. Apply to T. D. VANDERVEER, No. 618 6th-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—ONE THAT UNDERstands the cloak trade and is not afraid of work. Apply to D. B. BABCOCK & CO., No. 111 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES ARMY NURSES—WANTed, at Agency Sanitary Commission, No. 498 Broadway, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., daily, able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45, to act as nurses in United States Hospitals and on Transports. $20 50 per month will be paid, and rations, clothing and medical attendance furnished. None need apply unless they can produce certificates of good moral character, can pass a strict physical examination, and are ready to make a contract with the United States Government for one year.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN WHO CAN write a good business hand; can keep a plain set of books, and has a good business talent; can turn his hand to any business that will pay him a respectable salary; can give the best of references as to character, &c. Address J., No. 100 East 27th-st. Would prefer a wholesale business down town.

TO BOILER MAKERS.—WANTED, FOUR good boiler makers, to go to the Isthmus of Panama; good wages given. Apply at Office Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION.—WANTED, ABOUT THE 1ST of October, in Mr CHURCHILL'S School at Sing Sing, an Instructor of Latin and Greek for the higher classes; (unmarried;) of experience and success in teaching; a communicant of the Episcopal Church; salary, $600, and board. An interview with the Principal may be arranged in New-York, by application, with testimonials, to G. S. WOODMAN & Co., Educational Agents, No. 490 Broadway.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY WISHES A situation as teacher in a family or school; she has received a thorough education in her own country, and is in all respects a competent and experienced teacher; terms very moderate, as the first consideration is a pleasant and comfortable position. Address, allowing one week for answer, A. Y., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER HAVING TIME TO TAKE two pupils for the Piano, on mornings of Tuesday and Friday, would like to get them at one Canal-st., or would teach in a school those hours. Terms, $15, partly in advance. Reference to any of the parties now under her charge. Address for a week, P. A. M., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.—AN ENGLISH LADY DESIRES a re-engagement. She feels fully competent to instruct advanced pupils in music, French, (acquired in France,) drawing, and the usual English branches. Unexceptionable references. Address, Advertising Agents, S. A. U., Station D, Post-office, New-York.

A TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A GRAduate of Troy Female Seminary, who has had several years' experience in instructing children in music, French, drawing and painting, besides the English branches, desires a situation. Best references given and required. Address S. M., Box 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as teacher of the higher English branches, and the rudiments of Latin and French, in a school or private family. The highest references given as to character, capacity and faithfulness. Address LEADER, Station D, Bible House.

A GRADUATE OF TROY FEMALE SEMInary desires a situation. She can teach, in addition to the higher English branches, Latin, French and drawing, and can give the highest testimonials of success. Address E., Box No. 70, Valhalla, Columbia Co., N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as resident governess, by a young lady competent to give instruction in the English branches and rudiments of French. She has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER, OF several years' experience, a graduate of Columbia College, desires an engagement as private tutor in the classics, mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box 163 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXperience, graduate of Columbia College, desires an engagement as teacher of the Classics, Mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box 163 *Times* Office.

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE OF GREAT experience in teaching, desires to find an engagement as governess, private tutor, &c., during the coming season. Unexceptionable references. Address ALPHA, care of Post-office, Box No. 70 Wall-st, New-York.

A LADY, WHO IS AN EXPERIENCED Teacher, wishes employment for a few hours daily, in a school or family. Address TEACHER, Station D, U. S. Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

SHIPMENTS SEA ISLAND AND GULF COTTON

DANIEL B. BIDDLE, Attorney.
By virtue and under and by the authority of a Decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction,
On TUESDAY, Sept. 16,
At 12 o'clock, at the Court-house, in the city of New-York,
From the owners and Wheeler & Sloter, Shippers,
200 bales Sea Island Cotton from prize steamer Delaware.
38 bales Sea Island Cotton from prize steamer Delaware.
58 bbls. Resin from prize steamer Reliance.
250 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Imogenny.
9 packages Cotton from prize schooner Imogenny.
155 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Uncle Moses.
3 bags Packings Cotton from prize schooner Uncle Moses.
2 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Victoria.
1 package Upland Cotton from prize schooner Victoria.
2 barrels and 4 bbls. from prize schooner Victoria.
60 packages Island Cotton from prize schooner Agnes.
5 bales Sea Island Cotton from prize schooner Agnes.
50 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Agnes.
60 bales Upland Cotton from prizes & incomer Jacobs.
1 bag Packings Cotton from prize schooner Jacobs.
3 packages Cotton from prize schooner Jacobs.
2 barrels and 1 bbl. from prize schooner Jacobs.
Samples of Cotton may be seen on Friday next, and the same at the office of HIRAM BENNER, No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

R. J. HASKELL, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN ENTIRE STOCK OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.
WHITTEMORE & HAZZARD,
Will sell, at auction,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 15, 1862,
And following days until the whole is sold, commencing at 10 o'clock each day,
AT NO. 165 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(by order of the Assignee,)
The entire stock of the late firm of T. L. HENT & CO., contained in said store, comprising
$60,000
WORTH OF HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,
Carriage Springs and Trimmings, Carriage Bolts, Hardware, Table, Dessert and Pocket Cutlery, Malleable and Gray Iron Castings, &c., &c., to which the attention of the trade is invited, the sale being positive, to close the estate.
TERMS.—Six months approved notes, payable in the City of New-York, for all bills over $50; under that amount net cash. A discount of 4 per cent. will be allowed for cash on all bills entitled to credit.
Catalogues are now ready, and can be had at the office of the Auctioneers.
WHITTEMORE & HAZZARD,
Auctioneers, No. 62 Liberty-st.

HENRY B. HAERS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.
Receiver's Sale—By order of the Supreme Court.
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE,
ON MONDAY, Sept. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M.,
At the Salesrooms, No. 650 Broadway,
Comprising the entire balance of stock of
THE CABINETMAKERS' ASSOCIATION,
among which will be found richly carved rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, dining and library suites, in satin, brocatel damask, French reps and hair-cloth; solid rosewood, walnut, mahogany and bird's-eye bedsteads, bureaus, armoires-glace, etageres, bookcases, secretaries, couches, tetes-a-tetes, hall stands, buffets, music stands, extension dining tables, &c., all manufactured in the very best manner, and well worthy the attention of parties in want of strictly first-class furniture, as the entire stock will be positively sold without any reserve, for cash. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANOS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING Buildings, Nos. 509 and 511 Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, at 7 o'clock, HOOPS—comprising a large assortment of standard and miscellaneous literature, also, stationery, engravings, &c.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLEBER'S marble yard, No. 84 1st-av., near 61st-st., and No. 1,101 East 180th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Diaries put up in any part of the country.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 388 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

TO LAWYERS.—ANY RETIRED LAWYER, having on a large or small library for sale, may hear of a customer by addressing, with catalogue, E., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

CHESTNUT GLEN SCHOOL,
AT DOBB'S FERRY, ON THE HUDSON.
The next term of this FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, under charge of Dr. AGNEW and Mrs. C. E. STARR, will begin on the 17th of September. A few pupils can be accommodated. Best masters in music and modern languages engaged from the City. Circulars can be had on application by letter, or at Appleton's, and No. 5 Beaver-st., New-York.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 29th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C. M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies. Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.
D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 260 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.,
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 51 West 33d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
No. 1,219 Broadway,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 98 West 26th-st.,
N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., Rector.
The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

MADAME MARTINET'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 57 West 21st-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 15th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,
for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals,
Mrs. C. M. W. ——,
Mrs. A. C. ELTING.

MRS. REIGH'S CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 62 West 16th-st.,
WILL REOPEN OCTOBER 1.
All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TIEFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 17 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK,
No. 56 West 35th-st., near Broadway,
Will be reopened for Young Ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Rev. JOHN I. ELMENDORF, Rector.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
Miss STEVENS, Principal.
The forty-fourth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS AUBERT'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 9 East 16th-st., will
Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15

A LADY OCCUPYING A PLEASANT COLlege on the best part of Newport, R. I., would like to receive into her family, for board and instruction, 2 or 3 young Misses. Those under 14 years of age preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. For further particulars, address Box No. 432 Newport, R. I., Post-office.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers them unrivaled advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN D. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTItute, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-First Annual Session Sept. 2. With an abundance of room, and the usual facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and in physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE (near Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.) will be reopened Sept. 15. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of Eugene Plass, Esq., President of the Board of Trustees, No. 100 Broadway; or of D. J. Crowell, Esq., corner of 42d-st. and Broadway; or by addressing
D. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—The Classical and Mathematical School of Messrs. CLEVELAND & HOWARD, No. 670 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. The Preparatory Department remains under the charge of MR. GUINNARD. MR. HOWARD will be found in the school-room, and will assume personally the general direction of the school.

PARKER AND BERTHOLF'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 24 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 15. There is a Primary Department under the charge of a lady of experience in the department to the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

THE EXERCISES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK will COMMENCE, in the Building on the corner of Washington-square and Waverley-place, on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 10 A. M. The Council Room, at the same hour.

MUSIC THE FOOD OF ANGELS.—INstruction on the Piano, Guitar, Violin and Singing, by a pupil of Liszt. Address MUSIC, No. 8 Clarkson-st., New-York. Refers to Jacob Harsen, of the Firm of Harsen & Hopkins, corner of Wall and Pearl-sts. Terms to suit the times.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 125th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411; Crowell's, No. 699; Segee's, No. 926 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS FRENSTADT'S French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, N. J., 45 minutes from the City. Fall term commences Sept. 24. J. A. Fowler and W. E. Dwight, Principals. Circulars at No. 347 Broadway and No. 264 Pearl-st.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 963 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowell's and Pratt's, Nos. 411, 699, and 164 Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, will Gymnasium, No. 960 and 962 Broadway, corner 26th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School, at No. 62 East 22d-street, Tuesday Sept. 9. English studies, French language and music are taught in the school.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 88 West 36th-st. Circulars may be had by applying at the above address.

MISSES MERRICK'S BOARDING AND day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 6 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 254 West 38th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, & French and Primary school will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 21st-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 32 East 18th-st.

MISS EWART'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 129 West 32d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FORMERly C. A. Smith's, Lexington Av., near 37th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 21 West 31st-st.

COLEGRAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in 1851, No. 22 Cedar-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15, under the direction of Rev. C. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 110 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

AARON REND'S SELECT SCHOOL, NO. 44 Clinton-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, for pupils.

MISS P. H. POTTER'S SCHOOL, NO. 27 East 20th-st., between Bro

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—WANTED A PERSON TO GO A FEW miles in the country, and board twelve or fifteen mechanics, or a steward who will furnish the meals and take entire charge. Apply at T. D. VANDERVEER'S, No. 616 5th-st., on Tuesday, 12 to 2 o'clock.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 28th-st.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen may obtain desirable rooms with board, by applying at No. 58 West 23d-st. References required.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN AND a gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board at No. 40 Smith-st., Brooklyn. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—TO LET, TO A GENTLEMAN, WITH partial board if desired, a furnished room on third floor, front; bath and gas. Apply at 55 Lexington-av.

BOARDING IN WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—An entire second floor, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and private family, with board to a gentleman and wife, or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,280 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY TEACHer in a first-class school for young ladies in this City, wishes full board in a quiet, Christian family, where she will feel at home, and can give lessons in music or French in partial payment for board. Location in the vicinity of Madison and Gramercy Parks. Address, immediately, S. E. Y., Box No. 1,013 Times Office.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $10 per month. Address EOARDING, Box No. 191 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—WANTED, A FURnished parlor and large bedroom, in Brooklyn, for a gentleman, wife and child, with accommodations for a nurse, with board, dinner at 6. Address, stating terms and location, G. E. T., Box No. 4,919 General Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BOARD, DURING THE WINTER, FOR a gentleman, wife, and child 3½ years of age, with nurse. Terms reasonable and locality between 20th and 30th sts., Lexington and 6th avs. The comforts and privacy of a home desired. Address, for one week, giving accommodations and terms, BOARDER, Box No. 1,928 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN SPARE THE second story of a first-class house, consisting of three or four rooms, with all modern improvements, with board, to one or two parties; home comforts studied. Address or apply to No. 135 East 19th-st., West of 2d-av.

FRENCH BOARD.—ROOMS TO LET WITH board, in the family of a French teacher. Good opportunity to learn the language. Apply at 116 East 21st st., near Gramercy park.

15 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—HANDsomely furnished rooms to gentlemen only, without board. The parlor, over to let, furnished or unfurnished.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st., references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—THE rooms are very large, with all modern conveniences to suit gentlemen or families. Terms moderate. Apply at No 176 East 14th-st

APARTMENTS.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, together or separate, with full or partial board; reference must be first-class. Address A. T., Station G, Post-office

A LARGE ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor, also a large room on third floor, to let, with board, at No. 18 Irving-place, corner of 15th-st

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster county, near Poughkeepsie, location very healthy and pleasing, every convenience for comfort and recreation, liberal table, terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH, AT Windsor Hall, on the Bluff, Long Branch, would like to receive a few boarders for the Autumn. The situation is retired and pleasant and her terms low

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 164 Broome-st., 25x75 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 200 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 300 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT LOW in Williamsburgh or exchange for country place near. First class 2 story basement and extension house, with modern improvements, fine yard, near the ferries, pleasant location. Apply to BARTOL, 31 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES: NO. 161 West 30th-st., No. 159 West 38th-st., No. 92 West 25th-st., No. 328 West 22d-st., No. 525 Broome-st., No. 197 3d-av., house and store; store and basement, corner Broadway and 42d-st., under the Broadway Hotel. J. W. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 4 in the evening.

TO LET—A SMALL, FIRST-CLASS BROWNstone front house in 32d-st., in complete order; rent $440 per annum. Several fine suites of rooms, Broadway, near 26th-st. Also, two small stores, Broadway, with dwelling rooms attached. Apply to J. FRIERVANT & CO., No. 13 East 26th-st.

TO LET—THE PLEASANT COTTAGES, dwelling, Nos. 104 and 108 Ryerson-st., Myrtle-av. cars, Brooklyn; key at No. 106; city water, gas, water, grapes, shade. Apply at No. 108 on premises, or No. 270 Washington-st., Brooklyn. JOHN BAINBRIDGE.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT HOUSE NO. 374 4th-av., opposite Calvary Church, rent $400; also, two houses corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av. Rent $250 and $300. Two stores corner of 3d-st. and Broadway. Rent very low. Apply to JOHN ROGERS, No. 82 Nassau-st.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY NEXT, AT HALF PRICE, —Dwelling-house, No. 17 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st., 4-stories, brown stone, with all the modern improvements, in good repair. Apply on the premises for particulars.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 34-feet, at No. 9 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and every thing complete for moulding. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—COTTAGES IN BROOKLYN, WITH immediate possession. Also, a cottage and furniture for sale. C. H. OLIVER, No. 37 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—A SMALL THREE STORY, BROWNstone house, in 9th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in perfect order. Call at No. 6 College-place, up stairs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Light rooms and 100-horse power. SAM'L LEGGETT, Supt.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN HARLEM.—A 3 STORY FRAME cottage, with L, in fine repair, between 2d and 3d avs., newly painted in the best style, with basement and underground L, has gas, marble mantels, grates, heater, range and Croton-water; piazza front and rear; size of lot 14 feet 5 inches by 100 feet 11 inches; house, 14 feet 5 inches by 37 feet deep. Inquire of the owner, next door to the premises.

CITY INVESTMENTS.—THREE HOUSES paying 8% per cent, monthly, in advance, for sale. Also a good cross lot, very good mortgages, &c., taken. Apply to JOHN E. DE LA MAR, No. 32 East 14th-st., room No. 2.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William Swan—situated on the Newtown plank road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a double, two story frame house, barn and other outbuildings; Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of S. S. RISLEY, No. 150 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Gentlemen who wish to buy desirable places on satisfactory terms will be waited upon and description given, comprising house, very convenient, and accessible at all hours to the city. Call or address W. H. WELLS, No. 47 Annd-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT RAHWAY, N. J.—Situated ½ of a mile from the railroad depot, where trains start thirteen times daily for New-York; time, 1 hour; communication, $65 yearly. The mansion house is 30 feet 6 inches by 28 feet 6 inches; dining-room 23 feet by 16 feet 8 inches; kitchen, wash house, and ice-house adjoining, barn, carriage-house, stables, cow houses, &c. The farm contains 96 acres of first quality land, in a high state of cultivation; it also has a large apple orchard in full bearing; also, pears, plums, &c., all well laden with fruit; also, strawberry beds, currants, raspberries, blackberries and grapes in cultivation in abundance; also, a large vegetable bed. For further particulars, inquire of EDMUND SCOTT, W. C., on the premises, or of JOHN MORAWETZ, at Dorrance's Hotel, at the depot.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—CONTAINING 72 acres, under good cultivation, with good house, barn and other outbuildings. Price, $12 per acre; one third may remain as mortgage, or would lease for a term of years. Stock, furniture, utensils and household furniture now used upon the place, for sale. Address HENRY T. SMITH, North Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A SMALL FARM of 45 acres, near a depot, and within 2 miles of the city, with fine improvements, belonging to a gentleman going to Europe. Apply at the house, No. 68 Wooster-st.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 21 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 18, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1849, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1851, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor the 17th inst., for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

In presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

OFFICE BEEKMAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Sept. 2, 1862.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE DIrectors of said Company, held at its office this day, JAMES C. HARRIOTT was unanimously elected President in place of Richard Oakley, deceased, and JOHN G. HAVILAND was unanimously appointed Secretary.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, AND all other just claims of soldiers and sailors, their heirs and friends promptly attended to. Call or send for circulars. SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park place, New-York City.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.
The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Sept. 12, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. (5) net, payable on demand at their Brooklyn Office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK OF LONG ISLAND, BROOKLYN, Sept. 5, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend on Three per Cent. stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst.
O. M. BEACH, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others holders of Bonds so secured in agreement to contribute the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant, vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of August, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirteenth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Stokes Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad, and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track including sidings is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be sold as an entirety in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court.

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and from any of the bidders or parties to the said bonds or coupons included to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, and nothing as in said decree is mentioned, who shall in turn credit upon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on the distribution of the purchase money was paid in cash. After deducting therefrom all proper costs, charges, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceedings, or which shares or dividends the said holders elect shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

And further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the under signed Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, Philadelphia.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREEstory House, with modern improvements, between 15th and 30th sts., and 5d and 9d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E. Esopus, N. Y.

STEAM POWER WANTED—ABOUT SIX horse power, in the lower part of the City preferred. Three floors wanted about 20 feet square, or one large room equivalent, provided a lower rate arrangement can be made, power running night and day. Address, this office, New-York. Address D. CASTLE, No. 7 CORTLANDT-st., room P. M. O., No. 13 Platt-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For building a sewer in Hudson-street, from sewer in Vestry-street, to a point twenty feet north of Laight-street, and sewer in Pearl-street from sewer in New-Bowery to near Rose-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets, on both sides of Pearl-street between New-Bowery and Rose-street, west side of Vandewater-street, from a point one hundred and sixteen feet south of Pearl, to said Pearl-street, and east side of Jefferson-street, from Rose-street, a depth of about ninety two feet eight inches south of Duane street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 2 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES MCNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz: For sewer in Grove-st, from one hundred and seventy feet east of Hudson-street to Bedford-st; in Hudson-street, for regulating and grading, sixty-first-street, between second avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of grove-street, between Bedford and Hudson streets, and on west side of Hudson-street, Ward No. 1,119, 21st. Lukes Church, on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from second avenue to the East River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES MCNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Sept. 13, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For paving Elm-street, from Reade to Duane streets, (trap block.) Basins and culverts—southwest and northwest corners of Seventh-street and Avenue A. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Elm-street, from Reade to Duane streets, on both sides of Seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, on the east side of First-avenue, and west side of Avenue A, between Sixth and Eighth streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES MCNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Sept. 12, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, September 9, 1862.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Downing-street from Bleecker-street to Belford street; and

Petition for sewer in Spring-street between Mott and Elizabeth-streets.

All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, September 20, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FRAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Pitt streets, until WEDNESDAY, the seventeenth day of September, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the two lots of ground situated at Nos. 85 and 87 Monroe-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and specifications of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

BERNARD SMYTH,
WILSON SMALL,
JAMES MOORE,
Committee of School Officers of the Seventh Ward.
Dated September 4, 1862.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 MERCER-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1862.
PROPOSALS—WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until the 17th day of September at 12 o'clock M., of that day for furnishing the United States Government with Five hundred (500) horses for Artillery and Cavalry service, an equal proportion of each. Said horses to be delivered in this city within twenty (20) days after awarding the contract. The horses to be inspected by an agent appointed by the Quartermaster's Department; the horses to be of dark colors, fifteen and a half hands and upwards in height, not less than five years, nor more than eight years of age, sound in every respect, and free from blemish. The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Q. M. U. S. A.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broome-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until the 20th inst., for the delivery of 1,000 tons of coal, of 2,240 pounds each.

Specifications may be examined at this office, by all persons desirous of proposing.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.
All deposits made on or before 1st October, will draw interest from that day.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER R. GREEN, President.
ALEX. F. LEE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 Coenties, corner 7th-st
Open from 9 to 3 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
ISAAC F. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 8th-st. and 6th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 3 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $100 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enamelled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees. Bank-office Desks and Chairs.
MANUFACTURED BY
ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

FURNITURE WANTED.—I WILL BUY AND pay cash for about $1,000 worth of second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., of medium quality. Any party about breaking up housekeeping may call or send a line to T. MATHEWS, No. 404 Broadway.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—$350—A PLEASANT BUSINESS, of $25 to $30 a week profit. Can be increased. Established five years. Call on or address (for one week) E. GARDNER, No. 213 Grand-st., up stairs.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. TESLEY & ELLIOTT, 493 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (68th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 three-figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the bladder and Kidneys, Gen-to-uri nary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; the latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for sale at Dr. LAMONT'S, No. 4 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Deputch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Those who have been made miserable by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 CURES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, or sides it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, by mail, address, on receipt of two 3 cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMILOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific Prescriptions for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this book, and send (especially those in the latter stages of debility) to the Lad of Dr. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., Date of No. the Broadway.

DR. WARD, A REGULARLY EDUCATED physician of long and varied experience, has permanently established an office at No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., three squares west of Broadway, for the cure of Old, Chronic, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and all PRIVATE DISEASES. Let no false delicacy deter you, but call at once and save yourselves from the awful and terrible consequences of these much to be dreaded maladies. Rooms private. Call—a friendly chat will cost you nothing.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at the office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and address-ing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FREDERICK & CO., 13 Court-st., London.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops are therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 18 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS.—ESTABLISHED IN 1836.—The only genuine baths in the United States,

FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA

Sudden Appearance of a Heavy Force of Rebels Near Gauley.

Retreat of Our Forces to Elk River.

A Desperate Battle Progressing at Last Accounts.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Sunday, Sept. 14.

On Wednesday a column of the enemy, about 5,000 strong, said to be under command of Gen. LOMAX, the first notice of whom was his appearance in our rear, between Fayette and Gauley, made an attack on the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-seventh Ohio, under Col. SIBZA, numbering 1,200 men, encamped at Fayette. A desperate battle was fought, lasting till dark. Our forces cut their way through, reaching Gauley during the night, having lost 100 killed and wounded.

Meantime, another column of the enemy approached Gauley Bridge on the Lewisburgh road, cutting off the Forty-seventh Ohio, two Companies of the Ninth Virginia and one company of the Second Virginia Cavalry who were at Summerville. Nothing has since been heard of them.

Under these circumstances Col. LIGHTBURN's front, flank and rear being threatened by an overwhelming force, he was compelled to evacuate Gauley, which was successfully done on the 11th, after destroying all the Government property he was unable to bring away.

He moved down the Kanawha in two columns, one on each side of the river, reaching Camp Piatt on the afternoon of the 12th, skirmishing the whole way here. He massed his troops on the north bank of the Kanawha, but being hard pressed retreated during the night, reaching Elk river just below Charleston.

On the 12th, he made another stand on the lower bank of the Elk River, where a desperate fight ensued, lasting from morning till dark. Our forces shelled and burned Chalreston, two houses only being left. The result of the fight is unknown.

Nothing has been heard of LIGHTBURN since Saturday, at 6 P. M. Up to that time our troops were holding the ground, punishing the enemy severely.

It is understood that our forces destroyed all the salt works. LIGHTBURN brought 600 loaded wagons safely to Elk River.

The retreat to Elk River was conducted in good order. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of LIGHTBURN's command, as well as Point Pleasant and Gallipolis.

The militia are flocking here from this and the adjacent counties.

The enemy's force is represented at 10,000.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Particulars of the Late Affair at Washington —Another Surprise — Gallantry of Our Troops—Final Repulse of the Rebels—The Explosion of the Gunboat Picket, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Sunday, Sept. 7, 1862.

The quiet of the town was startled, this morning, by the intelligence, brought by a transport, of a brisk battle yesterday in the town of Washington, N. C. Early on yesterday morning—at about 4 o'clock—as the Third New-York Cavalry, Col. MIX, were leaving the village on an expedition into the interior, a rebel force, composed of six comoanies of cavalry and as many infantry, rushed into town with wild yells, and immediately surrounded the barracks of our infantry—a large brick warehouse in the very heart of the village. It was a complete surprise—our men being nearly all asleep in their quarters. The Third New-York Cavalry, heartog the noise, wheeled about forthwith and charged upon the rebels, our infantry in the barracks meanwhile firing upon the enemy from the windows of the warehouse.

The fight continued for nearly two hours and terminoled in the entire repulse of the rebel marauders, who were pursued by the gallant Col. MIX and his men over seven miles out of town.

The gunboat *Louisiana*, Lieut. RENSHAW commanding, rendered most valuable service in accelerating the flight of the Confederates, discharging shot and shell with great rapidity and precision. Unfortunately, the gunboat *Picket*, Capt. NICHOLS commanding, after firing one gun, blew up from the explosion of her magazine, killing nineteen of those on board, including Capt. NICHOLS, and wounding six. This sad accident was occasioned by the careless-ness of some one who entered the magazine, which happened to be left unlocked, with a burning candle.

The troops engaged in the action on our side were four companies Third New-York Cavalry; one company Third New York Artillery; Companies B and D of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, and Companies A and B, First North Carolina Union Volunteers, Col. E. E. POTTER commanding. Col. POTTER, who is a New-Yorker, behaved with distinguished gallantry, having a horse shot under him. Lieuts. PENNINGTON and STRONG, aids to Gen. FOSTER, also exhibited great valor and efficiency. The Massachusetts boys fought well, as usual; while the North Carolina Regiment bore themselves most bravely, as they have in every fight in which they have so far participated. One reason of this is, they have suffered from the rebels, and another, they fight with halters about their necks.

In this brush, Co. L, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, had 2 wounded; Co. B, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, 4 wounded; Co. C, Third New-York Artillery, 2 killed, 2 wounded, and 4 missing; Co. H, Third New-York Artillery, 1 killed and 7 wounded. The Third New-York Cavalry lost 2 killed and 25 wounded. Lieut. EVERETT, the gallant Adjutant of this regiment, was shot in the knee, and it is feared amputation will be necessary.

Co. B, First Regiment North Carolina Union Volunteers, lost 2 killed and seven wounded.

Thirty of the rebels were killed, and of their wounded, eixteen were taken in two ambulances, which were captured from the retreating foe. We took 20 prisoners besides.

During the engagement, the rebels recovered, and carried off with them, four 6-pounders, previously captured by us at the battle of Newbern.

The morning was foggy, and the whole town wrapped in sleep. Had Col. MIX and his cavalry not promptly appeared upon the ground as they did, the consequences of this rebel raid might have been far more serious.

Confiscation in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Sept. 14.

In compliance with orders from the Secretary of War, Gen. SCHOFIELD has ordered the Provost-Marshal-General for the District of Missouri to proceed without delay to carry into effect the Confiscation act, so far as the provisions of said act are subject to be carried into effect by the military authorities of the United States in the district. The property liable to confiscation in the district is estimated at fifty millions.

Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 14.

The City Malt House, corner of Block-street and West Falls-avenue, owned and occupied by [illegible] DENEALE, was burned this morning. Insured; [illegible], $45,000.

IMPORTANT FROM CINCINNATI.

The Rebel Army Retreating in Confusion.

The Ohio Militia Going Home.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The rebel army has fallen back beyond Florence.

Some stragglers taken by our scouts say they had 20,000 men, while others say that only 10,000 advanced to this side of Florence, under Gen. HEATH.

The prisoners say the raid of the rebels was made because they had heard of Gen. BUELL's presence in Kentucky, and had not heard from Gen. BRAGG.

Our latest report last night says that the rebels are retreating in confusion.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 13.

Gov. TOD has ordered home the militia sent here for the defence of the Border. The Cincinnati troops returned to the city this afternoon, their services being no longer required in Kentucky—the force of regular troops there being sufficient for any emergency. The streets are thronged with people to welcome them home.

The rebels are reported at Alton, twenty miles South.

It is reported to-night that Charleston, Va., has been evacuated and burned by our troops, who are falling toward the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Sept. 14.

All is quiet here. The enemy is still represented to be in force south of Florence

ACCOUNTS FROM THE CINCINNATI PAPERS.

The Retreat of the Rebels—Excitement Subsiding—The Recent Skirmishing—Casualties, &c.

From the Gazette of Saturday Morning.

The prospect of an engagement across the river has, during the last twenty-four hours, dwindled down to a very insignificant point, and our people have generally relapsed into their former state of security. The defiant enemy, who, flushed with a recent victory and the temporary conquest of the fairest portion of our sister State, has been knocking at the gates of our city for admission, has suddenly, and rather unexpectedly to most persons, beat a hasty retreat. This movement on his part shows clearly that he is not wanting in that better part of valor.

The crisis is now fairly passed. The "sustained effort" on the part of our people (which NAPIER says large cities are incapable of;) the continued influx of regular troops and the yeomanry of Ohio, with their shot guns and rifles; the advanced condition of our fortifications and intrenchments on the opposite side of the river, and the unlimited confidence placed by all in those at the head of military affairs, have fully reëstablished confidence in our midst.

The news that the enemy is in full retreat, and that our cavalry are in pursuit, will not be apt to alter this condition of affairs.

Matters over the river were comparatively quiet yesterday. Before noon it was generally known that the enemy had fallen back from the position occupied by him the night previous, but this occasioned a feeling of regret rather than joy. Our rifle-pits and earthworks were in such a forward condition, and our troops were so advantageously posted, that an attack was almost universally courted, so confident were all that in the event of an assault the enemy would have been sorely punished.

The heavy rains of Thursday afternoon and night sorely tested the soldierly qualities of our "Reserves," nearly all of whom, it is needless to say, are entirely unused to a life of such exposure and fatigue. The gallant fellows were not only without any shelter, but many of them had not even a blanket to protect them from the pelfings of the sudden and pitiless storm. After a sleepless night in the rain, their appearance yesterday was not that of holiday soldiers, but their spirits were still good, and their determination to defend their homes to the last unabated. The First and Second Reserves were encamped on the left of the Bank Lick turnpike, near Fort Anderson, and the Third on the left of the Lexington pike, near Fort Mitchel.

Up to yesterday morning, our advance on the Lexington pike was held by a portion of the One hundred and Fourth Ohio Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. MARINER, formerly editor of the Summit County *Beacon*. They now occupy the ground of Mr. H. G. BUCKNER, a rebel sympathizer, who has fled his home, about half a mile beyond Fort Mitchel. The One Hundred and Fourth has the honor of monopolizing nearly all the skirmishing that took place with the enemy during his stay.

A short distance beyond Mr. BUCKNER's residence is a heavy piece of woods, extending on both sides of the road, which the enemy occupied from Tuesday till Thursday night. From this timber the rebels frequently emerged in considerable numbers, and on Thursday afternoon a sharp skirmish ensued between the One Hundred and Fourth and a body of Texan troops, which soon resulted in the latter seeking shelter in the woods. What loss they sustained, if any, is not known, though it is believed they did not escape without harm. Our loss was four wounded, as follows: WM. TAYLOR, Co. B—bowels, badly; HENRY SHANTZ, Co. G—right arm and side; ALEXANDER LOWERY, Co. G—arm amputated; and JOHN HANDOLPH, Co. F—right breast, slightly.

WM. BERRER, Fourth Sergeant of Company A, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, was shot while on picket duty, Wednesday evening, and has since died. He is represented by his comrades to have been a gallant fellow. His last words were: "Colonel, tell my friends that I tried to do my duty."

Yesterday morning, a battalion of the One Hundred and First Ohio was placed in the advance, and after reconnoitering the country for a short time, it was discovered the enemy had retreated. Our forces pushed on about two miles, when they came upon the camping ground of the enemy. Military men, who have examined the place, give it as their opinion that the force of the rebels could not have exceeded eight or ten thousand. Several stragglers, most of them sick, were picked up during the day, who say the retreat began about 12 o'clock Thursday night. The information are that it was precipitate.

Later in the day the "Wallace Scouts," a company of mounted men from Covington, pursued the enemy cautiously, thoroughly scouring the country between Fort Mitchel and Florence, but without getting a sight of the retreating foe. They continued the pursuit a mile or two beyond Florence, and then returned. On their way back they met the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, who would probably come up with the enemy last night, and accelerate their retreat. The "Wallace Scouts" during their reconnoissance picked ten or a dozen stragglers, and at one place captured sixty blankets, five mules, and a few sabres and guns.

Last evening, Gen. WALLACE and Staff rode out to the front. The General addressed a few remarks to the Cincinnati Reserves, telling them that the enemy were in full retreat, and that our forces were in hot pursuit. He assured the Reserves that all danger was passed, and promised them that he would dispense with their services in a day or two at the furthest.

From the Enquirer of Saturday Morning.

The excitement of Thursday, occasioned by the near approach of the rebel army, sobered down considerably yesterday, when the news came that they were falling back. Rumors of skirmishing and preparation for battle circulated during the forenoon, but they proved void of foundation. In the afternoon we visited Fort Anderson, where everything was quiet. The Cincinnati regiment removed during the day from the position it heretofore held, across the creek, and an Indiana regiment now occupies the ground. From Fort Anderson we crossed to Fort Mitchel, and some distance beyond found the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio, Col. RILEY, encamped at the residence of H. T. BUCKNER, Esq., on the Lexington pike. From the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, A. S. MARINER, who, by the way, lately edited the *Summit County Beacon*, we learned the extent of the casualties, resulting in the previous skirmishing, which was chiefly maintained by the One Hundred and Fourth.

It seems that on Wednesday the rebels were observed to swarm about the woods some half mile distant, when the Lieutenant-Colonel, who has temporary command of the regiment, with thirty men, went to reconnoiter. When near the timber they were fired upon, and the work commenced and was maintained, occasionally, with much spirit, until Thursday afternoon, when it is presumed they made preparation to retreat.

In the skirmishing, WILLIAM BERRER, of Massillon, belonging to Company A, was shot through the heart and died almost immediately, exclaiming to his comrades, "For God's sake, tell my friends I did my duty." WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Company B, was shot through the bowels, the wound is dangerous, but not necessarily fatal. HENRY SHANTZ, of Company G, was shot through the right arm and the ball lodged in his side. A. LOWRY, of Company G, was severely wounded in the leg, which it was found necessary to amputate, and JOHN RANDOLPH, of Company F, was shot through the right breast, the ball passing out at the back, but he will recover.

The advance force of the rebels is variously estimated at from four thousand to eight thousand, since their visit to the recent camping ground disclosed the fact that they encamped in force about the extent of each side of the turnpike. There were no signs of slaughtered cattle and poultry, for which the rebels are so famous, they feasted upon the abundance of the land. Mr. STEARNS, who lives three miles this side of Florence, states that their retreat began at 12 o'clock in the evening, and it took them from that hour until 3 o'clock in the morning to pass his house. He counted thirty-six pieces of artillery. In the afternoon Gen. WALLACE's scouts, a cavalry company numbering one hundred sabres, made a dash into Florence and a mile beyond, when they ascertained that the enemy was about three miles off. They captured a round dozen of the Butternuts, together with some mules, and about sixty blankets. These, with sixteen brought in previously during the day, made twenty-eight, generally composed of Texans and Georgians. Others were found lying sick with fever at Florence, but they were left to the care of persons who proffered to nurse them.

One of the prisoners captured in the forenoon is a contraband, and evidently looks upon the affair as a good joke. He says that he belonged to a lady of New-Orleans, who loaned him to a captain in the rebel army to wait upon him. "Golly," said he, "dis chile tink and tink eber so long how it am best for him to desart, and when massa begin to go upon de backward muvement last night, I says, now's de time, chile; if you looks sharp, you'll dodge um ober. So I creeps and I creeps till I gets to a gully, and den I creeps like an ole rat after him cheese, and, yah! yah! yah! here I is;" and Sambo exhibited as formidable a semi-circle of teeth as ever closed upon a dainty piece of pork.

The rebel force under the combined command of SMITH and HEATH is estimated at twenty thousand. It is certain that at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon they had a force about three miles beyond Florence, but the conjecture was that they were gradually falling back.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT royal.

Arrival of the Crew of the Wrecked Steamer Adirondack—Further Particulars of her Loss—Capture of a Valuable Prize, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Monday, Sept. 8, 1862.

The gunboat *Canandaigua* arrived on Saturday, with the officers and crew of the steam frigate *Adirondack*, who were wrecked on Man-of-War Key, the easternmost point of Abaco Island, on the 23d ult. There is little to be added to the report of the disaster which you have already received. The vessel struck at 3 o'clock in the morning, having been swept toward the reef by an unusually strong current, and I understand that no one can be blamed for the mishap. Some Government property was saved from the wreck, but the armament, which was most valuable, is irretrievably lost. The wreckers of Abaco set fire to the hull, and it burned to the water's edge. Usually it is the business of these pariahs of the shore to save instead of to destroy, but in this case it seemed that hatred of the United States was a stronger feeling than cupidity.

On the morning of the 4th, a vessel was discovered aground in South Edisto channel, and a boat having been dispatched by Capt. ETTING, of the United States bark *Shepherd Knapp*, blockading at that point, to ascertain her character, she proved to be the bark *Fanny Lowery*, of Quebec, recently from Nassau, New Providence, with a cargo of salt, quinine, wines and other articles, at present of high value to the rebels. She had a regular clearance on board for Quebec, but her captain, a French Canadian, acknowledged that Charleston was intended as his real destination. A prize crew was put on board and the vessel made sail for this port.

We are in deep suspense in consequence of the discouraging aspect of affairs North at the date of our last advices. We expect speedy relief, however, as a steamer is hourly expected with Major General O. M. MITCHEL, successor to Gen. HUNTER, in the command of this Department.

H. J. W.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

THE SACKING OF OLATHE.

About 1 o'clock Sunday morning, the 7th inst., QUANTRELL, with two hundred and thirty men, dashed into and took possession of Olathe, the county seat of Johnson County. From that time until he left, at an early hour in the morning, he and his men were engaged in the work of murder, plunder and devastation.

The first places visited were the stores kept by S. F. HILL, J. E. CLARK, and FREDERICK HOFF. From Mr. CLARK's store they stole $900, and enough from the others to make $2,000. Capt. J. E. HAYES (absent in this city) had about fifty recruits stationed at Olathe, all of whom were captured and their arms taken. Mr. SKINNER and Mr. WIGGINS, both recruits, were killed for making resistance. Mr. BLANCHARD, of Spring Hill, was also killed. They took fifty horses and mules, attached them to the best wagons they could find, and loaded them with goods seized from the stores. Private houses were entered, furniture broken, blankets stolen, and doors and windows beaten down. The only citizens protected were Judge CAMPBELL and Old TURPIN—both of these men were in favor of "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." The printing-offices of the *Mirror* and the *Herald* were entered, and their contents demolished. The records of the County Clerk's office were torn in pieces and scattered to the winds. A Union flag suspended over the recruiting-office of Capt. HAYES was torn to shreds and trampled in the dust by these mad assailants.

QUANTRELL said when he left that he was going to Paola, and that he should not rest until he had laid the border in ruin.

GOV. ROBINSON'S PROCLAMATION.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF KANSAS: The rebellion inaugurated for the overthrow of the Government seems more formidable than ever; the rebels have largely increased in numbers and hostility, having, after more than a year's struggle, returned to the Capital of the nation, threatening its capture or destruction, while foreign intervention is imminent, and the cause of the war remains intact. Under present circumstances, it is impossible to foretell the result either to the nation or our own State.

On our northwestern, western and southern borders are large numbers of Indians, said to be unusually restive and threatening, while on the east are numerous bands of rebels, liable at any time to invade our State.

One-half of the enrolled militia of the State have entered the United States service, leaving their families to the protection of those who remain.

In view of these considerations it becomes the duty of every citizen of Kansas able to bear arms, to qualify himself for the duties of a soldier and to be in a condition to defend the National and State Governments from foes of every description.

The large number of enlistments into the service of the United States, has restroyed the organization of the Volunteer Militia enrolled one year ago, making a reorganization necessary. Therefore, all the volunteer companies still retaining their organization with *forty* men or over, will report at once to the Adjutant-General their rolls with the number and kind of arms, if any.

All able-bodied citizens not connected with a volunteer company, are requested to organize themselves in accordance with the Militia Law, and report their organization to the Adjutant-General without delay, who will forward commissions.

As soon as the organization of the companies shall have been completed throughout the State, a Regimental and Brigade reorganization will be effected.

It is recommended that each company meet for drill on Saturday of each week.

Application will be made to the War Department for arms, and if successful, they will be furnished to the companies complying with the provisions of the law.

According to advices from Washington no more volunteers have been called for, and no drafting will be had in this State.

Our Government, State and National, is in danger; Republican institutions for all time and all lands are trembling in the balance, and it become every citizen of Kansas to be prepared to do his duty, and do it well, at a moment's warning.

Done at Topeka this 7th day of September, A. D. 1862.

C. ROBINSON.

By the Governor.

S. R. SHEPHERD, Secretary of State.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE.

Forgery by a Clerk of the United States Marshal—His Disappearance and Antecedents.

It is reported that a young man who has been employed as a clerk in the private office of Marshal MURRAY has recently departed very suddenly in consequence of unpleasant inquiries which were about to be made as to a check for $750 presented by him in the name of the Marshal at one of our banks, the check being a forgery. It is also reported that an examination showed other forgeries out of which the young man had realized about $1,200.

It is also said that on the day when the forgery was discovered a person presented to Mr. CISCO, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, a letter purporting to come from Marshal MURRAY, which notified him that he should call upon him the next day for the amount of prize-money deposited in the Treasury, that amount being about $250,000. that he gave him this notice the day before in order that he might be ready without delay to pay the amount, in case which he would send Mr. DWYER, who was to receive it. His non-appearing to claim the money on the day when he should present himself but before that time arrived, three other forgeries were discovered, and Mr. DWYER failed to make his appearance to receive the little amount for which he had made so bold a raid.

The most extraordinary part of the affair is, that the young man in question is a fellow who was some years since arrested here by the Marshal of this District and sent back to England from which he had made his escape, under a charge of forgery. His case was pending some time here before the Commissioner, during which time he remained in custody of the Marshal. On his return to England he was tried and convicted of embezzlement, of which, as we recollect the case, he did not pretend to be innocent, and was sentenced to transportation for a term of years, on the expiration of which he came to this City, and though the facts of his case were perfectly well known to many in and about the Marshal's office, if not to the Marshal himself, he was installed as clerk or secretary to the Marshal, from which post he has now made his exit, as was to be expected, in this expeditious manner.

THE FREEDMEN OF THE SOUTH.

Their Organization, Labor, Piety, Union Spirit and Zeal. Lecture by Rev. Dr. French—Narrative of Robert Smalls, the "Hero of the Planter"—An Immense Audience, and Thrilling Exhibition.

The Church of the Puritans was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening, by a dense congregation of both sexes assembled to hear the Rev. Dr. FRENCH, of the Port Royal Freedmen's Relief Association, relate a chapter of his experience among the negroes recently reclaimed from Slavery, by the arms of the United States in the Department of the South.

Dr. FRENCH opened the exercises with prayer and the reading of the 50th Psalm, after an appropriate canticle sung by the choir.

The reverend gentleman then proceeded to defend the course of Gen. HUNTER in his proceedings while Commandant of the Southern Department, and to reiterate the statement that the General's return to the North was solely on leave of absence requested by himself. As this portion of Dr. FRENCH's discourse has been more than once elaborately set forth in the TIMES, we proceed to the more novel themes eliminated.

NEGRO INDUSTRY.

Those who accuse the negroes set to work at Port Royal and elsewhere on the Southern coast, through the exertions of the Association, of indolence and unthriftiness, said the lecturer, not only do the poor black men cruel injustice, but speak directly in defiance of the facts. On the plantations marked out for their labor by the Government, and controlled by the Superintendents of the Association, not only did the negroes, who came to the flag for freedom, thoroughly cultivate their allotted portions and perform the extra tasks assigned them, but in very many instances tilled five times as much ground for themselves, and a large number of them now have saved from $2 to $50 this season out of their earnings themselves. There sat in the audience a poor colored woman from Georgia, an escaped slave, who had laid by full $50 in that way to bring North, but had been robbed of it on her way hither. On their own portions of ground the negroes raised the little corn, cotton, rice, potatoes and melons they themselves required, and a quantity for sale besides. To do this they rose early and watched late, and not only was their zeal in this work of self-emancipation from poverty a marvel, but so cheerful and contented were they with that, that there was no danger whatever should they universally gain their freedom that the North would be overrun with them, and the price of labor, but the contrary would hold good. The plantations of the teeming South would be cultivated and made to produce as they had never done before by free labor, and the process would be superintended by Northern farmers, or others imbued with similar principles. The climate there was by no means so unhealthy as it had been represented, and the resources of life were in profuse abundance. Dr. FRENCH here drew a pleasing picture of the improvements introduced into the home-life of the negroes—how, as they began to feel free and earn an independent subsistence, their cabins were whitewashed, swept clean, kept in order, pictures and maps cut from illustrated newspapers were pasted up on the walls by the women as a decoration, the rivalry in neatness thus produced, and the general elevating and refining effect. On his representation, the commanding officers and the Society had permitted him to introduce into some twenty-five of the cabins on twenty-five different plantations what had never been known before—a window with panes eight by twelve inches in dimension.

To this luxury of light were subsequently added tables three by four feet, good strong tin wash basins, and soap, stout bed-sticks, which the negro women themselves made up, and finally, a small looking-glass for each cabin. The effect of the father of the family, sitting at the head of his new table, while his sable wife and children gathered around it, and pronouncing a benediction on the humble fare, was very touching. Hitherto, they had boiled their hominy, &c., in a common skillet, and eaten it out of oyster shells when and wherever they could, some indoors and some outside, in every variety of attitude. The ludicrous pranks of both old and young darkies on eyeing themselves for the first time in the mirror were amusingly described.

THE PIETY

of the negroes was declared to be so deep, so strong, and so trustful, that the Dr. declared he ever felt uplifted and exalted in contemplating it. They all fully and sincerely believed that God was in the new things they beheld, and was working irresistibly for them.

THE SCHOOLS

established were numerous, and successful beyond all previous belief. They numbered in all from 3,000 to 5,000 learners of all sexes and all ages, from tiny childhood up to decrepit age. The thirst, the appetite and aptitude of all these pupils was surprising, and it was a touching spectacle to see mothers with babes at their breast, old grey-headed men and matrons sitting about—some on benches, some on the floor, following the wand of the teacher as it pointed out the letters and words of one and two syllables to be pronounced and spelt aloud. One venerable patriarch of 75, after a few lessons, distinguished himself in spelling, and when asked why he took such trouble in his old age, replied that it was because he wanted to learn to read the blessed Book (the Bible) when he "went over Jordan." At Fernandina the Doctor opened a school on the very first day with 112 pupils, and on the second it was largely increased, the juveniles alone numbering 107. He there called in to his assistance a soldier from the noble Ninth Maine Regiment, and among his classes found two young women, one from Jacksonville, Fla., and the other from Georgia, who could already read quite well, and these, too, he got to assist. He found that these girls also possessed rich voices and rare talent for music, and with their aid, opened a singing-class. One lovely afternoon, at the close of the usual exercises, there was a pause—the strangest, most impressive pause the Doctor ever felt—and then, suddenly the clear, round, full voice of the Florida girl opened with—

"John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the ground," and by magic, the whole singing-class, sixty in number, chimed in, bringing out the chorus with an effect that made him weep. Where they had learned it he could not conjecture, but it was given with wonderful precision and vigor, and created a great sensation in the town. The windows of the large public building in which they sang being out, the "Secesh Union" people of the place—the only kind of Union people down there—swarmed about the premises in amazement. While the class sang they were joined by forty more scholars, and the entire 100 marched around and around, keeping time to the cadence. Yet, when the Doctor spoke to a Massachusetts lady, who had lived South several years, and had two pianos in her house, to solicit her aid in giving the colored sonestress an opportunity to receive instruction, she pompously declined, saying that she deemed it "derogatory to the character of the sex."

THE NEGRO BRIGADE

was spoken of in high terms. Without arms and scarcely clad, the negroes, when organized, were docile, obedient and easily disciplined. Gen. HUNTER kept them thus for four months, and employed them to lade and unlade ships, and do other work to relieve the white soldiers, but when he found that the latter reviled and abused them in every conceivable way, his conscience would not let him subject them to such treatment any longer. Arms and equipments at length came, but the brigade was shortly afterward disbanded.

THE PRO-SLAVERY UNION GENERALS,

as Dr. FRENCH called them, were from the highest to the lowest bitterly satirized by him, with the remark that he had learned "free speech down in Georgia." The Doctor's declaration that the Government, in endeavoring to exclude antiversa from the contest, was fighting against Omnipotence, that God has his hand upon the nation's pulse, and would dig its grave if that pulse beat not to the heaven's, that this war was upon the Negro Question, and not about JEFF. DAVIS and the South; and that man must be blind who did not see in what was occurring these, the doom of Slavery, was received with tremendous applause.

The negroes, he said, would fight valiantly, gloriously and to the death; they had ever vindicated, and Gen. HUNTER had said that with two full brigades composed of such material as the first, he could have conquered all Florida. [Great well applause.]

Referring to the proposed arming and equipment of the Southern Department and the 15,000 blacks who had responded to the Flag from bondage, the lecturer protested most solemnly against, and said that upon this measure being limited to Commodore DUPONT, the latter had, with uplifted hands, exclaimed that if a country could do so cruel and monstrous a thing, he would feel like breaking his sword, turning his back upon the land, and going away to Europe, there to end his days!

This, like many other forcible points of Dr. FRENCH's discourse, was received with most vehement demonstrations, but upon one occasion, when he bore very severely and emphatically upon Gen. MCCLELLAN, some very distinct hisses mingled with the approbation. It would be impossible to narrate all the anecdotes, illustrations, and vivid pictures with which this highly instructive two hours' lecture was replete. We only give an outline.

THE HERO OF THE PLANTER

was at the close introduced by the Doctor, and proceeded to give a detailed narrative of his famous escape with the steamer *Planter*, from Charleston Harbor. He was a fine-looking negro, of 30, and spoke with ease and self-possession. His wife and children were present, and were introduced to the audience, in common with CATHERINE GENLAC, JOANNA FLEMING, PHILIP DORNAY and WILLIAM and ANNA SIMMONS, all likely-looking fugitive slaves. The surprising and protesque adventures of the last two persons, (man and wife,) who escaped by letting themselves be healed up in rice casks, and so conveyed in a wagon of provisions through Charleston to the shore, were amusingly related by Dr. FRENCH, who, when a collection for the benefit of the fugitives had been taken up, terminated the proceedings with the singing of the 447th Hymn, and a fervent benediction.

As the congregation broke up, crowds gathered around the "contrabands" to compliment them, and Dr. FRENCH announced that any contributions might be sent to No. 400 Broadway, and any applications offering employment to his *protégés*, could be sent to his office, No. 5 Beekman-street.

What Europe Thinks of Us.

Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, who has just returned from a three months' vacation in England and on the continent of Europe, gave to a large audience at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening, the result of his observations during his absence, with respect to the opinions entertained abroad touching the American Rebellion. His narrative was highly interesting, and was received with every demonstration of delight, but did not present any new or different aspect of European opinion regarding American affairs from that well known to exist by most readers of the newspapers. In England, he said, the aristocratic influence in the main was against us; so was the commercial influence, and as for the press, with the exception of the *Daily News*, *Star*, BRIGHT's paper and the *Edinburgh Mercury*, it was all hostile to the North. Still we had a few friends among the nobility, among whom he mentioned Lord SHAFTESBURY, who had stated that if the North would only raise the standard of God and Liberty, they would not lack for sympathy in Europe. Earl RUSSELL had likewise frequently expressed a similar sentiment, and he gave that nobleman the credit, notwithstanding the harsh criticism he had encountered on this side the water, of being a conscientious Anti-Slavery man, of having no sympathy with the South, and of having stood thus far, as a breakwater, against the tremendous pressure brought to bear upon the Government in favor of intervention and recognition. The religious element of Great Britain contained a large *substratum* in our favor. At all the religious meetings he attended, our civil war was alluded to in the prayers, and the invariable petition was that it might result in the downfall of oppression, the spread of civil liberty, and in a speedy termination.

He quoted from a passage in one of SPURGEON's sermons, delivered the Sunday after his arrival there, in which that popular preacher indulged in very harsh comments on our civil war, which had given rise to unfavorable criticism of him by the American Press. Mr. SPURGEON, he said, like many other true friends of America, who had defended the North in the outset of the rebellion, had become disappointed and disgusted at the manner in which the war had been conducted by our Government, and were utterly unable to discern any principle lying at the foundation of our attempt to suppress the rebellion. This was the position of all liberals throughout Europe. It was a matter of the greatest amazement to them that the North, seeing that *Slavery* was the moving cause and the life blood of the rebellion, did not strike at the root of the evil, proclaim emancipation, and thus inaugurate a principle worth fighting for, and at the same time secure the sympathies of the world in their favor.

The working classes of England who were suffering the most from the war, he said, were generally friendly to the North, and would be universally so if they knew it was to result in the downfall of Slavery. The leading Methodist preacher in England, Rev. WILLIAM ARTHUR, who recently traveled in America, he said was a fast friend of the North, and expressed his confident belief in a restoration of the Union. Europeans knew nothing and cared nothing about the terms "Union" or "Secession" as they are regarded by us. The only thing they looked for was a principle lying at the foundation of the strife, and if they were unable to find that, they regarded the contest as a fruitless one and a nuisance to the world, which humanity requested should be brought to an end.

In France, public opinion was only the reflection of the tone of the influential Press of England, which was against us. The North, however, had a true friend in Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, and one whom our Ambassador had said he could rely on in the hour of need.

He was confident, from his observations in England and on the Continent, that unless our Government inaugurated a new programme relative to the object of the strife, or speedily gained some great advantage over the rebellion, the pressure of public opinion would *re-long* force an interference in the quarrel, and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. He related the following as coming under his observation while in Paris:

He said that while sitting in the Hotel de Louvre he had the pleasure of hearing an honest and intelligent opinion of affairs given by a Southern gentleman of culture and breeding. Said he, "There can be but two possible terminations to this struggle within the coming three months; either there will be as a result of Southern victory, two mighty Republics, each so powerful and self-sustaining as to command the respect of the world, or else LINCOLN's army will break up our forces, overrun our country with vast numbers of men, destroy Slavery absolutely, and make our section as completely Yankeeized as the soil of New-England itself.

Mr. C. VEER's address is one which should be heard by every man in the North, and as a lecture before a mechanics, a stump speech to a manly gathering, a sermon for the multitude, a counsel for our rulers, a suggestion to the Generals of our armies and an encouragement to the rank and file of our vast military corps, it would be of inestimable value. Our columns so crowded, exclude a full report, to which the foregoing sketch does but faint justice.

Hotel Arrivals.

WM. H. RAMSAY, Bank Comptroller of the State of Wisconsin; Col. J. WHEELING and officers of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.; M. E. HATCH, H. A. HOLDEN, JAS. G. MCCAMY, Lieut. A. DEXTER and E. S. CHEW, U. S. N., are at Mal. J. R. TAYLOR, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., are stopping at the Astor House.

E. W. SMITH, U. S. A., and Prof. W. B. BUSHNELL, Yale College, are guests at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A. STONE, of Cleveland; Brig.-Gen. GILMORE, U. S. A.; L. B. DANIERON, St. Louis; G. B. WHITE, U. S. N.; G. H. HALE, Michigan; H. S. RUTHERFORD, St. Louis, and H. GREENWOOD, Cincinnati, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

CHAS. H. NORTH, GEO. S. REDFIELD and DR. J. P. GILBERT, U. S. N., and CHAS. WOOD, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. G. PURDEN, of Hong Kong, China, is a guest at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL and family, of Massachusetts, and M. MEREDITH, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

D. H. WINTER, of England, is stopping at the Albemarle Hotel.

Capt. AIZENTOFF, Russian Navy, and Col. CURTIS, One Hundred and Thirty-third N. Y. S. V., are at the Everett House.

JOSE T. FERNANDEZ, of Cuba, is a guest at the Clarendon Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

GUNJAB WALLAH—ANTOKAKI AYASH.

The great Turkish Exhilirant and Nervine.
Gunjah produces the most delicate *spirituelle* exhilaration.
Gives visions of moonlit isles in slumbrous seas.
Gunjah contains no opium, and is perfectly harmless.
Gunjah, unlike stimulants, has no bad after effects.
Gunjah gives light to the eye and cheeks of bloom.
Gunjah cures, almost instantaneously, nervousness, melancholy.
Gunjah clears the skin of the beautiful Circassian.
Gunjah supersedes quinine, opium, morphia, liquors, smoking.
Gunjah imparts superhuman strength to mind and body.
Gunjah cures rheumatism, neuralgia, chills, fever, headache, restlessness.
Gunjah cures female weakness, want of vital energy.
Exclusive Wholesale and Retail Agencies established on favorable terms in cities, towns, country and army. Agents wanted everywhere. Put up in nine-ounce gold, silver, satin and ivory boxes, at $5 cents each. Five boxes in Turkish carton $1. Sent to any address. We are selling immense quantities. Send by Dergeists generality. SCOTT & CO., Chemists, Wood's Block, Building, Nos. 361 and 363 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The horrors of war can be greatly mitigated by that sovereign remedy, HOLLOWAY's Ointment, as it will cure any wound, however desperate, if the well-rubbed around the wounded parts, and may be kept thoroughly concealed with it. A pot should be in every man's knapsack. Only 25 cents per pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT Champion Fire Proof Safes, with [illegible] and Chubb's Patent Detector Locks, with [illegible] can not be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway.

Death of Senator Thompson, of N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 13.

Hon. JOHN R. THOMPSON, United States Senator, died at his residence in Princeton at an early hour after midnight. His official term would have expired on the 4th of March.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ericsson, from Port Royal, S. C.—Capt. GUSS, Capt. W. WAYNE, Wm. POWELL, JOHN GLEN, JOHN COSGROVE, H. TRASK, P. J. FLANAGAN, J. A. MCCREA, A. SUMNER, and 19 in the steerage.

In ship Undaunted, from New-Orleans—F. E. HANSC

The New-York Times

VOL. XI—NO. 3426. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GLORIOUS NEWS

The Rebel Army of Invasion Being Terribly Punished.

A Great Battle at Hagerstown Heights on Sunday.

The Defeat and Rout of the Rebels at All Points.

Splendid Conduct of Our Troops, New and Old.

THE HEIGHTS CARRIED BY STORM.

DEATH OF THE GALLANT GEN. RENO.

The Rebels in Full Flight Toward the Potomac.

OUR ARMY PRESSING THEM CLOSELY

The Rebel Gen. Lee Wounded, and Gen. Garland Killed.

An Acknowledged Rebel Loss of Fifteen Thousand.

MANY PRISONERS CAPTURED.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, THREE MILES BEYOND MIDDLETOWN, Sunday, Sept. 14—9:40 P. M.

H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

After a very severe engagement, the corps of Gen. HOOKER and Gen. RENO have carried the height commanding the Hagerstown road by storm.

The troops behaved magnificently—they never fought better.

Gen. FRANKLIN has been hotly engaged on the extreme left. I do not yet know the result, except that the firing indicated progress on his part.

The action continued until after dark, and terminated, leaving us in possession of the entire crest.

It has been a glorious victory.

I cannot yet tell whether the enemy will retreat during the night, or appear in increased force during the morning.

I regret to add that the gallant and able Gen. RENO is killed.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 15, 1862—3 O'clock A. M.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I am happy to inform you that Gen. FRANKLIN's success on the left was as complete as that on the centre and right, and resulted in his getting possession of the GAP, after a severe engagement in all parts of the line.

The troops, old and new, behaved with the utmost steadiness and gallantry, carrying, with but little assistance from our own artillery, very strong positions defended by artillery and infantry.

I do not think our loss very severe.

The corps of Gens. D. H. HILL and LONGSTREET were engaged with our right.

We have taken a considerable number of prisoners.

The enemy disappeared during the night. Our troops are now advancing in pursuit. I do not know where he will next be found.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 15, 1862—6 O'clock A. M.

Henry W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I have just learned from Gen. HOOKER, in the advance, who states that the information is perfectly reliable that the enemy is making for the river in a perfect panic, and Gen. LEE stated last night, publicly, that he must admit they had been shockingly whipped. I am hurrying everything forward to endeavor to press their retreat to the utmost.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, BOLIVAR, Sept. 15—10 A. M.

To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Information this moment received, completely confirms the rout and demoralization of the rebel army.

Gen. LEE is reported wounded, and GARLAND killed.

Gen. HOOKER, alone, has over a thousand more prisoners, seven hundred having been sent to Frederick.

It is stated that LEE gives his loss as *fifteen thousand*.

We are following as rapidly as the men can move.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 15.

The feeling here to-day is buoyant, in consequence of the official bulletins of Gen. McCLELLAN, announcing our success in Maryland.

Very little information from the scene of conflict has been received through private sources. We learn, however, that Gen. BURNSIDE, after leaving Frederick, made a detour and forced march, and came upon the enemy near Middletown by a side road, piercing his column, and cutting off a portion of his rear guard.

It is noteworthy that our new levies fought with the same steady gallantry as the veterans, and with more dash and enthusiasm.

From advices received this evening, there is no doubt that Gen. McCLELLAN apprehends that the rebels will endeavor to escape him by recrossing the Potomac into Virginia.

Private authority, entitled to great confidence, estimates the rebel force in Maryland at 150,000 men, besides a reserve in Virginia. Gen. LEE has assured the Marylanders that he has entered the State to remain, and they generally believe that he will make his words good. In consequence of both hands having been wounded in a former battle, he rides in an ambulance. JACKSON usually leads the advance, and LEE brings up the rear.

A letter from a member of Gen. McCLELLAN's Staff, says that the rebels, during their stay in Maryland thus far, have lost three men by desertion where they have gained one recruit. The five Maryland regiments were decimated by this cause, and others greatly suffered. It is known that not over seven hundred Marylanders have joined the rebel ranks while many times that number were expected.

One great feature of the campaign is the apathy of Maryland and the grand uprising of Pennsylvania for the Union. The energetic action of Gov. CURTIN is conceded to have materially aided Gen. McCLELLAN in his operations.

Active preparations are being made by the Medical Director here for the reception and care of the wounded. There are now about five thousand empty cots in the hospitals of the city now open, and several new hospitals will be ready to-morrow. Several hundred of our wounded in the late battle at South Mountain Pass, Maryland, are said already to have arrived in Frederick.

Notwithstanding the general elation in consequence of the successes in Maryland, many regard the whole rebel movement there as a feint, and look for an attack on Washington from the front. The force, however, for the defence of the city is ample.

THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 15.

The *Star*, of this evening, says:

At 9 A. M., to-day, the engagement at BURNSIDE's position had not been renewed. He was then in undisputed possession of the advantageous crest of the mountain, from which he drove the enemy on the night before. The fire that commenced at daybreak, to-day, was an attack of the enemy upon FRANKLIN's corps on the road to Harper's Ferry. No direct communication was had with that corps up to 9 o'clock this morning, the telegraph operator at the Point of Rocks being the party reporting that FRANKLIN was heartily engaged this morning some miles in front of him (the reporter.)

The division or army corps that yesterday morning occupied Hagerstown was not in yesterday's action, though it hastily retraced its steps in order to be in the fight to-day, which it could easily do, we apprehend. Neither SUMNER's army corps, nor COUCH's Division, were in yesterday's action, though both are doubtless supporting FRANKLIN to-day, as they were in position to do so yesterday evening.

The army corps of FITZ JOHN PORTER passed through Frederick to-day, at 3 A. M., and were to have arrived on the battle field at noon.

The rebels in the fight say that BRAGG&AGRAVE;RD expected to join them to-day with an army corps 40,000 strong. We have no idea that any such expectation of theirs can be realized. 40,000 efficient rebel troops were not left behind at Gordonsville, from where they say BRAGG&AGRAVE;RD is bringing them up.

BURNSIDE's position, won from the enemy in yesterday's battle, commands the only road from Hagerstown to the position where FRANKLIN is fighting to-day, we believe. Hence its great importance. To lose the use of it will be most damaging to the enemy, it is evident.

REPORTED BATTLE ON SATURDAY.

We find in the Washington Sunday *Chronicle* the following special dispatch:

ROCKVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 13.

Our army moved West at daybreak this morning, and by Sunday morning will be up with the enemy's rear, if his retreat has been taken up in the direction indicated by our scouts. A courier, who has just arrived here, reports that Gen. MILES had advanced from Harper's Ferry in force, meeting the enemy in full retreat towards Williamsport, where he no doubt intended to cross the Potomac.

A battle ensued, lasting for about five hours, when the enemy was repulsed with heavy loss, and fell back in some confusion toward Hagerstown. Gen. MILES pursued, and it is believed, will be promptly reinforced by Gen. McCLELLAN, when the last line of retreat open to the rebels will be securely possessed by our army, and the capture of the Confederate army in Maryland rendered probable. Our troops are reported to be in the best spirits, and anticipate a battle to-morrow, in which they look forward to certain victory.

LATE REPORTS FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Sunday Night, Sept. 14.

The entire army moved at daylight this morning. They will take the road to Harper's Ferry, in the hope of coming up with JACKSON and HILL before they cross. If they are this side of the river, we shall probably have a battle before night.

It is expected our main column will come up with the enemy this afternoon.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 15.

A dispatch from the Monocacy says that no firing has been heard there this morning, and it is presumed that the battle has not been renewed.

The body of Gen. RENO is expected to arrive here this afternoon.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 15.

The report *via* Philadelphia, that the rebels are planting guns on Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry, is incorrect. We hold Maryland Heights, and no one can plant guns there till we are defeated.

The *American* has a letter from Harper's Ferry, dated 10th, which says: "Col. MILES has sent us to-day thirty days' supply of provisions."

REPORTS RECEIVED IN HARRISBURGH.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 15.

The following intelligence from Harrisburgh is interesting, though it is not so late as Gen. McCLELLAN's dispatch.

Our scouts, who left Hagerstown at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, say that Gen. LONGSTREET's Division, with the exception of the brigade of Gen. TOOMBS, had left Hagerstown.

Citizens report that fighting had taken place near Middletown, and that Gen. McCLELLAN had been driven back two miles; and that the main rebel force was concentrated to cut off our rear by the time Gen. LEE or STUART's corps could reinforce the rebels.

Col. BAINE's cavalry and Gen. TOOMBS' brigade remained at Hagerstown.

Gen. LORING's Division, which was encamped on the Boonsboro' road, had also left.

A large body of our cavalry had arrived at Greencastle, cutting their way through from the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry.

There was fighting at Harper's Ferry, but Col MILES held his position.

Five rebel cavalry were captured at a point between Greencastle and the State line, and brought into Chambersburgh this morning by a squad of infantry.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 15.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, from Harrisburgh, says:

The rebels have fallen back two miles. Gen. LONGSTREET's Division has been sent to reinforce them. The battle will probably be renewed to-day.

The rebel pickets have fallen back within a mile and a half of Hagerstown.

Stonewall JACKSON has been whipped in three battles.

Col. MILES held his position at Harper's Ferry, but the rebels were planting guns on the Maryland Heights commanding the position of MILES. It is feared that Col. MILES will have to surrender.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Sept. 15.

The report in regard to the rebels planting guns on the Maryland heights is believed to be true, but if MILES could hold his position till noon, until reinforced, he felt confident of dislodging them.

Stragglers from the rebel army are scattered all along the road to Williamsport, where the enemy is, no doubt, crossing. The raising up of LONGSTREET's division was for the purpose of making the enemy stand.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Sept. 15.

An officer who just came from Chambersburgh contradicts the reported capture of 1,200 barrels of flour at Hagerstown by the rebels. He says they had not the necessary transportation at hand to effect their object. The citizens who left Chambersburgh and other places in the Valley are again returning to their respective homes.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN CHAMBERSBURGH.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Sunday, Sept. 14—9 P. M.

Parties arriving to-day from the neighborhood of Williamsport, report a portion of JACKSON's forces moving toward Martinsburgh for the purpose of capturing Col. WHITE and his command, *but he had evacuated the place two hours previously, and succeeded in reaching Harper's Ferry in safety.*

An engine sent from this place this afternoon proceeded as far as the State line, blowing the whistle as loud as possible. There were no signs of rebel pickets or companies.

Citizens living near the State line coming in to-night report no rebels in the neighborhood. They had evacuated Hagerstown, but what direction they proceeded he could not tell. Their pickets yesterday captured one of Capt. PALMER's men, refusing to accept his parole. He was carried off to prison.

SUPPLIES FOR HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 15.

The *American* has a letter from Harper's Ferry dated the 10th inst., which says that Col. WHITE has sent us to-day thirty days' supply of provisions.

GREAT REJOICING AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 15.

There was an impromptu glorification to-night over the news of McCLELLAN's victories. Bonfires, illuminations, firing of guns, and ringing of bells, spoke the enthusiasm and joy of the people on the first gleam of light after the long-continued gloom. Business was suspended, and the streets, full of people, presented the appearance of a national holiday.

GREAT REJOICING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 15.

This city to-day is in a perfect furor of excitement. Crowds throng the streets, cheering enthusiastically for Gen. McCLELLAN and the signal victory he has obtained over the rebels.

REJOICING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 15.

Gen. McCLELLAN's dispatches to-day caused much excitement and intense gratification throughout the city and State.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM FREDERICK.

The Triumphant Entry of the National Army into the City—Enthusiastic Ovation to Generals Burnside and McClellan—Brilliant Appearance of the City—The National Ensign Waving Everywhere—Rebels Captured, &c.

FREDERICK CITY, MD., Saturday, Sept. 13, 1862.

Thank God! we have at last found a truly loyal town in Maryland. The advance of Gen. BURNSIDE's command approached this city at a little before six o'clock last evening, having passed from Rockville to New-Market, and thence to this city. When within half a mile of the town the picket of STUART's rebel cavalry was discovered and driven in. At the main street (Patrick) a battery of two pieces was posted, which was opened upon our advance without doing any damage. Gen. BURNSIDE sent a battery to the front, one gun was speedily dismounted and the other silenced by our fire, when the Sixth New-York Cavalry made a charge up the street, and soon cleared the town of about 1,500 of STUART's Cavalry—the rear-guard of the rebel army. One dead rebel was found, and seven so badly wounded as to be left behind. On our side one man was killed and several were more or less severely wounded. Gen. BURNSIDE then entered the town at the head of his column, and *a more magnificent reception was never awarded to man.* The people illuminated their houses, the Stars and Stripes were thrown to the breeze, patriotic songs were sung, handkerchiefs were waved, houses which had been closed for days were thrown open, and officers and men were alike invited in, and the best the city could afford urged upon them, without money and without price. Gen. BURNSIDE's passage through the streets was blocked up by citizens eager to thank and bless him as their "deliverer." Ladies crowded about and insisted upon kissing his hands, and from the balconies of private residences he was showered with bouquets of flowers. Old men and women shed tears of joy, and the young and middle-aged cheered. This is no overdrawn picture, it will give the reader only a faint idea of the hearty reception awarded to the people of this place by the advance of the Union troops to protect them from the remaining Stuarts, Lees, Johnsons, etc., of the rebel army. Of course, there is to be found here and there a Secessionist in this city, so there is in New-York, but these are the exception, and not the rule.

At about 9 o'clock this morning, Gen. McCLELLAN arrived. As he approached the city he was warmly greeted by the troops, and upon passing through the main street, his way was blocked up by the people in a similar demonstration, and equally enthusiastic to that awarded to Gen. BURNSIDE last evening. Both were affected to tears in spite of themselves, because it was really the first loyal demonstration since the army re-entered Maryland. In the long weary march from Washington to this place, not a national flag, not a cheer, but cold hospitality met our troops on every hand. If there are any Union people on that road they have a peculiar faculty of hiding the fact. Loyal men here say that the majority of the people in the country are loyal, but they are half frightened to death; they dare not show any Union sentiment, fearing that, by the next turn of the wheel, the rebels will be in their midst, and that punishment will follow.

The rebel officers, wherever they have been, have treated the citizens with a great deal of courtesy, but they have as generally forced upon them their worthless Confederate notes and scrip in exchange for provisions, or anything else they desired. The merchants and others who had articles to sell, upon the rebel forces entering town last Wednesday, closed their places of business, and refused to sell their wares; STUART threatened to use force, unless the stores were opened, and then the merchants concealed the bulk of their stocks and opened their doors. One of the largest harness-makers in town saved his stock by placing small lots at the houses of his friends, leaving in his store a small quantity of the most undesirable articles. At one store Col. GUARDS (of the Charleston *Mercury*, and formerly of New-Bedford, Mass.) called at a store, and insisted upon paying for goods he wanted in Confederate notes. The merchant happened to be a man who did not hesitate to utter his Union sentiments freely, and he told the gallant rebel that the Confederate notes were not worth the paper they were printed on.

The Colonel, in reply to this, asked: "And, pray, what may be your political sentiments in regard to the present troubles?"

MERCHANT.—I am a Union man, Sir, and always intend to remain one.

COLONEL.—Indeed! Are there many people like you here?

MERCHANT.—Yes, Sir. We have voted on secession, and this district gave three thousand majority for the Union.

COLONEL.—Yes, at the point of the bayonet!

MERCHANT.—No, Sir—there were neither bayonets nor muskets to intimidate us. Every man was free to vote as he pleased.

COLONEL.—*Then we have been most damnably deceived.*

The merchant then wanted to know why the rebels wanted to disturb the peace of the State by coming here, to which the Colonel again replied that they had been deceived—that they had received *thousands* of letters from Maryland stating that the people were oppressed by the Lincoln Government, but that they (the rebel troops) *had been treated, since their arrival here, d——d coolly*, and "I feel like h—ll." The above is from a highly respectable citizen of this place, and can be relied upon as true.

To-day this city presents a most brilliant appearance—the troops are everywhere greeted with cheers, the waving of flags and handkerchiefs, as they pass along the streets—stores and houses are thrown open—young ladies and misses throng the streets, wearing miniature flags, and one feels as he passes along that he is indeed a welcome visitor.

Col. E. KIMBALL, of the Ninth New-York, (HAWKINS' Zouaves), this morning received a private note notifying him that a certain house contained a number of rebel recruits. He visited the place and secured eleven of the rascals. Not less than a thousand rebel soldiers have been found concealed in cellars, barns, hay-stacks and garrets, and, for the most part, they are shoeless, and a very forlorn looking set of men. The first of the cavalry are now in search of a body of 5,000 rebels said to be concealed in a piece of woods near by.

As I write there is firing in the direction of Fairview, a little town in the Catoctin Mountain, five miles distant. Gen. BURNSIDE's force has gone in that direction. As the Hawkins Zouaves passed through the city, 750 strong, they were applauded frequently by the people for their soldierly appearance. It is in fact one of the best regiments in the service, and is commanded by Col. KIMBALL, who has distinguished himself upon numerous battle-fields.

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 5 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

Full Particulars of the Splendid Victory of Saturday.

Invincible Bravery of the National Forces.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 15.

The following extracts are from the *American's* special:

FREDERICK, Monday, Sept. 15—2 P. M.

The news that reaches here from the front, coming through a variety of sources, is all of a gloriously encouraging character. Our troops have been driving the enemy ever since they left Frederick, and yesterday fought them for four hours in a general engagement, defeated them, and sent them flying in rapid retreat to get out of "My Maryland."

The scene of the fight yesterday was upon what is called generally the "Scared Mountains," of the Catoctin range, but on the map is called South Mountains.

Our forces on Saturday drove the rebel rear guard out of Middletown, and our advance halted that night a short distance beyond that village.

Early on Sunday morning the onward movement was resumed by Gen. McCLELLAN. The Rebels were directly in front and retreated slowly and resolutely, contesting every foot of ground. Up to about 2 o'clock the engagement was principally with artillery.

The rebels placed their batteries in every advantageous position, and shelled our advance. Our artillery replied, and the firing at times was very heavy, but the advantage, from the higher ground they occupied, being with the rebels in this artillery practice, our Generals changed more upon their infantry, and heavy columns were pushed successively forward, driving the enemy back, until about half the ascent of the main mountain was gained.

In doing this work some desperate charges were made by our troops, in which BUCKEYES and HOOSIERS and REGULARS, formerly McDOWELL's, particularly distinguished themselves.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock the rebels were found drawn up in line of battle, their left covering Turner's Gap, through which the pike to Hagerstown passes, and their left extending to Crampton's Gap.

Our right was led by Gen. HOOKER in the advance, with Gen. FRANKLIN on the left, and Gen. BURNSIDE's corps in the centre. Gen. HEINTZELMAN's corps was pressing up in the rear, and was, I believe, in reserve. Some portions of it may have participated in the fight.

When the enemy were thus found drawn up in line of battle on their chosen position, the engagement at once became general and fierce. The musketry fire, as described by officers wounded in the battle and now here, was the most continuous and sustained of the war. It rolled rapidly and fiercely from right to left and back and foward with irresistible fury. Our artillery was brought splendidly up, and played its part, as usual, well.

For two hours this continuous exchange of musketry and artillery continued, until the enemy began to show signs of wavering. Our extreme right had been gradually but surely pushing the enemy, crowding him toward the "gap" and threatening his flank.

At 5 o'clock a general charge was ordered, and our men responding willingly and bravely to the call, sprang forward with an impetus that carried all before it.

The rebels fell back, endeavoring again to bring their disordered column into line of battle, but failed. Wildly cheering and determined to win, our lines pushed forward, and drove the enemy from point to point, and as the last rays of the sun gilded the mountain and reached its summit,

The pass was won, and the enemy were in rapid and disordered retreat down the slope, toward Boonsboro. The pursuit was continued for two miles down the mountains, until darkness put an end to the contest.

Our troops bivouacked for the night on the battle-field, whilst our pickets extended some three miles forward, and beyond the little village of Bolivar, (not the Bolivar of Harper's Ferry.)

The rebels left their killed and many of their wounded on the field. My informants knew no knowledge of the enemy's loss, except where they were engaged immediately on the right, and can, therefore, give no estimate of the general loss on either side. They found the ground over which they passed thickly strewn with rebel dead and wounded.

In a cornfield, where a desperate stand was made, there was marked evidence of the severity with which they had been punished. Our own loss, it is believed, is very much less, perhaps not half that of the enemy.

Our men fought the whole day with desperate valor, which in a battle, often proves that there is safety in temerity. They literally drove the enemy all the time, giving them no time to rally, no opportunity to recover, and thus kept them at a disadvantage.

Our veterans have added new laurels to those gained on other well-fought fields, whilst new regiments did far better than one would have ventured to hope. Enthusiasm made up for their inexperience, and they rivalled their older companions in arms in the steadiness with which they went under fire.

Among our losses we have to lament Gen. RENO. He was killed by a rifle-ball whilst feeling the position of the enemy on Sunday.

I hear of the loss of no other of our General officers. As to our loss of Field and Line officers we have no reports.

We have numerous, and no doubt extravagant rumors here of the loss of the enemy.

Gen. LEE is reported killed, and the best part of LONGSTREET's Division captured. Tracing these reports as far as I am able, I find that Gen. LEE is reported, by prisoners taken, as wounded, and some say killed. Gen. GARLAND, of Virginia, was certainly killed.

Of prisoners, probably from 1,500 to 2,000 have been captured, independently of wounded left on the field.

Some intermittent artillery firing was heard early this morning, but from the general quiet in front, it is evident that no battle was in progress to-day.

The reports are that the rebels made good use of their feet during the night, and that this morning they were in rapid retreat toward the river, rendering it doubtful whether they would be overtaken before they had put the Potomac between themselves and Gen. McCLELLAN.

The hope is that Gen. HEINTZELMAN's Corps, being comparatively fresh, will be enabled to push after them, and embarrass, if not prevent their retreat.

Much anxiety is felt here to learn the condition of affairs at Harper's Ferry, where it is known Col MILES is hardly pushed by Stonewall JACKSON. Capt COLE was sent from there on Saturday night to communicate with Gen. McCLELLAN. Through his knowledge of the roads he got safely across the enemy's lines and met Gen. McCLELLAN at Middletown on Sunday.

His report is (I gather it second-hand) that the rebels on Friday advanced in such force on the Maryland heights, coming up from the rear, that our people were forced to abandon the battery there.

The retreat was, however, done systematically. The guns were spiked, and then thrown over the precipice, and most or all of the men escaped over to the Ferry.

JACKSON had also possession of London Heights, the madness of Col. MILES' force rendering it impossible for him to maintain these detached posts.

On Sunday the rebels endeavored to place batteries on Maryland and London Heights, but were so severely shelled that they did not accomplish their object.

Some firing was heard at Monocacy Junction about noon to-day, apparently at Harper's Ferry, and this encourages the hope that Col. MILES still holds out.

If the enemy is aiming, as now seems almost certain, for the fords of the Upper Potomac, he must necessarily abandon his designs upon Harper's Ferry.

There are also rumors that Gen. SIGEL has gone to the assistance of Col. MILES *via* Leesburg.

Certain it is that SIGEL has not been seen this way, and hence it is conjectured that he has been detached upon important mission.

The MILES fate, however, is felt to be serious, and it will be a relief to hear that he is safe.

LATEST REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 15.

An officer, slightly wounded in the battle yesterday, who arrived here this day, represents that the fight took place three or four miles west of Middletown, Frederick County at the foot of the first mountain ridge west. The enemy were strongly posted there; but our men, with the most determined courage, drove them up the mountain through a strip of wood, corn-fields, and open ground. The rebels made occasional stands behind walls and fences, but were driven thence to the top of the mountain and over into the valley, when, it being now night, our troops were called from further pursuit. Not one of our men faltered.

This part of the contest was maintained by our troops of the centre. Two colonels were among the rebel slain found on the field this morning.

The battle was fought principally with infantry on our part, it being impracticable to bring the artillery into full play. Gen. GIBBONS, however, with much toil, succeeded in getting a battery upon the mountain to the right of the infantry, and did execution.

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A captured rebel Lieutenant said it was their intention to mass all their forces to-day.

Gen. HATCH is represented as having been wounded in the leg. Gen. RENO was killed either while seeking a position for a battery or reconnoitering the ground.

REPORTS OF THE BALTIMORE SECESH.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 15—Midnight.

Secessionists here have little to say about the news from McCLELLAN's army, consoling themselves with reports that the rebels have recrossed the Potomac lower down, and turned the tables on him. One large canard declared that BRAGG&AGRAVE;RD has crossed with 120,000 men, and driven McCLELLAN to Georgetown Heights.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The Rebels Lately Menacing Cincinnati Fallen Back Four Miles Beyond Florence.

GOOD NEWS FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 15.

All business was resumed to-day except the sale of liquor.

At four P. M. the various military organizations will assemble and drill.

The rebels have fallen back only four miles south of Florence. This is stated to be owing to the scarcity of water, but it is supposed they are awaiting reinforcements.

The rebels have left Maysville and gone to Paris.

Advices from Cumberland Gap to Aug. 31, represent that Gen. MORGAN's force is in fine spirits. He is scouring the country in all directions for forage and will hold out until relieved.

The rebels are still in his front but not in his rear, all the rebels in Kentucky having joined Gen. KIRBY SMITH.

Gen. MORGAN made a raid at Rogers' Gap, killing six and wounding six and taking a whole rebel company prisoners, without losing a man.

THE VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

Particulars of the Brilliant Affair at Munfordsville.

Decided Defeat and Fearful Slaughter of the Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 15.

Further particulars of the Munfordsville fight have been received from Mr. THOMAS, who arrived from there this evening. He was present during the battle.

The rebels, under Gen. DUNCAN, numbered from 5,000 to 7,000, including cavalry, artillery and infantry. The rebels made the attack from both sides of the river, and boldly advanced to our breastworks. They were repulsed with fearful loss.

The National forces under Gen. WILDER numbered about 2,500 at the commencement of the fight. They were reinforced by Col. DUNHAM, with the Fiftieth Indiana Regiment. The first the rebels knew of his whereabouts was his pouring in a volley, killing many and stampeding the balance.

The National loss was 68 men killed and 27 wounded. The rebel loss was from 500 to 700 killed and wounded. The rebels who brought a flag of truce admit a loss of 400 killed. Two pieces of artillery were captured from the enemy.

The bridge at Bacon Creek has been destroyed.

The rebel BRAGG is supposed to be at Glasgow.

THE FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

No Further Particulars Received—The National Advance Reported to be at Ripley—Cannonading Heard Yesterday.

GALLIPOLIS, Monday, Sept. 15.

Col. LIGHTBURN's advance reached Ripley, Va., at 10 o'clock last night.

Passengers on the Marietta and Cincinnati Road, from the West this morning, report that heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Ravenswood, on the Ohio River.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Further Particulars of the Fight at Washington—Heavy Losses of the Rebels—Services of the Gunboat Louisiana.

Correspondence of the New-York Times,

NEWBERN, N. C., Sept. 9, 1862.

Further particulars of the affair at Washington last Saturday, received since I wrote you, show a much heavier rebel loss than was first reported. Nearly two hundred of the enemy's dead had been brought in when the last steamer left the town, showing that the shell from the United States gunboat *Louisiana* did terrific and almost unparalleled execution. To Acting-Lieut. R. T. RENSHAW, commanding the *Louisiana*, and to his officers and men, the highest applause is due for their energy and promptitude. The coolness and precision with which they managed their part in the action saved this important point from the occupancy of the rebels, who would, had it not been for their aid, have succeeded in capturing our entire garrison and in burning the town. The fearful punishment of the invaders will remove them, unless accessions in future, and convince them of the folly of attempting to regain any portion of their lost ground in this Department. A considerable force will probably be assembled before they undertake a similar enterprise.

Recruiting among the North Carolinians is progressing in the most satisfactory manner, and Major-Gen. FOSTER expects soon to have in the field, and in Newbern, others, a large force of loyal native volunteers.

F.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3426. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GLORIOUS NEWS

The Rebel Army of Invasion Being Terribly Punished.

A Great Battle at Hagerstown Heights on Sunday.

The Defeat and Rout of the Rebels at All Points.

Splendid Conduct of Our Troops, New and Old.

THE HEIGHTS CARRIED BY STORM.

DEATH OF THE GALLANT GEN. RENO.

The Rebels in Full Flight Toward the Potomac.

OUR ARMY PRESSING THEM CLOSELY

The Rebel Gen. Lee Wounded, and Gen. Garland Killed.

An Acknowledged Rebel Loss of Fifteen Thousand.

MANY PRISONERS CAPTURED.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
THREE MILES BEYOND MIDDLETOWN,
Sunday, Sept. 14—9:40 P. M.

H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

After a very severe engagement, the corps of Gen. HOOKER and Gen. RENO have carried the height commanding the Hagerstown road by storm.

The troops behaved magnificently—they never fought better.

Gen. FRANKLIN has been hotly engaged on the extreme left. I do not yet know the result, except that the firing indicates progress on his part.

The action continued until after dark, and terminated, leaving us in possession of the entire crest.

It has been a glorious victory.

I cannot yet tell whether the enemy will retreat during the night, or appear in increased force during the morning.

I regret to add that the gallant and able Gen. RENO is killed.

GEORGE S. McCLELLAN, Major General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sept. 15, 1862—3 O'clock A. M.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I am happy to inform you that Gen. FRANKLIN'S success on the left was as complete as that on the centre and right, and resulted in his getting possession of the Gap, after a severe engagement in all parts of the line.

The troops, old and new, behaved with the utmost steadiness and gallantry, carrying, with but little assistance from our own artillery, very strong positions defended by artillery and infantry.

I do not think our loss very severe.

The corps of Gens. D. H. HILL and LONGSTREET were engaged with our right.

We have taken a considerable number of prisoners.

The enemy disappeared during the night. Our troops are now advancing in pursuit. I do not know where he will next be found.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sept. 15, 1862—8 o'clock A. M.

Henry W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I have just learned from Gen. HOOKER, in the advance, who states that the information is perfectly reliable that the enemy is making for the river in a perfect panic, and Gen. LEE stated last night, publicly, that he must admit they had been shockingly whipped. I am hurrying everything forward to endeavor to press their retreat to the utmost.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
BOLIVAR, Sept. 15—10 A. M.

To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Information this moment received, completely confirms the rout and demoralization of the rebel army.

Gen. LEE is reported wounded, and GARLAND killed. Gen. HOOKER, alone, has over a thousand more prisoners, seven hundred having been sent to Frederick.

It is stated that LEE gives his loss as *fifteen thousand.*

We are following as rapidly as the men can move.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 15.

The feeling here to-day is buoyant, in consequence of the official bulletins of Gen. McCLELLAN, announcing our success in Maryland.

Very little information from the scene of conflict has been received through private sources. We learn, however, that Gen. BURNSIDE, after leaving Frederick, made a detour and forced march, and came upon the enemy near Middletown by a side road, piercing his columns and cutting off a portion of his rear guard.

It is noteworthy that our new levies fought with the same steady gallantry as the veterans, and with more dash and enthusiasm.

Rebel advices received this evening, there is no doubt that Gen. McCLELLAN apprehends that the rebels will endeavor to escape him by recrossing the Potomac into Virginia.

Private authority, entitled to great confidence, estimates the rebel force in Maryland at 150,000 men, besides a reserve in Virginia. Gen. LEE has assured the Marylanders that he has entered the State to remain, and they generally believe that he will make his words good. In consequence of both hands having been wounded in a former battle, he rides in an ambulance. JACKSON usually leads the advance, and LEE brings up the rear.

A letter from a member of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff, says that the rebels, during their stay in Maryland thus far, have lost three men by desertion where they have gained one recruit. The five Maryland regiments were decimated by this cause, and others greatly suffered. It is known that not over seven hundred Marylanders have joined the rebel ranks while many times that number were expected.

One great feature of the campaign is the apathy of Maryland and the grand uprising of Pennsylvania for the Union. The energetic action of Gov. CURTIN is conceded to have materially aided Gen. McCLELLAN in his operations.

Active preparations are being made by the Medical Director here for the reception and care of the wounded. There are now about five thousand empty cots in the hospitals of the city now open, and several new hospitals will be ready to-morrow. Several hundred of our wounded in the late battle at South Mountain Pass, Maryland, are said already to have arrived in Frederick.

Notwithstanding the general elation in consequence of the successes in Maryland, many regard the whole rebel movement there as a feint, and look for an attack on Washington from the front. The force, however, for the defence of the city is ample.

THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 15.

The *Star*, of this evening, says

At 9 A. M., to-day, the engagement at BURNSIDE'S position had not been renewed. He was then in undisputed possession of the advantageous crest of the mountain, from which he drove the enemy on the night before. The fire that commenced at daybreak, to-day, was an attack of the enemy upon FRANKLIN'S corps on the road to Harper's Ferry. No direct communication was had with that corps up to 9 o'clock this morning, the telegraph operator at the Point of Rocks being the party reporting that FRANKLIN was heartily engaged this morning some miles in front of him (the reporter.)

The division or army corps that yesterday morning occupied Hagerstown was not in yesterday's action, though it hastily retraced its steps in order to be in the fight to-day, which it could easily do, we apprehend. Neither SUMNER'S army corps, nor COUCH'S Division, were in yesterday's action, though both are doubtless supporting FRANKLIN to-day, as they were in position to do so yesterday evening.

The army corps of Fitz JOHN PORTER passed through Frederick to-day, at 3 A. M. and were to have arrived on the battle-field at noon.

The rebels in the fight say that BRECKINRIDGE expected to join them to-day with an army corps 40,000 strong. We have no idea that any such expectation of theirs can be realized. 40,000 efficient rebel troops were not left behind at Gordonsville, from where they say BRECKINRIDGE is bringing them up.

BURNSIDE'S position, won from the enemy in yesterday's battle, commands the only road from Hagerstown to the position where FRANKLIN is fighting to-day, we believe. Hence its great importance. To lose the use of it would be most damaging to the enemy, it is evident.

REPORTED BATTLE ON SATURDAY.

We had on the Washington Sunday *Chronicle* the following special dispatch

ROCKVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 13.

Our army moved West at daybreak this morning, and by Sunday morning will be up with the enemy's rear, if his retreat has been taken up in the direction indicated by our scouts. A courier, who has just arrived here, reports that Gen. MILES had advanced from Harper's Ferry in force, meeting the enemy in full retreat towards Williamsport, where he no doubt intended to cross the Potomac.

A battle ensued, lasting for about five hours, when the enemy was repulsed with heavy loss, and fell back in some confusion toward Hagerstown. Gen. MILES is pursuing, and, it is believed, will be promptly reinforced by Gen. McCLELLAN, when the last line of retreat open to the rebels will be securely possessed by our army, and the capture of the Confederate army in Maryland rendered probable. Our troops are reported to be in the best spirits, and anticipate a battle to-morrow, in which they look forward to certain victory.

LATE REPORTS FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Sunday Night, Sept. 14.

The entire army moved at daylight this morning. They will take the road to Harper's Ferry, in the hope of coming up with JACKSON and HILL before they cross. If they are this side of the river, we shall probably have a battle before night.

It is expected our main column will come up with the enemy this afternoon.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 15.

A dispatch from the Monocacy says that no firing has been heard there this morning, and it is presumed that the battle has not been renewed.

The body of Gen. RENO is expected to arrive here this afternoon.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 15.

The report via Philadelphia, that the rebels are planting guns on Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry is incorrect. We hold Maryland Heights, and no one can plant guns there till we are defeated.

The *American* has a letter from Harper's Ferry, dated 10th, which says "Col. WHITE has sent us today thirty days' supply of provisions."

REPORTS RECEIVED IN HARRISBURGH.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 15.

The following intelligence from Harrisburgh is interesting though it is not so late as Gen. McCLELLAN'S dispatches.

Our scouts, who left Hagerstown at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, say that Gen. LONGSTREET'S Division, with the exception of the Brigade of Gen. TOOMBS, had left Hagerstown.

Citizens report that fighting had taken place near Williamsport, and that Gen. McCLELLAN had been driven back five miles, and that the final issue was expected, as to cause it necessary to order Gen. BANKS'S corps to reinforce the rebels.

Col. IRWIN'S cavalry and Gen. TOOMBS' Brigade remained at Hagerstown.

Gen. LORING'S Division, which was encamped on the Boonsboro' road, had also left.

A large body of our cavalry had arrived at Greencastle, cutting their way through from the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry.

There was fighting at Harper's Ferry, but Col MILES held his position.

Five rebel cavalry were captured at a point between Greencastle and the State line, and brought into Chambersburgh this morning by a squad of infantry.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 15.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, from Harrisburgh, says

The rebels have fallen back two miles. Gen. LONGSTREET'S Division has been sent to reinforce them. The battle will probably be renewed to-day.

The rebel pickets have fallen back within a mile and a half of Hagerstown.

Stonewall JACKSON has been whipped in three battles.

Col. MILES held his position at Harper's Ferry, but the rebels were planting guns on the Maryland Heights commanding the position of MILES. It is feared that Col. MILES will have to surrender.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Sept 15.

The report in regard to the rebels planting guns on the Mayrland heights is believed to be true, but if MILES could hold his position till noon, until reinforced, he fell confident of dislodging them.

Stragglers from the rebel army are scattered all along the road to Williamsport, where the enemy is, no doubt, crossing. The raising up of LONGSTREET'S division was for the purpose of making the enemy stand.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Sept. 15.

An officer who just came from Chambersburgh contradicts the reported capture of 1,200 barrels of flour at Hagerstown by the rebels. He says they had not the necessary transportation at hand to effect their object. The citizens who left Chambersburgh and other places in the Valley are again returning to their respective homes.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN CHAMBERSBURGH.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Sunday, Sept. 14—9 P. M.

Parties arriving to-day from the neighborhood of Williamsport, report a portion of JACKSON'S forces moving toward Martinsburgh for the purpose of capturing Col. WHITE and his command, *but he had evacuated the place two hours previously, and succeeded in reaching Harper's Ferry in safety.*

An engine sent from this place this afternoon proceeded as far as the State line, blowing the whistle as loud as possible. There were no signs of rebel pickets or companies.

Citizens living near the State line coming in to-night report no rebels in the neighborhood. They had evacuated Hagerstown, but what direction they proceeded he could not tell. Their pickets yesterday captured one of Capt. PALMER'S men, refusing to accept his parole. He was carried off to prison.

SUPPLIES FOR HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 15.

The *American* has a letter from Harper's Ferry dated the 10th inst., which says that Col. WHITE has sent us to-day thirty days' supply of provisions.

GREAT REJOICING AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept 15.

There was an impromptu glorification to-night over the news of McCLELLAN'S victories. Bonfires, illuminations, firing of guns, and ringing of bells, spoke the enthusiasm and joy of the people on the first gleam of light after the long-continued gloom. Business was suspended and the streets, full of people, presented the appearance of a national holiday.

GREAT REJOICING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept 15.

This city to-day is in a perfect furor of excitement. Crowds throng the streets, cheering enthusiastically for Gen McCLELLAN and the signal victory he has obtained over the rebels.

REJOICING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 15.

Gen. McCLELLAN'S dispatches to-day caused much excitement and intense gratification throughout the city and State.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM FREDERICK.

The Triumphant Entry of the National Army into the City—Enthusiastic Ovation to Generals Burnside and McClellan—Brilliant Appearance of the City—The National Ensign Waving Everywhere—Rebels Captured, &c.

FREDERICK CITY, MD.,
Saturday, Sept. 13, 1862.

Thank GOD we have at last found a truly loyal town in Maryland. The advance of Gen. BURNSIDE'S command approached this city at a little before six o'clock last evening, having passed from Rockville to New-Market, and thence to this city. When within half a mile of the town the picket of SIBLEY'S rebel cavalry was discovered and driven in. At the main street (Patrick) a battery of two pieces was posted which was opened upon our advance without doing any damage. Gen. BURNSIDE sent a battery to the front, one gun was speedily dismounted and the other silenced by our fire, when the Sixth New-York Cavalry made a charge up the street, and soon cleared the town of about 1,500 of STUART'S Cavalry—the rear-guard of the rebel army. One dead rebel was found, and seven so badly wounded as to be left behind. On our side one man was killed and several were more or less severely wounded. Gen. BURNSIDE then entered the town at the head of his column, and a *more magnificent reception was never awarded to man.* The people illuminated their houses, the Stars and Stripes were thrown to the breeze, patriotic songs were sung, handkerchiefs were waved, houses which had been closed for days were thrown open, and officers and men were alike invited in, and the best the city could afford urged upon them, without money and without price. Gen. BURNSIDE'S passage through the streets was blocked up by citizens eager to thank God bless him as their "deliverer." Ladies crowded about and insisted upon kissing his hands, and from the balconies of private residences he was showered with bouquets of flowers. Old men and women shed tears of joy, and the young and middle-aged cheered. This is no over-drawn picture: it will give the reader only a faint idea of the happiness imparted to the people of this place by the approach of Union force to protect them from the [illegible] hind which no straggler, of whatever corps or regiment, should be permitted to remain, unless the straggler's company is to the rear. If the divisions have any cavalry with them, it will scour the country on the flanks, if not, then infantry flankers of the rear guard must perform that office. The bayonet must be used to enforce obedience to these orders.

The Inspector-Generals of Corps should be specially active to see that these instructions are executed.

Provost-Marshals will send cavalry when they have it on all roads to their rear to hurry up stragglers. No straggler should be permitted to halt until he has joined his proper regiment.

On all forks of roads, corps commanders should leave mounted men if they have them; if not, then footmen, to remain during the passage of the corps and come up with the rear guards, to show which way the troops have marched. The Provost-Marshals of Corps or Divisions should take measures to occupy every dwelling in the vicinity of the line of march of the troops, and prevent any intrusion on the part of officers or men. All damages to fences or crops, all marauding and trespassing will be prevented as far as possible. Marauders will be at once brought to trial by Division Commanders, and the sentence of death will be executed, if awarded by the Court, with promptness and as publicly as possible.

Any officer of any regiment or corps whatever is authorized to order forward or arrest any straggler of any regiment in the army. Resistance to such exercise of authority will be at the risk of death.

By command of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

LETTER FROM CLARKSBURGH.

The Advance of the Army—Maryland Secessionists—Thieving Soldiers—Our Pickets Shelled from Hyattstown.

CLARKSBURGH, Md., Friday, Sept. 12, 1862.

No event of particular importance has transpired in this portion of Maryland, since the recent advance of the Union army, that may not be considered contraband, and which, if published, would subject your correspondent to punishment under the rules and regulations now in force. Suffice it to say that the army is advancing as rapidly as circumstances permit, and is in good condition, and the men in good spirits, notwithstanding long marches and the late disheartening retreats all have participated in. The soldiers have been allowed the largest liberty in regard to foraging, a fact of itself which, in a country in line with all the necessaries of life, so different from their late experience in Virginia, is sufficient to make a soldier happy. The chief objection to this license, so far as the service is concerned, is the temptation it creates for men to straggle. Heretofore, in other States, straggling has been attended with great suffering, by reason of want of food. On the contrary, here are to be obtained all of the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life. The country people who own lands in the vicinity of the route of the army are heavy losers, not only in the way of crops and live-stock, but their fruit and ornamental trees, fences and other fixtures which go so far to make country life desirable, have been destroyed and, in some cases, in the most wanton manner, by the soldiers. These are necessary evils attendant upon a state of war, I know, and the lesson upon the people of this State may prove a benefit rather than a curse. While there is but little, if any openly expressed sympathy for the rebel cause here should a majority of the people no doubt really feel more sympathy for the rebel than the Union cause. While they express a warm attachment for the Union "as it was," they in the same breath find some excuse for the rebels in armament that they seek the Union destroyed, but the *rights* of the South ought to be respected. Gen. LINCOLN'S "policy" is as much and as bitterly condemned here *by all classes* as I have found it to be by men actually engaged in the rebel service. They define the policy to be "Emancipation and Confiscation"—and this they cannot submit to. In a conversation to-day with an old resident of this county, a Henry Clay Whig and one of the largest slave holders in the State, while professing to be a Union man, uttered sentiments similar to the above.

The indiscriminate robbery practiced by our soldiers is unquestionably doing much toward forcing the semi-Unionists in this State into a support of the rebel cause. This very day I saw stragglers from the Eighty-second New-York and Tammany regiments deliberately load several hogs in presence of the proprietor—a strong Union man—against the remonstrance of officers and owner, and in a bad the cool audacity to ask the proprietor for the use of heifers to cook the hogs which they had stolen. This man, before had had fruit trees and corn destroyed, and had also been furnishing the officers of our army with meals at 25 cents, and articles of provisions at similar moderate prices. Rely upon it, that this treatment by our soldiers is doing the Union cause much harm.

OUR SCOUTS DRIVEN IN.

At an early hour this morning a portion of the First New-York Cavalry, under command of Maj. ADAMS, and a squadron of Regular Cavalry, were driven in from a position near Hyattstown. Twenty-seven shells were fired at them from the hill as off-shoot of Sugar Loaf Mountain, one of which exploded under a horse belonging to the New-York Cavalry, but without doing any injury. The rebels also attempted that night to get the range of a house in the outskirts of this village, but unsuccessfully. Be not surprised at any moment to hear of a battle, and when it comes, rely upon it, it will be a severe one. The rebels are evidently to make their last stand, and the Union forces cannot afford to lose another battle.

The army now moves in parallel columns by brigade, or division, right in front.

You will perceive how readily the whole force can be formed into line of battle entrenched.

P. S. Since writing the above I have received additional and important information from a reliable source. The rebels have fallen back from Frederick City toward Hagerstown, Md. Our scouts were upon Sugar Loaf Mountain—before reported as strongly fortified—last night, but found no enemy there. We now occupy that commanding position.

The advance of Gen. SLOCUM'S force marched into Urbanna last night without opposition, and Gen. BURNSIDE is at New-Market, across the railroad.

From these facts, one or two things are certain, that either the rebel force is trying to escape on the northern slope of the mountains above Frederick City or that they are making a rush for Pennsylvania. The latter theory seems too improbable to be entertained.

MAJ.-GEN. RENO.

Gen. JESSE L. RENO, who was killed on Sunday while gallantly capturing the Heights on the Hagerstown road, was born in Virginia in 1825, and was consequently 37 years of age at the time of his death. He was a graduate of West Point of the class of 1846, in which year he was commissioned a brevet Second Lieutenant of Ordnance. In the Mexican war he won great distinction by his gallant bearing and meritorious conduct, and while still a Second Lieutenant, was honored with the brevet ranks of First Lieutenant and Captain, which he won at the battles of Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec, in the latter of which he was severely wounded.

On his return from Mexico he was appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point, which post he held for six months; and for eighteen months afterward he was Secretary to the Artillery Board, during which he was engaged in testing heavy ordnance and projectiles succeeded, in all which he brought to bear great talent, good scientific attainments and industry. He was [illegible] time on the Coast Survey; then on topographical duty in the West; for a year engaged in building a military road from Big Sioux River to St. Paul, Minn. From 1854 to 1857 he was stationed at Frankfort Arsenal, near Philadelphia. He was afterward Chief Ordnance Officer to Gen. A. S. JOHNSON in the Utah Expedition, and remained there till 1859, when he was detached and sent to Mount Vernon Arsenal, Alabama. He was afterward stationed at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was when the rebellion broke out.

He was one of the officers selected by Gen. BURNSIDE himself, to accompany him in his expedition, and approved, by his unvarying gallantry and conduct in North Carolina, the choice of his superior officer. He was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers Nov. 12 of last year; distinguished himself at Roanoke and Newbern, and was considered one of the bravest and most promising officers in the service. When BURNSIDE'S army was brought up from North Carolina last month, RENO was put in command of a Division, and in the battles before Washington, under Gen. POPE, in August, greatly distinguished himself. He participated in the recent battle of Bull Run, and was temporarily placed in command of McDOWELL'S *Corps d'Armée*, after the battle. After these events he returned to the Capital with POPE'S army, and a few days ago marched with his fine command against the rebels in Maryland. In the first action of importance in this campaign he has fallen a sacrifice. In this sad event his country's service loses an officer whose great military accomplishments, fine intellect, lofty moral character, and personal heroism, have given him a high and enduring place on the roll of honor.

Gen. McCLELLAN, his superior officer, and Gen. JACKSON, his enemy, as well as BEAUREGARD, were classmates of Gen. RENO at West Point.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The Rebels Lately Menacing Cincinnati Fallen Back Four Miles Beyond Florence.

GOOD NEWS FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 15.

All business was resumed to-day except the sale of liquor.

At four P. M. the various military organizations will assemble and drill.

The rebels have fallen back only four miles south of Florence. This is stated to be owing to the scarcity of water, but it is supposed they are awaiting reinforcements.

The rebels have left Maysville and gone to Paris.

Advices from Cumberland Gap to Aug. 31, represent that Gen. MORGAN'S force is in fine spirits. He is scouring the country in all directions for forage and will hold out until relieved.

The rebels are still in his front but not in his rear, all the rebels in Kentucky having joined Gen. KIRBY SMITH.

Gen. MORGAN made a raid at Rogers' Gap, killing six and wounding six, and taking a whole rebel scouting party prisoners, without losing a man.

THE VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

Particulars of the Brilliant Affair at Munfordsville.

Decided Defeat and Fearful Slaughter of the Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 15.

Further particulars of the Munfordsville fight have been received from Mr. THOMAS, who arrived from there this evening. He was present during the battle.

The rebels, under Gen. DUNCAN, numbered from 5,000 to 7,000, including cavalry, artillery and infantry. The rebels made the attack from both sides of the river, and boldly advanced to our breastworks. They were repulsed with fearful loss.

The National forces under Gen. WILDER numbered about 2,500 at the commencement of the fight. They were reinforced by Col. DUNHAM, with the Fiftieth Indiana Regiment. The first the rebels knew of his whereabouts was his pouring in a volley, killing many and stampeding the balance.

The National loss was 68 men killed and 27 wounded. The rebel loss was from 500 to 700 killed and wounded. The rebels who brought a flag of truce admit a loss of 400 killed. Two pieces of artillery were captured from the enemy.

The bridge at Bacon Creek has been destroyed.

The rebel BRAGG is supposed to be at Glasgow.

THE FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

No Further Particulars Received—The National Advance Reported to be at Ripley—Cannonading Heard Yesterday.

GALLIPOLIS, Monday, Sept. 15.

Col. LIGHTBURN'S advance reached Ripley, Va., at 10 o'clock last night.

Passengers on the Marietta and Cincinnati Road, from the West this morning, report that heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Ravenswood, on the Ohio River.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Further Particulars of the Fight at Washington—Heavy Losses of the Rebels—Gallant Service of the Gunboat Louisiana.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWBERN, N. C., Sept. 9, 1862.

Further particulars of the affair at Washington last Saturday, received since I wrote you, show a much heavier rebel loss than was first reported. Nearly two hundred of the enemy's dead had been brought in when the last steamer left the town, showing that the shell from the United States gunboat *Louisiana* did terrific and almost unparalleled execution. To Acting-Lieut. R. T. RANSHAW, commanding the *Louisiana*, and to his officers and men, the highest applause is due for their energy and promptitude. The coolness and precision with which they managed their part in the action saved this important point from the occupancy of the rebels, who would, had it not been for their aid, have succeeded in capturing our entire garrison and in burning the town. The fearful punishment of the invaders will render them less audacious in future, and convince them of the futility of attempting to regain any portion of their lost ground in this Department. A considerable time will probably elapse ere they undertake a similar enterprise.

Recruiting among the North Carolinians is progressing in the most satisfactory manner, and Maj.-Gen. FOSTER expects soon to have in the field, and in fighting order, a large force of loyal native volunteers.

Governor of the State on the same subject, with resolution that the foregoing supplementary report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs be printed in connection with and as forming a part of, the report contained in Document Number Fifteen of the Board of Aldermen, presented July Twenty-one, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-two, and that a sufficient number be placed at the disposal of the military authorities, to furnish all who may have volunteered, or who may be desirous of volunteering, with a copy thereof.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the lumber lots on the south side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington-avenues, be filled with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to reset curb and gutter stones and flag Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, where not already done, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Hogan moved that the resolution be amended by inserting between the words "flag" and "Forty-seventh street" the word "sidewalks."

Which was carried, and the resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that permission be given to Palmer & Escalanta, to receive and deliver goods from the sidewalk in front of their premises, No. 107 Pearl-street.

(In Board of Councilmen four times lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Councilman Orton moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for excavating cellar and repairing and painting house of Engine Company No. 22.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the sum of twelve thousand dollars be appropriated for the building of two parks in the Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets, the same to be taken from the appropriation for Lands and Places.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Ryan, Hazleton—3.

Resolution that the Comptroller be authorized to draw his warrant in favor of Mr. J. D. Williams for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, the same being in full for engrossing resolutions passed by the Common Council and directed by them to be transmitted to the family of the late lamented Col. Wm. D. Kennedy.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Brice, Long—11.

Councilmen Jones moved to amend the resolution by striking therefrom the sum of "six thousand five hundred dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "five thousand five hundred dollars."

Councilman Hogan moved that the whole matter be referred to a Special Committee of Three for investigation.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Ryan, Ross, Snyder—5.

Negative—Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Brice, Long—16.

The amendment of Councilman Jones to reduce the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars to five thousand five hundred dollars was lost.

Councilman Hogan moved to amend the resolution by striking therefrom the sum of "six thousand five hundred dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "seven thousand five hundred dollars."

Which was lost.

Councilman Jones moved to amend by striking from the resolution the words following, to wit "Said bills to be indorsed 'correct' by a majority of the Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council."

Which was lost.

And the resolution was declared lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Brice, Long—11.

Negative—Hogan, Jones, Ross, Snyder—4.

Councilman Keech moved that the unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[The conclusion of the report did not reach us in time for this morning's TIMES.]

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2379, 2367, 6049, 6047, 2413, 2417, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2429, 2415, 2149, 2451, 2463. *Part II.*—Nos. 2016, 2260, 2232, 2272, 2254, 2260, 2062, 2270, 2274, 2276, 2280, 2282, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2292, 2296, 2298, 2302, 2304, 342, 470, 668.

GENERAL TERM.—Preferred calendar, Nos. 1 to 25.

Contract—Arrest and Bail.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Benaniah Barker vs. *George W. Chadwick.*—This was an action brought to recover damages for a fraud alleged to have been committed in an exchange of property, by means of false representations by the defendant of the value or condition of the property given him on such exchange.

The property given by the defendant consisted of two checks, amounting to $1,445; $10,000 of the bank notes of a bank chartered by the Government of Canada, called the Clifton Bank; some lots in the City of Newark, N. J., and some land in the State of Wisconsin. The property given in exchange by the plaintiff consisted of a stock of goods, part or all of which were of old patterns or unsalable, worth somewhere between one-fourth and three-fourths the sum found by the Court of the nominal value placed upon them in the exchange.

The plaintiff allege that the defendant represented that the Newark lots were situated near a cotton factory on Camline-street, which street was worked, and that adjoining lots were worth $300 each. In regard to the bank notes, that the defendant was under contract with the bank as to its circulation, giving his note for the bills with three and a half per cent. interest, with security of Missouri State Bonds, and his bond to redeem such circulation at par in New-York and at the Bank, and that such bills had been redeemed in New-York at ¾ to 1 per cent. discount, and in Chicago at par, the defendant, as alleged, showing a Bank-note Reporter making the discount of such bills at 1 per cent; that they had not got into circulation, and were not paid out in New-York, but were in Chicago, and were abundantly in circulation in the West, as far as St. Paul; and that the defendant's firm were paying out such notes in the West in large sums for produce. That the defendant was furnished with funds to redeem such bills by drafts on the house of Sturgis & Co., of Chicago, as advances on goods stored with them, and that the defendant had always redeemed promptly every dollar presented here or in Chicago.

The plaintiff and his broker in the negotiation swear that the defendant made such representations, and the defendant and his broker swear that such representations were not made.

The plaintiff instituted proceedings of arrest against the defendant, and the question was whether the plaintiff could maintain his action on such contract and hold the defendant to bail, it not appearing that he had offered to return the property received by him.

The Court held that the plaintiff was bound to establish that the property received and retained by him was utterly without value, and that the defendant could not be prejudiced by its detention. This must be shown in respect to everything but the money, which could be deducted from the damages recovered. The Court was satisfied that the goods given the defendant were not worth their nominal valuation in the exchange.

The question as to the alleged false representation of the defendant, as well as the value of the goods give, him by the plaintiff, the Court concluded to refer to Nelson J. Waterbury, Esq., to ascertain and report.

The Court said if the referee should report that the plaintiff sustained any damage by reason of any knowingly untrue representation made by the defendant, and that the property received by him was without value, and that its retention cannot prejudice the defendant, then the order to hold to bail shall be reduced, on the confirmation of the report, to the amount of the value of the goods as found by the referee; otherwise the order to hold to bail to be discharged.

C. W. Prentiss for plaintiff; W. J. Cogswell for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Joseph Huffman vs. *James Van Nostrand.*—Attachment to issue; bailable in $100, unless the Sheriff return the execution in ten days.

James Butler vs. *Andrew J. Smith.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

William Towers vs. *Morgan L. Childs.*—Certificate signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Hinkok vs. *Mayher.*—Attachment granted.

Parchild, &c., vs. *Cummings.*—Order granted.

Brooks vs. *The Same.*—Order granted.

Monroe et al. vs. *The Same.*—Order granted.

Brower vs. *The Same.*—Order granted.

Frederick et al. vs. *The Same.*—Undertaking on injunction granted.

Larned vs. *The Same.*—The same.

Townsend vs. *The Same.*—The same.

Field vs. *Mesch.*—Order granted.

Wm. H. Aspinwall, Executor, &c., vs. *Thomas T. Ferris.*—Judgment for foreclosure.

David Hincox vs. *David C. Dyer.*—Motion dismissed, without costs.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

During the holding of the present General Term, Chambers will be held from 10 to 11 A. M. Ex-parte business by Judge BARNARD in the usual room, First, second, third and fourth classes of preferred motions by Judge INGRAHAM in the Special Term room; fifth, sixth and seventh classes, and the General Term Calendar by Judge CLERKE, in the General Term room.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... Sept. 15, 1862.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '68, reg..	97½	100 N. Y. Cen. R.R..	b10 95
3,000 do	98	920 do	95
2,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Cou..	98	100 Erie Railway	s10 39⅛
25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou..	100	100 do	b10 39⅜
1,000 U. S. 5s, 574, Con..	89	1300 do	39⅝
16,600 1 yr. 7.30 ₱ cent. Notes	103¾	1050 do	s10 39⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer..	98⅝	300 do	b30 40
1,000 Va. State 6s	56	350 Erie R. Pref..	b60 72⅛
10,000 Mo. State 6s	47	500 do	b30 72⅛
3,000 Cal. State 7s	104	950 do	72
2,000 do	103¾	100 do	b15 72⅛
11,600 N. Y. Cen. Bonds	12	100 do	72⅜
76	s10 113	350 do	72⅝
4,000 Erie R. 3d M. B..	53	50 do	s10 72⅝
93	s30 103⅜	100 Hudson River R....	53⅜
15,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	99	350 do	54
5,000 Erie R. 5th Bds..	93⅛	50 Harlem R. Pref	40⅝
10,000 do	93⅝	650 Reading Railroad	61⅛
1,000 Hud. 1st M. Bds	112⅝	40 Michigan Cen. R.	69⅛
1,000 Hud. R. C. Bds.	92	1100 do	69⅜
1,000 do	92⅜	100 do	s10 69⅜
3,000 do	92⅝	150 do	b30 69⅜
1,000 Har. 1st M. Bds.	108	165 M. S. & N. Ind. R	32⅜
4,000 Har. R. 2d M. Bs.	103	100 do	32⅞
1,000 Mich. Cent. 1st M.	106	150 do	33⅛
26,000 Mich. So. 2d M	93⅛	400 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	63⅛
3,000 M. So. S. F. Bds.	103	100 do	b30 63⅜
6,000 St. L. A. & T. H. 1st	92	150 do	b30 63½
1,000 St. L. A. & T. H. 2d	84⅜	50 do	b30 63⅝
15,000 do	95	250 do	63¾
10,000 Ch. & N. W. A B	80⅝	50 Panama R	142
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	73	900 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	b30 84
16,000 do	73⅜	200 do	84
1,000 M. & P. du C. Claim	58	150 Cleve. & Pitts. R..	25⅜
25,000 P. F. W. & C. 2d M	82	700 do	26
1,000 P. F. W. & C. 3d M	59	950 do	26⅛
12,000 do	60	50 do	26⅜
14,000 do	b60 60⅜	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	73½
10 Mer. Ex. Bank	87	1000 Clev. & Tol. R.	54⅜
40 Am. Ex. Bank	91	200 do	b60 54⅞
10 Metropolitan Bank	98	300 do	b60 54½
95000 Amer. Gold	117⅜	200 do	b30 54⅝
30,000 do	117¾	100 do	54⅝
50 Penn. Coal Co	98	450 Chi. & R. I. R.	68⅝
30 Del. & Hud. C. Co	101⅜	5 Mil. & P. Du C. R	33⅜
10 Pac. Mail S. S. Co	111	50 Tol. & W. Pref	48¾
50 do	110⅜	200 do	48⅝
5 do	110⅝	5 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R.	40⅜
50 do	s30 110		

SECOND BOARD.

$45,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	100⅜	15 Hudson R. R....	54
5,000 Mo. State 6s	47	250 do	54⅛
2,000 California St 7s	104	100 do	54⅛
10,000 Ill. War Loan	98¾	50 Harlem R.	164
3,000 C. & N. W. In bds.	86	200 Harlem R. Pref'd	41⅜
1,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d M	83	600 Reading Railroad	61⅜
1,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 3d M	60⅜	850 Clev. & Pitts R.	26⅜
1,000 do	61	100 do	26⅝
10,000 Am. Gold	117⅜	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	73⅞
10,000 do	117⅝	50 do	73⅞
6,000 do	117⅝	300 Mich. Cen. R	69⅜
50 Pac. M. S. S. Co	110⅝	50 do	s10 69⅛
375 do	111	100 do	69⅞
50 do	s30 110⅜	200 do	32⅜
20 N. Y. Cen. R	96⅛	100 do	b30 32⅝
200 do	95⅜	450 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S	64
100 do	s60 95	50 do	64⅛
700 do	95⅜	300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64⅜
50 Nor. & Wor. R.	69	600 do	64⅜
30 Erie Railway	40	200 do	b30 64⅜
500 do	40⅜	700 Clev. & Toledo R.	54⅝
1500 Erie Railway Pref'd	72⅜	100 do	54⅞
450 do	72⅝	100 do	55
100 do	72⅞	200 Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	68⅜
20 do	72⅞	500 do	69
500 do	b10 72⅞	45 Tol. & Wab. R	22
100 do	b30 72⅞	100 do	22⅜
150 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	34		

MONDAY, Sept. 15—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Sept. 13, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Sept. 6:

Decrease in Loans	$607,346
Increase in Specie	958,317
Increase in Circulation	73,161
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,328,026

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Sept. 6, 1862.	Sept. 13, 1862.	Sept. 14, 1861.
Capital	$69,125,000	$69,125,000	$69,050,000
Loans	158,435,559	157,828,513	136,565,624
Specie	36,138,928	37,125,245	37,523,412
Circulation	9,645,965	9,719,126	8,792,620
Gross Deposits	168,342,150	170,959,936	122,696,005
Exchanges	25,679,144	25,908,874	15,935,159
Undrawn	142,663,036	144,991,062	106,760,876
In Sub-Treasury	10,124,166	9,010,415	14,293,222

The Bank returns shows another large gain on the Deposit line. There is also a gain of nearly a million of dollars on the Specie average. At the same time the Banks have not been able to employ these large additional balances; the Loans and Discounts being lower by $607,000 than on the previous return. The Circulation continues full and nearly approaches ten million of dollars.

The price of Money to-day is 4@5 ₱ cent. The price of Gold fell off nearly 1 ₱ cent., closing 117¾ ₱ cent., and the price of Bills on London declined to 129½@129¾ ₱ cent. The prices for Stocks were ¾ to 1½ ₱ cent. higher on the Railway shares; 1@2 per cent. higher on the Railway mortgages, and ½@1 ₱ cent. on Government Securities. There was increased buoyancy in the general market, and a high degree of speculation in Erie shares of both classes, and in some of the Western shares. New-York Central was also firm and in demand, at an improvement of ½@¾ cent. from the average of Saturday's sales, large business was done at both sessions of the Board, and on the Street, between and after the Boards, speculation was also quite animated.

Later in the afternoon the exciting news from the seat of War in Maryland gave an additional impetus to the market, and the wildest excitement prevailed in the Board room and on the Street after the adjournment of the Second Board. For a time it was impossible to get quotations for Stocks; but at 4½ o'clock, the following were about the last figures; the market continuing under great excitement, with a further advance on the printed sales at the Second Board of ¼@1 ₱ cent.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
N. Y. Central	94⅝	96	Pacific	110⅝	111¾
Erie	39¾	40¾	Panama	141⅝	142⅝
Erie Preferred	71⅝	73⅜	Missouris	46¾	47¾
Rock Island	67⅞	69⅝	Tennessees	48¾	49¾
Galena	72⅛	73⅝	U. S. 5s, 1874	89¾	90
Mich. Central	68¾	70⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	99⅜	100⅜
Mich. Southern	32	33¼	U. S. Notes, C. H.	110	110⅛
Mich. Guarant'd	63	64⅜	Treas. 7.30 ₱ cts	103¾	104
Illinois Cen	63¾	65	Hills on Loud'n	130⅜	129
Toledo	54	56⅝	Gold	118⅜	117

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	104½	Commerce	90⅜
Mechanics'	103	Bank of the Republic	91⅝
America	108	Bank of North Amer	94
Butchers' & Drovers'	116	Hanover	78
Mechanics' & Traders'	100	Commonwealth	82
Merchants' Exchange	81	Park	106

The following bids at the close of the early Board for the Railway Mortgages, although much higher than Saturday, are not equal to the actual afternoon market, when there is no regular call of the Bond list:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104¾	Chi. & N. W. G. B. Ex.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76	112	Chi. & N. W. first	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	113	Chi. & N. W. first, ass.	62½
Erie first, 7s	114	Chi. & N. W. second	30⅜
Erie second, '70	112	Chi. & N. W. Appl. ext.	60
Erie thirds, 7s	103	Chi. & N. W. 1st bds	58
Erie fourths, 7s	85	Buck. & W. Bonds	50⅝
Erie fifths	77	Buf. Buck. & W. 1st bds	70⅝
B. N. Y. & Erie firsts	97	Buf. Buck. & W. seconds	50⅝
Hudson firsts	112	Buf. & Wab. firsts	78⅜
Hudson seconds	100	Buf. & Wab. seconds	72⅛
Hudson thirds	75	Buf. & Wab. int. Bds	58⅜
Hudson Converts	95	Buf. & P. du Chien 1st	98
Harlem firsts, '69	107	Chi. & Ohio firsts	111
Harlem seconds, '61	103	Chi. & Ohio Iowa ext.	101⅛
Harlem thirds, '68	87¼	Chi. & Ohio second	101⅜
Mich. Cen. sevens, '69-72	101	Chi. & Ohio fourths	93⅜
Mich. Cen. fives, '67-'82	102	Chi. & Ohio fives	93⅜
C. St. L. & O. 8s, '63	108	N. Jer. Cen. 1st	112
Mich. So. 7 p. cents	93⅛	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	102¾
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '66	100	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 1sts	96
M. & N. W. s. f.	79	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	83
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c., '75	102	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	83
St. L. & T. H. 1st 7 Rc.	93	Pitts. F. W. & Chi 3ds	61
T. H. & A. 2ds 8 p. c.	95	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	92
L. C. & Mil. L. G. B.	23		

The United States Notes of the Custom house issue advanced to 110½@110¾ ₱ cent., the highest price yet attained by these Notes. The quotations of Exchange on the Continent are thus reported for the Boston mail by Messrs. WARD & BRANDT, No. 30 Exchange-place:

Paris—60 days' sight ₱ dollar	4f 82½c.
Paris—3 days' sight per dollar	4f. 81¼c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ₱ guilder	40¼c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight per mare banco	43⅜c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ₱ florin	40⅝c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₱ rix dollar	93½c.

Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, will sell to morrow (Tuesday) $165,000 of various State Stocks, for account and by order of the Bank Department of Wisconsin. The sale will take place at No. 111 Broadway, Merchants' Exchange, at noon.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. Sept. 13.	Loans. Sept. 6.	Specie. Sept. 13.	Specie. Sept. 6.
Bk. of New-York	6,719,240	6,720,418	2,012,920	1,946,378
Manhattan Co	5,802,626	5,749,875	1,916,823	1,703,994
Merchants' Bank	6,526,336	6,705,151	1,877,623	1,894,568
Mechanics' Bank	4,758,284	4,645,219	686,433	705,044
Union Bank	3,672,344	3,768,585	2,519,242	2,039,870
Bank of America	8,471,318	8,647,051	1,017,988	1,607,184
Phenix Bank	3,991,684	3,967,553	521,986	540,260
City Bank	3,418,727	3,488,741	2,402,870	2,446,806
Tradesmen's Bank	2,245,753	2,250,265	177,108	179,014
Fulton Bank	1,564,338	1,642,111	373,457	372,312
Chemical Bank	2,966,228	2,753,092	2,626,753	2,514,289
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,540,859	2,543,156	210,861	214,852
National Bank	2,244,946	2,224,537	492,875	468,061
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,644,980	1,589,355	146,266	146,366
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	912,155	923,417	213,511	213,566
Greenwich Bank	527,258	531,257	390,046	387,514
Leather Man. Bk.	2,282,232	2,225,268	929,378	879,516
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,318,706	1,325,162	314,430	314,573
Bk. St New-York	5,296,918	5,427,461	922,061	918,962
Am. Exchange Bk.	8,242,707	8,580,471	2,567,805	2,563,327
Bk. of Commerce	13,205,246	13,216,877	1,512,851	1,516,706
Broadway Bank	3,499,756	3,499,756	966,212	1,034,142
Ocean Bank	2,008,057	2,010,320	281,764	284,287
Mercantile Bank	3,196,187	3,252,868	617,342	629,034
Pacific Bank	1,402,840	1,401,069	116,942	117,122
Bank of Republic	4,785,109	4,749,061	1,507,321	1,410,779
Chatham Bank	933,711	916,973	98,774	102,231
People's Bank	747,172	744,871	96,249	97,031
Bank of N. Am.	1,991,884	1,996,848	132,660	136,795
Hanover Bank	2,293,838	2,219,157	156,273	155,953
Irving Bank	977,703	910,656	89,007	89,969
Metropolitan Bk.	9,636,879	9,703,941	1,571,651	1,569,585
Gilsey's Bank	908,938	915,638	90,013	90,170
Nassau Bank	2,261,616	2,291,529	235,018	242,678
Market Bank	2,234,259	2,249,974	254,525	278,365
St. Nicholas Bank	1,538,372	1,531,661	151,661	141,519
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,010,833	2,950,660	217,463	210,888
Corn Exch. Bank	2,508,940	2,584,764	710,351	670,251
Continental Bank	3,998,945	3,964,387	233,336	175,010
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,532,132	1,511,459	353,139	351,252
Oriental Bank	686,347	686,247	74,313	74,744
Marine Bank	1,570,271	1,567,890	225,897	260,647
Atlantic Bank	719,156	720,769	86,320	87,061
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,229,720	3,099,567	320,930	317,256
Park Bank	9,067,492	9,180,987	3,448,435	3,373,517
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,116,216	1,105,269	188,954	186,542
Grocers' Bank	492,500	476,925	60,042	60,099
North River Bank	837,363	799,017	66,513	67,673
East River Bank	384,452	395,501	54,303	45,360
Manuf'y & Mer Bk	1,249,075	1,259,300	119,374	120,252
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	517,051	519,554	109,352	109,772
N. Y. Exch. Bank	1,243,633	921,654	411,713	68,715
Bull's Head Bank	477,744	496,416	27,727	27,772
N. Y. County Bank	338,277	333,656	50,243	50,304
Total	157,919,513	158,435,859	37,125,245	36,158,268
Decrease	$607,346		Increase	$966,977

Banks.	Circulation. Sept. 13.	Circulation. Sept. 6.	Deposits—Net. Sept. 13.	Deposits—Net. Sept. 6.
Bk. of New-York	485,013	483,997	5,470,712	5,165,912
Manhattan Co	82,664	83,121	5,739,519	6,342,965
Merchants' Bank	189,195	185,098	6,303,927	6,122,868
Mechanics' Bank	302,255	306,740	3,772,239	3,743,179
Union Bank	218,457	218,814	3,694,785	3,492,825
Bank of America	46,555	44,074	9,539,755	9,601,078
Phenix Bank	77,350	77,350	3,065,063	3,358,326
City Bank			5,498,760	5,189,270
Tradesmen's Bank	263,513	253,642	1,721,859	1,642,716
Fulton Bank	218,295	220,625	1,953,303	1,915,199
Chemical Bank	84,555	86,411	6,311,061	6,953,784
Merch. Exch. Bk.	146,190	144,789	1,750,746	1,850,767
National Bank	148,457	145,805	1,490,863	1,507,477
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	316,281	299,977	1,792,655	1,679,906
Mech & Trad. Bk.	189,898	195,204	1,068,321	1,061,479
Greenwich Bank	141,165	143,229	591,773	620,549
Leather Man. Bk.	391,793	387,373	2,177,821	2,164,945
Seventh Ward Bk.	185,019	195,732	1,296,654	1,225,225
Bk. St. New-York	299,043	246,384	5,007,568	4,996,596
Am. Exchange Bk.	359,878	356,073	6,768,713	6,723,316
Bk. of Commerce	1,715	1,715	8,836,215	8,421,975
Broadway Bank	329,996	324,241	3,413,259	3,754,534
Ocean Bank	97,867	97,893	1,619,779	1,628,313
Mercantile Bank	6,477	6,518	3,496,685	3,559,854
Pacific Bank	99,681	102,321	1,272,301	1,204,923
Bank of Republic	275,980	268,501	4,232,187	4,014,539
Chatham Bank	54,112	56,028	680,311	647,560
People's Bank	87,857	84,335	674,324	692,698
Bank of N. Am.	130,059	130,343	1,467,225	1,603,190
Hanover Bank	146,273	142,761	1,486,438	1,347,210
Irving Bank	127,055	126,589	801,344	804,969
Metropolitan Bk.	276,455	277,025	7,612,088	7,391,960
Citizen's Bank	175,425	175,766	757,129	724,779
Nassau Bank	15,582	16,034	1,741,764	1,781,429
Market Bank	252,194	252,663	1,488,742	1,461,568
St. Nicholas Bank	197,105	197,453	1,063,199	1,063,933
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	486,872	477,192	2,100,067	2,172,397
Corn Exch. Bank	276,010	277,520	2,122,422	2,154,841
Continental Bank	253,221	253,219	1,965,795	2,172,496
Bk. of Commw'lth	318,451	318,928	1,632,722	1,648,540
Oriental Bank	152,871	153,027	620,526	586,538
Marine Bank	251,184	251,848	1,266,063	1,292,605
Atlantic Bank	119,148	120,153	1,110,482	1,102,231
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	220,000	220,000	2,500,126	2,312,388
Park Bank	395,357	393,580	11,937,267	11,655,909
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	84,897	85,219	1,026,681	871,420
Grocers' Bank	46,717	47,273	626,933	622,313
North River Bank	77,300	77,841	766,429	730,971
East River Bank	109,021	111,139	363,670	355,504
Manuf. & Mer Bk	92,341	12,784	1,064,316	991,490
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	194,463	190,599	421,024	431,111
N. Y. Exch. Bank	176,903	174,244	331,184	301,193
Bull's Head Bank	131,733	125,441	443,968	436,576
N. Y. County Bank	115,182	109,201	353,817	337,135
Total	9,719,126	9,645,965	144,991,062	142,663,036
Increase	$73,161		Increase	$2,328,026

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 15, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 26 bbls. Ashes, 21,305 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. and 362 bags Corn Meal, 280,200 bushels Wheat, 130,955 bushels Corn, 575 bushels Rye, 36,065 bushels Oats, 9,016 bushels Malt, 1,477 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,321 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of small lots, at $6 87 ½ for Pots, and $7 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales 1,211 bags Rio at 21¾c.@22c. ₱ lb. Market otherwise inactive.

COTTON—Has been lightly dealt in, at 56¾c.@57c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request for shipment and home use, but at somewhat irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 16,100 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5@$5 25; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 35@$5 60, chiefly at $5 40@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5@$5 20; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 35@$6 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$6 05, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00 @ $5 25
Extra State	5 35 @ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 00 @ 5 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 35 @ 6 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 75 @ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90 @ 6 00
Extra Genesee	5 60 @ 6 90
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 00 @ 6 80

Southern Flour continues in demand at uniform prices; sales 1,452 bbls., at $5 50@$6 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 05@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair request at former rates. Sales 950 bbls. extra, at $5 40@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots to-day, at $3@$3 55 for Jersey and $3 75 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk demand for export, but at decidedly lower prices. Millers are buying rather sparingly. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 258,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 36@$1 50; White Western, $1 32½@$1 35; Amber Western, at $1 24@$1 27; Red Western (Winter)

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY SEPT. 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS per year, with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays. THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year: two copies THREE DOLLARS, five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., and Remittances to the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is sent for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing matter of value, solicited from any quarter of the world; and will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—MACBETH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING HENRY IV.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CLAUDE MARCEL.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—THE FRENCH SPY.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No 585 Broadway. PAPER PIPER PAPERS &c.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—'CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIBBELL'S CALIFORNIA.

HARVARD'S MISSISSIPPI RIVER—COURT-HOUSE opposite CITY HALL, BROOKLYN.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A series of dispatches from Gen. McCLELLAN to Gen. HALLECK, published this morning, give brief outlines of the important events which have occurred in Maryland during the last two days. The first, dated at 9:40 P. M., of Sunday, announces that, after a very severe engagement, the corps of Generals HOOKER and RENO had carried the height commanding the Hagerstown road by storm, the troops behaving in the most magnificent manner. The action continued until after dark, and left us in possession of the entire crest—a glorious victory. Gen. FRANKLIN, at the same time, was hotly engaged on the extreme left. In the battle for the possession of the Heights, Gen. RENO was killed. The second dispatch, dated at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, announces that FRANKLIN'S success on the left was as complete as that on the centre and right, and resulted in his gaining an important position, after a severe engagement all along the line. The troops, old and new, behaved with the utmost gallantry, carrying strong positions with but very little help from the artillery, and without severe losses. The enemy had disappeared during the night, and our troops were advancing in pursuit. The Third dispatch, dated at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, announces the reception of the information from Gen. HOOKER, in the advance, that the enemy was making for the river in a perfect panic,—Gen. LEE acknowledging that he had been shockingly whipped. The fourth dispatch, dated "Bolivar, 10 o'clock A. M.," announces the receipt of information completely confirming the report of the rout and demoralization of the rebel army. LEE, who was reported wounded, stated his loss at fifteen thousand, among whom was Gen. GARLAND killed. Gen. HOOKER alone had captured over a thousand more prisoners, seven hundred having already been sent to Frederick. This is a glorious record of success for the National army. It will be noticed that the fourth dispatch from Gen. McCLELLAN is dated at Bolivar, which is on the low side of the Potomac, a little below Harper's Ferry. This would seem to indicate that a portion of our army is operating with a view to intercept the retreat of the rebel army across the river.

A report reaches us by way of Chambersburgh, Pa., received from persons arriving from the vicinity of Williamsport, that a portion of the rebel forces under JACKSON, moved toward Martinsburgh, for the purpose of capturing Gen. WHITE and his command, but Gen. WHITE had evacuated the place two hours previously, and had succeeded in reaching Harper's Ferry in safety.

Up to a late hour last night we have received nothing additional relative to the fighting in Western Virginia. The advance of the retreating National forces is reported to have reached Ripley, Va., at 10 o'clock on Sunday night.

From Cumberland Gap our advices are to the 31st ult. Gen. MORGAN'S force was in the best of spirits. Forage was being obtained from the surrounding country, and no doubt was entertained that our forces would hold out until relieved. An outlaw rebel company had been taken prisoners at Rogers' Gap, after a dozen of them had been killed and wounded, without the loss of a man on our side.

A dispatch from Cincinnati states that the rebels lately menacing that city have fallen back to a point four miles south of Florence, where they are supposed to be awaiting reinforcements—probably from the force which has been menacing Gen MORGAN'S rear at Cumberland Gap.

A dispatch from Cape Girardeau, Mo., informs us that the town of Bloomfield, in that State, was captured by the rebels on Thursday last, but was recaptured by National troops on Friday. The losses were small.

PORTER, with about 500 guerrillas, made a dash on Palmyra, Mo., on the morning of the 12th, and released forty secesh prisoners. He held the town for a while, but withdrew when he heard an engine from Hannibal whistle. He did no damage whatever. The railroad and telegraph office are all in order.

An escaped National prisoner, lately from Holly Springs, reports VILLIPIQUE moving in the direction of Bolivar with a force of 2,000, mostly artillery, and that BRECKINRIDGE is also moving in the same direction with 5,000 men. It is said Kentucky is their destination, perhaps Columbus which they think they can hold now.

A dispatch from Memphis, giving a summary of rebel news, says the rebel Senate has passed a resolution to recall MASON and SLIDELL from their bootless transatlantic mission.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *Bohemian*, which passed Cape Race on Sunday morning, we receive advices from Europe one day later. The news is not important. Italian affairs remained unchanged. It was still uncertain what disposition would be made of GARIBALDI. Cotton had advanced only 2d. on the week, owing to expected heavy arrivals. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and provisions dull. Consols were held at 93¼@93¾ for money.

The Board of Councilmen held a long and interesting session last evening. A large amount of routine business was transacted. Councilman STEVENSON introduced a resolution calling upon all the Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux to administer the oath of allegiance to all persons in their employ whose salary is paid from the City treasury, and to dismiss all who refuse to take it. The Comptroller's report showed a balance of $174,435 91, in the City Treasury on the 13th inst. The resolution to pay the sum of $6,500 to defray the expenses of Gen. CORCORAN'S and Captain DOWNEY'S reception, led to a lively and heated debate, in which recrimination was freely handled. Councilman JONES objected strenuously to what he deemed overcharges in many of the items, while professing the highest regard for the City's guest. Councilman ORTON was in favor of avoiding the disagreeable publicity to result from a dispute on the subject, and he, Mr. STEVENSON, and others explained the course of the various reception committees very frankly and satisfactorily. Nearly all present participated in the debate, the majority regretting that any disagreement should arise, and Councilman JONES moving to make the sum $5,500, instead of $6,500, on the sole ground of exorbitant charges. His motion was lost, as also one of Councilman HOGAN, to make it $7,500, and, finally, the whole subject was laid over. The ordinance appropriating $500,000 for New-York harbor defence, and naming a Commission of gentlemen, consisting of the Mayor, the Heads of the two Boards, and sundry citizens therein named, came up for consideration. According to the deliberations of a caucus of both Boards, and the Committee on National Affairs, held in the morning, it had been agreed to change the character of the Commission, and a series of amendments were at once offered by Councilman ORTON. After a stirring interchange of views, and various motions to add to the Commission the President of the Board of Supervisors, the City Comptroller, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, the four Coroners, &c., the subject was laid over, and the Board adjourned to reassemble at 5 P. M., on Thursday next.

The interesting ceremony of presenting a sword to Rear-Admiral FOOTE, on behalf of the citizens of Brooklyn, came off last evening at the Brooklyn Athenæum, with great eclat. Large numbers of gentlemen celebrated in naval, military and civic circles, as well as an assemblage of the fairest of the fair, lent their presence to the scene. J. S. T. STRANAHAN, Esq., made the presentation speech, and Admiral FOOTE replied briefly. The Admiral will soon leave for Washington, to enter upon his duties as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

The Germans of Morrisania had a pleasing festival in Morris Park, yesterday, in behalf of the sick and wounded Union soldiers in their midst. There was a civic and military parade, in which the local militia, fire companies and singing and Turner clubs united, and the day was charmingly spent with music, mirth and festivity, to the great advantage of the charity for which it was celebrated.

Sunday last in Philadelphia seems to have been an exciting one. The stir among the many old and newly-formed military organizations was much greater than on any previous day. Every armory in the city was open from an early hour in the day until midnight. Numbers of recruits were obtained, and preparations were being made for a hasty departure. Numerous squads and companies left during the day. Trains prepared to carry troops to Harrisburgh were in waiting at West Philadelphia at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 4 and 6 P. M. Only one hour's notice was necessary to be given to the Superintendent of the railroad, and any amount of troops could be accommodated with transportation. Everything was conducted expeditiously and with care, and nothing like a blunder occurred.

Senator THOMSON, of New-Jersey, died at his residence, in Princeton, on Friday night, 12th inst. He had been sick a long time, though, until quite recently, hopes of his recovery were entertained. Senator THOMSON'S official term would have expired on the 4th of March next. Whether the Governor will appoint any one to fill so short an unexpired term is not known.

A nephew of the traitor BRECKINRIDGE enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at Cairo, the other day. He expressed the amiable hope that a bullet from his rifle might lay his traitor uncle low.

The Governor of Wisconsin has sent in a message to the Legislature of that State. He recommends a thorough organization of the militia of the State, under such regulations as will enable the State to respond promptly to any future call for troops, and in case of draft, that it will fall equitably upon the community. The passage of a law authorizing the volunteers from this State to vote. Some action on the subject of aid to the families of volunteers, and to provide means for paying those to whom the faith of the State is already pledged.

There was great buoyancy in the Stock market, yesterday, and a large advance on nearly the entire list; the speculative excitement running on the Railway Shares. Gold fell off 1½ ₱ cent; Exchange closed at 129@129¼ ₱ cent.

The glorious news from Gen. McCLELLAN'S Army occasioned much excitement and great rejoicing in business circles yesterday. Flour was in good request and firm. Wheat plenty, cheaper and quite active. Corn freely offered and purchased, but at reduced prices. Rio Coffee, raw Sugars Whisky and Tallow, were more sought after. The movements in Provisions were restricted. Cotton, Metals, Rice, Oils and Naval Stores were quiet. Heavier Freight engagements were reported.

The Cattle Market is depressed, on account of enormous receipts, the numbers at Forty-fourth-street alone being 4,500, and with the 400 sold at Bergen, the total for the week will be over 6,000. There is a decline of ½c.@¾c. ₱ lb., and in addition butchers are getting more pounds of beef than the scales will indicate, the estimates being below the real weights. A fair proportion of the stock was sold yesterday, but more were left than will probably be wanted to-day, and we look for a very hard close, so far as owners are concerned. With an occasional exception, 8c. was as high as butchers were willing to pay, and many sales of fair killing steers were made at 7c.@7½c. The general quality of the cattle was scarcely equal to the average.

REINFORCE BUTLER AT NEW ORLEANS.—The dispassionate and elaborate letter of the TIMES correspondent at New Orleans, published in our columns a few days ago, conveys the cheering assurance that no danger need be apprehended to the National cause in the chief city of the South. Whatever reverses may attend the occupation of rebel territory elsewhere, the Crescent City, at least, won with so much gallantry and held with so much firmness, will still be preserved to the Union that purchased it and made it what it is.

Gen. BUTLER, we are told, has drawn in the scattered portions of the army in his Department, and so placed them for the defence of New-Orleans that "an army of one hundred thousand men cannot take it." Here is a firm place, then, to stand on, and from this stronghold shall go forth the military power that will reëstablish the Constitution and laws over the South. Generals BRECKINRIDGE and VAN DORN are supposed to be dropping down toward New-Orleans, with the hope of finding it open to their arts or arms. They will find it a vain hope, for the vigilant BUTLER never half-does his work. He does all things thoroughly; and no enemy can undo what he has finished.

Our correspondent, in the letter we allude to, maintains that our Government has made a mistake in not having made New-Orleans, long since, the base of its offensive war on the Cotton States. We incline to concur in this opinion. New-Orleans is the heart of the South, and from the vital citadel we can most easily reach and control the extremities. The capture of New-Orleans was, by all odds, the most wonderful and brilliant deed of the war. In these days of dejection and failure we read the thrilling story with amazement, and wonder what has become of the spirit that could so extort the admiration of the world. Let us revive the National heart by a new baptism of flame in the Department of Louisiana. Give Gen. BUTLER the men to assume offensive war at once, and we may rely upon it, the counter-irritant will draw the hot blood of rebellion from its present rush toward Northern soil.

The Union Victory in Maryland—The Beginning of the End.

We have highly encouraging news from the army in Maryland. Gen. McCLELLAN'S forces overtook the rebels in position on the heights commanding the approaches to Hagerstown, on Saturday—Gens. HOOKER and RENO commanding our right and Gen. FRANKLIN our left. Both wings were successful, driving the enemy before them and taking possession of the ground. Gen. McCLELLAN'S dispatches are somewhat lacking in precision, and embody what are evidently the first vague reports which reached him from the front. We place little reliance on the rumor that Gen. LEE confessed to having lost fifteen thousand men, or that he acknowledged publicly that he had been "shockingly whipped." But the more important statement, that the rebel forces were retreating in confusion, is quite likely to be true; and is not more gratifying than the assurance that our men are pursuing as rapidly as they can move.

We trust that this portion of the rebel army will not be permitted to cross the Potomac. If they have been thoroughly beaten they will doubtless strike across for Williamsport—distant only some ten miles from Hagerstown, with a broad hard road, and every facility for a rapid retreat. The Potomac at Williamsport is broad, but shallow: it can easily be forded except at very high water; but the banks are steep and not accessible for horses, unless at one or two points where narrow roads have been cut. If our army pushes forward with proper speed—especially if we have an adequate force of cavalry and flying artillery on hand,—they can easily overtake the retreating rebels before they have time to cross, and compel them to surrender in mass. We trust they will not fail to accomplish this result. It would be a shame if, hemmed in as they are on every side, and shut off from reinforcements by the broad Potomac, the rebels who have thrown themselves so recklessly into the very heart of a loyal State, should succeed in making their escape.

It seems probable that the bulk of the rebel army is on the Virginia side of the Potomac, waiting to reinforce the Maryland division. Gov. CURTIN has a force prepared to meet and able to repel them, if they should attempt to enter his State, and the rapidly-gathering volunteers of our fresh levies will hold Washington secure from either side. Why is not this a favorable opportunity for pushing a strong column direct upon Richmond, which is held by less than fifteen thousand men, and for cutting off the retreat of the rebels by the valley through which they entered? This is the golden opportunity for the Government to strike a fatal and decisive blow at the main body of the rebel army. Their own reckless temerity has brought them far away from their supplies—has led them to expose their flank to our attacks for a long distance, and to advance so far from their base as to give us easy access to their rear. No more favorable occasion could possibly be desired for striking them than is thus afforded. We have a powerful army on the spot, composed in large part of trained troops, and superior in all respects to those of the rebels. Let it be used with vigor and boldness, and it can promptly crush the very head of the great rebellion.

REBEL RETREAT POSSIBLY CUT OFF.—It will be noticed that Gen. McCLELLAN'S latest dispatch yesterday, was dated at *Bolivar*, (Va.) This is a point in the immediate vicinity of Harper's Ferry, and the fact would indicate that the Union army had pushed away the rebels from near the Ferry, and relieved Gen. MILES, who has so gallantly held and defended this Pass. If this is correct, and the railroad bridge is safe, it affords a practicable crossing for McCLELLAN'S army, and may place it in the Shenandoah Valley ahead of LEE'S retreating columns. The rebels, in that case, would be effectually circumvented, and their condition far more perilous than it has ever before seemed. They could not retreat toward Richmond, nor advance upon Washington, or again move toward Pennsylvania, but would be driven to the mountains westward, where, in their naked condition, their sufferings at this season, from cold as well as hunger, would be extreme.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.—According to Gen. McCLELLAN'S dispatches we have now a considerable number of rebel prisoners in our hands, taken in the recent fight at Hagerstown. We trust our Government will lose no time in *retaliating upon them* the treatment extended to the prisoners captured from POPE, and now in confinement at Richmond. The rebel authorities ostentatiously announce that sixty-eight commissioned officers belonging to his army are now there,—not held as prisoners of war, but kept in close confinement.

Our Government has no right to abandon these men to the barbarous cruelty of the rebel authorities. And the only way of rescuing them from it is by a retaliation,—so severe as to compel the rebel Government to abandon its brutality. Twice the number of rebel officers, if we have so many, should at once be confined on the same terms and in the same manner as those now in Richmond. It is quite time we should begin to give some thought to the protection of our own citizens and soldiers, as well as to the property and rights of our rebel enemies.

The Rebel Campaign a Raid and Failure.

The retreat from Maryland of the grand army of the rebellion, commanded by Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, commenced even before their recent defeat in battle at Hagerstown, seems to be fully authenticated. The withdrawal, so far from being well ordered and successful, appears to have been compulsory and to no small extent disastrous. The burning of a half mile's length of their army train by themselves, and the capture of one hundred of their ammunition and subsistence wagons by Gen. FRANKLIN, on Saturday, followed by the very furious and apparently successful assaults of Gen. McCLELLAN'S army on the rear on Sunday, are incidents not of successful marching and manœuvering, but of embarrassed and hazardous retreat. Such casualties were not in the rebel programme. They bear too great a similitude to the occurrences that befel the Union army recently about Manassas for their untoward character to be mistaken.

We presume the bulk of the Confederate army will attempt to fall back into Virginia. We trust the attempt will lead to their destruction. Our army is strong enough, both in numbers and position, to cut the retreating rebel force into pieces, if it is only quick enough in its movements to overtake them. This retreat ought to end the rebel army of Virginia.

The retreat of the rebel forces in Kentucky, taken in connection with its unquestioned causes and probable consequences, added to the retrograde movement of the chief rebel army to Virginia, relieves the public anxiety and affords an opportunity for calm criticism on the rebel campaign, which we propose to enter briefly upon. We do this cheerfully, because the review is calculated, we think, to greatly revive the spirits of the people.

The march of the rebel armies through and into hostile territory, keeping up no communications with an adequate and well supplied base of operations in their rear, and leaving large Union armies behind, whose aim would certainly be to cut them off, was not a movement of evident military propriety. It could only be justified by the almost certain prospect of being able to seize military positions and magazines of supplies in the territory invaded, sufficient for their protection and support; the positions also being good salient points for new enterprises. If the rebels had such plans in view, in the East and in the West, it is evident that they were too slow or too feeble to give them consummation. And the fact that they have not made a desperate struggle trying to achieve military success, forces us to conclude that the invasion was not altogether military—that it was very unwise, and entirely unsuccessful as a mere military undertaking, and must have been influenced very largely by *political speculations*.

This is doubtless the fact. The rebels in arms have been deceived by the traitors at home in Kentucky and Maryland. The latter have sacrificed honor, duty and truth in the service of treason, while enjoying the blessings of Constitutional government. They have dared everything but their own disgraced lives for the rebel cause. To all the appeals of the armed South to strike with them, they have answered: "We are under duress—we are overrun by a foreign soldiery—*liberate us*, and we will flock *en masse* to the Southern standard." So said the secret traitors in Maryland—so in Kentucky. Into the latter State MORGAN came twice to "liberate" the suffering patriots, but their courage could not be screwed to the sticking point. They held back, and said: "MORGAN'S hands are too weak to protect us; come *in force*, and then Kentucky will rise to greet your coming." This plan has been attempted, both in Kentucky and Maryland, and it has failed; though in the latter State, the very head, heart and right arm of the rebel military power was present to insure the safety of any great popular rising to throw off the National Government. The cautious traitors have declined to join LEE, though we are assured that he confidently expected 50,000 recruits from Maryland.

The country is very well satisfied of the prevalence of a wide-spread and deep-seated sympathy in all the Border Slave States with the spirit and objects of the rebellion; but it is clear now that while the home traitors have the meanness to be spies, they have not the courage to be open rebels. It is likely that the rebel chiefs, after this last mortifying and, as it may turn out, ruinous experiment in "liberating" disloyal cravens, will turn with disgust from the work, and be content once more with trying to hold their own, and insist on being "let alone."

The retreat of the rebels from Maryland is difficult enough, but in Kentucky their retirement will be attended with extreme peril. When they retreated last winter from Bowling Green, they had that strong position to cover their falling back—they had a railroad well equipped to help them off,—and they had a vast storehouse in Nashville to fall back on. But if they are obliged to retreat now they must run the gauntlet of the very strongholds they formerly held, flee by devious byroads, feed and forage as they go, or scatter in wild and demoralized rout, as they did from Mill Spring when defeated last February, in the very region of country to which they are now retiring, and by the very troops that are now in their hot pursuit.

THE DRAFT IN CONNECTICUT.—We gladly publish the following correction of a misstatement with reference to the draft in Connecticut:

BRIDGEPORT, Saturday, Sept. 13, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the head of "General News" in to-day's issue of your paper, you have an item of news which states that the draft was resisted in Connecticut. It was not so. Opposition was made to the Selectmen drafting from imperfect and unfair muster-rolls, which omitted some 150 in one case. Some opposition was also made to the draft in the town of Fairfield, which sent 57 men to the war, while but 23 had been credited to her. They who opposed the draft under such circumstances were loyal men, and willing to go if fairly drafted. I am jealous of the reputation of my native State, but am not prompted so much by such feelings as by the conviction that such news would be giving aid and comfort to the rebels. There is a great difference, you will readily perceive, between resisting the draft because it is a draft, and objecting to injustice from imperfect muster-rolls, and you will readily recognize the importance of correcting so dangerous a mistake. It will not do for such news to go to the enemy, especially when it is false. By inserting this you will be fulfilling a duty as well as conferring a favor.

PATRIOT.

The item which our correspondent thus corrects was taken from the local paper, and was given simply for what it was worth as an extract. We are heartily glad it proves untrue; and we should be very much disappointed if it *were* true. It is not in the American character, whether in Connecticut or elsewhere, to make opposition to the carrying out of a legitimate provision of the Government—far less one so important as the obtaining of soldiers for the defence of the country. But opposition to official stupidity or unfairness is a very different thing, and we don't wonder that it was made in Bridgeport.

Another Rebel Privateer Afloat.

Our highly honorable and "neutral" British cousins have lately let fly to this side of the Atlantic a dove, in the shape of a powerfully armed rebel steamer, which Mr. Secretary WELLES will probably hear of some fine morning smashing around among our blockaders along the Southern coast. This is the famous gunboat "290," about which we have had so many intimations, and which, having abandoned its figurative title, is now known as the *Alabama*. An item in the intelligence by the steamship *New-York*, published elsewhere, informs us that she is completed, has sailed, and had been spoken by the West India mail steamer *steering westward*.

The *Alabama* is nearly 1,000 tons burden and 300 horse-power, and when she left the Mersey, is reported to have accomplished, under unfavorable circumstances, nearly thirteen knots an hour. She is armed with a 100-pounder Blakely rifled gun forward, a 68-pounder smooth-bore aft, and four 32-pounders. She is commanded by Capt. SEMMES, of *Sumter* notoriety, and her crew numbers 110 men. She was considered in Liverpool to be quite a match for the *Tuscarora*, and is superior in speed, while she can carry 21 days' coal. The London *Times* of the 3d inst. reports that the intelligence respecting her, published in that journal the day previously, occasioned a considerable rise in war-risks.

The outfitting of this new rebel armed steamer in a British port is an instructive illustration of what can be done under the laws of neutrality, according to the interpretation which her British Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Earl RUSSELL, has been pleased to put upon that elastic code. It has for months been notorious that this vessel was being fitted up and armed for the rebel service. Every skipper in the Mersey knew it, the old fogies of the British Admiralty knew it, and her Majesty's Ministers knew it. Mr. ADAMS has, we doubt not, in obedience to the instructions of Secretary SEWARD, entered remonstrances against this procedure. We know very well the kind of answer that was returned. The British Government does not pretend to prevent the rebels from getting all the aid and comfort in the way of military supplies which they can get. Her Majesty's Neutrality Proclamation, it seems, according to the British gloss, only renders the furnishing of such supplies illegal under international law, and subjects the vessels containing them to capture by the United States cruisers!

So be it, replies our Government: but in order to give the right any effect, we must station our cruisers where they can watch and intercept ships with such contraband supplies. Accordingly, the *Tuscarora*, *James Adger* and one or two other of our gunboats are instructed to cruise about off the British coast, with a leeward eye to rebel craft. As they keep off the due maritime league, no objection of course can be made. But the gunboat runs out of coal or needs repair, and she seeks the hospitality of the British port for the needed supplies. Here she is met by the information that the British Government has decreed that the war vessels of both belligerents shall be excluded from all British ports, and she is unceremoniously ordered off! This very fate happened to the *Tuscarora*, which had for some time been watching this identical rebel steamer "290." Having the hospitality of the British ports denied her, she was fain to seek Spanish hospitality at Cadiz: and no sooner is she off guard than out slips the new rebel steamer on a cruise of destruction!

Now, we do not say that this coil of maritime mandates was *designed* by the British Government to produce such results as this. But we *do* say that if they had intended by some ingenious device within the scope of law, to turn "neutrality" into a powerful aid to the rebel cause, they could not possibly have been more successful than they have been.

Now that the craft is afloat, however, and the deep pit Confederate navy has received this reinforcement, it only remains for our Navy Department to take such measures as will cut her career short. It will be a disgrace, indeed, if SEMMES is allowed to run the career with the *Alabama* which he long did with the *Sumter*.

LOOK OUT FOR MERRIMAC No. 2.—We begin to have with reference to *Merrimac No. 2* the same sort of intimations which preceded the advent of her illustrious prototype, *Merrimac No. 1*. We were told that she was topheavy; that she hogged and logged, and drew more water than there was in all Hampton Roads; and just in the middle of the general chuckle she dashes out and does—what all the world knows she did. Now, we don't say that, because the same kind of rumors are set afloat with reference to the new iron-clad, she is *therefore* on the point of appearing, but we do say that all such reports are to be distrusted. What we know is, that the rebels have been finishing at Richmond, with great secrecy and much enterprise, a mailed war vessel of some sort which was commenced at Norfolk; that they evidently put great reliance upon her power, and that there is momentary danger of her appearance. The same men that made the first *Merrimac* a success are perfectly capable of making the second one a success.

The Washington telegrams assure us "it is all right—ample preparations have been made to receive her." We hope so, but the only kind of "preparations" in which we have any confidence is the presence of a sufficient match of iron-clads in the James River to meet her. If Washington can be considered sufficiently "safe" to permit of the withdrawal of the *Monitor* and *Galena* from the Potomac, the Navy Department would do well to lose no time in seeing that they are promptly sent where they will have a chance of encountering the new monster. That she will take the trouble to go and seek *them* out, we think doubtful, while the whole Southern coast line invites her enterprise. We have had experience enough of what can be done by such vessels, and we know that the destruction of half our wooden blockaders is not at all out of the reach of such a craft's ability. The prize presented to her prowess is a splendid one, and if she should succeed in descending the coast in a destroying raid, and open the ports of Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile, at the same time that the rebel army holds Maryland, beleaguers Washington, and threatens the Free States, it would be an appeal for recognition which Europe would find hard to resist.

The Navy Department is forewarned: now is it forearmed?

THE REBEL GENERALS.—Now that the army of the rebels threatens to call upon us at our own homes, it is proper that we should know something exact of its leaders and their relative importance. The Confederate Congress, under the inspiration of Mr. DAVIS, long ago established a system of rank in their army, which is at least more easily intelligible than our own complicated organization. The General officers of the rebel army are of three grades—Brigadiers, Major-Generals, and full Generals. Of the latter there are and can by law be but five, and they stand, at present, as follows:

General S. COOPER, Adjutant-General.
General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.
General ROBERT E. LEE.
General P. T. BEAUREGARD.
General BRAXTON BRAGG.

Of these, the head of the list is held, curiously enough, by a Massachusetts man—Gen. COOPER—he being a Virginian only in virtue of his wife, a sister of Ex-Senator and Actual-Emissary MASON. Gen. LEE, though third on the list, was some time since nominated by President DAVIS to the post of Commanding-General of the whole army. This was done by DAVIS to avoid the necessity of surrendering the control of military matters, an attempt having been made by the rebel Congress, through an act of its own, to make the office of Commander-in-Chief independent of the Executive. Gen. LEE, when called to this post, was far from being popular at the South, and he has no political strength there now of any importance, outside the old Whig party of Virginia. His position with his own people is a trying one, and he must be looked upon simply as the right arm of an unscrupulous authority which he can neither hope to advise nor to control.

The Major-Generals of the Confederate army are numerous, and Stonewall JACKSON, who holds this rank, stands at some distance from the head of the list. Both LONGSTREET and A. P. HILL are his seniors in rank. If it be true that Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSTON has recovered from the severe wounds he received at Fair Oaks, sufficiently to allow him to take the field, we may fairly understand that the rebel campaign of invasion will be really directed in the supreme resort by his clear, quick, keen and daring intellect—an intellect as fertile in resources as his will is swift to execute what his judgment has determined. We have no more formidable enemy.

The appointment just announced in the Richmond papers of so conspicuous an officer as Gen. BEAUREGARD to the command of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia indicates, we may remark, the presence in that department of no inconsiderable force, and may either prognosticate a serious attempt to eject us from our positions at Hilton Head and Beaufort, or show that the rebels anticipate a vigorous effort at the reduction of Charleston and Savannah. It sets at rest, also, the foolish stories which have been current of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S withdrawal from the Southern service. The truth in regard to him we believe to be that he has simply been at the Springs in Alabama recruiting his strength, impaired by that memorable Western campaign in which Gen. HALLECK did *not* capture him, nor destroy his army.

THE NEW SOLDIERS.—It was stated, some days ago, that the soldiers arriving in Washington, or the new levies, were united by Gen. McCLELLAN with old regiments as fast as received. The army that has pursued and fought the rebels, driving them from Maryland, must have been composed in very large part of these new and raw troops. We are glad to find that Gen. McCLELLAN, in his dispatch yesterday, does not forget to honor the courage and steadiness of these improvised soldiers, but gives them equal praise with the trained troops for their gallant and invincible spirit. Let the new troops hurry up. They may gather laurels from the start.

THE DEFEAT OF GARIBALDI.—Full details of the combat in which the GARIBALDI rebellion began and ended, will be found among our European intelligence to-day. It does not reflect much credit on the military genius of the Red Shirted leader, for he held a very strong position in the gorges of Aspromonte, and his followers, it is said, outnumbered the Royal troops. But the fact is, his cause was inherently weak. It is impossible to read the history of the affair without feeling respect for the vigor and energy with which the Italian Government acted in this emergency.

The Marshal's Office.

We are informed by Marshal MURRAY that the proceeds of the sales of the *Hiawatha*, as well as of all other prize property sold by him, have been paid into the Sub-Treasury, as required by law. Our information that they had not come from a very direct source, and the mistake arose from the fact that the moneys arising from such sales have been deposited in gross and not to the credit of the particular vessels and property sold.

The Marshal also stated that the young man who committed the forgery upon him was only a copyist in his office; that he was so employed in the building on Marshal MURRAY'S entry into office, and he did not know the facts of his past history, and that, had he been ever so skillful a forger, he could not have obtained one dollar of the Government money.

FREIGHT TO HARRISBURGH.—The through freight line to Washington, *via* Harrisburgh, which was temporarily closed in consequence of the late rebel raid, has been reopened. The Hope Government Dispatch forward freight as usual.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 15.

STATEMENTS OF A REBEL DESERTER.

A deserter from the Sixth Virginia Regiment, which is stationed near Leesburgh, makes the following statements: He says that a division of the enemy, under Gen. Hood, is encamped at that place, and a division at Waterford, about ten miles above.

The rebels have the main body of their army in Maryland. He estimates the force in that State at ninety thousand, and says that their total force does not exceed one hundred and twenty-five thousand. The total strength of Lee at the time of the Bull Run battle was only thirty thousand men; but a great many troops had arrived from Richmond since then. His Colonel, he says, laughed heartily at reading an account in one of the Northern papers fixing their numbers at two hundred thousand men.

A great many cattle and horses have been driven from Maryland into Virginia. A wagon train, loaded with grain, arrived from the same quarter while he was at Nolan's Ferry.

There are very few troops between Leesburgh and Centreville, by which route he made his escape.

The rebel loss in the late engagements in the vicinity of Bull Run, he says, will aggregate at least 10,000. There were 6,000 wounded in Warrenton, Culpepper, and other places between here and Richmond.

The First and Third South Carolina Regiments were almost completely annihilated, losing nearly all of their officers, and over three-fourths of their men.

He heard Gen. LONGSTREET say that unless they succeeded in obtaining supplies in Maryland and Pennsylvania, it would be impossible for them to undergo another Winter's campaign in Northeastern Virginia, and that they would be compelled, if unsuccessful, to fall back upon Richmond.

Food, such as it is, is plenty, but they are sadly in need of clothing and shoes.

The officers cheered their men on the long march from Manassas to Leesburgh, by telling them that their friends in Maryland had provided an abundance of articles most needed for their use, as soon as they would reach Frederick.

REFUGEES FROM RICHMOND.

Five refugees from Richmond, brought up the river by the gunboat *Jacob Bell*, were examined by the Provost-Marshal yesterday. They left Richmond a week ago last Friday. They state the Southerners were quite jubilant in the belief that LEE would take Washington. He was to have done so before last Monday. There were few or no troops in Richmond, save those in the hospitals and convalescents. A Home Guard (Elliott's Battalion) was doing duty as Provost Guard and on the city defences—Col. Chaswos being Provost-Marshal. They understood there were only three rebel regiments on James River. The rebels claim large forces at Chattanooga, Tenn. All business, excepting that connected with the army, was dull. Army movements were being vigorously conducted. The refugees are all Northerners, and men of intelligence.

REFUGEES FROM FREDERICK.

Three refugees from Fredericksburgh, arrived at the Provost-Marshal's Office in this City yesterday evening. They left Fredericksburgh Wednesday, traveling on foot and by night, until they reached the Potomac near Aquia Creek. Here they procured a small boat and reached the Maryland shore. They signaled several vessels, but were unheeded until the Gunboat *Heintzelman* answered them, took them aboard and brought them to this City. Two of them left their families at Fredericksburgh. The other resided in New-York. They stated there was a very small rebel force at Fredericksburgh, and none at Aquia Creek.

ARMY CHANGES.

Gen. STONEMAN is assigned to the command of the Division lately under the late gallant KEARNEY, and Gen. SEDGWICK has been assigned to the Army Corps of Gen. BANKS. Gen. QUINCY A. GILLMORE is ordered to report for duty to Maj.-Gen. WARNER, at Cincinnati.

By direction of the President, Capt. LLOYD BEALL, of the Second United States Infantry, is hereby dismissed the service.

GEN. WADSWORTH.

Delegation from New-York was here to-day, to urge Gen. WADSWORTH to become a candidate for Governor of that State in the coming election

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Senator POMEROY, in consequence of the great number of persons applying from New-York for information in regard to the Colonization enterprise, will leave to-morrow for that city, and will be found at the Astor House during the following days.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Post office Department having received information that there is no further danger of the mails to the California and Pacific coast, overland, being disturbed by Indian forays, has ordered that the daily transmission of them be renewed.

DEATH A SOLDIER.

A soldier named JASON SPENCER, in Company A, Thirty-third New-York Regiment, died in a fit yesterday, P. M., at the Soldiers' Rest. He was a native of Bolivar, New-York.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BARK FANNY LAWRIE.

Admiral DUPONT informs the Navy Department that the *Shepherd Knapp*, under Lieut.-commanding EVERTSON, captured, on the 4th inst., the bark *Fanny Lawrie*, under English colors. The cargo consists principally of salt. By her papers she purported to be bound from Nassau to Quebec, but among them was a letter to a house in Charleston, commending Capt. LAWRIE, the master of the *Fanny Lawrie*, to their good offices. The vessel was captured while attempting to enter South Edisto. She has been sent to Philadelphia.

THE MEDICAL BOARD.

Surgeon MAGRUDER, formerly Medical Director of the Rappahannock, under Gen. MCDOWELL, has been appointed President of the Medical Board for the examination of surgeons at Philadelphia.

Surgeon MCPARTLIN, of Gen. POPE's Staff, has been ordered to assume similar duties.

MINISTER TO ROME.

RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD, Minister to Rome, is here, awaiting instructions from the State Department.

CONSUL FOR LYONS.

The President has recognized GEORGE H. GARDNER as Consul of the Free Hanse City of Lubeck for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, to reside at Cincinnati.

REBEL SMUGGLERS DROWNED.

A gentleman from the lower part of St. Mary's County says that on Thursday night a small sailboat engaged in smuggling goods into Virginia was capsized in Brittain's Bay, and all on board lost.

PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Sixty prisoners, captured yesterday, in a skirmish near Sugar Loaf Mountain, were brought into town to-day. They belonged principally to Virginia Regiments, and were in WALKER'S Division. They are ragged and destitute of shoes, having, as they say, reached Frederick too late to share in the supplies obtained there. Our special reporter conversed with a dozen of the most intelligent, and their estimate of their force in Maryland ranged from 125,000 to 175,000. At no time, they say, has they over 10,000 men at Frederick, and those were under command of Gen. HILL.

GEN. LEE NOT WOUNDED.

From the same authority we learn that the reports of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE being wounded are not true, except that he received an inconsiderable scratch on the arm. His horse was killed under him in the battle of Saturday.

When these prisoners were captured, on Thursday, an advance was being made on Hagerstown, led by JACKSON, with EWELL and LONGSTREET bringing up the rear.

There is a strong desire among the men to be led into Pennsylvania. They say they want to go to Harrisburgh; they were brought over with the promise that they should go where they could get clothing, and that they had been able to get nothing in Maryland only their food.

THEY LIKE TREASURY NOTES.

One of them has $35 in Treasury notes, which he says he obtained, with considerable more, from the person of a New-York Colonel, killed in the battle; he also had his shoulder-straps. It is not true that the rebels paid for what they took in Maryland in United States currency—they forced the sellers (!) to take Confederate paper for pay. They are willing at any time to give $3 in Confederate notes for $1 of our Treasury notes.

These soldiers complain that their officers had the first chance of the plunder of the field and obtained the lion's share. One of the soldiers, who was put into the guard-house after the battle, for drunkenness, was let out the next morning by his First Lieutenant, on the condition that he should divide with him the plunder he obtained on the field.

HOW THEY MADE PURCHASES IN FREDERICK.

While the rebel force was in Frederick, BRADLEY JOHNSON, the Provost-Marshal, issued an order compelling merchants and farmers to receive Confederate money in payment for goods and stock, on pain of losing it. He took his own regiment to a shoe store, and compelled the proprietor to deliver over his stock for their use, giving him a receipt for payment in the name of the Confederate Government.

TIRED OF THE SERVICE.

Five other prisoners, brought into Rockville Saturday morning, and belonging to the Twenty-seventh North Carolina Regiment, complain that they are tired of the service, and do not wish to be exchanged. They were covered with vermin, and presented a most wretched appearance.

REASON FOR GOING TO MARYLAND.

The raid upon Maryland, these prisoners say, was a necessity. After the battle, they had the alternative to go North for supplies, or to return to Richmond; otherwise they must have starved. Before leaving Gainesville rations were distributed, consisting of four crackers and a bit of meat, which they were told must last them till they reached Maryland. They also got a taste of the whisky stolen from our hospital train. They say the North Carolina troops are the worst used and least cared for in the rebel service.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE,

Arrival of Troops—New Paroled Union Prisoners—News from the Richmond Papers—The Price of a Rebel Soldier's Winter Outfit, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The steamboat *New-York*, from Annapolis, arrived here this morning, having on board the One Hundred and Thirtieth New-York Regiment, numbering 1,011 men, and soon left for Suffolk.

The steamboat *John A. Warner*, Capt. CONE, from Washington, arrived this forenoon with the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment on board, making the trip in twelve hours.

The steamboats *Montreal* and *New-Brunswick* arrived this noon with about 2,000 paroled Union prisoners. The balance of the 6,000 will be down to-morrow.

The Confederates are now very particular about all they pa off, and take their height, color of hair and eyes, and complexions.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 13th, says

"Mr. F. M. BEDEE, of Kentucky, proposes in the House of Representatives a plan for simplifying the obtaining of letters of marque to render privateering more efficient. If Mr. BEDEE's proposition is adopted, important results will speedily follow. We know of gentlemen from abroad awaiting the action of the Committee, that they may embark in the privateering business."

"It is ascertained from official data, furnished by the Treasury Department, that the export duties by the Confederate Government, from its commencement to the 1st of August, amount to $347,272,958 85."

"The evacuation of Memphis by the Federals is said to have been officially announced."

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 13th, says

"The tyranny of the Lincoln Government is grinding the liberties of the people into the very dust, and thousands would feel gratified in Maryland even for a respite from the wrongs inflicted by their oppressor. Accounts of individual cruelty might be given, which would make the blood of every Marylander boil."

The same paper contains a list for a Winter outfit for a soldier, with its price, and calls on the Confederate Government for the clothing, or money to purchase it with. One cap $5, one jacket $25, one pair pants $28, one pair shoes $18, two pair woolen socks $2 50, two wool shirts $10, two pair drawers $8; total, $98 50.

The Governor of Virginia issued, Sept. 10, a proclamation to the citizens of Richmond, appointing Sept. 22 for the election of a delegate to supply the vacancy occasioned in the House of Delegates by the resignation of JOHN O. STEGER, Mr. STEGER having accepted the situation of Postmaster at Richmond.

The *Enquirer* also says:

"The Confederate army is said to be at Hanover, York county, Pa., which is thirty-five miles south of Harrisburgh. It is a village of 1,200 inhabitants. Philadelphia is distant from Harrisburgh 106 miles. The road from Hanover to York, and from the one to Lancaster, would seem to be the route to Philadelphia that our army is pursuing. Perhaps Gen. JACKSON is after that 'old gun,' Independence. The distance by this route cannot be more than 120 miles to Philadelphia."

The *Enquirer* has a long account of the capture of Bridgeport and the fort at Boyle Creek, in Tennessee, by the Confederate troops under Brig.-Gen. MAURY.

OBITUARY.

John R. Thomson, Late United States Senator.

JOHN R. THOMSON, United States Senator from New-Jersey, died at his residence at Princeton, New-Jersey, on Friday last, at midnight. His health has been ailing for many months, and his death was not unexpected. Mr. THOMSON was born in Philadelphia, on the 25th of September, 1800. He was bred a merchant, and was employed in commercial pursuits in China for several years. He was appointed Consul to Canton by President MONROE. In 1833 he returned home, and a few months afterward became the husband of Miss ANNA S. STOCKTON, the eldest daughter of Com. STOCKTON, and sister to his late fellow-Senator, who then made Princeton his home. In 1835 he was also a director of the Camden and Amboy Rail Road, holding the position till his death. He actively engaged in politics, as in 1842 alumni the State of New Jersey for a Constitutional Convention, which was held two years afterward. In 1844 he received the Democratic nomination for Governor, but was defeated.

In the Autumn of 1845, Thomson, having been for several years a widower, was married a second time to Miss JOSEPHINE A. WALN, daughter of Gen. ARTHUR WARD, of Washington County, in this State. Commodore STOCKTON, having resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States in 1853, Mr. THOMSON was elected his successor, and was again re-elected in 1859. He has been steadily a conservative in his sentiments, and was laborious in the discharge of his duties. He persisted in them during the late session of Congress, though his strength was rapidly failing; and he left Washington a helpless invalid. He leaves a widow, but no children. His disposition was kind and his personal character excellent.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 835, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND BY THE REBELS—Latest Reports from the Invaded Region, and Full Details of Movements, by our Special Correspondents.

NEWS FROM ALL THE DIFFERENT COMMANDS AND DEPARTMENTS.

FIFTEEN MONTHS AT THE SOUTH—Being the Second of an Interesting Series of Letters from Mr. W. H. HOLBERT to Hon. AMASA DIXON, Narrating Personal Experiences and Observations.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION—An Interesting Letter from our Special Correspondent.

THE LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS BY THE EDINBURGH.

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.

THE INDIAN WAR IN MINNESOTA.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

STATE OF THE MARKETS, &c.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A valuable number.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Coal Oil Not Explosive—Provided that it be properly manufactured. To ascertain whether it be so or not, EVERY FAMILY should get a little instrument just invented for test ng it, patented by JOHN TAGLIABUE, No. 30 North William-st. Also, for sale at No. 40 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 839 Broadway. Pamphlets gratis.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, ground floor, N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morison's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all size and styles.

MARRIED.

JANES—BANTA.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 15, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, at Calvary Church, CHARLES HALL JANES and MARY TALCOTT BANTA.

KETNER—BRONSON.—In Homer, Madison County, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 11, by Rev. William Clark, of Cazenovia, Mr. GEORGE L. KETNER, of Royalton, Niagara County, to Miss CELESTIA V. BRONSON, of the former place.

MCDERMOTT—PERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 8, by Rev. Mr. Creighton, at his residence, in Congress-st., PHILIP MCDERMOTT to Miss ELIZA THERESA PERRY, daughter of Mr. AUGUSTUS A. PERRY, all of Brooklyn.

RIPLEY—RIPLEY.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 50 Third-st., by Rev. Dr. Dowling, FREDERICK W. PARSONS to CORNELIA E. RIPLEY, all of this City.

THATCHER—LYON.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 13, by Rev. Dr. Adams, DANIEL T. THATCHER, Esq., of Bridgeport, to Miss LENICE S. LYON, of Fairfield, Conn.

DIED.

BELL.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 15, of apoplexy, DANIEL BELL, aged 57 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, WM. C. LEGGET, No. 36 West 43d-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

BELL.—Drowned in Bell Port Bay, on Saturday evening, Sept. 13, JOHN THOMAS BELL, son of Capt. Thomas and Amelia V. A. Bell, aged 32 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given on the recovery of the body.

FREMAN.—In Alexandria, Va., on Thursday, Sept. 11, MATTHEW J. FREMAN, son of R.R. Freman, of Matuchen, N. J.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Matuchen, this (Tuesday) afternoon, without further invitation, at 4 o'clock.

GALLAGHER.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 4, PATRICK R. GALLAGHER, late Sergeant-at-Arms to the Board of Aldermen, aged 36 years and 8 months.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 2 Congress-st., on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn High Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. His remains will be taken from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

JUDGE.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 15, at his residence, No. 523 3d-av., after a short and painful illness, JEREMIAH J. JUDGE, son of James Judge, in the 24th year of his age.

Particulars of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's edition.

KELLAM.—At Annapolis, Md., on Wednesday, Sept. 10, EDGAR B. KELLAM, Company C, Sixty-seventh Regiment Penn. Vol.

His remains will be taken to Peapack, Pike County, Penn., for interment.

MCDONALD.—At Runnson, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Sept. 10, of diphtheria, WILLIAM, youngest son of Charles and Rebecca McDonagle, aged 3 months and 20 days.

NEGRETTI.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Sept. 14, at Staten Island, CARLO NEGRETTI, native of Como, Italy, aged 25 years.

His friends, and those of his brother, G. NEGRETTI, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 1 Lawrence-st., on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

☞ All the members of the Italian Union and Brotherhood Society are invited to attend the funeral, which takes place from his late residence, No. 1 Lawrence-st., at 9 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the 16th inst.

By order of the President.

L. MORETTI, Secretary.

POLLARD.—On Sunday, Sept. 14, MARY GIBBONS POLLARD, widow of the late Isaac Pollard, of Boston, in the 83d year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

PLUME.—In battle at Munfordville, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, First Lieut. ISAAC P. PLUME, of the Second Regiment, First Brigade, New-Jersey Volunteers, and formerly a member of the New-York Seventh Regiment.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

SHERMAN.—In Norwich, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Sept. 13, MARY LOUISA, youngest child of Porter and Catherine B. Sherman, aged 15 months and 6 days.

THOMSON.—In Princeton, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 12, Hon. JOHN R. THOMSON, United States Senator from New-Jersey.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, Princeton, at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

THORNTON.—In Nashville, Tenn., on Sunday, Sept. 8, suddenly, LIZZIE BATEY, beloved wife of Dr. A. Henry Thornton, U. S. A., and daughter of the late N. Bowditch Blunt, aged 25 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 75 Madison-av., this day, (Tuesday,) the 16th inst., at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TYLER.—On Friday, Sept. 12, at Bolbville, N. Y., of dysentery, WILLIAM HARWARD, youngest son of J. N. and M. E. Tyler, aged 16 months and 26 days.

The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

TOMLINSON.—In Newark, N. J., on Saturday morning, Sept. 13, ELIZA P., widow of the late WM. A. TOMLINSON, of this City, aged 74 years.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2½ o'clock, at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church. Her remains will be taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment.

WADE.—In Shanghai, China, on Thursday, June 26, Capt. R. E. WADE, only son of the late John Wade, of Baltimore.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 42—Sept. 15, 1862.
71, 5, 35, 12, 17, 41, 6, 22, 30, 49, 69, 11.

KENTUCKY, CLASS B—Sept. 15, 1862.
35, 23, 45, 27, 10, 15, 30, 54, 53, 39, 24, 6, 16

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 38—Sept. 15, 1862.
38, 16, 2, 4, 37, 33, 23, 28, 6, 26, 42, 58.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS D—Sept. 5, 1862.
10, 47, 63, 52, 11, 4, 14, 68, 77, 74, 25, 31, 61.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.
Wilmington, Del.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—TICKETS and information furnished. Highest cash prices paid for doubloons.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting any advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Established, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y. Established 1840. For specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

SEASONS.

I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.

P. B. RALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1862.

THE MEMBERS OF FRANKLIN UNION are requested to meet at Military Hall, on WEDNESDAY MORNING at 8½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of Mr. PATRICK H. GALLAGHER, late member of the Franklin Union. By order of

JAS. L. MCKINNON, Pres. pro tem.
EDWARD HAGGER, Sec.

LOOK TO YOUR TAXES!—THE TAX-PAYER'S GUIDE comprises all the new Internal Duties properly classified, the exemptions, penalties, &c., &c. By a lawyer. Five cents each. $2 50 per 100. $20 per 1,000. Ferris & Pratt, No. 26 Cedar-st., New-York.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

BRADY'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
OF THE WAR.

Consecutive Views of the leading Scenes and Incidents of the War are now offered the public, consisting of Photographic Pictures, unequaled in beauty and fidelity, taken by corps of trained artists, which have accompanied the great Union armies in their several campaigns. Perfect transcripts have thus been obtained of the ARMIES, FLEETS, MARCHES, FORTIFICATIONS, HOSPITALS, ENCAMPMENTS, and BATTLE-FIELDS, which have constituted the Scenic History of this thrilling era. Each picture is complete in itself; the whole forming a series of inestimable value.

BRADY'S INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.
First size, 16x13 inches, $1 50 each,
Second size, 8x10 inches, 81 each,

Mounted on fine plate paper suitable for the folio of the connoisseur and the art lover, represent a great variety of the most interesting scenes and events of the war.

The Plain of Manassas,
The Fortifications of Washington,
Scenes on the Peninsula,
Groups of Officers,
Entire Regiments and Brigades
On the March or in Review,

and many others of surpassing interest and value.

IN BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY,

Mounted on Cartes, for Albums, at 25 cents the picture;

are exhibited those earlier panoramas of the war, of which these views are already the most truthful record. Through their aid the friends of those who were first to defend their country can see the

VISTAS OF WASHINGTON,
ARLINGTON DEFENCES,
REBEL WORKS AT CENTREVILLE,
BATTLES OF BULL RUN,
SCENES AT HILTON HEAD,
VIEWS OF THE UNION ENCAMPMENTS,
GROUPS OF FEDERAL AND REBEL COMMANDERS,

and the countless minor Tableaux, Movements and Legendary Spots, which have picturesquely marked the progress of the conflict.

An enlarged Series of Views (mounted on cards, 4¼ by 6 inches, at 50 cents the picture) portrays

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1862.

Constantly improving with experience, the artists were enabled to secure exquisite delineations of the

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

in the splendid and arduous progress of its grand Peninsular Movement. Among these are included Groups of Distinguished Officers, Portraits of Gen. McClellan and his Staff, of the French Princes and their companions of the Light Brigade; Views of the Embarkation, the Debarkation and the Forest Marches; of the Gigantic Siege Guns and Mortars, Batteries and Rebel Works, illustrating the

SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF YORKTOWN,

AND THE

INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND.

In this collection are separate representations of scenes attending the Battles of Williamsburgh, West Point, Fair Oaks, the swamp encampments, and the immortal

SEVEN DAYS' BATTLES

along the Chickahominy, from Gaines' Mills to the Heights of Malvern. No less true and beautiful are the impressions of the Monitor, the Merrimac, of Fortress Monroe, Fort Pulaski, and the United

NAVAL AND MARINE VIEWS

which form so conspicuous a portion of the scenery of the times.

Aside from the associations of these Photographs, which create for them a charm felt among all interested in our veiled army, their beauty appeals to each art-lover, making them the ornaments of every

LIBRARY AND CENTRE TABLE.

Their value cannot be overestimated. The scenes which they portray are passing into history, leaving these, their *spectres*, behind them. Their number is daily increasing, as the strife progresses, and will be continued to its end. Over a thousand pictures are already obtained, from which choice selections can be made.

Reference is invited to the following passages from appreciative articles, descriptive of Brady's Photographic Views of the War, which have appeared in leading journals

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the N. Y. Daily Times, Sept. 5.

We have before spoken of the collection of photographs by one of the best known of American photographers, Mr. Brady, of New-York, which includes, however, not merely the war scenes to which we have alluded, but a number of interesting portraits of distinguished Americans and of some strangers. First there are two plates of the *Monitor*, one showing her deck, which seems raised to a vast distance above the water, whereas it is only a few inches, and one showing her revolving tower, with the shot-marks made it from the Merrimac's guns. The other represents the crew on the deck of the same vessel, which are creditable to the skill of the artist—a set of stout, brawny fellows, in no particular uniform, and rather unkempt—of whom a few have taken off the general old suit. For guns and the like the iron is well adapted to experienced hands, and here we have a striking picture of the effect caused by the bursting of a 13-pound shell on board the Confederate ram *Arkansas*. Each of which was carried by the terrible shock through iron stanchions each. A great crater in the hold, machinery torn into splinters, but not the engine, with its massive exposed on deck, and fearfully mangled, was a perplexing to pick out into Mr. Brady's artist went down to Fredericksburgh, and has sent us new pictures of interest, long-nursing the sentiment of the war, the powder, and the associations of most peculiar interest and photographic. Among the pictures of public establishments are interiors of the Capitol at Washington, at Senate Chamber, the Hall of Representatives, and the House of Representatives, where Abraham Lincoln presides over the Federal, which they abandoned the Rebel Pa... Virginia Convention, the Supreme Court, the Library, old Patent Office, the Washington Monument, and the Navy Yard, with the ... of the Potomac. Marauders with ... and the ... of the Federal cavalry, ... the ... the ... the

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family, with her daughter, going on sixteen years of age; she is smart, intelligent, and willing to do any kind of light work, or to take the care of children; with the best of City reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 142 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation to cook in all its branches; understands meats, pastry, baking, pies, soups and jellies, game or regular pastry; or as cook in a first-class boarding-house; wages, $10 to $12. City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of English and French cooking; boning and larding; is an excellent pastry baker; has the best of reference. Call at No. 205 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation; understands meats, pastry, jellies, soups, and game; would wish to live in a first-class private family; no objection to a first-class boarding-house. has the best of City references. Call at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av. Can be seen for two days; call at the front door.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young girl as a first-class cook; understands pastry and meats of all kinds if required; has no objection to assist in the washing. Best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 205 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable, middle-aged woman, to cook, wash and iron in a small family; has no objections to the City or country; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 83 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable middle-aged woman as cook; understands making bread, biscuit and pies; also, game and soups; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. To be seen, for two days, at No. 23 West 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation to cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family; is a good baker and understands her business well; best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 497 9th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 343 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and American cooking, meats, game, soups, jellies and pastry; and can give the best of City reference as to capability. Call, for two days, at No. 78 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation to cook and wash, or laundress and chambermaid; has five years' city reference. will go any distance to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th-sts., third floor.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation; understands soups, meat, game, and pastry, and is a good bread and biscuit baker; the very best of reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 121 West 26th-st., first floor; call for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first class cook, or would assist with the washing and ironing; has 5 years' reference. Can be seen at No. 184 Laurens-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts., in the basement

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman as cook, and is a good baker, who will assist in washing and ironing in a small private family. Address No. 113 West 24th-st. Can be seen for two days. Good City reference may be had.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Seventh-av., near 36th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A FAITHFUL PROT-estant woman, who is competent to do the entire kitchen-work, and must be a thorough cook, washer and ironer. Good wages given. Apply, with reference, at No. 8 West 37th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRI-vate family, by a respectable Scotch woman, as cook, who perfectly understands her business; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, who understands the business in all its branches; the best of City references given. To be seen for two days at No. 94 24th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable girls wish situations, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 44 West 10th-st., corner Waverley-place, till engaged.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG woman as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing. Best of city references. Call at No. 112 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and fine washing; has good references. Call for two days at No. 267 East 17th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two excellent colored young women wish situations in one family; can give good references, and are valuable help. Can be seen at No. 362 Broadway, near 23d-st. A. M. SEE.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 87 West 15th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; can do the Linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking; her cousin as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; can do fine washing and ironing; wages $8 and $7; City or country. Call at No. 154 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, AND CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two girls, highly recommended, fully competent for their duties, desire situations, separate or together, in the above capacities. Any family requiring first-class domestics will be highly pleased by calling at No. 36 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a small family, or would do general housework; is an excellent baker; is willing and obliging; has the best of references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 Greenwich av., if not engaged.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, also a good baker. Call at No. 256 26th-st., near 8th-av., in the store.

AS PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook; is a good baker. Can cook meats and vegetables and excellent washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; is very obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 West 11th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—SITUATION wanted by a highly respectable woman, in a gentleman's family; is thoroughly experienced in cooking all kinds of meats, soups, game, pastry, &c.; no objection to the washing and ironing of a moderate sized family; refers to distinguished families in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as first-class cook will assist with the washing and ironing, understands her business thoroughly, best city references. Call for two days at No. 93 West 18th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first class cook, or would assist with the washing and ironing; has 5 years' reference. Can be seen at No. 184 Laurens-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts., in the basement

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman as cook, and is a good baker; who will assist in washing and ironing in a small private family. Address No. 113 West 24th-st. Can be seen for two days. Good City reference may be had.

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AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and fine washing; has good references. Call for two days at No. 267 East 17th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two excellent colored young women wish situations in one family; can give good references, and are valuable help. Can be seen at No. 362 Broadway, near 23d-st. A. M. SEE.

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AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, good City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; can do the Linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking; her cousin as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; can do fine washing and ironing; wages $8 and $7; City or country. Call at No. 154 East 31st-st., for two days.

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AS PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook; is a good baker. Can cook meats and vegetables and excellent washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; is very obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 West 11th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS GOOD COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker, and very economical; has the best city references. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University Place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS GOOD COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as good cook; understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing. If required, best of references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 West 11th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

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AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 87 West 15th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, good City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; can do the Linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking; her cousin as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; can do fine washing and ironing; wages $8 and $7; City or country. Call at No. 154 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, AND CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two girls, highly recommended, fully competent for their duties, desire situations, separate or together, in the above capacities. Any family requiring first-class domestics will be highly pleased by calling at No. 36 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a small family, or would do general housework; is an excellent baker; is willing and obliging; has the best of references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 Greenwich av., if not engaged.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, also a good baker. Call at No. 256 26th-st., near 8th-av., in the store.

AS PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook; is a good baker. Can cook meats and vegetables and excellent washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; is very obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 West 11th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS GOOD COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker, and very economical; has the best city references. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University Place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS GOOD COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as good cook; understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing. If required, best of references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 West 11th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—SITUATION wanted by a highly respectable woman, in a gentleman's family; is thoroughly experienced in cooking all kinds of meats, soups, game, pastry, &c.; no objection to the washing and ironing of a moderate sized family; refers to distinguished families in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as first-class cook will assist with the washing and ironing, understands her business thoroughly, best city references. Call for two days at No. 93 West 18th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUA-tion, by a widow lady, as housekeeper; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's house, has the best of City references; to keep house for a gentleman preferred; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 121 West 26th-st., for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN MAN and his wife, without children, wishes to take charge of a gentleman's house in his or their absence from the City. The best of testimonials can be given. Address A B C, Madison square Post-office.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understand dressmaking and hair dressing in the best manner; or would go as seamstress alone; understands those duties thoroughly; the very best City references given. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress in a private family, or as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; can give the very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 7th-av., near 22d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation to travel with a family, or go to Cuba as lady's maid; would take charge of one child; can do all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking and embroidering. Can be seen at her present employer's, 15 West 16th-st.

MRS. MACKLAUGHLAND WISHES WASH-ing and ironing in the house or to go out by the day. Call at No. 77 West 25th-st., third floor. Best of City reference given.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUN-DANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) Cooks, French and Italian languages spoken. Best of references required. Superintendent

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation in a private family, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required, and has the very best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years, or can see the lady. Apply at No. 443 4th-st., first floor, front room, for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very genteel American Protestant girl wishes a situation as above; is a first-class seamstress, and a person of education and religious principles, and in neatness of appearance and manners is companionable for any lady; refers to a religious family, where she has lived five years. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has lived five years in her last place; would like a good home rather than large wages. Call at No. 131 Waverley-place, corner 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as an excellent chambermaid; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; got the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 162 West 35th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; has the best of City reference; was in her last situation for seven years. Call on Tuesday and Wednesday, in the fancy store, No. 323 Bleecker-st., near West 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; she would do up-stairs work and fine washing and ironing; she is an excellent servant, and has first-rate City reference Call at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. She must be experienced and tidy, and have the best of City references. No others need apply. Call at No. 32 East 35th-st., between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and to do sewing; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 122 East 20th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small family; the best of reference. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st. near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing, or waitress; best of reference. Call at No. 433 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or chambermaid and sewing. Call at 216 7th-avenue, top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City references given. No. 113 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a place as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Call at No. 730 Washington-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectful young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chamberwork and waiting; has three years' city reference. Inquire at No. 45 East 25th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman a situation as seamstress in a private family; she is a good family seamstress and dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. No objection to do light chamberwork or to mind grown children; has satisfactory City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1118 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts. The advertiser is a Protestant.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a young woman well acquainted with family sewing; no objections to do a little chamberwork or wait on a lady in City or country; wages not so much an object as a steady home; good City reference given. Call or send to No. 109 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress; would be willing to do light chamber-work, can give the best of city reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 335 Third-av., one door from 28th-st., in bookstore.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl a situation as seamstress and to take care of growing children; good reference from her last place. Call, from 10 to 7 o'clock at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., top floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress, can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, is a neat sewer by hand, has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 174 6th-av., between 46th and 47th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day to sew; has had long experience in dressmaking. Apply at No. 198 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE, FAITH-ful young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation, in city or country, in the above capacity. No objection to do general housework. Wages moderate. Has the best of reference Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, under the Bank.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as first-rate laundress and chamberwork. Has very best of City reference. Has been living two years to her last place. Call for two days at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY AN EX-perienced laundress, who can give the best of City references, washing and ironing; she will take it home or go out by the day. Apply to her last employer, 153 4th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANT-ed, by a competent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands flutings, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has excellent City reference. Apply for two days at No. 12 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; is fully qualified to take charge of a baby from its birth. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 1 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., from 12 M. to 4 P. M., until engaged.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent tidy girl, who refers to a lady in the city, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, with a lady and child's washing, from 4 months, or as regular chambermaid and waitress. Has lifted, each capacity, wages 6 to 7 per month. Call at No. 154 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY competent American Protestant young woman, with good City reference, wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant, and is a good plain sewer; would go to the country, engage at No. 9 East 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as nurse, and would do light chamberwork, in City or country. the best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 20th-st., between 3d and 3d avs., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant nurse, a situation as lady's or invalid's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a good seamstress City reference given. Call at No. 192 7th-av., near 22d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl, in a private family as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; can give good City reference. Call at No. 212 East 14th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; City references Call for two days at her present employers, No. 117 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS NURSE—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking care of children; can do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

WET NURSE.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A healthy woman with good breast of milk for a child three weeks old. Apply at No. 166 Washington-st., Brooklyn, references required.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, as infant a nurse and seamstress; will be found a most responsible and trustworthy nurse; has excellent City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 87 Madison av., near 29th-st.

A LADY WANTS A BABY TO WET NURSE at her own house; has lost her baby a few days since. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 243 East 15th-st., near 1st-av.

UNE PERSONNE FRANCAISE DESIRE ce placer pour prendre soin d'une ou deux enfants et coudre. S'adresser au 105 Crosby-st. pour deux jours

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAIDS AND WAIT-RESSES.—Situations are wanted at MANNING'S new and spacious offices, No. 15 Court-st., corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, for a very large number of superior servants, accustomed to serve in the first families in Brooklyn, to whom they can refer for character and efficiency. MANNING, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND THE neighboring cities are respectfully informed that Mrs. MATILDA C. GREEN has removed her Agency for Employment to No. 9 Broadway, over the store opposite the St. George Hotel, near 22d-st. Private carriage in respectfully solicited by Mrs. GREEN.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE. FIRST CLASS servants in every capacity, in the city or country can be procured free of any charge at the Servants Exchange, No. 5 East 14th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. L. WELLS, Proprietor

MALES.

AS WAITER MAN.—A STEADY, WELL DIS-posed young man, with three undoubted references, gives a situation in the country in the city; he understands his duties well; is strictly temperate; generally useful; wages moderate. Apply at No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable man as coachman and groom; is a first-class driver, and has a perfect knowledge of the care and management of horses, harness, &c.; is a good vegetable gardener; no objection to a country place; has the best of reference; can make himself generally useful. Call at or address for two days, J. P., pinmaker's shop, No. 130 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses; is an excellent groom and good driver; can milk cows if required, and is willing to make himself useful. Call at Mr. James Disenor's store, No. 80 East 14th st., or address B. B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office. Has good City reference.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable man who understands his business; has had many years experience; is a good and careful driver; has had much experience in grooming and treatment of horses; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Address W. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young man, as coachman; has four experience in the business; best of City reference; no objections to go in the country. Call or address B. W., Coachman, at J. P. Stillings, No. 1,106 Broadway, New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a good milker, and willing to make himself useful, if required. The best of City reference. Address T. W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable man, as coachman, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is an excellent driver, and a good groom; has the best of reference; can be seen for two days at No. 1 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman or groom in a private family, by a young man that thoroughly understands his business; would milk and take care of a small place, if required; good City reference given as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address J. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a sober, steady man, who understands his business perfectly well; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at this office, or address a note to W. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation, as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly, first-class City reference. Address R. J., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself useful. Good reference as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address A. B., Box 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED in a gentleman's family, a short distance from the city, a man and his wife; the man as coachman and groom, and the wife to cook wash and iron. Salary $25 the month. Call at 316 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man a situation as coachman and groom; understands his duties thoroughly. Has the best reference. Address J. L., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a married man; no family, wife is a first-rate cook or dairy woman; can give the best of references; or would take the management of a small farm. Call on or address F. P., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., or address F. P., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a sober, steady man, as gardener; can raise all kinds of vegetables, &c., &c., understands the care and treatment of horses and is a good careful driver, will be found willing and obliging to make himself useful. Address R. F., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as gardener, who understands the care and management of a green house, vegetables, &c., or would go as under gardener in a first class establishment. Is a Protestant, and can come well recommended. Address M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office

AS GARDENER—COOK.—SITUATIONS wanted by a man and wife (Protestants) as above; no family; the wife is a good dairy woman; or they would take charge of a farm or gentleman's place; satisfactory recommendations. Call or address Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an Englishman as gardener; married, without incumbrance; can bring satisfactory references. Can be seen or address H. R., at Wm. Elliott's Seed Store, No. 31 John-st., corner of Nassau.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as gardener, understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, address FARMER, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for three days

AS FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business, would make himself generally useful; is a good milker, and understands the care and management of horses. Address T. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL CLERK.—SITUATION WANT-ed, by a young man, 21 years of age, in some wholesale house, as general clerk Writes a good hand, and can furnish best of city references. Address A. B., Box 102 *Times* Office.

AS BARKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE AMERI-can young man, wishes a situation as above, can give good references as to character, capability, &c. Can be seen at No. 294 6th-av., near 23d st., or address same number, A. B. C.

AS PORTER.—A SMART, INTELLIGENT COL-ored man wants a situation as porter in a store, can give good City reference, if needed, from his last place can do all kinds of work. Call for two days at No. 23a 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts

A YOUNG MAN OF UNQUESTIONABLE moral character, with large experience in business, principally banking, desires a situation in some banking, mercantile or manufacturing establishment, where his experience can be made available, the very best of City references given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

A MAN AND WIFE.—THE MAN AS COACH-man and groom, woman as cook, with good references. Also, a man and wife to do the work of two persons; man must be a good waiter, and woman a good cook; must both be good servants. Apply at No. 140 Grand-st.

A BOY OF GERMAN PARENTS, 15 years of age, wishes a suitable situation; can read and write English and German. Apply to WM. CLERK, No. 277 Mulberry-st., Room No. 8.

HELP WANTED.

UNITED STATES ARMY NURSES.—WANT-ed at Lovell's Sanitary Commission, No. 598 Broadway, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., daily, unincumbered ladies between the ages of 30 and

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (76th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 tinted figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affection of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology, European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Auto-doxes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work. Price $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Examiner, &c.*

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drops. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle. Agent New-York,

MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gleet, Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, Loss of Sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full description of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs of both sexes. In his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRIEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FELTHEEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial and diseases of the urinary nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victim of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. A glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other filthy diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent nourished to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse. Its copious contents embrace both the mind and body with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 223 to 229. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 20th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Remedy is sure to bring on regulating pills. Invaluable in correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, whether from cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—can restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never fail. Mind the analogous patent. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, let HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a hook.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

A CARD.—DR. J. R. NEWTON HAVING LEFT New-York, Dr. J. J. EDWARDS, practical manipulator, succeeds him in curing dyspepsia, rheumatism, contractions, paralysis, female weakness, bronchitis, nervous debility, &c., without medicine, at 161 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 35 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1836.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, block-north-corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. GIBOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without diet or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the equally valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scarcely one man in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is Sarsaparilla, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored Illustrations. The best work out.

LECTURES.

PRIVATE SURGICAL LECTURES.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, will give his yearly courses of ten lectures on the diseases of the pelvic viscera, to those surgeons and advanced students who desire to possess a knowledge of the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of these organs. The relative anatomy will be illustrated on the cadaver, and by accurate drawings and wax models. Dr. D.'s mode of radically curing hernia, varicocele, fistula, hemorrhoids, and the modern treatment of strictures of the urethra and uterus, dysmenorrhœa, sterility and ovarian diseases, with Dr. D.'s peculiar views and modes of treatment, will be the sole subjects of the lectures. The fee, in all cases, will be $100 for the ten lectures. Complete sets of instruments, used and invented by Dr. D. from models made by himself (twenty pieces), with lithograph drawings of the anatomy of the parts, will be furnished for $15. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 6th-av. between 11 and 3, and 7 and 9 in the evening. Ample accommodations for all who require surgical treatment are provided at Dr. D.'s Private Hospital. All letters must be addressed Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Sept. 1, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the Class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the Yard,) will be received at this office, until noon, on the 29th day of September inst., for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished, on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the Classes named therein, by the Commandants of these several Navy-yards, for the Classes for the Yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the Yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for the delays of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement, thus:

"Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) here, by offer to furnish under your advertisement, dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,) amounting (here write the amount in words.)

I propose, as my agent, (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule,) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery, and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy Agent at (name the Agency,) for signature and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States, within fifteen days after date of notice through the post-office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.

Witness (Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow pine lumber; class No. 4. Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Fire-wood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25. Iron castings; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 28. Bituminous coal; class No. 30. Copper and composition nails; class No. 32. Machinery and tools.

BOSTON

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 10. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25. Iron castings; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 28. Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 32. Machinery and tools.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow pine timber; class No. 4. Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, cypress and juniper; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25. Iron castings; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 28. Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 32. Machinery and tools.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No articles will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes marked "Miscellaneous" are specified as the probable quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, now or at such time, as the bureau or commandant may require;* such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent through the Post-office shall be deemed sufficient notice during the fiscal year of such increase), and whenever the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

Bidders are cautioned against stating fictitious prices in their offers.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, proof, weight or measurement of the said navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further description of the articles or explanations they may desire. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the navy-yard and *not to employes* for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have to satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class (on time, of the quality and at the times and places above provided for, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The articles must strictly conform to the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a navy agent, collector, district-attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract without liability or damage to the United States, in case the bidder shall have made such contract relying upon the information named, or for the compliance with terms of which, and on which the above offers are based, and shall have also the power to increase or diminish the quantities of any of the classes not headed "Miscellaneous," to the extent of twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified, within fifteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement, will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the seventeenth day of September, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the two lots of ground situated at Nos. 68 and 70 Monroe-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, corner of Grand and Elm streets, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 91 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

BERNARD SMYTH,
WILLIAM L.,
JAMES MOORE,
Committee of School Officers of the Seventh Ward.
Dated September 4, 1862.

NAVY BEEF.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 15, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposals for Navy Beef," will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 22d day of September, at 12 o'clock, for supplying 1,850 barrels beef, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn.

The Beef must be from well-fattened cattle, and must conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy Beef, and pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. The barrels must be according to the Navy standard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the inspecting Officer at the Navy-yard.

The above Beef is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished immediately.

I. BENDERSON, Navy Agent.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 BEAVER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS—WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until the 17th day of September at 12 o'clock M., of that day for furnishing the United States Government with Five hundred (500) horses for Artillery and Cavalry service, an equal proportion of each. Said horses to be delivered in this City within twenty (20) days after awarding the contract; the horses to be inspected by an agent appointed by the Quartermaster's Department. They are to be of dark colors, fifteen hands and a half hands and upwards in height, not less than five years, nor more than eight years of age, sound in every respect, and free from blemish. The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Q. M. U. S. A.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 49 Broome-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until the 20th inst., for the delivery of 1,000 tons of coal, of 2,240 pounds each.

Specifications may be examined at this office, by all persons desirous of proposing.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 25 Wall-st

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 401 of the laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

LAST NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BONDS and of Receiver's Certificates of Indebtedness, also, to holders of Judgments prior to the 1st January, 1858, and to the bond coupons of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. The trustees of the assenting creditors being notified of sundry amounts on their way hither, from various parts of the country and from Europe, and being desirous of treating all alike, hereby extend the time for deposit and assignment. The sale under foreclosure of first and second mortgages, will take place at Joliet on the 25th day of September, inst. Holders preferring participation in the purchase and reorganization of the road, to being remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale etc., will deposit and assign their documents with the undersigned, at room No. 9, No. 25 William-st., New-York, on or before the 20th day of September, inst., at 12 M.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ERIE Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said company, Erie Gare, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 16th of October.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF Stock in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY WOODWORTH, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,491, for ten shares, issued from Boston office; No. 1,665, for sixty shares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York office. All persons are cautioned against trusting the same, the transfer of which has been stopped.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, AND ALL THE United States Government Securities, bought and sold, at the brokers' Board, strictly on commission.
C. S. SLOAN & CO., No. 44 Broad-st.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, INSURE to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLAIT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 136 av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF Fifth-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURing for army work and Family Machines—now—to rent. C. H. DIAMOND, No. 638 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	45

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, Jeff. MADAY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan de Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,250 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are surpassed by any vessels afloat on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cobh Harbor.) The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	Saturday	Sept. 20.
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Sept. 27.
ETNA	Saturday	Oct. 4.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to DYER & MACEY, No. 18 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIPS, Capt. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from pier No. 50 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,

for

BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

Taking passengers to
LONDON, VIA BREMEN, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.

For further information apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. ——, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 20. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $85 and $90. Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SAMUEL & SEAMLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. HARRIS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. —, North River for Havana on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at 3 P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 27 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. JAS. HAWKINS, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY	Sep 13	MONDAY	Oct 13
Passage money to

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Bohemian and the Arabia Off Cape Race.

Address of the London Peace Society to the People of the United States.

THE FATE OF GARIBALDI UNDECIDED.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK AT THIS PORT.

Views of the English Press on American Affairs.

CAPE RACE, Sunday, Sept. 14, }
VIA SACKVILLE, Monday, Sept. 15. }

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool on the 4th, via Londonderry on the 5th inst., passed this point at 11 o'clock this (Sunday) morning. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The *Bohemian* has 120 cabin and 307 steerage passengers, all of whom are well. She reports experiencing strong westerly gales during the voyage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Daily News* editorially shows how false thus far have been all the predictions of the *Times* on American affairs, and how unjust and partial have been its comments.

The Peace Society of London has issued an address to the People of the United States, urging that the time has come when an attempt should be made to arrest the destructive conflict that has been carried on. It deprecates any interference with American affairs but such as would prove acceptable to Americans, but says: "Surely the idea of friendly mediation may be entertained without any derogation of national dignity. It argues that there are only two alternatives to issue out of the war—either the utter extermination of one of the parties to it, or some form of accommodation and compromise between the contending sides. It asks, "Is it not better to have recourse to the latter at once, before the feelings of the North and South become hopelessly inflamed with the most bitter animosity and vengeance."

The Archbishop of Canterbury was suffering from a dangerous illness, and was not expected to live many hours at the time of the departure of the steamer.

The liabilities of Mr. PEARSON, of Hull, were stated at four hundred thousand pounds sterling.

GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR, Monday, Sept. 1.

The steamer *Marsilla*, from Southampton for Alexandria, reports that she was chased by two steamers at night in the Bay of Biscay, but managed to escape.

The *Marsilla* has specie and jewelry on board valued at £376,000.

It is conjectured that the Federal gun-boat *Tuscarora* was one of the vessels engaged in the chase, or possibly both the vessels were Confederate steamers.

FRANCE.

The departure of troops for Rome has been countermanded.

On the Paris Bourse the Rentes were firm at 69f. 30c.

ITALY.

The official Turin *Gazette* says that GARIBALDI has been removed to Varignano in the Gulf of Spezzia. His wounds appear to have been slight. The Government ordered two distinguished men to attend him.

An Extraordinary Council of Ministers was held at Turin to take into consideration his case. The opinion which prevailed at the Council was, that justice should take its course. Two of the Ministers were in favor of granting him an amnesty. Nothing has been decided as yet as to the form of his trial.

The London *Times* says that GARIBALDI is the undeniable founder of Italian unity. It adds: "He must not stand as a criminal before Italian Judges upon the very grounds of a blow struck for Italy.

The way to obviate so jarring a spectacle would be for GARIBALDI to pledge himself to his old friend and comrade, VICTOR EMANUEL, on his parole to leave Europe for an indefinite term.

Commercial News by the Bohemian.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London money market the funds were quiet but steady. Money was in good demand.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—THURSDAY.

The sales of cotton for three days have been 25,000 bales, of which 20,000 bales were taken by speculators and exporters. The market is excited, with an advance of 1/16d. since last Friday. The sales to-day footed up only 1,000 bales. The market is closing dull and nominal, with a decline on all qualities.

The Manchester market is still upward and excited.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market has a downward tendency. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others report: Flour downward, with a decline partially of 2d. @ 3d. Wheat 1d. @ 2d. lower and dull. Red Central, 10s. 6d. @ 10s. 9d. Red Southern, 10s. 6d. @ 10s. 8d. White Western, 11s. @ 11s. 6d., White Southern 11s. 6d. @ 12s. Corn downward, and declined 2d. @ 3d. per quarter. Mixed, 28s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market is generally dull. BIBLAND, ATHYA & Co. and others report beef dull. Pork very dull. Bacon quiet and steady at a partial decline of 6d. Lard quiet. Tallow inactive.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes firm, at 32s. for Pots and Pearls. Resin advancing; common, 25s. @ 25s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine firm, at 122s. Sugar active. Rice steady. Coffee inactive. Linseed Oil steady, at 42s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat downward and declined 2d. @ 3d. per quarter. Flour dull and declined 6d. @ 1s. per bbl. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee firm. Tea quiet and steady. Rice firm. Tallow quiet, at 48s. Jute excited, with a considerable advance.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—THURSDAY.

Consols closed at 92¾ @ 93¼ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Erie Railroad, 31½ @ 32¼. Illinois Central, 50@ 52 discount.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 5.

COTTON.—The sales of cotton for the week have been 63,000 bales, including 50,000 to speculators, and 5,000 to exporters. The market at the end of the week opened buoyant at an advance of 2-16d., but a reaction set in, owing to a change of hands and expected heavy arrivals of Surats, the market closing nominal, with a total advance on the week of 2-16 @ 3-16. The market to-day, however, was firmer and again upward, but the amount of sales could not be ascertained. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans..... 31d. Middling Orleans..29d.
Fair Mobile..... 30d. Mid. ling Mobile..29d.
Fair Uplands..... 30d. Middling Uplands..28½d.

The total stock in port is 58,000 bales, including 16,500 bales of American.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market is unchanged closing quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS.

The market is dull.

LONDON, Friday Afternoon.

CONSOLS close at 92¾ @ 93¼ for money. The return of the Bank of England shows an increase in bullion of £146,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Erie Railroad, 32.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Arabia Off Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, Sunday, Sept. 14, }
VIA SACKVILLE, Monday, Sept. 15. }

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 5th, and Queenstown on the 7th, passed here at 12 o'clock this Sunday, but as it was blowing a heavy gale from the eastward, the news yacht was unable to board her and obtain her news, which is two days later than that by the *Bohemian*.

The steamship *Pacific*, from Liverpool for Quebec, ten days out, passed this point at 11 o'clock this morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK.

The Rebel Steamer 290 at Sea—The Latest Comments of the British Press—A Blast Against Mr. Seward's Emigration Circular—The Garibaldi Rebellion—Full Details of the Combat and Capture.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton on the 3d of September, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is four days later than any yet received by mail.

The London *Times* says: "The *Alabama*, *alias* the *Enrica*, *alias* the '290,' was spoken by the West India mail steamer, steering westward. The *Alabama*, which is commanded by Captain SEMMES, late of the *Sumter* is a wooden screw steamer 900 tons burden. She is now fully manned and armed. The *Bahama*, bound from Liverpool to Nassau, has put back from Angra Terceira to Liverpool. She fell in with the *Alabama* and took from her several of the crew."

The Cape of Good Hope papers report several wrecks. Vessels had put into all the ports along the coast, among others, the American steamer *Tonitia* put into the Cape for shelter; the *Clara Wheeler*, laden with cotton, had also put into the Cape. Ships have been knocking about Cape Point for weeks unable to weather it, or get into a port of safety.

The Cotton Famine.

The London *Times* correspondent at Blackburn says: "I find that my estimate of the total number of people here entirely dependent on relief is considered to be much below the real truth, and I have heard it put as high as 30,000. I am told that there are at least £30,000 worth of articles in pledge at the different shops of the town."

The Liverpool *Telegraph* says: "On Tuesday nigh last Mr S. SNIPLEY, channel pilot, who was in charge of the *Mary*, bound from Liverpool to Genoa, states that he witnessed a desperate naval combat between two vessels, (Federal and Confederate, in all probability,) about twenty-five miles south southwest of Holyhead."

The trial of GARIBALDI and his followers will take place immediately. It is not known by what tribunal he will be tried.

Signor ALESARO MARIO and Miss WHITE have been arrested at Milan.

The French Government has complimented the Cabinet of Turin by telegraph on the facts accomplished at Aspromonte.

A dispatch from Milan, of Aug. 31, states that a false rumor of the death of GARIBALDI provoked a popular demonstration in this city. The crowd proceeded toward the residence of the French Consul, but was met by a squadron of cavalry, which summoned it to disperse. No attention having been paid to this summons, the military cleared the streets by force; one person was killed, and several wounded. The city was again tranquil, but the National Guard are under arms, and patrols traverse the streets. The Municipality has issued a proclamation exhorting the citizens to concord, and to rally round the standard of the King.

The *Discussione*, of Sept. 1, says: "We have reason to believe that a royal decree will be published to-morrow, constituting the Senate a High Court of Justice for the trial of GARIBALDI and his accomplices."

The English Press on American Affairs.

A TORY BLAST AGAINST SEWARD'S EMIGRATION CIRCULAR.

From the London Herald, Sept. 2.

Mr. SEWARD'S motive in addressing the emigration circular of the 8th of August to the diplomatic and consular agents of the United States is apparent. *He desires to deceive Europe on the subject of the actual condition of the residuum of the Republic over which he and Mr. Lincoln, in the fullness of time, have been called to rule.* Europe is, if possible, to be convinced that the war of Southern subjugation bears as lightly on Washington and the masses of the Northern States as the Russian war did on London and the masses of the United Kingdom, or as lightly as the Italian war did on Paris and the French. War, the world knows, rages, but he would have the world believe that it does so far away from the haunts of industry, the seats of commerce and the agricultural districts. If he is believed, further food for powder may be expected from the Irish, French and German ports. The Federal diplomatic and consular agents have, accordingly, their work before them. They must be up and doing like patriots, remembering that they are receiving pay from the Federal Treasury, and that just now they escape the Tax bill, as well as martial law and the apprehension of the draft. No matter that at the moment, the Glasgow *Herald* tells us, Mr. MASON, the Confederate Commissioner, is the guest of Mr. STEWART, at Murdostown, and will next visit Mr. ELLICE, at Glenquoich; *Mr. Adams, the Federal Minister, will, we fear, be obliged to "stump" the provinces.* In no other way, at the moment, can he aid his Government so well, and as the President himself has been on the stump recently, bashfulness will not be admitted as an excuse. To be sure the duty is unpleasant, involving nothing less than the assurance that black is white and the converse; but then there is the example of the gallant Captain of the *Tuscarora* doing the strangest work that ever fell to the lot of a naval officer. Were that officer in the least thin-skinned he would rather give up his command than linger on a coal from which, every now and then, he is ordered off by an armed vessel, and to the price of which to obtain coal it is necessary to resort in as many shifts as are brought to light frequently before police magistrates in the case of those who obtain goods fraudulently. *The captain of the Tuscarora, however, does not bred trifles, and stands a fair better with his countrymen for his disrespect to English feelings.* No doubt will Mr. ADAMS and the consular agents and ministers of the Federal Government in other countries, if they now uphold the Union cause against all odds, and proclaim to the world that this is the time for the ill-dressed to emigrate. Nowhere else, let them say in the words of Mr. SEWARD, can the industrious laboring man and artisan expect so liberal a recompense for his services as in the United States, for at no former period have the agricultural, the mining, and the manufacturing interests been so prosperous as they are at present.

* * * Next year, if the war lasts as long, the real pinch will be felt throughout the West and North. Just now a large wheat crop is being secured, because at seed time the farmers felt secure, confident and well to do. How in many parts the Indian corn is to be carried, seeing it is always late enough to suffer more or less from the Autumn frost, is a question which may be easier put than answered. But presuming that the farmers will struggle through the harvest, and turn in their hogs and cattle to eat only a moderate portion of the Indian corn, is it likely, under present circumstances, that the usual breadth of Winter wheat will be sown? Impossible. The farmers' turn to "skedaddle" has yet to come, and the few improvements on an American farm are not a strong inducement to stand by the soil. Then, across the lake, Canada offers one hundred acres free to every male settler to be possessed in peace. This is a grave danger to the Northern States—one which threatens them with speedy ruin. Unless within the next few weeks winter wheat is sown in the Western and Northern States, a deficient crop will be reaped next harvest, and unless life, liberty and property soon become secure, the preparations for spring seed time are sure to be on a much diminished scale. Then will come the real pressure of the present war. Ceasing to produce food for their own consumption, and only producing other things for soldiers to destroy, the end would soon be reached. Every emigrant drawn from these shores, and from the shores of Continental Europe, by the falsehood of Mr. SEWARD and the representations of diplomatic and consular agents of the United States, would be cruelly, infamously and criminally deceived. They would be the victims of designing, unprincipled, blood-thirsty men. Lured from peace, liberty and law, they would be in a land possessing neither—a land already suffering from the throes of dissolution. *It is better to be a starving operative in Lancashire than to be a thriving citizen of the Northern States at the present time.*

THE CAPTURE OF GARIBALDI.

The Turin correspondent of the *Constitutionnel* gives the following details of the capture of GARIBALDI:

TURIN, Aug. 30.

This morning, at 2 o'clock, the Minister of the Interior received the news of the combat at Aspromonte, and of the capture of GARIBALDI and his volunteers. The first dispatch was sent by Gen. CHALDINI, dated from Reggio. Other dispatches followed. From these it appears that GARIBALDI's intention was, if possible, to gain the Tyrol. Col. PALLAVICINO, who commanded the Hermitage, knowing that GARIBALDI was at Aspromonte, resolved to attack him, and chose the strategic nature of the ground, he led on his regiment of Bersaglieri, which he had reinforced by two battalions of the line. He divided his little corps into three columns, which surrounded the rebels. Several skirmishes, which succeeded the calling to arms, ended in three hours in the total rout. GARIBALDI was summoned to surrender, or his battalion, to fight on the spot. It was then a terrible scene. The combatants were reduced to despair. The Bersaglieri were reduced to one-half. It was not to be expected from such young and brave troops as these troops. The number of killed is not great. There were more than 300 wounded on both sides. GARIBALDI received two bayonet wounds—one through the thigh, the other in his foot. MENOTTI GARIBALDI is also wounded. The position was carried at the point of the bayonet. As every issue was guarded, retreat was impossible, and the result has been the unconditional surrender of all. GARIBALDI asked leave to embark on board an English steamer, but Col. PALLAVICINO had no power to decide in the matter. He referred to Gen. CHALDINI, who applied for instructions to the Government. A Council of Ministers was immediately convoked. No decision seems to have been come to. Meantime, GARIBALDI is on his way to Spezzia, a prisoner, on board a man-of-war. He will be treated with the highest consideration that circumstances allow. Every precaution has been taken to prevent a demonstration.

The Turin correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

TURIN, Saturday, Aug. 30.

The career of GARIBALDI has come to a close for the present. We heard yesterday that he had come down from the heights of Aspromonte, and had been seen at Palmi. Probably it was only one of his bands marching along shore on that side. As to himself, it seems that he was overtaken by Col. PALLAVICINO, at the head of a battalion of Bersaglieri, a few companies of another battalion of the same corps, and a regiment of the Piedmontese Grenadier Brigade, altogether 1,800 men, in those very gorges of Aspromonte, where the volunteer chief had taken up a formidably strong position, and where after a smart fight GARIBALDI, deeply wounded in his foot and with a bruised thigh, fell into the hands of his opponents, together with about 2,000 of his followers. Of these more than 300 were wounded, among them the son of GARIBALDI, MENOTTI, who, like his father, was struck in the thigh. Only a few (nine it is said) were killed. It is not easy to ascertain from our meagre telegraphic information how seriously GARIBALDI is hurt, but it is stated that he expressed a wish to embark on board an English steamer, so that it is natural to presume he felt yet able to travel. GARIBALDI's request was not granted; it is expected that he will be conveyed as a prisoner on board a royal frigate to Spezzia. PALLAVICINO, it appears, had only with him a detachment of light troops; he hastened his pursuit by forced marches (regardless of the other bodies of the Royal troops under CHALDINI, which were to cooperate with him, and which were yet far in the rear,) deeming it expedient to come up with the insurgents and close with them, venturing on an unequal struggle, rather than allow GARIBALDI the chance of giving his pursuers the slip in Calabria, as he had done in Sicily.

The French papers all comment upon the great event of the day, the capture of GARIBALDI. The *Independance Belge* says:

"GARIBALDI, pursued near Aspromonte by a column of Bersaglieri, has been defeated, wounded, and captured. This is the great news of the day, posted up at the Paris Bourse, and announced by the *Moniteur* as perfectly authentic. It is a great success for the Turin Cabinet, an unhoped-for success, but the consequences of which will be fatal to it if it does not understand to draw from this victory those benefits which GARIBALDI, by his rebellion, wished to confer upon Italy. GARIBALDI, doubtless, was a rebel to his King, but he acted in the interests of Italy. That is his strength. The victory of Aspromonte will only be complete when the Turin Cabinet can declare that the Roman question is settled."

The *Débats* says:

"GARIBALDI is wounded! GARIBALDI is vanquished! GARIBALDI is a prisoner! How has this happened? Nothing else is spoken of in Paris. The surprise is universal. * * * Some even say it is a false report. We have, as yet, no details. GARIBALDI's volunteers are said to have mustered 2,000, while Col. PALLAVICINO had only 1,800 men. The engagement took place in the mountains, where there was every facility offered by guerrilla warfare for flight or retreat."

The *Débats* concludes as follows:

"The ship which is now steering toward Spezzia, with GARIBALDI wounded on board, while it brings a victory to the Government of Italy, brings at the same time a great subject of anxiety. What is to be done with GARIBALDI?"

La Presse says:

"The news of the capture of GARIBALDI has spread through Paris like wildfire. This is a solemn moment for Italy. She is now at the most critical point of her destiny. Armed rebellion is vanquished, but the idea which armed that rebellion is triumphant. Victor and vanquished are animated with the same irresistible impulse—'To Rome!'"

THE INDIAN WAR.

THE ASSAULT ON FORT RIDGELEY.

LIEUT. SHUHAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 14.

The following dispatch has been received at the headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT RIDGELY, Minn., Aug. 26, 1862.

To Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

I have the honor to report that this post was assaulted by a large force of Sioux Indians on the 20th inst. The small remnant of Company B, Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, and the Renville Rangers, a company just organized for one of the regiments of this State, were the only troops I had under my command for its defence, and nobly did they do their duty. The engagement lasted until dusk, when the Indians finding that they could not effect a lodgement, which was prevented in a great measure by the superior fire of the artillery under the immediate charge of Ordnance Sergeant J. JONES, United States Army, which compelled them to evacuate the ravines by which this post is surrounded, they withdrew their forces, and the gallant little garrison rested on their arms ready for any attack.

During the night several people, the remnants of once thriving families, arrived at the post in a most miserable condition. Some were wounded and severely burned, having made their escape from their dwellings, which had been fired by the Indians.

The people in the immediate vicinity fled to this post, and were organized and armed, as far as practicable, to aid in its defence.

On the 22d inst. the Indians returned with a much larger force, and attacked us on all sides, but the most determined attacks were on the east and west corners of the fort, which are in the immediate vicinity of ravines. The west corner was also covered by stables and log buildings, which afforded the Indians great protection, and in order to protect the garrison I ordered them to be destroyed. Some were fired by the artillery, and the balance by the Renville Rangers, under the command of First Lieut. J. GORMAN, to whom, and the men under his command, great credit is due for their gallantry conducted.

The balls fell thick all over and through the wooden buildings erected for officers' quarters. Still the men maintained their ground. The Indians then prepared to carry the post by storm, but the gallant conduct of the men at the guns paralyzed them and compelled them to withdraw, after one of the most determined attacks made by Indians on a military post.

The men of Companies B and C, Fifth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, aided by citizens, did good execution, and deserve the highest praise for their heroic conduct.

I beg leave also to bring to your notice Dr. MULLER, the Acting Assistant Surgeon of this post, who, assisted by his most excellent lady, attended to the wounded promptly; and I am happy that, under his careful treatment, most all of them are prospering favorably.

Mr. WYKOFF, of the Indian Department, with many other citizens, rendered efficient service.

Our small-arm ammunition nearly failing, on consultation with Ordnance Sergeant J. JONES, I ordered the balls to be removed from some of the spherical-case shot, which, with many of the balls fired by the Indians, were collected and recast. Ammunition was prepared by a party of men and ladies, organized for the purpose, who worked night and day until a good supply was obtained.

The buildings composing the garrison proper are still up, but they are very much wrecked. All of the out-buildings, except the guard-house and magazines, are entirely destroyed. Most of the mules and oxen belonging to the Quartermaster's Department were taken by the Indians, and we are left with a scanty supply of transportation.

I adopted every possible means in my power for defence, by erecting barricades, covering the storehouses with earth to guard against fire-arrows, which were thrown with a determination to make a complete sacrifice of everything; but the men's quarters and the store-house, which were stone buildings, were saved.

I also herewith inclose a list of the killed and wounded—three killed and thirteen wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. SHUHAN,
First Lieut. Co. C, 5th Reg. M. V., Com'g Post.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sunday, Sept. 14.

A letter from Commissioner DOLE was introduced in the Legislature to-day, dated Fort Ridley, Sept. 11, to the Governor. He says he has been there twelve days, endeavoring to effect an amicable arrangement with the Chippewas, but he despairs of doing so. After sending messengers to Hole-in-the-Day for eleven days, he finally consented to meet him in council at Crow-Wing. Instead of bringing thirty or forty Chiefs, as had been agreed, he brought three hundred and seventy-nine. Hole-in-the-Day was bold and impudent, and no result was reached by the conference, which was to be renewed, but a coalition was feared. Mr. DOLE regards the danger of an outbreak imminent.

The letter was referred to a committee of three, who reported, and the Legislature passed a resolution requesting Governor ALEX. RAMSEY to appoint Commissioners to proceed to Fort Ripley, instead on behalf of the State, in connection with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in any negotiations he may contemplate to prevent peace and prevent any outbreak. These Commissioners have left for Fort Ripley.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

Defeat of a Rebel Force at Coldwater, Miss. Measures against Guerrillas, &c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Sept. 12.

A fight at Coldwater, Miss., between Col. GRIERSON's cavalry and the rebels, resulted in the rout of the latter with a loss of eight killed. There was no loss on the Federal side.

It is known that no Confederate force of any consequence is within fifty miles of Memphis.

The people of Covington, Tipton Co., signed a bond for $5,000 to protect the Union citizens, and have given notice to Capt. SCALES if his guerrillas are ever seen there they will be hanged. Several prominent guerrillas were captured lately in Tipton County, also a large number of mules, horses and negroes.

The steamer *Polar Star* was fired upon Thursday at Frear's Point, by guerrillas. Nobody hurt.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 10th, says that the Confederate Congress adopted a resolution to adjourn on the 30th.

A preamble and resolution were adopted to make a proposition to the Government of the United States to treat upon the manner of conducting the war, so as to mitigate its horrors.

The new Conscription bill is still under consideration.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON has been ordered to the Trans-Mississippi Department, having PRICE, MAGRUDER and HOLMES under him.

Gen. PILLOW has been ordered to report for duty at Richmond.

On Saturday last the National gunboats shelled a hamlet at Milliken's Bend.

Gen. LEE telegraphs to JEFF. DAVIS, 5th, saying he had paroled 7,000 prisoners, and captured thirty pieces of cannon and a number of stand of arms.

The rebel Gen. ARMSTRONG's report of operations in West Tennessee has been published. He claims that he passed between Bolivar and Jackson, destroying the bridges and trestle work; and in the different engagements he claims to have taken 213 prisoners and killed and wounded 75.

A bill has been introduced into the rebel Senate to create the office of Lieutenant-General.

A resolution was also passed recalling Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL.

Gen. SMITH's brigade returned last night from Hernando. He destroyed the bridge across the Cuguater, eight miles beyond, and also burned the depot and several cars, thus cutting off communication with Hernando from the South.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Bloomfield Captured by the Rebels, and Recaptured by the National Forces.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., Sunday, Sept. 14.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Union* says, Bloomfield was attacked on Thursday morning by the rebels. It was defended by 1,500 enrolled militia, including a detachment from here. The fight lasted two hours. The rebels took one 24-pound howitzer and withdrew. The militia abandoned the place with one iron 12-pounder, but spiked it two miles from Bloomfield.

Col. BOYD from Greenville shelled Bloomfield about 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and retook the place after a few minutes' firing.

In the first-named fight the National loss was three killed and five wounded. The rebel loss is not known. Col. BOYD is being reinforced.

PRESENTATION TO ADMIRAL FOOTE.

Interesting Ceremony at the Brooklyn Athenæum—Speech of Mr. Strnahan and Admiral Foote's Reply.

The very *élite* and *crème de la crême* of Brooklyn comprising the fairest daughters and bravest sons of the City of Churches, congregated at the Brooklyn Athenæum last evening, on the occasion of the sword presentation to Rear-Admiral FOOTE. The auditorium fairly glittered with the array of bright-eyed beauties, and the sparkling uniforms of the naval officers, who graced the occasion with their presence. The Navy-yard Band furnished the music, and a detachment of marines added their martial presence to the resplendent *tout ensemble*.

About 8 o'clock, the distinguished hero of the hour and of the war, was escorted to the stage by a long line of titled dignitaries in civil as well as in military life. Prominent among the distinguished array were Admirals Paulding, Stringham and Storer; Commodore McCluney, Capt. Hudson, Capt. W. N. Brady, Capt. Radford, Maj. Garland, Lieuts. Temple and Paulding, Dr. Bache, Paymasters Gibson and Marcy, Drs Williams and Smith, Rev. Drs. Beecher and Vinton, Lieuts. Parker, Currie and Meeker, and a host of others, all of whom were ranged in a semi-circle on either side of Admiral FOOTE, who stood out prominent in his plain citizen's dress, the focus of attraction. The audience had ample leisure to scan the faces of all the heroes, for when the moment arrived for the ceremonies to begin, the question arose:

WHERE'S THE SWORD?

The temporary consternation at the disappearance of the all-important article was soon quieted by the production and careful arrangement of the same on a small table in the centre of the stage, in full view of all, by Mr. VINTON and a gentleman friend, who, with great deliberation, disposed of the weapon, the sash-band, the epaulettes, the gloves and the box, in the most tasteful manner.

ADMIRAL FOOTE

then was led forward to the table by Mr. J. S. T. STRANAHAN, the spokesman of the donors, amid the most hearty demonstrations of applause. On every side the cheering was renewed again and again, until it seemed as if the audience would never let the gallant Admiral rest from his acknowledging bows. At length, however, quiet was restored, and, amid periodical applause, the brave deeds of the gallant sailor were recorded.

MR. STRANAHAN SPOKE AS FOLLOWS:

ADMIRAL FOOTE: The citizens of Brooklyn, many of them once your neighbors, and all of them appreciating your services as a Commander in the Navy of the United States of America, have charged me with the duty of presenting to you a sword, as a token of the distinguished honor which you have so deservedly earned in the cause of your country. The idea of such a presentation occurred to your friends at an early stage in the history of your recent efforts, rendered against the most causeless and wanton rebellion that ever sprang from the evil passions of man. The Committee intrusted with the procurement of this sword have desired to impress upon it an historical significance. You will, accordingly, find engraved upon its scabbard a series of devices intended to set forth and commemorate some of the important events in your naval career. In 1850, being placed in command of the war vessel *Perry*, you were honorably engaged in suppressing the Slave-trade, on the Coast of Africa, and upon your return from this service, you sought, by a book on the African Slave-trade, to enlighten your fellow-citizens as to the extent and enormities of this infamous traffic. In 1856, while commanding the war-vessels *Portsmouth* and *Levant*, you bombarded and captured three Chinese Barrier Forts, an achievement whose brilliant success an admiring and gratified country failed not to appreciate. And, honored Sir, when this terrible rebellion, which is now filling this land with blood and woe burst upon the nation, you were among the first to embark in the great struggle for national life, and bare your bosom to the shafts of death. Your extraordinary efforts in planning and building a flotilla of gunboats at St. Louis—at the time untried novelties in the history of naval warfare—your skill in perceiving the wants of the public service on our Western waters; your bombardment and capture of Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River; your cooperation in the capture of Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River; your long and laborious struggle and final victory at Island No. 10; these, Sir, are events which now, fresh in the memory of a grateful people, will place your name high on the list of the heroes who have fought and bled in the defence of constitutional government. Your history has thus become the property and glory of your country. The Committee have caused appropriate devices, having reference to these achievements, to be engraved on the scabbard of the sword, which, in the name of the citizens of Brooklyn, I now have the honor of presenting to you. Accept this sword as a private pledge of our personal worth, your patriotism, your high professional character and your eminent services. Your name is cherished as a household word, and your brilliant victories have given a new impetus to the hearts of the people. It only remains for me to present it as a token of our esteem, and I request of you, as a citizen of the State of the lamented Senator, whose memory is cherished with affection by the people of the United States, to accept the mission for the immediate delivery of the sword to the great expounder of the Constitution pouring the thunders of resistless logic against the multiplying and treasonable doctrines, which thirty years ago threatened the peace and safety of this happy land. By different, though not less potent thunders, you have encountered the same doctrines where heroes bleed, and valor and patriotism gather their laurels. This, Sir, is the hour of your country's trial and agony. Constitutional liberty, the authority and sanctity of law, the legally expressed voice of the majority, the interests of representative government, the weal of unborn generations, the future glory and guarantees of this nation; yes, these eloquent messengers of truth are calling upon men of your profession and men of all professions to unite their hands and their hearts in one simultaneous effort to preserve the institutions for which our revolutionary fathers freely shed their blood! Those whom a contiguity of territory and a common Government once made our friends, are now our public enemies; and we have no alternative but to fight them, using all the means justified by civilized warfare for their conquest. This we must do, or ingloriously consent to be the witnesses of our own National ruin. We must win in this struggle or perish. Treason must be conquered. The National authority must be vindicated at all hazzards and all costs. What awaits you in the future—on what bloody decks you may be called to stand—God only knows; yet the past more than suggests that the Stars and Stripes will float triumphant in the breeze, wherever and whenever the voice of Admiral FOOTE shall be heard cheering valiant hearts to noble deeds. Commending you to the care of the God of battles—hoping that, with millions of your fellow-citizens, you may live to see the day when treason shall be dead, and assuring you that the people will follow you with their sympathies wherever you go, allow me to present "the Union and the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws," as our common motto for the exigency and the hour.

After renewing his acknowledgments by bowing on every side—to the spokesman, the audience, and his fellow-officers—

ADMIRAL FOOTE REPLIED AS FOLLOWS:

I could not but feel diffident and embarrassed on an occasion like this, when I see around me so many of my friends, and so many of my brave fellow-officers—officers who, had they been in my place, would have done their duty as well and perhaps better. But they were not fortunate enough to be there.

I accept this beautiful, emblematical gift, at once a token of your personal friendship and of our naval prowess, with no ordinary emotions of gratitude. Upon the scabbard of this sword are commemorated events, which, in the kind Providence of God, and by the valor of cherished comrades, my own name is honorably linked with the glories of our common country.

I am reminded, looking at the scabbard, of a cruise on the African coast, where, in the capture of three piratical slavers, I was employed, in cooperation with the British squadron, under the "Ashburton Treaty," in the suppression of the atrocious Slave-trade. [Applause.]

The short but brilliant defence of our rights in China is here pictorially represented. When on that station, and proceeding to the City of Canton in a small boat, four heavy granite forts opened upon us, with round-shot, grape and canister, interdicting our passage; for which, and in vindication of our insulted flag and violated treaty stipulations, a single man-of-war shelled, and not only silenced the forts, but in face of a vastly superior force, two hundred and eighty gallant American officers, seamen and marines, under my command, of that squadron, stormed and demolished these fortifications—[applause]—defended by an army of five thousand men;—impressing upon the Chinese Government, the enduring and salutary idea of the power of the United States. This brilliant victory not only made the name and the American flag respected and feared by the Chinese, but it also had a leading influence in securing us a highly advantageous treaty of amity and commerce with that nation, which connects respect and fear, only with the power to redress wrongs and insults. [Applause.]

The scenes on the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi Rivers, connected with the Western flotilla, are here, also, graphically drawn. The fall of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Clarksville, Columbus, and Island No. 10, with the entire clearance of the Tennessee and Cumberland, and with the partial clearance of the Mississippi Rivers, are known and appreciated as matters of current history; and a generous, loyal public have bestowed upon me the representative of the officers and men of that squadron, so ably supported by the brave army of the West, [applause,] the highest if not even unmerited honors. But the difficulties of improvising, creating that flotilla—the days and nights of mental agony in its preparation, rendered the subsequent fighting, speaking comparatively, a *pleasant episode*. [Applause.]

Again, I thank you for this beautiful sword, which I shall ever regard as a personal gift of friends, who have elevated and ennobled the walks of civil life. I shall carefully preserve it. I shall endeavor to be worthy of it. And I shall hope to transmit it to my latest posterity, as an evidence of your friendship and appreciation, and as an inducement to them to be faithful in vindicating our glorious Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution and the Laws—[applause]—at home and abroad—against internal and external enemies. I will wield it for the whole country, [applause] against any State; aye! even the State of New-York or Connecticut, should either prove recreant, in attempting to withdraw their star—the emblem of their State—from the blue Union of our glorious Old Flag. [Applause.]

To this end I pray that I may be enabled to act as faithfully in the future, as I humbly hope I have done in the past; when meeting our enemies in the East, as in my efforts towards crushing this atrocious rebellion in the South. I say this atrocious rebellion; and is it not an atrocious rebellion, when the South is presenting the mournful spectacle to the civilized world, of having voluntarily gone into the election of the Presidency, as prescribed by the Constitution, and finding itself in the minority, attempts to rule or ruin the Government it had, in common with the North, fought to establish? [Applause.]

The occasion and circumstances have led me to revert to past scenes and personal services. Having done this, permit me, in this solemn crisis, to add, that a glorious future is assuredly open to us and to our country, under Providence, on the condition that the entire loyal North immediately arises in its might, foregoing all other considerations, and either in person or otherwise concentrates its powers to the work of crushing this monster rebellion finally and forever! [Applause.]

I have already occupied too much of your time, but I could not forbear saying thus much on such an occasion. I see around me a noble band of officers, who are many of them unsurpassed in their profession in Europe, or in the world. From many of them I have been glad to learn that we have in the navy—what may perhaps be lacking in the army—harmony of action. I think one reason of it is we have among us no aspirants for the Presidency—[applause]—no political officers—our aspirations are confined to the navy. Some may think that we have no right to speak, but I have found that even when the men are at the guns, it is best to give them a word of encouragement. [Applause.]

In conclusion, the Admiral renewed his thanks for the gift, and his earnest promise to use it if need be in defence of the whole of the Constitution and the whole of the Union. [Immense applause.]

The Admiral's speech was productive of the most electric effect, particularly that portion where, wielding the action to the word, he seized the sword, and brandishing it with patriotic fire, vowed to do his duty though his native State should prove recreant to her trust.

At the close of the speaking the Admiral was stationed near the front of the stage, with his magnificent present by his side. The major portion of the audience availed themselves of the opportunity to get a nearer view of both, and to extend personally to the hero of the Mississippi the welcome which they had already given *en masse*.

The sword was fully described in the TIMES of yesterday. It is the most costly article of the kind, as well as the most unique and original in design and execution ever produced in this country, and well worthy of its gallant recipient.

The Admiral is now *en route* to Washington, having sufficiently recovered from his wound to enter upon his duties as chief of the Bureau of "Equipment and Recruiting."

[Advertisement.]

PATRIOTISM.—The Editor of the Saratoga *Republican* tells the following at his own expense: Yesterday, wishing, like the others, to evince our patriotism, we informed the six compositors in our office that if they would enlist we would pay them half wages while they were gone to the war. They replied, "That is more than we have ever had before;" and the whole crowd enlisted! "That what's the matter," Speaking of patriotism, we are reminded of KNOX, the Hatter, who is not only a patriot, but was hatter of New-York. KNOX'S Fall style is something worthy of especial notice. Give him a call, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

GUNJAH WALLAH.

The great Turkish Exhilarant and Nervine. See advertisement in to-morrow's papers. Price 25 cents per gnid, silver, and ivory boxes. Five boxes in Turkish carton, $1. Sole proprietors in America, SCOTT & Co, Chemists, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists generally. Agencies established.

[Advertisement.]

If you want to learn what you can do best, and how to make the most of yourself, get a careful Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the volunteers by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S pills are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

Every lady, mother, milli

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3427. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Another Great Battle Yesterday in Maryland.

THE POTOMAC RECROSSED BY JACKSON

A Tremendous Force Thrown Against Him by Gen. McClellan.

SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

Gallant Defence by the Forces Under Col. Miles.

Full Details of the Great Battles of Sunday.

The Rebel General Longstreet Reported Killed and General Hill Captured.

A GREAT BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Sept. 15.—8 P. M.

Dispatches received from Hagerstown say Gen. McCLELLAN came up with the rear of the rebel army at Sharpsburgh, and that a battle is now in progress.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Sept. 16—10 P. M.

A dispatch, just received at headquarters, says Jackson has recrossed the Potomac, and Gen. McClellan has engaged him with tremendous force this side of Sharpsburgh and ten miles from that place. The whole rebel army in Maryland will be annihilated or captured this night.

No rebels can be found about Hagerstown and Williamsport, and none two miles on the other side of the Potomac.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

We have just received tidings of *the two portions of the rebel army having united on this side of the Potomac*, numbering, it is supposed, seventy thousand (70,000) men. A desperate battle is momentarily expected in Middletown Valley, between the Cos Locton Mountains and the South Mountain, the scene of the last battle. Reinforcements are going on actively,

LATER—8.40 P. M.—A battle is reported as going on all this afternoon. The result is not yet known.

PREVIOUS REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, from Harrisburgh, says:

"Telegraphic and railroad communication to Hagerstown was reopened last night, showing that that place had been totally abandoned by the rebels, and reoccupied by our troops.

It is rumored at Hagerstown that another battle is going on this morning between Sharpsburgh and Middleburgh, but no particulars have been received.

Sharpsburgh is near the Potomac, about ten miles west of Middletown.

It is not unlikely that Gen. McCLELLAN is engaging the rebels in that neighborhood, to-day, and disputing their passage of the river.

One hundred and eight prisoners, captured along with Gen. LONGSTREET'S baggage-train, by the cavalry that cut their way through from Harper's Ferry, arrived here this morning, and fifty more have reached Chambersburgh."

THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Passengers from Monocney report seeing prisoners from Harper's Ferry, who report the surrender of Harper's Ferry on Monday morning, after a most determined defence, and the death of Col. MILES, who was killed by a shell, cutting off one of his legs. According to these reports, Col. MILES evacuated Maryland Heights Saturday evening, after exploding one of his heavy guns, and throwing others down the rocks.

The officers were allowed to go out with their side-arms and horses, and the men with their personal effects, which indicated that the surrender was conditional. The railroad bridge and Potomac bridge were still standing, and the rebels were reported to be evacuating the Maryland Heights.

THE CAPTURE CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Harper's Ferry was surrendered to the rebels at 10 o'clock yesterday, after Col. MILES had been severely, if not fatally, wounded. The officers and men, supposed to be about 8,000 strong, were paroled.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

The following is from a special to the *American* from Frederick:

"The combined forces of LONGS and JACKSON stormed the works at Harper's Ferry yesterday morning, and captured the position. MILES is said to have made a desperate resistance. Accounts differ. Some say he was wounded after he hoisted the white flag. Other accounts are that he was killed or fatally wounded before the surrender. All our forces were paroled, numbering 6,000, some of whom have arrived at Frederick. When the paroled men left the enemy was preparing to blow up the three spans of the iron bridge.

Reports were circulated to-day in Frederick that McCLELLAN had retaken Harper's Ferry, but they were not deemed reliable.

FREDERICK, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

I regret to have to announce the surrender of Harper's Ferry, with all the forces and stores there, to the enemy, at 9 o'clock Monday morning. Enlisted men and some officers have been paroled, and arrived here. From them I gather the following particulars:

The rebels commenced the attack on Friday noon on our forces at Maryland Heights. Skirmishing continued throughout the day, and was renewed on Saturday. The enemy was driven back with considerable loss. They came up several times and were repulsed, when it was discovered they were approaching in overwhelming force. Order was given to spike the guns and throw them down the mountain.

The whole force from the Heights then returned in safety, the guns from Camp Hill shelling the enemy when they attempted to pursue our retreating men.

On Sunday morning a party of our men again ascended the Heights and brought away their field pieces which they had left unspiked. Sunday, at noon, the rebels appeared in great force on Loodon Heights. MILES shelled them from point to point. Some of their guns were dislodged, but they still managed to keep up a brisk fire from some of their batteries, which were run back out of sight and loaded.

The cannonading was kept up all day Sunday without doing much damage. The firing ceased at dusk Sunday evening, and was resumed again on Monday morning at daylight, and kept up till 9 o'clock, when MILES ordered the white flag to be raised.

There was considerable fog and smoke, and the enemy either did not see the flag or would not see it, and kept up a heavy fire for three-quarters of an hour.

About ten minutes after the flag was up a shell struck Col. MILES, shattering his right leg. It was amputated before the prisoners were paroled.

There were about 2,300 cavalry in the command, all of whom, but about 40, escaped about 8 o'clock Sunday night, and cut their way through to Greencastle, with but little loss. The balance of the troops, numbering from six to eight thousand, with Gen. WHITE'S command from Martinsburgh, were all surrendered.

Gen. HOWE captured an aide of Gen. STUART Monday afternoon, who was making his way from Harper's Ferry to Boonesborough, with a dispatch from Gen. JACKSON to Gen. LEE announcing the capitulation of the place. The aide supposed LEE was at Boonesborough, which was in our possession.

This was the first intimation of the surrender that our Generals received. At this time, Gen. FRANKLIN was within three hours march of the Ferry, going to the relief the beleaguered command, whither he had been sent by Gen. McCLELLAN so soon as he received the dispatch from Col. MILES, on Monday morning, that he was in danger.

LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept 16.

From a TIMES special correspondent, we learn that Gen. MILES was killed while carrying a flag of truce to surrender Harper's Ferry—both his legs being shot away. Eight thousand of our troops were taken at Harper's Ferry, and immediately paroled, as the National army was pressing closely on the rebels. The paroled prisoners have arrived at Frederick.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 16—11.12 P. M.

The feeling in Washington to-day has been anxious and desponding, in view of the fate of Harper's Ferry, the uncertainty in regard to the situation in Maryland, and the continued silence of the Government. To-night it is much more cheerful. The apparent desire of the rebels to escape back into Virginia relieves the apprehensions of those who feared that they were in strength to continue the offensive.

REPORTS FROM GREENCASTLE, PA.

GREENCASTLE, Penn., Monday, Sept. 15.

The cavalry force which left Harper's Ferry last night at 8 o'clock, arrived here to-day at 1 o'clock. They consisted of the Twelfth Illinois Regiment, the First Maryland Regiment, a part of the Eighth New-York Regiment, and some portion of an Indiana Regiment, numbering about 1,600 men.

Gen. WHITE, it seems, was completely surrounded at Harper's Ferry, and the cavalry force obtained permission to cut their way out. After obtaining a guide they started, and succeeded in making their way around the enemy without being discovered, and on reaching the Williamsport road they discovered a train of wagons, which they captured. It turned out to be Gen. LONGSTREET'S ammunition train, which had just left Hagerstown after supplying his division with ammunition.

The wagons were about half full, and most of them proved to be those taken from Gen. PEPE'S army at Centreville. They numbered about fifty.

About seventy-five prisoners were captured at the same time, some of them having formerly lived in this vicinity. One of them is said to have attended a war meeting in Funkstown, not a month ago, cheering and hurrahing for the Union, etc. Col. MCCUNE, with other officers, had as much as they could do to keep the crowd from hanging the double-dyed traitor while they were on their way to prison.

Some of the prisoners state they never would have been in the war had they not been forced into it. They were very glad to be taken, as they said he hoped now to get enough to eat.

The prisoners are like all that have heretofore been taken, very dirty and very ragged, and looking as though they had never washed or changed their clothes from the time of their enlistment into the rebel service.

Capt. PALMER to-day proceeded to Hagerstown and found that the rebels had gone, and I learn that he is now in pursuit of them with a large force of cavalry and infantry, which joined him to-day.

The people of this section are much indebted to Capt. PALMER for his untiring energy in watching the rebels while in Hagerstown, and giving the Government information of every move they made, he having gone into their lines on several occasions.

The cavalry that came through state that the troops at Harper's Ferry could hold out until to-day, and that if reinforcements came up before noon they would be safe.

A dispatch has reached here that Gen. MCCLELLAN defeated and routed Gens. LONGSTREET and HILL yesterday, with great slaughter, and that the rebels were flying in every direction to get out of Maryland.

This news caused great rejoicing here, and large crowds congregated everywhere, and cheered most loudly and enthusiastically for "Gen. MCCLELLAN and the Union."

THE STRENGTH AND MEANING OF THE REBEL MOVEMENTS.

The following letter from Baltimore contains some interesting statements concerning the recent military movements on both sides, in Maryland:

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 15, 1862.

At the beginning of last week Gen. MCCLELLAN was informed that the rebels had divided their army into three corps—two of which were going to remain on the Virginia side of the Potomac, while the third, under JACKSON, would cross that river, and invade Maryland. He patiently waited for the whole of the last corps to have accomplished its design, and then decided to crush it at a single blow. To this end he ordered Gen. HOOKER'S corps (formerly McDOWELL'S) to move on the right east of Middletown; sent BURNSIDE the order to march upon that place, whilst he directed FRANKLIN to take possession of Jefferson on the left. Meanwhile HEINTZELMAN'S corps received the mission to march on a parallel line on the extreme left, and to prevent Gen. LEE'S troops, or a portion of them, from crossing the Potomac and supporting JACKSON.

This plan of operations was conceived with great sagacity. JACKSON, weakened by the numerous posts which he had been obliged to establish along the Potomac in order to watch the fordings of that river, was not in position to oppose a resistance. His line, extending from Poolesville up to Bakersville, in the direction of Boonsboro' and Hagerstown, was too long to allow him to concentrate his troops; and the divisions in the interior, being unable to be supported in time, would fall an easy prey to our army. On the other hand, Gen. LEE'S forces being located between Harrison's Landing and Berlin, were too far from JACKSON'S line of operations to be of any assistance to him; besides, the bulk of them being directed against Harper's Ferry, there was no danger of a coöperation with JACKSON. As to the rebels' reserve, located between Aldie and Leesburgh, its duty being to watch the Centreville road, there was nothing to be feared on that side.

Our troops executed these movements with a great deal of order and of promptness. They were on the rear of the enemy before he was aware of their approach. No sooner, however, had JACKSON heard of MCCLELLAN'S advance than he fell back, abandoned Frederick, and commenced his retreat in the direction of Middletown, with the object of coming in contact with LEE'S forces, which he supposed would by this time be in possession of Harper's Ferry. But he seems to have been too slow in his operations. Gen. MCCLELLAN overtook him when he was falling back from Middletown upon Boonsboro, at a point situated between Turner and Fox Gaps, obliging him to abandon his position, and is now in pursuit of him.

The Secessionists are in the belief that the resistance of HILL'S and LONGSTREET'S corps at Turner's Gap was made in order to allow LEE'S corps to debouch by Harper's Ferry bridge, and by other fords along the Potomac, and that MCCLELLAN'S troops had only to deal with the rear-guard of the rebel army.

REBEL VIEWS OF THE INVASION.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 13.

There are timid persons who still determine to consider this last movement of Gen. LEE as full of danger. That it is dangerous to a certain extent is true enough. No military operation ever was, or ever can be, entirely destitute of danger. War itself is a very unsafe game for any man to play, and, of course, none of its moves are perfectly safe. WASHINGTON was thought to be a cautious commander, and to a certain extent he was. Yet his two movements across the Delaware, resulting respectively in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, were hazardous movements. He had a choice of evils before him on both of these occasions. He could either remain quiet in Philadelphia, with a beaten and disheartened army, and wait for the enemy to besiege him in overwhelming force, which he certainly would have done as soon as the ice broke up, or he could run the risk of being cut off by crossing the Delaware and carrying the war into the very heart of the enemy's camp. In the first case destruction was slower, but it was inevitable. In the last case, there was a fair chance of success. He chose the bolder and more generous alternative and was completely successful. Fortune never smiles on any one who is not willing to hazard something in order to obtain her favor.

Gen. LEE was not in the condition of WASHINGTON. He had been victorious until applause for victories achieved had, no doubt, begun to pall upon his taste. He had first defeated the enemy in a series of battles remarkable for their brilliancy and effect. The most dangerous position he could have assumed, under such circumstances, was one which implied inaction. If he had fallen back the enemy would have advanced, as soon as reinforced, upon the Rappahannock, and reoccupied all his old positions. If he had remained stationary, his position would have been identical with that of our army last year. We have always maintained, and we still maintain, that the true danger to that army lay in its inactivity after the battle of Manassas. It would not have been, as far as we have ever been able to understand the matter, half so dangerous to have crossed at once into Maryland, where it would have met nothing but raw troops, thoroughly demoralized by the defeat they had so lately sustained, and ready to fly at the first crack of a gun. By remaining stationary at Manassas, with the Rappahannock and James both in its rear, and both accessible to the enemy's gunboats, it gave time to that enemy to recover from its panic, to make officers out of its recruits, and to threaten it on front, flank and rear, with seven hundred thousand men. That it escaped destruction we reckon among the miracles of this war, which has been fruitful in strange events. Had the enemy been guided by the dictates of the most ordinary sagacity, we see not how all the talents of Gen. JOHNSTON—great as they are known to be—could have extricated it from its perilous position. And in precisely such a position should we be now had Gen. LEE halted a second time at Manassas.

The movement which Gen. LEE has now made is bold, but it is sagacious, and justified by the highest military authorities.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

An informal debate took place on Friday last in the rebel Congress on the invasion of the North arising from a resolution reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, communicating dispatches from Gen. LEE, relative to the late victories claimed by the rebels, and returning the thanks of Congress and the country to him and his officers and men, and favoring his attempt to relieve oppressed Maryland, and advance our rebel standard into the territory of the enemy. Mr. LYONS, of Virginia, moved to strike out the latter portion of the resolution.

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, made an earnest speech in favor of the onward movement.

Mr. LYONS asked whether the gentleman believed we could safely go into the heart of the North.

Mr. MILES answered promptly, "Yes." Give JACKSON one-half of our present army, and although there were 600,000 men in the field, he would drive them all before him.

After a lengthy debate, Mr. LYONS' motion was rejected—Yeas, 21; Nays, 62.

Mr. SMITH, of Alabama, and others, entered a protest against the resolution in its present form.

The resolution was finally passed by Yeas 55, Nays 48. Adjourned.

REPORTS FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* has picked up a negro born in Louisiana, who escaped from the rebels at Williamsport and entered our lines on the 13th, who tells the following:

TALE OF A CONTRABAND.

He says that JACKSON crossed at Williamsport with his own original Division, united to that of EWELL, numbering about 20,000. No troops have been detached from it since it left the Valley of the Shenandoah, pursued by BANKS. All accounts then agreed in stating that when it entered the Valley, before the battle of Winchester with BANKS, it numbered fully 50,000.

It will be remembered that in a letter from Winchester, dated in June last, it was stated that the Commissary of Subsistence in JACKSON'S army had issued 22,000 rations the day the army corps of JACKSON and EWELL united. This, taken as an index of the strength then and now, shows a reduction since the 23d of May last of 12,440—a most frightful decimation for a period of four months. It has scarcely been equaled in the history of warfare. It has doubtless been overstated somewhat, but the negro says last reports were made by each.

He gives as a reason for the fact, that at roll call at Williamsport, near the ford where JACKSON encamped the night before recrossing the Potomac with his army, in the First Louisiana Regiment only fifty-six men answered to their names. WALKER'S battalion of Louisiana Rifles has ceased to exist as a separate military organization. The Chopin Zouaves, also a Louisiana Regiment, have been utterly dissolved.

MAGNEY, former Sheriff of New Orleans, and former Colonel of the Tenth Louisiana, has been made a Brigadier-General, and assigned to a command in the West. He further states that the whole Louisiana force, or rather the Virginia contingent from that State, all of which was in JACKSON'S division is reduced to less than four thousand. It seems JACKSON has constantly set them "in the fore-front of the battle."

According to his relation there are with JACKSON the celebrated Washington Artillery of New-Orleans, consisting of five full batteries; a battery from Donaldson, Louisiana, another one from the same State known as the Dixie, and one Virginia battery. This makes, according to his account, in all, forty-eight pieces. Some batteries have as high as eight pieces.

THE VICTORY OF SUNDAY.

Full Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

The Battle-Ground and the Forces Engaged.

Hagerstown Heights Stormed and Carried by Our Forces.

Flight of the Enemy Toward Hagerstown.

TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

ON THE BATTLE-FIELD, Sunday Night, Sept. 14, 1862.

Although the battle of to-day was of long duration, still it was not so sanguinary, considering the forces engaged, as a spectator would at first be inclined to suppose. Our loss in killed and wounded will not probably exceed 2,000, and that I judge to be a high estimate. Since Gen. PLEASANTON'S brigade of cavalry advanced from Rockville, we have had skirmishes daily along the route. During those skirmishes the enemy's force consisted of about two regiments of cavalry, and two or three pieces of artillery. On Saturday, however, more regiments of cavalry were added, making a force equal, if not superior to our own.

The force that opposed our advance until to-day was the rear guard of the enemy, and the battle-ground of yesterday was evidently selected with a view of staying our further progress.

THE BATTLE-GROUND.

The rebel position was on the sides and summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains on each side of the Gap, known as Frog Gap, through which the main road on the turnpike, from Middletown to Hagerstown, passes. The Gap is distant from Middletown about three miles, and from Frederick twelve miles. Boonsboro, the next important town to Middletown on the turnpike, is two miles from the Gap, on the other side of the mountains. The mountains in the vicinity of the Gap are steep and rugged, and rendered difficult to ascend unless by the ordinary thoroughfares, on account of numerous ledges and loose rocks which afford no permanent foothold. From base to top they are covered with a thick wood, thereby giving protection to the party in possession, and making the progress of the attacking force doubly hazardous. Bolivar, a village boasting of six or eight dwellings, is situated on the main road, between Middletown and the Gap, and about one and a half miles from the latter place. At Bolivar, a road branches off from each side of the main road, the two roads taking a circuitous course to the mountains, and gradually ascending them, join the main road again at the Gap.

The early position of the Union army, or where the line of battle was first formed, was on a piece of rising ground on the right and left of the main road between Bolivar and the mountains. As the day advanced and our forces moved forward, the position was changed, but never for the better. The nearer we approached the mountains, the more successfully could the enemy bring his artillery to bear on our columns. No matter what position we took, the Blue Ridge mountains commanded that position. It will be observed at once, that the enemy had a formidable ground of defence, and nothing but indomitable courage wrested it from him.

THE FORCES ENGAGED.

The first division to enter the field on our side was Cox's, of RENO'S Corps. Next came the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, RICKETTS' and KING'S Divisions, under command of the gallant and brave HOOKER. We had batteries stationed on both wings, but at no one time was there over ten or twelve pieces in practice.

The enemy's force is supposed to have amounted to about 40,000 men. He probably used twelve pieces of cannon. The forces of Gen. LONGSTREET and D. H. HILL were engaged.

THE BATTLE.

The battle commenced with artillery at 7 A. M., ROEMER'S U. S. Battery of four light field pieces firing the first shot. This battery was stationed about six hundred yards to the left of the turnpike, the fire being directed at no particular place, but with a view of shelling the woods generally, so as to draw a reply from the rebels. The firing was continued for over an hour, but the enemy did not respond until Cox's division appeared in the main road, advancing to take a position. Two pieces stationed in the Gap were then opened upon the column. The troops, however, turned into a field at the left of the road, and got out of harm's way before any injuries were effected. Here they remained in line of battle for an hour and a half. In the mean time the enemy's position having been discovered, REMINGTON directed the fire of his pieces to the Gap. Soon after the rebels opened another battery at the right of the Gap, and shortly still another battery at the left. It was then evident that the rebels intended to make a vigorous stand on the mountains. Since the preceding day they had brought up extra pieces of cannon, for as before stated, they had used but three, at most, in the skirmishes during the week. The contest was now being fought with nine pieces, comparatively an even match, as our artillery was limited to six pieces, two of which were sent up to the left to the assistance of ROEMER.

A heavy cannonading then ensued, but as usual in artillery duels little damage was effected on either side. At 10 A. M. the enemy withdrew his pieces on the left and right of the Gap and worked them with those in the Gap. A half an hour later all of the enemy's guns were silent, but upon the moving of Cox's Division soon after to the edge of the woods on the side of the mountain at the left, the rebels again produced their pieces at the right of the Gap. Cox's Massachusetts Battery of six pieces was now brought up to the support of ROEMER'S, and a concentrating fire was poured into the Gap, many of the shells bursting directly over the rebel guns. At first the enemy threw solid shot, but after a while changed his projectile to shell.

Three times during the day the rebels were forced to change the position of their pieces, and late in the afternoon their guns were silent altogether.

By 11 o'clock Cox's Division had arrived at the woods, and a few minutes later had entered for the purpose of getting round the enemy's right.

At this juncture Gens. MCCLELLAN and BURNSIDE, with their Staffs, rode upon the field, where they remained during the continuance of the battle.

Cook's Battery took a favorable position for shelling the woods in advance of the Division, but had hardly got to work when the rebels fired a tremendous volley of musketry at the canboniers. This was repeated several times in quick succession, until at length the cannoniers abandoned their pieces, and ran to the rear, leaving four or five of their comrades dead upon the ground. The drivers of the caissons also partook of the panic, and dashed headlong through the ranks of Cox's Division, which was drawn up in line of battle a few yards to the rear. Two companies of a cavalry regiment, which were supporting the battery, also galloped through the line of infantry, thus leaving four pieces of artillery (the other two having been detached to another part of the field) to fall into the hands of the enemy. The event caused temporary, and only temporary confusion among the troops. They quickly straightened the line and prepared to resist a demonstration observable on the part of the enemy to seize the abandoned pieces. The rebels march forward to secure their anticipated prize, and at the same moment the Twenty-third Ohio and One Hundredth Pennsylvania Regiments advanced in splendid order to repulse them. The rebels had approached to within about ten feet of the guns when the contest commenced. Each side seemed desperate in its purpose, and the struggle was most exciting. At length the Forty-fifth New-York came to the rescue and turned the tide of fortune in our favor. Both parties suffered severely in the action. The rebels retreated in great confusion, while our men made the woods resound with cheers.

For the succeeding two hours the infantry under the command of RENO ceased operations, and the artillery alone continued the duel. The guns used thus far were 6, 10 and 12-pounders. SIMMONS' Ohio battery of four 20-pounder pieces was now placed in position on the left, and commenced throwing shells to the right of the Gap, at which point the rebels had again stationed a battery. The firing for a while was exceedingly animated, but the 20-pounders proved too much for the rebels, and they were compelled in the course of half an hour, to change the position of their guns. At the expiration of the next half hour, their guns were silenced. In this battle the enemy did not appear to have so many guns as usual, or if he did have them, he did not bring them into practice. The 32-pounder which he was so fond of using against us on the Peninsula did not make its appearance here.

At 2 P. M. the head of Gen. HOOKER'S column appeared coming up the turnpike to reinforce RENO. The column took the road branching off from the turnpike at the right, near Bolivar, and proceeded to the foot of the mountains. All along the line the utmost enthusiasm was manifested for HOOKER. Every man in the corps was evidently impressed with the belief that he had a general able and willing to lead them forward to fare the enemy.

At 3 P. M. the line of battle from right to left was formed in the following order, near the base of the mountains on the right, and at the edge of a piece of woods on the mountain slope at the left: The First Brigade of RICKETTS' Division on the extreme right, which was about one mile north of the turnpike; the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, the right resting on RICKETTS' left; the Second Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters on the road branching off from the turnpike at the right; the Second and Third Brigades of RICKETTS' Division between the branch road and the turnpike; KING'S Division (commanded by Gen. HATCH) at the left of the turnpike, the right resting on the turnpike; Gen. RENO'S force on the extreme left about a mile and a half from the turnpike.

The Sixth United States, Eighth Illinois, Eighth, Third and Twelfth Pennsylvania, Sixth New-York, Third Indiana and First Massachusetts Cavalry regiments, were on different portions of the field performing picket duty, acting as guards to the roads and supporting the batteries.

Up to this time all our batteries had been stationed to the left of the turnpike, as the positions secured there enabled the gunners to work their pieces to advantage.

About one hundred yards in the rear of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps was stationed Capt. COMBE'S First Pennsylvania Battery of four pieces. Capt. RANSOM'S, Company C, Fifth United States Battery, of four pieces, took a position at the extreme right in the rear of the First Brigade of RICKETTS' Division.

Immediately after the line of battle was formed, the right, left and centre commenced moving simultaneously toward the enemy on the slope of the mountains. The rebels opened on the column with two pieces of cannon, directing the fire of one to the right, and of the other to the left of the line. They were replied to by one of SIMMON'S 20-pounders on our left, and CLOSE'S Battery on our right. The enemy continued the firing for upward of an hour, when, on account of the severe punishment he was receiving from our guns, and the near approach of our infantry to his pieces, he disappeared on the other side of the mountain.

The enemy's shells for the most part went over the Union troops consequently they did not effect much damage.

SEDGWICK'S column went out long unbroken line of infantry, until the right wing had gained a piece of woods on the mountain, a short distance from the Gap, when the Bucktails, who were skirmishing on the right, covered the enemy's pickets. A desultory firing of musketry was next heard, which indicated the commencement of the battle on the part of the infantry. The column from right to left still remained unbroken, and advanced cautiously but firmly up the steep. At 3 P. M. the enemy withdrew his pickets on the left and right of the Gap and worked them with musketry on the right. The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps and the First Brigade of RICKETTS' Division were now hotly engaging the enemy. The rebels stood their ground for a while, but after a contest of thirty minutes they wavered, and commenced falling back in disorder toward the summit of the mountains. Our forces pushed them vigorously, and kept up a continuous fire.

The valor displayed on this occasion by the Pennsylvania Reserves, and the corps formerly under the command of McDOWELL, is deserving of the highest praise. Not a straggler could be seen on the field. Every man was at his post in the line. They all seemed determined to force back the enemy and take possession of the mountains. In spite of any opposition that might be placed in their way. Gen. HOOKER, accompanied by his Staff, was where he always is on such occasions—at the front. The line did not give way for an instant, but kept moving forward and upward, pouring volley after volley of musketry into the enemy's ranks, until at last the rebels broke and ran precipitately to the top of the mountain—thence down on the other side.

RENO'S Corps on the left did its part nobly. The men were called upon to do some severe fighting, and they performed their duty with a will and heroism seldom before displayed. The engagement on the left succeeded that on the right, and lasted about an hour and a half. The enemy contested every foot of ground, but eventually yielded it to the conquerors.

The centre column was the last to come into the action. The same success that marked the advance of the two wings also attended the centre. At 6 P. M., after an engagement of three hours' duration, the rebels fled, leaving the top of the mountain in the possession of the Union troops. Darkness prevented us from pursuing the enemy further at the time.

THE RESULT.

The result of the battle secures to the Union troops a very important position, inasmuch as it commands the approaches on each side of the mountain, also a vast area of the surrounding country. I estimate, as before stated, that two thousand will cover the list of our casualties. I think that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded will not exceed our own. Altogether we captured two thousand prisoners.

Gen. RENO was killed on the field of battle. At the time of the calamity he was observing, by aid of a glass, the enemy's movements. He was struck in the spine by musket ball—the ball lodging in the breast.

MONDAY MORNING.

SUMNER'S corps came up from Frederick last night. During the night our forces slept on the mountain. BANKS' and PORTER'S corps are on the turnpike between Frederick and the mountain. The exact position of the enemy this morning is not definitely known to us. It is supposed that he has retreated in the direction of Hagerstown. Our forces are now advancing rapidly and may possibly overtake him before night. The troops are in the best of spirits.

WHIT.

A SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

The rebels have been in full retreat since Thursday toward Virginia. Their route for three days and nights has been a continuous running fight—many, panic-stricken, giving themselves up hungry, footsore and naked.

The fight of Sunday week, at a pass in the Blue Ridge, near Bolivar, Md., where the rebels made a stand, but were repulsed, losing three to our one, and leaving three hundred dead on the field and eight hundred prisoners—fleeing precipitately during the night. The rebels fought like demons, but the spirit of our men, new and old, was too much for them.

The rebels held a strong position on the mountain sheltered by fences, stone walls and woods. Our batteries shelled them from the opposite hills, and the infantry then drove them from their sheltered positions.

FRANKLIN, meanwhile, attacked the enemy at Berkards-ville Pass, six miles to the south, which the rear-guard of JACKSON'S army defended stoutly all day, giving way at night and fleeing to Boonesboro.

HOOKER turned the enemy's right, driving them from a steep hill. Gen. WILLIAMS cooperating along the turnpike, supported by CAMPBELL'S Battery.

Toward midnight Gen. RENO advanced to the front with his corps, including COX'S, SCHENCK'S, WILCOX'S and ROBMAN'S Divisions. The fight became general along the whole line, the rebels being quietly flanked and driven at every point.

Capt. COOKE'S Battery was taken, but recaptured with one hundred rebels, and their Gen. GARLAND killed.

Our loss is estimated at 800 or 1,000. Five hundred wounded have arrived at Middletown.

The rebel Gen. LONGSTREET is reported killed, and his body at Middletown.

Gen. HILL is wounded and a prisoner.

Our victory is regarded as one of the greatest of the war.

The enemy is reported to have made a stand near Boonsboro, on the road to Sharpsburgh.

The citizens are delighted at the rebel repulse. The entire population of Middletown volunteered to assist the wounded. Every church in town was given up to them.

Gen. RENO was shot in the left side, the ball passing out of the stomach, and he dying in half an hour, meantime conscious, and uttering words of encouragement to his command.

THE BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BOONSBORO, Md., Monday, Sept. 15.

The battle of South Mountain was fought yesterday, resulting in a complete victory to the Army of the Potomac. The battle-field was located in a gorge of the mountain, on the turnpike road between Middletown and Boonesboro. During the forenoon the firing was by artillery, endeavoring to ascertain the rebel strength and position. About 12 o'clock the corps under Gen. RENO was ordered to ascend the mountain on the left, and make an attack on the enemy's flank.

At 3 o'clock Gen. RENO'S troops got into action. The rattle of musketry for about half an hour was terrible, when the enemy gave way, leaving our men in possession of that portion of the ridge. The loss on both sides in this action was considerable. We had not a General or field officer injured at this point, excepting Major-Gen. RENO, who was killed, a Minié ball passing through his body.

Gen. PEORIA, commanding; McDOWELL'S corps and the Pennsylvania Reserves, ascended the mountains

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

GRAND UPRISING OF THE CHURCHES.

War Meeting—The Ironsides Regiment.

There will be a grand demonstration on Thursday evening, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventh-avenue near Fourteenth-street, for the purpose of recruiting for Capt. WOODWARD'S Company, of the Ironsides Regiment. A number of eloquent clergymen and laymen will add fire to the occasion, among whom are Rev. Drs. GILLETTE, COOKMAN, MICKELS, NEWMAN, BURCHARD, Prof. LINDSAY and Hon. BENJ. F. MANIERRE. This regiment is being organized under the auspices of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, and bids fair to number among its members many who following the advice of the originator of the Ironsides, of the Seventeenth Century, will "Trust in God and keep their powder dry."

Meeting on Behalf of the Monitor Companies.

A meeting of the Delegates from different Churches of the City, was held on Monday evening at the headquarters of the Third Senatorial Regiment, on the call of Mr. W. A. BLISS, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Company of Brooklyn Monitors. The following delegates were present:

Church on the Heights—John K. Myers, J. K. Muller.
Plymouth—R. W. Raymond, J. R. Howard.
Church of the Messiah—J. S. McKay, —— Carman.
Lafayette-avenue—James H. Downs, A. A. Plant.
Washington-street Methodist—J. W. Gasegoine, Samuel P. Ross.
Somerfield Methodist—Wm. R. Crowell, W. F. Herbert.
Carleton-avenue Methodist—Wm. H. Wilson, Geo. Stayley.
Hanson-place Baptist—J. S. SWAN, —— ——.
State-street Congregational—George E. Jarvis, L. M. Holton.
Washington-avenue Baptist—W. A. Bliss.

On motion, Mr. BLISS was appointed temporary Chairman, Capt. HOWARD, Secretary, and Mr. MCKAY, Treasurer.

Mr. BLISS stated that the object for which the meeting had been called, was to organize a grand Central Religious Association, for the aid of the families of Monitor companies, and such other Christian work as the necessities of the times demanded. After some discussion on the subject, Messrs. R. W. Raymond, W. H. Wilson, L. M. Holton, W. A. Bliss and Mr. Simons, were appointed a Committee to examine and report upon a plan of organization, and also to nominate permanent officers at the next meeting of the delegates, which will take place on Thursday evening next, at the same place.

Last night a second meeting was held, at Dr. CUTLER'S Church, preparatory to the coming together of the delegation.

Kings County Matters.

The election in Kings County, this Fall, promises to be unusually interesting, if not very exciting. The Democrats, following the example of Tammany and Mozart, have united, and present an undivided front, but if it is feared that the rank and file have been so materially reduced by volunteering, that the heavy majorities of past years may be overcome. In order, therefore, to bring out all the strength possible, it is urged that only men of established character be nominated.

For Congress, in the Second District, Mr. ODELL will probably be renominated, though Democrats are not at all pleased with his vote on the District of Columbia abolition of Slavery question. His unwearied exertions in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers have endeared him to many opponents, and enshrine his name in the hearts of thousands of bereaved families.

Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, formerly partner with Collector BARNEY, the predecessor of Mr. ODELL, and a man universally esteemed and honored in the District, will undoubtedly be the opposing candidate, and will carry a tremendous vote.

In the Third District, which is wholly Democratic, Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY is named. There are plenty of candidates, but Mr. MURPHY can get the position if he desires it. His course as State Senator, and recently, his bold and manly stand in favor of Union at the Albany Convention, would secure for him the support of all classes opposed to Republicanism.

For Tax Commissioner, Alderman TERNAN, Thos. MURPHY and ROBT. FERRY are mentioned, with chances in favor of the Alderman.

For Comptroller, Mr. COLLINS, the present incumbent, is named. His opponent will probably be THOS. FARON, Master Machinist at the Navy-yard.

For Surrogate, the present incumbent, Mr. BRAINARD, is named, but a considerable party are urging Mr. PERKINS, son of the Admiral of that name.

For Auditor, JOHN DOHERTY, present Auditor, and JAS. SHARKEY, are named.

For District-Attorney, Ex-Judge MORRIS is a prominent candidate. Mr. WINSLOW may seek the Republican nomination. He now holds the office, and was once a prominent American.

For Collector of Taxes, Mr. DARCOS, present incumbent, is in for a renomination, but Ex-Alderman WILSON is pushing him very hard.

Mr. SEAMAN, long County Treasurer, will, without much doubt, be renominated.

Buckeye Meeting.

Ohioans now residing in New-York desirous of organizing an association for the relief of sick and wounded Ohio soldiers, who are and may be sent to our hospitals, are requested to meet on Thursday evening, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Room No. 14 Astor House. W. L. STRONG, J. G. PLIMPTON, L. Edgerton, James McBride, B. P. Baker, D. K. Fenner, T. R. Butler, Jno. R. Ceul, T. B. Read, Henry P. Warden.

Meeting of Eighth-avenue Property Owners.

At an adjourned meeting of the Eighth-avenue Improvement Association, Mr. THOMAS MANSON being in the Chair, Mr. PACTLISON, an influential member, was called upon to address the Association. He alluded to the manner in which the property-holders and citizens of the vicinity had been treated by the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, which seemed to be governed by no laws. The conditions on which that company had received the right to lay their track expressly stipulated that the line should be extended to Harlem River, in three years from the date of the grant in 1851. He need not tell them that these conditions had not been complied with. The speaker then read the charter of the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company from the Common Council ten years since, one clause of which bound the Company to extend the line as soon and as far as graded; and another making the grant conditional on the completion of the track to Harlem within three years. He contended that the company had violated the strict conditions of the grant in this respect.

Several gentlemen then called for the reading of the former clause, after which they expressed their opinion that the Eighth Avenue Company was only bound to continue a double track to Harlem as far, and as soon as the road was graded.

Mr. PACTLISON said he was a resident of the Twenty-Second Ward for ten years, and suffered in common with other citizens, great inconvenience, in leaving and returning to his home, in consequence of the action of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. During that time, the Company had been enjoying a valuable franchise. They had a petition before the Common Council to compel the Company to extend the line to Eighty-Second street, signed by six hundred and fifty citizens, a large number of them being influential property-holders. That petition had been consigned to the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and that was the end of it. The Committee did not notice or take action on it.

He had a conversation with a certain Alderman the other day, who told him that there was only one way to get the Railroad Committee to notice and grant their petition (a laugh.) The speaker then asked the Alderman if he would vote for the measure, and he replied: "That will depend on circumstances."

A similar resolution was then pending before the Common Council. It was expected to come before the Board of Aldermen that evening. It had for its object the binding on the Company by some rules. At the present time they were under none, as far as that part of the city was concerned. They run their cars at their pleasure from Fifty-second-street to Seventy-second-street, without the slightest reference to the convenience or accommodation of passengers. What they wanted was to get the Eighth-avenue Company under some rules; and if the Aldermen would not concur in their petition, they would then be enabled to go before the Supreme Court for a mandamus. At all events, they should not relax their efforts till they were successful.

The President then vacated the Chair to address the meeting. He dwelt with much force on the hardships to which the people of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards were subjected by the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, and compared the thriving eastern portion of the City with the western, above Fifty-second-street, designating the latter as a desert. A large portion of the population of their Ward, owing to the lack of facilities to reach the lower part of the City, were driven down town, and to Hoboken and other places; and those who remained were obliged for years to travel over bad roads, through pools, and stush and mud, to reach their homes, while the Eighth-avenue Railroad were reaping vast profits. They should, then, push the war into Africa, and resolve not to elect any Alderman or Councilman from their Wards who would not pledge themselves to vote for the measure, and so bring the Company under some obligations and sense of duty.

A gentleman reported that the Harlem Gas Company would lay their mains from Harlem to Eighty-sixth-street.

After some further remarks, the Association adjourned.

Movements of Troops.

The tide of troops passing southward is, for a moment, but a moment only, less in volume, yet has, by no means ceased. Some five hundred recruits, chiefly from the West, arrived yesterday morning in separate squads, and were immediately sent on to the seat of war, there to be incorporated with the old regiments for which they enlisted. About 300 is the average number of these recruits arriving and departing daily. A squad of 100 artillerymen on their way from Auburn to join the old Nineteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M., were reviewed and drilled in front of City Hall, about noon, by Major GILES.

NEW-YORK REGIMENTS TO START.

The following corps will leave the State for Washington during the present week, some of them by way of the Elmira and Williamsport route:

Two regiments Artillery, Sackett's Harbor, Sept 16.
One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, Rochester, Sept. 17.
One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, Oswego, Sept. 21.
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, Genesee, Sept. 19.
One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, Syracuse, Sept. 20.
One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regiment, Hamilton, Sept. 18.

THE NINETEENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS

Arrived here on Monday night, via New-Haven. Passing directly through the City, they were, under the supervision of the Connecticut agent, Col. J. H. ALLEN, embarked at the foot of Twenty-third-street for Jersey City, where they took the midnight train for Philadelphia. The regiment was raised chiefly in Litchfield County, and is a fine body of men from every pursuit in life. Their ranks were full, and their equipments and arms of the best.

The roster of their principal officers is appended:
Colonel—WESSELLS, of Litchfield.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Kellogg, of Derby.
Major—Nathaniel Smith, of Woodbury.
Quartermaster—Lee.
Surgeon—Henry Plumb.
First Assistant Surgeon—Dr. Phillips.
Second Assistant Surgeon—J. W. Lawton.

THE EMPIRE BRIGADE

Has at length received definite orders to march. At a late hour on Monday, Hon. MOSES F. ODELL received a dispatch from Albany, dated that day, and sent by Quartermaster-Gen. C. A. ARTHUR, to inform him that he had obtained marching orders for the whole brigade, to take effect on Thursday next.

As these orders are said to be peremptory, it is probable that all furloughed men and stragglers will hasten to camp to secure the advance pay, which, it is understood, will now be promptly disbursed.

Yesterday morning Gen. SPINOLA issued the following:

SEPTEMBER 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 36.—It is hereby ordered that all enlisted men belonging to this Brigade, appear in camp, at East New-York, on or before Wednesday, Sept. 17th, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., to receive their State bounty. All men absenting themselves from camp after the above date will be treated as deserters.

It is also further ordered that the Colonels of their respective regiments belonging to this Brigade see that their commands are ready to march on Thursday, Sept. 18th, 1862, without further notice. By command of Brig.-Gen. F. B. SPINOLA,

L. HANLY, A. A. A. G.

The Seventh Regiment New-York State Militia, which has been on guard duty at the East New-York Encampment of the Brigade, since Friday last, was relieved, yesterday morning, by the Twenty-second Regiment, who assembled at their headquarters, corner Seventh-street and Hall-place, and thence proceeded by way of the Grand-street and Williamsburgh ferry to their destination. It seems that the excitement felt by the Empire men when the Seventh was first sent over on guard, quickly subsided, and all was calm and serene up to the moment of their departure.

Military Movements in the City.

THE ENROLLMENT.

Judge Advocate-General ANTHON gives him self until the 23d instant to finish the enrollment for the draft, on which he has been lately so busily engaged. He will, on the 23d have been at work for a month exactly, and considering the gigantic nature of the task to which he was detailed, he may boast of not having made bad time. No one will ever see a fifth part of the labor that has been performed—for nearly everything has had to be done three or four times over as it were—whilst only the final fair result will be open to public inspection. There are very few more names to be obtained now and the enrolling officers may be said to have got through with their share of the duty, but there is an immense amount of copying yet to be done. A hundred and twenty clerks are employed twelve hours a day, and will not accomplish their task before the time aforementioned. There is a doubt whether drafting will actually be resorted to. Hopes are still entertained that the State quota will be supplied without it. Should this be the case, those who are holding back from enlisting in the hope of getting higher bounties as substitutes, will find themselves grievously disappointed.

PROGRESS OF RECRUITING—UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Nearly all the recruiting now going on in the City appears to be for regiments in the field. Most of the popular new regiments are full, and some of them have already departed for the seat of war. The Corcoran Legion, the Spinola Brigade, the Stanton Legion and the Metropolitan Brigade are the principal organizations now being raised, but the bounties paid recruits are not so high as those paid to recruits for regiments in the field, and the pecuniary difference affects their prospects of filling up. The old regiments, though, are certainly doing better than ever. DURYEE'S Zouaves promise to soon develope into a brigade; the Sickles Brigade attracts great numbers; the Germans are rallying around the standard of SIGEL, and some other famous corps are rapidly being reinforced to their original standard of strength. All the recruits for these regiments pass the United States Mustering Office in White-street, and go through the hands of Dr. THOMSON (who has to give them a certificate for payment of the State bounty of $50,) beside. The double examination is unnecessary, and delays the business of recruiting, but it seems impossible to avoid a certain amount of red tape and circumlocution in the management of military matters. Col. REEVE, Dr. MOTT, Capt. LAMNED, and the other officers in White-street, try their best to make things pleasant, and partially succeed.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

The facility with which the City bounty of $50 (paid to every volunteer by the Comptroller out of the appropriation made by the Common Council) is disbursed, should be an example to all future disbursers of bounty everywhere. There is no trouble about the affair at all. A man gets passed at the United States Mustering Office, comes down to the City Hall, shows his certificate, and Mr. HAWS hands him his money at once. There is no necessity for the man to be handed back and forth between several sets of doctors, who cannot agree with each other; no necessity for him to wait weeks while his papers go up to Albany and back. Everything is prompt and pleasant, and everybody is satisfied. Capt. CARR also continues to make the payment of the United States bounties of $29 work smoothly, and gives universal satisfaction to all who have dealings with him.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE

The following order has been promulgated by Col. GRAHAM

HEADQUARTERS EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
RECRUITING SERVICE, CITY HALL PARK.
September 15, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 22.—All members of the Excelsior Brigade, U. S. Volunteers, either recruiting or convalescent soldiers, are directed to report to these headquarters on Wednesday, September 17, 1862.

A failure to comply with this order will subject all absentees to the disgrace of having their names published as deserters.

All passes given previous to this date are hereby revoked.

By command, CHAS. K. GRAHAM,
Colonel Commanding Recruiting Service.
O. H. HART, Ass't Adjutant-General.

DEPARTURE OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Col. WELLING, which arrived here on Saturday morning, and was quartered in the Park Barracks, left Monday morning for the seat of war. A list of the officers has already been published in the TIMES.

A MEMBER OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT OFFERED THE COLONELCY OF A NEW-JERSEY REGIMENT

Col. MARSHAL LEFFERTS, commander of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, has received the following communication, which speaks for itself:

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 12, 1862.

Col. Marshal Lefferts, Seventh Regiment National Guard, N. Y. S. M.

SIR: I have been appointed one of a Committee to tender to a competent person in your regiment the position of Colonel in one of our nine months' regiments, now in camp at this place.

Also (if convenient) for you to designate a place in New-York, to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10 A. M., to meet a Committee to confer with you in relation to the above. THOMAS AGENS.

GEN. MEAGHER'S IRISH BRIGADE.

Col. NUGENT, of Gen. MEAGHER'S gallant Sixty-ninth, will, it is understood, leave this City by the 11 o'clock train, this morning, to resume command of his regiment in the field. Loving to share dangers as well as its glory, he goes back to his command at the earliest possible moment, and leaves us with the best wishes of thousands of staunch friends, who esteem him as a courteous and truly brave officer.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CORCORAN GUARD.

An organization under this name is to be raised in the city to serve under Gen. CORCORAN. Permission for the purpose has been granted by the governor to Mr. H. B. HEXAMAN, under whose auspices the "Garde Mobile" was started a short time ago. The Cosmopolitan Guard, as its name indicates, is to be composed of men of all nationalities, and there is evidence that there will be a rapid rally into its ranks of Germans, French, Hungarians, Italians, Poles, and other brave foreigners, each one of with a considerable sprinkling of Irish and Americans.

NATIONALITIES IN THE ARMY.

The volunteers who have joined the armies of the Union from this and other large cities are, to a great extent, natives of other countries, who have sought and found refuge on our hospitable shores, and now seek to pay the debt of gratitude they owe for their reception. Of all countries, Germany looms up most extensively in distinctive regiments and brigades; but the Irish have a number of separate organizations, and are more strongly represented in regiments of miscellaneous nationality. Scarcely a country on the face of the earth but has a greater or less proportion of representatives. France comes next to Germany and Ireland. There is a considerable English element; but it is scattered broadcast, and does not seem to aspire to special recognition. The Scotch have a glorious regiment (the Seventy-ninth) of their own, however, and some of the best drill Sergeants in the service are old English soldiers.

THE TWENTY-SECOND N. Y. S. M. ON GUARD.

Yesterday morning, the Twenty-second Regiment N. Y. S. M., about 400 strong, under command of Col. ASPINWALL, were marched to Camp Edward Pierrepont, East New-York, to relieve the Seventh Regiment, which have been for several days standing guard over the Empire Brigade. The brigade is composed of a fine lot of men, but they are occasionally turbulent and troublesome, and want strict looking after.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

APPRAISEMENT OF PRIZE STEAMERS—The four steamers recently captured by our blockading squadron, being of prospective use to the Government, have by its order, been appraised. The *Bermuda*, the most valuable of the four, has been appraised by the Court Appraisers at $120,000, by the Government Appraisers at $110,000. The captors and claimants will no doubt agree to the Government taking the vessel at the larger sum, but as it is $10,000 above the value fixed upon by the agents for the Government, it is doubtful if the vessel will be taken at that figure. With respect to the steamer *Isidora*, the Court Appraisers put her value at $75,000, the Government Appraisers at $80,000, and the claimants and captors allege her to be worth $85,000. This vessel will be allowed to be taken by the Government, no doubt, at the appraisement of $80,000. The steamer *Florida*, which is a wooden vessel, and has seen ten years' service, has been valued by the Court Appraisers at $39,000, by the Government agents at $40,000. It is supposed that the Captors and the claimants will both agree to the Government having her for $40,000. The Government appraisement of the steamer *Emilie* values her at $40,000, the Court appraisement at $43,000. The *Emilie* is old and nearly worn out. She was set for a voyage of years as the *Wm. Seabrook*, between Charleston and Savannah. It is thought that the vessel is not worth more than the Government agents say she is.

THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILWAY—We learn that KIPP & BROWN'S interest of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, (four-tenths,) which was granted to them in the original grant by the Common Council, was sold yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange, by JAS. M. MILLER, Esq., by order of their assignees, and was purchased by RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Esq. OLIVER CHARLICK, formerly connected with the above road, claimed to have an assignment of KIPP & BROWN'S interest, and protested that the sale should not go on, but finally became the principal competitor of the purchaser.

A RAILROAD TO ROCKAWAY.—Those of our citizens who have been from time immemorial in the habit of paying an annual visit to the far-fame beach of Rockaway, and who have also annually felt the want of a better means of reaching it than the railroading, and staging and walking, all of which consumed valuable time and tried irritable tempers, will be pleased to learn that a project is on foot to construct a railroad direct from Jamaica to Rockaway. A meeting was held last Friday for that purpose at the Pavilion, Rockaway, and the project is looked upon with favor. The length of the road will be about 10 miles, and its cost is estimated at about $300,000. A number of the property owners along the proposed route have offered to allow the road to go through their property free, and the prospect is that within a few weeks arrangements will have been made for the commencement of its construction.

The Carriers' Department of the New-York Post-office is now the subject of a much-needed reform, introduced by our energetic Postmaster, Mr. WAKEMAN. To accommodate the business community, all carriers have been instructed to make four deliveries daily. To secure compliance with this order, the carrier is obliged to register his name, and the time of his departure and return in a special book, which is at all times upon to the inspection of the Postmaster, so that any evasion of the new rule can be instantly discovered.

HONOR TO GEN. CORCORAN—The friends of Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN took occasion to present him last evening, at the Astor House, a beautiful sword and the accompanying equipments. The blade is of the finest American steel, tastefully etched in gilt. The scabbard is solid silver, ornamented with gold bands of oak leaves and laurel. The guard represents a soread eagle, and is connected with the top of the pommel by a silver chain. A regulation scabbard, a Russia-leather belt, and a buff sash complete the gift, which cost $500. The following is the inscription

Presented to
BRIG.-GEN. MICHAEL CORCORAN,
By the Board of Harbor-Masters,
Of the Port of New-York,
Sept. 1, 1862.
Archibald Hall, Captain of the Port.

Thomas Jerome,	John P. Cumming,
Owen W. Brennan,	John Cashaw,
Henry B. Hurlet,	Andrew Barlow,
James B. Coulter,	James W. Husted,
John L. Taylor,	Henry H. Bird,

A. D. Barber

Messrs. TIFFANY & CO. are the manufacturers of this elegant testimonial.

A KENTUCKY REFUGEE WRECKED AT "FARO"—THOS. BUFORD who claims to be a Kentucky Unionist, and a refugee from that state, appeared before Justice BERGMAN yesterday, and made a complaint against a man named WM. HATFIELD, the "dealer" of a game of "faro," playing at which, the complainant had lost $350 at one sitting. It appears that BUFORD was at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the 11th of this month, waiting for an acquaintance named CASSIDY. While there, he was accosted by a stranger, who told him that he would find Mr. C. at No. 558 Broadway. He accompanied the stranger to the above mentioned place and sat down to wait for Mr. CASSIDY, while waiting he was invited to take a hand at a game of faro which was being played at that place. He played for some time and lost about $350. He then suspected that he had been cheated, but could obtain no redress. Judge BRENNAN granted a warrant for the arrest of HATFIELD, who was dealing at the time, and Detective EDDY arrested the accused in the afternoon, and he was held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge.

A SWORD FOR MAJ.-GEN. SHERMAN—A number of the merchants of this City have had a splendid sword manufactured by TIFFANY & Co., which will be presented to Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, the hero of Pittsburgh Landing. The scabbard of the sword is one of the finest specimens of artistic work in gold and silver that we ever saw. It is of solid silver, and is handsomely ornamented with appropriate devices. The upper hand shows the head of Achilles, the middle and lower bands forming wreaths of oak and laurel leaves, most artistically wrought. The blade is composed of the finest quality of steel, and bears the mark of the highest finish. The entire dispatch of Gen. HALLECK to Secretary STANTON, requesting the latter to make SHERMAN a Major-General, for distinguished services at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, is etched upon the blade. The grip represents a figure of America, surmounted by an eagle standing on a globe. The initials of the gallant General, "W. T. S." are marked in diamonds upon the shield. The whole cost $1,000.

MEETING OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL CLUB.—A meeting of this organization was held on Monday evening at Pythagoras Hall. In the absence of the President, Col. BURGER, who sent in his resignation, Councilman M. C. GROSS was called to the chair. The Executive Committee, through Mr. EICHLER, presented resolutions pledging the support of the Club to elect HORATIO SEYMOUR and the entire Democratic ticket, which was enthusiastically received and carried unanimously. An election for permanent President resulted in the unanimous choice of Mr. ANTHONY EICHLER, from the Seventeenth Ward.

The Committee to the State Convention reported that the result of their mission, when a vote of thanks was given to the chairman, G. N. HEIMANN, for the efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties devolved upon him. After transacting a large amount of routine business the Club adjourned to the first Thursday in October.

A KENTUCKY REFUGEE SWINDLED OUT OF $350.—Col. THOMAS BUFORD, a resident of Kentucky, who has been driven from his home by the Secessionists, came on to New-York a few days since, and put up at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He there got into conversation with a stranger, who told him that a friend was in search of him, and might then be found at No. 558 Broadway. Col. BUFORD was, by this, rare, sensation, induced to visit the place indicated, and from that he went to a gambling house, where, after a short delay, he was invited to engage in a game of faro. At this place he very soon lost the sum of $350. The unfortunate Colonel yesterday applied to the Hon. BRENNAN for a warrant. Detective-Officer EDDY arrested WILLIAM HATFIELD, who is said to be one of the proprietors, and the magistrate committed him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT—On Monday morning an accident occurred on the New-Jersey railroad, at Rahway, which resulted in the instant death of a young boy named LUTHER JONES. It appears the deceased, who has been in the habit of supplying the morning papers to passengers, was about stepping on one of the cars attached to the first train East, and missed his footing and fell between the cars, across the rail, the whole train passing over his body, mangling it in a dreadful manner. The train was immediately stopped, and the body was taken up to pieces and put into a bag, and this afternoon forwarded to friends in Williamsburgh. Deceased was 14 years of age, and in the employ of Mr. FITZGIBBON, newsdealer at the Jersey City Ferry.

GRAND YACHT RACE AT JERSEY CITY—The finest yacht race of the present season [illegible] place to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M. [illegible] Club-house, foot of Washington-street, Jersey City. The lovers of yachting [illegible] the enjoyment such parties [illegible] Propeller *Lucy*, No. [illegible] the Bloomingdale Yacht [illegible] the good yachtsmen [illegible] the entire prize, but a separate prize will be given the second boat. The race is open to all cat-rigged yachts, for which the entry book closes this morning.

COTTON SALES.—Nine hundred and thirty-two bales of cotton were sold, to-day, at the salesroom corner of Wall and Front streets, by DANIEL H. BONNEY, auctioneer, under the order of the United States Marshal, of Florida. Nearly one-half the cotton was of the Sea Island variety; the remainder was Upland. The attendance at the sale was large, and the prices obtained very high. Portions of the Sea Island cotton brought 46c., 55c. and 58c. per pound. The Upland reached 56c. to 60c., stained, 49c. to 54½c., and pickings, 12½c. to 40c.

HORRID DEATH AT A DISTILLERY—Coroner WILSEY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of PATRICK DOWNEY, a native of Ireland, aged 45 years who was accidentally drowned in a vat containing hot mash, at the distillery of GEORGE MOORE, No 459 Tenth-street. The deceased was a workman in the establishment, and while walking past the vat, containing the boiling liquid, he lost his balance, fell into the vat, and was suffocated before assistance could be rendered.

MEDICAL COLLEGE AND CHARITY HOSPITAL—We call attention to the advertisement of the New-York Medical College and Charity Hospital. The list of the Faculty comprises many of the best names of our City surgeons and physicians. The preliminary term of the institution commences to-day, and the regular course on Monday, Oct. 20. Lectures in the preliminary course will be given on anatomy, gun-shot wounds, pregnancy, diseases of the nervous, and anatomy of the regions and bandaging, while daily clinics are held at the college.

A FATAL FALL.—SARAH GRIER, a child [illegible] years, fell from the third story window at No 106 second-avenue, on Monday night, and was so seriously injured that she died a few minutes after. Coroner WILSEY was notified to hold an inquest upon the body.

ARREST OF A BROKER FOR STEALING A FAN—SAMUEL H. HYMAN, who says he is a broker, doing business in this City, was arrested yesterday at the instance of a woman named KATE WARNER, of No. 61 West Thirteenth-street, who charged that the accused stole from her a pearl fan valued at $50. Justice BRENNAN committed him to the Tombs for examination.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—This body met at the County Jail, in Raymond-street, last evening, Supervisor TUTTLE in the Chair. The business was mostly of a routine character. Supervisor BOOTH stated that the Bounty Committee had paid out up to Aug. 30, 3,470 bounties, and since then, up to Sept. 16 1,457. They have paid $297,420 out of a total appropriation of $390,000. A resolution was adopted, authorizing the County Treasurer to issue bonds to the amount of $100,000, payable, $50,000 in 1879, and $50,000 in 1880, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The money is to be appropriated to the Court-house account—the new building being now in course of erection.

KINGS COUNTY SPECIAL TERM.—The Special Term of the Kings County Supreme Court, (Judge LOTT presiding,) stands adjourned until Monday, the 22d September, at 9 o'clock A. M.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—Sept 17—Nos. 1, 2, 22, 24, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

STATED SESSION—Sept 16, 1862

The Board met pursuant to the following call

D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Board of Aldermen

You are requested to call a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, in the Chamber of the Board, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to pass resolutions relative to the death of P. H. Gallagher, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board, and such other business as may come before it.

SEPT. 11, 1862.

ALEX. FREAR, Eleventh District.
JAS. REED, Sixth District.
J. B. BRADY, Fourth District.
HENRY SMITH, First District.
JOHN D. WILDEY, Fourteenth Dist.
PETER MITCHELL, Eighth District.
ISAAC JEREMIAH, Tenth District.
F. A. BOOLE, Twelfth District.
GEO. J. SCHERMERHORN, Second Dist.
T. FARLEY, Seventeenth District.
CHAS. H. HALL, Fourth District.

Present—The President, Alderman Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—11.

Absent—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Dayton, Fromont—5.

The President then stated the object of the meeting.

Alderman BRADY moved that the following preamble and resolutions be adopted:

WHEREAS, Thomas B. Tappan, holding the office of Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, has been derelict in the performance of his duties; therefore,

Resolved, That Thomas B. Tappan be, and he is hereby removed from the office of Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, for cause, in pursuance of section 24, of the Amended Charter of the Board of Health, approved April 9, 1862; and

Alderman BRADY moved that the resolution be adopted, and on that motion raised the previous question.

The President put the question: "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Fromont, Genet—7.

The President then put the question on the adoption of the resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Fromont, Genet—5.

By Alderman BRADY—

Whereas, Thomas B. Tappan, holding the office of Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, has been derelict in the performance of his duties; therefore,

Resolved, That Thomas B. Tappan be, and he is hereby removed from the office of Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, for cause, in pursuance of section 24, of the Amended Charter of the Board of Health, approved April 9, 1862, and

Alderman BRADY moved that the preamble and resolution be referred to a special committee of investigation.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley—14.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Genet—3.

By Alderman BRADY—

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence, this Board has learned with deep regret of the death of Patrick H. Gallagher, the late Sergeant-at-Arms of this Board, who has filled the position from January fifth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, during that whole period has performed the duties of said office with singular ability, characterized with great assiduity, fidelity, honesty of purpose, being in all his relations with the members of the Board, the public and masters of the gentlemen; therefore, in view of the respect the members of this Board entertain for the character and services of the deceased; be it

Resolved, That this Board do sincerely condole with the afflicted widow, children and relatives of the deceased, and that the members of this Board will attend the funeral with their sashes of office at the time appointed for the solemn services.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution, duly authenticated, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman WALSH—

Whereas, Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, by his love for, and zealous devotion to, the cause of the Union and the Constitution, his dauntless courage and bravery, as displayed on the field of battle, and his heroic endurance of suffering, and calm and dignified demeanor in the midst of perils, privations and trials, which as a captive for many long and weary months in Southern prisons, has commanded the admiration and won the hearts and respect and esteem of every Union-loving man in the country; and

Whereas, this eminently just and proper tribute to the worth of this gallant soldier and patriot is due from the first work of the kind undertaken in the State of New-York, to the Corcoran Legion, and as a testimonial of the high regard in which he is held by the members of this Board, should assume no less than the form of a substantial as well as a slight token of appreciation of the services he has rendered the country and the cause in which he has embarked; therefore,

Resolved, That if the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York concur herein, the sum of [illegible] be appropriated out of the moneys in the City Treasury, for the purpose of purchasing a [illegible] and that the Mayor, Recorder and Chamberlain be appointed a Committee to procure the same, and that the Committee be directed to forward the same to Brigadier-General MICHAEL CORCORAN, at the City of [illegible] for that purpose.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from Daniel F. Delaney, in the matter of the petition of Assistant Engineer Assistant Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

Which was laid on the table.

A communication was received from [illegible] Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, relative to the [illegible] Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department

words "and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department."

Councilman Hayes moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Stevenson, Snyder, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Babcock, Trotter, Brice—7.

Whereupon the President pro tem. (pending the motion of Councilman Healy to amend) declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday next, eighteenth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk

DEBATES IN THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

On the resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to lay mains in Sixty-eighth-street.

Councilman Hazleton—I move to refer the resolution to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Councilman Babcock—I would like to debate the motive. Why we should not refer this matter to the Committee there are strong reasons. One is that there are over eight houses upon the street and the families have no means of getting water except by going a long distance to a pump and pumps are scarce in the City, they are as scarce there as elsewhere. The street is in a condition so that the improvement can be made. A petition of this kind has already passed both Boards and I cannot see why any objection should be entertained to the passage of this. It is usual to pass these resolutions without referring them to a committee, and unless there is some special reason why this should be so referred, I hope members will allow it to pass.

Councilman Trotter—Having already passed a similar paper for my friend on my left, I do not see why we should not pass this one.

Council—an Gedney—I second the motion to refer because I think these matters should go to the proper Committees. The reasons given for the contrary to-night are not sufficient. The gentleman states that they have hard work to get their water there, and if they do they will not have to bear the inconvenience but a week longer if it is referred to a Committee.

Councilman Trotter—If I mistake not, Councilman Gedney voted in favor of laying mains in Eighty-eighth-street, and yet he is opposed to this resolution. I think it would be advantageous to the City if they would order the laying of mains in every street in the City of New-York where they are not now, from the very fact, that if a pipe is not in the street the property in that street is not taxed. If the main is laid in a street, whether they use the water or not, the land is taxed. If the water is there they can use it. If not, they cannot have it.

Councilman Ross—I believe a lot is not taxed except a house be built upon it. The propriety of passing the resolution depends upon how many houses are built on this street. If there are a great many, I think it ought to be passed.

Councilmen Babcock—The street is lined with houses.

Councilman Ross—Then I think it would be well to pass it.

The amendment was lost, and the resolution adopted.

DEFENCES OF NEW-YORK.

On the ordinance to provide for increasing the defences of the harbor of New-York, after certain amendments had been offered,

Councilman Babcock—This matter, I understand, has been in progress for some time, and has been pretty thoroughly considered heretofore. We met jointly with the committee of the Board of Aldermen this afternoon for the purpose of considering the matter. We did so, and we found it very difficult to come to any conclusion. The matter was referred to a Joint Committee on National Affairs, and they have given us the result of their deliberations. I think it would be difficult to substitute any other party in place of any party named in the amendments which have been submitted to us, and certainly we would choose a man like Mr. Craven, a competent engineer and a scientific man, in the place of a gentleman who is supposed to know nothing about the matter.

Councilman Webster—I cannot conceive that Mr. Craven, notwithstanding he is a scientific man, knows anything more about ship-building than the gentleman I propose to substitute in his place. I cannot see why we propose to substitute is a practical man, and stands high in the community, besides being at the head of one of our public bodies also.

Councilman Babcock—The reason why the Presidents of the two Council Boards are appointed is, that the Common Council are directly responsible for the execution of the work when we propose to perform it. The Board of Supervisors is not directly responsible for it. They are county officers. We propose to raise this money, and to do this work: it is our work, and, therefore, the Presidents of our Boards should be upon that Commission.

Councilman Webster—I would like to ask the gentleman if the County has not to raise the money?

Councilman Babcock—I think not. We raise the money, the County has nothing to do with it. The President of the Board of Supervisors is a very worthy man as far as I know anything about him, and I see no objection upon him; but I do not think he is competent for this particular position as the Engineer of the Croton Board.

Councilman Webster—Quite as competent as the President of this Board or the President of the Board of Aldermen.

Councilman Hogan—I respect the gentleman named, Supervisor Purdy, but I do not see any necessity of striking out the name of the only practical man in the Commission, that is Mr. Craven.

Councilman Webster—I do not suppose that this committee is to build fortifications, or will require advice from an engineer.

Councilman Keech (on voting)—I should like to state, by way of explanation in this matter, that I care not the gentleman placed the name of Mr. Purdy there because he comes from his Ward. I like to see every gentleman in the Board can ask the same thing. I vote "no."

Councilman Long (on voting)—Who is the gentleman substituted.

The President pro tem (Councilman Barney)—Supervisor Purdy.

Councilman Long—I vote No.

The amendment was lost.

After several other amendments had been made and lost:—

Councilman Gedney—If we are going to act in earnest in this matter, we had better adopt what the Committee have offered. The matter has been fully discussed and referred to that Committee, with the understanding that whatever they might recommend the Board would adopt

Councilman Orton—It is quite important that any Commission of this kind should consist of a large number. The Commission, as adopted by the Board of Aldermen, consisted of six, and it was agreed on in Committee that it should be made seven. It is not desirable to have the Commission any larger. Now we propose not only to increase the Commission, but to make it an even number.

Councilman Jones—As this matter has been before the Committee on National Affairs, and as this is their report upon these parties, I shall stand by the report of the Committee.

Several amendments were put and lost, without coming to a decision on the main question.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509. *Part II.*—Nos. 2279, 2288, 2313, 2314, 2316, 2318, 2320, 2322, 2324, 2326, 2328, 2330, 2332, 2334, 2336, 2340, 2342, 2344, 2346, 2350, 2352, 2354.

The Case of Gen. Fremont—A Sworn Statement of Facts.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

John N. Giles vs. *A. A. Selmser, John C. Fremont and Rudolf Lunz.*—This case is now under order of the Circuit Court of the United States. The order to show cause why an attachment should not issue was duly returnable, and the matter was argued before the Court by counsel.

Colonel John C. Fremont, late Commander of the Department of New-York, and now a Major-General in the United States Army, is a member of the firm of Fremont, Selmser & Co., which firm is the defendant in this action. Mr. Selmser is also at present author as Assistant Adjutant-General for Major-Gen. Fremont, and is actually in the discharge of his duties orders, stationed at New-York City, as such. And deponent further says that Major-Gen. Fremont has not resigned his commission or left the service of the United States, but that he is now at his post in the regular army of the United States, being one of the Major-Generals therein, and having subject to his orders at the time his proper staff. And deponent further says that the said Major-Gen. Fremont is in frequent receipt of official papers from the Adjutant-General's office at Washington, requiring of him the transaction of official business, and that, to the knowledge of deponent, such duties are being constantly attended to by Major-Gen. Fremont, either by himself or through deponent, or such other officer of his staff as [illegible] purpose, and that he is subject to such other duties as may be at any time imposed upon him by the proper authorities. ALBERT TRACY, Colonel and A. D. C., Assistant Adjutant-General.

Sworn before me this 15th day of August, 1862.

CHARLES D. RHODES, Notary Public.

City and County of New-York, Coles Morris, the attorney for the defendant John C. Fremont, in the above entitled action, being duly sworn, says that he has been the legal adviser of said defendant in this City, and has been familiar with all his business matters for the last ten years. That the claim upon which this action was brought is one of the debts of an extensive gold mining estate in California, known by the name of the Mariposas, in which the said defendant and several other persons are jointly interested. That the indebtedness of said estate, originating in the enormously expensive litigation which was carried on through ten or twelve years in the United States Courts, in order to establish the validity of the title thereto, and in the State Courts of California to secure to the proprietors the right to the gold in the soil, and dispossess the squatters therefrom, together with the large sums of money borrowed from time to time, at the most exorbitant rates of interest, for the purpose of constructing the enormous works used in developing the resources of the estate, and the extravagant sums of money [illegible] other employes thereon, amounts to several hundred thousand dollars, or thereabouts; and that said estate has yielded for some time past a monthly revenue varying from forty to seventy thousand dollars, and that it is confidently expected that from the last day of September inst. the monthly yield of said estate will amount to one hundred thousand dollars, the whole of which revenue is devoted to the liquidation of the debts of said estate, and is the only fund from which they can be paid. That this claim was originally owned by Bradford Jones, who is the defendant in this action, who [illegible] with all the above mentioned [illegible] and assigned it to the said defendant [illegible] years of paying said claim then what was [illegible] said estate, and never [illegible] action of the defendant personally, [illegible] as a debt of said estate, to be paid [illegible] and deponent further says that after the execution and [illegible] action had been set aside [illegible] that deponent [illegible] him substantially all the above mentioned facts, and that the said attorney was willing to appear before said Court by attorney [illegible] examination on supplementary proceedings, and also to [illegible] the said plaintiff every legal defence there to which he was entitled, by way of motion upon the said Marioposa estate, or otherwise; and deponent further says that an agreement was thereupon entered into between deponent and said attorney for the plaintiff, that in case the plaintiff should require such examination to be had, the same should be conducted privately, at the office of said attorney, and that the said defendant should not be subjected to the annoyance of appearing in Court, and undergoing a public examination. And deponent further says, that the said defendant has always put himself in readiness to comply with said agreement, but that in direct violation thereof, the said attorney for the plaintiff, on or about the —— day of August last, upon the usual affidavit, and without notice to said defendant or to deponent, obtained from His Honor Judge Ingraham an order requiring the said defendant to appear before him, at the Chambers of this Court, on the —— day of August following, to make discovery concerning his property, and that copies of said affidavit and [illegible] were served on the said defendant. And deponent further says, that deponent is informed and believes that in other instances, and that it had been [illegible] for the purpose of giving public notoriety to the matter, in the hope by such means to coerce and extort payment of this claim, the said defendant against himself, of what he believes to be his privileges as a Major-General in the regular service of the United States, and omitted to appear personally on the day on the return of said order, but appeared there by deponent as he [illegible] that the [illegible] motion was made before His Honor Judge Barnard, by the plaintiff's attorney, for an attachment against said defendant which motion was opposed by deponent, on the ground that the said defendant or Major-General was privileged from attachment or arrest in a civil action or proceeding. That thereupon his Honor, Judge Barnard, denied the said motion for an attachment upon the ground aforesaid, but at the request of the plaintiff's attorney, and upon his statement that the said defendant was not then in the actual service of the United States, and that no counter produce authorities to show that for that reason said defendant was not privileged from attachment, the Court allowed the said attorney until the third Monday of August following to produce such authorities, if he could do so, and for that purpose only. And deponent further says that on the said last-mentioned day deponent appeared in this Court at the opening thereof and until after the call of the general calendar of motions had been commenced and the argument of one of said motions actually begun. That up to that time the said attorney for the plaintiff had failed to appear in Court to renew said motion for an attachment, and that no such motion was to be found upon the general calendar of motions for that day, and that in consequence thereof the said order of Judge Barnard denying said motion then and there became final; and that said order has not since then been vacated or modified in any manner. And deponent further says that the said defendant, by failing to appear personally in Court, has no intention of showing disrespect to, or of committing contempt of this Court; but that believing this proceeding to have been instituted solely for the purpose of vexation and extortion, to give an unnecessary notoriety to the matter of this claim, he has been obliged to protect himself against such unworthy attack by claiming his privilege as aforesaid.

COLES MORRIS.

Sworn before me this 9th day of September, 1862.

CHARLES D. RHODES, Notary Public.

City and County of New-York: John C. Fremont, one of the above-named defendants, being duly sworn, says that the addavits of Albert Tracy and Coles Morris, hereto annexed, are true. And in addition to the facts set forth in said affidavits, deponent further says, that it is also true as stated in the affidavit of Bradford Jones, that on or about the 27th day of June last, by an order of the Secretary of War, deponent was relieved from his then immediate command in Virginia, but that he was so relieved at his own request; and that the only effect of said order was to release deponent from the discharge of the particular duties which he was then and there performing, without even granting to him leave of absence, by reason whereof it became and is his duty to keep himself in constant communication with the War Department, and await orders therefrom.

J. C. FREMONT, Major-General U. S. A.

Sworn before me this 15th day of September, 1862.

CHARLES D. RHODES, Notary Public.

Upon this statement of facts it was claimed by Gen. Fremont's counsel that the case was brought within the decisions recently made in this court in the cases of Gen. Stokes and other officers, who, in proceedings similar to this, had been declared by the court privileged from attachment and arrest on civil process.

The Court remarked, that after consultation with other Judges in the matter, decision would be rendered.

W. Gleason, for plaintiff: Coles Morris, for Defendant Fremont.

Supplementary Proceedings—Attachment.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Henry W. Ward vs. *Welcome R. Beebe.*—In this case, mentioned in the TIMES of Thursday last, the plaintiff moved for an attachment against the defendant, for his alleged failure to appear and submit to an examination on supplementary proceedings. The Court granted an order to show cause, but after the service of such order, and before the return, the defendant applied to the Court, and on an affidavit made by himself, as the attorney of his co-defendant, one Buckman, that Buckman had, some time since, obtained a judgment against the plaintiff Ward, in another proceeding, asked for an order directing him, Beebe, to pay to the Sheriff the amount of that judgment under section 292 of the Code.

The Court granted the order, and Beebe paid the judgment; and on the return of the present order to show cause, offered to pay the judgment in this action, or being credited with the amount of his payments to the Sheriff, under the order of the Court aforementioned.

The Court, after argument of counsel, took the papers, and now decides to deny plaintiff's motion for an attachment.

J. T. Williams, for plaintiff: Ex-Judge Beebe, for defendant, in person.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Buchanan vs. *Lockwood*—*Aircoal* vs. *Jewett*—*Cram* vs. *Burny*—*Ackenburgh* vs. *Borton*—*Van Schaick* vs. *Boody*—*Asbury* vs. *Fiske*—*Kenyon et al.* vs. *Hedges*—*Hogan* vs. *Grafing*—Motions granted.

Before Justice Clerke.

Davis vs. *Deolan.*—Referee's report is confirmed, and the exceptions overruled with costs.

Brown vs. *Winship et al.*—Motion for attachment granted.

Hodgdon vs. *Gedney.*—Not granted.

Cary et al. vs. *Pelton et al.*—Stevens vs. *Brown*—*Skinners Fire Insurance Company* vs. *Rondout & Jersey et al.*—*Brown* vs. *Van Buren*—*Dixon* vs. *The Same* vs. *Tomlinson.*—Motions granted and in the latter case, [illegible] costs.

In the matter of the application of J. C. Fremont for *Standish* vs. *F. H. Ackerman.*—Order signed.

Before Judge Woodruff.

Young vs. *Jones.*—Suit dismissed.

Conover vs. *Bennett et al.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Wait.

Behrend et al. vs. *Dexter & Woodhouse.*—Judgment for plaintiff against the special copartnership with costs, and the complaint as to Woodhouse dismissed with costs.

Bandi vs. *Jewett, &c.*—Order to examine witness granted.

Jewett, &c. vs. *Emson.*—The like order.

Van Deusen vs. *The Charter Oak Fire Insurance Company.*—Order granted.

Isaacs vs. *Spraguehan.*—Motion denied with $5 costs, to be paid by the defendant to plaintiff's attorney.

The Exchange Fire Insurance Company vs. *Tomlinson, et al.*—Referee's order set.

Underhill vs. *Boyles et al.*—Reference ordered.

McMahon (two cases,) vs. *Clay et al.*—Judgments ordered.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Before Justice W. B. Ball.

George G. Mitchell vs. *Samuel Phillips.*—This was an action to recover the value of an iron safe, alleged to have been wrongfully converted by the defendant, in April, 1861. The question, among others, arose on the trial, whether the expense to the defendant of opening and making a new key to a safe wrongfully converted by him should be deducted from the value of the safe. The Court decided in the negative.

Judgment for the plaintiff for $101 27.

Edward H. Spooner, attorney for plaintiff, Miller, Peet & Nichols, attorneys for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....SEPT. 16, 1862.

$78,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	101⅞	100 Erie Railway Pref	74
50,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Coup.	102	700 do	74⅝
15,000 do	101⅞	100 do	810 74⅛
9,000 U. S. 6s, Coup.	99	250 do	830 74⅜
$5,000 U. S. 7.30 p. cent. Notes	103⅛	1450 do	830 74⅜
15,100 U. S. 1 yr 7 per ct.	99⅛	1550 do	74⅜
5,000 U. S. 1 yr 7 per ct.	99⅛	1550 do	830 74⅜
1,000 Ill. C. Bonds	80	100 Harlem R.	130 16¼
5,000 do	83⅛	1250 do	130 16¼
1,000 Ohio Trust Stock	51	200 do	130 16
20,000 Mo. State 6s	43½	150 do	43
4,000 do	43½	200 Harlem R. Pref	42
5,000 do	43½	do	44⅛
5,000 do	43⅝	do	830 42
1,000 do	43⅝	do	830 42
5,000 do	43⅝	do	830 42
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R.	92	200 Tol. & W. Pref	47½
2,000 Erie R.	87⅛	50 do	47⅝
1,000 N. Y. & E. R.	32	100 Fort Wayne	83
2,000 Erie R. 4th M.	89⅛	100 do	83
6,000 Phila., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st M.	97	100 do	83
10,000 Tol., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st M.	93	100 do	83
1,250 Eu. N. Y. & E. 1st M.	90	100 Clev. & P. R.	830 55⅛
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	93	250 do	830 55⅛
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	71	200 do	55
45,000 Ann Gold	112⅝	100 do	55⅞
45,000 do	112⅝	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	74⅞
10,000 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	113⅛	150 do	74
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	95	100 Clev. & Toledo R.	55⅜
300 Erie Railway	40⅝	250 Chic & R. Isl'd R.	69

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Coup.	101	600 Erie Railway Pref'd	73⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Coup.	102⅛	250 do	830 74
8,000 U. S. 6s, '71 Coup.	90	200 Hudson R. R.	84⅛
5,000 do	90⅝	100 do	84⅛
2,700 Treas. 7.30 p ct. Notes	104⅛	100 do	830 84⅛
5,000 do	104⅜	200 Harlem R.	17
5,000 do	104⅜	100 do	16⅞
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	55⅛	100 Harlem R. Pref'd	41⅝
7,000 do	50	110 Mich. Cen. R.	71
8,000 Mo. State 6s	43	100 do	830 70⅝
5,000 Erie R. 4th M.	89⅛	100 do	70⅝
6,000 Phila., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st M.	97	270 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	73⅛
10,000 Tol., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st M.	93	180 Mich So. & N. I. G. S.	83⅝
1,250 Eu. N. Y. & E. 1st M.	90	50 Mich. Cen. R. Scrip	66
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	93	150 Clev. & P. R.	830 55⅛
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	71	250 do	830 55⅛
45,000 Ann Gold	112⅝	200 do	55⅞
45,000 do	112⅝	100 do	55⅞
10,000 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	113⅛	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	74⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	95⅛	150 do	74
300 Erie Railway	40⅝	100 Clev. & Toledo R.	55⅜
		250 Chic & R. Isl'd R.	69

TUESDAY, Sept. 16—P. M.

The upward excitement in the Stock Market, noticed yesterday, was renewed early in the forenoon, with a further advance in prices and a heavy amount of business at the first session of the Board. Advantage was taken by many of the speculative holders of the Railways to realize their profits, though at the same time, new buyers with still greater confidence in the advancing course of the market, came in with their orders for the New-York and Western shares. There was a large improvement, also, in the demand for Reading shares on telegrams from Philadelphia and a substantial movement in United States Stocks of 1881, registered and coupon. A general inquiry at advancing figures was also shown for the Railway mortgages and the Free State and Tennessee and Missouri Stocks. Of these the following sales were made by auction after the board for account of the Wisconsin Bank Department; California 7 per cents being especially firm:

$21,250 Illinois 6 p cent. State Bond	97
10,000 Michigan 6 p cent. State Bonds	90⅝
3,000 Ohio 6 p cent. State Bonds	100⅜
14,000 Illinois 7 p cent. State Bonds	100⅜
4,000 Wisconsin 6 p cent. State Bonds	102
1,000 United States 7 p cent. Bonds	101
43,000 Missouri 6 p cent. State Bonds	41
32,000 North Carolina 6 p cent. State Bonds	65⅛
23,000 Tennessee 6 p cent. State Bonds	55⅛
4,000 Virginia 6 p cent. State Bonds	55
7,000 Louisiana 6 p cent. State Bonds	55
500 Georgia 6 p cent. State Bonds	74⅝

After the heavy sales at the early Board, the Street rates fell off from ¾@¾ p cent. on the speculative Railway shares, the change being attributed in part to the sudden upward turn in Gold which led to the suspicion of unfavorable war news in private hands. The more reasonable solution, however, is that, as there had been heavy realizations on the sudden advance of ¾@¾ p cent. since Monday morning, the market, as usual under such circumstances, relaxed in the absence of later stimulating bulletins. At the Second Board the same decline continued, with a further reaction on Gold to 111¾ p cent., and a fall in Government securities of ⅛@¼ p cent. from the early sales of the day. Late in the afternoon the market continued heavy, and at 4½ o'clock the following were about the ruling figures:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
N. Y. Central	95	94	Pacific	113⅜	113
Erie	39⅝	40	Panama	112⅜	112
Erie Preferred	74⅜	74	Missouris	47⅜	47⅜
Hark'n and	16⅞	16⅞	Tennessees	54⅜	54
Galena	73⅝	74	U. S. 6s, 1881	99⅝	99⅝
Mich. Central	70⅝	70⅝	U. S. 6s 1881	101⅛	101⅛
Mich. Southern	70⅝	70⅝	U. S. 5-20's, C. 1865	100⅝	100⅝
Illinois Certificates	65⅛	65⅛	Treas. 7.30's	104⅛	104⅛
Illinois Cen	85⅛	85⅛	Ohio 6's	100⅛	100⅛
Toledo	55⅛	55⅛	Gold	111⅞	111⅞

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares

New-York	101	American Exchange	91½
Merchants	97	Bank of the Republic	99
Mechanics	101	Bank of North America	99
Union	98	Bullion	
American	100	Butchers' & Drov.	
Dry Dock	100	Central	
State of New-York	100	Chemical	
Commerce	91	Shoe and Leather	85
Coal Scrip stock	92	Phoenix	85

And the following for the railway mortgages

N. Y. Cen.	95	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate	100	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
N. Y. Cen. Scrip	94	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
N. Y. Cen.	94	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
N. Y. Cen. Scrip	94	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie 1st	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Seconds	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Thirds	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie 4ths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Fifths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Sixths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Sevenths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Eighths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Ninths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Tenths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Elevenths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Twelfths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Thirteenths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Fourteenths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Fifteenths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Sixteenths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Seventeenths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Eighteenths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Nineteenths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Twentieths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Twenty-firsts	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Twenty-seconds	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Twenty-thirds	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Twenty-fourths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Twenty-fifths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Twenty-sixths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Twenty-sevenths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Twenty-eighths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Twenty-ninths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Thirtieths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Thirty-firsts	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Thirty-seconds	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Thirty-thirds	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Thirty-fourths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Thirty-fifths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Thirty-sixths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Thirty-sevenths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Thirty-eighths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Thirty-ninths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Fortieths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Forty-firsts	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Forty-seconds	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Forty-thirds	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Forty-fourths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Forty-fifths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Forty-sixths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Forty-sevenths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Forty-eighths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Forty-ninths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Fiftieths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Fifty-firsts	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Fifty-seconds	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Fifty-thirds	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Fifty-fourths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Fifty-fifths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Fifty-sixths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Fifty-sevenths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Fifty-eighths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Fifty-ninths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Sixtieths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Sixty-firsts	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Sixty-seconds	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Sixty-thirds	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Sixty-fourths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Sixty-fifths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Sixty-sixths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Sixty-sevenths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Sixty-eighths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Sixty-ninths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Seventieths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Seventy-firsts	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Seventy-seconds	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Seventy-thirds	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Seventy-fourths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Seventy-fifths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Seventy-sixths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Seventy-sevenths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Seventy-eighths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Seventy-ninths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Eightieths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Eighty-firsts	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Eighty-seconds	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Eighty-thirds	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Eighty-fourths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Eighty-fifths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Eighty-sixths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Eighty-sevenths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Eighty-eighths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Eighty-ninths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Ninetieths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Ninety-firsts	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Ninety-seconds	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Ninety-thirds	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Ninety-fourths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Ninety-fifths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Ninety-sixths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Ninety-sevenths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Ninety-eighths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie Ninety-ninths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81
Erie One Hundredths	111	Ill. C. R. Bonds	81

The Exports of Domestic Produce from the port of New-York, this week, add up very large in value, and the activity of the movement continues for the succeeding weekly return. The supply of Merchant Bills on England, thus thus created, has kept the price of Exchange relatively lower than Gold for several packets past. To-day the market closes for the Boston mail with a fair share of firmness, in consequence of the reaction in Gold since the early sales of the day. Leading Bankers are quoted 129¾@129½ p cent. on London. The following is the comparative statement of the week—the clearances being more than double the corresponding week last season. The return includes about $200,000 in Coin:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$2,151,356	$1,896,506	$4,607,457
Prev. reported	62,610,783	55,757,629	99,564,441
Since Jan. 1	$64,761,133	$57,654,135	$104,171,898

The market for money is unchanged. The deposits at bank continue to run up. They now stand $145,200,000. The stock of specie is $37,000,000, exclusive of the gain to be made from the California arrival of $934,000 to-day. The price of United States notes for Custom-house use went up to 110½@110⅝ per cent.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of Produce left at tide-water by the Erie and other New-York Canals from the commencement of navigation to and including the 14th of September in the years indicated:

Canals opened—	1860. April 30	1861. May 1.	1862. May 1.
Flour, bbls	4,000,310	2,000,000	2,000,000
Wheat, bush	7,050,891	14,063,402	17,666,151
Corn, bush	10,901,197	12,212,741	1,2,900,274
Oats, bush	95,602	210,624	1,700,000
Barley, bush	2,978,455	3,153,774	2,700,223
Rye, bush	140,375	400,000	
Beef, bbls	4,513	581	11,461
Pork, bbls	6,771	4,953	110,065
Provisions, lbs	45,574	67,000	5,200,000
Butter, lbs	188,470	15,315	880,417
Lard, lbs	2,084,5	5,1	7,200,07
Cheese, lbs	312,700	200,250	400,25
Wool, lbs	1,3,261	1,0,,10	1,,,,17

The amount of Twelve Months Treasury paper, in the shape of Certificates of indebtedness to the 12th inst., is about as follows:

23,462 Certificates of $1,000 each	$23,462,000
6,711 Certificates of $5,000	33,555,000
Total, Sept. 12	$56,917,000
Total, May 29	47,159,000
Increase since May 29	$9,758,000

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Sept. 8.	LOANS. Sept. 15.	SPECIE. Sept. 8.	SPECIE. Sept. 15.
Philadelphia	$3,000,000	$3,000,000	$350,000	$350,000
North America	4,000,000	4,000,000	800,000	800,000
Farmers & Mech	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Commercial	1,000,000	1,000,000	250,000	250,000
Mechanics	1,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	200,000
Southwark	1,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	200,000
Kensington	200,000	200,000	50,000	50,000
Penn Township	300,000	300,000	100,000	100,000
Western	1,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	200,000
Manufacturers	1,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	200,000
Commercial	1,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	200,000
Mechanics	1,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	200,000
Southwark	1,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	200,000
Kensington	200,000	200,000	50,000	50,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY SEPT. 17, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—MACBETH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CLAUDE MARCEL.

WIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—THE FRENCH SPY.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. PETER PIPER PEPPER POTOT.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch reached us at midnight last night, from Harrisburgh, announcing the reception of intelligence at headquarters in that city that JACKSON had recrossed the Potomac, and that Gen. MCCLELLAN had engaged him with tremendous force about ten miles from Sharpsburgh, on the Potomac, and between that place and Middletown. The dispatch expresses the belief that the entire rebel army in Maryland would be annihilated or captured last night. A previous dispatch from Harrisburgh gave a rumor that another battle was in progress, and it seems likely that a tremendous struggle was going on all day yesterday.

We give this morning from our special correspondents, who were on the ground, very full particulars of the great victory won by Gen. MCCLELLAN on Sunday on the Hagerstown Heights. There is a report that the rebel Gen. LONGSTREET was killed in that action, and that Gen. HILL was wounded and taken prisoner.

We have a report that Harper's Ferry was surrendered on Monday morning. Col. MILES evacuated the Maryland Heights on Saturday evening, after exploding one of his heavy guns and throwing the others down the rocks; and the surrender of the post at the Ferry was only made after the most determined resistance, and the death of Col. MILES, who was killed by a shell cutting off one of his legs.

We learn by way of Harrisburgh that telegraphic and railroad communication between that point and Hagerstown was reopened on Monday night—thus proving that Hagerstown had been abandoned by the rebels and occupied by our forces.

There appears to be no doubt that the rebel Gen. LONGSTREET'S ammunition train was captured on Monday night, by a cavalry force which left Harper's Ferry and cut their way through the rebel lines, arriving in Greencastle, Penn., at noon on Monday. The wagons were about half full, and most of them proved to be those captured from Gen. POPE at Centreville. About seventy-five prisoners were captured at the same time.

Full particulars of the fight at Charleston, in Western Virginia, have not reached us, but all reports agree that the rebels were severely handled, and repulsed with great loss, by the National forces under Col. LIGHTBURN. The citizens were given an hour's notice to leave the town before it was destroyed. Our forces reached Ravenswood, on the Ohio River, on Monday evening, bringing their baggage train through in safety. The rebels are supposed to be moving slowly down the Kanawha.

A dispatch from Cincinnati informs us that the rebels advanced again on Monday toward the city, driving in the National pickets two and a half miles from Florence. Their movements indicated a desire on their part to occupy their old camping-ground near the city; but that they will be allowed to do so is hardly probable. The rebels have, no doubt, received reinforcements from the forces lately threatening Cumberland Gap in the rear, and may have the boldness, after all, to make a demonstration against Cincinnati.

A later dispatch from Cincinnati states that the rebels have been joined by HUMPHREY MARSHALL, and are intrenching south of Florence—the report of their advance having been premature.

We find in the Louisville *Democrat* a brief account of the brilliant affair at Cumberland Gap, mention of which has already been made: "A force left the Gap, on the 28th ult, and made an attack on the Georgia Brigade, who had been within four miles of our forces for several weeks, when our forces, under the indomitable Gen. MORGAN, made an attack, and completely dispersed the whole brigade, killing several, and taking a great many prisoners, and capturing their entire camp equipage and rations, &c., sufficient to last our entire division for two months. This is a fortunate occurrence for our troops stationed at the Gap, as they have been on short rations for some time past. This will place them in a position to hold out for double the length of time they have so far."

An expedition from Memphis a few days ago, under Gen. SMITH, proceeded to Senatobia, thirty-seven miles below Memphis on the railroad, and destroyed the communications of the rebels in that direction. The railroad bridge over the Cold-water River was destroyed, and the dépôt and its contents at Senatobia were destroyed. The party had several skirmishes with the rebels on the way, but were successful in every respect.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at Halifax early yesterday morning, with advices from Europe two days later than were received by the *Bohemian*. The news is not specially important. JEFF. DAVIS' recent message to the rebel Congress had reached England, and was variously commented upon by the London Press. It was reported that at the last council of the French Ministers on Italian affairs, it was decided that the *statu quo* should be maintained in Rome for some time to come. The fate of GARIBALDI was yet undecided. There was a rumor that VICTOR EMANUEL would take advantage of the occasion of the marriage of his daughter to the King of Portugal to pardon him. The third division of the French Expedition to Mexico, consisting of three steamers, had left for Vera Cruz. News had reached England that another attempt had been made upon the life of the British Minister at Yeddo, Japan. The Liverpool cotton market was unchanged. Breadstuffs were quiet and Provisions dull. Consols were quoted at 93¼@93¾ for money. American Stocks were steady.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool on the 3d, and Queenstown on the 4th inst., arrived at this port last night. The mail advices are no later than those of the *New-York*, published yesterday.

The steamship *Champion* arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall, which port she left on the 6th inst., bringing the mails, passengers and treasure from California. The treasure list foots up nearly a million. The news from California is anticipated by overland mail and telegraph. The death of GUARDIA, the Governor of the State of Panama, is announced. He was shot in a skirmish. The *Champion* brings later news from Central and South America, but nothing of special importance. Details will be found in our special correspondence.

The Board of Aldermen held a stated session at 3 P. M. yesterday, and transacted a very considerable amount of business, as will be seen by the official report. We are glad to see that upon motion of Alderman MITCHELL the Board directed the Comptroller to pay the $50 bounty to all volunteers who enlisted on Wednesday the 3d inst., as was the evident intent of the ordinance. We called attention to that fact as early as the 5th inst. The Committee on Railroads was directed to report at the next meeting on the propriety of extending the Eighth-Avenue road to Eighty-second-street. A resolution, offered by Alderman WALSH, immediately removing from office Street Commissioner SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, for dereliction of duty, was passed by a vote of 12 to 5. A resolution of like intent, in reference to THOMAS B. TAPPAN, Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, was offered by Alderman BRADY, and passed by a like vote. A like resolution, relative to City Chamberlain DANIEL DEVLIN, by Alderman FREAR, was, on motion of Alderman FARLEY, referred to a Special Committee by a vote of 13 to 1. A like resolution, by Alderman MITCHELL, touching ALFRED W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board, was, upon motion of Alderman BOOLE, referred to the Special Committee to take charge of the case of the Assistant Commissioner TAPPAN. Messrs. FARLEY, BOOLE and BRADY, were made such Committee. After this sweeping work, the Board adjourned until 1 P. M. on Monday next, when the Committee of Investigation will report.

In Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Ohio there have been still further postponements of the draft. Gov. CURTIN gives the Pennsylvanians grace till the 25th inst., while Gov. ANDREW permits the Bay State boys to breathe freely until the 1st of next month. Gov. ANDREW'S reasons for a postponement are that the Adjutant-General of the State has not sufficient time to hear the claims for exemption filed in the respective counties before that time, which is necessary to enable him to fix the exact quota of each place; and furthermore, because owing to the very large number of troops now going into camp throughout the several States, the Government finds it impossible to furnish immediately all the supplies necessary to their comfort; and the troops in Massachusetts are already voluntarily coming forward as fast as the supplies can be furnished. There is no probability that any further postponement of the draft in Massachusetts will be allowed. In Ohio, also, the draft is postponed to the first prox.

Of the *Golden Gate* letters picked up on the sea-beach, Postmaster PARKER, of San Francisco, has set his men to work enveloping and sending back to those parties who wrote them all the mercantile and other important ones. There is said to be a champagne basket of love letters, which will be burned.

An attempt was made to fire the arsenal at Hartford, on Sunday night last. The incendiary was fired at twice by the guards, but unfortunately missed. A bottle of camphene was found on the spot, with a bunch of matches, and quite a quantity of cotton-waste saturated with camphene.

The case of Gen. FREMONT was again before the Supreme Court at Chambers, yesterday, Justice CLERKE, on the return of the order to show cause why an attachment should not issue, and affidavits of Gen. FREMONT, his Acting Adjutant-General, ALBERT TRACY, and his counsel, were read, setting forth facts relied on as sufficient to establish his exemption from arrest on civil process.

At General Term of the Supreme Court a number of unimportant criminal cases, which have often been stated in the TIMES, were argued on appeal; also the case of Com. VANDERBILT and the Battery encroachment. Decision in each case was reserved. The Court sent certain cases off for the term, the District Attorney not having them printed—although he stated that the Board of Supervisors were to blame for the delay. The Court remarked that that made no difference.

The Stock Market was much excited yesterday. In the forenoon a very large business was done at extreme prices. In the afternoon prices fell back ¼@1 ₱ cent, and Gold recovered to 117¼@117⅜ ₱ cent. The rapid advance in Stocks since Saturday brought forward large sellers at the morning Board.

Flour and Wheat were more sought after, yesterday, especially by shippers, who were encouraged to purchase freely by the decline of freights. Prices of desirable lots, especially of Wheat, were higher. Corn was in good request at uniform quotations. The sales of Pork and Beef were light, while Lard, Butter and Cheese, were active. A moderate business was transacted in Groceries, Whisky, Oils, Fish, Hides, Leather, Salt and Chemicals. Ingot Copper, Pig Lead, Hay, Tallow, Tobacco and Wool were freely dealt in, and were quite buoyant. Hops, Hemp, Iron, Seeds, Spices, Foreign Liquors and Naval Stores, were inactive. The principal movements in Cotton were the auction sales on account of Government. The freight engagements were to a fair extent, but at decidedly low and declining rates.

The Live Stock Markets show the largest number of animals sent here for slaughter in any one week thus far this season, and New-York never has before seen so many beef cattle on sale at one time—they alone numbering over 6,400, while 6,154 is the largest receipts for any previous week. Such an unprecedented supply told heavily on the pockets of owners, as prices fell off ½c. at the opening of the market and another ½c. before the close. A very few of the finest bullocks were sold at 8¼c. on Monday morning, after which the same quality would only bring 8c., and good retail steers were disposed of in quantity at 7c.@7½c. Wholesale butchers bought largely, and the Forty-fourth-street yards were nearly cleared of the 5,666 bullocks on sale at that place. There were many poor, thin, State cattle in market, and could only be worked off at very low rates; some of them at 5c.@6c. ₱ lb. Sheep and lambs are doing very well. Prices unchanged. Hogs are plenty, but sell readily, if fat, at a trifling advance.

BEHAVIOR OF FRESH TROOPS UNDER FIRE.—The Duke of WELLINGTON, in a passage in his private correspondence, thus speaks of the composition of the army at Waterloo:

"With the exception of the Guards, and about a dozen other regiments, there were only second battalions, newly recruited, *none of which had ever been in the field: yet see how well they behaved!*"

This is high testimony to the oft-repeated experience, that it is the actual business of fighting that makes soldiers; and it has just received a fresh illustration in the late battle of Hagerstown Heights. A considerable portion of the force there engaged consisted of regiments raised under the last call, and yet Gen. MCCLELLAN testifies that "the troops, old *and new*, behaved with the utmost steadiness and gallantry, carrying, with but little assistance from our own artillery, very strong positions, defended by artillery and infantry." Drill and discipline are good; but, after all, heroes are only tempered by fire.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—That Tory-Secessionist sheet, the London *Morning Herald*, makes an indecent, but impotent, assault on Secretary SEWARD'S emigration circular, and winds up by saying that "it is better to be a starving operative in Lancashire than to be a thriving citizen of the Northern States at the present time." The "starving operatives" of Europe do not themselves seem to think so, as something over fifty thousand of them have sought hospitality and a refuge from starvation in the United States within the past six months.

The Invasion Policy at Richmond.

The telegraph brings us from Harrisburgh, a brief but important account of proceedings had in the "Confederate Congress," upon the receipt of the news of Gen. LEE'S successful passage of the Potomac. Imperfect as it is, this account throws a significant light upon the real objects of this movement of the rebel forces, and indicates very distinctly what we may expect in case the "glorious victory" of Sunday last over the rear guard of LEE should result, as so many of our "glorious victories" have been permitted to do, in the retreat of our own forces to a "formidable position," and the liberation of the defeated rebels to pursue the devices of their own hearts.

The "Committee on Military Affairs" of the Congress at Richmond, immediately on receiving Gen. LEE'S dispatches, brought in a resolution of thanks to him and his men, into which resolution they introduced a clause commending his effort to relieve oppressed Maryland, and *advance the rebel standard into the territory of the Union*. This resolution was presented by Mr. PORCHER MILES, of South Carolina, in the name of the Military Committee, and issue was immediately joined upon its proclamation of the policy of invasion by Mr. LYONS, the member for Richmond, who strenuously objected to the adoption of such a policy by the Confederate Congress, and expressed his doubts as to the safety and practicability of a Southern march into the heart of the North. Now, the relations of Mr. LYONS with President DAVIS are such that he may fairly be supposed to have represented in this protest the well-known opposition of the rebel Executive to anything like a war of invasion. Mr. DAVIS began this opposition early in the history of the war, and by his resolute adherence to a "defensive policy" called down upon his own head, in the early part of the present year, very much such a storm as is now breaking upon our own Administration at Washington. The disasters which crowded upon the Southern cause from the time of the fall of Forts Walker and Beauregard to the investment of Richmond, were attributed as much to the defensive policy of the rebel President as to the insignificance of his Cabinet Ministers and to his own partial and prejudiced administration of affairs. He was summoned to change his advisors, to change his policy, and by not a few of the most conspicuous organs of Southern opinion, *even to abdicate his position as President*, and make way for some more adequate representative of the revolutionary and aggressive temper which then began to pervade the South. Upon one point after another, Mr. DAVIS, in spite of his natural obstinacy, has been forced to give way to the popular pressure. He has held out longest upon the point of aggression against the North, in regard to which his sound judgment has conspired with his secret purposes and predilections to make him especially stubborn. His recent Message to the rebel Congress indicated, however, that the tide was growing decidedly too strong for him, and the protest of Mr. LYONS may probably be regarded as his last effort to stay its force. The effort failed most signally—Mr. MILES, at the head of the aggressive party in the House, carrying his resolution by a vote of fifty-six *yeas* against eighteen *nays*.

This action of the Confederate Congress will leave our Government and our Generals without an excuse, should the rebel commanders be suffered to plant their flag beyond the Maryland line. It was plain enough a month ago to non-military observers familiar with the real condition of things in the South, that a rebel success before Washington must in all human probability be followed by an attempt upon the territory of the Free States. Our rulers and leaders then thought the idea of such an attempt absurd, and so thinking, suffered the first steps toward it to be taken, almost without the firing of a shot. Now we have the authoritative announciation of a determined purpose, the fruit not of Executive policy, but of popular passion and popular will at the South, to carry the war as far into our loyal States as it can be pushed. Of one thing we may be sure. Should the rebel Generals fail to execute this purpose, they will be held to a rigid accountability. The fate of FLOYD, of PILLOW, of HUGER, of WISE, of MAGRUDER, stands before every Southern General who permits himself, by any fault of omission or of commission, to disappoint the expectations and dash the plans of the people whom he serves. Would to Heaven we could feel equally sure that the National Generals whose duty it is being thus distinctly forewarned, to make the rebel attempt at invasion a fatal failure, will be judged as sternly and dismissed as peremptorily in case that duty is not done. There would be no danger, but all hope in the posture of affairs to-day, were it just as certain that a Southern invasion of Pennsylvania will be visited instantly upon the heads of the Union Generals in the field, as it is that a Southern retreat into Virginia will be followed by ominous days for the rebel commanders.

THE BATTLE YESTERDAY.—"The whole rebel army in Maryland will be annihilated or captured this night," was the inspiriting dispatch that came to us over the telegraph wires last night, just as the City Hall clock indicated the hour of twelve. We learned then that yesterday Stonewall JACKSON had recrossed the Potomac, that Gen. MCCLELLAN had engaged him with "tremendous force," and that the result would be as already quoted. We earnestly hope that this day will bring us confirmation of the prophecy. There seems to be little doubt that the enemy on Monday and yesterday threw into Maryland the great bulk of his army, and, knowing Gen. MCCLELLAN'S strength, assaulted him with a hope of *his* destruction. We hope that Gen. HALLECK has seen to it that Gen. MCCLELLAN was provided with forces sufficient for the contingency. We do not see why the Pennsylvania volunteers might not have gone forward to temporarily aid Gen. MCCLELLAN until the rebels were driven across the Potomac. By this only can Pennsylvania be rendered safe.

From Maryland.

We have this morning the intelligence that the bulk of the rebel army in Virginia crossed into Maryland yesterday, and effected a junction with the force already in that State. A battle, of which we have yet no details, was fought between our army under Gen. MCCLELLAN and these combined forces, at Sharpsburgh, a few miles from the line of the Potomac. What the result of the battle may have been, we shall doubtless know in the course of the day. While the rebel army in Maryland was thus reinforced after the battle of Sunday at Hagerstown Heights, we are glad to learn that our army also received reinforcements. The rebel movement has been rapid and daring, but Geo. MCCLELLAN'S we believe was no less so, and we confidently trust that a glorious victory rested upon our arms.

Sunday's battle was evidently a very sharp and well-contested engagement between some 30,000 of our men and the rear guard of the rebels, reinforced by a portion of their main body, in which the latter were driven from their position and compelled to retreat. Gen. HOOKER seems to have had the principal brunt of the battle—as he generally has had wherever any battles have taken place,—and in this case, as in every other, he appears to have fought with conspicuous personal gallantry and with the utmost steadiness, good judgment and command of his troops. He is one of the noblest, most devoted and skillful Generals in our army, and deserves the respect and confidence of the whole country, as he enjoys most thoroughly that of the soldiers under his command. Our special correspondent does not estimate the loss of the rebels at so high a figure as Gen. MCCLELLAN attributes to Gen. LEE. He thinks ours will not exceed 2,000 in killed and wounded, and that the rebels did not lose more than we.

This, however, was but the prelude to the great battle, for which the rebels were, it seems, prepared, and for news of which we await with the intensest anxiety.

Necessity for the Draft.

The greatest irregularity seems to prevail with reference to the draft in the several States. In Pennsylvania it has been appointed for the 25th inst. Massachusetts has put it off till the 1st of October, and in our own State, after being set down for three distinct dates, it seems now to be adjourned *sine die*. Then, again, three or four of the States are making a draft now, while as many more will need no draft at all, having filled up their quotas by volunteers, under both calls.

We hope that, in the great States where it still remains to be put into effect, no delay beyond that required for the completion of the enrollment will be allowed to interfere with this measure. The rebel authorities are for the second time passing the drag-net of conscription over the whole population of the disloyal States. And this time the net is of such a kind that none fit for military duty will escape. The bill providing for the conscription, just passed by the Confederate Congress, authorizes "the President to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States *for three years*, unless the war should have been sooner ended, *all* white men who are residents of the Confederate States between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five;" and as the bill to which this is an amendment, (passed April 16, 1862,) provides for the calling out of all between eighteen and thirty-five, they will manifestly sweep into their ranks every man capable of bearing arms. This measure will give the rebel leaders a fresh army of at least two hundred and fifty thousand men. These regiments will presently be in the field, and if the rebel leaders are *now* able to match us at every point with a force equal to our own, they must *then* be able to do a good deal more than match us.

The only way to meet this contingency is to promptly draw from those immense reserved forces which the draft alone can reach. And this should be done immediately. The rebel army of invasion, if it is not now, will in all probability be, within two or three days, safe across the Potomac. They will then be in the fertile valley of the Shenandoah where they will find ample subsistence for two or three months to come. Are they to be allowed peaceably to occupy this valley where were our old camps of June, 1861? Is the second Winter of the war again to see a rebel army encamped in the plain overlooked by the dome of the capitol at Washington? The nation cannot allow it—a scorch-tried half-ruined people cannot endure that sickening scene again. A Union army must swiftly follow up and destroy the forces of the rebellion. The people will provide the soldiers, if the Government will take and use them. The 1st of October should see the draft made throughout all the loyal States.

THE KANAWHA VALLEY RAID.—In accordance with their acknowledged policy of an advance along the whole line, the rebels in overpowering force have fallen upon the Union troops left at Gauley Bridge to defend the entrance to the Kanawha Valley, and driven them away in much haste, and with very serious loss of provisions and army stores. Our men in retreating seem to have made repeated stands, and to have dealt the enemy some damaging blows. But it was all of no avail. Charleston, the flourishing county seat of Kanawha, has been shelled and burned, the Kanawha Salt Works, among the most productive sources of saline supply in the country, have been destroyed, the entire Kanawha Valley evacuated, and towns on the Ohio River near its mouth, threatened.

This is a success for the rebels, quite as marked in its boldness and vigor, as the more important movements in Maryland and Kentucky. It is to be hoped that it will prove as short-lived and unprofitable. Report places Gen. LOANIA at the head of the rebels. He is on the Potomac. It is probably Gen. FLOYD on his old rounds.

The Rebel Penalty for Bushwhacking.

We have in our possession the original copy of the following document, to which is appended the autograph (of indubitable authenticity) of the officer now commanding the rebel troops in Northeastern Kentucky:

HD. QRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES,
ARMY OF EAST TENNESSEE,
August 20th, 1862.

To the Citizens of Knox County and the adjacent Counties in Kentucky:

Finding that you have been deceived by the misrepresentations of our enemies, and have been induced by them not only to leave your homes, but also to resort to the *cowardly practice of bushwhacking*, I now promise you that if you return quietly to your homes and lead orderly lives you will not be disturbed, but will be protected in your rights.

If, on the contrary, you persist in firing upon my soldiers from the woods, YOU WILL BE HUNG WHEN YOU ARE CAUGHT, AND YOUR HOUSES AND PROPERTY WILL BE DESTROYED.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Maj. Gen.

This is a question about which the rebel Government has made a great outcry for public effect. They have urged all along that bushwhacking and guerrillaism were legitimate and proper means of war, and that when guerrillas and bushwhackers were captured, they must be treated by us as prisoners of war. These classes of rebels have "fired upon our soldiers from the woods," have burnt our military stores, destroyed villages, and ravaged Union citizens in Western Virginia, in Kentucky, in Missouri and in Tennessee, in the name and by the authority of the Confederate Government. Gen. FLOYD (the thief) was authorized by the rebel Congress to raise ten thousand of them, to be divided into squads and put upon this "irregular service" in Western Virginia, and the names of leaders of such gangs and their murderous doings appear almost daily in our columns. Yet under the threats of JEFF. DAVIS, we have been afraid to deal with these marauders as KIRBY SMITH boldly announces he will do with the Unionists of Kentucky. "You will be *hung* when you are caught," says he, "and your homes and property will be destroyed."

It will be remembered that, in the correspondence in August last between Gen. LEE and Gen. HALLECK in regard to various points of military policy, this question was touched upon by Gen. LEE. He said that certain inhabitants of Virginia had been seized, "to the end that they may be murdered in cold blood, if any of his (Pope's) soldiers are killed by some unknown persons whom he designates as bushwhackers." And in retaliation for this and other savage acts, which he spoke of with hypocritical horror, Gen. LEE declared that Pope's officers were to be placed in the position of "robbers and murderers, and not that of public enemies, entitled, if captured, to be treated as prisoners of war."

The hypocrisy of the rebel Government in this, as in everything else, is now evident for one of their highest Generals has just issued the document we copy above. How many Union citizens of Kentucky may have already swung from the gallows under this order, we know not, but when we consider the strong Unionism of that part of Kentucky overrun and held by the rebels, there have been probably not a few. It is time we adopted the same policy in reference to rebel bushwhackers in Western Virginia and Missouri.

The Battle of Hagerstown Heights.

The clear and graphic account of a special correspondent of the TIMES, in our columns this morning, of the recent battle between the forces of Gen. MCCLELLAN and the retreating rebel army, removes all doubt as to the character of the engagement. It was a deliberately-planned assault by the Union army upon the rebels in force, holding the most formidable position known in war—a mountain pass, overlooked and flanked by heavily wooded heights. The enemy held this pass, had planted his batteries in the gorge, and the woods on the mountain tops and sides were filled with his infantry. He had evidently chosen this stronghold with a view to administer a bloody repulse to the pursuing army.

The Union troops were organized for the assault under the immediate eye of Gens. MCCLELLAN and BURNSIDE, who were on the ground. And, after a preliminary artillery duel of several hours, in which we effectually felt and discovered the enemy's position, the assault in line of battle was led by the gallant HOOKER and RENO. It is truly inspiriting to read of the impetuous dash and steady valor of our volunteers in scaling the dangerous heights, pouring volley after volley into the foe, driving him up the mountain sides, over the top, and, finally, in rout down its last slope, which left our army master of the position, and opened the enemy's rear to still more damaging pursuit and assault.

But we are sorry to record an event that must moderate the general joy on this auspicious victory. While our victorious legions were driving the enemy's rear guard from Frog Gap fastnesses, his advance, many thousands strong, under Stonewall JACKSON, were pressing in overpowering force upon the brave band of Col. MILES at Harper's Ferry. And although that excellent officer resisted their onsets with heroic courage and consummate skill, he was forced, it seems, to surrender Monday morning, before the victory of the day before could operate for his relief. But he made the triumph of the rebels one of their most dear-bought victories of the war. If, on yesterday, we beat the rebel army in Maryland, Harper's Ferry will again fall into our hands almost without a struggle.

CARLYLE ON NON-INTERVENTION.—THOMAS CARLYLE lately made the following characteristic utterance with reference to the American war: "It is," said he, "the dirtiest chimney that's been afire this century, and the best way is *to let it burn itself out*."

Pay of Soldiers' Arrears.

Very many thousands of our soldiers and their families will be interested in the notice published in another column, of Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, a respectable law firm of this City, who offer to make collections of pay, bounties, pensions, &c., due to soldiers, at greatly reduced rates. Soldiers are very frequently subjected to the most outrageous impositions in this matter, which is deemed to be one of such general interest that a Benevolent Association has been formed in Chicago for the express purpose of making these collections for the lowest possible compensation. The rates they have established are precisely those fixed by Messrs. N., G. & Co., whose terms and references will be found in our advertising columns.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 129.—*First*, The President directs that the first, second and third corps of the Army of Virginia, announced in General Orders No. 103, be hereafter designated the first, eleventh and twelfth. The several army corps will now stand as follows:

The first, second, third and fourth, as arranged in General Orders No. 101, of March 13, 1862, from the Headquarters Army of the Potomac.

The fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth, as announced in General Orders No. 84, of July 22, 1862, from this office.

The tenth, as announced in General Orders No. 123, of Sept. 3, 1862, from this office.

The eleventh and twelfth the same as the first and second corps, "Army of Virginia."

Second—By direction of the President, Capt. LLOYD BEALL, Second United States Infantry, is hereby dismissed the service.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Assistant-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

THE ARMY CORPS.

In accordance with an order recently issued by direction of the President the several army corps will now stand as follows:

1st Corps, Major-Gen. HOOKER.
2d Corps, Major-Gen. SUMNER.
3d Corps, Major-Gen. HEINTZELMAN.
4th Corps, Major-Gen. KEYES.
5th Corps, Major-Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER.
6th Corps, Major-Gen. FRANKLIN.
7th Corps, Major-Gen. DIX.
8th Corps, Major-Gen. WOOL.
9th Corps, Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.
10th Corps, Major-Gen. MITCHELL.
11th Corps, Major-Gen. SEDGWICK.
12th Corps, Major-Gen. SIGEL.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The Government has received very important news from France, in advance of the usual diplomatic routine.

PAROLED PRISONERS.

The *Empire State* and *John Brooks* arrived at Annapolis this morning, bringing about 2,000 paroled prisoners from Richmond. They were placed on board these vessels on Sunday. The prisoners were captured by the enemy at various places during the past four months. Among them are F. H. LAKE, FRANK DRUMMOND, C. W. MORSE and H. C. BURLL, military telegraph operators who were taken in the latter part of May in the Valley. They assisted at Bull's Island in consummating the parole of their companions. They had no opportunity of ascertaining the condition of affairs at Richmond. About sixty civilians, captured on the Peninsula and on recent battle-fields, having gone thither to attend to the wounded, are confined in the Libby Prison. They are not regarded as prisoners of war.

BAGGAGE TRAINS TO BE REDUCED.

A stringent order has been issued, enforcing the absolute necessity of reducing the baggage trains of troops in the field. Officers will hereafter be allowed to carry only their ordinary mess chests, and a valise or carpet-bag. No trunks or boxes will be permitted in the baggage trains. Privates are prohibited from carrying carpet-bags and boxes on the regimental wagons. These things are hereafter to be ejected from the wagons and cars wherever found. A step is also to be put to the carrying of sutlers' goods in regimental and Quartermasters' wagons, under the guise of Quartermasters and Commissary stores. This, it is supposed, will reduce the trains one-third.

PASSES FOR THE POTOMAC.

Commanders of vessels passing up the Potomac are now compelled to procure passes at the mouth of the river, where a boat is stationed for the purpose of examining the manifests of all vessels not engaged in the service of the Government. This course has been rendered necessary on the part of the Navy Department on account of the numerous violations of the blockade by vessels sailing from Northern ports. Instances have occurred where the captains and crews of Government transports have furnished Virginia rebels with contraband articles.

GUNBOATS IN THE POTOMAC.

Gunboats are now stationed at the distance of fifteen miles apart, from Washington to the mouth of the Potomac, and tugs patrol the river constantly.

APPOINTED A BRIGADIER.

Lieut.-Col. GARESCHE R. PAUL, of the Eighth Infantry, has been appointed Brigadier-General by the President, for gallantry and valuable services in expelling rebel Texans from the Territory of New-Mexico. Gen. PAUL has been assigned to duty with Gen. CASEY.

APPOINTED COLLECTOR.

ABRAM HYATT has been appointed Collector for the Tenth District of New-York, under the direct tax and the excise laws, thus completing the list of appointments for that State.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Paymaster MCKEAN BUCHANAN has been ordered to the school ship *Sabine*. Lieut.-Commander JOHN B. MITCHELL has been ordered to Ordnance duty at the Washington Navy-yard. Acting Assistant-Paymaster CHARLES A. DAVIS has been ordered to the school ship *Sabine*. Paymaster HENRY ETTING has been ordered to report, on the 1st of October, for duty on board the receiving ship *Princeton*. FRED. B. LAWSON, of Charlestown, Mass., has been appointed Acting Assistant-Surgeon, and ordered to the steamer *Potomac*.

The following officers have been ordered to the United States steamship *Colorado*: Lieut.-Commander E. W. HENLY, Lieut. H. W. MILLER, and Carpenter M. LAKEMAN.

A PROPOSITION

Among the propositions received at the Navy Department during the past week is one from A. R. FERNANDEZ & Co., of New-York, as agents for English friends, offering for sale six iron screw steamers; no price stated.

THE CASE OF AMBROSE W. THOMPSON

AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, of New-York, was taken into custody a few days since on a charge of treason, and his private papers examined by agents of the Government. Nothing being discovered to substantiate the charge, he was then released.

LIEUT. MITCHELL.

Lieut. JOHN B. MITCHELL has been ordered to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard in this city.

MEDICAL CHANGES.

Dr. CAMPBELL, Medical Director here, has been relieved from duty in Washington, and will proceed to New-York, and take charge of the hospitals on Bedloe's Island.

Dr. ABBOTT, in the absence of Dr. LETTERMAN, who is on duty in the field, will act as Medical Director.

Dr. MILHAU has been appointed General Superintendent of all the Hospitals around Washington.

REVENUE STAMPS.

Orders for revenue stamps may be sent to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. In sending orders it would be remembered that every stamp expressed upon its face, its kind as well as its denomination, and that it can be used only for the purpose for which it was designed. For example: contract stamps must be used for contracts alone; check stamps must be used only on checks, &c.

NEW-YORKERS.

Hon. DR. BELLOWS, HENRY SANFORD, Esq., and W. H. VAN BUREN, of New-York, are in the city.

THE HOSPITALS.

Hospitals for the accommodation of the wounded in the late engagements in Maryland are being es-

published in Frederick. Two thousand beds have been sent there from Washington to-day.

OFFICERS DIED.

The following officers have died in the hospital here since Sunday:

First Lieut. FULLER, 6th New-Hampshire.

First Lieut. JOHN MCCAFFEY, Co. I, 104th New-York.

First Lieut. BYRON REMSFORD, Co. C, 8th Michigan.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

Comments of the English Press on Jeff. Davis' Message.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Statu Quo to be Maintained in Rome.

Departure of the Third Division of the French Expedition to Mexico.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 6th, *via* Queenstown on the 7th inst., passed this point *en route* to Boston at 12 o'clock last night, and sailed soon afterward for Boston.

The *Arabia* has one hundred passengers, but brings no specie.

The dates per the *Arabia* are two days later than those per the *Bohemian*.

The steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at midnight, on Thursday, the 4th inst., and reached the Mersey at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 5th inst.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the message of JEFFERSON DAVIS, says:

"We cannot deny him the credit of being as moderate in prosperity as he has shown himself bold, determined and unyielding in adversity."

The *Times* then adds:

"We read with much pleasure the measured and statesmanlike language in which the Southern President pays a well-earned tribute to the gallantry and good conduct of his troops, deplores the desolating war, and expresses confidence of the final triumph of the desperate struggle against despotic usurpation."

After pointing to the horrors which may be expected from President Davis' threatened retaliatory measures, to the exigencies which require an extension of the conscription, and to the dangers which the South run if they fail to conciliate the Indians on their frontiers, the *Times'* article concludes as follows:

"Yet in such a situation they are able to speak and act with moderation and dignity. In the midst of reverses they can look forward with confidence to success. In the midst of success they can contemplate and look forward to the possibility of loss and failure. Such men would seem worthy of a better destiny than to be *dragged at the chariot wheels of a conquering democracy, and live under a perpetual reign of terror.*"

The London *Daily News*, in reviewing the message of JEFFERSON DAVIS, says that he has attempted to present a character of moderation and dignity, but the fierce and vindictive spirit that breaks through his habitual calmness and reserve, is significant proof of his exasperated temper, if not also of the desperate prospects of the Southern Government. It denounces the savage policy which DAVIS inaugurates, and the atrocious measures which he recommends to Congress, and says that the treatment threatened to the officers of troops incontestably composed, cause not only every instinct of humanity and every sentiment of justice to revolt at it, but it is an outrage against civilization itself.

A later telegram from Gibraltar throws doubt on the reported chase of the steamer *Mossilla*, in the Bay of Biscay.

FRANCE.

It was reported that at the last Council of Ministers on Italian affairs, it was decided that the *statu quo* should be maintained in Rome for some time to come.

It was reported that the Orleanists and Republicans had formed a coalition for the next elections, and that they expected to return forty Deputies.

The third division of the expedition to Mexico, consisting of three steamers, left Toulon on the 31 inst.

The Madrid (official) *Gazette* announces that in consequence of the explanations given by Gen. CONCHA to the Emperor NAPOLEON, all differences of opinion between France and Spain have ceased.

The Paris Bourse closed firm and steady on the 6th inst., at 69f. 40c. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

The physicians attending GARIBALDI had issued a bulletin, stating that his sufferings were not very acute, and that his symptoms generally were favorable.

The official *Gazette* says that a ball penetrated his ankle-joint, and inflammation had set in, but that the symptoms were not alarming.

It was stated that a ministerial conference had been held, and that after a long discussion it was determined that the rebel Garibaldians, captured by the Royal troops, ought to be tried by a special military tribunal, but foreseeing the possibility of such a tribunal declaring itself incompetent, the question was submitted to the Procurers-General.

The London *Morning Post* asserts that the Emperor NAPOLEON I. is determined to bring about a solution of the Roman question, and it believes that the French army in Rome will certainly be withdrawn before another year is over.

La France, in an article signed "La Guerronniere," argues against the total abandonment of Rome by France, and endeavors to demonstrate the possibility of Italy definitely constituting herself without Rome for her Capital.

There was a rumor that VICTOR EMANUEL contemplated a personal visit to GARIBALDI *incognito*, and it was anticipated that, as the marriage of VICTOR EMANUEL's daughter with the King of Portugal was to take place on the 16th instant, that he would take that opportunity to exercise the prerogative of mercy and pardon GARIBALDI.

SPAIN.

The Queen of Spain has signed a decree granting an amnesty to the persons imprisoned on account of the insurrection at Loga.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

By telegraph we have Suez dates of the 6th of September, and the following later news from China and Australia.

SHANGHAI, Friday, July 18.

The city is quiet.

News has been received here from Jeddo of another attempt having been made to assassinate the British Minister at that place. Two marines were killed. The assassin committed suicide.

The attempt upon the life of the Minister is supposed to have been instigated by the leading Daimos. Japan was unsettled.

MELBOURNE, Saturday, July 26.

Three thousand pounds, the proceeds of a subscription in behalf of the needy Lancashire operatives, have been remitted to England by this mail.

New-Zealand is still unsettled. The Maories will not accept the terms of peace offered to them.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 7.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says no doubt is entertained there that, unless Rome is evacuated, there will be a terrible outbreak in Italy.

It is stated that RATAZZI will resort to a general state of siege.

Canton dates, of July 6, are received. The loss of the ship *Phantom* is confirmed.

Twist advancing. Tea—higher prices demanded, but market inactive. Exchange 4s.

CALCUTTA.—Tea active. Silk active and advancing. Exchange 6s. 4¼d. Freights for silk 130s.

Commercial News by the Arabia.

[The weekly Cotton Market was received per *Bohemian*.]

Manchester advices report the market firm and quiet, with an advance on Middling and lower qualities. There is less speculative demand.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London Money Market the funds were quiet but steady. In the discount market the demand for money was light at unchanged rates.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market was more quiet and steady. The various Circulars report: FLOUR still downward, but more steady. WHEAT steady; Red Western, 9s. 3d. @10s. 6d.; Red Southern, 10s. 6d.@10s. 9d.; White Western, 10s. 9d.@11s. 3d.; White Southern, 11s. 7d. @12s. CORN dull; Mixed, 29s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market continues dull. Circulars report as follows: BEEF very dull and downward. PORK very dull. BACON downward and declined 1s. LARD is firm at 42s.@44s. 6d. TALLOW quiet at 47s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: ASHES steady at 31s. 6d.@32s. for Pots and Pearls. RESIN active; Common, 20s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quoted at 120s.@ 125s., with small sales. SUGAR active and advanced 3d.@6d. COFFEE steady. RICE firm. LINSEED buoyant. LINSEED OIL firm. COD OIL inactive. JUTE advanced 20s.@30s.

LONDON MARKETS, (BARING'S.)

WHEAT dull and declined 2s.@3s. ₱ quarter on the week. FLOUR inactive, at 25s.@28s. for American. SUGAR firm. COFFEE steady. RICE steady. TEA quiet. TALLOW heavy. SPIRITS TURPENTINE upward, at 120s. RESIN advancing. Common, 27s. LINSEED OIL firm; quoted 42s.@42s. 3d. SPERM OIL firmer. JUTE active and advanced 30s.@50s.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The market is nominal. Erie Railroad, 31¾; New-York Central, 71@73; United States Fives, 68@70.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Night.

COTTON—The sales to-day only 2,500 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market closes quiet and unchanged.

Provisions dull. LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed at 93½@93¾, for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The market is steady, no quotations.

COMMERCIAL PER ARABIA.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—The sales of the week have been 33,000 bales, Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 160f.; Bas, 150f. The market opened excited with considerable advance, and closed quiet and easier. The stock in port is 40,000 bales.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Champion, with Nearly a Million in Treasure.

Latest News from Central America.

DEATH OF GOV. GUARDIA, OF PANAMA.

The steamship *Champion*, Capt. WILSON, from Aspinwall 6th inst., arrived this morning. Her specie list is ascertained as follows:

FROM ASPINWALL.		J. Hecht	7,162
Order	$200	Stokes Bros. & Co	11,017
Parish & Pettit		Duncan, Parker & Son	6,500
Wells, Fargo & Co	2,500	H. Bostwick	9,000
Corcoran & Riggs		Livingston, Wood & Co	1,000
Cornwall & Harris	1,000	Sturgis & Son	2,000
Bosch & Munoz	2,000	Newton & Co	2,000
Total			40,679
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.			
Order	1,000	Dewitt, Kittle & Co	1,000
Alfred Robinson	500	Wm. Goodman & Co	7,504
D. Sproule & Co	500	Heller & Bro	12,000
D. Sproule & Co		Jennings & Brewster	31,500
Sutton & Co	5,000	Parker & Morrill	10,000
Peck & Co	10,000	Wm. Heller & Co	13,000
A. Selover	2,000	Sturgess & Co	12,845
California Railroad	15,000	Am. Exchange Bank	15,000
Selig and A. Co	20,000	C. Naylor	10,000
R. Patrick	5,000	Rosenbaum & Co	25,000
J. T. Hayward	1,000	Schulte Bros	23,000
Meyers & Co	500	C. Hawley	5,000
Flint, Peabody & Co	15,000	Jno. Phelan	6,500
D. Bailey	20,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	332,500
N. H. Dudley	1,000		
Neustadter Bros	31,000	From San Francisco	980,165
Frank Baker	4,000	From Aspinwall	7,950
Weld & Co	25,000		
Coleman & Co	15,000	Total	9634,615

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The death of Gov. GUARDIA is announced. He was shot in a skirmish. He was a young man, 33 years old, and said to be of intelligence and high moral character, and one of the leading men of the isthmus.

A new comet is mentioned as being visible from Panama, bearing about Northwest by North from that place, and having an altitude of about 45° at 9 P. M., on the 27th ult., the tail upwards. It was sufficiently brilliant to be distinctly visible to the naked eye. It is probable this is the same comet which was discovered by M. TEMPLE at Marseilles, on the 2d of July, and by M. SCHIAPARELLI at Athens, at the same time.

PANAMA, Friday, Sept. 5.

The P. S. N. Company's steamer *Anna*, Capt. MILLS, arrived at her moorings at 9 A. M., 1st inst., from Guayaquil and intermediate ports.

The following is a list of her cargo:

Freight for Southampton—249 pkgs. bark, &c.

For Liverpool—195 pkgs. cocoa.

For New-York—257 pkgs. caucho, &c.

For Panama—235 pkgs. hats, &c.

Specie for England—1 pkg., value $1,200. Panama—1 ditto, value $5,680.

Gen. SOLANO has been dispatched by MOSQUERA to intercept the expedition fitting out in Peru against Tumaco.

CANAL has assumed the Provisional Government of the Cauca, and made Pasto the capital. ARBOLEDA has been appointed his Secretary of State.

The treaty between the Republic of Ecuador and the Granadian Confederation (the name borne by this country prior to the MOSQUERA Administration, and still adhered to by the Conservative Party,) is satisfactory to the people of Ecuador. Inclosed is a translation of it.

If Ecuador renders the promised aid to the Conservative party, the Liberal (Mosquera party) are likely to go to the wall.

ECUADOR AND THE GRANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

The following is a translation of the recent treaty entered into between the Government of Ecuador and the Granadian Confederation, by which we may fairly conclude the former is bound to support the Conservative cause against the Liberal Party in this country. The fulfillment of this treaty will, doubtless, seriously affect the cause of MOSQUERA and strengthen that of ARBOLEDA:

TREATY ADDITIONAL TO THAT OF 9TH JUNE, 1856.

The Government of the Granadian Confederation and the Republic of Ecuador animated by the desire to consolidate peace between the two nations which they represent, and to forward and foment the industry and commerce of the citizens of both countries, have judged it necessary to celebrate an additional treaty in that of friendship, commerce and navigation ordered to be completed and executed by the President of New-Granada in Bogota, the 16th of July, 1857.

With this object the President of the Granadian Confederation has conferred full power on JULIO ARBOLEDA, General-in-Chief of the armies of said Confederation, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Ecuador; and the Vice-President of the Republic of Ecuador, in charge of the Executive power, on RAFAEL CARVAJAL, Secretary of Foreign Affairs—who, after exchanging their full powers, having met in due form, have agreed to the following stipulations:

ART. 1. The Governments of the Granadian Confederation and the Republic of Ecuador have experienced profound grief in discovering that circumstances independent of their wish or the wish of the people they represent, should have led to a rupture; they acknowledge that the interests of both nations demand in the most imperious manner that the most perfect and lasting peace and harmony should exist between them; they forget and look upon as not having occurred the unfortunate acts which have nearly converted them into enemies, because nothing is more necessary to each of the nations than the peace, tranquillity and happiness of the other, and they declare that the present treaty being signed, neither of the two Governments shall be able to make reclamations of any kind from the other, for any act, whatever it may have been, prior to the date hereof, which has arisen from or been in consequence of the disagreements which have recently occurred between the Government of Ecuador and the Granadian authorities.

ART. 2. The Governments of the Granadian Confederation and Ecuador bind themselves to celebrate within thirty days a treaty regarding the transportation of merchandize and other effects through their respective territories, subjecting them in said treaty to the following bases:

First—The Governments of the Granadian Confederation and that of Ecuador, shall permit through their respective territories the transit of the effects and merchandise which may be introduced through the ports of the one for consumption in the territory of the other.

Second—The merchandise and other effects introduced as for transit, shall pay no other taxes than that of wharfage and storage, as accustomed to be be collected by the custom-houses and ports where they are introduced; and, moreover, sixty cents for every hundred kilogrammes of weight for right of way.

Third—In order to avoid the fraud and contraband which importers may attempt, giving for consumption in the Granadian Confederation effects or merchandise introduced ostensibly for transit to Ecuador and *vice versa*, the respective Governments have the right to order that the packages shall be sealed in the custom houses where they are introduced; to demand from the importers permits which the importers at the custom-houses of the other Republic whose territory they are destined for shall be obliged to give, and to dictate all the regulations which they may deem necessary to prevent smuggling, always provided that said regulations do not render impossible the commerce of transit by the territory of the nation subject to them, nor embarrass nor delay it in such a manner as to impede mercantile transactions.

Fourth—The Government of the Granadian Confederation cannot prevent the transit over its territory of any effects destined for Ecuador, nor can the Government of Ecuador prevent the transit across its territory of any effects intended for the Granadian Confederacy. Both Governments recognize that the Collectors of Customs of the nation which has to receive the effects introduced as for transit to the other, are the only competent judges to decide if said effects are not prohibited from introduction.

ART. 3. The Governments of the Granadian Confederation and that of the Republic of Ecuador bind themselves moreover to observe faithfully and religiously the treaty signed in Bogota, the 9th July, 1856, and ordered to be executed the 10th July, 1857, by the President of New-Granada.

ART. 4. If, notwithstanding the precaution taken by both Governments, in compliance with that treaty, to prevent effectually the refugees in the territory of the one nation from disturbing the order and peace of the other, said refugees should commit this offence, the offenders shall lose *ipso facto* the right of asylum, and shall be delivered over to the authorities of the nation offended without waiting for them to be reclaimed.

ART. 5. The Government of the Granadian Confederation acknowledges its obligation to defend the integrity of the territory of Ecuador, and that of Ecuador recognizes itself obliged to defend the integrity of the territory of the Granadian Confederation.

ART. 6. The present treaty shall commence to take effect from the date at which it may be assigned by the Plenipotentiaries of both Republics, without being subject to the approbation of their respective Legislatures.

ART. 7. The present treaty, additional to that of friendship, commerce and navigation, shall be ratified by the competent authorities of the Granadian Confederation and those of Ecuador, and the ratification shall be exchanged in one of the capitals of the two nations within the space of eighteen months, or sooner if possible.

In faith of which, we, the Plenipotentiaries of both Republics, have signed and sealed this with our respective particular seals, in Tulcan, the 8th day of August, 1862, at 7 o'clock at night.

(Signed,) JULIO ARBOLEDA.
(Signed,) RAFAEL CARVAJAL.

In this State matters have quieted down since the killing of Gov. GUARDIA. On the 9th, all the priests headed by the Bishop, take their departure for Peru, being driven away by a decree of MOSQUERA, which specifies that they must either conform to certain demands of his, go to jail, serve in the army, or leave the country. As their conforming to MOSQUERA's demands would excommunicate them from the church, they prefer the latter alternative. The church property is all to be confiscated by a certain law of Mortmain.

Her Britannic Majesty's steam frigate *Orlando*, 50 guns, is at present in the port of Aspinwall.

Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Chanticleer* and United States steamer *Saranac* are in port. The *Lancaster* from Mexico, is daily looked for, as also the sloop *Cyane*, from the South coast.

The last steamer for Peru took down the English loan of £270,000 sterling.

The *Champion* reached Aspinwall on the evening of the 2d inst., and the *Golden Age* sailed at noon on the 3d. The *Guatemala* also sailed for Central America same day, having waited for the United States mail.

The shocking abuse of sailors, and especially of firemen on board the Vanderbilt steamers, is undergoing rigid investigation by the Aspinwall and Panama Consuls as each steamer arrives at Aspinwall, and it is to be hoped good will result from it.

FROM CARTHAGENA.

ESCAPE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

On the night of the 3d inst., the British R. W. I. mail steamer *Avon*, Capt. REEAS, arrived at Aspinwall with ex-President OSPINA and his brother, Don BARTOLOMA CALVO and padre SUCRE on board, three gentlemen having escaped from Carthagena, where they have been held for a length of time as political prisoners by MOSQUERA. As soon as the news reached Panama the Provisional Governor started with a body of troops to Aspinwall to arrest the fugitives, but on getting there found the steamer had gone alongside the British frigate *Orlando*, lying several miles out, and beyond Granadian jurisdiction, and it is probable the objects of the Governor's search have been transferred for safety to the latter vessel until the *Avon* is ready to prosecute her voyage to St. Thomas, where the fugitives are bound.

LATEST.

The steamer *Sonora*, with 156 passengers, $1,431,502 in treasure, and 200 tons of quicksilver, from Manzanilla, reached Panama this evening, being detained in receiving freight at Manzanilla. She left at that port, steamer *Active*; at Acapulco, sloop *Lancaster*, and French ship-of-war *Bayonnaise*. No special news.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL SERVICE.—Correspondents writing to the Pacific Coast should not overlook the announcement that latter mail service *via* the overland route is resumed. The fear of interruption to this service by Indian depredations, appears to have been a false alarm, for the overload coaches are arriving daily at the Missouri River, bringing passengers and local mails in only seventeen days from Placerville, California, or about twenty-one or twenty-two days between San Francisco and New-York. Of late the overland mail regularly beats the steamers of corresponding dates. Thus, on Monday last, we received San Francisco dates to the 23d ult. overland, while the *Champion*, which arrived yesterday, brought as dates only to the 21st. Of course the *daily* mail, with this quick time, greatly increases the facilities for correspondence.

MARRIED.

BIRDSALL—MONTGOMERY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. Dr. TYNG, HON. AUGUSTUS BIRDSALL, of Binghamton, to ELIZA R. MONTGOMERY, daughter of A. G. Montgomery, Esq., of New-York.

MELVILLE—LOCKE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 15, by Rev. John A. Craddock, GEO. MELVILLE and MARY L., daughter of Wm. Locke, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BEELMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, ROSALIE TOMPKINS, youngest daughter of Gerard P. and Catherine L. Beekman, aged 1 year and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 330 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

BAILEY.—On Saturday, Sept. 13, at Jamaica, L. I., ANN, wife of JOHN MITCHELL, aged 72 years, 8 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, JOHN H. HART, in the 9th ward of Brooklyn.

BAY.—On Monday, Sept. 15, at Hempstead, Penn., on Wednesday, Sept. 10, JOHN H. BAY, in the 69th year of his age.

BRYANT.—In the City of Washington, on Friday, Sept. 12, from wounds received in the battle of Bull Run Aug. 30, while nobly defending his country's flag, JOHN E. BRYANT, of Company C, Fifth Regiment, (Duryee's Zouaves,) and an exempt member of Valley Forge Engine Company, No. 40.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

BELL.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 15, of apoplexy, DANIEL BELL, aged 7 years, 7 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, WM. V. LEGGETT, No. 56 West 4th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

CLEVELAND.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, LIZZIE W., daughter of Harvey P. and Lizzie W. Cleveland, aged 1 year, 1 month and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 146 Bleecker-st.

COVERT.—At Mamaroneck, L. I., on the 6th inst., JANE, wife of Underhill Covert, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock.

EGAN.—On Monday evening, Sept. 15, JOHN GEORGE, son of J. J. and R. L. Feaster, aged 2 months, 3 weeks and 3 days.

GALLAGHER.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 4, PATRICK H. GALLAGHER, late Sergeant-at-Arms to the Board of Aldermen, aged 52 years and 3 months.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 2 Congress-st., on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn High Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. His remains will be taken from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

JUDGE.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 15, at his residence, No. 521 2d-av., JEREMIAH J. JUDGE, son of James Judge, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, James Cogan, also of his brother, W. P. Judge, of Hoboken, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, from St. Stephen's Church, 25th-st., near 2d-av. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

MITCHELL.—At New Durham, N. J., ANN, wife of John Mitchell, aged 72 years, 8 months and 22 days.

MONTGOMERY.—In the City, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, son of John and Sarah Montgomery, aged 10 years and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 9 3d-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

POLLARD.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 14, MARY GRENNES POLLARD, widow of the late Isaac Pollard, of Boston, in the 83d year of her age.

Her friends, those of her daughter, Mrs. S. P. Adams, and of her sons, Frederic W. Pollard and Edward P. Worth, are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 9 o'clock in the morning, from her late residence, No. 811 3d-av., to the Church of the Nativity, 3d-av., where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered for her at 10 o'clock; from thence to Calvary Cemetery, where the remains will be interred.

SMITH.—At Williamsburgh, on Monday morning, Sept. 12, after a short and severe illness, ELIZA JANE GILBERT, second daughter of the late Hiram G. and Eliza Smith, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Bedford-av., corner of Ross-st., Williamsburgh, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

STRAUSS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept 15, FRANKLIN H. STRAUSS, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Alert Hose Company, No. 3, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 343 Navy-st., without further notice.

TYLER.—On Friday, Sept. 12, at Belleville, N. Y., of dysentery, WILLIAM HAYWARD, youngest son of J. N. and M. E. Tyler, aged 10 months and 26 days.

The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by P. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

The Indomitable White again in the field with his incomparable FALL STYLES of DRESS and SOFT HATS. As sure as McClellan sways the military world so sure does WHITE the world of Fashion, and no more will the one do without WHITE'S superb hats than the other without McClellan. Each are without a parallel in his particular sphere. WHITE and his splendid HATS only at No. 216 BROADWAY.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

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KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 439.—Sept. 16, 1862.
33, 2, 19, 4, 74, 10, 29, 60, 5, 6, 58, 48, 51
KENTUCKY, CLASS 440.—Sept. 16, 1862.
24, 30, 55, 58, 40, 75, 1, 56, 50, 31, 26, 28
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 347.—Sept. 16, 1862.
26, 73, 43, 19, 16, 45, 33, 23, 13, 42, 44, 60, 72.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 331.—Sept. 16, 1862.
3, 70, 21, 67, 17, 73, 22, 61, 43, 31, 53, 37.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
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All these articles can be found in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

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ARMY SHIRTS
WE HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 175 BROADWAY,
and now offer a large variety,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY,
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PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.
By the U. S. MARSHAL, under the direction of the undersigned U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on THURSDAY next, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at WHEELER'S STORES, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, STEVEN DRAPER, Auctioneer, the cargo of the schooner *Annie Sophia*, consisting of
330 Bags Salt,
1000 Bushels Salt,
A few Boxes Soap.
Also, the schooner *Annie Sophia*, 111 tons burden, built at Nassau, N. P., in 1854.
EDWARD H. OWEN,
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For particulars please apply at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
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Square Albums, French morocco, for 24 cards	$2 50
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I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing departments are complete. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
E. C. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE. At a meeting of the Board of Police, held the 16th day of September, 1862, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to MANDRAT VAN SCHAICK, for his donation of $150 in aid of the Metropolitan Guards.
JAMES BOWEN, President.

BARNARD'S STRAW KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal Yard, Nos. 204 and 206 First-st., Nos. 183, 185 and 187 South-st. Dried Mountain, Black Heart and all kinds of coal for sale. Straw, oak and hickory wood sawed and split ready for use. Bundles for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced rates.

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Third Edition just ready.

POPULAR TREATISE
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The very remarkable sale of this little volume is a sufficient guaranty of its popularity and value. Two editions have been sold within as many months, and a third is just ready.

The author's aim has been to produce a book
FOR THE PEOPLE,
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AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family, with her daughter, going on sixteen years of age; she is smart. Intelligent, and willing to do any kind of light work, or to take the care of children; with the best of City reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 142 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation to cook in all its branches; understands meats, pastry, baking, pies, soups and jellies, game or regular pastry; or as cook in a first-class boarding-house; wages, $10 to $12. City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of English and French cooking; boning and larding; is an excellent pastry baker; has the best of reference. Call at No. 205 West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th av., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted for a most experienced, reliable servant, who has served for four years in one of the first families on Brooklyn Heights, and highly recommended as an excellent laundress and good thorough cook, a painstaking, honest and faithful servant. Apply to W. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner Joralemon.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable middle-aged woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, including good soups, pastry, jellies, and game, and is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 99 Macdougal-st., near Bleecker.

AS COOK.—A FIRST CLASS COOK WISHES A situation; understands meats, pastry, jellies, soups, and game; would wish to live in a first-class private family; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; has the best of City references. Call at No. 29 5th-st., near 3d-av. Can be seen for two days; call at the front door.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young girl as a first-class cook; understands pastry and meats of all kinds if required; has no objection to assist in the washing. Best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 256 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as professed cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry; also English and French dishes; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 118 7th-av., between 16th and 18th sts., or address H. E. G., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a very capable faithful servant, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is economical and neat in her duties, and an excellent washer and ironer, with good reference; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation to cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family; is a good baker and understands her business well; best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 497 8th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands her business perfectly, has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 343 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and American cooking, meats, game, soups, jellies and pastry; and can give the best of City reference as to capability. Call, for two days, at No. 78 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has one year's reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Chestnut-st., 3d floor, room No. 6, corner of New-Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as first-class cook; the best of City references given; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 26th-st., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation to cook and wash, or laundress and chambermaid; has five years' city reference, will go any distance to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th-sts., third floor.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation; understands soups, meat, game, and poultry, and is a good bread and biscuit baker; the very best of reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 121 West 26th-st., first floor; call for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Seventh-av., near 26th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable girls wish situations, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 44 West 18th-st., corner Waverley-place, till engaged.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A good Protestant young woman wishes a situation; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and fine washing; has good references. Call for two days at No. 257 East 37th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two excellent colored young women wish situations in one family; can give good references, and are valuable help. Can be seen at No. 252 Broadway, near 32d-st. A. M. SEE.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as good plain cook in a private family; has good references. Apply at No. 116 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 343 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation to cook and wash, or laundress and chambermaid; has five years' city reference, will go any distance to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th-sts., third floor.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation; understands soups, meat, game, and poultry, and is a good bread and biscuit baker; the very best of reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 121 West 26th-st., first floor; call for two days.

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AS PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread and pies; understands excellent washer and ironer; or would assist with chamberwork and fine washing; is very tidy in her habits; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 East 30th-st., near 5th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable middle-aged woman, as first-class cook in a small private family; understands it thoroughly in all its branches; has lived the last eight years in one family, and is an excellent pastry baker; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 Christopher-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has one year's reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Chestnut-st., 3d floor, room No. 6, corner of New-Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; the best of City references given; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 26th-st., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation to cook and wash, or laundress and chambermaid; has five years' city reference, will go any distance to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th-sts., third floor.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation; understands soups, meat, game, and poultry, and is a good bread and biscuit baker; the very best of reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 121 West 26th-st., first floor; call for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Seventh-av., near 26th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable girls wish situations, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 44 West 18th-st., corner Waverley-place, till engaged.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A good Protestant young woman wishes a situation; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and fine washing; has good references. Call for two days at No. 257 East 37th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two excellent colored young women wish situations in one family; can give good references, and are valuable help. Can be seen at No. 252 Broadway, near 32d-st. A. M. SEE.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as good plain cook in a private family; has good references. Apply at No. 116 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron; best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 497 West 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands her business perfectly, has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 343 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and American cooking, meats, game, soups, jellies and pastry; and can give the best of City reference as to capability. Call, for two days, at No. 78 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has one year's reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Chestnut-st., 3d floor, room No. 6, corner of New-Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged

MEDICAL.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (55th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 closed figure illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology, European hospital practice; quacks, their frauds and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs.) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

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DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal colleges of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on a diseased affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years of his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of the City) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, lunotency, seminal weaknesses. Advice free and on the most scientific principles. No. 6.—A notice of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call attention also read to all Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,524 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FREDERIKEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. Dr. E. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing forty-five new and original prescriptions and explanations of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with directions for self-cure. Its plain and candid observations upon the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition, and the evils of quackery to any address, in a sealed envelope, free of charge. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Chatham-st., Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. B. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price of Edition Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific Remedies" for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 116 to 256. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. And the address, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great [illegible] for all irregularities of women, regulating the [illegible] Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the monthly flood, suddenly reversed—supplies the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 4 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that cruel and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops cures the worst cases. Price $2, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 Lafayette-place. Office consultations on obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, vesico-vaginal and fistula radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

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SULPHUR AND ALUM BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1836.—The only genuine Sulphur in the United States, at No. 3 Carmine-place, near Seventh-av. Cure of Laumbago, Incurable Rheumatism, Impurities of the Blood, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. HIMROD.

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PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- [illegible] at the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, at the Castle Garden, until [illegible] for furnishing and delivering at the Garden, during the month of October, 1862, [illegible] Flour, Beef, Pork, Beans, Potatoes, Rice, Coffee, Sugar, Soap, Candles, Vinegar, Salt, Pepper, Mustard, Soda, Yeast, Molasses, Butter, Cheese, Milk, Oatmeal, Hominy, Farina, Corn Starch, Arrow Root, Tea, Lemons, Sago, Tapioca, Pickles, Wood, Coal, Kindling Wood, Charcoal, Matches, Brooms, Brushes, Tubs, Pails, Scrubbing Brushes, Soft Soap, Sand, Ashes, Lime, Hay, Straw, Oats, Corn, Bran, Shorts, Ground Feed, Chopped Feed, Whole Corn, Cracked Corn, Oil, Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, Lanterns, Iron Pots, Tin Pots, Tin Pans, Tin Cups, Tin Dippers, Tin Funnels, Tin Boilers, Tin Steamers, Tin Coffee Pots, Tin Tea Pots, Tin Milk Pans, Tin Strainers, Tin Measures, Tin Lanterns, Tin Wash Basins, Tin Bread Pans, Tin Baking Pans, Tin Graters, Tin Sieves, Tin Ladles, Tin Spoons, Tin Forks, Tin Knives, Tin Shovels, Tin Scoops, Tin Candlesticks, Tin Lamps, Tin Reflectors

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MARYLAND

[Continued from First Page.]

on the right for the purpose of making an attack on the rebel's left. He got his troops into position and moved upon the enemy about two hours before sun-down. Here, as in the case on the other ridge of the mountain, our troops were successful, driving the enemy before them with great slaughter. The rebels suffered here more than at any point of the battle-field. Gen. HAYES, commanding a division under Gen. HOOKER, was wounded in the leg.

Gen. GIBSON'S Brigade, composed of the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin and Nineteenth Indiana Regiments were ordered to move up the gorge of the mountain. This brigade did not get into action till after dark, which lasted till nearly 9 o'clock. This brigade lost about 120 killed and wounded. Among the dead is Capt. CALDWELL, of the Second Wisconsin. The rebels were driven back for about a mile, when GIBSON'S Brigade was relieved by a portion of SUMNER'S Corps, who held the position during the night.

The rebel troops engaged were LONGSTREET'S, D. H. HILL'S and A. P. HILL'S corps. Had our troops had two hours longer of daylight the greater portion of the rebel army would have been taken prisoners, as they were surrounded on three sides, the only mode of escaping being a narrow defile in the mountain, which the artillery would soon have made impassable.

Among the rebel officers known to be killed were Gen. GARLAND, of Leesburgh, and Col. STAUNG, of the Nineteenth Virginia. The latter's body was obtained to-day by a flag of truce.

At daylight, this morning, our worst fears were realized. The rebels, under cover of the night, had left an open way to the Potomac. They went to this place, two miles from the mountains, and there took the road towards Sharpsburgh. They left all their dead on the field, and those of their wounded no able to walk were found in the churches in Boonesboro.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was on the field during the whole day and night, conducting all movements in person.

Between 1,200 and 1,500 prisoners were taken during the day—most of them by the troops under Gen. HOOKER.

Yesterday Gen. FRANKLIN'S advanced to a mountain pass six miles nearer Harper's Ferry, where he engaged the enemy, holding that pass for about three hours, resulting in a complete rout of the enemy with heavy loss. Our loss in the action was about 250 killed and wounded. *The rebel loss during the day and night was fully fifteen thousand killed, wounded and missing.* Gen. LEE acknowledged to the citizens of Boonesboro that they had been defeated with terrible loss. Our loss in killed and wounded will probably reach 3,000. We lost but few prisoners.

LATER—MORE FIGHTING ON MONDAY.

BOONESBORO, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 15.

This morning, at daylight, Gen. PLEASANTON, with the Eighth Illinois Cavalry and Capt. FITCHALL'S battery, started after the enemy. At Boonesboro he came up with the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, with a battery acting as a rear guard. The Illinois Cavalry charged after them through the town, and two miles out on the Hagerstown turnpike, capturing two of three guns, and killed, and wounded, and took prisoners about thirty of their cavalry.

Gen. RICHARDSON'S Division being in advance, took the road from this place toward Sharpsburgh, two and a half miles from which town he came up with the enemy in large force, who occupied a long ridge of hills. They showed a line of battle one mile and a half long.

The afternoon was spent in ascertaining the position and force of the rebels, not a sufficient number of our troops having come up to bring on an engagement.

TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 16.

During last night the larger part of the army arrived on the ground. It is now 9 o'clock, and no engagement has taken place. The rebels are rapidly moving across the river.

THE CASUALTIES OF THE BATTLE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Following is a partial list of the killed and wounded in the late battles:

TWENTY-THIRD OHIO.

Col. R. B. HAYES—wounded.
Capt. Hunter, Co. K—foot.
Capt. Skiles, Co. C—wounded.
Lieut. Ritter, Co. C—mortally.
Lieut. Hood, Co. D.
Thomas Convers, Co. A—arm.
Joshua Barnes, Co. A—wounded.
Jno. Dunn, Co. A—mortally.
Isaac Ulmann, Co. A—foot.
Eli Botsford, Co. A—head.
Henry Higby, Co. A—killed.
Thadeus Ross, Co. A—killed.
Color-Sergt R. P. Craven, Co. K, 100th Penn.
Wm. B. Dunlop, Co. F, Decatur Infantry, 50th Georgia—lost right foot.
Wm. J. Livers, Co. I, 7th Ohio.
Geo. Gerringer, Co. K, 11th Ohio—back and shoulder.
Jas. R. Teat, Co. C, 11th Ohio—flesh, knee, left leg.
David J. Coburn, Co. B, 11th Ohio—both legs and lost one finger.
Harrison Shaw, Co. E, 15th Pennsylvania—left shoulder socket, serious.
Wiley P. Holdridge, Co. C, 80th New-York—abdomen.
Ed. Porter, Co. G, 80th New-York—knee.
Wm. Henry Capell, Co. D, 15th South Carolina—head, arm and shoulder.
John Manning, Co. B, 11th Ohio—thigh.
Wm. H. Swan, Co. G, 17th Michigan—serious.

FIFTY-FIRST NEW-YORK—WOUNDED.

Jno. Rainecks, Co. K—leg, three wounds.
Aug. Auburn, Co. K—head.
Jacob Arbor, Co. K—leg.
Fred. Breeze, Co. K—ankle.

FIFTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA—WOUNDED.

Corp. Osman Orilpe, Co. A—hip.
Corp. J. Colston, Co. A—shoulder.
Corp. Jas. White—both shoulders.
Benj. Jones—leg.
Benj. Goodwin—leg.
Isaac Fillman—bayonet wound in head.
John Shade—leg.

THIRTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Lieut. Chas. F. Williams, Co. F—shoulder, ball not extracted.
Geo. Whitney, Co. I—left leg amputated below knee.
Henry W. Tisdale, Co. I—thigh, ball not extracted.
Lieut. Fair, Co. D, 31st Penn.—serious.
Owen McConnell, 31st Penn.—arm.
Samuel Kay, Co. D—killed.
Austin Snyder, Co. H—killed.
Sergt. Thos. Schock, Co. I—killed.

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE SEVENTEENTH MICHIGAN.

W. Robinson, Co. F—thigh, flesh.
Lieut. Summers—mortal.
Jno. Shade, Co. A, Fifth Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Gallagher, Co. I—abdomen.
Orrin Hayward, Co. G—side.
W. W. Hinckley, Co. D—abdomen.
Jno. Robins, Co. F—thigh, flesh.
D. S. Howard, Co. E—thigh.
S. S. Hinckley, Co. D—abdomen.
A. B. Myers, Co. B—arm, slight.
S. McArthur, Co. B—thigh.
A. Curtis, Co. I—thigh.
Isaac Morse, Co. C—head.
Capt. Thayer, Co. K—arm, finger, and side—not fatal.
Jas. W. Grace, Co. A—abdomen.
Wm. Hart, Co. D—left shoulder, slight.
Geo. Gillis, Co. B—hand.
Hiram Simpson, Co. K—leg.
Mason Carney, Co. I—killed.
Frederick Randall, Co B—killed.
Daniel E. McMartin, Co. D—killed.
Delos W. Vredenburgh, Co. A—killed.
A. Parmetos, Co. D—killed.
Alexander McKinson, Co. E—killed.
A. Hovey, Co. D—killed.
David V. Silly, Co. I—killed.
William H. Woodward, Co. E—killed.
Benjamin Ward, Co. D—killed.
Robert Irvin, Co. E—killed.
W. I. Smith, Co. D—killed.
Leonard Ives, Co. K—killed.
Marston Morris, Co. D—killed.
Benjamin J. Belknap, Co. I—killed.
Ephraim Meacham, Co. F—killed.

THIRTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Geo. F. Whiting, Co. I—leg amputated.
Francis G. Carney, Co. C—slight.

NINTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Surgeon W. A. Webster.
Jacob Abbott, Co. K—side.
Thos. J. Austin, Co. K—hand.
Chace Foster, Co. E—severe.
Joshua Nichols, Co. B—severe.
Lyman W. Ramsey, Co. A—ankle.
Chas. W. Glidden, Co. A—back.
Eben Eldridge, Co. K—jaw, slight.
Moses W. Pool, Co. E.
Wm. F. Cowing, Co. H—hand, slight.
Henry Simpson, Co. E—hand.
Sylvester Warren, Co. K—arm.
Frank B. Hackett, Co. E—hand.
Geo. W. Hall, Co. I—leg.
E. Hazleton, Co. D—severe.
George Judkins, Co. A—leg.
Sergt. Geo. W. Gove, Co. G—shoulder.

OTHER REGIMENTS.

Henry S. Wigam, Co. C, 45th Pennsylvania.
Joo. McFadden, Co. C, 45th Pennsylvania.
Wm. Hunter, Co. D, 45th Pennsylvania—dead.
Sergt. Holliday, Co. H, 45th Pennsylvania—side.
Henry Chambers, Co. K, 45th Penn.—mortal, lying dead.
On field, with a label, Lucas O. V. I., Co. F, corporal's chevrons on arm, shot in head.
John O. Haven, Co. G, 30th Ohio—leg, ball not extracted.
John Heslett, Co. B, 18th Michigan—breast.
A. B. Holdridge, Co. E, 80th N. Y.—arm and side.
Wm. H. Miller, Co. A, 80th New-York—leg.
—— Morse, Co. G, 89th New-York.
Reuben Worster, Co. E, 91st N. Y.—contusion.
Hiram S. Latte, Co. I, 9th New-York—knee.
N. J. Ivey, Georgia Legion—mortal.
Geo. Lynn, Co. B, 35th Mass.—arm.
—— Knight, Co. K—killed.
L. W. Aldrich, Co. I, 9th New-Hampshire—leg.

KILLED AND WOUNDED—COMPANY C, FORTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Adam Goodman—slightly.
Westley Young.
Chas. B. Goodman—since dead.
Capt. Thos. Bulick—slightly.
Corp. D. K. Biglow—severely.
Jas. White—severely.
Jno. Bailey—slightly.
John Shafer—slightly.
F. G. Carney—slightly.
Jackson Price—slightly.
Jas. Hamilton—severely.
Wm. Dearwith—slightly.
Jas. Fields—mortally.
John Bell, Co. E—killed.
James Baird, Co. C—killed.
Robt. Carr, Co. C—killed.
Thos. Passon, Co. C—killed.
Wm. Render, Co. A—leg and arm.
Mich. Walker, Co. A—abdomen.
Jas. Strunk—killed.
Jacob Miller—killed.
Wm. Taylor, Co. A—head.
Jno. A. Doley—head.
Chas. Baker—shoulder.
Abram Boyers—thigh.
J. Trowell—arm.
Maj. J. J. Curtin—elbow.
Lieut. Bullock, Co. C—wounded.
S. Driblebliss, Co. A—head.

GEN. RENO'S BODY AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

The body of the brave, gallant, and lamented Gen. RENO is now at the establishment of Mr. WARNER, an undertaker in this city. It has been embalmed and encased in a splendid coffin. He looks very natural, and is clothed in full uniform.

AFFAIRS IN HARRISBURGH, PENN.

Scenes on the Road—All Pennsylvania taking up Arms—Enthusiasm in Harrisburgh—Gov. Curtin and our Victory at Hagerstown—Gen. McClellan and his Success.

From our Special Correspondent.

HARRISBURGH, Sept. 15, 1862.

My whole trip from New-York to this beautiful city was of the most cheering character. Passing through New-Jersey, I was surprised to find numbers of people collected at every station, cheering vociferously, and at every window ladies waving their handkerchiefs as we passed. I soon found out that it was owing to our having a large number of soldiers on board, going to the war—portions of the Second, Fifth and Sixth New-Hampshire regiments.

But from Philadelphia to Harrisburgh the public enthusiasm surpassed anything I ever saw. Squads of splendid able-bodied men—the very bone and sinew of our land—came pouring in from every direction along the whole length of the road, in squads of from 10 to 50—and sometimes a hundred, and every where greeting the wildest delight by their presence. At the Lancaster Station there could not have been less than 2,000 people assembled, rending the air with cheers,—and as we started off a brass band struck up "Hail Columbia." I think I speak within bounds when I say that I have seen to-day not less than 10,000 recruits joining into Harrisburgh, and nearly all of them the finest and best conditioned set of men I ever saw.

Inspiring forsooth! when men like these are rushing in thousands to guard their homesteads! It can not be. As we dashed along the glorious Valley of the Susquehanna—more fit for the "Happy Valley" of some dreamy prince of Abyssinia than anything that ever entered the imagination of the author of *Rasselas*—it was impossible not to feel liberty and independence breathing from every hill-top, woodland and teeming cornfield. No—the rebels may have been driven, by sheer necessity, to come *pirating* here—just as a band of hungry wolves may descend upon a fold when the shepherd was asleep and the watch-dogs away,—but such a thing as the invasion of Pennsylvania is now impossible, unless the rebels mean by invasion to court annihilation.

If any State is in earnest in this war, that State is Pennsylvania. All classes and conditions of men have rushed or are rushing to arms. On my arrival at my hotel, I went to undergo the pleasant manipulation of the barber. The luxury was denied me. Our friend, doubtless tired of ordinary beards, has gone to board "Stonewall" Jackson in his den. He had the day before shouldered his musket and left his peaceful occupation for the more barbarious one of war. I took up the Harrisburgh *Telegraph*. The first sentence my eye fell on told me that its proprietor and publisher had left the paper to take care of itself, and gone to fight. And so on.

The city is one vast encampment. From morning till night squads of men are coming in from the different counties—some fully armed and equipped—and as they arrive they march direct up to the Capitol, to the music of fife and drum—giving the streets the most animated appearance. As they march along, some one in the crowd is sure to recognize an acquaintance, and then up goes the cry: "Hurrah for the Chester boys!"—or the Cumberland, York, Lancaster, &c., as the case may be—when the whole mass take it up with the streets ring with acclamations. The whole of the Capitol square to be devoted to army purposes, and the beautifully-wooded grounds around it present the most romantic and picturesque effect imaginable. Tents are pitched in every direction among the shady trees—the fine lawns are given up to drilling purposes, and thousands are to be seen, from morning till night, going through their evolutions; while cannons, stacks of guns, piles of stores, &c., are found accumulated everywhere.

I had the pleasure of meeting Gov. CURTIN, and my interview was of the most agreeable description. Telegraphic news had just reached us of our glorious victory on the heights of Hagerstown; and I found him at the Capitol, surrounded by a number of distinguished citizens, all apparently much elated at the event. On my venturing to hope that there would be nothing to qualify such delightful intelligence, the Governor told me, with beaming countenance, that he had received a telegraphic communication from Gen. MCCLELLAN himself, confirming it all, and congratulating him (Gov. CURTIN) not only on the success of our arms, but for the part the Pennsylvanians had taken in it. "I tell you, Sir, this is a great State," said a gentleman at the Governor's side, smiling to me; a fact I was not at all inclined to dispute, as I had seen what the Pennsylvania boys could do fully proved elsewhere throughout this war. A father rejoicing over the triumph of his own children could not have exhibited more feeling and delight than Gov. CURTIN. He has won the applause of all by his honest, incessant and energetic labors at this crisis; not quitting his post from early morn till midnight; and the only fear entertained by his friends is lest his strength should fail under such intense application.

The telegraph will, long ere you get this, have conveyed even fuller tidings than I can yet send you of the glorious success we have just achieved at Hagerstown. If Gen. MCCLELLAN can only *follow them up*, as he says he will, this may be the death-stroke of the rebel army, especially if a friendly storm would come out now and swell the Potomac, so as to make it impassable.

But have we nothing to fear from a skillful feint? May the rebels not have purposely given this *foray*—intended for nothing but grasping supplies—the importance of a design against Philadelphia, on purpose to draw our strength to this quarter, so as to make more easily a descent upon Washington? But of course all this our military leaders must be prepared for. If we are not awake now, nothing can ever wake us, though it be the last blast of the archangel's trumpet.

I shall probably go on to Chambersburgh—being a little nearer to the actual scene of operations.

NEMO.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

The Pursuit of the Enemy by Gen. McClellan.

Great Advantages Gained on Monday.

GREAT HAVOC AMONG THE REBELS.

Drayton's South Carolina Brigade Entirely Used Up.

HOWELL COBB WOUNDED AND A PRISONER.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 16.

The following is to the Baltimore *American*:

The intelligence from the front this morning is of the most cheering character. Notwithstanding the bad news from Harper's Ferry, Gen. MCCLELLAN was pursuing them with a vigor most destructive to the enemy. MCCLELLAN pursued the enemy on Monday morning with his reserves and a large body of fresh troops.

The enemy took the road toward the river at Harper's Ferry and at Shepardstown, and he was pursuing them and shelling their retreat with great loss, in several contests on Monday where they made a stand, our troops charged on them with such vigor that they fell back from point to point in great haste. The battles and advantages obtained on Monday are thought to be superior in importance to those of Sunday.

DRAYTON'S South Carolina Brigade is entirely gone—either killed, wounded or prisoners. The Seventeenth Michigan, a new regiment, "done up" this brigade, first with bullets and finally with bayonets.

HOWELL COBB was wounded and taken prisoner, and will be back to Frederick sooner than he boasted he would.

MCCLELLAN was pushing on them last evening, however, very close, and had already sent to the rear 5,000 prisoners and four batteries.

Col. STROUD, of the Nineteenth Virginia, and Col. JAMES, of the Third South Carolina Battalion, were killed on Sunday last. Their bodies were left in our possession.

The South Carolina Brigade was severely handled. Gen. HAYES, commanding KEYES' corps, who is sick, was slightly wounded.

The major of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, whose name I do not remember, was killed. Capt. BRADY, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, was killed.

LATEST REPORTS FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 16.

After the battles of South Mountain Gap and Burkittsville Gap, fought respectively by the forces of BURNSIDE and FRANKLIN on Sunday, the enemy having been driven from their position, fell back rapidly to Boonsboro, and thence southward to Sharpsburgh, and began crossing the Potomac above and below Shepardstown.

The pursuit by our troops was rapid, HOOKER following by way of Boonsboro', supported by SUMNER and BANKS, and capturing one thousand prisoners during the morning. The enemy breakfasted at Keedysville, three miles from Boonsboro', but our cavalry soon drove their rear guard from that place.

PORTER'S and RENO'S corps took a shorter road over the mountain, and arrived at Sharpsburgh at sundown, capturing hundreds of prisoners on the way.

FRANKLIN'S corps, supported by COUCH'S division, passed through Burkittsville Gap, which he captured so handsomely, striking the road leading direct from Boonesboro to Harper's Ferry, and thence moving in the direction of the latter place, gaining Elk-Ridge mountains, which flanked the enemy's position, and brought them within good range of our artillery.

FRANKLIN'S corps fought a brilliant battle on Sunday evening at Burkittsville Gap. The enemy were in force, but though having great advantages of position, HANCOCK'S brigade made a charge up a hill and captured a battery of six pieces, HOWELL Cobb, and two of his Georgians. *Cobb is wounded and a prisoner.* The Sixteenth Virginia Regiment was taken entire, and fragments of many other regiments.

On Sunday LONGSTREET marched back from Hagerstown to reinforce those troops fighting at the gaps. He arrived in time to join in the rout. Brig.-Gen. GARLAND, of Virginia, Col. STRANG, of the Nineteenth Virginia, and Col. JAMES, of the Third South Carolina Battalion, were all killed at South Mountain Gap on Sunday evening. We have taken, since Friday last, about six thousand prisoners, a little less than the usual proportion of officers.

The mountains are full of straggling, starving and demoralized rebels, *who are giving themselves up as fast as they can find their way into our lines.* On Thursday last JACKSON crossed the Potomac, at Williamsport, and marched toward Harper's Ferry, which place he invested. On Saturday he captured Maryland Heights on the north, and Loudon Heights on the south side of the river. On Sunday, he attacked the ferry, but was repulsed. On Monday morning, at daylight, he renewed the attack, and the place was surrendered to Gen. DIXON S. MILES at 7 o'clock. This character will enable the rebels to cross the Potomac with the greater portion of their force.

Yesterday evening, previous to this news, MCCLELLAN and BURNSIDE were rapidly making such dispositions as would have resulted in the complete defeat or capture of nearly the entire rebel host. Our troops pressed their rear hotly last evening, and the prospect was most brilliant, until we learned that Harper's Ferry was no longer ours.

About 3 o'clock the pickets of Gen. HOOKER'S Brigade captured one of Gen. STUART'S aids, who was on his way to Gen. LEE'S headquarters with a dispatch from JACKSON announcing the capitulation of the place yesterday morning. The enemy having got mainly across the river and into a strong position, a great battle will probably be deferred several days, until a new combination of movements is resolved upon.

The Union army is in splendid condition. The men are all in light marching order, with buoyant spirits over their success. Several regiments of new troops were in the fight of Sunday, and behaved with great bravery. The Seventeenth Michigan, out only two weeks, fought till their ammunition was exhausted, then retired to the wagons in good order, refilled their boxes, returned, and made a terrible charge over a stone wall and into the timber, almost annihilating DRAYTON'S South Carolina Brigade. Our total loss will probably not exceed 2,500 in killed and wounded, with a very small proportion of killed. I can learn of few field officers. The death of Gen. RENO is mourned throughout the whole army.

I send the following lists of killed and wounded officers, it being all I have been able to get to-day. The army being rapidly on the move, and the dead being buried on the rear. All the churches in Middletown and Frederick are to be occupied by the wounded.

Killed.

Maj.-Gen. RENO.
Capt. Brady, Co. K, 11th Penn. Reserves.
Lieut. Jackson, Co. G, 11th Penn. Reserves.
Sergt. Stewart, Co. G, 11th Penn. Reserves.
Capt. Calwell, Co. B, 2d Wisconsin.
Major ——, 96th Penn.
Lieut. C. F. Springweiler, Co. H, 51st New-York.

Wounded.

Col. Wild, Thirty-fifth Mass., arm, severely.
Col. Wittington, Seventeenth Mich., arm, slightly.
Col. Gallagher, Eleventh Pa. Reserves, commanding Third Brigade, arm, slightly.
Maj. Cary, Twelfth Ohio, thigh, flesh wound.
Lieut.-Col. Hays, Twenty-third Ohio, left arm.
Capt. Leggett, Co. H, Twelfth Ohio, head, serious.
Capt. Thayer, Co. K, Seventeenth Mich., left arm and hand.
Capt. Goldsmith, Co. G, 17th Michigan—ankle and shoulder, slightly.
Capt. Edmonds, Co. C, 17th Michigan—side, severely, and arm amputated.
Capt. Greene, Co. A, 45th Penn—leg broken.
Capt. Nesbit, Co. E, 11th Penn. Reserves—breast, seriously.
Capt. Hiever, Co. F, 11th Penn. Reserves—arm, seriously.
Capt. Parsons, Co. F, 2d Wisconsin—shoulder.
Capt. Hart, Co. H, 19th Indiana—leg, slightly.
Capt. Nagel, Co. G, 28th Ohio—leg, slightly.
Lieut. Clendening, Co. H, 2d Pa. Res. leg, slightly.
Lt. Summers, Co. G, 17th Mich., abdomen, severely.
Lieut. Seplee, Co. F, 45th Pa., arm.
Lieut. Bobford, Co. F, 23d Ohio, knee.
Lieut. ——, Co. K, 23d Ohio, knee.
Lieut. Harris, Co. C, 6th Wis.
Lt. Torrance, Q. M. 11th Pa. Res., face, seriously.
Lieut. Ralrden, Co. F, 19th Ind., leg.
Lieut. Hummell, Co. B, 28th Ohio, leg.
Lieut. Fair, Co. B, 51st Penn.—groin, severely.
Lieut. Williams, Co. F, 35th Mass.—left shoulder.
Capt. D. C. Toullinson, 94th N. Y.—head.
Lieut. Kelly, Co. E, 12th Penn. Res.—shoulder.
Col. Bollinger, 7th Penn. Res.—arm and breast.
Brig.-Gen. Hatch—leg, not serious.

LATER.

FREDERICK, Tuesday, Sept. 16—2 P. M.

The troops captured at Harper's Ferry have just arrived, having been paroled immediately. They left Harper's Ferry at midnight, and give the following particulars of the surrender:

The attack on Sunday was successfully repulsed, but on Monday morning the enemy opened from seven different directions, and after two hours firing Col. MILES displayed the white flag. About the same time a piece of shell struck him in the leg, and the member was soon amputated, from the effects of which he died last night. Our loss was light, less than two hundred killed and wounded. The forces captured amount to about six thousand. They are the Eighty-seventh, Sixtieth, and Thirty-second Ohio, North Vermont, Thirty-ninth, One Hundred and Fifteenth, and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York, Twelfth New-York State Militia, and an Indiana battery, besides the Maryland Home Brigade.

Maryland Heights were evacuated by our forces on Saturday, after but little fighting. Twenty-three hundred of the cavalry, under Col. DAVIS, of the Eighth New-York, cut their way out, and escaped to Hagerstown. They have since joined MCCLELLAN.

The rebels do not intend to hold Harper's Ferry. They were crossing last night on our pontoon bridge, and were making rapid preparations for leaving. Heavy fighting is going on to-day in Pleasant Valley, north of the Ferry.

REBEL PRISONERS IN HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

The prisoners, one hundred in number, captured yesterday by the New-York and Illinois Cavalry, and sent to Chambersburgh, were this morning brought to this city, and sent to Camp Curtin. CHARLEY FITZGERALD, a resident of the vicinity of Chambersburgh, was among the number. He has been furnishing information to the enemy since their raid into Maryland.

The dead body of Gen. GARLAND was found concealed in one of the wagons captured by the same party of cavalry between Hagerstown and Williamsport.

The wire to Hagerstown is again in good working order.

THE FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Rebels Severely Handled in the Battle at Charleston.

Arrival of Our Forces with Their Baggage Train at the Ohio.

The Rebels Moving Down the Kanawha.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Monday, Sept. 15.

No particulars of the Charleston fight have been received. All reports, however, agree that the rebels were severely handled, and repulsed with great loss. Col. LOOMIS gave the citizens an hour's notice to leave the town before the place was destroyed. LOOMIS'S forces marched through the place in perfect order, taking the Ripley road, going toward Ravenswood, on the Ohio River, where they arrived this evening, bringing his baggage train through in safety. Steamers have been sent to his assistance. The Forty-seventh Ohio, Ninth Virginia, Second Virginia Cavalry, who were cut off at Summerville, succeeded in joining LOOMIS, and were in the Charleston fight.

This place is full of refugee contrabands, who came down the Kanawha on boats, most of whom are in a destitute condition. There are 500 sick and wounded soldiers here, sent from Charleston before the fight.

The enemy is supposed to be moving slowly down the Kanawha.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

Particulars of the late Affair at Coldwater—An Expedition to Senatobia—The Rebel Communications Interfered with, &c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Sept. 13—P. M.

The Evening Bulletin has the following account of the late affair at Coldwater and Hernando:

On Monday the GRIERSON, with his men, came up with the enemy beyond Coldwater, near Cockrell's Cross-roads. They were a portion of JACKSON'S and PRICE'S cavalry, and a number of infantry amounting to about 800 to 1,000. They were posted, and commenced the attack, but were driven two and a-half miles through heavy timber. In the affair four of the enemy were killed and seventy or eighty wounded.

That night, Col. GRIERSON camped between the Cross-road and Hernando, remained during Wednesday in Hernando, and the next morning he moved in the direction of Coldwater, and came on the enemy's pickets at Coldwater Bridge, behind which they lay in force. They fired the bridge, but moved off, and the bridge was so far saved that, after some repairs, the National forces crossed, the enemy retiring as they advanced, and GRIERSON entered Senatobia, where he burned the railroad depot and contents, and three cars. Several scattered parties of guerrillas were also come up with and disappeared. While these events were proceeding, the main body of the Nationals, under Gen. SMITH, destroyed the railroad bridge over the Coldwater, eight miles beyond Hernando, and tore up a portion of the track, by which means the railroad connection of the enemy with Hernando is destroyed.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Movements of the Rebels Threatening Cincinnati.

Arrival of Humphrey Marshall to Reinforce Them.

A TEMPORARY BLOCKADE OF THE OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

The rebels advanced again yesterday, and drove our pickets two and a half miles this side of Florence. They seem disposed to occupy their old camping grounds in sight of our lines.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16—P. M.

It is now ascertained that the rebels have not advanced, as reported. They are represented as intrenching south of Florence. They have been joined by HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

The rebels *blockaded the river yesterday at Hamilton*, nine miles below Rising Sun. No mail boat has left for Louisville to-day. Our gunboats went to Hamilton yesterday and shelled the woods for several miles, but the battery had been withdrawn.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

Gen. Buell's Forces Reported to be Engaged With Bragg.

MUNFORDSVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Sept. 16.

The rebels, under Gen. BRAGG, attacked our forces this forenoon, and it is said there has been fighting nearly all day. The National forces, under command of Col. WILDER, are fighting bravely, and are determined to hold the post. The enemy's forces are represented to be large.

LATER.

We learn that a portion of Gen. BUELL'S army has arrived, and are engaged with BRAGG'S forces.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Two Men-of-War Commenced Yesterday.

In compliance with orders from the Navy Department, two new men-of-war were commenced yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. They are to be side-wheel wooden steamers, and must be completed as soon as all the available workmen in the Yard can do the work on them. Their names are to be the *Mackinaw*, and the *Shamrock*. The *Mackinaw* will not be a large vessel. She is intended to carry a battery of three guns only, will be 974 tons burden, and about 200 feet long. The ship houses being all occupied, her keel-blocks are being laid in the open air, between the dry-dock and the launching ways. Carpenters will be kept on the blocks without intermission until they are ready for the keel.

The *Shamrock's* keel was finished yesterday forenoon. She is in the shiphouse at the launching ways. She will be a fine vessel, but not of greater tonnage than the *Mackinaw*. Her length will be 240 feet, her width and depth in proportion. The battery about to be prepared for her will be of the same calibre as that for her sister ship. Mr. DELANO will spare neither labor nor skill to make these ships equal, if they do not surpass those of any other construction. In a few days men will be set to work vigorously on the *Shamrock*, everything now being ready. The new iron-clad vessel which is to be built at the Yard will soon be under way also, so that the *Tuscarora*, *Shamrock*, *Mackinaw*, *Lackawanna*, and the unrigged craft, all new, will afford plenty of work to mechanics for the ensuing Fall and Winter. There are now over 3,000 men in the Navy-yard.

Yesterday instructions were received from the Navy Department to put two vessels in commission, man them, and supply them with provisions and stores for active service. In accordance with this order, the United States steamers *Crusader* and *Wyandotte* were turned over by Capt. RINGGOLD to the officers appointed to command them, by Secretary WELLES. In the afternoon crews were sent on board from the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, and both vessels are now waiting the final dispatch of the Department to go to sea. They will leave under sealed orders, all information about their destination being contraband.

Three more vessels have been bought by the Navy Department. At Philadelphia three prize steamers, the *Emily*, *Florida* and *Bermuda*, appraised by Commissioners appointed for the purpose by the Supreme Court and the Government, have been taken by the United States for the following sums: *Emily*, $15,000; *Florida*, $38,000; *Bermuda*, $120,000. The cargo of the *Bermuda* is valued at $450,000.

The Secretary of the Navy has presented the Connecticut Historical Society with a rebel signal flag, taken by the U. S. Navy at Roanoke, a rebel blanket, captured at Bull Run, and the U. S. flag of the boat in which Capt. WARD, of Hartford, was killed at Matthias Point, and in which the body was wrapped when taken to Washington. The articles, with several Secesh trophies, may be seen at the Wadsworth Athenæum, Hartford.

The steamer *Daylight* has broken down again. She returned to Philadelphia, yesterday, disabled. She returned to New-York in a similar state a few days since, and had not left when she broke down again. She is one of the hard bargains.

Advertisement.

GUNNAR WALLAH.

THE GREAT CHINESE EXHILARANT AND NERVINE.—Perfect and the safest substitute for Tea, Coffee, Stimulants, Opium and Narcotics, producing a gentle *spontaneous* evacuation of the bowels without any reaction whatever. Cures almost instantaneously nervousness, weakness, depression of spirits, rheumatism, palpitation of the heart. Put up in elegant gold, silver, satin-lined ivory boxes, 25 cents each. Five boxes in Turkish cotton, $1. Agents wanted everywhere. Sold by Druggists. Sole proprietors in America, SHEW & CO., Chemists, No. 561 and 563 Broadway.

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Substitutes for all the old hats in the City shown to obtain by buying new ones of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway. His new Fall styles are now out, and are tasty and elegant enough to excite the admiration of any one. No where else is the hat business redined to an elegant art, and so much labor and money expended. Get one of Knox's graduated superior Fall hats.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM FOR LADIES, FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.—The new drama, "Claude Marcel," both afternoon and evening. The beautiful tropical fish, Albinos, &c., at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

If you want to learn what you can do best, and how to make the most of yourself, get a careful Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 16.—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Price, Mrs. Millward, Rev. J. B. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hutchinson and daughter, Miss Halpin, Mrs. Vaillant and daughter, Miss Vaillant, Mrs. Arrowsmith, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Browning, D. Skates, Mr. Clog, J. Horner, Mr. Sewell, E. Milloo, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffner, Miss Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. Ingraham and 4 children, Mrs. Marsden and daughter, Messrs. Zanter, Hyland, J. C. Grey, F. Sedgwick, McPhail, McFelther, Whitehouse, McGinn, Wm. Glasse, Miss Hodworth, Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. Shopland, Mrs. A. J. Leland, Mrs. M. A. Chauveau and niece, Mr. and Mrs. Ballheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Appleton, J. Marotean, Mr. and Mrs. Bliss and 2 children, Rev. Mr. Gillespie, lady and daughter, J. C. Kirkpatrick, Miss A. P. Bailey, Mrs. Rogers, Messrs. Wells, Major, Hern, Agry, Mrs. Thomson, Rev. Mr. Bliss, lady and 2 children; Miss Wm. Wm. Moir, Dr. R. Hills and lady, Mr. Murray, Miss Sandham, Mrs. Hadden and son, J. Mckenzie, T. Bailey, Mr. McMurray, Mrs. Walgrave and daughter, Mr. Hugg and 2 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Norton, G. W. Thorp, Mr. Sugman, D. Haas, Mr. Smith, Mr. Butterworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Clarke and daughter, Mary Gill, Miss Alexander, Louis Allander, Geo. Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, Miss Lindsay, Rev. A. W. Anable, Miss Anable, Thomas Fry.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—A. Charsanne, A. Gerry, H. Furopielm, L. Schmidt, E. L. Lawrence, Mrs. R. Allen and daughter, Rev. S. C. Thrall, Samuel J. Bridee, J. Pullman, B. A. Wardell, A. M. Starr, H. B. Edwards, J. Dillon and family, C. Koopmanchap, J. R. Myrick, U. S. A.; Mrs. Shield and infant, Mrs. Benjamin, F. H. Waterman, A. J. Atwill and family, Mrs. Ambrewster, Mrs. S. W. Brown and children, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. F. Dickson, F. Jones, S. C. Patterson, George Nagle, Capt. H. K. Hoff, U. S. N.; and full complement in steerage.

In steamship Plantagenet, from Kingston, Jam.—M. Stern, Mrs. O'Leary and 2 children, W. P. Woodbine.

In ship Sumatra, from Manilla—James W. Fletcher, of Boston.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 42 | Sun sets.... 6 07 | Moon rises.. mornn.
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 15 | Gov. Island. 3 04 | Hell Gate..... 6 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

Cleared.

Ship Vision, Pearse, Acapulco, Merchant & Brock.
Brig Ellen, (Br.,) Fletcher, Glas

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3428. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING FOR TWO DAYS

Probably the Decisive Struggle of the War.

The Battle of Tuesday Without Definite Results.

The Battle of Yesterday one of Unexampled Fury.

The National Lines Extending from Near Sharpsburgh to a Point Opposite Harper's Ferry.

The Rebels Being Steadily Pushed Back at Last Accounts.

URGENT CALL FOR VOLUNTEER SURGEONS.

THE BATTLE OF TUESDAY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

It is credited here that a battle commenced yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of Sharpsburgh, continuing until 9 P. M.

Our army rested for the night where the last of yesterday's fight left them, and expected to renew the engagement at daylight this morning.

The above facts are gathered from non-official sources.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The battle fought yesterday between Sharpsburgh and Middletown closed without a definite result.

No firing has been heard from Hagerstown since 4 o'clock yesterday.

Strangers coming into Hagerstown report that Gen. LONGSTREET had been killed, and that the rebels had been surrounded.

The stragglers also say that the ammunition and provisions of the rebels have run completely out.

TERRIFIC BATTLE FOUGHT YESTERDAY.

REPORTS BY WAY OF HARRISBURGH.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

A dispatch from Harrisburgh to Gov. CURTIN, states that the battle at Sharpsburgh recommenced early this morning, and raged with the greatest fury up to 9:45 A. M.

Our latest advices from Harrisburgh, say that the State troops are pushing forword to the border.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

At Hagerstown, this morning, heavy firing was constantly heard in the direction of Sharpsburgh, but no definite information from that quarter had been received.

It is supposed that the rebels are making a most desperate push to reach Williamsport and get across the Potomac.

A Union scout, who left the battle-field at 11 o'clock this morning, has reached Hagerstown.

He reports that the fighting has been perfectly terrific.

The rebels have been desperately hard pressed by our army.

A force has been detached from the Union army to destroy the Williamsport Bridge, or to block the ferry over the Potomac at that point.

[As there is neither bridge nor ferry on the Potomac at Williamsport, this rumor is absurd. The Potomac there is very wide, but very shallow,—and *fordable* at that point. An army can cross there, "horse, foot and dragoons," with ease and rapidity, except at very high water.—ED. TIMES.]

The rebels are supposed to be retreating.

HARRISBURGH, PENN., Wednesday, Sept. 17.

In the battle to-day, our right wing rested on Sharpsburgh, and our left this side of Antietam Creek, near Porterstown (Petersville). The rebels are falling back to Harper's Ferry, much worried and dispirited.

The wounded are arriving at Hagerstown.

The bridge reported destroyed by the Federal forces was the canal bridge at or near Williamsport. The destruction of this bridge is of great importance, as it impedes the rebels from bringing up supplies.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

This has been an eventful day in Maryland, and at the latest advices, everything was favorable.

The rebel Gen. LONGSTREET was killed and the rebel Gen. HILL is a prisoner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 17,

The fight was resumed at 6 o'clock this morning two miles from Sharpsburgh, and is now going on. Stragglers report LONGSTREET killed.

All looks well so far. Our troops are in high spirits, and behaving gallantly. Reinforcements are hurrying on from here in abundance.

A LATER DISPATCH.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

A reliable person, just in, reports the battle as still progressing—the bloodiest encounter of the war, perhaps of any on record. Our right wing is on Sharpsburgh pike, two miles this side of Sharpsburgh, and our left this side of Antietam Creek, near Paterstown, (Petersville?)

The enemy is said to be retreating to Williamsport, and McCLELLAN had ordered the Williamsport canal bridge to be destroyed.

Although fighting against superior numbers, our brave men are constantly advancing, and showing superhuman valor.

HEINTZELMAN is reported killed, and HOOKER wounded.

The Alleghany Arsenal at Pittsburgh was blown up to-day, and on fire at 3 o'clock P. M. Cause not yet known.

LATEST REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

A special dispatch from Frederick, this evening, states that fifteen hundred rebel prisoners had just gone to Baltimore.

It is reported there that Gen. McCLELLAN is opposite Harper's Ferry. Another statement says that Gen. BURNSIDE is in possession. The bridge is said to be safe.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 17—11:10 P. M.

Very little is positively known here in regard to to-day's fighting in Maryland, except the fact that the contest is still going on. The Government has preserved silence in regard to whatever information it possesses, but we learn from some official sources that the *tenor of the advices is favorable to the Union cause.*

Private dispatches, believed to be correct, inform us that the enemy had destroyed the turnpike bridge over the Antietam Creek and had thrown up rude earthworks to defend the fords of the same stream.

LATER.—We learn that they had been driven steadily back toward rom the Potomac, and it was believed that the fighting was mainly by their rear guard, which was contesting the advance of our troops, and covering the retreat of the rebel main body.

A special train, with medical stores and surgeons, leaves here to-night, at 12 o'clock, for Frederick.

Heavy firing has been heard here to-day in the direction of Dranesville, which leads to the not unreasonable belief that one of our columns may have encountered a foe in that neighborhood. If so, our knowledge of the force and its leaders leaves us in no fear of the result.

A RUMOR FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

There is an apparently well-founded rumor that a great battle took place, to-day, at Centerville, on Rittcolan Creek, which resulted in our success.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

The Latest Reports by Way of Harrisburgh.

DREADFUL CARNAGE ON BOTH SIDES.

The Rebel Gen. Longstreet Wounded and a Prisoner.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 17—10 P. M.

Gen. McCLELLAN has achieved a glorious victory.

The report of HEINTZELMAN'S death was false. MANSFIELD is killed, and HOOKER wounded in the foot.

The Williamsburgh bridge has been burnt to prevent the retreat of the rebels.

LONGSTREET is wounded and taken prisoner.

I have no further details at present.

REPORTS FROM THE PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

A great battle has been fought, and we are victorious. The carnage on both sides was awful. Gen. LONGSTREET was wounded and taken prisoner.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 17—10 P. M.

Dispatches just received at headquarters from Hagerstown say:

"We have achieved a glorious victory. LONGSTREET is not killed, but is wounded and a prisoner. Gen. HOOKER was wounded in the foot. No particulars are received."

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Wounded officers, who arrived here to-night from Western Maryland, say that when they left 7 o'clock this morning, the battle commenced at Buckettsville, which is about two miles from Centreville.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The following is from the *American's* special:

"The cannonading on Tuesday afternoon was very heavy, and continued, with some intermission, long after night. This (Wednesday) morning it was renewed at daybreak with violence and rapidity that the people of the vicinity, who have watched the progress of the five days' contest, say was entirely unprecedented. It was one continuous rattle of heavy guns, and from the position I occupied, Gen. McCLELLAN'S right appeared to rest on Sharpsburgh, and his left on Catoctin Creek. The rebels destroyed a bridge over this creek yesterday, but Gen. McCLELLAN had it rebuilt during the night. The position occupied by Gen. McCLELLAN seemed to be advantageous.

One of his guns seemed to be stationed on a range of hills, from the apex of which the little white clouds of smoke rolled up in the distance, marking distinctly the line of conflict.

The reports were so rapid as to be without intermission, and sometimes three or four reports would strike the ear at the same moment.

This cannonading commenced at daylight, and was heard distinctly up to 1 o'clock, causing the impression that the great battle of the campaign was in progress.

The wounded were being carried toward Hagerstown and Boonsboro, so that little could be heard direct from the field in the direction of Middletown.

These reports that were received, however, were highly favorable, our forces having at the time the best position, and the battle being principally with artillery, in which we have great superiority.

Soldiers who were on the field during Tuesday, state that it consisted entirely of artillery on that day. It commenced early in the morning and continued till last at night, Gen. McCLELLAN having, at the close of the day, driven them about half a mile, and obtained an elevated position, from which he was operating to-day. The fight, yesterday, was, however, sharply contested by the enemy, and it was only at the close of the day that the slight advantage mentioned was gained.

The rumors afloat were various, among which it was said that JACKSON and HILL were again crossing the Potomac in the rear of Gen. LEE, by way of Shepherdstown, thus coming back from Harper's Ferry to the succor of their commander.

This would be practicable, and the rapid manner in which they evacuated Harper's Ferry would seem to indicate their sudden appearance at some point where least expected.

It is evident that Gen. McCLELLAN was pressing Gen. LEE to the river in such a manner that his army cannot much longer sustain itself unless relieved from the other side.

Its crossing in the face of such a determined pressure is simply impossible, and the events of to-day and to-morrow are likely to indicate the success or total failure of the campaign.

THE REVERSE AT HARPER'S FERRY

Full Details from Our Special Correspondent.

THREE DAYS' HARD FIGHTING.

Bad Policy of Evacuating Maryland Heights.

OVERWHELMING FORCE OF THE REBELS.

Batteries Opened from Seven Different Directions.

The Capitulation---The Force Surrendered and the Ordnance Lost.

Another serious reverse has overtaken the National arms. Harper's Ferry, the Union stronghold on the Upper Potomac, has been overwhelmed by the rebel hordes, and on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, surrendered, after three days' fighting. What so many feared was successfully accomplished; the heavy siege guns on the Maryland heights were successfully attacked in the rear, and we lay at their mercy.

A glance at the map (which we publish to-day) will enable us to understand why it could not be held against such powerful odds. The village is situated on the Potomac, (66 miles from Washington and 52 miles from Baltimore,) where it forms a conjunction with the Shenandoah; these two rivers uniting their energies, as it were, for cutting a channel through the lofty range of mountains before them. On the east bank of the Potomac, which here runs in a southeasterly direction, are the precipitous Maryland Heights, (thousands of feet high, and consisting of three distinct ranges, known as the Elk, South and Catoctin Mountains; the two former being more directly opposite the ferry. On the right bank of the Shenandoah, which flows into the Potomac from a southwesterly direction, are the famous London Heights, where the guerrilla loves to make his retreat. These are also very lofty and steep.] Clustering around, the base and climbing up the sides of the point formed by the junction of the rivers, is to be seen the village proper. About three-quarters of a mile up, there is a small valley extending across from river to river, and on beyond the Bolivar Heights which command Harper's Ferry. The Maryland Heights not only command Harper's Ferry and Bolivar Heights but the Loudon Heights and the country for miles around. Artillery planted on them have been known to do splendid execution to the distance of four miles. A few weeks since four rebel cavalrymen, who had taken up their abode in a school-house at that distance, down the valley, were entirely annihilated by a ball from the Heights.

Being well aware of the strength of this position, our forces posted, some weeks since, two 120-pounders, one 96 rifled, and four brass Napoleons part way up the mountain, in a spot which had been cleared. Recently the clearing had been enlarged, giving the guns a wider range. These seven guns were able to keep any force at bay approaching up the valley, and dismount any guns planted on the surrounding summits. As JACKSON once said, whoever held them successfully was able to bid defiance to the world. The artificial defences of the place consisted of a heavy line of earth intrenchments, with a deep trench in front, erected on the brow of Harper's Ferry proper, and extending from the Potomac nearly across to the Shenandoah. These were built, several months since, by 1,000 contrabands in the employ of the Government. There were also rude earthworks thrown up on Bolivar Heights last week, designed to protect infantry in musketry fire. In the event of our forces being driven from these, it was designed to have them fall back to the former. On the left of Bolivar Heights formidable hedge intrenchments prevented a sudden approach from that quarter.

About the commencement of the month, Col. DIXON H. MILES, of Bull Run memory, who succeeded Gen. SIGEL (Gen. SEXTON'S successor) to the command of the post, began to apprehend a forward movement by the enemy. On Monday, Sept. 1, the Eighty-seventh Ohio, Col. BANNING, was sent down with two howitzers to the vicinity of Noland's Ferry, to prevent their crossing. They took up a position on the Maryland side of the canal, which runs parallel with the river. The enemy appeared and succeeded in crossing, when Col. BANNING destroyed the canal bridge, killed five of the enemy, and withdrew before the large force with no loss. From that time, it was known that the enemy had entered Maryland, and Col. MILES began to strengthen his position at every point. His force consisted of the Twelfth New-York State Militia, Col. WARD: Eighty-seventh Ohio, (three months' regiment,) Col. BANNING; One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York, Col. SUSSELL; One Hundred and Eleventh New-York, Col. SCHOINE; First Maryland Home Brigade, Col. HALSEY; Eighth New-York Cavalry, Col. DAVIS; First Maryland Cavalry, Col. RUSSELL; a detachment of First Maryland Cavalry, (Home Brigade;) two companies of Fifth New-York Artillery, commanded by Capts. McGRATH and GRAHAM; Fifteenth Indiana, and one or two more Western batteries. All of the infantry, with the exception of the three months' men, were raw troops. Gen. WHITE retreated about this time to Martinsburgh, via Harper's Ferry, leaving a portion of his command here. On Thursday evening, being obliged to evacuate Martinsburgh, owing to the approach of Stonewall JACKSON, the remainder of Gen. WHITE'S brigade fell back to the Ferry.

THE FIGHT OF FRIDAY.

On the morning of this day, the enemy had begun to make their appearance, three miles away, on the Maryland Heights, near Solomon's Gap, having ascended from the rear. During the week we had advanced to the extreme top of the mountain, and constructed a barricade of trees four hundred yards in front of what is known as the "look-out," and not far from an open clearing. Col. FINK, of the Thirty-second Ohio, appointed to guard the Heights, desired very much to make the fight at Solomon's Gap, through which they would have to enter, believing that he could hold it successfully. Being, however, overruled in his wish, he deployed on Friday afternoon portions of his own and the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth New-York as pickets, under Maj. HEWITT, Thirty-Second Ohio, along the mountain this side of the gap. Skirmishing commenced at about half past three, continuing until sundown. Owing to the thick underbrush, the skirmish was of a bushwhacking character, as, indeed, was all the fighting on the Heights. The Garibaldi Guards, Thirty-Ninth New-York, were in the meantime scouting still further to the left. Under cover of night Maj. HEWITT deployed his men as pickets from one side to the other of the mountain, and then went down to headquarters to ask for reinforcements, believing that the enemy would attack him in force on the morrow. He was promised two or three regiments as soon as they could come up in the morning.

Few slept that night. At daybreak the line of battle was formed about three hundred yards in front of our barricade as follows: Companies K and B, First Maryland Home Brigade, held the extreme right, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York next in order, Thirty-second Ohio front and centre, Garibald Guard extreme left. The reinforcements were sent up late, eight companies of the Third Maryland Home Brigade not reaching the field until 8 o'clock, and the One Hundred and Eleventh New-York not until near noon, too late to render any assistance to Companies I and H of the First Maryland Cavalry. "Rus-sell's Rough-" advanced on foot with revolver and carabines in hand, in front of the line of battle near to the clearing. The enemy appearing on the other side, they fell back. The rebels then, about 7 o'clock, opened with musketry on the front and right, and made two partial charges, in which they were handsomely repulsed. Fighting became general along the whole line, continuing one hour. At the end of this time the rebels received reinforcements and advanced with terrific yells, at the same time beating the long roll. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York then became disorganized, and the whole line fell back to the barricade, fighting as they receded. Having reached the barricade, a new stand was made, Col. SUSSELL, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, gallantly dismounting from his horse, and, with revolver in each hand, rallying his wavering troops. The balls fell thick and fast around him, but he never flinched, calling upon his boys to stay by him, until he was shot in the mouth by a musket ball, and borne to the rear. Two-thirds of the regiment rallied and fought well during the rest of the engagement. We maintained our position for several hours, Company K, of the First Maryland Home Brigade, with its handful of men, preventing a flank movement on the right. But the enemy turning our left flank, we were obliged to fall back again for some distance. The Eighth Company of the Maryland Home Brigade then coming to the support, we advanced, reoccupying the lookout. Again, however, the enemy succeeded in flanking us on the left, and we were obliged to fall back, first to the guns and afterward down the mountain.

Our large guns on the Heights commenced shelling the woods in their rear at 10 o'clock, and kept it up until 3½ o'clock P. M., (one hour and twenty minutes after the order to spike them had been given.) They were then dismounted, spiked and otherwise rendered ineffective. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Capt. McGRATH when commanding the guns, for the skillful manner in which he manned them. A detachment of HAYNER'S, more familiarly known as "jackass" guns, were taken to the Heights during the day and rendered valuable assistance. They were manned by Company I, Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia, Col. FORD, though seriously indisposed, left his coach repeatedly to go upon the field.

Capt. RUSSELL, of the Maryland Home Brigade, who exchanged the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Williamsport for his Captaincy, displayed much fearlessness and courage, at one time mounting the breastworks in full view of the rebels, who were close upon it. Lieut. Sr. CLAIR, Company B, Thirty-second Ohio, also exhibited much heroism. First Lieut. SAMUEL A. PARES, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York, showed so much coolness while endeavoring to rally his wavering companions, as to attract the attention of Col. MILES. Lieut.-Col. DOWNY, of the Third Maryland Home Brigade, was also complimented by the Colonel for his courage and skill in handling his troops. Corp. CHAPMAN, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York, brought down a rebel Colonel. During the engagement, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth unfortunately fired upon one another, killing three. By a premature explosion, two members of Capt. McGRATH'S Battery were blown to pieces. I was standing close by at the time watching the splendid firing of the piece. God deliver me from ever again witnessing such a painful sight as those mangled and disfigured bodies presented. One lived for several moments, but died as we were lifting him into an ambulance. The men who were manning the gun at the time of the accident were as follows: Gough, First Sponger and Loader, killed; Flanagan, First Sponger, killed; M'Kennedy, First Shotman; Haney, First Assistant Sponger; Gorman, First Train Tackle man; Cunningham, First Train Tackle man; Meaney, Second Train Tackle man, Thomas Galloway, First Hand Spike man; John Farrell, Second Hand Spike man; McKenny, Powder man; Cook, First Captain; Griffin, Second Captain; Captain McGRATH, who stood by directing the fire, was thrown to the ground, and at first supposed to be killed. He soon recovered.

While several members of Co. K, First Maryland, were taking breakfast, after the first repulse of the enemy, five different balls struck the table. W. HAINES, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York, had his hat shot off; GORDON WILLIAMS, of the Thirty-second Ohio, had his right lock of hair shot away. A rebel ball carried away a portion of the gun-stock belonging to M. H. BINGHAM, of Co. C, Third Ohio, and glancing, struck W. KOPP'S gun, of the same company.

At 4 o'clock the regiments retreated down the mountain in good order, and the Maryland Heights were thenceforward lost to us.

Who gave the order for their evacuation, I am unable to say. Certain it is, that *every soldier was ready to stigmatize its author, whoever he may have been, as a coward or traitor.* And yet it may have been best under the circumstances. Had more troops been drawn from Bolivar Heights for the defence of the large guns, our position then might have been so weakened as to invite an easy and successful attack from the enemy, who had made their appearance in that direction in large numbers.

No sooner had our troops retired to the valley before the rebels occupied the heights above the guns and deliberately commenced a musketry fire upon the village below, which was returned by our soldiers. A shell from one of our batteries posted near the bridge, however, caused them to skedaddle in quick time. Everybody retired that night, feeling that all was lost unless reinforcements arrived, and expected to be awoke on the morrow with the booming of artillery from the evacuated heights.

THE BATTLE OF SUNDAY.

Morning came, but with it no signs of the enemy, (except in front.) Our guns and camps on the mountains remained just as we had left them, and yet the silence was ominous of no good. One rifled six-pounder and one twelve-pounder Napoleon remained posted at the bridge to guard it and prevent an approach from Sandy Hook below. The First Maryland Home Brigade took position near the Pontoon Bridge to destroy it should the enemy attempt to make a crossing, while a portion of the Eighty-seventh Ohio were so posted as to guard the approach from Winchester. Four twenty-pound Parrots, three twenty-four howitzers and several twelve and six-pounders were planted in the grave-yard, half-way up the hill, and behind the first line of intrenchments, to open on Loudon and Maryland Heights. They continued shelling them for several hours. The line of battle was formed on the breastworks behind the Bolivar Heights, nearly as it had been the day before, viz.: Col. D'UTASY occupied the extreme right with his brigade, consisting of the Sixty-fifth Illinois, One Hundred and Eleventh, One Hundred and Fifteenth and Thirty-ninth New-York, Garibaldi Guard, Capt. PHELPS' New-York and Fifteenth Indiana batteries, and two sections of the Fifth New-York Artillery. Col. TRIMBLE'S Brigade, consisting of the Thirty-second and Sixtieth Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New-York, detachments of the Third Maryland Home Brigade, Ninth Vermont, (deployed as skirmishers,) and RIGBY'S Battery, occupied the extreme left. The Twelfth New-York Militia remained posted behind the first intrenchments, and a portion of Capt. POTTS' Battery were moved up to the Bolivar Heights and planted near the Charlestown road. Gen. WHITE commanded the heights, Major MCILVAINE all the artillery, and Gen. MILES held command over all the forces. Col. BANKS, acting Brigadier-General, whose forces consisted of all the infantry and artillery (Fifth New-York and POTTS' Battery) behind the first line of intrenchments, continued to shell the neighboring heights. About 12 o'clock two companies of the Garibaldi Guard and two of the Sixty-fifth Ohio bravely ascended the Maryland Heights, secured some of their camp equipage, and brought down four of the pieces of artillery, which had been left spiked. This was a daring deed. On the day before a portion of the Garibaldians, who were doing picket duty, barely escaped capture, the word having been sent them to retreat. Hour after hour passed by, and no signs of the enemy appearing on the heights, we were beginning to think that they were foiled in their plans, and that the only force we should have to contend with was that in front.

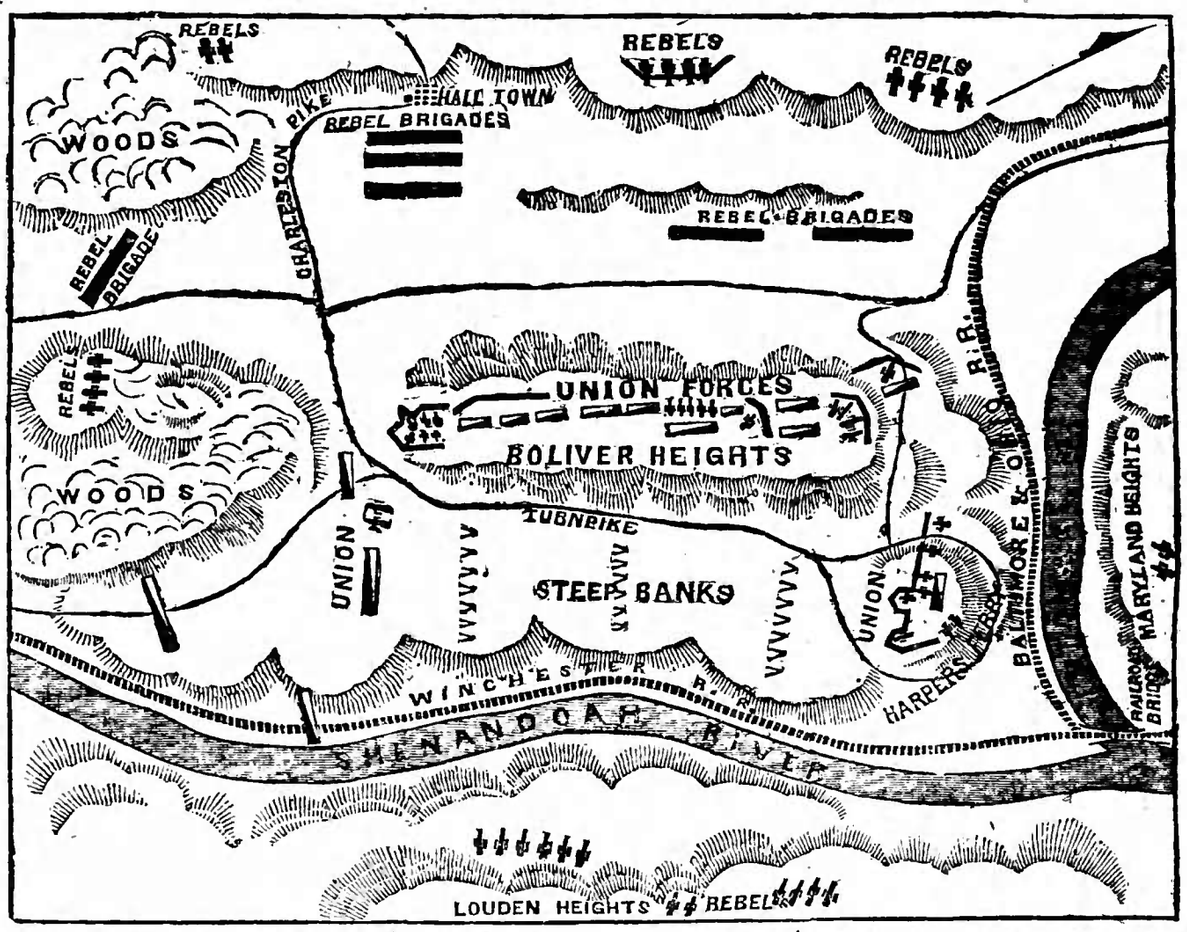
The hope, however, was dispelled when, at ten minutes to 2 o'clock, they opened a furious fire simultaneously from Maryland, Loudon Heights and Sandy Hook, with howitzers. Our artillery replied with much spirit. Capts. McELRATH and GRAHAM, of the Fifth Artillery, silenced the Loudon batteries. Shot and shell flew to every direction, and the soldiers and citizens were compelled to seek refuge behind rocks, in houses and elsewhere. The enemy opened two more guns on the Shepherdstown and a full battery on the Charlestown Roads. Heavy cannonading was thus brought to bear upon us from five different points. Yet we held our own manfully until it closed toward sunset. About dusk, the enemy in front opened a musketry fire on our left, which was replied to by the Thirty-second Ohio, Ninth Vermont and First Maryland. It continued some time, when our forces were obliged to contract their lines, the rebels having turned our left flank.

An attempt to storm RIGBY'S Battery about 8 o'clock, which did fearful execution, signally failed. During the afternoon the One One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fifteenth and Thirty-ninth New-York moved down the hill to the outskirts of a piece of woods, where they took up position for the night. By some mistake the One Hundred and Eleventh fired into one another about nine o'clock, killing several. All became quiet and the men slept on their arms. During the night the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New-York fell

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

THE BATTLE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Positions of the Union and Rebel Forces.



THE WAR IN MARYLAND.

LETTER FROM MIDDLETOWN.

Affairs Immediately Preceding the Battle of Bugerstown Heights—The Entry of Our Forces into Frederick—Skirmishing, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MIDDLETOWN, Md., Saturday Night, Sept. 13, 1862.

[The following letter, though written previous to the battle, will be read with interest.]

At an early hour yesterday morning, Gen. PLEASANTON's brigade of cavalry left Barnesville and reconnoitered the country in the direction of Frederick. One portion followed the road to Buckleytown and another pursued the road winding around Sugar-Loaf Mountain and joining the Frederick turnpike at the town of Urbana. The cavalry who proceeded to Buckleytown encountered no opposition until when when within about half a mile of the place, at which point the rebel videttes were discovered. Our cavalry covered a bridge over the Monocacy River and prepared to charge upon the rebels. The rebels at first showed some disposition to repel the charge, but at length gave way and took refuge beyond the village. Upon being closely pursued, they again fell back in the direction of Frederick.

The Eighth Illinois, Eighth Pennsylvania and Third Indiana Cavalry troops took a circuitous route to Frederick, arriving near that place in the afternoon. Two companies of rebel cavalry were in Frederick, and disputed the entrance of our cavalry into the town. The rebels also had two pieces of artillery, which they brought into practice upon an open field south of Frederick. ROBERTSON's Battery of four pieces, which accompanied our cavalry, was immediately placed in position, and responded to the enemy's fire, and, after a few rounds had been expended, succeeded in silencing his guns. A squadron of the Third Indiana then attempted to charge the enemy's cavalry, but in advancing through the town they became scattered, and twelve or thirteen of their number were taken prisoners. At this juncture a portion of BURNSIDE's force appeared on the right, and as it approached the town, the rebels fled on the road to Hagerstown, taking with them the captured men. During the skirmish the rebels had a number severely wounded, which they were obliged to leave in houses along the road.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bridge over the Monocacy River was burned by the rebels Friday morning. They evidently had little time to spare when they fired the bridge, as three or four buildings in the vicinity were uninjured.

Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff rode into Frederick at about 10 o'clock this morning. A profusion of Union flags was displayed from the windows on each side of the principal streets, and the inhabitants manifested great delight at seeing our army advance. The appearance of Gen. MCCLELLAN was the signal for a grand ovation, and cheer after cheer greeted him as he passed along. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs and dipped the American colors in expression of their delight.

The Eighth Illinois, Eighth Pennsylvania, and Third Indiana Cavalry, with Gen. PLEASANTON at their head, left Frederick at about 6 A. M., taking the main road to Hagerstown. ROBERTSON's and BENSON's Batteries were also in the advance. The enemy's videttes were discovered two and a half miles from Frederick, at a place called Fairview. Our cavalry charged up the road, with the intention of driving the videttes in, but in ascending a knoll, was suddenly fired upon by rebels who had stationed themselves a little beyond. The rebels also had a piece of artillery on a hill at the right of the road, and another piece at the left. They shelled our cavalry as it advanced and as it fell back, but did not injure any one. ROBERTSON stationed four pieces of cannon, under command of Lieut. HAYNES, in two positions, so as to give the enemy a cross-fire. The firing lasted about three hours. At 11 o'clock the brigade, under command of Col. HAZLAND, in BURNSIDE's corps came up, and a few minutes after filed off into the woods at the right for the purpose of flanking the enemy and capturing his pieces. The enemy observed the movement and fled down the hill into Pleasant Valley. He made a stand on the right of the wood, and our artillery advancing, took a position on the left of the road. While in this position, the rebels were reinforced with cavalry, making their force 500 strong. In an hour's time the rebels were again obliged to retreat, but they made a third stand in the lower part of Middletown. A few shell from BENSON's battery caused them to again limber up and take to their heels. In their flight they burned a bridge over Chochitan Creek, under the supposition that it would cause delay to our force. But I do not believe it detained either our cavalry or artillery five minutes. The stream was easily forded, and away went the pursuers after the pursued.

The only real damage caused by the fire was sustained by a gentleman named KOOGAN, whose barn was situated in close proximity to the bridge, the flames of which communicated to and entirely consumed the barn with its contents of wheat and hay. An adjoining shed filled with hay, and a blacksmith's shop were also destroyed. It was with great effort that Mr. KOOGAN's dwelling-house, situated directly opposite, was prevented from taking fire. Miss KOOGAN, an accomplished and resolute young lady, observing the barn in flames, roshed from the house with a pail of water, and partially succeeded in staying them. While doing this, the shot and shell from the guns on both sides passed over her head and on every side of her. Mr. KOOGAN is a strong Union man, and possibly it was the intention of the rebels to destroy his property. He has sustained a loss of $6,000.

The rebels ran as far as Bolivar, when they turned to the left and went in the direction of Harper's Ferry. Our cavalry is now in hot pursuit.

During the day we have had three or four men killed and some six or eight wounded. Among the wounded are JAMES NORMAN, Company F, and B. HARRIS, Company C—both of the Third Indiana Cavalry.

In all the towns I have passed through to-day, the inhabitants are thoroughly Union. Our soldiers were treated with the utmost hospitality, the ladies furnishing them with edibles, and the men standing before their houses with pails of fresh water to offer them.

It is reported that the main force of the rebels had gone to Hagerstown. The citizens declare that they never beheld before such a ragged and dirty-looking crowd. More than half of the rebels were without shoes. They were half famished and actually snatched food from the hands of little children. Fifteen of their number were, on account of sickness and fatigue, unable to proceed further than Middletown. The citizens say that in the several skirmishes to-day the rebels had more than a dozen killed and a great many wounded.

For the past three days JACKSON and his motley followers have been robbing and insulting the people in this section of Maryland. It is to be hoped that the tide of fortune is now turned in our favor, and that the rebels will be made to pay dearly the cost of their effrontery and arrogance.

Heavy cannonading was heard to-day in the direction of Harper's Ferry. Possibly the rebels are endeavoring to recross into Virginia. Our force will follow them closely, and perhaps overtake them to-morrow. WHIT.

HARPER'S FERRY BEFORE THE BATTLE.

The Arrival of Our Correspondent—Preparations for the Rebel Attack—Position of the Forces—The Rebel Force at Winchester—Capture of Guerrillas, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1862.

After the lapse of several days, your correspondent has at length reached his destination from Baltimore, which place he left last Saturday morning, for Harper's Ferry; a considerable time to occupy in getting to the distance of eighty-eight miles, yet I have considered myself fortunate in reaching this beleaguered village by any route, no matter how circuitous. Many changes have taken place since I left two weeks since. The Winchester forces, falling back here, have occupied the brow of the Bolivar Heights; the lights shining through their long rows of tents, by night, presenting a beautiful sight, reminding one of a city set on a hill. The dense thickets of the Loudon Heights have been invaded by the woodman's axe, and many a stately oak, which obscured the cannon's range, laid low. The forests have also been cleared away on the Maryland Heights for a long distance, and heavy thirty-two pounders mounted near the look-out on the extreme summit. Artillery in large quantities has been posted on the hills adjoining the village; cavalry and infantry stationed in favorable positions, and the military authorities are calmly waiting an attack, confident in being able to repulse any force which the enemy can bring. Gen. MILES, who is in command, says there is not a point where the enemy can appear upon which he cannot immediately concentrate his entire force of artillery, cavalry and infantry. There is but one way in which the rebels can hope to capture the place, and that is by coming from the way of Boonsboro, through the Sharpsburgh road, and attacking our batteries half way up the Maryland Heights, on the flank. Such an undertaking, however, would be extremely hazardous for them. To prevent an attack from the rear on these guns, which I wrote you last week, was to be feared, the woods have been cleared away on the extreme top, and the 32-pounders mounted. A single regiment, assisted by this artillery, would, in the estimation of the military officers here, keep a whole division of men at bay. The danger from this direction is consequently past.

The enemy occupy Winchester with three regiments. No more rebel troops are thought to be in the Valley, though an Irishman who lay in a cornfield at Berryville, eight miles from here, in the direction of Winchester, states that a train of rebels fully three miles long passed him on Friday, going in the direction of Martinsburgh. The enemy's pickets extended to within six miles of here yesterday, being only five miles below Sandy Hook. They stopped a butcher on the road, who was coming to the village, and seized all of his meat, paying him in Confederate notes. Eight companies of the Eighty-seventh Ohio were guarding Noland's Ferry on Friday week when the enemy effected a crossing. Their camp was back a half a mile from the river. Two companies were posted on the inland side of the canal, which runs parallel with and is considerably higher than the Potomac. After fording the river, which with our few men it was impossible to prevent so large a force from doing, they had yet to cross the canal. Details from the Ohio companies immediately fired the bridge, while their comrades prevented the rebels from coming up the river embankment by picking them off as fast as they showed their heads. The bridge was destroyed and five of the enemy killed. Our men being securely protected suffered no injury. The next day the regiment was compelled to retreat to Sandy Hook, which they did on the railroad track, thereby preventing a charge from the rebel cavalry, who hung on their rear. This Eighty-seventh Ohio, which is a three months regiment, is composed of the best kind of fighting material. Though their time is already up they express a willingness to remain as long as their services are required. Capt. HENRICK, the senior Captain, commands the position of the regiment left here. The Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., of your City, which has also remained beyond its time, is also another of the regiments which will be relied upon when the fight comes. Its Colonel (WARD) is now acting in the capacity of Brigadier-General. One of his men, who is a fierce fanatic, and has been endeavoring to distinguish himself for some time, deliberately shot through the legs a companion who was teasing him a few days since. Loading his gun in an instant he exclaimed, "Show me another man who is throwing those plum-stones." This same fellow has repeatedly been under confinement for reading his Bible while on guard. I used to see him on picket duty, with his musket in one hand and hymn-book in another. He is a strange compound, verily.

The enemy undoubtedly intended to attack this place Saturday. J. W. FRENCH, a boatman, who accidentally got within their lines in the morning, overheard conversation to that effect. FLOYD was to head the force. Information of the same character was also received from other sources and accordingly our men were drawn up on Bolivar Height's, ready to give or take battle. From this doubtless originated the report which was published in the Northern papers on Saturday, that a severe engagement had taken place here, in which Gen. WOOL repulsed the rebels handsomely. Perhaps they have an idea of starving us out. Gen. MILES has laid all of the surrounding country under contribution, and eatables are coming in rapidly. Forty-two loads of hay, wheat, flour, &c., were brought in yesterday. The rebel farmers in the valley are learning from sad experience that the way of the transgressor is hard. Gen. MILES received a semi-official order to surrender a few days since, which he replied that he should never surrender one of his boys, bring what force they could against him. The only way of retreat is now cut off, since the rebels have occupied Martinsburgh and Hagerstown, which it is reported they did with a heavy force of artillery, cavalry and infantry yesterday. In any such emergency, therefore, we should have to cut our way through Loudon Heights or go by the way of Winchester. I howe or still adhere to the opinion that the rebels have no idea of occupying the upper portion of Maryland or Pennsylvania, but have made a raid simply to get up a big scare and divert attention. The Old Carlisle House is full of guerrilla and Confederate soldiers, among the latter are the 17 who were captured opposite here Monday afternoon.

The taking of these men by the First Maryland Cavalry, familiarly known as "Rousse's Rangers," was one of the most dashing exploits of the war. They rode up immediately to the rebel pickets, within two miles of Frederick, and seized some of the prisoners from directly under the guns of the enemy. A part of them are very intelligent. I was amused in a lengthy conversation held with them last evening, at their opinions of matters North generally. "I guess you will give up now," remarked a Virginia soldier. "What do the Yankees think of onward to Richmond about these times?" inquired a large, swarthy Sergeant-Major from Louisiana. "If President LINCOLN would for once take a look over a battle-field as President DAVIS does, he would stop this war," said a member of the Fifth Mississippi, who had run away from Baltimore, his native city, to become a Confederate soldier. The same one remarked to me that JEFF. DAVIS was on the battle-field constantly during the seven days of fighting before Richmond. At Malvern Hills he stood within three feet of him at one time, and when a Lieutenant, early in the engagement, ordered a man back into his place who had fallen in the rear, he gently reprimanded him, remarking that any man who would faint at the sound of cannon was not worthy to share in the fight. I questioned them as to their opinion of our Generals and men. MCCLELLAN they unanimously agreed in saying was a splendid engineer, but no man to lead soldiers on the field, or win battles. POPE they would lynch, could they catch him. SIGEL they feared. As for their own Generals, JACKSON is their very ideal of what a soldier should be. Some of his men informed me that JACKSON did the planning, and LEE fought most of his battles for him. With the exception of one FLAHERTY, who is a deserter from the First Maryland, having formerly drilled one of the Sharpsburgh companies, they are to be paroled to-day. Large numbers of our paroled men, taken in the recent battles, are arriving daily. Six hundred reached here last week, and fifteen hundred at Point of Rocks. After being stripped of money, clothing, shoes, &c., they were turned loose, to work their way back home as best they could. Several, I am told, have died from exhaustion and hunger before reaching our lines. Capt. COCK, the popular Provost-Marshal here, provides for all their wants, and when sufficiently recuperated, sends them on their way to join their various regiments.

As I am closing this, a messenger brings me word that JACKSON and LEE occupied Boonsboro last night, and have extended their pickets to Keedysville, within three miles of Sharpsburgh, and thirteen of Harper's Ferry.

Death of Commodore Percival.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Commodore JOHN PERCIVAL, of the United States Navy, died at his residence in Roxbury, this morning.

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

Bad Management in the Quartermaster's Department—A Flag of Truce from Fort Pulaski to Savannah—The Rebel Ram Fingal—Fugitive Negroes, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1862.

There is a vast amount of expensive carelessness—either at Washington or at Fortress Monroe—in the management of the Quartermaster's Department. And in proof of this broad assertion, I have only to say that within the past ten days three steamships have arrived here, for the purpose of carrying several companies of the First Massachusetts Cavalry hence to Virginia, when an order was issued from the War Department, as long ago as the 26th ult., countermanding the original order to remove them. Early last week the *Star of the South* and the *McClellan* came in on the cavalry-transporting rampage, and went back as empty as they arrived. This morning the *Ericsson* came slowly up to the wharf, under orders of the Quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, upon the same stupid errand.

This bungling has not a single excusable feature in the eyes of any of us in this isolated command, as neither of the steamers brought a mail, and for a week, we have had nothing but rumors of dire disaster to our cause. As usual, the *Ericsson* (true to the unenviable reputation which she has achieved) brings no late papers; but the information given by her officers has increased the tortures of anxiety under which we have so long a time suffered, and the impatient everybody are to-day venting their feelings in expressions of savage anger and sore disappointment.

I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the dispatch of the *Ericsson* to New-York, this evening, to forward some news from Fort Pulaski, which I have just received. It is the only matter which this very sterile Department has produced since I last wrote; and I doubt whether it is of sufficient interest for publication.

A few days before the departure of Gen. HUNTER he directed Col. BARTON, Coommandant of Fort Pulaski, to send to Savannah, under a flag of truce, one MONS. CHASTRAND, a Frenchman, who had come here with a pass from the Secretary of War, authorizing him to enter rebeldom, where his family reside. We must take it for granted that MONS. CHASTRAND was entitled to this special favor, although, from his own confession, he is a slaveholder on a large scale, having plantations both in South Carolina and Cuba, the latter of which he was inspecting when the rebellion severed his communication with his wife and children. The order was put into effect on the 4th inst. A boat, under command of Lieut. SWARTWOUT, of the Forty-eighth Regiment, left the fort early in the morning, with the planter, his baggage and a quantity of open letters destined to people at Savannah and Charleston. With a fair wind, a sail of an hour and a half's duration, brought the boat to Scriben's Point, two miles from Fort Jackson, where a rebel picket-guard of twenty men was stationed. Our people were received respectfully by the officer commanding the pickets, and after some delay occasioned by a lack of means of communication with the fort, it was finally arranged that our boat should be used in the prosecution of the mission to its result. One condition, however, Lieut. SWARTWOUT exacted. He insisted upon remaining in the boat. So they started for the fort, leaving four of the boat's crew with the rebel picket until they returned.

On the way up the river the rebel officer mildly requested that the Stars and Stripes should be taken from the staff and his flag substituted, but SWARTWOUT as mildly refused compliance, and straightway the Stars and Bars were attached to a sword and displayed, less proudly, from the lower height. The steamer *St. John's* received the truce party as a short distance from Fort Jackson, and the business having been satisfactorily arranged, receipts were signed by J. PENROSE JONES, "commanding the C. S. Navy." The truce boat then returned on her way to Pulaski, stopping at the picket station to put the rebel officer ashore, and to receive our own men who had remained there.

It was remarked by our soldiers that the rebels were poorly clothed; only four of them wearing shoes, which, they stated, had been taken from the feet of our dead at James Island. Another surprising matter was, that the picket, of 20, consisted of very old men and very young boys—some of the latter not over 11 years of age. Every fighting man of the South must be in Virginia.

On Monday morning last Major GEEN, of the Forty-eighth, while making an examination of the hull of the burned steamer *Emma*, observed a boat filled with people, in Light River. Not knowing who the occupants might be, he pulled toward them, finding that they were a party of fugitive negroes, twenty-three in number, in a dug-out, making their way to Port Pulaski. All but four of these people represented themselves as having escaped from the plantation of Dr. DANIELS, which is on the Savannah River, about four miles below the city, on the South Carolina side. The others had been in Savannah until the afternoon of the day before. Their statements respecting affairs there confirm those which had been recently received. The floating battery is a leaking abortion and the *Fingal* still remains unfinished, but the work of plating her with railroad iron is still in progress. There are no troops in the city, excepting a small guard, and only only about 3,000 of comparatively non-effective men at the encampment in the suburbs. The rebel army in Virginia having swallowed up the rest. H. J. W.

THE ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST.

The Erection of Fortifications at Helena, Ark.—The Stoppage of Rebel Supplies—Water and Land Expeditions, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HELENA, ARK., Sunday, Sept. 7, 1862.

Helena is to be the base of our operations hereafter, and a large army of contrabands are employed here in building fortifications. When they are finished, the place can be held by a small force. All the movements of this army show that Little Rock is our destination. Judge PRENTISS, the Military Governor of the State, is here, ready to go to the Capital as soon as the way is opened. In the meantime, every effort is made to prevent men, arms and supplies from crossing to the relief of HINDMAN. Gen. PRICE is trying all possible measures to cross the river, and strengthen the rebel forces of this State. The rebel transport *Fair Play*, which we captured on the 15th ult., was loaded with arms and ammunition for Gen. HINDMAN. It had on board nearly 6,000 guns, which are a godsend for us, many of our Western forces, the new recruits, being unarmed.

Expeditions of gunboats and transports, with forces, are constantly passing up and down the river, greatly to the annoyance of rebels who are anxious to erect batteries to obstruct the navigation of the river long enough for them to cross it. In one of these expeditions under Col. C. R. WOODS, in addition to the capture of the *Fair Play*, above-mentioned, they broke up a rebel camp of two Mississippi regiments, captured two brass howitzers, destroyed four siege guns, tore down a half mile of telegraph wire and brought it away, destroyed the railroad depot at Tullula, with cars and army supplies which the rebels had in store, and returned with forty-eight prisoners and cotton sufficient to pay the expenses of the expedition.

The second brigade of the First Division, under command of Col. CHARLES E. HOVEY, was sent down the river some twenty-five miles to establish a post at a place known as Old Town Landing. From this point, Col. HOVEY, whose energy and skill as an officer are unsurpassed, has made frequent raids into Mississippi, and obtained large quantities of cotton. He met on several occasions considerable forces of the enemy, had frequent skirmishes with them, but rotten them promptly in every case. In all these raids he lost but one man killed and six wounded.

This indomitable and ever-restless Col. HOVEY went out yesterday, with twelve companies of infantry, to attack a force near Lyconia, about thirty miles below Old Town. We have no doubt of his success.

While I am writing, five transports loaded with prisoners, led by a gunboat and followed by a ram, are passing down the river. The boat is crowded with our men, and as the prisoners cheer for JEFF. DAVIS, our boys are making the welkin ring with cheers for OLD ABE and the Union.

Gen. FREDERICK STEELE, one of your own men, now in command of the army—CURTIS being absent on business connected with the Pacific Railroad—is the special favorite of the officers and men. A vote of the officers of the army would give STEELE the position now occupied by CURTIS, by a majority of three-fourths, if put to the test.

When our sickly season is past, our old regiments filled with recruits, and our reinforcements arrive, you may look for stirring news from the Army of the Southwest. HERMAN.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Gen. Pope and Staff in Chicago—What is Thought of Him in the West—Annual Fair of the State Horticultural Society—Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 15.

Gen. POPE and his Staff have been in this city for a few days past, having arrived on Friday morning, *en route* for St. Paul, the headquarters of his "*Siberia*." His presence has given unusual interest to the events recently transpired in Virginia. As a matter of course, public sentiment is divided—some favoring the idea that POPE has been sacrificed to the jealousy of the officers of the army of the Potomac—while others vehemently urge his incompetency. Among the most noisy of this latter class, however, are the Vallandigham politicians; yet many "good men and true" take sides against him.

Gen. POPE's campaign in the West was eminently and uniformly successful. Wherever he had an independent command, and could act untrammeled, his promptness and energy told favorably for the Union cause. For this reason he has hosts of friends, and ardent admirers of his military career. Many of these do not hesitate to charge jealousy, and even treason in high quarters, as the cause of the recent disasters in Virginia. He is unpopular with the soldiers of the West, however, on account of his tyrannical and overbearing manner, and his extreme selfishness. His roughness and profanity have brought him into disrepute with the moral and religious portion of the people, who are disposed to admire his military qualities as displayed in Missouri and Tennessee. His position, therefore, is rather "*mixed*," as the Western boys say.

During his stay here, Gen. POPE received the calls of hundreds of our citizens, and on Friday evening was called out by a serenade from the Light Guard Band. At the repeated and urgent calls of the crowd, he made his appearance upon the balcony of the Tremont, and spoke briefly. His remarks were mainly in praise of Western troops, and regretting that he had ever been called from his position to the command of the Army of Virginia. He intimated that he could tell a sad story in relation to recent events,—but in view of the condition of affairs, he said it were wiser and better to refrain. His tone revealed the fact that he evidently considered himself as an injured man, from some source; but he was extremely reticent about uttering complaints or criminations.

There is a feeling of despondency in the public heart, in relation to the disasters in Virginia, which no mere defeat could produce. The revelations contained in Gen. POPE's semi-official report, cause mistrust to take the place of confidence in the minds of most people. A prominent gentleman, whom I know to be a true patriot of the Lincoln school, said yesterday: "We have more to fear from our own Generals than from the rebels." Many of our soldiers go into the field with these feelings, which have a most paralyzing effect.

We want more frankness—more truthfulness—more trusting of the loyal people, at headquarters. In any other cause, confidence and support would long since have been withheld from the Government, had it pursued the course it has done. It is only the paramount interests at stake—the great peril of all that patriots hold most dear, that causes the people to endure this state of things. But the universal feeling hereaway, is that there must be a decided change in the conduct of affairs, or all is lost. Many, since the recent disasters and revelations, look upon the Southern Confederacy as a fixed fact, and begin to urge that a longer protracting of the struggle is useless. And these are no semi-traitors, but men who have been earnest in their efforts to crush the rebellion. If there is not more energy and good management on the part of the Government and its Generals' this feeling will become, ere long, fearfully prevalent.

The Annual Fair of the State Horticultural Society has been held in this city during the past week. The show of fruit of all kinds was one of the best I ever saw anywhere. The advance made in this State in fruit-growing, within the past five years, is astonishing as well as highly gratifying. The central and southern part of the State is fast becoming celebrated for its pomological productions, and will in the course of a few years be in advance of any other section of the country. The average yield is heavy, and the fruit of the finest quality. The Floral Department, too, was a fine exhibition, principally from Chicago and the region round about. There were daily meetings for discussions, which were highly interesting and profitable.

The "World's Horse Fair" has closed—an admitted failure, financially. This is well. These "Fairs," as they are called, with their accessories, are a demoralizing nuisance wherever they are held.

The Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church closed its session in this city on Friday afternoon. There has usually been much not very creditable clashing between High and Low Church in these conventions in our State; but the present session has been outwardly harmonious. There was, however, quite an active contest for delegates to the General Convention—the High Church Party succeeding. The communicants in this Diocese are not very numerous, there being only 3,200, according to the Bishop's report. Nearly, or quite, half of these are in this city. Episcopacy, we may infer from this, is not the *popular* religion in the West, nor even in Chicago. There have been but 415 confirmations and 35 baptisms during the year. Among other things, it was resolved to transfer Jubilee College—founded by Bishop KEMPER—to Chicago, as it was not practicable to sustain it in its present location.

In military matters there is not much of importance to note. Volunteers are being still received, but they do not offer in large numbers. The several regiments in camp here are making good progress in field evolutions, but are yet without arms.

Our "Southern brethren," who have been on a constrained visit to us, and who for several months have been enjoying the enforced hospitalities of Camp Douglass, have all left for their "own sunny clime," and are, ere this, mustered into the rebel ranks, to fight us again. Only four hundred took the oath and refused to be exchanged. About seven hundred have died, and a large portion of the balance have been so far physically demoralized, that they will make but poor and inefficient soldiers.

There is but little said about politics or the approaching election. The Democrats held a State Convention the other day, at Springfield, to nominate candidates for the two or three State offices to be filled. Their resolutions are of the usual stripe. Their principal dread appears to be that traitors shall be arrested. Not much interest was taken in the affair, judging from the fact that forty counties were unrepresented. The patriotic War Democrats are indignant at the course pursued by the Convention, and will repudiate its action.

In this District, it is not settled whether Mr. ARNOLD is to have any opposition or not. There is but little said about it; but that little points to Mayor SHERMAN as the probable Democratic candidate, if any one is put forward.

Nothing new in the business line. Everything wears, comparatively, a cheerful aspect, and much activity prevails in all departments. The grain trade shows little or no falling off—the receipts averaging about 300,000 bushels daily.

Gen. Pope's Speech in Chicago.

From the Chicago Post of Saturday.

Major-Gen JOHN POPE, now in the city, was serenaded last night at the Tremont House. During the day the General received the calls of hundreds of the citizens of Chicago, and in the evening the Light Guard Band and a band of martial music paid him the compliment of a serenade.

The affair took place about 10 P. M., and the strains of the Star Spangled Banner called thousands of the people who were anxious to hear, and curious to obtain a sight of the distinguished chieftain whose name is at the present time upon every tongue. Not less than five thousand persons were assembled on Lake-street in front of the Tremont House, and the crowd was densely packed together, and impatient that the General should make his appearance. The band performed "Dixie," and the crowd grew clamorous. Loud calls were made for "Pope," and after some twenty minutes patient waiting, Gen. POPE advanced upon the the balcony, amid the cheers of the multitude, and addressed the people. He said:

MY FRIENDS: I am glad to see you to-night. I am glad to be back to breathe again the pure air of the State of Illinois. It has been for many years my home, and I am glad to return to it. God Almighty only knows how sorry I am I ever left it. The State of Illinois has poured forth men to this war in a noble way, that has been attested by the bones of her children which have perished upon the battle-field. I am proud of them—I cannot express to you how proud I feel of the noble conduct of the men of Illinois. It is in keeping with the past history of the State. It was with great regret that I left the army in the West, which was not long since under my command. They were brave men and gallant soldiers. I wanted no higher position. I asked none than to be at the head of the gallant army upon whose banner were engraved the names of New-Madrid, of Island Ten, of Donelson and of Shiloh. [Applause.] I could have wished that I might have been permitted to have remained with them.

My friends, I could tell a sad story to you to-night of recent events, but it is wiser and better that I should not tell it. (Cries of "Tell it," "Spit it out," etc.) I am a soldier, and recognize a soldier's duty. My services and my life are at the disposal of the Government, and God knows how gladly I will render up both to its behalf. [Applause.] I have but little to say to you to-night. [Cries of "Go on."] I have no desire to speak of the past. Whatever wrong may have been done me, I make no complaint. This is not the place to correct. My record is before the people. The popular voice is the best judge, and with them I am willing to leave it. The man who is not willing that the public should judge of his acts—(the remainder of the sentence the reporter failed to catch.) I shall attribute this demonstration to the love the people of Illinois have for the cause, and I thank you for it, for I believe you think I am an earnest and an honest man in fighting the wars of this Government. [Applause.]

[The crowd now cheered, and the speaker was about to retire, but remained on cries of "Bring a light," "We want to see you," &c., and, while waiting for an illumination, he again addressed them.]

It has been suggested to me, and I will say it to you. For the last ten days or two weeks there seems to have been a persistent effort on the part of somebody to create the impression that there is some unkindness or difference of opinion between Gen. SIGEL and myself. It is utterly false. [Cheers.] I consider, and have always considered, Gen. SIGEL an accomplished soldier and a gentleman. There is no man who would be as little likely to do me an injustice as Gen. SIGEL. My relations with him have always been of the most friendly and cordial character. They are to this day, and are likely to be. [A voice on the balcony, "How is it between you and Gen. MCCLELLAN?"]

Three cheers were then given for Gen. POPE. Some one of the balcony then called for three cheers for Gen. MCCLELLAN, which were given with a will. Two candles being brought, the crowd was permitted to gaze for a little on the General's features, after which he retired and the gathering dispersed.

The party will leave for St. Paul, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, at 9½ o'clock this morning.

Gen. Pope in Wisconsin.

Gen. POPE and staff passed up the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad on the 13th en route for St. Paul.

At Milton Junction, the people learning he was on board the train, insisted upon hearing from him. He appeared on the platform and spoke briefly, saying that he was glad to be once more in the West, complimenting the bravery of the Wisconsin boys in warm terms, and adding that whatever personal grievances he had to complain of, it was no time now to speak of them when the country was in greater peril than ever before, and that he was content to leave his vindication to time.

His remarks were received with hearty cheers.—*Minnesota State Journal*, 13th.

THE INDIAN WAR.

From Red River—Fort Abercrombie Attacked—The Savages Repulsed—One Man Killed and Three Wounded.

From the St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat of the 10th.

Messengers arrived yesterday evening from Fort Abercrombie, having left the fort on Saturday evening. The dispatches to the Governor are very urgent for reinforcements.

We have been kindly furnished by EDGAR NASH, Esq., of St. Anthony, with the following letter from Mr. R. L. HARTLEY, descriptive of the attack on Fort Abercrombie:

FORT ABERCROMBIE, Saturday, Sept. 6—7 P. M.

FRIEND NASH: We have been attacked three times, the last this morning at daylight, by about 300 Indians, as near as we can calculate. We fought until nearly noon, at which time one of our men killed and three others wounded. One of the wounded will probably die before morning. After leaving us to-day, they went up to HARRIS and BENTLEY's place, and set fire to all our buildings and stacks of grain and hay. We killed a good many of them to-day, but cannot give the exact number.

We need reinforcements very much, and God only knows what will become of us if they do not come soon, as the savages come in greater numbers every time. We will fight until we die; but, situated as we are, we cannot hold out long against any great number.

We look some for an attack again to-morrow morning. L. B. BENTLEY.

THE LATEST FROM FORT RIDGLEY.

Our latest news from Fort Ridgley comes by two gentlemen, one of whom left Friday evening, the other on Saturday morning. The former is a member of the "Cullen Cavalry Guard," and confirms our statement of Sunday morning, that Capt. ANDERSON was alive and improving. He says five balls struck ANDERSON, three inflicting wounds, and the fourth making a fearful road through all his garments across his breast.

Mr. GILLENS, of the Cullen Guard, was alive when he left, and strong hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Mr. BARTON and Mr. CUNNINGHAM, of the same company, though badly wounded, were doing well.

The following members of the same company were all getting along nicely and no fears entertained as to their recovery: D. M. SMITH, J. A. MARTIN, OTT TAUSSAIT and S. MASON.

Capt. ANDERSON had only about forty-five of his company with him at Birch Coulie, having no arms for the others. Some of these were out poorly equipped. Of his cavalry only two horses survived the battle, and neither of these was taken from S. Paul.

Our informant states that Capt. ANDERSON and most of his men will be here soon as they can. Having now no horses, and unable to procure them here, and not few of the men properly armed, they will not be able soon to take the field. Considering their numbers, they have done their share of good work, and we regret to say have added two deaths and eleven wounded to the casualties of this terrible Indian war.

APPLICATION TO GOVERNMENT FOR AN ORGANIZED CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Hon. MORTON S. WILKINSON started yesterday evening direct for Washington to make application in person, on behalf of the people of the State, to the Government, for a cavalry regiment and a battery of light artillery now in service in the army, and thoroughly drilled, to be sent at once to the State for service against the Indians, and in the event of the Government granting the requisition, the State would send out one or two regiments of the infantry now in the service here.

If the Government should consider this application favorably, the cavalry force might be on the frontier within twenty days, prepared for offensive operations; while if we are obliged to wait for our own cavalry to be organized and drilled, three months would be a short time in which to be prepared for operation.

Mr. WILKINSON is a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and going direct from the scene of trouble to Washington, can place the subject in such a light as will command the attention of the Government at once.

Restrictions on Foreign Travel not Removed.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Through the columns of your valuable paper, please to correct an erroneous opinion prevailing with our community, that *the restrictions generally upon travel are removed*, and that persons may freely visit foreign countries. This *is not* the case.

A few days ago I was informed by a clerk in the United States Marshal's office, that *the restrictions were removed*, and the facts so published. In conformity with this advice, I transmitted the required proofs to the Secretary of State for a passport for Mr. —— to go to Europe, and to-day received the following answer from the Department of State:

"Restrictions on travel abroad are not removed, the usual bond ($1,000) is required, and may be returned to this Department with the papers."

The traveling public, Mr. Editor, may rely upon the above facts. Yours truly,

J. B. NONES, No. 252 Broadway.

Funeral of Gen. Bohlen at Philadelphia.

The late train from Washington, on Thursday night, brought to Philadelphia the remains of Brigadier-General BOHLEN, who was slain in battle on the Rappahannock, on the 22d of August. They were buried on the battle-field, but a few days ago, under a flag of truce, were disinterred. The body was taken to Washington, where it was embalmed.

It was 1 o'clock in the morning before the train reached the Broad and Prime-street station. A number of gentlemen, personal friends of the deceased patriot, were there to receive his remains. The coffin was placed in a hearse, and followed by a number of carriages, was taken to Independence Hall, arriving there about 2 o'clock in the morning. It was placed in the centre of the Hall, and covered with the American flag, for which the hero had died. The funeral ceremonies took place Friday afternoon from Independence Hall. The body was interred in the burying-ground attached to Rev. Dr. SUDAN's Church, in Race-street below Sixth. The escort of the military and citizens, together with a long array of carriages, was very imposing.

The Philadelphia Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee.

The Cooper-shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee, of Philadelphia, organized May 26, 1861, have published their first annual statement, and also a beautiful engraving of the interior of the Refreshment Saloon, colored with a richness which vies with the best specimens of the French School.

Since the date of its organization, the Committee have fed 87,513 volunteer and United States regular soldiers, from all parts of the Union, except the Confederate States. Owing to an exigency which presented itself, a hospital was fitted up in connection with the saloon in October last, and since then has had 159 men under treatment. The total amount of voluntary contributions received since the organization of the enterprise is $12,163 85, against an outlay in fitting up saloon, hospital, maintenance of soldiers, and other necessary expenses, of $12,860 23. In view of the fact that at the close of the war the care of the sick, wounded and permanently disabled will claim the attention of all, the Committee have applied for and obtained a charter for a "Soldiers' Home," which will be permanently organized in a few days. The enterprise is one that appeals to the sympathies of all, and we trust that it will receive the same generous support for the future that it has for the past. A colored picture of the rooms has been published, and it is for sale at the Sailors' Home in Cherry-street, for the benefit of the institution.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This evening Mr. WALLACK reopens his beautiful theatre for the regular Fall and Winter season. To look at the bill of entertainment offered, one can scarcely believe the house has been for more than three months of the Summer, given up by him to the temporary management of others. There is one of the (comparatively) old comedies, "The Love Chase," to be played, and the parts in it are distributed precisely as they were last May. There is Mrs. HOEY as *Constance*; Miss GANNON as *The Widow Green*; charming Miss HENNIQUEN as *Lydia*; Mr. C. FISHER as *Master Waller*; Mr. MARK SMITH as *Sir Wm. Fondlove*, and Mr. LESTER WALLACK as *Wildrake*. In the company, beside, are still to be found the names of Mrs. VERNON, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, Mr. MORTON, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. FLOYD, and Mr. and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON. Instead of Mr. BLAKE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, certainly the most best representative of "old men" upon the stage—has been engaged. Mr. GILBERT makes his first appearance on Monday. To-morrow evening, "Bonbon Assurance" will be given, and, on Saturday, "The Wonder." The orchestra, as heretofore, will be under the direction of Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL. During the recess the old act-drop (which, though a fresh and lively, was not an elaborately artistic production) has been replaced by a "magnificent, new and classical" effort from the palette of Mr. BERGAN. In other ways the theatre has been renovated and improved in appearance. Of course, this evening there will be as brilliant and fashionable an audience

groundwork of fact, we improve this morning's issue by asking if the Gas Companies whose stock is now rating respectively at 70 and 120 per cent above par, really intend to carry out the cheerful programme which announces the imposition of the National tax upon the monthly bills of their customers?

It is a subject in which we are all interested, and one which, despite the great pressure upon our columns, we intend occasionally to introduce here.

The Brooklyn Company sets a noble example in this regard. It takes no notice of the daily attacks made upon it by interested parties through the newspapers, but quietly notifies such of its patrons who are in doubt upon the subject that the tax will be borne by it and not by them.

Which of our New-York companies will follow so just a course? We can but agree with a correspondent who, in speaking of this well-called imposition, says: "The minds that conceived, the tongues that advocated, and the hands that perpetrated this outrage upon the people, are a disgrace to their possessors. Here are corporations making over one hundred per cent per annum profit, dividing annually from twenty to thirty per cent, and investing the remainder in additional works, unwilling to bear the least share of the nation's burden."

The Common Council of this City has already determined to try the right of the City to assume the charters of these companies, and we hope they will do it. The gas which we now burn can be made for less than $1 15 per 1,000 cubic feet, *first cost*; from that deduct the sales of coke and tar, and the cost of the gas is reduced to a good deal less than $1.

In conclusion, the reminder that New-York is a large place, and could easily accommodate half a dozen such corporations, may not be unsuggestive to our avaricious and somewhat despotic servants.

Military Movements in the City.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS—UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

The whole number of men which New-York City has to contribute to fill up the requisition made upon the States is still several thousand short. Of 25,000 required, less than 20,000 have, as yet, been obtained; but no doubt is felt by official persons, who ought to be acquainted with the matter, that the balance will be forthcoming before the Judge Advocate-General can complete his preparations for putting the draft into execution. Of the 20,000 that have enlisted, over 6,000 have selected old in preference to new regiments. Lately, especially, there has been marked tendency to join the veteran ranks of those which have already covered themselves with glory. One reason for this is that the new regiments that held out the greatest inducements to recruits have many of them marched for the seat of war; another, that only volunteers for the old regiments now receive the State and United States bounties. Strange as it may seem, though the excitement immediately attending the President's call for more troops has passed away, recruiting is steadily on the increase. There is no rush of eager thousands as in Pennsylvania, for the fear of invasion has not yet reached us; but men come in faster than ever. All the encampments in the neighborhood of the City receive encouraging accessions of strength daily, and business at the United States mustering-office in White-street is almost too pressing to be dispatched by the Government employes there. This pressure is aggravated by the complicated regulations of the State and United States Medical Departments. The duplicate examination now required is a cause of general dissatisfaction and delay, and should be remedied at once.

NEW-YORK CITY GUARD.

A regiment under this designation is being organized in the First Senatorial District, under authority from Gov. MORGAN and Adjt-Gen. HILLHOUSE. The Colonel is to be A. M. LEICHTENKOST, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifty-first N. Y. V., one of the most gallant and distinguished corps in the service. The interests of the New-York City Guard are in able hands, and it is expected to fill up very rapidly. Headquarters are at No. 62 White-street.

RECRUITS PASSING THROUGH THE CITY.

This morning there arrived, and were temporarily quartered at the Park Barracks, 100 recruits for the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh New-Hampshire Regiments, and 70 for the Fourteenth and Thirty-fifth New-York. They are to be forwarded immediately.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Nearly $5,000 has been raised in the office of the United States Quartermaster's Department, No. 6 State-street, in response to the call made upon the officials employed there. From this fund 100 recruits have already been paid $30 each by Capt. STINSON, of the Department, under whose superintendence the contribution was collected. The balance on hand is to be used to procure forty more men for the company of the Second Regiment of the Sickles Brigade, now under command of Lieut. COHEN, formerly a clerk in the Department. No difficulty in view of the arrangements made, will be found in procuring a much larger number of volunteers if required.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

The subjoined order was promulgated yesterday, by order of Lieut.-Col. ASPINWALL, now commanding the regiment:

HEADQUARTERS 22D REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., EAST NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37.—All officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of this regiment who have not yet reported for duty, will do so immediately. The penalties for absence will be strictly enforced.

By order of Lieut.-Col. ASPINWALL,
W. J. A. MCGRATH, Adjutant.

THE METROPOLITAN BRIGADE.

Two regiments belonging to this Brigade, the First and Second, have already their full complement of men, one now being at the seat of war. The Third, Fourth and Fifth Regiments are rapidly organizing; recruiting being most brisk: indeed, several companies of the Third, having obtained their minimum number of men. As soon as a recruit is enlisted he receives three dollars private bounty, and upon being mustered into the United States service the other bounties promised. The wives of all the men enlisting in this brigade will receive nearly $300, and $100 additional for each child. The fund to do this will be permanently sustained, as every member of the Police force, it is expected, will contribute a portion of his salary for that purpose. This is an excellent idea, and no doubt adds much to the inducement for men to join the ranks.

Llot and its Preparation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to the inquiries and remarks of O. J. in the TIMES, the following directions for the proper way to prepare lint and bandages are given as approved by the United States Surgeons.

Lint, raveled from pieces of old damask or linen cloth, cut four or five inches square, laid straight, not tiled, and packed firmly in paper boxes. The broken threads in a separate parcel.

Bandages, cotton or linen, without selvages, shrunk, tightly rolled and pinned. Such linen as will not rarel may be scraped.

1 dozen, 1 inch wide, 1 yard long.
2 dozen, 2½ inches wide, 3 yards long.
½ dozen, 3½ inches wide, 5 yards long.
2 dozen, 2 inches wide, 3 yards long.
1 dozen, 3 inches wide, 4 yards long.
½ dozen, 4 inches wide, 6 yards long.

If pieced, the raw edges should be laid one over the other, flat, and tightly sewed. (Machines for rolling bandages can be obtained at this office at cost—50 cents.)

As to the "lot of bandage-rolls, neatly and laboriously made, among paper rags in a store in Beekman-street," it would be very desirable to know from what Society they were sent, and by whom they were sold. We know that the United States Government not only has not had an abundance of bandages, but has thankfully received all that we have been enabled to send forward. S. C.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.—The sixteenth annual report of this Association has just been issued. In the act incorporating this Association, it was made the duty of its Executive Committee to visit, inspect and examine all the prisons in the State—a duty which until the past year has, so far as practicable, been performed; but the failure of the Legislature to make any appropriations to defray the expenses of such examining Committee, and the voluntary contributions on which alone the Association depends, having, as was to be expected, fallen off largely since the commencement of the war, the Executive Committee have been compelled to restrict their labors to the City of New-York and vicinity, their original field of operations. Their labors in this field, like those of former years, have been great, and have contributed largely to the great end for which prisons are instituted, which is, or ought to be, the reformation of the criminal. The faithful and indefatigable agent of the Association, Mr. ABRAHAM BEALS, has looked after the welfare of the unfortunate prisoners with his usual zeal, and not a few young men are now following respectable lives who have been saved from disgrace, or liberated from unjust imprisonment through his efforts. There are few associations which better deserve the support and encouragement of the public than this. The receipts of the Association for the past year were $1,942 10; disbursements, $1,935 25, leaving a balance in the treasury of $6 85.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the most commendable efforts of Mr. BEALS, the agent, who devotes his entire time, with great results, to the salvation and restoration of the poor sinners for whom the Draconian law has no mercy. He is a benefactor and a friend in time of trouble, to many a poor fellow who, without him, might become a felon.

A HOMICIDE IN FOURTH STREET.—At a late hour on Tuesday evening an altercation took place among some Irishmen, at No. 470 Fourth-street, during which a man named JOHN LAVENDER was so seriously stabbed in the neck with a knife, that he died almost immediately afterwards. PATRICK HARRIGAN, WM. COLEMAN and JOHN MANNING were soon after arrested by Officer DICKSON, of the Seventeenth Precinct. Coroner OLLIN yesterday afternoon held an inquest upon the body of the deceased, and the evidence showed that the wound which produced death, was caused by a knife in the hands of JOHN MANNING. The instrument was driven into the neck of the deceased to the extent of five inches, and a *post-mortem* examination, which was made by the Deputy Coroner, revealed the fact that immediate death was the necessary result of the wound. The windpipe was almost severed, and the arteries so much injured that profuse hemorrhage soon ended life. The deceased was about 25 years of age, and a native of Ireland. MANNING, the accused, was committed to the Tombs, and COLEMAN and HARRIGAN were sent to the House of Detention.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—A pleasant affair came off in Twenty-fifth-street the other evening, on the occasion of the departure of Lieut. ROBERT A. HUTCHINS, to join his regiment, he having been assigned a position as Aid upon the Staff of Gen. O. B. WILCOX. Lieut. HUTCHINS was a member of the Seventh New-York, having joined the regiment as a recruit at the time they were first summoned to the defence of the Capital—was elected a member upon their return—shared with them again the perils and dangers of their recent absence at the seat of war, and has now been appointed and assigned as above-stated—a reward for his patriotic devotion and soldierly qualities, richly merited. A few of his associates in the Seventh, desirous of testifying their regard for him, both as a man and a soldier, "improved the occasion" by presenting him with a sword, sash, belt, and holsters for pistols. The presentation speech made by a former comrade in the Seventh, was modestly replied to by the recipient of the splendid gifts, and the affair passed off to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned.

THE CALIFORNIA IRON-CLAD.—Mr. ERICSSON has given the name of *Comanche* to the immense iron-clad vessel now building in Jersey City, and intended to be the pioneer of a fleet for the protection of our Pacific coast. All day yesterday and to-day crowds of workmen were employed upon the vessel. She is building in the same yard as the *Weehawken*, only the latter, being on the stocks nearest the water, must be launched first. The peculiar mode of building a mailed man-of-war which, when finished in every way, can be taken apart piece-meal and transported like a portable messchest, is very interesting. Visitors, however, are excluded, with rare exceptions, as rebel spies have recently abused the freedom once granted of inspecting government ship-yards.

MORE PRISONERS RELEASED FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.—United States Marshal MURRAY proceeded to Fort Lafayette yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of releasing a number of prisoners who have been for some time past confined in that place. The order of release was received on Wednesday from United States Judge-Advocate TURNER, at Washington. The following parties were released and brought up to this City: William White, Emil Faust, Thomas Boyle, John Bouldin, Solomon B. Ellathorp and Emil Shipman. Upon their arrival here, in charge of Deputy-Marshal DAVIS, the most of them were discharged upon their taking the oath of allegiance. Mr. M. T. JOHNSON, who has for some time past been an inmate of Fort Lafayette, was yesterday afternoon transferred to Fort Delaware.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Tenth Annual Report of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, just issued, presents a full summary of the work accomplished during the past year—a work which reflects great credit upon the Association. The principal labor of the Association during the past year has been performed through the Army Committee in supplying religious reading, hymns and songs for the soldiers. The duties of this Committee have now been transferred to the "Christian Commission," an organization set on foot at the convention of Young Men's Christian Associations of the loyal States. The New-York Association at present devotes its attention mainly to the supply of watchers to wait upon the sick and wounded in the military hospitals. The receipts of the Association during the year were $2,874 77, and disbursements, $2,862 46.

DEATH OF A NEW-YORK SOLDIER IN THE CARS.—EDWARD BARNES, a private of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York Regiment, died in the cars between Philadelphia and Havre de Grace on Monday morning last. An inquest was held upon the body upon its arrival in Baltimore. Dr. SPARKS, of the regiment, testified that deceased had been suffering from diarrhœa for over a month past. He had been indulging very freely in strong drink for some time past. The jury rendered a verdict of death from intemperate use and eating improper food. He was fifty-four years of age and a native of Ireland. He had lived in this City a number of years.

AN EXCELLENT PORTRAIT.—Mr. JOHN INMAN, the artist, has just finished a capital picture of Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT (Col. Jeems Pipes, of Pipesville, the well-known *literateur*, artist, and social favorite.) It can be seen at No. 239 Sixth-avenue. As a work of art, and a specimen of fine coloring, it is really a gem, and the likeness is life-like. Mr. INMAN is a son of the celebrated HENRY INMAN, and from the present happy effort, we should think that the mantle of the father had fallen on him.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—A subscription is on foot among the persons employed in the Custom-house for the purpose of recruiting for the Hiram Barney Rifles. The amount will reach as high as four or five thousand dollars. The Auditor's office is now removing from the old Custom-house to the new, the Merchants' Exchange building, to occupy the northwest corner room on the second floor. The papers of the Custom-house are also being transferred, preparatory to an entire removal.

QUEENS COUNTY FAIR.—To-day and to-morrow an Agricultural Fair will be held at Flushing, L. I. The facilities for reaching the Fair, of which we have given an extended notice heretofore, will be learned from an advertisement in another column.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, SEPT. 18.—Nos. 22, 31, 35, 39, 46, 48, 49, 51, 54, 55, 56, 12, 1[illegible]21, 26, 36, 38, 43, 45, 53.

MANSLAUGHTER IN THE NINTH WARD.—An affray occurred in Classon-avenue, near Bergen-street, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, which resulted in the death of a man named JOHN ROGERS, as supposed in consequence of blows inflicted by a neighbor, named MICHAEL KEENAN. The circumstances of the case, as obtained by Coroner HOLTMAN, who made a preliminary examination, appear to be these. FRANCIS ROGERS, the brother of deceased, lives in a shanty about fifty feet distant. One of his children died on Tuesday, and a wake was held on the following night. KEENAN came to JOHN ROGERS' house on Wednesday night, and attempted to gain an entrance by breaking in the door. Mrs. ROGERS came out and alarmed the neighborhood, and KEENAN left and went to the house of FRANCIS ROGERS, where the wake was held. The deceased and his wife followed him to the house where they had some angry words, and JOHN ROGERS, accusing him of trying to break in the door, slapped him in the face. KEENAN denied the charge, and stated that he was trying to put the door on its hinges, it being a rather rickety arrangement. Some time there after ROGERS started to go home and KEENAN followed him. When about forty feet distant KEENAN attacked ROGERS, knocking him down. Mrs. ROGERS, who was present, cried out that KEENAN was killing her husband, when a man named THOMAS SUTTON came up and saw ROGERS stagger and fall. He examined him and told KEENAN that he was dying, when the latter remarked that if he was not dead he ought to be, and left. ROGERS breathed his last soon afterward, and the body was carried to his residence. The police were notified and the neighborhood was aroused, but the accused made his escape. He was heard of yesterday at the east end of Long Island, and has probably been arrested before this time. A *post mortem* examination of the body was made yesterday afternoon, but no wound or abrasion was discovered. The brain of deceased was found to be congested, and in such a condition that death might have ensued any time, from the slightest cause. An inquest will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HOMICIDE.—A young man named PHILIP CHRISTIAN, a member of the First Regiment Empire Brigade, was assaulted by a party of rowdies on Sunday night, and so seriously injured that he died in a few hours after. A few hours subsequent to his death Coroner MCLOUGHLIN held an *inquisition* examination, when it appeared that the deceased was [illegible] by the following named persons, who gave [illegible] with JOHN MORGAN, PATRICK DOWD, JOHN [illegible] and ANDREW DUNCAN. The [illegible] was taken in charge [illegible] by Detective [illegible] and a part of the [illegible] to-day.

MILITARY MATTERS.—Information was received in this City yesterday to the effect that the Twenty-Senatorial Regiment (the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth) had arrived at Fortress Monroe, and had been ordered to remain there for the present. Nearly 500 recruits have been sent to the Fourteenth Regiment during the past two weeks, and about 200 have left to join the First Long Island Regiment. About 50 have enlisted in the Forty-seventh, at Sifton Head, and nearly 100 in the Forty-eighth, at Fort Putnam. A movement is on foot among the different churches to raise a Monitor Company for every Brooklyn Regiment. Three have already been raised. Measures have also been taken to organize a Central Association, with the view of promoting the moral and religious welfare of the soldiers.

THE EMPIRE BRIGADE.—This brigade was ordered to march to the seat of war on Thursday, (today,) but, as all the necessary equipments have not been received, or transportation provided, it is not probable that they will start before Saturday. It is the intention of the Commanding General to march from the camp down Fulton-avenue and Fulton-street to the ferry, and thence to be transported on ferry-boats to the railroad cars in New-Jersey.

TWO THOUSAND COUPLES.—The Rev. EVAN M. JOHNSON, of this City, has, during his ministration, united in the bonds of matrimony two thousand couples, many of them now counted amongst the wealthiest of our citizens. He proposes to preach a sermon to all who can make it convenient to attend, at St. Michael's Church, in High-street, on Sunday afternoon next.

PROMOTION.—Capt. NELSON SHAURMAN, the senior Captain of the Ninetieth Regiment, stationed at Key West, has been promoted to the rank of Major, in place of the late Major, who recently died of yellow fever. The Captain is now here, engaged in recruiting.

THE REPUBLICAN DELEGATE ELECTIONS.—The Republican Assembly District Conventions, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, meet this afternoon and evening, at the different places designated.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—At the present time the Morris and Essex Railroad Company are making rapid progress on their road, which intersects with the old road at East-Newark, and runs parallel with the New-Jersey Transportation Company's line over a mile. Thence it runs in an Easterly direction across the Newark meadows, over the Hackensack River to the Erie Railway tunnel, making Hoboken its terminus. The rails have been laid, but some time will be required to make the road level. Dirt trains are running daily for filling-in purposes, and it is the desire of the company to commence running over their new route by the first of January. Spacious brick buildings have been erected in Hoboken, which will be occupied as depôts and for freighting houses. The passenger depôt will be supplied with all the modern improvements for the accommodation of the traveling public, while the ingress and egress to the ferry will be arranged in the most satisfactory manner.

THE HUDSON COUNTY POORHOUSE.—The work on this new building, located on the Snake Hill Farm, between Bergen Hill and East Newark, is rapidly drawing toward completion, and from present appearances will be ready for occupancy in two months time. The building is of brick, three stories high, fifty feet front by seventy-five feet deep, and will be supplied with all the necessary improvements. When completed the building will be an ornament to the county. The cost of the edifice will not fall short of twenty thousand dollars.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2523, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2547, 2549, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559. *Part II.*—Nos. 2100, 2024, 2254, 2258, 2260, 2264, 2266, 2268, 2270, 2272, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2280, 2284, 2286, 2290, 2292, 2294, 2296.

Irregularity of Judgment—Service of Summons.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice White.

David McElreary vs. *James Fannin.*—This is a motion on the part of the defendant to vacate a judgment entered in this Court in favor of plaintiff in April, 1860, for $377 47, on the ground that no summons or complaint was ever served on him in the action. The defendant's counsel read an affidavit of defendant that the first intimation he ever had of a judgment against him was by the service of an order supplementary to an execution; also, the affidavit of one James Stevenson, who swears that on the 5th of April, 1860, he was the person served with the summons and complaint.

In opposition, the plaintiff read several affidavits going to show that the defendant, James Fannin, was personally served with the summons and complaint; the deponents swearing that they knew well the defendant, that they saw the defendant served, &c. Plaintiff's counsel also read his own affidavit that defendant, after the service of a supplementary order, had called at his office, admitted that it was all right, and promised to attend and submit to an examination. Defendant's counsel contended that his submission to an examination was a waiver of all defect of service or irregularity in the judgment, as likewise also his default on a motion for a receiver, which was granted, and undertakings thereon filed by plaintiff. The plaintiff interposed the objection, also, that no merits were alleged by defendant.

The Court took the papers, and reserved the decision.

S. Sankey for motion; T. B. Barnaby opposed.

Appeal from the Report of a Referee.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Barnard.

Susannah B. Young vs. *Gilbert F. Ackerman* [illegible].—The defendants are the executors of the last will of David Brush, deceased, who was the executor of the last will of Catharine C. Young. The plaintiff, on the death of David Brush, was appointed executrix of the estate of Catharine C. Young, with the will annexed. The action was brought to recover the money, &c., of the estate of Catharine C. Young, in the hands of the defendants as executors, &c., of David Brush. The referee to whom the case was referred, reported in favor of plaintiff for $5,[illegible]9 23, and the defendants now appeal to the General Term principally on the ground that the findings of the Referee were clearly contrary to the weight of evidence. Decision reserved.

C. H. Smith, for appellant; Marshall S. Bidwell, for respondents.

Shepherd's Conviction Affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke, and Barnard.

The People vs. *James Shepherd.*—The prisoner in this case was convicted of arson two or three years ago, since which time his case has been pending on appeal. It is now disposed of by an affirmation of the conviction.

The Parish Will Case—Preparing the Issues for Trial.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Ingraham.

Matter of the Will of Henry Parish.—Counsel in this case appeared before Justice INGRAHAM for the purpose of settling the issues for trial by jury.

The papers were submitted and decision reserved.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Ingraham.

Thompson vs. *Lewis.*—Motion granted unless parties assent to a reference, in which case order of reference is granted, &c.

Lowore vs. *Bogert et al.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Haring vs. *Bogert et al.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Swords vs. *Stevens et al.*—The like judgment.

Before Justice Barnard.

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company vs. *Donnelly &c.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Leggett vs. *North Middlesex Quarry Company.*—Motion granted; fourth Friday in September.

In Matter of the Arbitration between Gustavus L. Hasselpot and Cornelius A. Runkle, et al.—Motion and judgment ordered.

Bartlett vs. *Williams.*—Motion granted.

Riddle vs. *Bagley.*—Reference ordered.

Nason, et al. vs. *Allen, et al.*—Motion granted for first Friday in October.

Atwood, et al. vs. *Jewett.*—Motion granted.

Owen, et al. vs. *Hawley, et al.*—Application to vacate the stay is denied.

Before Justice Clerke.

In Matter of the Application of Ida J. Wakeman, Infants, &c.—Order settled.

Union Dime Savings Institution vs. *Redenbo Vet al.*—Motion granted without costs.

Hazelton vs. *Godney.*—Order settled.

Calvert vs. *Davis.*—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

Wolf et al. vs. *Smith.*—Order signed, (Circuit Court.)

Before Justice Leonard.

Ward vs. *Beebe &c.*—I think the orders objected to must be upheld, and that upon the payment of the executions in the Sheriff's hands, that sum must be deducted from the amount to be collected in this proceeding, unless Beebe pays the balance to Ward or his attorney, with $25 costs of the supplementary proceeding; herein, he must submit to an examination on [illegible] four hours' notice of this order.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice White.

Wemple vs. *McKenzie.*—Order of discontinuance granted.

Lynch vs. *Cummings.*—Order for injunction and receiver granted.

Townsend vs. *The Same.*—The same.

Frederick vs. *The Same.*—The same.

Dewey, Executor, &c. vs. *Tiers, &c.*—Motion denied; $10 costs allowed to defendants to abide the event of the action.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 17, 1862.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	100⅜	
16,000	do	100⅜	
500	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	101	
35,000	do	100⅞	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	90	
6,000	do	90⅛	
9,000	do	90⅜	
25,000	Tr. 7 3-10 ₱ cent. Notes	104⅛	
4,000	do	104⅛	
4,000	do	104⅛	
35,000	U.S. 6s 1 yr. Cer	99⅜	
40,000	U.S. Dem. Notes	111¼	
1,000	do	110⅞	
25,000	U.S 6s 1 year Cer.	98⅝	
2,000	Brklyn City W. L.	100⅜	
1,000	Ohio State 6's '70	104⅜	
2,000	do	104⅜	
10,000	Illinois War Loan,	97	
15,000	do	96⅜	
2,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	50	
7,000	N. Y. Cen. Rds.	112	
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. R.	97⅞	
6,000	Ill. C. Bonds, '77	102⅞	
1,000	St. L. A. & T. H. 1st	93	
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	74⅜	
4,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M	98⅜	
5,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	83	
10,000	Am. Gold	115⅜	
25,000	do	115⅜	
70,000	do	115⅜	
45	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	112	
50	do	111⅝	
100	N. Y. Cen. R	96⅜	
100	do	95⅝	
15	Am. Ex. Bank	92	
16	Shoe & Leather Bk.	98	
$9,000	American Gold	117⅜	
30,000	do	117⅜	
20,000	do	117⅜	
50,000	do	117⅜	
50,000	do	117	
11,000	do	116⅞	
25	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	102	
40	Pacific Mail S. Co.	111⅜	
50	do	111⅜	
30	New-York Cent. R. R.	96⅜	
670	do	95¾	
100	Ill. Cent. RR. scrip	64⅛	
200	do	60	
100	Erie Railway	40⅜	
50	do	40⅜	
100	do	40⅜	
200	do	b30 40⅜	
100	do	40⅜	
50	do	40⅜	
100	do	b60 40⅜	
200	do	41	
200	Erie R. Pref.	74⅛	
600	do	74⅛	
625	do	74	
60	do	160 74⅛	
500	do	b30 74⅛	
200	do	b3. 74⅛	
200	Harlem R. Pref.	41¾	
100	Reading Railroad	61⅜	
270	Mich. Cen. R.	71⅜	
100	do	s10 71¾	
50	do	s60 71	
100	do	b30 71⅜	
200	do	b30 71⅜	
100	do	71⅜	
100	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	33	
100	do	33⅜	
300	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	64⅜	
150	do	64⅜	
1100	do	27⅜	
5	Cler. Col. & Cin. R.	130	
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	74⅛	
50	do	74⅜	
1500	Clev. & Tol. R.	56⅜	
300	do	s30 55⅜	
100	do	s60 55⅜	
100	do	b60 55⅜	
200	do	b30 56	
10	Chi. & R. I. R.	69⅛	
50	do	69¼	
150	do	69⅜	
50	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	79	
250	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	34	
50	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	39	

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	100⅞	
10,000	do	101	
7,660	T. S. 5s, '65	98	
6,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	104⅜	
15,000	U.S. 6s 1 yr. Cer	99⅜	
40,000	U.S. Dem. Notes	111⅜	
7,000	N.Y. Cen. Rds.	112	
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. R.	97⅞	
6,000	Ill. C. Bonds, '77	102⅞	
1,000	St. L. A. & T. H. 1st	93	
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	74⅜	
4,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M	98⅜	
5,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	83	
10,000	Am. Gold	115⅜	
25,000	do	115⅜	
70,000	do	115⅜	
45	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	112	
50	do	111⅝	
100	N. Y. Cen. R	96⅜	
100	do	95⅝	
25	Shoe & Leather Bk.	98	
250	Erie Railway	40⅜	
100	do	40⅜	
300	do	b30 40⅜	
300	Erie R. Pref'd	b30 74	
250	do	73⅞	
250	do	s10 73⅞	
100	Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	94⅜	
200	Harlem R.	16⅜	
35	do	16⅜	
100	Harlem R. Pref'd	41⅜	
300	Reading Railroad	61⅜	
100	do	b60 62	
350	Mich. Cen. R	71⅜	
200	M. S. & N. Ind. R	b30 33	
150	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	64⅜	
250	do	64⅜	
120	do	64⅜	
6	Panama R.	142	
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64½	
400	Clev. & P. R.	b30 27⅜	
100	do	27⅜	

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17—P. M.

The Custom-House returns of the Foreign trade at the port of New-York for the month of August, were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to present our usual tables of the Trade and Gold movements of the port for eight months of the calendar year:

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York in the month of August were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$10,289,427
In Dutiable Goods, warehoused	2,939,721
In Free Goods	1,982,992
Total entered in August	$14,212,140
Against entries in August, 1861	7,836,376
Increased Importation	$6,375,764

There was also entered during the month Foreign Gold and Silver Coin of the value of $92,703, against $1,049,552 in August, 1861. The value of Foreign Goods withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse, during the month, is $2,386,604, or $553,-117 less than went into Bond; so that the amount of Goods actually marketed in August is $13,-659,023.

The Export Clearances to Foreign States during the month of August were:

In Domestic Produce		$13,046,389
In Foreign Goods reexported		673,780
In Gold and Silver		3,713,532
Total clearances, August, 1862		$17,433,701
Against August, 1861—		
In Produce	$9,652,301	
	243,547	
	3,600—	9,890,448
Increased exportation		$7,543,253

We annex the following summary by months of the Trade of the past eight months of the calendar year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1861. From Jan. 1.
January	$12,457,000	$19,865,000
February	13,810,000	14,068,000
March	18,631,000	12,658,000
April	13,827,000	12,933,000
May	14,138,000	11,462,000
June	12,275,000	7,263,000
July	20,134,000	7,942,000
August	14,212,000	7,836,000
Total 8 months	$119,484,000	$92,527,000
Foreign Specie	825,000	33,956,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1862. From Jan 1	vs. 1861. From Jan 1.
January	$12,053,000	10,278,000
February	10,078,000	10,287,000
March	8,985,000	10,581,000
April	8,002,000	9,256,000
May	9,838,000	10,856,000
June	10,049,000	10,270,000
July	14,050,000	9,553,000
August	13,046,000	9,652,000
Total 8 months	$86,101,000	$80,684,000
Foreign reexported	5,110,000	5,832,000
Together	$91,211,000	$86,516,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1862. From Jan 1.	vs. 1861. From Jan 1.
January	2,058,000	50,000
February	3,777,000	1,103,000
March	2,471,000	302,000
April	4,038,000	1,413,000
May	5,105,000	129,000
June	9,868,000	244,000
July	8,067,000	11,000
August	3,714,000	4,000
Total 8 months	$40,758,000	$3,266,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—EIGHT MONTHS.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1861. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$86,101,000	$80,684,000
Foreign Goods reexported	5,110,000	5,832,000
Specie	40,758,000	3,265,000
Total	$131,969,000	$89,781,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1862. From Jan 1.	vs. 1861. From Jan 1.
January	3,351,657	2,059,202
February	3,566,064	2,528,736
March	4,626,862	2,489,926
April	4,149,952	1,643,261
May	4,707,924	979,145
June	4,664,927	855,062
July	7,211,817	2,069,590
August	4,762,581	1,558,824
Total eight months	$37,042,781	$14,213,746

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1862. From Jan. 1		1861. From Jan 1.	
Jan. 4	$710,842	Jan. 3	$1,455,585
Jan. 14	885,923	Jan. 13	1,446,219
Jan. 25	602,767	Jan. 25	1,216,029
Feb. 3	850,000	Feb 3	1,514,154
Feb. 14	614,146	Feb 12	1,032,513
Feb. 25	750,240	Feb 25	1,056,426
March 6	679,071	March 5	855,775
March 16	677,058	March 18	815,520
March 25	186,366	March 25	640,07[illegible]
April 3	588,527	April 3	9[illegible]8,447
April 19	617,279	April 12	1,110,231
April 23	629,511	April 24	881,[illegible]
May 5	624,178	May 4	[illegible]
May 14	4[illegible]1,012	May 19	[illegible]
May 24	604,685	May 25	3[illegible]4,155
May 31	227,911	June 2	3[illegible]3,211
June 5	550,025	June 12	[illegible]
June 16	6[illegible]3,201	June 21	1,0[illegible]
June 25	612,461	July 4	811,[illegible]
June 30	[illegible]	July 15	1,2[illegible]
July [illegible]	641,[illegible]	Aug. 2	[illegible]
July 15	441,179	Aug. 12	[illegible]
July 21	878,884	Aug. 25	1,179,444
Aug. 4	564,432	Total 8 mos.	$ 1,427,153
Aug. 12	21[illegible]		
Aug. 21

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY SEPT. 18, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year: two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE LOVE CHASE.

WINTER GARDEN—MACBETH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OTHELLO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—CLAUDE MARCEL, Afternoon and Evening.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—THE FRENCH SPY.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. PETER PIPER PEPPER PONDS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 543 Broadway.

GALLERY OF ARTS—No. 625 Broadway—COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS—PAOLI'S VENUS.

IRVING HALL—GRAND VOCAL AND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The only account of the battle fought on Tuesday, near Sharpsburgh, comes to us by way of Harrisburgh, and is too brief to enable us to judge of the character of the struggle, further than that it must have been a most desperate one. It closed without a definite result, though it is reported by way of Washington that our army rested for the night on the battle-field, with the expectation of renewing the engagement yesterday morning. It was renewed, as expected, and the rumors which have reached us—they can hardly be called anything better—indicate that the fighting all day was most terrific. Our right wing rested on Sharpsburgh, and our left this side of Antietam Creek, near Peterstown, (probably Petersville, opposite Harper's Ferry.) All the dispatches agree in stating that the rebels were being hard pushed, and falling back. We hope to-day to be able to announce the result of this, the greatest battle of the war.

A dispatch received early this morning, dated at Harrisburgh, 10 o'clock last night, announces that Gen. MCCLELLAN has achieved a glorious victory, no details of which had yet come to hand.

Our special dispatches from Washington state that cannonading was heard yesterday in the direction of Drancsville, leading to the supposition that one of our columns had encountered the rebels in that neighborhod. It is understood that Gen. SIGEL, with a heavy National force, is operating on the south side of the Potomac.

Dr. LETTERMAN, Medical Director of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, telegraphed yesterday from Buckeystown, near Frederick, Md., to the Surgeon-General, at Washington, for large quantities of hospital and medical stores, and for surgeons. Dr. L. represents the necessity as urgent. Surgeons were to leave last evening in a special train, and stores would be forwarded as rapidly as possible. A call has also been made for volunteer surgeons from New-York, Philadelphia, etc.

Our special correspondent, who escaped from Harper's Ferry under cover of night, arrived in this City yesterday morning. He witnessed the engagements from beginning to end, and left Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock. Skirmishing commenced on the Maryland Heights on Thursday afternoon, continuing three hours. The battle was renewed again on Friday morning, at daybreak. Our forces held their ground until about noon, when, being flanked on the left, they were compelled to fall back to the large guns. Not long afterward these were spiked, and the whole command retreated down the mountain. On Sunday the enemy commenced a fierce cannonading from the Maryland and Loudon Heights, which was replied to by our forces. It continued until sunset, our guns holding their own in fine style. During Sunday night the rebels planted more guns, and in the morning opened in all directions upon our forces, drawn up in line of battle on Bolivar Heights. It appeared useless to contend against such overwhelming odds, our forces being surrounded by 100,000 men, and seven different batteries firing upon them. The white flag was raised at twenty minutes past 7 o'clock. But a few moments later Col. MILES was struck by a piece of shell, which carried away his left thigh. The terms of capitulation were remarkably liberal—the officers being allowed to go paroled, with sidearms and private property, and the privates with everything save equipments and guns. The commands which surrendered were:

Col. Downye, 3d Maryland		9th Vermont	800
Home Brigade	600	65th Illinois	850
Col. Malesby, 1st Md. Home Brigade	900	Graham's Battery	110
		McGrath's	115
115th New-York	1,000	15th Indiana	143
126th New-York	1,600	Phillips' N. Y. Battery	120
39th New-York	530	Potts' Battery	100
111th New-York	1,000	Rigby's Battery	100
125th New-York	1,000	Officers connected with Headquarters & Commissary Dep't	50
32d Ohio	650		
12th New-York S. M.	500		
87th Ohio	900		

The following guns were surrendered:

12 3-inch rifles.	4 12-pound howitzers.
6 James' rifles.	2 10-inch Dahlgrens.
6 24-pound howitzers.	1 50-pound Parrott.
4 20-pound Parrott guns.	6 6-pound guns.
6 12-pounders.	

Three hundred and fifty will cover our loss in killed and wounded. Col. SHERRILL, of the Twelfth, was shot badly in the mouth while gallantly urging forward his men. Several other staff and line officers were killed and wounded.

It is asserted by the Frederick correspondent of the Baltimore *American* that Harper's Ferry was recaptured from the rebels by Gen. BURNSIDE at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, the rebels flying with such precipitation as to cause them to leave behind the most of the plunder they had captured. Nearly all the guns and arms were secured by our forces, together with a number of rebel prisoners.

We receive a report by way of Boston that Charleston has been invested by our gunboats, and that "Fort Sumter has already received a preliminary dose of shot and shell, which resulted in serious damage." This information is contained in a letter written on board the U. S. steamer *Bibb*. The day of reckoning for Charleston is probably near at hand.

So far from the fortification of Cincinnati being abandoned it is pushed forward with the utmost vigor. A "Black Brigade" has been organized, consisting of the colored men of the city, who are throwing up earthworks with marvelous celerity and earning $1 50 per day for their labor.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND yesterday issued an order directing Medical Inspectors COLLUM, MUSSEY and HUMPHREYS to proceed immediately to an inquiry into the sanitary condition of the army under command of Gen. MCCLELLAN; the manner in which the medical officers perform their duties, the state of the supplies, the action of all factors capable of causing disease or discomfort, and such other points as may be necessary or important.

GENERAL NEWS.

A frightful explosion occurred yesterday at the United States Arsenal at Pittsburgh, by which seventy-five or eighty lives were lost. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but no doubt is entertained that it was accidental.

The Board of Education spent last evening in discussing a report of the Committee on By-Laws, regulating and equalizing the teaching of special subjects in all the schools. Without taking any definite or final action, they adjourned in the midst of a parliamentary squabble.

A few days since the Norwegian brig *Sleipner* took leave of Chicago, and started on her homeward voyage across the Atlantic. A salute was fired for the vessel as she left the city, the National songs of Norway and America were sung, cheers were given for the *Sleipner* and her Captain, and for a direct future intercourse between Chicago and *gamle Norge*. Steps have also been taken to build a vessel expressly to trade between Bergen and Chicago, and next season will witness the inauguration of a direct commercial line between the two cities.

At General Term of the Supreme Court the case of JAMES SHEPHARD, convicted of arson at the Sessions, has been disposed of by an affirmation of the judgment of conviction. The Jefferds case goes over for the term, the papers not being printed.

At Chambers of the Court, before Justice BARNARD, Mr. JOHN A. HENRY, United States Assessor for Morrisania, and DANL. W. SMITH, Assessor for North Castle, Westchester County, appeared, and took the oath of office.

The Stock Exchange was feverish, yesterday, under various war rumors, but finally closed firm at the full rates of Tuesday. Gold 117¼. Exchange 129@129¼.

The rise in Gold and decline in Freight encouraged shippers to buy the principal kinds of Breadstuffs freely yesterday; prices of Flour, Wheat, and Corn were firmer. Oats were also much dearer. Sugars were in active demand, as were also Rio Coffee, Ingot Copper, Tallow, Kentucky Tobacco, Lard, Butter and Cheese. Pork, Beef, Cotton, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Hops, Iron, Tin, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Spices, Whalebone and Naval Stores were sparingly dealt in. A moderate demand prevailed for Candles, Lathe, Molasses, Teas, and Whisky. Shiproom was more abundant and the freight market decidedly lower, yet not remarkably brisk. There were 522 vessels of all classes in port.

The Great Battle of the War.

At last our Generals in the field seem to have risen to the grandeur of the National crisis. The desperate attempt of the rebel leaders to force their way into the heart of the North, has been fairly met with the whole strength of the National armies before Washington, and before the sun goes down upon this day we shall learn the issue of the greatest battle ever fought upon American soil—a battle which, in the numbers of the troops engaged, in the fierce energy with which the prize of victory has been contested, and in the tremendous importance of that prize itself, must take its place among the grand decisive conflicts of history.

In the absence of anything approaching to full and coherent details of the scene and scope of this great contest, it is impossible for us to attempt any systematic view of the movements by which the action was brought on; but thus much it is, we think, safe to say, that by noon of yesterday the National army under Gen. MCCLELLAN, numbering 100,000 men, had become engaged along its whole line with the combined and concentrated rebel forces of Gens. LEE and JACKSON, in numbers certainly not inferior to our own.

The battle, raging apparently from a point near Sharpsburgh to the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, was under circumstances and in a position which make it next to impossible that the result of the conflict should be anything less than decisive of the fate of one or other of the opposing hosts. The fortunes of the fight, though wavering and uncertain through the earlier portion of the day, were steadily inclining to the National advantage, and down to 2 o'clock P. M., the hour of our latest authentic intelligence at this present writing from the immediate scene of action,) the hope of victory was plainly with our army. Should this hope resolve itself into glorious certainty, the direct fruits of our triumph cannot easily be overestimated. All of the broken army of the rebels which is not destroyed or captured upon the field must be rolled back in confusion upon a country through which it will be extremely difficult for any considerable part of it to make its way in order to Richmond. The stake for which LEE and JACKSON have played this desperate throw being lost, involves the loss of more than arms, men and prestige. It involves the overthrow of the rebel cause in Virginia, the fall of their capital, and the direct transference of the war to the very heart of the South, breaking up, as it must, the strength of their advance upon the West. Upon the contingencies which attend a different issue of the day, we will not now comment, preferring to hold such an issue among the things that must not be. One thing alone is certain. We await this day's tidings, which, whatever be their import, must stir the national heart to its depths, and bring home to us all with fresh and terrible force the greatness and the gravity of the days in which we live, and of the work to which the nation now stands irretrievably committed.

A CRY FOR SALT.—Gov. LETCHER has called together the members of the Virginia Legislature in a grand Convention on the question of *salt*. The people are without the saline savor, and legislative wisdom is invoked to provide ways and means whereby they may get a supply. While they are about it, perhaps it would be worth their while inquiring how much salt it would take to preserve the putrescent carcass of rebellion from total corruption.

The Surrender of Harper's Ferry.

One of the most disastrous blows inflicted upon the Union cause—though happily it has already been partially relieved by the recapture of the position—was the surrender of Harper's Ferry to the rebels on Monday morning last, after it had resisted a vigorous assault for three days. Our special correspondent, who was present during the whole siege, and who was surrendered with the rest of the Union forces, succeeded in making his escape on Monday night, and gives in another part of this morning's paper a very detailed and complete account of the whole affair.

It will be seen from this, that by this surrender the rebels captured not far from *twelve thousand* Union troops and *fifty* pieces of artillery; while we learn from other sources that military stores to the value of over a *million* of dollars were also suffered to fall into the hands of the enemy. Of the guns, only *seven* were spiked, while no attempt whatever was made to destroy the large quantity of supplies which had been collected there.

Of the defence made by Col. MILES, there is little to be said. So far as personal courage was concerned, he left no ground for complaint. When the enemy came upon him he resisted until every commanding position had been successively occupied by the rebels, and he saw their batteries planted in such a manner as to render the entire destruction of his command only a matter of hours. The moment he saw that he could not resist with any hope of ultimate success, he surrendered. He stated in his own defence that he despaired of reinforcements, for which he had sent repeatedly to Gen. MCCLELLAN, dispatching no less than *six* couriers on Saturday alone, and that further resistance would be only useless slaughter. But there is something very significant in the fact stated by our correspondent, that the news of the surrender was received with intense and universal indignation by the great body of the soldiers under his command. Both officers and privates, as they descended the hills and came into the town at the summons of the white flag, vented freely their mortification, in bitter personal reproaches and execrations of the commanding officer. This fact is by no means conclusive against the necessity of the surrender but it does show that the army itself had not begun to appreciate so keenly as did Col. MILES, the peril of instant and overwhelming destruction which alone could justify such a step.

Whether the place would have been relieved by a reinforcement if it had held out a little longer, our information is not complete or precise enough to enable us to say. We understand that on Saturday, in reply to distinct orders from Washington, Gen. MCCLELLAN telegraphed to headquarters that reinforcements would reach Harper's Ferry *that night*. Gen. FRANKLIN, we presume, was sent to his relief,—but, either in consequence of having encountered the enemy on his way, or of some other obstacle, he was at least *thirty hours* behind the time at which his presence was promised.

The radical and fatal mistake of Col. MILES was in not preparing for this attack. Although it had been perfectly evident for a fortnight that the rebels would attack his position, he made no serious or adequate preparations for resistance. The place is commanded by Bolivar Heights, immediately in its rear, and by Loudon Heights on the opposite or south side of the Shenandoah,—and both these are commanded by Maryland Heights on the east side of the Potomac, which are considerably higher than either. Col. MILES had abundant time and opportunity to make each of these heights impregnable. *Upon them*, clearly, his main strength by way of preparation should have been expended. He had heavy guns enough to fortify them all,—and yet a very large part of these guns were placed immediately in the town—just under Bolivar Heights, where they could scarcely be of the slightest service; while he made no attempt to occupy Loudon Heights, and did nothing whatever to fortify the key of the whole position, Maryland Heights, except to place upon it a battery of seven guns, which, unprotected by earthworks, or defences of any kind except a feeble barricade of fallen trees, speedily fell into the hands of the rebels, who thus became masters of Harper's Ferry. It seems incredible that Col MILES a trained and experienced soldier, should not have appreciated the importance of preparing to hold these Heights, and yet it is still less credible, that if he did appreciate it, he should so entirely have neglected to do it. His own life is the terrible personal penalty of his default.

Unhappily, Col. MILES failed to destroy the pontoon and railroad bridges across the Potomac, and over these viaducts immense reinforcements poured to the rebel army—reinforcements the result of which must have been felt in the conflicts of the past two days at Sharpsburgh.

It will be observed that while the number of troops surrendered was over 11,000, the number of killed, wounded and missing is somewhat less than 300. The fact that there seems to be now authentic news that Harper's Ferry was repossessed by our troops on Tuesday evening, does not relieve us of the disgrace of the surrender, or the serious injury it inflicted upon our cause.

CHARLESTON ASSAILED AT LAST.—A piece of intelligence from the United States steamer *Bibb*, transmitted by way of Boston, raises the hope that Charleston is at length to be attacked; it even goes so far as to say that Fort Sumter has already received a preliminary dose of shot and shell from our gunboats.

This is gratifying news, though at this date it will hardly awaken the kind of sensation it would have inspired a year ago. Charleston now occupies a much smaller share of public attention than it did in the first stages of the war, initiated in its historical harbor. But, if we have lost our old sentimental interest, we still have a very lively *practical* interest in the capture of Charleston. It is through this port that the rebels have received three-fourths of all their contraband supplies; and it is claimed, though probably not with truth, that since the blockade the commerce of Charleston has been actually greater than at any period since the Revolution. It is not that our blockading force is not very strong there, for from six to thirteen steamers are kept constantly on the look-out. But the fact is, as skilled hydrographers assure us, that, from the number and intricacy of the channels leading into Charleston Harbor, a perfect blockade, short of laying the steamers stem to stern across the entire entrance, is absolutely impossible. The possession of the harbor itself, therefore, becomes a prime military necessity, and we have only wondered that our iron-clads have not been sent on this mission long ago.

Though the letter speaks only of gunboats as being engaged in the attack, we may assume that the iron-clads will take the leading part in the reduction of the forts, for they alone are adequate to the task. Further intelligence of this important movement will be awaited with a lively interest.

Drafting—North and South.

The draft in Pennsylvania was to have taken place on the 15th instant, but before the appointed time, a different kind of call from that of Secretary STANTON made another sort of *draft* on the patriotism of that State. The imminent danger of invasion by the rebel army roused the whole population to arms, and the call for fifty thousand men, made by Gov. CURTIN, was responded to by seventy-five thousand, who rushed to form a wall of steel against rebel intrusion on the sacred soil of freedom.

The alacrity with which a real emergency brought forth this vast army strikingly illustrates where the resources of the North lie and how they may be evoked. We have long discovered that the old formula which states the military problem as *six* millions pitted against *twenty* millions is an egregious and fatal fallacy. The *available* fighting populations of the two sections are just about equal. Everybody knows that the whole population of a country cannot enter the army—that while a certain portion go off to fight, another portion must stay at home to carry on the machinery of industrial and productive life. Now, while the South can sustain their armies by 4,000,000 laborers, it requires something like 12,000,000 to do as much for us with the less productive soil and more complicated industry of the North. Take from the population of the disloyal States four millions to sustain their industry and subsist their armies, and you still leave them about seven millions of military population from which to draw and recruit their troops. Now, after deducting twelve millions for our industrial wants, we have left a military population from which to draw and recruit our armies of only about six or seven millions—the number remaining to the disloyal States after deducting the four millions demanded for their industry. It is from this fact that the rebels have been able to put in the field an army as large, perhaps, as our own—a circumstance which has surprised people so much.

But, while the law holds good in *ordinary* times, it is no test for an *extraordinary* emergency. It is sound while we *invade*, but worthless when we come to *be invaded*. For, supposing we choose, for the time being, *not* to carry on the wonted industries, but to divert our thews and sinews from the field of labor to the field of war—supposing the plow and hammer are dropped and the musket and sword seized instead,—our economic law is then a mere figment. Pennsylvania, threatened with invasion, has shown us how this is so, and the whole vast teeming North would exhibit the same spectacle if the occasion demanded. Half of our strength we put not forth, but we see how we are *capable* of putting it all forth if the right kind of call comes.

Served Him Right.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER PEARSON has come to grief. Our readers may possibly remember him. He is an Englishman who, watching the course of events on this Continent, and the noble struggle which those fast friends of England, the Southern slaveowners, were making for the establishment of a purer social state throughout this country, saw the difficulties which they experienced in their undertaking in consequence of the lack of supplies, arms and munitions, which their authority or independence of action had prevented them from making, and of which they had not succeeded in creating a sufficiently large quantity. Having seen it, with the proverbial philanthropy of John Bull he desired to take means to help those struggling unfriends.

The means was infinitely in the way it was true. Some National statistics might interfere with his plans. But that was but slight. Had not the London *Times* and *Morning Herald*, and not Mr. GREGORY, M. P., repeatedly declared that the blockade was but a paper blockade and the attempted restriction upon English philanthropy entirely unwarranted by the law of nations, as at present understood by England? His vessels, therefore, if by some strange chance they should be overhauled, would of course be released, or if not, must be compensated for by the United States under the demand of England.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER determined to run the risk, and he dispatched, one after another, several steamers to the Southern ports laden with articles desirable for the chivalry. The first one, of which we have an account, was the *Circassian*, and she, alas! fell in the way of the very chance which seemed to him so slight, and was captured by one of our cruisers.

ZACHARIAH was naturally indignant at being thus interfered with, and very injudiciously rushed into print, and declared that the statement that the *Circassian* was bound for a Southern port was utterly false. Unluckily, the master of the *Circassian* did not burn all his papers when she was taken, and her charter party was found on board, by which ZACHARIAH C. had agreed that the vessel would run the blockade, if the charterer wished, and other papers showing that the charterer had agreed to do that very thing. And the Prize Court, having these papers before it, and not having seen ZACHARIAH'S denial, unfortunately condemned the vessel.

The same result followed in several other ventures—and now comes the news from England that ZACHARIAH'S schemes of philanthropy and profit having failed, he has failed too. He says, we understand, that this is partly because of the difficulty in making regular remittances from the South, that home of the cardinal virtues, especially honesty. We here at the North would receive that explanation as a very natural and probable one. We have seen such cases in the South before. But ZACHARIAH'S false statement about the *Circassian* has rather shaken our faith in him. We don't know as it is any business of ours, but we can't help recommending to his English creditors to watch him pretty carefully in his progress through the Bankruptcy Court, remembering the old adage, that "he who lies will steal."

Rebel Designs West of the Mississippi.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, so long the prominent military leader of the rebels in Virginia, has been assigned to command west of the Mississippi River, having under him Gens. PRICE, HOLMES and MAGRUDER. This implies one of two things. Either the Rebel Government is about to commence a new and more serious campaign in that remote region, or it is disturbed by military rivalries at home growing out of the accession of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE to the command lately held by Gen. JOHNSTON. The latter is probably the moving cause of JOHNSTON'S transfer. JEFFERSON DAVIS has always found his relations with the Virginia aristocracy doubtful and unpleasant. He did not meet their ambitious expectations of controlling the Confederate Government on the establishment of its Capital at Richmond, and he has not yet fully overcome their prejudices against him. He has never had in his family the cordial sympathy of Richmond society; and lately, when that city was in danger and disorder, his wife and children were said to be removed to Raleigh, N. C., for refuge.

The predominance of Virginians, however, in the later military dispositions of the Confederate Government is probably mollifying the haughty old Commonwealth. Gen. LEE is the General-in-chief of the Southern grand army. Gen. JOHNSTON is next in expectancy; or, if a new aspirant for the high hoanr shall step in, it will probably be Stonewall Jackson, a Virginian. This latter is the idol of the army, and at this moment "the coming man." In thus putting the military power of the South in the hands of Virginians, Mr. DAVIS has probably made his personal and social relations at Richmond more pleasant, though it may involve him in the jealousies that will be found to prevail between the friends and admirers of Gens. JOHNSTON and LEE.

But whatever the personal influences that have helped to banish Gen. JOHNSTON temporarily in the far West, we know the temper of the man well enough, and of his chief officers PRICE and MAGRUDER, to be assured that they will give plenty of trouble wherever they operate. The nomadic campaigns of Mozart, the luckless advance of VAN DORN, the sporadic, half-savage forays of STARR, and the vaunting follies and failures of HINDMAN the tyrant and robber-chief of Arkansas, will not be reenacted by JOHNSTON and PRICE. The entrance of these men on the scene west of the Mississippi river will mean business.

The course of duty with our Government is plain. Gen. ROSECRANS must be early and largely reinforced. He must be enabled to open and keep open the Mississippi river from Cairo to New-Orleans, and to navigate and hold by gunboats the Red river the Arkansas, the White, and all the waters penetrating the region where JOHNSTON is to operate. Especially should the Mississippi river be infinitely patrolled, and all rebel craft seized and destroyed. In this way JOHNSTON'S western army will be cut off from its support, and so crippled in its proposed operations, that his campaign may be made to end in disappointment and defeat.

From Albany.

GEN SICKLES' EXCELSIOR BRIGADE—GEN BUSTED MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DRAFT.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES is here, and after interview with Gov. MORGAN, has succeeded in securing prompt payment of the State bounty to the volunteers for the EXCELSIOR Brigade.

The most strenuous efforts will be made by the Governor and the State War Department to secure promptly the filling up of all the regiments of Gen. SICKLES' Brigade in conformity with the earnestly expressed wish of the War Department at Washington.

Gen. D. E. BUSTED is also here on important business connected with the draft, which will probably be made on the 1st of next month.

War Meeting in Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday Sept 17.

Gen. CORCORAN arrived at Congress Hall, at 5 o'clock, accompanied by Judge DALY, of New-York. He was escorted from the cars by the Twenty-fifth Regiment. There was an immense war meeting at the Capitol Park, in the evening. Gen. CORCORAN was introduced to the audience by Gov. MORGAN. Speeches were made by Gov. GREEN, Judge DALY and others. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

The Knights Templars.

WATERTOWN N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The Grand Commandery of the State of New-York Knights Templars, met in Watertown Tuesday Sept. 16. The meeting was largely attended. The following officers were elected for the year: ZERAH C. PERRY, Grand Commander; OREN WELCH, Deputy Grand Commander; WM. H. BURTIS, Grand Generalissimo; PIERSON MUNSON, Grand Captain-General; H. F. L. BENTING, Grand Senior Warden; Charles E. HILLET, Grand Junior Warden; JOHN S. PERRY, Grand Treasurer; ROBERT MACOY, Grand Recorder; Samuel GRAVES, Grand Standard-Bearer; H. Clay PRESTON, Grand Sword-Bearer; Bradley PARKER, Grand Warden; Royal G. LAWRENCE, Grand Sentinel.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The reports throughout the West that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad is obstructed by transportation of troops and Government supplies, or that it has been in danger of invasion, are entirely without foundation. The road is entirely unobstructed and doing its usual heavy transportation without detention or hindrance, and is prepared for any amount of trade that may be thrown upon it, either East-bound or West-bound.

The Case of Rev. Judson B. Benedict, Imprisoned for Alleged Seditious Language.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Yesterday, Judge HALL issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Rev. JUDSON B. BENEDICT.

The writ is returnable on Thursday morning, the 18th inst., before Judge HALL.

Democratic Congressional Nomination.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The Democratic Conference Convention for the Luzerne District has nominated CHARLES DENISON for Congress.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

IMPORTANT ORDER TO MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Medical Inspectors COLLUM, MUSSEY and HUMPHREYS leave here, to-day, in accordance with the following order:

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Sept. 15, 1862.

SIR: In conjunction with Medical Inspectors MUSSEY and HUMPHREYS, you are detailed to inquire into the sanitary condition of the army, under the command of Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN, the manner in which the medical officers perform their duties, the state of the supplies, the action of all factors capable of causing disease or discomfort, and such other points as you may be instructed by the Medical Inspector-General, or which may seem to you of importance.

Apportioning your labors, you will examine every regiment, battalion, and battery embraced within the command with the inspection of which you may be charged.

You will ascertain its military and medical history, the number of killed and wounded in battle, the losses from discharges, desertions, and deaths, the number of recruits received, the prevailing nationality of the men, their physical and moral condition, and every other circumstance calculated to be of use in sanitary and medical statistics.

You will forward on every Monday morning to the Medical Inspector-General a detailed report of all your operations for the past week. Nothing but the most stringent necessity will be permitted to interfere with the regular transmittal of your report.

You are not assigned to duty as a medical officer of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, and you will not therefore be eligible to direct the medical officers of that command in the discharge of their duties.

Your duties are those of "inspection and report," and though it is not supposed that you will refrain from giving your advice to the inexperienced or inefficient when the necessity seems urgent, your functions extend no further, and unless, therefore, under very great pressure, it will be better for you to report to the Medical Director such faults or deficiencies as require immediate correction. The Department has every confidence in the efficiency of that officer, and is convinced that when cases of dereliction or of want are brought to his notice, he will promptly apply the proper remedy as far as lies in his power.

Medical Inspector COLLUM will divide the duties to be performed, assigning to each inspector an equal number of army corps upon which to report.

With the expression of my conviction that your investigations cannot fail to be beneficial to science and to service,

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General.

To Lieut.-Col. E. P. COLLUM, Medical Inspector, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 17

COMMUNICATIONS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

Verbal communications are said to have been made by Mr. MERCIER, the French Minister, to Mr. SEWARD concerning the views entertained in the French Cabinet upon American affairs. According to certain persons who are posted upon diplomatic secrets, it would seem that some time ago the French legation received a pamphlet letter stating in the strongest possible manner that the opinion of the French Government was that the American civil war was interminable, and that every event which had appeared conclusive at the beginning of the war proved to show that the North was unable to bring the South to submission, and that nothing but the recognition of the Southern Confederacy could bring the war to a close. It was said that the object of Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet in receiving this communication was to ascertain if any arrangement on this basis could be entered into. The letter further stated that the French Cabinet were disposed to be represented in case Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration should propose an armistice, but they could not intervene much longer. Mr. SEWARD received the communication Saturday, the day of the date of the letter to Mr. SEWARD, and it is said to have written a letter to Mr. THOUVENEL, in which he points out certain objections contained in that note, with the object to make it known to the French Government.

CONVERSATION BETWEEN LOUIS NAPOLEON AND MR. SICKLES.

It is positively asserted in political circles that in the late audience given by the Emperor of the French to Mr. SICKLES, his Majesty spoke at length upon the Slavery question, and gave Mr. SICKLES to understand that *it would be very difficult for him to recognize the Southern Confederacy unconditionally and without reference to that question.* He said that such an act would expose his Government to the severest censure, not only at home but abroad, where France is looked upon as the friend of freedom and humanity, and the liberation of all races. In such a position and with the perils menacing such a course, he should like to know beforehand whether or not the Confederate Government will be disposed to adopt some measures concerning the emancipation of the blacks in a time more or less remote, and whether or not he would communicate on the subject with the French Government.

To this demand of the French Emperor, Mr. SICKLES is said to have answered that he would communicate the wishes of his Majesty to his Government and sent to that effect his private secretary, Prince de POLIGNAC, to Richmond.

THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

Gen. MILES' loss before his surrender is believed to be less than 100. A. P. HILL is left in command there to gather up the spoils. At 5 o'clock yesterday Jackson marched a large part of his force out of Harper's Ferry on the Winchester road.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WOUNDED.

Demand was to-day made at the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac for surgeons and medical supplies, and Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND has accordingly sent from Washington and caused to be sent from the Eastern cities, first-class surgeons, to the number of one hundred. He has also dispatched under a large train of medical supplies. Extensive hospital accommodations are being prepared in and around Washington. The Harewood Hospital encampment at CORCORAN'S farm is said to accommodate 2,000 patients, and Dr. MITCHELL has been ordered to enlarge its capacity to the number of 3,000 beds. Dr. LUCKIER is preparing the Second Cavalry barracks, on Seventh street, for the reception of 1,000 patients; and Dr. WEBSTER, of the Douglas Hospital, is engaged in enlarging the capacity of that institution to an equivalent number of beds.

PRIVATE ADVICES FROM RICHMOND.

We have private advices from Richmond to the effect that the rebel steamer *Merrimac No. 2* is entirely completed, with the exception of a little joiner work, and will be ready for action next week. We learn also that sutlers' goods are now plenty in Richmond, traders having but little difficulty in getting them from Washington. Salt is also now abundant, and the crops are good. On the whole the feeling there is cheerful, though HENRY A. WISE is very despondent, as he thinks the management of the war is in wrong hands. Richmond trade is now buying up United States Treasury Notes at a premium to pay for goods purchased in Washington and Baltimore. Since Gen. MCCLELLAN has resumed command of the army the National prisoners in Richmond are treated with much less rigor.

A REBEL FORCE BELOW THE POTOMAC.

Rebel prisoners report that a force of [illegible] that

there is a large rebel force between that place and Leesburgh, commanded by Gen. Hood.

THE MARCH OF THE CALIFORNIANS.

The following extract from a letter received at the War Department, and dated at Mesilla, Arizona, Aug. 15, 1862, shows with how little an army may be moved. It must be remembered that those California troops have marched through a desert country, where no provisions or forage could be obtained. There, fore everything for horse and man was carrried with them, and yet with a train less than that of a regiment not marching fifty miles from Washington, they have averaged 15 miles a day for nearly sixty days. The First Infantry and Cavalry, California Volunteers, have marched successfully 1,000 miles over the route by the Colorado Desert, the Gila River, Tucson and the Mimbres River, from the Pacific to the Rio Grande. This they have done with but the trifling loss of ten men, in rebel and Indian skirmishes, with abundant supplies, a serviceable train, and reached the western border of Texas in condition for an immediate contest with the enemy. Officers and men have shared the hardships of the march alike, without tents and without baggage; one wagon sufficing to transport ten days' rations and the property of each company. For fully one half the distance over the burning deserts, in midsummer, with a very scanty supply of water, the men have uncomplainingly carried their knapsacks, and averaged throughout over seventeen miles daily. They have been only too well satisfied that every step carried them nearer to the heart of the rebellion.

FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

Three refugees from Fredericksburgh arrived here to-day. They left the latter place on Wednesday. At Aquia Creek they procured a small boat, and were picked up by a Government transport and brought to this city. When they left Fredericksburgh the rebels had a small force there—parts of two regiments which were stationed there for recruiting purposes. There was no rebel force at Aquia Creek. Immediately after the evacuation of Fredericksburgh by Federal troops, Secessionists began their fiendish work of persecution by hanging a respectable colored preacher named WM. WALKER and JOURDINA MINOR are also reported to have met with the same fate. After the evacuation of the town by our troops the rebels were so fearful lest the Nationals would again resume occupation of the place that they packed up everything in the shape of provisions and dry goods and sent them to Richmond. The Union men feel confident that the rule of DAVIS will not last long, and that Union troops would soon again be in possession of the place.

WHAT THE REBEL PAPERS SAY.

The Richmond papers, of Sept. 13 and 14, are jubilant at the idea of the invasion of Maryland, and indulge in all sorts of speculation on that subject. They look upon the occupation of Baltimore and upon an inroad into Pennsylvania as a probable fact, and place an entire reliance upon the loyalty of Maryland. The Richmond *Illustrated News* says that Frederick County has already supplied the Confederate army with a brigade and one hundred and fifty cavalry men, and that the adjoining counties are ready to do as much. The majority of the rebel Press look upon Gen. LEE's plan as calculated not only to bring the North to its senses, by retaliating upon Northerners the deeds which have been perpetrated upon Virginia soil by the Federals, but as a means of providing the Confederate army with men, ammunitions of war, and clothing, of which they have the greatest need.

PAROLED PRISONERS FROM THE JAMES RIVER.

A gentleman arrived from Annapolis states that three transports had arrived there from the James River, bringing 2,500 paroled Union prisoners including officers, teamsters, sutlers and blacksmiths.

The whole number in marching through the city to Camp Parole, excited the sympathy of the citizens, because of their tattered and destitute condition. Many of them were without shoes, hats or coats. The Government, in view of these facts, will doubtless be prompt in relieving their necessities. The civilians have reached Washington.

It is represented that the number of paroled prisoners at the camp is between eight and eleven thousand, awaiting exchange. There are about 2,000 sick and wounded in the hospitals.

MORE PRISONERS.

Four prisoners belonging to the First and Third North Carolina Regiments arrived at the Provost-Marshal's office to-day, from Gainesville, where they were in hospital. They were captured by a party of our cavalry who ventured out that far yesterday. They found about a dozen other rebels lying at Centreville, who were too ill to be brought along, and they were left there on parole. The party effecting their capture saw no rebel troops in the vicinity of Gainesville, and learned that none had been there for a week past. The prisoners said they were tired of the service, and wanted to get back to their homes. Among them was a father and son, both belonging to the same regiment—Third North Carolina. They were sent to the old Capitol Prison.

PRISONERS FROM MARYLAND.

A number of rebel prisoners, captured in the fight near Frederick on Friday, arrived at Rockville, Monday. They will be paroled, to report at the Provost-Marshal's office, to-day, where their paroles will be taken up. A number have been sent from Rockville in this way, and in no case has there been an instance of violation of parole.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC.

The guard vessels off Alexandria and Piney Point, in the Potomac River, are distinguished by a square white flag with a red cross of "St. Andrew's." The officers in command of these vessels will furnish the naval Potomac pass to all masters of vessels navigating the river, after they shall have given proof that they are lawfully employed. Vessels entering or departing from the river will be subject to detention if unprovided with a pass. This pass must be signed by ANDREW A. HARWOOD, commanding the Flotilla of the Potomac River.

A GOOD SIGN.

A number of rebel prisoners recently captured at Frederick and other places have taken the oath of allegiance, and are now at liberty parading our streets in their faded, worn-out butternut-colored suits. They are principally Virginians and North Carolinians. The Virginians say that many of their late companions in the rebel army will resort upon the first opportunity that they will not fight out of the State.

REBEL DESERTERS.

Two rebel deserters came within our lines near Fall's Church, to-day. They expressed themselves as being "sick and tired of living on roots and green apples." One of them joined the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania regiment.

THE PROVISIONAL BRIGADE.

Gen. CASEY, commanding provisional brigades, is ordered to concentrate his command on the Virginia side of the river, in a position suitable for continuing the drill, instruction and discipline with which he is charged.

GEN. BARRY.

Gen. BARRY, in addition to his duties as Inspector of Artillery, has been ordered to report to Gen. BANKS as Chief of Artillery of the defences of Washington.

GEN. HATCH WOUNDED.

Gen. HATCH arrived here to-day. He was wounded in the right leg in the late battle.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Private advices from Minnesota, by persons connected with the Indian Department, represent Commissioner DOLE as hopeful that he shall so far pacificate some of the most powerful tribes as to prevent a general Indian war.

SUPPOSED SPY ARRESTED.

The pickets near Edwards' Ferry, yesterday, arrested J. P. WALTER on suspicion of being a rebel spy. He has been sent to the Old Capitol prison.

ABUSE OF CONTRABANDS.

Complaint is made in Alexandria that the soldiers there abuse the contrabands, and the newspapers call the attention of the authorities to the fact.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Sanitary Commission, now in session, is about to undertake, with the approval of the proper authorities, the preparation and publication at short intervals of an accurate general directory, containing the address and condition of every sick and wounded soldier in the Government hospitals. This timely action of the Commission is worthy of, and will meet the anxious inquiries of the people.

THE STATE RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

The action of the various State Relief Associations in correcting the abuses practiced in some of the hospitals by speculators and unscrupulous parties, is highly commended. The Ohio and Illinois Associations have set forth the Surgeon-General has been called to the operation of some of his subordinates, and he is taking prompt action thereon. It is in contemplation to publish a list of the medical officers who are starving the wounded and sick soldiers that they may speculate out of the profits.

ANOTHER HOSPITAL.

The Wigwam building, corner of Second and Indiana-avenue, has been converted into a hospital. The building will accommodate about 300 patients. The Park Hotel, and cavalry barracks near the same, on Seventh-street, have also been fitted up for hospitals. Together they will accommodate about 700 patients.

PATIENTS.

There are 13,769 patients in hospital in Washington and Alexandria. Within the last week over 1,000 have been removed to New-York, Philadelphia and Point Lookout, on the Potomac.

HOSPITAL CHAPLAINS.

Very many applications are made by ministers for situations as hospital chaplains, but as there are no vacancies, and no more such offices to be created, further importunities are useless.

MURDER.

JOHN KESSLER, of Co. K, One Hundred and Third New-York Regiment, was to-day sent to the Guard-house, charged with the murder of his First Lieutenant, FERDINAND LINZ, by stabbing him with a bayonet, last night, at the camp on Sixth-street.

A CORRECTION.

The dispatch of last night, indicating the commanders of the different army corps, was in error in assigning Gen. SLOCUM to the Eleventh Corps, and Gen. STAHL to the Twelfth Corps. Gen. STAHL commands the Eleventh Corps and Gen. SLOCUM temporarily the Twelfth, formerly BANKS'.

THE BATTLE OF SUNDAY.

FURTHER LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

SEVENTEENTH MICHIGAN.

Anthony Jerauce, Co. C—arm.
Anthony Victory, Co. C—leg.
Capt. John Guildsmith, Co. C—head.

TWENTY-EIGHTH OHIO.

Jacob Stein, Co. G—abdomen.
Adam Heinsun, Co. G—arm.
Phillip Glynick, Co. G—arm.
Fred. Keyser, Co. G—shoulder.
Charles Loawe, Co. O—side.

TWENTY THIRD OHIO.

Isaac Hill, Co. K—arm and breast.
Robert Pearson, Co. I—breast.
C. Kelsey, Co. H—shoulder.
Robert Fairbanks, Co. E—leg.
V. P. Fitch, Co. E—ankle.
Thomas Moore, Co. E—foot.
Alex. Jacobs, Co. F—head.
Aaron Kuplin, Co. F—face
James Thomas, Co. F—foot.
W. H. Snyder, Co. H—hip.
A. J. Dobie, Co. F—leg.
Jacob Berkhart, Co. F—shoulders.
Jno. Ring, Co. K—leg.
A. Squires, Co. K—back.
Capt. John Elder, Co. H—shoulder.
H. L. Bradish, Co. H—thigh.
Wilson Harper, Co. H—knee.
Wm. Brown, Co. K—groin.
Sylvester Rumseyville, Co. I—arm.
Martin Strong, Co. I—head
W. L. Holcomb, Co. D—knee.
Wm. S. Chase, Co. D—both legs.
Sergt. F. F. Hoonse, Co. G—foot.
Martin Hancke, Co. C—ankle.
Fred. Hooker, Co. D—back.
Mr. H. Sinles, Co. D—leg.
George W. Deidrich, Co. F—hip.
Silas Chadwick, Co. D—face
Sergt. Sprecher, Co. D—face.
Enos Taylor, Co. F—face and thigh.
—— Grimm, Co. G—head.
D. A. Cobbs, Co. I—bowels.
H. W. Parsons, Co. I—thigh.
Chas. V. Brookman, Co. G—side and head.
Capt. Col. R. B. Hays, in command of the regiment—arm fractured, not serious.
First Lieut. H. C. Hood, Co. D—shoulder.
Lieut. D. K. Smith, Co. E—leg.
E. Squier, Co. H—thigh.
L. N. Crawford, Co. H—breast.
W. H. Leggett, Co. H—leg.
Lieut. Norton, Co. F—missing.
Capt. Hunter, Co. I—leg.
W. A. Sanders, Co. I—slightly.
George W. Holelin—leg.
D. B. Campbell, Co. A—shoulder.
H. Montague, Co. D—finger.
O. M. Clon, Co. I—three times, in leg, head and hand.
Walter B. Selby, Co. H—leg.
J. Hewett, Co. A—thigh.
J. Dotmel, Co. I—arm.
J. D. Pife, Co. H—leg.
Frank Smith, Co. F—leg.
F. Squires, Co. K—leg.
B. B. Cornwall, Co. A—leg.

KILLED IN THE TWENTY-THIRD OHIO.

Thos. A. Ross, of Cleveland.
Henry Rigbie, Co. A, of Solon.
Alex. Stewart, Co. A, Cleveland.
Corp. Isaac N. Whitney, Co. H, Knox Co.
Corp. Geo. W. Shafer, Co. H, of Pennsylvania.
Robinson Wiggins, Co. H, of Holmes Co.
David Richardson, Co. H, of Knox Co.
Corp. Arch. Moore, Co. F, Logan Co.
Wm. Saverns, Co. I.
Peter Hay, Holmes Co.

TWENTIETH OHIO.

N. S. Schmidt, Co. F—leg.

THIRTIETH OHIO.

Wm. H. Buck, Co. B—slight.
Byron Thomas, Co. E—foot.
Joseph Anderson, Co. K—head.
L. Z. Gallaher Co. F—foot.
Sergt. Wm. B. Fife, Co. F—hand.
Corp. H. D. Price, Co. F—slight.
Peter Paker, Co. E—head.
Wm. V. Fluhart, Co. D—leg.
Jacob Muller, Co. B—thigh.
H. B. Snyder, Co. B—hand.
Isaac Jaddin, Co. D—side.
D. S. Jones, Co. H—arm.
Corp. H. D. Bullock, Co. D—leg.
W. H. Vermillion, Co. F—arm.

THIRTY-SIXTH OHIO.

James Weckoff, Co. K—three times in leg.
Wm. Lade, Co. K—hand.
Geo. Verlan, Co. K—arm.

TWELFTH OHIO.

Alfred Smith, Co. G—back.
Oliver Stenett, Co. D—elbow.
Sergt. A. R. Head, Co. H—side.
M. Vail, Co. K—leg.
Jasper Lozure, Co. G—thigh.

M'MULLEN'S BATTERY.

Hiram Fuller—leg.
Corp. James—leg.
Thomas Ford.
Hiram Fullmer.
Nicholas White.
First Lieut. L. Croome—killed.

TWENTIETH INDIANA—PRISONERS.

Josiah Pope—right arm.
Samuel Hickman.
Gen. Garland—killed, (of Hill's Division.)

ELEVENTH OHIO.

Valentine Vogle, Co. H—ankle.
Robert Frank, Co. A—leg.
F. M. Tillinghast, Co. G—hip.
James Wolf, Co. F—leg.
J. S. Wevrick, Co. A—leg.
A. F. Thompson, Co. H—shoulder.

EIGHTH MICHIGAN.

Thomas Crawford, Co. I—leg.
James Desmond, C. A—heel.
Asa Parshall, Co. I—arm.

EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY.

Lewis S. Francis—hand and groin.
S. F. Mellen—leg.

TWENTY-SECOND OHIO.

D. I. Richardson, Co. H—leg.

FIFTY FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Col. Wild—arm.

Wounded.

John Elder, 28th Pennsylvania—leg.

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. RENO.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The funeral of Gen. RENO, whose remains have reached Boston, will take place on Friday in Trinity Church, Bishop EASTBURN officiating.

AN ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

Preliminary Bombardment of Fort Sumter by our Gunboats.

The Fort Seriously Damaged.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The reported investment of Charleston by the gunboats has some confirmation, by a letter received in this city from on board the United States Steamer *Bibb*, which says:

"*Fort Sumter has already received a preliminary dose of shot and shell, which resulted in serious damage.*"

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION.

One of the Buildings of the United States Arsenal at Pittsburgh Blown Up.

Seventy-five or Eighty Lives Lost.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

A frightful explosion occurred at the United States Arsenal this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. It occurred in the large frame building known as the 'Laboratory.' One hundred and seventy-six boys and girls were employed in the building at the time of the disaster, of whom seventy-five or eighty were killed.

One explosion followed another, until the entire building was destroyed, and those who could not escape in time were burned. The scene was most appalling, the dead bodies lying in heaps as they had fallen. In some places where the heat was most intense, whitened bones could be seen through the smoke and flame.

In other places large masses of blackened flesh were visible.

Up to the present time sixty-three bodies have been taken from the river.

The cause of the explosion is not known, but it is admitted by all to have been accidental.

URGENT CALL FOR SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1862.

To Drs. Detmold, Halstead and Stone

Dr LITTERMAN telegraphs for surgical aid, and says the need is urgent. Will twenty of your best Surgeons proceed to Ruhysville, on Frederick, and give aid to Surgeon LITTERMAN?

W. A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General.

Those disposed to volunteer in answer to the above call, are invited to assemble this morning at 11 o'clock, at the house of Dr DETMOLD, No 101 Ninth-street.

Dr. DETMOLD,
Dr. STONE,
Dr. HALSTEAD,
Executive Committee.

THE COMING DRAFT.

Notice to the Enrolling Boards.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept 17

The Enrolling Boards of the several towns of this State are hereby notified that arrangements will be made to pay all proper expenses attending the enrollment as provided in General Orders No. 91, from the War Department.

Due notice will be given when the necessary forms and instructions are prepared and ready to be issued. All accounts of this nature should be reserved until such notice appears. THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General.

Arrival of the Arabia at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 17

The Steamship *Arabia*, from Halifax, arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The mails and the newspapers for the Associated Press will be forwarded by the train which leaves here for New-York at half past 8 o'clock this evening, and which is due in that city at an early hour to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Over 1,200 rebel prisoners, captured in the recent battle, arrived here this evening, under guard of a detachment of the Twelfth New-Jersey. They will be sent North to-morrow.

[Advertisement.]

GUNJAH WALLAH

THE GREAT TURKISH EXHILARANT AND NERVINE.—Perfect and harmless substitute for liquors, smoking, opium and stimulants, producing a gentle *spirituelle* elevation of spirits without any reaction whatever. Cures almost instantaneously nervousness, weakness, depression of spirits, rheumatism palpitation of the heart. Put up in gold, silver, satin and ivory boxes, 25 cents each. Five boxes in Turkish carton, $1. Agencies wanted everywhere. Sold by Druggists. Sole importers in America, SCOTT & Co., (Chemists,) Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!—For the derangements of the system incidental to the change of diet, wounds, eruptions and exposures, which every volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and reliable as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, 25 cents per box. 209

[Advertisement.]

GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM FOR LADIES, FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.—The new drama, "Claude Marcel," both afternoon and evening. The beautiful tropical fish, Albinos, &c., at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

If you want to learn what you can do best, and how to make the most of yourself, get a careful Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Civatanized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Coal Oil Not Explosive—Provided that it be properly manufactured. To ascertain whether it be so or not, EVERY FAMILY should get a little instrument just invented for testing it, patented by JOHN TAGLIABUE, No. 30 North William-st. Also, for sale at No. 44 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 839 Broadway. Pamphlets gratis.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.
Sent free to any one afflicted with
RUPTURE OR HERNIA
Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Office, Manson of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others
No. 495 Broadway, New-York

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Extraordinary Notice!!—We are now opening at Retail an immense stock of "Mooitos" or "Wide End" Neck-ties, at 65 cents each! The richest and most expensive goods ever imported (same as are selling everywhere else at $1 and $1 50.) Also, a large lot of very rich "Wide Ends," at 50 cents (selling elsewhere at 75 cents.) N. B.—We shall continue to sell gents' best quality Linen Collars at $1 20 per dozen, until Oct. 1; on and after Oct. 1, at $1 40. We are reluctantly compelled to advance the price in consequence of the greater advance in the cost of linens. J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BURR—WHITING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, at the Strong-place Church, by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., EDWARD D. BURR to MARY G. WHITING, daughter of Charles Whiting, Esq., of Brooklyn.

EARLE—SCHENCK.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, by Rev. Geo. S. Mott, RALPH D. EARLE, of Jersey City, to MAGGIE A. SCHENCK, of New-Brunswick, daughter of Rev. George Schenck, deceased.

MARSH—HOWLAND.—On Tuesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. Dr. Hasbrouck, WILLIAM MARSH, M. D., to MARY F. HOWLAND, all of this City.

JOHNSTONE—LYNCH.—At Van Zandt's Point, Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. Henry M. Beare, JAMES MONROE JOHNSTONE, of Douglas Farm, and JANE ELIZA, daughter of Andrew Lynch, of the former place.

FULTS—UNDERWOOD.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 14, by Rev. Alfred Cookman, NORMAN S. FULTS to SARAH J. UNDERWOOD, both of New-York.

PERRY—WHITING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, at the Strong-place Church, by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., WILLIAM H. PERRY to LYDIA WHITING, daughter of Charles Whiting, Esq., of Brooklyn.

WILLIAMS—CORWIN.—In Peekskill, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Samuel N. St. John, Mr. HENRY F. WILLIAMS, of New-York, to EMMA L., eldest daughter of William Corwin, Esq., of Peekskill.

WOODBRIDGE—CARTWRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Storrs, CHARLES L. WOODBRIDGE to IRENA A., daughter of D. G. Cartwright, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED

BARTON.—At sea, on Friday, Aug. 22, on board of U. S. steamer *Huntsville*, of yellow fever, Paymaster EDWARD D. BARTON, of Troy, N. Y., in the 26th year of his age. His remains were interred at Key West.

BEEKMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, ROSALIE TOMPKINS, youngest dau. of Gerard P. and Catherine L. Beekman, aged 1 year and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock, from No. 358 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

BOGHOT.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, CHARLES S., son of Abram T. and Gertrude E. Boghout, aged 1 year and 26 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Mr. R. Morris, 122d-st., Harlem, this day, (Thursday,) the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CADMAC.—At New-Rochelle, BENJAMIN CADMAC, in the 85th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the corner of Main-st. and North-ave., New-Rochelle, on Friday, at 2 o'clock. The cars on the New Haven Railroad leave this at 12 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot at New-Rochelle to convey those who may go to attend the funeral to the Church, and return to the 2 o'clock train.

CROSS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 17, after a lingering illness, FELIX, widow of the late John Cross, aged 45 years, 8 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, at 2 o'clock.

CORBIN.—At the residence of his father-in-law, E. J. Porter, Esq., New-Rochelle, N. Y., GEORGE CORBIN.

Notice of funeral will be given in to-morrow papers.

DE LAMATER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 17, GEORGE CORTEAR, son of Benjamin and Ann De Lamater, aged 1 year.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents this day (Thursday,) the 18th inst., at 3 P. M.

DE GRAW.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, SUSAN, relict of the late William De Graw.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in Friday's papers.

HALL.—On Monday, Sept. 1, at Key West, Gulf of Mexico, GEORGE F. HALL, Assistant Paymaster United States Navy, son of Charles Hall, of this City, aged 28 years, 1 month and 25 days.

JONES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, CORNELIUS W. JONES, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 Clarkson-st., this (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

JONES.—At the residence of her mother in Metuchin, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 2, of heart disease, MATTIE WARD, eldest daughter of the late Isaac W. and Louisa C. Jones, aged 13 years.

LEVY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, MARY ESTER, youngest daughter of Benjamin and Sophia Levy, aged 1 year, 8 months and 16 days.

A bud on earth, to bloom in heaven.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 105 West 40th-st., this day, (Thursday,) Sept. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

LETSON.—On Wednesday, Sept. 17, EMMA, youngest daughter of Wm. Warren and Jane Letson.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock.

MITCHELL.—At New-Providence, N. J., ANN, wife of John Mitchell, aged 77 years, 8 months and 22 days.

MONTGOMERY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, son of John and Sarah Montgomery, aged 25 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 9 Hatfield-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MYERS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, SARAH, wife of Moloco Myers, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock P. M., from No. 24 Columbia-st., without further notice.

POLLARD.—On Sunday, Sept. 14, MARY CAROLINE POLLARD, widow of the late Isaac Pollard of Boston, in the 72d year of her age.

The friends, those of her son-in-law, Mrs. S. P. Adams, and of her sons, Messrs. W. J. Ward and Lemuel P. Ward, are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 261 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

PRIME.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, REBECCA D. PRIME, aged 77 years, and LOUISA, daughter of the above, and of the late Rev. Dr. Prime, relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 224 Thompson-st., this day, (Thursday) at 11 o'clock A. M.

PRIME.—At West Point, on Monday morning, Sept. 15, after a short and severe illness, LIEUT. EDWARD PRIME, 4th Artillery, son of the late Edward C. and Eliza Smith, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 16 Bond-st., corner of Fourth-st., Williamsburgh, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

ST. JOHN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, after a long and painful illness, which she bore without a murmur, and with Christian resignation, MARY S. MARVIN, the beloved wife of Charles St. John, and youngest daughter of the late Matthew Marvin, Esq., of Wilton, Conn.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 10 West 14th-st., on Friday next, at 4 o'clock P. M., which the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Wilton, Conn., for interment.

SPENCER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 15, FRANKLIN H. SPENCER, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Alert Hose Company, No. 3, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 243 Navy-st., without further notice.

WHEELER.—In Brattleboro, Vt., on Tuesday, Sept. 16, SARAH F., only child of Appleton and Freddie Wheeler, aged 1 year and 26 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 58 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WHITTEMORE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 17, JOSEPH H., only son of Harry and Carrie Whittemore, aged 16 months and 28 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 178 1st-st., on Friday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 411.—Sept. 17, 1862.
70, 29, 5, 21, 49, 19, 40, 42, 14, 74, 52, 10.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 412.—Sept. 17, 1862.
67, 64, 11, 48, 9, 4, 14, 3, 42, 47, 54, 32, 30

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 389.—Sept. 17, 1862.
67, 6, 17, 29, 57, 42, 70, 31, 65, 26, 40, 45

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 392.—Sept. 17, 1862.
64, 70, 4, 57, 17, 76, 24, 77, 16, 55, 59, 42, 43.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
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Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

S.-T.-1860-X.

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Of this celebrated brand appears to be in every one's mouth, as well as on every one's table. They are a splendid article, and can be relied upon to strengthen and invigorate the exhausted nature.

SEASONS.

I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing departments out equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.

L. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Howery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

CARTMEN, ATTENTION!—DR. TOBIAS VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.—Pint bottles, 50 cents. Cures lameness, cuts, galls, sprains, &c. If you have a lame horse, try a bottle—sure cure. The Broadway Railroad Company, South Boston, writes: "Send us twelve dozen per express, it is the best liniment for lameness and galls we have ever used." Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists. Ask for Tobias' Horse Liniment in pint bottles, and take no other.

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LOUIS BASTET,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of the
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S.-T.-1860-X.

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AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, *at prices which no other house in New-York can possibly make*, viz.

25 cent TIES at 16 CENTS each, or $1 75 per dozen
50 cent TIES at 25 CENTS each, or $3 per dozen
75 cent TIES at 37½ CENTS each, or $3 75 per dozen
$1 TIES at 50 CENTS each, or $5 per dozen.

(The usual wholesale prices are, $2 50, $4, $5 50 and $7 50.) The 50 cent or $5 *line* embraces over 1,000 dozen of the richest ties ever brought to this market. SCARFS in endless variety, at correspondingly low rates. Also, 5,000 dozen men's and boys' best quality Linen

COLLARS

(*Domestic finish*) at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, *warranted* as large as are sold everywhere at $1 50. Also, closing out a large lot of superior quality and make of EMBROIDERED SHIRTS, *usually sold at from* (prices $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4 50, $5, $6, $7, and the best at $8. Also, an immense stock of ladies' and gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, from $1 per dozen and upwards.

J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway,
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By the U. S. MARSHAL, under the direction of the undersigned U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on THURSDAY next, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at WHEELER'S STORES, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, NELSON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the cargo of the schooner *Annie Sophia*, consisting of

350 Bags Salt.
1,000 Bushels Salt.
A few Boxes Soap.

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TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x85 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 500 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 369 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 16 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house in 82d-st., in complete order; rent $450 per annum. Several fine suites of rooms in Broadway, near 28th-st. Also, two small stores on Broadway, with dwelling rooms attached. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY NEXT, AT HALF PRICE—Dwelling-house, No. 17 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st., 4-stories, brown stone, with all the modern improvements; in good repair. Apply on the premises for particulars.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 38 feet, at No. 99 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and every thing complete for moulding. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—FROM NOW UNTIL MAY NEXT, THE first-class, high-stoop dwelling house, No. 126 West 12th-st., three rooms deep, with mantel and pier mirrors, chandeliers, furnace, &c. Apply to WALTON & OAKLEY, No. 3 Nassau-st., from 10 till 2 o'clock.

TO LET—A FAMILY HAVING MORE ROOM than required would let part of their house to a small family. House is brown-stone front, with every convenience—No. 140 East 33d-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 157 WEST THIRTY-eighth-st. Terms $40 per month. All modern improvements; furnace, &c. Mrs. Lee, No. 153, two doors east, will show the house.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, NO. 45 East 20th-st., between 4th-avenue and Broadway. For leave to see the house, apply to H. C. READ, No. 58 East 23d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED brown-stone English basement house, No. 42 West 27th-st.; will be rented to a private family only. Apply at the house, between the hours of 9 and 5.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Light rooms and 1,000-horse power. SAML. LEGGETT, Sup't.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William Swan—situated on the Newtown plank-road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a double, two story frame house, barn and other outbuildings; Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

$4,500.—FOR SALE CHEAP.—A COUNtry place, one mile from depôt West Mount Vernon, Harlem Road, 2¾ miles from Yonkers, 4 from Kings Bridge. Five acres of fine land; plenty of fruit; house two-story and good rooms and cellar; large barn; all in perfect order. Neighborhood good; location healthy. More land at low prices. Apply to A. PACKARD, No. 195 Water-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for season or year; also, nursery stock, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—AT FLATBUSH, L. I., A COTTAGE house, with one or two acres of ground; prefers to lease with privilege of purchasing. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED TO RENT—WITH THE PRIVILEGE of buying, a country seat, with all the modern improvements. Address A. W., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL, FURNISHED HOUSE between 16th and 34th sts., west side, for a gentleman and wife; rent not over $30 per month; from Oct. 1 to May 1. Address A. L. J., Box No. 4,327 Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 15th and 30th sts., and 2d and 9th avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

WANTED—A STABLE FOR PRIVATE USE, convenient to Lafayette-place. Address Box No. 1,078 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE MOST FLOURISHING AND DESIRable place near New-York to locate in is Long Island City, the terminus of the Long Island and Flushing Railroad and James-slip and 34th-st. ferries.

Valuable dock property on the East River and on Newtown Creek, suitable for heavy manufactures, ship-yards, &c., to let or for sale cheap. Inquire at the Land Office, second block from the ferry landing. H. S. ANABLE, Agent.
LONG ISLAND CITY, Sept. 16, 1862.

A large stone building, with forty lots, 100 feet, fronting on the East River, suitable for a large foundry, for sale or rent. Inquire at the Land Office, second block from the ferry landing. H. S. ANABLE, Agent.
LONG ISLAND CITY, Sept. 16, 1862.

3,000 desirable lots for factories, stores and dwellings, in Greenpoint and Long Island City, water front, and others for sale cheap by H. S. ANABLE, Agent.
LONG ISLAND CITY, Sept. 16, 1862.

BOARDING-SCHOOL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Said property is situated on a line of railroad, in the midst of a healthy and enterprising population. The house is commodious, and well fitted for school purposes. Attached are pleasure grounds, a vegetable garden and a play-ground. The school is incorporated, and consists of day and boarding pupils; it is well established and well patronized. The average number of local scholars not less than fifty. Price $5,000. Terms of payment made easy. Address WILLIAM STANLEY, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York City.

$950—HALF DOWN.—FIFTY MILES ON Long Island, near a station, 11¼ acres good land, new house, eight rooms, new barn, &c. Apply to THOMAS J. JACKSON, No. 440 Pearl-st., New-York.

PENSIONS $100.—BOUNTY AND PAY PROcured and collected for soldiers, sailors, and the relatives of such as are deceased, by
NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, Attorneys,
At their Collection Office,
No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,)
New-York.
For all business done after this date, charges will be as follows:
For collecting soldiers' and sailors' pay, less than $50 in amount, $1; when over $50 in amount, 2½ per cent. on the excess; for collecting arrears of pay and $1 in bounty for relatives of deceased soldiers, 2½ per cent.; for procuring pensions, the Government fee, $5
WE REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO
Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of New-York City
Hon. Cornelius Van Vorst, Mayor of Jersey City
Maj.-Gen. C. W. Sanford, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Brig.-Gen. Wm Hall, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Brig.-Gen. Chas. E. Spicer, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
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Brig.-Gen. John Ewen, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Claflin, Mellen & Co., New-York.
Lathrop, Luddington & Co., New-York.
Isaac Seymour, President Bank of North America
Chas. Jenkins, President East River Bank.
Wm Curtis Noyes, Esq., New-York.
David Dudley Field, Esq., New-York.
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Notary and Commissioner for all the States.
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BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES may obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in second or third stories, with all the modern improvements, in a small family, where there are few boarders, in a pleasant location, where they may enjoy all the comforts of a home. N. B.—Single gentlemen may also obtain separate rooms. Apply at No. 194 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD can be obtained, on moderate terms, by applying at No. 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn, in the immediate vicinity of three ferries and the Navy-yard. Gas and bath in the house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND a few single gentlemen, can find pleasant rooms and good board in a first-class house occupied by a small private family. Apply at No. 200 West 52d-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate, convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ON MURRAY Hill will let three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to desirable parties, on reasonable terms; location delightful. Call at No. 16 East 42d-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET pleasant rooms, with board, hot and cold water, bath room, &c. Call at No. 199 West 23d-st., or address F., Box No. 2,406 Post-office.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD can be obtained by a gentleman and his wife, in a private family, at No. 151 West 42d-st. Terms reasonable.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—FURnished rooms in suite or singly for families or gentlemen wishing permanent board; the house is pleasantly situated, with modern improvements; a few minutes' walk from the South and Wall-street Ferries. Apply at No. 190 Pacific-st., between Henry and Clinton; references exchanged.

BOARD, &c.—WANTED, AT $500 PER ANNUM, and $50 extra for gas, fire, &c.) for a family of five, who furnish their own rooms; pay sure. Address for a week, PERMANENTLY, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 122 Henry-st., convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, may find pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 102 Henry-st. Location desirable, near Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, by a gentleman and his wife: location between 14th and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; a liberal price will be paid; parlor and bedroom wanted; best of references given and required. Address Box 1,211 Post-office.

PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS with large closet, without board, in a small family, no children or boarders, for one or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., convenient to city railroad cars, Brooklyn.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT OTHER boarders, will let a suite of two or three desirable rooms, (furnished or unfurnished,) with full or partial board. Private table, if desired. Location desirable and central. Address W. D., General Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

A LARGE ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor; also a large room on third floor to let, with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner of 14th-st.

FOR EXCELLENT ROOMS IN A GOOD locality, with or without board. Apply at No. 11 West 24th-st., near Fifth-avenue Hotel. References exchanged.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY IN A PLEASant village about 25 hours from New-York, having had much experience in her attentions to the wishes of boarders, would like to obtain one or two families for the Autumn and Winter. French and Cuban gentlemen will find it a desirable place to learn to speak English. Piano music taught if desired. The lady can be seen this evening, or Friday the 19th, from 7 A. M. till 2 P. M., at No. 28 Sidney-place, Brooklyn.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDson.—Persons wishing board for fall or winter can be accommodated on reasonable terms. For reference and circulars apply to C. D. JONES, Esq., *Times* Office, S. P. BEACH, Esq., 253 Broadway, G. H. CHEGES-HALL, Esq., Secretary Bowery Savings Bank, or address H. B. ADAMS, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Rhinebeck; location very healthy and pleasing, and convenience for comfort and recreation liberal; table, terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

ALL WHO REQUIRE TEACHERS—FOR colleges, schools, or families—may learn, without charge, of well-qualified candidates for any department of instruction, at the ANGLO-AMERICAN SCHOOL BUREAU, No. 550 Broadway.
Parents supplied with school circulars.
☞ Teachers are invited to call.
REFERENCES—Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Dr. Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; faculty Rutgers Coll.; Ivison, Phinney & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Blakeman & Mason, D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 550 Broadway.

A TEACHER.—A LADY EDUCATED IN THE best schools of France and Germany, and who speaks both languages with purity of accent, wishes an engagement; has been teacher of French, German and Music for three years, in a seminary of high standing; can teach the minor English branches, piano and guitar music; no objection to teach boys under ten years. Address A. M. D., Station D P. O.

A TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS HAD much experience in teaching, desires a position in a family or school as teacher of the English branches, French, music and drawing; or she would give instruction in penmanship exclusively, if a situation offered to suit her. Address Miss M. V., Brewster, N. Y.

A INSTRUCTRESS.—A LADY, FOR A LONG time a teacher in a family school in the French language in this city, wishes a situation where a few hours' instruction daily, either in French or English, would be received as an equivalent for board. Address ERNEST, No. 99 West 19th-st.

DRAWING AND OIL PAINTING.—A PRESent teacher of drawing and painting in all its branches from life and nature by a thorough artist, is changing a few hours of private family or public lectures. Address W. S., Station D, Post-office.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO obtain a situation as teacher of the English branches and French in a school, City or country, or as visiting or resident governess. Further information will be given by addressing L., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXperience, graduate of Columbia College, desires an engagement as teacher of the Classics, Mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box 151 *Times* Office.

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE OF GREAT experience in teaching, desires to form an engagement in a school or as private tutor, during the coming season. First class references given. Address ALPHA, care George Shea, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, COMPEtent to teach the higher English branches, and the rudiments of the French language, desires a position as Visiting Governess. Address GOVERNESS, Station D.

WANTED—A LADY CAPABLE OF GIVING instruction in Calisthenic exercises. A competent and experienced person may hear of an engagement by addressing CALISTHENICS, Madison-square Post-office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

SKYE TERRIER DOG LOST.—COLOR, silver-gray, slightly tinged on back, ears and tail with slate color, also some brown about the ears. The owner's name and residence was engraved on collar. $5 reward will be paid on returning him to 50 East 30th-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURing for army work) and Family Machines—for sale or rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 505 Broadway.

HEADQUARTERS CO. B, EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.,
CENTRE MARKET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1862.
WHEREAS IT HAS PLEASED ALMIGHTY GOD to remove from among us our brother and associate, WILLIAM BEST; therefore
Resolved, That in the death of WILLIAM BEST we mourn a kind friend and genial associate, who was ever always ready to meet his company's call, and first to volunteer his services in our behalf.
Resolved, That we, as members of Co. B, attend his funeral in a body, in citizens' dress, at 2 P. M. THIS DAY, Sept. 18, 1862.
Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved parents, brothers, and sisters our condolence in their irreparable loss, for an affectionate son and loving brother.
Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the N. Y. *Herald* and *Times*, and a copy transmitted to his bereaved family.
ALEXANDER CLARK,
JAMES C. TOWERS,
CHAS. L. FRYE,
GEORGE H. MOSLY,
JOSEPH BLACK,
Committee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman a situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or will do the washing and ironing in a small private family; has the best of City references; can be highly recommended from her last situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 West 29th-st. Can be seen until engaged.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable middle aged woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, including good soups, pastry, jellies, and game, and is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 99 Macdougal-st., near Bleecker.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as professed cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry; also English and French dishes; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 118 5th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., or address H. E. G., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies, game; wages, $6, City or country; also, a thorough waitress; wages, $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

A COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN, WHO thoroughly understands her business, wishes a situation as cook; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 258 West 35th-st., one door from 7th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has one year's reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Chestnut-st., 3d floor, room No. 6, corner of New-Bowery.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as first-class cook; the best of City references given; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st., front basement.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable Scotch woman, who perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; would assist in washing if required. Can be seen at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and fine washing; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 757 East 13th-st., third floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, WASHER AND ironer; also a chambermaid to assist in the washing and ironing and waiting; to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 67 East 29th-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as good plain cook in a private family; has good references. Apply at No. 116 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

A GOOD COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker, and very economical; has the best city reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University Place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERvant.—Wanted, a situation by a neat, respectable girl to do cooking or general housework; will be found an excellent washer and ironer, and good thorough plain cook; reliable, obliging and trusty; wages moderate; best references; city or country. Apply at 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as first-class cook in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call for two days at No. 305 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A highly respectable and well recommended English Protestant young woman desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a first-class waitress, has no objection to do fine washing and ironing, will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 315 6th-av., first door, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as good chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer; the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing; no objection to a boarding-house; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress, understands her business perfectly. Can be seen for two days at No. 370 2d-av., in the fancy store.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; is very willing. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 30 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and plain sewing, or waiting; has been two years in her last place, and can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 214 East 10th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as regular laundress; has four years' reference from her last place; understands her business. Can be seen at No. 370 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young Protestant girl, aged 18, wishes a situation in a private family; to do light chamber work and waiting. Call at No. 230 East 18th-st., 3d door east from 1st-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant seeking a situation as seamstress, or would assist with chamber work; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Domestic Agency, No. 125 10th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMstress would like a situation by the week or month to do, in a private family; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to assist in the care of young ones; is an experienced nurse; has several years' reference; no objection to light chamber work. Can be seen for three days at 460 11th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, steady woman, with excellent city references, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; does a variety of family sewing, quick at the needle, and a superior dress-maker; has no objection to the country, and would assist in the washing and ironing; has been in her last place two years. Address A. M., Box No. 1,000 Post-office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable girl as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do a part of the housework; would prefer to go into the country, as she has been raised there. Call at No. 12 West 14th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable girl as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do a part of the housework; would prefer to go into the country, as she has been raised there. Call at No. 12 West 14th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable girl as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do a part of the housework; would prefer to go into the country, as she has been raised there. Call at No. 12 West 14th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COLORED girl, a situation

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! CHARLATANS UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in search of health. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (76th edition just out, over 300 pages, nearly 100 Engravings, including numerous Mental and Nervous Sixteen figure Illustrations,) upon Spermatic Exhaustion, Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Seminal Nights, with the urine or at Involuntary Loss of Semen by Night, Impotency, Affections of the bladder and Kidneys, Spinal Impotency, Affections of the bladder and Kidneys, Spinal Irritation, Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anomalies of the sexual organs of the male and female—all Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anomalies of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses: latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Deposite, Stouts Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without diet or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what he will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is St a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 100 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 13 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most favorable results on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or makes no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles, no time lost, no inconvenience. Dr. C.'s qualifications, honor and skill call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen at his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. CRICAUD, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the double book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,244 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) at No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. who the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Hegives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine! Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvellous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—containing nearly 50 pages, and 130 fine anatomical engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with explanations of the disgraceful or deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plain of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the reports of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address or call on DR. LACROIX, No. 21 Division-street, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—BY C. D. JACKSON, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Physiology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "specific remedies," for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all Nervous Complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this book, and read especially pages 1 to 116. It can be had of the Author, No. 21 East 27th-st., New-York. Author's address No. 21 East 27th-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Remedy, the doctor or ladies needing Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, intended for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Don't be have contracted the worst disease, destroying vice, Secret Habits, for HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a hook.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, Rupture, Piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For descriptive circular call on or address MALKEY & CO., No. 51 Nassau-st., Room No. 12

LECTURES.

PRIVATE SURGICAL LECTURES.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel, will give his yearly courses of ten lectures on the diseases of the pelvic viscera, to those surgeons and advanced students who desire to possess a knowledge of the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of these organs. The pelvic anatomy will be illustrated on the cadaver, and by accurate drawings and wax models. Dr. D.'s mode of radically curing hernia, varicocele, fistula, hæmorrhoids, and the modern treatment of strictures of the urethra and uterus, dysmenorrhœa, sterility and ovarian diseases, with Dr. D.'s peculiar views and modes of treatment, will be the sole subjects of the lectures. The fee, in all cases, will be $100 for the ten lectures. Complete sets of instruments, used and invented by Dr. D., from models made by himself (twenty pieces,) with lithograph drawings of the anatomy of the parts, will be furnished for $15. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 8 and 9, and 1 and 2 in the evening. Ample accommodations for all who require surgical treatment, are provided at Dr. D.'s Private Hospital. All letters must be addressed Box No. 3,191 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred: a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 126th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT manufacturing low prices, at CLARK'S marble-yard, No. 54 14th-av., near 34th-st., and No. 109 East 14th-st., near 2d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 20, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as the same may contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by virtue of one or more, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, sidings, tracks, depots, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad: and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is all of fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the embouchure of the Quaskake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the west branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track, including sidings is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine-house. There is also an iron turn-table at the Beaver Meadow end. The road is provided with all necessary bridges and switches.

BRIDGES.

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With the exception there is no trestle work on the road. The abutments of the bridges over the Quaskake Creek and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, re laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale as a whole, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder, and the money of the holders of above mentioned bonds secured thereby is to be secured by said two mortgages, and the interest coupons by themselves or with others, shall be allowed to be used on authorized bids over their said bonds and coupons to the trustees under said mortgages, and acting as in said decree is mentioned, to the amount of such bonds and coupons so held by them, and the holders would be respectively entitled to receive upon distribution, if the purchase money of said premises were paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper compensations, expenses, counsel fees and other costs and charges incident to said proceedings, or which shall be dividend the said in lessen, shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said coupons from accounts of the purchase money, but all moneys in excess of the amount of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not become owners of any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, as entitled from the whole of said purchase money, all moneys in such case shall be paid in cash.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the consummation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchaser, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute a deed or deeds for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the under signed, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, Philadelphia.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of PETER A. D. JACKSON, No. 12 Exchange-place in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, this 2d day of September, 1862.

WILLIAM M. KISSAM, Administrator
with the will annexed.
JACKSON & TIS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID PROVOST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 260 Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 30, 1862.

JOHN PROVOST,
WM. BRUCE, } Executors.
apl0-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID PROVOST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 260 Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 30, 1862.

JOHN PROVOST,
WM. BRUCE, } Executors.
apl0-law6mTh*

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 15, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROPOSALS for Navy Beef," will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 22d day of September, at 12 o'clock, for supplying 1,000 barrels beef, from all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn.

The Beef must be two well-fattened cattle, and must conform as near as possible in quality to the standard of a contract Navy beef, and pass the usual inspection of a contract Navy beef. The barrels must be according to the Navy standard.

Delivery to commence at the commencing by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if bids or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are all before make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Inspecting Officer at the Navy-yard.

The above beef is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished immediately.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 15 MERCER-ST., New-York, Sept. 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS—WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until the 17th day of September at 12 o'clock M., of that day for furnishing the United States Government with five hundred (500) horses for Artillery and Cavalry service, an equal proportion of each kind. Said horses to be delivered in this city within twenty (20) days after awarding the contract; the horses to be inspected by an agent appointed by the Quartermaster's Department; the horses to be of dark colors, fifteen and a half hands and upwards in height, not less than five years, nor more than eight years of age, sound in every respect, and free from blemish. The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Q. M. U. S. A.

The time for receiving proposals for the above is extended to the 23d inst., at 12 M.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Major and Q. M. U. S. A.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs,

MANUFACTURED BY
ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 151 Canal-st., near Mott.

WANTED—ENOUGH GOOD SECOND-HAND furniture to furnish a sitting-room, kitchen and two bedrooms. Address CASH, Box 169 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—A SMALL QUANTITY OF MODERN style School Furniture. Apply at No. 1,105 Broadway, at 10 A. M.

MACHINERY, &C.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—WOODWORTH Planing Machines in great variety and at very low prices. Matching and Sticking, Drilling Machines and all kinds of machinery for working wood and iron. Also duplicates for Woodworth Planing machines. Apply at SCHENCK'S machinery depôt, No. 22 Dey-st.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—BRICK PRESSES OF the latest and most approved plan, for sale by C. O. READ, Hackensack, N. J., or Green-st. Machinery made and repaired at short notice.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A STEAM-ENGINE, eighteen inch cylinder, twenty-four inch stroke, of Matteawan make. Apply at SCHENCK'S Machinery Depôt, No. 22 Dey-st.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD,
And all the United States Government Securities, bought and sold, at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.
C. S. SLOANE & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1849, and as amended by Chapter 151 of the laws of 1851, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for said deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, and addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

LAST NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BONDS and of Scrip and Certificates of Indebtedness issued to holders of Judgments preferred in the decree and to detached coupons of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. The trustees of the ascertaining creditors hereby notified of sundry amounts on their way, Lafayette from various parts of the country and from Europe, and large desirous of treating all alike, hereby extend the time for deposit an [illegible]. The sale under [illegible] of first and second mortgages, will take place on the 25th day of September, inst. Holders preferring participation in the purchase and reorganization of the road, to being remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, etc., will deposit the assign their documents with the undersigned, at [illegible] No. 25 William st., New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.

H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1862.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST.

SECOND MORTGAGE.—THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be ready for delivery to holders of receipts given for the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad and Indianapolis Railroad Companies, on and after the 20th day of September instant.

C. BUTLER, Chairman.

DEMING'S NOTES FOR DUTIES, INSURE to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCIS. Coin by the last Overland purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent, out of the net earnings of the past three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst.

By order of the Board,
F. W. H. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE SHOOKERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

CHARLES G. PLATT, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 52 William-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS

HUGH LAING,	ISAAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMITH,
CHARLES ROBERTS,	J. H. HANSON,
JOHN PENNOYER,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN CHAMPLIN,	JONATHAN G. CHISMAN,
D. HENRY HAGHT,	J. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER R. H. WARD,
LEONARD S. SUAREZ,	ALEX. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. S. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. HAMILTON DE LALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY A. TAPPEN,
S. T. NICHOLS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER,
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

RAILROADS.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY.

The trains of this Company will run on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 18 and 19, to accommodate those wishing to visit the Fair Grounds as follows:

Leave New-York, from James-slip Ferry, on foot of Jackson-st., E. R., at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4 30, 5, 5 30, 6, 6 30, 7 and 7 30 P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 9 30, 10, 10 30, 11, 11 30 A. M., and 12 M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 4 30, 5, 5 30, 6, 6 30, 7 and 7 30 P. M.

It is a pleasant trip of one hour, and the excursion will afford to the public a pleasant one.

Fare for the trip to go and return from James-slip Ferry, 50 cents, from Hunter's Point, 25 cents.

J. S. BOTTOFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10 30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave the Jersey ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and Intermediate Stations. 12 15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cattaraugus and principal Stations. This train, on Saturday, runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Cornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad, at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after Sept. 1, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6 30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7 15 A. M., and 3 45 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 6 A. M., 12 M., and 4 30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3 30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave	FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 1 and 11 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.		7 25, 11 25 A. M., and 3 40 and 5 25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car)	10 15 P. M.	10 40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7 45 A. M., 3 15 P. M. for Greenport; 11 45 A. M., 4 15 P. M. for Syosset; 7 45, 11 45 A. M., 3 15, 4 15, 6 45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7 45 A. M. to 6 45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9 30 A. M., 2 15 A. M., 4 20 and 6 45 P. M., and 1 45 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE D. KEYS.

FOR SALE—20,000 POUNDS MICHIGAN FLEECE wool, by BUCKLEY, SHELDON & CO., Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st., corner of Church-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head: green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$153
Second Cabin Passage	85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION AT THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JOHN MARSH, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival at the wharves at San Juan del Sur.

These and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to limit passengers by this line to San Francisco without delay.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and is put on for the purpose of being looked to and relied upon. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service will be kept up.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FIRST STEAMER FOR NEW-ORLEANS, HAVANA.

The elegant double-engine United States Mail side-wheel steamship
ROANOKE,
Jno. Thompson, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans, via Havana, on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
No freight taken for Havana.
For freight and passage apply to
CORNELIUS HELMSEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, persons desiring to visit Europe will no longer be required to procure passports or permits.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown, (Cork Harbor,) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their powerful Clyde-built first-class screw steamships

KANSAS,	Saturday,	Sept. 20.
PENNSYLVANIA,	Saturday,	Sept. 27.
ETC.	Saturday,	Oct. 4,

and every [illegible] Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE		
First Cabin,	Steerage,	$35
First cabin to London,	Steerage to London,	35
First cabin to Paris,	Steer

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MARYLAND

[Continued from First Page.]

back to a ravine running at right angles with our line of defence, and the Ninth Vermont changed position, so as to support Rizer's Battery. Under cover of the night the enemy planted new batteries in every direction.

THE BATTLE OF MONDAY.

Monday morning the rebels opened fire on Bolivar Heights at five o'clock, which was replied to until eight, when *our ammunition was out*. The rebel batteries were so arranged as to enfilade us completely. To hold out longer seemed madness. Where is McCLELLAN that he does not send us reinforcements? Heavy firing is heard in the direction of Martinsburgh, and Sandy Hook, indicating the presence of SUMNER and BANKS, but *why are no reinforcements sent to us?* Fully one week and a half has elapsed since the enemy crossed into Maryland, evidently with the design of capturing this place. Are we to be left to our fate?

A few minutes after eight a council of war was held. The brave Col. D'UTRANT for one *voted never to surrender*, and requested that he might have the privilege of cutting his way out. White flags were run up in every direction, and a *flag of truce was sent to inquire on what conditions a surrender would be accepted.* Gen. A. P. HILL sent back word that it must be unconditional. Further parleying resulted in our obtaining the following liberal conditions, which were accepted.

TERMS OF SURRENDER.

The officers were to be allowed to go out with their side arms and private effects; the rank and file with everything save arms and equipments.

A murmur of disapprobation ran along the whole line when it became known that we had surrendered. Capt. MCGRATH burst into tears, exclaiming, "Boys, we have got no country now." Other officers exhibited a corresponding degree of grief, while the soldiers were decidedly demonstrative in their manifestations of rage. Yet, what could be done? Rebel batteries were opened on us *from seven different directions*, and there was no hope of reinforcements reaching us.

I afterwards ascertained from Confederate officers that the forces which beleaguered us were not far short of *one hundred thousand*. Gen. D. H. HILL's army, consisting of several divisions, was posted on the Maryland Heights, and Gen. WALKER, with several brigades, on Loudon. Those directly in front of us were commanded by JACKSON and A. P. HILL, and consisted, among others, of JACKSON's old division, now commanded by Gen. STARR, (at present under arrest,) EWELL's Division, Gen. GREGG's South Carolina Brigade, numbering six regiments, Gen. BRANCH's Brigade of North Carolinians, Gens. PENDAR's and ARCHY's Brigades, Second Louisiana and Second and Third Virginia Brigades.

As soon as the terms of surrender were completed, Gens. A. P. HILL and JACKSON rode into town accompanied by their staff, and followed by a troop of Loudon soldiers, who straightway commenced looking for "those d— Loudon guerrillas," referring to Capt. MEANS' Union company, who were fortunately not to be found. Gen. HILL immediately took up his headquarters in the tavern stand, next to Col. MILES'. Old "Stonewall," after riding down to the river, returned to Bolivar Heights, the observed of all observers. He was dressed in the coarsest kind of homespun, seedy and dirty at that; wore an old hat which any Northern beggar would consider an insult to have offered him, and in his general appearance was in no respect to be distinguished from the mongrel, barefooted crew who follow his fortunes. I had heard much of the decayed appearance of the rebel soldiers, but such a looking crowd! Ireland in her worst straits could present no parallel, and yet they glory in their shame.

THE FORCE SURRENDERED.

As soon as JACKSON returned from the village, our entire force was mustered on Bolivar preparatory to stacking arms and delivering over generally. They comprised the following:

12th N. Y. State Militia, from New-York	600
39th New-York	530
111th New-York—raw troops	1,000
115th New-York—raw troops	1,000
125th New-York—raw troops	976
126th New-York—raw troops	1,000
32d Ohio	650
66th Ohio	800
87th Ohio—three months' regiment	850
9th Vermont	806
65th Illinois	840
1st Maryland Home Brigade	800
3d Maryland Home Brigade	500
5th New-York Artillery	267
Graham Battery	110
15th Indiana	128
Philips' New-York Battery	120
Potts' Battery	100
Rigby's Battery	100
Officers connected with Headquarters and Commissary Department	50
Scattering cavalry	50
Sick and wounded in hospitals	312
Total	11,583

All of the cavalry, numbering about 2,000, under the command of Col. DAVIS, cut their way out Saturday evening, going by the road to Sharpsburgh, and capturing, on its way, LEADBEATER's train, and more than a hundred prisoners. They comprised the following: Eighth New-York, Twelfth Illinois, Rhode Island and Maryland. They left at 9 o'clock, crossing to Maryland on the Pontoon bridge. Rebel pickets fired on them as they passed by.

The artillery taken comprised the following:

Twelve 3-inch rifled guns.
Six James'.
Six 24-pound howitzers.
Four 20-pound Parrott guns.
Six 12-pound guns.
Four 12-pound howitzers.
Two 10-inch Dahlgrens.
1 50-pound Parrott.
Six 6-pound guns,

and several pieces of "FARMER'S Guns," of but little value. Seven of the whole number were thoroughly spiked. But few horses were taken, the cavalry having secured most of them. The Commissary Department comprised six days' rations for twelve thousand men. This embraces nearly all the Government property which was surrendered.

I inclose a list of the officers who surrendered, and were at once paroled.

[The crowded state of our columns compels us to omit this list this morning.—ED. TIMES.]

CONVERSATIONS WITH THE REBEL OFFICERS.

No sooner had the rebels taken possession of our camps than officers and men, of both armies, set down to friendly conversation, which was kept up during most of the day. It must be said, to their honor, that the "Rebs" conducted themselves in the most unexceptionable manner, from the highest officer down. Your correspondent spent several hours in agreeable conversation, sounding them on the great question and other matters. "We have," said a South Carolinian Captain, "150,000 men on Maryland soil, but we do not come as an army of invasion. You go your way and we will go ours."

"What do you think about pushing us to the wall, now?" playfully remarked another to me, "How about that 'Onward to Richmond,'" inquired a third. "Cincinnati is ours, and so will Washington soon be," said a Georgian.

A Virginia Secessionist informed me that EWELL was wounded at Manassas and is now at Winchester. LEE they considered their most able General; JACKSON the best for speedy marches and dashes; BEAUREGARD had not fallen into disgrace but was out of health. MAGRUDER was drunk at Malvern Hill and had been transferred to another command. "Had it not been for him and another drunken General, we should have bagged McCLELLAN and his whole force at that time."

"SIGEL was considered among "his countrymen" our ablest General. McCLELLAN's strategy no one feared. "How about that last retreat," they said, has become a by-word with our soldiers. POPE was execrated by all. He thought him an able General, but constantly leaving gaps open.

"The only difference between us and you," said a rebel Colonel, "is, that you magnify your forces in the field, while we keep our estimates down." The most severe battle of the war for the number engaged, was that fought before Charleston. "JEFF DAVIS is very much behind the people in his measures."

Here I asked of a South Carolinian, are you going to keep your Southern Confederacy together on the States right theory?

"Give us a chance and we will shew you," he retorted. "If we don't make it work, we may return to the old Union, but not with Abolition LINCOLN as President." The privates informed me that they had no tent equipage, and frequently marched twenty-five miles or more a day, but were content. "We are fighting for our country. What are you fighting for?" inquired a North Carolinian of me.

Who could have believed, on looking at those groups of men scattered over the fields, eating, drinking and conversing together, that they had in one short hour before been engaged in deadly conflict.

SEIZURE OF NEGROES AND STORES.

Soon after the place surrendered, companies detached for that purpose proceeded to hunt out all the negroes in the village from their various hiding places, and start them off in a drove toward Charlestown. It was a pitiable sight, the woe-begone expression which rested on the countenances of these poor unfortunates. Many of them were free negroes, but a general "clearing out of this paradise of niggers must be made." They attempted to seize the negroes which belonged to the various regiments, I overheard the severe verbal castigation which one of the officers of the Garibaldi Guard administered to a burly Georgian who had laid hold of his colored servant to carry him off.

The Commissary stores and other property seized were hurried out of town as fast as possible, indicating fear of an attack from our forces near by.

On hearing cannonading in the direction of Martinsburgh, I inquired of a rebel what it meant. "*It is Sigel*," he replied, "*attacking us on this side of the river, only seven miles away, but Jackson recrossed to-night near Williamsport and will box McClellan by to-morrow.*"

While escaping at night, I saw large numbers of troops and cannon on their way to cross the ferry on the pontoon bridge, which had the appearance of a retreat from the mountains, in which our forces have been whipping them of late. My own opinion is that all the rebels are returning to Virginia. They informed me that Harper's Ferry was the principal object at which they aimed. The march on Frederick was merely a feint to divert attention from this point.

The old banners of the Twelfth New-York Militia, which were considered sacred by the boys, could not be saved. On the surrender being announced, the flag of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth was torn in shreds by the men and divided among them or scattered.

Secesion farmers followed in the wake of the secession army in search of their horses or other property which had disappeared. I recognized among them the rank rebel whose splendid stallion Col. NORDMOFF of the New-York Tenth, levied upon some weeks since for his own use. I have my doubts as to whether he found his late nag.

On going to the hospital before leaving, I found Col. SERRAILL, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York, and on remarking to him that I had witnessed his gallant conduct on Saturday, he wrote on a slip of paper, "I only did what every man in my position should have done."

As in the first day's fight, so on Sunday and Monday, there were many hairbreadth escapes. Major MCILVAIN, among others of the artillery, twice came near being killed by shells. Gen. WHITE, Capt. RIGBY, Capt. GRAHAM, his Orderly Sergeant, and many others, deserve honorable mention for gallantry displayed on the last days of the siege.

Our Hospitals were fired into several times, though doubtless unintentionally.

WOUNDING OF COL. MILES—HIS LAST CONVERSATION.

Owing to a thick mist which hung over the mountain, the artillerists failed to see the white flags for some time after they were displayed, and continued throwing shell, whereby six were killed. Col. MILES was fatally wounded by one of them. He had ridden back and forth on the field, a target for the enemy, but fortunately met with no mishap until then. While standing with his Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. BENNING, on the left of Bolivar Heights, waiting for his horse, the balls fell thick around him. Turning to Lieut. BENNING, he remarked: "Well, Mr. BENNING, the ball is over. We have done our duty; but I dont understand why the rebel cusses keep shelling us." Just then a piece of shell, which burst close by, took away a portion of his left calf He immediately fell, exclaiming, "My God, I believe I am hit." His aid immediately called upon Capt. LEE, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York, who came to his assistance with some men: and while they were bearing him off the field, another shell burst, taking off the Colonel's hat, and severely wounding Capt. LEE in the thigh. Col. MILES was conveyed to his headquarters in an ambulance, assisted by Dr. MCKEE, Dr. FERGUSON, of the Eighth New-York Cavalry; Dr. BASS, of the Twelfth, and Dr. BOOKS, of the First Md. H. B., attended him during the day. He remained insensible most of the time, not reviving sufficiently to allow of amputation.

Through the kindness of Lieut. BENNING, who sat behind him, constantly holding his hand in his, I am permitted to copy from his memoranda some of the expressions which the dying Colonel uttered during the day while his mind was wandering. They are valuable, if for nothing more as showing how cruel he insinuations which have constantly been thrown out against his loyalty: "Oh, where is Gen. McCLELLAN? Why don't he come forward and save me?" "Major, is our artillery at work?" "I have done my duty, and can die like a soldier." "Don't let my Staff leave me. Go on! go on!" "I wish I could be in every place at once." "Stop them," referring to stragglers from their regiments.

In the latter part of the day his mind still continued to wander to the battle-field, and he kept constantly cheering on his men, calling them to stand where they are. Again he asked, "*Oh, where is McClellan?*" "Captain, we are hard pressed, but my orders are to hold on to the last—*my ammunition is gone—where is our army?*" "Darn Col. FORD—he has lost the heights. Oh, must I surrender?" "They made a target of me." "All right! all right!—give them every shell—every shell." "When we can do no more, I can do no more." "Five days' cannonading heard at Baltimore and elsewhere, and yet no assistance." Expresses a wish to see Gen. WHITE. "I am an old soldier; Gen. WHITE will not forget me at headquarters." I know, also, my staff, Mr. BENNEY, Mr. HELLMAN and Maj. MCILVAINE, also." "I can bear this." "General, go; oh why don't you go; oh, go! go! go! go! oh go; won't anybody go? Oh go! my darling—go, my darling." "My wife," go; "receive me." "Come sign it." MCILVAINE, *be on*, then! *be on!* what a noble fellow." "Oh, BARRY, that key! the key; oh—

Col. MILES may have been remiss in his duty, but a more loyal soldier never fought under the flag. When I left his headquarters, late in the evening, he was still living, though he could survive but a short time longer.

At 2 o'clock in the morning, I left the Ferry.

In reviewing the circumstances of its surrender, I cannot do otherwise than blame the officer in command for delaying, until it was too late, the necessary preparations for its defence, and Gen. McCLELLAN for delaying to forward reinforcements to him, when earnestly and frequently called upon to do so.

COMPLETE LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Lieut. A. L. CLAPP, Co. H, 126th N. Y.—by shell.
Capt. JACOB SARBAUGH, 3d Maryland Home Brigade.

PRIVATES KILLED.

Wm. Martin, Co. K, 1st Maryland Home Brigade.
Chas. Mann, 1st Maryland Home Brigade—probably dead.
Robert Wallace, Co. I, 87th Ohio—by explosion of own shell.
Horace Acker, Co. H, 111th New-York.
John S. Sharrow, Co. I, 111th New-York.
Henry W. Knighi, Co. D, 111th New-York.
M. V. B. Moore, Co. A, 111th New-York.
Jas. Huggins, Co. K, 1st Maryland Home Brigade.
Corp. Oursley, Co. B, 1st Maryland Home Brigade.
Albert H. Stacy, Co. H, 126th New-York.
John H. Luce—by a ball.
James Gough, Co. F, 5th New-York Artillery—killed by premature explosion.
Martin Flanigan, Co. F, 5th New-York Artillery—killed by premature explosion.
J. Collins, Co. K, 87th Ohio—by explosion of shell.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Capt. Hibbits, Co. K, 32d Ohio—head.
First Lieut. Lounsbery, Co. C, 126th N. Y.—left arm slightly.
Lieut. D. C. Hitchew, Co. H, 1st Md. Cav.
Capt. Wm. Scott, Co. C, 126th N. Y.
Col. Lee Sherrill, 126th New-York.
Lieut. Costetter, Co. A, 32d Ohio.
Maj. John Ward, 65th Illinois.
Capt. B. F. Lee, 126th New-York—thigh.
Adjt. ——, 126th N. Y.—by shell, and left arm amputated.

PRIVATES AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WOUNDED.

David Sowers, Co. H, 32d Ohio—left ankle.
Thomas Connor, Co. B, 32d Ohio—right leg.
Robert Blauvelt, Co. E, 126th New-York—right leg.
John Blanchard, Co. B, 126th New York—cheek.
Robert Reed, Co. B, 32d Ohio—cheek.
James R. Russell, Co. B, 32d Ohio—hand and thigh.
H. Miller, Co. H, 32d Ohio—head, badly.
Leonard Lutz, Co. D, 32d Ohio—ankle.
Thomas Barnett, Co. D, 32d Ohio—right arm.
Jerome B. Lindsey, Co. K—hip, badly.
H. H. Foster, Co. G, 126th New-York—left leg.
Albert McIntire, Co. H, 126th New-York—leg fractured.
Edwin Palmer, Co. E, 126th New-York—left leg.
Philip Hileshew, "Russell's Roughs"—leg.
Sergt. T. J. Hughes, Co. D, 1st Maryland Home Brigade—badly in three places.
Corp. Ray, Co. K, 1st Maryland Home Brigade—in ankle.
George Frank, 1st Md. Home Brigade—severely.
Gottlief Seidel, 1st Maryland Home Brigade—in face, slightly.
Wm. T. Martin, 1st Md. Home Brig.—since dead.
Robert N. Gill, 1st Md. Home Brigade—shoulder.
A. Zoppi, Co. D, 39th Ohio—badly.
George Jakeway, Co. H, 111th N. Y.—shoulder.
W. M. Flumore, Co. H, 111th N. Y.
Wm. Ashtown, Co. C, 111th N. Y.—thigh, badly.
S. J. Lumbart, Co. I, 111th N. Y.—arm.
H. Rogers, Co. F, 111th N. Y.—left breast, badly.
F. Hasea, Co. D, 111th N. Y.
John M. Dishio, Co. K, 111th N. Y.
John Fahy, Co. A, 111th N. Y.—badly.
John Bassett, Rigby's Battery—arm broke.
Hudson D. Henion, Co. I, 126th N. Y.—head.
J. Sipes, Co. K, 32d Ohio—both legs.
N. T. Wilson, 126th New-York—left arm.
J. Carnes, 32d Ohio—back.
David Lowers, Co. H, 32d Ohio—left ankle.
Thos. Conner, Co. B, 32d Ohio—right leg.
H. S. Dickens, Co. H, 126th New-York.
George C. Chapman, Co. E, 126th New-York—foot.
James Andrews, Co. E, 32d Ohio.
J. M. Barr, Co. H, 32d Ohio.
E. B. Ingles, Co. E, 65th Illinois.
J. B. Wilson, Co. C, 126th New-York.
R. C. Dunnock, Co. C, 126th New-York.
N. B. Keith, Co. E, 126th New-York—slight.
Patrick King, Co. D, 32d Ohio.
Wm. Sloan, Co. D, 32d Ohio.
Fred. Ebert, Co. D, 126th New-York.
Conrad Gunderman, Co. C, 126th New-York.
F. Shears, Co. H, 126th New-York.
C. W. Ford, Co. B, 126th New-York.
C. Osborn, Co. I, 126th New-York.
Edward Knapp, Co. B, 126th New-York.
W. Keyser, Co. F, 126th New-York.
George Frank, Co. K, 126th New-York.
J. S. Hearn, Co. H, 126th New-York.
O. Dickinson, Co. D, 126th New-York.
George Bass, Co. F, 126th New-York.
John Allager, Co. G, 126th New-York.
John B. Cansett, Co. B, 126th New-York.
William Shephard, Co. D, 126th New-York.
E. Palmer, Co. E, 126th New-York.
Sergt. P. S. Hilesheer, Co. I, 1st Md. Cavalry.
A. H. Foster, Co. G, 126th New-York.
F. A. Cole, Co. G, 126th New-York.
Wm. Robinson, Co. D, 32d Ohio.
C. C. Wright, Co. H, 126th New-York.
D. C. Sackett, Co. D, 126th New-York.
T. Barrett, Co. B, 126th New-York.
H. Miller, Co. H, 32d Ohio.
A. Ring, Co. C, 3d Md. Volunteers.
E. Conner, Co. A, 3d Md. Volunteers.
John Rhodes, Co. E, 115th New-York.
Robert Reed, Co. D, 32d Ohio.
G. W. Smith, Co. C, 32d Ohio.
Wm. Smith, Co. K, 115th New-York.
A. H. Wilson, Co. C, 126th New-York.
Jos. McDonough, Co. I, 126th New-York.
W. A. Reed, Co. K, 126th—injured by strain.
Lewis A. Ball, Co. F, 126th New-York.
Franz Alphonso, Co. C, 39th New-York.
Andrews Zapfy, Co. D, 39th New-York.
John Terew Philips, Illinois Battery.
Henry Lochmuller, 15th Indiana Battery.
Mathew Cochrane, Co. K, 32d Ohio.
J. Webster, Co. B, 32d Ohio—left breast.
Deveille Rose, Co. B, 32d Ohio.
C. L. Grafiin, 3d Maryland H. B.
Wm. Crago, Co. K, 32d Ohio—shoulder.
Clement M. Custrum, Co. A, 32d Ohio—breast.
John P. Donaldson, Co. A, 32d Ohio—thigh.
Samuel G. Sorrell, Co. H, 32d Ohio—shoulder.
A. Heston, Co. A, 32d Ohio—hip.
Sergt. Levi Baugh, Co. A, 32d Ohio—hip.
Emmett Webb, Co. B, 32d Ohio—head.
G. W. Meyers, Co. A, 32d Ohio—forearm.
Sergt. D. Young, Co. D, 32d Ohio—head.
Arthur Crawford, Co. A, 32d Ohio—thigh.
W. Westman, Co. A, 32d Ohio—knee.
John Anderson, Co. A, 32d Ohio—hip.
G. W. Kibler, Co. H, 32d Ohio.
Chas. M. Mane, Co. A, 32d Ohio.
Martin Moore, Co. A, 111th New-York.
Henry G. Bassett, Co. K, 32d Ohio.
Alex. Cameron, Co. A, 32d Ohio.
Sergt. O. Daniel, Co. C, 32d Ohio.
Chester Meyers, Co. C, 65th Illinois.
Charles Darling, Co. G, 66th Illinois.
Burton Carr, Co. G, 65th Illinois.
Wm. Ashdown, Co. C, 111th New-York.
—— Boss, Co. A, 126th N. Y.—died of his wounds.
J. R. Tuttle, Co. A, 126th N.Y.—died of his wounds.
Simeon Corper, Co. H, 126th New-York—killed.
Lewis Trimmer, Co. B, 126th New-York—by shell.
John B. Tuttle, Co. B, 126th New-York—by shell.
Joseph Tuttle, Co. B, 126th New-York—by shell.
A. A. Quick, Co. B, 126th New-York—by shell.
Rollin G. Beach, Co. B, 126th New-York—by shell.
Isaac Miller, Co. B, 126th New-York—by shell.
Corp. R. L. Embree, Co. B, 126th N. Y.—by shell.
W. Sears, Co. A, 125th New-York—by shell.
E. De Forest, Co. F, 125th N. Y.—by round shot.
H. H. H. Moon, Co. F, 125th New-York—by shell.
W. H. Harrison, Capt. Sarbaugh's Co., 3d Md. H.B.
Jno. P. Hoyt, Co I, 111th N. Y.
Hosea Rodgers, Co. F, 111th N. Y.
Wm. Fismore, Co. H, 111th N. Y.
Chas. Miller, Co. I, 32d Ohio.
Daniel Lumbard, Co. I, 111th N. Y.
Henry Cock, Co. E, 32d Ohio.
Jas. Schell, Co. E, 32d Ohio.
Wm. H. Bowen, Co. D, 126th N. Y. V.
Jas. Hicks, Co. B, 126th N. Y.
D. Hedges, Co. D, 126th N. Y.
Corp. Knapp, Co. B, 126th N. Y—badly.
Dillon W. Pitenger, Co. K, 126th N. Y.—leg, badly.
John Benjamin, Co. K, 126th New-York—badly.
Orderly John Parker, Rigby's Battery—slightly.
H. H. Harvey, Rigby's Battery—by solid shot.
Joshua McGee, Rigby's Battery—by solid shot.
John Sullivan, Rigby's Battery—leg broke by shell.
A. Chesbenen, Co. B, 125th New-York.
Gotlieb Bean—arm taken off by shell.

Third Maryland Home Brigade—Wounded.

Edward Conner, of Capt. Shearn's Company—knee
L. C. Huff, of Capt. Fallon's Company—leg.
Samuel Huff, of Capt. Fallon's Company—thigh.
Harrison Cull, of Capt. Crridiff's Company—head.
Perry Engle, Capt. Rizer's Co.—finger shot off.
Corp. Lochmiller—shell, body.

Missing.

Sergt. G. W. Bell, of Capt. Sartaugh's Company.
Corp. S. T. Eck, of Capt. Sartaugh's Company.
John Pierpont, of Capt. Sartaugh's Company.
Wm. Ogle, of Capt. Sartaugh's Company.
Joseph Smith, of Capt. Sartaugh's Company.
—— Hedding, of Capt. Folkenstein's Company.
Daniel Ross, of Capt. Welsh's Company.
Sergt. Startzman, of Capt. Welsh's Company.
Daniel W. Scott, of Capt. Welsh's Company.

COL. MILES.

Acting Brig.-Gen. DIXON H. MILES, lately in command at Harper's Ferry, and who was killed on Monday morning last at that post, was a native of Maryland, and was about sixty years of age at the time of his death. He graduated at West Point on the 30th of June, 1824, and on next month was made full Second Lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry. He held the position of regimental Adjutant from 1831 to 1836, having, on the 30th of April, 1835, been promoted to a First Lieutenancy. On the 5th of June, 1836, he was further promoted to a Captaincy. On the 16th of January, 1839, he was made an Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain on the Staff.

On the 9th of May, 1846, he was brevetted Major for gallant and distinguished conduct in the defence of Fort Brown, Texas. He was further brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank dating from Sept. 23, 1846, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico, on the 21st, 22d and 23d of September, 1846. On Feb. 16, 1847, he was promoted to the majority of the Fifth Infantry. On the 15th day of April, 1851, he was further promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Third Infantry, having previously, in July, 1848, held the position of Military and Civil Governor of Jalapa, Mexico. He commanded the So. Ca's Expedition, and became distinguished in the conflict with the Coyotara and Magollon Apaches of New-Mexico, on the 27th of June, 1857, and in several conflicts with Navajoes, New-Mexico, during the month of September, 1858. On the 19th of January, 1859, he was again promoted—this time to the Colonelcy of the Second Infantry, his commission dating from Jan. 19, 1859. He held the command of the Fifth Division (reserves) at Bull Run, and successfully covered the retreat of the Union army. Charges against him of drunkenness and misconduct in the field, led to trial, in which he was acquitted. Since that he has had no active command in the field. For some time past he has commanded the National troops at Harper's Ferry, of which place he made a stout defence for four days, until Monday last, when he surrendered.

RECAPTURE OF HARPER'S FERRY.

The Place in Possession of Gen. Burnside.

Hasty Flight of the Rebels Without Securing Their Plunder.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The *American's* Frederick letter says:

"At the time of the departure of the cars this afternoon, it is very generally asserted here that Harper's Ferry fell into our possession again on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, and was occupied by a portion of Gen. BURNSIDE's force before the rear of Gen. HILL's Division had all crossed the river, who, to the extent of 1,500 by one statement and 3,000 by another, were taken prisoners.

I have conversed with some members of the New York Twelfth who were not paroled by the enemy, their haste being so great that they could not spare time to attend to them, who informed me that there is no doubt that that place is now in our possession. They say that it was 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon before an opportunity was given them to cross the bridge, and that they had not marched a mile before they met the advance of our column moving on. They say the rebels did not undertake to hold the place, but merely made a hasty passage through, not even taking time to secure their plunder, much of which, for want of transportation, they destroyed.

The rumor of the retaking of the Ferry this evening says that nearly all the guns and arms were recaptured, and that so sudden was the descent made on them that they did not succeed in destroying the railroad bridge, the three spans of which had just been completed. The whole number of killed during the seige was 43, and wounded about 150."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF SUNDAY'S BATTLE.

On the Road to Hagerstown—A Sunday Battle at the Blue Ridge—The Enemy Driven from his Position—Brig.-Gen. Garland, of North Carolina, Killed—Death of Maj.-Gen. Reno—Our Loss Between Six and Eight Hundred Killed and Wounded—Dreadful Slaughter of the Enemy—Simultaneous Engagements at Berkartsville Pass and Harper's Ferry—Their Retreat toward Hagerstowo and Williamsport.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BLUE RIDGE, NEAR BOLIVAR, MD., Sunday, Sept. 14, 1862.

The rebel army, which has inspired so much terror in Maryland for two weeks past, has been in full retreat toward Harper's Ferry and Williamsport since Thursday. Disgusted with the cold reception extended to them here, and failing to obtain that co-operation which was promised by BRADLEY JOHNSTON, LOUIS LOWE and others, they long since gave up the project of invading and ravaging Pennsylvania, and are now making the best of their way back again into Virginia. To accomplish this safely, however, they find a more difficult affair than it was to cross the Potomac with no one to dispute their passage. Their march, for three days and nights, has been a continuous running fight. Gen. BURNSIDE's army, which overtook and surprised them at Frederick, has pressed so closely upon their rear that every day's experience teaches them the necessity of making all speed to escape capture or destruction. Panic has seized upon them, and large numbers, fearful of the slaughter which possibly awaits them in their efforts to recross the Potomac, have voluntarily given themselves up. Hungry, foot-sore, naked, wasted by incredible marches and unwilling to fight on far away from their own States, many have deserted the rebel ranks, no more to return, while the road over which they have passed since Friday has been strewn with the sick who have dropped out by the way. So many miserable, cadaverous, haggard, dirty, ragged and every way pitiable mortals were certainly never before congregated since the world was made. But they do fight like demons!

Finding our forces pressing too closely upon his rear, it became necessary for him to make a stand in order to retard our march, and a most admirable position for that purpose was chosen, at the passage of the Blue Ridge. Here we have had to-day one of the severest, and what will ever be one of the most memorable, battles which has occurred during the war. We have lost in killed and wounded between five and six hundred; Major-Gen. J. L. RENO has been killed; and many other valuable officers and men are numbered among the lost. The issues of the day, however, have been glorious for the Union cause. The enemy have lost two or three to our one; Brig.-Gen. GARLAND, of North Carolina, who commanded a Division, was killed early in the fight, besides several commissioned officers, and the enemy have left over three hundred dead upon the field. We have also taken some eight hundred prisoners.

They fled precipitately last night from their chosen position, chased from the crest to the west foot of the Blue Ridge, leaving the road strewn with dead whom they never stopped to bury. Our brave troops, *some of whom were never before in battle*, encamped upon the bloody field, sleeping soundly among piles of the enemy's slain.

Gen. FRANKLIN, with his Corps, was directed by Gen. BURNSIDE to make an attack simultaneously upon the enemy at Berkartsville Pass, six miles to the south of this place, and all day long we have heard his cannon reverberating among the Blue Hills. Earlier in the day, very heavy cannonading was also heard in the direction of Harper's Ferry, where, we assume, Gens. WOOL and SIGEL are disputing the passage of the rebel army into Virginia.

The troops engaged have been the army corps of Gen. RENO, embracing the divisions of Gens. COX WILCOX, STURGIS and RODMAN; and with HOOKER's Corps, constituting the right wing of the army, under Gen. BURNSIDE's command.

The determined valor and steadiness with which these troops advanced and maintained their ground against a most formidable position, shows that a new spirit has been infused into the army, which gives promise of a better day in the future. There were very few stragglers seen, and even the fresh troops fought with the courage of old soldiers.

THE POSITION—HEAVY CANNONADING.

Leaving Middletown, a very pretty village of some one thousand inhabitants, you pass across Middletown Valley, in a west course, crossing Kittoctin Creek, and a gradually ascending country, until the foot of the Blue Ridge is reached at a distance of some four miles from the town. The eye, over the route, takes in a perspective of most beautiful country, made up of nicely cultivated farms, exhibiting a prosperity and thrift like that of New-England and western New-York. Churches and school-houses greet the traveler at cross-roads, and everything indicates the presence of civilization and progress. As you approach the ascent of the mountain the turnpike passes to the right of a high hill on which our artillery took up position. Here they held a perfect command of an intervening valley over a mile in width, along which the turnpike wound around the hills to the right, the upper portion of it being flanked by high hills, covered by dense woods. At a curve in this road, the rebels planted a battery upon a slope of the hill from which they opened fire early in the morning upon our batteries, one of which Capt. GIBSON's, attached to Gen. PLEASANTON's Cavalry, was stationed midway of the valley, in front of a plowed field. SIMOND's Parrot battery occupied the left of the high hill before described, and received their fire at intervals during the day. Here Gens. BURNSIDE and RENO, with their respective staffs, had a perfect view of the field, and directed the movements of the batteries and of the troops. Your correspondent also found this an excellent position from which to observe the progress of the battle, and particularly to notice the splendid effect of the 20-pound shot and shell of the Parrot guns. At the right of a strip of wood, also in the same eminence, were stationed CAMPBELL's Six-gun Battery, Fourth United States, in charge of Lieut. BENJAMIN. The practice of those batteries was admirable, sending their shell and solid shot a distance of nearly 5,000 yards, and exploding with great accuracy and effect. On several occasions the rebel batteries on the opposite hillside were silenced, or compelled to change position. Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff arrived on the field about 1 o'clock. The rebels also had batteries of good range stationed on opposite sides of the turnpike, in commanding positions, and one in particular, high up the mountain, on the right, kept up a most uncomfortable shelling of the troops which were advancing up the country road on the left. It was at the top of the mountain, where this road crosses, that the chief rebel force was concentrated, and where the most desperate part of the conflict took place. Down this road also the rebels retreated toward Boonsboro.

While the troops of Gens. COX and WILCOX were advancing up the road, these opposing batteries kept up a constant cannonading of each other across the valley. The practice of the rebels was pretty good, but many of their shell and shot fell short, for which circumstance your correspondent was duly thankful. Considering the amount of ammunition consumed, and the time occupied in the amusement, the mutual damage sustained was not large. I heard of no such casualty as that which occurred on the 12th, during the skirmish along the road, where a *ricochet* ball from the enemy's battery broke the legs of three men, viz. BANCON, Co. B; WHITLOCK, Co. G; and JAMES CONNER, Co. G—all of the Eleventh Connecticut, and all three having their legs amputated. The firing, however, rendered it impossible for the rebel troops to show themselves, and covered the advance of our own men. Reinforcements in large numbers now came forward and poured up the hill.

THE INFANTRY IN ACTION.

About eleven o'clock A. M., Gen. COX's division was advanced to an open field near the top of the mountain, and drew up his men in line of battle, the enemy being concealed in the woods in front, and also protected by a stone wall which ran at right angles to the line of his advance. Our men, however, were partially covered by a small ravine. A sharp fire was now opened on the rebels by our skirmishers, they replying sharply from behind the stone wall, and from their usual cover—the dense woods in front. The enemy were driven out, and our forces pressed into the woods, where a brisk fire was kept up for twenty minutes. Meantime, Gen. WILCOX brought his forces into line, and both divisions disappeared in the woods following the rebels as they fell back upon their reserves. A two gun battery was now brought out and opened across the field on the enemy, but the latter immediately unmasked another battery, and by a well-directed shot dismounted ours, and it was withdrawn. In another part of the field, Capt. COOK's three gun battery, Eighth Massachusetts, opened on the rebel lines, but after a brief but effective fire, the enemy charged in force and captured the guns. They were on the point of drawing them off the field when our boys made a dash and retook the battery and with it *over one hundred prisoners*. At this our troops sent up a shout along the line which made the hills and valleys echo the sound far and wide. It was during this part of the fight that Gen. GARLAND, of North Carolina, was killed. He was in command of a division, and acting under LONGSTREET, who was also present on the field. It was reported that Gen. D. H. HILL was also killed, but the statement is not verified. I saw a rebel officer, who was taken prisoner, who saw the dead body of Gen. GARLAND being carried from the field in an ambulance. The body of Lieut.-Col. JAMES, of South Carolina, (?) was found on the field.

The ground over this part of the battle-field was exceedingly uneven and broken by stone walls fences and patches of woods and cleared field, which gave the rebels great advantage in their peculiar method of ambush fighting.

Col. WELSH, of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, led his troops with great intrepidity, and the list of casualties shows how well his men maintained the shock. He compliments the Seventeenth Michigan very highly for their cool and brave conduct on the field. This is one of the new regiments, but they fought like veterans.

GEN. HOOKER TURNS THE ENEMY'S RIGHT.

At 12½ o'clock, Gen. BURNSIDE sent Gen. HOOKER to the right, to occupy the hill, and turn the position of the enemy. It was also desirable to silence a battery, which kept up an annoying fire from the south side of the mountain. At 1 o'clock, three brigades of Gen. HOOKER's Corps marched up the road to the right, and were advancing toward the top of the hill when a masked battery opened upon him. After a brief pause he deployed his skirmishers, and steadily advanced up the mountain.

Toward evening the rays of the setting sun were seen gleaming from the bayonets of Gen. HOOKER's troops, who had gained the summit of the hill. The effort was opposed by the rebels, who skirmished sharply, and contested every foot of his advance.

Meantime, Gen. GIBSON advanced by order of Gen. RENO along the turnpike, to cooperate with HOOKER. His men made a splendid appearance as they advanced through the open valley, with skirmishers thrown out upon each flank, advancing steadily, and driving the enemy, who had concealed himself in a small curtain of woods which divided the valley at the left. They moved rapidly through these open fields on each side of the road, and were supported by a section of CAMPBELL's Battery, which threw shrapnell and grape along the road. At the same time one of our Parrott batteries shelled the woods to their right. A battery from the gorge in the mountain at the left sent several shots and shells into the midst of GIBSON's men, who, at one time, were compelled to lie down to escape these attentions.

Thus the peaceful Sabbath sun veiled his rays behind the western hills, while the roar of hostile cannon, and the scream and crash of exploding shells reverberated from the hillsides of this beautiful valley. As the twilight of evening settled over the mountain and valley, the sharp rattle of musketry was again heard at the front.

DEATH OF GEN. RENO.

Gen. RENO, late in the afternoon, was advancing with his corps, consisting of Gens. COX, STURGIS, WILCOX and RODMAN, toward the front at the top of the Blue Ridge, and was engaged in disposing his lines, and arranging the order for a final attack to drive the rebels from their position, which they had held with such pertinacity during the day. His bold and striking appearance as he waved his hand in the usual way while directing the disposition of the troops, attracted the notice of the rebels who lay in ambush, no doubt watching for some victim of retaliation for the loss of their own General. Gen. RENO had scarcely completed the delivery of his orders, when a party of some two hundred of the enemy suddenly opened fire, and Gen. RENO received a rifle ball in his left side, which passed obliquely through his body, emerging near the stomach. He immediately dismounted from his horse, and said: "I am mortally wounded." He was assisted to the rear by his Staff, and plac

The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT BATTLES.

The Fighting Continued Through Wednesday.

The Advantages on the Side of the National Army.

THE BATTLE NOT RENEWED YESTERDAY.

Great Extent and Magnitude of the Struggle.

The Entire Rebel Army in Maryland.

A Dispatch from the Gallant General Hooker.

He Claims a Great Victory on Wednesday.

DREADFUL CARNAGE ON BOTH SIDES

Our Losses Estimated at Ten Thousand Killed and Wounded.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. HOOKER.

CENTREVILLE, Md., Wednesday, Sept. 17.

A great battle has been fought, and we are victorious. I had the honor to open it yesterday afternoon, and it continued until 10 o'clock this morning, when I was wounded, and compelled to quit the field.

The battle was fought with great violence on both sides.

The carnage has been awful.

I only regret that I was not permitted to take part in the operations until they were concluded for I had counted on either capturing their army or driving them into the Potomac.

My wound has been painful, but it is not one that will be likely to lay me up. I was shot through the foot.

J. HOOKER, Brig.-Gen.

NEWS BY WAY OF HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Sept. 18.

The news received during last night indicates that the result of yesterday's fight was decidedly in our favor; but still another battle is necessary to determine who shall finally be the victor.

It was expected that the battle would be again renewed this morning, but no firing has been heard, and it is supposed that burying of the dead is the order of the day.

Gen McCLELLAN's headquarters are at Sharpsburgh.

Burgeon-Gen. SMITH dispatched a special train to Hagerstown yesterday to attend our wounded.

The number of wounded in Gen. McCLELLAN'S army is very large; most of them will probably be brought into Pennsylvania.

The rebel prisoners taken have been sent to Fort Delaware.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 18—P. M.

Information received here this morning direct from the battlefield, represented that the battle would undoubtedly be resumed to-day, but up to this hour no firing had been heard at Hagerstown. The forces remain about in the same position as in yesterday's fight.

Preparations are now being made here for receiving the sick and wounded from the late battle. Citizens are anxious to do all in their power for the comfort of those who are fighting for the support of the National Government.

Troops are still coming in by thousands and are immediately forwarded.

The Government having complete control of the road to Chambersburgh and Hagerstown. The regular trains to these points were suspended to-day, but will be resumedd in a few days.

NEWS BY WAY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 18.

A special dispatch, dated Hagerstown, yesterday, to the *Press*, says of the fight on Tuesday:

"The battle raged with great spirit. The firing on either side was very heavy, until towatd sundown, when the rebels were flanked by HOOKER and PORTER, and severely punished. Their fire became desultory, and it was evident that their ammunition was giving out.

This morning the battle was renewed by the rebels with renewed vigor. They acted as if they had been reinforced and furnished with fresh ammunition. The battle lasted until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the rebels retreated, leaving Gen. LONGSTREET and the remnant of his division in our hands as prisoners.

The entire rebel army will be captured or killed. There is no chance left for them to cross the Potomac, as the river is rising and our troops are pushing them continually and sending prisoners to the rear.

Six batteries of artillery belonging to Gen. LONGSTREET'S Division were captured yesterday and to-day, and it is said that we taken nearly 15,000 prisoners since Sunday.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S army is with Gen. LEE and other distinguished officers will be forced to surrender within a day or two at furthest.

Our victorious army is in motion, and our Generals are certain of ultimate and decisive success.

Stores for our army are coming by way of Harrisburgh and Baltimore.

Gen. BURNSIDE has retaken the position of Harper's Ferry, and is advancing on a special mission with his troops.

NEWS BY WAY OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 18.

I was on the battle-field up to 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and left with confidence that all was going on right. It was a grand battle—the most severe of the war—every division of the rebel army being on the field.

From Harrisburgh dispatchee and other movements, I think there has been some change in the position of the armies at the close of the day, but have no doubt all is well. Army trains were movforward from Frederick this morning.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 18.

A special dispatch from Frederickaburgh states that fighting has been desperate at Sharpsburgh, and that among the wounded are Gen. HOOKER. Gen. MEAGHER, and Col. HINKS of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, and the Surgeon of the Twelfth Massachusets is reported killed.

The churches in Frederick are all taken for hospital uses. A great many rebel prisoners have been captured.

WASHINGTON, Thurday, Sept. 18—10 P. M.

The rebel prisoners captured by our scouts near Leesburgh, were brought into the city last evening. They say that the rebel force under Gen. HOOD, lately stationed at Leesburgh, left that place on Monday morning for Williamsport, for the purpose of reinforcing LONGSTREET. The prisoners were unable to accompany their regiments on the march to Williamsport, on account of exhaustion. HOOD'S force was about 5,000 men.

A great many straggling and wounded soldiers from the battle-fields in Maryland had arrived at Leesburgh. The prisoners say they all concurred in the fact that the hardest fighting of the war is now going on in Maryland; that LEE was getting badly whipped, and that he would be annihilated unless reinforcements speedily came to his assistance.

A division lately encamped at Waterford had also left to reinforce LEE. It numbered about 6,000 men.

The prisoners state that the whole of the rebel army is in Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 18th—Midnight.

We have no reliable news from Gen. McCLELLAN to-day, though the city is full of rumors. The general belief is that our army has not gained any decisive advantage, though still acting on the offensive. Apprehensions are felt that JACKSON may succeed in executing some dangerous flank movement with fresh troops, which will imperil our forces, but with Pennsylvania in their rear, constantly sending on reinforcements, he will scarcely venture to place himself between them and McCLELLAN.

The continued silence of the Government adds greatly to the disposition of the public to apprehend disaster to our arms.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The latest information received here up to 11 o'clock to-day, was dated from the seat of war at 11 o'clock last night, when it was telegraphed thot Gen. McCLELLAN had a severe engagement throughout the day, *resulting in gaining the position for which our army fought.*

Information from a point within four miles of the battle-ground, up to 9 o'clock this morning, says nothing of the engagement having been renewed previous to that hour. It merely states that a thousand rebel prisoners were taken yesterday, and that they were being marched to the rear past that point under a guard.

A reconnoissance in force, made yesterday, has demonstrated that *there are no rebel troops between Washington and Bull Run*, while our scouts yesterday reported that they were in full force at Dranesville on Tuesday evening.

NO BATTLE FOUGHT YESTERDAY.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 18—Evening.

Advices just received at headquarters, from Hagerstown, confirm the report that no fight had taken place to-day, that the rebels are supposed to be short of ammunition, and that the fight would probably commence at daybreak to-morrow.

Our troops are said to have behaved nobly, and talk confidently of gaining a great victory to-morrow.

Gov. CURTIN had arrived safely at Hagerstown, together with Col. J. A. WRIGHT, Surgeon-General SMITH, and his corps of Surgeons. Gov. CURTIN and staff are using every exertion in preparing for the comfort of the wounded brought into that place.

A telegraph line is being extended to Boonsboro, thus bringing us much nearer to Gen. McCLELLAN'S Headquarters. It will be completed to-morrow.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF TUESDAY.

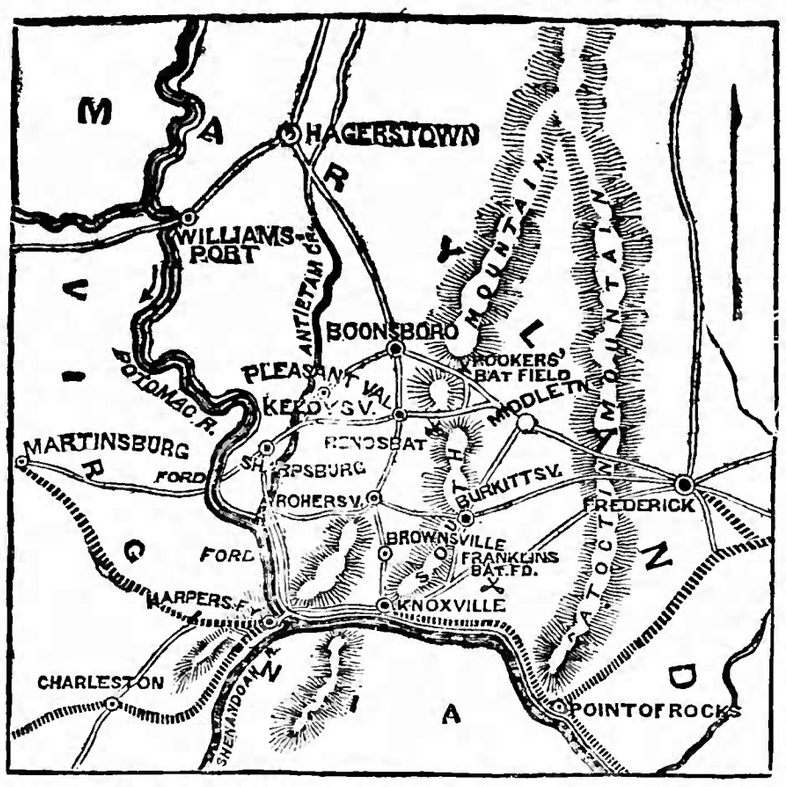
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Tuesday Evening, Sept. 16,
Via FREDERICK, Thursday, Sept. 18.

To the Associated Press:

During this afternoon information was received at headquarters showing that the enemy were recrossing the river, and concentrating their forces on the ridge of hills outside of the town of Sharpsburgh to within three miles of the main body of our army. JACKSON left Harper's Ferry this morning, his troops commencing to arrive during the afternoon, when it became evident that LEE was disposed to engage our forces in battle at this point.

Gen. McCLELLAN sent for FRANKLIN'S Corps and COUCH'S Division, who were about seven miles distant, on the other side of Mt. Kidy

FIELD OF THE LATE AND PENDING BATTLES.



THE GREAT BATTLES IN MARYLAND.

The accompanying map will give a succinct view of the scene and localities of the great battles of the present week, and of the course of the rebel movements from the time they crossed the Potomac until Wednesday night. On Friday evening last, one week ago to-day, our army entered Frederick, having driven the rebel forces up to and beyond that place, from the point at which they crossed the Potomac, above and below the Point of Rocks. Our forces followed the retreating rebels from Frederick across the Catoctin Mountains, and on Sunday HOOKER and RENO came up with their rear guard at the gap in South Mountain, indicated in our map, (incorrectly called "Hagerstown Heights,") while Gen. FRANKLIN engaged another body of them on the same day, at a point to the southeast. Of these battles, the TIMES on Wednesday and Thursday gave by far the fullest and best accounts that have been published. The different bodies of the rebels seem to have then swept around southwesterly on Monday from these localities and from Hagerstown—skirmishing briskly as they retired—until on Tuesday all their forces were concentrated in the neighborhood of Sharpsburgh, at a point east of Antietam Creek, and probably at the intersection of the roads leading from Middletown to Sharpsburgh, and Rohersville and Williamsport. Here was fought the great but indecisive battle of Tuesday; and during the day's fighting, we drove the rebels south and west for some distance—our army at night occupying the ground where the battle closed. The tremendous engagement of Wednesday was fought closer to Sharpsburgh, or between Sharpsburgh and Rohersville; and though we do not definitely know the course and result of the battle, we know that at night we occupied Rohersville, and that Gen. McCLELLAN had destroyed the aqueduct at the mouth of the Antietam Creek, and the bridge across that creek upon the road leading to Sharpsburgh. So that from all we can gather, it would appear that the rebel army is now collected in the great bend of the river, (see map,) which will be observed as running some ten miles north from the junction of Antietam Creek with the Potomac. There are mountain ridges on both sides of the creek, and the whole country in this vicinity is thickly covered with hills, so that it is necessarily slow work pursuing the rebels, and they are able to contest many points. One dispatch asserts that the greater part of the rebel army, instead of being west of Antietam, has retreated southward in the direction of Harper's Ferry. When it is considered, however, that Gen. BURNSIDE, with a large force, holds Harper's Ferry, and that other troops, under Gen. SIGEL, are moving in this direction from Washington, it would seem that wherever the rebel army may be placed, or in whatever direction it may be retreating, it will find escape a difficult matter if our troops are thrown upon it with skill and vigor. There will likely be another, and a decisive, battle fought speedily on this part of the line of the Upper Potomac; and on the space covered by our little map is, very probably, located the ground which will see the death, as it is now seeing the dying, struggles of this great rebellion.

There was considerable artillery firing during the day on both sides, resulting in our having about forty men killed and wounded. Among the seriously wounded was Major ARNEDT, of the First New-York Artillery, who was struck in the side by a piece of shell.

The disposition of the troops for the impending battle was as follows: Gen. SUMNER'S corps, with Gen. BANKS' division to occupy the centre. Gen. HOOKER'S corps, with the Pennsylvania Reserves and FRANKLIN'S corps on the right. Gens PORTER and BURNSIDE on the extreme left, with the view of turning the enemy's right flank. Gen. PLEASANTON supported the centre with 5,000 cavalry and four batteries.

Gen. HOOKER, in the afternoon, crossed Antietam Creek, and took a position on the hills facing Sharpsburgh, and three miles to the east of Keedsville. His troops got into action about dusk. The battle lasted two hours, during which the enemy were driven about half a mile with considerable loss. The Pennsylvania Reserves who were in front suffered much.

The night was occupied in getting the troops in their respective positions, while ammunition trains and ambulances were forwarded to the different commands.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sept. 17, via Frederick, Sept. 18.

This has been an eventful day in the history of the rebellion. A battle has taken place, in which the army of the Potomac has again been victorious, and which exceeded in extent any battle heretofore fought on this continent.

At the dawn of day the battle was resumed on the centre and right, by HOOKER and SUMNER, who, after a sharp contest of two hours, drove the enemy about one mile. The rebels rallied shortly afterward, and, with terrible loss, regained much of the ground. At this time the fearless and indomitable HOOKER received a shot in the ankle, and was carried from the field. The command of his troops now devolved upon SUMNER.

Gen. RICHARDSON, commanding a division, was severely wounded at the same time. Gen. SUMNER, determined to take the lost ground, ordered the troops to advance, which they did with a will, driving the rebels before them with great slaughter. They not only retook the ground, but drove drove them a quarter of a mile beyond.

In this action Gen. MANSFIELD was shot through the lungs, and died soon after.

During this time the troops under BURNSIDE and PORTER had not been idle. They drove the rebels from the line of Antietum Creek, on the main road to Sharpsburgh, built a bridge, (the old one having been destroyed, and occupied the opposite bank. The loss here was considerable. The troops now held both banks of the creek. To get possession of the ridge of hills on the right and left hand side of the road, from which the rebels were thundering away with artillery, was a task not easily accomplished. SYKES' Brigade, with the assistance of SUMNER, carried the ridge on the right hand side after considerable trouble and loss, the rebels running in all directions.

It is now 4 o'clock, and all the enemy's positions have been carried except the one on the left hand side of the road. To do this duty BURNSIDE was assigned. The artillery opened and the infantry advanced. The point was carried, but we were forced to retire before a superior force. Knowing that if they lost this ridge, a complete rout of their army would be the result, they fought with great desperation.

Darkness now overlooked the two armies, and hostilities ceased as though by mutual consent.

The battle lasted from 5 o'clock in the morning till 7 at night without a moment's cessation.

The conduct of all the troops, without exception, was all that any General could wish. Several regiments of new troops, who were in action for the first time, behaved admirably.

Hundreds of Marylanders were present to witness the battle, which could be seen from many of the surrounding hills. The sharp rattle of fifty thousand muskets, and the thunders of a hundred pieces of artillery is not often heard, nor the consequent excited movements of such armies witnessed.

It is impossible at this writing to form any correct idea of our loss, or that of the enemy. It is heavy on both sides; ours will probably reach in killed and wounded ten thousand. That of the enemy will not exceed it.

The enemy's dead, which nearly all fell into our hands, were thickly strewn over the fields, in many places lying in heaps.

Our wounded were immediately carried from the field, and the best possible attention given them.

When Gen. HOOKER fell, Gen. McCLELLAN immediately proceeded to the right, where he was enthusiastically received, and by his presence added much to our success in recovering the ground lost. He was in the centre and on the left as well, anxiously watching the progress of the battle, and giving directions as to the manner of attack. He is in his tent to-night for the first time since he left Frederick City.

We took some 1,500 prisoners during the day, while the enemy obtained but few.

The following officers were among the killed and wounded:

Gen. Hartsuff, wounded.

Gen. Duryea, wounded.

Capt. Andenreid, Aid to Gen Sumner, wounded.

Maj Sedgwick, killed.

Col. McNiel, of the Bucktails, and Lieut. Allen were killed.

Col. Polk, Second United States Sharpshooters, wounded.

Maj. Burnham, Twelfth Massachusetts, wounded.

Several other prominent officers were reported killed and wounded, but nothing positive is known concerning them.

A FIGHT AT LEESBURGH.

A Reconnoisance from Gen. Sigel's Force.

Rebel Force Driven Back at Leesburgh at the Point of the Bayonet.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 18th—9 P. M.

A force, consisting of artillery, infantry and cavalry, under command of Lieut.-Col. KILPATRICK, left Gen. SIGEL'S headquarters, yesterday morning, on a reconnoisance toward Leesburgh.

On arriving at Goose Creek, the passage of that stream was disputed by a squadron of rebel cavalry, who, however, were soon put to flight by our artillery.

Our force then proceeded to Leesburgh, which place they found occupied by one regiment of rebel infantry and a battalion of cavalry. After a short engagement the enemy were driven out of town with considerable loss. Our loss was slight.

We captured the regimental flag of the enemy, a number of guns and a number of prisoners.

The Tenth New-York Regiment behaved with great gallantry, driving the enemy through the town at the point of the bayonet.

SECESH REPORTS IN BALTIMORE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 18—10:20 P. M.

By a special dispatch from the TIMES correspondent in Baltimore we learn that orders have been received there to prepare for the arrival of a number of wounded to-morrow.

The Secessionists in Baltimore claim to be in receipt of private intelligence from the seat of war favorable to the rebel cause, and are in excellent spirits.

THE TWELFTH NEW YORK MILITIA.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The Twelfth New-York Militia, paroled at Harper's Ferry, leave for New-York to-night. None of the regiment were injured. The officers retain the side arms and personal effects.

Col. MILES' body arrives here this afternoon.

LIEUT.-COL. DWIGHT WOUNDED.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 18.

A private dispatch states that Lieut.-Col. DWIGHT, of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, was badly wounded in the late battle.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM BOONSBORO.

The Rear-Guard of the Rebels Overtaken on Monday—An Artillery Duel—Commencement of the Great Battle of Sharpsburgh on Tuesday—The Rebels Driven Back at all Points, &c.

BOONSBORO, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1862.

The pursuing Union army came up with the rear guard of the rebel forces in Pleasant Valley yesterday. The enemy made a stand, for the evident purpose of gaining time for their advance to cross the river, and erected batteries upon the heights two miles beyond Boonsboro. Gen. SUMNER'S corps, with BANKS' command, occupied the advance, and shelled the rebels steadily during the afternoon. There was no infantry engagement, and but slight loss on our side. Our guns, however, seemed to tell with good effect, and soon silenced the rebel batteries, and they pushed on toward the river, whither our forces pursued them to within five miles of the Potomac, skirmishing all along the way.

The rebel troops took advantage of the confusion existing in their ranks, and concealed themselves by hundreds in the woods, awaiting the approach of our troops, when they would come out and give themselves up. They seem thoroughly disgusted and tired of fighting. They do not manifest any leaning toward the Union cause, but simply wish to get out of a bad scrape. A squad of seven hundred of them will be sent to the rear, under a strong guard, to-night. I incline to the belief that the well-known character of Gen. BURNSIDE for clemency in the treatment of his prisoners has had a powerful effect upon the rebel army, and is fast depleting their ranks. They seem to regard him with a feeling almost akin to veneration.

RENEWAL OF THE CONFLICT TO-DAY

About 8½ A. M., our batteries, supported by Gen. BANKS' column in the centre, began to shell the enemy, who had crossed Antietam Creek, a stream about as large as the Monocacy, and at a point about five miles from the Potomac. The cannonading was continued up to 2½ o'clock P. M. without bringing on any general engagement. The enemy appears to have expended his stock of shells, and uses principally round shot. One of their missiles struck near the root of a tree where a group of our men were sitting and killed and wounded three or four. There had been no great loss, apparently, on either side, up to the time above-named. *The enemy, however, were steadily dislodged and driven back from every place where he made a stand*, and it was reported at the front, at 2½ o'clock, that the rebels were skedaddling in disorder. "*Sauve qui peut*" had become the cry in the rebel ranks, and each man, on his own hook, was making for the river. I cannot vouch for the correctness of the report. A heavy firing wound up the day.

Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters are now at the extreme front. His presence inspires the troops with emulation and enthusiasm.

The reports from Harper's Ferry have been conflicting. I have seen some soldiers belonging to the Maryland Brigade, who assert that Col. MILES surrendered Maryland Heights to the rebel forces yesterday morning. That he held out in expectation of reinforcements, but failing to receive them, gave up the position, after spiking the guns and throwing some of the heavier cannon down the precipice. It is also reported that the whole force, some 8,000 strong, were paroled and dismissed, Gen. LONGSTREET taking possession of the Heights.

On the contrary, the report to-day at headquarters is that Col. MILES had three times repulsed the rebel troops, and still held out. In the midst of so many conflicting rumors, it is difficult to decide what is true and what false. I shall press forward in that direction in the morning.

PUETTS' Georgia Legion and COBB'S Legion have suffered heavily by desertions since they came into Maryland. They do not seem to relish a return to Virginia, with the prospect of another long Winter campaign before them, and the State wasted by the ravages of war, and destitute of crops and subsistence for the troops.

There are now strong indications of an easterly storm—perhaps we are about to have the usual equinoctial storms, in which case the chances of the rebels crossing the Potomac, swollen by heavy rains, will be very poor indeed. E. S.

P. S.—Their loss at the battle of Cramoton's Gap was very heavy. I have not yet heard the report of the numbers killed and wounded, but judge it does not exceed 75 or 100. Some dozen of the wounded were last evening sent to Middletown, where they aught not to have been sent, considering the already crowded condition of the town.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE

The Secessionists Still Confident—How They Interpret the Retreat of the Rebel Army.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862.

The reports of McCLELLAN'S victories over the rebel army do not seem greatly to disconcert the Secessionists in this city. The evident exaggeration in some of the details of our successes give them encouragement to doubt the substantial results of the whole story of their discomfiture, Harper's Ferry being regarded as an offset for all our apparent gain. Rumors are rife among them of Confederate victories at other points along the Potomac, where fabulous legions have sprung up in the track of our advancing army, "cutting to pieces" this or that division, and throwing themselves in the rear of the main body, to devour it at leisure. It is their plan, they hint, to entice McCLELLAN as far as possible into the mountains, where he can be destroyed or kept engaged, while Washington is assailed.

Full assurance that the rebel campaign in Maryland is at an end will bring grief and despondency to the Secessionists here, who, in spite of their seeming apathy, have been as busy as bees with their little plots, which they have been watching their opportunity to execute. Taking advantage of the supposed demoralization of our army, and the confusion in our councils at Washington, following the discomfiture of Gen. POPE, the rebel army pushed boldly into Maryland, where they could at least save themselves from starving, while they arranged for the capture of Washington, drawing our armies away from there by a foray into Pennsylvania.

The details of this plan were, of course, too dependent on McCLELLAN'S movements to be arranged fully beforehand; and though their leaving it may have been modified by circumstances, the Confederates here do not acknowledge its defeat or abandonment. In the retirement of the rebel forces they see only a plan to entangle McCLELLAN among the mountains, to enable them to elude him and pass into Virginia at Harper's Ferry, crossing at some lower ford, to throw themselves between the army and Washington, while their friends here reenact the programme of April 19, 1861, by cutting off railroad communication with the North, and raising a hubbub generally.

Some such plan has been, undoubtedly, brewing, from which we are to be saved by the skill and promptitude of McCLELLAN'S movements. Though his success in driving the rebels has been so marked up to to-day, having Harper's Ferry against us, the rebels claim that the balance is in their favor, so far as prisoners and the capture of *material* is concerned, and that they have no cause for discouragement. With Harper's Ferry in rebel hands, our Generals have still need to be wary; least with POPE they find while advancing, that "disgrace and disaster lurk to their rear."

I give you in this the secession view of things. If it be true, as reported to-day, that BURNSIDE has retaken Harper's Ferry with 5,000 prisoners, I do not know what the rebels will have to say to the different complexion this little circumstance will put upon affairs. Their faith is wonderful, and I have yet to learn what discomfiture is equal to its total overthrow.

PIERREPONT.

AFFAIRS AT HARRISBURGH.

The Battle Near Sharpsburgh—Attempts of Rebel Sympathizers to Discourage Our Men—Forces Hurrying on to Chambersburgh—Arrival of Rebel Prisoners and a Spy.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862.

Before this is in print, intelligence will in all probability have reached us that will fill the whole country with rejoicing, or the reverse. Authentic information has reached this place that a desperate battle is at this moment being fought in what is called the Middletown Valley—between the South Mountain and Cushacton Hills, and some two miles from Sharpsburgh, Md.

I was at headquarters last night as late as 10½ o'clock, endeavoring to get information, but nothing could be learnt except that a battle had been raging the whole afternoon. Up to that hour, and later yet, the indefatigable Gov. CURTIN was at his post, surrounded by anxious inquirers, receiving and answering dispatches, replying to a thousand different questions upon all subjects, and yet as affable and courteous to every one as if he were at his own peaceful fireside, free of all care whatever.

The news, up to the time of posting my letter, is that the fight was renewed this morning at 6 o'clock, that matters were going on bravely and our men in the highest spirits. Information has just reached headquarters here that LONGSTREET is killed, but as it came through stragglers and unofficially, nobody knows whether to believe it or not. There are also some ugly speculations about Harper's Ferry—people supposing that the rebels would never have dared to unite their forces on this side of the Potomac, unless they knew they could hold themselves there, and there is no other apparent stronghold of the kind but Harper's Ferry. In the meantime, Gov. CURTIN is keeping his eye upon any emergency that may arise, and is hurrying on regiment after regiment, just as fast as the trains can carry them.

Some temporary dissatisfaction has been caused among the new recruits by rebel sympathizers getting among them and persuading the weak minded that, although enlisted for only three months, if they once cross the border they become amenable to the National Government for the *whole term of the war*. But this weak device of the enemy will fail. The authorities here have an eye upon some of the leading rascals who are thus trying to breed dissension among the brave and honest fellows so nobly responding to the call of their country; and it is to be hoped that when any of the said rascals are fairly detected at work, Gov. CURTIN'S kindly nature will not prevent him from making public examples of them. The laws of Pennsylvania absolutely prohibit the Governor from calling out the militia for more than three months, and Gov. CURTIN is not the man to break faith with his own people, even if he had the power to do so.

Not less than five regiments of infantry and a battery left this city yesterday for Chambersburgh. Among them was a regiment of Home Guards from Philadelphia, very well disciplined and splendidly equipped. Five thousand more are expected to-day from Philadelphia.

A batch of secesh prisoners, numbering 130, were brought here yesterday by a squad of the First Pennsylvania Militia. They were captured by a squad of our cavalry on the Hagerstown Road. A more miserable, ragged and dirty set of beings I never saw than these rebels,—accustomed as I am to the scenes at Fortress Monroe. They were, for the present, taken to Camp Curtin, whence they will soon be probably removed to taste the temporary hospitalities of Fort Delaware. Among these rebels was a traitor named FITZHUGH, captured on Monday last near Williamsport, Md. This scoundrel was actually in Harrisburgh only two or three days before his capture,—doubtless obtaining all sorts of information to take to the enemy. He belongs to this State, and comes from Franklin County. They have him at present in irons, in the guard-house at Camp Curtin, but what will be further done with him not only knows. Hanging is far too good for a villain who can turn spy and traitor against his own people in a crisis like this, and a few examples are certainly required to deter officers of the stamp who are in abilities shrinking among us.

J. S. M.

THE WAR IN MARYLAND.

BATTLE OF HAGERSTOWN HEIGHTS.

Dreadful Carnage Among the Rebels—A Thousand of their Dead Left on the Field—Our Losses Comparatively Light.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Monday, Sept. 15, 1862.

Since closing and dispatching my letter this morning, I am satisfied that the estimate of the enemy's loss which I gave, is entirely too small. A visit to that portion of the field where Hooker's Corps were engaged, and particularly along the route fought by Gibbon's Brigade, of King's Division, on the turnpike, reveals a carnage of which I had previously no conception. The enemy's dead are piled everywhere along the road line and in the woods on each side of it. In fact, the slaughter on the right was fearful, and exceeded, if possible, that upon the left of the battle-field. *The Confederates must have left full one thousand dead on the field.* Their swollen corpses horrify one at the foot of every tree, and behind every shrub and bush.

Our own dead which have been gathered on the right for burial only count up seventy-five. I am wholly at a loss to account for the great disparity in the numbers of the Union and rebel troops killed on this field. Our grape and shrapnel must have told frightfully in this work of slaughter. Some of the officers of the rebel army say they have lost as many as killed almost, as they did at the battle of Malvern Hills. Our dead will not exceed, probably, one hundred and fifty, but our wounded, who have been brought from the field to this town, now amount to nearly one thousand. All the churches, seminaries, and several barns are full of them. Many are also in private houses. No lists have been taken of the wounded except at the seminary and small church of United Brethren, where the Pennsylvania Reserves and some New-York troops have been brought. This hospital is in charge of Dr. L. W. READ, Surgeon of the First Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

There are a great many serious wounds and many must die of their wounds.

I regret to say that on account of the great confusion incident to the bringing in of so many wounded, and the great lack of surgical and other help, no lists have been made, and many, I fear, have been buried without a record of their names being preserved. The regimental reports and *rosa* alone will fully explain our losses. Those who can be moved will no doubt soon be sent to Frederick. Mr. PLATT, from the Sanitary Commission at Washington, arrived very timely last evening with hospital supplies and comforts. Dr. THOMSON, of the Regular Army, is the medical director in charge. Lieut. C. R. DEMING, a very efficient officer of KING'S Fourth United States Battery, is acting as Provost-marshal.

The ladies of the village are entitled to all praise for their prompt and constant attentions to the wounded. Without their assistance there would have been an immense amount of suffering, which their timely and womanly attentions have alleviated. They have been everywhere ministering to the poor soldiers food, coffee and delicacies, which have been most acceptable to these exhausted and helpless men. The male citizens of the place have left these duties chiefly to their female friends. Drs. BEAN, BOYLE and SPRINGER, of the town, have rendered much assistance. E. S.

The Wounded at Hagerstown, Md.

LIST OF WOUNDED IN LUTHERAN CHURCH, MIDDLETOWN, MD.

I. B. Bray, Co. F, 35th Mass.—arm.
E. Figg, 17th Mich.—arm.
John Buck, 26th Ohio—leg.
R. Fair ranks, 23d Ohio—leg.
J. S. Hiestt, 23d Ohio—leg.
R. B. Cornwall, 23d Ohio—leg
J. Metzum, 17th Mich.—arm
J. M. Woot, 17th Mich—arm.
G. Mitchell, 25th N. Y.—arm.
H. Moses, B'kaills, Pa.—sh'ld'r.
Lieut. Romer, 23d Ohio—leg.
T. Moore, 23d Ohio—foot.
W. O. Shope, 1th Ohio—leg.
John Long, 45th Pa.—head.
Jas. Watson, 17th Mich.—leg.
Marion Always, 39th O.—leg.
Peter Forner, 3 th O.—head.
Simon Schilly, 39th O.—arm.
Adt. Budding, 45th Pa.—foot.
H. S. Given, 45th Pa.—arm
Corp. Stape, 45th Pa.—sh'lder.
Dennis Collins, 45th Pa.—wrist.
Pat Tyrrell, 17th Mich—arm.
Fred. Nobles, 17th Mich—arm
Chris Sharp, 45th Pa.—head.
John Hinkley, 45th Pa.—sick.
Jos. Hoop, 23d Ohio—arm.
Daniel Bowers, 19th Ind.—chest.
J. F. Harding, 8th Wis.—thigh
Stone Scoverson, 7th Wis.—foot.
Rees Jones, 9th Pa.—hand.
L. Squire, 23d O.—leg.
John Bath, 30th O.—head.
O. W. Hodges, 17th Mich.—arm.
C. J. Baker, 45th Pa.—leg.
J Lazure, 17th O.—leg.
James Noonan, 17th Mich.—shoulder.
J. B. Walk, 42d Pa.—thigh.
B. Thomas, 30th O.—foot.
Marion McDonald, 12th O.—shoulder.
Thos. Armand, 30th Ohio—shoulder.
M. H Strason, 23d O.—head.
Chas. Cheney, 2d Wis.—arm.
Sergt. Cople, 45th Pa.—arm.
H. Vanderpool, 50th Pa.—hand
H. Sherwester, 9th N. H.—hand.
Geo. Kitchel, 17th Mich—arm
Peter Simons, 37th N. Y.—neck.
W. L. Moses, 45th Pa.—shoulder
J Frever, 45th Pa.—arm.
W. Trumsole, 45th Pa.—sick
J. W Hurst, 19th Ind.—head

IN THE ACADEMY HOSPITAL—PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Corp. J. W. Schofield, Co. K, 4th Penn. Reserves.
H. C. Parker, Co. F, 30th Ohio.
R. O. Hallbluts, Co. H, 12th Penn Reserves.
Corp. F. Barnard, Co. A, 24th New-York.
J. Graham, Co. F, 11th Pa R.
J. C. Merrill, Co. K, Penn. Bucktails.
Sergt. D. Hawkins, Co. D, 105th New-York.
J. B Weaver, Co E, 7th Pa. R.
H. Osmond Co. E, 76th N. Y
W. H. Goddington, Co. H, 14th N. w-York.
J. Jones, Co C, 8th Pa R.
G. Y. Wood, Co. G, 22d N. Y.
A. Hill, Co E, 5th N. Y.
L. Longden, Co F, 2d N Y.
Wm. Lane, Co. F, 7th Penn Reserves
Jno. W. Scott, Co G, 12th Penn Reserves.
F. D. Shambrook, Co. D, 7th Penn Reserves.
O. B. Cass, Co. H, 5th N.H
Wm P. Cunningham, Co. C, 10th Pennsylvania.
Henry Long, Co. G, 11th O.
Corp. V. Atwood, Co. G, 5th New-Hampshire.
Levi Frigard, Co. H, 105th Pennsylvania.
Hugh Donovan, Co. C, 6th Penn Reserves.
D. A. Shoemaker, Co. H, 7th Penn Reserves
A. N. Cook, Co. C, 10th Pa Reserves.
Nicholas Hoof, Co K, 10th Penn Reserves.
M. Conoley, Co. K, 11th N Y
H. Lathrop, Co. C, 7th Penn. Reserve—knee.
J. Meloon, Co. C, 5th Penn Reserve—head.
Geo. Malloy, Co. D, 2d Penn. Reserve—bowels.
W. Lonsman, Co. K, 8th Pa. Reserve—breast and hand.
J. C. Clark, Co. C, 8th Penn Reserve—hip.
W. A. Sprouse, Co. K, 8th Pa Reserve—a finger off and shoulder
C. Harper, Co. I, 10th Penn. Reserve—both feet.
G. B. Knight, Co. B, 60th New-York—sick.
J. Messerly, Co. E, 4th Pa. Reserve—shoulder.
J. B. Trego, Co. B, 6th Pa. Reserve—back.
J. F. Beohman, Co. I, 48th Penn. Reserve—finger.
S. Muyer, Co. C, 10th Penn. Reserve—thigh.
A. Smidt, Co. F, 28th Ohio.
C. Clawson, Co. C, 100th Pennsylvania Reserves.
John Staley, Co. F, 4th Pennsylvania Reserves.
M. Hanson, Co. K, 76th New-York.
E. Abbott, Co. K, 7th Penn.

Sergt. J. A. Galway, Co. H, 5th Penn Reserves.
H. B. Snyder, Co. B, 30th Ohio.
C. Mengo, Co. A, 4th Pa. R.
W. J. Kibbell, Co. I, 1st Pa Rifles.
Corp. W. McLaughlin, Co. E, 100th Penn. Vols.
Sergt. J. H. Sindley, Co. D, 23d Ohio
A. Bailey, Co. A, 24th N. Y.
F. Quillen, Co. H, 2 th N. Y.
Lieut. S. J. Book, Co. E, 10th Penn. Vols.
Corp. D. P. Book, Co. E, 11th Penn Vols.
Capt. N. Nesbit, Co. O, 11th Ohio.
Corp. Hammel, Co. B, 30th Ohio.
Sergt. J. S. Transue, Co. A, 30th Penn. Reserves.
B. Fox, Co. D, 30th Pa. R.
L. Hice, Co. B, 105th Pa. Re
H. Barrabrant, Co. B, 30th New-York.
Ryan, Co. A, 2d N. Y.
Sergt. W. R. Smith, Co. I, 7th Penn
Louis Bertrand, Co. K, 76th New-York.
F. C Smith, Co. E, 8th Ct.
Louis Hautwork, Co F, 63d New-York.
D. Murphy, Co. A, 29th Mass
John Haberman, Co. G, 14th New-York.
H. J. Riley, Co. H, 107th Pa
Wolf, Co F, 4th Pa. Res.
Thos. Moyer, Co. I, 5th Pa. Reserves.
ohn Cunningham, Co. B, 105 New-York.
J. D. Benwell, Co. K, 8th Penn. Reserve—thigh.
R. F. Sherman, Co. B, 11th Penn Reserve—foot.
W. H. Lovinney, Co. H, 7th Penn. Reserve—leg.
W. Hickins, Co. E, 5th Pa. R. —shoulder and side.
J. Michaels, 12th Ala Regt.—neck and shoulder.
W. Reese, Co. E, 8th Pa R.
A. Pierson, Co. C, 11th N. Y.
W. Martin, Co B, 14th N. Y.
E. Norton, Co. C, 2 th N.Y.
M. Evans, Co. K, 8th N. Y.
R. C. Doo, Co. C, 14th N. Y.
H. S. Wian, Co. C, 7th Pa.
K. Fert, Co. M, 15th Mass.
P. Pennington, Co. F, 57th Pennsylvania Reserve.
Corp G. W. Kelley, Co. I, 14th New-York.
G. Shutt, Co. C, 5th Pa. R.
P. Campbell, Co. C, 1st Penn. Rifles.
J. Horton, Co. G, 1st Pennsylvania Reserves.
J. T. Yingling, Co C, 10th Penn—both legs, hip and knee.
Lieut.-Col. Watkins, 23d S. C.—wounded in head; concussion.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

J. H. Morse, Co. D, 11th Ohio—right leg.
N. H. White, Co. C, 12th Ohio—thigh, flesh wound.
J. H. Stephenson, Co. K, 36th Ohio—abdomen.
J. H. Lansdale, Co. K, 36th Ohio—right side.
G. J. Barrimess, Co. C, 36th Ohio—leg.
L. Perman, Co. I, 12th Ohio—thigh.
W. Roth, Co. H, 23d Ohio—both legs.
L. Hootan, Co. K, 36th Ohio—left arm and stomach.
P. H. Somerlot, Co. C, 5th Penn. Reserves—thigh.
Sergt. T. Bennett, Co. K, 5th Penn. Res.—thigh and lost two fingers.
O. Sterrett, Co. D, 12th Ohio—right elbow.
J. Pope, Co. F, 20th N. C.—right arm amputated.
H. H. Pratt, Co. I, 12th Penn Res.—right thigh, flesh.
E. W. Reamer, Co. C, 6th Penn. Res.—neck, serious.
John Reese, Co. I, 12th Ohio—head.
Jas. Jordan, Co. B, 12th Ohio—through shoulder.
Sergt. John Convery, Co. H, 105th New-York—knee.
J. H. Carson, Co I, 8th Pa.—knee.
J. Brown, Co. K, 33d Ohio—cheek.
G. Sherman, Co. K, 23d Ohio—thigh.
G. Rueffy, Co. I, 12th Ohio—leg.
Emile Hecker, Co. D, 46th N. Y.—lost finger.
Philip Whyrick, Co. G, 28th Ohio—arm.
Maurice Snyder, Co. I, 26d Ohio—elbow.
Joseph Valentine, Co. F, 30th Ohio—foot.
Wm. Brown, Co. K, 23d Ohio—left side.
Francis C. Sammis, Co. K, 23d Ohio—both legs.
A. J. M. Barrett, Co. B, 105th N. Y.—both thighs.
S. W. Robert, Co. I, 23d Ohio—thigh, flesh.
Wm. Stanley, Co. D, 12th Ohio—left arm.
Wm. Edwards, Co. F, 23d Ohio—hip.
H. W. Parsons, Co. H, 23d Ohio—thigh, flesh.
James Welsh, Co. D, 30th Ohio—ankle joint.
Peter Williamson, Co. B, 7th Pa. Res.—knee joint.
Julius Battle, Co. D, 12th N. C.—ankle.
G. H. Osborn, Co. I, 12th Ohio—thigh, slight.
E. L. Fleming, Co. E, 23d N. C.—thigh.
Jasper Ross, Co. G, 20th N.C. —foot.
Wm. J. Reynolds, Co. F, 7th Indiana—lost thumb.
C. F. Boyd, Co. A, 10th Penn. Res.—arm and breast.
H. N. Young, Co. C, 23d Ohio—shoulder.
J. D. Long, Co. I, 23d Ohio—hand.
A. V. Coy, Co. B, 36th Ohio—foot.
J. Gunion, Co. I, 23d Ohio—leg.

SCHOOL-HOUSE.

Walter B. Selby, Co. H, 23d Ohio—thigh.
Jos. R. Test, Co. C, 11th Ohio—left leg.
Jacob Benkhard, Co. F, 23d Ohio—shoulder.
Geo. Geiringer, Co. K, 11th Ohio—through shoulder.
Geo. Hilman, Co. B, 11th Ohio—leg.
F. M. Prest, Co. C, 79th New-York—through arm.
A. W. Raymond, Co. E, 35th Wisconsin—hand, severe.
James Wolf, Co. F, 11th Ohio—thigh, severe.
John Elder, Co. H, 23d Ohio—left shoulder.
Jacob Miller, Co. D, 30th Ohio—flesh wound, thigh
Wm. Fluhart, Co. D, 30th Ohio—leg.
Samuel Hickman, Co. G, 20th North Carolina—hip.
A. C. Morison, Co. C, 23d North Carolina—hip.
Robert Pearson, Co. I, 23d Ohio—through body.
Martin Heeacke, Co. C, 23d Ohio—leg.
Peter Shubedy, Co. A, 30th Ohio—shoulder, severe.
O. M. Clow, Co. I, 23d Ohio —hip and 2 in leg.
Wm. J. Holcomb, Co. D, 23d Ohio—knees, flesh.
David Johnston, Co. E, 79th New-York—slight.
J. F. Peters, Co. H, 17th Michigan—flesh, leg.
August Herthweck, Co. B, 2d Ohio—arm.
C. Bagley, Co. I, 35th Massachusetts—side, slight.
J. Richardson, Co. E, 12th Ohio—face.
Fred. Thies, Co. H, 7th Wisconsin—arm broke.
H. S. Fulton, Co. G, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves.
A. R Jacobs, Co. F, 23d Ohio.

DIED IN THE HOSPITALS.

J. L. Pratt, Co. F, 37th N. Y.
Frank Aubin, Co. E, 22d N. Y.
Elisha Reese.
Geo. W. Brook, Co. E, 6th Penn. Cavalry.

Several others have been buried near the Church of United Brethren, whose names I could not learn.

L. S. Bard, Co. I, 1st Pennsylvania Bucktail Rifles.
J. W. Windsor, Co. F, 1st Penn Bucktail Rifles.
Anson Lucove, Co. C, 1st Penn. Bucktail Rifles.
Thos. Campbell, Co. C, 1st Penn. Bucktail Rifles.
Aaron Kuplan, Co. F, 23d Ohio Regiment.
Jno. Kidder, Co. C, 16th N. Y.
Harry Fish, Co. D, 155th N. Y.

LUTHERAN ACADEMY—IN CHARGE OF DIVISION SURGEON E. D. DAILEY.

B. F. Smith, Co. F, 23d Ohio—leg amputated below knee.
Geo. Yeler, Co. I, 23d Ohio.
J. L. Barnes, Co A, 23d Ohio.
H. Smith, Co. D, 23d Ohio.
J. C. Stringer, Co H, 23d Ohio.
G. C. Jones, Co. I, 23d Ohio.
N. Leroy, Co. I, 23d Ohio
G. Harper, Co. H, 23d Ohio.
J. Weible, Co E, 3 d Indiana
S. C. Eggleston, Co. D, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Corp. C. Plopper, Co. A, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
E. P. Denham, Co. C. 1st Pa. Rifles.
A. D. Northup, Co. I, 1st Pa. Rifles.
J. T. Wyrick, Co. A, 11th Ohio.
C. O. Hall, Co. F, 12th Ohio
O. O. Park, Co. C, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
C. H. Henshaw, Co. C, 8th Illinois Cavalry
J. M. Ridley, Co. E 9th Pa R.
Jas Norrin, Co. F. 3d Indiana Cavalry
Jno. Peters, Co. H, 8th Pa R
C. C. King, Co. G, Pa Rifles.
Thos. K. Newton, Co. I, 8th New-York—thigh amp.
Wm. H. Austin, Co. H, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
W. A. Denison, Co M, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
E. S. Wood, Co. M, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Amos Ament, Co. I, 1st Pa R.
W. E. Taracy, Co. A, 9th Pa R.
Geo. Terwilliger, Co. H, 8th New-York.
Alex. Hughes, Co. B, 7th Wis.
Philip Peer, Co. F, 1st Penn. Rifles.
Wm. R. Ingalls, Co. B, 7th Wisconsin.
Wm Burns, Co B, 28th Mass.
Fredk. Roberts, Co. E, Penn. Bucktails.
Bela Borden, Co. E, Penn. Bucktails.
Lieut. S. A. Muck, Co. E, 1st Pennsylvania Rifles.
C. Slavery, Co. E, 1st Penn. Rifles.
Adjutant Marchance, Co. A, 1st Pennsylvania Rifles.
Anson Vincey, Co. C, 17th Michigan.
Wm Howard, Co, D, 17th Michigan.
Samuel Sickrobin, Co C, 36th
Patrick Dugnan, Co. H, 28th Massachusetts.
Isaac Coates, Co H, 5th Wis.
J. Hacklun, Co. H, 2d Wis.
Sergt. E. Wheeler, Co. B, 17th Michigan.

The following named ladies are volunteer nurses in the Lutheran Academy

Mrs. Corrick,
Miss Yeast,
Miss Corrick,
Mrs. Minnick,
Miss Virginia Rutzson.
Miss Melinda Rutzson.
Mrs. H. Knight,
Mrs. Cooper,
Miss Mary Lawrence,
Miss Maria Lawrence.

TWENTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK—COMPLETE.

Capt. Wm. D. Furguson, Co. G—elbow, slight.
Sewall J. Baldwin, Co G—hip, flesh wound.
Frank Cullum, Co L—neck
Geo. Coats, Co. K—mortally
Frank Burwell, Co F—arm broken.
Orlando Sykes, Co. B—arm, severely.
Michael Haffe, Co. F—thigh, flesh wound.
Sylvester Clark, Co. C—face, badly.
Chas. Sullivan, Co. A—arm, severely.
Wm. H. Taylor, Co. C—side, probably mortal.
Knight Whitney, Co. K—breast.
E. Norton, Co. C—leg, flesh wound.
Albert Bailey, Co. A—leg fractured.
Francis Weaver, Co. A—probably mortally.
David Lody, Co. I—side, severely.
Erwin Shutts, Co I—hip, flesh wound.
Henry Marelle, Co. A—right eye, severely
Michael Hyde, Co. B—flesh wound.
Frank McCann, Co. A—hip, probably mortal.

SUNDAY'S BATTLE ON THE LEFT.

Another Artillery Skirmish—Cox's Division and Wilcox's Brigade Engaged—The Rebels Skedaddle—Death of the Rebel General Garland—Two Skirmishes on Saturday—A Full List of the Wounded—The Twenty-third Ohio Badly Cut Up.

HEADQUARTERS, FOUR MILES BEYOND MIDDLETOWN, Sunday, Sept. 14, 1862.

At an early hour this morning, the enemy, from a commanding position, opened a battery upon our advance. McMULLEN'S Ohio Battery was scattered about on different elevations to respond, and the cannonading has been kept up very steadily until now—12 M. The rebels are falling back. The position taken by the enemy first this morning is known as the crossing of the pike, five miles from Middletown, the pike being the Baltimore and Pittsburgh turnpike. Our guns were first planted on the left of the pike, and subsequently batteries were moved forward as the enemy fell back. Cox's Ohio Regiment had the heaviest fighting at the crossing of the Sharpsburgh road. A scout brought in word during the day that there was a rebel brigade to the left, but if one was there it did not get into action.

At about 11 o'clock A. M. the rebel infantry, under LONGSTREET, made their appearance, when Gen. COX'S Division—of Gen. BURNSIDE'S corps—composed of the Twelfth, Twenty-third, Thirtieth, Eleventh, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-sixth Regiments of Ohio Infantry, were ordered up to sustain MCMULLEN'S First Ohio Battery.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Col. HAYS, was ordered to make a detour to the left, and after marching a short distance, the two companies thrown out as skirmishers came within thirty yards of two rebel regiments before discovering them. The rebels were lying down behind a ridge; they sprang up and poured into the Twenty-third a terrible volley, but this did not make it quail. Col. HAYS ordered his regiment to charge, and the rebel force was driven back some distance until two other regiments came out upon their flank. The Eleventh and other portions of the division came up and for an hour or more the fight was kept up without intermission. Gen. WILCOX'S Brigade next came into action and acted in a very handsome manner, driving the rebels everywhere before them. The balance of BURNSIDE'S division was brought up and placed in position, when the rebel force fell back, and for the balance of the day an artillery fight was kept up. Quite a number of rebel soldiers were captured. One of them states to his certain knowledge that Gen. GARLAND was killed by the Twenty-third Ohio, and he says that the loss in LONGSTREET'S command was very heavy. While bringing the wounded from the field, the rebel shells were thrown at ambulances, fortunately without doing much damage. The charge made by the Twenty-third Ohio was one of the most gallant feats of the war, and the list of killed and wounded attests to the severity of the brief fight. The Seventeenth Michigan advanced, preceded by a small cavalry force, followed by the Eighth Michigan. The first volley received from the enemy caused the cavalry to break in the wildest manner. The horses rushed upon the Seventeenth, (new,) which was just passing through a cut, and a number of the latter were seriously injured. When the regiment broke, the Eighth Michigan put a stop to the panic by charging upon the fugitives. This was the only disgraceful act of our troops during the day.

I can see distinctly from where I write the rebels falling back, and our infantry, some cavalry, and a battery are passing up the Shaftsbury Road, beyond the position gained this morning. Of course we have a current report that the rebels will make a stand at Boonesville, four miles beyond this, but I expect to sleep there to-night.

SUNDAY EVENING.

The fighting ceased to-day with the setting of the sun, and both armies are busily engaged in removing the wounded and burying the dead. It is impossible to tell at this time the loss on our side during the day—probably 200 men, or more. The rebel prisoners say their loss was heavy. The ambulances are all busily engaged in taking the wounded to Middletown, where everything is in readiness for them. I send as full a list of killed and wounded as can be obtained at present.

The artillery engaged in the skirmish at Fairview, yesterday (Saturday) morning, (referred to in a previous letter,) was commanded by Lieut. JACK WILSON, and belongs to PLEASANTON'S Cavalry Corps. The cavalry there was a portion of the Eighth Illinois and Third Indiana, under the command of Capt. MEDILL. Companies A and G of the Eighth Illinois, got to the rear of the rebel battery, but, discovering STUART there in person, with about 300 men, they concluded that it was not prudent to take advantage of the position they occupied, and accordingly fell back. Of the battery only two men were wounded, and none were killed. Eight dead rebels were found in one pit. The same battery and cavalry had an engagement last evening about one mile south of Middletown, where we had one or two men killed and 16 wounded—three of them, it is supposed, mortally. The wounded were brought into Middletown and placed in the basement of the Lutheran Church, which is now used as a hospital, under the care of Dr. A. HARD, Eighth Illinois Cavalry. The ladies and gentlemen of the village promptly came forward and assisted the wounded in every way they could. There was in fact more ladies present than wounded men, and their friends may rely upon that these soldiers will receive the best attention. Annexed is a full list of the men wounded on Saturday at Fairview and near Middletown:

L. S. Wood, Co. M, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Hugh A. Dennison, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
W. H. Austin, Co. H, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
S. G. Eggleston, Co. D, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Corp. Chas. Plopper, Co. A, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Oscar Parks, Co. L, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Corp. C. H. Henshaw, Co. C, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Geo. Bowes, Co. F, 8th Illinois Cavalry—seriously.
John Wethle, Co. E, 3d Indiana Cavalry
Henry Papse, Co. E, 3d Indiana Cavalry.
Jasper W. Jones, Co. E. 3d Indiana Cavalry.
John Childs, Co. F, 3d Indiana Cavalry.
Jas. Sevours, Co. E, 3d Indiana Cavalry—seriously.
James Quinn, Co. A, 3d Indiana Cavalry.
Sergt. J. C. Henry, Co. I, 8th Penn. Cavalry.
Henry Williams, Co. F. 3d Indiana Cavalry.
Sergt. Samuel T. Cross, Co. E, 3d Indiana Cavalry—seriously.

The rebels met with no open sympathisers in Middletown. The advance drew up in front of the house of Mrs. WISE, and for some article furnished, offered her a Confederate note in payment. She told them it was not worth as much as brown paper, when an officer insolently remarked that he would shoot any one who refused to take that kind of money. Mrs. WISE told him to shoot away, for she for one would not receive it. They commenced telling how the "Yankees" had treated the people of Virginia, when she shut them up with the reply that she did not wish to hear any of their lies—she had heard enough of them. The rebels did not make much out of Mrs. WISE. STUART'S Cavalry tore down the Stars and Stripes from the house of Mr. CRUMP, and carried it off; it was a few hours afterward captured by the Eighth Illinois Cavalry and restored to the owner. Mrs. CRUMP presented it to the Captain commanding the cavalry that recovered it.

No Confederate flags were displayed when the rebel troops entered Middletown, and all stores and houses were closed, but when the Union troops came in the houses were thrown open and the soldiers were furnished with the best that could be had as long as their provisions lasted.

A young man has just come in who reports that the rebels occupied Maryland Heights and Harper's Ferry last night, and that our siege guns there have been spiked and thrown down the hill. The report is not believed here.

The rebels not only destroyed the bridge over Catoctin Creek, at Middletown, but they also wantonly destroyed the barn, wheelwright and blacksmith-shop and other out-buildings belonging to Mr. ADAM ROOGLAS. His offence was being a strong Union man. The rebels told the same old story here, that they had been deceived as to the feeling of the people of Maryland, and that they were not good Southerners.

Our cavalry captured a large number of rebel prisoners—about 3,000—last night, among them a man from Carrol County, who only two days ago joined the rebel service, and gave STUART five valuable horses. He now demands his horses, and wants to "go home." He must get them though.

LETTER FROM MIDDLETOWN.

The Advance of Gen. Burnside's Corps—Random Skirmishing—What the Rebels Expected to Gain by Invading Maryland, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MIDDLETOWN, Md., Sunday, Sept. 14, 1862.

Gen. BURNSIDE'S Corps is again in the advance, and reached this village last evening. As at Frederick City, our forces met with some resistance. The rear-guard of the rebels, as is their usual wont, resisted the advance of our troops, as was stated in my letter of yesterday, near Fairview, about five miles from Frederick City. A random skirmish continued for several hours, when the enemy fled in great haste—some of them, however, were so poorly mounted that they were captured by our cavalry, having been fairly run down. Many of these were raw recruits, who had enlisted only a few days before, and their chagrin at being taken into Frederick City under guard, where many of them were well known by citizens as they passed along the streets, can well be imagined. Not less than one thousand rebel soldiers were captured yesterday between this point and Frederick City. Of the large number that your correspondent saw, only one manifested any particular regret at the change in their circumstances. He lashed his "d——d Yankee" horse with considerable gusto when passing a group of Union soldiers, whose smiles elicited a rejoinder to the effect that "it was their turn to laugh now, but it might be his some other time."

WHAT WAS GAINED.

The rebels undoubtedly expected to obtain a large addition to their army by their raid into Maryland. The people here say that they expected to obtain as many as 50,000 men, and were confident that their presence would create an uprising against the "Lincoln rule" in all of the large towns, but more especially in Baltimore. So certain were they of this, that, in regard to the last-named place, they everywhere told the people that a rising had taken place, and that a large number of the "noble Sons of Maryland" had been sacrificed. As our army advanced, the officers and men were eagerly questioned as to the *result* of the outbreak, apparently entertaining no doubt as to the truth of the report that such an occurrence had actually happened; at all events they were apparently much astonished when told that no such event as they had spoken of had taken place. As usual, the rebel leaders everywhere abandoned their sick to the tender mercies of the "mercenaries of the North," without supplying them with physicians or medicines. This is also a striking characteristic of secession humanity. In the Hospital at Frederick City there were, yesterday, not less than 500 rebel soldiers, and the number was constantly being increased by additions brought in from houses in the city and vicinity. The rebel officers did make a show of humanity by *requesting* several physicians, of no standing in the community, to attend to their sick, but left no medicines or other conveniences. The raid of the rebels into Maryland, in fact, has resulted in their leaving more men behind than they obtained here. Many young men who enlisted under the impulse of the moment, upon seeing the company in which they were to associate, became disgusted, and utterly refused to pass the mustering officers. One of these enthusiastic young men said he could *smell* a Confederate soldier as far as he could a sharpship—and he was not far from correct—for they are the filthiest and most woe begone set that human eyes ever rested upon.

So far as the writer's knowledge extends, every man who joined the rebel ranks in this State during the recent raid, did so under the impression that "Lincoln's Generals" were forcing every citizen to fall into the ranks as they passed through the State. This statement was vouched for as a fact in different places, —by both HAMPTON and STUART,—of which there is abundant evidence. At Urbana, Frederick City and in this place, STUART would collect a crowd of people about him, and very coolly say: "Well, gentlemen, which side are you going to take in this *political* contest? Now is your time to decide; you must serve one or the other party—either the Abolitionists of the North or the Southern cause. If you do not join me to-day, LINCOLN'S Generals may be here to-morrow, and then you will have no opportunity to choose, for they will force you into their service, and then place a musket in your hands to fight against the South—your natural friends, bound to you by the most holy ties, and you must choose to-day what you will do." It is not to be wondered at that the rebels received a thousand or more recruits under such circumstances. That the people believed these statements very generally, is undoubtedly true, and one prominent man became quite indignant because I remarked that STUART and HAMPTON had turned out to be the greatest liars I ever heard of. Could your readers see, as I have seen, stern men laugh and cry for joy when disabused of the false impressions left upon their minds by those who have recently invaded their quiet homes, there would be no lukewarm loyalists in the Free States.

While standing upon the principal street of Frederick City, yesterday, looking at the Union troops filing past and conversing with an old resident of the City—a wealthy and influential man—the tears trickled down his cheeks for very joy at the sight. Said he: "Sir, you may think that I act chi dish. But, Sir, we were told and made to believe that the Union troops were nearly used up; that the army had been reduced to a mere skeleton, that they (the Unionists) could not raise any more soldiers; that the Government was bankrupt and did not, and had not for months past paid its soldiers; that the rebels had captured most of our cannon and that there was no hope whatever of preserving the Union; now we feel that the Government is yet powerful, and that there is yet a chance to save the country." None but those who witnessed the scene can form any conception of the joy the appearance of the Union army gave to the people of Frederick City. The rebel commanders, for effect, had strung along their troops and baggage wagons through the principal street of the town during thirty-six hours. Our troops were 24 hours in passing, were in several columns and in a compact mass, and the baggage train and artillery filed along the street side by side. The men all looked like veterans, and trod the pavement as if they felt that they were men made in God's own image, ready and willing to cope with all oppressors. JACKSON, STUART and HAMPTON tried to deceive the people by downright lying: they represented that they had "500,000 men just behind them," were going "into the Free States," &c. Our Generals are very non-committal when asked as to the force here or elsewhere—but the people see an immense number of well equipped men here, and a greater number of cannon than they ever saw before. This display of force has done an immense deal of good. It has made stronger the strong Unionists; strengthened the doubting, and intimidated the semi-Secessionists. Rely upon it this display of force has almost worked miracles. Secession is forever crushed out in Maryland.

Col. ALLEN, of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, has been left in command of Frederick City, and Capt. ALLEN, as Provost Marshal. Both are likely to become quite popular with all loyal men.

Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept 17

As the 6½ o'clock P. M train from this city for Newburyport, on the Eastern Railroad, was passing through Wenham, it collided with the Portland excursion train, from Portsmouth for Boston. One engineer and two firemen were killed, and some thirty or forty more or less injured. Both locomotives and three cars were smashed.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Interesting Debate on the Question of Teaching Special Subjects in the Schools—Unequal Appropriation of the School Moneys.

The Board of Education, on Wednesday evening, had a long and interesting debate on the following Report of the Committee on By-Laws, Rules and Regulations—Messrs. Waterbury, Smyth, Larremore and Benedict:

The aggregate amount of the salaries of Teachers in the several Colored Schools respectively, shall not be increased without the consent of the Board of Education.

No salary shall be paid to a teacher in any Primary or Grammar School, unless as a part of the aggregate amount allowed to the Ward for the salaries of teachers, except to a teacher of vocal music in a Grammar or Primary School, at a rate not exceeding that of one hundred dollars a year for any school; and except, also, to a Grammar School, to a Teacher of the French Language, or of the German language, as the Board of Trustees for the Ward may select and determine, at a rate not exceeding that of seventy-five dollars a year, for each hour per week that the teacher may be employed, and not exceeding an aggregate of two hundred and twenty-five dollars a year for any school; and, also, to a Teacher of Drawing, at a rate not exceeding that of seventy-five dollars a year for each hour per week that the teacher may be employed, and not exceeding an aggregate of $250 a year for any school; and, also, to a Teacher of Penmanship, at a rate not exceeding that of $50 a year for each hour per week that the teacher may be employed, and not exceeding an aggregate of $100 a year for any school; and except, also, to a Primary School until the expiration of the year 1863, to a Lecturer upon Common Objects and Natural Things, at a rate not exceeding that of $50 a year for each hour per week that he may be employed, and not exceeding an aggregate of $200 a year for any school.

SEC. —. Whenever the word "school" is used in the By-laws, in reference to a Ward school, it shall be held to apply to each duly organized department.

Mr. WATERBURY favored the report because it would equalize the studies, and give each Ward the right to teach the same studies taught in other Wards.

Mr. FARR opposed the report, because, according to his estimate, it would involve an additional expenditure of $50,000 per annum.

Mr. MILLER, of the Seventeenth Ward, opposed the report because it would involve great additional expense. He heard a proposition to teach "calisthenics." In his view that would be a superfluous task in the Seventeenth Ward, where the boys seemed universally occupied in turning somersaults.

Mr. A. V. STOUT favored the plan of equalizing the studies, but would do it by lopping off rather than adding to the expense. He moved an amendment, providing that after the 1st of January next, no special teachers shall be employed in any of the grammar or primary schools, and striking out of the report of the Committee all after the words "Board of Education."

Mr. BENEDICT spoke earnestly in favor of the retention of the special teachers of Music, Drawing, Object Lessons, the Languages and Penmanship as absolutely indispensable to our school system. He deprecated the backward course of our system of education, which showed of the dying out of the Daily Normal School and the Free Academy for Girls.

Mr. STOUT explained that to his opinion the regular teachers should be capable of teaching all of the special subjects required in the preparatory course of the Public Schools.

Mr. FARR stated that the present expenditure for teachers of special subjects, was $31,128, and the proposed expenditure for the same object was $61,750, in connection with which he presented the following tables:

The following tables show the present expenditure for special teaching:

Wards.	Music.	Drawing.	Languages.	Pen'p	Ob. Les.	Science.
1	$300	$450	$450	—	—	—
4	500	—	—	—	—	—
5	300	300	300	—	300	250
6	500	400	—	—	—	—
7	533	—	—	—	—	—
8	625	325	375	100	—	—
9	—	300	300	—	—	—
10	600	600	675	—	—	—
11	600	—	—	—	—	—
12	1,400	425	850	—	—	—
13	600	400	—	—	—	—
14	500	400	—	—	—	—
15	900	408	666	804	—	400
16	500	550	400	—	—	500
17	600	300	900	—	—	—
18	300	600	500	—	—	—
19	500	450	320	500	—	—
20	400	500	450	400	—	—
21	200	300	400	—	—	—
22	800	300	460	800	—	—
Totals	$10,748	$8,858	$8,956	$2,604	$300	$1,150

| Ward. | Phonography. | Models in Primaries. | Ob. Lessons in Primaries. |

FOURIER proceeded to demonstrate that the authors of this dreadful catastrophe were the taxation on both sides with whom the great mass of the people have no lot or part. The causes were a manifest, but the most prominent were antagonisms of certain great interests which genuine conservative patriotism could yet reconcile. Free trade, the protection of Northern manufactures, and the respective values of their different products were subjects of dispute which had their effect upon the public mind both North and South.

The question of Slavery had been used by demagogues to embitter a difference of opinion which every argument of sense and feeling shows should have been so managed as rather to strengthen than to weaken the Union. But in the meanwhile, the war has commenced and is in fierce progress. All that now remains for the patriot, s the support of the Government and the defence of the Union, and upon this theme M. FOURIER based a thrilling apostrophe to the brave defenders of the Republic. The success of the lecturer with his auditory was marked throughout. His third discourse will take place in room No. 24 Cooper Institute, on Friday next, at 8 P. M. The topic will be "Peace," and all who desire an intellectual treat in the choicest of French diction would do well to attend.

Launch of the Steamer Jacob H. Vanderbilt.

This steamer, which has been built by Capt DEGROOT, of well-known steamboat fame, was launched yesterday afternoon from the yard of MICHAEL ALLISON, head of Greene-st., Jersey City. The vessel is called after Mr. JACOB H. VANDERBILT, one of the principal owners and managers of the Stonington line of steamers, who commanded at one time the celebrated steamer *Lexington*. The *Vanderbilt* is of the following dimensions: Length over all, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 29 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 3 inches. She is arched and diagonally braced in a peculiar manner, thereby giving the great strength for either river or ocean service. In her construction neither pains nor expense have been spared to make her the best vessel of her class afloat. Her engine combines all the modern improvements, and of a size capable of going to their unequaled speed with great strength in addition. Her internal fittings are to be of a gorgeous character.

Her hull was built by Mr. M. ALLISON, and her machinery is being constructed by Messrs. CORE & FIELD, of Jersey City. It will be remembered that they built the engines for the gunboats *Resolute* and *Reliance*, now on the Potomac, built and sold to the Government at the beginning of the rebellion, by Capt. DEGROOT. The joiners' work to be done by Messrs. KING & ESLS, the well-known joiners. The painting and decorations by STEPHEN ROGERS, Esq.

The ship-yard whence the vessel was launched, presented a gay appearance, New-York and New-Jersey being well represented. Among those present were Commissioner NICHOLSON, Ex-Governor of the Almshouse, WASHINGTON SMITH, Judge CONNOLLY, HENRY HAVEMEYER, Esq., Mr. HARRIOT, President of the Greenwich Fire Insurance Company, Dr. SAYERS, and others.

At 3¼ o'clock the blocks were cut out, and the vessel launched smoothly, and without a jar, into the water.

What Richmond County has Done for the War.

Staten Island has responded, with unexpected emphasis, to the calls of the Government. The town of Southfield has completed its quotas, with a surplus, and tenders the extra men to its neighbor, Middletown. The northern shore has done nobly, and it is probable that no draft will be required in any part of the county. Large and enthusiastic war meetings have been held at short intervals for a month past, in every town, and men of all parties have cordially united in the patriotic work of forwarding enlistments and making provision for the relief of volunteers' families. In the wealthier part of the island, several gentlemen have made liberal contributions; among them, JOHN C. GREEN, who gave $1,000; Messrs. Pendleton, Westervelt, Bacon, Shaw and Ward, $300 each; Nathaniel Marsh, $250; Messrs. Bryant, Bonner, Morris, Tyson, Du Bois, Martin, and many others, $100 each, besides numerous smaller sums. Over $6,000 were subscribed to the war fund in Southfield alone, and two or three gentlemen advanced the sum of $1,100, in addition to their subscriptions of $100 to $500 each, in order to insure the prompt payment of bounties. In Middletown, $5,000 or $6,000 were subscribed, and in Castleton the fund, thus far, is officially announced at $5,798. In addition to this, the Board of Supervisors have voted to raise the sum of $20,000 by a war loan.

The Richmond County *Gazette*, of this week, justly declares that Staten Island "Nobly repels the slanders with which domestic and foreign traitors have sought to blacken their escutcheon." It is not to be denied that the country has had a reputation for secessionism, but the determined uprising of the loyal men has produced a healthy reaction, and treason is not so boldly uttered by the rebel sympathizers as it was a few months since. Loyalty is now the rule, and secessionism the exception.

Base Ball.

Fully 15,000 people were collected on and around the Union Ball Grounds, Brooklyn, on Thursday, to witness the grand contest for the silver ball and the championship, between the Eckford and Atlantic clubs, the greatest interest throughout the ball-playing community being manifested in the result. Heavy bets were laid, the Atlantics being the favorites, as in the last encounter between them, they defeated the Eckfords by a run of 37 to 5. The game played yesterday was the third and test match, and the victory the Eckfords have obtained, for they won by a score of 8 to 3, gives them the palm of superiority, and deprives the Atlantics of the title of the champions, one they have borne ever since their organization almost.

The contest was admirably played on both sides throughout, the result being chiefly attributable to the superiority of the pitching on the Eckford side, SPRAGUE, their regular pitcher, who was not with them in the last match, being considered second in rank only to the famous pitcher, CREIGHTON.

In the first innings the Atlantics had the lead, but their opponents soon deprived them of it by their good batting, and at the close of the fourth innings, the score stood 5 to 2. At this figure it stood up to the eighth innings, when the Atlantics added one run to their score, and put out the Eckfords for 0. Neither party scored on the last innings, the victory remaining with the Eckfords by the remarkable score of 8 to 3. The contest proved deeply exciting to the vast multitude that were present, and everything passed off well, admirable order being preserved throughout by the Police force and their assistants that were present. For an hour or more previous to the game, the cars on all the routes leading to the grounds were crowded, and at the conclusion of the match it was impossible to obtain a seat in one for a long while. Hundreds came from the country to see it and many from Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, &c.

The Atlantics play their home match with the Mutuals, the crack club of New-York, on Monday next on the grounds at Sixty-third-street, and on the following Thursday the Mutuals play the Eckfords at Brooklyn. We give the score below, of the game of yesterday:

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	BOSFORD.	Outs.	Runs.
Smith, 3 b	4	0	Mills, 3 b	3	1
Pearce, c	4	0	Mallot, 1 f	2	0
P. O'Brien, s. s	3	1	Campbell, 1 b	2	0
M. O'Brien, p	1	1	Spence, c. f	2	1
Crane, c. f	3	0	Reach, 2 b	2	2
Mace, r. f	3	0	Beach, c	6	0
Oliver, 2 b	4	0	Sprague, p	2	1
Hart, 1 b	2	1	Devyr, s. s	3	1
Chapman, l. f	3	0	Smith, r. f	3	1
Totals	27	3	Totals	27	8

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Eckford	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0

Umpire—E. BROWN, of the Mutual.
Scorers—For Atlantic, G. W. MACY.
For Eckford, J. GREEN.

A Suggestive Contrast.

The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company of this City deserves to be pitied. When it began operations it had the moderate capital of $250,000, on which it traded with such beneficial results that its coffers ran over with the gold and silver taken from the people. It resolved, in view of its dilapidated condition, to issue additional stock to the amount of $750,000, and upon this, too, it traded with unexampled good fortune, until now it stands before the public with plethoric purse, and stock along way above par. Regardless of the fact that the company thus stood poverty-stricken before the community, an application was made to it for a donation—a subscription to the War Fund, to the Bounty Fund, which inspires recruits, and relieves their wives and children. The Company was moved by such temerity, and, pleading poverty, declined to subscribe. The matter was agitated in the Board meeting, and with such violence that upon the unremunerative refusal of the organization to give the first cent to the cause, one of the most prominent of the directors, as he is one of our most respected citizens, indignantly resigned his office, vowing that he would no longer sit at the table with such people. The Sixth-avenue road has its full share of city patronage; its cars are always filled, its accommodations are meagre and unsatisfactory, its treasury overflows with the contributions of the public, and yet without a moment's hesitation it finds a ready excuse for singular illiberality.

As a suggestive contrast to the foregoing, we would call attention to the fact that the employes of this Company have agreed to contribute three per cent upon the amount of their salaries to assist in the support of the families of those of their number who shall enlist for the war. Fourteen of the conductors and drivers have volunteered already.

The War News at the Produce Exchange.

The news from Hagerstown, and Philadelphia, of the capture of LONGSTREET and his division, with six batteries of artillery, as also of the successful progress of our army generally—which was issued in an Extra TIMES at 1¼ o'clock A. M.—was brought to the Produce Exchange, by noon yesterday, by the representative of this journal, and repeatedly read by him to eager crowds of merchants. The excitement and enthusiasm of the usually staid business men were unbounded. Our representative, having become quite hoarse, handed the extra to Mr. EDWARD HILL, who ascended a table, and by unanimous request, read the news for the whole assemblage. Rounds of cheers were given for Gens. MCCLELLAN, BURNSIDE, and our gallant soldiers. Business was scarcely thought of. To add to the enthusiasm of the merchants, a body of some hundreds of recruits for SICKLES' Brigade, in marching up Whitehall-street, came to a stand in front of the Exchange, and gave three cheers for these patriotic operators in produce, who had provided additional bounties for the bulk of this noble band of soldiers, now going forward to share the dangers and glories of the battle-field.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

The following is the regular weekly statement:

Remaining Sept. 6, 1862	6,377
Admitted	1,779
Total	8,156
Died	32
Discharged	1,547
Sent to Blackwell's Island	307
Sent to State Prison	0—1,786
Remaining Sept. 13, 1862	6,370
Decrease	7
Bellevue Hospital	449
Lunatic Asylum	778
Almshouse	1,401
Penitentiary	467
Workhouse	939
Small Pox Hospital	8
Randall's Island	722
Randall's Island Hospital	212
City Prison	270
Second District Prison	14
Third District Prison	13
Fourth District Prison	—
Island Hospital	542
Colored Home	282
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at Nurse	31
City Cemetery	62—6,370

In addition there are at Bellevue Hospital 593, and at the Island Hospital 512 sick and wounded soldiers.

Woman's Mission.

Miss DIX has definitely settled one part of the question so often put: "What can woman do for the country?" and a Convention of Boston women thus sets forth their ideas as to how their sex can be of assistance in the present crisis.

They say, "we seek—

First of all for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the entire nation; that we may repent of our personal and national sins, humble ourselves, and so be prepared to receive the blessings of righteous peace—which shall redound to the glory of God's holy name.

For our beloved President and his Councilors.

For the officers of our Army and Navy.

For our soldiers and seamen, that their heads may be covered in the day of battle, and that they may be kept from the vices incident to war; and especially for those who are in prisons and hospitals, that they may be sustained amid their privations and sufferings, or prepared for death.

For our Chaplains and Surgeons, that they may be faithful to the sacred trust committed to them.

For our afflicted and bereaved families.

For the Ministers of the Gospel, that they may be taught of God to show the people His whole will.

For the oppressed of our land, that their deliverance may be hastened."

This meeting was started on the broad basis of Christian love, including all denominations and sects; all who would pray, or who believed in the efficacy of prayer, found a cordial welcome, and from all accounts seed was there sown which will, doubtless, bring forth a rich harvest, in response to the prayers of the righteous.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE GROCERS' WAR FUND.—The Committee appointed by the grocers and traders connected therewith, for the purpose of raising a War Fund to encourage enlistments in the army of the United States, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

Havemeyer, Townsend & Co	$5.00	Garbutt, Black & Hendricks	$250
Peter Moller	500	Cobb, March & Gross	250
Francis Skiddy	250	Slauson, Labagh & Farrington	250
Foster, Rayner & Co	250	Sheel & Reynolds	250
McKenzie, Beatty & Co	250	Mead, Lacey & Co	250
Arcularius, Honne & Co	250	Sherman, Callman & Co	250
E. & R. Mead, Jr., & Co	250	Stanton, Sheldon & Co	250
Sturges & Co	250	Wylie & Knevals	250
Babcock & Co	250	Geo. W. Lane & Co	250
Henry Swift & Co	250	J. B	100
Gary & Co	250	H. K. Bell	100
Perry, Gay & Co	250	Plume & Lamont	250
John Caswell & Co	250	Kirkland & Von Sachs	100
Beebe & Brother	250	Booth & Edgar	200
C. Burknalter & Co	200	Jas. Cassidy & Co	100
Earle, Williams & Co	250	Total	$7,900
John L. Hasbrouck & Son	200		

WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer, No. 96 Front-street.
New-York, Sept. 18, 1862.

KANE'S DOG—Mr. BROWN, the oracle of fashion and of Grace Church, has lately been indulging in a poetical composition, having, according to the *Home Journal*, sent to N. P. WILLIS the following inscription, which has been placed on a monument over the remains of a somewhat famous dog, buried at Idlewild. It reads as follows:

Cesar, who made the voyage to the Arctic Regions with Dr. KANE, and was afterward the favorite dog of the children of Idlewild, lies buried beneath this stone. Died Dec. 7, 1861, aged 13 years.
Thy master's record of thy worth made thee of wide renown,
And caused this tribute to thy memory from Sexton BROWN.

AN APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT.—The ladies having charge of the clothing and hospital stores at the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association rooms, No. 194 Broadway, desire us to inform the public that their supply of comforts for the sick and wounded soldiers are nearly exhausted, owing to the many demands made lately upon them. Donations of outside woolen clothing, canton and flannel drawers, flannel shirts, woolen socks, thick shoes and caps; also, crushed and granulated sugar, farina, arrowroot, corn starch, lemons and fruit, or money to purchase the same, are still solicited. All contributions should be directed to New-England Rooms, No. 194 Broadway, care of Col. FRANK E. HOWE.

LECTURES ON GUNSHOT WOUNDS.—Prof. RAPHAEL commences his course of lectures on "Gunshot Wounds," at the Thirteenth-street Medical College, this day at 12 o'clock. The course will embrace the entire subject of gunshot wounds, and will be of vast practical advantage to medical students, as well as to practitioners who are likely to see service in the field. Volunteer surgeons are called for now in large numbers after almost every battle; and it is found exceedingly difficult to obtain men who are acquainted with field surgery. Prof. RAPHAEL'S thorough scientific acquirements and extensive practical knowledge will enable him to handle the difficult subject in a style at once lucid and learned, and in such a manner as to be of the highest benefit to his pupils and listeners.

WELCOME TO THE TWELFTH N. Y. S. M.—This gallant regiment deserves a handsome reception on its return. It has remained at Harper's Ferry long after the time for which it was originally called out had expired, and, in consequence, has seen some pretty severe service. It has had its baptism of fire. The members have lost too, we learn, all their regimental property, including their colors. They should find when they reach home, that they stand higher than ever in the admiration and confidence of their fellow citizens.

POSTAGE CURRENCY AT A PREMIUM.—We respectfully call the attention of our money-making friends, whose worldly store they are seeking to augment by demanding a premium on the newly-issued postage currency, to the section No. 135 of the act of Congress, passed March 3, 1855, as follows

"It shall not be lawful for any Postmaster, or other person, to sell any postage stamps for any larger sum than that indicated upon the face, and any person who shall violate this provision, shall be convicted guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $500."

A CASE OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—ELIZA FARRAR was arrested yesterday upon the complaint of JOHN MULLER, of No. 674 Ninth-avenue, who charges that the prisoner, who is a boarder in his house, has been guilty of going to his trunk, breaking it open, and stealing therefrom the sum of $57 in money. The complainant testified before Justice KEENAN, that the accused was one of his particular friends, with whom he had been long acquainted. The Justice committed her in default of bail.

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.—A lad named JAMES ROONEY, aged 7 years, whose parents reside at No. 107 Bayard-street, was run over yesterday by a carriage, which was passing along the Bowery, and so severely injured that he died soon afterward. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest upon the body, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday afternoon at Pier No. 5, North River, upon the body of no Englishman named ALFRED WILLIAMSON, aged 30 years, whose body was found floating in the water at an early hour yesterday morning. The evidence given upon the inquest, revealed the fact that the deceased was a laborer on the elevator *Liverpool*, and that while at work there on Saturday night last, he accidentally fell into the water.

THAT BIG DRUM.—We are fond of music, and pardonably of martial music, but we are not sure that there is no such thing as a surfeit even of martial music. That drum—the big one—in the City Hall Park, which from the earliest morn to the absolute verge of eve is beaten by a stick in the hands of a vigorous youth, is decidedly a nuisance, and at the risk of being subjected to an arrest for the discouragement of enlistments, we respectfully protest against its size and its very heavy tone.

THE TAX ON GAS.—It is stated that the Directors of the New-York Gas Company have determined that the Government tax shall not be added to their customers' bills. Will the Manhattan Gas Company follow this example?

GOVERNMENT STEAMER TO PORT ROYAL.—The steamship *Ericsson* is to sail for Port Royal to-day, taking out a large quantity of Quartermasters' stores, &c.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Thursday, Sept. 18, 1862—5 P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in the Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Reiper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

In the absence of the President,

Councilman Webster moved that Councilman Barney take the chair.

Which was carried.

The minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the Manhattan and Harlem Gas Light Company be requested to lay mains in Eighth-avenue from Fifty-ninth-street to Eighty-second-street in pursuance of the map or plan already passed by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Barney—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to J. & F. Corcuff, of number three hundred and forty-eight Washington-street, to receive and deliver merchandise in front of their premises, number three hundred and forty-eight Washington-street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have the basement of House of Refuge Company Number One fitted up, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to James Doherty, to keep a stand in front of the National Theatre in Chatham-st.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Trotter—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Long—

Whereas, The different State authorities of this City have heretofore testified their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the militia regiments from this city, in their noble and patriotic response to the several calls of the Executive of the nation, to preserve the integrity of the National Union, preeminent among which stands the Twelfth Regiment, New-York National Guard, who, in the early days of the rebellion freely offered their services in the defence of the National Government, serving with honor and distinction their full term of service, and receiving an honorable discharge, and

Whereas, In accordance with the recent call of the President for three months' men, the Twelfth Regiment again cheerfully took the field, and were assigned the defence of Harper's Ferry, where, after serving their full term of enlistment, they most patriotically volunteered to remain for an indefinite period, to aid in the further defence of that post, made necessary by the unexpected advance of the rebel horde into the loyal State of Maryland; and

Whereas, In the recent heroic defence of Harper's Ferry they nobly sustained the character of the American soldier for fortitude, endurance, and unyielding and unswerving bravery, their gallant commander being severely wounded while advancing to charge against the enemies of our country; yet, notwithstanding the resolute defence of the position, our small band were compelled to surrender to the superior forces which had been brought against them.

Whereas, The officers and men of the Twelfth Regiment, New-York National Guard, taken prisoners at the capture of Harper's Ferry, have been paroled and are now returning to their homes, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Common Council, on behalf of the people of this City, tender their thanks to the officers and men of the Twelfth Regiment, New-York National Guard, for their noble and patriotic services in the defence of Harper's Ferry; and be it further

Resolved, That the hospitalities of the City be and they are hereby extended to them—noble defenders of the National honor.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Resolved, That the pavement of the carriage-way in Fifteenth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, be repaired and raised to a proper level where necessary, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to S. W. Case, of Number One Hundred and Four Bowery, to continue a bullet in board on the sidewalk in front of his premises, Number One Hundred and Four Bowery, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Jones, Ross, Snyder, Brice, Long—7.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Reiper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, Trotter—12.

Councilman Webster moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Reiper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, Trotter, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Jones, Ross, Snyder—5.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to set curb and gutter stones and flag both sidewalks four feet wide in Eighty-fifth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Gross—

Whereas, Intelligence has been received by this Common Council of the decease of the Hon. George W. Pratt, Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, and late a Senator of the State of New-York, who died of wounds received at the battle of Manassas, Va., while gallantly fighting the enemy, at the head of his regiment, therefore,

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York deeply deplore the death of the Hon. George W. Pratt, late Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, and while we are sensibly pained at the loss of one so distinguished as a patriot, legislator and soldier, we respectfully and sincerely offer our condolence with the family of the deceased, trusting that they may find comfort from the conviction that God willed it.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be properly engrossed and duly authenticated and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities. In favor of adopting resolution that the sum of one thousand dollars be donated to the Northeastern Dispensary, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Northeastern Dispensary for the above amount, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thos. Treanor, Pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, for the sum of four hundred and ninety-five dollars, to be applied in payment of the assessment upon the property of the Church of the Transfiguration, including the parsonage, for the work of widening Worth-street, from Hudson to Baxter street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of four hundred and ninety dollars and eighty-six cents be donated to the Church of Saint Boniface, and the Comptroller directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter K. Knapp for the above named amount, for the purpose of canceling assessment against said church property for building a sewer in Second-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place the fire-alarm telegraph, with suitable batteries, in the house of Engine Company Number Thirty-nine and Hose Company Number Forty four, and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that North Moore-st be paved with trap-block pavement, the property owners to pay half of the expense thereof, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the owners of property on the line of said street to pay half the cost thereof, and that the City the remainder.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that North-street be paved and repaved from Broadway to Hudson-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and both sidewalks of Seventy-second-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River, be flagged, &c.; that the owners of property therein be granted permission to incase inflammable wood work of the said sidewalks so widened, for court-yards similar to the regulation of portions of the Fifth avenue, Thirty-fourth, Twenty-third and Seventy-ninth streets, the Corporation reserving the right to revoke said permission when, in their opinion, the necessities of the City may require it.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting a resolution that the sum of one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby donated to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Elizabeth S. Binsinger, First Directress, for said amount, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Spring-street, between Elizabeth and Mott streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of three hundred and one dollars and twelve cents be donated to the Low Dutch Church, to pay an assessment on the twelve lots used for parish purposes, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter K. Knapp, Collector of Assessments, for the above amount for said purpose, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Board of Trustees of the German Roman Catholic St. Nicholas Church, in Second-street, for the sum of eighty dollars, to pay an assessment on their church property for the laying of a cross-walk in said street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Sixty-fifth-street from Eighth-avenue to the Tenth-avenue be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Reports of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting a resolution that the sum of four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and three cents be donated to the Ladies' Union Aid Society, to pay an assessment on the Institution under their charge in Forty-Second-street, near Eighth-avenue, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter K. Knapp, Collector of Assessments, for the above amount, for said purpose, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Trotter moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of petition of Louisa C. Miller, to regulate and grade, &c., in front of her premises on Sixty-second-street, at her own expense.

Which was carried.

Councilman Trotter moved that the prayer of the petitioner be granted

Councilman Snyder moved to amend by adding a proviso on, that the same shall be done within three months after the granting of such permission.

Which was carried

And prayer of petitioner was granted, as amended.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Gedney—

Resolved, That the carriage-way in Bank-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, relative to rebuilding Pier No. 29 East River, stating that the Pilot Commissioners have notified him that such pier must be rebuilt.

Received and referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner relative to defining the lines for Broadway, from Fifty-seventh to Fifty-ninth-street.

Received, and referred to Committee on Street Openings.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

Petition of Captain Moss, recruiting officer of Thirty-eighth Regiment, to have City bounty paid parties who enlisted on third instant.

Referred to Comptroller, with power.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay the bounty of fifty dollars offered by the City to all volunteers who enlisted on Wednesday, the third instant.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.

Preamble and resolution in relation to the death of Patrick H. Gallagher, late Sergeant-at-Arms of Board of Aldermen.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED

Councilman Hazleton moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Monday, twenty-ninth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Repper, Hazleton, Keech, Ross, Trotter, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Webster, Gedney, Lent, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice—7.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, twenty-ninth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 4535, 5395, 5581, 5871, 7067, 7115, 7263, 7621, 7651, 7763, 7824, 7971, 8015, 8067, 8091, 8123, "B." *Part II.*—Nos. 4102, 5110, 6730, 6834, 73 0, 7620, 7978, 7994, 8058, 8132. *For* vs. *Burrows*, 8004.

The Case of Gen. Fremont—Is he in the United States Service?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

John S. Giles vs. *A. A. Selover, John C. Fremont and Bradford Jones.*—In this case, before fully stated in the TIMES, an application was made for an attachment to issue against Gen. Fremont for contempt of court in failing to appear and submit to an examination on supplementary proceedings, on the argument of which several affidavits were read by defendant's counsel, going to show that Gen. Fremont is now in the actual service of the United States, and therefore exempt from arrest. On the evidence thus presented, Justice CLERKE gives the following decision:

In my opinion, the defendant is not exempt from arrest in this proceeding, and I shall allow the attachment to issue against him. But as some of my brethren have expressed a different opinion in similar cases, and as the question is important, I will grant a stay of proceedings to enable the defendant to appeal to the General Term.

Alimony after Verdict Against Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke, and Barnard.

Margaret Monteref vs. *John Muncrief.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff against her husband, the defendant, for a limited divorce on the ground of alleged cruel and inhuman treatment. The cause was tried before Justice Leonard in December, 1860, when the Judge found as matter of fact, that the allegations of cruel treatment, &c., of the plaintiff by defendant, were not proven; and, as conclusion of law, that the complaint should be dismissed without costs to either party.

From this decision the plaintiff appealed to the General Term, where the judgment was affirmed. On the commencement of the action originally, an order was granted directing the defendant to pay the plaintiff a certain sum of alimony, which defendant paid regularly up to the time of the trial, but after the dismissal of the complaint, paid no more. Plaintiff's counsel then applied at Chambers for an order directing the defendant to continue the payment of alimony to plaintiff during the time of appeal from the verdict to General Term. Judge BARNARD denied that order, and plaintiff now appeals to the General Term from his decision. After argument of counsel, the Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

Fine & Chittenden for respondent.

Application for Alimony in the Megrath Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Mary Megrath vs. *Charles E. Megrath.*—In this case, which is a distinct proceeding from Mrs. Megrath's application on *habeas corpus* for the custody of her child, which has been before fully stated in the TIMES, a motion was made for alimony, pending a suit for divorce, commenced by the plaintiff in August last. Mr. Megrath opposes the application, and charges his wife with criminal intercourse with Dr. Malcom Ives, whose name is already prominent in the *habeas corpus* case mentioned. After argument by counsel, the Judge granted the motion, allowing $8 a week alimony to the plaintiff, and if the child is released to her by the Court in the *habeas corpus* case, an additional sum of $5. A counsel fee of $75 is also granted her.

Edwin James and Thomas Beach for motion, Mr. Smith opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

Before Justice Ingraham—

Wood vs. *Van Zandt.*—Motion denied, plaintiff's costs to abide event.

Munroe vs. *Munroe, et al.*—Reference ordered.

Munroe vs. *Munroe, Lewis et al.* vs. *Wood.*—Motions granted.

Ulmann vs. *Volk.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Bartlett vs. *Williams.*—Motion granted with costs.

Before Justice Barnard.

Morgan vs. *McKenzie.*—Let an attachment issue, bailable in $150.

Reformed Protestant Dutch Church vs. *Brown.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Glover vs. *Stewson.*—Motion to dissolve injunction denied, with $10 costs. Motion for Receiver granted, with $10 costs.

Palmer vs. *Smedley.*—Motion decided. See opinion, with papers.

Mclaughlan et al. vs. *Camp.*—Motion granted, and reference ordered.

Potter et al. vs. *Comstock, &c.*—Motion granted.

Longe vs. *Longe, &c.*; *Reid* vs. *O'Brien et al.*; *Reid* vs. *The same*; *Same* vs. *Same.*—Motions granted.

Sloan et al. vs. *Van Wyck et al.*—The surety is insufficient.

Cunningham vs. *Leigh et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Before Justice Clerke.

Brown vs. *Winship.*—Attachment signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Kelly vs. *Walker.*—Motion to dismiss appeal for want of jurisdiction granted, with $7 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 18, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	102	50 Erie Railway Pref	74½
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	102¾	do	75
5,000 do	103⅛	50 do	b10 76⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, '71, Cou	90	100 Hudson River R	83
10,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Reg	90⅝	do	s30 84
3,500 Tr. 7 3 10 ₩ cent. Notes	100⅛	100 do	b60 84⅝
14,000 do	100⅛	535 Harlem Railroad	17
7,000 U. S. 6s 1 Year Cer	99	200 Harlem R. Pref	42
5,000 Ohio State 6s '81	105⅜	330 do	s30 42¾
10,000 Illinois War Loan	99	150 Brooklyn City R	118
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	50⅜	400 Reading Railroad	83⅝
24,000 do	50⅝	500 do	83¾
5,000 Mo. State 6s	49	600 Mich. Cen. R	72⅜
10,000 do	47¾	150 do	72⅝
3,000 Mo 6s, Issued to H. & St. Jos	62	50 do	b30 72⅝
2,000 U. S. 3d M. B., c.	105	11 do	71¾
2,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	100	25 do	72
5,000 do	100¾	100 do	s5 72
2,500 Mich. So. 2d M.	90¾	50 do	b30 72⅝
20,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	104	300 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	33¾
2,000 do	103¾	450 do	33½
6,000 St. L., A. & T. H. 1st	93	100 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	65
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	70¾	200

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY SEPT. 19, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—LONDON ASSURANCE.

WINTER GARDEN—MACBETH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—CLAUDE MARCEL, Afternoon and Evening.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—THE FRENCH SPY.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. PETER PIPER PEPPER PODGE.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—'CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

GALLERY OF ARTS—No. 625 Broadway—COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS—PAGE'S VENUS.

IRVING HALL—GRAND VOCAL AND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

EWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We are still without official details of the great battles of Tuesday and Wednesday, but sufficient is known to indicate that the advantages were all on our side. It appears, according to the best information received, that the battle of Tuesday did not commence until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, but it raged until late at night, and closed, as before stated, without any definite result, the two armies resting upon the field. On Wednesday morning the general engagement was resumed, and lasted until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It is understood that both armies were engaged in their full force—the corps of JACKSON having recrossed the Potomac and joined the army of LEE. The battle was obstinate and bloody, but at its close the advantage remained with the National army, the position for which it fought having been gained, and no doubt being entertained of final victory. One account states that the rebels retreated, leaving Gen. LONGSTREET and the remnant of his division in our hands as prisoners, together with six batteries of artillery. It is stated, also, that at least 15,000 prisoners had been captured since Sunday, and the belief was expressed that the entire rebel army would be captured, as the Potomac was rising and our troops were pushing them continually. Accounts from the vicinity of the battle-field yesterday, up to 9 o'clock A. M., say nothing of the engagement having been renewed up to that time, and the inference is that both armies were engaged in burying the dead. A dispatch from Gen. HOOKER, dated at Centreville on Wednesday—the day on which he was wounded—states that the battle was fought with great violence on both sides, and that the carnage was awful.

A reconnoitering party from Gen. SIGEL'S force on Wednesday proceeded to Leesburgh, and dislodged a force of rebels there, consisting of a regiment of infantry and battalion of cavalry. The enemy suffered considerable loss, while ours was slight.

There seems to be no doubt whatever that the entire rebel army has been massed on the north side of the Potomac. A reconnoissance in force was made on Wednesday from Washington, and demonstrated the fact that there are no rebel troops between Washington and Bull Run. Our scouts had previously reported that a heavy force of the enemy was at Drainsville on Tuesday evening. This force has, no doubt, been hurried to the assistance of the hard pressed rebels in Maryland.

Private dispatches received yesterday from points near Harper's Ferry, leave no reasonable doubt of the recapture of Harper's Ferry by Gen. BURNSIDE, and the occupation by strong Union guards of all the river fords between Harper's Ferry and Williamsport. Every precaution seems to have been taken to render the defeat of the rebel army complete.

Nothing is known in Washington—we learn from our dispatches—to warrant the belief that Charleston is invested, as has been reported.

We have another report from Cincinnati that the rebels lately menacing that city are falling back—having reached, at last accounts, a point between Demassville and Falmouth, after burning the bridges on the Covington and Lexington Railroad to obstruct pursuit. Gen. WALLACE has been relieved from the command of the forces at Cincinnati, and directed to report for duty at Columbus, Ohio.

By the arrival of the *Ocean Queen* from New-Orleans we have advices to the 9th. Intelligence had reached New-Orleans from Texas of the entire and disastrous failure of the Sibley TEXAN EXPEDITION to New-Mexico. The fact had been published in the San Antonio *Herald* that Gen. SIBLEY and Col. STEELE, the leaders of the expedition, had been assassinated by their followers during the retreat. The iron-clad steamer *Essex* had arrived at New-Orleans from up the Mississippi, and reported having chased the rebel gunboat *Wm. H. Webb* above the batteries at Vicksburgh. On her return a boat's crew were fired at near Natchez, in retaliation for which the place was bombarded by the *Essex*, until a deputation of citizens was sent with a proposition to surrender the city and hoist the Stars and Stripes. Further down the river, opposite Port Hudson, a rebel battery of thirty-four guns, some of them of 10-inch calibre, was engaged by the *Essex* at eighty feet range, and every gun silenced without loss on board the *Essex*, and without any damage to her. The 10-inch balls of the enemy made only slight indentations in her armor. The health of New-Orleans continued remarkably good.

The news of the great National victories up to Tuesday evening was put on board European steamers off Cape Race, and will reach England about the 25th inst.

Capt. SARGENT, of the brig *Ocean Traveller*, from Neuvitas, arrived yesterday morning, reports not having met or heard of any privateers in that locality

GENERAL NEWS.

The Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia, Col. W. L. WARD—among the troops captured and paroled by the rebels at Harper's Ferry—arrived in Baltimore yesterday, (Thursday,) and will be in Philadelphia this forenoon. The regiment will reach New-York this afternoon or on Saturday morning. The Board of Councilmen, at its meeting yesterday, passed a resolution tendering to the regiment the hospitalities of the City.

The Board of Councilmen met at 5 P. M. yesterday, Councilman BARNEY in the Chair, in the absence of the President. The features of the session were the resolutions of Councilman LENT, paying a handsome and well merited tribute to the gallant Twelfth Regiment recently captured at Harper's Ferry, and tendering the hospitalities of the City to the returning officers, and its thanks to the entire corps; Councilman GROSS' resolutions of condolence with the family of Col. Gen. W. PRATT, late of the Twentieth Regiment, and now deceased from the effect of wounds received at the second battle of Manassas, and the communication from Mr. KNAPP, Street Commissioner, in reference to rebuilding Pier 29, East River. The importance of this communication lay chiefly in the fact that the Board took action upon it by referring it to the appropriate Committee, thus seeming to ignore the removal of the Commissioner as fully as by sending in the paper in question, he also appears to do. The Board concurred with the recent action of the Aldermen, making the City $50 extra bounty payable from the 3d inst.—a measure we were the first to advocate.

The Fair of the Queens County Agricultural Society opened at the Fashion Course, Long Island, yesterday, and will be continued to-day. There is a very fine display of horses, cattle, farming implements, flowers and vegetables, and the attendance yesterday was very large. It is the best Fair held by the Society.

Gov. RAMSAY, of Minnesota, delivered a message in the House of Representatives, at St. Paul, on the 9th inst. He made very brief allusion to National matters. The Indian outrages monopolize the greater part of the address. The Governor estimates the number killed in course of these atrocities to be five hundred. The detail of horrors is fearful. The amount of property destroyed is estimated by millions of dollars. All the wealth of the districts over which the spoiler has swept has been wantonly sacrificed, and 30,000 people have been involved in the consequences. To cover this loss, the Governor suggests that the United States Government be petitioned to appropriate the annuities due the Minnesota Indians, amounting to $2,000,000, for the benefit of the losers. Respecting the manner of treating the Indians in absence of the power of the National Government to protect the people of Minnesota from their atrocities, Gov. RAMSAY thinks they must be exterminated or driven beyond the State borders, whether peaceably or otherwise, and he asks the Legislature to memorialize the General Government for the necessary power to carry out this policy.

There was continued excitement in the Stock market yesterday, incident to the War news. Prices were higher, and the market left off firm. Gold, 117¼. Exchange, 129.

The excitement and enthusiasm in business circles yesterday, consequent upon the reception of the war news, checked operations materially. Breadstuffs opened buoyantly, but the decline in Gold and Sterling Exchange, together with the rise in freights, unfavorably affected the market, and toward the close buyers had any existing advantage. Provisions were rather more sought after, as were also Tallow and Whisky. Rio Coffee was in brisk request on speculation, and prices advanced ¼c. ₩ lb. Sugars were less active. Cotton was depressed and unsettled. Oils, Metals, Hemp, Hops, Rice, Seeds and Naval Stores were quiet. Moderate freight engagements were reported at firmer rates. The public sales of Dry Goods were well attended, and desirable articles disposed of advantageously.

The Maryland Battles.

There seems to have been a pause in the great battle that has been going on in Maryland during the week. Our information from the field is yet too meagre and unreliable to warrant any positive statements as to its specific character or results, though all we do know encourages us to hope for the best. There seems to be little doubt that the fighting on Tuesday and Wednesday was between the great mass of both armies, and that it was on both sides of the most desperate and determined character. The language of the few official dispatches that have reached us, as well as of the outside reports, warrants the belief that the world has seen very few more hotly-contested fields. On Wednesday there seems to have been a mutual suspension of hostilities,—whether from exhaustion, or for the burial of the dead, or from both causes, we are unable to say. But we have no reports of any serious fighting yesterday.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has had the supreme direction of the battle on our side; and he seems to have exercised his command with very great vigor, skill and success. When he fell back from before Richmond, and withdrew his troops from the Peninsula, we took occasion to say that he had not fulfilled the popular expectations, and had lost in very large degree the public confidence which he had before enjoyed; and the statement was literally and exactly true. But events, disastrous to the country, gave him almost instantly the opportunity to reinstate himself in public estimation,—and we should be lacking in simple justice if we failed to say, that he has availed himself of that opportunity with a degree of decision and energy of which he had given no previous example. It is impossible as yet to say that he has conducted this campaign against the rebel army with faultless generalship, for that praise can never be awarded in advance of the result. But he has evidently attacked the enemy with vigor, and followed up the attack with energy and prompt celerity:—and this is precisely what we were afraid he would *not* do, judging from the past. We hope that further and more complete reports of his conduct of these terrible battles will confirm the returning confidence and trust of the people, and give him the highest of all claims to the heartfelt gratitude of the nation.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has had for his subordinates some of the noblest officers that ever honored any service—men capable themselves of commanding armies and sure to win distinction for any General under whom they serve. BURNSIDE and HOOKER have added fresh laurels to those which clustered upon them so thickly before. We regret that the army will lose the services of the latter for a time, though no one can regret his absence from any field of danger and of duty more keenly than HOOKER himself. Of the other officers engaged we have heard but little, as yet,—though in due time we doubt not we shall have satisfactory reports from their commands.

Our forces are fighting this battle under great advantages. If the rebels should succeed, it can only be after such disabling losses as will render it impossible to follow up their victory, either against the 75,000 Pennsylvania militia, who await them on the North, or the strong reserves, steadily increased by the stream of fresh volunteers, that await them at Washington. If, on the other hand, they are defeated, they will scarcely be able to force their way through the strong *corps* that threatens their rear on the south side of the Potomac.

Who Is Responsible!

It is clear, from the narrative of our correspondent, published in the TIMES of yesterday morning, that the evacuation of Maryland Heights on Saturday afternoon in fact compelled the surrender of Harper's Ferry, although the battle did not take place until Monday morning. As long as those Heights remained in our possession, it was utterly impossible for the enemy to seize the Ferry. In his yesterday's report, our correspondent abstained from any attempt to fix the responsibility of this surrender either upon Col. T. H. FORD, of Ohio, who commanded our forces on the Heights, or upon Col. MILES, who commanded him. We have, however, since received from him the following note on that subject:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By whom the order for the evacuation of Maryland Heights, by which Harper's Ferry was lost, was given, is a point to be determined hereafter. I saw the order to Capt. MCGRATH commanding him to spike the guns, and it *was written by* Col. FORD, who was in command of the Heights. His friends affirmed most explicitly that it emanated from headquarters. On the other hand, a Lieutenant in the Twelfth New-York Regiment, who stood conversing with Col. MILES at the time the retreat began, informed me distinctly that when the Colonel cast his eye up the mountain and saw our men spiking the guns, he exclaimed, "*Good God, he is giving up the Heights*"; that he reeled in his saddle and was apparently almost overcome.

Col. MILES evidently had confidence in our ability to hold them. In a conversation with him, on the Wednesday previous, he stated to several of us that he could hold them *against any force.* "The enemy never can take them," he affirmed.

On the day after the retreat, Col. MILES rode up to the Captain of the Commissary, as several of us were standing around him, and said in an abrupt manner: "Captain, you are injuring me greatly by reporting about town that I ordered the Maryland Heights to be evacuated." The charge was denied *in toto.*

Later in the day another officer rode up to the Colonel and put the question to him point blank: "Did you, or did you not, order the Heights to be evacuated." He said something in reply about discretionary powers, but nothing that I could learn in regard to written orders.

Passing Col. FORD'S quarters on the heights, no long after noon, he called me in, remarking, in the presence of several others: "The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York has acted disgracefully; they ran back over my own regiment and completely frustrated my plans." This would imply that a crisis had been reached which must be met immediately. Did he then decide on his own or on another's responsibility to have the big guns spiked, rather than to continue longer fighting and incur the risk of their being captured before being rendered useless and turned upon the Ferry?

Col. MILES was on the ground much of the day, apparently directing operations. The movements of the enemy at other points doubtless prevented his being there all the time. On one or another of two parties rests the responsibility. Col. MILES is in his grave. Col. FORD alone can solve the disputed point. These statements—in publishing which I violate no private trust, having been made in the presence of numerous parties—are called out by the positive declarations of a writer that Col. FORD surrendered the stronghold at his own discretion, and by a desire to throw what light we can upon the unsettled point.

THE TIMES REPORTER.

While this is by no means conclusive, it leaves little room to doubt that Col. FORD surrendered the Heights, either without any orders at all, (and there is no evidence that he had even permission to abandon them under any circumstances,) or in the premature and most culpable exercise of a discretion given him by his commanding officer. In either case, he was apparently guilty of a most disastrous and criminal desertion of his post.

We trust that no exigencies of the public service will be discovered which will render it inconvenient for the Government to make this surrender the subject of inquiry. Col. FORD does not seem to be especially needed in any part of the field, just at present; and, indeed, his parole renders it impossible for the Government to avail itself of his services anywhere except against the Indians; and we hope he may be spared from that field, without serious detriment, until it can be determined under what inspiration his early surrender of this key to the position of our troops was made. We presume that Gen. MCCLELLAN can spare him for such a purpose.

AN ENGLISH DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.—When an advocate loves his cause a great deal better than he loves truth, it is idle to expect him to be consistent. He will blunder right on in his blind advocacy, apparently forgetful that his arguments and conclusions on other matters daily brought under his judgment may furnish complete refutation of what he urges in behalf of his bad cause. The London *Times*, in its determined purpose to place the United States Government in the wrong in its present trouble, is a striking example in point.

The *Times* claims that the Southern seceded States are battling for independence, and the right of self-government; and that the loyal States are battling for empire—the former are consistent Republicans, the latter the representatives of sheer despotism. Of course, the London *Times*, as the advocate of popular liberty, professedly vindicated by the Secessionists, feels bound to give the latter its strenuous support.

But turn we to the Continent of Europe, and what do we see? The new Kingdom of Italy yearning over one of her lost historical and geographical national rights, as a mother yearns over her first born. GARIBALDI comes forth as a prophet and leader to touch the hearts of the Italian people and stir them to resume their unquestioned right and heritage. The London *Times* acknowledges the justice and nationality of the Italian sentiment championed by GARIBALDI, and pretends to mourn over its suppression. It even calls on the Emperor NAPOLEON, in language too emphatic to be altogether friendly, to grant to the Italian people what Garibaldians have had too much spirit to ask of a *foreign* potentate—the restoration of Rome to Italy. But, in the absence of NAPOLEON'S magnanimity (!), the *Times* would smother the National sentiment of which GARIBALDI is the personification. And it does this, not in the cause of popular rights, of which it is the professed champion, but in interests dynastic—or, to be more liberal still, in the cause of constitutional government represented by VICTOR EMANUEL.

We scarcely need point out how, from the London *Times'* stand-point, every consideration urged against GARIBALDI'S movement bears with equal force against the rebels in the United States. The *Times* holds that GARIBALDI represents a national sentiment and a national right;—and in like manner, that Jeff. DAVIS represents a national sentiment and a national right. But GARIBALDI'S defeat is hailed by the *Times* as a happiness, because he resorted to revolution, instead of seeking his object through the agency of constitutional government! Hear the *Times*, of Sept. 2, treason against GARIBALDI, the "rebel," and in favor of EMANUEL, the constitutional king:

"Let those, if any such there be, who see in the defeat and capture of GARIBALDI *a blow to the liberties of mankind* and a stain on the escutcheon of Italy, give themselves the trouble for a moment to consider what were the evils implied by the success of that movement the abrupt termination of which they are disposed so needlessly to regret. Of course, it was not likely that *a Government like that of the King of Italy*, having at its head the representative of that old and famous house of Savoy, which was never wanting in courage on the field of battle, *would fall without an effort. The whole resources of the Monarchy would have been drained, its last ducat expended, its last army routed, before it would have submitted to the dictation of a subject with arms in his hand.* Let us, then, suppose the bloody work accomplished. The new-born Constitution of Italy would have fallen prostrate in the dust. The hopes of peace, of good government, of emancipation from military, dynastic, and ecclesiastical tyranny would have been scattered to the winds. *The unity of Italy would have fallen with the fall of the Monarchy* to which, and to which alone, she has been content to subordinate herself.

* * * * * *

Let no one tell us that we exaggerate the results of such an enterprise as that of GARIBALDI. The man who takes upon himself *to intimidate and overcome by arms an established Government in the execution of its duties puts in motion a series of causes which it is not in his power to arrest.*"

For "GARIBALDI" read JEFF. DAVIS, for "the kingdom of Italy," read *United States Government*, and for "monarchy" read *republic*, and see whether it were possible for any writer to have answered the London *Times* more completely in its attitude on the American rebellion than its own columns have done.

A Great Battle in Kentucky Impending.

Kentucky has been emphatically the field for manœuvering in this war. Her soil has been alternately marched over and held by opposing armies of great strength. Twice have the rebels, full 50,000 strong, advanced and occupied such places as Bowling Green and Columbus, first—Lexington and Glasgow, now. And these latter they still hold. KIRBY SMITH recently had his headquarters at Lexington, with 20,000 men extended toward Covington and Cincinnati, and Gen. BRAGG is now at Glasgow with 30,000 men, commanded by himself and Gen. POLK, the ex-Bishop. But with all the marching and countermarching of the rebels in Kentucky, and the advance of great Union armies for their expulsion, no battle of any general character or great severity has yet taken place in her borders. The fight at Mill Spring, where Gen. THOMAS defeated the rebel Gen. CRITTENDEN, and ZOLLICOFFER lost his life, is the most important that has occurred.

But this is about to be changed now. The rebels have invaded Kentucky this time under circumstances that seem to compel a deadly collision. The rebel programme doubtless was this: to send KIRBY SMITH into Kentucky ahead to menace Cincinnati, (and capture it if opportunity offered,) but to hold himself in readiness to coöperate with BRAGG and POLK, who would come up later, in the main and important work of reducing the City of Louisville. With Louisville once securely in their hands, the rebels never doubted their ability to maintain permanent hold on the State of Kentucky.

KIRBY SMITH performed his part of the work well. He occupied all Central Kentucky; installed a Provisional Government at Frankfort, the State Capital, and threatened Cincinnati. He acted as if he had come to Kentucky to *stay.* He protected all Unionists—sent word to Rev. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, the venerable loyalist, that he should have a pile of soldiers to protect him and his home if he desired—guaranteed the security of the rich banks and bankers at Lexington, and actually hob-nobbed with Presidents and Directors of the straitest Union sentiments, at their own tables!

KIRBY SMITH waited for BRAGG and POLK to come along; when their forces were to be united and give a finishing blow to Louisville. BRAGG and POLK started, but they soon found that they had a *compagnon du voyage* that none of them had counted on in Gen. BUELL and his army. The pursuing army followed the rebels closely as their shadow; and in advance, Gen. BUELL had prepared places of entertainment for Kentucky's rebel guests—one at Munfordsville, (place of unpleasant memory,) which was not at all to their liking. They rested their army at Glasgow, and sent *avant couriers* to Munfordsville, who were most uncivilly driven back. In the meantime, Gen. BUELL reached Bowling Green too close on the rebels' rear to allow the latter to march on. KIRBY SMITH is ordered back from Lexington to help BRAGG and POLK resist BUELL. And thus the rebel programme against Louisville is delayed, perhaps spoiled.

Gen. BUELL is obliged to fight at once, and doubtless he will. The rebels have destroyed a tunnel on the railroad between Bowling Green and Munfordsville, and thus cut off BUELL from his communications with Louisville. BUELL must fight to save himself; he must beat BRAGG and POLK before KIRBY SMITH'S men reinforce them. We may expect to hear of a bloody battle at or near Glasgow. Its occurrence seems inevitable.

MR. SEWARD'S LETTER TO THE PAISLEY ASSOCIATION.—We should do injustice to European sentiment on the American war if we did not sometimes look away from the cold cynicism of diplomatic and official utterances to the large amount of hearty good-will which we find animating the *people* themselves. We have reason to believe that the President and Secretary of State are constantly receiving evidences that if the Governments of the leading European nations are barely kept within the bounds of a sinister neutrality there are not wanting individuals and societies, who are capable of feeling that it is a great and worthy cause we seek to sustain, and who are not ashamed to express their sympathy with us in the struggle. The reply of Secretary SEWARD to the address of the Paisley Association, which we find published in a Glasgow journal and reproduce elsewhere, is a good specimen of this kind of unofficial diplomacy.

It is well and fitting that Mr SEWARD should meet the sympathetic utterance of the Paisley Association with this cordial response for while such expressions of good-will as this, and the similar addresses of the Blackburn operatives, and of other like communities, are indeed powerless in a practical point of view, they are not on that account valueless. They come, authentic voices from the very classes that are the real sufferers by the disturbance in commercial relations occasioned by our war. It is a touching fact this, and one that it would be base in us to forget, that while the vulpine howls, that for the past eighteen months have assailed our ears, have come from the aristocratic and commercial classes, only good feeling has come to us from the workshop, the loom and the poor man's hut. Mr. SEWARD justly writes to the Paisley Association: "If all Europe could not only think, but speak as you do, there would soon be no civil war or insurrection here."

We do not seek to push these manifestations beyond their proper scope, or attribute to them a weight that does not belong to them; but we say we think Mr. SEWARD has done wisely to respond as he has cordially done to these testimonials, and that these popular witnesses of sympathy and good-will must always form a grateful offset to the selfish coldness of official diplomacy.

The New Kingdom of Dahomey.

Our Washington correspondence of yesterday reported a conversation between LOUIS NAPOLEON and Mr. SLIDELL, in which the Emperor suggested to the "Ambassador Plenipotentiary" from New-Dahomey that France could hardly intervene in behalf of those whom he represented, unless she knew what arrangements were proposed to be made with reference to the destruction of that peculiar institution for the preservation of which the slave aristocracy have kindled the flames of civil war over this land. That they may be willing to agree to the future destruction of Slavery as a condition of active assistance from the European Powers, is possible, but very improbable. It would be a very bitter pill for them to swallow. They have undertaken to set up a separate Government for themselves expressly to preserve their social state, and they would then have overthrown the social state to enable them to set up the separate Government. Every one would ask them why, since they were now ready to abolish Slavery, they had not done it in the first place, and saved all the misery and ruin which they have wrought.

But as yet we see no symptoms among the rebels of any readiness to give up their slaves. There has been no gift of freedom offered to them as a reward for fighting the battles of the South or building its intrenchments; no amelioration of slave laws in favor of those who show themselves true to their masters. On the other hand, the proposition has been coolly made in the Rebel Congress, and that, too, almost in the same breath in which they charged upon us a breach of the laws of war, to sell into Slavery every negro who may bear arms against them in the National armies.

Thus we see that the slaveholders, instead of adopting measures calculated to commend themselves to France in her character of "the friend of freedom and humanity, and the liberator of all races," have up to this time shown themselves rather as going back, by the deliberate action of their legislative body, to that practice of past and less civilized ages, when prisoners taken in war were sold into Slavery. And when we come to their practice, we find them not only doing this, but adopting, also, the practice prevalent in barbarian Africa, of selling into Slavery not only prisoners taken in arms, but non-combatants and others indiscriminately. Our correspondent, who was present at the capture of Harper's Ferry, informs us that soon after the surrender, the rebels proceeded to hunt up all the negroes in the place and drove them off to Charlestown, and a rebel Lieutenant, since captured, boasted that "the booty" taken there consisted of "3,000 niggers," as well as other property. New-Dahomey is thus seen to have adopted another of the practices of Dahomey proper. English travelers have described and dwelt upon the horrors of "slave hunts" in Africa. It is a pity one of them had not been at Harper's Ferry to compare this slave hunt with the original.

Nor is this the worst. We believe that even barbarian Africa respects a flag of truce, and would hardly justify the enslavement of persons under it, especially if they had come on the humane business of caring for wounded and suffering men. Yet this very thing was done and done with impunity by the rebels at Centreville. They carried off, with the avowed purpose of making slaves of them, several negroes who had come out under a flag of truce with our surgeons and nurses, who were sent to care for our wounded. The statement was even made in one of the Richmond papers that they took a whole regiment of negroes who had come out, under flag of truce, to bury the dead, and not a murmur of disapprobation accompanied the atrocious avowal. It was rather applauded as a sharp business transaction.

All these things show little to us of any abolition of Slavery by the rebels themselves. If it is to be overthrown, it must be in consequence of the defeat of the rebellion instead of its success. They show, too, that there are several points on which the rebels must mend their ways before France, or any other Power which claims to be a friend to humanity and freedom and civilization, can interfere in their behalf, without "exposing herself to the severest censure both at home and abroad."

HAS THE NEW PRIVATEER REACHED MOBILE?—We announced a few days ago that the formidable new rebel privateer "290," or *Alabama*, had set sail from Liverpool; and did what we could to warn the Navy Department of her advent. If we are to credit a report brought by the *Ocean Queen*, any action in the matter is now too late, for this craft has, in all probability, already succeeded in making good a harbor on the Southern coast. According to this report, a formidable Anglo-rebel steamer, mounting sixteen guns, has lately run the blockade at Mobile. Curiously enough, the London *Times* stated that this was the very thing she was destined to do, and as her armament was of precisely the same character with that given the new craft, we fear there is only too much truth in the announcement. The worst part of the news is, the statement that this vessel had on board 35,000 stand of arms. The chance of a few such successful ventures as this should lessen the wonder people feel at the abundant supply of arms the rebels seem to have, while our own War Department can with difficulty arm the new troops now being raised.

NEWSPAPER PERSONALITIES.—Some of our Connecticut colemporaries are protesting very warmly, and in an excellent spirit, against the bitter *personalities* which disfigure the journalistic discussions of the day. Several of them announce their purpose hereafter to avoid them altogether, as at once unworthy, undignified and unprofitable.

We shall be very glad to do anything in our power to aid so important and so needful a reform. Indeed, we think that in the natural course of events it is making very distinct and noticeable progress. The *war* has improved the tone of our newspapers in this respect very sensibly. It has given them topics of the gravest importance and the widest interest, and left neither time nor taste for mere personal wranglings and criminations. While such momentous issues, moreover, engross the public mind, and the very nation, with all that it involves, tremhles on the verge of destruction, the public are unwilling that the petty squabbles and rivalries of individuals should be thrust upon their attention. They are never grateful to any but the lowest tastes;—but at such a time as this they become absolutely disgusting and repulsive. The tone of the Press, which always, from necessity, only reflects the dominant tone of the public, has thus been very sensibly elevated since the war began.

Editors, moreover, begin to be a little more catholic and tolerant in their judgments of each other. They learn gradually that the reading world is large enough for them all,—that each has its own class of readers, attracted to it by similarity of tastes and modes of thought, and that one paper may prosper in both income and influence, even if its neighbors happen to be equally fortunate. No newspaper was ever yet put down by the personal attacks of another: it stands or falls by its own conduct, and is judged exclusively by its own character. And it is somewhat significant as to the effect of such attacks, that the journals which have been most vehemently and persistently assailed in this manner, are precisely those which have achieved the greatest success.

The Press has a common interest, which it would do well to consult; and a common character, which it is bound to protect. Whatever may be its shortcomings or its wrong-doings, it has a power over the movements of society which cannot be denied or destroyed; and every consideration of interest and of duty demands that it should vindicate its title to the influence it exerts.

ANOTHER DAY OF EXCITEMENT.—Yesterday was a day of chastened rejoicing in our City. The suspense of the day before, occasioned by the silence of the Government in regard to its intelligence from the battle-field, was relieved, in a great measure, by the dispatch from Harrisburgh, Penn., announcing the continued progress of the Union army, and its victorious encounters with the retreating rebels Tuesday and Wednesday. But there was enough doubt in regard to the recapture of Harper's Ferry, and the fighting northeast of that place, where Gen. FRANKLIN was supposed to be engaged, to prevent anything like confident exultation on the part of the people.

One of the most assuring signs of the morning, was the call for Surgeons to repair immediately to Rohrversville, to assist in attending to the wounded of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army. This fact, though certifying to the great carnage of the fight, gave hope in that it indicated that we held the battle-field, and had our wounded on our hands, and that we were close upon the enemy, Rohrversville being but a short distance from Sharpsburgh, the supposed point of chief concentration of the rebel army.

Later in the day the news came confirming the recapture of Harper's Ferry by Gen. BURNSIDE, and this was quickly spread through the town in an Extra TIMES. The regaining of this position is of vast importance, if in the terrible conflict going on between the Union and rebel armies, the latter shall be broken and routed, as our troops there will be enabled to play an important part in cutting off the escape of the foe.

Later still in the afternoon came the dispatch of Gen. HOOKER, who has contributed so much to the late glorious achievements of our army. The public hailed his report with downright enthusiasm, for they felt that so cool and fearless a fighter as he, knows full well when a "great victory" has been gained, and whether the Union army has a good prospect of "capturing the rebel army" or "driving it into the Potomac." In addition to HOOKER'S dispatch, was the further announcement, by way of Harrisburgh, that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters were yesterday at Sharpsburgh, the recent centre of the rebel position. With this budget closed the day, another of the most profoundly exciting that ever passed over our City; and our citizens generally went home and to rest in the ardent hope of having to read no worse news in the papers this morning.

FORMING THE NEW ARMY.—While one Union army is now illustrating its splendid qualities in the battle-fields of Maryland, another army is rapidly being created in front of Washington. The new levies still continue to pour into the Capital at the rate of several thousand a day, and as fast as they arrive they fall into the hands of Gen. CASEY, under whose direction the new army is now being drilled and disciplined. They could not possibly be under a better instructor than he, to whom is due the credit of having formed the Army of the Potomac last year, and whose *Infantry Tactics* are now officially adopted in the service. There will be ample work for them when the Fall campaign in Virginia opens, with a new and resistless march on Richmond

STYLE OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.—The Boston *Advertiser* has some very timely remarks on the "studious effort made by the rebel leaders in their public documents to assume

an air of *dignity, and of official propriety.*" It notes the effect thus produced on public opinion, both at home and abroad, as being of essential service to the rebel cause, while it exposes the treacheries, delusions and falsehoods thus veiled under a dignified and high-toned style.

It is greatly to be regretted that the rebels should have thus prostituted to their base political uses the virtues of official dignity and propriety. No amount of *style* can make rebellion intrinsically respectable; but it goes a great way in commanding for it the respect of men who care nothing for the principles involved, or the results to which it may lead. A good cause is often damaged by being presented and vindicated in an unworthy and undignified manner, while a bad one commands sympathy and support by the show it makes of injured innocence and insulted justice.

Jeff. Davis and his Prophets.

On a noted occasion in sacred history, a wicked king of a wicked people was sore afraid and distressed when he saw the Children of Israel coming up out of their house of bondage in Egypt, pitch their tents in the plains of Moab. They were numerous and warlike, and had dealt roughly with many other people not more wicked than these frightened Moabites. So this King sent off in all haste for a prophet to come and curse these Children of Israel for him, promising him a great reward.

The prophet rather reluctantly came, and on his way his ass told him he was going on a fool's errand. But Balaam, receiving new lights, continued his journey, and finally stood before the unhappy King of Moab, and received instructions in regard to the imprecations desired. Balaam went through all the preliminaries of his profession; had altars built, sacrificed oxen and sheep, bullocks and rams, but whenever he essayed to "curse Israel," his curses turned to blessings!

"How goodly are thy tents, O, Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O, Israel." * * * "He shall eat up the nations, his enemies; and shall break their bones, and pierce them through with his arrows." * * * "He shall not lie down until he eat of the prey, and drink of the blood of the slain." * * * "Blessed is he that blesseth thee, and cursed is he that curseth thee."

Such was the result of a wicked ruler's attempt to suborn the prophets on his side.

May we not see a similar exhibition at the present time? Yesterday was the day on which JEFF. DAVIS required all the Ministers of grace in his dominions to thank God for what He had done for their valiant armies. In good faith and fervently they did so, we do not question. Will it not prove a startling and terrible coincidence if, while they poured out thanks for God's dealings with their armies, His righteous Providence was fattening the earth with their slain, and bending the necks of their living before the Union victors?

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 18.

REBELS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Paroled prisoners from Richmond say that troops continue to arrive there from the South, but are sent thence as fast as possible. This is corroborated from other sources, leaving no doubt of the fact that the rebels are concentrating a large force in the Shenandoah Valley, with a central military depôt at Winchester, which is strongly fortified.

MOVEMENTS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Lieutenant Commanding EGBERT THOMPSON, of the gunboat *Pittsburgh*, communicates to the Navy Department interesting particulars of his movements near White River, Ark. He dispersed with shell several camps of rebels. One of the parties hastily left their breakfast for safety, and much spoil fell into our hands.

Lieut. THOMPSON captured the wharf-boat *Emma*, 220 feet in length, with finely furnished apartments, intended to be used as a hotel at the termination of the Mississippi and Red River Railroad.

The boat was brought to Helena, and occupied by our Quartermaster's Department. It is considered a valuable prize.

THE REPORTED INVESTMENT OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

It is not known in official quarters, as recently reported, that Charleston has been invested, nor that there is sufficient force in that vicinity to make such an effort successful.

A SPY CAPTURED.

A man named JAS. O'CONNOR, was captured this morning by our pickets, near Fairfax Seminary, and by order of Gen. GROVER, was turned over to the Provost-Marshal here as a spy. Important papers were found in his possession, showing that he came from Richmond, and was seeking Washington on business for the Rebel Government. Several letters were found addressed to well-known rebels here. He was committed to the old Capitol prison.

ARMY ORDERS.

Brig.-Gen. D. TYLER has been ordered to report to Major-Gen. WOOL. at Cincinnati. Gen. NELSON TAYLOR is ordered to report to Gen. MCCLELLAN.

OFFICERS DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

The following-named officers have been stricken from the rolls of the army, for absenting themselves without authority:

Lieut.-Col. JAMES JOURDAN.
Major JAMES SHARP.
Capt. THOMAS S. MARVEL.
First Lieut. T. B. FAPE.
First Lieut. H. A. STILL.
Second Lieut. P. B. STEELE.
Quartermaster JOHN C. GERARD.

All the above officers belong to the Fifty-sixth Regiment, New York Volunteers, known as the Tenth Legion, and commanded by Col. C. H. VAN WYCK.

OTHER OFFICERS DISMISSED.

By direction of the President of the United States, the following officers are dismissed the service: First-Lieut. WM. J. GOWIN, Tenth United States Infantry, to take effect Sept. 13, 1862; Surgeon LYMAN H. STURGIS, United States Army; additional Paymaster H. S. GATCHER, United States Volunteers; Military Storekeeper CHARLES WEAVER, Ordnance Department.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Commission to-day the Secretary reported that previous to yesterday five wagons and one railroad car, loaded with supplies, had been sent by the Commission to and beyond Frederick; that six surgeons and inspectors of the Commission, with a railroad car load of supplies, were sent yesterday afternoon; that three wagons left Washington for the army on the Upper Potomac at 12 o'clock last night, with a party of distributing agents in charge of Drs. AGNEW and HARRIS; that a train of army wagons is now loading with supplies to be dispatched to the battle-field by way of Frederick; that Dr. CRANE had been previously stationed at Chambersburgh or Hagerstown with large discretionary power to act for the Commission; that dispatches had been sent on to Philadelphia, ordering the purchase of large supplies at that point; that these with stores to arrive from the north would be forwarded to Hagerstown in charge of special agents.

DESERTERS AND STRAGGLERS.

In accordance with the orders of Gen. BANKS, Maj. DOSTER is transferring the deserters and stragglers arrested by his guards to the convalescent camp near Alexandria. Yesterday 100 were sent from Georgetown, and this forenoon about 350. All are sent to the same point by steamer. They are collected at Forest Hill, in Georgetown, from all points of the rebel front. The camp near Alexandria is under the command of Col. JOHN S. RELLNAP, of the Eighty-fifth New-York Volunteers.

STATE PRISONERS EXAMINED.

Maj. SHERBURNE, of Gen. WADSWORTH'S staff, examined a number of State prisoners in the Old Capitol, preparatory to a final decision in their cases. About a dozen prisoners of war will be released upon taking the oath of allegiance. They were mostly residents of New-Orleans, and intelligent men.

STATE PRISONERS RELEASED.

A number of State prisoners were, to-day, released from the Old Capitol Prison, upon taking the oath of allegiance. Among them were several prominent citizens of Lower Maryland.

F. X. BURTON and J. A. KRAUT have been released from the old Capital Prison, on condition that they reside north of New-York City during the war.

MEDICAL PURVEYORS.

It is ordered by the War Department, that Medical Purveyors be required to give bonds in the sum of $75,000.

CONTRABAND TRADE.

Several small boats, loaded principally with salt, were captured last night, by the Potomac Flotilla, as they were attempting to cross the river into Virginia.

THE CASE OF DR. CAMPS.

Dr. ANTOINE C. CAMPS, arrested by the Provost-Marshal six weeks since, has been released on condition that he will leave the country in ten days. He is a Spaniard.

VIEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Success at Hagerstown Heights—Probable Strength of the Rebels in Maryland—Aspect of Affairs Before the Battle of Sharpsburgh—The Intentions of the Enemy, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 15, 1862.

The telegraph has been permitted, ere this, officially to inform you of the success of our forces in Maryland, in overtaking the rear-guard of the rebel army and capturing a portion of its force. Some facts in connection with the operations in that State have just come to my knowledge, which may prove of interest, and I proceed to note them down—premising that they are mainly derived from a source entirely trustworthy, and are entitled to all the credit which unofficial observations can deserve.

The rebels, as is well known, pushed for Hagerstown, where they are believed to have concentrated three columns, amounting in the aggregate to over *one hundred thousand men*. The column from Frederick was overtaken near Middletown; while Gen. BURNSIDE, though no mention of the fact is made in the official bulletin, had succeeded in making a *detour*, and, by a forced march, had struck the enemy by a side road at that point, cutting off a portion of the rear guard. And while giving all credit for the success of our forces in this action, we must not forget that *the mass of the enemy's army is yet untouched*. Whether the report that he is flying, panic-stricken, toward the Potomac, shall prove to be justified by the facts, we have yet to learn.

If the enemy has 100,000 men in the mountains of Maryland, as my informant believes—and he has been within their lines, and is a man of trusty judgment—it will still be no child's play to dislodge them. That LEE and JACKSON have invaded that State, simply to run away again at the first encounter of our forces, and thus lose the prestige they have gained, seems hardly credible. There are those who believe that a small detachment—say 25,000 or 30,000 men—will be left to hold some mountain pass against MCCLELLAN, while the bulance of the army, by a forced march, will be united with the rebel reserve known to be in Virginia, and attack Washington before the bulk of our force can be returned here for its defence. But this is a theory scarcely practicable; for while our army in Maryland is probably not inferior to their own in numbers, we have a reserve nearly as large in the trenches around the capital, *besides a heavy column sent westward on the south side of the Potomac*. The success of such an enterprise would require movements equal in rapidity and precision to the most brilliant executed by NAPOLEON. The enemy would be compelled to evade or destroy our force south of the Potomac, and to storm our fortifications, defended by numbers nearly equal to their own, before MCCLELLAN'S army could arrive to fall with destructive force upon their rear.

On the other hand, LEE says they have no intention of leaving Maryland. They have gone there to remain—to deliver that State from the rule of the despot, and give the people a fair election between the Northern Union and the Southern Confederacy. With that intention, they have taken over the bulk of their forces in Virginia, well supplied with small arms and artillery, and commanded by the best officers in their service.

The good conduct of the rebels in their occupation is fully confirmed. They allow no plundering, and treat even Union citizens with kindness. They pay for everything they get in Confederate notes, or Maryland or Virginia money. Nothing is touched till its value is estimated and the price fixed.

The rebels are, to a great extent, armed with new Enfield guns; and many of their cannon, of which they have a vast supply, are of English manufacture. Their supplies of ammunition are also ample. Thus provided, and with their intimate knowledge of the country, it is not impossible that hunger alone must be the power which can compel them to a final retreat or surrender.

LEE is believed to be the brains, as JACKSON is the hand and foot, of the army. LEE plans, JACKSON executes. In their marches, JACKSON leads the advance and LEE brings up the rear. LEE will talk, to some extent; but JACKSON is always silent. Even his friends are unable to obtain from him any clue to the plans.

JACKSON is described as a man of very peculiar temper and habits. He dresses in the commonest manner, wearing no badge that can indicate his rank. He lives entirely in the field, sharing the hardships of his men, and disdaining the effeminate luxury of a house roof and good bed. At one of his recent stopping places he was induced to occupy a dwelling-house as his headquarters, but he became uneasy at such unwonted comfort, and was presently found again in his old place amongst his soldiers. His whole baggage is his Bible and a few maps, and when not on the march he spends his time reading the former, or lying on the ground and studying the latter. He is of intensely religious habits, and would seem more a type of the old Puritan soldier than any other man in either army.

The impression made upon the Marylanders, both rebel and loyal is, that LEE and JACKSON have come here to *remain*. The bulk of the people wish them gone, even their sympathizers and friends; but they have resigned themselves to the conviction that Maryland is to share the fate of Virginia, and become a battle-field for the contest. The conciliatory policy of the rebels—so different from that heretofore pursued—is well calculated to favor the belief, for if it is their design to occupy the fastnesses of the border for the season, what importance to them to secure the friendship of the community about them?

J. M. W.

Important Notice to Volunteers.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The Hillhouse Light Infantry, (the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment of Volunteers) and the Second Regiment of the Empire Brigade, Col. GLASSEN commanding, will be paid all their bounties, at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, in camp at East New-York. Men not there at that time will forfeit their bounties, and be treated as deserters.

The Explosion at the Pittsburgh Arsenal.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Sept 18.

A universal gloom pervades the city, in consequence of the horrible disaster at the Allegheny Arsenal yesterday. A public meeting was held at the Board of Trade rooms by the citizens, to make arrangements for the relief of the families of the sufferers. Business was entirely suspended, all the stores being closed at 12 o'clock. The number killed and missing, as far as ascertained, is seventy-six. All supposed will prove deaths, save thirty.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Items of Interest by the Latest Mails.

Secretary Seward's Reply to the Paisley Association.

The Peace Society on the American War.

John Bull Getting a Taste of Genuine Secessionism.

MR. SEWARD'S REPLY TO THE PAISLEY PARLIAMENTARY REFORM ASSOCIATION.

From the Glasgow Mail.

The following reply has been received to the address lately forwarded to the Government of the United States by the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1862.

To Alex. McAndrew, President, and Robert Cochran, Secretary of the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association:

GENTLEMEN: I have had the pleasure of receiving the liberal and courteous address of the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association, and have submitted it to the President of the United States and the heads of the Departments of this Government.

Engaged in maintaining against an unprovoked and causeless sedition a Government whose principle is the political equality of the members of the State, and whose policy is peace and good will toward all States and all men, *it has been a disappointment to learn that our struggle is at best a matter of indifference to the Governments of Europe, while it is generally represented to us that the nations of that continent sympathize, not with us, but with the insurgents, and desire nothing less than our National ruin.* If these representations are true, it is a new and melancholy illustration of the disposition of mankind to seek to do harm to each other at the cost of common sacrifices and sufferings.

For your better appreciation of the character of this contest, and for your most generous wishes for the safety, welfare, and happiness of our country, you will please to accept the thanks of the people of the American Continent. I speak in the name of the Continent, because I know that the cause of the United States is accepted by all the American nations as one involving ultimately their safety and their destiny.

The North does not, however, stand alone in upholding the beneficent Government. The West is equally loyal and equally devoted to our institutions, and equally energetic in defending them. Nor is the South, as you seem to imagine, altogether insensible or unfaithful. Time, which always subdues passions otherwise uncontrollable, is gradually freeing that region from the terrors of the insurrection, and preparing the way for its return to its constitutional duties, and for the restoration of national unity and peace.

It is an occasion of sincere regret for the people of this country that nations, for whom we have cherished only sentiments of friendship and affection, are disturbed in their industrial occupations in consequence of this unhappy civil strife. We find in this circumstance a new and distinct motive to bring the war to a safe and speedy conclusion. Nations, in modern times, are not absolutely independent of each other. On the contrary, they constitute a general society. *If all Europe could not only think but speak as you do, there would soon be no civil war or insurrection here.* In return, Europe would have our sufferages and influence for peace and harmony everywhere. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE PEACE SOCIETY AND THE AMERICAN WAR.

ADDRESS OF THE PEACE SOCIETY OF LONDON TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CHRISTIANS: More than sixteen months have elapsed since we ventured to address to you a few words of respectful and earnest entreaty against referring the dispute which agitated your country to the decision of the sword. Since then the evils of the war have been brought home to your own experience with an impressiveness and force which make the language of respectful admonition we then employed—and, indeed, all human language—poor and powerless in comparison with the reality.

But the difficulties in which the war originated appears as far as ever from a satisfactory solution. And is it not necessarily so? How is it possible that conflicts of brute force can decide complex questions of moral and political right? Is it not the inevitable tendency of such conflicts to exasperate rather than to conciliate differences? And is not the time come when thoughtful and religious men among you should begin to ask yourselves the question, "Shall the sword devour forever?"

We entreat you to believe, Christian friends, that apart altogether from political and commercial considerations of any and every kind, there are myriads of Christian hearts in this country which are wrung with a very anguish of sympathy and sorrow at the desolating calamity which is lying waste your country. How, indeed, can it be otherwise? Are you not our nearest kindred among all the nations of the earth? Are we not united to you by the manifold ties of common race, language, literature, and religion? Are there not many of us bound to many of you by the closest moral and spiritual sympathies; by community of interest and action in great enterprizes of Christian philanthropy, and by frequent acts of religious fellowship? How, then, can we witness the deplorable scenes of blood and misery now presented to us in your country without having our hearts rent with grief?

It is not merely the loss of precious human life, with the premature extinction of what incalculable capacities for usefulness in the service of God and man—not merely the enormous waste of wealth which might have been turned to so many admirable purposes; not merely the prolonged agony of living hearts, and the eternal desolation of families, which this war involves. More mournful to us than even these evils, fearful as they are, is the appalling moral damage it is inflicting on the national life and character, hardening the heart, searing the conscience, unchristianising the temper of the whole population. Nor is this deteriorating process likely to stop. It is in the nature of all war, emphatically so of all civil war, to become more ferocious in feeling, more bloody and barbarous in act, at every step in advance. There are not wanting ominous indications that this war also is rapidly developing the same tendencies, revealing to us at no distant time the probability of a series of retributions and reprisals, becoming ever more ruthless and savage, until humanity veils her face in horror at the prospect.

Is the time not to come, we repeat, friends and fellow-christians, when an attempt should be made to arrest this destructive conflict? We deprecate utterly all armed intervention, or any intervention at all, but such as you yourselves willingly admit on the part of England, or any European Power, in your affairs. But surely the idea of a friendly mediation may be entertained without any derogation of your national dignity. We beseech you to reflect that sooner or later, some method of peaceful adjustment must be adopted. There are only two alternative issues out of war—either the utter extermination of one party, or some form of accommodation and compromise between the contending sides. None of you can wish the former. And is it not better at once to have recourse to the latter before further blood is shed, and the feelings on both sides shall become hopelessly inflamed with animosity and vengeance?

We appeal especially to the religious portion of the community among us. Is not this one of the conjectures by which the practical value and power of Christianity are to be tested? And shall American Christianity at such a crisis as this abdicate its high functions as the great reconciler, whose special business it is to calm the angry passions, and to keep before the minds of men the sublime lessons of the universal fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of men?

The eyes of the whole world are fixed upon you. There is no great principle in which the friends of humanity are interested but must suffer incalculable injury by the prolongation of the conflict. We beseech you, therefore, friends and fellow-Christians, for the interests of civilization, for the honor of free government, for the glory of Christ's Gospel, that you, the ministers of religion and the conductors of the religious press especially, should put forth your influence to bring forth a speedy settlement of a quarrel which at present is arresting the progress of civilization, bringing disrepute upon all free government, retarding the triumphs of the Gospel, and causing the Name that is above every name to be blasphemed among the heathen through you.

JOSEPH PEASE, President.
HENRY RICHARD, Secretary.

JOHN BULL GETTING A TASTE OF GENUINE SECESSIONISM.

From the London Times.

DUBLIN, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1862.

An audacious swindle has just come to light in Cork. A short time ago a distinguished traveler appear in the City of Limerick, who called himself Capt. MURRAY of New-Orleans. He was about 32 years of age, thin, and of a sallow complexion. He had large plantations in the South, and he was, of course, *an enthusiastic Confederate.* He had himself fought under BEAUREGARD, and he showed some wounds that he received while fighting against the Northerners, *of whom he spoke with the greatest contempt.* He had a vessel in the Shannon, he said, *with which he intended to run the blockade,* and he was negotiating the purchase of others for the same purpose. Among those who were specially interested in the distinguished stranger was Mr. MICHAEL O'LOUGHLIN, who met him at Moore's Hotel, and became the object of his particular regard. He was so well pleased with Mr. O'LOUGHLIN'S *Southern sympathies* and talents for business, that he engaged him as his manager, and agreed to take him out with him to New-Orleans, at a salary of $300, or £75, a month. Mr. O'LOUGHLIN was delighted with this splendid offer, and charmed with the chivalrous bearing and generous spirit of his employer. He sold all he had, purchased an outfit, and prepared to cross the Atlantic. On Thursday last Capt. MURRAY and his manager arrived in Cork, and put up at the Victoria Hotel, both occupying the same room with two beds. As their stay in Cork was to be short, the Captain advised his companion to leave his luggage at the railway terminus, taking the precaution to have it labelled in his own name. The conversation turned upon the serious business in which he was engaged *on the part of the Southern Confederacy.* He was to take out some twenty or thirty tons of gunpowder, and several thousand stand of arms, including as many Armstrong guns as he could manage to get. In the meantime, he lived at the hotel in a style befitting a man of such property, and engaged in such important transactions. Everything went on smoothly till Tuesday. On that morning O'LOUGHLIN left the room to take a bath. When he returned he found that the Captain had vanished, *having taken with him his manager's purse, watch and clothes,* all but a great coat. Information was immediately given to the police, and the telegraph was put in motion. O'LOUGHLIN'S luggage had come from the railway station, and some vehicle must have been employed to take it. Inquiries were set on foot among the cabmen, and with the aid of one of them the fugitive was discovered in a house in the town. He was arrested, and will be brought up to-day at the police-office. Notwithstanding the audacity with which he carried on his swindling operations, it is said the moment he saw the police-constable *he fainted.* It appears that he never was in New-Orleans, though he gave a graphic account of his plantations in that quarter.

FOREIGN STEAMERS OUTWARD BOUND.

The News of the Recent Great Union Victories En Route for Europe.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The steamship *City of New-York*, which sailed from New-York on Saturday last, passed this point early yesterday evening. She was boarded by the news-yacht and dispatches for the Associated Press Agent at Liverpool, containing the announcement of the recent great victories by Gen. MCCLELLAN, as well as numerous commercial messages of merchants of New-York and other cities, from the commercial agency of Mr. GEORGE STORER, No. 145 Broadway, New-York, were successfully placed on board.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec for Liverpool, passed this point on Tuesday evening, and dispatches giving an account of the successes of the National arms, as well as commercial messages from Mr. STORER'S agency, were also placed on board of her.

The Grand Chapter of Royal-Arch Masons of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 18.

The Grand Chapter of Royal-Arch Masons of New-Jersey held its annual convention in Trenton to-day. All of the chapters in the State were represented.

The annual address was delivered by the Grand High Priest, T. J. CORSON.

The following officers were then elected:

GEORGE B. EDWARDS, of Bergen, Grand High Priest.
DANIEL A. HOLMES, of Trenton Falls, Deputy Grand High Priest.
EDWARD CONNER, of Burlington, Grand King.
WILLIAM T. WOODRUFF, of Jersey City, Grand Secretary.
Rev. WILLIAM H. JEFFERYS, of New-Brunswick, Grand Treasurer.
JOHN WOOLVERTON, M. D., of Trenton, Grand Secretary.
J. R. DAGGETT, of Paterson, Grand Captain of the Host.
CHARLES M. SEID, of Newark, G. P. Sojourner.
D. T. JEFFERYS, of New Brunswick, Grand Royal-Arch Captain.

The Indian Troubles in Minnesota.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Thursday, Sept. 18.

A dispatch has been received from Gen. POPE to the Governor urging that no more troops be sent to the seat of war from the State. The Twenty-fifth regiment, which should have left for Kentucky to-day, is now ordered to St. Paul.

The District Elections.

Elections were held in all the Assembly Districts of the City, last evening, for the choice of Delegates to the approaching Republican Syracuse Convention. Perfect unanimity prevailed, and the following result was attained without division or difficulty:

FIRST DISTRICT.—Delegates—Henry Smith, Sheridan Shook, A. J. Williamson. Alternates—John M. Costar, Wm. Heulat, B. F. Weymouth.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Delegates—Henry H. Henlak, Owen W. Brennan. Henry C. Lask. Alternates—P. C. Van Wyck, Jas. W. Hawkes, Benj. Chase.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Delegates—Jas. B. Taylor, J. J. Silcock, Thos. J. Miller. Alternates—John Mores, Jas. Winterbottom, Jas. M. Horton.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Chas. H. Hall, Chas. Kugler, Adolphus Borst. Alternates—David B. Dwyer, Henry Brenner, John Willoughby.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Andrew Bleakley, Jas. D. Oliver, Robert Edwards. Alternates—Henry C. Bennett, Harvey T. Cleveland, John J. Shaw.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—Delegates, Nathaniel H. Hall—Sidney Smith, W. T. Ashman. Alternates—William Boeckel, Samuel McCarten, Thomas Mulligan.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—John Keyser, James A. Briggs, Henry J. Raymond. Alternates—T. D. Thayer, James S. Taylor, George B. Deane.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Delegates.—Wm. H. McKenney, Hugh Nesbitt, Lewis Jones. Alternates, E. R. Campbell, Epes F. Effery, Artemus Peybeck.

TENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates.—Wm. Hogburn, Frederick Olmstead, Lewis J. Clerke. Alternates.—W. S. Smalley, Charles Crofut, Patrick J. Handbury.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.—Delegates.—L. H. Watts, Seymour Johnson, Geo. F. Hoxboy. Alternates.—Edward W. Collin, John Faulkner, Simon Hazleton.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woollen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGANS' SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Truspe.—MARSH & CO'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st. (under Astor House) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Ladies from the Country, wishing Gaiter Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, for themselves and families, good articles at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No 356 Canal-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, the inventor and patentee, Astor-place, 3d ground floor, N. Y. also Philadelphia and Boston. Only imitators of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

ATHERTON—DWIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, by Rev. Dr. Spear, WILLIAM ATHERTON, of Boston, to MARY K., DWIGHT, daughter of Wm. B. Dwight.

LOGAN—HARVEY.—On Thursday, Sept. 18, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Francis E. Lawrence, INGLIS LOGAN, Esq., M. D., to CLARA, eldest daughter of Seth Harvey, Esq., Solicitor-General of Bermuda.

MARSH—WEBSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 18, at the bride's residence, by Rev. N. E. Smith, E. GRANT MARSH to HANNAH L., youngest daughter of the late Henry H. Webster, Esq., of New-York City.

DIED

CARTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Sept. 18, MARIA ELIZABETH, only daughter of James C. and Martha W. Carter, aged 9 months and 2 days.

The remains will be taken to Millburn, N. J., for interment.

DE GRAW.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, SUSAN, relict of the late William De Graw.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., from dear corner of 2d-av. and 122d-st.

FOX.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 18, at No. 6 West 24th-st., MARY FOX, formerly of Windham, Conn., aged 80 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the Episcopal Church, in Windham, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Windham papers please copy.

HERBERT.—In Merrick, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, JOHN J. HERBERT, aged 37 years, 1 month and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) Sept. 19, at 2 o'clock, at the Episcopal Church, Hempstead, L. I.

KORBETT.—In Hoboken, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, GUSTAV A. LOUIS J., youngest son of Louis and Louise Korbett, aged 8 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 88 Hudson-st., Hoboken.

MINZER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, SUSAN OLIVIA, wife of Madison Minzer, and daughter of Eli C. Blake, Esq., in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 72 Cranberry-st., without further invitation.

NEELY.—On Thursday, Sept. 18, SARAH JANE, only child of John and Ann Neely, aged 12 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 86 Warren-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

SKINNER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 17, JOHN SKINNER, formerly of Plymouth, England, aged 72 years, 7 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Friday,) the 19th inst., from the Central Baptist Church, in Bridge-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend. ☞ Plymouth (England) papers please copy.

SMITH.—At Williamsburgh, on Monday morning, Sept. 12, after a short and severe illness, ELIZA JANE GILBERT, second daughter of the late Hiram G. and Eliza Smith, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Bedford-av., corner of Ross-st., Williamsburgh, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SMITH.—At Washington Heights, on Thursday, Sept. 18, JOSIAH DUNOTT SMITH, son of the late Capt. Benjamin Smith, aged 23 years.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

ST. JOHN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, after a long and painful illness, which she bore without a murmur, and with Christian resignation, NANCY S. MARVIN, the beloved wife of Charles St. John, and youngest daughter of the late Matthew Marvin, Esq., of Wilton, Conn.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 49 West 11th-st., on Friday next, at 4 o'clock P. M., which the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Wilton, Conn., for interment.

VIDAL.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 18, of hasty consumption, ELIZABETH M. VIDAL, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 263 Madison-st., near Clinton, on Saturday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

WOOSTER.—In Esperance village, Schoharie County, on Monday, Sept. 15, GEORGE WOOSTER, father of George W. Wooster, of this City, in the 67th year of his age.

☞ Schenectady and Utica papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 443.—Sept. 18, 1862.
54, 12, 22, 36, 15, 4, 47, 45, 6, 49, 60, 66.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 444.—Sept. 18, 1862.
5, 48, 51, 4, 35, 65, 14, 21, 2, 42, 45, 53.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 391.—Sept. 18, 1862.
57, 62, 45, 39, 63, 7, 60, 30, 71, 58, 14, 77.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 393.—Sept. 13, 1862.
4, 19, 16, 21, 49, 26, 23, 2, 72, 38, 30, 33.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

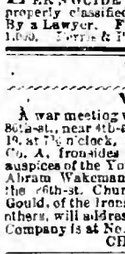
JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
☞ All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

PEREGO'S

ARMY SHIRTS

WE HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 175 BROADWAY,
and now offer a large variety.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY,
No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

"BOOKS BOUGHT."

Books and Engravings bought, sold or exchanged in any quantity. Constantly on hand, and for sale cheap, a large assortment of engravings, and books in every department of literature.
JOHN PYNE, No. 109 Nassau-st.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS,
One Dollar, Two Dollars and Three Dollars each,
AT
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

$100.000 WORTH OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,
AT
COST
JOHN WEEKS & SON,
Nos. 334 and 336 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway.
Will sell the whole of their superb stock of Cabinet Furniture at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 30 years. Goods delivered and shipped to all parts of the world.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF A MAGNIFICENT HOUSE AND SIX LOTS OF LAND ON THE FIFTH-AVENUE AND THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—The attention of capitalists and others is called to the foreclosure sale by JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff, &c., at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Sept. 26, next, at 12 o'clock M., of the very valuable property on the north-west corner of the 5th-av. and 34th-st., consisting of the superb dwelling now occupied by Mr. Abbott's Institute, with six lots of land, having a front of 98 feet 8 inches on the 5th-av., and 150 feet on 34th-st. The house cost, to erect, over $100,000, and, as a private residence for a gentleman of large wealth, is unsurpassed by any in the City. The property is susceptible to adaptation to a first-class hotel, for which it has the advantages of a superior location on 5th-av. and 34th-st., and immediate proximity to the termini of the Hudson River, New-Haven and Harlem Railroads, and to Central Park. If might be made to pay a large income by a moderate fund and enlargement of the Institute now occupying the premises.

The sale will be PEREMPTORY, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER. $50,000 of the purchase-money will be loaned on mortgage to the purchaser.

A plan of the property can be seen at the office of THOMAS & SON, Architects, No. 470 Broadway, where explanations of the capabilities of the property will be made.

SEASONS.

I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
E. B. HALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

A SINGLE MEDICATED BATH OFTEN does more good than six months' treatment by other methods.
Motives of delicacy forbid our publishing details of cases, but we refer patients personally to those who have been afflicted with like diseases.
Diseases peculiar to women, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Skin Diseases are our specialty.
No charge until the patient is cured.
DR. VON ELLENSTEIN,
No. 57 East 17th-st., near Union square.
New-York.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT—A certain cure for chronic rheumatism, tooth

Arrests for Treason in Illinois—Statement of Gov. Yates.

Gov. YATES has been in the receipt of a large number of letters from the friends of parties, in various parts of the State, who have been arrested for treason. These letters attribute such arrests to the Governor, and assume that they have been made by his authority. This is an error, and the Governor publishes the following letter, as an answer to all inquiries of a similar character in the future:

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 16, 1862.

Rev. Elder J. Hartley:

DEAR SIR: I perceive by your letter, that you are under the impression that I am in some way connected with the arrests recently made in this State by the United States Marshal. I assure you such is not the case. All arrests for treason are made by the Marshal by authority of the General Government. I have not been consulted in any case of arrest, nor do I have any jurisdiction in the premises.

It affords me much pleasure to be assured of the loyal disposition of your people.

My influence shall be given at all times to protect every citizen in the full enjoyment of his constitutional rights. If consulted, I should under no circumstances recommend arrests, except in clear cases of treasonable words or acts against the Government. Regard the question of arrests of this nature as a very tender and delicate one; yet, on the other hand, it is my full conviction that no man who is a traitor to his country, or who by word or deed would give aid and comfort to the enemies of the Government, should be permitted to breathe the free air of Illinois. Let every such man be the scorn of all good and loyal citizens; let him leave the State which his presence disgraces.

Justice to the brave men, who are perilling their all for the Government, as well as the memory of our dead, who have gloriously given up their lives for their country, *requires that no sympathizer with treason should be suffered to live in Illinois!*

Respectfully yours,
RICHARD YATES, Governor.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.—The Corporation of the University of Vermont held an adjourned meeting on Monday, Sept. 9. The principal business done was the election to the office of President of the University of Prof. JOSEPH TORREY, D. D., who has been Acting President since the resignation of the late President PEASE, last Winter. Rev. Dr. TORREY has been connected with the University since the year 1827; from that date until 1842, as Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages; and from 1842 till this time as Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. The reputation of Dr. TORREY as a scholar, an author, and as a teacher of the branches which more especially have fallen under his charge, is eminent all over the land. His accession to the Presidency will be gratefully received by the Alumni and friends of the Institution and of education in general throughout New-England.

President TORREY, of course, becomes a member of the Corporation, in place of Rev. Dr. PEASE, resigned. Hon. D. C. DENISON, of Royalton, Vt., Rev. CHARLES C. PARKER, of Waterbury, Vt., were also elected members of the Corporation.—*Bur. Free Press.*

MACHINE-MADE LINT.—There is just now a great demand for lint for the army, and the women of the country have set themselves to work to furnish a supply. The labor of preparing it is hard, light as the lint is, and we are glad to know that a means has been devised of lessening the labor. We saw, Friday, Mr. JASON GREEN, of this place, manufacturing lint by machinery. He has unconferred his machinery for grinding *horse-radish* into a lint-picker, with most satisfactory results. By it more lint and of a better quality, can be made in two hours than twenty women can do in six. Mr. GREEN has undertaken to grind all the linen the ladies of this place will furnish, and they were busy Saturday in making it into rolls ready for the machinery. We do not see why a thousand pounds of lint might not be produced by this machine in a very short time.—*Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 6
Persia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 15
FROM AMERICA.			
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 13
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 27
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 4
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....8 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad),..8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....8 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING—NEW STORE.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have rebuilt their Canal-st. store, making an opening into Broadway, and gaining such light that colors and qualities of goods may be readily distinguished.

They invite an inspection of a very large assortment of NEW WOOL REPS, FIGURED OTTOMANS, POPLINS, PLAID POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS, PLAID DE CHEVRES, SILKS, FOULARDS, FOULARD-DINES, &c.

THE SHAWL ROOM

is well supplied with richest INDIA SHAWLS, BORDERED SHAWLS and PLAID SHAWLS of newest styles.

Also,
RIBBONS, LACES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.
Nos. 423 Broadway and 305 Canal-st.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. shirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap for nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL PATTERN BONNETS—For the trade and jobbing, selected by Mr. WM. SIMMONS, who is in Europe, just received per steamers *Australasian* and *City of New-York*. MRS. W. SIMMONS, No. 6th Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEGRIS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEGRIS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction on MONDAY, Sept. 22, at 9½ o'clock, at the sale store, No. 3 Nassau-st.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, curled hair mattresses, damask and crimson brocatel, reception chairs, in brocatel and carved black walnut bookcases, mahogany secretary bedstead, oak suits in green rep, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany bureaus, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, black walnut bookcase, rosewood marble-top étagère, hair mattresses, marble-top centre tables, &c. Also, an invoice of China, crockery and glassware. Sale without reserve.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A chattel mortgage, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., on the corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts.
One double cylinder press.
One caloric engine.
One proof-press and stand.
J. W. HIGGINS, Attorney for Mortgagee
BROOKLYN, Sept. 18, 1862.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED.
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent.
No. 68 Liberty-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ladies-st., and at the Stationers generally. JESSE D. KEYS.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BLEECKER-ST. SAVINGS BANK BOOK No. 3,921. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to R. B. BROWN, hardware store, corner of Greenwich and Day sts., New-York.

TO THE PUBLIC.—LEVCEL WILLIAMS, OF New-York, who has been acting as an agent of mine in soliciting subscribers to my paper, having neither received any money of subscribers or their payment to me, is no longer my agent. Those wishing my paper for 1863, for the reasons given in the *Times* of the 18th inst., expect to be in future. W. C. BROWNLOW

BROKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Orion factory, No. 64 Pearl-st. Harpers' and Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL

STORAGE.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, in clean, dry rooms, per week, month, or year. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 19 East 27th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES may obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in second or third stories, with all the modern improvements, in a small family, where there are few boarders, in a pleasant location, where they may enjoy all the comforts of a home. N. B.—Single gentlemen may also obtain separate rooms. Apply at No. 184 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 41 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLEU, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN.—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 28th-st.

BOARDING.—EXCELLENT ROOMS, FURNISHed or otherwise, with board, may be had at No. 37 West 20th-st., house and neighborhood first-class; terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ON MURRAY Hill will let three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to desirable parties, on reasonable terms; location delightful. Call at No. 16 East 42d-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET pleasant rooms, with board, hot and cold water, bath room, &c. Call at No. 199 West 32d-st., or address P., Box No. 2,406 Post-office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD can be obtained by a gentleman and his wife, in a private family, at No. 151 West 42d-st. Terms reasonable.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—FURnished rooms in suite or singly for families or gentlemen wishing permanent board; the house is pleasantly situated, with modern improvements; a few minutes' walk from the South and Wall-street Ferries. Apply at No. 100 Pacific-st., between Henry and Clinton; references exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PARTIES desiring permanent board for the Winter, can find pleasant rooms, with the comforts of a home, at No. 19 Pacific-st., between Clinton and Court sts. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, at No. 132 Henry-st., convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, may find pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 103 Henry-st. Location desirable, near Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, by a gentleman and his wife; location between 14th and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; a liberal price will be paid; parlor and bedroom wanted; best of references given and required. Address Box 1,247 Post-office.

PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS with large closet, without board, in a small family, no children or boarders, for one or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 368 Bridge-st., convenient to city railroad cars, Brooklyn.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT OTHER boarders, will let a suite of two or three desirable rooms (furnished or unfurnished,) with full or partial board. Private table, if desired. Location desirable and central. Address W. D., General Post-office.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—A VERY DESIRable opportunity is offered to obtain a selection of rooms in a fine new four-story brown front house on Murray Hill, near 5th-av. Apply, at present, at No. 75 West 16th-st., where full particulars will be given.

ROOM AND PARTIAL BOARD WANTED R—For a young man, on the east side of town. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, T. J., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A suite of furnished rooms, overlooking the Square, to let, with board; also, single rooms; references exchanged.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH BOARD.—MRS. HIRAM A. PERRY, No. 42 East 21st-st., near Broadway, has desirable rooms en suite or single, with board. Reference exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily would like to let a pleasant room to a gentleman, with or without board. House modern and convenient to the ferries. Apply at No. 17 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 15 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN Fifth-av. and Union Square. Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only, without board. Parlor floor (three rooms) up to let, furnished or unfurnished.

AT NO. 158 EAST 13TH-ST., FURnished rooms to let—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 12 *Times* Office.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st., references exchanged.

A LARGE ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor; also a large room on third floor to let, with board, at No. 16 Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.

FOR EXCELLENT ROOMS IN A GOOD locality, with or without board. Apply at No. 12 West 24th-st., near Fifth-avenue Hotel. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDson.—Persons wishing board for fall or winter can be accommodated on reasonable terms. For reference and circulars apply to GEO. JONES, Esq., *Times* Office, R. P. BEACH, Esq., 23d Broadway, G. H. TOGGES HALL, Esq., Secretary Bowery Savings Bank, or address H. B. ADAMS, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie, location very healthy and pleasant; every convenience for comfort and a reasonable liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Europe, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

HAINES & BALON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, Warerooms No. 432 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many valuable improvements enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
WAREROOMS, GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,

No. 91 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. Having had many years' experience in the manufacture of these instruments, we feel confident in offering them to the public as being unsurpassed by any in this or any other market. Those instruments will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS of every variety of style and finish, warranted for five years, and sold at prices as low as those of any other first-class manufacture. Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIONS—Of the finest—and cheapest, for cash, or by installments, to suit purchasers. Also—Second-hand PIANOS, superior to many new ones, at from $50 to $100. Also—Second-hand MELODEONS, at from $30 to $100. J. M. PRATT, No. 81 Broadway, N. Y.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ROSEWOOD AND Walnut cases of great variety of pattern, for sale before sailing at low prices. Second-hand pianos for $50, $75, $100 and $125. Melodeons cheap. Pianos and melodeons to let low and sold on monthly payments. T. S. BERRY, No. 583 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, No. 48 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical pianomakers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best pianos made, with iron frame, patent dampers, overstring, wrest plank and metal, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

A TENOR SINGER, FIRST-CLASS, WITH the best city reference, wishes a situation as soloist, or as such, in some Protestant choir in town. Is well acquainted with the Episcopal service. Address UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, No. 9 University place, Room No. 53.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE Discharge of an Insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third Article of the 2d Title of the fifth Chapter of the second Part of the Revised Statutes.—DAVID McMURRAY, Jr., of the city of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published August 8, 1862. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Gilbert Robertson, Jr., County Judge of said county, at his office, Mutual Bank Buildings, in the City of Troy, on the 21st day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts. GEO. DAY,
Attorney for Insolvent, Troy, N. Y.
au8-law10th

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No. 1 Tribune Buildings, in the City of New-York, or before the 6th day of January next. Dated New-York, the 6th day of July, 1862.
JOHN T. FANNING,
THOMAS FANNING, Jr.,
Executors.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. [illegible] New-York, Sept. 15, 1862. [illegible] open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. [illegible] Office, No. [illegible] door from 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS—EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAIDS AND WAITRESSES.—Situations are wanted at MANNING'S new and spacious offices, No. 15 Court-st., corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, for a very large number of superior servants, accustomed to serve in the first families in Brooklyn, to whom they can refer for character and efficiency. MANNING, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A SITUATION wanted, in a private family, by a competent and experienced good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; both fully competent of doing the work of a genteel family; can give the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen at No. 123 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 Gansevoort-st., near Hudson, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman a situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or will do the washing and ironing in a small private family; has the best of City reference; can be highly recommended from her present situation. Call at No. 7 West 20th-st. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands meats, pastry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies, game; wages $9, City or country; also, a thorough waitress; wages, $7. Call at No. 194 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A respectable young woman, with excellent references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, first-class washer and ironer, perfectly willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 318 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family; has the best City references; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 30 Greenwich-av., for two days, rear, third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation to cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family; is a good baker and understands her business well; best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 457 9th-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable middle-aged woman as cook, understands making bread, biscuit, pies, also cause and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 321 6th-av., third door.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN, WHO thoroughly understands her business, wishes a situation as cook; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 28 West 35th-st., one door from 5th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable Scotch woman, who perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; would prefer to visiting if required. Can be seen at No. 2 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT OTHER boarders, will let a suite of two or three desirable rooms (furnished or unfurnished,) with full or partial board. Private table, if desired. Location desirable and central. Address W. D., General Post-office.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—A VERY DESIRable opportunity is offered to obtain a selection of rooms in a fine new four-story brown front house on Murray Hill, near 5th-av. Apply, at present, at No. 75 West 16th-st., where full particulars will be given.

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A LARGE ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor; also a large room on third floor to let, with board, at No. 16 Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.

FOR EXCELLENT ROOMS IN A GOOD locality, with or without board. Apply at No. 12 West 24th-st., near Fifth-avenue Hotel. References exchanged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assistant in washing; no objection to a boarding house; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 45 Lispenard-st., between Church and Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good seamstress; can make herself generally useful; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 182 West 23d-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Waitress, or situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; or would assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference at her last place. Call for two days at No. 208 4th-st., near Washington-square, in the fruit-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing; no objection to a boarding house; has good City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 328 6th-av., third door.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN, WHO thoroughly understands her business, wishes a situation as cook; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 28 West 35th-st., one door from 5th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable Scotch woman, who perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; would prefer to visiting if required. Can be seen at No. 2 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; can wash and iron, and a first rate laundress, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 27 4th-st., near Washington-square, in the fruit-store.

AS GOOD COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker, and very economical, has the best city reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University Place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK—FINE WASHER.—WANTED, A situation by two respectable persons; one as cook, the other to do fine washing; the cook has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; both have no objection to the country; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen till engaged at 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two Protestant girls want situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or children's nurse; best City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 253 6th-av., near 24th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 1 East 16th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, WASHER AND ironer, also a chambermaid to assist in the washing and ironing and waiting, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 67 East 24th-st., from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young girl, as an excellent chambermaid and lady's maid; can do fine washing and fine ironing, or as chamber-maid and waiter in a small family; can be highly recommended for honesty, industry and civility; no objection to go to the country; has lived with a lady of fashion for two years, and can give the best reference from her last place. Call at No. 182 West 23d-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress, can do all kinds of fine needle-work, and cut and fit ladies' dresses; would prefer to visit; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 20 West 30th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as seamstress, or to take care of grown children. Call at No. 44 West 31st-st., corner of 6th-av., first floor, front rooms, from her last place. Call for two days, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

AS COMPETENT DRESSMAKER AND GENERAL FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation with a lady or family as above. Thoroughly understands cutting and fitting, the dress circulating method, and is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 6th-av., near 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assistant in washing; no objection to a boarding house; has good City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 328 6th-av., third door.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN, WHO thoroughly understands her business, wishes a situation as cook; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 28 West 35th-st., one door from 5th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable Scotch woman, who perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; would prefer to visiting if required. Can be seen at No. 2 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; can wash and iron, and a first rate laundress, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 27 4th-st., near Washington-square, in the fruit-store.

AS GOOD COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker, and very economical, has the best city reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University Place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK—FINE WASHER.—WANTED, A situation by two respectable persons; one as cook, the other to do fine washing; the cook has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; both have no objection to the country; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen till engaged at 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two Protestant girls want situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or children's nurse; best City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 253 6th-av., near 24th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 1 East 16th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, WASHER AND ironer, also a chambermaid to assist in the washing and ironing and waiting, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 67 East 24th-st., from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

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AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as seamstress, or to take care of grown children. Call at No. 44 West 31st-st., corner of 6th-av., first floor, front rooms, from her last place. Call for two days, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

AS COMPETENT DRESSMAKER AND GENERAL FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation with a lady or family as above. Thoroughly understands cutting and fitting, the dress circulating method, and is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 6th-av., near 10th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or grown children; can bring a baby up by hand; is willing and obliging and kind to children; has six years of the best of City reference. Call or address No. 224 4th-av., near 18th-st., where she can be highly recommended.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, who is a thorough seamstress, a situation as nurse; is willing to take charge of a baby from its birth; knows how to take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 20 Bleecker-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE, who can take the entire charge of a child from its birth. Is a good sewer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 56 6th-av., near 20th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse. Is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Has no objection to reside in Brooklyn. Can be seen at No. 16 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl, as nurse to take charge of children. Is fully competent to do so. Call for two days at No. 12 Carmine-st.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A [illegible] as nursery governess. Can be seen [illegible]

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation as general housemaid; is a good laundress; is an excellent [illegible] Call for three days at No. 20 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Mercer-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing; no objection to a boarding house; has good City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 328 6th-av., third door.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN, WHO thoroughly understands her business, wishes a situation as cook; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 28 West 35th-st., one door from 5th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable Scotch woman, who perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; would prefer to visiting if required. Can be seen at No. 2 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; can wash and iron, and a first rate laundress, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 27 4th-st., near Washington-square, in the fruit-store.

AS GOOD COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker, and very economical, has the best city reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University Place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK—FINE WASHER.—WANTED, A situation by two respectable persons; one as cook, the other to do fine washing; the cook has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; both have no objection to the country; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen till engaged at 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two Protestant girls want situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or children's nurse; best City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 253 6th-av., near 24th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 1 East 16th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, WASHER AND ironer, also a chambermaid to assist in the washing and ironing and waiting, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 67 East 24th-st., from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young girl, as an excellent chambermaid and lady's maid; can do fine washing and fine ironing, or as chamber-maid and waiter in a small family; can be highly recommended for honesty, industry and civility; no objection to go to the country; has lived with a lady of fashion for two years, and can give the best reference from her last place. Call at No. 182 West 23d-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress, can do all kinds of fine needle-work, and cut and fit ladies' dresses; would prefer to visit; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 20 West 30th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as seamstress, or to take care of grown children. Call at No. 44 West 31st-st., corner of 6th-av., first floor, front rooms, from her last place. Call for two days, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

AS COMPETENT DRESSMAKER AND GENERAL FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation with a lady or family as above. Thoroughly understands cutting and fitting, the dress circulating method, and is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 6th-av., near 10th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or grown children; can bring a baby up by hand; is willing and obliging and kind to children; has six years of the best of City reference. Call or address No. 224 4th-av., near 18th-st., where she can be highly recommended.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, who is a thorough seamstress, a situation as nurse; is willing to take charge of a baby from its birth; knows how to take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 20 Bleecker-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE, who can take the entire charge of a child from its birth. Is a good sewer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 56 6th-av., near 20th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse. Is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Has no objection to reside in Brooklyn. Can be seen at No. 16 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl, as nurse to take charge of children. Is fully competent to do so. Call for two days at No. 12 Carmine-st.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A [illegible] as nursery governess. Can be seen [illegible]

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation as general housemaid; is a good laundress; is an excellent [illegible] Call for three days at No. 20 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Mercer-st.

AS SEAMSTR

The New-York Times, Friday, September 19, 1862.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (76th edition just out, over 600 pages, nearly 100 finest figure illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Parts and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of H. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; BOSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Reporter, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—that last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty (three of which he has been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUTTO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRIDEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, No. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate character, warrants the public in relying on his permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being restored to health. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen, inclosed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by reports of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 201 to 208. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st. Author's address No. 21 East 27th-st., late of No. 256 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that most sad and body-destroying vice, secret Habits, Dr HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a hook.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years' practice in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

W. H. MAXWELL, M. D., PROFESSOR of the diseases of ladies and children, can be consulted with strictest confidence at No. 8 Greene-st., second door from Canal.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1822.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by DR. A. L. TIMPSON & CO.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three convenient articles. Price 40 cents each—$4 per dozen. For descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., 348 Broadway, Room No. 22.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER, for thirty years, has paid his attention to that class of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, does certain disease, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgust and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in less cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury. Dr. H. possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and loathsome taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a good doctor in the City that has not attached it; and when they find their fees are not so easily pocketed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained from anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., with five 15 cent postage stamps. 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 15 MEY-ROSE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1862.

PROPOSALS—WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until the 17th day of September at 12 o'clock M., of that day for furnishing the United States Government with five hundred (500) horses for Artillery and Cavalry service, an equal proportion of each. Said horses to be delivered in this City within twenty (20) days after awarding the contract; the horses to be inspected by an agent appointed by the Quartermaster's Department. The horses to be of dark colors, fifteen and a half hands and upwards in height, not less than five years, nor more than eight years of age, sound in every respect, and free from blemish. The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the proposals.

The bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Q. M. U. S. A.

The time for receiving proposals for the above is extended to the 23d inst., at 12 M.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Major and Q. M. U. S. A.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLAEBER'S marble-yard, No. 541 1st-av., near 36th-st., and No. 1 9 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Ellis's 14th comfort and pleasure Carriages and Cabriolets for Fairs, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD,
And all the United States Government Securities, bought and sold, at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.
C. S. SLOANE & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1850, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the new issue of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST.,
Sept. 16, 1862.

SECOND MORTGAGE.—THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be ready for delivery to holders of receipts given for the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton, and Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Companies, on and after the 18th day of September instant.

C. BUTLER, Chairman.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos. 16, 395, 879, 869, 604, 1,325, 1,485, 1,934, 1,977, 2,077, 2,289, 2,396, 2,618, 2,917. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, INSUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

WANTED—SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY Six per Cent. Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.
All deposits made on or before 1st October, will draw interest from that date.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 3d-av., corner 11th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits commences Oct. 1.
THOS. E. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—11 o'clock daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 7 to 9 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $50 and under. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR,
NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY.

The trains of this Company will run on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 18 and 19, to accommodate those wishing to visit the Fair Grounds, as follows:

Leave New-York, from James-slip Ferry, or ferry foot of 34th-st., E. R., at 6, 7, 8, 9, 9:30, 10, 10:30, 11, 11:30 A. M., and 12 M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7 and 7:30 P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 9:30, 10, 10:30, 11, 11:30 A. M., and 12 M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7 and 7:30 P. M.

It is a pleasant trip of one hour and the excursionist will see one of the finest Exhibitions ever held.

Fare for the trip to go and return from James-slip Ferry, 30 cents; from Hunter's Point, 25 cents.

J. S. BOTTORF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHELL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Hoboken ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail for Dunkirk, and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12.15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cincinnati and all points West. Time. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Fishkrant, for Dunkirk and principal Stations. The Express trains connect at Hornellsville with railroad for Buffalo, at Salamanca with the Cincinnati and Niagara Falls Railroad at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad, at Corning with the Tioga Railroad, at Newton with the Great Bend, with the Lackawanna and Western at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A thousand of its own shareholders (clear of taxes) on the stock of the Company will be paid to the New-York stockholders at the office of SAM. MOGANA SON, No. 56 Wall-street, New-York, and to the Philadelphia stockholders at the office of GAW, MACALESTER & CO., No. 56 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 22d inst., and remain closed until the 1st of October. WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Sept. 16, 1862.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Toms's River, &c. On and after Sept. 1, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 A. M., and 2:45 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot of 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8:30 A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5:25 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with Sleeping car) 10:30 P. M.	10:30 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport. 11:45 A. M., 6:15 P. M. for Syosset. 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 6:45 P. M. for Hempstead, hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GILBERT'S, NO. 688 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, note paper, envelopes, &c., of the finest quality, at reasonable prices. Initial note paper and envelopes, 50 cents per ream, sold at $3; others priced greater cheap.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Syrie.
	AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

KUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAYO, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from Lee Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. Howes, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FIRST STEAMER FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
VIA
HAVANA.

The elegant double-engine United States Mail side-wheel steamship
ROANOKE,
JNO. THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans, via Havana, on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
No freight taken for Havana.
For freight and passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	Saturday	Sept. 20.
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Sept. 27.
ETNA	Saturday	Oct. 4.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOPE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
for
BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. McMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 20. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $100; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 and $180; Steerage, $60. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MASURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY..... Sep 13. | MONDAY..... Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau..... $50.
Passage money to Havana..... 70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously-advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—SEPTEMBER.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 17, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 18, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 18, 2 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 19, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 20, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 20, 5 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 22, 9 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 22, 12 M.
Tuesday, Sept. 23, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 23, 12 M.
Wednesday, Sept. 24, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 24, 12 M.
Thursday, Sept. 25, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 25, 12 M.
Friday, Sept. 26, 9 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 26, 12 M.
Saturday, Sept. 27, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 27, 12 M.

The A 1 yacht Sunbeam in this boat for Pleasure Days and Excursions all Days.

FOR ORIENT, GREEN POINT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The splendid steamboat ASSOCIATION, Capt. Hawkins, will leave Peck-slip, East River, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Will leave at FIVE on and after the 20th. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 38, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat WM. KENT leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock P. M., landing at Low Point, Marlborough and Milton. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

MACHINERY, &c.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—WOODWORTH Planing Machines in great variety and at very low prices. Also Lathes, Iron Planers, Drilling Machines and all kinds of machinery for working wood and iron. Also duplicates for Woodworth Planing machines. Apply at SCHENCK'S machinery depot, No. 23 Dey-st.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—BRICK PRESSES OF the latest and most approved plan, for sale by C. O. READ, Machinist, No. 68 Green-st. Machinery made and repaired at short notice.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A STEAM-ENGINE of eight-inch cylinder, twenty-four inch stroke, of Matteawan make. Apply at SCHENCK'S Machinery Depot, No. 23 Dey-st.

STEAM BOILERS AND IRON TANKS of all sizes on hand and for sale. Inquire or address CHARLES P. KIRKBY & CO., No. 107 Water-st., Brooklyn, L.I.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, in 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with gas fixtures, and also would sell parlor and office-room carpets at very low prices. The owner removing from the City. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, Real Estate Broker, No. 656 6th-av.

TO LET—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house in 38th-st., in complete order; rent $400 per annum. Several improvements. Also furnished house in 32d-st., near 2d-ave. Also, two small stores on Broadway, with dwelling rooms attached. Apply to A. P. STUYVESANT & CO., No. 7 East 20th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 39 West 20th-st., near 7th-av; 20 feet in front, with all modern conveniences. Also, furnished house in 32d-st., near 2d-ave. Also, three-story brick house in 32d-st., near 2d-ave. Also, two-story brick house in 32d-st., near 2d-ave. Also, three-story brick house in 32d-st., near 2d-ave. Also, three-story brick house in 32d-st., near 2d-ave. Also, three

LATE NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS

Total Failure of the Sibley Expedition to New-Mexico.

Murder of the Rebel Gen. Sibley by his Own Troops.

Bombardment and Surrender of Natchez.

AN ENGAGEMENT AT PORT HUDSON.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. TERRY, from New-Orleans Sept. 10, and Pensacola 13th, to D. B. ALLEN, is in port. The *Ocean Queen* left to Pensacola, Sept. 12, steamers *Honduras*, arrived 10th, and *Mary H. Bowman*, Sept. 14, off Sombrero Light, signalized bark *Quincy*, bound west. There was nothing new at Pensacola. The health of the troops there is good.

The *Ocean Queen* brings the following passengers:

Mrs. A. V. Wagner, Dr. J. G. Belding, Capt. E. C. Parker, Charles P. Norton, R. N. Bushnell, lady and 4 children, S. J. Hill, P. Gorman, J. C. Cox, Lieut. Moses Bates, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Keith, Capt. W. H. Stevenson, Capt. B. D. Hovay, Lieut. E. B. Lansing, Lieut. Wm. E. Arery, Lieut. J. F. Tenny, Lieut. W. L. Edwards, Lieut. J. H. Russey, Lieut. S. P. Frost, Lieut. W. H. Gardner, Lieut. L. H. Dunham, Lieut. Horace Silsby, Lieut. S. B. Shepard, Lieut. Thomas Duffy, Sergt. S. Schonborn and wife, Thos. Hawkey, Dr. Thomas Francis, J. E. Tainter, Henry Clark, J. J. Hearey, and 32 discharged soldiers.

The rebel Gen. SIBLEY'S Expedition to New-Mexico proves to have been a complete failure. A correspondent of the *Delta* says:

"We know that SIBLEY'S Brigade, after a temporary success at Valverde, (near Fort Craig, about one hundred and fifty miles north of El Paso,) passed Fort Craig, and captured Santa Fé. Endeavoring to go on to Fort Union, they were defeated, and compelled to retreat. They evacuated Santa Fé, leaving their sick and wounded, and took the back track to El Paso. Two or three small skirmishes occurred, but after reaching Fort Craig we have had no certain intelligence concerning them.

In the vicinity of Fort Fillmore, SIBLEY was intercepted by troops from California. Gen. CARBY, with the New-Mexican troops, was in pursuit and close at hand. He was thus caught between two fires, and retreat being impossible, a battle occurred, which resulted in SIBLEY'S utter and complete defeat.

The escaping and exasperated TEXANS of GREEN'S regiment assassinated Gen. SIBLEY and Col. STEELE during the retreat, just before reaching El Paso. They alleged that the ruin of the brigade was attributed only to the drunkenness and inefficiency of the leaders. These facts were published in the San Antonio *Herald*.

SIBLEY'S Brigade was the great effort of TEXAS, and contained the best fighting material in the whole State. Great things were expected of it, but it has failed as signally as it deserved. The fate of the leaders may be regarded as a precedent of what will happen to the great leaders of the rebellion, when their deluded people come to their senses.

THE CHILDREN OF SLAVES.

The following correspondence is self-explanatory:

OFFICE OF LOUISIANA STATE PENITENTIARY, BATON ROUGE, August 19.

Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler, Commanding Department of the Gulf:

MY DEAR SIR—I have in this institution several children, born in the prison of female convicts, between the ages of one and ten years. By the laws of the State of Louisiana these children are State property, and the custom has been to sell them into slavery at the age of ten years, and appropriate the proceeds to purposes of State expenditure. In view of the evacuation of the city, and possibly the abandonment of this institution, it has become a serious matter what shall be done with these children. Knowing your sentiments too well to believe you will order these prisoners, who have never yet gone beyond the confines of the penitentiary, sent into Slavery, and not caring to take a responsibility which you would so willingly assume, I ask to be directed with regard to these children of incarcerated parents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
MOSES BATES.
Superintendent Louisiana State Penitentiary.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 20, 1862.

Moses Bates, Esq., Superintendent State Penitentiary:

SIR—I certainly cannot sanction any law of Louisiana which enslaves any children of female convicts born in the State prison. Their place of birth is certainly not their fault.

You are therefore to take such care of them as would be done with other destitute children. If these children were born of female convict slaves, possibly the master might have some claim; but I do not see how the State should have any. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. B. BUTLER, Major-General commanding.
By A. F. PUTNER, Lieutenant and A. D. C.

REBEL BARBARITIES.

A few days since one of Commodore FARRAGUT'S men was tied to a tree and disemboweled by a party of Mississippians, who captured him while wandering to the shore near the gunboats, in the neighborhood of Vicksburgh.

This statement comes both from prisoners and deserters, and is considered reliable. A party of rebels recently visited a house on Pawpaw Island, ten miles above Vicksburgh, and demanded food for themselves in the name of the Confederacy. The only occupant of the house was an old woman, eighty years of age, who gave them the dinner they desired, but told them they were trying to break up one of the best Governments in the world, and that they could never form another as good. She begged them to disperse and go to their homes, and cease to annoy the people of the region around. The ruffians became enraged at her words, and, after numerous threats against every friend of the Union, they deliberately carried her out of the house and hung her upon a tree before her own door. Her nephew—a Mr. HUTCHINSON—came down to the flotilla and informed Commodore DAVIS of the outrage.

BOMBARDMENT AND SURRENDER OF NATCHEZ.

AN ENGAGEMENT AT PORT HUDSON.

The *Delta*, of the 9th, has the following:

"The United States iron-clad steamer *Essex*, Commodore W. D. PORTER, arrived from up the river yesterday.

About a week ago, as the *Essex* was cruising in the river, the lookout reported the rebel gunboat *Wm. H. Webb* in sight. Chase was given immediately, and she was pursued past the guns at Vicksburgh. The *Essex* then stirred down the river, and on reaching Natchez, sent a boat's crew ashore for ice. The boat, on nearing shore, was fired into by the rebels, and several of the crew wounded.

For this act of temerity the whole shooting force of the *Essex* was brought to bear upon the ill-fated city for about two hours and a half, when a deputation was sent down, with a proposition to surrender the city and hoist the Stars and Stripes.

Commodore PORTER then ordered the firing to cease, and proceeded down the river till off Bayou Sara, where he stopped long enough to burn that ill-fated abode of rebels. There were but two houses left standing, one belonging to a gentleman, who is said to be friendly to the Union cause, and the other the property of a lady. We did not learn what insult was the immediate cause of this visitation of vengeance.

On Sunday, as the *Essex* was coming down the river, a rebel battery of thirty-four guns, opposite Port Hudson, opened upon her, and a fierce battle, at not more than eighty feet distance began, which lasted an hour. At the end of that time the battery was silenced, and the steamer passed on down.

The rebel battery was mounted with guns of very heavy calibre; but that circumstance only sufficed to prove the remarkable powers of resistance of the *Essex*. Her iron sides were struck in a multitude of places with 10-inch and other sized ball, the result in all cases being the same—a slight indentation into the sides of the steamer, and then the balls breaking into a thousand fragments and falling harmlessly into the water. The *Essex* commenced with the upper gun, and silenced them all, one after the other. She is truly a formidable craft, and comes fully up to the most sanguine expectations of her designer and builder, who, our readers will recollect, is Commodore PORTER himself. Certainly, nothing the people of New-Orleans have ever seen in the shape of an "iron-clad" can compare with the *Essex*.

In the contest with the battery at Port Hudson, the smoke pipes and the ventilator were perforated in numerous places, and present something the appearance of being rust eaten.

It was impossible to ascertain what the loss of the rebels was, as those engaged on the *Essex* were too well protected by iron armor to permit their seeing ashore; but as the action was at very close quarters, the loss on shore must have been heavy. There was no casualty on the steamer.

The names of PORTER and ESSEX have already passed into history in a former generation, and the exploits of the gallant old frigate in the waters of the Pacific have been the animated theme of discourse around millions of American hearthstones. This generation can now, too, boast of a PORTER, the son of the gallant sailor who shed so much lustre upon the United States navy; and the *Essex*, too, a craft of his own invention, named after the famous cruiser, and like her, distinguished for being almost without a rival in her line of service.

IMPORTANT FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

Interesting Letter from an Officer on Duty There—Condition of the National Forces The Enemy Afraid to Attack—Gen. Morgan Probably Able to Hold the Position Until Relieved.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1862.

The chances, I fear, are as a thousand to one that this letter will never reach you, for it will have to traverse at least two hundred miles of the enemy's territory before it can get into a United States mail—a bleak and mountainous section scoured by guerrillas, and whose every footpath is guarded by rebel cavalry. If it does not reach you, it will at least edify my former friend and present foe, Gen. KIRBY SMITH, who, it is rumored, threatens to carry the Confederate flag into high Northern latitudes.

The enemy continues to pour troops into Kentucky from the South; and if they do not fall victims of starvation in the thinly settled country immediately to the northeast of this place—(for it cannot be credited that our Government will permit them to penetrate into the fat Blue Grass region of Kentucky,) our Generals in the latter State will have to meet an army considerable in number, and led by one of the ablest and bravest men engaged in the unholy league against our country—Gen. KIRBY SMITH. But, if the rebel army in Southeastern Kentucky is twenty-five thousand strong, it is weaker than it would be were it composed of only fifteen thousand fighting men, for that number might possibly subsist in the mountain region for some time. If Gen. LEW. WALLACE gains the defiles between Lexington and London before SMITH has passed through them, there is nothing left for SMITH but, inspired by desoair, to make a desperate struggle for victory, or to permit his army to die of starvation. His soldiers are without tents, and live almost exclusively on green corn and fruit. They are generally from Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, Georgia, and two regiments, I believe, from Louisiana. In our excursions from the Gap, we have captured a few prisoners from among them, and they are very weary of the war.

Gen. STEVENSON, with his rebel division, is on our south front, for *now that we are surrounded by the enemy*, we have no rear. Our indomitable and gallant commander, Gen. G. W. MORGAN, has used every stratagem to draw him into a fight; but he is too good an officer to risk a battle where he believes that he is sure of the desired result without the loss of a man, by simply starving us out. The enemy considers our immediate capture so certain, that he has published everywhere that he has already ten thousand *prisoners* at Cumberland Gap. But he should remember the old adage of the chickens. We took this great military stronghold from Gen. STEVENSON, and he now desires to return the compliment; but he will fail; *for we will be neither starved nor beaten.* He is paying us the compliment to fortify his own position to await the processes of hunger upon us. But our hardy and determined soldiers, though occasionally on short allowance, are full of health and courage, and laugh at the threats of the foe.

In order to tempt the enemy into a fight, Gen. MORGAN sent out, on yesterday, a foraging train four miles from the Gap, under the convoy, apparently, of only the Thirty-third Indiana, and the Provost-Guard, under Lieut.-Col. GALLUP. But at the same time, our Commander had the brigades of BAIRD and DE COURCY masked by the forest, ready for action should the enemy come out from his camp, which is located in a strong position. The foraging wagons were loaded in sight of the enemy and driven away; and, after remaining in the open field from 8 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the evening, to coax up a fight, our forces were signaled to return for the night. But before doing so, our troops were instructed to form line, faced to the enemy, and play "Dixie," and then march into their headquarters to the tune of "*The girl I left behind me.*"

So our boys are delighted to find that they are not prisoners to the rebels after all. Nor will they be so long as we can make movements four miles from the Gap.

We have minor skirmishes of more or less importance with the rebels almost every day. Col. SHELLY, of the Fifth Tennessee, (Union regiment,) was sent out four days ago, to drive in the enemy's pickets on the Cotterell or Western road, by way of a diversion. He lost one man killed and three wounded. The enemy's loss was considerably greater, as the 30-pounders from Fort Farragut told with effect several times on the enemy's lines.

The day following this affair, a small detachment from the First and Second Tennessee regiments, was sent to Baptist Gap, eight miles west of this post, to effect the surprise and capture of a part of the enemy's cavalry. The surprise was complete, and resulted in the capture of Acting Brigadier-Gen. ALLSTON, of South Carolina, and a number of his men. The enemy left four dead on the field, but succeeded in carrying off his wounded. The capture most prized however, is the flag of ALLSTON'S own regiment, which, like the rebel cause, is sadly soiled and torn.

We are greatly afraid here that the enemy may occupy the route to Lexington, Ky., for so long a time as to prevent the construction of a military road to this place, in which event *it will be next to impossible to hold Cumberland Gap during the coming Winter.*

In the condition of complete and hopeless isolation from all succor and supplies in which this little army is now placed, the soldiers keep up their courage, spirits and determination to a wonderful degree. If we are hungry, we know that the enemy, who is watching us on our northern side, are as hungry as wolves. And we can stand starvation at least as long as a rebel. Our present small force can hold this position against 100,000 rebels, so far as fighting is concerned, and if the Government has determined not to relieve East Tennessee, let them manage in some way to send us a little supplies, and we will certainly hold Cumberland Gap. Gen. MORGAN is of course greatly disappointed that the Government did not send him the reinforcements it promised him before this time. If he had them the rebels could never have entered Kentucky, and our gallant leader would now have had possession of East Tennessee. But like a true soldier, he makes no complaints; and as he has been ordered to uphold the Stars and Stripes on these everlasting mountain summits, he will stand at his post, like the Roman sentinel at Pompeii, until he is struck down by death.

This accursed rebellion should be crushed by the Fall. Talk as they will the resources of the South are exhausted. East Tennessee, one of the richest gardens in the world, scarcely contains sufficient supplies to last its own citizens during the coming Winter. The invasion of Kentucky was a terrible necessity to the rebels, and, if there defeated, Tennessee is gone to them forever. It is earnestly to be hoped that, now that we have a military General in command of our armies, they will be wielded in such a manner as to render the war speedily effective and triumphant.

O. P. Q.

[The day after the above letter of our correspondent was written, Gen. MORGAN, according to a telegram from the West, made a fierce and brilliant attack on STEVENSON'S Georgia Brigade, four miles from Cumberland Gap, routed the whole rebel force, and took sufficient rations to last his entire force for fifty days. This relieves the little army from the immediate prospect of starvation, which had for some time stared them in the face; but it does not relieve Government from the necessity of taking immediate steps to send Gen. MORGAN aid in men and supplies before his force is overtaken by Winter.]

LETTER FROM GEN. GEORGE W. MORGAN.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Sept. 7, 1862.

To the Editors of Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio:

GENTLEMEN: Please say to the relatives and friends of the soldiers of this command, that we have good health and good spirits, and that our condition, in every respect, is better than that of the enemy who surround us.

Let our friends do their duty to our country, and we will try and take care of ourselves.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE W. MORGAN.

Counterfeit "Fives" on the Bank of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 18.

Peterson's Detector cautions the public against new counterfeit *Fives* on the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia.

GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Retrograde Movement of Gen. Buell—The Ground Abandoned by Our Forces—The Main Army at Bowling Green—The Rebel Invasion of Kentucky, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Thursday, Sept. 11, 1862.

The retrograde movement of our troops, on the part of Gen. BUELL, has at length taken place. On the breaking up of our camps at Battle Creek, our men took possession of Decharo, whence, after being joined by BUELL in person, they took their line of march for Morfreesboro. But a brief period of inactivity was permitted at that point, when the command of "On to Nashville" was given. That city was reached without encountering the enemy, or the loss of a single wagon or scouting party by the guerrillas, who were on the alert to annoy and harass our movements.

Meantime, the brigade of Gen. NEGLEY, which had been stationed at Columbia and Pulaski, Tenn., and at Elk River and adjacent points, to guard bridges and trains, and the brigade of Gen. ROUSSEAU, stationed at Huntsville, Ala., received marching orders to join the main body of the army at Nashville. These orders were promptly and most successfully obeyed. *All Middle Tennessee south of Nashville, and North Alabama, recently held by Gens. Buell and Mitchell, may now be said to be temporarily abandoned by our troops.* The report that has gained currency through the public prints, that FORREST and his rebel cavalry were captured near Columbia, Tenn., is incorrect, and that noted guerrilla chief was most certainly operating in another quarter at the time the exploit was said to have been performed.

On the arrival at Nashville of the large and well appointed army of Gen. BUELL, orders were given to proceed at once to Bowling Green. In this movement Gen. NEGLEY had the advance, and reached Bowling Green on Sunday, the 7th inst., and went into camp. On the same day that Gen. NEGLEY reached this place, the general movement from Nashville commenced, and is still going on. The commands of Gens. WOOD, MCCOOK, ROUSSEAU, SMITH, STARKWEATHER, CRITTENDEN, etc., are embraced in this movement. Over twenty-three hundred baggage wagons connected with these several commands have already arrived here in safety. The immense cavalcade of wagons and men extended a distance of over forty miles, which is more than half the distance from here to Nashville.

Bowling Green and vicinity compose one vast camping ground, and the very earth trembles to the tread of martial hosts. The divisions of Gen. MCCOOK and CRITTENDEN have not yet arrived, but are on the way here; their advance will most probably be in to-night or in the morning. Gen. MCCOOK'S advance is at Franklin, 21 miles south of this place. Gentlemen who came in this afternoon, report heavy cannonading and brisk musketry in the vicinity of Franklin to-day. A considerable reinforcement was hurriedly dispatched from this place in that direction this afternoon. It is thought that probably Gen. CHEATHAM, who leads one division of BRAXTON BRAGG'S army, and who is reported as having crossed the Cumberland some days since, has, in considerable force, pushed his way through East Tennessee by way of Hartsville, and made a dash upon MCCOOK, in the neighborhood of Franklin, with a view of capturing his supply trains and cutting off a part of his forces. Others think that MORGAN has made a dash upon the train coming up; but this is hardly possible—as that famed guerrilla has for some time past been in the region of Lexington, from which point he has been filling Southeastern Kentucky with flaming appeals to "the young men." To-morrow will develop the truth of this reported cannonading. From personal observation we can say that twenty-four hours ago there was no appearance of the enemy about Franklin.

The question upon the lips of all is, *is Nashville to be evacuated?* Upon this subject quite a diversity of opinion exists. Yet from what we have seen and from what we know upon the subject, we feel almost safe in saying that Nashville will not be given up by our troops—without the existence of the most imperative necessity for the step, we know it will not be.

After the departure from that city for Kentucky of that part of Gen. BUELL'S forces indicated above, Maj.-Gen. THOMAS, with his division, will still be there, and he will doubtless be reinforced by a part of Gen. GRANT'S army. Our Government stores still remain in Nashville, and our heavy siege guns are still mounted upon the fortifications, and upon Capitol Hill, for the defence of the city. This, at least, does not look like an evacuation of the place.

You have seen a report in the papers to the effect that Gen. ROSECRANS had met the enemy at Tupello, and that he had been decisively repulsed. This is incorrect. The indefatigable and cautious hero of the Western Virginia campaigns is not apt to be "decisively repulsed." It has also been stated that he was marching up through middle Tennessee toward Nashville. The most probable whereabouts of Gen. ROSECRANS is down the Ohio River. A gentleman of undoubted veracity, and one whose opportunities for knowing are good, and who is just from the Ohio, informs me that transports had several days since been dispatched to Cairo for the purpose of conveying the General up the river. As to what point is to be his destination I am unable to say.

As indicated in a former letter, the rebels are attempting to invade Kentucky at several different points simultaneously, and have at every point assumed some insolent and defiant. Their flag floats from the dome of our State Capital, while from our Representative Hall their edicts and proclamations go forth. They have advanced to a most within striking distance of Cincinnati, while Louisville, the commercial metropolis of the State, is threatened by them. Lexington, Shelbyville and the principal part of southeastern Kentucky, is in their hands. The recapture of Clarksville, and the dispersion of the guerrillas at Madisonville, by the Federal arms, has at length given a check to their successful raids of plunder in the western and southwestern counties of the State,—yet the destruction of the magnificent lock and dam at Spottsville, on Green River, is another rebel success of no small magnitude. It entirely destroys navigation on Green and Barren rivers for a long time to come. This point is on Barren, which is navigable to our wharves by slack water. Barren is an affluent of Green River, hence the destruction of the locks and dams on that stream deprives the people here of all navigation by water. Brig.-Gen. SMITH is at present in command of the post at this place, and attends to his many and responsible duties with commendable vigilance and satisfaction.

A few nights since 25 rebel pickets, a part of MORGAN'S men, were captured a few miles adjacent to this place. They were all sent to the military authorities at Louisville. One of the young rebels, the son of an old worthy Union citizen of this county, was killed in the encounter. The old rebel fortifications here have been strengthened and manned since the advance of Gen. BUELL reached the place. No passes are granted to any one on any pretext, either to go out or come into town. The bridge and trestle at Salt River was burned a few days since, and this place and points below were for a time cut off from Northern communications. Trains are running regularly now, however, and mails are received daily.

BRAGG, it is reported, has crossed the Cumberland a considerable distance above Nashville. It is said that since crossing the Cumberland he has divided his army into two divisions, and that he is pushing on through East Tennessee and Kentucky, with the view of flanking BUELL. Whatever truth there may be in this statement, it is evident that BUELL'S retrograde movement into Kentucky is made with special reference to the invasion of the State by the rebels. That he will prove himself competent to cope successfully with them, and overwhelm them with defeat, no loyal man doubts for a moment.

The former Provost-Marshal of Glasgow informs me this evening that Gen. BUCKNER is at Tompkinsville at the head of 7,000 rebels, and that his force is thought to be the advance of one division of Gen. BRAGG'S. A powerful blow will evidently be struck, and that soon. It may be in this immediate vicinity. Wherever it may be, and whenever it may be, if this department of the army be connected with it, as it no doubt will be, you shall be duly informed.

CURTIUS.

The Fourth and Fifth Battalions of Artillery

SACKETT'S HARBOR, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The Fourth and Fifth Battalions of Artillery left Madison Barracks this morning at 6 o'clock, *en route* for New-York, where they will arrive to-night. The Fourth Battalion is commanded by Capt. CROWLEY, and consists of 400 men, and the Fifth by Capt. WARD, with 671 men.

IMPORTANT FROM CINCINNATI.

The Rebels Again Falling Back—Destruction of the Bridges on the Covington and Lexington Railroad—A Cavalry Skirmish, &c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The rebels commenced falling back yesterday, and at last accounts were between Demassville and Falmouth, burning the bridges on the Covington and Lexington Railroad.

A scouting party of 53 of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry engaged 100 rebels near Florence, last night and killed five and wounded seven, and routed the remainder. Our loss was one killed and one wounded.

Gen. WALLACE has been relieved of the command of the forces here, and directed to report for duty at Columbus, Ohio. The command of the troops here has been assigned to Gen. A. J. SMITH. Gen. NELSON has recovered from his wounds, and will command the troops at Louisville.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Sept. 15.

The steamboat *Vanderbilt* arrived this morning, with about 1,100 Union paroled prisoners, from Aiken's Landing.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Last evening the balance of the paroled Union prisoners all passed through here, *en route* to Annapolis, where they have been taken, amounting to 5,212. Some were too sick to leave Richmond.

The steamboat *Swan* left for Washington, D. C., this afternoon.

Another boat leaves soon with two hundred National soldiers from the Chesapeake Hospital, who have recovered, and are going to join their regiments up the Potomac.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The military commenced fortifying the city yesterday. Negroes were impressed throwing up rifle pits and digging breastworks.

There is nothing reliable from Mumfordsville. The telegraph is down.

The *Journal* to-day received information that Col. WILDER and his gallant band, after fighting three days, were forced to surrender to an overwhelming force of the enemy, at 12 o'clock Tuesday night. This is not reliable.

Multitudes of conflicting rumors respecting matters south of here have prevailed all day, creating considerable excitement. All that can now be said is that KIRBY SMITH appears to be joining BRAGG, intending to give BUELL battle.

Louisville is being formidably intrenched, and great numbers of slaves from loyal and disloyal owners indiscriminately have been impressed for that purpose.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The ship *W. H. Prescott* has been chartered for a load of wheat to Liverpool.

Business from the hands of importers during the week has been remarkably dull. Sales 500 bbls. Crushed Sugar, 14c. Legal tender notes 15 per cent discount.

Several showers in the mountain districts recently indicate the near approach of the rainy season.

A Salt Lake dispatch of the 11th gives items concerning the progress of emigration between there and Oregon. Two trains were attacked by Indians at Subtle's Cut-off. Fifteen or twenty persons were killed. A band of Snakes, Shoshones, and Bannoes, well armed, are endeavoring to prevent emigrants from going to the salmon country. Col. CONNER arrived at Salt Lake on the 10th, having left the California troops at Ruby Valley until he located a garrison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 15.

Sailed ship *Thatcher*, MAGOON, for Liverpool, carrying 32,000 sacks of wheat; also sailed ship *Goddess* Calhao.

All departments of trade are languishing.

An immense mass meeting was held in Music Hall on Sunday to arouse the people to the importance of making a creditable contribution for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers.

The Mayor presided. Speeches were made by Rev. THOMAS STARR KING, EUGENE CASSELLY, FREDERICK BILLINGS and others. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the movement to raise money is likely to prove a great success.

Part of the estate of the late Senator BRODERICK was sold at auction on Saturday for $170,000.

The San Francisco brokers have organized a Stock and Exchange Board, on a plan similar to the New-York organization.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

B. F. HARDING was elected United States Senator, by the Oregon Legislature, on the 12th, after thirty ballots. The last vote stood: Harding, 28; George A. Williams, 23. HARDING is a Union Democrat.

Citizens in the vicinity of Portland, Oregon, have contributed $5,000 to the National Sanitary Fund.

A dispatch dated Ruby Valley, Utah, 15th, says that 220 emigrants were killed by the Indians near Gravelly Ford, Humboldt River. Col. CONNER will dispatch a company of cavalry to-morrow, to ascertain the facts, and, if possible, chastise the Indians.

The first arrest for the utterance of treasonable language in California, was made yesterday at Benicia—one Maj. MAGRAW, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. He was committed to prison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Arrived, steamer *Golden Age*, Panama. Sailed, ship *Anglo Saxon*, Howland Island; ship *Mary*, Calcutta.

The markets are unchanged.

The Stockton *Argus*, San Jose *Tribune* and Tulare *Post*, three secession sympathizing journals, have been refused transmission by mail or express, in accordance with an order issued by Gen. WRIGHT.

The larger part of the town of Snelling, Mercer County, was destroyed by fire on Friday last. The loss of property amounts to $25,000.

The United States steamer *Lancaster* was at Acapulco on the 5th.

The French war vessel *Bayonnaise* left that port on the 29th August, having been unable to secure supplies, all communication with the shore being denied by a sufficiently strong body of Mexican soldiers, who held the fort.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—Friday, Sept. 19.—Nos. 22, 35, 49, 54, 55, 12, 17, 21, 26, 30, 38, 45, 34, 26½, (114,) 50, 57, 58, 59, 60.

BROOKLYN DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The Republican Assembly District Conventions met at the different places designated in the published call last evening, and selected the following delegates and alternates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 24th inst:

FIRST DISTRICT—Delegates—Thomas McElrath, A. W. Bliss, C. W. Godard.

ALTERNATES—A. H. Gale, Andrew B. Hodges, A. Van Sicklen.

SECOND DISTRICT—Delegates—G. L. Ford, William Cost, James S. F. Stanaman.

ALTERNATES—Geo. B. Lincoln, G. M. Comstock, R. H. Thompson.

THIRD DISTRICT—Delegates—Dr. Wm. C. Benedict, George H. Hayward, L. W. Brainard.

ALTERNATES—John Williams, E. J. Whitlock, James L. Quick.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Delegates—A.C. Brownell, Abraham Neslee, Charles Hamilton.

ALTERNATES—Wm. Hunt, S. H. Roberts, Peter Graham.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Delegates—Wm. M Phelps, John Anderson, B. J. Hathaway.

ALTERNATES—Samuel B. Walters, Richard Pierce.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST REGIMENT, EMPIRE BRIGADE, FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—The First Regiment of the Empire Brigade broke camp, at East New-York, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and took their final departure for the seat of war. They numbered about 840 men. The line of march was through Fulton-avenue and Fulton-street to the ferry, a distance of five miles, over cobble-stone pavements. By the time the men had reached the ferry they presented a jaded and weary appearance, and were glad at the prospect of a little rest. They embarked on board a ferryboat and were conveyed to the foot of Canal-street, whence they will be taken to Port Monmouth, N. J., and transported to Washington by railroad. They reached the foot of Fulton-street about 6½ o'clock, and departed amid the cheers of a vast multitude who had assembled to bid them good-bye. The following is a list of the officers:

Field—Colonel, James Jourdan; Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. H. McNarey; Major, (vacant.)

Staff—Adjutant, S. A. Illsley; Quartermaster, Jas. H. Cornwell; Surgeon, C. H. Murphy; First Assistant Surgeon, George DeLandre; Second Assistant Surgeon, (vacant;) Chaplain, (vacant.)

Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant-Major, Jacob David; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Wm. C. Martinot; Commissary Sergeant, Edward Riley; Hospital Steward, (vacant.)

Line.—Company A—Captain, S. M. Saunders; First Lieutenant, (vacant;) Second Lieutenant, Patrick Brannigan.

Company B—Captain, Charles H. Murch; First Lieutenant, F. H. Littlejohn; Second Lieutenant, Charles Herman.

Company C—Captain, Charles Smith; First Lieutenant, B. B. Purdy; Second Lieutenant, Hugh Gallagher.

Company D—Captain, John Smith; First Lieutenant, John R. White; Second Lieutenant, Jaques Kalt.

Company E—Captain, John M. Reidenbeck; First Lieutenant, Theodore F. King; Second Lieutenant, Charles Schurig.

Company F—Captain, Hiram Kalt; First Lieutenant, R. L. Selleck; Second Lieutenant, W. B. Booz.

Company G—Captain, John O'Connor; First Lieutenant, James Cain; Second Lieutenant, William Dowd.

Company H—Captain, N. A. Furey; First Lieutenant, Smith C. Roof; Second Lieutenant, Henry P. Mayo.

Company I—Captain, George McCoun; First Lieutenant, Edward Gillan; Second Lieutenant, Michael Campbell.

Company K—Captain, J. W. Dunn; First Lieutenant, Jeremiah Falvey; Second Lieutenant, Michael Healey.

A number of the men on furlough, and some absent without leave, were necessarily left behind. They will be sent on in detachments. The full number of the regiment is 950. The other regiments of the brigade will leave as soon as they receive the State bounty.

Boston Races.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The four-mile race between the Kentucky horse *Wagram* and Kentucky mare *Verge*, owned in Canada, was won to-day in two heats by *Wagram*. Time—8:5¾; 8:12.

For Saturday's races, three year olds, mile heats, the entries are *Jack Horner*, *Miss Jessie* and *Blackbird*.

For the single dash of two miles, the entries are *Betty Ward*, *Hillsborough* and *Blazing Star*.

The Sickles' Brigade.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 18.

Gov. MORGAN has empowered Gen. D. E. SICKLES with authority to accept for his brigade companies from any part of the State. Many companies not attached to regiments having applied heretofore for admission into his brigade and were refused, will now be received under the authority of the Governor to Gen. SICKLES.

THE FRANCIS SKIDDY ON FIRE.—About 10½ o'clock last evening Officer COSVIN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, discovered fire issuing from a window on the larboard side of the steamer *Francis Skiddy*, lying at pier No. 14 North River. The alarm was promptly sounded, when the officer proceeded on board the boat and assisted in putting out the fire, which was extinguished before the arrival of the firemen. The origin of the fire was traced to the explosion of a kerosene lamp, which had been left burning in the barber's saloon. Damage about $50.

[Advertisement.]

TO BRIGADIERS.—Go in, old boys! go in, and lose your legs. Think of the facilities this will afford you when the war is over for stumping your respective States. Besides when you are at home, and have laid aside your military caps, what a brilliant chance you will have of getting into society by wearing KNOX'S latest style of Hats. A KNOX Hat is a sure passport to good company. The full style, now open, is decidedly recherche. KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

If you want to learn what you can do best, and how to make the most of yourself, get a cseful Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, 400 HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises .... 5 44 | Sun sets... 6 04 | Moon rises... 1 15
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 56 | Gov. Island. 4 85 | Hell Gate.... 6 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Columbia, Barton, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Potomac, Fletcher, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Ina Bassell, Kelly, London, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Magdalene, (Swed.,) Minthe, Glasgow, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Kittie Floyd, Dearborn, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn; Arkwright, Calkins, Liverpool.

Barks J. Ahlers, (Hamb.,) Schrauschel, Rotterdam, Baker & Bros.; Utah, reeley, New-Orleans, C. Durand; Speranza, (Br.,) Russell, Londonderry.

Brigs Nathan, Means, Minotitlan and Vera Cruz, Moore & Henry; John and Elizabeth, Main, Cork, Jas. Henry; P. I. Nevius, (Br.,) Williams, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Emily, (Br.,) Cork, John Jackson; Catharine, (Br.,) Pillman, St. Johns, N. F., C. H. Trumbull.

Schooners Georgiana, Hale, Norwich, M. Briggs & Co.; Anna, (Br.,) Lent, Cow Bay, P. I. Nevius & Son; Hudson, Stocking, Middletown, H. S. Rackett; T. W. Thorne, Davis, Fall River, L. Kenny, Crenshaw, Nelson, Glasgow, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Maggie Bell, Gilkey, St. John, N. B., R. P. Buck & Co.; Mountain Eagle, Ames, Philadelphia, G. L. Hatch.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Swann, Butcher, Alexandria 40 hours, in ballast.

U. S. steam transport Edwin Lewis, Rowe, Fortress Monroe 24 hours.

U. S. steam transport Cahawba, Baker, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Terry, New-Orleans Sept. 10, and Pensacola 13th, to D. B. Allen. Left to Pensacola Sept. 12, steamers Honduras, arr. 10th, and Mary H. Bowman, Sept. 14, off Sombrero Light, signaled bark Quincy, bound W.

Steamer J. O. Rolfe, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Hiawatha, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Rynner.

Steamer G. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meakins, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Young Sam, (of Portland,) Merryman, Liverpool Aug. 11, with coal and salt to Trask & Dearborn. Sept. 9, lat. 43, lon. 54, spoke ship Emerald, Luce, from Liverpool for New-York.—Arrived 17th.)

Ship Emerald, Luce, Liverpool 45 ds., with coal to Howland & Frothingham. Sept. 16, no lat. or lon., signalized ship Scieta, from Baltimore for Liverpool; made signals several times to her, none of which she recognized.

Ship Sabino, (new, of Bath,) Woodward, Bath 4 ds., in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co.

Ship Lisbon, (of Bath,) Courrier, New-Orleans Aug. 26, with sugar, &c., to master.

Ship Gaspee, (of Providence,) Andrews, Fortress Monroe 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Conquest, Sears, Fortress Monroe 4 ds., in ballast to H. D. Tompkins.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3450. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GREAT VICTORY

The Rebel Army in Full Flight Out of Maryland.

The Dead and Wounded Left Behind.

Our Cavalry Pushing Them Across the Potomac.

The Whole National Army in Good Condition.

Further Details of the Great Battle of Wednesday.

No Fighting of Consequence on Thursday.

Official Dispatches from Gen. McClellan.

HE ANNOUNCES A COMPLETE VICTORY.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

FIRST DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Sept. 19—8:30 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

But little occurred yesterday, except skirmishing.

Last night the enemy abandoned his position, leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

We are again in pursuit.

I do not yet know whether he is falling back on an interior position, or crossing the river.

We may safely claim a victory.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Friday, Sept. 19—10½ A. M.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

PLEASANTON is driving the enemy across the river.

Our victory was complete.

The enemy is driven back into Virginia. Maryland and Pennsylvania are now safe.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

OUR LATEST WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 19—11½ P. M.

A special dispatch from the TIMES' Baltimore correspondent says that Gen. McCLELLAN'S bulletins have greatly discouraged the rebels there. They are inclined to believe that the Confederate combinations have failed, and that their cause is ruined.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 19—12 Midnight.

It is now clearly apparent that the rebel army is repelled from Maryland. Probably nearly or quite the whole has succeeded in crossing the Potomac, with slight additional loss of men, wagons and artillery. It is believed that the rebels can sufficiently defend the most important crossings to enable the bulk of their forces successfully to retreat to Winchester, which is probably their base, or to any other point they choose.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday Morning, Sept. 19, 1862.

Yesterday was occupied in burying the dead and caring for the wounded.

The rebels sent in a flag of truce in the morning, asking permission to bury their own dead, which was granted.

At first the orders were very stringent against holding intercourse with the rebels, but during the afternoon they were relaxed, and the troops of both sides freely intermingled.

The following is a list of some of the killed and wounded:

Brig.-Gen. Rodman, commanding a brigade in Major-Gen. Burnside's Division, was wounded.

Col. Stear, of the Fourth Rhode Island Regiment, was wounded in the hip.

Lieut.-Col. Appleman, of the Eighth Connecticut Regiment, was wounded.

Capt. Griswold, of the Eleventh Connecticut Regiment.

Lieut. Arenberg, of SEAMAN'S Ohio Battery, lost a leg.

Major Giles, of the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, was severely wounded.

Col. Barlow, of the Sixty-first New-York Regiment, was wounded.

Col. Goodrich, of the Sixty-first New-York Regiment, was killed.

Col. Reall, of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, was wounded.

Col. Crossdale, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, was killed.

Maj. Dwight, of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, was wounded.

At daylight, this morning, it was discovered that the enemy had changed their position. Whether their whole force has crossed the river, or taken a new position nearer the river, is not at present known.

Had the rebels remained, a general engagement between both armies would have taken place this morning.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Sept. 9—1 P. M.

A dispatch just in from Gov. CURTIN, on the battle-field, says that the battle is raging fearfully, and progressing favorably for our side.

McCLELLAN has been largely reinforced. The Pennsylvania militia were also advancing to the field, under Gen. REYNOLDS.

Surgeon-Gen. SMITH has telegraphed to prepare for the wounded to be brought here, and all the churches and other buildings are being got ready.

There is intense excitement, but every one is full of hope.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Sept. 19—3 P. M.

By an official telegram just received, we learn that our victory is complete. The enemy is in full retreat, and our forces are driving them to the river.

No details at present.

FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Sept. 19.

Information just received from the battle-field says our victory is complete, and that Gen. PLEASANTON is in hot pursuit of the enemy, and driving them across the Potomac. The whole Federal army is in good condition, and the enemy has been badly punished.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 19.

A gentleman who left the battle-field at 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, confirms the statement of the reporter of the Associated Press at headquarters, in every particular.

He says that our forces occupied the position chosen by the enemy at the commencement of the battle, and that the rebels were driven back a mile and a half at all points, except upon our extreme right, which they still held at the close of the day.

Our informant was all day within a hundred yards of Gen. McCLELLAN, and says that the results of the day were regarded by him and his Staff as a glorious victory, though not a final one.

There was no faltering at any point of the line of our whole army.

Our soldiers were exultant at the results of the day's fight, and Gen. McCLELLAN was in the highest spirits.

The opinion of Gen. McCLELLAN and those around him was that the final result would depend on who got reinforcements first.

Our informant says that nothing had been heard on the field of the capture of Gen. LONGSTREET or the killing of Gen. HILL, and that there is no truth in either report.

Twenty thousand more reinforcements were expected to reach the field yesterday from Harrisburgh.

Our informant thinks the loss of the rebels fully equal to ours.

The gentleman who furnished us with the foregoing intelligence is one of our most respectable and intelligent citizens, and says that the battle of Wednesday was not a decisive one. It was a contest in which all the advantages were with Gen. McCLELLAN, who occupied the field of battle at the close of the day.

GEN. MANSFIELD.

Brig.-Gen. J. K. F. MANSFIELD, killed at the battle of Sharpsburgh on Wednesday, was a native of Connecticut, from which State he was appointed a cadet to the West Point Military Academy in Oct., 1817. He was at the time of his death about sixty years of age. He graduated on the 30th of June, 1822, standing No. 2 in a class of forty members, among whom are the names of Gens. HUNTER, McCALL, and others noted during the present war. On the 1st of July, 1822, he was brevetted a Second Lieutenant of a corps of Engineers, and received his full rank the same day. On the 5th of March, 1832, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, and on the 7th of July, 1838, became Captain. He served in the Texan and Mexican wars, and on the 9th of May, 1847, was brevetted Major for gallant and distinguished services in the defence of Fort Brown, in Texas. On the 23d of the following September, he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several battles of Monterey, in Mexico, on the 21st, 22d and 23d of September, 1846.

On the first of those days he was severely wounded. He was brevetted Colonel on the 23d of February, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Buena Vista. During the campaigns of 1846 and 1847 of the war with Mexico he held the position of Chief Engineer of the army under Gen. TAYLOR. Previous to the war he had been appointed as member of the Board of Engineers, viz.: From Dec. 8, 1842, to Sept. 8, 1845, and after the war he resumed this same position, which he kept for some time. On the 28th of May, 1853, he was appointed an Inspector-General of the United States Army, with the rank of Colonel. This position he held at the breaking out of the rebellion. On the 6th of May, 1861, he was brevetted a Brigadier-General of the Regular United States Army, and on the 14th of May, 1861, was commissioned a full Brigadier-General. He was placed in command of the position at Newport's News, which he held until the advance upon Norfolk transferred his services to the other shore of the James River.

He was next placed in command at Suffolk, Va. What Gen. POPE met with his reverses in Virginia, and demanded a Court of Inquiry to examine into the conduct of certain of his officers, Gen. MANSFIELD was ordered to proceed to Washington to sit as one of the Court. The inquiry having been postponed, by order of the President, at the request of Gen. McCLELLAN, Gen. MANSFIELD was assigned a post of duty in the field. In the discharge of that duty he fell, at the post of honor.

COL. McNEIL.

Among the killed in this week's terrible battles in Maryland, is Col. McNEIL, the commander of the justly celebrated "Bucktail" Regiment, while leading a charge at the head of his men, near Antietam Creek. HUGH WATSON McNEIL was a son of Rev. A. McNEIL, a Cameronian clergyman, and was born in Seneca County, New-York, in 1830. He was educated at Yale College, and entered upon the study of the law in the office of CHARLES W. SEWARD, at Auburn. In 1857 he commenced practice in this City, but was obliged to abandon his profession two years afterward, by reason of ill health. He removed to Pennsylvania, and engaged in business. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted as a private in a company known as "Wild Cats," commanded by Capt. STOLZ, which was afterwards incorporated with the famous Bucktail Regiment. In a short time he was chosen First Lieutenant, and then Captain. In this capacity he led the regiment in a magnificent bayonet charge at Drainesville. The exploits of the regiment are familiar to all. While with McDOWELL on the Rappahannock; while in pursuit of Stonewall JACKSON up the Shenandoah Valley, under FREMONT, and particularly at the spirited battle of Cross Keys, the Bucktails gained the foremost name for valor and vigor. And since then they have not ceased for a day to harrass the enemy. They accompanied Gen. HOOKER in the recent expedition up the Potomac in quest of Stonewall JACKSON. On Tuesday they came up with the enemy under LEE, near Sharpsburgh. The National troops were disposed in order of battle. The Bucktails were at the front. The action commenced at dark and lasted two hours. Col. McNEIL had just charged upon the rebel forces, driving them back half a mile, when he received his death wound.

He was a daring and intrepid officer, a generous friend and kinsman, the idol of his family and regiment, and his loss cannot be replaced.

BATTLE OF ANTIETAM CREEK.

Full Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

The Most Stupendous Struggle of Modern Times.

The Battle Won by Consummate Generalship.

The Rebel Losses Estimated as High as Thirty Thousand.

A GREAT NUMBER OF PRISONERS CAPTURED.

BATTLE-FIELD OF ANTIETAM CREEK, Thursday, Sept. 18, 1862.

Another great battle has been fought, and the cause of the Union has once more been vindicated upon one of the most bloody and well-contested fields known to ancient or modern times. Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862, will, we predict, hereafter be looked upon as an epoch in the history of the rebellion, from which will date the inauguration of its downfall. On that day about one hundred and sixty thousand men met in deadly strife upon the field of Antietam—a name which will occupy a leading position in the history of the war—and there, marshaled by brave and able men, fought with a desperation and courage never before excelled, and rarely, if ever equaled, for twelve hours, leaving the Union army in possession of the contested ground. This victory was not gained, however, without the sacrifice of many valuable lives, and the maiming of thousands of individuals.

PRECEDING EVENTS.

Before attempting to present even a glance at this battle, let us first prepare the reader for a correct understanding of it by relating—in continuation of my last letter—the events immediately preceding the great contest. My last brought Gen. McCLELLAN'S advance into Maryland up to midday on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at which time the army occupied a position in close proximity to the road leading from Boonesville to Sharpsburgh, and upon and near the left bank of the little creek known by the name of Antietam, which rises in Central Pennsylvania, and, after running in a southerly direction, its waters are mingled with the turgid waters of the Potomac, about five miles above Harper's Ferry.

The enemy occupied a position on the right bank of the Antietam, favorably located for both offensive and defensive operations, and in this respect had the advantage. To circumvent the enemy, and secure an equally favorable position, was the first object to be obtained. That this required the genius of a great leader, needed no military man to elucidate, for the whole position of affairs could be taken in at a glance. How well and successfully this object was accomplished, the success of our arms is abundant evidence. Of some of the details of the movement to this end we shall give in the proper place. What across the creek, in plain view from the eastern bank, the enemy's skirmishers could be distinctly seen, and from elevated positions massed forces of infantry and cavalry could be discovered in every little valley and ravine for miles on either hand. Two hundred thousand men was what the enemy pretended to have within the scope of the eye, and from repeated personal inspection, aided by an excellent glass, while standing in a favorable position, I should judge the figure named not an exaggerated one.

PREPARATIONS FOR A MOVEMENT.

Between 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. all was silent along the lines. The German Battery of sixteen 20-pound Parrott guns, upon the eminence overlooking the river's bank were silent. Major ARNDT had fallen, and the infantry battalions were quietly resting upon the ground under the hill, upon the tops of which were planted our artillery. This quietness was like the quietness that precedes the storm. The Commanding General had arrived upon the ground at an early hour the day before, and had made himself familiar with the position, and [at the time of which we write was busily engaged in giving the necessary instructions to the Commanders of Corps, so as to render our success in the impending conflict as much a matter of certainty as possible.

THE MOVEMENT.

Soon after 2 o'clock P. M. the Parrott guns, to which allusion has been made before, were opened upon the enemy and worked with great rapidity, and nearly every shell thrown, as I afterward ascertained, did fearful execution in the massed columns of the enemy. In a brief space after this terrible fire had been opened, there was a movement of the troops inexplicable to the uninitiated at the moment, but the object of which was soon revealed to the careful observer. The Antietam was to be crossed: Gen. HOOKER'S Corps, by a flank movement, gained a point to the north of between two and three miles, and changing direction to the left reached the river at Kelly's Ford. A portion of the Pennsylvania Reserve, under command of Brig.-Gen. MEADE were thrown across the river and were deployed as skirmishers, and under their cover and the assistance of Gorman New-York Battery, Gen. HOOKER'S column immediately gained a foothold upon the opposite bank. Our skirmishers were met with a gallant resistance by the skirmishers of the enemy, and for three hours a battery of four or six pieces so wounded as to give a rapid fire to the advancing column. Fortunately this battery was not well managed, and most of the missiles were thrown too high, hence our loss at this point was comparatively trifling. This battery was speedily silenced, and the rapid movements of Gen. HOOKER'S column soon placed it in jeopardy; but the enemy, always on the alert, managed to get their pieces out of the way before a battery could be thrown across to sustain the infantry column in its local movements. The enemy's skirmishers were forced back step by step by the Reserves to their main body, by which time the whole of the advancing column was in position, and ready for more decisive offensive operations. The enemy rushed forward seemingly bent upon annihilating the comparatively small force sent against them, and several times there was some wavering under the terrible and impetuous resistance—but the troops quickly rallied, and, under the lead of their able commander, secured the much coveted and necessary position to secure success. This movement across the river was one for which Gen HOOKER was peculiarly qualified, and he executed it in a manner highly creditable to his skill as a General. Here the battle of Antietam commenced in earnest. Until nightfall set in Gen. HOOKER pressed the enemy back, and every step was gained by hard fighting.

THE DEMONSTRATION TO THE LEFT

Tuesday afternoon Gen. BURNSIDE'S column was brought up to the river and directed to make a demonstration on the enemy's right, by crossing the stream three or four miles below the point where Gen. HOOKER had crossed, with a view to secure a stone bridge—to facilitate the crossing of artillery and munitions—and also to threaten the enemy's right flank, to correspond with the demonstration of Gen. HOOKER on his (the enemy's) left, which was to be the real point of attack. This order was promptly obeyed, and carried out with alacrity. Gen. BURNSIDE, by dark, had arrived at the point of crossing, and on the following morning forced the enemy back from the bridge, and remained important aid with his artillery.

TO STAY NIGHT.

During the night of Tuesday, Gen. BANKS' Corps, then under the command of Gen. MANSFIELD, who was killed early the following day, Gen. FRANKLIN'S Corps and two divisions of Gen. SUMNER'S Corps—SEDGWICK'S and FRENCH'S—were thrown across the river at the ford to sustain Gen. HOOKER, when the line of battle was formed in the following order: Gen. HOOKER on the right; Gen. SUMNER—the line running nearly north and south—the left inclining toward the river and in a direction a little to the east of south. Gen. FRANKLIN'S force was placed in a reserve on the right. On Wednesday morning early the balance of Gen. SUMNER'S Corps—Gen. RICHARDSON'S Division—was thrown across the creek and extended the line to the left; the commands of Gens. MORELL, FITZ-JOHN PORTER and COUCH were brought on to the field later in the day, but were not required, and were therefore held in reserve.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

On Wednesday morning, Sept. 17, the sun rose in a cloudless sky, and all nature seemed to smile as if the world were filled with the elect of God. But its splendors were soon dimmed with the smoke rising from the battle-field.

To enable the reader to understand the events of this day, he should look at a map which has laid out the principal roads throughout the State of Maryland. With a pencil follow the road or "pike" from Boonsboro' direct to Sharpsburgh—which is nearly three miles west of the river, at the point where the road crosses it; the battle-field is on both sides of that road—between the river and Sharpsburgh—the bulk of it being north of the Boonsboro' road, and in the triangle formed by the roads connecting Boonsville and Middletown and Bakersville and Sharpsburgh. The surface is interspersed with hill and vale, and covered with cornfields and grass land, and sinking and stretching toward the centre from different points are thin belts of forest trees—all of which gives advantage to the enemy acting on the defensive, he having an opportunity to select his position for defensive operations, and when forced from one position, he has only to fall back a short distance to find a position nearly as strong as the first. The engagement was opened early Wednesday morning by the advance of a strong line of our skirmishers. They were met by a similar movement on the part of the enemy. The latter were forced back until the right of our line (Gen. HOOKER'S) came into action with the enemy's left, reinforced by Gen. HOOD, who commands a portion of LONGSTREET'S corps. HOOD'S corps was, within a half an hour, at work, and was followed soon after by Gen. LONGSTREET'S command. The first fire was at about 5 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock the infantry arm entered upon its work. The line of battle was

THE ENEMY'S LEFT WAS FORCED BACK

for nearly three miles from the ford, where the bulk of our troops crossed the creek, before 9 o'clock, when they were relieved by Gen. SEDGWICK'S coming to the front. Just previous to this, MORRIS' Brigade, of HOOKER'S command, had advanced from a belt of timber across a plowed field into a piece of woods, where the enemy, massed in great force, were repulsed, and the troops fell back to the belt of timber in some disorder, but soon rallied again, and regained the field in front. It was at this time that Gen. MANSFIELD, in command of Gen. BANKS' corps, was mortally wounded, carried from the field and died soon afterward. Gen. WILLIAMS succeeded to the command of the corps, and Gen. CRAWFORD took command of WILLIAMS' Division until he was wounded and taken from the field. The repulse of MORRIS' Brigade was accomplished by an old and contemptible trick of the enemy. As the corps advanced to the woods across the plowed field, the rebels exhorted the Stars and Stripes, and waving them, cried out, "What the h—l are you doing? Don't fire upon your friends!" Our troops, deceived by this ruse, ceased firing, when the rebels opened upon them a murderous volley of musketry and cross fire, and creating a temporary panic. They rallied and drove the rebels back, but it was done at a great sacrifice of life.

These troops were relieved by

GEN. SEDGWICK'S COMMAND

coming on at 9 o'clock. The enemy who had gained a position at the extreme point of the right of our line, at the rear of Gen. HOOKER'S corps, were driven out, and across a plowed field in front, to the timber on the edge of the second line—the Sharpsburgh road, which is about three feet lower than the surrounding surface. In this road were massed a large force of infantry, and here was the most hotly contested point of the day. The whole of this Division was in turn brought into action at this point and the struggle was truly terrific for more than four hours—the enemy finally, however, were forced from their position. In this work the New-York German Battery, stationed on the hill across the Creek, rendered efficient service by pouring in upon their massed forces a constant stream of 20-pound shells.

Gen. CALDWELL'S Brigade was next ordered into action by Gen. RICHARDSON in person. They two advanced in good order, cheering, and were received with cheers by the Irish Brigade. It was at about this time that the left of FRENCH'S Division, commanded by Col. BARLOW, of the Tenth Pennsylvania, was directed by Gen. RICHARDSON to wheel to the right, and a murderous flanking fire was poured into the flank of an advancing division of the enemy, causing him to recoil, and fall back in disorder.

This division was actively engaged for nearly five hours, and lost nearly half of the men taken into action.

The fight, which had opened by five o'clock in the morning, gradually swept down to the left of the main line, where it opened at about 9 o'clock. Soon after this time, Gen. BURNSIDE'S guns were heard on the extreme left, or the flank of the enemy, he having obtained possession of the stone bridge across the creek on the Strasburgh road. This seemed to surprise the rebels, and a hopeless effort was made to change their line of battle to meet the flanking movement on their right. As the new line was extended, and large reinforcements were thrown off to meet Gen. BURNSIDE, to the by 12 o'clock the rebel line of battle, having been forced back on the right, was pressed hard. Toward night our infantry got to work on the extreme left, the rebel ranks gave way and fled in confusion, and the day's fighting was brought to a close by a heavy artillery fire—and

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY.

Another Detailed Account of the Great Struggle

From the Tribune Extra.

BATTLE-FIELD OF SHARPSBURGH, Wednesday Evening, Sept. 17, 1862.

Fierce and desperate battle between 200,000 men has raged since daylight, yet night closes on an uncertain field. It is the greatest fight since Waterloo—all over the field contested with an obstinacy equal even to Waterloo. If not wholly a victory to-night, I believe it is the prelude to a victory to-morrow. But what can be foretold of the future of a fight in which from 5 in the morning till 7 at night the best troops of the continent have fought without decisive result?

I have no time for speculation—no time even to gather details of the battle—only time to state its broadest features—then mount and spur for New-York.

After the brilliant victory near Middletown, Gen. McCLELLAN pushed forward his army rapidly, and reached Keedysville with three corps on Monday night. That march has already been described. On the day following, the two armies faced each other idly, until night. Artillery was busy at intervals; once in the morning, opening with spirit, and continuing for half an hour with vigor, till the rebel battery, as usual, was silenced.

McCLELLAN was on the hill where BENJAMIN'S battery was stationed, and found himself suddenly under a rather heavy fire. It was still uncertain whether the rebels were retreating or reinforcing—their batteries would remain in position in either case, and as they had withdrawn nearly all their troops from view, there was only the doubtful indication of columns of dust to the rear.

On the evening of Tuesday, HOOKER was ordered to cross the Antietam Creek with his corps, and, feeling the left of the enemy, be ready to attack next morning. During the day of apparent inactivity, McCLELLAN had been maturing his plan of battle, of which HOOKER'S movement was one development.

The position on either side was peculiar. When RICHARDSON advanced on Monday he found the enemy deployed and displayed in force on a crescent-shaped ridge, the outline of which followed more or less exactly the course of Antietam Creek. Their lines were then forming, and the revelation of force in front of the ground which they really intended to hold, was probably meant to delay our attack until their arrangements to receive it were complete.

During the day they kept their troops exposed and did not move them, even to avoid the artillery fire, which must have been occasionally annoying. Next morning the lines and columns which had darkened cornfields and hill crests, had been withdrawn. Broken and wooded ground behind the sheltering hills concealed the rebel masses. What from our front looked like only a narrow summit fringed with woods, was a broad table-land of forest and ravine, cover for troops everywhere, nowhere easy access for an enemy. The smoothly-sloping surface in front and the sweeping crescent of slowly mingling lines was all a delusion. It was all a rebel stronghold beyond.

Under the base of these hills runs the deep stream called Antietam Creek, fordable only at distant points. Three bridges cross it, one on the Hagerstown road, one on the Sharpsburgh pike, one to the left in a deep recess of sleepy falling hills. HOOKER passed the first to reach the ford by which he crossed, and it was held by PLEASANTON with a reserve of cavalry during the battle. The second was close under the rebel centre, and no way important to yesterday's fight. At the third BURNSIDE attacked and finally crossed. Between the first and third lay most of the battle lines. They stretched four miles from right to left.

Unaided, attack in front was impossible. McCLELLAN'S forces lay behind low, disconnected ridges, in front of the rebel summits, all, or nearly all unwooded. They gave some cover for artillery, and guns were therefore massed on the centre. The enemy had the Shepherdstown road and the Hagerstown and Williamsport road both open to him in rear for retreat. Along one or the other, if beaten, he must fly. This, among other reasons, determined, perhaps, the plan of battle which McCLELLAN finally resolved on.

The plan was generally as follows: HOOKER was to cross on the right, establish himself on the enemy's left if possible, fortify his position, and to open the fight. SUMNER, FRANKLIN and MANSFIELD were to send their forces also to the right, cooperating with and sustaining HOOKER'S attack while advancing also nearer the centre. The heavy work in the centre was left mostly to the batteries. PORTER massing his infantry support in the hollows. On the left BURNSIDE was to carry the bridge already referred to, advancing then by a road which enters the pike at Sharpsburgh, turning at once the rebel flank and destroying his line of retreat. PORTER and SYKES were held in reserve. It is obvious that the complete success of a plan contemplating widely divergent movements of separate corps, must largely depend on accurate timing, that the attack should be simultaneous and not successive.

HOOKER moved Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, crossing the creek at a ford above the bridge and well to the right, without opposition. Fronting southwest his line advanced not quite on the rebel flank, but overlapping and threatening it. Turning off from the road after passing the stream, he sent forth cavalry skirmishers straight into the woods and over the fields beyond. Rebel pickets withdrew slowly before them, firing scattering and harmless shots. Turning again to the left, the cavalry went down on the rebel flank, coming suddenly close to a battery which met them with unexpected grape and canister. It being the motive of cavalry to retire before batteries, this company loyally followed the law of its being, and came swiftly back without pursuit.

Artillery was sent to the front, infantry was rapidly deployed, and skirmishers went out in in front on either flank. The corps moved forward compactly, HOOKER, as usual, reconnoitering in person. They came at last to an open grass-sown field, inclosed on two sides with woods, protected on the right by a mill, and entered through a corn-field in the rear. Skirmishers entering these woods were instantly met by rebel shots, but held their ground, and as soon as supported, advanced, and cleared the timber. Beyond, on the left and in front, volleys of musketry opened heavily, and a battle seemed to have begun a little sooner than it was expected.

Gen. HOOKER formed his lines with precision and without hesitation. RICKETT'S Division went into the woods on the left in force. MEADE, with the Pennsylvania Reserves, formed in the centre. DOUBLEDAY was sent out on the right, planting his batteries on the hill, and opening at once on a rebel battery that began to enfilade the central line. It was already dark, and the rebel position could only be discovered by the flashes of their guns. They planted forward briskly on the right, left, leaning ground on the plum flank, but made no attempt to regain their hold on the woods. The light flashed, and glimmered, and faded, and finally went out in the dark.

HOOKER had found out what he wanted to

know. When the firing ceased the hostile lines lay close to each other—their pickets so near that six rebels were captured during the night. It was inevitable that the fight should recommence at daylight. Neither side had suffered considerable loss; it was a skirmish, not a battle. "We are through for to-night," remarked the General, "but to-morrow we fight the battle that will decide the fate of the Republic."

Not long after the firing ceased, it sprang up again on the left. Gen. HOOKER, who had taken up his headquarters in a barn, which had been nearly the focus of the rebel artillery, was out at 1. First came rapid and unusually frequent picket shots, then several heavy volleys. The General listened a moment and smiled grimly. "We have no troops there. The troops are shooting each other. It is Fair Oaks over again." So everybody lay down again, but all the night through there were frequent alarms.

MCCLELLAN had been informed of the night's work, and of the certainties awaiting the dawn. SUMNER was ordered to move his corps at once, and was expected to be on the ground at daylight. From the extent of the rebel lines developed in the evening, it was plain that they had gathered their whole army behind the heights, and were waiting for the shock.

The battle began with the dawn. Morning found both armies just as they had slept, almost close enough to look into each others eyes. The left of MEADE'S reserves and the right of RICKETTS' line became engaged at nearly the same moment, one with artillery, the other with infantry. A battery was almost immediately pushed forward beyond the central woods, over a ploughed field, near the top of the slope where the cornfield begun. On the open field, in the corn beyond, and in the woods which stepped forward into the broad fields, like a promontory into the ocean, was the hardest and deadliest struggle of the day.

For half an hour after the battle had grown to its full strength, the line of fire swayed neither way. HOOKER'S men were fully up to their work. They saw their General everywhere in front, never away from the fire, and all the troops believed in their commander and fought with a will. Two-thirds of them were the same men who under McDOWELL had broken at Manassas.

The half hour passed, the rebels began to give way a little, only a little, but at the first indication of a receding fire, Forward, was the word, and on went the line with a cheer and a rush. Back across the cornfield, leaving dead and wounded behind them, over the fence, and across the road, and then back again into the dark woods which closed around them went the retreating rebels.

MEADE and his Pennsylvanians followed hard and fast—followed till they came within easy range of the woods, among which they saw their beaten enemy disappearing—followed still, with another cheer, and flung themselves against the cover.

But out of those gloomy woods came, suddenly and heavily, terrible volleys—volleys which smote and bent, and broke, in a moment, that eager front, and hurled them swiftly back for half the distance they had went. Not swiftly, nor in panic, any further. Closing up their shattered lines, they came slowly away—a regiment where a brigade had been, hardly a brigade where a whole division had been victorious. They had met from the woods the first volleys of musketry from fresh troops—had met them and returned them till their line had yielded and gone down before the weight of fire, and till the ammunition was exhausted.

In ten minutes the fortunes of the day seemed to have changed—it was the rebels now who were advancing, pouring out of the woods in endless lines, sweeping through the corn-field from which their comrades just fled. HOOKER sent in his nearest brigade to meet them, but it could not do the work. He called for another. There was nothing close enough, unless he took it from his right. His right might be in danger if it was weakened, but his centre was already threatened with annihilation. Not hesitating one moment, he sent to DOUBLEDAY: "Give me your best brigade instantly."

The best brigade came down the hill to the right on the run, went through the timber in front through a storm of shot and bursting shell and crashing limbs, over the open field beyond, and straight into the corn-field, passing as they went three brigades, shattered by the rebel fire, and streaming to the rear. They passed by HOOKER, whose eyes lighted as he saw these veteran troops led by a soldier, whom he knew he could trust. "I think they will hold it," he said.

Gen. HARTSUFF took his troops very steadily, but now that they were under fire, not hurriedly, up to the hill from which the corn-field begins to descend, and formed them on the crest. Not a man who was not in full view—not one who bent before the storm. Firing at first in volleys, they fired them at will with wonderful rapidity and effect. The whole line crowned the hill and stood out darkly against the sky, but lighted and shrouded ever in flame and smoke. These were the Twelfth and Thirteenth Massachusetts—old troops all of them.

There for half an hour they held the ridge, unyielding in purpose, exhaustless in courage. There were gaps in the line, but it nowhere swam. Their General was wounded badly early in the fight, but they fought on. Their supports did not come—they determined to fight without them. They began to go down the hill and into the corn. They did not stop to think that their ammunition was nearly gone, they were there to win that field, and they won it. The rebel line for the second time fled through the corn and into the woods. I cannot tell how few of HARTSUFF'S Brigade were left when the work was done, but it was done. There was no more gallant, determined heroic fighting in all this desperate day. Gen. HARTSUFF is very severely wounded, but I do not believe he counts his success too dearly purchased.

The crisis of the fight at this point had arrived; RICKETTS' division, vainly endeavoring to advance, and exhausted by the effort, had fallen back. Part of MANSFIELD'S corps was ordered in to their relief, but MANSFIELD'S troops came back again, and their General was mortally wounded. The left, nevertheless, was too extended to be turned, and too strong to be broken. RICKETTS sent word he could not advance, but could hold his ground. DOUBLEDAY had kept his guns at work on the right, and had finally silenced a rebel battery that for half an hour had poured in a galling enfilading fire along HOOKER'S central line.

There was woods in front of DOUBLEDAY'S hill which the rebels held, but so long as those guns pointed that way they did not care to attack. With his left then able to take care of itself, with his right impregnable with two brigades of MANSFIELD still fresh and coming rapidly up, and with his centre a second time victorious, Gen. HOOKER determined to advance. Orders were sent to CRAWFORD and GORDON—the two Mansfield Brigades—to move directly forward at once, the batteries in the centre were ordered on, the whole line was called on, and the General himself went forward.

To the right of the cornfield and beyond it was a point of woods. Once carried and firmly held, it was the key of the position. HOOKER determined to take it. He rode out in front of his furthest troops on a hill to examine the ground for a battery. At the top he dismounted and went forward on foot, completed his reconnoissance, returned and remounted. The musketry fire from the point of woods was all the while extremely hot. As he put his foot in the stirrup a fresh volley of rifle bullets came whizzing by. The tall soldierly figure of the General, the white horse which he rode, the elevated place where he was—all made him a most dangerously conspicuous mark. So he had been all day, riding often without a staff officer nor an orderly near him—all sent off on urgent duty—visible everywhere on the field. The rebel bullets had followed him all day, but they had not hit him and he would not regard them. Remounting on this hill he had not ridden five steps when he was struck in the foot by a ball.

Three men were shot down at the same moment by his side. The air was alive with bullets. He kept on his horse for a few moments, though the wound was severe and excessively painful, and would not dismount till he had given his last order to advance. He was himself in the very front. Swaying unsteadily on his horse, he turned in his seat to look about him. "There is a regiment to the right. Order it forward? CRAWFORD and GORDON are coming up. Tell them to carry these works and hold them—and it is our fight!"

It was found that the bullet had passed completely through his foot. The surgeon who examined it on the spot could give no opinion whether bones were broken, but it was afterward ascertained that though grazed, they were not fractured. Of course, the severity of the wound made it impossible for him to keep the field which he believed already won, so far as it belonged to him to win it. It was 9 o'clock. The fight had been furious since 5. A large part of his command was [illegible] still [illegible] touched [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible]'s brigade [illegible] up; [illegible], with the advance of the [illegible] which the men had heard ordered with them.

With a regiment already on the edge of the woods he wanted, he might well leave the field, thinking the battle was won—that *his* battle was won, for I am writing, of course, only about the attack on the rebel left.

I see no reason why I should disguise my admiration of Gen. HOOKER'S bravery and soldierly ability. Remaining nearly all the morning on the right, I could not help seeing the sagacity and promptness of his movements, how completely his troops were kept in hand, how devotedly they trusted to him, how keen was his insight into the battle, how every opportunity was seized and every reverse was checked and turned into another success. I say this the more unreservedly, because I have no personal relation whatever with him, never saw him till the day before the fight, and don't like his politics or opinions in general. But what are politics in such a battle?

SUMNER arrived just as HOOKER was leaving, and assumed command. CRAWFORD and GORDON had gone into the woods, and were holding them stoutly against heavy odds. As I rode over toward the left I met SUMNER at the head of his column advancing rapidly through the timber, opposite where CRAWFORD was fighting. The veteran General was riding alone in the forest far ahead of his leading brigade, his hat off, his gray hair and beard and mustache, strangely contrasting with the fire in his eyes, and his martial air, as he hurried on to where the bullets were thickest.

SEDGWICK'S Division was in advance, moving forward to support CRAWFORD and GORDON. Rebel reinforcements were approaching also, and the struggle for the roads was again to be renewed. SUMNER sent forward two divisions. RICHARDSON and FRENCH on the left. SEDGWICK moving in column of division through the roads, in rear, deployed and advanced in line over the corn-field. There was a broad interval between him and the nearest division, and he saw that if the rebel line were complete, his own division was in immediate danger of being flanked. But his orders were to advance, and those are the orders which a soldier—and SEDGWICK is every inch a soldier—loves best to hear.

To extend his own front as far as possible, he ordered the Thirty-fourth New-York to move by the left flank. The manœuvre was attempted under a fire of great intensity, and the regiment broke. At the same moment the enemy, perceiving their advantage, came round on that flank. CRAWFORD was obliged to give on the right, and his troops pouring in confusion through the ranks of SEDGWICK'S advance brigade, threw it into disorder and back on the second and third lines. The enemy advanced, their fire increasing.

Gen. SEDGWICK was three times wounded, in the shoulder, leg and wrist, but he persisted in remaining on the field so long as there was a chance of saving it. His Adjutant-General, Major SEDGWICK, bravely rallying and trying to reform the troops, was shot through the body, the bullet lodging in the spine, and fell from his horse. Severe as the wound is, it is probably not mortal. Lieut. HOWE, of Gen. SEDGWICK'S staff, endeavored to rally the Thirty-fourth New-York. They were badly cut up, and would not stand. Half their officers were killed or wounded, their colors shot to pieces, the Color-Sergeant killed, every one of the color-guard wounded. Only thirty-two were afterwards got together.

The Fifteenth Massachusetts went into action with 17 officers and nearly 600 men. Nine officers were killed or wounded, and some of the latter are prisoners. Capt. SIMONS, Capt. SAMPLES [of the Sharpshooters], Lieut. HARLEY and Lieut. BERRY are killed. Capt. BARTLETT and Capt. JOCELYN, Lieut. SPURR, Lieut. GALE and Lieut. BRADLEY are wounded. One hundred and thirty-four men were the only remains that could be collected of this splendid regiment.

Gen. DANA was wounded. Gen. HOWARD, who took command of the division after Gen. SEDGWICK was disabled, exerted himself to restore order; but it could not be done there. Gen. SUMNER ordered the line to be reformed under fire. The test was too severe for volunteer troops under such a fire. SUMNER himself attempted to arrest the disorder, but to little purpose. Lieut.-Col. REVERE and Capt. ATHERTON, of his staff, were wounded severely, but not dangerously. It was impossible to hold the position. Gen. SUMNER withdrew the division to the rear, and on once more the corn-field was abandoned to the enemy.

FRENCH sent word he could hold his ground. RICHARDSON, while gallantly leading a regiment under a heavy fire, was severely wounded in the shoulder. Gen. MEAGHER was wounded at the head of his brigade. The loss in general officers was becoming frightful.

At 1 o'clock affairs on the right had a gloomy look. HOOKER'S troops were greatly exhausted, and their General away from the field. MANSFIELD'S were no better. SUMNER'S command had lost heavily, but two of his divisions were still comparatively fresh. Artillery was yet playing vigorously in front, though the ammunition of many of the batteries was entirely exhausted, and they had been compelled to retire.

DOUBLEDAY held the right inflexibly. SUMNER'S headquarters were now in the narrow field where the right, before HOOKER, had begun to fight. All that had been gained in front had been lost! The enemy's battalion, which, if organized and served vigorously, might have made sad work with the closely massed troops, were fortunately, either partially disabled or short of ammunition. SUMNER was confident that he could hold his own; but another advance was out of the question. The enemy, on the other hand, seemed to be too much exhausted to attack.

At this crisis FRANKLIN came up with fresh troops, and commanding one division of the corps, formed on the left. SLOCUM was sent forward along the slopes lying under the first ranges of the division of rebel hills, while SMITH was ordered to retake the corn-fields and woods which all day had been so hotly contested. It was done in the handsomest style. His Maine and Vermont regiment and the rest went forward on the run, and, cheering as they went, swept like an avalanche through the corn-fields, fell upon the woods, cleared them in ten minutes, and held them. They were not again retaken.

The field and its ghastly harvest which the reaper had gathered in those fatal hours remained finally with us. Four times it had been lost and won. The dead are strewn so thickly that as you ride over it you cannot guide your horse's steps too carefully. Pale and bloody faces are everywhere upturned. They are sad and terrible, but there is nothing which makes one's heart beat so quickly as the imploring look of some severely wounded man, who beckons wearily for help which you cannot stay to give.

Gen. SMITH'S attack was so sudden that his success was accomplished with no great loss. He had gained a point, however, which compelled him to expect every moment an attack, and to hold which, if the enemy again brought up reserves, would take his best energies and best troops. But the long strife, the heavy losses, incessant fighting over the same ground, repeatedly lost and won inch by inch, and, more than all, the fear of BURNSIDE on the left and PORTER in front, held the enemy in check. For two or three hours there was a lull even in the cannonade on the right, which hitherto had been incessant. MCCLELLAN had been over on the field after SUMNER'S repulse, but had speedily returned to his headquarters. SUMNER again sent word that he was able to hold his position, but could not advance with his own corps.

Meantime, where was BURNSIDE, and what was he doing? On the right, where I had spent the day until 2 o'clock, little was known of the general fortunes of the field. We had heard PORTER'S guns in the centre, but nothing from BURNSIDE on the left. The distance was too great to distinguish the sound of his artillery from PORTER'S left. There was no immediate prospect of more fighting on the right, and I left the field, which all day long had seen the most obstinate contest of the war, and rode over to MCCLELLAN'S headquarters. The different battle-fields were shut out from each other's view, but all partially visible from the central hill which Gen. MCCLELLAN had occupied during the day. But I was more than ever impressed on returning with the completely deceitful appearance of the ground the rebels had chosen when viewed from the front.

HOOKER'S and SUMNER'S struggle had been carried on over an unoven and wooded surface, their own line of battle extending in a semi-circle not less than a mile and a half. Perhaps a better notion of their position can be got by considering their right, centre and left as forming three sides of a square. So long, therefore, as either wing was driven back, the centre became exposed to a very dangerous enfilading fire, and the further the centre was advanced, the worse off it was, unless the lines on its side and rear were firmly held. This formation resulted originally from the efforts of the enemy to turn both flanks. HOOKER, at the very outset, threw his column so far into the centre of the rebel lines that they were compelled to threaten him on his flanks, to secure their own centre.

Nothing of all this was perceptible from the hills in front. Some directions of the rebel lines had been disclosed by the smoke of their guns, but the whole interior formation of the country beyond the hills was completely concealed. When MCCLELLAN arranged his order of battle, it must have been upon information, or have been left to his corps and division commanders to discover for themselves.

Up to 3 o'clock BURNSIDE had made little progress. His attack on the bridge had been successful, but the delay had been so great that to the observer it appeared as if MCCLELLAN'S plans must have been seriously disarranged. It is impossible not to suppose that the attacks on right and left were meant in a measure to correspond, for otherwise the enemy had only to repel HOOKER on the one hand, then transfer his troops, and push them against BURNSIDE.

Here was the difference between SMITH and BURNSIDE. The former did his work at once, and lost all his men at once—that is, all whom he lost at all; BURNSIDE seems to have attacked cautiously, in order to save his men, and sending successively insufficient forces against a position of strength, distributed his loss over a greater period of time, but yet lost none the less in the end.

Finally, at 4 o'clock, MCCLELLAN sent simultaneous orders to BURNSIDE and FRANKLIN—to the former to advance and carry the batteries in his front at all hazards and any cost; to the latter to carry the woods next in front of him to the left, which the rebels still held. The order to FRANKLIN, however, was practically countermanded, in consequence of a message from Gen. SUMNER, that if FRANKLIN went on and was repulsed, his own corps was not yet sufficiently reorganized to be depended on as a reserve.

FRANKLIN, thereupon, was directed to run no risk of losing his present position, and, instead of sending his infantry into the woods, contented himself with advancing his batteries over the breadth of the fields in front, supporting them with heavy columns of infantry, and attacking with energy the rebel batteries immediately opposed to him. His movement was a success, so far as it went, the batteries maintaining their new ground, and sensibly affecting the steadiness of the rebel fire. That being once accomplished, and all hazard of the right being again forced back having been dispelled, the movement of BURNSIDE became at once the turning-point of success, and the fate of the day depended on him.

How extraordinary the situation was may be judged from a moment's consideration of the facts. It is understood that from the outset BURNSIDE'S attack was expected to be decisive, as it certainly must have been if things went well elsewhere, and if he succeeded in establishing himself on the Sharpsburgh road in the rebel rear.

Gens. HOOKER, and SUMNER, and FRANKLIN, and MANSFIELD were all sent to the right three miles away, while PORTER seems to have done double duty with his single corps in front, both supporting the batteries and holding himself in reserve. With all this immense force on the right, but 16,000 were given to BURNSIDE for the decisive movement of the day.

Still more unfortunate in its results was the total failure of these separate attacks on the right and left to sustain, or in any manner cooperate with each other. BURNSIDE hesitated for hours in front of the bridge which should have been carried at once by a *coup de main*. Meantime HOOKER had been fighting for four hours with various fortune, but final success. SUMNER had come up too late to join in the decisive attack which his earlier arrival would probably have counted into a complete success; and FRANKLIN reached the scene only when SUMNER had been repulsed. Probably before his arrival the rebels had transferred a considerable number of troops to their right to meet the attack of BURNSIDE, the direction of which was then suspected or developed.

Attacking first with one regiment, then with two, and delaying both for artillery, BURNSIDE was not over the bridge before 2 o'clock—perhaps not till 3. He advanced slowly up the slopes in his front, his batteries in rear covering, to some extent, the movement of the infantry. A desperate fight was going on in a deep ravine on his right, the rebel batteries were in full play, and, apparently, very annoying and destructive, while heavy columns of rebel troops were plainly visible, advancing as if careless of concealment, along the road and over the hills in the direction of BURNSIDE'S forces. It was at this point of time that MCCLELLAN sent him the order above given.

BURNSIDE obeyed it most gallantly. Getting his troops well in hand, and sending a portion of his artillery to the front, he advanced them, with rapidity and the most determined vigor, straight up the hill in front, on top of which the rebels had maintained their most disastrous battery. The movement was in plain view of MCCLELLAN'S position, and as FRANKLIN, on the other side, sent his batteries into the field about the same time, the battle seemed to open in all directions with greater activity than ever.

The fight in the ravine was in full progress, the batteries which PORTER supported were firing with new vigor, FRANKLIN was blazing away on the right and hill-top, ridge and woods along the whole line was crested and veiled with white clouds of smoke. All day had been clear and bright since the early cloudy morning, and now this whole magnificent, unequaled scene shone with the splendor of an afternoon September sun. Four miles of battle, its glory, all visible, its horrors all hidden, the fate of the Republic hanging on the hour—could any one be insensible of its grandeur?

There are two hills on the left of the road, the northest and lowest. The rebels have batteries on both. BURNSIDE is ordered to carry the nearest to him, which is the farthest from his head. His guns opening upon it from this new position in front, more entirely controlled and silenced the enemy's artillery. The victory came on at once, moving rapidly and steadily up long, dark lines, and broad, dark recesses, being plainly visible without a glass as they moved over the green hillside.

The next moment the road on which the rebel battery was planted was occupied with clouds of dust swiftly descending into the valley. Underneath was a tumult of wagons, guns, horses and men dashing at a mad gallop down the road. Blue flashes of smoke burst now and then among them, a horse or a man or half a dozen went down, and then the whirlwind swept on.

The hill was carried, but could it be held? The rebel columns, before seen moving to the left, increased their pace. The guns on the hill above send an angry tempest of shell down among BURNSIDE'S guns and men. He had formed his columns apparently in the near angles of two fields bordering the road—high ground about them every where, except in rear.

In another moment a rebel battle line appears on the brow of the ridge above them, moves swiftly down in the most perfect order, and enough not by incessant discharges of musketry, of which we plainly see the flashes, does not fire a gun. While spaces show where men are falling, but they close up instantly, and still the line advances. The brigades of BURNSIDE are in heavy column; they will not give way before a bayonet charge in line. The rebels think twice before they rush into those hostile masses.

There is a halt, the rebel left gives way and scatters over the field, the rest stand fast and fire. More infantry comes up, BURNSIDE is outnumbered; flanked, compelled to yield the hill he took so bravely. His position is no longer one of attack; he defends himself with unfaltering firmness, but he sends to MCCLELLAN for help. MCCLELLAN'S glass for the last half hour has seldom been turned away from the left.

He sees clearly enough that BURNSIDE is pressed—needs no messenger to tell him that. His face grows darker with anxious thought. Looking down into the valley where 15,000 troops are lying he turns a half-questioning look on FITZ-JOHN PORTER, who stands by his side, gravely scanning the field. They are PORTER'S troops below, are fresh and only impatient to share in this fight. But PORTER slowly shakes his head and one may believe that the same thought is passing through the minds of both Generals. "They are the only heroes of the army; they cannot be spared."

MCCLELLAN remounts his horse, and, with PORTER and a dozen officers of his Staff, rides away to the left, in BURNSIDE'S direction. SYKES' men'd them on the road—a good soldier, whose opinion is worth taking. The three Generals talk briefly together. It is easy to see that the moment has come when everything may turn on one order given or withheld, when the history of the battle is only to be written in thoughts, and purposes, and words of the General.

BURNSIDE'S messenger rode up. His message is: "I want troops and guns. If you do not send them, I cannot hold my position for half an hour." MCCLELLAN'S only answer for the moment, is a glance at the western sky. Then he turns and speaks very slowly. "Tell Gen. BURNSIDE that [illegible] to the battle of Antietam. He must hold his ground till dark at any cost. I will send him MILLER'S Battery. I can do nothing more. I have no infantry." Then as the messenger was riding away he called him back. "Tell him if he *cannot* hold his ground, then the bridge, to the last man!—always the bridge!—if the bridge is lost, all is lost."

The sun is already down; not half an hour of daylight is left. Till BURNSIDE'S message came it had seemed plain to every one that the battle could not be finished to-day. None suspected how near was the peril of defeat, of sudden attack on exhausted forces—how vital to the safety of the army and the nation was those fifteen thousand waiting troops of FITZ-JOHN PORTER in the hollow. But the rebels halted instead of pushing on, their vindictive cannonade died away as the light faded. Before it was quite dark the battle was over. Only a solitary gun of BURNSIDE'S thundered against the enemy, and presently this also ceased and the field was still.

The peril came very near, but it has passed, and in spite of the peril, at the close of the day was partly a success—not a victory, but an advantage had been gained. HOOKER, SUMNER and FRANKLIN held all the ground they had gained, and BURNSIDE still held the bridge and his position beyond. Everything was favorable for a renewal of the fight in the morning. If the plan of the battle is sound, there is every reason why MCCLELLAN should win it. He may choose to postpone the battle to await his reinforcements.

The rebels may choose to retire while it is possible. Fatigue on both sides might delay the decisive battle; yet, if the enemy means to fight at all, he cannot afford to delay. His reinforcements may be coming, but where are his supplies? His losses are enormous. His troops have been massed in woods and hollows, where artillery has had its most terrific effect. Ours have been deployed and scattered. From infantry fire there is less difference.

It is hard to estimate losses on a field of such extent, but I think ours cannot be less than 6,000 killed and wounded—it may be much greater. Prisoners have been taken from the enemy—I hear of a regiment captured entire, but I doubt it. All the prisoners whom I saw agree in saying that the whole army is there. HILL and LONGSTREET are either killed or prisoners.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HARBOR-MASTERS AND GEN. CORCORAN

An Interesting Occasion.

While Col. CORCORAN was chafing in a Richmond tobacco house, His Excellency Governor MORGAN commissioned him a Harbor-Master of this City, and the other members of the Board agreed to do his share of the work, that his family might receive the pecuniary compensation thence from accruing.

Col. CORCORAN declined the office and the money whereupon the Harbor-Masters determined to do something for him, ordered a superb sword, with the appropriate equipments, from manufacturers in the City, and upon his arrival here, intimated their desire to present the same at his earliest convenience.

Yesterday afternoon, at the General's Headquarters, the Astor House, the presentation took place.

There were present a great number of well-known citizens, amongst whom were Hon. Judge DALY, Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, Capt. REYNOLDS, Mr. USHER, Deputy Naval Officer; Capt. J. B. KIRKER, Owen W. BRENNAN, Capt. HALL, Henry H. HOULAT, Andrew BLEAKLEY, John CASHOW, Thos. H. JEREMY, H. H. HUNT, J. P. CUMMING, A. D. BARBEY, John L. TAYLOR, JOHN SAVAGE, John HENNESSY, Lieut. CONNOLLY, &c. &c.

After Mr. BRENNAN had introduced the parties to Gen. CORCORAN, Capt. HULL, in behalf of the board of Harbor-Masters, said:

GENERAL: In response to the wishes of the Board of Harbor-Masters, the pleasing duty devolves upon me to convey to you in their behalf a tangible testimonial of their admiration for your undaunted bravery and unflinching patriotism.

Awaiting with pleasure the day that would make you one of our number, we nevertheless fully appreciate the motives that have influenced you in your determination, and cheerfully resign our claims for the sake of the great cause to which you have consecrated your life.

GENERAL: While we thus meet to welcome, to congratulate, and for the same time to bid you God-speed in your noble mission, we refrain in the ignorance by which this occasion allows, to ask the never ceasing hand of these evidences of our regard and esteem; they are tendered in the hope that they will be regarded as lying witnesses of the deep interest that we individually feel in your glorious career as a soldier of the Union. [Applause.]

He then handed the sword to the General, who replied:

GENTLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN: The magnificent testimonial which you have just presented to me, has been as unexpected, as I feel it is undeserved. I have accomplished nothing compared with what I desired to do. I assure you for me, my hands have been tied for thirteen long months, but during that period, my only anxiety has been to be among you, and to share the dangers and perils of the soldier, deserving the honor of his country. I had determined to die, if necessary, for the institutions of the country, (applause) and I was particularly desirous not to ask or press the Government for any interference on my behalf, which should change in the least degree its policy; and if the privateers had been pardoned, I was willing to the threadbare which had been stricken out for me, (great applause,) and thus prove my devotion to the institutions of the United States. I feel highly honored in being associated with gentlemen of such high-toned character and patriotism as the Harbor-masters of this Port. I have great personally acquaintance with most of you, but I have had a sufficient knowledge of you to make your visit most welcome to me. [Applause.]

Placed as I was I felt I would be less than myself if I received the emoluments of an office, the duties of which I had not performed. The reward is forced only to those who perform the labor; and although I should have felt just pride in being one of the Harbor-masters of this Port, I declined the honor for those reasons. I feel deeply grateful to you, as a man and a soldier, for this evidence of your appreciation. Fortunately for me, my sword was taken up when peril first threatened the republic. [Applause.] In conclusion, gentlemen, I promise you that this sword you have presented me shall be the last unsheathed in the defence of the honor and institutions of my country. [Applause.]

The General then took the sword, and after examining it carefully, said: "I have lost one sword, but I'll try and win it back with this."

The sword is really a beautiful and serviceable one. The blade is of the finest American steel, tastefully etched in gilt. The scabbard is solid silver, ornamented with gold bands of oak leaves and laurel. The guard represents a spread eagle, and is connected with the top of the scabbard by a silver chain. A regulation scabbard, a Russia-leather belt, and a buff sash complete the gift, which cost $250. The following is the inscription:

Presented to
Brig.-Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN,
By the Board of Harbor-Masters
Of the Port of New-York,
Sept. 16, 1862.

Archibald Hull, Captain of the Port
Thomas Jenner, John P. Cumming,
Owen W. Brennan, John Cashow,
Henry H. Houlat, Andrew Bleakley,
James R. Crocker, James W. Husted,
John L. Taylor, Henry H. Hull,
A. D. Barber.

After the presentation was over, the company partook of a collation. Col. CORCORAN'S health being proposed, he responded in a very happy manner, reiterating his devotion to the country, and his readiness to make every possible sacrifice for its salvation. He closed by proposing the health of His Excellency Gov. MORGAN, which was drank with applause.

Mr. H. J. RAYMOND, as Speaker of the Assembly, being called on to respond, spoke of the services rendered to the nation by Gov. MORGAN in organizing the volunteers from this State, and of the forbearance and great courage shown by Col. CORCORAN in submitting without a murmur to the deprivations and sufferings of a long imprisonment. Mr. RAYMOND said he never should forget the admiration excited in his breast, at a time when many of our officers, imprisoned at the South, were writing letters begging the interposition of our Government in their behalf, by Col. CORCORAN'S manly protest against such action—by his saying that he wished the Government to act on its own conviction of good policy, and that if it were best for the cause that the privateers should be hung as pirates, he would cheerfully surrender his life, if the South chose to take it in retaliation. Mr. RAYMOND also spoke of the present character of the struggle, and of the indications that a glorious victory awaits our arms on the banks of the Potomac.

Gen. CORCORAN begged permission to make some remarks explaining the circumstances which led to his surrender on the field of Bull Run. He said he had made out a full report of all the incidents of the day at the time, but he had never sent it in to the Adjutant-General lest it might injure the common cause by exposing the misconduct of individual officers. He felt justified now, however, in making some statement of those incidents. The main duft of what he said was, that he was ordered into the fight without any information as to what he was expected to do,—that he had no intelligent orders during the day,—that he was left on the field without support of any kind; until the fight was nearly over—that regiments were sent in to contend against brigades, and that the day was lost from the lack of generalship. He did not surrender until he found himself, after having successfully taken his regiment off the field, left with only *seven* men, and surrounded by the enemy. His remarks on this matter were exceedingly interesting; but the same motive which has led him to suppress these strictures induces us to forbear their publication.

Further remarks were made by Mr. HALSTEAD, Senator CONNOLLY, S. S. BENEDICT, Esq., Lieut. CONNOLLY, and others. The occasion was one of decided interest.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—By untiring enterprise, and the persistent pursuance of an enlightened policy, practiced through a long course of years, Mr. WALLACK has raised the theatre he manages to a pinnacle of public estimation, from which it may (not invidiously) be said to look down upon the other theatres of the earth as a benign exemplar. Abstaining from aggressive attempts at rivalry, and eschewing all approach to sensationalism, Mr. WALLACK has quietly acquired a commanding influence in the theatrical world which other managers do not affect to gainsay, which the profession generally acknowledges as a matter of course, and which the play-going community appreciates without stopping to analyze the cause of its satisfaction. The opening of Mr. WALLACK'S theatre for the season, is, to a large class of persons, of more consequence than the opening of all the other theatres put together. People of fashion regard it as an event by which to reckon the proper time for coming back from watering places to the City. Fastidious people look forward to it as to a dramatic dawn which shall dispel the clouds of *ennui* that they seek to rid themselves of elsewhere in vain. With a select but extensive circle Wallack's is the only alternative of, or for the Opera. In a circle more promiscuous, but wider, a dogma has generated to the effect that it is the last home of histrionic taste and talent—the final link which binds the degenerate present to the palmy past. Other theatres may have more attractive companies—may produce more alluring pieces—may appeal more pointedly to passing passions—may seek to dazzle with occasional performers of more radiant magnitude; but at Wallack's—so these many people think—there is a certainty of smooth and equable completeness—of variable, but sustained ability—of careful, yet not prudish, purity—that more than counterbalance all the fascinating charms of fitful genius, meretricious splendor or ephemeral combination.

It is well that fancies and opinions differ. Were it otherwise—did every one feel on the subject of the drama like that portion of the public here referred to—either the other theatres must shut up, or Mr. WALLACK would have to take them all. Happily for society it is compounded of more elements than the balance of the unlearned in which it moves; and, being so compounded, each part can float in whatever medium best suits it, or one or more can mingle with out danger of attrition. There are elements enough in the Metropolis to range from the Academy of Music to the Old Bowery, and then find themselves short of accommodation. What then, though Mr. WALLACK does have tremendous audiences of a certain order of intelligence and brilliancy, nightly, for the next eight months there are other audiences of intelligence and brilliancy, in their degree, to make Miss KEENE content, and fill Miss PEYSER'S heart with joy, and crowd the halls of Nibbs. Everybody does not prefer Mr. LESTER WALLACK to Mr. FOGARTY, and there are folk who would rather see the gorgeous *fantasque* of a fairy spectacle than feast their minds upon a sparkling five-act comedy.

Nevertheless, the five-act comedies will hold their own; and that species of entertainment Mr. WALLACK can present in a manner that forbids the thought of competition. Last season he carried himself through with them to unplenarity, and this season he has already commenced with them again. He selects "The Love Chase" by way of inaugural. The piece having been played several times before, it is not now open to criticism; and the same actors and actresses to whom he illustrates the characters in it being the actors and actresses to whom those characters were distributed four months ago, the occasion has passed for explanation on their several merits and demerits. It is only necessary to state how the piece and the players were received. The house was crowded. To a considerable extent it was filled with the same people who will attend constantly throughout the Fall and Winter. Every performer, as he or she came upon the stage, was recognized as an old friend and favorite, and was greeted accordingly. Applause was generous and protracted, without being noisy, and bouquets were plentiful but discriminating. Mrs. HOEY is brilliant, finished, faultless; Miss GANNON natural and piquant, Miss HENRIQUES fresh and charming as ever. It is impossible to bestow compliments on men; yet Mr. CHESTER WALLACK, Mr. MARK SMITH, and others, who sustained the masculine share of the performance, deserve them. Everything passed off delightfully, and seemed to bear the promise of a prosperous season. The theatre itself looks bright and pleasant. A new drop-curtain has been painted, and is a decided improvement on the old one. The orchestra is full and efficient, and, under Mr. ROBERT STODDART'S able conduct, supplies the choicest music to be heard outside of the Academy.

Arrival and Departure of Troops.

RETURN OF THE TWELFTH—RECEPTION BY THE COMMON COUNCIL.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Twelfth Regiment, New-York State Militia, arrived at Pier No. 2, North River, landed, and from thence marched up Broadway to the Park.

The Twelfth was one of the militia regiments belonging to the City which promptly obeyed the call made by Secretary STANTON for three months troops for the defence of the Capital. It was stationed at Harper's Ferry, and for a long time did pleasant garrison duty; but when the rebels made their late daring attempt upon Washington, following it up with the raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania, the Twelfth fell that Harper's Ferry, menaced as it was, required all the men that could be obtained for its defence, and, instead of coming home, volunteered to stay and do such duty as might be required of them until the danger was past. They endured all the perils of the siege like heroes, behaving splendidly, and securing the warm approval of the officers in command. When the surrender took place they were, with the rest of the garrison, marched out as prisoners and paroled, and now return to the City, brown and hardy, and none the less crowned with laurels because the chance of war placed them in a position where defeat was so far as they were concerned inevitable.

The men of the Twelfth, when paroled, were deprived of their arms and cartridge-boxes, but they retain their knapsacks and rubber-, and looked uncommonly well as they marched along the streets. They are somewhat dispirited and exceedingly hungry. They say that Harper's Ferry was surrendered through treachery, and some of them even go so far as to say that Col. MILES stated so before he died.

On arriving in front of the City Hall, this afternoon, the regiment was received by the Board of Councilmen and a Committee appointed from the Board of Aldermen. Alderman DEVLIN, Chairman of the Committee, on a short speech, informed Col. WEAD of the complimentary resolutions breathing the regiment adopted by the Common Council, and tendered the regiment the hospitalities of the City. He told them that though they returned without their arms, their conduct had given them a place in the hearts of every true citizen of New-York, and the Empire City felt honored by the way in which they had borne themselves in the field.

The speech was loudly cheered.

Col. WEAD replied feelingly and appropriately, and expressed the ardent desire of himself and men for a more favorable opportunity of distinction.

The regiment then marched up to the armory, where they were dismissed.

ARRIVAL OF THE FOURTH AND FIFTH BATTALIONS OF NEW-YORK STATE ARTILLERY.

Yesterday afternoon the Fourth and Fifth Battalions of Artillery, numbering nearly thirteen hundred men, arrived in this City from the Military Barracks, Sackett's Harbor. Alighting from the cars, the men were at once marched to the Park Barracks, where they obtained refreshments. To-day they will leave for the seat of war. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Fourth Battalion—Major, Joseph Spratt.

Co. A—Captain, A. Gleghorn; First Lieutenants, A. A. Wheeler, Elman Tyler; Second Lieutenants, R. N. Jones, M. G. Cook.

Co. B.—Captain, Seneca R. Cowles; First Lieutenants, Lucius E. Carter, George B. Salter; Second Lieutenants, Walter A. Horr, James S. Ward.

Co. C—Captain, James G. Campbell; First Lieutenants, John C. Armstrong, R. H. Brown; Second Lieutenants, John M. Forbes, Philip Reder.

Co. D—Captain, [illegible]; First Lieutenants, C. F. Sherman, R. H. Smith; Second Lieutenants, Daniel Barney, C. D. Spears.

Fifth Battalion—Major not appointed.

Co. A—Capt. Edward P. Webb, in charge of Battalion; First Lieutenants, Elisha H. Tobey, Lemen A. Rising; Second Lieutenants, Morris A. Reed, A. W. Wheeler.

Co. B—Captain, Russell P. Biddlecome; First Lieutenants, C. H. Marshall, E. A. Chapman; Second Lieutenants, Victor E. Rollins, Wm. Jr. Hart.

Co. C—Captain, Chas. C. Abell; First Lieutenants, Alex. Kennedy, Timothy R. Ackerman; Second Lieutenants, Wm. M. Comstock, Eugene Miller.

Co. D—Captain, John S. Vanderburg; First Lieutenants, Isaac C. Huntingdon, Elias Gutman; Second Lieutenants, Robert McKnight, Levi A. Butterfield.

The Battalions will leave to-morrow for Washington.

Military Movements in the City.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS—MUSTERING OFFICE.

Volunteering, all over the City, was brisk on Thursday, and has been lately. Recruiting officers generally had about as much as they could do to attend

which was spent while lighted..... Coroner Collin held the inquest. The deceased was a native of Germany, aged 30 years, and died from burns accidentally received about two weeks ago.....Also upon the body of a colored man who was found dead in the cellar of No. 81 Jackson-street. The deceased was in the habit of sleeping in the cellar, and it is believed that he died from an apoplectic fit during the night.

YOUNG MEN WANTED WATCHERS.—The Hospital Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association renew their appeal for volunteer night watches for the soldiers' hospitals in this City. The lack of open-ings having become greatly extended by the large accessions of sick and wounded soldiers, many more watches are needed, and all who can are invited to unite in the good work. JAMES S. SHERMAN, No. 176 Broadway, Chairman of the Committee, will receive names, &c.

The steam-transport *Thomas Swann*, at Pier No. 9 North River, is now loading subsistence stores, ammunition, bedsteads, &c., for Washington, D. C. The steam-transport *City of Richmond*, at the same dock, is loading oats for the above place. The steam-transport *Ericsson*, at Pier No. 4, North River, is load-ing subsistence stores for Port Royal, and will sail at an early hour to-morrow. The steam-transport *St. Mary's*, at Pier No. 4, North River, is loading stores and fodder for New-Orleans, and will probably sail on Sunday, the 21st.

CENTRAL PARK MUSIC.—The band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, will furnish music to-day at the Central Park, commencing at 3½ o'clock—half an hour earlier than hitherto.

LARCENY BY A CLERK.—GARLAND TURRELL was yesterday arrested, charged with stealing the sum of $65, in notes and specie, from CORNELIUS DE LA VERGE, President of the Metallic Oil Company, No. 42 Cedar-street. Justice BRENNAN committed him for examination.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A boy six years old, son of JOHN FRASER, Esq., a respectable citizen of the Eighteenth Ward, fell from the second-story window at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, at the residence of his parents No. 183 East Seventeenth-street, and was instantly killed.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MEETING OF THE JOINT BOARD.—A meeting of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors was held last evening for the purpose of determining the sums to be raised for different city purposes during the next fiscal year. Mayor KALBFLEISCH presided. The Committee to whom the Mayor's statement had been referred, submitted their report in which they recommended an increase in the amount for lighting the streets, and a decrease in the sum for building new school houses, etc. The introductory portion of the Committee's report contained the following sentence, in connection with educational matters: "Another year's war may, perhaps, determine whether our children will be permitted to enjoy present facilities, or whether the education of the masses must be discouraged, as inimical to the existence of a barbarous institution." This gave rise in an acrimonious discussion, in which Alderman TEHAN, STRONG, FISHER and PERRY participated. Alderman TEHAN objected to the sentence, and desired to have it stricken out, as he did not believe that negro slavery, as it existed in America, was a barbarous institution. He had requested Alderman STRONG to attach his name to the report, but he was not aware of its contents at the time, or he would not have done so.

Alderman STRONG defended the sentiment objected to by the Alderman, and contended that slavery was a barbarous institution, and had brought the country to its present condition, and that every patriot should oppose it.

A discussion of aboot one hour's duration ensued, in which some harsh terms were used, and several members became highly excited.

Alderman FRANKE moved that the report be sent back to the Committee for revision. Several amendments were made and lost, and Alderman FISHER offered the following substitute:

Whereas, The language contained in the report of the Committee which refers to a barbarous institution, is liable to be understood as referring to Slavery, and whereas such an allusion is calculated to wound the feelings of those who are now fighting against the Government and endeavoring to destroy the Union; therefore,

Resolved, That the report be referred back for amendment in the above particular.

The Mayor stated, in an excited manner, that such a preamble was an insult to the Board, and ruled it out of order, when Alderman TAYLOR calmed the troubled waters by moving that the whole report be stricken out, which was adopted and the Board proceeded to the consideration of the finances.

The amount recommended by the Committee for defraying the expenses of the Public Schools was increased from $113,450 to $158,450; and in relation to the sum recommended for lighting the streets, ($155,000,) it was contended by the Mayor that it was all nonsense to light the streets all night. A much smaller sum would secure gas-light from 6½ o'clock till 2 o'clock, and those who wanted light after that hour should not expect the city to pay for it. Aldermen TEHAN, O'KEEFE and BELKNAP were of the opinion that the streets should be lighted all night, and that it was actually necessary for the comfort of the inhabitants of those portions of the city they represented. The sum, as recommended, was carried, but subsequently both resolutions were reconsidered. The school resolution appropriating $132,450 was adopted and the gas resolution, appropriating $136,000 was also adopted. This secures the lighting of the streets from 6½ o'clock P. M. to 2 o'clock A. M. The Board then adjourned.

THE CITY FINANCES FOR THE COMING YEAR.—The Committee of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors, to whom was referred the annual statement of amounts necessary to be raised for the expenses of the City Government for the next fiscal year, having completed their revision of the same, will be prepared to submit their report at the meeting this afternoon. The Committee recommend that the following sums be raised:

To defray principal of public debt falling due upon the whole City	$82,477 02	
To defray principal of public debt falling due upon late City of Williamsburgh	17,053 93	
To defray principal of public debt falling due upon the late City of Brooklyn	6,000 00	
To defray principal of public debt falling due upon the several Wards, pursuant to act of March 9, 1855	21,000 00	$126,530 95
To defray interest on public debt upon the whole City	58,467 43	
To defray interest on public debt upon late City of Williamsburgh	17,014 14	
To defray interest on public debt upon the late City of Brooklyn	5,820 00	
To defray interest on public debt upon the several Wards, pursuant to act of March, 1855	16,000 00	99,301 57
To defray principal and interest of certificates		9,353 34
For salaries		8,500 00
For Police		220,200 00
For maintaining Public Schools		113,430 00
For lighting streets		115,000 00
For general purposes		64,700 00
For clearing streets and repairing wells and pumps		17,150 00

There is no material change in the aggregate sum from that recommended by the Mayor, although some of the items have been altered. The most important change recommended by the Committee is in reference to the Board of Education and lighting the streets. They advise that all expenditures for new sites or new school-houses, or changes in school-houses, be stricken out, but make no deduction whereby educational facilities, as now existing, are decreased. As to the lighting of streets and repairing lamps, the Committee recommend that sufficient ought to be raised so as to place our citizens above depending on moonshine. "One of the principal reasons given," states the report, "why the consumption of gas should be diminished new, was that there was not sufficient money on hand to last to the end of this year. Not a soul advocated the reduction upon the ground that the light could be comfortably dispensed with. It was then urged as a simple financial necessity. Now is the time, if at all, for the coming year of 1863 to provide a sufficient sum to keep our streets always lighted."

THE NINTH WARD HOMICIDE.—Coroner HIGGINSON held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of JOHN ROORDS, who was killed on the morning of the 17th inst. in Classon-avenue, near Bergen-street, in consequence of blows inflicted by MICHAEL KEEVAN with whom he had a quarrel a short time previous. Dr. CHAS. A. VANZANDT, who made the *post-mortem* examination, proved that the brain of deceased was congested, that the stomach was empty of solid food, but contained a quantity of coffee or fluid, and that there was a strong flavor of spirits. The lungs were also congested and the liver enlarged. There were no external injuries, except a small abrasion on the cheek. The immediate cause of death was apoplexy, produced by violent blows. Several witnesses were examined, who proved that KEEVAN followed ROORDS and knocked him down and kicked him, the deceased being on the way home with a bottle at the time. The accused was also shown to bear a very bad character. The jury rendered the verdict "That JOHN ROORDS came to his death by knocks and blows received at the hands of MICHAEL KEEVAN." The accused is still at large.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest, Thursday, upon the body of a Swe-

[illegible] deceased, Gustave Swanson, residing in Atlantic-[illegible] City of New-York, with Henry Wilkes, who [illegible] New-York in all the foregoing matters, whom he [illegible] for years before Mrs. Henry loaned this money to the defendant, through Henry Wilkes, and Henry Wilkes held two general powers of attorney from the defendant, dated in 1856, and his general agency was never revoked by the defendant until the year 1862, long after the loan made by Mrs. Henry.

Henry Wilkes being sworn for Mrs. Henry, not only showed his general agency for his brother, with regard to all his business in this City, including the charge of the Third-avenue lots, to pay the mortgage on which the money borrowed from Mrs. Henry was applied; but he also proved that he borrowed the money from Mrs. Henry at the defendant's request, the defendant having furnished no means whatever of paying off the mortgage then under foreclosure.

Henry Wilkes, in his accounts rendered to the defendant, showed that the defendant had knowledge of the mortgage, and had paid interest on it.

Henry Wilkes also rendered two accounts to the defendant, in August, 1847 and February, 1848, in which it appeared that the defendant was charged by Henry Wilkes with interest, paid out of the defendant's funds, on the $2,050 borrowed for him of Mrs. Henry.

Mrs. Henry and Miss Henry also proved knowledge by the defendant of the loan made to him. The defendant also recognized a loan to him in his letters.

The theory of the defence was, that although this money was borrowed of Mrs. Henry by Henry Wilkes to pay off the mortgage on the defendant's Third-avenue lots, by which Mrs. Henry's moneys came to his use and benefit, yet, as between the defendant and Henry Wilkes, from other matters of business and accounts arising from them, he (Henry Wilkes) was bound to pay off that mortgage to establish that credence; the Referee, against the exception of the plaintiff, allowed the defendant, on his cross-examination of Henry Wilkes, and the direct examination of the defendant, to go into items of account of new matter and collateral, and of numerous other transactions and speculations, entirely losing sight of the real issue to be tried before him, so that it is very apparent that when the Referee came to decide this cause, although he passed formerly in his report upon the issues before him, yet in reality, he decided them upon other matters between Charles and Henry Wilkes, which had nothing whatever to do with this case.

The power of attorney, referred to above, was made by Commodore Wilkes, while a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, and just before his departure on the South Sea Exploring Expedition, and is as follows:

Know all men by these presents, that I, Charles Wilkes, of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, Lieutenant in the United States Navy, being about to embark in the South Sea Exploring Expedition, have made, ordained, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, ordain, constitute and appoint, my wife, Jane J. Wilkes, and my brothers, Henry Wilkes and Edmund Wilkes, of the City and State of New-York, counselors at law, to be jointly and severally my true and lawful attornies or attorney, to whom I hereby give full power and authority for me and in my name to compound or compromise any action or suit, now pending in any Court, and brought by or against me, and relating to any lands or tenements in the District of Columbia; likewise to sell, assign and transfer any lands or tenements belonging to me in the State of Pennsylvania, for such price or prices as my said attorney shall think proper. And also to sell, assign, transfer or set over, any bond and mortgage, or bonds and mortgages, stock or stocks, in any company or association, now belonging or hereafter to belong to me, in the State of New-York, or elsewhere in the United States, for such price or prices, and on such terms and conditions as my said attorney, or either of them, shall think fit and proper, and for the purposes aforesaid, to sign, seal, execute and deliver any instrument or instruments in writing —with power to substitute and appoint one or more attorneys under them, or either of them. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the 7th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1838.

CHARLES WILKES. [Seal.]

The Commodore returned from the expedition and this loan was made subsequently thereto, and, as alleged by the defence and found by the Referee, entirely without his knowledge or consent, and wholly without his authority.

There are in the printed case a number of private letters which passed between the Commodore and his brothers and sisters, all of which are interesting as exhibiting the Commodore's style and giving glimpses of his personal character, but perhaps not proper to be paraded without cause before a curious public.

The case was now argued on appeal from the Referee's report in the Commodore's favor, and decision was reserved.

James W. Gerard for appellants; Anissa J. Parker for respondents.

Doubtful Matrimony—"Something That Looked Like a Broomstick."

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Barnard.

Stephen A. Griffin et al. vs. William Banks and Wright Pomroy.—The plaintiffs, as assignees of Bruce McKinney, claim to recover certain property and moneys held and received by the defendants, as assignees of Mary B. McKinney.

Mary B. McKinney (then Mary Kinney) married Gilbert McCulloch in 1825. They lived together as husband and wife until 1835 or 1837, when a deed of separation was executed by them without any trustee, and they have separated until this date. In June, 1851, she resided and carried on business during all that period in the City of New-York. Her residence was also in New-York from the time of her marriage until his decease. Mrs. McKinney now believes that she believed McCulloch was drowned in June, 1837, but, as appears, in the month of July, 1842, she caused an advertisement to be inserted in the New-York daily newspaper for information about him, and stating, "If he comes to his eye, he may hear of something to his interest by calling on John Beatty," &c. The advertisement did come to McCulloch's eye, and he called on Beatty, and afterward consulted a lawyer, by whose advice he presented himself at the store occupied by his wife, where two ladies were present and a gentleman, who walked toward him, having in his hand "something that looked like a broomstick."

On the 26th of July, 1842, she married Bruce McKinney, without having obtained any divorce from McCulloch, who was then alive and in the City of New-York. Bruce, who was a seafaring man, lived with her and assisted her in her business till 26th September, 1844, when they separated in consequence of his intemperate and interfering use with lewd women and having squandered her money and property. A regular deed of separation was executed by them, and she paid Bruce a consideration of $2,000 for relinquishing any interest he might have in her property.

From the time of her separation from Bruce she continued her business as before, under the name of Mary B. McKinney, down to 21st July, 1851, when, being insolvent, she executed a general assignment for the benefit of her creditors.

Immediately after the execution of her assignment, the defendants took possession of all the assigned property, and no difficulty occurred until some weeks afterwards, when she induced some of her creditors to believe she had been imposed on by the defendants, and the other preferred creditors, and thereupon an assignment was made unto in New-York, in the name of Bruce McKinney, to the plaintiffs, which was sent over to him at Liverpool and executed there. On its return here, the plaintiffs claimed the property in the defendants' possession, and brought these actions for its recovery.

The first is an action of replevin to recover the goods and chattels in the hands of the defendants; the second to obtain an assignment of the lease of a store, No. 707 Broadway, from the defendants, and that they account for and pay over to the plaintiffs the proceeds of the property sold by them as assignees of Mary B. McKinney, the plaintiffs claiming and the defendants holding this lease as trustees to sell for the benefit of creditors, an order was made in this action appointing a Receiver to sell the lease and invest the proceeds in the Trust Company, to abide event of this action, and under this order the lease was sold.

It is understood that the plaintiffs abandon the charge of actual fraud in relation to the assignment by Mary B. McKinney.

The question to be decided is whether the second marriage of the wife conferred any authority upon the second husband to make the assignment of her property under which the plaintiffs claim.

Decision reserved.

Wm. Fullerton for appellants.

Wm. M. Evarts for respondents.

Decisions in Prize Causes.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SEPT. 16.

Before Judge Betts.

DELIVERY OF PROPERTY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The United States vs *The Steamer Ella Warley.*—In this case an order was made for the appraisal of the cargo of arms on board the vessel, but the appraisal made under the order having withdrawn the appraisers, the United States District Attorney gave notice of a motion for the appointment of new appraisers, and the delivery of the arms to the Government at the appraised value, which the claimants opposed, claiming that the Court could only dispose of the property by a sale at auction.

Held by the Court.—That by strict law enemy property captured becomes the property of the capturing Power, and may be appropriated by it to its own use. (Wheaton's Int. Law, ch. 2, sec. 5.) But there has established method of determining through the Courts of Justice whether the capture be or be not lawful prize.

That the captors come before the Court primarily as owners and possessors of the property, and the judgment would be one of absolute transfer of it to them by confiscation, but with a view to ulterior rights of the captors in the property it is converted into money and distributed in shares.

That the denial of the right to hail captured property, stated in some of the decisions, is only against the claimants. (The *Copenhagen*, 3 Rob., 289, I Wheat. Appx. 532, note; 1 Gallis., 181; 2 Gallis. 268.)

That there is no question here as to the power of a prize court to sell an enemy's captured property as perishable. The property stored in the name of the United States on the order of an impeachment by the naval commander, has been repeatedly confirmed, although in such cases an auction sale was impossible.

That the Government has the right to claim a direct appropriation of captured property to public use, paying therefor the appraised value, and that the appraisal in this case was made under the order of the Court, and the property should be delivered to the Government at the appraised value.

Decree accordingly.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Military Camp at Newark.

This camp, now situated a short distance from Newark City, on the road to Orange, presents a very animating and busy aspect. There are at present nearly three thousand men in camp, anxious to hasten to the war, but are kept still in camp until they are fully equipped and armed. The State Government, with that at headquarters in Washington, have determined that this barrier to loyal loving Union men, shall not long lie in the way of the heroes of the State of New-Jersey, who, since the campaign commenced, have never flagged one inch in encountering the foe. These brave fellows, whose conduct in camp life has been so creditable, will not much longer be detained from taking an active part in the present momentous struggle. Everything that can be done is being done to have them at once transported to the seat of war in full compliance with the President's call; and they will go forward in the course of a fortnight or three weeks to form an able adjunct with the great army of the Union, which is at present so gallantly distinguishing itself in the cause of constitutional liberty. The soldiers are in the best of health and spirits, and express an ardent desire to be forwarded as soon as possible to participate in the honorable laurels which are now crowning the brow of the Union troops. They are principally young men, robust and stalwart, and cannot fail to do good service in the field when transported there. No drafting, it is said, will be necessary in the whole State.

TWO MEN DROWNED.—Two men named JAMES HASSEY and PATRICK SMITH, residents of Jersey City, were drowned in the East River, about 9 o'clock on Wednesday night. They were employed on board a lighter, and with the captain were in a small boat picking up some barrels of oil that had fallen overboard from the lighter, when the two men became alarmed at the near approach of a Paronia ferry-boat, and capsized the boat. A small boat was launched from the ferry-boat, and the hands made every effort to rescue the men, but were unsuccessful. Their bodies have not yet been recovered. The ferry-boat had been stopped previous to the accident, and had the men not been frightened, the accident would not have occurred.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—Two men, named JOHN LEVI and ABRAHAM GENTILL, were taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and committed for trial, on a charge of attempting to pick pockets. They were arrested at the depot by Officer KILPATRICK, on the evening previous, while attempting to rob an old gentleman. Upon being taken to the station-house, one of them was observed to put what was supposed to be some book in his mouth, and notwithstanding his throat was tightly grasped, he succeeded in swallowing them.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PAYING BOUNTY.—The Board of Chosen Freeholders, of Hudson County, have decided to continue paying a bounty of $50, to each recruit who enlists in the three years' regiments, to November 1st. The State, also pays $6 per month, in addition to the regular United States pay.

LAUNCH OF A NEW STEAMBOAT.—The steamboat *Jacob H. Vanderbilt*, just completed at the yard of M. S. ALLISON, in Jersey City, was launched on Thursday afternoon shortly after 3 o'clock in the presence of nearly 1,000 spectators, nearly one-half of whom were ladies.

LAW REPORTS.

Commodore Wilkes Sued by His Sister—Judgment in His Favor and the Case Appealed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clarke, Leonard, and Barnard.

Elizabeth V. Henry vs. *Charles Wilkes.*—This is an action brought against the defendant, Commodore Wilkes, under the following circumstances, as stated by the plaintiff and appellant:

This action was brought by Miss Elizabeth V. Henry, as assignee of her mother, Mrs. Eliza Henry, to recover $2,080 loaned by Mrs. Henry to her brother, the defendant, on the 28th of January, 1847, through the agency of Henry Wilkes, to enable the defendant to pay off a mortgage by John E. Foley to Andrew McGowan, for $1,814, on fifty-two lots on Third-avenue, etc., owned by the defendant, deeded to him by Henry Wilkes, 17th December, 1844, and which was then in course of foreclosure on a foreclosure suit of which the subpœna had been personally served on the defendant 20th October, 1846, three months before the loan in question, and the defendant had taken no steps to pay off the mortgage, which lots, if the mortgage were not paid off by that money borrowed of Mrs. Henry for the defendant, by his agent, Henry Wilkes, would have been sold and lost to the defendant, on the 30th of January, 1847, and which were worth more than four times the amount of the mortgage, and part of which lots the defendant afterwards sold to Peyton Jaudon for eight thousand dollars, and received the money, by which operation not only had his property been saved from foreclosure by the money loaned by Mrs. Henry, but, in truth, the defendant put her money in his pocket when he received the proceeds of the sale free from the mortgage which she had paid off. The loan by Mrs. Henry to Henry Wilkes, and the payment of it, as stated by Mrs. Henry, as a witness in the cause, being a fact which defendant's counsel insisted, for interest purposes on the bond, as from Charles Wilkes, in the name of Henry Wilkes, on the 28th of January, 1847, and 28th January, 1848, and the avoidance of Henry Wilkes.

The defendant, Capt. Wilkes, lived in Washington, Mrs. Henry in New York. Capt. Wilkes, the defendant, had real estate in the City of New-York with rents to collect and disbursements to make, and

[illegible] Western Roads. Late in the afternoon the feeling was extremely buoyant, and the following figures reported at 4 o'clock:

	Sales.	Price.		Sales.	Price.
N. Y. Central	90	94½	Pacific	1125	112½
Erie	415	42½	Panama	1450	147½
Erie Preferred	785	71½	Missouris	40	40
Rock Island	70	70½	Tennessees	50	61
Galena	76	76½	U. S. 6s, 1874	80½	80½
Mich. Central	73	75½	U. S. 6s, 1881	1015	102
Mich. Southern	33½	33½	U. S Notes, C.H.	115½	112½
Mich. Guarant'd	65½	65½	Treas. 7.30 Notes	104½	105
Illinois Cen	65½	65½	Bills on Lond'n	129	129
Toledo	67½	68½	Gold	117½	117

The price of Gold has fluctuated to-day with the changes in the battle news. The highest price made at the Board was 117¾; the lowest 116¾ ₱ cent. The Exchanges on Europe were unsettled in the same way. The final rate on London is about 129 ₱ cent. for first-class bankers.' The Customs Duties are rapidly absorbing the United States Notes of the old issue, and the price again advanced to-day to 112½ ₱ cent. At anything like the rate of absorption in August and September, the entire issue is likely to be canceled and Gold employed for Customs by the 1st February next. The following on this point is from the *Commercial Advertiser* of this afternoon:

"As the imposts under the new Tariff average nearly 40 ₱ cent. on all dutiable merchandise, a moderate weekly import of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000, yields from $1,200,000 to $1,500,000 each week, while the average weekly interest upon the public debt of the United States to which this revenue is specifically appropriated is less than $500,000 ₱ week. The belief obtains at the Treasury Department that gold will be reached through the Custom-house for the payment of the public interest by the 1st of February next, and that after that the receipts will come in two or three fold greater than the current interest payments of 1863. Meanwhile the intervening instalments required to be paid in gold, say $5,500,000 or $6,000,000, will be readily borrowed, either at bank direct or from parties having special deposits of gold in bank, on which they are now receiving no interest; such loans to the Treasury to be repaid next Spring in gold. The Secretary, therefore, will not come into the market at any time as a buyer of gold for the payment of the public interest, nor will he attempt, by purchase or other negotiation, to diminish the old United States notes receivable for customs, leaving the process of absorption as it now works."

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	101	Bank of the Republic	99
Mechanics'	103	Bank of North Amer	95
Union	98	Hanover	78
City	115	Metropolitan	98½
Dry Dock	101	East River	83
National	90	Shoe & Leather	97½
Commerce	92½	Corn Exchange	98
American Exchange	92½	Commonwealth	86
Phœnix	100	New-York County	95
Importers'	99	Mechanics', Brooklyn	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	104	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds.	23
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate	100	Chi. & N. W. firsts	96½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, 64	104½	Chi. & N. W. firsts	93½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	102	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	82½
N. Y. Cen. 8s, coupon '76	102	Chi. & N. W. seconds	20
Erie firsts, '58	114	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	80
Erie seconds, '59	111	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	10
Erie thirds, '63	104½	Lack. & W. Bonds	103
Erie fifths, '65	94	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	111
B. N. Y. & Erie firsts '77	81½	Del. Lack. & W. second s	102½
Hudson firsts, '60	111	Tol. & Wab. firsts	93
Hudson Bonds, '72	98½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	74½
Hudson Convers., '67	85	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	86
Harlem firsts, '56-'57	105½	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	94½
Harlem seconds, '64	102½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	104½
Harlem thirds, '66	91	R. M. & R. L. firsts	105½
Mich. Cen. 8s, '67-'72	107	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	97½
Mich Cen. s. f. 8s, '82	112	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	107½
Chi. R. I. & P. firsts	108	Pitts. Ft W. & Chi 1sts	95
M. S. & N. I. 7s, seconds	90½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	82½
N. Ind. Goshen Line	101½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	61½
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7s	104	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	92
Ill. Cen. 7s, '75	104½	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	83
T. H. & Alt. firsts	80	Clev. & Pitts. Ioinths	82
T. H. & Alt. seconds	100	Detroit, M. & T. firsts	90

The Deposits at Bank to-day are up to $149,745,000. The rise in the line since Monday's average has been most extraordinary, (nearly five millions,) and partly in Gold, though the bulk of the deposits is, of course, in currency. The Specie line is up to $38,257,000. There is but a partial increase in Loans and Discounts. The rates for Money are 4@5 ₱ cent., and the supply easy as well on the Street as at Bank.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, was as follows: Receipts, $520,889 45, including for Customs, $196,000; Payments, $1,033,336 10; Balance, $7,993,113 93.

The quotations of Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street, this afternoon, for Gold, &c., are as follows:

American Gold	$1 16½	Amer. Silver	$1 12
Sovereigns	5 65	Spanish Dollars	1 23
20 Francs	4 40	Mexican Dollars	1 20
10 Guilders	4 45	Ger. & Fr. Crowns	1 12
10 Thalers	8 50	Five Francs	1 05
Spanish Doubloons, in 60		English Silver, ₱ £	5 40
Patriot Doubloons, 17 50		Sp. & Mex. Qrs. ₱ oz	1 30

The following are the Bank Movements for the week, as compared with the previous week:

	Sept. 13.	Sept. 20.	Increase.	Decrease.
Specie	$36,302,128	$38,257,000	$1,954,872	
Circulation	39,154,243	39,165,167	10,924	
Loans	146,765,167	148,720,039	1,954,872	
Deposits	141,607,623	149,745,000	8,137,377	
Legal Tenders	41,812,577	38,257,000		3,555,577

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSOLIDATED BANKS.	BEEF. Pkgs.	BEEF. Value.	LARD. Pkgs.	LARD. Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	WITHDRAWN. Value.
Mf of Wood	2,710	$77,534	425	$41,842	101	$3,300
Mf of Cook	1,000	30,000	50	14,715	12	1,000
Mf of Corn	2,000	60,000	53	24,503	12	1,000
Mf of Allen	1,000	30,000	26	12,000	23	1,714
Miscellaneous	700	8,000	77	5,000	3	3,000
Total	7,410	$205,534	631	$98,060	151	$10,014

Total entered $313,627. Total withdrawn, $108,074.

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for week from Sept. 8 to Sept. 15:

	1862.	1861.
From [illegible]	$ 70,241	$27,294 47
From [illegible]	3,413 03	14 [illegible] 02
From Mails, &c.	1,000 00	1,000 00
Total	$74,654 44	$42,307 49
Decrease		$ 32,346 95

The Pittsburgh City Debt.

From the Pittsburgh, Pa. Bulletin.

We have received a copy of an "Address to the Holders of Bonds of the City of Pittsburgh, issued to Railroad Companies in pursuance of subscriptions to the Stock of same Companies," emanating from the Finance Committee of the City Councils, and proposing a compromise.

The statistics are interesting, but we have only space for but a few figures.

The City of Pittsburgh issued Bonds to the several railroad companies as follows:

To the Ohio and Pennsylvania	$200,000
To the Pittsburgh and Steubenville, 1st issue	250,000
To the Pittsburgh and Steubenville, 2d issue	200,000
To the Allegheny Valley	400,000
To the Chartiers Valley	150,000
To the Pittsburgh and Connellsville	500,000
Total	$1,800,000

There is now due and unpaid Coupons on said Bonds as follows:

Ohio and Pennsylvania	$2,000
Pittsburgh and Steubenville, 1st issue	3,250
Pittsburgh and Steubenville, 2d issue	3,900
Allegheny Valley	4,800
Chartiers Valley	1,800
Pittsburgh and Connellsville	5,000
Total	$20,750
Each Coupon	30
Value of Coupons	$622,500
The average interest upon the Coupons is three years	112,050
Making the accumulated interest	734,550
Add to this the railroad subscriptions	1,800,000
The funded debt of the city	1,009,740
Making the entire city debt	$3,544,290
The valuation of the whole county for purposes of taxation is	$7,504,400
Of the city	10,621,276

or 35 72-100 ₱ cent. of the whole amount, and therefore the proportion of the county debt which the city may be compelled to bear, would amount to $1,276,960 99, which added to the amount of city debt as above, would give an entire liability of $4,820,930 99, which divided among 11,800 taxables (in the city wards) is equal to over $400 for every taxable person in the city.

The annual expenses of the city, with this debt, is as follows:

Interest upon the Funded debt amounts to,	$ 52,072 10
The interest upon the Funded debt	190,584 30
[illegible]	76,598 10
Assessment for County purposes, 5 mills	53,526 10
Assessment for School and Poor tax, 10 mills	107,312 00
Total	$ 429,027 50

The interest ($181,000) will be derived from assessments, arrears, &c., equal to $43,023 50 to be raised by a rate of 4¼ ₱ cent., or 45 mills on the assessed value of taxable property in the city, leaving no surplus for lost taxes, exonerations or sinking fund.

The people of Pittsburgh are assured that they cannot bear the burden, and that any attempt to do so would prove utterly ruinous to them individually, and fatal to the business and prosperity of the city itself. Taxes sufficient, however, to meet them every year would be able to meet the liability.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 19, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 46 bbls. Ashes, 14,932 bbls. Flour, 1,079 bbls. and 300 bags Corn Meal, 120,452 bushels Wheat, 21,697 bushels Corn, 2,705 bushels Oats, 2,556 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,204 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 50 bbls., at $6 87½ for Pots, and $7 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in fair request, at steady prices.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 270 bags Rio, at 22c.@24½c., 300 bags Santos, Shipmings, at 20½c.; and 62 bags Maracaibo, at 22½c.@23c. ₱ lb. Market firm.

COPPER—Sales of Ingot to the extent of 250,000 lbs. have been reported, at 23c.@25½c., closing at 25¾c.@25¾c., cash, ₱ lb., a decided improvement.

CHEMICALS—Have been rather quiet, at previous quotations.

COTTON—Continues inactive, and quite irregular in value.

DYEWOODS—Sales 100 tons West India Logwood, at $19 ₱ ton.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in moderate demand, at essentially unchanged rates.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in active demand, especially Layer, which have advanced to $3 50@$3 65 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Sales and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, to-day, at uniform prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,500 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 10@$5 30; Inferior to choice extra State, at $5 40@$5 65, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 05@$5 30; extra Illinois, Indiana, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 40@$5 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10 @$5 20
Extra State	5 40 @ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 05 @ 5 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 40 @ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 60 @ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90 @ 6 00
Extra Genesee	5 65 @ 7 00

Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri 5 60 @ 9 00

Southern Flour is in demand at steady rates; sales 1,050 bbls., at $5 55@$6 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 10@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is saleable and firm. Sales 900 bbls. extra, at $5 45@$6 65 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request for shipment, but at irregular prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 122,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 45@$1 50; White Western, $1 35@$1 43; Amber Western, at $1 28@$1 30; Red Western (Winter) at $1 23@$1 27; Green Bay Spring at $1 20; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 18@$1 20; Milwaukie Club, at $1 11@$1 18; Chicago Spring, at $1 09@$1 16, and White Kentucky, at $1 45@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in good request, at uniform prices. Sales since our last, 98,000 bushels, at 59c.@61c., chiefly at 59c.@60c. for shipping Mixed Western; 58c.@59c. for Eastern do.; 44c.@53c. for unsound do.; 60c. for poor White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is inquired for, at 85c.@83c. according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats continue active and buoyant, including Canada, at 54c.@56c.; Western, at 50c.@60c.; and State at 55c.@61c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in good demand, at 60c.@75c. for new and old for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been abundant and depressed, at 14c.@18c. for new, and 12c.@16c. for last year's crop, ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been quiet at former figures.

LEAD—Has been less active, yet quoted very firm.

LEATHER—Transactions in Sole have been light; prices are essentially unaltered.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 53 bbls. and half bbls, New-Orleans, at 35c.@40c.; small lots of Porto Rico at 42c.@43c., and Cuba Muscovado at 32c.@34c.; also, by auction, 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 41c.@42c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive and prices somewhat nominal.

OILS—The demand has been mainly for Crude Whale, at 55c.@56c., and Refined Petroleum, at 28c.@30c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds have been inactive.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY SEPT. 20, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS per year: with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE WONDER.

WINTER GARDEN—MACBETH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING HENRY IV.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—CLAUDE MARCEL, Afternoon and Evening.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—CHINESE PANTOMIME, KIN-KA.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. PETER PIPER PEPPER PODGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 562 Broadway.

GALLERY OF ARTS—No. 625 Broadway—COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS—PAGE'S VENUS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our victory was complete! Such was the word which came from Gen McCLELLAN at 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, at which time he announced that our cavalry were driving the retreating enemy across the Potomac. On Thursday no fighting except skirmishing took place, the day being occupied in burying the dead and caring for the wounded. The rebels sent in a flag of truce in the morning, asking permission to bury their own dead, which was granted. At daylight, yesterday morning, it was discovered that the rebels had abandoned their position, leaving their dead and wounded behind. It was uncertain whether they were crossing the river or taking up a new position, but a pursuit was immediately ordered, and the truth was soon discovered, and announced by Gen. McCLELLAN as above. It can hardly be possible that the rebel army could escape across the Potomac with all its *materiel*, without being severely punished by the pursuing victors, and we shall not be surprised to hear, today, the news of its utter route. It is understood also, that we have a heavy force on the south side of the Potomac, under command of SIGEL and HEINTZELMAN, who will, no doubt, give a good account of themselves.

A brilliant cavalry reconnoissance was made on Thursday, from Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S force, to within three miles of Thoroughfare Gap. A rebel force was discovered escorting the rebel Gen. EWELL, wounded, in the direction of Richmond. Several of the body-guard were captured, and other prisoners captured, including some officers.

A full account of the great battle of Tuesday and Wednesday, with the operations of Thursday, from one of the special correspondents of the TIMES, will be found in our columns this morning.

Our correspondent at Newbern, N. C., informs us that the rebels are concentrating in large numbers at Goldsborough and Kingston, with the avowed intention of attacking Newbern. Gen. FOSTER, however, is not satisfied with waiting to be attacked, but has called for more troops, to enable him to assume the offensive. Lively work is expected in the Department soon.

The town of Prentice, Miss., has been destroyed by our forces—the fleet carrying rebel prisoners down to Vicksburgh for exchange having been fired into there.

Another surrender to the rebels—and we hope the last—is recorded this morning. Munfordsville, Ky., after a defence of two or three days against the forces under BRAGG, numbering some thirty thousand men, was given up on Wednesday morning, our forces being completely surrounded. The garrison numbered from four to five thousand infantry, and one company of cavalry, with ten pieces of artillery. Our loss during the siege, in killed and wounded, was fifty, while the rebels acknowledge a loss of seven hundred in one day.

The Indians at the Northwest, after doing all the damage of which they are capable against the unprotected white settlers, are now becoming alarmed at the prospect of speedy punishment, and express a desire to make peace. A letter has been received from LITTLE CROW, the Chief of the Sioux, by Col. SIBLEY, commanding the National forces, in which he expresses the desire to know in what way he can make peace for his people. Letters have also been received from the Sioux chiefs WABASHAW and TUOPI, of a friendly character. The Chippewa Chiefs have been pacificated, and HOLE-IN-THE-DAY has promised to disperse his men.

A circular has been issued by Gen. HALLECK deprecating the publication in the newspapers of information calculated to aid the enemy, and citing, on the authority of Gen. FOSTER, the fact that the *Evening Post*, of this City, recently published a letter giving the positions of the National troops in North Carolina.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival off Cape Race of the steamship *Bavaria*, from Hamburg *via* Southampton on the 10th inst., we receive advices from Europe two days later. The death of the Archbishop of CANTERBURY and the Earl of HARRINGTON is announced. It is stated that Spain had offered to send a force to Mexico to cooperate with that of France, but the offer had been declined. France, it is understood, will send 30,000 men. The fate of GARIBALDI is yet undecided. His wounds are said to be severe. There was a prospect that the difficulty between the Turks and the Montenegrins would be settled, as a telegram states that MONTENEGRO had accepted all the conditions offered by OMAR PACHA. The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for two days had been only 3,000 bales. The market was irregular and dull, and prices had receded 1d. Breadstuffs and Provisions continued dull. There was no change in Consols.

The Queens County Agricultural Fair, at the Fashion Pleasure Grounds, closed yesterday, after a most successful continuance of two days. The exhibition of horses in the afternoon was a fine affair, and attracted thousands of visitors. Altogether, the fair was the best yet held by the society, and one of the best held in the State. It was decidedly a great Fair for war times.

M. ORTAIRE FOURNIER delivered the third of his excellent lectures on the war, last evening, at the Cooper Institute. *Peace* was the theme, and the methods of accomplishing its return, and the principles upon which to firmly secure it, were discussed with scholarly attention, and to the true conservative spirit, before a highly respectable and intelligent audience, whose repeated and hearty applause betokened their satisfaction. It is hoped that these valuable lectures will be reported in full.

Perhaps our readers will remember that the third son of a widow lady, who had already two sons in the Union army, was drafted in Hartford lately. The Hartford *Times* says that the sad case has been settled in a manner creditable to all concerned, by a subscription amounting to $325, which sum has secured a substitute for the young man, and he will now be left to support his mother. This is well done for Hartford.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, a case brought by Mrs. HENRY, a sister of Commodore WILKES, against the Commodore, was argued, on appeal from a referee's report in favor of the defendant.

There was another day of great excitement in Wall-street yesterday, and the Stock Market, in the afternoon, under the bulletins from Gen. McCLELLAN, closed buoyant and higher than on Thursday by ¼@1¼ ₩ cent. Gold, 117; Exchange on London, 129.

A fair business was transacted in Breadstuffs, yesterday, at essentially unchanged prices. Provisions and Sugars were in more demand at buoyant rates. Coffee, Molasses, Hay, Hops, East India Rice, Teas, Nutmegs and Whisky were moderately dealt in. Tallow, Cacutta Linseed, Ingot Copper and Kentucky Tobacco were in good request, as were also Crude Whale and Refined Petroleum Oils. Limited movements were reported in Iron, Lead, Tin, Hemp, Hides, Leather and Naval Stores. The freight market exhibited less buoyancy.

The Battles in Maryland—A Glorious Victory.

Gen. McCLELLAN'S dispatches, which bear date as late as noon of yesterday, are decisive as to the main result of his protracted and desperate engagement with the rebels. He has driven them out of Maryland, back upon the soil of Virginia, after having engaged their whole force and inflicted upon them a complete and bloody defeat. Whatever may have been their force in Maryland at the outset, it is very clear that the progress of the engagement satisfied them that its result must be decisive,—and that they therefore brought over all the troops they had within reach with the desperate determination to stake everything on the hazard of that battle.

Of the great contests of Tuesday and Wednesday, we publish this morning further clear and connected accounts from our own correspondents—to which we append a graphic report of the engagement of Wednesday, copied from an extra issue of the *Tribune*. Wednesday's battle was the most important battle of the war thus far. Whether we regard the numbers engaged, the duration of the fight, the close and desperate nature of the contest, the skill displayed, or the numbers of the killed and wounded, this engagement will rank in history as one of the greatest and most sanguinary of modern times. It is clear that Gen. McCLELLAN fought it with great coolness, tenacity, and soldierly skill, and he is fairly entitled to the honors of the day. Although the battle was not decisive in itself, it led to decisive results. We actually gained a little upon them in the matter of space, and held at the close some important positions which they had occupied at the beginning of the day. But, what was still more important, we had inflicted upon them losses which seriously crippled their actual force; and their reinforcements, if they had any, were too far away to be immediately available, while ours were numerous and within reach.

Thursday, therefore, being mainly spent in burying the dead, was also improved by the rebels in salutary reflections on their position—the result of which was to induce a speedy and general retreat. By Friday morning, it appears, that a very large portion of them had recrossed the river, and the remainder proceeded forthwith to follow their example. Gen. McCLELLAN'S latest dispatch indicates that our forces were giving them chase; but it also shows that the pursuit was too late, and that the main body of the rebel army had succeeded in escaping across the Potomac.

This will be a disappointment to the public at large; for it seemed impossible that the rebels, if beaten, with a broad river in their rear, should evade pursuit and destruction at the hands of our army. It is quite likely that the request of a truce to bury their dead, on Thursday, was a *ruse* intended to cover their escape; and we certainly think that Gen. McCLELLAN might very properly have refused their request, and "pushed them to the wall" at once. His own reinforcements may not have been at hand, but he had PORTER'S corps of 15,000 fresh troops, and every indication that the enemy had been much more seriously crippled than himself. We presume, however, that he had satisfactory reasons for the course he pursued, and until we know them it would be unfair to pronounce judgment upon them.

Our hope now is that in their retreat down the Valley, the rebels encountered the Union force which must surely have been sent up the south line of the Potomac from opposite Washington to intercept them. We take it for granted that Gen. HALLECK has taken suitable and adequate precautions against the escape of the rebels back to Richmond, in the event of their defeat.

The repulse of the rebel army in force from Maryland is a most important event,—one over which the country may well rejoice, and which entitles the gallant and noble soldiers by whom it has been achieved to the lasting gratitude of the American people. We trust the Government will follow it up with vigor and energy. The tide of troops now pouring rapidly forward to Washington will furnish abundant material for the prompt renewal of offensive operations, and obviate the necessity for any long delay in preparatory movements. One thing is very certain,—while due regard must, of course, be paid to prudence,—the Government cannot, within these limits, move too rapidly or too vigorously for the temper of the public mind.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.—It was melancholy to see the Twelfth Regiment of New-York Militia marching up Broadway yesterday afternoon without their arms, and to reflect that the fine weapons with which they marched down Broadway four months ago had been given up on Monday last into the hands of the rebels, and since then had been used in slaughtering their own comrades. The rebels, by this Harper's Ferry surrender, obtained from ten to twelve thousand first-class muskets, beside a splendid lot of artillery, as well as munitions of war, &c. We are not astonished to learn that the men of this, as of other regiments surrendered by Col. MILES, were indignant at the surrender, and that they feel keenly the discreditable position in which he placed them. But, after all, in surrendering, *they* simply obeyed orders, which is a soldier's highest duty.

Financial Weakness in Rebeldom.

The conviction we have often expressed of late as to the approaching collapse of the rebellion, are based partly on our National strength, and partly on the weakness of the rebels. Of this weakness, the chief cause is a bankrupt exchequer.

The want of capital in the Southern States has never, perhaps, been so clearly illustrated as by the financial affairs of the rebel Government. In the Richmond *Examiner* of the 12th inst., we find an elaborate summary of the papers on this subject recently laid before the rebel Congress. From these it appears, that notwithstanding all the efforts to raise money by a loan, the whole amount of the funded debt on the 1st August, was only forty-one millions of dollars, a sum scarcely adequate to support the war for a single month. There is, says the *Examiner*, "an evident indisposition on the part of our people to make investments in this form." Hence, "the funded debt is lamentably small," and we have "little prospect of raising money by bonds or stock."

Doubtless this reluctance may, in part, be accounted for by a want of confidence in the permanence of the Government. But it is largely due to the fact that the people, however willing to lend, have not the floating capital at command. Their property is fixed. It consists chiefly of slaves, lands, plantations, houses, incapable of conversion into money, and therefore not exchangeable for eight per cent. Confederate stocks.

A more convenient depository for floating capital, if any there are at present available in the South, would, however, be the call certificates, on which so much laudation has been expended. By these, money might temporarily be left in the hands of the Government at six per cent. We find, however, that this form of investment is even less popular than the stocks, thirty-three millions only having been thus deposited. The total amount of the debt under these two heads on the first August was only seventy-four million dollars, while the aggregate expenditure of the war had reached to nearly five times that amount, being over three hundred and forty-seven millions.

The balance, which, according to these figures, is two hundred and seventy-three millions, has been in part provided for by the issue of two hundred millions of Treasury Notes—an amount so much in excess of the wants of a non-mercantile people that the currency was immediately depreciated, and if much more be issued, the results cannot but be equally disastrous with those realized on a memorable occasion, the 29th of November 1779, when ten millions of Continental money were issued, and brought exactly $250,743 in specie.

The only other expedient open to the rebels for raising money was the imposition of a war tax. The amount raised thereby was, however, as might have been predicted, ludicrously small. Customs duties yielded one million and a half, and the internal tax, on which such vaunting confidence was reposed, actually produced little more than ten millions. The failure of taxation is the destruction of the only permanent source of revenue, and as any considerable issue of new Treasury Notes will be suicidal, it is not easy to conceive of a more dispiriting financial record than that of the rebels at this moment. After exhausting every device for raising money, and seizing every dollar from the people that could be spared, the insurgent Government are confronted with an unpaid balance amounting at present, with interest, to more than one hundred millions of dollars.

But this is not all. The demands of the army are insatiate, and from the depreciation of the currency prices are doubled, so that money will only go half as far as before. Should the war last till 1st of January, 1863, the estimate is that two hundred and sixty two millions of dollars more will have to be poured into the bankrupt rebel exchequer.

In this pressing exigency what course do the rebels intend to adopt? To carry on the war without money is impossible. They therefore propose, as their only resource, a new issue of paper money. It is easy to foresee the result if this policy be adopted. Southern soldiers, it is said, will fight for rations without pay, but the rations at least must be paid for, and if there be force in financial facts, the utter and irretrievable ruin of the rebellion, if it be now vigorously pressed to the wall, is a question of short time. And as the rebel war was in part caused, so it may be in part crushed by a fatal incapacity and a series of monstrous financial blunders on the part of the trusted leaders of an ignorant and misguided people.

The foreign prophets of woe who have been sedulously inculcating upon the world that the inevitable necessity of compromise or surrender must rapidly overtake the Federal Government which was performing the financial experiment of hoisting itself up by its own waistband, will do well to contemplate the spectacle which Mr. MEMMINGER'S Confederate Budget here offers to their inspection. They must remember that vast as have been our own issues of paper money, they have already been absorbed by the enormous business activity of an empire which maintains its commercial relations with the whole world, and counts a steady supply of gold among the ordinary resources of its production.

If the fatal results which they predict for us are soundly deduced from a fair view of the premises in our own case, what inferences as to the immediate financial future of the rebel States, isolated as these States are, and condemned to a practical surfeit of undeliverable production, will they draw from the report of the Confederate Treasury?

HARPER'S FERRY NOT RECAPTURED BY OUR TROOPS.—The authorized telegrams that came to us so thick and fast for two or three days after the surrender of Harper's Ferry, to the effect that the place had been immediately afterward recaptured by our own troops, were all evidently false. The rebels have been in possession of Harper's Ferry since Monday morning last, at 8 o'clock. It has doubtless proved of the very greatest advantage to them in their retreat across the Potomac; and, indeed, with it in our possession, and with sufficient troops there to send out small attacking columns against the rebels when crossing the river, it is extremely doubtful whether it would have been possible for them to have effected their escape into Virginia. We do not expect that they will hold it long if they have really and finally decamped from Maryland; but the loss and disaster which we have already suffered by its surrender are incalculable. The fate of the war, for the present at least, may be said to have hung on the retention of this important post, or its recapture before the rebel army began to cross the river.

The surrender of Harper's Ferry was the most disgraceful thing of this war—more disgraceful even than the rebel surrender of Fort Donelson, for the latter was after a very bloody defence. We remember how much the Fort Donelson affair injured the rebels in Europe—it being universally asserted that it showed a broken spirit and a want of devotion to their cause. The recent surrenders of heavy bodies of our army—including that at Harper's Ferry, that at Munfordsville, (Ky.,) reported this morning, and others which have recently shamed our flag in the West—are *not* from failing spirit or want of patriotic devotion: but we cannot complain if in Europe they are interpreted in this manner, and malignant articles written to show that the Northern army is dissolving. Every officer in any way responsible for these infamous surrenders, should be punished with the severest penalty allowed by the articles of war.

Have We a Reverse in Kentucky?

Unbroken successes do never attend the cause of any man or any nation, and he is very unwise who expects them. In no school do we learn this fact faster than in war, wherein most unexpectedly and unaccountably the ebb and flow of victory follow each other.

Two or three days ago we had an account by telegraph of a splendid Union success at Munfordsville, Ky. A comparatively small force of raw Indiana volunteers, under command of Col. WILDER, were reported to have repulsed, with heavy loss, two brigades of the rebel Gen. BRAGG'S army, under SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER. The fight occurred on last Sunday. The attack was begun about daylight, and ended at 1 P. M., the rebels breaking in confusion and flying, leaving the dead and wounded on the field; the former alone numbering, it was said, five hundred, which the rebel General obtained permission under a flag of truce to bury.

The position of Munfordsville, Ky., will doubtless be remembered, as it was often described last Winter, when the rebel army occupied it, previously to falling back upon Bowling Green. Munfordsville is situated on the north bank of Green River, where the Louisville and Nashville Railroad crosses that stream. The south bank of the river, at Munfordsville, is a high and precipitous cliff; and to the north, toward Munfordsville, it presents the face as of a commanding fortress. To the south, it declines gradually, and presents an extended plateau easily swept by guns planted on the eminence. It is a magnificent military position, and was the first defensive point of the rebels that, last Winter, held the Union troops at bay. After our troops obtained possession of the place in the former campaign, this eminence, the south bank, was fortified by earthworks, abattis and rifle-pits. These were occupied by Col. WILDER, last Sunday, when he gave so stunning a repulse to Gen. BUCKNER.

During the attack of BUCKNER, from the south, on Sunday, a rebel cavalry force, about 1,100 in number, who had evacuated Lebanon the day before, dashed into Munfordsville on the north, planted a battery they had brought with them, and commenced firing into the Union fortifications. But, opportunely, Col. DURHAM'S Fiftieth Indiana Regiment arrived in their rear, from Louisville, and, by a few well-directed volleys, soon scattered the cavalry force. This left Col. WILDER apparently complete master of the position. His brilliant defence was hailed throughout the country as the turning-point in the rebel invasion of Kentucky, which was to degenerate at once into a rapid and inglorious retreat. In fact, all the letters written from that vicinity, published in the New-York journals, yesterday and day before, represented BUCKNER to have fallen back Sunday night to Glasgow, BRAGG to have commenced his retreat the same night south from that town, and Gen. ROUSSEAU, of BUELL'S army, who held an advanced position, to have followed BUCKNER closely in his retreat toward Glasgow.

Thus matters appeared to stand Thursday morning. Thursday night brought us a dispatch from Louisville, Ky., stating that the *Journal*, of that city, had information of the surrender of Col. WILDER and his entire force to the rebels, at 12 o'clock Tuesday night, "after three days' fighting," but that the story was "not reliable." But yesterday afternoon we had a circumstantial confirmation of the report from Indianapolis, (Ind.,) on the authority of Adjutant SLAUSON, of one of the Indiana Regiments, who alleges that he escaped from Munfordsville immediately after the surrender, which occurred "Wednesday morning." Adjutant SLAUSON accounts for the surrender by declaring Col. WILDER to have been nearly surrounded by Gen. BRAGG'S forces, estimated at 30,000 men.

To us, as now advised, this is one of the most incomprehensible results of the war. Col. WILDER had established that he was no craven, but a cool and skillful fighter. Yet he is represented to have surrendered one of the strongest posts in the West, which he had before gallantly and successfully defended, almost without a blow, and when he must have been well advised of the near approach of ROUSSEAU, of BUELL'S army, to his aid, with a corps of veterans unsurpassed in the West. We seem to know that Col. WILDER did not surrender after "three days of fighting," for after Sunday noon, the first day of attack, the enemy was whipped. That evening was spent in burying the dead; and at night Col. WILDER reported the enemy had all withdrawn; and on said Monday's letters also. Again, we [illegible] BRAGG advance to invest a Union stronghold, with ROUSSEAU close in his rear, and other divisions of the Union grand army coming up to balk his calculations? Was it reasonable, if ROUSSEAU was almost in sight of BUCKNER, Sunday night, that the rebels would be allowed two days uninterrupted time, Monday and Sunday, for "fighting," at Munfordsville against the isolated and feeble Union garrison? And, once more, how would the delay in taking Munfordsville help BRAGG either in an intended advance upon Louisville, which should be sudden to be successful, or in an apprehended fight with BUELL. He would be dallying with trifles when mightier things were at stake.

Take it all in all, the case is a most perplexing one—inexplicable for WILDER, for ROUSSEAU, for BUELL, and for BRAGG even. And the fact that the sole refugee who bears the extraordinary news turns up first at the capital of Indiana, having given his version of the affair to no Indiana officer or soldier in Louisville, where there must be hundreds, and through which he must have passed, almost inclines us to regard the whole story as a *canard*, put forth by a too early fugitive from the fight. But there is too much circumstantiality and apparent evidences of truth to give much hope from this view, and we await, with painful suspense, to learn the facts of the case.

HONOR TO PENNSYLVANIA.—There is no doubt that the sudden and swift raising of such a vast body of Pennsylvania State Volunteers, (76,000 men,) and throwing them on the Southern border of the State, has had a great deal to do with cooling the rebel desire for a march upon Baltimore, or an invasion of Pennsylvania, and may have had not a little to do with their flight out of Maryland. These volunteers were this week crossing over into Maryland to protect their own State, by acting as an immediate support to the National army; and in many a contingency which might have arisen, such a tremendous force might have decided the fortunes of the day.

A very large proportion of this Pennsylvania army was from the rural districts and the villages, and was composed of hardy fellows, thoroughly familiar with shot-gun and rifle—a class which has not entered upon this war in any such number in the Northern States as the same class has done in the South and Southwest. They were called out in the South by invasion, and it has been threatened invasion which has called them to arms in Pennsylvania, as well as in Ohio and other Free States. Formed into companies and regiments, a very short time makes such men fit for actual service in the field.

Gen. LEE did not expect to have this vast additional army to contend with when he entered Maryland. His blows were to be so quick and heavy as to paralyze the North, and induce it to accede to terms of submission or disunion. But the people of Maryland failed him: Baltimore was too hard a nut for him to crack; Washington was securely defended by an army twice as large as his own, and a loyal hust sprung out of the soil of Pennsylvania that was almost sufficient of itself in a few weeks to annihilate his ragged rebels. These gallant volunteers of the Keystone State deserve all applause for the alacrity with which they have sprung to arms, and the splendid patriotism they have shown: and even if they should take no part in the actual work of the battle-field, have earned the honor and credit of having done much to discourage and crush the rebellion.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND MEN IN BUCKNER.—The aim of the rebel chiefs in their late invasion policy is pretty clearly set forth by GEORGE N. SANDERS, who has began his ambassadorial labors by a ponderous programme of rebel anticipations, published in the Liverpool journals. He tells his Secessionist friends that the Confederacy is about to invade Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Maryland, and expects to add thence to its army *one hundred and fifty thousand men*, as "the young men are all ready to rise upon the advance of the Confederate force." Now it is true that, in the practical execution of this project so far, the rebels *have* received some additions to their armies in the States named: but GEORGE'S calculation will be rather out of joint when he learns the fact that the Confederates have *lost* more by desertions than they have *gained* by enlistments.

THE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

Col. Sibley's Correspondence with Hole-in-the-Day and Other Chiefs—A Disposition to Make Peace.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Sept. 19.

The St. Paul *Pioneer and Democrat*, of the 16th instant, contains a letter from LITTLE CROW, Chief of the Sioux, to Col. SIBLEY, in which he says he wants to know in what way he can make peace for his people. He also says that the white prisoners in his possession are as well treated as his own people.

Letters from the Sioux Chiefs WABASHAW and TAOPI are of a friendly character, and denounce LITTLE CROW as the cause of all the difficulties.

It is evident that the Sioux are much divided and quarreling among themselves.

Col. SIBLEY requests LITTLE CROW to give up his prisoners, and tells WABASHAW and TAOPI that he will meet them and their friends in open day, and adds: "I am powerful enough to crush all those who attempt to oppose my march, and to punish those who have washed their hands in innocent blood."

The *Pioneer*, of the 17th instant, says that the Chippewa Embassy have returned, and that they successfully settled all questions of dispute, and left the Indians in a more cordial and friendly state of mind than has existed in many years. Nearly all the Chiefs were present, and signed a treaty of perpetual friendship at Crow Wing on the 15th instant, whereupon the whole band prepared to leave for their homes, all satisfied, and HOLE-IN-THE-DAY promises to disperse his men.

CAUTION TO FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS SENDING BOXES OR PACKAGES TO THEM BY EXPRESS.—Government has recently placed Inspectors in the express offices at Washington, Alexandria, Georgetown, Baltimore, Newbern, Port Royal, and other offices near the Army, for the examination of soldiers' parcels and other freight going within military lines. They open and inspect each package, and when found to contain *liquor* of any kind—even one bottle—they seize and confiscate the whole contents. These Inspectors likewise open and examine all *return freight* sent from within military lines, in search of contraband articles stolen or improperly obtained by the shipper, and seize all such articles.

THE WAR.

A Voice from the West.

The Relief Fields—Nursing Ordered by Those Their Causes and Consequences—The War Probably Approaching its End—Reasons Why—State of the Country.

THE BLUFFS, September, 1862.

I have not written you lately, because, in the midst of alarm, clangor and confusion, the voice of a calm and reasonable man is seldom heard. Now, however, the roar of the storm is passing by, and I think I can discern on the horizon that yellow tinge of light, that pure blue, that clear sky, which, gradually emerging from the dark and heavy clouds around, betokens the coming of a bright and beautiful day. There is no night so long to which there is not a morning. In the first place, I would say that the audacious raids of LEE, KIRBY SMITH, and their guerrilla following, have not changed the views I have advanced in the TIMES in the least. Long before I wrote those views, events both positive and negative had taken place, which without extraordinary aid from Providence, must have set us back several months. As these events were the direct causes of the rebels' raids, let us return to them. A brief reference to them will enable us to determine more clearly the responsibility which attaches to both civil and military authorities.

In the first place, the Government at Washington apparently took *no notice* of two most important statistical facts, viz., the rebel conscription, doubling the strength of their army, and the immense reduction of our own by battle, capture and disease. The consequence was, that our actual fighting army became reduced below that of the rebels. Now, the greatest fault I have to find with the Government is exactly this: They should have known these facts, and called out a new army *three months earlier*. In the month of June last, there was *not a regiment of good troops on the Ohio*; our army in Tennessee had advanced two hundred miles, and left behind it *no reserves*. The same thing was true in Virginia. The main body of the Potomac army was on the Peninsula, cut off—if there should be any disaster—from any aid or assistance to the line in front of Washington. It is true, if Providence had, by a happy accident, enabled McCLELLAN to take Richmond, this would not be so obvious. The blunder would have been hidden by the success. Here, then, were two facts, which occurred *five months ago*, to which all subsequent events were mere corrollaries—the *want of reserves* and the *division* of McCLELLAN'S army. We have now been employed two months in endeavoring to save McCLELLAN'S army, to raise a new army and to save Washington, in which time there have been, by necessity, a series of retreats, battles, victories and defeats. The real point of interest is, *what is the upshot?* Have we lost anything? Have the rebels gained anything? Is our position any worse? Can the rebels maintain themselves? I am convinced, and have so said uniformly—that the rebels have lost their opportunity, and having lost it, will never have another. I think their career is rapidly drawing to a close. Your readers may be interested in a brief summary of the reasons which induce this opinion, perhaps contrary to their own. It is sometimes a great advantage to look at things from a different point of view.

First, then, I hold, that in a military point of view, the rebels have gained absolutely nothing, by their recent progress. They have run over a good deal of ground: but have they taken—East or West—a single important position? Certainly not. Can they occupy and maintain the ground they have gone over? Certainly not. What then have they gained? They have gained the *éclat* of having advanced into loyal territory and alarmed the loyal States. But of what value is that *éclat?* Nothing, since it is certain that neither England or France will interfere, without a measure of moral insanity, which it is not to be supposed they can possess. From the beginning, I have never for a moment supposed European interference possible. No student of European politics can fail to see the tremendous hazard, which England or France would encounter by such a step. On the other hand, has not this very audacious advance of the rebels roused up the loyal people—increased volunteers, and demonstrated that neither Maryland nor Kentucky can be brought to the aid of rebellion.

Now let us look at the military aspects of the case. I hold that the rebel army *cannot* be materially increased beyond its present magnitude. All the able-bodied whites, from sixteen to thirty-five, are, to the last man, in the army. So all above that are who would volunteer. A new conscription, therefore, can bring out but few more, except old men, unfit for service. The amount of new recruits in the South can, by no possibility, much exceed, hereafter, the wastage of the war. If we suppose the largest possible number at one time, it cannot exceed 600,000. The rebels, therefore, have drawn out the last dibre of strength. Their raid into Maryland is the last desperate bound of the wounded lion.

Now look to our side. We count the old army at 300,000—no more. The new levy is 600,000. We shall have in the aggregate 900,000 effective soldiers. But this is scarcely more than half our real strength. In October we shall have the gunboats on the rivers of the West, and the iron ships of the Atlantic nearly or quite complete. What is to prevent the iron vessels from taking Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, or any other point? What is to prevent the capture of Richmond with overwhelming forces?

In all this, I suppose, of course, a moderate share of sense and generalship. I confess I have no right to look for more than a very moderate share, but on the other hand I have no evidence that God has entirely bereft us of reason and intelligence. If He has, our hopes and expectations will be alike in vain. But I have not yet given you the worst feature in the condition of the South. There is no question that a large part of their cereal crops are cut off; and that the stocks of goods, comforts and necessaries they had on hand when the war commenced, is nearly exhausted. The articles of leather, salt, coffee, tea, beef, wool—

...ould be. Are almost entirely gone. In the meantime Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, &c., are little else than hospitals filled with the sick and wounded, without the comforts of life. To this destitution, add that of Winter, when universal want will fill the South, and overwhelming armies crush their military power, would you be surprised at a famine, a pestilence or a general suffering scarcely credible? I may be sanguine of results, but this is the point of view from which I look at these things, and I have at least the facts on my side to justify my opinion. I say then to all timid people, CHEER UP—a long pull and a strong pull and we shall launch the noble ship of State once more upon the smooth ocean, with bright skies beyond and a glorious sun above.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The Asia Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, Sept. 19.

The steamship *Asia*, from Boston, arrived here at 12½ o'clock last night and sailed again for Liverpool at 1½ o'clock this morning.

[Communicated.]

Dr. Robert Hunter on the Causes of Consumption—Continued.

LETTER NO. XVII.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Our *appetites* and the *strength* of our bodies depend on the air we breathe. The stomach may prepare the *chyle* to renew our blood, but the chyle is not blood, nor has it any power of imparting strength to the *system* until it has been *vitalized* in the *lungs*. It must be sent to the lungs first and there receive a last change from the oxygen of the air we breathe. Hence it is that the size of the lungs and the purity of the air, by determining the quantity of oxygen received, determine also the quantity of chyle which can be assimilated. The appetite generally keeps pace with the wants of the body; for were more chyle prepared by the stomach than the lungs could transform into blood, it would clog and derange the system.

Let the following facts, then, be ever remembered:

I. No matter how large our lungs may be, if the air we breathe be *impure*, the *appetite* fails, the face grows *pale*, and the breathing becomes *hurried*.

II. The same symptoms follow whenever the air, though pure, is *diminished* in quantity, as is always the case after a recent "*cold*," or during a seated "*Chronic Bronchitis*."

III. Whatever clogs the lungs, and obstructs the freedom of respiration, causes the blood to become charged with carbonaceous impurity, and lays the foundation for Consumption.

IV. A deficient supply of oxygen to the lungs will cause consumption in any animal creature—human or brute—that walks the earth.

When I am asked "What is the cause of Consumption?" my answer is, whatever will produce tubercles in the lungs of men and the lower animals with uniform certainty, *no matter how strong they may be by nature*, or how free from *hereditary predisposition*. As a deficient supply of oxygen will do this—as all known causes act by first producing a deficient supply—and as nothing in nature has ever been known to produce this disease if we except children born of parents actually consumptive at the time of their birth) without a deficiency of oxygen also existing, I regard this as the *true cause* of Consumption.

It is a well-known fact that cows, when shut up in close, badly ventilated stalls, all become consumptive. This, some persons will tell you, is because they are generally "*fed on slops*;" but I tell you that it is no such thing. You may feed them on dry food and give them plenty of pure water, and they will still sicken and die of this disease, if you them airy, well-ventilated stalls, and you will find comparatively few cases of consumption among them, no matter how you feed them. Mr. OWEN, Assistant Curator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, found *tubercles* and *cavities* in the lungs of most of the animals which died in the Gardens of the Zoological Society; the impure air of their cages caused them to die of consumption, notwithstanding they were fed on the best of food in great abundance, and had the utmost care bestowed upon them. Monkeys are particularly liable to consumption when caged; Dr. ROUSSEAU, of Paris, found tubercles in every stage of development in their lungs. In many cases, he tells us, there were distinct cavities filled with softened tubercles, while others had ulceration of the bronchial glands, *larynx* and *epiglottis*, the same as are found in laryngeal consumption in man. Prof. CASWELL, of the London University, the eminent physiologist, found that he could readily produce *tubercles* in rabbits by simply confining them in impure air. I know of no exceptions to this rule in the animal kingdom.

If the reader will now go over again the several causes given in preceding letters, he will find that they all meet at this one point—they prevent the proper oxygenation of the blood; and those which do so in the greatest degree are the chief causes of this disease. But few cases can be traced to *inheritance* or even to *predisposition*. In the face of all these facts, physicians who have grown gray without making one contribution to medical science, and old women, who have grown wise upon their precepts, will doubtless still continue to harp on "*hereditary taint in the blood*," but it is inexcusable greenness in intelligent people to be *frightened* by the ignis fatuus of a by-gone age, or to build up any hopes of immunity because of their presumed freedom from it.

All observation and experience unite to prove that the *root* of this malady is in the *lungs*, and that *tubercles* are but the fruit of *imperfect respiration*. If we would cure it, we must attack it here; we must remove the mucus that contracts the *tubes*, and restore the purity of the blood by acting upon it through the air cells. I am aware that this is different from the theory generally held by my professional brethren, but then I also know that the treatment based upon it is *successful*, while theirs—*dosing the stomach to cure the lungs*—is little better than a *melancholy imposture upon hopeless misery*. The only sure test of the truth or falsity of a medical doctrine is the practical results to which it leads. The results to which their practice has led are the universal dread with which Consumption is regarded, and the almost universal conviction that it is necessarily an incurable disease. Thus it is that *professional error* joins hands with *public credulity*, and bars the road to truth.

In order to fairly estimate the causes which produce tubercles in the Lungs, let us take a given number of those who apply for advice. What do we find? Why, that the great majority are of persons leading a *sedentary life*; merchants who confine themselves very closely to the duties of the counting-house; clerks and book-keepers who are compelled to cramp the chest and limit its expansion by sitting day after day over the desk; mechanics who work on the bench in *close, ill-ventilated rooms*, or who breathe an atmosphere loaded with *dust*, and the poor who live miserably in damp cellars, or the close air of "*Tenement houses*." I am aware that many who lead an active life in the open air are also cut off by it, but in them it always arises from *neglected colds*. *Thin shoes*, insufficient clothing, and exposure to *wet* deprive them of the immunity they would otherwise enjoy. In private drawing-rooms, in the Street, in Church, everywhere, in fact, where men and women meet together, we hear the "*Death tick*" of Consumption in the *hawking* and *reaping* efforts made to clear the windpipe from sticky mucus. They may go on thus for a time, but unless the cause be removed the blood soon becomes carbonaceous and they slowly but surely fall into Consumption.

The great importance of rightly understanding the *cause* of this disease, has led me to extend my observations to great length, but I hope to be able to close this branch of the subject in my next letter.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases, No. 832 Broadway.

New-York, Sept. 19, 1862.

Note.—Dr. R. Hunter, in association with his brother, Dr. James Hunter, devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of bronchial and pulmonary diseases. They can be consulted personally or by letter at No. 832 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

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METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Mattorney-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, Rev. JOSEPH HAYWOOD is expected to preach. At 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor. The public invited. Seats free.

FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH SOCIETY, in the hall corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Regular monthly meeting of the Youth's Missionary Society at 2½ P. M. Public are invited to attend.

ST. TIMOTHY'S FREE CHURCH—PROTestant Episcopal, 54th-st., west of 8th-av., Rev. G. J. GEER, D.D. Rector. Morning service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday school at 2 P. M. Evening service at 7½ o'clock. Rector's residence, No. 229 West 47th-st.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-street Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach in said church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 12½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC HALL, No. 548 East Broadway. Preaching to-morrow by Elder JOS. WHITE, from East Boston, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who love the appearing of Christ, and are looking for the setting up of His Kingdom, are cordially invited to attend.

ABSALOM'S REBELLION, AND ITS LESSON FOR THE TIMES.—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on this subject in the Laight-st. church (cor. Laight and Varick,) SABBATH EVENING, in the morning the second sermon upon the *Sermon on the Mount.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. HAWKES H. MILES, Assistant Minister of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL PREACH in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING. In the EVENING Mr. FRANK MAGUIRE, of Canton Theological School, will preach.

BISHOP SNOW, OF THE SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, will preach *The Great Truths of Prophecy*, relating to this great day of God, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and those who love Christ and the truth invited.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of Summit and Henry sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance at the doors, to seat strangers.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach at each service.

NINTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THIS CHURCH will be reopened on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Rev. C. FITCHETT. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., under the pastoral care of Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, will be reopened on SABBATH NEXT, 21st inst. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.

"FOR REBELLION IS AS THE SIN of witchcraft."—1 Samuel, xv., 23. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIS BARTLETT will preach from the above text, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

J. L. BISHOP IS TO PREACH IN THE Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *Israel's Redemption and the Millennium.* Public respectfully invited. German preaching at 3 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st. and east of 6th-av. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 1½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach MORNING and EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 35th-st. Rev. S. H. TYNG, Rector. The services in this Church on SUNDAY, will be in the morning, by Rev. Mr. BENJAMIN, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening by Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (REV. DR. PRENTISS.)—The Chapel, corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., will be reopened for Divine service on next SABBATH, the 21st inst., at the usual hours.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Stone Church, 35th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

INDEPENDENTS.—PROF. MATTISON WILL preach as usual in the new Independent Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

SECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH, CORNER of LINTON and ELIZABETH-STS. SUNDAY SCHOOL—SUNDAY, Sept. 21, sermon at 10½ A. M., by the pastor, Rev. N. A. STARRER. Vesper service at 4 P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 3RD-ST., west of 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. Q. ADAMS, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D. Friends and strangers are welcome.

REV. ROBERT LOWRY WILL PREACH in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, corner of Portland-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ o'clock A. M.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH—Madison-av., corner of 31st-st.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. BACHUS on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood sofas, in claret and crimson brocatel; recartion chair, in brocatle satin; carved black walnut bookcase, mahogany secretary bedstead, oak sofas in green rep, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany bureaus, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, black walnut bookcase, rosewood marble-top etageres, hair mattresses, rosewood marble-top centre table, &c. Also, an invoice of China, crockery and glassware. Sale without reserve.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 9 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa beds, bureaus, chairs, tables, wardrobes, washstands, looking-glasses, bedsteads, beds, and bedding, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, ice-boxes, bar-room settees, &c.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF A MAGNIFICENT HOUSE AND SIX LOTS OF LAND ON FIFTH-AVENUE AND THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—The attention of capitalists and others is called to the foreclosure sale by JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff, &c., at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., of the very valuable property on the north west corner of the 5th-av. and 34th-st., consisting of the superb dwelling now occupied by Mr. Abbott's Institute, with six lots of land, having a front of 99 feet 9 inches on the 5th-av., and 150 feet on 34th-st. The house cost, to erect, over $100,000, and, as a private residence for a gentleman of large wealth, is unsurpassed by any in the City. The property is susceptible to adaptation to a first-class hotel, for which it has the advantages of a superior location on 5th-av. and 34th-st., and immediate proximity to the termini of the Hudson River, New-Haven and Harlem Railroads, and to Central Park. It might be made to pay a large income by a continuation and enlargement of the Institute now occupying the premises.
The sale will be positive, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER; $85,000 of the purchase-money will be loaned on mortgage to the purchaser.
A plan of the property can be seen at the office of THOMAS & SON, Architects, No. 370 Broadway, where explanations of the capabilities of the property will be made.

IN PARTITION—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE BY DECREE OF COURT.—The country residence lately occupied by Richard Stillwell, Esq., now deceased, situated in New-Lots, near Cripple Bush, consisting of a farm of 35 acres, highly cultivated, equally adapted to grass and grain, well watered, well stocked with fruit, supplied with new, ample and convenient buildings, and desirable as a farm or fancy residence, will be sold by the undersigned at public auction, at the Court-house, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on SATURDAY, Oct. 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M.
For particulars, inquire of WEBBER & VAN CLEFF, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 1 Union-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. LE GRAND DODGE, Referee.

RIFLED MUSKETS.—FIFTY SUPERIOR, highly finished English rifled muskets, with bayonets, complete; a recent importation. Also, 1500 cartridges. For sale by CHARLES H. YOUNGS, No. 72 Cedar-st. up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS—EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAIDS AND WAITRESSES.—Situations are wanted at MANNING'S new and spacious offices, No. 15 Court-st., corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, for a very large number of superior servants, accustomed to serve in the first families in Brooklyn, to whom they can refer for character and efficiency. MANNING, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A SITUATION wanted, in a private family, by a competent and experienced good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; both fully competent of doing the work of a genteel family; can give the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen at No. 123 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly. Good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 Gansevoort-st., near Hudson, in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family; has the best City references; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 30 Greenwich-av., for two days, rear, third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable middle-aged woman as cook; understands making bread, biscuit, pies, also game and soups; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 323 6th-av., third floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; can wash and iron, and a first rate laundress, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 299 4th-st., near Washington-square, in the fruit-store.

AS COOK—FINE WASHER.—WANTED, A situation by two respectable persons; one as cook, the other to do fine washing; the cook has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; both have no objection to the country; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen till engaged at 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two Protestant girls want situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or children's nurse; best City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 385 8th-av., near 30th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 186 East 11th-st.

AS PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as good plain cook; understands pastry, makes good bread, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 67 Madison-av., where she can be seen until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, as an excellent chambermaid, and has no objections to assist with washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; got the best City reference of two years and six months from her last place. Call at No. 162 West 35th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference at her last place. Call for two days at No. 299 4th-st., near Washington-square, in the fruit-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid or as laundress; understands flatting, muslins, laces, embroidery and gentlemen's linen. The best of City references. Call at, or address, No. 497 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or would do the general housework of a small family; would go a short distance in the country, has best city reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 14 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; the best of City reference can be given, if required. Call or address MARY, No. 664 Broadway, Room No. 21.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Situation wanted for a very neat and efficient Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of references. Can be seen for two or three days at No. 34 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable person as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist to wash and iron; no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 387 6th-av., near 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Welsh Protestant woman, highly respectable and well-recommended, desires a situation in City or country as laundress, or as chambermaid and thorough waitress; a competent servant in every respect. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and to take care of children; the best of City reference. Apply at 526 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing, or take care of young children. Can be seen until engaged, No. 278 East 10th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing—or as seamstress and to do chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 73 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as seamstress, or to take care of grown children. Call at No. 245 West 16th-st., corner of 8th-av., first floor; good reference from her last place. Call for two days, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

AS COMPETENT DRESSMAKER AND GENERAL FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation with a lady or family as above; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; no objections to go as lady's maid, if required. City references. Also a competent dressmaker wants work by the day. Can be seen at No. 278 6th-av., near 18th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman, who is a thorough servant, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth, growing children or the care of an invalid lady or child; wants all in this City or Brooklyn. Call for two days at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE, who can take the entire charge of a child from its birth. Is a good sewer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 387 8th-av., near 24th-st.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady, well qualified to take charge of children, would like a situation as nursery governess. Can be seen at No. 133 West 34th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wishes a situation as laundress and chambermaid; has good City reference. Call or address No. 6 East 27th-st., at her present employer's

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as waitress, or as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small private family; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 197 7th-av., near 22d-st., third floor, front room.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS, to be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institution on the corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good by everybody daily.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation by a man who understands gardening and farming, the care of all domestic cattle; willing to attend to every useful department; no objection to distance; good reference from City and country; can be seen for three days at No. 251 East 11th-st., or apply by note to JAMES FANNING, same number.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business—green-house, grounds, &c., the care and management of horses; is a good milker. Address A. B., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, till the 1st of October.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN 21 YEARS OLD, recently arrived from Northern Germany, who has been farming 6 years, and understands his business in all its branches, wants a place on a good farm; a good home is principally looked for. For particulars, inquire of G. E. LANGE, No. 96 Barclay-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A RESpectable young man wants a situation in the above capacity; is a thorough coachman and groom; also, understands gardening and grapery, and will be found willing and obliging; is well recommended for capability and industry from last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver. Can be seen at the *Times* Office, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., or address J. K., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; good City reference; will make himself generally useful. Address J. L., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man, who understands the care of horses thoroughly. Address, for two days, J. C. D., at R. Campbell's, harness maker, No. 56th 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City and country references. Any commands left at Mr. Corwin's grocery-store, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., for W. J., will be attended to for two days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man of undoubted character, a situation in City or country; understands well the care and management of horses; is a good plain gardener and farmer; can take a turn at any kind of work on a farm, has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 376 8th-av.

GERMAN GARDENER.—A PRACTICAL GARdener, who understands his business in all its branches, and has had six years' experience in this country, wishes a situation; can take charge of any hot house, &c. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

BY A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED SITUAtions by a German gardener and his wife—the woman to do very plain housework, or to do laundress's work and the man to work in the garden. Can be seen for a day or two at JOHN W. BUSSUD, No. 453 2d-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man, American, as valet to go to California with a gentleman. San Francisco and New-York references given. Any situation as light porter in New-York. Address J. M. G., box No. 116 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN OF UNQUESTIONABLE moral character, with large experience in business, (principally banking,) desires a situation in some banking, mercantile or manufactoring establishment, where his experience can be made available; the very best of City references given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS, THREE brakesmen, three men for steamers, four girls to travel to Europe and California, valet to go with a merchant to California; wages liberal; one steamdress; clerk for a shipping office. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.
THOS. SPINK, Agent.

WANTED—500 AGENTS TO TAKE ORDERS FOR BRADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. Apply immediately.
HURLBERT, WILLIAMS & CO.
HARTFORD, Sept. 15, 1862.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, WASHER AND ironer; also a chambermaid to assist in the washing and ironing and waiting; to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 67 East 28th-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, AS LADY'S maid, a French, Swiss or German woman; she must understand dressing hair. City references required. Apply at No. 81 Fifth-avenue Hotel.

AN ENTRY CLERK WANTED IN A Dry Goods jobbing house. Address Box No. 93 Post-office, with reference.

BOY WANTED—AT No. 626 BROADWAY, UP stairs, in the piano room. Call between 9 and 1.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES may obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in second or third stories, with all the modern improvements, in a small family, where there are few boarders, in a pleasant location, where they may enjoy all the comforts of a home. N. B.—Single gentlemen may also obtain separate rooms. Apply at No. 194 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—ELIGIBLE BOARD FOR AN INvalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. No children or boarders. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 61 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN.—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate, convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER two or three pleasant rooms, with board; house and location unexceptionable. Apply at No. 55 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN obtain a handsomely furnished back parlor in a small family, where all the comforts of home can be had. Apply at No. 25 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ON MURRAY Hill will let three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to desirable parties, on reasonable terms; location delightful. Call at No. 16 East 42d-st.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD can be obtained by a gentleman and his wife, in a private family, at No. 151 West 42d-st. Terms reasonable.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—FURnished rooms in suite or singly for families or gentlemen; also permanent board. The house is pleasantly located, with recent improvements, a few minutes' walk from the South and Wall-street Ferries. Apply at No. 100 Pacific-st., between Henry and Clinton; references exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PARTIES desiring permanent board for the Winter, can find pleasant rooms, with the comforts of a home, at No. 49 1st-place, between Clinton and Court sts. Dinner at 5. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, by a gentleman and his wife, one small child and nurse; rooms furnished or unfurnished; location between 20th and 34th sts., 3d and 8th avs. Address, with full particulars, W. F., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES board, with breakfast and tea, dinner on Sundays, in a private family, between 30th and 42d sts., west side; carries to be moderate; references given. Address C. W. H., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR persons (two adults and two children), in a pleasant location in the XVIth Ward; will require a private table and probably an entire floor. Address D. O., Box No. 1,264 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, wanted, by a gentleman, wife and nurse. Address, with full particulars, A. B. C., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMily will let, with board, a nice unfurnished front room, 2d story, to a gentleman and wife who desire a permanent and comfortable home. The room is heated by furnace, and has hot and cold water—with bath room adjoining. Breakfast and tea for the gentleman, full board for the lady. Terms moderate; location east 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., south side. References given and required. Address B, P. O., Box No. 1,196.

WANTED—BETWEEN FOURTH AND SIXTH avs. and 14th and 20th sts., a large parlor and two sleeping apartments, with dressing room, all nicely furnished, where positively no other boarders are taken. Breakfast will be required, for all which a liberal price will be promptly paid. References given and required. Address Box No. 956 Post-office.

LODGING.—WANTED, ROOMS FOR TWO GENtlemen, in a house where there are no other lodgers, must be comfortably furnished, with exclusive use of bath room and water-closet, and situated between 2d and 4th, and 4th and 5th avs. Apply, between 11 and 11 and 2 and 3, at No. 142 5th-st., second story.

PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS with fire in front, without board, in a small family, no children or boarders, for one or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 11 Bridge-st., convenient to city railroad cars, Brooklyn.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT OTHER boarders, will let a suite of two or three desirable rooms, (one shed or unfurnished,) with full or partial board. Private table if desired. Location desirable and central. Address W. C., Lockwood Post-office.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—A VERY DESIRable opportunity is offered to gentlemen and families of rooms in a fine new four-story brown stone house, with board, near 10th-av. Apply at present at No. 15 West 27th-st., near 5th-av., third floor, front room.

ROOM AND PARTIAL BOARD WANTED—For a young man, on the east side of town. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, A. M., Box No. 1,211 Post-office.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE.—A suite of handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking the square, to let, with board; also, single rooms; references required.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily would like to let a pleasant room to a gentleman, with or without board. House modern and convenient to the ferries. Apply at No. 17 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

NOS. 35 AND 37 WEST 30TH-STREET.—Families and gentlemen can now be accommodated with suites and single rooms, with private table if desired. The houses are new and in one of the most delightful locations in the City, being situated between Broadway and 5th-av.

NO. 15 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 4th-av. and Union Square. Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only, without board. Parlor floor (three rooms deep) to let, furnished or unfurnished.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF Rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; references exchanged.

A LARGE ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second door; also a large room on third door to let, with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms, or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DENNING.

PARTNER WANTED, IN A MANUFACturing business, requiring $3,000 to extend. Reference given and required. No gas need not apply. Address H. S. C., Box No. 1,257 *Times* Office.

PLOW FOR SALE CHEAP—WEIGHT 60 pounds; suitable for sand and river navigation; will carry two tons; 6 ribbing. Address Capt. A. L. TALE, No. 30 Old Slip, New-York, N. Y.

HARDWARE TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate, with or without the stand for business. Apply on the premises, No. 1 Bleecker-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT 19 Beekman-st. Factory, 20 and 22 Frankfort-st. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPAL

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." 130 BROADWAY. Wanted, superior vocalist, for school near City, personal interview required with principal; Episcopalian gentleman for classics, in Mr. Churchill's School, Sing Sing, salary $400 and board—personal interview required at this office, at the earliest possible moment; vocalist for few hours per week, in City; German governess for City family; teacher of calisthenics, for partial engagement; several native French ladies; several ladies for French and music; several schools for sale and to rent.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents.

ALL WHO REQUIRE TEACHERS—FOR colleges, schools, or families—may learn, without charge, of well-qualified candidates for any department of instruction, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 696 B'way. Parents supplied with school circulars.
☞ Experienced teachers are invited to call.
REFERENCES—Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Dr. Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Faculty Rutgers Coll., Ivison, Phinney & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Blakeman & Mason, D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 696 Broadway.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," NO. 561 B'WAY.—Schools supplied with competent teachers. References—Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Dr. Von Norman, Harper & Bros. To parents wanted for the following orders: Ladies—No. 305, French (native), music, Italian. City; 308, French. (native.) music, English, salary liberal, Cuba. GENTS—290, tutor, (partial engagement.) City; 300, English, etc., Delaware; 309, classics, (Episcopalian,) $1,000, New-York; 308, English, City; 310, classics, etc., (Episcopalian,) $400, Long Island. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

A TEACHER.—A LADY FROM BOSTON, EXperienced in teaching music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian, and English, wishes an engagement as resident teacher in a school or family, in the City or country; terms moderate; best City references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,254 New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO obtain a situation as teacher of the English branches and French in a school, City or country, or as visiting or resident governess. Further information will be given by addressing L., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A DAILY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY AN English lady, a situation as daily governess; she undertakes to instruct in music, drawing and oil painting, together with the usual branches of a sound English education; terms moderate. Address E. J. T., Union-square Post-office.

A GOVERNESS, &c.—A YOUNG LADY OF respectability would like to obtain a situation as governess to young children, or as companion to an invalid lady, to whom she would endeavor to render herself useful and entertaining. Address Miss F., New-Brighton Post-office, Staten Island.

A GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, COMPEtent to teach the higher English branches, and the rudiments of the French language, desires a position as visiting governess. Address GOVERNESS, Station D.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A HOME IN A City family, where instruction in music and the English branches would be received as an equivalent for board. Address L., Box No. 1,218 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A LADY CAPABLE OF GIVING instruction in Calisthenics exercises. A competent and experienced person may hear of an engagement by addressing CALISTHENICS, Madison-square Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 3 feet, at No. 99 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 24 East Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—ON REDDEN HILL, A HOUSE AND two acres of ground. Horse-cars pass the door every few minutes from Jersey City Ferry. Apply at No. 91 West-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 22d and 23d sts. Light rooms and 100-horse power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William Swan—situated on the Newtown plank road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a double, two story frame house, barn and other outbuildings. Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 180 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE country residence, with two acres of good land, and a second house, abundance of good fruit, good water, and convenient to the City. Will be sold cheap for part cash and balance on mortgage, or will be exchanged for a good house in this City, or in Brooklyn or Williamsburgh convenient to a ferry. Inquire of A. RAFELYE, No. 61 John-st.

$4,500.—FOR SALE CHEAP.—A COUNtry place, one mile from depot West Mount Vernon, Boston Road, 2½ miles from Yonkers, 4 from Kings Bridge. Five acres of fine land; plenty of fruit; house two-story—two good rooms and cellar; large barn; all in perfect order. Neighborhood good; location healthy. More land at low prices. Apply to A. PACKARD, No. 126 Water-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE within thirty miles of the City, in exchange for a house and lot in 16th-st., near Union-square. Address, with full particulars, C. ENGMAN, Box No. 1,334 New-York Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A lady wishes to obtain a large, handsomely furnished house, in some respectable neighborhood, not above 23d-st., she proposes to take a few select boarders, the very best reference and ample security for rent given. Address P. V. S., Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE, IN A genteel neighborhood, five rooms, with gas and water; suitable for housekeeping. Rent moderate. References exchanged. Address H., No. 245 West 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST CLASS, three-story, high-stoop house, between 5th and 7th avs., and 14th and 19th sts. Address J. E., No. 6 College-place.

WANTED—A SMAL

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (70th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 fine figure illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses—latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSE & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Bunpatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review*, &c.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Diet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his Office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICAS, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.; FOERDEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra, and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consults with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' unfailing specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases, for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "specific remedies" for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and Kidney complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Essay, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Invaluable in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The Freoch preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr HUNTER'S Red Drop cures in the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 79 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

W. B. MAXWELL, M. D., PROFESSOR of Midwifery, assisted by ladies and children, can be consulted with perfect confidence at No. 6 Greenwich-st., Broadway and Canal.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS.—ESTABLISHED IN 1836.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., west of Laurens-st., for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. D. FINOLAT & CO.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH LOCK rubber goods—three different articles. Price 50 cents each—silver dozen. For descriptive circular address MACKEY & CO., No. 41 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for many years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, where regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects on all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that it is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will spread. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that the cures are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they make it. The genuine is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 16 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LECTURES.

PRIVATE SURGICAL LECTURES.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel, will give his yearly courses of ten lectures on the diseases of the pelvic viscera, to those surgeons and advanced students who desire to possess a knowledge of the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of these organs. The relative anatomy will be illustrated on the cadaver, and by accurate drawings and wax models. Dr. D.'s mode of radically curing hernia, varicocele, fistula, hæmorrhoids, and the modern treatment of stricture of the urethra and uterus, dysmenorrhœa, sterility and ovarian diseases, with Dr. D.'s peculiar views and modes of treatment, will be the sole subjects of the lectures. The fee, in all cases, will be $100 for the ten lectures. Complete sets of instruments, used and invented by Dr. D. from models made by himself (twenty pieces,) with lithographic drawings of the anatomy of the parts, will be furnished for $75. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 11 and 3, and 7 and 9 in the evening. Ample accommodations for all who require surgical treatment, are provided at Dr. D.'s Private Hospital. All letters must be addressed Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the manufactory generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Grove-street, from one-hundred and seventy feet east of Hudson-street, to sewer in Hudson-street; for regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Grove-street, between Bedford and Hudson streets, and on west side of Hudson-street, Ward No. 1,119, (St. Luke's Church,) on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Sept. 13, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Elm-street, from Reade to Duane streets, (trap block.) Basins and culverts—southwest and northwest corners of Seventh-street and Avenue A. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Elm-street, from Reade to Duane streets, on both sides of Seventh-street, from First avenue to Avenue A, on the east side of First-avenue, and west side of Avenue A, between Sixth and Eighth streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Sept. 12, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, September 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Downing-street from Bleecker-street to Bedford-street; and

Petition for sewer in Spring-street between Mott and Elizabeth-streets.

All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, September 20, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. Parties having business before the Committee are invited to attend.

ABRAHAM LENT,
MORGAN JONES,
WILLIAM ORTON, } Committee on Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FRASER,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for taxes on personal estate will be opened for payment at this office on Monday, Sept. 22. Due notice will be given when the real estate books will be open.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 15, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposals for Navy Beef," will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 22d day of September, at 12 o'clock, for supplying 6,000 barrels beef, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn.

The Beef must be from well-fattened cattle, and must conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy Beef, and pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. The barrels must be according to the Navy standard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders shall, if this or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good the guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Inspecting Officer at the Navy-yard.

The above Beef is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished immediately.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

OFFICE OF THE STATE COMPTROLLER, No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12 P. M. of WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For building house for Hose Company number Twelve.

Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company number Forty-three.

Building house for Engine Company number Thirty-four.

Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company number Four.

Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company number Fifty-one.

Building house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Building house for Hose Company number Forty-one. Extending Piers Thirty and Thirty-one, North River, to the exterior line established by the Harbor Commissioners.

Dredging slip between Piers numbers Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Dredging Governeur slip, East River.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, September 17, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 MARKET-ST., New-York, Sept. 19, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 25th day of September, at 12 o'clock M., of that day, for furnishing the United States government with five hundred and fifty (550) horses for artillery service, and seven hundred and fifty (750) horses for cavalry service. Said horses to be delivered in this City, within twenty (20) days after awarding the contract. The horses to be inspected by an agent appointed by the Quartermaster's Department. The horses to be of dark colors, fifteen and a half hands and upwards in height, not less than five years nor more than eight years of age, sound in every respect, and free from blemish. The majority of the animals purchased, and each parcel thereof, must be examined by two responsible persons, whose examinations must be appended to the guaranty. The bids are to be opened in presence of such persons as may choose to attend when the bids are opened at their place of business.

SAM'L AY. VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN GODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the Quay, between 110th and 111th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 25, 1862.

ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR.

ap5-1y*aw5* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSwell G. Brainard, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 51 Carroll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated July 22, 1862.

SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.

jy26-1y*aw5

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated New-York, March 26, 1862.

M. M. HENDRICKS,
ALLERD TOBIAS,
ALFRED HENDRICKS } Executors.

m29-1aw1m

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—All the best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 275 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—

Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs,

MANUFACTURED BY

ROBERT PATON,
No. 29 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use. At GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

SEWING MACHINES.

PINKER & LYONS' HEAVY MAN'S FAMILY (for army work) and Piano Forte Sewing Machines to rent. 1,241 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD,
And all the United States Government Securities, bought and sold, at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.
C. S. SLOANE & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 373 of the laws of 1849, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

In presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., Sept. 16, 1862.

SECOND MORTGAGE.—THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be ready for delivery to holders of receipts given for the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton and Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Companies, on and after the 18th day of September instant.

C. BUTLER, Chairman.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SKULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. M. RANS, JR.,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. L. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
R. KENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. ANASTASIA DE VALE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
O. & D. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 3-d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits commences the 1st.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—NO 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE—open daily.—Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received; Six per Cent. Interest paid; Interest commencing Oct. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
Joseph Coopes, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 3 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BOLT, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 4, 1862.

—For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table
JOHN BURCHELL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Chambers, ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Mail, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12 15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Bath and Rochester, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad, at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo, at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 3½ cents per share is due at the office of this Company, and will be paid to the New-York shareholders, on the Bond St. wharf, on and after Sept. 20. Will also set, New-York and to the Philadelphia shareholders at the office of GAW, MACALESTER & Co., No. 325 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 23d inst., and remain closed until the 3d of October.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

HUNTER'S POINT, Sept. 18, 1862.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Toms River, &c. On and after Sept. 1 the new and fast steamer THOMAS CULLEY will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 A. M., and 5 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawkin, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF HOURS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st. E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 9 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Msonpton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION.—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 5:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:30 A. M., 2:30 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT wholesale low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 64 and 66 East 13th-st., near 4th-av. New York manufacturers put up to any part of the country.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MACEY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. Howes, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not just on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FIRST STEAMER FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The elegant double-engine United States Mail side-wheel steamship
ROANOKE,
JNO THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans, via Havana, on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
No freight taken for Havana.
For freight and passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $70. Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COVE HARBOR.) The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows

KANGAROO	Saturday	Sept. 20.
KENSINGTON	Saturday	Sept. 27.
ETNA	Saturday	Oct. 4,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$25
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	30
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First cabin to Hamburg	$90	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also booked to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and have Patent Safety Apparatus. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply to Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Waterstreet, in Glasgow to ALEX. MACCOLL, No. 58 Knuckle-square, in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO., in London to EVANS & MAC

THE GREAT VICTORY.

[Continued from First Page.]

the enemy, in the language of the cannonading General, were just where he wanted them.

It was undoubtedly the intention of Gen. LEE to repeat here what he accomplished at Richmond—crush our right wing by throwing upon it the bulk of the force at his disposal; and nothing but the most consummate generalship prevented him from succeeding in his pet scheme. In selecting Gen. HOOKER to take the initiative in this important movement, the right man was put in the right place. He soon discovered the intended movement, and he was heavily reinforced during Tuesday night, so that when the enemy marched down his massed columns upon our right, they were everywhere repulsed with great slaughter.

On Wednesday afternoon as the storm of battle passed to the left, Gen. MCCLELLAN rode along the lines at the right and was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the forces at that point. While Gen. SUMNER actually had charge of the field operations, Gen. MCCLELLAN visited every part of the field in person, and by his presence encouraged the troops to deeds of valor. Gen. SUMNER more particularly paid attention to the right, for he saw Gen. RICHARDSON was on the left with his own (SUMNER'S) old corps and his services were not particularly needed there.

As a whole, officers and men all did their duty. As there are exceptions to all rules, so there is to this. Two regiments, at least, marched from the field during the hottest of the conflict; and, in one instance, at least, the officers with the lead in this apparently disgraceful movement. We refrain from indicating these regiments until such time as their conduct is officially noticed.

GEN. RICHARDSON.

Gen. RICHARDSON was everywhere conspicuous during the action up to the time when he received a gunshot wound in the left breast. While being removed from the field he said to the surgeon in attendance, "Tell Gen. MCCLELLAN I have been in the front rank, doing the duty of a Colonel. I have done a hard day's work, and have worked all day. I am wounded, and he must detail some one to take my command.

Gen. HANCOCK was ordered to take Gen. RICHARDSON's command.

THE LOSSES.

Of course, at this time of writing, it is impossible to accurately estimate the losses on either side. In the opinion of those best capable of judging, our loss will not exceed 10,000. Some brigades lost very heavily, while others lost but few men. Gen. RICHARDSON's, and a portion of Gen. FRENCH's command, suffered the most. They actually lost nearly one-half the men taken into the field.

The loss of the enemy was necessarily much larger than ours. We had heavy guns, located in distant and elevated positions, constantly throwing shells into their columns, massed at the rear of strong fronts. They massed their forces to take batteries, but were in every instance repulsed with terrible slaughter. COFFIN's First New-York Battery, supported by the One Hundred and Seventh New-York, was charged upon seven times in this way, and each time the attacking force repulsed. The corn-field in which the battery was stationed is covered with dead rebels. Ten horses attached to the battery were killed. Some of the rebel officers who fell into our hands estimate their loss as high as 30,000 men. This may be true, including the men who voluntarily came within our lines; for thousands of prisoners were taken, and some of them came in very willingly. They are tired of the war, and particularly such fighting as that of yesterday.

THE OPERATIONS OF THURSDAY.

To-day we have had out a strong line of skirmishers, and, up to 3 o'clock, there was constant firing going on in front. Our troops are all lying upon their arms, ready for action. Burial parties are engaged in burying off the dead and removing the wounded.

At 2 o'clock a flag of truce was sent in by Gen. HILL, giving us permission to bury our dead within their lines. As our forces were in possession of about nine-tenths of the battle-field, this proposition was considered, no doubt, a cool one, and was promptly declined.

Subsequently, a flag of truce came in, bearing word that they would cease firing if we would, of which no notice was taken.

The enemy subsequently ceased firing, and under a flag of truce, came within our lines and removed the bodies of some of their officers.

Everything is in readiness for action, but the indications are that the enemy have had pretty much all the fight whipped out of them.

To-day is being devoted to burying the dead and caring for the wounded. To-morrow our army will *advance* and the rebels will have either to fight or run. Possibly they may not find either expedient to their liking.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Brig.-Gen. DURYEA—wounded.
Capt. A. A. Green, (brother of Gen. Green)—thigh.
Major Bloomingburg, 5th Maryland—severely.
Lieut.-Col. Hopins, 5th Delaware—supposed killed.
Col. Max Weber—wounded.
Wm. Richardson, Co. A, 8th Ohio—killed.
David Zouker, Co. A, 8th Ohio—killed.
Lieut. Geo. S. Smith, Co. A, 8th Ohio—wounded.
Joseph Seper, Co. A, 8th Ohio—arm off.
John Redd, Co. A, 8th Ohio—arm.
Ed. T. Naylor, Co. A, 8th Ohio—head.
Wm. Newson, Co. A, 8th Ohio—leg.
Lieut. Barnes, Co. D, 8th Ohio—fatally.
Lieut. Witherell, Co. E, 8th Ohio—wounded.
Lieut. Delaney, Co. B, 8th Ohio—wounded.
Thomas Thornburg, Co. F, 8th Ohio—wounded.
James M. Miller, Co. A, 7th New-York—killed.
T. B. Kirkpatrick, Co. A, 7th New-York—killed.
Corp. David Potter, Co. A, 7th N. Y.—wounded.
Sergt. Varney, Co. I, 8th Ohio—killed.
James Gallagher, Co. B, 8th Ohio—head.
Geo. Upright, Co. B, 8th Ohio—neck.
John Hennessey, Co. B, 8th Ohio—side.
David Numer, Co. D, 130th Pennsylvania—arm.
C. Sheen, Co. A, 63d New-York—arm.
John Ryan, Co. A, 61st New-York—breast.
Hugh Blaney, Co. C, 63d New-York—head.
Owen Connery, Co. C, 63d New-York—leg.
F. McArdle, Co. F, 63d New-York—leg.
M. Kelly, Co. C, 63d New-York—head.
Sergt. John Martin, Co. C, 63d New-York—shoulder.
Corp. James Funk, Co. H, 63d New-York—thigh.
Richard Bolles, Co. C, 53d New-York—leg.
John Pigolt, Co. H, 63d New-York—head.
M. Slatting, Co. H, 63d New-York—leg.
Morris Ward, Co. H, 63d New-York—back and hip.
Lieut. P. W. Lydon, Co. F, 63d New-York—killed.
Lieut. Cadwallader Smith, Co. H, 63d New-York—killed.
Sergt. John Brennan, Co. H, 63d New-York—leg.
James O'Brady, Co. H, 63d New-York—groin.
M. Leden, Co. K, 63d New-York—arm.
James Aray, Co. K, 63d New-York—leg.
James DeLacey, Co. K, 63d New-York—killed.
Owen Cunan, Co. H, 63d New-York—killed.
John Shield, Co. H, 63d New-York—breast.
Wm. Daily, (Color Sergeant,) Co. K, 63d New-York—breast.
John Sine, Co. E, 63d New-York—body.
Martin Kane, Co. H, 63d New-York—body.
John Hayes, Co. C, 88th New-York—breast.
A. Mitchell, Co. D, 63d New-York—belly.
Wm. Coby, Co. G, 63d New-York—belly.
James Donnelly, Co. G, 63d New-York—leg.
Charles Mansfield, Co. G, 63d New-York—leg.
Patrick Gallagher, Co. F, 63d New-York—breast.
Corp. John Carrigan, Co. F, 63d New-York—groin.
John O'Reilly, Co. C, 63d New-York—leg.
Wm. Dolan, Co. E, 63d New-York—arm.
John Gallagher, Co. E, 63d New-York—hand.
John Hayes, Co. B, 63d New-York—shoulder.
Sergt. Wm. Taylor, Co. B, 63d New-York—hip.
John Murphy, Co. B, 63d New-York—leg.
Ed. McLaughlin, Co. K, 63d New-York—leg.
A. McGuirk, Co. G, 88th New-York—leg.
Ens Brenna, Co. H, 63d New-York—legt
D. McCarty, Co. E, 63d New-York—leg.
Patrick Horrigan, Co. H, 63d New-York—belly.

SIXTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

E. B. Crocker, Co. I—leg.
E. Worden, Co. E—thigh.
—— Sanders, Co. C—thigh.
George Williams, Co. D—arm.
Frank Higbee, Co. B—arm.
Jasper Tabor, Co. E—head.
J. W. Rogers, Co. G—head.
James W. Allen, Co. G—side.
J. W. Belcher, Co. H—breast.
Seely D. Green, Co. G—legs.
L. A. Rogers, Co. F—foot.
Ed. F. Dodge, Co. F—both legs.
H. H. Stacy, Co. A—arm.
S. Lownsbury, Co. H—hand,
John W. Mandeville—shoulder.
Christopher Arnold, Co. C—back.
Fred. E. Emory, Co. E—arm.
P. V. Allen, Co. G—thigh.
F. C. Miles, Co. G—leg.
Nelson E. Arm, Co. B—abdomen.
Geo. Martin, Co. B—thigh.
Warren Walt, Co. C—leg.
John Ford, Co. C—leg.
J. B. Hurdly, Co. A—arm.
Geo. H. Bascomb, Co. I—arm.
E. Cork, Co. A—hip.
George McDonogh, Co. H—leg.
F. M. Mone, Co. R—thigh.
Capt. Washburn, Co. A—died.

LATEST REPORTS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Sept. 19.

A gentleman from Chambersburgh this evening, says all the troops stationed there have been sent to Hagerstown and Boonsboro. A company from Philadelphia refused to go over the line. Gen. REYNOLDS said they might go home and be d—d, and disgrace would forever after rest on their shoulders. After the General's reprimand they finally went over the border.

Gov. CURTIN is still at Hagerstown.

A feeling of perfect security is now felt here in official circles.

Quite a number of wounded have arrived here and at points on the Cumberland Valley road.

The news of MCCLELLAN's great victory achieved to-day was received with great rejoicing.

The troops here are urging to be sent forward, that they may yet rout the enemy, and assist in the great work of crushing the rebellion.

The bodies of Capt. GEO. A. BROOKS, Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Col. SAMUEL CROSSDALE and Capt. W. H. ANDREWS, both of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, were brought here to-day.

Travel to Chambersburgh and Hagerstown was resumed to-day, and the telegraph is now open to Boonsboro.

REMAINS OF COL. MILES.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The body of Col. MILES arrived here to-day, and was escorted by cavalry, to the residence of ASBURY JARRETT, Esq., friend of the family. The bodies of Col. CHILDS, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. COLEMAN, Eleventh Ohio, Col. PAXAN, Fifty-Seventh New-York, Col. GOODRICH, Sixtieth New-York, and Capt. FORRSMAN, Tenth Maine, also arrived to-day. Col. BEALE, of the Tenth Maine, is in this City wounded.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 19.

The remains of the lamented Col. MILES were conveyed this morning to "Sweet Air," near Baltimore, the residence of his wife, where the funeral services will take place.

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. RENO.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 19.

The funeral exercises over the remains of Maj.-Gen. RENO took place to-day in Trinity Church, Bishop EASTBURN officiating. Gov. ANDREW and other State officials were present. The members of Gen. RENO's Staff were the pall-bearers.

The body will be removed to Virginia for interment.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. MANSFIELD.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 19.

The body of Gen. MANSFIELD arrived here to-day, and is being embalmed. The Eighty-seventh Ohio, three months men, from Harper's Ferry, passed through to-night for Philadelphia, on the way home.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

INFORMATION TO THE ENEMY.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 19.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

CIRCULAR: Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, commanding the Department of North-Carolina, has called attention to an article in the New-York *Evening Post*, of September 4, in which is published the numbers and positions of his troops. He remarks that the New-York papers always reach the enemy in a few days after publication, and that such information from our friends is more injurious than that gained by the rebel spies.

The Newspaper Press is earnestly requested to make no publication in regard to the numbers and movements of our troops.

No information could be more desirable to the enemy than this. Such publications have done immense injury to our cause.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 19.

THE CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND, accompanied by a corps of Assistants, left here this morning for the battle-field. Dr. Jos. R. SMITH is Acting Surgeon-General during his absence. It is said that Dr. LETTERMAN, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, has been ordered to send five thousand of the wounded to this city, one thousand to Baltimore and one thousand to Philadelphia. Medical Inspector KYLER has been ordered to Harrisburgh to make arrangements for the reception of the wounded who may be sent there.

Medical-Inspector KYLER telegraphs here that he has made arrangements for the accommodation of about eight hundred wounded at Harrisburgh and Reading. A number are also being sent to Hagerstown, which is only nine miles distant from the battle-field.

REMOVAL.

The office of the Medical Director has been removed to near the corner of Fifteen and a Half-street and Vermont-avenue.

WHAT FOREIGN OFFICERS SAY OF OUR ARMY AND OF THE CAMPAIGN IN MARYLAND.

There are now in Washington several foreign officers who are supposed to have been sent by European Governments for the purpose of making observations on the American war, and on the manner in which it is conducted. They are said to be men of fine education, and perfectly acquainted with their profession. One of them, whom I met the other evening at WILLARD's Hotel, has seen war in Africa, in the Crimea and in Italy, and visited most of the battle-fields which hold a conspicuous place in modern history.

I understand that these gentlemen have the highest esteem for Gen. MCCLELLAN's character and talents, and look upon the American soldier as being the equal of the best European soldiers in power of endurance, patience and steadfast valor. They think, however, that the human economy of the war is susceptible of great improvements. They are unanimous in blaming the reckless and unnecessary exposure of our men to the enemy's fire, as if bravery alone, regardless of life, was the capital virtue among soldiers. The soldier, and add that marches and countermarches have won more battles than bullets and bayonets. The art of war, they say, consists in gaining the greatest advantages with the least possible loss; and most part of the time great slaughter proves nothing except the heroism of the soldiers.

In regard to the present campaign in Maryland, they look upon it as a mistake on the part of the Confederates, who, they say, have crossed the Potomac with an insufficient supply of artillery, wagons and ambulances. Gen. MCCLELLAN's pursuit of the enemy, they consider as a well-conceived and vigorously executed plan. They prophesied his complete success on two conditions: first, that he will repel any attack that can be made on his rear; second, that he will either retake Harper's Ferry and secure the Maryland Heights, which they call the Thermopylæ of the present campaign, or force the rebels to withdraw by falling upon their rear and cutting off their communications with Richmond. These officers look upon the mountainous regions of Maryland as one of the strongest natural fortifications in the world, and say that 30,000 men could defend them against an army three times stronger.

A STATEMENT FROM GEN. CASSIUS M. CLAY IN REGARD TO GOV. MORGAN AND GEN. FREMONT.

Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY publishes a card to-day denying that he has ever said a word to the President about Gov. MORGAN, or in favor of making him the commander of the Northwestern Grand Division of troops. He (CLAY) has never proposed any way of carrying on the war than by the constituted authorities, nor has he desired the overthrow of President LINCOLN, or the establishment of the Dictatorship of Gen. FREMONT, or any other man. He (CLAY) calls upon the country to trust the President, as he himself does. He pronounces all the assertions concerning him calumnies.

NEW HOSPITAL.

A large hospital, capable of accommodating 2,500 patients, is being erected on the plain east of the Capital. The buildings are to be constructed with every regard to the requirements of sanitary science.

Another hospital, capable of accommodating six hundred patients, has been fitted up on Seventh-street, near the Boundary.

CURRENCY STAMPS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue invariably returns orders and money sent to him for currency stamps, such stamps not being issued from his office. They are procured from the United States Treasurer, but no one need to send to him at present, as he is now supplying the Government only.

The total amount of postage currency issued by the Treasury Department, down to date, is $493,800. The issues of to-day were: of five cent notes, $2,000; of ten cent notes, $2,000; of twenty-five cent notes, $8,000; of fifty cent notes, $16,000. Of one and two dollar Treasury notes, the total issue is $532,000—the issues of to-day being $10,000 of one dollar notes, and $48,000 of twos.

A BRAVE OFFICER JUSTIFIED.

Lieut. A. M. RANDOL, First United States Artillery, commanding Battery E, attached to the brigade of Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE, having lost his guns in the engagement of June 30, requested a Court of Inquiry, which has reported that the battery was defended to the last with "coolness, gallantry and skill," and that the loss of the guns is due solely to the want of proper and timely infantry support.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Master EDWARD HOOKER has been promoted to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant for gallant conduct during the attack on Washington, N. C., and been ordered to the command of the steamer *Victoria*.

GEORGE W. MARTIN and JAMES PENNOYER have been appointed Acting Assistant Surgeons.

The following officers have been ordered to the steam sloop *Mohican*: Capt. J. B. Marchand, Lieut. R. K. Buer, Acting Master R. B. Ely, Boatswain G. C. Abbott, Gunner Wm. Arnold.

PAROLED PRISONERS.

Adjutant-General THOMAS left Washington to-day for Annapolis, on business connected with the large number of paroled prisoners now at that station. There is no doubt he will promptly take initiative measures for their exchange, as he is the Commissioner of the United States for that purpose, and has heretofore satisfactorily performed similar service.

GEN. WEBER.

Brig.-Gen. MAX WEBER has been ordered to report for duty to Maj.-Gen. DIX, at Fortress Monroe; and Brig.-Gen. GILBERT, now on duty with the Army of Kentucky, to Gen. WRIGHT, at Cincinnati.

COL. WOOD.

Col. A. M. WOOD, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, today received his commission as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New-York. When the President made Cols. CORCORAN and WILCOX Brigadier-Generals, a similar appointment was tendered to Col. WOOD. It was declined on account of his impaired health, and the Collectorship is awarded by the President as an equivalent. He has never fully recovered from the wounds received at Bull Run, and his physicians some time ago pronounced it unwise for him to take the field.

CAPTURE OF A SPY.

A man giving his name as J. P. WALTER, was arrested on the other side of the Potomac recently as a spy. On yesterday he stole a horse from a farmer in the neighborhood of Dranesville, and rode through our lines. While returning to-day he was captured and turned over to the military authorities.

MARYLAND CONTRABANDS.

Since the rebel invasion of Maryland, large numbers of contrabands have escaped from the invaded region to this city. They will be placed in the same category with slaves escaping from States in active rebellion against the Government—that is, afforded protection by the military authorities. The same protection should be afforded to those escaping from the hotbeds of secession in the lower counties of Maryland.

CONVALESCENT CAMP.

The Provost-Marshal and his assistants have been kept very busy to-day transferring deserters and stragglers to the convalescent camp at Alexandria. Col. J. S. BELKNAP, of the Eighty-fifth New-York Regiment, will have command of the camp, under direction of the Military Governor of Alexandria.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Indian Commissioner DALE has recently written to Gov. RAMSAY, of Minnesota, that he has not very strong hopes of reëstablishing friendly relations with the Chippewa Indians. At a recent interview with Chief HOLE-IN-THE-DAY, LAMMEE came with four hundred armed warriors at his back, and maintaining throughout a tone of great hauteur and independence. The iniquitous plundering operations of the Government agents are without doubt a main element of the prevailing dissatisfaction and hostility.

Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS left to-day for Annapolis, to arrange for the transfer of our troops paroled by the enemy to the West, to fight the Indians. As cavalry alone are of any service against the Indians, and as scarcely any of our paroled troops belong to that arm of the service, it is difficult to perceive the utility of this arrangement. Minnesota has abundant infantry militia to guard her settlements, if infantry could do it.

A MILITARY RAILROAD.

Mayor WALLACE and a deputation of municipal authorities, here called on the President to-day to urge the joint action of the National and City Governments in constructing a military railroad from Washington to Point of Rocks, and also one from Washington East to Chesapeake Bay. The project met with favor from the President and Secretary of War.

APPOINTMENT.

EDWARD H. HALL, of Illinois, many years compiler and publisher of the State Gazetteer and Directory in Chicago, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Internal Revenue Department.

GEN. GARNIELE.

Gen. GARFIELD, who drove HUMPHREY MARSHALL out of Sandy Valley, Kentucky, and has since been serving in BUELL's army, reported for duty to-day at the War Department. He has not fully recovered from his dangerous illness, but is ready again to take the field.

ARRIVALS.

Ex-Gov. A. H. REEDER is here. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN arrived here to-day. Hon. Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, is in town.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. KNOX REED, of the Tenth New-York, was slightly wounded in the right ear at Sharpsburgh on Wednesday.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Surrender of Munfordsville to the Rebels.

Five Thousand Troops and Ten Pieces of Artillery Gone.

Bragg's Forces Estimated at 30,000 Men.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Friday, Sept. 19.

Adjutant SLAUSON, of the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment, who escaped from Munfordsville immediately after the surrender of that place to the rebels, has reached this city.

He reports that the garrison there, numbering from 4,000 to 5,000 men, comprising the Seventeenth, the Fiftieth, the Sixtieth, the Sixty-seventh, the Sixty-eighth and the Sixty-ninth Indiana Regiments, and one company of cavalry and ten pieces of artillery, have surrendered.

The surrender was made on Wednesday morning, our forces being completely surrounded by Gen. BRAGG's forces, estimated at 30,000 men.

Our loss in killed and wounded was fifty.

The rebels acknowledge a loss of 700 on Sunday.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Sept. 19.

At the surrender of Munfordsville on Wednesday morning, the rebels took about 4,000 prisoners, whom they are reported subsequently to have paroled, comprising the Sixtieth, Sixty-seventh and Eighty-ninth Indiana, four hundred men of the Fiftieth Indiana, two companies of each of the Seventeenth and Seventy-fourth Indiana, one company of the Louisville Provost Guard, seventy recruits for the Thirty-third Kentucky, the Fourth Ohio Battery of six guns with four other guns in position.

The loss at Munfordsville previously stated was in the fight. There was two or three hours' skirmishing on Tuesday between the sharpshooters of both parties. The rebels did not attack us in force in the Sunday's fight. Gen. CHALMERS made an attack on our forces with eleven regiments on Tuesday night. BUCKNER's Division was added to this force. The firing on Tuesday was a rebel feint, to enable them to secure the north bank of the river. In that we lost two killed and four or five wounded.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Sept. 19—11 P. M.

There are very many reports in circulation from down the road, the transmission whereof by telegraph is prohibited by the military authorities, who, however, entertain the hope and belief that the preparations now actively consummating will not only insure the safety of Louisville, but speedily clear Kentucky of her rebel invaders.

A BRILLIANT RECONNOISSANCE.

A Rapid Cavalry Dash to Within Three Miles of Thoroughfare Gap—Capture of a Part of Gen. Ewell's Body-Guard.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 19.

A cavalry reconnoissance, made from Gen. HEINTZELMAN's headquarters yesterday morning, accomplished one of the most rapid and brilliant achievements of the campaign. They went within three miles of Thoroughfare Gap, performing a distance of eighty miles in less than twenty hours.

Near Thoroughfare Gap they discovered a rebel force acting as a body-guard to Gen. EWELL, who was in an ambulance, very badly wounded, and being escorted toward Richmond. Three of this body-guard were captured, together with about thirty more prisoners, several of whom were officers, and some wagons.

This report was sent in by Gen. BIRNEY.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Bands Congregating on the Southwestern Border—Movements Against Them.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 18.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has departed for Springfield to take command in person of the forces in the Southwest.

Guerrilla bands, under HINDMAN, PIKE, COFFEY and RAINS, have been congregating on the Southwest border, for the purpose of again invading the State. Their movements have been closely watched, and every preparation made to give them a fitting reception. Gen. SCHOFIELD enters the campaign with a full knowledge of the country, character and resources of the enemy, and speedy and conclusive achievements may be relied on.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Destruction of the Town of Prentice, Miss.

CAIRO, Friday, Sept. 19.

The fleet carrying the rebel prisoners to Vicksburgh was fired into at Prentice, opposite Napoleon, Ark. Several balls passed through the *Iatan*, killing a number of rebels. None of our men were hurt. The gunboat landed, and gave the inhabitants fifteen minutes to remove the women and children, at the end of which time the town was burned.

Great Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 19.

At 1 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the brick building, corner of Water and Norton's street, used as a grain drying house.

The fire spread rapidly to the Evans and Sterling Elevators, which, with their contents, were destroyed.

The fire then crossed Norton-street, communicating to BELL's foundry, KLEIS & DOSSON's pump and block factory, and a number of tenement houses on EVANS, Fly and Leconlaieux streets, all of which were burned.

Crossing the Evans Ship Canal, the fire spread to EVANS' Office and warehouses.

In the warehouses were stored between 20,000 and 30,000 barrels of whisky and highwines, owned by Mr. WILLIAMS, the larger portion of which were saved.

DAVID BELL's loss is estimated at $50,000 to $70,000.

The loss of EVANS is not known, but it is mostly covered by insurance.

It is impossible at present to give anything approximating to the amount of the total loss or insurance.

The loss will probably reach half a million of dollars.

Some thirty or forty buildings are destroyed.

The elevators contained 13,372 bushels of wheat, 40,000 bushels of corn, and 28,690 bushels of oats.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 19.

The following are the principal sufferers by the fire this morning: The Evans Elevator, owned by CHAS. W. EVANS, valued at $40,000, insured for $20,000; The Sterling Elevator, owned by D. S. AUSTIN, valued at $20,000, insured for $13,500; GEO. C. WHITE, WM. WILLIAMS and GEO. TAUSCOTT, 2,651 barrels high wines, stored in the warehouse of JAS. C. EVANS, loss heavy, partly well covered by insurance; the warehouse of JAS. C. EVANS, loss $7,000, insured $4,500; the foundry of DAVID BELL, building and machinery, $30,000, no insurance; the Cleveland block, owned by C. M. REED, of Erie, Penn., and about fifteen or twenty wooden tenement buildings, loss not ascertained.

The buildings were old, and of but little value. A large number of poor families have been rendered homeless by the conflagration. The total loss is estimated at $300,000; the insurance, as far as ascertained, is $130,400. The names of the companies are not ascertained, as yet.

The American Pomological Society.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 19.

This national institution has just closed its ninth session, having been the most successful ever held by the society. Fourteen States were represented by 184 delegates. Large collections of fruit were presented from most of the States. Hon. MARSHAL A. WILDER, of Massachusetts, was elected President, with a Vice President from each State.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE BORUSSIA OFF CAPE RACE.

Death of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl of Harrington.

Thirty Thousand French Troops Going to America.

The Fate of Garibaldi Yet Undecided.

A DECLINE IN COTTON.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Sept. 19.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Hamburg, *via* Southampton the 10th inst., was boarded by the News yacht at noon to-day, *en route* to New-York, and the annexed summary of her news obtained.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th.

The steamship *Horsa*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 10th.

From the uncertainty prevailing in England about the safety of the *Great Eastern*, (she is delayed in New-York.—EDS.,) the Underwriters' premium had gone up to twenty guineas at Liverpool.

The Prince of Wales and Prince ALFRED had arrived at Brussels.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl of Harrington are dead.

The *Anglo Saxon's* news had not the slightest effect on Consols, which were quoted 93⅛@93⅜ for money, and 93⅜@93⅝ for the October account.

Loans were offered on the Stock Exchange at 1⅜ per cent.

The Paris *Pays* says that Spain has offered to send a contingent to Mexico, but that France would not accept the offer. France sends 30,000 men.

La France says the unity of Italy is impossible, but if it could be realized it would introduce a serious perturbation into European order, and all the national power of France would be compelled to demand compensation from Italy, and a change in her established territorial limits in order to guarrantee herself against several powerful neighbors.

The Rentes were quoted 69f. 65c.

The Montenegrins refuse to accept the conditions offered by the Turks, and, taking advantage of the present armistice, have instructed their representative at Constantinople to demand more favorable terms. During the conference, the Montenegrins have been fortifying Cettigne, and transporting all their valuables to Cetinra.

OMAR PASHA had recommenced hostilities. The Turks had set fire to the Servian portion of Belgrade, and the Prefect's palace was in flames. The Turks also fired on the inhabitants.

A later telegram says that MONTENEGRO has accepted all the conditions offered by OMAR PACHA.

On account of the state of siege at Naples, the Garibaldian anniversary of his entry into Naples will not be celebrated.

The press of Lombardy is unanimous in favor of an amnesty being granted to GARIBALDI and his followers.

GARIBALDI had requested to be allowed to embark on an English vessel.

Neither documents nor money were found at Aspromonte, where he was taken prisoner.

Nothing had been decided respecting GARIBALDI. His wounds were very serious.

There was little business doing in Australia. A royal commission had been appointed to report on the prospects of gold mining.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MARKETS.

SUGAR and COFFEE firm. TALLOW quiet.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

COTTON—The sales of Monday and Tuesday were only 3,000 bales. The market is irregular and dull, and prices are 1d. lower than on Friday last. Speculators and exporters took 1,000 bales.

The Manchester market is inactive, but firm.

BREADSTUFFS—WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, report Flour dull, and 6d. lower. Wheat quiet, but steady. Corn dull and unchanged; Mixed, 28s. 9d. @29s.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report Beef very dull. Pork dull. Bacon tending downward. Lard inactive, but unchanged in rates. Tallow quiet, but steady.

PRODUCE—Ashes firm. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet, but steady. Resin firm; Common, 28s.@29s. Spirits Turpentine quiet, at 125s. Rice quiet and steady.

No shipping report received.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.

Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of

COAL OIL FIXTURES.

Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S FALL STYLE OF HAT.—KNOX is preparing to astonish the public by the production of a Fall hat of matchless beauty. He is fond of "sensations," and is determined not to be outdone by the war bulletins of the daily papers. So at an early day, the police in particular, and the people at large, may expect an overwhelming crowd in the neighborhood of his popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway. KNOX's Fall hat promises trouble to our Provost-Marshal.

[Advertisement.]

GALA TIMES TO-DAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM for ladies and children. Splendid performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock, P. M. The romantic drama, "Claude Marcel, or the Idiot of Tarbes," is produced at each. The magnificent colored fish are to be seen at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Wounds, Sores, Bowel Complaints and Fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. Only 25 cents. 219

[Advertisement.]

If you want to learn what you can do best, and how to make the most of yourself, get a careful Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

HOWE—MEAD.—In North Salem, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, by Rev. A. H. Seely, Mr. WM. H. J. HOWE to Miss LAURA JANE, only daughter of Alfred B. Mead, Esq., all of the former place.

PLACE—WHITEHEAD.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. D. F. Warren, Mr. CHARLES HERBERT PLACE, of New-York, to Miss MARY PLACE, only daughter of Wm. M. Whitehead, M. D., of Elizabeth.

VAN DYK—STRYKER.—In Lambertville, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 3, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. P. O. Studdiford, FRANCISCO C. VAN DYK, of Paterson, N. J., to Miss LIDA C., daughter of James D. Stryker, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

GRAHAM.—In Astoria, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, suddenly, ELIZABETH S., wife of Edward Chauncey Graham, and daughter of the late Albert S. Bacon, of New-Haven.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Rev. Dr. POTTS' Church, in University-place, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HUFFMAN.—In this City, on Friday evening, Sept. 19, ALFRED W. HUFFMAN, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, Amherst White, Esq., and the members of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 36 Perry-st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

HAWES.—At Fort Lee, N. J., on Thursday, Sept 18, ELIZABETH HAWES, wife of George Hawes, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Sunday, the 21st inst., between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock. She leaves a large family to mourn her loss.

MEAD.—At the residence of his father, Edward Mead, Esq., in Greenwich, Conn., on Friday morning, Sept. 19, Major DANIEL M. MEAD, of the Tenth Regiment, Conn. Vol., aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MIXTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, SUSAN OLIVIA, wife of Madison Mixter, and daughter of Eli C. Blake, Esq., in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 72 Cranberry-st., without further invitation.

PARKER.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 18, JOSEPH A. PARKER, [illegible], in the [illegible] year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at the house of Samuel Radcliffe, No. 262 18th-st., at 2 o'clock.

PARKER.—At his residence, Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 16, WILLIAM PARKER, aged 68 years.

SMITH.—At Washington Heights, on Thursday, Sept. 18, JOSEPH OLCOTT SMITH, son of the late Capt. Benjamin Smith, aged 23 years.

The friends of the family, also of his brothers-in-law, Thomas Davenport and Sidney Sanderson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Charles E. Leveridge, No. 132 East 31st-st., without further invitation.

VIDAL.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 18, of hasty consumption, ELISABETH M. VIDAL, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 263 Madison-st., near Clinton, on Saturday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

WELLS.—At Sing Sing, on Friday morning, Sept. 19, MARY A., widow of the late Ralph Wells, and daughter of the late Perkins Nichols, in the 62d year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son, No. 42 East 16th-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Potomac, for New-Orleans—Mrs. J. K. Hanly, Miss Smith, M. J. McGovern, Antoine Segur, Jno. Geddes, J. C. Denmar, Charles Couttax, F. Dromell, T. J. McConkey, Auguste Theze, H. J. McDonald and wife, Mme. Chauveau, Miss Mott, Sister Mary Margaret, Sister of Charity; Allen Vaaceng, Isabella and Mary Louisa Jessains, J. Grasseu, Mrs. George T. Doughty, Mrs. Josephine Lewis, boy and infant, Mrs. Robert Scott, Miss Sallie Scott, Miss Ganche, Jno. B. Ganche, Miss Doyle, Jno. Burgess, Edward Shaffnet, Edward Nester, Jno. McAlavay, D. D. Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 45 | Sun sets.... 6 02 | Moon rises... 2 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 59 | Gov. Island. 5 43 | Hell Gate.... 7 10

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THE GREAT VICTORY.

[Continued from First Page.]

the enemy, in the language of the commanding General, were just where he wanted them.

It was undoubtedly the intention of Gen. LEE to repeat here what he accomplished at Richmond—crush our right wing by throwing upon it the bulk of the force at his disposal; and nothing but the most consummate generalship prevented him from succeeding in his pet scheme. In selecting Gen. HOOKER to take the initiative in this important movement, the right man was put in the right place. He soon discovered the intended movement, and he was heavily reinforced during Tuesday night, so that when the enemy marched down his massed columns upon our right, they were everywhere repulsed with great slaughter.

On Wednesday afternoon as the storm of battle passed to the left, Gen. MCCLELLAN rode along the lines at the right and was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the forces at that point. While Gen. SUMNER actually had charge of the field operations, Gen. MCCLELLAN visited every part of the field in person, and by his presence encouraged the troops to deeds of valor. Gen. SUMNER more particularly paid attention to the right, for he saw Gen. RICHARDSON was on the left with his own (SUMNER'S) old corps and his services were not particularly needed there.

As a whole, officers and men all did their duty. As there are exceptions to all rules, so there is to this. Two regiments, at least, marched from the field during the hottest of the conflict; and, in one instance, at least, the officers with the lead in this apparently disgraceful movement. We refrain from indicating these regiments until such time as their conduct is officially noticed.

GEN. RICHARDSON.

Gen. RICHARDSON was everywhere conspicuous during the action, up to the time when he received a gunshot wound in the left breast. While being removed from the field he said to the surgeon in attendance, "Tell Gen. MCCLELLAN I have been in the front rank, doing the duty of a Colonel. I have done a hard day's work, and have worked all day. I am wounded, and he must detail some one to take my command."

Gen. HANCOCK was ordered to take Gen. RICHARDSON'S command.

THE LOSSES.

Of course, at this time of writing, it is impossible to accurately estimate the losses on either side. In the opinion of those best capable of judging, our loss will not exceed 10,000. Some brigades lost very heavily, while others lost but few men. Gen. RICHARDSON'S, and a portion of Gen. FRENCH'S command, suffered the most. They actually lost nearly one-half the men taken into the field.

The loss of the enemy was necessarily much larger than ours. We had heavy guns, located in distant and elevated positions, constantly throwing shells into their columns, massed at the rear of strong fronts.

They massed their forces to take batteries, but were in every instance repulsed with terrible slaughter. COFFIN'S First New-York Battery, supported by the One Hundred and Seventh New-York, was charged upon seven times in this way, and each time the attacking force repulsed. The corn-field in which the battery was stationed is covered with dead rebels. Ten horses attached to the battery were killed. Some of the rebel officers who fell into our hands estimate their loss as high as 30,000 men. This may be true, including the men who voluntarily came within our lines; for thousands of prisoners were taken, and some of them came in very willingly. They are tired of the war, and particularly such fighting as that of yesterday.

THE OPERATIONS OF THURSDAY.

To-day we have had out a strong line of skirmishers, and, up to 3 o'clock, there was constant firing going on in front. Our troops are all lying upon their arms, ready for action. Burial parties are engaged in burying off the dead and removing the wounded.

At 2 o'clock a flag of truce was sent in by Gen. HILL, giving us permission to bury our dead within their lines. As our forces were in possession of about nine-tenths of the battle-field, this proposition was considered, no doubt, a cool one, and was promptly declined.

Subsequently, a flag of truce came in, bearing word that they would cease firing if we would, of which no notice was taken.

The enemy subsequently ceased firing, and under a flag of truce, came within our lines and removed the bodies of some of their officers.

Everything is in readiness for action, but the indications are that the enemy have had pretty much all the fight whipped out of them.

To-day is being devoted to burying the dead and caring for the wounded. To-morrow our army will advance and the rebels will have either to fight or run. Possibly they may not; find either expedient to their liking.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Brig.-Gen. DURYEA—wounded.
Capt. A. A. Oreer, (brother of Gen. Green)—thigh.
Major Bloomingburg, 5th Maryland—severely.
Lieut.-Col. Hodins, 5th Delaware—supposed killed.
Col. Max Weber—wounded.
Wm. Richardson, Co. A, 8th Ohio—killed.
David Zouker, Co. A, 8th Ohio—killed.
Lieut. Geo. S. Smith, Co. A, 8th Ohio—wounded.
Joseph Soper, Co. A, 8th Ohio—arm off.
John Redd, Co. A, 8th Ohio—arm.
Ed. T. Naylor, Co. A, 8th Ohio—head.
Wm. Newson, Co. A, 8th Ohio—leg.
Lieut. Barnes, Co. D, 8th Ohio—fatally.
Lieut. Witherell, Co. E, 8th Ohio—wounded.
Lieut. Delaney, Co. B, 8th Ohio—wounded.
Thomas Thornburg, Co. F, 8th Ohio—wounded.
James M. Miller, Co. A, 7th New-York—killed.
T. B. Kirkpatrick, Co. A, 7th New-York—killed.
Corp. David Potter, Co. A, 7th N. Y.—wounded.
Sergt. Varney, Co. I, 8th Ohio—killed.
James Gallagher, Co. B, 8th Ohio—head.
Geo. Upright, Co. B, 8th Ohio—neck.
John Hennessey, Co. B, 8th Ohio—side.
David Numer, Co. D, 130th Pennsylvania—arm.
C. Sheen, Co. A, 63d New-York—arm.
John Ryan, Co. A, 61st New-York—breast.
Hugh Blandy, Co. C, 63d New-York—head.
Owen Coonery, Co. C, 63d New-York—leg.
F. McArdle, Co. F, 63d New-York—leg.
M. Kelly, Co. C, 63d New-York—head.
Sergt. John Martin, Co. C, 63d New-York—shoulder.
Corp. James Funk, Co. H, 63d New-York—thigh.
Richard Bolles, Co. C, 53d New-York—leg.
John Pigolt, Co. H, 63d New-York—head.
M. Stating, Co. H, 63d New-York—leg.
Morris Ward, Co. H, 63d New-York—back and hip.
Lieut. P. W. Lydon, Co. F, 63d New-York—killed.
Lieut. Cadwallader Smith, Co. H, 63d New-York—killed.
Sergt. John Brennan, Co. H, 63d New-York—leg.
James O'Brady, Co. H, 63d New-York—groin.
M. Laden, Co. K, 63d New-York—arm.
James Army, Co. K, 63d New-York—leg.
James De Lacey, Co. K, 63d New-York—killed.
Owen Curan, Co. H, 63d New-York—killed.
John Shield, Co. H, 63d New-York—breast.
Wm. Daily, (Color Sergeant,) Co. K, 63d New-York—breast.
John Sine, Co E, 63d New-York—body.
Martin Kane, Co. H, 63d New-York—body.
John Higgs, Co. C, 88th New-York—breast.
A. Mitchell, Co. D, 63d New-York—belly.
Wm. Coor, Co. G, 63d New-York—belly.
James Donnelly, Co. G, 63d New-York—leg.
Patrick Gallagher, Co. K, 63d New-York—breast.
Corp. John Corrigan, Co. F, 63d New-York—groin.
John O'Reilly, Co. C, 63d New-York—leg.
Wm. Dolan, Co. E, 63d New-York—arm.
John Gallagher, Co. B, 63d New-York—hand.
John Hayes, Co. B, 63d New-York—shoulder.
Sergt. Wm. Taylor, Co. B, 63d New-York—hip.
John Murphy, Co. B, 63d New-York—leg.
Ed. McLaughlin, Co. K, 63d New-York—leg.
A. McGuirk, Co. G, 69th New-York—leg.
Ena Bresna, Co. M, 63d New-York—legt
D. McCarty, Co. E, 63d New-York—leg.
Patrick Horrigan, Co. H, 63d New-York—belly.

SIXTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

E. B. Crocker, Co. I—leg.
E. Worden, Co. E—thigh.
—— Sanders, Co. C—thigh.
George Williams, Co. D—arm.
Frank Higbee, Co. B—arm.
Jasper Taber, Co. E—head.
J. W. Rogers, Co. G—head.
James W. Allen, Co. G—side.
J. W. Belcher, Co. H—breast.
Seely D. Green, Co. G—legs.
L. A. Rogers, Co. F—foot.
Ed. F. Dodge, Co. F—both legs.
H. H. Stacy, Co. A—arm.
S. Lownsbury, Co. H—hand.
John W. Maaderille—shoulder.
Christopher Arnold, Co. C—back.
Fred. E. Emory, Co. E—arm.
P. V. Allen, Co. G—thigh.
P. C. Miles, Co. G—leg.
Nelson E. Arm, Co. B—abdomen.
Geo. Martin, Co. B—thigh.
Warren Wait, Co. C—leg.
John Ford, Co. C—leg.
J. B. Hurdly, Co. A—arm.
Geo. H. Bascomb, Co. I—arm.
E Cork, Co. A—hip.
George McDonogh, Co. H—leg.
F. M. Mone, Co. R—thigh.
Capt. Washburn, Co. A—died.

LATEST REPORTS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Sept. 19.

A gentleman from Chambersburgh this evening, says all the troops stationed there have been sent to Hagerstown and Boonsboro. A company from Philadelphia refused to go over the line. Gen. REYNOLDS said they might go home and be d—d, and disgrace would forever after rest on their shoulders. After the General's reprimand they finally went over the border.

Gov. CURTIN is still at Hagerstown.

A feeling of perfect security is now felt here in official circles.

Quite a number of wounded have arrived here and at points on the Cumberland Valley road.

The news of MCCLELLAN'S great victory achieved to-day was received with great rejoicing.

The troops here are urging to be sent forward, that they may yet rout the enemy, and assist in the great work of crushing the rebellion.

The bodies of Capt. Geo. A. BROOKS, Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Col. SAMUEL CROSSDALE and Capt. W. H. ANDREWS, both of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, were brought here to-day.

Travel to Chambersburgh and Hagerstown was resumed to-day, and the telegraph is now open to Boonsboro.

REMAINS OF COL. MILES.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The body of Col. MILES arrived here to-day, and was escorted by cavalry, to the residence of ASHBURY JARRETT, Esq., friend of the family. The bodies of Col. CHILDS, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. COLEMAN, Eleventh Ohio, Col. PAXAN, Fifty-Seventh New-York, Col. GOODRICH, Sixtieth New-York, and Capt. FORBUSH, Tenth Maine, also arrived to-day. Col. BEALE, of the Tenth Maine, is in this City wounded.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 19.

The remains of the lamented Col. MILES were conveyed this morning to "Sweet Air," near Baltimore, the residence of his wife, where the funeral services will take place.

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. RENO.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 19.

The funeral exercises over the remains of Maj. Gen. RENO took place to-day in Trinity Church, Bishop EASTBURN officiating. Gov. ANDREW and other State officials were present. The members of Gen. RENO'S Staff were the pall-bearers.

The body will be removed to Virginia for interment.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. MANSFIELD.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 19.

The body of Gen. MANSFIELD arrived here to-day, and is being embalmed. The Eighty-seventh Ohio, three months men, from Harper's Ferry, passed through to-night for Philadelphia, on the way home.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

Burnside in Pursuit by Way of Harper's Ferry.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 19—Midnight.

Forney's Press has just received highly interesting intelligence from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army up to noon to-day, which the editor kindly furnishes to the Associated Press. The substance of its special correspondence is briefly as follows:

Early last night the enemy commenced crossing the Shepherdstown Bridge and two fords above and below it. During the night MCCLELLAN advanced a battery and shelled them from the surrounding hills. The dead and wounded found this morning evidence the ability of our signal officers in directing the fire of guns.

On discovering the movement of the enemy, early this morning Gen. PLEASANTON was dispatched in hot pursuit with two batteries and two regiments o infantry through a gap of high hills and he succeeded in cutting off a large amount of their ammunition, supplies, &c., beside a small portion of Gen. MAXEY GREGG'S South Carolina Brigade. Gen. PLEASANTON shelled the enemy with effect as they passed through the ravine.

The last seen of the enemy they were flying in the direction of Winchester, and it is supposed they would retreat precipitately on to Richmond.

Our entire army had crossed Antietam Creek this morning, and was massed between Antietam Creek and the Potomac, opposite Shepherdstown, and there was every evidence that MCCLELLAN would cross the river.

The loss of general and field officers in our army is so large as to be unaccountable.

Rebel deserters represent the loss of the enemy's officers equally severe. *It was understood that Gen. Burnside has crossed into Virginia via Harper's Ferry and moving on the enemy.*

Deserters report that the recent movement of the rebels in escaping into Virginia was entirely conducted by Stonewall Jackson, the other chief officers LEE, LONGSTREET, &c., being either wounded or too much fatigued to be efficient.

They also state that it was believed in the rebel army that a force of National troops had passed through Thoroughfare Gap and intercepted their advance, and they supposed this movement was under the direction of some of them they stood in great dread.

VERY LATEST FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Saturday, Sept. 20—A. M.

A dispatch received at official quarters up to this hour (midnight), from a person who visited the battle-fields, reports the rebel loss *two to our one.*

Their dead were left unburried, and the wounded found shelter in barns and woods along the whole route to Williamsport, where the enemy has no doubt crossed with the remnant of the army. A great amount of ammunition was captured, together with a large number of prisoners, who have been sent to Hagerstown.

The company that refused to go over the line was from Lancaster and not from Philadelphia, as previously stated.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

INFORMATION TO THE ENEMY.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 19.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

CIRCULAR: Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, commanding the Department of North-Carolina, has called attention to an article in the New-York *Evening Post*, of September 4, in which is published the numbers and positions of his troops. He remarks that the New-York papers always reach the enemy in a few days after publication, and that such information from our friends is more injurious than that gained by the rebel spies.

The Newspaper Press is earnestly requested to make no publication in regard to the numbers and movements of our troops.

No information could be more desirable to the enemy than this. Such publications have done immense injury to our cause.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 19.

THE CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND, accompanied by a corps of Assistants, left here this morning for the battle-field. Dr. Jos. R. SMITH is Acting Surgeon-General during his absence. It is said that Dr. LETTERMAN, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, has been ordered to send five thousand of the wounded to this city, one thousand to Baltimore and one thousand to Philadelphia. Medical Inspector KYLER has been ordered to Harrisburgh to make arrangements for the reception of the wounded who may be sent there.

Medical-Inspector KYLER telegraphs here that he has made arrangements for the accommodation of about eight hundred wounded at Harrisburgh and Reading. A number are also being sent to Hagerstown, which is only nine miles distant from the battle-field.

REMOVAL.

The office of the Medical Director has been removed to near the corner of Fifteen and a Half-street and Vermont-avenue.

WHAT FOREIGN OFFICERS SAY OF OUR ARMY AND OF THE CAMPAIGN IN MARYLAND.

There are now in Washington several foreign officers who are supposed to have been sent by European Governments for the purpose of making observations on the American war, and on the manner in which it is conducted. They are said to be men of fine education, and perfectly acquainted with their profession. One of them, whom I met the other evening at WILLARD'S Hotel, has seen war in Africa, in the Crimea and in Italy, and visited most of the battle-fields which hold a conspicuous place in modern history.

I understand that these gentlemen have the highest esteem for Gen. MCCLELLAN'S character and talents, and look upon the American soldier as being the equal of the best European soldiers in power of endurance, patience and steadfast valor. They think, however, that the human economy of the war is susceptible of great improvements. They are unanimous in blaming the reckless and unnecessary exposure of our men to the enemy's fire, as if bravery alone, regardless of life, was the capital virtue among officers and soldiers; and add that marches and countermarches have won more battles than guns and bayonets. The art of war, they say, consists in gaining the greatest advantages with the least possible loss; and most part of the time great slaughter proves nothing except the heroism of the soldiers.

In regard to the present campaign in Maryland, they look upon it as a mistake on the part of the Confederates, who, they say, have crossed the Potomac with an insufficient supply of artillery, wagons and ambulances. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S pursuit of the enemy, they consider as a well-conceived and vigorously executed plan. They prophesied his complete success on two conditions: first, that he will repel any attack that can be made on his rear; second, that he will either retake Harper's Ferry and secure the Maryland Heights, which they call the Thermopylæ of the present campaign, or force the rebels to withdraw by falling upon their rear and cutting off their communications with Richmond. These officers look upon the mountainous regions of Maryland as one of the strongest natural fortifications in the world, and say that 30,000 men could defend them against an army three times stronger.

A STATEMENT FROM GEN. CASSIUS M. CLAY IN REGARD TO GOV. MORGAN AND GEN. FREMONT.

Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY publishes a card to-day denying that he has ever said a word to the President about Gov. MORGAN, or in favor of making him the commander of the Northwestern Grand Division of troops. He (CLAY) has never proposed any way of carrying on the war than by the constituted authorities; nor has he desired the overthrow of President LINCOLN, or the establishment of the Dictatorship of Gen. FREMONT, or any other man. He (CLAY) calls upon the country to trust the President, as he himself does. He pronounces all the assertions concerning him calumnies.

CURRENCY STAMPS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue invariably returns orders and money sent to him for currency stamps, such stamps not being issued from his office. They are procured from the United States Treasurer, but no one need to send to him at present, as he is now supplying the Government only.

The total amount of postage currency issued by the Treasury Department, down to date, is $493,800. The issues of to-day were: of five cent notes, $2,000; of ten cent notes, $2,000; of twenty-five cent notes, $8,000; of fifty cent notes, $16,000. Of one and two dollar Treasury notes, the total issue is $532,000—the issues of to-day being $46,000 of one dollar notes, and $48,000 of twos.

A BRAVE OFFICER JUSTIFIED.

Lieut. A. M. RANDOL, First United States Artillery, commanding Battery E, attached to the brigade of Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE, having lost his guns in the engagement of June 30, requested a Court of Inquiry, which has reported that the battery was defended to the last with "coolness, gallantry and skill," and that the loss of the guns is due solely to the want of proper and timely infantry support.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Master EDWARD HOOKER has been promoted to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant for gallant conduct during the attack on Washington, N. C., and been ordered to the command of the steamer *Victoria*.

GEORGE W. MARTIN and JAMES PASSOVER have been appointed Acting Assistant Surgeons.

The following officers have been ordered to the steam sloop *Mohican*: Capt. J. B. Marchand, Lieut. R. K. Buer, Acting Master R. B. Ely, Boatswain G. C. Abbott, Gunner Wm. Arnold.

PAROLED PRISONERS.

Adjutant-General THOMAS left Washington to-day for Annapolis, on business connected with the large number of paroled prisoners now at that station. There is no doubt he will promptly take initiative measures for their exchange, as he is the Commissioner of the United States for that purpose, and has heretofore satisfactorily performed similar service.

GEN. WEBER.

Brig.-Gen. MAX WEBER has been ordered to report for duty to Maj.-Gen. DIX, at Fortress Monroe; and Brig.-Gen. STEINER, now at Cairo, with the Army of Kentucky, to Gen. WRIGHT, at Cincinnati.

GEN. WOOD.

Col. A. M. WOOD, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, today received his commission as Collector of Inland Revenue for the Second District of New-York. When the President made Cols. CESSNAM and WILCOX Brigadier-Generals, a similar appointment was tendered to Col. WOOD. It was declined on account of his impaired health, and the Collectorship is awarded by the President as an equivalent. He has never fully recovered from the wounds received at Bull Run, and his physicians some time ago pronounced it unwise for him to take the field.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Indian Commissioner DALE has recently written to Gov. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, that he has not very strong hopes of reëstablishing friendly relations with the Chippewa Indians. At a recent interview with Chief HOLE-IN-THE-DAY, LAMMEN came with four hundred armed warriors at his back, and maintaining throughout a tone of great hauteur and independence. The iniquitous plundering operations of the Government agents are without doubt a main element of the prevailing dissatisfaction and hostility.

Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS left to-day for Annapolis, to arrange for the transfer of our troops paroled by the enemy to the West, to fight the Indians. As cavalry alone are of any service against the Indians, and as scarcely any of our paroled troops belong to that arm of the service, it is difficult to perceive the utility of this arrangement. Minnesota has abundant infantry militia to guard her settlements, if infantry could do it.

A MILITARY RAILROAD.

Mayor WALLACE and a deputation of municipal authorities, here called on the President to-day to urge the joint action of the National and City Governments in constructing a military railroad from Washington to Point of Rocks, and also one from Washington East to Chesapeake Bay. The project met with favor from the President and Secretary of War.

APPOINTMENT.

EDWARD H. HALL, of Illinois, many years compiler and publisher of the State Gazetteer and Directory in Chicago, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Internal Revenue Department.

GEN. GARFIELD.

Gen. GARFIELD, who drove HUMPHREY MARSHALL out of Sandy Valley, Kentucky, and has since been serving in BOYLE'S army, reported for duty to-day at the War Department. He has not fully recovered from his dangerous illness, but is ready again to take the field.

ARRIVALS.

Ex-Gov. A. H. REEDER is here. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN arrived here to-day. Hon. Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, is in town.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. HIRAM HIRST, of the Tenth New-York, was slightly wounded in the fight at Leesburgh on Wednesday.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Surrender of Munfordsville to the Rebels.

Five Thousand Troops and Ten Pieces of Artillery Gone.

Bragg's Forces Estimated at 30,000 Men.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Friday, Sept. 19.

Adjutant SLAUSON, of the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment, who escaped from Munfordsville immediately after the surrender of that place to the rebels, has reached this city.

He reports that the garrison there, numbering from 4,000 to 5,000 men, comprising the Seventeenth, the Fiftieth, the Sixtieth, the Sixty-seventh, the Sixty-eighth and the Sixty-ninth Indiana Regiments, and one company of cavalry and ten pieces of artillery, have surrendered.

The surrender was made on Wednesday morning, our forces being completely surrounded by Gen. BRAGG'S forces, estimated at 30,000 men.

Our loss in killed and wounded was fifty.

The rebels acknowledge a loss of 700 on Sunday.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Sept. 19.

At the surrender of Munfordsville on Wednesday morning, the rebels took about 4,000 prisoners, whom they are reported subsequently to have paroled, comprising the Sixtieth, Sixty-seventh and Eighty-ninth Indiana, four hundred men of the Fiftieth Indiana, two companies of each of the Seventeenth and Seventy-fourth Indiana, one company of the Louisville Provost Guard, seventy recruits for the Thirty-third Kentucky, the Fourth Ohio Battery of six guns with four other guns in position.

The loss at Munfordsville previously stated was in the fight. There was two or three hours' skirmishing on Tuesday between the sharpshooters of both parties. The rebels did not attack us in force in the Sunday's fight. Gen. CHALMERS made an attack on our forces with eleven regiments on Tuesday night. BUCKNER'S Division was added to this force. The firing on Tuesday was a rebel feint, to enable them to secure the north bank of the river. In that we lost two killed and four or five wounded.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Sept. 19—11 P. M.

There are very many reports in circulation from down the road, the transmission whereof by telegraph is prohibited by the military authorities, who, however, entertain the hope and belief that the preparations now actively consummating will not only insure the safety of Louisville, but speedily clear Kentucky of her rebel invaders.

A BRILLIANT RECONNOISSANCE.

A Rapid Cavalry Dash to Within Three Miles of Thoroughfare Gap—Capture of a Part of Gen. Ewell's Body-Guard.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 19.

A cavalry reconnoissance, made from Gen. HAINTZELMAN'S headquarters yesterday morning, accomplished one of the most rapid and brilliant achievements of the campaign. They went within three miles of Thoroughfare Gap, performing a distance of eighty miles in less than twenty hours.

Near Thoroughfare Gap they discovered a rebel force acting as a body-guard to Gen. EWELL, who was in an ambulance, very badly wounded, and being escorted toward Richmond. Three of this body-guard were captured, together with about thirty more prisoners, several of whom were officers, and some wagons.

This report was sent in by Gen. BIRNEY.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Bands Congregating on the Southwestern Border—Movements Against Them.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 18.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has departed for Springfield to take command in person of the forces in the Southwest.

Guerrilla bands, under HINDMAN, PIKE, COFFEY and RAINS, have been congregating on the Southwest border, for the purpose of again invading the State. Their movements have been closely watched, and every preparation made to give them a fitting reception. Gen. SCHOFIELD enters the campaign with a full knowledge of the country, character and resources of the enemy, and speedy and conclusive achievements may be relied on.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Destruction of the Town of Prentice, Miss

CAIRO, Friday, Sept. 19.

The fleet carrying the rebel prisoners to Vicksburgh was fired into at Prentice, opposite Napoleon, Ark. Several balls passed through the *Ia an*, killing a number of rebels. None of our men were hurt. The gunboat landed, and gave the inhabitants fifteen minutes to remove the women and children, at the end of which time the town was burned.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE BORUSSIA OFF CAPE RACE.

Death of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl of Harrington.

Thirty Thousand French Troops Going to America.

The Fate of Garibaldi Yet Undecided.

A DECLINE IN COTTON.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Sept. 19.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Hamburg, *via* Southampton the 10th inst., was boarded by the Newe yacht at noon to-day, *en route* to New-York, and the annexed summary of her news obtained.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th.

The steamship *Hanso*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 10th.

From the uncertainty prevailing in England about the safety of the *Great Eastern*, (she is delayed in New-York.—EDS.,) the Underwriters' premium had gone up to twenty guineas at Liverpool.

The Prince of Wales and Prince ALFRED had arrived at Brussels.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl of Harrington are dead.

The *Anglo Saxon's* news had not the slightest effect on Consols, which were quoted 93¾@93¾ for money, and 93¾@93¾ for the October account.

Loans were offered on the Stock Exchange at 1¾ per cent.

The Paris *Pays* says that Spain has offered to send a contingent to Mexico, but that France would not accept the offer. France sends 30,000 men.

La France says the unity of Italy is impossible, but if it could be realized it would introduce a serious perturbation into European order, and all the national power of France would be compelled to demand compensation from Italy, and a change in her established territorial limits in order to guarrantee herself against several powerful neighbors.

The Rentes were quoted 69f. 65c.

The Montenegrins refuse to accept the conditions offered by the Turks, and, taking advantage of the present armistice, have instructed their representative at Constantinople to demand more favorable terms. During the conference, the Montenegrins have been fortifying Cettigne, and transporting all their valuables to Cetarra.

OMAR PASHA had recommenced hostilities. The Turks had set fire to the Servian portion of Belgrade, and the Prefect's palace was in flames. The Turks also fired on the inhabitants.

A later telegram says that MONTENEGRO has accepted all the conditions offered by OMAR PACHA.

On account of the state of siege at Naples, the Garibaldian anniversary of his entry into Naples will not be celebrated.

The press of Lombardy is unanimous in favor of an amnesty being granted to GARIBALDI and his followers.

GARIBALDI had requested to be allowed to embark on an English vessel.

Neither documents nor money were found at Aspromonte, where he was taken prisoner.

Nothing had been decided respecting GARIBALDI. His wounds were very serious.

There was little business doing in Australia. A royal commission had been appointed to report on the prospects of gold mining.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MARKETS.

SUGAR and COFFEE firm. TALLOW quiet.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

COTTON—The sales of Monday and Tuesday were only 3,000 bales. The market is irregular and dull, and prices are ⅛d. lower than on Friday last. Speculators and exporters took 1,000 bales.

The Manchester market is inactive, but firm.

BREADSTUFFS—WARFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, report Flour dull, and 6d. lower. Wheat quiet, but steady. Corn dull and unchanged; Mixed, 28s. 9d.@29s.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report Beef very dull. Pork dull. Bacon tending downward. Lard inactive, but unchanged in rates. Tallow quiet, but steady.

PRODUCE—Ashes firm. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet, but steady. Resin firm, Common, 28s.@29s. Spirits Turpentine quiet, at 125s. Rice quiet and steady.

No shipping report received.

Great Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 19.

At 1 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the brick building, corner of Water and Norton's street, used as a grain drying house.

The fire spread rapidly to the Evans and Sterling Elevators, which, with their contents, were destroyed.

The fire then crossed Norton-street, communicating to BELL'S foundry, KLEIS & DORSES'S pump and block factory, and a number of tenement houses on Evans, Ely and Leconfideuce streets, all of which were burned.

Crossing the Evans Ship Canal, the fire spread to EVANS' office and warehouses.

In the warehouses were stored between 20,000 and 30,000 barrels of whisky and highwines, owned by Mr. WILLIAMS, the larger portion of which were saved.

DAVID BELL'S loss is estimated at $50,000 to $70,000. The loss of EVANS is not known, but it is mostly covered by insurance.

It is impossible at present to give anything approximating to the amount of the total loss or insurance. The loss will probably reach half a million of dollars.

Some thirty or forty buildings are destroyed.

The elevators contained 13,372 bushels of wheat, 40,000 bushels of corn, and 28,890 bushels of oats.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 19.

The following are the principal sufferers by the fire this morning: The Evans Elevator, owned by CHAS. W. EVANS, valued at $40,000, insured for $20,000; The Sterling Elevator, owned by D. S. AUSTIN, valued at $20,000, insured for $13,500; GEO. C. WHITE, WM. WILLIAMS and GEO. TRESCOTT, 2,851 barrels high wines, stored in the warehouse of JAS. C. EVANS, loss heavy, pretty well covered by insurance; the warehouse of JAS. C. EVANS, loss $7,000, insured $4,500; the foundry of DAVID BELL, building and machinery, $30,000, no insurance; the Cleveland block, owned by C. M. REED, of Erie, Penn., and about fifteen or twenty wooden tenement buildings, loss not ascertained.

The buildings were old, and of but little value. A large number of poor families have been rendered homeless by the conflagration. The total loss is estimated at $300,000; the insurance, as far as ascertained, is $130,400. The names of the companies are not ascertained, as yet.

[Advertisement.]

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Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
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Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of

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[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S FALL STYLE OF HAT—KNOX is preparing a style of hat to please the fancy of the gentlemen of fashion throughout the country, and is determined that he shall be outdone by the world in none of the daily papers. So that early day, he invites the public and the press generally to call and examine the improved hat, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, opposite Park-row. KNOX'S Fall hat promises trouble to our Provost-Marshal.

[Advertisement.]

If you want to learn what you can do best and how to make the most of yourself, read a chirographical examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HOWE—MEAD.—In North Salem, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, by Rev. A. H. Seely, Mr. WM. H. J. HOWE to Miss LAURA JANE, only daughter of Alfred E. MEAD, Esq., all of the former place.

PLACE—WHITEHEAD.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. D. F. Warren, Mr. CHARLES BARKER PLACE, of New-York, to Miss MARY FRENCH, only daughter of Wm. M. Whitehead, M. D., of Elizabeth.

VAN DYK—STRYKER.—In Lambertville, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 3, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. P. O. Studdiford, FRANCISCO C. VAN DYK, of Princeton, N. J., to Miss LIDA C., daughter of JAMES D. STRYKER, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

GRAHAM.—In Astoria, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, suddenly, ELIZABETH S., wife of Edward Chauncey Graham, and daughter of the late Albert S. Bacon, of New-Haven.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Rev. Dr. Potts' Church, in University-place, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HOFFMAN.—In the City, on Friday evening, Sept. 19, ALFRED W. HOFFMAN, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, Amherst White, Esq., and the members of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 30 Perry-st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

HAWES.—At Fort Lee, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 18, ELIZABETH HAWES, wife of George Hawes, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Sunday, the 21st inst., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. She leaves a large family to mourn her loss.

MEAD.—At the residence of his father, Edward Mead, Esq., in Greenwich, Conn., on Friday morning, Sept. 19, Major DANIEL M. MEAD, of the Tenth Regiment, Conn. Vol., aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MINTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, SUSAN OLIVIA, wife of Madison Minter, and daughter of Eli C. Blake, Esq., in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 72 Cranberry-st., without further invitation.

PIERCE.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 18, JOSEPH N. PIERCE, aged 46 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at the house of Samuel Radcliff, No. 262 19th-st., at 2 o'clock.

PARKER.—At his residence, Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 16, WILLIAM PARKER, aged 69 years.

SMITH.—At Washington Heights, on Thursday, Sept. 18 JOSEPH OLOOTT SMITH, son of the late Capt. Benjamin Smith, aged 23 years.

The friends of the family, also of his brothers-in-law, Thomas Davenport and Sidney Sanderson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Charles E. Leveridge, No. 133 East 31st-st., without further invitation.

VIDAL.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 18, of hasty consumption, ELIZABETH M. VIDAL, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 263 Madison-st., near Clinton, on Saturday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

WELLS.—At Sing Sing, on Friday morning, Sept. 19, MARY A., widow of the late Ralph Wells, and daughter of the late Perkins Nichols. In the 62d year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son, No. 42 East 16th-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3430. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

Latest Reports from the Headquarters of the Army.

The Flight of the Rebel Army into Virginia.

A Portion of Our Army Across the Potomac in Pursuit.

Heavy Losses of the Rebels on Wednesday.

The Reoccupation of Harper's Ferry by Our Forces.

Rumored Capture of Stonewall Jackson and His Entire Army.

Army Supplies and Hospital Stores Going Forward from Washington.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday Morning, Aug. 20.

The rebel army has succeeded in making its escape from Maryland. They commenced to leave about dusk on Thursday evening, and by daylight yesterday morning were all over, except a small rear-guard. They saved all their transportation, and carried off all their wounded but about 300. Between 300 and 400 rebel stragglers were taken during the day by Gen. PLEASONTON's cavalry, who took the advance.

Nearly every house in Sharpsburgh was struck by our shells. Two were burnt, and also a large barn located in the centre of the town. The citizens who remained escaped injury by staying in their cellars. One child was killed. Two rebels, while cooking their supper on Tuesday, were killed by one of our shots passing through the kitchen.

The name given to this battle is the Antietam.

After our forces occupied the whole field, the rebel loss was found to be far greater, particularly in killed, than was at first supposed. Fully 2,500 were found lying on the field, while a larger number had been buried the day before by their friends.

Their loss in killed and wounded will not come far from 18,000 to 20,000.

Gen. STARR, of the rebel army, was killed, and Gens. RIPLEY, WALKER and HAYES were wounded.

The rebels on Thursday night burnt the railroad bridge and several houses at Harper's Ferry.

The citizens of Sandy Hook were fleeing into the country on Thursday night to escape being impressed into the rebel service and carried into Virginia.

Large details of men were made this morning to bury the remaining dead, which have become offensive.

The troops are all in excellent spirits over the result.

The rebels are still visible on the opposite shore in force. They have posted a large amount of artillery to prevent our troops from crossing the river.

The officers of this army are unanimously of the opinion that Gen. HOOKER, for his gallantry and bravery, should be made a Brigadier-General in the regular army, made vacant by the death of Gen. MANSFIELD.

THE RESULT A GREAT VICTORY.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday Sept. 20.

The Sunday *Transcript* to-night received the following dispatch from the District Attorney of this city now at Harrisburgh:—

HARRISBURGH, Saturday Sept. 20.

The account of the battle of Sharpsburgh do not give any satisfactory results to the public. I was on the battle-field and saw it all.

It was a decisive victory, and a splendid triumph. Gen. MCCLELLAN's modesty has prevented him from letting the American people know what the army has really accomplished. WM. B. MANN.

REOCCUPATION OF HARPER'S FERRY BY GEN. BURNSIDE.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The *Press*, of this city, publishes a special dispatch, dated Middletown, 18th inst., giving particulars of the reoccupation of Harper's Ferry by Gen. BURNSIDE's Corps—the rebels retreating, leaving cannon and stores behind, and several hundred of Col. MILES' men not paroled. The National troops crossed on the bridges, which were uninjured, and pursued the rebels as far as Martinsburgh.

OUR ADVICES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The news to-day from the Upper Potomac fully sustains the belief of last night, that the enemy has succeeded in escaping into Virginia with the bulk of his force, and assures us that part of our army has crossed the Potomac in pursuit.

The rumors of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, and its occupation by our troops, are confirmed.

A telegram from Dr. LIEBERMAN, this morning, to Dr. Jos. R. SMITH, the Acting Surgeon-General, says that Surgeon W. J. H. WHITE, Medical Director of FRANKLIN's Corps, was killed in the battle of Wednesday while looking after the wounded.

Twelve wagons loaded with hospital supplies were sent to Frederick this morning, via Rockville.

It is said our losses in the late battles in Maryland will reach fifteen thousand. The rebels left a large number of their wounded in our hands.

Immense quantities of hospital stores and comforts for the wounded are being sent to Frederick this evening, by railroad and in wagons, together with five hundred hospital tents.

Army supplies are being forwarded to Harper's Ferry and Edwards' Ferry, via the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

LATEST REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The following dispatch has just been received from a special army correspondent of the Baltimore *American* from Keatsville, *via* Frederick, Sept. 19:

"The rebel army retreated during Thursday night toward the Potomac River. Gen. MCCLELLAN's Army was all in motion at an early hour this morning, prepared to renew its offensive operations against the enemy. By 10 o'clock every road was crowded with our troops and trains moving toward the Potomac, across the Antietam Creek Bridge, while our troops, from the position I occupied, appeared to be moving along the Sharpsburgh and Williamsport roads.

Many conflicting reports were received here during the day of skirmishing with the rear guards of the enemy, who were in full flight toward the Potomac.

A gentleman who left Gen. MCCLELLAN's headquarters before the General started, informed me at 4 o'clock that Gen. BURNSIDE had crossed the Potomac, and was harassing the rebels' rear.

The latest reports received are, that the rebels were forced to destroy a large portion of their trains, and spike and abandon much of their artillery, to prevent it falling into our hands, so closely were they pursued by the Union army.

Gen. MCCLELLAN rode out toward the front at 11 o'clock, and was loudly and enthusiastically cheered by the troops, as he rode along. The cheering of the troops could be heard a great distance."

LATEST REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 20.

No information has been received at Headquarters here up to noon to-day, from either of the armies in Maryland.

Private dispatches say that the enemy is not to be seen at at any point, and that Gen. MCCLELLAN is still in pursuit.

The sick and wounded of our army are expected to reach here to-day from Hagerstown.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 20—P. M.

There seems to be quite a difference of opinion in regard to the whereabouts of the rebel army in official circles.

This morning we were engaged in shelling the woods on the opposite bank of the river preparatory to crossing. The rebels have planted batteries at Williamsport, on the opposite side of the Potomac, to prevent the right wing of our army from crossing.

The roads are lined with guns, haversacks, blankets, &c., of the rebels. We caused great slaughter among them."

Wounded soldiers arriving here represent the rebels as completely hemmed in. They say that Gen. MCCLELLAN's right and left wings rest on the Potomac, whilst Gens. SIGEL and RICKETTS are keeping a lookout for them on the opposite side.

The State Militia lately sent to Hagerstown and Boonsboro' were, this afternoon, sent back into Pennsylvania.

Report says that our pickets were, this morning, driven in three miles outside of Hagerstown, and that skirmishing had been kept up throughout the whole day.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Saturday, Sept. 20—Midnight.

There is a rumor in circulation here, brought by a "reliable gentleman" from Hagerstown, that the entire rebel army under Stonewall JACKSON had surrendered. He represents the loss of the rebels at from twenty to thirty thousand, and says that their army was totally demoralized.

LATEST REPORTS FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, MD., Saturday, Sept. 20.

A gentleman, who left Boonsboro, last night, says that the firing was between our and the rebel batteries across the river, the latter endeavoring to check our pursuit at the river banks.

LATEST REPORTS IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 20.

A dispatch just received by mail from the Antietam battle-field, dated Wednesday, 8 P. M., gives an account of that day's battle, most of the particulars of which have already been published. The following additional points, however, are given

As Gen. MCCLELLAN rode along the line he was most vociferously cheered, which attracted the attention of the rebels, when they commenced throwing shells, some of which fell in the ranks of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and they began to fall back. But Gen. MCCLELLAN himself rallied them, and they soon regained their former steadiness.

No prisoners were taken from us by the rebels. Our forces took one Georgia regiment entire. The total number of rebel prisoners captured is at least twelve hundred.

One piece of woods, after being desperately fought for four hours, was at last gained by our troops. It contains at least fifteen hundred dead of both sides, and presents a most terrible spectacle.

Our wounded are being cared for in the best way possible, but there is nothing like enough nurses here.

Capt. MYERS, of the Fourteenth New-York Regiment, was wounded.

The Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment lost largely. Five color-bearers were shot while it was engaged. Capt. WILLARD was killed. The regiment held their position for half an hour under a heavy cross fire, and finally fell back to a better position.

The Thirty-fourth New-York Regiment were flanked by two rebel regiments, but they succeeded in cutting their way out, although losing many men in doing so.

Col. HINKS, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, who had just returned to his command after getting well of the wounds he received at Nelson's Farm, was again badly wounded while at the head of his regiment.

Major BROOMSBURGH, of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, was wounded in the thigh. Capt. BANNINGER was wounded in the breast. Lieut. MAHER was killed. This regiment lost heavily.

Col. CHILDS, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry acting as Brigadier-General, was killed while rallying his men.

Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher was wounded slightly. His Brigade is stated to have lost heavily.

Col. KELLY, of the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment, was wounded in the face.

Capt. DOYLE, Lieut. WILLIAMS and Lieut. KELLY, of the Sixty-Ninth New-York Regiment, were killed. Lieut. NAGLE was wounded. This regiment did nobly, losing half its force.

Capt. WATSON, of the First Delaware Regiment was killed. Capt. RICHARDSON was killed. Capt. YARDLEY was badly wounded. Capt. WOODELL was badly wounded. Lieut. ARNALL was badly wounded. Lieut. SHARP was wounded in the face. Lieut.-Col. HERRINGTON was wounded.

General MAX WEBER was wounded while leading his men into the fight.

Lieut. WILSON, of the One Hundred and Eighth New-York Regiment, sprained his back in getting over a fence in his hurry to chase the enemy.

Major FORCE, of Rochester, of the One Hundred and Eighth New-York, was killed.

Major TARBOX, of the One Hundred and Eighth New-York, was killed.

Lieut. DRAPER, Aid to Gen. Richardson, received a ball in each leg.

Lieut. MACKEY, of Gen. MEAGHER's Staff, was wounded.

The Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves were badly cut up.

Capt. RISLER was wounded.

Lieut. RISINGER, of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Regiment, was wounded in the leg.

Lieut. TOMES was wounded in the thigh.

Gen. DANA was wounded.

Lieut. James M. WELSH, of the Pennsylvania Bucktail Regiment, was mortally wounded.

Maj. CROSE, of the Second Pennsylvania Reserves, was killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The *Inquirer*, of this city, to-night received the following special dispatch from Frederick to-day, which says:

"I am just in from the front of our army. The rebels succeeded in crossing their entire army at Blackburn's Ford, three miles East of Sharpsburgh, between the hours of 9 o'clock on Thursday night and daybreak on Friday morning."

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

Further Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Effect of the Rebel Raid into Maryland—Swindling the People—Shooting at Women—Jackson's Losses—The Battle-Ground—Shocking Scenes—The New-Hampshire Fifth—A Daring Act—The 9th New-York—The 63d New-York—Death at the Post of Duty—A Death Struggle, &c.

NEAR THE BATTLE-FIELD OF ANTIETAM, Friday, Sept. 19, 1862.

The smoke of the battle has cleared away; the Grand Army, which, in this campaign, at least, has not been thwarted in one single contemplated movement, is moving on to fulfill the object of its mission, and the enemy having fled in confusion before it, I have a moment's leisure to survey the scene of the late conflict, relate some interesting particulars, omitted in the hurry attending the preparation of my letter giving a general description of the battle, and more calmly look at the results of the campaign in Maryland.

Of the advance of the army but little need be said at this time—only that it is marching as fast as circumstances permit, and that the first great object—the driving of the enemy from Maryland—has been accomplished.

The visit of Stonewall JACKSON to this State, while attended with much evil, has not been entirely unproductive of good. There has been a deep sense of current operations upon the people of this State ever since the heresy of secession assumed a tangible shape. Her people have been wheedled and cajoled with the bauble, until a large number of them were anxiously looking forward to the precious moment when they could fairly clutch it. The day which had long been deferred at length arrived, and JACKSON, with his dirty, ragged, and shoeless hordes, entered this—to them—Paradise. The land was overflowing with milk and honey—or, to use a more practical figure—the land was full of just what JACKSON's army stood most in need of—something to eat, and something to wear, and he and they luxuriated to their hearts' content. They played the rôle of gentlemanly robbers to perfection, and were so polite in their robberies that many of the people did not discover they had been dealing with soldiers until it was too late to control the mischiefs they had made. For instance, Quartermaster-Sergeant, and Commissary-Sergeant, and Surgeon, and Chaplain, and Colonel, and Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, and Captain, and Lieutenant, and Orderly-Sergeant, and Sergeant, and Corporal, and Private, each could have made, and probably did make to some friend in need that he was polite and courteous. But when the retreating form of the rebel host of thieves upon which the secession bauble had thrown around the people began to be dispelled. They began to realize that they had been stripped of everything, and only received in return a worthless mess of pottage, otherwise, Confederate "I. O. U's," so to, perhaps, in good time, when rags are scarce, twelve per pound. Those from whose eyes the scales did not drop at once, found their sight when McCLELLAN's army came along, for what the first did not steal the latter borrowed, and the upshot of the matter is, some of Maryland's more fortunate neighbors will have to supply her people with something to eat.

Rely upon it, that the raid of JACKSON into this State has forever speckled all, that there was before of secessionism. The masses have tasted the tempting fruit, and found it to be like a green persimmon—very puckery and unpleasant to the taste. Gen. WOOL can remove his army, destroy his earthworks, and turn the guns of Fort McHenry seaward, without any fear of a rising in Baltimore. You cannot insult a Marylander now more thoroughly than to ask him if there are any Secessionists in his State. He at once sees two large armies passing through his fields, stripping his cornfields, butchering his cows and hogs and robbing his hen-roost.

The effect upon the rebel army must be disheartening. They had been assured that all that was necessary to drag Maryland into the whirlpool of secession was to march a large army into the State, and the people would *en masse* fall into the rebellion. This was what the rank and file of the rebel army believed, whether JACKSON believed it or not. He, perhaps, only thought of obtaining supplies for his army; but his soldiers talk bitterly against him for practicing deception, and threaten to deprive him of a worthless life. So that the result of this raid, as affecting the rebel cause, must be, in any event, most disastrous. Instead of obtaining 60,000 undisciplined troops and a cordial welcome, JACKSON got less than 5,000 recruits, lost at least 30,000 men, and finally has had his half demoralized army kicked out of the State. Perhaps the devil's praying friend on earth, after this experience, will desire to make a raid into some Free State—but we do not believe it. He will endeavor to fall back where, upon familiar ground, his soldiers can fight behind something, instead of meeting our troops in a manly, fair field fight.

In this connection we will state that Frederick City did have several citizens who largely sympathized with the rebellion. Two of these individuals were largely engaged in the boot and shoe business. Now, shoe leather is one of the articles STUART's soldiers stand most in need of, and when he entered the fair city of Frederick he put a severe test to his sympathizers in that locality, by buying out whole stocks at different stores. The boot and shoe dealers mentioned were the first to put their professions into practice, and succeeded in parting with—much against their will—between them, about $20,000 worth of boots and shoes, and received in payment therefor Confederate and Richmond bank notes. While dealing out their stocks freely, and biting their lips in vexation, but not daring to remonstrate, some of their loyal neighbors, who had concealed their stocks, enjoyed themselves hugely at the expense of the Secession sympathizers, by congratulating them upon the sudden increase of their business.

But this was not the worst the rebels did in Maryland. Just upon the eastern bank of the Antietam creek, opposite the battle-ground, resides a highly respectable family, whose head is named ALFRED N. COEY. This family were peaceably engaged in their usual household duties and necessarily had to pass occasionally to a spring of water near at hand. On several occasions the women of this family were fired at by the rebel skirmishers while at this Spring, and to the credit of Gen. MCCLELLAN be it said, when his attention was called to the fact, he promptly sent a sufficient force to the vicinity to punish such outrages if repeated.

THE BATTLE-GROUND.

Late last night and early this morning I visited the scene of the most deadly conflicts during the battle yesterday, and examined particularly the plowed field where HOOKER's, SEDGWICK's and BANKS' troops in turn contended against the rebel hosts, and the slope-hill, the cornfield and the road where FRENCH's left was repulsed, and where RICHARDSON's Division gained so signal a triumph, and MEAGHER's, CAULDWELL's and HOOKER's brigades made such terrific slaughter in the enemy's ranks, and gained imperishable renown. The dead and wounded were strewn upon the places indicated, in hideous confusion. Here was a perfect winnow of Butternuts and Graybacks, intermingled with Uncle Sam's blue coats, at another point the dead and wounded rebel and Union troops were in heaps, as if designedly placed so for a funeral pyre or an *auto de fe*, without the combustible material, and everywhere could be seen sternly unmistakable evidence of the desperate struggle which always characterizes civil war among the whole human family, be it between a savage or civilized people. Here was the pile made by KIRBY's Battery, there was a heap by THOMPSON's and HAZARD's grape and canister, when the rebel leader, maddened to desperation by the exigencies of the hour, hurled his massed columns upon certain destruction. Scattered here and there were groups of blackened corpses, indicating but too plainly the deadly certainty with which the German New York Battery hurled its thunderbolts from the hill east of the Antietam. Mangled humanity in all its ghastly forms could be seen to, in this field, to the left, to the right, behind and before, on every hand the eye beheld the horrors of the field. Mingled with the dead came up to the ear the groans of those in whose breasts there yet remained a spark of vitality, but whose lamp had nearly exhaled; the hopeful cases, so far as possible, were removed for medical assistance before midnight of Wednesday; the hopeless cases were allowed to remain upon the field. Some in a perfectly conscious, others in a half-conscious state, while more were insensible to all worldly objects. One of the latter class—a rebel soldier—while we were walking over the field at night, hardly attempted to rise, he had received a wound upon the temple from which the brain protruded. He stretched out the air and a helping hand was extended to him and words of sympathy were spoken, but no sign of recognition followed, and in a moment more the helpless victim fell over upon his face and was numbered with the dead. God grant that we may never witness another such a scene. Thursday morning more of the dead had been removed, but our forces held undisputed possession of the field, so that an approximate estimate could be made of the number actually killed on either side at one point, the bodies of Hundred rebels were counted, while there were only 12 bodies of Union soldiers—and with one single exception—where the Irish Brigade and the left of FRENCH's Division had the hottest fight—this proportion would hold good everywhere on the battle-field. The enemy acknowledge a loss of two men killed to our one, but it would be nearer the truth to say, that *four* of the rebels were killed where we had one.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

I cannot refrain, at this time, from noticing several incidents of the battle—several of which came under my own immediate observation.

FIFTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

This regiment merits special notice. Its Colonel—CROSS—was formerly an officer in the regular army, and takes a deep interest not only in his own command, but in reference to the conduct of the campaign. He occupied the advance in Gen. SUMNER's corps until the battle of Antietam, and distinguished himself in that engagement by being present and encouraging his men at all points. During the action he was wounded, but refused to leave the field, and at night occupied the advance line in front of the enemy. This regiment captured the Fourth North Carolina State colors.

A DARING ACT.

While the battle was at its height on the left, the Fourth Alabama Regiment stuck their battle-flag in the ground a little in advance, as a dare for anyone to attempt the capture of it. Lieut. GREIG, of the Sixty-first New-York, rushed forward and captured it. He was shot in the neck, but held on to the flag and returned with it to his company.

MAX WEBER's Brigade, in FRENCH's Division, took its part in the severe musketry contest of Wednesday last, excepting one regiment, the Fifth Maryland, which, it is alleged, was taken from the field while the result of the battle hung in the balance, by its own officers. It is stated, also, that the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Regiment did the same thing.

THE NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

One of the most conspicuous duty regiments in the service is the Ninth New-York, otherwise known as HAWKINS' Zouaves, now commanded by Lieut.-Col. KIMBALL, Col. HAWKINS having been placed in command of a brigade. This regiment was one of the first—as its numerical designation indicates—to volunteer for the war. It was stationed first at Newport's News, and was subsequently placed in Gen. BURNSIDE's Division, and has always been of the reliable regiments of that command—always ready for active and the most dangerous service at a moment's notice. It has participated in all the battles which have given lustre to the name of BURNSIDE, in North Carolina and in the recent battles under Gen. MCCLELLAN, on Sunday and Wednesday last. It formed the advance of Gen. BURNSIDE's command which went to the relief of Frederick City, and shared with the General the attentions of the people of that unconditional loyal people. The afternoon after it arrived in this city, the Ninth was ordered out toward the front on escort duty, and did not return until 10 o'clock P. M. During that night a fire broke out in the Frederick City jail, when Companies B, G and K—mostly composed of New-York firemen—were ordered out to suppress the fire, and through their agency a vast amount of property was saved from destruction. At 4 o'clock the following morning the Zouaves were ready to obey the order to advance to the front, which they did with alacrity. As the regiment, 750 strong, marched through the principal street of Frederick City the day before, its military bearing was the theme of all observers, and the regiment was most cordially cheered. Its motto is, "Always Ready for Duty."

THE SIXTY-THIRD NEW-YORK.

This regiment, always conspicuous for deeds of daring in battle, was particularly so in the battle of Antietam. The colors were shot down sixteen times, and on each occasion a man was ready to spring forward and place the colors in front. Fifteen of these gallant men were more or less severely wounded.

In Company G of this regiment, all of the commissioned and all of the non-commissioned officers, except two corporals, were either killed or wounded. When Lieut. Gen. LYNCH fell, mortally wounded, he handed to Capt. CARDAN all of his effects—watch, ring, pocket-book, sword, &c., and requested him to deliver them to his family. As Capt. C. was leaning over Lieut. LYNCH, one of his shoulder-straps was shot off, but without injuring his person. The Sixty-third is one of the regiments composing Gen. MEAGHER's Irish Brigade. The regiments of this brigade are as follows: Eighty-eighth and Sixty-third New-York, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, and Sixty-ninth New-York. It advanced into action under a terrible fire from rebels concealed behind a fence. They drove them from this position and leveled the fence, under the orders of Gen. MEAGHER. When this had been done, JOHN HARTIGAN, a member of Company H, Sixty-third Regiment, and only sixteen years old, went some distance in advance of the regiment with the colors, and waved them defiantly in the face of the enemy. The whole brigade gave a cheer that was heard along the lines for a mile, when it advanced up the rising ground, and drove the rebels from a strong position. Company H was commanded by Lieut. JOHN H. GLEESON, formerly of the Irish Papal Brigade in Italy. Of the eleven commissioned officers taken into the field by the Sixty-third, seven were killed or wounded. Color-bearer HARTIGAN seems to have a charmed life, for he did not receive a scratch.

HE DIED AT THE POST OF DUTY.

First Lieut. Wm. H. VAN DYKE, of Co. F, Eighty-First Pennsylvania, acting Adjutant, was wounded in one arm, and called upon Sergt. PHILLIPS to help him. As PHILLIPS approached, VAN DYKE said: "See if my arm is broken, PHILLIPS!" (examining it himself.) "It is not, and I am going back." Just as he was about to return to duty, a shot struck him in the bowels, which proved fatal.

A BOLD ACT.

Corporal WM. ROACH, of Co. K, 81st Pennsylvania, shot a Color-Sergeant, ran forward of the Company, took his cap, and, placing it upon the end of his bayonet, twirled it about, crying out to his companions: "That is the way to do it," but the member of another company, by the meantime had seized the colors and carried them off in triumph. This act was done under a heavy fire of musketry, in as cool a manner and with as much bravado as if the regiment had been on parade. Company K had 7 wounded but none killed.

THE SIXTH DEFIED IN DEATH.

JOSEPH MCNEWS, Company D, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Regiment, (new) distinguished himself by advancing from his company, on the left of FRENCH's Division, when the heavy infantry contest occurred, and firing a number of times. He was shot through the neck and about the same time through the heart. He fell at least four paces in front of the line, and, though unable to speak, after he had fallen, he waved his cap at the rebels in a defiant manner.

AN INCIDENT.

While the fight was engaged Wednesday morning a member of the Pennsylvania Reserves, attached to RICKETT's command, was wounded, and while being carried from the field by four companions, a shell killed the wounded man and wounded three of the men who were removing him from the field.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Thomas Lane, Co. B, 54th New-York—wounded.
James Orr, Co. G, 9th New-York—wounded.
Lieut. Smith, 63d New-York—killed.
Lieut. Draper, Aid to Gen. Richardson—wounded in leg.
Francis Connally, Co. H, 69th New-York—leg.
Dennis Carly, Co. A, 63d New-York—leg.
Wm. Crawley, Co. A, 63d New-York—face.
Wm. Bohn, Co. A, 63d New-York—foot.
Tim Darly, Co. A, 63d New-York—leg.
Geo. Robinson, Co. A, 63d New-York—leg.
Henry Hall, Co. H, 108th New-York—arm.
M Donahough, Co. E, 63d New-York—leg.
John Hyland, Co. H, 2d Delaware—arm.
Thomas Tierney, Co. A, 63d New-York—leg.
James Coffey, Co. C, 69th New-York—leg.
A. B. Crocker, (color guard,) Co. I, 64th New-York—leg off.
Garret Bruen, Co. E, 69th New-York—leg.
M. Morring, Co. C, 88th New-York—foot.
Owen Conner, Co. E, 63d New-York—foot.
John Burns, Co. C, 63d New-York—thigh and arm.
Thos. O'Hara, Co. D, 63d New-York—arm.
Lieut. Lynch, Co. B, 63d New-York—stomach.
Jacob Arnold, Co. G, 64th New-York—face.
M. Horan, Co. I, 63d New-York—leg.
James Moore, Co. H, 69th New-York—hip.
D. E. Leaney, Co. E, 63d New-York—hand.
John Farrar, Co. H, 63d New-York—hip.
J. W. Alton, Co. G, 64th New-York—side.
John W. Rogers, Co. G, 64th New-York—head.
[illegible], Co. F, 64th New-York—foot.
[illegible], Co. G, 64th New-York—legs.
[illegible], Co. G, 64th New-York—head.
[illegible], Co. G, 64th New-York—thigh.
James Kelly, Co. F, 69th New-York—leg.
James Murphy, Co. D, 69th New-York—thigh.
Sergt. Patrick O'Connor, Co. I, 69th N. Y.—arm.
Corp. T. Conroy, Co. I, 69th New-York—head.
Color-Sergt. M. L. Keenan—leg.
Philip Riley, Co. K, 63d N. Y.—shoulder and thigh.
Thomas Crogan, Co. K, 69th New-York—leg.
Dennis Sullivan, Co. B, 69th New-York—groin.
George Kelly, Co. K, 63d New-York—side.
Peter Flannigan, Co. G, 63d New-York—leg.
W. H. Hall, Co. H, 63d New-York—arm and leg.
Second Lieut. Thomas F. Greig, Co. A, 61st New-York—neck.
William Duffy, Co. I, 69th New-York—arm.
Thomas Bulkley, Co. H, 63d N. Y.—arm and leg.
Corp. James McCormick, Co. H, 63d New-York—arm and breast.
Ed. Gleason, Co. D, 69th New-York—neck.
Thomas Dooley, Co. C, 63d New-York—arm.
Ord. Sergt. Hassenburgh, 132d Penn.—killed.
Col. Oakford, 132d Pennsylvania—killed.
Capt. Abbott, Co. G, 132d Penn.—wounded.
Barney McGovern, Co. E, 63d New-York—arm.
Albert Keith, Co. F, 64th New-York—finger.
Bart Heath, Co. F, 64th New-York—hip.
Pat. Dolan, Co. F. 2d Delaware—hand.
Ch. Dickerson, Co. B, 2d Delaware—face.
Ed. Russell, Co. K, 2d Delaware—leg.
Vincent Rhoades, Co. F, 2d Delaware—arm.
Hugh Kelley, Co. G, 2d Delaware—shoulder.
Sergt. J. Lake, Co. B, 2d Delaware—finger.
A. C. Howard, Co. H, 2d Delaware—shoulder.
P. H. Giles, Co. C, 2d Delaware—groin.
Corp. W. Smith, Co. E, 2d Del.—arm and shoulder.
E. Thompson, Co. F, 2d Delaware—arm.
Warren Tyler, Co. H, 8th Ohio—face.
Dennis Conse, Co. C, 69th New-York—stomach.
John Murphy, Co. G, 63d New-York—groin.
Sergt. W. A. Collins, Co. H, 81st New-York—head.
John Walsh, Co. H, 81st New-York—foot.
John Dempsey, Co. H, 63d New-York—leg.
Jacob Farnsworth, Co. I, 72d Pennsylvania—leg.
A. Smith, Co. B, 63d New-York—side.
Corp. T. Cannan, Co. B, 63d New-York—groin.
F. Higbie, Co. B, 64th New-York—arm.
Thos. Larkin, Co. B, 63d N. Y.—arm and shoulder.
J. Shannahan, Co. B, 69th N. Y.—head and shoulder.
B. Ilix, Co. F, 5th Maryland—head.
John Sanders, Co. C, 64th New-York—leg.
Pat. Hickman, Co. B, 63d New-York—thigh.
P. Scanlan, Co. G, 63d New-York—leg.
Sergt. Pat. Geoghan, Co. G, 63d New-York—thigh.
Peter Prodegast, Co. G, 63d New-York—thigh.
John Hurley, Co. G, 63d New-York—wrist.
James Cross, Co. G, 63d New-York—thigh.
John Tinsley, Co. G, 63d New-York—leg.
Hugh Hamilton, Co. G, 63d New-York—shoulder.
Peter Vredeveer, Co. G, 63d New-York—hip.
James Riley, Co. G, 63d New-York—thigh.
R. Horrigan, Co. G, 63d New-York—leg.
John Clyne, Co. G, 63d New-York—leg.
Pat. Maroney, Co. G, 63d New-York—thigh.
Capt. Condon, Co. G, 63d New-York—abdomen.
Thomas O'Connor, Co. G, 63d New-York—killed.
Richard Bloxom, Co. G, 63d New-York—arm.
Lieut. Cartwright, Co. G, 63d New-York—knee.
Corp. Norton, Co. G, 63d New-York—leg.
John Conard, Co. G, 63d New-York—leg.
Lieut. Lynch, Co. B, 63d New-York—back.
Sergt. Wm. Taylor, Co. B, 63d New-York—hip.
Chas. De Graff, Co. B, 61st New-York—left arm off.
John H. Crow, Co. A, 1st Delaware—breast.
John Meagher, Co. B, 88th New-York—leg.
John Harvey, Co. C, 63d New-York—leg.
Corp. Wm. C. Cranston, Co. H, 63d N.Y.—both legs.
Wm. Baid, Co. E, 5th Maryland—arm.
Corp. Ira Conselyea, 13th New-Jersey—leg.
Henry Bendle, Co. H, 57th New-York—side.
John S. Howard, Co. G, 4th N. Y.—head and leg.
James McKvitt, Co. G, 6th New-York—belly.
Hanuel Hurty, Co. F, 69th New-York—ankle.
John Fitzown, Co. B, 52d New-York—heart.
Hamilton Stacy, Co. A, 64th New-York—arm.
Corp. Day. Co. B, 69th New-York—leg.
Andre Stamford, Co. K, 69th New-York—foot.
John Pendleton, Co. F, 69th New-York—private.
John Slack, Co. C, 63d New-York—breast.
Peter Flammersfield, Co. F, 69th New-York—leg.
David Kloss, Co. K, 81st Pennsylvania—leg.
Chas. Waldo, Co. D, 14th Connecticut—back.
Patrick Dolan, Co. E, 88th N. Y.—leg.
James H. O'Brien, Co. F, 69th New-York—thigh.
M. Collins, Co. C, 88th New-York—groin.
Tim Doheny, Co. K, 88th New-York—thigh.
Wm. Creamer, 1st U. S. Artillery.
—— Grover, 1st U. S. Artillery.
Ed. Worley, Co. C, 108th New-York—shoulder.
Lieut. Ehners, Co. F, 52d New-York—finger.
M. Cohery, Co. B, 69th New-York—thigh.
—— Stein, Co. C, 52d New-York—mortally.
Lieut. Bell, 57th New-York—wounded.
Capt. Prosser, 57th New-York—wounded.
Capt. Joseph H. Whaty, Co. C, 69th N. Y.—slight.
Peter M. Parker, Co. C, 69th New-York—killed.
Lieut. Charles Williams, Co. C, 69th N. Y.—killed.
M. Beehon, Co. C, 69th New-York—killed.
Thomas Comfort, Co. C, 69th New-York—killed.
J. B. Moore, Co. C, 69th New-York—killed.
Sergt. John Kelt, Co. C, 69th New-York—wounded.
James Coffee, Co. C, 69th New-York—wounded.
Lieut. G. N. [illegible], Co. C, 69th New-York—wounded.
Lieut. Smith, Co. C, 63d New-York—killed.
Patrick Barrett, Co. C, 63d New-York—killed.
James Gallagher, Co. C, 63d New-York—killed.
John Fullerton, Co. C, 63d New-York—killed.
Capt. Felix Duffy, Co. G, 63d New-York—killed.
Daniel Fuller, Co. C, 53d Pennsylvania—arm.
John McMahon, Co. A, 61st New-York—both legs.
Seymour Lyons, Co. B, 7th Virginia—face.
John Montgomery, Co. G, 69th N. Y.—arm and side.
James Hart, Co. B, 88th New-York—thigh.
Martin McGeehan, Co. C, 88th New-York—leg.
T. O'Conner, Co. G, 63d New-York—killed.
Color-Sergeant, Owen McMahon, Co. H, 63d New-York—killed.
John Moran, Co. H, 63d New-York—killed.
Charles Thaner, Co. H, 63d New-York—killed.
First Sergeant, John Breman, Co. H, 63d New-York—wounded.
Corp. James McCormick, Co. H, 63d New-York—wounded.
Corp. James Quick, Co. H, 63d N. Y.—wounded.
Corp. Wm. C. Cranston, Co. H, 63d, New-York—wounded.
Corp. John Keith, Co. H, 63d New-York—wounded.
Henry Lamp, Co. H, 63d New-York—wounded.
Thomas Buckley, Co. H, 63d New-York—wounded.
M. Shirley, Co. H, 63d New-York—wounded.
M. Halloran, Co. H, 63d New-York—wounded.
Wm. H. Hall, Co. H, 63d New-York—wounded.
Owen Curran, Co. H, 63d New-York—wounded.
Patrick Horrigan, Co. H, 63d New-York—wounded.
Martin Kane, Co. H, 63d New-York—mortally.
James Ward, Co. H, 63d New-York—mortally.
George Kelly, Co. H, 63d New-York—mortally.
James O'Grady, Co. H, 63d New-York—wounded.
Eve Brenner, Co. H, 63d New-York—wounded.
John Hunter, Co. I, 69th New-York—hip.
Robert Bauset, Co. F, 69th New-York—thigh.
John Nolan, Co. B, 69th New-York—groin.
Walter Burke, Co. I, 69th New-York—breast.
Alex. Doodrich, Co. I, 7th New-York.
Lieut. Henry M. McConnell, Co. K, 69th New-York—killed.
Corp. J. DeLaney, Co. K, 69th New-York—killed.
M. Robbins, Co. K, 69th New-York—killed.
First Sergeant, M. Grover, Co. K, 69th New-York—wounded.
Color-Bearer, Wm. Dahz, Co. K, 69th New-York—wounded.
Corp. P. Cunningham, Co. K, 69th New-York—wounded.
Jarvis Eggleney, Co. K, 69th N. Y.—wounded.
Edw. McLaughlin, 69th New-York—wounded.
Ph. Riley, 69th New-York—wounded.
John Sneehan, 69th New-York—wounded.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

BIOGRAPHICAL.

HENRY WAGER HALLECK, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF, U. S. A.

[The following sketches of the military and civil career of the present head of the army, and his Chief of Staff, has been handed us for publication.—Ed. TIMES.]

This distinguished officer was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in the year 1816. On the paternal side, he is descended from PETER HALLECK, of Long Island; and on the maternal, from HENRY WAGER, an intimate friend of Baron STEUBEN, and one of the early settlers of Central New-York. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1835, and graduated there with distinguished honors on the 30th of June, 1839. Two days after he was appointed to a Second Lieutenancy in the Engineer Corps; and from July 6 of that year, to June 28, 1840, he held the post of Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Academy. In 1840 he was appointed a member of the Board of Engineers at Washington, and held that place during that and the following year. In 1841 he was the author of a valuable work on "Bitumen," considered especially with reference to its application as asphaltic roofing for casemates, the protection of masonry of fortifications, and similar purposes. In 1841 and following years, he was also employed as an Assistant Engineer in rebuilding Fort Wood, New-York Harbor. In 1843 he submitted to the War Department a valuable report on "The Means of National Defence," which attracted so much attention, that its publication in document form was called for by the Senate. In 1844 he paid a visit to Europe, and under the courtesy of distinguished French engineers, enjoyed opportunities for making many interesting researches into the art of fortification in the old world. In January, 1845, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in the Engineer Corps, and during the same year delivered a series of lectures upon "Military Art and Science," before the Lowell Institute of Massachusetts, which excited the highest interest among the militia and military authorities of that State. In the year following, (1846,) at the earnest request of many militia officers who had heard his lectures, he published his valuable work on *Military Art and Science*, founded, in the main, upon those lectures. The subjects treated of in that work are justifiableness of war, strategy, importance of fortifications in the defence of States, logistics, or the practical details of moving and supplying armies, grand tactics, or formations of infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers in the different orders of battle, military polity, or the means of National defence best suited to the character and condition of a country, with accounts of the systems adopted by the several European Powers, defences of our sea-board, Northern Frontier defences, army organization, permanent fortifications, field-engineering, and military education with examinations of the systems adopted in this and other countries, and free comparisons of the advantages of each. Military men pronounce this the most complete and valuable work in the language, on the comprehensive subject of which it treats. Immediately after the commencement of the Mexican War Lieut. HALLECK was ordered to California, and in the early part of July, 1846, he embarked for his new field of service on the United States transport *Lexington*, *via* Cape Horn, and after a passage of two hundred days, reached Monterey, Lower California, early in January, 1847. Here he at once entered upon his duties in erecting defences for that harbor and directing those at other points on the Pacific coast. His eminent military talents soon attracted the attention of the gallant Gen. KEARNEY, who, on the 13th of August, 1847, appointed him Secretary of State of California, under the Military Government, which position he continued to hold under the administration of Gens. MASON and RILEY, until Dec. 20, 1847. While still doing his duties as Secretary of State and Engineer, he acted as Aid de-Camp to Commodore W. B. SHUBRICK during many of the naval and military operations of 1847-8 on the Pacific Coast. He was engaged in the actions of Pilles Pietos, Nov. 19, 1847, and Urias, Nov. 20, 1847; and later, while Chief of Lieut.-Col. BUNCOMBE's Staff, during his operations in Lower California, he took part in the actions of San Antonio, March 16, and Todos Santos, March 30, 1848. On the 25th of September, of the same year, he was appointed Professor of Engineering in the Laurence Scientific School of Harvard University, which position he declined. He was brevetted Captain on the 1st of May, 1848, "for gallant conduct in affairs with the enemy on the 19th and 20th of November, 1847, and for meritorious services in California." The Mexican War having terminated, in 1849 Capt. HALLECK, though still a soldier, was called upon to fulfill civil duties by becoming a member of the Convention to frame a Constitution for the State of California, which was, in fact, drafted by his own hand. In addition to his duties as a military engineer, he was from 1852 to 1854 the Light-house Inspector and Engineer on the Pacific coast; and from 1853 to 1854 he was a member of the Board of Engineers for Fortifications on the Pacific. On the 1st of August, 1854, he resigned his position in the army, finding the routine of military duty in time of peace insufficient to employ his active mind, promotion slow, and pay entirely inadequate to his support. Engaged afterward in the active practice of the law, he resisted all efforts to bring him into the political field, though he did not shrink from the expression of his political opinions, and the candid support of the Democratic Party, to which he belongs. No man on the Pacific enjoyed a higher reputation as a profound jurist, one of his specialties being his intimate acquaintance with the peculiarities of Spanish and Mexican law. In 1855 he was President of the Pacific and Atlantic Railroad, from San Francisco to San Jose. In 1859 he became the author of a "Collection of Mining Laws of Spain and Mexico," to which he had before given particular attention as President and legal counsel of the new Almaden Mining Company. In 1860, the present troubles of the country then ominously gathering to intelligent eyes, he accepted the position urged upon him, of Major-General of the California Militia, which he held until his appointment in 1861 to the rank of Major-General in the regular army of the United States. Just upon his appointment to the regular army, he put to press his labored work on "*International Law, or Rules Regulating the Intercourse of States in Peace and War.*" He had been led to undertake this most valuable contribution to the Law of Nations by the total want of reliable precedents which he had found in the standard works for many cases growing out of the operations in Lower California, when on service there and acting as Secretary of State for that important Territory. Immediately upon his arrival at Washington from California, to accept his commission as Major-General, issued Aug. 19, 1861, he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, upon which he entered on the 19th of November, at St. Louis, finding the Department in a perfect state of chaos, and the enemy overrunning nearly every portion of the command. Even St. Louis, his headquarters, was at the time almost in a state of siege. He at once applied himself to the arduous labors before him, and in two or three months order and efficiency began to be apparent, and the rapacious plunderers of the treasury were put to flight, as well as the hordes of the enemy driven to the borders of Missouri by forced marches of the National troops through the most severe dangers and hindrances of winter. From the operations which rapidly followed under Gen. HALLECK'S command, the enemy's centre was broken at Forts Henry and Donelson, and both his right and left wings turned, compelling the evacuation of Bowling Green, and not long after of Columbus, Ky. These rapidly culminating successes created such marked sensation not only among the people, but at Washington, that after the capture of Nashville and other important points, which at nearly the same time fell into the National possession under his command, his field of operations was enlarged to the Department of the Mississippi, embracing nearly twelve States. The Mississippi was opened nearly to Memphis by the capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10, and the forced evacuation of Columbus. The rebel armies were driven from Missouri; Arkansas was entered and the battle of Pea Ridge fought and won; Kentucky was placed entirely under Union sway, West Tennessee conquered, and Mississippi and Alabama about to be entered by the National armies, [illegible] portant administrative duties in the direction of the four large armies under GRANT, BUELL, POPE and CURTIS, relieved Gen. HALLECK at St. Louis until April 1862, when immediately upon the battle of Shiloh he took the field in person at Pittsburgh Landing, and commenced that series of movements which compelled the surrender of Corinth at the close of May. Immediately upon this success, he commenced reorganizing his army for the conquest of Eastern Tennessee, meanwhile menacing the broken force of BEAUREGARD in Mississippi, and holding the extensive railroad and river communications lying within the conquered territory. At this stage the whole course of his operations was changed by his appointment, on the 11th of July, 1862, to the position of General-in-Chief of the United States armies—a command upon which he has as yet (September, 1862) scarcely more than entered. Apart from the reputation which Gen. HALLECK has achieved in engineering, in active military operations, at the bar, and as an author on mining and international law, he has twice been honored with degrees by Union College, Schenectady, in which he studied before entering the Military Academy, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1843, and that of LL.D. in 1862.

GEN. CULLUM, OF THE U. S. ENGINEERS.

GEORGE W. CULLUM, Brigadier-General and Chief-of Staff to Maj.-Gen. HENRY W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief of the United States Army, is the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET CULLUM, and was born in the City of New-York on the 25th of February, 1812. Born in war times, he is also of patriotic blood, his grandfather having been killed at Fairfield, Conn., during one of the skirmishes of the Revolution, by a cannon-shot from the British fleet. Gen. CULLUM was educated at Meadville, Penn., showing strong capacity for scientific and mathematical studies, of which his after life has afforded honorable development. From the fitness for military life thus foreshadowed, and through the influence of his uncle STEPHEN BARLOW, (nephew of JOEL BARLOW, the poet and diplomatist,) then a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, he received the appointment of a Cadet at West Point, and entered on the 1st of July, 1829. He graduated with distinction in 1833, and, on the 1st of July in that year, was commissioned as Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps, and ordered to duty under Col. TOTTEN, now Chief Engineer of the United States Army, in the construction of Fort Adams, at Newport, Rhode Island—one of the finest fortifications on the American coast. In November, 1834, Lieut. CULLUM was detailed as assistant to Gen. GRATIOT, then Chief Engineer, and remained on duty in the Engineer Bureau until 1836, when, at the request of Col. TOTTEN, he returned to Fort Adams, assuming, at the same time, the difficult task of the construction of the pier, dyke and lighthouse at Goat Island, in the same harbor. In the increase of the Corps of Engineers, July 7, 1838, he was promoted to a Captaincy in that corps, and immediately placed in the charge of building the new fortifications—Fort Trumbull and the battery at Fort Griswold, at New-London, Connecticut. These works, which have now been fifteen years completed, without repairs, are among the best constructed and most efficient of our coast fortifications, as well as among the most picturesque features of the harbor of New-London. In April, 1840, in addition to his duties at New-London Capt. CULLUM was intrusted with the construction of Forts Warren, Independence, Winthrop, and the other public works in Boston Harbor, his reputation as an engineer officer steadily rising with each new work completed under his charge. In the following year, (1847,) on the breaking out of the Mexican war, with the probability succeeding of a rupture with England, these works required to be pushed forward with extreme energy, at the same time that Capt. CULLUM was burdened with the complicated duties of preparing sapper, miner, and pontoon trains for the army, operating against Mexico, as also with the supervision of recruiting in the engineer corps. It was while in the arduous duties of preparing material for the engineer arm of Gen. SCOTT'S army that Capt. CULLUM was wrecked in the ill-fated steamer *Atlantic* on Fisher's Island, in the Sound opposite New-London, November 27th, 1840; and his vivid history of that disaster and the sufferings consequent upon it, will always remain one of the most truthful memorials of that sad event. In 1848 Capt. CULLUM was selected by the Chief Engineer of the United States Army as Instructor of Practical Military Engineering at the West Point Academy, his extensive military reading and wide experience especially fitting him for the difficult work of building up the newly-created professorship. During this time he also commanded the sappers, miners and pontoniers of the army, and as second in rank at the Military Academy, in the absence of the Superintendent, performed his responsible duties. In 1849 Capt. CULLUM published a work on "Military Bridges, with India-rubber Pontoons," being a minute description of those designed and prepared by him for our armies during the Mexican War, on a plan which has ever since been retained in the service. In 1850 he increased his prestige as an author on military affairs, by compiling, with immense labor, a *Register of the Officers and Graduates of the Military Academy* from the foundation of the institution in 1802, with official histories and biographies. This work, which has been found one of great interest and value, has a second edition in progress, the completion of which will be probably delayed for the reception of the addenda furnished by the present war. The labors of his new Professorship, combined with injuries received in his shipwreck in 1840, so enfeebled Capt. CULLUM'S health at this period that he was compelled to relinquish his duties, and for the next two years he traveled in search of health over Europe and the East, Cuba and our Southern and Western States, the several volumes in which he recorded his observations and experiences during those journeys having, unfortunately, never seen the light. In 1852 he returned to his duties at the Military Academy, with mind and body both invigorated, and continued in his position there until 1855—taking charge meanwhile, 1853-4, at the earnest solicitation of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the construction of the New-York Assay Office, with its extensive apparatus—a novel and very difficult undertaking. In 1855 he took charge of all the public works at Charleston, S. C., including fortifications, light-houses and pier improvements. Among the labors thus devolving upon him, were the building of the now-famous Fort Sumter, commenced some years before, and the opening of Maffitt's Channel by a novel process of pumping sand instead of the ordinary dredging. Subsequently, most of the public works in North and South Carolina were placed under his charge. In 1858 he was a member of the Board of Engineers for planning the fortress at Sandy Hook, destined to be the second in America,—to the construction of which he had been assigned by the Chief Engineer, but of which he never took charge, owing to disagreements with Secretary FLOYD, whose tool in the preliminary operations of treason he refused to become. Subsequently he was assigned to the construction of the fortifications at New-Bedford harbor, Mass., and to the charge of Fort Adams, R. I.; Forts Griswold and Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Schuyler and the other defences of New-York harbor on the Sound. In 1860 he was assigned to duty as a member of the Board to revise the programme of instruction at the Military Academy. On the breaking out of our present National troubles Capt. CULLUM was invited by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT to become his Aide-de-Camp, which position he held with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from April 9 to Aug. 6, 1861, and with the rank of Colonel from the latter date to Nov. 1, 1861, when the veteran General retired from active service. At the date of his becoming Colonel he was also promoted to a Majority in the corps of Engineers. On the retirement of Gen. SCOTT, he was made a Brigadier-General and immediately selected by Gen. HALLECK as Chief of his Staff and Chief Engineer of the Department the Missouri, afterwards enlarged by the addition of the Department of the Mississippi. In addition to these duties he was sent, in February last, to command at Cairo, with plenary powers in the equipment, subsistence and transportation of the three Western armies. He acceded at the same time to defend Cairo and Paducah, and watch the rebel stronghold at Columbus, Ky. In cooperation with Flag-officer (now Rear Admiral) FOOTE he made several armed reconnoissances and finally took possession of that Gibraltar of the West, being [illegible] the first, though scarcely risen from a sick-bed, to enter the ruins and provide against danger from the exploding magazines. Gen. CULLUM'S labors at Cairo and on the Mississippi, completely prostrated him in health, and he was scarcely able to accompany Gen. HALLECK to Tennessee. In April, remaining with him, however, until the occupation of Corinth, except a week spent in organizing the defences at Cairo, Columbus, Island No. Ten, and New-Madrid, against anticipated attacks by the rebel gunboats. On the appointment of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK to the post of General-in-Chief in July, 1862, he accompanied that officer to Washington, still remaining at the head of his staff, and filling that arduous position with the same acceptance won by his varied and arduous labors in other departments of the service. During the year of his late employment in the West, as if to keep up the prestige of double responsibility which seems to have followed him nearly all his life, he was a member of the United States Sanitary Commission, and associate member of the Western Sanitary Commission at St. Louis.

GARIBALDI.

His Ball and His History—The Objects at Which he Aimed.

From the London Times.

TURIN, Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1862.

GARIBALDI is on the ground, never again to rise. Whatever events the future may have in store for Italy, GARIBALDI'S game is played out. He is old, prematurely old, broken in health, worn by fits of excessive activity; still more wasted by long periods of involuntary repose. The gout tortures and paralyzes his limbs, sorrow will soon gnaw into his very soul.

The lion is down, there will be no lack of ignoble animals eager to administer the last kick. But GARIBALDI belongs to history; justice must be done to a name which cannot pass away. It is not enough for his enemies to descant on his lack of prudence, on his overweening self-conceit, his ignorance, his obstinacy; they even impugn his veracity, his self-denial, his boundless generosity, his consistency, his singleness of mind and purpose. GARIBALDI, however, may well afford to abide the judgment of public opinion. Had he never spoke or written, or suffered others to write and speak in his name, the sentence would be all the more favorable to him. As it is, if he is brought before the Senate of Turin, before a council of war, or before any civil or military Court, silence becomes him as the most efficient defence. Like the great Roman of old, he may ask his Judges to follow him to the Temple of the gods. "On such a day I gave Italy her Southern provinces and achieved her unity; let us give thanks to the Almighty!" It would be mere cavil and chicane to inquire by whom the conquest of the Two Sicilies and their annexation were achieved. The initiative of the enterprise belongs to GARIBALDI; it could belong to him alone.

Whether or not GARIBALDI be prosecuted and tried for high treason, it is not from an official tribunal that he awaits condemnation or acquittal. The world will judge him by the light of his own conscience, by the precedents of his early training, his wild adventurous life, his teachers, his associates. GARIBALDI was born a patriot, as every Italian was since 1814. He was a disciple of Young Italy, as all his countrymen were since the failure of the Carbonari of 1820. He was a countryman, almost a townsman, a friend, a fellow exile of MAZZINI, at a time when MAZZINI was all bright with hope and enthusiasm, free from the bigotry, the vapid idealism, the rancorous exclusivism, which estranged his steadiest friends from him. GARIBALDI was a Mazzinian when all Italians between twenty and twenty-five years of age were Mazzinians. As a Mazzinian he left Italy; he quitted Europe, he was away for years and years, seeing none of his countrymen, or only those who like him took extreme views of their country's question, men to whom Europe offered no resting-place, who outdid MAZZINI himself, whom MAZZINI himself deemed unsafe and untrustworthy instruments. These men were GARIBALDI'S companions in the South American republics. Those Spanish communities in the New World are without contradiction the very worst political school on the face of the globe. The Italians were a superior race among those degenerate creoles. They took a prominent station as fighting men; as statesmen swayed the councils of those unruly States, wielded their destinies. GARIBALDI and his Italian Legion was for a long time the anchor of hope of Montevideo, the terror of Buenos Ayres and other unease neighbors. But South America was a bad school for the champion of an orderly and civilized country. GARIBALDI, who brought with him not one sound idea of political right from Europe, borrowed his notions of freedom from those supremely, incorrigibly anarchic States. BOLIVARES and FRANCIA were his beau ideals of patriotic heroism. His pattern Government was a military dictatorship, tempered by universal suffrage. Imbued with these notions, panting for action, and shrinking from reflection, he returned to Italy, on the first outbreak of 1848. He came to fight under CHARLES ALBERT, but fell into the toils of MAZZINI—of that MAZZINI who, safe at Milan, was mining the ground under the Piedmontese as they grappled with Austria on the Mincio and the Adige. CHARLES ALBERT was prostrated; he fled to the Ticino, and MAZZINI put forth his famous manifesto: "The war of the Kings is at an end; that of the peoples begins." The author of that emphatic proclamation went off to Lugano, in Switzerland; but GARIBALDI held his ground in Lombardy, then took to the water on Lake Maggiore, laid hold of Sardinian steamers, put Arona and other towns on the Piedmontese side under contribution, and to those who pleaded the armistice then extant between the belligerents he answered, "*La tregua l'ha fatta il Re; noi non c'entriamo.*" ("The King has made the armistice; we will not enter into it.") With those steamers and that money he effected a landing at Luino; he carried on the struggle to a few days at Varese; then he had to cross the frontier and to seek safety in Switzerland. On the following year he was at Rome, in a Republic after his own heart, with all the powers concentrated in the hands of a Triumvirate. However MAZZINI may have gotten it, there is no doubt but GARIBALDI fought well. He humbled the ever-crowing French, defeated and all but captured King Bomba, and raised the character of the Italians, who henceforth were hailed in Europe as men who *did* fight. Loth to surrender, unwilling to stoop to compromise, GARIBALDI led such as had faith in him across the Peninsula, baffling both French and Austrian pursuit—an epic retreat ending in a tragic catastrophe—the death of his wife. He then vanished from the scene of the world; as usual, when the field for action was open, he sank into silence and obscurity—a sailor, a farmer, a quiet, unassuming, inoffensive, self-sufficient man. In 1859 he was again on Lake Maggiore, at Varese, at Como, on the Alps, the leader of raw youths against the best trained soldiers and the most enterprising generals of the Austrians. He outstripped the march of the Franco-Sardinians, determined their movements, and paved the way for their victories. He then withdrew to Caprera, abjured republicanism, broke loose from MAZZINI, and swore eternal brotherhood to VICTOR EMANUEL. It was no allegiance on his part as from subject to sovereign; it was the good will and staunch friendship of a soldier to his comrade. Yet, no doubt, the King of Italy had no truer partisan, no safer supporter in his own blunt way, than "the hermit of Caprera." GARIBALDI used to say that, "should things even come to the worst, VICTOR EMANUEL would always be the President of an Italian republic." He would be bail for it.

Unfortunately, the task of Italian patriotism was not accomplished. The first promoter of the Italian movement, NAPOLEON III., prescribed its limits, and intimated that "so far it shall go and no further." Rome and Venice were still to be rescued from foreign bondage; Bourbon tyranny still weighed on the Two Sicilies. MAZZINI had full scope for incessant agitation. In all his endeavors he strove to enlist the hero of Varese in his ranks. GARIBALDI was made to plan an expedition across the frontier of La Cattolica, to put his name at the head of an association called *La Nazione Armata*. He even was made to join notorious swindlers, who professed to prepare a rescue for Venice. Of a childlike simplicity and ingenuousness, guileless and confiding to a fault, he took his own truthfulness as a warrant for other people's sincerity. He believed every assertion, gave in to every device, dived into every illusion, and it was only when a real friend, an authoritative person, generally the King, made him aware of the pit that had been dug under his feet that he drew back, alarmed and disgusted, mistrusting his own judgment, disavowing his evil counselors, and again and again repairing to his solitude, satisfied that he could not mend matters, and should, at least, not mar them. Then came the affair of Marsala, the campaign of the Thousand, the liberation of Sicily and Naples. The knot of Italian politics had got entangled beyond the power even of the shifty CAVOUR to untie it. It had to be cut, and GARIBALDI'S sword alone could do it. CAVOUR had no faith in the successes of GARIBALDI'S undertaking; he did not prevent, did not encourage it; he knew, he ignored it; he would either turn GARIBALDI to good purpose, or be rid of him; he watched his progress, stepped in at his various stages; he would have stopped GARIBALDI at Messina; he would have hurried, he would have delayed annexation; he did not know what he wished. The adventurer's instinct was better than the schemer's wisdom. GARIBALDI and Fate went their own way; and CAVOUR was too long used to bow to events and to profit by them. The Two Sicilies were won. GARIBALDI got cold thanks; he withdrew to his island home, bitter against CAVOUR, who had sold his native town, who had jockeyed him, as he conceived, out of the reward of his achievements—the only reward he aspired to, the preferment of his friends and followers.

Still GARIBALDI remained in Caprera, and was quiet. CAVOUR came to an untimely end; RICASOLI had his short tenure of office; GARIBALDI did not stir from Caprera. He harbored no resentment, he cherished no ambition, he had no wish for himself. He was humbled, and angered, by CIALDINI'S letter; he shook hands with his bitter censor, withdrew from public life, and went back again to Caprera. Twice and three times recalled from thence by false friends, he always went back by the advice of true friends. He had long disavowed MAZZINI. He had withdrawn his countenance from the so-called "party of action." He went hand in hand with VICTOR EMANUEL. He would not believe that the hour of action had struck until the King himself gave the signal.

Most fatally, he was made to believe that the signal had been given. King's agents, or men professing to be such, whispered to him that the King was tired of diplomacy and RICASOLI; that he was bent on a move; that a blow should be struck, first for Venice, then for Rome. GARIBALDI trusted and acted. He landed at Genoa; RATTAZZI superseded RICASOLI; GARIBALDI organized the Lombard youth into rifle clubs, he headed the Emancipation Society. He prepared the attack on SARNICO; equipped an expedition to Montenegro. France protested; the Sarnico affair blew up; GARIBALDI embarked for Caprera, but he was allowed to sail for Sicily; was welcomed at Palermo by the Royal Princes at his landing; sat at table on the right hand of the heir of the throne, at the post of honor; received the homage of all the civil and military authorities in the island. He thought he was acting for the King, in the King's name, at the King's bidding. He thought the farce of Count CAVOUR and 1860 was being played over again. He considered all Ministerial disavowals and Royal proclamations to be only proofs of the consummate cunning, of the profound dissimulation of the authors of the plot. The encounter at Aspromonte dispelled the illusion.

Most assuredly GARIBALDI is guilty of insanity. He was determined to march upon Rome; he declared war against France, and in the meantime waged war against Italy. He was too sure he could shun civil strife; he reckoned too much upon the enthusiasm of the people, on the eventual co-operation of the national army. Had his calculations even proved true, had he dragged along with him the whole people of Naples and Sicily, CIALDINI, LA MARMORA, and all their brigades and divisions, still he was no match for France. He could hardly engage France without at the same time drawing Austria as to upon his arms. But, on the one hand, he had been taught by MAZZINI that there was nothing that could not be achieved by the people. The French army might be half a million—a million—but the Italians were twenty-five millions! Then, NAPOLEON stood alone in France—"the last," as he was fond of repeating, "a straw tied" sure to be set on fire as soon as his back was turned. An attack on the Imperial person at Rome, MAZZINI not only told him was the signal for a republican revolution in France. Thus led on, NAPOLEON would bring about a conflict between the two Catholic nations, which would make them more than equal to all the Powers of the world. Add to this that GARIBALDI had hardly ever failed in any of his former enterprises, he felt sure that success would never forsake him; he was conscious he had performed miracles, and was sure of his power to achieve any prodigy. He had even multitudes kneeling at his feet; the world's incense had intoxicated him; he was, indeed, superior to its vanity; he spurned plaudits and ovations so far as he was himself concerned, but if he could turn all this power—all this *prestige*—to the benefit of his country, would it not have been meanness, would it not have been madness on his part to shrink from the task which popular enthusiasm designated him to accomplish, to shirk an enterprise to which the world's cheers urged him?

Such were GARIBALDI'S reasonings, such his motives and actions. His countrymen—the world may well pause before they sit in judgment against him. His life is all of a piece—consistent from beginning to end. The men who applauded GARIBALDI in 1849, who worshipped him in 1860 have no right to condemn him in 1862. He acted without an afterthought or a selfish motive. His was a great error—a sublime misconception. Success in his case was clearly out of the question; in the purity of his motives only must he be justified.

THE GOLDEN GATE DISASTER.

Private Letter from A. Morrell, United States Consul at Manzanillo, Mexico.

MANZANILLO, Sunday Aug. 17, 1862.

I returned last night from the wreck of the *Golden Gate*, having been absent four days. All of the wreck lies but fifteen miles from here—but above the White Rock—you will scarcely comprehend that to reach it by land requires a journey of ten hours' hard riding, and through a road the worst I have ever seen. My hat was knocked off dozens of times, and was well battered to pieces when I got back. I did not have my clothes off, nor even my boots, from the time I left until I got back. The second day, I was four or five hours exposed to a heavy rain, and slept that night in my damp clothes and boots, which had only had time to partially dry.

My principal object in going was to buy the dead bodies, which were scattered more or less all along for a distance of four miles. I found out that there all interred as well as could be under the circumstances. They were all more or less decomposed, and of some but little more than the skeleton remained. It is enough to say that they presented a most painful sight. I say pitiful, for that expresses the sentiment which I felt. For me there was nothing of disgust. But I apprehend that with most of the crew, some days after, the same feeling prevailed, and they were glad to hurry up their burying as fast as possible. I was very much pleased with the manner in which the Captain performed his sad duty. He was "every inch a sailor" in his mien.

I had with me five men, and the night I left the [illegible] victims were all buried, and covered over with boards, myself on the spot, were placed over fifteen. Of course, you understand this number to be but a small part of those lost, which is estimated to be 1-3.

I expect the down steamer will be here in a few hours, and it will depend upon advices received whether I go to Colima at once, or remain here some days longer, and it will also depend upon those advices whether I go to California or not by next steamer (27th.) From present appearances, I think it very likely I may go. Address your letters to me here at Manzanilla, care of OLIVERAS & KOCH, so that I may receive them here.

By the way, I forgot to mention that ROJAS has pronounced against OJEDA. ROJAS is in Zapotlan, with (it is said) 2,000 men; and if OJEDA does not come to give him battle, he (ROJAS) will go to Guadalajara. So, you see, we are never to be quiet. I may, perhaps, be able to give you further particulars by next steamer. I must now close—so adieu for the present. Yours, truly, A. M.

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Under the above caption the Toronto *Leader* of the 15th, relates the following occurrence:

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UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The Defeat and Death of Gov. Guardia of Panama—Mosquera's Decrees—Interesting News from the Interior—Treaty with Ecuador—From Carthagena and the Coast States, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

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On the fall of the Governor, Don FRANCISCO FABREGA, finding all efforts to bring his men into battle futile, fled with them toward Santiago, having narrowly escaped being taken prisoner, and it is said wounded. Col. NEIRA, in command of the Panama troops, in a day or two thereafter, on the 25th of August, entered the City of Santiago without having experienced the least resistance, and formally took possession of it in the name of the Provisional Government. From the best evidence I can obtain, no outrages of any nature were committed by the Panama troops, although the foreign residents charge, in a card, that the few soldiers left behind by the Guardia party, set fire to one or two houses, and had orders to burn the town. There is probably some mistake in this, however.

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Gen. MOSQUERA'S decree regarding mortmain, has been put in force here, the terms of which are such as to induce all the priests to leave the country. They are going from this city to Central or South America next week. The brotherhood, or monks, and a few religieuses here, also go. So a few young ladies, who are not quite ready, have to hurry up their white satins so as to get the benefits of church in their coming nuptials. I noticed, also, on Friday, as I passed the little chapel of La Merced, that an unusual number of devotees were on their knees before the wax candles; and on inquiring the cause, was told that they were gathering up advance masses in anticipation of the clerical exodus.

The British steamship *Anne* from Guayaquil and Buenaventura, Costa, brings us some interesting news from both points. The report which I sent you of a treaty having been made between the Government of Ecuador and Gen. JUAN ANGUETA, chief of the Red Hands in our neighboring State of Cauca, is true. The causes of this sudden and radical somersault of Ecuador from MOSQUERA to ARBOLEDA is not yet very clear. There must have been a good deal of intrigue used to bring it about. It is said however that the cause ostensibly might be found at the bottom of the Jesuit question, as the one that President GARCIA MORENO would bring about a covenant between the two Catholic nations, which would make them more than equal to all the Powers of the world. Add to this that GARIBALDI had hardly ever failed in any of his former enterprises, he felt sure that success would never forsake him; he was conscious he had performed miracles, and was sure of his power to achieve any prodigy. He had even multitudes kneeling at his feet; the world's incense had intoxicated him; he was, indeed, superior to its vanity; he spurned plaudits and ovations so far as he was himself concerned, but if he could turn all this power—all this *prestige*—to the benefit of his country, would it not have been meanness, would it not have been madness on his part to shrink from the task which popular enthusiasm designated him to accomplish, to shirk an enterprise to which the world's cheers urged him?

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR

Splendid Display at the Fashion Course—Some Notes of What was to be Seen—The List of Prizes Awarded.

Who has heard of an Agricultural Fair at the South since the beginning of the war? Nobody. Yet we have plenty of them at the North, and the Twenty-first of the Queens County Agricultural Society, opened at Fashion Course on Thursday, was the most creditable yet held by that organization. Never have these favorite grounds appeared to greater advantage, for, from far and near, from Long Island and Manhattan Island, thousands who delight in agriculture congregated to see the sights. The roads in the vicinity were fairly blocked with carriages, while even the extensive accommodations of the Long Island Railroad were inadequate to meet the requirements of the many visitors. The same scene was repeated on Friday with a much larger attendance.

All departments of the exhibition were well worth a visit. The horticultural, stock of all kinds, farming implements and everything pertaining to agriculture, were well represented. So replete indeed was the Fair with objects of interest, that but a brief notice can be given of the most important. Entering by the grand stand, we passed into the horticultural gallery—most delightful to the olfactories and decidedly tempting to the palate. An exceedingly rare collection of exotics by McDonald & Co., of Flushing; John Cadness, of Flushing, and Isaac Buchanan, of Newtown, at once attracted attention. The former exhibited, among other novelties, the *cucurbiter ovifera* or egg squash, the fruit of the passion flower, Sicilian gattic, prickly cucumber, and a fine specimen of the *Gossypium herborum* or Northern cotton plant. Mr. Cadness exhibited a number of varieties of growing pineapples, lycopodium or vegetable sulphur, begonia, and all three have beautiful and interesting specimens of rare plants.

Among other objects of interest in this department were flowers by Mathew Donalds and H. C. Wilson, of Astoria; varieties of apples and pears by Bloodgood Hewlett, W. H. Young, J. H. Harris, and Isaac Hicks; Wm. Supple, of Manhasset, a splendid floral temple; Mrs. Henry Leverich, of Newtown, six fine varieties of grapes. From the place of Ben. Wood, Esq., there are ice-cream and apple pie watermelons, and a good assortment of vegetables. J. W. Somerindyke, of Oyster Bay, has a mammoth pumpkin, and Thomas B. Jackson, of Newtown, a basket of mammoth oysters, and Clarkson Pearsall, of Hempstead, a basket of mammoth peachblow potatoes, and Mr. Townsend D. Cook, of Locust Valley, has another basket of peachblows to match, and Garret Van Dine, of Newtown, another. In grapes there were fine samples exhibited by Wm. Bridge, of Glen Cove; David Fowles, gardener for B. Hoyt—the latter having three branches of "Muscat Alexander," a deliciously tempting white grape in mammoth clusters. Other exhibitors of note in this department are Jasper Lilly, John B. Mantel, J. C. Dunn, B. W. Strong, Samuel Lord, Mr. Gray, Geo. A. Burrows, Jas. T. Sandford and Rev. W. Anderson. In farming implements there were corn-shellers, mowers, cradlers, feed-cutters, dog churns, cheese presses, cider mills, grain threshers and separators, hay tossers, harrows, hay presses, apple parers, and a thousand implements of farming of the latest approved patterns. The hay-pitcher seemed to be the most novel, and the farmers seemed to think it would be of great assistance in unloading hay from the wagon and stowing it in the barn. In the carriage department there were two novelties, a Russian sleigh by CHAS. W. PAGE, of Manhasset, and a child's carriage by JOHN PETRIE. There was quite an extensive assortment of kitchen furniture, and some fine half-bushel specimens of grain, contributed by BEN WOOD, J. LOTT, and A. BEDELL. In thoroughbred and other stock, swine, cattle, horses and other live animals, good to eat and to ride behind, there was a fair display. The following are some of the prizes:

SHORT HORNS—BULLS.

Best bull over three years old, $10—J. H. Brown, Flushing.
Best bull under three years old, $8—W. H. Bushman, Hempstead.
Best cow over three years old, $10—S. T. Taber, Cuphead.
Best heifer under three years old, $8.

DEVONS.

Best bull over three years old, $10—H. W. Allen.
Best cow over three years old, $10—E. G. Faile, Pocahontas.

ALDERNEYS.

Best bull over three years old, $10.
Best bull under three years old, $8
Second best bull under three years old, $4.
Third best bull under three years old, *Country Gentleman*.
Best cow over three years old, $10.
Second best cow over three years old, $5.
Third best cow over three years old, *Country Gentleman*.
Best heifer under three years old, $8—Patrick Regan.

JUDGES—Thomas Bell, New-Jersey; Alex. Johnstone, William Floyd Jones, Watson Bowron, Benj. Lawrence.

WORKING OXEN—FOUR YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

Best yoke $8—John N. Roe, Flushing.

JUDGES.—George Downing, George Pople, Peter Quinlan, Daniel R. Suydam, Joseph T. Burroughs.

CATTLE OTHER THAN THOROUGHLY BRED.

Best bull over three years old, $8—S. Lord, Newtown.
Best bull under three years old, $8—J. H. Brower, Flushing.
Best cow over three years old, $8—S. Lord, Newtown.
Best heifer under three years old, $8—E. A. Fairchild, Flushing.

CALVES OF ANY BREED.

J. J. Jackson, Glen Cove—Best bull calf, $5.
R. E. Thorne, North Hempstead—Best heifer calf, $5.

MILCH COWS.

McDonaldson, Flushing—Best milch cow, $10.

JUDGES—Ben. L. Swan, Jr., Daniel Underhill, Russwell Eldridge, David Doremus, Lefferts Bergen.

MIDDLE WOOLED SHEEP.

Best buck, $5—George Bradish, Flushing.
Second best buck. *Trans. State Society.*
Best three ewes, $5—Samuel Warner, Oyster Bay.

JUDGES—Robert M. Bell, Wm. T. Cocks, William Willetts, Nicholas Wyckoff, Samuel Titus.

SWINE.

Best boar, $10—S. R. Browne, Flushing, L. I.
Best breeding sow, $10—S. R. Browne, Flushing.

JUDGES—Jacob Mott, Wm. Bragaw, James Hendrickson, Daniel E. Rapelyea, John D. Bergen.

POULTRY.

Best exhibition of poultry owned by exhibitor, Dip. and $5—Clarkson Pearsall, Hempstead, L. I.

DAIRY.

Butter—not less than 6 pounds.
Best sample, diploma and pair of silver butter-knives, Mr. B. H. Cutter, North Hempstead.
Second best sample, butter-knife, Mr. Samuel Lord, Newtown.
Butter—made by a girl under 21 years of age.
Best sample of 6 pounds, diploma and pair of silver butter-knives, Miss Susan Powell, Jamaica.
Cheese—not less than 6 pounds.
Best sample, pair of silver butter-knives, Daniel Hegeman, Cedar Swamp.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Best display of farm implements, diploma and $10—E. H. Reeves & Co.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND HARNESS.

Best display of carriages from any part of the State, $10—Wm. Ellis, Flushing, L. I.
Best carriage, $5—S. B. Crossman, Jamaica.
Best farm wagon, $5—H. G. Spalding, Jamaica.
Best buggy wagon, $5—C. A. Jordan, Jamaica.
Best sleigh, $5—S. B. Crossman, Jamaica.
Best set of single harness, $2—R. Arnold, Jamaica.

JUDGES.—John R. Lawrence, New-York; James L. Moore, Henry Walters, A. D. McCormick, James M. Whitcomb.

FLOWERS.

Best floral design or ornament, diploma and $5—Wm. Supple, Manhasset.
Best collection of house plants in pots, not less than ten different specimens, diploma and $5—David Foulds, Newtown.
Best variety of cut flowers, diploma and $5—Isaac Buchanan.
Best assortment of newest varieties of dahlias, not less than twelve dissimilar blooms, with names, diploma and $5—Parsons & Co.
Best pair parlor bouquets, $5—Mrs. J. O. Strong.
Best pair hand bouquets, diploma and $2—B. W. Strong.
Best display of newly introduced flowers, $5—Isaac Buchanan.

Judges—James B. Parsons, Orange Judd, Samuel T. Taber, Charles H. Rogers, Losee Van Wickel.

HORSES—OWNED AND BRED IN THE COUNTY.

Best stud, four years old and upward, $20—T. T. Jackson, *Surprise*.
Best stud, three years old and under four, $10—P. F. Kissam, *Rocky Hill*.
Best stud, two years old and under three, $10—D. T. Jones, *Pearsall*.
Best stud, one year old, $10—Samuel Willetts, Little Neck.
Best brood mare, with foal at her feet, $10—E. Nostrand, North Hempstead.
Best brood mare, with foal at her feet, $10—H. W. Allen, Great Neck.

MATCHED HORSES—FOR FARM AND ALL WORK.

Best pair, $10—J. R. Burtis, Hempstead.
Best pair, owned six months in the county, $10—S. Lee, Newtown.
Best pair matched horses, for the carriage or road, owned and bred in the county, $10—G. W. Sandford, Newtown.
Best pair, owned six months in the county, $10—B. W. Strong, Newtown.

GELDINGS OR MARES—OWNED AND BRED IN THE COUNTY.

Best 4 years old and over, mare *Flora*, $10—R. M. Bell, Flushing.
Second best, $5—D. Y. Jones, Flushing.
Best 2 years old and under 3, *Bet*, $10—Geo. Hulse.
Best one-year old colt, $10—P. P. Ransom, Rock Hill.

JUDGES—William Wilkins, A. C. Henry, Wm. C. Carpenter, Cornelius Hendrickson, Peter Hulst.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Best trained saddle-horse, $20—Hiram Woodruff, *Grey Hiram*.

The necessity of ridesble horses suitably broken, such as were common in the good old days of our forefathers, has during the past year, been made painfully apparent, as scarcely enough could be found to supply the wants of a single regiment of cavalry. In view of individual and military advantages, we hope the inspiring exercise of horseback riding may be extended and improved, and consider it worthy of encouragement by the Society.

SPECIAL PREMIUM OFFERED BY THE FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY.

Best trotting gelding or mare for the road, (driven by the owner,) silver cup, $100.

JUDGES—Elbert Floyd Jones, Alex. Townsend, Tristram Allen, Wilson Lawrence, George W. Burroughs.

Lady Sherman—Dan Mace, Newtown.

SPECIAL PREMIUM OFFERED BY S. R. BOWNE, ESQ.

Best stallion, to be shown in any way agreeable to the owner, silver cup, $100.

JUDGES—John C. Debevoise, Jacob D. Fowler, Daniel Hegeman, Charles Hewlett, Lewis F. Williams.

Surprise—T. T. Jackson, Flushing.

MULES.

Best jackass, R. W. White, $10.
Best jenny, R. W. White.

PONIES.

Best pair of ponies, under 12 hands—D. K. Hall, Glen Cove, $5.
Best single pony—G. L. Elliott, $3.

JUDGES—John C. Debevoise, Jacob D. Fowler, Daniel Hegeman, Charles Hewlett.

FRUIT.

Best twenty varieties, best grown, correctly named, three specimens of apples, diploma and $10—Isaac Hicks & Son.
Best ten varieties, correctly named, three specimens of apples, $5—Mr. Strong.
Best five varieties, apples, $3—Wm. Hall.
Best twenty varieties and best specimens, correctly named, three specimens of each variety pears, diploma and $10—Gabriel Marc, Astoria.
Best ten varieties and best specimens, correctly named, three specimens of each, pears, $5—Robert Benver, Newtown.
Best twelve peaches, diploma and $3—John Brownson, S. Oyster Bay.
Best twelve quinces, apple or orange, diploma and $3—Clarkson Pearsall.
Best and greatest variety plums, diploma and $3—R. W. Bowne, Glen Cove.
Best half peck domestic cultivated cranberries, diploma and $3—Jas. Lawrence, Flushing.
Best number of good native varieties, and best grown specimens grapes, three bunches each, diploma and $5—Parsons & Co., Flushing.
Best number of varieties, and best specimens of foreign grapes, grown under glass, diploma and $5—Wm. Bridge.
Best lot of five pounds honey, diploma and $2—W. S. Robbins, Westbury.
Best three water-melons, $2—Rev. Wm. Anderson.
Best three musk-melons, $2—W. H. Wilkins.

JUDGES—John Cadness, Stephen A. Hussey, Isaac Coles, G. R. Garretson, Gabriel Marc, J. M. Whitney.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Mrs. Chas. Cook, 1st; Mrs. Paff, 2d; Mrs. Sloey, over 60 years of age, 3d.
Best silk stand cover—Mrs. Tenard, over 81 years of age.
Best quilted bed-spread—Miss Phœbe Rapelyea.
Best patch work quilt by girls under 12 years of age, silver butter knife—Arabella D. Roe.

JUDGES—Mrs. C. P. Leverich, Mrs. D. J. Rapelyea, Mrs. F. G. Shuchardt, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. M. R. Stryker, Miss Anna L. Ritker, Miss Marie Moore.

Best plain shirt without embroidering, made by a girl under 21 years of age, pair silver butter knives and diploma—Margaret Flynn, Newtown.
Second best plain shirt without embroidering, made by a girl under 21 years of age, silver butter-knife—Miss Margaret L. Moore, Newtown.
Best case ladies' hats, diploma and $3. Best evidence of taste and skill in any kind of needlework or embroidery, by any girl under 14 years of age, pair silver butter knives and diploma—Miss Watrous, Astoria.
Worsted picture—Miss Eliza Higgins, Flushing.
Best crochet worsted shawl, book—Miss Julia Ritker.
Best crochet collar and sleeves, book—Miss C. L. Clements.
Best crochet chair tidy, book—Susan M. Robbins.
Best worked slippers, book—Miss M. A. Stryker.
Best ornamental needlework, book—E. D. Goldsmith.
Best worsted work, book—Miss Van Abel.
Best chair work, book—Miss Lord.
Best lamp-stand and mat, book—Mrs. C. L. Debevois.
Best worked collar and handkerchief, book—Miss Kate Knox.
Best specimen papier mache, book—David Brush.
Best ornamental shell work, book—Arlette C. Wyckoff.
Best specimen wax flowers, book—Mrs. Townsend.
Best specimen hair work, book—Miss Jane Crooks.
Best crayon drawings by a lady, book—Annie E. Bowden.

JUDGES.—Mrs. John C. Jackson, Mrs. B. W. Strong, Mrs. Samuel Lord, Mrs. J. Moore, Mrs. Clements, Mrs. John Hyatt, Miss Catherine Luyster.

Prizes for swine were also awarded to Michael Boyce, Oliver Cook, T. D. Cock, S. R. Bowne, McDonald and D. W. King. The gardener of Orange Judd receives honorable mention for a floral display. For vegetables were awarded to McDonald & Co., Wm. Anderson, C. D. Dilmars, G. W. Burroughs, Hon. Wood, J. Van Mickle, Jesse Euston, J. Lawrence, A. Gray, J. W. Somerindyke, J. L. Willard, Michael Boyce, Clarkson Pearsall, A. M. Smith, J. D. Cock and G. L. Willard. For vegetables and roots were awarded to T. D. Cock, H. W. Shinor, G. L. Willard, Michael Boyce, Isaac W. Baylis, James Lawrence, Jas. C. Dunn, Samuel Warner, Samuel Lord, Thos. Foster, Jas. Lott, Abram Nutis, and a special pendium to Mrs. G. J. Price, of Glen Cove, for the best calf-peck of white onions.

Discretionary premiums were awarded to "Paine's Carriage Jack," "The Meadow-brook Fire Engine of Newton," Sundry premiums to James Hyde for O. K. Soap and other articles; to Robert Campbell, Newtown, for assortment of parlor and cooking stoves; Hikeman & Hewlett, mower, harrow-in-one-plow; Ezekiel Smith, for mower, mowing-machine; Thomas B. Jackson, for mammoth oysters; B. B. Mantel, Astoria, for flowers; E. G. Faile, Westchester, Dexter rattle; John Cutcher, Flushing, and H. S. Leverich, Newtown, for grapes in vines and in pots; F. M. Hadlee, Athens, Penna, for fanning mill; B. F. Farman, Newtown, for oil painting; Miss E. A. Stirling, Newtown, prepared flowers; Samuel C. Jackson, Newtown, Italian carriage; Mrs. J. P. Pratt, Newtown, pressed sea plants; Miss P. Meinecklem, Newtown, "nudle," an article for making soup.

The main interest of on Friday centered in the splendid exhibition of premium horses, which took place at 3 P. M., and was witnessed by many thousands of spectators. The successful competitors will be noticed in the prize list. Among the stallions were *Superb, Pelham, Jr., Jupiter, Jr., Surprise, Pearsall, Jackson, Plowboy, Young Abdallan, Diamond* and *Champion*.

Mr. Bowne's matched horses, *Toronto Chief* and *Toronto Mate*, trotted their half mile in 1:12, and, in connection with Mr. O. S. Roe's team, *Ethan Allen* and *Honest Allen*, an *Ethan* colt, were to contend for a splendid premium offered by the Fashion Pleasure Ground Association, valued at $250. The Judges were Ex-Gov. John A. King, D. R. Floyd Jones, Lewis G. Morris, S. R. Bowne, Lewis B. Brown, and it was expected that *Ethan Allen* and mate would, of course, take the prize.

The success of the Fair is in a great measure due to the efficient labor of the Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. JOHN HAROLD, of Hempstead, who is also General Superintendent of the State Agricultural Society; also to Mr. G. C. BAKER, of Flushing, and to the following Superintendents: Grounds—R. E. Thorne; Cattle—Wm. Randall; Horses—Charles H. Hunt; Sheep and Swine—J. Webster King; Dairy, Grain and Vegetables—Henry Vanderveer; Floral Hall and Fruits—L. Bradford Prince; Ladies' Department—Andrew Lawrence; Police—Jacob P. Carll.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Divine Services in this and Adjacent Cities.

The appropriate advertising column gives ample evidence that the religious work of our City is in full tide of experimental trial. From the announcements in our paper we compile the following summary for the information of citizens and strangers, who, desiring to hear the word of God, and listen to the ministrations of his servants, may know where and when, and to whom to go:

Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG will preach in the Church of the Mediator in Lexington-avenue, to-night at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. BENJAMIN will officiate at the same place at 10½ A. M.

Rev. Mr. FISHBURNE will preach at the Church of the Good Shepherd at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

Rev. Dr. PARKHURST opens the Church of the Covenant, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, this morning, at 10½ o'clock, and again at 7½ P. M.

Rev. Mr. LOCKERBY will preach at 10½ A. M. in the Eighty-sixth-street M. E. Church, and Rev. Dr. PORTER in the same place at 3½ P. M.

Rev. Jos. L. PHILLIPS will occupy the pulpit of the Free Will Baptist Church, Twenty-second-street, near Sixth-avenue, this morning, at 10½ o'clock. Conference and prayer meeting at 3 P. M.

Dr. SPENCER will preach morning and evening in the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventeenth-street and First-avenue, at the usual hours. Seats free.

Prof. MATTISON holds divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the new Independent Methodist Church, Forty-first-street and Sixth-avenue to-day.

Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, D. D., the Blind Preacher, will speak in the John-street M. E. Church at 10½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND will preach in the morning, and Rev. JOSHUA HAMMOND in the afternoon, with the Pastor in the evening, at the hours respectively of 10½, 3, and 7½ o'clock, in the Methodist Church in Attorney-street.

Rev. L. H. MILES, of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, will preach at 7½ o'clock P. M. in the Memorial Church, Hammond-street and Waverley-place. The pastor will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Divine worship and preaching will be had in the Messiah's Church, No. 20 Cooper Institute, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY will preach in the Market-street Church in the morning at 10½ and evening at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Dr. BACKUS can be heard at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner of Thirty-first-street, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Rev. J. Q. ADAMS and Rev. Dr. THOMAS ANDERSON will preach at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, in Thirty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., respectively.

Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will preach this evening in Historical Society Building, Eleventh-street, Second-avenue, at 7½ o'clock, a sermon on the "Loss of the Soul." Inquirers cordially invited. Morning service 11 o'clock.

Rev. S. A. COSBY will preach in the Stone Church, Twenty-eighth-street, near Broadway, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Mr. NEWMAN preaches to-day in the Marble Church in Fourth-street near Sixth-avenue, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. On Wednesday evenings he is delivering a course of lectures on "Palestine."

The People's Meeting, at No. 187 Bowery, will be held to-day. Subjects, Sept. 21, at 3 P. M.: "The Tyrannical Acts of the Government in Imprisoning Citizens without due Process of Law." At 7½ P. M.: "The Proper Course to be Pursued by the Government in the Present Emergency."

Rev. SUMNER ELLIS of Massachusetts, will preach in the Rev. Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, to-day, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The subject of the evening discourse will be "Skepticism."

Rev. THEODORE L. CUTLER, lately returned from Europe, will deliver an address on Monday evening before the New York Young Men's Christian Association, at their rooms, Bible House, corner of Third avenue and Ninth street. Subject "A Talk of Things in Europe; the War seen through a Foreign Spy glass."

The address will undoubtedly be one of uncommon interest, as the Rev. gentlemen will *talk* of what came under his own observation while recently on a visit to England.

Rev. Dr. G. J. GEER will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in St. Timothy's Free Church, in Fifty-fourth-street, west of Eighth-avenue.

Rev. B. F. REMINGTON, of Brooklyn, will speak in the Christian Alliance Tabernacle, No. 446 Broadway, this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. R. G. DICKSON will hold service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. to-day, in the Free Church of the Redemption, in East 14th-st.

Elder WHITE will preach at the Second Advent Church, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

Rev. ISAAC S. KALLOCH will preach on "Absalom's Rebellion" in the Laight-street Church this evening, and in the morning will deliver his second discourse upon the "Sermon on the Mount."

Bishop SNOW, of the Second Advent Church, will preach "The Great Truths of Prophecy," relating to this great day of God, to-day at three o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and those who love Christ and the truth invited.

Rev. T. GALLAUDET, D. D., will preach to Deaf Mutes in the afternoon at three o'clock, at St. Ann's Church, in Eighteenth-street. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

Rev. C. FLETCHER will open the Ninth-street M. E. Church, to-day, and preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER THOMPSON will preach in the Dutch Reformed Church, in Twenty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, in the morning and evening.

J. L. BISHOP is to preach in the Sanctuary, No. 108 First-street, to-night, at 7½ o'clock, on *Israel's Redemption and the Millenium*. Public respectfully invited. German preaching at 3 o'clock P. M.

IN BROOKLYN

the following-named clergymen will officiate:

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER at Plymouth Church, morning and evening.

Rev. Dr. STORRS at the Church of the Pilgrims.

Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe and Clark streets, (Universalist.)

Rev. NEWTON HERON, in the State-street Congregational Church.

Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, in the First-place M. E. Church.

Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Rev. N. A. STAPLES, in the Second Unitarian Church, corner of Clinton and Congress streets.

Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, corner of Portland-avenue.

Rev. Dr. CONSTANTINE BLOOMFIELD DIX holds morning and 4 o'clock service at the Church of St. Clement's Bortheon, in Sidney-place, near Joralemon-street.

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN NEW-YORK.

Rearrest of John A. Machado.

About a year ago, Mr. JOHN A. MACHADO, a merchant of this City, was arrested on a charge of fitting out the bark *Mary Francis*, and divers other vessels, for the Slave-trade; and from representations made by the United States Marshal, it was supposed that in the person of MACHADO the law had at length got possession of the ringleader of the Slave-traders who have so long plied their vocation in this City. The examination, however, utterly failed to substantiate the charge against the prisoner, either as respects the bark *Mary Francis* or any other slave-craft; and, after a few days' detention, he was discharged. There was abundance of testimony inculpating one Mrs. WATSON, the reputed paramour of the prisoner; but as for MACHADO himself, he appeared in the transaction like the echo of his name—a *mere shadow*. Since that time the Marshal has been on the look-out for evidence to sustain the charge against MACHADO, and on Thursday last he succeeded in arresting the Captain of the *Mary Francis*, who, it is said, is prepared to make a full *exposé* of the whole affair. This Captain, whose name is JOHN W. PERKINS, on hearing of the first arrest of MACHADO, made himself scarce, and his whereabouts could not be ascertained until within a few days, when a person who had been arrested for uttering treasonable language, in order to get the favor of the Marshal, informed him that Capt. PERKINS, for whom he had so long been in search, was at Peoria, Illinois. Deputy-Marshal J. A. SMITH was at once dispatched after the Captain; but on arriving at Peoria, he was informed that the object of his search had just got married at that place, and was then absent on a wedding tour. The deputy traced the happy couple to Philadelphia, where the Captain was arrested while in bed with his new bride.

Having got possession of the important witness required, the Marshal immediately took measures for the rearrest of Mr. MACHADO, whom he found and took into custody as he was about embarking for Cuba in the steamer *Columbia*.

A preliminary examination of the case was commenced on Friday, before United States Commissioner NEMOS—U. S. District-Attorney E. DELAFIELD SMITH and his assistant, Mr. ANDREWS, appearing for the Government, and E. C. BENEDICT and CHARLES BENEDICT, Esqs., for the prisoner—on which occasion Capt. PERKINS testified that he took command of the *Mary Francis* at Wilmington, N. C., in the Fall of 1860, by order of Mr. MACHADO and Mrs. WATSON, who at that time resided with Mr. Cook, at No. 39 St. Mark's-place, in this City; that he went to Wilmington with Mrs. WATSON, who told him previous to going, that she and MACHADO were interested in the voyage of the *Mary Francis*; that the bark was to go to the coast of Africa, for negroes, and that the business was done to her name as E. Atkins; that the vessel started, MACHADO came to Wilmington and gave witness full directions relative to the voyage—what signals he was to use, to whom he was to report on the coasts of Africa, &c., &c. Witness' compensation for the voyage was to be $5,000, with a bonus of $1,000, in case he took good care and was faithful to his trust.

The fitting out of the vessel, as described by the witness, was such as usually characterizes slave-trading crafts.

The examination will be resumed on Monday.

The *Mary Francis*, it will be recollected, was successful in her cruise, and landed a large cargo of negroes on the coast of Cuba, in the Spring of 1861.

The Mrs. WATSON spoken of by the witness is no longer among the living.

About the time of the first arrest of MACHADO she left the country, and subsequently turned up in the city of Cadiz, where she is reported to have taken to drink, and ended her days a miserable outcast.

Military Movements in the City.

THE ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment of the City of New-York, so far as the enrolling officers are concerned, is now completed, and all that remains to be done is the copying and examining of the three sets of corrected books. This is an important work, and cannot be too highly estimated. Upon its correctness depends the equitable nature of a draft, and hence the greatest care has been exercised by Gen. ANTHON in the preparation of this portion of the system. Set A is finished, with the exception of transfers. By transfer is meant that system by which the names of parties who have been enrolled at their places of business is transferred to their places of residence. The examiner, when the copyist has furnished his transfer list, takes up the book and erases the name of the party enrolled where it appears more than once on its appropriate page. Thanks to this plan, a man may be enrolled four times, as was done in some cases, yet in the engrossed books from which the draft will be made up, his name will appear only once, and that at his place of residence only. The cases, however, where the residence has been given in an indefinite manner, such as "Brooklyn," "Jersey," &c., without designating the precise locality, the party has been put down at his place of business, so that if he has two chances of being drafted, the shrewd citizen has but himself to blame. The entire work of copying, transferring, &c., will doubtless be finished about the 1st of October, making the entire time occupied in enrolling New-York and Brooklyn with 400,000 names about six weeks. The labor required to do this work, though laborious, has been done at, comparatively speaking, almost a "trifling" expense. The entire job will cost about $1,500, or about four cents a name, which fact reflects great credit upon the economical administrative abilities of Gen. ANTHON and his efficient assistant, Mr. SCHIRM. The economy of this enrollment may be fairly judged when it is stated that the bills presented for enrollment expenses in country towns have thus far averaged from 40 to 70 cents per name. The fact speaks volumes.

During the latter part of this week a special enrollment has been made of all the markets, banks, lawyers, insurance, public and corporation offices.

Upon Mr. F. W. WIDOWS, a very efficient enrolling officer, presenting himself at the Fulton Market, a number of the wholesale fish-dealers formed a procession, and escorting Mr. WIDOWS, compelled each occupant of the market stands to give all necessary information to the officer.

Somewhat different was the conduct of two disciples of "Coke and Blackstone." When asked for the necessary information the gentlemen of the long robe declined to accede to the modest request, but taking down law books, commenced to argue the point. The officer being stubborn "dissented," and carried the parties to a higher Court,—his Court of Appeals—Gen. ANTHON. Counsel stated their case, officer stated his. The Court intimated that brevity was his forte, so that they need not present their brief, he intended to be brief. The counsel could hand their points to the Court, who would give judgment against them, or they could stand committed for contempt. Counsel acknowledged the force of the Court's argument, gave their names and departed on their way with a sorry contempt for the law.

THE FIRST CHASSEURS.

Few regiments that went out of this City have enjoyed more popularity, or been looked after with greater pride than the one known as the First Chasseurs. When organized it was commanded by Col. JOHN COCHRANE, and his Lieutenant-Colonel was ALEXANDER SHALER, long known, during his connection with the Seventh National Guard, as the best theoretical soldier belonging to the militia. JOHN COCHRANE is now a Brigadier-General, and ALEXANDER SHALER is Colonel of the regiment. He has led his men with distinction in several battles, and is beloved and confided in by them as few regimental officers are. The Chasseurs have lost some of their number, and want to have their ranks filled up. To give our boys a chance to join, a recruiting office has been opened at No. 544 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN BRIGADE.

The first regiment of this brigade has marched for the seat of war. The second has some 800 men, and will be ready to go off in a few days. The third, too, is now in a forward state. It is to be commanded by Col. BENEDICT, and expects to be ready by the 1st of October. Lieut. M. L. KELLOGG, who is recruiting for the regiment at No. 127 Reade-street, was formerly connected with the New-York Press. The Colonel and Adjutant have both been in the Police Department. The camp of the regiment is on Riker's Island.

THE COSMOPOLITAN LEGION—LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE FROM COL. CORCORAN.

In answer to an application from the Colonel of the Cosmopolitan Legion for acceptance with his regiment into the Irish Brigade, Col. CORCORAN has written the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS CORCORAN'S IRISH LEGION,
ASTOR HOUSE, Sept. 30, 1862.

COL. T. B. EDERMAN—DEAR SIR: I have read with great interest the call made by you upon foreigners, calculating them to join the Cosmopolitan Guard for my brigade.

Such a patriotic step taken by you as a Frenchman causes the closest bonds of my sympathy to be restored—a sympathy which has always existed between your former countrymen and myself, daily having so often made their blood run together on the battle-fields of Europe. I have no doubt that your call will be answered by your fellow-countrymen as well as by the other foreigners who are, as you have said, "*the truest representatives of all oppressed European nations*" in fact, to fight for the Union is to fight for the sacred cause upon which depend the destinies of the old and new world.

I hope you will succeed in raising the Cosmopolitan Guard, which I trust will bear off a glorious share of the laurels reserved, in the field, for the Irish Legion.

MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Brigadier-General.

THE GROCERS REGIMENT.

The Committee appointed by the Grocers, and the Traders connected therewith, for the purpose of raising a War Fund to encourage enlistments in the Army of the United States, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

Denton, Smith & Co	$250	Penfold & Scuyler	250
Cash, per G. W. L.	2-0	Robert & Williams	300
Bucklin & Crane	100	Earle & Co	250
Gibb, Gillette & Noyes	100	Messrs Taylor & Co	250
Edey, Turnure & Co	100	Wyatt & Wade	100
Mollers, Odell & Doscher	250	Howerman Bros	50
Mollers, Hogg & Martens	250	F. J. Farmer	100
Hewlett & Torrance	100	Total	$3 250
Caldwell & Morris	250	Prev. acknowledged	12,911
Beebe, Montgomery & Co	100	Grand Total	$16,191
Eugene O Sullivan & Co	200		
Martin & Ritchie	300		

WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer,
New-York, Sept. 30, 1862, No. 95 Front street.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT—WAR MEETINGS IN CHURCHES.

The brave work of recruiting volunteers from our earnest, noble young men who have characters to support and friends to reflect credit upon, goes on with unrelenting spirit. The meetings take place this evening in six churches of different denominations. Other gatherings will be held every evening this week and the next. This wears the right look, and promises not only a rapid filling up of the regiment, but a permanent interest in its welfare, and a guaranty for hosts of efficient friends at home, who will care for the wants of soldier families. We say God speed to the good work, and doubt not the Ironsides will march before many of the regiments which have been already months before the public.

THE NEW-YORK CITY GUARD.

The New-York City Guard, now being organized in the First Senatorial District of this City, is still progressing, with every favorable prospect of soon having its ranks full.

Col. A. M. LEICHTENSTEIN, as well as Lieut.-Col. OLMSTEAD, are old and experienced hands in military matters, and they give cheering reports of the present state of the organization, several of the young men of this City having already signed the roll and enlisted in the ranks as privates. Care is being taken to admit against the admission of any whose company would under any circumstances be objectionable. As yet the post of Major and Quartermaster remain to be filled, as well as some officers for the line. The places are coveted for the encouragement they afford to those desirous of speedy promotion. The headquarters are at present at No. 62 Wall street.

[illegible] ARMS.

The work of recruiting for the Second Fortion [illegible] in the ultimate restoration of [illegible]

In the gallant old Fifth is proceeding with marvelous dispatch; the average being forty men mustered daily, and on the 17th the number of men enlisted reached the high figure of 86. At this rate the battalion will soon be ready for departure to the seat of war. The officers of this regiment have been chosen solely for their experience and soldierly qualities. The Colonel, Major, four Captains and six Lieutenants, come from the old Fifth, and the Lieutenant-Colonel from the Third New-York Volunteers. Col. H. D. HULL is a daring and brilliant officer, and proved himself, during the never to be forgotten "seven days'" fight before Richmond, to be a true soldier. Especial attention is directed to the notice in our advertising columns of to-day, calling upon all absentees to report forthwith in order to organize the Battalion in due form.

THE THIRD REGIMENT METROPOLITAN GUARD.

The Third Regiment Metropolitan Guard is rapidly organizing, and will be ready to march about the 1st of October. Several of the companies need but few men to fill their ranks to the standard. Greater inducements are offered for enlistments in this and the other regiments of the Metropolitan Guard, than in any other City organization, inasmuch as the families of the volunteers receive special aid from a Police fund which has been created for the purpose, and will be maintained by assessments upon the salaries of the entire force. Among the recruiting officers for the Third Regiment is Lieut. M. L. KELLOGG, who has established his headquarters for the present at No. 127 Reade-street, corner of Hudson, and will receive recruits at that place. Lieut. KELLOGG is a young man of good attainments and excellent character. He has been connected with the New-York Press. Col. BENEDICT and Adjt. LEONARD have long been favorably known in the Police force.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, Alderman JEREMIAH in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes,

Mr. BOOTH called for the reading of communications when the Clerk read the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, called for on Friday, upon the question of removal of Heads of Departments. The document gives full power to the Board to remove for cause, saying that by law the cause need not be specified. It is Mr. BROWSON'S opinion that a head of a department, removed before the expiration of his term cannot hold over.

The opinion was referred to the Committee now having the charges against Mr. DEVLIN under consideration.

A veto message was read from the Mayor, returning without his approval the ordinance relative to the establishment of a Military Hospital in Central Park.

The Comptroller submitted a semi-monthly report of disbursements for the aid of families of volunteers. The figures are as follows:

Number of families relieved	13,295
Adults	13,184
Children	18,351
Total	31,535
Amount of money disbursed	$56,694

A secession flag was received from the Mayor, with an explanatory note, saying that the flag was the first secession banner which floated in Florida. It was recently captured there. The flag was ordered to be placed in the Governor's Room.

The Board of Aldermen adjourned to Monday at 1 o'clock.

Rural Councilings.

The first meeting of the Common Council of our sister city, Brooklyn, which once delighted to be called "rusurban," since their vacation will be held Monday

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY SEPT. 21, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from the headquarters of Gen. McCLELLAN'S army, dated yesterday morning, states that the rebel army had succeeded in making its escape from Maryland. It appears that they commenced to move about dusk on Thursday evening, and by daylight on Friday they were all over the Potomac, with the exception of a small rear guard. They got over all their transportation, and all their wounded with the exception of about three hundred. Quite a number of stragglers were captured during the day by our advance of cavalry. At last accounts the rebels were still visible on the opposite shore in force, and they had posted a large number of cannon to prevent our troops from crossing. Our troops were all in excellent spirits. Our Washington dispatches inform us that a portion of them crossed the Potomac yesterday in pursuit of the flying rebels.

The *National Intelligencer* states that Gen. SIGEL has been on duty in and near Washington ever since the return of the army from the line of the Rappahannock River. His command is also near at hand, and has not been called upon to encounter any new danger since its service under Gen. POPE. Gen. SIGEL'S corps is not and has not been with Gen. McCLELLAN during his campaign in Maryland.

It is again asserted that Gen. BURNSIDE occupied Harper's Ferry very soon after its surrender by the rebels, the latter retreating, leaving cannon and stores behind, and several hundred of Col. MILES' men, not paroled. The authority for this assertion is a dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* from Middletown, dated the 18th inst. It is further stated that the bridges were uninjured, and that the National troops passed over them and pursued the retreating rebels as far as Martinsburgh. We hope the Government will let us know the exact truth about Harper's Ferry soon.

Our Washington dispatches, received late last night, state that the rumors regarding the reoccupation of Harper's Ferry are confirmed.

With regard to the surrender of Harper's Ferry to the rebels, the *National Intelligencer* has the following: "We have been informed, on good authority, in regard to the surrender of the Harper's Ferry post—and we state the fact in extenuation of the blame which we have seen thrown on Col. MILES for the act—that the necessity of a surrender had become so clear and unmistakable that the painful step was resolved on with the concurrence of all the superior officers present." In connection with this, we quote the following note from Col. MILES to Col. FORD, regarding the importance of holding possession of Maryland Heights:

HARLEM'S FERRY, Sept. 13, 1862.

Col. Ford, Commanding Maryland Heights:

Since I returned to this side, on close inspection, I find your position more defensible than it appears when at your station, covered as it is at all points by the cannon of Camp Hill. You will hold on, and can hold on until the cows' tails drop off. Yours,

D. S. MILES, Colonel Second Infantry.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Roanoke*, we have advices from New-Orleans to the 13th—four days later. The news is unimportant. Matters appear to be proceeding very quietly there. The secesh element, on the reception of the news of the battles before Washington through the Southern telegrams, became somewhat bold, but no difficulty had occurred, and none was apprehended. We receive no intelligence of any military movements.

The Washington *Star* of Friday states that some portions of the Pennsylvania militia, assembled recently for the defence of their State, refused to march into Maryland to defend Pennsylvania there from invasion. For the credit of Pennsylvania, which has already furnished so many excellent troops for the field, we trust the *Star* is mistaken.

GENERAL NEWS.

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, giving it as his opinion that the removals of Heads of Departments made by the Board at its previous meeting was perfectly legal, and within the province of the Board. The Mayor returned a veto of the ordinance establishing a Military Hospital in the Central Park. A semi-monthly report of the disbursements in aid of the families of volunteers was received from the Comptroller, from which it appears that the number of families relieved was 13,235, comprising 13,184 adults and 18,351 children. The amount of money disbursed was $26,694. The first secession flag that was raised in Florida was presented to the Board by the Mayor, and ordered to be placed in the Governor's Room.

The funeral exercises over the body of the late Gen. RENO took place in Boston on Friday, at Trinity Church. A large number of men, eminent in civic and military life, were present, including Gov. ANDREW and Staff, Adjutant-Gen. SCHOULER, Brig.-Gen. ANDREWS, and Col. BURRIL, with many officers of regiments now in that vicinity.

The funeral of Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER took place at his residence in Marshfield on Wednesday, the 10th. By request, the oaken box containing the coffin of his father, was opened, and the metallic cover of the glass removed. The lineaments and features of the great statesman are said by an observer to have been as natural as when, ten years ago, he was given to the grave.

The demand for Breadstuffs, on Saturday, was less active, and prices favored buyers. Provisions were in fair request, as were also the principal kinds of Groceries, Fish, Wool, Hay, Hops, Tallow and Tobacco, at uniform quotations. Limited transactions were reported in Cotton, Hemp, Metals, Oils and Naval Stores. Whisky was heavy and a shade cheaper. Moderate Freight engagements were reported, with 552 vessels, of all classes, in port.

CULTIVATING A THANKFUL SPIRIT.—The rebel Congress recently passed resolutions of thanks to Gen. ROBERT E. LEE and other officers in command, for leading the rebel armies into Maryland. Will not those sagacious statesmen, with equal promptness and emphasis, when they hear the result of the battle of Antietam, thank their noble General for leading them back again?

The By-Gone Week—Its Battles and Its Triumphs.

The week that has just passed away will, for all coming time, be one of the most memorable in our history, and in the progress of this gigantic war. It has seen three great battles less than a hundred miles from the National Capital, and involving the ownership of that capital; while there has not been a day, nor hardly an hour, when there was not brisk, though desultory, fighting going on along some part of our extended line. It opened with the rebel army planted on Maryland soil, vast in numbers, defiant in spirit, and exultant in the assured hope of victory. It closed, we hope and believe, with Maryland free from the polluting tread of the rebel army; and with that army so fearfully cut up in battle, disappointed in hope, and broken in spirit, that it will never be able to present such a front again, and, if properly proceeded against, never be able to reorganize itself at all.

Every battle of the week has been called indecisive, and, as applied to the decision of the rebellion, they were so; yet every one of them was a success. At the close of every one of them we had forced the rebels from their positions and driven them back; after each one of them, the rebels retreated; and at the conclusion of the whole, the rebels acknowledged the complete failure of their schemes, as announced by themselves, by decamping from Maryland, which they had come to liberate; by fleeing from the borders of Pennsylvania, which they had come to invade; and by giving up their chance of capturing Washington—that object dearest to the rebel heart. Their crossing the Potomac into Virginia is a confession that their campaign in Maryland was a failure. By it they have effected no Confederate military or political purpose whatever.

The battle, or rather battles, of Sunday last, as we now know them, are seen to have been about as hot and well fought engagements as we have had in the war. The enemy's positions were of enormous strength; and the unflinching valor of our troops in ascending the hills and heights in the face of the rebel artillery and musketry, driving them from every position, and forcing them to a precipitate retreat, are worthy of immortal commemoration. In these battles, however, we had only about thirty thousand of our troops engaged, and it was but the prelude to the greater operations that were to follow. On Monday morning occurred the great disaster of Harper's Ferry; and on the same day, JACKSON crossed to this side of the Potomac, and joined his forces with those in Maryland; while all day skirmishing was kept up between the rear-guard of the rebels we had fought on Sunday and our pursuing columns. Tuesday morning the battle was renewed between the two armies; but night closed, according to the telegraphic dispatches, "with no decisive issue." Wednesday was the grand and memorable day of the week and of the war. From 5 in the morning till 7 at night, two hundred thousand men confronted each other in deadly array; and the stars that night looked down upon twenty thousand foemen "killed and wounded" who in the morning were in health and vigor. Such fields are few in a nation's history—few in the history of the world; and we could hope that we had seen the last of them in this awful war. Next morning the thinned and shattered columns of the rebels began their dismal march out of Maryland. Their escape over the river could not be prevented; and for obvious military reasons McCLELLAN'S army could not then pursue them in full force. But enough cavalry, artillery and infantry were sent after them to terribly harass and cut up their rear and flanks; which was kept up, it appears, as long as the rebels were engaged in crossing; and this morning we have a dispatch that our [illegible] result have actually gained the other side of the Potomac.

Thus has closed this sanguinary week of battles. We have had only two other weeks during the war which can compare with it in terrible interest—the last week of June, when McCLELLAN fought the seven days' battles on the Peninsula; and the last week of August, when POPE fought the four days' battles near Bull Run. Both of the former weeks, however, were disastrous to our arms; while this week the greatest damage has been inflicted on the rebel cause that it has suffered since the war began.

A WORD ABOUT STONEWALL JACKSON.—How shall history ever be written? Here is a man, Stonewall JACKSON to wit, whose ways and works are matters of daily interest to us all—a man of our own times, about whom the truth is comparatively easy to be known—and yet the origin, antecedents and training of the man are debated over as if he were a dead Egyptian, or one of Artaxerxes satraps turned to dust. Not civilians only but soldiers, and not only volunteer soldiers but West Pointers, whom popular superstition invests with all kinds of wisdom, quarrel and make bets as to the man's history while he is yet alive and most vigorously kicking. What will they not do when he is dead?

Once more, then, for all, let us state what is definite and positive about Stonewall JACKSON. And, first, to clear away misconceptions: He is *not* a graduate and he never was a student of Yale College. In this point he has been confounded with HENRY R. JACKSON, of Georgia, once our Minister to Austria, and a Colonel of volunteers in the war with Mexico. He is not at present the son-in-law of Rev. Dr. JUNKIN. That divine was the father of the first wife of Stonewall JACKSON, whose present wife is a sister of the wife of Maj.-Gen. D. H. HILL, of the Confederate army.

Maj.-Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON, of Virginia, entered the Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1842, with Maj.-Gen. AMBROSE P. HILL, of the Confederate army, and Maj.-Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, of the United States army. He graduated well up in his class in 1846, was brevetted Second Lieutenant of Artillery in July of that year, went to Mexico with MAGRUDER'S Battery, was brevetted *Captain* for "gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco" in August, 1847, and *Major* for "gallant and meritorious conduct at Chapultepec" a year after. He resigned his commission in the army in 1852, and at the outbreak of the rebellion was Professor in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington in that State. Whether he prayed himself into the rebel army, as the popular story goes, or not, we do not pretend to know. The fact, if it be a fact, would be a curious subject for psychological inquiry, for it is related with equal emphasis that at the same time and place Dr. JUNKIN prayed himself into directly the opposite position from his quondam son-in-law. That Stonewall JACKSON (whose soubriquet has now become, to all intents and purposes, a part of the man) is really a man of an extremely pious temper seems to be unquestionable. In this particular he is the John Brown of the Southern rebellion, and deserves from us the tribute which HENRY A. WISE paid to the fanatic of Harper's Ferry, that he is as brave a man as ever lived, and as sincere as he is obstinate.

The Battle of Antietam.

It has not unfrequently been seen that two powerful men would wrestle together and one bring the other down with a heavy fall. The two would quickly rise again, but instead of renewing the struggle, one would turn away in silence from the ring. To the eye it might seem at the moment that no hurt was done, but that a like contest might any day be renewed between them.

All a mistake, it has often proved. Follow the retiring contestant and learn perhaps that his singular and unexplained withdrawal from the struggle was his involuntary obedience to the summons of death—that the shock of the fall had ruptured a vital blood-vessel, or stunned the brain with a death-blow; and he was moving off literally a dead man, in sole and silent procession to his foredoomed funeral.

We believe it is such a case we witness on the Upper Potomac to-day. It was a battle of the giants we had there on Wednesday last. The victorious heroes of Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill, where the Union cause was baptized in fire and blood, met the battle-tried hosts that carried Gaines' Hill by storm, and twice sowed with our dead the plains of Manassas. Each army had its best loved leaders, each had its ranks full, each felt that the world watched the struggle, and that all mankind had an interest in the result. Never in all history was a more honorable battle fought. No stragglers limped or crept to the rear. No column gave way save when blown back by the whirlwind of flame from the cannon's mouth. No regiment, however stript by leaden hail of its officers, was left without a man still worthy to lead it, and no officer was left alone in the field to deplore that he had led cowards to the fight. From sunrise to sunsetting, with encroachment at each end of the day on darkness, the earth shook under the mighty battle, and at night the panting combatants rested on the field. The day after, the Union heroes were the declared victors; and in the shades of evening, the vanquished rebels retired from the ground whereon they had provoked the contest, and which they had advertised their own people and the world they meant permanently to hold!

The retreat of the rebel army is not its defeat only: it is its demoralization and its death-blow. It marches away as the doomed wrestler does—not to study a renewal of his grapple, but because his heart is sick of the arena from which death summons him; he would "turn his face to the wall" and die! How can the flower of Southern chivalry—the aggregation of Southern strength—the personification of its enthusiasm and daring—meet its appalled Government and people, in its retreat from its supposed victorious invasion? What "spring" is there in all the Southern resources for war to "take up the recoil" of this terrible disaster? An advancing army may gather food and forage from an extended agricultural district, for it commands its own time and rate of progress. A beaten and retreating army can do no such thing: for its movements are compulsory. The goading of artillery in pursuit gives no rest; it has no regard to hunger of horses or men: its order is that of a cruel master, "Onward—onward—to the death."

We have citizens who bewailed the war for freedom as almost lost, a short time ago, so much did they distrust the skill and power of our armed resistance to rebellion. Some of them revived but little when the news of Wednesday stirred the hearts of patriots with confidence and joy. When Thursday night found the enemy defeated and flying, the doubters became suddenly fierce to desperation. They demanded, in the name of an outraged country, why the fruits of the grandest victory of modern wars had not been reaped in the capture of 150,000 prisoners, with arms in their hands!

We shall not now argue this matter. We have the confidence to declare the battle of Antietam one of the greatest ever fought—its victory substantial and its fruits imperishable. Its effects will be seen and felt in the destinies of the Nation for centuries to come.

TOO YOUNG MEN IN THE ARMY.—We cannot help noticing that in the regiments now passing to the seat of war, there is a greater proportion of very young men than have been enlisted any time during our national trouble. If this occurred from a scarcity of older and consequently more able-bodied recruits, it should meet with no protest from us, but the case is not so, and their appearance in the ranks must be attributed alone to the ardor of youth and the anxiety of each recruiting officer to fill his command.

All old soldiers know the danger of taking lads from daily life and attempting to make soldiers of them, and especially is the experiment hazardous at this time, when our new levies will be expected to go immediately into the field. NAPOLEON, who perhaps will be admitted good authority, if not classed in those past days among the old fogy school of soldiers, wrote to the Legislative Senate, in the campaign of 1809, after asking for a new levy; "I must have grown men; boys serve only to incumber the hospitals and roadsides." At this time he had marched but a short distance into Austria, and yet before reaching Vienna, all the hospitals were filled. It was different in the campaign of 1805, which preceded Austerlitz, when, notwithstanding a march of twelve thousand miles, there was but little sickness or loss. In this campaign his men had seen two years' service, and none were less than twenty-two years of age.

All medical authorities will agree that enlistments under twenty only serve to retard the movements of an army and fill the hospitals; and all authorities in military surgery will agree that very young men, though they may be brave and daring in action, if they can be brought into it in proper physical condition, shrink under the knife, and as a consequence, die under the exhaustion of amputation or severe operations.

These facts are worthy the attention of recruiting officers and our military authorities. A little precaution is oftentimes better than a thousand recruits.

The Rebels on Civilized War.

The Confederate Government is evidently advancing in civilization. Its Senate, a few days ago, defeated a bill which proposed to legalize the guerrilla warfare and bushwhacking, which have been practiced by their predatory bands of murderers for a year past, under the polite name of partisan ranging. And now we learn that their Congress has adopted resolutions authorizing negotiations with the United States Government, on the manner of conducting the war so as to "mitigate its horrors!"

This is amazingly cool. Never has any professedly civilized people conducted war with more lawlessness and atrocity than have the rebels, from the beginning of their revolt. And never has such cruelty been met with more magnanimity and forbearance than by the National armies and National Government. The rebels have outraged and profaned the bodies of the dead, packed our soldiers in filthy prisons, and murdered them for daring to look into heaven's fresh air; they have confined many in solitary dungeons, with cruel threats of hanging in revenge for acts of others; they introduced the custom of picket shooting, which is not battle, but murder; and of bushwhacking, which is not war but assassination; and of cotton burning, which is not a blow at the enemy but an attack on the material interests of mankind. They have made red their hands with the blood of their own citizens, as in East Tennessee, for refusing to join them in their national crime of treason; and startled the seas with the guns of pirate cruisers, sailed by men who hold to the motto, "dead men tell no tales."

Against this record of cruelty and atrocity the National Government has no offset, but that of Christian forbearance and a faithful adherence to the rules of war that the civilized world has established and everywhere recognizes. And in the face of all this, the rebel Government professes to lead the way in reform, and invites us to treat with them for the adoption of a mode of mitigating the horrors of war! By all means, let them be gratified. We shall be glad to know what they regard as the "horrors of war," and what they will propose as its amenities.

A GOOD IDEA—PUBLISHING THE LIST OF EXEMPTS AND THEIR DISEASES.—A Doylestown (Penn.) paper, with commendable enterprise, publishes, in neat roman type, a list of persons in that town claiming exemption from draft, and the reason assigned in each case. The list is a long one, and unveils pages of human infirmity and novel diseases that are not met with in the chirurgeon's ordinary practice. A more dismal mustering of the "maimed, lame, halt and blind" it would be difficult to imagine, unless one had the roster of the unfortunates who in olden time were wont to gather around the waters of Bethesda on dewy mornings.

It appears from this statement that there are very few inhabitants of Doylestown who possess perfect powers of seeing, hearing and speaking; and that the one-armed and one-eyed enjoy a sad and unenviable majority. So many diseases permanently unfitting a man for bearing arms seem to have prevailed in that unhappy town, that we shrink from the task of recapitulation. Singularly enough, too, it is that portion of the population whose ages range between eighteen and forty-five—commonly the most lusty period of life—that seems most particularly afflicted. Some of the reasons assigned by the would-be exempts are valid enough in all conscience. Thus, one man cannot bear arms because he has weak legs; another, in addition to having only one arm to bear arms with, has conscientious scruples on the subject; but dyspepsia seems to be the pet complaint in Doylestown; very few of the people are free from it. The men that have no stomach for the fray are many. Now, of all the queer reasons ever assigned for exemption from military duty, we fancy that dyspepsia bears away the palm of eccentricity. Exercise is a sovereign remedy for the complaint, and special pains should be taken to draft all troubled with it. The "Dyspeptic Brigade" would be an excellent title for the organization, throwing the veteran corps of straight-limbed, ripe-shouldered exempts, proposed by Mr. HOPKINS, into a sad and sickly shade.

Were this plan of our Doylestown exchange to be universally adopted throughout the country, fewer claims for exemption would be filed, we fancy. For it must be excessively unpleasant to have one's little ailments thus made public. It would materially injure a young man's prospects in life to have it known that his liver was constitutionally deranged or his digestion bad. Visions of having a wife and tea-kettle of one's own at some day not far distant, might be rudely scattered, the day might be indefinitely postponed. For let it be once made public that a man had got the marasmus, and ten chances to one he would very soon get the mitten. There is no telling what incalculable mischief might be done, nor where it might end. Most men would prefer enlisting to encountering such fearful risks. Sooner than be bored with serial inquiries about their health, most young men would prefer to be shot at. By all means let us have complete lists of those claiming exemptions and the reasons. Nothing will more promote voluntary enlistments. It is worthy of remark, that of the number claiming exemption in Doylestown very few obtained it. Weighed in the physical balance not one in a hundred was found wanting—it was the spirit that was weak and not the flesh.

THE CAPITULATION AT HARPER'S FERRY—A SURRENDER THAT IS A DISGRACE.—When the time comes for an official investigation into the surrender of Harper's Ferry, it will be the duty of the military tribunal to seek out also the party responsible for the terms on which the capitulation of the garrison was made. By these terms, the enormous advantage which the enemy gained in the possession of this all-important position, was heightened by the blundering imbecility which prompted the acceptance of parole for the prisoners, thus pushing eleven or twelve thousand men out of the service of the United States.

It is self-evident that if the commandant of the post had refused to accept parole for the force under him, he would have placed Gen. JACKSON in the difficult dilemma of either taking them with him or releasing them unconditionally. There is very little likelihood that he would have done the former. To have carried with him this huge inert mass, which he would have been compelled to subsist, and with the constant danger of their escape before him, would have been an embarrassment which he would have thought twice of before accepting. There is, in fact, little or no doubt that if Gen. WHITE—for we take it he was the party with whom the terms of capitulation were arranged, Col. MILES having been mortally wounded before transactions commenced—had simply *refused* parole, the whole force would have been unconditionally released. JACKSON was in such haste to be off into Maryland, that we are told a number of our troops *were* thus released, and a little persistence would have compelled the same disposition of all. But even if the rebels had been in a position to hold them as prisoners, it would have been better that they should have surrendered in that character, as, from the number of rebel prisoners held by us, their speedy exchange was almost certain. They would then have been able to have reëntered the service, whereas the terms of their parole bind them not to take up arms against the rebel authority *during the war*. If they had been put under ground, they could not have been made more useless to their country than they now are.

We do not wonder that the surrender drew tears of grief and rage from the men, for it was a plight to madden any one capable of the emotions of a soldier or a patriot. A prompt and stern retribution should make such disgraceful surrenders a perilous enterprise hereafter.

WORK TO THE SOLDIERS.—There are many of our readers who earnestly desire to do something for the army, not only to increase its numbers by hurrying forward recruits, but to care for the comfort of the soldiers who have come back with wounds [illegible] upon them, but to help those who [illegible] in its ranks, who have just been baptized in the bloody sea of battle, and upon whom are to fall the burdens and perils of the future. We can suggest one thing which many among us can do, and which, though it is but a little thing to do in individual instances, may yet be productive of great results, if done by all who can do it.

Our army has been through a series of severe battles, accomplished by tremendous labors and great privations. An officer of one of the cavalry regiments told us that they were on the move almost continually for five days and four nights, the saddles not being removed from the horses, which only got two feeds of hay during all that time. And this is but an index of what the whole army has for a long time been undergoing. In addition to these toils and privations there comes for a time the depressing influences of defeat and retreat, which are always hard to bear; but which again are happily followed by success and victory. NAPOLEON declared that moral force in an army was to physical force as two to one and every means should be used at once to sustain the moral tone, to encourage our soldiers in the literal meaning of the word; and so we earnestly urge every one of our readers who has a friend in the army, at once to write to him. Send him words of cheer. Tell him how much is being done at home—how high is the spirit of patriotism—how fast the new regiments are being filled up. It will cheer him to know that help is coming. Stir up his love for the cause—spread before him the greatness of the principles for which we fight. Remind him of the glory of success and of the shame of failure in our great undertaking, which depends so much upon the soldier's courage and strength. Appeal to his love for his country and his friends, to his self respect and the call of duty upon him. Send to him a cool from the fires which glow throughout the homes of the North, and remind him that the whole world is gazing with eager eye upon the struggle in which we are engaged, whose results will not pass away at once, but will, for centuries, be felt throughout the globe.

If every one who can would do this, these myriad sparks from home would raise a mighty flame; these myriad electrical currents from the hearts of the people converging upon one point would charge the clouds of war with bolts before whose stroke rebellion would shiver and fall.

IN FRONT OF RICHMOND—McCLELLAN AND KEARNY.—We find the following paragraph in the Milwaukee *Daily Wisconsin*. It relates to a matter of very great importance in the history of this war, and one which, when the proper time shall come, will give rise to a good deal of inquiry and criticism:

"During the battles before Richmond, when the rebels were pressing us so sorely on the right and left flanks, Gen. KEARNY held the centre. He had come to the conclusion, from reconnoissances, that the rebels were very weak in the centre, and *it was the time to make a push for Richmond*. His division was only a few miles from the city, and he was confident from his military experience that he could succeed. *He asked McClellan's permission to make the movement. McClellan positively refused.* It should be borne in mind that KEARNY had been all through the Mexican war, and in three battles to McCLELLAN'S one. He was a man of conceded ability and had grown grey in the service. So his conviction was not that of a boy, but of an able military chieftain. But this was not all. After our right wing was driven back, McCLELLAN ordered KEARNY to evacuate the strong position which he held. He was so deeply moved at the humiliation of retiring when he felt Richmond was within our grasp, *that the noble officer wept*. It was moving to witness the sorrow of this brave and strong man, in obeying an order which he deemed so injurious to his country."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Garibaldi Defeated and a Prisoner—English Disappointments—The Times Complimenting the North—The Theory of Moral Insanity—Speeches of Gen. Clay—The Conscription—Public Opinion in America and Europe—Great Rise of Cotton Goods and Speculations at Manchester—English Governmental Operations—Crops—Mr. O'Sullivan's Plan to Restore the Union—A Naval Fight—Military Despotism.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1862.

GARIBALDI has, for the past week, nearly absorbed public attention. He is wounded and a prisoner, on his way to be tried by the Senate at Turin. There have been disturbances, and may be more, but the Government sees the necessity of putting them down with the strong hand. The strong hand is the order of the day on both Continents. No doubt GARIBALDI has the sympathy of a large party in England and in Europe, but the danger of French intervention in Naples was imminent. It is presumed that this danger is past, and the American war takes its place again as the question of absorbing interest.

The feeling of the past week has been one of disappointment and a kind of contemptuous pity. Nothing turns out as people believed it would. When the war began, nine-tenths of the English people believed the negroes would rise in insurrection. "Why do not the negroes rise?" was almost the last exclamation of Mrs. BARRETT BROWNING. The next disappointment was in the expectation, by the Abolitionists proper, of an Abolition war. The financiers have been disappointed in the triumph of National credit and a paper currency, and those who expected to see a people revolting against taxation and conscription, have been disappointed not less than the rest.

The *Times* gives the American people credit for an extraordinary degree of ardor, patience, forbearance, and many other good qualities. It is certain that Europe has been astonished at the exercise of qualities Americans were not supposed to possess. They believe that the people of the North, as well as those of the South, are in earnest, and that they are ready to make every possible sacrifice to achieve what they have deliberately undertaken—the conquest of the South, and the restoration of the Union.

It is true that the favorite theory here is that of moral insanity. But it is the North that is crazy. The South is sane enough. When the most intelligent Englishmen are called upon to explain the causes of the existing war, they attribute it to an insanity which suddenly overspread the people of the Northern States. The speech of Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY, and the articles in newspapers in reprobation of England, are pointed to as evidences of madness. "What have we done to deserve it?" say the English. "Have we not borne with a blockade that has brought upon us ruin and starvation? Have we not permitted even our own ports to be blockaded? Have we not steadily refused intervention?"

I do not know what peculiar sources of information Gen. CLAY may have; but I advise him not to be too sure of the friendship of the Emperors of France and Russia. They were with England in the affair of the *Trent*. It has been again and again asserted here and in high quarters, that the Emperor of the French has more than once proposed intervention. There is good reason to believe that he has given much more hope to Mr. SLIDELL than Earl RUSSELL or Lord PALMERSTON have ever given to Mr. MASON. I have reason to believe that the views of the leading Powers of Europe are almost identical. Unless the war assumes a new character—unless Gen. CLAY shall be able to do what other Generals have failed in doing, the Emperors of France and Russia, as well as the Government of Great Britain, will in a few months longer acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States, and take such steps as they may consider best for putting an end to a war which they look upon as opposed to all their interests. There is not one leading Power in Europe that wishes to see the American States reunited, consolidated, and made what it would be, a great military and naval power, not even Russia.

A week ago even the Garibaldians were joining in the clamor against the war in America. Were it not for this insane and useless war, they said, America could throw her power into the scale, and save Southern Italy from Louis NAPOLEON. But it is not so certain yet that Victor EMANUEL can govern Italy. What aroused Garibaldi may do more. There is no doubt that certain [illegible] were given to Russia and Prussia, to secure their recognition of the Italian Kingdom. The Italian people may still refuse to abide by that agreement.

I believe that Louis NAPOLEON has more heartily accepted the sequel to the arrangement of Villafranca, and that he will not be sorry to go back to that point for a new departure.

The effect of these European movements can only be to leave America more free to fulfill her destiny, without foreign intervention. Up to this time the real people of the North have been but the spectators of the fight. "Will the people of the North stand the conscription?" is the question here. The readr answer is, that the people will stand, and will do, whatever they have determined shall be done. Just so long as the people of the North think it is their duty and interest to prosecute the war, they will do it, and neither men nor means will be wanting; and the day that a majority of the people wishes to see the war ended, it will be done. No Government can prolong the war one day after the people determine that it shall cease, and no Government can stop the war until its object is attained, unless the people shall voluntarily relinquish that object. The simple reason why the illegal and unconstitutional acts of the Government have been borne, was because they were approved by public opinion. Public opinion made the war—public opinion will end it in its own time and fashion. President and Cabinet are but the creatures of this controlling public opinion.

Europe cannot understand this, because there is not in Europe such a Government. Public opinion—the opinion of the great mass of the people—does not exist in England. There is a governing class, but even its opinion acts but slowly. The Government does as it pleases, with a certain reference to the feelings and interests of certain classes, and the public accepts, grumblingly or otherwise, the decision. To-day, for instance, in this most important matter of the war, the Government decides not to interfere. The public grumbles, but assents. To-morrow, if the Government should send a fleet to open the cotton ports, it would be all right. The great mass of the people presume that it is all right, and know precious little about it. They have not even a [illegible] conception of millions of intelligent people deciding upon national policy and making war or peace—so difficult is it for one people to judge of another. The people of the North are actually [illegible] here, as if they were forced to carry on a war [illegible] by a despotic Government, when every American knows that the war will cease, and must cease, the moment there is a manifest majority against it; and that the only possible despotism in America is that which a majority may exercise over a minority. When Englishmen can be made to understand this, they will know something about the war in America.

The news by the *Arabia* on the 29th, dispirited the hopes of a speedy break-down of the North and end of the war. Cotton and cotton goods went up in Manchester. Yarns rose two or three pennies in a pound, and cloths two or three shillings in a piece. Stocks were bought up by speculators [illegible]; even women, quite unconnected with trade, going into the markets and buying goods on speculation. The question—"Will they stand the Draft?" is answered. The hope and prediction that an attempt to enforce it would produce an outbreak in the North have failed, and only one hope of a speedy end to the war remains. That is a reorganization and success of the Democratic Party. But the fact that a majority of the soldiers now fighting for the Union were once members of the Democratic Party, and probably voted against Mr. LINCOLN, makes this rather a forlorn hope. The *Times* gives a leader to a speech of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, delivered somewhere; but it fails to make it appear that he meets with any formidable response. The opinion is settling down to the sullen, desperate conclusion that the war must go on until one side is utterly beaten or both are exhausted. The Government is called upon to form a Cotton Confederation. That is a

slow business. All England might starve before such a Government would consider its inquiries. A Government which considers any subject is a labor of years, and sometimes, may bring nothing to pass. We compare that our Government is slow; but it is celerity itself compared with that of England, which is one of the slowest, most blundering, and the least efficient in the world. But pray don't mention this to an Englishman, for they all believe it to be the greatest, best, most energetic, and most perfect of Governments, and pity all other nations. Japan does not equal England in this wonderful self-sufficiency. England is the only country in the world fit to live in, and its institutions, if not absolutely perfect, are in advance of all civilization, and would be perfect, only that they may be still improved. The continental nations rise and fall in the scale of British opinion just in proportion as they adopt British institutions. It is wonderful—it is refreshing to listen to the conversation of Englishmen on continental or American politics, but there is, now and then, a sublimity of conceit that takes away one's breath.

The cold and wet weather has caused a diminution in the expected harvest. All the crops are deficient except hay, which is poor in quality, and potatoes, which are better than usual. As there is also an unexpectedly bad harvest in France, or at least a bountiful one than was expected, the demand for American grain will be heavy and the prices high. Whatever you want in Europe you can readily pay for.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN, formerly editor of the *Democratic Review*, and lately Minister to Portugal, has just published a pamphlet on American Affairs, in the form of a letter to Ex-President PIERCE. He proposes a plan for reuniting the severed Union. First, stop or suspend the war. Then amend the Constitution in these particulars: Diminish the power of the Federal Government by taking away nearly all its patronage—that is, by making all appointments, all but a few offices, during good behavior. Diminish its importance by shortening the term of the Presidential office to one, or, at most, two years. Restrict and define the powers of the Federal Government, and increase and secure those of the States. Equalize taxation; give up protection and put a stop to Abolition. There is a programme for you.

We have this morning a rumor of a heavy naval fight off the British coast, between, it is supposed, a National and Confederate vessel. The result is not given, and I have no idea what it can be, unless the Tuscarora has intercepted one of the steamers fitting out here for the Confederate Government. This is not improbable, and a day or two may give us further particulars. The fight is described by the Captain of a vessel who saw it as close, heavy and ending in the flight of one of the combatants, keeping up a running fire, with very heavy artillery.

There is just now little talk of intervention. The loudest call for it comes from New-York, in the Times correspondence, which gives us a horribly lugubrious account of the state of things in that devoted City, which is under martial law, while peaceable citizens are daily dragged off to the bastiles of a military despotism. What would these people have? Force is force. If treason in the South is to be put down by the strong arm, why should treason in the North be tolerated? War swallows up everything, and imposes its own laws everywhere. It is only by martial law over the whole North, the whole country a camp, and every able-bodied man a soldier, that the South can ever be conquered. "Free speech" is all very well for a political campaign; but to make a military one successful people must leave off talking and go to fighting. MONADNOCK.

American Trade with England from January to July.

It appears from the latest accounts, issued by the Board of Trade in London, that the value of the imports into the United Kingdom from the United States during the first half of the present year was £10,536,337 from the Northern ports, and £370,365 from the Southern ports, against £10,694,613 from the former and £21,682,161 from the latter in the corresponding period of last year, and £25,618,472 from both sections of the Union in that of 1860. The Northern ports took in return British manufactures to the amount of £6,301,457, and the Southern ports to the amount of £27,630 only, against £5,066,228 exported to the North, and £228,789 to the South in the corresponding half of last year, and £9,366,647 to both sections in that of 1860. This great difference of value in the imports and exports has been met by remittances of bullion and specie from this side to the extent of £5,538,531 during the seven months ended July 31, against £53,711 in the corresponding portion of last year, while the exports of gold and silver from England to this country amounted, during the same period, to only £31,062, against £6,819,770 in the first seven months of last year. The increase which is shown in the exports to England from Northern ports seems due to the large shipments of corn and flour which have taken place, 1,372,012 qrs. of wheat and 2,978,960 cwts. of wheat, meal and flour having been exported to England in the seven months—these quantities being considerably in excess of those of the corresponding period of last year. The blockade explains the comparative insignificance of the exports from the South. Only 40,482 cwts. of raw cotton were exported to England during the whole period, against 6,714,492 cwts. in the first seven months of last year, which gives a value (computed for six months only as yet,) of £226,937, instead of the large sum of £20,706,200, which the Southerners received for their cotton in the first half of last year.

The export account gives the following as the quantities of the British manufactures and produce exported to the United States during the seven months:

	1860.	1861	1862.
Alkali, cwts	604,330	221,866	691,599
Beer and ale, bbls	12,152	4,943	4,036
Coal, cinders & culm, tons	178,928	232,223	117,972
Cotton piece goods, yds	114,173,020	60,565,602	72,215,516
Cotton, sewing, lbs	1,118,511	601,087	956,658
Earthen'e & porcelain, val.	£361,881	£106,731	£192,117
Haberd'y & millinery, val.	£966,640	£187,333	£429,48
Hardware & cutlery, val.	£523,174	£231,110	£471,773
Linen piece goods, yds	20,084,963	12,072,613	23,357,9
Linen thread, lbs	865,506	441,872	1,278,33
Metals—Pig and puddled iron, tons	32,440	25,640	11,612
Angle, bar, bolt & rod iron, tons	49,711	18,023	13,157
Railway iron, tons	71,212	24,239	7,695
Cast iron, tons	646	1,139	661
Iron hoops, sheets & boiler plates, tons	17,611	8,670	8,904
Wrought iron, tns.	4,004	2,866	6,220
Steel, tons	10,315	5,616	4,78
Wright cop., cwts.	5,051	1,645	5,522
Lead, tons	2,203	66	8,128
Tin plates, value	£621,231	£231,203	£1,0
Salt, tons	126,981	101,727	78,150
Seed oil, gallons	583,160	15,000	150,1
Silk goods, value	£264,253	£1,141	£110,4
Spirits, gallons	217,511	72,042	157,9
Woolens—Cloths, pieces	93,211	49,251	56,6
Carpets, yards	1,1	749,262	1,0
Shawls, No	4	11,164	4
Worsted stuffs, pieces	1,205,000	685,000	810,3

The increase of British exports is shown, therefore, to have taken place chiefly under heads of alkali, cottons, earthenware, linens, metals, seed oil, silks, spirits, and woolens. The great increase in textiles of all kinds is the more remarkable when we find that the United States imported from England, during the same period, foreign and colonial wool to the extent of 3,738,770 lbs., against only 127,309 lbs. in the corresponding period of last year.

With respect to the probable exports of American produce during the remainder of the year, we may calculate on a continued large demand for breadstuffs, and a market for all the cotton and tobacco we can supply. The exports of wheat to England rose in July to 434,831 qrs., against 346,145 qrs. in the corresponding month of last year, being considerably more than double the quantity exported during the first seven months of 1860. Flour shows a slight decrease, but the quantity was greatly in excess of the quantity exported in the corresponding months of 1860, and almost equal to the exports of the first seven months of that year. As regards cotton, it is worthy of observation that India, the great Asiatic cotton-field, whose produce was to supplant American, supplied England during the seven months with only 117,491 cwts. more than in the corresponding period of last year, whilst all the other cotton-growing countries, including Egypt and Brazil, did not furnish 700,000 cwts. The tobacco imported into England during the same period amounted to 9,250,000 lbs., against 13,500,000 in the corresponding period of last year; whilst the quantity entered for home consumption amounted to 20,500,000 lbs., against 20,000,000 lbs. last year. Nine millions of pounds were exported from England, against 4,250,000 last year; leaving a stock of 50,500,000 lbs. in bond at the end of July, against 52,500,000 lbs. last year.

The shipping accounts show a great falling off in the amounts of tonnage entered and cleared. The total amount of tonnage entered inwards from the United States was 846,100 tons, against 1,479,073 tons in the corresponding period of last year; and the clearances outward for American ports, comprised 973,101 tons, against 912,874 tons last year. A large amount of American shipping must be locked up by the blockade, only 667,397 tons having entered British ports under the national flag, against 1,080,026 tons in the corresponding period of last year. The clearances outward, under the American flag, amounted to 568,927 tons, while last year they amounted, during the same period, to 842,711 tons. As the trade between England and the North has increased, these tables afford the most convincing test of the efficiency of the blockade that could be desired. The vessels cleared from British ports for the United States, irrespective of their nationality, in the month of July, show an increase from 76,814 to 116,852 tons, as compared with the corresponding period of last year; but the proportion under the American flag did not increase in the same proportion. The present aspect of trade between the two countries is most encouraging, leaving no doubt that a complete revival would follow immediately upon the cessation of hostilities.

English Feeling on American Affairs—Comments on Mr. Weed's Letter.

The following letter, written by a gentleman in Manchester to a friend in this City, who had sent him a copy of Mr. WEED's letter in reply to the resolution of the Common Council, has been handed to us for publication:

MANCHESTER, Friday, July 25, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: My opportunities for forming an opinion as to the state of feeling here on the great "American Question" are mainly confined to what appears in the Press, and what I find on Manchester Exchange. There is a strong conviction that the Federals are engaged in an enterprise in which it is impossible they can succeed, and a wish that they should see this to be so, and of course abandon their project. Of direct sympathizers with the South, I think there are very few, but they are very noisy and demonstrative; and they know that the woole of this district suffers immensely, and will suffer still more, so long as the contest is protracted, and therefore they have more listeners than they would have under other circumstances. But after all, *the permanent sympathies of the great body of the intelligent and more thoughtful people here are with the North and with its institutions*, and entirely antagonistic to Slavery. Scarcely anybody has a word to say for the South as it is, but there is a hope indulged (on what grounds it is difficult to say) that if left to itself it would work out its own regeneration. But whatever may be the direction or misdirection of a very large amount of public sympathy, arising from various causes, more or less temporary in their character, I think I may safely assert that in this district scarcely any one is to be found who would advocate the intervention of our Government in any way that would be distasteful to the Northern Government or people. I have confidence, also, that our Government wishes to keep strictly aloof and maintain the most friendly relations with the Federal Government. Mr. WARD's letter is friendly in its tone toward, us and he evinces a strong desire for the maintenance of peace. But there are some points which he might have put much more strongly and others he might have put differently. He is undoubtedly right as to the tactics of the South, but I think he exaggerates the measure of their success in enlisting sympathy for the South. He is right also respecting the feelings engendered here by the fiscal legislation—the protective policy of the Northern States. I do not think that the Americans can wonder that their hostile tariffs should offend us deeply. They give most offence to their own friends, to those who sympathize most with their political institutions—the free traders and political economists of this country who have fought and won the hardest poll ieel battle of modern times with a privileged aristocracy. He is wrong, however, if he supposes that the readiness of America to acknowledge in past times revolutionary Governments has been a cause of offence to England, whatever it may have been to other European Governments. His comments on GLADSTONE's speech are not quite fair. The Americans should read the speech for themselves. His advice to all who can influence public opinion is good, and I hope will have a beneficial effect in America. His reference to the *Trent* affair and the recognition of the belligerency of the South might have been happier and have represented our conduct in a better, and I think, truer light. He appears to want moral courage to state the full truth. He ought to have acknowledged the fact, that for several months in the commencement of the struggle the whole people and the popular Press of England sympathized entirely with the North, and that the North is partly to blame for the change which has since taken place. On the whole, however, Mr. WARD has done something to ward preserving good will between the two nations and I trust his example will be widely imitated.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices from Peru, Bolivia and the Argentine Confederation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The regular British mail steamship from the South Coast arrived at Panama this morning. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile to Aug. 18, and from Lima and Callao to Aug. 27.

PERU

The Republic is quiet. The sessions of Congress are regular at Lima, and matter seems to be progressing very calmly in that body.

On the national anniversary, a pretty idea struck some good well-to-do people in Lima. It was to endow, with $300 each, several poor couples who might wish to marry, and on the 15th of the present month, the ceremony was performed. The distinguished Rev. FRANCIS PAUL VIGIL, on placing in the hands of each married couple the sum of three hundred dollars as their assigned dowry, accompanied the act with these words

"Spouses, in celebrating the anniversary of national independence, the youth of Lima have wished that, among the festivities of the occasion, a preferent place be given to the endowing of three young brides of the working class of citizens, who should have been wedded on that day, in order that they may carry with them to their husbands a little capital to assist their industry and provide for the family.

It is hereby designed to honor matrimony as the first Divine institution, and the most ancient social government; that the titles of husband and wife, of father and mother, have the first rank in a Republican country; and that matrimony and labor be considered, as in truth they are, as the first and principal bases of the commonwealth, of public and private morality, of social duties, and of social and Christian virtues.

The subscribers to this bounty, informed of your good habits and straitened circumstances, and willing to reward and to help you, tender you a succor for the advancement of your industry. Brides, I here place in the hands of each of you, on the part of the youth of Lima, these three hundred dollars, which you will hand to your husbands, that with the industry and economy of both you may enjoy the necessary conveniences of life. The youth of Lima were desirous of seeing among the weddings of the glorious day a citizen of the heroic nation whose arms have under Providence been so efficient in the cause of freedom in the world, a Frenchman; and one of the husbands on the present occasion being a native of France, completely satisfies that desire. Now, as men, you must all bear in mind, that the vexatious incident to humanity should always, on returning to your homes, be left outside the house, so that on entering your domestic asylum to meet the greetings of your wife and children, nothing may disturb the peace and harmony of your family, for Christ has said that man [illegible] by bread alone.

Imagine not that happiness is to be sought only in wealth: the poorest families may possess honor, and where there is honor there is virtue, and where virtue is, happiness will be there sooner or later; struggle on contentedly with hope: the pearl is not obtained but by breaking the shell with time and labor. One thing that you should constantly have in recollection is, that you are the first in whom has been made the experiment of a grand idea; recommend it; let your conduct show that it was a happy thought, and can be followed up with salutary results; do not draw discredit upon the benevolent plan, and frustrate the good ends it is intended to produce: be careful that you never give reason for complaint to others less favored by fortune than yourselves now.

In fine, love each other, love with constancy and you will be happy, and living together in virtuous adversity. May God bless you. Peru also blesses you in memory of her independence."

The individuals thus favored by the public munificence were Mr. GUTIERREZ, a house painter, Mr. RAMON, a tailor, and Mr. PIN, a locksmith.

A committee of ladies of Lima have opened a fund for the maintenance of the military hospitals in Mexico.

A savings bank has been established in Lima to compete with the lotteries for the little spare change of the poor, also a Mont de Piété.

BOLIVIA.

Dates are to Aug. 20. The Republic is tranquil. Mr. CANTES, United States Minister resident, had asked permission of Bolivia to establish a colony of free negroes in the country. Government is trying to prevent the coining of false money.

There is nothing from Chili.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Dates per *Montevideo* are to July 31. From Buenos Ayres up to [illegible] of same month. The vexed question as to where the national capital shall be, has been settled to the present, by making the City of Buenos Ayres neutral ground for the next four years.

Count ALEJ. [illegible] French Consul at Buenos Ayres, died [illegible] ult.

The election for President and Vice-President and a new Congress [illegible] Gen. MITRE is the only opposition candidate.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Leading Idea of the Confederation—The Cotton Crop—Fineness—Islands of the Parana—Soil, Climate, Quantity—Prosperity—Gov. Sarmiento—Improvements—Products of San Juan—Remains of the Last Viceroy Asked For—Resignation of Minister of Finance—Confidence Created by Policy of the United States Toward Mexico—The Crops, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

A rare opportunity offers to send a letter two days after the mail, and I post up the news to the latest hour.

There may be said to be one leading idea in all the Confederation, and that is to firmly establish the Government and to develop the resources of the country. Gen. MITRE, now Governor of this province, and Provisional President, is doing a great work in both. Some of the methods by which these objects are accomplished are interesting.

To-day's packet conveys to Europe as Consul-General, Señor Don HECTOR F. VARELA. For years he has been a most violent partisan leader and chief editor of a most inflammatory daily paper called *La Tribuna*. Many of the fierce contests of this country may be traced to the writers of the *Tribuna*, of which he was chief. It is a stroke of policy to send him abroad. He is a fine speaker, a ready and warm-hearted and progressive man, and as Consul General will fill his post well.

The cotton question is affecting this whole country. The inquiry for seed and for directions for its culture ranges over a territory larger than all the Cotton States of North America. That it can be raised is demonstrated. I have seen cotton cloth, manufactured here, of a finer quality than I ever saw from a North American loom, and this was made by hand, by Indians, from cotton grown here.

The broad, slow river Parana encircles as islands hundreds of square miles of the richest land in the world. At present these islands abound with peach trees and orange trees. The climate is much the same as of Georgia, Mississippi, and Arkansas. The soil is alluvial, sandy, and is mixed with saline particles, making water filtered through it brackish. Many of these islands are never overflowed. The title to them could be easily and cheaply obtained.

A gentleman of experience has carefully examined these islands, and he says they would produce enough cotton to supply the whole market of Manchester.

The various provinces, except unfortunate Mendoza, are rapidly falling in with the march of improvement. San Juan, under the governorship of her long exiled son, Señor Don DOMINGO F. SARMIENTO, is going forward with a rapidity never before seen in these countries. The military are drilled, clothed, and armed after the best modern style. Schools and colleges are erected and endowed, the mines are diligently worked, producing lead, iron, copper, nickel, silver, and gold.

Gen. LISBOA was the last Viceroy of old Spain in this country, and he fell defending the rights of his king. Spain has recently, after fifty years of silence, asked for his ashes. This Government replies that no objection will be made unless the heirs of the late Viceroy should object. But as the ashes of the General are indistinguishable from those of five other persons, it will hardly be accomplished. The event shows the tendency of affairs in Spain.

Two financial projects of great importance to this country have just now failed. These were darling schemes of Señor Don NORBERTO RIESTRA, Minister of Finance. One was to effect a loan of six millions of Spanish dollars at 23 pesos the dollar, in order to give stability to the fluctuating value of gold. The other was to make all custom dues payable at 340 pesos to the doubloon. Both these projects signally failed and the Minister at once resigned. The healthful condition of Buenos Ayrean finances is owing chiefly to his skill, and so much was his resignation felt that in two days paper money depreciated five per cent.

The generous policy of the United States toward Mexico has awakened here an increased attachment to the sister Republic of the North. The fears of Spain's encroachments have almost entirely disappeared from the South American Republics.

The wheat has harvested well in the Confederation, and also in Uruguay, so that, although there has less arrived than usual, prices of flour do not advance. There has been an arrival of a fine quality of flour from Cordoba—a new source of supply. When the initiated railroad to Cordoba is completed, it will penetrate a region abounding in wheat, cattle, and cotton.

Three days ago the elections were held for President and Vice-President. They passed off quiet. No opposition to MITRE was even thought of, although there was a freer election than was ever before known for President. The popularity of MITRE is unbounded. He has an enviable fame as poet, historian, orator, military tactician, and statesman. His desires are strongly for peace and permanent prosperity, and he works accordingly.

A recent frost here has done great damage. On one farm, two thousand lambs perished. Such cold is not recorded as ever having occurred before in this country. To the south, we hear of small lakes having a coating of ice two inches thick.

The season for killing cattle is about over. Cattle can be bought, in large numbers, at three to four Spanish dollars per head.

Yesterday thirty-five friars, from Genoa, arrived here, and are *en route* for the interior. Since my last letter, a company of twenty-three arrived here, and before reembarking for Bolivia, one of them escaped for parts (to the others) unknown, and another made such efforts to escape as resulted in his being placed in close confinement.

On the 27th ult. the *Cossack* arrived from New-York at Monte Video.

To-day, since I began this page, the *La Plata*, Capt. CROWELL, arrived from New-York with dates of June 11.

Markets are dull. Dry hides are exchanging hands for New-York at rates varying from 40 to 43 rials silver.

There is demand for freight. No United States vessels are now required to go away in ballast.

ADELANTE.

JAMAICA.

Another Fire—Great Loss of Property—Incendiary Attempts—Jamaica Loan Compromise—The Captain-General—The Lieutenant-Governor—The New Guard-Ship—Cotton Culture—Bank of Jamaica—Commercial.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Jam., Friday, Sept. 5, 1862.

Since my last communication, there has, unfortunately, been another fire in Kingston, which, but for the prompt assistance rendered, and the fortuitous circumstance that no strong wind prevailed at the time, might have laid another quarter of our city in ruin. As it was, however, it nearly ruined those whose premises were within its destructive influence. It commenced at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, the 23d of August, at the printing establishment of Messrs. HENDERSON, SAVAGE & Co., the proprietors of the *Guardian* newspaper. It was suppressed before the building could be consumed, but the loss of stock, &c., to Messrs. HENDERSON, SAVAGE & Co., amounts to something like £5,000. The neighboring establishments of Mr. FRASER and Mrs. COHEN were almost gutted by the populace, who came to "assist," and those persons have also suffered considerable loss. The catastrophe has been found to be the act of an incendiary, and a boy in the employ of Messrs. HENDERSON & Co. has been, after careful examination, committed for trial on the charge of arson. The active service of the Volunteers, who are now pretty well organized, prevented the recurrence of those scenes of plunder which marked the fire of March last. The eagerness for theft not having been satisfied, attempts were soon made to set fire to other places, but none of them were successful.

The bill which releases this Island from the payment of the balance of the loan of £200,000, with all interest due thereon, in consideration of a perpetual annuity of £6,400 per annum, received the royal assent by commission on the 29th July.

The Governor-General, who is now in England, has received the honor of knighthood, and it is stated, not having obtained any other government, which was the object of his visit to England, will return to his post and to fulfill the remaining term of his administration. I need hardly inform you that very few will look forward to his return with any feeling but that of [illegible]

The acting Governor, Mr. ETAS, has been getting himself into hot water, in consequence of having deprived, without justification, Mr. G. W. GORDON of some six or seven Commissions of the Peace, which he has held for many years. Mr. GORDON's cause has been warmly taken up by the Island Press. It is said, however, that the Lieutenant-Governor has been led away by evil counsel.

The new guardship *Abundir*, at Port Royal, has been fully commissioned, and the Commodore has transferred his flag to her from the *Imaum*, which is shortly to be broken up and sold.

Samples of goods manufactured from our own cotton have been forwarded to this island, and a new impetus entirely has been given to the efforts for some time made to establish this as a cotton-producing country. The cultivation of this staple is now considered something far beyond mere experiment.

Subscriptions to the national memorial to be erected in honor of His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort are being taken up in all parts of the island, and it is expected that a pretty respectable sum will be raised.

It has been announced that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and his Executive Committee have resolved upon summoning the Legislature to meet and proceed to business on the 28th day of next month.

At a half-yearly meeting of the Jamaica Bank, held yesterday, the report submitted by the Directors was considered highly satisfactory. The net profits of the six months amount to £3,485 3s. 9d.

HAYTI.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Saturday, Sept. 6, 1862.

I have just returned from a fortnight's trip to Hayti, and I have thought right to forward you an account of my observations in that country; but time will not allow me to write in full by this mail, and so I send you on a brief summary.

The Legislature, after a rather stormy session, during which the Ministry was forced to resign, has adjourned, not completing the business, however, until it was perceived that strong measures would be adopted against them. It appears that they regarded the resignation of the Ministry as insufficient, and desired to institute legal proceedings against them, in consequence of alleged deficiencies in the exchequer. However, they afterwards voted the Budget for 1863, in which they have made a liberal allowance for educational purposes.

To judge from appearances in Port-au-Prince, the Government of GEFFRARD is well established; but rumors were afloat of insurrectionary movements in the North, against which I could clearly perceive military preparations were silently being made. It would be much to be regretted if the established order of things were upturned, as the country is now blessed with a ruler who is possessed of great enlightenment, and who, if a fair chance be afforded him, will raise his country above the depression and degradation which the tyranny of SOULOUQUE and the mockery of an Empire had plunged it. Everywhere one could clearly perceive the signs of improvement; schools had been established, municipal regulations were being organized, agriculture was receiving a large share of public attention, and, above all, trade was brisk. My opinion is that it would be a high work of benevolence if the nations of the world would unite their influence to uphold the rule of GEFFRARD. He is a man who is in advance of his people in liberal and enlightened ideas, and he is likely to fall a sacrifice to his good intentions.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Brigham Young's Trip to the Cotton Country—Fruits—The Indians—Mormon Emigrants, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1862.

Early on Monday morning BRIGHAM started hence on his trip to the "cotton country"—that is, the new settlement on the Rio Virgen. He was attended by a smaller company than was expected, though the numbers would doubtless increase as he passed through the settlements. Among his escort were three or four "apostles," his chief clerk, and several other of his employés. Months more would doubtless have gone, but there is a thing or two connected with these trips which causes people to "calculate" beforehand. In the first place, this is the best month for work in the whole year, and is apt to be the busiest, as the crops have to be secured and the wood to be hauled from the cañons for Winter, for we have, in early October, rains in the Valley and snows on the mountains. Secondly, the journey is a formidable one, the southern parts of it over no sort of decent roads, and the whole about four hundred miles in length, though there are settlements at greater or less intervals the whole distance. Thirdly, feed on the "ranges" for horses or mules is now at its driest time, and though the good "brethren" at the different settlements might feel liberal as to fodder, yet it might prove too great a stretch of faith to expect them to provide sufficient for all the animals of the traveling company. Fourthly—and perhaps this is the greatest reason—BRIGHAM is not a lazy fellow on these excursions—he does not permit the grass to grow under his carriage. Every day, or nearly every day, a good, stout journey of from twenty to sixty miles must be accomplished, besides the preaching. None but a good span of animals, literally fed, can endure such an exercise for a month, and even they will have no disinclination to a resting-spell after returning home, while third-rate horses and mules would do well if they felt compelled to rest and recruit before the return commenced. In short, BRIGHAM's travels in the territory, like public visits of European potentates, are rather irksome, savoring more of hard work than of leisurely pleasure.

Such fruits as have become general in this Territory are producing in plenty the present season, and particularly peaches. The hot weather we are enjoying just now is fast ripening that kind of fruit. It is selling at ten cents per dozen, cash, which some think too high, but not so the sellers. Last year they, the peaches, came down to $2, or a bushel of wheat per bushel, and the prospects are that this year's market will prove similar. There has been but one general failure in the peach crop since that fruit first appeared in the Territory, though every year the frost takes its portion of the young shoots. The general attention of fruit-growers is now turned to the apple, of which the increase in propagation the past two or three years is by many thousands. Peaches will, doubtless, be less plentiful in this city five years hence than now, as many people have got tired of planting them, and the season of ripening, not extending over a month, there is a horrid glare of it, even for drying.

"Lo! the poor Indian." It appears he was planned preparatively for stealing the horses in. Mr. NA may TANSAR, on the Weber River, as recently reported last week. In fact, it is evident the animals were not stolen at all, but took it into their heads to stampede "in a body over hill and dale, or rather over mountain and glen, in the direction of RUSH's Prairie, in the vicinity of which they were discovered and peacefully recovered. Indeed, a redskin reported their new range, to the owner's delight.

There has been quite an excitement the past month amongst the "wimmen folk," and I dare say they have not left so faint since the dry times preceding the advent of Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON's army and attendant supplies in 1858. The fact is, the stores have sold out their stocks of tea—no "Gunpowder," no "Young Hyson," no nothing! One or two stores, however, managed to scrape together a bit of green and a bit of black, and shaking it together, like tickets in a "lucky bag," sold on briskly a very inferior article for the cash down. I say inferior, for though I by no means pretend to connoisseurship in respect to the celestial beverage, yet I cannot pronounce first-rate a liquid that looks and tastes as though slightly musty hay had been steeped in it.

But the "hair sect," even among the Mormons, shall not weep for ever. Better times are at hand. Let them dry up their tears. The merchants are coming, with the tea in their wagons. Nay, some of it is here, for has not a mule-train just come in for Mr. JENNINGS from California, loaded with merchandise? Even so.

The first company of Mormon emigrants this season arrived last Friday evening. The company numbered 212 souls, who brought with them 48 wagons, 75 yoke of oxen, 68 cows, 17 horses and 10 mules. LEWIS BRANSON, captain. The party were an assorted cargo from several of the States, and not a few of the nations of Europe. The first emigrants that arrive have much the best chance, for they have a little time to prepare for the long Winter, and they have a chance to fill up the calls for labor, which have been rather low the past Summer. For the next month or six weeks, "everybody" will have emigrants—relations, friends, or, at least, "brothers and sisters"—to make welcome after their wearisome journey to "Zion."

The hot weather has fetched the thunder, which is rolling as I write, with every prospect of a stormy night and a big rain.

The road westward from this city to Toone and Rush Valleys has been swamped all Summer by the wide-spreading waters of the Jordan. The [illegible] yet gone down, and will not for a [illegible]

sons are tired of swimming or ferrying on such a public road, so efforts are being made to levee up against the waters, instead of going through or over them.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Roanoke, with Advices four Days Later.

The United States mail steamship *Roanoke*, Capt. THOMPSON, left New-Orleans at 9 A. M. on the morning of the 13th, for this City, with a full freight $18,600 in specie, the United States mails, and the following passengers:

Mr. T. P. Tweed, H. A. Lewis, S. Schudder, J. P. Garvey, B. B. Pianchi and family, Capt. Bates, J. F. Lovell, H. S. Blood, Geo. Ackerman, Thos. L. White and lady, A. H. Bookhammer, G. Robison, A. B. Hoppel, Mrs. A. Thompson and child, Mr. J. Barkley, R. R. White, C. W. Gould, Henry Rodewall and lady, O. Connell, G. Mertze, C. Kaize, Miss Mary Curtayne, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Humbert, N. West, Miss Jane Cosgrove, Rev. Dr. Hawley and family, Miss Rose Kennedy, L. Scheurer, Mr. Smith Bros., Mrs. H. Lodge and two children, Commodore Porter, U. S. N., Gen. J. W. Phelps, U. S. A.; Rev. D. Mullen, Ninth Connecticut; Col. Nicholson, Fourteenth Maine; Capt. Colby, Eighth New-Hampshire; Lieut. Burpee, Eighth New-Hampshire; Lieut.-Col. Bean, Fourth Wisconsin; C. Putney, Eighth New-Hampshire, Mr. Sazerac, J. B. Boquel, and 18 in the steerage.

The *Roanoke* arrived yesterday afternoon. Her advices are unimportant. We are indebted to the gentlemanly purser for the usual favors.

The news of the great battles before Washington had reached New-Orleans through rebel channels, and had the effect of making the Secessionists rather more bold and outspoken. There was no fear of trouble, however.

Following is a synopsis of provisions distributed for the relief of the poor of New-Orleans, by the Relief Committee, for the week ending Sept. 6:

The number of families fed is 8,291, as follows:

Of Federal soldiers	834
Of families destitute	6,467
Of Confederate soldiers	994

Food distributed as follows:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Pork	5,600	Fish	8,925
Beef	15,400	Peas	7,425
Hams	17,111	Hard Bread	3,639
Shoulders	21,623	Loaves	62,682
Bacon	2,180		
Total			144,585

COMMANDER PORTER AND THE ESSEX.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

Commander PORTER, whose services have told so fearfully upon the rebels since the commencement of the rebellion, pays the officers and men with whom he has been associated the following high compliment:

MEN OF THE ESSEX: We have now been associated together on board this vessel very near one year, and during that period you have been successfully engaged with the enemy in six hard-fought battles. Your first achievement was with four of the craven rebel gunboats, of vastly superior force, in Lucas Bend, all of which were disabled and driven below the batteries at Columbus. Your next achievement was at Fort Henry, where you led the way, and by your prowess and valor caused the surrender of that stronghold in the short space of one hour and ten minutes. At the time the *Essex* attacked Fort Henry she could scarcely be called an iron-clad boat, the ports were large and unprotected, and the boilers exposed, and although fourteen were wounded to death, and twenty-four wounded by steam and scalding waters, you were ready at your guns for action before the surrender of the fort. This battle was one of the most important of the war, for up to that time our forces could scarcely say they had gained a victory. You, by your valor, turned the tide of defeat and gave confidence to the country. For a short period the ship was under external repairs, and a large portion of this crew participated in the victories of Donelson, Columbus, Island No. 10, Fort Wilson and Memphis. When your old and gallant ship became fully equipped, you joined her at Cairo, and with your old and tried associates, entered on a new field of operations. Vicksburgh felt your prowess, and while your country lasts you will be gratefully remembered for your daring and courage at that time. The crowning effort of your courage is yet to be related.

For months the rebels had been building with great care a gunboat and ram up the Yazoo river; this vessel, when finished, successfully encountered and cut up three of the fleet, passed in safety two powerful fleets, and took shelter under the batteries of Vicksburgh. Here she stood the fire of a large fleet and escaped unhurt. The *Essex* ran past this heavy fort, and attacked her. This, too, she stood without much injury. You were next battling away at the enemy before Baton Rouge. On the 6th of August you fought that noted *Arkansas*, and after an action of half an hour destroyed this formidable vessel, for which act you have received, through the honorable Secretary of the Navy, the thanks of the country and the Department. I have now to speak of one more of your feats of courage and chronicle again your valor; it is the attack on and and successful passing a battery of thirty-five guns at Port Hudson.

Having now detailed your gallant conduct, it becomes my painful task to bid you that painful word, good-bye, and I sincerely hope you may prove the old iron-sided *Essex* as good a ship under your present commander as you did under the old.

THE DISASTER AT LAWRENCEVILLE.

Explosion at the United States Arsenal—The Laboratory Blown Up and Afterward Consumed by Fire—About Seventy-five Persons Killed—Sixty-three Dead Bodies Taken From the Ruins.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 18th inst.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a frightful explosion occurred at the United States Arsenal at Lawrenceville, which resulted in the total demolition of the building known as the Laboratory, and the death of about seventy-five or eighty boys and girls, employed in the various rooms.

The report of the explosion spread like wildfire, and in a few minutes there was a tremendous stream of people pouring out Penn and Liberty streets toward the scene of the disaster—many being women and children, whose relatives were employed at the Arsenal.

On reaching the place, an appalling sight was presented. The large building, known as the Laboratory, and located on the upper portion of the Arsenal grounds, apart from the other buildings, was laid in ruins—having been heaved up by the force of the explosion, and then fallen in fragments, after which it caught fire and was consumed, the flames being still in progress when we arrived there. The building was of frame, and in a few minutes the dead bodies were seen lying in heaps, just as they had fallen when the explosion took place.

In some parts, where the heat was intense, nothing but the whitened bones could be seen, while in other places large masses of blackened flesh were visible amid the smoke. The firemen reached the ground at an early hour, and rendered valuable assistance in putting out the flames and removing the dead bodies.

The building was one story high, was built in two apartments, divided into halls and rooms, with an open space in the centre, like a court. These rooms were numbered from 1 to 15, but only six of them were occupied by the employés. In these 8 rooms the number employed, as near as we can at present ascertain, is as follows:

No. 1	29 girls.	No. 13	30 girls.
No. 3	22 girls.	No. 14	24 girls.
No. 4	26 girls.	No. 7	25 boys.
No. 5	10 girls.		
No. 12	14 girls.	Total	176

It is impossible to tell at present how many of these escaped, but it is hoped that at least 100 are uninjured.

Movements of Rev. Dr. Scott.

Following are some extracts from a letter from Rev. Dr. SCOTT, late pastor of Calvary Church, San Francisco. It will be remembered that Dr. SCOTT was banished on account of secession sentiments. He denies the French Emperor as the first man in the world at present, not even making an exception in favor of JEFF. DAVIS:

PARIS, June 27, 1862.

I have just made a trip to Switzerland and down the Rhine. Mrs. SCOTT and the children are all at Brussels, where I expect to meet them to-morrow night and then proceed to England.

I shall soon sail for Boston, but whether to stop there or not will depend upon circumstances, as I have calls to settle in other cities.

I hope my health will recover under the prospect of again becoming a pastor, and having a flock of Christ to feed. At least our dear Lord and Master does do and will do always, and everywhere, just what is right. I will trust Him to the last, and love Him too, even if He slay me. There is a righteous and blessed God who reigns over all. If my work in the ministry is done, I have still this prayer—that I may be permitted to die in such a manner as to confirm the truth of the precious Gospel I have tried to preach. Christ is all—the Bible is the only thing we can believe in and trust. I did not know when lecturing to you upon *Elijah under the Juniper Tree*, that I was so soon to have experience of what I supposed to have been his peculiar trial. But we are all the while led by a way we know not of.

I can say nothing on any information about America as [illegible] that is pleasant. Public affairs [illegible] are awful [illegible] country. The [illegible] war in Mexico. [illegible] the world by very great odds at present. I think on the whole my health improved by my late trip, though I am yet [illegible] never to fail to you and all the brethren of Calvary Church, I am still your unworthy friend for Christ's sake.

WM. A. SCOTT.

At Training-Ship for Boys.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 18, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would respectfully suggest to the

AFFAIRS IN THE REBEL STATES.

PROCLAMATION OF SOUTHERN GOVERNORS.

The Governors of Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and Missouri have issued an address to the people of their States, of which the following is an extract:

"We have every assurance that the President has neither forgotten nor abandoned us, and are well satisfied that, in a short time, the proper steps will be taken by him for fully protecting the integrity of our soil, where it has not yet been polluted, and for driving the enemy back from our soil, by interposing a stubborn resistance to his further advance at every point.

We have every confidence in the Confederate authorities; we believe that they will fully sustain the credit of the Government here, and provide amply for our future defence. But in order that they may be able thus to defend us, it behooves us all to be at work.

Let every firearm be repaired, and every gunsmith and machine hitrem, and every mechanic be employed in fashioning the material for war. Let beauty sit busily by at the spinning-wheel, the loom, and with the needle, never wearying in preparing the necessary articles of clothing for the brave soldiers of our Nation, who stand between her and infamy and misery, more impassable bulwark. Let all the warlike resources of these great States be brought to light. It is in this liberty and life we fight, and a good God has given us in this fair land all the material that brave men need to defend their homes and their hearts.

Let not despair enter any heart. A bright ray of light comes to us from the direction of the tomb of Washington. Again have our brave sons on the soil of Virginia driven back and almost destroyed and utterly demoralized the greatest and best army of the North. It will be months before he can recover from the blow. We will have a breathing time again before he makes his next effort. Let us diligently use the golden opportunity, and prepare by every means in our power for the conflict that is still inevitable.

As to the final result, fellow-citizens, judging by the history of the past eighteen months, can you doubt it?

Except on the coast and on our rivers, at points easily assailed by gunboats, we have had no cause to complain of the result.

Witness Bethel, Manassas, Oak Hills, Lexington, Leesburg, Belmont, Shiloh and Chickahominy; our soldiers have shown on every field a desperate valor that has wrung reluctant plaudits from our hated foes. Whenever ordered to advance, they have done so regardless of the danger, and at the word of command have crowded the road to death as to a festival.

With such soldiers and such incentives to action, and with all present causes of complaint in the course of speedy removal, we again say to you, be of good cheer. There is everything to encourage us, and you may rest assured that it is our fixed and unalterable purpose to contest every inch of ground with the enemy; and, judging you by your past patriotism, we shall most confidently rely on you for your hearty and earnest cooperation.

Be firm, true, hopeful and resolute, and a just God will help and protect, whilst brave hearts will fight well for joy.

Submission to subjugation places the feet of the oppressor upon your neck, yields up your noble women to BUTLERS, and degrades or drives into exile your children.

A people united and determined to be free can never be conquered; remember this; gird on your swords, shoulder your rifles, and be ready for the word of command when given by the Government of our choice and affection."

WIGFALL ON A MILITARY DESPOTISM.

Senator WIGFALL, in the rebel Senate, on Friday, the 12th, spoke as follows:

Mr. WIGFALL was not, like the Senator from Missouri, fearful that we were drifting into a military despotism. He did not believe the people of the South would ever submit to wear chains and manacles. * * * Thank God we have got rid of "our ancestors," and he hoped never to hear the word again; we ourselves, within the last two years, had established a free Government, and we would sustain and perpetuate it. But there were daily evidences that Congress wished to assume the executive office of this Government. * * He denied the power of the Senate to bring back the commanders of our armies and examine them before a Committee in one of the back rooms of this building. * * *

The "poor soldier," to use a vulgar expression, is a hand that is played out. It was a great mistake to think the soldiers of the army were citizens. They were no longer citizens, but soldiers. In every army, the trial by court-martial was the common law, and there were occasions when the officer in command might put aside this *lex scripta*, and punish, and an officer who would not assume this responsibility, would deserve to have his sword broken and his epaulettes torn from his shoulders. If Gen. BRAGG, on his retreat from Corinth, with his disorganized army, had hesitated to repress with the strong arm the first symptoms of mutiny, he was unfit for his position. He did not know whether Gen. BRAGG had shot the soldiers, but he could readily understand how emergencies might arise when it would be his duty to shoot them. If a man is deserting the army, and his example is likely to lead others to desert, he should be shot down, or cleft down, then and there.

There is a common law in the army, by which a Lieutenant even may shoot down a soldier when, during battle, he is deserting or creating disorder. It is strange that all the sympathy should be for the poor soldier, and none for the citizen. Citizens may be shot down in this city, and the Senate take no notice of the circumstance. * * In conclusion, he desired the power of the Senate to regulate the armies in the field. He was glad the discussion on this subject had been open; if it had been conducted in secret, the people would have believed that Gen. BRAGG had been guilty of some monstrous enormity which had been smothered by the Senate.

Mr. YANCEY's sensibilities had been shocked by the announcement of what was the common law of the army. If it can be ascertained that a citizen soldier had been murdered by what the Senator from Texas (Mr. WIGFALL) had styled the common law of the army, and this fact shall be reported to the President, and if he do not remove the officer committing that murder, the President should be impeached.

Can it be that there is an unwritten law of the army in force by which the will of the Commander-in-chief shall take the place of the rules and regulations laid down for the government of the army by Congress. There can be in our army no such thing as an unwritten law, and he had been shocked to learn that there was such a law in operation. For us to let this matter drop, to smother it, as it were, would be unjust to the army, to Gen. BRAGG, and to the dignity of this body. He would vote against the proposition to refer the matter to a Select Committee, but he would vote for a resolution calling upon the President for all information in his reach on the subject.

He agreed with the Senator from Texas (Mr. WIGFALL) that there was no great danger of the military despotism, but yet the times were not without signs. There were evidences that in certain quarters the military power was encroaching upon the civil power, and should the Senate, after the Committee to which it had been referred the resolution had been discharged, refuse to refer it to a select committee, or to vote for a resolution calling on the President for information on the subject, our military commanders may be emboldened to extend their encroachments on the civil power.

HON. PIERRE SOULE.

Mr. HENRY, of Kentucky, from the Military Committee, reported back the House resolution with amendments, calling upon the President to use all means in his power to affect the liberation of PIERRE SOULE, now a prisoner in Fort Warren, Boston.

Mr. CLAY was opposed to the resolution. He thought it beneath the dignity of the Government to use other means than those of retaliation for the liberation of our citizens who had been seized and confined like felons in Northern prisons. The resolution was laid on the table.

YANKEE TREATMENT OF THEIR PRISONERS.

HENRY R. McIVOR, a paroled prisoner, who arrived in this city on Tuesday, gives us some interesting information of the treatment of our prisoners who were captured by the Yankees on the 28th. After they received the news of their final disaster, they placed the prisoners behind SIGEL's Division in the retreat, exposing them to the fire of the Confederates. Messrs. SICALET and SANFORD PICKET, two gentlemen over 70 years of age, were forced to march through the rain to Alexandria. On arriving at Alexandria some ladies brought some food to the prisoners, who had eaten nothing for four days, save three crackers, but were driven away from them at the point of the bayonet, the officer telling his men to "clear those secesh bitches" away from there. The Federals refused to parole C. BALDWIN, Assistant Surgeon to the Thirty-third Virginia. At Fortress Monroe several Germans took the oath, and when their fellow-prisoners taunted them with their shame, the Federal officer threatened to thrust his sword into them.

RICHMOND LOCALS.

MARYLAND REFUGEES ENLISTING.—The refugees from Maryland, residing in Richmond, are responding with commendable alacrity to the appeals made to them to aid in raising their State from the bondage of Lincolnism. Since the First Maryland Regiment was disbanded, for the purpose of a more thorough and complete organization, recruiting for the Maryland Line has been actively and successfully prosecuted by officers of that regiment, and a number of companies have been raised. In addition to the companies already in camp, and ready to march, a number are now in process of formation here, whose ranks are being rapidly filled up. We understand that during this week from four to six hundred will leave, under the command of the brave Col. STUART, to join the victorious courts of STONEWALL JACKSON in their march through Maryland. Many more will soon follow them.

REFUSING TO TAKE CONFEDERATE MONEY.—A citizen of Pinsylar, named C. W. HUFFMAN, was arrested yesterday at Church Hill, Va., and sent to Richmond, for refusing to take Confederate money. HUFFMAN is a German, and formerly lived at the North. He came over from Pinsylar with a load of corn, intending to sell, and first attracted notice by his announcement that he would take nothing but Virginia bank notes or and going to the Town Treasurer of Richmond's office and demanding that description of currency in exchange for an amount of corporation warrants he had. The Provost Marshal here will dispose of the case as justice may seem to require.

ALL TO BE PAROLED.—According to instructions received from the Secretary of War, all the military prisoners in Richmond are to be paroled and sent Northward, to be exchanged, hereafter. Upwards of 3,000 will be ready to-day, and the balance, 2,000 or more, will follow immediately.

RECAPTURED.—The man RICHARDSON, member of Capt. KEVERNY's Company of artillery, who escaped from Castle Thunder some weeks since, was recaptured yesterday and lodged in the Castle. RICHARDSON is charged with desertion in the face of the enemy.

A number of Yankees recently received here as prisoners of war were found, on searching them, to be plentifully supplied with bogus money of Philadelphia manufacture.

There are now at the Libby Prison 31 Northern free negroes and 16 slaves, who were recently captured with the Yankees.

LETTER FROM MISSISSIPPI.

ADDRESS OF GEN. TILGHMAN—THE EVACUATION OF BATON ROUGE—A NEGRO REGIMENT TO GUARD CONFEDERATE PRISONERS IN MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, Aug. 28, 1862.

I had the pleasure of hearing Gen. TILGHMAN and Major MCCORMICO address a large and respectable concourse of citizens here, in response to a serenade given them by the brass band of the Maryland Regiment. Gen. TILGHMAN's recital of his capture and subsequent incarceration was highly interesting. Gen. BOCANZA and himself were thrown into a dungeon thirty feet under ground, and for four months and a half were excluded from the light of day, and not permitted to exchange a word with any living soul. He urged the people of the South to bring all their means and all their efforts to bear in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and cheered them with the promise of an honorable peace before the lapse of six months.

The North was sick at heart, and would yield before the invincibility of our troops and the determination of our people to reinforce the armies of the Republic to the last man. He had been assured by Judge L—— that Count MERCIA had remarked that if we could succeed in holding our Capital—could demonstrate our ability to drive the foe from before it—Europe would not be long in withholding its merited recognition of our independence. Both TILGHMAN and MCCORMICO vowed never again to be caught within the walls of a mud-trap.

They had thrown away the spade, and would take their chances hereafter in the open field. The latter, in a speech of great power, begged the South never to relax their efforts until their liberties were won; to listen to no compromise, but fight on until the Stars and Bars waved in triumph over every inch of Confederate soil. The Major paid a merited compliment to Col. DUMAS, of the Federal army. In his intercourse with the latter, he found him to be a gentleman and a Christian. Should the fortune of war ever place this officer in our power, should he fall into the hands of our soldiery, he would beg them to treat him kindly, to use him as became an honorable and liberal gentleman.

The telegraph will have informed you of the evacuation of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, by the enemy but no one is informed of the object of that sudden movement. It may be owing to the presence of a Confederate fleet below New Orleans, or to an apprehension, on the part of BUTLER, of a general rising of the population, unable any longer to endure the restraints of his vindictive rule. By the evacuation of Baton Rouge, and the departure of the Federal fleet from before Vicksburgh, we have secured the control of the Mississippi for two hundred miles, enabling our army supplies to pass unmolested from the Southwest. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE will assume command of this department, and give VAN DORN an opportunity to employ his talents in a more active field. Should the former succeed to deliver up New Orleans from the yoke of BUTLER, the fruits of that deliverance would be more substantial than the most brilliant encounter in the field.

The dry weather, so hurtful to our corn, will enable the planter to gather in his crop of cotton without stain or dust, and dry it well before storing it away for future demand. The present crop, though small, will exceed in quality the picking of last year. Owing to the scarcity of bagging and rope, the crop, after picking and drying, will be stored under shelter unginned. The late foreign news has had a dispiriting effect on the markets for cotton in the South. Cotton is drooping, and planters less exacting in their demands.

The people of the South, in their simplicity, take PALMERSTON and Queen VICTORIA at their word. It is their own strong arms and sturdy hearts that must achieve their country's independence. So be it. Those who help themselves never lack friends. We should be ashamed of ourselves for having so long sought an acknowledgment of our independence.—*Correspondence Richmond Dispatch.*

The Norwegian Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The steamship *Norwegian* sailed from Quebec for Liverpool at 9½ o'clock this morning. She takes out 29 cabin and 81 steerage passengers.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 71, 97, 111, 125, 127, 128, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 2, 147, 148, 149, 150.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—Nos. 1,723, 2,491, 2,561, 2,563, 2,565, 2,567, 2,569, 2,571, 2,573, 2,575, 2,577, 2,579, 2,581, 2,285, 2,589, 2,591, 2,593, 2,595, 2,597, 2,599.

PART II.—Nos. 2,316, 2,398, 2,400, 2,406, 2,408, 2,410, 2,414, 2,418, 2,420, 2,424, 2,428, 2,430, 2,432, 2,434, 2,436, 2,440, 2,444, 2,450, 2,462, 2,434.

Important Decision Under the New Act Relative to Attorneys in New-York City.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Hence vs. *Kings and etal*—The plaintiff's action was begun by his attorney, Mr. Peter Mulvey. The defendants thereupon moved to set aside all of plaintiff's proceedings, on the ground that Mr. Mulvey, his attorney, was not authorized to practice as an attorney and counsel-at-law in the courts of this State. The motion is founded on chapter 451 of the Laws of 1862, page 910, section 1, which declares that "no person shall ask, demand or receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation for appearing as attorney in any of the courts in the City and County of New-York, nor be permitted to make it a business to practice as an attorney in any of said courts, unless he shall have been regularly admitted by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York to practice as an attorney," &c.

BOSWORTH, J.—Mr. Mulvey was admitted an attorney of the New-York Common Pleas on the 24th, and of this Court on the 27th day of August, 1841. But he has not been admitted by the Supreme Court of the State to practice as an attorney and counselor in that Court. Although there is nothing in the provision of chap. 451 of the Laws of 1862, controlling that it was designed to affect the Justices' Courts, civil and criminal, in the city, yet there would seem to be no reason why a person should be prohibited from practicing in a Justices' Court, and at the same time be allowed to practice in this Court, and in the Superior and Common Pleas. The language of the statute is broad enough to cover the case in question, and I do not perceive that it is unconstitutional. (Laws of 1847, vol. 1, p. 342, sec. 75, vol. 2, pt. 2, p. 617, sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; Laws of 1862, p. 970, sections 1 and 2.) I do not think the proceedings are to be set aside as a matter of course, but they will be stayed until a duly admitted attorney is substituted in place of Mr. Mulvey, and unless such substitution be made by a day to be specified, the proceedings will be set aside.

Arrest on Civil Process—Contempt—Habeas Corpus.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People ex rel. Hermon Rothchilds vs. *James Lynch, Sheriff, &c.*—A bill was originally filed in an action brought by Patrick J. Keary against Jacob Rothchilds and Hermon Rothchilds, to set aside certain bills of sale made by them and one Samuel Brandenburgh to Hermon Rothchilds. The Court decided the bills of sale fraudulent as against the plaintiff. Patrick J. Keary and in February last ordered a reference to Robert D. Livingstone, to take an account of the proceeds of the property received by Hermon Rothchilds under the fraudulent bills of sale, and directing said Hermon to pay over the same to James V. Kearney, as receiver in the case. The accounting was had before the referee, who found in the hands of Hermon Rothchilds the sum of $459 96, and directed the immediate payment of the same to the receiver, and also to assign to the receiver certain accounts, amounting to $135.

The referee's report was filed on the 13th of June, exceptions filed thereto, and the same confirmed July 15.

On plaintiff's affidavit that a demand had been made upon Rothchilds for the money and the assignments, on behalf of the receiver, a precept was issued by Justice Robertson to the Sheriff, committing Hermon Rothchilds to close custody until he should pay over the money and execute the assignments. Subsequently a *habeas corpus* was granted by the Justice, to which the Sheriff made a return, producing the body of Rothchilds. The return was traversed by the relator, denying that any rule or order for the payment of the money or the assignments had ever been made by the Court or served on him; and, secondly, that any order of attachment for his arrest had ever been issued.

After argument on these points, the Court took the papers and reserved decision.

H. D. Lapaugh for relator; C. P. Leslie for respondent.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Judge Daly.

The following wills have been admitted to probate:

James Salmon, Heinrich D. Strauss, W. T. Partridge, Henry Gunis, Lewis M. Morrison, Francis Shrigley, Richmond W. Jaffray, Theodore Moore, Anna M. Marshall, James T. Burke, Catherine Jackson, Thomas Martin.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Marshall vs. *Tomlinson.*—Judgment granted.

Hofman (three cases) vs. *Wilson.*—Judgments, foreclosure and sale ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

King et al vs. *Phillips.*—Case settled.

Williams vs. *Mason.*—Case settled. Papers in both cases with Special Term Clerk.

Graham vs. *Metzcher.*—Action dismissed without costs to either party.

Bleakley, &c., vs. *Bleakley.*—Order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....SEPT. 20, 1862.

$15,000	U.S.6s, '81 Con.	101½	300	Erie R. Pref.	77⅝
1,500	do	102	200	do	77
20,000	do	101⅞	25	do	77⅛
1,600	U. S. 6 '81 Oreg.	100	100	do	b30 77⅛
	W. Ln. ⅜ yearly	99⅜	900	do	77⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s '74 Cou.	91⅞	500	do	77⅛
33,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	104⅞	300	do	s30 77
			100	do	s30 77
47,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cr.	99	100	do	b4 77⅛
5,600	Ohio St. 5s '65	101	100	do	s30 77⅛
1,000	Virginia State 6s	65⅜	300	Hudson River R	81⅜
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	48	100	do	b60 58⅛
500	California St. 7s	105	500	Harlem Railroad	17⅝
9,500	do	106⅛	500	do	17⅝
3,000	E. R. 4th M. 1s	89⅛	100	Harlem R. Pref.	b30 42
2,000	E. R. 5th M. 1s	96	100	do	42
11,000	Mich. Sn. 2d M.	92	100	do	42⅛
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs	102	200	Reading R.	b60 63⅝
18,000	St. L. & T. H. 2d	101	50	do	63⅝
25,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	81	500	do	63¾
20,000	do	80⅞	976	Norwich & Wor. R.	88
3,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	83⅜	300	Mich. Cen. R.	73⅛
5,000	do	92⅛	100	do	s10 73⅝
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	74½	100	do	73⅝
17,000	do	76	850	Mich. So. & N. In. R.	33⅜
6,000	C. & T. S. F. Rs.	97⅜	200	do	b30 33⅜
5,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	98	150	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	65⅛
10,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	84⅜	50	do	s30 64⅝
13	Bk. of the St. of N. Y.	94	50	do	b10 66
10	Im. & Traders' Bk.	98	250	do	66
15,000	American Gold	116⅞	250	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	85⅛
45,000	do	116⅜	100	do	b60 85⅝
25	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	102¾	450	do	85⅜
21	Penn. Coal Co.	99⅜	900	do	b60 86
30	Pacific M. S. Co.	112⅜	300	do	85⅝
50	do	b30 112⅝	500	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	58⅜
300	do	112⅝	500	do	b30 58⅜
175	do	113	500	do	b30 58⅜
100	N. Y. Cent. R.	s30 98	100	do	58⅜
750	do	98⅛	200	do	b10 58⅜
100	do	b60 98⅛	200	do	s30 58⅜
14	Erie Railway	42	300	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	70⅜
300	do	42⅜	250	do	b10 70⅝
300	do	42⅜	250	do	70⅝
100	do	b10 42⅝	100	do	s30 70⅝
2000	do	42⅝	50	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	b30 90
800	Clev. & Pitts. R.	27⅜	100	do	90
150	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	74⅜	50	do	s30 90
450	do	74⅜	38	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	34⅜
100	do	74⅛	100	Del., L. & West. R.	100
500	do	74⅛	32	Tol. & Wab. R. R.	24

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	101⅝	80	N. Y. Cen. R	b30 96⅜
5,000	U. S. 5s '74 Con.	91¾	550	do	96⅝
4,000	U. S. 6s '68 Cou.	100	450	do	b30 96⅜
3,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	104⅛	450	do	s60 96⅜
14,000	do	104⅜	100	Erie Railway	42⅜
4,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	99⅜	500	do	42⅜
5,000	U. S. Dem. Notes	103	550	do	42⅜
3,000	Cal. State St. 7s	105⅞	400	Erie R. Preferred	77⅜
2,000	do	106	200	Harlem R.	17⅜
6,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	150	Gal. & Chic. R.	b10 74⅜
6,000	Erie R. 4th Mtg.	100	650	Mich. Cen. R.	74
5,000	E. R. 5th M. Bs.	96	500	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	33⅜
500	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d M.	84	200	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	66⅛
			150	do	66¼
2,000	Mich. Sn. 2d M.	92⅜	100	do	67
26,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	75⅝	100	Ill. Cent. R. scrip	86
12,000	Goshen Br. Es	102⅜	200	do	85⅝
5,000	C. & Tol. S. F. Bs.	97⅜	50	do	s60 85⅜
20,000	Am. Gold	117	300	do	b30 85⅜
2,000	do	117⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	27⅜
10	Pacific M. S. Co.	112⅜	100	do	27⅜
250	do	112⅝	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	58
100	do	b30 112⅜	200	do	s60 58⅜
100	Harlem R. Pref'd	42⅜	200	Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	70⅜
100	do	b60 42⅞	200	do	70⅞
100	do	b60 43	1000	do	71

SATURDAY, Sept. 20—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was generally firm today, and on several of the Railroad Stocks the speculation decidedly buoyant. The excitement on the Street from the war news was less marked than yesterday, though great anxiety continued to be manifested in the bulletins from the Potomac. After the Second Board, the strongest bidding for Stocks was on old Erie, Chicago and Rock Island, Cleveland and Toledo, Michigan Southern Guaranteed and Illinois Central. The following were about the latest Street figures at 4 o'clock

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
N. Y. Central	96⅞	97	Pacific	112⅜	113
Erie	42⅜	43⅛	Panama	142	142
Erie Preferred	77⅜	77⅝	Minnesota	48	48
Rock Island	70⅜	71	Tennessee	51	51
Galena	74⅛	74⅜	U. S. 6s, 1874	91⅜	91
Mich. Central	73⅛	73⅜	U. S. 1 to 1881	102	103
Mich. Southern	53⅛	53⅜	U. S. Notes, '63	113⅛	113
Mich. Guaranteed	69⅝	69⅞	Treas. 6s of '81	101	101
Illinois Cen.	85	85½	Treas. 6s Lond.	129	129
Toledo	58⅜	58½	Gold	117	117⅛

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	100½	Bank of North Amer	95
America	95	Hanover	90
Tradesmen's	95	Metropolitan	99
Manhattan	99	Mech. & Miners	95
State of New-York	97	Shoe & Leather	95
Commerce	91	Corn Exchange	95
Ocean	90	Continental	95
American Exchange	95	Commonwealth	95
Chatham	90	New-York County	95
Bank of the Republic	99	Imp. and Traders'	95

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	101⅜	St. L. & T. H. 1st	85⅜
N. Y. Cen. 2d mort	100	Chi. & Alton 8s	70
N. Y. Cen. subscrip.	100	Chi. & N. W.	87
N. Y. Cen. scrips, 6s	104⅜	Chi. & N. W. Sink. Fd.	79
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	111	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	81
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '83	111	Chi. & N. W. Sterl'g	87
Erie firsts	111⅜	Chi. & N. W. Sterl'g Bds	81
Erie seconds	102	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	81
Erie thirds	83	Chi. & N. W. Bonds	100
Erie fourths	87	Chi. & N. W. Conv.	43
Erie fifths	95	Tol. & Wab. firsts	94
Erie sixths	95	Tol. & Wab. seconds	75
N. S. V. & Erie firsts	97	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	83
Hudson firsts	111	Tol. & P. and Warsaw	75
Hudson seconds	103	Mich. Cen. R.	94
Hudson thirds	95	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	83⅜
Harlem firsts	108	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	80⅜
Harlem seconds	95	Ill. Cen. R.	94
Harlem preferred	108	Ill. Cen. R. bonds	94
Harlem 3d mort	82	Ill. Cen. R. 1st m.	94
Harlem 4th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 2d m.	94
Harlem 5th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 3d m.	94
Harlem 6th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 4th m.	94
Harlem 7th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 5th m.	94
Harlem 8th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 6th m.	94
Harlem 9th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 7th m.	94
Harlem 10th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 8th m.	94
Harlem 11th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 9th m.	94
Harlem 12th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 10th m.	94
Harlem 13th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 11th m.	94
Harlem 14th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 12th m.	94
Harlem 15th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 13th m.	94
Harlem 16th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 14th m.	94
Harlem 17th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 15th m.	94
Harlem 18th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 16th m.	94
Harlem 19th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 17th m.	94
Harlem 20th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 18th m.	94
Harlem 21st mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 19th m.	94
Harlem 22d mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 20th m.	94
Harlem 23d mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 21st m.	94
Harlem 24th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 22d m.	94
Harlem 25th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 23d m.	94
Harlem 26th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 24th m.	94
Harlem 27th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 25th m.	94
Harlem 28th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 26th m.	94
Harlem 29th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 27th m.	94
Harlem 30th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 28th m.	94
Harlem 31st mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 29th m.	94
Harlem 32d mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 30th m.	94
Harlem 33d mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 31st m.	94
Harlem 34th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 32d m.	94
Harlem 35th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 33d m.	94
Harlem 36th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 34th m.	94
Harlem 37th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 35th m.	94
Harlem 38th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 36th m.	94
Harlem 39th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 37th m.	94
Harlem 40th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 38th m.	94
Harlem 41st mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 39th m.	94
Harlem 42d mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 40th m.	94
Harlem 43d mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 41st m.	94
Harlem 44th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 42d m.	94
Harlem 45th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 43d m.	94
Harlem 46th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 44th m.	94
Harlem 47th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 45th m.	94
Harlem 48th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 46th m.	94
Harlem 49th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 47th m.	94
Harlem 50th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 48th m.	94
Harlem 51st mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 49th m.	94
Harlem 52d mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 50th m.	94
Harlem 53d mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 51st m.	94
Harlem 54th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 52d m.	94
Harlem 55th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 53d m.	94
Harlem 56th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 54th m.	94
Harlem 57th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 55th m.	94
Harlem 58th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 56th m.	94
Harlem 59th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 57th m.	94
Harlem 60th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 58th m.	94
Harlem 61st mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 59th m.	94
Harlem 62d mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 60th m.	94
Harlem 63d mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 61st m.	94
Harlem 64th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 62d m.	94
Harlem 65th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 63d m.	94
Harlem 66th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 64th m.	94
Harlem 67th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 65th m.	94
Harlem 68th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 66th m.	94
Harlem 69th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 67th m.	94
Harlem 70th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 68th m.	94
Harlem 71st mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 69th m.	94
Harlem 72d mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 70th m.	94
Harlem 73d mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 71st m.	94
Harlem 74th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 72d m.	94
Harlem 75th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 73d m.	94
Harlem 76th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 74th m.	94
Harlem 77th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 75th m.	94
Harlem 78th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 76th m.	94
Harlem 79th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 77th m.	94
Harlem 80th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 78th m.	94
Harlem 81st mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 79th m.	94
Harlem 82d mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 80th m.	94
Harlem 83d mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 81st m.	94
Harlem 84th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 82d m.	94
Harlem 85th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 83d m.	94
Harlem 86th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 84th m.	94
Harlem 87th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 85th m.	94
Harlem 88th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 86th m.	94
Harlem 89th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 87th m.	94
Harlem 90th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 88th m.	94
Harlem 91st mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 89th m.	94
Harlem 92d mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 90th m.	94
Harlem 93d mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 91st m.	94
Harlem 94th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 92d m.	94
Harlem 95th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 93d m.	94
Harlem 96th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 94th m.	94
Harlem 97th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 95th m.	94
Harlem 98th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 96th m.	94
Harlem 99th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 97th m.	94
Harlem 100th mort	93	Ill. Cen. R. 98th m.	94

The following are the quotations of Messrs. E. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-st., for Sterling, &c.:

American Gold	51	Amer. Silver	2
Sovereigns	5	Spanish Doubloons	15
Napoleons	3	Spanish Pistareens	1
Five Francs	1	Mexican Dollars	1
Ten Thalers	70	Five Francs	1
Spanish Doubloons	15	Mexican Silver, Old	1
Spanish Pistareens	1	Mexican New	1

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AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (16th edition just out, over 400 pages, beauty illustrated figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs of both sexes. His present specialty, (through which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most eclectic principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He give advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse. Its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstance forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,231 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st. FEDERIKEN & CO., 23 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this book, and read especially pages 112, 113, 115, and 281 to 289. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 688 Broadway.)

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of two stamps. No pretense and no quackery. Office address—Dr. TRIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Remedies or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, corner of place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 8th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, urethra, bladder, rectum, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 9 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specific remedy. Aim to eradicate speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who have been misled by quack advertisements, pretenses, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE EFFECT- ual and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases where all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 15 Bery-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

W. H. MAXWELL, M. D., PROFESSOR of the diseases of females and children, can be consulted with strictest confidence at No. 6 Greene st., second door from Canal.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTAB- LISHED IN 1828.—The only genuine baths in the United States. No. 11 Carrollton, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, nervous affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIBBOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for many years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the positively valuable property of establishing the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to all orb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not called by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has evacuated the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their fees are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., N. Y. Price for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMER QUASSACK FOR SALE.

Length, 110 feet; Beam, 22 feet; Hold, 7½ feet. BEAM ENGINE, 20-inch Cylinder, 6 feet Stroke. Has been put in thorough repair with new boiler.

Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred, a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 126th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE.—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED JEWELRY store, in an excellent location, and now doing a first-rate business, to a retiring man, or one with a moderate capital, this is a rare opportunity; the remaining will more than pay expenses. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. No agent. Address C. C. TIMES, Box No. 141 Times office.

PROPELLER FOR SALE OR TO CHARTER, suitable for canal and river navigation; will carry 150 tons of Long Hay. Address J. A. D. Box No. 251 Canal-st., N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S CELEBRATED MANUFAC- tured by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. Office, No. 505 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES.
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE.
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services as the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD,
And all the United States Government Securities, bought and sold, at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.
C. S. SLOANE & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST.
Sept. 16, 1862.

SECOND MORTGAGE.—THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be ready for delivery to holders of receipts given for the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton, and Belleville and Illiopolistown Railroad Companies, on and after the 18th day of September instant.
C. BUTLER, Chairman.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCIS- co City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 46 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary

SAVINGS BANKS

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $2,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Interest commences Oct. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 Say-st., corner West.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits commences Oct. 1.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF Eighth-st. and 6th-av.—Open daily, from 10 to 3 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10 30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 25th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table
JOHN BURCHELL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave via Tavona ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12 15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo, at Almira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad, at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo, at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 75 cents per share, clear of tax, upon the stock of this Company, will be paid to the New-York stockholders at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st., New-York, and to the Philadelphia stockholders at the office of C. GAW, MACALESTER & CO., No. 48 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 24th inst., and remain closed until the 2d of October.
WM. S. S. BUSSELL, Treasurer.
Hunter's Point, Sept. 18, 1862.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL- ROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Toms River, &c. On and after Sept. 1, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 A. M., and 2:45 P. M. Passengers connect for Tuckerton, Moraviantown, Toms River, Oaklands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farming dale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8:45 A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR AL- BANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7 25, 11 25 A. M., and 3 40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car 11:15 P. M.	10:30 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL- ROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Ation. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMO- DATION.—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS. Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:45, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 5:15 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 and 1:05 P. M. and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MACHINERY, &c.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—WOODWORTH Planing Machines in great variety and at very low prices. Also Lathes, Iron Planers, Drilling Machines and all kinds of machinery for working wood and iron. Also, high pressure Woodworth Planing machines. Apply at SCHENCK'S machinery depot, No. 22 Frey-st.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—BRICK PRESSES OF the latest and most approved plan, for sale by C. D. WARE, Machinist, No. 8 Greenpoint. Machinery made and repaired at short notice.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A STEAM-ENGINE, eighteen inch, 42 feet, seventeen inch strokes, of Morrison's make. Apply at SCHENCK'S Machinery Depot, No. 22 Frey-st.

STEAM BOILERS AND IRON TANKS constantly on hand and for sale. Address or apply to WM. FINN, No. 210 West 17th-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SOME WORTH DRAWN OF TWO-INCH good quality chain for 10 fathoms. Address W. H. SMITH, No. 2 East 42d-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrle.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 3,000 tons, JEFF. MARSH, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. Howes, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not run for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FIRST STEAMER FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
VIA
HAVANA.
The elegant double-engine United States Mail side-wheel steamship
ROANOKE,
JNO THOMPSON, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans, via Havana, on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
No freight taken for Havana.
For freight and passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 116 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $70. Apply to,
SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COVE, HARBOR). The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows

EDINBURGH	Saturday	Sept. 27.
ETNA	Saturday	Oct. 4.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Oct. 11.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	40
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	42
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $45, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st., in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 8 St. Enoch-square, in Queenstown to C. W. CHEW, Agent, and in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 45 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer LOCHEARN, Capt. BLAINEY, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 27. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $90. Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $60 to $75 and $100. Steerage, $30. Certificates issued for bringing friends from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEAGLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM- SHIP NEW-YORK, C. W. NEKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. J. MACKAY, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY ..... Sep 13 | MONDAY ..... Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau $40
Passage money to Havana $60
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea, her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money refunded as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports obtained through J. D. JONES, Notary Public, No. 232 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY — SEPTEMBER — HIGH- LANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC BASIN.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. L. PETTIT, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 16, 2 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 17, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 18, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 19, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 19, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 20, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 20, 5 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 21, 6 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 21, 7 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 22, 10 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 22, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 24, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 24, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 25, 4 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 26, no boat.	Friday, Sept. 26, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 27, 10 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 27, no boat.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branchport in a few days.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARGENTA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The PARKHILL leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HAR- BOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Havens, will leave James-slip (Pier No. 3), East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Will leave at FIVE on and after the 28th. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRING- field—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL, leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Ilwaratan, Grassy point and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 20th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW- LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE. —The steamboat WILKENT leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., landing at Low Point, Marlborough and Milton. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North. Fare $1 61.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage in hot water or steam heating, at moderate cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 498 Broadway.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILD- ing—Printing Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 25 feet, at No. 99 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and every thing complete for moulding. Inquire of C. O. NEWCOMB, No. 21, East Broadway, from 9 to 11 A. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Light to mid and 1,000-horse power. SAML. LEGGETT, Supt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE country residence, with two acres of good land, and a second house; abundance of good fruit, good water, and convenient to the City. Will be sold cheap for part cash and balance on mortgage, or will be exchanged for a snug house in this City, or in Brooklyn or Williamsburgh convenient to a ferry. Inquire of A. RAPELYE, No. 61 John-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST CLASS, three-story, high stoop house, between 4th and 5th ave., and 14th and 40th sts. Address J. E., No. 6 College-place.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 34th and 38th sts. and 2d and 3d aves. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Eighth, N. Y.

WANTED—A MODERATE SIZED, WELL-FURnished house, situated between 4th and 14th sts. Apply to JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET VERY LOW—A four-story, basement and under-cellar brick house, 21x47, lot 100 feet, situate in 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Possession can be had at once. Rent $650 per annum. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1,213 Broadway. N. B.—The same will be sold cheap.

FARMS.

$950—HALF DOWN.—FIFTY MILES ON Long Island, near a station, 11½ acres good land, new house, eight rooms, new barn, &c. Apply to THOMAS J. JACKSON, No. 440 Pearl-st., New-York

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PAT- ENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN AND HAR- MONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These celebrated Instruments are sold at the New-York warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st

THE GREAT VICTORY.

[Continued from First Page.]

M. Leydorf, 69th New-York—wounded.
G. Kearns, 69th New-York—wounded.
M. Kearns, Jr., 69th New-York—wounded.
Thos. Mulany, 69th New-York—wounded.
T. McLaughlin, 69th New-York—wounded.
Cordy Garrah, 69th New-York—wounded.
M. Kennally, 69th New-York—wounded.
James Clark, 69th New-York—wounded.
Walter Burke, Co. G, 69th New-York—leg.
Pat. Doosan, Co. E, 88th New-York—leg.
Chas. Brownlee, Co. K, 61st New-York—legs.
Geo. Walt, Co. B, 64th New-York—leg.
Warren Wait, Co. C, 64th New-York—leg.
Roger Maloney, Co. E, 69th New-York—leg.
John Droyer, Co. G, 69th New-York—seriously.
Patrick Kuho, Co. G, 69th New-York—belly.
Patrick Burns, Co. F, 69th New-York—belly.
William Fitzgerald, Co. G, 69th New-York—belly.
Thomas Given, Co. G, 69th New-York—killed.
James McHaney, Co. F, 66th New-York—leg.
Jere Fleming, Co. G, 69th New-York—leg.
Captain Ruegey, Co. H, 52d New-York—slightly.
Lieut. H. W. Karpless, Co. E, 52d New-York—arm.
Sergeant Brewer, Co. B, 52d New-York—arm.
—— Stein, Co. C, 52d New-York—killed.
H. Walter, Co. F, 52d New-York—mortally.
—— Pedtzduldt, Co. B, 52d New-York—dangerously.
H. Albeicht, Co. H, 52d New-York—head.
—— Brinkman, Co. F, 52d New-York—seriously.
—— Frietagh, Co. I, 52d New-York—slight.
Sergeant Diemstbacn, Co. E, 52d New-York—abdomen.
S. Lichnousky, Co. G, 52d—killed.
William O'Grady, Co. C, 69th New-York—breast.
Sergt. Lanargin, Co. B, 69th New-York—arm.
Wm. Whallen, Co. E, 88th New-York—chest.
R. Mulromey, Co. H, 69th New-York—chest.
S. Lounsbury, Co. H, 64th New-York—in head and leg.
P. Dorlan, Co. F, 69th New-York—ribs.
Charles Wise, Co. F, 69th New-York—knee-cap.
Sergt. W. S. Stockwell, Co. B, 57th New-York—leg.
Geo. Cnborn, 14th Connecticut.
James Murray, Co. K, 69th New-York—leg.
A. Dow, Co. F, 66th New-York—thigh.
J. M. Starr, Co. B, 61st New-York—ankle.
M. Murray, Co. S, 69th New-York—lungs.
Linford Sweet, Co. A, 49th New-York—head.
T. O'Brien, Co. D, 69th Pennsylvania—ankle.
John Corley, Co. B, 69th Pennsylvania—knee.
James Butler, Co. G, 69th Pennsylvania—leg.
Clark Stilwell, Co. K, 57th Pennsylvania—arm and leg.
T. O'Brien, Co. G,—69th New-York—leg.
Charles Spear, Co. C, 7th Virginia—hip.
Jo. Meyer, Co. C, 7th Virginia—legs and body.
Gollieb Gentholz, Co. F, 2d Delaware—leg off.
1st Sergt. Tim Murray, Co. A, 63d New-York—leg.
Sergt. Daily.
Corp. Cody.
Corp. McKenna—killed.
Corp. Seward—wounded.
Corp. Rogers—wounded.
Corp. Elsden—wounded.
Corp. Dunn—missing.
Corp. Shinquin—wounded.
—— Burns—wounded.
—— Boyle—wounded.
—— Courcy—killed.
—— Carty—wounded.
—— Donovan—slight.
—— Finnegan—wounded.
—— Gemlis, Co. A, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— Hamery, 63d New York—wounded.
—— Keney, 63d New-York—wounded.
Corporal Murphy, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— McCann, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— McCabe, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— McDermott, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— McAvoy, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— O'Brien, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— McGovern, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— Curran, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— Robinson, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— Ryan, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— Sheehan, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— Turner, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— Tierney, 63d New-York—wounded.
J. Welsh, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— McGaffigan, 63d New-York—wounded.
Pat. Cahill, Co. B, 63d New-York—killed.
Ed. Hughes, Co. B, 63d New-York—killed.
John Haworth, Co. D, 69th New-York—side.
Pat. Roach, Co. D, 69th New-York—belly.
Sam. Adams, Co. H, 57th New-York—head.
F. V. Emory, Co. E, 64th New-York—shoulder and elbow.
John S. Shell, 7th Virginia—leg.
Robert Harris, 6th Alabama, (rebel)—side.
First Sergeant Laffin, Co. F, 69th N. Y.—arm.
James McCaffrey, Co. F, 69th N. Y.—flesh wound.
Corp. Thos. Clemmens, Co. C, 69th N. Y.—killed.
M. Wood, Co. C, 69th New-York—mortally.
J. W. O'Brien, Co. C, 69th New-York—wounded.
Ed. Carroll, Co. C, 69th New-York—wounded.
Hiram Waterman, Co. K, 49th N. Y.—shoulder.
Henry Vandeburgh, Co. C, 49th N. Y.—arm.
Corp. Hugh McGuire, Co. A, 81st Penn.—shoulder.
Dennis Gallagher, Co. G, 81st Pa.—arm and chest.
Jessee L. Clark, Co. H, 57th New-York—knee.
Wm. Waldeck, Co. D, 20th New-York—leg.
John Roy, Co. A, 57th New-York—legs.
M. Murray, Co. B, 69th N. Y.—arm and kidneys.
John West, Co. F, 61st New-York—leg.
Capt. P. G. Cardon, Co. G, 63d N. Y.—flesh wound in thigh.
Sergt. Joseph Quinne, Co. G, 63d New-York—arm
Sergt. Ed. Welsh, Co. G, 63d New-York—hand.
Sergt. B. Geoghegan, 63d New-York—leg.
Corp. Norton, color guard—ankle.
Corp. James Callanan—slight.
Corp. Peter H. Vandeveer—slight.
Peter Pendegast, Co. G—thigh.
Patrick Munumey—legs.
James Coon—thigh.
James Riley———.
John Hanley—wrist.
John Connell—seriously.
Philip Cobay—seriously.
M. Byrnes—slight.
John Murphy—belly.
R. Horrigan—belly.
R. Bloxan—arm.
John Kline—slight.
Hugh Hamilton—slight.
John Tuisley—slight.
Charles Mansfield.
James Donnelly.
Peter Flanigan—leg.
J. McMahon—fingers.
T. O'Conor—killed.
T. Kerns, Co. K—killed.
Corp. Barpwell, Co. G—missing.
Capt. Cavanagh—killed.
Lieut. Lyden—killed.
Lieut. C. Smith—killed.
Lieut. James McCoy, 22d New-York—wounded.
Capt. James O'Brien, 24th New-York—leg off.
Lieut. McNair, Co. G, 24th New-York—side.

TWENTY-NINTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Color Corp. D. W. Taber, Co. C—right foot.
Sergt. Belah King, Co. C—hip, slight.
Geo. W. Allen, Co. C—forehead, slight.
Sergt. T. Conant, Co. C—foot, slight.
Darius Bonney, Co. F—chest.
Martin C. Muller, Co. A—side and wrist.
Lieut. Thos. Husband, Co. F—breast, slight.
William Story, Co. H—hip shattered.
J. A. Foster (musician,) Co. F—face, slight.
Joseph Duxbury, Co. G—slight.
Charles McNulty, Co. D—both thighs.
E. H. Tolman, Co. C—abdomen.
L. R. Blake, Co. E—killed.
John J. O'Brien, Co. B—killed.
Robert F. Greenough, Co. H—killed.
Edward Kelly, Co. A—leg.
Jo. Westgate, Co. F—killed.
Corp. T. Donovan, Co. A—foot.
Frank G. Burnham, Co. D—head, slight.
Thomas Atwood, Co. C—toe.
John C. Dow, Co. I—slight.
E. Westgate, Co. F—slight.
C. P. Dalton, bugler, Co. D—slight.
Levi Perry, Co. A—arm.
Chas. Coleman, Co. D—leg, slight.
Edward Hamilton, Co. F—killed.
E. C. Donald, Co. A—killed.
Peter McDonald, orderly—killed.
Gen. Richardson—leg, slight.
Sergt. John Camlin, Co. C., 69th—killed.
Capt. Francis, 2d Massachusetts—wounded.
Lieut. Mills, 2d Massachusetts—leg.
Lieut. Crowninshield, 2d Massachusetts—leg.
Capt. Myers, 14th New-York—mortally wounded.
Lieut. C. E. Cushing, 82d New-York—killed.

SECOND REGIMENT SHARPSHOOTERS.

Col. Post—wounded in arm.
Adjutant L. C. Parmlee—killed.
Capt. Chase, Co. A—leg.
Lieut. Whitman, Co. B—killed.
Lieut. Leahy, Co. C—knee.
Lieut. Guest, Co. B—back.
Sergt.-Major Sharp—shoulder.

SIXTY-FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Col. Barlow—thigh, severely.
—— Freeman, Co. H—thigh.
Thomas Clear, Co. F—flesh wound.
John West, Co. F—scalp wound.
Sergt. Haskell, Co. C—head.
M. Shay, Co. B—thigh.
John McCoy, Co. A—left lung.
Charles Bromlee, Co. K—leg.
John Fee, Co. A—hand.
Ed. Nolan, Co. H—eye.
John Welsh, Co. H—ankle.
Levi D. Barney, Co. C—hand.
—— Starr, Co. C—ankle.
Freeman Allen, Co. C—arm.
John Carroll, Co. F—arm.
Lieut. Gregg, Co. F—neck.
—— Kelsey, Co. C—killed.
Capt. Angel—killed.
Charles De Grasse—left arm off.
Lieut. Lynch, 63d New-York—killed.

EIGHTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

James McGee, Co. F—chest.
Geo. Roney, Co. C—thigh.
M. Black, Co. D—knee.
Geo. W. Brettsford, Co. G—chest and arm.
Oliver Culler, Co. G—ankle.
H. J. Shriver, Co. G—knee.
Barney O'Donnell, Co. C—shoulder.
Adjt. W. H. Vandyke—killed.
Lieut. C. Strain, Co. K—back.
Capt. Sam. S. K. Brown, Co. D—leg.
Sergt. W. L. Barbour, Co. D—shoulder.
Wm. Williams, Co. G—knee.
Sergt. Wm. Fanning, Co. B—bruised.
Dennis Gallagher, Co. G—mortally.
Wm. Long, Co. F—killed.
Wm. Lorrisco, Co. G—thigh.
Capt. P. R. Schuyler, Co. C—mortally.
Hector McVay, Co. D—thigh.
Harry Rigby, Co. C—shoulder.
Lewis Schrimer, Co. K—knee.
John O'Brien, Co. D—knee
Hugh Dougherty, Co. F—mortally.
Sergt. A. W. Shuff, Co. F—wounded.
Owen Buck, Co. I—arm.
Jo. Wallinger, Co. G—shoulder and chest.
John Sterling, Co. I—leg.
Wm. Halotz, Co. I—sick.
Corp. H. Heenan, Co. D—bruise.
Henry Armstrong, Co. E—wrist.
Obadiah Derr, Co. G—arm.
Wm. McNeil, Co. G—wrist.
Jancuf Zahn. Co. F—toe.
Wm. Kelly, Co. I—wrist.
James Green, Co. B—side.
Wm. Mullen, Co. G—killed.
Geo. Ackerman, Co. G—killed.
Lieut. Terence Timmins—thigh.
E. Tolman, Co. C, 29th Massachusetts—killed.
—— Blake, Co. E, 29th Massachusetts—killed.
Sergt. Green, Co. C, 64th New-York—killed.
Lieut.-Col. Emersly, 29th Pennsylvania—wounded.

FIFTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Sergt. David O. Clark, Co. K—leg.
P. W. Smith, Co. A—face.
C. C. Frost, Co. A—legs.
Wm. W. Putney, Co. I—groin.
James A. Herriman, Co. B—arm.
Israel Griffin, Co. H—breast.
Lieut. O'Neil Turchell, Co. B—two wounds in leg.
C. A. Quin, Co. F—side.
Sergt. Dan. Gibson, Co. A—body.
Lieut. Chas. W. Beare, Co. H—killed.
Capt. C. H. Long, Co. G—wounded.
Lieut. G. W. Graves, Co. H—wounded.
Joseph Atkinson, Co. F—hip.
Sewell R. Aldrich, Co. F—leg.
Sergt. S. W. Towasend, Co. H—arm slight.
Sergt. Gilman Green, Co. H—wounded.
Corp. D. E. Eaton, Co. H—wounded.
C. S. Sanborn, Co. H—wounded.
Israel Griffin, Co. H—wounded.
Corp. George Vose, Co. I—wounded.
John Avery, Co. D—wounded.
P. Lougee, Co. I—wounded.
Ira Shaw, Co. H—wounded.
Edgar Avery, Co. H—wounded.
James Canfield, Co. I—neck.
Sergt. F. H. Law, Co. K—foot.
Sergt.-Major Charles F. Liscomb—leg.
Corp. John Pierce, Co. D—leg, slight.
J. G. Love, Co. G—back.
W. R. Horn, Co. D—shot through bridge of nose.
Peter Bush, Co. B—leg.
O. D. Allen, Co. E—head and shoulder.
George H. Stevens, Co. G—hand.
Gilbert Briggs, Co. I—knee.
Corp. Charles Bliss, Co. D—leg.
John McCoon, Co. D—head.
J. C. Pearce, Co. D—leg.
Sergt. E. A. Rhodes, Co. E—heart.
Charles S. Sanborn, Co. H—finger.
Wm. R. Yates, Co. B—thigh.
Sergt. J. W. Parks, Co. B—wounded.
Lewis T. Johnson, Co. A—thigh and wrist.
Capt. N. H. Rawlett, Co. E—thigh.
Corp. C. L. Severns, Co. G—thigh, slight.
Lieut. J. W. Parks, Co. C—finger and hip.
Lieut. S. B. Little, Co. G—thigh, slight.
James W. Canfield, Co. I—neck.
M. P. Hurd, Co. K—breast.
Peter Murphy, Co. D—foot.
S. F. Hurd, Co. E—hand.
A. Gilman, Co. H—leg.
C. H. Stevens, Co. G—leg.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Maj.-Gen. Richardson—wounded.
Maj.-Gen. Fitzjohn Porter—wounded.
Gen. Sedgwick—wounded.
Lieut.-Col. Patterson, 57th New-York—killed.
Gen. Meagher—wounded.
Lieut.-Col. Kelly, 69th New-York—wounded.
Maj. Cavanagh, 69th New-York—wounded.
Col. Cross, 5th New-York—slight.
Lieut.-Col. Fowler, 63d New-York—arm.
Maj. Bently, 63d New-York—arm.
Gen. Mansfield—killed.
Gen. Hooker—wounded.
Col. McNiel (of the Bucktails)—killed.
Gen. Avery—wounded.
Col. Angier—killed.
Gen. Crawford—wounded.
Lieut.-Col. Dwight, 2d Massachusetts—wounded.
Gen. Hartsup—wounded.
Gen. Dana—wounded.
Major Sedgwick—Gen. Sedgwick's Adjt.-General—killed.
Col. Post, 2d Regiment Sharpshooters—arm.
Gen. Lawton, of Georgia, (rebel)—killed.
Col. Barlow, 61st New-York—thigh.
Lieut. McKee, 2d Infantry—chest, slight.
Lieut. McKibbin, 4th Infantry—foot.

GEN. SUMNER'S STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. Revere, Inspector-General—wounded
Capt. Oden Read, Aid—wounded.

WOUNDED IN THE LATE BATTLES.

The following proclamation was issued on Friday, at Hagerstown, Md.:

"PROCLAMATION.—The citizens are requested to suspend their ordinary business and give aid in bringing in the wounded from the battle-field, and providing for them.

"Information as to what is wanted, and passes, will be furnished at this office.

"If this request be complied with, it may prevent the necessity of a peremptory order on the subject.

"E. SPENCER MILLER, Provost Marshal.

"WALTER MCMICHAEL, A. P. M.

"HAGERSTOWN, Sept. 16, 1862."

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL MANSFIELD.

Last evening the mortal remains of Brigadier-Gen. JOSEPH K. F. MANSFIELD arrived in this City by the Camden and Amboy route. Col. ALBY took charge of the body, and forwarded it by the night o'clock train to Middletown, Conn., where it will be interred.

THE PRESIDENT AND SUNDAY'S VICTORY.

On Monday last the President sent the following dispatch to his Illinois home, announcing McCLELLAN'S victory of Sunday:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 15—4 P. M.

To Hon. J. K. Dubois:

I now consider it safe to say that Gen. MCCLELLAN has gained a great victory over the great rebel army in Maryland, between Frederick and Hagerstown. He is now pursuing the flying forces.

A. LINCOLN.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COL. PARISEN.

Among the heroes who fell at the battle of Antietam, on the 17th inst., was Lieut.-Col. PHILIP J. PARISEN, of the Fifty-seventh New-York Volunteers. Col. PARISEN was well-known in this City, and was formerly conductor on the Hudson River Railroad. He was carried off the field by his orderly, JOHN MCCARTY, assisted by two comrades, both of whom were killed while performing this duty. Col. PARISEN was 38 years of age, and leaves a wife and five children.

ARRIVAL OF TWELVE HUNDRED REBEL PRISONERS AT HALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 20.

Twelve hundred more rebel prisoners arrived here this morning from Fredrick, captured by Gen. MCCLELLAN. They are now embarking for Fort Delaware. Another train is on the way. The prisoners are dressed in all manner of garbs and are very dirty and ragged.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

The Washington *Star* of Friday evening says:

"We regret to have to state that some portion of the Pennsylvania Militia assembled recently for the defence of their State object to marching into Maryland to defend Pennsylvania there from invasion. No official information of the fact has reached here, we apprehend, though it is doubtless true. It cannot be possible that a storm of public opinion at home will fail to cure the recreants of such shameless poltroonery in twenty-four hours. Such militia should be promptly drafted for three years by Presidential call, *en masse*, divided out in small squads among all the different regiments wanting filling up, and kept in the front ranks in every engagement, by prick of the bayonet, until rebel bullets rid the country of any possibility that the spirit actuating them may be propagated."

AFFAIRS AT HARRISBURGH.

Continuation of the War Excitement—Character of the Recruits—Pennsylvania in Harness—Condition of the Capital—Gen. Reynolds and the Organization of Forces—No Martial Law—Postponement of the Draft.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARRISBURGH, PENN., Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1862.

The war excitement here continues unabated—if anything, on the increase. So sublime a spectacle of the uprising of an entire people, I believe, was never before exhibited to the world. We read, with kindling eyes, of how, during the first French revolution—at the magic words, "*Mourir pour la patrie*," placarded on the walls of Paris—thousands rushed eagerly to enroll their names. But Paris never witnessed a grander sight than we are now having at Harrisburgh.

And let our enemies beware of setting this down to mere Northern excitability and demonstrativeness. It is not for nothing that I have, for two days past, been witnessing aged mothers clasping their stalwart sons in their arms by the public roadside—sisters and wives and sweethearts, with streaming eyes, stealing a last kiss from their loved ones, with whom they think they are parting forever. It is no idle holiday parade which has torn these men from their honest pursuits of industry, and from happy and comfortable—often luxurious—homes, to face the dangers and privations of a soldier's life. Nor are these men the "scum of our cities," as the rebels have insolently called our armies hitherto. The men that Pennsylvania is now sending forth represent all classes and conditions of life—every kind of trade and profession; and this not by compulsory draft, but at the instantaneous call of her Governor.

There are individual companies already here from Pittsburgh and other places, each of which represents a business capital of some millions of dollars. Judges, preachers, physicians, merchants, lawyers, artists, and men of every other profession, are found side by side with the brawny and honest sons of physical labor, shouldering the musket. Here is to be seen a learned Judge in the ranks, commanded by one of his own peers—there a Preacher-Captain, instructing his flock how to do battle; and there again, some merchant or boss-mechanic, led on by one who was but yesterday their poor clerk or dependant. It is romance and poetry of the highest order, simmered down to the vulgar level of every-day life, and bewilders any one who seriously thinks of what is passing before him.

This is, after all, the kind of material upon which a country can faithfully depend in her hour of trial. There is not a man among the ten thousand now congregated in this city alone but who carries his life in his hand, knowing full well why he has taken up arms, and determined to demand a heavy reckoning from those who have caused them so much anguish, and spread such consternation among their firesides.

Nor are we to suppose that this war-spirit, now fully awakened, is going to slumber again as soon as it is made evident that the rebels do not, at present at least, intend an invasion of Pennsylvania. The people here are fully alive to the dangers that threaten them. They know that so long as a rebel foot is in Maryland,—so long as Baltimore and Washington are threatened and our armies have not driven the rebels back to their own desolate lands,—so long, in fact, as rebellion yet lives, there can be no actual safety for this State. Besides, they have loyalty enough to break through State demarcations. They feel that a blow dealt against our cause in Missouri, Tennessee, or Kentucky, is a blow against us all, and, having taken up arms, they are ready to go wherever the Union cause may require them.

The First Regiment of State Militia, Col. MCCORMICK which left this place last Saturday, was met yesterday by Mr. WILSON, the telegraphic operator. They were at Greencastle, ten miles from Chambersburgh, and only eleven miles this side of Hagerstown. The men are all represented as being in the best of spirits and anxious to meet the enemy. If General MCCLELLAN desires it, they say they will go with him into Virginia. The regiment was accompanied by the Anderson troop. With such stuff in our militia, what may we not expect of our troops seasoned to war?

Recruits are constantly arriving here. From early dawn yesterday until quite late at night, every train was bringing in its patriotic freight, until we now have troops from *every county in the State*. Camp Curtin is crowded to overflowing; the beautiful grounds of the Capitol is one vast encampment covered with tents; the Senate and House of Representatives turned into a barracks, as well as every other room in the Capitol not immediately required for executive purposes; the Court-house is also appropriated to the soldiers, and, indeed every available place has been seized upon as a war "dépôt;" the private houses, in the meantime, opening their doors to and lavishing their hospitality upon all the brave boys who choose to partake.

The news which came last night created, as might naturally be expected, no little excitement and delight among the citizens and soldiery, especially when it came to be rumored that Gen. MCCLELLAN had sent a dispatch to Gov. CURTIN, personally complimenting him upon the behavior of the Pennsylvania troops. A Pennsylvanian is as *clannish* as a Scotchman or a Swiss, and I have often heard him taken to task for this propensity; but it sometimes does one good to hear a man crow lustily, if he has the right to do so, and there is no denying that the sons of this "keystone of the Federal arch" have a right to crow about their part in this war. A State which has already sent 150,000 volunteers to the field, and which can, at the sudden call of her Governor—and within *one week*—send 68,000 more volunteers to defend her borders, has a right to crow, and pretty loudly too.

Gen. REYNOLDS is busily occupied in organizing the troops, as fast as they arrive, into regiments. Several left during the night and are leaving to-day, fully equipped, all but tents, which are very difficult to hurry up, so that, if the weather should be bad, our new soldiers will have to rough it at the very commencement. Last evening a large amount of commissary stores (20,000 rations) were sent on to Chambersburgh, and additional stores are being hurried on, so that they will not stand in need of any necessaries. The exact destination of the troops is not known. Some think it is to Harper's Ferry to reinforce the garrison at that point, or to retake them, should they have fallen again into the hands of the enemy before reinforcements arrived. At any rate, these men are ready for anything, "from pitch-and-toss to manslaughter"—and, by present appearances, they will not have to wait long before proving their grit.

The report was altogether false about martial law existing here. The utmost order reigns everywhere, and nothing can more clearly prove the inherent respect of law and solid character of this people than to notice such a state of things in a city suddenly crowded by soldiers as this is. It is true the midnight air was made vocal by song, but then they were loyal and patriotic songs, sung by bands of men about to leave home under the most thrilling circumstances, and every loyal heart in the city beat in chorus. No person is allowed to purchase a ticket at any of the railroads leading from this city without a pass from the Mayor, but beyond this, I hear of no interference whatever with the ordinary pursuits of business and locomotion.

Yesterday we had quite a Summer's day, unpleasantly warm for the season; but to-day we have a cold, cloudy atmosphere. If this denotes hard weather, and we should have heavy rains to swell the Potomac, the rebels are likely to be caught in a tight place, unless they have already escaped, or there should be, unfortunately, some disappointing aftercrop about the good news of yesterday. The telegrams, however, followed each other so clearly and circumstantially that everybody here believes we have really achieved a great victory, and is hoping for the best.

The draft which was to have taken place yesterday has been postponed to the 25th inst. The authorities have been induced to make this decision, to accommodate the officers who are preparing the draft. But if matters continue as at present, there soon will be no necessity for a draft, or material to draft from, as all the manhood of the State is already rushing to arms.

NEMO.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 20.

THE RECONNOISANCE TO THOROUGHFARE GAP.

The leader of the expedition which made the brilliant reconnoisance to Thoroughfare Gap, of which I sent an account last night, was Lieut.-Col. BAINTON. The thirty prisoners captured were brought here today. It appears that Gen. EWELL, who since the last battle of Bull Run has been lying wounded at a farm house, near Thoroughfare Gap, becoming apprised of the defeat of the rebels in Maryland, at once ordered himself to be conveyed to Richmond. He started in an ambulance at 11 o'clock A. M., only four hours previous to the arrival of our cavalry. Gen EWELL'S leg has been amputated, and he is doing well. Upon learning of LEE'S defeat in Maryland, he exclaimed: "It's all up, boys—pack up, and let us be off, or the Yankees will be on us."

THE ATTACK ON WASHINGTON, N. C.

The Navy Department has received a communication from the Acting Lieutenant commanding the gunboat *Louisiana*, dated Washington, N. C., Sept. 8, which says:

"On Saturday, the 6th instant, the enemy attacked the town and gained an entrance. We went to quarters immediately. At 5 o'clock in the morning we received volleys of musketry across our decks, when we opened fire with shell, grape, and solid shot doing great execution, killing a number of rebels, and finally driving them back. At six o'clock in the morning the *Louisiana* continued shelling, throwing shot over the town, among the retreating enemy, killing and wounding many.

"At 8 o'clock in the morning, having driven them from the reach of our guns, we ceased firing and piped down. During the action the gunboat *Picket* blew up, killing her Captain and eighteen men; the remainder of the crew were brought on board of this vessel and attended to by Assistant-Surgeon BRADLEY. It gives me pleasure to testify to the handsome manner in which our guns were managed by Acting Master HOOKER, of this vessel. The crew have received my thanks."

Immediately on the receipt of this dispatch, the Navy Department, with its usual promptness in such cases, promoted Acting Master HOOKER to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, and ordered him to the command of the steamer *Victoria*.

DEATH OF COL. DWIGHT.

Col. DWIGHT, of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, who was wounded on Wednesday, died yesterday.

AN ORDER REVOKED.

So much of "General Orders" No. 125 from the War Department as directs the dismissal of Lieut. JOHN SIMPSON, of the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieut. Y. L. CHRISTIE, Aid-de-Camp, has by direction of the President been revoked. Satisfactory evidence having been submitted that Capt. SOL. J. HOOCK, of the Seventy-first Ohio Volunteers, did not advise the surrender of Clarksville, Tenn., and that he signed the card justifying its surrender under misapprehension of its contents, the President directs that so much of "General Orders" No. 120 as established him be revoked. Additional Paymaster JAMES MANN is dismissed from the service by direction of the President for absence without leave and neglect of duty.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Capt. ALONZO MCCOY, Quartermaster of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, committed suicide to-day in a temporary fit of insanity.

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A boat containing three gentlemen was upset this evening in crossing the Potomac, and Capt. E. K. MILES, of the New-York Ninth Regiment, was drowned. He was on sick leave, and had not yet reported for duty. His body was not recovered.

A WARNING AGAINST THE INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Sept. 19, 1862.

From information received at this Department, deemed sufficiently reliable to warrant me in so doing, I consider it my duty to warn all persons contemplating the crossing of the Plains this Fall to Utah or the Pacific coast, that there is good reason to apprehend hostilities on the part of the Bannock and Shoshone, or Snake Indians, as well as the Indians upon the Plains and along the Platte River.

The Indians referred to have, during the past Summer, committed several robberies and murders. They are numerous, powerful, and warlike, and, should they generally assume a hostile attitude, are capable of rendering the emigrant routes across the Plains extremely perilous. Hence this warning.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior,
CHARLES E. MIX, Acting Commissioner.

CIRCULAR FROM THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17, 1862.

CIRCULAR No. 11.—The Military Hospitals will be open to the authorized agents of Soldiers' Relief Associations and other civil Societies, from 12 o'clock M. to 5 o'clock P. M., daily; and to the friends of patients and other visitors, if, in the judgment of the Surgeon in charge, their visits will not be prejudicial to the welfare of the sick.

Medical officers in charge of general hospitals are directed to examine carefully each provision return, comparing the same with the amount of subsistence stores on hand; they will expend the hospital fund as it accrues for the benefit of the sick, and especially in increasing the variety and improving the quality of their diet.

It is believed that many of the complaints respecting the insufficiency of the diet, are due to a mistaken zeal on the part of some medical officers to accumulate a large hospital fund.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General U. S. A.

FROM PORT ROYAL.—The *New South* is the title of a sheet, about fifteen by eighteen inches in size, which is published at Port Royal, S. C., every Saturday morning, at 5 cents per copy. Its assortment of miscellaneous reading displays good judgment; its collection of local news industry, and its editorial page more sense and spirit, without the venom, than the news papers of Charleston and Columbia combined. That so small a sheet should be marked by so many excellences is sufficiently explained by the fact that its editor, Mr. H. J. WINKS, is a graduate of the Times Office.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

A Great Battle at Iuka, Mississippi.

Defeat of 15,000 Rebels Under Price, by Gen. Rosecrans.

PURSUIT OF THE FLYING ENEMY.

CAIRO, Saturday, Sept. 20.

Gen. ROSECRANS commenced moving from Rienzi to Iuka, Mississippi, yesterday morning. During the afternoon his advance came in contact with the enemy's pickets, and heavy skirmishing ensued until night. The fight was renewed this morning and lasted until nearly noon, when the enemy gave way in a southerly direction.

Our loss is stated to be between 400 and 500 killed and wounded. The rebel loss was not ascertained, but is believed to be greater than ours.

Gen. LITTLE, formerly Governor of Mississippi, was killed in the fight, and Gen. WHITEFIELD was wounded and taken prisoner.

The rebel force is stated to be 15,000, under Gen. PRICE. The battle took place two miles east of Iuka.

Gen. ROSECRANS is in pursuit of the enemy.

THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 20.

Lebanon Junction is the furthest Southern point open to telegraphic communication.

About 3,000 rebel cavalry are at Lebanon.

About nineteen thousand rebel infantry encamped last night about two miles east of Muldrough's Hill, on the Pike. The advanced pickets of this force passed through New-Haven, *en route* to Bardstown, this morning.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

BRAGG AFTER SOUTHERN KENTUCKY AND NORTHERN TENNESSEE—THE BEST GENERALSHIP NEEDED TO CLEAR AND KEEP OUT THE ENEMY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 15, 1862.

Col. WILDER'S Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Sixty-seventh and Eighty-third Indiana, with four pieces of artillery, at Munfordsville, certainly repulsed, with heavy loss, 4,000 to 6,000 Louisiana rebels, under DUNCAN and SCOTT. This occurred yesterday forenoon. Our troops were behind intrenchments and rifle-pits. The enemy may have been reinforced since, and have renewed the attack. A portion of KIRBY SMITH'S force may have gone to the assistance of BRAGG. HEATH is reported to have moved in haste from the vicinity of Cincinnati on the 11th. The invaders' demonstrations upon Northern Kentucky may be diversions from their real points of attack—Munfordsville, Bowling Green and Nashville. They may be after securing first Northern Tennessee and Southern Kentucky, and their movements in force upon the line of the Nashville Railroad, above and below Munfordsville, may be to draw BUELL from Nashville for the protection of his communications, or to distract and divide his troops, and attack them in detail.

The enemy's movements and designs and numbers may be far less known to us than ours are to them. We need the best generalship to permanently rescue Tennessee and Kentucky. It will soon be manifest whether we have it. The armies of Gens. BUELL and WARNER and GRANT ought to outnumber and outflank the invaders, and capture or annihilate them. But if we are to be constantly outflanked and outmanœuvered, surprised, befogged and bewildered, we shall soon have fallen back to where we were a year ago. But I am not disposed to croak or find fault, and all will turn out well for us sooner or later.

Too many of us in Kentucky, even now, don't lift a finger to help the Government and State authorities. When action and enthusiasm are required, we do naught but sit still and talk, grumble and groan and find fault with everybody and everything around us. When the capture and sacking of Louisville, and conscription into the rebel army, stare us in the face, we hang back from volunteering to save our city and ourselves.

Gen. BOYLE, to preserve peace and good order among civilians, soldiers and officers, orders the closing of all places where liquors are retailed in Louisville and Jeffersonville. "Keepers of hotels and others are forbid selling or giving liquors to any persons to get drank in the rooms of their houses. Any violating this order will be arrested and imprisoned, and the liquors in their houses confiscated. All officers and soldiers galloping their horses through the streets, endangering the lives of citizens and others, will be arrested."

Surveyor COTTON advertises that permits are required for all goods south of the Ohio, above or below Louisville. Transportation of coin or bullion to any State or section, heretofore declared under insurrection, prohibited. All cotton or merchandise purchased and paid for therein, directly or indirectly, in gold or silver, forfeited to the United States. No ardent spirits shipped to territory occupied by forces of the United States.

PONTIAC.

The Steamship Askalon.

NOVA SCOTIA, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The steamship *Askalon*, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., for the West Indies, arrived here at noon to-day. She will proceed to her destination to-morrow.

[Advertisement.]

If you want to learn what you can do best, and how to make the most of yourself, get a careful Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 20.—*In steamship Hammonia, for Hamburg*—Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Keyser and infant, Philadelphia; Mrs. Sarah Steiner, Philadelphia; Miss Helena Steiner, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bixby, Boston; Oscar Strauch, St. Petersburgh; William Wagner, New-York; Cicero Brown, New-York; C. Neuhaus, San Francisco; E. Rohte, San Francisco; Mrs. S. Adler and child, Tennessee; Mrs. A. Kreyenhagen, San Francisco; Miss Johanna Linnemann, Boston; Mrs. Emilie Frank, Richard Barthelmess, Brooklyn; Thomas A. Roberts, Newark; Mrs. Emilie Rohr and three children, Philadelphia; Miss J. Frankel, New-York; Salomon Frank, New-York; Jos. W. Webster, New-York; Ernst Stryk, Philadelphia; Mrs. Elise Schmidt and five children, Brooklyn; Simion Israel, California; Simon Sanders, Missouri; Eri Sanders, Missouri; Ambrosius Ruppel, Chicago; Rev. O. L. Learned, Boston; Rev. S. B. Stewart, Boston; Jacob Israel, Holland; Jacob Landeberg, Holland. Dr. Ernst Schmidt, lady and 4 children, Zellenople; Mrs. Johanna Muegge and 3 children, St. Louis; Alex. McGarren, N. Y.; Jos. D. Hall, N. Y.; H. Rasp, N. Y., and others in steerage. Total, 148.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 20—*In steamship Kangaroo, for Liverpool*—Miss Elleo, Schlungroun, Mrs. Ward, Henry Moulton, G. C. Gibbs, Wm. O. Dundas, James McHugh, Julius A. Gonzalez, B. C. Michelmore, A. Barron, wife and daughter, James Bowman, Jr., G. E. Hardy, M. F. Catmur, James Langwell, A. Blakham, Thos. B Steel, Rev. W. G. Moorehead, J. K. Maher, Dr. Phillips, Peter Dutel, James Kirkwood, M. Todd, W. L. Halsey.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3431. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT WAR NEWS

A Successful Reconnoissance Across the Potomac on Friday.

Capture of Four Cannon from the Rebels.

Attempt to Occupy the Virginia Shore on Saturday Morning.

The Rebels Met in Heavy Force.

Our Troops Forced to Retire Across the River.

Removal of the Rebel Artillery from the Line of the Potomac.

Their Main Army Supposed to be Retreating.

Rumored Crossing of a Rebel Force at Williamsport.

Cannonading Heard in that Direction.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS

HEADQUARTERS, Saturday—Evening—*via* FREDERICK, Sunday, Sept. 21—Morning.

The Fourth Michigan, with a few men from SYKES' Brigade, crossed the river at Shepardstown ford late yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance. They met with a stout resistance from the enemy, but succeeded in reaching this side of the river with but slight loss, bringing with them four pieces of artillery, which they took from the rebels.

The occupation of the Virginia shore was attempted again this morning, with less success. Acting Brig.-Gen. BARNES, with his own and a portion of SYKES' Brigade, some cavalry and two batteries, crossed the river, and took a position on the Virginia shore. Shortly after the troops had been placed in position, the enemy emerged from under the cover of woods, with a line of infantry nearly a mile long. Both troops soon became engaged, when the order was given to retire, which was done in good order, the enemy following closely behind.

When the enemy came within range, fire was opened by twenty pieces of our artillery, posted on the Maryland bank, with such effect, that the rebels were forced to retire out of reach. Their loss from our artillery fire must have been heavy, as the explosion of our shells was seen to make large gaps in their lines. Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, will reach about 150. The troops safely returned to Maryland, bringing their wounded with them.

Information was received to-day of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the rebels.

Their artillery was removed from the line of the Potomac last night, and it is believed their army is falling back in the direction of Charlestown and Winchester.

In the action to-day, Col. PROVOST, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, was wounded. Also, Capt. RICKETTS and Lieut. MCKEAN. Among the killed were Capt. LANDER and Lieut. WHITE.

It was reported that a force of rebel cavalry and artillery had left in the direction of Williamsport, and a force was sent in that direction this morning. Heavy firing was heard in that vicinity to-night, which shows that they have become engaged.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Sunday, Sept. 21—11 P. M.

By the politeness of Gov. CURTIN I came through on the special car bringing him and staff from Hagerstown with the following late information of army movements obtained through dispatches from the TIMES correspondents with the advance, dated—"On the Potomac, opposite Shepherdstown, Va., Saturday—3 P. M.

They report that the rebel army passed through Sharpsburg in great haste on Thursday evening. By daylight on Friday, the main body, with their artillery, had crossed the Potomac.

At 8 A. M. our cavalry entered Sharpsburg in pursuit, and batteries were advanced to the Bluffs at Blackburn's Ford, near Shepherdstown, and shelled the enemy's batteries, strongly posted on the opposite bank. The rebel infantry had disappeared, except a few stragglers.

Our infantry and artillery pressed forward to near the river, preparatory to crossing. BERDAN'S Sharpshooters formed on the river bank, with orders from Gen. PORTER to shoot the rebel battery horses when they attempted to limber up.

Early on Saturday morning one hundred infantry and fifty sharpshooters crossed the river on a reconnoissance, finding a rebel battery of four guns placed seventy yards from the river to oppose our crossing. They were abandoned by the rebels on the approach of our troops, who brought them across the river without opposition, excepting one, that could not be moved, and was thrown down the bank. The reconnoissance was conducted a mile from the river, where a large body of rebel cavalry were formed in line of battle.

At 9 o'clock on Saturday morning a reconnoissance in force was made by nine regiments, who crossed at the same place, supported by five batteries stationed on the Maryland shore opposite them. Information was received that the rebels were advancing to give battle in strong force. They soon appeared, and in spite of a deadly fire from our batteries, engaged our troops, who, after a stubborn resistance, were forced to fall back before superior numbers and recross the Potomac. MARTINDALE'S Brigade, on the right, was principally engaged, the Corn Exchange Regiment, of Philadelphia, (the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania,) suffering most heavily.

This new regiment behaved with great gallantry and fell back in perfect order. I have the names of fourteen killed in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania and 120 wounded, including the following officers: Col. Provost, Adjt. McKean, Lieut. W. McKean, Co. K, wounded and missing; Lieut. J. M. Lewis, Co. E; Lieut. Chas. H. Hand Co. F; Capt. Jno. Ricketts, Co. K; Lieut. J. M. More, Co. K.

There was some loss in other regiments, and a number are reported to have been taken prisoners.

Lieut. HUTCHINSON, Thirteenth New-York, was wounded.

On Saturday the enemy crossed at Williamsport, but were driven back by the advance of our army, assisted by the Pennsylvania Militia—the attack at Blackford's Fords disturbing their movements.

Williamsport is now occupied by us in strong force. The rebels hoped, in crossing here, to turn MCCLELLAN'S right flank, but failed.

Gov. CURTIN has withdrawn the militia into Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, Sept. 21.

By authority of Gov. CURTIN, the militia now quartered here will be sent home. It is supposed that those in Cumberland Valley will return as soon as transportation can be arranged.

Information received at Boonsboro, says that the Philadelphia Corn Exchange Regiment, Col. PARVOSE, attempted to cross the Potomac at Shepardstown on Friday night, and met the enemy in overwhelming numbers, and were repulsed with considerable loss. Col. PARVOSE was badly wounded.

In consequence of the Governor's order recalling the State militia, the excitement has been very great. The troops are quite dissatisfied at being sent home without an opportunity of meeting the enemy.

A rebel deserter, named HENRY CROMWELL, was brought here to-night. He was captured at Bridgeport by the Harrisburgh City Zouaves, now guarding the bridge across the Susquehanna.

RUMORED CROSSING OF THE POTOMAC.

The following dispatch was published in the *Tribune-Extra* last night. Its assertions are not corroborated, and are rendered doubtful by the dispatch published above:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1862.

We have just received a brief dispatch from one of our special correspondents who returned this afternoon to Frederick from our advance lines.

Heavy firing was going on all day yesterday, he says, both cannonading and musketry, and many wounded men were being brought in.

Our troops had crossed the Potomac in large force, and were fighting on the other side. The rest of the army had advanced to the river.

In the fighting, so far, we had decidedly the advantage of the rebels. Yesterday we captured a whole brigade of them, 2,000 in number. This your correspondent asserts upon the testimony of his own eyes. When he left the field, at midnight of Saturday, the firing had not ceased.

LATEST REPORTS FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Saturday, Sept. 20.

Shelling was kept up at the enemy across the river at Shepherdstown until Friday night.

A report has come into Frederick that a force was crossing at Williamsport, and that a part of our army was sent to meet them. Heavy firing was heard at noon to-day in that direction and at Sharpsburgh, but up to to-night no intelligence has been received from either place.

This morning a delegation of twenty surgeons from New-York passed through Boonsboro on their way to the battle-field. A number of ladies also followed in ambulances under charge of Miss. DIX. The churches and other buildings in Boonsboro and Keedysville are full of our wounded, and the ladies of these places are cheerfully doing all in their power to alleviate their sufferings. The inhabitants in the vicinity of Frederick and Hagerstown are returning to their homes, and seem to be in great glee because the rebels are driven across the river. No pillaging was allowed by the rebels previous to the battle of South Mountain, but after that they cleared the country pretty thoroughly, particularly around Sharpsburgh, almost every house in the town having been robbed, and goods which they could not use were destroyed. Many houses were riddled by bullets and shells, and several barns burned.

There is no evidence that either LONGSTREET or LEE was wounded in the battle of Wednesday.

The number of prisoners in our hands is about 2,000. At least ten thousand stand of arms were found on the field belonging to the enemy.

Col. CHRISTIAN, of the Twenty-sixth New-York Acting Brigadier-General, in place of Gen. TOWER, who was wounded recently at Bull Run, has resigned, and Col. LYLE, of the Ninetieth Pennsylvania, is now in command of the brigade, and will ably fill the position.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 21.

Gov. CURTIN telegraphs from Hagerstown, notifying all military organizations to wait at home for further orders. Probably all danger is removed, the rebel army being in full retreat down the Shenandoah.

LOSSES OF REBEL OFFICERS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The *Star*, of this evening, says:

A gentleman who left the front of our army yesterday at noon, assures us that among the rebel dead left unburied on the battle-fields of Wednesday last was a Major-General, besides many officers of all grades.

The wounds received by Gen. HOOKER were through the fleshy part of his foot. Symptoms of lockjaw setting in causes uneasiness among his friends.

OUR LATEST WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 21—11½ P. M.

Gen. HOOKER arrived to-day in an ambulance, and has gone to the residence of Dr. NICHOLS, who is in charge of the Government Insane Asylum across the Anacosta, opposite the Navy-yard. His wound is through the fleshy part of the right foot, below the instep, and though severe, is not dangerous. No symptom of lockjaw have appeared. It was received while he was personally superintending the placing of a battery, under a severe fire, and was probably inflicted by a rebel sharpshooter. From members of his Staff, now at the National Hotel, the following information is received in regard to the fight:

On that part of the field where our right wing, under HOOKER and SUMNER, fought, the enemy's carnage was terrible. One of Gen. HOOKER'S Aids says, that in riding over the field the morning after the battle, he saw ten of the enemy's dead to one of ours. In some places the dead were piled in heaps, and in one instance he saw what appeared to be an entire company, officers and men, belonging to a Georgia regiment, lying dead and wounded. The shells passing through the enemy's ranks, in some cases, would seem to have almost destroyed whole regiments.

Gen. HOOKER had a narrow escape on Tuesday evening, from round-shot, which passed within a few inches of his head. He is greatly chagrined at the escape of the enemy, and stated, when being carried off the field, that we were completely masters of the situation, and should not allow a rebel to get off. He went into the fight with some misgivings, on account of a portion of his command being the same troops which behaved so ill under MCDOWELL in the last battle of Bull Run; but he declares that he never knew troops behave with greater steadiness and courage. The Thirty-fifth New-York Regiment—new levies—which fought in the same part of the field, is said to have behaved with more than gallantry. The Colonel lost an arm, and all the field officers were wounded except the Major, one out of the ten Captains were either killed or wounded. All the new regiments behaved like veterans.

Gen. MEAGHER is not wounded. He was stunned for a while by a fall of his horse, which was shot under him, and was carried off the field on a litter.

Gen. RICHARDSON is severely, if not fatally wounded in the shoulder by a shell. His physician pronounces his case hopeless.

On Friday, the rebels had several guns planted on the Virginia side of the Potomac, opposite Shepherdstown ford, as if to dispute the crossing of our troops. When our informant left, on the same morning, heavy artillery firing was heard along the front.

A rebel deserter, named ADAM SCHAD, of the Fifth Virginia Artillery, came into our lines yesterday, having effected his escape in the hurry and confusion of leaving Harper's Ferry. He took the oath of allegiance and was released. He was in the battle of Wednesday, and says that it was reported in his division that Gen. LEE had not been seen or heard of since Wednesday noon, and the general impression was that he had been wounded or killed. His horse was shot under him in the early part of the day, but he mounted another, and rode toward the left, where his army was engaged by HOOKER and SUMNER. He says the rebel officers confessed themselves badly beaten, and had great fears for their safety, unless MCCLELLAN would grant an armistice for burying the dead, which they intended to use for escape. He says the rebel loss was fearful, especially among officers.

About one thousand wounded arrived here to-day from the battle-field. Three hundred and fifty were taken to the hospital in the Capitol, and two hundred and fifty to the patent office. They include members of nearly all the regiments engaged in the battle. The rotunda of the capital is filled, as is the senate-chamber. Several of the passages are also occupied. A number of wounded rebels are in the Capitol, who receive the same treatment as our own soldiers.

The damage done to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by the rebels is believed to be serious. The place where the most injury was inflicted is a few miles this side of Harper's Ferry, where the rebels dug down the embankment to let out the water, to enable them to cross. A week's time will repair the whole.

The chief topic of conversation here to-day is the recent campaign in Maryland. While every credit is given our gallant soldiers for their splendid fighting at Sharpsburgh, yet the utmost chagrin is felt over the surrender of Harper's Ferry. The victory in the one case is depreciated by the disaster in the other. The escape of the rebel army, with all its plunder and the arms and ordnance stores captured at Harper's Ferry, affects public sentiment here like a defeat.

REOCCUPATION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

A Reconnoissance by Gen. Stoneman's Force—Destruction of the Pontoon Bridge by the Rebels—Unsuccessful Attempt to Destroy the Railroad Piers, etc.

The Washington *Star* of Saturday evening says that a reconnoissance in force to Harper's Ferry was made on Friday night by a part of Gen. STONEMAN'S force. They found only three hundred sick and wounded rebels at Harper's Ferry.

They learned that the rebel army had been crossing the river above Harper's Ferry into Virginia nearly all day yesterday, and that at nightfall Gen. MCCLELLAN'S advance was close upon the rebel's rear.

The *Star* says:

"Yesterday the last of the rebels took their departure from Harper's Ferry, after having burned all the Government property they found there that they could not carry off, including the pontoon bridge and the storehouses. They made five distinct attempts to blow up the fine piers of the railroad bridge there, all of which proved unsuccessful. The superstructure upon them, however, was much damaged by their vandal attempts."

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

FREDERICK, Sunday, Sept. 21.

The great bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, over the Monocacy, east of Frederick, which was destroyed by the rebels two weeks ago, is again restored. This completes the road from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, to Frederick, and to Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry.

To facilitate the movements of officers and friends of soldiers, Surgeons, and others having business with the army, two passenger trains will be run daily from to-day, leaving Frederick at 7 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.; Baltimore at 8:40 A. M., and 4:20 P. M., and Philadelphia at 8:30 and 11:35 A. M., and closely connecting each way.

CARE FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 20.

Surgeon CUYLER, Medical Director, is now in this city, making every exertion to provide for our sick and wounded soldiers.

The ladies of Harrisburgh are very busily engaged in making up the necessary articles for their comfort.

Great complaint is made by those engaged in this charitable work of the unfitness of the articles furnished by the Government, particularly the bedding, which they say is of the meanest quality.

Accommodations have been prepared at Camp Curtin, and churches, public halls and other places have also been fitted up for the reception of the wounded.

FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD OF ANTIETAM.

The Retreat of the Rebels Across the Potomac—Their Transportation Saved—Rumors of a Rebel Force at Williamsport—The Desperate Fighting of Wednesday—Losses of the Enemy, &c.

BATTLE-FIELD OF ANTIETAM, Saturday, Sept. 20.

Yesterday our lines advanced toward the enemy, when the discovery was made that the entire rebel army had retreated during the night, leaving their pickets along the entire line, so as to prevent us from gaining a knowledge of their movement until they had accomplished their purpose. Those left behind to perform this duty, generally surrendered as soon as our skirmishers appeared.

It seems from statements of residents of Sharpsburgh and vicinity, that rebel reinforcements were expected on Friday, but they did not arrive, and consequently it was decided to cross the river, as they were in no condition for such a battle as that of the 17th inst. So they commenced leaving at dark on Thursday night, and the rear of the line passed through Sharpsburgh just before daylight yesterday morning. They crossed the river at different points in the vicinity of Sharpsburgh, as there are several fords within two miles of that place, although the contrary has been represented.

Our cavalry started in pursuit as soon as the retreat was known, but beyond capturing a few hundred stragglers, they succeeded in inflicting but little injury upon the enemy.

About a mile from the river quite a contest took place between a part of Gen. PORTER'S corps, which were in the advance, and the enemy, for the possession of two guns, which they seemed unable to move fast enough. They were finally compelled to abandon them, one of which they spiked.

Their trains have all got off, notwithstanding it is said their horses were completely worn out. They seem to have taken a position on the other side of the Potomac, but they did not reply to our guns this afternoon, with the exception of three or four shots.

An attempt was made to cross and flank them, but they were in too good a position to be attacked with success.

A Union man named HUGHES came in from Williamsport this afternoon, and reports that a large force of the enemy had crossed this morning at that place, but he could not say how many. For fear he might be caught he left in haste, and therefore did not count them. He said about 2,000 cavalry and 1,000 infantry were on this side, and the column was still coming over, the rear not being visible. According to another report, it was only a small party sent over to forage and harass the inhabitants. With this exception, the soil of Maryland is free from the invader—a result which all expected at an early day, though few thought such a thing possible before another great battle.

The retreat of an army so large as that of the rebels in the face of one like our own, was certainly creditable to its commanders, especially when it is considered they met with but slight loss while it was being consummated. One thing, however, was in its favor, which was, that they had Antietam Creek in their front about half the length of their line, over which our troops could not cross but at one point.

It was at this bridge that Gen. PLEASANTON'S Cavalry made such a splendid dash across in the face of a fire from several batteries planted to sweep it from different points, and which rained a perfect shower of shell upon it, while our troops were crossing, most of which, fortunately, did not explode. As soon as the cavalry crossed they were followed by Gen. SYKES' Division of regulars, in support of three batteries—TIDBALL'S, GIBSON'S and ROBINSON'S—which, after getting into position, silenced the rebels at this point, and relieved Gen. SUMNER'S corps from a fire from which they would have otherwise been compelled to fall back.

Some of the most desperate fighting ever recorded in history took place on this field. In passing over the ground to-day, the evidence was manifested where the most deadly contests occurred, the dead and dying lying thick, and in rows, where they had fallen, on the enemy's centre.

Three lines of battle had been formed from a point west of the Hagerstown Turnpike across the road and several fields, to near the Boonsboro Turnpike—a distance of about half a mile—and these lines were almost as distinct as when the living masses still formed them, the dead lying so close as to be nearly within reach of one another's hands along the entire distance, while in many places they lay one upon another.

The enemy at this point were attacked by KING'S, RICKETT'S and SEDGWICK'S Divisions, and the rebels, although maintaining their ground for a time, were compelled to give way, their loss being frightfully large. DUTTER'S Brigade, which opened this attack, lost above half its force, but maintained its position until relieved by fresh troops. Its loss in officers was as follows: Capt. Kelly, of the One Hundred and Fourth New-York; Lieut. Buckley, of the One Hundred and Fifth New-York—killed; Lieut.-Col. Carroll, Capt. Bradley, Maj. Shedd and Lieut. Doolittle, of the One Hundred and Fifth, and Capt. Tuttle, Lieut. Dow and Lieut. Wilson, of the One Hundred and Fourth, and Lieut. Delann, of the Ninety-seventh, wounded. This brigade lost 432 in killed and wounded, out of about 850 who went into action.

The enemy's loss in killed at this part of the field was at least two to our one, and many were of the opinion it would average the same all over the battle-ground. This is accounted for by the fact that our men fire high, while the rebels seem to be particularly instructed to fire low. The prisoners say they always like to meet a regiment of Zouaves with red trowsers, as these serve as distinctive marks. In evidence of this, take the casualties of the Fourteenth Brooklyn and Fifth New-York Regiments—three-fourths of the casualties among them in every battle being in the lower limbs.

At a piece of woods where they made a stand, after being driven back, GORMAN'S Brigade, of SEDGWICK'S Division, suffered heavy loss, having 294 killed and wounded, about half of their entire number. One regiment—the Fifteenth Massachusetts—had 500 on going into the fight, and were only able to muster 208 after they came out of it. The officers killed and wounded in this regiment are: Capt. C. S. Simonds, Lieut. R. Derby, Lieut. F. S. Corbin, killed; and Lieut. W. Gale, Lieut. L. B. Ellingwood, Capt. W. Farchard, Lieut. T. J. Spurr, Capt. Bartlett, Capt. Jocelyn, and Lieut. A. J. Bradley, all slightly wounded. The division succeeded in driving the enemy from the woods, and held it for more than an hour, but were finally compelled to abandon it and fall back. This is the only part of the field we gained from which our troops were compelled to retire. Those who fell at this spot were found stripped of their clothing by the rebels, some bodies being entirely naked.

At a spot near the church, on the centre of the battle-field, a major, two lieutenants and three privates were found dead, having been torn to pieces by a shell. The church, in almost every part, was riddled with balls.

In the haste of their retreat, the enemy left above five hundred of their wounded at houses and barns, where they had established hospitals, and very few of their dead were buried, excepting officers, their graves being found in corn-fields in the rear of their lines. A large number of their wounded were brought off the field in our ambulances, and cared for by our Surgeons. At one of their hospitals some of our wounded had been taken, and the officers in charge having forgotten to parole them, a Brigadier-General returned on Friday morning to do so, and had gone but a few minutes when a cavalry soldier appeared, who gave chase, firing his revolver at the flying rebel, but without effect.

An incident is related of a boy belonging to the Ninth New-York Regiment, whose name could not be ascertained, who stood in front of the regiment while it engaged the enemy at short range, in which position he fired all his cartridges, then took his dead comrade's cartridge-box and fired the entire contents—in all, ninety-five rounds, not receiving a scratch the whole time, notwithstanding the ground was covered with dead and wounded all around him. The regiment was ordered to charge a rifle-pit where the rebels were concealed, and our young hero was the first who entered it, the enemy flying at the approach of the bayonet.

The loss of the rebels in this battle was very heavy, and evidently exceeded ours. A wounded soldier of the Second North Carolina said his regiment left Richmond a month ago 700 strong, and on Thursday morning could muster only 200.

A negro who was captured and who knows JACKSON well, states that he saw him with his arm in a sling on Friday upon the field. Gen. STARK was killed. One of the prisoners states that Gen. JOE JOHNSTON died recently at Richmond of wounds received at Fair Oaks.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LOSSES OF THE THIRTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

KEEDYSVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The following is an official report of the casualties in the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment in the battle of the 17th:

Company A—Killed.—William J. Barry, Charles R. Nelson, S. S. Gould. Wounded.—Serg. R. B. Henderson, Edward A. Allen, J. B. Barker, Jr., David Cheney, Walter S. Fowler, M. A. Fitzgerald, H. J. A. Hibbard, J. P. Shelton, J. D. Thurber, W. T. Pollard, James H. Lowell, Charles W. Shelton, Emanuel Hutz, Albert F. Shelton, A. Davis, G. B. Sawyer, J. A. Hye, William A. Soule.

Company B.—Killed—George Wakefield. Wounded—Corp. D. J. Hicks, head; R. M. Armstrong, ankle; G. N. Ewerson, leg; C. N. Richards, face; P. C. Whidden, leg; R. J. Rooney, leg; J. B. Noyes, leg; E. D. Dexton, leg; Sergt. G. S. Worcester, foot; Corp. E. W. Brigham, ankle.

Company C—Wounded—J. H. Simpson, arm; Corporal A. A. Sheafe, arm; J. S. Appleton, arm; C. H. Altin, foot; E. Archibald, thigh; C. H. Brigham, side; Samuel Curnier, thigh; Wm. F. Ewell, scalp; John Foley, arm; E. A. Wood, arm and side.

Co. D—Killed—Private D. S. Thurber and J. S. Lawrence. Wounded—Lieut. Pope, arm; Sergt. J. R. P. Read, G. H. Tobay, J. T. E. Kendall, Benj. Littlefield, A. H. Greenwood, Ira Bowman, Jas. L. Fadieu, Dauwin Bartlett, A. M. Sanders, Frank Ripley, E. A. Pearson, G. F. Leslie.

Co. E—James Bacon, leg; John E. Beaw, foot; —— Baker, arm; E. L. Danforth, leg; Anton Krasinskie, leg; C. C. Nurse, leg.

Company F.—Killed—F. J. Oddy. Wounded—W. D. Barron, C. E. Haynes, J. S. Stone, W. P. Howe, H. R. Wheeler, C. A. Howe, E. W. Proutz, J. H. Morse, S. H. Garfield.

Company G.—Killed—G. O. Barry, J. E. Leclair. Wounded—Corps. H. A. Sanborn, J. Field and J. W. Spencer; D. C. Aiken, G. P. Boyce, S. A. Bryant, J. Callahan, C. T. Drew, C. R. Dale, E. G. Eastman, E. A. Fiske, N. M. Foss, C. H. Lang, H. H. Laflin, J. C. Perkins, G. H. Parkes, E. Smith, C. A. Whitlee, C. H. Weston, E. F. Whittemore.

Co. H—Killed—A. P. Hall, J. N. Smith. Wounded—Corporal D. E. Reed, D. Gray, C. E. Barker Wenick, Gen. W. Gale, Millard Morse, H. P. Adams, Everetts, Berry. Missing—Geo. W. Smith.

Co. I—Wounded—Lieut. Foxhand, Benj. Parker, Russel, John M. Collins, Dennis J. Donovan, Rufus Howe.

Company K—killed—Thomas Gassitt. H. Holden. Wounded—Capt. Charles H. Hovey; Sergts. A. R. Greenwood, W. W. Fay; Corps. M. A. Davenport, and W. H. Lidney; A. E. Chamberlain, J. H. Catting, H. A. Fairbanks, William W. Gassitt, George H. Gates, C. A. Trask, C. H. Wellington, G. Hartwell, A. Berry, W. E. Bruce, Geo. W. Clifford.

Whole number in the battle, 301; wounded, 121; killed, 14; missing, 1; total, 136.

THE CONNECTICUT DEAD.

Private Culver, of the Connecticut Sixteenth, arrived here to-day with the body of Capt. Monroe. The body of Capt. Griswold, Co. I, of the Connecticut Eleventh, also arrived here to-day under escort. They will both be forwarded to Hartford by Col. ALMY. Private Culver reports the Sixteenth and Eleventh have both suffered seriously in the late battle. Col. CHENEY of the Sixteenth, is wounded in the left arm, not killed, as reported. Maj. WASHBURN is wounded. The Adjutant and Capt. MIX were not wounded. Several others are reported killed and wounded, including Lieut. McDonald, Co. F, wounded in arm; Lieut. Barnum, Co. E, slightly; Sergt. Bailey, Co. K, killed; Sergt. Kraszynski, Co. K, hip; Corp. Rose, badly, and Privates Drake, Wm. Lane and Wm. Houghton, of Co. K, killed. In the Eleventh Regiment, Col. Kingsbury was killed, Lieut.-Col. Griffin Stedman was slightly wounded in the leg; Maj. Macgling was seriously wounded in the leg. In the Eighth Regiment, Lieut. Eli Main, Co. F, badly wounded in hip, and Lieut. Russell, of Co. H, was severely wounded.

Ex-Gov. DOUGLASS, of Connecticut, accompanied Gen. MANSFIELD'S body home.

DEATH OF COL. DWIGHT.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 20.

A private dispatch received by the family of Col. WILDER DWIGHT, of the Massachusetts Second Regiment, announces that he died from the effects of his wounds last evening.

EVENTS PRECEDING THE BATTLE.

Delayed Letter from Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR SHARPSBURGH, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1862.

The two armies occupied about the same position this morning that they did last night. Your correspondent, feeling the knawings of hunger, went forward to a house at the bridge and obtained a breakfast from a good Union family, directly under the noses of the rebel skirmishers and a little beyond our pickets. I then seated myself in the shade of a barn and commenced to write this letter to the TIMES, but the rebels having no respect for persons, soon induced me to leave that position and take refuge in a barn with a stone basement. While seated in a door-way, several shells fell inconveniently near, one within four feet, but fortunately or unfortunately, it did not explode, and it was captured as a curiosity. The rebels, doubtless conceiving the idea that there was some important personage in the barn, fired some 20 shot and shell at it—but only wounding one person. Feeling that being between two fires was rather an unpleasant, if not a very dangerous, position, I seized upon a favorable lull in the storm of shell and shot that had been raging for an hour, and made rapid time on foot, leaving my horse behind, to a place of comparative safety just behind the German New-York Battery. Just as I had fairly seated myself I saw Maj. ARNDT, of the New-York Artillery, fall at the second gun from the right. He is mortally wounded. Sixteen pieces of the New-York German Artillery Maj. ARNDT, were opened upon the enemy's batteries on our right early this morning, and in an hour they changed the whole complexion of things in front. Two batteries of the enemy were speedily silenced, and a large number of men were seen to fall. The guns used by the New-York German Artillery were all 20-pound Parrott, and they were splendidly handled. Capt. TAFFE (of Brooklyn) battery was engaged a short time and silenced a battery on the enemy's right. A battery of thirty-two pound howitzers, also belonging to the New-York German Artillery, occupied a position on our left, and played with fatal effect into the enemy's ranks. For about four hours the cannonading was kept up with great spirit on our side. It is now 12 o'clock and the indications are that the rebels have retired.

Our losses this morning are as follows:

Major Arndt, wounded in side—severe, probably mortal.

Color Sergeant Trebesm, Co. B, 20th Massachusetts, Irish Brigade—wounded in foot.

Sergeant King, Co. H,—29th Massachusetts wounded in hip.

SEVENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

John Kehrer, Co. K—wounded in shoulder.
Corp. Henry Muench, Co. K—killed.
Corp. Gottfried Ritter, Co. A—wounded.
August Donth, Co. A—wounded in both legs.
—— Diefenbach, Co. A—wounded in shoulder.
Fred. Roller, Co. G—wounded in breast; will die.

SECOND DELAWARE.

Jacob Wein, Co. E—wounded in face.
Cornelius Calahan, Co. G—wounded in side.

FIFTY-SECOND NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Solomon Lichtenkski—killed.
Sergt. Dienabach—wounded in head.

The whole of Richardson's Division was supporting the batteries.

THE BATTLE OF IUKA.

Victory of Gen. Rosecrans over Gen. Price.

The Rebel Force Estimated at Eighteen Thousand.

Capture of Baggage, Arms and Prisoners.

IUKA, Miss., Saturday, Sept. 20

To Maj.Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. ROSECRANS, with STANLEY'S and HAMILTON'S Divisions and MISENER'S Cavalry, attacked PRICE south of this village about two hours before dark yesterday, and had a sharp fight until night closed in.

Gen. OAN was to the north, with an armed force of about 5,000 men, and had some skirmishing with the rebel pickets.

This morning the fight was renewed by Gen. ROSECRANS, who was nearest to the town, but it was found that the enemy had been evacuating during the night, going south. Gens. HAMILTON and STANLEY with cavalry, are in full pursuit.

This will no doubt break up the enemy, and possibly force them to abandon most of their artillery.

The loss on either side, in killed and wounded, is from 400 to 500. The enemy's loss in arms, tents, &c., will be large. We have about 250 prisoners.

I have reliable intelligence that it was PRICE'S intention to move over east of the Tennessee. In this he has been thwarted.

Among the enemy's loss are Gen. LITTLE, killed, and Gen. WHITFORD wounded.

I cannot speak too highly of the energy and skill displayed by Gen. ROSECRANS in the attack, and of the endurance of the troops. Gen. ORD'S command showed untiring zeal, but the direction taken by the enemy prevented them from taking the active part they desired. PRICE'S force was about 18,000.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

A Large Force of Rebels said to be Threatening Suffolk and Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Sept. 19.

The Steamboat *Canonicus* left here this morning with a flag of truce for Aiken's Landing, Maj. LUDLOW in charge, taking up five ladies from Norfolk, and intending to bring down all the Union prisoners that are able to come.

There is a rumor that a rebel force, numbering from 15,000 to 20,000 men, is in the vicinity of Blackwater river, but ample preparations have been made to repel their invasion, if that is their intention.

On the reception of the news of the death of Gen. MANSFIELD, the flag on Fortress Monroe was placed at half mast.

Volunteers Marching.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, Saturday, Sept. 20.

Two more battalions of artillery, numbering about 1,100 men, under the command of Capts. MIDDLETON and GILMORE, left Madison Barracks at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day, *en route* to New-York, being the balance of the contingent for Jefferson and Lewis Counties, under the Government call for 600,000 men. Jefferson County has raised four regiments, besides several independent batteries and recruits for old regiments in the field. The last quota has been filled by 2,400 magnificent, able-bodied young men, the *elite* of Jefferson and Lewis Counties.

The Indian Troubles.

OMAHA, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The messengers dispatched by Acting Gov. PADDOCK to the northern settlements of this Territory, some 200 miles from here, report that the panic created by the Indian massacres in Minnesota have entirely subsided, and that the settlers have returned to their homes. There are now no hostile Indians within the limits of this Territory. There is not the remotest probability of any trouble to settlers in any section from Indian depredations.

From New-Mexico.

KANSAS CITY, Friday, Sept. 19.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 7th inst., arrived last evening. The news is meagre. The Navajoe Indians are making extensive raids in New-Mexico. On the 30th ult. they attacked a party near San Miguel. They killed one man, wounded two, and took two captives. They also took 20,000 head of sheep, and 500 head of cattle belonging to VALVARY and GALLEGOS.

The Kansas Republican State Convention yesterday nominated a State ticket, headed by HON. THOMAS CARNEY, of this city, for Governor. A. G. WILDER, of this city, received the nomination for Congress by the same Convention.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

Mr. Lincoln's Speech to the Colored Deputation—The French Press on Mr. Seward's Emigration Circular—How French Emigration May be Encouraged—Message from a Dying Soldier to his Wife in Paris—The Secessionist Journals on Jeff. Davis' Message—Americans in Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 5, 1862.

THE speech of Mr. LINCOLN to the Committee of colored men at Washington lends itself to so many interpretations that the secession writers find in it an ample text for the development of their doctrines. But their masters, the Southern agents, have given them to understand from the start that the great thing to prove is that Slavery has nothing to do with the war, and that the North is as much in favor of maintaining the institution as the South. This is the important point to be constantly kept before the French people, and this is exactly the point which they attempt to prove by an adroit construction of Mr. LINCOLN'S speech. The stumbling block of the Southern Confederacy in Europe is Slavery, and in order to neutralize as much as possible the pernicious influence of this fact, they attempt to prove that the North is as much the enemy of the negro as the South.

The liberal journals, while admitting the general antipathy of the American people North and South to the negro race, yet take occasion to defend Mr. LINCOLN personally from this prejudice, and find in his speech matter for a high eulogium on his character. They are especially exultant at his incidental remark that Slavery was the cause of the war; for so little has been said about this by official persons in America, and so constant has been the drumming of the people who had for a task to prove the contrary, that a little aid from so high a source as the President went a long way. But even friendly writers in Europe do not seem to understand that there is a difference between a mixture of four millions of free blacks, and a mixture of a few thousand, as exists in France; nor do they seem to understand that the prejudice of the North against the blacks is natural, since in one-half of the country negroes are held in Slavery, and the laws of the country in general create for them a position beneath that of the whites.

Mr. SEWARD'S circular addressed to the American Consuls in Europe, inviting emigration to the United States, has been appreciated in the Press exactly according to the Northern or Southern proclivities of the papers. The Liberal Press generally, added a note, addressed to the workmen, recommending them to avail themselves of this excellent opportunity, while the Secession Press only saw in it a trap to get food for powder. For to the declaration of the Liberal Press that Mr. SEWARD was not calling for soldiers, since foreigners were not subject to enrollment, the Secessionists reply, that the idea of work being plenty in the North at a time like this, is absurd, and that foreigners, once landed in the country, will have no other resource to prevent starvation than enlistment in the army.

You will see that the London papers do not stop at a mere criticism of Mr. SEWARD'S assertion about work. They declare that the American Government is intriguing on a large scale to draw emigrants to America, knowing that once there, they will be forced to enlist, in order to obtain their daily bread. The Paris *Constitutionnel*, after copying an extract from the London *Times*, giving a most deplorable account of the condition of the Federal arms at the present moment, adds, in relation to Mr. SEWARD'S emigration circular: "And this is the moment chosen by the Government of the North to declare that at no previous time have the agricultural, manufacturing, and mining interests of the United States been so prosperous.' We should be content to laugh at so strange an assertion if we did not reflect that it might make dupes and victims in Europe, and draw to New-York credulous emigrants, who, instead of the fortune which is insidiously promised them, would find no other resource than an enrollment in the Federal army. It is evidently a game which it is our duty to warn the public against."

Notwithstanding these warnings of the secession Press, there would be an immense emigration, if the French laborer were only in the condition of his brothers in Germany and in Great Britain—that is to say, if he had friends in America, to send him the money to pay his passage across the ocean. Such a disposition has already been shown by an immense number of French workmen, that, if the Government or companies should see fit to place money here in the hands of agents to pay the passage across the ocean, they could obtain in a month a hundred thousand French workmen, either for the army or for field labor, but especially for the army. But there are two difficulties: the Government of France would not permit any organized scheme of expatriation, under any pretext whatever; for in France they do not like to see their people emigrating elsewhere than into Algiers; and, without help, but a very limited number, indeed, of the class needed can find money enough to pay the voyage.

All the French papers publish the following notice, which first appeared in the *Droit*, a law paper in this city:

"After the bloody battle of Cross Keys, a Swedish officer, named S——, who had taken service in the United States, was going over the battle-field rendering aid to the wounded, when he came to a wounded French officer, who had served honorably under the flag of France, and who, when he had been raised up by the Swedish officer, said to the latter: 'I thank you for your attentions, unfortunately they are useless, for I am mortally wounded and have but a few minutes to live. But you can render me a last service. Take this watch and jewelry, and if you ever go to Paris be good enough to give them to my poor wife, here is her address.'"

Soon after this event the Swedish officer returned to Europe, and passing through Paris tried to find the person he was charged to see. But the street had been demolished in the meantime to make room for one of those grand boulevards which are now being cut in every direction, and the officer was unable to find the widow. Under these circumstances the officer deposited the articles with the Prefect of Police, and the Prefect ordered the publication of this notice in the hope that the address of the widow might thus be found.

When the last Message of JEFF. DAVIS, or rather the telegraphic report of it, arrived at Paris, the secession journals denied its authenticity, because it was said to contain a paragraph stating that all negroes taken from the Northern armies, with arms in their hands, should be sold and their white commanders hung. This was the method of these journals for avoiding the avowal that Slavery had anything to do with the war, or that there was any such thing as violence in the South. We are curious to see how they will receive the genuine document when it arrives.

The Bourse was in a great ferment for an hour yesterday, owing to a report, invented by some unscrupulous "bear," that Washington had been taken.

Owing to the high rate of exchange between America and Europe, the Americans are going home very rapidly, and in much larger numbers than they are coming out.

The *Moniteur*, official journal, has published an explanation of the late army movements; down to the junction of Gens. MCCLELLAN and POPE behind the Rappahannock, which is much in advance of and infinitely more intelligible than anything we have seen in the American papers. It probably comes from some official source in America.

A pamphlet has just been published here by M. DOMENECH, entitled, "The Expedition to Mexico and the Bonapartes." The author favors putting on the throne of that country, one of the American BONAPARTES. But it is said that the chances of the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN are again looking up—which we must regard as extremely doubtful, for Spain will never consent to this arrangement, even if the Grand Duke would accept, which also is doubtful.

MR. TOWNSEND HARRIS, late Diplomatic Agent of the United States in Japan, is now in Paris, on his way home to the United States.

DR. MARION SIMS, Chief of the Woman's Hospital, of New-York, is now at Paris, fixing his family for a prolonged stay abroad. The Doctor returns next month to resume his duties in the hospital. DR. BROWN, of the Bloomingdale Asylum, is also here visiting the Lunatic Asylums and the establishments for the treatment of mental diseases. DR. DOREMUS, of New-York, who is continuing the experiments with his gunpowder, under the direction of the French War Office, has been shown a most striking experiment, or discovery, rather, made by a workman in one of the chemical laboratories; which is that no explosive material, neither ordinary powder nor gun cotton nor the fulminates of mercury or silver, will explode in a vacuum. When these materials are ignited under the receiver by means of an electric spark, they simply burn down, but do not explode. DR. EPHRAIM CUTLER, of Woburn, Massachusetts, is also here, introducing into the hospitals of Europe, by publications, speeches and experiments, a medicinal plant which has been found highly useful in America as an arterial sedative, the *Veratrum Viride*. On the Doctor's recommendations it is being extensively tried in the hospitals of Dublin, Edinburgh, London, Paris and Vienna.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Rebel Raids in Roane and Jackson Counties—Destruction of Private Property—Deplorable State of the Country—The Rebels Cross the Ohio—Rumors of their Capture.

RAVENSWOOD, JACKSON CO., Western Virginia, Sept. 13, 1862.

JOHN D. D. ROSSET, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I rise from a sick bed to give you a brief history of what has been transpiring in this portion of Western Virginia within the past few days.

You will have seen in the public prints accounts of rebel raids upon Buckhannon, Sutton and Weston in the latter part of August. It caused much alarm here and at Parkersburgh, when intelligence reached the Ohio River that the enemy in considerable force were making this way, without any adequate force to stay their onward progress. At a late hour on Tuesday night, Sept. 2, I had been in consultation with several of our prominent citizens relative to the defences of this place, and we separated with the understanding that a meeting should be called for the ensuing night. Retiring to my house, I had scarcely closed my eyes in sleep when I heard the long roll of the drum, when I instantly arose, and made my way to the headquarters of Capt. Z. H. BURBY, temporarily in command of this post, where I learned that a courier was in from the headquarters of the Eleventh Virginia, at Spencer, Roane County, only thirty miles distant, with an order from Col. J. C. RATHBONE for all the troops here to come to his relief, as he was surrounded. The force here at that date was Capt. BURBY'S company of about eighty effective men; a portion of Capt. KING'S, and a new company just mustered into the service, under Capt. GILPIN, numbering 96 men, but poorly armed. These troops all belonged to the Eleventh Virginia.

At midnight of the 2d inst., Capt. BURBY left here with his command, ostensibly for Spencer, but, in reality, to go anywhere where there would be the least probability of meeting the approaching enemy. I do not censure him for not marching his command to Spencer, in pursuance of the insane order of his Colonel, as the latter had already turned over his men to the enemy without firing a gun, but he should have remained here and defended the post committed to his charge in the temporary absence of Lieut.-Col. FROST. Capt. BURBY may be able to explain why he did not do so, and we trust that he may be able to show that his mysterious conduct on this occasion was not the result of cowardice. Suffice it to say, that Ravenswood was left with but the new company above referred to, (GILPIN'S,) and a small squad of Capt. KING'S command, to defend it, together with all the commissary stores, the regimental tents and horses. The latter were got over the Ohio River on Wednesday afternoon, together with eleven cases of Enfield rifles, which had reached here on the morning of that day on a small steamer from Parkersburgh. Many of the Union families of the town had boxed up and passed over the river a few of their more valuable goods, and a large number of women and children had sought shelter in Ohio.

It was thus affairs stood on Thursday morning. About 9 A. M. of Wednesday, the surrender of Spencer was fully confirmed, and from that hour until the final appearance of the enemy below the town on Thursday, the wildest excitement prevailed on both sides of the river. At 10½ A. M. a flag of truce approached the town, and its surrender demanded. It is needless to say the demand was complied with, a majority of our little band, however, managing to escape. Quite a number effected a passage of the river by the aid of two flats lying at the wharf, and gaining the opposite shore, opened a brisk fire upon the rebels as they rode, down the various streets to the river bank. The action, if such it can be termed, was kept up for about an hour, and it resulted in wounding some fifteen of the rebels, several of them very severely. Not one soldier was harmed on our side. Had our troops been supplied with the new guns (the Enfields,) they would have occasioned many a rebel to bite the dust. The river here is about eight hundred yards wide, and most of our guns were muskets, and those not of the best sort.

After the firing ceased, and the starved rebels had enjoyed a sumptuous repast, which they forced poor, frightened Union women to prepare, they engaged in what they allege to be a laudable business, namely, the sacking and burning of Yankee stores. There happened to be but one such to town—that of ANDERSON & RICE. They did not leave a dollar's worth of their entire stock undestroyed. Next they broke open the wharf-boat of D. J. KENNA, cut the sacks, and emptied into the river a vast quantity of wheat, destroyed some very valuable goods belonging to JOHN L. ROSSETT, Esq., of Alfred, Alleghany County, New-York. Thence they proceeded to the office of the *Virginia Chronicle*, broke it open, gathered up the type and carried it into the rear yard, then carried out a three months' supply of paper, and with other combustible matter collected in the office, made such a bonfire as the enemies of liberty and of a free Press only take delight in. Having consumed, or, rather, melted my type, they procured a sledge-hammer and broke the press, and then howled because they could not find the "d——d Yankee editor, to roast upon the burning pile." This was the work of Maj. SWEENEY, of JENKINS' Cavalry, and formerly a resident of Wheeling.

I had left my office only after the town was given up, and barely escaped across the river when the rebels opened fire upon us. Having been laboring under severe indisposition for more than two weeks, I was in no condition for a stampede. I made my way, however, to Racine, Ohio, a town 26 miles by river and 10 by land, below Ravenswood. The rebels evacuated this place on Thursday night, and about four hundred of them crossed the river a half mile below town, and not at the foot of Buffington, as has been stated, arriving in Racine about 9 P. M. I had just retired when the guns of the Home Guard announced the arrival of the rebels. I was too ill to rise, and consequently kept my bed until morning; and it is probably well that I did, as they made inquiry for me, and gave fresh vent to their wrath against all "Yankee editors." They secured all the horses they could on the route, and recrossed the river at Racine, and were soon after joined by their comrades, who came down from Ravenswood on the Virginia side.

JENKINS was being pursued, at latest dates from below the Kanawha, by the Second Virginia Cavalry. He is reported to have lost many of his men in killed and wounded.

Our situation here is one of extreme peril. All the troops, except the new company under Capt. GILPIN, having been ordered to Parkersburgh, forty miles above this point, we are at the mercy of the murderous bands of guerrillas which infest the country, and unless we are speedily relieved, you may expect to hear bad tidings from here soon. I remain here, determined to stand my ground, and hoping that the Government will require rebel property to be seized to the amount of my loss, and then I shall resume the publication of the *Chronicle*. Mine was the only paper between Parkersburgh and Point Pleasant, a distance of 100 miles. The Courts and business interests of Jackson, Roane and Calhoun Counties were all dependant upon the *Chronicle*, as an advertising medium. It will have a most wholesome influence on rebels here to have their property promptly seized and made to respond to the extent of the damages committed by JENKINS and his freebooters.

My strength, already overtaxed, fails me, and I must close. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am, very truly, yours, C. M. HARMON.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Recent Attack of the Rebels upon Washington—The Services of the Gunboat Louisiana—The Rebels Preparing to Attack Newbern, &c.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday, Sept. 12, 1862—6 A. M.

The United States transport steamer *Patuxent* leaves this port at 7 o'clock A. M., for Roanoke Island, to connect with the mail steamer for Fortress Monroe. The sad disaster at Washington, N. C., by the accidental explosion of the magazine in the gunboat *Picket* leaves a perfect wreck of that noble boat. The loss of lives is not quite so great as first reported, while the number of wounded is more—18 being killed and 12 wounded.

The audacious raid on the town at the same time by an overwhelming rebel force, proves to have been more reckless, and its results more terrible to the enemy, than was first supposed. The enemy surprised and took the town, and commenced slaughtering the First North Carolina Union Volunteers, who were asleep in their barracks on the bank of the river, under the guns of the war steamer *Louisiana*, R. T. RENSHAW commanding. Two thousand of the enemy's sharpshooters attacked the *Louisiana*, and attempted to drive the gunners from their guns, but failed. Our troops drove the enemy out of their barracks, and the *Louisiana* drove them out of the town with great slaughter. Our wounded have been brought to Newbern to make room for the enemy's wounded, who have filled up all our hospitals at Washington. R. T. RENSHAW, commanding the gunboat *Louisiana*, and Master EDWARD HOOKER, the Executive Officer, both behaved in the most gallant manner, and are recognized as the heroes of the day.

In this action the crew and all the officers of this noble boat have, by their unparalleled bravery, given the grandest exhibition of naval power yet witnessed in these waters.

Every officer and man should be promoted, as a reward for their heroic deeds. While the sides of the *Louisiana* were dotted all over with the enemy's bullets and her decks bathed in blood, not an officer or man left his position for a moment while the action lasted, though two thousand bullets were continually hailing about them from as many sharpshooters. Paymaster WILLIAMS, Surgeon BRADLEY and Chief Engineer LAY also rendered valuable assistance and displayed much bravery.

The announcement that the President has ordered an election to be held in the First and Second Congressional Districts in this State, is causing the Union sentiment to be developed in a very emphatic manner, and the present indications of things give promise of a very interesting and exciting canvass. Some six or eight men of prominence, in each District, are already spoken of as candidates.

The enemy are concentrating in large numbers at Goldsboro and Kingston, with the intention of attacking Newbern, it is said. Gen. FOSTER has called for a few more regiments to enable him to assume the offensive, which will make lively work again in this Department.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Funeral Obsequies of the late Father Schneller.

The funeral obsequies of the late Father SCHNELLER, Pastor of St. Paul's (R. C.) Church, in Court-street, were celebrated in that Church, at 10½ o'clock Saturday morning. The body of the venerable deceased, inclosed in a handsome rosewood coffin, and dressed in his robes of office, was placed at 4 o'clock Saturday morning on a handsome catafalque, in the centre aisle of the church, opposite the main altar. The lid of the coffin was open, exposing the face of the dead, on which rested such a serene and benignant expression that it seemed but the semblance and not the reality of death. The altar and other portions of the church were draped in deep mourning, and from an early hour in the morning the church was filled by a mourning throng of the late congregation of the lamented deceased clergyman, who, each in their turn, passed by the open coffin, and cast a sorrowful and lingering gaze at the pastor they all knew so intimately and loved so well. The pupils of the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, and the inmates of the Orphan Asylum, both of whom had reason to mourn the loss of one who had exercised such a paternal care over them, occupied one of the side aisles of the church, habited in white coiffures, presenting an imposing view. The services commenced at half-past ten, with Father KEEGAN as celebrant, Father FAGAN as deacon, Father MCKENNA as sub-deacon, and a large concourse of clergymen, assisted in the ceremonies, among whom were the Right Rev. Bishop LAUGHLIN, of this diocese; Revds. Messrs. CONSTANTINE PISE, D.D.; MULLANE, MCGUIRE, DELAVAN, MCGOVERN, O'FARRELL, YEARDES, MALONE, MCCLOSKEY, MCDONNELL and O'NEAL. Just before the final ceremonies, the Rev. Dr. PISE ascended the pulpit, and delivered an eloquent and feeling eulogy on the deceased. He laid particular stress upon his charitable disposition, and during the delivery of the preacher's eloquent remarks, very many of the congregation were moved to tears, and stifled sobs were heard from all parts of the building. The musical portion of the services were conducted by Mr. MAX BRAUN, the competent organist of the church, and consisted of SCHNEIDER'S requiem Mass, which was excellently rendered by Madame ANCHUTZ and Miss NEWMAN as soprani, Mr. WEINLICH as basso, Mr. JOHN BROWN and Mr. HOFFMAN, tenorii, and Miss NEWMAN as contralto. At the conclusion of the exercises the body was conveyed to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, at Flatbush, for interment, followed by a large *cortège* of the parishioners of the deceased and others.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE OF DROWNING—A COLORED MAN FOUND IN THE WATER WITH HIS FEET TIED.—Coroner COLLIN on Saturday held an inquest upon the body of JOHN COOPER, (colored,) aged 29 years, who was found in the water at the foot of Harrison-street, at a late hour on Friday evening, under circumstances which render it almost certain that the deceased had been the victim of foul play. The evidence, as developed upon the inquest, is briefly and substantially as follows: Late on Friday evening, Capt. HARDY, of the barge *N. T. Whitby*, heard a man, who was then in the water near the stern of his barge, shouting and hallooing as if he were in a drowning condition. The Captain soon procured a light, and then he found the deceased was struggling in the water and trying to seize hold of some part of the barge to save himself from sinking. A boat-hook was procured, and with the assistance of others, the unfortunate man was raised to the deck of the barge, in a very exhausted condition. It was then ascertained that his feet were tied firmly together with a quantity of thread. The Police of the Fifth Precinct were notified, and COOPER was taken to the Station-house, where he died yesterday morning. The jury rendered a verdict that "deceased came to his death by congestion of the lungs, caused by immersion in the water." The whole transaction has a very suspicious appearance, and the police are trying to ferret out the mystery. The deceased, on his way to the Station-House, told the officers that some smart fellow had tied his feet and then threw him overboard.

OLD POSTAGE STAMPS.—The public are respectfully reminded that the old postage-stamps—those having rosettes in the corners, instead of the figures and letters surrounding the medallion on the face of the stamp now in use—are worthless. Postmaster WAKEMAN has kindly consented to redeem the few old stamps that seem to have been discovered in out-of-the-way places, where they had lain, unknown to their owners, many of whom now offer them, unconsciously of their blank-paper worthlessness. It should be added that this is not an invitation extended to gentlemen of enterprise to engage in the purchase and sale of the old postage-stamps which were stolen by the postmasters down in Dixie. Refuse the old stamps. Scrutinize, also, your ten-cent stamps. Some are counterfeits; others are defaced stamps, that have been taken from letters. Let it be repeated: purchase the genuine and undefiled at the post-office, and compare the same with any that may be offered.

THE REMAINS OF COL. MCNEIL.—The body of Col. HUGH MCNEIL, of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, who was killed at the head of his regiment during the recent bloody contest in Maryland, was yesterday morning taken to the City Hall, where, agreeably to resolutions passed by the Common Council, preparations had been made to award to it appropriate honors. The passage ways and Governor's Room were neatly draped in black. The remains, which were encased in a metallic coffin, draped in black and covered with the Union colors, were received with military honors by a detachment of the Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. M. Lieut. STEINWAY stood guard during the day, and until the friends of the deceased took charge of the remains to convey them to Seneca Falls, the residence of Col. MCNEIL'S family. While the body lay in state in the Governor's Room, large numbers of our citizens visited the City Hall, to pay the last sad testimony of respect and honor to the illustrious dead. The flags on the City Hall and other public buildings were run up at half-mast during the day.

SMALL CHANGE.—It is not perhaps generally known that the public can send their old silver to the Mint and have it coined into halves, quarters and other small change at short notice. The only condition is that the Mint does not received packages less than one hundred dollars in value. Any of the Express Companies receive and forward such packages, and the coin is returned in a very short time, say in a week or so. Now is the time for families who have old silver on hand that they would prefer to see in some other shape, to get it together and send it to the Mint, and in that way do themselves and the public a great service.

THE GRIDIRON.—The Broadway Railroad, or what is called the "Parallel Railroad," which is to occupy Broadway above Fourteenth-street and the streets parallel below that point, has been commenced, and the rails are now laid from Fifty-ninth-street down to Forty-sixth; and yesterday more than a thousand men were at work below there, pressing it forward with extraordinary energy. This movement is consequent upon a recent judicial decision, that the "Gridiron Railroad" grants are all legal.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—The following changes have been made in the Police Department during the last week:

Appointments—Jacob C. Swain to the Fourth Precinct; Charles Bierfield to the Seventh; Joseph H. Andrews and Andrew H. Gilmore to the Eighth; John McCourlis to the Forty-second; Elias H. Haursburst to the Twenty-ninth; Benjamin R. Buone to the Forty-third; Abram Johnson to the Forty-fourth; and Wm. Gregory, George N. Shelton and Andrew Gregory, (doorman,) to the Forty-ninth. *Resignations*—James L. Tower, of the Twenty-third Precinct; Albert Stearns, Sergeant of the Forty-seventh; and Andrew Gregory, of the Forty-ninth. *Deceased*—John Leary, of the Third Precinct.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—Corner WILDEY Saturday held an inquest upon the body of ISAAC LOADMAN, a Swede, aged 45 years, who shot himself in the mouth with a revolver, on board the ship *Burgman*, lying at Pier No. 46 North River. The deceased was the carpenter of the abovenamed ship, and during the last passage to New-York he was robbed of all his tools, clothes and other valuables. These losses, it is believed, so preyed upon his mind as to lead him to commit suicide.

A FIREMAN KILLED.—WM. WILCOX, a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18, was run over on Friday night by steam fire-engine No. 26, while proceeding to the fire in Attorney-street, and so seriously injured that he died a few hours afterward. No blame is attached to any one, the deceased having stumbled and fallen to the pavement, and those having the engine in charge could not avoid running over him, though great exertions were made to prevent it. A fireman named EDWARD REDDY was also run over and much injured, but it is believed he will recover.

PRIZE SALE OF COTTON.—Mr. SIMEON DRAPER sold, Saturday forenoon, at auction, by order of the Prize Commissioners, the cargo of the schooner *Lucy C. Holmes*, consisting of 140 bales of cotton. The sale took place at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. Forty-one bales, which had been damaged by water, were sold for 30 cents per pound. One hundred and ten bales sound were knocked down at 51½ cents. The schooner *Anna Sophia*, built at Nassau in 1850, was also sold by order of the Prize Commissioners. She was purchased by LOCKEY & LOVEJOY for $1,125.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY AWAKE.—The New-York Democratic Union Association, which embraces most of the active young men of the party of this City, will open the campaign with a banner-raising and public meeting at their headquarters, No. 932 Broadway, on Tuesday evening, upon which occasion several eminent public speakers will address the meeting.

A meeting of the returned prisoners of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was held at No. 42 Prince-street, on Friday evening, and a committee appointed, consisting of Capt. THOMAS DUNBAR, JOHN T. MCNEIL and MICHAEL BRENNAN, to take measures to present to Gen. CORCORAN a medal, to mark their sense of his kindness to them in prison. The medal is of appropriate design, of solid gold, and cost $250.

AN ITALIAN GONDOLA FOR THE CENTRAL PARK.—An Italian gondola, on a large truck, passed through Wall-street Saturday on its way to the Central Park. It came out in a vessel from Italy, and is of the style and shape peculiar to the gondolas so generally used in Venice. It is intended to be fitted up as a sort of pleasure boat on the lake in the Central Park.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to September 19, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Sept. 12	133	198	331
Admitted to Sept. 19	29	19	48
Discharged, cured or relieved	31	18	49
Died	2	5	7
Remaining at date	129	194	323

Males, 293; females, 30.

J. DARRACH, Superintendent.

THE JEWISH RECORD.—The second number of Mr. COHEN'S *Jewish Record* is amongst our exchanges, and presents a most interesting editorial and miscellaneous page. The varied literary and news matter which it contains, speak well for the brain and the enterprise of its conductor, and we trust the experiment will eventuate a success.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—The body of a female infant, a few days old, was found yesterday morning, floating in the water at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River. The child was in a basket, and a quantity of rags was wrapped around it. A verdict of death from drowning was rendered by the Coroner's Jury.... A colored man, named JOSEPH MILLER, aged 35 years, steward on the towboat *Jumper*, accidentally fell overboard at the foot of Corlear's-street, on Saturday evening, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

FIRE IN SHERIFF-STREET.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the stables and carpenter shop attached to Messrs. KORNER & BROTHER'S brewery, Nos. 10 and 12 Sheriff-street. The damage to the stock and fixtures amounts to about $1,000. The loss on the building will be about $400. The latter is fully insured in the Amsterdam and other insurance companies.

THEFT OF TREASURY NOTES.—JULIA MCINTOSH, a girl 22 years of age, was brought before Justice BRENNAN on Sunday, charged with having robbed JAMES MURPHY, of No. 84 Oliver-street, of the sum of $65 in Treasury Notes. Officer UNDERHILL, of the Fourth Precinct, took JULIA into custody, and the magistrate committed her in default of $500 bail.

A DESPERATE SHOT.—Two colored men named WM. JOHNSON and GEORGE CORNELIUS, became involved in a quarrel at No. 42 Baxter-street, at a late hour on Saturday night, when CORNELIUS drew a pistol and fired two shots into JOHNSON'S face, one of them taking effect in the right cheek, and the other lodging over one of his eyes. The wounds inflicted are regarded dangerous. CORNELIUS was soon after taken into custody by the officers of the Sixth Precinct.

NEW-JERSEY.

A SKEDADDLE AT CAMP FRELINGHUYSEN.—Some 600 or 800 of the New-Jersey nine months volunteers, encamped at Camp Frelinghuysen, took French leave on Saturday morning. There were some 2,300 soldiers in the camp, and, as we learn from one of the Corporals who did not skedaddle, they had been promised a furlough to enable them to visit their homes before marching to the seat of war. The furlough was promised for Wednesday last; when the time came, they were requested to wait until they got their uniforms. The uniforms were furnished on Friday, when, to their surprise, they were informed that they were under marching orders, and could not have a furlough at all. This caused much ill-feeling in camp, but the soldiers, although they were determined to have their promised furlough, yet decided to proceed in a quiet and orderly manner. They therefore held a mass meeting, and appointed a Committee to wait upon the commanding officer and inform him that they should leave camp yesterday morning, with or without a furlough, and that they would all return again at any reasonable time that he would fix. Morning came, and, as the Colonel in command had decided that he had no power to grant furloughs while they were under marching orders, about a third of the men, as above stated, skedaddled. Through the exertions of Capt. WALTER H. DODD, and Capt. MORRIS, of Newark, the remainder were persuaded to remain until arrangements could be made for their departure in a more soldier-like manner. Col. VAN VORST was finally prevailed upon to grant the men furloughs until 9 o'clock Monday morning, although he protested that he had no authority so to do. Furloughs were accordingly given to the remainder, and they departed [illegible]. It was stated in some of the evening papers that during the stampede of the skedaddlers one of the men was shot in the arm by Maj. BABCOCK. This is a mistake. The Major fired his pistol, hoping to intimidate the men and induce them to return, but it was not loaded with ball and nobody was hurt. The affair did not partake of the nature of a riot in any respect, and there is no doubt that nearly all the skedaddlers will quietly return to camp to-day. They are expected to leave for the seat of war on Wednesday.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862—P. M.

Present—John Henry, Esq., Chairman; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Smith, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, in answer to resolution of inquiry relative to the power of the Board of Aldermen, by a two-third vote, to remove from office certain heads of Departments, &c.:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, Sept. 20, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

In answer to your resolution on the following subjects, I have to state that the Board of Aldermen, two-thirds of the members elected concurring, have power to remove certain officers from office "for cause," and they have removed one of those officers for cause, as they allege, that he "has been derelict in the performance of his duties" (section twenty-one.) Although the removal must be "for cause," what the cause must be is not declared by the Legislature. Nor has it been provided that it must be good or sufficient cause, nor that the alleged cause must in fact exist. Those things are referred to the discretion of the removing power, and the Courts will not review the proceedings. All those points were passed upon by the Supreme Court in the controversy between Mr. Platt and Mr. Stout, for the Chamberlain's office (11 Abbot, 1st.) In this case a cause for the removal was assigned, and I can see no reason why the removal was not legal.

My attention has been called to the eighth section of the Act of April fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, which provides that the heads of departments in this City then in office "shall remain in office *until after the adjournment of the next Legislature*, unless convicted of official misconduct upon charges preferred before the Recorder. The ninth section is as follows: "All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed." (Statute, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, page six hundred and sixteen.) It is said that the repealing clause is absolute, and consequently that the part of the Charter which gives the Aldermen power to remove certain officers is gone forever. I am not of that opinion. The manifest intention of the Legislature—and the intent rather than the letter must govern—was to repeal, or rather suspend, any provision of the Charter which was "incoosistent" with what had just been enacted, "until after the adjournment of the next Legislature," and no longer. After that adjournment, the new enactment was no longer "inconsistent" with the removing power of the Board of Aldermen.

The next question is, whether the person removed can continue to exercise the office after the removal until the appointment of a successor. The Charter provides as to the class of officers in question that they "shall hold their offices for two years, *and until the appointment of their successors*." This tenure is of course subject to the power of the Aldermen to remove the officer before the term has expired, (section twenty-one.) In my opinion a person who has been removed from an office before the expiration of his term is completely out of the office and can no longer act in an official capacity. The provision for holding for a term, *and* until a successor is appointed, means a holding over after the term has expired, and not after a removal from office. It would sometimes be very dangerous to allow a removed officer to act after the removal, as in case of an officer having a large sum of money in his hands, or charged with some other public trust of great importance, who has been removed for the very reason that the money or other trust was not deemed safe in his hands. And although this, as I presume, is not a case of that kind, the rule is the same in all cases where the removal is "for cause."

There is a provision in the general law, which, though not strictly applicable to our corporation officers, goes to confirm what has already been said. Every officer who has entered upon the duties of his office "shall continue to discharge the duties thereof, *although his term of office should have expired*, until a successor in such office shall be duly qualified." (1 R. S. 117, Section Nine.) It provides for holding, as will be seen, after the term of office has expired, and does not touch the case of an officer who has been removed before the expiration of his term.

Respectfully submitted,

GREENE C. BRONSON.

Ald. Boole moved that the communication be received, printed at length in all the Corporation papers, and referred to the Special Committee to which was referred resolutions relative to the removal of the City Chamberlain, and the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was carried.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting statement of disbursements from the fund in aid of the families of volunteers for the fortnight ending September six, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from James Bowen, President of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, in relation to a Station-house for the Thirty-second Precinct.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Police.

A communication was received from the Committee on Enlistments of the Fifteenth Ward, transmitting a copy of resolutions passed by said Committee in relation to the County Council offering an additional bounty to volunteers from this City.

Which was received and referred by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—10.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear—6.

A communication was received from the Fire Marshal, relating to hay barges on the North River.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balance, July twelve, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance, July nineteen, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance, July thirty-one, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance, August nine, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of disbursements to July twenty-six, from the Soldiers' Family Aid Fund, under the ordinance of June eighteen, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Health, with copy of resolution recommending the Common Council to have the pond upon the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, commencing one hundred and five feet east of Third avenue, and running east, filled with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution recommending the Commissioners of the Central Park to put the building which had been selected for such hospital at the service of the State, to be used as a hospital, under the charge and management of the Sisters of Charity.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without approval a preamble and resolution originating in your Board, expressed in the following words:

"Whereas, The Mayor of this City has seen fit to veto the resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, respectively, establishing in the Central Park a hospital for wounded and sick old soldiers, of which the Sisters of Charity had consented to assume the control and management; and,

Whereas, Hundreds of wounded sick and disabled soldiers are weekly arriving in this City, to whom the experience and tender care of the Christian ladies, whose report as nurses throughout the civilized world is unrivaled, would be a consolation and a service; and,

Whereas, The sole object of the aforesaid resolutions was to provide a commodious building in a healthy part of the City, where the ill and wounded soldiers could receive the attention and nursing of the estimable ladies, the Sisters of Charity, which objection, so far as the City authorities are concerned, is frustrated by said veto; and,

Whereas, The Common Council is anxious that this object should still be attained; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board recommends to the Commissioners of the Central Park to put the building which had been selected for such hospital, at the service of the authorities of the State, to be used as a hospital, under the charge and management of the Sisters of Charity."

It would afford me great pleasure to join in recommending the Commissioners of the Central Park to tender the military authorities the use of the building referred to for hospital purposes, with the request that the latter avail themselves of the valuable services of the sisters of Charity, but I cannot consent to prefuce the recommendation with a statement not germain to the subject, and which is at variance with the facts in the case, to say nothing of its violation of official courtesy. The obvious purpose of the preamble is to administer an offensive rebuke to me for a conscientious performance of my duty in sending in a veto clothed in language scrupulously free from offence, but which presented objections that your Honorable Body has not attempted to answer.

While I cannot but regard the manifestation of such a purpose, in the absence of the slightest provocation, as obnoxious to the criticism that it infringes the rules of courtesy which should always govern official intercourse, I am not disposed to regard it as a sufficient ground for returning the paper before me, because it merely involves a question of taste or propriety not affecting the public interests, and for which I am in no degree responsible.

But the preamble is liable to a much greater objection than this. Apparently with the view of making a plausible case against the veto to which it refers, the preamble greatly misrepresents the object of the ordinance that I felt it to be my duty to return without approval.

It states, in substance, that the sole object

Eleventh and West streets, for a sewer.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from the Hebrew Benevolent Society, to attend the ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone of the Orphan Asylum connected with said Society, on Tuesday, September thirty, at noon, at corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Third-avenue.
Which was accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby, directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, for the sum of three hundred and fourteen dollars and forty-one cents, to be applied by said treasurer in payment of the assessment for paving with trap-block pavement, Lexington-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Fifty-seventh-street, and assessed to be known as map Number One Hundred and Fifty-six, block Number Three Hundred and Forty-four, and ward Number Fifty, and charge the same to the account of Donations.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Brady—
Resolved, That Thomas Tate, No. 331 Canal-street, corner of Greene, have permission to place a sign in front of his store, during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Walsh—
Resolved, That the sidewalks of New-Chambers-street, from Chatham street to James-slip, be flagged and re-flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Walsh—
Resolved, That East Twenty-fourth-street be renumbered under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
When was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Farley—
Whereas, The remains of the gallant Hugh McNeil, Colonel of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, who fell while nobly leading his men in the recent engagement with the rebels, near Sharpsburgh, Maryland, are expected to arrive in this City to-night on the way to his late residence in the interior of our State; therefore,
Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be directed to take charge of their reception, and cause them to lie in state in the Governor's Room between the hours of eleven and two o'clock to-morrow.
Alderman Dayton moved to amend by making the resolution apply to the remains of General Mansfield.
Which was carried, and the preamble and resolution as amended were adopted.
Alderman Boole moved that the resolution adopted at the last meeting, fixing the meetings of this Board on Mondays and Thursdays, be rescinded.
Which was carried.
Alderman Boole then moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday, twenty-second instant, at one o'clock P. M.
Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Joint Special Committee on the celebration of the Fourth of July, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons, and for the amount named, and charge the same to its appropriate account.
Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.
Negative—Alderman Hall, Chipp, Dayton—3.
Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William B. Rankin, for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full for professional service during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in writing opinions and arguing mandamus in Supreme Court, for the Board of Fire Commissioners, and take his receipt therefor.
Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.
Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.
Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Twenty-first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense to be paid by the property owners and one-half to be paid by the City, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—16.
Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that Thirty-seventh street, between Madison and Fifth avenues be paved with trap block pavement, half at the expense of the city, and half at the expense of the property owners, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:—
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, and Genet—16.
Preamble reciting that Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran has, by his devotion and love for the Union, his dauntless bravery on the field of battle, his heroic endurance of suffering, and dignified demeanor while a captive in Southern prisons, commanded the respect and esteem of every Union-loving man; that it is eminently just and proper that this, the City of his adoption, from whence he first went forth to battle, and which he is soon again to leave for the field, should present him some suitable testimonial as a token of appreciation of his services, and the esteem in which he is held, with resolution that (if the Board of Councilmen concur) a Committee of three from each Board be appointed for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran, and that the sum of —— dollars be appropriated for that purpose.
Alderman Walsh moved to amend said resolution, by filling the blank therein with the sum of $1,000.
Alderman Ottiwell moved, as an amendment to the amendment, that the blank be filled with the sum of $500.
Alderman Walsh accepted such amendment.
Alderman Frear moved, as an amendment to the amendment, that the blank be filled by the words, "a sum not to exceed $500."
Which was carried by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—9.
Negative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Jeremiah, Froment—4.
Alderman Boole moved to amend the resolution as amended, by striking out the words, "a sum not to exceed"
Which was carried.
Alderman Boole moved that the resolution be further amended, by providing that the Special Committee consist of five.
Which was carried.
And the previous resolution, as amended, was lost, for want of a constitutional vote, on a division, as follows:
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—8.
Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Dayton, Allen, Froment—6.
Alderman Walsh moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.
Which was carried by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, and Farley—11.
Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.
And the paper was laid over.
Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the property owners benefitted by the improvement to pay one-half of the expense thereof, and the City the remainder.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Frear moved to suspend the regular order of business, for the purpose of taking up and considering

THE PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Which was carried.
Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner cause a telegraph to be built from Jefferson Market police-office to house of Empire Company No. 25.
In Board of Councilmen, June 26, resolution amended by adding thereto the words, "the expense thereof not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars," and as amended, adopted.
Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.
Resolution that permission be granted to J. & F. Coggeet, of number three hundred and forty-eight Washington-street, to receive and deliver merchandise in front of their premises at number three hundred and forty-eight Washington-street.
Referred to Committee on Lands and Places.
Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the grade of the Eighth-avenue and intersecting streets changed, from a point commencing at Eighty-fifth-street, to a point at Ninety-fifth-street, shown on the annexed plan, from the established grade to the grade shown as a green line on said street, provided, such change of grade does not, in the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation, invalidate the contract already existing for regulating and grading said avenue.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
Alderman Walsh moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was carried.
Whereupon the President *pro tem.* declared that the Board stand adjourned until Monday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 20, 1862.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	101¾	300	Erie R. Pref.	77⅜
1,500	do	102	12 0	do	77
20,000	do	101⅞	35	do	77⅜
1,500	U. S. 6 '81 Oreg.	103	50	do	b30 77⅜
	W. Ins. ⅜ yearly	99⅜	900	do	77⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s '74 Cou.	91⅜	500	do	77⅜
$3,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	104⅜	100	do	77⅜
47,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr Cr.	99	100	do	77⅜
5,000	Ohio St. 6s '65	101	100	do	b30 77⅜
1,000	Virginia State 6s	50⅜	300	Hudson River R.	51⅜
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	48	100	do	b60 54⅜
500	California St. 7s	105	400	Harlem Railroad	17⅜
6,500	do	106⅜	500	do	17⅜
3,000	Er. R. 4th Mtge.	93⅜	100	Harlem R. Pref.	b30 42
2,000	Er. R. 5th M. Bs.	85	1500	do	42
11,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	92	100	do	42⅜
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs	102	200	Reading R.	b60 65⅜
10,000	St. L., A. & T. H. 2d	101	50	do	65⅜
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	51	500	do	65⅜
2,000	do	52⅜	900	Norwich & Wor. R.	98
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	82⅜	200	Mich. Cen. R.	73⅜
5,000	do	83⅜	100	do	s10 73⅜
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	74⅜	250	do	73⅜
1,000	do	75	50	do	b30 73⅜
6,000	C. & P. S. F. Bs.	52⅜	200	do	b10 73⅜
1,000	Er. R. 1st M.	79	150	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	37⅜
1,000	P. D. W. 1st M.	79	50	do	b30 37⅜
15	Bk. of the State N. Y.	91	50	do	b30 37⅜
10	Ins. Co. of State N. Y.	98	250	do	37⅜
15,000	Mad. Ind. Guar.	41	100	Cen. R. scrip	95
65,000	do	40	100	do	b30 95
25	Del. & Hud. Can.	112⅜	50	do	95⅜
21	Penn. Coal Co	200	50	do	b60 95⅜
80	Pacific M. S. Co.	112⅜	200	do	95⅜
50	do	b30 112⅜	100	do	b30 95⅜
5	Bk. of Commerce	103	50	do	95⅜
1,000	Mad. Ind. Guar.	41	100	Cen. R. scrip	95
65,000	do	40	100	do	b60 95
25	Del. & Hud. Can.	112⅜	50	do	95⅜
21	Penn. Coal Co	200	50	do	b60 95⅜
80	Pacific M. S. Co.	112⅜	200	do	95⅜
50	do	b30 112⅜	100	do	b30 95⅜
5	Bk. of Commerce	103	50	do	95⅜
1	do	103	50	do	b30 95⅜
100	N. Y. Cent. R.	s30 95	100	do	95⅜
100	do	95⅜	200	do	b10 95⅜

200	do	b10 95⅜	200	do	s60 95⅜
14	Erie Railway	43	300	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	70⅜
200	do	43⅜	250	do	b10 70⅜
300	do	42⅞	100	do	70⅜
100	do	b10 42⅝	100	do	b30 70⅜
2000	do	42⅝	50	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	b30 90
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	27⅛	100	do	90
350	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	74⅜	50	do	s30 90
450	do	74⅜	50	Mil. & Mi. R. Pref.	34⅜
100	do	74⅜	100	Del., L. & West. R. R.	160
500	do	74⅜	32	Tol. & Wab. R. R.	24

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	101⅜	50	N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 98⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, '74 Cou.	91⅜	550	do	98⅜
4,000	U. S. 6s '68 Cou.	100	450	do	b30 98⅜
3,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	104⅜	460	do	s60 98
14,000	do	104⅜	500	do	42⅜
4,000	U. S. 5 yr. Cpn.	103	500	do	42⅜
6,000	U. S. Dem Notes	103	500	do	b30 43
4,000	Cal. State St. 7s	105⅞	400	Erie R. Preferred	77⅜
2,000	do	106	200	Harlem R.	17⅜
6,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	150	Gal. & Chic. R.	b10 74⅜
6,000	Erie R. 4th Mtg.	100	840	Mich. Cen. R.	71
3,000	Er. R. 5th M. Bs.	86	300	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	83⅜
500	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d M.	84	250	Mich So. & N. I. G. R.	36⅜
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	92⅜	750	do	36⅜
25,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	75⅜	100	do	37
12,000	Goshen Br. Bs.	102⅜	100	Ill. Cent. R. scrip	96
5,000	C. & Tol. S. F. B.	37⅜	200	do	s60 96⅜
20,000	Am. Gold	117	50	do	96⅜
20,000	do	117⅛	300	do	b30 96⅜
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 112	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	27⅜
250	do	112⅜	1000	do	27⅜
100	Harlem R. Pref.	42⅜	1000	Clev. & Tol. R.	59
100	do	b60 42⅜	200	do	s60 58⅜
100	do	b60 43	100	do	70⅜

MONDAY, Sept. 22—P. M.

The Foreign Trade of this City the past week was again very active and the Inland receipts of Domestic Produce large, embracing besides a heavy amount of Breadstuffs, Provisions and Tobacco, 5,251 bales of Cotton, of which 1,400 or 1,500 bales went to England and France, and other considerable freight engagements of Cotton are made for the present week. The entries of Foreign Merchandise and clearances of Domestic Produce of the week are about four millions in value on each side of the account. The Customs Duties on the former amount to $1,313,000. Already for the month of September, the Government has received $3,665,000 in Customs Revenue at this port, and as we shall have three steamer cargoes this week from Europe, in addition to the usual arrivals of sail-vessels from Europe and the Indies, the total for the month is likely to reach nearly five millions. Under the present Tariff the Customs count up rapidly, even on what, in ordinary seasons before the War troubles at the South, would have been esteemed a moderate importation. Since the present export return was made up, the clearances have again been very heavy, and we look for no falling off on the succeeding weekly report. The price of Cotton, on the considerable receipts of late, having declined to a point within the last Liverpool quotations, a portion of the stock on hand is being taken for export. All the prize Sea Islands have thus far been bought for England and France—partly on orders from the English spinners. The extraordinary prices of 90@120 cents the pound, of course, give a large value to the fortunate captors.

The week past was a remarkable one in political and financial affairs. The victories in Maryland imparted new confidence in our armies, and a fresh impetus to our already highly speculative Stock Exchange. The latter is also stimulated by the increasing abundance of Money, both at Bank and on the Street. The line of Deposits at Bank on Saturday reached the unusual figure of $150,225,176, as against $141,615,193 at the close of the previous week, with scarcely any addition to the Loans and Discounts. The principal increase was near the close of the week, the result in part of large disbursements by the Government, which are concentrating here in the shape of both drafts upon the Sub-Treasury and United States Notes. About a million of dollars has also been added in Gold, the present stock of which at Bank is $48,120,180. The Export demand for Gold was only $519,000, or less than the receipts from California. The local speculation, however, has made the price 116½@117⅛ ₩ cent, as against 118½@119⅜ the previous week. The volume of speculation in Gold, however, as registered at the Stock Exchange, is now less than a million ₩ week, a sum frequently reached in a single day's transactions a month or two ago. The price of United States Notes for Custom-house use, has rapidly advanced to 113 ₩ cent, owing to the continued liberal demand for duties. As the outstanding amount of this paper is now considerably below one-half the original issue, the price is closely approximating the market value of Gold. The purchase of the latter, for the payment of the public interest, will not be imperative upon the Treasury while the absorption of the remainder of the Custom-house Notes is going on. The sums needed in October and January—less than $6,000,000—can be readily borrowed for a few months in anticipation of the Spring revenue from Customs, the loan to be returned in Gold at a moderate rate of interest. The rise in Government Securities, for the week, is 2 ₩ cent. It is about the same on the best of the Railway Mortgages, while on the Railway Shares it ranges from 2½ to 6 ₩ cent., the largest advance being on Erie Preference Shares from 71½ to 77⅛ ₩ cent. The transactions of the week in this Stock, and in old Erie, Cleveland and Toledo, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Rock Island, &c., were very heavy, and the same remark applies to New-York Central. There is a further advance also in Pacific Mail and Panama, induced by the extra dividends paid on both Stocks, and the increasing freight traffic over the Isthmus route to California. A moderate business was done in the City Bank Stocks, generally in a small investment way, but few parcels being held on speculation. The general market closed buoyant on Saturday afternoon. The following is the

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₩ ct. Stock of U. S. of '61	89¾@102@101⅝
New-York Central	84⅝@86⅜
New-York and Erie	39⅞@43⅞
Erie Preferred Shares	71⅛@77⅜
Rock Island	67⅝@71
Michigan Guaranteed	63@67⅜
Michigan Southern	32@33⅜
Michigan Central	68⅞@71⅜
Toledo	54@59⅛
Galena	72⅜@74⅜
Illinois Central	63⅝@65⅜
Panama	141⅝@142⅜
Pacific Mail	113⅜@115
Missouris	46@48
Tennessees	49@51
Fulton Ferry	52½@53
Harlem Preferred	42½@43
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	24⅝@25

The following are the last bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	94
N. Y. Central Scrip	91
N. Y. Central 7s	104
N. Y. Central 6s, 1883	104
N. Y. Central 6s, convertible	111
Erie first mortgage	104½
Erie second mortgage	84
Erie seventh mortgage	92

Erie thirds, '83	104
Erie fourths, '80	100
Erie fifths, '88	96
B. N. Y. & Erie firsts '77	92
Hudson firsts, '69	113
Hudson secondes, s. f. '85	110
Hudson thirds, '75	88¾
Hudson Convers., '67	94
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	108
Harlem seconds, '64	102
Harlem thirds, '68	90
Mich. C., 8 ₩c., '72	107
Mich C., n. f., 8 ₩c., '82	113¾
M. S. 7 ₩c. seconds	92¾
N. Ind., Gos. Line, '88	102¾
M. R. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	103¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	104

Lack. & W. Bonds	104
Tol. & Wab. firsts	93
Tol. & Wab. seconds	75¾
Tol. & Wab. Int. B'ds	80
Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	98¾
Gal. & Chi. firsts	104¾
Gal. & Chi. firsts, extd.	104¾
Gal. & Chi. seconds	104¾
Chi. & R. I. firsts	105¾
Clev. & Tol. s. f.	97¾
N. Jer. Cen. seconds	107
Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi 1sts	98
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	84¾
Clev. & Pitts firsts	98¾
Clev. & Pitts seconds	97
Clev. & Pitts. thirds	82¾
Clev. & Pitts. fourths	64

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our Saturday's paper, were $4,163,513, against $2,224,170 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce, $4,057,-831, against $1,988,526 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $519,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, for eight months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1862	$119,484,000
Add three weeks in September	12,991,349
Total to date, 1862	$132,475,349
Against same time, 1861	98,790,338
Increase since Jan. 1	$33,685,011

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1862	$91,211,000
Add three weeks in September	9,387,980
Total to date, 1862	$100,598,980
Against same time, 1861	93,233 924
Increase since Jan. 1	$7,365,056

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, were	$40,758,000
Add since 1st September	2,116,000
Total to date, 1862	42,874,000
Against same time, 1861	3,265,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$39,609,000

The Sub-Treasury received on Saturday $102,000 from Customs; from all sources, $1,877,807; payments, $2,121,053; balance, $7,449,868.

A recent letter from the State Auditor of Missouri, in reference to the State Debt and the overdue interest upon it, says:

Your letter, addressed to the Governor of our State, has been by him referred to me for reply. In answer to your first inquiry, I beg leave to state, that *Missouri has not, nor does not intend to repudiate her indebtedness.* Owing to this rebellion, she has been impoverished and almost desolated; and from present indications, is about again being scourged with rebel hordes throughout her borders, placing it beyond the power of civil authorities to enforce the collection of revenue, only in a few counties. She has no present means to pay interest, but it is to be hoped that our Legislature, which will convene in December, will make some provision to pay our interest. Missouri, outside of Virginia, has suffered more loss of property than any other State in the Union; but, thank Heaven, she has not lost her honor. Very respectfully,

The *Cleveland Herald* reports of the progress of the Atlantic and Great Western extension of the Erie broad-gauge route, as follows:

"Prominent railroad men interested in the above road have been holding a conference in this city for several days past, with regard to it. It has not yet been decided whether the road will come into Cleveland by the Mahoning or by the Pittsburgh road. A third road will be necessary on either. The road will be in full operation some time this winter, and when it is, passengers can go from this city to New-York on a six-foot guage without change of cars, which will be a desirable consummation."

The New-Orleans *Advocate*, under date of Sept. 12, reports:

There are some transactions daily in New-York funds—so termed. In fact it is all New-York in the exchange and remitting market. Boston and Philadelphia appear to be ignored. At for a London banker's bill, there has been none on the market to our knowledge. Undoubtedly there are letters of credit on hand to be used according to circumstances—which means if cotton is available. The range of the market to-day was:

Sterling	140@145
Francs	4.10 a 3 ₩
Sight Drafts on New-York—outside	111@114
Bank Checks over the counter	115@116
United States Treasury demand notes	127½@130
Legal Tender United States Treasury demand notes	113@116
Gold	131@134
Silver	123@125

City Bank Notes the standard.

There is no expansion of currency going forward. Our banks are withdrawing their issues as fast as they are presented—each bank moves on its own hook in this respect, not receiving promiscuously the issues of the different banks. That is, each bank appears intent on taking care of itself or its own issues.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 29 bbls. Ashes, 11,400 bbls. Flour, 157 bbls. and 800 bags Corn Meal, 152,979 bushels Wheat, 66,620 bushels Corn, 2,571 bushels Oats, 1,310 pkgs. Provisions, and 325 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 35 bbls., at $6 87½ for Pots, and $7 37½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 207 bbls., including 155 bbls. Pots, and 52 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—The movements in Quercitron, Messrs. WARD & Co., of Philadelphia, in their September circular, review thus: "The present crop of Quercitron Bark is large, and being secured mostly during the dry season, will be of good quality. The high rate of Exchange and purchases for remittance in France as far as reported, prove pretty steady. However, should manufacturers not follow it their stock freely, which they probably will do ere long, a decline will inevitably take place. We quote first No. 1 fine ground $32 selected grades, such as Paterson & Mustard's, $33@34. Coarse ground No. 1 Bark sells at $1 a $2 less than fine, and coarse ground No. 2 Bark sells at $4 less than fine. Bark in bags, without sale. The following is a statement of Bark received and inspected during the years 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862:

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
January, casks	91	114	53	119
February	199	176	80	178
March	374	201	174	258
April	330	309	212	230
May	372	248	316	283
June	367	362	508	261
July	210	199	278	43
August	422	272	405	360
September	316	186	307	
October	228	193	283	2,117
November	405	183	340	for 8
December	245	201	308	mos.
Total	3,559	2,801	3,173	

Stock Sept. 3, 1862, 300 hhds., mostly sold and awaiting shipment. The export of Quercitron Bark from the port of Philadelphia to foreign ports in 1861 was 1,800 hhds., 176 bbls. and 64 bags; and the total exports for eight months of 1862, 1,366 hhds."

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business is again reviving. The Western demand has been fair, especially within the past two or three days; and with moderate supplies available for the season, prices are supported. Two cases have been imported, valued at $131; and 118 cases and 2 boxes exported, valued at $5,798. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning says:

"The Boot and Shoe market has experienced a quiet week, the transactions having been rather limited. A fair business has been doing by jobbers for the Western trade, but buyers generally show very little disposition for heavy stocks of goods, in the present crisis of affairs. The New-England trade, which will soon commence, is expected to be about an average one, notwithstanding the large number of men who are 'off for the war.' The enhanced value of labor, and the high figures at which stock is generally held, will have a tendency to keep prices from declining, and even an advance on present rates is confidently looked for by manufacturers. Some orders from Southern and Western dealers, given a month or two since, have been countermanded, probably owing to the late invasion of the rebels, but from the recent intelligence received from the contending armies, all interruptions of business on that account will soon cease. Manufacturers and dealers are not disposed to fill orders to any extent from the Border States, unless they are accompanied by the cash. The total shipments of boots and shoes, by rail and sea, from Boston, during the past week, have been 7,580 cases, of which 4,417 were to New-York and Pennsylvania, 143 to the Border States, 2,160 to the Western States, 59 cases to Halifax, 9 to Hayti, 62 to Havana, and 345 to San Francisco."

COAL—Foreign has been plenty and heavy. Mr. OLNEY reports sales of 250 tons Scotch Cannel on private terms; 150 do. New-Pelton Gas, to go out of town, at $5 50; 800 do. New-Pelton Gas, $5; 600 do. P. C. Cannel Gas, $6 50; 100 do. P. C. House Cannel, $8 50; 400 Liverpool Steam, $6 45 from yard; 100 do. ex ship, $5, and 100 do. "Duchess Hall" House Cannel, $6, all cash. Anthracite is now up to $6 50@$7 ₩ ton, but, is not selling to any extent.

COTTON—Is inactive, and quoted irregularly at 60c. @ 62c. for Middling ₩ lb.

RICE—Is in demand, and 1,000 bags have been delivered, including all the current arrivals, and prices have been firmly maintained.

PROVISIONS—The demand prevails for Dry Cut at $3 75@4 37½ ₩ cwt.; small No. 1 Mackerel at $1 for 12 lbs.; No. 2 do. do. at 85c. for 12 lbs.; Scaled Herring at 15c. a 30c. for Scaled and Split; and for No. 1 do.

BREADSTUFFS—SPRING WHEAT—State and Western Flour has been heavy to-day, and prices have favored purchasers, but the principal business done was very active. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,250 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 15@$5 40, chiefly for choice extra State, at $5 25@$5 65, chiefly at $5 40@$5 50; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 05@$5 25; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 40@$5 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 90, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10 @$5 25
Extra State	5 35 @ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 05 @ 5 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 40 @ 6 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 50 @ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90 @ 6 60
Extra Genesee	5 65 @ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60 @ 6 90

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at steady rates. Sales 1,140 bbls. at $5 55@$6 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 10@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is less buoyant. Sales 750 bbls. extra, at $5 45@$6 65 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed to-day, and prices have declined 1c. ₩ bushel, the market closing with a downward tendency. The export demand has been restricted. The reported sales, since our last, 6 spring, 162,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, new, at $1 43@$1 50; White Western, $1 35@$1 41; Amber Western, at $1 27@$1 30; Red Western (Winter) at $1 23@$1 26½; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 16@$1 19; Milwaukee Club, at $1 14@$1 19—the latter rate for the first—a very choice lot of new this season, which was received and sold by J. D. HARRIS & SON, Chicago Spring, at $1 08@15, and White Kentucky, at $1 45@$1 48 ₩ bushel. Corn is heavy, and about 1c. ₩ bushel lower. Sales since our last, 81,000 bushels, at 58c. @60c., chiefly at 59c., for shipping Mixed Western, 54c. @58½c. for Eastern do.; 44c. @53c. for unsound do. ₩ bushel. Rye is salable and steady, at 82c. @83c., according to quality. ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 54c. @60c.; Western, at 50c. @60c.; and State at 55c. @61c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is now plenty and in good demand, at 60c. @75c., for shipment and local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request at 14c. @18c. for new, and 13c. @16c. for last year's crop. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Business, during the past week, has been to a fair extent. Week's receipts, 43,048; sales 29,260 hides, and 36 bales do., including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEINGARTNER, 1,800 Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., 24c., cash, usual selection; 2,250 Rio and Ayres Kips, 12½ lbs., on private terms; 4,000 Montevideo, 21 a 25 lbs., part, 24c., cash, usual selection; 1,100 California Kips, 10 lbs., on private terms; 13,000 Orinoco, 21½ lbs., 22½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 Bahia, 21 lbs., on private terms; 400 Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., 17½c., cash, as they run; 2,500 Tenariffe, 16 lbs., on private terms; 1,300 St. Domingo, damaged, 24 lbs., 6¼c. @10½c., cash, at auction; 1,800 Minas, 16 lbs., 20½c., 6 months, usual selection; 800 Maracaibo, 19 lbs., 21c., 6 months, usual selection; 15 bales Madras, — lbs., on private terms, 21 bales Penang Buffalo, 32 lbs., on private terms; 2,200 wet-salted California, 25 lbs., 11c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,200 Country Slaughter, 60@75 lbs. ave., part 24c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 1,100 Washington Slaughter, 75@80 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 City Slaughter, 70@75 lbs., 23c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 1,000 Western Slaughter, 70 lbs., 23c., cash, rejecting bad Hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands—40,000 dry Hides, 9,500 wet-salted Hides, and 1,100 bales East India Hides.

INDIGO—Has been rather more sought after at former prices.

LATHS—Eastern continue in request, at $1 05@$1 10 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "Very few buyers have made their appearance in the Swamp, and with a very limited inquiry from any quarter, the market for Hemlock Sole has ruled extremely quiet throughout the entire week, about the only business done having been with our local manufacturers and retailers. Union Leather of prime descriptions continues scarce, and is very firm, full outside figures being readily obtained for what is sold; on other kinds some of the trade seem willing to make a little concession to effect sales, but transactions have been too limited to materially affect quotations. The receipts from the tanneries, though light for the season, have been fair in extent, and the stock continues to increase. *Oak Leather*—Most of the demand to fill away contracts having been supplied, the market for this description sympathizes in a great measure with that for Hemlock, and has ruled comparatively quiet this week. The stock, however, being moderate, prices are maintained with firmness. Upper is the rough also meets with but limited sale at firm prices. We quote Sole [illegible] Slaughter and Salted, good light, 25c. @28c. ₩ lb.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 28c. @30c. ₩ lb.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 26c. @28c. ₩ lb.; Oak Wasting Slaughter, good, 26c. @28c. ₩ lb.; Oak light Crippled, good, 30c. @32c. ₩ lb.; Oak middle Cropped, good, 32c. @34c. ₩ lb.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, good light, 22c. @23c. ₩ lb.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 22c. @23c. ₩ lb.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 22c. @23c. ₩ lb.; Hemlock, Ca Buenos, &c., good light, 20c. @21c. ₩ lb.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 22c. @23c. ₩ lb.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 22c. @23c. ₩ lb.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 19c. @

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY SEPT. 22, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays. THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO DOLLARS and a HALF as his commission.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BELLINI'S OPERA LA SONNAMBULA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

WALLACK'S—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

WINTER GARDEN—GERALDINE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—CLAUDE MARCEL, Afternoon and Evening.

WIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—PANTOMIME OF THE SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. PETER PIPER PEPPER Pods.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our late dispatches from the vicinity of the late terrible battle of Antietam, inform us that the rebel army had succeeded in making its escape from Maryland. It appears that the rebels commenced to move about dusk on Thursday evening, and by daylight on Friday they were all over the Potomac, with the exception of a small rear guard. They got over all their transportation, and all their wounded with the exception of about three hundred. Quite a number of stragglers were captured during the day by our advance of cavalry. At last accounts the rebels were still visible on the opposite shore in force, and they had posted a large number of cannon to prevent our troops from crossing. Our troops were all in excellent spirits. Our Washington dispatches inform us that a portion of them crossed the Potomac on Saturday in pursuit of the flying rebels.

We learn by dispatches from Frederick that shelling was kept up across the Potomac at Shepardstown all day Friday. Late in the afternoon the Fourth Michigan Regiment, with a few men from SYKE'S Brigade, crossed the river there for the purpose of making a reconnoissance. They met with a stout resistance, but effected their purpose, and returned to the Maryland side with but slight loss, bringing with them four pieces of artillery which they took from the rebels. On Saturday morning an attempt was made to occupy the Virginia shore, but the detachment which crossed was forced to fall back before a superior force of the rebels, who advanced within range of our guns on the Maryland side, and were in their turn forced to retire, and with heavy losses. It was reported during Saturday that a force of rebel cavalry and artillery had gone in the direction of Williamsport, with the intention of re-crossing into Maryland, and a force was sent in that direction on Saturday morning. Heavy firing was heard in that locality at night, which led to the supposition that an engagement had commenced there. It was believed, however, that the rebel army generally was falling back in the direction of Charleatown and Winchester, as their artillery had been removed from the line of the Potomac.

The *National Intelligencer* states that Gen. SIGEL has been off duty in and near Washington ever since the return of the army from the line of the Rappahannock River. His command is also near at hand, and has not been called upon to encounter any new danger since its service under Gen. POPE. Gen. SIGEL'S corps is not, and has not been, with Gen. MCCLELLAN during his campaign in Maryland. This statement is confirmed by our Washington correspondent, who states that the orders for the march of both SIGEL'S and HEINTZELMAN'S corps up the lower bank of the Potomac was countermanded. Thus the chance of intercepting the flying rebels while crossing the river was lost.

With regard to the surrender of Harper's Ferry to the rebels, the *National Intelligencer* has the following: "We have been informed, on good authority, in regard to the surrender of the Harper's Ferry post—and we state the fact in extenuation of the blame which we have seen thrown on Col. MILES for the act—that the necessity of a surrender had become so clear and unmistakable that the painful step was resolved on with the concurrence of all the superior officers present." In connection with this, we quote the following note from Col. MILES to Col. FORD, regarding the importance of holding possession of Maryland Heights:

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 13, 1862.

Col. Ford, Commanding Maryland Heights:

Since I returned to this side, on close inspection, I find your position more defensible than it appears when at your station, covered as it is at all points by the cannon of Camp Hill. You will hold on, and can hold on until the cows' tails drop off. Yours,

D. S. MILES, Colonel Second Infantry.

The Washington *Star* states that there are symptoms of lockjaw in Gen. HOOKER'S case, and that his friends are fearful that he may not recover. He was shot through the fleshy part of the foot.

An important victory was gained by Gen. ROSECRANS over the rebels under PRICE at Iuka, Miss., on Friday night and Saturday morning. Gen. GRANT informs Gen. HALLECK that the attack was made upon the rebel position about two hours before dark on Friday, and that the fight continued until night closed in. In the morning the fight was renewed by Gen. ROSECRANS, but it was found that the rebels had been evacuating the place during the night. The cavalry and artillery were at last accounts in pursuit, and had already made important captures. PRICE'S force is put down at 18,000, and Gen. GRANT expresses the opinion that it will be broken up and forced to abandon much of its artillery.

It was rumored at Fortress Monroe on Friday that a rebel force, numbering from 18,000 to 20,000, was in the vicinity of Blackwater River, but ample preparations had been made to receive them if they intended hostilities. The Blackwater River runs through the Dismal Swamp region, and empties into the Elizabeth River south of Norfolk. If there is such a rebel force in that vicinity, no doubt a demonstration is to be made against Suffolk and Norfolk.

Our special correspondent on board the gunboat *Cayuga*, writing from the blockade off Mobile Bay, gives us to understand, that operations looking to the capture of Mobile are to be commenced at once. It is considered essential, at all events, if the blockade is to be maintained, that the forts at the entrance of the harbor should be in our possession, as the coming storms of that locality will render it impossible for our fleet to be effective outside. The forts once in our possession, approaches will be made to the city in such a manner as to insure its capture, in spite of the formidable obstructions in the harbor, iron-clads, rams, &c., and the shore batteries, said to command all points of approach. Mobile in our hands, Montgomery on the Alabama River, and Tuscaloosa on the Tombigbee, must soon follow—thus giving us possession of the railroad system between the Eastern and Western States of rebeldom.

By the arrival at this port of the steamships *Roanoke* and *Trade Wind*, we have advices from New-Orleans to the 13th—four days later. The news is unimportant. Matters appear to be proceeding very quietly there. The secesh element, on the reception of the news of the battles before Washington through the Southern telegrams, became somewhat bold, but no difficulty had occurred, and none was apprehended. We receive no intelligence of any new military movements.

It appears that the armed steamer which recently ran the blockade at Mobile was the *Oreto* and not the "290," as at first supposed. Commander PREBLE, of the gunboat *Oneida*, has been dismissed from the naval service for not intercepting her. The order of the Secretary of the Navy to that effect is published this morning.

The prize steamship *Columbia*, captured on the 3d ult. by the United States steamer *Santiago*, arrived at this port yesterday. She was condemned at Key West, and ordered here to dispose of her cargo, which consists of dry-goods, teas, coffee, etc., besides eight brass field-pieces, rifled, with carriages and caissons all complete; two rifled mountain howitzers; a complete assortment of projectiles for all the ordnance; cases of fuses, cartridges, Enfield rifles, blankets, etc. The cargo is said to be worth $150,000.

The Washington *Star* of Friday states that some portions of the Pennsylvania militia, assembled recently for the defence of their State, refused to march into Maryland to defend Pennsylvania there from invasion. For the credit of Pennsylvania, which has already furnished so many excellent troops for the field, we trust the *Star* is mistaken.

GENERAL NEWS.

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen Saturday, a communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, giving it as his opinion that the removals of Heads of Departments made by the Board at its previous meeting was perfectly legal, and within the province of the Board. The Mayor returned a veto of the ordinance establishing a Military Hospital in the Central Park. A semi-monthly report of the disbursements in aid of the families of volunteers was received from the Comptroller, from which it appears that the number of families relieved was 13,295, comprising 13,184 adults and 18,351 children. The amount of money disbursed was $56,604. The first secession flag that was raised in Florida was presented to the Board by the Mayor, and ordered to be placed in the Governor's Room.

By the arrival of the schooner *Red Jacket*, Capt. PAYSON, from Mathewstown, (Inagua,) Sept. 8, we learn that salt was very plentiful on the Island, and a large quantity on hand. It was selling at 8c.@9c. per bushel.

Maj.-Gen. NELSON, who has nearly recovered from the wound received at Richmond, arrived in Louisville on Friday, and will assume command of all the forces in that vicinity.

Col. MONSON, in his official report of the loss at Richmond, Ky., in the attack by the rebel Gen. KIRBY SMITH, says his loss did not exceed 200 killed, 700 wounded and 2,000 prisoners, with nine pieces of cannon and some wagons. His force, he says, consisted of 6,500 men, and the rebels 16,000.

The funeral exercises over the body of the late Gen. RENO took place in Boston on Friday, at Trinity Church. A large number of men, eminent in civic and military life, were present, including Gov. ANDREW and Staff, Adjutant-Gen. SCHOULER, Brig.-Gen. ANDREWS, and Col. BURRIL, with many officers of regiments now in that vicinity.

The funeral of Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER took place at his residence in Marshfield on Wednesday, the 10th. By request, the oaken box containing the coffin of his father, was opened, and the metallic cover of the glass removed. The lineaments and features of the great statesman are said by an observer to have been as natural as when, ten years ago, he was given to the grave.

The Stock Exchange was buoyant in speculation, and at advancing prices on Saturday. Gold left off 117@117¼; Exchange, 129 ₱ cent.

The demand for Breadstuffs, on Saturday, was less active, and prices favored buyers. Provisions were in fair request, as were also the principal kinds of Groceries, Fish, Wool, Hay, Hops, Tallow and Tobacco, at uniform quotations. Limited transactions were reported in Cotton, Hemp, Metals, Oils and Naval Stores. Whisky was heavy and a shade cheaper. Moderate Freight engagements were reported, with 552 vessels, of all classes, in port.

ABOUT THE LOSS OF HARPER'S FERRY.—Much uncertainty still exists in regard to the responsibility of the loss of Harper's Ferry. It does not seem clear that Gen. MCCLELLAN can be held responsible for it, although Col. MILES is reported to have sent to him *six* couriers on Saturday, begging for reinforcements, which, however, did not arrive as expected. Gen. FRANKLIN, who was in charge of them, encountered a heavy force of rebels on the way.

A miserable story is in circulation, we are sorry to see, first published in Philadelphia, to the effect that a captured Confederate Major distinctly alleged that he had, within two days of the surrender of Harper's Ferry, visited that post, and had friendly, but treasonable, intercourse with Col. MILES. We believe this to be as foul a falsehood as ever was coined by the Father of Lies. MILES had his faults, but he was no traitor. And we should hesitate long before taking the word of any rebel as conclusive against the loyalty of a Union officer. A man who turns traitor himself will have no hesitation in falsely accusing others. The greater crime includes the less.

The immediate responsibility of the surrender rests apparently on Col. THOMAS H. FORD, of Ohio, who was in command of Maryland Heights, and who seems to have abandoned them without orders and without cause. Thus far, certainly, there has been not the slightest evidence that he had even permission from his commanding officer to abandon them under any circumstances. Those Heights were the key to the position; and, although the place might have been held after they were lost much longer than it was, and *ought* to have been under the circumstances, its surrender was only a question of time. But Col. MILES was not the man who ought to have been intrusted with so important a post, as is sufficiently proved by the fact that he did not *prepare* to hold it, as he might have done, in time. Nor is the Government free from very serious responsibility for having intrusted such a position to such a man,—after the experience it had had of him a year before at Bull Run. The fact is, the Government seems to have taken it for granted that *anybody* could hold Harper's Ferry; and in its usual slip-shod style of letting things take care of themselves it gave no special attention to the subject. The country will, as usual, pay the penalty of this heedlessness in having to conquer the rebel army *again*. The seizure of Harper's Ferry by the rebels was all that saved them from utter destruction.

The Retreat of the Rebels.

It seems to be quite certain that the main bulk of the rebel army will make good its retreat,—that it will fall back successfully upon its base of operations, whether that be at Winchester or at Richmond. On Saturday morning they were all safely out of Maryland,—having crossed the Potomac, partly on Thursday, without attracting the attention of our army, and partly on Friday, in spite of our attempts, which do not seem to have been very formidable, to overtake and arrest them. On Saturday they had planted batteries on the Virginia side of the Potomac to resist pursuit. We have a report that Gen. MCCLELLAN had crossed and engaged them again; but, if this be true, the engagement was probably only with their rear guard, as they would scarcely detain their main army for the purpose of renewing the battle, unless the comparative weakness of the force which MCCLELLAN could throw across in a single day should offer them a tempting prospect of success.

The country will share the surprise with which we learn, from our Washington correspondence this morning, that we have *no force* in the rear of the rebels on the south side of the Potomac. The order which was given for SIGEL and HEINTZELMAN to push toward the rebel rear for the purpose of intercepting them in case of defeat, was *countermanded*. This will doubtless surprise the rebels as much as it does us; for according to our correspondent, who was surrendered with our army at Harper's Ferry, and who had free intercourse with the rebel officers there, they fully believed that SIGEL was even then thundering in their rear. Why the order was countermanded we are not aware. We are bound to assume, we suppose, that it was for some good and sufficient reason; perhaps it is not lawful even to intimate a doubt upon this point. But certainly the country may very properly seek to know why so evident a precaution was not taken against the escape of the rebel army from the perilous position into which their audacity had betrayed them.

It was confidently asserted, when the rebels first crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland, that they would never leave it; that they would be completely hemmed in and utterly destroyed or compelled to surrender. It can hardly be supposed that all this was expected at the hands of Gen. MCCLELLAN. He was sent to attack them in front, and did it with vigor, skill and success. If he had succeeded on Wednesday in turning their right flank, he could possibly have cut them off from access to the Potomac: and if he had more completely turned their right wing, he could have accomplished the same result. But he only succeeded in forcing them back *toward* the Potomac, leaving them free to renew the battle or retreat across the river. But he did his duty in defeating them; the responsibility of cutting off their retreat rested with others.

The rebels will not have an easy time of it in retreating to Richmond. They must be destitute of provisions, and the country through which they must pass has been pretty thoroughly stripped already of means to support an army. They have, however, saved all their transportation, and moved across the Potomac with a degree of order and celerity which does not indicate serious demoralization:—and as they are accustomed to rapid movements, even under most embarrassing circumstances, we think it altogether probable that they will succeed in reaching their supplies at Winchester. Gen. MCCLELLAN is probably not in a condition to make a very rapid or prolonged pursuit, and Gen. HALLECK has lost so much time that he can scarcely hope to intercept the main body of the rebels. On Thursday a *reconnoissance* was sent to Thoroughfare Gap, and made the discovery that the path to the rebel rear was unobstructed. But we have no information that any advantage was taken of this discovery, or that any force was started over the route thus disclosed. Gen. MCCLELLAN has it in his power, however, to inflict upon the rebels very serious injury, if he is in condition to follow them rapidly, and if engagements with their rear guard do not delay him too long.

OUR SOLDIERS IN THE LATE BATTLES.—In none of the reports of last week's battles in Maryland, or the correspondence from the field, are there any of those accusations of misbehavior on the part of individual regiments, or brigades, or officers of any grade, that have frequently sullied the reports of previous battles. Every regiment seems to have done its duty to the death—none flinching: every General and subordinate officer appears to have honored his rank. The applause for valor, endurance, and patience were merited by every man wearing the Nation's uniform.

It must be remembered that this unflinching, victorious Union army was composed of the fever-wasted, battle-decimated, retreating regiments of McCLELLAN, which left the Peninsula a few weeks ago; of the shattered regiments and brigades of POPE, which arrived in Washington twenty days since in a condition bordering upon demoralization; and, added to these, new recruits who had never before faced fire. This was the material which achieved such great deeds last week—which drove back superior numbers of rebel veterans, and vanquished them on three fields. We have more confidence in our army now than ever. Good leadership, active movement, and *fighting on the offensive*, are all that it now needs, or ever needed, for victory.

THE ATTACK.—Our army is always victorious when it is the attacking party. The battles of Gen. MCCLELLAN last week are the first for a long time in which we have assumed the offensive. In the battles on the Peninsula we were always on the defensive; in Gen. POPE'S battles in Virginia he was on the defensive. In the West, in the battle at Shiloh, and in other instances of ill-success or dubious success, we were on the defensive; while at Donelson and other glorious fields we were the attacking party. In the victory of ROSECRANS over PRICE, officially reported this morning, the Union officer was on the offensive. And a hundred other examples and illustrations might be found. Gen. MCCLELLAN is now actively following the rebels up. We hope he will unflinchingly assail them wherever found. Our success is always in the attack.

Our Victories at the South.

It is not easy, perhaps, to estimate the effects of a victory until we have accurately ascertained its extent; and until we have received satisfactory intelligence of the character and fortunes of our operations upon the line of the rebel retreat into Virginia, elaborate speculations upon the results at the South of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S recent successes in Maryland must be regarded as premature. It is hardly safe, for instance, to assume with an enthusiastic cotemporary, that the battle of Antietam will be followed at an early day by the downfall of England and France, the invasion of Canada, and the conquest of Mexico. But we have facts enough before us to justify a brief consideration of the moral influence which the great conflict of the past week is likely to exert upon the temper and the policy of the Southern leaders.

Gen. LEE was undoubtedly urged to the invasion of Maryland by a combination of motives, of which the supreme impelling force was the popular passion at the South for a war of aggression. The Southern people are weary of being invaded. The war has been fought upon their own soil with a stern persistency which, if it has not yet demoralized and discouraged them, has at least vexed, wearied and irritated them out of all control by their leaders. In resisting this war of invasion, they have been just successful enough to inflame them into an inordinate estimate of their own prowess, and Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, when he stated the other day in the rebel Congress at Richmond that "Stonewall JACKSON," with "half the Confederate Army," could drive the Northern six hundred thousand before him, exactly expressed the popular conviction of the masses at the South. Had LEE been able to hold his own on the Potomac, we have no doubt that the popular clamor at the South would have driven him forward to the Susquehanna, where he might have met with an Antietam from which retreat would have been impossible.

Beaten now upon the threshold of his expedition, and forced to retrace his steps, his receding march, even though it be made "with all his artillery and transportation," leaves behind him one great element of the rebel strength—the prestige of his soldiers and the confidence of the South in their own invincibility. He may save his army, but he loses that which has made his army peculiarly formidable. The passions of the people in every country are raised and depressed by summary facts, rather than by explanatory details. The substantial sum of the recent conflicts no explanations can conceal from the Southern mind. Their army went into Maryland on its way to Washington and Philadelphia. Their army comes out of Maryland on its way to Richmond, if possible. In this recoil of the high-sounding programme of invasion, the South will see the fatiguing tide of Northern war once more rolled back upon its own soil—it will learn to question its own enthusiasm, and to doubt its leaders in the field.

Against this immense moral gain to the National cause it is hardly an offset that Mr. DAVIS and his Administration will acquire a certain accession of strength from the demonstration which events have made of the wisdom of their opposition to the aggressive policy. If the policy of adventure has been proved a failure, the policy of caution has become distasteful and difficult. Months ago, before the investment of Richmond by Gen. MCCLELLAN, able Southern Generals had given in their opinion that Virginia at least could no longer be safely held from Richmond as a base of operations. Tide-water Virginia was even then exhausted by the war, and pierced as it is by the Rappahannock and the affluents of the York, the obstructions sunk in the James River alone could not be regarded as guaranteeing its safety against persistent invasion. Even then, if Gen. LEE should succeed in withdrawing his army comparatively intact from the vicinity of the Potomac, we cannot think it unlikely that Richmond should be abandoned without any attempt at a fresh campaign in tide-water Virginia. Such an evacuation of the rebel Capital, of course, would not necessarily end the war, but it would go far toward establishing an overwhelming superiority for the National advance. When Gen. MCCLELLAN telegraphed to us that "Maryland and Pennsylvania were safe," he underrated, we think, the value of the advantage won for the nation by his gallant army.

If Antietam has achieved anything, it has shaken the base of the rebel strength, thrown back their lines of defence, endangered their forces in the West, and opened up to us the near prospect of a decisive hold upon Virginia. For these things we may well be thankful.

As for Maryland, we do not attach much importance to the scattering of the rebel hopes in regard to that State. The "refugees of Maryland" in the South had pretty well worn out all Southern expectations from that State. Richmond, in particular, has been cursed with a plague of Baltimore "Plug-Uglies," in all departments of her domestic administration, till the good people of Virginia have learned almost to loathe the name of the Monumental City. The "Maryland Line" in the rebel army has been disbanded; and the important undeception which LEE'S men will carry back from Maryland, we repeat, is the loss, not of their illusions in respect to Maryland, but of their illusions in respect to themselves.

A JUST JUDGMENT.—All the people will say Amen to the order of the Navy Department, dismissing from the service Commander GEORGE HENRY PREBLE, senior officer in command of the blockading force off Mobile, for allowing the armed steamer *Oreto* to run the blockade at that point a short time since. The report of Commodore FARRAGUT makes the neglect of duty palpable, and the justice of the punishment will be universally acknowledged. This, is, we believe, the first instance, since the outbreak of the war, of the Navy Department's punishing an officer for doing *too little*, though it has been claimed that some officers have been dismissed for doing *too much*.

The State Election.

Our State election this year derives its chief importance from its bearing on the rebellion. There are no domestic issues likely to be very seriously affected by the result:—but the course of our National affairs may be influenced in a manner that will affect the history of the nation for all time to come.

The Democrats have made a party rally, and have nominated their strongest party man for Governor, in the hope of throwing the vote of the State against the National Administration, and against the vigorous and unrelenting prosecution of the war. No man can for a moment doubt what would be the moral effect of their success. No man doubts that it would be hailed with intense satisfaction by the rebel authorities and by every rebel in arms against the Union, as a verdict of condemnation upon the National Government, and of practical and effective sympathy with the Southern Confederacy. It would be regarded everywhere at the South as a symptom of *division* in the Northern States—as an indication that public sentiment had turned against the war, and in favor of the South as the injured party.

Of course, every man who *does* sympathize with secession will vote that ticket; and if a majority of the people of this State are Secessionists, more or less in disguise, SEYMOUR will be elected. But we can conceive no greater disaster to the cause of the Union than such a result, and we take it for granted that the Republican and Union Convention, which meets at Syracuse on Wednesday next, will take steps to avert it. All they have to do, in our judgment, is to *place the issue fairly and squarely before the people*, and to nominate men who will fully represent the Union cause. We believe that New-York is just as sound on that issue as New-England,—that an overwhelming majority of her people are for prosecuting this war against the rebels until their military power is crushed and they are compelled to return to their allegiance to the Constitution. They are for prosecuting it with all the vigor and energy which the enormous resources of the country have placed in the hands of the Government,—and they will sustain the Administration in whatever measures may be deemed necessary or expedient for the attainment of that end.

The Convention will be large, but we see no reason for fearing that it will not be harmonious. There will naturally be preferences for individuals as candidates, and differences of opinion doubtless as to matters of expediency. But none of these, we venture to say, will be allowed to interfere with the great end which all will have at heart, and which all will join in endeavoring to attain. We trust there will be no disposition to thrust into the Convention personal controversies or irrelevant and unessential issues; and that nothing will be done to weaken the effort which the people stand prepared to make to hold this State in the noble position it has steadily held, thus far, in this contest with rebellion.

The Position in Kentucky.

The confirmation of the news of the surrender of Munfordsville, Ky., to the rebel army of Gen. BRAGG, upsets all previous information as to the nearness of Gen. BUELL'S pursuing columns. Gen. ROUSSEAU, whose rapid advance down the Louisville and Nashville railroad, last Summer, stopped the rebel advance at Munfordsville, was said to have followed Gen. BUCKNER back to Glasgow, one week ago, after the latter had failed in his assault on Munfordsville. And Gen. ROUSSEAU was leading BUELL'S advance in pursuit of BRAGG. But now we are told that BRAGG'S whole army came up two days later, surrounded Munfordsville and forced it to surrender. ROUSSEAU was not a General to suffer that result, if he had been so near. We are, therefore, obliged to conclude that BUELL'S army is not so near to BRAGG'S as we had been led to believe.

The position of affairs in Kentucky, in this aspect, becomes much more dubious than we had before regarded it. KIRBY SMITH will undoubtedly effect a junction with BRAGG, and then Kentucky will have on its soil a solid rebel army certainly not less than 50,000 strong, officered by such men as BRAGG, POLK, BUCKNER, HARDEE and CHEATHAM. An abler corps of leaders the rebels do not possess; and what with MORGAN'S "underground" dashes all through the State, and the "aid and comfort" that rebel sympathisers among the population will be too glad to afford, they will have nothing to lack in the way of knowledge of Union movements.

Gen. BUELL may be able to fight BRAGG successfully after KIRBY SMITH has joined him. We think he is. But the prospect is far from encouraging of an early clearance of all rebel forces from Kentucky. And while they are there, they will unfortunately live but too well on the wealth of Unionists.

Louisville, not Cincinnati, is the object of BRAGG'S army. They will, however, not be able to seize it. It is being formidably fortified, and has an army adequate to its defence.

THE REOCCUPATION OF HARPER'S FERRY.—There seems now to remain little doubt that a National force has at last really reoccupied (it would be absurd to say *recaptured*) Harper's Ferry. This was not done, however, until the rebels had made all the use they wished to of that important position. Having done so, they voluntarily abandoned it—taking care, though, to destroy all the Government stores they were not disposed to take away with them. In this destruction they included the pontoon bridge over the Potomac, which, if destroyed by Col. MILES before the rebels came down upon him, would have completely checkmated them and prevented their making any use of the position. But what we should have done as an imperative necessity and failed to do, they did with no such prime object in view, but simply in pursuance of their general policy of weakening us at every possible point. If the rebels do not wish to recapture Harper's Ferry, we may perhaps be allowed to hold, occupy and possess it at our leisure.

Advantages to the Immigrant.

Mr. SEWARD was quite right in stating, in his recent circular to foreign Governments that this country never presented such advantages to the immigrant laborer as it does at this very time. Of course, a popular impression abroad among the ignorant would be that fire and sword and civil wrath were desolating all those rich broad lands of the West, which once so attracted the foreigner; that neighbor was waylaying neighbor, burning his crops and carrying off his cattle; that there was no sure payment of labor and no safety for property; that even in safe districts the poor immigrant was still liable to conscription, and was exposed to the heavy taxation of the war.

If our words should reach any of those who control opinion in foreign countries, we call upon them, as honest journalists, to correct these popular errors. Let the peasants of Germany, and Belgium, and Norway understand that the usual and the richest agricultural districts of the West are as undisturbed by this war as are the vineyards of the Rhine or the farms of Holland. Every man sows and reaps, buys and sells as he always has done. Fire and sword, bayonet and shell come not near his dwelling. Except for the absence of his neighbors in the great struggle, he would hardly know it was war time. Taxes fall comparatively lightly on him, being contrived to weigh most on the manufacturing and commercial community. If a foreign born citizen—even though he "has declared his intention" to be an American citizen—he cannot be subject to drafting. His produce is securing high prices, and if a laboring man, he obtains the highest wages.

There never was a time, probably, in the history of the country, when an immigrant had so fair an opportunity of laying the foundations of his fortune, as now. The wages paid to agricultural labor in some places, have been incredibly high. We have heard this Summer of even $2 50 per day being given a common farm-hand. Probably on many a fine farm in Illinois, a laborer could earn his own little freehold, all broken and cultivated, by one season's hard work, which, of course, is far better than doing a pioneer's work in the frontier States. With one million of our most muscular young men absent in the war, called from all departments of life, there must of necessity be a great demand everwhere, in all branches, for labor.

This demand will draw after it, in all branches, high wages. Now is the time for foreign laborers to take advantage of this state of things, especially before new machinery has become a substitute for labor. Probably the masses of Europe, who have been laboring and delving so long, with so little fruit, could never find an opportunity in which they could so readily and profitably change their condition. Why should those thirty thousand industrious and able-bodied people in a single manufacturing town in England (Blackburn) be supported by public charity, when there is room and work without limit for them in America? Why should not English charity run in the channel of permanent benefit, and transport the men who are willing to work to places which always need work? It is true that many of these manufacturing laborers are not fit for field work, yet there will be an increasing demand here for manufacturing hands, as necessity drives us more and more to produce within ourselves, and many of our own industrial workers will turn their attention to agriculture.

We believe, as we said before, that America never offered a more profitable field for the poor foreigner.

Third Invasion of Missouri.

The clouds begin to gather again in Southwest Missouri, that theatre of important and exciting campaigns. Wilson's Creek and Pea Ridge may have to be fought over again, as the plains of Manassas have been.

We learn that HINDMAN, COFFEE, MCBRIDE, PIKE and other rebel leaders, inspired by the advancing policy of Richmond, are organizing large bodies of men in Northeastern Arkansas, ready to be taken in hand by Gen. Jo. JOHNSTON, or MAGRUDER, or PRICE, and led to attempt anew the conquest of Missouri.

Brig.-Gen. SCHOFIELD has gone from St. Louis to Springfield, to take command of the Union forces that are moving rapidly to Springfield to resist the rebel invasion. All laborers for a distance of fifteen miles around Springfield, have been impressed into the Government service, to throw up earthworks and help build fortifications. Gen. SCHOFIELD fought with LYON at Wilson's Creek; he has been in Missouri in all the raids and campaigns that have beset it, he is as thoroughly master of the military knowledge needed in his position as any man in the country, with ability as an officer equal to the crisis. We have great confidence that an invasion of Missouri will be a more difficult and dangerous task than ever before.

PARTING CALL ON THE REBEL CONGRESS.—The rebel Congress voted, a few days ago, to adjourn on the 30th inst. That is to-morrow week—eight days hence.

A week is very fruitful of events in these stirring war times, and occurrences may hasten or delay the action of more grave and imperturbable bodies than the precipitators of revolution, the statesmen of the South. If Gen. LEE is actually on the return to Richmond, accompanied by Gen. MCCLELLAN and numerous officers and soldiers of the loyal North, why should not the rebel Congress stay a day or two *after* the 30th instant, in order to see the imposing cavalcade enter Richmond? It is not oftener than once in a century that such a conjunction of magnates, controlling great destinies, can be witnessed.

A Lively Time at Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 20.

Our city bids fair to be a merry place next week. First, the Supreme Court holds its session here. Second, the new Columbia Regiment is fast mustering in on the Fair Grounds, and will be there during the days of the Fair—the 24th, 25th and 26th inst. Lastly, the Fair itself, which it is expected will be as brilliant a success as last year, when it almost eclipsed the State Fair. The directors have engaged the fast horse *Robert Fellingham*, which beat *Ethan Allen* on the 10th inst. at the Fashion Course, Long Island. He is certainly to be here on the last two days of the Fair. We are making preparations for a great crowd.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 21.

FIVE THOUSAND CONTRABANDS WANTED.

A wealthy and highly respectable gentleman arrived in this city a few days ago from the West-Indies, having in view the employment of a large number of persons for the purpose of cultivating cotton upon one of the finest West-India islands, of which he is the sole proprietor or lessee, for a long term of years. His original purpose was to employ Germans or Swiss, but, after seeing the contrabands, and learning their destitute condition, and their anxiety to be employed, he changed his purpose and now proposes to take at least five thousand or more of them, if the Government will assist them to go to his island. His plans meet the entire approval of leading friends of the negroes here, who will render them all the assistance in their power. He proposes to take with him portable dwelling-houses, school-houses, and a church, together with school teachers, a chaplain, physicians, hospitals, a printing press, etc., the whole affair to be conducted on the most approved American plan. He will furnish each family with a house and garden spot, provide all their provisions, and pay them liberal wages. At the end of the term for which they are employed, the Government, from whom this leave is obtained, guarantees each family sixteen acres of land as a gratuity.

STORY OF A REFUGEE FROM PETERSBURGH, VA.

Moses W. Cohn, a native of Boston, Mass., and now a refugee—well known here as a man of re-ranity—arrived here yesterday with his wife. He was a merchant in Petersburgh, but forced into the rebel army, as no substitute could be procured. He obtained leave of absence for a few days from the camp at Richmond, and returned home; and once there, under pretence of business, he took his wife and went to Suffolk, and from there to Norfolk. He found no pickets between Richmond and Suffolk, and was thus enabled to escape. He gives some interesting news.

The *Merrimac No. 2*, as we have before learned, is nearly completed; her crew, for the present, being employed in garrison duty at Fort Darling. All the rebel troops have been sent north.

After the battle of Williamsburgh the merchants of Petersburgh, expecting an immediate successful advance of our army upon Richmond, which had no adequate force for defence, rolled their tobacco down to the river-bank and made general arrangements to destroy their merchandise. From this time, however, while our army was intrenching in the Peninsula, conscript forces began pouring into Richmond by thousands, an average of five thousand a day passing through Petersburgh from North Carolina, aggregating some forty thousand in all. It was a subject of surprise to the rebels that we did not seize the railroad over which they passed, thus cutting off those supplies of new troops.

There is now scarcely an able-bodied man left in Petersburgh, so sweeping and thorough has been the conscription. Mr. Cohn himself was impressed, in spite of the statements of physicians that he was totally unfit for service. He was told that the Confederacy needed every man they could get, and that many men in the service were less able than himself.

He gives the following prices for Petersburgh: Coffee, $3 50 per pound; tea, $16; sugar, 60c. to $1; salt, 60c. per quart; molasses, $5 to $7 a gallon since the capture of New-Orleans; butter, $1 per pound; eggs, $1 per dozen; matches, 37c. per box; soap, $1 per pound; flour, $13 a barrel; corn meal, $2 50 a bushel; potatoes, $4 a bushel; onions, 10c. a piece; pinewood, $10 a cord; Treasury Notes sell at 75 per cent. premium; Virginia State Notes, 30 per cent; calico prints, $1 50 a yard; cotton-cloth, 75c. to $1 a yard; hoop-skirts, $15 to $20; ladies' cotton-hose, $1 per pair; gaiters, $12 to $15; slippers, $6; pins, per paper, $1 50; spool cotton-thread, 50c.; black crape, $4, and for which there has, of late, been a great demand. Ribbons are not to be had.

There have never been any fortifications at Petersburgh at all.

ARRIVAL OF THE WOUNDED, ETC.

About 500 of the wounded in the battles in Western Maryland arrived here to-day. Some are in the hospitals in the Interior Department and the Capitol. The wounds are for the greater part slight.

One of the reporters of the Associated Press, who visited the rebel hospitals on the battle-field, says he there saw large quantities of medicines which had been captured from our army in previous conflicts, the labels designating the original ownership. The wounded of both sides were on the best possible friendly terms, and freely discussed the merits of former as well as the last battles.

Visiting the field where the dead of both sides lay, he noticed that while the pockets of our men were turned out, having been emptied of their contents, those of the rebels were generally undisturbed. The haversacks of the dead rebels contained nothing but crackers, with the exception occasionally of ears of corn.

GEN. HUNTER.

The friends of Gen. Hunter are urging his appointment to active service in Virginia. A command is desired sufficiently independent to enable him to hunt down the marauding forces of Jackson.

THE CHANGE OF PAROLED PRISONERS.

Brig.-Gen. Tyler, before reporting to Maj.-Gen. Wagner, as recently directed, has been ordered to repair to Annapolis, to take charge of the paroled prisoners to be transported to the West.

PROMOTED.

Col. Rufus Ingalls, who so successfully removed Quartermasters' stores at the evacuation of Harrison's Landing, has been appointed Brigadier-General.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Sigel and Heintzelman Not Sent Up the North Bank of the Potomac—The Order for Their March Countermanded—The Results of the Late Fighting in Maryland, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862.

A wrote you some days since a hasty aggregate of information gleaned from sources superior to those usually accessible in these days of mutual distrust and reticence. But, in one respect I was in error, and I make haste to acknowledge it at the earliest moment that I can do so without incurring the charge of giving information to the enemy. I stated that a column of our troops had gone up the Potomac Valley on the south side, basing my assertion on the fact that such a movement had been ordered. Afterwards, it seems, *the order was countermanded*—undoubtedly for good reasons. This will explain to the public, who have been anxiously looking for Sigel and Heintzelman suddenly to appear in force in front of the retreating rebels, why such appearance has not been made. The fact is, as the rebels know well enough now, and as the public have a right to know, that both these formidable chieftains have been retained in the trenches here, watching for a better chance to strike the foe than could be afforded by an isolated expedition which would be liable to encounter a superior rebel force and be destroyed.

The fighting in Maryland is supposed to be finished for the present, the enemy having sought safety in flight. Though, at this present writing, no news from the army is made public, giving assurance of the rebels having crossed the Potomac again, yet it is the general belief that this difficult feat they have achieved, and that without any such loss as we had hoped to inflict upon them. That our forces are preparing to follow, I am satisfied from evidences that I am not permitted to name. It is even said that Gen. McClellan has already passed over in pursuit. What luck he may have in the chase it would be idle to conjecture, so little do we know of the relative condition of the armies. But judging from the past our honest fellows will prove no match in a race for life for those fleet-footed gentry who have so seldom failed, by their astonishing activity, to escape the deserved consequences of their offensive audacity.

As for news from here, Washington is again dull. We are even without the customary rumors which our secesh population habitually get up during a lull, for the purpose of sustaining their sinking courage. Now, the result of this last rebel enterprise seems to have fallen so far short of the expectations formed by their sympathizers, that they can find but little consolation in the fact that Lee's army has escaped absolute destruction. In general, I am confirmed in my opinion that secession in Washington is dying out. Probably its devotees here begin to believe that this City is destined to remain in the Union, whatever may become of the seceded States; and hence are reconciling themselves to a state of things which they cannot prevent.

Inasmuch as I have confessed in this letter, to a mistake—in violation of the traditional policy of journalism—I hope I may be excused for recalling the fact, that in my dispatches during the early days of this "invasion" I suggested that the rebels would make their exit west of the Blue Ridge. The result proves what was then quite apparent—that there was no great risk run by them in this expedition, inasmuch as they always had a safe back door, obligingly left open by us, to facilitate their escape; while the *possibility* that a chance might offer to strike Washington or Baltimore, was enough to stimulate them to effort. That they are greatly the gainers by the operation *thus far*, I think no one can doubt. They have made it, at one and the same time, an invasion, a raid and a *reconnoissance in force*. The invasion has increased their self-confidence, the raid has supplied their ragged and starving cohorts with clothes, shoes and rations; and the *reconnoissance* has pretty accurately revealed to them the numbers and condition of our troops in the east. With these results they can afford to fall back upon their base at Winchester and invent a new combination, while we are congratulating each other upon their discomfiture.

J.M. W.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

Commander Preble, of the Oneida, Dismissed from the Naval Service for Allowing the Oreto to Run into Mobile Harbor.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER.—Commander George Henry Preble, senior officer in command of the blockading force off Mobile, having been guilty of neglect of duty in permitting the armed steamer *Oreto* to run the blockade, thereby not only disregarding article 3, section 10, of the Articles of War, which requires an officer to do his utmost to overtake and capture or destroy every vessel which it is his duty to encounter, but omitting the plainest ordinary duty committed to an officer, is, by order of the President, dismissed from the naval service from this date. The commander of each vessel of war, on the day after the receipt of this published general order, will cause it to be read on the quarter-deck at general muster, together with the accompanying reports, and enter both upon the vessel's log.

(Signed) GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

DISPATCH FROM REAR ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD, PENSACOLA BAY, Sept. 9, 1862.

Sir: I regret to be compelled again to make another mortifying acknowledgment of apparent neglect, viz: The running of the blockade at Mobile by a ten-gun gunboat, supposed to be "Laird's gunboat," Capt. Hutlock. You will perceive, however, from Capt. Preble's report, herewith inclosed, that there was no want of vigilance. They saw her in good time, but failed to sink or capture her. Why Capt. Pursle did not fire into her after she failed to stop or answer his hail, I cannot imagine. The commander of the *Rachel Seaman* says, and I believe they all admit, that there never was a finer opportunity for stopping a vessel, until she passed them. Then, however, when it was too late, they commenced firing, the *Oneida* first, the *Winona* next, and the *Rachel Seaman* last. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed.) D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear Admiral Commanding West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

DISPATCH FROM COMMANDER PREBLE.

UNITED STATES STEAM SLOOP ONEIDA, OFF MOBILE, Sept. 4, 1862.

Sir: I regret to inform you that a three-masted screw-steamer, wearing the English red ensign and pennant, and carrying four quarter boats and a battery of eight broadside guns, one or two pivots, and having every appearance of an English man-of-war, ran the blockade this afternoon, under the following circumstances:

I had sent the *Winona* to the windward to speak a schooner standing in under sail. The smoke of a steamer was discovered bearing about S. E., and standing directly for us. Observing she was burning black smoke, I immediately got under way and stood towards her, signaling to the *Winona* to chase at discretion. We soon neared the stranger in company with the *Winona*, who, as she approached, gradually hauled to the windward. When abeam of him, about one hundred yards distant, I hailed him, but received no answer. I then fired a shot across his bows. He still ranged ahead without stopping, but still thinking him an English man-of-war, I fired two more shot across his bow, and then directed a shot at him, which went over, between his fore and mainmast. He soon hauled down his flag and trained his guns to bear on us, but having no flag to fight under, was afraid to fire. We continued firing at him, assisted by the *Winona* and one of the mortar schooners, but he made sail, and by his superior speed and unparalleled audacity, managed to escape us. We sent our shot all around and over him, and are certain that several of our shall and the *Winona's* struck him.

With great mortification,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE HENRY PREBLE,
Commander.

Rear-Admiral D. G. Farragut, Commanding United States Blockading Squadron.

ANOTHER VALUABLE PRIZE.

Arrival of the Prize Steamship Columbia, with a Cargo of Arms, Ammunition, &c.—Affairs at Key West.

The prize steamship *Columbia*, Acting-Master Charles Smith, arrived at this port yesterday morning, in seven days from Key West. She is consigned to the United States Marshal of Florida, who is on board. She spoke on the 14th inst., off Cape Carnival, British brig *Nancy*, Ritar, of London, from Minatitlan for London, in distress, all hands down with fever, and supplied her with medicine, ice, &c. On Friday last, off Capes of the Chesapeake, made a steamer ahead, and altered our course to speak her and obtain late New-York papers; upon seeing our change of course, she suddenly, and to our great surprise, veered about and steamed off to the eastward at a rapid rate. The *Columbia* showed her colors and dipped them gracefully to her, but she took no notice of the compliment, but putting on all steam was soon beyond the reach of our 2-pounder cannonade. The unknown steamer evidently supposed the *Columbia* to be a Confederate gunboat, and, believing discretion to be the better part of valor, tried the virtue of her wheel. The steamer was supposed to be the *Columbia* from New-York for Havana.

The prize steamship *Columbia* was captured on the 3d or August by the United States steamer *Santiago*, and taken into Key West, and at the Admiralty Court, Sept. 8, was condemned. The Court ordered the Marshal to take the prize to New-York, appraise the vessel, and deliver her to the Secretary of the Navy, also to appraise the cargo and deliver the munitions of war to the army and navy, and sell at public auction the dry goods, teas, coffee, &c., &c., of which her cargo is principally made up. The *Columbia* is a new iron ship, launched at Glasgow in April last, is a screw and a fast vessel. Her tonnage is 320 English tons, or about 420 American tons, is well adapted for naval service, and can be fitted for sea in a short time. Among her munitions of war are eight brass field-pieces, rifled, with carriages and caissons all complete. She has also two rifled mountain howitzers; has a complete assortment of projectiles for the guns on board, as well as cases of fuses, cartridges, Enfield rifles, blankets, &c., &c. Her cargo is said to be worth $150,000.

She is the second steamship captured this Summer by the *Santiago*—the first being the *Isabel* or *Ella Warley*; both are most valuable prizes.

The following vessels were at Key West, Sept. 13: United States flagship *St. Lawrence*, Commodor J. S. Gardner; United States steamers *Magnolia*, Lieutenant Commanding, Scoyrs; *Huntsville*, Lieut. Rogers; United States schooner *Wanderer*, Acting-Master Turner.

The steamer *Santiago*, Ridgely, sailed on the 12th for Ship Island. The steamer *Tahoma* sailed on the 11th on a cruise. United States gunboat *Chambers* sailed on the 9th on a cruise. The *Chambers* captured the Confederate steamer *Union* with a cargo of 350 bales cotton, on Sept. 3, and on the 9th, the schooner *Cordita*, with an assorted cargo; both vessels have been condemned. The *Santiago* sent in a prize, the *Lavinia*, with a cargo of turpentine, on the 4th inst. The Court has condemned her. The steamer *Creole* was ashore at Tortugas, on the 11th—would probably be got off, with the assistance of wreckers. The three-masted schooner *Wilcom G. Hyder* has been chartered to take the cargo of prize steamer *Union* to New-York. The cargo of schooner *Lavinia* will be sent to New-York in schooner *Edward T. Kerr*. The bark *Mountain Eagle*, from New-York, arrived on the 13th inst. The ship *J. P. Whitney*, which came in collision with a brig, had finished her repairs, and sailed on the 8th.

Passengers by the Columbia.—Rev. O. F. Herrick; Thos. J. Boynton, U. S. District Attorney; Robert P. Campbell, Esq., Miss Ellen Hadley, John Hall, Ninetieth, N. Y. V., and 5 in steerage.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

KEY WEST, Saturday, Sept. 13, 1862—3 P. M.

By the arrival of a vessel from Fort Jefferson we earn that the steamer *Creole* from New-York to New-Orleans, got ashore on one of the Tortugas shoals at 10 A. M., and so remained until evening, when she was hauled to get off without assistance or damage, and has gone on her voyage.

The United States bark, *James L. Davis*, Capt Wiss, has just arrived from her station at Apalachicola. Her officers and crew all well.

The bark *Mountain Eagle*, from New-York, with merchandise for this place, has just arrived after a long passage. F

AMUSEMENTS.

Under any circumstances the advent of a new *prima donna* is matter of absorbing interest to that large and ever increasing class of the community who have had their senses cultivated to a love of, or respect for, the delicious mysteries of operatic art. Under the peculiar circumstances attending the *début* of Carlotta Patti, that class of the community, and a good many people beside, who do not generally care much about the lyric drama, are excited to a degree of interest such as could not be aroused by the appearance of a stranger—however great that stranger might, by reputation, be. In the case of a strange, the applause of foreign audiences, and the eulogy of foreign critics, might provoke an immense deal of curiosity. There, however, until that applause and eulogy were known to be deserved, the attractive power of the new candidate would rest. But curiosity is not the current feeling about Carlotta Patti. Everbody knows how she can sing. Everybody admits her possession of ease, and grace and beauty. No one has the least doubt that she will bear herself as charmingly upon the stage as she has always borne herself in the concert-room. What lends such special interest to her *début* is the fact of its being the fulfillment of a long-cherished hope, the consummation of a tediously-deferred desire on the part of all who are acquainted with her wealth of vocal endowment, to see her make the first grand step forward and achieving those triumphs which all feel in store for her—triumphs which would long since have shed their lustre on her but for an unkind accident of Nature, that threatened to forever deprive her of the opportunity that she will have this evening.

That accident scientific resource has successfully remedied. Had not unnecessary public mention been made of it, the outside world would have been ignorant of its existence. Let it now be known only as a cause for investing the enjoyment we derive from the artist's exquisite performances, with a touch of tender sympathy for the patient girl and woman, who has endured the shade this cast over her most ambitious years, with a sweet and noble resignation.

"La Sonnambula" is the opera in which Carlotta Patti inaugurates a glorious future. There is not a melody pertaining to the part of *Amina* that she has not trilled repeatedly in evening dress at concerts. Novelty of sound, to those who admire and appreciate her best, there will be none. But she will be seen to better advantage surrounded by the accessories of the stage. She will be inspired by the brilliant aspect of the Academy; will be sustained by the masterly orchestral aid of Muzio; will expand with emulative ardor, as she feels herself surpassing those who have, in the same place, heretofore covered themselves with musical laurels. It would have been well if Baignoli could have been obtained to second her endeavors, as *Elvino*; still Signor Sanquilla is a painstaking, conscientious tenor, and, though a trifle harsh of voice, will do his best. Signor Susini will be as excellent a *Count* as any one can possibly desire. A full and efficient chorus is said to have been engaged, and Mr. Nixon will put all the resources of the Academy in requisition to give *éclat* to the occasion.

Mr. Theodore Thomas' concert at Irving Hall, on Thursday, was a very delightful affair. He was assisted by some of the most accomplished vocal and instrumental performers of the day, and was gratified by as large and brilliant an audience as can be expected to assemble at this period of the season. The novelty of the concert was a choral and orchestral interpretation of Meyerbeer's music to his brother's tragedy of "Struensee," which was very finely rendered, and received with warm though discriminating favor. Mr. Wm. Mason subsequently played on the piano, for the first time in this country, the Grand Inauguration March, composed by Auber for the opening of the Great London Exhibition of 1862. Irving Hall, as it has been refitted and embellished, is one of the most magnificent places of the kind in this or any other country. The fresco painting of the walls and ceiling has never before been equaled in a place of public amusement.

Mr. Wallack, as yet announces nothing in the way of novelty as preparing for production at his theatre. Of course, he has a store of brilliant pieces, written by gentlemen of this and other cities, ready to astonish the play-going world with when he shall deem it wise or needful. Till then he evidently intends to satisfy himself and the public with delightful performances of the old comedies, wherein he can find something for every member of his company to do without putting himself to any useless trouble and anxiety. To-night he revives "The School for Scandal," introducing Mr. John Gilbert as *Sir Peter Teazle*, and distributing the other characters after the manner of last season. To-morrow he offers us "Money," Wednesday, "The Road to Ruin," Thursday, "She Stoops to Conquer," Friday, "Every One has his Fault," Saturday, "The Rivals."

This is the last week of Miss Bateman's engagement at the Winter Garden. A more uniformly successful engagement has rarely been played in the City. In every character she has attempted she has displayed a comprehensive intelligence, and a power of embodying the ideas that intelligence suggests, such as few actresses of the highest order of acknowledged talent and experience can surpass, or even equal. In *Lady Macbeth* alone has she fallen short—not of expectation—but of the trying standard which her own prior excellence had induced the public to try her by. This part she has relinquished for the present, and, on the six nights to come, will appear in "Geraldine" (this evening and to-morrow); "Romeo and Juliet" (Wednesday); Thursday, "The Hunchback"; Friday and Saturday (Friday being her farewell benefit night), a new play, adapted by herself from the French and called "Kestrix, the Madonna of Art."

On Mr. Forrest's nights at Niblo's, the house is crowned as a theatre seldom is for any less occasion than that of beholding the great tragedian in a round of his famous personations. He has played *Hamlet, Othello, Damon* and *Richelieu*. "Richelieu" is announced for repetition this evening. On Mr. Hackett's nights there have also been large audiences. His *Falstaff* is fresh and vigorous as ever, losing by years of repetition none of its marvelous mellowness and breadth of humor.

Miss Laura Keene opens her theatre for the season this evening. She begins with a series of standard comedies, for the adequate revival of which she has gathered around her a stronger company than she has had in several years. Amongst other names are advertised those of Mr. Blake, Mr. C. Wheatleigh, Mr. C. Walcot, Jr., Mr. J. T. Raymond, Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. C. Peters, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. H. F. Daly, Mr. Levick, Mr. Marlowe and Mr. Lennox, Mrs. Blake, Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Sedley Browne, Miss Rose Burke, Mrs. J. H. Stoddart and Mrs. Hind. "Old Heads and Young Hearts" is the opening piece. Several new dramas are in preparation, including one by Charles Reade. Mr. Thomas Baker resumes his place in the orchestra and Mr. Minard Lewis is retained as principal scene painter.

Mr. Nixon, whilst devoting his main energies to his operatic adventure at the Academy of Music, does not forget the Gardens of Cremorne. He has engaged Miss Maria Brainard and Mr. Simpson for the concert room, and revives to-night the attractive pantomime of "The Spirit of the Flood." He likewise provides promenade music and circus performances as usual.

Things at the Museum are prospering in the accustomed way. The dramatic season has begun auspiciously, and is sure to be prosecuted with enterprise and liberality. The gorgeous additions lately made by Mr. Barnum to his beautiful Aquaria appear, though, to be just now the most fascinating feature of his wonderful place of varied entertainment.

George Christy declares that he has no intention whatever of relinquishing his present profitable hold on public favor. On the contrary, he puts forth a more irresistible programme of amusement than before. He has a first-class company and as hugsome a little theatre as any in the City, at No. 585 Broadway.

Military Movements.

THE BLACK RIVER LIGHT ARTILLERY—TWO MORE BATTALIONS ARRIVED.

Two more battalions of the Black River Light Artillery, numbering about 1,200 men, arrived here last evening, and were quartered at the Park Barracks. One of the two battalions that arrived three days ago took their departure for Washington on Saturday evening. The other still remains at the Park Barracks and will go into a camp of instruction on Staten Island to-day. The battalions which arrived last evening will probably accompany them. The Black River Light Artillery were recruited principally in Jefferson and Lewis Counties, and have been for some time past in garrison at Sackett's Harbor. Another battalion still remains there, and will be on in a few days.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 20.

Arrived ship *Ellen Foster*, from New-York.

Sailed steamer *Golden Age*, for Panama, carrying 125 passengers and $800,000 in treasure, for New-York, and $34,700 for England. Of the treasure remitted, $100,000 is the voluntary contribution of the citizens of San Francisco to the National Sanitary Fund.

The market for the week closes with great quietness. Merchants manifest no desire to lay in stocks.

Gen. Wright has issued an order giving notice to all concerned that the provisions of the Confiscation Act will be enforced in this State, and throughout the Department of the Pacific.

The Boston Races.

BOSTON, Sunday, Sept. 21.

The second day's races took place yesterday. The first race was for three-year olds, one mile, sweepstakes. *Jack Homer, Miss Jessie*, and *Blackbird*, were entered. The race was won by *Blackbird*. The first heat was won by *Jessie* by a nose—*Blackbird* second; time, 1:49½. Second heat—*Blackbird* came in two lengths ahead of *Jessie*; *Homer* distanced; time, 1:48. Third heat—*Blackbird* won easy; time, 1:51½.

In the two-mile dash *Bettie Ward, Hillsborough, Blazing Star* and *Canadian* were entered. It was a very exciting race. The first attempt was a dead heat. *Bettie Ward, Hillsborough* and *Canadian* distanced. Time, 3.50. In the second attempt *Bettie Ward* won easily. Time, 4:03.

Tuesdays' races comprise three-mile heats, for which *Wagram, Verge* and *Canadian* are entered, and a one-mile dash.

The Enroled Eighty-seventh Ohio Regiment.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The Eighty-seventh Ohio Regiment (three months' volunteers), paroled at Harper's Ferry, passed through this city to-day, *en route* for home to Pittsburgh.

The Funeral of Gen. Reno.

The funeral exercises over the body of the late Gen. Reno took place Friday noon at Trinity Church, Boston, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. It was the desire of friends that the funeral should be without military display. A large number of men eminent in civil and military life were present, including Gov. Andrew and staff, Adjutant Gen. Schouler, Brigadier Gen. Andrews, Col. Burnell, with many officers of regiments now in the vicinity of Boston.

The body arrived in Boston on Wednesday, and was deposited at the house of Mr. T. C. A. Davis, whose wife is a sister of the wife of Gen. Reno, and with whom Mrs. Reno had been living. The exercises were conducted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Eastburn and Rev. Mr. Mercer. As the body was brought into the church the choir enanted the psalm:

"Lord, let me know mine end.
The number of my days,"

and subsequently sung the anthem

"I heard a voice from heaven,"

The funeral ceremonies consisted of the usual Episcopal service. At its conclusion the funeral casket was opened, and an opportunity given to view the remains. The casket was of elaborate and costly finish, covered with black, richly ornamented with silver, and covered with a profusion of flowers. A full length view of the body was seen, covered with rare flowers. It was clad in citizens' dress, except the military coat, which showed the glittering stars on the shoulder-straps, indicating the rank of a Major-General in the army. The silver plate bore the inscription

JESSE L. RENO,
MAJOR-GENERAL U. S. A.
Killed at South Mountain, Md.,
Sept. 14, 1862.

The body had been previously embalmed at Washington. Gen. Reno's age was 38 years. The pall-bearers were: Capt. Reno, a brother of the General, serving under him, and Capts. Neal, Reed, Raynor, and Lieuts. Morris and Marsh, of his Staff.

When wounded Gen. Reno was mounted on his horse cheering on his men. His side was partially turned to the enemy, when a minie ball entered and passed entirely through, coming out between the ribs on the right side and striking the palm of the hand. He was conscious and requested to be carried to headquarters. A portion of the way had been accomplished, but the wound was mortal, and about an hour after the fatal bullet struck, the gallant soldier and true patriot breathed his last.

The body is to be temporarily placed in a vault under the church, but will subsequently be removed to his native State, Virginia.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Deafness.

Removal.—Dr. VON EISENBURG, who is attracting so much attention as a practical oculist and aurist, has removed his office to No. 916 Broadway. Dr. Von Eisenburg is the author of the interesting work on diseases of the ear, portions of which we publish every Sunday.—*Sunday Times, Sept. 7, 1862.*

Pearl-Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Marron's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

Beare.—At Little Neck, Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 20, Charlotte, wife of the late Henry M. Beare, of this City, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Thomas M., and Rev. Henry M. Beare, and of her son-in-law, Dr. Joseph M. Smith, are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday next, at 11 A. M., from Zion Church, Little Neck. Cars to Flushing from Hunter's Point run in connection with the 9 o'clock boats from James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries. Conveyances will be in attendance at the Flushing depot.

Bisang.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 19, Susan Bisang, aged 64 years.

Bodge.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Sept. 21, at his late residence, No. 15 Bond-st., Joseph Bodge, in the 49th year of his age.

The friends of the family, also those of his brothers-in-law, C. T. Shrouds and Dr. R. A. Barry, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be removed for interment on Wednesday morning to Hopewell, N. J.

Chambers.—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Sept. 20, Mary Miller Chambers, wife of Wm. E. Chambers, aged 73 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 104 4th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I., this (Monday) morning, the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

Cass.—On Sunday, Sept. 21, Theodore Cass, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, Mount Vernon, Westchester County. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

Dishrow.—At White Plains, on Saturday morning, Sept. 20, Pheba Dishrow, widow of the late Benjamin Dishrow, in the 74th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the old Methodist Church, on Monday next, at 2½ o'clock. Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Fowler.—Killed at the battle of Antietam, Md., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, Adjt. Andrew L. Fowler, of the 51st New-York, after having been engaged in eleven battles for the Union. N. Y. S. M.

His remains will be buried in the family burying-ground at Cypress Hills Cemetery this day. Funeral ceremonies at the residence of his father, No. 126 2d-place, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Gray.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 20, John Gray, a native of County Sligo, Ireland, aged 62 years.

The friends and acquaintances of his sons, John F. and William, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 90 Bayard-st., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Goll.—On Friday, Sept. 19, Ferdinand P. Goll, aged 43 years, 10 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Andrew's Church, 4th av. and 127th-st., Harlem, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

Hoffman.—In this City, on Friday evening, Sept. 19, Alfred W. Hoffman, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, Amherst White, Esq., and the members of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 38 Perry-st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

Parisen.—On Wednesday, Sept. 17, at the battle of Antietam Valley, Lieut.-Col. Phillip J. Parisen, Fifty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. V., aged 35 years and 4 months.

His friends, the friends of the family, the members of Piatt Lodge No. 194, F. A. M., the Masonic fraternity generally, and the officers of the army, are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday next, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Emeline B. Riddell, No. 26 Pike-st.

Rogers.—At Douglas Farm, Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 20, Henry F. Rogers, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral will be from the mansion at Douglas Farm, near Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 1 P. M. The railroad trains for Flushing leave by James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries at 9 and 10½ A. M.

Sexton.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 21, Sarah Mills Ross, widow of Francis Sexton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 1 Bethune-st.

Van Horn.—On Saturday evening, Sept. 20, suddenly, Harry Morton, youngest child of Cornelius and Joanna C. Van Horn, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 65 Lexington-av., this (Monday) afternoon, Sept. 22, at 3½ o'clock.

Willis.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 21, Clarence E. Willis, aged 17 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, James Wood, 115th-st., near 2d-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Williams.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 20, of heart disease, Samuel E. Williams, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Monday) evening, Sept. 22, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 16 Charles-st.

Wilcox.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 20, William E. Wilcox, stepson of W. C. Quinby, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of Rev. E. H. Chapin, Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., this day, (Monday,) the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 447—Sept. 20, 1862.
37, 65, 64, 2, 26, 40, 34, 10, 45, 73, 35, 62, 41.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 448.—Sept. 20, 1862.
21, 24, 3, 64, 5, 58, 75, 46, 63, 16, 72, 22, 11
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 275—Sept. 20, 1862.
26, 63, 42, 76, 6, 46, 59, 72, 9, 75, 23, 70, 28
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 335.—Sept. 20, 1862.
35, 33, 37, 87, 50, 31, 44, 52, 73, 64, 4, 39, 67.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements to all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

A CARD.

VAIL, Hatter, No. 118 Fulton-st., New-York, east of Nassau, (seventeen years with Beebe & Co.,) is prepared to exhibit a complete assortment of all the NEW FALL STYLES OF FELT AND CLOTH HATS; Army, Navy and Civic Caps; together with elegant styles of Gents' Dress Hats, that cannot fail to please the most fastidious. In addition to the style and superior finish of his Hats, he would invite special attention to HIS MODE OF FITTING, which enables him to make the Silk or Dress Hat feel as pleasant to the head as Felt.

Please leave your order and try the experiment.

A SERENADE.

Major JAMES P. POTTER, of the Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, has just arrived from a 13 months' imprisonment in the rebel dungeons of Dixie, and his friends propose giving him a serenade, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, to-night.

I AM DELIVERING
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASHESCHUYLKILL
COAL
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges,
AT **$6 50**
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two first-class servants desire situations in city or country, separate or together; one is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; makes nice bread, pastry and biscuit; the other is an excellent chamber-maid and waitress, or laundress; has no objection to act as nurse and seamstress; has experience in both; they can come well recommended. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A COOK WHO FORMERLY LIVED in the highest families in City and country, is now disengaged, and would like to obtain a good home as competent cook, or to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or take care of a child and do plain sewing. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday, at No. 423 6th-av., near 26th-st., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman, as a good plain cook, is an excellent washer and ironer; would be willing to do the housework in general of a small private family; knows her business thoroughly. Best of City references. Call at 141 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a light colored woman, either with or without her daughter aged 15; she is a first-class cook, understands all kinds of cooking, and has the best City references. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 8 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as first-class cook, and would be willing to assist in the washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 64 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIvate family by a respectable Scotch woman who perfectly understands her business; can do the coarse washing if required; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 134 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECtable girl wishes a situation as first-rate cook and laundress; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 Grand-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK, WITH THE highest testimonials as to character and capability, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family. Apply, for three days, at No. 65 West 20th-st.

AS PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as good plain cook; understands pastry, makes good bread, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 67 Madison-av., where she can be seen until engaged.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED A situation as first class cook; understands English, American and Spanish cooking; all kinds of desserts and soups; is an excellent bread-baker; has the best of city reference. Apply at No. 132 West 33d-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED A SITuation, by a young woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 East 31st-st., first floor, front room.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a most respectable Protestant woman as above; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, including soups, meats, pastry, jellies, and all kinds of puddings; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 Macdougal-st., near Bleecker.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a neat, tidy and most respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; will be found to be a thoroughly experienced servant; can give the most respectable references as to capability and integrity. Address or apply, for two days, Hunter-st., fifth house south of Gates-av., west side, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation in the chamberwork and fine washing, or as laundress in a small family; has six years' City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; no objection to a private boarding house or hotel; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable American girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family. Good reference given. Apply at No. 40 Thompson-st. for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has 6 years City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 250½ East 40th-st

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; the best of City reference can be given, if required. Call or address MARY, No. 658 Broadway, Room No 21.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Welsh Protestant woman, highly respectable and well-recommended, desires a situation in City or country as laundress, or as chambermaid and thorough waitress, a competent servant in every respect. Call at No. 316 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 125 West 24th-st

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS PROtestant dressmaker, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, having worked in the best families, to whom she can refer, wants a situation. Inquire at No. 141 4th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress; does up linens in style; is a good baker; will do the work of a genteel family; City or country; wages $7 a month; milks and churns. Call at No 264 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a very neat and trusty girl to care children and do sewing, or will do chamberwork; is an excellent seamstress, very fond of children, and can cut and fit their clothes; is a valuable servant; references in Brooklyn. Apply to Sir, CHRISTOPHERS, 10 Tillery-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PERSON OF LIBERAL education and experience, wishes to engage as nurse in a private family, will be found fully competent to undertake all duties assigned her; can do fine sewing and embroidery; has had the full charge of children to Europe; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 115½ West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman as nurse; is thoroughly capable to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen for two days, between the hours of 12 and 5, at No 3 West 16th st.

A LADY WELL EDUCATED, AGREEable and a good housekeeper, would like to assist in the house of a widower, or a small family, where she could feel it was a home; no exorbitant desired. A line for one week, A. B., Box No. 150 Times Office. No objection to the country.

WASHING.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a few genteel families, or family washing; will be done in the best manner, and the most reasonable terms if required, will go out in a private family two days in the week. Can be seen for two days at No. 60 6th av., in confectionery store, three doors from 24th st

PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS COOKS and cooks to assist with the washing and ironing, also laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses and seamstresses for private families in the City and country. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 91 4th av., with references.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall on Astor-place and on at a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 Grand-st., continues to keep first-class servants, as usual. Professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids and waitresses, nurses, laundresses, &c., for City and country, with good references. Men-servants, also. Excellent situations open for good servants.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERvants, to be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 13th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs FLOYD. Good Places always ready.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man as gardener, who perfectly understands his business, also taking care of horses, driving, &c., and would be willing to make himself generally useful about a small place. The very best of City reference. Address J. L., Box No. 218 Times Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a young man who understands the care and management of a green-house, vegetables, &c., or would go as under gardener in a first-class establishment; is a Protestant, and can come well recommended. Address J. B., Box No. 219 Times Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A single man as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, green-houses, &c., is a good milker, and understands the care and driving of horses; would make himself useful. Address A. M., Box No. 218 Times Office.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN 24 YEARS OLD, recently arrived from Northern Germany, who has been farming there for 6 years, and understands his business in all its branches, wants a place on a good farm, a good home, a principle is looked for. For particulars, inquire of C. DE LANGE, No. 96 Barclay-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted a situation as coachman and gardener, by a first-rate single man, good driver, understands care of horses and gardening, willing to make himself generally useful, with good reference. Call at 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A [illegible] by a young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; [illegible] reference will make himself generally useful. Address Box No. 217 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man, who understands the care of horses thoroughly. Address, for two days, J. C. D., at Lippincott's harness maker's, No 56th st., av.

AS COACHMAN OR WAITER.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation as coachman or waiter; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days, from 10 till 2 o'clock. Call at No. 10 West 31st-st., second door, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper, assistant, or general clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give the best of reference. Address BOOK-KEEPER, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton st.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, BEtween 17 and 18 years old, who has just finished his studies, is desirous of obtaining a situation, either in a broker's office in Wall-st or in a mercantile house; references as to respectability, &c., given. Address A. J. G., Box No. 133 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO procure a situation for a competent waiter—a single man—in a private family; has lived for several years with his relatives in Europe; has long City references from most respectable families in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, aged 21, a situation as waiter in a private family, has no objection to the country; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class reference from respectable families. Apply at No. 161 Grand-st. for one week.

BY A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED SITUAtions by a German gardener and his wife—the woman to do general housework; are steady and industrious, and members of the Congregational Church. Call on or address JOHN W. BUSCH, No. 473 2d-av., between 28th and 30th sts.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD SEVeral years' experience in the publishing and bookselling business, wants a situation in some respectable and profitable business. Can produce the best of reference as to character and business qualifications. Address BOOKS, Box No. 161 Times Office.

A YOUNG MAN OF UNQUESTIONABLE moral character, with large experience in business, (principally banking,) desires a situation in some banking, mercantile or manufacturing establishment, where his experience can be made available; the very best of City references given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 187 Times Office.

CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an respectable single man, American, as valet to go to California with a gentleman; San Francisco and New York preferred; or a situation as light porter in New-York. Address J. M. G., Box No. 116 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE.—A NURSE WANTED TO GO THREE miles from the City, an English, Scotch or Welsh woman; must be very highly recommended, and must understand all the duties of a nurse; to such a one a good and pleasant home and good wages will be given. Address a note to H. N., Box No. 1,565 Post-office.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A COMPETENT girl to do the cooking, washing, and ironing of a family consisting of 5 persons. Must be a first-rate washer and ironer, and have good City reference. Apply at No. 263 West 18th-st.

A HEAD NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, about 35 years of age, wanted as head nurse for a private family. Apply with testimonials at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

WANTED—AT MRS. M. C. GREEN'S AGENCY for Employment, No. 930 Broadway, east side, opposite St Germain Hotel, 1st floor, reception rooms. Wanted first class Welsh woman as cook. Good situations for Germans, Irish, English and colored, in the city and country. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS PLAIN cook; she must be willing to be directed, and bring City recommendations for honesty, cleanliness and sobriety; also, a Protestant laundress, who will be required to assist in chamberwork occasionally. Apply at No. 48 West 23d-st., after 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AT THE PROTestant Employment Agency, No 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., several cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nursery, seamstresses, and girls for housework; city and country. None but Protestants, with City reference, need apply; no charge until engaged. JOHN GINTY.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT GARDENER, ALSO a man to take charge of cattle, poultry &c., &c. None but Protestants, and single men, who thoroughly understand their business need apply, to No. 221 Washington-st., between 10 A.M. and 6 P.M.

WANTED—500 AGENTS TO TAKE ORDERS FOR HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. Apply immediately at HURLBERT, WILLIAMS & CO.

HARTFORD, Sept. 15, 1862.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS, A PROtestant, accustomed to the care of children, well recommended; a good seamstress, and willing to make herself useful. Apply after 10 o'clock A.M., at No. 321 5th-av.

WANTED—A GIRL, ABOUT SIXTEEN YEARS of age, to take care of children, and to do chamberwork. App y at No. 263 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURdrinier machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) Sept. 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Sale-room, No. 52 William-st.:

40	Security Ins Co	$50	50 St. Nicholas Bank	$100
60	Chatham Bank	25	10 Lafayette Ins Co.	50
20	Mercantile Ins. Co	50	30 Jefferson Ins. Co.	30
25	Relief Ins. Co	25	40 Jorillard Ins Co	25
20	Irving Bank	50	100 Butch. & Drov. Bank	25
12	Manhattan Bank	100	18 Williamsburgh City Ins.	50
20	Corn Exchange Bank	100		

$1,000 Col. Piqua and Indiana Railroad 1st Mt. Bonds.
5,000 Penobscot Railroad 1st Mt. Bonds of 1856.

AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at auction, at the public Pound, corner 127th-st and 3d-av., on TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 23, 1862, at 10 o'clock, one black horse, to pay expenses.

WILLIAM B. LITTLE, Pound-Master.

WM. H. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the valuable farm of the late Joseph C. Valentine, deceased, situated at the Cross-roads, two miles from the steamboat landing at Great Cove, Long Island. It contains about fifty acres, eight of which are woodland, the balance being under a high state of cultivation, well watered, with a good dwelling and out-buildings and a choice assortment of fruit trees. One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

The stock, farming utensils, furniture and other movable property, will be sold at Public Sale, at 10 o'clock A. M. of the same day.

JOSHUA KORN, Executor,
Glen Cove, L. I.

A. S. ROGERS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS, &c., at auction, by ROGERS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 41 Chatham-st., also at two cases of choice goods, comprising all styles of men's, women's, misses' and children's wear, suitable to City and country trade.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 Chambers-st., Times Building, New-York,
Sept. 20, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS IN SEALED envelopes will be received at the Office of the Street Commissioner, at the City Hall, until 12 M. on Monday, the 29th day of September, 1862, for each of the following works, viz:

For building house for Hose Company number Twelve.

Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company number Forty-three.

Building hose for Engine Company number Thirty-four.

Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company number Four.

Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company number Fifty-one.

Building house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Building house for Hose Company number Forty-one.

Extending Piers Thirty and Thirty-one, North River, to the exterior line established by the Harbor Commissioners.

Bridging slip between Piers numbers Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Dredging Governeur slip, East River.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are requested to write out the amount of their bids in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, September 17, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

CROTON CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Sept. 20, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Friday, Oct. 3, 1862, at which hour the bids will be opened and the contracts awarded for the following improvements, to wit:

Sewer in Third-avenue from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third-street, with a lateral branch in Seventy-first-street, terminating forty feet east of Fourth-avenue; and also,

Sewer in Fifty seventh-street, from sewer in Lexington-avenue to a point one hundred feet west of Third-avenue; and also,

Cross-walks in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-third street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TATTEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 10 Maiden-st.,
New-York, Sept. 17, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 23d day of September, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for furnishing the United States Government with five hundred (500) horses for artillery service, and seven hundred and fifty (750) horses for cavalry service. Said horses to be delivered in this City within seven days after awarding the contract. Said horses to be inspected by an agent appointed by the Secretary of War. The horses to be of the following sizes, viz: Artillery horses not less than fifteen hands and two inches in height, nor less than fifteen hands and one inch in height, nor more than fifteen hands and three inches in height, nor less than nine years old, nor more than seven years old, sound in every respect, and free from blemish. The ability of each horse to draw a load will be regarded by the inspecting officer as a test of soundness. Cavalry horses not less than fifteen hands and two inches in height, nor more than fifteen hands and three inches in height, nor less than five years old, nor more than seven years old, sound in every respect, and free from blemish. The ability of each horse to carry a load will be regarded by the inspecting officer as a test of soundness. Proposals for artillery horses will not be regarded unless for horses of the above description.

SIDNEY VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

WANTED—[illegible] WOOD ON RAILROAD, TWENTY cords good quality [illegible]. Address by letter, W. E. AUSTIN, No. 11 East Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ELIGIBLE BOARD FOR AN INvalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. No children or boarders. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEPLER, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN.—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—NO. 12 LAMARTINE PLACE, 29TH-st., between 6th and 9th ave. One or two small families can be accommodated with front rooms on the 1st of October; terms moderate. Apply to A. SMITH, No. 96 Chambers-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN obtain a handsomely furnished back parlor in a small family, where all the comforts of home can be had. Apply at No. 85 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ON MURRAY Hill will let three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to desirable parties, on reasonable terms; location delightful. Call at No. 16 East 42d-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD can be obtained by a gentleman and his wife, in a private family, at No. 151 West 42d-st. Terms reasonable.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—FURnished rooms in suite or singly for families or gentlemen wishing permanent board; the house is pleasantly situated, with modern improvements; a few minutes walk from the South and Wall-street Ferries. Apply at No. 108 Pacific-st., between Henry and Clinton; references exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PARTIES desiring permanent board for the Winter, can find pleasant rooms, with the comforts of a home, at No. 49 1st-place, between Clinton and Court sts. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, by a gentleman and his wife, one small child and nurse; rooms furnished or unfurnished; location between 29th and 30th sts., 3d and Madison aves. Address, with full particulars, W. F., Box No. 134 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR persons (two adults and two children), in a pleasant location in the XVIth Ward; will require a private table and probably an entire floor. Address D. O., Box No. 1,276 Post-office.

LODGING.—WANTED, ROOMS FOR TWO GENtlemen, in a house where there are no other lodgers, must be comfortably furnished, with exclusive use of bath room and water closet, and situated between 42d and 46th sts., and 4th and 6th aves. Apply, between 10 and 11 and 5 and 6, at No. 149 6th-st., second story.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—A VERY DESIRable opportunity is offered to obtain a selection of rooms, in the fine new four-story house front on Murray Hill, near 5th-av. Apply, at present, at No. 75 West 38th-st., where full particulars will be given.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN a good home and board for a gentleman and wife in a small private family; a second floor—front and back—all the modern improvements; plenty of closets; references given and required. No. 241 West 18th-st.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE—A suite of furnished rooms, overlooking the Square, to let, with board; also, single rooms; references exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily would like to let a pleasant room to a gentleman, with or without board. House modern and convenient to the ferries. Apply at No. 17 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

NOS. 35 AND 37 WEST 30TH-STREET.—Families and gentlemen can now be accommodated with suites and single rooms, with private table if desired. The houses are new and in one of the most delightful locations in the City, being situated between Broadway and 6th-av.

A FEW GENTLEMEN OR A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with very desirable rooms with board, in a house having every convenience; location central, convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. 42 West 16th-st., between 6th and 6th aves.; references required.

NO. 15 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Union Square. Handsomely furnished rooms to let, to gentlemen only, without board. Parlor floor; three rooms; deep to let, furnished or unfurnished.

AT NO. 178 EAST 14TH-ST., FURnished rooms to let—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF Rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and will be furnished for the winter months. Address BOARDING, Box No. 191 Times Office.

NO. 38 WEST 23D-STREET.—FAMILIES and single gentlemen can obtain desirable rooms, with board. References required.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; references exchanged.

ASTOR-PLACE HOTEL,
Nos. 733, 735 and 737 Broadway
WM. J. FISH, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDson.—Persons wishing board for fall or winter can be accommodated on reasonable terms. For reference and circulars apply to GEO. JONES, Esq., Times Office, E. P. BEACH, Esq., 273 Broadway, C. H. COGGESHALL, Esq., Secretary Bowery Savings Bank, or address H. B. ADAMS, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

A HOME WANTED IN THE COUNTRY, for the Winter or longer, in a strictly private family; must be a first-class house, with all the conforts, gas, baths, &c. Will locate immediately for three or more; family small. Hudson River preferred, but would consider other locations. Address W. C., Box No. 107 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD, FROM Oct. 1, at South Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from the City. Rooms large and sunny. Carriage runs from to and from the cars whenever required. Address No. 6, Cortlandt-st., corner Greenwich, or address Box No. 2,843 P. O.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Rondout Creek, location very healthy and pleasant; every convenience for comfort and retirement; good table; terms reasonable. Address H. L., Kingston, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION.—REV. FRED. TH. WINSELMANN, Ph. D., and A. M., late Professor in the Prussian Theological Institute of Brooklyn, is desirous to find similar employment at any of the institutions of learning. He is fully competent to instruct any classes in Latin, French, and German, and to prepare pupils in Greek for College. He can produce the most satisfactory testimonials, and gives the best references. For personal interviews call or address No. 96 State-st., Brooklyn.

A TEACHER.—A LADY FROM BOSTON, EXperienced in teaching music, French (in which she speaks fluently), English, &c., wishes an engagement as governess in a private family, or to take charge of a school. Has excellent references as to character, &c. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,311 New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A GRAduate of Troy Female Seminary, who has had several years' experience in instructing children in music, French, drawing and painting, besides the English branches, desires situation. Best references given and required. Address S., Box Box 145 Times Office.

A PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER OF SEVeral years' experience, graduate of College in College, will give private tuition in the Classics, Mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box No. 181 Times Office.

FRENCH CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.—Mme. A. GUERNARD, graduate de l'Université de France, Académie de Paris, most respectfully offers to schools and private persons lessons in the French language at No. 45 West 13th-st., and No. 1,199 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., in the store.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a School for Boys at the village of Oyster Bay, L. I. One possessing some Musical qualifications would be preferred. An interview with the Principal may be had at the Episcopal Book Store, No. 762 Broadway, on Tuesday the 23d inst., between 10 and 12 A. M.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY AN English lady, a situation as daily governess, she undertakes to instruct in music, drawing and all painting, together with the usual branches of a sound English education. Terms moderate. Address E. J. T., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—IN A LADIES' SEMINARY, NEAR the City, a lady as resident teacher of music and French, one Francaise preferred. Her duties requiring but half her time, she could attend other pupils also in the City. Apply to Mr. LOW, No. 82 Broadway.

WANTED—AS TEACHER OF PRIMARY ENGlish in a small, private school, a young man who desires tuition in classics, mathematics, &c. Address, with details, "PROFESSOR," Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, 17TH INST., A POCKET-BOOK, containing, among other valuables, four dividend checks of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company payable to S. in Farmers of Beaver, at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York—one for one dollar, and the others for ten dollars and fifty cents each. A reward of ten dollars will be paid for the return of the pocket-book and contents to the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 60 William-st.

LOST—REWARD.—LOST FROM THE FARM of the Widow Wilson, in the town of Flushing, a dark chestnut sorrel mare, about 15 hands high, 5 years old, with a small star in the forehead, and a small white spot on the upper lip; the mare is a pacer, and has been driven in harness. Any person who will bring the mare to the subscriber at their premises will be rewarded as above.

SIDNEY VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, IN A CAR OF the Harlem Railroad, between 42d-st. and Harlem, a small black leather pocket-book, containing a sum of money and a check on the Bank of Commerce. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the Harlem Railroad Company, foot of East 27th-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, BETWEEN 4th-av. and Broadway, 14th-st. and Union-square, a pocket-book containing a sum of money and a check on the Bank of Commerce. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the Harlem Railroad Company, foot of East 27th-st.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, IN THE Fifth-av. Hotel, a pocket-book containing a sum of money and a check on the Bank of Commerce. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the Harlem Railroad Company, foot of East 27th-st.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, IN THE Fifth-av. Hotel, a pocket-book containing a sum of money and a check on the Bank of Commerce. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the Harlem Railroad Company, foot of East 27th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 34th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

WILLIAM J. NEVINS,
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars can be obtained at the house.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. B. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.

Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet Mitchell.

The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 18.

Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 6 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:

Hon. Geo. Opdyke,	H. M. Alexander,	L. Lockwood,	
Rev. Dr. Phillips,	Wm Black,	H A Mott,	
J. Linsly, M. D.,	G. Borchard,	D. S. Schanck,	
W. Parker, M. D.,	A W. Canfield,	A. H. Frowbridge,	
J. Auchincloss,	P. Bandy,	J. C. Decker,	

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business, addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MISS DEAN
Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept 16.
Miss DEAN will be in town after Sept. 6. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISKWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.
The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times per day via Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 178th-st. and Kingsbridge-road. French is the language of the School. English branches, Spanish, German, Collegiate course, commercial studies, preparatory course to West Point, and to the Engineering Schools. Laboratory, Mineralogical Cabinet. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground, and skating-pond. Reopened. Circulars No. 556 Broadway, at Dr. Lyon's, or at the Institute.
L'ESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

A LADY OCCUPYING A DESIRABLE COTtage in the best part of Newport, R. I., would like to receive into her family, for board and instruction, 4 or 5 young Misses. Those under 14 years of age preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. For further particulars, address Box No. 212 Newport, R. I., Post-office.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session the 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war. It continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. Terms, $150 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York; J. M. Banks, Jr., Phillips, Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL—Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 23. The French department remains under the charge of MR. BERNARD BEDELL, who has returned from abroad, and will resume, in person, the general direction of the School.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 43d-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. For circulars, apply in the department, and to the gymnasium, Cleveland or Lou Kwoods, No. 611 Broadway.

MAD. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the city, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the piano, singing, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupils' houses. Call or address No. 62 West 23d-st., near Broadway.

MADEMOISELLE C. GILLIN WISHES to inform her pupils and friends that her classes for instruction on the piano, for the summer of the Conservatoire de Paris, will commence from Oct. 1, 1862. Young ladies wishing to join will apply at her residence, No. 171 West 23d-st.

MADAME CLARAM. BRINKERHOFF INforms her pupils and the public that she has removed to No. 64 7th-av., near 14th-st., and will continue to give lessons for the production and cultivation of the voice. For churches or concert engagements, address as above.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 28th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowell's, No. 639, Segee's, No. 226 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS ERNSTS French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 23d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

DRAWING AND PAINTING IN ALL THEIR BRANCHES.—Madame BECHET is desirous to receive a few more pupils in her studio, No. 37 Irving-place, near Union-square. Orchestra and private Rooms to let for 1 or 2 p.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, No. 9 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowell's, and Pet-ee's, Nos. 411, 639, and 226 Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, 6 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place, will reopen on MONDAY, S

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (70th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 fine figure illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Diseased Figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., HIRS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 347 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in this peculiar specialty, (three of which have been in the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quackish advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. DR. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can possibly be relied upon; try them and be convinced. DR. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr LA CROIX, No. 9 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUTTO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FREDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 261 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 668 Broadway.)

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $3 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, by HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CER- tain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

W. H. MAXWELL, M. D., PROFESSOR of the diseases of ladies and children, can be consulted with strictest confidence at No. 8 Greenwich, second door from Canal.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTAB- LISHED IN 1836.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. DIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours, cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York. Book for 16 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MACHINERY, &c.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—WOODWORTH Planing Machines in great variety and at very low prices. Also Lathes, Iron Planers, Drilling Machines and all kinds of machinery for working wood and iron. Also duplicates for Woodworth Planing machines. Apply at SCHENCK'S machinery depôt, No. 22 Dey-st.

STEAM-ENGINE WANTED.—SIX-HORSE power—one that has been used but a short time, and can be purchased at a discount preferred. Address O. VINCENT COFFIN, Treasurer, No. 13 Chatham-st., New-York.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—BRICK PRESSES OF the latest and most approved plan, for sale by C. O. READ, Machinist, No. 46 Green-st. Machinery made and repaired at short notice.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A STEAM-ENGINE, eighteen inch cylinder, twenty-four inch stroke, of Matteawan make. Apply at SCHENCK'S Machinery Depôt, No. 22 Dey-st.

STEAM BOILERS AND IRON TANKS constantly on hand and for sale. Inquire or address WM. FINNEY & CO., No. 307 Water-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 64 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 13th-st., near 2d-av., New-York. Mantels set up in any part of the country.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NO- tice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Grove-street, from one-hundred and seventy feet east of Hudson-street, to sewer in Hudson-street; for regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Grove-street, between Bedford and Hudson streets, and on west side of Hudson-street, Ward No. 1,119, (St. Luke's church,) on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Sept. 13, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Elm-street, from Reade to Duane streets, (trap block.) Basins and culverts—southwest and northwest corners of Seventh-street and Avenue A. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Elm-street, from Reade to Duane streets; on both sides of Seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, on the east side of First-avenue, and west side of Avenue A, between Sixth and Eighth streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Sept. 12, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 9, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. Parties having business before the Committee are invited to attend.

ABRAHAM LENT,
MORGAN JONES,
WILLIAM ORTON, } Committee on Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART- MENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for taxes on personal estate will be opened for payment at this office on Monday, Sept. 22. Due notice will be given when the real estate books will be open.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages, in Equity of July Term, 1862. No 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Messrs. THOS. & S. SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad, and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accruing therefrom for the said railroad, or any part thereof, save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs, and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with Americas iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no really unsafe bridge. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and all bids as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall endorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution. If the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding, or which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on sue unt thereof out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the under signed Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, Philadelphia.

IN CHANCERY.—ADVERTISEMENT TO THE next of kin.—Cause petition under the Court of Chancery, Ireland, Regulating Act, 1850, Section Fifteen. In the matter of Rev. GEORGE HAROLD, Petitioner. CHARLES DONNELLY, JAMES DONNELLY, ARTHUR DONNELLY, MARY DONNELLY and ELLEN McMASTER, Respondents. Pursuant to the order in this matter, dated 9th June, 1862, I hereby require all persons claiming to be the next of kin of JOHN TEANEY, late of Crinkin, in the County of Dublin, in Ireland, deceased, within two months of the date of this advertisement, to furnish in writing to Rev. George Harold, of Little Bray, in the County of Dublin, in Ireland, Roman Catholic Curate, or to the undersigned, William Roche, his Solicitor, the particulars of their several claims, in order that the petitioner may, without expense to them, prove in this matter such of their claims as he shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance, of which said persons claiming to be such next of kin shall receive notice.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1862.

JAMES J. MURPHY, Master in Chancery.
WILLIAM ROCHE, Solicitor for the Petitioner, No. 72 Harcourt-st., Dublin, Ireland.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the Plumbing Business, under the firm name of LOCKE & CRAIGIE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Business of the Firm will be settled by HUGH H. CRAIGIE, who alone has power to sign in liquidation.

FREDERICK T. LOCKE.
HUGH H. CRAIGIE.

New-York, Sept. 22, 1862.

The plan bing business heretofore conducted by LOCKE & CRAIGIE will for the future be conducted by H. H. CRAIGIE at the old stand, No. 12 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.; and he hopes to merit the favors of the patrons of the old firm, and of the public generally, by the efficient and prompt prosecution of all business intrusted to his care, and a careful study of the interests of his customers.

FRIENDS OF VOLUNTEERS CAN SEE at our office daily reports of all deaths in hospitals in and around Washington.

SEMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD,
And all the United States Government Securities, bought and sold, at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

C. S. SLOANE & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST.
Sept. 16, 1862.

SECOND MORTGAGE.—THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be ready for delivery to holders of receipts given for the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton and Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Companies, on and after the 18th day of September instant.

C. BUTLER, Chairman.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCIS- co City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1862.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the net profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders (less the Government tax) on and after the 1st day of October next. The transfer books will be closed to that date.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Dollars per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.
All deposits made on or before 1st October, will draw interest from that date.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Interest commences on Oct. 1

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13½ av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits commences Oct. 1.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Interest commences Oct. 1, 1862.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BONCE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 10 to 3 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $5 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10 30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst't Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Hawonis ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail for Dunkirk and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12 15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train at Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo, at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad at Canandaigua, with the Railroad for Rochester and Suspension Bridge, with the Railroad for Rochester and Charlotte, at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of 75 cents per share (clear of tax) upon the stock of this Company will be paid to the New York stockholders at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st., New-York, and to the Philadelphia stockholders at the office of GAW, MACALESTER & CO., No. 405 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 22d inst., and remain closed until the 2d of October.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Sept. 18, 1862.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL- ROAD.—Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Toms River, &c. On and after Sept. 1, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7 15 A. M., and 3:45 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4 30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3 30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR AL- BANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7 25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:10 and 5 25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL- ROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Alsion. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMO- DATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7 45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4 15 P. M. for Syosset; 7 45, 11 45 A. M., 3 15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead, hourly for Jamaica, from 1:45 A. M. to 9 45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 30 A. M., 9 15 A. M., 4 20 and 6 05 P. M., and 1 05 P. M. on Week-days and Saturdays only. T. WOODWARD, Sup't.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAYO, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,800 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FIRST STEAMER FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
VIA
HAVANA.

The elegant double-engine United States Mail side-wheel steamship
ROANOKE,
JNO. THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans, via Havana, on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
No freight taken for Havana.
For freight and passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, C. S. N., Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $70. Apply to on board, or to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	Sept. 27
ETNA	Saturday	Oct

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

Preparation for an Attack on Mobile.

The Forts at the Entrance of the Harbor to be Reduced at Once.

THE REBEL MEANS OF DEFENCE.

Great Importance of Mobile as a Base of Operations.

[Our own Special Correspondent.]

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT CAYUGA,
Blockading off Mobile Bay,
Thursday, Aug. 28, 1862.

But two months previous to the date of my last letter, three weeks since, our location had been constantly changing, and our occupation varying up and down between interesting and exciting, feeding us with that variety which—scorning spice—was the aroma, yea, the very mint-julep of life.

Not so since. Blockading keeps a pen dry, or the letters it would work off would be dryer. "The way is plain as way to parish church." The sea's perpetual swing, the melancholy wash of endless waves, gives us from day to day only "a lengthening of our tranquility."

The steam frigate *Susquehannah*, Capt. HITCHCOCK, has been acting Flagship at this blockade for three or four months, assisted by the sloop-of-war *Preble*, the purchased brig *Bohio*, and the steam gunboat *Kanawha*. The *Preble* and *Bohio* left here ten days ago, and about a dozen different gunboats have hung around here, off and on, since then. The day for any particular vessels to constitute this blockade is past, for it would be less possible than heretofore for a contraband boat to slip through the meshes of the network which Com. FARRAGUT is weaving around the doomed City of Mobile.

It is time for people who like to have their news geographically illustrated in advance, to give an extra look at the map of Mobile Bay. They will see Fort Morgan is on the end of Mobile Point, the east side of the entrance. It is thirty-four miles from the city. Opposite to it, nearly five miles distant, is Fort Gaines, on the east end of Dauphin Island. On the same side the bay with Fort Gaines, and right across Grant's Pass from it, is Battery Point, on the main land. On this point was an ancient French fort, and it is likely the rebels have planted a battery on its site, unless Grant's Pass is thoroughly obstructed, as we have heard it is. Outside and between Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan is Horn Island, and still further out Sand Island—the latter being, say three miles from Fort Gaines. These islands are small, and not now used for any purpose; they, as well as all the land around the entrance of the bay, are low and sandy. On Sand Island stands the ruins of the lighthouse and the houses belonging to it—marks of Southern vandalism, because their preservation could not have been of any use to our fleet, but would be of great use to the commerce of of Mobile again at some future day; all is, let Mobile or Alabama have the pleasure of rebuilding them.

The blockading fleet have lain from four to eight miles from the forts. At any time of the year it is an unusually uncomfortable station, there being an incessant rough sea. And during the two or three weeks of heavy and squally weather which always visits this coast in September, it would be extremely difficult for any vessels to lie here and be of service, and actually hazardous for these gunboats. There are several shoals, miles outside the bay, where, in any common storm, the sea is lashed to a mass of foam.

From within the forts the blockade can be maintained with much more comfort and certainty, and these vessels be spared for other service where they are badly enough needed. It becomes a necessity therefore, to take the forts, if we do nothing further at present, and to take them soon, or there will be the elements against us besides the enemy's guns, and we shall

"See huge navies battling with the storm,
By rugged reefs along the desolate coasts."

Next to Richmond, Mobile is the most essential part to the vitality of the rebellion. With that for *our* stronghold instead of theirs, Montgomery on the Alabama River, and Tuscaloosa on the Tombigbee, might soon be reached by our forces, giving us possession of the railroad system between the Eastern and Western States of rebeldom. This would cut their country in two more disastrously than the entire control of the Mississippi could effect it.

Their force and machinations to guard against such a blow, are concentrated in the defence of Mobile. There is good reason to believe, by their own statements and by all likelihood, that beyond the capture of that city, we should find little difficulty in penetrating to the accomplishment of this grand object, unless, indeed, we then lay on our oars till they make Montgomery impregnable, line the river with batteries, and fill it with ramis.

Their reported means of repelling an attack on Mobile would be hardly credited, were it not that in the engagement below New-Orleans their contrivances for defence were found to be quite as numerous and as ugly as they had boasted them to be. It is quite as well, now, to pay some attention to such representations. It is certain they have had seventeen months in which to get ready. They say they have made a stand at Dog River Bar, on the west side of Mobile Bay, six miles below the city, where they have sunk obstructions in the channel, driven in piles thickly on the outside of the same, and anchored a line of submarine torpedos still further out. That inside the obstructions they have heavily armed boats, while on the adjacent shore are tier upon tier of earthworks, with batteries of rifled cannon. That they have one or two iron-clad gunboats, and a powerful side-wheel ocean steamer, armed, and plated on her bow for "ramming."

But their chief glory is one "bright particular" *ram*, built in accordance of all the errors of construction discovered too late in its kindred of New-Orleans, Vicksburgh and Hampton Roads. To cut short all brilliant and fearful accounts of it, you may suppose it to be such a piece of iron workmanship and warring power, that both Vulcan and Mars would jump at the chance of staking upon it their claims to Deity in these latter days, when they pass for precious old humbugs.

How much the foregoing is entitled to consideration, I don't pretend to judge. It is the average substance, keeping inside of probability, of the various representations made to us at New-Orleans and Pensacola. Yet, considering the immense importance of Mobile to the Southern Confederacy, we may expect to find every diabolical engine of destruction which rebel ingenuity can devise and construct, thrown into the contest. I may say it is a general belief in the fleet that we are about to undertake a work, the magnitude and intensity of which is not appreciated at the North. After the terrific fight in passing the forts below New-Orleans, it was very pleasing to be encouraged by papers from home, with the supposition that we should have but light work at Mobile.

A small steamer, like a tug, has been running every day between Fort Morgan and the city, or in that direction. Another—a large, high-pressure fire, boat—has been running from place to place about the bay, often stopping at the fort. On Fort Gaines there has been no flag for several weeks, nor any signs of its being garrisoned. Yet we can hardly think it has been abandoned, for although it is of little importance compared with Fort Morgan, and would be of no use whatever to us, it covers an entrance for very light draft vessels on the Dauphin Island side. It was unfinished when the war began.

Fort Morgan is one of the largest and most serviceable forts ever built in the United States. It was finished but a few years ago, and contains every manner of improvement which science has contributed to the art of fortification. It mounts a large number of the heaviest and longest ranged guns, and commands a fearful range through the only channel by which vessels of any considerable draft of water can enter the bay. What the state-rooms say before the *Cayuga* will be made the highest of a division, as she was in the engagement below New-Orleans, that we may "Run foremost in the dangerous path of fame," even though it be "The path which no fowl knoweth, and which the vulture's eye hath not seen."

NYM.

INTERESTING FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Effect of the News of the National Reverses in Virginia.

The Atrocities of the Louisiana Guerrillas.

A Successful Expedition Against Them.

From our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1862.

The last steamer that left New-York bore to our city the dates of the 30th of July. Nothing hardly but the official announcement of an ignoble defeat of our armies in Virginia could have been more unsatisfactory. It seems to be admitted that the National forces were retreating before JACKSON and LEE, and enough was given to satisfy the patriot that the fearful inactivity of our Potomac Generals was reaping its natural reward. Since that time, now nine long anxious days, our city has been one gloomy receptacle of rumors of disaster to our forces. The Secessionists, heretofore sullen and subdued, begin now to cast upon the Federals looks of scorn, defiance and hate, and I have seen their lips curl with ridicule as they passed by the flag suspended in the front of our different military quarters. I have lived in New-Orleans through the darkest eras of its epidemics; I have seen the sun rise in a yellow atmosphere of death-bearing malaria; I have felt the night breeze from the swamps strike against my cheeks, loaded with poison; I have followed day after day the stricken ones among my friends to the insatiable grave? I have lived here, indeed, when the pestilence literally, physically walked at noon-day; but I never suffered the horrors that I have felt in this city the last seven days. I am sick of these defeats to the Union arms. Have we not a General on the Potomac of the most ordinary capacity in the field? They are all industrious and enterprising in their retreats. Haven't we even one that could fight two consecutive days, or advance twenty miles without intrenching? Oh, the humiliation of these disasters. Oh! how they make the heart sick, and the soul despair. Is there to be no purging of our army of imbeciles? Is it possible that we have to go on another year in the same routine of expense, unnecessary loss of life and fruitless efforts? Is the country, or rather the Government, never to be *in earnest!* To the people let me give all praise. The workshops, the fields, the villages and towns have poured out their loyal and enthusiastic thousands; all alike have contributed of their treasure, but have the leaders and the honored ones done their duty? Where lies, in Heaven's name, the crime of mismanaging this war? Who is responsible before God for this trifling with our nation's life? Will the day of retribution ever come, or are we destined to sink into a premature grave, presenting the unparalelled example in history of a people of freemen who could not produce a single leader capable of defending the nation's life against one of the most unholy rebellions that ever disgraced the darkest pages of history?

The guerrillas, with the exception of New-Orleans and its immediate vicinity, now have entire possession of the state of Louisiana, and its once fair fields are fast becoming a desolation, and its once happy people either utterly impoverished, or with this end, have not the melancholy privilege of occupying their desolated homes, but are refugees and know not where to lay their heads. New-Orleans is full of people from Baton Rouge, from Donaldsonville—indeed, from all the towns on the river, people who two years ago were independent and happy, but are now penniless, and unable, by former education, to earn a living. The suffering among this class of persons no one can imagine, and many heart-broken and helplessly wretched are finding peace only in a pauper's grave. Who is to be held responsible for this misery? Oh! the cruelty of an imbecile policy conducted as war for to this fearful weakness for General Government are we really indebted for all the suffering of private persons—for this terrible infliction of irregular warfare, when robbers and cut-throats are elevated into belligerents, and treated with consideration when they should be hung or shot like dogs.

In one of my earlier letters I took occasion to mention the case of a guerrilla gang who fired upon an unarmed United States boat, which resulted in a short bombardment of Baton Rouge. This man, a native, by the way, of New-England, was brought to this city and imprisoned in the Custom-house. Having been here for many years, I obtained an interview with him, and a more apparently contrite and repentant man I never saw. Confinement had removed much of his naturally bronzed complexion, and he was now so pale that he successfully affected the invalid, and claimed that but a few weeks, at most, were left to him for this world. To Gen. BUTLER he professed the utmost confidence, begged and prayed to be released, promised to return to his home and use his influence in every possible way to put down guerrilla bands, and do, in fact, as a good citizen could to restore peace to his neighborhood. Upon these protestations, Gen. BUTLER, instead of hanging him, let him go, and the result is that he immediately broke his word, commenced anew his atrocities upon helpless and defenceless citizens. Whom he desired to—so, he pronounced sympathizers with the Lincoln Government; whom he wished to murder, he denounced as Union men. In this spirit he a few days ago entered the town of Baton Rouge, and seizing two of the most quiet and harmless people that ever lived in the place, (Germans by birth,) hung them almost before their own doors, as he said, for harboring the Yankees and treating them kindly when stationed in the town. And this man's case is characteristic of guerrillaism the country over. The raids of these men—these organized bands of robbers—out in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and elsewhere, are simply characteristic of the lowest state of barbarism, and if the Government much longer hesitates to treat these villains as they deserve—still hesitates to put in force the death penalty without trial or benefit of clergy—then the Government will become responsible for permitting human souls to destroy the South, and force it into a waste such as the world never before witnessed. Terror of speedy punishment will alone put down guerrillas. The most recent doings of these men in this vicinity occurred a few days ago, when a body on horseback, armed with all sorts of weapons, from an ambuscade fired upon a car containing some United States soldiers, who were traveling near Boulge station, on the Opelousas Railroad. The instant these ruffians were attacked, they broke and fled like stricken deer, and could be seen as far as the eye could reach, scudding through the woods, to meet again, no doubt, at all arranged meeting-place, to join in another murderous foray upon the helpless and unsuspecting, whether they be Nationalists, or their own unhappy neighbors.

I must say, in this connection, perhaps that the guerrillas, a few evenings since, in strong force, attacked two companies of our pickets stationed on the Opelousas Railroad and captured them without an attempt at opposition. Since then quite a strong expedition has gone up the road, and by this time we may expect to hear of some stirring incidents. This morning, while at the Custom house I saw some sixteen guerrilla prisoners brought in. I did not learn all the circumstances of the capture.

Just before you reach the entrance to the suburbs of the city, on the banks of the river, you come to a large, unfinished building, which, from its peculiar style of architecture, you instinctively feel was built by money left for some charitable purpose, and your judgment is not at fault. The "pile" is called the True Asylum, and is intended, or was intended by its founders as a home for widows and orphans; that it will be little else in a no distant future, but an unshapely mass of brick, there cannot be a doubt; but just at this moment it is serving the novel purpose of a barracks for the free colored men called out by Gov. MOORE's proclamation, and now mustering under the flag of the United States. The city recruiting for this, or possibly these regiments, has gone on with great animation, whole companies having been made up in a few days. Yesterday I saw, for the first time, one of those novel volunteers in Uncle Sam's costume. I took great comfort in the recollection that the British West India regiments of the same material, are admitted, even by English martinets, to be efficient and serviceable men.

I am looking forward with considerable interest to the appearance of these troops under a military organization. That they will quickly learn to drill I have not a doubt, and I cannot see why they are not the best men in the world for manning our Southern forts. History illustrates, on board of our men-of-war, that colored men have always been efficient sailors, have always shown themselves active and excellent artillerists, and mixed up with white sailors, have always been among the first to board the enemy's ships and have always done fearful execution. I trust that certain parties at the North who are so fond of denouncing Gen. HOUTER, will not forget, in speaking of this free colored men's organization, to state that it was called into existence by Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana, and was originally intended to serve under the Confederate flag—but fortunately Gen. BUTLER came in, and will use the men to defend the United States flag. If the principle was wrong, blame the chivalrous Chief Magistrate of the most Southern State, save Texas, of the Union; for the good these men may do give credit to the General commanding the Department of the Gulf.

The record in the Provost-Marshal's office shows that there are over 5,000 paroled Confederate soldiers in this city,—a goodly number, by the way, of rebel patriots, who have been for weeks and months past running about the city speaking of themselves as *prisoners of war*, and threatening, in various ways, all sorts of dire vengeance on the Yankees, if they ever again had an opportunity of shouldering a musket, "to drive the scum from the Southern soil." A while ago, Gen. BUTLER issued his Order No. 64, which gave these paroled soldiers an opportunity of coming forward and giving in their names, so that they could be regularly exchanged, and thus legally and properly return to the ranks of secesh. Out of the five thousand, but *three hundred have come forward*, and I presume that most of these men desire to act either as *spies*, for they know all about this city, or desire to get away for almost any other purpose than to enter the Confederate service. Of the remaining paroled soldiers, over four thousand strong, I presume they find the protection of the United States Government quite as comfortable as that of the Confederate States; and I also presume that, in due time, these men will come forward, and, by taking the oath of allegiance, once more become loyal citizens, and, from their past experience in rebellion, become wiser and, I trust, better men.

While Gen. BUTLER's headquarters were at the St. Charles Hotel, the members of his staff, officers of the line high in command, and distinguished civilians and strangers congregated nightly in the Rotunda, forming centres of interesting conversation, and picturesque groups. Among the personally distinguished was a tall, gentlemanly looking man, carelessly dressed, without any mark of belonging to the army, yet of very military manner, who seemed to be in a quiet way on good terms with every one, familiar with Gen. SHEPLEY, often in Gen. BUTLER's private parlor, and altogether a favored person, and yet by some accident I was never introduced to him, or for the time being learned his name or office. In the two or three weeks that this occurred, I often met the gentleman in the streets, wearing a white linen naval cap, mounted on a splendid charger, carrying himself easy in the saddle, and bearing his knees slightly inwards, showing that the devil himself could not unseat him. My business gradually centered around the City Hall, I had much to do with the Military Commandant, one of the most important officers in the civil administration of the city, represented by Gen. SHEPLEY. One morning it was to me most unexpectedly announced that the General had suddenly left for the North, and who should I find quietly sitting in his place at the Mayor's office but my tall gentleman of the white naval cap, who turned out to be no less a personage than Lieut. G. F. WEITZEL, Assistant Military Commandant of New-Orleans and head of the engineering corps attached to the Military Department of the Gulf. From this time forward I saw much of Lieut. WEITZEL, and every day's observation stamped him in my estimation as a very superior man. Placed by circumstances in the very, to a soldier, difficult position of performing purely civil duties, he maintained himself with great dignity, and administered his office with satisfaction to all. Lieut. WEITZEL is, I believe, a native of Pennsylvania, at any rate, he speaks German "like a native." He received his military education at West Point, and was subsequently a teacher in that useful institution. He first came prominently before the Engineering Department as Assistant-Engineer to Gen. BEAUREGARD, under whose superintendence he built Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, strong works, which it was his duty, a few months ago, to assist in destroying. Lieut. WEITZEL is an artillerist in his profession, and was so much esteemed by BEAUREGARD and other leaders in the rebellion, that they held out to him great inducements to desert his flag and sell his country for he would do neither, and now meets with a just reward in the proper elevation from a Lieutenancy to the high position, responsibly filled, of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. The promotion has been cordially received by everybody, there is no envy evinced, no ill nature displayed by the most carping or selfish; all agree that the President, in this matter, has shown great discrimination, has elevated an able and faithful public servant to superior position, and properly honored the well-conducted Military Department of the Gulf.

It is now within a few days of the middle of September, and by the blessing of a kind Providence, and Gen. BUTLER's force got in basing the city to a man for the first time in its history, joined with a most efficient blockade with the allotted ports of the Gulf, we are blessed with a state of health, *favorable beyond any known precedence*. The autumn effects are beginning to show themselves upon the button-wood, beech, and other trees which shed their leaves, showing that this marked decay of the year is inherent to the vegetation, and not the result of frost, as is often thought by the residents of more northern climates. We may, therefore, soon feel that the scourge of yellow fever has been withheld for this year, and that the noble men of East and West who are here to defend our flag will not fall by the power of an insidious disease, but be spared to serve their country. That we all look forward to cool weather with joyful anticipation there cannot be a doubt. After four or five months' constant exposure to the scorching sun, after breathing for nearly a half year an atmosphere filled with malaria, after indeed being scarcely comfortable a moment, the idea of being healthfully cool, is like a shade in a desert. It's a pleasure indeed one cannot enjoy or anticipate who is a permanent resident of the regions of temperate heat.

Gen. BUTLER's order, that he would emancipate any slave who would expose any one who had concealed weapons, put a detective policeman in every house, and there cannot be a doubt but that some masters have suffered by their slaves finding weapons which they—the slaves—first hid away. Within a few days an old friend of mine has been arrested and sent to Ship Island for refusing to give up his gun, under circumstances that deserve notice. He had a "double-barrel," which he esteemed highly for long years of good service, and in addition, he had a *faithful servant, whom he trusted as he would his own wife or child*. Believing that he would be perfectly safe in retaining the piece, and having no absolute desire to defy the Government, he wrapped the fowling-piece up in some cloth, and gave it to the servant to hide away until such time as it could be brought forth in safety. The result was that the colored slave instantly communicated the fact to the two servants in the kitchen as if they were a committee before the proper authorities against their master, thereby obtaining a confession, and placing him a prisoner on ship board. I have heard the story over and over again, and am at a loss to know exactly how to feel when I hear the gyrations of misplaced confidence dwelt upon the fact, that they would, up to the moment of their betrayal, have placed their lives in the hands of this favored domestic, who was the pet of the house, and had never, in the long years of her servitude, shown even a look of insubordination or dissatisfaction. It is not necessary for me to draw the moral—like an unsound cork in a bottle of good champagne, it *draws itself*.

One of your correspondents pays a just tribute to the memory of the late Gen. WILLIAMS, who fell at the battle of Baton Rouge, but does great injustice to me—saying I made an attack on the General. I merely stated such facts as came under my observation, and, at most, criticised his unhappy manner of disciplining his men. From my pen came the readiest tribute to his memory, after he fell. A man who sacrifices his life for his country certainly proves his sincerity, and gives all that he hath, but it does not necessarily make his character, while living, faultless.

Last evening I went down to the levee and took a good look at the *Essex*. She is a formidable and *ugly looking craft*. As far as I could see, there were no indentations on her iron-covered sides; her chimneys and smoke-jacks were certainly riddled with what appeared canister shot. On a recent occasion a boat's crew of the *Essex* started for the shore, at Natchez, with the intention of getting some ice. Some of the citizens fired on the boat, and wounded several of the crew. The result was that the *Essex* shelled the town for two hours, when a deputation of citizens came down and proposed to surrender the city and raise the Stars and Stripes, but they did neither, the *Essex* leaving on the promise to do so. On Sunday, it is said, the *Essex* silenced a formidable rebel battery below Port Hudson. As far as I can see all this objectless firing and battering is just a waste of war material. *The surrender of Natchez was not demanded as a ransom of the town from destruction*, nor does there seem to have been any great object gained at Port Hudson. If the Government at Washington cannot send us troops down the river or up the river to hold these surrendered towns, or turn the advantages gained to some account, the *Essex* had better keep her snug place at our levee landing.

AN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE GUERRILLAS.

In one of my paragraphs I have alluded to an expedition sent up the river to look after the guerrillas. I find the result thus recorded in the *Delta*:

"The expedition was composed of the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, Lieut.-Col. BEAN; Twenty-first Indiana, Col. MCMILLAN; Ninth Connecticut, Col. CAHILL; Fourteenth Maine, and the First Maine Battery—the whole under the command of Acting Brig.-Gen. PAINE. The U. S. steam frigate *Mississippi* accompanied the transports.

The transports left Carrollton about 1 o'clock Monday morning, and proceeded up the river about twenty-five miles, where the Ninth Connecticut, Fourteenth Maine, and one section of the battery, with Gen. PAINE, disembarked. The Fourth Wisconsin and Twenty-first Indiana kept on up the river, and landed about five miles above on the west side of the river.

Hearing that a large body—upward of 600—Texas cavalry was in the immediate vicinity, the Wisconsin and Indiana boys, with a section of the First Maine battery, under the command of Lieut. E. D. HALEY, started out to have a brush with them. They had not proceeded more than a mile from the levee before they came upon a body of them in a cornfield, who, true to the instincts of the Confederate race, fled at the first fire, not, however, without losing four killed and three wounded. Then commenced the grand 'skedaddle' and pursuit of the 'brave sons of Texas.'

They fled to the woods, our boys after them, and the artillery warming their rears with shell. The pursuit becoming too hot, the rebels left their horses, baggage, &c., and each one took to a swamp on his own hook by the underground railroad, and were followed up until our boys gave up the chase from sheer exhaustion.

We succeeded in killing four more, wounding several, and taking about twenty prisoners, besides two hundred and five horses, all saddled and bridled, two flags, and any amount of private baggage.

Lieut. PEARCE, of the Wisconsin Regiment, with five men, surrounded and took prisoners eight of the Texans at one time. This does not prove the boasting of the rebels that one of them can whip five Yankees.

Among our prisoners are Col. WALTER, of Texas, and Capt. JANUARY, both prominent partisan rangers.

We returned aboard the transports about 3 P. M., having accomplished a pretty good day's work. We have succeeded in cutting up and utterly destroying one of the largest and most desperate gangs of guerrillas that infested this section of the country. It was composed chiefly of picked cavalry from Texas, and their special forte was killing and scalping Union men, and were a terror to rebel privateers themselves.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Col. MCMILLEN and Lieut.-Col. BEAN for their coolness and promptness in the whole affair.

The force under Gen. PAINE we learned nothing of until evening, when they joined us on our transports, just before we left on our return.

The steamer *Laurel Hill*, with the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, rebel wounded, horses, etc., returned to Carrollton on Monday evening, leaving the balance of the force up the river. Where Gen. PAINE strikes next is unknown to your informant. Our forces had not a man even wounded."

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 13, 1862.

Thirteen long weary days have passed, and we are yet flooded with secesh news of reported victories of the Confederate arms over the Union troops. Donaldsonville has fallen, Tennessee has been cleared of ANDY JOHNSON, Kentucky is welcoming the guerrillas, HALLECK has cleared out Arkansas, LEE is in Washington, Stonewall JACKSON in Baltimore, and the devil in York, Pennsylvania, robbing the United States Commissary Department, to say nothing of the fact that Carrollton has capitulated to a battery erected at Carrollton, by us, only saving two hours to do up the surrender in. Secesh, in the Southern telegraphic dispatches, is flaming out every where, and, in New-Orleans, particularly rampant. I have had to lose in these 13 days of refuge promised me the moment the Confederates enter this city; in fact, I have heard of some enthusiasts who have set up all night, waiting with the patience of Miserines to hear the first gun. Alas! the glorious sun can witness the most offensive features, moral and personal, of the rebellion. Loafers and gamblers, rings, negro traders, and traitors to the country's flag, are rampant, and the good time is coming sure, when constitutional rights will again be respected, and the glorious and cosmopolitan people of New-Orleans will be left to devote minds the rule of JEFF. DAVIS. All this to long and sad to be long lasting enough, Heaven knows, nothing in the world is feared, could be more offensive than thoroughly heart-sickening. The theory is again broached that one Southern is better than five Yankees. No less than four advertisements appear in to-day's *Delta*, from individuals, known only in defiant print, that *they have not taken the oath of allegiance*. Perhaps before I mail this letter I may have one ray of light from the North—possibly the brave STARR and KENNY are not dead, and the Union forces have not been entirely defeated. Possibly there is one live man at the head of our armies in Virginia, one man who can keep awake all day, one man who pays more attention to his muskets than his wagons, one man who can travel forward as well as backward.

In what book on tactics do we learn that the only object of armies in the field is to dig ditches or erect fortifications. Did NAPOLEON while anywhere else all that cavalry horses should do was to eat their own heads off in the stable? Come, can't somebody run a long pole into the menagerie of our Potomac Generals, and stir them up generally. It may be a great thing North to hear of our Union forces whipped and our cause disgraced, but the thing is not so comfortable in "little ere" Southern sunny climes. In short, it would be far better if Old ABE's Lieutenants were earning their money, and doing something that could make us poor Federals, way down in New-Orleans, not only comfortable, but a little spread-eaglish. It seems to me a good shout for a Union victory would not only do my diaphragm good, but my heart and soul also. Do hurry up one victory. In the meantime what is Gen. MCCLELLAN doing in New-York? No man could have done better than he in Southern Pennsylvania and there has been nothing but disaster since he was removed; and this reminds one that we have not got over the scare that came upon us at the rumor that Gen. BUTLER was to be removed of the department. We have given a sort of resignation because it would be the most ingenious thing in the army. We simply don't believe any other man can do so well all his place.

How soon the fighting is to be done to open the Mississippi is not yet, but I am surprised that the men of the Western States have not been more impatient than on this subject. As a great military and strategic movement it should have attracted the attention of our Generals; as a commercial necessity it should not have been overlooked by our statesmen. It would have been an utter impossibility for the Confederates to have on long and so successfully defended Richmond, if the fire of the open Mississippi had been in their rear; and I believe to-day, that the true way to destroy that city of traitors is to open to trade and to war this great river, from St. Louis to New-Orleans. It is this shameful embargo of this great oceanic river, on which lie so many States, that has crippled our resources in their strongest holds. Who can indeed form a just estimate of the influence favorable to the Union cause that would have resulted, if our flag had freely, and defiantly, for the year past floated on the highway of this great sorta of our continent. Cannot the Government for a moment turn its attention to this subject, and give the West a little aid? And it would not be difficult to accomplish this important task. There is really not a formidable fortification on the banks not in our hands. All that it requires is a moderate force, and some man as a commander who has sense enough to "go and do it." I could pick out a hundred steamboat captains at Louisville or St. Louis who would take the contract at ninety days.

The people here in the extreme South, whatever may be said to the contrary, are in a starving condition. As I wrote you a long time since, the flour mills of this place stopped for want of corn to grind. One, two and three dollars a bushel have been paid for it, while corn in all the Western States has been a drug. Who does not believe if the river had been open, that the *corruptions of trade* would have gone far to encourage Union sentiments and foster loyalty. It has been this dead calm from Memphis down; this red sea of desolation upon waters that should now be vexed by a thousand costly craft, that has helped along this demon of rebellion, and made its victims, like galvanized corpses, pale, shrinking, miserable beings—cowering one day before the guerrilla robber; the next day, without complaint, yielding up life and property by an order from Richmond.

Very soon the entire available white male population of the South will be in the field; the conscription act has already weeded out all from 18 to 35, and soon you will hear of an order seizing upon the remaining population, of ages from the extreme of 16 to 55. This grasp for war purposes will pretty much destroy the merchants, school teachers and intelligent mechanics, and also almost annihilate what is termed the poor native whites, so that in another year, under the present way of conducting things, there will be nothing left here but the rich slaveholder and his chattels, an accomplishment designed and desired at the commencement of this rebellion. This war, makes it transparent to the most morally blind, that to-day, but for the labor of the slave, the Confederacies would have had no resources, and as soon as the entire available white population of the South is drafted, of course the laboring and producing class left at home *is composed exclusively of the slaves*. The loyal people of the North and West should therefore remember, that while they are wasting their money like water, and leaving the bones of their fathers, sons and husbands upon a hundred bloody fields of the South, *that it is possible for the President, with a single dash of his pen, to cripple down this mighty wrong against humanity and Heaven, and make its wretched leaders sue for peace.* When will he do it?

The recent visits of our forces "up the coast" on both sides of the river, have resulted in giving the line officers of the Department of the Gulf the finest horses in the world. These forays alluded to confiscated some of the finest racing stock in the United States, and it was only yesterday I saw an orderly mounted on a horse that had a pedigree of pure blood reaching back three hundred years—a horse, indeed, that would make a man famous in Central Park. In one of our artillery wagons is a grave, philosophical-looking old stallion, who performs his work with a sort of stolid indifference that suggests intellectual consciousness of being in unbred company. If one will turn to the columns of the old *Spirit of the Times*, they will find the history of this old fellow, a winner of many a hard struggle on the turf—a horse, indeed, whose ancestors were famous beside *Godolphus*, and whose descendants to-day are cherished as the *ne plus ultra* of the true horse. Verily the rebellion makes strange associations—but my old horse might have done worse. If it is his fortune to meet the rebel foe in battle, let his fine hazel eye brighten up, as he sees the smoke of the contest rolling toward the heavens; let his old heart exult as he hears the battle roar of; let him shout at the clangor of bayonets, and rejoice in the struggle at his feet; and, if needbe, let this gallant old steed fall nobly upon the well-fought field, where has struggled freemen in their efforts to sustain the flag of the Union—let it, indeed, wave in triumph over where he will forever sleep. Such preliminaries and such a death are deserved by that noble old steed.

In my notice of Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL, I spoke of him as a native of Pennsylvania; in this I was mistaken; his birthplace is Cincinnati, and the Queen of the West may be proud of her son.

Commodore PORTER leaves to-day for Washington, ordered home, I understand, by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy. Yesterday he addressed the following to the crew of his famous gunboat:

MEN OF THE ESSEX: We have now been associated together on board this vessel very near one year, and during that period you have been successfully engaged with the enemy in six hard-fought battles. Your first achievement was with four of the craven rebel gunboats, of vastly superior force, in Lucas Bend, all of which were disabled and driven below the batteries at Columbus. Your next achievement was at Fort Henry, where you led the way, and by your prowess and valor caused the surrender of that stronghold in the short space of one hour and ten minutes. At the time the Essex attacked Fort Henry she could scarcely be called an ironclad, the ports were large and unprotected, and the boilers exposed, and although thirteen were wounded to death, and twenty-four wounded by steam and scalding water, you were ready at your guns for action before the surrender of the fort. This battle was one of the most important of the war, for up to that time our forces could scarcely say they had gained a victory. You, by your valor, turned the tide of defeat and gave confidence in the country. For a short period the ship was under external repair, and a large portion of this crew participated in the victories of Donelson, Columbus, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow and Memphis. When your old and tried ship was ready to be equipped, you joined her at Cairo, and with your old and tried associates, entered on a new field of operations. Vicksburgh felt your prowess, and while your country lives you will be gratefully remembered for your daring and our appreciation of the unyielding effort of your courage is yet to be related.

For months the rebels had been building with great care a gunboat and ram up the Yazoo River; this vessel, when finished, successfully encountered and cut up three of the fleet, passed in safety two powerful fleets, and took shelter under the batteries of Vicksburgh. Here she stood the fire of a large fleet and escaped unhurt. The *Essex* ran past this heavy fort, and attacked her. This, too, she stood without much injury. You were next battling away at the enemy before Baton Rouge. On the 5th of August you fought that noted *Arkansas*, and after an action of half an hour destroyed this formidable vessel, for which act you have received through the honorable Secretary of the Navy, the thanks of the country and the Department. I have now to speak of one more of your feats of courage and chronicle again your valor; it is the attack on and successful passing a battery of thirty-five guns at Port Hudson.

Having now detailed your gallant conduct, it becomes my painful task to bid you that painful word, good-bye, and I sincerely hope you may prove the old iron-sided *Essex* as good a ship under your present commander as you did under the old.

As an illustration of the impudence of the Secessionists, and the good nature of the National authorities, we copy the following advertisements from the "Government paper:"

Messrs. Editors of the Delta:

The undersigned begs leave to state that he is not the "John Butler" whose name appears in your list of this date as having subscribed to the oath of allegiance.

JOHN BUTLER.

Bertrand, between Povdras and Perdido streets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 11, 1862.

To the Editor of the Delta:

Seeing the name of Joseph Jacobs in the list of persons who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, I wish it understood that I am not the person.

JOSEPH JACOBS,

No. 434 Moreau-street, Third District.

In the list of names of those who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, published this morning, (11th inst.,) is the name of MARK ISRAEL. I would declare that I am not the person.

MARK ISRAEL,

No. 324 Dryades-street.

Editor Delta:

SIR: The name of THOMAS CLEVELAND appears in your issue of yesterday among those who have recently taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. As there are many gentlemen of that name in this city, the undersigned desires to say that he is not the person.

Yours, &c.,

EUGENE O'SULLIVAN,

Corner Levee and Bienville streets, Union Works.

CASE DISMISSED.—The larceny case of C. B. DE LA VARNAY, President of the Mardi Gras Committee, mentioned in our Saturday edition, was dismissed by Justice BRENNAN, the prosecutor failing to appear.

Address of Gen. Walbridge to the Buffalo Board of Trade.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The Board of Trade held a large and enthusiastic meeting this noon, after 'Change. Geo. S. HAZARD, Esq., presided. Gen. WALBRIDGE, of New-York, addressed them at length. He urged the necessity of enlarging the facilities of water communication between the East and West, so that our iron-clad fleet could pass from the Mississippi River to the St. Lawrence, and down the St. Lawrence, or come through the Hudson, as a great military necessity, in case of a foreign war. He demonstrated that by such means of transportation the West could augment her export of breadstuffs. They could place the same in Europe at a price below the ability of the foreign cultivator to produce it, and that so soon as this was permanently done, it would guarantee perpetual peace between the two continents. Gen. WALBRIDGE's speech was received with great favor, and was most enthusiastically applauded. He presented strong resolutions in favor of upholding the Constitution and the Union, which were unanimously adopted.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Sept. 22.—Nos. 55, 12, 17, 21, 26, 38, 45, 51, 57, 11, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71.

[Advertisement.]

If you want to learn what you can do best, and how to make the most of yourself, get a careful Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Trade Wind, from New-Orleans—John Feeley, F. Voyt, Jean Francois, F. Cleval, S. Johnston, F. Bray, Messrs. Moures, Julian, Hushman, Carlin, Dr. Schulpof, Leopold Kiser, R. K. Riley and boy, Jesse Jenkins, J. A. Lewis, P. Lelrouyer, Mr. Bowles lady and daughter, Roserviller, Michael White, W. Franklin, Mr. Fedric.

WHALEMEN ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 47 | Sun sets.... 5 59 | Moon rises... 4 28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 31 | Gov. Island. 7 20 | Hell Gate.... 8 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 21.

Arrived.

Prize steamship Columbia, Acting Master Charles Smith, Key West 7 ds., to U. S. Marshal of Florida, (who is on board.) Sept. 14, off Cape Canaveral, spoke Bk. Nancy, Riley, of London, from Matanzas for Liverpool, in distress; all hands down with fever; supplied him with medicine, ice, &c. Sept. 16, lat. 33 10, lon. 70, exchanged signals with French ship Andrea. Have had heavy weather N. of Hatteras.

U. S. steam transport Delaware, Cannon, Port Royal, S. C., Sept. 17, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Had three deaths, (two soldiers and one seaman.) The steamship Arago, hence, arr. 16th. The Delaware is anchored at Lower Quarantine.

U. S. steam transport Daniel Webster, Wood, Fortress Monroe 27 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Maryland, Welden, Norfolk 36 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamship Ocean Wind, Delaney, New-Orleans Sept. 10, and the Hay Lith, with sugar to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Falcon, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to R. Bynner.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jen

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3432. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A Proclamation by the President of the United States.

The War Still to be Prosecuted for the Restoration of the Union.

A DECREE OF EMANCIPATION

All Slaves in States in Rebellion on the First of January Next to be Free.

The Gradual Abolition and Colonization Schemes Adhered to.

Loyal Citizens to be Remunerated for Losses Including Slaves.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 22.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare, that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof in which States that relation is, or may be suspended or disturbed; that it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the Slave States so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, the immediate or gradual abolishment of Slavery within their respective limits; and that the efforts to colonize persons of African descent with their consent, upon the Continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued.

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all perons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever, free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress entitled "An act to make an additional article of war," approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figure following:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such.

ARTICLE—All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any person to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, that this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

Also to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, that all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall, in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found [illegible] any place occupied by rebel forces [illegible] shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, that no person escaping into any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, from any of the States, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not been in arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto, and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, to observe, obey and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited.

And the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States and people, if the relation shall have been suspended or disturbed,) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, *including the loss of slaves.*

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this Twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 22.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The great event of the day here is the proclamation of the President ordering the execution of the war measures of the last Congress, and promising freedom to the slaves in all States that persist in the rebellion against the Government. This act, so long expected, so long delayed, bids fair to simplify at once the issues of the war, and immediately to array against each other the unconditionally loyal and the rebellious of all shades and grades. If the cause of the Union and free institutions is strongest, this test will show it, and the only question of its triumph will then be the power in the Government to execute its policy with courage and vigor.

THE NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

A special private dispatch, just received from Cincinnati, announces that BRAGG is marching on Louisville, Ky., and that Gen. NELSON has ordered the women and children to leave the city. BUELL is believed to have been outgeneraled, and to be several hours behind. The dispatch closes—"A General wanted for the West."

THE OLD ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

I have the following statistics in regard to the old Issue of United States Treasury Notes, receivable for duties, of the $60,000,0000. issue: $28,420,000 have been returned to the Department and burned; $43,000 have been returned, and are not yet burned; $4,000,000 have been redeemed, but not yet returned to the Department, leaving $27,537,000 yet outstanding. As only about half the whole issue has yet been redeemed, and as the Government will be able to get no gold in payment of duties, so long as any of these notes remain in possession of the public, it is plain that the specie required to pay the interest falling due on Oct. 1—$4,000,000—as well as that falling due Jan. 1—$5,000,000—must be procured by the Government by purchase or loan.

Thirty thousand dollars of small currency notes were to-day paid out at the Treasury Department, and were all taken within an hour.

CONDITION OF GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. HOOKER is now with his friend, Dr. NICHOLS, at the United States Insane Asylum Hospital, near Washington. His wound is a rifle ball through the left foot. Although the wound is painful, it is not considered dangerous; yet it is sufficient to disable him for active service.

THE CONVALESCENT CAMP.

The Convalescent Camp, under the regulations of Gen. BANKS, is becoming an institution of very great utility. All stragglers and convalescents are immediately sent there, as are officers who have been absent without leave, or have overstayed their leave under circumstances that entitle them to lenity. Soldiers are classified according to the corps to which they belong, and are placed in charge of officers belonging to the same corps, who subject them to the daily drill of camp instruction. When the accumulation becomes sufficient to justify their removal, they are sent to their regiments and commands.

PENSIONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has commenced making appointments of surgeons to make examinations and give certificates in cases of applications for pensions. The fees will make the offices desirable. The following are the appointments already made: Cincinnati, James H. Oliver; Indianapolis, Geo. W. Mears; Leavenworth, Kansas, Selden W. Jones; New-Philadelphia, Ohio, Wm. G. Smith; Terre Haute, Ind., Gen. W. Clippinger; Lafayette, Ind., O. L. Clark; Boston, Geo. S. Jones; Bangor, Me. Ralph J. K. Jones; Rochester, N. Y., Harvey F. Montgomery; Oswego, N. Y., Chas. C. P. Clark; Lyons, N. Y., Nelson Peck; Norridgewack, Me., Uno Robbins, Jr.

ACTING REAR-ADMIRALS.

The following naval officers have been made Acting Rear-Admirals and assigned to the command of the following squadrons, respectively: C. H. BELL' Pacific Squadron; CHAS. WILKES, "Flying Squadron;" T. L. LARDNER, Eastern Gulf Squadron; C. H. DAVIS, Mississippi Flotilla.

From Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Monday, Sept. 22.

CHARLES MCBRIDE, from Virginia City, arrived here yesterday, one of a party of fifteen bound for the States. He says:

"The party were attacked by the Snake Indians at the City of Rocks, on the Humboldt route, 150 miles north. They fought the Indians for 20 miles, losing six killed and two wounded, and all of their stock. Judge CONNER, JOSEPHUS H. BENJAMIN Wife, [illegible] SHAW, Wife, Joseph and Mrs. GOODMAN are among Judge CONNER and SAM. KNOX had [illegible]

Reports of [illegible] are coming in daily, and much trouble is expected in the Territory.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

A Raid of Stuart's Cavalry Across the Potomac at Williamsport.

NO DAMAGE DONE.

The Reoccupation of Maryland Heights by Our Forces.

THE REBELS CONTINUING THEIR RETREAT

No Further Collisions at Last Accounts.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday Evening, Sept. 20, 1862.

The firing heard last evening in the direction of Williamsport, turns out to have been a raid of STUART's rebel cavalry. He crossed the Potomac on Friday night into Maryland, at that point, with his cavalry, one regiment of infantry, and seventeen pieces of artillery. The force sent up to drive him back, arrived near the town late in the afternoon. The firing heard was principally from the rebel guns. During the night they recrossed into Virginia and this morning they had disappeared from the opposite shore. No one was hurt.

The work of burying the dead is still continuing. They average about one thousand per day. To-morrow will probably finish it.

The Maryland Heights were yesterday occupied by a National force.

The indications are that the rebels are continuing their retreat into Virginia, leaving the line of the Potomac.

Divine worship was held at headquarters this evening, Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, officiating.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday Evening, Sept. 22.

The following is the official report of loss in SUMNER's corps at the battle of the Antietam:

GEN. RICHARDSON'S DIVISION.

Killed	212
Wounded	899
Missing	24

GEN. SEDGWICK'S DIVISION.

Killed	335
Wounded	1,577
Missing	221

GEN. FRENCH'S DIVISION.

Killed	293
Wounded	1,321
Missing	203
Total loss in Gen. SUMNER's Corps	5,206

The loss in missing may be somewhat reduced by stragglers returning.

A train of cars crossed the Monocacy this morning. The road is now open to Harper's Ferry, where there is a sufficient Federal force for all purposes.

The rebels, in their hasty retreat from Maryland, left between 1,100 and 1,200 wounded between Sharpsburgh and the river. They are being paroled.

Twenty-six stands of colors were taken during the battle of the Antietam, and have been received at headquarters. Seven more are known to have been captured, and are in the hands of the different regiments which captured them.

OUR LATEST WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 22.

A special dispatch from Frederick states that some surgeons, just arrived from the army, report rebels still falling back from the Potomac. Not even their pickets are now to be seen.

Another dispatch states that our losses in the last fight are not nearly as great as at first reported, especially in SUMNER's Corps. In the California Regiment only one commissioned officer was killed (Lieut. WILES) and one hundred and fifty privates killed and wounded.

The last reports from headquarters represented "All quiet along the lines."

THE WAR IN MARYLAND.

Another Account of the Great Battle of Antietam.

LETTERS FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The Strong Position Chosen by the Enemy—How the National Forces were Arranged—Desperate Character of the Fighting—The Results, &c.

ON THE FIELD NEAR SHARPSBURGH, MD., Wednesday Evening, Sept. 17, 1862.

This day will be memorable for one of the bloodiest fought battles on the American Continent. The combined forces of the enemy, under JACKSON, LEE, LONGSTREET, and the whole rebel set, have made a stand near Sharpsburgh, and all day long, from 5 o'clock in the morning until now, (8 o'clock P. M.,) have been contesting with the Union Army under McCLELLAN, led by BURNSIDE, HOOKER, SUMNER, KEYES, and the other heroes of the war. Nothing, I am sure, since the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, can compare with this day's fight, either in its collossal proportions, or in the bloody character of the struggle. Our advance overtook the rebel forces, apparently in full retreat toward the Shepherdstown ford of the Potomac, yesterday morning, and a temporary halt was ordered near Kedysville, a little village three miles north from Sharpsburgh. The enemy had taken possession of the Antietam Hills, on the right of the creek by that name, with Sharpsburgh in their rear. They were attacked yesterday by our batteries across this creek, for the purpose of occupying them until our whole force should come up, but no general engagement ensued. The rebels were evidently preparing for a last desperate stand, before the final attempt to cross the Potomac. Their failure to check our advance here they knew would be fatal to their whole army, for they could not escape safely into Virginia with our artillery and infantry assailing their rear.

The day closed without any decisive results, except that in every encounter our artillery practice was found to be too accurate and terrible for them, and had compelled a retreat from every position which they took [illegible]

[illegible] who [illegible] reached [illegible] Maryland Heights [illegible] Potomac, having [illegible] rebel force [illegible] Dust [illegible]

[illegible] cepting the cavalry, which cut their way through and escaped,) abandoned the position, and was hurrying forward to reinforce the rebel troops at this point.

Thus the two armies, wearied by a harassing march over mountain ranges, and of four days' running fight from beyond Frederick, came together on this memorable field.

The enemy having chosen a strong position on the hills just beyond Kedysville, began a sharp cannonade at 5 o'clock in the morning. He found our boys wide awake, who replied firmly and steadily to the attack.

Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER had thoroughly examined the field on the previous day, and a council of the Generals had made a disposition of the various army corps for the grand contest. It will be sufficient, for the present purpose, to state that Gen. BURNSIDE took command of the extreme left, while the other Generals occupied the enemy's front and right. BURNSIDE, with Gens. RODMAN, WILCOX, COX and STURGIS Brigades, extended his lines as far as to the southeast of Sharpsburgh, with the stone bridge across the Antietam Creek in his front. Between their position and that of the enemy, who lay toward the village at the northwest, is a succession of hills running nearly north and south, the highest and most abrupt of which is that rising from the bed of the creek. Gens. HOOKER's and SUMNER's corps have been conspicuous throughout the bloody day, the early part of the fight being over their part of the field, while a fierce and protracted struggle was going on at the Stone Bridge, where Gen. BURNSIDE commanded in person. In the latter place we lost, in the forenoon, several brave officers and men. Gen. HOOKER is reported wounded; Lieut.-Col. THOMAS BELL, of the Fifty-first, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was mortally wounded while leading his men to the attack at this place, and died soon after. Lieut. BEAVER, of the same regiment; Capt. MALCOLM WILSON and Sergeant HARRY H. STEWART, of the Second Maryland Regiment, Co. A, were also killed. Col. KINGSBURY, of the Eleventh Connecticut, was mortally wounded; and Adjutant ANDREW FOWLER, of the Fifty-first New York, is dead. Sergeant DAVIS, acting Lieutenant in the Twenty-first Massachusetts, had a leg badly shattered; Capt. MARTIN, Co. E, Second Maryland, lost a leg; and Color Sergeants OSBORN and HOOVER, of the Second Maryland, are both severely wounded; also Capt. NEILL, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts. I saw all these lying at a barn near the Stone Bridge, while the battle was progressing, having visited the spot for the purpose of obtaining a list (which is only partial) of the killed and wounded.

I also saw lying dead on the field the following privates: James Kirby, Co. A, Second Maryland; Peter Daily, Co. I; Wm. Kelly, Co. H; Sergt. Jas. Clark, Co. H; John Q. Adams, Co. C; Daniel Fisk, Co. F, Sixth N. H.; Corp. Chas. M. Noyes, Co. K, Ninth N. H.; S. H. Case, Co. B, Seventeenth Mich.; Sergt. Howard Rand, Co. K, Sixth N. H.; Michael Boland, Co. G, Second Md.; —— Connerty, Co. G, Fifty-first N. Y.; Corp. Keefe, Co. I, Fifty-first N. Y.; Thomas N. Stockwell, Co. I, Fifty-first N. Y.; Robert C. Dale, Co. G, Fifty-first N. Y.; Geo. Summerlock, Co. A, Fifty-first Penn., and Thos. Davis, Co. I, Fifty-first Penn. I saw some half-dozen others on the east side of the bridge, whose names I could not learn, lying on the field. It was not safe to cross the bridge, but I was told several others lay on that side. It is impossible, in the present state of affairs, to obtain anything like an estimate of the numbers killed and wounded, but our losses have been very heavy.

The Irish Brigade, Gen. MEAGHER, in SUMNER's corps, occupied a very prominent position, and the brave General, I am told, had a horse shot under him. Some report him killed, but I cannot now learn that it is true. He rode in front of his brigade, and waving his flashing blade in the air, beckoned on his men to the attack. Wherever they made a charge the rebel lines were seen to waver and fall back.

The rebels kept as much as possible under cover of the ravines, and seldom advanced to the attack, but there has never been a battle, probably, where there was so little of woods for the rebels to conceal themselves in. The fighting has been mostly in the open field, with the exception of the sharp contest at the stone bridge, where woods (not dense) line both sides of the stream—and a considerable block of trees occupying nearly the centre of the right, where HOOKER was engaged.

The rebels have been driven back at least two miles since the fight began, so that Sharpsburgh has been, during the afternoon, about the centre of the rebel lines.

Three times the rebel caissons have been blown up by our shells. Five different conflagrations have occurred on the field of barns and houses which were set on fire by exploding shells, or purposely fired by the enemy. While I write the whole horizon is lighted up by burning barns and wheat stacks. It is an immense conflagration.

I made the following memoranda of events while overlooking the field:

Capt. COX's Parrott Battery, Eighth Massachusetts, occupies the east hill opposite Sharpsburgh and the bridge, and does excellent practice on the enemy's position. Lieut. BENJAMIN, in charge of CARLISLE's Battery, also doing splendid execution. Twice the enemy's battery of six guns had been silenced or compelled to withdraw from the opposite hill.

The musketry firing down at the stone bridge, where WILCOX and STURGIS are engaged, is sharp and continuous. At 11 o'clock squads of rebels are seen "getting up" the hill. Our batteries are playing on them, which hurries their time. Shells burst, and solid shot plow up the ground all around them. Cheers from the ravine. The Seventeenth Michigan (new regiment and all brave boys) are charging down to the help of WILCOX. Our infantry are seen charging up the hill, and our batteries are ordered to cease firing to avoid hitting them. They are turned on the rebel batteries, which now open on the hill to the right of Sharpsburgh. Our infantry advance, and are shelled by the rebel batteries, and compelled to lie down and finally retire under cover of the next ravine. Our 20-pounder Parrots upset the rebel guns. Splendid shots by BENJAMIN. The Forty-fifth New-York come to the rescue, and are pressing by us toward the bridge. Gen. BURNSIDE has just sent orders for Gens. WILCOX and COX to cross the bridge with their brigades and occupy the hills south of the town. Our troops again advance, and as soon as they show themselves a new rebel battery of four guns, on the hill at the left opens upon us. At 12 o'clock a rebel caisson is blown up; the third one since morning.

Sharpsburgh is now the centre of the action in our front, while HOOKER is actively at work on the right. The firing in that part of the field is terrific and unceasing. The rebel lines are seen drawn up along the ravines at the northwest, and occasionally attempting to advance. In each instance they are met and driven back.

At 1 o'clock the fighting at the Stone Bridge has ceased, and WILCOX and COX have all passed over. We now have a large force on the hills confronting the rebel lines. They keep up a constant cannonade upon the Union troops. At 1½ P. M. a squad of seventeen rebels are brought to Gen. BURNSIDE as prisoners, who orders them sent in the rear. The spokesman of the party says: "I don't think there is a man of us who doesn't want to get out of the fight." Gen. COX is ordered to move up and occupy the hills south of Sharpsburgh. At 2½ P. M. there is a temporary lull of the firing, but it is very short. At 4½ P. M. our troops push up the hill (the rebels always continue to have us on the down-hill side of the fight) and a large force appears at their extreme left, advancing toward them over the hill. A perfect storm of shot and shell now greet the advance of our boys from a half dozen different batteries at once. On the right of our advance our troops push up low and the rebel lines and are met half way, at a ravine, where a fierce musketry fight continues for half an hour. The balls [illegible] up the dust in the plowed fields on all directions. The [illegible] and shells [illegible] of the [illegible] play, from [illegible] guns [illegible] dust [illegible]

On the left of the town the Union forces have now gained the crest of the hill, the rebels giving back under their steady fire, and cheers and shouts ring along the line. The rebel flag waves sulkily in the heavy air, in close proximity to the cheerful Red, White and Blue, borne into the thickest of the fight by our brave boys. The Union troops hold their position at the Sharpsburgh road for half an hour, while a deadly contest is going on. Our artillery, which has crossed the bridge, now takes up a position at the left, to check the advance of the rebels, who are trying to flank us, and open a brisk fire. On come the rebel hosts to overpowering numbers, to flank the force on the hill, and WILCOX's Brigade, which has stood their ground for over an hour, now retire part way down the hill. A tremendous onset was now made from the south, the enemy apparently having received reinforcements, and our left is pressed back. The sun has set, but the contest only thickens with the close of the day. The enemy's shell begin to burst over our hospital near the bridge, and the horses at BENJAMIN's Battery are shot at the guns. He is ordered by Gen. BURNSIDE to withdraw them. Stragglers come in from the field, some wounded, some *tenderly* escorting comrades who are wounded—it generally takes two or three to perform this service for one man, and all hands wear a gloomy countenance and limp. Gen. BURNSIDE orders them back to their regiments, with a sharp reprimand. Among these delinquents is a Lieutenant of the Sixteenth Connecticut Regiment, whom the General reprimands, and orders his name to be taken. He goes limping, and says a ball hit him in the leg. "But you walked all the way from the field—why did you come here to exhibit your cowardice? You had better remained at home," said the General sharply. At the same instant a youth, not over fifteen, who had his arm torn by a shell or ball, came up, holding the bleeding member in his other hand. "Look at that boy, Lieutenant, he has some excuse for leaving the field," but you have none. Shells now began to hum and burst all over the ground where we stood, and your correspondent began to think there might be danger in remaining longer in *that* place, so he *quietly* mounted his horse and *slowly* moved to the rear.

The rebels received a check soon after dark, and the contest ended for the night. It has been a most sanguinary fight. Our dead lie mingled with the rebel corpses on every part of this wide field—over a space of three or four miles. Many a poor fellow will lie on the cold, damp earth to-night, and pray for death to relieve him of his sufferings.

I shall endeavor to send fuller particulars of the fight than I am now enabled to do, as soon as they can be procured.

Both armies encamped on the field. To-morrow the dead must be buried, and possibly a renewal of the contest be had.

We shall have reinforcements of COUCH's Division this evening, from Harper's Ferry. E. S.

Events Succeeding the Great Battle—The Rebel Retreat Foreseen—Heavy Losses—Some of the Killed and Wounded—Incidents, &c.

ON THE FIELD, NEAR SHARPSBURGH, MD., Thursday, Sept. 18, 1862.

There has been no engagement to-day—only occasional firing between the pickets, who continue to confront each other on substantially the same field where the contest closed at sundown yesterday. The body of the enemy—if there be any body remaining—are at least three miles further toward the river than they were at the beginning of the battle yesterday morning. Competent judges, with whom I have conversed, among whom is Gen. GRIFFIN—a careful observer, and well versed in the ways of the rebels—believe that they are merely amusing us by these exhibitions of force, while the army proper is really on the retreat to the river, and should this hypothesis prove correct, we shall have a most mortifying result for all the labor, loss and bloodshed of this Maryland campaign. The rebel leaders have drawn after them from Washington an immense army, with its enormous train, which has marched, toiled, fought, and been dragged for fifty miles, over three mountain ranges, at an untold outlay of strength, expense and suffering; they will have supplied their starving army with all it needed, slaughtered and wounded thousands of our brave Union soldiers, and then have escaped back to Virginia to laugh in their sleeve at our laggard way of following up our successes. The old-fashioned way of waiting for the rebel army to make the first move to attack, to choose their own field of operations to fight us, lie still or retreat as suits *their convenience*, seems to be the humor of the hour.

What motives of "strategy" or mysterious plans requiring *time* for development, explains this failure to attack the rebels to-day, a mere novice in warfare has no right to draw in question. But one thing seems apparent to me, the Union army are eager to be "up and at them," and make an end of this rebel *canaille*, and of the rebellion, while we have them and it in our power. The humblest Union soldier will feel the mortification of permitting this ragged and wolfish lazaroni to escape our clutches, by crossing again into Virginia.

In order to ascertain the number of the killed and wounded, as near as might be, so soon after the battle, and to obtain such names of prominent persons who have suffered, I passed over the field to-day, and went to nearly all the hospitals where the wounded are being gathered in.

While the wounded are still on the field, and no official returns are made, it is, of course, impossible to obtain anything like a correct list of the killed and wounded. Lists will soon be prepared, however, and full accounts be sent forward. Every house and large barn contiguous to the field, is occupied by the wounded, where, I am happy to say, provision has very promptly been made for dressing wounds and rendering them comfortable.

The troops of HOOKER's, SUMNER's and RICHARDSON's corps have suffered greatly. Some officers of the General Staff estimate the number of wounded at 13,000, and say there are 5,000 on the field. My own judgment, after going pretty well over the ground is, that this estimate is greatly exaggerated, and that they do not amount to half that number, while the killed is very small in proportion to the wounded. I think six to eight hundred will cover the *killed*, and twenty-five hundred to three thousand the wounded, making a total of not to exceed *four thousand of killed and wounded.*

Gen. ROBINSON was shot through the body, the ball passing through the lung. Gen. MANSFIELD was instantly killed. Gen. HOOKER was wounded in the foot. Gen. HARTSUFF, of RICKETT's Division, wounded in the right iliac region, a serious wound. Col. HEAL, 10th Maine, in the thigh. Col. RICHARD OAKFORD, of SEDGWICK's Penn., 132 Penn. Vols., was killed. ROBERT A. ABBOTT was seriously wounded in the lower jaw. Lieut. Jno. C. DOLAN, injured in the hip by a shell. First Lieut. SAWYER, 7th Maine, killed, and about four privates of the same regiment wounded. Lieut.-Col. DREBROWN was thrown from his horse and injured, but not seriously. Gen. MAX WEBER was wounded seriously in the arm, and amputation may be rendered necessary. The Lieutenant-Colonel of the 40th New-York Volunteers, was dangerously wounded. Col. KINGSBURY, of the Eleventh Connecticut, who was shot through the body twice and wounded in both feet, died this morning. Col. CHILDS, of the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, was killed while leading a charge on the right of the field. Gen. [illegible] was wounded, and Gen. HANCOCK takes [illegible] command. Gen. KELLEY, of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, was fatally wounded on Monday in the [illegible] Gen. PLEASONTON [illegible] command, [illegible] cavalry [illegible] artillery [illegible]

other officers and men, whose names I cannot now obtain.

In Gen. KING's Division the loss has been heavy. Col. H. A. V. POST, of the Second United States Sharpshooters, was wounded; also, Lieut. Chas. E. Cushing, Co. E, 22d New-York; Lieut. Whitman, Co. B, had his leg shot off—dead; Capt. Myers, Co. I, 14th Brooklyn—dead; Capt. O'Brien, Co. I, 24th Brooklyn—dead; Adgt. Parmele, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters—dead; Lieut. Seabury, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters—wounded; Lieut. Guest, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters—wounded; Capt. Chase, Co. A, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters—wounded; Sergeant-Major Shoot, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters—wounded.

In Caldwell's Brigade the loss was severe. The Fifth New-Hampshire Regiment have 119 killed and wounded, among which are fourteen officers. Some of these wounded are the following: Col. CROSS, wounded in the head, slightly; Capt. Long, Co. G, wounded in the arm; Capt. Ranlet, Co. E, wounded in the thigh; Lieut. Graves, Co. H, forearm, slight; Lieut. Bean, Co. H, severely; Lieut. Gay, Co. H, mortally; Lieut. Parks.

KILLED IN MICHIGAN SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Phelix Randall, Co. B.	Israel Colf, Co. C.
Andrew Salier, Co. C.	John A. Troy, Co. C.
Samuel Hunt, Co. D.	S. H. Healey, Co. B.
Martin V. Moore, Co. D.	Daniel McMartin, Co. D.
Benjamin Ward, Co. D.	Almeron Palmeter, Co. D.
H. A. Smith, Co. D.	Henry Tomlinson, Co. D.
Wm. Woodward, Co. E.	Alex. McKinnon, Co. D.
Robert C. Irvin, Co. E.	Corp. Miron Hawley, Co. D.
Ephriam Micka, Co. F.	Silas Gardner, Co. D.
Delos Vandeberg, Co. H.	Mason Kearney, Co. I.
Frank Belknap, Co. I.	Wm. Clay, Co. K.
Oliver Cheeney, Co. K.	Leonard Ives, Co. K.
David D. Tompkins, Co. K.	Total, 25.

Mr. IVES, of Providence, an Aid of Gen. RENO, received a severe flesh wound in the thigh by a piece of shell. Probably not mortal. Mr. IVES is a brother of Capt. J. POMEROY IVES, who commanded the *Picket* in North Carolina, under Gen. BURNSIDE.

The Seventh Maine regiment (Third Brigade, SMITH's Division,) commanded by Major HYDE, went into the fight with 175 men and 14 officers, and came out with only 65 men and four officers unhurt.

Lieut. Butler, Co. A, was wounded and is missing; Capt. Jones, Co. B, wounded slightly; Adjt. Haskell was shot through both legs and his horse was killed; Lieut. Beason, Co. C, wounded in leg; Lieut. Goodman, Co. D, killed; Lieut. Emery, Co. E, wounded slightly; Lieut. Shorey, Co. F, wounded in the leg; Lieut. Warren, Co. H, wounded and missing; Capt. Cook, Co. I, wounded in leg; Lieut. Brown, Co. I, supposed killed; Capt. Cochran wounded in foot; Major Hyde wounded in hand and horse shot under him; not serious.

This regiment is now the body-guard of Gens. FRANKLIN and SMITH. The loss in this regiment is said to have been heavier than any regiment engaged, in proportion to numbers, since the beginning of the war. Their colors with "Williamsburgh" inscribed on them, were riddled with bullets. Capt. J. W. CHANNING has three bullet-holes through his clothes, and both he and Major HYDE came off the field with their clothing all bespattered with the blood of their comrades.

THE TURNER RIFLES.

Officers Killed.

Capt. Gustav A. Loreng, Co. C.
First Lieut. Jacob Pabst, Co. D.
Second Lieut. —— Krano, Co. G.

Sons of the Wounded.

Capt. Robert Meikle, Pauls (?) Frick, —— Lohman, Capt. Weber, Lieut. Voelker.

Of enlisted men, there were twenty-six killed and eighty wounded.

THE FIRST DELAWARE—*Complete.*

Killed.

Capt. Watson, Co. A.	Corp. John Brierly, Co. A.
Capt. Leonard, Co. B.	Benjamin Lee, Co. A.
Capt. Richards, Co. C.	Mima J. Nelson, Co. E.
Ed. Moseley, Co. A.	Thomas Oskins, Co. A.

Wm. McCoy, Co. D—shot in both hands.
Emanuel Deisase, Co. F—left elbow.
Thos. G. Chance, Co. F—right knee.
Sergt. Chas. F. Holland, Co. E—right side.
Sergt. J. Spearsley, Co. H—left foot.
James E. Clark, Co. K—right thigh.
John Marshall, Co. A—left leg.
H. L. Savage, Co. G—little finger and right hand.
Geo. R. Ellis, Co. E—left leg.
Thos. Y. McCollen, Co. B—right shoulder.
Clarkson Cloud, Co. K—right shoulder.
Jos. Windsor, Co. A—left leg.
Robt. Brierly, Co. A—abdomen.
James P. Dickerson, Co. F—abdomen.
Perry Wright, Co. D—right hand.
Wesley Freeman, Co. G—ball through right shoulder.
Wm. Porter, Co. H—bayonet thrust in hip.
Jesse Hurd, Co. K—struck by shell in the breast.
James Forgsum, Co. I—ball through right leg.
James Billeyard, Co. F—right hand.
James Ross, Co. F—hand.
Ed. Ingham, Co. A—spent ball in breast.
Albert Nelson, Co. A—ball in back.
Corp. Geo. Camperson, Co. D—left knee.
Thos. Tarnton, Co. I—flesh wound in left arm.
Corp. Patrick McClusky, Co. C—arm.
Jesse D. Furis, Co. A—wrist.
Sergt. J. Martin, Co. A—hand.
J. J. Kerbaugh, Co. A—right hand and one thumb amputated.
David M. Johnson, Co. E—left shoulder.
Henry Morris, Co. F—leg.
Patrick McGarraty, Co. C—right eye.
Corp. Henry Vinning—spent ball.
Jos. Fitzsimmons, Co. F—hip and back.
John Barton, Co. F—flesh wound in leg.
Thomas Workman, Co. F—neck.
Wm. Veach, Co. A—flesh wound in hand.
H. S. Chaffer, Co. I—flesh wound in left ear.
Sergt. M. Hill, Co. C—right foot.
Lieut. C. Tanner, Co. H—breast.
Jno. Walker, Co. H—left leg.
Jno. Curry, Co. H—left hand and right thigh.
Corp. Jos. Booth, Co. H—groin and leg.
Anthony Cheevers, Co. H—shoulder and leg.
Color Corp. Lewis Corell, Co. H—flesh wd. fingers.
Daniel Reed, Co. H—flesh, left shoulder.
Jno. Shepherd, Co. A—left shoulder.
Wm. Wahl, Co. G—flesh wound in finger.
Patrick O'Brien, Co. E—flesh wound in left breast.
C. Platt, Co. A—ball by butt of a musket in breast.
Corp. Duley, Co. H—head and breast.
John Sweeney, Co. A—left side.
Jasper Calhoun, Co. A—left wrist.

In Gen. BURNSIDE's Corps there has been severe losses in officers and men. The great conflict culminated on the left, where he commanded, and a desperate effort was made to outflank WILCOX and COX's Divisions, which had gained the summit of the hills, and were fast turning the tide of battle. The contest here was desperate and bloody. To-day I can see our dead scattered over the hill side up which our gallant boys fearlessly charged the enemy. Nothing in modern warfare could exceed the steadiness and courage of the troops, who fought on this part of the field. To-day they occupy the hill, only a quarter of a mile in rear of the position which they took yesterday. The enemy's batteries of seven guns on the left of Sharpsburgh and about the same number on the right of the town continue to threaten our front lines. No material change has occurred since last evening in the position of the forces, but *we occupy the field of battle.*

Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff have remained constantly on or near the field, watching intently every movement of the rebels, who keep themselves habitually out of sight. We ought to learn a lesson from them in this respect. This afternoon the General and his Staff and his Aids might all have been seen lying on the ground, under the shelter of a large wheat stack during a heavy rain. Let those who covet the glory, and the labors of the battle-field follow the march, and share the toils of our *working Generals*, and they will soon have enough of war.

On the right, in the extreme front, I found General COUCH, this morning, with his entire brigade engaged in picket service. Two hundred yards in advance of where the and Adjutant ROOME were, our lines of sharpshooters were lying along the ground, within short rifle range of the enemy's pickets. Every two or three minutes the sharp crack of rifles, and the "bim-m-m" of the bullet was heard, in some cases, passing directly overhead or on either side. Behind them, in a large plowed field, the rebel dead lay very thickly scattered about, in every conceivable position; while muskets, bayonets and the *debris* of the previous day's battle covered the ground. Beside the [illegible] I counted

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

From Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Monday, Sept. 22.

CHARLES MCBRIDE, from Virginia City, arrived here yesterday, one of a party of fifteen bound for the States. He says:

"The party were attacked by the Snake Indians at the City of Rocks, on the Humboldt route, 150 miles north. They fought the Indians for 20 miles, losing six killed and two wounded, and all of their stock. Judge CONNER, JOSEPHUS H. BENJAMIN Wife, [illegible] SHAW, Wife, Joseph and Mrs. GOODMAN are among Judge CONNER and SAM. KNOX had [illegible]

Reports of [illegible] are coming in daily, and much trouble is expected in the Territory.

FIFTEEN MONTHS AT THE SOUTH.

Letters from Mr. Wm. Henry Hurlbert to Hon. Amasa J. Parker.

NUMBER THREE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 19, 1862.

DEAR SIR: What I have still to say in the way of strictly personal narrative, I may fortunately dismiss in a very few sentences. Immediately after Mr. BENJAMIN's peremptory refusal to grant me a passport, I was assured by a gentleman, in whose good will and good judgment I had the best reasons for confiding, that a reorganization of Mr. DAVIS' Government was inevitable,—that it would take place upon the reassembling of the Confederate Congress,—and that the new Secretary of War, in all probability, would not hesitate to revise the action of his predecessor. I, resolved, therefore, to await this change in affairs before attempting an escape; and taking rooms in a retired part of the city, devoted myself to watching the progress of the great drama of which I had thus been made an unwilling, though by no means an indifferent, spectator. No restraints of any sort were imposed upon my liberty of observation and of movement within the limits of the City of Richmond and its immediate neighborhood, and I took care that my correspondence should be restricted only by my own sense of propriety. After the inauguration of Mr. DAVIS, and the nomination of Mr. RANDOLPH, of Virginia, to the War Office, I made fresh efforts to obtain a passport—but the advance of the Federal armies and the immediate danger of the Capital were then pleaded as reasons for delay. I may admit now, that seeing the actual condition of affairs at Richmond, witnessing the successive panics which attended the destruction of the *Merrimac* and the battle of Fair Oaks, and knowing the real condition of the Southern army during the Spring and early Summer, I confidently anticipated the reduction of Richmond, and was not unwilling to await the triumphant entrance of the National forces. I could not estimate, of course, the nature or number of the obstacles which were interposed at the North to the progress and success of our arms. I saw matters only from the Southern side, and seeing them from that side I could not believe Richmond safe until the retreat of the National armies upon the James River became an "accomplished fact." When no doubt remained upon this head, I felt that the time had come for me to act decisively. I made a final application to the Secretary at War for passports to the North, joining with my own demand that of a friend, an estimable and honorable officer, formerly of the navy, who came into Virginia on private business more than a year ago, was arrested in an arbitrary manner by the Confederate Secretary of the Navy, long his personal enemy; imprisoned without examination like myself; like myself discharged, and refused, like myself, permission to return to his home in Washington. Mr. RANDOLPH (a grandson of the Abolitionist JEFFERSON, and a brother of that RANDOLPH who, in 1832, led the party of immediate abolition in the Virginia Assembly,) positively declined to pass either of us into the territory of the Union, but graciously offered me a passport to leave the Confederate States "by any port in the South!" As I had already enjoyed some experience of the delights of travel in the interior South, you will easily suppose that I did not embrace this offer with unalloyed enthusiasm. I asked to be allowed to defer taking my passport until I could first ascertain from what particular "port in the South" it would be best for me to sail, and at once set about completing my arrangements for a movement in the opposite direction. You will understand that there are good reasons for my not detailing, at this moment, the steps by which I accomplished my purpose. Suffice it to say, that without involving any resident of Richmond in my plans, or obtaining so much as a pass from the city limits, I succeeded in leaving the Confederate Capital in broad daylight, and in a comfortable, though by no means sumptuous vehicle, and that after an agreeably exciting journey of four days, I had the inexpressible satisfaction of descending from a hay-cart at the Navy-yard Bridge in the City of Washington. Turning now to matters of public and historical interest, I may bid farewell to those purely personal details which were necessary to fully explain to you my opportunities of study and observation in Richmond.

I have endeavored to be as brief as possible upon this head, although I have felt that it was my duty to put on record those particulars of my treatment at the South which throw a direct light upon that popular terrorism of which Mr. DAVIS has so formally denied the existence, yet by which his Government was so plainly controlled in its dealings not with myself only, but with other persons whose cases fell under my observation. The forgery of a pretended letter from a New-York editor to myself was very probably an afterthought of the Government to excuse my detention, when pressed for an explanation by individual citizens whose high character forbade the avowal to them of the real motives by which my arrest had been dictated. But so far as the Press and the people at large were concerned, the Government never made even this pitiful explanation of its course. It reserved its excuses for the hour of my liberation. This, and not my arrest was a crime in the eyes of the populace. And I may here remark, that in many instances which came in my way before and after my release from confinement, I found Government officials who were disposed to treat their prisoners with kindness and consideration, absolutely deterred from doing so by the fear of a popular outcry against themselves. The least indication on the part of private citizens of a temper of humanity or forbearance toward Union men, or northern captives, was invariably the signal for a newspaper denunciation. Ladies were insulted in the streets and in the Press of Richmond as far back as in July and August, 1861, for sending a few delicacies and comforts to the National wounded at the hospitals, and to the National prisoners in the warehouses of the city. I have been told, indeed, that similar treatment has been meted out to women in some of our own cities, who had essayed a like course toward the rebels in our hands; but this I am unwilling to believe. I certainly have yet to see the evidences of such a fierce and unrelenting spirit in the North toward the individual Southerner, as I found dominant throughout the South toward the individual Northerner.

The officers of the old army of the Union, now fighting under the Southern flag, distinguished themselves in many cases by the deliberate courtesy and consideration which they showed to such of their former companions-in-arms as fell, by the accidents of war, into their power; yet, even they—although it is due to truth to say that they rarely extended their humanity to the officers of the volunteer regiments in our service—were not always permitted to obey the honorable traditions of their caste with impunity. The "outside pressure" was constant and overwhelming in favor of a barbarous and brutal policy toward the whole "Yankee" race; and to this pressure all the officials of the Government, from the highest to the lowest, substantially succumbed. If they ever evaded its dictates, they did so surreptitiously, and with fear and trembling. I remember, for instance, that a Georgian Sergeant, who was conducting a file of National prisoners along Main-street, was ordered into arrest by a Captain, on the complaint of a citizen that he had given a drink of whisky from his canteen to one of the prisoners who was weary and fainting. I have little doubt that the Sergeant was discharged almost as soon as he entered his quarters; but the arrest was made publicly—the release, if it took place, took place privately, and public opinion remained satisfied with the chastisement of so heinous an offender.

I might have supposed that this ferocity of the public temper had been engendered by the prosecution of the war, had I not seen its manifestations in the very outset of the struggle, and in parts of the country quite beyond the reach of that flame of invasion which Mr. DAVIS has described as "firing the Southern heart." The interpretation put by the Southern public upon such General Orders as those of Gen. BUTLER at New-Orleans, and Gen. POPE in Virginia, might be pleaded, perhaps, in palliation of such bloodthirstiness as I saw displayed by an educated and accomplished Virginia surgeon in July, 1862, over the reported slaughter after surrender of nearly one hundred Massachusetts soldiers, by Louisiana troops of KEMPER'S Brigade. This gentleman, in the presence of a circle of visitors, quietly stated, without one sigh of disapprobation or horror, that after one of the engagements before Richmond, a number of New-England troops, (he thought nearly a full battalion,) losing their way in a swamp, came out upon a much superior force of Louisiana Infantry. The Northern men reversed arms in sign of surrender. "Recover your arms," shouted the Southern commander, "we refuse your surrender;" and thereupon the Louisianians proceeded with bullet and bayonet to put to death every single man of the force before them. Fearful as this story is, it may perhaps, as I say, be credited to the exasperation consequent upon the popular misrepresentations of the Northern military policy and the inconsiderate tone adopted by certain National officers. But how are we to account for the murders in cold blood of Northern citizens in Georgia and Tennessee, which, as I am unwillingly forced to believe, took place in the early Summer of 1861? How are we to account for the malignant delight with which the most disgraceful stories of violence perpetrated upon Northern men were repeated in the Southern papers long before the battle of Manassas Plains?

Not a gun had been fired in anger in Southern Virginia when a young lady of Northern birth and connections was forced by a mob of "vigilants" to leave her home in that section of the country—hurried away without time to collect debts due her, or to put her house in order, and finally compelled by a person who now holds a Colonel's commission in the Confederate service, to quit at midnight a house in which she had taken refuge, and driven out by him, pistol in hand, to walk twelve miles in the darkness and the rain, through a strange and half-settled country, to the nearest railway station. The explanation of such phenomena as these is not to be sought in the facts of the present alone. They are the outcropping of sentiments which have been long ripening and strengthening in the South, the final outbreak of a profound alienation, which has flowered at last into aversion. For years the South has been learning to hate the North. Through all its ignorant and isolated communities the seeds of distrust and dislike toward the North and Northern men have been sown broadcast, sometimes by men who knew what they were doing and meant to do it, more often by men who believed with nine in ten of our American politicians, that the passions of the people were created by Providence for the benefit of their leaders. Abolitionism was a political engine at the South long before it rose to that dignity at the North. Did not Georgia offer rewards for the head of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, long before the Mayor of Boston knew that such a head existed in the world? By slow but sure degrees, the masses of the Southern people, the non-slaveholders, as well as the slaveholders, (although I do not attach much importance to this distinction, remembering that the slaveholder is the ideal of the non-slaveholder, and that in sympathies and passions the two classes are indeed but one,) the enterprising slave-drivers of the Red River and the Mississippi, as well as the stationary slave-breeders of the North-Atlantic States, have been trained up, through thirty years of our history, to anticipate the collision which the North refused to suppose possible till its crash was upon us. The simple result of this training has been the gradual development of a positive sectional antipathy, so deep and real that it is shared to no inconsiderable extent by the very slaves themselves. Of course there are negroes, and not a few of them, who, by their natural good sense, or their accidental advantages of education, are enabled to understand enough of passing events to make them associate the name of the "Yankees" with their own hopes of liberty. But the average negro of the South has unquestionably imbibed a vague horror and dislike of the "Yankee," a horror and dislike which time and experience will no doubt wear away, but which must be expected to cooperate with the natural docility and the cat-like local attachments of the negro race, in making the negroes subservient to the war policy of their masters wherever the armies of the Union fail actually to fix themselves, and to supersede the old social order by a new. Even the intelligent among the blacks, those who comprehend the meaning of the freedom they desire and are willing to do their part toward securing it, are too intelligent not to recognize the fact that there is a mass of *negro* ignorance and prejudice to be overcome before the slaves can be made to put forth their hands to the armies of the North. Their own feeling on the point was admirably expressed to me by a very clever and faithful servant whom I employed at one time during my stay in Richmond. "We want to do better, Massa, but we want de better to come to us; we don't want to go to it." With the exception, perhaps, of the negroes in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, which have been the penitentiary States of slavery, and have absorbed the most dangerous classes of the negro population, the negroes of the South do not present such elements of insubordination and turbulence as existed in Hayti, where the slave population had been constantly recruited from the aboriginal children of warlike Africa. They are in the main a quiet and comparatively contented peasantry, not easily roused to action out of their ordinary grooves, and strongly influenced, as it is but natural they should be, by the prejudices and the passions of their superiors. I have never believed that the negroes of the Atlantic South would be regarded by their masters as a hostile element in the pending war, and my experience of the past year has only confirmed me in the conviction that so long as the slaves can be kept out of contact with the armies of the Union, so long all expectations of damage to the Southern cause from them must prove delusive. To them the Yankees are Greeks, whom they fear even with gifts in their hands—and it is not to be supposed that they will believe in the possibility of a white man's taking away a negro for any other purpose than to sell him, until they have actually experienced the consciousness of freedom within the lines of a National army. Meanwhile, they do the home-work of, and set free for the field a vast white population which hates the North and Northern men as intensely as the Italians hate the Austrians, or the Poles the Russians. That this hatred is unreasonable seems with some good people to be an argument for disbelieving its existence; but I have never heard that it is necessary to believe in witchcraft before one believes that our ancestors hung and drowned and burned old women for witches. It seems to me that in the whole recent course of our political history, we have lost sight of the grave lessons implied in WASHINGTON'S warning against "geographical" divisions. Separation is the first step always toward aversion, and that communal independence which is one of the elements of our strength has also been one of our dangers from the beginning. Do we not all of us see how subtly and inevitably this force of repulsion begins to act, upon the establishment of never so slight and airy a line of division between two bodies of men? You cannot organize an engine company, or set off a ward in a city, or establish the boundaries of a township, without calling into life the first inklings and faint forthputtings of that spirit which, on a grander scale and swollen with the contributions of history, parts nation from nation and alienates race from race. We had a nationality to form and consolidate here in America—and, as you well know, Sir, at the South the process had been slower and less complete by far than at the North. The belief in State Sovereignty was the reigning political creed of the South when this war broke out. At the North this belief, even in the minds of men who professed it, had paled and waned before the steady growth of the warm National feeling. At the South, in those agricultural communities, where towns were few and far between, and the angles of local prejudice were not worn away by the constant intercourse of multitudes, the State continued to take precedence of the nation in the affections of men. The man of New-York or Michigan was an American in the first place; a man of his State in the second. The South Carolinian or the Virginian was a man of his State in the first place, an American only in the second. Such were the interests and such the habits of life of men in the South that this was almost inevitable. The State met him at every turn in his transfers of land, in his purchase of slaves, in his daily affairs, hopes and fears. The Federal Government was remote and theoretical. When the two came into collision, the consequences predicted so long ago by DE TOCQUEVILLE came to pass. The State grew to his heart. The nation was rejected as an usurper and an intruder. Of course every month of war has tended only to attach him more strongly to the one, to excite him more fiercely against the other.

When I emerged from my prison in January of the present year, I came out upon a state of feeling at the South which curiously and painfully illustrated the depth and perverseness of the alienation which now exists there from the North, and from the Union as identified with the North. The affair of the *Trent* was then the ascendant question of the hour, and the news of the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL had just reached Richmond. This news was received, not at Richmond only, but throughout the South, with a disgust and disappointment upon which I do not think Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL themselves would have looked with unmixed satisfaction. One may be quite willing to be a martyr to his country, and yet be slightly nettled that his escape from martyrdom is regarded as a national misfortune, almost without compensation in the trivial circumstance of his personal safety. And this was the undisguised feeling of the South upon this occasion.

The prospect of a war in which the English flag should be carried in triumph along the coasts, and through the heart of the North, had been welcomed by the South with enthusiastic delight. No memory of the old ties, no sorrow in the thought of disaster and disgrace impending over the old flag of the old Union had been anywhere visible. There had been a fierce and general exultation over the hope, loudly expressed, that England would reject all explanations and exact a terrible vengeance upon the offending "Yankees." And when the tidings of a pacific settlement came—mingled with something like rage against Great Britain for accepting any "reparation," was a consoling belief that at all events, the "Yankees" had been brought to their knees, forced to eat their words, and to lower their flag. I wish, Sir, that the worthy citizens who still dream of reconstructing the Union by "conciliating the South" and extending the hand of friendship to these "erring brethren" could have been with me in Richmond in January last to witness the receipt of this news from the *Trent*. The man who, in the face of what I then heard and saw, could hope for a renewal of old fraternal relations on the old basis of compromise between the South and the North, might be safely intrusted, I think, with the task of inducing the Pope to crown VICTOR EMANUEL King of Italy, in the Capitol at Rome. And yet, when this news came to Richmond, the Southern people were firmly convinced that the war was near its end. The Northern advance had not yet begun, and few men believed that it ever would begin in any formidable shape. ZOLLICOFFER, it is true, had been defeated—but in an advance made by Southern troops upon a National position. Hilton Head had been occupied, but with no discernible result beyond the desolation of a few Carolina plantations, and the fortification, on a much more extensive scale than before, of all the approaches to Charleston.

Fort Henry, Donelson, Hatteras, Roanoke Island, the evacuation of Bowling Green and Columbus, the surrender of New-Orleans—all these were yet to come. The South in January was confident of speedy peace, and in a comparatively amiable mood of mind. Yet it is my firm belief that any man, no matter what his station, who should have proposed to the people of Richmond in January the reconstruction of the Union, no matter on what terms, would have been then and there torn to pieces.

The effects of subsequent events upon the popular temper and will at the South, down to August of the present year, I shall attempt, in a future letter, to describe.

And I remain, my dear Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

WM. HENRY HURLBERT.

A Card from Cassius M. Clay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1862.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: In the number of the New-York *Evening Express* of the 17th inst., there is an article headed "The Washington Press—Military Dictators and Directors," in which my name is introduced. That paper, I had supposed, had ceased to exist with the calumnies which for long years it had constantly heaped upon all the liberal men of the Republic, and especially upon myself. What was my surprise, then, to find in its faded pages, that although its life-blood seemed to be nearly exhausted, its malignity was as virulent as ever.

It attempts to involve me in the list of "military dictators," by quoting the Lafayette (Indiana) *Courier*, thus:

"It violates no confidence in the statement that Hon. H. S. LANE, Judge TEST, JESSE L. WILLIAMS, Hon. R. W. THOMPSON, CASSIUS M. CLAY, and other representative men of the Northwest have recently been in Washington, urging upon the President the acceptance of a proposition for the consolidation of the troops of the Northwestern States into one grand division, under the command of Gov. MORTON," &c. And upon this basis the *Express* attempts to show that I and others are attempting a dictatorship, and following "in the most approved traditions of the State-Rights politicians," and concludes: "The fact only affords another evidence of the easy manner in which extremes meet and act together."

Now, so far as I am concerned, I pronounce this a [illegible] against me in every respect, both in its allusions of fact and in its inferences of logical judgment. I have never said a word to the President about Gov. MORTON, or in favor of making him the commander of the Northwestern grand division of troops. I have never advocated any such formation, nor spoken of any such probable success. I have never proposed any other way of carrying on the war than by the constituted authorities. I have never desired the overthrow of the President, or the establishment of the dictatorship of FREMONT, or of any other man. On the contrary, I have, both before and since leaving Russia, said that our only hopes of success were in giving the President a hearty support, as any man of common sense must see that a war in the North must result in the secession of the Confederate States. I have not thought that the President was right in his policy in reference to Slavery—the cause of the rebellion. But he was made President, not I, and his views must dominate mine. But I believed him honest; he has shown great ability, activity and earnestness. He has accomplished much in the right direction; is progressive, and will, I doubt not, accomplish more. I trust him, and I call upon all the Republic to trust him. In Europe, alone of all our Ministers, I have been assailed at home. Again, before I take the field, I am calumniated; my actions and my success in both cases I would prefer to be my only defence. But these allegations against my good name go beyond me, to strike distrust and infuse weakness into the country. I therefore forego my usual rule, and refute at once a calumny which none but the ally of traitors and tyrants would utter, and none but men emasculated by flunkeyism and subservience to the slave-power would be silly enough to believe.

I am truly, your obedient servant,

C. M. CLAY.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO LIBERALITY.

$100,000 for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded.

The United States Sanitary Commission will live in history. Its organization is perfectly adapted to the desired end; its officers are men of worth and above suspicion; its constant endeavor has been to soothe the sufferings of the sick and wounded; and its only reward are the thanks of the relieved and the prayers of the loved ones at home.

Its praises have been sounded in California, and from thence comes the following echo:

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.

To H. W. Bellows, President, and George T. Strong, Treasurer, U. S. Sanitary Commission:

We have this day forwarded to you, per steamer, drafts on EUGENE KELLY & Co., New-York, for one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars, contributed by citizens of San Francisco for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers and seamen of the Federal army and navy.

The Committee wish, if there are branches of the Commission in St. Louis and Cincinnati, independent in their organization as regards money, that a portion of this sum should go to them.

Arrangements have been made with EUGENE KELLY & Co. to pay to you at once, if necessary. See them and inform us by telegraph.

S. H. F. TESCHENMACHER,
Chairman Central Relief Committee.
JAMES OTIS, Treasurer.

Naturally somewhat surprised at this astounding munificence, the Commission was at first in a nonplus of "what does this mean," but arriving soon to its senses, the able President, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, sent the following characteristic reply by telegraph:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22.

To S. H. F. Teschemacher, Chairman Central Relief Committee, San Francisco:

Your magnificent contribution will electrify the country! Thanks to God and to San Francisco for such unparalleled generosity. We shall make equitable distribution of your bounty. It will be staunching wounds and cooling fevered lips before this reaches you! On the strength of it, I telegraph our agents constantly to spare nothing on the battle-fields of Maryland and Virginia, where we are disbursing hospital stores at the rate of five army loads per day.

Your example will reanimate all our cities and towns. We shall lack nothing from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, when their already noble example is outstripped at a bound by the youngest great city in the nation—furthest from the seat of war and already nearest to the sick and wounded on her battle-fields.

H. W. BELLOWS,
President of Sanitary Commission.

The San Francisco "Howards" could not have done better than this to lend to the Lord, by giving to the poor.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 15th day of Sept. to the 22d day of Sept., 1862.

Men, 98; Women, 73; Boys, 124; Girls, 123 Total, 498.
Adults, 151; Children, 347. Males, 202; Females, 208
Colored Persons, 3.

Of the prominent diseases, cholera infantum took off 43 victims, infantile convulsions 21, consumption 46, dropsy in the head 16, typhoid fever 14, diarrhœa 18, and delirium tremens 5; while 8 persons were drowned, and 3 died of old age.

Of the deceased 111 were under 1 year old, and 91 under 2 years, while none had reached the age of 90. 256 were natives of this country, 75 were from Ireland, 25 from Germany, 10 from Great Britain, 2 from Switzerland, 2 from Prussia, and 1 each from Austria and Canada; while 1 was born at sea, and 2 are unknown. 38 died at the public institutions.

The following is a recapitulation or the diseases classified

Alcoholism	6	Premature birth	8
Bones, joints, &c	4	Stomach, bowels, and digestive organs	132
Brain and nerves	72	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	36
Generative organs	5	Unknown	6
Heart, and blood vessels	7	Urinary organs	1
Lungs, throat, &c	106	Violence, accidents, &c	20
Old age	3		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	13	Total	408

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Sept. 23, 1861	374	Inc. 34
Week ending Sept. 15, 1862—		
From acute diseases	290	
From chronic diseases	191	
From external causes, &c	42	529
Week ending Sept. 22, 1862—		
From acute diseases	225	
From chronic diseases	146	
From external causes, &c	37	408
Decrease this week		121

The number of deaths in the institutions compared with the corresponding week of 1861:

Week ending Sept. 23, 1861	60
Week ending Sept. 22, 1862	38
Decrease this week	22

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary inspection in the abatement of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Sept. 20, 1862:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	62
Complaints for which no cause existed	1
Notices for abatement served	58
Abatements of nuisances after notice	139
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	143
No. of loads of night soil removed from the City limits	639
No. of dead horses removed from the City limits	64
No. of dead cows removed from the City limits	3
No. of dead goats removed from the City limits	11
No. of dead hogs removed from the City limits	24
No. of dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	160
No. of barrels of offal removed from the City limits	1,100

The annexed table shows the temperature of the atmosphere in this City during the past week, the range of the barometer and thermometer, the variation of the wind currents and the state of the weather at three periods during each day, viz.: at 9 A. M., and 3 and 9 o'clock P. M.

Days of the Week	Days of the Month	9 o'clock A. M. Barometer	9 o'clock A. M. Thermometer	9 o'clock A. M. Wind	3 o'clock P. M. Barometer	3 o'clock P. M. Thermometer	3 o'clock P. M. Wind	9 o'clock P. M. Barometer	9 o'clock P. M. Thermometer	9 o'clock P. M. Wind	Lowest point, night
Sat											
Suo	14	30	79	NE	30	79	NE	30	79	SE	67
Mon	15	30	68	SW	30	66	SW	30	66	SW	
Tues	16	30	61	NE	30	61	NE	30	61	NE	
Weds	17	30	61	E	30	61	SE	30	65	SE	
Th'rs	18	30	63	E	30	74	SE	30	68	NW	
Fri	19	30	74	N	30	80	NW	30	67	N	
Satur	20	30	67	NW	30	72	SW	30	66	SW	

Funeral of William B. Wilcox.

The obsequies of WM. E. WILCOX, the member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18, who was killed on Friday evening last, being run over by Engine Company No. 26, took place yesterday.

About 1½ o'clock, the members of Hook and Ladder No. 18, and the Fire Department friends of the deceased, collected at his late residence, No. 105 Elizabeth-street, whence the body was escorted in funeral procession to Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, in Broadway. Among those who participated were delegates from the Boards of Fire and Appeal Commissioners, Exempt Firemen, Trustees, Engineers, and members of the various companies. The Department Banner was in charge of Engine Company No. 9. The organization of which deceased was a member turned out *en masse*, furnishing the following pall-bearers:

John F. Dowling, Cornelius Desmond, Wm. Casey, John Feely, James Barry, John McCauley, Owen Cavanagh, John Hoare, Peter Monaghan, Patrick White, Thos. McGinnis and Wm. Morris. Arrived at the Church about 2½ o'clock, the remains, which were encased in a silver-mounted mahogany coffin, were carried by the pall-bearers to the front of the pulpit. The relatives and friends followed, and were seated in the front pews. The body of the house was occupied by large numbers of mourning friends.

Rev. Mr. EDDY officiated as the clergyman of the occasion. He read an appropriate passage of scripture, after which he delivered a brief address on the uncertainty of life, and the necessity of being prepared for any emergency. He concluded with a touching prayer for the family of the deceased, beseeching the Almighty to strengthen them in the hour of their bereavement.

After a suitable opportunity for all who desired to view the remains, the mournful *cortège* was re-formed, and all who were in carriages proceeded *via* South Ferry to Greenwood, where the body was placed in the Firemen's Plot. During the solemnities, the City Hall and other fire bells tolled, in accordance with the order of Chief Engineer DARRA.

Romantic Adveorure—A Female Zouave.

Early yesterday morning, a young boy (?) apparently about 17 years of age, carpet-bag in hand, and attired in full Zouave costume, presented himself at a shipping office in the Third Precinct, and stated his desire to embark on a whaling voyage. After conversing with the lad for some time, the person in charge of the office had his suspicions aroused, by the seeming effeminacy of the applicant, that all was not as it appeared. He accordingly sent for Capt. MOUNT of the Third Precinct, who, immediately on seeing the youthful would-be seaman, pronounced her a female beyond all question, despite her very artful disguise. After a great deal of protestation, the young girl confessed that her name was BRIDGET SILK, she was seventeen years old, and was a native of Eastchester, N. Y., where she had been living with her sister. Her parents were dead some time. She had become imbued with a desire for romantic adventure, and for the purpose of carrying out her plans, had intended shipping for a whaling voyage. She had selected the Zouave costume as a better disguise than an ordinary male attire, and she made quite a creditable Zu-Zu. Her first idea was to enter the army as a volunteer, but the difficulty of passing the doctor had restrained her from this course, as she knew no way of avoiding the—to her—awkward but necessary ceremony. She expressed her intention quite freely to run away again, if she was sent home, as she had determined to see the world outside the narrow limits of the village where she was reared. Capt. MOUNT presented her to Superintendent KENNEDY, who directed Officer RICE to take her to her friends. Mr. RICE, when we last saw him, was carrying a huge carpet-bag in one hand, and leading the girl-boy by the other, she followed by a crowd of curious masculinities.

The Hebraic Orphan Refuge.

The Hebrew Benevolent Society, an institution which does an immense amount of good to the poor and suffering of its peculiar humanity, and saves the City and County of New-York much money annually, is erecting, for the accommodation of Jewish orphans, a large Asylum, of which the following is a comprehensive description:

The building is being erected on Seventy-seventh-street, 125 feet from the corner of Third-avenue, and will be situated some distance back from the street line, thus leaving an open space around the edifice on each side, 125 feet on the Third-avenue and 55 feet on the other side, with a spacious courtyard in front. The edifice will consist of a main building, with two wings, with the principal frontage on Seventy-seventh-street, and will be built in somewhat of a Romanesque style, surmounted by a cupola. The main building will be sixty-four deep, while the wings will project five feet on the front and three feet on the rear. The whole frontage will be 120 feet. The building will consist of three stories and loft, with basement and subcellar. The cellar will be built in the most substantial manner, of the best quarried blue-stone, with hammered facings. The front of the basement on Seventy-seventh-street, and facing Third-avenue, will be composed of Connecticut brown-stone, with rustic joints. The residue of the front on Seventy-seventh street will be of the best Philadelphia pressed brick, with brown-stone trimmings. There will be projectings gables to each and wing the main building. In the centre of the projection on each end will be the representation of a "*Magen David*;" the centre one will also have the date "1862" inscribed. The corners of the gables will consist of ornamental brickwork, with gutters of the best galvanized iron.

The principal entrance will be on Seventy-seventh-street, and will be reached by a handsome flight of brown-stone steps, with similar railing and masonic pedestals. The pilasters, jams, archway, and cornice, will consist of brown stone, with moldings of the same material. Over the doorway, on an arched slab, will appear the inscription:

HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM.

On the east front of the building will be an inscription reading "Orphan Asylum of the Hebrew Benevolent Society."

The court-yard in front will be twenty-six feet deep, and the whole frontage in width. On passing through the principal doorway, the visitor will enter a spacious vestibule, and from thence the principal hall, which will be fifteen feet in width, and will run along the whole width of the main building, being intersected at the wings by two cross halls, each eight feet wide.

The first story will contain in the main building, the visitor's reception room, Directors' meeting room, parlor, and library. The east wing will contain the lecture-room, which will be also used as a Synagogue by the inmates; and the school-room will be in the west wing. Each of these latter rooms will be fifty-six and six tenths feet in length, by twenty-five and six tenths feet in width. There will be three entrances to this floor in the main building, and one in each of the wings.

There will be but three staircases in the building. The principal one will be built of black walnut, and will extend from the first story to the second. The others are to be composed of oak, and will reach from the first story to the loft, with continuations to the basement. A dumb waiter will extend the whole height of the building, from the cellar to the loft.

The second story will be devoted to the dormitories. In each wing there will be a spacious sleeping apartment for the children, while the front of the main building will contain the apartments of their nurses and attendants. The rear of this floor will be occupied by the bath rooms, the necessary toilet rooms, etc. The third floor will be similarly occupied, with the exception that the rear of the floor will be devoted to the apartments for sick children, with the necessary toilet rooms, ventilating shafts, etc.

The loft, which is formed by the slope of the roof, will be used for storage, lumber-room, &c. In the basement will be situated the kitchen, laundry, warden's dining-room, sewing and store-rooms, with an abundance of closet-rooms. In the east wing will be the dining-hall for the inmates, which is capable of dining 100 children at one time, with scullery and pantry attached. The west wing will be devoted to a playing-room for the children, during inclement weather. The cellar will contain the hot-air furnaces for heating the building, coal-bins, &c. There will also be a large vault under the front stoop.

The halls and principal rooms will be be wainscoted throughout, the halls plastered in stucco, in blocks to imitate stone. The whole will be finished in a high style of art, and will no doubt reflect great credit on all concerned. It is expected that the edifice will be able to accommodate 200 children. WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Jr., has the contract for the mason work, and HENNESSY & GIBSON are to do the carpenter work.

The building is rapidly progressing under the supervision of Mr. H. FRANBACH, the architect, and the following building committee: M. Rossman, Ph. Frankenheimer, Samuel Hackes, Jacob Goldsmith, Henry Lewis, H. B. Hertz, Jr., S. M. Cohen, M. Cooper, W. Heller and Seligman Adler.

Loss of the United States Man-of-war Adirondack.

TRIAL OF CAPT. GANSEVOORT.

A naval Court of Inquiry convened yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances under which the United States steam sloop-of-war *Adirondack* was lost off the coast of North Carolina. The President of the Court is Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, late Commander-in-Chief of the Potomac and James River flotilla. The first officer whose action in the premises is to be overhauled is Capt. GANSEVOORT, Commander of the lost vessel. He reported himself, yesterday, to Admiral PAULDING, and appeared before the Court on its organization. Commodore SMITH and Commodore MARSHAM are members of the Court.

The *Adirondack* was wrecked off Man-of-war Keys, in the Bahama group of Islands, on the 23d of last August, at eight bells (4 o'clock,) in the morning. She struck on a coral reef and bilged. The splendid guns were spitted and thrown overboard, but buoys were attached to them to facilitate their recovery, if it were otherwise practicable. Everything else on board, including the 204 souls who constituted the ship's crew, was saved.

The Brooklyn Horticultural Society.

To-night the Brooklyn Horticultural Society open the Brooklyn Academy of Music in grand and gorgeous style. The house has been superbly decorated with flags and banners, and beautifully entwined with floral garlands. Everybody will desire to be there, that they may see the exhibition, and not only that, but that they may aid the widows and children of the deceased soldiers of the army of the Union. On Friday night, in furtherance of the same blessed work, a grand promenade concert will be had at the same place, and under the same auspices. DODWORTH'S unexcelled band will furnish the music, and a delightful evening may be confidently anticipated.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MAGDALENS AND THE ARMY WORK.—One good, arising from the overplus of labor and scarcity of laborers, is the business it supplies to our benevolent institutions. The frail Sisters, who are for a time pent up within the "Magdalen Asylum" walls, know happier hours now than usually fall to their lot; for they have plenty to do, and, even more than this, they are inspired by the knowledge that they are working for their country. Their contract, procured through the efforts of the worthy Steward of the Institution, Mr. OPPER, covers the necessities of six thousand soldiers in the matter of underclothing and bed furniture, as ticks, pillow-slips, &c. Ten machines keep up a busy hum in the sewing-room, and the work was never more merrily done. The girls and women seem more than thankful for it, and vie with each other in progress. The papers are read to them once a day, and an eager attention is manifested by nearly all. Already two thousand garments of the present demand have been completed, and will be sent at once to the needy troops about Washington. Four sewing-machines have been purchased for the asylum, and the inmates take useful lessons thereon, thus practicing a trade which may afterward assist them to an honorable livelihood. They like the noisy machines best, for it sounds more as if they were accomplishing much. WHEELER & WILSON have lent them four, and GROVER & BAKER two, till the rush of work is over.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.—This eloquent and irrepressible Unionist was announced to deliver an address last evening at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia. We understand that arrangements are on foot to bring him before a New-York audience. Mr. TRAIN has been honest, outspoken and bold, in his Union speeches in England, as all know who have read the reprint of those that have been published in this country. Notwithstanding his fierce attacks upon many of England's institutions, he has always been a favorite with the people themselves there, his speeches and addresses being listened to by large assemblages. The opposition and persecution which Mr. TRAIN has encountered in endeavoring to introduce horse-railroads, or tramways, as they are denominated across the water, into England, is familiar to all, and although coming principally from those interested in omnibus companies in London, it was increased by the fearless and spirited speeches which he from time to time made, in reply to the slanders heaped upon the American nation. He still holds the English Government patent, and as the tramways are a prime necessity, that the people will insist upon having ere long, he will sooner or later realize a fortune. Mr. TRAIN has been in Washington during the past week. On Thursday he dined with Mr. SEWARD, and had an interview with the President, Gen. HALLECK, Secretaries STANTON and WELLES.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church will open session at St. John's Chapel, in this City, next Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. It is expected that all the bishops of the loyal States will participate; but owing to the national complications enforcing the absence of the Southern prelates, the sessions will be limited and the business confined to strictly local affairs. The public will look with considerable interest for some expression by the convened bishops of loyalty to the Government. The Episcopalians, as an ecclesiastical body, have ever avoided touching, however remotely, upon political topics; and, at the last Convention Mr. JAY'S Anti-Slavery motions were rejected. In the present state of the country, however, the bishops and laity representing this influential and wealthy body of Christians will undoubtedly take occasion to breathe a word of sympathy for our Government.

CURRENCY TROUBLES.—The failure of the Treasury Department to supply the new currency in sufficient quantity, has caused much inconvenience to the public in general, who are thus forced to content themselves with the "sticking currency." Many of the monopolies—such as the Consolidated Stage Company and the Madison-avenue Stage Line—are endeavoring to discredit the postage stamps by refusing to take them. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the people are purchasing postage stamps at the Post-office; and, this afternoon, the line of applicants reached from the Postmaster's office up stairs four or five hooses down into Cedar-street.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—The amount disbursed under the recent ordinance of the Common Council offering $50 extra bounty to all volunteers enlisting in this City, since the 3d inst., is but a little over $200,000, which would put the return of enlistments at 4,000 men. The applicants at the Comptroller's Office number about 130 daily, and this proportion, it is supposed, will largely increase, as the payment will cease by law on the 24th inst. It is believed, however, that the time will be extended by the Councils, there remaining on hand no

ney City Yacht Club, which was announced for last Wednesday, was postponed in consequence of the storm. It will take place on Tuesday, Sept. 23, from off P. McGUEHAN'S Yacht Club House, foot of Van Horne-street, Jersey City, at 1 o'clock P. M. The entrance fee is $10, and the winning boat takes the entire purse; the contestants will sail as cat-rigged, and the race is open for all yachts of 30 feet and under. Entries can be made until 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the day of the race.

TAXES ON PERSONAL ESTATE.—The books for taxes on personal estate were opened yesterday, at the office of Receiver KELLY. But few payments were made, or will be made for some days yet. Toward the close of the time the people begin to crowd the Receiver's doors, but at the beginning, they hold back, thus having the use of their money, until the books are about to be closed.

AN INGENIOUS INVENTION.—In another column will be found the advertisement of Mr. O. SEELEN, relating to a new and apparently valuable invention. It is a shot-proof vessel, whose construction is at once simple and complete. The main features which, in the opinion of the inventor, claim for it general attention and regard, are its power of resistance to offensive operations, the lightness of the vessel, and the fact that, to all intents and purposes, it is an absolute life-boat.

RENEWING LICENSES.—To-day, the carmen and others, who must procure licenses, or have them renewed, commenced their visits to the City Hall. The number was small, but will increase day by day. After the 31st day of October, no license will be renewed.

LETTERS FOR PORT ROYAL.—The Naval Supply Schooner *Delphine* will leave this port for Port Royal on Thursday, Sept. 25. All packages for the officers of the vessels composing the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, will be forwarded free of all charge, if left at No. 40 Vesey-st., care of L. C. STILES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—We are requested to call attention to the *peremptory sale*, to-day, at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, by the Sheriff, of the magnificent house and six lots of land on the northwest corner of the Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, formerly occupied by Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND.

FOR NEWBERN.—The steem transport *Ellen S. Terry*, at Pier No. 12, North River, is now loading subsistence stores for Newbern, N. C. The steam transport *Wm. P. Clyde*, at Pier No. 9, North River, is also loading subsistence stores and ordnance for Washington, D. C.

The steamship *United States*, built by C. & R. POILON, at their yard in Brooklyn, is now on the Sectional Dock, foot of Rutgers-street, East River, to receive her first suit of copper. This fine vessel has been for the past month engaged in transporting troops in the Chesapeake.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—SUSAN MULRAY, a domestic in the employ of HENRIETTA THOMPSON, of No. 369 Broome-street, was arrested yesterday by Detective FARLEY, upon the charge of stealing a large quantity of jewelry from her employer. She was locked up for examination.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

Present—John S. Henry, Esq., Chairman; Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Ottilwell, Froment—5.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President announced that the Board stood adjourned without day.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 128, 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 9, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—Nos. 2,567, 2,569, 2,571, 2,577, 2,579, 2,581, 2,585, 2,589, 2,593, 2,595, 2,601, 2,603, 2,607, 2,609, 2,613, 2,617, 2,619, 2,623, 2,627, 2,631. *Part II.*—6683, 1,080, 2,024, 2,456, 2,462, 2,464, 2468, 2,470, 2,474, 2,478, 2,480, 2,482, 2,484, 2,488, 2,490, 2,492, 2,494, 2,496, 2,498, 2,500.

Overissue of Parker-Vein Coal Company—Liability of the Officers.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Grover.

Augustus F. Shotwell vs. *Hippolyte Mali and Otis P. Jewett.*—This case has been before fully stated in the TIMES. The plaintiff claims to have purchased *bona fide*, 400 shares of the overissued stock of the, Parker-Vein Coal Company, of which the defendant, Mali, was President, and Jewett Vice-President. At Circuit, the plaintiff obtained a verdict for the price he paid for the stock, with interest, amounting to $4,571 64. The par value of the stock was $100 a share. The complaint states three causes of action. The first, that the plaintiff owns $400 worth of genuine shares of the stock, which had become depreciated and valueless by reason of the overissue: the second, that the plaintiff has been wrongfully induced to buy 400 shares of genuine stock, upon defendant's representations (by the company's circulars and otherwise) that the company was prosperous, whereas the value of the stock had been destroyed by the overissue: third, that the defendants had sold spurious stock in the market, which plaintiff had bought, supposing it to be genuine. The presiding judge ruled that the plaintiff could not recover on the first or second count, and submitted the case to the jury on the question whether the stock purchased by the plaintiff was spurious. Exceptions were taken by the defendants to a refusal to dismiss the complaint; to the admission and exclusion of evidence; to refusals by the Justice to charge as requested; and for misdirections in the charge.

The Justice directed judgment to be stayed and that the exceptions should be first heard at General Term.

After argument by counsel, the Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

Charles O'Conor for appellants. Marshall S. Bidwell for respondents.

The Opinion of the Court in the Case of Gen. Fremont.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

John S. Gules vs. *A. A. Selover. John C. Fremont and Bradford Jones.*—This case has been fully stated in the TIMES on several occasions. The following is the opinion of the Court rendered therein:

CLERKE, J.—Although the defendant, Maj.-Gen. Fremont, is not now engaged in military operations in the field, and although he is not assigned to any particular command, yet he still retains his commission, is in constant communication with the War Department awaiting orders, and is liable to be called into active service at any hour. The law exempting persons in the military service of the United States from arrest under civil process is intended to prevent any interference, by the civil authority in cases purely civil, with that branch of the public service. This the public safety requires. I am, therefore, of opinion that the defendant is exempt from arrest under civil process; and, if this was an application to discharge from arrest for a trespass, or any other tort, in an action commenced against him by the plaintiff in this cause, or any other citizen, I would grant the application; but the present is not an application of this nature. The defendant claims that he is not under any obligation to obey the commands of the Court, by reason of his being in the military service of the United States. In other words, he claims the right to commit a contempt of Court with impunity. No man, whatever may be his position, civil or military, possesses this right. The defendant may well claim that he has a right to come into Court, and, in its very presence, defy its authority and insult its dignity, as to claim that he can disregard its orders, without deigning even to offer any excuse for his neglect. To do this is a contempt of judicial authority, and the remedy for it partakes of the nature of a criminal proceeding. In my opinion, therefore, the defendant is not exempt from arrest in this proceeding, and I shall allow the attachment to issue against him. But, as some of my brethren have expressed a different opinion in similar cases, and as the question is immensely important, I will grant a stay of proceedings, to enable the defendant to appeal to the General Term.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Wilson vs. *Leeds.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Before Justice Clerke.

Fairen et al. vs. *Parrish et al.*—Reference ordered to report on title, &c.

Dockstader vs. *Mitchell.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs, and disbursements in making writ of inquiry, and entering judgment, and $10 costs of this motion.

Biggins vs. *Foot.*—Motion granted.

Important Decision.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Grover.

David Merritt, Administrator, vs. *Richard H. Peace, Henry Bostwick, et al.*—This was an action brought by plaintiff to recover, against the defendants, the sum of $2,000. The loan was made in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1858, and the defendants agreed to pay for the same at the rate of three per cent. per month for one year, and, if not paid at maturity, at the rate of three per cent. per month after the same became due, until the loan was paid.

The defendants contended that, although by the laws of Minnesota the plaintiff could recover at the rate of three per cent. per month until the agreement matured, that the agreement to pay three per cent. per month after the money was due was void, for want of consideration, and that all the plaintiff could recover was at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the legal rate of interest in Minnesota.

After argument the Court held with the defendants on this point, and judgment was given for the plaintiff for the amount, with interest at seven per cent.

Thomas Nelson for plaintiff; G. R. & T. D. Pelton for defendant Bostwick; S. G. Courtney, for defendant Pease.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 22, 1862.

$500	U.S.6s, '61. Con.	102	
50,000	do	101¾	
3,000	do	101¾	
15,000	U. S. 5s '74 Con.	91¾	
5,850	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	104⅞	
3,000	do	104⅞	
45,900	do	104⅞	
10,000	U. S. 5s, 1 Yr. Cr.	99	
40,800	U. S. Dem. Nts	113⅜	
5,000	Bk. City W. L.	106	
20,000	Ill. War Loan	99	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	68	
1,000	Cal. State 7s	105⅜	
4,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	100⅜	
6,000	Erie R. 5th M. B.	96	
10,500	Mich. So. 2d M.	92⅜	
10,000	do	93	
2,000	Gosben Br. Rds	102⅜	
5,000	Mich. So S. F. B.	104	
10,000	do	104⅛	
1,000	St. L. A. & T. H. 1st	94	
1,000	St. L. A. & T. H. 2d	102	
12,500	C. & N. W. Ass. Bs	54	
7,000	Fbl. & N. W. 2d M.	31	
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	93⅛	
3,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	76	
8,000	do	b30 76	
15,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	84⅛	
500	do	85	
5,500	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	98	
10,000	Cl. & Tol. Sg. F. Bs.	97⅝	
48	Bank of Commerce	94	
11,500	Am. Gold	117⅛	
16,000	do	117⅛	
180	Pac. Mail St. Co	113¾	
73	do	117⅝	
50	N. Y. Cen. R	b3 96⅝	
500	do	96⅝	
200	do	s30 96⅝	
200	do	s30 96⅝	
100	do	96⅝	
450	Erie Railway	43	
100	do	b30 43½	
100	do	43½	
250	do	b30 43⅝	
250	do	43⅝	
50	Erie Railway Pref	77½	
100	do	77½	
50	do	b30 77½	
150	do	s30 77	
1500	do	77½	

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '68, Con.	100	
6,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	91¾	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s. '90..	61	
9,000	Missouri St. 6s.	48¾	
15,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	94	
10,000	Tol & Wab 2d M.	76½	
8,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d M.	84¾	
10,000	do	84¾	
15,000	Am. Gold	117⅝	
30,000	do	117⅛	
200	Pacific M. S. Co	113⅜	
100	do	b30 113⅞	
475	N. Y. Cen. R	96⅝	
200	do	96⅞	
100	Erie Railway	43⅜	
100	do	s60 43¾	
100	do	b60 43¾	
200	do	43⅞	
100	Erie R. Pref.	77⅜	
100	do	b60 77⅜	
100	do	77	
100	do	77½	
350	Hudson River R.	54½	
100	Harlem Railroad	18	
350	Gal. & Chic. R. R	75¼	
200	Hud. River R.	b30 54⅞	
100	do	54⅜	
50	do	54⅜	
1500	Harlem Railroad	17⅜	
100	do	s10 17⅜	
650	Harlem R. Pref.	43⅛	
100	do	43⅜	
100	do	b30 44	
200	do	44	
215	Nor. & Wor. R.	38	
300	Reading R.	s30 39⅛	
50	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	39	
75	do	39⅛	
250	Mich. Cen. R	74⅜	
200	do	b30 75	
300	do	75	
200	Mich. So. & Ind. R.	33⅜	
850	do	34	
250	do	34⅛	
850	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	68	
900	do	68⅝	
50	do	68⅜	
100	do	68¾	
100	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	68⅜	
400	do	b30 68⅝	
200	do	68⅝	
100	do	s30 69⅜	
850	do	69⅝	
50	do	b30 69⅝	
1500	Clev. & Pitts. R	27⅜	
500	do	b30 27⅝	
100	Cal. & Chic. R	74⅜	
100	do	s30 74⅜	
200	do	74⅞	
200	do	b30 75	
50	do	b30 75⅜	
300	Clev. & Tol. R	60	
1200	do	60⅜	
200	do	60⅛	
18	Chi. & R. I. R. R	71⅜	
117	do	71⅞	
350	do	72	
200	do	72⅛	
250	do	72⅜	
100	do	s10 72⅛	
100	do	s60 71⅝	
46	M. & P. Du C. 1st Pr.	96	
42	Del., L. & West. R.	100	
100	To. & Wabash R. R.	27	

The coal business over the Reading Road this season is represented to have increased enormously in tonnage and at a large advance in freights, in consequence of the June freshet on the Lehigh and Delaware and Hudson Canals and consequent arrest of the customary business through these important channels. Last season, the total coal tonnage over the Reading, for the fiscal year ending 30th November, was 1,640,000 tons. This year the road will make a tonnage certainly of 2,300,000 tons. The increase already amounts to 429,000 tons. The present rate of freight from Potteville to Port Richmond, (Philadelphia,) is $1 78½ ₱ ton, and it is understood from a well advised authority in Philadelphia, that the current rate of expense for delivering the coal does not exceed 47 cents per ton.

The following are the rates of Exchange on the Continent of Europe reported by Messrs. WAND, BRANDT, No. 39 Exchange-place:

Paris—60 days' sight ₱ dollar	4f. 36½c.
Paris—3 days sight per dollar	4f. 33¼c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ₱ guilder	40½c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight per marc banco	43c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ₱ florin	40¼c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₱ rix dollar	93½c.

The Sub-Treasury sent $2,500,000 United States Notes, Custom-house issue, to Washington to-day for cancelation. The other disbursements were $1,371,000; receipts from all sources, $709,000, including $84,000 for Customs. Balance this afternoon, $4,288,166.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Sept. 20.	LOANS. Sept. 13.	SPECIE. Sept. 20.	SPECIE. Sept. 13.
Bk. of New-York	6,896,411	5,719,240	2,021,013	2,012,920
Manhattan Co	5,837,806	5,802,026	2,106,888	1,916,533
Merchants' Bank	6,788,263	6,536,333	1,925,319	1,877,623
Mechanics' Bank	4,721,471	4,758,251	696,243	656,433
Union Bank	3,756,912	3,672,344	2,555,677	2,519,262
Bank of America	8,562,550	8,471,319	1,052,159	1,027,958
Phenix Bank	3,969,796	3,991,684	588,999	541,566
City Bank	3,911,664	3,418,727	2,680,783	2,402,870
Tradesmen's Bank	2,118,408	2,125,753	176,736	177,108
Fulton Bank	1,544,392	1,568,038	376,160	373,057
Chemical Bank	2,938,714	2,996,228	2,710,338	2,626,753
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,585,161	2,540,870	214,669	214,661
National Bank	1,965,885	1,944,956	592,815	593,427
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,661,727	1,644,980	145,177	145,268
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	939,482	912,156	213,623	213,511
Greenwich Bank	641,624	627,356	379,488	380,046
Leather Man. Bk.	2,366,776	2,392,232	763,870	829,778
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,021,228	1,018,796	314,317	314,430
Bk. St. New-York	5,336,587	5,296,919	995,262	922,061
Am. Exchange Bk.	8,036,213	8,214,707	2,532,621	2,567,005
Bk. of Commerce	13,501,615	13,256,246	1,54[illegible]	1,515,551
Broadway Bank	3,121,753	3,354,[illegible]	986,289	960,212
Ocean Bank	2,102,295	2,068,051	256,197	261,704
Mercantile Bank	3,211,112	3,195,127	621,448	611,842
Pacific Bank	1,461,613	1,402,840	118,885	118,942
Bank of Republic	4,872,870	4,795,109	1,687,[illegible]	1,507,321
Chatham Bank	940,[illegible]	933,711	98,679	98,774
People's Bank	749,216	747,172	106,026	86,249
Bank of N. Am.	1,721,[illegible]	1,[illegible],[illegible]	134,[illegible]	132,460
Hanover Bank	2,309,689	2,293,558	1,[illegible],[illegible]	1,[illegible],673
Irving Bank	998,721	977,[illegible]	88,[illegible]	89,007
Metropolitan Bk.	9,409,389	9,656,873	1,528,[illegible]	1,671,681
Citizen's Bank	891,130	908,138	89,653	90,0[illegible]
Nassau Bank	2,337,809	2,261,616	231,7[illegible]	235,018
Market Bank	2,209,5[illegible]	2,224,359	256,921	256,625
St. Nicholas Bank	1,551,343	1,546,372	10[illegible]	161,061
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,004,217	3,010,833	175,474	217,163
Corn Exch. Bank	2,129,578	2,578,940	691,017	710,351
Continental Bank	3,836,[illegible]	3,[illegible],912	241,[illegible]	212,[illegible]5
Bk. of Commerce	1,501,[illegible]	1,[illegible],572	215,471	214,[illegible]
Oriental Bank	701,404	696,[illegible]	74,971	74,813
Marine Bank	1,[illegible],143	1,[illegible],271	2[illegible],[illegible]60	22[illegible],[illegible]27
Atlantic Bank	734,[illegible]	719,166	[illegible],510	86,923
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,210,071	3,279,720	379,891	399,030
Park Bank	5,813,532	9,067,492	3,378,498	3,448,434
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	1,185,113	1,146,216	194,703	185,904
Greenw. Bank	1,[illegible],457	1,[illegible],500	60,[illegible]	6,[illegible]42
North River Bank	691,417	687,543	61,[illegible]29	60,511
East River Bank	3[illegible],771	3[illegible],[illegible]62	51,[illegible]0	51,[illegible]5
Manuf'y & Mer. Bk.	1,[illegible],692	1,[illegible],[illegible]15	1[illegible],[illegible]04	1[illegible],[illegible]34
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	6[illegible],[illegible]3	6[illegible],[illegible]7	1[illegible],[illegible]3	1[illegible],[illegible]02
N. Y. Exch. Bank	3,[illegible],[illegible]16	3[illegible],[illegible]12	[illegible],[illegible]45	[illegible],[illegible]43
Bull's Head Bank	4[illegible],[illegible]66	4,[illegible],[illegible]41	[illegible],[illegible]05	[illegible],[illegible]27
N. Y. County Bk.	3[illegible],[illegible]17	3[illegible],[illegible]19	[illegible],[illegible]41	[illegible],[illegible]53
Total	[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]28	[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]26,[illegible]43	[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]44	[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]45
Increase	[illegible],[illegible]70,[illegible]55		Increase	[illegible],[illegible]27,[illegible]22

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 20.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 13.	DEPOSITS—NET. Sept. 20.	DEPOSITS—NET. Sept. 13.
Bk. of New-York	484,872	485,013	5,715,211	5,470,712
Manhattan Co	81,211	82,861	6,[illegible],[illegible]11	6,[illegible],[illegible]19
Merchants' Bank	182,[illegible]	1[illegible],[illegible]05	6,[illegible],[illegible]03	6,[illegible],[illegible]27
Mechanics' Bank	311,889	3[illegible],[illegible]52	3,[illegible],[illegible]63	3,[illegible],[illegible]02
Union Bank	216,[illegible]11	21[illegible],[illegible]07	[illegible],[illegible]57,[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]54,[illegible]55
Bank of America	45,[illegible]	46,[illegible]	9,[illegible],[illegible]40	9,[illegible],[illegible]56
Phenix Bank	77,[illegible]	77,[illegible]	3,[illegible],[illegible]60	3,[illegible],[illegible]65
City Bank			5,[illegible],[illegible]81	5,[illegible],[illegible]60
Tradesmen's Bank	266,[illegible]8	[illegible],[illegible]13	1,[illegible],[illegible]40	1,[illegible],[illegible]58
Fulton Bank	224,[illegible]	21[illegible],[illegible]	1,[illegible],[illegible]70	1,[illegible],[illegible]52
Chemical Bank	82,[illegible]	82,[illegible]	6,[illegible],[illegible]10	6,[illegible],[illegible]51
Merch. Exch. Bk	[illegible],[illegible]57	116,[illegible]	1,[illegible],[illegible]20	1,[illegible],[illegible]46
National Bank	[illegible],[illegible]53	[illegible],[illegible]57	2,[illegible],[illegible]40	2,[illegible],[illegible]09
Butch. & Drov. Bk	3[illegible],[illegible]67	3[illegible],[illegible]52	1,[illegible],[illegible]79	1,[illegible],[illegible]55
Mech. & Trad. Bk	191,[illegible]3	19[illegible],[illegible]68	1,[illegible],[illegible]20	1,[illegible],[illegible]21
Greenwich Bank	[illegible],[illegible]18	[illegible],[illegible]06	[illegible],[illegible]40	[illegible],[illegible]73
Leather Man. Bk.	3[illegible],[illegible]44	3[illegible],[illegible]89	2,[illegible],[illegible]00	2,[illegible],[illegible]21
Seventh Ward Bk.	181,[illegible]	18[illegible],[illegible]	1,[illegible],[illegible]47	1,[illegible],[illegible]29
Bk. St. New-York	261,[illegible]2	25[illegible],[illegible]3	5,[illegible],[illegible]00	5,[illegible],[illegible]09
Am. Exchange Bk	351,[illegible]46	358,[illegible]76	6,[illegible],[illegible]53	6,[illegible],[illegible]73
Bk. of Commerce	1,715	1,715	4,[illegible],[illegible]39	4,[illegible],[illegible]15
Broadway Bank	32[illegible],[illegible]02	323,[illegible]00	3,[illegible],[illegible]30	3,[illegible],[illegible]20
Ocean Bank	9[illegible],[illegible]35	9[illegible],[illegible]67	1,[illegible],[illegible]19	1,[illegible],[illegible]09
Mercantile Bank	[illegible],[illegible]47	[illegible],[illegible]47	3,[illegible],[illegible]58	3,[illegible],[illegible]05
Pacific Bank	109,[illegible]76	[illegible],[illegible]81	1,[illegible],[illegible]25	1,[illegible],[illegible]11
Bank of Republic	21[illegible],[illegible]1	2[illegible],[illegible]09	4,[illegible],[illegible]43	4,[illegible],[illegible]87
Chatham Bank	[illegible],[illegible]26	[illegible],[illegible]11	[illegible],[illegible]20	[illegible],[illegible]14
People's Bank	[illegible],[illegible]77	[illegible],[illegible]77	[illegible],[illegible]25	[illegible],[illegible]24
Bank of N. Am.	[illegible],[illegible]15	[illegible],[illegible]69	1,[illegible],[illegible]06	1,[illegible],[illegible]25
Hanover Bank	146,[illegible]12	146,[illegible]23	1,[illegible],[illegible]20	1,[illegible],[illegible]13
Irving Bank	120,[illegible]0	127,[illegible]8	[illegible],[illegible]49	[illegible],[illegible]44
Metropolitan Bk	2[illegible],[illegible]16	2[illegible],[illegible]16	7,[illegible],[illegible]50	7,[illegible],[illegible]98
Citizen's Bank	1[illegible],[illegible]05	1[illegible],[illegible]25	[illegible],[illegible]54,[illegible]74	[illegible],[illegible]67,[illegible]20
Nassau Bank	[illegible],[illegible]75	[illegible],[illegible]82	1,[illegible],[illegible]10	1,[illegible],[illegible]61
Market Bank	2[illegible],[illegible]53	2[illegible],[illegible]94	1,[illegible],[illegible]80	1,[illegible],[illegible]42
St. Nicholas Bank	[illegible],[illegible]89	[illegible],[illegible]05	1,[illegible],[illegible]03	1,[illegible],[illegible]99
Shoe & Leath. Bk	3[illegible],[illegible]09	3[illegible],[illegible]09	2,[illegible],[illegible]37	2,[illegible],[illegible]07
Corn Exch. Bank	2[illegible],[illegible]33	2[illegible],[illegible]01	1,[illegible],[illegible]20	2,[illegible],[illegible]22
Continental Bank	2[illegible],[illegible]77	2[illegible],[illegible]21	2,[illegible],[illegible]21	1,[illegible],[illegible]95
Bk. of Commerce	3[illegible],[illegible]93	3[illegible],[illegible]53	1,[illegible],[illegible]79	1,[illegible],[illegible]33
Oriental Bank	2[illegible],[illegible]16	1[illegible],[illegible]38	[illegible],[illegible]52,[illegible]91	[illegible],[illegible]46,[illegible]56
Marine Bank	2[illegible],[illegible]16	2[illegible],[illegible]91	1,[illegible],[illegible]78	1,[illegible],[illegible]96
Atlantic Bank	[illegible],[illegible]31	[illegible],[illegible]20	[illegible],[illegible]19	[illegible],[illegible]51
Imp. & Trad's Bk	22[illegible],[illegible]60	22[illegible],[illegible]00	2,[illegible],[illegible]20	2,[illegible],[illegible]12
Park Bank	33[illegible],[illegible]44	33[illegible],[illegible]67	11,[illegible],[illegible]93	11,[illegible],[illegible]27
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	85,[illegible]	84,[illegible]	1,[illegible],[illegible]80	1,[illegible],[illegible]84
Grocers' Bank	45,[illegible]	48,[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]16	[illegible],[illegible]33
North River Bank	7[illegible],[illegible]8	77,[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]01	[illegible],[illegible]42
East River Bank	10[illegible],[illegible]3	10[illegible],[illegible]0	[illegible],[illegible]70	[illegible],[illegible]60
Manuf'y & Mer. Bk	12,[illegible]24	12,[illegible]4	1,[illegible],[illegible]00	1,[illegible],[illegible]15
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	19[illegible],[illegible]84	19[illegible],[illegible]84	[illegible],[illegible]39,[illegible]77	[illegible],[illegible]21,[illegible]21
N. Y. Exch. Bank	11[illegible],[illegible]91	11[illegible],[illegible]97	[illegible],[illegible]86,[illegible]68	[illegible],[illegible]31,[illegible]53
Bull's Head Bank	13[illegible],[illegible]04	13[illegible],[illegible]32	[illegible],[illegible]35,[illegible]61	[illegible],[illegible]41,[illegible]89
N. Y. County Bk.	11[illegible],[illegible]40	11[illegible],[illegible]83	[illegible],[illegible]04,[illegible]17	[illegible],[illegible]53,[illegible]61
Total	$9,789,090	$9,713,136	[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]53	[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]44
Increase	$69,954		Increase	$3,693,291

The Bank return shows a largely increased average on the Deposit line. The actual amount on deposit at the close of the week was about $1,000,000 above the present average. The Loans and Discounts gain but slightly, not sufficient to balance the decline on the previous statement. The Specie average is $737,000 higher than last Monday, while the actual amount in bank at the close of the week was over $3,600,000.

The market for Gold to-day opened steady at 117@117¼ ₱ cent., and closed in the afternoon at 117¼ ₱ cent. The Exchange on London for Wednesday's steamer, (the *Australasian.*) is quoted this afternoon 129@129¼ ₱ cent. for first-class Bankers' bills. The supply of Money to the Brokers is easy at 4@5 ₱ cent. The inside rate is accepted from most of the old Stock Exchange firms.

There was renewed firmness of demand, and higher prices at the Stock Exchange to-day. The Western Roads and Erie old stock appeared to be the favorites among the speculators. The other New-York Stocks were also in good demand at the rates of Saturday, and nearly all the Railway Bonds are again on the advance. The United States Securities are about steady. They scarcely respond to the general upward movement, although the reasonable calculation would be that they should go up first, if the current speculation to be based, to any material extent, on recent military events. The 7-30 ₱ cent Treasury Bonds are a fraction under 105 and interest, and the 6 ₱ cent. Stocks, of 1881, a fraction under 102 ₱ cent., including the accumulated interest since July 1. The New-York Road shares, however, sympathise with Erie Preference Stock, which promises a dividend in January, and the Western shares with Cleveland and Toledo Stock, which moves upward with unusual rapidity and confidence, indicating another 3 ₱ cent. dividend in October. Michigan Central and Illinois Central advance on increased receipts, while Rock Island and Galena go up in the face of a temporary falling off in their traffic. Both classes of Michigan Southern seem to be moved by strong parties, who, if not inside the management, understand the improved finances and current traffic of the concern. At both sessions of the Board the General Share Market was strong and buoyant, and after the Second Board prices ruled firm in demand, and finally closed upward in prices, about as follows: The Street sales include 450 shares Pacific Mail at 114 ₱ cent.; United States Custom-house Notes sold at 114½ ₱ cent.:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
N. Y. Central	96⅝	96⅝	Pacific	113	114
Erie	43⅝	43⅝	Panama	142½	143
Erie Preferred	77⅜	77⅜	Missouris	[illegible]	40⅝
Rock Island	71	7[illegible]	Tennessees	61	61
Galena	74½	76[illegible]	U. S. 6s, 1874	92½	91⅜
Mich. Central	74⅜	75⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	101⅝	102⅞
Mich. Southern	34½	35⅜	U.S. Notes, C. H	113	114⅜
Mich. Guarant'd	67⅛	69⅛	Treas 7 30 ₱ cts	105	105
Illinois Cen	68⅝	69	Bills on London	129	129
Toledo	59½	60⅜	Gold	117¼	117⅜

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	100½	Ocean	75
Manhattan	220	Chatham	80
Mechanics'	101	Bank of the Republic	90½
Union	90	Bank of North America	100
Albany	100	Hanover	90
Phenix	99	Metropolitan	99
Tradesmen's	99	East River	53
Fulton	100	Shoe & Leather	98
Chemical	220	St. Nicholas	85
Merchants' Exchange	85	Commonwealth	88½
Commerce	94	New-York County	85

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6's	104	Chi. & N. W. s f	66
N. Y. Central 6's 1st	100	Chi. & N. W. 1st's	70
N. Y. Central 6's coup	100	Chi. & N. W. 2d's assent	54
N. Y. Central 7's	104½	Chi. & N. W. sec. loan	54
N. Y. Cen. scrip	111	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	85
Erie 1st's	101	Tol. & Wab. 1st's	83½
Erie 2d's	84	Tol. & Wab. 2d's	76½
Erie 3d's	76	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	60
Erie Bonds, old	96½	Mil. & P. du Chien 1st's	98
Erie Bonds, new	96	Mil. & P. du Chien 2d's	85
Hudson 1st's	100	Ogd. & Chi. 1st's	104½
Hudson Conv's	97	Ogd. & R. R. 1st's	105
Harlem 1st's	96½	Clev. & Tol. s f	92½
Harlem 2d's	64	N. Jer. Cen. 1st's	100
Harlem 3d's	45	Title T. V. & Co. 1st's	90

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 17
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY SEPT. 23, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash in variably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BALLINI'S OPERA LA SONNAMBULA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CONCERT AND FLORAL EXHIBITION.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

WALLACK'S—MONEY.

WINTER GARDEN—GERALDINE.

MIBLO'S GARDEN—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—CLAUDE MARCEL, Afternoon and Evening.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—PANTOMIME OF THE SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. PETER PIPER PEPPER PODGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A proclamation from President LINCOLN, of the extremest importance, is promulgated this morning. He declares that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the Union; that he will at the next session of Congress again recommend the adoption of a measure tendering pecuniary aid to those States adopting a gradual abolishment of Slavery; and that the efforts to colonize the blacks will be continued. The most important part of this proclamation follows:

"That on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, *shall be then, thenceforward and forever*, FREE."

The President then calls attention to the additional article of war prohibiting the returning of fugitive slaves, and to the Confiscation act passed by the last Congress, enjoining all persons in the military and naval service to enforce them; and announces his intention to recommend that all citizens who shall remain loyal, shall be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

The news from Kentucky, this morning, is of startling importance. It was reported from Louisville, on Sunday, that a portion of Gen. BUELL'S forces attacked and defeated BRAGG'S rear guard at Horse Cave on Thursday evening last, and that BRAGG was reported subsequently to have moved the main body of his army across the river southward from Munfordsville. It appears, however, by a dispatch from Louisville yesterday, that instead of moving southward, BRAGG moved northward toward Louisville, eluding Gen. BUELL, and getting several hours the start of him. The greatest excitement existed in Louisville in consequence, and Gen. NELSON, who is in command there, immediately commenced preparations to defend the city to the last, giving notice to the inhabitants to be ready to remove the women and children at once. Most of the stores were closed and an attack was apprehended within forty-eight hours.

We learn by a dispatch from the headquarters of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, dated Sunday evening, that the firing heard on the day previous in the direction of Williamsport was caused by a raid of STUART'S rebel cavalry. He was accompanied by one regiment of infantry and seventeen pieces of artillery, and crossed on Friday night. The force sent up to drive him back arrived near the town late on Saturday afternoon, and the firing heard was principally from the rebel guns. STUART recrossed into Virginia during the night, and disappeared. The indications were that the rebels were continuing their retreat into Virginia, leaving the line of the Potomac entirely. The Maryland Heights were reoccupied by a National force on Saturday.

A dispatch from Memphis informs us that the rebel Gen. VILLIPIGUE'S forces were reported to be stationed only twelve miles from Memphis, in the vicinity of Hernando, Miss., while the army of BRECKINRIDGE was at Holly Springs, in the same State. We do not learn that the movements of either indicate any hostile demonstrations.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Saturday says: "The Federal forces have fallen back from Beverly to Webster, reaching the latter place on Monday noon. The forces, which made a cavalcade some three miles long, have since moved on to Clarksburgh, and now occupy that point. The Eleventh and Twelfth Virginia are now at Clarksburgh, except four companies of the Twelfth which occupy Buckhannon."

On Wednesday last, a detachment of Capt. DYKES' Maryland Cavalry, about twenty in number, in command of Lieut. SUMMERS, were fired upon near Green Spring Run, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by bushwhackers, and four-teen out of the twenty were killed and wounded. The bushwhackers selected positions on both sides of the road and as the cavalry passed fired a murderous volley upon the little squad. Lieut. SUMMERS escaped.

GENERAL NEWS.

The arrival of the steamship *Nova Scotian* off Cape Race, puts us in possession of European advices to the 12th instant—two days later. The news, however, is meagre and unimportant. The sales of the week in the Liverpool Cotton Market had been only 12,500 bales, and the market closed dull, with a decline of 2d. on the week. The market closed somewhat firmer, and with a slight advance from the lowest figure. Breadstuffs were quiet, and Provisions flat. Consols were quoted at 93¼ for Money.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool on the 10th inst., and Queenstown on the 11th, arrived at this port last night. Her advices are not so late as those by the *Nova Scotian*. She brings the mails and newspaper files to the date of leaving Liverpool, but they contain nothing of importance.

Eight deserters from JACKSON'S army surrendered themselves to our pickets at Oakland, in Western Virginia, a few days since. They were paroled, and immediately upon their release started for Ohio to visit some relatives.

The funeral ceremonies of WM. E. WILCOX, the fireman who was run over and killed on Friday evening last, took place yesterday afternoon, from Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, Broadway. The remains were interred in the Firemen's Plot, Greenwood Cemetery.

The Cattle Market exhibits but few changes from our last report, save that the number of beeves (3,900) is much less this week. Butchers laid in so heavily one week ago that they are backward about buying now, and only pay former low rates, except for a few of the best, which were scarce. Some of the best cattle, which would rank as "premium," brought 8¾c.@9c., after which 8c.@8¼c. was all that could be obtained for good steers, and nice butchers' cattle were plenty at 7c.@7½c., with more "scallawags" than could be sold at 5c.@6c. Most of the cattle were very poor, and the market for such was dull.

The Stock Exchange was again much excited yesterday, and prices upward. The speculation runs strong upon the Western Railway and Erie Shares. Gold, 117¾; Exchange, 129@129¼ ₩ cent.

The President's Proclamation.

There has been no more important and far-reaching document ever issued since the foundation of this Government than the proclamation of President LINCOLN concerning Slavery and slaves, published this morning. The President opens up his proclamation by declaring that hereafter, as heretofore, the object of the war will be the restoration of the authority of the Constitution. He then observes that it is his purpose to again recommend to Congress, at its next meeting, the adoption of a scheme tendering aid to those Slave States which may adopt measures for the immediate or gradual abolishment of Slavery; to which he adds a remark that the efforts to colonize negroes outside of the United States will be continued. Then, after these introductory and secondary declarations comes the gist of the proclamation, which we here repeat:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, *shall be then, thenceforward and forever free.* And the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and *will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.*"

The further paragraphs of the proclamation mention that the President will, on the 1st of January, designate the States actually in rebellion; and the fact that any State shall then be fairly and legitimately represented in Congress, shall be taken as evidence of its loyalty. He closes by calling general attention to certain acts of Congress relating to Slavery, viz.: the act providing a new Article of War prohibiting any military or naval officer from employing any of their forces to reclaim fugitive slaves; that section of the Confiscation act which enacts that all fugitive slaves of rebels coming within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from or deserted by rebels, shall be forever free: and these laws the President orders all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce.

Such is the purport of the proclamation. The wisdom of the step taken—we refer at present to that clause in the document which declares free the slaves of rebel States after the 1st of January—is unquestionable; its necessity, indisputable. It has been declared time and again by President LINCOLN that as soon as this step became a necessity, he should adopt it. Its adoption now is not a confession that the military means of suppressing the great rebellion have proved a failure; but simply that there is a point at which any other legitimate appliances that can be called in-shall also be availed of. Slavery is an element of strength to the rebels if left untouched; it will assuredly prove an element of weakness—it may be of total destruction—to them and their cause, when we make such use of it and its victims as lies in our power.

From now till the 1st of January—the day when this proclamation will take effect—is little over three months. What may happen between now and then, in the progress of the war, it is hard to say. We earnestly hope, however, that by that time, the rebellion will be put down by the military hand, and that the terrible element of slave-insurrection may not be invoked. If, by that day, the rebel army be overthrown, and their Capital captured; and, if the slaveholding rebels still prove malignant, irrepressible, and, as in the Southwest, disorganizers and marauders, then let that which Vice-President STEPHENS called the corner-stone of the Southern Confederacy be knocked from under it, and see whether the whole fabric of rebellion will not necessarily tumble to the ground.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL ARMY.—About the only thing we know of the rebel army is, that it is all out of Maryland; and the telegraphic indications this morning are, that it is continuing its retreat in Virginia, and altogether leaving the line of the Potomac. There have been fears expressed that the rebels might suddenly cross once more into Maryland lower down the river than the point at which they got out of it, and suddenly march upon Washington while our army is absent. But, it must be remembered, that notwithstanding all cavils, we have an army left in Washington sufficient to defend it—now that we know Baltimore is safe and loyal in the rear,—while, in such an event, MCCLELLAN'S victorious army would march back to Washington as quickly as it marched out from it a fortnight ago to pursue the rebels. On the south side of the Potomac we have another army under most gallant leaders, which it seems has not been sent to cut off the rebel retreat at any point. Possibly it has been kept at the forts to prevent the rebels from coming down from Harper's Ferry on the south side, capturing Arlington Heights, and attacking the Capital in front. It is difficult to tell where the rebel army is pushing to. Probably Gen. HALLECK is waiting to discover before he makes any moves. It would not be surprising if it did not halt till it got back to Richmond, or if it again took up the old quarters at Manasses—which, at present, we could very easily prevent.

Condition of the Rebel Army.

Not one man in a thousand can report correctly facts observed by him. Any one familiar with the giving of testimony in courts, or with reports of scientific phenomena by inexperienced persons, will readily agree to this statement. Very few men, indeed, when they observe facts, see the important ones, or remember them when they do see them. We presume the whole public, like ourselves, has felt this difficulty in the reports with regard to the condition and numbers of the rebel army. The accounts seemed so often purely "sensation descriptions," and to be made by people of so little habit of observation, or under such excitement of feeling, that we have come to put very little confidence in them.

We have just had an opportunity of conversing with one of our surgeons who was captured at Harper's Ferry—a gentleman of scientific habit of mind and close observation. He had the opportunity which, till then, had scarcely been enjoyed by any loyalist, of seeing nearly the whole rebel army march by, as they were crossing the Potomac. There were two *corps d'armée*—that of LONGSTREET and STONEWALL JACKSON: they marched in two solid columns over the bridges, and were about fifteen hours in passing. This gentlemen counted the numbers in a given time, and then made a rough estimate of the whole force: his reckoning would show those corps alone numbering close upon 60,000.

He had heard the usual accounts of the costume, appearance and condition of the rebel army, and like most of us, supposed them exaggerations. But he now says that no descriptions he has seen approach the truth. There never was beheld such a gang of ragged, rowdy looking men. It was like an army of rag-pickers. There was no uniform or attempt at uniform. Officers and men were equally dirty and dingy. The hats were commonly old "Wide-Awakes," stained by a long campaign, often with the tops gone and the hair streaming out. The trowsers were of all colors, and generally in tatters up to the knees. The coats, if they had any, were dirty and ragged, and often well greased by the piece of bacon which each man carried on his bayonet. The shirts were black with long use. One officer told our informant that he had not been able to change his shirt for six weeks. Their blankets were of all colors and materials—often bits of carpeting and old bed-comforters. Nearly one-half of the men were barefooted. They carried their crackers and bullets and caps all together in their pockets. Both officers and men were excessively lousy, and the stench from the passing columns was almost unbearable.

As they marched by, our men were surprised at first at the great number of field officers, riding in the lines, and then at the small numbers gathered around the flags. Their first theory was that these were sections of regiments, each with a separate flag. But they soon discovered that they were *bona fide* regiments, numbering from 150 to 300 men, with their own banners and mounted officers. Many of these regiments, they were informed, had numbered 1,000 and 1,100 men. Their method of treating their sick and wounded would account for much of this diminution. After each regiment followed some half-dozen men with stretchers, and whenever a man fell out of the ranks from sickness, he was taken at once to the nearest house, and left there to the mercies of the country people. So with those wounded or operated on in battle. They were never carried with the army. The men were by no means in good spirits. They told our informant that they had been constantly walking since the battles before Richmond, and with very little to eat. They reproached JACKSON with working them too hard. There was no enthusiasm shown by any of them, and the North Carolinians and the Irish were particularly lukewarm. The Virginians alone expressed some bitterness, on account of the ravages which their State had suffered. They evidently felt the deepest disappointment at their reception in Maryland. With regard to the future prospects of the war, their great hope and sustaining assurance was that the two new levies, by volunteering and drafting, could not possibly be raised at the North. We had come, they believed, to the end of our power.

The whole rebel army had, to the eyes of this medical gentleman and his associates, a worn-out, exhausted look. The *physique* was inferior to that of our men, and they evidently suffered from want of food and overwork. Even the horses looked wretchedly.

With such testimony as this, from persons accustomed especially to judge of the physical condition of men, what may not be believed of the present condition of the rebel army?

Men can fight on empty stomachs and endure long and harassing marches, where victory and plunder reward them. But now to retrace the weary steps over a desolated country, under the consciousness of defeat and disaster, and with an active enemy behind them, must have a most discouraging effect upon them. They want rest and food. This is precisely what we should not allow them. Energy now on our part is worth all to us. An incessant, vigorous attack from our forces, might go far to break up and utterly demoralize the rebel army. Hesitation now, slow movements, any Corinth or Richmond operations with spade and pick-axe, will surely give the enemy time to recuperate, and destroy all the advantages of this successful campaign.

SOMETHING WHICH SHOULD HAVE BEEN TRUE.—We fear we shall have to let go the anticipations of the assault on Charleston, raised by two or three reports. The Navy Department solemnly denies the imputation. Nevertheless, the necessity of the possession of the place remains as pressing as ever. From the many and intricate channels leading into the harbor its effective blockade is impossible; and almost every day rebel craft slip in, laden with contraband aid and comfort. It is, in fact, the chief depôt through which they receive their arms, ammunition, and military supplies. It would be worth the value of twenty iron-clads, that we should get possession of the place. The Potomac and Baltimore are now "safe," the iron-clads are relieved from duty at those points: why should not the *Monitor* and the *Roanoke* be sent down on this mission, while the *Galena*, *Ironsides*, &c. keep watch and ward in Hampton Roads over the *Merrimac No. 2*

The Alarm at Louisville.

Our dispatches from the West are of a most startling character. Gen. BRAGG is said to have escaped from Gen. BUELL, and to be marching rapidly on Louisville, Ky., which city is naturally thrown into a tremendous excitement. And this excitement, instead of being confined to the populace, who are mostly non-combatants, and chiefly interested in saving their lives and property if the city is attacked, has seized upon the military commandant, Brig.-Gen. NELSON, and caused him to commit the most phrenzied and absurd actions. He has issued an order directing the women and children of Louisville to be prepared to leave the city without delay. And to add to the confusion and alarm which such an order must bring upon a city of 70,000 inhabitants, aroused to a sudden danger, he instantly adds that Jefferson ferry (the only ferry by which the people could escape) is to be used "exclusively for military purposes."

We submit that a proceeding so cruel and irrational was hardly ever before perpetrated by any military leader. In the first place, it does not appear incontestibly that BRAGG *is* marching on Louisville. If it does, then it appears, on the same authority, that BUELL is only some hours (the dispatch says "several hours") behind. Could not Gen. NELSON have sent out and felled trees across the roads—it is a heavily wooded country the city is approached through—and obstructed BRAGG'S approach for "several hours?" Or, if he had not coolness, sagacity and courage enough for this, need he clear out all the women and children from Louisville, so as to have it ready for BRAGG to batter down as soon as he reached it? All civilized military men who mean to assault a town give the women and children notice and time to get away. BRAGG would have done the same; he would have been compelled to do the same, for he has Kentuckians in his army whose families are in Louisville. And this delay would have come out of BRAGG'S time after he had reached the vicinity of the city. The time allowed to the women and children to leave a city like Louisville could hardly have been less than forty-eight hours, considering the necessity and the means of their exit across the Ohio River. And *all this delay would have served Buell in his race to overtake Bragg*; and would have enabled him to attack BRAGG before he could have opened fire in Louisville.

But no! Our opaque, dense-headed madmen of military leaders, must forget all duty to delay BRAGG'S approach *if he is coming*; must terrify the entire population—men who are to fight as well as their families who are to flee—with visions of shot and shell raining on their roofs; must close to the latter the only means of quick escape from supposed danger; and all, to have the city ready for BRAGG'S batteries to play upon it without any violence to the rules of civilized war and without hindrance from the men in his army who would otherwise have revolted at his cruelty!

What may we not expect when fools and madmen are permitted thus to hold the destiny of States and nations in their hands?

A Conservative Indiscretion

Our grave and gentlemanly contemporary, the *Journal of Commerce*, was yesterday guilty of a slight indiscretion. In the excess of its joy over the recent victory of Antietam, which the *Journal* seems to regard rather as a political than as a military achievement, our neighbor unthinkingly admits the substantial identity of its own party at the North with a set of leaders at the South who have not commonly been regarded as the warmest friends of "the Union and the Constitution." Here are its words of jubilee:

"It is impossible to estimate the effects of the victory on the future of the war. This, however, is certain—the Southern radical party has received a terrible blow, precisely as the Northern radical party has received one. Both are set back more than six months."

Of course, if the "Radicals" on both sides have been "set back" several months, it is fair to infer that the "Conservatives" on both sides have been set forward as many. Now, who are the Southern "Conservatives," over whose triumph the *Journal* thus rejoices? The policy of invasion was supported at Richmond, not only by extreme Carolinians like Mr. PORCHER MILES, but also by moderate men like Mr. FOOTE, of Tennessee, whose contest as a "Union man," in Mississippi, with DAVIS, has not yet been forgotten by politicians. The "Conservatives" who opposed this "on to Harrisburgh" policy, were such men as JEFFERSON DAVIS, himself, and Mr. LYONS, of Virginia, who was distinguished as a leader of the extreme Secessionists, and published an able pamphlet in support of secession, pure and simple, long before the attack on Sumter and the President's proclamation of April, 1861. These "Conservatives" are openly committed to the absolute disruption of the Union, and to the establishment of the Southern Republic. Are we to understand from the *Journal's* joy in their victory, that Mr. SEYMOUR and his "Conservative" friends at the North, are of one mind on these points with these Southern leaders?

Whatever reply the *Journal* may have to make on this head, there is one thing which we counsel it, and all who think and hope with it, to ponder. A war so vast and awful as this which has raged upon the American continent for above a year and a half, may be begun, perhaps, by politicians, but it cannot be ended by them. Whatever the private wishes or intentions of special Southern leaders may have been, eighteen months ago, the drift of events has swept them onward, till they stand to-day with the whole Southern population committed to the naked issue of absolute independence or absolute subjugation. Between these lies no middle term; and if the Northern "Conservatives," whom the *Journal* oddly considers to have been the victors of Antietam, are not prepared to exact peace from the South, let them honestly own that they mean to implore pardon for the North, and that they will let the South go upon her own terms. If they will take this ground, they will at least be intelligible, and will prove that they are not "walking in a vain show." What the people of the North will have to say on the presentation of such an alternative, is another question.

Italy, France, England, and the Impending Crisis in Europe.

Among the latest European intelligence, of which the telegraph from Cape Race brings us an abstract, is the following singularly frank avowal of the Napoleonic policy regarding Italy, cited from a leader in the new French journal *La France*:

"The unity of Italy is impossible, but *if it could be realized it would introduce a serious perturbation into European order*, and all the national power of France would be compelled to demand compensation from Italy, and a change in her established territorial limits, in order *to guarantee herself* against several powerful neighbors."

There is no need to add weight to this declaration by the consideration that M. DE LA GUERONNIERE'S journal was started with the express view of being the real index of the Imperial policy on the occupation of Rome,—for, boldly though it be made, it is beyond a doubt a veritable utterance of NAPOLEON'S inmost conviction. In fact, the whole secret is here boldly blabbed out. It is perfectly true that the consolidated unity of Italy "*would* introduce a serious perturbation into European order." France *would* then need to "guarantee herself against several powerful neighbors." And unless NAPOLEON is willing to face both these results, the unity of Italy *is* "impossible," that is, inadmissible.

Nothing is more certain than that NAPOLEON never wished a United *Kingdom of Italy*. He consented to the popular vote by which the Italian people were allowed to constitute this Kingdom, only on the dogged menace of PALMERSTON, and because he did not then feel strong enough to kick away the stool by which he had himself mounted to power. What NAPOLEON wished for Italy was a loose Federation, where he would always exercise a controlling and balancing influence. He desired to see a Peninsular power strong enough to be a useful ally to France—not one strong enough to be a dangerous rival. Already Italy has a population of twenty-seven millions to oppose to the thirty-six of France; while the difference is fully made up by the fact, that she has twice the extent of sea coast, and double the maritime population. Her speedy spread into Greece, and the formation of a great Pelasgic power, dominating the whole Mediterranean, are results as sure as fate; and, if she do not then hold the balance of power, she will, at least, prevent France from doing it. It is thus that the unity of Italy would, in the high-sounding phrase of the official organ, "introduce a serious perturbation into European order."

But whether the Emperor will be able much longer to keep up his irritating intervention in Italian affairs on the policy thus ingenuously avowed, is a question which admits of very serious doubt. Already the pressure on him to withdraw the French garrison from Rome is prodigious, from Italy, from England and from France itself. It is forcibly pointed out that the old pretext for occupying Rome has been utterly cleared away by the events of the Garibaldi uprising. The Constitutional Government, it is cogently argued, has shown itself powerful enough to put down the most formidable opposition that could possibly have been brought against it. As, therefore, there is a Government in Italy strong enough to accept with dignity the charge of Rome and of the Pope, if he will stay at Rome, the French occupation must henceforth rest on new grounds, if it is continued. He cannot stay at Rome without defying all that is liberal in the public opinion of Europe. The French garrison is now, in fact, a perpetual challenge and defiance, and is already producing irritation that must, if not removed, bring on an open rupture. As things now stand, the Italian question bids fair to keep NAPOLEON and the Cabinets of Europe quite as busy as if GARIBALDI were still seeking to decide by the sword an issue which *must* soon be decided some how or other.

INVADING REBEL ARMIES, EAST AND WEST—A COMPARISON.—Now that the rebel invading army has been driven out of Maryland, we trust that there will be no further delay on the part of our Southwestern commanders in driving the invading rebels out of Kentucky. These Southwestern Generals, by combining their armies, will have a much larger force to operate with than Gen. MCCLELLAN had when he marched against the united rebel army of Virginia, while the foe they have to meet is not half the strength of that which was defeated last Wednesday at Antietam. Why do these Western Generals—BUELL, WRIGHT and GRANT,—permit such a great region of Kentucky to be for so long a time held by the Secessionists? The rebel army was expelled from Maryland within *ten days* from the time it had crossed the Potomac; while in Kentucky, notwithstanding the overwhelming comparative advantages in our favor, a small rebel force has been allowed to hold and plunder more than half of the State for *over a month*. It is true the distances to be gone over are greater in Kentucky than they were in Maryland; but the other advantages we have mentioned on the Western side, far more than overbalance this difficulty. The BRAGG-SMITH army ought to have been, and could easily be, as quickly expelled from Kentucky as LEE'S has been expelled from Maryland, if it were followed up and attacked with equal vigor. The Western soldiers will lose their deserved reputation for dash and daring if they permit the rebels much longer to revel in the capital, and fatten on the produce of the richest section of Kentucky.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Etna at this Port, and the Nova Scotian Off Cape Race.

NOTHING NEW RELATIVE TO GARIBALDI.

A DECLINE OF TWOPENCE ON COTTON.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool on the 10th and Queenstown on the 11th inst., arrived at this port last night.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 11th, *via* Londonderry on the 12th inst., arrived off Cape Race at 5 o'clock on Sunday evening. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The dates per the *Nova Scotian* are two days later than those already received.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 12th inst.

The United States frigate *St. Louis* continued in the Tagus on the 5th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the absence of later advices, the English papers continued to speculate on the position of affairs in America at the time of the departure of the *Anglo-Saxon*. It was generally argued that matters as then represented showed a drawn battle between the Federal and Confederate armies, and that a decisive action had yet to come. Later intelligence was most anxiously looked for.

Small pox amongst the sheep in Wiltshire was making further progress. An official order from the Councils prohibits the removal of any sheep or lambs from the infected districts, and makes other provisions to check the disease.

It is stated that the great reductions which have commenced in the Woolwich Arsenal will amount to 6,000 persons.

The iron-cased frigate *Royal Oak*, carrying 34 guns had been launched at Chatham.

The London *Times* devotes a leader to Mr. SEWARD'S letter to the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association, nearly every paragraph of which it combats and disputes. It concludes as follows:

"It may be asked what possible motive can induce the American Secretary of State to string together, in an official document, a number of propositions, almost every one of which is notoriously and absolutely false. The answer is, the motive is the same as that which induces the moneyed men of New-York to effect to be sanguine as to successes to be won by armies which do not exist, and to conceal the defeats of existing armies which are scattered and broken almost before their eyes. The mercantile men have gone so far with the Government that their interests are absolutely identical, and in trying to make people believe in it they are doing all they can to inspire or keep up confidence in themselves. They take the department of the future. Mr. SEWARD, with an interest equally strong, confines himself to the misrepresentation of the present."

The *Morning Herald* throws doubt on the representations of Mr. G. N. SANDERS that he was clothed with a mission to England from the Confederate Government.

The San Francisco correspondent of the London *Times* draws attention to the naval preparations of the American Government in the Pacific, and urges upon the English Government the importance of keeping pace with these measures which he regards as menaces to the English possessions in that region.

The alleged discovery by a gentleman in London of a substitute for cotton was attracting further attention. A sample had been submitted to a competent authority in the cotton trade—Mr. J. H. WRIGHT of Liverpool—and by him pronounced in most respects all that can be desired. The discoverer or "Inventor"—as he signs himself—publishes a letter, stating that as the present is no ordinary emergency, and as time is precious, he is, on certain moderate terms, willing to make his invention public property, so as to save the trade of the country the time that would be lost in the preliminaries of a patent.

It was expected that Dr. TAIT, Bishop of London, would be elevated to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, *vice* SUMNER, deceased.

The Prince of Wales had gone to Brussels, and the Princess ALEXANDRINA, of Denmark, (his future bride,) had arrived with her parents in the same city.

A fearful fire had occurred in the Liverpool Workhouse. The lives of twenty children and two nurses were sacrificed, and a church was destroyed.

The British steamer *Porcupine*, which had been engaged in taking soundings in the Atlantic for telegraphic purposes, had returned to Plymouth. The Liverpool *Mercury* says:

"Some of the soundings extended to a depth of 2,500 fathoms. The visit of the steamer to Rockall on the 14th of August seems to have been prompted by a desire on the part of the Lords of the Admiralty to be able to judge, by a knowledge of its depth and character, of the expediency of dropping a cable across this bank, for the purpose of connecting Ireland with Iceland and America. On the ridge of the banks, soundings varied from 90 to 160 fathoms; fish were most abundant; the bottom consisted of mud and sand. The diagrams, returns, and reports from the officers engaged on board the *Porcupine*, leave for Whitehall for the consideration, in the first place, of the Lords of the Admiralty, after which communication will be made by their lordships to the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company."

FRANCE.

The *Prince Jerome*, with French troops on board, had been destroyed by fire off Gibraltar. No lives were lost.

La Patrie announces the departure from France of the last vessel that conveys a *corps de armée* of nearly 30,000 men to Mexico. "The military issue," it says, "may be easily foreseen, after which French diplomacy will call in the counsel of the Great Powers, in order that civilization, expected for more than half a century, may make its first steps on Mexican soil."

La France publishes a second article by M. DE LA GUERONNIERE on the Italian question. The writer maintains that the unity of Italy is impossible, but that if realized, "it would introduce serious perturbation in European order and the national power of France, which would be compelled to demand compensation from Italy, and to change established territorial limits in order to guarantee herself against several powerful neighbors."

The French fleet in the Bay of Naples was very strong, and it is said three months provisions had been sent to it.

ITALY.

The statements in regard to GARIBALDI'S health continue to be conflicting.

A Turin dispatch of the 16th inst., says that the health of GARIBALDI has improved, but other accounts say that his wounds are of a serious character.

GARIBALDI'S account of the affair at Aspromonte is published. He prevented his own men from firing, and deplores the thirst for blood which was evinced on the other side. He compliments PALLAVICINI, but denounces the Ratazzi Ministry.

Gen. BIXIO writes from Genoa, in regard to the statement that GARIBALDI has been taken to an apartment specially prepared for him at Varignano. He shows that no proper preparations were made for the sufferer, and he denounces the Italian Minister therefore. He says, that RATAZZI may aspire to secure for himself the renown of being the defender of order and of repression; but he can have no claim to a reputation for humanity, and it would be better for him to confine his official news to facts.

This communication caused some excitement in Italy.

A late Turin dispatch says that it was considered possible that an amnesty would be proclaimed to all political prisoners.

SPAIN.

The correspondence of the *Indépendance* denies the assertions that the Spanish Government is about to assume a more conciliatory policy toward France in order to constitute a durable Government in Mexico.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 12.

There is no news of interest from any quarter to-day.

Commercial News by the Nova Scotian.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 11.

Cotton—Sales of [illegible]

5,000 bales. The market is irregular and dull, prices are 1/8d. lower. Speculators and exporters took 1,500 bales.

BOARD OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is inactive but firm.

BREADSTUFFS.—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and BIGLAND, AUSTIN & Co. report flour dull, and 6d. lower than on Friday—quoted, per bbl. 6d.@22s. Wheat quiet, but steady; Red Western, 9s. 2d.@10s. 4d.; Red Southern, 10s. 2d.@10s. 9d.; White Western, 10s. 9d.@13s. 3d.; White Southern, 11s. 6d.@12s. Corn dull and unchanged; Mixed, 29s. 9d.@29s.

PROVISIONS.—The same authorities report Beef very dull. Pork dull. Bacon tending downward. Lard inactive, and prices unchanged. Tallow quiet, but steady.

PRODUCE.—Ashes steady; Pots, 32s. Sugar quiet, but steady. Rice—Sales small. Coffee inactive, and tending downward. Rosin inactive. Spirits Turpentine quiet. Jute excited, and 1s.@2s. dearer.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

BREADSTUFFS dull. SUGAR firm. COFFEE active. RICE quiet but steady. RICE tending upward. TALLOW buoyant, at 45s. 3d. LINSEED OIL firmer; sales at 32s. 6d.@43s.

CONSOLS.—Consols closed, on Wednesday, at 93¾ for money.

American securities flat; Illinois Centrals 51@50 discount; Erics, 30¾@31¾.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 12.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 18,500 bales. The market closed heavy and dull at a decline of 2d. @ lb. Speculators took 10,500 and exporters 1,500 bales. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 6,000 bales, and the market closes buoyant and a trifle higher.

The authorized quotations are:

	Fair.	Middlings.
Orleans	30d.	27d.
Mobiles	29d.	26¼d.
Uplands	29d.	26¼d.

The stock in port is estimated at 92,500 bales, including 16,000 American.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour easier. Wheat steady, except for the lower qualities, which are slightly lower. Corn firm.

PROVISIONS are flat.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 12.

Consols for money 93¾. Illinois Central shares 1@2 discount. Erics 31¾.

The bullion in the bank has increased to £37,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DEBUT OF CARLOTTA PATTI.—Let no man call us unpatriotic, because we rejoice in the reopening of the opera, and say of it as we say of the Union, "he must and shall be maintained." We rejoice in the returning opera, because for a community, as for an individual, a fixed idea is madness or worse; and it is in every way desirable that an occasional escape should be kept open for us from the hot and angry atmosphere of the war and its attendant passions into the serene spaces of art. We aver that NIXON must be maintained, because if we are to judge by the aspect of affairs at the Academy last night he intends to deserve success. Not merely observe, by the lyulgar quality of enterprise which he possesses in common with the Jews and Gentiles, his vagrant predecessors, but by the exhibition of traits essential to real excellence as an *impresario*; such, for instance, as taste, tact, propriety and decorum. The thing, we say, may appear incredible to the absent *habitues* of the Academy. Yet it is true, the Opera House of New-York was *clean* last night, almost for the first time in its history. It was also well lighted, (though in this direction perfection, with a Government tax imposed on consumers by considerate Gas Companies, may not be at once attainable,) and it was, furthermore, possible to move about in the corridors without jostling as many "dead heads" as if one was passing through the catacombs. These things are the externals of Opera, without which Opera cannot truly be said to exist. Having shown his appreciation of their importance, Mr. NIXON deserves, we repeat, to be trusted, and his *debut* as an American *impresario* may be fairly regarded as the first success of the season which began last night. Apollo grant that it may be the signal for our permanent deliverance from a fluctuating dynasty of third rate Teutons.

We have given precedence to MR. NIXON in spite of his sex, in the first place, because an American *impresario* is a newer novelty than an American *prima donna*, and in the second place, because we choose to keep our *bonne bouche* Miss CARLOTTA PATTI for the end of these brief comments. A *bonne bouche*, indeed, this charming little lady is—no bonnier mouth having smiled upon the lyric stage of New-York in many a long day. That Miss CARLOTTA was the most gifted vocalist of a family born to sing as other people are born to speak, we all of us knew, and we had all of us heard her sometimes impart upon the concert platform the fire and grace of the stage. For this reason perhaps, however, we may have feared that she would reverse the process when she reached the stage. A vain fear, as last night has abundantly proved. We have heard Miss PATTI sing better than she sang last evening, it must be owned, with more truth, precision and fluency; but this is an argument of hope that we may hear her sing better again hereafter—and we had never before seen her act. An actress she unquestionably is—born to shine on the graceful comic stage—with a lip and eye apt to every wile and charm of the *Rosinas* and the *Zerlinas* of the best Italian art. A more piquant *Amina* we have not often seen. Her by-play with the red-legged *Count Rodolpho* and his importunate attentions, was thoroughly in keeping with the true *Contadina* character of the part, while it was quite free from anything like coarseness or exaggeration. Had she been supported by an *Elvino* more equal to the *role* than Signor SBRIGLIA, it is possible that Miss PATTI'S vocal hesitations might have been less marked; but we have no doubt that when the young lady begins to forget that she is inexperienced upon the stage, she will rise without an effort into her natural ease and felicity of execution. It was quite evident last night that she only needed to feel herself at home in order to be so.

We need hardly say that Miss PATTI was received with enthusiasm, and that a devoted representative of "twenty millions," more or less, politely presented her with a floral harp, which *Elvino* was good enough to carry behind the scenes. New-York is only too well disposed toward all its sons and daughters—too cordial and too uncritical. Miss PATTI deserves that we should say of her that her qualities can commend success without the appeal of her nativity or her misfortunes. She is an excellent artiste, a charming woman, and a natural actress in one of the most agreeable *genres* of the lyric drama.

SIGNOR SANKI sang in a large, loose way, and acted, as he commonly does, with vigor and intelligence. A pretty *debutante*, Miss STOCKTON, did what she could with the secondary part of *Lisa*. Our old friends of the chorus, the male curbstone brokers and female applewomen, were all there, "in their habits as they live," peasants and peasantesses of the Alps, Apennines, or any other mountains. The orchestra promises, and in time will no doubt perform. On the whole, the season opens really well, and we invite for it a cordial public. *La Sonnambula* will be repeated to-morrow night—and on Friday we are to have Signor BRIGNOLI in an opera as yet unnamed.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Miss KEENE has deferred the opening of her theatre till rather late in the season, but the delay has given her time to organize her forces, elaborate her plan of campaign, and perfect all those little managerial details upon which success so frequently depends. Having made up her mind to commence at last, she has done it in a dashing, brilliant sort of way, that remind one of the palmiest period of her triumphant, energetic past. She has rallied around her a strong and well selected company (with the aid of which she can produce the very highest class of pieces,) and has announced a programme of immediate operation, which looks very like a spirited attempt at a revival of the Sterling, standard drama. She started last evening with the comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearts"—Mr. BLAKE playing *Jesse Rural*; Mr. C. WHEATLEIGH, *Tom Cole*; Mr. C. WALCOT, Jr., *Littleton Coke*; Mr. J. T. RAYMOND, *Bob*; Mr. J. H. STODDART, *Col. Rocket*; Mr. H. F. DALY, *Lord Charles Rorbuck*; Mr. MARLOWE, *Earl Pompion*; Miss ADA CLIFTON, *Lucy Rocket*; Mrs. HIND, *The Countess Pompion*; and herself *Lady Alice Hawthorne*. This is really a very fine distribution of characters, and the performance of the comedy was admirable throughout. Mr. BLAKE met with a hearty reception on his return here, and Mr. WHEATLEIGH (who has been absent from the City some two years,) was welcomed back with warm and friendly greeting. Miss KEENE'S appearance on the stage of course "brought down the house." She had to acknowledge round after round of applause, for the space of several minutes. Mr. THOMAS BAKER, the popular conductor of the orchestra, had also to respond to similar demonstrations from the audience. The new drop scene, painted by Mr. MILNARD LEWIS, is very pretty and very nicely executed. The scenery on the stage is, as it always was, beautiful and appropriate.

WALLACK'S.—Mr. JOHN GILBERT made his first appearance at Wallack's Theatre last evening, as *Sir Peter Teazle* in "The School for Scandal." Mr. GILBERT'S performance of the part is graceful, dignified and finished—modeled on the traditions of what is called the old school, but none the less conscientiously artistic, and therefore enjoyable for that. The other characters in "The School for Scandal" were played by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. G. HOLLAND, Mr. REYNOLDS, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss HENRIQUES and Miss HOSE.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Defeat of Bragg's Rear Guard at Horse Cave.

Escape of Bragg's Main Army from Buell.

The Enemy Reported Marching on Louisville.

Preparations of General Nelson for Defence.

The City to be Defended to the Last.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sunday, Sept. 21.

Reliable advices from Cave City say that a portion of Gen. BUELL'S force attacked and repulsed Gen. BRAGG'S rear guard from Horse Cave on Thursday evening, upon which Gen. BRAGG is reported to have moved the main body of his army across the river southward from Munfordsville. No further particulars are received.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Sept. 22.

Gen. BRAGG'S forces have escaped from those of Gen. BUELL, and are several hours ahead, marching rapidly upon Louisville.

Major-Gen. NELSON is making arrangements to defend the city to the last. He has just issued the following order:

"The women and children of this city will prepare to leave without delay.

Jefferson Ferry is to be used exclusively for military purposes.

Persons on foot may proceed as usual."

The city is in a blaze of excitement in consequence of the approach of the rebel forces.

Most of the stores are closed.

The citizens apprehend that an attack will be made within forty-eight hours.

MOVEMENT OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 22.

The main body of BRAGG'S army was reported to be at Hoagensville, Larue County, this morning *en route* for Bardstown. It is supposed he reached Bardstown this evening.

Ninety-five of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, under Capt. SEDELIA, attacked about the same number of FORAKER'S rebel cavalry, yesterday morning, a mile from Lebanon Junction, and drove them a short distance. The rebels were reinforced by twice their number, but our troops still pursued them, driving them into Boston, killing five, wounding seventeen and capturing thirty-two. We lost eleven prisoners and two wounded.

FIGHTS WITH THE GUERRILLAS.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 21.

A dispatch from Lagrange to-day says that GEORGE JESSEE, with 200 rebel cavalry, attacked, at New-Castle, 125 of the Home Guard Cavalry, under ROBERT MORRIS. The latter, without firing a gun, surrendered his men, horses, and 360 stand of arms. The report is considered doubtful.

Another dispatch has just reached here saying that the rebels subsequently burned New-Castle.

Shepardsville advices say that Col. GRANGER'S command at that place was attacked to day by rebel cavalry, who intended to burn the bridge. GRANGER repulsed them, killing 5 and taking 28 prisoners.

Six hundred guerrillas attacked Owensboro on the 19th inst., in two bands. Col. NETTER, commanding the National force, attacked one of the bands, and was slain. Five of our men were wounded. The rebels lost 5 killed. At noon we shelled the rebels, killing 3, when they retreated.

On the 20th inst., Lieut.-Col. WOOD, with 400 National cavalry, attacked, and after a most desperate encounter, routed from Owensboro 800 rebels under Col. MARTIN, who lost 28 killed and 23 wounded. Our loss was 3 killed and 18 wounded. We captured their army stores and 7 prisoners.

THE EXCITEMENT AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 22.

GOV. ROBINSON has issued a proclamation calling the citizens to take up arms under Gen. WILSON for the defence of the city.

Mayor DENNY has ordered all business houses to be closed.

Gen. NELSON has issued a patriotic and stirring address to his soldiers, to give a bloody welcome to the rebel hordes now invading Kentucky.

The report of the burning of New-Castle was incorrect, and even the surrender MORRIS is now discredited in military circles.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL, with 12,000 men and 42 pieces of artillery, was expected to reach Paris yesterday morning, it is supposed intending to join KIRBY SMITH'S force at Lexington.

There has been a great exodus of women and children from Louisville, but the excitement has somewhat subsided.

Military operations are very extensive, and actively progressing.

THE BATTLE OF IUKA.

Another Dispatch from Gen. Grant--Heavy Loss of the Rebels.

HEADQUARTERS, CORINTH, Sept. 22, 1862.

Maj-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

In my dispatch of the 20th our loss was overestimated, and the rebel loss was under-estimated. We found 261 of them dead upon the field, while our loss in killed will be less than 100.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.
Major-General.

CAIRO, Monday, Sept. 22.

The latest information in regard to the battle of Iuka, states that on Saturday PRICE was attacked at three points at the same time, and being nearly surrounded, he cut his way through at the point where the Forty-seventh Illinois Regiment was stationed. This regiment suffered more than any other in the fight.

An attempt was made on Friday evening, by a gang of rebels, to burn the Hospital, but they were repulsed by sharpshooters with severe loss.

During the night of Saturday, a body of Texan Rangers made a dash on one of our batteries, and, notwithstanding a determined resistance, succeeded in spiking two guns. Our troops acted throughout with gallantry and unflinching bravery.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

The Location of the Rebel Forces under Villipigue and Breckinridge—An Expedition in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Sept. 20.

The bridge over the Hatchie River, a few miles north of this city, was burned by guerrillas on Thursday night: The bridge was not guarded, as it was considered of no importance.

Gen. VILLIPIGUE'S forces are reported to be stationed twelve miles from Memphis, in the vicinity of Hernando.

The army of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE is at Holly Springs.

An expedition with transports, convayed by a gunboat, left Helena on Wednesday. A part of the troops landed at Laconia, Ark., twenty miles above Napoleon. The precise object of the movement is not known.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Quantrell's Bands Pursued and Dispersed—Capture of All Their Transportation and Subsistence, Arms, &c.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, Sept. 22.

The following official report has just been received from the expedition under Col. BUSSIS, which has been in pursuit of QUANTRELL'S guerrilla bands since their raid in Oleotho:

"For fourteen days our forces have been in hot pursuit of QUANTRELL, through Jackson, Cass, Johnson and Lafayette Counties, unable to bring on an engagement, other than an occasional picket skirmish, until the 9th, when about 50 of our cavalry came up with the enemy, five miles north of Pleasanton Hill. A brisk fire was kept up for about ten minutes, when the enemy broke and fled in confusion, leaving two dead on the field. We pursued them two miles, when they entered the woods, scattering in all directions. Enemy's loss unknown. Our loss is one killed, three wounded. We captured all the enemy's transportation and subsistence, 100 stand of arms, 10,000 rounds of ammunition, 100 horses, five wagons, a number of tents and other camp equipage."

Also a considerable quantity of dry goods, groceries &c., previously stolen from the citizens of Oleotho. The houses, out-buildings, grain, &c., belonging to some twelve noted marauders, whose premises had been the favorite haunts of guerrillas, were burned.

SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 22.

A correspondent of the *American* states that at Shargsburgh, on Friday, Gen. MCCLELLAN met the guide who conducted the cavalry from Harper's Ferry and enabled them to escape and capture LONGSTREET'S train.

He complimented him for his service, and remarked that if Col. MILES had held out twenty-four hours longer he would have been able to have captured a large portion of the rebel army.

City Banquet to the Twelfth Regiment.

In pursuance of resolutions by the Common Council offering the hospitalities of the City to the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., who so gallantly remained in service after the expiration of their three months' term, and were captured by the rebels on Monday week with the garrison at Harper's Ferry, a superb entertainment was prepared last evening for the officers of that deserving corps at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The hour fixed for the banquet was 7 o'clock P. M., but the *entrée* to the dining-hall did not occur until long after nine. The *coup d'œil* inside was superb. Everything that taste and luxury could produce glittered on the spacious tables that filled the room.

At the dais, Alderman FISH presided, supported on his right by Col. WM. G. WARD, of the Twelfth Regiment, and Maj. E. E. ANDERSON, of the same corps, and on the left by Aldermen BRADY, MITCHELL and HENRY, and Quartermaster MILLIKEN.

After a sumptuous repast, the proceedings were opened by the Chairman, who read the resolutions of the Common Council of New-York, and presented the superbly engrossed scroll to Col. WARD, who eloquently and appropriately responded.

The following toasts were then announced:

1. The President of the United States, responded to by Major ANDERSON, a distant relative.
2. The Governor of the State of New-York. Responded to by Mr. FERGUSON.
3. The Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York. Alderman JEREMIAH responding.
4. The Union—it must and shall be preserved. Responded to by Alderman LENT.
5. Our guests, the Twelfth Regiment. By Col. WARD.
6. Our army in Virginia, and its gallant Chief. By Mr. JAMES, of the *Express*.
7. Our lamented heroes fallen in the war. By Mr. T. B. GLOVER.

The Press was briefly acknowledged, and the ladies were honored with eloquent notice.

Altogether, the affair was one of the most pleasing and brilliantly conducted *fêtes* ever given in the metropolis.

Call for a Convention of the People in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 22.

A call signed by some seventeen hundred of the first citizens of this State for a People's Convention, to be holden at Faneuil Hall, Oct. 7, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, is issued to-day.

Among the signers of this call are a number of the prominent members of all the old party organizations

The Skedaddle in the Camps at Newark, New-Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Sept. 22.

The reports published of the skedaddle among the troops in camp here are greatly exaggerated. Only 250 men ran away, and 600 received furloughs, leaving 1,500 men in camp. No one was shot, as reported. All returned to camp to-day, and good order again prevails.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, Sept. 23.—Nos. 21, 26, 38, 50, 11, 63, 64, 65, 71, 18, 29, 54, 59, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

A.

DYSPEPSIA.

OUR NATIONAL DISEASE.

ITS CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, AND THE CERTAIN MEANS OF CURE.

Were the question to be asked, "what disease is most prevalent among mankind," a countless multitude of haggard, pallid, and melancholy faces would answer "Dyspepsia." In all lands to which civilization has extended, this disease exists: but in this country the number of dyspeptics is larger, in proportion to the population, than in any other on the face of the earth. It is unquestionably one of the greatest of human afflictions, inasmuch as it not only breaks down the physical system, but depresses the mental and moral faculties to the verge, in many instances, of positive imbecility.

The complaint takes many shapes, ranging from a temporary ailment to protracted, exhaustive disease, uniting the sufferer alike for the business and the pleasures of life, and rendering existence a burden. In fact, not a few of the suicides committed in this country and in Europe are due to the mental depression caused by dyspepsia. One of the most unpleasant circumstances connected with the malady is the want of consideration shown by the healthy for those who suffer under its agonies. The patient is too often thought to be the victim of many fancies, which the exertion of a little energy would speedily dispel. But it should be remembered that the energy supposed to be required, has been, in most cases, literally crushed out by the disease.

The causes of dyspepsia are various. Want of exercise in the open air, rapid eating, over eating, privation and exposure, exhaustive manual or mental labor, the excessive use of tobacco, and extremes of heat and cold are among the most prominent. Grief and anxiety may also be mentioned as tending strongly to aggravate the complaint.

Its symptoms are almost as varied as its causes. The dyspeptic has serious physical evils to contend with, such as pain in the chest and other parts of the body, especially the left side, the pit of the stomach and across the sternum or breastbone. The muscles of the body become soft and flabby, manifesting soreness on the least unusual exertion. There is tenderness in the touch in the region of the stomach and hips. The feet and hands are sometimes cold and rigid, sometimes hot and burning. The skin is dry, rough and pale. Night does not bring repose to the patient. Broken sleep and unpleasant dreams render the hours when nature should recruit her energies more undurable than the day. These symptoms, however, are continually changing, old ones vanishing, and new ones, equally distressing, make their appearance. Palpitation of the heart, dizziness, faintness, ringing and other sounds in the ears, cough and nervous tremors, are among the unpleasant visitations of the unfortunate invalid.

But the mind suffers even more acutely than the body. Everything is seen through a gloomy atmosphere. Imaginary misfortunes cast their shadows over the future. Hope is almost extinguished, and an irritability, sometimes bordering on insanity, renders the dyspeptic inconsiderate and unkind to all with whom he has to do. Upon the whole, it must be admitted that the disease, in its confirmed and chronic form is, physically, mentally and morally, one of the most afflictive in the long catalogue of human ailments.

But, happily, dyspepsia is a curable disease. Its source is a derangement of the organs of digestion. The stomach has become unable to perform its functions, and all the organs dependent upon it are consequently disordered. It is upon the stomach, therefore, that the remedy must act. The object is to restore its lost powers, to renew its vigor, and to keep the whole digestive machinery in healthy activity. There is one simple, direct and certain way of attaining the end, and that is by administering a remedy which combines with the properties of a pure tonic those of a gentle alterative and aperient. These, in a supereminent degree, are the special peculiarities of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Ordinary alcoholic exhilarants, containing (as they all do, more or less) a corrosive and fiery principle, which acts disastrously upon the nerves, can at the best give but a flicker of relief, to be succeeded by deeper gloom and depression, and an aggravation of all the symptoms that have been momentarily relieved. But the great herbalized stimulant—pure in its basis, and medicated with tonic, alterative and other vegetable ingredients combined in no other preparation—is more permanent in its operation. It does not give a false and fleeting vigor to the digestion; to be followed by paralyzing reaction; nor does it elevate and cheer the animal spirits to leave the mind eventually in deeper despondency than ever. On the contrary, it gently reinforces, instead of overspurring exhausted nature, and soothes and regulates the system while it awakes its dormant vitality.

With due attention to diet and exercise, the worst case of dyspepsia may be entirely cured in two or three months at the farthest, by the regular use of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

in pursuance of the directions. The patient after having taken the preparation for a single week will feel assured of an eventual cure. The change wrought in every feeling, mental and bodily, within that time, will be a sufficient guaranty that the period of complete and permanent relief is at hand.

To all who suffer from the complaint in any of its forms or stages, the "Bitters" may be recommended as the safest and surest of known remedies, and it is proper to add, that persons with weak stomachs and a constitutional tendency to dyspepsia will find the occasional use of this healthful tonic a sure protection against indigestion.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh.

Sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers.

Hostetter's Bitters

Sold at Proprietor's prices. HOTELS, DRUGGISTS and FAMILY GROCERS supplied.
D. S. MARVIN, No. 20 Cedar-st.

Extraordinary Notice!—We are now opening at Retail an immense stock of "Monitor," or "Wide End" Neck-ties, at 65 cents each! The richest and most expensive goods ever imported (same as are selling everywhere else at $1 and $1 50.) Also, a large lot of very rich "Wide Ends," at 50 cents (selling elsewhere at 75 cents.) N. B.—We shall continue to sell gents' best quality Linen Collars at $1 25 per dozen, until Oct. 1; on and after Oct. 1, at $1 50. We are reluctantly compelled to advance the price in consequence of the greater advance in the cost of linens. J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway.

White, the Inimitable Hatter, has introduced his far-famed PARISIAN FALL STYLES, and the innumerable calls prove them to be THE HATS for the season. Only found at No. 216 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

DUTCHER—CLEMEN—On Thursday, Sept. 18, by Rev. Dr. R. R. T. COX, JOHN T. DUTCHER to MISS LIZZIE CLEMEN, eldest daughter of Thomas Clemen, all of this City.

TOURTELOT—DENIO—On Thursday, Sept. 18, at Grace Church, Utica, by the rector, Rev. Mr. Brandegee, Dr. LOUIS A. TOURTELOT to ELISABETH, only daughter of Judge DENIO.

WEIR—CHADWICK—At Cohoes, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at St. John's Church, by Rev. A. Spor, ROBERT WEIR, U. S. N., and ANNA, only daughter of William N. Chadwick, of the former place.

DIED.

BOGGS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Sept. 21, at his late residence, No. 10 Bond-st., JOSEPH BOGGS, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family, also those of his brothers-in-law, C. P. Shorts and Dr. A. A. Barry, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be removed for interment on Wednesday morning to Hopewell, N. J.

CASE.—On Sunday, Sept. 21, THEODORE CASE, in the 22d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, Mount Vernon, Westchester County. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

COLEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 21, ELIZABETH D., beloved wife of William G. Corbray, aged 56 years, 6 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Warren-st. M. E. Church, Warren-st., near Smith, this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

O, bright be the place of thy soul!
No lovelier spirit than thine
E'er burst from its mortal control,
In the orbs of the blessed to shine.

On earth thou wert all but divine,
As thy soul shall immortally be;
And our sorrow may cease to repine
When we know that thy God is with thee.

COLT.—On Friday, Sept. 19, FREDERICK P. COLT, aged 43 years, 10 months, and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Andrew's Church, 4th av. and 127th-st., Harlem, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ HARLEM LODGE, No. 45, F. & A. M.—The members of Harlem Lodge are requested to assemble at the Lodge Rooms, northeast corner of 127th-st. and 3d-av., on Tuesday, Sept. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, Frederick P. Coit. Members of sister Lodges are also invited to attend.
By order of THOMAS E. HAWKS, W. M.
Newark papers please copy.

BEARE.—At Little Neck, Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 20, CHARLOTTE, wife of the late Henry M. Beare, of this City, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Thomas M., and Rev. Henry M. Beare, and of her son-in-law, Dr. Joseph M. Smith, are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday next, at 11 A. M., from Zion Church, Little Neck. Cars to Flushing from Hunter's Point run in connection with the 9 o'clock boats from James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries. Conveyances will be in attendance at the Flushing depot.

GRAY.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 20, JOHN GRAY, a native of County Sligo, Ireland, aged 62 years.

The friends and acquaintances of his sons, John F. and William, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 90 Bayard-st., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HAVILAND.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 22, JAMES F. HAVILAND, in the 44th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Friend's Meeting-house, at Purchase, at 12 o'clock on Fourth Day, the 24th inst. Carriages will meet the 9½ o'clock New-Haven Railroad train from New-York at Port Chester.

HOFFMAN.—On Sunday, Sept. 21, at Council Pluffs, SAYRELLA HOFFMAN, aged 4 years, 7 months and 11 days, son of Maj. J. R. Hoffman, Agent Pouca Indians.

ROGERS.—At Douglas Farm, Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 20, HENRY F. ROGERS, in the 57th year of his age.

The funeral will be from the mansion at Douglas Farm, near Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 1 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The railroad trains leave by James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries at 9 and 10½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Flushing depot.

PARSEN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 17, at the battle of Antietam Valley, Lieut.-Col. PHILIP J. PARSEN, Fifty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. V., aged 28 years and 4 months.

His friends, the friends of the family, the members of Pilot Lodge No. 194, F. A. M., the Masonic fraternity generally, and the officers of the army, are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday next, the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Emeline B. Hilsdell, No. 28 Pike-st.

ROBERTS.—On Monday, Sept. 22, Capt. JAMES L. ROBERTS, in the 66th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, W. H. and H. Roberts, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church near Vanderbilt Landing, Stapleton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, at 12 M. Members of the New-York Marine Society are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenwood. Carriages will be in waiting at South Ferry at 11½ P. M.

ROWLAND.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 22, of consumption, MARY CELESTINE, wife of William Rowland, in the 27th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 76 Bayard-st., New-Brunswick, N. J. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

SEXTON.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 21, SARAH MILLS ROSS, widow of Francis Sexton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 11 Bethune-st.

TELLER.—At Teller's Villa, Fishkill Landing, on Sunday evening, Sept. 21, 1862, LOUISA M. TELLER, sister of Hon. Isaac Teller, and the youngest daughter of the late Isaac Depeyster Teller.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, at 3 o'clock P. M., and the funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church, on Wednesday, the 24th Sept., at 3½ P. M.

WILLIS.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 21, CLARENCE E. WILLIS, aged 17 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, James Wood, 118th-st., near 2d-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 448.—Sept. 22, 1862.
68, 2, 25, 41, 77, 12, 24, 50, 69, 48, 6, 23, 62.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 450.—Sept. 22, 1862.
68, 33, 10, 71, 48, 42, 3, 4, 6, 17, 46, 24.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 397.—Sept. 22, 1862.
78, 60, 36, 46, 29, 31, 73, 68, 15, 52, 1, 10, 37.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 336.—Sept. 12, 1862.
45, 36, 34, 37, 27, 11, 50, 57, 58, 28, 25, 4.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And Manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR-WORK.

S.T.-1860-X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
Invigorates, strengthens, and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures Dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
For a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots without more trouble than a common hair oil.
It is warranted not to injure the Hair or Skin.
Manufactured only by
ALEX. D. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by J. Milhau & Sons, No. 183 Broadway, and D. S. Barnes, No. 203 Broadway.

S.T.-1860-X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
Exhausted Nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body, without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache, and prevents Miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A CARD.
YAIL, Hatter, No. 118 Fulton-st., New-York, east of Nassau, (seventeen years with Beebe & Co.,) is prepared to exhibit a complete assortment of all the NEW FALL STYLES OF FELT AND CLOTH HATS; Army, Navy and Civic Caps; together with elegant styles of Gents' Dress Hats, that cannot fail to please the most fastidious. In addition to the style and superior finish of his Hats, he would invite special attention to HIS MODE OF FITTING, which enables him to make the Silk or Dress Hat feel as pleasant to the head as Felt.
Please leave your order and try the experiment.

S.T.-1860-X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
Of this celebrated brand appears to be in every one's mouth, as well as on every one's table. They are a splendid article, and can be relied upon to strengthen and invigorate exhausted nature.

A MAMMOTH SALE OF RICH, HIGH-COST PARIS
NECK TIES,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, of prices which no other house in New-York can possibly name, viz.
25 cent TIES AT 15 CENTS each, or $1 75 per dozen.
50 cent TIES AT 25 CENTS each, or $3 per dozen.
75 cent TIES AT 38 CENTS each, or $3 75 per dozen.
$1 TIES AT 50 CENTS each, or $5 per dozen.
(The usual wholesale prices are, $2 50, $4, $5 50 and $6 50.) The 50 cent or $1 ones are the cheapest ever laid before the public of the richest ties ever brought to this market. SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates. Also, 5,000 dozen men's and boys' best quality Linen
COLLARS,
(Domestic finish) at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, (warranted linen as are sold every where at 2s 6d. Also, choice cut 4-large lot of superior quality and make of ing dress SHIRTS, *without any reference to the price of cotton or linen.* Prices $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and the best at $2. Also, an immense stock of ladies' and gent's Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, from $1 per dozen and upwards.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway,
Corner of White-st.

MOURNING BRACELETS,
ONE DOLLAR, TWO DOLLARS, AND THREE DOL

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two respectable young women, situations in a private family, one as good cook; can make bread, biscuit, pies and cake, and is willing to do part of the washing and ironing; the other as waitress, or as chamber-maid and waitress; they will live together or separate; can give the very best of City reference; can be seen, for two days, at No. 229 West 13th-st., corner Greenwich-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for some very superior servants, whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn. Also, for some neat and very efficient waitresses, up stairs servants, and children's nurses. Apply at MANNING'S new and spacious Offices, corner Court and Jorralemon-sts., Brooklyn, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, in a small private family, to cook, wash and iron, with her daughter, of 15 years, smart and intelligent; can do any kind of light work and take care of children; with the best of City reference from the last place. Call, for two days, at No. 143 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, who has lived in the first families, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, jellies and game; also a thorough waitress and chambermaid; can take charge of the dining room. Call at No. 194 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook in a private family is fully competent, and perfectly understands her business, no objection to assist in the washing, if required; the very best City references given. Apply at No. 224 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, pastry, baking, pies, soups and jellies, game or regular pastry; a first-rate baker. Apply corner 6th-av. and 17th-st., in the dry goods store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl as good cook; understands Spanish and American cooking; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place where she lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 West 21th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, with four years' City reference from her last place, wants a situation to cook and assist with the washing; is a first-rate family cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; and can make all kinds of cake. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small family, is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 196 West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young woman, as a good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; would be willing to do the housework in general of a small private family; knows her business thoroughly. Best of City references. Call at 141 29th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family, understands all kinds of meats, soups, game and desserts; is a first-rate bread and biscuit baker. Has no objection to a large family. Can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 308 1st-av., first floor, front room, near 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A SOBER, STEADY WOMAN, OF an amiable disposition, wishes a situation; is an excellent cook, neat and careful; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; also understands the dairy; has good references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for three days at No. 119 West 24th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations, by two respectable young women; one to cook, wash and iron, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of a baby and do light chamberwork. Apply for two days at No. 160 9th-st., opposite the Bible House.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, by a smart, faithful, neat girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a respectable, competent servant, an excellent washer and ironer, obliging, economical and trusty; best of references. Apply at No. 122 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Either City or country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a light colored woman, either with or without her daughter aged 15; she can first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and has the best City references. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation or professed cook in all its branches; game and soups, baking and pastry, jellies and ice cream, and all kinds of desserts. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 147 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to assist in the washing; can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 343 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; would be willing to

MEDICAL.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. VAN MERBEKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. & J. Demmon, No. 299 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept 15, 1862.

MARY VAN MERBEKE, Administratrix.
Rw23-law6mTu*.

FRIENDS OF VOLUNTEERS CAN SEE at our office daily reports of all deaths in hospitals in and around Washington.

SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Sept. 1, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the Class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the Yard,) will be received at this office, until noon, on the 29th day of September inst., for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished, on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the Classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the Classes for the Yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the Yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement, thus:

"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)*"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement, dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose, as my agent, (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule,) for the supply under the schedule, to (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose, as my agent, (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule,) for the supply under the schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose, as my agent, (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule,) for the supply under the schedule, to

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

twenty-eight National soldiers, lying side and side, ready to be deposited in their last resting places. On this one field I counted over twenty rebel horses which had been killed in the previous day's battle. Near by, at the door of a barn, there was a splendid stallion lying dead with two legs shot away by a shell. It was evidently the horse of a rebel officer who was about escaping into this place for shelter, when a shell killed his horse. It was not the *shell*-ter he was looking for.

Several of our fellows were brought to the rear while I was on that part of the field, who had received a deadly ball from the enemy's pickets. One poor fellow, who had just been shot through the abdomen, was carried to an ambulance in a dying state. He asked for stimulus, which I gave him, and in a few moments, before he reached the hospital, he sank in death. He gave his name as Geo. W. Fell, of Pa.

The surgeons have indeed an appalling amount of labor on their hands. *They ought to be reinforced at once, and hundreds of careful male nurses* could find most Christian and humane employment in tending upon these thousands of suffering, wounded soldiers of the Union.

The rebel wounded are mingled promiscously with our own men, and receive every attention. The ambulances bring in sometimes both kinds in the same vehicle. Their condition is most pitiable. The majority look as if they had not seen soap or water for a twelve-month. E. S.

The Escape of the Rebel Army Across the Potomac—The Condition of Sharpsburgh.

Sharpsburgh, Md., Friday, Sept. 19, 1862.

The rebel army began to move to the rear about 9 o'clock last evening, and continued to march until daylight, passing rapidly (part of the time on the double-quick) through this town and making for the river at Blackford's Ford, three miles distant. They moved in perfect silence. Before 7 o'clock A. M. the whole army had got safely to the river, leaving only a rear-guard to protect the crossing of their artillery and wagon train. At 8 o'clock A. M. our cavalry arrived in this place in pursuit of the fugitive rebels, and at 9 o'clock Gen. Pleasanton's whole cavalry division was in full pursuit of them. I joined this corps, and charged after the rebels on the double-quick. They placed batteries in position near the hill to retard our movements, and keep the Union batteries at a distance. The cavalry followed the rear guard, and Robertson's Batteries gave them a parting salute of shot and shell as they crossed over to the Virginia shore. The rebels placed a battery of seventeen guns in a semicircular form to command the ford, and replied for a time vigorously to our guns. They appeared, however, to be short of ammunition, and used mostly solid shot. Some seventy wounded were left behind in charge of a surgeon, at houses within a mile of the crossing. On the hill-sides, where they encamped over night, they left hundreds of muskets, and any quantity of clothing, and all kinds of dirty duds.

Bloody garments were scattered here and there, showing that many wounded were carried away. All the signs indicated that they left in great haste. They took the road down the river, and I saw only a few straggliers going over the hills. Your correspondent was the only representative of the Press on the spot, as the rebels retired across the river.

There are various comments upon this termination of the great chase after the rebels. The general feeling is one of disgust and disappointment, that they should have eluded our grasp. All the talk about bagging the rebels was mere bragging.

The infantry have been passing through the town cheering and shouting, as if a great victory had been achieved. McClellan has his headquarters temporarily in this place at Col. Miller's. Union flags are flying from all the houses in the town. The houses are all more or less injured by shot and shell. The people on Wednesday retired into their cellars, to escape the deadly missiles. The citizens protested against having their town made the centre of a battle-field, but the only reply the rebels gave was, "Then get up and leave the town." The soldiers are giving cheers for the Stars and Stripes as they go through the town. This is a day of great rejoicing. It is as if a nightmare had been lifted from the breasts of the inhabitants. The rebels broke open the store of William Cromer, and stole all his shoes and dry goods before they left. E. S.

AFFAIRS AT HARRISBURGH.

Renewed Excitement in Harrisburgh—Designs of the Rebels—The Truce for Burying the Dead a Ruse—Treacherous Surrender of Harper's Ferry—Damaging Suspicions—The Wounded at Camp Curtin, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Harrisburgh, Sunday, Sept. 21, 1862.

The feeling of exultation which pervaded all classes here, at the news of McClellan's success at Sharpsburgh, has been considerably damped by a telegraphic dispatch which arrived late last night at headquarters. It was to the effect that McClellan had crossed the Potomac to the Virginia side, at Williamsport, repulsed the enemy and captured five guns; that he had taken four of these guns to the Maryland side, and was conveying the fifth, when the enemy rallied and retook it, McClellan retiring to the Maryland side, where he now is, while the enemy's in force opposite.

Some construe this into a proof that our victory was more barren than we imagined, that so far from Pennsylvania being safe, she is still seriously threatened, and that it is quite within rebel daring to attempt recrossing the Potomac, and by suddenly wheeling round, shut our army in precisely the same bend of the river that we so recently had the enemy shut in. The more sanguine class of people, on the contrary, consider it quite impossible that the enemy would dare to make so bold an attempt, and look upon their present movement as nothing but a feint to keep our army employed, to cover the retreat of their main body. A short time will show who is right.

I yesterday conversed with a highly intelligent gentleman of this State, who had just returned from the battle-field. He describes the scene as the most appalling imaginable. He says that the demand of the rebel leaders for an armistice was nothing but a *ruse*—just what the whole country concluded it was when they first heard of its being granted. Our men act honestly and earnestly to work burying their dead in the interval of time, but the rebels, after collecting their dead bodies out of sight, merely piled them up in heaps, *left them unburied*, and spent the precious hours in hurrying across the river! My informant says he could compare the scene to nothing else than the way hogs are to be found piled up in a Cincinnati slaughter-house. This is how they care for the dead.

In the absence of any knowledge whatever as to what *necessity* may have existed for granting such an armistice to the rebel General, it would be unfair, indeed, even to question the correctness of such an admission on the part of Gen. McClellan. All we know is, that the country has deep cause to *regret* that any such breathing-time was granted to the enemy, whether from necessity or otherwise. If from necessity, through having run out of ammunition—as many assert—that would argue a great lack of foresight somewhere. If from mere feelings of humanity toward a foe known to be so false, wily and unscrupulous—the country would infinitely rather welcome in our Generals a little of that *severity* which has hitherto enabled the rebels so often to reap advantage over us—in preference to all the morality to be found in a saint's calendar. We want success in a crisis like this. A fig for that false humanity which—while scrupulously attending to all the punctilios of military etiquette—yields the palm to our enemies, and loses sight of that far broader inhumanity involved in prolonging this war—thereby adding carnage to carnage, and desolation to desolation. Full Rub Rynnan read we at the Ant gloper. He said, *"The North is not vindictive enough to succeed."* and—for once only—he seems to have been right in his conjectures about us.

I am sorry to say that evidences are accumulating of Harper's Ferry having been surrendered to the enemy by the foulest treachery that ever imperiled the fate of a nation. In the Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday, the 20th, appeared a letter from a correspondent signed H., and dated from Frederick, Md. This letter created much sensation, as it openly taxed Gen. Miles with a treasonable surrender of the place. While I have not one word to insinuate against the memory of an officer now dead, and who may have been, for anything I know to the contrary, a truly brave and loyal man, I have certainly heard enough to convince me that Harper's Ferry was treacherously given up to the rebels by *somebody or other*.

I was last evening at the Jones House, in this City, and heard from a gentleman just returned from the battle-field, the following astounding facts. He says that he was given by a Quartermaster of the United States, recently stationed at Harper's Ferry, (a personal friend of his own since boyhood, and a man of the highest respectability) the following account of the part he had himself played in the transaction. Capt. McGrath—on terms of great intimacy with this Quartermaster—was in charge of the forces at Maryland Heights, under Col. Ford (of Ohio, I understood) and Gen. Miles. On Saturday the enemy made some manifestation, upon which Capt. McGrath sent out two regiments of infantry and scattered them. The day following, when no enemy was in sight, and nobody had the remotest apprehension that so strongly fortified a place could be taken by the enemy, in any force whatever, Col. Ford *commanded Capt. McGrath to spike the guns on Maryland Heights, and throw them down the embankment!* Capt. McGrath, astounded at such an order, remonstrated. The order was repeated again and again, and as often protested against by McGrath. At last Col. Ford angrily reminded Mc. Grath that he was his superior officer, and insisted that his order should be obeyed. "Then I must have such an order in writing," said McGrath, unable longer to resist. *Ford at once wrote out the order.* The guns were spiked and rolled down the hill, and our brave, indignant and disgraced men marched down the hill to Harper's Ferry!

Here the Quartermaster saw his friend McGrath and on inquiring the cause of so inexplicable an action, the latter fairly burst into tears. "God only knows," he said, "but here is my order," and he presented Ford's mandate. The enemy slowly took possession of the place, and for one whole day—Sunday, I believe—neither side held it. Very early on Monday morning the rebels commenced to fire down upon the buildings. The Quartermaster was away only two hours, and at his return the whole of Harper's Ferry and its surrounding strongholds had been disgracefully handed over to the enemy.

Such is the substance of the information given me There may be trifling errors in minor details—for I was unable to take my informant's words down in writing, and quote from memory—but the pith and meaning of the matter you can depend upon. My informant is a gentleman of high legal standing in the State of Pennsylvania, a gentleman known and respected by everybody. He enjoined no silence upon me; on the contrary, assured me that what he said was the theme of common conversation in the army and among all who know the circumstances at Harper's Ferry—a fact I have since fully proved by conversing with our wounded soldiers fresh from the seat of war.

Gen. Miles is dead, but Col. Ford still lives. If Capt. McGrath can bring proofs of his innocence, will the country not require the same of Col. Ford? Is *this* damnable case, too, to be thrust aside as unworthy of investigation? and are we to have traitor after traitor put into positions of trust and power merely to more effectually stab at the very vitals of our country in its most confiding moments? Let those beware whom it may concern! The people and the army of these United States can submit to it no longer.

I was at Camp Curtin to-day to visit our wounded men who came in last evening. There are about one hundred of them, and more are hourly expected to arrive. Fortunately there are not over ten or a dozen very serious cases among them. They are at present placed on comfortable beds in fine roomy tents, and one large frame building is already occupied. The long ranges of nice clean beds, with their new coverlids and snowy white linen, present a charming picture of care and attention for our poor wounded and sick. I have witnessed many similar scenes of suffering, but none in which a more scrupulous regard was had to the wants and comfort of the sufferers. Surgeon Wilson, the surgeon in charge, is perpetually busy with his band of assistants and nurses, and Dr. Cutler, the Medical Director, is actively engaged in administering to every department, aided by Major Davis McCormick, who is nobly and gratuitously giving up his whole time to the purpose. In one church, this morning, the clergyman publicly announced that there would be no afternoon or evening service, as his congregation could be employed in no holier work than in administering to the suffering defenders of our country. All are striving who shall do most in playing the Good Samaritan, and private families are contributing, in abundance, linen, stores, lint, delicacies, and everything that love and humanity can suggest. In this the ladies—God bless them!—take, as might be expected, a prominent part.

A dispatch came this morning to hurry on troops to Chambersburgh as rapidly as possible—immediately followed by another, countermanding it. We hardly know what to believe; and some idea of the uncertainty of the information reaching us may be gained from the fact that, even at this late hour, intelligent people are warmly discussing whether we *are* or are not in possession of Harper's Ferry!

NEMO.

LIST OF WOUNDED ARRIVED AT CAMP CURTIN, HARRISBURGH, SEPT. 20, 1862.

Thomas Brannic, Co. D, 19th Mass.—right hand.
Andrew Vinton, Co. I, 19th Mass.—right hand.
John Hendricks, Co. I, 11th Penn. Res.—left arm.
Rudolph Druivenger, Co. I, 71st Penn.—right thigh.
Corp. Edward Toon, Co. G, 3d Reserve—shoulder.
Wm. Grover, Co. G, 7th Wisconsin—thigh.
John J. Schultz, Co. C, 46th Penn.—left hand.
Clouse Young, Co. G, 19th Indiana—right breast.
Wm. Harding, Co. I, 15th Massachusetts—leg.
Eben S. Dustin, Co. A, 2d Massachusetts—left arm.
John Beers, Co. K, 130th Pennsylvania—left arm.
Jeremiah Hall, Co. A, 2d Mass.—right arm.
Sergt. Wm. P. Parsons, Co. E, 2d Massachusetts—right hand.
2d Sergt. Robert H. Joye, Co. C, 2d Massachusetts—left hand.
Corp. Anson B. Bartlett, Co. D, 2d Mass.—in neck.
Albert F. Tale, Co. E, 2d Mass.—left hand.
Corp. Oscar L. Hamblen, Co. E, 2d Ill. Cav.—horse fell on him.
Wm. H. Bennett, Co. D, 1st R. I. Art.—hand.
David A. Sies, Co. C, 53d Penn.—arms.
Baullus K. Soule, Co. G, 1st Minnesota—hand.
C. T. Widstand, Co. L, Berdan S. S.—thigh.
Amos N. Strong, Co. E, 6th Wisconsin—thigh.
Sergt. N. K. Moley, Co. E, 6th Wis.—bruised leg.
James K. Shalts, Co. B, 6th Wisconsin—leg.
Andrew J. Hess, Co. B, 6th Wisconsin—hand.
Corp. Austin R. Spencer, Co. G, 7th Mich.—leg.
Peter Biehn, Co. F, 6th Wisconsin—hand.
Corp. H. Sherman, Co. E, 1st Minnesota—elbow.
George Field, Co. F, 1st Penn. Battery—arm.
Joseph Simpson, Co. A, 59th New-York—foot.
Conrad Maul, Co. C., 59th New-York—finger.
J. Hart, Co. A, 135th Penn.—diarrhœa and gen. debil.
Lansen Davis, Co. I, 6th Wisconsin—shoulder.
Corp. Louis Ilse, Co. G, 12th Penn. Cavalry—arm.
John Mulhill, Co. K, 69th Pennsylvania—hand.
Dennis Daly, Co. K, 42d New-York—index finger.
Sergt. James McCormick, Co. B, 59th N. Y.—hand.
A. E. Stowell, Co. K, 7th Michigan—arm.
John H. Starnes, Co. H, 20th Mass.—shoulder.
James B. Parsel, Co. E, 105th New-York—head.
Richard A. Smith, Co. I, 132d Penn.—shoulder.
Hughey Currier, Co. K, 60th New-York—finger.
Jas. J. Maycock, Co. I, 132d Penn.—fracture of jaw.
Henry Krause, Co. E, 3d Wisconsin—breast.
Saml. E. Geers, Co. C, 7th Michigan—neck.
Thos. A. Sweeler, Co. I, 19th Massachusetts—knee.
Corp. Reuten Sherman, Co. D, 6th Wis.—wrist.
James Brooks, Co. D, 7th Pennsylvania—hand.
Samuel Rasher, Co. B, 126th Penn.—rheumatism.
Daniel Gould, Co. B, 69th Pennsylvania—arm.
Corp. Alex. Leech, Co. D, 19th Massachusetts—fore finger shot off.
Henry H. Lamb, Co. H, 49th Pennsylvania—jaw.
Geo. D. Funston, Co. I, 69th Pennsylvania—neck.
James S. Stewart, Co. H, 12th Pennsylvania Reserve—left hand.
Henry Baker, Co. A, 9th Pennsylvania—side.
Hollis H. Chase, Co. A, 20th Massachusetts—finger.
Alex Campbell, Co. F, 12th Penn. Reserve—leg.
William Busson, Co. F, 104th New-York—ankle.
Richard Balls, Co. C, 63d New-York—thigh.
Thomas McIntyre, Co. B, 6th Wisconsin—thigh.
Silas Lowery, Co. B, 6th Wisconsin—felon to finger.
Wm. Robertson, Co. H, 71st Pennsylvania—breast.
Alfonso W. Myers, Co. B, 6th Wisconsin—elbow.
James Welch, Co. E, 19th Massachusetts—back.
Wm. John Ross, Co. A, 3d Penn. Cavalry—head.
Peter Hersington, Co. E, 34 Massachusetts—elbow.
Corporal Richardson, Co. E, 2d Massachusetts—leg.
James H. Jennings, Co. K, 97th, New-York—arm.
Corp. Peter S. Ogurrine, Co. E, 97th N. Y.—hand.
Morris Glancey, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts—arm.
John Griffith, Co. H, 71st Pennsylvania—arm.
James M. Smith, Co. G, 59th New-York—hand.
Corp. Thomas Clark, Co. B, 4th Art. Battery—hand.
Amos G. Beadick, Co. B, 4th Art. Batt.—hand.
Charles E. Marsh, Co. D, 2d Wisconsin—knee.
Amos Carter, Co. C, 128th Pennsylvania—knee.
George W. Van Horn, Co. C, 128th Penn.—arm.
Timothy Brickley, Co. F, 20th Massachusetts—leg.
Hugh Templeton, Co. K, 7th Penn. Res.—shoulder.
James Malloy, Co. E, 42d New-York—leg.
William Kerrigan, Co. K, 7th Penn. Res.—elbow.
Willoughby Egner, Co. B, 72d Pennsylvania—neck.
John Hines, Co. K, 20th Mass.—calf of leg.
Color-Serg. Thomas Hollis, Co. I, 20th Mass.—arm.
First Serg. Philip Joseff, Co. C, 20th Mass.—leg.
Abraham Hill, Co. L, 72d Pennsylvania—contusion.
Capt. Saml. K. Brown, Co. D, 61st Penn.—leg.
First Lieut. Cyrus Stean, Co. K, 81st Penn.—back.
Frank Flint, Co. H, 7th Michigan—hip.
Sergt. Saml. D. Porter, Co. A, 27th Indiana—hip
George Hotchkiss, Co. G, 7th Michigan—arm.
Henry Churchill, Co. E, 1st Minnesota—knee.
Silas Bradshaw, Co. G, 7th Michigan—cheek.
Benj. F. Early, Co. C, 7th Penn. Reserve—hand.
Samuel P. Mills, Co. F, 128th Pennsylvania—hand.
Sergt. G. W. Kelbl, Co. D, 11th Pa.—rheumatism.
John G. Bickel, Co. D, 11th Penn.—rheumatism.
Justus A. Rutherford, Co. A, 102d N. Y.—hand.
Sergt. J. Ritchey, Jr., Co. D, 9th N. Y. M.—head.
Lemuel S. Wintermood, Co. I, 14th Indiana.—hand.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

Harrisburgh, Monday, Sept. 22.

There is no information here in regard to the condition of affairs in Maryland. The United States Government has complete possession of the telegraph wires from Chambersburgh to Hagerstown.

The Pennsylvania regiments will return to Harrisburgh again at the rate of two a day.

Depulations arrive here by every train, seeking information in regard to sick and wounded.

Travel from Chambersburgh to Hagerstown has been stopped, no person being allowed to go over the railroad without a proper pass.

Gen. Geary having sufficiently recovered from his late wounds, will leave to-day and proceed to Hagerstown, for the purpose of rejoining his division, now in the field.

Harrisburgh, Monday, Sept. 22.

The statement that six regiments refused to cross the State line, is without foundation. It is not true that the State of New York offered troops for the purpose of defending Pennsylvania against invasion. No such offer was expected, as Gov. Curtin felt perfectly competent to protect his State.

The militia forces of Pennsylvania saved, beyond question, the Cumberland Valley, and, possibly, the State Capital from a rebel raid. The Governor of Maryland has rendered his thanks for the prompt assistance our forces have rendered.

A salute of 100 guns will be fired from Capital Hill to-morrow, at noon, in honor of the success of our arms.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BATTLES

Is McClellan a Great General?

New-York, Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The force of circumstances, seconded by the reckless valor of our troops, have crowned the arms of the Republic with a sound success; and from this moment we may reassure ourselves that the rebellion must go down.

The Confederates, intoxicated by the strange sacrifice of Pope into their hands at Centreville, and being withal driven to take desperate risks by the poverty of their resources, decided to press too much upon their luck, and consequently made a fatal error. They had hurried toward Washington in the hope of seizing it while comparatively undefended, and being impressed, afterward, with a deep disdain for our generalship, adopted the half-brained scheme of putting to sea in Maryland, in expectation that the seditious gales and risings of that State, would enable them to sail on, and winter in Philadelphia and New-York. The alternatives of this programme were extreme, for unseconded by Maryland, they must perforce retire, and if intercepted while thus hastening back, might suffer the loss of their entire army. But the demands of hunger, the temptations of success, and the established slowness of our aonaconda, decided them to make the throw. This last reliance was probably their leading calculation, and they believed they could at least get a full belly by the raid, and gather from the unravaged fields a week's rations before they were disturbed.

They entered Maryland on the 2d of September, Jackson going first and Lee following with the main army. They ate the country out like locusts, but the expected rising was a failure; so Lee, feeling that he had sustained a virtual defeat, without any intervention by our forces, had no course left but to withdraw and bear back with him as much provender and spoil as possible.

To provide for his retreat, he sent Jackson and Hill to Harper's Ferry, and then lingered about Frederick in the hope that the latent influence of his proclamation might still fructify in treason and in troops. Though McClellan had set out in pursuit of him as early as the 7th, Lee remained at Frederick till the 11th, and then his rear guard yielded to the advance of Hooker, who entered on the morning of the 12th.

On this very morning Harper's Ferry was attacked by Hill. That place was of the last importance to both armies. Without its protection the rebels would hardly be able to escape, while with it, the Union troops might make the destruction of their army sure. The force we had in that strong position numbered some 13,500 men, 2,000 of whom were cavalry. Col. Miles, who was the officer in command, finding himself attacked in unexpected force, sent couriers to McClellan, urging him for aid. McClellan was at Frederick on Saturday the 13th, and it would seem he got the news for we learn, through your paper that on the same date the Government sent him an urgent inquiry as to the strait of Miles, and that, "in reply to distinct orders from Washington, he at once telegraphed that reinforcements would reach Harper's Ferry *that night.*" Now, it happened to be the case that his only two advanced columns, which had been pushed ahead of him from Frederick, were the *corps* under Hooker, which was to attack Hagerstown heights away to the north on the next morning, and the divisions of Franklin, which were *en route* for Crampton's Gap, where they also were to fight the next day. Both of these points were two days' march from Harper's Ferry—indeed, four good days' tramp, at the rate the main army had hunted after Lee. You may, therefore, be in error as to this answer of McClellan's, but whether you are or not, we are quite sure McClellan did not truly appreciate the value of Harper's Ferry. To our mind it was worth his earliest march and the protection of his consolidated army, for with it we could have made a better base of operations than the Confederates did on the following Wednesday, because, in our possession it would have been attended with the advantage of the Pennsylvania troops advancing on the rebel rear, while the forces at Washington would be menacing their left.

Lee, on his part, however, seems to have fully appreciated the importance of Harper's Ferry, for while Miles was sending couriers for reinforcements, he orders Jackson to unite with Hill and overwhelm Miles, while he stayed the columns of Hooker and of Franklin with his best divisions. It turned out that this strategy was successful. He obliged Hooker and Franklin both to fight on Sunday, the 14th, while poor Miles, who was miles and miles away, and pressed by the swarming divisions of Jackson and Hill together, capitulated on the following morning. This was, by long odds, the heaviest disaster of the war, for it gave the rebels one hundred guns, vast military stores, a pontoon bridge, a safe road home, and virtually struck dead 11,538 of the flower of our troops for the remainder of the war. Compared with the disasters of an ordinary battle the mortal summing up is equal to the loss in killed and wounded inflicted by the conflict of a hundred thousand men, and will probably exceed the number of all our slain in the terrific battles that ensued on the three following days. Those of our citizens well know how to appreciate the blistering shame of that surrender who saw our brave fellows of the Twelfth march up Broadway on Friday last, without a gun among them, and nothing but a naked flag-staff in their hands.

Lee having accomplished this fine achievement, and probably being encouraged by it, to dare a trial of strength with the Union army before retiring, now that his power to retreat was sure, ordered Jackson and all the disposable forces of Hill to come to him; and thus having got the whole of the rebel forces of Virginia together, stretched them along the line of Antietam creek on Tuesday afternoon, in a formidable line of battle. The subsequent day's fight showed that the ground was well chosen. The creek was deep, ran in a crescent toward our forces, almost parallel with the Potomac, and was fordable only at one place to the north, and by a stone bridge, at some three miles distance to the south. McClellan came up on Tuesday, and formed his plan of battle on the only fashion left him. The simple choice he had, was the wing on which to make his main attack, and he chose the right, for his chief demonstration, as Lee knew he must, in order to gain possession of a projecting piece of wood, which would constantly threaten our right wing. Franklin and Sumner were to be more toward the center, and were to support and feed the exigencies of our right. Fitz John Porter was to act as a reserve, while Burnside was to go to the left, force his way over the stone bridge, occupy the attention of the enemy's right, and when Hooker succeeded in fascinating the main power of the enemy to his position, Burnside was to make a vigorous flank movement, in order to throw the enemy into confusion. In pursuance of this plan, which, though blindly lauded as a flash of genius, was, from the very nature of the ground and position of the enemy, in accordance with the simplest military "A, B, C," Gen. Hooker was intrusted with the main portion of the action. He forced his way across the upper ford on Tuesday afternoon, steadily obliging the rebels to give ground, and fighting every footstep till darkness settled on the scene.

The hostile soldiers slept so near, that at the first peep of dawn they could actually look into each other's eyes, and, by spontaneous action, each side, on that morning, seized its arms and vehemently recommenced the battle.

It is not our purpose to describe the details of the day; suffice it, that the contest raged fiercely on all sides from morn till night, and only ceased through mutual exhaustion when darkness had set in. On our side, Hooker had been wounded early in the action, and Mansfield had been slain; but we had gained upon the enemy's position, and the advantage of the day remained unmistakably with us. Burnside, it is true, had by the tameness and tardiness of his assault upon the bridge, placed us at one time in exceeding peril; but he worked out of it himself, and the division of Fitz John Porter was never once required in the action. The plan of the morning had been steadily followed out during the day. There was no strategy, no flashes of genius, no special manœuvering from headquarters.

It was a simple, downright, equal, forward pressure of resistless valor on our part, in which officers and men deserved alike, and which, in its limited display of generalship, is creditable to McClellan. It must be obvious, however, to every intelligent mind that he could have followed no other method than he did, and if he be reasonably modest, he must secretly have smiled at the hosannas of those besotted flatterers who, in the servile European style of journalism, have eagerly proclaimed that he deserves the undying gratitude of the country! As if it were not a sufficiently good thing, for a man of his moderate capacity, to have the station and income of a prince, without being thanked on bended knees by the entire people, for the gracious boon of his accepting them!

These are the movements of the first five days. Now, let us examine the result. On Thursday, the 18th, the rebels sent a flag of truce to ask the privilege of burying their dead, but making a mere show of this religious service, they used the opportunity to suddenly abandon their position, and, during the night, retreated in mass across the river. The dispatch of Gen. McClellan, which announces this result, closes with the sentence: "The enemy is driven back into Virginia. Maryland and Pennsylvania are now safe." He might have added, without any violation of the truth, "and the rebel army is safe also."

The next day's telegram to the Associated Press chronicles the same facts in the following paragraph:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Saturday Morning, Aug. 20.

The rebel army has succeeded in making its escape from Maryland. They commenced to leave about dusk on Thursday evening, and by daylight yesterday morning were all over, except a small rear guard. They saved all their transportation, and carried off all their wounded but 500.

We have nothing beyond this, at the present time of writing, than the fact that the reserve of Porter reached the Potomac on Saturday; but, after crossing, and capturing a few prisoners from the enemy's rear guard, he was repulsed in force, and necessitated to come back.

And here the performance of the week concludes, and the summing up is, that the rebels have suffered but little at our hands that would not have resulted to them, had they retreated of their own accord. Their losses proceeded mainly from the failure of their own exaggerated expectations, while the battle portion of the drama, counting in the moral annihilation of twelve thousand of our own troops at Harper's Ferry, can scarcely entitle us to claim a victory. Our soldiers and division leaders gained superb triumphs on Sunday, Tuesday and Wednesday, but our leading General has lost the grand opportunity, and Lee may now freely challenge the admiration of the South, by telegraphing exultingly to Davis that "*the Army of Richmond is safe.*" In fact, his retreat over the Potomac was a masterpiece, and the manner in which he combined Hill and Jackson for the envelopment of Harper's Ferry, while he checked our columns at Hagerstown Heights and Crampton Gap, is probably the best achievement of the war. The rapidity of his movements, as well as the perfection of his combinations, contrasts strangely with the marches of McClellan; and when we behold Jackson crossing and recrossing the Potomac, at long distances, in four days, we look with surprise at the tardiness of our early movement toward the enemy by a series of marches that barely averaged four or five miles a day. Does any one suppose, for an instant, that Pope, who found sixteen days of fighting out of thirty-five, between Centreville and the Rapidan, would not have found Lee at the end of fifty miles of well-known road in less than ten days? Or can any one believe that Napoleon, who is so honored in the adoption of his name by Little Mac, would not have first flung himself upon the base of Harper's Ferry, and selecting the ground which the enemy defended so effectively, have placed his presumptuous foe between two fires, and effectually prevented his retreat?

But the mistakes in the matter are not entirely those of McClellan. Halleck could have ordered him what main course to pursue (if McClellan be not already superior even to his control,) and Halleck should have made provision for attacking the retreating enemy on the right bank of the Potomac, in case he eluded the forces of McClellan. His neglect to do so, while he had ample forces for that purpose, (if he supposed it possible for Lee to escape,) is just as gross an error as that of McClellan, in making a ten-day march to get in front of Lee at Frederick, instead of getting behind him at Harper's Ferry, and obliging him to defend both front and rear.

We thus freely analyze the conduct and capacity of our military leaders, because they obviously challenge it, and because there is a servile disposition being hatched to render them imperial. Moreover, we perceive that the generous and unsuspicious public, inflamed by loyal happiness at results which have fallen to us merely through rebel exhaustion of resources, may heedlessly contribute to the scheme. Thousands cannot even yet bring themselves to comprehend the danger of dictatorship. They say, that in a country so irreverent as this, a military despotism is impossible. It strikes them, that such a mental revolution, with a people free and intelligent as we, would be a miracle not to be accomplished; but do they not see that treason against such a Government as this, is a greater mental marvel than admiration for a conqueror? Everything is possible to a debauched and corrupted public mind, and while any spark of constitutional liberty is still alive, it is worth the watching. Above all things, we wish the Government to remain in the hands of its constituted leaders, and the general management and policy of the campaign to be with the President and his civil counselors. After the scene at Centreville, where the legions of the Republic were betrayed to the enemy by Major-Generals who refused to fight, we are justly jealous of West Point, and we do not want its hand in the policy or settlement of the campaign. It is too largely represented on the rebel side to be safely trusted in that way, and the amenities and courtesies between its representatives in either army has already sufficiently amazed and perturbed the people. What we *do* want, is a full understanding with it, through a keen investigation of the late treason at Bull Run; and in the meantime, we want a leader from the President, who is equal to the spirit of our troops. We want no more caution, no more solemn, snail-like strategy. Our army has recently proved itself the finest ever seen on earth. It requires a leader who knows how to march, who has a stomach for fighting, and *fast* following up, and its motto should be that of the first Napoleon—"*Audace toujours audace.*" Geo. Wilkes.

[Advertisement.]

The Fall Style of Hat.—Knox has hit the public fancy to a nicety in his last production, and those who desire to see how elegant and becoming a hat can be made, have only to visit the store of the popular manufacturer, No. 212 Broadway, and examine it. Those who want a good hat must seek for it at Knox's. He will sell such an article as cheap as any one in town.

[Advertisement.]

A New Article of American Export.—Among the shipments to Europe per steamer *Hammonia*, sailing on Saturday last, were two Grand Pianos, for Bucharest, Moldavia, and a square piano for Hamburgh, all from the factory of Steinway & Sons, in this City.

[Advertisement.]

Volunteers for the army should not leave the City until supplied with Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For sores, scurvy, wounds, small-pox, fevers and bowel complaints these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box. 211

[Advertisement.]

If you want to learn what you can do best, and how to make the most of yourself, get a careful Phrenological Examination at Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Fleye's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Sept. 22—In *steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Miss Cordier, L. Charles, L. Lewis and lady, Miss C. Cochison, Mrs. Mary Cannon, F. Pauly, H. B. Barney and lady, Mrs. E. Hanley, N. Smith, Mrs. Small, Mrs. Ferrin, Miss Wells, Miss L. Hyde, Miss M. D. Arey, Mrs. Holgate, Jas. Walton, E. S. Thompson and lady, M. Jewett, Mrs. John Tuttle and son, Harry Golton, Mr. Wells, John Greynton, Arthur McCormick, H. Simmons, O. J. Marvin, F. Morris, S. Johnson, Mr. Corsen, F. W. Walsh, Mr. Herricol and lady, M. Young, D. Webster, Geo. Gardice, Charles Eastmeal, F. N. J. Johnston, Chas Lerits, H. A. Small, W. H. Boyd, W. H. Reese, G. D. McCullen, Mr. Fenaguen and lady, Mrs. Peacock, Rev. James O'Leary, Rev. Daley F. Moretts, J. C. Parks, Wm. Smith, Rev. Dr. Parker, T. M. Smith, Mr. Francis, Mr. Lieving, Rev. Jas. Hasly, Mrs. Catharine Smith.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.
Sun rises.... 6 46 | Sun sets.... 6 57 | Moon sets.... — —
High Water—This Day.
Sandy Hook, 7 12 | Gov. Island, 8 01 | Hell Gate.... 9 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... MONDAY, Sept. 22.

Cleared.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. Ballou.
Ships Alleghanian, Barstow, Baltimore, Nesmith & Son; Wizard, Dearborn, London, Starbuck & Co.; Seth Sprague, Tyson, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; F. Piracdello, (Ital.,) Piracdello, Cadiz, John E. Devlin; John Booyan, Carver, Liverpool, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Havelock, Young, Panama, Nesmith & Son.
Barks Leroy, Coleman, Boston, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Malina, Benner, Havre, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Harvest Home, Dickey, Glasgow, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Mattie Metcalf, Ames, Gloucester, Metcalf & Duncan; Gan Eden, Reed, New-Orleans, I. B. Gager; Albion Hocoin, Bibber, Cardenas, H. S. Vining.
Brigs Catharine Rogers, Hatton, Boston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Los Amigos, (Br.,) Johnson, Laguayra, Josiah Jex; Eurus, Parsons, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co.
Schooners Valhalla, Lord, Boston, Baker & Dayton; Mary E. Pierce, Shea, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; John Nelson, (Br.,) Nelson, Maitland, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Phenix, Hamilton, Philadelphia, master; J. V. Throop, Grover, St. George, N. B., J. Leavcraft; John W. Bell, Heyt, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Mary Porter, Freethey, Oporto, Thompson & Hunter.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, Sept. 10, via Queenstown 11th, at 4½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. 18th inst., lat. 48 20, lon. 68 10, saw a large iceberg.
U. S. steam transport New-Haven, Lampman, Fortress Monroe 6 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.
U. S. steam transport S. R. Spaulding, Howes, Norfolk 26 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.
Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Ship Athena, (Brem.,) Schelling, London 31 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Ship Gen. Putnam, (new, of Boston,) Baleson, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to master.
Ship Connecticut, (Br., of Liverpool,) Speddon, Liverpool 39 ds., with coal to Thos. Richardson.
Ship Lalla Rookh, (of Richmond,) Fulton, Bordeaux 41 ds., via Boston 4 ds., in ballast to Brown & Benner.
Bark John Thyte, Sherwood, Glasgow 35 ds., with rodsiron to Thos. Dunham. Had strong W. gales to the Banks; since, light winds and calms. Aug. 24, Randolph Decker, seaman, fell from the fore-yard to the deck and was killed.
Bark Union, (of Boston,) Davis, Cardiff 40 ds., with railroad iron to order.
Bark Enea, (Ital.,) Cupurro, Cardiff 43 ds., with coal to Kunhardt & Co.
Bark Dominica, (Aust.,) Chiavelli, London 42 ds., in ballast to order.
Bark Heron, (Br., of Sunderland,) Hutchinson, Gloucester 38 ds., in ballast to master.
Bark G. W. Horton, (of Rockland,) Sleeper, Cardiff 35 ds., with coal to Walsh, Carver & Chase.
Bark Jenny Lind, (Russ.,) Fontall, London 42 ds., in ballast to order.
Brig Canoe, (Hamb.,) Alexanderson, Laguna Aug. 21, with logwood, in bound to Hamburgh. Put into this port for repairs, having had some very heavy weather, causing the vessel to leak badly. Left no Am. vessels.
Brig Maria, Morgan, Para Aug. 26, with rubber, rice, &c., to H. K. Corning, Son & Co. 17th inst., off Chincoteague, passed a large side-wheel steamer bound S.
Brig Catharine Rogers, Yenton, Rondout, with coal for Boston.
Brig Lady of the Lake, Haskell, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.
Schr. Benj. F. Reeves, Carman, Philadelphia 5 ds., with coal for Bedford, Mass. 22d inst., at

The New-York Times.

VOL. [illegible] NO. 3433. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Heavy Losses of the Rebels in General Officers.

Thirty Thousand Men Killed and Wounded Since they Entered Maryland.

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE TWO ARMIES

Our Forces Reported to be Crossing at Williamsport.

The Whereabouts of Sigel and Heintzelman.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 23.

Information received to-day from a servant, who deserted from the rebels yesterday, shows their loss in general officers in the late battle was greater than ours. Gen. WRIGHT, of Georgia, was wounded in two places. Gen. BRANCH, of North Carolina, was killed. Gen. LONGSTREET was wounded. Maj.-Gen. ANDERSON, commanding a division, was wounded. Gen. COLQUIT, of Georgia, was killed. The rebels admit their loss to be 20,000 at the battle of Antietam, and 30,000 since they entered Maryland.

The Alabama Brigade, commanded by Col. CORNE, no, acting Brigadier-General, has not been able to muster fifty men since the battle.

The residents of this section of Maryland have suffered terribly since its occupation by the two armies. In many cases families, which, a few days ago, were in comfortable circumstances, are now wanting the necessaries of life. All forage, and fuel, and also subsistence used by the army, wherever taken in the regular way by a responsible officer, or taken indiscriminately by those in want, is promptly paid for, by Gen. INGALLS, Chief Quartermaster of the Army, and Col. CLARK, Chief of Subsistence, upon the proper affidavits being made. The claims of those whose farms have been laid waste and buildings destroyed during the battle, are referred to the authorities at Washington for settlement. A people so loyal, and who have sacrificed so much for the Union as those in this section of the State, are not only deserving of the sympathy of every lover of the Union, but the Government should take the matter in hand and instantly relieve their wants.

The movements of the rebels are mysterious. The military authorities here feel satisfied that the whole rebel army is still on the opposite side of the Potomac, information to that effect having been received to-day. Gen. LEE is also there.

Their intentions are not yet developed. An attempt to reoccupy Maryland must be considered impracticable. Without tents, and in many cases without shoes or blankets, the present position of the rebel army would be very uncomfortable if a cold rain should occur. With the present weather, overcoats and blankets are almost indispensable at night.

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE ARMIES.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 23

The *American's* correspondent at Sharpsburgh, under date of 22d, says "There has come a lull, in which the contending armies are lying quietly, with the Potomac between them, awaiting developments which will, at no distant day, probably bring them again in collision. Neither will rush unadvisedly to a new contest without exhausting all precautions that generalship and military skill can suggest.

Since the reconnoissance across the Potomac at Clarksburgh, on Saturday last, perfect quiet has reigned along the lines, scarcely disturbed even by skirmishing of pickets. We hold the river at Sharpsburgh in strong force, whilst the rebels occupy the opposite bank, but not, it is thought, in force. We also occupy Williamsport in sufficient strength to resist any attempt of the rebels to dislodge us.

Harper's Ferry is likewise in our possession, and we thus stand in a position to check a recrossing to this State to recommence offensive operations.

The army is not idle. New regiments are receiving instructions necessary to perfect them as soldiers, for, though their *élan* and dash in the great battle were everywhere referred to with admiration, it is not the less true that they were not equal to the trying positions in which they were sometimes placed by emergencies of the fight.

The army, however, is not still. Large columns were in motion to-day, going in a direction that it is not proper to mention.

A regiment of cavalry crossed the river last night, about three miles from Sharpsburgh, on a reconnoissance. The rebels showed themselves on the edge of the woods, but made no demonstration.

This village is literally overwhelmed by the army. Soldiers swarm everywhere, and regiments and divisions move in so many directions that the eye becomes confused in the attempt to study or detect the purpose of what is going on.

Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters are in the vicinity and he can be seen several times a day moving about, overlooking and directing movements in progress.

Just outside Sharpsburgh is a small encampment of hospital tents accommodating the wounded left by the rebels in their retreat. They number 300 or 400 and include many severe cases. Two of their surgeons remain with and have charge of them. They also receive from our surgeons all the attention and supplies they need. There are not many officers among them of a higher grade than captain.

The battle-field of Wednesday is daily thronged by a small army of curiosity-seekers, from the West, North and East. The field is now pretty well cleared of all material evidence of the struggle. The dead have all been buried, except the black and putrid bodies of some poor fellows who had crept into secluded corners, and thus escaped the search of the burying parties.

The wounded [illegible] were those who could be moved [illegible] to Hagerstown with [illegible] hospitals. The [illegible] and their places [illegible] of the more dangerously wounded, whom it would have been death to have removed any distance, still remain in houses and barns in the vicinity of the field, which have been fitted up as temporary hospitals.

In the last two battles the wounded have suffered much less from exposure and want of attention than in any previous fight. Ambulance service was more prompt and surgeons more energetic and efficient, and hospital supplies more quickly furnished than before. The Sanitary Committee are doing a work in caring for the wounded that cannot be too frequently or earnestly commended.

A ride through the Cumberland Valley from Harrisburgh to Hagerstown, impresses one with the wisdom of the rebels in attempting to bring their famished legions into that land of abundance. It also suggests the importance of a repulse that kept them out of a region in which they would have found supplies sufficient to feed and recruit their army for months.

REPORTS BY WAY OF HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, PENN., Tuesday, Sept. 23.

From reliable information received here through private sources, we have good reason to believe that the rebel army has not entirely left Maryland. On the contrary, they are reported to be in considerable numbers in the neighborhood of Williamsport, and that heavy skirmishing is still going on at that point and on both sides of the river.

There is good reason for asserting that if it had not been for the surrender of Harper's Ferry, the rebellion would have received its death blow.

A salute of one hundred guns is now being fired from the Capitol, in honor of the chivalric sons of Pennsylvania, who responded to the call of Gov. CURTIN for the defence of the State against rebel invasion.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

The following is a special dispatch to an afternoon paper of this city:

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 23.

We have some stirring news from the army in Maryland and Virginia, received through a gentleman who reached here last night, and who was with the Union army last Saturday and Sunday. He says that the Union army is rapidly crossing into Virginia at Williamsport. Gen. KENLEY's Brigade is in the advance, and went over the river on Sunday night.

Gen. COUCH's Division also crossed the Potomac on Monday.

Gen. FRANKLIN's Corps was to follow immediately. Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff were at Williamsport actively engaged in superintending the crossing of the troops.

An impression prevailed in the army that the corps of Gens. HEINTZELMAN and SIGEL were now in Virginia, and their mission was to stop the retreat of the rebels.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

Gov. CURTIN has issued a General Order, returning thanks to the people for the noble response to his call for 50,000 volunteers to resist invasion.

In consequence of those volunteering being deprived, by their absence, of the right of appeal under the coming draft, and to ascertain with certainty the numbers now in the field from Philadelphia, Allegheny, Erie and other Counties, the day for the draft is postponed to the 15th of October.

The reports that our army has crossed the Potomac are without foundation. Detachments have been thrown out to feel the position and strength of the rebels, but no crossing has been effected.

Gov. CURTIN has gone to Altoona, to attend the meeting of the Governors of the loyal States.

ARREST OF GEN. WHITE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

Gen. WHITE is here, under arrest, to await an investigation of the circumstances attending the surrender of Harper's Ferry.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Position of the Main Rebel Force—Where They Crossed the River—Particulars of the Capture of a Rebel Battery—An Unfortunate Reconnoissance—The Killed and Wounded.

ON THE POTOMAC OPPOSITE SHEPHERDSTOWN, VA., Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862—3 P. M.

It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the main force of the rebels is not over three miles from the opposite bank of the Potomac. They left the Maryland side last Thursday night, crossing at a point about one and a half miles below Shepherdstown. The citizens in the immediate vicinity state that they took their departure suddenly, having become impressed with the fear that the Union army was rapidly advancing and would soon attack or capture them. The appearance of the encamping ground near the river proves conclusively that the enemy had no desire to tarry, for it is covered with blankets, knapsacks, cartridge boxes, clothing, muskets &c. From all that can be gathered the people of Maryland are permanently relieved of the presence of the rebel army. The reception extended the rebels during their brief stay in this State was not of sufficient warmth to encourage either a continued visit, or a repetition of the first.

Early this morning a brilliant and daring feat was successfully accomplished by a portion of our soldiers. The participants in the affair were fifty men each, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan Regiments, and forty men of BERDAN's Sharpshooters. They forded the river at the point where the rebels crossed Thursday night, and reached the opposite bank without meeting any opposition. Upon a hill about two hundred feet from the river, the rebels had planted four pieces of cannon, aimed so as to sweep our Union whenever they should attempt to cross. At the time our soldiers made their appearance on the other side, a few rebels were noticed standing near the guns, but abandoned the pieces upon the near approach of the Nationals. All the pieces were captured and brought over to this side, with the exception of one which had become wedged in between a large rock and some fallen trees, rendering it impossible to extricate it at the time. Subsequently it was thrown down the embankment and made useless. Possibly the rebels may have learned that the Union army was advancing in force, and then again they may have placed the guns in that certain position, and then abandoned them, as a ruse to get us over in order to facilitate them in carrying out some of their new fledged schemes. After securing the guns, the party made a reconnoissance a mile from the river, the result of which was the discovery of a large troop of cavalry drawn up in line of battle a short distance beyond. The object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, the [illegible] returned to [illegible]

[illegible] was made on the [illegible] Tuesday [illegible] and 33d Pennsylvania Regiments, belonging to GRIFFIN's Brigade, the Fifth and Tenth New York Regiments of SYKES' Division and MARVINDALE's Brigade, commanded by Col. BARNES, consisting of the Thirteenth and Twenty-fifth New-York, Second Maine, Eighteenth Massachusetts and One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiments. The regiments in GRIFFIN's Brigade took the lead, and were immediately followed by the other regiments. Two pieces of MARVIN's Massachusetts Battery, and the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Col. FARNSWORTH, also went over, but returned before any firing had taken place. The force crossed at the same point where the force forded early in the morning. Upon reaching the other side, the two regiments of SYKES' Division were ordered to the left and MARVINDALE's Brigade to the right, the two regiments of GRIFFIN's Brigade holding the centre. The line of battle was formed a little below the crest of the hill upon which the rebels had stationed their pieces the night previous.

The troops had been in position but a few minutes when a woman was observed fording the river opposite Shepherdstown. When on the Maryland shore she proceeded in great haste to Gen. MORRELL's headquarters, and informed the General that the entire rebel army was not over three miles from the Union front, and was advancing to give battle. An observation by the aid of a glass from the Maryland side, soon satisfied the General that the rebels were concentrating a large force and making preparations for a battle.

We had on this side placed in position, ROBERTSON's GIBSON's, BENSON's and TIDBALL's United States Batteries, and BARNES' First New-York Battery, which commenced throwing a heavy shower of shell over our troops' heads to the rebels beyond. The rebels appeared uneasy, and after a while advanced in solid column toward our line, although by so doing they exposed themselves to a deadly fire from our guns. Their demonstration was to the right, where MARVINDALE's Brigade was stationed. Our men met them boldly and determinedly, and poured several volleys of musketry into their ranks, but the superior numbers of the rebels soon became evident, and at last our men fell back.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, a new regiment, took the brunt of the fight, but they did not waver in the least, and when the order was given to retire, fell back in perfect order. The conduct of that regiment was the general topic of conversation among the soldiers after the fight had ended. Their bravery was noticed by Col. BARNES, who took occasion to pay them a fitting compliment. During the action, Col. PAOVOST seized the regimental flag, and, dashing forward, called upon his men to follow. MARVINDALE's Brigade were the principal actors in the fight, and nobly did they sustain their reputation. In glancing over the list below, it will be observed that the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania were the heaviest sufferers.

At about noon, the entire force returned to the Maryland side, where it was again formed in line of battle in connection with other regiments.

List of the Killed and Wounded.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed.

Jas. Cattlebine, Co. E.
Thos. G. Neil, Co. B.
Henry Gabe, Co. B.
Geo. Windle, Co. C.
Jas. Burns, Co. C.
Jas. A. Simpson, Co. D.
Jos. Wilson, Co. D.
Thos. Baker, Co. E.
Thos. K. Johnson, Co. E.
Wm. Madeson, Co. H.
Thos. Morrison, Co. I.
Wm. Simons, Co. I.
Total 14.

Wounded.

Col. Provost—wounded in side, but seriously.
Lt. W. McKean, Co. K—wounded and missing.
Adj. McKean.
Lt. J. N. Lewis, Co. E.
Lt. Chas. H. Hand, Co. F.
Capt. John Rockefeller, Co. K.
Lt. J. N. Morse, Co. K.

Company A—John Murphy, James G. Wilson, Francis Markly, Joseph Meehan, Richard Allen, J. R. Tibbin, J. C. Harmer, David Donavan, Wm. Parson, Wm. Scool, John McElroy, Jos. Winters, John Russell, Samuel Chambers, Joseph Gillis.

Company B—John P. Barry, John H. Gost, Hugh McGlen, James W. Howard, Henry C. Dirk, John Depveny, John H. Sheridan, John Woodhead, Julius Bastin.

Company C—Joseph Ashbrook, Thomas T. Richards, Isaac M. Leaseholtz, Robert B. Burrows, Samuel Watson, Wm. Conklin, Philip Knuckle, Edward Misnan, John Ochse, Wm. Perrine, Chas. H. Davenport.

Company D—Sergt. Parker Mayhew, Sergt. Stephen P. Anderson, William Hammel, Hugh Logan, L. Reed, John Stevenson, Frederick Schmitt.

Company E—Sergt. McCart, James Fletcher, mortally; George Amires, Chas. Kaler, James Hyman, J. McLaughlin, Patrick Nicholas, Peter Falkner, Wm. Connolly, A. Emory, Wm. W. Smith.

Company F—Sergt. R. J. Ipnis, Sergt. Chas. Smith, C. W. Eastman, Thos. Dunlop, Samuel Hodge, Z. Martin, C. Rodgers, S. Wise.

Company G—John Alvon, Chas. R. Wisner, E. F. Owens, R. McBride, F. Pall, A. Longacer, E. D. Hissing, Wm. Joamon, Wm. Alburger, P. Morad, C. Damman, D. Tropp, C. G. Worth, Wm. McGuire, Patrick Daley, Martin Kearley, Wm. Muir.

Company H—Corp. Pheeney, Corp. Monteith, —— McLonaghan, —— Nelson, mortally; —— Slough.

Company I—Sergt. J. B. Lane, J. S. Snider, Simon Bolger, Thos. McDermott, E. Lagman, H. Francis, Geo. W. Scott, John Siner, Samuel Beard, Wm. Creolman, H. Linn, Wm. Park, Chas. Minnemore, Edwin A. Yeager.

Company K—Reubin Lake, Joseph Hennen, Samuel Shaw, John Noah, T. J. Cudans, J. P. Holt, Thos. Siner, Wm. Young, Peter Brophy, Christian Cole, Philip Pothelmer, W. Grey, B. Smith, John Burke, Corp. Styles—Total 120.

FIRST MICHIGAN.

John Riley, Co. B, killed.

TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.

Geo. Davis, Co. B, wounded; C. C. Knowlton, Co. I, wounded in leg.

SECOND MAINE.

M. Veasey, Co. B, wounded; M. McLoughlin, Co. B, wounded.

TWENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Frank Brilliant, wounded.

THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK.

Lieut. Hutchinson, Co. A, wounded; Smith O'Brien, Co. B, wounded; S. Sigler, Co. C, wounded; Geo. A. Hennebeger, Co. C, wounded.

To-day the enemy made but a feeble response to our artillery fire. I counted only three shell fired by them. Since our troops returned we have sent him an occasional shot. What is to be done to-morrow, if anything, remains to be seen. Possibly, HOOKER, who is at the extreme right, may give the rebels trouble. WHIT.

Affairs at Williamsport—The Visit of the Rebel Cavalry—Their Flight on Saturday Night—A Useless Destruction of Property—The Escape of the Rebel Army, &c.

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

This place may be considered the extreme right of the Union lines. Since the departure of the rebels across the river last Saturday, nothing of interest has occurred. For the first time during the past four days I am enabled, by being upon the spot, to ascertain the facts in regard to the rebel proceedings upon the Upper Potomac, subsequently to their crossing the river, near Shepherdstown, into Virginia last Thursday.

At Sharpsburgh, the most absurd and conflicting reports were circulated to the effect that the enemy had again crossed in force to Maryland, and was rapidly advancing to turn our right. The report of a few guns heard in the direction of Williamsport last Saturday night was sufficient to create no small degree of excitement among the troops as well as the citizens, and half an hour after the firing had ceased intelligence was received from some unknown source that our troops had been defeated and driven back on the Hagerstown turnpike. That information was industriously promulgated among the troops and somewhat credited by officers of high rank. Impressed with the importance of the dispatch, if true, I mounted my horse, and, [illegible] in this place, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE SCOTIA AT NEW-YORK.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

The European Press on American Affairs

Mediation Advocated.

Gen. Butler's Difficulty with the French Consul at New-Orleans.

SUBSTITUTES FOR COTTON.

Cotton Riots in the Austrian Provinces.

Rumors of a Plot Against the Emperor Napoleon.

The Evacuation of Rome Indefinitely Postponed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Royal mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool at 10½ o'clock on the morning of the 13th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 14th inst., arrived here on Tuesday morning.

Her advices are two days later.

The *Europa* reached Queenstown at 9½ A. M. on the 13th.

A semi-official journal of Copenhagen, announces that the Queen of England had formally addressed to Prince CHRISTIAN, of Denmark, a demand for the hand of the Princess ALEXANDRINA, for the Prince of Wales. The Prince and Princess still remained at Brussels, and had visited the field of Waterloo together.

The creditors of Mr. PEARSON, of Hull, the embarrassed shipowner, who was so actively engaged in running the Southern blockade, had come to a resolution that upon payment of 40 per cent, in money, on or before the 1st of October, to the unsecured creditors, they would hold over the remainder of their claims. Confidence was expressed as to the ultimate realization of his estate.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash on hand of thirteen and a half million francs, and in the bills discounted of over forty-three millions.

The decree of 1658, which compelled bakers to keep three months' consumption of flour always on hand, had been repealed by the Minister of Commerce.

Rumors were current that the general election of the Corps Legislatif will take place at the end of October.

Several of the most prominent of French diplomatists had been summoned to meet in Paris, it was supposed to discuss the Roman question.

The London *Morning Post* is informed that in the circles of extreme Italian Revolutionists language has lately been employed, threats have been used, and plots have been darkly hinted at, akin to the threats and the plots that foreshadowed and were realized by the conspiracy of OSSINI.

There were rumors that VICTOR EMMANUEL will soon visit France. It is said he will escort his daughter, the future Queen of Portugal, who will pass through France, and will be afterwards present at the baptism of his grandchild, Prince NAPOLEON'S son.

The *Patrie* says the French Mediterranean fleet, now at Naples, will return to Toulon at the usual time—namely, at the end of October.

The Paris Bourse, on the 12th, was dull and lower Rentes closed at 69.45.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "The evacuation of Rome by the French garrison, as things at present stand, is well nigh hopeless. That a revolution in Italy will be the result, is highly probable, and that it is hardly prudent to drive the Italians to desperation is the opinion of many; but those opinions do not seem at present to have weight in the Imperial councils."

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies had commenced the discussion of the military budget. Minister VON DER HEYDT presented a written explanation of the views and intentions of the Government, and expressing a hope that the Chamber would approve the same. The Government emphatically recognizes the right of the Chamber to approve the expenditure, and the responsibility for the consequences will therefore remain with the representatives.

Great preparations were being made at Lisbon to celebrate the approaching marriage of the King.

A Lisbon journal says that in her marriage contract the future Queen has renounced the name of Pia, given to her by the Pope, who was her godfather, and henceforth she will be called simply MARIA of Savoy. The Lisbon journalist regards this resolution as something like an insult to the Holy Father.

The citizens of Saragossa had given a banquet to Gen. PAIM, at which speeches were made of a very independent tone toward France.

The Hong-Kong journals say that STAMFORD, implicated in the great opium frauds, had been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

From Australia it is stated that the produce of the gold fields in Australia was satisfactory.

The news from Queensland is that cotton plantations on a large scale were in course of formation. Considerable quantities of cotton had already been shipped.

At the New-Zealand gold fields little was doing owing to the Winter season. The natives were quiet.

THE AMERICAN WAR IN ENGLAND.

Non-Intervention—The War in America a Benefit to the Rich in England—Effect of the War Censorship in England—Strange Hopefulness of the North—Reception of Gen. Corcoran—London Correspondents—A Conspiracy Cropping Out—Court Gossip, etc., etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1862.

You are now satisfied, I trust, that the Government and people of England are fully determined not to interfere in any manner in the American war. From the thunders of the London *Times* to the squibs of *Punch* and *Fun*, the entire Press, with a fractional exception, takes the same tone of reprobation and ridicule of the North, mingled with praise and encouragement of the South. The late message of Mr. DAVIS is extolled in a *Times* leader as no message of an American President ever was in that paper, while the speech of Mr. LINCOLN to the African delegation, and his letter to H. GREELEY meet with very small favor from any, and are unsparingly denounced by the few who would sympathize with the North if the war were conducted on purely abolition principles.

The distress in Lancashire increases at a rate that terrifies many, but those who look at the matter more coolly, find that while the poor are suffering and must be fed, the rich are prospering. The poor can be fed for less than two shillings sterling a week per head; while the high price of cotton goods, and the growing demand, are pouring immense fortunes into the hands of the manufacturers. Content to reap this harvest, Lancashire protests against any interference that would lower the price or lessen the demand for goods; and it is hoped that by the time the present stock is all sold, at prices that will enrich the factory-holders, the war will be over, and the mills will start again. Meantime, the poor operatives will have been fed by the poor law and the nation's charity, and Lancashire, and the great manufacturing interest, will be more prosperous than ever. It appears, therefore, that you could not have done England, or the cotton interest, a greater favor than this shutting up of the cotton ports. As for the South, every bale burnt only enhances the price of the remainder.

One effect of the Government censorship of war news in America, is to make everything that comes here suspected. If ever so striking a National victory is reported, it is set down as a disaster to the Northern arms. So determined are these journalists that the Southerners shall triumph in every conflict, that they either throw discredit upon a contrary report, or declare that it was really a Confederate victory. They believe, without hesitation, everything that comes from the South—they disbelieve, without confirmation every Northern account of National success.

That New-York should be buoyant, hopeful, and confident of success, when the Union armies are driven back on Washington, and the new levies which are to save the Republic are not yet raised, is what astonishes every one. It has been said of the British that they conquered because they never knew when they were beaten. In New-York, it is evident that full faith is given to the military maxim that a good retreat may be equal to a victory. Undoubtedly, to MCCLELLAN and POPE must be given the credit of making good retreats. The latter began his campaign in Virginia with the promise of a continued advance—but greater men have changed their minds. It may be some comfort to the retreating Generals to know that LEE and JACKSON, or whoever has command of the Confederate forces in Virginia, are more bitterly blamed by the Secessionists here, for allowing them to escape, than they have been by Unionists for finding themselves in a position where retreat was a necessity.

The reception of Gen. CORCORAN in New-York is not a pleasant thing to English feeling. It is remembered that he refused to do honor to the Prince of Wales. It is not forgotten that the court-martial ordered for disobedience of orders on that occasion was quashed, when the Sixty-ninth was wanted at Washington. And now this reception is looked upon as an open attempt to excite the Irish, from hatred to England, to fight for the North against the South. The *Times'* New-York correspondent, who happens to be a Scotchman, and who grows more and more bitter in his Southern sympathies, is not at all pleased with this playing upon national antipathies. He is not satisfied with anything that brings recruits to the National armies, or that promises success to the National arms. Living in the atmosphere of secession sympathies in New-York, among British, Scottish and American partisans of the Confederacy, he is loud and constant in his call for intervention.

The correspondent of the London *Herald*, whose name, character, and antecedents are well known in England, and whose feelings and notions are, by some at least, well understood, lets a very black cat out of the bag in one of his recent letters. I have before this given you an intimation of a conspiracy on the part of leading Northern Democrats to carry over at least three Northern States to the Southern Confederacy. These States are Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. I ought, perhaps, to include Illinois. How far this project has been carried toward its attempted realization, it would be difficult to say. You may have more accurate information than I can gather here. But, if as far advanced as I think it probable, an effort will be made at the coming elections. It is certain that leading Democratic politicians in these three States write to their friends here very hopefully of the success of such a scheme. If the Government at Washington has knowledge of the existence of such a plot, and cannot quietly defeat it, it might be necessary to declare martial law in these States, and imprison at least the leaders of the Democratic party. Martial law, in fact, is the only law for a country engaged in a civil war. Just before I left New-York, I asked a Democratic anti-war editor if he expected to be sent down to Fort Lafayette. "Most likely," was his reply, "if the Government does not break us up, we shall certainly break up the Government." The editor was not imprisoned, I believe, but his paper was suppressed, which answered the same purpose.

The Queen has gone to Germany. The Prince of Wales celebrates his birthday, and his coming of age, on the continent. The London shopkeepers are sorry for the death of Prince Albert, and have reason. Nothing but the Exhibition has saved them. It is hoped that the marriage of the Prince to the Princess Royal of Denmark next Spring will open a new era of festivity and trade! Ugly rumors of the insanity of the Queen are kept up by her strict privacy. It is a curious fact that the common people here almost universally entertain the absurd notion that her Majesty either has become, or wishes to become, a Roman Catholic. It is reported, doubtless without a particle of foundation, that Prince Albert died a Catholic. The aristocracy are believed to be favorable to the ancient church, and a "No Popery" cry is raised against DISRAELI and the conservatives.

On the other hand, the Queen is known to be terribly Low Church, to attend a Scotch Conventicle, when at Balmoral, and to patronize a Scottish preacher. Worse than that, she has herself just edited an edition of the devotional writings of a German rationalist, as heterodox, as one of the critics has it, as LEIGH HUNT.

The more fashionable Anglicans, as the Romanists call them, have certainly a drawing toward the Church of their ancestors. An Episcopal church can scarcely be distinguished from a Romish chapel. Last Sunday more than half the congregation at the Catholic Cathedral at Southwark was composed of Anglicans. They came to hear MOZART'S Twelfth Mass, performed with a full orchestra added to the fine organ, and a large choir, no doubt; but in their devotions they were more Catholic than the Pope. Anxious to do everything proper, and not knowing when they ought to kneel and when they might sit, they very devoutly knelt through nearly the entire service. For all this, the old No Popery spirit is rising, and echoes the Garibaldian cry, "Rome or death!"

MONADNOCK.

THE PRESS ON THE WAR.

The *Daily News* has an editorial in defence of the heroism which is being displayed in America, and in regretting the lack of sympathy which is shown for that heroism and patriotism. It admires the good spirit and courage which prevails in the North, and sneers at those who querulously wonder what the Americans mean by not being miserable.

The *Index*, the London organ of the Confederates, states that GEORGE N. SANDERS had brought no communication whatever from the Confederate Government to its Commissioners in Europe.

The Liverpool *Post* advocates a mediation by England in the American difficulty. It says it has no faith in National prejudices bred of sudden anger, and is perfectly satisfied that the party to mediate is England. It thinks that the interposition of a man like Lord PALMERSTON would be quietly held as the thing most to be desired.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows:

"The notorious and much-execrated Gen. BUTLER, at New-Orleans, seems determined to keep his name before the world by rendering himself odious to all around him. After having had his acts toward some of the foreign Consuls, in the city where he commands, reversed by the Washington Government, he has now managed to get up a fresh difficulty with the French Consul, Count MEJAN. It became known, it appears, to BUTLER, that considerable sums of money had been deposited for security at the Consulate by French subjects, including one sum of $750,000, left there by a French merchant at New-Orleans. He spoke to Count MEJAN about it, expressing his doubts that it was really French property, and his strong suspicion that it might be that of rebels. The Consul could only reply that it had been placed in his hands by a French subject, who represented it to be his property, and to be allotted to pay for tobacco which was to be sent to France. BUTLER, who, it appears, had the merchant in question in waiting, had him shown in and confronted him with Count MEJAN. The merchant persisted that the money was his, and BUTLER had no means of proving the contrary, but, although he did not think it advisable to seize the $750,000, he placed two sentries over the Consulate to see that the specie was not carried away. Remonstrance then came from Count MEJAN, who declared he would not tolerate this, and should pull down the flag if the sentries were not withdrawn. In the course of the discussion which ensued, it appears that the Consul was so imprudent as to say that, if the soldiers were removed, he would pledge himself not to give up, without the consent of BUTLER, any of the money that had been deposited in his hands. Thereupon the sentries were withdrawn. But in the mean time it had got abroad that BUTLER was busying himself about the funds at the French Consulate, and several of the depositors getting alarmed, went to Count MEJAN to demand back their own. He having given his word to BUTLER, felt obliged to refuse, and the fat became complete. The matter was referred to the French Minister at Washington, and according to the last letters received in Paris, Count MEJAN was ordered to the Northern capital, to give explanations. It is presumable that the person appointed to fill his place during his absence, will not be considered bound by Count MEJAN'S rash promise, and that those who still desire it will receive the payments with which it is evident that BUTLER had no right to interfere."

THE CRISIS AND COTTON.

The *Times*, of the 12th inst., has the following in its City Article:

"Excitement continues to increase in the market for the various products to which attention has been turned owing to the scarcity of cotton, and flax, hemp and jute have all experienced a further advance to-day. In jute the improvement has lately been extraordinary, the present quotation showing a rise of about £8 per ton, or more than 25 per cent. upon that current a week back. The movement appears to have been greatly accelerated to-day by a statement that Messrs. THOMPSON & Co., of Lleafield Works, Dundee, have introduced a method for its treatment which will enable it to be spun on cotton machinery, and to fact to fulfill in a great degree the purposes of that staple. At the same time there are a number of other people putting forth suggestions and claims, and a certain kind of Italian grass is spoken of as a desirable product. Should jute, however, prove really available to the extent anticipated by Messrs. THOMSON, it will be likely to take the lead of all other articles, owing to the great abundance in which it can be obtained. About 10 or 15 years ago, it was scarcely known as an article of commerce, but the quantity now annually exported from India is thought to be 70,000 or 80,000 tons. It comes principally from the eastern parts of Bengal, and is very easy to cultivate. The first purpose to which it was applied on a large scale was the manufacture of gunny-bags, and subsequently it has been introduced for the manufacture of carpets, which have been used in considerable quantities in America. A year would be required before a new crop could be supplied, but it could then be furnished to meet any possible demand."

On the following day the same writer says:

"The number of applicants yesterday at the Counting-House of Messrs. ROBINSON & FLEMING, to inspect the samples of prepared jute under the patent of THOMSON & Co. of Dundee was very great. Those among them who are woollen spinners are stated generally to have expressed a decided opinion as to the value and adaptability of the material for mixing with woollen manufactures. The cotton spinners also seemed disposed to consider that it will answer very well for mixing with cotton in the manufacture of cloths, although not for use alone as an entire substitute for cotton. It is stated that the quantity of jute now afloat for London is 4,342 tons, against 5,157 at the corresponding period of last year; and to Liverpool, 3,250 tons, against 2,456, so that the aggregate is almost exactly the same as at this period last year. The rise on jute since the 3d inst. exceeds 50 per cent.

Serious disturbance had broken out at Prossnitz, in Moravia, owing to the stoppage of the cotton factories. The riots continued for three days, and were only put an end to by the arrival of a regiment of Hussars. Thirty of the rioters were arrested.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

GENERAL ASPECTS—PROBABLE FALL OF THE RATAZZI MINISTRY.

Reports were current that the Italian Government was in a sad financial plight, and that MINGHETTI was about to proceed to London to negotiate a loan of £20,000,000. A Turin telegram, however, says:

"The reports in circulation of a new loan are stated to be devoid of foundation. The rumor that an amnesty will be proclaimed is thought more probable."

The *Daily News* says at the frequent request of several English friends of Italy, a surgeon of eminence had left London for Barignano, to offer his professional assistance to GARIBALDI. Dr. PARTRIDGE, of King's College Hospital, is said to have been selected. GARIBALDI is stated to be better, but not quite out of danger. Nothing at all seems as yet settled with respect to the fate of GARIBALDI and his followers. The Turin Government is evidently greatly embarrassed. The King, it is said, desires an amnesty.

The Italian Government will wait for some time before raising the state of siege in the Neapolitan provinces. MARMORA was exercising his powers only against the disturbers of public tranquillity.

It is asserted that Signor RATAZZI has finally given up any attempt to face the Italian Parliament. A new session is announced for November.

The latest reports are that it is all but settled that there will be a general amnesty for GARIBALDI and his followers.

But the communication which caused most excitement in Italy is the following letter from Gen. BIXIO, who, it is well known, is a superior officer of the Italian army, and who, though one of GARIBALDI'S most intimate associates, disapproved of the expedition to Rome:

GENOA, Sept. 5.

Having just returned from a visit to Spezzia, I read, this morning, in the papers the news taken from the official *Gazette*, that GARIBALDI had been carried to Varignano, to an apartment which had been expressly prepared for him. I do not know what, in the language of the Minister RATTAZZI, "to prepare an apartment" can mean, when the General remained several days without a change of bed, and only yesterday evening could such a bed be procured through the kindness of a private citizen, the shipbuilder of Spezzia Dock-yard. All the gentlemen who are at Varignano with GARIBALDI, have for their bed a mattress stretched on the floor. Nothing has been as yet provided in the shape of linen, bandages or leeches—nothing, in one word, of what is wanted to nurse a wounded man. Yesterday, Dr. RIBELI was obliged to ask a lady of Spezzia for some linen. The Minister, occupied as he is daily by sending a host of carabineers and policemen to this tranquil place, has not had time to occupy himself with the health of the prisoner. The surgeons themselves, who had been sent to Varignano, had the greatest difficulty in getting admitted into the room of the General, for want of an order from the military commander. M. RATTAZZI may aspire to secure for himself the renown of the defender of order and of repression, but he can have no claim to a reputation for humanity, and it would be better for him to conform his official news to the fact.

Advices from Turin mention the existence of a circular which is about to appear from M. RATTAZZI on the late events in Italy, and in which the Roman question is discussed with great freedom.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AFFAIR AT ASPRAMONTE.

GEN. PALAVICINO TO GEN. CIALDINI.

RECCIO, September 1.

In conformity to the instructions addressed to me by your Excellency on the 28th of August, I set from Reggio at one o'clock in the afternoon, with a column composed of five battalions of infantry of the line and two battalions of Bersaglieri, the Sixth and Twenty-sixth.

I took the route which by the seashore conducts to Gallico, and thence I followed the course of the river which bears the same name, until within two miles of the little village of Podargone, where, surprised by the close of the day, I encamped to pass the night.

On the morning of the 29th I set forth early, directing my course toward San Stefano, where I arrived at 8½ A. M. There, from exact information I received, I knew that Gen. GARIBALDI had encamped with his force during the night on the plateau of Aspromonte. I ordered the troops to pursue their march until within a short distance of that plateau, and before allowing them to proceed I caused the troops to rest themselves, as they were excessively fatigued by a long march by abrupt paths. In the meanwhile I learned that only two hours previously Gen. GARIBALDI had encamped at the foot of the plateau of Aspromonte, and I saw that by two paths I could descend toward his camp.

I then divided my troops into two columns, that on the right, commanded by Lieut.-Col. PASSOCNIA, and that on the left by the Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, CHEVALIER ERSHARD. The two columns arrived at the same time in view of the Garibaldian encampment, already abandoned by him, he having taken up a position on the crest of a rugged hillock, to the east of the plateau of Aspromonte. I then sent an order to the commandant of the left column to attack the Garibaldian front, while making the right column fall back, by a rapid movement I attacked the left flank of the rear of the rebels, in order to cut off their retreat. In the meantime with a battalion I caused the entrance of the valley to be occupied, that they might not regain the plateau.

The left column, with the Sixth Battallion of BERSAGLIERI at their head, then attacked the rebels, and after a sunsit fire carried the position at the point of the bayonet, with cries of "*Viva il Re!*" "*Viva Italia!*" while the left rifle was also attacked by our troops.

Gen. GARIBALDI and his son MENOTTI having been wounded, and the rebels being surrounded on all sides, resistance became useless, whereupon the Garibaldians gave the signal to cease firing, and negotiations commenced, the result of which is known to your Excellency.

I am happy to be able to announce to you that all the officers have distinguished themselves by their zeal and courage; and that all the soldiers of the different provinces of Italy, without distinction, rivalled each other in valor and discipline.

I cannot pass over in silence the fact that during the first attack an energetic resistance was made by our adversaries, and I lament that bravery was displayed against the legitimately constituted power, and against the interests of the country.

I must point out particularly to your Excellency Lieut.-Col. Chevalier ERSHARD, commandant of the Fourth of the Line as having distinguished himself by his intelligence, and that his column was conducted with admirable spirit.

I can bestow the same praise on Lieut.-Col. PASSOCNIA, who, during the attack, gave proofs of extraordinary energy and courage.

I must also mention to your Excellency the valiant conduct of the two majors commandant of the Sixth and Twenty-fifth Battallions of Bersaglieri, Messrs. GIOLITTI and PINELLI, who always marched at the head of their columns, never ceasing to animate them by their example.

In the last place, I cannot sufficiently praise Col. the Chevalier CADORIDIO, who had taken excellent and energetic measures before my arrival for the defence of Reggio, and to protect the country from being disturbed, as also for preserving tranquility in the city.

I shall send to you a list of the rewards I propose to grant to the most distinguished of those who have deserved them by their conduct.

MAJ.-Gen. PALLAVICINO.

To His Excellency Gen. CIALDINI, General of the army, Messina.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening.

The *Europa's* news, *via* Queenstown, transpired about noon to-day, and caused a great sensation. It was generally regarded as disastrous and most discouraging for the North. American securities in London became dull.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

The *Times* to-day has an editorial based on the justifications which are just now being put forth in the North for the war. It thinks the symptoms a hopeful one, for if reason is to be the arbiter, it is certain the war policy can never be sustained.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

COTTON irregular, but firm. Sales to-day, 7,000 bales. All qualities considerably higher. Speculators and exporters took 4,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions heavy.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols 93⅛@93⅜ for money. Erie Shares, 30⅝@31⅛.

Illinois Centrals, 51⅛@50 discount.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Sept. 14.

The London *Observer* says it appears that Dr. HAMILTON VEASCHOFLE has succeeded Dr. NEGVALA as Dean of Ferns, and that he is to be consecrated Bishop of Kelrose in succession to Dr. BERESFORD transferred to the Primacy of Ireland.

The Prince of Wales will Brussels leave early this week and join Her Majesty, his mother, in Germany.

The Prince and his bride elect, the Princess of Denmark, have been the guests of the King of Belgium since Monday last.

Lord PALMERSTON and Earl GRANVILLE are the only Ministers in town.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FULTON-STREET PRAYER-MEETING.

The Fifth Anniversary—An Interesting and Solemn Season.

Five years ago, during the progress of the "Great Revival" some young men of this City met in the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets for prayer and Praise to the Most High. Their meetings soon became popular, and the good done at, and by them, was incalculable. Since that time the exercises have been continued without intermission, though of late they have not been as fully attended as they were during the religious excitement.

Yesterday, at noon, the fifth anniversary of these meetings was celebrated, by exercises consisting of singing, prayer and addresses. The church was filled, gallery and aisles, by an audience composed of people of intelligence and religious devotion.

Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, of the Collegiate (R. D.) Church, presided, occupying the chair on the platform in front of the pulpit. On the right and left of him sat a number of divines of various orthodox denominations, including Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN (Methodist,) Rev. Dr. REUEN CHASE, (Congregational, Ist,) Rev. Mr. GARMAN, (Baptist,) Rev. Dr. KEESE, (Reformed Dutch,) Rev. Dr. SPRING, (Presbyterian,) Rev. Dr. MASON, (Secretary of the American Temperance Union,) Rev. Mr. JONES, (of the Mariners' Church,) and Rev. Mr. DUTTON.

Dr. VERMILYE opened the meeting at precisely 12 o'clock, by giving out a hymn, the singing of which was commenced by the reverend doctor himself. After this he read the fortieth Psalm, and then made a few remarks, congratulatory of the success of the noon-day prayer meeting, and of thankfulness to the Giver of All for His blessings upon it.

The singing of another hymn followed, at the close of which Dr. VERMILYE stated that the Anniversary, like the daily meeting, was entirely Union, and not in the least denominational. In furtherance of this spirit, efforts had been made to have the various sects represented there by a minister from each one. He also reminded the gentlemen who might speak of the five-minutes rule of the daily meeting, which would be followed out here.

Rev. ASA D. SMITH was then introduced. Referring especially to the occasion that called them together, he said that the Bible gave expressions of sentiment that might be chosen for selfish application or in heart-devotion to God. Their anniversary should not be a matter of the least self-glorification, but be looked at in the spirit of Samuel, when he exclaimed, "hitherto hath the Lord helped us." To God, he reasoned, belonged all the praise for the success of the undertaking.

Rev. Dr. ROOSA, of Bound Brook, spoke next, and impressively, on the origin and progress of the noon-day prayer meeting, from the appropriate text, "How great a matter a little fire kindleth."

A prayer by one of the clergymen present was then delivered, and was followed with a brief and energetic address by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, who, in the course of his remarks, mentioned the fact of the origin of the first noon-day prayer meeting in Philadelphia, mainly by the efforts of one young man, a convert from the Fulton-street prayer meeting.

Rev. Dr. CLARK was the next speaker. He thought this meeting was a very remarkable one in many respects. It was anomalous to other affairs of the kind, being an anniversary without an annual report. No such report was presented, because it would be impossible to record the results of the prayers that daily went up from that meeting. Only eternity would reveal the vast measure of their success. The Rev. Doctor closed his remarks by references to the National exigency, and read a letter addressed by a Union officer to his wife, the night before his death on the battle-field. The epistle breathed a deep spirit of love, piety and patriotism, that wet the cheeks of many of the audience, male and female, with tears.

Two or three gentlemen in the audience made each a few remarks. Rev. Dr. REESE made the closing prayer; a hymn and the doxology was sung, and the meeting closed with the benediction, pronounced by the Reverend Chairman.

Still Other Honors to Gen. Corcoran.

We were unable to print the following account of a presentation to Gen. CORCORAN, on Monday night—a presentation which possesses more than ordinary interest, from the fact that it was made by the fellow-prisoners of that officer, and is therefore an exponent of their regard and esteem for the recipient of a nation's honors.

The affair took place at the City Assembly Rooms, in presence of an invited company, all of whom were personally acquainted with and interested in the recipient. The gift consisted of a medal, which is of solid gold, weighs 3 oz. 16 dwts., (22 carats fine,) and cost $250. It was made by BAIL, BLACK & Co., from a design by Mr. DANIEL DRAKEY, formerly a private in Company A, (CORCORAN'S and subsequently HAGOZATT'S,) Sixty-ninth Regiment. On the obverse is an excellent likeness of the General, in the act of relieving a wounded prisoner in the tobacco factory a Richmond. In the background, one is seen presenting him with a letter; another closes a book which he is reading; a third and fourth are stretched on a straw pallet in the prison, one of whom has his arm in a sling and is asleep—the other starts up and gives a cheer as their beloved Colonel appears. The sentry at the door contemplates the picture. Beneath, surrounded with shackles, is the legend

RICHMOND, 1861-62.

On the reverse is a spread eagle over thirty-four stars, with a bunch of arrows in his claws. On his right is the American flag, and on his left the Irish, with the No. "69;" the whole surrounded by war trophies. The centre, with the eagle and stars, forms a shield, on which is the following:

Presented to
GENERAL CORCORAN.
by the
RELEASED PRISONERS OF THE 69TH REGT.
N. Y. S. M.,
September 21, 1862.

Lieut. CONNELLY made the presentation address, to which the General replied at length, in which he gave a most interesting account of his [illegible] activity.

Honor to the Remains of an Artilleryman Hero.

Yesterday afternoon the remains of Lieut. PHILIP J. PARISEN, of the Fifty-seventh New-York Volunteers, were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery. He was one of the gallant officers who [illegible] the great battle of Antietam, and is reported to have behaved with the greatest bravery. The funeral services were held at the house of Mr. RUSSELL in Pike-street. The body, which was encased in a metallic coffin, having a silver plate with the following inscription:

LIEUT.-COL. PHILIP J. PARISEN,
Died Sept. 17, 1862,
Aged 38 years, 4 months.

was not exposed to view, as decomposition had already set in.

At half-past one o'clock Platt Lodge, No. 194 F. and A. M., headed by M. W. GEORGE BREAKER, arrived and performed the impressive Masonic funeral ceremonies, under direction of R. W. HENRY BUNTING, P. G., Senior Deacon, after which the body was carried to the hearse by the Masonic fraternity.

In the street, Companies C, E, H, and F of the Seventy-first Regiment, New-York State Militia, under command of Lieut.-Col. SMITH, were drawn up, and, after saluting the body, wheeled into column by companies, and the procession moved in the following order:

Band of the Seventy-first Regiment.
Military Escort.
Masonic Escort, in the form of a square, surrounding
THE HEARSE
On all sides.
Capt. Markey, Lieuts. Breid and Poe, and six Sergeants of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, as Mourners.
Carriages containing relatives and friends.

The cortege then moved through Pike, Henry, Market, Division, Chrystie and Canal streets to Broadway, and down that street to the South Ferry, which was crossed *en route* to Greenwood Cemetery, where the remains were interred.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Mr. TWEED in the chair.

A large number of bills were presented and referred.

Mr. PURDY offered a resolution that $50,000 be appropriated, to pay the proportion of New-York, for the construction of Harlem Bridge. Adopted.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution that the Comptroller present to the Board, a statement of the amount necessary to be raised, by taxation, for the year 1863, for county purposes.

Mr. PURDY moved to amend by adding that the Comptroller confer in the matter with the heads of Departments and the Finance Committee. The amendment was accepted and the resolution adopted.

The Mayor returned without his signature, the bill of JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff, passed at the last meeting, for the last quarter. The objection was to some charges for serving summons in liquor cases, which, the Mayor thinks, ought not to be borne by the County.

Some debate followed between Messrs. PURDY WEISSMANN and BLUNT, the former contending that the Mayor ought not to use the veto power in such cases where there was no honest difference in opinion. It would cost $3 or $4 to advertise this veto.

The veto was directed to take its usual course.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of the New City Hall, that they were out of money, and that $60,000 liabilities had been incurred. Attention was also called to the fact that a requisition made on June 3, for $40,000, had not been attended to. The Commissioners hoped that the money might be forthcoming, so that work could be pushed forward rapidly.

Mr. PURDY called notice to the fact that, in the Supreme Court, Mr. A. OAKEY HALL had asserted that he could not go on with cases at the time set down, because the Supervisors had failed to have the necessary papers printed. Judge INGRAHAM had also remarked that the Board had interfered with the business of his Court. Mr. PURDY could hardly believe this was so; certainly there was no intention to improperly interfere with legal business.

Mr. BLUNT hardly believed the Judge had ever made such an assertion, for the Board and its Committees had taken particular pains to give the Courts everything.

A resolution was presented by Mr. TWEED, that the county be divided for next election into twelve return districts, as follows:

Dist.	Wards.	Returns to be Examined by
1	1, 2, 3	Shook.
2	4, 6	Roche.
3	7, 13	Tweed.
4	5, 10	Purdy.
5	11, 17	Little.
6	8, 14	Weismann.
7	9, 10	Blunt.
8	16, 20	Stewart.
9	18	Briggs.
10	21	Ely.
11	19	Conner.
12	12, 22	Davis.

Laid over under the rule.

After which the Board adjourned.

A Few Words About Coal.

Three months ago coal was plenty at $4 50 per ton—a few weeks later it ranged at $5 50, and to-day we are informed by a respectable dealer that for the cheerful sum of $7 50 we can stock our cellar with the choicest of shining black coals. In less than thirty days the price will be $10, and possibly $12, per ton.

Is there any good reason for this enormous rate, other than that the holders are benefited pecuniarily and absolutely? We think not. The dealers claim, with some show of reason, that in consequence of the canal breaks in Western Pennsylvania, there has been but about half the usual quantity brought to port. The "show of reason" exists, however, in that part of the statement which alleges the fact of breakages in the canals; the rest is an absurdity. The fact is, that within a very few thousand tons, there has been as large an importation this year as ever, and the slack supply from the older veins has been fully counterbalanced by the yield from new fields and fresher veins. The new tax is urged as an additional reason for the high price, which is met by the reply, that the tax is as but the dust in the balance when compared to the increase of $2. $4, and possibly $6 per ton. This reply will be found to apply also to another reason urged, namely, the increase in the cost of labor, for the increase is but twenty-five cents per diem as against the outrageous demand of our coal dealers.

Speculation, that thief of the world for whom there is no police, is at the bottom of it all, and the people will find to their additional cost, that the speculators, who, like corporations, are without the Divine spark, will keep on and on, like the daughters of the horse-leech, until some popular uprising brings them to their proper level.

Housekeepers will do well to buy only as they need, to economize in the use of fuel, and, so far as practicable, make use of other warming material, and in time coals being a drug will, as all drugs are made to, go down.

The Accident to the Great Eastern.

The mammoth ship still lies in Flushing Bay, where the damage sustained by running on a rock off Montauk Point on her last trip to this port is being repaired. We learn that the reports of experienced divers show that the ship's bottom was opened by the rock along a single line of her outer plate for a distance of several feet. The inner "skin" or hull of the ship was not touched, and remains as dry as on the day of launching, and the vessel could proceed on her voyage across the ocean to-day with more safety than can any vessel having but a single hull. Nevertheless, her officers and agents are pushing forward her repair by a very simple method, tried once before in Milford Haven with entire success, and which has the entire approbation of distinguished American engineers.

The mode is curious and interesting as it is simple. A large scow, with sides of proper height, is preparing to be used as a coffer dam. It is made to fit the bottom of the vessel at the point of fracture, and its edges are padded so as to close perfectly over any inequalities that may be found upon the hull. At the side of the scow (or coffer dam) are two shafts or man holes, which will pass up the side of the ship, reaching above the water's edge when it shall have been adjusted to its place. The scow when sufficiently sunken will be floated under the ship's hull, and fastened securely in position by chains hove taut. This done, pumps inserted in the man-holes will free the scow of water, and admit the men and materials to repair the damage. It is believed there will be no difficulty in making the vessel just as perfect as before she touched the rock. A few days more will give us the result of the experiment—if that can be called such which has already been once successfully accomplished. In the meantime advantage is being taken of the opportunity to thoroughly overhaul, paint, and refurnish the great vessel, from stem to stern.

Allotment Commissioners.

Some months since the President appointed three gentlemen of this City—Messrs. ROOSEVELT, DAVIS and BLEECKER—Commissioners to procure from the soldiers their state allotments of their pay for the support of their families. They have met with the most gratifying success, have kept the men from [illegible] and saved their families from suffering, while our State, counties and local governments are kept up from the direst pulls upon their [illegible]. The Commissioners are hard at work with the Mayor returned as [illegible] days. They now [illegible] law to the soldiers man by man, and as the system has proved its efficiency, and is now generally understood, the soldiers take advantage of it almost universally. It being the cheapest and best plan, as a trial of a year has proved, and having many incidental advantages, immense sums are now transmitted by it.

Out of one company of one hundred men, ninety-eight send home $10 apiece every month, and regiments send $7,000, $8,000, and even $9,000. This is creditable both to the character of the soldiers and the energy of the Commissioners, who frequently, after individual application to the men, call them up by company and ask those who have not allotted to step to the front again, explain the matter, and frequently induce them to sign. In one case all but a single soldier had allotted, and when he alone stepped out, shame made him follow a good example.

Prize Vessels Libelled.

The District-Attorney has filed libels against the following vessels as prizes:

Name of Vessels.	Where Captured.	Appraised Value.
Sch. Comet		
Sch. J. J. Crittenden		
Sloop America		$28,000
Str. Ellis and armament	Elizabeth City	12,000
Sch. Adam's Norton	Little Rud. N. C.	2,200
Sch. ———	Elizabeth City	200
Sch. Louisa Vee and cargo	Elizabeth City	7,000
Sch. Liberty Belle	Bowler's Point	2,200
Steamer Adger	Roanoke River, N. C.	1,100
Sch. Albemarle	Pungo Creek, N. C.	500
Sch. Nathaniel Taylor	Pasquatank River	1,700
Steamer Old North State		
Sch. Susan Ann Howard	Newbern, N. C.	15,000
Total		$73,900

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. (Peremptory Calendar)—17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 37, 46, 47. (Enumerated causes)—124, 126, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 2.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—Nos. 2,569, 2,571, 2,577, 2,573, 2,581, 2,583, 2,589, 2,591, 2,595, 2,601, 2,603, 2,609, 2,612, 2,617, 2,619, 2,623, 2,627, 2,633, 2,635, 2,637. *Part II.*—2,295, 2,440, 2,503, 2,504, 2,506, 2,536, 2,510, 2,512, 2,514, 2,516, 2,518, 2,520, 2,522, 2,526, 2,528, 2,532, 2,540, 2,542, 2,544, 2,546.

Important Decision in Commercial Law—Duty of Holders of Stock as Collateral.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

*Richard S

when the news were in the custom-house. It was attached to a copy of the assignment in the store for the creditors to look at, and was therefore included in the body of the assignment, wherever they then were.

On the trial, defendant moved for a nonsuit, principally on the ground that the goods in question did not pass under the assignment, which the Court not pass under the assignment, which the Court granted. The plaintiffs then appealed to the General Term, relying mainly on the point that the general language of an assignment conveying all the property of the assignor conveys everything which he possessed, whether there be or be not a schedule. The language of the assignment is to govern. (28 Barb. 293; 17 N. Y. Rep. 480.)

Decision was reserved.

John O. Robinson for appellant; Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel for respondent.

Creditor's Action—Inspection of Accounts.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Wellington Clapp et al. vs. Samuel B. Beekman et al.—The plaintiffs brought a creditor's action against the defendants, to set aside an assignment made by the defendant Beekman and Henry Moore, by their firm name of Beekman & Co., on the ground that one or more of the preferences contained in the assignment—*e. g.*, to Loder & Co. and to B. F. Beekman & Co.—were founded on fictitious and fraudulent indebtedness. On an affidavit setting forth these allegations, the plaintiffs petition the Court for a deposit of the account books of the firm of Beekman & Co. with the County Clerk, to enable them to discover the real indebtness of Beekman & Co. to Loder & Co. and B. F. Beekman & Co.

The Court remarked that the petition did not show that that any application had been made upon the assignee, or any inspection of the books demanded, and also that it did not aver that the books contained any items which would assist the plaintiffs. The petition, therefore, does not come within the rule laid down in Hoyt vs. American Exchange Bank, 8 Howard Pr. R. 87, and must be denied.

Crary, Elmore & Sweet, for plaintiffs; Benedict & Boardman, for assignee and Loder & Co.; Larned & Warren for assignors and B. F. Beekman & Co.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Shay et. al vs. McGowan et. al.—Reference ordered.

Potter et. al vs. Comstock et. al.—Motion granted.

Judd et. al vs. Costello.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Before Justice Barnard.

Glove et. al vs. Pinckney et. al.—Judgment ordered; referee appointed to sell.

Aronson vs. Ferris et. al.—Judgment ordered.

Welch vs. Scott.—Motion denied.

Before Justice Clerke.

Parish et. al vs. Delafield et. al.—Issues settled.

Bostwick vs. Elton et al.—Case settled; amendments Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 allowed; amendment No. 3 disallowed, except that the language of the clause proposed to be stricken out is allowed; amendment No. 6, disallowed.

Giles vs. Stilwell et al.—Order settled.

Ridgway vs. Ridgway—Referred back to Referee for further evidence, if it can be furnished.

Before Justice Leonard.

Hancock et al. vs. Palmer.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Delafield vs. Union Ferry Company.—Case settled. (See proposed amendments.) Papers with Clerk at Chambers.

McCartin vs. Van Syckle.—Motion dismissed, $7 costs, on account of the default of Plaintiff to bring on said motion.

Furniss vs. Quin.—Undertaking on injunction approved.

Rice vs. Noble.—Action discontinued without costs to either party.

Fox vs. Creary.—Sec. 348 of the code as last amended, entitles the defendant to a stay until the determination of the appeal to the Court of Appeals, on the further order of this Court.

In the matter of the Petition of Christian Fogel, to be Discharged from Imprisonment.—The Court has no jurisdiction on the petition as presented, and cannot allow an amendment, stating that the defendant has been imprisoned three months.

Crawford vs. Kielly, &c.—Motion denied, with $7 costs. See minutes with clerk at Chambers.

Clapp, et al. vs. Beekman, et al.—Ordered that said motion be denied with $10 costs to the defendant, to abide the event of the action, with leave to renew the motion on payment of said costs.

Morris vs. Kielloy, et al.—Motion granted.

The Same vs. The Same.—The same.

Before Justice White.

Cahill, et al. vs. Foltrr.—Order denying motion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....SEPT. 23, 1862.

$500 U.S.6s, '81. Cou.	102	500 Erie Railroad	42½
10,000 do	102¾	400 do	43⅛
25,000 U. S. 5s '74 Con.	91	50 do	43⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s. 1 Yr Cr.	99⅜	50 do	b60 43¾
25,000 U. S. Dem. Nts.	115¾	150 do	43⅜
2,000 do	115½	50 do	b60 43½
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bds '60.	98¾	50 do	s15 43½
5,000 Ill. Cen. Bds '75.	100	50 Erie R. Pref	s10 76⅞
5,000 Tenn. 5s, '90	50¾	360 do	77
4,000 N. Car. State 6s.	66½	200 do	b30 77½
20,000 Mo. State 6s	48	12 Hud. Riv. R	64¾
2,000 do	47¾	325 do	64½
1,000 Missouri 6s, issu'd to H. & St. J. R.	84	200 do	b30 64⅝
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	300 Harlem R. Pref'd	21⅜
10,000 Erie R. 4th M.B.	100½	50 do	s30 44⅜
1,200 Buf., N.Y.&E.1M.	94	200 do	s60 44½
3,000 Hud. 1 M.	113	100 do	44⅝
1,000 Hud. R. R. 2 S.F.B.	110	50 Stonington R.	95
2,000 Hud. R. R. C.B	94	100 Mich. Cen. Railroad	75
6,000 do	95	50 do	74⅝
5,000 C.B.&Q R.8p.c.R.	113¾	100 do	74½
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	103	25 do	74⅝
500 C. & N.W. I. B.	87	50 do	s30 75⅜
3,000 C. & N.W. A. B	84⅜	100 do	b30 74⅝
1,000 do	84¾	100 do	s10 74⅞
3,000 do	84¾	100 do	b60 74⅝
3,000 S.L., & T. Il. 2d	66½	1,500 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	35
5,000 C. & N.W. 2 M.	b10 32	100 do	35⅜
10,000 do	32	50 do	35⅜
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	94	300 Mich. S. & N. I. G. Sk.	69¾
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	76⅜	50 do	b30 69⅞
2,000 do	77	100 do	69
1,000 do	77⅛	100 do	b.0 69
3,000 M. & P. Du C. 1st M.	99	100 do	s30 69¾
1,000 Chi. & R. I. R. Bds	105	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	85	20 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66¼
5,000 do	84¾	1300 do	67
4,000 do	84⅞	200 do	b30 67
4,000 do	84⅞	100 do	s30 66¾
50 National Bank	93½	100 do	s30 67
20 Chatham Bank	88	100 do	b30 67¼
20,000 American Gold	118	650 do	b30 67⅜
45,000 do	117¾	50 do	67⅜
27,500 do	117¾	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	27¾
5 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	102¾	200 do	27¾
50 do	102¾	200 do	b30 28
45 Penn. Coal Co	100	1000 do	28
200 Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	113¾	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	70
50 do	b30 114	50 do	70¾
50 do	114	2000 Olev. & Tol. R.	61
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	s30 96	500 do	61¼
400 do	96¼	500 do	b10 61⅜
400 do	96¾	1000 do	61⅞
200 do	s5 96¾	1000 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	72¾
50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	91¾	100 do	b30 72⅜
75 do	91	100 do	b30 72½
15 Toledo & Wa. R.	27	50 do	s30 72⅛
132 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	40	275 do	72⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	101¾	500 Mich. Cen. R.	74¾
15,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Con.	91	100 do	b30 74⅜
2,000 U. S. 5s, '65	95	100 do	s30 74⅜
7,000 U. S. Demand N	115	100 do	74⅜
5,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	100¾	10 do	74⅜
800 Mich. So. 2d M.	96	50 M. & P. Du C. 1st Pr.	95
20,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d M	98¾	200 M. So. & N. I. R.	b30 35
10,000 Am. Gold	118¾	200 do	35⅛
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	113¾	250 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	69¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	96	100 do	69
200 Erie Railway	b30 43¾	25 Panama R.	s10 143½
400 do	43¾	5 do	144
250 Erie R. Pref.	s30 76¾	100 Ill Cen R. scrip	67¼
12 do	76¾	100 do	67¼
200 do	76¾	100 do	b30 67⅜
200 Hud. River R.	54¾	300 Gal. & Chic. R. R	70¾
20 do	54¾	300 do	70¾
600 Harlem Railroad	18	100 do	b30 70¾
200 Harlem R. Pref	44¾	1500 Clev. & Tol. R.	61⅞
200 Chi. & R. I. R.	b30 72	100 do	b30 61¾
200 do	71¾	200 do	b30 61¾

TUESDAY, Sept. 23—P. M.

The Exports of Domestic Produce, exclusive of California Gold, this week, amount in value to over *four millions of dollars*. For the fortnight the value is over eight millions. The movement continues active and the prospect is that the succeeding weekly return will not be much less than, if at all below, the present statement. The official comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Sept. 23 and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$2,179,802	$2,295,553	$4,134,421
Previously reported	84,701,533	90,719,355	98,705,512
Since January 1	$86,961,335	$93,014,908	$102,839,933

The price of Gold, early this forenoon, advanced to 118@118¼ ₱ cent. It subsequently sold at 117¾. Late in the afternoon, the price returned to 118¼@¾ ₱ cent. Some of the buyers in the Street acted upon the impression that the effect of the President's Proclamation would be adverse to the Stock Market, and lend to advance Gold and Exchange. Bills on London opened at 129½ ₱ cent., and advanced to 129¾ ₱ cent. at the close of the mail for the *Australasian*, sailing in the morning. This rate is not relatively due to the advance in Gold, but is ¼@1 ₱ cent. higher than for last Saturday's mail.

The Stock market early in the day was not perceptibly influenced by the political news from Washington. The extreme prices of yesterday's buoyant market was not in all instances maintained, even on the most speculative of the Railroad shares, and when the Railway mortgages were reached, a considerable further advance yesterday took place, under a strong demand for nearly all descriptions. The Government Securities were also steady. The Border State Stocks ½ ₱ cent. lower. At the Second Board, on the printed sales, prices were a fraction lower than in the forenoon, but soon after the Board broke up, the demand again improved, and the New-York, and most of the Western Stocks returned to the best prices of the day. There appears to be a very strong upward speculation on the Street, and on each temporary reaction in the market, new buyers come in with their orders, and, in the absence of any large supply of cash stock, restore, and even advance the figures previously current. Three or four of the Western Stocks led the market this week, as the Erie led it last week, and for these the speculative demand is large and constant. Attention has also been turned to both classes of the New-York and Harlem Stock, while Contra', Fric and Hudson all continue in favor and firm at the close of the day. At 4½ o'clock, the following figures, compared with yesterday's last report, were current on the Street—the market strong on the Western Stocks and Gold, and firm on other descriptions:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
N. Y. Central	96⅝	96¾	Pacific	114	114
Erie	43⅜	43⅞	Panama	143	144
Erie Preferred	75⅝	76⅜	Missouris	43¾	43
Rock Island	72	72	Tennessees	51	51
Galena	75⅞	76⅛	U. S. 6s, 1874	91⅝	91⅝
Mich. Central	75⅝	74⅞	U. S. 6s, 1881	101⅜	101⅜
Mich. Southern	35⅝	37⅝	U.S. Notes, '63	114⅝	115
Mich. Guaranti'd	60⅞	60⅞	Treas. 7.30's	104½	104½
Illinois Cen	68	67⅜	Hudson Loan	129	129⅝
Toledo	60⅞	61	Gold	117⅝	118⅜

The price of the United States Notes for Custom-house use advanced to-day to 115@115½ ₱ cent. The price of Money to the Brokers is 4 ₱ cent. as the rule, with exceptions as low as 3, and as high as 5 ₱ cent. The Deposits at Bank to-day have gone up to $150,750,000. The stock of Gold in Bank is $38,200,000.

The following are the bids made to-day for the Bank Shares:

New-York	101¾	Commerce	93½
Merchants'	97	American Exchange	90¾
America	106½	Chatham	80
Phœnix	100	Bank of the Republic	90¾
Tradesmen's	100	Chee & Leather	98
National	93¾	Commonwealth	100
State of New-York	95½	Park	107½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, nearly all which are higher than yesterday:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	101½	Chi. & N.W. Gr. Pay. cx.	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r'l estate	100	Chi. & N.W. Appl. exd	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s subscrip	100	Chi. & N. W. Inc. Bds	87¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	104	Chi. & N. W. 1st series	72
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	111	Chi. & N. W. first. exd	54¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv'ble	111	Chi. & N. W. seconds	53
Erie firsts, '58	114½	Ham. & St. Jo. firsts	40
Erie seconds, '59	111	Clev. & W. Bonds	104
Erie thirds, '60	104¾	Ind. Cin. & W. firsts	111
Erie fourths, '80	103¾	Ind. Cin. & W. seconds	100
Erie fifths, '68	96	Tol. & Wab. firsts	94
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1sts, '77	93¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	77½
Hudson firsts, '69	113	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	100
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	110	Gal. & Chi. firsts	100¾
Hudson thirds, '75	99	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext'd.	104¾
Hudson Converts., '67	94¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds	104¾
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	108	Chi. & R. I. firsts	105
Harlem seconds, '64	102½	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	95
Harlem thirds, '76	90	N. Albany Cen. seconds	102¾
Mich. C. & P. '65-'72	107	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1st s.	98¾
Mich C., n. f. & Pr., '82	113¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2d s.	84¾
Chi. Bur. & Qu. 8 pc. 1st	111½	Clev. & Pitts firsts	98¾
M. S. & N. I. 7 ₱ c. seconds	96	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	93
N. Ind., Gos. Line, '66	104¾	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	83
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	104½	Clev & Pitts. fourths	64½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	102¾	Del. M. & Tol. firsts	93

Our Special Washington Correspondent, in our last paper, is mistaken in saying that the Treasury will have to buy or borrow $4,000,000 of Gold for the October, and $6,000,000 for the January interest on the Public Debt. The actual sum needed is, as heretofore stated in this column, something less than $6,000,000 altogether, viz.:

Oct 1—3 6s ₱ c. on $60,000,000	Treasury Bonds $2,000,000
Nov. 1—3.10 ₱ c. on $10,000,000	6 ₱ c. Stock 1,000,000
Jan. 1—2.50 ₱ c. on $30,000,000	5 ₱ c. Stock 1,000,000
Jan. 1—3.00 ₱ c. on $90,000,000	6 ₱ c. Stock 2,000,000
Total	6,000,000
Less Gold balance in Sub-Treasury, say	$1,000,000
Balance to be borrowed in Gold	$5,000,000

The day's quotations by E. Morrison, No. 17 Nassau-street, of Bank-Notes and Specie, are:

N. Y. State	1-5	7 3-10 Treas Notes	4½
Eastern	1-10	English Silver	$5 40
Pennsylvania	7-10	Sovereigns	5 60
Philadelphia	1-5	Napoleons	4 50
Maryland	1 @5	Ten Thalers	9 00
Baltimore	¾	Ten Guilders	4 00
Ohio	¾	Doubloons (Span)	18 00
Indiana	¾	Doubloons (Mex)	18 00
Canada	prem.	American Gold	1 1½
Demand Notes	prem. 1½	American Silver	1 1½
Wheeling, Va	dis. ¾		

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer, was as follows: Receipts, $1,618,763 44, including for Customs $37,000. Payments, $1,017,559 22. Balance, $4,6?9,250 59.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Sept. 15.	LOANS. Sept. 22.	SPECIE. Sept. 15.	SPECIE. Sept. 22.
Philadelphia	$4,209,101	$4,154,000	$858,101	$846,500
North America	4,565,565	4,480,271	581,567	575,412
Farmers & Mech.	3,854,000	3,837,284	1,176,000	1,165,000
Commercial	1,910,000	1,900,000	250,000	250,000
Mechanics	2,127,000	2,088,000	215,738	206,252
N. Liberties	2,034,000	2,017,000	349,000	340,000
Southwark	1,210,647	1,211,304	234,740	204,560
Kensington	957,310	953,997	137,565	137,165
Penn Township	1,010,000	1,017,568	174,142	174,062
Western	1,031,051	1,044,230	342,001	270,000
Man. & Mech	1,077,230	1,080,000	147,314	143,284
Commerce	637,919	662,067	175,835	166,551
Girard	2,530,809	2,457,112	316,332	297,798
Tradesmen's	758,291	764,630	120,000	120,927
Consolidation	927,507	924,520	119,482	111,414
City	1,000,000	1,000,000	143,000	141,666
Commonwealth	618,319	638,740	78,558	76,545
Corn Exchange	800,000	803,000	100,000	113,000
Union	771,000	798,000	60,000	60,000
Total	35,015,670	34,871,539	6,515,041	5,449,027

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Sept. 15.	DEPOSITS. Sept. 22.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 15.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 22.
Philadelphia	$2,742,300	$2,712,000	$376,000	$371,000
North America	2,668,744	2,613,840	489,135	545,247
Farmers & Mech.	4,050,132	4,021,420	117,895	122,130
Commercial	1,283,000	1,137,000	385,000	371,000
Mechanics'	1,542,000	1,279,000	374,425	396,736
N. Liberties	1,473,000	1,533,000	124,000	126,000
Southwark	1,119,767	1,096,208	74,350	56,760
Kensington	988,700	999,922	315,050	313,550
Penn Township	1,855,726	1,855,000	248,000	199,776
Western	1,684,174	1,691,189	190,000	181,000
Man. & Mech	878,425	875,889	372,310	406,113
Commerce	673,214	648,974	79,700	75,000
Girard	1,599,896	1,454,824	411,000	389,112
Tradesmen's	651,305	631,103	176,000	159,000
Consolidation	429,128	434,917	320,000	317,984
City	852,244	826,765	271,154	241,111
Commonwealth	260,658	281,767	249,125	235,565
Corn Exchange	626,000	677,000	213,000	227,000
Union	353,000	367,000	271,000	277,000
Total	24,788,164	24,194,214	5,177,567	5,174,550

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Sept. 15.	Sept. 22.	
Capital Stock	$11,716,735	$11,713,615	
Loans	35,015,670	34,871,535	Dec. 144,141
Specie	5,505,044	5,449,027	Dec. 66,017
Due from other Bks.	5,104,087	5,212,073	Inc. 107,986
Due to other Bks	7,420,242	7,762,455	Inc. 342,197
Deposits	24,780,163	24,194,214	Dec. 585,949
Circulation	5,177,567	5,174,550	Dec. 3,031

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1862.—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 109 bbls. Ashes, 11,214 bbls. Flour, 200 bags Corn Meal, 222,275 bush. Wheat, 120,536 bushels Corn, 16,857 bushels Oats, 2,344 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,151 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of only small lots at $6 87½ for Pots, and $7 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in fair request at unchanged quotations.

CHEMICALS—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at unchanged figures.

COFFEE—Sales, to day, 150 bags Maracaibo at 20¾c., and 247 bags Rio at 21c. 5 m., 4 months' credit. The market is dull and we now quote: Java, at 26½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 21@22c.; Rio, at 20@21c.; and St. Domingo at 20@20½c. ₱ cash terms.

COTTON—The high prices asked for Inferior to Ordinary Grades of Cotton have not been realized in the movement.

COTTON—Has been more active, and prices have advanced ¼c. ₱ lb., with sales of 1,000 bales at 50c. for Middling Uplands.

DRY GOODS—An unusually extensive auction sale of Dress Goods at a place [illegible] was very satisfactorily attended to the bulk of the offerings found buyers at full or better prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in [illegible] and prices of common lots have exhibited more firmness. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 10,100 bbls. at $5 30 ₱ Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 05@5 50; fancy extra Illinois and Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 40@5 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@5 90 ₱ bbl.

Canadian Flour.....$5 10 @$5 30
Extra State.....5 35 @ 5 65
Superfine Western.....5 05 @ 5 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 5 40 @ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds 5 80 @ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade orange..... 5 90 @ 6 00
Extra Genesee..... 5 65 @ 7 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri.... 5 60 @ 6 90

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at rising rates; sales 1,250 bbls., at $5 60@$6 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 10@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request and is buoyant. Sales 750 bbls. extra, at $5 45@$6 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal in fair demand at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.; also $17 25 for the latter in puncheons.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in moderate demand at buoyant prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite actively sought after by export buyers, and at an advance of 1c.@2c. per bushel, on really sound lots, the supply of which is moderate. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 256,600 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 42@$1 48; White Western, $1 33@$1 45; Amber Western, at $1 28@$1 30; Red Western (Winter) at $1 23@$1 27½, Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 18@$1 20; Milwaukee Club, at $1 11@$1 18; Chicago Spring, at $1 06@$1 16, and White Genesee, at $1 47; new Red Delaware, at $1 36, and Red Virginia, (a prize lot) at $1 26, ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, and is advancing. There is very little Prime offering. Sales since our last, 146,000 bushels, at 59c.@61c., chiefly at 60c., for shipping Mixed Western; 51c.@58½c. for Eastern do.; 42c.@53c. for unsound do., ₱ bushel. Rye is salable and steady, at 85c.@88c., according to quality. Sales 2,700 bushels prime old State Barley, at 97½c., and 3,000 bushels Barley Malt, at $1 10@$1 10 ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 51c.@60c.; Western, at 50c.@60c.; and State at 50c.@61c. ₱ bushel.

The business in this line, during the past two weeks, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "In the fortnight's interval since my last circular, the tone of the trade in Breadstuffs generally has not materially changed. The latest English advices show large receipts from here, and prices were lower for the moment, but the fact of large supplies being wanted throughout the season is still uncontradicted. Present appearances indicate that France will not, this season, require imports of cereals, but the opening of the ports of Portugal has already given some activity to the trade. In our own market the transactions in Flour have not been extensive. The difficulty of procuring the lower shipping grades of sound condition, checks many transactions, and causes a large range of prices, the better grades are firmly held at an advance, and the receipts are light. The closing rates were rather in favor of the seller. WHEAT has been in good demand for millers and shippers. The late decline in freights to England has strengthened that trade, and served to execute many orders. The sales for remittances (to save exchange) have fallen off, the appearance of the English market not being as favorable as formerly. Prices have been irregular, changing from day to day with the rates of freight, and at the close are several cents lower on the fortnight. At yesterday's exchange with free receipts and firmness in freights the trade was steady, but not active. Throughout the Western States holders of that in sound condition, in view of the shortness of the season and advancing rates of transportation on Lakes, Canal, and Railroads, are very firm in price, and present appearances do not indicate much, if any, lower rates this Fall. The export clearances for the fortnight from this port to Great Britain and Ireland consist of 72,655 bbls. Flour, 1,758,566 bush. Wh. at 208,125 bush. Corn. To France, 402 bbls. Flour, 19,013 bush. Wheat. To Portugal 55,451 bush. Wheat. To the Continent 1,061 bbls. Flour, 9,982 bush. Wheat, 29,462 bush. Rye."

Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1862

From	To Date.	Flour, Barrels.	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.
New-York	Sept 18, 1862	97,732	2,270,089	290,586
New-Orleans	Sept. 4, 1862	—	—	—
Philadelphia	Sept 11, 1862	320	20,083	—
Baltimore	Sept. 11, 1862	1,650	61,917	—
Boston	Sept. 17, 1862	1,100	—	—
Other Ports	Sept. 13, 1862	—	—	—
Total		100,802	2,352,089	290,586
To about same period, 1861		27,254	45,924	5,000
To about same period, 1860		130,231	1,402,155	160,123
To about same period, 1859		8,905	2,000	—

To the Continent.

	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn.	Bu. Rye.
From N.Y., to Sept. 18, 1862	2,417	28,146	—	24,149
From other Ports to same dates	—	—	—	—

HAY—North River Bale is in good supply and demand, at 65c.@75c., for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request at 14@15c. for new, and 12c.@16c. for last year's crop, ₱ lb.

IRON—A fair, moderate demand prevails for all kinds, at former quotations.

LEAD—Has been less freely sought after, at uniform rates.

LEATHER—Sole has been in limited request at previous figures.

MOLASSES—Transactions, to-day, have been unimportant, prices have not varied.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in request at full rates. Spirits Turpentine is held at $2 30 ₱ gallon, but is inactive.

OILS—The demand has been good for Fish Oils, and Petroleum, and moderate for other descriptions, at some revised quotations. Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 40, Crude Whale at 65c.@67c.; Unbleached Winter, firm at $1 40; do. Spring do. at 72c. Olive at $1 35@$1 40; Linseed at 58c.@59c.; No. 1 Lard at 75c.@85c.; City Red at 51c.@55c.; Crude Petroleum at 15c.@17c., and Refined Petroleum at 28c.@35c. ₱ gallon.

New-Bedford Market, Week Ending Sept. 22.—Sperm—We notice an advance in Sperm Oil, and the sales, which have been limited, are confined to the trade. We quote: 60 bbls., at $1 26@, 120 bbls., at $1 37, and 250 bbls., at $1 40 ₱ gallon. There is some inquiry for export, but the views of purchasers are below those of holders. *Whale*—Has also advanced, and the remarks used in regard to Sperm may also be applied to Whale Oil. The transactions for the week include sales of 1,000 bbl., in parcels, all for manufacturing. We quote: 300 bbls., at 63c.; 650 bbls., at 64c., and 1,000 bbls., at 67c. ₱ gallon. *Whalebone*—The sales since our last are 9,000 lbs. Arctic, at about 65c. The stock of Whalebone in the hands of importers and speculators is very light, but exceeding 20,000 lbs. in the country.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Wh. Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Sept 22, 1862	47,640	93,188 616,150
Same time last year	51,506	12,161 180,200

(Wholesmen's Shipping List.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Business has been less active in Providence. Week's sales 28,000 pieces, including 6,000 pieces, 64x64, 12c., six months; 17,000 pieces, 64x64, 11½c., net cash; 5,000 pieces, 64x64, 11¾c., net cash, ₱ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, at $11 62½@$11 75 for Mess, and $10 12½@$10 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; sales, 950 bbls. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 6¾c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues unchanged. Lard is salable and firm; sales 200 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef rules quiet, at former prices; sales 200 obls., at $14 50@$15 for Extra Mess, and $13@$13 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is active and buoyant, at 12c.@16c. for poor to very choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese sells freely, at 7c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day embraced 750 bags East India, at $6 50@$6 75, free, and $5@$5 50, in bond, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—A moderate business has been transacted to-day in the principal kinds, at essentially unaltered rates.

SKINS—Have been in limited request; prices have favored buyers.

SPICES—The market has been quiet since our last, prices exhibit no important alteration.

SUGARS—The demand for Raw has been fair to-day, and prices have been quite firm and buoyant. Sales 1,050 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 8¼c.@11¾c., and 475 boxes Havana, at 9c.@11c. per ₱. A good inquiry prevails for Refined. The Messrs. Spreckels now quote: Brst quality Loaf, 12¾c.; Best quality Crushed, 12¾c.; Granulated 12¾c.; Ground 12¾c.; White A., 11¾c.; Yellow C., 10¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 70,000 bbls., at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are attracting more attention at uniform quotations.

TIN—The market has been inactive, yet quoted steady.

TOBACCO—The demand has been quite active for Kentucky, the sales of which, since our last, have been 1,750 hhds., at prices ranging from 12½c.@24c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 650 bbls. chiefly at 32½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A fair business has been transacted to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, at 3s. 3d@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12½d.; Corn, 11½d.@12d. ₱ bushel. Beef, 7s.@7s. 6d. ₱ tce., Pork, 5s. 6d@5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 35s.@37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl., Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 6s. ₱ bbl. Beef, 7s.@8s. ₱ tce., Bacon and Lard 42s. 6d.@45s., Butter and Cheese, 50s. ₱ ton. For Cork for orders, a bark with Wheat on private terms. For London—Flour at 3s. 10½d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain at 12d.@13d. ₱ bush., Pork, 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl., Beef, 8s. ₱ tce., Butter and Cheese, 50s.@55s., Bacon and Lard, 42s., Tallow, 40s.@42s. 6d. ₱ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3	
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 6	
[illegible]	Southampton	[illegible]	Sept. 6	
[illegible]	Liverpool	[illegible]	Sept. 6	
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10	
[illegible]	Liverpool	[illegible]	Sept. 10	
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 13	
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 13	

FROM AMERICA.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY SEPT. 24, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two CENTS: mailed at SIX DOLLARS per year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year: two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BELLINI'S OPERA LA SONNAMBULA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CONCERT AND FLORAL EXHIBITION.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—SIR SIDNEY TO CONQUER.

WALLACK'S—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—JULIET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—VIRGINIUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—CLAUDE MARCEL, Afternoon and Evening.

MIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—PANTOMIME OF THE SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. PETER PIPER PEPPER POOOR.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 539 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Up to a late hour last night, we had received no definite intelligence from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army.

Our Washington correspondent informs us that Leesburgh and vicinity are in possession of our forces, under command of a fighting General—meaning, probably, SIGEL.

A dispatch from Harrisburgh states that information has been received there which leads to the belief that the rebels have not entirely left the line of the Potomac, but that they are still in considerable force in the neighborhood of Williamsport, and that heavy skirmishing is still going on at that point, and on both sides of the river. Another dispatch from Harrisburgh asserts that the national army is rapidly crossing the Potomac at Williamsport; that Gen. KENLEY'S brigade is in the advance; that Gen. COUCH'S division crossed on Monday, and that Gen. FRANKLIN'S corps was to follow immediately, Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff being at Williamsport actively engaged in superintending the crossing. It is probable that the last-mentioned dispatch is the one most worthy of belief. We have no accounts of any rebel force near Williamsport since Saturday night, at which time STUART'S cavalry left suddenly for Virginia.

A dispatch is published in the Richmond papers of last Saturday, purporting to be from the rebel General MCKEON, at Knoxville, Tenn, stating that the National forces had evacuated Cumberland Gap on Thursday night, the 18th inst., and that the rebels, under STEVENSON, were in pursuit. The Richmond papers are not satisfied with this intelligence, which they consider unfavorable, in view of the fact that previous representations had been made that the National forces were completely hemmed in. Gen. MORGAN, at last accounts, was still at the Gap, with not the remotest intention of evacuating it.

Our advices from Kentucky give us to understand that the rebel Gens. BRAGG and SMITH have divided their forces—the latter being deputed to hold Gen. BUELL in check, while BRAGG moves on Louisville, which he is reported to be approaching very rapidly.

The steamship *Arago* arrived at thie port last night, from Port Royal, which place she left on the evening of the 20th inst. The event of most interest in the Department had been the arrival of Gen. MITCHEL. He immediately went to work with his usual energy, and made himself acquainted with all the details of his duties—visiting all the various posts, reviewing the soldiers, addressing them, and attaining at once a good understanding with them. These are indications that Gen. MITCHEL will not be content to remain inactive in his new sphere of duty, but will soon give the rebels cause to know of his presence. There was some trouble with the rebels at St. John's River, Fla. After the evacuation of Jacksonville by our forces, two small gunboats were stationed in the river to blockade the port. The rebels at last accounts had planted a battery of heavy guns in a position to annoy the blockaders, and some gunboats carrying heavier metal had been sent down to dislodge them. The result of the expedition was not known when the *Arago* left Port Royal. We are indebted to Purser GRAUTGEIN, of the *Arago*, for favors.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has information that the rebels, under HINDMAN, are concentrating on the border, twenty miles from Granby, Newton County, and that they now number from 30,000 to 50,000, with daily accessions from Missouri. This force is concentrating there with the avowed purpose of invading Missouri, and laying waste the country to the extent of its ability. HINDMAN, some ten days ago in a speech to his men, declared that he should lead them no further than the Missouri line, and that there Gen. PRICE would command them. Gen. SCHOFIELD left St. Louis for the Southwest on Friday last, as is supposed, with the intention of leading a National force against the rebels.

Gen. WRIGHT has issued a special order to the Cincinnatians, relaxing, in a considerable degree the stringency of regulations before established. Instead of a daily drill of citizens after 4 o'clock P. M., there will be only a weekly drill, every Saturday, between 2 and 5 o'clock P. M.

Drafting is to take place in Philadelphia to-morrow.

GENERAL NEWS.

Two days' later advices from Europe have reached us by the steamship *Scotia*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool on the 13th, and Queenstown on the 14th inst. The *Index*, the London organ of the rebels, states that GEORGE N. SANDERS carried no communication whatever from the Confederate Government to its Commissioners in Europe. Serious disturbance had broken out at Pressnitz, in Moravia, owing to the stoppage of the cotton factories. The riots continued for three days, and were only put an end to by the arrival of a regiment of hussars. Thirty of the rioters were arrested. In England, attention was being generally attracted to jute as a substitute, in part, for cotton. A method is said to have been discovered by which it can be spun on cotton machinery. The price of jute, in consequence, had gone up 50 per cent. The Liverpool Cotton market was irregular, but no advance had taken place. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and provisions heavy. Consols were quoted at 93¼@93¾ for money. American Stocks, in consequence of the news of POPE'S reverses before Washington, were flat. Nothing at all seems as yet settled with respect to the fate of GARIBALDI and his followers. The Turin Government is evidently greatly embarrassed. The King, it is said, desires an amnesty, and the latest advices represent that it is almost settled that there will be one.

Newbern papers represent that the campaign in North Carolina for Congressmen to represent the First and Second Districts at Washington is in active progress. Mr. CHARLES HENRY FOSTER, who has two or three times claimed an election to this position, and has as many times been rejected, is at work again doing his best to attain to Congressional honors and dignity.

The Eighteenth Annual Agricultural Fair of Westchester County opened yesterday at Bathgate Park, Fordham, with beautiful weather and evident general interest in its favor. The arrangements were not quite complete, but to-day will offer a brilliant scene of rural wealth. The Horse Exhibition is to be a leading feature of the Fair, and a trot, in which *Ethan Allen* and *Honest Allen*, and possibly the Bonner horses, will figure, is fixed for this afternoon. To-morrow the premiums will be awarded and an address be made by a noted speaker.

The Exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society opened last evening, and presented many novel features. The collection of fruit, plants and flowers was quite equal to any previous Fair of the Society. The public will have until Friday evening to view the exhibition—the receipts on the last night being for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Union soldiers.

The *New Ironsides* left Philadelphia for Fortress Monroe on Monday morning. She now has her masts and rigging in place.

The Trenton *Gazette* defends Gov. OLDEN from the charge of factiousness in delaying the departure of the nine month's regiments from New-Jersey. Delay in procuring equipments and arms, for which the authorities at Washington must be held responsible, is the reason that the regiments have been detained. New-Jersey has responded to the call for ten nine month's regiments by sending eleven regiments and two companies.

Judge CADWALADER, of Philadelphia, having rejected the claim of ROBERT W. SIMPSON to the prize steamer *Florida*, which was under argument at the close of the past week, an order was made, on Monday, both in respect to the *Florida* and the *Lodona*, previously condemned, to the effect that they be transferred to the Navy Department immediately upon the payment of $80,000 for the *Lodona*, and $40,000 for the *Florida*, the sums at which they were respectively appraised. It is presumed that the terms of the order will be complied with at once, and the steamers taken in a few days to the Navy-yard for repairs. The *Lodona* is a new iron vessel, having been built but about a year. She was captured in an attempt to run into the harbor of Savannah.

A General Court-Martial has been ordered to convene at St. Louis, on the 24th September (inst.,) for the trial of Maj. J. MCKINSTRY. The following are the officers detailed for the Court: Brig.-Gen. W. S. Harney, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. L. P. Graham, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. P. St. George Cooke, U. S. A.; Col. C. A. Waite, First Infantry; Col. J. P. Taylor, Commissary-General of Subsistence; Col. H. K. Craig, Ordnance Department; Col. J. S. Simonson, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. J. D. Graham, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. T. L. Alexander, Fifth Infantry; Lieut.-Col. W. N. Grier, First Cavalry; Maj. J. Vodges, First Artillery; First Lieut. A. A. Hosmer, Fourteenth Massachusetts Volunteers and Aid-De-Camp, Judge-Advocate.

The St. Louis *Republican* makes the singular statement that a gentleman has arrived in that city from Washington, charged with the duty of inquiring into the manner in which accounts were passed upon by the Commission, composed of Messrs. HOLT, DAVIS and CAMPBELL—why some accounts were allowed without any change whatever, and others submitted to a rigorous investigation.

By order of Gen. KIRBY SMITH, Thursday, the 18th, was observed by the rebel troops at Lexington, Ky., as a day of thanksgiving.

The Washington *Star*, of Monday, says: "We learn with extreme regret that so poorly systematized has been the method of recording and preserving the records of prisoners paroled by our Generals, as that we have, up to this time, lost the advantage in making exchanges, even of those taken and paroled in North Carolina by Gen. BURNSIDE, and those taken and paroled by Gen. MCCLELLAN early in the war, in Western Virginia, to say nothing of those which Gen. POPE certainly took and paroled after the battle of Corinth, which, though amounting to thousands, by no means reached the enormous figure of 32,000, at which they were at first reported. The rebel authorities keep their list accurately, and therefore reap all the legitimate advantages from so doing—getting their paroled prisoners instantly back into service by promptly announcing their exchange, while we lose the service of thousands whose exchange could be announced, if we had kept the necessary records to enable us to offset them. We state these facts as we hear them, without being able to say that we know them to be true, though having every reason to believe them so."

The Navy Department has received the flag of the famous ram *Arkansas*, not long since captured on the Mississippi River—a regular Confederate States flag. Also, a flag recently taken from rebels at Bayou Sara, Louisiana. The latter is an Irish Anti-Know Nothing flag, laid by and forgotten long ago. It is a silk flag, green ground, with the following inscription, viz.: "West Feliciana to the rescue. No fanaticism. No bigotry. No religious tests." The inscription is surrounded with the thirty-four stars of old.

The Stock market was disposed to rather lower prices at the early Board yesterday, but late in the afternoon closed firm. Gold rose to 118¾; Exchange, 129¾ ₩ cent.

A good inquiry prevailed for desirable lots of Flour, yesterday, at firmer rates. Wheat and Corn were in brisk request, and were quoted higher. Provisions were in fair demand, as were also Sugars, Coffee, Hay, Candles, Fish, Leths, Lumber, Tallow, Wool and Whisky. Kentucky Tobacco was actively sought after at buoyant prices, as were also Crude Fish Oils and Petroleum. Cotton was brisker and dearer. The Freight engagements were heavier, and rates favored shipowners. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes.

The Live Stock markets are again abundantly supplied with animals, though we have 1,550 beeves less than the overstocked market of last week. Butchers laid in heavily one week ago, and their present wants are so light that the diminished numbers are amply sufficient. A few choice stall-fed beeves were sold at 9c., but they were superior animals. Nice steers, such as first-class butchers choose, when they can get them, were scarce, and sold quicker at a trifling advance; but for the bulk of the cattle there was no advance, and several salesmen report the market worse on common stock. The cattle were unusually poor—worse than at any former market this season. Trade was dull, but the yards were finally cleared. Prices ranged from 5c. to 9c., the average being 7¼c.....Veal calves are rather scarce, but with beef so cheap, prices cannot be advanced....Sheep are selling quickly at a light advance. Good lots are worth 4¼c.@4¼c. ₩ pound, weighed alive.....Live hogs, if heavy and fat, find customers as soon as they leave the cars, at ¼c. advance, or 4¼c.@4¼c. Poor hogs are selling slowly.

HOW WE FIGHT OUR ARMIES.—In the Richmond *Whig*, of Sept. 20, just received, we find an interesting account of JACKSON'S advance to attack POPE, at the end of August. The account is given in a letter from a young officer of Gen. A. P. HILL'S division, which, with the division of EWELL and the old division of JACKSON himself, composed the *corps d'armée* of the latter officer, and made a total of probably 30,000 men. It appears from this account that after throwing POPE off his guard, by a feigned attack and retreat at Culpepper Springs, on the 22d August, JACKSON rejoined the main army of LEE and moved forward with that army, leading the advance, upon Bristow Station and Manassas Junction. On the march, EWELL'S Division, we are told, was engaged with a small force sent up by POPE from Warrenton, on the supposition that the advancing Confederate army was a "cavalry party!" At Manassas Junction the First New-Jersey Brigade was thrown upon the whole force of JACKSON'S army, we are informed, under the same delusion, and actually "sent in a flag demanding the surrender" of the tremendous enemy into whose power they had thus unwittingly fallen! It was there and then that the gallant Brig.-Gen. TAYLOR met his death.

These revelations are valuable if not agreeable. Throughout this whole war, how often have we had the same story reported of defective reconnoissances, of careless scouting, of regiments marched upon brigades and brigades upon divisions. But it seems to have been reserved for Gen. POPE to march, if this story be true, a brigade upon a *corps d'armée!*

The Military Position.

It is one consequence of the conditions under which our great civil war is waged, that the people of the loyal States are constantly tempted into forgetting that the questions at issue between the rebels and themselves must and can be settled only in the field. This is the case to-day, whatever may have been the aspects of the matter a year ago. The fortune of actual war is, or ought to be, the supremely engrossing subject of our national attention and anxiety. Had it been so, perhaps, from the first, we might have a briefer catalogue of mistakes and disasters to look back upon now. That it shall be so for the future should be the earnest determination of every thoughtful patriot. We must shake off the habit of contemplating the successive battles of the war as so many tremendous spasms, to be succeeded by lulls of reflection and hypothesis. The real position and progress of our arms is the really vital question of every day. When we are not gaining, we may be sure that we are, if not actually losing, in danger of losing ground; for our enemies are desperate, active, numerous, and unresting.

What, then, is the state of things on the Potomac to-day? Are the rebel armies of LEE and JACKSON really retreating through Virginia before our victorious pursuit, or are they fortifying themselves on a line of occupation, and do they mean to hold the Valley of the Shenandoah against us? This is a question to which it is difficult to give a positive reply, for the details are denied to us, and our information from the seat of war is largely made up of suppositions, theories, and rumors. Had our army been able to cross the Potomac upon the heels of the rebel retreat, or had a sufficient force been sent up the south bank of the river to cut off that retreat, we should not be asking the question at all. But that our army was not in a condition to do these things, our respect for our commanders in the field requires us to believe, and that it was not in a condition thus to reap the immediate profits of the victory of Antietam, seems to us a fair reason for querying whether, after all, the rebels may not intend to hold their new positions, and compel a fresh and formidable engagement upon the Virginian side of the river. The facts of the present position, as nearly as we can eliminate them from the chaos of assertions and contradictions in which we have been wallowing for the last few days, seem to be briefly, that the rebel armies actually occupy, in great force, the Valley of the Shenandoah, and that no serious advance has been made upon our part to cut off their communications by Thoroughfare Gap and the Manassas Gap Railway with Richmond.

This has been the posture of affairs, we judge, for the week which will to-day elapse since the battle of Antietam was fought and won. Now, if the rebels really fell back into Virginia with the object of retreating upon Richmond, have they not had abundant time in which to secure that object? If, on the other hand, their plans, formed upon finding that the National army did not or could not follow them up closely in Virginia, and upon learning that Gen. BRAGG had given BUELL the slip in Kentucky, and was pressing us back upon the Western Ohio boundary of that State, should involve the fortified occupation of the Valley and the Blue Ridge, are the circumstances in which they will there find themselves so absolutely disastrous as we could desire? The Shenandoah Valley has not been exhausted by the war to anything like the extent of the desolation which reigns throughout Tide-water Virginia. It is believed, indeed, that in that Valley a considerable force might find support and sustenance throughout the Fall and Winter, so far as cereal food is concerned. On leaving Harper's Ferry the other day at their leisure, the rebels must have carried off stores of all kinds enough to compensate them for the losses incurred at Antietam; and we know that their occupation of Kentucky has already supplied them with abundance of the finest meat grown in the country, which has been sent forward to the East through Tennessee in quantities for weeks past.

Observe here the importance of remembering that the war we are waging extends over a vast extent of country, and involves operations carried on at a great distance one from another, of which the particular success is yet absolutely necessary to the general triumph. Had we fought in Kentucky as we have fought in Maryland—had the advance of BRAGG been checked like the advance of LEE, there could be no room to-day for anticipating even the possibility of a state of things on the Potomac in which our army may be chained at a disadvantage in a position from which it will require military genius of a very high order to rescue it for offensive and successful action. We do not assert that it has been so chained, for the facts before us do not warrant the assertion. But that they do suggest the doubt is not to be denied; and we do most earnestly trust that the Government may be soon able to vouchsafe to the public information on this head which will satisfy us that we are really in movement, and not drifting on to another of those dead locks which have been the paralysis of so many of the Nation's most heroic efforts.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—Our Paris correspondent, this morning, makes some grave statements in reference to the Franco-Mexican question. The French army in Mexico, it is reported, is to be carried up to 80,000 men, and is to remain in that country, and an immense amount of provisions have been bought up for the Expedition. The Engineer who has been sent out, is not going to locate a road from Vera CRUZ to the Capital, "*till after he has located a road across the Isthmus, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific*—a road intended to counteract the Pacific Railroad of the Americans." Everything indicates a grand scheme of conquest and occupation in the New World by the French troops. NAPOLEON'S schemes look to nothing less than a colonial empire in Mexico, whose revenues shall be derived from the rich silver and gold mines of that country, now and for a long time rendered almost entirely worthless by the political disorders that have prevailed. It is well for us to keep an eye on these things. They are intimately related to the purposes which the French and other European Governments entertain with reference to the breaking up of this Republic, and the establishment in its stead of a series of petty and rival Governments. Our unity and consolidation would be the destruction of all their selfish schemes on this continent.

Garibaldi on Trial.

The name and fame of GARIBALDI belong not to Italy alone, but to freedom and the world. His long life of devotion to his country has passed into the treasury of historical inspiration; his marvelous victories have already become a legend of liberty; his very mistakes and extravagancies, like the mistakes and extravagancies of every noble nature in its pursuit of noble ends, will transmit a golden warning and instruction of their own to future times. It should be matter for satisfaction, then, to all thinking men, that the Italian Government has decided to bring the hero of Sicily, now become the victim of Aspromonte, to a trial before the highest Court of Italian justice, the Italian people in Parliament assembled. The nature and extent of the fault which has been committed by the successful liberator of Naples and the Alps, in his unsuccessful attempt at the liberation of Rome, can only be fairly and adequately recorded in the result of such a trial before such a tribunal. Only in this way, too, can the Government of VICTOR EMANUEL do justice to itself and its own motives at the bar of history. For it is the most remarkable feature of this most remarkable case, that the accusing Government is itself upon trial at the same time with the accused rebel. The duty imposed upon VICTOR EMANUEL and his Ministry by the expedition against Rome, was a duty which needs to be gravely vindicated and established. It needs to be shown past all cavil, and with supreme solemnity, that the King, whose crown was set firmly upon his head by the right hand of the man who is to-day his prisoner, could only prove himself worthy to wear that crown by striking down that prisoner's arm when it was once more raised to fix the final cross of Capitoline splendor upon the diadem. A painful and terrible thing it was to do; and although the conscience of the civilized world has already justified the King of Italy in doing it, the future peace of Italy, not less than the royal record itself, demands that the justification should be made full, formal and explicit.

To dismiss GARIBALDI into exile with an amnesty as the mistaken tool of plotters like MAZZINI, would have been a gross injustice both to himself and to his King. Italy needs to have it set forth in the eye of day that the era of conspirators and intriguers for her has closed. She needs to know herself and to make the whole world know, that the kingdom of VICTOR EMANUEL is a realm and not a cabal—that the Constitutional Monarchy around which all her hopes have finally gathered, is a government of light and of law, strong enough to make itself respected and obeyed even by its friends, and moving onward to accomplish its final victory over its foes in all the force which springs from order, from honesty and from unity of counsel. GARIBALDI, suffered to slip away beyond the seas without a trial, would remain a prey to the misrepresentations of his worst enemies; and his disastrous expedition would be interpreted by them as a broken plot of the Italian Government, over which that Government had been only too happy to draw a veil of swift oblivion. GARIBALDI, proved before the country to have done violence to its constituted authorities, and to have risked its permanent glory and peace upon a mistaken attempt at achieving for King VICTOR the great work which King VICTOR himself and his Government alone can more honorably and successfully accomplish, will contribute, not in the way in which he had hoped and intended to do it, but in a more durable and valuable way to the object nearest his own warm heart—the elevation of the Italian race, and the consolidation of the Italian nationality.

In these, its larger historical aspects and issues, the approaching trial of GARIBALDI will be one of the most important and interesting events of these days of ours, as fruitful of events as they are barren of heroes. But there are other points of secondary concern involved in this singular judicial spectacle, upon which the detailed official reports of GARIBALDI'S defeat and capture compel us to fix a moment's attention.

The story comes to us now, told by the gallant Royal Officer, Colonel the Marquis PALLAVICINO, who won the sad victory of Aspromonte, and also by the members of GARIBALDI'S own Staff, and we cannot refuse to see that the judges of GARIBALDI will be called upon to pass with some seriousness upon the mode as well as the motives of his capture. Col. PALLAVICINO'S own account commands confidence by its manly simplicity of tone, as well as by the genuine sympathy which he exhibits for the hero whom it was his duty to overthrow; and it may be taken, we think, for granted, that GARIBALDI never wished or attempted to make his arrest a matter of bloodshed on Italian soil and by Italian hands. The fighting that was done appears to have been provoked by the Royal officers acting under strict orders, and resisted by a handful only of GARIBALDI'S men, who distinctly disobeyed their General's instructions. This the Staff of GARIBALDI assert, and the report of Colonel PALLAVICINO does not essentially contradict the assertion. Might not therefore the cruel scandal of actual hostilities have been avoided? This is a question which the Italian Parliament will be expected seriously to investigate, the more particularly that the report of the Garibaldian officers represents the conduct of General CIALDINI, PALLAVICINO'S superior officer, after the surrender, in a light which, if it be the true one, will secure for that personage the very general contempt and execration of mankind.

NEGRO CAPTIVES.—The Richmond *Whig* of Saturday states that among the captures made by the Confederates at Harper's Ferry on Monday of last week were *two thousand negroes*. Of course, these negroes were not paroled like our soldiers, but were driven South to be put to use, most likely, in the rebel army, or at some civil or military work in aid of the rebellion, or, perhaps, to be sold into Slavery. We have no doubt they will be subjected to the most atrocious treatment by their Southern captors. Many of them were undoubtedly freemen by birth; many had earned their freedom by services to our cause and our army; and all of them were under the guardianship and protection of the Government. Most of them were employed in various army work at Harper's Ferry, under the act of last session of Congress, authorizing the employment of negroes as military laborers. We suppose that Government will do nothing about these unfortunate persons, who had placed themselves under its care, though, by all the laws of war, of national honor, and of humanity, it is as much bound to see to their just treatment as to that of any other of its agents.

Three or four times, of late, the rebels have taken numbers of the black military laborers with our army. They took a considerable number on the Peninsula; they took a large body who were sent out grave-digging near Bull Run, after POPE'S late engagements; and now, at Harper's Ferry, they made the best haul of all. The rebels, of course, could not be induced to treat negroes as prisoners of war; but our Government, having become responsible for their freedom and safety, should either put them where they will be safe from the rebel grasp, and the horrors of Slavery, or should try by negotiation to save them from the latter doom and mitigate their misfortunes. It would be better, of course, if it would make haste to put down the rebellion, by which these and all other minor questions would be solved.

GEN. MITCHEL IN HIS NEW FIELD.—Gen. MITCHEL has arrived at his new quarters in the "Department of the South." Immediately on his arrival he went to work, made himself familiar with all the details of affairs, made a personal inspection of each camp, reviewed the different bodies of troops, and made a speech to every regiment. The discourse he delivered inside of Fort Pulaski to the Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers is published in the Port Royal *New South*. It is full of enthusiasm and promise of action. Of himself, he spoke, and said:

"I am very restless. I don't know how to be still. If you were to confine me within a fortress, or upon one of these islands, I should feel as though I were in a penitentiary. I don't know what the object of the Government was in sending me here; but it is the duty of a good soldier to obey orders. My instructions permit me to do pretty much as I please; and I shall endeavor to do the best I can. I assure you of this—that I will omit no opportunity of giving you active employment. You shall have no time for sighing and lamenting over your inactivity. If we can find anything to do. Be assured that if I can use you, no opportunity will escape for active duty, if you are ready for the fray."

To all of which the soldiers responded with shouts of joy that they were "ready." Now, we hope that Gen. MITCHEL will speedily make these words good. There is plenty of work to be done in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Gen. MITCHEL has a large, fine body of troops, not enough, perhaps, to reduce all these States to obedience at once—though we think he might some morning take military possession of the last-mentioned one. The weather down there is now getting mild and healthy, and the soldiers are utterly wearied out with the inaction they have so long suffered under SHERMAN and HUNTER. We hope Gen. MITCHEL will not shut himself up long in these "penitentiary" islands, but that he will soon set up his headquarters in Charleston or Savannah.

THE RICHES PREPARING TO OPERATE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—From an advertisement of the rebel Ordnance Department, in the Richmond *Whig*, we learn that "all preparations for Major-Gen. FLOYD'S army are being concentrated at *Lynchburgh*." It would seem from this that FLOYD is making extensive preparations for work in Western Virginia, where the campaign has already opened on the Gauley and Kanawha Rivers, with considerable successes on the rebel side. We have hardly any troops in that great section of Virginia now to resist the advance of FLOYD'S ten thousand "irregulars," and it would not be astonishing if he were shortly to make his way across the mountains, take advantage of its unprotected condition, and capture and hold it as KIRBY SMITH has captured and held Kentucky. There is only one way by which Western Virginia can be permanently held, other than by maintaining a large army there, and that is by the capture of East Tennessee. If we held Knoxville and Abingdon, on the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, there would be no further trouble with Western Virginia, and FLOYD'S occupation would be gone. In its bearings upon the rebellion and the rebel armies in the East and in the West, the occupation of East Tennessee is the most important movement it is possible to make. But we are getting up expeditions to go into Texas, into the Indian Territory, and everywhere in rebeldom but there.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—Delegates have arrived at Syracuse in great numbers, and the Republican State Convention there to-day promises to be one of the fullest and ablest known in our political history.

Speculations as to the probable nominees for the chief offices of the State are idle. The close contest of more prominent aspirants may lead to the selection of candidates on grounds of compromise that the public are not expecting. But at the present writing it does not appear that any such resort will become necessary.

DR. GASPARIN NOT DEAD.—The Count DE GASPARIN, whose death in France is announced, is *not* the distinguished defender of our Republic and of free institutions before Europe—with whom yesterday's evening papers confounded him. It is ADRIEN-ETIENNE-PIERRE, Comte DE GASPARIN, an old man, eighty years of age, who formerly figured somewhat in French politics, and wrote various works on agricultural, rural, veterinary and cognate matters. If the Count DE GASPARIN, whose name is so widely known and honored throughout this country, lives as long as his family namesake who has just died, he has more than a quarter of a century of activity and usefulness before him.

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

Growing Gravity of the Mexican Question.

A FRENCH SCHEME OF CONQUEST.

An Army of Eighty Thousand Men to be Sent Out.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 12, 1862.

If the reports which come to me from the newspaper offices be true, the Mexican question is assuming a gravity which requires all the attention of the Government of the United States. The Mexican army is to be carried to 80,000 men, instead of 30,000, and this army, for which the provision contracts have already been made, is to remain in that country. The Engineer who has been sent out with an Etat-Major, and material, is not going to locate a road from Vera Cruz to the capital till after he has located a road across the Isthmus, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific—a road intended to counteract the Pacific Railroad of the Americans. The gravity of these facts, if they prove to be true, will not escape the mind of any one. I am told that until the last meeting of the Cabinet not more than 50,000 men were deemed necessary to carry out these projects, but that at that meeting a further number of at least 30,000 men were decided upon. The papers, indeed, have just been inadvertently, no doubt, publishing a notice of the immense amount of provisions which have been bought for the Mexican Expedition, and among other items noticed was one of 700,000 kilogrammes of biscuit, which tells a story of itself. All this grand scheme of conquest and occupation in the New World, I am told, is based on the idea of offering a barrier to the extension of the Anglo-Saxon race to the South and over the region which now belongs to the Latin races. It seems impossible that a man of NAPOLEON'S practical turn of mind could nurse such a utopia in his breast, and actually attempt to carry it out in the face of a certainty of a war with the United States; but I am assured nevertheless of its truth, and am obliged to admit that all the evidence corroborates its truthfulness.

We hear less of mediation and intervention now in the United States, and the French Press seems to treat the National army better, for its retreat toward Washington, than does the English Press. But the fact is, the Press of London is more violent than that of Richmond and Charleston, and we find it much easier to discuss the questions at issue with an American than with an English Secessionist; for the violence that is based on ignorance is much more offensive than that based on the arguments used generally by the American Secessionists.

Most of the French papers have published the correspondence between Gen. BUTLER and the French Consul at New-Orleans, about the delivery of private arms. The *Constitutionnel* is so devoted to the interests of the South, that it did not dare to publish it, and so it adopted the plan of publishing the Consul's demand without giving the General's answer, only remarking that it did not appear to them that the answer merited publication. Such a course of polemics would be considered highly dishonorable in most countries, especially in the paper which followed such a line of conduct was the organ of one of the principal Ministers of a proud Government; we do not know what estimate is put upon it here.

A change has been made at the Ministry of the Interior which renders matters rather worse than better for the American cause. M. IMBAUS has been replaced by the Count DE TRETHARD, a judge and lawyer (who as Judge of Instruction made the preliminary examinations of ORSINI and his accomplices in the bomb affair of three years ago,) and the new chief of bureau, who assumes the title and the full functions of Director of the Press, is, I am told, frankly active in the cause of the Southern Confederacy. His opportunities for doing harm are wide and effective.

As regards the removal of M. IMBAUS, the following are the details, as they are related to me verbally: A fortnight ago M. DE PERSIGNY called a meeting of all his chiefs of division in the Department of the Interior, and questioned them on the progress of affairs in their several divisions. When the Minister came to the Bureau of the Press he asked M. IMBAUS what would be the influence of the Provincial Press in the coming elections for Deputies. To which the Director replied in substance—"Absolutely none!" This reply startled the Minister, and he asked his Chief of Bureau if he did not think such opposition papers as the *Journal du Havre*, the *Gironde*, of Bordeaux, and the *Progrès*, of Lyons, had the power of exercising a very considerable influence against the Government candidates. But the Chief had made an unhappy reply, and, whether he believed it or not, was obliged to adhere to it; and he thus gave the Minister so bad an opinion of his attention to the duties of his bureau that it was thought best to put some one in his place who would prove a little more active. The fact is that the Departmental Press, and especially the papers mentioned above, exert in their respective sections a very powerful influence, and the republicans are already counting on carrying at the election twenty instead of five electoral districts—the number they now possess.

A curious romance comes to me, verbally, from Rome, and which will appear in a day or two in a disguised form in the public Press. You will have noticed in the Paris papers a fierce discussion about a telegraphic dispatch, published on the 17th of August, by the *France*, the new paper of M. DE LAGUERONNIERE, stating that on the 15th of August, the National *fête* day, M. DE LAVALETTE, the French Minister at Rome, had gone to the Pope and assured His Holiness, among other things, that the Emperor guaranteed to him the integrity of his temporal power—for an indefinite period understood. This dispatch immediately created great commotion at Paris; the other Ministerial papers denied its authenticity and M. DE LAGUERONNIERE, who maintained its truthfulness and started the whole policy of his paper, which had just then been founded, upon

this dispatch, was even cited before the Police for circulating false news. But now comes the mysterious but romantic part of the story. For some cause not known, the Emperor was surprised to find that when he went to inform Cardinal ANTONELLI of the instructions he had received from his Government, he found that the Cardinal was already prepared at once with an answer, and that, in fine, he acted in every way as if he knew what M. DE LAVALETTE had to say, before he opened his mouth. The Marquis finally came to the conclusion that he had a spy at his Embassy, and communicated with M. THOUVENEL, at Paris, on the subject. What rendered the situation more embarrassing was, that but one person in the Embassy at Rome ever saw the dispatches received by the Ambassador from his Government at Paris, and that person was the principal Secretary, the Duke DE ——. It was concerted between M. DE LAVALETTE and M. THOUVENEL that a false dispatch should be sent by the latter to M. DE LAVALETTE; that this dispatch was to be placed so that the Secretary could see it; that other persons were to watch if he did read it, and then to follow him afterward. The result was, that the Secretary did read the dispatch; that he immediately started to the house of a lady whom he loves very tenderly, and who is a sister-in-law of Cardinal ANTONELLI; that soon after the Secretary left the house of this lady, the latter started in haste to the house of the Cardinal, and that when the Marquis DE LAVALETTE went to pay his respects to the Cardinal on the *fête* day, he was met with a smile and the salutation: "Oh, I am sure you bring me good news from his Majesty the Emperor." The Ambassador said he had nothing special, and the Cardinal seeing that there was something wrong, had the tact to conceal his joy. But the secret, for M. DE LAVALETTE, was out; the Secretary, whose love for a woman made him forget his duty to his country, was discharged and is now at Paris—to the astonishment of many people who do not know this history. But there is still another arm to the story. The Duke DE —— is one of the politico-religious clique which is manœuvering to protect and preserve the the temporal power of the Pope, and so soon as he read the good news in the famous false dispatch he telegraphed it to the rest of his clique at Paris, of which the Viscount DE LAGUERONNIERE is one; it was immediately published in *La France*, and the whole clique, from the Empress down, believed it—and thus is explained the mystery of the famous dispatch.

Notwithstanding the immense sale of *Les Miserables* and the sort of prearranged enthusiasm which only awaited the advent of the book to break out, a few critics, bolder than their colleagues, have had the courage to proclaim the book a failure—that is to say, a failure in comparison to the other books of M. HUGO. As an example of what one critic writes, and what many think who would never dare to say it, I give you the following extract from one of several criticisms signed by M. VILLEMESSANT:

"When one has to deal with a work which pretends to force the world's admiration, or more properly the world's adoration; a work which is worse than a bad book, which is a bad action; in which everything is sacrificed to theatrical effect and to the flattery of the populace; in which one sees a preacher, a bishop, invoking on his knees the benediction of a regicide; in which a king, LOUIS XVIII., is called in plain words *gros cochon*; in which the lover is but a pretentious simpleton and the object of his love a vulgar creature equally stupid; in which the only interesting character is a prison convict; in which the only truthful personage, although exaggerated, is a *mouchard*; in which the dramatic part of the book is but a pale counterfeit of the *Mysteries of Paris*; in which the genius even, where it does show itself, is spoiled by the want of tact and of judgment—it is not a switch, but a leather strap, that is needed. If this book, such as it is, without changing a word, were signed by the name of the first comer; if it emanated from any other than the false exile who wraps himself majestically in a voluntary proscription, I would bet a thousand against one that the entire edition would pass straight from the counter of the bookseller to that of the grocer."

M. ALEXANDER DUMAS *fils* is working at a comedy in five acts which he has promised for the end of November. M. EMILE AUGIER has just read to the Committee of the Theatre Français a comedy in five acts, entitled *Le Fils de Giboyer*. M. SARDOU, a young writer, who, at a single leap has placed himself in the front rank of cotemporaneous writers, has just given to the Gymnase Theatre a four-act comedy, entitled *Les Ganaches*. M. SARDOU also gives another four-act piece to the Vaudeville in October, and still another piece to the Theatre Français in January, entitled *Les Gens d'esprit*. The latter piece is no doubt intended as a sort of antithesis to the comedy entitled *Les Ganaches*, which where means—the race of asses, as applied to pretentious men of the fashionable world. The fertility of this young author is prodigious; he has been already decorated and is on the high road to the Academy.

A drama drawn from *Les Miserables* of VICTOR HUGO is already in the hands of the Director of the Ambigu-Comique, and will be put on the stage this Winter. In order that the work may pass the censorship, the Bishop has been converted into a doctor, Fantine appears only as a natural mother; Jean Valjean, who gives his name to the piece, will not, as in the romance, occupy an official place in the municipality; he is simply one of the principal industrials of Montreuil. The character of Javert has been adroitly metamorphosed. Only the first part of the romance has been put upon the stage at once; the rest will follow in another piece.

The Princess MARIE DE SOLMS BONAPARTE has just brought from the press a new work, under a title which required more than ordinary delicacy in the treatment: *La Reputation d'une Femme*. But little success has attended the lady's literary efforts thus far; the present work is an improvement in the right direction.

Madam EMILY PIERPONT LESDERNIER, of New-York, has just published at Paris a book of poems in the English language, entitled, *Voices of Life*. A certain number of these poems first appeared in the United States, but the largest proportion of them appear now for the first time.

The Count DE GASPARIN, former Minister of the Interior, and perhaps the ablest writer in France on agriculture, has just died, aged 80 years. He was the father of Count AGENOR DE GASPARIN, the author of several late works on the United States.

The several able articles of Prof. LABOULAYE lately published in the *Journal des Debats*, in favor of the Union cause, and to which I have already called your attention, have been, at the request of the American friends of the author, compiled into a pamphlet, with additions, and published by the house of DENTU. This pamphlet is perhaps the ablest defence of the cause which has yet been published abroad, and possesses additional value in being the spontaneous work of the author. It is mostly devoted to explanations on the causes of the war and of the rôle which Slavery plays in it, and is the most conclusive reply to the standing declaration of the party which declares that Slavery has nothing to do with the war which has yet appeared from the press on this side of the Atlantic. Copies of the pamphlet will be sent to all the principal public functionaries, embracing the members of the legislative bodies, and it is hoped the work may do some good in enlightening public opinion.

Miss ADA PHILLIPS, of New-York, has just returned to Paris, after a successful operatic season at Pesth, in Hungary, at Prague, and at Trieste. Miss PHILLIPS expects soon to return to Vienna, to fill an engagement at the principal opera at that city.

MALAKOFF.

THE DEPARTING EXPEDITION.

From the Paris Patrie.

On entering Mexico our soldiers will find what France always expected to find—friends. Our flag, in protecting the reorganization of an independent and local Power, will only be completing the work decided upon by the parties who signed the Treaty of London. As regards the issue of this expedition, it may be easily foreseen. Our soldiers, returning their swords to their scabbards, will leave to French diplomacy the care of carrying out the task generously undertaken. And French diplomacy will call European diplomacy to her, and it is with the councils of the great Powers that civilization, expected for more than half a century, will make its first steps on Mexican soil. It is then that, free from the passions and rivalries that obscured it, the Mexican question will appear as France put it. It will be seen what interests were engaged in this enterprise, so badly understood at the onset, and England and Spain will not have to regret having let France commence without them, without their flag, what France will ask them loyally to complete with her in common.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Sept. 6.

Barring important novelties in Italy, which there does not seem reason to expect for the moment, although rumor still persists in changing the (Turin) cabinet, it is believed that the Emperor will do nothing in that affair while at Biarritz. His chief occupation just now is believed to be the Mexican question, for which he seeks a solution that is not easy to find. Some people here will have it that, when he shall have Mexico in his power, he will propose its annexation to the Confederate States, and will take the opportunity of seeking to obtain from England and Spain the recognition, in conjunction with France, of the Power thus territorially aggrandized. This may sound plausible at first; but, besides the difficulty of the slavery question (since England and France, of course, could not, even if the Mexicans would, consent to that institution being established in Mexico,) there is the slight obstacle that the Confederate States would be almost certain to decline taking Mexico, even as a free gift—and much more so when it is highly probable that they would be saddled with, and have to meet, a part of her pecuniary obligations, to say nothing of the claim for a heavy war indemnity, which France is pretty sure to make before abandoning the country. There can be no doubt that the check experienced by the Lorencez expedition produced a bad effect in France, which is not yet effaced. People, of course, are told, and may be ready to believe, what is probably the truth, namely, that the reverse at Puebla was not of a nature to reflect discredit on the French arms, but was due to particular circumstances, and has since been avenged in several successful combats, attended by heavy loss to the enemy. This is all very well; but the French demand victories, especially when their troops are sent on distant and expensive expeditions, whose uselessness is only to be redeemed, in the opinion of many, by brilliant and unchequered triumphs. *Not only with the people, but also with the army, the Mexican war is, you may depend, at present in the highest degree unpopular.*

PROPOSITIONS FROM PRESIDENT JUAREZ

From the Paris Patrie.

The Emperor has received a letter from President JUAREZ, in which he complains that it is impossible for him to establish a stable Government, precisely because of the French expedition against him. He therefore proposes an arrangement which would have, as he insists, the effect of separating the French troops from the faction which has hitherto supported them, and establish a good understanding between them and what he calls the national party.

JECKER NATURALIZED IN FRANCE.

Correspondence of the London Globe.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 8, 1862.

Many significant acts of the Executive, which do not appear in the *Moniteur*, are yet discoverable on perusal of *Le Bulletin des Lois*, which does not enjoy indiscriminate circulation. Through that channel of intelligence it is ascertained that the Swiss JECKER whose monetary transactions with MIRAMON and ALMONTE were the immediate incentives to French meddling in Mexico, has been recently naturalized in this Empire, and a retroactive claim is thus sought to be established for the ultimate enforcement of his truly exhaustive demand on whatever resources the metallic wealth of that country can furnish on the day of reckoning. This incumbrance must of course be superadded to the inevitable war indemnity which the Imperial exchequer will exact, and which will per force become the first charge on the dilapidated inheritance of MONTEZUMA. The latest casualties, viz., the burning of the war-ship *Prince Jerome*, on the passage, before Gibraltar, and the collision by which the *Ithacus*, large transport from Toulon, was lost, go to swell the account, already pretty formidable.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

LEESBURGH IN OUR POSSESSION.

Leesburgh and vicinity are in possession of our forces, commanded by a fighting General.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

By direction of the President, the States of Missouri, Arkansas, and the bordering Indian territory, will constitute the Department of the Missouri, and will be commanded by Major-Gen. S. R. CURTIS headquarters at St. Louis. Alton, Illinois, is attached to the Department of the Missouri. Western Virginia is attached to the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Cincinnati.

RECONNOISSANCES.

Further reconnoissances on the other side of the river, in front of Washington, continue to demonstrate that there is no considerable rebel force this side of the Bull Run Mountains.

SERENADE TO THE PRESIDENT.

The citizens of Washington propose to serenade President LINCOLN to-morrow night at the Soldiers' Home, on account, as the handbill says, of his "glorious proclamation of freedom throughout the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof." The writer of the handbill must have forgotten the inhabitants of the Border Slave States.

CONDITION OF GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. HOOKER is still at Dr. NICHOLS', and is doing well. He has been visited there by some of the highest officers of the Government, who seem to feel deep interest in his early recovery. There is no doubt that he will be placed in a most important command as soon as he is able again to take the field.

A GALLANT CHARGE.

An eye-witness describes the charge of the Eleventh New-Jersey and the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York on the rebels on South Mountain as one of the most brilliant bayonet charges performed during the war. Both of these regiments are raw troops, and had been in the fight only half an hour before the order to charge was given. They charged the enemy in an open field, driving them into a wood, though exposed to a heavy fire of artillery and musketry.

INFORMATION TO THE ENEMY.

The Washington *Star* of to-day contains information of the position of the Union troops on the Upper Potomac, which, if published in the New-York papers, would provoke threats of suppression. This is but one of those instances of almost daily occurrence that show the utter unfairness and inefficiency of the Government censorship as practiced.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A letter from Indian Commissioner DOLE has to-day been read by chief clerk MIX, written from St. Paul, Minnesota, in which he states that he met the committee appointed by the Minnesota Legislature to investigate the Indian troubles, on their return from Fort Ripley. They having effected what they believe to be a satisfactory adjustment of all the difficulties between the whites and Indians, the Commissioner is *en route* for Washington.

A MESSAGE FROM JOHN ROSS.

WM. ROSS, nephew of JOHN ROSS, the Cherokee Chief, arrived yesterday with a letter from his uncle to the President, with whom he obtained an interview this afternoon. It calls attention to the fact that our Government has not maintained treaty stipulations with the Cherokees, and asks for full restoration of friendly relations.

THE HOSPITALS.

The management of the Capitol Hospital here is severely censured, and apparently with good reason. Two hundred wounded soldiers, taken there this morning, have been allowed to lie all day in the basement on the cold pavement, without attention; and of the whole number there, about a thousand, many of whom have been there since Sunday, no list is yet prepared. Union citizens have been refused permission to convey luxuries to our wounded, while the Secessionists are permitted to supply to the rebel wounded in the same hospital. The query is raised as to why our wounded soldiers are obliged to lie on the floor, while Mr. MCGUIRE, who furnishes the supplies, has plenty of bedsteads at hand. This hospital is said to be in charge of Dr. SHIPLEY.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals have been issued by the Navy Department for the furnishing of materials for the Bureau of Construction and other uses, embracing a large variety of articles. They are deliverable at the Navy-yards at Kittery, Me., Charlestown, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., Philadelphia, Penn., and Washington, D. C.

Proposals have to-day been issued by Col. INGALLS, Quartermaster of the army of the Potomac, for the furnishing of three thousand tons of hay, two millions bushels of oats, and seven thousand cords of oak and hickory wood.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Recently instructions were given to the commanding officers of all arsenals and armories of the United States, to administer the oath of allegiance to the employes under their command. Nineteen refused to take the oath at the Springfield (Mass.) Armory, on the ground that they were foreigners. The Secretary of War gave orders for their immediate dismissal.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

A number of wounded will be sent to New-York by rail to-morrow. The total number of wounded who arrived here from Frederick, is about 2,500, and more are expected to-morrow. They are distributed among the different hospitals. Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND is still at Frederick, superintending the treatment and removal of the wounded in late battles.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

According to an army order, just issued, the prisoners of war, except commissioned officers, who were delivered to Lieut.-Col. LUDLOW, Aid-de-Camp to Maj.-Gen. DIX, at Aiken's Landing, James River, Virginia, on the 14th and 15th insts., are declared to be exchanged.

PRISONERS EXCHANGED.

Lieut.-Col. LUDLOW, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. DIX, yesterday effected an exchange of 10,000 rank and file and 300 officers at Harrison's Landing. Gen. POPE's officers are not included in these, but it is understood they will be exchanged during this week.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A general Court-martial has been ordered to assemble at St. Louis, Mo., on the 24th inst., for the trial of Maj. JUSTIS MCKINSTRY, Quartermaster in the United States Army. Gen. HARNEY is President of the Court.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS.

Acting Master's-Mate NEIL ALEXANDER, having been reported to the Navy Department as a deserter, has been dropped from the rolls of the service.

A QUESTION ABOUT THE STAMP CURRENCY.

It has been questioned whether traffic can be carried on to the new postal currency, without violating the existing laws of Congress prohibiting the sale of postage stamps at a premium. It is the opinion of Secretary CHASE that the statutes in question apply only to Post-office stamps used for the prepayment of postage, and that no restrictions operate on the postal currency which do not equally apply to United States notes or coin.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

THOMPSON BROTHERS, of New-York, have deposited with Commissioner BOUTWELL $50,000 for internal revenue stamps, to be received as soon as issued. They take them, as brokers, to retail to the public, and are the only parties who have yet made a deposit for this purpose.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Post-office Department has ordered the continuance of the Pacific mail on the Overland route, having received reliable information that there is no danger to be apprehended from their being tampered with by Indians. It is positively asserted that since the removal of the Cherokee tribe, at no time has there been any necessity for the mails being discontinued. The great Overland mail now passes daily through Denver. Passengers are constantly traveling on this route.

MAIL FACILITIES.

Mail facilities have been restored to Frederick, Hagerstown, and intermediate points.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.

To-morrow is the day designated by the rebel Government for the enforcement of the conscription in Prince William County, Va. At the time of the last conscription a considerable portion of this county was in the National lines, and the rebels were not able to enforce it—hence the new levy at this time. Many Union people from there have fled to this city to avoid the conscription.

REMOVAL OF CRIMINALS.

An order has been issued for the removal of all the criminals imprisoned in the Penitentiary of this District to the old County jail in Albany, N. Y., to afford an opportunity for the enlargement of the Arsenal, made absolutely necessary by military exigencies. Warden KING will therefore start with them by steamer to-morrow, attended by a sufficient guard.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting-Master CHARLES L. WILCOX has been ordered to the command of the *Stars and Stripes*.

Third Assistant-Engineer GEORGE K. FULLER has been dismissed the service, for being absent without leave.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon GEORGE H. MARVIN has been ordered to the steamer *Isaac Smith*.

COLLECTOR IN IOWA.

In the Third District of Iowa, LEVI MILLER, of West Union, has been appointed Collector, under the Direct Tax and Excise law, in place of Jno. LUSE, declined.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

VIEWS OF THE RECENT CONFLICT IN MARYLAND—THE LOSS OF HARPER'S FERRY—THE ORDNANCE GAINED BY THE ENEMY—NEW TROOPS WAITING FOR ARMS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 21, 1862.

The recent conflict in Maryland is the engrossing topic of conversation here. As it becomes clear that the rebel army has made good its escape, the tendency of public opinion is to depreciate the advantages secured by our triumph at Sharpsburgh. While every credit is given to our gallant soldiers for their admirable fighting in the field, yet the loss of Harper's Ferry is beginning to be felt as a disastrous as well as humiliating defeat. The balance of advantage in the late expedition evidently rests with the enemy, as they carry off all the plunder captured, including over 10,000 stand of arms and over fifty pieces of artillery.

These losses added to those sustained in the Peninsula and by Gen. POPE's army, must make an aggregate of considerably over fifty thousand stand of arms and one hundred pieces of artillery recently lost in our operations in the East, sufficient to thoroughly equip an army half as large as that now retreating into Virginia. It is known that our losses of ordnance at Harper's Ferry were also very large, and that they were not destroyed previous to the surrender.

These facts give point to a recent remark of Gen. RIPLEY, Chief of Ordnance, who is said to have stated that he *ought* to be the ablest ordnance officer in the world, as he was required to furnish arms enough to supply *the enemy's army* as well as our own.

Great numbers of new troops are reported from different States as ready for service as soon as Government will supply arms. It is stated that when Gov. OLDEN of New Jersey, informed the War Department that he had twelve thousand troops waiting for arms, he received a reply urging him to send them forward, as it was not entirely safe to transport that amount of arms to New Jersey. The Governor replied that a man's life was worth more than a musket, and that it was not safe for unarmed soldiers to travel where guns could not be sent without danger.

The draft is meeting with serious opposition in Pennsylvania. In some counties, the Democratic politicians have succeeded in so working on the populace as entirely to prevent an enrolment of the militia. This opposition comes mainly from the Irish, who are made to believe that the draft is intended to apply mostly on the Democratic voters, so as to secure a Republican triumph in the fall elections. Even the priests, who are in favor of the enrollment, seem to have no influence in this matter.

J. M. W.

NOT A SECESSIONIST.—It has been erroneously stated by a correspondent of one of the New-York papers that Mr. BILLINGS HOSMER, JR., of St. Denis, Md., is a Secessionist, and engaged in furnishing aid to the enemy. Through the maliciousness of some personal enemies he was recently arrested and brought to the Relay House. The charges against him were not substantiated. Mr. HOSMER was born and educated at the North, and has relatives of high standing in this city. He is a strong Union man, and deserves to be relieved from the temporary odium which this false report has cast upon his character.—*Philadelphia Press.*

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY GOVERNMENT.—To-day at 3 o'clock a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen will be held for the transaction of such business as may come before that august body. There are various rumors in the metropolitan atmosphere as to the sudden calling together of the civic fraternity, among which we hear of the possible removal of Mr. Engineer CRAVEN, and that Mr. Commissioner KNAPP intends serving an injunction on the Mayor preventing him from appointing a successor, &c. At all events, the business will be of more importance than any which could accidentally be brought up.

SANITARY SUGGESTION.—Attention is called to the card of the Sanitary Commission, in another column, respecting the sending of articles to soldiers by their friends, which are only a detriment to them and the service. Gifts of bulky articles are not desirable. Soldiers can procure all they need of food and clothing better with their money or that which may be sent them. The same rule applies to gifts for hospitals, which should be of the simplest kind, and not such as to prove detrimental either to the patient or the service which transports the hospital stores.

LOOKING AFTER TRANSPORTS FOR THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.—The Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Mr. USHER, and Senator POMEROY, of Kansas, were in the City yesterday on business connected with the Colonization scheme. They are seeking for a suitable transport, and examined several of the prize steamers, but without finding any suited for the purpose. They returned to Washington last evening, and intend urging upon the Government the purchase or charter of the steamer *Vandersilt*, which is commodious and every way suited to the purpose of transporting the contrabands to their Colonial destination.

A MEETING IN THE TENTH WARD.—We are informed that a meeting of the mechanics and working men of the Tenth Ward is to be held this afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, to devise means to aid any wounded soldiers who may belong in the Ward. The meeting is to be addressed by Mr. JAMES SCHWARTZ.

Military Matters in the City.

THE IRONSIDES REGIMENT.

A meeting was held on Friday evening last, in the Eighty-sixth-street M. E. Church, for the purpose of encouraging enlistments in this regiment, now organizing under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, H. M. DIKEMAN, Esq., in the Chair. Hon. B. F. MANIERRE made a statement as to the origin and object of the Ironsides Regiment, which is already before the public, and was followed by brief though stirring remarks from Rev. H. Lounsberry, Col. Chas. Gould, Hon. A. Wakeman, Rev. A. P. Botsford, and Capt. Pullman, of Company A, whose headquarters are at No. 481 Third-avenue. The addresses were interspersed with several patriotic songs by the choir. A Committee, consisting of two from each of the churches located in Yorkville, was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting. One hundred dollars was contributed by Hon. A. WAKEMAN, and $10 by Mr. GEO. MARINOR. Another meeting will be held in the Eighty-sixth-street Presbyterian Church, on Monday evening, the 29th inst.

BATTALION OF LIGHT CAVALRY.

Gov. MORGAN has authorized Major H. ROBINSON to organize four companies, or a battalion, of light cavalry, to serve for three years or during the war. It will be composed principally of country gentlemen and farmers' sons. No bounty will be given. The officers will be designated without partisanship or favoritism—solely according to their merits and abilities.

Maj. ROBINSON is an officer of ability and culture. He has seen service, knows what is required, and will see to it that he has none but men in his command, and that once in, they are well cared for, and if occasion offers will justify the Governor's commission, to the country service, and show himself all that is claimed he is—a good and capable officer.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

We call attention to the meeting which takes place to-day, at the Astor House, to take into consideration the most speedy means to fill up this gallant brigade to its proper standard. There are few corps in the service that can compete with the well-earned laurels of the regiments composing the Excelsior Brigade. It behooves our City to lend every aid to recuperate their decimated ranks. Col. CHAS. K. GRAHAM, the hero of Mathias Point, has charge of the recruiting and will be present at the meeting.

THE NEW-YORK CITY GUARD.

This organization, now forming in the First Senatorial District, is favorably progressing to completion. Recruits are daily added to the rolls, and it is expected soon the full number of men will be had. The regiment, we learn, is to encamp at the large and beautiful grounds in Eden Park, on the Bloomingdale Road. As the officers who are at the head of this organization are old veterans in the service, it will at once be seen the advantage of joining the City Guard.

THE ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment is so near completion that Judge Advocate-General ANDREWS already advertises for persons to come forward and report to him any evasions of it which they may know of or suspect. The clerks are busy now finishing the transfer of names to the Ward and District books. The whole matter will be off the Judge-Advocate's hands by the 1st October. It is expected that the draft will actually be commenced on the 15th.

Sir! Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Davis, Commanding the Mississippi River Squadron, is authorized to purchase a supply of them for use of his Squadron.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

This map shows every man's house from New-Orleans to St. Louis.
Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $1.
J. T. LLOYD,
American Map Publisher,
No. 164 Broadway.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Explosive Coal Oil Detector.—JOHN TABLIABUE'S Patent Apparatus shows exactly at what heat coal oils of different qualities become explosive. Sold by the maker, at No. 9 North William-st.; also at No. 40 Bulton-st., Brooklyn, and at No. 838 Broadway. Pamphlets gratis.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st. (under Astor House.) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

White, the Intimable Hatter, has introduced his far-famed PARISIAN FALL STYLES, and the innumerable calls prove them to be THE HATS for the season. Only found at No. 216 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—S. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-Place, (ground floor) N. Y. also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Artificial Limbs.—CHARLES W. WELLS, manufacturer of the celebrated Anglesey Leg, the best yet invented. No. 710 Broadway, N. Y. Send for pamphlets.

MARRIED.

PERRY—CORSON.—On Monday, Sept. 22, in the Reformed Dutch Church at Port Richmond, by Rev. James Brownlee, ROBERT A. PERRY, Esq., to Miss MAGGIE S. CORSON, all of Staten Island.

DIED.

ANDERS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, Hon. LUCIUS C. ANDERS, aged 53 years.

Notice of funeral will be given in Thursday's paper.

BEAM.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 23, at her late residence, 98th-st. and 3d-av., SUSAN S. BEAM, wife of M. R. BEAM, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

CHARLESTON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 23, after a short illness, ANNIA CHARLESTON, in the 71st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 58 East Broadway, on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.

FOSTER.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 23, JAMES VAN TINE, children of Henry C. and Elizabeth Fuller, aged 5 months and 5 days.

Notice of funeral in Thursday's paper.

CAULFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 22, JAMES F. CAULFIELD, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Flatbush Reformed Dutch Church, on Fourth Day, the 24th inst. Carriages will meet the 9½ o'clock Newtown Railroad train from New-York at Fort Chester.

HERMANN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, PETER R. HERMANN, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the late residence of his brother, Joseph Hermann, No. 31 Schermerhorn-place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

IRELAND.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1862, at 7 o'clock P. M., Mr. JOHN IRELAND, in the 51st year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

MORGAN.—At New-Rochelle, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 23, 1862, DANIEL MORGAN, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, on Thursday afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock.

RUSSELL.—On Sunday evening, Sept. 21, at her late residence, No. 194 Union-st., Brooklyn, LOUISA, wife of Robert W. Russell.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., South Brooklyn, on Thursday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

ROBERTS.—On Monday, Sept. 22, Capt. JAMES L. ROBERTS, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, W. H. and H. Roberts, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church near Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, on Wednesday, at 12 M. Members of the New-York Marine Society are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenwood. Carriages will be in waiting at South Ferry at 11 A. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, of consumption, PAMELA, wife of Calvin W. Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the late residence of the deceased, No. 254 East Broadway, on Thursday, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

STANTON.—At Saratoga Springs, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at the residence of her brother-in-law, H. H. Munsell, Miss ELLEN S. STANTON, of New-York.

The remains were taken to Orange, N. J., for interment.

STAAB.—At Key West, Fla., on Monday, Sept. 8, 1862, of yellow fever, CHARLES J. STAAB, Jr., aged 17 years, 4 months and 22 days, drummer Ninetieth Regiment N. Y. S. V., eldest son of Charles J. and Delia Staab, of New-York City.

TAYLOR.—At Bloomingdale, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, HENRY HILL, eldest son of the late Knowles Taylor, Esq., in the 31th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Nicholas Church, Bloomingdale, on Thursday next, at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

WOTHERSPOON.—In London, on Thursday, Sept. 11, Mr. GEORGE WOTHERSPOON, Jr., in the 34th year of his age, of the firm of Wotherspoon, Kingsford & Co., of this City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIGHTHILL'S BOOK ON DEAFNESS.

Third Edition just ready.

A POPULAR TREATISE
ON
DEAFNESS.

By Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL, of New-York.

One small 12mo., with Illustrations. Price 75 cents.

The very remarkable sale of this little volume is a sufficient guaranty of its popularity and value. Two editions have been sold within as many months, and a third is just ready.

The author's aim has been to produce a book
FOR THE PEOPLE,
not for the medical profession, but for afflicted individuals and families, who, wishing information upon the subject, have heretofore been at a loss for any work treating in unprofessional language upon Deafness and its attending evils. This book fills such a vacuum. It is clear and comprehensive.

The New-York *Observer* says: "There is a large amount of useful information here embodied for the million, to teach them how to guard against deafness, and how to treat it when coming on."

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "An excellent and comprehensive little treatise, written in a clear and conclusive style, easily understood."

The work should find its way into the hands of every Individual suffering with deafness, or any accompanying affliction. Its value will be at once appreciated.

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LOOK TO YOUR TAXES!—"THE TAX-PAYER'S GUIDE" comprises all the new Internal Duties promptly classified, the exemptions, penalties, &c., &c., by a lawyer. Five cents each. $2 50 per 100; $20 per 1,000. Ferris & Pratt, No. 26 Cedar-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 151.—Sept. 23, 1862.
31, 45, 62, 16, 2, 67, 26, 74, 14, 6, 54, 59.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 152.—Sept. 23, 1862.
78, 42, 31, 75, 50, 52, 19, 72, 49, 18, 68, 51.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 139.—Sept. 23, 1862.
35, 54, 50, 36, 13, 12, 68, 44, 62, 32, 64, 61.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 337.—Sept. 23, 1862.
40, 66, 64, 12, 18, 16, 62, 37, 4, 70, 71, 19.
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NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES.
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Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, fit and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equalled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
E. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 10 and 12 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

A SINGLE MEDICATED BATH OFTEN does more good than six months' treatment by other methods.
Motives of delicacy forbid our publishing details of cases, but we refer patients personally to those who have been afflicted with like diseases.
Diseases peculiar to women. Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Skin Diseases are our specialty.
No charge until the patient is cured.
DR. VON FALLENSTEIN,
No. 56 East 17th-st., near Union-square,
New-York.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,
New-York Agency, No. 488 Broadway,
New-York, Sept. 20, 1862.
THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED. Send police to all newspapers that the largest supplies are wanted at Frederick, Md., immediately. All articles for the Sanitary Commission sent to the Woman's Central Relief, No. 11 Cooper Union, will be forwarded where most needed in accordance with information constantly received. By order of the Executive Committee.
JOHN J. COLLINS, Superintendent.

HAMMERDS CHAMPAGNE ALE!—THE attention of the public is solicited to the superior quality of HAMMERD'S CHAMPAGNE ALE. This ale is brewed for sale at all seasons of the year, and its keeping quality, especially of that brewed during the most excessive hot weather, is guaranteed for any length of time. Orders sent to our brewery in Harlem will receive prompt attention. HAMMERD & CO.,
4th-av., 128th and 129th sts.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable young women, situations in a private family, one as good cook; can make bread, biscuit, pies and cake, and is willing to do a part of the washing and ironing; the other as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; they will live together or separate; can give the very best of City reference; can be seen, for two days, at No. 229 West 12th-st., corner Greenwich-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for some very superior servants, whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn. Also, for some neat and very efficient waitresses, as stairs servants, and children's nurses. Apply at MANNING'S new and spacious Offices, corner Court and Joralemon-sts., Brooklyn, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, in a small private family, to cook, wash and iron, with her daughter, of 15 years, smart and intelligent; can do any kind of light work and take care of children, with the best of City reference from the last place. Call, for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a tidy young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, has a good recommendation from her last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 147 West 36th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastries, soups, jellies and gravies; is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen, for two days, as No. 1036d-av., in the shoe-store, near 11th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, who has lived in the first families, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, jellies and game; also a thorough waitress and chambermaid; can take charge of the dining-room. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is fully competent, and perfectly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing, if required; the very best City references given. Apply at No. 224 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO well-recommended, willing and obliging girls, desire situations, separate or together, City or country; one as good cook and baker, a first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress—will assist in washing. Apply at No. 318 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, pastry, baking, pies, soups and jellies, game or regular pastry; a first-rate baker. Apply corner 6th-av. and 14th-st., in the dry goods store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good cook; understands Spanish and American cooking; no objection to assist in the washing and froning; the best of City reference from her last place where she lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, with four years' City reference from her last place, wants a situation to cook and assist with the washing; is a first-rate family cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; and can make all kinds of cake. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2days at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, A situation, by a first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game and desserts, and is a first-rate bread and biscuit baker. Has no objection to a large family. Can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 368 1st-av., first floor, front room, near 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook in a private family; she understands her business perfectly, is careful and thoroughly worthy, is a good bread and biscuit baker. Has pastry. Good reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 156 3d-st, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; is a first-rate laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen from 10 to 4, for two days, at No. 20 West 28th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, and to assist in the washing if required. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 226½ West Washington-place, new building, in the rear, first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 110 West 19th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do chamber work and waiting; best of reference. Call at No. 142 West 55th-st., near 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A private family, by an English Protestant woman, who perfectly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 151 West 42d-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as first-class cook, understands all kinds of cooking, game, pastries, and soups of all kinds. The best of reference given. Call at No. 344 4th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands soups, pastry, and meats; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 60 West 19th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family will assist with washing and ironing if required; good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE American woman, a situation as cook; understands Spanish and American cooking; no objection to assist in the washing and froning; the best of City reference from her last place where she lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, with four years' City reference from her last place, wants a situation to cook and assist with the washing; is a first-rate family cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; and can make all kinds of cake. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2days at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game and desserts, and is a first-rate bread and biscuit baker. Has no objection to a large family. Can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 368 1st-av., first floor, front room, near 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook in a private family; she understands her business perfectly, is careful and thoroughly worthy, is a good bread and biscuit baker. Pie pastry. Good reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 156 3d-st, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family, a situation as such; is a first-rate laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen from 10 to 4, for two days, at No. 20 West 28th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, and to assist in the washing if required. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 226½ West Washington-place, new building, in the rear, first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 110 West 19th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do chamber work and waiting; best of reference. Call at No. 142 West 55th-st., near 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A private family, by an English Protestant woman, who perfectly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 151 West 42d-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as first-class cook, understands all kinds of cooking, game, pastries, and soups of all kinds. The best of reference given. Call at No. 344 4th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family, would be willing to assist with the washing; she can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 186 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, in a small private family, to cook, wash and iron, with her daughter, of 15 years, smart and intelligent; can do any kind of light work and take care of children, with the best of City reference from the last place. Call, for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, has a good recommendation from her last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 147 West 36th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastries, soups, jellies and gravies; is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen, for two days, as No. 1036d-av., in the shoe-store, near 11th-st.

AS COOKS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, who has lived in the first families, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, jellies and game; also a thorough waitress and chambermaid; can take charge of the dining-room. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is fully competent, and perfectly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing, if required; the very best City references given. Apply at No. 224 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO well-recommended, willing and obliging girls, desire situations, separate or together, City or country; one as good cook and baker, a first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress—will assist in washing. Apply at No. 318 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, pastry, baking, pies, soups and jellies, game or regular pastry; a first-rate baker. Apply corner 6th-av. and 14th-st., in the dry goods store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good cook; understands Spanish and American cooking; no objection to assist in the washing and froning; the best of City reference from her last place where she lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

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AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, to cook, wash and iron; has no objection

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Advisor and Marriage Guide, (18th edition just out, over 200 pages, nearly 100 fine figure illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the bladder and Kidneys, Gleets-[-rinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their impostures and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and private treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the author, No. 5 SAY Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been in the details of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees immediate cure in any peculiar case. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' unrivalled remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the fallen, shattered constitution. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen, mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase in family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Chesry-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5, and relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and beware quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,211 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Restorative or Goutern regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the most expectant. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores combined to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Men who have contracted that foul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop arrests the worst cases. Price $1, with a hook.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 8th-av. Office consultations on the more severe diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, notorious, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. FOWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for cases and cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of nearly all obstructions. Office No. 21 Berry-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

W. H. MAXWELL, M. D., PROFESSOR of the diseases of ladies and children, can be consulted with strictest confidence at No. 6 Greene-st., second door from Canal.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1839—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Lamman, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 50 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER Pike, for thirty years, continued his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in the department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DR. PHILLIPS, DENTIST, (TWENTY-FIVE years,) inserts artificial teeth, in every style, filled with gold; artificial bone, or with a new preparation of his own, which is harmless, tasteless and superior to anything ever offered to the public; cannot be brushed, loosed or dug out, and mere shells can be made useful without pain. All operations warranted and prices moderate. No. 5 Lexington-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MONTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 133 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next—Dated, New-York, Aug. 28, 1862.

JAMES BLAKE,
JAMES HEALEY, } Executors.

au27-lawtomW*

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at CLARK'S marble-yard, No. 64 1st-av., near 32d-st., and No. 104 East 16th-st., near 2d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD,
And all the United States Government Securities, bought and sold, at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.
C. S. SLOANE & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, inst., at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 151 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On paper relating to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit; the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 25, 1862.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, hold as of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

CITIZENS' BANK, New-York, Sept. 22, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this institution, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 6th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

COPPER STOCK.—THE ADVERTISER WILL purchase Union Consolidated Mining Company's stock, or exchange it for shares in any of the Northern coal stocks at their proper value. For information address, with real name, Box No. 4,636 New-York Post-office.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, for five or ten years, at 7 per cent, on strictly first-class improved real property in this City, in one or more sums. Address, with particulars, M. R., Box No. 2,561 New-York Post-office.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERN-MENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCIS-co City interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by JUNIAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1862.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the net profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders (unless the Government tax on and after the 1st day of October next. The transfer books will be closed to that date.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SACKETS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1862.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR—Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be chosen, viz:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William L. Schuyler.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David P. Forrest.

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Charles Hugh Smith.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Wards, and Randall's Islands.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

Seventeen Members of Assembly.

Two Supervisors, in place of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West, deceased.

Yours, respectfully,
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *City and County of New-York, ss.*

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 21, 1862.

Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.

SEC. 14. "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York who shall receive a notice of an election shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said county, and each Supervisor of said county we shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week, until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said county, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and County."

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NO-tice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For sewer in Grove-street, from one-hundred and seventy feet east of Hudson-street, to sewer in Hudson-street; for regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and East River and Public ground by such Assessment include all the several lots and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Grove-street, between Hedford and Hudson streets, and on west side of Hudson-street, Ward No. 1,110, (St. Luke's Church,) on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to me of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES M. CURTIS,
JACOB P. OAKLEY,
WM. A. BOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Sept. 13, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 7, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

CHARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART-MENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

AUG. X. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE.—I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE AND CAUtion all persons and parties against trusting my wife, MATILDA H. ELLISON, on my account, in any sums or amounts whatsoever, as I will pay no debts contracted by her. ELLY T. REEVES, Jr.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. | CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. | ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. | NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....$5

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MACEY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. Hawes, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are guaranteed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this line is not to be run on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave the City advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FIRST STEAMER FOR
NEW-ORLEANS,
VIA
HAVANA.

The elegant double-engine United States Mail side-wheel steamship
ROANOKE,
Jno. Thompson, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans, via Havana, on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

No freight taken for Havana.

For freight and passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $50. Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 2 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL have been removed by order of the War Department, and passage is free to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron screw steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Sept. 27.
ERIN.....Saturday.....Oct. 4.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Oct. 11.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$85 | Steerage.....$35
First cabin to London.....90 | Steerage to London.....40
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....43
First cabin to Hamburg.....95 | Steerage to Hamburg.....40

Passenger also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Parties from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $35. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st., in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to FIGGS & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUX, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 121 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer GERMAN, Capt. BALLANTYNE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec on SATURDAY, Sept. 27. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, not adding to accommodations, $75; second-class, do., do., $50. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $120 25 and $130; Steerage, $60. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SAUEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM-ship NEW-YORK, C. WINES, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
TO
BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

For the next cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship BALTIC, Capt. LOTT, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....Sep 13. | MONDAY.....Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau.....$25.
Passage money to Havana.....70.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea. Her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE U. S. Mail Steamship TRADE WIND, Capt. E. A. DELANEY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 2 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 222 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

All deposits made on or before 1st October, will draw interest from that date.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

ANS. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Interest commences Oct. 1.

JOSEPH B. VOORHIS, Secretary. DAVID VAN PELT, President.

N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 143 3d-av., corner 17th-st.
Open from 8 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits commences Oct. 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 6 to 8.

Interest commences Oct. 1, 1862.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SETH B. A. BENEDICT, Cashier.

MACHINERY, &c.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—BRICK PRESSES OF the latest and most approved plan, for sale by C. O. READ, Machinist, No. 44 Green-st. Machinery made and repaired at short notice.

WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE, but I like used, of about 15-horse power, 9½ to 10-inch cylinder, 20 to 24-inch stroke, complete without boilers. Address L. A., Box No. 1,959 Post-office.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

STEAM BOILERS AND IRON TANKS constantly on hand and for sale. Inquire or address WM. FINNEY & CO., No. 107 Water-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationery generally.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHELL, Asst Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:45 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The express trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Dunkirk; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 75 cents per share (clear of tax) upon the stock of this Company will be paid to the New-York stockholders at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st., New-York, and to the Philadelphia stockholders at the office of SAM'L MACALESTER & CO., No. 315 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 23d inst., and remain closed until the 2d of October. WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

Jamaica's Point, Sept. 16, 1862.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot of 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8:8 A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR AL-bany, Troy, the North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M. | 7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M. | 12:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-road, on and after TUESDAY, Sept. 24, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Avalon. At 3:30 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODA-TION.—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 6:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY — SEPTEMBER — HIGH-lands, Port Washington, Mounts and Browns Dock, Fair Haven and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. D. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M. | Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1:2 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 17, 11 A. M. | Wednesday, Sept. 17, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 18, 11 A. M. | Thursday, Sept. 18, 2:2 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 19, 12 M. | Friday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 20, 2 P. M. | Saturday, Sept. 20, 6 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 21, 9:0 A. M. | Sunday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 22, 8 A. M. | Monday, Sept. 22, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M. | Tuesday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 24, 8 A. M. | Wednesday, Sept. 24, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 25, 8 A. M. | Thursday, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 26, no boat. | Friday, Sept. 26, 8:5 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 27, 2 P. M. | Saturday, Sept. 27, no boat.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branchport in a few days.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Extracts from Papers to the 20th Inst.

Rebel Views of the First Fight in Maryland, and the Surrender of Harper's Ferry.

Interesting Narrative of Jackson's Advance to Maryland.

By way of Fortress Monroe, we receive Richmond papers to the 20th inst., which contain various matters of interest.

A resolution was introduced in the Virginia Legislature inquiring whether martial law is further required in Richmond and other places in the State.

It was also resolved that so much of the Governor's Message as refers to granting of amnesty to those who have taken the oath of fidelity to the Lincoln Government be referred to the Committee of Courts of Justice.

Also expressing heartfelt acknowledgments of the services of LEE and JACKSON, claiming for the latter the "genius of inspiration."

In the rebel House of Representatives the amendments of the Senate to the House bill providing for the further issue of Treasury notes were concurred in.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned the 17th, in order to afford the members an opportunity of participating in the services on Thursday, that day being set apart by the President as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for the recent victories that have crowned their arms.

The Richmond *Examiner*, Sept. 18, says:

"A flag of truce will depart to-day for Varina, to carry down 250 officers and privates of the Yankee prisoners—' about the last of the Mohicans' remaining at Richmond, except 600 sick and wounded who still incumber the hospitals."

Bridges have been rebuilt over the Rapidan and Cedar Creek and the cars on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad have passed over them. Rebuilding the bridges over the Rappahannock is about being commenced.

The *Examiner* has the following:

"Seventy-two clerks, from LINCOLN's Government at Washington, have reached Richmond. With foresight enough to desert a sinking ship, they come to seek emoluments under better auspices, at the eleventh hour, when the best and burden of the day is past." Cold reception.

In Charleston, on Wednesday, a negro blacksmith was sold for $1,500 in cash. Also 7 negroes, aged from 6 to 35 years, sold for $7,325, the highest price ever obtained in Charleston.

A dispatch is published from Gen. McKOWN, commanding the rebel forces in East Tennessee, dated Knoxville, Sept. 19, stating that the National forces evacuated Cumberland Gap on Thursday night, the 18th instant, and that Gen. STEVENSON was pursuing them. The rebel papers do not regard this news as favorable, as it was supposed by them that Gen. MORGAN had been completely hemmed in.

A dispatch from Mobile, dated the 16th inst., says that Gen. PRICE has drawn the enemy in the direction of Eastport, capturing one hundred thousand dollars worth of stores. Gen. PRICE was still in pursuit of the National forces, and only seven miles behind them.

"MORE VICTORIES."

From the Richmond Whig, 20th.

The intelligence of the fall of Harper's Ferry was fully confirmed yesterday. The event is extremely important, and every way auspicious for the Confederate cause. In some respects, it is one of the most momentous successes of the war. The number of prisoners captured is probably greater than has been taken in any other single engagement during the war, exceeding even the number taken by the Federal forces at Fort Donelson, or by the Confederates in the late battles before Richmond. In material results, the victory is extraordinarily fruitful. Large quantities of small arms were taken; a great amount of ammunition, and several hundred wagons, ordnance stores, Quartermaster's and Commissary's stores. Such particulars as have come to hand will be found in another part of this morning's paper. In another point of view this success is highly important. It expels the last remnant of the Federal army from the Valley, and secures the whole of that rich country to the Confederacy. It relieves Gen. LEE from all apprehension of danger in his rear, and opens a safe line of communication with Richmond. It might have been unsafe to leave the strong position of Harper's Ferry in possession of the enemy; but now that this point has been provided for, Gen. LEE can prosecute his plans without apprehension.

This capture, in the suddenness with which it was effected, the precision of the combinations, and rapidity of the movements with which it was effected, very much resembles the capture of the great intrenched camp at Ulm by NAPOLEON. The battle, said to have been fought at Boonsboro', or Middletown, in Maryland, was brought on by McCLELLAN with a view to relieve the Federal garrison at Harper's Ferry. We think it extremely improbable that he can have had with him so many men as 80,000, since Gen. HILL's single *corps d'armee* was found sufficient to check his progress. The next day's events, and the immediately succeeding movements are by no means clear. It is stated that LONGSTREET's corps joined HILL, and that the combined forces made a furious attack on McCLELLAN and succeeded in defeating him and driving him from the field with heavy loss. We have every confidence that if McCLELLAN ventures another general action he will be disastrously beaten. He cannot afford to lose another army, and he cannot afford to permit the Confederate armies to march unopposed through Maryland, and ravage Pennsylvania, without, at least, an effort to stay their triumphant progress.

THE NEWS AS RECEIVED IN RICHMOND.

From the Whig, 20th.

We are kindly permitted by Gov. LETCHER to publish the following extracts from letters received by him yesterday:

WINCHESTER, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

After the advance of our army to Frederick, and the issuing of the admirable proclamation to the people of Maryland by Gen. LEE, a movement took place with our troops, seemingly in the direction of Pennsylvania, but really for an important movement into Virginia. After sending a portion of his troops to occupy and hold the Maryland Heights, Gen. JACKSON was directed by Gen. LEE to cross the Potomac at Williamsport, take possession of Martinsburgh, and then pass rapidly behind Harper's Ferry, that a capture might be effected of the garrison and stores known to be there. The movement was admirably conducted. Martinsburgh fell, with the capture of 150 prisoners and some stores, the most being taken to the Ferry. The investment of Harper's Ferry was effected on Saturday. Sunday morning there was some firing, and it was renewed yesterday morning, and the result the unconditional surrender of the garrison—10,000 men, with all the arms, fifty pieces of artillery, ammunition, one hundred wagons, quartermaster and commissary stores, and many cars, some of which were loaded, and 600 negroes. This important conquest was effected *without the loss of a man on our side*. So much is official. It is reported that the cavalry, 1,000 in number, escaped by Shepherdstown.

It is reported that an engagement took place near Boonsboro. It is said the enemy were repulsed twice, with a loss of five thousand in killed and wounded. Our loss was heavy. Our troops fell back towards the Potomac from reasons that can be easily conjectured. JACKSON will now recross the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, circumvent the enemy if he has had the temerity to follow our advanced corps, and we shall capture or disperse the whole concern. God grant that this conjecture may be verified. Gen. GARLAND is certainly killed. His body arrived here this morning.

FRANCIS H. SMITH.

WINCHESTER, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

A fight took place Sunday at Middletown, Maryland, between a very heavy force of the enemy and Gen. D. H. HILL's Division. The loss was great on each side. HILL, however, held his position until the advance of LONGSTREET arrived, when the enemy fell back. Gen. GARNETT was killed. No other officer as yet reported killed or wounded. Yesterday the enemy at Harper's Ferry surrendered to the invincible JACKSON at 3 P. M. They consisted of 10,000 infantry. Their cavalry escaped the night before, crossing the river at Shepherdstown. All the stores left at the Ferry are now on their way here. They were but few, as they were nearly starved out. The force defeated by HILL were on their way to the relief of their friends at the Ferry.

NATH'L B. MEADE, Editor of *Republican*.

The engagement in Maryland, referred to in both letters, took place near Boonsboro, 51 miles from Washington, and about 10 miles from Harper's Ferry.

The latest version of the affair which has reached us is that a dispatch from McCLELLAN to Gen. MILES, commanding at Harper's Ferry, urging him to hold the position, and promising reinforcements, was intercepted by Gen. LEE, who, accordingly, posted Gen. D. H. HILL's Division near Boonsboro, to check the reinforcing column, and made such disposition of the remaining forces as would insure the discomfiture of the Yankee hosts. Gen. HILL successfully executed his part of the programme, and next day (Monday) the enemy was attacked by HILL and LONGSTREET, and driven back several miles, with heavy loss. JACKSON, having accomplished his mission to Harper's Ferry, hastened to the scene of the conflict, and, no doubt, struck a telling blow upon McCLELLAN's army on Tuesday or Wednesday.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that McCLELLAN was completely hemmed in by our forces; also that BURNSIDE and his entire corps had been already captured. The Confederate general officer killed at Boonsboro was Gen. GARLAND, not GARNETT, as mentioned by the Governor's correspondent. Gen. GARLAND's body arrived in Lynchburg yesterday.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

GORDONSVILLE, Friday, Sept. 19.

At Harper's Ferry we paroled 11,000 privates, 425 officers, took 2,000 negroes, 15,000 stand small arms, 46 pieces cannon. Col. WALKER's Battery took 500 horses. Our loss was three killed and forty wounded. The battle commenced Sunday morning and opened again Monday at daylight. Their dead were covered in the ditches—we could not tell how many. In the fight at Sharpsburgh we took 3,000 prisoners. Gen. GARLAND and Col. STRANGE were killed. Gen. D. H. HILL was roughly handled, but managed to hold the enemy in check.

THE REBEL ADVANCE INTO MARYLAND.

NARRATIVE BY A LIEUTENANT IN JACKSON'S ARMY.

HEDGESICK CITY, MARYLAND, Saturday, Sept. 6, 1862.

MY DEAR MOTHER: I am brimful of matter as an egg of meat. Let me try to outline our progress since my last letter—date not remembered—from Raccoon Ford—you bearing in mind that I am in A. P. HILL's Division, in JACKSON's Corps—that corps consisting of JACKSON's own Division, EWELL's and HILL's. You will not think me egotistical for speaking of this corps and of the corps of LEE's Division, for of them I know most, and in truth their share was, to me at least, the most memorable in the almost incredible campaign of the last fortnight.

Crossing Raccoon Ford, JACKSON in front, (remember, JACKSON, so used, includes HILL, EWELL and the Stonewall Division) Gen. LEE, without much opposition, reached Rappahannock River, a few miles above Rappahannock Station, where a part of LONGSTREET's troops had a sharp fight. On Friday morning, Aug. 22, JACKSON bivouacked in Culpepper, opposite Warrenton Springs, and the same evening threw over two of EWELL's Brigades. The rest rose and destroyed the bridge. Saturday the bridge was rebuilt, and that night the two Brigades, after some sharp fighting, were withdrawn.

On Monday morning, the enemy appeared in heavy force, and the batteries of HILL's Division were put in position and shelled their infantry. They replied the infantry, and bringing up a large number of batteries, threw a storm of shot and shell at us—we note lying. They must have exploded several thousand rounds, and in all, so well sheltered were we, our killed did not reach twenty. That evening JACKSON's whole force moved up to Jefferson, in Culpepper county, LONGSTREET close to him. The enemy was completely deceived, and concluded that we had given the thing up.

Now comes the great wonder. Starting up the bank of the river on Monday, the 25th, we marched through Amosville, in Rappahannock County—still farther up, crossed the Rappahannock within ten miles of the Blue Ridge, marched across open fields, by strange country paths and comfortable homesteads, by a little town in Fauquier, called Orleans, on and on, as if we would never cease—to Salem, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, reaching there after midnight. Up again by day-dawn, and still on the Manassas Gap road, meeting crowds—all welcoming, cheering, staring with blank amazement. So all day Tuesday, through White Plains, Haymarket, Thoroughfare Gap, in Bull Run Mountains, Gainesville to Bristor Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad—making the distance from Amosville to Bristor (between 45 and 50 miles) within the 48 hours. We burned up at Bristor two or three railway trains, and moved on to Manassas Junction on Wednesday, taking our prisoners with us. EWELL's Division brought up the rear, fighting all the way a force POPE had sent up from Warrenton, supposing us a cavalry party.

Upon reaching Manassas Junction, we met a brigade—the First New-Jersey—which had been sent from Alexandria on the same supposition. They were fools enough to send a flag demanding our surrender at once. Of course we shattered the brigade, killing and wounding many, and among them the Brigadier-General (TAYLOR) who has since died. At the Junction was a large depot of stores, five or six pieces of artillery, two trains containing probably 200 large cars loaded down with many millions of Quartermaster and Commissary stores. Besides these, there were very large subsidiary depots full of everything; in short, there was collected there, in the space of a square mile, an amount and variety of property such I had never conceived of, (I speak soberly.) 'Twas a curious sight, to see our ragged and dirty men helping themselves to every imaginable article of luxury or necessity, whether of clothing, food, or what not. For my part, I got a tooth-brush, a box of candles, a quantity of lobster salad, a barrel of coffee, and other things, which I forget. But I must hurry on, for I have not time to tell the hundredth part, and the scene utterly beggars description.

A part of us hunted that New-Jersey brigade like scattered partridges over the hills just to the right of the battle-field of the 18th of July, 1861, while the rest were partly plundering, partly fighting the forces coming on us from Warrenton. Our men had been living on roasted corn since crossing the Rappahannock, and we had brought no wagons, so we could carry little away of the riches before us. But the men could eat for one meal at least. So they were marched in, and as much of everything eatable served out as they could carry. To see a starving man eating lobster-salad and drinking Rhine wine, bare-footed and in tatters, was curious; the whole thing was indescribable.

Our situation now was very critical. We were between Alexandria and Warrenton—between the hosts of McCLELLAN and POPE with over 150,000 armed men, for the corps had not more than that. At nightfall, fire was set to the depot, store-houses, the loaded trains, several long empty trains, sutlers' houses, restaurants, everything. As the magnificent conflagration began to subside, the Stonewall or first division of Jackson's corps moved off towards the battle-field of Manassas, the other two divisions to Centreville, six miles distant.

As day broke, we came in sight of Centreville, rested a few hours, and towards evening the rear guard of the corps crossed Bull Run at Stone Bridge—the scene of the great slaughter of last year—closely pursued by the enemy. A part of the force came up the Warrenton turnpike, and in a furious action of two hours—the last two daylight hours of Thursday, Aug. 28—disputed the possession of a ridge running from Sudley Church Ford to the Warrenton turnpike. We drove them off, and on Friday morning we held the ridge, in front of which runs an incomplete railroad cut and embankment. Now, we had made a circuit from the Gap in Bull Run Mountains around to the Junction and Centreville, breaking up the railroad and destroying their stores, and returned to within six miles of the Gap, through which LONGSTREET must come. The enemy disputed his passage and delayed him till late in the day, and, meanwhile, they threw against our corps, all day long, vast masses of troops—SIGEL's, BANKS' and POPE's own Division. We got out of ammunition: we collected more from cartridge-boxes of fallen friend and foe; that gave out, and we charged with never-failing yell and steel. All day long they threw their masses on us, all day they fell back, shattered and shrieking. When the sun went down, their dead were heaped in front of that incomplete railway, and we sighed with relief, for LONGSTREET could be seen coming into position on our right. The crisis was over; LONGSTREET never failed yet, but the sun went down so slowly.

Friday. HILL's Division took, perhaps, the most prominent part in the fight; on Thursday, EWELL's and JACKSON's, though all were engaged on Friday.

Saturday morning—day ever memorable! for it broke the back of the great lying nation—our corps still held that ridge, and LONGSTREET formed on our right, obtuse-angled to us, so that if they attacked, upon forcing us back, their flank would be exposed to LONGSTREET; and, if they forced him back, their flank would be exposed to us. This arrangement was concealed from them so far that they suspected our strength to be to our left. Skirmishing and distant cannonading lasted till 1 P. M., when the action commenced, and soon grew infinitely furious. But they were outgeneraled, and beaten from the start, and, at 4½ or 5 P. M., it was plain that they were terribly whipped. The fight was by far the most horrible and deadly that I have seen. Just at sunset, our wings swept round in pursuit; JACKSON swinging his left on the right as a pivot, and LONGSTREET in the reverse method. Their dead on the field were in such numbers as to sicken even the veterans of Richmond and the Shenandoah Valley; they left 2,000 dead, rotting clay, and almost innumerable wounded. Their discipline and night saved them from a rout. They retreated in tolerable order to Centreville. 'Twas decisive; their whole army engaged—only two corps or ours, and their loss, I think, ten to one on our side.

STARKE's Louisiana Brigade and the Second Brigade of JACKSON's Division (their ammunition being out) fought with the stones from the ground. This I *know* to be a fact. LEWIS RANDOLPH, it is said, was seen to kill one man with a stone. We lost many valuable men. V—— was shot early, in the breast. I found him at the hospital, very dirty in dust and blood, but in good hands. I took off my shirt and gave it to him, and sent him on his way, rejoicing, toward Shepherdsburgh. I happened to have on a clean shirt, having bathed in Bull Run on Friday morning, and changed my clothing. On Saturday I had the narrowest escape yet; two cannon balls, within a minute of each other, passed so near me, as almost to take away my breath. Strange to say, it put me in the maddest spirits.

On Monday our corps moved to Ox Hill, between Chantilly and Fairfax Court House, where, in the afternoon we had, under a driving thunder-storm, a smart but indecisive bout with three divisions of our enemy. In it were killed Generals KEARNEY and STEVENS, valuable officers both; worth the whole enormous number. On Tuesday, the 2d inst., we marched through Leesburgh, where we made the Rebel flag wave, EWELL's division, and perhaps others. On Wednesday, the army crossed the Potomac, D. H. HILL a little earlier in the day than we, and at a different ford. We marched 19½ miles last night; started to-day before day and reached this town by 1 P. M., or earlier. It is 30 miles from Leesburgh, and within 10 of Pennsylvania. Of the scene at the passage of the Potomac, I have not time to speak, nor of the battle-field of Leesburgh. BARBOUR, coming on in an independent way, captured the telegraph operator, turned him over to Gen. JACKSON, and heard him send a message to old ABE; after which the telegraph was destroyed and the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad torn up. STUART, yesterday, sent a message to ABE by another line. I have seen the Baltimore *Sun* of to-day. They are puzzling themselves as to whether we have really crossed. I wish, my dear mother, I could better tell you of these great matters. But it is easier for you to imagine how tired I am than for me to tell you. In the last thirty-six hours, I have slept two.

I am proud to have borne my humble part in these great operations—to have helped, even so little, to consummate the grand plan, whose history will be a text-book to all young soldiers, and whose magnificent success places LEE at the side of the greatest Captains, HANNIBAL, CÆSAR, EUGENE, NAPOLEON. I hope you have preserved my letters, in which I have spoken of my faith in LEE. He and his round table of Generals are worthy the immortality of NAPOLEON and his Marshals. He moves his agencies like a God—secret, complicated, vast, resistless, complete.

EVACUATION OF CUMBERLAND GAP.

The Secretary of War yesterday received a dispatch from Gen. McKOWN, commanding in East Tennessee, dated Knoxville, Sept. 19, in which he states that the Federal forces evacuated Cumberland Gap on Thursday night, and that Gen. STEVENSON was pursuing them. Previous statements with reference to the condition of affairs had induced the belief that the enemy were hemmed in, and that an escape was impossible; but this dispatch indicates that the real position of things has been little understood. If the enemy has evacuated, it is fair to presume that we had no force to oppose him north of the Gap, and that his escape has been effected in that direction. The announcement that Gen. STEVENSON is pursuing him amounts to little, for of course he does not mean to be overtaken.

FROM PRICE'S ARMY.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

A special dispatch to the *Evening News* from Tupelo, dated yesterday, says: "Gen. PRICE's army moved from Baldwin, Miss., Friday last, on forced marches. A messenger just arrived, reports that on Saturday afternoon, the advance guard under Gen. ARMISTEAD surprised and attacked the Yankees, 6,000 strong at Iuka, driving them out of the town, and taking 200 prisoners. Gen. PRICE, with the main body, came up Sunday morning. The enemy fled in the direction of Eastport, leaving in our hands $100,000 worth of stores, principally flour and salt. Gen. PRICE gave chase, and when last heard from was seven miles behind the enemy.

CAPTURE OF KANAWHA SALT WORKS.

The following dispatch does not state Gen. LORING's operations up to quite as late a period as that which we published yesterday, and which stated that he had already captured Charleston. But the details which it supplies as to salt and the salt works, will be very gratifying:

RICHMOND, Sept. 16, 1862.

[By telegraph from Dublin, Sept. 16, to Hon. Geo. W. RANDOLPH.]

Gen. LORING's command entered the Kanawha Salines on last Saturday morning, and took possession of the salt works, closely pursuing the enemy *en route* for Charleston. Salt works not much injured. A very large quantity on hand; selling at thirty-five (35) dollars per bushel.

An order has been sent to me urging the farmers to send forward their wagons loaded with forage, &c., and return with salt.

(Signed,) THOS. L. BROUN, Major Commanding Post.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republican State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 23—Evening.

The Republican Convention to-morrow will be one of the strongest in point of numbers, inside and outside, ever convened in the State. Already, every hotel is crowded. The St. Charles, Voorhees, Globe and Syracuse Houses are full. The streets are covered with people. The struggle for the nominations promises to be unusually bitter, and from present appearances, the Convention is likely to hold three days.

HORACE GREELEY, who has been here since Monday, is boldly pressing Gen. WADSWORTH, and a strong emancipation platform upon the convention. At present matters set decidedly that way, the proclamation of the President being used effectually by WADSWORTH's friends, who insist that the candidate and platform at this time must strongly back up the President. Their argument is that every Democrat will denounce the proclamation, and no temporizing or compromise will do in regard to the candidate or platform.

THURLOW WEED presses Gen. DIX, but is said to contemplate falling back on Col. ROBERT H. VANVALKENBURG.

Senator HARRIS' party go for LYMAN TREMAIN.

The DIX men affect confidence, and say out of 384 delegates, and giving WADSWORTH the whole 128 radical Republicans, he cannot get enough Whig Republicans or Union Democrats to nominate him, and declare their determination not to yield.

The struggle is likely to be one of great interest, as the strongest men of all interests are present. Speaker RAYMOND does not declare in favor of any candidate at present for Governor.

The nomination seems to lie at present between Messrs. MORGAN, FENTON, DIX and WADSWORTH. A letter is said to be in the possession of a delegate from Gov. MORGAN, declining renomination. The DIX men, if they succeed, will declare in favor of laying down no platform, except that contained in the call. Among such a vast body of men wire-pulling is difficult, and the whole fight is likely to be in open Convention.

For Lieutenant-Governor, LYMAN TREMAINE and C. W. LEAVENWORTH, are talked of, but no one is decidedly ahead. O. LADUE, of Herkimer, seems to have the inside track for Canal Commissioner. W. CLARK, of Montgomery, and JOHN FULTON, of Saratoga, are also named. C. B. FREEMAN, of Montgomery, is asked for by the Constitutional Unionists, a sprinkling of whom are here on the lookout. For Clerk of Court of Appeals, the prominent names are CHARLES HOBBIE, the present Clerk, ANGEL, of Alleghany, and RISLEY, of Chatauque, Clerk of Assembly. No one seems likely to enter the field against FORREST, the present State Prison Inspector, whose large vote at the last election will probably secure a renomination.

It is rumored that every seat from the City of New-York will be contested, and many contestants are already here.

A Double Convention.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The Convention, to elect delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention for the First District, held to-day, resulted in the choice of two Chairmen amidst great confusion, and two sets of delegates. The question turned on who had the right to call the Convention to order. The delegates are divided between LEAVENWORTH and SEDGWICK.

From California and Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 22.

Sailed, war-sloop *St. Mary*, Panama; ship *Golden Eagle*, Howland Island.

Market is little changed; more inquiries are made for Crushed Sugar; sales at 14¾c.

A party of overland emigrants going east were recently attacked, near Humboldt River, by the Snake Indians. Six were killed and several others wounded. There is serious trouble in the neighborhood apprehended.

The steamer *Oregon*, from the Northern coast, brings 300 passengers and $170,000 in treasure from British Columbia, and $50,000 from Oregon. Ship *Locket* had arrived at Victoria from London.

The substance of the news from Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, is the discovery of a new mining field, and, without justifying extraordinary promises, as stated in early reports, they will really pay very well.

Sixty emigrant wagons from the Red River had reached Washington Territory.

Massachusetts Congressional Nominations.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Tuesday, Aug. 23.

WM. B. WASHINGTON, of Greenfield, was nominated for member of Congress in the Ninth District of this State by the Convention which met at Greenfield to-day.

Mail for England.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A mail for England will close here at 4 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, for the steamship *Australian*, which will take out troops, probably for Portsmouth.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT royal.

Arrival of Gen. Mitchel and his Assumption of Command.

A Speck of Trouble at St. John's River, Fla.

AFFAIRS AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862.

The event of most interest, during the past week, has been the advent of Maj.-Gen. MITCHEL, our new Chief. He has only been here four days, but I venture to say that he is already better known to the soldiers than was either of his predecessors, up to the time of their departure from the command. The fact is, that Gen. MITCHEL is endowed with superabundant energies, both of mind and of body, and constant labor is the only safety-valve for his high-pressure organization. The downright restlessness which has marked his course since he arrived, amazes every one. Scarcely had he set foot on shore, ere he was hard at work, as if the crushing of the hydra-headed rebellion depended upon his individual exertions.

His first object, after leaving the *Arago*, was to study the instructions from the Government, which are to guide him in the management of the Department. These instructions he found here, and I learn that they are precisely those which were issued to Gen. HUNTER, allowing a very wide margin for the exercise of discretion; in fact, permitting the commanding General to do pretty much as he pleases. Having satisfied himself on this point, Gen. MITCHEL plunged into the study of maps to make himself acquainted with the topography and hydrography of these islands, or, in other words, to "get the lay of the land." With keen, eager questions, he has sought information from everybody—not disdaining to accept it from the humblest as well as the exalted—his prehensile mind separating the facts and classing them for future guidance. Such is the opinion I have formed of him after observing him closely.

A sincere believer in the principle that a soldier must know his General before he can put confidence in him, he has lost no time in giving opportunities for forming this acquaintance. On Wednesday, he went to Beaufort and held a general review of the troops under command of Brig.-Gen. BRANNAN. A review is always inspiriting to the men, but Gen. MITCHEL was not content to let the occasion pass with this simple formality. He dismissed each of the regiments to its parade ground, where he afterward met the men and addressed them familiarly in words of spirit and encouragement, awakening a deeper enthusiasm for the cause, and inspiring a confidence in himself which cannot fail to render the command plastic to his purposes.

He finds the majority of the soldiers in this Department bitterly prejudiced against the negroes. Under the false teachings of party demagogues of the BUCHANANISM school of politics, the army believes that the abolition of Slavery will bring negro labor into competition with white, and in addition to this fallacy, it also imagines itself to have been insulted by General HUNTER's attempt to organize a regiment of blacks. The pride of the soldiers has been piqued by what they supposed was placing the negro upon an equality with themselves, and they resent the affront, as far as possible, upon the blacks, whom they abhor with a perfect abherrence. As far as I am able to judge, the hate is reciprocal; and while I deplore the existing state of things, I have to confess that the negroes—under the "petting" policy of their friends on the one hand, and the "persecuting" policy of the soldiers on the other—are in a fair way of becoming good for nothing. They have been too prominent a feature in the affairs of the Department. Had the matter of making them freemen, and elevating them in the moral scale, been made subordinate, instead of superior, to every other consideration—had the soldiers been taught that Slavery was a dead issue—that, leaving out the ethical question as to whether it be right or wrong, simply as a war measure it must be abolished—that its doom has been decreed by the Almighty—that its destruction is as certain as that Death stalks upon the earth; —had this been taught, and had the services of the blacks been early made available in relieving the troops of fatigue duty, a different sentiment would now obtain, and a much better condition of affairs have resulted. The negro, instead of being despised and persecuted, would have been respected for the many good qualities he possesses—would have been prized for the misfortunes to which oppression has subjected him, and would have been protected as a willing coworker with the soldiers in dealing a death-blow to rebellion. Gradually, had proper wisdom been exercised in the outset, the black man might have done duty in the cause of Human Liberty—if necessary, with the rifle, as well as with the spade—and neither Ignorant prejudice would have been excited, nor false pride have stood in the way.

I have great faith in the ability of Gen. MITCHEL to harmonize the discordant and refractory elements which meet him at the threshhold of his new command. I rely much in his power, not only as a soldier but in a more potential way with his voice, as he discourses familiarly with his men, to give the proper tone to public opinion here respecting the great issues involved in this contest. He hates Slavery with a supreme hatred. He knows that it is the poisoned source whence flow the streams of blood now deluging the country. His be the task to fire the breast of every soldier here and nerve his arm with zeal to destroy the pestilential fountain which has well nigh overwhelmed the national life. To do this effectually there must first be unanimity of purpose, and that can only be brought about when men cease wrangling over the dead body of Slavery. Let the future of the slaves be forgotten. Ignore their existence, if need be, at present. Let them suffer as we all suffer, more or less, during this conflict. But get the negro away from the cornfields and rice plantation of his owner, where he is producing food for him while he is fighting. This is the practical work demanded by the emergency, and I incline to the opinion that Gen. MITCHEL will undertake it.

On Thursday he paid a visit to Fort Pulaski, reviewing the Forty-eighth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, Col. BARTON, which compose the garrison. He made an address to the men, of which I send you a copy, and his words seemed to have an electric effect. The vaguest hint of giving the regiment active employment elicited a hearty enthusiasm, which spoke well for the temper of the troops. The Forty-eighth is one of the fullest and in every respect one of the best regiments in the Government service. Gen. MITCHEL bestowed on it the warmest commendation. Of nearly one thousand men, only four were on the hospital list, and of these only one was confined to bed. The fact tells of the skill of Dr. MURDOCK, the Surgeon, and his assistant, as Cockspur Island is situated in the midst of a malarious region. The fortification and quarters were inspected thoroughly by the General; and after the business of the day had been performed, himself and suite partook of the hospitalities of Col. BARTON, made doubly pleasant by the presence of that officer's amiable lady, who shares his garrison-quarters. The trip to Pulaski and back was made in the steamer *Ben. Deford*, and included the circuit of Hilton Head Island, affording a good opportunity of making the General acquainted with the position of some of the numerous islands in the command.

Yesterday Gen. MITCHEL visited the fortifications at headquarters, and reviewed the troops at the post, when he took occasion to impress upon the men what he expects of them, and what they may expect of him. Thus the past few days have been spent in constant and laborious exertion, yielding a healthy fruit to the soldiers, not alone in the stimulus of reviews, parades and salute-firing, but also in the promises and expectations of coming usefulness.

I believe that Gen. MITCHEL will find in this Department an ample field for the development of his versatile and energetic nature, and that he will soon overcome any chagrin he may have felt in being assigned to what was supposed to be an inactive sphere of duty. If work does not come naturally, he will force it to present itself, and disappoint the expectations of those who thought that to be sent here was virtually to be "put on the shelf."

There has been some trouble at St. John's River, Fla. After our vacation of the town of Jacksonville, which is situated a dozen miles from the entrance of the river, Admiral DUPONT stationed two small gunboats—the *Uncas* and the *Patroon*—at that point, to keep up a blockade of the port. Last week the Florida rebels planted a battery of heavy guns in an earthwork at Red Bluff, just within the mouth of the St. John's, and opened fire upon the blockading vessels. Our gunboats replied, but found that they were unable to drive the rebels from their position. The *Uncas*, therefore, came to Port Royal and reported the affair to the Admiral, who at once organized an expedition to punish the enemy, and it left here on Monday last. The vessels composing the expedition are the *Paul Jones*, the *Conemough*, the *Uncas* and *Patroon*; and Commander STEDMAN, of the *Paul Jones*, has command of it. As yet we have no report of the result, but there can be no doubt that the rebels by this time have had occasion to rue their audacity. If it were necessary, Commander STEDMAN intended to destroy the town of Jacksonville.

Reports recently came from St. Augustine to the effect that Lieut.-Col. BEARD, of the Forty-eighth New-York Regiment, detached for special duty with Brig.-Gen. SAXTON, was transcending his authority in that town, by shipping off women and children, suspected of disloyalty to the Government, to Jacksonville. There are few men at St. Augustine, most of the male population having entered the rebel ranks, and the majority of the women, I have good reason to believe, from my personal observation, are as strongly of secession sentiments as their absent brothers and husbands, although they would look since have starved to death had not the Government which they hate supplied their daily necessities from its bounty. I believe, therefore, that it would be nothing more than an act of justice to send these ungrateful women to their friends at Jacksonville to be supported at the cost of the rebel Government; and I have reason to suppose that, so far as this is concerned, Lieut.-Col. BEARD is guided by instructions received from Gen. SAXTON. But it is said that he has exercised no discretion, refusing to administer the oath of allegiance to any woman who is known to have a relative in the rebel service. Gen. TERRY has been sent to St. Augustine for the purpose of straightening matters.

The rebels at Savannah sent a Mrs. GILPERY and servant to Fort Pulaski on the 12th inst., with the request that they should be forwarded North. Col. BARTON had reason to suspect, from certain papers in the lady's possession, that she was an emissary of the enemy, and he laid the matter before Gen. BRANNAN, then commanding the Department. Gen. BRANNAN was also unsatisfied of Mrs. GILPERY's good faith, and on Saturday dispatched a truce-boat, under command of Lieut. CHESTERFIELD HALL, of the Forty-eighth, to Gen. MAGEE, at Savannah, for further explanations. The Lieutenant was detained on his mission 30 hours, suffering a great many annoyances at the hands of the rebels, and during the whole time of their absence neither himself nor his boat's crew tasted food. It is due to the rebel pickets, however, to state that, in Lieut. HALL's opinion, the shocking lack of hospitality was a necessity. They have long been reduced to half rations, and it happened when our party was with them that even their limited supply was exhausted.

In closing this letter I must express the thanks of this Command to Col. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster at New-York, for again placing the favorite *Arago* on the line which keeps us in communication with civilization. Everybody was wild with joy last Monday when she was made out from the signal station, on her return to us after temporary service with the army of Virginia. Capt. GARDNER and his officers are the most accommodating of gentlemen, and they stand in such marked contrast to others filling similar positions, with whose presence we have been lately favored, (!) that they are more than ordinarily appreciated. Two such steamships as the *Arago* running here regularly, with mails and Quartermaster and Commissary stores, would fill our cup of happiness as nearly as possible, and certainly would not involve a greater expenditure of the public money than the circumstances of the Department warrant.

Among the *Arago*'s passengers is Mr. JOSEPH H. SEARS, the Postmaster of Port Royal, who goes North on temporary absence. Mr. SEARS has been a working man in connection with this Department from the time of organizing the expedition, and until now, has not been absent from his post a single day. His duties have been perplexing and difficult, but his business capacity has carried him through successfully, and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of every one here.

H. J. W.

Arrival of the Rebel Prisoners taken at Washington, N. C.

The *Star of the South*, Capt. WM. PRATT, of Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, having in charge 57 rebel prisoners, consisting of two Captains and 55 privates, taken at the recent battle at Washington, N. C., arrived yesterday. She also brings the following passengers:

Surgeon G. A. OTIS, 27th Mass. Vols., and servant; Capt. M. RITCHIE and servant; Lieut. Valentine VOORHIES and son, U. S. steamer *Rancer*; Lieut. ATCHINSON and servant, Lieut. Williams, F. D. Clarke and wife, Mother Mary Madeline, Superior Convent of Mercy, New-York; Mary Henry, Mrs. Mary Barclay and three children, John Ehler, Wm. D. Cowtler, E. Evans, P. C. Landon, W. H. H. Ransay, J. W. Lester, and 50 in the steerage.

Protestant Episcopal Triennial Convention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to make a slight correction in your statement in this morning's paper that the "Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church" would open session on Wednesday next (Sept. 24).

It is the Diocesan Convention of New York that meets on that day, the Triennial Convention of bishops, clerical and lay disciples from all the States assembles on the following Wednesday October 1st.

Yours respectfully, AN EPISCOPALIAN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1862.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday, Sept. 24.—Nos. 38, 50, 11, 63, 65, 49, 54, 59, 75, 74, 75, 76, 23, 26½, 57, 61, 82, 82½, 84, 86.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

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[Advertisement.]

A SENSATION.—It is hardly to be expected, in such exciting times as these, that the introduction of a new fashion should cause any great sensation. The opening of the Fall style of Hats at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, has, notwithstanding, created quite a sensation among our fashionable young men. KNOX's hats have always been popular. They are more so than ever this year.

[Advertisement.]

GALA TIMES TO-DAY, at BARNUM'S, for ladies and little folks. That enchanting Drama, "Claude Marcel, or the Idiot of Tarbes," at 3 o'clock afternoon, and 7½ o'clock evening. The brilliantly colored tropical fish and other curiosities, at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

If you want to learn what you can do best, and how to make the most of yourself, get a careful Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 23—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool*—Mr. W. Charlton, Master A. Wallack, Mrs. Mary Gregory, Mrs. F. La Serre, Mr. and Mrs. B. Butler, Mrs. and Mrs. Spring and son, Mrs. L. South, 2 children and servant; Mrs. Anne Rigg

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3434. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Proclamation by the President.

The Punishment of Rebels and Their Aiders and Abettors.

Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The Rebel Army Said to be Concentrating at Winchester.

THE REBELS FORTIFYING THE PLACE.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It has become necessary to call into service, not only volunteers, but also portions of the militia of the States by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States, and disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of law from hindering this measure, and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection;

Now, therefore, be it ordered:

First—That during the existing insurrection and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice affording aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by courts-martial or military commissions.

Third—That the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter during the rebellion shall be, imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison or other place of confinement, by any military authority, or by the sentence of any Court-Martial or military commission.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

Signed, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

SERENADE TO THE PRESIDENT.

The city was enlivened last evening by a serenade to the President, in token of satisfaction with his proclamation. The crowd formed with a band of music at the National Hotel, and marched with continually increasing numbers to the White House, and arriving at which place it had swelled to a small army. After the preliminary music, calls were made for the President, who obediently appeared at a window over the front entrance, and addressed them very briefly.

Similar compliments were paid to Secretaries CHASE and BATES. The crowd was large, and very enthusiastic, vociferously cheering all loyal and Anti-Slavery sentiments.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Several rebel prisoners, captured by Gen. STEEL'S scouts near Centreville, were brought here to-day. They gave the loss of the rebels in the late battle in Maryland at about twenty thousand. The rebels have concentrated their forces at Winchester, which place they are fortifying. They regard the capture of Harper's Ferry as an offset to the loss of the battle on the Antietam, and say their retreat from Maryland was affected in the best order. These prisoners report the loss of rebel officers in the late engagements as very great.

REBEL CAVALRY NEAR LEESBURGH.

A dispatch from a TIMES special, just received, says that Lieut. KARNEY has just returned from a scouting expedition to Leesburgh and vicinity. The rebels have cavalry in all directions in that neighborhood. There are no rebel soldiers between Washington and Centreville.

ALL QUIET IN THE ARMY.

A private dispatch from the vicinity of the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, represents matters there as very dull.

LATE FROM RICHMOND.

A deserter from Richmond arrived here yesterday morning. He left there on the 19th instant. He says that there are not more than 1,000 troops around Richmond, principally young boys and gray-headed men, and they but poorly armed with discarded shot-guns and muskets. Detachments from this force are detailed as guards for exchanged or paroled prisoners sent from Richmond to Aiken's Landing. In some cases the guards accompanied their prisoners *without being armed at all.*

The greatest anxiety prevailed in Richmond to learn the particulars of events transpiring in Maryland, the intelligence of the defeat of Jackson and Lee not having reached there when he left. The rebels, however, were confident of success, and the most extravagant reports prevailed in Richmond, regarding rebel successes in Maryland.

The city is one vast hospital, all public buildings and places of amusement having been converted into receptacles for wounded. Provisions are enormously high, and great suffering exists among the poorer classes. No young men are left in Richmond, all having been forced into the army.

The clerks in the rebel Departments have been drafted into the army, and are now in Gen. WINDER'S Division, in Northwestern Virginia. Their places are filled, during their absence, by their wives and daughters.

A report had reached Richmond that Gen. LEE was killed while crossing the Potomac, near Leesburgh. The rumor, however, gained little credence.

All Marylanders living in Richmond, have been drafted into the Maryland Line regiments, under command of BRADLEY JOHNSON. Great dissatisfaction was the result, among the renegade sons of "Maryland, my Maryland," at this proceeding. Marylanders, since the cold reception met with by the rebels, in their invasion of that State, are looked upon as "small potatoes," and are no more regarded as the lions of Richmond.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

Some refugees from Richmond, just arrived here, state that there are no rebel pickets between Hanover Court-house and the Potomac River, and only twenty men were stationed along the railroad between Hanover and Richmond.

Great apprehensions of famine prevail among the lower classes in Richmond, the price of provisions already being so high as almost to place them beyond their reach.

ONE OF SIGEL'S SCOUTS.

One of Gen. SIGEL'S scouts, captured at Centreville by the rebels, and taken to Richmond, arrived here to-day among some paroled prisoners.

He was captured in the battle of Saturday, while operating in the rear of JACKSON'S army.

He says that the captured nurses were compelled to make out the lists of those of our prisoners who were paroled by the rebels.

REBEL PRISONERS FOR EXCHANGE.

One hundred and seventy prisoners of war will be sent from the Old Capitol to Fortress Monroe to-day, on the steamer *Swan*, to Aiken's Landing for exchange.

ARRIVAL OF PAROLED UNION SOLDIERS.

About 2,000 paroled prisoners, who for a few days past have been at Annapolis, arrived here yesterday on the steamers *Connecticut* and *Mary Washington*. The men belong principally to Pennsylvanian regiments, and are those captured in the recent battles in Virginia. The following regiments are largely represented: Ninetieth Pennsylvania, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania, Sixty-first Pennsylvania, Sixty-third Pennsylvania, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania and regiments in the Reserve Corps from same State. They were brought here for the purpose of being exchanged and paid off. They will be sent to their respective regiments in the course of a few days.

THE CASE OF GEN. M'KINSTRY.

The country has been made pretty thoroughly acquainted with the case of Brig.-Gen. MCKINSTRY, who was Provost-Marshal at St. Louis under Gen. FREMONT, and led a brigade in the campaign of the latter to Southwest Missouri. On various charges unknown to the public, Gen. MCKINSTRY was ordered under arrest, last November; the books and papers of his office seized, and he placed in solitary confinement in the St. Louis Arsenal—without permission, it was said, to hold any communication with family or friends, or those even with whom he had business relations. After a while this rigorous treatment began to abate, and finally Gen. MCKINSTRY was released from imprisonment, but still held under arrest. In all his troubles, Gen. MCKINSTRY invariably insisted on his entire innocence of any offence, and demanded a trial on whatever charges were made against him. His right to a trial has at last been conceded, and a Court-martial met for the purpose in St. Louis yesterday.

The following officers have been detailed for the Court: Brig.-Gens. Harney, Graham, and Philip St. Geo. Cooke; Cols. Taylor, Craig, Waite and Simonson; Lieut.-Cols. Taylor, Graham, Alexander and Grier; Maj. Vodges.

Lieut. A. A. HOSMER, of the Fourteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp, is Judge-Advocate. Gen. HARNEY is President of the Court. All are officers of the regular army, except the Judge-Advocate, and the Court is considered an unusually able one.

WOUNDED FROM FREDERICK.

A train, loaded with wounded from Frederick, arrived here late this evening, and the men are being distributed amongst the various hospitals. They number about three hundred.

A CAPTURE.

The schooner *Caroline*, Capt. BROWN, with a crew of three persons, was captured near Fort McHenry yesterday, and the Captain and crew brought to this city. The vessel was loaded with Merchandise, and intended to run the blockade. A large rebel mail was found on board.

RAID ON OCCOQUAN.

A party of rebel cavalry made a raid on Occoquan, Prince William County, Va., on Sunday, and committed many outrages in the place. All the live stock belonging to the Union residents of the town was carried off. The rebels were particularly severe on the property of Mr. JOHN UNDERWOOD, a well-known Union citizen.

ARMY AFFAIRS.

By direction of the President, Capt. S. M. PRESTON, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, is dismissed from the service of the United States, for having offered to discharge a soldier and collect his pay, for a percentage on the amount.

So much of General Orders, No. 125, as dismisses Capt. JOHN S. SEARLE, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, is revoked.

So much of General Orders, No. 125, as directs the dismissal of Capt. J. O. PATTEN, Seventy-third Ohio Volunteers, has, by direction of the President, been revoked.

Capt. BENJAMIN P. WALDO, Commissary of Subsistence, volunteer service, is hereby dismissed, for habitual absence from his post, and gross and willful neglect of duty.

A Special Commission, consisting of Generals HOOKER, CADWALLADER and AGOUR, and several other officers, with Col. HOLT as Judge-Advocate, will assemble here to-morrow for the consideration of such business as may be laid before them.

It has already been stated that Gen. WHITE is here under arrest. He has asked an investigation concerning the surrender of Harper's Ferry. Colonels D'UTASSY, THUMBLE and FORD arrived to-day from Annapolis, also under arrest, in connection with this same subject.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that but one license is required for a person who practices medicine, surgery and dentistry. Also, that shipbuilding is not a manufacture, nor liable to taxation as such. Most of the materials being the result of previous processes, are assessed as manufactures.

TRAVEL ON THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

Statements recently published in regard to threatened Indian hostilities on the Plains have led to erroneous and conflicting impressions in regard to the safety of the Overland Mail route to the Pacific. It is true that the Bannocks, Snakes and Shoshones have, during all the past Summer, manifested an unfriendly disposition toward the whites, and have, in several instances, already attacked incautiously guarded or weak emigrant parties. But the theatre of their operations is *far to the north* of the present overland route. No hostile ravage has been met upon the South Platte River for years, and within the last few weeks the Overland Mail route, between the crossing of the Platte and Salt Lake, has been transferred to the old Cherokee trail, and now goes through Denver City, which takes it quite without the range of the starving Indians who attacked the mail stations to get food during the last unusually severe Winter. West of Salt Lake no Indian outbreak has occurred below the Humboldt River, while the mail route (now used extensively by emigrants to California) lies far south of that stream, being separated therefrom by a wilderness which the red man seldom attempts to cross. So well satisfied is the Post-office Department of the absence of all reason to fear Indian outbreaks in that quarter, that it has quite recently ordered the California daily Overland mail service to be resumed. It is a gratifying fact that the mail coach over this route has never been attacked in a single instance. It is the Salmon River region, far north of the Humboldt, from which the savages seek to exclude the whites. Their attacks upon the mail stations, last Winter, had no other motives than the stealing of mules for food, and no single passenger ever yet suffered at their hands. Passengers are arriving daily at Atchison by the mail coaches, in only seventeen days from the Pacific coast, and there is no present reason to apprehend any interruption of the travel. Except for mail delays between this city and the Missouri River, we should be in daily receipt of dates from San Francisco only twenty-one days old.

THE CAPTURED NURSES.

A number of the nurses captured on the Bull Run battle-field, and taken to Richmond, have returned hither, having been released on parole.

CONVALESCENTS.

A considerable number of the wounded, who have been for some days past in the Capitol Hospitals, having become convalescent, left here this afternoon for New-York.

FINDINGS OF A COURT-MARTIAL.

At a Court-martial, held recently at Alexandria, Capt. ALPHEUS H. HOWMOND, Company B, Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; and Lieut. E. CARROL BREWSTER, Company F, Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was found guilty of drunkenness on duty, in violation of the eighty-first Article of War, and both officers are sentenced to be dismissed from the service of the United States.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

About 200 rebel prisoners of war are to leave the old Capitol Prison here this evening or to-morrow morning.

GOV. STANLY.

Gov. STANLY, of North Carolina, arrived here to-day.

A SPECIAL ARMY COMMISSION.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 296.—[*Extract.*]—22. A special Commission will assemble in this city, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 20th inst., for the trial of such cases as may be brought before it.

Detail for the Commission—Major-Gen. D. HUNTER, U. S. Vols.; Major-Gen. G. CADWALLADER, U. S. Vols.; Brig.-Gen. C. C. AUGUR, U. S. Vols.; Major DON PIATT, Assist. Adjt.-Gen. U. S. Vols.; Capt. F. BALL, Jr., Aid-de-Camp; Col. J. HOLT, Judge Advocate-General U. S., Judge Advocate.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assist Adjt.-Gen.

RESTORED TO HIS COMMAND.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 231.—So much of General Orders, No. 125, Current Series, 1862, from this office, as dismisses from the service of the United States Capt. JOHN V. PATTEN, Seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers, is hereby revoked.

By order of Secretary of War.

[Official] E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1862.

THE NEW PROCLAMATION.

The fact that the President's Emancipation Proclamation has caused less excitement here than was anticipated, may be regarded as an evidence that all other questions have become trifling beside the great question of saving the Government. The irresistible logic of events must long since have convinced all sensible Pro-Slavery men that the rebellion derives its vitality mainly from their favorite institution; and such as are more loyal than Pro-Slavery, have gradually brought themselves to acquiescence in the growing necessity of its extinction. Hence, where loyalty is the inspiring sentiment, reason conquers prejudice, and the devotee of Slavery lays his system on the altar for sacrifice.

So marches on the resistless cause of human progress. Cupidity, passion, ambition, conservatism impede but fail to arrest its movement. The attempt to perpetuate human slavery in a Christian nation and enlightened age, has been made under circumstances as formidable as the act is startling; the result has been a civil war such as no Christian nation ever before experienced, in which thousands of millions of treasure and hundreds of thousands of lives are required in expiation of the enormous crime; and the end now dawns upon us in a tardy recognition of the great principle which alone can indicate our salvation in throwing us the cause of our calamity. Between the upper millstone of rebellion and the lower millstone of Unionism, Slavery is being ground to powder.

THE CHEROKEES.

JOHN ROSS has been here, and it is now public that his nation wishes formally to purge itself of the odium of treason. There are critics who comment harshly on the action of Ross and his fellow-citizens' intimating that they have been guilty of bad faith to both "belligerents." I think this unjust. The United States is bound by treaty stipulations to maintain in the Cherokee country an armed force sufficient for its defence against all foes. Immediately on the commencement of the war, *this force was withdrawn*, and the Cherokees abandoned to the tender mercies of ALBERT PIKE and his parti-colored savages. Moreover, the Cherokee Nation contained an Anti-Ross Party, which immediately affiliated with the rebels, and threatened Ross and his adherents—a large majority—with absolute destruction. What Americans would have done, Ross did: he temporized. He exhausted all the resources of a shrewd intellect to delay acquiescence with the rebel demands; and when a seeming acquiescence was forced upon him, it was because no relief had come from the friends to whom he remained true, but who had promised protection and failed in its fulfillment. On *the very first advance* of a Union force to the Cherokee border, a large majority of the nation came out with words of welcome and offers of service in its ranks. Ross himself did not hesitate to assure our leaders of his loyalty and that of his people, though menaced at the moment by a rebel force superior in numbers to that whose protection he chose; and immediately came East to reëstablish with the Government those relations which it is his desire and that of his people to perpetuate. When shall we cease to persecute our friends and protect our enemies!

REBEL STRATEGY.

It is a noteworthy fact that the rebels, in advancing into Maryland, destroyed the railroad bridge over the Monocacy, but left the turnpike bridge uninjured. In thus inviting a pursuit from the Union army into the mountains, while they cut off the means of rapidly transporting supplies to Harper's Ferry, they laid out a programme which our forces implicitly followed. Harper's Ferry was abandoned and it fell, and our army rushed defiantly upon its enemy, found him on his own ground, and would have been defeated but for the unconquerable valor that blazed forth, as it always does where it has leaders who possess and deserve its confidence.

GEN. HOOKER'S COMMAND.

The Government is at no pains to conceal the interest it takes in the recovery of this gallant soldier. He has been visited at Dr. NICHOLS' by the President and most of the members of the Cabinet, and it is well understood that a most important command awaits his acceptance. Whether it will be at the West, where a fighting man with some brains seems sadly needed, or whether he will command one of *the two* large army corps into which it is said the army of the East is to be divided, is uncertain; and it is not difficult to foresee, that if any of his seniors in rank shall, as has been threatened, *resign on account of the President's Proclamation*, the vacancy can be easily filled by equally good if not better material.

The rank of Brigadier-General in the regular army, already conferred on Gen. HOOKER by the President, is no less deserved than satisfactory to the public.

GENERALS HALLECK AND SIGEL.

A correspondence is said to be in progress between Gen's. HALLECK and SIGEL, occasioned by statements of the former that there are serious charges against the personal courage of the latter. The difficulty is unfortunate. J. M. W.

A SERENADE TO THE PRESIDENT.

HE MAKES A BRIEF SPEECH.

Allusions to his Late Proclamation and to the Battles in Maryland.

A SPEECH BY SECRETARY CHASE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

A large crowd assembled at the Executive Mansion to-night, on the occasion of a serenade to President LINCOLN.

Having been cheered and called for, he appeared at an upper window, and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you to do little more than acknowledge the courtesy you pay me, and to thank you for it. I have not been distinctly informed why it is on this occasion you appear to do me this honor, though I suppose [interruptions] it's because of the proclamation. [Cries of "good," and applause.] I was about to say I suppose I understand it. [Laughter. VOICES—"That you do." "You thoroughly understand it."] What I did, I did after very full deliberation and under a very heavy and solemn sense of responsibility. [Cries of "Good—good—bless you," and applause.] I can only trust in God I have made no mistake. [Cries, "No mistake—all right—you're made no mistakes yet—go ahead—you're right."] I shall make no attempt on this occasion to sustain what I have done or said by any comment. [VOICES—"That's unnecessary—we understand it."] It is now for the country and the world to pass judgment on it, and, may be, take action upon it. I will say no more upon this subject. In my position I am environed with difficulties. [A Voice—"That's so!"] Yet they are scarcely so great as the difficulties of those who upon the battle-field are endeavoring to purchase with their blood and their lives the future happiness and glory of this country. [Applause, long continued.] Let us never forget them. On the 14th and 17th days of this present month there have been battles bravely, skilfully, and successfully fought. [Applause.] We do not yet know the particulars. Let us be sure that in giving praise to particular individuals, we do no injustice to others. I only ask you, at the conclusion of these few remarks, to give three hearty cheers to all good and brave officers and men who fought those successful battles.

Cheer after cheer was given, when the President bid the crowd good night, and withdrew.

SPEECH BY SECRETARY CHASE.

The procession then proceeded to the residence of Secretary CHASE. After being cheered, he appeared upon the steps. Several voices called for gaslight, to which request he said he was afraid all the light the assemblage could have this evening would be the light reflected from the great act of the President [Cheers.] He understood that they had just paid their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and to thank him for having issued a proclamation which will find a response in the hearts of the American people. No one, he said, can rejoice more sincerely in the belief that the judgment you have expressed will be the judgment of the entire people of the United States. [Cries of "Yes," and applause.] I am better accustomed to work than to speak. I love acts better than words.

[Voices—That's so. That you do. You've shown it.] But nothing has ever given me more sincere pleasure than to say "Amen" to this last great act of the Chief Magistrate. [To the "Amen" there was a warm and spontaneous response by the crowd.] It is the dawn of a new era; and although the act was performed from an imperative sense of duty, qualified by a military emergency which gave him power to perform it, it is, nevertheless, though baptized in blood, an act of humanity and justice. Latest generations will celebrate it. [A Voice—The whole world.] Yes, said Secretary CHASE, the whole world will pay honor to the man who executed it. If it were necessary to say another word, it is this—the time has come when all jealousies and divisions, all personal aims and aspirations should be banished, so that united, we may all stand by the integrity of the Republic. Let him have the most of our approbation and confidence who does the most, whether in the field, or in the Cabinet, for their country. Dismissing all the past, let us look to the future, and henceforth let there be no dissensions—let us do nothing not work for the country, which God, in his providence, called upon us to do.

The above is merely the substance of the Secretary's remarks, which were applauded throughout.

SPEECH OF CASSIUS M. CLAY.

CASSIUS M. CLAY was the next speaker. In the course of his remarks, he expressed his thankfulness that the time had now come when the line had been unmistakably drawn between freedom and Slavery, and when the principles declared in 1776 were boldly enunciated. The right was always expedient, and hence he was gratified beyond utterance to the issuance of the President's proclamation. The man who did not stand by it was a traitor. For the first time there was a proclamation in behalf of down-trodden humanity. It would find its way all over the South, everywhere liberating all the oppressed of both races in this country. He anticipated good effects from it in Europe, for no man there dare stand up in defence of Slavery. But to make the proclamation effective, we must all work by the means of our armies now contending against an aristocracy which finds sympathy in Europe among those who hate a Republican Government. In the conclusion of the remarks, which were somewhat prolonged, he united in the prayer of HORACE GREELEY, "God bless ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

Attorney-General BATES was also the recipient of a serenade, and made a few remarks expressive of his thanks for the compliment bestowed.

Arrival of the Nova-Scotian.

PARTRIDGE POINT, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool, via Londonderry, passed this point at 8:50 this evening. Her advices have been anticipated. She has 112 cabin and 267 steerage passengers. She passed the *Norwegian* on the 22d, 70 miles west of St. Pierre.

One Hundred Guns!

BANGOR, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

One hundred guns were fired here at noon to-day, the bells rung, and bonfires made in the evening, in honor of the President's proclamation.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

No Troops Yet Crossed Into Virginia.

The Rebels Expected to Dispute the Crossing at Williamsport.

A BATTLE PROBABLE IN THAT VICINITY.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

A gentleman from Williamsport this morning, says no troops had passed into Virginia up to Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Neither had any of the different divisions received any orders for a forward movement. The impression seemed to prevail among the soldiers that when they did move, they would proceed into Western Virginia, crossing at Williamsport. The enemy, he says, will undoubtedly dispute the crossing here, and when Gen. MCCLELLAN orders a forward movement, a battle will, no doubt, take place at that point.

This gentleman dined at a house in Hagerstown where Gen. LEE and Staff had made their headquarters. The lady of the house says she heard LEE instruct his officers to see that no depredations were committed by the soldiers while in Maryland, but when they entered Pennsylvania, they might pillage and destroy everything on their route.

Quartermaster-General HALE visited the different hospitals at Hagerstown to-day, and reports the sick and wounded properly cared for. They have bandages and all necessary appendages for their comfort, but jellies and other delicacies are much needed.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

Gov. CURTIN has ordered the restriction on travel removed. All persons, therefore, will be permitted to leave the city without passes from the Mayor.

Information from Hagerstown reports our army along the Potomac in good condition, notwithstanding the terrible crosses it has sustained during the late battles in Maryland.

Regiments are returning from Hagerstown by every train.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN DISCHARGING THE VOLUNTEERS.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

The Governor issued a proclamation discharging the volunteers under his call from the service of the State. He says:

A threatened invasion of Pennsylvania by a rebel army has been arrested by the prompt and patriotic response of the loyal men of the State, and a signal victory has been achieved by Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army on Antietam. The alacrity with which the people in every section of the Commonwealth rushed to the rescue of their brethren on the Cumberland Valley border is worthy of the highest measure of praise. Although not required by the terms of the call to pass the border of the State, our brave men, unused to the rigors of war and untrained in military movements, not only entered Maryland, but held Hagerstown against an advancing foe, pressed forward to the Potomac, and resisted the threatened movement upon Williamsport until troops in the United States service arrived and relieved them.

Their timely and heroic action has saved the State from the trend of an invading enemy, whose necessities made even military strategy subordinate to plunder.

In the name of our mighty State, and in behalf of our threatened people on the border, I tender them the grateful acknowledgments of the rescued Commonwealth, and recommend that the companies hereby discharged from active service should take prompt measures to preserve and perfect their organizations, and that new ones should be formed in every county, so that they may at all times be ready to answer the call of the State, should their services again be required.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Rebel Retreat—Chagrin at the Escape of the Confederates—How the Rebels Hindo Their Escape—The Deserted Camps—The Pursuit.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862.

I have telegraphed you from Frederick of the successful retreat of the rebel army across the Potomac, and of the great rejoicing among the people of Maryland at their deliverance from the presence of the invaders. There is, however, a feeling of great chagrin in the army, which is generally shared by officers and men, that the enemy should have escaped with almost his whole *material* and army train into Virginia, whither we must now follow and fight him, under the same disadvantages which have hitherto marked the career of the Union army in that State. The rebels sent in flags of truce, ostensibly to arrange for the burial of their dead. This was on Thursday. Meantime their pickets were thrown out in strong numbers, and there was a *show* of intention to renew the fight on Friday; but they really had no such intention, and were quietly preparing to retreat. Experienced officers, who carefully watched their movements, were sanguine that there would be no more fighting, unless it was done in pursuit of the retreating enemy. That both armies were much exhausted, by the battle of Wednesday, was a matter of course; and the removal and care of our own wounded, and the burial of our dead, necessarily occupied much of the attention of the officers and soldiers; but it is well known that reinforcements arrived from Harper's Ferry, by a forced march on Wednesday evening, and that there were strong reserves who were ready for service on Thursday, and had not been in the fight of the previous day. Thus the two armies rested all through Thursday, with only occasional firing between pickets. The river was only three miles in the enemy's rear, with an unobstructed road to the ford, which the enemy were evidently intent on reaching as early as possible. Now was our great opportunity; and every one in the army and out expected to see the fulfillment of the promises held out that the rebel host would be captured or destroyed in attempting the passage of the river.

The rebels began to move through Sharpsburgh towards the river, at 9 o'clock P. M. Thursday evening, and continued their march in good order, though at times on the double-quick, until sunrise on Friday. They moved with muffled tread, and not a word from the marching ranks disturbed the slumbers of the tired citizens, only there were a continuous and heavy tramp, and the monotonous but low rumble of artillery and wagons until morning. Only those who were awake, and who took the trouble to look out of their windows, knew that the rebels were retreating. A heavy shower the previous afternoon moistened the road, and prevented all sharp reverberation of carriage-wheels, and the rattle of horses' hoofs over the stones. The rain, no doubt, admonished JACKSON that the river was liable to become suddenly swollen, and render his retreat difficult, if not impossible. At sundown on Wednesday, and also on Thursday, our *advance was as near, if not nearer the river, than that of the rebel position.* Whose fault was it that these circumstances were not taken advantage of to occupy the bank of the Potomac at least below the ford, which could have been done without bringing on an engagement, and probably without their knowledge? Intelligent rebel prisoners who have been taken assert that had we attacked them on Thursday, or followed them at night, we should have captured the entire rebel force.

I joined MCREYNOLDS' Cavalry, which was ordered forward in pursuit about 8 o'clock in the morning, and crossed the Antietam Creek by the centre Stone bridge, and dashed on a hurried trot through Sharpsburgh. There was firing from batteries in front, and dead horses lay in the fields along the road. Hospital flags waved from chimney-tops, where the rebel wounded were left. Camps, but just deserted, with fires still smoking, were seen on each side, but there was no particular evidence of haste in their mode of departure. After halting a few moments with the cavalry within a mile of the river, I turned into the field at the right of the road, and in ten minutes came to the rising ground which overlooks the Potomac. It was in sight of Shepherds-town on the Virginia side, at a place where there is a short turn in the river, forming a horseshoe. The ford was at some distance below. ROBERTSON'S battery, occupied a position nearly opposite the Sharpsburgh road, and a four gun section of the same battery, under the charge of Lieut. VINCENT, occupied the right. A third section was stationed on a shelf of the bluff, and occasionally sent a shell across the river to where the enemy had posted some seventeen guns in semi-circle commanding the ford, and the road leading to it. The rebel battery on the opposite side was very economical in its expenditure of ammunition, and I had the impression that they were rather short. A solid shot was occasionally sent humming up the heights, and fearing my horse might get hurt, I removed him a short distance down the hill. All over this eminence there were guns scattered over the ground, or standing against trees and stumps. In one place they were left in a stack, with a large number lying on the ground. Piles of clothing, knapsacks, blankets, and all manner of very *dirty* duds were seen, and camp kettles, half prepared food, and bloody clothing were scattered about.

Here were the only evidences I had yet seen that the rebels had been at all hurried in their departure. Many of the guns were those which had evidently been captured from our army, and there were many "U. S." blankets in the piles of rubbish left behind.

Under the hills, closely hugging the woods which skirted their lower border, were several hundred cavalry, regular and irregular, safely concealed from rebel shot and shell, and probably awaiting orders to execute some important movement. None of the infantry had yet appeared, and it was not until an hour afterwards that I met the troops coming through the village of Sharpsburgh, when I was returning. MCCLELLAN'S staff, with Generals and other officers, were occupying the premises of Col. MILLER, a citizen of the place, where a large American flag was hanging.

The town was thronged with officers and their horses, tied to posts and trees (not the officers but the horses,) resting from their arduous labors. The troops were pouring through the town, sometimes on the double-quick, and cheering as they went. They seemed to suppose that the enemy had been cornered, and was about to be captured with his whole train. The citizens could not conceal their joy at the exodus of the rebel forces, and displayed the American flag from almost every window.

The sharpshooters in MORELL'S Division were sent to the extreme front, to skirmish with the loitering enemy, and to annoy his artillery on the opposite bank. None of our forces crossed the river, or attempted it. Some batteries were sent down the river a short distance, and during the remainder of the day kept up a vigorous fire at Old Virginia's shore. I did not hear that anybody was "hurt." Some of our own artillerymen were injured at the centre battery, and were carried away in an ambulance.

Some seventy-five of the enemy's wounded were left at neighboring houses and in tents near the crossing, with only one surgeon in charge, who told me he had but recently returned to service after a severe attack of illness.

From indications to-day, our forces will follow the enemy's path,

"Like a hound on the tiger's track,"

Where we shall overtake the said tiger, whether this side of Washington or only after that village is in rebel hands, remains to be seen. E. S.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT RECONNOISSANCE.

A Dash of Our Cavalry to Ashby's Gap—A Regiment of Rebel Cavalry Dispersed—Several of Them Killed, Wounded and Captured.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

Col. R. B. PRICE, of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding a brigade of cavalry and two pieces of artillery, started, Saturday evening, upon a reconnoissance from our front on the other side of the river, as far as Ashby's Gap of the Blue Ridge, which he found guarded by the Sixth Regiment Virginia Cavalry, under command of Lieut.-Col. GREEN. At Aldie he discovered the pickets of that regiment, which he drove back to Ashby's Gap, sixteen miles. This gap is situated where Loudon, Fauquier and Clark Counties corner.

There he engaged the enemy, whom he dispersed, killing four and wounding twelve that fell into his hands, and wounding others that were carried off by their retreating comrades. He lost one man only, Capt. PERKINS, of the First Vermont Cavalry, a detachment of which regiment distinguished itself in the affair.

Among the prisoners are Lieut.-Col. GREEN, the rebel commander, and two rebel Lieutenants, who, with the others, were duly brought in this morning.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Preparations to Repel the Invasion of the State by Hindman and Rains.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Sept. 24.

A dispatch just received here announces the safe arrival of Gen. SCHOFIELD at Springfield. He will instantly commence vigorous preparations to check the rebels who are advancing upon the State from Arkansas, under Gens. HINDMAN and RAINS.

A VICTORY AT SHIRLEY'S FORD.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

The *Times*, of this city, has advices of a fight on the 20th, at Shirley's Ford, ten miles northwest of Carthage, between the Third Indiana Regiment, Col. KITSELL, and a force of 6,000 rebels, resulting in the route of the enemy, with a loss of sixty or ninety killed.

BANDS OF GUERRILLAS SCATTERED.

HUDSON, Mo., Tuesday, Sept. 23.

Early last week, Capt. JOHNSON, with 75 of the enrolled militia from Rolla County, attacked 70 guerrillas under MCDANALD, at Friedensseck, scattering them in all directions. They left one dead and three wounded. On the 18th, Capt. JOHNSON, with 125 men, surprised a camp of 150 rebels, under Major SNYDER, and after a short engagement the enemy fled. SNYDER was killed, and 15 of his men wounded. All their camp equipage, guns, blankets, and other property were taken. On the same day, Lieut. DILLON, with part of his company, came up with a rebel band, routing them, taking seven prisoners, eleven horses, guns, &c.

Major HUNT reports scattering CUNNINGHAM'S guerrilla band near Sturgeon, yesterday, after a slight skirmish, in which only one man was wounded on our side, none killed.

THE RECENT BATTLES.

List of the Wounded in the Hospitals a Baltimore.

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL.

William A. Whitmarsh, Co. G, 6th N. H.
Corp. W. G. Kelley, Co. E, 4th Rhode Island.
W. R. Ingalls, Co. B, 7th Wis.
Sergt. C. Frazer, Co. C 15th Massachusetts.
Sergt. H. McCall, Co. B, 69th Pennsylvania.
O. Corr, Co. E, 69th Penn.
G. Viets, Co. B, 22d N. Y.
J. Fravel, Co. A, 45th Penn.
J. M. Kauffman, Co. E, 107th Pennsylvania.
H. W. Smyser, Co. E, 107th Pennsylvania.
A. J. O'Niel, Co. C, 81st Pa.
J. W. Seeckles, Co. I, 1st Del.
J. W. Cosgrave, Co. E, 19th Massachusetts.
George Mitchell, Co. K, 75th New-York.
Michael Thompson, Co. B, 79th New-York.
T. McCall, Co. A, 4th N. Y.
Louis Vermet, Co. G, 22d New-York.
J. H. Converse, Co. E, 22d New-York.
Herbert L. Lincoln, Co. A, 35th Massachusetts.
P. Coarse, Co. I, 20th N. Y.
C. Erlish, Co. I, 20th N. Y.
M. C. Tenny, Co. C, 17th Michigan.
J. L. Eighme, Co. A, 105th N. Y.
Wm. Pool, Co. A, 105th N. Y.
D. Robart, Co. A, 57th Penn.
N. F. Pool, Co. D, 17th Michigan.
C. J. Casler, Co. I, 46th N. Y.
R. McConnell, Co. H, 11th U. S. Infantry.
R. Macomber, Co. R, 17th Michigan.
T. McCormick, Co. E, 12th Penn. Reserves.
H. Carr, Co. B, 5th N. Y.
T. Hone, Co. B, 11th Penn.
John Dow, Co C, 98th Ohio.
Corp. Thomas Fraser, Co. I, 79th New-York.
Ezra Knapp, Co. G, 29th Ohio.
Corp. Jacob Feltenberger, Co. B, 45th Pennsylvania.
J. H. Whitehead, Co. F, 7th New-York.
L. Hohenhousen, Co. F, 1st Penn Reserves.
Sergt. John Gaffeny, Co. C, 3d Penn. Reserves.
Wm. Wegmore, Co. F, 61th New-York.
I. F. Miller, Co. F, 11th Pa. Reserves.
F. Schwartzer, Co. F, 7th New-York.
T. Wood, Co. A, 79th N. Y.
J. Binley, Co. C, 14th U. S. I.
T. Whalen, Co. F, 105th N. Y.
B. F. Lebour, Co. F, 14th United States Infantry
D. E. Baker, Co. B, 50th Pa.
A. Pecear, Co. G, 3d Md.
B. F. Cobb, Co. C, 16th Me.
A. Russell, Co. A, 6th N. H.
Sergt Chas. E. Green, Co A, 6th N. H.
S. Seargeant, Co. A, 6th N. H.
R. McVicker, Co. G, 51st N. Y.
J. Dickerson, Co. G, 45th Pa.
J. Berry, Co. K, 2d N. Y. M.
J. Foley, Co. H, 69th Pa. Cav.
Corp. Geo. H. Knight, Co. B, 60th N. Y.
L. Smith, Co. H, 2d Md.
H. H. Marsh, Co. D, 7th Wis.
J. Donnelly, Co. B, 2d Penn. Reserves.
Jas. Hart, Co. C, 51st N. Y.
Bugler George Beecher, Co. H, 6th Penn. Reserves.
S. Cosgrove, Co. K, 81st Pa.
J. M. Wise, Co. B, 1st Penn. Reserves.
Geo. Meher, Co. C, 20th N. Y. M.
James Shell, Co. I, 7th Va.
A. J. Knight, Co. F, 10th Ill.
C. Berluett, Co. E, 29th Ohio.
N. Skeel, Co. C, 105th N. Y.
P. H. Farrell, Co. G, 51st New-York.
Sergt. M. J. C. Woodward, Co. I, 20th N. Y. M.
C. F. Meyers, Co. D, 6th Wisconsin.
Wm. Ketch, Co. H, 5th Vt.
Robert N. Streeter, Co. I, 9th New-Hampshire.
James M. Daniel, Co. C, 11th Ohio.
John W. Snyder, Co. C, 30th Ohio.
James Hall, Co. C, 88th Pa.
Moses Dell, Co. F, 1st Pa. A.
Hugh Finnigan, Co. C, 6th Pennsylvania Reserve.
James Melouse, Co. C, 6th Pennsylvania Reserve.

M'KIN'S MANSION HOSPITAL, SURGEON L. QUICK IN CHARGE.

List of Wounded.

J. Wheeler, Co. G, 109th Pa.
J. P. Alleo, Co. D, 17th Mich.
J. H. Huntley, Co. D, 17th Michigan.
W. J. Sanborn, Co. I, 5th New-Hampshire.
J. H. Miller, Co. D, 107th Pa.
Sam. Linsey, Co. I, 109th Pa.
M. Sichett, Co. I, 7th Mich.
Sergt. J. W. Dean, Co. K, 35th Massachusetts.
J. O. Ripley, Co. K, 35th Mass.
George W. Kenfield, Co. I, 5th New-Hampshire.
J. H. Kelly, Co. G, 5th N. H.
Corp. A. Curtis, Co. I, 17th Michigan.
H. Isbel, Co. B, 2d Wis.
R. Loogbottom, Co. A, 4th Penn. Res.
L. Bingham, Co. F, 9th Penn. Reserve.
J. R. Callahan, Co. F, 10th Penn. Reserve.
Corp. J. Sheen, Co. D, 9th Penn. Reserve.
Geo. D. Mayhee, Co. F, 51st New-York.
John F. Nugent, Co. H, 42d New-York.
A. Mullen, Co. H, 42d N. Y.
J. Wallace, Co. H, 9th N. Y.
J. Johnson, Co. G, 1st Del.
D. Roland, Co. D, 107th Pa.
A. Lachet, Co. H, 23d Ohio.
J. Knatson, Co. A, 7th Wis.
M. Ohara, Co. H, 9th Ind.
H. Sullivan, Co. F, 5th Md.
J. Wentworth, Co. C, 5th U. S. I.
W. Fenell, Co. K, 22d Ohio.
N. Burt, Co. I, 93d Ohio.
C. Heuster, Co. C, 59th N. Y.
Jacob Rich, Co. H, 9th N. Y.
A. W. Cottell, Co. E, 2d Md.
Sergt. L. Jacobsohn, Co. E, 9th N. Y.
W. H. Drake, Co A, 5th N. Y.
Owen A. Flood, Co. E, 9th N. Y.
Geo. Wiebalt, Co. D, 8th N. Y.
W. Marce, Co. G, 72d Pa.
M. Conur, Co. G, 72d Pa.
Corp. A. Pelloger, Co. B, 35th Massachusetts.
Jos. Alet, Co. B, 35th Mass.
Corp. J. Jackman, Jr., Co. B, 35th Massachusetts.
A. Perkins, Jr., Co. B, 35th Massachusetts.
J. Hartnett, Co. K, 11th Mich.
G. W. Otis, Co. H, 11th Mich.
D. Haller, Co. H, 17th Mich.
C. M. Morrison, Co. K, 94th New-York.
E. Bailey, Co. K, 3d Vt.
M. Pendergrass, Co. K, 102d New-York.
Sergt. C. Woodard, Co. C, 1st Massachusetts.
John Rodgerson, 12th Mass.
C. Warrick, Co. B, 7th Ind.
Corp. A. W. Brigham, Co. B, 13th Mass.—ankle.
John B. Noyes, Co. B, 12th Massachusetts—leg.
James H. Lowell, Co. A, 13th Massachusetts—leg.
H. J. Hebard, Co. A, 12th Massachusetts—shoulder.
James Kelly, Co. C, 4th Maine—head.
Wm. S. Soule, Co. A, 13th Massachusetts—left hip.
F. A. Fowler, Co. A, 7th Wisconsin—right thigh.
Lewis W. Dreher, Co. I, 27th Indiana—right shoulder.
Bobt. M. Mann, Co. C, 12th Penn.—right shoulder.
Calvin D. Bennage, Co. B, 11th Penn.—right arm.
George M. Thomas, Co. I, 3d Penn. Cav.—bilious fever.
James H. Golding, Co. K, 13th Mass.—arm and side.
Andrew J. Graham, Co. G, Bucktails—knee.
Edward Debeck, Co. G, Bucktails—leg.
Wimeor A. Negrion, Co. D, 3d Mass.—shoulder and breast.
Sergt. Steele S. Williams, Co. F, 11th Penn.—rheumatism, and kidney dis'd.
Wm. M. Hall, Co. K, 10th Maine—bruised shoulder.
John Bresnahen, Co. A, 37th Indiana—left thigh
Wm. D. Harvey, Co C, 12th Penn.—left shoulder.
Enoch Dixon, Co. F, 6th Penn. Cav.—ruptured.
John H. Toody, Co. C, 10th Maine—head.

An Urgent Appeal from the Sanitary Commission.

SANITARY COMMISSION, NEW-YORK AGENCY,
No. 498 Broadway, Sept. 24, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission is daily answering the requirements of eighty General Military Hospitals, not to speak of Regimental and other Hospitals. Of these forty-five hospitals, containing twenty thousand sick or wounded men, are in the District of Columbia. Whatever the surgeons want, which they cannot procure, according to regulations of the United States Purveyors, they can get from us, and they want enough to keep our vast storehouses, continually on the drain. Joined to this the recent successive weeks of battle, first before Richmond, adding 5,000 wounded, at Bull Run 6,000 wounded, and now in Maryland from 7,000 to 10,000 wounded to the list, throws an immense strain on our resources. Our independent means of transportation enables us to reach the wounded with stores in advance of all Governmental or other supplies. The first *two* days are more important than the next ten to the saving of life and misery.

At the recent battle-ground we were able to be present in advance two days of all supplies, (beyond the small amount in the nearly empty storehouse of the army medical purveyor,) with twenty-five wagon-loads of stimulants, condensed foods, medicines and conveniences. Within a week we dispatched successfully, by teams, to the scene of battle, from Washington alone, (and tons by Hagerstown and the Relay House, which, like the Government stores, could *not* arrive in time, on account of the obstructions of the railroads by commissary and ammunition stores, which, rightly, always have the preference,) 28,763 pieces dry goods, shirts, towels, bed-ticks, pillows, &c., 30 barrels bandages, old linen, &c., 3,188 pounds farina, &c., 2,620 pounds condensed milk, 5,050 pounds beef-steak and canned meats, 3,000 bottles wine and cordials, and several tons lemons and other fruit, crackers, tea, sugar, rubber-cloth, tin cups and hospital conveniences. Great and constant, therefore, as the supplies of our Central Auxiliary Association are, and of the towns and villages on which they depend, they ought not to be surprised to learn that our Washington storehouses are bare of shirts, drawers, slippers, socks, bed-sacks, blankets and old clothing, and that only the ceaseless and increased activity and humanity of our women can be depended on to meet the new demand.

To Societies having a hundred women at command and engaging to supply us promptly with articles to our order, we will, until the urgency of the call is over, supply materials for shirts and drawers and stockings at our discretion. Application must be made for the materials by agents from the societies, in *person*, at No. 498 Broadway, New-York.

Of course, *this* is not the perfect support we want. Patriotism should inspire communities to supply their own materials as well as their own work. There is no danger that the work will be overdone. It has always been checked by that fear; but our experience has perfectly proved that the demand is greater than the supply. Let the homes of the land abandon the preparation of comforts and packages for *individual* soldiers. They only load down and embarrass him. If they contain eatables they commonly spoil: if they do not spoil, they enervate the soldier—if made up of extra clothing they crush him on the march. All this kindness kills, and helps fill the hospitals. The benevolence of the country must be exclusively concentrated on the hospitals and the sick and wounded. These cannot be taken too much care of, nor nursed too well. Supplies *can positively be made to reach these*; they *cannot* reach with any certainty soldiers in the field; and the ill name suffered by those who, like ourselves, are ministering to the hospitals, for non-delivery of the goods sent us is wholly due to confounding the failure of irresponsible parties to deliver things kindly, but mischievously, intended for *well* men, with (what does not occur) our alleged failure to transmit everything sent us to the hospitals where they are needed. Of a *million* articles sent us we defy any scrutiny to prove a hundred lost. The reports of the men returning from the field, saying that they have *bought* our stores, shirts, drawers, &c., are based on the fact that after these supplies *have done their work*, they may, in some cases, be sold by the soldiers to whom they were given, and who cannot, as convalescents, carry them. No sick soldier ever bought a single article from any agent of ours.

It is impossible on our system, and is utterly false. Base men may claim the name of our agents, but we have no base men in our employ. The agents in our employ have proved their worth by laying down their health, almost without exception, and in some cases their lives, in our exacting and exposed service.

Our books, methods, returns, are always open to the unshackled inspection of the public, and we have no desire so strong, as for unsparing and merciless examination of our work.

Our expenses, both in money and administration, are necessarily very large, and always increasing. California has sent us a magnificent donation. But it would be a prodigious mistake to withhold the money literality of our older cities on that account. If our usual income from the wealth of the North were cut off by this great windfall, San Francisco would prove, in three months, our ruin instead of our support. Send in then, steadily, supplies and money! Only a great accumulation of both can give us the confidence to act with the energy and liberality which are the conditions of our humane success.

In behalf of the Executive Board,
HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.

THE LATE GEN. MANSFIELD.

Funeral Services at Middletown, Conn.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1862.

It is seldom that so universal sorrow is seen as was to-day manifested by the citizens of Middletown, on the consignment to the grave of the remains of the late Brig.-Gen. MANSFIELD. His body arrived here on Saturday night, at 12 o'clock, and after lying in state, first in the Town Hall, and then in the vestibule of the Church of which he was a member, were buried with all the honors due to so gallant a soldier. The family of the deceased were very anxious to have the funeral strictly private, but Gov. BUCKINGHAM urged that the eminent services which he had rendered the State deserved public commemoration, and they finally reluctantly waived their objection, and consented to have the obsequies held in a public building. The services, therefore, took place in the North Church this afternoon, at 4½ o'clock. Previous to conveying the remains thither, however, brief exercises were held at the late residence of the lamented General; Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, pastor of the North Congregational Church, of which Gen. MANSFIELD was a prominent member, reading the Scriptures, and Rev. J. L. DUDLEY, of the South Congregational Church, making a prayer. These services concluded, the family and relatives moved in procession to the North Congregational Church, where the exercises were opened by a brief address from Rev. Dr. TAYLOR. Hon. ERASTUS JACKSON, Senator DIXON and his Excellency Gov. BUCKINGHAM each made eloquent remarks, dwelling upon the personal merits of the deceased and drawing appropriate lessons for the living from the manner of his death. Singing by the quartette club and a prayer by Rev. Dr. TAYLOR closed the exercises, and amid the slow tolling of the bells of the village churches and the firing of minute guns a procession was formed as follows, to escort the remains to the grave:

Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, Major Stillman.
Governor's Foot Guard, of New-Haven, Maj. Norton.
City Guard, of Hartford, Capt. Prentiss.
Governor's Horse Guard, of New-Haven, Major Ingersoll.
Governor's Horse Guard, of Hartford, Maj. Watrous.
Band.

Hearse.

Mansfield Guard.

Aids of Gen. Mansfield.
Body-servant and Horse.
Family and Relatives, in carriages.
Committee of Arrangements.
Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council.
Gov. Buckingham and Staff.
Maj.-Gen. Russell and Staff.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Strangers.
Faculty and Students of the Wesleyan University.
Public Schools.
Societies.
Citizens generally.

The military formed with the right resting up Main-street, the left opposite the church. The body was received by the Mansfield Guard, acting as guard of honor, which escorted them up the line to the right and countermarched. The military were then broken into column, left in front, and moved down Main-street, the rear halted at the intersection of College-street, when the family, relatives and remainder of the procession were assigned their places. Three volleys were fired over the grave by the Mansfield Guard.

The Post-office, Town Hall and other public buildings were appropriately draped, and along the entire route of the procession stores were closed, and every possible mark of respect was displayed to the remains of the honored dead. The day was one, the sad memories of which will long linger with the citizens of Middletown. H. W. B.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SEVENTY-NINTH NEW-YORK EPISCOPAL DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

Religious Services—Organization—Dr. Price, Chairman pro tem.—The Sands Bequest.

The Seventy-ninth Session of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New-York, commenced yesterday morning, in St. John's Church, Varick-street. There was a large attendance of members from all parts of the State, about two hundred and fifty answering to their names. The morning was exclusively taken up with the imposing religious services with which the Convention is usually opened. Dr. DIXON, of St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, read the opening services in the Liturgy, Rev. Mr. MAXSER the first Lesson, and Rev. Mr. HOLLINSWORTH the second. Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY, of the Church of the Incarnation, read the Litany, Rev. Mr. WESTON gave out the hymns, Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR read the Ante-communion service; Dr. BUSHELL, of Poughkeepsie, the Epistle; Dr. PRICE, of St. Stephen's, the Gospel; Dr. BUSHELL, of Poughkeepsie, delivered the sermon; Rev. Mr. MOORE, read the Offertory, Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR consecrated the Elements, and Rev. Drs. BROWN, and MCVICKAR, and Rev. Mr. MOORE administered the Sacrament.

The sermon of Dr. BUSHELL was based upon John xviii. 36: "My kingdom is not of this world," &c. After thoroughly expounding the nature of the Kingdom of Christ, the learned Divine closed with an eloquent exposition of the duty of the ministry in this crisis. He set forth some excellent advice for the government of the members of the Convention, counseling peace and harmony, and, above all things, a remembrance of the fact that the Kingdom of Christ is not of this world.

At the conclusion of the religious services, the Secretary of the last Convention, Dr. EIGENBRODT, in the absence of the Bishop, POTTER, who was unable to be present owing to the critical illness of his eldest son, called the Convention to order. In accordance with the canon applicable to such cases, Dr. EIGENBRODT called upon the eldest Presbyter of the Convention, Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR, to occupy the chair.

Dr. MCVICKAR took the chair, and the calling of the roll of the clergy was proceeded with. Among others of note who answered to their names were, Dr. DILLER, Dr. JOHNSON, Dr. BROWN, of St. George's, Newborgh, Dr. HIGBEE.

The churches were then called, and the credentials of lay delegates were presented. Among the lay delegates are, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. Luther Bradish, David R. Floyd Jones, Murray Hoffman, S. E. Ruggles, and others of note.

A quorum being present, the Chair announced that the next business in order would be the election of President *pro tem.*

On motion of Rev. Dr. HIGBEE, the rules of order were suspended, and Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector of St. Stephen's Church, of this City, was chosen Chairman of the Convention during the absence of the Bishop.

On taking the chair, Dr. PRICE said that twenty-nine years' association with them would somewhat relieve the embarrassment of his new position. He suggested that, out of respect to the domestic affliction of their beloved Bishop, they should, after the completion of the necessary organization, adjourn. He was willing to accept suggestions from clergy or laity.

Dr. EIGENBRODT was unanimously chosen Secretary, on motion of Dr. VINTON.

Dr. EIGENBRODT appointed Messrs. EATON and FARMINGTON as his assistants.

Mr. N. S. ROWLAND was unanimously chosen Treasurer.

On Motion of Rev. EVAN M. JOHNSON, of Brooklyn, the order of business was suspended, and the following resolution was offered by the same gentleman:

Resolved, That the Delegates from this Diocese at the ensuing General Convention are directed to move for the restoration of the creed of St. Athanasius, as it was in use before its revision in the year 1789, and at present in use in the Church of England.

On motion of Dr. EIGENBRODT, the resolution was laid upon the table by an almost unanimous vote.

After the announcement of the Standing Committees, and the passage of some routine resolutions,

Dr. EIGENBRODT called the attention of the Convention to the bequest of $3,000 by Mr. ABRAHAM SANDS, to the fund for the relief of clergymen of the diocese. He read the clause in the will of Mr. SANDS, indicating the restrictions which should govern the bequest.

On motion of Dr. EIGENBRODT, the bequest was accepted, a committee appointed to report what action was necessary to enable the executors to transfer the money, and finally a resolution was passed appreciatory of Mr. SANDS' timely benevolence. Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Hon. HAMILTON FISH and SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, were appointed on the committee.

The Convention then adjourned to this morning, at 9 o'clock.

Rosh Hashona.

Last night began the Jewish Festival of Rosh Hashona, or the New Year. The festival is of the utmost sacredness to the followers of the Ancient Faith, demanding, during the two days of its continuance, absolute cessation of all business and rest from all work. Between the father and the members of his earthly family is held close communion. The confession of sin, the abasement of self, the metaphorical clothing of soul in sackcloth and ashes, and the earnest petition for forgiveness are alone matters which concern a faithful Israelite during this solemn season. No Hebrew who is an "Israelite indeed," would peril his soul by even an apparent forgetfulness of this most sacred duty, and to-day that great body of our fellow-citizens, some forty thousand in number, men, women and children, are acknowledging humbly their shortcomings, and promising a future of well-doing.

One of the peculiar ceremonies connected with this festival is the blowing of the Shophar, or trumpet, in the Synagogue. This trumpet is not the one generally known to the musical world, but is formed of a ram's horn emitting sounds. Each sound has a peculiar symbolical and allegorical allusion connected with the history of the Jews, and those of our readers who have not witnessed the performance, and listened to the sound, will do well to attend upon the worship to-day.

There are some twenty or thirty synagogues in the City, and at all of them peculiar and timely service will be held to-day at 11 A. M. The resident Rabbies will preach in all of them, and while to the Jew the occasion is one of solemn significance and of personal concern, to the Christian it cannot fail to be both interesting and instructive.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday afternoon, Mr. VANPELT in the chair. There was no business of public interest transacted.

The following is the

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

Number of emigrants arrived to Sept. 17, '62				55,112
Number of emigrants arrived since to Sept. 23, 1862				2,602
Total				57,714
To same date in 1861				55,069
	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
Number of inmates in Institution on Ward's Island	623	849	773	715
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1862				$3,815 05
Aggregate receipts to Sep. 17, '62				137,666 94
Received since to Sept. 24, for commutation of passengers, &c.				2,282 60
				139,948 94
Total				$143,763 99
Disbursements, as per previous account, to Sept. 17, 1862				$117,688 57
No. payments on Sept. 17.				$117,688 57
Balance in Bank				$26,075 42

Capt. John Kavanagh, of the Irish Brigade.

Capt. JOHN KAVANAGH, of Company I, Sixty-third Regiment N. Y. V., (Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER'S Irish Brigade,) is now officially reported among the slain in the great battle of Antietam. Capt. KAVANAGH was one of the Irish exiles of 1848. Having taken a conspicuous part in the effort of O'BRIEN, MITCHEL, MEAGHER and O'GORMAN to secure the national independence of Ireland, he had to fly to America to escape the vengeance of the British Government. He spent most of his years in his adopted country in mercantile pursuits. On the outbreak of the present rebellion, he relinquished all business interests and devoted himself to the service of the Republic, to which he was most earnestly attached. He was one of the principal organizers of the Thirty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers. He was subsequently transferred to the Sixty-third Regiment, in conformity with his own desire to serve under his friend and fellow-exile, the gallant MEAGHER. He was a most energetic and fearless officer. He fell at the head of his company, in the heat of action. He had won for himself the enthusiastic devotion of a numerous circle of friends. Capt. KAVANAGH was comparatively a young man, hardly thirty-five years of age, of medium height; slender, but sinewy frame; fair complexion; and of prompt, decisive mental habits. He has left a wife and a very large family of young children to mourn the loss of a most affectionate husband and father. They are entitled to the protection of the country, in whose service the brave fellow cheerfully sacrificed his life.

The Sabbath in the Army and Navy.

REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK SABBATH COMMITTEE.

The friends of the Sabbath held successive public meetings at Saratoga Springs, Aug. 17, 18 and 19, 1862, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH and DAVID HOADLEY, Esq., presiding. They were numerously attended by gentlemen from various parts of the country. In accordance with the request that this Committee would "communicate the proceedings of this meeting to our National and State authorities, civil and military and take such further action as may tend to the preservation of the Christian Sabbath from needless profanation in the time of war," the Committee respectfully submit the following suggestions:

The profound interest in the morals of the Army and Navy, and the gratitude felt for every indication of official care in this behalf, have their foundation in the fact that the bulk of the million of men in arms are the sons and brothers of the Sabbath-keeping population of the loyal States, who have left their homes amidst prayers and tears, and incurred the hazards and temptations of the camp. Their personal dangers are little considered by millions of throbbing hearts at home, compared with their moral perils. Christian patriotism does not shrink from laying the bodies of its sons on the altar of country; their *souls* it would only lay on the altar of God. Now, the conviction is as universal as the prevalence of practical Christian morality, that the habit of Sabbath observance cannot be lost without imperilling the personal virtues of which it is the established index and support. Wantonly desecrated Sabbaths, then, import little less to the home-circles represented in the army than the demoralization and ruin of the carefully trained youth swelling its ranks. It would seem that every motive of honor, safety and duty should impel the Government and its military authorities to reject this sacrificial meeting and to avoid a policy threatening such disastrous results.

In attempting to interpret and give expression to the Christian sentiment of the country, the Committee do not deem it needful to insist on undue strictness of Sabbath observance in the army. Ample discretion may be accorded to military commanders without complaint on the part of citizens and soldiers, where the palpable aim and settled policy are manifest to secure the rights of a brave soldiery, to respect the convictions of good citizens, and to defer to the authority of the great lawgiver. It is simply claimed that the period of rest and worship to which our citizen-soldiers have been accustomed at home shall not be thoughtlessly or needlessly interrupted by camp, fatigue or field duties; and that, under all ordinary circumstances, military plans and orders shall recognize the Sabbath as a blank—a *dies non*—in war, as it is in law.

As an illustration of the principle for which we plead, the Committee gratefully refer to the memorable General Orders of Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN (Sept. 6, 1861,) and Commodore FOOTE, (Dec. 17, 1861,) which were hailed with joy by the soldiers and sailors, as they were by the people of the entire country. They embody the true Sunday *régime* for the army and navy, and the motives for adopting it. The rule is this: The suspension of all work; the avoidance of all unnecessary movements; attendance on Divine worship, and the promotion by officers and men of the utmost decorum and quiet—unless an attack from the enemy or some other extreme military necessity shall compel the contrary. The motives presented in these orders are! The necessity of one day's rest in seven for men and animals; the fact that "discipline, to be permanent, must be based on moral grounds;" the recognition of "our sacred duty to observe the holy day of the God of Mercy and of Battles," and the dependence of the army "on the benign favor of the Creator while fighting in a holy cause."

The promulgation of these General Orders may be regarded, perhaps, as the most notable moral incident of this stupendous conflict. Through all the gloom, apprehension and disaster of the past twelve-month, what Christian patriot has not gathered inspiration and hope from the fact that the loyal cause had been measurably redeemed from association with license and disorder, and committed to the only career consistent with national self-respect, safety or ultimate success. It is a noteworthy fact, that, amidst the tempest of detraction which has raged in military and political skies, and notwithstanding the unscrupulous hostility to the Sabbath of certain interested classes, not a lisp has been heard in reprobation of these Sunday Orders, or against the officers issuing them, on that ground. On the other hand, the testimony is abundant that the officers of the army and navy who have thus sought to protect the rights and preserve the morals of the men under their command, have won for themselves that enthusiastic love of their followers which gives the surest presage of victory to their arms.

In the light of facts like these, is it too much to claim that the views embodied in the General Orders referred to are to be accepted as *the expression of the National sentiment respecting the Sabbath in the Army and Navy?* And should not this sentiment take the form of law, or find utterance in the permanent Regulations of the Military and Naval service? May not the enlistment of 600,000 new recruits furnish a fit occasion for incorporating in the articles of War, or in some suitable General Order of the General or Commander-in-Chief, the vital principles enunciated in subordinate relations? Those principles, certainly, have no mere temporary or local scope. They lie at the basis of military discipline. They are suited to counterpoise the tendencies of camp-life to immorality and irreligion. They shield the Christian soldier's conscience from violence, and his physical energies from wanton waste. They accord with universal religious convictions. They become the Government of a great Christian nation in its conflict with a gigantic rebellion. They would inspire confidence among Christian patriots that the costly offering of their sons will not involve the sacrifice of all that makes them dear; and that the survivors of the conflict will not return to desolate by their godlessness the country saved by their valor. And they recognize that relation of dependence on the Divine Arm which the nation has been taught with awful impressiveness, but to which public expression has been too unfrequently and inadequately given.

The soldiers and sailors who fight the battles of a Christian people should not trample on the laws of nature and of God. The Divine Arbiter of our National struggle is not to be propitiated by contempt for His name and day. Our conviction needs to be that of the ancient king whose victorious reign of 40 years was crowned with honor and might: "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty; Thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and Thou art exalted above all; in Thine hand is power and might; and in Thine hand it is to make great, and to give strength unto all." Our battle cry should be that of the devout Ruler who led 580,000 men to complete victory over a million foes in the plains of Zephatha: "Lord, it is nothing with Thee to help, whether with many, or with them that have no power; help us, O Lord our God, for we rest on Thee, and in Thy name we go against this multitude." We must not forget that "There is no wisdom, nor understanding, nor counsel, against the Lord. The horse is prepared against the day of battle, but *victory is of the Lord.*" The voice of WASHINGTON thus echoed such utterances of Revelation to the Army of the Revolution, and now to the Army of Restoration: "WE CAN HAVE LITTLE HOPE OF THE BLESSING OF HEAVEN ON OUR ARMS, IF WE INSULT IT BY OUR IMPIETY AND FOLLY."

[1 Chron., xxix., 11, 12. 2 Chron., xiv., 11.

NORMAN WHITE, Chairman.

SABBATH COMMITTEE.

Henry J. Baker, Jno. Elliot, Otis D. Swan,
Rev. Beadle, M.D., Fred. G. Foster, Wm. Truslow,
Nathan Bishop, David Hoadley, W. F. Van Wagenen
William A. Booth, Jno. E. Parsons, Wm. Walker,
Robert Carter, Gustav Schwab, F. S. Winston,
Thos. C. Doremus, Wm. A. Smith, O. E. Wood.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Recording Secretary.
RUSSELL A. COOK, Corresponding Secretary.
J. M. MORRISON, (President of Manhattan Bank,) Treasurer.

Office of the Sabbath Committee, No. 21 Bible House, New-York, Sept. 22, 1862.

The Fulton-street Prayer Meeting.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your notice of the fifth anniversary of "The Fulton-street Daily Prayer Meeting" yesterday, there were some two or three errors which would not be worthy of notice, only from the fact that they confuse with many previous notices, made public in all the daily papers during the last five years, and with a statement made by one of the reverend speakers yesterday, respecting these meetings. In the first place it is stated therein that these meetings were originated by some young men during the great revival, five years ago. The truth is, that these meetings were originated by a single individual, whom the Consistory of the North Dutch had, a short time previously, appointed at their own expense, as a missionary for the lower part of the city, in connection with that church; and at the first meeting there were but six persons present beside himself, and neither of the six, by invitation, appointment or agreement, but drawn there simply by the notices contained in a circular and daily prints.

In the second place, it was the institution of these meetings which led to the "great revival" which produced such great results; and it was only when the crowds that attended these meetings became so great that it could no longer contain them, that other places had to be opened to accommodate them; that the revival commenced, and which led from one place to another, until no less than fifteen daily prayer-meetings were open at one time in this city alone.

In the third place you state that the meeting was opened by Rev. Dr. VERMILYE by giving out a hymn, the singing of which was commenced by himself. This is rather a new occupation in which to place the Doctor, and I presume the first intimation he had of being the chorister on the occasion was derived from the fact of reading it in your columns; while in reality the chorister was the gentleman who originated these meetings in the capacity of missionary aforesaid, and the same who has conducted the choral services of the daily-prayer-meetings and the anniversaries for the last five years. From one present and acquainted with the above facts. W. C.

Board of Education.

SPECIAL TEACHING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—COMMUNICATION FROM A YOUNG LADY.

A special meeting of this Board was held last evening for the purpose of taking final action on the report of the Committee on By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, in relation to the teaching of special subjects, such as music, drawing, languages, &c., in the public schools, and the appropriations to be made for that purpose. The report was published at length in the TIMES of Friday last. The subject having been fully discussed at the previous meeting, Commissioner BRENNAN moved the adoption of the report, and on this he called the previous question. The Board refused to order the previous question, and the discussion of the merits of the report was resumed. An amendment offered by Commissioner MILLER, limiting the amount to be paid for teaching special subjects in the grammar departments to $500 each department, and in the primary departments to $100 each, was adopted.

An amendment, fixing the time at which the report of the Committee should go into operation for the 1st of November, was adopted.

Commissioner SMITH moved to amend by striking out, among the special subjects to be taught, the word "penmanship." He argued that what is called "ornamental penmanship" was a useless accomplishment, and that ordinary penmanship was among the commonest of English branches, and if the regular teachers were not qualified to teach it they were unfit for their places.

Commissioners PARR and MILLER favored the amendment, and Commissioners BRENNAN and VANCE opposed it. It was rejected.

An amendment offered by Commissioner FARR, striking out the appropriation for books upon "common objects and things," in the primary departments, was also adopted, after which the report, as amended, was adopted entire.

A lengthy, well-written, and altogether novel communication was received from a young lady in the Twentieth Ward, giving her experience as an applicant for a teacher's berth in the public schools. After having obtained a certificate of the grade A from the Superintendent, she made several applications, and was uniformly asked by the trustees of the Ward if she had parents, and on her answering in the affirmative she was asked if they were able to support her. This being also answered in the affirmative to the extent that they were able to keep her from starvation, she was coolly informed that she must give way to those whose necessities were greater than hers.

The writer very reasonably asks if the Common School system of this City is founded on charity. She says she has heard it stated, though she is loth to believe it, that teachers' berths are bought and sold by politicians like many other berths in the State and City Government.

The reading of the communication caused some merriment and considerable sensation in the Board. It was evident that the writer was a young lady of more than common ability, and if she does not succeed in getting a teacher's berth, her talents will surely enable her to get along in the world in some other and probably equally honorable vocation. Her communication was referred to the Committee on Teachers.

Another communication was received, written in Latin, the purport of which was not made known, as the reader, Mr. FINCH, excused himself from reading it by saying that it was so long since he had looked into his Virgil that he was not thoroughly "up" in the classics.

After some other unimportant business, the Board adjourned to the first Wednesday in October.

Board of Aldermen.

GEN. CORCORAN'S BRIGADE—THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD—FUNERAL OF MAJOR AENDT—THE COMPTROLLER'S WEEKLY STATEMENT.

A special meeting of this Board was held yesterday, the President in the Chair, and three-fourths of the members present.

A communication was received from Brig.-Gen. CORCORAN, and referred to the Committee on National Affairs, asking that the City bounty be continued to the volunteers in his Brigade for a limited number of days. Gen. CORCORAN says he has four regiments recruiting in this City, which number at present 2,500 men.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Railroads to ascertain how many cars are run by the Sixth-avenue Railroad; how many they pay license for, and by what authority they have extended their track in Fifty-ninth-street.

An invitation was received to the funeral of Major AENDT, of First Battalion of Artillery, this afternoon, and the Common Council was requested to pay the expenses of the funeral. The communication was referred to the Committee on National Affairs with power.

The Comptroller transmitted his weekly statement of the City finances, from which it appears that the receipts into the City Treasury during the past week were $217,389 03; payments, $204,030 99; leaving a balance in the Treasury, including the balance of the previous week, of $87,704 45.

The Board adjourned to Monday next, at 1 P. M.

Brooklyn Horticultural Society Exhibition.

Human, floral and pomological beauty, fragrance and loseliousness permeated the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of the annual exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society. The display of fruit, flowers and plants was enchanting, though creditable to Brooklyn mainly from the good taste shown in importations. Indeed, so far as Brooklyn proper was concerned, the most interesting item was a fine dish of sweet potatoes, "grown in the City." The commodious stage of the Academy was thrown into a neat tent-scene, and the flooring was extended over the parquette, affording a spacious room for the arrangement of the exhibition tables, while the surrounding balconies enabled those who had viewed the choice exhibition, to enjoy the brilliant *coup d'œil*, and at the same time be out of the way of those who came more to see than be seen.

The exhibition embodied some pleasing novel features. The moss-basket hanging garden of the grande plenia, the numbers of well and growing specimens, the extraordinary selections of variegated plants, and the multiplicity of all kinds of fruit. The varieties of specimen plants, present a study as well for the scientific and professional gardener as for the simply curious.

Among the articles of note may be mentioned the following: Patent moss baskets for growing all kinds of choice plants, fruits and flowers, A. C. CHAMBERL

the genuine, that some of the best judges of money in the City have been deceived by them. A good looking and very genteely dressed young man, who gave his name as HENRY SMITH, was taken into custody yesterday afternoon, upon the charge of having passed several of these spurious bills upon merchants and shopkeepers in the Fifteenth Precinct. When the accused was searched at the Jefferson Market Police Court, a large quantity of the worthless money was found upon his person. The prisoner says he is by occupation a barkeeper, and was born in the City of Troy. Justice KELLY committed him in default of $1,000 bail. The other members of the gang will probably be arrested to-day. In the meantime the public are cautioned in regard to the Fives upon this bank.

NEW-YORK OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—The courtesy of Dr. STEPHENSON has furnished me with the annual report of the New-York Opthalmic Hospital. We are glad to observe that this excellent institution seems to be in a prosperous condition. Since its organization in May, 1852, 9,345 patients have been the recipients of its bounty, making an average of 1,000 patients per annum. Since 1860 1,862 cases have been entered upon the hospital register, and received the gratuitous services of the surgeons. Three hundred and thirty-five students have attended the lectures and clinique at the New-York Opthalmic School. The Board of Directors have lately taken a ten years' lease of PARAN CODMAN'S mansion, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, which is now being fitted up for an Opthalmic Hospital. The location being in the vicinity of all the medical colleges of this City, students of medicine will have ample opportunity to attend all the cliniques and lectures of the institution.

A SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—PETER CORBETT, JOHN DUNLAVY and WALTER LEE were arrested on Tuesday night by the Police of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, upon the charge of having stabbed NICHOLAS HANSEN in the abdomen with a knife, thereby inflicting dangerous and it is believed fatal wounds. LEE, it is said, gave the stabs, and the other prisoners are charged with aiding and abetting in the commission of the felonious assault. The prisoners were all committed to await the result of the injuries.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of EGNARD NOLAN, who was found floating at Pier No. 4 North River. The body had been a few days in the water. Upon his person was found a dispatch from his wife, HANNAH NOLAN, in Boston, and a pass from the Provost-Marshal of Philadelphia.... ROBERT MCCLELLAND, a painter, was killed yesterday by falling from a scaffold erected in front of No. 304 West Twentieth-street. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest upon the body. The deceased was 27 years of age.

In the General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, on the petition of the Merchants' Bank and fourteen other of the City Banks, the important question was argued, whether the State has power to tax as "capital stock" the Treasury notes, bonds and stocks of the United States held by the Banks. The Banks claim exemption from taxation on these securities under the act of Congress passed Feb. 25, 1862, exempting the stocks and bonds of the United States from State taxation.

A SHREWD BURGLAR.—In the latter part of July last an Englishman named HENRY EDGAR committed a burglary, at Clifton, Staten Island, by breaking into a dwelling-house, and stealing therefrom plate and jewelry to a large amount. He was soon afterward arrested in this City, and sent to Richmond County for trial. A short time since he broke jail, and again made his escape to this City, where he was, yesterday, taken into custody by Officer JAY, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. The most remarkable thing about it is, that EDGAR labored two weeks to manufacture a key from a piece of old stove, and with that he finally succeeded in opening two doors and gaining his liberty. The prisoner was, yesterday afternoon, sent back to Richmond County Jail.

DR. CUYLER'S LECTURE.—A resolution was adopted at the close of Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER'S lecture on Monday evening, requesting the New-York Young Men's Christian Association to invite Mr. CUYLER to repeat his famous lecture, "A talk about things in Europe," which came under his own observation while recently on a visit to Europe, at an early date, and at such place as will be central and commodious. We understand the Lecture Committee are taking steps to induce Mr. CUYLER to accept the invitation, and give the hundred who were unable to gain admittance on Monday evening, an opportunity of hearing the true state of affairs on the other side of the Atlantic.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner RANNEY, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of MARY A. DONOHUE, a girl 12 years of age, who died by reason of burns received on Sunday night last, at No. 307 Mott-street. It seems the window curtains of the child's room caught fire soon after she went to bed, and before she could get out of the room, her clothes took fire, and she was burned so severely that she died on Monday night. A verdict of death from accidental burns was rendered.

NEW-YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION.—Mr. E. C. WINES having been appointed Corresponding Secretary of the above-named Association, makes an appeal in behalf of its exhausted treasury. This Association has investigated prison abuses, has ministered to the wants of the prisoners, and has endeavored to procure situations for those who have been discharged from prison. It does a grand philanthropic work, foremost in which is its indefatigable agent, Mr. WINES.

A GOOD ARRANGEMENT.—Col. BLISS has opened at the Park Barracks, a book containing the names of all the sick and wounded men received in the hospitals in the City and vicinity, including Newark. The friends of the sick & idlers can receive all the information by applying to Messrs. CUSHMAN and HUTCHINSON, in the office on the southeast of the Barrack, Para-row side.

PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 34.—The opening exercises of Primary School No. 34, will be had this morning at 10 o'clock in the school-house No. 293 Pearl-street, near Beekman. Under the competent direction of Mrs. MESSLER, the Principal, the scholars will sing, speak and march for the education of the friends of the pupils and the patrons of the school.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS AT THE NEW-ENGLAND ROOMS.—Thirteen sick and discharged soldiers arrived at the New-England Rooms yesterday morning, from Hilton Head, eight from Beaufort, and five or six from Maryland. They were provided with meals and sent home.

A NEW MAP OF MARYLAND.—An excellent map of part of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware is published by E. & G. W. BLUNT. This map is by far the best we have had of the invaded section and its outlyings; comprehensive in plan, it is no less clear and concise in detail. As a key to the late battles in Maryland, and an expositor of the whole plan of the rebel campaign, it is invaluable.

MAJOR-GEN. FRANZ SIGEL.—Mr. EMIL SEITZ, the well-known print publisher, has issued a most life-like portrait of Major-Gen. SIGEL, photographed by RUSSELL. The likeness is very good—the *pose* is admirable—the picture is artistically perfect.

AWARD OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.—Government provision contracts have been awarded on the following terms; 12,100 bbls. mess pork, in iron chime hoops, at $12@$12 20; 2,913 bbls. prime mess pork, in do. do., at $11 78@$11 99 ₱ bbl.; also, 360,000 lbs. bacon at $7 20 ₱ 100 lbs., all to pass the Government Inspector.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE END OF THE SEDGWICK-STREET RIOT CASE.—This case, which at first excited considerable attention, has been summarily dismissed and the defendants discharged. The examination was commenced some weeks since, but postponed from time to time. On Monday afternoon the hearing was to be resumed, but as neither complainants nor counsel appeared, the Justice, on motion of counsel for defendants, who were present, dismissed the case. The matter will, however, be brought to the attention of the next Grand Jury, which will be impannelled at the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in October. It will be recollected that the rioters attacked WATSON'S tobacco factory in Sedgwick-street, and after driving the employes—all of whom were colored—up stairs, attempted to set fire to the building. A number of the most active participants have since enlisted and are now at the seat of war.

THE FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT, NEW-YORK.—Some time since, this regiment, the organization of which is yet incomplete, offered their services to the Governor for nine months. Under the existing orders of the War Department, the offer could not be accepted, and the proposition has been held in abeyance by the officers ever since. Yesterday the Assistant-General informed the officers, that as an order would soon be promulgated, including the organized militia with other citizens subject to draft, immediately following the issue of such order, the Fifty-second Regiment would be organized and accepted for nine months' service. The regiment has five hundred men now on the rolls, the line officers are all selected, and it needs but the formal election of the field and staff to perfect the organization. The ten companies were formed in ten days from the time the books were opened. This is an excellent opportunity for young men to join a local regiment for nine months' service, whose business would not permit their enlistment for three years.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The interior of this edifice has undergone extensive alteration and improvement during the Summer. The seats of the parquette, dress circle and upper circle have been rearranged; the pitch made more precipitous and the unsightly and inconvenient boxes in the dress circle have given place to comfortable seats. When completed every chair in the auditorium will command a good view of the stage, and visitors will have no reason to complain of the ineligibility of their seats.

THE FULTON FERRY.—This morning the Union Ferry Company will commence running four boats on the Fulton Ferry during the day, and will carry teams as formerly. The ferry-houses on the New-York side are not yet complete, but the public will be accommodated as well as possible until they can be entirely finished.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 7, 9, 14, 16, 33, 35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43—Preferred—131, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 2, 147.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—Nos. 2641, 2645, 2647, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2672, 2671, 2675, 2677, 2681, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693. *Part II.*—Nos. 2428, 2548, 2550, 2552, 2554, 2220, 2558, 2562, 2566, 2568, 2570, 2574, 2574, 2578, 2580, 2584, 2588, 2590, 2592.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Davis vs. *Devlin et al.*—Order settled.
Stoker vs. *Hyde et al.*—Case settled.
Dockstader vs. *Mitchell.*—Order settled.
Dodge et al. vs. *Fenwin et al.*—Motion denied, and order settled.

Before Justice Barnard.

Cunningham vs. *McCrea et al.*—Judgment ordered.
Tweddle vs. *Bichtel et al.*—Judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Schuchardt vs. *Cousland et. al.*—Order granted.
The Same vs. *The Same.*—The same.
Morris vs. *Sicly.*—The same.
Sisson vs. *Allen.*—The same.
Kelly, imp'oaded, et. al vs. *Crawford.*—Petition, &c., for discharge under the fourteen day act. Petitioner discharged from imprisonment, and Charles Kelly appointed assignee.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SEPT. 24.

Before Judge Shipman.

In the case of Domanchi, convicted of murder on shipboard, Mr. James moved for a rehearing on the motion in arrest of judgment. Judge SHIPMAN, this morning, refused to allow a reargument of the matter.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT 24, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 7-30 Reg	101⅛	98⅛
14,000	U. S. 7-30 Coup	101⅞	98⅝
10,000	do	101⅝	98⅝
15,000	U. S. 6's '74 Coup	91	91⅛
2,000	do	90⅞	43⅜
22,000	Treas. 7-30 1 yr. Cr.		43⅜
	Notes	104⅛	50 43⅞
16,000	do	104⅛	212 Erie Railway Pref 76⅝
22,000	U. S. 6 1 Yr. Cr.	99⅜	100 do 76⅝
5,000	do	99⅜	150 Hudson River R. 81⅜
5,000	U. S. Dem. Notes	115⅝	100 do 54⅜
4,750	do	115⅝	500 Harlem R. 18
27,000	Mo. State 6s	46	350 Harlem R. Pref 14⅜
650	Cal. 8's	106⅛	100 do 830 44⅜
1,000	do	106⅜	50 do 44⅜
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	200 Reading Railroad 63⅛
6,000	Erie Rail R. 2d	105	250 Mich. Cen. Railroad 75
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. B	100⅜	100 do b30 75
2,000	do	100⅜	500 do 74⅜
8,500	Erie R. 5th M. B	86	300 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R 33⅛
25,000	Erie R. 6's, 1877	112	50 do 830 33⅛
10,000	Illi. Cent. R. B	103	200 do 33⅝
1,000	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	90⅝	325 do 36⅞
16,000	Ill. Cent. R. B	103	30 Mich. S. & N. I. G. Sa 69⅜
1,000	St. L. A. & T. H. 1st	95	400 do 69⅜
3,000	St. L. A. & T. H. 2d	103	100 do b30 69⅜
4,000	Chi. & N. W. A. B.	55	100 Panama Railroad 145
20,000	do	55⅜	31 do 145⅝
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	33	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip 860 67⅜
3,000	Col. & Wab. 1 M.	84	500 do b60 68
5,000	Mil. & P. Du C. 1 M.	92	600 do 68
1,000	Col. & Wab 2d M.	83⅜	200 do 830 68⅜
5,000	do	79	200 do 68⅜
5,000	do	79⅜	100 do 68⅜
8,000	C. Pet. S. F. Bds.	97⅜	3,000 Clev. & Pitts. R. 90
1,000	do	97⅜	600 do b30 90⅜
8,000	Ft. W. & C. 1 M.	85	850 Galena & Chi. R. 76⅜
2,000	do	b30 85⅜	40 do 76⅜
5,000	Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	83	13 Clev., Col. & C. R. 125
5,000	do	83⅜	3,000 Clev. & Toledo R 62⅜
3,000	Clev. & Pitts. 7th M	96	50 do 62⅜
6,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	88	100 do 62⅜
350	Pacific M. S. Co.	113⅜	100 do 63
100	do	113⅜	100 do 63⅜
100	do	114⅜	700 do 63⅜
1,000	Erie Railway	44⅛	200 Chi. & R. Isl. R 72⅛
400	do	44	200 do 72⅜
500	Erie R. Pref	77⅛	100 do 72⅜
100	do	b30 77⅜	100 Pel., I. & W. R. 101
50	do	77⅜	200 Oal. & Chic. R. R. 77⅛
50	N. Y. Cen. R	96⅜	500 do 77⅜
200	do	b30 96⅛	50 do b3 78
15	do	97	1000 Clev. & Tol. R 64
200	do	b60 96	4800 do 64⅜
650	do	96⅜	200 do 64⅜
250	Hud. River R.	58	600 do 64⅜
50	do	56⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. R. 72½
200	do	56⅞	200 do 72⅜
100	Harlem R. Pref	46	100 do b30 72⅜
100	do	46⅛	50 M. & Pr. Du C. R 38
500	do	46⅜	500 Harlem Railroad 13⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '67 Reg.	100	50 Reading Railroad 64⅛
4,000	Penn. St. 5's	80	400 do 65
12,000	Mo. State 6s	46⅝	100 Mich. Cen. R. 75⅝
13,000	do	45⅞	100 do 75⅝
5,000	do	b30 46⅞	150 do 75⅝
650	U. War Loan	99	450 Ill. C. R. Scrip b30 69⅜
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	95⅜	150 do 69⅜
3,000	U. S. & A. 1 M.	101	400 do 69⅜
7,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	88	500 M. So. & N. I. R. 37⅜
350	Pacific M. S. Co.	113⅜	500 do 37⅜
100	do	b60 113⅜	500 Mich. So. & N. I. R. S. 10⅜
100	do	114⅜	1000 Clev. & Pitts. R 73
1,000	Erie Railway	44⅛	400 do 73⅛
400	do	44	200 do b30 72⅝
500	Erie R. Pref	77⅛	100 do 72⅝
100	do	b30 77⅜	100 Pel., I. & W. R. 101
50	do	77⅜	200 Oal. & Chic. R. R. 77⅛
50	N. Y. Cen. R	96⅜	500 do 77⅜
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WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24—P. M.

The Stock Exchange to-day shows increased excitement among the speculators for the general rise. The Railway Shares lead the market in point of speculative interest and the magnitude of the transactions, but the Railway mortgages are equally buoyant, though on a less volume of business. The rise on both is very rapid and amounts, on several of the Western Stocks, to 2½@3 ₱ cent. over the average sales of yesterday. The fresh movement in Cleveland and Pittsburgh follows rapidly on that of Cleveland and Toledo and Michigan Southern, and all three are in very large demand at the advancing rates. The general market this forenoon opened with no decided evidences of a further upward turn, and some few of the outside speculators were for a brief time disposed to turn sellers. But before the Board broke up, and soon after on the Street, the demand improved on nearly the whole Share list, and immense sales of several descriptions were made at the highest Street prices, leaving a large inquiry yet unsatisfied. At the Second Board the speculation was rather intensified, and in most instances the prices bid were at a further advance; especially on the New-York Roads, which had been previously ruling behind the Western list on the Street. The business of the day in Cleveland and Pittsburgh shares was more than 10,000 shares, opening at 30 ₱ cent., as against 28½@28¾ yesterday, and running up on the Street to 31½@31¾, at which 4,500 shares were done, and to 32½@32¾ at the Second Board, with sales of 1,700 shares. A large business was also done in the Michigan Southern Stocks, Cleveland and Toledo, Illinois Central, &c., with the usual amount in the New-York shares. Of Cleveland and Toledo, more than 10,000 shares changed hands at the two Boards. The National Securities were quiet, and for the moment neglected by speculation, and so were the State Stocks.

Late in the afternoon, subsequent to the printed sales at the Second Board, the market was again excited with a further advance for the Western shares, and the two leading Roads of New-York, viz:

	Sept.	Wed.		Sept.	Wed.
N. Y. Central	96⅝	97	Pacific	114	114¾
Erie	44⅛	44⅜	Illinois	144	145
Erie Preferred	76⅜	77⅛	Missouris	48	48⅜
Hud. River	57	57⅜	Cen. Sour.	81	80
Reading	64⅛	64⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	91⅛	91⅜
Mich. Central	75⅜	75⅝	U. S. 5s, 10	103⅜	103⅜
Mich. Southern	37⅜	37⅝	U. S. Notes	115	115
Mich. Northern	73⅜	73⅝	Treas. 7-30 Notes	104⅝	104⅝
Illinois Cen.	90⅜	90⅝	Tennessee 6s	70	70
Toledo	64⅜	64⅝	Gold	118⅛	118⅜

The following Special quotations are from the house of E. F. JAMES & Co., No. 36 Wall-street:

Sovereigns	$4 84	American Silver	$1 14
Napoleons	3 79	Spanish Dollars	1 20
20 Francs	3 80	Mexican Dollars	1 19
10 Thalers	2 50	Five Francs	1 05
10 Guilders	3 90	Prus. & Fr. Crowns	1 12
Spanish Doubloons	15 60	English Silver, ₱ £	5 40
Patriot Doubloons	15 50	Prus. & Aus. Dollars	1 20

The Bull's Head Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable on demand. The Chemical Bank a quarterly dividend of 6 ₱ cent., free of Government tax, payable Oct. 1.

The following shows the day's business of the Sub-Treasury: Receipts, $4,020,944 73, including for Customs $325,500; Payments, $1,476,704 73; Balance, $7,442,690 59.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. CISCO, the able and energetic Assistant-Treasurer of the United States at New-York. It will be seen that he is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive deposits of United States Gold Coin for a period of thirty days, returnable after ten days' notice, together with interest at the rate of 4 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. This movement will enable the Government to obtain the necessary supply of gold for its purposes between the present and the time when the operations of the tariff shall bring its results to the Treasury—now about four months hence. The large amount of gold on special deposit at the Sub-Treasury, and now idle, will thus be brought into use by this movement on the part of the Assistant Treasurer.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 45 bbls. Ashes, 20,819 bbls. Flour, 470 obls. and 260 bags Corn Meal, 175,920 bushels Wheat, 83,027 bushels Corn, 3,400 bushels Barley, 82,660 bushels Oats, 2,037 pkgs. Provisions, and 630 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been light, to-day, at $6 87½ for Pots, and $7 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been more active, sales having been made of 3,000 mats Java at 20½c., and 2,450 bags Rio at 21½c.@22½c., chiefly at 22c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been in brisk request, to-day, and has again advanced at 55½c.@57½c. for Middlings, ₱ lb., with sales reported of 3,000 bales.

DRY GOODS—Business is restricted by the high price of domestics, yet a fair inquiry prevails for all really desirable goods at very full rates. The rapid rise in cotton within a few days increases the confidence of holders of cotton goods. The public sales, to-day, included extensive catalogues of millinery goods and broche and fancy woolen shawls. The sales were quite successful, especially that of shawls, at which there was a good attendance, including the leading City purchasers. Square broche shawls were sold at $2 87½@$4 05; Long do. at $5 87½@$8 37½; Square chaine laine, $4 10@$4 80; 72-inch, $5 62½@$6; 76-inch, $6 85@7 05; long chaine laine, $8 37½@28½; Square stripe broche, $3@$8 62½; Long cashmere do., $8 12½@$12 25 each.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, and prices have been less buoyant, buyers having had any existing advantage. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,250 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 10@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 35@$5 65, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 05@$5 30; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 40@$5 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 90, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10	@$5 30
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 05	@ 5 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 40	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 75	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 90

Southern Flour is in fair demand at full rates; sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 65@$6 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 75@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered. Sales 650 bbls. extra, at $5 45@$6 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in brisk request, for export, in view of the decline in freights, and the improvement in Gold and Exchange; prices are a shade higher. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 206,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, in bbls., very choice, at $1 55; White Western, $1 35@$1 42; Amber Western, at $1 28@$1 30½; Red Western (Winter) at $1 23¼@$1 27½; very poor do., at $1 15; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 20@$1 21; Milwaukee Club, at $1 12@$1 19; Chicago Spring, at $1 07@$1 17 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in fair demand, at full rates, prime is very scarce. Sales since our last, 104,000 bushels, at 59c. @61c. for shipping Mixed Western; 54c.@58½c. for Eastern do., 41½c.@53c. for unsound do., ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, at 65c.@83c., according to quality. Oats are saleable and buoyant, including Canada, poor to prime, at 54c.@60c.; Western, at 52c.@61c.; and State at 55c.@61c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good supply and demand, at 60c.@75c., for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in rather more request at 14c.@18c. for new, and 13c.@16c. for last year's crop, ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet to-day; prices unchanged.

MOLASSES—The private sales to-day were light, including Cuba muscovado, part at 35c.@41c., and Barbadoes at 37c.@38c.; by auction, 1,200 bbls. and half bbls. New Orleans were sold at 40c.@41c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—All descriptions have been inactive to-day; prices somewhat nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less freely sought after, at $11 62½@$11 75 for Mess, and $10 12½@$10 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; sales, 1,250 bbls. The Government contracts included 12,100 bbls. Mess Pork, at $12@$12 20; 2,913 bbls. Prime Mess Pork, at $11 78@$11 99, all iron-chined hoops. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 4¾c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is dull, and nominal. The Government contract embraces 360,000 lbs. Bacon, at $7 20 ₱ 100 lbs. Lard is in more demand, and firm; sales 1,900 tierces and bbls., in bbls. at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef rules quiet, at former prices; sales 120 bbls. at $14@$14 75 for Extra Mess, and $12 75@$13 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter continues active and buoyant, at 12c.@16c. for poor to very choice Western, and 15c. @20c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in good request, at 7c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Sales 40 bales cloves, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been quite active to-day, at firmer prices. Sales, 2,200 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 8¼c.@11c.; Cuba, at 8¼c.@9¼c.; and Porto Rico, at 8¼c.@9c.; 250 hhds. New-Orleans, (by auction,) at 8¼c.@9¼c.; and 217 boxes Havana, at 8¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 94,000 lbs., at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 600 bbls., in lots, at 32½c.@32¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shiproom has been more abundant, and rates have been depressed. Engagements have been moderate. For Liverpool—Flour, at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d.@12½d.; Corn, 11½d.@12d. ₱ bushel. Beef, 7s.@7s. 6d. ₱ tce.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 35s.@37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@13½d. ₱ bu.; Pork, 6s. ₱ bbl. Beef, 7s.@8s. ₱ tce.; Bacon and Lard 42s. 6d.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 50s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, a bark with Wheat on private terms. For London—Flour at 3s. 10½d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain at 12½d. @13¾d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl. Beef, 8s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 50s.@55s.; Bacon and Lard, 45s.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton.

The Railway Mortgages are nearly all on the advance, and in liberal demand. Some of the Western descriptions are up to 2@3 ₱ cent.

N. Y. Cen. sixes	106	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 ₱c. '76	103
N. Y. Cen. Cp. l estate	100	L. C. & Mil. L. G. bds	73
N. Y. Cen. 6s subscrip	100	Chi. & N. W. Gr. Bay, ex.	80
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	112	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	46
N. Y. Cen sevens, '76	112	Chi. & N. W. 1st & 2d series	76
N. Y. Cen. 6s, convt '76	112	Chi. & N. W. firsts, asscd	56⅛
Erie seconds, '79	110	Chi. & N. W. seconds	33
Erie thirds, '83	104⅛	Harlem & St. L. firsts	46⅞
Erie fourths, '80	104⅝	Lack. & W. Bonds	102
Erie fifths, '68	96⅛	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	112
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1sts, '77	94	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	106⅜
Hudson 6 mts, '69	113	Tol. & Wab. firsts	94
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	110	Tol. & Wab. Int. bds	84
Hudson thirds, '75	99	Gal. & Chi. firsts	104⅜
Hudson Converts., '67	94	Chi. & R. I. firsts	105⅜
Harlem 6s, '66-73	106	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	97⅜
Harlem seconds, '64	102¾	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	108
Mich. C. s ₱c. '68-'72	108	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	97
Mich C., n. f. ₱c., '82	113⅜	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	85
Chi. Bur. & Qu. ₱c., 1st	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	62⅜
R. I. 7 ₱c. seconds	95⅜	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	98
N. Ind., Gen. l. ine, '68	103	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	93
St. L. Alton & T. H. s. f.	106	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	87⅜
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱c. '66	104	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	68
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts, 7 ₱c.	94	Det. M. & Tol. firsts	93

There is nothing new in the rates for Money. Gold is again higher, selling at 118⅛@118⅜, in the forenoon, and returning to 118⅛ at the Second Board. For the *Australasian's* mail, this forenoon Exchange on London closed at 130 ₱ cent. The United States Notes, for Custom-house use, the price further advanced to 115¾@116¼ ₱ cent.

In reference to the renewal of part of the Michigan State debt, due next January, we have a notice to the effect that the State, through Messrs. E. WRIGHTSMAN, SON & MORRISON, of this City, is prepared to issue new 6 ₱ cents in place of those then falling due. The *Commercial Advertiser*, in reference to this proposition, says:

The State has made ample provision by taxation for the prompt payment of interest and of principal at maturity of these bonds, and in the present dearth of safe employment of capital, there is no doubt that the market value of the bonds must continue to increase in the market, so as to afford a handsome profit to those who take the opportunity of the conversion into them of the securities now so nearly matured.

The whole debt of the State of Michigan is less than three million dollars, and the present issue will not increase it, as an equivalent amount of the old will be retired by the issue of the new. The items are

"A [illegible] bonds," 6s, due in 1863	$1,714,185 00
Full paid "five million loan," 6s, due in 1863	177,000 00
Part paid five million loan, when funded (due in '63) will be	83,314 00
"Renewal loan," 6s, due in 1879	216,000 00
"Temporary loan," 7s, due in 1878	50,000 00
Internal improvement warrant bonds, on demand	50 00
Sault Canal bonds, 6s, due in 1879	100,000 00
War loan bonds, 7s, due in 1886	645,500 00
Internal improvement warrants, due on demand	3,592 82
Total	$2,979,841 82

	1849.	1860.	1862.
Population	212,267	397,965	751,110
Value real estate	$37,833,024	74,568,344	262,785,750
Wheat grown, bus.	2,157,108	4,893,141	8,171,680
Other Grain	4,553,125	8,197,178	17,788,759
Wool, lbs	153,375	2,867,598	3,920,113
Butter		7,056,478	15,498,047
Feet lumber sawed	301	157,500	795,606,698
No. of sheep	99,618	756,382	1,266,680
No. of neat cattle	185,190	270,809	472,921
Hay, tons	130,805	421,070	761,156

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Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 17
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 4
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 11
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 18
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct 25
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 27
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 27

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY SEPT. 25, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CONCERT AND FLORAL EXHIBITION.

WALLACK'S—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HAMLET.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—CLAUDE MARCEL, Afternoon and Evening.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—PANTOMIME OF THE SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. PETER PIPER PEPPER PODGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President has issued a Proclamation declaring that during the existing insurrection all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice affording aid and comfort to the rebels, against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by court-martial or military commission. The writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended in all such cases.

The President was serenaded last night, and made a brief speech in which he alluded to his Proclamation to free the slaves of all rebels on the first of January, as a measure which he had determined upon after long deliberation, and trusted he had made no mistake.

The only news from the army of the Potomac, this morning, is the announcement from headquarters that matters are very dull.

Rebel prisoners recently captured by Gen. SIGEL'S scouts and brought into Washington, state that the rebel army is concentrating at Winchester, which place they are fortifying.

A brigade of our cavalry, with two pieces of artillery, made a reconnoissance on Saturday and Sunday last to Ashby's Gap, which was found guarded by the Sixth Virginia rebel cavalry. The enemy was engaged, and dispersed, with the loss of four killed and twelve wounded, who fell into our hands, and several others wounded, who were carried off. Among the prisoners is the rebel Lieutenant-Colonel in command, and two Lieutenants. We lost but one man.

Our reports from Louisville indicate the expectation of an immediate attack upon the city by the rebels. The places of business were closed, and the military authorities were impressing unenrolled persons to work on the intrenchments. The advance of HUMPHREY MARSHALL was understood to be at Shelbyville on Tuesday night. the combined rebel forces in Kentucky are estimated as follows:

BRAGG'S army	35,000
KIRBY SMITH	20,000
HUMPHREY MARSHALL	4,000
Total	59,000

This may be further increased, somewhat, by raw recruits, but the combined efficient forces will not probably exceed 60,000. There will no doubt be a desperate conflict in Kentucky soon.

A gentleman recently at Lexington, Ky., reports that the rebels were arresting all members of Home Guards, and that a proclamation had been issued by KIRBY SMITH, giving notice that all those who, after forty days, did not join the rebel army, would be considered as aliens, and forfeit their property.

The following paragraph, from a letter to the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, dated Louisville, Sept. 19, lets a little light upon Gen. BUELL'S movements. The writer says: "I left Bowling Green on Monday, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock, and he was there. He had moved some cavalry on Sunday, and was about moving as I left, but I do not know that he did move. He was not about to march to the rescue of Munfordsville. I am satisfied his route lay more northerly, and not so much to the east. He has at Bowling Green five of his old divisions—the Second, McCOOK; the Third, ROSECRANS; the Fourth, AMMON; the Fifth, CRITTENDEN; and the Sixth, WOOD. The First, Gen. THOMAS, and the Eighth, Gen. NEGLEY, remain at Nashville. I understand that Gen. THOMAS will leave Nashville as soon as the forts are finished, and move East with three divisions—his own, PAYNE'S and MITCHEL'S—the two latter of ROSECRANS' army. Gen. NEGLEY will thus be left to command the city and defend the fortifications. BUELL is moving to Louisville by a road from Bowling Green, north to Litchfield and thence to West Point. He will arrive here by Monday or Tuesday next, and will assume the entire command of these armies in Kentucky. A pontoon bridge has been built for him at West Point, the mouth of Salt River, and for the purpose of crossing that stream."

The Richmond *Whig*, of September 20, says: "The enemy at Cumberland Gap had made arrangements to evacuate that position on the 14th inst.—had sent all his sick to the rear, and had made preparations for blasting the overhanging rocks in order to block the road behind him. His advance had already reached Loudon, when he received favorable news, (which was false,) and the order for evacuation was countermanded." Rebel reports do not agree very well about affairs at Cumberland Gap.

A force of rebels, said to number 6,000, was defeated on the 20th inst. at Shelby's Ford, Mo., about ten miles northwest of Carthage, by the Third Indiana Regiment, commanded by Col. RITCHIE. The rebels lost from sixty to ninety killed.

Senator FLESHER, of Jackson County, Western Virginia, was in Wheeling on Monday. He reports that on Tuesday evening, Sept. 16, 5,000 rebels occupied the village of Ripley, in Jackson County, and were threatening the Ohio border. This force came in pursuit of LIGHTBURN, but was not quite quick enough to catch him. LIGHTBURN succeeded in bringing through safely a train of about 650 wagons, the last one of which, and the last man of his command, had safely departed from Ravenswood on the same evening the rebels occupied Ripley. As before stated, LIGHTBURN went to Point Pleasant, and now occupies a position on the Kanawha above that place. He left his train or the largest portion of it, on the Ohio side.

Another large sale of imported merchandise took place in Charleston on Wednesday, Sept. 17. Says the Richmond *Whig*: "It was the impression of many, before the sale, that an important reduction would occur in the price of many articles, in consequence of our late military successes, but, except in tea, no fall worthy of note has occurred. Some of the most useful articles materially advanced."

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, has issued a proclamation discharging the volunteers under his recent call from the service of the State. By this proclamation we learn that a portion of these volunteers at one time held Hagerstown, and even pressed forward to the Potomac, and resisted the threatened rebel movement upon Williamsport, though not obliged to cross the State line.

Governor MORGAN has issued a Proclamation declaring that no State bounties will be paid to volunteers after the 30th inst. Volunteers in the old regiments will receive the fifty dollars bounty until that time.

The draft in Pennsylvania has been postponed until Oct. 16.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Republican State Convention assembled at Syracuse yesterday, and organized by the selection of Judge JOHNSON, of Albany, as temporary Chairman, with the requisite number of Secretaries. Some debate occurred as to the manner in which the Standing Committees should be chosen—whether by the Chairman or by the Convention—but it was finally decided that they should be appointed by the Chairman. The Committees on Contested Seats and Permanent Organization, having then been selected, the Convention took a recess until 4 o'clock. On reassembling the Convention was addressed by LYMAN TREMAINE, in review of Gov. SEYMOUR'S address to the Democratic State Central Committee. The permanent organization was then effected, with Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York, as President. Other preliminaries having been settled, the Convention proceeded to the choice of candidates, and Hon. JAMES S. WADSWORTH was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. Subsequently, Hon. LYMAN TREMAINE, of Albany, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation, as was OLIVER LADUE, of Herkimer, for Canal Commissioner.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, when it was expected that the subject of the removal of heads of departments would come up; but it did not, and no allusion was made to the matter. A communication was received from Gen. CORCORAN, asking that the City bounty be continued to volunteers for his brigade for a few days longer. He states that he has four regiments recruiting in this City, which now number 2,500 men. The Comptroller's weekly statement shows the receipts into the City Treasury during the week to be $217,389 93; payments, $304,036 96, leaving a balance in the Treasury, including the balance of the previous week, of $87,794 88.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, to take action on the report of the Committee on By-laws relative to special teachers in the Public Schools. The report, as previously published in the TIMES, was adopted, with amendments striking out "penmanship" as among the special subjects to be taught, and also omitting a "lecturer on common objects and things" in the primary departments. The amount to be paid for special teaching is to be limited to $5,000 in each grammar department, and $100 in each primary department. The report goes into operation on the 1st of November next.

The Seventy-ninth Annual Session of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of New-York, commenced yesterday morning, in St. John's Church, Varick-street. The reverend Bishop was unable to be present. After the customary religious services, which occupied the morning, the Convention organized, with Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR in the Chair. About 250 delegates were present. The session will last several days, and will be enlivened by a discussion on the proposed division of the Diocese.

The Washington *Star* says: "From a Union man, lately from the vicinity of Manassas, we learn that the attempt to destroy the stores and cars at that point by our people, at the time Gen. BANKS fell back to Centreville, was a failure. The cars and engines were so little injured by the fire that almost the entire number was got off by the rebels. They got six engines in this way, and a large number of cars. Two of the engines were in sufficiently good order to run at once. The rebels also got a large amount of supplies here, very little damaged; amongst them a carload of harnesses, and sufficient arms to supply soldiers and citizens with two or three guns apiece."

ROBERT DALE OWEN telegraphs Gov. MORTON that he has bought ten thousand of the best Enfield rifles, (London made,) which are now in this City, subject to Government inspection, at $17 85 each, payable when inspected. The Government is paying $24 for precisely the same kind of arms.

The following officers have been appointed Acting Rear Admirals on their respective stations:—Commodore CHARLES H. BELL, commanding Pacific Squadron; Commodore CHARLES WILKES, commanding Special West India Squadron; Commodore J. L. LARDNER, commanding Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron; Commodore CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, commanding Naval Mississippi Flotilla; Captain SAMUEL PHILLIPS LEE, commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

There was increased excitement in the Stock Market yesterday, with immense sales of some of the Western Road shares. Gold, 119¾; Exchange, 130 per cent.; New-York Central, 97; Erie, 44½; Preferred, 77¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 33¾; and Illinois Central, 70½.

Less activity was discernable in Flour yesterday, though buyers had every existing advantage. Wheat and Corn were in lively request at advancing rates. Cotton was decidedly dearer and quite freely purchased. Large private sales of Coffee and Sugars, and public sales of New-Orleans Molasses were reported. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, Hops, Tallow, and Whisky. The Freight market was depressed.

COMFORT TO THE ENEMY.—We learn that Judge BARNARD, sitting at Chambers in the Supreme Court, yesterday, directed an order to be entered that all legal advertisements in proceedings before him should be published in the *World*. Considering how entirely above party considerations the Judge has always shown himself in the exercise of his judicial functions, we would not intimate that there was the least connection between this order and the recent transfer of the *World* into the Democratic communion, allegations of which have been so freely made. We prefer, for ourselves, to suppose that it is only from pure admiration of our cotemporary's devotion to principle and refusal to lend any countenance to those who would strike hands with the traitors, and embarrass the Government if they could, that His Honor has directed the insertion of the name of the *World* in his orders of publication, instead of those of the *Atlas* and the *Leader*, and the other papers upon which he has hitherto bestowed these crumbs of patronage.

There are quite likely to be among us, however, ill-natured individuals who will not credit this explanation, but will see in this order one of the straws which show how the wind blows; one of the evidences which, though hardly legal, carry with them conviction; and, certainly, no one can doubt that, if our neighbor keeps on as vigorously as it has been engaged for a short time back, in attacking the Administration—in comforting the rebels—in laboring to advance the schemes of those who would distract the Government from its business of putting down the rebellion, by putting sympathizers with rebellion in power, any little funds which it may receive in consequence of this order, will have been hardly and laboriously earned.

The Situation on the Upper Potomac.

The pause in the movements of the two armies on the Upper Potomac is significant. McCLELLAN'S army has not yet crossed in pursuit. The body of the rebel army is said to be massed on the opposite side of the river, only two or three miles distant. The two armies are near enough to each other to make it practicable to get reliable news between them; and Gen. McCLELLAN is no doubt thoroughly satisfied that his foe is not unwilling for another battle in his chosen position.

Reasons accumulate for believing that the above is the relative position of the National and Confederate armies. Why should LEE retreat toward Richmond? To draw the Union, invading army after him into the heart of Virginia? The ink is hardly yet dry on the parchment of the Confederate Congress which thanked him and all his army for carrying the war *away* from Virginia soil. LEE himself must have approved the new policy of the Confederates. His entire army clamored for invasion in order that they might obtain food and clothes, which the South could not give them. Can LEE, after the successes over POPE at Bull Run—after the successful invasion of Maryland—after the important capture of Harper's Ferry—fall back into Virginia and draw the National army down upon Southern homes again?

The battle of Antietam will afford no apology for such a movement on LEE'S part; for he got off with bag and baggage, and had still after his losses on that field an army that was formidable and that he could fully trust. Besides, LEE has unquestionably, according to rebel custom, claimed at Antietam a victory. Can he abandon the work of invasion for which all the South is praising him, and while victory perches upon his banners, go flying back to Richmond like a Napoleon fleeing from Moscow? It is impossible. Neither LEE, nor any other General that ever lived in the South could survive such an inglorious termination of a boasted successful campaign.

The facts, we judge from all present lights, are about as follows: LEE retreated from Sharpsburgh out of sheer necessity. He did not dare a renewal of the fight. His sole object in crossing the Potomac was to *get out of the way*, which he succeeded in doing. But once on the other side, the political difficulties of his position began to oppress him. He saw that he durst not retreat so far as to indicate *an abandonment of his campaign of invasion*, for that to the South would be an admission of *defeat*, and give the lie to all his boastful bulletins of victory. He resolved therefore to make a stand in a strong defensive position, and risk another fight, in the hope of regaining his lost laurels and the prestige of his troops. He tried to entice McCLELLAN across the river in rapid pursuit, intending to fall upon his army piecemeal in crossing and cut it to pieces; or, if he crossed, to fight him a desperate battle, with the Potomac in his rear to menace him with destruction in case of the slightest panic or giving way.

STUART'S Cavalry was sent, even as late as Sunday night last, into Maryland, at Williamsport, to spy out the movements of our army and prepare the way, perhaps, for one of "Stonewall" JACKSON'S surprises. This scheme was circumvented,—and the more deliberate and dangerous ambush of the entire rebel force on the south side of the Potomac waiting for our army to begin to cross, has yielded no fruit. And thus stands the chess-board at present. We may be sure the enemy cannot wait thus long. He must take the initiative of attack or retreat immediately. HEINTZELMAN and SIGEL will soon be after him on the south side of the river. McCLELLAN will, no doubt, pursue him as soon as ever he can do so effectively. It will be madness for LEE to wait till the Union armies are near enough to combine in an attack on his front and rear. If he resolves to attack our army in Maryland, he must do so by a new crossing of the Potomac, now well guarded by our troops. If he retreats, he will be pursued under circumstances that may render his retirement not only a defeat but a remediless disaster—attacked on the flank by HEINTZELMAN and SIGEL, and in the rear by McCLELLAN.

This is the view of the position which appears from the developments of the past few days. To be sure it is as yet all speculation; but the public suspense will soon be relieved by the actual work of war.

CALIFORNIA AND THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—The munificent donation of $100,000 from the City of San Francisco to the Army Sanitary Commission has already relieved an infinite amount of human suffering, and saved the lives of very many of our gallant soldiers. The gift came just at the right moment—immediately after the great battles in Maryland; and the Sanitary Commission, which was in danger of having to draw upon the future for means to relieve the tremendous strain upon it, was at once put in financial condition to procure whatever might be needed for the relief of the wounded. In a brief appeal from the Commission, published this morning, its President says that, at the recent battle-ground, they were able to be present two days in advance of regular supplies, with wagon-loads of stimulants, medicines and conveniences; and the same document, elsewhere justly says: "the *first two days* on a battle-field are more important than the next ten, to the saving of life and misery." The means to purchase these medicines and comforts, came from the generosity of California. When it is remembered that San Francisco is a city of only about seventy-five thousand inhabitants, and that this hundred thousand dollars is the fruit of public subscription, its value as a testimony of sympathy will be seen to be greatly enhanced. We understand that other cities in the Golden State will soon be heard from as having followed San Francisco's golden example. California has sent few troops to the war; for the simple reason that the Government has refused to accept them, as it would not pay to transport them such a vast distance. But there is no State in our broad domain in which the people are more thoroughly loyal to the Constitution and the Union; and, under present circumstances, they could not give a more gratefully-received proof of their loyalty.

We may mention here that the draft upon the Sanitary Commission is so great that constant public aid is demanded. It needs money; it needs willing workers; and it offers now to furnish material for shirts and drawers to Societies of women who will perform the necessary labor. This City alone ought to furnish benevolent women and cheerful hands enough to do all this kind of work that may be required for our brave defenders.

What the Country Has Done Toward the War.

In casting around to test the impressive spectacle of the armed uprising presented by the loyal population of the United States during the past eighteen months, by like manifestations in the history of other nations, it is soon discovered that the circle of comparison really narrows itself down to one single historical point—the uprising of revolutionary France to repel the invasion of the armed coalition of 1793-4. Nothing previously on record at all equals the savage energy with which the French people then rose to vindicate their newly won freedom and independence; and as there are between our situation and that of France during the Revolution many points of similitude, both in the imminence of the crisis and the universal enthusiasm with which it was met on the part of the people, we will best appreciate the magnitude of the efforts of the loyal States when set side by side with that other marvelous and hitherto unmatched exhibition of patriotic ardor. The result of the comparison will be, to show that we have already placed in the field *as many* soldiers as France was able to raise then; while if the results of a critical examination of the number of troops commonly *claimed* to have been raised by France shall be accepted, it will appear that the number *really* raised by her has been *doubled* by the levies that have spontaneously sprung forth in defence of the Union.

A tradition, founded on books composed by men mixed up with the Revolution, will have it that the Convention, after having declared war against the combined Powers of Europe, threw at once fourteen armies, of a hundred thousand men each, on fourteen different points of the frontier. This statement is still current in ordinary histories of that period; but it stands no examination, and it is not difficult to prove that there never was, at any period of the Revolution, either fourteen armies or fourteen hundred thousand men in arms. On the 10th July, 1792, there were four armies—that is, the French army was divided into four corps, making a total of 190,000 men. On the 26th January, 1793, the Committee of General Defence proposed to raise the contingent of troops to 502,800 men, and to divide them into eight armies. When, however, the Committee of Public Safety came to distribute the eight armies, we find that the total effective amounted to only 296,553 men. On the 3d of March, a new decree divided the forces into eleven armies; and according to an official return of SAINT JUST to the Committee of Public Safety, these eleven armies formed an aggregate of 479,000 men. After this, no new forces were raised—other armies were "created," but it was on paper; and the total contingent never reached the figure of 500,000 men.

We do not institute these criticisms with a view to make out a case; they are, in fact, not ours at all, but the results of the critical investigations of distinguished modern French historians. These investigations prove that at no period did the Committee of Public Safety succeed in putting on foot as many as half a million of men; and such was the disorder in the organization of the army that, spite of the two hundred million francs per month (forty million dollars) which it cost, the troops were never either clothed, fed or paid. It was to frighten Europe and to cover up the malfeasance of their administration that the Committee of Public Safety invented the fable of fourteen armies, and that they afterwards declared through the *Moniteur* that the contingent was raised to one million eight hundred thousand men. At the same time such was the *maladresse* of this body that, after having claimed the enormous force of eighteen hundred thousand men, they immediately added: "You see that the situation is far from being absolutely *hopeless!*"

Passing, now, to the examination of our own military statistics, we shall not find the task of getting at the exact figures much easier than it proves in the case of the French army: for precisely the same motives operate to induce a falsification of returns with us as have corrupted those of France. We do, however, know what contingents have been officially called for, and can form an approximate induction of the force that has actually been in service. First, there was the call for 75,000 men; then for 500,000; then the three months' militia levies, and lastly, the two calls for an aggregate of 600,000 men. According to the returns of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, it was ascertained, "after a careful and laborious calculation," that in December, 1861, there were about 525,000 troops in the service of the country. Additional volunteers continued to pour in up to April or May, 1862, when recruiting was, by order of Mr. STANTON, stopped. We have no means of knowing how many additional soldiers were thus obtained, but the number was no doubt considerable, and we should add to it the twenty or thirty regiments of three months' men who obeyed the subsequent summons of the Secretary of War. With regard to the two latest calls for three hundred thousand each, we know that the whole of the first quota has come forward, and a considerable part of the second. In fact—without pushing the matter into a minute investigation where we have not the data—it will be safe to say that, during the past eighteen months, we have had, from first to last, not far from a million men enlisted in the service of the United States.

If we accept these data, it will appear that we have put in the field double the army raised by Revolutionary France. But if, throwing aside the criticisms of modern investigators, we credit the enormous figure of one million four hundred thousand men hitherto claimed, it will still remain true that we have raised as large an army as she, for while she had a population of twenty-six millions to draw from, we have less than twenty.

These are assuredly striking figures, but it will depend on the *use* made of our resources whether they shall prove a glory or a disgrace to us. One thing we know: that France found her enormous levies a mere incumbrance until she obtained *leaders* for them—until CARNOT arose to organize and NAPOLEON to win victory. But whatever verdict history shall pronounce on the conduct of those intrusted with power, the spectacle of the armed uprising of a MILLION of men must always remain an incomparable illustration of the fecund patriotism of a free democracy.

Slavery as a Support of a Military Republic.

It is constantly pressed on the public attention that the slave population of the South is a peculiarly effective element in war. The domineering politicians of the Gulf States, who, for so many years, ruled in the National Congress, and insulted the rest of the Union by their bullying speeches, prophesied freely of the coming rebellion, indicated their intended policy of invasion, and boasted that every man of their white population was a soldier and a hero, and could leave home to fight while his faithful slaves remained behind to labor, and by the fruits of cotton and sugar plantations, to feed and clothe his knight-errant master and family.

People in the North did not sufficiently appreciate the real rebel strength in Slavery. We doubted the ability of the masters to restrain the passions of the slaves and their longing for freedom if the day of violence came. We believed that the sound of artillery booming over Southern cotton-fields would be a signal gun to slaves, starting them into active revolt. This expectation has not been fulfilled. To some extent the North has been surprised by the passiveness of Slavery, while the war affecting its existence has raged so fearfully all around and through the South.

But if Northern speculation has been somewhat at fault on this subject, the Southern calculation has in most important respects been disappointed. Chiefly, in their entire failure to render available the labor of slaves in the production of their great staples, cotton and sugar. The early and complete break-down of the Confederate navy, and the success of the United States Government in establishing an effective blockade along the entire Southern coast,—indented as it is by innumerable creeks, bays, inlets, rivers and harbors—through its stretch of thousands of miles—an achievement that the South declared impossible, and that English naval authorities derided—annihilated the commercial and financial strength of the South, built up on slave labor. Thenceforward slave labor fell to the more limited field of service, and was employed in camp drudgery and in growing "truck patches" in a burning and incongenial soil. A partial and unsatisfactory application of an imperial abundance of labor.

But the most unfortunate mistake made by secession fanatics, who precipitated the war, was the assumption that *they* were to be invaders all the time of Northern soil. If that view had held good, their theory of the convenience of Slavery would have proved correct. It would have been found a very safe and steady foundation of a military republic, whose eagles were to be flown always over foreign soil. WILLIAM WALKER, of fillibuster fame, was an early development of the present Confederate. He was less criminal than those of the present day, in that he sought to establish a slaveholding republic by military force in countries adapted to African existence, and admittedly needing both government and industry; whereas the present fillibusters of the rebellion seek to degrade a Christian civilization and a free people to their military slave-propagating ideas and organizations.

As WALKER was disappointed in his effort to invade the weak, lazy, mongrel ladrones of Central America—finding them capable of dangerous resistance—so in a far greater degree have the fillibustering Secessionists been disappointed in their desires and attempts to invade the North. Instead of invading others, their lot has mainly been to be invaded; and they have been amazed and chagrined to find that Slavery, the supposed bulwark of their military power, instead of being a source of strength, is a positive weakness in case of invasion. And on the other hand, the working, pains-taking, money-getting, white male laborers of the North, whom the secession fillibusters believed to be so craven and selfish that they would never go to war, are stung into the fiercest and readiest martial temper when the war is brought to them. As witness the wonderful outpouring of Pennsylvania the other day, when the rebel horde approached her border. Although that State had already set nearly a hundred and fifty thousand soldiers in the field, without conscription, at the call of her Governor, full 75,000 armed men additional—almost as great a force as the entire approaching rebel army—rushed to the defence of her soil. Of a Summer's day the humming and settling of bees about the mouth of the hive give token of the presence of a power to guard their store. But go and tap the hive with a sharp blow, and learn the fury of the swarming commonwealth!

We think the experiment of the fillibustering rebels on Pennsylvania will modify greatly their military policy. They have found that a thrifty, "money-getting" population have very decided opinions on the propriety and duty of *protecting what they have got*. Hence, what the Southern demagogues have deemed a moral and social weakness of the North, they will conclude is the source of a vast and impregnable military power. And thus will perish their last delusion as to the strength of a slave stystem over free, in even a military republic.

Morals of the Army.

Military officers are too apt to forget that American soldiers are not mere "human machines," made to load and fire Enfields, or perform "double-quicks." Grant all that may be said of the "fit food for powder" of a portion of the rank and file of all armies, and it remains true that our ranks of volunteers are crowded by self-respecting, intelligent, moral and religious men—conscious of their rights as well as their duties. They may endure the petty despotism which camp discipline enables some swaggering, swearing, drunken officer to establish over them, but they will detest the despot. They may perform the unwelcome and unnecessary fatigue or fighting Sunday-service exacted of them; but it will be under protest, and with the feeling at heart that they have been robbed of a precious right of rest for the weary, and worship for the devout. They expect to return to their homes when the war is over; and they want to carry with them the manly Christian virtues which made them objects of affection in the home-circle, undimmed by camp-stains; and in their hearts they honor the superior officer who seeks to guard their morals and promote their higher welfare. They know, too, that war is death-dealing work, and that proper preparation for its casualties does not lie in the pathway of Sabbath-breaking, drunkenness and profanity.

What then? Shall we convert the army into a conventicle? Shall we establish a rigid Puritan *régime*, and exact attendance on public worship, and constrain strict Sunday observance? None of these things would we have or tolerate. But we would have the army pervaded by that tone of moral sentiment which prevails in the communities represented in the army—not that which exists in the pot-houses and brothels of great cities. We would have officers and men recall WASHINGTON'S rebuke of "the foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing and swearing," as a vice so mean and low, without any temptation, that every man of sense and character detests and despises it," and if such a vice cannot otherwise be checked, we would have a rigid enforcement of the "Articles of War," which denounce and punish it by court-martial. We would have Sunday redeemed from license and from labor, by such regulations as McCLELLAN announced for the army under his command, and FOOTE for the Western Flotilla. And we would have the influence of example and persuasion on the part of officers, as the only constraint in securing the attendance of the soldiers on the religious services of the Sabbath. We should then have the best disciplined and the most invincible army the world ever saw. "The best men make the best soldiers," was WASHINGTON'S testimony; but you can't have the best men without the best influences.

Thoughts like these have found place, doubtless, in many reflecting minds, as the interests of our vast and increasing army have been revolved. The immediate occasion for embodying them has been furnished by the publication, in another column, of an earnest but temperate appeal for "*The Sabbath in the Army and Navy.*" It appears that highly respectable meetings were held at Saratoga, a few weeks ago, Gov. BRADISH and Mr. DAVID HOADLEY presiding, at which the New-York Sabbath Committee were requested to bring this subject more prominently before our National and State authorities, with the view of securing an improved state of Sunday observance in military quarters. The subject could not have been committed to more prudent hands. Their appeal will be echoed by every parent whose son is in arms, and by every true friend of the soldier and of the country. We trust it will have a prompt response from our supreme military authorities.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS—Several weeks since, with reference to an unusual number of these disasters, we mentioned, at some length, the leading principles and facts about a modern and consistent theory of boiler explosions, and recommended to Government the importance of some appropriate tests and legislation. The upshot of the whole matter is, that the beginning of at least nearly every explosion is a rupture, and the beginning of a rupture is invariably CARELESSNESS, that is to say, grossly defective construction of material or management. Now these causes may be removed in two ways: a part of the boiler owners will be glad to avail themselves habitually of the remedy—rigid, frequent and scientific inspection—when once convinced that this is the real cure-all; and the public safety will be assured against the steam bomb-shells of reckless boiler owners by a stricter law. But an equally important result of official experiments would be to relieve any really modern and scientific conclusion from the popular incredulity due to misstatements and limited comprehension. Thus the weekly oracle of scientific information in this City attempts to disgrace the theory by putting ridiculous statements into the mouth of its advocates, and then making merry over the invention. The TIMES, in discussing the theory, stated that "Quite recently, while experimenting for a very different purpose, Mr. EDWIN STEVENS, of Hoboken, developed the great fact upon which its probability depends." All of which the oracle distorts into this: "Quite recently, while experimenting for a very different purpose, Mr. EDWIN STEVENS, of Hoboken, developed the great fact that water cannot exist as water under the atmospheric pressure at a higher temperature than 212 degrees." This wonted method of discussing patent rat-traps and self-acting hen-persuaders, quite unobjectionable in these higher walks of philosophy, we presume might be modified in matters allied to the public safety, without detriment to the cause of science.

Indians and Overland Travel.

The following, which we clip from the *Deseret News*, published at Salt Lake City, perhaps discloses the source whence emanate the inaccurate stories in regard to Indian hostilities on the Plains, to which our Washington correspondence makes reference. The *News*, after giving some statistics to show the wonderful celerity with which passengers and mails are conducted overland now-a-days, says:

"While then everything is favorable to expeditious traveling, and the *ensemble* of the organization is infused with new life, and giving every promise of stability, a clique in the East are evidently bent on moving everything to its destruction. The last of their moves is representing the mails and travelers in danger from Indians, while positively not a person on

the new route has reported a single word of operation. There are troops enough to keep off the Indians, and the mail service was never better performed."

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Preparations for the Anticipated Attack on Louisville.

Humphrey Marshall's Forces at Shelbyville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Sept. 24, HALF-PAST 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

The city to-day presents quite a martial appearance.

The stores are closed, and the military are seizing unenrolled persons to labor in the intrenchments.

Refugees from the interior of Kentucky are forming a regiment here.

The guerrilla A. R. JOHNSON is acting as Brigadier-General at Hopkinsville, enforcing the Confederate Conscription act, and levying contributions upon Union men.

The *Journal* is informed that the advanced forces of HUMPHREY MARSHALL reached Shelbyville last evening.

Nothing further communicable by telegraph has occurred during the last thirty-six hours.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

Buell's Army Near at Hand—Arrival of Gen. Buell.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 24—11 P. M.

The intense excitement of the last few days has given place to great rejoicings at the immediate proximity of seven divisions of Gen. BUELL's army, which are coming up from the direction of Salt River.

The enemy seemed to be concentrating at Bloomfield.

About 12,000 of them were seen this morning beyond Salt River, on the Bardstown river.

Louisville is now considered entirely safe, and though a fight may occur in our vicinity before the arrival of BUELL's divisions, nobody has any fears respecting the result. Gen. NELSON is confident that he can hold this position against any odds until the approaching National reinforcements shall arrive.

Col. W. H. ROLFE, of CRITTENDEN's staff; Col. HOSMYSELL, of ALEX. MCCOOK's staff; and Lieut. ROCKWELL, of BUELL's staff, have just arrived.

No portion of the rebel army is known to be this side of Bardstown.

MIDNIGHT.—Gen. BUELL has just arrived.

Gen. NELSON has issued an order permitting tomorrow a general resumption of business, the issuing of passes to loyal citizens, and the discharge of all enrolled citizens from military duty.

REOCCUPATION OF MUNFORDSVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

On the 17th, our cavalry captured 450 rebels at Glasgow.

On the 21st, three regiments of cavalry, under McCOOK, drove 8,000 rebel cavalry out of Munfordsville, without any National loss. The rebels lost a Colonel and a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Our forces had slight skirmishing all along the road thitherward, capturing numerous small squads of rebels.

Col. ED. MCCOOK, of Second Indiana Cavalry, commanding a brigade of Second Indiana, First and Third Kentucky, was at Elizabethtown this morning, on the way up. At several points he killed 47 rebels in the aggregate, and, in conjunction with KENNETT's command, took 1,500 rebel prisoners and 24 wagon loads of provisions.

THE STATE BOUNTY.

A Proclamation by Gov. Morgan—The Bounty to be Stopped on the 30th Inst.

PROCLAMATION

BY EDWIN D. MORGAN, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas I did, by proclamation, on the seventeenth day of July, 1862, offer, on behalf of the State, a bounty of fifty dollars to each private soldier who should thereafter volunteer into the service of the United States; and whereas I did also, by proclamation, on the thirteenth of August, 1862, declare that said bounty of fifty dollars would not be paid to any volunteer into new regiments whose enlistment should not have been made on or prior to the sixth day of September inst., but that the aforesaid bounty of fifty dollars would, until further notice, be continued and paid to private soldiers, who might enlist to serve for three years or the war, to fill up regiments, battalions and batteries of New-York State Volunteers which were in the field before the second day of July, 1862, and to those only;

And whereas a draft from the population of this State liable to bear arms, will soon be made, equal in aggregate to the number required to complete the quota of one hundred and twenty thousand men apportioned to this State, hence it is deemed advisable to fix a period beyond which no bounty will be paid by the State.

Now therefore, and after consultation with those officers charged especially by law with superintending the fiscal concerns of the State, I do hereby proclaim and declare that no State bounty will be paid to volunteers or recruits of any class who shall enlist after the thirtieth day of September, 1862.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this Twenty-fourth day of September, in the year our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

By the Governor, EDWIN D. MORGAN.
LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Private Secretary.

News from California and Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

Arrived, Ship *Florence Nightingale*, New-York; *Nauberne*, New-York; *Devonshire*, New-York; *Sea Lark*, Manilla (with 2,500 lbs. sugar for refining, and 1,400 bales hemp for the San Francisco Cordage Company.

Steamer *Pacific* has arrived with $8,400 in gold from Oregon.

The Walla-Walla *Statesman* of the 17th, says that gold exists throughout all the mountain ranges in the upper country, and it bears that a field will be developed north of Lewis and Clark's Pass, 100 miles in extent, of equal richness to any discovered north of California.

The Superior Court of California, has decided that the poll-tax of $2 50 per month on every Chinaman in the State is constitutional.

A sword, valued at $2,000, will be sent to Gen. SIGEL by his California admirers.

Brutal Treatment of Released Prisoners.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

Cairo specials say that 26 officers and 300 exchanged Federal prisoners from Pittsburgh arrived there yesterday. They complain greatly of the treatment they have received since they were delivered to the rebel authorities. They were all placed on the *Fringle*, one of the smallest vessels in the fleet; the officers were not allowed to enter the cabin, and one of them died from exposure. They remonstrated with Capt. LESSLIE, of the Eighth United States Infantry, who had command of the fleet, but they could not get any consolation or alleviation of their distressed condition. Subsequently, the officers were transferred to the steamer *Emerald*, but they fared no better on board of said craft. They were compelled to sleep on the deck, without any covering, and some of them on board the steamer Tyler were made to eat with the contrabands, the latter being allowed to use knives and forks, while our officers were made to eat with their fingers.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONVENTION.

Fourteen Governors of Loyal States in Convention at Altoona, Penn.

ALTOONA, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 24.

The Governors of nearly all the loyal States met here to-day, according to agreement, at noon. Fourteen Governors were present, and three States were represented by proxy. The whole party this morning visited the summit of the Alleghanies in a special train, and returned at 11. They held an informal meeting from 1 till 2 o'clock.

The Governors of the following States were present:

Pennsylvania,	Massachusetts,
Rhode Island,	Ohio,
Iowa,	Maryland,
Maine,	New-Hampshire,
New-Jersey,	Virginia,
Wisconsin,	Illinois

And Indiana.

Kentucky, Missouri and Vermont were represented by proxy. Gov. RAMSEY regretted his inability to be present, on account of the Indian war on his border.

The second meeting commenced at 4 P. M., and continued until 9 P. M. The greatest unanimity of feeling appeared to prevail with regard to the President's Proclamation, and an evident disposition to support him in all measures calculated to suppress the rebellion, by making use of all the power under his control, was manifested.

The Convention again convened at 10 this evening, and will probably remain in session all night. Gov. CURTIN will propose and urge strongly upon the Convention the propriety of insisting upon the removal, by the National Government, of all sick and wounded volunteers to their respective States, which will be heartily supported by Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, and others. No doubt appears to exist as to its adoption.

The most beneficial results are expected to ensue from the meeting: the hands of the President will be strengthened.

Major-Gen. MCCLERNAND and staff are here.

Funeral of an Officer.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 24.

Lieut. H. H. HIGBEE, acting Captain of Company H, Fifty-Seventh New-York Regiment, killed at the battle of Antietam, was buried here this afternoon with military honors. The remains were escorted to the grave by Company A, Twenty-Third New-Jersey Volunteers, and by a large concourse of citizens.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MISS CARLOTTA PATTI.—The second night is apt to be the test of *débuts*, as the month after the honeymoon is supposed to be of marriages; and, judged by this test, Miss CARLOTTA PATTI has good reason to be satisfied with her success in the light and graceful opera judiciously selected for her first appearance. A really handsome and appreciative audience last night confirmed the favorable verdict of Monday, and the *débutante* did herself credit in the increased confidence and ease of her carriage and her execution. Let us add a word of well-deserved praise for the fidelity and modesty with which Signor SBRIGLIA devotes himself, as tenors are not too often seen to do, to supporting the prima donna.

To-morrow (Friday) evening we are to listen to Miss PATTI in the much more passionate and trying character of *Lucia di Lammermoor*, with Signor BRIGNOLI as the Lord of Ravenswood. Nothing more need be said, we are sure, to command a crowded house, for the return of an established favorite to the boards is always a kind of *début* in the eyes of every well-regulated musical community.

Irving Hall Overhauled.

Irving Hall has always been a favorite with the public. Its spaciousness especially commended it to the unvitiated, inartificial taste of those who think that a concert can be attended with comfort, that elbow room and a ball-room are not wholly incompatible with each other. But those who knew Irving Hall last Summer, even in its brightest days, when wit and beauty congregated within its walls, and soft eyes looking out from fanciful masks looked love to gilding dominos—not of the *cantate* style—that spoke again, will scarcely know Irving Hall in its present phase, so wondrous a change has it undergone. Originally, it will be remembered, the ceiling was white; anon the hand of Time touched it and it became slightly yellow, now the skillful Signor GIGNOUX has touched it, and the result is a picture gallery, where the wandering eye can move at will for hours and alight when tired on the shoulders of a new and corpulent cherub, or sport—if discursively inclined—with smiling and unsuspicious seraphim. One can now enjoy himself *al fresco*. Signor GIGNOUX has made the ceiling a picture gallery, and if the flies do not strike contemplative attitudes, and give themselves all the other airs connoisseurship when they alight on it, they have no taste for art at all, and prove themselves eminently incapable of appreciating High Art in particular. The hand of an artist, Signor GARIBALDI, has also struck the walls, leaving them a beautiful blue without the faintest shade of black. In former times they were crimson, but we have enough of that sanguinary color elsewhere, and so hail its banishment from the walls of our favorite music hall with joy. As it now is, Irving Hall is decidedly the most attractive concert room in the City,—we think we should not err in saying in the country—throughout its adornments are in the best taste; and too much praise cannot be awarded to its enterprising proprietors. Messrs. HARRISON & Co., nor can too hearty and liberal a recognition be extended them. The hall was first thrown open to a few invited guests on Wednesday evening, the 10th, and the verdict then pronounced on it by the few will undoubtedly be endorsed by the many when its beauties are unveiled to them.

Arrival of the United States Sloop-of-War Ino.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Ino*, EDWARD C. DEVINS, Acting Commander, from Port Royal Sept. 12, via Charleston Bar, arrived here yesterday. She has on board a number of discharged seamen, from the blockading squadron; also, a few of the *Adirondack's* crew. The following is her list of officers:

EDWARD P. DEVINS, Acting Commander; J. W. Crosby, Executive Officer; J. S. Gorden, Sailing Master; Henry Shaw, Acting Surgeon; F. E. Morton, Assistant Paymaster.

(Advertisement.)

THE FALL STYLE.—KNOX HAS DONE IT.—His fall style of hat has astonished and delighted the public. It is excessively novel and stylish in appearance, and of all the hats we have seen is, beyond question, the most comfortable and elegant. Our friends should call upon KNOX, at his headquarters, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, without delay, and possess themselves of his beautiful and seasonable fabrics.

(Advertisement.)

ATTENTION, COMPANY!—Volunteers, who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves, do not trust to the army surgeons, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot.

(Advertisement.)

If you want to learn what you can do best, and how to make the most of yourself, get a careful Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FARR'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 575, is printed THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing. This is emphatically a BATTLE NUMBER. It contains graphic and full accounts of the late battles in Maryland, from the pens of our Special Correspondents, who were personally on the field. As a number for preservation, containing a complete record of the late desperate struggles in Maryland, the one published this morning is invaluable. In addition, it contains the latest news up to the moment of going to press, Special Correspondence from all the different Military Departments, a careful and complete summary of the rebellion news of the week, the President's Emancipation Proclamation, Letters from London and Paris, with extracts from our foreign exchanges, and the latest European news; a page of Editorial on the various topics of the day; the third of an interesting series of letters by Mr. WM. H. HURLBURT, descriptive of fifteen months' experience at the South; a carefully prepared Commercial page, items of domestic and agricultural interest compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and other matters of general interest. Altogether an invaluable number for preservation.

The Ohio State Fair, just closed at Cleveland, reaffirmed the former verdict of that State, by awarding the first premium to the GROVER & BAKER Machine, as superior to all others for family sewing.

Extraordinary Notice!!—We are now opening at Retail an immense stock of "Monitor," or "Wide End" Neck-ties, at 65 cents each! The richest and most expensive goods ever imported (same as are selling everywhere else at $1 and $1 50.) Also, a large lot of very rich "Wide Ends," at 50 cents (selling elsewhere at 75 cents.) N. B.—We shall continue to sell gents' best quality Linen Collars at $1 20 per dozen, until Oct. 1; on and after Oct. 1, at $1 40. We are reluctantly compelled to advance the price to consequence of the greater advance in the cost of linens. J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway.

Explosive Coal Oil Detector.—JOHN TAGLIABUE'S Patent Apparatus shows exactly at what heat coal oils of different qualities become explosive. Sold by the maker, at No. 30 North William-st.; also at No. 40 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at No. 839 Broadway. Pamphlets gratis.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.
Sent free to any one afflicted with
RUPTURE OR HERNIA.
Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Artificial Limbs.—CHARLES W. WELLS, manufacturer of the celebrated Anglesey Leg, the best yet invented. No. 710 Broadway, N. Y. Send for particulars.

MARRIED.

HADLEY—USHER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 24, by Rev. C. C. Norton, JOSEPH W. HADLEY, formerly of the People's Ellsworth (Forty-fourth) Regiment N. Y. V., to Miss EMMA LOUISE USHER, daughter of William Usher, Esq., of this City.

HITCHCOX—HOGBAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. T. B. Jervis, of Oriskany, N. Y., Mr. D. S. HITCHCOX to Miss ALIDA ANN HOGBAY, both of Brooklyn.

NEWELL—HENKES.—On Wednesday, Sept. 24, by Rev. J. O. K. Milligan, R. H. NEWELL to Miss ADAH L. HENKES, of Peekskill.

PEREZ—PROVOST.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 3, by Rev. Samuel B. how, D. D., Rev. ALONZO P. PEREZ, of Schenectady, N. Y., to Miss DEBBIE P. PROVOST, of the former place.

DIED

ANDRUS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, Hon. LUCIUS C. ANDRUS, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

BURDETT.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 24, suddenly, CHARLES BURDETT, aged 47 years and 6 months.

He will be buried from the house of his brother-in-law, H. D. Howard, No. 91 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., this (Thursday) afternoon, Sept. 25, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

BERRY.—In Madison, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 18, MARY ELIZA, daughter of William D. and Margaret E. Berry, aged 1 year and 8 months. Also, at the same place, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, CLARENCE EVERITT, son of William D. and Margaret E. Berry, aged 3 years and 2 months.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

CHICHESTER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 23, after a short illness, AGNES CHICHESTER, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, (without further invitation) from his late residence, No. 99 East Broadway, on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Jamaica for interment.

CLIFTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, JOSEPH D. STANISLAUS, only son of Charles P. and Mary F. Clifton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 450 Pearl-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, Sept. 25, at 2 o'clock.

DOUGHERTY.—In Washington, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, Sergeant DANIEL D. DOUGHERTY, son of the late Dudley Dougherty, aged 30 years, 1 month and 5 days, from wounds received at the battle of Manassas.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, Patrick McElroy and Henry Marshall, and those of M. J. O'Donnell, are also the officers and members of the Tenth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., Col. Bendix, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Joseph's Church, 5th-av., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

DUCE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday evening, Sept. 23, JAMES VAN TINE, twin son of Henry C. and Eliza J. Folger, aged 5 months and 28 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Ainslie-st., 3d door above Leonard, south side, this day, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HEGEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, PETER R. HEGEMAN, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Joseph Hegeman, No. 21 Elm-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

IRELAND.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 23, at 7 o'clock, Mr. JOHN IRELAND, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 69 Lispenard-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

JARDINE.—In Manchester, Eng., on Monday, May 12, 1862, HANNAH, wife of George Jardine, of this City.

Funeral service at St. Stephen's Church, corner Broome and Christie sts., on Saturday, Sept. 27, at 12 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited.

KOPPMANN.—At Baxtehude, near Hamburg, Germany, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, FANNIE, the wife of William Koppmann, late of New-York.

MORGAN.—At New-Rochelle, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 23, 1862, DANIEL MORGAN, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, on Thursday afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock.

PRINDLE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, ANN SKILLMAN, wife of Edward E. Prindle, and daughter of the late Samuel Griffing.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 52 East 37th-st., on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PAULDING.—In Greenfield, L. I., on Sunday, Sept. 21, of consumption, JANE, wife of John Paulding, aged 34 years and 11 months.

PINKHAM.—Killed instantly by the explosion of a shell in the battle of Sharpsburgh, Md., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, HANNY PINKHAM, of Brooklyn, Orderly Sergeant Company B, Fourth Regiment New-York Vols., in the 30th year of his age.

ROGERS.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 24, after a lingering illness, EDGAR ROGERS, in the 44th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 49 Degroe-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, of consumption, PAMELA, wife of Calvin W. Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the late residence of the deceased, No. 264 East Broadway, on Thursday, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

SMITH.—At Southport, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 23, Mrs EMILY P. SMITH, widow of the late Chandler Smith, M. D., aged 61.

Her funeral will take place at Danbury, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TOMLSON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, DEBORAH DEBRASEU, daughter of NANCY TOMLSON, aged 35 years, 2 months and 2 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 44 Downing-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ *Christian Intelligencer* please copy.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Oder, from Pictou—Margaret B. Falconer, Miss Frances Coombs, Miss Mary Jane Falconer, Miss McKenzie.

In transport Dudley Buck, from Newbern, N. C.—A. Dunbar, M. Galadan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 50 | Sun sets.... 5 53 | Moon sets.... 5 35
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 8 41 | Gov. Island, 9 30 | Hell Gate.... 10 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

Cleared.

Ships Templar, Lane, Liverpool, Crocker, Wood & Co; Milan, Weeks, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Neptune, (Pruss.) Goering, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Maria, Clark, Washington, D. C., J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Flash, Jackson, Vera Cruz, Harsous & Co; Henry Trowbridge, Dundee, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs Tamaroa, (Br.,) Davey, London, John Jackson; Anna D. Jordan, Abbott, T. M. Trujillo or H. S. Vining; Daniel Trowbridge, Niel, Demerara, D. Trowbridge; Byzantium, (Br.,) ——, Dublin; W. P. Warwell & Co.; Trinidad, (Span.,) Batallier, Grand Canary, Rivera & Hall.

Schooners M. Powell, Fenton, Philadelphia, N. Briggs & Co., Pearl, Yank, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Golden Gate, Sammis, Middletown, H. L. Rackett; Vivid, (Br.,) Burgess, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf; Dr. Franklin, Chapman, Norwich, H. S. Rackett; J. Raymond, Thompson, Demerara, John M. Smith's Sons; Aid, Bunker, Bangor, Thompson & Hunter; Chatham, Smith, Washington, D. C., Bentley, Smith & Co.

Sloops Sophia, Rose, Hartford, H. S. Rackett; John Adams, Halleck, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, L. Kanoy; Motto, Bliven, Norwich, C. B. Harvey.

Arrived.

U. S. sloop-of-war Ino, Edward F. Devins Acting Commander, Port Royal Sept. 12, via Charleston Bar. Has on board a number of discharged seamen from the blockading squadron, also a few of the Adirondack's crew.

U. S. steam transport State of Maine, Allen, Fortress Monroe 23 hours.

U. S. steam transport Novelty, Shaw, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Dudley Buck, Crane, Newbern, N. C., 18th inst., and Hampton Roads 23d. Left at Newbern, U. S. transport Jersey Blue, disg.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Sweet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Deutschland, (Hamb.,) Hensen, Hamburg Aug. 16, with mdse. and 231 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced light winds during the passage, until Sept. 19, in lat. 40 30, lon. 67 30, when experienced a hurricane from S. E., S. W., and around to N. W., with tremendous high sea; the sails all furled, except the close-reefed fore and mizen topsails, the ship pitching dreadfully; carried away the foremast, maintopgallantmast and jib-boom. Sept. 21, lat. 40 15, lon. 69 30, spoke Hamburg steamer Hammonia.

Ship Chancellor, Spencer, Liverpool Aug. 17, with coal and 34 passengers to Williams & Guion. Sept. 20, lat. 40 33, lon. 68 22, spoke ship Neptune, (before reported.) Capt. Peabody reported, on the 18th experienced a hurricane from S. to N. N. W., during which had lost all 3 masts; the hull remained perfectly tight.

Ship Gov. Langdon, (of Portsmouth.) Maling, Genoa via Trapani July 25, and Gibraltar Aug. 13, with mdse. to order. Sept. 1st, 38 35, lon. 50 10, signalized Br. bark Katherine Maude, bence for Gibraltar; same time, saw a brig showing a red and white flag (vertically.)

Ship John J. Boyd, Thomas, Liverpool Aug. 23, with mdse. to Wm. Tyson. Sept. 19, lat. 40 27, lon. 67 50, encountered a terrific gale from S. E. to W., which lasted 6 hours; sprung yards and lost sails.

Ship W. S. Lindsay, Patten, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Alarm, (of Boston,) Chase, Liverpool Aug. 16, with coal to master.

Ship Lenox, (of Thomaston,) Williams, Liverpool Aug. 24, with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Young Eagle, Walker, Ship Island 23 ds., in ballast to W. H. Riversmith.

Bark C. A. Jones, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Francis, Havana 8th inst., with sugar, &c., to D. R. De Wolf. Died in the hospital at Havana, Aug. 17, Lewis Francis, of Windsor, N. S., aged 22 years, the 1st officer. Aug. 28, Edwin Jones, a seaman, of Liverpool, Eng., aged 28. The bark has anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

Bark Oder, (Br., of Pictou, N. S.,) Pictou 8 ds., with coal to James Hunter & Co. Has had strong gales from E. to N. W. lost water casks.

Bark George Durkee, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Anderson, Liverpool Aug. 1s, and 9 ds. from Sydney, C. B., in ballast to order; put into Sydney for orders.

Bark Henrietta, Brown, Rio Janeiro 37 ds., via Hampton Roads, with coffee to J. L. Phipps. Put into Hampton Roads for orders.

Bark Arthur, (Prus.,) Wegner, Sunderland, with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark D. Calden Murray, Johnston, New-Orleans 27 ds., with sugar, &c., to John C. Connor.

Bark Culia, (Brem.,) Reyter, Trinidad, Cuba, 21 ds., with sugar to H. Barostorff & Co.

Brig Wappoo, (of Lloydsville,) Wilkinson, Cardenas Aug. 26, via Key West 8th inst., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Aug. 29, off Double-headed Shot Keys, caught in collision with ship J. P. Whitney, carrying away our mainmast, staving bulwarks and doing other damage. The J. P. W. received some slight damage. Both put into Key West for repairs.

Brig Jeannette Roullioe, (Hol.) Hoeksema, Newcastle 35 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig G. E. Lesson, (Br., of Miramichi,) Oasey, Black River, Jam., Aug. 28, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Fortuna, (Pruss.,) Johnson, Antwerp 64 ds., with lead to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Neptune, (Olds.,) Dress, Plymouth, Eng., 22 ds., in ballast to Hennings & Gosling.

Brig Thomas Owen, Pettingill, Nenvitas Sept. 12, with sugar, &c., to Owen & Carnegie.

Brig Charlotte, (Br., of Gibraltar,) Lombard, Cadiz 45 ds., with wine, &c., to Geo. Francis & Co.

Schr. Harmonia, (Hol.,) Fybes, Rio Grande, Brazil, 59 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to order.

Schr. W. B. Jenkins, Edwards, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Czar, Hammond, Liverpool 40 ds., with coal to W. W. Baker.

Schr. Calais Packet, Hatch, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Lamertine, Grant, Elizabethport, with coal for Salem.

Schr. William Pickering, Perry, Elizabethport, with coal for Portland, Me.

Schr. Angeline, Hix, Rockland 4 ds., with stone for Sandy Hook.

Schr. Empress, (Br.,) Outhouse, Sackville, N. B., 10 ds., with stone to W. I. Neviss & Son.

Schr. Wm. Lancaster, Waycott, St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with timber to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Eben Herbert, Clara, Calais 8 ds., with timber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Uttoman, Blanchard, Bangor 14 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Dolphin, Holbrook, Eastport 5 ds., with laths, &c., to John Bogert & Son.

Schr. Alarm, Preese, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. D. M. Vaughan, Gifford, Fortress Monroe 6 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Ocean Star, Crowell, Fortress Monroe 6 ds., in ballast.

Schr. T. D. Wagner, Smith, Fortress Monroe 6 ds., in ballast.

Schr. O. R. Booth, Rose, Fortress Monroe 6 ds., ballast.

Schr. Independence, Winchester, New-Bedford, oil.

Schr. Unison, Mann, Cape 5 ds., with heading.

Schr. George W. Bowley, New-Haven in ballast.

Schr. Gen. Scott, Swift, Saco 4 ds., heading.

Sch'r. Caroline, Davis, Brookhaven, in ballast.

Schr. Sarah McDonald, Kelley, New-Bedford 3 ds., oil.

Schr. Ellen Rodman, Bowman, New-Bedford 3 ds., oil.

Schr. Emblem, Kelley, Harwich 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Stockton, Miller, Salt River, for Pleasant port.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Smith, New-Haven in ballast.

Schr. Fly-way, Davis, Sag Harbor, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sea Gull, Cole, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Sloop Rhode Island, Remmington, Providence 2 ds., with mdse.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence 2 ds., mdse.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Below.

Ship J. P. Whitney, from Key West, (bark, unknown.

Sailed.

Steam transports Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern, N. C.; Josephine, for Washington, D. C.; Br. steamship Australian, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—Arr. bark Talavera, Aolwerp; brig H. B. Emery, Leghorn; schrs. Wm. Wilson, St. Marks; Zonave, St. Martins.

Miscellaneous.

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, Aug. 7.—The bark Cicero, of New Bedford, is still here, in attempting to make some slight repairs, she was found to be in so defective a state that it was found impossible to do anything with her. Capt. Acker has therefore decided to ship his 2d mate on board the Alar, and sell the vessel.—By letter to Howard Walker, esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

As the highest Mediterranean will a number of barges from Albany in tow, was run into the Battery last evening, she came in collision with the Br. schr. Empress, starting the schr's stern, and badly stoving the bow, also carrying away one foot of Br. brig Tamaroa.

The steam transport New-York, at Pier No. 3 North River, is now loading ordnance stores for Washington, D. C. The steam transport James S. Green, at Pier No. 9, North River, is also loading for the above port.

The ship War Eagle, reported by pilot boat as below, dismasted, is no doubt the Neptune.

Spoken, &c.

Bard of Avon—Br. ship, from London for Halifax, Sept. 9, lat. 47 30, lon. 30.

Dennis—schr., of Bath, from Boston for Newport, N. C., Sept. 23, Absecom bearing N. W. 18 miles.

Guy Mannering—ship, hence for Liverpool; 16th inst., 41 25, lon. 65 45.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 453—Sept. 24, 1862.
67, 42, 22, 37, 24, 9, 68, 59, 20, 55, 71, 7, 48.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 454—Sept. 24, 1862.
24, 32, 57, 3, 48, 25, 4, 2, 58, 50, 5, 20, 36.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 403.—Sept. 24, 1862.
11, 68, 66, 19, 38, 76, 70, 69, 3, 60, 40, 39, 14.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 338—Sept. 24, 1862.
2, 46, 56, 29, 73, 78, 19, 69, 1, 35, 33, 27, 48.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

S.T.-1860-X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And Manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR-WORK.

HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE!—THE attention of the public is solicited to the superior quality of HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE. This ale is brewed fresh at all seasons of the year, and its keeping quality, especially of that brewed during the most excessive hot weather, is guaranteed for any length of time. Orders sent to our brewery in Harlem will receive prompt attention. HAMMER & CO.,
4th av., 128th and 129th sts.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

A MAMMOTH SALE OF RICH, HIGH-COST PARIS
NECK TIES
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, of *prices which no other house in New-York can possibly name*, viz.:
25 cent Ties at 15 CENTS each, or $1 75 per dozen.
50 cent Ties at 25 CENTS each, or $3 per dozen.
75 cent Ties at 35 CENTS each, or $3 75 per dozen.
$1 Ties at 50 CENTS each, or $5 per dozen.
(The usual wholesale prices are, $2 50, $4, $5 50 and $7 50.) The 50 cent or $5 *line* embraces over 1,000 dozen of the richest ties ever brought to this market. SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates. Also, 5,000 dozen men's and boys' best quality Linen
COLLARS
(*Domestic finish*) at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, *warranted* same as are sold everywhere at $2 50. Also, closing out a large lot of superior quality and make of fine dress SHIRTS,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATIGN IN A RE-spectable private family, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can cook meats, game, poultry, soups, and all kinds of desserts, and is an excellent baker; best of City reference can be given; has lived seven years in her last place. Call at No. 360 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation in a small private family as cook, washer and ironer; her daughter, aged 15, she would like to have with her; she is smart and intelligent, capable of doing chamberwork or taking care of children; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No 175 West 32d-st.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for some very superior servants, whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn. Also, for some neat and very efficient waitresses, up stairs servants, and children's nurses. Apply at MANNING'S new and spacious Offices, corner Court and Jeralemon-sts., Brooklyn, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TIDY, NEAT Scotchwoman, who understands cooking in a private family, a situation as cook or regular laundress, does up linens in magnificent style; wages $4. Also, a situation for a seamstress and parlor maid; quick at the needle. City reference; wages $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a tidy young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small, private family; has a good recommendation from her last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 147 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastries, soups, jellies and gravies; is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 163 2d-av., in the shoe-store, near 17th-st.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO well-recommended, willing and obliging girls, desire situations, separate or together, City or country, one as good cook and baker, a first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress—will assist in washing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as an excellent cook; has no objection to assist in washing if required; can give five years of the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 408 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would take the position of laundress, is fully competent to take either situation; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 119½ 20th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a good woman to act as cook, washer and ironer in a small family on Staten Island; best of City references required. Apply to-day, at 10 o'clock, at No. 46 West-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Inquire at No. 110 southeast corner 23d-st. and 2d-av. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as a good thorough cook; has no objection to assist in the washing. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 East 13th-st. between 1st and 2d ave.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required, and has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 85 25th-st., between 3d and Lexington ave.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; she fully understands her business and can give good City reference; would have no objection to a laundress situation. Apply at No. 324 6th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, pastry, baking, pies, soups and jellies, game or regular pastry, a first-rate baker. Apply for one 6th-av. and 14th-st., in the dry goods store, for two days.

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AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required, and has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 85 25th-st., between 3d and Lexington ave.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK. by a respectable woman, who will do washing and ironing if required; is a good baker; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 164 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as a good thorough cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 246 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, and to assist in the washing if required. Best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 119½ 20th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

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AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation in an eating-house or restaurant; is a good plain cook; will find her own lodgings, and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 64 Downing-st., near Varick, top floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and waiting; best of reference. Call at No. 142 West 28th-st., near 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, the most satisfactory City reference. She can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A private family, by an English Protestant woman, who perfectly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 101 West 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, game, pastries, and soups of all kinds. The best of reference given. Call at No. 344 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and American cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 16 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands soups, pastry and meats, has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 West 19th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family, will assist with washing and ironing if required; good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 East 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would be willing to some laundress. Call at No. 142 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK, WITH THE highest testimonials as to character and capability, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family. Apply, for three days, at No. 65 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman, as first-class cook, understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 120 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business, and has the best city references. Call at No. 308 West 28th-st., corner of 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 6th and 8th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 26th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Call for two days at No 162 West 36th-st.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as good plain cook in a small family; would assist in the washing and ironing. Is neat in her kitchen. Has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 151 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A most respectable young girl wants a situation as waitress and chambermaid, the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 East 26th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as waitress or chambermaid, and do the fine washing. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 29 West 24th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress; has no objection to chamberwork and fine washing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 54 16th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman, as first-class laundress. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 336 6th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a small private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing, will be found trustworthy and obliging, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has two years of the best City references. Call for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; one who thoroughly understands her business, has lived in her last place for the last two years and a half; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 West 18th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman a situation in a private family as chambermaid, to do plain sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objections to mind children. Call for two days at No. 19 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or would do plain sewing; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 488 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or waitress; best of reference. Call at No. 428 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl, with the best of City reference from her last place, wants a situation as above, where she will be likely to find a steady home; no objection to the country. Call at No. 60 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 East 12th-st. The advertiser is a Protestant.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid, and to do fine washing, best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 188 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 74 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing. Can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 90 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE English girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 580 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very experienced Protestant young woman wishes a situation as above. Can give good reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family, or regular waitress; has the best of City references. Inquire for two days at No. 22 East 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objections to mind children. Call for two days at No. 19 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or waiting alone; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 488 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or waitress; best of reference. Call at No. 428 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl, with the best of City reference from her last place, wants a situation as above, where she will be likely to find a steady home; no objection to the country. Call at No. 60 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 East 12th-st. The advertiser is a Protestant.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family, or regular waitress; has the best of City references. Inquire for two days at No. 22 East 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would be willing to assist in the fine washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Call at No. 344 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active, neat young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or fine washing; or as laundress in a small family; has 3 years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (76th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 tinted figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Tenper., ROSS & TODSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zuetung, Atlas, Medicol Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Read sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure to every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—A proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRIDEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose healthy circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it the duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impoteocy, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read the chapter, Nos. 110, 111, 115, and 240 to 250. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Remedator or golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive, $1 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 33 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

W. H. MAXWELL, M. D., PROFESSOR of the diseases of ladies and children, can be consulted with strictest confidence at No. 6 Greene-st., second door from Canal.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTAB-LISHED IN 1822.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOTHY & CO.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 41 Nassau-st. Room No. 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than 25,000 thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patent, who has exhausted the whole field of the family, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 100 pages, 100 colored Illustrations. The best work out.

LECTURES.

PRIVATE SURGICAL LECTURES.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, will give his yearly course of ten lectures on the diseases of the pelvic viscera, to those surgeons and advanced students who desire to possess a knowledge of the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of those organs. The relative anatomy will be illustrated on the cadaver, and by accurate drawings and wax models. Dr. D.'s mode of radically curing hernia, varicocele, fistula, hæmorrhoids, and the modern treatment of strictures of the urethra and uterus; dysmenorrhœa, sterility and ovarian diseases, with Dr. D.'s peculiar views and modes of treatment, will be the sole subjects of the lectures. The fee, in all cases, will be $100 for the ten lectures. Complete sets of instruments, used and invented by Dr. D. from models made by himself (twenty pieces,) with lithograph drawings of the anatomy of the parts, will be furnished for $75. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 in the evening. Ample accommodations for all who require surgical treatment, are provided at Dr. D.'s Private Hospital. All letters must be addressed Box No. 3,120 Post-office.

MACHINERY, &c.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—BRICK PRESSES OF the latest and most approved plan, for sale by C. O. READ, Machinist, No. 45 Green-st. Machinery made and repaired at short notice.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

STEAM BOILERS AND IRON TANKS constantly on hand and for sale. Inquire or address WM. FINNEY & CO., No. 167 Water-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

SAFE WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SAFE. Address, for three days, Box No. 130 *Times* Office, with particulars.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, paving, curb and gutter, flagging, filling and fencing lots, and constructing sewers, will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the ninth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.

July 3, 1862. P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.
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THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 1.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad, and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track, The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES.

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed to the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, and acting as in said decree is mentioned, who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution. The purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceedings; or which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of two thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And if such payment be not made by the time and the compliance with the terms hereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is directed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall thereupon take and enjoy the same freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

And further information in respect to said sale or premises may be had upon application to either of the undersigned Trustees, by whom the sale is had.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, Philadelphia.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAIRWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of ROBERT L. RICHARDS, No. 128 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1862.

ROBERT L. RICHARDS,
WILLIAM MACRAY,
Executors.

3-29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 122 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862.

JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Bruce, at No. 280 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.

JOHN RUSSELL,
WM. BRUCE,
Executors.

ap17-law6mTh*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMER QUASSAICK FOR SALE.

Length, 140 feet; Beam, 22 feet; Hold, 7½ feet.
BEAM ENGINE, 36-inch Cylinder x 6 feet stroke.
Has been put in thorough repair with new boiler.

Apply to C. W. COPELAND,
No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 126th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED JEWELRY store, in an excellent location, and now doing a first-rate business; to a practical man, or one with a moderate capital, this is a rare opportunity; the repairing will twice pay all expenses; satisfactory reasons given for selling. No agent need answer this. Address C. B. A., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

$5,000 WANTED, with the above amount is required in a manufacturing business, already established, to enlarge and extend the same; profits large. For further particulars, call at the factory, No. 163 West 27th-st., near 8th-av., first floor, between hours 10 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

UP TOWN DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—RECently fitted up in first-class style. Large and well-assorted stock. Cost $2,500—will be sold for $1,500, as the owner cannot attend to it. Address (post paid) JOHN PETRIE, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

$300.—ANY MAN HAVING THIS AMOUNT in cash to loan his employer in a tea and coffee business, may secure a situation. Salary $15 per week and a city for the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 124 Chatham-st., Room No. 1.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MAER, Agent.
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE d. KEYS.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN E. HOPPEL

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services as the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD
ON
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD,
And all the United States Government Securities, bought and sold, at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

C. S. SLOANE & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the return inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the ordinance and said committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller,

Pittsburgh, Penn.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of this Institution, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 6th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERN-MENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCIS-CO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

$8,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL Estate, in one or two sums. Apply to ROBERT GILLEN, Attorney, No. 89 Nassau-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Interest commences Oct. 1.

M. D VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 70th-st.
Open from 9 to 3 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits commences Oct. 1.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF Eighth-st. and 6th-av.—Open daily, from 10 to 3 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $50 and under. Deposits made on or before the 1st will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAV-INGS INSTITUTION has removed to their new banking-house No. 28 Bowery, corner of Grand-st. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. will be paid on all sums of one thousand dollars and under from Oct. 1, 1862. Open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock. CHAS. FEUK, President.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CLAUSEN'S Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Grand-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Interest commences Oct. 1, 1862.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SETHODA A. BUNCE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1862.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the net profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders (less the Government tax) on and after the 1st day of October next. The transfer books will be closed to that date.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLAIT, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS.

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
OFFGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SLOCUM,
CHAS. E. SWORDS,	JAS. BANKS,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPION,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	H. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	STEVENT. L. B. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALEX. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	JOHN H. PRUE,
A. R. EMO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. AZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TUNISON,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TUNISON,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER,
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYONS HEAVY MAN. FACTURing (for army work) and Family Machines—new—to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 668 Broadway.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—UNDER an order from the President of the United States, a National system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the army and navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief, and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect, until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have been carried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi, and the Western frontier, to ascertain their wants—to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their judicious use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive packages addressed in any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the nation, is being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride.

The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purposes.—To do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burdens, reduce their incalculable suffering, and keep up their spirits under the privations and hard toil which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, C. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States.

Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., New-York.
Prof. A. D. BACHE, LL. D., Washington.
GEORGE W. CULLUM, U. S. A., Washington.
ALEXANDER E. SHIRAS, U. S. A., Washington.
ROBERT C. WOOD, M. D., U. S. A., Washington.
WILLIAM H. VAN BUREN, M. D., New-York.
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D., New-York.
SAMUEL G. HOWE, M. D., Boston.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D., New-York.
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., New-York.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., Cleveland.
GEORGE T. STRONG, New-York.
HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Philadelphia.
Right Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D., Providence, R. I.
Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, Kentucky.
R. W. BURNETT, Cincinnati.
Hon. MARK SKINNER, Chicago.
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, New-York.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the Rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COOK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70

ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ABIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, Jerr. Mayo, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. Howes, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FIRST STEAMER FOR
NEW-ORLEANS,
VIA
HAVANA.

The elegant double-engine United States Mail side-wheel steamship
ROANOKE,
Jno Thompson, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans, via Havana, on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
No freight taken for Havana.
For freight and passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $70. Apply to,
SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers going to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The Liverpool and New-York Steamship and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	Sept. 27.
ETNA	Saturday	Oct. 4.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Oct. 11.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

The Steamers have superior accomodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to W. & J. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to SIMS & MAC

NEW-YORK STATE POLITICS

The Republican State Convention at Syracuse.

Judge Johnson, of Albany, Temporary, and Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of New-York, Permanent Chairman.

Gen. Wadsworth Nominated for Governor on the First Ballot.

Lyman Tremaine Nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

A Review of Gov. Seymour's Address by Hon. Lyman Tremaine.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

The Republican State Convention assembled at Wieting Hall at 12 o'clock to-day. The hall was densely packed, the body and gallery presenting a handsome appearance. Long before the hour of meeting, the portion of the hall appropriated to spectators was filled. Hundreds of persons anxious to witness the proceedings of the Convention were unable to obtain seats. On the front seats appeared many new faces to a Republican Convention, including Ex-Judge JOHNSON, JOHN K. PORTER, LYMAN TREMAINE, Ex-Senator COLVIN, JAMES M. MARVIN, of Saratoga, and other distinguished citizens.

Among the Republicans distinguishable in front seats were, Judge James, Thomas G. Alvord, Clarke B. Cochrane, Parke Godwin, Henry J. Raymond, R. C. McCormick, Isaac Sherman, John Fulton, W. H. Tohy, Wm. Curtis Noyes, A. B. Palmerlee, Benjamin Pringle, Geo. B. Lincoln, Henry Mendel, of Richmond County, and others of distinguished character and intelligence.

At the hour of noon the Convention was called to order by SIMEON DRAPER, on the part of the State Central Committee, who nominated as temporary Chairman Hon. ALEX. S. JOHNSON, of Albany. [Applause.]

ISAAC SHERMAN, of New-York, and Mr. FOLGER, of Ontario, were appointed as a Committee to conduct Judge JOHNSON to the Chair.

On taking the Chair, Judge JOHNSON was received with loud applause.

Hon. LYMAN TREMAINE named the following temporary Secretaries:

H. A. RISLEY, of Chautauqua, J. M. FRANCIS, of Rensselaer; J. B. COOPER, of Suffolk; and H. H. HALLETT, of New-York.

Motion agreed to.

SPEECH OF JUDGE JOHNSON.

The Chairman returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, which was more acceptable since it was not sought by him. They had assembled under the call issued by the Legislative Caucus Committee and another Committee of the State, inviting delegates to this Convention. That call had been made broad and comprehensive enough, taking liberal principles as its basis, which could include within its scope every loyal, faithful man in the State of New-York. It was addressed to all Republicans—all Democrats—all local men who were ready to uphold the arms of the Government of the United States in the vast contest into which that Government had been forced by those who, having rebelled against its authority, took up arms to prevent the enforcement of the laws. The loyal people of the nation had hoped a resort to arms would not have been necessary—had hoped the natural heat of the Southern temper would exhaust itself in words. All know how bitterly that hope has been disappointed by their acts. When the blow first fell upon us in Charleston—when the flag onde which was flung from a weak collection of States into a powerful nation, second to none on the face of the earth, was fired upon by rebel guns, and lowered at the demand of the rebels, from that moment there seemed to be such manifestly and patriotic sentiment in all the States of the loyal North, that the speedy crushing out of the rebellion, and the triumph of law and order, appeared certain; but when reverses came upon the Union arms, it was found there still remained those in the North whose sympathies were not with the Government of the United States, but with the rebels who were in arms against it. The number of these have increased and grown bolder and bolder, until they now set themselves up as the leading spirits of a great partisan organization. In that partisan organization are to be found many men who feel that the Government ought not to succeed in this war. Every man of them sympathizes with the Southern Government, and every man of them who professes loyalty finds it necessary to say twenty words against Northern Abolitionists to one against Southern Secessionists. Among those represented by this Convention, no such man can be found. This consideration alone should be sufficient to settle, to the satisfaction of every candid man, which is the truly loyal organization of the State. On the first breaking out of the war, one great danger, which all feared and scarcely knew how to meet, was, as the South hoped and boasted, that there would be a division of sentiment in the North, and that the arms of the Government would be partly stayed by opposition at home. Under the excitement of the moment, and in the midst of the popular indignation when the war first broke out, it was hoped that all would remain truly loyal to the Government—that this hope would not be dissipated. It was then found impossible to sustain any political organization that did not place itself on the loyal platform on which this Convention stands. But a hostile organization has now been reared, taking new life and vigor from the reverses to our arms. They were told again and again at the first breaking out of the war that there was a fear that State action would come in conflict with the United States, and were warned against the danger of it. We now find that if, by some lack of judgment—some indiscreet action—some over-anxiety to please friends—we should fail to exhibit here such a spirit of fairness and candor as will place before the people candidates upon whom all can unite—if by such means the Government of the State of New-York should be suffered to pass into the hands of the opponents of the Government of the United States, the very evil them threatened will actually come to pass. If the Convention by its action here allows the power of the State Government to pass from the hands of loyal men into those of men whose leaders are disloyal, it will incur a fearful responsibility. If, on the other hand, the Convention exhibits that wisdom which the crisis calls on them to exercise, the success of the candidates nominated here is an assured fact. This body has met to put the right candidates in nomination. He, therefore, exhorted all the delegates to bear in mind the imminent danger which threatens the country, and to remember that their duty here is subordinate to all hopes, friendships, personal feelings—to the single purpose of so shaping their action as to secure success in the coming election.

Judge JOHNSON's remarks were frequently interrupted with applause.

CLARK B. COCHRAN, of Albany, moved that a committee of two from each judicial district be appointed to nominate permanent officers.

THOMAS G. ALVORD, of Onondaga, raised the point of order, that the roll of delegates must be first called.

The motion was withdrawn for the calling of the roll.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN called attention to the fact that several districts in New-York City were contested.

O. W. BERSMAN said the contesting delegations were a bogus concern concocted in Syracuse on Monday.

After a warm discussion, on the suggestion of HENRY J. RAYMOND, the calling of the contested seats was omitted.

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMITTEES.

CHARLES COOK, of Schuyler, moved the appointment of a committee of two from each judicial district on credentials and contested seats.

THOMAS G. ALVORD said, by custom the State Committee had always nominated temporary officers for the Convention. He belived the right to select temporary officers rested in the Convention itself. In this instance the body of the Convention would doubtless have made the same selection as the Committee. But this was an entirely new body of men, and he deemed it desirable to give the fullest opportunity to the delegates to express their own sentiments, and free the Convention from every suspicion of packing and wire-working. He moved that the delegates from the several judicial districts proceed to elect first, two delegates from each district to act as a Committee on Credentials; secondly, two delegates from each district to act as a Committee on Permanent Organization; thirdly, two from each district to act as a Committee on Resolutions and Address; and three from each district to act as State Central Committee for the ensuing year. [Applause.]

HENRY J. RAYMOND was surprised to find a gentleman who expresses a desire for the harmony of the Convention, propose to start with such a revolutionary proceeding as that now submitted. He spoke in favor of leaving the privilege of naming the Committees, as heretofore, in the hands of the Chair.

Mr. ALVORD replied that the Republican Convention of 1857, of which the gentleman from New-York (RAYMOND) was a member, adopted the precise course now styled as "revolutionary." The same thing was done last year when the Republican organization was swallowed up in a Union movement. This Convention is to originate a new organization, and he proposed that it should start with independent action, and not as being run by any Committee or any party clique.

Ex-Senator COLVIN held it to be democratic that the delegates themselves should select all the Committees. It was not democratic that the Chairman, who knows but a few of the delegates here, should have a list of Committee-men prepared for him, so as to run the "machine" in the regular track.

CLARK B. COCHRANE assumed that there were no cliques or selfish divisions in this Convention. He assumed the whole object of the Convention to be to act in unison and harmony, and do the best for the good of the country. The Chair would select men for the Committees whose names would be a guarantee for fair and honest conduct. The system sought to be inaugurated would be full of inconvenience.

After a spirited debate, the question was taken on so much of Mr. ALVORD's amendment as related to the selection of the Committee on Credentials by Delegations from the Judicial Districts, and the same was lost.

The original resolution was then adopted, that the Committees be appointed by the Chair. CLARK B. COCHRANE moved the appointment by the Chair of a Committee of two from each Judicial District to report permanent officers.

Motion carried.

The following Committee on Contested Seats was appointed:

First District—Sheridan Shook and John Keyser.
Second District—Charles Jones and C. R. Dayton.
Third District—Wm. H. Tobey and James G. Graham.
Fourth District—P. E. Haven and James M. Marvin.
Fifth District—James A. Bell and Amos H. Prescott.
Sixth District—Charles Cook and Allen Shurtevant.
Seventh District—James E. Walker and S. C. Cleveland.
Eighth District—Wm. Keep and E. P. Goslin.

The following Committee on permanent organization was also appointed:

First District—Wash. Smith and O. W. Brennan.
Second District—J. S. Stranahan and George A. Bennett.
Third District—C. B. Cochrane and J. D. Ramsey.
Fourth District—A. B. James and A. D. Watt.
Fifth District—Palmer W. Kellogg and B. E. Bower.
Sixth District—C. L. Kennedy and A. Holmes.
Seventh District—C. J. Folger and S. Skinner.
Eighth District—P. P. Murphey and H. C. Young.

Recess till 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 4 P. M.

The rules of the State Assembly were adopted to govern the Convention.

SPEECH OF HON. LYMAN TREMAINE.

In response to the long calls of the Convention LYMAN TREMAINE took the platform, and delivered a speech in review of Gov. SEYMOUR's address to the Democratic State Convention. After briefly reviewing the circumstances under which the present Convention met, and inviting the cooperation of all loyal men willing to sustain the Government in the prosecution of the war, he said a Convention had recently been held, composed of delegates of an important political party, the proceedings of which had been intensely partisan throughout. The gentleman who accepts that nomination builds up a high and broad distinction between parties. In a speech, of which two hundred thousand copies were ordered to be scattered broadcast throughout the State. Under these circumstances the eyes of the Union war men of the State are turned anxiously to this Convention, watching eagerly what action it would take as one of those men he had deemed it his duty to lay aside party, and endeavor to unite with the whole North, to meet and hurl back the tide of rebellion which threatened to overthrow the Government. The views he entertained are challenged by the Democratic Party of the State. HORATIO SEYMOUR, in his speech, avoids the position taken by those of this organization, and maintains the propriety of preserving high and broad distinction of parties. That speech requires consideration at the hands of this Convention. They were here to-day as the only representatives of the vigorous war party. Their watchword should be simply war to the knife for the preservation of our institutions. Their platform should be wrapped up in no glittering generalities, but should bear upon it a plain determination to crush the rebellion, and by so doing, restore the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. [Applause.] When peril, such as at present assails the nation, the true criterion of the loyalty of an orator is the effect his speech produces on the community. No American citizen who had read the speech of HORATIO SEYMOUR has been inclined to exclaim, "I must fight for my country." But if moved at all by it, it must be to make war on the very Government which JEFF. DAVIS is to-day fighting against. [Loud applause.] The primary argument of Gov. SEYMOUR's speech is that the Republican Party cannot save the country. Under the Constitution, the whole authority to prosecute the war is vested in the General Government. It alone has authority to control the movements of armies. A State even under the lead of such an able man as HORATIO SEYMOUR would have no authority over the army after it had left the State. Whether ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who is now President under the Constitution, must have control till 1865, the Confederate Government acquires strength by the lapse of time, of course Gov. SEYMOUR does not contemplate any usurpation or overthrow of the General Government. He would find no authority for this in the Constitution as it is, and it was known SEYMOUR has great respect for that venerable instrument. [Laughter and applause.] When Gov. SEYMOUR's speech was made, the rebels were thundering at the doors of the Free States, but he says, "hold on loyal citizens, the Republicans cannot save the country, the Democrats alone can do that; they will come into power in four years." Does not a man who believes this, say: "Why should I go forth to war, why send forth my darling boy, if the country cannot be saved under a Republican Administration." [Loud applause.] The very effect of this is to paralyze and strike down the loyal spirit which has spread over the North. When the people of this State accept a candidate and platform based on such an issue, then will JEFF. DAVIS have something to be thankful for in his next thanksgiving proclamation. [Loud cheers.] The strength of the Government rests not in the rulers, but in the citizens. If the Government is weak it is the duty of all men to put forth their best efforts without grumbling, to sustain the Government in the work in which it is engaged.

Mr. TREMAIN took issue with the statement of Gov. SEYMOUR that the Border-State Union men looked anxiously for the success of the partizan movement in this State, holding that BROWNLOW, JOHNSON, and other leaders, desired nothing more than to see the North unite in support of the Government.

A VOICE—"How about FERNANDO?"

Mr. TREMAIN said the last he saw of FERNANDO WOOD, he stood in that hall where the chairman of the Democratic Convention was thrown from the platform. [Laughter and applause.] He was there opposing the Seymour party, of which he is now the High Priest. Gov. SEYMOUR, in his speech, devotes three columns to denunciation of the Republican party, and one sentence to denunciation of the rebellion. In that sentence he calls it wicked, but in the next paragraph he makes amends for that by declaring that the acts of the Administration justify it. Mr. TREMAIN continued to review Gov. SEYMOUR's position, arguing that the North had no responsibility for this rebellion which has been for years plotted at the South. SEYMOUR had stigmatized the action of Congress as unconstitutional, but did not specify the charges. They had called on him to point out the acts or parts of acts which were unconstitutional when he demanda a change in the Administration. He assailed the imputation made by SEYMOUR that there would be repudiation of the national debt, enlarging upon the purpose for which that debt was created, and declaring it never would be repudiated. He concluded with an eloquent appeal, and the assertion that the country can be saved, shall be saved under a Republican Administration.

Loud applause followed the speech, and the Convention rose and gave three cheers.

On motion of T. C. FESSEN, amended by Judge PRINDLE, Mr. TREMAIN was requested to furnish a copy of the speech for publication. The State Committee was authorized to procure the printing of 200,000 copies, 50,000 of them in the German language.

On motion of Mr. MARVIN, of Orange, all the papers in the State were requested to publish the speech.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. COCHRAN, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following:

President—HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.

Vice-Presidents — First District, Hugh Gardner, Isaac Sherman, New-York; Second District, Thos. Nelson, Westchester; John A. Cross, Kings; Third District, A. J. Colvin, Rensselaer; John A. Gardiner, Schoharie; Fourth District, Wm. L. Manning, Franklin; Alonzo N. Morgan, Warren; Fifth District, Thos. G. Alvord, Onondaga; J. A. Bell, Jefferson; Sixth District, Robert Stewart, Madison; L. C. Hitchcock, Broome; Seventh District, D. B. Bryan, Steuben; Thos. Jeffards, Monroe; Eighth District, Wm. Keep, Niagara; J. B. Young, Erie.

Secretaries.—First District, F. C. Wagene, New-York; Second, Park Goodwin, Queens; Third, P. E. Van Alstyne, Columbia; Fourth, Urias G. Paris, Washington; Fifth, A. H. Laflin, Herkimer; Sixth, Alvin Stuyvesant, Delaware; Seventh, A. S. Cummings, Cayuga; Eighth, H. A. Risley, Chautauque.

The Chair appointed J. R. Porter, of Albany, CHARLES G. MYERS, of St. Lawrence, as a Committee to conduct the Permanent President to the Chair.

Mr. RAYMOND received great applause as he took the platform. He spoke as follows:

MR. RAYMOND'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I tender you my warmest thanks for the honor you have done me in appointing me to preside over your deliberations. I need not waste many moments in recalling what is fresh in the minds of every one of you; the consideration of which makes this the most important political Convention ever held on the soil of the Empire State. The time at which it is held—in the midst of civil war—the circumstances under which it is held—the nation tottering to its base under the blows of a rebellion, and the virtual agent of that rebellion seeking power and office at the hands of our people. What more can we need to impress upon us the sense of the responsibility which attaches to our action to-day. I have not used that phrase, harsh and blackening as it is, without due consideration. I trust I am not regardless of personal or political propriety in public discussion. But this is no time for etiquette—when my country is menaced with deadly peril. The only words which befit the occasion are the words of truth—words of warning as hot and strong as language can afford. I say, then, that we have to look the fact in the face, to-day, that the loyal North is invaded by rebellion, that treason lurks at our doors, and aims to do its work here in the midst of our homes. Its armed hosts do not yet tread our soil, its flag does not yet float from our rooftops, but it seeks to clutch the political power of this great State, and throw it virtually and practically into the scale of the rebellion. I deny that the contest waged here at the present time is a political contest, or that the Democracy of the State, in any just and proper sense of the word, can be held responsible for it. If it had been simply a political canvas, on which the men who acted as its leaders were about to enter, why did they throw aside all those of their leaders who had in any way identified themselves with the cause of the country in its contest with the rebellion? Why did they not take that honored citizen, who was their standard-bearer years ago? Where was the veteran of Broome, who's glittering plume was always first and foremost in any legitimate party contest? Where was he who snatched from the blazing ruins of our Government what little BUCHANAN and his Cabinet had left of it, and whose stern command, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot," rang through the land like a bugle note out of the darkness, and first breathed fire and hope into the sinking heart of the Nation? Where were all these men, and the many other leaders of the Democratic party whose swords have been drawn in the service of the country, and who have offered their lives in the contest against rebellion? Were they disqualified for the service of the men who wished to use this movement? Had they served their country with too much single-hearted fidelity to be the tools of party, ready age ats and instruments in giving aid and comfort to the rebellion? Why was it necessary to pass by all these and to take for their standard-bearer one whose sympathies have been with the South, whose words of condolence and regret have all been extorted by men in arms against the nation—who a little more than a year ago, at the very time when the conspirators were just preparing to carry their plans into execution, stood up to challenge admiration or the gratitude of their cause and the integrity of the men themselves, while he had, as he now has, none but words of barning censure and denunciation for the Government which was struggling for life against their unholy efforts? Now, to those to whom it seems impossible that such aims and purposes should enter into the political action of this State, let me appeal, if anything could be better calculated to give aid and comfort to the enemies of the country than the success of the ticket that has been put in nomination, or whether JEFFERSON DAVIS himself could have planned a speech better calculated, under all the circumstances of the case, and considering the latitude where it was to be used, to promote his end to emasculate the Government of the United States, and strengthen the hands of those who are striving for its overthrow.

Gentlemen, we have our high and imperative duty to perform. We must defeat the attempt that is thus made to tear this State from the side of the Government, and throw its weight into the scale of rebellion, and we are here to-day for the sole and express purpose of putting in nomination the man who will most certainly secure the result. To that object we all stand ready, I know, to make any sacrifice of personal preference or political relationship, which the exigency may require. Let us save the nation, and all these things will be added unto us. If we and hopes into the same block and bottomless abyss, lose the nation we sink with all our cherished aims.

The loud applause which frequently interrupted the address was repeated at the close.

Mr. MARVIN, of Orange, offered a resolution designed to further remove the difficulty heretofore experienced in organizing Conventions temporarily. It was right the Convention should have power to select its own temporary Chairman. The resolution was to the effect that the Chairman of the State Committee, or in his absence some other member of the Committee, call the Convention to order, and occupy the Chair until the Convention shall elect officers. It was adopted.

On motion of PARK GODWIN, a Committee of one from each Judicial District was appointed to prepare an address and resolutions, consisting of the following:

WASHINGTON SMITH, of New-York.
PARK GODWIN, of Queens.
JOHN K. PORTER, of Albany.
JAMES GIBSON, of Washington.
B. N. HUNTINGTON, of Oneida.
D. WAWKSBURY, of Delaware.
D. PAINOLE, of Genesee.

SPEECH OF WM. CURTIS NOYES.

WM. CURTIS NOYES, in response to loud calls, made a stirring speech in which he declared this was not a party Convention but was a meeting, and denied that the party gathered recently at Albany was anything but the remainder of the reversion of the Democratic Party that was destroyed at Charleston, the majority of whom are in arms in the South against the Government, headed by its candidate, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. The remnant of this traitor party is now trying to gain political power in the North. The same influence that placed JEFF. DAVIS in the chair of the Southern Confederacy, had met in Tweddle Hall to place Gov. SEYMOUR in the Chair of this State. He alluded in terms of praise to President LINCOLN's recent proclamation, which was received with enthusiastic applause; and concluded by declaring his belief that the nominees of the Convention would be elected, and the traitors who recently met at Albany would meet with a doom similar to that reserved for the traitors at the South.

The Convention took a recess till 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. COOK, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, presented a report confirming the regular delegates, which was agreed to.

On motion of Senator COLVIN, of Albany, the Convention then proceeded, *viva voce*, to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor of the State.

WM. CURTIS NOYES thereupon presented a communication to the Convention. When elected a delegate to the Convention his first thought was for the present Executive, who so ably, diligently and faithfully discharged the arduous duties of his office, actuated by this feeling he had sought to ascertain the desire of Gov. MORGAN on the subject, and had received from him the following letter:

LETTER FROM GOV. MORGAN,
ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 22.

To William Curtis Noyes, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: I am neither insensible nor ungrateful for the manifestations of approval of my official conduct, and for indications of a purpose to place my name before the Convention for a renomination. Twice already the people of this State have honored me with the highest office in their gift, and to the extent of my ability I have endeavored, by devotion to the duties of the station, to prove my appreciation of these repeated marks of their confidence. To solicit the office for a third time would be contrary to usage, and might, in the present position of public affairs, prove less conductive to the general good than another selection. I need not say that the present is a period of great danger. At no time in our history has it been so essential to maintain the unity of the people on the vital questions of the hour as now. This fact will be fully appreciated by the Convention. That body will undoubtedly present for Governor one who will appear to be most certain to unite the great mass of good men to his support. No individual can stand in the way of accomplishing this. Hence, so far as I am personally concerned, I not only feel it a duty to request my name withdrawn, if presented, but candor induces me to do so from choice. Two years ago I determined not to be again a candidate, and that purpose remains unchanged. I am, dear sir,

Very truly yours,
E. D. MORGAN.

Mr. NOYES continued: Many years ago when a nation or part of a nation, which has contributed more than any other to the prosperity of this country, was suffering with famine, a citizen of this State sent a cargo of corn to relieve the suffering people. When the capital of the State was cut off, the same citizen at his own expense, sent provision to relieve and feed our suffering soldiers. When the rebellion raised its armed hand against the Government, this same citizen took the field, and sealed in fire and blood his devotion to his country. He desired to nominate that citizen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH, as a candidate for Governor of the State. [Immense applause.]

CHAS. G. MYERS, of St. Lawrence, was glad to hear presented to the Convention a name which could be so nobly indorsed as that of Gen. WADSWORTH. He had been pleased to hear from the same gentleman the declaration to-day that this was no party convention. It was no detraction from the merit of Gen. WADSWORTH to place another in nomination against him, who was at once a patriot statesman and soldier, and one who, while Gov. SEYMOUR was howling for peace and compromise, ordered the first man to be shot who hauled down the American flag—[great applause]—one who had, from the first, entered the military service of his country, and done good work in the cause; [applause] one who enjoyed the entire confidence of the commercial metropolis of the State, and who, he believed, would be the most available candidate at the present time. With this object, he nominated Gen. JOHN A. DIX for the office of Governor of the State. [Loud applause.]

CLARK B. COCHRANE would detract not one word or letter from the praises bestowed on the noble men already placed in nomination, and who are to-day ably filling high positions from which they can ill be spared. He desired to place in nomination one whose burning words of patriotism uttered on this stand to-day, were the best guarantee of his loyalty and fidelity to the Government. He felt in his heart of hearts that LYMAN TREMAIN of Albany would be the strongest candidate to place in the field. (Loud Applause.) Mr. TREMAIN had been from the earliest period of the war one of the firmest supporters of the Government, and had given his only son to the service of his country. He enlarged upon the policy of strengthening the ticket by Democratic votes, and closed amidst applause.

The call then proceeded the vote, being decided to be formal.

The first vote resulted as follows:

Wadsworth	234	Tremain	33
Dix	110	Dickinson	2
Whole Number			379

The whole Albany delegation voted for TREMAIN, except Mr. TREMAIN, who voted for DICKINSON.

Mr. ANGEL, of Allegany, led off for WADSWORTH, which was received with loud cheers.

LYMAN TREMAIN, after returning thanks for the honor conferred by the mention of his name for Governor in the Convention with two such names as DIX and WADSWORTH, at this critical period in the history of the country, moved that the nomination of JAMES S. WADSWORTH be unanimous, pledging the votes of himself and friends for the nominee. [Loud and repeated cheers.]

Senator COLVIN moved that Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN be nominated by acclamation as the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

There was immense applause, the whole Convention rising and cheering loudly.

WM. CURTIS NOYES said he had had opportunity to know the popularity of the gentleman now seconded, for he ran against him once for an important office, and was beaten. [Laughter and applause.] He would win now, and he was glad he was not a candidate against him. [Laughter and cheers.]

The President said, although it seemed needless, after this demonstration, to put the formal question, yet he deemed it necessary to do so.

The vote was taken rising, and carried amidst every demonstration of enthusiasm.

LYMAN TREMAIN, in a few eloquent words of thanks, accepted the nomination, pledging himself to labor for the success of the ticket. [Loud applause.]

On motion, the Convention proceeded to vote for a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

The first vote resulted:

Oliver Ladue, Herkimer	138	A. Barclay	21
Samuel B. Ruggles	59	H. Churchill	14
John Fulton	43	H. C. Horn	6
J. A. Bell	39	—— Freman	1
W. Clark	36	—— Maddox	1

On motion of Mr. LAFLIN the nomination of OLIVER LADUE was made unanimous.

JOHN M. FRANCIS moved that the delegates from the several Judicial Districts select each three persons to form a State Central Committee for the ensuing year. Carried.

When the question of the nomination of a candidate for State Prison Inspector came up, Judge JAMES paid the highest compliment to the present Inspector, DAVID P. CORNELL, whom he declared to be one of the most honest and diligent officers ever placed in charge of the prisons of the State, and urged his nomination as an act of justice and for the public benefit.

The New-York delegation presented ANDREAS WILLMAN, and pressed the claims of the Germans for a German on the ticket.

After a long debate, ANDREAS WILLMAN was nominated by vote of the Convention.

CHARLES HUDES was unanimously nominated for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following were appointed a State Central Committee:

First District—James Kelly, Isaac Sherman, Abram Wakeman, of New-York.

Second District—Charles Jones of Kings, J. C. Fergusson of Westchester, R. C. McCormick of Queens.

Third District—Hamilton Harris of Albany, Chas. P. Richards of Rensselar, Henry R. Low of Sullivan.

Fourth District—E. N. Merriam of St. Lawrence, Edward Dodd of Washington, Henry Churchill of Fulton.

Fifth District—P. V. Rogers of Oneida, Frank Hiscock of Onondaga, M. S. Cushman of Oswego.

Sixth District—W. S. Lincoln, of Otsego; William Gleason, of Delaware; Frederick Juliand, of Chenango.

Seventh District—D. D. S. Brown, of Monroe; J. C. Jackson, of Livingston; Isaac Fuller of Seneca.

Eighth District—Walter L. Sessions, of Chautauque; Ben. Field, of Orleans; Wilkes Angel, of Allegany.

THE PLATFORM.

PARK GODWIN, of Queens, reported the following platform:

1. *Resolved*, That in the midst of the gigantic and perilous civil war which the slaveholders of the South have forced upon the nation, all minor party distinctions are to be forgotten, and all minor political questions to be suspended until the rebellion is utterly crushed.

2. *Resolved*, That we commend the candidates nominated by this Convention to the cordial, undivided support of all friends of the Union, as men of incorruptible integrity, of the highest capacity, and approved and devoted patriotism.

3. *Resolved*, That we urge upon the National Government the prosecution of the war with the utmost vigor and energy in the field, and with the utmost unity and decision in the Cabinet, and by all the means that the God of Battles has placed in its power, bearing, even, in mind that a revolt, so wanton, so malignant, and so pernicious, is only to be overcome by the strong arm of force.

4. *Resolved*, That we hail with the profoundest satisfaction the recent proclamation of the President of the United States, enforcing the laws of the land against the property of traitors in arms, and declaring his intention to emancipate the slaves of all rebels who do not return to their allegiance by the 1st of January, 1863.

5. *Resolved*, That our heartfelt gratitude is due to the gallant officers and men of our loyal armies and fleets wherever they may be; that we tender to them our highest admiration for their heroic courage, patient endurance, and indomitable zeal, and we promise them our earnest and unceasing efforts to relieve their distresses, strengthen their arms, fortify their hearts, and provide for the future well-being of themselves and their families.

6. *Resolved*, That the promptitude and enthusiasm with which the people of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio sent 100,000 armed men each to repel the rebel invaders from the soil of freedom, entitles them to the thanks of the loyal men of every State, while it shows the spirit in which the loyal men of every State are prepared to meet the foe, come when ne may.

7. *Resolved*, That measures should be taken immediately by the proper authorities of the State for enrolling, arming and disciplining its militia.

8. *Resolved*, That our young and noble Free Republic should be proud of the distinction that her only enemies are the savages of the West and the rebels of the south, their sympathizers and supporters at the North, and the despots of Europe.

Enthusiastic applause greeted the reading of the resolution indorsing the President's proclamation, which was repeated at the close.

Loud calls were made for GODWIN, who, in a few brief, eloquent words, congratulated the Convention on their doings, and those of the President, for the past week. [Immense cheers for the President of the United States.]

Amid loud cheers the resolutions were adopted.

JOHN K. PORTER was loudly called for, but declined speaking.

HENRY J. RAYMOND closed the proceedings by a spirited congratulation on the result of their labors. He had laid aside all personal preferences in his action to-day. He had not voted for the nominee, although he was his own personal and political friend.

He had come here intending to vote for General WADSWORTH, but from what he learned on the way, by conversation with citizens, he feared they had a harder fight before them than he had before imagined. He had deemed a different course necessary to secure success. But from the spirit seen to-day he believed and hoped his fears were unnecessary. Yet none should suppose they have an easy victory before them, and they should not allow themselves to be put on the defensive, but should push home on SEYMOUR the charges made against him as aiding the cause of the South.

After the customary vote of thanks with repeated cheers for the ticket, the Convention adjourned sine die.

Sentence of Counterfeiters.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 24.

The United States Circuit Court has just completed the trial of three brothers, named BOYNE, for issuing and passing counterfeit American silver coin. They were found guilty, and sentenced to six months in State Prison.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

The Yellow Fever—Its Ravages Among Soldiers and Sailors—Movements of Vessels of War.

KEY WEST, Fla., Saturday, Sept. 13, 1862.

There seems no abatement of the yellow fever in our midst, and new cases continue to take the places in the hospitals made vacant by the deaths constantly occurring there. Some of them are so filled with patients that it is quite impossible that they shall receive all the care and treatment that is necessary. The Marine Hospital is kept constantly filled, and is now without any resident physician, the late incumbent, Dr. D. A. LEWIS, of Philadelphia, having died of the fever on Monday, the 1st inst. Since then the Hospital has been attended only by the First Surgeon from the flagship *St. Lawrence*, Dr. CORNER, whose extensive cares forbid his giving all the attention desirable. The deaths at this Hospital average three daily out of about forty-five patients. Our Northern Doctors are not easily induced to adopt the practice which has, from long experience, become universal here and elsewhere among yellow fever, of giving, in the very first symptoms of the disease, a large dose of calomel—say fifty grains—which in most cases, when accompanied by a hot mustard bath producing perspiration, checks the fever, and the patient recovers. Some of our Navy Surgeons give but eight or ten grains of calomel; their patients fall away, and, as a last resort, they are sent ashore to the Marine Hospital, where most of them soon die.

The military hospitals are quite ample in accommodation for both officers and soldiers, where they are made as comfortable as good nursing, care and attention can make them. Here, however, a large proportion of the cases terminate fatally. Thus far not a woman or child has died of fever. The General Hospital at the Barracks has one hundred and twenty sick, and some die here daily.

There have recently died of fever three officers of the Nineteth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., viz. Capt. SULLIVAN, Lieut. MULLIGAN, and Lieut. IRWIN, also Sergt. ROSS and Band-master BOSWELL. Four companies of this regiment still remain at Fort Jefferson, where their health still continues unimpaired. Col. TENALLE, commanding there, has instituted a rigid quarantine on everything from Key West, except the mails.

We are now without later dates from the North than the 31st, and yet so engrossed is the mind with the insidious foe lurking unseen in our midst, that a very moderate desire only is manifested for war news. Some express a desire to know what has followed upon POPE's victory of the 30th, upon the battle-field of Bull Run, where our news ceases.

At this moment I am advised of the death of Lieut. NEWTON, of the Nineteth New-York Volunteers, who but three months since returned from a trip to his home in New-York, where he then was married to a young lady, who may learn this writing get the first sad news of her bereavement. His case was peculiarly painful, as he was delirious for several days, and died at 3 o'clock this morning.

The United States steamer *Magnolia*, Capt. SPOTTS, returned on the 8th from a short cruise, having lost one man from fever, and with four more on the sick list, and was sent to the Marine Hospital. The ship still remains in port.

The United States steamer *Santiago*, Capt. RODGER, arrived on the 9th from a cruise among the Bahamas after rebel steamers. Officers and crew all well. She was anchored at a very respectful distance from town, remained over night, and left the next morning, with orders to coal at Ship Island.

The United States steamer *Penguin* returned from a short cruise on the 10th, remained over night, and went to sea the next morning with four men on the sick list.

The tender of the United States steamer *Somerset* came into Port on the 11th, and reports all well on board that steamer, at her blockading station at Cedar Keys, Florida. The officers state that two small vessels had made their way into Crystal River, Florida, in spite of the blockade. All is quiet at Cedar Keys, and nothing had occurred lately at that point to disturb the dull monotony. Fish and oysters plenty.

The steamer *Sonora*, from New-York, passed through our harbor on Friday, the 12th, at 11 A. M., bound for New-Orleans. She had been broken down, and stopped at Port Royal for nine days.

The frigate *St. Lawrence*, flag-ship of Commodore LARDNER, has suffered greatly from the fever, having lost her Paymaster and his Clerk, the Surgeon's Steward, and nineteen sailors and marines, and this morning there are forty-six cases of sickness reported on board.

The United States steamer *Huntsville*, Capt. ROGERS, still remains in port, subjected to all the means and appliances calculated to eradicate or ward off the epidemic, but with small success, as cases still continue, and yesterday I attended the funeral of her Chief-Engineer, Mr. ROSS, of Brooklyn, who died after an illness of only thirty hours. He leaves a wife and two children residing in Brooklyn. The *Huntsville* has lost three of her officers and four men by fever. This morning there is a marked change in the weather, with a cool fresh breeze from the northwest, producing a very invigorating effect.

The bark *Topeka*, Capt. BENJ. T. CHURCH, of Bristol, R. I., late from New-Orleans with a cargo of sugar, molasses and resin, for New-York, came into our harbor on the 10th to obtain medical advice and assistance for the Captain, who was very ill and had not been on deck since leaving New-Orleans. He obtained all that he required and left on the next morning for New-York.

The bark *Nazarene*, from Minjillan, still remains in port, her crew being all unable to do duty, and the Captain is endeavoring to ship a new crew.

The English steamer *Columbia*, loaded with Armstrong guns, Enfield rifles and army stores, recently condemned by our Prize Court, is to leave to-day for New-York in charge of the United States Marshal, J. C. CLAPP, Esq., and will carry the Northern mail. Hon. Judge WILLIAM MARVIN, Rev. O. E. HESSICK and Miss ELLEN HALEY go as passengers.

We have another English steamer here, the *Adela*. Her case is not yet decided.

A large amount of captured property has been condemned and sold here during the season, of which the following vessels are a part, viz.: Schooner *Mallory*, $1,150; schooner *Curlew*, $3,250; schooner *Bygurry*, $2,300; schooner *Magnolia*, $237; schooner *Victoria*, $135; schooner *Agnes*, $1,000; schooner *Lucy*, $516; schooner *Julia*, $345; schooner *Ida*, $260; schooner *Francelia*, $270; schooner *T. C. Bee*, $1,650; schooner *R. C. Pates*, $1,540; schooner *President*, $340; sloop *Elizabeth*, $160; bark *Pilgrim*, $605; slave bark, name unknown, $2,000.

There are now eight prize vessels in port to be disposed of, and among them are three steamers that will be sold here in the latter part of October: The *Ewan*, *Reliance* and *Union*—all good towing boats.

The bark *Sparkling Sea* sailed yesterday for Port Royal, loaded with Quartermaster's stores, lumber and mules.

The following vessels are now in port: Barks *Adventure* and *Nazarene*, brig *Miller*, schooner *W. C. Besse*, *Sarah Jane*, for New-York; schooner *Ezra F. Kerr*, do.; *Curlew*, for New-Orleans; *Dudley*, from Nassau; United States schooner *Wanderer*, Com. TURNER, just returned from a cruise; the United States gunboat bark *Pursuit* has just came into harbor and dropped anchor.

In port, schooner *Tortugas*, from Port Royal, and schooner *Union*, from Fort Jefferson. F.

NEWS FROM NASSAU, N. P.

The Release of the Pirate Steamer Oreto—Trade with the Rebel Ports, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASSAU, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1862.

The most important occurrence since the sailing of the *British Queen* has been the decision of the pirate steamer *Oreto's* case in the Court of Admiralty. She has been released

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3435. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebels Still on the Line of the River.

Probable Injuries to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Lee's Headquarters at Falling Waters.

The National Forces Being Prepared for Active Operations.

No Forward Movement Yet Attempted.

LATEST REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 25.

It is evident that the rebels have not left the line of the Upper Potomac, but are injuriously operating on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland. They recently, it is believed, destroyed some of the important bridges West of Martinsburgh, including that over Black River.

THE REBEL LOSSES AT ANTIETAM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 25.

Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND, who has been at Frederick and the battle-field since Sunday, arrived here last night. He furnishes some interesting particulars concerning affairs at the scene of the recent conflict.

The loss of the rebels in the late battle far exceeded ours. Up to Sunday night, three thousand dead rebels had been buried by our men, and the rebels themselves buried a large number previous to retreating into Virginia. Between six and seven hundred rebels yet remain unburied, and the stench is intolerable.

The rebels left about five thousand of their wounded within our lines, for whom they begged medical attention, removing all who were wounded in the upper extremeties, and leaving on the field only those who were wounded in the lower limbs.

The total loss of the rebels cannot be much less than five thousand killed and fifteen thousand wounded. Our loss will probably be about twelve hundred killed, six thousand wounded, and eight hundred missing.

Gen. WILLIAMS, of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S staff, informs Dr. HAMMOND that we have captured in the battles in Maryland thirty-five stands of colors, sixteen cannon, and between thirty-five and forty thousand stand of arms. The whole distance travelled by the retreating army, between the battle-field and the Potomac, was strewn with arms. Several thousand stand of arms still remain on the field, uncollected for want of time.

LATEST REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 25.

The *American*, of this morning, says:

"Gen. MCCLELLAN is actively engaged in arranging his forces to counteract the movements of the enemy on the opposite side of the river, where they are understood to be massed.

We have intelligence of matters in progress that it would not be proper to make public at present. A precipitate crossing of the river in the face of so strong a force could not but prove disastrous, and we know that no serious attempt at crossing has yet been attempted.

A gentleman who came from headquarters yesterday, informed us that the troops are in the highest spirits, and that their confidence in Gen. MCCLELLAN, and his ability to lead them to renewed triumphs is unabated.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Sept. 25.

Gov. CURTIN reached Harrisburgh to-day and proceeded directly to Washington, where another meeting of the loyal Governors will be held.

Transportation for over ten thousand of the Pennsylvania Militia returning home, has already been furnished. Fifteen regiments arrive daily and are immediately transported over the different railroads to their several places of destination.

There has been no official information from the army. Civilians arrive by every train from Harper's Ferry and Williamsport. They all confirm the news that no forward movement has yet been made by our forces. The rebels can be distinctly seen on the opposite side of the river at Williamsport and at Falling Waters. Gen. LEE'S headquarters are at the latter place.

A large number of the sick and wounded brought here have been removed to Reading.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

On the Track of the Army—Appearance of the Country—The Scene of the Middletown Battle—How the Rebels Receive Their Friends.

BOONSBORO, Md., Saturday Night, Sept. 20, 1862.

I have been traveling in the track of the army to-day, and came to-night, here at Boonsboro, within sound of our guns,—a few of which I heard firing briskly just after sundown in the direction of the Potomac, which the advanced guard of our army is reported to have crossed to-day, in pursuit of the fleeing rebel army.

The cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad brought me as far as Monocacy, where a gang of laborers were at work, supplying the place of the bridge across the river, destroyed by the rebels. The temporary affair which takes the place of the former fine structure, is to be ready in a day or two.

In addition to officers and soldiers journeying toward the army, the train bore a number of civilians, coming this way from motives of curiosity, or, more legitimately, to minister to the wants of wounded friends. Among them I noticed the *petit* figure of the special "Autocrat of the Breakfast-table"—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Col. VINTON, of the Forty-third New-York, who was also on the cars, on his way to his regiment from a visit to New-York, during which he has succeeded in recruiting it up to the full standard, adding 500 new men.

Frederick is crowded with wounded soldiers convalescents from the army, and convalescents and new recruits hastening to join their regiments in the advance. For miles along the turnpike, and, indeed, more or less, all the way to here, the two streams were sweeping past each other, by the side of the army wagons that crowded the road, giving token of the presence of the army in this neighborhood. The wounded soldiers met were those whose slight wounds enabled them to take care of themselves. Those more severely injured filled the hospitals along the way, extemporized from farms, churches, and such dwellings as could be made available. There were few signs of devastation to mark the passage of the two armies. Most of what I saw I am sorry to say was laid, whether justly or not I can't say, to the charge of our own army, whose straggling soldiers had made free in some places with the rail fences, or carried off the cabbages and fruit from the farmers' fields and gardens. We need a strong cavalry force to be kept in the rear of our army to force stragglers into the ranks.

But the damage suffered by the inhabitants from our troops, has not been sufficient to abate their enthusiasm at their appearance, and they have received a reception very different from that which awaited the rebel army. Even the Secessionists in this town, I am told, turned their backs upon them, while setting buckets of cold water before their doors to refresh our weary soldiers, besides showing them other attentions. It has usually been very hard on the rebels carrying it in this State, to find the doors shut in their faces by their friends, and even to be so unceremoniously kicked across the Potomac, as they have been by Gen. COUCH. In Baltimore, I heard that the Secessionists of that city, in their secret conclaves went so far as to appoint a committee to visit Frederick, and request Gen. LEE not to come near Baltimore, as it would cause the destruction of the city. The rebels of that town make a good deal of noise, but they are evidently not "spoiling for a fight." The arrangements made among the Secessionists there has been with a view to a retreat across the border to the Southern army. Those who remain are chiefly the conservative class of ancient citizens and property holders, who are never fond of tumults, except at a distance. It is rather a good thing, on the whole, to be a rebel in Baltimore. All the "first people" are, it does you no special harm with the Government, and if the rebels succeed, you are able to say I told you so, and to stand well with the new *regime*, when no favor will be shown to the Yankees.

This country is an agreeable change for our soldiers from the swamps of the Chickahominy. The hills rolling gloriously between here and Frederick, and from the ridge near Middletown, which was so sharply contested by the rebels, we had a most magnificent view of the valleys behind and beyond us, where the bright green of the foliage was brought out in beautiful contrast to the prismatic coloring of the sky, when the horizon was illuminated by rays of the setting sun. PIERREPONT.

Affairs at Hagerstown—The Excitement Regarding the Crossing of the Rebels at Williamsport—The Advance of the Pennsylvanians Into Maryland—The Rebels Driven Back by Them, &c.

HEADQUARTERS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, } Tuesday Morning, Sept. 24, 1862. }

This section of the country still continues to be the theatre of active operations. Two weeks ago I journeyed the way and found the people alarmed and laboring under the most intense excitement. Then it was a myth which disturbed the quiet and tranquility of these country villages. Now it is a reality. Yet the excitement of to-day is more than the occasion calls for. In the various towns on the road between here and Harrisburgh I found groups of men collected at the street corners or railway stations canvassing the probability of the rebel army passing through the Cumberland Valley, their chances of escape, and some even fancying they heard the booming of Jackson's guns. Much of this panic is due to the veil of mystery which official authorities throw over the movements of our own as well as the enemy's forces. One citizen enters the telegraph office to inform an associate friend of his whereabouts, and is told that dispatches of no kind can be forwarded, straightway the town is all agog, fancying the enemy have penetrated the lines and cut the wires, and become prey to fearful forebodings. Another steps on board the regular train to learn that it is not going, and in less than ten minutes street rumor has it that the rebs are in possession of the other end of the road.

The Government now have control of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. At Chambersburgh, Friday evening, soon after the passengers had ensconced themselves safely away in their seats, the conductor came on board and informed us that "I have been ordered to have all citizens get off, and, furthermore, it is not safe to go on." People, of course, don't go on courting danger, and a stampede followed. The train had proceeded but a short distance before it again backed down to the depot, and the former order was promulgated that "all army men, save officers and surgeons, must get off." Your correspondent being an "army man," was permitted, through the kindness of Gen. RUSH, to proceed.

I found at this place that the real cause of danger was a body of the enemy who had crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and were encamped only about three miles from here. This has undoubtedly been a feint on the part of the enemy to divert attention, while their main forces about Sharpsburgh escaped over the river under cover of a flag of truce. The force consisted of only a few thousand infantry, three hundred cavalry, and several guns. To head off this supposed movement, or any other which the enemy might make, leading toward the Keystone State, Pennsylvanians have rushed to arms *en masse*. Only a week ago Thursday, Gov. CURTIN issued his proclamation, and now tens of thousands of militia cover the hills in this vicinity and Chambersburgh. It is indeed an outpouring of the professional men, mechanics, and yeomanry. Clothed in every variety and hue of uniform, they come bearing the implements of war, one with the trusty rifle, another with the light carbine, which he slings loosely over his shoulder, and a third with the long-ranged musket—all swearing death to the rebels. Among other prominent personages who are here, serving as privates are:

Judge KELLEY, Republican Member of Congress from Philadelphia.

PHILIP S. WHITE, Prothonotary District Court of Philadelphia.

Rev. Mr. RITTENMEYER, Pastor of Arch-street M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. SCOTT, D.D., President of Washington College.

Dr. ALDRICH, Professor of Languages, Washington College.

C. A. NICHOLS, Superintendent Philadelphia Rail-road Company.

C. M. REED, formerly President of the Bank of Lewis Washington.

H. H. [illegible], Cashier of Farmers' Bank, Reading [illegible].

JESSE O. DENNING, late Member of Congress from Washington District.

C. [illegible], late Member of Congress.

Mr. DUNCAN, [illegible] *Examiner*.

Mr. HARRIS, [illegible] *News*.

Mr. GRUBB, formerly Sheriff of Montgomery County.

REMBRANDT PEALE, Second Auditor.

JOSEPH HOPKINSON, prominent lawyer.

Judge KELLEY, who is renominated for Congress, has left a sick bed to be polled for the first time, and [illegible] has left Washington for this shore. Whilst [illegible] Secretary Chase, [illegible] and all [illegible] Washington [illegible] Judge KELLEY [illegible] to discharge duties among the most patriotic at Washington. Believing that the best way to protect Pennsylvania from invasion was to march on and meet the invaders, the militia, with but few exceptions, left Camp Curtin, three miles from Chambersburgh, for Hagerstown, reaching here Thursday and Friday. Ten thousand crossed the river in a body. Gov. CURTIN made a neat speech to them here on Friday, complimenting them for their patriotism in having crossed the line and offered their lives in defence of a neighboring State. By his vigorous policy, Gov. CURTIN has added to his former popularity among friends, and excited the admiration of his political enemies.

Soon after crossing the Potomac at Williamsport on Friday, the enemy set out toward Hagerstown on a heavy reconnoissance and were repulsed by the militia. A second attempt made at midnight proved no more successful. On the following day, expecting an attack, the militia were drawn up in battle array, together with a portion of Gen. KENLY'S splendid Maryland Brigade which arrived from Baltimore during Friday night. About three miles from the village the first line of battle was formed across the road, consisting of the Blue and Gray Reserves from Philadelphia; the Alleghany Co. Regiment, Col. MCCUNE, and other troops—in all to the number of five thousand, under command of Col. KNEASS. Not far in advance two hundred of ANDERSON'S Cavalry were drawn up, having scouts extending toward Williamsport. The second line of battle was formed about three-quarters of a mile in rear of the first, extending from a hay-stack on the left to a woods on the right, being about half a mile in length, and under the command of Major YOUNG, who, you will remember, was captured at Santa Rosa and held for months at Richmond and Salisbury, N. C., as a hostage for the safe return of the privateers confined in the Tombs. A Dahlgren battery, under command of Prof. MILLER, of the Pennsylvania Law University School, was planted in the road, one gun behind another. Reserves were posted in large numbers along the turnpike to Hagerstown. Brig.-Gen. REYNOLDS had command of all the forces. As the men were filing off to their places I observed that Judges KELLEY and WHITE took the lead. About 11½ o'clock the First and Seventh Regiments of KENLY'S Brigade, marched out of town to support and lead on the militia. In the meantime Gen. COUCH'S Division had been sent up from Sharpsburgh to Williamsport, and we were congratulating ourselves on the prospect of bagging the rebels. Our forces continued posted in the above manner until about five o'clock.

It then having been ascertained that the enemy did not intend to attack in any force, and a few thousand only being required to cooperate with Gen. COUCH, the Militia were withdrawn and the Maryland regiments posted further to the front. One cannon remaining posted at the toll-gate, occasionally shelled the rebels, who were located behind the small body of woods one mile distant, and displayed numerous signal lights. I left the ground at 8½ o'clock in the evening, fully believing that the enemy were in our toils. What, then, was my chagrin and mortification on awakening on the morrow, to find that they had slipped through our fingers, having recrossed the river about 2 o'clock Sunday morning. Everybody shared in the disappointment.

The rebel rule in this place continued only four days. THOMAS was in command. The conciliatory policy was pursued to the same manner as at Frederick. Citizens, as a general thing, were undisturbed, and private property undisturbed. Though careful not to touch the property of Marylanders, the rebel hands thieved and plundered indiscriminately whenever treading the Pennsylvania line. Many farmers lost every horse they had.

Men, women and children hailed the return of our forces to the village with joy. The wounded soldiers brought from the recent battle-fields have received every care and attention from the ladies here, who flit to and fro, administering to their wants.

The dead bodies of Col. CROSSDALE, Capt ANDREWS of Reading, and Capt. BREESE, of Harrisburgh, were brought here yesterday from Sharpsburgh. The Lyceum Hall has been turned into a hospital, for which purpose it answers admirably. The following are the names of sick and wounded soldiers at present confined there:

Chas. W. Berry, Co. C, 15th Mass.—gunshot.

Corp. Wm. N. Houch, Co. B, 128th Pennsylvania.

G. W. Beckwith, Co. C. 9th New-York S. M.—gunshot, face.

John Conner, Co. G. 8th Wisconsin—gunshot, elbow, hand and thigh.

Capt. Christian R. Curman, Co. E, 88 Penn. Vols.—gunshot, hip.

Austin A. Collier, Co. A, 124th Pennsylvania Volunteers—gunshot, leg.

First Sergt. Philip H. Collins, Co. B, 6th Wisconsin—gunshot, knee.

Capt. G. C. Davenport, Co. B, 3d Pennsylvania—gunshot, leg.

C. W. Davis, Co. C, 88th Pennsylvania—leg.

J. Duffy, Co. C. 17th New-York—diarrhœa.

Loison Davis, Co. I, 16th Wisconsin—arm.

Orderly Sergt. Wm. C. Eben, Co. E, 125th Pennsylvania—hip and thigh.

G. Fields, Co. F. 1st Pennsylvania Battery—arm.

Wm. Howlett, Co. F, 106th Pennsylvania—leg.

S. Jackson, Co. A, 9th New-York State Militia—hip.

Corp. W. H. Kock, Co. E, 126th Penn.—arm.

Sergt. J. Sebold, Co. B, 71st Pennsylvania—leg.

Sim'l E. Lewey, Co. B, 1st Wisconsin.

Corp. J. Lane, Co. G, 6th Wisconsin—leg.

Wm. Murphy, Co. K, 15th Massachusetts—ankle.

C. McKinon, Co. E, 6th Wisconsin—knee-joint.

Corp. G. P. J. McKenney, Co. B, 128th Penn—arm.

—— McIntyre, Co. B, 6th Wisconsin—leg.

Wm. Miller, Co. A, 11th Penn. Res.—diarrhœa.

First Sgt. F. G. Nicholson, Co. B, 3d Pa. Res.—arm.

Urian O'Neil, Co. B, 90th New-York—leg.

Corp. R. Sherman, Co. D, 6th Wisconsin—thigh.

A. N. Strong, Co. E, 6th Wisconsin—leg.

Wm. Sassamon, Co. E, 128th Penn.—shoulder.

John H. Shultz, Co. E, 6th Wisconsin—leg.

Corp. F. Thorne, Co. E. 128th Penn.—forearm.

First Lieut. C. Tucker, Co. E, 71st Penn.—thigh.

Lieut.-Col. A. J. Warner, 10th Pennsylvania—hip.

C. Young, Co. G, 15th Indiana—chest. J.

Affairs at Hagerstown—Movement of the National and Confederate Forces—A Bold Raid.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1862.

Nothing of military importance is at present transpiring in Hagerstown. The chief point of interest is at Williamsport, where the right of the line is stationed. Near that place we are massing troops; but whether for the purpose of crossing into Virginia or intercepting the rebels from again coming to this side does not seem clear. A feeling exists in the army that we should follow the rebels without delay, regardless of consequences. Those who entertain that opinion, have faith in the maxim, "nothing risked, nothing gained." All, with but few exceptions, agree that the golden opportunity for crushing out the rebellion this year, vanished when the rebels were allowed to depart from Maryland. Not only in the army disappointed, but the citizens in all the towns through which I have passed partake of the disappointment.

It is believed that the main force of the rebels is now in the vicinity of Winchester. As the authorities were ignorant of the whereabouts of the enemy when he was only three miles from our front, it would be straining charity a little to suppose that they were now thoroughly acquainted with his present position. When the rebels were in Maryland, we had them surrounded, and could have easily captured them. Then we could look forward to a speedy and successful termination of the war; now we cannot penetrate five minutes into the future. Every day and every hour the rebels are preparing to resist our further advance. Opposite Williamsport they have erected a battery, and are ready to open fire on the moment we attempt to cross at that point.

A reconnoitering party of 100 of their cavalry crossed at Cherry Run, ten miles above Williamsport, and during the day were scouring the country in the vicinity of Cold Spring. They took two of our cavalry prisoners. A citizen of Williamsport, who was with our cavalrymen, escaped and brought intelligence of the rebel presence. A heavy force of cavalry started out in pursuit of the rebels last night.

I think the people of the North can assure themselves that the Fall campaign is about ended. It is true that there is a continued movement of troops on this side of the river all the way from Harper's Ferry to Williamsport, but all it amounts to is a change of position from right to left, and *vice versa*, without the significance of an advance.

During the brief stay of the rebels in Hagerstown, business was generally suspended. A resident informs me that about 100,000 of their troops passed through the place. The town has again assumed its business air, and the people are doing their utmost to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded brought into the place. Strangers are entertained with the kindest hospitality. WHIT.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Race Between the Armies of Buell and Bragg.

The Positions of the Opposing Forces.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 25—Midnight.

The armies of BUELL and BRAGG left Lebanon, Penn., and Carthage, respectively, on the 21st, BUELL following the arc, and BRAGG the chord of a circle. Our army traveled 361, and BRAGG'S 266 miles. BUELL got into Northern Kentucky one day ahead of BRAGG, notwithstanding the immense excess of our transportation over that of the enemy.

Col. WILDER, of the Seventeenth Indiana, has arrived, having been exchanged with the rebels for our Lieutenant and twenty-six privates.

Rumors creating some excitement are afloat of the movement of two divisions of BRAGG'S army, but the direction or purpose cannot be ascertained to-night.

LATE NEWS FROM LOUISVILLE.

The Louisville *Journal*, of Tuesday, contains the following items of interest:

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISVILLE: The insolent and unprincipled enemies of our State and Nation are moving in force upon this city. Of this there is no longer a shadow of doubt. If they shall be enabled to make good their purpose to take possession of the commercial emporium of the State, consequences will follow that will be deplored by every patriot. Now is the time for every friend of his country, its Constitution and laws, to rally to their support.

Not a moment is to be lost. Manliness and patriotism alone point us to duty, one the path of duty; and I am confident beyond that no man who values the peace of the State, the safety of the city, the honor of his family, and the integrity of the Commonwealth will falter now in the discharge of the high duty which devolves upon him as a citizen of Kentucky, and a friend of that glorious Union which has come down to us sanctified by so many glorious associations, and freighted with such inestimable blessings.

I, therefore, as the Governor of the Commonwealth, call upon the citizens of Louisville, young and old, to rally to the defence of their homes, their families, and their city. Attach yourselves, with such arms as you have, to the military force, which, under the gallant NELSON, has left camp and is now in your midst. Implore God to protect their lives in your defence. Positions will be assigned you where you can render service and acquire distinction.

This appeal is not made to you as a mere matter of form; its necessity is imperative; and the safety of the city of Louisville demands it.

I repeat, then, let not a moment be lost. Loyal Kentucky expects every man to do his duty in this momentous crisis in her history.

Once more I invoke you to arms, resist your enemies to the death; and pleading yourselves upon the right, rely upon the God of battles and the justice of your cause for success. JAS. F. ROBINSON.

Done in the City of Louisville, this 22d day of September, 1862.

By the Governor.

D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

GEN. NELSON'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY, } LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22, 1862. }

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 17.—Soldiers, Intelligence has reached me, that the rebel hordes, who are now ravaging the fair land of Kentucky, are advancing to attack this city.

We will give them a bloody welcome. Let every man feel the importance of the occasion, and do his whole duty.

A little patience and energy is all that is required. Be attentive to the commands of your officers. Keep steady in your ranks, and be coolly and with aim, and victory *will* attend us.

Officers will set an example to their soldiers of coolness, patience and energy, and must be cool, by their bearing, their pretensions to their rank which their several States have conferred on them.

Fellow-soldiers! shoulder to shoulder we will meet the enemy, and rival on the plains of Louisville the glory won by our fellow-soldiers at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Pea Ridge, and other memorable fields of honor.

W. NELSON,
Major-General Commanding.

BRAGG'S MOVEMENTS.

We received information last evening from reliable sources, which leads us to believe that the main forces of BRAGG'S rebel army would arrive at Bardstown yesterday afternoon. His cavalry advance was in Bloomfield yesterday. Bloomfield is eight miles east of Bardstown from this city. There is a turnpike-road from Bloomfield through the valley to the Bardstown turnpike. BRAGG'S force in the vicinity of Bardstown last evening was estimated at fifty thousand, but the estimate may exceed or fall short of his actual force.

We do not regard BRAGG'S movement by way of Bardstown as a threat against Louisville. He is in constant communication with this city through the medium of the rebel sympathizers in Louisville, and they have no doubt fully posted him as to the formidable Federal force before this city, and, dreading the fatal encounter which would follow an attack in this quarter, he may be making for the Bluegrass region in all haste, where he no doubt hopes to find undisturbed rest for his jaded army.

Our theory may be incorrect, but we do not think that BRAGG'S present intention is to march upon Louisville. Indeed, such policy would be suicidal, as, in the event that the rebel army should succeed in capturing this city, it could not be held for a single day by the victorious enemy, as we are aware (and the knowledge of the fact has not been withheld from the public) that our commanding General will make such resistance as will involve the destruction of our much-loved and beautiful city, or rid it forever of the presence of an insolent and desperate foe.

A BRILLIANT FEDERAL VICTORY.

A detachment of ninety-five members of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, under command of Capt. SHULAR, made their appearance in the vicinity of Lebanon Junction about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, having been sent out as scouts from Shepherdsville. When within about one mile of the Junction, Capt. SHULAR encountered a force of three hundred of FORREST'S Cavalry, and a sharp engagement took place, which resulted in the complete rout of the rebels, who sustained a loss of five in killed, seventeen wounded, and thirty-two prisoners. Included in the prisoners, who were brought to the city last evening, was a rebel Captain named CUTLDRESS, from Texas, who had boasted but a day or two preceding the fight, that one of his men was equal to three Yankees. The Federals had two killed and lost eleven prisoners. We received the above information from Capt. HUNT, of Clarke County, Indiana, whose gallantry while in the fight is acknowledged by his command.

ARRESTS AT CLOVERPORT.

The Federal commander of the Home Guards of Cloverport, Breckinridge, has arrested some thirty of its most prominent rebel sympathizers in that town and vicinity, and declares his purpose to hold them as hostages for the Union citizens arrested at Bardstown and other rebel localities above the river. This course of discrimination against any harm comes to Union citizens of Bardstown, and should have easily captured them. Then we could look forward to a speedy and successful termination of the war; now we cannot penetrate five minutes into the future. Every day and every hour the rebels are preparing to resist our further advance. Opposite Williamsport they have erected a battery, and are ready to open fire on the moment we attempt to cross at that point.

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By the Governor.

D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

GEN. NELSON'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY, } LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22, 1862. }

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 17.—Soldiers, Intelligence has reached me, that the rebel hordes, who are now ravaging the fair land of Kentucky, are advancing to attack this city.

We will give them a bloody welcome. Let every man feel the importance of the occasion, and do his whole duty.

A little patience and energy is all that is required. Be attentive to the commands of your officers. Keep steady in your ranks, and be coolly and with aim, and victory *will* attend us.

Officers will set an example to their soldiers of coolness, patience and energy, and must be cool, by their bearing, their pretensions to their rank which their several States have conferred on them.

Fellow-soldiers! shoulder to shoulder we will meet the enemy, and rival on the plains of Louisville the glory won by our fellow-soldiers at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Pea Ridge, and other memorable fields of honor.

W. NELSON,
Major-General Commanding.

BRAGG'S MOVEMENTS.

We received information last evening from reliable sources, which leads us to believe that the main forces of BRAGG'S rebel army would arrive at Bardstown yesterday afternoon. His cavalry advance was in Bloomfield yesterday. Bloomfield is eight miles east of Bardstown from this city. There is a turnpike-road from Bloomfield through the valley to the Bardstown turnpike. BRAGG'S force in the vicinity of Bardstown last evening was estimated at fifty thousand, but the estimate may exceed or fall short of his actual force.

We do not regard BRAGG'S movement by way of Bardstown as a threat against Louisville. He is in constant communication with this city through the medium of the rebel sympathizers in Louisville, and they have no doubt fully posted him as to the formidable Federal force before this city, and, dreading the fatal encounter which would follow an attack in this quarter, he may be making for the Bluegrass region in all haste, where he no doubt hopes to find undisturbed rest for his jaded army.

Our theory may be incorrect, but we do not think that BRAGG'S present intention is to march upon Louisville. Indeed, such policy would be suicidal, as, in the event that the rebel army should succeed in capturing this city, it could not be held for a single day by the victorious enemy, as we are aware (and the knowledge of the fact has not been withheld from the public) that our commanding General will make such resistance as will involve the destruction of our much-loved and beautiful city, or rid it forever of the presence of an insolent and desperate foe.

A BRILLIANT FEDERAL VICTORY.

A detachment of ninety-five members of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, under command of Capt. SHULAR, made their appearance in the vicinity of Lebanon Junction about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, having been sent out as scouts from Shepherdsville. When within about one mile of the Junction, Capt. SHULAR encountered a force of three hundred of FORREST'S Cavalry, and a sharp engagement took place, which resulted in the complete rout of the rebels, who sustained a loss of five in killed, seventeen wounded, and thirty-two prisoners. Included in the prisoners, who were brought to the city last evening, was a rebel Captain named CUTLDRESS, from Texas, who had boasted but a day or two preceding the fight, that one of his men was equal to three Yankees. The Federals had two killed and lost eleven prisoners. We received the above information from Capt. HUNT, of Clarke County, Indiana, whose gallantry while in the fight is acknowledged by his command.

ARRESTS AT CLOVERPORT.

The Federal commander of the Home Guards of Cloverport, Breckinridge, has arrested some thirty of its most prominent rebel sympathizers in that town and vicinity, and declares his purpose to hold them as hostages for the Union citizens arrested at Bardstown and other rebel localities above the river. This course of discrimination against any harm comes to Union citizens of Bardstown, and should have easily captured them. Then we could look forward to a speedy and successful termination of the war; now we cannot penetrate five minutes into the future. Every day and every hour the rebels are preparing to resist our further advance. Opposite Williamsport they have erected a battery, and are ready to open fire on the moment we attempt to cross at that point.

A company of mounted men, 100 of their cavalry crossed at

A COMPANY CAPTURED.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 25.

A letter from Corporal GAW, of the Gymnast Zouaves, of this city, Company B, Twenty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, reports the capture of an entire company, with three exceptions, while on special service on the Virginia shore of the Potomac

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Official Reports of the Skirmishing Along the Mississippi Central Railroad.

A GALLANT AFFAIR AT BRITTON'S LANE.

Five Thousand Rebels Defeated by Eight Hundred National Troops.

Failure of the Rebel Demonstrations.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 25.

The following official dispatches have been received at Headquarters of the Army of the United States:

HEADQUARTERS 2D DIVISION, DISTRICT OF JACKSON, } BOLIVAR, TENN., Aug. 30, 1862. }

Capt. A. H. Ryan, Aid-de-Camp and Chief of Staff:

Col. LEGGETT, commanding First Brigade, was sent out by me this morning on the Grand Junction Road, with one regiment of his brigade, four companies of the Second Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Lieut.-Col. HOVE; two companies of the Second Illinois Cavalry, under command of Major PATTERSON, and one section of artillery, with instructions to drive off a force of the enemy's cavalry, supposed to be 150 strong, and reconnoitre the country.

Upon arriving at the ground, Col. LEGGETT at once became engaged with a large force of the enemy's cavalry. The engagement lasted about seven hours, mostly skirmishing, but occasionally becoming a hand-to-hand fight, our forces repelling charges of the enemy's cavalry.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy drew back, and Col. LEGGETT receiving reinforcements about that time, they did not renew the attack. I then ordered Col. LEGGETT to fall back with his entire force to a position inside our picket lines, where he is now stationed, expecting a renewal of the attack at daylight.

We have had to killed and wounded about twenty-five—Lieut.-Col. HOVE, of the Second Illinois Cavalry, among the number.

During the engagement to-day all the men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, behaved with the greatest gallantry, and though opposed to largely superior numbers, not only maintained their ground, but drove the enemy back. The force of the enemy engaged was seven regiments of cavalry.

Yours, respectfully,
M. M. CROCKER,
Colonel Thirteenth Iowa Volunteers, Commanding Second Division, District of Jackson, at Bolivar.

HEADQUARTERS, COMMANDER OF THE POST, JACKSON, } TENN., Sept. 6, 1862. }

Capt. H. J. Kimball, Aid-de-Camp:

SIR: I have the honor to report the following, concerning the recent engagements along the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, and in the vicinity of Morton Station:

Immediately after the repulse of the enemy at Bolivar, large bodies of his cavalry attacked the different detachments stationed along the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, between Medon and Trones Station. The detachments being small, consisting at most of single companies, after sharp skirmishing, retired to Medon Station, at which point, and near the railroad depot, a barricade was constructed of cotton bales, under the direction of Assistant Engineer, of the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry.

At 3 P. M., of Aug. 31, the enemy attacked the defences at Medon in force, estimated to be one thousand five hundred strong, but were gallantly held at bay by about one hundred and fifty men of the Forty-fifth Illinois.

Being informed of the attack on Medon, I immediately sent six companies of the Seventh Missouri Infantry, under Major W. S. OLIVER, by railroad, with instructions to reinforce our men at that place. On the arrival of the train at Medon the Seventh immediately formed line and made a charge on the enemy, driving him from the town and inflicting considerable loss upon him; also, taking a large number of prisoners.

As soon as I was informed of the demonstration on Bolivar, I ordered the force stationed at Estanala, under command of Col. DENNIS, of the Thirtieth Illinois, to this post. Col. DENNIS' command consisted of the Thirtieth Illinois, commanded by Major WARNER; Twentieth Illinois, commanded by Capt. FOGERTY; a section of two pieces of gun-boat artillery and two companies of cavalry, commanded by Capt. FOSTER.

Col. DENNIS struck tents on the morning of Aug. 31, destroying such stores and baggage as he was unable to carry, and marched to within twelve miles of this post, where he was met by an order from me directing him to march for Medon Station, to intercept the enemy near that point. Col. DENNIS countermarched his command, arriving in the vicinity of Denmark that night.

About 10 o'clock A. M. on the 1st of September, his advance guard reported the enemy in strong force at Britton's Lane, near the junction of the Denmark and Medon roads. The enemy's force consisted of seven regiments of cavalry, viz.: Barstow's, Adams', Stevens', Jackson's, Forrest's, Wheeler's and Parsons', amounting in the aggregate to 5,000 men, under the command of Brig.-Gen. ARMSTRONG. The aggregate of Col. DENNIS' force was but 800. Discovering that he was outnumbered, Col. DENNIS immediately selected the best position the ground would admit and formed in line of battle. The position was in a large grove surrounded by farms, the fields all being in corn,—the wood and some broken ground being in the rear and the cornfields in front—the line being on a ridge.

The greatly superior force of the enemy enabled him to entirely surround the command of Col. DENNIS, and early in the engagement to capture the transportation train, taking with it the teamsters and sick as prisoners. They also captured the two pieces of artillery, but were unable to get possession of the caissons and ammunition. During the engagement the artillery and train were recaptured by Col. DENNIS, the enemy having destroyed four of the wagons by fire.

The enemy made many determined charges, dividing their forces and dismounting a part. They attacked both as infantry and cavalry, the latter charging so close as to fall from their horses almost within the ranks of our men.

The battle was of four hours' duration, at the end of which time the enemy left Col. DENNIS in possession of the field, leaving 179 of his dead on the field, and also a large number of his wounded. The total loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is over 300. The loss of Col. DENNIS is five, buried on the field immediately after the action. The wounded numbered about 55, who were brought to the general hospital at this post the day after the battle.

Great praise should be given to the adm

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

Adventures of a British Cotton Buyer in Mississippi—Rebel Movements Through Grenada Lately—Breckinridge at Holly Springs with a Large Force—Villipigue Fifteen Miles from Memphis, with Twelve Thousand Men—Memphis and Fort Pillow to be Attacked—Price to Cross into Missouri—Hindman Marching Toward Helena, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Sept. 19, 1862.

Yesterday I received from a gentleman, who claims to be a British subject, buying cotton for shipment to Canada, and who was captured near this city by guerrillas some three weeks ago, an account of his experiences in Mississippi from that time until yesterday, when he reached this city. He brings important intelligence concerning the movement of rebel forces in this vicinity, and also of rebel plans which he supposes are now in process of being carried out.

He left Memphis about the 27th of August, on a steamer going down the river. His intention was to make his way to the nearest rebel force, and on to the rebel headquarters in Mississippi, where he expected to get permission to buy cotton, and take his own chances of running it through the blockade.

With this intention he landed from the steamer at a point twelve miles below this city, in Mississippi.

There was no house at the place where he landed, but seeing a plantation house about half a mile further down the river, he proceeded to it with the object of inquiring the whereabouts of the nearest rebel force, and the means of reaching it.

When he arrived at the house he discovered several armed men lounging and standing about the piazza; he, however, walked in, and was immediately accosted by one of them, who inquired his business, and where he came from. He told his story, said he was a British subject, and produced his passport. The captain of the band glanced at the document.

"Well," said he, "how do I know but this is a forgery? These d—d Yankee cotton buyers are up to just such tricks, and I don't know but you are one of them. At any rate I shall arrest you." Mr. —— was accordingly placed upon a horse, and sent off in the direction of Senatoba. The captain of the band also sent by the guard a letter to the commandant of Senatoba, detailing the circumstances of his arrest, but stating also that he had landed from a National gunboat, which he knew was not the case. About half-way to Senatoba, Mr. —— was delivered to the captain of another band, who, after reading the letter, added a note to it, saying he believed Mr. —— to be a dangerous man, probably a spy. He arrived at Senatoba that evening, and was immediately sent on to Grenada, and place I in the military prison.

During his imprisonment he addressed several of the rebel commanders, asking the character of the charges against him, and requesting an investigation. No answer was received, however, and no investigation was made, and he was finally released without any investigation, when the military prison at Grenada was declared closed by VAN DORN'S order, rescinding his declaration of military law throughout Mississippi.

At the time of his capture, Lord PALMERSTON'S speech, advocating non-intervention and strict neutrality on the part of England between the Northern and Southern States of America, had just been published in the Southern papers, and the rebels were bitter in their denunciations of "England's perfidy," and the conclusion that he arrived at, was that Englishmen and English passports were at a huge discount among the rebels.

The military prison, at Grenada, was near the dépôt, and was a building temporarily put up for that purpose, the windows being barred but without sash, so that he could not help seeing and hearing all that passed.

During the last ten days he observed that immense trains were continually passing North, crowded to their utmost capacity with troops. Some of these trains were apparently a quarter of a mile in length, and frequently four or five such trains would pass northward during the day, and the empty cars be sent back during the night. Some idea of the crowded state of these trains may be conceived from the fact that eight deserters from PRICE'S army, who had been confined in the prison at Grenada, and who were to be sent back to PRICE when he was encamped near Abbyville, had been taken from the prison down to each train that passed for two days before sufficient room could be found for them in the cars.

As many as sixty or seventy thousand men must have passed Grenada, going to Holly Springs.

Whenever a train would pass through, great numbers of the citizens and soldiers located at Grenada would flock to the dépôt, and as these came back after the train had passed, Mr.'—— could hear all the conversation that passed between them, and from continually recurring remarks in their conversation, and between the prison guards and the other soldiers, he learned that though these troops, which were BRECKINRIDGE'S Division, were to go to Holly Springs only by rail yet, that as soon as the entire force should come up, it was to move immediately to attack Memphis. He learned also from the deserters from PRICE'S army that PRICE was moving up to join BRECKINRIDGE at Holly Springs, that the two were to combine in a movement on Memphis and Fort Pillow, and from the latter place PRICE was to cross into Missouri.

It did not transpire whether the movement was to be first upon Fort Pillow—BRECKINRIDGE, in a manner, convoying PRICE to Fort Pillow, and leaving a force at that place to protect his crossing, and then falling back upon Memphis, and attacking it on the north, while VILLIPIGUE (who is fifteen miles north of Hernando, and consequently only fifteen miles from this city) should attack it on the south. I say it did not transpire whether this was to be the plan, or whether the combined forces of BRECKINRIDGE and PRICE were to attack it on the east, and VILLIPIGUE on the south, as both plans were common talk with the citizens and soldiers; but that there is a firm belief among the rebels that one of the two plans is to be immediately initiated, my informant is confident.

Of the strength of PRICE'S army I could learn nothing except that his cavalry numbers fifteen thousand. His army, however, is greatly demoralized. Hundreds of his men are deserting every day and trying to make their way to the Mississippi, near Helena, or to Memphis. Seventeen deserters from PRICE'S Division were brought to the prison at Grenada in one gang. They had made their way to the bank of the Mississippi opposite Helena, but before they could get across they were captured by the guerrillas, who swarm along the east bank of the river, and brought to Grenada.

These deserters were clothed in rags. Several of them were barefooted and looked wretched. They said they were from Missouri, as were also the most of PRICE'S men; that they had been in the rebel army and absent from their families sixteen months, during the whole of which time they had received only four months' pay.

These men corroborated the report that it was the intention to attack Memphis and Fort Pillow, and that it was PRICE'S intention to cross the Mississippi somewhere above Memphis into Missouri.

Conscription was being carried on by the rebels in the most despotic and unscrupulous manner. Men were fleeing from the country in every direction to escape it, but were chased down by the guerrilla bands and brought back. Numbers who had escaped from Vicksburgh and other places, had been captured and were brought into the military prison at Grenada. When the military prison was declared closed by the abolition of military law, nearly all that were in the prison, no matter what was their alleged offence, were conscripted and sent to the school of military instruction at Brookhaven, which is on the Mississippi Central Railroad, south of Jackson, Miss.

In regard to provisions at Grenada, there was no scarcity of such articles as constituted the army food, viz., corn bread and bacon; but, beyond these, it was almost impossible to procure anything eatable. Beef was twenty-five to thirty cents per pound. A chicken could not be bought for less than a dollar and a half.

When, after three weeks' imprisonment, my informant was released without having the charges against him investigated at all, he was provided with a pass, and a guard to escort him beyond the rebel lines, toward Memphis. On arriving, however, at a point about four or five miles this side of Hernando, on night before last, he was stopped by a guerrilla band, by whom himself and escort were compelled to go several miles eastward to where they were encamped. Here he was detained all night, but was allowed to proceed yesterday morning.

During that night several messengers were sent back and forth between the camp where he was and VILLIPIGUE'S camp, which, he afterwards learned, was only a few miles north.

The number of VILLIPIGUE'S force he did not learn: he heard, however, that VILLIPIGUE had been joined by JACKSON'S Cavalry and PINSON'S Cavalry, and that the guerrilla bands which, for some weeks past, have infested the country west of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, were being concentrated at the same place.

Mr. ——, in his first report of himself to the captain of the band who captured him, had said that he was from Memphis, and had been there some weeks. On the strength of this he was several times questioned by the Provost-Marshal at Grenada, and by other officers, as to the situation in Memphis. All of them asked him repeatedly if the Yankee merchants had not heavy stocks of goods, clothing, etc., there. On his answering in the affirmative, they generally said that there would soon be a "skedaddle" from Memphis, and other remarks to that effect.

But letting all these remarks pass for mere bravado, and all the other talk for nothing, yet one thing is evident, and that is, that we may expect some sudden movement in large force, by the rebels, within a few days. It is certain that BRECKINRIDGE is at Holly Springs, (which is only thirty miles from here,) if not north of that place, with an army that must approximate to a hundred thousand men, and that VILLIPIGUE is not over fifteen miles south of this city, with a force whose numbers we do not know, but which we know is daily being reinforced by the guerrilla bands.

Gen. SHERMAN, however, has been on the watch for such a movement for some time, and has made his arrangements accordingly. The fortifications are complete, and I should not wonder if we should have fiery times here within a few days.

Another fact which may have some connection with the supposed rebel plans is, that Gen. STEEL, now in command at Helena, received information that HINDMAN, with a force of fifteen or twenty thousand, was moving toward Helena. If this is a fact, it is, in all probability, intended as a feint to distract attention from this place; but Gen. STEEL'S army is strong enough to whip HINDMAN and send large reinforcements to this place, if any other reinforcement than the gunboat fleet should be needed. F.

GROVER'S DIVISION.

Suicide of Lieut. Alonzo Coy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE GROVER'S DIVISION, (FORMERLY HOOKER'S,) CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, VA., Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862.

It becomes my painful task to inform you of the sudden and unnatural death of First Lieut. ALONZO COY, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, and A. A. Quartermaster of this Brigade, who about noon to-day shot himself through the brain at these headquarters. It was not an accidental casualty, but the deliberate work of his own hand.

A few days since his business led him to Washington, where he lost or had stolen from his pocket promissory notes to the amount of nearly $1,000 since which time he had appeared unusually depressed. Yesterday he was quite ill, and his illness, together with his loss, doubtless overruled his customary firmness, and to some degree unsettled his mind. Upon business matters, however, his intellect and judgment remained clear and collected as usual, but a vague apprehensiveness of harm and injury from his firmest friends seemed to possess his faculties.

About noon, Major TAPE, of the Eleventh Massachusetts, passed the door of his tent and entered a house standing near, the deceased saluting and speaking in a cheerful tone as he passed. The Quartermaster was, at the time, sitting upon the foot of his bed from which he did not rise. On entering the house, the Major seated himself at a window looking directly toward the quarters of the deceased. He saw him stoop forward and immediately afterward heard the report of a pistol, and looking toward the direction of the sound, saw the Quartermaster throw up his hands and fall across his bed. The Major, with an assistant, rushed into the tent and found his friend lying in the position described with the blood flowing from both temples. The pistol, a heavy revolver, lay upon the floor, having fallen from his grasp. The ball penetrated in nearly a direct line from temple to temple. He was still breathing, though utterly unconscious, and was immediately conveyed to the hospital of his regiment, where he shortly after expired. In death his features were strikingly calm. He will probably be embalmed and sent home to his friends in Boston, Mass. He was, probably, one of the most efficient Quartermasters in the army, and his death has cast a gloom upon the spirits of all who knew him.

He remarked to me, in recounting the circumstance of the pecuniary loss already mentioned, that he must have been deprived of his pocket-book while riding upon one of the street cars in Washington. As he was standing upon the platform, three men leaped upon the step and pushed rudely past him, while one of them, an elderly man, either designedly or by accident, stepped forcibly upon his foot. This called forth a remark from him, and he was roughly answered by the stranger. The three stood in close contact with him for a few moments, then suddenly leaped from the car. Soon after he discovered his loss.

Twenty or thirty secesh prisoners were brought in yesterday, who were taken by our cavalry, about two miles beyond Manassas. They were mounted, and were escorting two ambulances of wounded rebels toward Richmond. There are no rebels in our rear, between these two points. ARGUS.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ROSH HASHONA.

The Jewish New-Year.

Fifty thousand of our fellow-citizens of Hebrew blood were yesterday, and are to-day, engaged in one of the most ancient and solemn observances of the Jewish Faith. *Rosh Hashona*, or the Head of the Year, comprises the first two days of Tisri, the seventh month of the Israelitish sacred year, or the first of the civil year. In the First Book of Kings, this great month is called *Ethanim* or *Continually Flowing*, from the fact that the autumn rains then began to fill the dried up beds of brooks and rivers and to overflow the parched levels of Judea. This latter is the more ancient name, deriving its origin from the patriarchal period preceding the captivity. Nearly coinciding with our Christian October, it was, in some sense, also the late harvest month of the Hebrews, with whom the fullness and ripeness of the year immediately preceded the birth of its successor, and from the growth and culmination of sin in the human heart, the significance of the opening festival is also largely deduced. This month and New-Year began on Wednesday evening at sunset, and yesterday was celebrated the Feast of Trumpets, the first of a succession of Jewish festivals which will extend over the next four weeks. In the book of Numbers we are told of the two trumpets of beaten silver which the Lord commanded Moses to make, and which were used in the wanderings of the Tribes to summon all the people together when on the eve of departure. These trumpets were subsequently employed at the opening of the solemn ceremonial to proclaim the New Year, and also at the beginning of the Sabbatical year and the Jubilee, as many passages in Numbers and the Book of Leviticus indicate. Hence arises the rite of the Shophar—the Trumpet, or, in still more ancient usage, the Ram's Horn, which is blown by the High Priest in the Synagogue during the worship of the day. It was customary in the strictest Synagogues to offer up, on this day, in addition to the regular monthly sacrifices, a solemn holocaust in the name of the whole nation, and this consisted of a bullock, a ram, a kid, and seven lambs of the same year, with measures of flour and wine. Although, even in the Holy writings, the precise origin of the Feast of Trumpets is not distinctly stated, the entire period of the *Rosh Hashonah* proper, which covers two entire days, counting, according to Jewish custom, from sunset to sunset, is observed with the utmost reverence and solemnity, and the Israelite who does not, upon this occasion at least, worship like the rest in absolute penitence and self-abasement, to the exclusion of all worldly cares and occupations, is looked upon as a backslider from the ancient faith, and as one in extreme spiritual degradation and peril.

This, being regarded as the day on which the Lord judges each sinner, is to be followed by the ten days of Atonement, ending with the Feast of Trumpets of Atonement, when it is believed that Jehovah stamps the *seal* of his fate upon the destiny of every impenitent for the coming year. Having, then, been already judged upon the first of these days, it and the remaining ten are to be spent by the worshiper in earnest and self-accusing prayer to God, that the *judgment* may not be confirmed with the *seal of condemnation*, and the doom of the year be immediately closed. Thus, understanding the nature and importance of the solemnity, our readers may conceive with what intense earnestness it is observed by all good Israelites. In this City, that numerous body is divided into Orthodox and Reformed Organizations, the first clinging tenaciously to the ancient rites, the latter adopting many modifications—among others, the assemblage of male and female worshipers in one inclosure, whereas in the Orthodox synagogues the sexes are kept apart.

Here, the *B'nai Jeshurun* Synagogue at No. 164 Greene-street, under the pastorate of the learned and venerable Rabbi I. M. RAPHALL, represents the Old School, and the Synagogue of the *Temple* at No. 84 East Twelfth-street, Rev. SAMUEL ADLER, Rabbi, the New, there being about thirty synagogues and more private places of Jewish worship, in all. The wealthiest congregation, by repute, assembles at the elegant edifice on Nineteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, but has no regular Rabbi yet officiating.

At the B'nai Jeshurun, the ceremonies were opened on Wednesday evening by Rev. JUDAH KRAUSE, and yesterday, at 10 A. M., the Rev. Rabbi RAPHALL continued the ceremonial of the Feast of Trumpets with the blowing of the Ram's Horn, the chaunting of the prayers of intercession and repentance and the singing of the Hymn of Glory, followed by a brief but earnest exhortation befitting this *Jom Hiddim*, or Day of Judgment. This festival and those that are to follow it are too solemn to admit of any reference to worldly affairs by the officiating Rabbi, but it is understood that, on Saturday next, the *Sabbath of Atonement*, Dr. RAPHALL will allude to national trials.

The appearance of the Synagogues, yesterday, was solemn and impressive in the extreme. The priests all wore the shroud, or garment of burial, and the white shawl of penitence enveloped the shoulders of every true believer. The deep plaint of fervent prayer and supplication, rather sobbed than uttered; quaint, wild accent of Hebrew canticles sung as they may have been around the Tabernacle in the wilderness with Moses for High Priest; the physiognomies of Judea as pure in type as when the "Chosen People" dwelt in the tents of Jacob, some presenting all the manly majesty of Abraham, and others all the divine loveliness of Rachel—gave intense effect to these antique and oriental pictures of a day which in addition to its many other distinguishing attributes, is said to commemorate the birth of Adam.

HONORS TO ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

The Complimentary Resolutions of the Common Council—The Archbishop's Remarks.

At noon, yesterday, a party of gentlemen called on his Grace Archbishop HUGHES, at his residence, and formally presented to him, in behalf of the Common Council, an elegantly engrossed copy of the resolutions of congratulation on his return from Europe, and extending to him the hospitalities of the City, as offered by Alderman BOOTH, and passed by the Common Council, in recognition of his semi-official diplomatic services in behalf of the Union cause, while he was abroad. The party consisted of Aldermen Farley, Boole, Walsh and Brady, Ex-Senator William Mc. Murray, Lieut.-Col. J. V. D. Reeve, U. S. A., Capt. John McMurray, U. S. A.; Albert Cardozo, Esq., and Terence P. Smith, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen.

Alderman FARLEY having presented the visitors to the Archbishop, and Rev. Father STAGG, V. G., who entered the parlor in company with his Grace, Ex-Senator MCMURRAY made the presentation in a few well-chosen words, expressive of the public appreciation of the zealous patriotism of the distinguished prelate, to which he responded as follows:

HONORED SIR: In accepting these resolutions, it is not to be supposed that I am indifferent to the honor conferred upon me by the municipal representatives of the great City of New-York. I have, since my return, received some kind receptions, and one or two of a most touching character from the orphans and the children of some of our schools, but theirs was a welcome to the Archbishop, while yours is a token of regard to me as a citizen and Bishop, for I do not consider the one incompatible with the other. My being an Archbishop has not prevented me from accepting the kind testimonial offered to the citizen. In appreciation of this I can only offer a feeble expression of my sentiments. It is true that, in going to Europe, I went, it may be said, in something of a semi-official character, but not as the bearer of any special message. I was left entirely to my own judgment in the matter, being kindly supposed that my knowledge of the country, and my zeal for its welfare, and my own discretion, would be sufficient for the purposes that I might labor to accomplish.

In France and Italy I was received with unspeakable kindness, partly because I was an Archbishop, and partly, no doubt, because I was the Archbishop of the great City of New-York. My object was to correct the erroneous impressions that prevailed abroad, and which had been created in regard to the causes of the present civil war; to point out the mutual advantages between this country and European Powers, of preserving peaceful relations toward each other. My object was to stem the onward current of fixed prejudices against us, in which my endeavors have been more or less successful. In France I was received with especial kindness, and had an interview with the Emperor and Empress, of an hour and a quarter. The conversation was such as might take place between any two private gentlemen entertaining mutual respect and confidence, and if, at the close of the interview, the Emperor did not understand my views and the condition of affairs in this country, it was not my fault. At Rome it was not necessary that I should enter into any explanations in regard to the voyage which I had undertaken, for its object was sufficiently understood. Rome did not require any explanation, for it is not their habit to interfere with the supreme decision of the Governments of other lands in civil matters. If they were not pleased with my advocacy of the cause of the Union, their displeasure was never made known to me, if they entertained any. I do not know that my efforts, after all, had any influence in turning aside anything like interference in our domestic troubles, or that might tend to increase our embarrassments. All the time that I was abroad I did not represent one part of the country more than another, but the whole of it as I once knew it. I had prominently in view humanity and peace, and there was nothing in my mission inconsistent with my ecclesiastical character. This country, as I knew it, was one, and I hope I shall never be called upon to recognize it as two. Let me thank you for the honor which you, as the representatives of this City, have paid me in the resolutions which you have just presented.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. FORREST is in the full tide of one of the most successful engagements that even he has ever played in New-York. Each night that he performs Niblo's theatre is crowded to the full extent of its capacity in the way of seats, whilst the spacious lobbies are occupied by patient groups, who cannot be deterred from taking their chances of beholding the great tragedian by announcements of "standing room only" being in store for them. Mr. FORREST'S popularity is not a matter for criticism or discussion. However opinions may differ as to his interpretation of this or that character, there is no question that he possesses that marked individuality—that irresistible power of personal magnetism—which compels public attention and respect. The physical may, in his case predominate over the mental, but that is not the point to be considered. Above and beyond all argument concerning his peculiar qualifications for such a part as *Damon*, or his disqualifications for such a part as *Hamlet*, stands the incontrovertible fact, that, whatever the part may be he is announced to play, an immense audience will assemble to see him, will be palpably delighted with everything he does, and will applaud him with an enthusiasm that can be elicited by no other actor of the day. Certain it is, if hostile criticism, in the face of this fact, declares that Mr. FORREST has no talent and is deficient in tact, then it cannot avoid the alternative that he must be endowed with some subtle kind of genius which is superior to tact and talent put together; for it is a genius that has raised him to a pinnacle of histrionic greatness, whence he can look down on those whose acknowledged tact and talent have been exerted for years in vain endeavors to supplant him.

If ever Mr. FORREST had a right to demand from his opponents some modification of their antagonism, it has been during his existing engagement. Without yielding his occasional right to give unparalleled effect to certain scenes in his most famous characters by the development of his marvelous physical resources, he has notably toned down the best of his dramatic pictures, giving up many startling effects of light and shade for the sake of producing a more even depth and richness of color. The scholarly, artistic quietness of his *Hamlet* of the present would astonish many who remember only his *Hamlet* of the past. So with his *Richelieu*. From the beginning to the end of the play he subdues his own vigor to the age and infirmities of the *Cardinal* with an elaborate care and conscientiousness that never desert him—not even in the two or three situations where the text tempts nearly every actor of the part into vehemence. It is in such characters as these that Mr. FORREST now displays the ripe results of a life-time of anxious, untiring study. It is in such characters that he has finally succeeded in so mastering himself as to soften with the influences of years of æsthetic culture the vitality which in former times seemed irrepressible. Not but what he has inexhaustible store of vitality left for such parts, for instance, as *Damon* and *Virginius*. He played *Virginius* last evening, and never, in his life, has he given a more robust and effective personation of the noble Roman.

It is only fair to the management, to say that Mr. FORREST is being supported by an excellent stock company. In "Othello," Mr. WHEATLEY, Mme. PONISI and Mrs. GLADSTANE, as *Cassio*, *Emelia* and *Desdemona* were all admirable. In "Richelieu," Mrs. GLADSTANE was a charming *Julie*, and Mr. WHEATLEY a bold and gallant *De Mauprat*. Mrs. GLADSTANE and Mme. PONISI were exceedingly good, too, in "Virginius."

Mr. FORREST played *Hamlet* last night. To-night he will probably repeat *Virginius*. Saturday Mr. HACKETT gives us *Falstaff* in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." This comedy is represented very fairly throughout, the best acting in it (of course excepting Mr. HACKETT'S *Falstaff*) being by Mr. SHEWELL as *Ford*, Mr. MARTIN as *Doctor Caius*, and Miss WELLS' whose *Mrs. Quickly* can scarcely be awarded too much praise.

WINTER GARDEN.—This evening Miss BATEMAN takes the benefit with which star performers usually terminate an engagement. The general estimation which Miss BATEMAN'S abilities as an actress have gained for her will insure the gathering of a generous and crowded audience. The occasion will be specially interesting by the production of a new five-act play, adapted from the French of LEGOUVE by Miss BATEMAN herself, and called "The Madonna of Art." Miss BATEMAN will, of course, play the principal character, and will receive the support of Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., Mr. EDWIN ADAMS, and the very excellent company engaged at the Winter Garden.

The fifth act of "Macbeth" will also be given, to enable Miss BATEMAN to once more appear in the famous sleep-walking scene, which she rendered so finely.

Croton Water Loan.

Pursuant to advertisement, the bids for $250,000 worth of this stock were opened at the Comptroller's office, at 2 P. M. yesterday. The following bids were received:

Vermillion Company	$25,000	$104 51
Thomas Suffern	12,000	103 30
Thomas Suffern	6,000	103 50
Thomas Suffern	6,000	103 70
Dry Dock Savings Bank	50,000	104 02
German Savings Bank	50,000	103 53
German Savings Bank	50,000	103 75
Wm. P. Willis	1,000	103 21
Richard Parker	700	107 00
Samuel P. Skidmore	8,000	103 57
James Ward	10,500	103 04
Abraham Bacon	6,000	103 70
De Lamey, Clerk & Co	5,000	104 00
Newburgh Savings Bank	5,000	103 00
Newburgh Savings Bank	5,000	103 25
Newburgh Savings Bank	5,000	103 50
H. P. Marquand	10,000	101 01
T. S. Robbins & Son	10,000	105 00
Isaac Hendricks	10,000	103 70
Isaac Hendricks	10,000	103 80
Isaac Hendricks	10,000	103 85
James Simonson	7,000	100 00
William Brown	2,000	104 00
Amy & Heye	1,000	103 00
C. Snydam	1,000	101 55
Henry G. Marquand	5,000	103 21
Henry G. Marquand	5,000	103 25
Henry G. Marquand	5,000	103 38
Henry G. Marquand	5,000	103 51
Henry G. Marquand	5,000	103 76
George D. Trimble	500	105 00
Caroline Clarke	2,000	102 00
Commissioners of Sinking Fund	250,000	103 00
Edward De Noyelle	2,000	102 17
M Westheim	2,000	102 00
John H. Draper	5,000	103 85
Bernard Carberry	1,000	103 00
Smith W. Clarke	2,000	100 00
J. Losler	500	103 00
F. W. Farmer	10,000	100 00
Aug. H. Fiske	10,000	101 00
John H. Contolt	50,000	103 40
L. Warden	The whole or none	105 25
Charles E. Ryder	100,000	101 00
Ward & Co	125,000	104 05
Ward & Co	125,000	104 55
Gilman, Son & Co	20,000	103 53
C. A. Crawson	1,000	101 31
Wm. H. Hoople	5,000	101 00
Wm. H. Hoople	5,000	101 50
Wm. H. Hoople	5,000	101 75
Wm. H. Hoople	5,000	102 00
Sarah M. Howard	4,000	103 50
J. Jarvis Jones	10,000	103 50
J. Jarvis Jones	10,000	103 75
J. Jarvis Jones	20,000	104 00
Camman & Co	10,000	103 25
Broadway Savings Bank	100,000	103 01
Broadway Savings Bank	50,000	103 05
Broadway Savings Bank	50,000	103 04
Broadway Savings Bank	50,000	103 05
Lake, Brothers & Co	50,000	103 55
Reed, Drexel & Co	100,000	106 51
Reed, Drexel & Co	100,000	106 81
Reed, Drexel & Co	50,000	107 71

The loan was awarded to Reed, Drexel & Co., they being the highest bidders.

Seventy-ninth New-York Episcopal Diocesan Convention.

At the meeting of the Convention yesterday morning, among the lay delegates appeared Ex-Gov. JOHN A. KING, Dr. JAMES MCKENE SMITH and JOHN JAY. The last-named gentleman, having been rejected as a delegate from his own parish, was chosen to represent St. Philips, (colored.) Bishop POTTER appeared in the Convention for a brief period, in order to attend to some indispensable business having left the bedside of his dying son for that purpose. The Convention passed an appropriate resolution of condolence with him in his affliction. Dr. HAIGHT read the Bishop's Address. During the year six churches and chapels have been consecrated; thirty-two clergymen received their cures; the Bishop has held over 200 public services, preached 110 times, and confirmed 2,620 during the year. The Bishop's Address expressed in unmistakable terms his disapproval of the proposed division of the Diocese.

Grace Church, Nyack, and St. Paul's Church in the Twelfth Ward in this City, and the Church of the Mediator of this City, were admitted to the Convention. The question of the admission of Free Churches was referred to a committee to report at the next Convention.

The receipts of the Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning were $271 06; the expenses $854 50, last year. The receipts and balance on hand of the Society for the Aid of Aged and Infirm Clergy amounted to $9,226 40; the expenses $4,587. The clerical beneficiaries of the fund now number sixteen—two having died during the year. The report of St. Stephen's College showed that institution to be in a prosperous condition, and the sum of $5,000 only is needed to pay the indebtedness.

The report of the committee appointed to consider the proposed amendment of the act for the incorporation of churches, was read by Hon. MORGAN HORSMANN, together with the draft of an act proposed to be submitted to the Legislature. The report and act were ordered printed for the future use of the Convention. The Trustees of the Parochial Fund, Messrs. JOHN JAY, M. HOFFMAN, and JAMES F. DE PEYSTER, were reelected, and JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Jr., those of the place of Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Dr. SEARGENT read a very long and highly interesting majority report of the Committee on Ascertaining and Defining the Boundaries of Parishes. The majority report recommends that no action be taken by the Convention, and that the General Convention be requested to reconsider and review its recent legislation on the subject. Hon. MORGAN HOFFMAN read the minority report, urging the imperative necessity of an accurate definition of the boundaries of Parishes, as well as a rule for the establishment of new churches. He submitted a canon embodying the amendments proposed. Both reports were ordered printed for the use of the Convention.

Gain in Immigration.

From the recent statement of the Commissioners, we learn that the number of immigrants to this port, up to Sept. 24, 1861, was 57,069, and to a corresponding date in 1862 the number is 57,714, showing an increase of but 625 instead of 3,000, as was stated by the *Journal of Commerce*. We are far from feeling that this is a subject for regret—on the contrary, the fact that there has not been a decided decrease is most significant and astonishing. During the past few months, the number of weekly arrivals has been slowly but steadily increasing. The war, so far from expelling emigrants, seems to invite them here. It is believed that when all the inducements come to be fully known in Europe, there will be a sudden and astonishing increase in the number of miners, mechanics, agriculturists, and persons willing to become soldiers, who will seek our shores. Letters, written by foreign residents of this country to their friends at home, stating these extraordinary inducements, will have a great effect on emigration. So also, it is thought, will the public appeal of Secretary SEWARD to the United States Consuls in Europe, recounting the many advantages which the emigrant will enjoy at this time.

A Curious Discovery.

Major PINCKNEY, one of the assistants of Gen. ARNOLD, in effecting the enrolment in this City and Brooklyn, has made a curious discovery, in which the suffrage rights of a large number of citizens are involved. The Major invented a directory of election districts and streets for this City, and undertook to apply the principle to Brooklyn. He procured all the election district maps of that city, and while carefully describing in his books the boundaries of the districts, discovered this fact: that ten blocks in Williamsburgh, situated between Third and Fourth streets and North Fourth and North Fourteenth streets, are not included in any district. A search of the records revealed the fact that the inhabitants of this somewhat populous locality have never had any recognized legal existence; that no votes have ever been recorded there, and, therefore, if any of the citizens have at any time exercised the "right of suffrage," they did so in transgression of the law. One block in South Brooklyn, was also found to have been left out by the election district makers. Major PINCKNEY has constituted the neglected localities sub-districts; and that in no means follows that because the citizens have never been allowed to vote, they will be debarred from fighting.

City Politics.

The main interest among City politicians now centres upon the Street Commissioner. Mr. KNAPP yet acts in that capacity, and has not served, as rumored, any injunction upon the Mayor, restraining him from nominating a new man, while Comptroller HAWS refuses to sign any of Mr. KNAPP'S checks. This unpleasant state of affairs is not likely to last long, as there is a strong probability of a nomination at the next meeting of the Board.

Should the Mayor nominate, it is considered certain that the name of Mr. THOMAS L. SMITH, of the Twenty-ninth Ward, will first be presented. If the Aldermen reject him, Ex-Gen. LAW OLMSTEAD may be the next offer. That failing, Hon. CHARLES SPENCER is suggested as the third man, but that gentleman denies being a candidate. Few would be astonished to see Mr. SMITH'S nomination agreed to. He is a Republican of moderate views, and if approved, would not be unwilling to remember with pleasure him position—a consideration of some importance.

At present there is no certainty of a meeting being called before Monday, although, if a satisfactory conclusion can be arrived at, one may be held on Saturday.

What the Sanitary Commission is Doing.

Under the skillful management of Dr. BELLOWS, the President, and Mr. OLMSTED, the Secretary, the Sanitary Commission is doing a great and good work. From the subjoined note from Mr. OLMSTED, the public will be enabled to understand to what great magnitude this noble Commission work is:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

To Dr. Bellows, President:

SIR: We have sent Dr. AGNEW, since the army of Virginia went to meet the invading rebels, with to-day's 22,573 pieces of dry goods, (shirts, towels, bedticks,) pillows, etc.; 20 barrels of linen bandages and lint, 3,186 pounds farina, 2,500 pounds condensed milk, 5,000 pounds beef stock and canned meats, 3,000 bottles wine and cordials, and several tons of lemons and other fruit, crackers, tea, sugar, rubber cloth, tin cups and hospital conveniences.

We are sending more forward constantly. Four thousand sets of hospital clothing will, by special train from New-York, get through to Frederick by morrow, if money and energy can break through the obstructions of this overburdened transportation.

Your daily supplies from New-York are reaching us regularly. Respectfully yours,

F. L. OLMSTED.

Another Donation from San Francisco.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20, 1862.

Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: You are doubtless aware that a fund is raised annually by the citizens of San Francisco for the celebration of Fourth July.

This year, after paying all expenses, there was a surplus of some $3,000 or $4,000, after consulting the contributors as to what distribution should be made among different charitable institutions.

The Sanitary Commission was one of these, and as I am not quite sure who is the proper person in New-York authorized to receive this money, I have taken the liberty to have a draft drawn to your order for $2,129 50—the actual amount was $2,[illegible].

I believe the name of the Treasurer is Gregory T. Speed, No. 68 Wall-street. Will you be so kind as to hand him this sum as a donation from the citizens of San Francisco to the Commission, taking a receipt for the same.

Trusting you will excuse the trouble I have given you, I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. COSCHOMACHEE, Mayor.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The regular [illegible] meeting of this Board was held yesterday. The report of the Committee of the Whole was presented, from which it appears that from the 12th to the 25th last. 765 persons were sent to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, of whom 521 were females, and 184 males. Nine of the number had served a term at the Island for the one hundredth time. The Board were notified of the presence of 224 sick and wounded soldiers at the Island Hospital, and a requisition was made for 500 new shirts for their benefit. Four hundred and seventy soldiers have been returned to service from Bellevue Hospital, and 521 from the Island Hospital, since the last meeting of the Board. Five have died, as follows:

Wm. Enea, Co. G, 67th Ohio.
James Maxwell, Co. A, 4[illegible] New-York Volunteers.
Denis Wetherbe, Co. H, 6[illegible] Pennsylvania.
Philip Connady, Co. H, 10th Massachusetts.
Solomon Lenk, Co. G, 101st Pennsylvania.

The cash receipts, from 12th to 25th September, amounted to $369.

The following is the weekly statement of the Commission:

Remaining Sept. 13, 1862		6,370
Admitted		1,534
Total		7,904
Died	37	
Discharged	998	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	507	
Sent to State Prison	0	—1,542
Remaining Sept. 25, 1862	6,362	
Decrease	8	
Bellevue Hospital	502	
Lunatic Asylum	778	
Almshouse	1,529	
Penitentiary	459	
Workhouse	939	
Small-pox Hospital	8	
Randall's Island	734	
Randall's Island Hospital	209	
City Prison	195	
Second District Prison	12	
Third District Prison	16	
Fourth District Prison	1	
Island Hospital	582	
Colored Home	282	
Colored Orphan Asylum	180	
Children at Nurse	91	
City Cemetery	53	—6,362

In addition, there are at Bellevue Hospital 911, and at Island Hospital 309 sick and wounded soldiers.

Obituary.

MR. CHARLES BURDETT, for two years past connected with the New-York *Times*, died suddenly at his residence in this City on Wednesday morning last, in the 48th year of his age. Mr. BURDETT was an adopted son of the celebrated AARON BURR, and was educated at the military school of the late Capt. PARTRIDGE, at Middletown, Connecticut. In early life he obtained a Midshipman's commission in the Navy, and was for several years in the service. He was subsequently connected with the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*, and still later acted as private secretary to the Mayor under Mr. HAVEMEYER'S and Mr. WOOD'S administrations. He was also deputy-postmaster of the City under Wm. V. BRADY. Of late years he has devoted himself principally to literature, and has published several novels, which obtained a wide circulation, among the most popular of which are *Three per cent. a Month*; *Dora Barton*, or *The Banker's Ward*; and *Margaret Mourcief*, or *The First Love of Aaron Burr*. The materials for the last work, which is of an historical character, were derived from private papers left to the hands of the author by his distinguished guardian. Mr. BURDETT was engaged in writing a sequel to this work at the time of his death. He leaves behind

arrive from the seat of war. The ladies at the Park Barracks have received a hundred bottles of jelly from Painted Post, three large boxes of hospital stores from Pittsfield, Mass.; $10 in money from Mrs. Starks; a bundle of underclothing, through Rev. Dr. Bellows, and other small items. Dr. Cantrell takes the place on Bedloe's Island rendered vacant by the removal of Dr. Brown. The steward and Sergeant, against whom complaints were made, still retain their positions on the Island. Corporal Fullerton, who made the complaint against the Steward, has been sent to Fort Hamilton. A rebel soldier reached the New-England Rooms yesterday morning. He stated that he had been forced into their service, but escaped the first opportunity. He was clothed, fed and sent to his home in Boston.

Presentation Sword, Sash and Belt.—Messrs. Ball, Black & Co. have just forwarded to the Ninety-ninth Regiment, N.Y. V., now encamped near Norfolk, Va., a magnificent sword, which will be presented by the officers of that regiment to their esteemed Colonel, D. W. Wardrop. The top band of the scabbard, at both ends, is a raised chased scroll and laurel wreath. In the centre of same is a full-length figure of an officer standing, with drawn sword, supporting the National color with the left hand (all in bas-relief.) The centre band is formed with cross sabres, spears, &c., on the centre of which lays a shield, and on the face of the shield a helmet. The band at either end being a chased scroll and laurel wreath, (same as upper band.) The end mounting is fine a chased branch of oak leaves and acorns, encircled with chased and engraved scrolls, the whole being heavily gilded. The guard is formed similar in style to the regulation, but finely chased. The top of grip, the medallion head of Medusa, surmounted with a chased cap. The grip is of solid silver, bearing on the face side the laurel wreath and emblems of war. In the centre is a burnished shield, surmounted by a spread eagle. The shield bears the following inscription: "Presented to Col. D. W. Wardrop, by the Officers of the 99th Regiment, N. Y. S. V." The blade is of fine steel and handsomely etched.

The Postal Currency.—Great complaints are being made of the slowness with which the new postal currency is being issued by the Treasury Department. It is only getting by driblets into circulation, and has done but little as yet to relieve the pressure for small change. Seeing the opportunity which it affords for the Government to get a loan of several millions without interest from the people, it is surprising that greater efforts have not been made to multiply the issues. There must surely be some mechanical means of increasing the number of impressions daily thrown off. The presses could at least be kept working day and night. The inconveniences to which the public are subjected by the high premium on silver and the want of a small paper currency of some kind, call for the straining of every effort on the part of the Department to hurry up its employes. Postage currency to the amount of about ten thousand dollars was given out yesterday morning at the Sub-Treasury, in sums of fifteen dollars to each individual. The supply was exhausted. No distribution will be made to-day. Public notice will be given when another lot of the currency is ready for issue.

A Melancholy Accident.—A worthy young man, named Charles Hayes, aged 20 years—a resident of this City—came to a sad death, on Wednesday evening, under the following circumstances: The deceased, with quite a number of friends, male and female, was attending a social party at No. 362 Hudson-street. During the evening, they all engaged in social games, and for the purpose of carrying out the plot of one of them, it was deemed advisable by some of the party to put the deceased and several other gentlemen of the company, in the front parlor, while the rest retired to an adjoining room. The parlors were situated on the second floor, and they being, locked in, determined, in a playful way, to escape from their imprisonment, and surprise the ladies. They accordingly raised the front window and three of them slid down, by means of the awning below. Mr. Hayes was the last one to descend. By some mishap, just as he let go his hold from the window, he slipped and fell to the sidewalk, and was instantly killed. Coroner Wilkey held an inquest upon the body.

Coroners' Inquests—Fatal Accident to a Somnambulist.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner Collin, upon the body of Wm. Evanstone, a native of Ireland, aged 36 years, who was accidentally killed, on Wednesday night, by falling from the third story window of a house on the corner of Forty-fifth-street and First-avenue, while in a somnambulic state. It appears that the deceased was in the habit of walking about in his sleep, and in the middle of the night some of the occupants of the house heard the window raised, and a noise as if something were thrown out, but not suspecting anything wrong, no attention was paid to it. The next morning the deceased was missed, and upon examining the rear yard the unfortunate man was found in an insensible condition, with his skull fractured, and otherwise so much injured that he died soon afterwards. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. ....An inquest was held by Coroner Collin upon the body of an Italian lad, named Giovanni Cassese, who fell from the third-story window of house No. 82½ Charlton-street to the sidewalk, yesterday morning, and was instantly killed.

Departure of the United States Steamer Massachusetts.—The United States dispatch steamer *Massachusetts*, sailed from this port, yesterday, for the blockade fleet, with instructions to stop at Port Royal. She had on board a very large cargo of stores and provisions, and a few passengers. The *Massachusetts* will bring back a mail from all the vessels of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, together with the sick and wounded. The same officers are attached to her as when published, Capt. Cooper still commanding. Official dispatches from Secretary Welles went out in her.

Union Mass Meeting at Mozart Garden.—The large German Garden (well-known as named above) in Lewis-street was thronged with citizens of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, on Wednesday evening, who assembled responsive to a call addressed to all friends of "The Union." Justice Sterne was unanimously voted to the Chair. Mr. Norton made an earnest appeal for recruits, which, whatever its result in men, was certainly productive of applause. Mr. Chauncey Shafter made a rollicking speech, full of fun and somewhat personal reminiscences and personal jokes, and left the stage, as he appeared on it, amid hearty cheering. The people seemed delighted.

Union Meeting.—To-night, at the Union Hotel corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, the Sixteenth Ward Union Association will have a rousing meeting. Everybody is invited to attend.

Presentation to Capt. Lee.—Capt. Lee, of the Third Metropolitan Regiment, was last evening presented with an elegant sword—the gift of his friends and associates in the United States Marshal's office where he was late deputy. The presentation took place at the residence of Deputy-Marshal Thompson and was attended by the officials connected with the Marshal's and District Attorney's offices, and by numerous invited guests. Those who know Capt. Lee need not be told that the weapon will be wielded by as gallant and patriotic an officer as is to be found in our volunteer service.

Democratic Organizations.—In nearly every Ward measures are on foot for the speedy opening of the Democratic Fall campaign. The Eleventh Ward Club is officered by Edward Jackman, Chairman, and Marcus O'Meara, Secretary, the Sixteenth Ward by Anson Willis, Chairman, and James Anderson, Secretary; the Nineteenth Ward by Thos. K. Downing, President, and Messrs. Macpherson, McMahon and Allcock, Secretaries, and the Twentieth Ward holds a meeting to-night for the election of permanent officers.

Meeting of Fruit-Growers.—The weekly meeting of fruit-growers yesterday, at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row, was largely attended and unusually interesting. Several samples of fruit were exhibited from the American Pomological Society, which has just closed its biennial session at Boston. The discussion was principally upon pears, their season of ripening and their healthfulness. It was the opinion of the best informed somelokists that pears were equally healthful as an article of diet with apples, provided they were fully ripe when eaten. Some fine samples of grapes were exhibited, among which the "Concord" variety, by common consent bore off the palm.

Prize Money.—It is a general misapprehension that prize moneys are not to be paid until the end of the war. The Department has completed the prize rolls for the following vessels, and the prize money is now ready for payment, viz.: Steamer *Union*, and capture of the *Hattie Jackson*; *Owasco*, for capture of the *President* and *Eugenia*. The delay in making out the prize rolls for the present war is caused by the Department not having received full returns of sales and expenses.

Returning Wanderers—Dramatic Readings.—Among recent arrivals from seclusion of Summer haunts are the distinguished elocutionists, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Vandenhoff. Per advertisement, it will be seen that their regular readings commence early in October. Mrs. Vandenhoff, yesterday, a practical reading of a very delightful character, promising much in the way of choice selections for the ensuing season.

Award of the Government Coffee Contract.—The Government contract for roasted, finely burnt and ground Rio coffee, for army use, has been awarded on the following terms: 600,000 pounds, at 23¾ 20; 180,000 pounds, at 24 70, per 100 pounds.

Lectures on Gunshot Wounds.—Prof. Rafael will commence a course of lectures on gunshot wounds, at the New-York Medical College, No. 96 East Thirteenth-street, to-day at 12 o'clock.

Fire in a Carriage Manufactory.—About 7¼ o'clock on Wednesday evening, a fire occurred in the carriage manufactory of Jacob Sebastian, in Third-avenue, near Forty-seventh-street. The total loss upon stock and fixtures will amount to about $5,000. Fully insured in City companies.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, 1862—11 P. M.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

New-York, Sept. 23, 1862.

D. T. Valentine, Esq.,

Clerk of Common Council

Sir: You are hereby notified that the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in the Chamber of the Board, City Hall, on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such public business as may come before said Board.

[illegible] Seventh District.

[illegible] Eighth District.

[illegible] Ninth District.

[illegible] Tenth District.

[illegible] Eleventh District.

[illegible] Twelfth District.

[illegible] Thirteenth District.

[illegible] Fourteenth District.

Present—John T. Hoey, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Aldermen [illegible] Brennan, Freer, Poole, Allen, Ottinwell, Frost, Purroy and Tucker—21.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Brady—

Petition of [illegible] to be remunerated for loss of horse, &c.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Frost—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby authorized and [illegible] to erect a temporary Number Forty-nine, to cost not to exceed the sum of one hundred and [illegible] dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Tucker—

Resolved, That the Committee on Railroads be and are hereby instructed to ascertain the number of cars run by the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, the manner of same, the [illegible] and the [illegible] they have extended their [illegible] Forty-ninth-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

By Alderman [illegible]—

Resolved, That [illegible] Forty-fourth-street, between Second and Third Avenues, be [illegible] payment of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman [illegible]—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby authorized to [illegible] Stock Yards [illegible] payment of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Several petitions were presented for the removal of certain [illegible] which were severally referred to the proper Committees.

A [illegible] was moved to take up the regular order of business, [illegible] up and consider the [illegible] which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communication was received from the Commissioner of Public Works, [illegible] between the Croton Aqueduct Department and the Police Department.

Communication was received from the Board of Assistant Aldermen, [illegible] Common Council, [illegible] Assistant Aldermen be appointed to act as Commissioners of Deeds, in the City of New-York, in the place of those whose terms of office will expire on the first Monday of October next.

Which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Alderman [illegible] moved to take up the regular order of business, [illegible] up and consider the [illegible] which was carried.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATION.

Communication was received from the Commissioner of Public Works, [illegible] between the Croton Aqueduct Department and the Police Department.

Communication was received from the Board of Assistant Aldermen, [illegible] Common Council, [illegible] Assistant Aldermen be appointed to act as Commissioners of Deeds, in the City of New-York, in the place of those whose terms of office will expire on the first Monday of October next.

Which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

ORDERED.

Alderman [illegible] moved that the Board adjourn [illegible] Wednesday next, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

ADJOURNED.

Alderman [illegible] moved that the Board adjourn [illegible] Wednesday next, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

[illegible] FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

[illegible] the Mayor, [illegible] Aldermen [illegible] Common Council, [illegible] Assistant Aldermen [illegible] Common Council, [illegible] Assistant Aldermen [illegible] Common Council, [illegible] Assistant

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY SEPT. 26, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CONCERT AND FLORAL EXHIBITION.

WALLACK'S—EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULTS.

WINTER GARDEN—BEATRIX, THE MADONNA OF ART.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OTHELLO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—CLAUDE MARCEL, Afternoon and Evening.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—PANTOMIME OF THE SCENE OF THE FLOOD.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. PETER PIPER PICKED PODGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 513 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We learn of no new movements in the army of the Potomac, though no official information is received. It is pretty certain that no portion of our forces under the immediate command of Gen. MCCLELLAN is on the Virginia side of the Potomac; and it is equally certain that the rebels have not left the line of the river. It is reported that they can be distinctly seen on the opposite side, both at Williamsport and at Falling Waters, at which latter point Gen. LEE's headquarters are located. It is believed that the rebels are operating injuriously on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

It is now well ascertained that the rebel losses at the Antietam much exceeded ours. Up to Sunday night three thousand rebel dead had been buried by our men, and it is known that the rebels themselves buried a large number previous to their retreat into Virginia. At last accounts between six and seven hundred dead remained on the field unburied. The rebels also left another five thousand of their wounded within our lines. Their total loss cannot be much less than five thousand killed and fifteen thousand wounded, while our loss is probably about twelve hundred killed, six thousand wounded, and eight hundred missing. A prominent member of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff states that we have captured in the battles of Maryland thirty-five stand of colors, sixteen cannon, and between thirty-five and forty thousand stand of arms. Several thousand stand of arms still remain on the battle-field of Antietam, uncollected for want of time.

It has been semi-officially stated that our loss in the battle of Antietam was nine thousand two hundred and twenty killed, wounded and missing, and that the loss of the enemy, judging from the appearance of the battle-field and the number of their dead not buried, must have exceeded fifteen thousand.

A dispatch from Harrisburgh, corroborated by our Washington correspondent, states that a meeting of the loyal Governors, who were in conclave at Altoona on Wednesday, is to be held at the National capital, Gov. CURTIN having already gone there.

It will be seen by official reports which we publish this morning, that there has been some pretty severe skirmishing along the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad recently, in which the rebels were worsted. We also have accounts of the recent affair near Bolivar, Tenn., and of others brief mention of which has already been made by telegraph. The report of the fight at Britton's Landing, in which eight hundred of our troops defeated five thousand rebels, is fully confirmed.

The following is an extract from a letter dated at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 20, and written by an officer of a New-York regiment: "I am detailed here at Gen. VEILE'S headquarters on special duty. My regiment is now on the march for Richmond, which you will hear from soon."

A Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* mentions a rumor that the President was induced to issue his Emancipation Proclamation, because he had information that unless he did so JEFF. DAVIS would forestall him.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New-York yesterday transacted a large amount of routine business. The Standing and Missionary Committees were elected, and a very important debate took place on the all-absorbing question among Episcopalians in this State of the division of the Diocese of New-York. No decision was arrived at. The question on the reports will be taken this morning.

The great Jewish Festival severally known as the *Rosh Hashona*, or New-Year, the Feast of Trumpets, and the *Jom Haddin*, or Judgment Day, and by the most learned writers also claimed as the anniversary of ADAM'S birth, was observed yesterday by all the synagogues in this City, with extreme solemnity. The prayers of penitence; the ceremony of the blowing of the ram's horn; the chanting of hymns and solemn discourses by the respective Rabbin, were all repeated with great fervor by throngs of worshipers at every synagogue. The New-Year's Festival proper, terminates to-night, to be followed on the tenth day by the Feast of Atonement, and on the fifteenth by the Feast of Tabernacles.

The Westchester County Annual Agricultural Fair terminated yesterday after a quite successful exhibition, particularly of horses. The other departments were not so extensive, although in fruits and flowers there was a creditable show. Attendance on the last two days was very large, and the race-track was constantly alive with splendid teams. At 3 P. M. yesterday an interesting address was delivered by Hon. A. B. CONGER, Ex-Senator from Rockland County, and after reading the premiums the Committee, in the name of the Society, adjourned the Fair. The place of exhibition for next year will be duly announced.

Some idea of the amount of ammunition required to supply an army such as Gen. MCCLELLAN'S, during a heavy fight like that of Wednesday, may be gained from the fact that thirty-eight (38) tons of ammunition were forwarded to Gen. MCCLELLAN on Wednesday, from Washington, via Baltimore, Harrisburgh and Hagerstown. An eye-witness of the battle states that he counted at four different times during the day, the number of discharges from our artillery, and found that they were made at the rate of 78 to the minute.

Lieut.-Col. GWYNN, of the Philadelphia Corn Exchange Regiment, in a brief letter detailing the disastrous action in which that Corps was recently engaged, states that it took 740 men into action and brought out but 407.

The reports received at the State House in Boston, from the various completed camps in different portions of Massachusetts, show that about 9,500 enlisted men had been received at these encampments on the 22d inst. Beside the number already in camp, it is estimated that upward of four thousand recruits are now ready, in the towns, to proceed to the appointed rendezvous, when the military depôts, now preparing, shall be in a fit state for occupation.

The appraised value of the steamers *Florida* and *Lodona* was paid on Wednesday by the agent of the Navy Department, and the vessels were transferred to the Government. The amount paid was $120,000.

The *New Ironsides* left the breakwater below Philadelphia for Fortress Monroe, on Wednesday.

Some excitement has been caused in Philadelphia by a number of deaths, which resulted from malignant fever, exactly of what type is not stated. It is supposed to have originated from certain bags containing fruit, which had been brought from the West Indies. Six deaths have been traced to this cause.

Rev. ABRAM PRYNE, Member of Assembly from Wayne County, and prominent as an Abolitionist, committed suicide on Saturday morning last by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been confined to his bed with fever for several days, and was unquestionably delirious when he committed the act.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, one of the "adulterated milk" cases was argued upon appeal from a conviction and sentence at the Sessions, to pay a fine of $50. Decision was reserved. The case of UHL, convicted of the murder of one LEE, at the General Sessions, was also argued, and decision reserved.

There was increased excitement in the Stock Market yesterday, with a further rise of 1@2 ₩ cent. in the prices of the Railway Stocks. Gold also advanced to 120¾, closing at 120 ₩ cent. Exchange 131¼@132 ₩ cent.

The rise in Gold and Exchange yesterday, encouraged export buyers to purchase Breadstuffs freely, and prices of Flour and Wheat were firmer. Hemp was unusually active and decidedly dearer. A fair business was transacted in Sugars, Whisky, Provisions, Hay and Tallow, at generally buoyant rates. Coffee, Cotton and Molasses were less active. The Freight market was somewhat brisker.

The State Canvass.

The State canvas is fairly opened, and according to all appearances it bids fair to be one of the most hotly contested which we have ever known. The spirit and temper of the Syracuse Convention indicated a purpose, on the part of the War Unionists of all political parties, who were there represented, to join issue directly with the peace and submission Democrats, and to give them as sharp a fight as they may desire.

Gen. WADSWORTH, their candidate for Governor, is a thoroughly representative man,—devoted heart, soul, and fortune to the crushing of the rebellion, and not disposed to make terms of any sort with traitors in arms. Unlike Gov. SEYMOUR, he has nothing but blows for rebels, and gives the Government of his country a hearty and unqualified support. He is widely known as an able, generous, liberal man, perfectly independent in feeling as in fortune, and deserving the universal confidence and esteem which he enjoys. LYMAN TREMAIN, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is fresh from the ranks of the Democratic Party, a lawyer of ability, and a man of commanding influence and popularity through a very large section of the State.

The Convention was large, able, perfectly harmonious, and intensely enthusiastic in support of the Government, and especially in approval of the President's proclamation emancipating the slaves of obdurate rebels. A portion of the delegates deemed it expedient to nominate Gen. DIX, in order to give the *loyal* Democrats an opportunity to stand by the Government without forfeiting their party preferences. With this exception, there was not the slightest difference of opinion as to principles or policy in the Convention,—and when a very large majority of the delegates overruled this suggestion, nothing was left but the most complete and unanimous enthusiasm in support of the ticket and the cause.

The canvass opens in a manner to give assurance that we shall crush out treason at home as effectually as we hope to crush the more open and manly rebellion beyond our borders.

Evolutions in Kentucky.

The situation in Kentucky derived many of its recent alarming features from the excitable temper and incapacity of Gen. NELSON, at Louisville, as we took occasion at the time to show. On a report, evidently quite vague in its character, that Gen. BRAGG was "marching rapidly upon Louisville," having eluded Gen. BUELL, Gen. NELSON indulged in a series of frantic orders and proclamations in regard to closing all business houses, sending off women and children, seizing ferries for military purposes, and so forth. Samson in Delilah's lap was not startled to more sudden activity by the cry that the Philistines were upon him, than was the valiant military commandant of Louisville, by the alleged advance of BRAGG. But, unfortunately, at this point, the parallel runs out. NELSON had no withes or cords to break—he only broke the bubble of his own reputation.

It does not yet appear that BRAGG is "marching on Louisville" at all—although three days have passed since Gen. NELSON warned the women and children of the city to be ready for the rebel shells. But on the contrary, Gen. BUELL, whom BRAGG was said to have "eluded," and who was "several hours behind," singularly enough turns up in Louisville ahead of BRAGG—and with BUELL, the major part of his army! It becomes now a question whether the informant that set NELSON so wild did not mistake the approach of BUELL'S army for BRAGG'S. Certain it is, there has been a wonderful obfuscation of the military mind at Louisville somehow. BUELL has reached that city. The happy people neither ask nor care how he got there. If he moved "slow" he beat BRAGG amazingly. They had no hope of ever seeing him in the flesh, and if he had claimed to have dropped from the clouds he would have found believers.

But now the question arises, and it is a deeply interesting one, Where *is* Gen. BRAGG? That he was at Glasgow is certain—that he was at Munfordsville is probable. But when he was said to be advancing on Louisville from Munfordsville, BUELL was known to be at Bowling Green, considerably in his rear. But now BUELL is at Louisville, and BRAGG *is not*. Why? We gave ample reason in our first notice of the Louisville fright and the military *fiasco* there. He knew that he would be opposed vigorously at Louisville, because it was fortified partially and there was quite a considerable army there; and that while he besieged Louisville nothing could keep BUELL from coming up and attacking him in the rear. And then he would be destroyed.

Looking at the matter in this light BRAGG appears to have taken counsel of prudence, and hauled off of the highway to Louisville. BUELL has effected a junction with the forces at Louisville, and now undoubtedly wields an army 80,000 strong at least. If BRAGG is not already on a rapid run out of the State of Kentucky, we opine he soon will be.

Attitude of France in Mexico—A Chance for Southern Recognition.

The intelligence brought by the last arrival from Europe, which appeared in the letter of our well-informed Paris correspondent, regarding the proposed movements of France in Mexico, is of the highest importance. It appears, that at a recent Cabinet council, the French Government came to the decision to increase its army of occupation in Mexico from 30,000 to 80,000 men, and that arrangements, looking to the permanent stay of those forces in Mexico, were resolved upon. We are also informed that the Emperor has decided to immediately enter upon the construction, as a military necessity, of the railroad from Vera Cruz to the Capital, and that surveys of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec have been ordered, preparatory to the opening, under French control, of that most important American route of interoceanic communication.

To say nothing of the dangerous barrier which the military occupation for commercial purposes of Mexico by France will set up to all future expansion of our commerce in that direction—an expansion so long and so hopefully looked forward to by our commercial interest—the bare announcement in ordinary times of projects looking to the control of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and of routes of communication into the interior, and across Mexico, by a leading European Power, would have been sufficient to throw our whole country into excitement. But in our intense preoccupation at home, all this now passes for naught.

There is, however, an aspect of the question presented in this foreign news, which calls for immediate attention, and is of grave importance with reference to our pending struggle with the South. It is this, Why is France sending this large force into Mexico? And does it portend a recognition of the South.

There are those who believe, and evidence leading to a belief in the correctness of the assumption is fast increasing, that arrangements have long been in progress between the leaders in this French intervention and the managers of the rebellion in the South, and in which the interests of both parties are fully harmonized, which contemplate the early establishment in Mexico, under the auspices and by the presence of an overwhelming French force, of a new Government, which, while perhaps not even recognized by France, at least openly, shall recognize the South and enter into treaties of alliance offensive and defensive with it. This to be done while France, still continuing to hold the Gulf and Pacific Coasts under pretence of yet unliquidated claims, shall thus effectively, though not apparently, interpose a barrier to any attempt on our part, by a blockade of either coast, to close the commerce that would thus be opened. As well in Mexico as in Rome such occupation could continue without involving France in any direct responsibility for the acts of the Government in the interior, although the very existence of such Government would depend upon the presence of the French arms.

A recognition of the South by a Government contiguous to its territory, would be vastly more dangerous to us than any other, because, while directly beneficial to the South, we should be powerless to check communication and a growing commerce, except by a war of invasion upon Mexico, conducted solely from the land approach, and which is equivalent to a movement across two thousand miles of desert waste. Open access for Southern commerce into the interior of Mexico would therefore be afforded, while that commerce would find an exterior outlet through the Mexican ports held by the French.

The secret object of the movers of the French intervention, as has been frequently set forth in these columns, is to set up some Government in the place of the Constitutional Government in Mexico, which shall recognize as valid the $62,000,000 of Jecker and Peza Bonds issued by ZULOAZA and MIRAMON, during their attempt, under the auspices of the Church, to overthrow the Constitutional *régime*. These bonds are largely held by influential parties about the French court, and their interest lies wholly in the permanent occupation of Mexico by France.

The Emperor, as is well known, has long coveted the resources that might be derived from the rich silver mines of Sonora and the table lands of Mexico, and has been ambitious to acquire the glory of giving order to so rich and yet unfortunate a country, and of securing its vast agricultural and commercial resources for the benefit of France. These possessions, however, France cannot acquire without the permanency of the disruption of the United States. Their price must be, if necessary, the recognition of the South, and perhaps even a war with the North in its behalf. Any means, however, short of a direct rupture will doubtless be preferred.

On the other hand, the South, knowing it cannot itself acquire Mexico—the world would not permit such an extension of the area of Slavery—and desiring to keep it from the North, would gladly agree to its occupation by a friendly and despotic Power like France, rather than see its continuance as a free Republic, an asylum for fugitive slaves, and a sympathetic friend and possible ally of the North.

By the erection, therefore, of a new and independent Government, actually, though, perhaps, not openly, under the auspices of the French, in the interior of Mexico, while France shall continue to hold both coasts, which Government shall recognize the independence of the South, and enter into treaties of alliance, offensive and defensive with it, all the elements in this varied programme would be satisfied. Such recognition may not be long delayed, unless the rebellion is speedily crushed, or some barrier is interposed between the territory of the South and Mexico by the immediate occupation of the whole or the western half of Texas. The subject certainly deserves the serious and immediate attention of the Government.

The Rebel Currency.

A further issue of Treasury notes having, on the 19th inst., been authorized by the rebel Congress, as a means of carrying on the war and replenishing their exhausted exchequer, it may be of some interest to review the present condition of the Southern currency, and to compare it with that existing in the peaceful and prosperous year preceding the rebellion.

In 1860 the currency of the Southern States was in a very sound condition, and amounted to about $160,000,000, half of which consisted of bank notes and half of specie. After the fall of Fort Sumter gold began to disappear from circulation in the South, and the banks, yielding to the pressure for currency, increased their issues, which at present are estimated at over $100,000,000.

On the 9th March, 1861, the first issue of the Confederate Treasury notes was inaugurated by an act of the rebel Congress. The sum was small, amounting only to $2,021,100. One month later, on the 17th April, a further issue took place. It consisted of Interest Notes, of which $22,799,900 have been emitted. Apparently, however, from the coupons attached, or from some other cause, this batch of notes, being unfit for currency, were not very popular, nor were they absorbed with sufficient rapidity. Hence on the 16th May, another issue was made of ordinary Treasury notes, amounting to $17,347,955. Up to this time little or no depreciation seems to have taken place. But on the 19th August a much larger emission of notes was determined on, which at once deranged the currency, the amount sent forth being no less than $167,764,615. Besides these four issues of paper money, a quantity of one and two dollar Confederate notes was struck off, amounting to $846,000.

From these figures, we see that at the present time the aggregate amount of Confederate notes in circulation is $210,779,560, and the whole of the paper money in the South, inclusive of bank notes, reaches three hundred and ten million of dollars.

Thus the stream of the circulation in the rebel States is swollen to nearly double its normal dimensions, while it is depreciated to one-half of its nominal value by the sure action of that relentless law which governs all paper currency.

This law is one of the most important in the science of national finance. The honor of its discovery has, by some of our perhaps too partial countrymen, been claimed for JOHN ADAMS, who, eighty years ago, thus expounded it. The amount of ordinary commerce, "external" and internal, of a country may be computed at a fixed sum. A certain sum of money is necessary to circulate among the society in order to carry on their business. This precise sum is discoverable by calculation, and reducible to certainty. You may emit paper or any other currency for this purpose until you reach this rule and it will not depreciate. After you exceed this rule it will depreciate, and no power or act of legislation hitherto invented can prevent it. In the case of paper, if you go on emitting forever, the whole mass will be worth no more than that was which was emitted within the rule. Had Mr. ADAMS foreseen the past fluctuations and actual position of the rebel currency, he could not more truly have described them. For we have first the issue of $100 of paper money for every $50 that are needed; and, secondly, as the inevitable consequence, the depreciation of this money till $100 of paper are only worth $50 of specie. It was in accordance with this same law that in Europe the paper money of England became depreciated 20 per cent. in 1812, 23 per cent. in 1813, and 25 per cent. in 1814, while in this country the 200 millions of Continental money, issued from 1775 to 1779, brought exactly $196,667,719 into the Treasury of our infant Republic.

In view of these facts, we can easily trace out the effects of the new issue of Treasury notes by the rebel authorities. Further depreciation is inevitable, with all its attendant disasters, disappointments, and wide-spread misery. It is as if, by a sickening and unheard-of refinement of Roman cruelty, a gladiator, worn to a skeleton by starvation, were to be bled to fainting, and then condemned to meet a foe with whom the full energy of his most robust strength was too weak to cope.

THE CONCLAVE OF GOVERNORS AT ALTOONA.—The meeting of certain Governors on one of the mountain tops of Pennsylvania has excited much attention, and provoked in some quarters the most violent condemnation. Charges of secret conspiracy to overthrow the National Government have been freely offered by the sensational Press; while the most moderate view of the Press at large has been that measures unpalatable to the Administration were there to be rolled into pellets and forced down its reluctant throat. There was no ground, however, for any such apprehensions. That the meeting was probably ill-advised, and in all respects unfortunate, can hardly be doubted. There was too striking a resemblance between it and similar gatherings of State Right Governors in the South just before the rebellion broke out; and, indeed, the substance as well as the form of the thing smacked unpleasantly of that violent Anti-National creed which has set this hapless people by the ears. It must also occur to the most casual thinker that one of the blessings of our Constitution is that it furnishes the President with authentic advisers in the shape of a Senate and House of Representatives, who could be called to the council board at once if the emergency required it, and whose regular annual meeting is at worst only a few weeks off. For these reasons, it might seem safe to omit, at this moment, any irregular and officious tenders of advice.

But, with these exceptions, the gathering of the Governors was not utterly unpardonable. They have done or resolved nothing revolutionary; and, if they had, they would simply have exceeded their commissions, thereby becoming responsible in no pleasant wise to their constituents, and approaching the National Executive with no popular weight to balance their individual opinions. It is Mr. ANDREWS, or SPRAGUE, or WASHBURNE who speaks; the Governor is no Governor out of his State, or beyond the warrant of his office, or without the support of the people who placed him in it. To discuss the action these gentlemen took, or proposed to take, is not the business of the moment. It is enough to know that the whole affair was absurd, imprudent and reprehensible, but that it is also quite harmless.

Harbor Defences—Ships Against Forts on Land.

While agitating the subject of national defences, let us not be blinded by so strong an admiration for our iron navy as to believe it a panacea for every evil. We shall fall into a fatal error when we trust to ships, gunboats, or floating batteries alone, for the defence of our harbors or seacoast. All writers on military art agree on one point, that a land battery is in every way superior to one that floats. While the latter has to contend with an uncontrollable element, affecting the use of its guns, the precision of their aim, and the safety of its men from murderous causes, the first can fire from a firm foundation with a certainty of aim, and with a protection to its men that cannot be rated at less than ten to one. We will pass by the wooden ships in our calculation, and enter only upon those of iron, and yet not fail to see that vulnerable points are presented upon everything that floats, no matter how carefully constructed, that utterly outnumber the weak points of the weakest of our old stone fortifications.

The growing belief in *Monitors* and gunboats for harbor defence may be somewhat abated, if we look a little into the history of the last half century, and examine the records where ships have been brought to bear against land batteries.

In 1794 the *Fortitude*, 74, and the *Juno*, 32, attacked the town of Martello, in Corsica, which was defended by one gun in barbette and a garrison of thirty men. After a fight of two and a half hours the ships were obliged to retire disabled. The tower was disarmed and its garrison without injury.

In 1797 NELSON, with eight vessels and 256 guns, attacked the wretched batteries of Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, and was defeated with terrible loss, a single ball instantly sinking one of his ships and carrying down a hundred men.

In 1789 the French attacked an English work on the Island of Marcou with a force of 32 ships and 7,000 men. The garrison consisted of 250 men, defended by ten pieces, ranging from four to thirty-six pounders. The French were defeated with great loss, while the garrison had only one man killed and four wounded.

In 1801 an English fleet, carrying [illegible] guns, attacked the Spanish and French defences of Algeciras. Though the English had seventeen ships to every one of their opponents, yet they were obliged with immense slaughter.

In 1803 the English garrison at Port Royal, Bay, with 100 men and 15 guns, beat off a French squadron of two seventy-fours, a frigate and a brig, assisted by a land force of two hundred men.

In 1806 the English, with 150 guns and 1200 men, attacked a French battery on Cape Licata of two guns and garrisoned by twenty-five men. The loss of the English was thirty-seven men and one ship, while the fort and battery were entirely uninjured.

In 1814, when the English advanced against Antwerp, they established a small battery of two guns at the Polder Dyke. A French squadron ship, attempting to dislodge them, anchored within six hundred yards. The result was, that after a combat of five hours, the ship withdrew disabled, with a loss of 41 men, among whom was her commander.

To come nearer home with like instances, we will cite the attack of Sir PETER PARKER upon Fort Moultrie, Charleston, in 1776, with a fleet of nine vessels, carrying 270 guns. Moultrie was armed with 31 guns, and garrisoned by about 450 regulars and militia. The result was the total defeat of the British, with a loss of 205 men, while the fort lost but 32.

In 1814, a British fleet of four vessels, with 92 guns, and a land force of 730 men, supported by a battery of two guns, attacked Fort Boyer, at the entrance to the bay of Mobile. The garrison consisted of 120 men, with 20 short carronades. The enemy were repulsed with a loss of 85 men and one of their largest ships.

In 1814, a battery of one 4-pounder and one 18-pounder repulsed a British fleet of 134 guns, with a loss of 70 men, while the garrison lost only eight.

The attack on Baltimore in 1814 was conducted by 40 vessels, carrying 6,000 men, and was obliged to retire from Fort McHenry with great loss, after a bombardment of 25 hours.

In 1815 a British fleet ascended the Mississippi to reduce Fort St. Philip, a small work of twenty guns, but was obliged to retire with heavy loss after nine days' fighting.

In the war of 1812 there was but one instance of the reduction of a fort, which was that of Fort Washington by the fleet that ascended the Potomac to burn Washington City. This work was deserted by its garrison on the first British fire, and the commander was immediately dismissed the service for his cowardice.

The only victories that have ever been claimed for ships over forts are those of Copenhagen in 1801, Constantinople in 1807, Algiers in 1816, San Juan d'Ulloa in 1838, and St. Jean d'Acre in 1840; each of which if examined in detail will prove to be no victories. The first was an action against ships, the second a disgraceful retreat, the third was ended by negotiation at the moment the attacking party was exhausted and afraid to renew the contest, the fourth a surrender in consequence of the explosion of the magazine and the consequent terror of the garrison, and the loss of nineteen of their most effective guns. The fifth, that of St. Jean d'Acre, was decided from the same cause more terribly expressed, the magazine having exploded with 7,000 casks of powder, destroying a space of 60,000 yards, and killing over a thousand of the garrison.

Having cited these instances to show that in the experience of the past stone walls have never given way to wooden walls, we can still give a broad margin to the advance of artillery, and admit that Parrott guns and Columbiads may do what long 32-pounders cannot, and yet have a balance in favor of the land battery armed the same as that which floats. The finished and projected works of New-York Harbor are intended for 1,000 guns. If this armament is of the right metal and properly served, no fleet which the world combined can produce, can withstand it long enough to do the City any serious damage. The idea of landing an attacking force anywhere upon our shores, is simply an absurdity; any harm that can be offered us by a hostile nation must be by destroying our shipping at sea, or by an attack upon our cities. In defending the first, our new-made iron navy will have work enough, for repelling the last, the fortifications of all our cities are thoroughly efficient if they have but the proper armament. It is to this end we must look for harbor defence—not to iron ships, gunboats, or floating batteries.

A CREDIT THAT IS MERELY INCREASED.—The difficulty of solving American paradoxes must be more firmly impressed upon our foreign critics at each new arrival from this country. Of these anomalies, the most puzzling is the unabated credit of the Government. Why has it not yielded to the financial strain of a year and a half? How is it possible the Treasury has only to invite the contributions of the people to get them in excess of its demands, and this, in the face of every political discouragement? The thing outrages all probability. And yet the next steamer will carry out word that the Government has only had to ask for the gold of the country, offering for it certificates of deposit and a trifling interest, to give new value to the metal, and cause a million dollars to seek Government custody in a single day. What Government of Europe at peace, and in the enjoyment of the broadest prosperity, has an equal hold upon the confidence of its subjects?

A POLICY AT LAST.—The President's proclamation, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases, excites quite as much disgust in the minds of the opponents of the Administration as did the Proclamation of Emancipation. The latter was pronounced objectionable because immediately impracticable, and as tending to provoke the augmented animosity of the South. The former is represented to be a return of the Administration to the policy of restricted speech and summary imprisonment, which excited so much popular discontent last Winter.

Both papers, however, are free from the defects complained of, while they possess others for which the entire country has been clamorous. The Government has lacked a determined policy. It has assumed no fixed relation to the Slavery difficulty. And whatever may be the view taken of the expediency of the emancipation measure at the present moment, it certainly has the merit of placing the Administration in an intelligible and entirely definite position before the country, so that the standing charge of indecision ceases to be applicable. So with the proclamation touching arrests. Heretofore they have been made without regard to any fixed principle. Sentiments and acts which were in one locality indulged with perfect impunity, in another involved a prompt consignment to Fort Lafayette. And while the bench generally declined to interpose the *habeas corpus* to discharge the prisoner, judges were found always ready to issue that great prerogative writ. It is not, therefore, to introduce a new system of espionage and arrest, that the recent declaration is issued; but to restrain and define and mitigate the operation of a system which is already in active use. With the present rescript before the public, the requirements of the public service will be better comprehended; the good citizen will know how distant danger is from the path of straightforward loyalty; and the bad citizen will be warned of the limit to which his evil-doing and saying may safely proceed. So far as these remarkable documents thus tend to define an administrative policy, they are therefore important and valuable. But are there not other sinuosities of that policy which equally need straightening?

Grand Floral Promenade Concert.

With great pleasure we call the attention of a generous public to the fact that to-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, will be given a grand floral promenade concert in behalf of the widows and orphans of the dead soldiers of the army of the Union. The Brooklyn Horticultural Society, under the efficient management of the President, Mr. J. W. DREW, and the Secretary, Mr. C. B. MILLER, deserves the credit of the affair. They have, during the past few days, presented to the public the most magnificent display of flowers and fruit ever seen in that or any other American City, and, as a fitting close of a prosperous season, they propose this grand donation, through the hands of the Woman's Association, to the distressed widows and orphans.

DODWORTH'S Band will furnish the music, and God's choicest flowers the fragrance. After the elder portion of the promenaders have retired, dancing will be in order for those trippingly inclined. We hope there will be a full house and a full treasury and full hearts, as the normal result of blessed charity.

The tickets are but fifty cents and can be bought at the door.

A Word for Capt. Hudson, of the Golden Gate.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of yesterday, Sunday, Sept. 21, in a letter dated Manzanilla, Aug. 17, 1862, occurs the following:

"I returned last night from the wreck of the *Golden Gate*, having been absent four days. * * * For as there was nothing of disgust; but Capt. HUDSON, who went up with ten of his crew, some days ago for the same purpose, (to bury the dead,) came away without out doing anything except to vomit up his 'tripas,' such was the effect produced upon him and his men."

Your correspondent, "A. M.," who, it appears from the heading, is Mr. A. MORRELL, United States Consul at Manzanilla, then goes on to state that he, with only five men, collected and buried, in eight hours, twenty-six bodies. Now, anyone who knows anything of Capt. WM. H. HUDSON, or of the gallant father who brought him up, Com. WILLIAM L. HUDSON, must know that he is incapable of shrinking from any duty. This very Capt. HUDSON whom Mr. MORRELL represents as so very dainty, is the same that stood, when a mere middy, at the masthead of one of our war-vessels, in the Alvarado River, with the bullets of the Mexicans singing around him while they tried to pick him off, as he coolly pointed out to the gunners below the batteries of the enemy, masked by the chapparel and other bushes on the bank. The man who has never hesitated at the danger of making a dead body of himself would not be apt to be so squeamish as Mr. MORRELL attempts to make out. There must be a mistake somewhere, as we shall no doubt hear in good time.

J. M. M.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

The Trial of Gen. McKinstry.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 25.

The Court-Martial appointed for the trial of Gen. MCKINSTRY assembled this morning. In the absence of Gen. HALLECK, who has been ordered to Washington, and who left for the east this morning, Gen. S. B. GRAHAM was elected acting President. The charges and specifications were called for, but the gentlemen having them in charge could not at once be found. After discussion of preliminary matters, the Court adjourned to meet on Friday.

Michigan Republican State Convention.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

The Republican State Convention assembled in this city to-day, and nominated the present State officers for reelection, excepting the Lieutenant-Governor, Auditor and Attorney-General.

Parson BROWNLOW addressed the Convention.

The State Fair is being held, and promises to be more than usually successful. Parson BROWNLOW delivers the annual address to-morrow.

Indian Atrocities.

ST. PAUL, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

An arrival from St. Cloud reports more murders by the Sioux in the town of Richmond on Monday, and the killing of two children. The inhabitants are living to St. Cloud, leaving the town to the ravages of the Indians.

A message from Fort Abercrombie received at St. Cloud on the 21st, reports the fort safe. The Indians have abandoned the siege.

Forty or fifty Chippewa chiefs have offered their services to Gov. RAMSEY to-night, to fight the Sioux, but they were not accepted for the present.

EXTRA BOUNTY.—It will be seen, by an advertisement on the fifth page, that the Greene-street Methodist Episcopal Church offers twenty dollars extra bounty for volunteers in the Ironsides Regiment.

BRADY'S PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE WAR.

The Horace Vernet of our great civil war is yet to appear, and as he is no doubt waiting upon the arrival of its Napoleon, we confess a serious anxiety for his advent. Nay, we may as well go further, and admit that we should be thankful, as things now stand, for smaller favors. We should gratefully accept a Pelissier, and commission an Yvon to record his achievements. But whenever the decisive man shall come, and with him the decisive hour, and the limner shall follow after to perpetuate for our children the "great deliverance" of the land in all its terrible beauty, the task of this latter will be greatly simplified to his cunning hand by the efforts which our leading photographic artist has made, and is making, to catch our armies "living as they rise," and, alas! to embalm our falling heroes ere they fall. From the outset of the war Mr. BRADY has been in the field. His cameras have followed the cannon from the Potomac to the York, from the Chesapeake to the Alleghanies. Scarce has the camp of the volunteer been pitched by the more or less muddy waters of the Chickahominy ere the patriotic Polyphemus plants himself within range, flings away his green curtain, and opens his one-eyed battery upon the scene. Like the sunlight which he presses into his service and ours, this silent Asmodeus penetrates into every secret, unveils every mystery. He captures the fugitive contraband as he urges his slow oxen through the splash of the Rappahannock fords, and sends him down through all coming time to reveal the insensibility of the negro race to the compromises of the Constitution, and to the beneficent influences of patriarchal order. Just glance at the group! Not a white face among them—no Caucasian serpent seducing these wanderers from their Eden-home. They have equipped themselves—spoiling their masters, perchance, as the Egyptians were spoiled by their fugitive slaves of old—they have confiscated sundry rebel horses and wagons in advance of the acts of Congress, and they are making their way slowly northward—Yankeeward—freedomward. What instinct leads them do you think, and is there no "lesson for young statesmen" in this rude exodus without a Moses—unless, indeed, we assume with the popular chorus that the spirit of JOHN BROWN is "marching on" before these simple Israelites in ebony!

And as we are all of us, or should consider ourselves to be the youngest possible statesmen in the presence of the new and tremendous complications of our national position, what lessons may we not find in all these scenes! Look upon this picture—or upon this! A simple Virginian farm-house, with its low walls, its high and sloping roof. Under the tall, gaunt trees, which shade its rustic doorway, (for porch it has none,) stands a table, and around the table is gathered a group of country people—the natural Arcadians of the soil. There is nothing in the scene to suggest the throes of war—nothing to arrest the fancy or the eye. Turn to the title and what do you read: "Battle-field of Cedar Mountain. House in which Gen. CHARLES WINDER was killed." Over this common-place corner of the Old Dominion then, as over historic Yorktown, and Williamsburgh, and Richmond, the red light of battle has fallen. Never again shall the new glow depart from the scene.

Cedar Mountain is no more the Cedar Mountain that yesterday it was. How strange, how inexplicable, and yet how real is this signet which history sets upon nature! The place where a great event has come to pass—the scene of a martyrdom—the birth-place of genius—the battle-fields of nations—are looked upon by us all with another than the outward eye. The veriest clown who turns the sod at Marathan or Waterloo is vaguely transfigured by the atmosphere about him, though the past be all a blank to him, and the present a mere question of more or fewer turnips.

In the case of our American battle-fields, the debt we owe to the art which seizes their main features before decay, or (more formidable still,) *improvement's* "effacing fingers" have begun to sweep their lineaments, is peculiarly heavy. So frail is our domestic architecture, and so uncertain the tenure of the picturesque even in the most deserted and lonely regions of the land, that five years might well suffice to obliterate all the leading accidental characteristics of any one of the scenes which our children will care to revisi , and desire to see, in imagination at least, as their fighting fathers saw them. Let us, then, heartily acknowledge our obligations to such an "abstract and brief chronicle of the times" as this which Mr. BRADY has been so earnestly and unobtrusively making up for us.

Scarce has the smoke cleared away from a well-fought field before his light artillery is brought into play. Here he fixes for us a deserted battery of the rebels with the ruins of its exploded guns, a subject now of curiosity and not of concern to the victorious National soldiers who stand about the wreck. Here he preserves the grim tremendous outlines of one of McCLELLAN'S consummate batteries, ditched, and heaped and charged with thunder for the benefit of JOHNSTON and his Confederate thousands at Yorktown. Can you not pardon a little entrenching to the engineer who entrenches so well as this?

And here again, behold the point to which our fears and hopes have latest turned. Yes, this is Harper's Ferry—with all its glories of river and of mountain—with that grand curve of the broad yet fretful Potomac—and those haughty steeps of the Blue Ridge that will scarce stoop to give the royal river way—but withdraw in a kind of scornful acquiescence on either side as he advances. How rapidly at a glance you take in the difficulties of the position as well as its advantages, and learn to feel a wiser sympathy with the brave soldier who has just yielded up among these mountains, his life with his post. And that soldier himself—he also is here—a strong, weather-beaten veteran—standing like a pillar or stone among the pillars of stone which surround him—grey and firm. The sentinel of the Potomac—he died upon guard. Let this be his sufficient epitaph.

Once more let us repeat it—Mr. BRADY is rendering us all a real service, in divers ways, by this work of his, undertaken so courageously, and carried forward so resolutely. It is no holiday business this taking the likeness of "lim-visaged war"—and it is no mere gratification of idle curiosity which its results may afford us. We wish the artist all possible success in his task, and commend his efforts anew to the admiration and the appreciation of the American public.

The Fight at Washington, N. C.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would hesitate to occupy your attention, but I have just seen to your paper and the *Herald's* perfectly correct statements of the recent affair at Washington, N. C.

According to the one in the TIMES, the navy gunboat *Louisiana* "rendered efficient service in shelling the rebels from a strong position," by the *Herald*, we learn that the *Louisiana* opened fire to order of Col. PETERS, and it is patronizingly added the gunboat very well, indeed, and helped us materially."

But none of these accounts, Sir, give the *Louisiana* the credit that belongs to her—of having essentially beaten the rebels out of the place that they had fully penetrated, and of having shelled them for a long way on their retreat. That the *Louisiana* saved the town of Washington, N. C. from recapture, and all our land forces there from death or imprisonment, seems to have been studiously ignored.

I rely upon your sense of justice in this case to render unto Cæsar that which is due him.

U. S. N.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 25.

COMPLAINT OF THE VOLUNTEER SURGEONS.

Great complaint is made in regard to the conduct of many of the volunteer Surgeons, who recklessly amputate the limbs of the wounded, and leave them destitute of the care needed for their recovery. The object seems to be to secure practice for operating Surgeons. Many operations are performed without judgment, and in a totally unjustifiable manner, frequently hastening the death of the patient. The Surgeon-General intends to issue an order prohibiting amputation at the hip-joint on the battle-field—such operations invariably proving fatal, and being mostly abandoned by English and French Surgeons, as well as the best American.

THE VICINITY OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The country for miles around the battle-field of Antietam is one vast hospital, every barn, stable and other building being filled with the wounded. The presence of Surgeon-General HAMMOND on the field of battle undoubtedly effected immense good, saving a large amount of life and preventing much suffering.

The different hospitals of this city contain over 19,000 patients.

THE FATE OF COL. MILES.

It is now stated, on what seems good authority, that Col. MILES was shot by his own men after the capitulation, instead of being killed by a shell.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW-YORK

The nomination of Gen. WADSWORTH for Governor of New-York, is received with great satisfaction by the unconditional Union men here.

GEN. PRINCE.

Gen. PRINCE, and other officers, recently captured from the late army of Maj.-Gen. POPE, have been released by the rebel Government and will arrive at Annapolis this evening.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Post-Office Department has received information from various sources that certain persons persistently divert postage stamps from their legitimate purpose by circulating them in packages, together with canceled stamps, as currency. Owing to this use of the stamps, the Department is embarrassed in the supply for mail purposes. The public, therefore, are interested in discountenancing their circulation as currency.

In all cases of infraction of the law coming to the knowledge of the Post-office Department, the parties will be prosecuted, as it is a grave offence.

This, of course, has no connection with the specially designated stamp currency.

MORE LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Four Maryland refugees from Richmond arrived here yesterday, having left the latter place on Friday last. All of them are mechanics, and have been living in Richmond since the commencement of the rebellion.

They effected their escape from the rebel capital by procuring passes on the railroad from Richmond to Hanover Court-house, from which place they reached the Potomac by private conveyance, striking that stream at a point a short distance below Aquia Creek, where they were taken on board the gunboat *Teaser*, which brought them here.

They say that since the invasion of Maryland by the rebels, and the coolness with which they were received, Marylanders residing in Richmond are treated with contempt and scorn, the anticipation having been that the rebel army would be received as deliverers and friends, instead of being treated as enemies and aliens. The greatest disappointment existed throughout the entire South at the reception met with by LEE and JACKSON in Maryland.

The military authorities are forcing all Marylanders into the army. The privilege of leaving the State is not even offered.

The *Merrimac* No. 2 is pronounced a humbug, and these refugees believe that from the first it has only been intended as a "scare." Our informants do not think the rebel Government ever had any intention of using the "machine" for any other purpose than a floating battery for the protection of the city. Its depth of water alone would prevent it getting down the river. It is plated with railroad iron, and pierced for 10 guns—four on each side, and one forward and one aft.

The greatest anxiety prevailed to hear from the army in Maryland, and fears were entertained, in consequence of the silence of the Government on the subject, that reverses had been sustained. All concur that the project of invading the Free States was a most desperate undertaking, but such is the confidence of the people in the military abilities of their commanders, (and especially JACKSON, who is regarded as the ablest soldier in the South,) that they see nothing but success in the future.

THE ASHBY'S GAP EXPEDITION.

On his return from the late expedition to Ashby's Gap, Col. PAINE paroled about 150 rebel wounded found at Middletown and Aldie, sent there from the Maryland battle-field with some thousand others—all very anxious to be paroled; but being under orders to return immediately, our force could not remain sufficiently long to do this. A wounded National Captain, belonging to the Twenty-second New-York, was found among them and brought to this city.

Every house on the road was a telegraph office; thus, in three hours after our force left, it was known in Aldie—40 miles distant—that artillery and cavalry were advancing, the rebels signaling with flags by day and lights by night, and hence the train of wagons had been removed before our force got there. All the prisoners expressed great anxiety for the speedy close of the war. One of the rebel wounded, who was in a dying condition, is Captain in the Ninth Louisiana Regiment,) was the son of Mr. THOMAS CUMMINGS, of the Philadelphia Custom-house, who directed a letter to his mother. He was in Alexandria when the war broke out.

Col. PAINE is the commander of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, a regiment which has done good service in the war; and a squadron of which, under Lieut.-Col. BARTON, made the brilliant reconnoissance described in the TIMES of last Saturday, and which resulted in the capture of a portion of the rebel Gen. LEWIS'S body guard.

THE TROUBLE AT ALEXANDRIA.

The reports of trouble at Alexandria, between soldiers and negroes, arose from the conduct of some members of the Sixteenth Virginia Regiment, which is largely composed of deserters from the rebel army. As soon as the facts were ascertained, Gen. BANKS gave orders that the regiment should be transferred to some other place, and the troubles ceased.

CONDITION OF COL. BERDAN.

Surgeon-CLYMER, whose duty it is to examine and report on wounded and sick officers, reports Col. BERDAN, of the Sharpshooters, as "now under medical treatment in this city for hemorrhoids, consequent upon a contusion received on the 30th ultimo in the line of his duty," and further, "that this most valuable officer cannot rejoin, at present, his command without risk to his life, and is wholly unfit for any duty." The Colonel remained on duty after he was wounded, which greatly increased his present hemorrhage. Dr. CLYMER attends this case in person and Col. BERDAN receives from him the best medical advice and attendance.

THE HOSPITALS.

While there have been some complaints as to the treatment of soldiers in the hospitals here, and which was at once sought to be remedied by the Surgeon-General, the sanitary arrangements are in general excellent, and the attentions bestowed upon the sick and wounded of a character of the greatest possible good.

DIED IN HOSPITAL.

Corp. M. LOCKE, Co. C, One Hundred and First New-York Volunteers, today at the Douglas Hospital, (refugee, Hastings, N. Y.). Sergt. G. J. WALKER, Co. F, Seventeenth New York Regiment, died to-day at the Finley Hospital.

AN AMBULANCE CORPS.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has organized an ambulance corps for each division of the army, under command of a Captain, with a First Lieutenant for each division, a Second Lieutenant for each Brigade, and a Sergeant for each regiment, to have control of all ambulances and transport carts.

NOTABILITIES IN THE CITY.

Gov. EDWARD STANLY, of North Carolina; Hon. C. C. CHAFFEE, Gen. G. NAGLER, and Ex-Gov. A. W. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, are in the city.

GOV. STANLY.

Gov. STANLY having transacted his official business will immediately return to North Carolina. It is understood that the relations between himself and the Government are entirely harmonious.

GEN. MILROY.

Brig.-Gen. MILROY has been assigned to a command in Western Virginia.

About 4,000 men altogether, wounded in the Maryland battles, have arrived here and gone into hospitals.

MINERAL WEALTH OF THE TERRITORIES.

Some months ago, the Commissioner of the General Land Office addressed circulars to various land offices, making inquiries as to the mineral wealth of their several sections of country, and requesting them to forward specimens. The responses show a greater extent and richness of gold and silver than has heretofore been even imagined, including Washington and Nevada Territories, and the Southern or Colorado region of California, the last named embracing between six and seven millions acres of land. In speaking of the mines of Gold Hill and Virginia City, (sixteen or eighteen miles from Carson City,) the Secretary of the Territory of Nevada, says that the quartz there found contains both gold and silver in large quantities—the two metals being rarely found elsewhere in such abundance. Besides the facts regarding the astonishing mineral wealth of those regions, the replies afford much valuable information as to the vegetable productions and the natural resources generally for sustaining large populations.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Information has been received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, stating that the difficulties with the Chippewas in Minnesota have been adjusted, but he is fearful the troubles with the Sioux in the same State have only just commenced, and that they will be of long continuance.

LETTERS FOR THE NAVY.

Letters addressed to persons on board any vessel in the navy should be directed to the care of the Navy Department, whence they will be forwarded by the first mail to the squadron to which the vessel is attached; otherwise the letter, after remaining in the office where mailed for the time prescribed by law, is forwarded to the dead-letter office, and from there is sent to the Navy Department, thus causing great delay before it can reach the person addressed. Postmasters receiving letters directed to any naval vessel, without the post-office of the squadron added, should forward them immediately to the Navy Department, which, of course, is always advised of the station of each vessel.

A BLOCKADE-RUNNER CAPTURED.

Rear-Admiral DUPONT reports to the NAVY Department, under date of the 18th, that on the 9th instant the U.S. bark *Brazilera*, Acting Master M. V. GILLESPIE, commanding, captured the schooner *Defiance*, of Nassau, in Sabelo Sound, while attempting to run the blockade. Her cargo consisted of salt, kerosene oil, cascarilla bark, &c. She also had in her cargo about 96 boxes, containing cases of gin, which was placed in the spirit room of the *Brazilera*. The crew of the *Defiance* will be sent North on the first opportunity. They are all said to be citizens of the rebel States, and engaged in the business of running the blockade. The captured vessel has been sent North in charge of Acting-master COOK, of the *Brazilera*, with a prize crew.

TROUBLE IN THE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Union Relief Association was held Wednesday evening. A lengthy report on hospital abuses was read and adopted, after which the meeting broke up in confusion. One of the members declared that he would pay liberally to keep the proceedings of the meeting out of the papers. It is most unfortunate that personal and professional jealousies should be allowed to destroy the influence of an enterprise so capable of conferring benefits on our wounded soldiers.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. A. N. MITCHELL has been ordered to the steamer *Pocahontas*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster JOHN G. L. STRONG, has been ordered to the mortar flotilla at Washington.

Acting Assistant Paymaster MERRIT has been ordered to the mortar flotilla at Baltimore.

Lieut.-Commander PIERCE CROSBY has been detached from the command of the *Penola* and ordered to return home.

Lieut.-Commander WM. O. WEST has been detached from the receiving ship at New-York, and ordered to the temporary command of the *R. R. Cuyler*, and upon his arrival in the Western Gulf blockading squadron, to take command of the steamer *Hatteras*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer M. KINSEL, attached to the *Potomska*, has been dismissed.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer BADGLEY, has been detached from the *Philadelphia*, and ordered to the Eastern Gulf blockading squadron.

BOUNTY.

Widows and other heirs of deceased soldiers who are entitled to the $100 bounty granted by the act of July 22d, 1862, should know that in order to obtain it, they must make a written application for it to Hon. E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor of the Treasury.

THE NEW-YORK BANKS.

A Committee from the different banks of New-York City are here, for the purpose of consulting with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in relation to the liabilities of those institutions under the several sections of the tax law.

THE GOVERNORS.

Many of the Governors who met at Altoona are expected here to-morrow.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON, }
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.—On and after the 26th inst. the guards at the bridges and ferries of the Potomac will be instructed to allow no wine or spirituous liquor to cross without a pass from the Provost Marshal of Washington to cover the stores. The Provost Marshal will grant such passes only on satisfactory evidence that the articles are for hospital stores, or the private property of an officer. All wines or liquors attempted to be taken across the bridges or ferries without such a pass, will be seized and turned over to the hospitals. By command of

Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

RICHARD B. IRWIN, Captain A. D. C., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided, upon inquiry, that a person whose occupation is that of a retail dealer, may, under his license, sell by the piece or original package to a customer, but if he sells by the piece or original package to those who sell again, he is liable as a wholesale dealer.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

Orders are rapidly coming in for Internal Revenue Stamps. Each order is regularly recorded and served in its turn. Orders for Proprietary stamps, and stamps for bank checks, are being filled without delay. Stamps for other purposes will be ready for distribution next week.

THE STORAGE OF COAL OIL.

The following regulations have been made in regard to bonded warehouses for the storage of coal oil. The owner or owners of any coal oil distillery may erect, at his or their own expense, a warehouse of materials to be approved by the Collector of the District. Said warehouse, when approved by the Collector, is hereby declared a Bonded Warehouse of the United States, and shall be used only for storing coal oil, and to be under the custody of the Collector or his Deputy, and the duty on the oil stored in such warehouses shall be paid when and as it is sold or removed from such warehouse for sale.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized LEOPOLD SCHMITZ, as Vice-Consul of Saxony, at New-York, and C. F. ADAE, as Consul of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, at Cincinnati.

BLANKETS FOR THE WOUNDED.

Two thousand blankets were sent to Frederick, today, for hospital uses.

ACCIDENT.—WM. MCMANUS, aged 3 years, son of PETER MCMANUS, residing at No. 3 Hamilton-avenue, Wednesday evening accidentally fell from the third story window to the sidewalk, and was seriously injured.

The Episcopal Convention.

THE COMMITTEES ELECTED—INTERESTING DISCUSSION ON THE PROPOSED DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE.

A report of the morning proceedings of this body will be found on our second page. At the evening session the election of the following Committees were proceeded with:

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Clergy—Rev. Wm. Berrian, D. D.; Rev. John McVicar, D. D.; Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, D. D.; Rev. Wm. E. Eigenbrodt, D. D.

Laity—Hon. Murray Hoffman, Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, Floyd Smith, Esq., Stephen P. Nash, Esq.

MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

Clergy—Rev. Wm. Creighton, D. D.; Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, D. D.; Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D.; Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D. D.; Rev. Wm. Payne, D. D.

Laity—C. N. S. Rowland, Esq.; Cyrus Curtiss, Esq.; Stephen Cambreleng, Esq.; George C. Collins, Esq.; Edmund F. Young.

Rev. JOHN L. TOCKER, D. D., of Troy, on behalf of the majority of the Committee of Thirteen, appointed to report as to the supply of Episcopal services, and the proposed division of the Diocese, made a report adverse to the division of the Diocese at this time, and recommending the consignment of the whole subject to the control of the General Convention of the Church.

Rev. THOMAS M. PETERS, of St. Michael's Church, New-York, presented the minority report, which was replete with arguments, facts and statistics, to show that the Diocese is already too large, and entirely beyond the ability of any Bishop properly to superintend. The enumeration of the duties expected of the Bishop, and of the various Boards and Committees of which he is an *ex-officio* member, elicited a general laugh from the Convention, so utterly absurd was the idea that one man could perform such services. The Committee insisted that the Bishop should be made more an actual than a nominal head of the Church. To remedy these evils, the Committee proposed the division of this Diocese into five Convocations, the least of which would be larger than three-fifths of the Dioceses of the country, and larger than nineteen existing Dioceses. The Committee recommend that each of the District s named should take steps to erect itself into a separate Diocese, and that the General Convention be requested to consider the plan of the establishment of Provincial Synods, so that the present Convention might be resolved into a Provincial Convention, in order to preserve the power of the Diocese in controlling State legislation.

The minority report was signed by Rev. THOMAS M PETERS and Rev. WM. PAYNE, D. D., and was in accordance with the views of Dr. HAWKS.

The majority report was signed by Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Rev. E. Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. John I. Tucker, D. D., Henry E. Pierrepont, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Wm. A. Duer, Esq., Orlando Meads, Esq., and Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, M. D., and was in accordance with the views of Rev. JOSEPH H. COIT.

Mr. PETERS read for the information of the Convention a series of resolutions drawn with a view to prepare the way for the division of the Diocese into the conventions named, and the plan of Provincial Synods alluded to.

Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, a member of the Committee, offered a series of resolutions to the effect that the Bishop could not perform the duties assigned him; that the time has arrived for a division of the Diocese, and that a Committee of five clergymen and four laymen be appointed, to divide the Diocese into three or more Dioceses and to report at a future Convention.

The question being on the report presented by Dr. TUCKER, Mr. PETERS proposed his plan as an amendment, and Mr. HOFFMAN proposed his as an amendment to the amendment.

A discussion on the propriety of deciding the question in the absence of the Bishop was participated in by Dr. HIGBEE, Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN and Dr. STERLING H. TYNG.

The Chair decided that the amendments of Messrs. PETERS and HOFFMAN were out of order as destructive of the original resolution.

Dr. VINTON appealed from the decision of the Chair, but subsequently withdrew it.

Dr. TAYLOR and Mr. S. B. ROGERS opposed the decision of this question in the absence of the Bishop. The latter gentleman moved to postpone the consideration to the next Convention, calling attention to the fact that the consent of the Bishop was required to any division of the Diocese. Dr. VINTON thought it would be better to discuss the matter in the Bishop's presence than in his presence, because the Diocese could then act independently. Dr. TYNG, Dr. VINTON and Mr. ROGERS further discussed the question. After an ineffectual attempt to procure an adjournment, the question was ordered, on the motion of Mr. ROGERS, to postpone the consideration of the question until the next Diocesan Convention. On motion of Dr. TYNG, however, the Convention adjourned until Friday morning without taking the question.

The Case of Rev. Judson D. Benedict.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 25.

In the case of Rev. JUDSON D. BENEDICT, a second writ of *habeas corpus* was issued yesterday by Judge HALL, and served on United States Marshal CHASE. The Marshal declined to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Court, and we learn that the prisoner was yesterday taken to Washington.

New-Jersey Congressional Nomination.

TRENTON, Thursday, Sept. 25.

The Republican Union Congressional Convention for the Second District of New-Jersey met today at Heightstown, in this county, and nominated WM. F. BROWN as their candidate. Hon. JOHN N. STRATTON, the present member, received the highest vote on the first ballot.

Railroad Collision.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 25.

The morning freight train on the Northern Central Railroad, and a troop train coming North, came in collision at Parkton Station. Both engines were smashed, and SHANNON HOARE, of the Thirty-Second Ohio Regiment, killed. This Regiment was among those taken prisoners at Harper's Ferry and paroled, now *en route* for the Western border.

A passenger train to Baltimore came in collision with the wreck of the destroyed engines. No one was injured.

A number of rebel prisoners were brought in tonight and sent to Camp Curtin.

Disaster to the Schooner De Wulf.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Sept. 25.

The schooner *De Wulf*, from Lingan, C. B., for New-York, was run into on the 16th inst., and afterward succeeded in reaching Liverpool, N. S., where she is repairing.

A Case Dismissed.

ERIE, Tuesday, Sept. 25—5.30 P. M.

The whole criminal proceeding against Senator LEVEY were this day dismissed by the Court, after a fair hearing, the entire Bench concurring.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 838, is printed THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest telegraphic news up to the moment of going to press, it contains full details of all that has transpired in Maryland to the latest possible dates, from the pens of our special correspondents. In it will also be found graphic and interesting letters from the other military departments, the latest news from Richmond, the latest dates from Europe, and interesting letters from our special correspondents in London and Paris. Also, a page of Editorials on the various topics of the day; a carefully prepared Commercial page, items of domestic and agricultural interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and other matters of general interest.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 soaps.

At Miller's, No. 387 Canal-st.—Ladies' Gaiters, with heels, at 12s. per pair; Slips and Ties 6s and 7s. per pair, with Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants' Boots and Shoes, of all styles and prices.

MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, Office No. 2 Vesey-st. (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only 9 cases of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Artificial Limbs.—CHARLES W. WELLS, manufacturer of the celebrated Anglesey Leg, the best yet invented. No. 376 Broadway, N. Y. Send for particulars.

FURNITURE—OF NEW DESIGNS AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at wholesale or retail, at very low prices, for cash. In the stock will be found rosewood and walnut parlor suites of new and beautiful styles, which for good taste in design, cannot be surpassed. Call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

FREDERICK KRUTINA,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between the Bowery and 2d-av.

MARRIED.

BENJAMIN—BYRON.—On Monday, Sept. 22, by Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, EDWARD MAYES BENJAMIN to EMMA BYRON, all of this City.

BROWN—WINAM.—On Wednesday, Sept. 24, by Rev. LOT JONES, WILLIAM H. BROWN to Miss SARAH WINAM, both of Yorkville.

BYRON—OLWELL.—At St. Francis Xavier Church, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, by Rev. Henry de Luynes, GEORGE G. BYRON to ANNA C. OLWELL, daughter of the late Matthew Olwell, both of New-York.

CLARK—BURNHAM.—At St. Ann's Church, on Thursday, Sept. 25, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, DEWITT CLINTON to ELIZABETH STRONGANEY, eldest daughter of the late Michael Burnham, all of this City.

OSBORN—CLARK.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. T. Hiscox, EDWARD M. OSBORN, Jr., to EMILY M., daughter of Chas. L. Clark, Esq., all of this City.

RAMAGE—HASSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1862, by Rev. Hugh H. Blair, ANDREW RAMAGE to JANET HASSON, both of this City.

☞ Liverpool, Eng., papers please copy.

RIVARDE—GUILD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, PIERRE ACHILLE RIVARDE to Miss MARTHA A. GUILD, all of New-York City.

SMITH—TERBUNE.—At Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 25, by Rev. Mr. Strong, R. BRANDRETH SMITH, U. S. A., and ANNIE E., daughter of Dr. Terbune, all of Passaic.

WILM-BERTS—AKIN.—On Thursday, Sept. 25, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. D. E. Brewer, of Yonkers, ADOLPH WILM-BERTS, of Hamburg, Germany, to CARRIE, daughter of the late Albro Akin, Esq., of Quaker Hill, Dutchess County.

WHITNEY—HUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 25, at the Strong-place Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, FRED. A. WHITNEY and E. LOUISE HUNT, second daughter of Thomas Hunt, Esq.

DIED

BERRY.—In Madison, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 18, MARY ELIZA, daughter of William D. and Margaret E. Berry, aged 1 year and 4 months. Also, at the same place, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, CLARENCE EVERETT, son of William D. and Margaret E. Berry, aged 3 years and 2 months.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

BLACKMAN.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 22, GEORGE STAGEMAN, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 21 Halsey-st., Newark. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

BREWER.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Wednesday, Sept. 24, MARSHALL B. BREWER, late Lieutenant Company G, Twenty-seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M., aged 22 years.

BURR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, MARGARET BURR, daughter of the late Isaac Burr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 25 University-place, without further notice.

CUSHING—ALBERT WEST, Flag-officer, yellow fever, Sept. 6, A. Gunn, Company B, Ninetieth Regiment N. Y. S. V., aged 21 years, 17 days, eldest son of the late Dr. G. O. Gunn, and nephew of Dr. A. M. Gunn, Health Officer of the Port of New-York.

The funeral sermon will be preached on Sunday, Sept. 28, in the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, at 3½ P. M., by Rev. E. F. Rankin. The friends of the family and members of the Young Men's Christian Association, are respectfully invited to attend.

HARRINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 25, of scarlet fever, JULIA EMMA, daughter of Frederick and Hannah F. Harrington, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, from No. 245 Washington-av., near Greene-av., Brooklyn.

HAYWARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 25, of a short and severe illness, ALMIRA LUCINA, daughter of John and Almira Hayward.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 258 Grand-st., on this day, (Friday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M.

IRELAND.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 23, at 7 o'clock, Mr. JOHN IRELAND, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 60 Lispenard-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

JARDINE.—In Manchester, Eng., on Monday, May 12, 1862, HANNAH, wife of George Jardine, of this City.

Funeral service at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts., on Saturday, Sept. 27, at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited.

LOCKHART.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 25, THOMAS LOCKHART, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 158 6th-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MACKENZIE.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 25, ANNIE, the beloved infant daughter of Jas. M. and Eleanor Mackenzie, aged 2 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Sept. 27, from No. 408 Sth-av., without further invitation.

"And the mother gave, in tears and pain,
The flower she most did love;
She knew she would find her flower again
In the fields of light above."

MIDDLEBROOK.—In William-burgh, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, of lung fever, MARY MIDDLEBROOK, aged 47 years and 11 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, James M. Dudley, No. 71 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, on Friday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

PENDLE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, ANN SKELTON, wife of Edward E. Pendle, and daughter of the late Samuel Girling.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 62 East 3d-st., on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

ROGERS.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 24, after a lingering illness, EDGAR ROGERS, in the 44th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 34 Dean-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

ROGERS.—In Savannah, Ga., on the 18th inst., of typhoid fever, CHRISTOPHER ROGERS, Esq., aged 35 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 135—Sept. 25, 1862.
17, 7, 22, 68, 48, 69, 67, 37, 8, 55, 40.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 136—Sept. 25, 1862.
13, 42, 58, 72, 61, 66, 7, 51, 69, 49, 14, 40, 25.

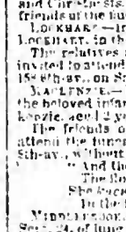
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 403.—Sept. 25, 1862.
33, 48, 74, 59, 11, 12, 62, 53, 23, 27, 50.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 379.—Sept. 25, 1862.
21, 50, 36, 24, 22, 15, 52, 37, 44, 42, 28, 51, 56.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1862.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive deposits of United States GOLD COIN, for a period not less than thirty days, returnable after ten days' notice, together with interest at the rate of four (4) per centum per annum.
JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
One Dollar, Two Dollars, and Three Dollars a Set.
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-street

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, by few City. The children's and boys' clothing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
T. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE RAREST STORE IN THE CITY.

A SINGLE MEDICATED BATH OFTEN does more good than six months' treatment by other methods.
Motives of delicacy for

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-rooms and furnace; the present occupants, gentleman and wife, would remain and board, if agreeable. Inquire at No. 34 Pike-st.; possession 1st Oct.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TENTH-ST., near 3d-av.; $30 per month. Also, house on Park-av., Murray Hill, to let, not furnished. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 5s6 6th-av.

TO LET—SEVERAL SMALL HOUSES, AT LOW rents—from $250 to $400 per year.—Also, storage stores and basements in the upper part of Broadway. Apply to JOHN ROGERS, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to rent, for six months or longer, wanted by E. H. LUBLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Light rooms and 1,000-horse power. SAM'L LEGGETT, Sup't.

STEAM POWER.—LARGE ROOM, WELL lighted, with or without steam power, rent very low. Inquire on the premises, Nos. 401, 403 and 405 Cherry-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—About half an hour's ride from the City by rail—a dozen railway and steamboat communications daily; three acres, beautifully situated and laid out; large and spacious double house, replete with every convenience; six massive columns in front; gas lights in street and house; carriage-house, etc. Will be sold for half its value, mostly, on credit, or exchanged for City or Brooklyn property. Also, horses, carriages, and furniture can be had if desired. This is a rare opportunity to unite health, convenience, and freedom from taxation. Apply to or address C. H. STEWART, Esq., No. 5 New-st.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William Swan—situated on the Newtown plank-road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a double, two story frame house, barn and other outbuildings; Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO rent at Greenwich, Conn., near depot; handsomely furnished throughout; grounds beautifully ornamented; splendid water and landscape view; horses, carriages, fine cow, poultry, &c., with vegetables of all kinds, will be rented low to a responsible, careful tenant, for eight months. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 152 West 31st-st., from 8 to 10, and 1 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARDing-house, which always fills during the season, together with the farm, beautifully situated on the bank of the Shrewsbury River; good bathing, fishing and gunning, and plenty of shady rambles and rustic arbors on the premises. Apply at No. 291 Washington-st., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE, FINELY situated on the Shell Road, near the village of Newtown, L. I., consisting of 14 acres of first-rate land, with a good house thereon, containing 9 rooms, with kitchen in the rear. For full particulars, apply to Wm. H. RAYNOR, No. 1,275 4th-av.

A HOUSE WANTED AT HARLEM, ASTORIA, FLATBUSH OR MORRISANIA.—A neat house with about an acre of ground, with fruit, vegetable garden, &c., prefer to lease with privilege of purchasing. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 62 William-st.

WANTED—WITHIN AN HOUR OF THE CITY, (New-Jersey preferred,) a small house, with five or ten acres of improved land attached; terms must be easy. Address with full particulars as to location, house, price, &c., A. V. DAY, Station S, New-York City.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT FISHKILL Landing, for the Winter, or longer if desired. Apply to B. A. MUMFORD, No. 101 Pearl-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A FIRST-class, well-furnished house wanted, for six months, for a responsible tenant—small family—near 5th or 6th av., an extra-sized house, unfurnished.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FURNISHED HOUSE WELL furnished and genteelly located (by rent must be very moderate.) Address, with particulars, fagasse need not answer this advertisement.) Box No. 21 New-Genesee Post-office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN A GOOD NEIGHborhood in this City, a small house, in complete repair, with all the modern improvements, rent not over $500; references unexceptionable. Address C. E. WARD, Box No. 109, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN GOOD ORDER—locality first-class—for a gent and wife. Situation between 3d and 7th avs. Reference unquestionable. Agents need not reply. Address, stating locality and rent, MERCHANT, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 30th and 39th sts., and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT.—A GENTEEL house wanted to rent, west of Broadway, between 10th and 23d sts. Address P., Box No. 3,401 Post-office.

WANTED—DESK ROOM IN A LAWYER'S Office, with access to a good law library. Address LAW STUDENT, Box No. 12, *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone houses, beautifully located, Nos. 8 and 10 West 45th st., near 5th av., finished in the best style, with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or of LOPER & DAVIS, foot of 36th-st., E. R.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, THE first-class four story brown stone house No. 60 East 26th-st., fronting on Columbia College lawn; superior in every respect; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises, of J. C. SARES.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A handsome brown-stone four-story house, with the furniture, piano, &c., all complete, in 34th-st., near 4th-av. Price, $18,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT RAHWAY, N. J.—Situated ½ of a mile from the railroad depot, where trains stop 17 times daily for New-York; time, 1 hour; commutation, $65 yearly. The mansion house is 30 feet 6 inches by 38 feet 6 inches; dining-room 22 feet by 16 feet 8 inches; kitchen, wash-house, and ice-house adjoining, barn, carriage-house, stables, cow houses, &c. The farm contains 96 acres of first quality land, in a high state of cultivation: It also has a large apple orchard in full bearing; also, pears, plums, &c., all well laden with fruit, also, strawberry beds, currants, raspberries, blackberries and grapes, in cultivation in abundance; also, a large asparagus bed. For further particulars, inquire of EDMUND SPOTWELL, on the premises, or of JOHN DEGRAW, Jr., at Degraw's Hotel, at the depot.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

$130—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $130; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid with name-board, $165 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225 and $250; new 6½ octave, $140. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $100. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These celebrated instruments are sold at the New-York Warerooms, Nos 5 and 7 Mercer-st., by MASON BROTHERS, agents for the manufacturers, at the same prices, at wholesale and retail, as from the factory. Harmoniums, including several new styles, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, $45 to $200.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class—for sale, to let, or by instalments, on favorable terms. PELTON'S CHARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one octave three banks of keys, $80 to $400. CUPID PIANOS, fully warranted, $450 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 811 and 813 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 16 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK—All the stockholders being superior, practical pianomakers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wooresale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 27th-st., near 9th-av.

$165 FOR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO—worth $300—7-octave, carved mouldings, overstrung, and all modern improvements, very little used, like new. Apply at No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th av.

OLD VIOLINS.—FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, two old violins, made in 1701 and 1747. May be seen at No. 173 Broadway, Room No. 41.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for some very superior servants, whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn, and are most desirable help. Also, for some very neat and efficient waitresses, housemaids and children's nurses. Apply at MANNING'S new and spacious offices, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a young woman, in a private family; she understands all kinds of cooking, and is a first-rate bread and biscuit baker; can make all kinds of desserts in a large family preferred; can give the best of City reference from her last places. Call at No. 270 3d-av., near 23d-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TIDY, NEAT Scotchwoman, who understands cooking in a private family, as a cook or regular laundress; does up linens in magnificent style; wages $6. Also, a situation for a seam-tress and parlor maid; quick at the needle; City reference; wages $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, for a steady woman, who is a thorough good cook, and can wash and iron excellently; is not fond of going out or changing her situations; can furnish the most respectable City references as to capability and integrity. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.)

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman as first class cook in a first-class private family, or in a private boarding-house; good City reference, if required. Can be seen until called, at No. 281½ West Washington-place, front room, second floor.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, industrious girl as cook or general servant; is an excellent washer and ironer and thorough plain cook, a respectful, obliging and trusty servant, neat and economical and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn, City or country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation, as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 155 East 30th-st., on the 2d story.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would take the position of chambress; is fully competent to take either situation; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 115½ 20th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City references. Inquire at No. 160 south 2d av., corner 23d-st. and 2d-av. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who will do washing and ironing if required; is a good baker; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 162 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as a good thorough cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 346 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 10th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, as above as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 150 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook; understands pastry, and makes good bread; is an excellent washer and ironer; has lived two and three years with her former employers, whom she can be recommended. Call at No. 67 Morton-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good pastry cook; good references furnished. Call for two days, at No. 223 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, IN a small private family, by a middle-aged woman, who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; would prefer a short distance in the country. Call at No. 149 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation in an eating-house or restaurant; is not objectionable; will find her own bedclothes, and is not herself generally useful. Apply at No. 61 Duane-st., near Varick; top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and American cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 18 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; or would be willing to do housework. Call at No. 112 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or do upstairs work or waiting. Apply at No. 447 3d-av., corner of 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, the most satisfactory City reference. She can be seen at No. 121 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK, WITH THE highest testimonials as to character and capability, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family. Apply, for three days, at No. 65 West 9th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a Situation, by a competent woman, as above. Can be seen at her present employer's, 211 5th-av.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as good plain cook in a small family; would assist in the washing and ironing; is neat in her kitchen. Has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 51 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A most respectable young girl wants a situation as waitress and chambermaid, the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 East 35th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress; has no objection to chamberwork and fine washing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as first-class laundress. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 5 Prince-st.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO procure a situation as nurse; perfectly understands the care of children, or chamberwork and sewing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 156 6th-st., near 8th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family. can take full charge of an infant from its birth. best reference. Call, for two days, at No. 241 6th-av., rear building, first floor, between 16th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good pastry cook; good references furnished. Call for two days, at No. 223 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, IN a small private family, by a middle-aged woman, who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; would prefer a short distance in the country. Call at No. 149 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation in an eating-house or restaurant; is not objectionable; will find her own bedclothes, and is not herself generally useful. Apply at No. 61 Duane-st., near Varick; top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and American cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 18 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

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AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or do upstairs work or waiting. Apply at No. 447 3d-av., corner of 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who will do washing and ironing if required; is a good baker; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 162 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

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AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 10th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

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MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 175th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 tinted figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Seminal Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses: latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics: the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 847 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige of disease without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Structures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Reduces advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other deli cate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution. Office and consultation rooms, No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. H. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose hearth or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold by him at 129 Duane-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used, i. e. will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed by the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 270. To be had of S. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 630 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to relieve the menstrual flux; and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French prescription $5 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operative and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rectum, piles, cancers, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1830—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOTHY & CO.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 50 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call or or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. He invites the most perfect investigation, well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DR. PHILLIPS, DENTIST, (TWENTY-SIX years,) inserts artificial teeth, in every style, filled with gold, artificial bone, or with a new preparation of his own, which is harmless, tasteless and superior to anything ever offered to the public. cannot be brushed, picked or dug out, and never shrink or can be made useful without pain. All operations warranted and prices moderate. No. 6 Lexington-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART- MENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX FRASE,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

MACHINERY, &C.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—BRICK PRESSES OF the latest and most approved plan, for sale by C. O. READ, Machinist, No. 46 Green-st. Machinery made and repaired at short notice.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Saw Mills, &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURing (for army work) and Family Machines—new—to rent. F. H. DIAMOND, No. 508 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD.

And all the United States Government Securities, bought and sold, at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

C. S. SLOANE & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos. 16, 395, 579, 660, 662, 1,325, 1,685, 1,974, 1,977, 2,037, 2,299, 2,398, 2,515, 2,591. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 55 Exchange-place.—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Trustees of Savings Institutions, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 6th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERN- MENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCIS- co City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Interest commences Oct. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COPES, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 32D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.
All deposits made on or before 1st October, will draw interest from that date.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
ALEX. F. LEE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 76 Bowery, corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock Daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest will begin to run on deposits Oct. 1.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 8th-st. and 6th-av.—Open daily, from 10 to 3 P. M. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAYS, from 10 to 6. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $400 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
EDWARD H. BULL, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAV- INGS INSTITUTION has removed to their new banking-house, No. 32 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. will be paid on all sums of one thousand dollars and under from Oct. 1, 1862. Open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock. CHAS. PECK, President.
JAS. P. HARDY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 6 to 7.
Interest commences Oct. 1, 1862.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, will be held at the office of said Company, on the sixth day of October, proximo, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.
P. W. LEWIS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1862.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 55 Wall-st., New-York, Sept. 15, 1862. }

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third Article of the first Title of the Second Chapter of the second Part of the Revised Statutes. DAVID McMURRAY, one of the City of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published August 5, 1862. Conditions to appear before the Hon. Gilbert Robertson, Jr., County Judge of said county, at his office, Mystical Bank Buildings, in the City of Troy, on the 21st day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts. GEO. DAY,
Attorney for Insolvent, Troy, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 97 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 24 day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862. RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINA,
s28-law6m F* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No. 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.
jy4-lawfm F* MARY WANNING, Executrix.
JOHN B. FANNING,
THOMAS FANNING, Jr., } Executors.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—THE best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and other parlor and ornamental, in suites, whole and half suites; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

A FINE STOCK OF ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, mahogany and grained parlor suits, in silk, satin and plush, just opened by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery, at very low prices.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs.
MANUFACTURED BY
ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Palliasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

ENAMELED ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND EBONY CHAMBER SUITS, a surplus stock, at cost, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, at No. 87 Bowery.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 159 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

SPRING, HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES, of superior quality, guaranteed, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, OF NO. 87 BOW- ERY, manufacture all work as represented.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK in trade, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred—a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the occupant, on the premises, foot of 126th-st. and North River, New-Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 46th-st., and No. 109 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST.—MONEY AD-vanced to any amount on diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, silver-ware, &c. Also the highest price paid for pawnbrokers' tickets for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, fire-arms, &c., at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Lyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ATRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ASIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JESS. H. SKOLFIELD, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, F. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The travel and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamships of other routes, and it is intended to lead passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FIRST STEAMER FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
VIA
HAVANA.

The elegant double-engine United States Mail side-wheel steamship
ROANOKE,
JNO. THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans, via Havana, on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
No freight taken for Havana.
For freight and passage, apply to
DUDLEY, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
B. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $70. Gold only.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, persons about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, CORK HARBOR. The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Screw ships as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	Sept. 27.
ETNA	Saturday	Oct. 4.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Oct. 11.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	40
First cabin to Paris	100	Steerage to Paris	45
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Genoa, and all parts of the Continent at equally low rates.

Drafts from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $90, $110. Steerage from Liverpool, $35. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the same rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in watertight compartments, and carry Patent Life Boats, Anchors, Chains, Cables, and every patent article of safety and convenience now in use. Passengers are attached to each steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Waterloo-road, or to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 58 Broadway, or to GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN, No. 57 Broadway, New-York. In Philadelphia to JAMES BARRY, No. 308 Walnut-st. In Boston to JULES DEPOL, No. 45 Commercial-st. In Chicago to JOHN C. DALE, Agent, Michigan Southern Railroad Depot, Lake-st. In Cincinnati to JOHN C. DALE, Agent, Little Miami Railroad Depot, Front-st. In Portland to JOHN C. DALE, No. 111 Commercial-st., or at the Company's Office,
JNO. G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. H. GLASSFORD, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec for SALTCOATS, Ayr, on SATURDAY, Oct. 4. Rates of passage from New-York:—First-class, according to accommodation, $80. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Rate of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $170 and $190. Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 2 Broadway, New-York.
CASELLA & SEALES, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM- SHIP, NEW-YORK, D. WILMS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 6 Broadst.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE CROSSIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....Sept 13 | MONDAY.....Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau.....$50.
Passage money to Havana.....70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea, her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money refunded as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE U. S. Mail Steamship TRADE WIND, Capt. E. A. DEVANEY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. R. JONES, Notary Public, No. 2 Broad-way, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 388 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. Call and see the album, 150 pictures, sold at $2; others proportionately cheap.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—UNDER an order from the President of the United States, a National system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the army and navy. The system, after long and well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief, and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect, until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have misapplied or been dishonestly used. Direct and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi, and the Western frontier, so that ere their wants—to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver parcels to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their distribution within the limits of the force employed in the service of the nation, it being one of its especial duties to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride.

The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid in larger purposes—to do all that can be done for health and comfort of soldiers, to diminish the sufferings and reduce their mortality as far as possible in camps, under the privations and hardships of battle, and in the successful pursuit of warfare. For these purposes contributions to its Treasury are solicited. They may be addressed to the Treasurer, C. J. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States:

Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., New-York.
Prof. A. D. BACHE, LL. D., Washington.
GEORGE W. CULLUM, U. S. A., New-York.
ALEXANDER J. DALLAS, U. S. A., Washington.
JOSEPH G. WOOD, U. S. A., Washington.
WILLIAM H. VAN BUREN, M. D., New-York.
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D., New-York.
SAMUEL G. HOWE, M. D., Boston.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D., New-York.
THOMAS HARRIS, M. D., New-York.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., Cleveland.
GEORGE T. STRONG, New-York.
EDWARD SINNEY, Jr., Philadelphia.
Right Rev. THOS. M. CLARK, D. D., Providence R. I.
Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, Kentucky.
S. W. BENNETT, Cincinnati.
Hon. MARK SKINNER, Chicago.
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, New-York.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the Rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 34-av., Cooper Union, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Jersey City ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M. Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M. Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 75 cents per share (clear of tax) upon the stock of this Company will be paid to the New-York stockholders at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st., New-York, and to the Philadelphia stockholders at the office of GAW, MACALESTER & CO., No. 325 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 25d inst., and remain closed until the 2d of October.
WM. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Sept. 18, 1862.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME COMMENCES.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 38th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 9 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 4 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (38th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M., for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL- ROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Asbury. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMO- DATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 1:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 10:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:

OPENING DAY.

Annual Exhibition of Fall and Winter Fashions.

The Dress Goods, Millinery, Cloaks, Trimmings, Lingerie and Laces to be Worn this Season.

GREAT CALL FOR RICH GOODS.

New-York is emerging from its Summer chrysalis as bright and beautiful a butterfly as ever. The war, which it was supposed would paralyze all its energies and reduce infinitely the demand for and consumption of luxuries of all kinds, seems rather to have operated in a contrary direction, and by placing wealth in different hands from those which formerly held it, given an impulse to trade which is as unexpected as it is gratifying. Broadway and other principal thoroughfares begin to wear their wonted brilliant aspect—people are returning rapidly to town—sidewalks are thronged, stores are crowded—the important business of Fall shopping has commenced—the signal for the display of all those varied textures, and ingenious specimens of art and skill, which afford the best evidence of industrial resources, and act at the same time as traps for the unwary. The shopping community, however, never manifested a greater willingness to be caught. This season, above all others, shows no lack of the one thing needful. Whether it is that business is unusually prosperous, or money more than usually plentiful, or because investments are considered doubtful, and currency itself uncertain, most true it is that women never received so liberal a *carte blanche*, or encountered so little opposition to their suggestion that the family wardrobe needed replenishing. In fact, instances have been known, recently where husbands have handed a fifty-dollar bill, unasked, to their astonished wives, with the recommendation to "pitch in"—a reckless mode of proceeding, happily unheard in domestic annals—and which has led, in several cases, to misgivings that an extra bottle with a friend had something to do with it, or possibly some remnant of hereditary insanity.

This propitious state of affairs, combined with glorious weather, assisted to make yesterday one of the most delightful of opening days to all concerned. The milliners received the best reward of their efforts, in the sale of an unusual number of bonnets, while the ladies were equally delighted at witnessing a display so much in advance of their anticipations.

THE OPENING

Among the principal establishments which yesterday opened their doors to the public was that of Mrs. CRIPPS, No. 571; Mrs. SIVADON, No. 637; Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473, and Mrs. A. A. BINNS, No. 555 Broadway, MATHIOLZ & Co., No. 1 Brevoort-place, Mrs. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-street; Mme. RAUZINO, No. 318 Canal-street; M. L. HOUDAS, No. 126 Sixth-avenue; Mrs. J. W. DEMAREST, No. 186 Bowery, and Mrs. J. REID, No. 311 Fourth-street. The large and elegant display made by all these artistes showed little fear of a depression in business or any falling off in the feminine desire for the "latest style" in a bonnet.

The shape for the present season has not materially altered from the last. It is still straight at the sides, high in front, with narrow compressed crown and curtain. The size, however, is growing small by degrees, and promises to grow beautifully less. the genuine French bonnets making their appearance with greatly curtailed proportions. There is one marked feature about the French bonnets which adds much to their general effectiveness and this is the simplicity and uniformity of the decoration. A mixture of different flowers, unless in a group or bouquet, is never placed upon one bonnet, and the interior always corresponds with the exterior. More costly trimmings are used than are often employed upon American bonnets, but there are less of them, and every one is made to tell, instead of being huddled up in a miscellaneous collection such as we frequently see.

The display this season exhibits less of this fault than usual. The materials are generally rich and plain, in high colors and strong contrasts. Flowers are not much used in trimming, feathers and lace being more generally employed. Ribbon is only used for strings, and then it is always a wide, plain taffetta, with perhaps a colored edge; figured and fancy styles are neglected altogether. Fine straws, trimmed with velvet and plumes, are considered *distingué* for Fall wear, and are novel in style, and really beautiful in quality. For a more advanced season rich, corded silks, in all the new shades of colors, are associated with velvet, the combination producing the happiest results. A few examples will give a better idea, however, than the most extended generalizations.

A very elegant bonnet was made of Lyons velvet, in that lovely shade of blue known as "violet." A heavy fringe of white ostrich feathers, slightly tipped and shaded with violet, was thrown across the front, and extended down one side. A white lace *barbe* was laid in a flat fold upon the top, and crossed upon the centre of the curtain, which was of velvet laid in folds, while the sides were of rich blonde over white lace.

Another admired style was of thick corded silk, of the color known as "Vesuve." The extreme front and curtain were of black velvet, laid over black and white lace. A magnificent black plume was curled over the top, and swept in a rich feathery fringe on one side.

Exactly opposite to this was a black corded silk with scarlet velvet front, laid in fluted folds on one side and plain on the other. Next to the folds, and nearly over the top of the bonnet, a short black plume was gracefully disposed, and below this, descending upon the velvet, a long, black lace *barbe*, fastened with a jet ornament, and hanging below the curtain which was composed of scarlet velvet, with a thin centre of black and white lace.

A very stylish bonnet of grey "metalasse," or quilted silk, has a curtain of Marie Louisa blue velvet, with folds at the side, knotted into a sort of rosette, and surmounted with drab plumes, which curl over the front, on the inside. The ornaments of the headcap are a flat bow of blue velvet, and clusters of red thorn berries laid in nests of black lace.

A very stylish hat of purple corded silk, had a side scarf of purple velvet laid in folds, which gradually widened toward the front, and also over the edge of the curtain, which was composed of rich white blonde, over white lace. White plumes were the only decoration, the interior being finished also with velvet and lace.

A very chaste and beautiful style exhibited by Mrs. CRIPPS, particularly struck our fancy. It was composed of the new cuir-colored velvet, and was simply yet elegantly trimmed with a costly white lace scarf, which fell as a fauchon over the crown, and was simply tied under the chin. The same artiste displayed a bonnet of white velvet, ornamented with magnificent black plumes and black lace barbes, which had a very striking effect.

We cannot forbear mentioning also, a bonnet, for the present month, of exceedingly fine white Belgian straw, bound on the edge, and curtained with velvet, in a lovely shade of blue. On the top of the bonnet, over the front were placed splendid large blue velvet leaves, and curled up on each side of these, a short white ostrich plume. The interior of these bonnets corresponded in every respect with the exterior.

It is a novel feature of the new styles, that transparent crowns, curtains, or fronts, partly of velvet, are introduced into all, even those composed of the heaviest fabrics, and lightness, lightness and delicacy very unusual in Winter bonnets.

Fancy hats of black and white felt are universal for children's wear, tastefully trimmed with colored velvet and feathers. The brightest and most striking colors in velvet are used, the plumes being generally black or white, according to the color of the hat.

OUT-DOOR GARMENTS.

The most distinguished novelties in cloaks have not as yet been exposed to the vulgar gaze. The demand is principally for shawls—not a cheap kind, by any means, but superb Cashmeres, whose soft folds cover the cost of a respectable farm. For two years past India shawls have hardly seen the light. In even the largest establishments economy was the rule, among even the wealthiest citizens; and magnificent specimens of Eastern art and skill, which formerly brought a thousand dollars, were offered for seven hundred, without obtaining a purchaser. This state of things is now quite changed. The highest prices are asked, and readily obtained; and we have it on the authority of one of the most respectable merchants, that more India shawls have been sold within six weeks than for two years before.

Shawls, in fact, for the transition season, seem to be decidedly in favor. Those who cannot afford the real Cashmere, content themselves with an imitation, striped in the richest colors, and as good as the genuine, for all useful intents and purposes.

Fine wool check shawls are among the most popular styles, and deservedly. It is very seldom that garments at a low price are found in such excellent taste.

The most elegant cloaks for the present season are made of fine ladies' cloth, with the "*sen teske*," or braided trimming. They are generally laid in plaits at the back, shaped over the shoulder and arm, but without sleeves, which are mostly confined to the sack, (or *sant en basque*,) and paletot shapes. A favorite style is the "Cansali," which takes up gracefully upon the arm and is deep enough to reach the top of the flounces upon the dress. These are trimmed with a rich *passmenterie*, and ornaments of jet, or with a richly braided hand-made border.

A novel trimming for cloaks, and one which has a very good effect, consists of fine, broad, black woolen braid, laid in box plaits, and beaded with several rows of narrow braid, or the same put on in a simple pattern. The advantage of this trimming lies not only in the fact that it is inexpensive, but also that it retains its position and cannot be spoiled by any accident.

The gored circular is a very beautiful pattern, in either light or dark cloth. It is braided in a handsome pattern upon each seam, the pattern terminating in a point before it reaches the bottom of the cloak, and each point finished with a tassel.

Another very stylish circular is called the "Richelieu," and was exhibited at the establishment of Mme. DEMOREST. It is very full, and is caught up in folds upon the shoulder, and fastened with rosettes of lace and jet. It is pointed in front, and forms an exceedingly graceful sweep upon the skirt. It will undoubtedly become a general favorite.

A very fine, warm, and soft velvet plush is much used for the heavier cloaks for Winter wear. Velvet beaver will also be worn, the most expensive qualities of which are worth eight and nine dollars per yard.

The *sant en basques* are deeper, and make their appearance in very handsome and attractive styles, but they do not possess the interest of novelty, and therefore require no description. A pretty style for a girl was made of fine fawn-colored cloth, bound deeply with violet silk, stitched with four rows of white silk. The *front* was turned back *en revers*, and finished with gilt buttons of a large flat kind.

DRESS GOODS.

The display of style in the various departments although comprising much that is costly and beautiful, exhibits as yet few real novelties. This may be accounted for in various ways, one of which is the little encouragement held out to foreign manufacturers during the past year to send new designs to this market. Another is the fact that the demand is less for new fabrics than for those standard luxuries whose value is scarcely inquired by taste, and whose possession is almost as good as a pedigree—such, for instance, as India Cashmere shawls, diamonds and superb laces, which last act, like an added glory with every shade of yellow which time and the careful washing in weak coffee imparts to their original vulgar purity.

The third reason is, perhaps, the most potent of all—and that is that Fashion is an exclusive as well as arbitrary goddess, and has a great dread of being mixed up with common people. The public, curious openers of styles, to be examined and commented upon by Tom, Dick and Harry, is not to her taste, and she prefers to wait until the crowd is over before introducing to the favored few specialties designed for their particular gratification.

Things new are not, however, always better than things old; and if there are few materials or designs that are decidedly novel, there are still plenty which are exceedingly attractive and well worthy of attention. The rich profusion and splendid variety which is scattered on every hand, is at least sufficient to bewilder the senses, and requires an experienced eye to discover that they have ever before seen the light blue, yellow, black and white.

"Who can afford to buy these rich silks?" is a very natural exclamation, on seeing spread out the most important items of some of our largest dry goods houses. Robes at a hundred dollars each; magnificent *moires*, cost dollars per yard; rich corded and figured silks at four and five, and for what are called low-priced and medium qualities, fifteen to thirty shillings. Are we really prosecuting an expensive war? Is this the end of all the lectures and exhortations to economy which have been poured into the ears of the wives and daughters of the Republic? The fact is a lamentable one, but not to be denied, that, so far, these efforts have produced the smallest kind of results. The costliest fabrics sell with greater ease than ever before, and at prices higher than have ever yet been demanded.

Plain colors rule in dress, as in other goods, the season; figures only being admitted into patterns woven of an original and special design. Most of these are copies from styles sent to the London Exposition, and are valued more as specimens of art than as the guide and exponent of taste. The pattern sometimes consists of a vine border for the bottom of the skirts, and sometimes of clusters of a particular kind of flower or fruit, upon a rich, creamy surface; but though superb in appearance, and exceedingly well fitted for an exceptional toilette, we confess to a preference for the plain, stately *moires*, and thick corded silks, in the new and rare colors, which are too perfect in themselves for contact with others, and which fulfill all our ideas of sublimity in the colorist's art.

The Cinderella drab, a sort of white ashes shade steel, fawn, and dust-color are all in vogue, but the mark of present distinction attaches to cuir, or leather-color, black, and a beautiful shade of red, softer and deeper than "Solferino," and higher and more striking than crimson. The flame tinted "vesale" has been found too trying to the complexion to be worn by itself alone, and is therefore introduced in homeopathic doses with the fancy silks, a few of which, in very *recherché* designs, are provided for those who prefer them to the single colors. The most striking of these contains fine stripes of vesuie, wide apart, on a ground of black *moire*. Another has tiny red berries drooping from sprays of fine black and white foliage, upon a rich brown ground. This last is a very effective style, and lights up with wonderful brilliancy. In the black. The splendor is greatly enhanced in making up, by trimming with vesuie velvet, laid in folds, broad round the bottom of the skirt, narrow for the waist and sleeves.

Among the medium styles of goods, plain Irish poplins hold as ever a very distinguished place. The heavy "*epingleines*," or ottoman *velours*, in all the rich, dark shades of color, are also very much admired, and form the handsomest and most serviceable of walking-dresses.

A less expensive, and still more useful fabric, however, is found in what is called the "Aberdeen" linsey. It is a fine, stout, and very warm woolen material—a modern improvement on the old linsey-woolsey. It is imported in plaids, and also in plain colors, and is not in the least affected by atmospheric influences; knee-deep in slush would not impair its fortunate and happy temperament. Its width is a full yard, and its cost only eighty-eight cents, so that, considering its durability, it would make a very cheap dress.

Speaking of dress materials, the glen plaids must not be forgotten—ladies of cultivated taste, ranking these among the choicest and most truly *distingué* of any articles imported for Winter walking-wear. The texture of the cloth is soft and warm, rather than fine, and the preference in pattern is given to the street "chairs," notwithstanding that other mixtures have had colors introduced, which sometimes give to them a more novel and striking appearance. The "Red Roy" (red and black) is one of the most desirable, as is also the "Clan Alpine," a dark-blue, stripe with a silver-green and black, and checked with red. The "Royal Stuart" is beautiful, and very showy. Scarlet and green, with lines of black.

Costly cashmere robes for morning wear, rank among Winter luxuries. The shawl border, instead of being printed in the woolen ground, is woven in black, crimson and gold-colored silk, adding greatly to the beauty of the general effect, but also increasing the price to what would be a respectable sum for a grand toilette.

MAKING UP—THE NEW JACKETS.

"Making up" dresses is trial enough to test any woman's patience. It is pleasant to see and examine new goods; it is still more pleasant to become the owner of new and coveted patterns and fabrics; but the pleasure of possession is gone, and all the glory dimmed, the moment the making up becomes the subject of consideration. In the first place, the cost is something fearful to people of moderate ideas and means; then there is the dread that something will not fit, or that the entire dress will be made up in an unbecoming manner—few dressmakers aspiring to become artists in their profession.

The principal novelty in the construction of dresses for ordinary wear is the fancy jacket, or vest, which is made in an almost infinite variety. They are worn with Garibaldi shirts of the same material as the dress, and are then made in the color as the trimming. A skirt and shirt of drab merino, for example, is trimmed with rows of scarlet woolen braid, five upon the skirt, two down the front of the shirt. The jacket in this case is made of scarlet cashmere, trimmed with plaid, cut buttons. The vest is sometimes cut precisely like that of a gentleman, and ornamented with coral, or flat gilt buttons. At other times a chemisette of black and white lace is worn in which case the jacket deepens, the spring descending slightly upon the hips.

High plain bodies are very much admired, trimmed to form a jacket. A narrow quilting of ribbon or velvet is rounded off from the front, and carried behind, where it terminates in a bow, and broad sash ends of the same material as the dress, edged with a quilting to match the trimming upon the body.

Fashion has recently adopted a simple rule in architecture, by making a border of nearly all ornamental decoration. Skirts are finished around the bottom only, with bands or a quilting, or a simple pattern in braidwork. This is very effective, but care must be taken to preserve the appearance of a border, and not let it up from the bottom, else a shortened or stunted look is imparted to the wearer, which is anything but dignified and becoming. Skirts are worn very full and long behind, quite as much so as ever, but they are no longer laid in large box plaits—instead of these, fine single folds are used, placed very thickly together.

Sleeves are puffed, and worn loose at the wrists. Some are in the leg of mutton style, but very few are flowing.

BALL COSTUMES.

Plain rich silks have taken the place, to some extent, of the thin materials which have been used for ball costumes during the Summer season. Some very beautiful styles, from the most distinguished *modistes* we present for the benefit of young lady readers.

Robe of rich Sulferino silk, the skirt edged with a narrow box-plaiting of the silk, edged with black guipure lace. Above this border is a deep-toned flounce of black guipure, headed by a box quilting of white satin ribbon, edged on the upper side with narrow lace. Rosettes of ribbon, encircled with black lace, are placed in the hollow formed by the festoons. Low pointed body, ornamented with a scarf bertha, made of lace and ribbon to match the flounce upon the skirt. This bertha crosses in front, and finishes with wide bow and long ends behind, edged with narrow black lace.

Another very pretty costume was composed of rich white silk, ornamented upon the skirt with tulle puffings, alternating with bands of black guipure lace, beneath which narrow satin ribbon was run. The low, slight body has bands of lace, alternating with puffings, across the front, to match the skirt. Sleeves short and full, divided into puffs, with short straps of guipure, beneath which ribbon is placed to match the waist and skirt.

A very elegant toilette was composed of purple velvet, the skirt very wide, very long behind, and looped high at the side over a quilted skirt of white satin. Square Raphael body and antique sleeves, fastened on the shoulder with a diamond cluster, completed this magnificent dress.

Double skirts have been revived somewhat for evening wear. They are made very long and quite full, quite full. They are mostly worn in thin materials.

A charming ball dress is of white tarletan, trimmed with a flounce, headed with a wreath of pink convolvulus. A tunic skirt of lace reaches the top of the flounce, and is caught up on one side with a bunch of roses. A lace scarf drapes the waist, and is knotted at the side under the arm. The garniture for the sleeves and body consists of roses in their leaves, to match the skirt.

Long, wide sashes are worn tied behind in a wide bow, and are very pretty for young girls. A more costly ornament for the waist consists of a lace scarf, which may be crossed upon the shoulder, or simply knotted around the waist. In either case, it is tied under the arm. Sashes to match the material and trimmings of the dress are also fashionable, and often accompany morning as well as evening toilets.

The method of wearing the hair this season is novel and very stylish. The back hair forms a braid, smooth ring which descends upon the neck, while the front is raised in puffs or waves from the side of the face. Wreaths are still in favor for headdresses, but they are invariably composed of a particular kind of flower in a single color, clusters at the sides and over the forehead forming the only contrast.

A very beautiful and novel headdress is made of the leaves, bleached and varnished, which fasten up in sprays of Indian corn. These leaves are twisted or braided together, and finished with clusters of moss-rose buds in their foliage.

Another beautiful style is composed of the red thornberry with green leaves, which form a branch depending upon the shoulder.

Simple yet beautiful headdresses are made of black velvet in the diadem shape, the raised front embroidered with clusters of flowers in jet.

The "Undine" is charming with a full dress of white tarletane, and consists of a full wreath of river grass, with a moss-rose placed high up on one side, and another low down on a line with the ear.

LACES AND LINGERIE.

These were never more numerous, or exhibited in more charming variety. The use of the sewing-machine has introduced an exquisite system of tucking, which is used to beautify children's clothing, and under-garments of every description, and is elegant and ornamental as the finest needlework.

Made-up lace goods, in simple and inexpensive styles, are very much in vogue, and give grace and delicacy to the most ordinary toilette. Tucked and puffed spencers, with the pretty peasant bodice, are among the most charming of recent importations; and not less so is the puffed "Modeste,"—a most becoming accompaniment to a young lady's low-necked dress.

A wide lace scarf is an elegant novelty in this department. It is worn with a full dress toilette, simply knotted round the waist, or clasped upon the shoulder, and tied under the arm. It is very costly, and very *recherché*.

In capes, the pelerine, crossed in front and carried behind, where the round ends are knotted together, is the fashionable style. They are universally worn by ladies abroad.

STEEL ORNAMENTS.

The novel and most striking feature in decorations of every description is the use which is made of steel. It not only composes all sorts of ornaments by itself, but is used in the manufacture of dress and cloak trimmings, and even beautifies and adorns our shoes. Steel jewelry ranks high among the most exquisite works of art, in the fine inlaid styles, which have superseded the old clumsy designs.

The latest use to which steel has been put is ornamenting shoes, which it accomplishes most artistically. Black silk slippers are embroidered on the front in clusters of steel flowers—a strap, fastened with a wrought-steel buckle, giving the finishing touch. Walking boots are also decorated with three tiny steel buckles, laid on small flat bows of black velvet. This is an idea for which we are indebted to the Empress EUGENIE.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

Sailed, ship *Wellington*, Callao; *Oriental*, Boston, with 1,000 bags copper ore, 8,000 hides, 500 bales wool, 1,000 barrels silver and other articles—entire cargo valued at $210,000.

COMMERCIAL.—The sales from first hands continue light. The jobbing trade is good. 300 tons of pig iron have been sold at $40; 50 firkins Butter, and Candles dull at 18c.; Crushed Sugar, 14½c.

About $50,000 have been collected in San Francisco for the relief of wounded soldiers since the remittance of the first $100,000. The movement continues unabated, and other portions of the State have begun the good work in earnest.

THE PRESIDENT AND EMANCIPATION.

An Interview with a Delegation from Chicago.

On Sept. 7, a meeting was held in Chicago at which a delegation was appointed to present to Mr. LINCOLN a memorial from Christians of all denominations residing in that city in favor of National Emancipation. This Committee met Mr. LINCOLN in Washington on the 13th, and last Saturday evening reported the result of its action to a second meeting, convened in Bryan Hall, Chicago. The following is the document:

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

The President received us courteously, and gave the following opportunity to discharge the duty assigned. He listened with fixed attention while the memorial was read by the Chairman of the Delegation, who added a few words to express the deep interest felt in the President by the religious community, as manifested in many prayers offered in his behalf from the day of his election to the present hour, and to explain the pressure of feeling that caused those prayers to be followed by a memorial expressive of their solemn convictions of national duty and necessity. He observed that in doing this the memorialists believe that they discharge their supreme obligations as Christian citizens, which is all they seek, having no desire to dictate to their Chief Magistrate, who has his own responsibility to God, the Nation and the world. The time of presidential disasters, which make the sadness of the Government at the Slave States less extensive than a year. But the memorialists believe these disasters to be tokens of Divine pleasure, calling for new and advanced action by the President in behalf of the oppressed—such as would indicate such change in policy as the signs of oppression, and the unanimous cry that ascends to our military affairs now surpassed to render such action unnecessary, and defeat to make it unnecessary. Then duty becomes an imperative word, and God's command, remonstrance and warning an unfaithfulness.

The memorial presented, at the same time, a memorial of similar import drawn in German and in French, and signed by a number of our German citizens, which was placed in their hands on leaving home.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

After a moment's silence the President answered, and as we withdrew from his presence, each one of us received from the hand of the President a printed copy of a proclamation, which, after reciting the nature of the rebellion, we supposed to be the substance of his reply to those whom we had introduced to his attention. We give it here for the reason that it contains, accurately in its words, a reply which fell from his lips. The President spoke substantially as follows. (We were not reporters, strictly speaking, and cannot therefore give his exact words, but only the substance, as near as we can remember, and in the order in which they were presented. Perhaps, however, the phraseology will be found to be his own.)

The subject presented in the memorial is one upon which I have thought much for months past, and upon which I need not say that I have felt deeply. I am not accustomed to have my opinions published before they are matured in my own mind, but what you have said in this memorial is no stranger to me than it has been to many others. Both at the North and South, many religious men have thought and prayed over the same views which you have expressed, and have come to me in the same way. I have not decided against the proclamation of liberty to the slaves, but hold the matter under advisement. And I can assure you that the subject is ever present in my mind, by day and night, more than any other. Whatever shall appear to be God's will, I will do, I trust that in the freedom with which I have canvassed your views, I have not in any respect wounded your feelings."

We assured him that he had not, and expressed our hope that in honest endeavors to express and defend our convictions we had not been wanting in due respect for our Chief Magistrate. Bidding him farewell, we commended him to the gracious guidance of God, having faith that if the memorial and our address and interview had thrown into the trembling scales but a single grain of truth that might in the preponderance of justice and humanity, our mission would not prove to be in vain.

WM. W. PATTON,
JOHN DEMPSTER.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sunday, Sept. 21, 1862.

Parson Brownlow to East Tennesseeans.

I desire to say to all Tennesseeans, and others, that Col. ELIZA A. REEVE, late of East Tennessee, for the time being has his headquarters at the Gibson House, in Cincinnati, where he is engaged in making up a new regiment for the United States service in the region of Cumberland Gap, having his commission and authority from Washington. I know Col. REEVE well, and know him to be a man of excellent character and of sound morals, and of bravery equal to the occasion.

Dr. WM. HENRY, Ed. C. TAIGO and Mr. STRICKLAND, late of Tennessee, have joined this regiment, and others are coming in. I desire most respectfully to urge the hundreds of Tennesseeans, now dispersed through the Northwestern States, to go into this new regiment, and fight their way back to their homes, and help to speedily secure the redemption of the most oppressed and down-trodden portion of the South.

As an East Tennesseean, I feel mortified and humbled, to find hundreds of Tennesseeans dispersed through the country, seeking favors of the people of the loyal States, and expecting those people to *fight the way open for their return*, while they stand aloof, and decline to fight their own battles. Let us go into the service, and then call on the people of the loyal States to come and help us drive the foe from our homes, and restore our State to its former position in the Union. Beside this, the United States Government will feed, and clothe, and pay all such for their services. Come one, come all, and let us fill up this regiment at once, and by our *works* show that we are sincere in our *faith*.

My Postoffice, for the present, is Cincinnati, and I will give any one calling upon me for information, such as I possess.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

SEPT. 23, 1862.

(Advertisement.)

Great Generals are those who win battles. So think the people, and the people are generally right. Whatever might have been thought of McCLELLAN before, all will now agree that he is a great general. The people have always considered KNOX a great hatter, and the people are right, for KNOX is a great hatter. He is continually gaining victories over his contemporaries by producing the most fashionable and best hat. His fall style, just issued, has proved the greatest victory of all. Go see it at No. 212 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—For whatever trade, profession, or pursuit in life are you best suited? To learn this—and it is of the utmost importance to know—have a full written description of character, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

PERKINS'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRISON'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with all Bramah & Picard's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

Per steamship Connecticut, for New-Orleans—Prince E. Bliss, Andrew Wilson, Jr., [illegible], Mrs. Dr. Bliss, Miss Bliss, Miss Edith Bliss, Edward Lambert, Miss Lambert, Miss Lambert, Miss Julia A. Lambert, Miss Mary A. Lambert, Miss Sarah Lambert, Miss Lizzie Lambert, Miss Ellen Lambert, Miss Lambert, A. Bell, Jr., Mrs. Bell, Jr., Mrs. C. Piper and son, Mrs. M. Mulligan, Miss Mulligan, Miss Bruce, James Bruce.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Connecticut, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Brady, Miss Brady and lady, and 40 in the steerage.

In bark Sea Breeze, from New-Orleans—J. Potter and lady, J. Julian.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 52 | Sun sets.... 5 30 | Moon sets.... 9 06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 10 17 | Gov. Island, 11 36 | Hell Gate.... 12 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

Cleared.

Steamers Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, master; Caernbria, Sumner, New-Orleans, I. B. Gager.

Ships Golden Fleece, Marson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Johan Kepler, (Dutch,) Johnson, Dublin, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Carrier Dove, Trask, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn.

Bark Carolina, Forrest, Glasgow, Hallett & Torrance.

Brigs Mary Penny, (Br.,) Groseneck, Jamaica, Jos. Freese; Lady Washington, (Br.,) Morrison, Five Islands, N. S., P. I. Veritas & Son; Gleaniche, (Span.,) Leris, Santa Cruz, W. W. DeForest & Co.

Schooners Cecilia, (Br.,) Hopkins, Charlottetown, P. E. I., master; D. Ellis, Robbins, Gloucester, Mass., master.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Albany, Lewis, Newbern, N. C., 18th inst., and Hampton Roads 23d, in ballast to Col. D. D. Tompkins, 24th inst., off the Delaware, passed transport Ellen S. Terry, bound S.

Steamer Quincy, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Hyman.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Scourier, Adams, Baltimore, with rodse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer G. B. Pollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Ship Neptune, Cassidy, Liverpool Aug. 19, with mdse. and 1,200 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Was four days in the North Channel with light head winds; afterward had light westerly winds until Sept. 19, when, in lat. 40 30, lon. 69 30, encountered a very violent gale, accompanied with a frightful sea, the ship under close reefed topsails; all three masts went by the board and sprung the mainmast, the foremast broke in three pieces, one piece falling on deck, breaking in the deck and deck-beams; five men were lost overboard, and nine others crippled in various ways, 8 of whom were cleft at the time. During the time it appears were lying alongside, the ship struck heavily on them, damaging the rudder and causing her to make more water than usual. The following day, Capt. Spencer, of the Connecticut, furnished us with a boat and hands, and Capt. Carrick, of the Elton Austin, supplied us with ropes, &c., as needed, for which favors Capt. Poulhet is deeply thankful. By the evening of 20th had jury rigging and mizzen masts rigged so the ship could be steered, since then have got up a mainmast. From 21st have had light variable winds. The following seamen were lost overboard by the falling of the masts: Hugh Henry, Joseph Kelly, Pat. Flinn, John Kane and Charles Hughes.

Ship Hargewell, (of New-Haven,) Powers, Antwerp Aug. 21, with mdse. and 181 passengers to Calvin Adams. Had moderate weather to lon. 63. 19th inst., lat. 41, lon. 65, had a wind at hurricane from S. W. to W. N. W., during which it blew a gale, carrying away sails, main hatch house overboard, arms, hardware, &c.

Steamer F. Whitney, Amey, New-Orleans Aug. 6, with mdse. to master. Aug. 24, off Southeast Light came in collision with brig Watson, carrying away jibboom, cutwater and head-gear. Put back to Key West for repairs, and sailed the 26th inst.

Ship Herculone, (Br.,) of Liverpool, Towill, St. Johns, N. F., 8 days, in ballast to R. Dunsmuir & Sons. 19th inst., lat. 40 30, lon. 70 30, encountered a severe gale from S. to N. W., which lasted 36 hours.

Ship Lafayette, of New-Haven, Sturdee, Rotterdam 30 days, in ballast to Nesmith & Sons. 19th inst., lat. 40 30, lon. 69, encountered a furious gale from S. S. E. to W., which lasted 6 hours.

Ship G. Bulkley, Ross, Antwerp and Flushing Aug. 19, passengers to Funch, Edye & Co., 20, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. A. Bulkley, Smith & Co., and P. N. Bulleys Nephews, seamen, of Brooklyn, fell overboard and was lost.

Ship Sandusky, Lincoln, Bristol, Eng., 39 days, with coal to Stursen, Cumming & Co. 19th inst., lat. 40 40, lon. 68 30, took a heavy gale from S. S. E., which lasted 8 hours, during which lost and split sails.

Ship Lightning, (Br.,) Jones, Cork, Boston 7 days, in ballast to W. T. Coleman—will load for San Francisco.

Ship Christian, (Dan.,) Boston, Poland, London Aug. 22, in ballast to Peck & Bell.

Ship Caledonia, of Thomaston, Jordan, Liverpool Aug. 24, with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Martha, (Br.,) of St. John N. B., King, Liverpool 23 ds., with salt to Turnbull & Smythe.

Bark Texana, Beard, New-Orleans 26 ds., with sugar to John A. McNair.

Bark Le Noir, (Fr.,) Darrontz, Bordeaux 30 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Orrohan, of Machias, Huntley, Machias 5 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Bark Florida, (Br.,) Valle, Londonderry 36 ds., in ballast to Hayden, De Peyster & Co.

Bark Sea Cronkey, of Stockton, Staples, New-Orleans 23 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brockman & Co.

Bark Carolina, (Aust.,) Carolli, Rio Janeiro 55 ds., with coffee to Hincken & Snyder.

Bark Hope, of Milford, Greenock 40 ds., with pig iron to Welch, Carter & Chase.

Bark Celia, (Br.,) Halifax, Darby, Kingston, Jam., Aug. 2, in ballast to order.

Bark Hope, Augustus, Cutts, Port-au-Prince Sept. 9, with logwood and fustic to R. Sherman.

Brig Alpha, (Br.,) Caldecot, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to H. Hall.

Brig Harriet, Sewell, Aspinwall, Gottenburg 82 ds., with iron to Swenson, Johnson & Co. 11th inst., lat. 41, lon. 61, had a gale from S. to W. N., which lasted four hours, blowing with great force, during which broke stanchions, stove bulwarks, lost anchor and cable, &c.

Brig Emily Fisher, of Bangor, Staples, St. Croix 6th inst., and East Harbor 13th with sugar and salt to Brett, Son & Co. Saw no American vessels at East Harbor.

Brig Ada, (Br.,) Killworth, (or Chebat,) Landry, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Gem of Rume, (Br.,) Crefry, Langan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to O. Starr.

Brig Ellen, (Br.,) Doyle, Sydney, C. B., 9 ds., with coal to J. Frazier.

Brig C. Hopkins, Hamor, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Marion, (Russ.,) Olin, Shields 60 with mds. Barclay & Livingston.

Brig Prince Leopold, (Br., of Bermuda,) Newbold, Bermuda 6 ds., with lilies, &c., to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Greyhound, Clark, Alexandria, D. C., 4 ds., in ballast to H. B. Brookman & Co.

Brig Addie, (Br.,) Nelson, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to A. Whitney & Co.

BELOW—Bark Kanawha, Swinnerton, from Havana.

SAILED—Steamship Catawba, having ship Milan in tow.

Miscellaneous.

BERLIN, Md., Sept. 23.—The schr. Wm. H. Smith, Dayton, from New-York bound to Alexandria, Va., with a cargo of hay, corn, &c., came ashore, night of the 21st, on the beach, the vessel lying 1½ feet, and lies on the outer bar, letting, and it is feared that she will fill with water.—By letter to Linwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

The Br. bark Theresa, Capt. Ross, which sailed hence 19th inst., with a cargo of coal, bound to Queenstown for orders, put into Cape May the following morning at Jones Inlet, L. I., was got off on the night of 8 P. M., and towed to the City to-day. Has lost her rudder, but is not otherwise seriously damaged.

Spoken, &c.

Austrian ship, bound E., 15th inst., lat. 42 20, lon. 62. Atlantic—ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Sept. 21, lat. 40 20, lon. 67.

Far West—ship, bound W., 10th inst., lat. 50, lon. 10.

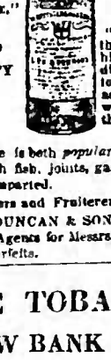
Gliding Star—Br. bark, 20th inst., lat. 40.

Foreign Ports.

At East Harbor, 13th inst., brigs Advance, (Br.,) for New-York in 2 ds.; H. C. Smith, for do. in 2 ds.—was idle at Salt Cay.

At Bermuda 10th inst., barks Almoner, for Turks Island to load salt for New-York; Eliza Burns, for New-York in 3 ds.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.



EXTRACT of a Letter from A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester.
MAY, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.
Beware of counterfeits.

A PURE TOBACCO.
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
GOODWIN'S
PURE
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.
For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by
E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!
TEAS, GROCERIES, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
THOMAS R. JONES NEW,
No. 260½ Greenwich-st., corner Murray,
Is now offering to the public his immense stock of the above goods, purchased at the late sales before prices got advanced, which he will sell at wholesale prices. All goods warranted as represented by buying from T. R. JONES, 260½ Greenwich-st. Go also and see the Tea Store, 260

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3436. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebels Kept Awake by Reconnoissances Across the Potomac.

Dashing Exploit by a Company of Duryee's Zouaves.

CAPTURE OF FIVE BRASS PIECES.

Another Dash by the Sixty-Second Pennsylvania.

Four Hundred Rifles and a Rifled Twelve-pounder Captured.

THE POSITION OF THE ENEMY.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 26.

The correspondent of the *American*, writing from Sharpsburgh, 24th, says:

"Our troops are learning some of the tactics of the enemy, and since the rebels were driven over the Potomac, at this point they have kept them awake with reconnoissances and dashes across the river. Col. WARREN, commanding a brigade at this point, sent over a company of the Fifth New-York recently, who brought back five brass pieces. The rebel pickets fell back as our men advanced, and

A drummer of the Fifth, whom Col. WARREN had sent over as a punishment for showing some nervousness under fire on the previous occasions, brought a gun back. An attempt was also made to bring off a caisson, but the rebels rallied and took it off. The regiment was drawn up on the canal bank during the affair, and some shots were exchanged, but without serious results. One man, Sergeant CROWLEY, of the Fifth, was wounded in the leg.

Yesterday afternoon the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Col. SWITZER, with a section of the First New-York Artillery, and GRIFFIN'S Brigade, crossed the river at Reynold's Ford, below Shepherdstown, and brought over 400 rifles, mostly marked "London, 1862," and one fine 12-pounder rifled brass piece of English manufacture. The affair was accomplished rapidly, and with entire success. The rebel pickets fell back as our men advanced, without resistance, and not even a shot was fired.

These little affairs have an excellent effect upon the men, and their cheering as the prizes reached this side was hearty and enlivening.

It appears to be well ascertained that the bulk of the rebel army still remains along the other branch of the Potomac. All our reconnoissances find them in strong force, and the smoke of their camp-fires can be seen opposite all the fords.

As it is a part of the rebel tactics to show the most activity where they have the least force, these manifestations are not to be trusted. It must be difficult to feed an army as large as that of the rebels at a point so far from railroad communication, and it is probable that a large portion of their force have fallen as far back as Winchester.

Three or four hundred wounded prisoners, left here by the rebels, were yesterday paroled and sent across the river under a flag of truce. The flag was also used to agree to a suspension of picket-firing, and the pickets of both armies now walk along the opposite banks of the river without molestation or fear.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK *via* WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 26.

Affairs are quiet. Nothing has been heard from the reconnoissance to-day on the Virginia side.

The Emancipation message of the President is well received by the army, particularly the volunteer portion of it, so far as I have observed.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Feeling of Disappointment at the Escape of the Rebels—Incidents of the Late Battle—Preparations for Activity Again—Conversations With Rebel Officers and Men—Evidences of Unionism, &c.

SHARPSBURGH, MD., ONE MILE FROM THE POTOMAC, Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

A general feeling of disappointment pervades the army that the rebels, whom we have so many times been on the point of bagging, have again escaped. Four days ago the brave boys now resting on their arms were overjoyed with the prospect of capturing the entire rebel horde. Before them rolled a deep, wide river, behind extended a semi-circular cordon of our soldiers, as impenetrable as it was closely drawn, and before another sun rose the already vanquished enemy would experience the insurrectionists fate. To-day they roam securely on their own rebel soil, making good "Stonewall's" promise of last Spring, that he would come in the Autumn and harvest the rich cereals of the Shenandoah Valley. How or why it was that the Confederate army was permitted to slip through our fingers, when but one vigorous pressure was needed to render it shapeless, broken and dead, it is not for me to say. The ways of strategy are mysterious and upon to criticism. Certain it is, that the responsibility does not, as there have attempted to prove, rest with the corps who occupied the left. For the gallant BURNSIDE—

> As full of peril and adventurous spirit,
> As to o'er-walk the current roaring loud,
> On the uncertain footing of a spear.

Longed to press on to and over the river, driving the fleeing rebels pell mell into its waters. That he was not permitted to do so, is a source of keenest anguish, not alone to himself, but to his Staff and brave followers. Steadily they had followed the retreating enemy from the mountain passes, assisted in hemming them in by the river side, and when, as they supposed, their arduous toils were about to be crowned with success, and the death-blow administered to the rebellion, they were obliged to stand and see the rebels pass over. Let no partisan pen dare attempt to tarnish the unsullied fame of the brave BURNSIDE and his brave but now decimated followers!

The Commander-in-Chief makes no mention of them in the report of the contest, but when the history of the last week's engagements shall have been written up by an impartial observer, it will be found due to the gallant army of North Carolina we are indebted to more than to any other corps for the partial victory which has crowned our arms.

Once more all is quiet on the Potomac. Our legions are stretched along its banks from Harper's Ferry to Williamsport, preventing any crossing of the enemy, but preparing to cross themselves. One would think to look at the hosts of men crossing the hills in every direction as far as the eye can reach, that the army of the Potomac comprised enough men to gobble up the entire Southern Confederacy at a mouthful, I am not sure, but it does. Reinforcements from the North are constantly arriving, and before a month passes we shall have a force which will scourge Rebeldom worse than the locusts of Egypt.

Gen. PORTER'S corps occupy the ground at present between the village and the river. The enemy made their appearance Saturday and yesterday on the opposite shore, and their sharpshooters have fired at our men several times. The attempt of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pen. and Forty-fourth Massachusetts to cross the Potomac day before yesterday of which an account has already been forwarded you, was another Ball's Bluff affair, though on a much smaller scale. The Pennsylvania regiment suffered severely in killed and wounded.

Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters are located to-day in a tent, about a half a mile from the village in the direction of the river. Learning yesterday that Bishop WHITTLE was in town, he sent a note to him, requesting his presence at headquarters to lend in devotional exercises and thanks to God for the signal victories which he had vouchsafed to our arms. The occasion was one of deep interest. Gen. MCCLELLAN and several of his Staff and other officers kneeled in prayer, while the Bishop offered up a fervent petition that the God of battles would still continue to be with and prosper us. In the course of his remarks he aimed to show that the soldier, instead of being necessarily, as many supposed, a wanderer from God, was, on the contrary, a subject of his especial favor. Christ mingled with them freely, and some of his most devoted followers were from among the Roman soldiery. Religious exercises were likewise held at many of the encampments. It was a most impressive sight, the various groups of men assembled to listen to the counsels of their chaplain and chant those sacred melodies which they had learned to sing around the family altar, or in the House of God. Nothing so reminds one of home and childhood as the voice singing wafted to the ear through the still air of evening from the soldiers' encampments.

On every hand are seen the evidences of the late terrible bombardment which this village has undergone. Thinking that our forces would not shell the town the rebels formed their line of battle directly in front of it. Most of the inhabitants who had not fled took refuge in the cellars. One of our balls entered the hotel where I am stopping, passed through a jar of sweetmeats, shattered the baby's cradle to pieces, broke the cooking-stove into fifty parts, and did not stop in its course before committing numerous other depredations of a similar character. While Dr. BARCUS was looking out of his office window, a shell burst directly under his nose, and soon afterwards another entered his parlor window and nearly ruined the room and furniture. One shell passed clean through both walls of a brick house on Main-street, knocked off the end of a chimney, and struck a man standing some distance beyond; another passed through the roof of a barn, making a fearful hole, darted down into the manger, where a horse was feeding, without injuring him, and glancing to the left, grazed the back of a Pig. Two or three houses were burned, and there is scarcely a building left that is not perforated one or more times, so terribly destructive are our missiles of war. The rebel Generals remained in town during most of the time they were LEE, JACKSON, TOOMBS and LONGSTREET, (not a prisoner, as reported.) Gen. BRANCH, of North Carolina, whom BURNSIDE defeated at Newberne, the rebels informed me, was killed at the left, during the first day's fight. Major-Gen. STARK, of New-Orleans, commander of Stonewall's old brigade, was certainly killed on Wednesday forenoon. His body was carried through the street in a blanket, to the rear. Gens. WALKER, HAGEN and RIPLEY were wounded. JACKSON'S horse was twice shot from under him.

At one time, during this day, the rebels were seized with a frightful panic, and rushed helter skelter through the streets, flinging aside their guns, knapsacks, or anything which impeded their flight. Several of the sentinels went into the houses and waited until our forces entered the place, voluntarily gave themselves up. A large volume would be required to treasure up the thrilling incidents which occurred among, and the heroic achievements which were performed by our troops. The most affecting sight perhaps, witnessed, was a poor wounded fellow, of the HAWKINS Zouaves, who, as he lay on the ground, unable to rise, waved on his comrades with a cap, as they were making a charge. Col. C. B. CURTIS, of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, Acting Brigadier, took the colors in his own hands, and going in advance of his regiment, said: "Brigadier, follow me." Gen. WILCOX, when his brigade was pannelled to fall back for a time, bravely remaining in the rear a target for the enemy's sharpshooters, GRIFFIN'S battery recovered a gun which was lost at the first battle of Bull Run. Capt. LEE'S famous Massachusetts Battery was not lost, as first reported. The Thirty-fifth Massachusetts was reduced from 1,000 strong to 300 men. The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, a new regiment, were five times ordered to fall back, before doing so, no threat were they on slaying the traitors. The One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania, another new regiment, refused to fall back until ordered to do so several times. Col. HAINS' horse was twice shot through the neck, and he lost 150 men killed and wounded. The conduct of the raw regiments challenges the admiration of the entire army.

Gen. COX'S Division buried 700 of the rebels, and only 200 of its own men. A corresponding disparity between our own and the rebel killed existing through all the engagements. This was chiefly owing to three reasons: The superior firing of our men, our successful flank movement, thus placing the rebels between two fires, and their want of ammunition. Our cavalry force which escaped from Harper's Ferry, having captured their ammunition train, they were so reduced as on the last day of the fight to be compelled to fire stones.

Large numbers of the rebel wounded left in the flight remain here at Hagerstown, and scattered among the four farm-houses. Among them I find several who were present at the surrender of Harper's Ferry; so changeable are the fortunes of war. Several rebel Surgeons remain to administer to their wants. I found them willing to converse; many expressing themselves tired of the war.

Capt. JOSHUA ROGERS, of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania informs me that a wounded North Carolinan beckoned him toward him while the fight was progressing on Wednesday and asked to have his leg relieved; but said he did not want it saved. He wanted it cut off so that he could be sent home, from which he had come unwillingly. "I was impressed," he added with a tear in his eye, "to fight against the old flag, and there are hundreds of more like me in the State who have yet to come and take my place." Many have desired to take the oath of allegiance, remarking that the rebellion is a failure.

On the other hand, there is to be seen, in some, a spirit to fight it out to the bitter end. An artillerist remarked, on Friday, "that while there is a man, woman or child left, we will fight." Another, who was dangerously wounded and unable to recover, exclaimed: "By G—d, if I ever get well I am at you again gentlemen." A wounded Florida officer said he knew the war was hopeless, yet they were going to kill as many of us as they could before giving up. Major ——, a wealthy North Carolina planter, thought if the Abolitionists and the fire-eaters could have been strung up, this war would never have occurred.

Our own wounded are receiving every care that can be bestowed upon them. Among other volunteer Surgeons here is Dr. WM. MUIR, Surgeon-General of the hospitals of Canada—a warm-hearted, genial personage, embodying in his character the better traits of English character.

There is a great scarcity of horses through this section of the country, nearly all of them having been impressed into the Government service. One, which your correspondent had secured on Saturday, was twice seized before I had got a mile out of town. There is also a corresponding scarcity of provisions. Having spent nearly the whole of Saturday on the field, I came in at night for my supper, and after waiting one hour and twenty minutes for my turn, was informed "that they were out."

J.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

A Railroad Reconnoissance to Bristow Station.

RECOVERY OF VALUABLE PROPERTY

The Rebel Army Constantly Receiving Supplies by Railroad.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, Sept. 26.

An engine started from Alexandria yesterday, and proceeded as far as Bristow. Shortly after arriving there a train of cars was seen approaching from the other side, but which on discovering their danger started back and disappeared.

Eight rebel soldiers were found at Bristow, who had been stationed there to guard and assist in loading the *débris* found among the ruins of the trains destroyed at that place. They were captured and brought down as prisoners.

Sixteen freight cars were also found uninjured at Manassas, with about half a car-load of ammunition, which had been piled on the ground and covered with canvas.

The rebels, it seems, got the idea started by some Union prisoners that this was an infernal machine and so refused to approach it. It was loaded, and with the cars, all brought down to Alexandria.

No other troops were discovered in the vicinity.

It was ascertained from good authority that trains were running regularly, night and day, to Culpepper bringing supplies to the enemy, which were conveyed in wagons from that place, by way of Sperryville and Front Royal, to Winchester.

The Rapidan bridge has been rebuilt, and the bridge over the Rappahannock was to be finished to-day. All the engines and the cars not completely destroyed have been run off from the stations above Bristow, and are now being used by the rebels.

Last week the line of pickets established by the enemy reached from Winchester to Brentsville, a point some six miles south of Manassas. This was to prevent residents south of that line escaping impressment, which is now being enforced in Virginia where they have sway. Many, however, succeed in eluding those pickets and reach our lines, leaving their families and domestic effects behind.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PHILADELPHIA.

An Order from Gen. Butler for the Registration of Neutral Foreigners.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans on the 15th, the Bar on the 16th, *via* Havana on the 22th inst., arrived at this port last evening, bringing the following passengers:

H. R. Geoni, lady, 6 children and servant, R. Gamble, R. W. Mullen, U. S. A., A. W. Gill, Asa S. Blake, Mrs. S. Hancock and child, John A. Quilty, U. S. A., Francis W. Kelly, Mrs. Sarah Harper, Mrs. Hettie Mockabe and child, H. K. Stevens, Miss Tictor, and 69 in the steerage.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 14, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 71.—As in the course of ten days it may become necessary to distinguish the disloyal from the loyal citizens and honest neutral foreigners residing in this Department.

It is ordered that each neutral foreigner, resident of this Department, shall present himself, with the evidence of his nationality, to the nearest Provost-Marshal for registration of himself and his family.

This registration shall include the following particulars:

The country of birth.

The length of time the person has resided within the United States.

The name of his family.

The present place of residence, by street, number or other description.

The occupation.

The date of protection or certificate of nationality, which shall be indorsed by the Passport Clerk, "Registered," with date of register.

All false or simulated claims of foreign alliance by native or naturalized citizens will be severely punished.

By order of MAJ.-GEN. BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. Gen., Chief of Staff.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

We find in the *Delta* the following items of interest, copied from the Grenada *Appeal* of the 8th inst.:

VICKSBURGH INTELLIGENCE.

The *Essex* and *Anglo-American* passed Grand Gulf yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, coming up. Their smoke was visible last evening about Diamond Bend, and it was expected the boats would come up after the moon went down last night. We believe every preparation has been made to meet them.

As it is highly probable that we will now have gunboats both above and below our city, we think it would be well to keep them from communicating with each other across the point. We learned yesterday the upper fleet had been reinforced, and put out pickets in the neighborhood of Col. YOUNG, about 12 miles above the city. It will be necessary to have troops on the other side to keep communication open with the railroad. We have plenty of steamers here, by which the field artillery might be carried over the river and back whenever necessary. There is probably Infantry and cavalry enough on the other side to support artillery, but if not they can be taken over from this side at any moment.—*Vicksburgh Whig, 5th.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

We delay further our present issue to give a hasty account of a destructive fire which occurred this (Thursday) afternoon. While we write the immense gun factory to the lower part of this city is being reduced to ashes. The fire originated in the "drying-room," and before the workmen were aware of it the roof of the building was a sheet of flame; fortunately, all escaped without injury. Some of the workmen, we learn, leaped from the windows of the second story. The loss will not be far short of $75,000 in machinery, unfinished guns, &c., besides the total destruction of the splendid new three-and-a-half-story brick building. The entire community sympathizes with the energetic and gentlemanly but unfortunate proprietors. The building belonged to our esteemed townsman, Mr. JOHN C. EVE. We are not informed as to whether there was any insurance on the building. We regret to learn that Messrs. DICKLES, SADLER & NELSON were not insured.—*Rome (Ga.,) Southerner.*

Movements of Gov. Morton, of Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Friday, Sept. 26.

GOV. MORTON, of this State, did not attend the meeting of the Governors at Altoona, Penn., as has been stated. He returned from Louisville yesterday afternoon, where he has been ever since the threatened danger to that city.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Accounts of the Battle of the Antietam.

The Maryland Campaign a Confessed Failure.

SPIRIT OF THE RICHMOND PRESS

A VICTORY CLAIMED AT ANTIETAM.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 23.

We have received authentic particulars of the sanguinary battle at Sharpsburgh, alluded to elsewhere, and concerning which so many painful rumors were afloat on yesterday. We have the gratification of being able to announce that the battle resulted in one of the most complete victories that has yet immortalized the Confederate arms. The ball was opened on Tuesday evening, about 6 o'clock, all of our available force, about sixty thousand strong, commanded by Gen. ROBERT E. LEE in person, and the enemy about one hundred and fifty thousand strong, commanded by Gen. MCCLELLAN in person, being engaged. The position of our army was upon a range of hills, forming a semi-circle, with the concave toward the enemy, the latter occupying a less commanding position opposite, their extreme right resting upon a height commanding our extreme left. The arrangement of our line was as follows: Gen. JACKSON on the extreme left, Gen. LONGSTREET in the centre, and Gen. A. P. HILL on the extreme right.

The fight on Tuesday evening was kept up until 9 o'clock at night, when it subsided into spasmodic skirmishes along the line. Wednesday morning it was renewed by Gen. JACKSON, and gradually became general. Both armies maintained their respective positions, and fought desperately throughout the entire day. During this battle Sharpsburgh was fired by the enemy's shells, and at one time the enemy obtained a position which enabled them to pour a flanking fire upon a portion of our left wing, forcing it to waver. At this moment, Gen. STARK, of Mississippi, who had command of Gen. JACKSON'S Division, galloped to the front of his brigade, and seizing the standard, rallied them forward. No sooner did the gallant General thus throw himself in the van than four bullets pierced his body, and he fell dead amidst his men. The effect, instead of discouraging, fired them with determination and revenge, and they dashed forward, drove the enemy back, and kept them from the position during the rest of the day.

It being evident that the "Young Napoleon," finding he could not force his way through the invincible ranks of our army in that direction, had determined upon a flank movement towards Harper's Ferry, and thus obtain a position in our rear, Gen. LEE, with ready foresight, anticipated the movement by drawing the main body of his army back on the south side of the Potomac, at Shepherdstown, Va., whence he will, of course, project the necessary combinations for again defeating his adversary.

The enemy's artillery was served with disastrous effect upon our gallant troops; but they replied from musket, howitzer, and cannon with a rapidity and will that carried havoc amidst the opposing ranks. The battle was one of the most severe that has been fought since the opening of the war. Many of our brave men fell. At dark the firing ceased, and in the morning (Thursday) our army were ready to recommence the engagement, the enemy having been forced back the evening before, and the advantage of the battle being still on our side.

Firing was consequently opened upon the new position supposed to be held by the enemy, but no reply was obtained, and it was then discovered that he had disappeared entirely from the field, leaving many of his dead and wounded in our hands and about three hundred prisoners. The report current on yesterday that a truce occurred on Thursday for the burial of the dead was unfounded. The prisoners stated that their force was more than a hundred thousand strong, and that MCCLELLAN commanded the army in person.

Our loss is estimated at five thousand in killed, wounded and missing. The prisoners state that their ranks were greatly decimated, and that the slaughter was terrible, from which we may infer that the enemy's loss was fully as great, if not greater than our own.

The following is a list of commanding officers killed and wounded in the engagement:

Gen. STARK, of Mississippi, commanding JACKSON'S Division, killed.

Brig.-Gen. BRANCH, of North Carolina, killed.

Brig.-Gen. R. H. ANDERSON, wounded in hip, not dangerously.

Brig.-Gen. WRIGHT, of Georgia, flesh wounds in breast and leg.

Brig.-Gen. LAWTON, in leg.

Brig.-Gen. ARMISTEAD, in the foot.

Brig.-Gen. RIPLEY, in neck, not dangerously.

Brig.-Gen. RANSOME, of North Carolina, slightly.

Col. ALFRED CUMMINS, in command of WILCOX'S Brigade, slightly.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer.

RICHMOND, Monday, Sept. 22.

The accounts of the battle at Sharpsburgh are meagre and contradictory, but agree in reporting it to have been the most bloody and desperately contested engagement of the war.

The Confederate army, though opposed by heavily superior numbers, again illustrated their valor and invincibility by successfully repelling the repeated onsets of the enemy.

Officers have arrived here, who state that they went over the battle-field on Thursday, and the appearance presented on that field, the enemy having fallen back.

The city papers this morning report that a large majority of passengers were arrested last night on the Gen. Lee train at the Petersburg Depot, and sent to Lynchburgh.

THE RESULT OF THE CAMPAIGN

From the Petersburgh Express, Sept. 24.

The experiment has accordingly been made, and the result, we think, should banish from our minds the idea that Maryland is disposed to cast her destinies with the South. If the Southern people, upon the approach of our army upon their soil, would have risen en masse and rushed by tens of thousands into its ranks. We see as only one majority of them, for we doubt not that there is a very respectable minority who sympathize warmly with the South. The State Government, moreover, is decidedly and intensely devoted to the Union (so called,) and the Press here, with scarcely an exception, is of the same character.

For these reasons we think that Gen. LEE has very wisely withdrawn his army from Maryland, the co-operation of whose people in his plans and purposes was indispensable for success. They have failed to respond to his noble appeal in the desired way, and the victories of Boonsboro' and Sharpsburgh, purchased with torrents of blood, have been rendered unprofitable in a material point of view. They have, however, deepened the impression upon the enemy of the peerless lessons which we gave him in the art of fighting, and though they may exult, in their crazy fashion, over imaginary successes heralded in the lying dispatches of MCCLELLAN and his trumpet-blowers, the no less lying correspondents and editors of the Lincoln journals, yet they will be willing enough to let LEE and his army alone on this side of the Potomac.

We can now put matters to rights in Virginia and turn our attention to PEMBERTON and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The former will soon be disposed of, and we trust that a portion of our army will be immediately set to work to destroy the latter in a way to render its reconstruction impracticable. Every bridge, tunnel, and culvert, should be forthwith demolished—every embankment leveled, every cut filled up, and every cross-tie and rail removed from Harper's Ferry to Wheeling and Parkersburgh. The road has been a source of nothing but evil to the State since it was made, and more especially since the commencement of the war. Along its whole line the taint of disloyalty and treason is to be seen. It has more or less Yankeeized the entire region between its track and the Pennsylvania border, from the Ohio to the Potomac.

The recrossing of the Potomac by our forces does not at all disturb us. Under the circumstances, it was a most judicious movement, and in no manner or degree prejudicial to our interests, in a military point of view—save and except the losses we sustained in the sanguinary battles in Maryland, which are to us deeply deplored. But the enemy suffered in this respect far more than we did, and although this is no adequate consolation or compensation to us in the premises, yet it assures us that the blows which we struck lost none of their vigor and efficacy by the brief change which was made of the seat of war.

A FISTICUFF IN NASHVILLE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 20.

A gentleman just from Knoxville, Tenn., says that a difficulty occurred in Nashville during the early part of the past week, between Gen. DON CARLOS BUELL, Commander of the Yankee army of the West, and ANDY JOHNSON, LINCOLN'S Provisional Governor of Tennessee. The quarrel grew out of a difference between the two distinguished Lincolnites as to the policy of the Federals evacuating Nashville at present. BUELL contended that it was a "military necessity," and, flanked as he was, east and west, with Gen. BRAGG'S army to the North of him, and the Confederates, also, holding Chattanooga and Murfreesboro' on the south, it was impossible for him to hold Nashville and subsist his army. JOHNSON replied that, notwithstanding the reasons alleged by BUELL, the place must not be evacuated; and if it was, he should certainly blow up the Capitol building before he made his way out of the city. BUELL rejoined by stating that he would cause JOHNSON to be shot if he dared destroy the Capitol. Whereupon JOHNSON remarked that BUELL was a —— scoundrel. This was an insult that the Federal General felt himself bound to resent, which he did by knocking JOHNSON down, jumping upon him, and giving him a very sound beating. JOHNSON'S face is said to have been very badly bruised. At last accounts JOHNSON had fled the place, and BUELL endeavored to follow the Governor's example, but finding that Gen. BRAGG was too quick for him, and had placed his powerful army between the Cumberland and Gallatin, retraced his steps and reentered Nashville. Here he will probably remain until forced to surrender for supplies. This intelligence was brought to Knoxville on Sunday last by a gentleman who had escaped from Nashville.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of a Number of Gen. Pope's Officers from Richmond.

ITEMS OF NEWS FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 25.

The flag of truce boat *Metamora* arrived here this forenoon, from Aiken's Landing, bringing down about 160 passengers, among whom are 94 officers. Below are the names, as far as could be obtained. They are mostly POPE'S officers.

Brig.-Gen. Henry Prince.
Col. Gen. D. Chapman, 5th Connecticut.
Major E. W. Cook, 28th New-York.
Capt. G. H. Halstead, Gen. Auger's Staff.
Capt. Wm. D. Wilkins, Gen. Williams' Staff.
Capt. H. Eisenberg, 46th Pennsylvania.
Capt. P. Griffith, 46th Pennsylvania.
Capt. J. H. Vanderman, 66th Ohio.
Capt. J. H. Stewart, 1st Maryland Cavalry.
Capt. Geo. Thistleton, 1st Maryland Cavalry.
Capt. John Hancock, 1st Maryland Cavalry.
Capt. Charles Russell, 2d Massachusetts.
Lieut. S. B. Gorman, 46th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. H. A. Greatreak, 46th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. A. W. Selfridge, 46th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. C. Selkenner, 46th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. W. W. Kenyon, 28th New-York.
Lieut. W. M. Green, 102d New-York.
Lieut. S. H. Walker, 3d Maryland.
Lieut. H. Eghert, 12th United States Infantry.
S. J. Whitney, 28th New-York.
Lieut. J. Long, 28th New-York.
J. D. Beardsley, 10th Maine.
N. P. Whitney, 5th Connecticut.
Lieut. C. Snyder, 8th United States Infantry.
Lieut. J. D. Woods, 28th New-York.
Lieut. A. A. Cheney, 5th Connecticut.
Lieut. Otis Fisher, 7th United States Infantry.
Lieut. J. D. Ames, 28th New-York.
Lieut. C. Doyle, 5th Connecticut.
Capt. Barker, 3d Delaware.
Capt. Durrell, 3d Delaware.
Capt. Wm. W. Bush, 28th New-York.
Lieut. Deems, 2d Wisconsin.
Lieut. Stewart, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
Lieut. Robbins, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
Col. Wm. J. Leonard, Purnell Legion.
Lieut. J. F. Rinecker, Purnell Legion.
Lieut. N. H. Hogarth, Purnell Legion.
Lieut. A. J. Brooke, Purnell Legion.
Lieut. P. B. Winslow, Pennsylvania Bucktails.
Lieut. T. B. Moore, Harris Light Cavalry.
Capt. W. C. Capron, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry.
Capt. C. N. Golding, Pope's Staff.
Capt. T. W. Dunham, 88th Pennsylvania.
Capt. L. E. Smith, 2d Virginia.
Lieut. A. L. Vandever, 2d Delaware.
Lieut. W. J. Blake, 2d Virginia.
Capt. Z. Baird, Milroy's Staff.
Adjt. Downing, 97th New-York.
Lieut. F. A. B. Combs, 56th Pennsylvania.
Adjt. D. P. Haviland, 12th Massachusetts.
Lieut. Francis Ferris, Harris Cavalry.

Among the passengers are two Misses Kirvy, Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Callahan and two children, of Washington. Miss Wrigley, of Baltimore. Mrs. Sidney Berkeley, of York Co., Va., and Mrs. Mary Sampson, going to Baltimore.

All the rebel prisoners brought down China fashion in the open decks of barges, and exposed upon the people of the Confederate States have believe one word contained in the Northern papers of Northern success and that Gen. MCCLELLAN is master of these States and capital of Peace for his own coronation.

Speaking of the armies of Beauregard says: "Only a few of the troops are encamped on the plain from the other side of the Potomac, the main body of the army being encamped on the mountain sides of Harper's Ferry," as stated in the rebel papers. The Confederates on the 17th, occupied that of the Potomac, their right resting on the Ferry.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 24th, says:

"A dispatch, signed B. F. PERRY, C. S. A., states that the Federals have crossed the river at Shepardstown with 14,000 men, and were completely defeated by JACKSON'S corps and routed back into Maryland. Considerable reinforcements have reached Gen. LEE since the battle of Wednesday—enough to replace the losses in the recent battles."

The Richmond *Inquirer*, of the 24th, says:

"The Yankee fleet, anchored in front of Alexandria, has been ordered off. The Federals have burned their disabled warcraft, and were removing all their stores to Washington."

The same paper claims a rebel victory at Shepardstown on Saturday last, and a capture of over 4,000 Federals.

The same paper says:

The train that is due this evening will bring from Culpepper Court-House 60 Yankees, who have been there since the engagement near that place. There are several officers and the following Surgeons: J. F. Day, Tenth Maryland; E. S. Bissell, Fifth Connecticut; A. W. Heller, Twenty-eighth New-York, and John B. Conver, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania. They will be sent home from Richmond.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 24th, contains the death of Brig.-Gen. WM. STARKE of the Second Louisiana Brigade.

The same paper states that Gen. THOMAS' Division still remains in Nashville, but their troops indicate preparations to evacuate. ANDY JOHNSON says that if the rebels take Nashville, they will find his remains under the ruins of the Capitol.

The Tallahassee papers announce the death of Gen. RICHARD K. CALL, a distinguished Floridian, on Sunday.

Yellow fever is in Wilmington, N. C., and is very malignant, for we hear of no recoveries. The telegraph operator had closed his office and removed to Goldsboro.

Col. JOHN P. PEGRAM, of Virginia, was killed in the recent battles.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 22d announces that Hon. H. W. MILLER, of Raleigh, N. C., died at his residence last Wednesday.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday Sept 25.

The quantity of goods going into the interior is very large. Domestic liquors are offering at a serious decline. Sales of pure Spirits at 40c. ₱ gallon. Coal, $19@$20 ₱ ton. Coal Oil, 70c. ₱ gallon. Butter, 25c. ₱ lb. Candles, 18½c. ₱ lb. Dried Apples, 12c. ₱ quart. Wool—sales of Fall clip at 23c.@25c.

President LINCOLN'S proclamation to emancipate the slaves is commended by the Press generally, the leading journals heartily indorsing his policy.

THE GULF PORTS AND PORT ROYAL

Arrival of the U. S. Gunboat Connecticut

Important Naval Expeditions being Fitted Out

Dashing Exploit of the Gunboat Winona off Mobile.

We are indebted to Commander MILTON HAXTON for files of Houston, Texas, papers to Aug. 8, and for the following memoranda:

The *Connecticut* is from the blockading squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, and left Galveston Sept 9; left off that port the United States gunboat *De Soto*, blockading; left the Southwest Pass 11th, Ship Island 12th, Mobile and Pensacola 13th; left off Mobile the United States sloops-of-war *Richmond, Cayuga, Winona, Panola* and *Kanawha*. Sailed from Apalachicola 19th, and left there the United States gunboats *Saginaw* and *Fort Henry*; touched off the light-boat at Port Royal 23d, and took from her a mail, and is last from Hampton Roads 25th.

She brings to this port Lieut. J. G. WALKER, of gunboat *Winona*, and 25 officers, 203 seamen, invalids and discharged; 5 prisoners and 7 refugees.

The general health of our squadrons in the Gulf is good.

Naval expeditions were being fitted out both at Pensacola and Port Royal, and the public will probably hear of important achievements by the former in a week or two.

On the afternoon of Sept. 13, the United States gunboat *Winona*, Lieutenant Commanding THORNTON, ran under the fire of Fort Morgan, which is considered the defence of Mobile, and opened fire on a rebel steamer lying inside, driving off her crew, and damaging her greatly by the explosion of an eleven-inch shell in her bow. Fort Morgan opened a very heavy fire on the *Winona*, but she escaped unhurt.

On the afternoon of Sept. 9, in lat. 28°, lon. 94° 10', the *Connecticut* captured the English schooner *Rambler*. She had run the blockade at Sabine Pass, Texas, bound to Havana, and heavily laden with cotton. Amongst the papers found on board was a memorandum in writing, directing the Captain of the *Rambler* to sell the cotton at Havana, and with the proceeds of the sale to purchase powder, medicine, army shoes, and other contraband articles, and without delay to return to Sabine Pass.

Capt. HAXTON, after the capture, immediately ordered a prize crew on board, and started her off with written orders for the Prize-Master to take her to Ship Island.

The *Connecticut* also brings a large quantity of cotton and molasses, captured in the Gulf, one lot alone consisting of 200 bales of cotton.

Col. JACK HAMILTON, formerly Member of Congress from Texas, had arrived at the Southwest Pass about the 12th. He was secreted in the mountains of Texas for twenty-one days before his escape. He was accompanied by six friends. He reported a strong Union feeling in the Western part of his State.

The health of the troops at Pensacola was excellent. They were enjoying themselves and were in a high state of discipline. Col. WILLIAM WILSON was in command.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 11th—Ravages of the Vomito among the French Shipping—Probable Loss of a French Conquete, with a Million Dollars—Expected Attack on Jalapa.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The steamship *Philadelphia* from New-Orleans for New-York, has stopped here to coal, in preference to going to Key West, fearing sickness there, but there is little or no fever now at that place.

By the steamer *Merico*, which left Vera Cruz on the 11th, we learn that Admiral JURIEN arrived in the iron-clad frigate *Normandie*, at Sacrificios, on the 4th.

The vomito is making dreadful havoc at Vera Cruz, and the French war vessels are suffering severely. Many physicians have died, and only two are left in the whole fleet.

Commander RUZE is to start soon for France, and Capt. DUMONT D'URVILLE has reinstated him already.

Gen. FOREY was expected to arrive on the 20th.

Great anxiety was felt for a convoy with $1,600,000 for the payment of the French troops at Orizaba, which had not arrived, though ten days overdue. The soldiers at Vera Cruz gave out that it was stuck in the mud, and that a river had swollen to such an extent as to be unfordable. It is presumed by well-informed persons in Vera Cruz that the guerillas have captured it, as it is known that they knew of its departure, and of the specie conveyed.

It was currently reported that the French were about to leave Jalapa.

The steamer *Saxonia* arrived here on the 7th, and landed on the 8th.

The steamer *New York Queen*, from New-York, is expected to arrive here to-night or to-morrow morning.

There is no yellow fever of consequence here, and the cases are abating.

Gen. Phelps on the Negro Question.

Brig.-Gen. J. W. PHELPS, who lately resigned his commission, and arrived in this City a day or two since from New-Orleans, has published a long statement of the reasons which led him to the steps he has taken. His card concludes thus:

It is evident to me, from a long period of service in the Southwest, that a decided course of policy is necessary on the part of our Government, and that policy should be the immediate and unconditional abolition of Slavery. It is an evil of the worst kind, a standing rebellion against free institutions. No slaveholder, as such, can be loyal to a free Government. The present crisis is a veritable revolution, which must either revolutionize free men out of their habits of Freedom, or slaveholders out of their habits of Slavery.

The four millions of Africans in the United States are organized for agricultural purposes, and are held to labor by the force of chains, stocks and the lash, at the will of the master. This system of labor renders despotic Government a political necessity, and the only means of preventing it, is to reorganize these Africans with a view to subordination to democratic institutions. In the place of the master, the overseer and the driver, we must substitute the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of a military organization appointing men to these positions of the highest standing and character, and of the most approved loyalty and patriotism. This is the only way that we can reclaim the slave from his despotic uses and render him subordinate to the democratic institutions of the country. It is the only way by which we can manage him with the least possible loss to our liberties and the least amount of detriment to the interests of the master.

It is now about ten months since I left the North to engage in the expedition against New-Orleans, during which time upward of four months have been spent in the vicinity of that city, and yet no progress seems to have been made in restoring peace or quelling the rebellion. On the contrary, after a perfectly useless delay, and an immense expenditure of life and treasure, the state of things is worse than ever. Delays are dangerous; and never more so than in military matters. They tend to compromise our liberties as well as injure the interests of the whole Union. Convinced of this, I have omitted no op

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST,

Arrival of the Ariel with $887,779 in Specie.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Confiscation of the Church Property by Mosquera.

ESCAPE OF OSPINA AND CALVO

The steamship *Ariel* from Aspinwall, on Sept 17, with passengers, mails, and specie to D. B. ALLEN arrived yesterday morning. The following is the

-SPECIE LIST.

P. R. R. & Co. Order	$5,574 30	Bacon & Rumnel	$18,000 00
	8,285 86	J. Hecht	1,385 98
Allan McLane. Order	13,338 34	J. & M. Goodman	5,000 00
	3,000 00	H. Cohn & Co	58,000 00
Lawis, McMurray & Co.	5,000 00	J. G. Parker & Son	11,000 00
Isaac Rich & Co.	10,000 00	Jennings & Brewster	33,750 00
Sulton & Co.	4,264 00	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	15,000 00
Order	15,000 00	Marcus C. Hawley	9,200 00
Baker & Morrill	10,000 00	J. Strauss Bro. & Co	67,821 13
Richard Patrick	12,000 00	Kerby, Byrne & Co.	10,000 00
Wm. Meyer & Co.	6,200 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	260,500 00
W. Seligman & Co.	20,000 00	Order	5,000 00
Jas. T. Hayward	13,000 00	Total	$881,137 40
Gildden & Williams	1,172 05	FROM ASPINWALL.	
J. M. Coghill	9,000 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	935
Am. Ex. Bank	25,000 00	do	600
P. Naylor	10,000 00	J. M. Ceballos	300
J. B. Newton & Co.	44,728 00	Semi Issues	3,200 00
Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	30,000 00	Herques & Nasseras	562 50
J. Hallet & Bro.	5,200 00	Handy & Hoadley	2,000 00
Frank Baker	15,000 00	Colgate & Hoffman	600 00
Wm. Heller & Co.	19,000 00	J. R. De La Espriella	275 00
W. T. Coleman & Co.	50,200 00	Total	$6,642 50
Sample & Bro.	30,400 00	Grand Total	$887,779 90
M. Fuentes	6,247 17		
J. Bachelder & Co.	5,800 00		

The news from the Isthmus is not of much importance, as it is not favorable to the cause of MOSQUERA. Having closed all the cathedrals and banished the priests, he seized the church property, which included the nunnery, obliging the nuns to take refuge somewhere else, and, accordingly, on the 9th inst., they started for Lima. Three of them were over 80 years of age, and it is evident MOSQUERA has not strengthened his cause by this perversion of power. The church property was advertised for sale for the benefit of the Government, but the priests had taken all the valuables before the closing of the churches.

Two or three political prisoners were lately brought to Panama from Santiago, and placed on parole, MOSQUERA having succeeded in establishing his power there.

The English steamer *Saladin*, arrived from Carthagena on the 12th inst., and it was there believed that OSPINA and CALVO were yet concealed in that place, or at Aspinwall. The Captain and Purser of the *Ariel* were obliged to appear before the authorities at Aspinwall and make oath that they were not on that ship, and had not made application for passage, either personally or through others. There is now no doubt of their escape on the *Avon*, and that on her arrival at Aspinwall they were placed on board the frigate *Orlando* till the *Avon* sailed again, when they were taken to St. Thomas. Their escape will probably prolong the war, as also the recent treaty between Ecuador and ANZOLEGA, and the former, in all probability, will assist the late Government. An attempt was made to arrest Señor BRAMDEZ, Spanish editor of the *Star and Herald*, but he took refuge in the house of the United States Consul, who protected him from the authorities. It seems he was not contented with writing against them, but it is alleged he was conspiring with others to create a counter revolution. The affair was soon settled the next day, on his giving himself up, and he was set at liberty. The *Bainbridge* was daily expected at Aspinwall to relieve the brig *Perry*.

We are indebted to Purser WHEELER, of the *Ariel*, for important courtesies.

Latest Intelligence by the Ariel.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862.

There is little local news to add since the sailing of the last steamer. Matters have settled down on the Isthmus, and we are quietly awaiting the result of a new revolution, which is said to be in embryo.

The only excitement of any moment has been the driving of the priests and nuns out of the country, in order that their property may go to the General Government. All left of them now is a dissipated priest who adheres to the present Administration, and is consequently excommunicated. The churches are all closed, and will remain so until a new order of things.

Business is remarkably dull, and money daily becoming scarcer. There is no doubt whatever that he increased taxation will force several mercantile houses to close before the end of the year, for the Government will try to squeeze every cent it can out of the merchants.

The soldiers are growing very much dissatisfied, and have already made two attempts at an outbreak, and the whole Government fabric appears to be toppling over.

The recent loan effected in Great Britain by Venezuela will enable that country to render efficient aid to the Conservative party in this country against Mosquera, and this, coupled with the assistance given to the former by Ecuador, renders MOSQUERA's position exceedingly doubtful, and will compel him to keep all his resources at hand to sustain himself.

Should, therefore, further troubles arise on this Isthmus, it would be impossible for him to send forces here to quell them.

Under this state of affairs, and considering that Bogota, which is now frequently cut off from all communication with Panama, is at all times three weeks distant, the United States Government would act judiciously in appointing the Consul here a Consul-General, so as to possess some diplomatic power in case of need.

The position of a Consul, which is purely that of a commercial agent, is not such as to enable a United States representative here to assume the responsibility required of him in the delicate questions which are continually arising during revolutions, and such an appointment as that alluded to might lead to the prevention of trouble with the authorities in future.

Col. MCKEE is a judicious, sensible man, and well fitted to occupy such a post, and has, I believe, the full confidence of his Government, as well as of his countrymen here.

The South steamer arrived just as the last mail was leaving, and there was barely time to send you a note of her arrival. She brought no news of importance.

There is no late arrival from the coast.

The *Constitution* is just coming in from San Francisco, three days after time.

Garibaldi's Personal Statement.

The following letter from Gen. GARIBALDI himself, relating to the unhappy conflict at Aspromunte, was sent by the General to the *Movimento*, of Genoa, and appeared in our late edition of yesterday:

ON BOARD THE DUKE OF GENOA, Sept. 1.

They thirsted for blood, and I wished to spare it. I speak not of the poor soldier who obeys, but the men of the clique who cannot forgive the revolution for being the revolution—a fact which disturbs their conservative digestion—and for having contributed to the reestablishment of our Italian family.

Yes, they thirsted for blood; I perceived it with sorrow, and I endeavored in consequence to the utmost to prevent that of our assailants from being shed.

I passed along the front of our line crying out to them not to fire, and from the centre to the left, where my voice and those of my aids-de-camp could be heard, not a trigger was pulled. It was not thus on the attacking side. Having arrived at a distance of two hundred metres, they began a tremendous fire, and the party of Bersaglieri who were in front of me, directing their shots against me, struck me with two balls—one in the left thigh, not serious, the other in the ankle of the right foot, making a serious wound.

As all this happened at the opening of the conflict, and I was carried to the skirt of the wood after being wounded, I could see nothing more, a dense crowd having formed around me while my wound was being dressed. I feel certain, however, that up to the end of the line which was within my reach, and that of my Aids-de-camp, not a single musket was fired. As there was no firing on our side, it was easy for the troops to approach and mingle with ours, and when I was told that they wished to disarm us, I replied that they should be themselves disarmed. The intentions of my companions were, however, so little hostile, that I easily succeeded in having a few officers and soldiers of the regulars disarmed.

It was not so on our right. The *picciotti*, attacked by the regular troops, replied by a fire along the whole line, and, although the trumpets sounded to cease firing, there was at that spot a smart fusillade, which, however, lasted not more than a quarter of an hour.

My wounds led to some confusion in our line. Our soldiers, not seeing me, began to retreat into the wood, so that little by little the crowd round me broke up, and the most faithful alone remained. At this moment I learned that my Staff and Col. PALLAVICINI, who commanded the regular troops, were negotiating upon the following conditions: first, that I should be free with my Staff to withdraw where I pleased. (I replied, 'On board an English vessel.') Second, that having arrived at the sea shore, the rest of my companions should be set at liberty. Col. PALLAVICINI conducted himself as a gallant and intelligent officer in all his military movements, and he has not been wanting in respect or courtesy toward me and my people. He showed his grief at having to shed Italian blood; but he had received peremptory orders and had to obey them. My arrangements had been purely defensive, and I had hoped to avoid a conflict, seeing the very strong position that I occupied, and entertaining the hope that the regular troops had received orders less sanguinary. If I had not been wounded at the outset, and if my people had not received the order under all circumstances to avoid any collision whatsoever with the regular troops, the contest between men of the same race might have been terrible. However, it is far better as it is. Whatever may be the result of my wounds, whatever fate the Government prepares for me, I have the consciousness of having done my duty; and the sacrifice of my life is a very little thing if it has contributed to save that of a great number of my fellow-countrymen.

In the hazardous enterprise into which I and my companions had thrown ourselves headlong, I expected nothing good from the Government of RATTAZZI. But why should I not have hoped for less rigor on the part of the King, having altered in nothing the old programme, and having decided not to alter it at any price? What affects me most is this fatal distrust, which contributes not a little to leave the national unity incomplete. However it may be, I once again present myself to Italy with head erect, assured of having done my duty. Once more, my unimportant life and the more precious lives of so many generous young men have been offered as a holocaust to the holiest of causes—pure from vile personal interests. G. GARIBALDI.

Hon. Robert Dale Owen's Contract for Arms.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A brief paragraph in your paper of this morning, alluding to a recent purchase of guns by me, does injustice to the Government; which is paying, not $24, but $16 for Enfield rifles. Those purchased by me at a higher price than this were of an extra quality, such as I have not before found in the market.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT DALE OWEN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1862.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK EPISCOPAL DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

Important Action on the Question of Dividing the Diocese—Initiatory Steps for Separation.

At the meeting yesterday morning, the Church of the Resurrection of this City was admitted to union with the Convention. After the transaction of the customary preliminary business, the Chair decided that the matter before the House was the motion of Mr. RUGGLES to postpone to the next Diocesan Convention, the question of dividing the Diocese.

The question was then taken by ayes and noes and by orders. The ayes and noes were 74 for postponement and 82 against. The vote of the churches was 67 for, and 39 against, postponement. The question, owing to the failure of both orders to agree, then recurred on the resolution of the Committee of Thirteen, that it is at present inexpedient to divide the Diocese.

Judge BETTS offered the following amendments—that the resolution reported by the Committee shall stand as it is, that at present it is inexpedient to divide the Diocese, and further, that the subject be recommitted to the Committee with instructions to divide the Diocese into not less than three nor more than five portions, to the end that in case either of such portions apply to this Convention to be erected into a separate Diocese, the necessary measures may be taken thereon, should the Convention deem it expedient to erect such portion into a separate Diocese.

Dr. TYNG, Mr. S. B. RUGGLES and Dr. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, of St. Marks, Rev. Mr. MCVICKAR, Rev. Mr. WEAVER, Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, Judge BETTS, Dr. HIGBEE, and Rev. Mr. WILEY further discussed the question, when Mr. BETTS accepted a suggestion of Mr. WEAVER, altering his amendment so as to read "That the whole subject of a division of the Diocese be referred to a committee to be appointed by this Convention to further consider it in conference with the Bishop, and report at the next Convention."

F. Taylor, of Christ's Church, Rev. Mr. Montgomery of the Church of the Incarnation, Rev. Evan M. Johnson of Brooklyn, Gouverneur Ogden, Dr. Francis Vinton and others, debated the question for several hours, when Dr. TYNG and his friends discovered that they had not the slightest objection, whatever, to the proposed amendment.

The amendment was then carried almost unanimously, and thus was amicably adjusted the all-important question of the Convention.

The Committee on the division of the Diocese is Rev. A. V. Littlejohn, D. D., Rev. J. H. Price, D. D., Rev. Robert T. S. Lowell, Rev. Thos. M. Peters, Hon. Murray Hoffman, Hon. S. B. Ruggles, Hon. Wm. Betts, Hon. E. E. Haight.

At the conclusion of the evening exercises, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Taxation.

The Tax Assessors and their Assistants will commence business on Monday next. Only a small portion of the necessary blanks have been sent to the Assessors from Washington, but there are enough to begin with. Their chief business, at first, will probably be to look after the multitudes of trades and occupations requiring licenses.

The Tax Law makes no provision for the payment of office rent for Collectors or Assessors. A Committee of the New-York officials have visited Washington, and had an interview with Commissioner BOUTWELL, but failed to obtain any satisfactory assurance that these rents, and certain expenses also unprovided for in the law, would be defrayed by the Government. The officials hope, however, that the next Congress, upon their representation and that of their brethren throughout the country, may be brought to see the justice of making an appropriation for these purposes. In anticipation that this will be done, the Collectors, Assessors, and the Assistants of both, have clubbed together, each in their own district, and raised money enough to rent good offices and fit them up neatly. As a general rule, the offices are situated near the business centres of the districts.

So far as we have seen, Mr. WM. E. ROBINSON, the Assessor for the Third Collection District, of which Mr. HENRY C. BOWEN is Collector, is the only appointee under the Tax law who has seen fit to acquaint the public with his arrangements and intentions.

We append the list of his sub-appointments, with such other desirable information as is furnished in his circular:

DISTRICT 1—First Ward—Alexander Macgrotty, No. 126 Hicks-street; office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

DISTRICT 2—Second Ward—John Donovan, No. 136 Pearl-street; office hours 8 to 10 A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

DISTRICT 3—All that part of the Third Ward south of Pierrepont-street—Matthew H. Voorhees, No. 57 Livingston-street; office hours 7 to 10 A. M., Tuesdays and Fridays.

DISTRICT 4—Fourth Ward—Luke C. Ryder, No. 109 Johnson-street; office hours 7 to 10 P. M., Tuesdays and Fridays.

DISTRICT 5—Fifth Ward—John Devlin, No. 128 Hudson-avenue; office hours 7 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., Tuesdays and Thursdays.

DISTRICT 6—Seventh Ward—Charles Holt, Gates-avenue, three doors east of Ryerson-street; office hours 7 to 9 A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

DISTRICT 7—All that part of the Eleventh Ward West of Portland-avenue—Robert D. Anderson, No. 269 Navy-street; office No. 323 Fulton-avenue; hours 8 to 10 A. M., daily.

DISTRICT 8—All that part of the Eleventh Ward east of Portland-avenue—Taylor S. Northup, northeast corner of Dekalb-avenue and Adelphi-street; office No. 333 Fulton-avenue; hours 7 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., Tuesdays and Fridays.

DISTRICT 9—All that part of the Thirteenth Ward north of South Fourth-street—William Murphy, No. 105 South First-street; office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., daily.

DISTRICT 10—Fifteenth Ward—John Davies, No. 271 Graham-avenue; office hours from 7 to 10 P. M., Tuesdays and Thursdays.

DISTRICT 11—Nineteenth Ward—Joseph L. Heath, No. 14 Morton-street; office hours 8 to 10 A. M., daily.

DISTRICT 12—All that part of the Third Ward North of Pierrepont-street—George J. Hardy, Mansion House; office No. 13 Court-street, hours 8 to 10 A. M., daily.

DISTRICT 13—All that part of the Thirteenth Ward south of South Fourth-street—Henry A. Lafetra, No. 24 South Sixth-street.

Mr. HENRY C. BOWEN, the Collector for this District has appointed his brother, Mr. EDWARD BOWEN, and Mr. FRANK TAPPAN, of the Agency firm of TAPPAN & MCHELLOP, Assistant Collectors, and has taken an office, with Mr. ROBINSON, at No. 13 Court-street.

We presume the other appointees will find it convenient in the course of time, to inform the public as to their whereabouts and intentions.

Another Row in the Empire Brigade.

Another difficulty has arisen in the Empire Brigade, at East New-York. It seems there was a deficiency of men in the different commands, and it was found necessary, in order to fill up the regiments to the maximum standard, to make a consolidation. The First Regiment, under the command of Col. JOURDAN, got off in the east of war about a week ago, and the others were to have left this week. The Fourth Regiment had the smallest number of men, there being but 485, and it was ordered that this command be consolidated with the Second and Third. On Monday last, Gen. SPINOLA, it appears, received orders to make the consolidation.

The General and Adjutant HANLEY immediately proceeded to the camp and made the consolidation as follows: 163 men were assigned to the Second Regiment; 245 to the Third, and 75 men were transferred to Col. ALLEN's regiment. A number of the officers of Col. BEARS's regiment were, in consequence, left minus a command, as was the Colonel himself. This was, of course, rather disagreeable, although they were informed by Gen. SPINOLA that they would receive commissions in some other organization. Col. BEARE then set to work to get the order revoked, and succeeded, and another order was received by Gen. SPINOLA from Inspector-Gen. VAN VECHTEN, directing him to reinstate the Colonel, that he might report to Gen. COSCORAN, to whose brigade his command had been assigned. The General replied that Col. BEARE had no command, it having been, according to orders, consolidated with the Second and Third Regiments. The Colonel went out to the camp on Thursday, and made quite a time about the matter, saying that he should have his command restored. It is said he used abusive language to the General, and was put under arrest. Therefore he is now a prisoner in the guard-house at the camp. Capt. DUNN, of Col. BEARE's Regiment, also took umbrage at the proceeding of the General, and when the order was issued for the restoration of the men to Col. BEARE, the Captain went there and endeavored, it is said, to march his company off the ground. He was also ordered under arrest and placed in the guard-house with his Colonel. Most of the men and officers, it is stated, complied willingly with the orders for the consolidation, and as far as was practicable the officers were retained in the brigade. It is difficult to say how the matter will be settled.

Shute's Patent Fire Escape.

Quite a crowd assembled at 4 P. M. yesterday, in front of the establishment of H. M. BAILEY, Iron Founder, No. 199 Wooster-street, to witness a public trial of the new Fire Escape. Messrs. SHUTE, the inventor, J. M. MILLS, and Inspectors W. W. ADAMS, WEST, OWENS, ARMSTRONG, TAYLOR, SMITH and HYDE, and Messenger MOUNT, of the Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings, were present, with several members of the Press. The Escape consists of a ladder composed of a strong wrought-iron chain, on either side, with light but substantial rungs of the same material between, and properly about twelve inches apart. This being flexible was wound around the axle of a windlass at the top of the building, and close to the coping of the roof. The windlass consists, on the one side, of a ratchet wheel, and on the other of an ordinary brake, similar to the kind used at our City ferries. When the chain ladder is wound up, a gilding rod, which extends to the basement of the buildings on either the outside or inside, as may be preferred, worked by the slightest pressure properly applied, detaches the teeth of the ratchet wheel, and in a moment the ladder runs out over a curving frame which throws it clear of the roof and building, to the pavement where, in another instant, it is secured to iron staples fixed in the curbstone. The brake regulates it, and it may be so tightened as to be nearly solid, thus relieving the apprehensions of timid persons. The building from which the experiment was yesterday made is a five-story house, sixty feet in sheer height, and men were carried up and down, in every attitude, by others, with ease and without danger. Messenger MOUNT bore a lad of sixteen, clinging to his neck, from the roof to the pavement in less than one minute. In fine, all the trials made were perfectly satisfactory.

The escape is perfectly simple, and at the same time complete. It is fire-proof, and when once put up on the roof of a building it cannot get out of order. It may be adjusted in one minute, and when the end of the ladder is fastened to the curbstone it will support a weight of 2,000 pounds. It is so arranged that it can be worked and released from any story. There is also attached to it an alarm-bell, which rings when the ladder is let down, thereby arousing the inmates of the house, and forming at the same time a complete check upon burglars. The complete cost is $150 on a five or six story building. The invention can be used to great advantage on warehouses, and would save a vast amount of property and money to insurance companies. The adjusting rod which runs from the escape to the ground floor of the building answers the purpose of a brake as well as to release the ladder.

The Survey and Inspection Department already regard this apparatus as coming nearer to the requirements of the law than any other now extant, and several of our leading insurance companies have warmly indorsed it. Mr. SHUTE has certainly enlisted on his side the approving interest of a City in which there are so many vast hotels, and no less than 7,000 crowded tenement houses.

The whole frame-work is of cast iron and when put up and not in use is protected from the weather by a concave cover. All the incidents of vibration, &c., are ingeniously foreseen and guarded against, and there is every reason to believe that the problem of safety at fires has been so thoroughly solved as to make the apparatus a most welcome benefaction to civilized communities.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

SPECIAL SESSION—FRIDAY, Sept. 26, 1862.

The Board met pursuant to the following call

D. T. Valentine, Esq.:

You are requested to call a meeting of the Board of Aldermen in their chamber, on Friday, the twenty-sixth instant, at six o'clock, P. M., to transact such business as may come before them.

ALEX. FREAR, Alderman Eleventh District.
P. J. A. BOOLE, Alderman Twelfth District.
JAMES REED, Alderman Sixth District.
TERENCE FARLEY, Alderman Sixteenth District.
WM. WALSH, Alderman Second District.
PETER MITCHELL, Alderman Eighth District.
JOHN H. BRADY, Alderman Fifth District.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Alderman Fourteenth District.
IRA B. ALLEN, Alderman Thirteenth District.

In the absence of the President,

Alderman Smith moved that Alderman Reed take the Chair.

Which was carried.

Alderman Reed declining,

Alderman Boole moved that Alderman Jeremiah take the Chair.

Which was carried.

Present—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Clapp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley.

Alderman Smith moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Controller transmitting statement of disbursements to Aldermen of volunteers during fortnight ending [illegible], Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-two,

Received, and ordered on file.

MOTION.

Alderman Walsh moved that the regular [illegible] business be suspended for the purpose of taking up

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, that curb and gutter stones be set and reset and the flagging laid and repaired immediately where necessary, in Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalk on the north side of corner of Ninety-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue be repaired where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to lay the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, where not already, on both sides of Eighteenth-street, from the Third to the Fourth avenue, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the flagging in Fifty-second-street, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues, repaired a space four feet wide, through the middle of the sidewalk, or relaid, where necessary, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause sidewalks in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, to be flagged and refla[illegible] where necessary, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots in Forty-sixth-street, two hundred feet west of the Ninth-avenue, on the northerly side, be fenced in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Board of Councilmen non-concur with the Board of Aldermen in their action in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jeremiah D. Moore, for the sum of Fifty-eight Dollars, being the amount withheld for payment for alleged overtime of Inspector on the work of flagging One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, the amount to be charged to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Fifty-seventh-street, from the sewer now building in Lexington-avenue, to a point seventy feet west of Third-avenue, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building an extension to the house of Engine Company Number Thirty-two, on Fifty-ninth-street, said extension to be eighteen feet in depth, and twenty feet in width, to be connected with the main building, and to be two stories in height; also to put the front building in proper repair, and paint it throughout.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Subsequently, Alderman Farley moved such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for proposals for building a new second-class engine for Engine Company Number Fifteen, the same to be similar to the one now in use by Engine Company Number Twenty-eight.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Preamble, reciting that a resolution passed some time since by the Common Council, and approved by His Honor the Mayor, directing the 9th-avenue Railroad to remove the rails in Washington and Greenwich streets, and in case said Company failed to comply with said resolution, the Street Commissioner was directed to remove said rails; also, that said Company have procured an injunction restraining the Street Commissioner from performing said act; with resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed vigorously defend the rights of the Corporation in the premises; and, also, that he permit the citizens in interest to be represented by their counsel in said suit.

Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on Broadway, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth street, be fenced in on both sides, also, vacant lots in Forty-fourth-street and Forty-fifth-street, from the Sixth-avenue to Broadway, where not already fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the southeast corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to fill in sunken lots in Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, forthwith, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth-street to Fifty-first-street, also the vacant lots in Fiftieth-street, on both sides, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway, be fenced in where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the southeast corner of Dover and Pearl streets be fenced in, and that the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the north side of Fortieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalks on the east side of Fourth-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalks on the east side of Manhattan-street, between Morningside and Hill streets, be flagged, and that curbing and gutter stones be set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalks on the east side of Manhattan-street, between Morningside and Hill streets, be flagged, and that curbing and gutter stones be set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalks on the east side of Manhattan-street, between One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street, be flagged, and that curbing and gutter stones be set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalks on the east side of Manhattan-street, between One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street and Hill-street, be flagged, and that curbing and gutter stones be set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalks on the east side of Manhattan-street, between Hill-street and Morningside, be flagged, and that curbing and gutter stones be set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalks on the east side of Manhattan-street, between Morningside and Hill streets, be flagged, and that curbing and gutter stones be set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalks on the east side of Manhattan-street, between Hill-street and Morningside

words "of the United States," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Constitution."

Which was carried.

And the preamble and resolution, as amended, were adopted.

Resolution, that Thirty-seventh-street, from Fifth-avenue to Madison-avenue, be paved with trap-block pavement, one-half at the expense of the property-owners.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be requested to inform the Board at its next meeting the amount of moneys expended and liabilities incurred by the Joint Committee on National Affairs, since the formation of said Committee, and from what appropriation such expenditures have been drawn.

Which was referred to the Joint Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution, that the Committee on National Affairs be requested to prepare resolutions expressive of sympathy and condolence with the family of the late Colonel J. Lafayette Riker, killed at the head of his regiment, at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, May Thirty-one. Eighteen hundred and Sixty-two; also, that said resolutions so prepared be properly engrossed and presented to the family of the deceased.

Which was concurred in.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas be directed to have two gas-lamps in front of St. Luke's Hospital, Fifty-fourth-street.

Alderman Boole moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words following, viz.. "Under the direction of the Street Commissioner."

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That Fifteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to East River, be repaved under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department. Also, that crosswalks be laid in said street, from Rutherford-place to south side of said street.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to purchase of Messrs. Haetshorn & Co. the hose carriage in their possession, built for Company Number Five, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Lipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Farley—10.

The Chairman *pro tem* here announced the following of the Special Committee on the preamble and resolutions from the Board of Councilmen, relative to the Manhattan and New-York Gas Companies—Aldermen Farley, Walsh and Brady.

On motion, the Board then adjourned, and the Chairman *pro tem.* declared that the Board stand adjourned until to-morrow, (Saturday,) twenty-seventh instant, at seven o'clock A. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Liabilities of Married Women on Contract Concerning Separate Property.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Jesse H. Pomeroy vs. *Mary J. Dustan.*—In this action plaintiff sues the defendant for services in repairing the ship *Eloise*, for which, it is alleged, she promised to pay $300 by the note of her husband, John C. Dustan. This the defendant denies, and alleges that payment was to be made by the person in whose name the vessel should be registered when the job was complete'. The coverture of the defendant was urged on the trial in bar to the suit, but the Court held that such coverture should have been pleaded, to be made available, on the trial. The husband, however, was not permitted to testify in the case. Judgment for plaintiff for $921 33, with an extra allowance.

Chauncey Shaffer for plaintiff; J. N. Whiting for defendant.

Criminal Law—Indictments for Bigamy and Statutory Exceptions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Barnard.

Charles H. Fleming, Plaintiff in Error, vs. *The People, Defendants in Error.*—The plaintiff in error was tried in the New-York General Sessions on an indictment for bigamy. The indictment charged, that on the 11th of November, 1855, he married one Rowena Baldwin, and that on the 30th of December, 1861, he did "marry and take as his wife one Jane A. Buti, and to the said Jane was then and there married the said Rowena being then and there living, and in full life, against the form of the Statute," &c. The prosecution gave evidence tending to prove both marriages. The indictment did not negative any of the exceptions enumerated in the statute concerning bigamy.

On the trial of the cause, counsel for prisoner requested "the Court to charge, that, in order to justify a conviction, it was necessary to prove that at the time of the alleged marriage between the defendant and Jane A. Buti, the defendant did not come within any of the exceptions mentioned in part 4, chapter 1, title 5, article 2, section 9 of the Revised Statutes. The Court refused so to charge, and charged that the statutory exceptions were matters of defence; to which refusals and charge, last aforesaid, counsel for defendant then and there duly excepted."

The following points were urged by counsel for prisoner:

I. The indictment, within the rules of criminal pleading, does not set forth a criminal offence, and for that reason the judgment should be reversed.

It is clearly necessary to aver that the prisoner did not come within the exceptions alluded to in the 6th section above cited, and set forth in detail in the 9th section, to which the 8th section particularly refers.

In support of this point numerous authorities were cited.

II. Penal or criminal statues must be construed strictly, and in favor of the liberty of the citizen. More correctly, it may be said that such laws are to be expounded strictly *against* an offender, and liberally in *his favor*. * * * "In extension of the letter of the law, nothing may be assumed by implication, nor may the mischief *intended* to be prevented or redressed, as against the offender, be regarded in its construction."

III.—The learned Court below erred in refusing to charge the jury, that in order to justify a conviction it was necessary to prove that at the time of the alleged marriage between the defendant and Jane A. Buti, (the second wife as alleged,) the defendant did not come within any of the exceptions mentioned in the 9th section above alluded to.

IV. The Court below erred in refusing to charge the jury, 1st. That in order to determine whether a legal ceremony of marriage was performed between prisoner and Rowena Baldwin, it was incumbent on the prosecution to prove what was said by the officiating clergyman and the defendant and said Rowena Baldwin; or, 2d. So much of what was said by them as would enable the Court and jury to determine whether the parties to the alleged marriage agreed to take each other for husband and wife respectively. To these respective requests prisoner's counsel duly excepted. It is submitted that the statement of the witness that the ceremony of marriage was performed was a conclusion of law, and not a statement of fact. Had the witnesses testified to what was said by the parties and the officiating clergyman, the Court and jury could have determined whether such declarations and statements amounted in law to a contract of marriage.

The District-Attorney, in opposition, made the following points:

I. The answer at folio No. 11 was legally responsive to the very broad question put upon cross examination, and the Court was correct in refusing to strike it out.

II. The various matters of charge made by the Court were legally correct, and the refusals are to be approved of.

III. The Court correctly charged that the statutory exceptions were entirely matters of defence.

Henry L. Clinton, for prisoner; A. Oakey Hall, for people.

Affairs of the St. Denis Hotel—Proceedings to Restrain the Foreclosure of a Mortgage on the Furniture.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Bosworth.

James Mariner vs. *Denis Julien, Thomas E. Stewart and Elias E. Balcom.*—In December, 1861, the defendant Stewart confessed a judgment, as appears, to one James M. Lounds for $9,005, and after supplementary proceeding duly had, the plaintiff was appointed receiver of the property of Stewart.

The receiver now applies for an order enjoining the defendants from foreclosing a certain chattel mortgage, given by Stewart to Denis Julien, securing the sum of $52,000, and to set the same aside as fraudulent, in that a trust is therein created for the use of the mortgagor in violation of law. It appears that one Jesse De Give purchased of Denis Julien all the furniture, wines, liquors, &c., of the St. Denis Hotel, and gave a mortgage for the purchase money for $52,000. The defendant Stewart bought out De Give, and assumed the payment of De Give's mortgage to Julien, by an instrument in which he agreed that the mortgagee should keep possession of all the goods, furniture, &c., and "if any of the property, goods and chattels, or furniture of said hotel shall be removed, and new and other furniture substituted in its place, the goods substituted shall be considered as in lieu of the old, and as under this mortgage." The mortgage was to run for ten years, and interest not owing paid. Julien began a foreclosure suit, which the plaintiff now seeks to restrain him from prosecuting, relying on the cases in 4 Comstock 58, and 5 Selden, 216.

The motion was argued at great length. The decision of the Judge was reserved.

A. R. Dyett, for plaintiff; J. B. Bullock and H. D. Van Auden for defendant, Julien.

Surrogate's Court.

Admitted to Probate.—The wills of Louis Loutrell, William B. Bullon, and Michael Mulry, were now admitted to probate, neither of them containing any bequests of public interest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Little et al. vs. *Finbeck.*—Not granted.

Before Judge Ingraham.

In the Matter of the Receivership of the Partnership of Cummings, Simpson & Armstrong.—Motion denied, without costs.

Whitlock et al. vs. Davenport.—Motion granted with costs.

Glover vs. *Norton.*—Motion granted without costs.

Before Justice Clerke.

Parisen vs. *Parisen.*—Order settled.

Parish et al. vs. Delafield.—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Pruyn vs. The Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, &c.—The claim and costs of the plaintiff having been fully paid and satisfied, ordered that this action be discontinued.

The same vs. *The same.*—The same.

The same vs. *The same.*—The same.

Stephens et al. vs. Farlan.—Motion granted.

Farmers vs. Stevens et al.—Order granted.

Howe vs. Cumming.—The same.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, SEPT. 26, 1862.

$5 0 U S. 5s, '81 Cou	103½	100	Erie Railway		46½
5,000 do	101½	100	do		46 s
50,000 do	101½	400	do		46
21,000 U. S. 5s '74 Cou.	89½	200	Erie Railway Pref		80
40,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	100	100	do	b30	80
	100½	15	do		80½
25,000 U. S. Dem. Nts	116	100	do		80¼
12,000 do	116	100	do	s30	80
50,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cr.	99	23	do		80
10,000 N. Y. State 6s, '73	117	250	Hudson River R.	b30	58½
5,000 Ohio State 6s, '81	100½	550	do		58½
1,000 Ill. Can. 8s, '60	90	100	do	b30	58½
1,000 Ill. Cen. 8s, '79	100½	400	do		58¼
10,500 Ill. War Loan	99½	100	do	b30	58¼
1,500 do	99¾	400	Harlem Railroad		21
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	50½	300	do		20½
12,000 do	50¾	600	do		20½
5,000 do	51	300	do		20¾
16,000 Missouri State 6s	50	500	do		20½
5,000 do	49¾	700	do	b3	20½
6,000 do	49¾	50	Harlem R. Pref		47
6,000 Mo. 6s, Issued to H. & St. Jos R.	64	200	do		46¾
5,000 Cal. St. 7s	106	100	do		46¾
8,000 do	106½	200	Reading Railroad		67
10,000 do	106½	100	Michigan Cen. R		77
1,000 Erie R. 2d M. B. '53	105	100	do		77⅛
1,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	102	500	do		77⅛
7,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	95	200	do	b10	77⅛
3,000 Hud. 1st M. B.	114	100	do	s30	77⅛
1,000 H. R. 2d S. F. B	110	10	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		35¾
1,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M	101	500	do		36
10,000 Hud. R. R. Con. B.	96	100	do		36¼
1,000 C. B. & Q. 8 p. c. B	112	100	Chic., Bur. & Q. R		94
500 Mich. So. 2d M.	85¼	95	do		93⅝
10,000 do	85¾	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.		93⅝
12,000 Gal. Chi. 1st M.	100	500	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.		71⅝
2,500 Ill. Central R. B.	103¾	150	do	b30	71⅝
20,000 do	103¾	50	do		71⅝
3,000 do	103¾	50	do	s30	71⅝
3,000 do	104	500	do		71¾
5,000 Chi. & N. W. S. F. B.	100	43	Panama Railroad		117
2,000 do	100¾	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.		71
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st. B.	89	200	do	s30	71
15,000 C. & N. W. Ass. B.	58	275	do		71¾
6,000 do	58¾	100	do	s30	71¾
9,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	74	25	do		72
14,000 T. & Wab. 1st M.	97½	100	do	b30	71¾
15,000 T. & Wab. 2d M.	81½	150	do		71¾
5,000 C. & Tol. S. F. B.	98	100	do		71¾
5,000 do	98	500	Ill. Cen Can. Bd. S.		40
15,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100	600	Clev. & Pitts. R.		34
4,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	87	100	do	s10	34
5,000 do	87½	400	do		34¼
1,000 do	88	1000	do		34¼
7,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	63½	100	do	s30	34¼
3,000 do	64	94	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.		125
6,000 Cin. & P. 7th M.	96	550	Galena & Chi. R		78
1,000 L. M. & Tol. 1st M.	94½	22	do		78
50 Bank of New-York	162	50	do		77¾
20 Bank of Commerce	86	165	do		77¾
10 Am. Ex. Bank	93½	100	do	s30	77¾
20 Shoe & Leather Bk	100	500	Clev. & Toledo R		66
25 Continental Bank	87	2300	do		66¾
85,000 Am. Gold	12½	45	do		66¾
151,000 do	12½	800	do	s30	66¾
25,000 do	12¾	200	do	b30	67
30 Del. & Had. C. Co.	106	1000	do		66¾
92 Penn. Coal Co	103	100	do	b60	66
75 Cumb. Coal Pref	94	400	do	s3	66
150 do	94	500	Chi. & R. Isl. R		74
100 do	93½	100	do	b30	74¼
22 Bk. of S. L. R.	152½	200	do		74¾
175 Pacific Mail S. Co.	119	100	do	b30	74¾
100 do	b30 119¼	800	do	b3	74¾
200 do	119¾	45	Mil. & P. Du C. R.		98
1200 N. Y. Central R.	99½	100	do	s30	97¾
400 do	99¼	100	do	b15	98
50 do	99¾	500	Toledo & Wab. R		34½
200 do	s60 99¾	142	do		34
200 do	s60 99¾	50	Mil. & L. Du C. 2d Pref		19
150 Norwich & Wor. R.	69½				

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. Dem. Nts	116	600	Reading Railroad		68½
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	50½	150	Mich. Cen. R.	b30	77
7,000 Mo. State 6s	49	200	do		76¾
7,000 Virginia State 6s	56	150	do		76¾
15,000 American Gold	129¼	200	do		76¾
35,000 do	129¾	150	do		76¾
60 Canton Coal Pref	84	100	Chic. & R. I. R		73½
85 Pacific M. S. Co.	119	100	do		73¾
100 do	b30 119	400	M. S. & N. Ind. R		36
50 do	b30 119¾	100	do		35¾
200 do	119¾	100	do	s30	35
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	99	300	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.		70½
100 do	98¾	100	do		70¾
15 do	98¾	500	do		70
200 Erie Railway	45¾	100	do	s30	69¾
200 do	45¾	100	C. R. Scrip		71¾
200 do	b30 45¾	200	do	b30	71¾
100 Erie R. Pref.	78½	100	do		71¾
200 do	78¾	50	New-Jersey R		135
100 do	78¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.		32½
150 do	78	100	do		32½
150 do	78½	200	do	b30	32¾
100 Hud. River R	67¾	1,000	do		32
200 do	67¾	200	Gal. & Chic. R.		77¾
200 do	67¾	1,700	Clev. & Tol. R		64¾
300 Harlem Railroad	20	300	do		65
300 Harlem R. Pref.	45¾	300	do		65¾
250 do	45¾				

FRIDAY, Sept. 26—P. M.

The deposits with the United States Treasury in this City to-day at 4 ₱ cent. per annum interest, amount to $846,000, of which $640,000 is in Gold. The Customs Duties paid in amount to $340,000, making for the five days of the week $1,052,000, and thus far in the month of September $4,717,000.

The Office of the United States Treasury in this City, to-day, continues to receive the most practical assurances of the success of the policy of borrowing Gold from the public at large at the rate of 4 ₱ cent. per annum, in anticipation of the next Spring Customs Revenue, by which time the United States Notes of the Custom-house issue will be exhausted, and the payments made in Gold exclusively. The amount lent to the Treasury to-day, is $640,000, making for the last two days of the arrangement $1,487,000. On Wednesday next, U. S. the Office will commence disbursing Gold on the Coupons of the 7 30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds of the United States. Parties holding these Coupons for collection, who desire to receive 6 ₱ cent. upon the Gold, will be able to do so without going through the formality of collection. The Coupons themselves with a proper schedule for examination, will be received as so much Gold.

The Deposit line at Bank has reached the enormous total of $11,000,000, or within a few thousand dollars of it. The supply of Money is thus made easier to the Brokers, from whom there is a moderate demand at 4@5 ₱ cent. for account of the Stock Exchange. Exceptional loans are made as cheap as 3@3½ ₱ cent. on Government securities. The Merchant demand for Money continues light and is mostly supplied at Banks.

The price of Gold has ruled to-day about the same as yesterday 120¼@120½ ₱ cent., and Bills on London continue to be quoted at 132 ₱ cent. for first-class Bankers.

The following rates for the Exchanges on the Continent of Europe are reported this afternoon by Messrs. WARD & BRANDT, Bill Brokers, No. 39 Exchange-place:

Paris—60 days sight ₱ dollar	4f. 28½c.
Paris—3 days' sight per dollar	4f. 26½c.
Amsterdam—60 days sight ₱ guilder	40c.
Hamburg—60 days sight per marc banco	34½c.
Frankfort—60 days sight ₱ florin	40½c.
Bremen—60 days sight ₱ rix dollar	86c.

There was another large business done on the Stock Exchange to-day, as will be noticed by a glance at the official printed list of sales. The transactions extend over all departments of the list, the most active being the New-York and Western railroad shares. Including the Street sales, the total business of the day is equal to that of yesterday, say 50,000 shares. The market looked firm on the Street before the meeting of the early Board, but at that Board the signs of reaction upon the extraordinary rise of yesterday began to show themselves at an early hour, and the subsequent course of prices was generally downward to the close of the Second Board. The differences from yesterday's best sales were, on some of the railways, 2@3 ₱ cent.; on others, 1@1½ ₱ cent. A further rise was had on Pacific Mail shares and upon a good many of the railway mortgages, and the National securities were also firmer than on Thursday. With these exceptions there was a decidedly lower market up to the close of business in the Board Room, at 3½ o'clock.

Later in the afternoon on the Street there was a good deal of additional business in Erie, Toledo, &c., the General Share market leaning off with some steadiness, the principal buyers being among the Brokers, who were realizing at higher figures yesterday and this morning. The following are about the last quotations at 4½ o'clock:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
N. Y. Central	98¾	98¾	Pacific	117	117¾
Erie	46¾	45¾	Panama	146	147¾
Erie Preferred	78¾	78¾	Missouris	50	49
Hock Island	74¾	74¾	Tennessees	60¾	56¾
Galena	78	77¾	U. S. 6s, 1874	91¾	91¾
Mich. Central	77½	75¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	101¾	101¾
Mich. Southern	37¾	35¾	U. S. Notes, C. H.	118¾	117
Mich. Guaranteed	71¾	69¾	Treas. 7 30 ₱ cents	104¾	104¾
Illinois Cen	73	70¾	Bills on London	132	132
Toledo	66¾	64¾	Gold	120	120¾

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	103	Bank of N. America	100
Union	100	Hanover	78
America	103½	Phœnix	103
Tradesmen's	100	East River	84
National	96	Nassau	101
Commerce	91¾	Shoe and Leather	100
Mechanics' Banking Ass.	85	Continental	87
American Exchange	94	Commonwealth	87
Chatham	86	New-York County	90
Bank of the Republic	90¾	Park	105¾

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	105	Chi. & N. W. Gr. Bay. ex.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, comst '76-'81	111	Chi. & N. W. Appl. ext'd	63
Erie firsts, '58	114½	Chi. & N. W. Int. bds	99
Erie seconds, '59	110	Chi. & N. W. 1st s. 2d series	74
Erie thirds, '83	105	Chi. & N. W. first guaran'd	68
Erie fourths, '80	102	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	43
Erie fifths, '82	97½	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	105
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1sts, '77	94½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	97½
Hudson firsts, '60	114	Tol. & Wab. seconds	75½
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	110	Tol. & Wab. Ter. bds	66
Hudson third, '75	100	Mil. & P. Du Chien 1sts	95
Hudson Converts., '67	96½	Gal. & Chi. firsts	105
Harlem firsts, '59-'73	108	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext	101
Harlem seconds, '64	102½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	104
Mich. Cen. s. f., '69-'72	109	Chi. & R. I. firsts	105
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱c., '82	114	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	94¾
Chi. Bur. & Quincy 8 ₱c. 1st	112	New-Jersey Cen. 1sts	112
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱c. sterling	95	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	99¾
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	93¾
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱c.	105¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	86
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱c., '75	104	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	98½
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	79¾	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	64
T. H. & A. 2ds	104¾	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	64
L. C. & Mil. L. G. bds	75	Det., M. & Tol. firsts	84½
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	100¾		

The editor of the *Bank Note Reporter*, who was in Washington a few days ago, reports as follows in regard to the United States Stamp Act:

"We have been to Washington and posted ourselves as to the requirements of the public, and have made the most ample provisions for supplying every branch of business with stamps adapted to such business, and shall fill orders for all amounts less than $1,000 at prices under the Government scale, and for amounts of $1,000 and upward, at a fraction over Government rates, just sufficient to cover the expense from Washington to this City. There is a great variety of stamps, as will be seen by reference to the schedule. No stamp prepared for any one instrument will answer for any other instrument. For instance—Agreements, Checks, Bills Inland, Bills Foreign, Bill of Lading, Express, &c., &c., must each have the appropriate stamps. There is a great variety of denominations of stamps—see Bills of Exchange for instance—But a ten and a twenty-cent stamp will answer in lieu of a thirty-cent stamp, and three five-cent stamps will answer in lieu of a fifteen-cent stamp, &c., &c., provided the stamps are of the appropriate kind for the instrument. Stamps must be canceled when used, by writing thereon the initials of the name of the person, firm, or institution using them. The absence of the appropriate stamp or stamps imposes a penalty of $50 on the maker or signer of a paper, and any person honoring or paying any check, bill or note not properly stamped, forfeits $200, and all instruments in writing, requiring to be stamped, and not properly stamped, are declared null and void. Every village in the United States must have its retailer or vender of stamps. The Government will not establish agencies anywhere. By procuring large amounts at once, at the greatest discount, we are able to fill all medium orders at rates of discount better for the vender than the Government rates."

At a meeting of the Directors of the Panama Company, this afternoon, another *quarterly* Dividend of *four per cent.* was declared, out of the net earnings of the Road since the 1st July, payable on Monday, 6th October. The transfers close to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, to reopen after the payment of the Dividend. The finances of the Company, we have reason to believe, were never more prosperous than on the exhibit made to the Directors to-day. The present is the second quarterly Dividend, at the handsome rate of *sixteen per cent* ₱ annum.

We understand that the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Company are in town, and will meet on Saturday, (to-morrow,) on the question of the half-yearly Dividend.

The Richmond County Gas Company have declared a half-yearly cash dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable Oct. 15.

The August earnings of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Road were as follows, compared with August, 1861:

	1862.	1861.
Freight	$111,700 04	$71,467 74
Passengers	44,968 41	33,474 32
Express	2,608 24	2,239 50
Mails	2,613 56	2,425 00
Rents	6,883 91	6,909 03
Total	$168,834 16	$166,535 60

We understand that Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS will receive, on Saturday morning, a supply of Inland Stamps, preparatory to the operation of the Stamp Act of Congress on and after Oct. 1. They propose to fill orders as follows:

$10 to $100 worth.....3 ₱ cent. discount.
$100 to $1,000 worth.....4 ₱ cent. discount.
$1,000 and over.....5½ ₱ cent. discount.

With Messrs. T., any money will answer; Bankable funds, at par. Uncurrent, at the discount; and Specie, at the premium. With them, as with the Government, the discount on the stamps will be paid in stamps, for instance, on the receipt of $100, they will return $94 of stamps, &c. All packages will be forwarded by mail, at the expense and risk of the purchaser, unless ordered into the Express.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., Transfer Agents at the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company, have received, for distribution among Stock and Bondholders, the official statement, in circular form, of the condition and operations of the Road, the figures of which we published a few days ago.

The following are the Specie quotations of Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street:

American Gold	$1 2½	Spanish Dollars	$1 01
Sovereigns	5 3	Mexican Dollars	1 00
Twenty Francs, New	3 40	Five Francs	1 00
Two Guilders	1 42	German Crowns	1 12
Ten Thalers	7 20	French Crowns	1 12
Spanish Doubloons	15 60	Eng. Silver ₱ Ounce	0 60
Patriot Doubloons	17 60	Spanish and Mexican Quarters, ₱ oz.	1 20
American Silver	1 14		

The California steamer of Sept. 1, arrived this afternoon and delivers $887,000 in Gold.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York for the week ending Sept. 25, and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$1,598,345	$3,013,925	$1,087,410
Thrown on market	1,981,076	825,631	1,653,95
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$33,429,297	$36,606,051	$48,540,397
Thrown on market	33,999,086	35,679,303	47,127,182

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED.	Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN	Pkgs	Value
Mf of Wool	2,214	$721,057	261	$86,158	769		$85,719
Mf. of Cot'n	746	150,976	292	40,246	115		21,280
Mf. of Silk	402	348,141	38	31,556	12		21,059
Mf. of Flax	1,179	215,601	56	13,752	15		2,650
Miscellan's	298	65,117	91	16,115	20		5,441
Total	4,839	$1,501,892	738	$187,924	478		$133,103
		187,924					1,049,892
Total entered		$1,087,816	Total marketed				$1,183,995

In the now possible event that all the necessary stamps for Bills of Exchange, Bills Payable, Insurance Policies, &c., may not be prepared and distributed by the Government in season for the 1st October, the following section to the amendatory act becomes important. The object of the section is to remove the legal disability from all such instruments, dated within the present year, which may not be stamped, without releasing the penalty for issuing them without the stamp, when and where the stamps can be had:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the 96th section of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, be so amended that no instrument, document, or paper made, signed, or issued, *prior to the first day of January, 1863*, without being duly stamped, or having thereon an adhesive stamp to denote the duty imposed by law, shall for that cause be deemed invalid and of no effect: *Provided, however*, that no such instrument, document, or paper, shall be admitted or used in evidence in any Court, until the requisite stamp shall have been duly stamped, nor until the holder thereof shall have proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he has paid to the Collector, or Deputy-Collector of the District within which such Court may be held, the sum of five dollars for the use of the United States.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $4,453,420 42, including for Customs, $334,000; payments, $1,623,555 21. Balance, $10,900,404 63.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 26, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 28 bbls. Ashes, 11,226 bbls. Flour, 1,020 bags Corn Meal, 153,520 bushels Wheat, 100,246 bushels Corn, 4,931 bushels Barley, 23,287 bushels Oats, 733 bushels Malt, 1,727 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,187 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in light supply and a fair request, at $6 87½ for Pots, and $7 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales have been reported of 2,500 lbs. Yellow at prices ranging from 35c.@40c. per lb.

CANDLES—The principal inquiry is for Adamantine, which are quoted at 20c.@22c. per lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 3,100 bags at 22c.@22¾c. per lb., usual terms. Market very firm, 100 bags Santos, skimmings, were sold at 21¾c.@22c. per lb. Nothing new in other kinds.

CHEMICALS—Have been in fair request at full rates.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in active demand, and has advanced to 25¾c.@26c., cash, per lb.

COTTON—Is in less request, at rather easier rates. Middling 56c.@57c. per lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand to-day, for shipment and home use, and prices have favored sellers. Desirable lots are not plenty and holders are not eager to sell. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 10,700 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 10@$5 35, inferior to choice extra State, at $5 40@$5 70, chiefly at $5 45@$5 60; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 10@$5 35; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 45@$6 40; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 95 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15 @ 5 35
Extra State	5 40 @ 5 70
Superfine Western	5 10 @ 5 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 40 @ 6 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 80 @ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00 @ 6 75
Extra Genesee	5 75 @ 7 00
Interm'te Choice Extra Missouri	5 65 @ 7 00

Southern Flour is in light supply, and is wanted; prices are advancing; sales 1,400 bbls., at $5 70@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., $6 25@$7 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 75@$8 50 for very superior family brands. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving. Sales 1,250 bbls. extra, at $5 50@$6 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine. ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in request at firm prices.

FRUIT—A liberal business has been transacted in the principal kinds, chiefly in Layer Raisins, at $3 60@$3 65, and Bunch do. at $3 40@$3 45 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in brisk demand for export, and prices of desirable lots, especially of Winter Red, have again advanced slightly. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 225,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 32@$1 47; Amber Western, at $1 30@$1 33, chiefly at $1 31@$1 32; Red Western (Winter) at $1 25@$1 30; very poor do. (Illinois,) at $1 20@$1 24; Extra Green Bay Spring on private terms; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 21@$1 25; Milwaukee Club, at $1 14@$1 20½; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at $1@$1 15 ₱ bushel. Corn continues active and buoyant. It is difficult to procure sound lots, as the current receipts consist mainly of unsound and inferior parcels. Sales since our last, 116,000 bushels, part in arrive, at 52½c.@61c. for shipping Mixed Western; 60c. for do. do., in store; 54c.@58½c. for Eastern do.; 42c.@53c. for unsound do., and 65c. for Yellow Western ₱ bushel. Rye continues in moderate demand at 67c.@68c., according to quality. Sales 5,600 bushels poor Western at 65c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canada, peas to prime, at 55c.@60c.; Western, at 55c.@56c., and State at 56c.@62c. ₱ bushel. Barley is attracting more attention. Sales 6,300 bushels, including Western at 85c., and Canada West at $1 ₱ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending Sept. 22, 1862.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	30,492	61,330
Wheat, bush	377,361	294,403
Corn, bush	902,720	1,524,676
Oats, bush	194,140	120,512

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY SEPT. 27, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS per year, with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

WALLACK'S—THE RIVALS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE LADY OF LYONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—CLAUDE MARCEL, Afternoon and Evening.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—PANTOMIME OF THE SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. PETER PIPER PEPPER PEPPER.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have no intelligence from the Army of the Potomac this morning further than that a reconnoissance in force was to be made across the Potomac yesterday. It is understood that the President's Emancipation Proclamation has been well received by the soldiers, especially among the volunteers.

There was an important error in the President's emancipation proclamation, as transmitted by telegraph. It occurs in the following passage:

"The fact that any State or people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof *have not been* in rebellion against the United States."

In the official copy, published in the *National Intelligencer*, the words above italicised, "have not been," read *are not then*.

The second meeting of the loyal Governors was held yesterday in Washington, to which place they adjourned from Altoona, Penn. Eleven States were represented, viz.: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, New-Hampshire and Indiana. They waited upon President LINCOLN and presented an address, the points of which are given elsewhere. It pledges the most cordial support to the President in carrying out the objects of the war, and congratulates him upon his proclamation to emancipate the slaves of obdurate rebels. It appears that the reports of the proceedings at Altoona have been incorrect in various important particulars.

A railroad reconnoissance was made on Thursday from Alexandria as far as Bristow Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Much valuable property was recovered there, and brought back to Alexandria. Only eight rebel soldiers were found in the vicinity, and they were captured. It was ascertained from good authority that the rebels were running trains regularly, night and day, to Culpepper, bringing supplies for the rebel army, which were conveyed in wagons from that place by way of Sperryville and Front Royal to Winchester. The Rapidan bridge has been rebuilt, and the Rappahannock bridge is nearly finished. We think it probable that an effort will soon be made to cut this stream of rebel supplies.

The Washington *Star* makes some corrections regarding its statements about the amount of property which fell into the hands of the rebels at Bristow. It now states that one hundred and sixty wagon loads of ammunition, and all the sick and wounded (between five and six hundred) were removed from Bristow by Gen. BANK's command, before leaving that station. All the remaining stores and cars were destroyed by fire, except about twenty cars, which stood upon the track so near the hospital building that they could not be destroyed without endangering the lives of nearly one hundred sick and wounded Confederate soldiers who were lying in the hospital. Gen. BANKS gave peremptory orders to save these cars. After his column had passed the station the stores, as far as possible, were distributed among the troops on their march. They could not have been destroyed without endangering the lives of the sick and wounded Confederate soldiers. The engines were as completely destroyed as the time and circumstances admitted. The order for the destruction of the train was not given until the last moment, and its execution was delayed as long as possible, in expectation that the bridges over Kettle Run and Broad Run would be reconstructed. A few hours would have completed them, and the entire train would have been saved—engines, cars and stores. The rear guard of Gen. BANKS, Col. KORPONAY commanding, brought into Alexandria ninety wagons of ammunition, and about one hundred and fifty ambulances belonging to the army of Virginia and the army of the Potomac. They left nothing in the rear, the removal of which was possible.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 15th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Philadelphia*. Gen. BUTLER has issued an order, dated the 14th, requiring each neutral foreign resident in the department to present himself, with evidence of his nationality, to the nearest Provost-marshal for the registration of himself and family. Gen. BUTLER precedes this order by the declaration that in the course of ten days it might become necessary to distinguish the disloyal from the loyal citizens and honest neutral foreigners. All false or simulated claims of foreign alliance Gen. BUTLER threatens to punish severely.

The United States gunboat *Connecticut*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from the Gulf ports and Port Royal, brings intelligence that naval expeditions were being fitted out both at Pensacola and Port Royal, and that the public will probably hear of important achievements by the former in a week or two. This means, without doubt, that Mobile is to be attacked at once, as asserted by our correspondence from the Gulf a short time ago. The *Connecticut* reports that the health of all our forces, land and sea, in the Gulf is remarkably good.

Capt. PENNEBAKER, of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment, who was engaged in the recent fight at Iuka, Miss., between Gens. ROSECRANS and PRICE, has arrived in Louisville, and brings details of the engagement which we have not received by telegraph. He says Gen. PRICE's command numbered twenty thousand men, in excellent fighting trim. Gen. ROSECRANS made the attack. The rebels, cutting their way through our lines, commenced a precipitate retreat in the direction of the Muscle Shoals, in the Tennessee River. At last accounts, GRANT and ROSECRANS were in pursuit of PRICE's flying forces. The rebels left seven hundred dead on the battle-field, and all their wounded fell into our hands and were sent to Corinth. The National loss in killed and wounded was three or four hundred. The victory was complete. Five hundred additional prisoners were taken during the retreat, making 850 in all up to the time Capt. PENNEBAKER left. We have also taken 36 pieces of artillery, and nearly the whole of PRICE's wagon, supply and ammunition trains.

A few items of news from Helena, Ark., are communicated to the St. Louis *Republican*, by an occasional correspondent, writing under date of Sept. 18: Col. B. S. COMPTON, of St. Louis, who had been hunting up cotton back of Helena, and beyond the National lines, had been "gobbled up" by the rebels, who still had him. Col. COMPTON was Lieutenant-Colonel of BIRGE's Sharpshooters. The invasion of Missouri from Arkansas is believed at Helena, and our military commanders are notified to be wide awake. HINDMAN, PARSONS and MCBRIDE are all known to be moving North to unite with HOLMES, who was reported encamped between Little Rock and Clarendon, with 16,000 or 12,000 men. Gov. PHELPS was sick, though not seriously so. Col. SWITZLER, Secretary of State, reached Helena on the 16th, on his return from Missouri.

The Louisville *Journal* of Tuesday states that Gen. G. W. MORGAN, commander of the National forces of the Cumberland Gap Expedition, has reached Richmond, Ky., with 12,000 men, and made prisoners 600 rebels left there as a garrison. The sudden appearance of Gen. MORGAN in the rear of the rebels in Kentucky, may greatly disconcert their plans. There is no telling what amount of damage he may do them.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, which touched at Havana on the way from New-Orleans, brings advices from Vera Cruz to the 11th inst. The vomito was making dreadful havoc among the French shipping. Many of the physicians had died, and only two were left in the whole fleet. It was believed that a *conducta* with a million of dollars, destined for the payment of the French troops at Orizaba, had been captured by the guerrillas. A report was current that the French were about to attack Jalapa.

The steamship *Ariel* arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Aspinwall on the 17th inst. She brought mails, passengers and treasure—nearly a million—from California. The news from the Isthmus by this arrival is not of much importance, and appears to be rather unfavorable to the cause of MOSQUERA in the United States of Colombia. He had closed all the cathedrals, banished all the priests, and seized all the Church property, including the nunneries, obliging the nuns to take refuge somewhere else. On the 9th inst., they started for Lima, in Peru. It was the belief that MOSQUERA had not strengthened his cause by these arbitrary acts. It was believed that CALVO and OSPINA, reactionary chiefs, had escaped from the country on board a British steamer, and that this escape would tend to prolong the war, as would also the recent treaty negotiated with Ecuador by ARBOLEDA. The *Ariel* brought no later news from South America.

At the meeting of the Episcopal Convention yesterday, after a long discussion, in which the most eminent clergymen of the diocese participated, the Convention decided that it is inexpedient at the present time to divide the diocese, and appointed a committee to which the whole subject was referred, with instructions to report at the next Convention. The very able minority report of Rev. THOMAS M. PETERS was ordered printed in the journal. The Convention devoted the greater portion of the evening to a discussion of the report of the Select Committee on the Ascertainment and Defining of Boundaries.

A collision, which appears to have been the result of gross carelessness, occurred on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, on Wednesday morning, a few miles beyond Harrisburgh. A train, with a large number of the Pennsylvania Militia on board, on their way hence from the Maryland border, was almost completely wrecked, and a large number of the soldiers were killed and wounded.

The Philadelphia *North American* gives currency to mysterious rumors to the effect that some of the new Union troops in Missouri have joined the ranks of the rebels. One of these rumors places the number at 3,000, but there is nothing authentic to confirm any of them, and, at best, they must be considered doubtful.

The Philadelphia *Presbyterian* states that Rev. Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE has fallen into the hands of the rebels. It has the information from what it considers an authentic source, but, if it is true, it is singular that we should not have heard of it from some other quarter.

The *Alta California*, of Aug 24, has this paragraph, which demonstrates conclusively that the world moves: "The telegraph worked bravely last night. Our latest dispatches are dated Washington and New-York, 12 o'clock, midnight. They reached us at 10 P. M., two hours in fact before they were transmitted."

The Acting Quartermaster at Alexandria has within the past week discharged over two hundred vessels, the greater portion of which have been in the employ of the Government since the army of the Potomac took the water route to Richmond.

The agents in this City of SUIT's distillery, on Salt River, Kentucky, has received a telegram, stating that the works are in the hands of the rebels. Most of the stock has been moved to Louisville.

The business at the Stock Exchange was again very large yesterday, but with less excitement than on Thursday. There was a decided reaction in prices, nearly all which closed lower. Gold, 120¼; Exchange, 132 ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs, Sugars, Raisins, Lard, Tallow, Ingot Copper and Kentucky Tobacco were active and buoyant yesterday. Cotton was quiet and depressed, as were also Hides, Seeds, Skins, Teas and Naval Stores. A fair inquiry prevailed for Fish, Fruit, Hay, Hemp, Tin, Pig Lead, Candles and Whisky. The Freight market was moderately active, but rates were lower.

GARIBALDI'S PERSONAL EXPLANATION.—The interesting personal statement of GARIBALDI, touching the affair of Aspromonte, furnishes a curious revelation of the aims and hopes with which he began his enterprise. Nothing could more strikingly prove how firmly he believed himself to be engaged in a justifiable mission, and not in a civil war. He had, it seems, strictly enjoined on his followers not to fire on the royal troops, and even after he was wounded he repeated the order. GARIBALDI does not explain how he expected to proceed after this peaceable, unresisting fashion, beyond saying that he "entertained the hope that the regular troops had received orders less sanguinary." The probability is, however, that he expected, when he refused to fire on the royal troops, they would join him with or without the consent of their commander. In this expectation he was sadly deceived, and it was perhaps not until he found himself a prisoner that he fully understood either his real position toward the Government or the real sentiment of the people. The letter of GARIBALDI, if it does not justify his enterprise, challenges a new and tender interest in that pure-souled and chivalrous character

Sedition as a Party Weapon.

The particular part assigned to the Northern Democracy in the tragedy of rebellion was to distract the counsels of the North, and, by dividing the loyalists of the country, insure the predominance of treason. Up to the moment when the patience of the people, tried beyond endurance by the outrage in Charleston harbor, gave impulse to the great political upheaval of April, 1861, the part was played with much courage and consistency, and not without promise of success. It was only when the acting became physically dangerous that the play was abandoned, to be resumed, however, when the tempest of popular passion should subside. It is now resumed. A great party has framed its platform for the sole purpose of weakening the Government by dividing the loyal sentiment of the North; and no device is too daring or revolutionary, and no trick or falsehood too vile, to be omitted from the task of promoting agitation and provoking insurrection.

The business, by a convenient arrangement, resolves itself into two methods. The first proposes by the most inflammatory appeals, directed at the extraordinary police precautions which the Government is obliged to enforce for the preservation of public order, to incite a public insurrection. The *World*, which is understood to have become the property of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, and which is simply the defunct *Day Book* under another name, challenges the people to rise and resist the acts of Government. The *Express*, always predisposed to extremes of mischief, improves upon the *World* as follows:

"The *World* reasons, that the People will not submit to all this! Vain Logic, so far,—we have seen! There are no 'People.' The People are all dead! They had, when living, a great deal more of Liberty than they deserved,—and the Washington Powers that be, judge rightly of their cringing, craven spirit, in donning them to the slavery they do. A '*People, that will permit an American citizen, right or wrong, in what he has said or done, to be kidnapped in Buffalo,—from the jurisdiction of such a United States Court as that of Justice Hall there presides over, and to be abducted all the way from Buffalo to New-York,—thence to Washington,—on the Railroad, in the thickest settled parts of the country, are fit for any yoke, any Tyrant will impose upon them.*"

And, referring to the language of the Administration Press regarding the Democratic nominee for Governor, it says in the same vein:

"*This sort of political controversy will soon bring Republicans and Democrats to blows in the streets.* Men giving their money for the war, or their sons or brothers, will not long stand this sort of talk."

Every phrase is certainly well calculated, and no doubt intended, to provoke public disorder and revolution, whereby the rebel cause would be most effectually served; and if we could conceive of the *Express* exerting any sort of influence in any quarter, its appeals would presently plunge the North into civil dissensions, and submerge the country in hopeless ruin. And yet such is the language adopted by journals of which the *Express* is a fair exponent, and while the Government raises no hand to punish or restrain such incendiarism, it is no less vigorously denounced for tyranny and outrage upon the rights of free speech.

A second plan of these daring partisans, to whom the appellation of conspirators is more appropriate, is to stir up the army to mutiny, and bring the military power to displace the Constitutional Government. For this object the most reckless falsifications are resorted to. The party which elected Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency, is boldly charged with a determination to remove from the head of our main army, a General idolized by the soldiers, and put in his place an avowed Abolitionist, proved to be incompetent for military command. It is represented that the President is every day besieged by his political friends to make this change; and to excite still more dangerously the resentment of the army, it is given out that the Governors of the loyal States, one only excepted, assembled in a remote town of Pennsylvania, to frame a joint demand upon the President for the disgrace of the General, whose name and fame are so dear to the army and the country. What are said to be reports of the debates in this Gubernatorial conclave, are printed and circulated among the soldiers; debates in which the most frantic propositions are discussed, and the most extravagant pretensions are arrogated. From a correct summary of the proceedings, in another column, it will be learned how slanderously false were these so-called reports. The subject of displacing and appointing Generals was never broached in the meeting. No opposition or dictation to the Government was even hinted at. The heads of the several loyal States represented, merely gathered to give the Administration, which can alone save the country, assurance of unfaltering support, and the sanction of their approval to its recent measures.

The truth is, the game the organs of this revolutionary party have attempted is a hazardous one, but to none so dangerous as to themselves. It is not merely that the exposure of their wicked falsehoods, and motives and arts must destroy whatever may be left to them of popular confidence, and expose them to the fate of false prophets and detected cheats; they involve, legally, the penalty of sedition—a penalty local and municipal authority may enforce, without awaiting National interposition. To invite a riot or a greater or less important breach of public peace, is an offence for which the State has penalties, and its prisons has cells. To these penalties the Press fairly exposes itself when, not content with urging the people to action at the ballot-box, it stirs them to revolt and bloodshed. Such appeals are beyond the bounds of safe political discussion.

THE PRICE OF ARMS.—A note from Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN, inserted elsewhere, corrects a statement for which the TIMES on Thursday was indebted to the Indianapolis *State Journal*, touching a purchase of arms for Indiana. Mr. OWEN informs us that no Enfield rifles are bought by Government for so high a price as twenty-four dollars; the price for the ordinary weapon varying only fractionally from sixteen dollars. In the instance of Mr. OWEN's sale, the price was nearly two dollars beyond this standard, for the sufficient reason that the lot of weapons was of highly superior make and finish.

It is satisfactory to know that no such extravagant rate is paid for an arm the especial recommendations of which are still in doubt. In both the National and rebel armies complaint is loud in condemnation of the Enfield rifle. It is urged that it fouls with dangerous and vexatious frequency; that its peculiar sight and long range are useful only to marksmen; whereas in firing by platoons attention is seldom given to accuracy of aim; and in the temptation to fire while still distant from the enemy, the troops are apt to exhaust their ammunition before they come to those closer quarters, where volleys are effectual and deadly. Foreign officers universally criticise this fault in the fighting of the Union soldiers. In the West, the troops openly denounce the rifled guns. The old Harper's Ferry or Springfield smooth bores, of which endless thousands may be found in the several State arsenals, are preferred for the reason that they do not constantly become dirty; and because they admit the use of buckshot with ball, a charge which is fourfold more destructive than the single slug. These considerations should, we think, have weight in checking the purchase of foreign arms of unproved value but formidable price.

Gen. Phelps, the Curtius of Emancipation.

Brig.-Gen. PHELPS has just published in the New-York *Tribune* a full statement of the difficulties which he experienced in executing the President's policy of emancipation before it was adopted. This is the substance of the case set forth by the General—and so far as he is personally concerned in the matter, it is too plain to need discussion, that he sacrificed his peace of mind, his permanent usefulness in Louisiana, and his commission, to a thoroughly and curiously mistaken theory of his duty and his responsibilities. He went to Louisiana as a military agent of the Government at Washington, under the orders of a Major-General, regularly appointed and charged with the supreme direction of affairs in the Department to which Brig.-Gen. PHELPS had been assigned. Much meditating the grave issues of Slavery and emancipation, as it is creditable to him that he should have done, Gen. PHELPS became convinced that the continued existence of Slavery is incompatible, in the first instance, with the progress of civilization at the South, and, in the second instance, with the maintenance of the National authority over the seceded States. Thus convinced, he forthwith proceeded to act upon his convictions, and to establish at "Camp Parapet, near Carrollton, La.," a nucleus of free institutions for the South, reporting at the same time to his commanding officer that the Government at Washington really must come to some conclusion upon the question of emancipation, if it expected either to retain the services of Gen. PHELPS, or to put a satisfactory end to the rebellion. We mean no disrespect to Gen. PHELPS in this statement of his singular appeal—for we are disposed to believe him as sincere and singleminded, as we cannot but think him mistaken in his estimate of his official obligations. Maj.-Gen. BUTLER evidently balancing for some time between the proprieties of his position, and his respect for Gen. PHELPS, was finally compelled to interpose his superior authority in execution of certain orders, which the apostolic Brigadier had hesitated to obey, and an unpleasant collision, which could have had but one result, and that not an agreeable one for Gen. PHELPS, was avoided only by the acceptance at Washington of that officer's resignation.

No longer an officer of the National army, Gen. PHELPS has now risen to that post of honor "a private station," from which he may with greater fitness, and therefore with greater force, emit his views of Slavery in its relations with the present War, and with future Peace. These views deserve attention, for they have been formed in the course of a practical acquaintance with the perils and opportunities of armed emancipation. Gen. PHELPS proposes a military organization of the negroes by way of reclaiming them "from despotic government" and "subordinating them to democratic institutions." This is vague, and as a matter of phraseology it must be admitted rather unpromising. But phraseology is not the General's forte. His instincts are sounder than his style, and in appreciating the absolute impossibility of reconciling the protection of Slavery with the permanence of Freedom, he has shown himself equal to these vital issues of the great conflict we are waging, which politicians have striven and will strive in vain to evade. Whether he has hit upon the most practicable means of solving the problem which he sees so clearly, may, perhaps, be doubted. But we heartily commend to every thoughtful citizen the substance of the General's creed, that "to ignore Slavery in the present crisis is but little less disastrous than Slavery itself." This truth has been acquired by Gen. PHELPS at no small cost to himself. We can only hope that the country may not have to pay a proportional price before learning it as thoroughly as he has done.

The Sanitary Commission.

The recent magnificent donation of one hundred thousand dollars, made by San Francisco to the Sanitary Commission, ought to and we hope will serve to fix the public attention more closely and profitably than ever upon this great practical agency of Christian civilization in the camp. With judgment and energy in the administration of its affairs, no easily assignable limit can be set to the good which this Commission may do, as no easily assignable limit can be set to the evils which its labors are designed to mitigate and to arrest. Could the citizens of the North, to whom the war is a rumor and a history; the dancers at Newport and Saratoga; the promenaders in Broadway and the Park; the busy and glittering throngs whose skimmer through our City streets makes the observer sometimes doubt whether all he sees about him is not a vast delusion and a dream, so little does it speak or show of the tremendous strife the nation is waging for existence; could these myriads for whom and for whose future the brave are dying by scores and hundreds every week, look in, for but one hour, upon the hospitals of the army—pass but one night upon a moonlit field of battle fresh from the wrathful passage of the war-angels, it would need no voice of ours to urge them to the cry which goes up unceasingly to these commissioners of mercy.

Not the red battle-field only, remember, claims these steady, these perpetual ministrations. Every march, every encampment has its victims. Disease and death, imprudence, ignorance, incapacity, are enemies more incessant in their attacks, more unrelenting in their wolf-like pursuit, than LEE or JACKSON. Half a million of men snatched from their homes, their habits, from the customs and the comforts of their daily life, must fight their way day and night through armies of invisible foes, before they can so much as get within range of the hostile cannon and the bayonets of brothers turned to foes. And then? What a sudden contribution every engagement, however slight, must make to the ranks of the suffering and the sick. The excitement, the exposure, strike down their twenties, where the bullet and the sabre prostrate their tens. That the Medical Staff improvised for this improvised army should be adequate to the duties imposed upon it, is manifestly impossible. If we could strip the community of all its skilled physicians, and send them into the field, we should scarcely meet the sudden demand in full. But this we cannot do, and we must therefore wait for the action of time to make our actual medical corps what it ought to be. But, meanwhile, our men are suffering and dying. Here, then, is the peremptory reason for the existence of such an organization as the Sanitary Commission. It comes to the aid of the Medical Department, and, standing between that Department and the public, strives to concentrate and direct aright the impulses of private humanity and affection which are welling forth from all parts of our country to the armies which represent them all. To accomplish this work demands of those who are engaged in it a constant, untiring devotion of their time and their resources. Surely they, in their turn, do not ask too much when they beg that their labors may be watched with scrupulous fidelity, and aided by the practical and intelligent sympathies of the community.

THE LOYAL GOVERNORS.

Their Second Meeting Held in Washington Yeaterday.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT

A Pledge of Aid to Bring the War to a Speedy Termination.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION INDORSED

What was Done at the Meeting at Altoona.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 26.

The Governors of the following-named loyal States arrived here this morning from Altoona, Penn., namely:

Massachusetts,	Rhode Island,
Pennsylvania	Virginia,
Ohio,	Illinois,
Wisconsin,	Iowa,
Michigan,	New-Hampshire.

and Indiana.

The last-named (Indiana) was represented by Col. ROET.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, the Governors of the States above-named had an interview of an official character with President LINCOLN, and presented an address expressing:

First—A cordial, personal, and official respect for the President.

Second.—A determination under all circumstances to support and maintain the President's constitutional authority; the Governors therein speaking for themselves and the people of their respective States.

Third.—Pledging to the President their aid in all measures calculated to bring the war to an early termination, which should be prosecuted to ultimate victory, unless all the rebels should return to their constitutional duty and obedience.

Fourth.—Congratulating the President upon his proclamation to emancipate the slaves, believing it will be productive of good as a measure of justice, humanity, and sound policy.

Fifth.—Referring to the merits of the soldiers who have fought our battles.

The Governors were courteously and kindly received, and their suggestions listened to with close attention by the President.

It is ascertained from those who had best opportunities for knowing that there was no proposition made at the recent Conference at Altoona, nor even a suggestion ventured, touching the removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN, nor was any proposition or suggestion made as to the promotion of Gen. FREMONT to the head of the army, or to the future disposal of that gentleman.

The address to the President, as agreed to, was written by Gov. ANDREWS, at the suggestion of the other Governors present. No counter propositions or amended address was submitted.

Gov. BRADFORD, of Maryland, alone did not sign the Address, expressing a fear that the President's proclamation to emancipate the slaves might not prove as advantageous as the Conference hoped, and regarding the matter as too doubtful to justify him in taking sides in its support.

There was no dispute nor improper warmth of debate whatever. The conversation was of the most polite kind and conciliatory character, and all present were animated by a cordial spirit of unity to support of the Government, the President, and the prosecution of the war, the principal aim of the Conference being to express to the President their sentiments and to proffer their support to him in the future as in the past, and to make the relations of all loyal men and States more close, intimate and firm.

All excepting Gov. BRADFORD, of Maryland, were heartily convinced of the wisdom of the proclamation to emancipate the slaves, and were desirous of expressing this conviction to the President.

In the Conference, various details relating to the recruiting, organization, equipment and transportation of troops were discussed. The Governors freely compared notes, and agreed upon various points in this connection, which they agreed to submit to the President and Secretary of War. They did not, however, as to these matters, put anything in writing, because they did not wish to appear dictatorial, and believing that friendly verbal communications, in a polite and respectful interview, would give them effect, so far as they might be regarded correct or beneficial.

The care and removal of the sick and wounded and the [illegible] attracted a great deal of attention, the object being to procure reforms, which all felt to be needed, to secure the happiness of families whose protectors are away, the welfare of the soldiers, and the true efficiency of the army—to carry out which reforms, should the Government adopt them, the States will cheerfully co-operate.

It was unanimously agreed that furloughs should be so regulated as to prevent future abuses.

It was also agreed to suggest an army of reserves after the quota already called for shall be filled, of not less than 100,000 men, to be detailed and disciplined at home, and to be called out, in cases of sudden emergency, at such points where there may be need of their services, and to be mustered into service for twelve months, unless sooner discharged.

A LATER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 26.

The interview between the President and the Governors this afternoon continued three hours. They all represent it to have been of a pleasant and gratifying character. While plainly intimating their confidence in the President's integrity and ability, and assuring him of their determination to support him in the discharge of his duties, their recommendations partook of the nature of friendly suggestions. Some of the suggestions, he said, had already received Executive consideration; but, as others had now for the first time been presented, he requested that they be reduced to writing, in order that they might meet with the attention which their importance demands.

The Governors having transacted their business with the President, some of them left the City this afternoon for their respective homes.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 26

THE MEETING OF THE GOVERNORS.

Great indignation is felt by the Governors who met at Altoona, at the mendacious statements professing to be an account of their proceedings. There was no discussion at the meeting of the relative military qualities of either Gen. MCCLELLAN or Gen. FREMONT. Indeed, the name of Gen. FREMONT was not mentioned in connection with any command. There was no proposition made to displace MCCLELLAN, and no difference of opinion on military matters. This meeting of the Governors was innocent of any of the subversive designs which have been attributed to it. It was proposed by Gov. CURTIN to Gov. PRENTON at the time when the invasion of the North seemed almost inevitable. The latter consulted Gov. TOD, and both agreed upon the time and place. Other Governors were then notified, and invited to attend. A good share of the time of the meeting was occupied in discussing matters pertaining to recruiting the army, and the better treatment of the sick and wounded, based on the personal experience of the Governors. Several important conclusions were reached, deemed not proper to be embodied in the address to the President.

THE CABINET AND THE PROCLAMATION.

As there is much inquiry in regard to the position of the different members of the Cabinet on the emancipation proclamation, it is proper to state that, at a cabinet meeting on Tuesday the question of its approval was not submitted by the President, he having made up his mind to the act, and being desirous only of consultation on two or three of its clauses; but it is known that Secretary CHASE has from the first been a most decided advocate of the measure, in which he has been moderately sustained by Secretaries WELLES and BATES. Secretary STANTON has long favored any measure that will strike Slavery, though not specially advocating this proclamation. Secretary BLAIR continued bitter in his opposition, to the last, as of late was Secretary SMITH. Secretary SEWARD has all along been known to be unfavorable to the act, though not as outspoken in his opposition as Secretary BLAIR.

GEN. M'CLERNAND AND THE PROCLAMATION.

Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND is in the city with Gov. YATES, of Illinois. He is very outspoken in his approbation of the President's proclamation against Slavery, believing it to be a good thing, and calculated to quiet public sentiment, as a large portion of the loyal people of the North desired some such declaration as a matter of principle, while the portion less loyal were constantly clamoring in anticipation of some such act, and picturing all sorts of horrors as inevitably to result. All knew, he says, that the position must be taken sooner or later, and the sooner the better for the country. It cannot do harm at the South, as the people there always believed it would come at some time, and acted on that belief. It will greatly help us in ENGLAND, by gratifying the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the English people, as distinguished from the English aristocracy. In his judgment, it is an eminently wise measure. These views are believed to be those of the Douglas Party in the North.

GOV. STANLY.

Some comment has resulted from the fact that Gov. STANLY registered his name at the hotel here as a citizen of California, from which it was inferred that he had resigned his Governorship. He says that it was done by mistake, and is annoyed that it should have occurred. He returns immediately to North Carolina.

FRESH CHARGES AGAINST FITZ-JOHN PORTER

It is reported that fresh charges are preferred against FITZ-JOHN PORTER. We learn that Gens. BLENKER and PLEASANTON have accused him of refusing or neglecting to send reinforcements when they were needed. These, with charges preferred by Gen. POPE, it is said, will be investigated on early occasion.

THE INDIANS.

A letter from Indian Commissioner DOLE, received to-day, says that the war with the Sioux has only commenced, and will not be ended within a year. The tribes in insurrection number about ten thousand persons, of whom two thousand three hundred are warriors.

EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

Nineteen hundred exchanged prisoners from Richmond are here to-day.

LETTERS FOR THE NAVY.

The Navy Department does *not* desire that letters addressed to persons on board any vessel in the Navy should be directed to the care of the Navy Department, as stated in yesterday's dispatches. The larger portion of its own letters are sent through the regular channels, and to forward private letters to the Department would only occasion delay and trouble.

REVENUE STAMPS.

Orders for revenue stamps must cover remittances for Treasury Notes, or an original certificate of a United States Treasurer, or designated depository of a deposit made for the purchase of stamps. Stamps will not be transmitted upon receipt of checks or drafts upon banks.

The Morton Gold Pen.

The days of quill and steel are passed away, and the era of gold pens is upon us. Mr. MORTON, who for years has been a successful manufacturer of this article, has at length brought the requisite machinery to such perfection that its work leaves nothing to be desired.

From those who have been in the habit of using the MORTON pen, even subjecting it to the severe test of editorial labor, we learn that in all essential points of excellence, such as temper, flexibility, durability and permanence of point, these pens are unequaled. In the mercantile and professional world their rank is deservedly high, and upon Mr. MORTON's files are hundreds of recommendations from scholars, poets, priests and kings, all of whom testify with abundant cordiality to the merits of the article. To clergymen, book-keepers, copyists and others who write much, we would heartily recommend the MORTON pen as the very best substitute yet offered in the place of the gray goose quill

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Terrible Disaster on the Cumberland Valley Railroad.

A Number of the Pennsylvania Militia Killed and Wounded.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, Sept. 26.

BRIDGEPORT, OPPOSITE HARRISBURGH, Friday, Sept. 26.

A terrible collision took place on the Cumberland Valley Railroad this morning, one mile above Harrisburgh.

One of the trains had a number of Pennsylvania Militia on board, returning home from the Maryland border.

Ten or twelve soldiers were killed, and about twenty wounded, including two Philadelphians killed and ten wounded.

The severest case of loss was in Company I, of the Twentieth Pennsylvania Militia, belonging to Reading.

Among the killed is a son of ROBERT HOMER, of this City.

Many of the Corn-Exchange Guards were killed or wounded.

Capt. MARSHALL'S leg was broken.

First Lieut. A. W. THOMPSON'S leg was also broken.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, Sept. 26.

A troop train, consisting of twenty freight cars, containing the Twentieth Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, while on its way from Newcastle this forenoon, met with a horrible disaster.

The train was behind time, and waited at Carlisle for other trains to pass, but none coming along, as expected, the troop train proceeded on its way.

The weather was quite foggy, and when within a mile of the bridge, a short distance from this city, the train suddenly came upon an engine standing on the track.

The engine attached to the troop train was immediately reversed, but too late to prevent a collision, and the two engines came together with terrific force.

The first car immediately behind the tender attached to the troop train, was crushed into fragments, and nearly all of its occupants either killed or wounded.

The second car was driven into the first and completely destroyed.

The third car was thrown on the top of the second crushing through the roof of it.

Both engines are a complete wreck. The cause of the accident was gross carelessness.

Thirty soldiers were seriously wounded. The following are the names of some of the killed:

Corporal J. HOSKER, of Philadelphia, crushed between the cars.

JOHN MCINTOSH, Company F, Corn Exchange Regiment.

M. MCPHATERS, Company F, Corn Exchange Regiment.

REED MCKAY, Company F, Corn Exchange Regiment.

ALBERT WARNER, of Reading.

Sergeant HENRY PRICE, of Reading.

AUGUST KELLER, of Reading.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Robert Hunter on the Causes of Consumption—Concluded.

LETTER NO. XVIII.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: If we except *inheritance*—which, as a cause of consumption, does not extend to those whose parents may have died of this disease years after they were born, but is confined exclusively to persons whose parents, one or both, were actually sick with consumption at the time of their birth—we find that all other causes, however apparently opposite in character, produce precisely the same effect upon the system, viz.: they *diminish* the quantity of *oxyle* vitalized in the lungs, and *increase* the quantity of *carbon* in the blood. The body *wastes* away in proportion to the *diminution* of the former, while *tubercles* are deposited in proportion to the *increase* of the latter. The former gives to this disease its type—consumption—a *consuming away of the flesh*, while the *tubercles* in the lungs produce that train of symptoms by which it is characterized.

My *theory* of the nature of consumption may, then, be briefly stated as follows: *Tubercles* are the consequence of *imperfect oxygenation* of the blood; their base is *carbon*. They *may* be *inherited*, but are generally *acquired*. They are produced in *mankind* and in *brutes* by whatever diminishes the *purity of the air*, or the *freedom* of its admission into the lungs. The body *wastes* in this disease because the quantity of *oxyle* assimilated is regulated to the weight of a grain by the quantity of oxygen supplied to the lungs.

The *seat* of consumption is always in the lungs, and all causes capable of producing this disease act by obstructing respiration. As the blood is rendered impure by these obstructions, the *effects* of the disease are seen in a wide range of *sympathetic affections* of other organs of the body; but the danger to the patient depends, not on the severity of these sympathies, but on the extent of the disease in the lungs.

I have said that the blood is always impure in Consumption. What is the nature of the impurity? Chemistry demonstrates that the *oxygen* is always diminished and *carbon* always in excess. Carbon being a poison most inimical to life, I regard this element as the true cause of tubercle. What does chemistry tell us of the *essential nature* of Tubercle? The analysis of SCHERER proves that *fifty-four* per cent. of it is pure carbon, and the remaining 46 per cent. made up of the elements of disintegrated tissues of the lungs in which it is deposited.

If the reader has attentively followed me through the causes of consumption, he will now understand that the first step toward its cure must be an effort to restore the functions of the lungs. The blood cannot be restored to its purity until this is done. Hence, if the air-tubes are obstructed by mucus, or diminished in size or by thickening of their lining membrane, we must first attack these. If the patient is exposed to a dusty atmosphere, he must be removed out of it, or the good accomplished one day will be undone the next. If the air he is compelled to breathe be confined and impure, proper ventilation must be combined with the other means employed for his cure.

These are the plain principles upon which my practice is based. Will any physician pretend that it is wrong to expel the obstructing mucus from the tubes—to soothe the inflamed air passages, and increase the purity of the blood? I do not think so, unless you can find within the pale of the profession some one who is by nature both a bigot and a fool. I will not be uncharitable enough to think so meanly of the understanding of even the humblest of my medical brethren; and yet, if they admit that these objects are desirable, all that I claim is admitted, for by no other means can they be attained except by the *direct application of remedies to the lungs by medicated inhalations*.

Since I commenced the publication of these letters, many inquiries have been addressed to me regarding the influence of "Tobacco," "Ardent Spirits," the "Dust of Railway Traveling," &c., in the production of Consumption. By rendering the mucous surfaces irritable, these are often exciting causes of that form of Catarrhal disease which too frequently ends in Consumption; but they are never the *direct cause* of *Tubercles*. Whoever is addicted to the use of tobacco—smoking or chewing—knows that it irritates the throat and injures digestion. Intemperance, in like manner, by rendering the system inflammable, strongly predisposes to Catarrhal disease of the air passages. Free indulgence in the use of ardent spirits is given by most authors on this disease as one of its causes; but it is only an *indirect* cause, like tobacco. There is a prevailing impression among the people that alcoholic drinks prevent consumption. This idea is false and most pernicious. No one will escape this disease by adopting such means, while some *may produce* it, and not a few will certainly induce a morbid malady more to be deplored than the physical disease they seek to avert.

Traveling by cars is beneficial, in the change of *air* and the *exercise* it affords, but injurious by reason of the coal dust to which it subjects us. Still it is not in this respect materially worse than other modes of conveyance.

Climate has undoubtedly much to do in raising consumption. This climate is objectionable because of the sudden transitions from heat to cold, and because the Winter months are damp, raw and changeable. The best climate in the world is South Australia, where only one person in thirty-seven dies of this disease, while here fully one in every *four*. But persons having tubercles in the lungs derive no benefit from going to a warm climate. Indeed, they die sooner than they would by remaining at home. Those who are only *threatened* with tubercles because of their liability to take cold, derive great benefit from a warm climate. *After* tubercles are deposited in the lungs, if any change is made for the Winter months, it is far better to go North than South. Quebec, Montreal, or Ottawa, in Canada, or St. Paul's in Minnesota, are preferable to Florida, Texas, or Havana. When the lungs are obstructed, and the quantity of air inhaled at each breath is diminished, an atmosphere which is *dense*, rich, pure and dry, is the most favorable for recovery. [illegible] of consumption and in the diseases which complicate it.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases,
No. 832 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.

NOTE.—DR. R. HUNTER, in association with his brother, Dr. JAMES HUNTER, devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of bronchial and pulmonary diseases. They can be consulted personally or by letter at No. 832 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

The Criterion of True Beauty is, that it increases on examination; that of false, that it lessens. There is something, therefore, in true beauty that corresponds with right reason, and is not merely the creature of fancy. This is the case with the KNOX Hat, of the Fall style, the more you examine it, the more beautiful it appears, and everybody is rushing to KNOX'S store, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, to purchase one.

[Advertisement.]

Two splendid performances to-day at Barnum's Museum, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. The beautiful drama, "Claude Marcel," at each. Now is your time, ladies and little folks, to see it, and also see those beautiful living colored tropical fish, swimming in their crystal ponds of river and ocean water.

[Advertisement.]

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY will decimate the Volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy, therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers. Only 25 cents per box. 213

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—For what calling, profession, or pursuit in life are you best fitted? To learn this—and it is of the utmost importance to know—have a full written description of character, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall—Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Osgood, Miss S. Hart, Capt. and Miss C. A. Fletcher, Mrs. S. Plummer, Lieut. J. H. Merriman, J. R. Williamson, J. Emery, J. H. Reed, Mrs. J. H. Reed, Agnes Reed, Mary Reed, J. Malloch, M. B. Carpenter, N. C. Davis, J. Tibbetts, E. Chamberlin, M. Travers, J. Craig, W. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Brickel, Alice Brickel, E. Stillschwig, John B. Johnson, and about 100 in the second cabin and steerage.

In steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans—H. R. Yeoni, lady, 8 children and servant, R. Gamble, R. W. Mullen, U. S. A.; A. W. Gill, Asa S. Blake, Mrs. S. Hancock and child, John A. Quilty, U. S. A.; Francis W. Kelly, Mrs. Sarah Harper, Mrs. Hettie Mockabo and child, H. K. Steveus, Miss Tirton, and 89 in the steerage.

In schr. Echo, from Matamoras, Mexico—Walter Greenough, Jr., Peter Morris, Thomas Morris, E. Morris, wife and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 52 | Sun sets.... 5 50 | Moon sets.... 8 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 17 | Gov. Island 11 06 | Hell Gate... 12 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...FRIDAY, Sept 26.

Cleared.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) McGregor, Liverpool, J. G Dale.

Ship Avenir, (Fr.,) Panmer, Havre, Wm. Salem & Co.

Barks Cuba, (Brem.,) Ruyter, Falmouth, H. Bernstorff & Co.; Levanter, (Br.,) Crosby, Warren Point, Ireland Edmiston Bros.; Reindeer, Coutts, Havana, W. W. Russell, Bro. & Co.; N. H. Gaston, Parmlee, Barbadoes, Bishop & Bro.; T. Tasso, (Meckig.,) Bradfering, Lisbon, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; F. S. Means, Means, Pernambuco, C. & E. J. Peters.

Brigs Sitka, Elliott, Port Mulas, Devale & Co.; Teresina, (Br.,) Price, Penarth Roads, J. O. Baker & Co.; Fashion, (Br.,) Murphy, Vera Cruz, Brett, Son & Co.; Carl Constantine, (Russ.,) Wilken, Queenstown, Wm. Salem & Co.; Prince of Wales, (Br.,) Rankin, Nuevitas, H. D. Brockman & Co.; Trade Wind, Chase, Bathurst, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners Fannie Curric, Nickerson, Port Royal, S. W. Lewis & Co.; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven; Franc's Hatch, Parker, St. Pierre, Miller & Houghton; Delphine, Horton, South Blockading Squadron, L. C. Sykes; S. C. Loud, Cook, Calais, Me., Godfrey & Holyoke.

Sloop Harvest, Cowdin, Providence, L. Kenny; Caroline, Merrill, Taunton, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Connecticut, Milton Haxton, commander, from Gulf of Mexico, via Fort Royal and Hampton Roads.

Steamship Ariel, Miner, Aspinwall Sept. 17, with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen. Sept. 22, at 8 A. M., exchanged signals with bark Old Dominion, off Carrysfort Light; on the same day, 25 miles north of Cape Florida, spoke steamship Columbia, at 1 P. M.

Steamship Philadelphia, Morton, New-Orleans Sept. 15, and the Bar 16th, via Havana the 20th, at 11 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to A. W. Gill.

Steamship Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Comet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Falcon, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Queen, (Br., of Liverpool,) Jones, Liverpool Aug. 23, coal to Williams & Guion. Experienced light winds and fine weather up to the 19th inst., when in lat. 42 20, lon. 54, experienced a terrific hurricane, revolving from S. to N. W.; barometer fell suddenly to 28-40; split several sails.

Ship Volant, West, of and from Boston, in ballast to W. A. Sale & Co.

Ship Invincible, Hepburn, Liverpool Aug. 27, with mdse. and 127 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship America, (Span.,) Visquent, Cadiz 35 ds., with salt to Manuel Echeverria.

Ship Dorcas Prince, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Mesdy, Dublin Aug. 23, in ballast to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Arno, (of Boston,) Chatfield, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Argean, (of Providence,) Potter, New Orleans 29 ds., with sugar to master. Sept 19, lat. 35 56, lon 74 51, passed about 30 empty molasses casks, apparently the deck-load of a vessel, had been but a short time in the water.

Bark Henry Hill, Merrill, Fortress Monroe 5 ds., in ballast D. D. Tompkins.

Bark Spirit of the Times, (Br., of Liverpool,) Pulford, Havana 19 ds., with sugar to master. In in the Lower Quarantine.

Bark Neried, (Br., of Sunderland, Gray, Amsterdam 36 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Mogilur, (Br., of P. E. I.,) Bingham, Pictou, N. S., (mds., with coal to master.

Bark Kanawha, Chattin, London 42 ds., in ballast to C. Nelson & Co.

Brig Success, (Br., of Liverpool,) Askin, Marseilles 41 ds., with mdse. to F. Consigny.

Brig G. F. Geery, Weeks, Fortress Monroe 7 ds., in ballast to Col. Tompkins.

Brig Monitor, Philips, Hall River 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Zouave, Foster, Lunan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Henry Prescott, Lee, Providence 3 h.

SAILED—Steam transport New-York, for Washington, D. C.

BELOW—One bark, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S., very light.

Rogers & Raymond's

1862 SEASON CARD. 1862

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will not be advanced, as we are determined to maintain the reputation of the house for unapproached cheapness. One price and no deviation, as of yore.

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The Ohio State Fair, just closed at Cleveland, reaffirmed the former verdict of that State, by awarding the first premium to the GROVER & BAKER Machine, as superior to all others for family sewing.

The Gentleman's Dress Hat, of Johnson's, is at 214 Canal-st. The Shape that is the latest and finest, at JOHNSON'S, No. 214 Canal-st. The finest Hats in the world, in shape and colors, at JOHNSON'S, No. 214 Canal-st.

Extraordinary Notice!!—We are now opening an unusually large assortment of "Shirts," or "Wide End" Neck-ties, at 25 cents each! The richest and most expensive goods ever imported (names as are selling everywhere else at $1 and $1 50.) Also, a large lot of very rich "Wide Ends," at 50 cents (selling elsewhere at 75 cents.) N. B.—We shall continue to sell gents' best quality Linen Collars at $1 20 per dozen, until Oct. 1; on and after Oct. 1, at $1 40. We are reluctantly compelled to advance the price in consequence of the greater advance in the cost of linens. J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway.

Genin's Ristora Hats for Misses.
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MARRIED.

BARSE—STERLING.—On Thursday, Sept. 25, by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Jr., Mr. WILLIAM W. BARSE to Miss JULIA A., second daughter of the late S. H. Sterling, Esq., both of Brooklyn.

BYRON—OLWELL.—At St. Francis Xavier Church, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, by Rev. Henry de Luynes, GEORGE G. BYRON to ANNA C. OLWELL, daughter of the late Matthew Olwell, both of New-York.

MILLER—HAZENWICK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, by Rev. Samuel H. Smith, Councilman ANTHONY MILLER, of New-York, to Miss MARY H. HAZENWICK, of Brooklyn.

MCALLISTER—WARNER.—On Friday, Sept. 26, by Rev. S. Osgood, D. D., THOMAS H. MCALLISTER, of Philadelphia, to Mrs. JULIET WARNER, of New-York.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—At Sandlake, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 24, HERKESIER C. ARNOLD, aged 57 years.

ALMACK.—At the Armory Hospital, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Sept. 23, of wounds received at the battle near Bull Run, on Saturday, Aug. 30, JOHN WILLIAM ALMACK, of the Fifth Regiment, N. Y. V., Company I, Duryee's Zouaves, aged 20 years and 10 days.

☞ Leeds, Yorkshire, Eng., papers please copy.

BYRAM.—In Madison, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 18, MARY ELIZA, daughter of William D. and Margaret E. Berry, aged 1 year and 8 months. Also, at the same place, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, CLARENCE EVERETT, son of William D. and Margaret E. Berry, aged 3 years and 2 months.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

BURR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, MARGARET BURR, daughter of the late Isaac Burr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 25 University-place, without further notice.

HAWKINS.—In Rye, Westchester County, on Thursday, Sept. 25, after a long and painful illness, MARTHA HAWKINS, aged 54 years, 10 months and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock, at her late residence, twithout further invitation. The New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the Portchester depôt.

JARDINE.—In Manchester, Eng., on Monday, May 12, 1862, HANNAH, wife of George Jardine, of this City.

Funeral service at St. Stephen's Church, corner Broome and Christie sts., on Saturday, Sept. 27, at 12 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited.

MACKENZIE.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 25, ANNIE, the beloved daughter of Jas. M. and Eleanor Mackenzie, aged 2 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) Sept. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 408 8th-av., without further invitation.

PRINDLE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, ANN SKILLMAN, wife of Edward E. Prindle, and daughter of the late Samuel Griffing.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 52 East 37th-st., on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

RODGERS.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 24, after a lingering illness, EDGAR RODGERS, in the 41th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 49 Pevoe-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

ROSSET.—In Savannah, Ga., on Tuesday, Sept. 2, of typhoid fever, CHRISTOPHER ROSSET, for many years a resident of this City, and only son of the late Joseph Robert, of Elizabeth, N. J.

SATTERTHWAITE.—At Shanghai, on Tuesday, July 15, of cholera, JOHN BLACKWOOD SATTERTHWAITE, late of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 457.—Sept. 25, 1862.
74, 12, 21, 77, 26, 50, 68, 62, 6, 48, 32, 9, 17.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 458.—Sept. 26, 1862.
40, 17, 68, 64, 50, 60, 8, 53, 31, 73, 21, 42.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 105.—Sept. 26, 1862.
68, 9, 76, 36, 27, 11, 50, 51, 8, 42, 15, 75, 19.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 310.—Sept. 26, 1862.
74, 35, 70, 28, 63, 48, 12, 41, 43, 1, 65, 3.

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UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive deposits of United States GOLD COIN, for a period not less than thirty days, returnable after ten days' notice, together with interest at the rate of four (4) per centum per annum.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

S.T.-1860-X.

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ONE DOLLAR, TWO DOLLARS, AND THREE DOLLARS A PAIR.
At GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1862. }

NOTICE.—PARTIES HOLDING FIFTY OR MORE Coupons on United States three years 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes due the 1st October, are required to hand them in for examination three days prior to payment, with schedules of the denominations, numbers, &c. It will greatly facilitate the payment if they will do so at once. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest desk of this office. The Coupons—which should be numerically arranged—will be examined, and checks given out for those left in advance on the 30th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

FURNITURE—OF NEW DESIGNS AND SUPERIOR workmanship, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at wholesale or retail, at very low prices, for cash. In the stock will be found rosewood and walnut parlor suites, of new and beautiful styles, which for good taste in design cannot be surpassed. Call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere.
FREDERICK KRETINA,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between the Bowery and 2d-av.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, and Southampton and Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK, and for Ireland, per Queen, per steamer EDINBURGH, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 27th day of September, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the Up-town Stations as follows: [illegible] A and B, 9.45 A. M.; Stations C and D, [illegible] A. M.; and at Stations E and G, [illegible] A. M.

GRAHAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

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Third Edition just ready.

POPULAR TREATISE
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The very remarkable sale of this little volume is a sufficient guaranty of its popularity and value. Two editions have been sold within as many months, and a third is just ready.

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The New-York *Observer* says: "There is a large amount of useful information here embodied for the million, to teach them how to guard against deafness, and how to treat it when coming on."

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The work should find its way into the hands of every individual suffering with deafness, or any accompanying affliction. Its value will be at once appreciated.

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"The book neither flatters nor disparages, but counsels like a faithful friend. It is our judge speaking, not our advocate. A more just and philosophical work on the American crisis has not appeared, nor is there likely to be one so comprehensible and thoughtful. The interest of the theme is absorbing, and the language is eloquent and glowing."—*Hartford Evening Press.*

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AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; reference given. Call at No. 1,105 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., in the corset-store.

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AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a competent woman, as first-class laundress; understands her business in all its branches, also, fluting and muslins; the best of City references given. Call at No. 145 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

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AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS coachman, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful; can give the best of reference as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address A. B., Box No. 263 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—AN ENGLISHMAN wants a situation in the country as coachman, &c.; can also do gardening, milking, &c., if required. Has lived 3 years; references as to ability and good character given, if required. Call or address S. T., 9 City Hall-square.

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M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 626 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:
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MRS. MAPES LAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 261 Madison-av., S. E. corner of 30th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will refer to gentlemen whose children have been under her instruction.

MISS & MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 WEST 19th-STREET, Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS JAQUES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 9 East 16th-st. Circulars or prospectus, with full particulars, may be obtained at the School.
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D. D. FIELD, Esq., New York.
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COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACAdemic year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday in Oct., when the students will attend at 10 o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October at 9 o'clock, A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be examined on the same day.
CHS. KING, LL. D., President Columbia College.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolto, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. Terms, $150 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

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MADAME CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF informs her pupils and the public that she has removed to No. 54 12th-av., near 14th-st., and will continue to give lessons for the production and cultivation of the voice. For church or concert engagements, address as above.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School on TUESDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 14 West 20th-av., first door from Washington-place.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT, Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Will reopen Sept. 17. Madame C. M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8 Circulars at Beers' Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway, Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MADAME F. REICHARDS FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16 For circulars, &c., address as above.

MISS BEAN Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

ENGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL, M. S. WISEWELL, Principal—Fort Amboy, N. J. The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Complete and special information may be obtained of the principal, at Englewood, (across from New-York by Hudson River Railroad,) or at MARCUS S. BENT, No. 37 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 261 Fifth-av., Near Madison-sq., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Circulars may be obtained at the School.

MRS. BOTT, HAVING RETURNED TO [illegible]

MRS. WARD'S [illegible]

WM. H. LEBERETS CLASSICAL [illegible]

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS J. ENSIS From Paris and Leipsic Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, No. 6 Clinton-st., West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH, English and Primary School, No. 25 Broadway, corner of Whitehall-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Drowne's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 485, and 381 Broadway.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—MRS. HALLOCK, formerly Mrs. Dietz, will open an Infant School on the Kindergarten system, in connection with her former Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, at No. 9 East 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 22.

SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN to the [illegible] of a few private pupils, by the family of a clergyman and professional teacher. For references and circulars, call at WILSON'S, No. 161 Nassau-st., No. 38 Wall-st., or address Rev. J. TUTTS, Monson, Mass.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, a desires of obtaining pupils to instruct on the piano, terms moderate. Address a note to A. C., Box No. 10 *Times* office, stating where an interview can be had or call at her residence, No. 38 East 16th-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, No. 820 and 822 Broadway, corner 13th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

MISS STILLMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 18. The attention of parents wishing to educate daughters from home, particularly invited.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upward, preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 88 West 34th-st. Circulars may be had by applying at the above address.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence Sept. 1, 1862.
Gen M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WEBER'S music store.

MISS COOPER'S SCHOOL, AT NO. 62 East 23d-st., is now open. Pupils are instructed in the English studies, French language and music.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

THE MISSES DAVOTH WILL REOPEN their Parochial and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 51 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, a desires of obtaining pupils to instruct on the piano, terms moderate. Address a note to A. C., Box No. 10 *Times* office, stating where an interview can be had or call at her residence, No. 38 East 16th-st.

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THE MISSES DAVOTH WILL REOPEN their Parochial and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 51 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D.; Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D.; Prof. Charles Anthon, LL. D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Channcey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE, An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to be addressed to the City will receive prompt attention.
D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 61 West 18th-st., (corner of 6th-av.,) D. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Rector, is now open, with every facility for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. Application may be made at the school-house, No. 61 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., or at the Rector's residence, No. 141 Madison-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

MISS HAVENS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 49 West 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Circulars may be had at the store of Messrs. Lord & Taylor, Broadway, corner of Grand-st., or at the residence of Miss Havens, No. 49 West 20th-st.

MISS [illegible] FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. [illegible] Madison-av., Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Circulars may be had at the store of Messrs. Lord & Taylor, Broadway, corner of Grand-st., or at the residence of Miss [illegible], No. [illegible] West 20th-st.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S [illegible]

FOUR BOYS No. [illegible] BY APPLYING [illegible]

THE ELKRIS PEDAL INSTITUTE—[illegible] ELKRIS, Jr., Principal. Miss [illegible] Broadway, Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR [illegible] and wards [illegible] at WEBER'S INSTITUTE, No. 826 Broadway.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

MADAME THIBAULT, OF No. 15 WASHington-place, (late of Paris, known for No. 9 West 32d-st.,) will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies, on Monday, Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, corner 8th-av. and 20th-st., reopens No. 1,154 Broadway. Circulars at the residence of Mrs. S., No. 51 East 8th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. [illegible] West 50th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September at No. [illegible] Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL.—FORMERly at A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding school, No. 141 West 34th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 34th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,158 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

J. H. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. [illegible] West 16th-st., will commence its seventeenth year on Monday, Sept. 8

J. H. PAYTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 38th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 82 East 18th-st.

MISS EWARD'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 213 West 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

A M. E. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU [illegible]

ALL WHO REQUIRE TEACHERS—FOR [illegible] (No. 590 B'way)

PRIVATE TUITION. A GENTLEMAN [illegible]

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH [illegible]

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO has had experience in teaching English and music, desires a situation as above, or as companion in a family or school. Satisfactory references given. Address M., Box No. 152 *Times* office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as resident governess, by a young lady competent to teach the English branches and rudiments of French. She is willing to go a short distance in the country. Address C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young lady who has had some years experience in teaching, and who has advanced pupils. Address addressed to the PEARL, No. 41 West 30th-st., will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NATIVE French teacher. A Protestant preferred. Apply to Belvidere Seminary, Belvidere, N. J.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK CITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held SATURDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Lewis sts. The Executive Committee will report as to the Annual Festival, to be held at the United States Hotel on [illegible]. All friends of education are invited to attend.
ADOLPH WERNER, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN AID OF THE New-York Young Men's Christian Association will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, at 7½ o'clock, in the Collegiate D. R. Church, 5th-av., corner of 29th-st. Rev. T. L. CUYLER, D. D., will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, of Collegiate D. R. Church; Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, of the First Reformed Church; Rev. Thos. S. HARRISON, of the West Presbyterian Church, and Rev. J. T. DUBYEA, of Collegiate D. R. Church. The rooms of the Association, Bible House, 3d-av. and 9th-st., are open daily (from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.), and supplied with the daily and evening papers, religious papers, magazines, library, &c. Young men are invited to avail themselves of the privileges of the Association. Noonday Prayer Meeting held daily from 12 to 1 o'clock.

A SABBATH-SCHOOL ARMY MEETING will be held SABBATH, Sept. 28, at 7½ P. M., in Rev. Dr. ELMENDORF'S Church, Clermont-av., Brooklyn. Addresses by Rev. Mr. MANNING, Brooklyn; Rev. Mr. BINGHAM, lately from the hospitals near the seat of war; and Rev. Mr. DUBYEA, one of the Pastors of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, New-York. A collection will be taken to give religious reading to our sick and wounded soldiers. All Sunday-School scholars, teachers, superintendents, parents and friends are cordially invited to attend. The meeting will be of the deepest interest.

NOTICE.—THE FIFTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the "New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society" will be celebrated next Sunday evening (28th inst.), in the Church of the Incarnation, 28th-st. cor. Madison-av. Services to commence at 7½ P. M. The Annual Report will be read, and the Sermon will be preached by the Rev. C. E. DUFFIE. A Collection will be made in behalf of the Fund for the gratuitous distribution of the Bible and Prayer-Book.

ORDINATION.—REV. JAMES L. PHILLIPS will be ordained Pastor of the First Freewill Baptist Church at their house of worship (24th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway,) SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, former Pastor of the Church. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. JAMES CULDER, returned Missionary from China, will deliver a discourse upon the *Religious Views and Practices of the Chinese*.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place. Right Rev. Dr. TALBOT, Missionary Bishop of the Northwest, will preach to-morrow evening, Rev. J. A. LA TOURETTE, Rector of Trinity Church, Potsdam, in the morning, and Rev. WM. O. LAMSON, of Greece, in the afternoon. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats. The quarterly collection in aid of the Church will be made at each service.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING, with reference to the sailing of Rev. AUGUSTUS BLAUVELT to China, will be held on SUNDAY evening, 28th inst. at 7½ o'clock, in the South Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-av. and 21st-st.
Besides the instructions to the missionary and his farewell remarks, addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. ROGERS and Rev. JOHN V. N. TALMAGE, lately returned from China.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. Church services at 10½ A. M., Rev. E. F. HERRINGTON; 7½ P. M., Rev. CHAS. CARTER GOSS. Christian Alliance Sunday School at 2 o'clock. Strangers, young men—everybody welcome. Seats free. Christian Alliance open-air preaching, Washington-square, at 5 o'

MEDICAL.

APPETITE RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 400th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 Quizzical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Genital Irritation, Seminal Nightly Losses, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genital-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. 1862.

All who would avoid the unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; EGGS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review*, &c.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, &c., brought on by secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty of approached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Prophylactic, the Great Preventive of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $— per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 168th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; it can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, on inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FREDERICK & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of that work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical University. Fifty-second Edition. Price $1., mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 103, 104, 105, and 264 to 268. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 416 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Remedy for or Golden Regulating Pills, unrivaled in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, by HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 6th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CER- tain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 15 Leroy-st., near Broadway. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTAB- LISHED IN 1836—the only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. CHILDS & CO.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—LENCHINDIA rubber goods of different varieties, price 4 cents each—75 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MARKS & CO., 208 Broadway, New-York. Box 1,

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for the past seven years, paid his attention to cases of spermatic weakness, with which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures recent diseases, with the most wonderful and almost incredible rapidity; cures with the same promptness all the forms of the disease; cures without mercury, without nausea, without confinement, without publicity, without loss of time, and in six hours. Cures without fail the most desperate cases of spermatic weakness, impotency, and kindred complaints, by purifying the blood in a few days. Cures the worst cases of secret habits in three weeks. Cures the worst cases of the Blood in six weeks. Cures the worst cases of Kidney Complaints in two weeks. This is what Dr. Hunter's Red Drop will accomplish. Its value is in the hands of the people, who will know, that scientific men never pretend to do more than they can perform. Dr. H. is the only physician in the city who gives a written guarantee to cure, or refunds the money. Dr. H. is a regular graduate, of 15 years' standing, and has the largest practice of any physician in the city. Consultation free. Office, No. 3 Division-st., near Bowery. Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 9 to 12. Private entrance 15 Bowery-st. Private rooms.

LECTURES.

PRIVATE SURGICAL LECTURES.—DR. EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel, will give the yearly course of lectures on the diseases of the pelvic viscera to the surgical and advanced students who desire to possess a knowledge of the modern method of diagnosis and treatment of these organs. The relative anatomy will be illustrated on the cadaver, and by accurate models and drawings. Dr. D. is capable of radically curing by the knife or ligature, hæmorrhoids, and the modern treatment of the various forms of the urethra and uterus; dysmenorrhœa, sterility, ovarian diseases, with Dr. D.'s peculiar views and modes of treatment, will be the sole subjects of the course. The fee, $10 in all cases, will be $10 for the term. Complete sets of instruments, used and invented by the lecturer, for sale made by himself (twenty years' experience), and drawings of the anatomy of the parts, will be included for $10. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 6th-av., between 13th and 14th, and 7 and 8 in the evening. Applications for operations for all who require surgical treatment are received at Dr. D.'s Private Hospital. All letters must be addressed Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART- MENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall

ALEX. FRASER,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 61 Broadway

FINANCIAL.

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OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
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EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller.
Pittsburgh, Penn.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, will be held at the office of said Company, on the sixth day of October, proximo, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.
NEW-YORK, Sept 25, 1862. F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

GREENBUSH BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this institution, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 6th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

$2,500 WANTED ON BOND AND MORT- gage on unincumbered real estate, situate in a central part of Brooklyn. Apply to Rev. ADAM McGILLIARD, No. 149 Bedford-st., Brooklyn, or to JOHN BUTCHER, office of the *Evening Post*, No. 41 Nassau-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company will be kept hereafter at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Wall-st., New-York.
(Signed) F. G. QUEVEDO, Secy.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERN- MENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCIS- co City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent, out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One per Cent., additional, out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 6th of October next.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of September until the morning of the 8th of October. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date. Six Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent. on larger sums.
F. Y. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice President.
MATTHEW G. LANE, Vice-President
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL PARK.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Interest commences Oct. 1.
JOHN D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 76 Cedar, corner Pearl-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits commences Oct. 1.
THOS. D. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF Eighth-st. and Broadway—Open daily, from 10 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD R. DELL, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAV- INGS INSTITUTION has removed to their new banking-house No. 261 Bowery, near Houston st. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. will be paid on all sums of one thousand dollars and under from Oct. 1, 1862. Open daily from 10 to 7 o'clock. CHAS. PECK, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Interest commences Oct. 1, 1862.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President
SAMUEL A. BURR, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 57 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS.

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMELL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPION,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	T. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVEZ E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT ROYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
OKO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES D. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED.
Wholesale and for family use.
W. WORK, agent,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.

PINKHAM & LAWSON'S HEAVY MAN FACTU- ring and army and navy Lock Stitch Family Machine, for rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 51 Broadway.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—UNDER the auspices of the Ladies' Central Relief Association of the City of New-York, a Central Depot has been established by the Society for the reception of all articles contributed for the sick and wounded in the hospitals and camps. The supply being very large, it is desirable that only such articles be sent as are recommended by the surgeons in charge, and recommended by the President, the Governors in Chief, and the Surgeon-General. The Secretary's officers are at present engaged in receiving, packing, and distributing contributions already received in the hospitals, where they are greatly needed from the control of the Army. In view of more than one million articles sent through the agency of the Executive Committee, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi, and the Western frontier, to observe that wants and to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The distribution is not under way to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any wish that it may so direct the destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the nation, it being one of its standing objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride.

The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid in larger measure than all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burdens, reduce their inconveniences, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships, which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to the treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States:

Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., New-York.
Prof. A. D. BACHE, LL. D., Washington.
Hon. SAMUEL G. HOWE, M. D., Boston.
ALEXANDER E. SHIRAS, U. S. A., Washington.
ROBERT C. WOOD, M. D., U. S. A., Washington.
WILLIAM H. VAN BUREN, M. D., New-York.
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D., New-York.
SAMUEL G. HOWE, M. D., Boston.
LORKELL S. R. AGNEW, M. D., New-York.
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., New-York.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., Cleveland.
GEORGE T. STRONG, New-York.
HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Philadelphia.
Right Rev. WILLIAM CHANNING, D. D., Providence, R. I.
Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, Kentucky.
R. W. BURNETT, Cincinnati.
Hon. MARK SKINNER, Chicago.
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, New-York.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the Rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
405 BALES GULF COTTON.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1,
At 12 o'clock M.
FROM WARD & GOVE'S UNION STORES, BROOKLYN,
405 BALES GULF COTTON,
CARGO OF PRIZE SCHOONER WILLIAM.
Samples may be seen on Friday, and until day of sale, at the office of HIRAM BENNER, No. 113 Wall-st.
Also,
AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE,
PRIZE SCHOONER WILLIAM,
her apparel, tackle and furniture, as she now lies in Atlantic Dock.
JAMES G. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District of Florida.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 Chambers st.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE PRIZE STEAMER ELLA WARLEY,

By the U. S. MARSHAL, under the direction of the undersigned, U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on SATURDAY next, Sept. 27, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the DOCK OF UNION STORES, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
THE STEAMER ELLA WARLEY,
built at Baltimore in 1845; gross tonnage, 1,041; length, 212 feet; breadth, 33 feet; depth, 21 feet.
Also, the schooner LUCY C. HOLMES, built at Beaufort, N. C., in 1855; 91 tons burden.
EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
U. S. Prize Commissioners.

D. A. CLIFTON, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF CONDEMNED PILOT BREAD AND FLOUR
Will be sold at auction, on
MONDAY, SEPT. 29, 1862, at 12 o'clock,
at the store-house Nos. 19 and 21 Bridge-st., near Whitehall-st.
1,000 boxes, 50 pounds each, good quality Pilot Bread, slightly damaged.
Also,
214 barrels of Flour, of good brands, slightly damaged.
Sale positive.
Terms cash, in bankable funds.
Sale by order of Lieut.-Col. A. B. Eaton, A. C. S. of Subsistence.
Auctioneer's Office,
No. 45 Nassau-street.

HENRY C. SCHUTZER, Auctioneer.
SALESROOM NO. 111 NASSAU-ST., BEGS leave to inform importers and re-buying public that he has in prospect a number of sales which will take place during the season, the first of which will take place at his gallery a joioing salesroom, in a few days, particulars of which will be announced in the daily papers. The collections are specimens by our best American artists who will contribute to these sales during the season making them exclusively artists' sales. Also, a number of collections by the artists of this and other countries will be offered, comprising some of the finest paintings ever before offered at auction, collected at great expense by connoisseurs. During the coming month he will sell at the gallery of Fine Arts, No. 823 Broadway, a large and very valuable collection of rare oil-paintings, productions of our best American artists, particulars of which will be announced in due time. Connoisseurs will please note these sales as they will have an opportunity to increase their collections never before offered.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, at 10½ o'clock, in the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., A large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, viz.: Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, dining-room and library suites, carved rosewood marble top sofas, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany wash stands, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany consoles, black walnut marble top etagere, mantle and oval mirrors, rosewood and marble top console tables, rosewood marble top centre tables, mahogany tables, hair mattresses, straw beds, feather pillows, straw paillasses, &c., silver plated ware, knives, forks and spoons. Also, at 12 o'clock Rosewood piano, made by C. W. Barmore, mahogany piano made by Davis & Brothers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 73 4th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., household furniture, viz.: Brussels carpets, consisting of a general assortment, viz., Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany parlor and dining-room furniture, covered in hair cloth, pier mirrors, rosewood pianoforte, drawing-room centre-tables, chandeliers and gas fixtures, Chinese vases, wardrobes, dressing bureaus, mattresses, &c., China, glass, matting and other furniture, without reserve.

IN PARTITION—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE BY DECREE OF COURT.—The country residence lately occupied by Richard Stillwell, Esq., now deceased, situated in New-Hackensack, Dutchess county, consisting of a farm of 87 acres, highly cultivated, especially adapted to grass and grain, well watered, well stocked with fruit, supplied with new, ample and convenient buildings and desirable as a private or fancy residence, will be sold by the undersigned at public auction, at the Court house, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on SATURDAY, Oct. 4, inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.
For particulars, inquire of WILBER & VAN LEET, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 1 Union-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. LE GRAND BUDDE, Referee.

PROPOSALS.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT General Recruiting Service New York State Volunteers, Mustering and Disbursing Officer, No. 562 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1862.
PROPOSALS CONCERNING SUBSISTENCE FOR DRAFTED MILITIA.

The following places are hereby designated as rendezvous for the drafted militia of the State of New-York, viz:

PLATTSBURGH—For the Counties of Clinton, St. Lawrence, Warren, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer.

ALBANY—For the Counties of Albany, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Greene, Schenectady, Montgomery, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Fulton, Saratoga, Oneida and Dutchess.

ELMIRA—For the Counties of Broome, Tioga, Oswego, Chenango, Cortland, Tompkins, Chemung, Wayne, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Steuben, Schuyler, Madison and Yates.

AT NEW-YORK, on LONG ISLAND—For New-York City and County, and the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Ulster and Sullivan.

BUFFALO—For the Counties of Allegheny, Wyoming, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans, Genesee, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.

Proposals will be received at this office, until Friday, 12 o'clock, M., 3d day of October, 1862, for supplying the Drafted Militia of the State of New-York, with subsistence at the Camps or Stations before enumerated.

The subsistence is to consist of unrecked rations—the raw ration—which consists of the following, to wit:

Three fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and one fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef, twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or, one pound of hard bread, or, one and one-fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate (every one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans or peas, and ten pounds of rice, or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted or ground coffee, or, one and one-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar, one pound of mineral candles, or, one and one-fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one and one-half pounds of tallow candles; four pounds of soap and two pounds of salt.

In addition to the foregoing, twice per week one gallon of molasses per one hundred rations and three pints per gallon of pickles, at the rate of one pound per man.

When beans, peas, rice, hominy, or potatoes cannot be issued in proportion above allowed, equivalents at values based on the cost of the same at the depot nearest to the point of issue, at the rate of one hundred pounds of beans or peas, or two hundred pounds of rice or hominy, or two hundred pounds of potatoes, or one hundred pounds of onions, for one hundred rations.

Bidders are requested to state the price per ration for which they will furnish the supplies, and the place or places where they will deliver them.

Forms of proposals, with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, September 17, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Sept. 20, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Friday, Oct. 3, 1862, at which hour the bids will be opened and the contracts awarded for the following improvements, to wit:

Sewer in Third-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third street, with a lateral branch in Seventy-third-street, terminating forty feet east of Fourth-avenue; and also,

Sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, from sewer in Lexington-avenue to a point one hundred feet west of Third-avenue; and also,

Cross-walks in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-third street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

RIFLES.—SUPERIOR NO. 1 ENFIELD RIFLES for sale, in bond, in New-York, and to arrive regularly. Address P. Q. Box No. 4,131, New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Begins at 8.
NIGHTLY CHANGE OF STANDARD PERFORMANCES.
THIS EVENING, (Saturday,)
Will be presented the sterling comedy, by Sheridan, author of the "School for Scandal,"
WITH A GREAT CAST
of the
RIVALS.

Captain Absolute	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Anthony Absolute	Mr. John Gilbert
Acres	Mr. Charles Fisher
Faulkland	Mr. Norton
Sir Lucius O'Trigger	Mr. Floyd
David	Mr. Geo. Holland
Fag	Mr. Young
Thomas	Mr. Browne
Boy	Mr. Parkes
Lydia Languish	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Malaprop	Mrs Vernon
Julia	Miss M. Henriques
Lucy	Mrs. John Sutton

MONDAY—Owing to the crowded state of the theatre at its first representation, will be repeated
THE LOVE CHASE.
TUESDAY—TOWN AND COUNTRY.
WEDNESDAY—(Second time)—THE WONDER—Received at its first performance with continuous applause and laughter.
THURSDAY—WILD OATS.
FRIDAY—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of MONEY, the ROAD TO RUIN, the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL and SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee and Manager ..... JAS. M. NIXON
FIRST AND ONLY
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Sept. 27
Last appearance of
Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI,
Sig. SUSINI, and Sig. ARDAVANI
Donizetti's ever popular opera,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR
Lucia ..... Carlotta Patti
In order to make this
THE LAST APPEARANCE OF PATTI,
as attractive as possible, the Manager has secured the services of
Señorita ISABEL CUBAS,
Señor XIMENES,
AND A CORPS DE BALLET,
Who will appear in a
GRAND SPANISH BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.
Admission to all parts of the house, 50c. to $1 50.
Seats secured without extra charge.
MONDAY—Début and only appearance in Brooklyn, of CARLOTTA PATTI, Sig. BRIGNOLI, and Sig. AMODIO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
	AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ASIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. D. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through bookings of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.
The new and splendid steamship AMERICA (2,000 tons, JAS. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, the 27th, at 12 o'clock, from the pier recently from foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamships MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.
The Company reserve the right to change these steamers are announced. For any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.
The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line, and not to be run for the purpose of being bought, or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the days advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.
For information or passage apply to
M. D. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FIRST STEAMER FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
VIA
HAVANA.
The elegant double-engine United States Mail paddle-wheel steamship
ROANOKE,
JNO. THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 11 North River, for New Orleans, via Havana, on SATURDAY, Sept 27, at 3 o'clock, precisely.
No freight taken for Havana.
For freight and passage, apply to
LUDLAM, DENEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage $40. Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to go to Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

**STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVER

POETRY.

From the New-York Tribune of July 2.

A Poet's Pen.

One of our country's most venerable and venerated poets, having been presented by Mr. A. MORTON with a Gold Pen of his manufacture, returned his acknowledgments therefor in the following verses:

MORTON, I am much beholden
For this pen, so purely golden;
Pen, that feasts a critic's eyes so;
Pen that, when you use it, flies so;
Pen, whose nib, so lithe and taper,
Value gives to any paper,
When you write a graceful sonnet,
Or a note of hand upon it.
(Please observe, Sir, I say *you* write;"
Notes of hand *I* never *do* write;
Though I've done such things of yore,
I'm resolved to "sin no more.")
Pen, I say, so purely golden,
For the which I'm much beholden
To the eye, in *dust*, that found it;
To the mill, from quarts, that groundi
To the spade, from earth, that dug it;
To the hand that clutched the nugget
That had lain for countless ages,
As neglected as the pages
That, when I am Muses-smitten,
With this pen may yet be written,—
Pen, (once more!) so purely golden,
For the which I'm much beholden
To the "Captain bold" that went to
Bring the "tin" from Sacramento;
To the furnace where 'twas smelted,
To the coal wherewith 'twas melted;
Is it not, from this dedncible,
That "I am debtor" to the crucible,
That the liquid, when red hot,
Kept from going "all to pot?"
That cup—fire-clay and plumbago—
Would not let the "drops" astray go,
But the current, o'er its lip,
Made into the matrice slip;
Where, relieved from torturing flame,
A "cool" ingot it became.
To the huge and heavy hammers,
Wielded by the lusty lammers,
Who, with blows as sure as Fate's,
Beat that ingot into plates?
To the rollers, turned so true,
Into sheets those plates that drew?
To the presses, and the dies,
That, to just the proper size,
Cut those sheets to form the pen?
To the cunning "chiel" who then
Fused the iridesmin point
To the gold with such a joint
That no wear and tear shall ever
The two precious metals sever?
To that miracle of cunning,
The thin wheel that, swiftly running,
Splits that point and metal sheet,
And then brings the parts to meet
Like a well-matched groom and bride,
That shall aye, as one, abide;
And, as one, shall work together,
Whatsoe'er the wind or weather,
Neither larger, neither smaller,
Neither shorter, neither taller,
Neither slower, neither quicker,
Neither thinner, neither thicker,
Neither limberer than the other,
Neither stiffer than its brother;
Neither twisted out of shape, or
Piercing through the thinnest paper:
Both, as wills the wise designer,
Making a full stroke, or finer;
And, as pens are bound in duty,
Leaving lines of grace and beauty.

For this pen, so good, so golden,
To all these I am beholden!
But—my eulogy to shorten—
Still more do I owe to MORTON,—
Morton, untranscended planner
Of improvements, in the manner
Of producing GOLDEN PENS,
That surpass all other men's—
Is there—can there be—a greater
Judge of pens—or fabricator?
Who, by me unasked, unknown,
Moved by mercy all his own,
Thinking what I must have paid
For gold pens, by hunglers made,
Guessing what would fit my hand,
This selected for me, and,
With a billet, brief, but pleasant,
Send it to me—*as a present!*

J. P.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1862.

PENOGRAPHY.

Nobody Can Afford to Use a Bad Pen.

How many a splendid train of ideas has been interrupted and lost forever by the tripping of a bad pen! How many an editor, when the current of his invective was flowing freely, and he was flattering himself that that article would do the work for the "Last of Newspaper Generals," or the "Military Dictatorship," or the "Great Reconstructor of Cabinets," has suddenly found his page bespattered with ink, his speech with very hard words, and his "happiest vein" ruined for that day—all because of a bad pen.

How many a merchant has lost a profitable bargain because in the correspondence that was leading to it, while writing the decisive letter, he lost his temper from using a bad pen!

How many an accountant has ruined a balance-sheet, the labor of weeks, by the unlucky sputtering of a bad pen!

How much of success in every pursuit of life, above that of hod-carrier, depends upon having a good pen! Of the millions of men in the civilized world who use a pen for two or three, or more, hours a day, to nearly every one the possession of a good pen is worth in salary, or in extra quality or amount of labor accomplished, from one hundred to one hundred thousand dollars a year, while it is more conducive than any other material substance of the same size, which the wit of man has yet invented, to the exercise of the Christian virtues, as all will admit who have witnessed the profanity, silent or spoken, which is provoked by an unlucky pen.

Nobody Can Afford to Use a Quill

who has any regard to the amout of work which a five man ought to do in this world, in case he can find an equally good pen, which saves the enormous expense of time required to make quill pens. In one year there have been sent from St. Petersburgh to London 27,000,000 of quills. No wonder that the English people are "slow," compared with Americans. Where would the universal Yankee Nation be in the scale of material progress—where would have been its Monitors and 20-inch guns, if it had to whittle up 27,000,000 of quills every year?

Nobody Can Afford to Use Steel Pens.

They are unequal, rarely good, and costly in every way, and yet nine-tenths of the world's writing is done with steel pens. A single house in Birmingham, located near the Birmingham Mint Factory, turns out 1,000,000,000 of them every year. A horrible waste of valuable metal. For no one can write well with a steel pen, and even if he does find one that suits his hand, after writing an hour with it, the action of the acid in the ink upon it, and its positive wear, will change its point, and temper, and elasticity so utterly, that it is no longer the same pen, and there are not ten pens in a gross which will suit any man who has even a fair degree of delicacy of touch in writing. They cost in actual outlay far more than the best gold pens; they cost, in the inferior quality of work produced with them, a hundred times their cost in money.

Nobody Can Afford to Use Anything but a Gold Pen.

A pen, to be a good pen, must not only be good while it is new, but it must be permanently good. A steel pen may be accidentally good, but it is only the accident of an hour. To perpetuate the good qualities of a pen, it must be made of a substance which will not be corroded by the acids of the ink, nor affected by the wear of writing. Gold will resist these acids, and the iridosmin with which all good gold pens are pointed will wear for generations.

Nobody Can Afford to Use a Hand-Made Gold Pen.

Because hand-made gold pens are unequal in hardness and spring and temper. If one side is rolled or hammered a little harder than the other, as must be the case with all pens made by hand, it will show it in some way by the point on that side catching on the paper; it will show it, too, by the uncertainty with which the pen moves—the disobedience which it shows to the will of the writer—sometimes slipping over the paper so easily as to go far beyond where it is meant to go, and sometimes dragging so heavily as to fall short of the intended mark, or making a straight line when it should make a curve. Besides, the hand processes require that the metal should be worked in a state in which it is impossible to bring out that elasticity of which the metal is capable. None of these faults are found in machine-made gold pens.

Nobody Can Afford to Use a Gold Pen with the Point Soldered on.

The points of gold pens are small particles of iridosmin, which, by all the minor manufacturers, are soldered to the gold. This solder is slowly corroded by the acids of ink, and consequently the points are sure to come off, sooner or later. When pens are repointed, the points are always soldered on; this takes the temper out of the nib, thus destroying its elasticity, as well as subjecting the pen to the sure process of corrosion; it is, therefore, bad economy to repoint gold pens; and when repointed in the best manner, they rarely give satisfaction. At their value as gold, exchange old pens for new ones, the points of which have been imbedded in the melted gold, so as to become a part of it; they will never come off.

Nobody Can Afford to Use Any Gold Pen but Morton's.

Because MORTON makes his pens by machinery, most of which is patented and cannot be used by any other penmaker. He has $30,000 worth of machinery employed in the production of gold pens. By the use of this machinery, one dollar's worth of labor rolls out and hammers as many pens in his factory as thirty dollars' worth of labor in any other, and while all pens rolled out by rolls, the adjustments of which are continually changed, are variable in density and spring, and their variations are increased by hand-hammering, MORTON'S pens are rolled out by machinery, which, in the most unskillful hands, can produce nothing but the best and most equable and uniform work, and are hammered by a hammer which gives each pen the same number of blows of precisely the same force, the hammer striking each exactly in the same way. So great importance does Mr. MORTON attach to the securing of perfect control over the elasticity of the pen, that he has expended more than $7,000, for that purpose, on the machinery now used by him. Mr. MORTON has produced, at an expense of $9,000 and upward, the machinery which he now uses in order to make certain that the points shall always be perfectly parallel, and that each side shall always have exactly the same amount of metal of equal density.

How Gold Pens are Made.

The gold is melted in a crucible, and cast into ingots. These ingots are then passed between heavy rollers until they are rolled out into strips about three times the thickness of the gold pen. Out of these strips are then punched pieces called blanks, nearly square, except a little point on the middle of one end. One side of this point is then cut away so as to leave a bed for the small particle of iridosmin which is to form the point of the pen. This iridosmin, which is a compound of iridium and osinium, comes from the Ural Mountains, in Russia, and the best of it is worth $200 an ounce, or more than ten times the value of gold. In hardness, it is inferior only to the diamond—whence the name, "Diamond-pointed Pen."

BY MORTON.	BY OTHERS.
The gold at the point is brought to a state of fusing when the iridosmin point sinks into it and becomes part and parcel of it.	These points are attached to the gold by solder, which is slowly but surely eaten away by the acids of the ink, when the point drops off.
The blanks are then passed through a series of patented rolling-mills, comprising for each of the 21 sizes and styles of pens, if his pens a series of seven on the blank; this is done by pairs, by which they are stretched out to about three times their original length. These rolling-mills, which are connected together and driven by steam power, are permanently adjusted so as to stretch out the metal in such a manner as to give elasticity precisely where and to the extent required, insuring at the same time perfect uniformity. Mr. Morton uses 168 pairs of rolling mills.	The blanks are then passed through one pair of rolling-mills, which requires readjusting with every pressure screwing down the upper roll, and, being done by hand, renders accuracy impossible, either as regards elasticity or uniform density or thickness of metal. Only one pair of rolls is required.
Further to improve the elasticity of the pen, Mr. Morton, his inventor and patentee, secured by several patents, a trip hammer, also driven by steam, to the action of which the pen is now subjected. This striking always with precisely the same force, counts its own blows, and is the only machine in which it has always the same degree of hardness, from one number, steps of fifty each, to the other, the density of the metal must be greater in one than in the other, or strike in the wrong spot.	The pen when hammered at all, is hammered by a small planishing hammer, worked by the hand, while the pen is held across a little anvil of curved surface. If one more blow is struck on one side than on the other, or if the blows struck on one side and on the other are not precisely of the same force, the density of the metal must be greater on one side and the pen will have a tendency to sputter.

Dies in a punching-machine now cut the pen out in its final form, the name is stamped on it, and it is then rounded into its permanent shape. The iridosmin point is now split by a thin revolving copper disc and emery, and

BY MORTON.	BY OTHERS.
the slit is continued by a very expensive and intricate piece of hand-labor, ate machine, which takes as may be readily seen by away the metal entirely, the many unevenly slit pens and insures its being made in use. exactly in the centre of the pen.	the slit is continued by various processes of hand labor,

The points of the pen, which have been separated by the making of the slit, are now brought together

BY MORTON,	BY OTHERS,
and the slit is perfectly closed by the single revolution of a very powerful steam press, the dies of which press the sides of the pen with exactly equal force.	with a small jeweller's hammer, worked by hand

The point is then ground into the proper shape on copper wheels or discs, with emery, and the pens are finished by smoothing and polishing.

The Cash System.

Previous to the 11th of December last, Mr. MORTON, like other manufacturers of gold pens, sold to retail dealers on a credit usually of six months. The injustice of this system, whereby the solvent are compelled to pay for the insolvent, led him to change his system of business by the issue of the following circular:

NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1861.

M——: *Dear Sir*—After considerable experience, I have found it necessary to improve the quality of stock used for my cheap pens, in order that it may altogether resist the action of much of the ink in general use. These pens are now fully two carats finer gold than heretofore, and as the difference is but two carats between any one quality and the next higher, I have been compelled to improve all the qualities in the same proportion.

My cheap pens are now made of finer gold than the third quality have heretofore been, the third quality of finer gold than the second quality have heretofore been, the second quality of finer gold than the first quality have heretofore been, and the first quality fully sixteen carats fine.

This I could not do, and sell them at former prices, without sustaining serious loss, and I found myself compelled either to advance the prices—say from $1 50 to $2 per dozen, according to size and quality—or sell them at the old prices, net cash, without discount. After mature reflection, I have adopted the latter alternative, and my prices are now to-day and to all, without exception, cash in bankable money on delivery of the goods.

You will receive that I am really offering my goods at about 33 per cent cheaper than ever heretofore, and that all I ask in return is that no good-paying customer will be taxed for the bad debts absolutely unavoidable in a credit business, and this, I feel sure, you will not regret to.

Your orders are solicited, and if account is kept with the cash, shall be promptly and carefully filled, and the goods sent immediately as directed.

If goods are sent by express, marked "collect on delivery," charges both ways must be paid by you.

Yours, respectfully, A. MORTON.

By strict adherence to the rules and terms of this circular, since the date of its issue, Mr. MORTON has incurred the displeasure of a few retail dealers, who being able to buy on inferior article elsewhere, on credit, endeavor to palm it off on the public as equal to MORTON'S. The public may rest assured that all dealers who sell MORTON'S improved pens pay cash for them, and consequently that those who buy of such dealers secure all the advantages of the cash system.

Gold pens are made for, instead of by, many who are known as gold penmakers, and thus consumers have to pay at least one extra profit. MORTON makes no pens bearing the brands of other dealers, nor does he give the Jobbing Trade any discount whatever, preferring to reach the public as directly as possible.

How Mr. Morton's Pens are Sent Out.

Morton's Gold Pens can be sent to any part of the country by mail, as safely as in any other way. Tens of thousands of dollars' worth have been sent out by mail during the past year, without the loss of a single one, and the number which has been sent back to be exchanged is very small. If the sender is particular to state what kind of a pen suits his hand, he will, in almost every instance, be fitted by return mail. Persons whose signature nobody can read, will be particular to write a duplicate plainly, together with the name of their Post-office, County and State.

Every Pen sent out from his establishment is accompanied by the following letter:

NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, ——, 1862.

Mr. ——:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of ——, inclosing $— — cents, is received.

I send in this the Pen ordered, and trust you will find the same to your entire satisfaction; however, if you think you would prefer any other size or quality, or should this not suit your hand, I will cheerfully exchange upon receiving it, with your objections clearly stated, and post-stamp to return another.

If returned, be particular to paste the Pen as near the lower left hand corner of the envelope as possible, and put it up in the same manner as sent to you, to avoid its being crushed by the post-mark. The case need not be returned unless you wish to change the size or quality, in which instance additional stamps must be sent. Respectfully, yours, A. MORTON.

TO CLUBS.

A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, if sent to one address at one time.
A discount of 15 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $24, if sent to one address at one time.
A discount of 20 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $40, if sent to one address at one time.
Clergymen and Postmasters supplied at the best club rates.

Samples of Orders Received.

As samples of letters which Mr. Morton receives, and the descriptions from which he selects Pens to suit his customers, and the manner in which he treats people generally, we give the following:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
CARDIFF, May 12, 1862.

Mr. A. MORTON—*Dear Sir*: Though I have recently been "up" to London, I could find no gold pens there half equal to the one I am writing with, which I got in Philadelphia three years ago. I therefore apply to you for three such Pens as I see advertised in the *Evening Post* and *Independent*. I want them all of the very FIRST quality, tolerably limber, and such as will make a very fine stroke, as well as full one if required;

No. 3 Pen, first quality	$1 25
No. 4 Pen, first quality	1 50
No. 6 Pen, first quality	2 25
Total	$5 00

I inclose check for $5 on the Massachusetts Bank, Boston. Respectfully yours,
CHARLES D. CLEVELAND.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
CARDIFF, July 9, 1862.

Mr. A. MORTON—*Dear Sir*: The pens came safely, and give me the highest satisfaction. It is strange that one has to send from England to America for good gold pens; but such is the fact, for nothing that I tried in London can compare with yours. Respectfully yours,
CHARLES D. CLEVELAND.

SCHUYLKILL, Penn., July 11, 1862.

Mr. A. MORTON—*Dear Sir*: Yours of the 2d came duly to hand, inclosing a No. 3 pen. It suits me well. Delayed reply until I tried it. Thank you. Age has produced dimness of the eyes, and rheumatism stiffness of the hand. Steel pens I abhor; quill pens I cannot make.

I have used gold pens ever since 1848—now over 14 years.

But, until now, always hoped for something better to be found. "Eureka"

This pen rules over the inequalities and obstruction on the wrappers of mail packages, as a vessel rides over the waves of the sea. Respectfully, J. PRICE, P. M.

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Sept. 11, 1862.

Mr. A. MORTON—*Dear Sir*: Inclosed please find $150, for which send to my address (below) the Pen which you advertise as "No. 4, first quality." I wish it VERY FINE IN THE POINT, and of *medium stiffness*. The point is of more importance than the flexibility, as I wish to use it for reporting. Truly yours, R. M. LUTHER,
Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Sept. 13, 1862.

Mr. A. MORTON—*Dear Sir*: The Pen which you sent arrived safely this morning. It is *everything* I could desire. I cannot find words to express my admiration of it. For *five years* I have been looking for a good Pen, and have now found it.

The Gillott Pen, No. 303, has heretofore been the nearest approach to my ideal, but your Pen throws every other in the shade. You will please, then, Sir, accept my warmest thanks for the splendid manner in which you have filled my order.

Believe me, Sir, you have actually added to my life, by lightening the labor of writing. I think *your* name should be written on the page of *Philanthropy* with a "Pen of Gold," and a point of "Iridosmin."

I shall make use of the circular you were kind enough to send, hoping it may lead others to try for themselves the merits of the "Morton Pen."

With much respect, I remain yours truly,
R. MAURICE LUTHER,
Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.

P. S.—MR. A. MORTON: I will add "*a fact*." Last evening I was shown by a classmate a Pen purchased of you in 1853. It had been in constant *school* use since then, and still far exceeded the majority of Gold Pens in the market. R. M. L.

MORTON! pick me out a Pen'
You've all patterns, shapes and sizes,
Fitted to "all sorts of men."
So THE TRIBUNE advertises:
And what Greeley says, you know,
We Republicans can bet on:
But we'll let "friend Horace" go.
And to business now we'll get on:
Choose one limber, fine, and fair,
Smooth of nib—no a catch or spatter,
That a sweeping stroke can bear,
Spreading not "as smooth as butter."
Gliding quickly o'er the sheet
In a line as fine and slender
As divides the placid meet
From the blue sky's every splendor!
Let the second all its
Well her iridosmin's true
As our Union's stars and stripes,
Which her fiery ordeal's o'er.
Gold as pure as Patrick's heart—
Temper true as Sigel's sword—
Perfect formed in every part,
As the Pencil our fathers made
May the inky stream that flows,
O'er its spotless, shining face,
Pass unsullying as it goes,
Leaving no corroding trace,
As our Nation's deadly blight,
Washed by matters' blood and tears,
Soon will vanish from our sight,
With the swift receding years.
May it as elastic be,
Under pressure from my hand,
As, with all her children free
Soon will spring our sore-pressed land!
Such the Pen "I long have sought,"
Morton, *Amicus Scribblorum!*
Many a "stylus" have I bought,
Much the "tin" I've squandered for 'em.
But how will my fingers caper—
How my fancy soon will sport on!
As, fast o'er the virgin paper
Glides my "No. One," from MORTON!

VICTORIA, *Knox Co., Ills.*, July 13, 1862. J. W. T.

Safety of the Mails,

Holbrook's U. S. Mail, official organ of the Post-office Department, Washington, gives the following, in its May number, in relation to safety of transmission of money and Pens through the mail:

A LETTER FOR THE POST-OFFICE.—In the midst of the unreasonable fault-finding in which many individuals and the press are apt to indulge, it is quite refreshing to find address one such as appeared in the New-York *Tribune* a few days since, exhibiting as they do most remarkable evidence of the security of the mails and the fidelity of the Post-Office officials. It is well known that the *Tribune* has been adopting the somewhat novel mode for extending its circulation, of offering a set of Morton's gold pens to any one procuring a certain number of subscribers. And it seems the plan has been very successful. Under date of November the editor says Mr. Morton has distributed through the mails *ten thousand six hundred and* [illegible] and that in only two instances have complaints been made of the non receipt of the pens thus transmitted. We now learn from Mr. Morton that of the ten exceptions alluded to, six of the parties have since reported from the West—two in Iowa and the remaining four that they reached their destination, thus accounting for all the ten thousand and odd packages mailed! Can the immaculate Reform Post-Office Department beat this?

The Christian Messenger, of May 22, calls attention to the perfection of the Post-office arrangements for sending out Mr. Morton's Pens as follows:

GOLD PENS.—A few days ago we made a reference to the saddlery, the convenience of the one, and the best place to purchase the article in this city, and also on the subject, to which we invite the reader's attention. We are quite sure we shall do the publican greater service by its publication than we do Mr. Morton. Any person who incloses one of his pens with cash in using it that he has got more than the worth of his money. Then, again, the ease with which the Pens will show most clearly the gray of delicacy there is in transmitting them through the mails. It is most remarkable that such a large number have been sent and so few have been lost. This fact is a matter of encouragement to those who may desire to obtain a pen by mail. Mr. Morton has undoubtedly brought the Gold Pen to a higher state of perfection than any other man in the whole world. His prices are uniform, and do not change with a change of customers, and may be bought as cheap by a perfect stranger through the mail, as by personal acquaintances standing in the presence of the vender.

We know Mr. Morton personally, and we very much admire, not only his pens, but his mode of doing business, especially in thus serving all men alike.

The *American Baptist*, of May 6, adds its testimony in these words:

The testimony of The Tribune to the excellency of Mr. Morton's pens, and the promptness and correctness with which he fills his orders, is fully deserved. In no instance have we received any complaints from those who have ordered through us. The safety with which these pens are conveyed by mail is surprising, and due entirely to Mr. Morton's care in putting them up. Those who wish to order pens "will not be disappointed either in the receipt or quality of the goods." They make a stroke as fine, and are as pliant as steel pens, besides being always ready for service. They need no mending, and are not spoiled by ink or use.

The Gazette of Rockland, (Me.,) of September 13, 1862, says:

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.—The luxury which may be imparted to writing as a pleasure, and the ease which may be lent to writing as a task, are not appreciated until one has used a good gold pen. No one who writes a great deal can *afford* to be without one, for aside from the matter of durability, and consequent real cheapness, no other pen can compare with the approved gold pen in point of elasticity and good writing qualities. The best gold pens manufactured, according to the testimony of the Press and public, are those made by A. Morton, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York. Any person desiring to purchase a gold pen should send for Mr. Morton's circular of sizes and prices, (which will be sent on receipt of letter post-age,) and select what is desired, remitting the price, and the required size and quality will be sent them. Persons can suit themselves as well, and at as low prices, as if they stood at the counter of Mr. Morton's salerooms in New-York.

Who Makes the Best Gold Pen?

The New-York Tribune, of April 12, says:

GOLD PENS.—Mr. A. Morton, the principal manufacturer of Gold Pens in this country and in the world, takes a page of this issue of *The Tribune* for the proper description and recommendation of his wares, and we improve the opportunity to say a few words of our own on the same general subject.

The Gold Pen is, we believe, a Yankee invention. At all events, while our oldest recollection of Steel Pens bears a British stamp upon it, we do not remember to have seen a European Gold Pen for sale in this country; and if any are, or ever were imported, their number must have been few. We are confident that such pens do not figure in the Federal Treasury's annual catalogue of imports.

The Gold Pen, in its infancy, was a rude affair, made by hand, and clumsily made. Now, every one of the thirty or forty processes through which it passes from the melted metal to the finished pen, is achieved by the aid of steam and machinery, precisely as the best fire arms are made at the United States Armory at Springfield, Mass. Mr. Morton's spacious manufactory is full of costly and delicate machines, together costing many thousands of dollars, by the aid of which every operation is performed with an economy, celerity and accuracy utterly unattainable by manipulation alone. Such pens as he sells for $1 could not be made by hand for double that sum—in fact, could not be made at all. For ten years or more he has been inventing and perfecting the machines he now uses, until he can now turn out a thousand pens per week, with less labor than would have originally been required to make a hundred. And it is probable that he has not yet attained the ultimate goal of his endeavors.

During the last four months Mr. Morton has sent away, to our order, 10,6-5 Pens, each of them to some friend who had aided us in extending or sustaining the circulation of The Tribune. In not more than ten instances have we had complaints of the non-receipt of the Pens, thus transmitted, while in barely two instances have we been apprised that the Pens received were not entirely satisfactory; and those were promptly replaced by Mr. Morton. Such a spontaneous tribute to the excellence of his workmanship and the care with which his business is transacted, enables us to assure our friends that those who see fit to order Pens of him by mail will not be disappointed, either in the receipt or the quality of the goods, and we heartily commend them to public favor.

In its issue of Aug. 8 of last year The New-York *Evening Post* says:

"We have been in the habit of using these Gold Pens for a long time, and have always found them the best instruments of the kind that have fallen in our way."

The New-York *Commercial Advertiser* of July 13, 1861, says of gold pens:

"A good pen is essential to a perfect chirography, and there is nothing to our mind comes under that designation better than a good Gold Pen. Such a one, for instance, as is made by Mr. A. Morton."

The New-York *Methodist* of Sept. 21, 1861, says of Mr. Morton:

"His Gold Pens, one of which we are now using, are the very best we have ever met with."

The New-York *Independent* of April 3, says that Mr. Morton

"Is the great unrivaled Gold Pen manufacturer of this City. We know, from the actual use of his Pens, that he makes a first-rate article, and we assure our friends that orders sent him will have prompt and faithful attention."

The *Christian Chronicle*, of Philadelphia, on the 27th of November last, says:

"We can well remember when a Gold Pen was about as rare a luxury as a chronometer gold watch; now it has become a universal institution. Morton, of New-York City, whose establishment is noticed in another column, has brought the art of Gold Pen making to the highest point of perfection. We are constantly using an article from his manufactory which for service could hardly be excelled, and in looking at his tariff of prices we have concluded that a Gold Pen is not only the most beautiful and tasteful, but that it is the best and *the most economical* that can be used.

The *Evening Express*, of Rochester, N. Y., of March 20, pitting America against the world, says:

"The greatest Gold Pen Manufactory in this country is that of A. Morton, in New-York. Probably, this house makes more Gold Pens, and a greater variety, than any other in the world. The Gold Pen is an American invention, and American ingenuity has perfected it and kept out all foreign manufacturers from this market. While nearly all other pens, being worse or from abroad, no one ever sees an English or French or German Gold Pen. The use of these is becoming almost universal, as the cost is reduced to so small a sum, they are preferred even on the score of economy. The objection lately raised, that the use of steel pens paralyze the nerves of the arm, does not hold good against the pliable Gold Pen. Morton studies his specialty, and his name is on a majority of those now in use."

The Cincinnati Advocate, of June 4, says in regard to Morton's Gold Pens:

"Persons wishing to have always on hand and always in good condition—and who does not?—a first-rate gold pen, at low cost, will be satisfied among the five varieties which Mr. Morton offers to the public. We have used one of these for several years, and believe them to be the best article, for the money, made in this country. The prices we consider decidedly low, considering the quality. The nibs with which we find fault in these pens is, that they are not always made as hard as we could wish, but we have found no pen at will do better. There need be no excuse for the awkwardness of, or the cruelty of the quill-driven, and they can be had of all sizes and suitable for the fine as well as for the most bold and heavy hand."

The Hartford Religious Ambassador, says of these Pens:

"Morton's Gold Pens, by the excellence of their manufacture and warranted qualities, are adapted to all kinds of writing, and will be found a great saving of time and labor. Those who use pens will find these Gold Pens to be the best they have ever used, and will last for years."

[illegible] Gold Pens

[illegible] Pens

[illegible] Pens

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3436. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Successful Cavalry Reconnoissance Across the River.

The Roads to Charlestown and Shepherdstown Clear.

The Rebel Vedettes Discovered at Shepherdstown.

Capture of a Number of Rebels, Including a Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Enemy in Considerable Force on the West Bank of the Opequan Creek.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 27.

The following dispatches are from special army correspondents of the TIMES:

SHARPSBURGH, Friday, Sept. 26, *via* FREDERICK, } Saturday, Sept. 27. }

Yesterday, Col. FARNSWORTH's Brigade of cavalry made a reconnoissance upon the road to Charlestown, and another portion proceeded some distance on the road to Martinsburgh. A squadron crossed the river at Mercersville, and went to Hardscrabbletown. The enemy's videttes were discovered in Shepherdstown, but withdrew as our forces advanced. The road from Shepherdstown to Harper's Ferry was reconnoitered, and found to be open.

Over thirty rebels, including Lieut. Col. LEE, of the Thirty-third Virginia Regiment, and a Lieutenant of cavalry, were taken prisoners, about a mile and a half back of Sheperdstown. Lieut.-Col. LEE had been in the town visiting his family, and was attired in his best uniform. He was considerably chagrined at being captured. All the prisoners excepting the Lieutenant-Colonel and Lieutenant were released on parole.

It was ascertained that our artillery did good execution last Saturday. A number of dead rebels were discovered unburied. A large quantity of small arms were picked up and brought into camp.

The enemy appears to be in considerable force on the western bank of Opequan Creek.

FREDERICK, Md., Saturday, Sept. 27.

Army affairs are without material change on the Potomac.

A train of one hundred and forty-two ambulances arrived in town this evening, containing about eight hundred wounded from the hospitals at Sharpsburgh and the immediate vicinity. They came in charge of Dr. GEZEN, of the Regular Army, and Assistant Surgeon GAINES, of Duryee's Zouaves. Mrs. HANTE and her lady assistants of the Relief Association, administered wine and refreshments to the occupants of each ambulance, while the patients were waiting to be disposed in the various hospitals. They are from the different regiments.

A CALL FOR BLANKETS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 27.

From W. Y. DENNIS, State Agent of Indiana, who has just returned from Sharpsburgh, we learn that the great want of the soldiers is blankets. Of other necessaries there seems to be plenty, but unless a supply of blankets is speedily furnished, great suffering and sickness must result.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 21, 1862.

Probably at no time since the commencement of the war has this locality presented so great a scene of activity as now. Every road and lane is filled with baggage wagons and artillery. The soldiers are constantly passing and repassing. The shrill whistle of the locomotive is again heard. Supplies of all kinds are now being transported over the railroad to this point. The telegraph is being repaired, and large gangs of workmen have commenced removing the rubbish of the railroad bridge which was destroyed by the rebels. A temporary bridge, similar to the one at the Monocacy, is to be thrown across the Potomac. It will be ready for trains to pass over in about a week. The piers for the pontoon bridge have already arrived. They will immediately be placed in position. Immense numbers of soldiers have forded the Potomac, there being no means of conveyance across the river at present. They swear vengeance and retaliation upon the rebels for their vandalism. One long continuous train of supply and baggage wagons are crowded together on the Potomac opposite Harper's Ferry. The greater portion of the forces quartered in this vicinity are on the Virginia side of the river, but a sufficient number remain on this side, with fortifications at prominent points.

The water in the Potomac is very low at present, and but little difficulty is experienced in crossing. The citizens of this locality are very liberal in providing many little dainties for the soldiers. Soft bread is a luxury which is seldom indulged in by the troops, and since they have been here the ovens of the hot's keepers have been kept going constantly in preparing it for them. Rumor says that the rebels are now in Winchester, and have commenced fortifying it.

THE LATE GEN. RENO.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS OF NINTH ARMY CORPS, MOUTH OF ANTIETAM, Md., Sept. 20.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 17.—The Commanding General announces to the corps the loss of their late leader, Maj.-Gen. JESSE L. RENO. By the death of this distinguished officer, the country loses one of its most devoted patriots, the army one of its most thorough soldiers. In the long list of battles in which Gen. RENO has fought in his country's service, his name always appears with the brightest lustre, and he has now bravely met a soldier's death while gallantly leading his men at the battle of South Mountain.

For his high character and the kindly qualities of heart in private life, as well as for the military genius and personal daring which marked him as a soldier, his loss will be deplored by all who knew him, and the Commanding General desires to add the tribute of a friend to the public mourning for the death of one of the country's best defenders.

By command of Major-General BURNSIDE,
LEWIS RICHMOND, Ass't. Adj. General.

SICK AND WOUNDED.

Arrival of the Steamship Daniel Webster with 589 on Board.

The Hospital (steam) Transport *Daniel Webster*, Capt. BLETHEN, arrived at this port last night from Washington, D. C., which port she left on the 25th inst., at 5½ A. M. She brings 589 sick and wounded soldiers, whose names will be found below.

NAMES OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

A

Ackley, S., Co I., 57th Pa.
Allen, David, Co. C, 14th Pa
Allen, N. G., Co. F., 10th Me
Adams, E., Co. A, 76th Ind.
Anlat, Mich., Co. C, 22d N.Y.
Ahfeldt, J'n, Co. H, 103d N.Y.
Addis, J., Co. I, 1st Pa. Art.
Anling, Fred, Co A, 54th N.Y.
Atwood, V. C., Co. G, 7th N.Y.
Abbott, J'n, Co. K, 9th N. H
Angier, Thos., Co. B, 9th N. H.
Ambrose, M., Co. I, 6th Wis.
Ackerman, J'n Co. C, 85th
Massachusetts.
Alleman, Wm. W.
Alexander, Oscar.
Adams, J. N.
Auld, Rufus.
Arad, Fred.

B

Brigg, C., Co. D, 53th, N.Y.
Bienverth, A., Co H, 72d N. Y.
Benziur, G., Co. G, 2nth O.
Bates, G. F., Co. H, 13th N.
Bonmao, M., Co K, 7th Mich.
Bunyer, G., 2d Me. Battery.
Barker, S. W., Co C, 6th Vt.
Brown, C., Co C, 9th Pa. Res.
Bierton, C., Co. H, 65th N.Y.
Bopp, C., Co. A, 103d N. Y.
Bacon, D., Co. D, 4th Mich.
Besor, W. M., Co C, 57th N.Y.
Blanchard, S., Co. F, 80th N.Y.
Bucholt, J., Co. A, 74th Pa.
Bailey, John, Co C, 122d Pa
Bartlett, W., Co. A, 35th Mass.
Baker, A., Co C, 8th Pa.
Burris A., Co A, 19th Ind.
Baleom, D., Co. K, 23d Ohio.
Burke, P., Co. D, 5th N. Y.
Bryan, A., Co. D, 56th Pa.
Bell, Jas., Co. G, 79th N. Y.
Baylor, J., Co. E, 12th U. S. I.
Bennett, H., Co. E, 55th Pa.

C

Cannon, Wm., Co. G, 5th Michigan.
Clearwater, J. C., Co. F, 10th New-York.
Cossetan, J., Co. H, 35th N.Y.
Cockel, S., Co. A, 7th Va.
Chamberlain, P., Co. D, 22d Massachusetts.
Cannain, M., Co. F, 37th N.Y.
Cunc, Thos., Co. A, 28th N.Y.
Carpenter, L. W., Co D, 6th Virginia.
Cassiday, Thos., Co. A, 6th Virginia.
Craig, Geo. J., Co I, 4th Me
Collins, Wm., Co. C, 4th Me.
Conory, J., 1st Ohio Battery.
Casey, John, Co. 2, 5th Wis.
Cahill, John, Co. I, 5th N.Y.
Caspen, P., Co. H, 103d N.Y.
Clark, W., Co H, 24th N. Y.
Colburn, J., Co. G, 9th N. H.
Carpenter, W., Co. 16th Ct
Croker, W., Co. H, 95th N.Y.
Clark, J., Co. F, 6th Vt.
Crocker, Chas

D

Doddrick, J., Co. D, 122d Pa.
Daly, D., Co. I, 13th U. S In.
Dozier, J., N., Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania.
Davis, S., Co B, 1st N. Y. Artillery.
Dilts, Jas., Co. E, 13th Pa.
Douglass, Geo. F. 3d Maine.
Doyle, Pat., Co. H, 25th N. Y.
Dreher, August, Co. K, 103d New-York.
Dean, J., Co. H, 16th Penn.
Doty, J., Co. H, 105th N. Y.
Dearborn, H. A., Co. B, 5th Maine.
Dixon, R., Co D, 2d N.Y.S.M.
Doing, D., Co K, 11th Mass.
Driscoll, S., Co. H, 16th Mass
Dulong, J., Co. I, 23d Ohio.
Diamont, E. J., Co D, 2d N.J.
Dauer, J., Co. A, 2d N. J.
Denman, A., Co. C, 1st D.C.
Dunkle, D., Co. C, 14th Pa. Reserves

E

Eberman, P., Co. A, 23 Penn.
Ellis, J. S., Co C, 2d U.S. Art
Ervy, J., Co H, 8th Penn. Cav
Eldridge, E. D., K, 7th N. H.

F.

Fennett, F., Co. H, 103d N.Y.
Fanning, R., Co. K, 11th N.Y.
Fuller, F., Co F, 2d Maine
Fales, Sam'l, Co. I, 44th N.Y.
Finn, Martin, Co K, 88th N.Y.
Fay, James, Co F, 69th N.Y.
Foley, John.
Feller, James.
Fish, Benjamin.
Fortes, Martin
Fogarty, James.
Floor, John.
Ford, M. A.
Fitzgerald, John.
Fort, Frank F.
Fagan, James.
French, G. F.
Finnly, Martin.
Fulton H. S.
French, Moses.
Fraser, Alexandor.

G.

Gaughlan, H., Co B, 3d Pa. Cavalry.
Gardner, E., Co, G, 8th Pa.
Gale, H. A., Co M, 2d New-York cavalry.
Green, J., Co K, 7th Maine.
Gawey, J., Co D, 2d N. Y.
Gantt, R., Co. G, 4th N.Y.
Goodrich, W., Co D, 11th Mass.
Garrett, G. C., Co. F, 4th Me.
Gardner, J., Co F, 3d Del.
Carter, F., Co B, 27th Pa.
Grossberg, S. H., Co. D, 10th New-York.
Guilleene, J., Co. G, 2d Mass
George, H., Co. G, 9th N.H.
Gerrish, ——, Co K, 5th Maine.
Gelin, D., 5th Pa. Reserves.
Gray, A., 3d Del. 9th N. H.
Gleason, James.
Garry, Charles.
Gross, Jacob.
Gregory, D.
Gordon, J.
Gorman, M.
Grubb, Jas. W.
Grubb, John.
Grabfield, A. S.
Christman, Francis
Gans, J. W.
Gerhet, Henry.
Graves, Richard.
Giles, P. H.
Gardner, Henry.
Gilbert, Jas. M.
Genhart, Lewis.

H.

Hinkle, H., Co L, 5th Penn. Cavalry.
Hunt, Lieut. J., Co I., 2d Penn. Cavalry.
Hutchinson, A., Co G, 29th Ohio Cavalry
Hall, Geo., Co D, 5th Va.
Hanson, Abe, Co. H, 4th N.Y.
Hyde, M., Co B, 10th N.Y.
Hemstreet, B., Co D, 21st New-York.
Hattong, N., Co G, 103d New-York.
Hooker, W., Co C, 31st N.Y.
Hunter, W. H., Co F, 40th New-York.
Heath, G. W., Co H, 7th Penn Cavalry
Hawkes, J. W., Co I, 101st New-York
Hann, A., Co I, 75th Penn.
Hughes, G. W., Co I, 4th Ind.
Hopkins, C., Co D, 8th Me.
Hearne, C., Co D, 50th New-York.
Hurst, H., Co F, 103d N. Y.
Hopkins, W., Co C, 25th N.Y
Haley, M., 9th N. H.
Hagan, C., Co F, 88th N.Y.
Hall, S., 9th N. H.
Holden, D., 8th N. H.
Hall, James.
Henry, L.
Hilkie, Thomas.
Barnes, Chas.
Hinton, Philip.
Hayes, John.
Holmes, Henry.
Hitter, David
Hayes, Morris.
Hurd, Henry.
Hafner, Charles.
Hewes, M.
Harney, M.
Harer, Fred.
Hackman, F.
Hunter, T. H.
Harris, G.
Hoyt, Wm.
Hess, Jas.
Holt, Norman.
Dillon, F. S.
Howe, Wm. P.
Howe, Chas. A.
Hegerty, Wm.
Hitchcock, S. D.
Hall, A. H.
Hall, Geo. H.
Hines, Patrick.
Heath, Geo. E.
Heger, Benj.
Haud Patrick.

J

Jacobs, F., Co A, 103d Penn.
Jones, J., Co K, 4th Pa. Cav.
Jones, A., Co D, 14th N.Y.
Jones, Jas., Co. I, 14th N.Y.
Jones, O. F.
Jarvis, ——.
Jackson, Robert.
Jones, Thomas.
Jewett, Albert.
Jenkins, J. W.
Johnson, Alexander.
Johnson, Peter.
Jonston, George M.

K

Kirby, A., Co. I, 5th Vermont.
Kane, A., Co C, 1st N.Y.
Kelly, D., Co C, 37th N.Y.
Kenny, S., Co C, 69th Penn.
King, T., Co. I, 5th N.Y.
Kent, M., Co K, 5th N.Y.
Kelly, R., 5th N. H.
Kilroy, ——.
Kinch, H.
Kinsman, Andrew.
Kinney, D.
Kirk, Francis P.
King, Daniel.
Kline, Peter.
Knobb, F.

L

Lawrence, L., Co E, 8th Pa. Cavalry.
Love, D., Co G, 11th Ohio.
Lightner, N., Co C, 142d Pennsylvania.
Lake, Wm., Co I, 7th Mich.
Ladd, C., Co D, 3d N.Y.
Lynn, ——, Co B, 28th Mass.
Lamb, ——, Co F, 4th Me.
Leavitt, ——, 16th Mass.
Leach, ——, Co H, 4th Maine.
Lenshaw, J., Co I, 112th Pa.
Lester, ——, Co H, 13th Pa.
Lawford, R., 31 New-Jersey
Land, Henry.
Lodge, F.
Lenvey, Wm. H.
Lemmy, Jacob.
Laughlin, H.
Lessor, J.
Lewis, A.
Leonhardt, Chas.
Lisle, George.
Lular, Michael.
Lewis, John B.
Lane, J.
Lane T.

M.

McAusland, J., Co. C, 79th N.Y.
Miller, J., Co E, 13th N.Y.
McCahan, P., Co C, 63d N.Y.
Merrill, L., Co. C, 6th Penn Cavalry.
Meredith, W., Co K, 7th Va.
Mills, W., Co D, 7th Va.
McClellan, J., Co F, 5th Va
Morton, J., Co B, 103d N.Y.
Marshall, J., Co. B, 81st N.Y.
Mott, A., Co C, 12th N.Y.
Morrisey, E., Co, 130th N.Y.
Morgridge, G., Co, K, 137th Penn.
McHenry, W., Co. B, 61st Ohio.
McClellan, W., Co. E, 134th Penn.
McGowan, J., Co G, 86th Penn.
McClure, R., Co. I, 134th Pa
McDonald, M. E., Co C, 12th Ohio
Merrill, Co. D, 4th Maine Battery
Murphree, B., Co. K, 76th N.Y.
Moore, J., Co. C, 17th Mich
Murder, Co. B, 5th N.Y.
McVey, P., Co. K, 81st N.Y.
Miner, E.
Mashrush, H.
Morgan, Charles
Mitchell, Joseph
Mayer, M.
Moody, D. J.
McGovern, Frank
Marsh, Martin
McCabe, John
Myrick, A.
Morse, M. C.
Marks, Frank
Murdock, George
Meagher, M.
Mann, Richard
Merchant, William T.
Mc Leod, Wm.
Meakim, Thomas
Madden, Wm.
Moore, George D.
Marshall, Robert
Niner, James
Meyer, Wm.
Maxwell, James
McLanner, D. C.
McMe-mott, Wallace
Mahan, John
Morgan, John
McDonald, Owen
Mains, R.
Madon, Barney
Marshall, Joseph
Melyler, James

N

North, O., Co. F, 94th N.Y.
Newkirk, C. C., Co. H, 17th Michigan
Nelson, J., Co. K, 134th Penn
Noonan, J., Co. H, 4th Me.
Newton, J., Co. H, 22d Mass.
Northrop, T.
Nugent, J.

O

Ortner, A., Co. F, 12th N.Y.
Oltman, F., Co. I, 21st N.Y.
O'Connor, J. M., Co H, 30th New York.
Owens, E., Co. B, 9th Penn.
Oliver, J., Co. H, 81st N. Y.
Odell, T., 52d New-York.
Ogle, I.
Osborn, P.

P & Q

Pollock, W., Co G, 57th N.Y.
Parker, B. W., Co. G, 14th Massachusetts.
Pugh, H., Co. I, 19th Ind
Pechuey, A., 4th U. S. Art
Plumb, L., Co C, 11th Mich
Pierce, G. S., Co B, 1st Rhode Island Cav.
Pelley, B., Co I, 7th Ind.
Prindergast, M., Co. C, 90th Pennsylvania.
Pelmore I. B., Co E, NYSM
Provost, James F.
Perkins, Henry.
Platt, A.
Quimby, Henry.

R

Raese, F., Co. B, 20th N. Y.
Rubmaun, G., Co B, 51st N.Y.
Reynolds, A., Co F, 14th N.Y.
Rees, S. B.
Ranyander, J.,
Reding, J.,
Rankin, J. A.,
Richards, W.,
Rhoton, H. B.,
Rogers, J. M.,
Read, Thomas.
Raekler, August,
Rauch, Daniel.
Rue, Harvey,
Ryan, John.
Robbins, Clark.
Rose, Hiram.
Rogers, Joseph.

S

Schwartzman, A., Co. B, 20th Massachusetts.
Speary, Geo., Co. G, 7th Va.
Schiedler, C. M., Co C, 132d Pa.
Smith, D. W., Co C, 132d Pa.
Scott, C. H., Co A, 36th Mass.
Simpson, N. H., Co E, 9th N. H.
Stetson, C. K., Co A, 17th Mich.
Schmidt, H., Co C, 11th Pa.
Smith, N. C., Co K, 9th N. H
Skinner, L., Co K, 13th Pa. Cav
Sias, S., Co. B, 1st Va. Art.
Swinder, O. T., Co D, 87th Ind.
Shee, P., Co F, 103d N.Y.
Schell, E., Co C, 78th Penn.
Simonson, S., Co. E, 34 Me.
Schriber, P., Co F, 54th N.Y.
Sarle, Chas. W., Co H, 57th Pa
Smithhurst, R., Co F, 67th Ohio.
Styler, Geo., Co D, 2d Md.
Smith, E., Co F, 9th N. H.
Starkey, J. S., 6th N. H.
Shorr, John, Co B, 103d N.Y.
Sheltacker, J., Co C, 20th N.Y.
Sherman, C., 2d Maine Bat.
Stratton, Geo. O.
Sisley, B.
Sutton, A. W
Smith, Chas.
Sut, Chas.
Seigel, Samuel
Stone, J. W.
Sheight, Lewis
Shaughnessy, James
Sevavely, L.,
Sullivan, Thos.
Smith, R.
Schreiner, B.
Spencer, A. B.
Steindecker, N.
Sugnard, Virgil
Stole, Samuel
Spencer, J. A.
Shepard, O.
Scott, Jeremiah
St. John, Edw.
Squires, O. E.
Sikes, Orlando.
Stanly, Frank
Shannon, Jas. G.
St. John, Edw.
Sullivan, Jerry
Spencer, O. C.
Still, John
Stewart, William
Staple, Mark S.
Scouard, Jas.
Schrider, Morris
Sader, Jas. D.
Slaughter, Wm.
Stephens, A. E.
Simonson, John
Sealy, Edw.

T

Taylor, Levi, Co. F, 5th Va.
Thompson, C., Co. I, 3d N.Y.
Thaxton, Wm., Co. I, 32d Mass
Tark, Henry, Co L, 99th Pa.
Tarcott, Chas., Co. H, 12th N.Y.
Trimble, C., Co B, 11th Pa. C.
Trest, Geo., Co H, 13th U.S.
Thomas, S., Co I, 1st N.Y.
Thompson, J., Co K, 5th Pa
Taylor, Lieut., Co. H, 5th N.Y.
Thompson, James, 5th N. H.
Teller, Wm. H.
Tarbott, Miles, 9th N. H.
Thayer, George.
Thomason, Andrew.
Thompson, George.
Tebi, Wm.
Turner, Henry.
Terwilliger, George.
Townsend, Chas.
Train, Peter.
Towle, Patrick.
Tobin, Wm.
Thwaites, James.

V

Vandenwerker, A., Co. F, 43d New York
Vanhunt, Co G, 61st N.Y. Cav.
Vandusco, Wm.
Van Dyke, John.

W

Wyett, W. B., Co. B, 10th New-York.
Wilson, C., Co. H, 12th N.Y.
Wilson, C., Co. H, 121st Pa
Wheeler, C., Co C, 10th Pa.
Willey, L., Co G, 16th Mass.
Weamar, J., Co C, 74th New-York.
Wood, R. S., Co B, 3d N.J.
Wright, J. M., Co C, 12d Pa.
Walker, L., Co I, 1st Mich.
Werner, H., Co H, 103d N.Y.
Whelon, H., Co I, 1st N.Y.
William, J. D., Co H, 81st N.Y.
Washington, G., Co K, 103d New-York.
Wilson, R., Co C, 88th N.Y.
Way, W. E., Co G, 9th N.Y.
Warter, A., 9th New-York.
Warm, F. W., 16th Penn.
Wells, A., Co I, 6th Va
Werdwen, F., 5th N.Y.
Wolstencroft, T., Co G., 11th New-York.
Westcott, G., 9th N. H.
Wallace, Wm.
Woodward, R.
Walker, E.
Wadleich, J.
Whyrick, R.
Whitely, T.
Wood, H. A.
Wilson, J.
Wentworth, G. C. T.
Williamson, J.
Whitlock, J.
Wright, J.
Westbrook, G.
Wilde, M.
Wilson, P. A.
Williams, R.
Welsh, R.
Wallace, Patrick.

Y & Z

Young, N. H., Co. C, 23d O.
Yeoke, E., Co. G, 2d Pa. C.
Yeoman, George
Zeidler, G., 25th Pa.
Shepherd, A., Co H, 4th Me
Hemidus, Henry.
Croonre, J. C.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

Capt. J. H. Blethen, commanding; Dr. P. S. Drake, U. S. A., Surgeon, in charge; Drs. T. Franklin Smith, U. S. A., T. M. Curran, U. S. A.; B. F. Lodes, U. S. A., Assistant Surgeons. A. R. Starkweather, Commissary; E. C. Lettle, Apothecary; B. F. Hobby and J. S. Babcock, Hospital Stewards.

List of Patients Received in the Patent Office Hospital, Sept. 21, 1862.

Lorenzo Ackley, Co. I, 82d Pennsylvania.
Arthur Keenan, Co. G, 82d Pennsylvania.
Henry Bingham, Co. B, 82d Pennsylvania.
Wm. H. Lewis, Co. F, 17th Michigan.
Wm. Owen, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
F. B. C. Monie, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
Lewis Ivane, Co. B, 5th Ohio.
Jas. Kedy, Co. B, 5th Ohio.
David Rolfe, Co. H, 17th Michigan.
Thos. H. Candy, Co. E, 9th Penn. Reserve.
Jno. B. McMartin, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
Hiram Simpson, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
I. K. Stetson, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
Geo. Gillespie, Co. B, 17th Michigan.
Wm. M. Kellorg, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
Chas. A. Kennedy, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
J. S. Spaulding, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
C. B. Holding head, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
C. C. Newkirk, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
B. S. Gurnan, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
S. C. Rowey, Co. H, 6th New-Hampshire.
J. Abbott, Co. H, 103d New-York.
Wm. Plumbagh, Co. K, 99th New-York.
Ed. Fay, Co. F, 17th Michigan.
N. Harding, C., G, 103d New-York.
Lewis Kaubart, Co. B, 103d New-York.
Frew. Casper, Co. H, 103d New-York.
Jno. Martin, Co. B, 103d New-York.
Jno. Scherr, Co. F, 103d New-York.
Asa Avery, Co. B, 7th Virginia.
H. Hurst, Co. F, 103d New-York.
J. Schmers, Co. A, 5th Connecticut.
A. Fransee, Co. A, 58th Pennsylvania.
Geo. W. Hoth, Co. K, 7th Penn. Reserve Corps.
H. Warner, Co. H, 103d New-York.
C. Tolbert, Co. F, 103d New-York.
H. Vandervoort, Co. F, 103d New-York.
C. Boon, Co. A, 103d New-York.
J. M. O'connor, Co. H, 30th New-York.
M. Ve Dolman, Co. C, 12th Ohio.
T. H. Helgaton, Co. F, 7th Virginia.
J. C. Chase, Co. E, 7th Wisconsin.
A. H. Smith, Co. C, 21st Massachusetts.
L. Plume, Co. C, 17th Michigan.
A. Jerrow, Co. C, 17th Michigan.
Jesse Moore, Co. C, 17th Michigan.
Wm. Labas, Co. I, 17th Michigan.
Jos. Walter, Co. C, 17th Michigan.
Wm. Hays, Co. K, 11th Ohio.
B. Dixon, Co. K, 11th Ohio.
Wm. Hicks, Co. C, 35th New-York.
J. Kleinschrodt, Co. F, 6th Wisconsin.
N. Snell, Co. K, 9th New-Hampshire.
E. Eldridge, Co. K, 9th New-Hampshire.
B. Marquiss, Co. K, 76th New-York.
H. W. McKillip, Co. K, 11th Penn. Reserve Corps.
L. Skinner, Co. K, 11th Penn. Reserve Corps.
D. Philbrick, Co. K, 6th New-Hampshire.
Wm. Goodrich, Co. D, 19th Massachusetts.
Daniel Delay, Co. E, 19th Massachusetts.
James Flanagan, Co. E, 19th Massachusetts.
John Piper, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey.
Wm. W. Davis, Co. C, 7th Wisconsin.
Jno. McDade, Co. F, 1st Penn. Reserve Corps.
W. H. Stranter, Co. B, 35th New-York.
A. F. Beebe, Co. F, 35th New-York.
John Ryan, Co. A, 14th N. Y. S. M.
A. Pierson, Co. C, 14th N. Y. S. M.
J. Aaherman, Co. G, 14th N. Y. S. M.
T. Wolstenecraft, Co. G, 14th N. Y. S. M.
George W. Kelly, Co. I, 14th.
Wm. J. Ross, Co. H, 14th.
Fred. Jordan, Co. F.
R. C. McDowell, Co. C.
J. Reho, Co. K.
M. C. McMullen, Co. A, 20th Massachusetts.
Benj. Guest, Co. G, 9th New-York S. M.
E. Hotchkiss, Co. I, 9th New-York S. M.
Dowitt Bulcam, Co. K, 23d Ohio.
G. D. Beatty, Co. E, 8th Ohio.
H. H. Simpson, Co. E, 9th New Hampshire.
George Young, Co. K, 22d New-York.
M. Hyde, Co. B, 24th New-York.
George Wilson, Co. K, 12th Massachusetts.
J. F. Crouse, Co. K, 12th Massachusetts.
Jno. Driscoll, Co. K, 12th Massachusetts.
Jno. Simpson, Co. K, 12th Massachusetts.
E. F. Allen, Co. K, 12th Massachusetts.
Wm. Allen, Co. K, 12th Massachusetts.
F. Schmidt, Co. D, 103d, New-York.
John Hegmann, Co. C, 13th New-York.
Robert Wears, Co. F, 7th Virginia.
T. Taylor, Co. F, 7th Virginia.
M. Clark, Co. E, 35th Massachusetts.
G. L. Smith, Co. E, 35th Massachusetts.
Geo. Covell, Co. K, 7th Wisconsin.
B. F. Hamstreet, Co. B, 21st New-York.
Jos. Jolly, Co. B, 9th New-Hampshire.
Geo. Noll, Co. H, 8th Pennsylvania Res.
A. Baker, Co. C, 8th Pennsylvania Res.
A. Burris, Co. A, 19th Indiana.
E. Adams, Co. A, 19th Indiana.
R. Bayes, Co. H, 101st Pennsylvania.
D. S. Miller, Co. H, 51st Pennsylvania.
J. Belcher, Co. H, 101st Pennsylvania.
J. Gatsey, Co. I, 2d New-York State Militia.
H. Arad, Co. C, 22d New-York.
M. A. Lubber, Co. C, 76th New-York.
E. L. Patterson, Co. C, 76th New-York.
C. Ruth, Co. F, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve.
J. Rauh, Co. B, 51st Pennsylvania.
H. N. Young, Co. C, 23d Ohio.
J. Delong, Co. I, 23d Ohio.
D. W. Bosford, Co. C, 23d Ohio.
G. Wolf, Co. F, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.
B. W. Parker, Co. I, 13th Massachusetts.
J. C. Livingston, Co. I, 19th Indiana.
P. McGahan, Co. C, 63d New-York.
G. Ewing, Co. B, 6th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.
J. McKean, Co. E, 5th Pennsylvania Res. Corps.
J. Riley, Co. H, 73d New-York.
J. James, Co. K, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.
S. McArthur, Co. B, 17th Michigan.
C. H. Klie, Co. K, 30th New-York.
C. McIntyre, Co. E, 30th New-York.
J. W. Ouell, Co. I, 30th New-York.
R. C. Smith, Co. A, 94th New-York.
H. A. Rodgers, Co. B, 12th Massachusetts.
D. Love, Co. G, 11th Ohio.
George Benzing, Co. G, 28th Ohio.
A. Hachullen, Co. G, 28th Ohio.
E. Hecker, Co. D, 46th New-York.
F. Kaiser, Co. G, 28th Ohio.
J. Abbott, Co. K, 9th New-York.
F. Ottman, Co. I, 54st New-York.
C. Fisbee, Co. G, 12th Massachusetts.
F. Raese, Co. B, 20th New-York.
H. Daring, Co. D, 5th Maryland.
George Fairfield, Co. C, 6th Wisconsin.
R. Corcoran, Co. C, 6th Wisconsin.
J. L. Seebald, Co. E, 51st Pennsylvania.
M. Higgins, Co. C, 51st Pennsylvania.
V. Warner, Co. C, 51st Pennsylvania.
C. Connolly, Co. I, 21st New-York.
P. Mooney, Co. G, 25th New-York.
Sergt. McClellan, Co. F, 7th New-York.
Levi Taylor, Co. F, 7th New-York.
John Hill, Co. D, 7th New-York.
Chas. Carpenter, Co. B, 21st New-York.
G. B. Fox, Co. D, 50th Pennsylvania.
J. Cassiday, Co. F, 19th Indiana.
J. D. Brownell, Co. K, 8th Penn. Reserve Corps.
W. B. Sproule, Co. K, 8th Penn. Reserve Corps.
H. E. Ellis, Co. K, 23d Ohio.
W. Mills, Co. D, 7th Virginia.
P. A. Chamberlain, Co. D, 22d Massachusetts.
A. L. Chuck, Co. G, 56th Pennsylvania.
Wm. A. Meredith, Co. K, 7th Virginia.
John Lewis, Co. C, 7th Virginia.
Wm. Keller, Co. K, 7th Virginia.
Z. Lacham, Co. E, 7th Virginia.
G. J. Sprary, Co. G, 7th Virginia.
P. McGarvey, Co. E, 69th Pennsylvania.
S. Casteel, Co. A, 7th Virginia.
C. A. Thompson, Co. I, 25th New-York.
Jos. Casselan, Co. B, 25th New-York.
Jas. Carter, Co. G, 50th New-York.
Edward Hardy, Co. A, 20th New-York.
Wm. Thurston, Co. I, 32d Massachusetts.
A. E. Knight, Co. K, 20th New-York.
A. Dore, Co. G, 7th New-York.
H. O'Neil, Co. B, 14th Pennsylvania.
Jos. Volk, Co. K, 7th New-York.
P. Lutz, Co. G, 7th New-York.
Sam'l Huck, Co. E, 21st Pennsylvania.
J. Lewmer, Co. F, 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
J. W. Smith, Co. K, 30th Ohio.
Henry George, Co. G, 9th New-Hampshire.
V. C. Atwood, Co. G, 9th New-Hampshire.
Wm. G. Ray, Co. G, 9th New-Hampshire.
J. L. Coleman, Co. G, 9th New-Hampshire.
C. S. Holt, Co. G, 9th New-Hampshire.
H. M. Severance, Co. G, 9th New-Hampshire.
P. Zopt, Co. A, 104th New-York.
T. Devan, Co. H, 35th New-York.
W. H. Patterson, Co. M, 28th Pennsylvania.
S. Clark, Co. C, 14th New-York.
B. F. Roosh, Co. F, 79th Pennsylvania.
C. S. Bunker, Co. C, 9th New-Hampshire.
D. Holden, Co. C, 9th New-Hampshire.
L. B. Church, Co. H, 9th New-Hampshire.
A. Worster, Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire.
C. M. Roberts, Co. A, 9th New-Hampshire.
S. D. Keyser, Co. A, 9th New-Hampshire.
S. A. Gill, Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire.
J. B. Manley, Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire.
J. S. Sarsen, Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire.
Elon Bean, Co. A, 9th New-Hampshire.
M. Seidel, Co. C, 9th New-Hampshire.
T. M. Harold, Co. H, 54th Indiana.
G. K. Mc Co. A, 14th Indiana.
Robert Dodson, Co. H, 2d New-York S. M.
H. Rork, Co. I, 48th Pennsylvania.
Isaac Abell, Co. I, 1st Penn Cavalry.
J. Thompson, Co. D, 9th New Hampshire.
F. A. Millen, Co. C, 9th New-Hampshire.
M. Halsey, Co. C, 9th New-Hampshire.
H. L. Carr, Co. I, 9th New-Hampshire.
George W. Cook, Co. B, 45th Massachusetts.
George A. Pyne, Co. E, 25th Massachusetts.
R. B. Kidder, Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire.
T. J. Woodward, Co. I, 9th New-Hampshire
L. V. Gray, Co. B, 9th New-Hampshire.
G. Wesbell, Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire.
T. Angier, Co. G, 9th New-Hampshire.
A. G. Short, Co. G, 9th New-Hampshire.
E. T. Smith, Co. B, 9th New-Hampshire.
C. W. James, Co. A, 9th New-Hampshire.
M. E. Webb, Co. A, 9th New-Hampshire.
Jame Tarson, Co. A, 9th New-Hampshire.
C. M. Judkins, Co. A, 9th New-Hampshire.
D. B. Hill, Co. K, 9th New-Hampshire.
James Berry, Co. K, 9th New-Hampshire.
P. Glancey, Co. K, 9th New-Hampshire.
S. Vahre, Co. E, 19th New-York.
T. Willis, Co. A, 19th New-York.
J. Ammermann, Co. G, 51st Pennsylvania.
L. Cardinell, Co. G, 51st Pennsylvania.
B. Mechenaray, Co. G, 51st Pennsylvania.
M. Lynch, Co. I, 3d Vermont.
H. W. Raymond, Co. I, 9th New-Hampshire.
H. G. Bandchard, Co. B, 1st Minnesota.
R. Wilmot, Co. F, 20th New-York.
J. S. Niles, Co. E, 20th Massachusetts.
A. Bower, Co. A, 45th Pennsylvania.
Jeremiah Hay, Co. A, 45th Pennsylvania.
John Thomas, Co. C, 2d Maine.
W. P. [illegible]
I. A. Sanford, Co. C, 4th W. [illegible]
John Geiger, Co. K, 5th Penn. Reserve Corps.
Wm. Barr, Co. A, 1st U. S. Cavalry.

[illegible]

Wm. Rogers, Co. C, Gorham Legion.
Aaron Fuller, Co. I, 6th Maine.

[illegible]

The Philadelphia [illegible] with 17 officers [illegible] with [illegible] Penn[illegible] Cavalry, Lieut. H. H. Fox.

[illegible] Geo. S. Smith, Lieut. Wm. Dunn, Co. K, [illegible] Co. C, W. Rogers, Co. [illegible] Co. C, Lieut. Creighton, Co. [illegible]

THE FORT AT HILTON HEAD.

Ashley—Lieut. R. F. [illegible], Lieut. Porter B. Ashley.

Beaufort—Capt. R. [illegible], Lieuts. Samuel St. C. Kelly, Capt. Wm. Heyward, Capt. [illegible] Mayer, Capt. Irving, Lieut. [illegible], Capt. [illegible], Capt. [illegible], Capt. [illegible], Lieut. Wm. P. Hospital—Dr. [illegible], Commissary—[illegible], Quartermaster—[illegible], Commissary—[illegible], Provost-Marshal—[illegible], Lieut. [illegible].

he Case of Gen. McKinstry.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 27.

The court-martial for the trial of Gen. McKINSTRY, met to-day, according to the order of adjournment, and the members were sworn in. The Judge-Advocate announced that Gen. HARNEY had been relieved from the Commission, and that Col. BONNEVILLE had been app

THE WAR IN MARYLAND.

Deferred Letters from Our Special Correspondents.

The Advance from South Mountain Toward Sharpsburgh—Evidences of Panic among the Rebels—How Our Troops Were Received by the Inhabitants—Skirmishing—Prisoners, &c.

HEADQUARTERS BETWEEN KEEDYSVILLE AND SHARPSBURG, Monday, Sept. 15, 1862.

We left the vicinity of Sunday's battle this morning—Gen. RICHARDSON'S Division in the advance; passed over a portion of the ground upon which the conflict raged yesterday, and found the ground covered with dead and wounded rebels. On one hand was the body of Col. STRANG, of the Nineteenth Virginia rebel regiment, surrounded by about 150 killed of his own command. These men occupied a ditch just beyond a fence, and our skirmishers came upon them suddenly—the Fourteenth New-York Militia, particularly, put in an effective fire. Most of them were shot through the head, and some of the heads were completely riddled. One body had thirty bullet holes in it. Leaving a burying party, the division passed on toward Boonsboro, four miles. The road everywhere indicated the precipitate flight of the rebels—guns, knapsacks, cannon, tents, &c., were everywhere to be seen. Upon reaching the plain beyond the mountain where the fight of Sunday occurred, the residents of the vicinity commenced to flock in. Some expressed their joy by shaking hands with everybody they could get hold of; others vented their pent-up feelings in sobs; others came forward with water, milk, meats, bread, &c., for which they would receive no pay. The people were all overjoyed to see the Stars and Stripes once more. Near Boonsboro, straggling rebel soldiers were overtaken, a large number of whom voluntarily came forward and surrendered. At Boonsboro, tents were left standing, and the rebels had left in the greatest haste, mostly taking the road toward Strasburgh. Here (Boonsboro) some 150 wounded rebels were found. A portion of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry entered the village early in the morning, and had a smart little skirmish with the rear of STUART'S Cavalry—two men killed and several wounded of the rebels. Three were wounded on our side. At this town Gen. RICHARDSON'S infantry took the Strasburgh road. By some mistake his artillery and cavalry passed up toward Williamsport, and a short distance beyond town captured a rebel train. The infantry, leaving Boonsboro, soon came upon the pickets of the rebels. The Fifth New-Hampshire Volunteers, Col. CROSS, was deployed in front as skirmishers, and they were in sight of the rebels all day, gradually driving them along. Near Keedysville the rebels formed a line of battle, and a brief skirmish took place with the skirmishers, during which Col. CROSS, of the Fifth New-Hampshire, had a narrow escape, a rebel ball passing through his coat on the left shoulder. Reaching a point near Sharpstown, the rebels formed another line of battle north of the Sharpstown Creek, but after a random skirmish retired across that creek and took a strong position. Here was a small Division (Gen. RICHARDSON'S) in front of a superior force, without artillery or cavalry. It is understood that the artillery and cavalry by some mistake took to the wrong road; had this arm of the service been on hand, it is confidently believed that the rebel force immediately in our front might have been captured or dispersed. This impression is confirmed by the inhabitants, who state that the rebel force is completely demoralized, and were retreating in a disorderly manner, and anxiously inquiring whether they were likely to be cut off by a National force before reaching the river. A section of TIDBALL'S Battery (four pieces) first arrived and took a position on the right of the centre. His first fire was directed at a body of cavalry, which was almost completely annihilated. After firing about a dozen times, PETIT'S Battery was placed in position further to the right, and, as usual, played effectually upon the rebels, dismounting one of their guns, and compelling the battery to which it belonged to fall back. Toward night other batteries were brought into position, but darkness came on, and with it came the balance of the army and a cessation of active operations for the day. Col. CROSS, with his regiment, the Fifth New-Hampshire, occupied the front until late this evening, and discovered a very nice little trap which the enemy had set for us. There is a strong stone bridge across the river at this point—above this the river is not fordable, but at many points below it is. Just opposite the fording-places is a sloping hill covered with corn, and in this the rebels had masked twelve pieces of artillery, supported by infantry and cavalry. To make the deception the more complete, they exposed a large force above the bridge, and opened several batteries there, opposite to our right. They doubtless supposed that Gen. RICHARDSON, flushed with the pursuit of a retreating army, would rush pell-mell across the fields into the bait; but thanks to the indefatigable watchfulness of Col. CROSS, he discovered the little arrangement and prevented a disaster. Gen. RICHARDSON rode in front all day yesterday, in company with Col. CROSS, to watch for himself the movements of the enemy, and narrowly escaped being shot several times by the rebel sharpshooters. The casualties of the day are few—none killed, and perhaps 15 or 20 wounded. Lieut.-Col. KELLY, of the New-York Sixty-ninth, was wounded while in the advance to gratify his curiosity; two recruits and three of the old members of the Sixty-ninth were wounded; the Fifth New-Hampshire had two men and one officer slightly wounded. Two men attached to the battery had each a leg shot off. A boy in the Sixty-third was slightly injured by the explosion of a shell. During the day nearly 2,000 prisoners have been taken; sixty of these were by Col. CROSS in the advance, and the balance were straggling concealed in corn-fields and houses. Gen. LONGSTREET was so certain of winning the battle on Sunday that he invited the people of Boonsboro and vicinity to go upon the mountain and see the Yankees run. There was running, but it was done by the rebels, with Gen. LONGSTREET at the head. The enemy acknowledge a defeat, but threaten to give us a particular thrashing on the morrow. Commencing with Frederick City, we have seen nothing but open-spoken Union people along the road. The rebels say they have been deceived as to the feeling of the people of Maryland, and the petty officers and soldiers talk very bitter against JACKSON, and told the inhabitants along the road that they would kill him the first opportunity.

In the battle on Sunday the Fourteenth New-York Militia had five men killed and fifteen wounded; this regiment first drew the rebels' fire on the right in KING'S Division. The Twenty-second New-York had nine men killed on Sunday.

Surgeon L. M. KNIGHT, of the Fifth New-Hampshire Volunteers, was conspicuous all day in his attentions upon the wounded, and particularly in attending upon the wounded of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

Who Commanded the Rebels in the Battle of Antietam—The Doings of Bank's Corps—Incidents—The Brooklyn Fourteenth, &c.

KEEDYSVILLE, Md., Friday, Sept. 19, 1862.

A question has been raised as to who commanded the rebels in the battle of Antietam. Col. NESBITT, a son of Judge NESBITT, of Macon, Ga., was wounded and brought to Gen. RICHARDSON'S Division headquarters Wednesday evening, just after the firing had ceased. I had a long and interesting conversation with this officer, and he talked with perfect freedom as to the movement of the rebel army. He stated that Gen. LEE was in command of the rebel force, but that Stonewall JACKSON had the management of all field operations; that JACKSON, after he passed through Hagerstown, went to Harper's Ferry, which point he left on Tuesday night, and was on the battle-field of Antietam Wednesday morning. He admitted the death of Gen. GARLAND at the battle on the previous Sunday, and said that HOWELL COBB, who had command there, was much blamed for losing the position. Col. NESBITT declared that in the rebel service they had but little confidence in "political Generals," that their cause, as well as that the Union, he doubted not, will suffer much from appointing politicians to important commands. Gen. WRIGHT, of Georgia, was wounded on Wednesday, as was also Gen. McCLAIN, who commands the Second Division of LONGSTREET'S corps. The wounding of Gen. EWELL, on the Thursday previous to the battle of Bull Run, he also confirms.

GEN. BANKS' CORPS.

One of the most gallant feats of the day was performed by Gen. BANKS' old corps, in clearing the rebels from a belt of timber at midday, at about the centre of our line. In this work COFFIN'S Battery of 10-pound Parrott guns rendered most efficient service. The rebels opened a galling flank fire at the line on the right. Nine horses attached to COFFIN'S Battery were killed. In this contest the Second Massachusetts, in GORDON'S Brigade, captured a battle flag. The Thirteenth New-Jersey, a new regiment, on the right of the Second Massachusetts, broke, but were speedily rallied. Gen. GREENE, of ACOSTA'S corps, had advanced across the plowed field into the woods occupied by the rebels beyond, and finding his position a hard one to hold, called for reinforcements. The Colonel of the Thirteenth New-Jersey said to Gen. AVOSA that his regiment had behaved badly, and he asked as a favor that it might be sent to the relief of Gen. GREENE. The order was given, when the Thirteenth acted in the most creditable manner. But the force was not strong enough to hold the position, and Gen. GREENE was compelled to fall back. AYRES' Battery at this point made fearful havoc in the rebel ranks as they advanced upon our retreating troops. Four horses attached to this battery were killed by the rebel sharpshooters.

Col. J. R. BROOKE'S Brigade, consisting of the Fifty-second New-York, Second Delaware, Fifty-seventh Sixty-sixth and Fifty-third Pennsylvania Regiments, entered the fight Wednesday morning with 1,800 men, and on Thursday morning there were only 850 men for duty. This brigade belongs to Gen. RICHARDSON'S Division, and participated in the hardest infantry conflict of the day. It was the Fifty-seventh, Sixty-sixth and Fifty-third Regiments of this brigade that drove back the rebel hosts when the left of FRANCE'S Division was so hardly pressed at about 12 o'clock. It was at this time that Battery G, Rhode Island Artillery, was left without support, and the rebels made a determined attempt to capture it. Having no infantry support, the battery was withdrawn, and in the haste of doing this, several caissons were upset, but the rebels were driven back immediately, and the caissons were subsequently recovered.

The Second Regiment of Sharpshooters were attached to KEYES' Division, and acted as infantry during Wednesday. They lost 50 out of 120 men.

In the Thirtieth New-York, of the same division, no officers were killed—only two were with the regiment. Capt. STOUGHTON, of Company E, lost 10 out of 14 men. Company G, Capt. A. L. GUENET, went into action with only five men, two of whom were killed, and two wounded. The Thirtieth entered the fight with 30 men and lost 20.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers had 900 men engaged, and lost 300.

The Irish Brigade lost about 300 men.

The Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment was in action for about two hours, and had three men killed and some thirty wounded. The regiment entered the fight with only eighty men, under command of Major DE BEVOISE, who, as he has done in all the battles in which his regiment has participated, behaved in the most gallant manner. This Regiment had six men killed and twenty-five wounded in the fight Sunday night. KING'S division, of which the Fourteenth is a part, went into action early in the morning to support GIBSON'S brigade. Just as they were ordered to the rear, Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff rode along the line and was received with cheers by the troops. The rebels evidently guessed the cause of the cheering, and immediately opened their batteries upon the position, but fortunately they fired so high that there was but little loss of life. Several of our batteries were turned upon the rebels, and they soon ceased to annoy this position by their firing. Major DE BEVOISE speaks in the highest terms of the recruits that have been sent him. He says they are the best men he ever saw. A large number were engaged in the fight of Sunday, and some of them had to be shown how to load their pieces on the field; notwithstanding, they fought well and took many prisoners, and it was with the greatest difficulty they could be restrained from advancing too far toward the enemy. When ordered to the rear they expressed their indignation in no measured terms, and actually refused to obey until assured that the order came from the commander of the regiment. HARCH'S Brigade, of KEYES' Division, was commanded by Col. PHELPS, of the Twenty-second New-York. The brigade had 207 men in action. The Division captured ten rebel flags—one of them the flag of a Texas regiment, which had upon it the names of four battles in which the regiment had been engaged. These colors were captured by the Twentieth New-York Militia.

Lieut. JAMES W. McCOY, Co. B, Twenty-second New-York, was wounded in the head Wednesday morning. On Thursday morning, when it was thought that a fight was impending, he promptly reported for duty.

COLORS CAPTURED.

A larger number of flag of various kinds were captured at Antietam than in any previous battle. The Sixty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, of Col. BROOKE'S Brigade, Gen. RICHARDSON'S Division, captured the flag of the Third Georgia Regiment; the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania captured the colors of the Twelfth Alabama Regiment, HOLMES' Brigade, attached to Gen. D. H. HILL'S Division.

The Sixty-fourth New-York captured two stands of colors, and the Sixty-first New-York one stand and 300 prisoners.

The Fifth New-Hampshire, Col. CROSS, captured four flags from North Carolina Regiments.

THE BATTLE NEAR SHARPSBURGH.

The Second New-York State Militia.

The following private letter, written by the Captain of Company C, Second New-York State Militia, has been placed at our disposal:

CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURGH, Sunday, Sept. 21, 1862.

MY DEAR FATHER.—I send you inclosed the names of the killed in Company C, which you will have published in the newspapers for the information of all concerned. I will now give you the particulars of our march, and some of our fighting.

When we left Rockville, we followed up the enemy and brought him to a stand in the mountains around Frederick, gave him a good licking there. He then retreated to the second mountain pass (this was on this day week, Sunday.) Most of the forenoon was spent in finding out his position. When found out we soon brought him to an engagement. FRANKLIN'S troops stormed the mountain and routed the enemy. It was here that Gen. RENO fell. Our division was not engaged, but held in reserve. (SEDGEWICK'S regiments of SUMNER'S corps.) We were then marched up, and we took up and held the position for that night. The enemy skedaddled before morning. We were soon up with him again, and had several fights, but our brigade was not in action till Wednesday. On Tuesday night we were served with eighty rounds of ball-cartridges a man—that looked like sharp work the next day. I went to sleep early that night, and about three o'clock next morning we were waked up by the beat of the drum, cooked some coffee, drank it, and piled all the knapsacks in a heap, were soon in line, and the whole corps marched off in three columns, our brigade in advance. We soon reached a river, which we had to ford, the enemy having burned the bridge. We marched on for one and a half miles, when we formed in three lines of battle, our brigade in front. We pushed on through a terrific fire of artillery, to the field where HOOKER had fought the previous evening. Here we had to pick our steps—the ground was literally strewn with the dead and wounded. Such a terrible sight I hope I shall never see again. I have been on many battle-fields, but this baffles all description. Still, our gallant fellows kept steady, all the time being swept with a terrific artillery fire. We soon got up to our work, halted in line, and delivered a terrific volley among the rebels, which caused them to stagger, but not to run. They kept steady to their work, and hurled fresh troops on our left, which forced us back. They then seeing their advantage, brought artillery to bear upon us, which made us yield a little; but the old Second stood up to it manfully. Nearly every man in the regiment bore marks of that terrible fire—bullets through their clothes, or scratches somewhere. I was scratched on the hand by a bullet—it only stung a little. We then fell back and held our position, in spite of all the force they could hurl against us, and night put an end to the fight, and we sank down to rest on the bloody field we had won, thinking on the morrow the fight would be opened again with redoubled fury. But, strange to say, it was not. We held communication with the enemy in the afternoon through a flag of truce. Lieut. SIMMS went with the flag, and he reports he G that from all appearances they were going to Reno. They were all in marching order, and turn enough they left that night. We have captured flags, artillery and any quantity of prisoners, and their dead cover the country for miles and miles around. I could say a good deal more, but have not room. Oh, how thankful I am that the Lord has spared my life.

A LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED OF COMPANY C, SECOND N. Y. S.

Killed.

Harry Goodman. | Joseph McCorkle.

Wounded.

Corp. J. S. Hayes. | J. C. McIntosh.
M. Craft. | P. O'Brien.
James Carty. | Thos. Ramsey.
J. E. Jamieson. | D. J. Reilly.
Richard Moore. | Thos. Smith.

The killed were interred, and the wounded cared for.

HENRY A. MAXWELL,
Captain Co. C, Second N. Y. S. M.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

OUR BOWLING GREEN CORRESPONDENCE.

Movements of National Troops—Doings of the Rebel Cavalry—The Inhabitants Flying for Safety—Scarcity of Provisions at Bowling Green—The Forward Movement Commencing.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 13, 1862.

The advance of Gen. CRITTENDEN'S Division arrived last evening, and will be immediately followed by the remainder, and then comes Gen. McCOOK'S. There has been considerable skirmishing between the guerrilla scouts of the rebels and our troops in the vicinity of Franklin, Tyree Springs, and Woodburn. The advance of Gen. CRITTENDEN'S Division, the Regiment of Col. E. C. GRIDER, had a skirmish on yesterday with the enemy's videttes at the farm of H. T. ARNOLD, distant twelve miles south of this place. Col. GRIDER lost one of his men and the enemy three killed in the encounter. The rebels, in cavalry force, yesterday, appeared at Limly's Ford, on Drake's Creek, thirteen miles east of this place; the same body, estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000, are reported to-day as approaching in the direction of ARNOLD'S farm, twelve miles south, and almost immediately on the turnpike by which our troops reach here from Nashville. On yesterday, also, a body of rebel cavalry passed through Scottville, 24 miles east of this place, on their way to Glasgow. They numbered 4,000, and are, it is thought, a part of BEN. HARDIN HELM'S Cavalry on the way to join the expedition above here. The cavalry in the vicinity of ARNOLD'S farm, are Georgians and Tennesseeans, and compose, as I still believe, the advance of Gen. CHEATHAM'S Division of BRAGG'S army. They certainly would not have the temerity to approach to almost within the lines of a well-appointed army of 50,000 or 60,000 men, unless backed and sustained by heavy numbers. The rebel cavalry that passed through Glasgow spread themselves in all directions, foraging, pillaging, and procuring arms of the people with the most reckless indiscrimination as to friends or foes. One party of them, about forty in number came down to within eleven miles of Bowling Green, and required the wife and domestic of a true Union man, who has two sons in the Union army, to bake up into bread fifty pounds of flour for them. The rebels on the 12th, also, appeared on this side of Barren River, 14 miles northeast of this place. They made their appearance at several points along the river within from 10 to 15 miles of town. The several squads who have thus appeared are estimated at seven or eight hundred. It was truly distressing to-day to see citizens, some with wives and children with them, coming to town from the vicinities where these prowling rebels have suddenly made their appearance, beseeching the assistance of our military. Yet a little while, and that assistance will be given, and fearful justice meted to their oppressors. These different bands of rebel cavalry who have so quickly, and I may say unexpectedly, appeared in such close proximity along the southern banks of Barren River, are evidently the scouts and spies of the rebel division of the army in the neighborhood of Glasgow and Cave City. The results of the appearance of so many rebels at different points are very pernicious. Our Union friends, already alarmed and excited, are credulous as to their magnified numbers, and spread consternation and confusion all around them. To-day an apparently harmless laboring man rushed into a room I was for the moment occupying, frightened out of his wits, and almost out of his breath, exclaiming, "We are lost, the town will be in ashes, the rebels are fifty thousand of them, not mor'n five miles off; they are drawn up in line of battle, and have bigger cannon than we've got, and they've done run in our pickets." Smiling at my friend's credulity, I assured him that things were not so bad as he would make them out to be, and finally succeeded in quieting him, and convincing him of the necessity of spreading no useless alarms among his honest neighbors. Another bad result of the close proximity of the rebel lines, is the opportunity afforded to reckless and deluded young men to make their way through our pickets, and join the rebels. I am to-day credibly informed of several instances where hitherto dutiful sons and promising nephews have stolen their fathers' and their uncles' horses and guns, and made their way to the rebel lines. Such is the infatuation that this infernal rebellion produces upon the minds of pliable young men not yet out of their teens.

On yesterday, a detachment of Gen. CRITTENDEN'S advance was sent back to Mitchellsville, seven miles south of Franklin, to support the rear, and protect supplies. This morning Major MORTLEY, of the Eleventh Kentucky, came into town from the advance with dispatches for Gen. ROUSSEAU; the purport of these dispatches I did not learn, but they contained, no doubt, an order for additional cavalry to be sent to the vicinity of Mitchellsville, to prevent the harassing annoyance of rebel cavalry, until the divisions of Gens. CRITTENDEN and McCOOK reach here. ROUSSEAU'S general orders, as chief in command here, in regard to passes, are stringent to the highest degree. No person, upon any pretext whatever, is allowed to leave town, unless upon occasions of the most pressing necessity, and the existence of that necessity has to be demonstrated to the post commandant before a pass can be obtained. No one is allowed to leave on the train without a pass signed or approved by the post commandant. Such are the rigorous restrictions that war imposes. The strict enforcement of the order forbidding persons going out, or coming into town, prevents all intercourse between the people of town and the country, and entirely breaks up all markets. The consequence is, there is a scarcity of provisions, bordering on famine, and which the good citizens of this once pretty little place never experienced, save when the Confederate first made their advent among them near a year ago. It is hard to imagine the appearance of a town of three thousand population, suddenly turned into a hive of forty thousand armed soldiers, who have for months been on half rations, in an enemy's country, where every stump was a den of devils and every leaf a poisoned arrow. This morning I ascended College Hill, the elevated and renowned rebel fortification that was to be wrapped in sheets of fire before this town should fall into the hands of the "Northern hordes." The scene in the valleys below beggars description. White tents dotted all the plain; brigades and regiments were marching and countermarching hither and thither; the roll of the drum and the whistle of the fife rose and swelled on the air; thousands of wagons were jammed together in every locality; Major-Generals and Brigadiers, with their staffs, were prancing by; fields of maturing corn on the right and on the left, were falling under the knife of the foragers, while the whole panorama was one of interest and mournful grandeur.

The most exciting news we have to-day is the sudden appearance of the rebels in force at Glasgow Junction, twenty-two miles north of here, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. They advanced to that point from Glasgow. The train to Louisville from this place was forced to turn back to-day. We are, therefore, entirely without mails. The rebels at the Junction are reported at six thousand, with forty pieces of artillery. They are most probably commanded by BUCKNER or POLK. Considerable excitement prevailed this afternoon about four o'clock by the driving in of our pickets six miles north of the town. Forthwith it was reported that BUCKNER and BRAGG were approaching with their artillery to shell the town and our camps.

There is a forward movement from this place now commencing. If the enemy remains at Glasgow and at the Junction, he will have to fight for his ground, and fight to the death. We venture that he will not mind his ground. We shall see. CURTIUS.

Arrival of Gen. Buell and Staff—His Recent Movements Explained—Outrages of the Guerrillas—The Fortifications at Bowling Green Strengthened, &c.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Monday, Sept. 15, 1862.

Gen. BUELL and Staff reached this place on yesterday, and have taken up temporary headquarters in the western part of the town. It is not the design to remain here; the combined divisions of the army of the Ohio will move at an early day and with overwhelming and crushing force against the enemy above, between here and Louisville. Gen. McCOOK'S Division, with their tattered banners, riddled with balls at the field of Shiloh, marched into town this morning. Gen. McCOOK, at the head of his noble and heroic Division, looks the very impersonation of a General and a warrior. The Division of Gen. CRITTENDEN is encamped close to town, ready to move when the order is given. Gen. THOMAS, with a heavy division of the army, remains at Nashville in command of all the forces in and around the city. The impression daily becomes stronger that Nashville is to be evacuated, but I still hold to the contrary, and believe that it will be held at every hazard, and that it can be reinforced at any time without crippling the efficiency of this column of Gen. BUELL'S army. Gen. BUELL has been censured in certain quarters for withdrawing his forces from Tennessee, and transferring the war into Kentucky, and it is said that he and Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON "quarreled" when the step was resolved on, and that the latter had accused the former of "betraying" the State. Those who censure BUELL for his present movement surely do not comprehend the situation. The supplies of the country in which he was situated had been exhausted, and he and his vast army had been on half and quarter rations for some time, with all his communications and transportation facilities cut off. At the same time BRAGG, his vigilant enemy, had massed his forces, and was making desperate attempts to flank him and hem him up completely among the sterile hills of East Tennessee and North Alabama. This effected and Kentucky was open to the enemy. BUELL saw this and foiled his antagonist at every point, possessing and securing himself the luxuriant fields of Southern Kentucky and the Green River country. The enemy is everywhere reduced to the very last straits for provisions and forage. The rich crops of Kentucky, this year superabundant, was to them of the highest importance. To secure these, and apply their odious conscription act to our men, they made a combined and powerful advance into the State—BRAGG aimed to flank BUELL, as KIRBY SMITH flanked MORGAN at Cumberland Gap, before BUELL could reach a country of supplies. Was not BUELL right in preventing this as he has done most effectually? The enemy is massing his forces on the Louisville and Nashville road between here and Louisville. Let him do so. He is placing himself between two armies of giant might where he is inevitably bound to be crushed to annihilation, or leave the State in dispersing and fragmentary squads. A good thrashing of the rebels in Kentucky will have a most salutary effect. It will forever demolish their hopes of power and rule in the State. Wait patiently a little while and that thrashing will be given them in good style.

The guerrillas or scouts of the enemy, who so suddenly appeared on the south bank of Barren River, continue to infest the country, greatly to the annoyance of the peace of the citizens. They are not in such numbers or so bold, however, as they were some days since, overawed probably by the vast military movements in this section. The body of rebel cavalry which appeared at the farm of H. T ARNOLD, mentioned in my last, was when last seen traveling in an easterly direction, along the line of Simpson and Allen Counties. They are, most likely, making their way to Glasgow. It, as is still thought by many, Gen. CHEATHAM is at Hartsville, Tenn., with a division of the rebel army, this cavalry, perhaps, made its way to that place. Now, that the divisions of CRITTENDEN and McCOOK have succeeded in reaching this place and vicinity, if CHEATHAM is at Hartsville, a demonstration in our rear, on the line of the railroad, may be expected. A division, thus thrown in between Gen. THOMAS at Nashville and the rear of our advance, would be able to work considerable mischief.

The fortifications at this place have been strengthened, and the work of making them still stronger goes on. Yesterday and the day before hundreds of wagons and thousands of hands were engaged in the work of strengthening our defences, and in a few days this point will be in such a condition that a comparatively small force, with a few pieces of artillery, can hold it against ten times their number. The condition of affairs here at this time can only be appreciated by those who are so unfortunate as to be residents of the place. There has been scarcely any rain for six weeks; the wells and cisterns are dry, and the river affords almost the only chance for water. "The old oaken bucket that hung in the well" is useless now, for, however deep down there, in truth may lie hidden, there is no water there. Great clouds of dust thicken the air in all directions, and frequently you can only trace the rapid evolutions of cavalry by its thick rolling volumes. Sixty thousand men, with gleaming arms, streaming banners, and service-worn firelocks, cover the country. Infantry and cavalry swarm in the streets and over the plains. Cornfields, which a short time ago were luxuriant, have suddenly been turned into dusty wagon yards and army camping-grounds. Yet, notwithstanding the heat, the scarcity of water, the choking dust, and the thickly-crowded troops, never was an army more healthful and vigorous. Since the advance reached here there have, out of the whole array of troops, been but *two deaths*. The troops, officers and all, are also in the best of spirits, anxious to meet the enemy, and express unbounded confidence in their leader.

Russellville was evacuated yesterday. Col. SHACKLEFORD'S regiment, which was stationed at that point, reaching here in the evening. The railroad track, which was torn up near Woodburn, has been repaired, and trains are again running to Franklin, in the direction of Nashville.

We are still without our Northern mails, the rebels having possession of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Glasgow Junction, and at other points. They are in heavy force at the junction and points along Green River. Peace and Reunion are, it is thought, in command. Intelligence of an unfavorable character reached here last evening, that the rebels, in strong force, had attacked and driven from Green River Bridge, and at a late hour to-night the latest dispatches announce that the rebels, overcome them by superior numbers and took possession of the bridge. The engagement was a considerable one, and resulted for some time in favor of the rebels, only giving way to superior numbers. The forces on the Cumberland road, down near Somerset, are, we are told by those from there, in good condition, and well commanded, and intelligence has a confirmed of much of their movements, so that when they can depend, and therefore won't, assume a surprise from them.

The enemy above the river is scouring field. Our transports are fired upon every day, and small parties of rebels. What I said in one of my communications in Buell's Bible is to be brought in, who was taken with the retiring down from Helena. The negroes who have enlisted in our army as servants and laborers, are objects of peculiar hatred to the rebels. A man called "Long Johnson," living on the road, is charged with this murderous attempt. This negro is the second one who has been so shot there under similar circumstances. The suspected assassin will be arrested, and tried before a Court in which *negro* testimony will be allowed.

Yesterday, a slave calling himself 95 years old, with hair and beard as white as snow, the property (according to the laws of Arkansas) of Col. SYMS, now an officer in the C. S. Army, called at my tent and asked advice. He wanted to know how he could obtain his freedom and that of his children. Col. SYMS had sent for one of them, to be employed as a servant. Old BART got into a boat, crossed the river, and made his way to his master. He told him that all his "boys" had gone to Helena, and "gined de Unitedem States," and were making forts for the Yankees. Col. SYMS inquired for his horses and mules. "They are all gone to de Yankees," said old BART. "Well," said the Colonel, "this is a fix. Can I go over there safely?" The old faithful servant said, with great gravity, "*No, sah*—dey ketch you sure," and when the old man ceased his narrative, he winked and laughed. Then, putting on a sober face, he said, "Can't fool Old BART—been a member of the Baptist Church forty-seven years—can't fool Old BART—I knowed he wanted my children to carry to South Carolina." So he went on. He wanted to know what Massa LINCOLN had said about the slaves going "to de place where dey cross over to California." I told him. He wanted to know why "de colored population could not stay in Arkansas, and let de white folks go over de river to live where der all run to when you comes." It was his opinion that though they get along without the whites, he was afraid the whites could not get on without the blacks.

The army of the Southwest is bitterly opposed to Slavery—sees it standing in the path of victory—but is well satisfied to follow the lead of the Government on this subject. The contrabands serve our officers and companies, cook our meals, wash our clothes, drive our teams, dig our trenches, guide our foraging parties and do all our work which formerly took so many soldiers from the ranks. We are therefore satisfied, but hope that the Government will soon be able to do what must be done—proclaim freedom to all the slaves of rebels.

Brig.-Gen. FREDERICK STEELE, who is now in command of the army of the Southwest, is a New-Yorker, a graduate of West Point and a Major in the regular army. A man of sterling integrity, military experience and strong love for the old flag, he is also a soldier in the highest sense of the term. The army likes him; everybody likes him except the rebels—they fear him. As an evidence of the confidence of this entire army, the commanders of divisions and brigades have just sent a united request to the President for his promotion, and Gov. PHELPS has given his sanction to the paper.

Among the enterprising, able, hard-working and trustworthy officers here, Col. CHARLES EDWARD HOVEY stands first. He organized the much-talked-of "Normal Regiment of Illinois," (the Thirty-third.) He was the President of the Illinois Normal University, and, commencing with the students, he raised his regiment of teachers in a short time, and went into service more than a year ago. He has long commanded a brigade in STEELE'S Division, and held the post of danger. It was this Col. HOVEY who, with a small part of his brigade, outgeneraled the Texas Rangers, under Gen. REST, and whipped them so terribly at the battle of the Cache, near Cotton Plant, Arkansas. He is now here, having held this important point for some time. It is thirty miles below the position of the main body of the army. Col. HOVEY continues his raids into Mississippi, about the mouths of the White, Arkansas and Yazoo Rivers. He has reconnoitered nearly down to Vicksburgh, preventing reinforcements and supplies from reaching Gen. HERMAN.

I speak of the Colonel again because he is just now doing all that is done by our grand army. He successfully performs the duty, and he ought to have the rank and pay of a Brigadier-General.

We are waiting for orders to march on Little Rock, Vicksburgh, or across to Grenada, in Mississippi. Gen. STEELE has written to Gen. HALLECK for orders, but they have not yet arrived.

Ten thousand prisoners went down the river yesterday, escorted by a gunboat and a ram.

HERMAN.

FROM SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

The Claims of Missouri and Arkansas to Public Notice—A Change in National Commanders at Springfield—Probable Intentions of the Rebels—The Pacific Railroad, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1862.

The attention of the Eastern people is so much occupied at present by the important events which are transpiring around our National Capital, that the great West is comparatively forgotten; or if the thought of any do, like the Star of Empire, Westward take their way, they probably rest upon Kentucky and Tennessee. But Missouri and Arkansas have claims upon the public notice, also; and the time may not be far distant, when a great battle, fought within hearing of the historic Springfield, may compel the whole country to remember us.

At least, the movements of the Kansas and Southwestern Missouri armies indicate that our military leaders either expect an attack from the enemy, or that they intend themselves to advance upon him. Probably the latter is the true explanation of the movements referred to.

First, there has been a change in our commanders. Gen. BROWN has been superseded by Gen. TOTTEN, whose valor at Wilson's Creek is known to all the world. Then, our numbers have been reinforced, TOTTEN brought troops with him, though I am not able to say how many. Two or three weeks ago, there were, perhaps, nine or ten thousand armed men in Southwest Missouri. Now, we cannot have, I think, less than fifteen thousand—and more are coming. I am told that several thousand are on the way from Rolla; and it is currently reported that Gen. BLUNT, of Kansas, will join us with his force. This junction will probably occur at or near Mount Vernon, which is twenty-four miles west of Springfield. Officers who ought to know estimate that, within a week or ten days, TOTTEN will be in command of thirty thousand men. It cannot be that this force is gathering without any object. Several regiments have already gone to Mount Vernon, and to-day Gen. BROWN, with his body-guard, left Springfield for the same place.

Gen. BROWN will now take the field, and Gen. TOTTEN will remain at the post in Springfield, although Gen. BLUNT will rank Gen. BROWN if BLUNT does, in fact, come into Missouri. It is rumored that Gen. SCHOFIELD himself, *in propria persona*, will conduct the active operations of the campaign, but I may be permitted to doubt it.

Against what enemy is this force preparing? Either against the army formerly under HINDMAN'S command, near Little Rock, or against a new army, said to be now organizing in Northwestern Arkansas, at Cross Hollows, which is not far from Fayetteville. This new army is or will be commanded by HINDMAN, Gen. HINDMAN is in command of HINDMAN'S former army.

Although the rebels do seem to have concluded that it is better to perish through excess of audacity than by any want of audacity, yet I can scarcely believe that Gen. [illegible] will be so utterly reckless as to move with vastly [illegible] in his rear, [illegible] to attack [illegible] Springfield. [illegible] that this force is [illegible] Southern Missouri, and that [illegible] connected with it.

[illegible] are numerous, not because I do [illegible] that [illegible] is impossible [illegible] the [illegible] wish to express [illegible] the [illegible] falsifying history.

[illegible] expected that COFFEE & [illegible] will advance to [illegible] such ways as to the Missouri River, a few weeks ago, and then to escape from the State without difficulty, with new clothes, large numbers of stolen horses and stolen guns, and with greatly augmented force. It is another verification of the [illegible] "Between two stools, one comes to the ground." Cannot some person versed in strategy tell us, why we must have two independent commands in Missouri and Kansas, when both armies have to fight the enemy to contend against? Why are not all the troops in the Southwest concentrated and put under the control of one competent leader? If there were two rebel armies, one threatening Kansas and one Missouri, there might be some reason for dividing our own forces; but while the same army threatens both, every [illegible] can see that victory over the enemy is the object desired, one powerful army is better for us than two independent fragments.

I was greatly pleased with your article upon the "Light of Experience," warning the nation against "a senseless repetition of the blunders of the past," and particularly with your remark that never in the life of any nation was there greater need of the peculiar sagacity which employs the acquired light of yesterday in the selection of a path for to-morrow, than in the United States to-day. Do you remember it? For example, we now have a million men in arms. Who does not now see that it would have been wiser to have called out a million of men at the first? And experience ought to teach our Government to

THE ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST.

An Expedition from Helena—The Contrabands—An Interesting Case—Brig.-Gen. Steele.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OLD TOWN, BELOW HELENA, Ark., Sunday, Sept. 14, 1862.

In my last I mentioned that an expedition of HOVEY'S Brigade, under command of Col. CHARLES E. HOVEY, had gone down the river. This brigade is encamped at this place. It returned after reconnoitering about Napoleon and some small towns in the vicinity of the mouth of White River, capturing seventy bales of cotton and a large mail passing from BANKS' and PRICE'S armies into Arkansas. Some of the letters taken in this mail are quite amusing.

Another expedition, of six companies of the Normal, or Thirty-third Illinois Regiment, left Lexington, Miss., six days' rations, [illegible] Lieutenant-Commanding, attended by the gun-boat *Queen of the West*, of [illegible] fame. They are to creep down the river at [illegible] the movements of the enemy, break up rebel camps on the bayous, [illegible] from crossing the river, and secure any cotton that is in the country, if we can, or its [illegible] destroy it in the event of [illegible]. Lieut.-Col. [illegible] is a modest and well-[illegible], and [illegible] has a regiment of men [illegible] on whom he can depend, and therefore won't, [illegible] straggle away from them.

The enemy above the river is scouring field. Our transports are fired upon every day, small parties of rebels. What I said in one of my communications in Buell's Bible is to be brought in, who was taken with the retiring down from Helena. Two negroes who have enlisted in our army as servants and laborers, are objects of peculiar hatred to the rebels. A man called "Long Johnson," living on the road, is charged with this murderous attempt. This negro is the second one who has been so shot there under similar circumstances. The suspected assassin will be arrested, and tried before a Court in which *negro* testimony will be allowed.

Yesterday, a slave calling himself 95 years old, with hair and beard as white as snow, the property (according to the laws of Arkansas) of Col. SYMS, now an officer in the C. S. Army, called at my tent and asked advice. He wanted to know how he could obtain his freedom and that of his children. Col. SYMS had sent for one of them, to be employed as a servant. Old BART got into a boat, crossed the river, and made his way to his master. He told him that all his "boys" had gone to Helena, and "gined de Unitedem States," and were making forts for the Yankees. Col. SYMS inquired for his horses and mules. "They are all gone to de Yankees," said old BART. "Well," said the Colonel, "this is a fix. Can I go over there safely?" The old faithful servant said, with great gravity, "*No, sah*—dey ketch you sure," and when the old man ceased his narrative, he winked and laughed. Then, putting on a sober face, he said,

OUR LA FRANGE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Encroachments of the Guerrillas—Operations Against Them.

LA GRANGE, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 13, 1862.

The continued encroachments of the guerrillas upon private property, in the counties adjacent

avoid the causes which brought disaster to our arms in Missouri one year and a half ago. One principal cause of LYON's defeat and death was the want of a military road from Rolla to Springfield. If supplies and reinforcements could have been hurried forward to him, LYON need not have died, and Southern Missouri need not have been lost to the Government for an entire winter. *Then*, we did not think a million men necessary; *now*, we see that they were necessary. *Then*, we did not think that the war would last long enough to justify the building of a road from Rolla at least to Lebanon; *now* we see that such a road, had it been in existence, would have more than paid for itself. It will pay for itself yet, if the war lasts another year.

You have influence and power with the authorities. You might earn the lasting gratitude of the suffering people of Southwest Missouri, by advocating in a few earnest words the building of the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad by the Government, as a measure of political economy, and as a military necessity. The people of this section of our State are fast being impoverished by the war. Their affliction is great, and they themselves, which is worst of all, are distrusted by their own friends in the East. They have been loyal under difficulties, but they are loyal, and for the sake of their country, submit to measures adopted for the ruin of the enemy which also ruin themselves. Ought not the Government to do anything for their relief which can be done without detriment to the country, especially if it can be done not only without detriment, but with positive advantage to the country? Ought it not to make the burden now as light as possible to the loyalists of Missouri? and ought it not to provide for the lightening of that burden in the future? Southwest Missouri is already ruined, but the building of our railroad would encourage us to hope that we might recover in the future. It seems to be our only hope. The Government can build our road, not only without injury, but with positive profit to itself. Ought it not, then, to do it?

Financially, the building of this road one year ago would have been economy. The road from Rolla to Springfield, or at least as far as Lebanon, is, of all roads in Winter-time, the worst. Yet all the supplies, both of ammunition and of food, must be hauled over this road, one hundred and twenty miles, in wagons. Capital is first invested in the teams, and then the expense of keeping a daily train of twenty wagons each way in motion is enormous. This would have all been saved if we had had a railroad. Even now that road is partially graded. In some parts it is nearly or quite ready for the rails. Would it not still be economy to put it in complete running order? The services of contraband negroes might be called into play, if necessary.

But at any expense, this road ought to be completed, as a military measure. As long as southwest Missouri and southeast Kansas are out of supporting distance from St. Louis, so long our right flank will be liable to be turned by the enemy. Nothing can put the Southwestern army in certain communication with its base, except the building of our railroad. Therefore, nothing but the building of that road can ever make our right flank secure. That is military logic in a nutshell. Here, too, the best military policy coincides with the truest economy. To prevent the turning of our flank is to save the expense of a new campaign.

The force of these considerations is appreciated by the President. He once went so far as even to give an order for the completion of this road at the public expense, with the very purpose to save greater expense, and at all events to save Southwestern Missouri. But something, I know not what, has prevented the execution of that order, and so the one great hope of this country has again been deferred. It is enough, certainly, to make our hearts sick. Let the American "Thunderer" utter its voice in our behalf, and our hopes will revive. Good, Mr. Editor, speak for us.

There are some further items of intelligence, with which I will close this letter. The military authorities are building a fort, upon the outskirts of the town upon the western side. It is to be pentagonal, with bastions at each corner. The ditch is twenty feet wide, and the rampart of the same width. Ten acres are inclosed in it, and, with the outworks, it will hold ten thousand men. Of what use it is to be, is more than I can imagine. Gen. LYON's opinion was publicly expressed, that Springfield is unsusceptible of defence by fortifications; and as it is only an earthwork, it could not be very long held against resolute besiegers. It serves one good purpose. The Secessionists and delinquent loyalists, who refused or neglected to enroll among the militia, are at work upon it, by way of penalty for their sins. Some of them are to be pitied, and some not.

The authorities are also building blockhouses at various places in the district. There are not less than fourteen of these now in process of erection. They will answer for arsenals, for places of retreat when our militia are pressed by superior numbers, and as rendezvous for Union citizens. A stockade is to be erected around the military prison, in order to allow the unhappy inmates fresh air and exercise, without giving them the opportunity to escape.

I might write more, but want of time and fears for the patience of your readers forbid. I will write again if there are any further developments of the enemy's plans, or of our ability to defeat them.

KICKAPOO.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Commodore Porter's Expedition Up the Mississippi.

THE CAPTURE OF NATCHEZ.

Commodore PORTER makes the following official report of his expedition up the Mississippi River, and the capture of Natchez:

ON BOARD UNITED STATES GUNBOAT ESSEX,
OFF NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 9, 1862.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 22d ultimo, having reembarked on the Clay at Baton Rouge two days after its evacuation by our troops, I proceeded up the river to reconnoitre reported batteries in progress at Port Hudson, La., also to find my vessel at Bayou Sara, the only place I could look for in any at save New-Orleans. Arriving there I found the town apparently deserted and the coal burning. Begging a boat's crew on shore, they were fired at by guerrillas from the houses in heavy force; my men drove them out and burned the buildings in the lower part of the town, to prevent such being used to protect the enemy. These guerrillas had a few days previously fired at and wounded several of the crew of the United States gunboat *Sumter*.

On the 24th I was necessitated by want of fuel to send the tow-boat *Anglo-American*, which I had fitted out and armed, to New-Orleans for coal, and I lay in dropped down the river and awaited her return off Port Hudson. I could discover no guns at this place, but earthworks were in progress, and whilst destroying these I had the misfortune to explode my heavy ten-inch gun. The *Anglo-American* not returning up to the evening of the 26th, I returned to Bayou Sara, where we were again fired at by the guerrillas, and from the buildings left, on which I ordered those remaining to be destroyed.

The *Anglo-American* joined me on the 29th, and reported three batteries as having opened on her whilst passing Fort Hudson. She received 73 shots in passing.

I had received information that the rebel gunboat *Webb* was at Natchez, to which city she had conveyed transports with supplies from Red River. I followed to that city, but found they had sought the protection of the Vicksburgh guns. At Natchez, a boat's crew from the *Essex* was sent ashore to procure some ice for my sick, when they were wantonly attacked by over two hundred armed citizens, wounding the officer in command, and killing one and wounding five seamen. I immediately opened fire on the lower town, and set a considerable number of houses on fire from which they were attacking us. After bombarding the place for an hour, the Mayor unconditionally surrendered the city. During this fire, one of my nine-inch Dahlgren guns exploded.

I followed the rebel gunboat *Webb* to the batteries at Vicksburgh, under the guns of which she, with two transports, lay. Heavy ordnance batteries, extending three miles further down the river than during the siege in July, prevented my nearer approach to these boats. Having exchanged some shots and ascertained that the upper fleet was not in the vicinity of the town, being short of provisions, my battery weakened by the loss of two guns bursted, and also short of ammunition, I determined to steam down the river to New-Orleans for supplies, and if possible ascertain the strength of the Port Hudson batteries. Leaving Vicksburgh on the evening of the 5th instant, on the 7th, at 4½ A. M., we were off that place, and on coming within range, the enemy opened on us a vigorous fire with siege guns. The *Essex* was struck heavily. As near as I could judge, the enemy had in position from thirty-two to forty guns of 120-pounders, rifled, ten-inch smooth, nine-inch and eight-inch calibre, in three batteries commanding the river, to the extent of five miles. A sixty-eight pound, a thirty-two-pound and also a ten-inch rifle ball lodged in the *Essex*, but without material damage. We were under fire an hour and three-quarters during which time our guns were well and incessantly worked, and I have reason to believe the enemy suffered heavily, and the works were certainly in part destroyed. Mr. J. HARRY WEBB, Fourth Assistant Engineer, and Mr. PROCTOR, Acting Master's Mate of the *Essex*, had command of the two boats of the *Essex*, and the conduct throughout met my entire approbation. A land force will be necessary to complete the destruction of this fleet, which if allowed to be again restored, would seriously interrupt the free navigation of the Mississippi.

In the various encounters of the *Essex* since leaving St. Louis on the 6th of July she has been struck heavily one hundred and twenty-eight times by heavy shot—glancing shot left no record—three having broken her iron, and but one penetrated, and that from a rifled sixty-eight-pounder at the distance of a few feet, delivered by the ram *Arkansas*.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. D. PORTER, Commodore, U. S. N.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent to PORTER the following letter of thanks and announcement of his promotion to the rank of Commodore:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 20, 1862.

SIR: Your dispatch of the 6th instant, announcing the destruction of the rebel iron-clad ram *Arkansas* by the *Essex*, under your command, is received, and to yourself, your officers and crew I desire to express the thanks of the Department and of the country, for the heroism displayed and service rendered on that occasion. It was a daring achievement, well and faithfully executed.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES.

Commander W. D. PORTER, commanding United States steamer *Essex*, off Baton Rouge, La.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 20, 1862.

SIR: The Advisory Board, convened under the late act of Congress, omitted to present your name for promotion; but the Department, in consideration of your great service and distinguished bravery, particularly in the destruction of the iron-clad steam ram *Arkansas*, has recommended you to the President for the position of Commodore, and he has been pleased to concur with me in ordering your appointment.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES.

Commodore W. D. PORTER, Commanding United States steamer *Essex*, off Baton Rouge, La.

AFFAIRS AT HARRISBURGH, PENN.

Excitement Subsided in Harrisburgh—Preparations for the Wounded—A Visit to Camp Curtin—Deserters from the Rebel Army—Very Interesting Disclosures—A Young Hero—False Calculations of the Rebels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862.

The result of one single day's battle has produced the most magical change in this place. Not that the war fever has died out, but the sudden transition from imminent danger to a sense of complete security has produced that almost painful reaction of feeling which always follows any intense excitement. Thousands of eager soldiers are no longer tramping the streets from morning till night, to the music of fife and drum; the railway stations are no longer teeming with excited crowds and long trains of soldiers hurrying every hour to the battle-field. On the contrary, everything has settled down to the quietude of a Sabbath morn in times of profoundest peace, and over the city and the exquisite landscape around, the glad sunlight is beaming with almost Summer fervor, as if Nature herself were rejoicing at the discomfiture of those who would mar this glorious picture of industry and prosperity.

All thoughts are now turned to the reception of the wounded men who will be brought here in large numbers. Some few passed through here last night, on their way to Philadelphia, but we are momentarily expecting the arrival of several hundreds who are to be located here. Our old friend, Dr. LETTIS, late medical director at Fortress Monroe, is here to attend to the disposition of the wounded, and, under his energetic management, we may depend that all will be done which is within reach of humane care and medical skill. An embargo has been laid upon every church, schoolhouse, hotel, and other place available for hospital purposes, and private citizens—**the ladies especially—are busy in making all kinds of preparations in the work of humanity. Among the buildings already prepared are the German Reform Church—the large Cotton factory, the schoolhouse in Mulberry street,—and the schoolhouse in Walnut** street. Many other buildings are being got ready.

I have just returned from Camp Curtin, where I had a very interesting conversation with eight deserters from the rebel army. I wish JEFF. DAVIS & Co. had been by, to hear all that these men had to say about their infernal rascality and oppression. They were: one native of Brooklyn—two North Carolinians,—one Louisianian,—two Irishmen,—one Swiss,—and one Virginian lad.

My principal informant was the Brooklynite,—a fine, intelligent and gentlemanly young man, of highly respectable connections in Brooklyn and New-York, and whose name I suppress—at his own request—for sundry private reasons.

At the outbreak of this war, he was a clerk in a store at New-Orleans, and doing well. Seeing which way the tide was running, and that every one was being impressed into the rebel army, he tried to get as near our borders as possible. He went to Richmond and thence to Norfolk, hoping to escape easily by way of Fortress Monroe. The vigilance of the rebels prevented this, however, and he had to find his way back to Richmond, where he obtained a clerkship. While there the conscription was in such force that, finding no possible means of escaping it, he volunteered into an artillery company to avoid being forced into the infantry. He was under JACKSON. He could have obtained a Lieutenancy if he liked, but his soul was so averse to the step into which he had been driven that he declined any conspicuous part; determined to avail himself of the first opportunity to escape, and this he did at Williamsport while JACKSON was crossing the Potomac.

His command himself escaped about the same time, the young Virginian finding his way into our lines along with him. A large number of my informant's company deserted also, and he says that numbers would gladly do the same if they had the means and chance. The enthusiasm among them is [illegible] dying—Southerners as well as Northerners—and that they would desert as soon as they got to Maryland, for they are perfectly tired of the brutal cruelty and despotism to which they are subjected.

"But how come they to fight so desperately in a cause they hate?" I inquired. "How can they help themselves?" was the reply; "If a man does not fight, a bullet is soon put through his head." There are many, he said, who fight in earnest, but these are ignorant fellows, whose previous and prejudices have been worked upon by their lying leaders. Before every battle, in spite common to hear the officers saying to the men: "Remember BUTLER and his insult to our women—Remember PORT. These fellows want to take all you have and give it to LINCOLN's hordes," &c., &c.

The way these [despots managed to swell the ranks of their army would seem incredible, if my informants did not call Heaven to witness the truth of what they were telling me. One Irishman, a native of Pottsville, in this State,—where he has a wife and child—was forced into service in North Carolina, and has been constantly in battle for thirteen months. Previous to enrolling him he was three weeks unjustly imprisoned upon suspicion of his loyalty. This man vowed to me that he has seen his countrymen tarred and feathered in New-Orleans for nothing but being Unionists. In New-Orleans, bands of armed ruffians would go into the houses of the poor Irish, *tear them from their beds in the dead of night*, and when a requisite number were got together, a captain would step forward, claim them as his company by right, and they were marched off to the ranks; *resistance being death!* All classes of men were forced; the convicts were taken out of prison for the purpose, and even cripples and men with incurable ruptures were forced into the army, and once there could never get released. The treatment of the officers to their men is described as brutal beyond expression,—striking them as they would their black slaves, on the slightest provocation,—and all redress impossible.

I was deeply interested in the case of the young Virginian, JOHN CROWS, whose name deserves publicity, for he is a perfect young hero. He is a fine, fair-haired and blue-eyed youth of almost feminine beauty. Think of a boy, only 15 years old, who has been in active service for fifteen months, and followed JACKSON through every one of his terrible battles! This little fellow's case is curious. He was acting as substitute for some man who wanted to go and look after his farm for a week; the coward never returned, and young CROWS was caught in his stead, the [illegible] cruel efforts having to continue on for [illegible] such tender years. Muchas he has seen of war, the young hero is not tired, and wants to go into [illegible] is to be hoped that Lieut. MORRIS, of the *Perry* [illegible] Commander STEVENS, of the *Dragon*, will have an eye upon him, for in such hands as theirs here is the stuff to make a great man. He says Mr. HARPER married his father's sister; on my asking what HARPER, he said "the one who has the magazine in New-York." I don't know if there is any mistake in this, but in shaking hands with that brave boy I felt that any Duke might be proud to own such relationship.

The rebels must be terribly discomfited at this last defeat. My Brooklyn friend told me he heard a Major STRAUCH—or some such name—make a barroom speech in Frederick, in which he boasted that now they were invading Northern soil, they would not stop till they had Harrisburgh and planted the Stars and Bars over Independence Hall in Philadelphia. We also talked over the dreadful battle of Malvern Hills, at which he was present. He says that even the last battle at Sharpsburgh did not compare with it in dreadful slaughter. "Had you come on after that battle, with only 10,000 men," he said, "the rebels couldn't have prevented you going straight into Richmond—they were so completely used up and disorganized." Are not such hints invaluable? Let us hope, e'en that, having once more got them more thoroughly on the hip, our Generals will now follow up their advantage, until this wretched conspiracy is crushed to pieces.

GOV. CURTIN has not yet returned. We have been hourly expecting the arrival of the first batch of wounded from Hagerstown—about 800—but they have not yet come.

NEMO.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

At Bull Run—They are Surrounded by a Rebel Division, but Escape Capture—They Pay Gen. Kearney the Last Compliment He Ever Received—Promotions Made and Expected—The Excelsior Division in Favor With the Brigade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1862.

Fearful as was the loss of the Excelsior Brigade at Bristow—a battle which, fought, as it was, almost alone by this brigade, it claims as its own victory—the services of that brigade could not be dispensed with, and the remnant of it was hurled into the deadly vortex of that fearful Bull Run fire, at one of the most critical periods of the first day's fight.

It was unexpected, but there was no time for thought. "Advance in line of battle" came the order, and the little band of heroes moved forward into the woods. Fearfully rapid came that storm of bullets. It was plain that they were engaging a vastly superior force. Two regiments of another division broke and retreated in the wildest disorder through the line, the enemy following close at their heels. On they came in front—while on each flank swarms of "butternuts" came pouring down and spreading out in the open field in the rear. A retreat became necessary to prevent the brigade being surrounded and captured, and so well managed was it that few were left as prisoners, even surrounded as were our troops.

It was, however, a hand-to-hand conflict, and the loss had been fearful—*about one in two of those engaged.* Lieuts. TREMAINE and DWIGHT, of Gen. STEVENS' staff, Aids to Col. TAYLOR, who was commanding the brigade, were captured. The color-bearer of the Second was shot, but the color was saved. The color-bearer of the Fifth was wounded, but he still held on to the broken staff and tattered flag. He remained too long, and was captured, but not until he had torn the colors from the staff. Many of the best and bravest lay killed or wounded. The second day at Bull Run, the Brigade was supporting batteries, and had none killed, and but a few slightly wounded. At Chantilly, again, they were sent in, but the enemy failed to await their appearance.

None held the Excelsior Brigade in higher esteem than Maj.-Gen. PHIL. KEARNEY, and it is a little singular that the last compliment he received was from the brigade whose fighting qualities he so well appreciated. About an half hour before the battle of Chantilly Gen. KEARNEY and Staff rode toward the battle ground, and in doing so he passed the Excelsior Brigade, drawn up on the road. Belonging though they did to a rival division they admired the Jersey hero, and as he went by they broke forth in a spontaneous and hearty cheer. The gallant General appreciated the compliment, and with uncovered head he rode along the line, bowing gracefully to its applauders, and then galloped forward to the field where he met his death.

Col. NELSON TAYLOR, of the Third Regiment, who had the honor to lead the brigade during the recent battles, has received his reward in the shape of a promotion to a Brigadier-Generalship. He received the hearty congratulations of the brigade on his well earned promotion. It is expected in the brigade that Col. GRAHAM, than whom few men are more deserving, will also be honored with a like promotion.

The Intimation, first received through your columns, that the brigade was to be increased to a division, has been received with much favor. The brigade has, on the Peninsula and in the late campaign, won a name and reputation second to none, and as a division, still further laurels might be gathered, for that there is hard fighting yet to be done before this rebellion is crushed out, it takes but little prophetic vision to foresee.

The present whereabouts of the Excelsior I would be unwise to disclose. Should they meet the enemy, as before, in the [illegible] they have been in repeated battles, the people of the North may rest assured that those who are left are able yet to give a good account of themselves. There are many copies of [illegible] is still unreturned, and as [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible].

Speech of Gen. Wallace in Cincinnati.

A dinner was presented to Major-Gen. WALLACE by the Board of Supervisors in Cincinnati on Tuesday, the 16th. The [illegible] by Major-Gen. WRIGHT was presented by Gen. WALLACE. The presentation was accepted by the following speech:

Fellow Citizens: I cannot express to you the thanks I feel for this address. I come to you as the troops [illegible] for the battle, the shot and shell which are flying around us, and the next time I come to you I hope to come back and find the defences of Cincinnati.

Some people, used to deride this movement, but I tell you it is always going back to old things. I see before me [illegible] citizens of the town that fought at Bunker Hill—just such as you, only they were [illegible] with arms not half so good as the [illegible] have. I see before me such men as on the memorable 8th of January fought and whipped the enemy at New-Orleans. They had just such arms as you have. They were not uniformed nor mustered into the United States service. Their organization was identical with yours. They went precisely as you came. They succeeded, and I have no doubt you will succeed as well.

I never meant you should take the open field; that would be folly and madness. Your place is in the intrenchments and behind fortifications. In the trenches you would be invincible. No foeman could dare show his head before you. At Fort Donelson the sharpshooters did the most effective service. The squirrel rifle in the adept's hands was the most effective arm.

I want you to stay as sharpshooters, not as soldiers. A sharpshooter fights on his own hook. He does not stand elbow to elbow with his comrade. He goes where he pleases in the rifle pits, behind old stumps of trees, behind the brush—anywhere, in fact, where he can drop his man.

I know that at Fort Donelson the enemy dared not show themselves to man their guns. At one gun thirty men were killed one after another as fast as they came up, by our sharpshooters. More men were shot in the eyes and in the head by the sharpshooters than by the soldiers.

Here are trenches, and you have rifles in your hands. What did you come here for? ["To fight; to fight."] Don't imagine a fight is to come off every hour. It requires two to make a fight, and we're ready. It is the common impression that the enemy have retreated. They have done no such thing. They are now within half a day's march of you, and what is more, they are confident of being successful in their expedition against Cincinnati. They marched down to our lines, and having viewed the reception that awaited them, retired a short distance back. They wisely withdrew. They are waiting for reinforcements, and may attack us any morning.

We are hauling off our coats and getting ready for them. We do not want this splendid army defeated, and while I have the honor to command them they shall not be defeated. The rebels shall not take Cincinnati, nor shall they get foot on Ohio soil by passing through my lines. No man is more impatient than I am to move after them, and no man but to my position knows of the vexations and annoyances that surround him in getting raw men ready for the field and to meet the enemy.

How many of you came here to fight? ["All of us—I do."] How many of you came here supposing that by your prompt response to the call, you would make friends who would elect you to the Legislature, or who expected by so doing to prepare the way for an election to Congress. [Laughter and cheers, and a voice: "We have some lawyers among us."] I have come to make this proposition to you. All may go home who want to, but at the same time I say there is no emergency which demands that you

[illegible] until the hordes of rebels now before you [illegible] your services are needed here.

Have you not been well fed? ["Yes," "Yes," and "No," "No."] Perhaps some of you may not have had all the pound-cake you could eat, (cheers and laughter,) but have not all your wants been supplied? ["Yes," "Yes."]

I have brought you a flag—are you willing to stand by and defend it? (Cheers.) Now, here is the flag [waving it]—let every man disposed to stay, shoulder arms and step forward. (About two-thirds stepped forward.) All I have to say is, this is well done, so far as I can judge. Those who have not come forward, I thank, in the name of the citizens of Cincinnati, for what they have already done. I know that many leave business that cannot be neglected, particularly among the farmers.

Every man who stays I want him to be enrolled. That roll may yet become the roll of honor. I believe the State of Ohio will make some provision to compensate you for your time. It should and ought to be done.

Let the officers understand that I want all who remain enrolled.

THE MORALE OF THE ARMY.

Physical Disabilities Among the New Recruits—A Serious Drawback to the Efficiency of the Army—The Elements of Weakness, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 16, 1862.

The imperfect manner in which the medical examination of a large number of our new recruits is conducted, constitutes a matter requiring the immediate attention of Government. Many of the recruits sent hither to fill up the veteran regiments are totally unfit for service. Ruptures, varicose veins, rheumatism, and imperceptible but disqualifying chronic diseases, affect many. No sooner are they placed in the hands of the drill-master than their infirmities manifest themselves. Many are physically unable, even, to execute the "manual of arms," much less to endure the fatigues of a march, or the ordinary exposure of camp life. The result is, they at once fall as soldiers, are excused from duty a few days, and finally laid away, an expense to Government, in our hospitals, where they remain days, weeks or months, and are then discharged from service, or sink into premature graves. This is not all; they have received from Government pay, rations, medical attendance and clothing. Once more at liberty, many of them, assuming the garb of citizens, effect a repetition of their fraud.

This evil is not only a serious drawback to the efficiency of our army, but sadly affects the moral character of the old troops with whom they are thrown in contact, as well as largely effecting the expenses of the war. The desire of certain sections to fill up their quota of soldiers condones to a great laxity and [illegible] presumption on the part of examining surgeons. It would be far less expensive, and greatly more conducive to the moral standing of the army, to enroll every application indiscriminately, and permit the surgeons to examine them in the regiments to which they are assigned. Thus unworthy applicants would be discharged at once, bounty-money, clothing, rations, medicines and pay saved, while our hospitals would be rendered far more desirable asylums for the brave, wounded men, who are daily being sent back from our battle-fields. These sanitary evils can, however, be remedied at home, by a proper attention to the regulations established by Government, and the rules prescribed should be at once rigidly enforced. From actual experience in the service, and from the surgeons' reports, I can safely say that of the recruits sent to the old regiments, not more than fifty per cent. have been able to do twenty days' duty, and many of the earliest recent enlistments have been laid up ever since they landed upon the Peninsula. Many who have been discharged from physical disability since the "seven days' fight" are now here again upon the sick list, one of whom is sixty-eight years of age.

Our old soldiers, who have braved the storms of many battles, are compelled to submit to the inconveniences and discomforts of a camp hospital, to be jolted in ricketty ambulances, over rough and burning roads, from camp to camp, enduring all the hardships of days of hurried marching, and finally arrive a little nearer home to sink into the grave—all because the local hue, finds are surfeited with those who have no claim to the soldier's privilege, and who have not and never can render Government a tithe of service equivalent to the pay and attention she has provided them.

Why not call at once for thousands of invalids to fill our public nurseries, instead of recruits for old regiments? Then there would be no disguise, and the old soldier, having exhausted all the energies of his nature in defence of his country, could say, "Now, Heaven strengthen me—imposters have usurped the charities provided for the worthy!" What a quickened sense of fraudulent practices would Government realize could it walk through our hospitals and camps, and minutely inspect and converse with the invalids lying there!

There are scarcely greater evils, certainly none of which the soldier more justly complains, existing in the recruiting service, than that which I have herein mentioned. Were these same men *drafted* into the service, think you they would seek to conceal their physical defects? No, indeed; they would be clamorous in the exercise of that potent prerogative which the laws enable them to present. It is the golden inducement which prompts their enlistment. They have no fears of the result of peril. They are provided with immunity, and the moment the alarm is sounded they fly, not to arms, but to the Surgeon—pile of their certificates, and claim that protection which he [illegible] to grant.

[illegible] awakened by the presence of the [illegible] soldiers. They are made, from the nature of their profession, to "give up" any moment—as have on the field of battle, as elsewhere—perhaps more so. But for scarcely a single [illegible] men are required to convey an order from, and [illegible] the presence of the enemy, our efficient officers [illegible] unwarranted [illegible] to the service.

Nothing gives me [illegible] such a degree of satisfaction as the [illegible] of watching the improvement in the [illegible] of our wounded, and have recently had the [illegible] of visiting the [illegible] of the recent battles, which I was sorry to find in a condition of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY SEPT. 28, 1862.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. WADSWORTH, who recently received the nomination of the Union Convention for Governor of this State, was serenaded last night at his residence in Washington, of which place he is at present the Military Governor. A great crowd was present, and in response to urgent calls the General appeared and made a speech, in which he clearly defined his position with reference to the war for putting down the rebellion. A special report of his speech, received by telegraph, will be found in our columns this morning.

One of our special correspondents with the Army of the Potomac sends us the results of the reconnoissances across the Potomac on Thursday. One party of our cavalry went on the road to Charlestown, in the direction of Winchester, and another on the road to Martinsburgh. Still another crossed the river at Mercerville, and went to Hardscrabbletown. The road from Harper's Ferry to Shepherdstown, about half way to Martinsburgh, was found to be open. The rebel vedettes were discovered at Shepherdstown, but withdrew as our forces approached. Over thirty rebels were captured about a mile and a half back of Shepherdstown, including Lieut. Col. LEE, of the Thirty-third Virginia, and a lieutenant of cavalry. The enemy appeared to be in considerable force on the Western bank of the Opequan creek, a stream which divides Frederick from Berkely county, and empties into the Potomac several miles above Harper's Ferry. Dispatches published by us yesterday, however, indicate that the main body of the rebel army is now at Winchester, to which point the force on the Opequan would probably fall back before the advance of our army. A dispatch from Frederick, yesterday, informs us that no material change in army affairs had taken place.

A dispatch from Springfield, Mo., dated Friday, informs us that a portion of the rebel army, under HINDMAN and RAINS, is now at the Granby Mines, in Newton County, near the State line. This rebel force is said to number about 12,000—a motley crowd, some of them well armed, but most of them bearing such weapons as could be gathered throughout Arkansas. Gen. SCHOFIELD, who now commands the National army of Missouri in the field, is preparing to march against them, and there is every reason to believe he will be successful, as his force is composed of the best troops in the State.

Gen. MORGAN, it seems, has not evacuated Cumberland Gap. The Louisville *Democrat* says of the report: "Gen. MORGAN'S instructions were imperative, as we learn, to hold the Gap at all hazards. We further learn that the recapture of Richmond, Ky., which is a certainty, was made by Gen. DE COURCEY, and not Gen. MORGAN, as at first reported. The same courier who brought the news of Gen. DE COURCEY'S movements, also stated that Gen. MORGAN was still at the Gap, in sufficient force to hold it against any army Gen. STEVENSON or any other rebel General can bring to bear on it. He has abundant supplies to last him for weeks, and is in no danger whatever."

The Louisville *Democrat*, of Sept. 25, says: "There was some slight skirmishing yesterday morning in the vicinity of Elizabethtown, between our advance forces and the rebels, but there was no fight of any importance. Skeletons of two companies, which were organizing in Hardin County, to join BRAGG, were captured yesterday and brought to this city last evening. We learned at a late hour last night that a brisk little fight occurred yesterday forenoon between the advance of BUELL'S army and BRAGG'S rear guard, in which our forces were victorious, but we did not learn any particulars."

By the arrival of the steamship *Matanzas* at this port, we receive advices from New-Orleans to the 20th inst. Matters appear to be progressing there very quietly, and the health of the city continues remarkably good. Gen. BUTLER had issued an order forbidding the transfer of property, or rights of property,—real, mixed, personal or incorporeal—except necessary food, medicine and clothing, either by way of sale, gift, pledge, payment, lease or loan, by any inhabitant of the Department who has not returned to his or her allegiance to the United States—the person transferring and the person receiving to be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both. All registers of transfer of certificates of stock or shares in any incorporated or joint stock company or association, in which such person has any interest, are likewise forbidden. Col. JACK HAMILTON, of Texas, had arrived in the city, and had delivered a stirring address before the Union Association at Lyceum Hall.

The hospital steamer *Daniel Webster* arrived at this port last night from Washington, having on board 589 sick and wounded soldiers.

GENERAL NEWS.

A collision occurred last evening on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, resulting in a smash of locomotives and cars, but no loss of life. The Southern mail was delayed by the accident, and had not arrived at the time of our going to press.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* passed Cape Race early yesterday morning, with advices from Europe five days later. A summary of her news, which is of little importance, is telegraphed. The idea of recognizing the Southern Confederacy appears to be pretty nearly abandoned by both England and France. It was reported that the rebels were buying and building numerous steamers in England, and building a ram in the Mersey. The sales of Cotton for the week amounted to 14,000 bales, the market being irregular, with a decline on all descriptions. Breadstuffs were irregular, and Provisions were quiet but firm. Consols were quoted at 93¼@93½ for money. American securities were quiet.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday removed from office Mr. AUGUSTUS F. PURDY, Deputy Street Commissioner, who, since the removal of Mr. KNAPP, has been the acting head of the department. The reason given for the removal by the mover of the resolution, Ald. WALSH, was that Mr. PURDY had refused to recognize the removal of Mr. KNAPP, and still permitted him to act as Street Commissioner. The Morning Session of the Board was adjourned until 5 P. M., when the opinion of Corporation Counsel, Rawlins, was received, confirming the removal. The employes of the office are to remain as before until the appointment of Mr. KNAPP'S successor. A resolution extending the operation of the $50 bounty ordinance until October 9, was adopted.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Sept. 24 announces the departure of Gen. HARNEY from that city for Washington, under orders. It is hinted that he is to reorganize the cavalry forces.

The French steam-frigate *Finistère*, Commander BERTIER, from Vera Cruz on the 3d inst. and Havana on the 16th, arrived here yesterday. She mounts 4 guns, has engines of 260 horse-power, and has a crew of 265 men. She has been employed transporting troops from Brest to Vera Cruz.

An active business was reported in Breadstuffs, on Saturday, at firmer prices. Lard, Sugars and Rio Coffee were also freely purchased at buoyant rates. Pork, Beef, Hides, Oils, Metals, Seeds, Spices, and Naval Stores, were lightly dealt in. Cotton was depressed and unsettled. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hops, Candles, Dyewoods, Lathe, Molasses, and Whisky. Wool was less active. The Freight market exhibited less firmness.

The President's Proclamation.

The Proclamation of Emancipation by President LINCOLN, looking at its possible economical and moral results in the future, is undoubtedly one of the great events of the century. Still, it should be remembered that it has been given out, especially as a military measure, with the authority indeed of Congress, but by the Commander-in-Chief of the armies and navy of the United States, for the purpose of putting down the rebellion.

It is not pretended to be justified by the Constitution, except as a means of self-preservation, even as war itself on the part of the General Government is justified.

It is a war measure, overriding State laws and personal rights, striking right at the heart and strength of this atrocious rebellion. It belongs to the same category with the orders of the Government to bombard rebellious cities or to take the lives of rebellious citizens, or with the measures establishing military governments over States in armed resistance to the National authority. It finds its technical and legal justification in "military necessity." Its moral justification will be found in the approval of mankind and the increasing voice of admiration through all future history. But what, regarding it as a military measure, will be its peculiar effects?

This war has corrected several wide-spread errors in regard to the race this proclamation is designed especially to affect. We discover that the slaves are by no means so inclined for insurrections or bloody acts of violence as was formerly supposed. They are evidently a remarkably good-natured, mild, forgiving folk, who would far rather run away than attempt any doubtful or perilous venture of insurrection or warfare. We find, too, that, despite all Southern ideal pictures, they are most earnestly desirous of liberty, and have very little attachment for their masters. It is evident, also, that there is much more understanding among them of the questions at issue in this war, and a far more rapid and secret diffusing of intelligence and news through the plantations than was ever dreamed of at the North.

On the 1st of January next, in the States then in rebellion, the slaves will probably generally understand that if they can escape from rebel jurisdiction anywhere within our lines they are free. Should we hold at that time—as we may reasonably expect—Savannah, Mobile, and Charleston, an immense population of this ignorant peasantry will have abandoned their masters' estates and have placed themselves within reach of our protection.

The agriculture of the South will have been almost disorganized; a general sense of insecurity will pervade the rural districts; men who would have enlisted, will prefer to remain for the protection of their homes from dangers, which are all the more terrible from being imaginary; regiments will be obliged to return to guard against this insurrectionary population. Soon, it is probable that the Southern masters, finding themselves losing their property, will resort to cruel preventive measures, which may call out the very outbreaks they were designed to discourage.

A natural result of these large gatherings of able-bodied men within our lines—our own numbers becoming diminished from sickness and battle—will be the arming them for their own protection and for use, as a kind of *Sepoys* in our armies. This result will be postponed as long as possible, both from dislike of the negro and from dread thus of throwing away the scabbard against the South. But the logic of events, if the rebellion continue, must force it upon us. The burden of the draft, the devilish spirit of the insurrection, the necessity of protecting these refugees in our lines, and the military duty of weakening the enemy, will all compel it. Then all the devil in the fierce passions of the South will be aroused, and in reprisal they will endeavor to make the war a death-struggle, without mercy or any consideration of humanity.

The punishment for this will be terrible and awful, and will involve nothing less than the utter extermination of the slaveholding aristocracy of the Cotton States, and an entire reorganization of society.

How much wiser, how much healthier for the vast future, would be a rational return by the Cotton States to their allegiance, and an acceptance of the wise proposition of the President, affirmed by Congress, organizing a gradual emancipation. They stand now on the verge of an abyss whose depth and horrors no human eye can measure.

With them is the choice, whether to return, or to take the fatal leap.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.—A week of perfect military lull has followed the great week of battles; but there are beginning to be signs that the dead-lock that has held the two armies on opposite banks of the Potomac ever since the close of the mighty duel in which each contestant claims to be victor, is destined speedily to be brought to an end. So long as the rebels either remained in the position they took up on the south side of the Potomac, or could make Gen. McCLELLAN *believe* that they remained there, it was difficult for him to budge, for if he attempted to cross in pursuit there was the danger of his force being cut up in the process, while if he should retire to Washington, the enemy would be popping over into Maryland again. It would seem from present appearances that the rebel leaders have relied on their ability to deceive Gen. McCLELLAN by an appearance of force, while they have used the opportunity to retire the main body of their army down the Shenandoah valley. The reconnoissances that have been made within the past two or three days on the Virginia side, and which have been pushed as far as Shepardstown and Martinsburgh, disclose nowhere anything more than a picket guard; and it is not unlikely that the chief force of the rebels is now at or near Winchester. Gen. McCLELLAN will now, probably, transfer his army to the Virginia side of the Potomac; but what he will do after that it would not be easy to tell. If the rebels are left undisturbed in their position at Winchester, they will find in the rich harvest of this fertile valley abundant subsistence for the next three months.

The Nations that Judge Us.

The Government of the United States is certainly the worst behaved in the world. It is drawing upon itself the frowns of the friends of political morality everywhere. England, with her feet upon Ireland, and her bayonets pressing against the breast of India, admonishes us that all peoples ought to be free to choose their own political associations, and that government without love is selfish empire. Her rulers are expending $350,000,000 a year to maintain a dominion that has been won by the sword. The little Island reverberates with the clink of hammers, building iron-clad fighting ships, and with the peals of ordnance denoting the trial of Armstrong guns. The newspapers applaud the new militia system, which is to convert every Englishman into a capable soldier. England thinks of nothing, apparently, so much as war; prepares for nothing so much as war; contracts enormous debts freely only for war; and all the time berates all other nations—the United States particularly—for any indulgence in war, no matter what the provocation. Better give up national life; better surrender natural boundaries; better yield up forts, mints and custom-houses; better perish utterly from the map of nations, than go to war against rebels. So *says* England to the United States, but so *did* England never in all her career of a thousand years and more. England spends nearly as much in peace as the United States does in war—350 millions a year. And all this is gathered, or supposed to be, from the labor of a hard-worked people, who have a pinched area and slender means of work.

England plunges her hand remorselessly into the pockets of her subjects to support war debts and to prepare for future wars. The people are expected to wince and be surprised; but the London *Times* makes it all right by stating the case as follows: "It is the unfortunate fact that the new cycle the world has entered has *a decided tendency to war*, and its advanced science has taken the worst side, and rendered war more expensive. *Making ready for hostilities now costs more than fighting did formerly.* Indeed, *peace is now a war, as regards its expenditure.* The old allegories of her smile and crown of plenty are *out of date.* She is compelled to walk in armor—cannot put off sword or helmet—and *wears a permanent frown.*" With this sententious antithesis the grumbling Englishmen are dismissed, satisfied; and they pass to the next column to read and be red with indignation at the war burdens the Americans are likely to have saddled on them. They echo the noisy clamor of the *Times* on the subject; pronounce all imposts impositions; and declare the day nigh at hand when Americans will revolt against such wrongs. Verily, we have a distinguished and disinterested monitor in England; and it will be our own fault if we do not learn from her how sad a thing it is to go to war and to raise the necessary money to pay its cost.

But it is not England alone that deplores the mischievous example we are setting. The Emperor of the French is equally concerned to see the fratricidal strife that prevails among Americans. Perhaps if he had time he would, in the cause of humanity and civilization, undertake to suppress the unseemly exhibition we are making. But he is somewhat preoccupied now. His neighbor, Italy, needs a vast deal of nursing and watching; and military camps are founded and filled for the purpose. The state of Mexico, far away from his presence and interests, has strangely offended his imperial ideas of propriety, and he needs to send an army of 50,000 men to chastise somebody or something (he hardly can tell what) in Mexico, in order to vindicate the honor (in whatever way it is insulted) of France. In the East, also, the Emperor, as well as his faithfully ally, Lord PALMERSTON, has an account with the erring Chinese to settle, to be paid in Spartan currency—*hard iron.*

Other European countries are not unlike England and France. They all are paragons of peace-makers. They build forts and ships, and cast cannon; they manufacture gunpowder, shot and shell; they sharpen swords and sabres; they gird themselves for war and school themselves in the death-dealing art; they drink the spirit of strife, and rally their men for war. Not because they delight in battle and blood-shedding. O, no, but because they love peace, for themselves, for us, and for all men. They get ready for murder only as a precaution, and arm to the teeth in order that by God's mercy they may refrain from hurting each other!

These are the philanthropic friends whose voices reach us from across the Atlantic, chiding the United States Government for its unreasoning persistence in the defence of its national existence. They seem to have satisfied themselves that they only have a right to live as nations, and that a republic should yield its life to the first footpad that demands it. They grind the faces of the poor that are subject to their dominion, to sustain colossal military systems that overshadow the four continents, but are shocked to know that Americans are defending a home Government that they were born under and love. They transport O'Briens, Mitchels and Meaghers; and shoot the rebels of the Indus from the muzzles of guns; they kill Orsinis and crush the glorious Garibaldians; and demand the world's approval because they acted for the conservation of peace, order and constitutional government. But when our American Republic is assailed and torn—though it be as fabled Saturn was, by the unnatural sons he had sired—no voice from abroad cries out against the crime, but the fierce mob of rebels is hounded on in their heartless work of revolution and ruin.

Let the American who is at all shaken in his faith or courage by the unbroken objurgations that reach us from Europe, reflect on the history and present schemes of our National malignera before yielding to the pressure of their accumulated censures.

Wigfall and His Ancestors

Do our readers remember WIGFALL? It is some time since we have heard anything of this individual, and for ourselves we had almost forgotten his existence. But WIGFALL "still lives," and enlightens the Confederate Senate now and then as formerly he did our own. And, by the way, that we have got him out of the Senate Chamber of the United States, is no small good result of the rebellion.

WIGFALL made a speech in the rebel Senate on Sept. 12, in which he congratulated his fellows thus: "Thank God, we have got rid of 'our ancestors,'" and he hoped never to hear the word again. If the statement were true, so far as WIGFALL himself is concerned, there cannot be a doubt but that the ancestors in question have got much the best of the bargain. We are quite sure that the ancestors would hope never to hear again of WIGFALL, as they certainly never could, and never did, hear any good of him.

But WIGFALL is not the only one at the South who would gladly get rid of "our ancestors." The purity of life, the humanity and tenderness, the deep sense of the value of humanity and of the rights and glory of mankind which those ancestors cherished, cannot be pleasant remembrances among these wretches who threaten to bayonet women for offering to help wounded captives, and who inaugurate African slave hunts upon this continent, so as to rejoice in a "booty of three thousand niggers" captured at one haul. We do not wonder that they did not celebrate the Fourth of July throughout this Kingdom of New-Dahomey. We do not wonder that they proclaim their rejoicing that they have "got rid" of our ancestors,—those noble men whose names have been the glory of our land, and who toiled and suffered to raise and set upon enduring foundations that edifice of American liberty which these unhung rebels have striven with such violence and crime to overthrow.

But Mr. WIGFALL and his compeers are quite too early in their gratulations. They are very far from having "got rid of our ancestors." Their memories are still green in the hearts of the loyal men of the country. The principles for which they offered their lives and spent weary days and nights of toil, still animate the Government against which rebellion struggles so fiercely, but, as the future will show, so fruitlessly; and if the spirits of those ancestors cannot, as old fables would tell us that spirits have done in past days, come down to lead the hosts of the Republic which they founded, to victory, yet those principles which they held dear fight for us still, still strengthen the arms of our soldiers and weaken the arms of rebellion—making the success of our cause inevitable in the end.

We differ from WIGFALL and his fellow rebels. We rejoice that we have not "got rid of our ancestors." We hope to hear much of them. We would strengthen our hearts by thinking of their firm endurance, their wise patience, their truth, their love for freedom. We would bring them nearer to us than they have been, and, by a better knowledge of their lives, and a closer communion with their spirits, we would make our determination yet more strong, never to allow their work to be overthrown; and these misguided rebels themselves, and their posterity, will yet rejoice that we refused to suffer them to rid themselves of those ancestral glories, but persisted, even through the flames and thunder and desolation of civil war, in holding fast, for ourselves and for them, to the ancient landmarks which the fathers have had set, and thus saving them from the abyss of despotism and the night of barbarism. And when that day shall come, then thank God we shall have got rid of WIGFALL, and shall hope never to hear his name again.

KENTUCKY—THE WORK FOR BUELL.—Kentucky begins to breathe freely again, though the rescue of her commercial metropolis from the threatened seizure of the enemy has cost the country dearly. Still we do not blame Kentucky, nor think that the fact of a successful rebel invasion leaves any stain on her loyalty. The State has furnished every volunteer demanded by the National Government for the general defence. And this, after losing many thousands of her unworthy young men, who were allured but too easily into the ranks of treason. An agricultural people, in the quiet pursuit of their usual farm avocations, are never expected to repel an armed enemy coming upon them in force. Hence, the fairest and most loyal portion of Kentucky deserves sympathy in its misfortune. If the nation loses much by what has occurred there, the population who have been despoiled lose in proportion much more.

The cost to the country is the abandonment of Huntsville, Ala., and all of Middle Tennessee, save the Capital of the State: the evacuation of Cumberland Gap by the gallant Gen. MORGAN, who so long held that gateway to loyal East Tennessee; the vast expense of moving Gen. BUELL'S army so far and so rapidly North, and the time that will be lost in regaining what he had to abandon.

Gen. BUELL should see to it that we quickly get back our own with interest. The Louisville *Journal* says that that city is now defended by an army of one hundred thousand men. Gen. MORGAN, who left Cumberland Gap, is said to have reached Richmond, Ky., with ten thousand men. We know there is no inconsiderable Union army at Cincinnati and Covington, Ky. Here is force enough to sweep down upon BRAGG wherever he is, overwhelm him if he stands, or pursue him beyond the limits of any part of Tennessee, if he flies; *and thus release East Tennessee forever from the presence and sway of the rebels.*

It is supposed that BRAGG is trying to make his escape out of Kentucky by way of Cumberland Gap. If he gets to the mountains of Eastern Kentucky he may be joined by the rebel army that has just cleared out the Kanawha Valley, and thus become strong enough to dispute the possession of the State with BUELL. He should be allowed no time to choose his way out of the State, or to form eligible junctions in it. The force is in Gen. BUELL'S hands to crush the rebel army completely, or by driving it through and beyond East Tennessee, emancipate the long-oppressed loyalists there, and sever the railroad which has been from the beginning the strongest support of the rebellion. If this shall promptly be done, as the natural fruit and military sequence of BRAGG'S invasion and the massing of so great an army against him, the country will soon come to regard what seems a present misfortune, the happiest event of the war.

THE PROCLAMATION IN THE BORDER STATES.—The effect of the President's proclamation in the loyal Slave States has been looked for with much interest. Many feared—and indeed the President himself lately shared the feeling—that it would be the occasion of a large defection of support that the Government has hitherto received from Border State Volunteers.

There is as yet no demonstration of anything of the kind. The city has been filled with startling rumors of defection, laid first in Kentucky, then in Missouri, but no verification of them has been received. It is fair to presume they are erroneous.

The *Journal*, of Louisville, (GEO. D. PRENTICE), and the *Democrat*, (a loyal paper,) condemn the proclamation, and denounce it in emphatic, even vehement language. But they both argue that it is unconstitutional, and "a dead letter," and "will not chill Kentucky's devotion to the cause thus imperiled anew.

THE OWNERSHIP OF THE WORLD.—It was stated in the TIMES of yesterday that the *World* newspaper "had become the property of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD." A note from Mr. MANTON MARBLE, who is the recognized editor of the journal referred to, assures us of the inaccuracy of the statement, and informs us that he is the sole proprietor. It is proper, perhaps, to say, that neither the present reference or the one complained of has been dictated by a disposition to place that gentleman in an offensive light before the public.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Serenade to Gen. Wadsworth, Candidate for the Governorship of New-York.

GENERAL WADSWORTH'S SPEECH.

His Policy in Regard to the War Clearly Defined.

The Rebellion to be Crushed at Any Cost.

Approval of the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 27.

SERENADE TO GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. WADSWORTH was, this evening, complimented with a serenade by the marine band, at his residence, in evidence of the public satisfaction with his nomination for Governor of the State of New-York. The concourse was large, including several prominent citizens of New-York, among whom were Hon. SIMSON DRAPER, Hon. GEO. D. PRELPS and Dr. H. M. PIERCE. After preliminary music by the band, Gen. WADSWORTH was called upon for a speech, and responded as follows:

I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you do me in making this visit. I suppose I may assume that you come to congratulate me upon having received from the Convention of the State of New-York—a Convention composed of the truest friends of this Government, the truest friends of the country, and the most earnest supporters of the war—on having received from that Convention the nomination to the distinguished position of Governor of the State of New-York. While I cannot allow myself to over-estimate the compliment of this nomination, while I cannot allow myself to misunderstand it, or to receive it in any considerable degree as a personal compliment, I need not say how highly I appreciate it. I have not earned it, gentlemen, by any public service of my own in my native State. I have never held any public position, or any official position there. I am known only as a citizen who has pursued his avocations during most of his life entirely in the privacy of home. But the gentlemen who have brought forward my name have done so largely on trust. While I cannot clothe this nomination as the result of any services which I have rendered, or as a reward for any merit in me, I do value it for its significance as the acting friends, generally, by whom I am known, and I may thought me worthy, and because they believed that I was in earnest, [cries of "Good," and cheers.] And they believe that the rebellion can be crushed, that it ought to be crushed, and they intend that it shall be crushed. They intend to uphold this noble Republican Government of ours. They intend to hold together this country, hold it together at whatever cost of life, of blood, of suffering, of treasure. At whatever cost, they intend to hold it together,—to make it desolate, Texas, [shouts,] if need be, but to hold it together, one country, and that a free country. [Good," and cheers.] A land of refuge, as it has been in days past, for the oppressed from all parts of the world. They have brought me forward, gentlemen, as their standard-bearer, because I believe what they believe, I think what they think, I feel as they feel, on these great questions. They do not wish, they do not intend to survive the dismemberment of their country, and they do not believe that I wish to survive it, or that my children should survive it. [Cheers.] These are the thoughts which have influenced them in bringing me forward, and I trust that in that light, however poor as may be my claim in other respects, I shall receive the approbation and support of the sons of New-York who may be here. [Cries "You will."] I do not propose, gentlemen, on this occasion—it would be obviously improper in me, in the position which I now occupy—to enter at large into a discussion of the conduct of the war, or the policy of the Government. Suffice it for us to know, gentlemen, that the Government has given us the most solemn and repeated assurances—and it is sustained by the public sentiment of the loyal people who gather to its support—that the war will be prosecuted with the utmost military energy, and that all the means, agencies and appliances of honorable war will be availed of to carry it on and bring this struggle to an end. It would have been criminal folly in the Government to have overlooked one great element of Southern society—an element which may be, and will be according as we use it—an element of weakness or an element of strength. It would have been criminal folly in the Government to have overlooked or forgotten the fact that we are fighting against an aristocracy, base and selfish, but still a powerful aristocracy; and it would have been worse than folly to suppose that they could put down the rebellion and save the aristocracy. A year and a half of bitter experience has proved to us that we cannot do that—that we shall fail if we attempt such a thing, and fail ignobly. We have moistened a hundred battle-fields with the blood of oursons. We are surrounded with hospitals, with the sick and suffering, with wounded and dying men. Almost Every household in the North is filled with gloom and weeping for some beloved member, who has gone forth to return no more; and what have we gained? Is it enough that we are safe on this side of the Potomac? Are we repaid for all our sacrifices by this consolation? I think not. And yet, gentlemen, what has this powerful aristocracy done for us, that it is entitled to our sympathy? What has it done with this Government, but use it for its own aggrandisement, and failing in that, rise up to overthrow it. I have never failed, gentlemen, previous to the outbreak of this rebellion, in any public and proper occasion, to declare my earnest devotion to the Constitution of the United States, and my desire to uphold it, with what are called compromises and concessions in behalf of Slavery. But, gentlemen, secession and war, bloody and relentless war, have changed our relations to that which is the cause and the source of the war. [Applause, and cries of "That's it."] We have the right, we are bound moreover by the most solemn obligations of duty, to use this agency, as far as we can, to put an end to this struggle, and to save the lives of white men who are perishing by thousands in this country. How long are we to bear the insolence of this Southern aristocracy? Have we not borne it long enough? Has it not long enough disturbed and distracted our counsels, and paralyzed our energies? Has it not long enough paralized the energies of the country? Nay, more—has it not long enough, in the eyes of the other civilized nations of the world, covered us with infamy? [A Voice—It has even so.] But, be that as it may, the issue is made up, and we must conquer it or be conquered by it. This struggle is already far advanced—it is near its end. We are in the pangs of dissolution, or we are in the pangs of exorcism. If we would save ourselves, we must cast out the devil which has tormented and disgraced us from the hour of our National birth. ["Good, good." We want peace, but more than we want peace, we want a country. We want peace, but we want an honorable peace, a permanent peace, a solid peace. When we have achieved that, we shall commence on a career of prosperity such as we have never known, and such as the world has never before witnessed. We shall spring up at once bound to be the mightiest and the freest and the happiest people on the face of the earth. [Cheers.] I thank you, gentlemen, for the patience with which you have listened to me.

At the close of his remarks, three cheers were given enthusiastically.

SPEECH OF GEN. BLAIR.

Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, was then introduced. He applauded the President's Proclamation, as giving new encouragement to the loyal people of the North, who now had a principle for which to fight. For the last year and a half the North had poured forth men and treasure in abundance, and yet after all the great battles and loss of life, we had come back in a circle, and the army is now where it was then. God forbid that they should spend this Winter in their old quarters on the banks of the Potomac. He would not blame anybody, but he thought the time had come when the country should have such leaders as would lead these gallant armies to victory. His speech was received with frequent and enthusiastic applause.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. BOUTWELL.

Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, followed, indorsing the nomination of Gen. WADSWORTH as an excellent one, and saying that, as he was a representative of the supporters of the Administration, his defeat would be regarded by the South and by Europe as an evidence that the State of New-York was unwilling to indorse the measures of the Government in the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion. But he did not entertain the idea that Gen. WADSWORTH would be defeated. He proceeded to allude to the course of England in extending sympathy to the secessions, and thought she would hereafter be ashamed of it. This war would be finished up, and the debt all paid, within the lifetime of men now before him. But the race of slaveholders must be exterminated—not Southerners, but slaveholders. As Seneca said of the Romans: "Wherever he conquers he inhabits." So he would say of Americans, and the lands of the South would be settled by a race loving freedom and equality.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, very briefly indorsed the President's proclamation, and urged a vigorous prosecution of the war; after which the Band performed one or two pieces, and the assemblage dispersed.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 27,

THE EMANCIPATION COMMISSION.

The Emancipation Commissioners are now trying cases which involve the loyalty of claimants under the emancipation act. From a personal acquaintance with a number of these claimants, and a knowledge of their antecedents and [illegible] abilities, we do not think the appropriation [illegible] Congress, for emancipation, [illegible]

POLITICAL PRISONERS SENT SOUTH.

A number of political prisoners have been sent South for exchange within the last few days. Among them are [illegible] Mr. Richardson Washington and [illegible] of Fredericksburgh, Va.

[illegible]

It is known that Gov. [illegible] of Massachusetts, has for the last [illegible] been urging upon the Government [illegible] of the Union men of [illegible] and North Carolina. The difficulties are that life [illegible] seeking to be regarded with favor in either section.

VISITORS TO THE ARMY.

The Marquis of Hamilton and his brother-in-law, Lord Frederick Cavendish, who are sons of the Duke of Devonshire, the largest landholder in England; also Col. LEWIS, of the British army and JOHN ROSS, Esq., of Canada, who have been sojourning in Washington for some days past, left this morning for Harper's Ferry to spend a few days with our army in that vicinity.

ASSIGNED TO WEST POINT.

Maj. HENRY B. CLITZ, Twelfth United States Infantry, is assigned to duty at the West Point Military Academy as commandant of cadets, and Capt. W. P. CRAIGHILL, of the Fifth Cavalry, as instructor of cavalry tactics.

NO OFFICERS RESIGNED.

It is not known that any army officers have resigned on account of the President's proclamation. Aspirants for promotion had best not count sanguinely on this means of creating vacancies.

REINSTATED.

So much of General Orders No. 128, as dismissed Surgeon EDWARD B. DALTON, of the Thirty-sixth New-York Volunteers, has been revoked by direction of the President.

A CORPS OF CHIROPODISTS.

Dr. ZACHARIE, of New-York, is organizing a corps of chiropodists for the army. He is to have twenty-five assistants, who will be controlled by certain rules and regulations, as in a department.

NECESSITY FOR AN AMBULANCE CORPS.

The necessity of an organized ambulance corps is loud and crying, and should demand the immediate

position of the Government. By its formation, much unnecessary suffering and misery would thereby be saved among our brave soldiers.

DEAD REBELS.

We learn that the dead bodies of several rebels floated ashore, on Wednesday, above the Great Falls. The bodies are supposed to be those of men drowned while crossing the Potomac at Williamsport.

EXAMINING PHYSICIANS UNDER THE PENSION LAW.

The following Examining Physicians under the Pension Law, were yesterday appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions: GEORGE McCOOK, Pittsburgh, Penn.; A. J. CARPENTER, Lancaster, Penn.; CRAWFORD IRVIN, Hollidaysburgh, Penn.

PROVOST-MARSHALS.

The War Department has issued the following order respecting Special Provost-Marshals, and defining their duties:

First—There shall be a Provost-Marshal General of the War Department, whose headquarters will be at Washington, and who will have the immediate supervision, control and management of the corps.

Second—There will be appointed in each State one or more Special Provost-Marshals, as necessity may require, who will report to and receive instructions and orders from the Provost-Marshal General or the War Department.

Third—It will be the duty of the special Provost-Marshals to arrest all deserters, whether regulars, volunteers or militia, and send them to the nearest military commander, or military post, where they can be cared for and sent to their respective regiments; to arrest, upon the warrant of the Judge-Advocate, all disloyal persons subject to arrest under the orders of the War Department; to inquire into and report treasonable practices; seize stolen or embezzled property of the Government; detect spies of the enemy, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon them by the War Department, and report all their proceedings promptly to the Provost-Marshal General.

Fourth—To enable Special Provost-Marshals to discharge their duties efficiently, they are authorized to call on any available military force within their respective districts, or else to employ the assistance of citizens, constables, sheriffs, or police-officers, so far as may be necessary, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Provost-Marshal General of the War Department, with the approval of the Secretary of War.

Fifth—Necessary expenses incurred in this service will be paid on duplicate bills, certified by the Special Provost-Marshals, stating the time and nature of the service, after examination and approval by the Provost-Marshal General.

Sixth—The compensation of Special Provost-Marshals shall be —— dollars per month and actual traveling expenses, and postage will be refunded on bills certified under oath and approved by the Provost-Marshal General.

Seventh—All appointments in this service will be subject to be revoked at the pleasure of the Secretary of War.

Eighth—All orders heretofore issued by the War Department conferring authority upon other officers to act as Provost-Marshals (except those who have received special commissions from the War Department) are hereby revoked.

By order Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjt.-Gen.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Extreme Measures Adopted by Mosquera—Departure of the Nuns and Priests—Breaking Up the Government at Santiago—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862.

As none of the semi-monthly mails that centre at this Isthmus from all portions of Spanish-America, connect with this steamer to New-York, I have little else but local items to send you, and of interesting ones we happen to be very scant.

The principal topic of discussion and excitement in town since the last mail, has been the closing of the cathedral and churches, and the exodus of the priests, monks and old nuns from the country, in consequence of President MOSQUERA's mortmain law. Many of the opposers of MOSQUERA, and one of the newspapers in this city, have attempted to excite sympathy for the "poor outcasts," but I think without proper reason. The law requires simply that all the churches and priests shall exercise their rights under the laws of the Government, and that the property vested in religious institutions shall only inure to their benefit to the extent of a moderate support of the present holders, and shall then become entirely the property of the Government. One of our editors thinks the departure, on the 9th inst., of the nuns for Lima was "the saddest sight he ever witnessed." He has been very fortunate, then, in having lived in a happy atmosphere; for most sensible people have looked upon it merely as a parade for effect—a very good piece of day theatricals, and which, like the afternoon shows for children at BARNUM's, are half spoiled by occasional glimpses of sunlight peeping in at the open doors and blinded windows. "The unhappy party," says the Editor, "were followed to the railway wharf by an immense procession of the principal ladies of the city, and, as they proceeded through the streets, all of them weeping in the greatest agony, we could not help thinking that the edict which ordained such unnecessary and barbarous cruelty upon those good old creatures must some day revert with equal poignancy upon those who promulgated it. Never has Panama expressed such universal and genuine grief as at the departure of the nuns from within her walls, and the day will long be remembered as one of the saddest in her history."

All of which is subject to a discount of at least 88 per cent. The old ladies, three of whom are over 80 years each of age, and the two others not especially young, it is true, were good old creatures: always had a glass of sparkling water for a thirsty soul who tapped at the *torno*, and made superb bouquets and elegant wreaths from their *patios* of flowers for evening parties, and for the nuptials of good young Catholics. But they can't do much worse at Lima and probably not much better.

The priests have taken the responsible office of carrying off all the valuables from the churches and closing them, and then charge MOSQUERA with depriving the people of religious instruction. I predict that this flurry won't last long, if MOSQUERA succeeds in Cauca. The priests will be glad enough to come back.

The State of Panama has called out a portion of the troops sent from here to break up the last Government at Santiago, have returned, after only exhibiting their colors. They remain in Panama, the leaders who refused to recognize the Provisional Government of SANTOS the object of the city of Panama. [illegible] with about [illegible] force, went from Santiago to the district of Chiri, [illegible] Province, [illegible] have it, [illegible] cheered to the echo from [illegible] unfurled the Federal flag [illegible] away with the whole affair, but [illegible] foundation in the sky.

The British steamer [illegible] thagena at Aspinwall [illegible] ble news from the [illegible] war. At Carthagena it was [illegible] Rey. Presidents Ospina and [illegible] would receive [illegible] award. It was thought they were still concealed [illegible] They went to St. Thomas, and got [illegible] on the 9th, the British steamer having [illegible] alongside the Bogota (from Colon) and took them off. Most persons [illegible] escaped.

An attempt was [illegible] week by Gen. Diaz, to arrest Senor [illegible] brother of the *Star and Herald*, the [illegible] College, because he wrote bitter articles against [illegible] ment; but others [illegible] with others, to get [illegible] refuge in the [illegible] up the next morning [illegible] examination, was set at liberty.

The British war steamer *Clio*, and the United States steam frigate *Susquehanna*, left this week for Callao, the United States steamer *Perry*, which is soon to be relieved by the brig *Dolphin*, &c.

The American ship *Forest King*, from New-York, is discharging 1,700 tons of coals at Panama, for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The Panama Railroad Company's bark *Golden Rule*, will sail to-night from Aspinwall for New-York. There is no other American vessel in port here.

Obituary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Capt. D. C. BALCATHS, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, whose death was recently announced in the columns of the TIMES, was a native of Brooklyn, and personally known to many of your readers. He graduated at Yale College three years ago, and immediately entered upon the study of law in this City. He relinquished his professional pursuits early in the war to take command of a company in the Sixth United States Cavalry. Having served with distinction through the Peninsula campaign, he was mortally wounded at Williamsburgh, Va., on the 9th inst.

Capt. BALCATHS was a young man of marked abilities, and of rare culture and attainments. He held a prominent position in his class at college, commanding the admiration and esteem of all his fellows, and the warmest attachment of those who were privileged with his intimate friendship. His talents and acquirements even at that time gave promise of a brilliant career in after life. In his profession, a strong intellect, sterling integrity, and earnest purpose had already marked him for distinction. As an officer he was fearless, capable, efficient. Educated to self-command, he knew how to command others. His genial disposition and generous manly character won him the hearts of all who knew him, whether in the walks of peace or war.

His death adds another to that list of noble names which Yale has offered on the altar of the country. A gallant soldier is lost to the Republic. A bereaved family mourn for a beloved son and brother, and a multitude of comrades and old associates, scattered throughout the country, will render every tribute of affection to the memory of a generous and constant friend.

Such sacrifices as this are the bitterest fruit of these trying times. It is hard to see so much manhood fade, a career of such promise checked in the dawn of youth. The only consolation is in the reflection that he fell, as he would himself have wished, at the post of duty. C.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1862.

SERENADE TO COMMANDER PORTER.

Brilliant Procession of the Firemen.

THE SERENADE AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.

Speech of the Commander---He is Made an Honorary Member of No. 6 Truck.

The firemen of New-York paid a splendid tribute of appreciation to Commander PORTER, of the gunboat *Essex*, last evening. Learning that the gallant sailor was stopping at the St. Nicholas, they planned a magnificent torchlight procession and serenade, which was carried out with the most gratifying success. Among the companies participating, were: Hook and Ladder No. 6, Hose No. 23, Hose No. 24, Engine No. 34, Hose No. 11, Engine No. 31, Hose No. 7, Engine No. 37, and Engine No. 47. Delegations from these various organizations, in full fire costume; congregated at Fireman's Hall, and equipped with American flag-lanterns, torches and pyrotechnics of various descriptions, marched down Broadway, attended by an immense gathering of citizens, to the St. Nicholas Hotel. The route was enlivened by the music of DONIZETTI's Band, and illuminated by the gay display of lanterns, and more particularly the rockets, Roman candles, blue lights, and other fireworks, which were profusely exhibited. The firemen did themselves infinite credit, not only in the completeness of their preparations, but in the enthusiasm which marked their entire demonstration.

Arrived at the St. Nicholas, a dense mass collected, and cheered lustily for "PORTER," who, in obedience to the call, soon appeared upon the balcony and was most cordially welcomed. He complacently viewed the scene, leaning with his left elbow on the balustrade, with his right hand in his breeches pocket, listened to the exhilarating music. As soon as the first piece was finished the cries for the honored object of the ovation were resumed, with loud calls for a "speech," "speech." In obedience to the request, he spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF COMMANDER PORTER.

GENTLEMEN: I am happy to know that I have met the approbation of my countrymen. [Cheers.] It is one of the proudest feelings of my heart. In this war I have sought no personal honor. I have asked no promotion, I desire no aggrandizement. My whole object has been to offer my life to my country, to support the Constitution, and to unite our unhappy country. [Applause.] If I have aided in any manner to do this, and my humble efforts have met with your approbation, that is all the reward I ask, that is all I desire. [Applause.] If, in the many conflicts I have passed through, and you have given me credit for it as Commander of the *Essex*, permit me to say it as much or more due to my gallant crew than to myself. To those men who fought your battles, who expected none, and who are unknown and almost forgotten, I attribute the victories of the *Essex*. They stood firm to their guns, and acted boldly and manfully. To them, and not to me, you should have granted honor. [Applause.] There is one incident in this war I must refer to. I allude to the painful occasion of the evacuation of Baton Rouge. After our men had fought from nearly daylight until four o'clock in the afternoon, and had driven the enemy back, it was determined to abandon the place. I entered my protest against it. [A voice: "Good for you."] But, sir, I should have staid there and defended it to the last hour of my life. But it was decided otherwise. After the town was abandoned I remained there with two gunboats four days. [Cheers for PORTER. "Bully for you."] After that I called my crew and placed the situation of the vessel before them. I told them we had no supplies and no coal, but that up the river we could obtain our coal and our supplies, but only by hard and steady fighting. They gave me three cheers. To them, and to them alone, I must attribute the success of that gallant ship. There are circumstances now occurring which compel me to remain silent. I regret that I am not now on the Mississippi River fighting my country's cause, instead of being kept here idle in New-York. [Applause.] I have also to remark that I brought with me some of the most gallant men of that river, among whom was Capt. RILEY.

The Commodore concluded with a reference to the gallant conduct of Capt. RILEY, of the *Anglo-American*, which vessel ran the batteries of Port Hudson, and his vessel was hit 68 times.

The speech of the Commodore was received with great favor, and its close he was greeted with renewed applause.

After the speech was concluded, and Commander PORTER had vainly endeavored to induce some of his officers to appear on the balcony, Mr. P. V. EVERETT, Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, took charge of him and conducted him to an adjoining parlor, and there introduced him to the fire celebrities, among whom were Chief ENGINEER DECKER, and the brave Capt. JOHN DUNCAN.

Mr. EVERETT availed himself of the occasion to announce to Commander PORTER that he had been elected an honorary member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, and as a token of that distinction, presented him with a silver badge of honorary membership No. 12, by which the police will know the Commodore hereafter, and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Removal of Deputy Street-Commissioner Purdy—The Department Without a Head.

At an adjourned meeting of this Board, held yesterday forenoon, after the reading of the minutes, and the question being on the confirmation of the same, Ald. FROMENT said that the meeting of Friday, as well as the previous one of Wednesday, was held without due notice to the members, and he felt it a duty to his constituents to protest against these sudden meetings of the Board, sprung upon the members without proper notice, and he could not, under the circumstances, vote for a confirmation of the minutes. On motion of Alderman BOOLE, the minutes were confirmed.

Alderman WALSH presented a resolution for the removal of AUGUSTUS F. PURDY, Deputy Street Commissioner.

Alderman FROMENT objected to the resolution, on the ground that the removal of that officer was not within the power of this Board, but belonged to the Street Commissioner, who had already been removed by the Board. He did not expect anything he could say would make any difference in the action of the Board, but he wished to call the attention of the members to the importance of having some head to that department. The Board had not yet appointed a Street Commissioner in place of Mr. KNAPP, and if the deputy were removed there would be no acting head of the Department. Mr. WALSH contended that on the removal of Mr. KNAPP Mr. PURDY became the Street Commissioner, and as such was subjected to removal as the head of the Department, and he gave as a reason for Mr. PURDY's removal that he had refused to recognise the removal of Mr. KNAPP, although he (Mr. WALSH) had called upon him and pointed out the law and the ordinances in the case. He still continued to deny the legality of the removal and permitted Mr. KNAPP to act as Street Commissioner.

The resolution was passed by a vote of 12 to 2. Aldermen FROMENT and CRIPP voting in the negative.

A resolution was passed authorizing the Clerk to notify the Mayor and other heads of Departments of the removal of Mr. KNAPP and Mr. PURDY; and another resolution requiring the Corporation Counsel to report to the Board, at its next meeting, whether any one was authorized by law to act as Street Commissioner, after the removal of the chief and deputy of that Department, and before their places had been filled by an appointment from the Mayor and the confirmation of such appointment by this Board.

After considerable routine business, the Board took a recess until 5 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Pursuant to the morning adjournment, the Board met at 5 P. M., Alderman FARAS in the chair. In reply to the inquiries propounded, the Corporation Attorney replied in writing:

"As both the Street Commissioner and the Deputy, or acting Street Commissioner, have been removed, it follows, of course, that there is no person who can discharge the duties of the office of Street Commissioner. The office is now vacant, and must remain so until an officer is appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, in pursuance of the nineteenth Section of the Charter of 1857. Respectfully,

GREENE C. BRONSON,
Corporation Counsel.

Alderman BRADY said that he supposed the Clerks and employes in the Street Commissioner's Office would continue in *statu quo* until the new appointment.

Several members so understood it, and the proposition seemed to meet with general assent.

Alderman FARLEY offered a resolution that the ordinance offering an extra bounty of $50 to recruits enlisting in this city up to the 24th inst., be extended in its operation until the 9th of October next. Adopted.

It was then agreed that the future meetings of the Board shall take place at 5 P. M. every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and the Board adjourned.

PRIZE MATTERS.

Activity of the Federal Officers at this Port—The District Attorney—The Prize Commissioners and their Work.

Notwithstanding the complaints of delays in the final determination of prize causes in this district, we are assured that, after all, the District Court of New-York and its offices are greatly in advance of any and all others in the accomplishment of the great desideratum, namely, the perfecting of final decrees of distribution, which the law requires in all cases before the proceeds of prizes accruing to naval captors can be paid to them from the Department.

A Court may be ever so active in the hearing of a prize cause, and speedy in its condemnation and sale of captured property, and yet, unless the like celerity is manifested in its proceedings for a final decree of distribution, the naval captors are no nearer the possession of their prize money. The proceedings requisite as the foundation of a final decree of distribution involve a vast deal of labor and investigation, and oftentimes very nice questions of joint capture, where two or more public vessels claim to share in the prize.

This final decree is a judicial determination of the vessels entitled, and the amount to which they are entitled, and is by law to be based upon evidence taken before the Prize Commissioners, and submitted to the Court by their report.

For three weeks past the Prize Court has been almost exclusively occupied with these proceedings. Testimony has been taken before the Prize Commissioners in thirty-four cases. They have made and presented their reports in these cases. The able and efficient District-Attorney, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., with his assistant, Mr. ANDREWS, and the counsel for the owners, L. H. UTTER, have appeared before the Judge in these cases and presented the claims of the respective parties, and on Saturday the final decrees of distribution were indorsed.

Below we publish a list of cases in which final decrees have been passed, together with the gross amount of the proceeds in each case. Hereafter, we are informed, decrees of distribution will be kept along pari passu, with those of condemnation and sale, and there will be no cause of complaint for unnecessary delay.

New-York furnishes a market for the disposition of prize property so far superior to any other, that no case should be allowed to divert it to other ports.

Prize Vessel and Cargoes	Proceeds
Steamer Henry Lewis	$37,332 42
Schooner J. W. Wilder	31,609 74
Schooner A. B. View	10,281 98
Schooner Sophia Cla	6,716 70
Schooner Edward Pernard	20,327 85
Schooner Venus	5,574 28
Schooner Gertrude	3,131 70
Schooner Olive	1,750 00
Schooner Osceola	600 00
Schooner Adeline	600 00
Schooner Delight	600 00
Schooner Express	600 00
Schooner Lucius Agnes	1,367 50
Schooner Henry Middleton	24,867 70
Schooner Major Barbour	44,567 70
Brig Hattie Jackson	3,025 72
Schooner Sarah	7,282 42
Sloop Pioneer	2,366 41
Schooner Zarailda	4,123 27
Schooner Velasco	970 50
Schooner Flash	2,575 18
Schooner Wave	6,250 26
Schooner Lizzie Weston	16,274 85
Schooner Hannah M. Johnson	4,780 65
Schooner New Eagle	7,508 20
Schooner J. G. McNeil	6,448 01
Schooner Joanna Ward	7,502 75
Schooner Falcon	4,105 13
Schooner Albion	3,845 01
Brig Henry C. Brooks	49,732 31
Schooner Mars	1,141 75
Schooner Gipsey	9,762 94

Why Arms are not Shipped from Europe.

The Hamburgh and other German steamers which have brought to this port a large number of cargoes of arms, embracing in the aggregate half a million to a million stands since the commencement of the war, now bring only insignificant parcels—not because there is no demand, but because they cannot be procured. Vast orders are known to have been sent by Government direct, or through agents, which are not filled, because the arms cannot be obtained.

It is stated, upon good authority, that the Government arsenals which manufacture nearly all the good arms that are to be found in Europe, are, however, busily employed, but the supplies are retained for possible use, if the revolutionary movements of the people of Italy and of other States should make such provision necessary.

This fact explains why the shipment of arms has been discontinued, and also furnishes a reason why further consignments may be expected for some time to come.

The Comptroller's Office.

The amount paid out of the $500,000 City [illegible] appropriation, up to and including the [illegible] day of the period fixed by the ordinance—was $227,500, leaving $272,500 still on hand. The number of enlistments then, from the 9d to the 24th inst., was 4,550—a far less proportion than such inducements would have led us to anticipate. On the closing days the rush was very great, the last furnishing a quota of no less than 300 applicants. Still, a few stragglers who enlisted within the time, but had not received their bounty, are dropping in, but recruiting under the provisions of the ordinance has come to almost a dead halt, since a great mass of those who are willing to enlist for a consideration are awaiting the golden opportunity of the impending draft in the food belief that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

The Mayor's office and City Inspector's and Croton Aqueduct Departments are as still as Greenwood. Our fine new reservoir is at length nearly full of the limbid element, and it is a queer coincidence that just as the Engineers have turned on a new supply of water for the City, the City turns *them* off.

Governmental Change Facilities.

It is now over four months since the Government decided to adopt a postal currency—in other words, to issue notes of various denominations, from five cents upward—which should be receivable at any Post-office for stamps, and should supply the deficiency in a circulating medium. In the meantime, the people, forbidden to use individual shinplasters, reluctantly adopted the use of ordinary postage-stamps as a temporary expedient.

Weeks and months rolled on, and at last it was announced that some of the new postal currency would be ready for distribution at the Sub-Treasury. Great crowds gathered about the doors, and in two or three hours the whole supply was exhausted. For three or four days these scenes were repeated, when the supply failed to come, and an oracular voice fulminated from the Sub-Treasury the decree that the distributions would be suspended till further notice. Yesterday, after a week's pause, a further limited supply was transferred to the public, and again the doors are closed. To-day the following placard adorns the Sub-Treasury doors and windows: "No postal currency; applications useless."

In the meantime, there set in a reaction in favor of the postage stamps, and, unable to get anything else, the change-seeking public flocked to the different post-offices to supply themselves. The demand aroused the fears of the Post-office Department, and a manifesto has just appeared advising the people not to buy more stamps, as there are not enough for mail facilities. This is, as alleged, because certain persons persistently divert postage stamps from their legitimate purposes by circulating them in packages, together with canceled stamps, as currency. This may be true, for the receivers of the little envelopes so much in vogue now, usually accept them for the amount named on the back, without taking the trouble to count or examine every stamp.

All this trouble is, however, entirely owing to the tardiness of the Government in issuing the new postal currency. It seems absurd to claim that it is impossible to get it out faster. Everybody knows that if the contract were in private hands it would have been filled long ago. No merchant wishing a supply of labels would endure the delay which our Government apparently permits those who may have in charge the manufacture of the new currency to saddle it with—and the people, who are willing to accept and adopt this government currency, thus practically lending the Government vast sums of money without interest, are the real sufferers by the delay.

There are stringent rules against the selling of this new currency at a premium; yet, when it is at once so scarce and so much sought after, it is almost impossible to enforce this rule. The brokers, therefore, have an ingenious way of evading it. They demand for every two dollars of the new currency which they sell, one dollar in bank notes and one dollar in silver. Now, as silver rules at fourteen per cent. premium, the premium on the postal currency in these transactions is practically seven per cent.

Some few restaurant keepers, we observe, have resumed the issue of shinplasters, and their regular customers generally accept them, though the acceptance is, of course, not enforced by the issuer. This and other evils are all caused by the incredible delay in the manufacture and distribution of the new currency—a delay which certainly demands some official explanation.

Look Out for Counterfeits.

During the past week, large numbers of new counterfeit bills, upon the banks in this and adjoining States have been put in circulation in New-York and Brooklyn. Owing to the rapidity with which the the general alarm was given by means of the Police Telegraph, and also to the activity of the patrolmen on duty, in the notifying the shopkeepers and others of the simultaneous movement of the counterfeiters, the latter have been, in a great measure foiled in their efforts to pass off the spurious notes. In too many instances, however, they have been successful, especially in respect to $5s upon the Union Bank of Sullivan County. These bills are exceedingly well executed, and so closely do they resemble the genuine that in some instances our best judges have been deceived by them. In the upper part of the city many of these counterfeits were successfully passed, even after notice by the police that the gang were operating with them. On Friday evening another combined attempt was made with well-executed counterfeit 3s on the Mechanics and Tradesmen's Bank of Portsmouth, N. H. A general alarm was given by telegraph, and the patrolmen put the public upon their guard before a large amount had been put into circulation. Several arrests were made in the upper precincts.

Counterfeits upon the Canada banks are also in circulation to some extent. The public would do well to scrutinize closely all Canadian bank notes offered, for the reason that genuine bills upon Canada banks in Canada command a large premium in Wall-street, and this because specie payment is not suspended there, and gold can, of course, be obtained for them.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SILVER PLATE.—Since the Tax Law passed, many a housewife has distressed herself with the vision of a rough Assistant Assessor ransacking her closets, trunks and bureaus, and turning the contents of her house upside down, to ascertain the exact amount of silver plate in her possession. The fears of such an intrusion upon the privacy of home are entirely groundless. Commissioner BOERWELL has given particular instructions for the polite and decorous enforcement of the Tax Law; and the Assessors will forbid their Assistants to indulge in any unnecessary or impertinent inquisitiveness in the performance of their duties. In all inquiries pertaining to the household they will rely upon the honesty of the citizen, rather than make the Tax Law odious by a search of the premises. People who are fortunate enough to own silver spoons, tea-pots, sugar-bowls, cream-pitchers, trays and other silver ware will be expected to ascertain the weight of them in Troy ounces. This can be most easily and accurately done at some silversmith's; and his certificate as to the weight will be accepted by the Assessor as correct. It is only upon the excess of 40 ounces, belonging to any one person, that the tax of three cents per ounce is chargeable. As an encouragement of the family institution, the framers of the law have exempted those silver mugs, which are the peculiar endowments of babyhood. In fact, everything which does not come under the head of silver tableware "kept for use," is exempt. While the law is thus tolerant of silver ware, it puts a tax of 50 cents per troy ounce on all gold plate kept for use. People happening to have any of that kind of property in their houses, must have it weighed and certified to.

It is understood, however, that these evidences of weight will only be required in cases where parties are not already aware of the exact weight of their silver. In most cases, a mere statement will suffice, or an affidavit, if peculiar circumstances shall seem to require one.

THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD AWAKE FOR THE UNION TICKET.—At a meeting of the citizens of the Twenty-first Ward, held pursuant to call, at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, W. S. GREGORY stated the object of the meeting to be the organizing of a "Wadsworth Union Club," and moved that Dr. W. B. ROBERTS take the Chair, and Mr. SAMUEL LUCKEY act as Secretary. On motion of Wm. P. ESTERBROOK, a Committee of three were appointed on permanent organization, who reported the following gentlemen, who were unanimously elected permanent officers of the Club: THOMAS S. BATES, President; Spencer Kirby, Wm. Haw, Vice Presidents; Edwin C. Johnson, Corresponding Secretary; Wm. T. Black, Recording Secretary; James Owens, Treasurer; W. B. Roberts, C. C. Pinckney, James M. Odell, Wm. S. Gregory, R. J. Vanderburgh, Executive Committee. The meeting adjourned to meet on Monday evening, Sept. 29, at the same place, after giving three hearty cheers for the Union candidates.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN THE SIXTH WARD.—A woman, named ANNE WARD, was found dead in the rear of No. 164 Leonard-street, on Friday, under circumstances which [illegible] belief that her death was caused by [illegible]. Coroner RANSEY held an inquest upon the body yesterday afternoon and the evidence went to show that the deceased had for several years past lived with a man named RICHARD BOEHLEN, and that she was of very intemperate habits. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the cry of murder was heard in the room occupied by the parties, and several witnesses testified that both BOHLEN and ALICE were in the room at the time the cries were heard. The former, however, insists that he was not there at the hour indicated. The Coroner's Jury implicated BOHLEN, and he was accordingly committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WOUNDED FROM THE MARYLAND BATTLE-FIELDS.—The first batch of wounded that have come on here from the battle-fields of Maryland, arrived at the New-England Society Rooms on Thursday night. They comprise eight men, as follows: Capt. N. Hayden, Company G, Sixteenth Connecticut; Lieut. Geo. S. Gray, Company C, Sixteenth Connecticut; Lieut. L. L. Goodell, Company B, Sixteenth Connecticut; Lieut. G. B. Slocum, Company G, Fourth Rhode Island. These officers all went home yesterday afternoon. The first three were wounded in the arms, and the last named one has a shell wound. He has been in six battles, and has been wounded five times. The remaining four men are private, J. M. Hook and S. T. Noons, Company I, Sixth New-Hampshire; J. H. Cooper, (wounded in leg,) Company G, Twenty-sixth New-York, and F. Lawton, Company H, Fifteenth Massachusetts.

A SAD OCCURRENCE.—A melancholy affair took place on last Thursday afternoon, in the death of Mr. JOHN NICHOLS, one of the most highly esteemed of the conductors on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The facts attending his death are not definitely known. He was standing on the rear platform of the last car, when, it is supposed, he was attacked with dizziness or rush of blood to the head, to which he was subject, and losing his balance fell from the steps. The train had proceeded but a short distance when his presence was missed. Mr. NICHOLS was very gentlemanly in his manners and attentive to those who traveled with him, yet strict in the discharge of his duties. His death will be heard of with sorrow by a large circle of friends, and the commuters on his train will sadly miss his genial countenance and good-natured remarks.

FALL FASHIONS.—Of course we do not pretend to be versed in the mysteries of taffeta, tulle, lace, dimity, and all the paraphernalia with which female loveliness is wont to be bedecked. But, in the name of modesty, we do protest against the shameless public exhibition for sale of the complicated articles of female attire, which serve to make up, by mechanical contrivances, the attractions of the female form divine, not vouchsafed by nature. We think the venders of such articles should keep them out of their show-windows, or else be liable to arrest for discouraging engagements. With such a multiplicity of deceptions constantly before his eyes what young man is safe from the terrible suspicion that he is about to be imposed upon by his lady fair, whose beautiful proportions are "but the semblance of the sustance true."

COOPER INSTITUTE—THE EXHIBITION HALL.—For some time past there have been judicious alterations and improvements going on in the Hall of Cooper Institute, calculated to improve its conveniences to the audience for seeing and hearing. These have been completed at a cost of $3,000 or more, and the hall may now be deemed one of the best in the City. The hall is to be lighted and made ready for the public, and on Monday evening next, between 7 and 9 o'clock, it is to be freely thrown open to the inspection of the public.

At the suggestion of Mr. COOPER, the founder of the Institute, there have been special arrangements made for reporters, who have excellent positions and appurtenances provided for the fulfillment of their duties—a very important accessory at all public assembly rooms, and one too often neglected.

THE GROCERS' FUND.—The Committee appointed by the Grocers, and the Traders connected therewith, for the purpose of raising a War Fund to encourage enlistments in the army of the United States acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

G. W. Hildman & Co	$100	D. C. Ripley	$100
Provert & Co	100	Fatman & Co	100
W. H. Jauncey	50	Rufus Story & Co	50
A. A. Low & Bros	500	Youngs & Co	50
Weston & Gray	250	James Warren	20
Howland & Aspinwall	250	S. Van Benschoten & Co	100
N. L. & Geo. Griswold	200		
Valentine & Gerzon	200	Total	$1,420
Ezra Wheeler & Co	100	Prev. acknowledged	19,665
Oliphant's Son & Co	100		
Dow, Youngs & Co	100	Total	$21,085

WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer, No. 55 Front-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—The following changes were made in the Police Department during the past week: Appointments—James Miller, to the Second Precinct; John H. Woodruff, to the Third; Henry Moran and Frederick Gilbert, to the Fourth; Wm. A. Dobson, to the Fifth; James Lonsdale, to the Sixth; John Wilkinson, to the Seventh; Linus Curtis and Chas. H. Hankinson, to the Eighth; John Wallace, to the Sixteenth; Henry Krowl, (lionman,) to the Twentieth; John Bennett, to the Twenty-ninth; Bartlett Neville, to the Thirtieth, and George W. Winant to the Sanitary Squad. Howard C. Conrady, of the Thirtieth Precinct, resigned. Deceased, Jeremiah Cushing, of the Seventh, and John H. Donnelly, of the Tenth.

UNION WADSWORTH CLUB—SIXTEENTH WARD.—A Club under the above title was duly organized on Friday evening, the 26th inst., at No. 245 Eighth-avenue. The following were elected its permanent officers, viz:

President—WILLIAM C. RUSSELL.
Vice Presidents—HUGH GARDNER, WM. H. BELL.
Secretaries—GEORGE ADAM, THOMAS LIVET.
Treasurer—DAVID R. JACQUES.

Committees to draft resolutions and by-laws, and to make arrangements for a grand ratification meeting to indorse the nominations of the Convention held at Syracuse, were appointed. After speeches by Messrs. STARKEY, LAMAR, WEED, and PARKE, the meeting adjourned, with cheers for Gen. WADSWORTH and promises to work in swelling the majority for the State Ticket.

OLD BANK BILLS.—We have seen three bank bills, amounting to the aggregate value of one thousand dollars, received by a firm in this city, in an envelope outside from England, requesting that if the bills are good for anything the proceeds of them may be paid over to the Soldier's Relief Fund. The bills are one for five hundred dollars of the Merchant's Bank of New York, dated January 1, 1809, another for four hundred dollars of the Bank of New-York, dated September 1, 1808, and one for one hundred dollars of the Mechanic's Bank, dated February 21, 1809. As the envelope was in the possession of the firm, the bills will be exchanged by a thousand dollars.

ARREST FOR IMPRESSING RECRUITS.—Officer LOESER, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, yesterday arrested JOHN WILEY, on board the steamer *Fifty-ninth Boat*, of the Fall River line, upon the charge of endeavoring to persuade one of the men, and also of trying to induce seamen of a Rhode Island Regiment, who were on board the steamer on their way to join the army, to desert. He even went so far as to produce citizens' clothes, with which he told them it would be easy to make their escape, upon the arrival of the steamer at her dock in this city. The accused was taken before Provost-Marshal KENNEDY, and there detained to await the orders of the War Department.

WAR MEETINGS.—Friday night, in the Chapel of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Twenty-second-street, near Fourth-avenue, a war meeting was held, and attended by an enthusiastic audience. Short but stirring addresses were made by Senator MANIERRE, Prof. HITCHCOCK, Rev. Dr. CROOKS and others, resulting in quite an accession to the "Ironsides'" ranks, and a vast amount of popular enthusiasm.

At the Methodist Church in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, another meeting was held, and addressed by Rev. Dr. WAKELEY, Maj. BARNES and others.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The first of a series of meetings in aid of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association will be held on this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the Collegiate D. R. Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street. Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D.D., will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, of Collegiate D. R. Church, Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, of the First Baptist Church, Rev. THOS. M. HASTINGS, of the West Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. T. DURYEA, of Collegiate D. R. Church. A general invitation is extended.

THE NEW VOCAL GYMNASIUM.—We desire to call the attention of the citizens of New-York to this Institution, No. 25 East Twenty-seventh-street, corner Madison-avenue. It is designed for the promotion of health, the cure of stammering and defective articulation; for instruction in elocution, and the new gymnastics for men, women and children. Prof HERLBURT will give very special attention to elocution and dramatic reading, this Fall and Winter. Pupils day and evening. Consumptives rapidly restored. Special treatment of the lungs.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to Sept. 26, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Sept. 19	120	194	323
Admitted to Sept. 26	48	27	75
Discharged, cured or relieved	31	44	75
Died	3	1	4
Remaining at date	113	176	319

Of the 289 [illegible] females, 21.

DR. DR. PARKER, of this City, who has been absent from the people for two months, making a brief summer tour in Europe, returned in the *Etna*, accompanied by his son-in-law, Rev. T. RALESTON SILVER, Pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church. Both are greatly benefited by their voyage.

ORDINATION SERVICES.—On Friday night, at the St. John's Methodist Church, Forty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue, a candidate was ordained to the sacred office of the Ministry. Rev. NEWTON HASTON, of Brooklyn, delivered the sermon, and other clergymen participated in the exercises, which were of the most interesting nature.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—The proclamation issued by President LINCOLN on the 22d inst., has been printed in clear and legible type by the enterprising publisher, Mr. WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway. The price for single copy is two cents; for fifteen copies, 25 cents; for 100 copies, $1.

DRESS PARADES.—This afternoon at 4 o'clock, Col. HULL will have at Camp Washington, Quarantino Landing, a dress parade of the Duryea Zouaves under his command. Between 500 and 600 men will appear upon the ground.

At the headquarters of the Twenty third Regiment at East New-York, at 4½ P. M., there will also be a dress parade, to which the public are invited.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Prof. RAPHAEL commenced his course of lectures on gunshot wounds on Friday, at the Medical College in East Thirteenth-street. This course was to have commenced last Friday, but in consequence of Prof. RAPHAEL having volunteered to go to the seat of war to attend the wounded, it was necessarily postponed until Friday.

PRAYER MEETINGS.—The morning prayer meeting will be continued in the lecture-room of the church corner of Nineteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. A Union prayer meeting will be held in the Baptist Church, (Dr. GILLETTE's,) Twenty-third street, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—At this popular resort is continued this week the fascinating "Claude Marcel" afternoon and evening, while from early dawn to latest night the brilliantly colored tropical fish in all their native grace delight thousands of all ages.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—The General Sessions yesterday opened, after a lengthy adjournment, and after some unimportant business, again adjourned to Monday, Oct. 6, when Judge HOFFMAN will commence the October Term.

A BOY KILLED BY A FALL.—Yesterday afternoon, a boy named WM. MCKINNEY, accidentally fell from a tree in Fifty-seventh-street, near Seventh-avenue, and was almost instantly killed. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon the body.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.—Tammany Hall was on Thursday night the scene of a meeting of the Tammany General Committee, at which it was decided to hold a mass meeting in ratification of the SEYMOUR gubernatorial nomination.

Rev. Dr. PECK has accepted the appointment of the Baptist Home Mission Society to return to South Carolina as their missionary. He is to occupy his old field, and to devote himself, as before, to the spiritual good of the colored people.

Gov. WASHBURNE, of Maine, passed through this City yesterday, on his way home.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN AID OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.—Friday evening a public meeting was held at the Washington-street M. E. Church, for the purpose of aiding in recruiting the Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M. to at least a minimum standard. The meeting was very well attended, and was very enthusiastic. A large number of ladies were present, as also were several members of the regiment on furlough from the seat of war, and officers on recruiting service. Mr. SAMUEL BOOTH presided, and Messrs. DANIEL F. WAY and ISAAC BADEAU acted as Secretaries. Stirring and patriotic addresses were made by Revs. G. C. FOSS and L. WARD, Hon. M. F. CRIPP and WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH. The meeting was called under the direction of the Fourth Ward Bounty Committee, Hon. S. S. Powell, Joseph Reeves, Samuel Booth, C. W. Riley, Isaac Badeau and Seth H. Robins.

An ode composed by Mr. WM. H. BURLEIGH, and dedicated to the Fourteenth Regiment, was sung by the audience.

The speakers sought to impress upon the minds of the audience the immediate necessity which existed for prompt action in filling up the ranks of the Fourteenth. The regiment has been in nearly all the battles from Manassas to Antietam. While the Army of the Potomac were on the Peninsula, the regiment remained comparatively inactive in Gen. MCDOWELL's division, but with that exception the members have been active participants in every bloody field. Their ranks are now reduced to a mere skeleton of a regiment, and, unless rapidly recruited, this gallant corps must suffer the fate of consolidation and consequent annihilation as a distinctive organization. The people of Brooklyn feel a pride in this regiment, and should employ all their efforts to fill up its ranks, so that it may be retained as a regiment and not be consolidated. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for special bounties to the volunteers for the regiment.

A PECULIAR HARD CASE.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest at the Long Island College Hospital, yesterday, upon the body of a youth named ALBERT SELLS, who died of injuries sustained on the Jamaica Railroad, the afternoon previous. It appears that deceased, accompanied by his brother, jumped on the forward platform of the car, and in attempting to get off his leg was caught under the wheel and crushed. The limb was amputated at the hospital, but the sufferer did not long survive the operation. His mother is a niece of the celebrated composer MENDELSSOHN, and is herself a teacher of music. She has been peculiarly unfortunate. Her husband came to his death by drowning. Her eldest son had his arm broken and died from the effects. Her second son sustained a fracture of the skull, which also proved fatal; and now she mourns the death of her daughter, as before. In consequence of the loss of a limb, A great deal of sympathy was manifested by the gentlemen composing the jury, and as no life insurance or accidental policy was taken out in the case, but a trustees survey relief. A verdict in accordance with the facts of the case was rendered.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—A Conference of the Democratic and Peace Democratic Committees of Kings County was held on Friday evening for the purpose of conferring upon the course to be pursued in relation to the Congressional ticket. The object of the conference was to unite, if possible, the Democratic elements as far as possible, so that both parties should have a fair representation. The matter has not been settled, but it is thought a compromise will be effected. The National Committee of the Democratic party, S. L. Powell, Joseph Reeves, Lemuel B. Tiffany, Tax Commissioner Cornell, Collector Lott, Chamberlain of Brooklyn Bedell, Judge Joseph C. Pierrepont, Judge Thomas J. Thompson, Judge Joseph Clarke, Judge Samuel L. Woodward, Corporation Counsel Beach, Assistant District-Attorney, S. D. Morgan, Police Justice Smith, Assistant Counsel for Comptroller, [illegible] G. Van Cott, Collector, Elected Surrogate Tooker, N. B. Morris, Member of Congress, Talcott Harriet, Martin Kalbfleisch, Surrogate, John G. Schumaker, Assessor, Robert Furey, Superintendent of Poor, County towns, —— Bennett, Coroner, County towns, Wilmot L. Corbett.

THE FLORAL PROMENADE CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Grand Floral Promenade Concert at the Academy of Music Friday evening was a success, and the pecuniary result must be gratifying to the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, for whose benefit it was projected. The decorations of the Academy were prepared under the direction of Mr. J. W. DEBRACW, the President, and Mr. C. B. MILLER, the Secretary of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society. They consisted of a magnificent temple of flowers, inclosing baskets of choice fruit, in the centre of the floor, while the dress circles and columns were festooned with flowers. The company began to assemble at an early hour and by 9 o'clock the Academy was filled with promenaders and dancers marching or dancing to the music of the Seventh Regiment Band. The seats in the dress and upper circles were well filled with spectators of the merry throng beneath.

THE EMPIRE BRIGADE.—The Second Regiments Empire Brigade, (One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York State Volunteers,) are under marching orders, and will leave for the seat of war soon. On Friday afternoon the men received the State bounty, and a strong guard was posted to prevent skedaddling, should any of the men be disposed to take a brief leave of absence without the necessary pass. The Fourth Regiment of the Brigade, Col. BURNS, numbering but 465 men, was consolidated yesterday—163 men were assigned to the Second Regiment, 245 to the Third, and the remaining 75 were transferred to the Stanton Legion. The Field officers of the Fourth were mustered out, and a portion of the Line officers were provided places in the Second and Third Regiments. The latter regiment will also leave soon.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 153, of which 21 died of marasmus, 14 of congestion of the brain, 13 of consumption, 11 of cholera-infantum, 11 of convulsions, 8 of hooping-cough, 5 of diphtheria, 6 of dysentery, 2 of scarlet fever, &c. Under one year of age, 47.

DEATH FROM THE EFFECTS OF BURNS.—MARY TEAL, a servant, died at the City Hospital yesterday morning from the effects of burns sustained while engaged in filling a lighted lamp the evening previous with burning fluid. Coroner NORRIS held an inquest, and a verdict of death from burns was rendered. Deceased resided in Sumter-street, New-Brooklyn.

The sum of $1,000, donated to the Fourth Metropolitan Regiment, Col. MORTON, by the Third Ward, for the first one hundred men who enlisted subsequent to the 13th inst., will be paid the men on Monday.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2221, 2651, 2701, 2703, 2707, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2721, 2725, 2727, 2731, 2732, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2743¾, 2743¾. *Part II.*—Nos. 2596, 2598, 2600, 2604, 2606, 2610, 2612, 2614, 2616, 2620, 2622, 2624, 2626, 2628, 2630, 2632, 2634, 2636, 2638, 2648.

Creditors' Action—Priority of Judgment Lien.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Barnard.

Ringel vs. *Victor Heuback et al.*; *Bilhofer et al.*, vs. *Heuback et al. and Davenport, Receiver.*—The facts in this case, as stated by appellants, are these: Bilhofer *et. al.*, brought a creditor's action against Heuback, *et al.*, judgment debtors, and Henry Heuback, fraudulent vendor of a stock of goods, and filed their complaint Sept. 19, 1860. In that action John Davenport was appointed receiver, and subsequently, on the 14th day of November, 1860, he was directed to sell sufficient of the goods to pay plaintiff's demand of costs, and it was referred to Mr. Marbury to ascertain that amount, which he found to be $8 500. In the meantime, on the 26th day of October, Ringel commenced his creditor's action against the defendants, and on the 26th day of March, 1861, procured an order appointing Davenport receiver, in his action, of all the property which came into his possession when appointed receiver in the other action of Bilhofer and not then already sold by him as receiver in the Bilhofer action.

Subsequently, (April 9, 1861,) Bilhofer brought another action, as creditors on other judgments, against Heuback and the receiver, John Davenport, alleging that Davenport had in his hands a surplus of the $8,500 proceeds of goods sold under the order in their first action, and praying that such surplus be applied to plaintiff's demands in this second action. On Jan. 1861, Bilhofer recovered judgment in their first action, setting aside the sale. In the meantime, Ringel applied at Special Term for an injunction to restrain the Sheriff from selling the residue of the goods upon execution, which motion was denied. Subsequently to this, Ringel recovered judgment in his action, and issued execution, and this motion was continued to the filed judgment roll. The question now is, which of these judgments has the prior lien upon the surplus in the hands of Davenport, the receiver. The counsel for Bilhofer contend that the surplus in question was equitable assets at the time Ringel commenced his action; also that Ringel acquired no lien on such surplus at any time before he recovered judgment, which was long after Bilhofer *et al.* acquired their lien. The mere bringing of an action without filing a complaint does not form *lis pendens* of record, and gave him no lien on the equitable assets. (9 Howard, 293-303; 2 Sandf. Ch. R., 493-513.) The question was argued at some length, and the Court reserved decision upon it.

Charles Tracy and Robert Dodge for Bilhofer, appellant; H. H. Stewart for respondent.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—SEPT. 25.
Before Justice Barnard.

Henry G. DeForest et als., Trustees, vs. *Margerita Mora De Esposita and husband.*—In this case an application was made for an order for the sale of mortgaged premises by the Sheriff. The Judge remarked that he was surprised that the profession should apply for orders for the sale of property by the Sheriff; that the sales made by the Sheriff were swindles on the property owners—as at such sales the property did not bring near its value; and that they were attended by a lot of Jews and swindlers, who were in concert bidding collusively, and finally the property would be disposed of to one of this gang.

The order was made, however, at the instance of the attorneys, for a sale under the direction of the Sheriff.

Weeks, DeForest and Foster, Esqs., attorneys for the plaintiffs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Bosworth.

The New-York Institution for the Blind vs. *Bleaker.*—No reason is suggested, either by the allegations in the pleadings or otherwise, why any of the questions of fact involved in this controversy should be tried by a jury, which would not apply to every action for a specific performance. I think it is a case peculiarly proper to be tried before this Court, and that such a mode of trial will avoid delay and save expense. Motion denied with $7 costs to abide the event.

Field et al. vs. *Wright.*—I think proceedings in this suit should be stayed until the plaintiffs give an undertaking in the sum of two hundred dollars, with a surety to be approved by the Court, and also must justify on notice to the defendant in the sum of $200, or until the costs of the former suit be paid, as the plaintiffs may elect. (See memorial with Clerk at Chambers.)

Williams vs. *Mason.*—Motion denied.

King vs. *Phillips, &c.*—Motion granted.

Ernste, Jr., vs. *Young.*—Order granted.

Walsh, Petitioner, vs. *The Keeper of the County Jail.*—Writ of *habeas corpus* issued, case argued, and petitioner remanded to custody.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....SEPT. 27, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '81 Coup	100	150 Erie Railway Pref.	60
10,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg	100	do	59
10,000 U. S. 6s '81 Coup	100	do	59

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN AID OF THE New-York Young Men's Christian Association will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, at 7½ o'clock, in the Collegiate D. R. Church, 5th-av., corner of 29th-st. Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., will preside. Addresses Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., of Collegiate D. will be delivered by Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, of Collegiate D. R. Church; Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of the First Baptist Church; Rev. Dr. ASPINWALL, of the West Presbyterian Church, and Rev. J. T. DUFFIELD, of Collegiate D. R. Church. The rooms of the Association, Bible House, 8th-av. and 9th-st., are open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and supplied with the daily and evening papers, religious papers, magazines, library, &c. Young men are invited to avail themselves of the privileges of the Association. Noonday Prayer Meeting held daily from 12 to 1 o'clock.

A SABBATH-SCHOOL ARMY MEETING will be held SABBATH, Sept. 28, at 3½ P. M., in Rev. Dr. ELMENDORF'S Church, Clermont-av., Brooklyn. Addresses by Rev. Mr. MANNING, Brooklyn; Rev. Mr. BINGHAM, lately from the hospitals near the seat of war; and Rev. Mr. DOUTY, one of the Pastors of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, New-York. A collection will be taken to give religious reading to our sick and wounded soldiers. All Sunday-School scholars, teachers, superintendents, parents and friends are cordially invited to attend. The meeting will be of the deepest interest.

NOTICE.—THE FIFTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society will be celebrated next Sunday evening (28th inst.), in the Church of the Incarnation, 28th-st., cor. Madison-av. Services to commence at 7½ P. M. The Annual Report will be read, and the Sermon will be preached by the Rev. C. R. DUFFIE. A Collection will be made in behalf of the Fund for the gratuitous distribution of the Bible and Prayer-Book.

ORDINATION.—REV. JAMES I. PHILLIPS will be ordained Pastor of the First Freewill Baptist Church at their house of worship (2d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway,) SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, former Pastor of the Church. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. JAMES COLDEN, returned Missionary from China, will deliver a discourse upon the *Religious Views and Practices of the Chinese.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place. Right Rev. Dr. TALBOT, Missionary Bishop of the Northwest, will preach to-morrow evening, Rev. J. A. LA TOURETTE, Rector of Trinity Church, Fordham, in the morning, and Rev. WM. O. LAMSON, of France, in the afternoon. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats. The quarterly collection in aid of the Church will be made at each service.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING, with reference to the sailing of Rev. GUSTUS ELLERT to China, will be held on SUNDAY evening, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the South Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-av. and 21st-st.

Besides the instructions to the missionary and his farewell remarks, addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. ROGERS and Rev. JOHN V. N. TALMAGE, lately returned from China.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, City Assembly Room, No. 446 Broadway. Church services at 10½ A. M., Rev. B. E. REMINGTON; 7½ P. M., Rev. CHAS. CHAUNCEY GOSS. Christian Alliance Sunday School at 2 o'clock. Strangers, young men—everybody, welcome. Seats free. Christian Alliance open-air preaching, Washington-square, at 5 o'clock; Burling-slip, at 6 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. On SUNDAY, the Rector will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the EVENING. At the service for deaf mutes at 3½ P. M., Rt. Rev. Bishop TALBOT will preach—the sermon to be interpreted by the Rector in the sign language. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious services SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses but no sermon. Strangers and all who are interested in children, are cordially invited. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

"WHY DID MOSES CONSUME FORTY YEARS IN PERFORMING A JOURNEY OF FORTY DAYS? THOUGHTS ON THE PROCLAMATION."—Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach from the above subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH — BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching TO-MORROW by Elder A. FLAVEL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*The Two Witnesses*, and *The Present War*. All who are interested in the coming events, are cordially invited to attend.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hort-st., Brooklyn, will preach in said church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Danger and Safety of a Nation*. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor, Tuesday, at 7½ P. M.

REV. ROBERT LOWRY, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, corner Hanson-place and Portland-av., Brooklyn. It is expected that the ordinance of Baptism will be administered in the evening.

"A RACE EMANCIPATED"—LET MY PEOple go. Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on this subject in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick-sts., SABBATH EVENING, the 28th inst., the third sermon in the course, upon *The Sermon on the Mount*.

BISHOP SNOW, INTERPRETER OF PROPHEcy, who, many years since, foretold the present and approaching time of trouble, will preach on the word of prophecy on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. God Christians invited.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st. and east of 6th-av. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and ½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach MORNING and EVENING.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL PREACH in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Montrose-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 22d-st.—Rev. Prof. HITCHCOCK will preach at 10½ in the morning, and the Pastor, Rev. Dr. PARKER, having returned by the *Etna*, will preach at 7½ o'clock in the evening of SUNDAY next.

REV. T. RALSTON SMITH, HAVING RE-turned from Europe, will, Providence permitting, resume his labors in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge-sts., on SUNDAY, Sept. 28, Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

PROF. MATTISON—NEW-CHURCH, FORTY-Bri-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Wisdom and Justice of the President's Edict of Freedom*. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Seats free. Service at 10½ A. M. and 4 and 7½ P. M. Rev. FREDERICK SILL, of St. Thomas' Chapel, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching TO-MORROW by the new Minister, Rev. JAMES R. DENS, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers and friends cordially invited.

OLD FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH and Sabbath School, in hall corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Love Feast at 3½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of Summit and Henry-sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HEYDRICK, at 10½ A. M. at 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance at the door to seat strangers.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, [illegible] P. M. [illegible] SUNDAY MORNING at [illegible] AFTERNOON at [illegible] P. M. [illegible]

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL [illegible]

FIRST M. E. CHURCH, [illegible] SABBATH [illegible] at 10½ and [illegible]

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, [illegible] A. M. and [illegible]

REV. H. [illegible] PREACH [illegible] MORNING [illegible]

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH [illegible] will preach at 10½ A. M. and at [illegible]

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH [illegible] of 31st-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY [illegible] by Rev. Dr. [illegible] at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 56 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1862.

TWENTY-[illegible] DIVIDEND.—THE [illegible] declared a dividend of [illegible] per share on the [illegible] Company, payable on demand. [illegible] SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five and a Half per Cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES BLATT, Secretary.

RIFLES.—SELLER FOR N. Y. ENFIELD RIFLES for sale, in bond in New-York. [illegible] Address P. [illegible] Box No. 4,750, New-York City.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 15.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS,
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars can be obtained at the house.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 826 Broadway, between 13st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:

Hon. Geo. Opdyke,	H. M. Alexander,
Rev. Dr. Phillips,	L. Lockwood,
Wm. Black,	H. A. Mott,
J. Linsly, M. D.,	G. Burchard,
D. S. Schanck,	
W. Parker, M. D.,	A. W. Caufield,
A. H. Trowbridge,	
J. Auchincloss,	P. Handy,
J. C. Tucker.	

HOME EDUCATION.

A lady of the highest respectability and refinement, having a pleasant country home in one of the healthiest parts of this State, desires to receive into her family six little girls, on whom she would bestow a mother's care and kindness, with all the advantages of a liberal education and the most careful moral training, on moderate terms. For further particulars, apply at No. 20 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th ave.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 20 East 25th st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs.

French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils is limited to twelve. Private instruction is given in languages, literature, &c., by the most distinguished Professors.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 363 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be to town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STUCKEY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 66 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 66 West 11th-st.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.

Madame C. M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Reers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MISS BEAN
Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.
The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times per day *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACAdemic year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 8½ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be reexamined on the same day.

CHS. KING, LL. D., President Columbia College.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MAD. HOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the pianoforte, singing, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupils' houses. Call or address No. 62 West 31st-st., near Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMSON'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 28 West 26th-st.,
Will reopen, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. All letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

DAILY OR WEEKLY TUITION.—A GENtleman would give instruction in the usual branches of education, to boys from the age of 5 to 15, at the residences of their parents, or, if preferred, at his own residence. If desired, French, Latin, and Greek would be taught. Address TUTOR, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MADAME CLARY M. BRINKERHOFFIN informs her pupils and the public that she has removed to No. 54 7th-av., near 14th-st., and will continue to give lessons for the production and cultivation of the voice. For churches, concert engagements, address as above.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411; Crowen's, No. 699, Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS ERNST'S French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 881 Broadway.

SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN to the education of a few private pupils in the family of a clergyman and professional teacher. For circulars and information inquire of WEEKS & DEFOREST, No. 59 Wall-st., or address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, is desirous of obtaining pupils to instruct on the piano; terms moderate. Address a note to A. C., Box No. 120 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had, or call at her residence, No. 54 East 30th-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Prepares pupils from seven years and upwards preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 90 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR [illegible] will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at [illegible] Carnegie Hall, [illegible] the above address.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Opens its annual session, Military as well as Scholastic, on [illegible]
Rev. H. L. LOCKWOOD, President.

MISS HOPPIN'S SCHOOL, AT No. 62 [illegible] will reopen on [illegible] the French studies, French language and house.

YOUTH'S HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, [illegible] Sept. Terms, $200 per year. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 61 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES CREEN WILL REOPEN their School for young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 1 Fifth-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISSES M. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FORMERly Mrs. A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 32d-st., reopens Sept. 15.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS E. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 West 3d-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School, No. 1,189 Broadway, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 8.

J. H. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND COMmercial School, No. 201 West 39th-st., will commence its seventeenth year on Monday, Sept. 8.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 1, at No. 15 West 12th-st., opposite Trinity Church.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 82 East 16th-st.

MISS EWART'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 2 West 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 10, at No. 12 East 14th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL. D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Rona, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 36th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.

D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Rector,
is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. As new classes are now forming, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, &c., the present is a most favorable time for entrance.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 250 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.,
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 51 West 33d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. [illegible] West 20th-st.,
N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., Rector,
The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,
for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals,
Mrs. C. M. WHITE,
Mrs. A. C. ELTING.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK,
No. 36 West 37th-st., near Broadway,
Will be reopened for Young Ladies, MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR your children and wards? Circulars, and full particulars are, without charge, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

MADAME THIBAULT, OF No. 15 WASHington-place, having removed to No. 9 West 36th-st., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies, on Monday, Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, corner 5th-av. and 26th-st.—entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 26th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fifth annual term of this institution commences WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. Applications for admission and inquiries in reference to the course of study, &c., may be made at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., and on Wednesday, Oct. 1, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Catalogues containing full information can be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by addressing the subscriber at Tarrytown.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO 4 AND 6 East 27th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths in connection with their mental studies, can be ascertained. Circulars may be had at the school-room or free by mail.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—AN ACCOMPLISHED TUTOR, WITH several years' experience in best City families, to [illegible] Vacant. Instruction in [illegible] and two sons in [illegible] Best of references furnished. Address D., Box No. 25 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A STUDENT, LATE FROM a [illegible] New England University, prepared to teach the [illegible] languages, and the higher English [illegible] desires employment as private tutor; excellent references given; work more important than salary. Address J. M. K., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as resident governess, by a young lady competent to teach the English branches and rudiments of French. She is willing to go a short distance in the country. Address C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as visiting governess or teacher in a school, by one who has had some years' experience in teaching advanced pupils. A letter addressed to Miss PRATT, No. 41 West 20th-st., will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A NATIVE French teacher. A Protestant preferred. Apply to Delvidere Seminary, Belvidere, N. J.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will bear interest from that date. *Six Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent on larger sums.*

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 171 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $500 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Interest commences Oct. 1.

H. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. [illegible] av., corner 23d-st.,
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest commences Oct. 1.

THEO. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—[illegible] Wednesday, from 10 to 3 P. M. [illegible] Monday, from 10 to 2 P. M. [illegible] Interest [illegible] with [illegible] $150 and $200; [illegible] $225 and $250, new 6½ octave, $140. The [illegible] the greatest bargains in the city. [illegible] Warerooms at [illegible] Monthly [illegible]

[illegible] PIANOS, No. 481 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS,
COMMON COUNCIL.

The following report, ordered by Alderman Farrell, and referred to the Committee on National Affairs, will be considered before the Committee on TUESDAY, Sept. 30, 1862, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen.

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and are hereby instructed to confer with the Military Authorities and others, to devise a plan for the protection of military organizations in the several Wards of the City, and that they be also instructed to inquire as to the propriety of making an appropriation of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars for the purchase of arms, that we may be prepared to protect the lives and property of our citizens in any emergency.

The Committee trust to receive a prompt response on the part of our citizens, to the proper discussion of a matter, so highly beneficial at this time.

TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
ALEX. H. KERR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTment of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Hall Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

MUSICAL.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, rich rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung scales, [illegible] with round legs, $160; do. with carved legs and [illegible] with [illegible] $175 and $200; do. with [illegible] $225 and $250; new 6½ octave, $140. The [illegible] the greatest bargains in the city. [illegible] Warerooms at [illegible] Monthly [illegible]

[illegible] PIANOS, No. 481 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr Jackson has also the pleasure to announce to the friends and admirers of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
that that distinguished artist will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE,
since his return from Europe, on
MONDAY, Sept. 29,
in the character of
HAMLET.
In addition to the admirable company already engaged, Mr. Booth will be sustained by
MR. AND MRS. F. B. CONWAY.
The pieces during Mr. Booth's series of performances will be presented in a form as near perfection as possible, and in every way worthy of his high artistic reputation.

GOTTSCHALK CONCERTS, IRVING HALL.

The public are respectfully informed that the FIRST GRAND CONCERT, this season, of the celebrated Pianist,
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
Will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, 1862, at
IRVING HALL.
A number of eminent vocal and instrumental artists have been engaged to assist Mr Gottschalk in a series of entirely new and brilliant programmes. Among other artists,
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON,
An American contralto of undoubted talent, will have the honor of making her first appearance in this City. The services of
MR. THEODORE THOMAS,
As Musical Director, have also been secured.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for reserved seats, the sale of which will commence on Tuesday morning, Sept. 30, at 9 o'clock, at
BEER & SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway
SCHAFFENBERG & LUIS', No. 760 Broadway
SEELL & SALISBURY'S, No. 7 Nassau-st.
AND AT IRVING HALL.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making this house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 54 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlors and bedrooms may be obtained by applying at No. 42 West Nineteenth-street. No children taken. References given and required.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 58 West 22d st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ON MURRAY Hill will let three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to desirable parties, on reasonable terms; location delightful. Call at No. 16 East 42d-st.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be had, with board, at No. 64 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with board, can be obtained by a gentleman and wife in a private family, at No. 106 West 44th-st.

BOARD WANTED UNTIL SPRING.—FOR two ladies and servant; a private family preferred. Address Box No. 3,967 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, near Broadway or 4th-av., and between 25th and 30th sts., a rear third-story room, opening south, and with the sole use of an adjoining bath and water closet. The advertiser wishes breakfast and tea. Address B. B. C., Box No. 1,584 New-York Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 54 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET, near Irving-place and Union-square, an entire second floor to let, with board, furnished or unfurnished, connected or single; also, third and fourth story rooms, private parlor for first floor rooms if desired, all with all modern improvements.

AT NO. 176 EAST 11TH-ST., FURnished Rooms to Let—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET.—A LADY, HAVING LARGE AND well-furnished rooms, in a modern House, desiring [illegible] would rent two or more to gentlemen without board. Respectable parties requiring such accommodations will receive an answer by addressing B. L., Box No. 1,077 Post-office, stating name and reference.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A [illegible] house on Murray Hill, will [illegible] two or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to a single gentleman or a married couple without children. Address L. M., Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

ROOM TO LET.—A SMALL, NEATLY-FURnished room to let, on the ground floor, situated in a private family, 3 Nos. 42d-st., Mark's place.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, ON A PRIVATE family's [illegible] large front room, on second floor, No. 10 East [illegible] near Broadway.

ELEGANT FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent, with private table only, at No. 146 5th-av., corner of 19th-st. References exchanged.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st., references exchanged.

PARENTS RESIDING OUT OF TOWN, desirous in the way of castles going at [illegible] to provide a comfortable home for their children, while they will receive the care and attention of a refined and respectable lady, and have an opportunity of attending schools in the City, may learn further particulars by addressing CARROLL, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie, [illegible] very healthy and pleasant; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table, terms reasonable. Address H. B., Esopus, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

POSITIVE SALE OF DESIRABLE VILlage Property.—Will be sold at public auction, at the Queens County Hotel, Hempstead, L. I., on THURSDAY, Oct. 2, 1862, at 12 o'clock, P. M., the following property, two-story [illegible] house, farm and 10 lots, two-story cottage, 24x32, and one acre two-story gothic cottage and 4 lots, two-story cottage and two lots. This property is within 2 miles of the Williamsburgh Ferry, 20 acres in [illegible] location, and [illegible] lots of [illegible] ground, [illegible] in particular looking for a [illegible] and easy residence, this sale is worthy of attention. For terms, &c., [illegible] to the auctioneer,
A. RAPELYE, No. 61 John-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, IN THE City of Rondout, N. Y., [illegible] of the best land in the county, one mile and three thousand feet from, consisting of [illegible] orchard, [illegible] grapery, and every variety of choice fruits. A [illegible] house with [illegible] rooms on first floor, besides [illegible] pantry and [illegible] with [illegible] rooms on second story. A good [illegible] house, [illegible] and [illegible] all well [illegible] and will be sold [illegible]

[illegible] LOT OF LAND [illegible] and a half miles of [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] Will be sold [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A [illegible] and [illegible] Avenue, [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

FOR SALE—A [illegible] and [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

TO LET.

TO LET—[illegible] Apply to [illegible]

TO LET—[illegible] Apply to [illegible]

SEE PAPER TO LET—[illegible] Apply to [illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—A [illegible] houses [illegible] furnished. Address [illegible]

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—[illegible] and [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY A [illegible] and [illegible] Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED [illegible] story house, with [illegible] 9th and 14th sts. and 2d and 3d avs. Rent [illegible] Address H. B., Esopus, N. Y.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES AND their relatives and friends should send for a circular containing full information relative to obtaining Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, Prize Money, &c. For

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

[Continued from First Page.]

visits any other part of the Confederate States, on pain of being shot as a spy.

By order of Brig.-Gen. H. P. BEE.
(Signed,) E. P. GRAY, Mayor and A. A. A. G.
[Official.]
THOMAS MACKIN, Lieut. C. S. Infantry, Adjutant.

I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of the original. LOUIS DOWAL, Acting C. S.

Under the peculiar circumstances we were obliged to put a prize crew on board the schooner to take her to New-Orleans, to which port we were ourselves bound.

The passenger, T. C. HAGGART, related some thrilling circumstances respecting his arrest, release, re-arrest and formal leave-taking of the Confederates. He relates as a fact, what has often been surmised by us, that a great many of the people of Texas are at heart Union men, but dare not confess it. A. J. HAMILTON, whom the passengers call Gen. H., has for some time been in the "bush" with a number of followers, expecting and hoping the United States Government would send them aid, in the shape of a few armed men. Gen. H. says that the American Consul at Matamoras requested him to inform the first United States officer he met that a war vessel was much needed off the Rio Grande, as a great number who have escaped into Mexico are without the means of subsistence, and dare not make it known to many. I thought your readers might be interested to know what is going on in and about the Gulf, and for their benefit I have penned the above. Inclosed you will find the "statement" of which I have spoken.

Yours truly, G. M. P.

AN AGED SLAVE.

From the Delta, Sept. 18.

Yesterday, the coroner held an inquest on the body of SAREY, a slave woman, who died at No. 130 Constance-street, at the advanced age of 117 years. Verdict—"Died of old age." She was a native of Richmond, Va., and was ten years of age at the time of BRADDOCK'S defeat. What strange revolutions she must have witnessed! A little girl when WASHINGTON, the young Virginia Colonel, saved the scattered and bleeding remnant of that ill-fated General, she was an eye-witness of the birth of a great nation, and now dies amidst the clangor and dismay of distant battles between two revengeful sections of the republic.

RELEASED.

We understand, says the *Delta*, that Judge ALEXANDER WALKER, late editor of this paper, has been released from confinement at Ship Island, and is now in this city.

SORRY.

The following notice appears in the advertising columns of the different papers:

The undersigned publicly announces that he is sorry to have published the card in the newspapers denying having having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and states that he has since taken the oath. CHS. FREY,
corner Marais and Orchard streets.

The undersigned hereby publicly announces that he is sorry to have published the card in the newspapers denying having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and states that he has since taken the oath. JOS. JACOBS, 434 Morcau-street.

The undersigned hereby publicly announces that he is sorry to have published the card in the newspapers denying having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and states that he has since taken the oath. EUGENE DUPRE.

A TELEGRAM FROM JEFF THOMPSON.

From the Delta.

Among the documents seized by the recent expedition across the lake, was the following copy of a telegram intended somehow to find its way inside of the Union lines:

To ——, *New-Orleans*:
Send me some good peach brandy.
(Signed) JEFF. THOMPSON.

COMMERCIAL

NATIONAL ADVOCATE OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP-STREET, Friday Evening, Sept. 19, 1862.

There was no movement in moneyed circles today, other than some little excitement brought about by the order of the Commanding General in regard to sales and transfers of stocks, the payment of money, and so on, which will be duly comprehended by all interested on reading the order as published. It was remarkably quiet in and around the banks. There was some movement in and about the Merchants' Bank, which proved to be the action of the Commissioners to examine into its assets. A more intelligent or honorable body of citizens could not have been selected to perform the unwelcome task. If the strong hoped for settlement of the present position of the country should follow the course of things, the Merchant's Bank's assets will prove to be of more consideration than is generally conceded at this time —*mais n'importe*. The managers of the Bank have acted very indiscreetly. They were offered the most liberal terms by the Commanding-General, when he thought it his duty to place the institution in liquidation. We again repeat the admonition to bill-holders, not to sacrifice their claims; though in these unsettled times it will require many months, perhaps years, to liquidate or wind up a banking incorporation. In regard to our other banks everything appears to be going on smoothly. The banks owe very little to the great public as regards coin, or specie payments, and it is useless to dilate on them. Coin is scarce and will continue so. It may be termed and relied on as the fundamental basis of all transactions; nevertheless, the community of New-Orleans appear to be moving along without it. Its magic influence has departed. It is nothing more than a commodity, an article of merchandise, just the same as pork and flour, cotton and sugar, or tobacco and pipes.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

A Portion of the Rebel Army Under Hindman and Rains at Granby Mines.

General Schofield Preparing to March Against Them.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Friday, Sept. 26.

A portion of the rebel army, under HINDMAN and RAINS, is now at the Granby Mines, Newton County, near the State line. Gen. SCHOFIELD is preparing to march against them, and, as his army is in excellent condition and composed of the best troops in the State, there is every reason to believe he will be successful if they await an attack. If they retreat they will be driven out of the State, and positions probably occupied by our troops that will prevent another inroad.

The latest advices from the rebel army state it to be a most motley crowd of warriors, some well armed, but the most bearing such weapons as could be gathered through Arkansas. Their number is about 12,000.

Gen. SCHOFIELD, at his own request, has been relieved from his district command, and now commands the army of Missouri in the field.

Was Col. Miles shot by a Union Soldier?

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

SIR: Your Washington correspondent says, "it is now stated, on what seems good authority, that Col. MILES was shot by his own men after the capitulation." The writer of this is credibly informed that a member of the 12th New-York State Militia since his return here from Harper's Ferry has said he saw another member of that regiment fire at Col. MILES with the intention of killing him, in fulfillment of a pledge previously made, that if Col. MILES surrendered his forces to the rebels he would shoot him. From another trustworthy source it appears that a Baltimore a member of a returning New-York militia regiment from Harper's Ferry assured a gentleman there, he shot at and killed Col. MILES. The probability is that more than one of the Colonel's own men fired at him, each one believing that his was the shot that took effect. If the soldier who thus dismissed from the United States service an officer who has disgraced his profession and entailed disaster upon the country, were publicly known, the loyal people would protect him against harm. If our Generals are permitted to needlessly sacrifice tens of thousands of our patriotic and brave volunteers, they must expect to meet retribution at the hands of their subordinates if not by the discipline of the "powers that be." NEMESIS.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, Sept. 26.

Arrived, steamer *Sonora*, from Panama.

Lieut. MOWRY arrived yesterday from Oregon, en route for Washington. During the past five years he has been engaged locating and constructing a military road from the Walla Valley, Washington Territory, to Fort Benton, at the head of navigation of the Missouri River. The work is finally completed. Considerable emigration has reached Washington Territory by that route this year. Large tracts of land, besides mineral regions containing gold, copper, lead, and iron, were found on the line of the road.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Anglo-Saxon off Cape Race.

The Idea of Recognizing the Rebel Confederacy Abandoned.

Rebel Steamers and Rams Building in England.

Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Steady.

CONSOLS 93 5-8 a 93 1-2.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Sept. 27.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 18th, *via* Londonderry on the 19th inst., was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press at 3 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, and a summary of her news obtained.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th inst.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th inst.

The dates per the *Anglo-Saxon* are five days later than those already received.

The news is unimportant.

The rumors of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy do not gain ground.

It was reported that the Confederates were buying and building numerous steamers in England, and building a ram on the River Mersey.

The *Tuscarora* was at Cadiz.

A Paris correspondent believes Count MERCIER has been ordered by the French Government to make a conciliatory attempt to put a stop to the war in America for the sake of humanity.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says NAPOLEON will undoubtedly favor the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and is anxious the English Government should adopt a similar course.

The excitement in the jute and hemp market had subsided.

There is nothing new as regards the Roman question.

GARIBALDI'S health is said to be rather worse.

The Polish nobles at Warsaw have adopted an address offensive to the Government.

The Markets.

COTTON—The sales of the week amounted to 24,000 bales. The market was irregular, and had declined ⅛d. for American, ¼d for Surats, and 2d. for other descriptions. On Friday the sales were 2,000 bales, the market closing at the above decline. Orleans Middling was quoted at 26½d.

BREADSTUFFS were steady at Tuesday's market, but closed quiet and irregular on Friday. Flour having a declining tendency.

PROVISIONS were quiet, but firm. Lard advanced 1s.@2s. on Tuesday.

CONSOLS closed on Friday at 93⅞@93¼ for Money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES were quiet, but steady.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

An Expedition Down the Arkansas River.

ENCOUNTER WITH GUERRILLAS.

HELENA, Ark., Saturday, Sept. 27.

Recently an expedition, consisting of the transports *Istan* and *Alkambra* and the gun *Queen of the West*, carrying about 850 troops and several pieces of artillery, left Old Town and sailed down the river as far as Union, 40 miles below the mouth of the Arkansas River. As the expedition descended that river it was fired into by guerrillas at Prentiss, a town on the Mississippi shore opposite Napoleon and Island No. 76, killing at the latter place four of our men. The boats shelled the woods all along the shore, but with what damage is not known.

On the return trip a large force of guerrillas, cumbering from 1,500 to 2,000, under Gen. VILLEPIGUE, at Prentiss, occupied the shores and opened a brisk cannonade on the boats accompanied by volleys of musketry.

The boats returned the compliment with shot and shell killing twenty-seven of the rebels, and driving them back into the country, after which a part of our forces disembarked and occupied the town.

The boats were completely riddled by rebel balls, and two six pounder shells from shot passed directly through the cabin of the *Alkambra*.

Our loss was seven killed and nine wounded.

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Another Mass Meeting to Save Louisville—Resolutions and Remarks of Mr. Guthrie—Appeal of Hon. J. F. Bell—The Panic in Cincinnati Illustrated, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22, 1862.

Loyal citizens assembled in mass this afternoon, in response to the calls of the Governor, the Commanding General, the Mayor, and the Press. Mayor DELPH presided, and Mr. GUTHRIE offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: That all able-bodied citizens and sojourners report to Gen. NELSON for immediate service; and that the Mayor and two citizens, by him named, shall consult with Gen. NELSON for the defense of the city and the repulsion of the invaders.

Mr. GUTHRIE remarked: Louisville has always claimed to be for the Union and the Stars and Stripes, the flag of WASHINGTON and the heroes of the Revolution. The enemy is marching upon the city. BUELL is two or three days behind, moving to cut BRAGG off. If we can hold BRAGG at bay two or three days, BUELL will be on his flank. He legions of SUMTER. Shall we not engage and slay the invaders? Who now will prove recreant to his home and his State? Who of us will not now strengthen the military hand of the United States Government? Gen. NELSON is determined to defend the city with all the power given to him. This is no time for lip-service, but for actual service in the field or the trenches. Let us all strike for the liberties for which our fathers bled. Let us all offer ourselves upon the altar of our country.

Hon. JOSHUA F. BELL said: "The time for argument has passed. Let the line be strictly drawn between the traitor and the true man. Those not willing to fight for the Old Flag are enemies to Kentucky. None are slaves but willing slaves. Are we to be subjugated? Let us shout never, and let that never be backed by the cannon's and the musket's roar. Let us prove ourselves worthy. Have we lost the heroism of our fathers? Irish blood courses in my veins, and I see Irishmen before me. Will you not be true to your blood and to your adopted country? Why don't we Kentuckians do our part? A few days of energetic exertion will save us. Nothing but battle will save us from ignominious surrender and a cowardly name for all time to come. If we can't fight these battles let us bow to the invader and tell him come. But we can and will fight—fight till there is nothing left of us or the foe. Kentucky can never be dissociated from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, the vast Northwest, Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, New-York, Kentucky from the foul dishonor that thus farrests upon her. Hoist high the standard of Union and Freedom, and proclaim death to those who will not follow it."

In accordance with NELSON'S order, thousands of women and children are leaving or preparing to leave. Very many, however, can't get away, and will stand their ground. A pontoon bridge across the Ohio is nearly ready. Vast quantities of public and private property are being hurried across. Depositors have withdrawn their funds from bankers or taken drafts on New-York. The rebs won't get much money, if they reach here. Siege guns are planted along the Indiana bank and several gunboats posted to fire over the city at the enemy. Contrabands are rushing to the earthworks, and crying: "Here goes; niggers first, secesh next, and white folks last."

To illustrate the panic last week in Cincinnati, I send you the printed form of a pass which a New-Yorker had to obtain, with much trouble and detention, while on his way here:

Carry this Pass with you.

Not Transferable.
PROVOST-MARSHAL AND COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, ——, 1862.
Permission is granted to —— —— to pass beyond the limits of the City to go to ——.
Issued by ——, Deputy.
A. E. JONES,
Provost-Marshal.

Good while bearer complies with the conditions herein expressed.

[On the back of the foregoing was the following:]

DESCRIPTION OF PERSON.

Name, ——.
Age, ——.
Height, — feet — inches.
Complexion, ——.
Color of eyes, ——.
Color of hair, ——.
Residence, ——.

I hereby acknowledge that I accept this pass upon my word of honor, solemnly pledged, that I will ever bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will consider such allegiance as paramount to that due to any other Power, Sovereignty or State whatsoever; that I will never take arms against the United States, or those acting under its authority, or give aid, information or comfort to its enemies, and that I will do all in my power, as a citizen, to suppress the present rebellion and preserve the Federal Union.

(Signed,) ——.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1862.

Hon. GARRETT DAVIS addressed his fellow-refugees last night to the following effect: We are not fugitives from justice, but refugees from cruel oppression and tyranny. This cruel banishment from our homes is intolerable. I would prefer an honorable grave to such a miserable and dishonorable life as permanent banishment from my home would inflict. A set of disappointed, ambitious demagogues has brought all these troubles upon our country and ourselves. To recover the power that had passed from them, they determined to tumble into ruins the Temple of Liberty, and erect in its stead a Confederacy of their own, ostensibly based on the principle of secession. How have they kept their mischievous principle in regard to Kentucky? More than two-thirds of the people of Kentucky thrice declared against this heresy. Yet the hypocritical heretics are determined to conquer and subjugate and drag Kentucky into their infamous despotism. Are you prepared for that degradation and slavery, for subjection to the most practical despotism upon earth? Under pretext of the public good, theirs is a government of usurpation, conscription, and the destruction of their own people and the resources of their own country. Was there ever such mockery! They allure you from your slavery to their freedom! Every individual right is now imperiled. Do you appreciate your heritage as you ought? If you do, you will rush with arms in your hands upon this marauding, plundering and murdering foe. My companions in exile, have a common part with our fellow-citizens of Louisville. Their fight is our fight—their success and safety is ours. Louisville saved, and Kentucky, our Kentucky homes, are saved. I am determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with my fellow-citizens of Louisville in the noble and manly effort to repel and rout the enemy, or with them to perish in a glorious grave. Now is the time for heroic action in defence of your country and its institutions. Who will hesitate? Who now won't fight deserves neither liberty nor a home nor a country—he deserves to be the most ignoble of slaves. You all have hearts that beat true to the liberties of the country. The aggregate parts of individuals make up the mighty and effective whole. The fugitives here might muster 3,000, and turn the scale and decide the eventful contest which seems now impending over this city. For this holy and glorious cause, all should fight, old and young, strong and feeble. I am determined to take my position in the rifle-pits, where I can render most effective service. I heartily approve GEN. NELSON'S order for the immediate impressment of all delinquents from enrollment. Let them be dragged like menials and slaves to the trenches to throw up dirt for better men to fight behind. The wretch, the miscreant, who sympathizes with treason to our Republic, should be made to labor like a galley-slave.

When Mr. DAVIS closed, all the refugees present, with his name at the head, enrolled for military duty.

Hon. ROBERT MALLORY and one or more members of the Legislature and the enthusiastic Union proprietor of the Galt House are on the staff of Gen. JAMES S. JACKSON. Good news from Gens. BUELL and G. W. MORGAN is hourly looked for.

DUELL ARRIVED—LOUISVILLE SAFE.—THE PANIC SAFE TOO—"THE NELSON PANIC" OVER.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1862.

Major-Gen. BUELL is at the Galt House. Louisville is safe, and, I fear, the Bragg-Smith army is safe too. "The Nelson panic" is over. NELSON to-day ordered business to be resumed, and all non-fighting citizens be discharged. Women and children and several fighters are returning. Indeed, when we heard the first cannon's roar, finding the Louisville regiments who paraded the city and searched private premises for secesh, were all the readier, and all persons willing and supposing to be many secesh were caught and put on the trenches for three hours. We apprehend BRAGG'S object is to strike—what he will accept, with respect to Louisville, but important points below Green River and on the Cumberland. If WALKER, RICHARDSON and MORGAN are adequate to their important task, there somewhere about which is Nelson, at the head of [illegible] or a corps [illegible] Louisville. I am in the city.

JUNIUS.

Emancipation and Colonization.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer:

My interest in the emancipation and colonization of the free people of color has caused me to give serious consideration to this subject for several years.

My desire has been to find a locality for the colored man, contiguous to the United States, where such a settlement might be initiated, as would lead ultimately to the founding of an empire of his own nationality.

I am entirely satisfied that Central America is not only better adapted to this enterprise than any other part of this continent; but that the African people of this country are destined to become eventually the dominant and governing race of all tropical America.

From this view, it is not easy to over-estimate the *rapid step* in an vast a work. The success not merely of the first settlers, who might compose the colony, but the fate of succeeding generations, depends upon the wisdom and virtue which attempts to start into life a scheme having for its object the redemption and elevation of a distinct people.

While the soil and climate of Central America would render many parts of it attractive for an Initial colony, the weakness of the Governments in those countries is such that, with the exception of British Honduras, there is not a spot where this would not to-day present an insuperable objection against any effort to benefit the colored people of this country by a removal there.

Even in British Honduras, it would be of the very necessary to purchase by treaty the right to protect the colony, from the fact that those Governments are unable to control it, and without which, the condition of these people would be in no respect advanced beyond what it now is in the Southern States.

The cost of purchase, together with a large annual expenditure for the maintenance of its Government, would involve a pecuniary burden which the American people would be most unwilling to assume, especially at this time, and which no friend of colonization here has ever contemplated.

Hence it is that, for many months, my researches have been directed to British Honduras, as affording an easy and practical solution of the whole question.

There the colony would be under the jurisdiction of a stable and powerful Government, friendly not only to us, but to the enterprise itself, and not only friendly to emigration, but recently has enacted colonization laws for the purpose of receiving the very class of persons which is the interest and purpose of this country to furnish. There our emigrants would find themselves [illegible] upon an entire social and political equality with the native and British residents, and protected in life, liberty and property perfectly.

British Honduras is nearly central of all the countries bordering on the Caribbean sea and is destined to become the Mediterranean of the Western Hemisphere. Bay of Cole Islands, to which public attention has recently been given, embraces one hundred and fifty square miles, situated on the Caribbean Sea, and distant from all the principal ports of the United States by steam, from four to seven days.

It is in the direct track of all vessels trading to the Central American ports, and the commercial cities upon the south shore of the Caribbean Sea, so that emigrants could reach that destination upon the ordinary commercial vessels employed in the trade of that and the adjoining countries, thus affording frequency of intercourse and cheapness of transportation.

Special charters of vessels would not be required, and a settlement once fairly inaugurated, upon this locality, the passage from any of the States to the colony would be effected as readily and as cheaply as upon any of our great Western lakes. The expense of the passage would be from $2 to $10, according to the accommodations furnished, which would be so trifling that it would readily be borne by the emigrants themselves.

All the natural products of the East Indies may be grown with facility on these lands, and transferred to our commercial marts in *ten days*, instead of *ten months*, as is now required from the Indies. It will be, in effect, to create a new India; and with such material as we have now to start the enterprise, it seems fair to believe a great era in the history of the colored race has been reached, and a new and mighty industrial empire is about to dawn upon the world.

ANNA ELLA CARROLL.

SEPT. 22, 1862.

GEN. POPE'S RETREAT.

Official List of Killed, Wounded and Missing in the Fifth New-York (Duryee's Zouaves.)

Through the courtesy of Maj. GOUV. CARR' date of the Fifth New-York, we are enabled to publish the following full and accurate list of the losses suffered by the Fifth N. Y. V. (Duryee's Zouaves) in the engagement of Aug. 30, 1862. It has been prepared from official sources by Col. G. K. WARREN, and may be implicitly relied upon:

Officers Killed.

Capt. Wm. F. Lewis, Co. D. | Adjt. Fred'k W. Sovereign.
Capt. Geo. O. Hagar, Co. F.

Officers Wounded.

2d Lieut. William Hoffman, Co. I. | 2d Lieut. Henry Keyser, Co. A.

Wounded and Prisoners.

Capt. Charles S. Montgomery, Co. C. | 2d Lieut. E. O. Wright, Co. D.
Capt. Carlyle Boyd, Co. A. | 2d Lieut. John S. Raymond.
Capt. Jas. McCrooch, Co. H. | Co. H—14.

Non-commissioned Officers and Privates Killed, Wounded and Missing.

COMPANY A.

Known to be Wounded.

Sergt. F. Gilligan—arm. | Sergt. Joseph Vall.
Corp. Andrew Blair. | Corp. Theodore Hart.
Corp. Wm. J. Vellake. | Charles Reuesteel.
Wm. R. Bailey. | Augustus Comstock.
Thomas Fox. | John M. Pyke.
Gustavus Peters. | Thomas Ryer.
Tarman Titus. | Isaac C. Thomas—15
Shomas M. Wisker.

Missing.

Corp. Geo. Huntsman. | G. Nicholby.
Henry Scully. | Henry W. Stevens—5.
J. Thelamus | Total casualties Co. A, 20.

COMPANY D.

Known to be Killed.

Corp. Wm. B. Harrison. | Charles Collins.
Cassius Longstell. | David S. Soby
F. C. Ellsworth. | Geo. W. Taylor—6.

Known to be Wounded.

Sergt. H. C. Peck. | Corp. Oliver J. Rodgers.
Corp. H. B. Saxton | Alfred Slater.
Charles Collins. | Fred'k H. Creighton.
C. E. Colwell | Henry Greenwood.
Frederick Fowler. | Robert Murrie.
Jesse C. Johnson. | C. V. Sands.
Joseph Robinson. | Fred'k G. Smart—14.

Missing.

Corp. J. C. Boyd. | Corp. Ed. W. Lewis.
Charles Ambeler. | Patrick Horgen.
Gilbert Boyd—drummer. | Thomas Chrystal.
Edward Farrell. | S. W. Ford.
E. B. Fogarty. | H. C. Gee
William S. McLean. | Pat. McKenna—musician.
W. F. Messenger | B. W. Powell.
John Stevenson. | James Sutherland.
N. C. Warren. | John Wolfe—16.
Total casualties of Company D—38

COMPANY C.

Known to be Killed.

Dennis G. McCauley.

Known to be Wounded.

Sergt. Francis Donahue. | Sergt. G. W. Wannmaker.
Corp. C. P. Hamburgeys. | Corp. David Demarest.
Corp. Charles Reddington. | Corp. H. D. Kritzler.
George Gallagan. | H. Chabot.
J. G. Lehagh | H. Loderbee.
James White). | James H. Tobin—12.

Missing.

Corp. Ebenezer Smith. | Jonas Bryant.
Wm. Chatterton. | John Gibbs.
Eugene Geer. | John Grogan.
Henry Lespinesse | John McAnspie.
Lewis Matos. | Dennis O'Brien.
Thos. B. Reynolds | Washington Sofield.
Reuben W. D. Sturgis. | Total casualties Co. C—28

COMPANY D.

Known to be Killed.

Sergt. Joseph H. Pierce. | Corp. Benj. Berrian
U. S. Blunt. | James McCarthy.

Known to be Wounded.

Sergt. John H. Reilly. | Corp. Geo. M. Meldowney.
Francis B. Bickel. | Edward J. Bird.
J. H. Hinner. | Jas. L. Hill.
Benj. F. Pease. | John Broebber.
Abraham Banker. | Geo. Daley
Cyrus Hagadorn. | Jacob Holthayeer.
John Johnson. | John E. Newman.
David A. Shaw | Wm. Wildey.

Missing.

Thos. H. Clarke. | James P. Barham.
John Hoolahan | John T. Mahon.
Joseph Tyndall. | Total casualties Co. D—25

COMPANY E.

Known to be Wounded.

Sergt. Joseph Gates. | Sergt. Geo. M. Sinclair
Corp. Jas. M. Allaire. | Corp. John Carroll.
Corp. John Rodgers. | John Brenon
Chas. Brady. | Gen. F. Burlow.
James Cochran. | John Connolly
Andrew Coates. | Edward Fagan.
E. J. Dolson. | Wm. H. Forrest
Silas Davis. | Jacob Garlan.
F. Kimball. | Joseph Leary
Jacob Vergin. | George McGuenis.
Chas. H. Rose. | T. F. Sicy.
Thomas Richards

Missing.

Corp. John Croft. | Sergt. Geo. A. Ashton.
Charles Bilker | Richard Bryan.
James Brady | Alfred Cornish.
John Casey | Wm. Carr.
John Kerr. | Lewis Cooper.
George M. Neff | George Cooper.
Peter Van Cleaf | [illegible] Co. F—27

COMPANY F.

Known to be Killed.

[illegible] | Wm. Lyon.

Known to be Wounded.

[illegible] | Wm. [illegible]
[illegible] | [illegible]
[illegible] | [illegible]
[illegible] | [illegible]
[illegible] | [illegible]
[illegible] | [illegible]
[illegible] | [illegible]
[illegible] | [illegible]
[illegible] | [illegible]
[illegible] | [illegible]
[illegible] | [illegible]

Missing.

[illegible] | Patrick Higgins.
[illegible] | James Kent.
[illegible] | James Reynolds
[illegible] | Wm. Tasker—9.
Total casualties in Company H—28.

COMPANY I.

Known to be Killed.

Corp. John Milliken. | John Hannan—2.

Known to be Wounded.

Corp. Jas. J. Robinson. | Corp. James Boyd.
J. W. Aimack. | Edward Dillon.
Charles Dawson. | Moses G. Jones.
Thomas Pine. | Alfonzo Rankin.
Henry Sault. | Wm. B. Sloat.
Henry Simon | Allen Wilson—12

Missing.

Samuel H. Blake. | Jas. P. Crawford.
Edward Dillon. | John Hearne—5.
John Kalb.
Total casualities in Company I—19.

COMPANY K.

Known to be Killed.

Corp. John C. Keyes. | James Coppers.
David Davis. | Francis Plumb—6.
Albert Silleck.

Known to be Wounded.

Sergt. Henry H. Burton. | Sergt. Wm. B. Hogeboom.
Corp. John H. Clayton. | Corp. John N. Cady.
Richard Ackerman. | J. W. Carter
George Davidson | David M. Fralelah.
John H. Hawkswout. | John Horkan.
Thomas Herrick. | John Kerrigan.
J. B. Martin. | F. D. Newburg.
Levi P. Pond. | Charles Stuyvesant—16.

Missing.

Corp. Wm. G. McShannon. | Pierce Carey.
Edward Egan. | John Finn.
James Holland. | Oscar Shingle—6.
Total casualities in Co. K—27.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	3	7	—
Co. A	—	15	5
Co. B	6	14	18
Co. C	1	12	13
Co. D	4	16	5
Co. E	—	23	13
Co. F	5	21	6
Co. G	3	10	17
Co. H	3	16	9
Co. I	2	12	5
Co. K	5	16	6
Total	28	170	99

In the above number of missing are five Sergeants, eleven Corporals and forty-five privates known to be killed, but whose names were unknown to Dr. WINSLOW, who visited the battle-field under a flag of truce.

Of the above number of wounded, 77 were assisted off the field, and the balance, 82, were captured and paroled.

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

A Steamer Fired Upon by Guerrillas at Randolph—The Place to be Destroyed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Sept. 24.

The steamer *Eugene*, from Cairo to Memphis, was hailed, yesterday, at Randolph. Upon landing, the clerk went ashore, and was immediately seized by guerrillas, who had previously been concealed. The steamer immediately backed into the river, when the rebels opened a fire upon her. No one was hurt. The *Eugene*, on her return trip to-night, takes up a company of soldiers to destroy the place.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Military Movements in the City.

SECOND BATTALION DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

Recruiting for this new and already favorite regiment has proceeded so well that the corps has already reached the minimum number and will doubtless shortly reach the maximum. It is confidently expected by the officers that the regiment will be stationed at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, during the Winter, where they will be enabled to go through the same thorough and complete course of instruction that has made the First Regiment of Duryee's Zouaves so celebrated and procured for them the post of honor which was so long and successfully held during the late campaigns. There is something fascinating in the dress and peculiar style of the "Red Devils," causing the best classes of our young men to enter their ranks. In every battle in which they were engaged, the Fifth New-York invariably received their full share of praise, and as often as they have called for recruits, as often have they eclipsed all other organizations, both as to style of men and rapidity of enrollment. To-morrow (Sunday) the Second Duryee's Zouaves will have their first dress parade at Camp Washington, Staten Island. The event will be an interesting one to the many friends of the regiment, and visitors will have an opportunity of seeing how the men look in a body. Absentees are expected to report at the recruiting headquarters this afternoon to proceed to camp, or be treated as deserters.

PAYING OFF THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

The following order, appointing a time for the officers and men of the Seventy-First Regiment New-York State Militia, to receive their pay for the three months service they have lately rendered the Government, has been issued by Col. MARTIN:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA, NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER: The several Companies composing this Regiment will assemble at the Regiment armory to receive their pay, on Saturday, the 27th inst., as follows: Company A, at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Company B, at 8¾ A. M.; Company C, at 9 A. M.; Company D, at 9¾ A. M.; Company E, at 10 A. M.; Company F, at 10¾ A. M.; Company G, at 11 A. M.; Company H, at 11¾ A. M.; Company I, at 12 M.; Company K, at 12½ P. M.; Field and Staff, at 1 P. M. Commandants of Companies will assemble their Companies one hour previous to the hour named for payment, for the purpose of having their pay-rolls signed. They will see that no delay occurs in perfecting their rolls.

By order of HENRY MARTIN,
Colonel Commanding.
F. ZIESELL,
Acting Adjutant.

SWORD PRESENTATION TO CAPT. JOHN CONNERY.

It is in contemplation to present the above officer with a sword and belt before he leaves for the seat of war. This presentation will be made by the employes of the New-York *Herald*, by whom Capt. CONNERY is much and deservedly respected. Capt. CONNERY commands a company in the Second Regiment (CORCORAN'S Own) of the Corcoran Brigade, for which he is actively engaged recruiting at the present time. The Captain has a good knowledge of military tactics and will be a very able and efficient officer.

GEN. MEAGHER'S IRISH BRIGADE.

A meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Col. JOHN EDWARD SCHEIFFELIN, regiment, New-York Volunteers, Gen. MEAGHER'S Irish Brigade, was held last night at the House of Public Entertainment of [illegible] Broadway, for the purpose of [illegible] the [illegible] of a suitable monument to the memory of the deceased Colonel. A committee was appointed, consisting of [illegible] Col. Scheiffelin, who will receive subscriptions, and [illegible] the amount collected. It is not known when the remains will arrive. When they do, however, they will lie in state at No. 568 Broadway, the present head recruiting office of the Irish Brigade—the same to which that gallant commander—since a trip to Ireland and America—was first presented by Gen. MEAGHER, and to which recruits should now [illegible].

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

A meeting was held at the Astor House, on Friday at noon, many of our most influential citizens participating, to take into consideration the most speedy means to fill up this gallant Brigade. The Hon. CHAS. P. KIRKLAND was called to the chair, and EDWARD BOYLE, Esq., appointed Secretary. The objects of the meeting having been stated, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That HIRAM KETCHUM and CHARLES P. KIRKLAND be requested to prepare and publish in the City papers a stirring address in behalf of the Excelsior Brigade.

Resolved, That Alexander Taylor, (of Taylor Brothers,) Hon. J. Henry, E. G. Squires, Hiram Ketchum, Chas. P. Kirkland, E. L. Francher, Charles A. Stetson, F. N. Stoddard, Howard Potter, Geo. B. Baldwin, Abraham Wakeman, F. G. Ludlow, Robt. E. Andrews, Charles S. Peabody, and Robt. Bonner, be a Committee to wait upon subscribers in all of the Brigade, and that they have power to add to their number.

Resolved, That A. V. Stout, Esq., be appointed Treasurer of the Fund to be raised, and that all subscriptions or contributions be paid only to him, or to such Agent as he appoints.

Resolved, That the moneys collected for the Brigade be expended for its benefit under the direction of Hon. Edward Haight, President of the Bank of the Commonwealth; Ex-Judge Hoffman, Ex-Mayor Harper, and Ex-Mayor Tiemann, or any two of them.

MAINE FILLS BOTH QUOTAS

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Sept. 27.

It appears from authentic official statements that Maine has filled her entire quotas under both calls for 300,000 men. Her quota under the first was 7,690, and all the men have been in the field for four weeks past. Under the last call for drafted men Maine has 9,000 men ready, all raised by volunteering, and they have all been in the camps at Portland, Augusta and Bangor since the 15th inst. They are already to move the moment they are uniformed and equipped.

Prior to these contributions, Maine had sent over 14,000 men, and, including the 9,000 seamen she has given to the navy, she has raised 40,000 men for the Union. The total population of Maine is 628,000. She claims the proud preeminence of being the Banner State in raising volunteers. She sends no drafted men to the war.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 27.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92; Reading Railroad, 33¾; Morris Canal, 46; Long Island Railroad, 19; Pennsylvania Railroad, 51¾.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—For what calling, profession, or pursuit in life are you best fitted? To learn this—and it is of the utmost importance to know—have a full written description of character, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FROST'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Matanzas, from New-Orleans—Miss Rosa Kennedy, Miss Louisa Hunt, Miss Julia Hunt, Mr. J. Herrit, Mrs. Harriet L. Watts, five children and two servants, H. W. Trefrey, Mr. C. Samory, lady and three daughters, Dr. J. H. Barker and servant, A. Thomson, A. J. Hamilton, F. Dupasseur, J. Holt and lady, Mrs. S. Lamnott, five children and one servant, Mrs. Ashe Conlin, three sons and one servant, Mrs. W. A. Wyman, Mr. H. G. Johnson, lady and child, Mr. E. M. Fogo, Miss L. Linds, Mr. L. Brankmi and lady, Mr. C. Gillis, W. Rodenbaugh, W. J. Hone, James Gay, Jacob Brecht, Charles H. Payne, G. C. Hewail, Solomon Stenson, O. F. Sumner, W. Allen, Mrs. L. Monell, and daughter.

In bark Eliza Barss, from Bermuda—Mr. and Miss Masters, J. N. Harney, R. H. Harney, H. N. Darrell, J. M. Durant, T. Nelson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 53 | Sun sets.... 5 49 | Moon sets.... 8 30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 13 | Gov. Island 12 00 | Hell Gate.... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Roanoke, Thompson, New-Orleans, via Havana, Lindiam & Heinecken; Plantagenet, (Br.,) Beard, Liverpool, Walden & Booth; Dudley Buck, Crane, Newbern, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co.

Ships Alice Ball, Ross, Liverpool, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Mameluke, Potter, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley; Adriz, (Aus.,) Pfeiffer, Penang, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Aurora, Barker, Liverp

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3437. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

The Bulk of the Rebel Army Concentrated at Winchester.

That Place Constituted a Base of Operations.

Rebel Communication with Richmond Threatened.

MOVEMENTS OF SIGEL'S CORPS.

The Pontoon Bridge at Harper's Ferry Safe.

THE RAILROAD BRIDGE VERY LITTLE DAMAGED.

OUR LATEST WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 28.

Statements are rife that the rebel army is still on the south bank of the Potomac. The most reliable information, however, shows the bulk of their force to be at Winchester, which is designed to be both a base and a nucleus of operations. It is highly probable that sufficient troops are left near the Potomac to defend the fords and ferries, and to create the impression that the bulk of their army is still there. They undoubtedly wish to detain Gen. McCLELLAN's army on the north bank of the river, fearing that some movement will be made to cut off communication with Richmond.

W. T. DENNIS, Military Agent of Indiana, returned from Sharpsburgh on Saturday, and furnishes some valuable information regarding the late battle there. He gives the following summary from the official reports of the losses in the Indiana regiments engaged:

SEVENTH—Killed, six privates. Wounded, four officers, thirty-five privates.

FOURTEENTH—Killed, two officers, twenty-eight privates. Wounded, ten officers, one hundred and forty-eight privates.

NINETEENTH—Killed, one officer, eight privates. Wounded, one officer, seventy-one privates.

TWENTY-SEVENTH—Killed, one officer, thirteen privates. Wounded, five officers, one hundred and eighty-three privates.

FIRST CAVALRY—Killed, one private. Wounded, three privates.

THIRD CAVALRY—Killed, four privates; wounded, five privates.

Mr. DENNIS estimates our aggregate losses at Sharpsburgh at a still lower figure than Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND. He agrees in the opinion that the rebels suffered much more severely, owing to the superiority of the Union troops in vigor, and the quality of their arms. He has procured and sent forward two thousand blankets for the use of the Indiana troops there.

The oft repeated statement that the rebels destroyed the pontoon bridge at Harper's Ferry turns out to be a fiction. It is standing now, as it was before the battle. Neither was the railroad bridge there so seriously damaged that it cannot be repaired in a week.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have no information of damage done to the road west of Harper's Ferry, as reported by the agent of the Associated Press.

The following is from a special correspondent of the TIMES, dated

FREDERICK, Sunday, Sept. 28.

Some two hundred wounded, chiefly from SEDGWICK's Division, and as many others from other Hospitals, came in here to-day, making about one thousand during two days. These take the place of convalescents here who have been sent to Baltimore and Washington, to be distributed to various Hospitals.

Agents from Massachusetts and other States are visiting here, and finding out the wounded from their respective States, with a view of having such of them removed home as will not be able to reënter the service.

There is no movement of the army on the Potomac to report.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 28.

The *American's* special from Sharpsburgh says:

"Our loss in killed and wounded in the battle of Antietam will be fully up to 10,000. The official figures in two corps, SUMNER's and HOOKER's, are as follows:"

SUMNER'S CORPS.

	Killed	Wounded
Officers	41	69
Enlisted men	819	3,708

Missing—458.
Total for the corps—5,209.

HOOKER'S CORPS.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Doubleday's Division	98	669	—	882
Ricketts's Division	152	698	137	1,187
Meade's Division, Penn. Reserve	97	419	23	539

Total for the Corps.....2,619

Gen. BURNSIDE's loss in killed and wounded will be about 1,600. The total loss in these three Army Corps is therefore 8,428. The loss in Gen. FRANKLIN's and Gen. BANKS' Corps, (now commanded by Gen. WILLIAMS,) will bring the casualties fully up to the total stated, though there may be some considerable reduction in the number of missing.

Gen. GRIFFIN, whose brigade pickets the river at Blackburn and Reynold's Ford, opposite Shepherdstown, keeps strict watch on the rebels, and is active in reconnoitering the country along the Virginia side of the Potomac.

On Friday morning a battalion of cavalry crossed, and soon afterwards sent back as a prisoner a rebel cavalry officer, whom they captured at Shepherdstown. Soon afterwards a boy appeared on the opposite bank, shouting to our pickets not to fire. He came over, and said he had enlisted with the rebels at Frederick, but, becoming disgusted with the service, desired to come home.

The rebels are reported to be in strong force ten miles back from the river. He also said that JACKSON had had his arm amputated, in consequence of a wound received at Antietam. These stories of rebel deserters are, however, notoriously unreliable.

On Thursday, at noon, Gen. GRIFFIN in person, with the Ninth Massachusetts and the First District of Columbia Regiments crossed the river. They threw out skirmishers and advanced up the hill, and, proceeding cautiously, passed into the woods.

Shortly afterward they sent back a piece of artillery and an artillery forge, which the rebels had left behind. They remained over during the afternoon, but as there was no firing, it is presumed they did not find the rebels in force.

THE SITUATION ON THE POTOMAC.

From the Washington Star of Saturday.

We believe that BURNSIDE'S *corps d'armée* did not cross the Potomac into Virginia at Harper's Ferry yesterday, as we thought likely to take place.

There now seems to be a hitch somewhere in that quarter, with reference to a prompt move after the rebel army. The delay in the arrival of troops already organized at the North is probably at the bottom of it.

On the day before yesterday, balloon reconnoissances on the Maryland side, between Harper's Ferry and Williamsport, led to the belief that the enemy is nowhere in force in the Shenandoah Valley near Harper's Ferry. Clouds of dust, however, were seen rising from Martinsburgh, up the river, on the Virginia side. The conclusion drawn from those signs was, that the rebels had just started out in that direction a large reconnoitering force of cavalry. Circumstances conspire to render it necessary for LEE to make some decided move very shortly.

Residents of Winchester and its vicinity, even of known secession proclivities, are, we know well, moving their families north of the Potomac, (crossing higher up the river,) because nothing whatever, eatable, is to be had there by the richest among them, but flour and a little old bacon—the latter at from $1 to $1 50 per pound. They aver, on reaching Upper Maryland, that they come North to escape starvation. Now this fact involves great privations on the part of the rebel army, in that quarter, for absolute want of food. All know that it is half naked, and that the nights and mornings there are cold enough to cool the ardor of far better fed and clothed men than LEE commands. They must know, too, that their present line of communication with Richmond is wholly at our mercy; and, we feel assured, are aware that they cannot longer afford to delay an effort either to overcome McCLELLAN in a fair battle or to get somewhere out of his reach, where they may obtain enough food from a secure line in their rear.

From the Second Edition of the Star.

No rebels except scattering pickets were yesterday in sight from Loudon Heights within three miles of Harper's Ferry. The only body of them that may be called a force discoverable near the river, was at Falling Waters, near Martinsburgh.

A gentleman just from participating in burying the dead and attending to the wounded of the battle of Antietam, assures us that our dead from that engagement fell short of 1,200, and our wounded a e less than 6,000.

In addition to the 3,600 dead rebels buried by our side on that field on the road near by there are trenches filled with dead rebels buried by their own comrades in arms. One trench is marked with a stake pencilled thus: "Gen'l ANDERSON and 14 others;" another: "Col. STARR and 114 others;" another "61," and others of other numbers. Thus, in the space of one-third of a mile are trenches containing 500 bodies of rebels killed in that battle buried by their own companions, so that their whole loss then and there was, indeed, three or four folds ours, at least.

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM CENTREVILLE.

General Sigel's Corps on the Move—No Rebel Force Near Centreville—A Reconnaissance in Force—Bull Run Bridge Repaired—The Rebels Rebuilding the Bridge Across the Rappahannock—What a Resident of Secesh Reports.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Thursday, Sept. 25, 1862.

The advance division of Gen. SIGEL'S corps, under the command of Col. VON GILSA, of the Fortieth New York Volunteers, (De Kalb Regiment,) reached this place on Monday last and Falls Church and Fairfax Court-House. *No enemy was found on the road hither* to interpose any obstacle to the progress of the troops or to taking possession of the fortifications upon their arrival here—except a few scattering horsemen, who fled before our scouts could bring their carbines to bear upon them. On Tuesday, Brig.-Gen. STAHL reached this point with an additional force, and he now has command of the place, and occupies the house of Mrs. WHALEY as his headquarters. The usual precautions have been taken to prevent a surprise by the enemy, and since Monday's scouting parties have been sent out daily in different directions. Gen. STAHL in person visited Bull Run battle-field yesterday with a small force, for the purpose of administering a little salutary punishment to a party of rebel scouts who had fired upon our pickets. As may be well supposed, the special object of the mission was fully accomplished. Yesterday morning, a force, consisting of two regiments, a squadron of cavalry and a section of artillery, accompanied by a gang of workmen, under the command of Col. BOESBACK, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, proceeded to Manassas Junction and thence to Bull Run Creek, to repair the bridge destroyed by LONGSTREET while Gen. POPE was making his celebrated retreat from the Rappahannock. The bridge was probably completed to-day, and the troops will then make a more extended reconnoissance.

This afternoon Gen. STAHL made his headquarters at Fairfax Court-House, and has with him the balance of his corps. The finer actions of the rebels are, as yet known of to mystery—at all events to us as newspaper correspondents.

I had a conversation to-day with a resident of Brentsville, just across the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Manassas Junction, and he gave me the rebs some important facts, if true. He says that of the five locomotives reported to have been destroyed by Gen. HAZEN when he fell back from Bristoe's Station, have been put in good order by the rebels, and have been run down to the Rappahannock Station. There are also at Manassas Junction several freight-cars, boxes and other articles of clothing—supposed to have been destroyed—and a number of pieces of artillery, but no rebel soldiers. At Gainesville he reports that there are at least 20,000 stand of arms belonging to the rebels. They are also repairing the bridge destroyed by order of Gen. POPE, across the Rappahannock River and the road will be in running order to Culpepper within a few days. This gentleman, who is vouched for in high quarters as a good Union man, also reports that JOE JOHNSTON is marching toward Manassas Junction with 40,000 men. This story is not generally credited here, however. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is now in good running order to Manassas Junction.

LETTER FROM SHARPSBURGH.

The Enemy Massing his Forces near Winchester—Communications between Pickets—The Probabilities of a Movement—Condition of the Old Regiments, &c.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Thursday, Sept. 25, 1862.

Information has been received at headquarters, to-day, that the enemy is massing his forces in the vicinity of Winchester, Va., for the purpose of making a stand at that point. Citizens, who live along the line of the Upper Potomac, report that the rebel pickets extend as far up as Lincoln. The pickets stationed opposite Williamsport are unusually free and careless, and frequently enter into conversation with our pickets on this side. Last Monday three of their number crossed over to the Williamsport side, while three of our own men returned the compliment by visiting the Virginia shore. After remaining about an hour, each party returned to their respective lines. This familiarity between hostile pickets may be considered unobjectionable in a social sense, but certainly is quite the reverse of our idea of the proper conduct of war. We can readily conceive in what way the rebels are benefited by being allowed to sit unmolested on the opposite bank, day after day, and watch every inclination and movement on our part, but cannot so easily comprehend how the Union army is to obtain a similar advantage. In the former instance, we assume the ground that the rebels are acting on the defensive, and, of course, are on the alert to observe the first indication of an approach on our part, and by being early informed, they can better prepare themselves against an attack. On the other hand, the plans of the Union army are exposed before they can be thoroughly carried out, and the undertaking is doubly liable to defeat. Gen. KENLY, who is in command of the troops at Williamsport, did right, in placing under arrest the three men who went over to the enemy's lines, and can do still another commendable act by breaking up the unnatural intimacy that continues to exist.

If there is any programme made out as to the future movements of the army, it has not yet developed itself sufficiently to aid an outsider in forming any accurate conclusions. If an opinion can be based on appearances, we may venture to presume that the present line of defence will not be advanced to any extent for some weeks to come.

In consequence of admirable shelling and good rifle practice, the enemy has not deemed it advisable to show himself on the bank of the river below Shepherdstown. This morning a portion of the Fifth New-York Cavalry went over on a reconnoissance, but has not returned at the present writing.

The disposition of the new levies has become a matter of considerable conjecture among the old troops. Although the plan of filling up the old regiments has been strenuously advocated, still it does not appear to have been very extensively adopted. Many regiments that went into the field a year ago with 1,000 and 1,100 strong are now reduced to 200 and 300. Even some brigades do not number men enough to make up one good-sized regiment.

The portion of the Third Brigade (Powell's Corps) that participated in the affair over the river last Saturday was the Twentieth Maine Regiment, Col. STOCKTON, of the Sixteenth Michigan, who is the present commander of the brigade, preceded the regiment, but upon reaching the opposite bank the order for crossing was countermanded, consequently the remainder of the brigade did not leave the Maryland side. The Third Brigade, although greatly reduced in numbers, on account of the service it has seen, is yet anxious to again cope with the enemy, and under the leadership of the brave and skilful Col. STOCKTON we doubt not that its noble reputation would be worthily sustained. WHIT

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Four Days of Rebel Rule—Scenes With the Inhabitants—Vandalism—Stores and Guns Removed.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1862.

One week ago to-day I left this place, a refugee, fleeing under cover of night to our lines. Rebel soldiers surrounded the surrounding hills and patrolled the streets, thousands of our own disheartened troops, who had been compelled to surrender, through the criminal incompetence of their General, being huddled together on Bolivar Heights, prisoners of war. Rebel banners flaunted in every direction, the "Lone Star" and "Palmetto" being the most conspicuous among their number. Rebel cannon were up on Bolivar Heights, or glistened in the moonlight on the Maryland shore. Rebel authority reigned supreme.

To-night I safely return, not by a winding, circuitous way, avoiding enemies, pickets and guards, but walking securely forward under National protection. National soldiers now occupy the Heights, roam through the fields, and walk the streets. National ensigns have supplanted the Stars and Bars and Union guns now frown from the battlements; how can I be otherwise than rejoiced at the change? Yet, when I recall the number of brave men who have unnecessarily been laid upon the shelf, the vast amount of property which has been lost, and look around upon the waste and destruction which have been inflicted by the rebels, sadness takes the place of joy.

The many reports which were in circulation to the effect that BURNSIDE or some other General had recaptured this place last week, were without foundation. The Confederates remained until last Saturday, when they evacuated it. The haste with which everything captured was removed out of town, and the sudden departure of JACKSON'S forces to reinforce LEE across the river, doubtless gave rise to these rumors, having led our paroled prisoners, who were going out, to suppose that BURNSIDE or some other Union General was coming in. On taking the place a week ago yesterday, Gen. A. P. HILL, to whom we surrendered, took up his headquarters in the centre of the town, and posted his minions around him in every direction. They built their camp-fires under the shade-trees in the streets, and slept on the sidewalks, in doorways, alongside the fences or wherever an opportunity for stretching out presented itself. All of the rebels, save a few hundred, departed on Tuesday. Gen. HILL, who is a man of pleasing address and genteel and intimate acquaintance (once) of private property to be procured. He, however, left on Wednesday last night, and a Col. THOMAS, differing from him in every respect, save rebellious proclivities, took command during the remainder of the week. Much annoyance was experienced from this individual, a New-York lady of some consequence, who unfortunately was warned out here, received from a pass to the National lines, which he promised that Southern ladies had suffered from this war, as I was one more than if not any Yankee women should experience some difficulty also. Replying that she simply desired to return to New-York, he said: "I would be sorry for a lady from New-York than for any other State—friends of the Confederacy!" "Why did you reprieve when you knew we would take the place?" "Because I suppose the Southerners were gentlemen, and would treat me with the courtesy which they boast of," was the reply. This appeared to satisfy him, and an immediate pass was granted. On Wednesday the flag-poles were cut. One of the banners had previously been hauled down by some Unionists and sunk in the river by means of stones. The captured guns were most of them removed to Winchester, and the commissary stores started off in wagons in the direction of Charlestown. Trains were kept running constantly on the Winchester Railroad to Winchester, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Martinsburgh until Thursday afternoon. Tuesday morning the work of blowing up the splendid iron railroad bridge across the Potomac was commenced, and not completed until Thursday night. What our Northern mudsill mechanics could have accomplished in three hours, it took the chivalrous Southerners three days to accomplish. Yet the work was performed effectually. Two new spans only had been laid, the third being a portion of the old bridge, which had suffered a like fate. The structure when completed would have cost nearly three hundred thousand dollars. After the bridge was blown up, Thursday afternoon about sunset, the pontoon was destroyed. The torch of destruction was then applied to the large stables and workshops close by which were entirely consumed. The wooden structure, on which the railroad track is laid, built of solid timber, and extending for several rods, depot platform, and nearly everything of a combustible nature in the vicinity shared a similar fate. The cars, with one or two exceptions, were burned while standing on the track. Instead of falling through, as they supposed would be the case, the only engine left remained on the trestle work being held up by the tender, which went down end ways, forming a sort of a support. Strange to relate, the old engine-house, which has remained unharmed through the many vicissitudes which the place has undergone, escaped their vengeance. It stood directly alongside the other buildings, and why not destroyed is to me a mystery. Perhaps they were afraid to burn John Brown's old fortress, lest there should arise from the ruins ten thousand spirits like unto himself, to stir up their slaves and play insurrection generally. It may be that some of the men appointed to the work of ruin cherished a secret admiration for the old hero, and desired to leave standing the monument to his bravery, misguided though it was. One of them, I know, protested with Col. THOMAS against such wanton destruction of property. Three fine residences belonging to the Government, on the hill overlooking the Shenandoah (two of which are used as hospitals,) were left standing, owing, as the rebels said, to their proximity to private property. Much credit is due to JOHN R. RAAN, a boatman living two miles above the ferry, for dissuading them from blowing up the locks on the canal. Union, as well as rebel soldiers, have deprived him of horses and various other stock, yet he has never received one cent remuneration from the Government.

Friday night, great distress was occasioned among the citizens, by the statement of a desperate band of guerrillas, that they were going to burn the village. They were prevented from doing so, however. The next day, after destroying the fine railroad bridge over the Government Works Canal, or Reservoir, about half a mile above the village, several coal and wood cars which had been run up in the vicinity of the dam, and the telegraph wire for some distance, the Confederates evacuated, bag and baggage. Our forces marched in on Monday. I have yet to hear of any exception to the conduct on the part of the rebel soldiers. On the contrary, many cases of kindness extended to the Unionists have been related to me.

Last Wednesday the hospital steward was told by a New-Jerseyman in the Confederate service, to bring his cart down to the Commissary Department at night, when he was on guard, and he would supply him with what he needed. The steward did so, and returned with a barrel of beans, fifty pounds of pork, and several loaves of bread. Sweet pork and other eatables were several times sent to the people here from the Confederate camp. This would not seem to indicate much want on their part. A Southern mail was established here while the rebels remained.

The stores are being opened to-day, and the village begins to wear its wonted appearance. The first train of cars came through from Baltimore yesterday as far as Sandy Hook, one mile below here, and mail facilities will be afforded in a short time. Northern papers are now received here the first time for three weeks. Pontoon bridges were sent up from Monocacy Junction to-day, and a pontoon bridge will be completed by to-morrow. Many of the negroes who were run off are returning, having escaped from the rebel lines. If any one questions the propriety or humanity of the President's recent proclamation, let him remember that the rebels drove off from this place all blacks, free and slave, indiscriminately, not excepting the cooks and private servants of officers brought from the North. An immense force of our troops are now here. A forward movement may be expected soon.

LIST OF SICK AND WOUNDED AT GENERAL HOSPITAL, HARPER'S FERRY.

Wm. L. McIntosh, Co. B, 32d Ohio—knee.
Josiah Collins, Co. K, 67th Ohio—both legs.
Wm. Crager, Co. K, 34th Ohio—shoulder.
Orman Dickinson, Co. D, 126th N. Y.—both legs.
Wallace Kizor, Co. F, 126th N. Y.—head.
Edwin Knapp, Co. B, 126th N. Y.—both legs.
A. H. Foster, Co. G, 126th N. Y.—leg.
Lawrence Hoff, Co. F, 3d Maryland—knee.
Wm. C. Hill, Co. B, 32d Ohio—both legs.
Samuel Hoff, Co. F, 3d Maryland—leg.
Wm Stiga, Co. G, 65th Illinois.
John Fahy, Co. A, 111th New-York—lost arm.
Harvey Lambert, Co. D, 12th Illinois—arm and side.
Patrick King, Co. D, 32d Ohio.
John A. Hubbard, Co. A, 115th New-York—foot.
Chas. Darling, Co. G, 66th Illinois—arm and hip.
James Andrew, Co. F, 32d Ohio—back.
Calvin Osbourn, Co. I, 126th New-York—leg.
D. C. Sackett, Co. D, 126th New-York—leg.
Wm. Sheppard, Co. B, 126th New-York—leg.
Wm. Ashdown, Co. C, 111th New-York—side.
Chas. W. Ford, Co. D, 126th New-York—side.
Robert B. Plauvelt, Co. E, 126th N. Y.—shoulder.
W. H. Bowen, Co. B, 126th New-York—lost arm.
Conrad Gunderman, Co. C, 126th New-York—lost arm.
Dilon Pettinger, Co. K, 126th New-York—leg.
T. S. Shears, Co. H, 126th New-York—shoulder.
H. S. Dickins, Co. H, 126th New-York—shoulder.
Peter Hannahan, Co. E, 115th New-York—leg.
Edwin Palmer, Co. E, 126th New-York—leg.
John J. Brocklin, waiter for Co. I.
—— Samens, 116th New-York—abscess.
John Lutterback, 12th New-York Militia—both legs.

NEW-YORK EIGHTH CAVALRY.

Edward Bunnler, Co. A.
William Hubbs, Co. B.
George Sheriff, Co. D.
Robert Latimba, Co. F.
Daniel Bonbran, Co. F.
Israel Lynch, Co. H.
M. B. Reynolds, Co. C.
Esquire Wiser, Co. I.
John H. Scott, Co. F.
O. Sgt. J. P. Swayne, Co. F.
M. J. Strang, Co. I.
Conrad Hallaeur, Co. I.
Samuel Churchill, Co. B.
T. C. Bannister, Co. B.
F. S. Robins, Co. B.
Matthew Van Dalner, Co. A.
William H. Fillmore, Co. C.
William Shaver, Co. C.
William B. Flochen.
John B. Graves.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

Prospect of Active Movements—What the Army Thinks of the Emancipation Proclamation—The Wounded from our late Battles—Supplies Needed.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 27, 1862.

During a week spent in running from point to point, within the lines of McCLELLAN'S army—from here to Frederick, Boonsboro, Hagerstown, and again to Harper's Ferry and Frederick—I have seen nothing of an unusual nothing to indicate the inauguration of that vigorous campaign in Northern Virginia which has been expected to follow our success at Antietam. McCLELLAN has not followed the "broken and shattered columns of the enemy" as rapidly as I, for the very good reason, as it seems to me, that they have been so broken and shattered that they could be followed otherwise than with caution. Defeated, as they undoubtedly were, at Antietam, the rebel army were driven from their positions only by a day, and in addition pressure, which left them still in condition to cross the river without confusion, under the protection of a strong rear guard and the friendly cover of the night. I have the authority of Gen. FRENCH for the contradiction of the story that we were kept at bay for some length of time by a simple picket line. McCLELLAN may be too cautious, but so soon after Gen. POPE's experiment of rapid movements is not the time to be harsh with him on this account. We have advantages to gain from delay, for which the rebels will find no compensation. Our new recruits are hastening forward, and our equinoctial storm, which may be looked for at any time, might be worth to us near half a hundred thousand men, by raising the Potomac so as to release them from guarding its fords.

The army while waiting are busily discussing the extent of the late victory, the merits of Gen. McCLELLAN, and the recent emancipation proclamation of the President. The same difference of opinion exists among our soldiers upon these questions as at home, though there is more apparent unanimity of sentiment in reference to Gen. McCLELLAN than elsewhere; notwithstanding, some officers do not hesitate to declare very loudly against him, and even to deny the reality of our success at Antietam, which is, by the way, scoffed at by the Secessionists of Baltimore, who regard LEE's retreat across the Potomac as part of the programme, and are gleeful over the loss inflicted by him upon our army.

The Emancipation proclamation is discussed pro and con. in the army, opinion seeming to incline toward its endorsement. Some, however, are very bitter against it. I heard an officer of the regular army, holding a staff appointment, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, declaring his intention to resign in consequence. In this case, a feeling, apart from the question as to the expediency of the measure, seemed to predominate; and the officer referred to, whom I am bound to say is both a soldier and a gentleman, expressed his repugnance to engage in what he regarded as a political warfare. Most of our troops, however, seem to concern themselves only with the questions "*Can beat*." Hard experience has destroyed in them all feeling of sentiment in regard to the negro, and they only wish to know how he can be put to service in the suppression of the rebellion, of whose pertinacious resistance they are heartily sick. Many of them are skeptical in regard to the practical value of the proclamation, for they have heard somewhere of an old receipt for cooking a hare, which commences: "*First catch your hare.*" They would like to see the negro caught first, if possible, and then they are not likely to be over nice as to rebellious feelings in regard to chattel property. Apart from those who oppose the proclamation in toto, and the larger class of doubters who don't know exactly what to think, there is a numerous class in the army, as in the community, who regard it with unqualified approbation. It is to stimulate recruiting, say they; it will lead to a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and to the suppression of the rebellion before the coming first of January, when the negro jubilee is to be proclaimed.

With all that has been written on the subject, I question whether our citizens yet realize what a scene is presented on the journey from Hagerstown to Frederick, where the wounded from our late battles are filling every town in that thirty miles of distance with misery, and crowding the numerous hospitals that have sprung up by the wayside wherever a barn or vacant building could be made available. The trains of ambulances still continue their journeying back and forth, loaded with the weary patients, whose wounds, but half attended to, have, in many cases, festered from neglect. Too much cannot be said on this subject; for the necessities of those who are suffering for our liberties should be made known throughout the country, that attention may be paid to their wants. Now that the first hurry is somewhat over, the wounded receive better care, but there is still need of the means to provide for their necessities, even so indispensable a thing as bandages being in short supply. Let our patriotic ladies at home see what can be done to remedy this deficiency. I know how it would be their glory and delight to share the labors of their sisters here, had they the opportunity. PIERREPONT.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

GEN. WADSWORTH SERENADED.

His Views on the Proper Conduct of the War.

The President's Emancipation Policy Approved.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 28.

SERENADE TO GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. WADSWORTH was, last evening, complimented with a serenade by the marine band, at his residence, in evidence of the public satisfaction with his nomination for Governor of the State of New-York. The concourse was large, including several prominent citizens of New-York, among whom were Hon. SIMEON DRAPER, Hon. GEO. D. PRENTICE and Dr. H. M. PIERCE. After preliminary music by the band, Gen. WADSWORTH was called upon for a speech, and responded as follows:

I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you do me in making this visit. I suppose I may assume that you come to congratulate me upon having received from the Convention of the State of New-York—a Convention composed of the truest friends of this Government, the truest friends of the country, and the most earnest supporters of the war—on having received from that Convention the nomination to the distinguished position of Governor of the State of New-York. While I cannot allow myself to over-estimate the compliment of this nomination; while I cannot allow myself to misunderstand it, or to receive it in any considerable degree as a personal compliment, I need not say how highly I appreciate it. I have not earned it, gentlemen, by any public service of my own in my native State. I have never held any public position, or any official position there. I am known only as a citizen who has pursued his avocations during most of his life entirely in the privacy of home. But the gentlemen who have brought forward my name have done so largely on trust. While I cannot claim that this nomination is the result of any services which I have rendered, or is a reward for any merit in me, I do claim for it significance and meaning plainly marked. I have been brought forward, gentlemen, by men who are in earnest, and they brought me forward because they believed that I was in earnest. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.] These men believe that this rebellion can be crushed, that it ought to be crushed, and they intend that it shall be crushed. [Applause.] They intend to uphold this noble Republican Government of ours. They intend to hold together this country, hand it together at whatever cost of Life, of Blood, of sickening, of treasure. At whatever cost, they intend to hold it together, to make it desolate, devastating, if need be, but to hold it together, one country, and that a free country. [Good," and cheers.] A land of refuge, as it has been in days past, for the oppressed from all parts of the world. They have brought me forward, gentlemen, as their standard-bearer, because I believe what they believe, I think what they think, feel as they feel, on these great questions. They do not wish, they do not intend to survive the dismemberment of their country, and they do not believe that I wish to survive it, or that any citizen should survive it. (Cheers.) That are the thoughts which have influenced them in bringing me forward, and I trust that in that light, however poor as may be my claim in other respects, I shall receive the approbation and support of the sons of New-York who may be here. (Cries "You will.") I do not propose, gentlemen, on this occasion—it would be obviously improper in me, in the position which I now occupy—to enter at large into a discussion of the conduct of the war, or the policy of the Government. Sufficient for us to know, gentlemen, that the Government has given us the most solemn and repeated assurances—and it is sustained by the public sentiment of the loyal people who gather to its support—that the war will be prosecuted with the utmost military energy, and that all the means, agencies and appliances of honorable war will be availed of to carry it on and bring this struggle to an end. It would have been criminal folly in the Government to have overlooked one great element of Southern society—an element which may be, and will be according as we use it—an element of weakness or an element of strength. It would have been criminal folly in the Government to have overlooked or forgotten the fact that we are fighting against an aristocracy, base and selfish, but still a powerful aristocracy; and it would have been worse than folly to suppose that they could put down the rebellion and save the aristocracy. A year and a half of bitter experience has proved to us that we cannot do that—that we shall fail if we attempt such a thing, and fail ignobly. We have moistened a hundred battle-fields with the blood of ourselves. We are surrounded with hospitals, filled with the sick and suffering, with wounded and dying men. Almost every household in the North is filled with gloom and weeping for some beloved member, who has gone forth to return no more; and what have we gained? Is it enough that we are safe on this side of the Potomac? And we repaid for all our sacrifices by this consolation? I think not. And yet, gentlemen, what has this powerful aristocracy done for us, that it is entitled to our sympathy? What has it done with its Government, but use it for its own aggrandizement and failing in that, rise up to overthrow it. I have never failed, gentlemen, previous to the outbreak of this rebellion, in any public and proper occasion, to declare my earnest devotion to the Constitution of the United States, and my desire to uphold it, with what are called compromises and concessions in behalf of Slavery. But, gentlemen, secession and war, bloody and relentless war, have changed our relations to that which is the cause and the source of the war. [Applause and cries of "That's it."] We have the right, we are bound moreover by the most solemn obligations of duty, to use this agency, as far as we can, to put an end to this struggle, and to save the lives of white men who are perishing by thousands in this country. How long are we to bear the insolence of this Southern aristocracy? Have we not borne it long enough? Has it not long enough disturbed and distracted our counsels, and paralyzed our energies? Has it not long enough paralyzed the energies of the country? Nay, more—has it not long enough, in the eyes of the other civilized nations of the world, covered us with infamy?

[A Voice—It has even so.] But, be that as it may, the issue is made up, and we must conquer it or be conquered by it. This struggle is already far advanced—it is near its end. We are in the pangs of dissolution, or we are in the pangs of exorcism. If we would save ourselves, we must cast out the devil which has tormented and disgraced us from the hour of our National birth. ["Good, good."] We want peace, but more than we want peace, we want a country. We want peace, but we want an honorable peace, a permanent peace, a solid peace. When we have achieved that, we shall commence on a career of prosperity such as we have never known, and such as the world has never before witnessed. We shall spring up at one bound to be the mightiest and the freest and the happiest people on the face of the earth. [Cheers.] I thank you, gentlemen, for the patience with which you have listened to me.

At the close of his remarks, three cheers were given enthusiastically.

SPEECH OF GOV. BLAIR.

Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, was then introduced. He applauded the President's Proclamation, as giving new encouragement to the loyal people of the North, who now had a principle for which to fight. For the last year and a half the North had poured forth men and treasure in abundance, and yet after all the great battles and loss of life, we had come back in a circle, and the army is now where it was then. God forbid that they should spend this Winter in their old quarters on the banks of the Potomac. He would not blame anybody, but he thought the time had come when the country should have such leaders as would lead these gallant armies to victory. His speech was received with frequent and enthusiastic applause.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. BOUTWELL.

Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, followed, indorsing the nomination of Gen. WADSWORTH as an excellent one, and saying that, as he was a representative of the supporters of the Administration, his defeat would be regarded by the South and by Europe as an evidence that the State of New-York was unwilling to indorse the measures of the Government in the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion. But he did not entertain the idea that Gen. WADSWORTH would be defeated. He proceeded to allude to the course of England in extending sympathy to the secessionists, and thought she would have cause after be ashamed of it. This war would be finished up, and the debt all paid, within the lifetime of men now before him. But the race of slaveholders must be exterminated—not Southerners, but slaveholders. As Seneca said of the Romans: "Wherever they conquers he inhabits." So he would say of Americans, and the lands of the South would be settled by a race loving freedom and equality.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, very briefly indorsed the President's proclamation, and urged a vigorous prosecution of the war; after which the band performed one or two pieces, and the assemblage dispersed.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 28.

GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. HOOKER is rapidly recovering from his wounds. He speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the volunteer soldiers, and says he would always prefer to go into battle with them than with the regulars. Coming from this source—one of the bravest and truest soldiers in the service—the compliment to the volunteers is indeed important.

The President called, to-day, on Gen. HOOKER, and had an important interview. There is no doubt that he will be assigned to a very important command as soon as he is able to return to the field.

GEN. M'CLERNAND.

It is believed that Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND is about to be assigned to an important command in the West.

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS BY SEA.

Great activity in the Navy-yard fully sustains the belief that we are on the eve of important operations by sea. The entire force of the Navy-yard was kept employed to-day.

THE REBEL MAIL.

It is well known to private parties, if not to the Government, that the rebels have a submarine communication with Acquia Creek, mails are taken across the lower Potomac, sometimes passing directly under our gunboats stationed there.

THE RECONNOISSANCE TO BRISTOW STATION.

The report is current that the reconnoitering party which proceeded to Bristow Station on Thursday captured a train of cars and locomotives, abandoned by the rebels. The only captures by the reconnoissance were a number of wagons.

ARMY ORDERS.

Brig. Gen. JOHN CADY, U. S. Volunteers, has been ordered to report for duty to Major-Gen. POPE.

Surgeon WM. A. SLOAN, U. S. Army, has been assigned to duty with Gen. POPE, as Medical Director of the Department of the Southwest.

PROMOTIONS FOR MERIT.

The following named officers have been promoted, on the recommendation of Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN, to Brigadier-Generals:

Col. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN, of Fifth New York Volunteers, for distinguished conduct at the battle of Gaines' Hill.

Col. ALFRED SULLY, First Minnesota, for distinguished conduct at the battle before Richmond.

Col. WILLIAM N. AVERILL, Third Pennsylvania, for distinguished conduct at Fair Oaks.

Col ROBERT CUMMIS, First Massachusetts, for distinguished conduct at Williamsburgh.

THE REVENUE STAMPS.

By chapter 163, section 2d, of the Acts of the Thirty-Seventh Congress, it is provided that no instrument on paper issued prior to the 1st of January, 1863, without being stamped, shall be deemed invalid on that account. Suits for recovery of penalty can only be instituted by collectors, hence, if stamps are not ready for use on the 1st of October, no injury or loss will result to the public. It is expected, however, that stamps for leading purposes will be ready by Wednesday, or soon after, and the use of stamps will be required whenever the Department is prepared to furnish them.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

The Military Commission, of which Gen. HUNTER is President, met on Thursday, and adjourned till to-morrow, without any business having been brought before it.

ARRIVALS.

Gen. HANNER, U. S. A., Hon. M. BAILEY, of Pennsylvania, and Geo. WILKES, of New-York, are in the city.

Judge LANE and family, of Huntsville, Ala., arrived here to-day from the North, where they have been sojourning for some time past.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Baltimore at this Port, and the Anglo-Saxon off Cape Race.

Comments of the English Press on Gen. Pope's Battles.

The Idea of Recognizing the Rebel Confederacy Abandoned.

Rebel Steamers and Rams Building in England.

The Fate of Garibaldi Still Undecided.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The screw-steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. KENNEDY, which left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 17th, and Queenstown on the 18th inst., arrived here yesterday.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 18th, via Londonderry on the 19th inst., was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, off Cape Race, at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, and a summary of her news obtained.

The *Anglo-Saxon* was detained at Derry by fog She reports splendid weather during the entire passage thence to Cape Race.

The *Hibernian* arrived off Londonderry at 10:30 on the morning of the 16th of August, and at Liverpool early on the 17th.

The *City of Washington* reached Queenstown about 6 A. M. on the 17th.

It is reported that three of the finest steamers on the Clyde, the *Trona*, the *Giraffe* and the *Clydesdale*, have been sold to the Confederate Government.

The Liverpool *Telegraph* says:

"Besides the commissions committed to other shipbuilders by the Confederate Government, which are being pushed forward with all possible dispatch, a large iron-plated ram is being constructed on the River Mersey, without any attempt being made at concealment. This ram will be of the most formidable character, and will attempt to run the blockade at Charleston."

The same journal says that a vessel is lying at Liverpool, taking on a cargo of iron plates destined for plating a Southern vessel which is awaiting their arrival at Charleston.

The United States steamer *Tuscarora* was at Cadiz.

THE NEWS OF POPE'S BATTLES.

The stirring news from America received by the *Europa* was the theme of universal comment; and, although regarded as most disastrous to the North, the valor of the National troops is generally admitted. The *Times* says of it: "Two days of such fighting as the troops sustained fully rescue their military character from reproach. But everything except that honor is lost. The gallant stand the army made only takes the sting of disgrace out of the overthrow."

The *Daily News* admits that the North have had a severe defeat, and that should the Confederates cross the Potomac, McCLELLAN will be compelled to fight a new battle—one which would be more bloody than any previous conflict of the war. The South has many reasons for pursuing its advantage with all possible speed. Its victories are the result of a supreme effort, which, as may be inferred from the nature of Mr. DAVIS's conscription orders and from the resistance which they encounter in the States, cannot be repeated.

The *Times* says the Federal Government is brought to the verge of ruin. That word may be used when the Executive Government of the North is no longer safe in its Capital. The Federals fought with more than courage—with sustained obstinacy—and the loss on both sides appears to have been terrible. But the Confederates have been skillfully manœuvred, and brought superior numbers into the field at the last moment when most of the Federal reserves had been exhausted. Gen. POPE was beaten back first on the line of Centreville and Gainesville, and finally within the very defensive works of Washington itself. Whether the army can be pronounced safe, even there, remains doubtful.

The article then points to the increasing activity of the Secessionists and their threatening attitude in Kentucky, Louisiana and elsewhere, and remarks in conclusion:

"If a million of men could be brought into the Federal service they would not suffice to defend Washington and keep military possession of the Border States alone. The Americans are for the first time learning what an appalling political difficulty may be created by the magnitude of the republican territory. It may be truly said, that the nation is punished by what was its inordinate pride. The new recruits who are arriving at Washington will find little to kindle their enthusiasm. They will be trained under every discouragement and take the field as a force half beaten before it fights. Bad as the Federal prospects are at present, we can see no elements of better promise in the immediate future."

The *Morning Post* thinks it is not unlikely that the Confederates will prove to be more victorious as conquering invaders than their Northern opponents, but by acting on the offensive, it is not improbable that they might more speedily induce the Federal Government to come to terms.

The *Star* considers the Northern cause not hopeless, because emancipation of the slaves has not been proclaimed, and it urges the adoption of that measure.

The *Herald* thinks that the campaign bids fair to terminate with the whole of the South, and all the Border States south of the Potomac and Ohio in their possession. The North will then do well to consider its position and prospects, to sum up what it has lost, and be mindful of what it may yet lose, and coosent, while it may, to a compromise on the basis of this frontier.

MEDIATION RUMORS.

Bulliet's Correspondance (Paris) expresses a belief that M. MERCIER, the French Minister to Washington, is ordered to make a conciliatory attempt to put a stop to the civil war.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the Emperor is decidedly in favor of recognizing the South, and is anxious that the English Government should adopt a similar policy. The Confederates in Paris argue that the object of placing the French-Mexican expedition on so much larger a scale than is necessary to accomplish the French objects in Mexico, is with a view to future eventualities or contingencies in the American conflict.

The London *Morning Post* sets forth the grounds on which the Southern Confederate States may now claim their recognition from the independent nations of the world.

In its latest City Article the *Times* remarks: "The last accounts from America have created a strong impression among many of the cotton operators at Liverpool that the Federal Government may soon be forced to accept peace, and sales were effected yesterday at a reduction of 2d. per pound from the quotations of Friday last.

In London, however, a majority of the merchants and others most connected with New-York still entertain a belief that the country will have to pass through many more months of misery before there will be any approach to actual negotiations for a termination of the struggle.

The *Times* devotes an editorial to extolling the valor displayed by the South, and the heroic exertions which self-dependence has called forth. It regards this as proof of the wisdom of the British Government in their policy of neutrality; and concludes as follows:

"An armed interference in the quarrel would be a fatal mistake for any European Power. When the South has expelled the enemy from its soil it may be entitled to ask for recognition; but its frontiers must be both won and kept by its own exertions."

In another article the *Times* dilates upon the increasing tyranny of the Northern Government, and thinks it must render inevitable a breach between the Rebublican and Democratic parties, now engaged in the same cause.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is stated that the British Steamer *Lloyds* which ran the blockade at Charleston, and arrived at Halifax, had been insured at premiums as high as sixty guineas per cent.

The question of substitutes for cotton, continued to attract attention. The *Times* gives space to another letter from the "Inventor" of the article which has already been so much talked about. In it the "Inventor" states that a Committee was being formed in Manchester for the purpose of carrying out his proposition, and in regard to the material, he says:

"I firmly believe that I shall be able to establish—1. That my substitute will answer all the purposes of cotton. 2. That a present and sufficient supply can be procured and the operatives at once set to work. 3. That the future supply of the material may be obtained by cultivation in the United Kingdom, without displacing from other purposes one acre of land, and thus be the means of developing a new staple industry of the country."

The *Star* speaks of another substitute for cotton, invented by a Mr. FENTON, and does not think that it or any other substitute can answer the purpose.

At the great Russian fair of Nishni Novgorod 20,000 poods of cotton, from Khiva and Bokhara, were sold at 12 to 13 silver roubles per pood, to be shipped for England.

Important experiments with guns and armor plates continue to be frequently made at Shoeburyness. The great Horsfall (or Mersey) gun—300-pounder—had smashed a clear hole through a target representing a section of the *Warrior's* broadside, at a distance of 200 yards.

The German papers have a story that Prince ALFRED, having broken some trifling rule of the naval service, had been ordered back to his ship by the Queen.

The formal betrothal of the Prince of Wales with the Princess ALEXANDRA, of Denmark, is semi-officially announced; and it is stated that the marriage is based entirely on mutual affection and the personal merits of the young Princess, and that it is in no way connected with political considerations.

The Royal Commissioners had finally determined to keep the Great Exhibition open till Saturday, the 1st of November.

It is stated that, if the Exhibition ended on the 18th of October, it would leave a considerable deficit to be met by the guarantors. If kept open till the 1st of November, a deficiency of some £20,000 or, perhaps, £25,000 is still likely to exist even then. It is this deficiency which the contractors for the building have offered to make good, so that the guarantors may not be called on for a single farthing.

The *Times*, in a leader on the English harvest of 1862, says the results are unexpectedly favorable. It is not quite an average crop, but it is very little short of the mark.

FRANCE.

The rumor that the general elections to the Corps Legislatif had been fixed for the end of October is officially denied.

Nothing definite seems to have been decided on with regard to the elections. The question appears to have been raised in a Cabinet Council, and now awaits the decision of the Emperor.

The *Presse* says it is asserted that the entire number of effective forces which have arrived in Mexico will approach 60,000.

The Roman question continues to be the most prominent topic by the Paris journals. The *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by M. LIMAYRAC, which says: "For thirty years the Imperial Government has defended the Papacy, but it is not reasonable to conclude from this that it intends to maintain the Papal Government forever. If France considers it her duty to secure the independence of the Papacy, she also considers it her duty to respect the liberty of her people. The Court of Rome and the journals which are devoted to it affirm that the Roman Government is loved by its subjects; it is, therefore, necessary to protect it against any external attack. The Papal power being secured within by the wishes of the inhabitants, and protected from without by a formal declaration of France, whose word is as good as her sword, there is no longer any reason for the occupation of Rome by French troops."

Accounts from Mulhouse state business is dull in that town, purchasers being deterred by high prices.

It is now generally believed that the harvest throughout France will be equal to a fair average. The report of the Minister of Agriculture so pronounces it.

The *Patrie* says it is not true the French force in Mexico will be 60,000 men. It thinks that 30,000 will be more than sufficient to secure success.

The Paris journals ridicule M. LA GUERONNIERE's ideas in regard to the solution of the Roman question

The Bourse on the 16th was heavy. Rentes 68.80 excoupons.

ITALY.

The official Turin *Gazette* says: "Some journals have reproached the Government for not having yet declared its intention respecting the disposal of those who took part in the late acts of rebellion. Considering that the law has to be executed, and justice to be left freely to take its course, the Government was not obliged to make any declaration on this subject. The facts in question having taken place in several provinces, it is necessary to determine what Court of Assize is competent to try the prisoners. The Government has also had regard to the consideration of public safety."

Gen. CIALDINI is said to have recommended a trial rather than an amnesty.

The French squadron had quitted Naples. The Russian Ambassador to Italy, Count STACKELBERG, had arrived at Turin.

The health of GARIBALDI, at latest dates, was said to be somewhat worse.

The Italian Government had issued a diplomatic note, pointing out the speedy defeat of the Garibaldian movement as proof of the consolidation of affairs in Italy, and urging that the movement shows the necessity for Italy having her proper capital.

PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 16th, the proposition of the Committee on the Military Budget was agreed to by 273 to 68 votes.

SPAIN.

The meeting of the Cortes is said to be fixed for Dec. 1.

A water-spout had burst over the town of Barcelons. The streets were transferred into torrents, and many of the inhabitants had to swim for their lives. Several houses were washed away, and the damage was immense.

POLAND.

During a domiciliary visit, at Warsaw, upon the premises of the Academy of Painters, the artists fired upon the military without result. Several revolvers and daggers were discovered.

At the request of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, the Polish nobility had signed an address to the Government. It is couched in firm but respectful language, and demands the restoration of the ancient rights of the country. The official *Drumnick* has the following in regard to this affair:

"A number of nobles have been in the habit of holding illegal assemblages at the house of Gen. ZAMOYSKI. They have drawn up an address containing demands exceeding the freedom of the institutions of the country. Gen. ZAMOYSKI has, consequently, been dispatched to St. Petersburg, to answer for these proceedings to the Emperor."

TURKEY.

The term fixed for the withdrawal of Caimes from circulation had expired, and all the paper money of the State had been entirely withdrawn from circulation. The standard price of gold and silver had been reëstablished upon the legal footing. The Turks are said to have broken the armistice at Onegitza, and attacked and sabred the Servian sentries. A conflict followed, and resulted in the Turks losing all their positions outside the fortress.

INDIA.

A Bombay telegram of Aug. 27, reports a dull market for shirtings and twist, and nothing doing in cotton. Exchange 2s. 0¾d. Freights unaltered.

CALCUTTA, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Little doing in shirtings and twist. Linseed inactive. Exchange on London 2s. 0¼d. Freights unchanged. The fall of rain was still deficient.

Financial and Commercial News by the City of Baltimore.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds on the 16th were dull, and Consols declined ¼, closing at 93¼ for money, and 93¼@93¾ for accounts.

Money was in slightly increased demand in the open market, but at the Bank the inquiry was light.

American Securities were dull.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 17—A. M.

COTTON.—The market on Monday and Tuesday was very dull and irregular, and prices are rather lower than at the departure of the *Scotia*. The sales of the two days only reached about 4,000 bales, one-half being for speculation and export.

Trade at Manchester has lost the firmer tone which was apparent on the departure of the *Scotia*, and assumes a dull appearance. Producers, however, generally demand firmer prices.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, AITKIN & Co. report: Flour quiet and unchanged. Small sales at 23s.@28s. Wheat quiet but steady. Fine qualities command full rates. Red 9s.@10s. 6d. White 11s.@12s. ₱ cental. Corn firm at previous prices. Mixed 29s. White 32s. ₱ 480lbs.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull and inactive. Pork flat but not lower. Bacon quiet at late rates. Lard very active and 1s.@2s. ₱ cwt. dearer. Tallow quiet at 46s.@47s 6d. Cheese rather easier.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet. Pots and Pearls, 32s. Sugar unchanged. Coffee quiet. Rice steady. Linseed Oil firmer, 43s. 6d. Resin quiet. Common 26s.@29s. Spirits of Turpentine inactive—small sales at 130s. Jute flat.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull. Wheat 1s.@2s., and Flour 1s. lower, particularly for inferior. SUGAR quiet and unaltered. Coffee wanted and fully as dear. TEA firm. TALLOW quiet. Y. C. 47s. 9d.@48s. Linseed Oil 43s. Jute less active and a point lower. Hemp quiet but unaltered.

GLASGOW MARKET, (SEPT. 16.)

JOHN MCCALL & Co. report—BREADSTUFFS all dull, but without quotable changes in prices.

Commercial News by the Anglo-Saxon.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 18.

COTTON—The sales of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, were 8,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters, the market closing with a decline on all qualities. The sales, to-day, are estimated at 2,000 bales, and prices are slightly firmer at the close.

STATE OF TRADE—The advices from Manchester report the market for goods and yarns flat.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is steady and generally unchanged. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and BIGLAND, AITKIN & Co. report: Flour quiet, but steady. WHEAT steady; Red Western and Southern 9s.@10s. 10d.; White Western and Southern 11s.@12s. Corn firm; mixed 29s.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report Beef inactive, with a downward tendency in prices. Pork flat. Bacon quiet, but steady at unchanged prices. Lard active, and 1s.@2s. higher. Tallow quiet at 46s.

PRODUCE—Sugar steady. Coffee inactive. Rice steady. Ashes quiet but steady; Pots 32s. Linseed Oil firm at 43s. Rosin firm; Common 29s. Spirits of Turpentine no sales.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862.

BREADSTUFFS still declining. TEA steady and unchanged. RICE inactive. TALLOW quiet and without alteration. LINSEED OIL firm at 43s. Jute dull at a reaction of £6@£8 from the highest point.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Illinois Central Shares 51@50 discount; Erie Shares 29@30.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept 19.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 24,000 bales, including 12,000 bales to speculators and 4,000 to exporters. The market has been irregular, and prices are lower. The decline is ⅛d. on American, ¼d. and 2d. on other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 2,100 bales, and the market closes quiet at the decline above noted. The authorized quotations are as follows:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	30d.	26¼d.
Mobiles	29¼d.	26d.
Uplands	29d.	26d.

The stock in port is estimated at 91,500 bales, of which 16,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet and irregular. Flour has a declining tendency.

PROVISIONS are quiet, but firm and unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 19.

CONSOLS close at 93⅛@93½ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES are quiet, but steady.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £247,000.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—CARLYLE has at last finished the third volume of his history of *Frederick the Great*, and the HARPERS publish it for the benefit of American readers. FREDERICK obtained the name of a mighty warrior, in his time, and hence is designated the *Great*, as ALEXANDER was. The present day is excessively warlike. Every man in the United States is either a soldier, or becoming one, or criticising the actions of those who are in the field learning the game that FREDERICK played at. The publication of this third volume of FREDERICK the Great's history by CARLYLE is, therefore, very opportune, for it presents to us the first four years of warfare by the Prussian King when he was an apprentice at the business. The record of his early experience should be as useful to us as a primer to children. It ought to teach us the rudiments of military art and aptitude.

Some of the criticisms ventured on this new volume of CARLYLE are directed more to the author than the actor. We are warned that FREDERICK ruled forty-six years; and the staggering, but perfectly conclusive result of arithmetic, is presented to us, that if CARLYLE has dilated four years of FREDERICK'S early and more insignificant reign into a volume, the record of forty odd years following, when greater wars prevailed, and graver interests occupied his hero's mind, will stretch out quite to the "crack o' doom," before which time CARLYLE will be old and a driveler. To this view of the case we only plead in bar that though a man may buy and read of the present HARPERS, the volume of CARLYLE, now issuing from their press, he need not feel himself under any pledge, expressed or implied, to buy and read the three hundred and thirtieth volume of the continuation, which the grandsons of the present young men of Franklin-square may print.

Let CARLYLE write; it is his necessity. He cannot stop if he would. But the reader can cut short his acquaintance with the products of his pen when he pleases. And so, we encourage all who have an inclination to military hero-worship to take hold fearlessly of the third volume of the history of FREDERICK the Great. We shall not tell the student what he will find, for that might blunt his curiosity. But this we will say, that whatever of savage sympathy, of gigantic exaggeration, of monstrous morality, and atrocious apotheosis can be thrown into the characterization of a hero by an author whose faith is pagan, and whose practice is that of devil-worshipers, will be found in CARLYLE'S history of FREDERICK the Great.

CARLYLE is condemned by most critics as being neither a gentleman nor a Christian, but his writings are read and admired by millions who claim to be both. They believe him to be diabolical, but yet they never think of consigning him to the pit. They regard his genius as genuine and essentially human, but yet it revels chiefly with ghosts and ghouls. The whole amount of it is, the public do not understand CARLYLE. He is simply a modern pagan, inheriting the spirit of the Roman without its personality.

As a class of modern philosophers believe the monkey to be the connecting link between man and beast, so CARLYLE believes a Hero (FREDERICK, for instance,) to be the intermediary between men and gods.

CARLYLE'S Heroes in human shape answer to the Jupiters, the Venuses, the Bachuses and Mercuries of the Romans. The latter, in Roman estimation, were as good deities as Heaven had; and yet they were patrons of courtezans, drunkards and thieves. The feasts of the gods on Olympus were counterparts of earthly carouses, and the Hebes that served the nectar were the "pretty waiter girls" of the day in which CARLYLE lives. If a Roman, believing or pretending to believe in such stupendous stuff, at all events using the machinery of the system in his literary works, could yet be pungent and satirical as Horace, sweetly pastoral as Virgil, ornate and eloquent as Cicero, succinct as Sallust, wise and continent as Cato, and heroic as Curtius, why should not CARLYLE, adhering to the same enormous and degrading system of brutalities and bestialities, write books as vigorous, as instructive and powerful as Roman ever wrote? Critic, pray tell us.

Perhaps CARLYLE has no right to be a pagan, living as he does in this age of light. That raises a new question, belonging to ethics and having nothing to do with the wars of FREDERICK. CARLYLE is a pagan—he believes in the *Dii Majores*—the men who *win*, and who are *therefore* heroes and demi-gods, between whose huge legs he orders all mankind to creep. The world to him is a grand allegory, full of giants of the Apollyon order. CARLYLE has a contempt for the poor, "Christian" who would fight the giant, but with the zest of a buffer would pit giant against giant, so as to enjoy the fray. He is now backing the giant FREDERICK against all comers.

—Poets very seldom appear to advantage in plain prose, but we are indebted to ALDRICH for one of the plensantest books of the season. In the bitter majority of cases it is only idiots that write books; this one purports to be written by an insane person and stands out in charming relief. *Out of His Head* is the title, and CARLETON is the publisher. There is a vagueness, dreaminess and weirdness about the book that pleases the reader, and with which even the most captious critic cannot find fault. For if it be objected to the book that it has no real meaning, is deficient in moral purpose, that as a story it has no connection, all these objections are at once answered by the title. It is not to be supposed that the diary of a man whose earnest moments were devoted to the invention of a machine for crystalizing moonbeams should be logical, or even theological, in the thread and connection of his story. The book is a suggestive one, however, and the reader having once bought it is at liberty to develop any meaning from it that he chooses, but wholly on his own responsibility. ALDRICH throws into his prose all the grace that characterizes his poetical writings, as well as a neat little vein of satire, of which we did not before suspect him. And he has made a very good book, pleasant and suggestive, one that can be read without weariness, and reread without regret, though it has neither the apparent purpose of a sermon nor the direct usefulness of an unabridged dictionary.

—In that excessively neat but inexpensive style for which the house of CARLETON has become so justly famous, we have the *Fly-ing Dutchman*, by JOHN G. SAXE. SAXE is so well known for inimitable puns and quaint conceits, that one opens this little volume with an incipient smile agitating the muscles of the mouth. But very greatly to our surprise, the author does not attempt to be funny at all. He has merely written a quaint ballad as a sort of accompaniment to a rare series of plates, that we believe CARLETON borrowed from an eminent German artist. And these plates are funny enough, in all conscience, to tickle one's ribs without the aid of such feathers as words. They portray a deep and broad *Dutchiness* of repose and motion that must be seen to be appreciated. To each plate SAXE has given a quaint stanza, pointing the moral, whereof the artist has adorned the tale.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TRADE AND THE WAR.

Our Commercial Prosperity—Active Business of this Port—Large Importations in Spite of the War—Heavy Exports.

The business of this port since the war commenced has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. When, at the commencement of our troubles, everything looked dark and gloomy, it was freely prophesied that the result of the war, should it long continue, as far as our City was concerned, would be to greatly injure its material prosperity. Many shrank appalled at the prospect, and all who could, prepared for the coming storm. The opinion most prevalent was that the withdrawal of the Southern trade, on which many of our merchants were dependent, would do the City great damage; that the anticipated general depression and stagnation of business throughout the country would keep at home the customers usually thronging to the City at stated periods, from our Northern cities and towns; that the people themselves would feel that they were about to be impoverished, and would in consequence curtail their expenses, and decrease their expenditures, to accord with the new order of things; that real estate in the City, influenced by the general feeling of uncertainty and doubt, would speedily deteriorate in value, and thus seriously affect a large portion of our community. Indeed, our Southern enemies, in the extremity of their hate, did not hesitate to assert that the North would be ruined, and that the City of New-York would no more be exultant in its wealth and prosperity. When, later, the immense army of the Republic had been placed in the field, and from every rural district, as well as from every city and town, our noble soldiers flocked to uphold their country's honor, and maintain their nation's integrity, fears were entertained that our farming interests would suffer from the want of labor—that the transformation of our sturdy yeomen into hardy soldiers would cause whole sections, which, under other circumstances, would be cultivated and productive, to lie waste and useless. In all such speculations the people of this City were deeply interested. New-York has long been the City from which the people of our own land have drawn their supplies of merchandise and foreign commodities, and the part from whence had long been exported the stores of grain and provisions which other nations needed for their support. It, then, the war should cause this domestic demand to cease, and should also prevent the production of the articles of export, our City, more than any other, would be the sufferer.

Happily, the predictions then made have proved false, the fears then entertained groundless. The prosperity of the City is apparently unimpaired, though a year and a half of warfare have passed over the land. Grass has not grown in our streets, neither have our people come to want. In place of the anticipated misery and want of all classes, but little distress has been evident in our midst, and notwithstanding the fact that many thousands of our population have left us for the field of battle, leaving wives and children at home, in many cases unprovided for, the liberality of our more wealthy classes has been sufficient to keep want from the door, and to render the City more free, perhaps, from distress than ever before. The noble qualities of our people, too long obscured by their more selfish traits have been disclosed. When we consider that every regiment which leaves this City for the field receives in bounty-money alone from $120,000 to $250,000, we can appreciate the feeling in the Metropolis. This money all comes from the pockets of our citizens, directly or indirectly, either by contribution or by taxation. If New-York were not prosperous, she could not afford to make such great donations to our soldiers, and bear besides the expenses of the war.

The importations of foreign merchandise are quite heavy, notwithstanding the very high rates of duty levied thereon. The expected decrease in the value of goods imported has not yet become apparent. Our people seem to be in as good a condition to buy as ever, in spite of the war.

For some months a large proportion of our revenue has been derived from the duties on sugar, tea and coffee, of which very large quantities are annually imported. These, more than any other articles, have contributed to the support of the Treasury. It has been a matter of considerable surprise to many that our importations should continue to be so heavy when the public mind has been subjected to so many shocks, and has been so often depressed by unfavorable news. But money has been abundant, the issue of so many millions of dollars worth of paper money having, to all intents and purposes, added greatly to the capital of the country. Each month since the new tariff was passed, it has been thought the imports must decrease, and the receipts for duty be less. The latter, however, are larger than usual at this season, and the revenue promises to be more than could be expected.

The one-year warehousing law is a great improvement on the three-months' law in operation last year. Under its operation much more encouragement is afforded to importers, and, in consequence, no doubt, the importations are heavier than they would otherwise be. The receipts for duty, at this port, are rarely less than $100,000 per day, and quite often reach as high a sum as $250,000. While we are importing such large quantities of foreign goods we are exporting immense quantities of domestic produce—the value of that sent from this port, since Jan. 1, having been $102,839,933. Though the exports in 1861 were very heavy, they amounted in value, for the same time, to but $93,014,908.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEATH FROM A FALL—AN AWFUL CASE.—A young seaman, named JOSEPH STRINGER, just returned from a cruise in one of the United States vessels, fell from the third-story window of the premises No. 56 Monroe-street, at a late hour on Saturday night. Deceased was out on a "lark" with some brother sailors, and had been drinking with them. When he fell his body struck upon the iron railing beneath, cutting his right leg completely off below the knee, and mangling the body so as to render it unrecognizable. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, but he died two hours afterward. Coroner COLTON will hold an inquest on the body to-day. Deceased was respectably connected, and has parents residing in New-Hampshire. They have been telegraphed for.

A WOULD-BE SUICIDE.—About 11 o'clock on Saturday night, Officer JEPHSON, of the Tenth Precinct, brought a woman to the station, who appeared to be laboring under the effects of some poison, supposed to be laudanum. Dr. WATSAMAN was called and applied the stomach, but no laudanum was discovered. She was recovered, however, and gave her name [as CATHERINE ENRIGHT, but told nothing further concerning herself. She was placed in a cell, and very shortly afterward endeavored to hang herself with a handkerchief. A fellow-prisoner, who had been watching her movements, gave the alarm, and thus prevented her accomplishing the crime. She was then secured in a manner to render any further attempts upon her life futile. She gives no cause whatever for her desperate attempts to end her existence, and is without doubt insane.

EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS OF A SHOPLIFTER.—During the past four months Mr. BENJAMIN SHEAS, of No. 56 Duane-street, has missed from his store at sundry times goods to the amount in all of $1,000. He suspected HENRY THOMAS HANLEY, alias "English HARRY," a sporting character, who has been in the habit of visiting the place in the character of a peddler. He communicated with Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Precinct, who put Officer GOLDEN on the fellow's track, and the result was that he caught him in the act of stealing two pieces of linen, valued at $33. He was locked up for trial.

STABBING AFFRAY IN HESTER-STREET.—About twelve o'clock on Saturday night, a young man named JACKSON IRVING, residing at No. 27 Rutgers-street, had an altercation with some unknown parties in Hester-street near Clinton. They finally came to blows and a general *mêlée* ensued, during which Irving received a severe stab in the side. His assailants fled and have not yet been arrested. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital by officer TEITS.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A SOLDIER.—A German soldier named PHILIP BACH, residing at No. 323 First-avenue, who has recently returned from the war, made a desperate attempt at suicide Saturday afternoon. Since his return from the war BACH has indulged so freely in the use of liquors as to induce an attack of *delirium tremens*. It was while laboring under one of these attacks that he procured a razor and succeeded in making a severe cut across his throat. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where his wounds were dressed.

ROBBERY OF JEWELS AND SILVER PLATE.—A set of jewels valued at $100, five pieces of silver valued at $40, and some small silver coins valued at $20, were stolen from the premises of Mr. J. SAMUELS, No. 16 Second-avenue, on Friday night. The place was entered with false keys by a sneak thief.

THE IRONSIDES REGIMENT.—We are requested to call attention to the advertisement concerning Company F of this regiment, which will be found in another column.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest, on Saturday, upon the body of a boy named ALBERT SELLS, who came to his death from injuries sustained by falling from the front platform of one of the Jamaica Railroad cars, in Atlantic-street. The deceased and brother jumped off while the cars were in motion, and, falling under the wheel, one of his legs were crushed. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, where the limb was amputated, but he did not long survive the operation. The mother of deceased is a music-teacher, residing in the Sixteenth Ward. She has, during the past few years, been peculiarly unfortunate. Her husband was drowned, and subsequently her two eldest sons met with accidents on railroads, which terminated in death. Now she is called to mourn the death of another son. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. An inquest was also held upon the body of BERNARD MCLAUGHLIN, who died suddenly at his residence No. 196 York-street, on Saturday. He was employed in the Navy-yard, and had just returned from work. A verdict of death from the bursting of a blood-vessel was rendered by the jury. A girl named MARY TRAT, employed as a servant in Sumter-street, [New-Brooklyn,] died at the City Hospital on Saturday, from the effects of burns sustained in consequence of the explosion of a fluid lamp, which she was engaged in lighting. A verdict of death from burns was rendered.

FIRE IN A DWELLING-HOUSE—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE INMATES.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the upper part of a large house, on the corner of McKibbin-street and Graham-avenue. The building was owned and occupied by Mr. HENRY OLTMAN, and the upper part was used for a lodge and meeting room by several societies. The fire had gained considerable headway before it was discovered, and Mr. OLTMAN and his family had considerable difficulty in effecting their escape, as the fire had reached the stairs and cut off communication with the lower door. They succeeded, however, in effecting an egress. The whole of the top story was completely gutted, and the contents of the lodge meeting room was destroyed. The contents of the lower part of the building were completely damaged by water. Mr. OLTMAN estimates his loss at $1,500, and the loss to other occupants of the building about $600. The whole loss is covered by insurance in the Kings County Insurance Company. The fire communicated to an adjoining building, but did no particular damage.

THE BOSWELL CASE.—Mr ROBERT J. PIGGOTT, who figured so actively in the Boswell adultery and assault and battery case some time since, was arrested, on Saturday, by Officer WILSON, of the Forty-third Precinct Police, on the complaint of Mr. EDMUND BOSWELL, who charges him with carrying off silver ware, bedding and wearing apparel to the value of $200. The defendant and complainant's wife, as alleged, left the premises of the husband in June last, and took up their quarters in New-York. The wife took her clothing and other articles legally belonging to her husband, and the charge against PIGGOTT is based upon that transaction.

THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—A meeting in aid of the Fourteenth (Brooklyn) regiment, will be held at Plymouth Church this evening. A detachment of recently arrived paroled prisoners, and the new recruits will be present. Several prominent citizens will address the meeting. The object is to raise money and recruits.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 152, of which 82 were males and 71 females. The principal diseases were—Consumption, 13, congestion of brain, 14; inflammation of lungs, 7; convulsions, 11; dysentery, 6; scarlet fever, 3, hooping cough, 3, diphtheria, 5; casualties, 3, typhoid fever, 3, cholera infantum, 11; croup, 7; marasmus, 21, &c., &c. Under one year of age, 47.

FOUNDLING.—A female infant about ten days old was found in a stable, on the corner of Clinton and President streets, on Saturday night. It was given in charge of the Superintendent of the Poor for safe keeping.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

STATED SESSION—SATURDAY, Sept. 27, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

The minutes of the Twenty fourth of September were read and approved on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Chipp, Froment—2

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Petition of property owners to pave Twenty-fifth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, with trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Froment—

Petition of owners and residents of property on Thirty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, to have that section of the street paved with the trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Smith—

Petitioner of Philip Van Wyck, to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Col. Wm. McEvily, for a stand of colors to Fifth Regiment Irish Legion.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place a gas lamp in front of St. George's Chapel, on the north side of Sixteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Rutherford-place.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Walsh—

Whereas, Augustus Purdy, holding the office of Deputy or Acting Street Commissioner, has been derelict in the performance of his duties, therefore

Resolved, That Augustus Purdy be and he is hereby removed from the office of Deputy or Acting Street Commissioner for cause, in pursuance of section twenty-one of the Amended Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, said removal to take effect immediately.

Which was adopted, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Chipp, Froment—2.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby directed to cause certified copies of the resolution removing Augustus Purdy, Deputy Street Commissioner, from office, adopted at this meeting, to be served on His Honor the Mayor and on each of the heads of Departments of the City Government.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation inform the Board of Aldermen whether the Board of Aldermen, having removed the Street Commissioner and the Deputy or Acting Street Commissioner from office, there is any person who can discharge the duties of Street Commissioner until the office shall be filled by an appointment made by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, as provided in section nineteen of the Amended Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Boole moved that the Clerk be directed to transmit the resolution to the Counsel to the Corporation for his opinion forthwith.

Which was carried.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and are hereby directed to procure a stand of colors for all the new regiments from the City of New-York, at a price not to exceed one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Which was laid over.

MOTION.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to discharge the Committee on Lands and Places from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Councilmen, that permission be given to J. & F. Coppuit, of Number three hundred and forty-eight Washington-street, to receive and deliver merchandise in front of their premises, Number three hundred and forty-eight Washington-street.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was concurred in.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Joel W. Mason for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, the same to be for damages sustained by said Mason for injuries done his horse by falling into a man hole of the sewer in Pearl-street, near Park-street, on the eighteenth of June, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-eight, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

The Joint Committee on National Affairs presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William H. Gedney for the sum of eighteen dollars and twenty-five cents, for expenses incurred by Committee in accompanying the remains of Brigadier-General Williams from this City to Newburgh.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that Beekman-street, from Park-row to South-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property-owners living on the line of said improvement to pay one-half of the expense thereof, and the City the remaining half, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report recommending the adoption

ing resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Stollmeyer, for the sum of ninety-six dollars, to be applied by said Henry Stollmeyer in payment of assessment on his property, southeast corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, for sewer built in the Second avenue, confirmed October thirteen, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-nine, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution that the Chief of Arrears be directed to receive the sum of [illegible] hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty cents, [illegible] interest, in full payment of a certain assessment, for regulating One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, approved by the Mayor, April two, Eighteen Hundred and [illegible]-nine, on certain lot of ground bounded on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, two hundred and seventy-five feet west of Eighth-avenue, and known on said assessment map by the number seventy-nine, and on the Twelfth Ward map by the number twenty-one.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry N. Montgomery, Pastor of the Church of the Incarnation, to enable him to pay an assessment of two hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, levied against said church, for the paving of Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Forty-second streets, with Belgian pavement, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution that the petition of Wm McManus to be relieved from assessment, be denied.

Which was adopted by the following vote viz.:

Affirmative—Alderman Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution that the application of John Handrass, to be relieved from an assessment for building a sewer in Second avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh streets, be and the same is hereby denied.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution that the Committee on Assessments, to whom was referred the petition of William Curtis Noyes and others for remission of an assessment for regulating and grading Fifty-fifth-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue, be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for the sum of two hundred and fifty-four dollars and ten cents, to enable them to pay an assessment, and charge the same to the account of Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in William-street, from sewer in Pearl-street to the northerly side of Chambers-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of granting petition of Messrs. Mackay, Sproul & Hickman, for extension of time on contract for building houses of Hose Companies Numbers Six and Thirty-one, and recommending that the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars for extra inspector be refunded the petitioners.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Preamble relative to Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran, with resolution that if the Board of Councilmen concur) a Committee of three from each Board be appointed for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran, and that the sum of eight hundred dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

Alderman Frear moved to amend by striking out the sum of eight hundred dollars, and insert five hundred dollars instead thereof.

Which was lost, by the following vote, viz.:

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole Ottiwell —10.

Affirmative—Aldermen Allen, Froment, Farley—3.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Allen, Froment, Farley—13.

Alderman Brady moved that the Board do now take a recess until five o'clock this evening.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared the Board adjourned until five o'clock in the evening.

After recess, present, Aldermen Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley.

In the absence of the President,

Alderman Boole moved that Alderman Frear take the Chair.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, in reply to resolution of inquiry adopted by the Board this afternoon.

Alderman Boole moved that such communication be received, and published at length in all the Corporation papers, and in such other papers as the Clerk may select.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Walsh—

Resolved, That the stated meetings of this Board shall hereafter be held on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the bounty of fifty dollars to all persons who have enlisted since the expiration of the time for which such bounty was ordered to be paid, and that he be further directed to continue the payment of said bounty until the ninth day of October next, inclusive.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basin and culverts, be built in Fifty-seventh-street, from the sewer now building in Lexington-avenue to a point seventy feet west of Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Brady, Reed, Mitchell Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell—8.

Negative—[illegible]—7.

Alderman Frear moved that the above vote be reconsidered, and the report be adopted.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars and fifty-seven cents, to be applied by said treasurer in payment of the assessment for paving with trap-block pavement the intersections from Forty-seventh-street to Fifty-seventh street, and assessed to the known as map Number one Hundred and fifty-six, block Number three hundred and forty-four, and Ward Number fifty, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was carried.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that said resolution be amended by adding the words "as a donation" after the sum three hundred and fourteen dollars and forty-one cents.

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was laid over.

On motion, the Board adjourned; and the Chairman pro tem. announced that the Board would adjourned until next Monday evening at five o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 27, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '88 Coup.	100	150 Erie Railway Pref.	48⅝
10,000 U.S. 6s, '61. Reg	101⅜	100 do	b30 48⅞
18,000 U. S. 6s '61 Coup.	101⅜	100 do	b10 pay. 49
5,000 do	101⅜	100 do	s30 48⅜
8,000 U.S. 6s '81 Oregon		100 do	b30 47⅜
Warlg., ¾ Yearly.	99⅜	50 do	s30 48⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s '74 Coup.	90	50 do	48⅝
6,500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₰ ct. Notes, small	104⅝	100 Hud. River R. R.	67⅜
10,000 do	104⅜	100 do	51⅜
1,000 do	104⅜	100 do	b30 51⅜
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cr.	99⅜	200 Harlem Railroad	10⅜
2,000 U. S. Dem. Notes	117⅛	100 do	10⅜
15,000 do	117⅛	525 do	10⅜
1,000 City 6s, '76	104⅜	50 Harlem R. R. Pref.	45
1,000 Cal. 8s '75	106⅜	300 do	s30 44⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs '70	99⅜	100 do	b30 44⅜
13,000 Ill. Cen. Bs '77	100⅜	100 Nor. & Wor. R.	69
10,000 Ill. War Loan	98⅜	300 Reading Railroad	60⅛
5,000 Va. State 6s	86	200 do	s10 60⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	112⅜	100 Mich. Central R.	76⅜
10,000 Erie R. 6th M B	103	300 do	77⅛
4,000 B., N.Y. & E. 1st M.	95	205 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	38⅛
6,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	95⅜	100 do	s30 38
11,000 Mich. So. Sktg. F. B.	100	100 do	38⅜
10,000 do	107	100 do	b30 39
8,000 Ill. Central R. B.	104	300 do	35⅞
1,000 Chi. & N. W. G. B. Ex. Bds.	82⅜	200 do	s30 35⅜
8,000 C. & N. W. Ap. H. B.	87	100 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	65⅜
500 Chi. & N. W. 1st P.	88⅜	600 do	70
26,000 T. & Wab. 2d M.	81⅜	100 do	s30 69⅜
4,000 Mil. & P. Du C. 1st M	99⅜	100 do	b30 70
5,000 C. & Tol. S. F. B.	90⅜	50 do	s5 70
3,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100	100 Ill. Central R. Scrip	71⅜
1,000 do	100⅜	10 do	73
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	80⅜	600 do	s10 72
9,000 do	80⅜	150 do	72
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1 B.	85	500 Ill. Cen. Con. B.	Sep 61
9,000 Pts. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	66	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	33
3,000 C. & Rock. 6th M.	67⅜	50 do	33⅜
2,000 Det. M. & T. 1st M.	65⅜	200 do	b30 33⅜
10 Bank of New-York	192	100 do	33⅜
19 Bank of America	107	50 do	s30 33⅜
155,000 American Gold	121⅛	50 Galena & Chi. R.	75
1,000 do	121⅛	100 do	74⅜
25 Fel. & Hud. Ca. Co.	108	1300 Cleve. & Toledo R.	81⅜
100 Com. Coal Pref.	8⅜	100 do	b30 64⅛
550 do	9	100 do	64⅛
50 do	9⅛	100 do	b30 64
300 Pacific Mail St. Co.	112⅜	100 do	63⅜
50 do	b30 112⅜	100 do	b30 63⅜
210 do	112⅜	100 do	63⅛
20 do	111	100 do	63⅛
50 do	s30 111	100 do	63⅛

50 do	s60 113⅛	300 Chicago & R. I. R.	73⅜
118 New-York Cen. R.	96⅜	50 do	b30 73⅜
do	s60 96⅝	100 do	s60 73⅝
700 do	96⅝	50 do	73⅜
50 do	s10 96⅜	50 do	74
350 do	96⅞	50 Chicago B. & Q. R.	93⅛
50 Erie Railway	46	50 Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	98
300 do	46⅞	50 do	36⅛
50 do	b30 45⅞	10 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R.	40
650 do	46⅛	350 do	b10 41⅜
100 do	b30 43⅛	100 do	41⅜
20 do	45⅛	893 New-Jersey Zinc	70

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000 U.S. 6s '81 Coup.	101⅜	400 Harlem R. Pref.	48
55,000 U.S. Dem. Notes	117⅛	100 Reading R.	b10 61⅝
3,000 Mo. State 6s	48⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R.	70
1,000 T. & Wab. 2d M.	81⅜	100 do	77⅛
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	80	1200 do	77⅛
2,000 do	69	100 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	39⅛
5,000 Han. & St. J. R. 1st	85	200 do	39⅜
Ilion Mach. Sou. 1st M.	85	100 do	39⅜
1,000 C. & Tol. S. F. B.	90	50 Mil. & St. P.	100⅛
122,000 Am. Gold	121⅝	50 do	b30 71
do	121⅝	50 Ill. C. R. Scrip	b30 73
20,000 Pitt. & Ind. C. 7s	100	400 do	73
1,000 Cin. & Zanesv. R. Pref.	100	100 do	73⅛
1,000 Mich. Cent. R.	77	50 Clev. & Pitts. R.	b10 34
50 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	117⅛	100 do	34
5,000 N. Y. Central R.	96	100 do	34
700 Erie Railway	46⅜	700 do	33⅞
100 do	46⅜	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	b15 75
100 do	s60 46⅜	100 do	75
100 Have R. Pref.	29⅜	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	65⅜
50 do	29⅜	400 do	65⅜
100 do	29⅜	100 do	65⅜
100 do	b30 117⅜	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	b10 34
1,000 do	117⅜	100 do	34
100 do	117⅜	100 do	33⅞
700 do	46⅝	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	b15 75
100 do	46⅝	100 do	75
100 do	s60 46⅝	100 do	75
100 Have R. Pref.	29⅜	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	65⅜
50 do	29⅜	400 do	65⅜
100 do	29⅜	100 do	65⅜
100 do	b30 117⅜	100 do	b30 65⅜
1,000 do	117⅜	100 do	65⅜
100 do	117⅜	100 do	65⅜
100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY SEPT. 29, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLAR year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S—THE LOVE CHASE.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING LEAR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—CAUTHERN, THE CARD-DRAWER; OR, NURSE WILL OUT, Afternoon and Evening.

MIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—THE WIZARD SKIFF.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

BANVARD'S PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI—IN PEACE AND IN WAR—Opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our most reliable information from the Upper Potomac indicates that the bulk of the rebel force is at Winchester, which place is designed both as a base and a nucleus of operations; and the statements to the effect that the rebels are still in force on the south bank of the Potomac probably arise from the fact that they are keeping sufficient men in the vicinity to dispute the crossing of the forces—they undoubtedly wishing to detain our army on the north back of the river, while fearing a movement to cut off their communications with Richmond. That this fear is well grounded will be gathered from our correspondence this morning.

One of our special correspondents with the Army of the Potomac sends us the results of the reconnoissances across the Potomac on Thursday. One party of our cavalry went on the road to Charlestown, in the direction of Winchester, and another on the road to Martinsburgh. Still another crossed the river at Mercerville, and went to Harpersabbletown. The road from Harper's Ferry to Shepherdstown, about half way to Martinsburgh, was found to be open. The rebel vedettes were discovered at Shepherdstown, but withdrew as our forces approached. Over thirty rebels were captured about a mile and a half back of Shepherdstown, including Lieut. Col. LEE, of the Thirty-third Virginia, and a lieutenant of cavalry. The enemy appeared to be in considerable force on the Western bank of the Opequan creek, a stream which divides Frederick from Berkely county, and empties into the Potomac several miles above Harper's Ferry.

A dispatch from Springfield, Mo., dated Friday, informs us that a portion of the rebel army, under HINDMAN and RAINS, is now at the Granby Mines, in Newton County, near the State line. The rebel force is said to number about 12,000—a motley crowd, some of them well armed, but most of them bearing such weapons as could be gathered throughout Arkansas. Gen. SCHOFIELD, who now commands the National army of Missouri in the field, is preparing to march against them, and there is every reason to believe he will be successful, as his force is composed of the best troops in the State.

Gen. MORGAN, it seems, has not evacuated Cumberland Gap. The Louisville *Democrat* says of the report: "Gen. MORGAN'S instructions were Imperative, as we learn, to hold the Gap at all hazards. We further learn that the recapture of Richmond, Ky., which is a certainty, was made by Gen. DE COURCEY, and not Gen. MORGAN, as at first reported. The same courier who brought the news of Gen. DE COURCEY'S movements, also stated that Gen. MORGAN was still at the Gap, in sufficient force to hold it against any army Gen. STEVENSON or any other rebel General can bring to bear on it. He has abundant supplies to last him for weeks, and is in no danger whatever."

The Louisville *Democrat*, of Sept. 25, says: "There was some slight skirmishing yesterday morning in the vicinity of Elizabethtown, between our advance forces and the rebels, but there was no fight of any importance. Skeletons of two companies, which were organizing in Hardin County, to join BRAGG, were captured yesterday and brought to this city last evening. We learned at a late hour last night that a brisk little fight occurred yesterday forenoon between the advance of BUELL'S army and BRAGG'S rear guard, in which our forces were victorious, but we did not learn any particulars."

By the arrival of the steamship *Matanzas* at this port, we receive advices from New-Orleans to the 20th inst. Matters appear to be progressing there very quietly, and the health of the city continues remarkably good. Gen. BUTLER had issued an order forbidding the transfer of property, or rights of property,—real, mixed, personal or incorporeal—except necessary food, medicine and clothing, either by way of sale, gift, pledge, payment, lease or loan, by any inhabitant of the Department who has not returned to his or her allegiance to the United States—the person transferring and the person receiving to be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both. All registers of transfer of certificates of stock or shares in any incorporated or joint stock company or association, in which such person has any interest, are likewise forbidden. Col. JACK HAMILTON, of Texas, had arrived in the city, and had delivered a stirring address before the Union Association at Lyceum Hall.

The United States steam transport *Mary A. Boardman*, Capt. WEIR, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing advices from Pensacola to Sept. 17, and Key West Sept. 20. The health of the troops and squadron was good. Nothing of interest had transpired since our last advices by the *Connecticut*. At Key West the sickness on shore had abated, but there was no improvement among the shipping. The following war vessels were at Pensacola: United States frigates *Hartford*, *Brooklyn*, *Potomac*, *Susquehanna*, *St. Jago*, and three mortarboats. The sloop-of-War *St. Lawrence*, gunboat *Huntsville* and schooner *Wanderer* were at Key West.

A dispatch from Gen. POPE to Gen. HALLECK, from St. Paul, Minnesota, dated the 26th, announces a sharp engagement between the forces under Col. SIBLEY and the Sioux, near Yellow Medicine. The Indians were defeated with a loss of thirty killed and many wounded. Col. SIBLEY'S loss was five killed and thirty-four wounded.

Gen. WADSWORTH, who recently received the nomination of the Union Convention for Governor of this State, was serenaded Saturday night at his residence in Washington, of which place he is at present the Military Governor. A great crowd was present, and in response to urgent calls the General appeared and made a speech, in which he clearly defined his position with reference to the war for putting down the rebellion. A special report of his speech, received by telegraph, will be found in our columns this morning.

The hospital steamer *Daniel Webster* arrived at this port Saturday night from Washington, having on board 589 sick and wounded soldiers.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* passed Cape Race early on Saturday morning, with advices from Europe five days later, and the *City of Baltimore* arrived here yesterday, with mails to the 18th. A summary of the news, which is of little importance, is given elsewhere. A Paris correspondent believes Count MERCIER has been ordered by the French Government to make a conciliatory attempt to put a stop to the war in America for the sake of humanity. The *Times'* Paris correspondent says NAPOLEON will undoubtly favor the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and is anxious the English Government should adopt a similar course. The excitement in the jute and hemp market had subsided. There is nothing new as regards the Roman question. GARIBALDI'S health is said to be rather worse. The Polish nobles at Warsaw have adopted an address offensive to the Government. The sales of Cotton for the week amounted to 24,000 bales, the market being irregular, with a decline on all descriptions. Breadstuffs were irregular, and Provisions were quiet but firm. Consols were quoted at 93¼@93¾ for money. American securities were quiet.

A collision occurred on Saturday evening on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, resulting in a smash of locomotives and cars, but no loss of life. The Southern mail was delayed by the accident.

The Board of Aldermen Saturday removed from office Mr. AUGUSTUS F. PURDY, Deputy Street Commissioner, who, since the removal of Mr. KNAPP, has been the acting head of the department. The reason given for the removal by the mover of the resolution, Ald. WALSH, was that Mr. PURDY had refused to recognize the removal of Mr. KNAPP, and still permitted him to act as Street Commissioner. The Morning Session of the Board was adjourned until 5 P. M., when the opinion of Corporation Counsel, BRONSON, was received, confirming the removal. The employes of the office are to remain as before until the appointment of Mr. KNAPP'S successor. A resolution extending the operation of the $50 bounty ordinance until October 9, was adopted.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Sept. 24 announces the departure of Gen. HARNEY from that city for Washington, under orders. It is hinted that he is to reorganize the cavalry forces.

The French steam-frigate *Finistère*, Commander BERTIER, from Vera Cruz on the 3d inst. and Havana on the 10th, arrived here Saturday. She mounts 4 guns, has engines of 260 horse-power, and has a crew of 265 men. She has been employed transporting troops from Brest to Vera Cruz.

At the close of Saturday's business in Stocks, the highest speculative excitement of the week was renewed, and prices for the Railways advanced. Gold, 121⅛. Exchange, 133 ⅌ cent.

An active business was reported in Breadstuffs, on Saturday, at firmer prices. Lard, Sugars and Rio Coffee were also freely purchased at buoyant rates. Pork, Beef, Hides, Oils, Metals, Seeds, Spices, and Naval Stores, were lightly dealt in. Cotton was depressed and unsettled. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hops, Candles, Dyewoods, Laths, Molasses, and Whisky. Wool was less active. The Freight market exhibited less firmness.

Gen. Wadsworth and the State Election.

Gen. WADSWORTH hits the nail exactly on the head when he assumes that he has been nominated for Governor because he is believed to be *in earnest* about crushing the rebellion. The men who made him a candidate do "believe that the rebellion *can* be crushed—that it *ought* to be crushed, and that it *shall* be crushed." They do intend that this country shall be held together,—that there shall be no dismemberment, no destruction of its integrity,—and they are ready to spend their last dollar and to shed the last drop of their blood in their effort to save it from destruction.

Gen. WADSWORTH was nominated because, more conspicuously perhaps than any other man, he has insisted from the very beginning on the ability of the Government to crush the rebellion, and on the folly of waiting for it to gain strength before dealing it the fatal blow. He has been for the most active, the most vigorous, the most rapid movements from the outset. He has opposed, openly and boldly, the policy of delay which has characterized the war thus far, and which has led to unsatisfactory and disastrous results. He has opposed the defensive policy by which the Government has sought hitherto to deal with the rebellion. He has been for attacking it boldly, swiftly, and by the use of all the means and agencies of civilized warfare. And his nomination, by the unanimous and enthusiastic voice of the largest and most influential Convention ever held in this State, proves conclusively that the loyal, earnest Union men of New-York agree with him thoroughly and heartily in this particular.

Gen. WADSWORTH hits the nail on the head with equal precision when he defines the relations of this war to Slavery. The rebellion has been started by a slave-holding aristocracy—and it would be a crime as well as a folly to suppose that we can put down the rebellion and save its authors or the system which is at once the basis of their power and the stimulant to their crime. Tenderness for Slavery is tenderness for rebellion, and a policy which insists on preserving Slavery is actually in sympathy with the rebellion itself. This rebel aristocracy must perish, or it will destroy the Government. It must conquer or we must conquer. There is no room for compromise, no ground for conciliation, no possible chance for half-way measures. We must crush that aristocracy, as a dominant political power, or it will crush the Government and destroy the Republic. The two cannot exist together on their present footing. Their mutual pretensions are hostile and incompatible. If we are to keep this a free, independent, democratic Republic, we must crush forever that selfish Slaveholding aristocracy which threatens its destruction.

The people of this State will sympathize thoroughly and heartily with Gen. WADSWORTH'S earnest appeal to the Government for a more vigorous, determined and successful prosecution of the war. They agree with him, that it is not enough to compensate for all the losses of the war, for the thousands of lives and millions of money it has cost already, that we *are safe* on this side of the Potomac. This is not putting down the rebellion—it is barely saving ourselves from being put down by it. It is not the attitude which the Government should assume toward it, and we echo heartily the appeal which Gen. WADSWORTH makes to the Government, to redeem, promptly and effectively, its "most solemn and repeated assurances, that the war will be prosecuted *with the utmost military energy*, and that all the means, agencies and appliances of honorable war will be availed of to carry it on and bring this struggle to an end." In common with the whole country, we hail with cordial rejoicing the recent indications of a new and more energetic policy on the part of the Government. We rejoice to perceive that we are likely to have greater unity of councils and of action, in the cabinet and the field—that the prosecution of the war will no longer be a mere series of experiments, but proceed upon some settled and deliberate plan; and that we may reasonably look for more concentrated vigor, and for results more nearly in harmony with the just expectations of the public. The people everywhere hail every indication of this kind with hearty satisfaction, and no more striking evidence of the temper of this State on the subject could be given than is afforded in the nomination of Mr. WADSWORTH.

We are quite willing to test the sentiment of New-York on the issue thus distinctly made between WADSWORTH and SEYMOUR. As between the two, we do not see how any truly loyal man,—any man who desires the vigorous prosecution of the war, the forcible suppression of the rebellion and the consequent restoration of the Union,—can hesitate for a single moment. Gov. SEYMOUR'S position is that of thinly disguised sympathy with the rebels, and of open and undisguised hostility to the Government. He calls upon the people of the State to sustain him in this position. The effect of his election would be to discourage every loyal man, and to stimulate to renewed activity the rebel Government. Richmond would blaze with illuminations over such a victory, and JEFF. DAVIS could well afford to appoint a fresh day of thanksgiving when he should hear of SEYMOUR'S success. We do not permit ourselves so far to distrust the people of this State as to deem such a result possible.

Is the Government About to Authorize Privateering?

We reproduce in another column an article from the London *Shipping Gazette*, commenting on an official document in the Newfoundland *Royal Gazette*, from which it appears that the Governor of Newfoundland has received a dispatch from the Duke of Newcastle, Her Majesty's Colonial Secretary, dated Aug. 1, intimating that Earl RUSSELL "had been informed by the American Minister in London that it is the intention of the United States Government *to issue letters-of-marque, with a view of checking the hostilities carried on by Southern privateers against United States commerce.*"

The London journal expresses a very natural surprise that information so intimately concerning the carrying trade of Great Britain should have been left to find its way to England from Newfoundland, instead of appearing in the Government organ in London. But, still more strangely, the document in question, published in the colonial journal above mentioned, failed to be noticed at the time by any American newspaper, and thus it happens that this important act of our own Government first reaches us from Newfoundland, *viâ* London!

Odd though the circumbendibus be through which the news comes, there is no room to doubt the genuineness of the intelligence itself, in so far that Mr. ADAMS had been instructed to notify Earl RUSSELL of the intention of our Government to issue letters-of-marque to privateers. It is somewhat puzzling, however, that while this notification appears to have been made to the British Government in the month of July, the Administration has, during the intervening three months, taken no steps to give effect to the policy thus proclaimed. Whether this indicates that they have, in the meantime, seen fit to abandon the project, or whether we may yet look for a proclamation calling this arm of naval warfare into requisition, is, of course, in the absence of any official information, purely a matter of conjecture. In the meanwhile, it is worth considering what call there may be for the adoption, at the present time, of privateering, and how the measure is likely to affect the war and our foreign relations.

The dispatch of the Duke of Newcastle assigns as a reason for the adoption of this measure, the desire on the part of the American Government to "check the hostilities carried on by Southern privateers against United States commerce." We can scarcely think this is the *only* motive that prompts the issuance of letters-of-marque. The time has gone by when our commerce has much to fear from rebel privateers, and if the measure was intended purely to operate against them, it should have been adopted a year ago, when the *Sumter*, *Nashville*, etc., were hunting our merchantmen through the West India waters, and burning them within sight of the British coast. But now that these redoubtable craft have been all either destroyed or driven off the sea, it seems an anachronism to assert that we need to call on this extraordinary protection against an enemy that no longer exists. It is true the rebel Government is making desperate efforts to create a new navy. The *Alabama*, which we announced as having left Liverpool two or three weeks ago, and the *Oreto*, which lately succeeded in running the blockade at Mobile, are the first instalments of the new flock of privateers. But it will surely not be claimed that our Navy proper is not sufficient to cope with these adversaries. It would be humiliating, indeed, to think that our immense marine, aided by a fleet of iron-clads unmatched in the world, were unequal to the task of disposing of all the privateers the rebels can either build or buy.

There is but one other object which the licensing of private armed vessels can aim to effect—namely, to assist in maintaining the blockade, and to coöperate in effecting captures. It may be urged that the contraband trade, especially that from British ports, has assumed such enormous proportions that all our naval force proves insufficient to the task of preventing the rebels from constantly receiving aid and comfort. The British interpretation of neutrality does not pretend to put any check to the fitting out of ships and military supplies for the rebels, which is constantly going on in British ports, and to the repeated remonstrance of Mr. SEWARD, the constant reply of Earl RUSSELL is: "Why don't your cruisers catch them, then?" It would certainly be possible to catch a great many more of them than our navy seems to succeed in doing, should we reinforce it by the hundreds of privateers which the proposed license and the prospect of rich booty would call out; and if there were no counter-considerations that outweigh all the advantages we would be likely to derive from the adoption of this policy, nothing would seem more proper than forthwith to summon to our aid our time-honored "police of the seas."

There are, to our apprehension, very grave considerations of this kind, and we trust the Government will give them their due weight before resorting to the proposed issuance of letters-of-marque. Privateers are notoriously difficult to keep within the bounds of law, and the inducements to overstep those bounds would, in the present case, be as great as it is possible to conceive. It is not as though we had an enemy's commerce, carried in the enemy's vessels, on which to prey—the commerce in this instance is mainly in *neutral* bottoms; and the occasions of collision and the acts of injustice, voluntary and involuntary, would, we fear, be almost infinite. If it did not in the end plunge us into a war with one or more European Powers, it would at least be certain to keep us in perpetual hot water, and would probably be soon found to be more trouble than it is worth.

As to our *right* to employ privateering, that is unquestionable, and will not be questioned by any European Government. Mr. SEWARD, it is true, offered, at the beginning of the war, to assent to the Treaty of Paris, by which privateering is abolished; but as England would not accept the offered adhesion, this arm remains as before available whenever we wish to use it. It is merely a question of expediency whether we shall employ it or not. In the case of a war with a great commercial Power, it would undoubtedly be of prodigious advantage to us; but we doubt that in the present case we could turn it to any account that a vigorous use of our proper naval force would not accomplish still better. We shall be glad to interpret the long pause that has followed the notification of the proposed employment of privateers as a tacit abandonment, at least for the present, of the policy.

Hope for the Democracy—An Offer of Mercy from the South.

It is evident that the good people who put their faith in HORATIO SEYMOUR, and shudder at the prospect of an American nationality purged of Slavery, have been not a little cast down and disquieted by the recent apparent progress of the rebel arms. Having settled it to their own satisfaction that the armies of the Confederates are everywhere practically in the ascendant, and that the safety of Washington depends upon keeping Gen. MCCLELLAN chained, with all the men whom we can muster, in a condition of masterly inactivity and leisurely observation, the estimable "Conservatives" have been sedulously fretting about their fears of the terrible consequences likely to be visited upon the loyal States if we do not make haste to propitiate the victorious South. Conquest of the seceded States being impossible, in their judgment, the time, they think, has come for averting the alternative conquest of the loyal States, by a frank and immediate surrender. Should we now go back into the presence of President DAVIS, like the burgesses of Calais before EDWARD III., with ropes about our necks, and walking upon our knees, it is just possible, they opine, that we might be forgiven, the Union reconstructed on a basis of general acquiescence in all Southern demands, Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. HAMLIN be pensioned off with liberty to reside in Liberia or Chiriqui, and FERNANDO WOOD be sent out as Minister to England or France, *vice* ADAMS or DAYTON, banished to Hayti for life, and MASON or SLIDELL recalled for domestic promotion. Should we, however, prove obstinate at this crisis; should we elect State Governors who prefer liberty and the nation's life with war, to peace with National death and Slavery, and in a general way aid and abet President LINCOLN in his efforts at emancipation, then it is not easy to say what may happen to us—to what extremities of vengeance the outraged Confederates may proceed, or what dire chastisement a banded Europe will desire for a people so infatuated and so insolent as to think their National existence a thing worth fighting for.

It must be owned that up to a very recent date the rebels have maintained toward us a front so fierce, truculent and unsparing, as hardly to justify the confidence of Mr. SEYMOUR and his party in their placability and mercy. They have indicated no disposition to mitigate to us the horrors of our position, or to soften for us the rigors of war. Not content with asserting their own independence, they have loudly clamored for the condign punishment of the North and of the West. The keynote of their popular outcry has been that notable utterance of the Richmond *Whig*, that the North was an escaped servant of the South, and needed to be whipped into obedience afresh. It was not to be all of secession to secede, nor the whole of rebellion to rebel. The South, representing the only really stable social order of the continent, was to be charged with the high and holy duty of walloping the radical and revolutionary North into a juster sense of its situation and its destinies. This tone of thought and feeling, it must be admitted, was not highly auspicious for the Northern waiters upon Providence and JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Let them take comfort now. It comes indeed from a quarter to which they can hardly have looked for comfort, to an ex-Union man, and an ancient enemy of that ideal Democrat who now rules the peaceful and patriarchal communities beyond the broad Potomac. Mr. FOOTE of Tennessee is the last man from whom we might have expected words of good omen for the friends of JEFFERSON DAVIS. But these are strange times, and strange conjunctions, on the earth as in the heavens, belong to the dark days of "treaons, stratagems and spoils."

Mr. FOOTE is sorry for the deluded North, and standing with his foot (in a strictly metaphorical way) upon the neck of Yankeedom, he majestically offers peace to the cowed and beaten North. Of course he is magnanimous enough to see that we, being so badly chastised, broken-hearted and humiliated, cannot be expected to ask for the peace which he, in his hour of victory, is generous enough to extend to us. It may surprise, and it ought to arouse the people of the North to see the bland matter-of-fact simplicity with which the utter discomfiture and prostration of our armies and resources is taken for granted by this tender-spirited rebel. If this is the way in which others can see us, or can pretend to see us, do we not owe it to ourselves to shake off instantly the incubus of indecision and inactivity which has permitted so wonderful a hallucination to grow up?

It is a pity that the "Confederate Congress" failed to act upon the suggestions of FOOTE. It might have done a world of good to the cause of the Nation, had his proposition been adopted and Commissioners been sent to us with offers of peace. Their arrival would have brought out the whole mind of the SEYMOUR conservatives, as fire brings out secret letters traced in sympathetic ink. All that these men are dreaming about, of humiliation to the North, of degradation to the National name, of abject submission to slaveholding dictation, would then have flashed into the day.

And when, (as would have been the case) the commissioners of the South, after witnessing all these kotows and genuflexions; had sternly flung back all propositions for restoring the Union on any terms whatever into the faces of the proposers—and had demanded the recognition of their independent slavery-protecting-republic, stretching from the Potomac to the Missouri and from the Ohio to the Rio Grande, we should at least have learned with emphasis and point what men among us are prepared at any time to maintain the unity of freedom and of progress in America, and what ones are ready to purchase present exemption from the burdens of war by the sacrafice of all the American future to the demons of disintegration and political chaos, to anarchy at home and impotence abroad.

Push on the Armies!

We hear, with some dismay, hints of Winter quarters—of postponing an advance upon the rebels, and of *training* the 600,000 fresh troops who are rushing to the field of battle. We see intimations that Gen. MCCLELLAN is throwing up substantial earthworks along the Upper Potomac; and, what is still more surprising, we find the policy of delay favored in quarters which have hitherto been the most zealous and emphatic for a prompt and vigorous prosecution of the war. The *Tribune* of Saturday last, for example, says:

"Let, then, our Generals *stand on the defensive*, if that be deemed best, and our *new levies be drilled and exercised throughout the intervening months*, while our new iron-clads are being completed and armed, and our fleets prepared for ascending every Southern river so soon as the Winter rains shall have filled their banks; while the glad tidings speed from Virginia to Texas, and dark faces gleam at furtive midnight meetings, with the knowledge that the President has decreed that the 1st of January next shall shatter forever the chains of four millions of human beings."

This is not the entertainment to which we have been invited! The proclamation of emancipation was not intended to *delay* the war, but to give increased vigor and energy to its prosecution. It is more than ever necessary now that we should push our armies into the heart of the Slaveholding States. Without that the proclamation will be a dead letter. Our armies must be on the spot to enforce it, and to protect those slaves who may take advantage of it—else it will be utterly powerless for good.

We cannot believe that it is any part of the policy of the Government to let our Generals "stand *on the defensive*." We have had too much of that already. We have allowed a rebellion, which always calls for prompt suppression, to put the Government against which it was aimed on the defensive, and to keep it there. That fact of itself was almost equivalent to a triumph. It gave the rebels the prestige of victory, if not its more tangible practical results. It is time the tables were turned. We must resume the offensive; and there is no reason on the face of the earth why we should not do it instantly, and with success. Our new soldiers, according to universal testimony, fight as well as the old troops. In the late engagements they behaved splendidly. There are already in the field 300,000 of them—enough with the other troops to sweep the rebels out of Virginia, and soon to be followed by as many more. The country would hear, with profound regret and some disgust, that this enormous force, eager and ready for the fight, is to be kept on the defensive for any cause whatever.

The sooner our armies move upon the South, the sooner will the President's proclamation begin to take effect;—the sooner will it become necessary for the South to prepare for the new contingency which it opens up,—and the sooner will the country reap the advantages of the more vigorous policy which it indicates.

THE TAX ON PLATE.

Our attention has been called to a somewhat remarkable provision in the seventy-seventh section of the Tax bill. The general impression in the country has been, that under that section every person using gold plate is liable to the tax, and also every person owning more than forty ounces of silver plate. It is claimed, however, that this is not the case. On examination of the bill it will be seen that its plain terms seem to impose the duty only on such owners of plate as also keep a "carriage, yacht, and billiard table."

Should the suggested interpretation of the act prove to be correct, it is not greatly to be regretted. For there is little probability that the National revenue will suffer, as the small amount which, in a nation of simple republican habits, could be yielded by the low rate of duty imposed, could scarcely pay for collection; while the domiciliary visitation and needful inspection, however carefully conducted on the part of the tax-assessors, could scarcely have prevented, on the one hand, numerous evasions of the tax, and on the other, a certain amount of odium among the people.

RUSSIA AND THE INTERVENTION RUMORS.

It is well known that in Europe and in this country special efforts have been made of late, by secession sympathizers, to give currency to the absurd rumor that overtures had been made by France, and favorably received by Russia, for a joint proposition to England urging the early recognition of the rebel Government, and a tripartite armed intervention to stop hostilities, should the war not be soon brought to a close.

The opinion we have expressed as to the impossibility that such a hostile coalition can take place is confirmed by an article which appeared in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, of the 6th inst. That journal, after showing that the rumors in question are contradicted by the positive declaration of the Imperial Cabinet, thus proceeds:

"Russia," he says, "entertains a lively sympathy for the United States of America, based on mutual friendship and common interests. Their properity she deems necessary for the general equilibrium. The maintenance of the Union is the condition of that power and happiness which she desires for the American Nation. We are in a position to affirm that the friendly and conciliatory views of the Imperial Cabinet have not undergone the slightest change. On the contrary, the events which have taken place, the sad experience of war, of its calamities, its burdens, its exhausting results, have tended rather to confirm than to weaken their force."

This emphatic statement, coming from so well-informed a quarter, is sufficiently decisive of a question on which, but for a feverish credulity of the public mind, acted on by interested and designing croakers, could not, in the political situation of Europe, have obtained a moment's credence.

Indeed, in Europe, intervention stock is at the present moment so low, and Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON have achieved such notable results by their wily strategy and wide-spread combinations for rousing all Europe in a crusade against our glorious, free Republic, that the rebel Congress has shown very convincing proofs of returning wisdom, in suggesting to their emissaries the propriety of quitting positions where they are powerless, except for harm.

GEN. POPE'S PAROLED OFFICERS.—The rebels have thought better of the bloody instructions they put forth apropos of GEN. POPE'S officers, and ninety-six of these, lately prisoners at Richmond, have within a few days been released upon parole. Whether it is the removal of the General that has placated the rebels, or whether they were moved by a gentle hint from our Government that any such discriminating treatment as they proposed would be retaliated two-fold on *their* prisoners, of whom we hold two to their one, we know not. Either cause would account for it, and, perhaps, both may have been instrumental in the result.

THE BANNER STATE.—Maine follows New-Jersey in having filled her entire quotas under both calls of the President for 300,000 men; but as *all* the troops from Maine are enlisted for three years or the war, whereas the last ten thousand raised by New-Jersey are only for nine months, Maine fairly claims the honorable title of the Banner State.

THE CANVASS.—A call has been issued for a meeting in the Ninth Ward to-morrow evening, to respond to the nominations of WADSWORTH and TREMAINE. It will be held at the Bleecker Buildings. The supporters of the Government, and all who are in favor of prompt and effectual measures for the suppression of the rebellion, respond to the Syracuse nominations with great heartiness and enthusiasm.

MUSIC.

Miss Carlotta Patti and Mr. Nixon's Season of Opera.

On Saturday morning Miss CARLOTTA PATTI made the adieux of her brief but brilliant first season on the lyric stage to a crowded and enthusiastically good-natured house at the Academy of Music. The opera selected for this occasion was "Luola di Lammermoor," in which Miss PATTI had appeared the evening before, and which was rendered all the more satisfactorily by herself and by the whole corps for what may be considered fairly enough as a preliminary grand rehearsal. We feel bound, however, in commending, as we most heartily do, the successful courage of Miss PATTI, her friends and her *impresario*, in thus bringing her forward upon a new arena of triumphs, to repeat our verdict, given after her *début* in the *rôle* of *Amina*, that her lyrical future belongs essentially to the airy and peaceful, rather than to the intense and passionate school of art. In saying this we imply no censure, remember, for we simply indicate a vocation. To ask a prima-donna worthily to interpret for us the flutter of *Zerlina* in the coils of the tempter, the enchanting coquetry of *Rosina*, the simple pathos of *Linda*, the rustic despair of the slandered *Amina*, is to offer her one of the most charming and brilliant careers possible upon the stage. That Miss PATTI, whether as singer or as actress, is scarcely equal to the lyrical and the dramatic force of *Lucia*, was sufficiently evident on Saturday, though her conception of the character was good, and her execution of the music, save in certain particulars which deserve kindly notice, was brilliant and accurate. The quality of Miss PATTI'S voice betrays her, in passages which demand extreme frankness and fullness of declamatory emotion, into a shrillness which sometimes (as was the case very notably in the *trio* on Saturday) amounts to positive thinness and wiriness. She is apt, too, to exhaust her force too rapidly on the earlier phrases of an air, and though this mistake may possibly be due to the circumstance that, in passing from the concert room to the stage, Miss PATTI has not yet learned to measure accurately the immense increase of the demand which the latter makes upon the strength and sustained volume of the voice over the former, it is a perilous mistake, which must lead to very bad effects, unless it be corrected in time, as it very easily can be.

It is the fashion and the misfortune of our times to think that everything is possible—or, as the popular maxim puts it, that "some things can be done as well as others." Nothing can be more absurd in life, or more fatal in art, than the notion that anybody who will, can become an artist as easily as a bricklayer—or a soldier as easily as a member of Congress. We have ridden the notion nearly to death here in America, and it may be hoped that it is now on its last legs, and under the pressure of stern realities will disappear in due time. We may own, therefore, that our first impressions were adverse to the probability that Miss PATTI could be successfully added to our choir of American operatic singers, merely because she had a fine voice, a charming method, and a hereditary aptness to the vocal art. We doubted the result of the experiment, believing that the complete freedom of physical movement which the lyric stage demands must be unattainable by a lady whose physical misfortunes the public were familiar with, and all of us deplore. The progressive ease and grace which have marked Miss PATTI'S bearing upon the stage during the few occasions of her appearance in opera, have gone far to disabuse us of these impressions. She is evidently and rapidly commanding a facility and vigor of movement, which need only to become a confirmed habit.

as unconspicuous as confirmed, to make her entirely at home in her new sphere. On Saturday, for instance, the movements of *Lucia* were to the full as unconstrained as those of *Edgardo*, although we believe Signor Brignoli owes nothing to art in respect of his locomotive powers. There may be cynical persons who will suspect us here of damning Miss Patti's carriage with faint praise. To all such we can only reply "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*" We mean to praise our lovely debutante warmly, and to congratulate her cordially on the successful beginning of what we trust may be a long and brilliant career.

Nor let us dismiss Signor Brignoli and the rest of her supporters, on Saturday, without a word. The prime tenor was in splendid voice on Friday as well as on Saturday, and on Saturday in particular sang at times with an emphasis and a serious attempt at dramatic vigor and fire, which fairly astonished us. With a few drops of blood from the veins of Signor Brignoli, what might not Brignoli accomplish with that unsurpassed organ of his, so full, so pure, so refined in tone, so mellow in quality! Signor Amodio has more reason to quarrel with stepmother Nature than the fortunate tenor, but it deserves to be said for him that he made the best of his resources in *Lucia*, and notwithstanding a constant tendency to express the most serious emotions of life with the unconcerned air of a fat-cheeked chair-boy, bawling out responses, contributed very materially to the success of one of the best representations of *Lucia* which New-York has in recent times enjoyed. The orchestra, barring a disposition to drown the vocalists at all the critical moments, was well managed and effective in the delicious accompaniments which distinguish this charming opera.

On the whole, the reminiscences of Saturday and Friday dispose us to pardon Mr. Nixon for promising us a new season this week, to consist of one night only. The average season of opera in New-York resembles the average reign of a Pope in the middle ages. Happy the musical Hildebrand for whom his fortune and his will reserve a twelve years' pontificate and the permanent establishment of a real operatic hierarchy!

Why should not Mr. Nixon resolve to make himself this man?

At the moment, we see no other very seductive hope. The Maretzek troupe is a Southern *mirage*, the reality rejoicing the hearts of the lemon-colored Habanese. Mr. Ullman brings back from Europe neither Titiens nor even Ristori, whose advent, by the way, however interesting in itself, would probably have given the finishing blow to opera for the year. Our present resource is evidently the hero of Cremorne, who, with a clean house, a decent, domestic police, a well-organized orchestra, a fresh chorus, and the best singer he can capture, ought to be able to make a success for himself and a real "season" for New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Bateman mad eher last appearance for the present, at the Winter Garden, on Saturday evening. During her engagement, she has played in "The Hunchback," "The Lady of Lyons," "Romeo and Juliet," "Geraldine," "Rosa Gregorio" and "Macbeth," and has produced a new piece called "Beatrix, the Madonna of Art." "Beatrix" is an adaptation of a play by Lecouve, (a former co-laborer with Scribe in some of the best pieces attributed to the latter,) and written for the purpose of introducing Madame Ristori to the Parisian public, in a character wherein should speak the language of her audience. The piece achieved a great success, and ran through nearly a whole season. It will never cause a sensation on the American stage; still it is a neatly-constructed, interesting sort of piece, very well worth seeing. The plot of it runs briefly thus: A Grand Duchess of one of those extraordinary German principalities that have Courts and Cabinets and armies and all the other pharaphernalia of nationality, yet are no bigger than so many Jersey farms, is possessed with a desire to render the little six-by-nine dominion, which she rules in the absence of the Prince, her son, as renowned for the presence of great minds in every department of art as it is contemptible in actual extent. To this end, she invites, among other notabilities, *Beatrix*, a wonderful Italian actress and as virtuous as she is talented, to lend the lustre of her genius to certain festivities which are in contemplation at the palace. *Beatrix* accepts and arrives in company with her manager, Mr. Kingston, an American, who may be said to embody a French dramatist's idea of Mr. Barnum. The great aim of the indefatigable Kingston is to prevent his *Beatrix* falling in love, as he has a contract with her, whereby he is bound to gain a fortune if no matrimonial engagement should seduce her to break her business one. In aid of his purpose he secures the services of one *Captain Kœrner* a rejected suitor of *Beatrix* who binds himself for certain considerations to kill any rival who shall dare to make her an offer. It chances, however, that a dangerous lover appears upon the scene in the person of *Prince Frederick*, the Duchess's younger son, who had previously seen *Beatrix* in Vienna, and become madly infatuated with her. The idolatry of the lover, the struggle in the heart of *Beatrix* to stifle or disguise the reciprocal passion which she feels, the unconsciousness of the Grand Duchess, the anxieties of the manager, and the jealous perturbations of *Captain Kœrner* give rise to numerous effective situations. The closing scene, in which *Beatrix* (learning the dignity to which, by the death of an uncle and resignation of a brother, *Prince Frederick* is advanced) rejects the crown he wishes to share with her, (because she seems to think it might injure him in the estimation of the world to marry an actress,) might be made very impressive if it were judiciously elaborated a trifle.

"Beatrix" was brought out on Friday and was satisfactorily received. Miss Bateman (the occasion being for her benefit) acted with great spirit and sympathetic power as the heroine. Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., had, in *Captain Kœrner*, one of those parts that he plays like a Wallack, and did himself infinite credit. Mr. Edwin Adams was exceedingly good as *Prince Frederick*, and Mr. Davidge was a quaint and funny *Mr. Kingston*.

This evening Mr. Edwin Booth "opens," as the theatrical phrase goes, at the Winter Garden, in "Hamlet." When Mr. Booth was last here he performed a most brilliant and triumphant engagement, crowding the Winter Garden nightly with audiences of taste and cultivation. Since then he has patiently and perseveringly studied in the best European schools, drawing inspiration from the acknowledged masters of his art, and striving to form his style upon those intellectual models whose mission it is to banish from the stage the stilted, stupid, unnatural conventionality, which might have been all very well in the palmy period of "The Old Park," but is a bore and a nuisance to the degenerate play-goers of the present day.

Mr. Forrest played four nights of the past week, in one or other of his favorite characters, to audiences too large for even the spacious theatre of Niblo to accommodate. To-night there will, if possible, be less room than ever, for then Mr. Forrest revives the greatest of all his personations—*Lear*—a character in which it is claimed he far transcends all hope of successful rivalry. Mr. McCullough will be the *Edgar*, Madame Ponisi, *Goneril*, Miss Mary Wells *Regan*, and Mrs. Gladstane, *Cordelia*.

On last Tuesday and Saturday Mr. Hackett appeared as *Falstaff* in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The performance is so well known and so universally appreciated as to be beyond criticism. So far as art can make it so, it is perfect. Equally admirable in its way is the *Mrs. Quickly* of Miss Mary Wells. Than Miss Wells there is not a more conscientious, consummate artist on the stage. Whatever the part may be she is called upon to represent, whether it is of the highest importance or of comparative insignificance—she thoroughly identifies herself with it, abnegating her own personality for the time, and being, as it were, the person she but counterfeits to be. She has selected for her special line of business what are called "comic old women," and, in that line, she has no superior and only one equal—Mrs. Vernon. To give *vraisemblance* to these characters, she ruthlessly disguises a handsome and expressive face, and hides a really fine figure in the most eccentric vagaries of costume.

Mr. Hackett to-morrow evening brings forth, after years of disuse and obscurity, Macklin's comedy, "The Man of the World." He has scarcely played *Sir Pertinax Mac Sycophant* within the memory of the present generation, and the performance will have the chance of absolute novelty. The comedy is a capital one, and will hear a pretty strong cast.

At Wallack's, old comedies, presented as they can be at no other theatre where the English language is spoken, have been given every evening. They will be continued all through the coming week, in the following order: To-night "The Love Chase;" to-morrow, "Town and Country;" Wednesday, "The Wonder;" Thursday, "Wild Oats;" Friday, "The Belle's Stratagem;" Saturday, "John Bull."

Mr. Nixon's energetic management of Carlotta Patti and the opera has not caused him to relax his endeavors to make Cremorne Garden one of the most attractive places of entertainment in the City. Concerts, Circus, circus, pantomime, and ballet, are still provided there in profuse and first-class style, and crowds gather in the Palace of Music and the promenade in spite of the growing coolness of the evenings.

For this evening a programme of the most irresistible description has been issued, for the special benefit of Mr. Wm. A. Moore, Mr. Nixon's Assistant Manager, whose good offices and courteous manner have won for him the good will of all the frequenters of Cremorne.

At the Museum another stirring piece, called "Cauthleen, the Oard Drawer; or Murder Will Out," is to be produced this evening. Every afternoon, "The Idiot of Tarbes," which has been received with so much applause, will be repeated. The drama and the splendid aquaria that Mr. Barnum has lately collected, are the main features of attraction at the Museum now. The drama is extremely well done, and the aquaria are the most beautiful and varied that have ever been exhibited to the public.

George Christy appears this week in his famous part of "The Mischievous Monkey." He embodies the characteristics of the animal with fidelity and vigor, displaying an immense deal of humor, and, in the closing scene, a touch of the most natural pathos. Besides the burletta, there are singing, dancing and the most excruciating of Ethiopian eccentricities.

A SERMON ON THE TIMES.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on Slavery and its Outworkings.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached last night, to about three thousand people, a sermon suggested by the recent proclamation of the President. We give a sketch only of the discourse, of which the was text taken from 1st Chronicles (O. T.), xxixth Chapter, the 10th and 13th verses inclusive.

After a thorough explanation of the passage, and a well grounded foundation for future argument as to the constant working of God through natural law, to which nevertheless he is supreme, he proceeded to demonstrate that the uniform doctrine of the Bible is, that all national as well as individual prosperity depended upon the absolute recognition of God in man, of the rights of manhood and a thorough reliance upon the wisdom and the love of God. It is not taught that blind natural law is the best leader, but that natural law should be made to serve the interests of men, as it will do when used with intelligence and discrimination. Natural law made by God inexorable and unyielding so far as we are concerned, does not necessarily exclude divine volitions; it only points out to us the channels through which it flows; and the fact of divine volition, so far from diminishing in any way the efficiency of government, but demonstrates its certainty and power, from which there is no escape, and whose outworking is inevitable.

The administration of God over nations is conducted substantially upon the same principles as over individuals, for a nation is but an aggregation of individuals, who carry with them into civil federation every law and necessity. They even add some, but leave none behind. True, the conditions and methods of evolution differ. Individual life is short, national life long. The circle through which the individual moves is small, and he soon comes around to the result of his conduct, while a nation, being made up of millions, lives long before any moral trait is propagated and becomes national. Corruption, dishonesty, intelligence, virtue in a nation depend on the average characteristic of its good and bad classes counteracting and balancing each other. So requiring long periods for evolution of its complex and successive series of individuals, it cannot immediately come upon the reward or penalty of its life.

The good or evil comes to the nation according to its period of life. It is held responsible for obedience of physical laws—propagation, nutrition, development and health; and of social laws—intelligence, industry, frugality, virtue, piety—all have direct relation to the material condition of a nation as of an individual. The observance or violation of moral principle in civil affairs is, if possible, more signally rewarded or punished in nations than in individuals, for honor, truth, justice, fairness, fidelity to obligations, and magnanimity, are more beneficial, and their absence brings its own great penalty.

Now, if it be possible for a Nation to sin, it must be when it *systematically violates the natural rights of a whole people.* I propose to point out some evidences of God's retributive government over this nation, as displayed in the matter of Slavery. First, Slavery is the dehumanizing of man. It reduces a being made in the image of God to the state of a chattel. It takes from him every natural right, and violates every one. This cannot be done with impunity. Yet it is done systematically in America to four millions of men. If this can be continued with no evidence of Divine displeasure, then I ask where is God? I don't say that because the Bible don't blame Slavery, throw the Bible away. I can't afford to. Around it are gathered the dearest memories of father, mother, childhood, and days of early love. But I do say, that if thirty millions of men can systematically violate the dearest rights of four millions, for forty, for fifty, or a hundred years, and no sort of retribution appear, then men may well ask, is there such a thing as Divine sovereignty, or is this violation of humanity wrong in the sight of God. On the other hand, if at any step we discover traces of Divine displeasure and indications of the coming penalty, no coming policy can get rid of the discovery that God's judgment makes the course of action subject to fearful penalty. Is there, then, any evidence of God's displeasure?

I hold first that the right of a man to his own labor is primal and sacred, and the very first step of Slavery denies to four millions of men this right, and God's displeasure is shown by the condition of industry and the accursed State of the soil in all the Southern portion of the nation. Look at old Virginia. Now she is accursed. Slave-breeding alone keeps her a Slave State—not tobacco, not cereals, but the flesh and blood of her sons mingled with that of the despised and trodden-down African—that which is bought and sold in the market—is all that keeps Virginia in that dismal swamp. The same is true of the soil of North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana; their agriculture is an exhausting one, and every rod of the soil that is tilled by the hand of the slave becomes sooner or later smitten as if with some terrible curse.

Again, Slavery violates the social and family rights of men. At the South every man is his master, and every woman too. Marriage there is but a convenience, simply a form in which there is no semblance even of performance. If the husband is sold to a plantation ten miles from his wife, that is a sufficient reason for his taking a second; and the woman—she, too, must take another husband, and perhaps a third, and a fourth. For this there is no church discipline, nothing is done but what seems right. For this what does God say? The virtue of the family estate is sapped and its soundness destroyed. All over the South amalgamation the most absolute is eminently popular, and in fact it is only when it ceases to be concubinage, and is made lawful, that to them it seems hateful. The virtue of the young men is thus universally destroyed. The women there are virtuous and full of honor, as they are here, and there is where the suffering—the retribution—is made manifest. Oh, when the dread book of record is opened on the last great day, the wails of maidens, the tears of mothers, the unspeakable torture of wives—what will they not be? This result alone is terrible—it is man's curse and shame.

Thirdly, The ignorance of the slaves is indispensable to his existence as a slave, it wont do to let him know too much. The more he knows, the more he wants; his taste, his appetite even improve and he becomes expensive. While brutish we can live on pork, corn and meal—food and fodder are to each other, as are man and slave. His ignorance is profit to his master, and in this too God reveals a terrible retribution, evident to all. The master says to the slave "You shant know anything," and the slave says in reply "Massa you shan't know anything too" and they don't. The vast majority of the whites at the South are profoundly ignorant and must stay so. The atmosphere will not countenance schools.

Fourthly, Slavery by taking away from man his rights and degrading him to be a thing of bargain and sale, avenges itself by making human life unsacred where it prevails. The life of a slave is of but little account, his manhood is unrecognized, and his life depends upon his mercantile value. And this idea of the little worth of life has spread beyond its first boundary. Where is life so cheap as at the South? Duels, riots, broils and bloody brawls are frequent and unthought of. Their habits are low and barbarous.

Yet, in the fifth place, there is a yet more terrible aspect. In the early days, Christian men and statesmen admitted Slavery to be an evil, and regretted its existence. This was more as it should be. Indeed, Slavery thus admitted to be wrong, might for the time consist with right civil ideas, but Slavery embraced and defended corrupts the whole doctrine of society, and inevitably carries men right back to despotic theories of Government. Democracy, in the legitimate sense of the term, is scoffed at in the South. They are neither Republicans or Democrats, but autocrats and tending toward monarchism. The States of the South are four hundred years back; they are away the other side of the Reformation, already; they are on the road to the Red Sea, and the Lord will chuck 'em in. [Laughter.]

Sixthly, As with States, so is it with the National Government. For fear of weakness in the original compact the monster was admitted, as it would be with a cooper who fearing his barrel would not be large enough ekes out his number of staves by the introduction of worm-eaten ones, which let the barrel leak and the brine run out. So it was with the Union which for fear of not being large and sufficiently comprehensive, did not dare to exclude all States which allowed Slavery within its boundaries. It has been the cause of all intestine weakness, and it is the only tooth in the whole jaw that has ached. It is said that resistance to Slavery has been the cause of all our troubles. With equal propriety it may be said of the body, that its resistance to disease is the cause of fever and disturbance, and such talkers would, if consistent, lie right down and let any disease fatten upon, and make its way through them.

Seventhly, For a period of fifty years, on pleas of National peace, for sake of harmony and prosperity, the loyal and Free States have declined to maintain the policy of liberty, and have permitted Slavery to augment. "Are not," said our bribed Statesmen, "the Union and Compromise better than all the *isms* of reformers; and commercial prosperity than God's law?" And when an eminent Statesman, who has not of late uttered any such truism, spoke of God's law as the "Higher Law," there was a howl from all the pulpits and forums of the land, and holy hands, in pious horror, were raised deprecatingly to the Constitution. What's the result? This war is the result. What's the penalty? Go to Sharpsburgh, go to Virginia, in the neighborhood of Washington, look into the swamps which line the Chickahominy, and the trenches filled with your sons; look at Kentucky and Missouri, where the land reeks and reels under the convulsions of the time, and read the assurances of peace. We are reaping what we have sown. You would have peace, and you see what has come of it. You were forewarned: this was all foretold: you were exhorted to stand up for truth, for liberty, for God in man, for the freedom of your brother. But no; you derided agitation, derided disturbance, you secured your peace, and now you have the normal results.

I beg you now to take notice of some remarkable facts. 1. Virginia has suffered most of all the States in this desolating war. Virginia, who sinned against knowledge and with full light; who allowed herself by a terrorism of slave-traders—men hated alike by God, man and the devil—and the schemes of desperate politicians, to be dragooned into the folly and madness of secession. 2. Note the strange part played by the women of the South in this terrible drama. However violent the men may have been, the women here been far more furious and vindictive. Woman is at once the best and worst thing God has made. But how fearful a retribution is coming upon their homes. I do not hesitate to say, nine-tenths of the male population between fifteen and fifty years of age will be exterminated before the end of the war. And they, the women, will be deprived of their natural protectors, and must alone bear the desolation and the sorrow. 3. The North has suffered and must suffer to the extent to which she has winked at Slavery for the sake of commerce and gain. We all of us are in the same plight—weak hearted voters, money-loving merchants, manufacturing districts and States, like Connecticut, who have depended on the South, all who have helped sustain Slavery—I who have worn cotton and eaten sugar, produced by slave labor, all alike, with even handed justice and retribution, must suffer. The North has been growing rich on slavery. But I think that when you have paid your *two thousand millions* of dollars taxes—God will have got back pretty much all you have made out of his suffering children! God the tax-gatherer is out, and he will have a good time. 4. Every nation or State that has profited by Slavery, is suffering to that extent by this war. Of these England is the most guilty and is suffering most. I love and honor England's early history, her noble struggles for freedom and her later sturdy valor; but her commercial classes have pandered to Slavery, whole districts subsist and grow rich on slave products, and now starvation and trouble are rife among just these classes. France has sinned, though less, and is suffering less.

Now are these all accidental circumstances linked together by a cunning tongue, or do you see the plain indications of God's retribution in them? What is the infidelity of this day? Many believe in Genesis, and the Apocalypse, and all of Holy Writ—all that God spoke 4,000 years ago, but now that his voice is abroad through all the land, speaking in thunder that Sinai never heard, they refuse to hear him. This is fatal infidelity. Against your instruction, your political education, your historic memories, your experience—against all evidences of God's anger at the nation's sin, you refuse to believe in God's voice speaking in events. This is a monstrous infidelity. But I bid you take care. We are approaching a crisis. The nation must move one way or another, and we must take counsel of principle and right.

How great is the infatuation of those who rage against men who say that the cure for these great evils would be to take twenty Secessionists and twenty Abolitionists and *hang them.* Brethren, if hanging twenty men would cut out the cancer of Slavery, I would be hung twenty times willingly. But to hang the Abolitionists would be as if on shipboard, a pestilence breaking out, the crew should take the doctors and pitch them overboard, and then kick the medicine-chest after them by way of checking the epidemic. Hang them? That was what they did to Christ in Jerusalem, and said, now we will have peace—and where is Jerusalem? Where are the Jews?

O men! who in your mothers' milk drank in liberty, have you any doubt as to the remedy? Repent of the past; cut away from it and consecrate every effort to establish the reign of Liberty and Universal Freedom, and blessed be God he has opened the door by the hand of the President. He has sounded the silver trumpet, and announced that policy from which there can be no going back. The time has come when there can only be two parties. Before, when there was no policy, some were trying to urge one thing on the President, some another; but now the President has himself chosen between Slavery and liberty. Now, there can be only two parties—*those who uphold the rebels and traitors, and those who stand by the President and the Government.* [Immense applause.] For the President and his counselors, the live men chosen by the nation, *are the Government.* Is the Constitution the Government? What, a dead sheepskin parchment! Well, it might be for some men we see every day, but the Government of this nation is the body of men who administer the ruling of the people *according to* the Constitution. They are the men who are to be sustained and helped by all true patriots.

And by this will I stand. I say to tyrants and those who love despotism—Beware! God has come to judgment. We shall see a new and more glorious land. We shall have a new and more perfect Union, in which Georgia and Massachusetts shall shake hands. For there is love to be raked out of this vet. We shall have the Union—not "as it was," for that was the incarnation of injustice, infringement on your rights and mine—but the *Union as it was meant to be.* An Union so perfect that you shall lay it on the Constitution and it shall not any where bulge out or shrink away, but will stand as it was meant to stand by the good and great men who made it, and by God who laid its foundations. God grant it! God grant it!

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MARRIED.

Alvord—Barber.—In Harwington, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 22, by Rev. L. A. McKinstry, Nelson Alvord, Jr., of Wolcottville, to Miss Adelaide B. Barber, of the former place.

Spelman—Hoyt.—In Manchester, Vt., on Tuesday, Sept. 23, by Rev. James Anderson, William C. Spelman, of Brooklyn, to Sarah A., daughter of F. W. Hoyt, of Manchester.

DIED.

Anderson.—In Newburgh, on Sunday, Sept 28, Dr. C. V. Anderson, aged 28 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

Ballenger.—At Keedysville, Md., on Tuesday, Sept. 23, of wounds received at the battle of Sharpsburgh, Edward Ballenger, First Lieutenant Company E, Fourteenth Indiana Vol., in the 27th year of his age.

His remains were interred in the family grounds of Jacob Line, of the same place, previous to their removal to Evansville, Ind., where, at his request, they are to be deposited.

☞ Evansville, Ind., papers please copy.

Gibson.—On Sunday, Sept. 28, Margaret L., wife of Henry Gibson, aged 40 years.

The remains will be taken to Schodack for interment this day.

Hamilton.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 28, William Hamilton, aged 70 years, 4 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family, and of his sons, George, John and Robert, and of his son-in-law, T. B. Harrison, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 131 Garden-st., Hoboken.

Holden.—On Saturday evening, Sept. 27, at 7½ o'clock, Clinton Lamb, eldest son of J. Henry and Marian L. Holden, aged 2 years, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, C. C. Lamb, No. 5 Albion-place, 4th-st.

McFarland.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 28, Catharine, wife of Alexander McFarland, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 237 West 24th-st.

McLaughlin.—On Saturday, Sept. 27, of wounds received in the late battle of Manassas, Charles J., son of Robert McLaughlin, aged 23 years.

His friends, and those of his brother-in-law, John J. Ulene, and the members of the Tenth Regiment, N. Y. V., now in this City, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 655 7th-av., at 1½ o'clock on Monday, the 29th inst.

O'Brien.—On Friday, Sept. 26, at the residence of her son, Dr. I. J. O'Brien, No. 202 East 30th-st., Mrs. Elizabeth Shea O'Brien, wife of the late Daniel O'Brien, aged 63 years.

Her friends, and those of her sons, Ignatius, Oswin and Marcus, are politely requested to attend the funeral, at St. Stephen's Church, in 28th-st., near Lexington-av., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. High Mass will be celebrated by Rev. Dr. Cummings. The members of the Metropolitan Lodge, No. 273, F. and A. M., and the members of the Ninth Company, Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are requested to attend.

Oxx.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Sept. 28, at 9½ o'clock, Mary Amelia B., daughter of William and Ann Maria Oxx, of New-York, aged 8 years, 1 month and 20 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 257 West Houston-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Potter.—On Sunday morning, at Ballston, David T. Potter, M. D., eldest son of the Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of New-York.

The funeral services will be held at Schenectady, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The morning train from New-York will arrive in time.

Rodman.—On Saturday, Sept. 27, Bayard, infant son of Henry S. and Elizabeth B. Rodman, aged 10 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, in Fordham, at 1 o'clock on Monday. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Rosebrat.—Fell at the battle of Sharpsburgh, Md., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, private William Rosebat, of Company D, Ninth Regiment, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) N. Y. V., aged 17 years, 10 months and 15 days.

Townsend.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 28, Hiram Townsend, in the 79th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, at her late residence, No. 95 Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., and at the Episcopal Church at Hempstead, Long Island, at 1 o'clock.

Tuthill.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 27, S. Elliott Tuthill, twin son of C. Edward and Maggie N. Tuthill, aged 4 months and 1 day.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Capt. Samuel Elliott, Park-av., second door from Clinton-av.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 459.—Sept. 21, 1862.

7, 8, 1, 31, 39, 71, 59, 43, 30, 55, 75, 64.

Kentucky, Class 460.—Sept. 21, 1862.

21, 4, 41, 72, 67, 23, 2, 18, 49, 17, 52, 37.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 407.—Sept. 27, 1862.

19, 4, 53, 13, 10, 21, 15, 65, 37, 36, 16, 48.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 341.—Sept. 27, 1862.

31, 15, 4, 67, 39, 33, 14, 42, 10, 21, 50, 25.

Circulars sent by addressing

JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 41 Park-row, New-York,

New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

JOHN B. GOUGH

will deliver a Lecture at the HALL OF THE UNION (Cooper Institute), on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 1, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the ARMY COMMITTEE. Subject—TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK.

JAMES L. HASTIE, Chairman Lecture Committee.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

I AM DELIVERING

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S

SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL

COAL

Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges,

AT

$7

PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.

Delivered screened from Yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 40 South-st., and at yard foot of 11th-st., East River.

JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

TEAS, GROCERIES, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS, CHEAP FOR CASH

THOMAS H. AGNEW,

No. 230 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

is now offering to the public his immense stock of the above goods cheaper than any grocer in New-York. People should buy their winter stock before prices get too high, and save their money by buying from T. H. AGNEW, who retails at wholesale prices. All goods warranted as represented. Goods delivered in the city free. N. B.—Think of hams only 9 cents. 230 Greenwich-st.

DR. GUTMANN'S

ORIGINAL RUSSIAN VAPOR BATHS,

No. 373 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery.

With warm and cold water shower and douche baths, steam douches, etc., etc., open daily for gentlemen from 7 to 10 A. M. and 1 to 10 P. M., for ladies, from 10 to 12 A. M., on Sundays, for gentlemen only, from 7 to 12 A. M. These baths are a certain remedy for rheumatism, gout, paralysis, neuralgia, chronic diseases of the skin, chronic catarrhs, local mercurial affections, dyspepsia, etc., etc. Every convenience and attention provided for. Terms moderate.

United States Treasury, New-York, Sept. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—PARTIES HOLDING FIFTY OR MORE Coupons on United States three years 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, due the 1st October, are required to hand them in for examination three days prior to payment, with schedules of the denominations, numbers, &c. It will greatly facilitate the payment if they will do so at once. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the principal desk of this office. The Coupons which should be numerically arranged—will be examined, and checks given out for those left in advance, on the 30th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer United States.

EARRINGS AND PINS—ONE, TWO, THREE, and five dollars a set, at C. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' Venitian Horse Liniment superior to any other for the cure of Colic, Old Sores, Bruises and Cuts. All the horse trainers use it. Reference—Hiram Woodruff, the great horse-trainer. Pint bottle only 50 cents. Sold everywhere.

LOOK TO YOUR TAXES!—THE TAX-PAYER'S GUIDE comprises all the new Internal Duties properly classified, the exemptions, penalties, &c., &c. By a Lawyer. Five cents each. $2 50 per 100, $20 per 1,000. Ferris & Pratt, No. 26 Cedar-st., New-York.

ARMY INKSTAND.—SOMETHING NEW—THE best and safest traveling pocket inkstand. The trade supplied by H. P. COCHRANE, Agent, 112 William-st.

MILITARY.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, NO. 611 BROADWAY.

This is the LAST Volunteer Regiment to be organized under the present call. NONE but men of good moral character will be received as recruits. The organization is proceeding under the supervision of two Committees of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.

CEPHAS BRAINERD, Chairman of Army Committee.

"FILL UP THE OLD REGIMENTS."

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., (GARDE LAFAYETTE.)

Now in Stoneman's (late Kearny's) Division, Heintzleman's Army Corps.

Authority has been granted to raise Company A, of this distinguished regiment, to the regulation standard.

State and United States bounty $19, and one month's pay in advance.

Recruits apply to A. W. REYNOLDS, Captain Company A, late Captain in Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

Offices No. 596 Broadway, (Lafayette Hall,) and No. 202 Centre-st.

State bounty of $50 ceases after Sept. 30.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Col. W. W. TOMPKINS begs to announce to the citizens of Brooklyn that he will commence on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, a course of military instruction in the large room of Montague Hall. Terms same as his New-York National Military Academy, and under like supervision.

Hours of instruction 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.: Evenings 7½, at Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d-st., near 4th-av., Brooklyn, Montague Hall, Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at 7½ o'clock.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, COMPANY A.

Headquarters, No. 481 3d-av. FIRST NINE MONTHS' REGIMENT. Recruits will be received in this regiment for nine months. Young men of good moral character desiring to join will receive all necessary information at the Headquarters, No. 481 3d-av. Ten dollars Company Bounty will be given to all who join this company.

CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Captain.

Nicholas Brewer, Joseph B. Stephenson, } Lieutenants.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, CO. B,

NINE MONTHS' MEN.

TEN DOLLARS EXTRA BOUNTY

Will be paid to recruits enlisting in this company.

Headquarters, No. 340 4th-st., one door west of Broadway. Capt. DAVID T. TERRY.

WAR MEETING—TO BE HELD AT THE Presbyterian Church, in Yorkville, on MONDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of procuring recruits for the IRONSIDES REGIMENT, organized under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The public generally are invited to attend. The following gentlemen are expected to address the meeting:

Hon. Abram Wakeman, H. P. Allen, Esq., Rev. Dr. Hodge, Capt. De Camp, Rev. J. M. L. Quackenbush, Rev. A. P. Bottsford, Rev. Henry Lounsbury, Rev. J. B. Wakeley, Maj. H. L. Barnes.

COMMITTEE.

Thos. Rutter, George Marrinor, J. T. Smith, Thos. E. Day, H. Craigie, Jacob Dunn, Wm. P. Pease, Chairman.

H. P. Allen, Secretary.

IRONSIDES, IRONSIDES—WAR MEETING—CAPT. WOODWARD'S COMPANY.—There will be a grand war meeting, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the 18th-st. Methodist Church. Prof. Lindsay, Rev. Alfred Cookman, Rev. Prof. Hitchcock and other distinguished speakers will be present. The public are invited.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT—COMPANY F.—Men of correct habits and gentlemanly instincts, we offer you an opportunity never offered before. Only for nine months. All the bounties, with $10 extra, are given to those enlisting in this company. Apply at No. 62 Howery, corner of Canal-st. Capt. D. S. RIDDLE.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, CO. B—NINE MONTHS' MEN.—Ten dollars in addition to all other bounties, will be paid to all recruits enlisting in this company. Apply at No. 340 4th-st., one door west of Broadway. Capt. DAVID D. TERRY.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—AT A SPECIAL meeting of the THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, held at M. O. Shaughnessy's Hotel, on Saturday Evening, Sept. 27, the following resolutions were unan

DRY GOODS.

EXPOSITION PUBLIQUE,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1862,
OF
FALL CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, SACQUES, JACKETS, CIRCULARS AND SHAWLETTS.

A most important advantage to ladies is now offered in the purchase of these elegant and indispensable appendages of fashionable costume at
THE
UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

MR. WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, designateur and manager of this establishment, has devoted his exclusive attention to the importation and manufacture of these popular garments this season. His personal acquaintance with the French markets and the most celebrated Parisian modistes, also his thorough knowledge of the tastes and wants of this community for the last twenty years, in Broadway and Canal-st., enable him constantly to place before the public the latest and most tasteful productions of European and American ingenuity.

THE STOCK COMPRISES
SUPERB LYONS VELVET CLOAKS.
INDIA SILK CLOAKS.
VELVET PILE CLOAKS.
MOHAIR PLUSH CLOAKS.
WOOLEN PLUSH CLOAKS.
CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS.
DIAGONAL PLUSH CLOAKS.
FRENCH DOESKIN CLOAKS.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS.
MAGNIFICENT GROS DE PARIS CLOAKS.

All the garments imported this season from Paris for this house are unique in design, and differing from anything heretofore introduced.

Misses' and young ladies' sacques and jackets in every style and description.

The best goods only are imported for this establishment, and the best fabrics used in the making; yet the proprietor is determined to regulate the prices with a strict regard to moderation, so as to suit the wishes of the the most ECONOMICAL.

GEO. CAREY, Proprietor.
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
On MONDAY, Sept. 28,
We shall have ready for inspection,
ONE THOUSAND CARTONS OF TRIMMING AND FASHIONABLE RICH PARIS BONNET RIBBONS, Purchased at Friday's and Saturday's auction sales.
Also,
100 CARTONS OF VARIOUS RIBBONS,
being part of a City jobber's stock, cheap.
City and country milliners invited.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.
THE LARGEST STOCK TO SELECT FROM IN THE CITY.
WE RECEIVE NEW PATTERNS TWICE EVERY DAY, MANY OF WHICH ARE ENGAGED, AND CANNOT BE SEEN ELSEWHERE.
☞ TO MILLINERS EVERY POSSIBLE ADVANTAGE IS OFFERED.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this Department No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS!!
THE CHEAPEST LINE OF BONNET SILKS EVER EXHIBITED IN THE CITY, RUNNING FROM 50 TO 75 CTS. PER YARD—EVERY SHADE.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, WITHOUT ADVANCE ON LAST YEAR'S PRICES. EVERY SHADE AND COLOR. FROM $1 50 PER YARD.
FULL LINES OF UNCUT VELVETS AND CORDED SILKS.
BARGAINS IN FANCY BONNET SILKS.
NEW STYLES IN TRIMMING LACES.
FULL LINES OF GUIPURE, THREAD, AND BRUSSELS LACES, UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
THREAD, GUIPURE, AND PUSHER VEILS, CHEAP.
MILLINERS WILL FIND IT ADVANTAGEOUS TO CALL EARLY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-STREET,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
FELT, BEAVER, AND STRAW HATS,
BLOOMERS, &c.,
Of every description and style,
FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
Without doubt we have
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
THE LARGEST TRADE IN THE CITY.
THE LARGEST BONNET ROOMS IN THE CITY.
Especially we invite the attention of
MILLINERS
to 150 cases of FANCY BONNETS, which will be offered at a large discount below MANUFACTURERS PRICES, on
TUESDAY NEXT.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this department, No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.
FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS
FOR THE FALL!
The Best Brands in BLACK SILK RIBBON VELVETS, from Narrow to Broadest Widths, under regular prices.
Full Lines of BLACK, with WHITE EDGE VELVET RIBBON.
Also, COLORED SILK RIBBON VELVETS—every width.
Over 500 Cartons of MOHAIR and other DRESS TRIMMINGS, chiefly Black and Plain—Fashionable Colors—at One-fifth the Cost of importation!
FANCY BUTTONS in almost every style.
Lot of NEW PATENT RUBBER EYES.
Full Lines of BLACK AND COLORED CRAPES.
LINING SILKS, &c., &c.
To Milliners and Country store-keepers, we have goods will suit you, which we offer below Jobbing Prices. The cheapest Rouches in the city.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and 311½ GRAND-St.,
Entrance to this Department No. 66 ALLEN-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
EMBROIDERIES! EMBROIDERIES!
FROM AUCTION, NEW COLLARS.
FROM AUCTION, NEW SETS.
FROM AUCTION, NEW SLEEVES.
FROM AUCTION, EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
FROM AUCTION, EMBROIDERED BANDS.
FROM AUCTION, INFANTS' MISTS AND ROBES.
FROM AUCTION,
LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN HDKFS—Cheap.
BARGAINS IN THIS DEPARTMENT!!
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
HOSIERY!! HOSIERY!!
GLOVES!! GLOVES!!
HOSIERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MANY DESIRABLE MAKES UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
LADIES' GENUINE KID GLOVES 63 CENTS PER PAIR!
GENTS' GENUINE CHAMOIS GLOVES, EMBROIDERED BACKS, 63 CENTS PER PAIR.
FULL LINES OF SILK GLOVES, KID FINISH.
MANY NEW STYLES in SILK, THREAD, and CASHMERE GLOVES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
OPENING OF NEW FALL GOODS.
SILKS, POPLINS, OTTOMANS, VELOUTINES AND MERINOS.
A new desing in SILK, real Parisian style
Also changeable SILK.
Also plain SILK—new colors
BLACK SILK of a special make, warranted good wearing.
MOURNING SILK and BLACK TAFFETAS without advance in price for one month more.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
Special attention has been given to the mourning. Ladies will find first-class dress goods at prices much under the market value. Desirous to gain customers for this special branch of the business, no profit will be expected from the department this season.

$30,000 OF RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, consisting of a loss of 25 to 50 per cent, to close trade. Ladies' lovers of CHANTILLY LACES, will find it a great advantage to buy now, especially Lace Flounces, rich white Lace Shawls, Veils, Scarfs and Flounces for weddings. Could be bought in advance, as such an opportunity will never present itself again.
LEGRAIN'S, No. 129 Broadway.
Corner Waverly-place, near New-York Hotel.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.
NOW OPENING DAILY
NEW SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
of the latest styles imported.
NEW DRESS GOODS
Merinos, Poplins, Ottomans, Crapes, Cashmeres, Canton Cloths, Delaines, Wool Plaids also, Mourning Dress Goods in great variety.
BLACK SILKS AT LAST SEASON'S PRICES
Bargains from auction daily.
W. S. FENTON
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH'S
ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE STYLES OF PARIS CLOAKS
IN VELVET, SILK, AND CLOTH,
AND
LONG AND SQUARE CASHMERE SHAWLS,
suitable for FALL and WINTER WEAR, PURCHASED PERSONALLY in the leading houses in Paris.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS
No. 1,162 Broadway, corner of Twenty-first-st.

MOURNING GOODS!
MOURNING GOODS!!
M. & A. MYERS & CO.,
Have now received the
Full Importation of
FALL GOODS,
Which they are now offering to the public at
LOW PRICES.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.,
No. 639 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 29,
A LARGE STOCK
of
SUPERIOR FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING
THEIR ENTIRE IMPORTATION
of
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS,
At Retail.
CANAL ST., corner of MERCER.

EMBROIDERED POPLIN ROBES,
A NEW ARTICLE,
Received per steamer *Arabia*.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
A choice selection in
COLLARS, SETS, SHAWLS, BARBES, VEILS, &c.,
Received per late arrivals. For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

PLAIN AND FIGURED OTTOMANS, POPLINS AND MERINOS.
A very full assortment, at
MODERATE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now on exhibition
THEIR FALL IMPORTATION
of
LACE CURTAINS
and
DRAPERY MUSLINS,
IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

MOURNING GOODS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
in
NEW FABRICS AND DESIGNS,
for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on Monday, Sept. 29,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN
DRESS GOODS,
NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.
Also,
A LARGE STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS,
Consisting of
PRINTS, MUSLINS, &c.,
Bought previous to the advance, and will be sold
AT LOW PRICES.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS IN GREAT VARIETY.
Also,
A large assortment of
SHAWLS, MOURNING GOODS, LACES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.,
Together with a large stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
INDIA SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

---

359 BROADWAY,
Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.—
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS,
FROM AUCTION, AT RETAIL,
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SHAWLS,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOAKS.
E. S. HILLS & CO.,
No. 381 BROADWAY.

GRAND OPENING.
NEW FALL GOODS
AT
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S,
No. 341 Grand-st.
NEW SILKS, NEW MERINOS, NEW POPLINS,
NEW OTTOMANS,
NEW REPS, NEW CASHMERES,
NEW DELAINES, NEW PRINTS,
NEW CLOAKS, NEW MANTILLAS, NEW SHAWLS,
And
A splendid stock of new DRESS GOODS, which will be offered at retail much less than wholesale prices.
Also,
300 Pieces Madder Prints, only 12½ cents per yard
1,000 Pieces very best Grade Bleached Shirting Muslin less than wholesale prices.
1,500 Pieces best make Unbleached Cotton, in all widths, less than importers' prices.
2,000 Pieces Linen Diaper, Damask, Crash, Huckaback, Canton Flannel, Linen Drilling, &c., at very low prices.
Also, a full assortment of Linen Goods, comprising 5,000 dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, from 12½ cents upwards.
Also, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Ticks, Tapes, Cloth Caps, Hats, Bonnets, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, &c., &c.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
341 Grand-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have made large additions to their popular stock of
SILKS AND SATINS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
DRESS GOODS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, LINENS,
SPRINGS,
WHITE GOODS,
BROWNS
and
BLEACHED
SHIRTINGS,
SHEETINGS, &c., &c., at exceedingly low prices.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 637 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, chemisettes, jackets, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., Cardwell's costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes, also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing, cotton and silk embroidery made to order, stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SQUARE AND LONG
SHAWLS
$100 EACH, AND UPWARD.
DECIDED BARGAINS
A. T. STEWART & CO.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice cutting dollar corsets, boo skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and retail goods stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
LEGERIS, Nos. 488 and 482 Broadway, near 19th-st.

GEORGE REEVES, NO. 343 8TH-AV., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 29, a new and complete assortment of Dress Goods, Black Silks, Merinoes, Alpaccas, Parramattas, and other desirable goods; also domestic and housekeeping goods. Carpets, Oilcloth, Window-shades, &c., at popular prices.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1862.
JOSEPH CLARK.—ANY INFORMATION RELative to JOSEPH CLARK, aged seventy-six years, will be thankfully received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office.
S. DRAPER, President.

BARTHOLOMEW McDONOUGH IS REquested by his wife to repair to Memphis, Tenn., immediately

---

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND COUPE IN GOOD condition. Address, stating price, which must be low, P. P. N., Box No. 1,343, New York Post-office.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wants a cook's situation; will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to a short distance in the country; she is fully competent in all branches of good cooking, and will be found neat in person and work; also willing and obliging; as reference will show. Apply for two days at No. 83 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS are wanted together for two sisters, as above, who are neat and thorough servants; likewise of the most reliable character and habits, having lived many years in first-class families in Brooklyn, to whom they refer; are economical servants, and know how to appreciate a good home. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, situations by two American Protestant young girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as nurse or seamstress; will go together or separate, in either City or country; good reference given. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 45 Spring-st., corner of Mulberry.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, for a steady woman, who is a thorough good cook, and can wash and iron excellently; is not fond of going out or changing her situations; can furnish the most respectable City references as to capability and integrity. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn. (basement.)

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she who perfectly understands her business, has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing if required; has the best of City reference from her last place if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation for a smart, faithful, neat girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a respectable, competent servant, a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, obliging, economical and trusty; best of references. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 85 6th-av., near Waverley-place, front room, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE and trustworthy woman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly. Can be highly recommended. Call at No. 1 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., from 10 to 4 o'clock. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, pastry and game, and all kinds of desserts. Call, for two days, at No. 81 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Has the best of reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as excellent cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Can give two years' best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 266 East 16th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman as cook; understands the business in all its branches; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 355 6th-av., corner 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN young woman, a situation as cook in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 Barrow-st.

AS GOOD COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as good cook; is a good baker; would assist with the washing and ironing. Has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS PLAIN COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1,371 Broadway, between 39th and 40th st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 125 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a neat, tidy and most respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; will be found to be a thoroughly experienced servant. Can give the most respectable reference as to capability and integrity. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, GRASS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A French colored woman, with the best of references from her last employer, desires a situation in the City or any distance in the country; has lived with some of the best families in America and Europe; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would do general housework for a small private family; best of City references given. Call at No. 102 East 32d-st., near 2d av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Scotch Protestant girl wishes a situation as above; is an excellent seamstress and very superior washer and ironer; has lived in first-class families, and is highly recommended as trustworthy, efficient and obliging. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a young woman, with best of City references; no charge to employer. Apply at office, No. 7 West 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ACTIVE young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamber work and washing, or as laundress in a small family; has excellent City reference. Calls for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Call at 347 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as nurse; thoroughly understands her business; is capable of taking charge of a baby; has good City reference; no objection to travel. Call at No. 256 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., first floor; call from 2 to 3 o'clock.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, of kind and affectionate disposition, and great experience in the care of infant children, wishes a situation as nurse; is highly respectable and refers to her present family. Apply to Mrs. CHRISTOPHERS, No. [illegible]

AS COUNTESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation [illegible]

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A [illegible]

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID. [illegible]

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, as a first-class seamstress; understands cutting and fitting and all kinds of family sewing; has good reference; is willing and obliging; a nice home will be preferred. To be seen for two days, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at 130 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a young woman well acquainted with family sewing; no objections to do a little chamberwork or wait on a lady in City or country; wages not so much an object as a steady home; good City reference given. Call or send to 115 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—Two sisters wish situations; one as seamstress, the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at their present place, No. 85 Amity-st., New-York.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French flatting; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 10th-st., between 11th and 12th sts.
JOHN GINTY.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, WELL EDUcated and competent to take the charge of a private household, wants a situation as housekeeper; references exchanged. Address, with particulars, Mrs. OLIVER, Station C.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—AN elderly Scotch woman wishes a situation as general house servant, or to wash and iron, would go out by the day or week; but would prefer a permanent situation; has the best reference. Call at No. 87 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, top floor.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as waitress or chambermaid. Has the best City reference. No. 2 [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CHARGE of a house, or the care of a house and small [illegible] to do cooking. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., between [illegible] and [illegible] avs., or address M. [illegible], Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

ALL PRIVATE FAMILIES, BOARDING-HOUSES and others in want of female servants, can be supplied to their advantage to call at the office, No. 10 Courtland-st., 2d floor, a large collection of male and female servants. Wanted, a number of colored girls for private families.

UNE FILLE FRANÇAISE DESIRE PLACE comme femme de chambre et pour faire la couture; elle parle et danse un peu l'Anglais; elle a encore un an de son engagement; elle demande $12 par mois. Adresse Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND FLORIST.—WANTED, by a married man, a situation as gardener and florist; has had 16 years' experience. Any gentleman wanting such a man may address JOHN McQUINN, Tuckahoe, Westchester County, New-York, stating where an interview may be had.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young man, as gardener or coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a good milker, can give good reference as to honesty and sobriety; high wages no object to a good place. Address COACHMAN or GARDENER, for one week, No. 15 Morris-st.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED a situation as farmer and gardener by a competent, practical man; can give the best of references; he is married, and has a small family. Call on or address K. P., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has no objection to the country; has excellent City reference; left his last situation in consequence of the death of his employer. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young man as coachman and groom, in City or country; understands his business in all its branches; can give satisfactory references. Apply at No. 191 Grand-st., for two days.

AS GERMAN COACHMAN OR WAITER.—A German, who is well qualified to fill any of these places, and who is willing to make himself in any way useful, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Society's office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS CLERK OR BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, a situation as clerk or book-keeper by a temperate American, forty years of age; salary moderate. Address H. H., Post-office, New-York.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.—A LACE Linen of much experience and acknowledged ability, both as buyer and salesman, is open to an engagement, full references. Address LACE GOODS, Station G, P. O.

HELP WANTED,

WANTED AS NURSE,
An experienced, middle-aged, Scotch or Welsh woman, with the best City references. Call at No. 46 West 17th-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock, on Monday or Tuesday.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AT THE PROTestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th av., between 12th and 13th sts., several cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, and girls for housework, for City and country. None but Protestants, with City reference, need apply. No charge until engaged.
JOHN GINTY.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR Employment, No. 259 Broadway, east side, near 22d-st., opposite the St. Germain Hotel, Men Waiters, Welsh Waitresses; good help of every calling. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

AT BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late No. 145 Grand-st., are wanted immediately, for private families, Protestant first-class cooks, and cooks to assist with the washing and ironing, laundresses, chambermaids and girls for general housework.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER, AT CARDNER'S GALLERY, Stamford, Conn.; one well acquainted with both the plain and albumen process, a young man preferred. For particulars address as above.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURdrinier machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK of a small family; must be well-recommended for honesty and good temper. Call after 5 o'clock, at No. 220 West 30th-st.

WET NURSE WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE woman with a fresh breast of milk, not over three months old. Apply between the hours of 8 and 10 in the morning, at 85 Lexington-av.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-third year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 8, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school the past years: Rev. Drs. Hatfield, Spencer and Peach, Rev. Edward S. Ruskin, Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Judge Quackenbush, Col. D. H. Vinton, Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Edward S. Jaffray, Esq.; James March, Esq.; Stephen P. Russell, Esq.; Dr. H. W. B. Woodhull, Prof. J. Frank, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Elmer, of Jersey City, and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. & MISS STERRS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 30 WEST 43d-st. STREET,
Will open on Thursday, Sept. 18.
Class-Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 30 West 43d-st.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 34th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C. M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an experience undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MAD. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will receive her pupils of the Island, combining the French and German languages, at her residence, 21 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place. Call or address No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 32d-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

ELOCUTION, THEATRE—STAMMERING. [illegible] No. 25 East [illegible]

[illegible] AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED [illegible]

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A [illegible]

[illegible] AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED [illegible]

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED [illegible]

MISS SARAH SHERWOOD'S SCHOOL FOR [illegible] Broadway, Claverack, will reopen at the residence of Miss S. [illegible]

THE MISSES CASPER'S SCHOOL FOR [illegible] will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 22, at No. [illegible] West 23d-st. Circulars may be had at [illegible] Broadway.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. L. DE WOOD, Principal.

MADAME THIBAULT, OF No. 15 WASHington-place, having removed to No. 9 West 30th-st., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies, on Monday, Sept. 22.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., will reopen Sept. 8. Circulars may be procured as boarding.

MAPLE HALL.—YOUNG LADIES BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September.

MISS EWART'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 210 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 12 East 15th-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 71 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 131 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

A CARD.—A FOREIGN YOUNG GENTLEMAN of polished manners and liberal education, speaking fluently the French, English, Italian and Spanish languages desires to find some congenial occupation during the Winter and Spring months, till May, when he intends leaving for Europe. He would give private lessons in the above languages or instruct a class. Any ladies in some of the academies of New-York. Apply, for a month, to Monsieur de GOZONE, care of Mr. Robert Sarle, Hoffman-house, Duchess County, N. Y., Intervale—Monsieur Elie Charlier, East Chester, N. Y. None but persons requiring respectability need apply.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The [illegible] term of the [illegible] commences WEDNESDAY, October 1. Applications [illegible] Good [illegible] at the Law School, or at the residence of the subscriber. [illegible] preceding, [illegible] Washington-square, [illegible] Secretary of the Faculty.

[illegible] GOVERNESS.—[illegible] a lady [illegible] English studies, French language and music. [illegible]

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Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school the past years: Rev. Drs. Hatfield, Spencer and Peach, Rev. Edward S.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. Fifth edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 elegant figure illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gobeorhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 25 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his profession of which especially, three have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature, of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Be gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRIOEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He therefore, will send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 65 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Monthly Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, fr HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 9 to 2, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Lexington-av., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Lafayette-place, for rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated and cured fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, has possessed this peculiar, valuable property of annihilating the rank and pernicious taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they too make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$40,000.—A MERCHANT OF VALUABLE EXperience and influence in this City, wishes to take an active part in an established business, and to advance the above sum in cash. Banking, brokerage or commission preferred. Reference of undoubted character will be given as a medium of introduction, if desired. Address A. N., Box No. 1,134, N. Y. Post-office. Communications will be strictly private.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE.—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED JEWELRY store, in an excellent location, and now doing a first-rate business; to a practical man, or one with a moderate capital, this is a rare opportunity; the repairing will twice pay all expenses; satisfactory reasons given for selling. No agent need answer this. Address C. B. A., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO BUTLERS.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH a capital of $3,000, to engage in the butler business in one of the oldest and best regiments in the service. The opportunity is a desirable one. For particulars address Q. M., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S

SPLENDID ALE,

IN CASE AND BOTTLED,

Wholesale and for family use.

W. MARR, Agent,

No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand

JOHN K. HOPPEL

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Controller,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, will be held at the office of said Company, on the sixth day of October, proximo, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.
New-York, Sept. 25, 1862. F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

GREENE BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this institution, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 6th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

$2,500 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage on unincumbered real estate, situate in a central part of Brooklyn. Apply to Rev. ADAM McCLELLAND, No. 149 Dutfield-st., Brooklyn, or to JOHN BUTCHER, office of the *Evening Post*, No. 41 Nassau-st., New-York.

NOTICE—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company will be kept hereafter at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Wall-st., New-York.
(Signed) F. O. QUEVEDO, Sec'y.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at best rates by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, INSURE to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 85 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent, out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One per Cent, additional, out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th of October next.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of September until the morning of the 16th of October.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1862.
FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders (less the Government tax) on and after the 1st day of October next. The transfer books will be closed to that date.
C. W. WILLETT, Cashier

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five ($5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 3, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will bear interest from that date. *Six Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $50 and under, and Five Per Cent on larger sums.*
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MATTHEW G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
All deposits made on or before 1st October, will draw interest from that date.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
STEPHEN H. GREEN, President.
ADD. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $250 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Interest commences on 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 150 Fulton-street,
Open from 9 to 3 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits commences on 1st.
THOS. E. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 10 to 3. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $20 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BUCK, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION has removed to their new banking-house No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent, will be paid on all sums of one thousand dollars and under from Oct. 1, 1862. Open daily from 10 to 7 o'clock. CHAS. PECK, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Interest commences Oct. 1, 1862.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, AND their relatives and friends should send or call for our book relative to obtaining Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, Prize Money, &c. For gratuitous circulation. Address, with stamp, SOMES & BROWN,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—UNDER an order from the President of the United States, a National system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the army and navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief, and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect, until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. More than a million articles sent through one of the largest depots of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi, and the Western frontier, to observe their wants—to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride.

The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burdens, reduce their incumbrances, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships, which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States:
Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., New-York.
Prof. A. D. BACHE, LL. D., Washington.
GEORGE W. CULLUM, U. S. A., Washington.
ALEXANDER E. SHIBAS, U. S. A., Washington.
ROBERT C. WOOD, M. D., U. S. A., Washington.
WILLIAM H. VAN BUREN, M. D., New-York.
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D., New-York.
SAMUEL G. HOWE, M. D., Boston.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D., New-York
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., New-York
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., Cleveland.
GEORGE T. STRONG, New-York.
HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Philadelphia.
Right Rev. THOS. M. CLARK, D. D., Providence, R. I.
Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, Kentucky.
R. W. BURNETT, Cincinnati.
Hon. MARK SKINNER, Chicago.
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, New-York.
Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the Rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,
NEW-YORK AGENCY, No. 448 BROADWAY
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1862.
THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION desire to acknowledge the receipt of the following amounts from the citizens of San Francisco, California. Proceeds of collection taken up on election day, $3,735. Unexpended balance of fund raised for celebrating the Fourth of July, $2,125 66.
GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer.
FIRST ARTISTS' SALE OF THE SEASON.
HENRY C. SCRIBNER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 2, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at his gallery adjoining salesroom, No. 111 Nassau-st., a large collection of magnificent original modern Oil-Paintings, contributed by the artists themselves for this sale. Among the collection will be found
"Mercy's Dream," by D. M. Carter.
"Flushing, The Covey," by W. J. Hayes.
"The Bereavement," by Wm. Morgan.
"The Angel's Whisper," by D. M. Carter.
Also, choice specimens by Wm. Harb, Louis R. Mignot, J. G. B. Inman, T. P. Rossiter, F. Lacroix, H. Fenchael, J. Jamesco, J. A. Rows, J. A. Parker, Jr., N. B. Kittell, R. M. Pratt, R. L. Payne, Mrs. Eliza Greatereaux, J. R. Cadferty, R. J. Pattison, W. R. Miller, A. Wydeveld, Van Beers, A. F. Tate, J. B. Blondal, Marcus Waterman, Paola Manoni, E. S. Beadles, Newman, Heckkin, William McEwan, Dr. Ruggles, J. Kyle, Van Ingen, Madison, Bonfield of Philadelphia, Jacobi, Dyke, Steele, Peoblock of Paris, L. S. Vervour, Dervy, G. Moose, Annell and others.
The attention of connoisseurs is respectfully requested to this sale.
The public are respectfully requested to visit the Gallery, where the above paintings are now on exhibition with catalogue.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
405 BALES GULF COTTON.
DANIEL H. BURNETT, Auctioneer.
By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1,
at 11½ o'clock M.
FROM WARD & GOVE'S UNION STORES, BROOKLYN,
405 BALES GULF COTTON,
CARGO OF PRIZE SCHOONER WILLIAM.
Samples may be seen on Friday, and until day of sale, at the office of HIRAM BENNER, No. 113 Wall-st.
ALSO,
AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE,
PRIZE SCHOONER WILLIAM,
her apparel, tackle and furniture, as she now lies in Atlantic Dock. JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District of Florida.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) Sept. 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

65 American Coal Co	$25	50 St. Nicholas Bank	$100
25 Commercial Ins. Co	100	16 Corn Exchange Bank	100
35 Chatham Bank	25	20 East River Ins	50
20 Fulton Ins. Co	25	50 Grand-st. & N. Railr'd	50
50 Harmony Ins. Co	50	11 Humboldt Ins.	100
4 Lorillard Ins Co	25	50 Northwestern Ins. Co.	50
50 Rutgers Ins. Co	25	50 St. Mark's Ins	25
10 Second av. Railroad	100	100 Citizens' Gas Light Co	20
40 Grocers' Ins Co	50		

$2,000 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
$5,000 Sacramento City and County.
$3,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 30, at 11 o'clock, at our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., Executors' sale of very rare and curious old wines and liquors. By order of the executors of the well-known connoisseur, John W. Maginn, Esq., deceased, will be sold without reserve, comprising over 400 packages. None admitted into the sale except those belonging to the estate. Among other rare wines are the following: Cases of Blackburn's finest old India Reserve Madeira, vintage 1815; Murdock's superior London Dock Port, Cesare's fine Tokay, Lafitte, Chateau Lafitte; Newton, Gordon & Co.'s finest Madeira, 1834; Sparklior Moselle of E. J. Mayer, Vino del Pasto Sherry, Regency Star and Garter Sherry, the finest imported for the London clubs, Chamberlin Cole d'Or; first quality Chateaux Margaux of Montard & Co., Cockburn's "Bride of the Duro," Offley's Sidonia Pale Sherry, D. G. Cox & Co.'s Sherry, Delde, Selemtz of George Dad en Margt; Steinwelin Cabinet, Steinberger Cabinet, Harmony Manzanilla Sherry, Murdock's superb Port, Albequerque Old Pale Sherry; Neirsteimer en Mayence, 1857, Hockheimer superior Absputhe, Otard D. & C.'s Brandy, twelve years old Pale Brandy, Bounis Premier of Exposition Universal à Nuits, 1855, and many other very rare wines not now to be found. Full particulars in the catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—We shall sell by auction, without reserve, for account of whom it may concern, the following furniture, contained in the house No. 115 Greene-st., near Prince-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 30, at 10½ o'clock, viz: Brussells and other carpets, lace curtains, oil-paintings, suites in mahogany and hair cloth, mahogany bedroom do., mattresses, wardrobes, wash tands, mirrors, lounges, cottage suites, China, glass and kitchen wares, and other articles.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 76 Bedford-st., between 15th and 16th sts., household furniture, by order of executors, consisting of a general assortment, viz.: Brussels and Ingrain carpets, mahogany parlor and dining-room furniture, covered in hair cloth, pier mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, dressing, centre-tables, chandeliers and gas fixtures, Chinese vases, wardrobes, dressing bureaus, mattresses, &c., China, glass, crockery and other furniture, without reserve.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS, &c.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 47 Cortlandt-st., two cases of Fall and Winter goods, being a large collection of choice all kinds of boots, shoes and will be open for sale to the City and country trade. Also, at private sale, seam cavalry boots, and rubbers of all kinds.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and Archibald Williams, Jr., Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, and I and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. —. Order and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by virtue of my writ to me directed, on TUESDAY, the thirty-first day of September, A. D., 1862, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Sheriff's Sale, or A. S. Sp. Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:
The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the land heretofore taken, or used in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad, and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depots, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad and all the real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued or to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.
A further special and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:
RAILROAD.
which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and thence to the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track including sidings is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.
BRIDGES.
There are five bridges all are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.
TERMS OF SALE.
The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:
The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder, and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to offer their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, charges, outlays and fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceedings; or which shares or dividends the said indorsements shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.
The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the said two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall by a deed of conveyance to be made to the purchasers, or their nominees and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.
Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the under signed Trustees, by whom said sale is held.
WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S,
Corner of Broadway and 13th-st.
Begin at 8.
MONDAY,
Will be repeated,
WITH NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
CORRECT AND COSTLY NEW DRESSES,
With New Superb Stage Furniture and Appointments,
Sheridan Knowles' celebrated five-act play of the
LOVE CHASE,
received at its first representations with the most enthusiastic applause.

Wildrake	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir William Foudlove	Mr. Mark Smith
Master Waller	Mr. Charles Fisher
Trueworth	Mr. Reynolds
Humphries	Mr. Browne
Neville	Mr. Parkes
Lush	Mr. Turpin
George	Mr. Turner
Constance	Mrs. Hoey
Widow Green	Miss Mary Gannon
Lydia	Miss Madeline Henriques
Alice	Mrs. Reeves
Phœbe	Miss Green
Amelia	Miss Carman

THE WEEK'S PROGRAMME.
TUESDAY—TOWN AND COUNTRY.
WEDNESDAY—Gleet—THE WONDER.
THURSDAY—WILD OATS.
FRIDAY—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
SATURDAY—JOHN BULL.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of MONEY, the ROAD TO RUIN, the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL and SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1862.
Change of time. Performance commences at 8½ o'clock, precisely.
BENEFIT OF WM. A. MOORE.
First time in this City of the three-act drama, written for SENORITA CUBA, entitled HAVANA SKIFF. CUBAS sustains a THREE-FOLD CHARACTER, supported by a DRAMATIC COMPANY. Also, executes a GREEK DANCE and a SPANISH DANCE. The Chinese pantomime of KIM KA will be played. Also, PROMENADE MUSIC and EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.
Admission, (for this occasion only,) 50 cents

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	80

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York on Saturday, Oct. 4.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ASIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNAR

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Large Numbers of Citizens Taking the Oath of Allegiance.

The Tardy Patriots Coming Forward.

GEN. BUTLER'S FREE COLORED REGIMENT

An Attempt to Capture Jeff. Thompson.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 19.

To-day has been a busy one among the officials authorized to administer the oath of allegiance. It is a singular fact that most of those who have been the noisest in denouncing the Government, I now find the most clamorous to get in "and take a swear." I have also noticed, that as the portentous 23d approaches, the responsibilities attached to taking the oath have gradually lessened, until "it don't amount to much, after all, and saves us from the effects of the confiscation law." New-Orleans will certainly be morally changed in the next week, for heretofore, among the more wealthy and fashionable, it was considered a mark of absolute degradation to acknowledge allegiance to the flag of the Union, and as a consequence, all who had done so, or were connected with the Government have been tabooed. But now we are rapidly settling into a universal patriotism that is leveling all distinctions, and, outwardly at least, making us one people. It may be said that this oath-taking jest is, in the majority of cases, heartless and selfish—that it has been done to save property or to escape worse evils—but let the motive be what it may, the moment every resident of this city is identified alike with that act, there begins a new era in New-Orleans, social and political life is changed, the distinction between the rebel and the loyalist is broken down, and a community of interest at once springs up. The rich have held back to the last, but the most wealthy citizen of New-Orleans, Mr. MILLEDON, took the oath in my presence many days ago, and since that time, persons only less substantial in pecuniary matters have followed his example. Four days more are still left to the delinquents, and I have no doubt there will be witnessed much that is amusing and much that is melancholy in those tardy patriots, who still, though coming in at the eleventh hour, in Scripture parlance, get their penny along with those who have borne the labors of the heat of the day. I am glad that Congress set a time which was to end this trifling with the most sacred of all things—our love of country. If our people, maddened by excitement or victimized by demagogues, were led astray, and the strong arm of the law is exerted to bring them back, it is a mercy to the misguided and culpable, and a good thing for all. The immediate effect on the city will be the renewal of business; our population, or most of it, heretofore has been incapable of appearing in our Courts, or even doing business, the result was that capital has been locked up, and enterprise paralyzed. Now things will certainly be changed, for there will no longer be inducements for the rebellious to bite off their own noses to spite their faces.

THE REGIMENT OF FREE COLORED CITIZENS.

This evening I rode down to what is called the Judah Touro Building, a large unfurnished edifice just on the suburbs of the lower part of the town, intended when finished to be a refuge for indigent women and children. The building is very large and very incomplete, but it is roofed in, and affords most excellent accommodations as a barracks. Here is to be witnessed a scene which of all others was least expected by the priests of rebellion. I allude to a regiment and more of free colored citizens, who daily go through company drills, and on each evening have a dress parade, at which twelve hundred stout men perform the duties of a soldier with an aptitude and precision that would do credit to men of whiter faces though not necessarily of braver hearts.

The first thing I noticed was the guard who paced in front of the square. His gun was an old single-barrelled fowling-piece, without bayonet, and he was without belt or cartridge box, still he played the sentinel with becoming excellence, and stopped us promptly, and without hesitation, called for the officer of the guard. A mulatto man, of rather light complexion, sword at the side, and wearing the shoulder straps of a second lieutenant, presented himself, and after some general questions, said he would conduct us "to head-quarters." I wound my way among the idlers, and numbers of squads, under the charge of drill sergeants, until I reached a small building on one side of the square where, much to my surprise, I found Acting-Adjutant THOMAS A. SEARS, formerly of the Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers. He expressed much pleasure at meeting me, and I frankly confess that his face was bronzed darker than very many of the soldiers under his command. With Adjutant SEARS I went through the entire building, and I was much surprised to see how comfortably 1,700 men had found themselves. I was informed that these native soldiers, as they are termed, manage with the ordinary rations to live better than do a majority of our soldiers. This is to be accounted for by the fact that a large number of these natives have been professional cooks, and from youth up had been compelled to take care of others as well as themselves. These free mulatto men learn the drill easily, and take great pride in the business. I saw some of the squads go through their exercises, and they deserve commendation. It was impossible for me to wait to see the regimental drill.

Beside the door of the main entrance of the building, were posted up the names of the "Phelps Guards," one hundred strong. The list was made out by one of the Company, and was a fine specimen of penmanship. I took a peep into the prison and found some twenty delinquents, who, soldier-like, were whiling the time away playing cards. On the whole, in spite of a strange sensation at the novelty of what I witnessed, I was favorably impressed, and consciously believe that, with good officers, these men would do efficient service.

The *Chasseurs d' Afrique* as the men are fond of calling themselves, are at present dressed in the United States infantry uniform, with the cavalry hat. The Zouave dress should be adopted; at all events the red cap and tassel. The mulatto and negro does not need a broad brimmed hat to shade their faces, and it looks out of place and anomalous. Gen. BUTLER takes a great deal of interest in this body of men and I think is anxiously waiting to know if they will be mustered into service. What course the Government will pursue, I cannot say, but I think I could dispose of them both profitably and practically. I would send six hundred to Fort Jackson, three hundred to Fort St. Phillip, six hundred to Fort Pickens, and the remainder, with two or three hundred more, should be the occupiers of Sumter and other Southern forts. History goes to show that the negro man is a good artillerist; in naval warfare they have always distinguished themselves, not only as active gunners, but fierce and determined boarders. On our gunboats now in front of the city the negro sailors are great favorites, and are equal to any in doing duty. Let our Southern forts thus be defended, having only a few white men as special guards, and white officers throughout. We should then be relieved of the sad distruction universally taking place among unacclimated white men doing military duty in the Southern forts. With such soldiers, we should neither fear an outside enemy or the more insidious foe, malarias, fevers and epidemics. The commanding officer of this regiment is Col. STAFFORD, I believe once attached to the New-York Fire Zouaves, and Lieut. Col. JOHN A. NELSON I believe of one of the New England regiments.

RECRUITING LIVELY.

The recruiting business goes on lively, and, as in other cities, popular names are adopted to facilitate the raising of volunteers. We have in process of organization the "Butler Guards," the "Shepley Invincibles," the "Werlsee Rangers," the "Gen. William's Avengers;" and now we have it announced in all the corners that the "Thorpe's Rifles" are now in the field.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The weather still continues warm, and just at this time it is very showery, but the health of the city was never better at this season. It is now conceded by all that no epidemic can exist this year. The crisis is past, and Providence has smiled upon our occupation of New-Orleans. The country for this great boon can never be sufficiently thankful to the energy of Gen. BUTLER, displayed, first, in his having the city thoroughly cleaned; and secondly, in the enforcement of a rigid blockade. It can no longer be a matter of doubt about the yellow fever being *introduced from abroad*, for the severe blockade of the port against the rebels, and next against every vessel coming from an infected port, has decided the question forever, that the yellow fever is not indigenous to our climate.

FLAGS OF TRUCE.

We have had, since I last wrote you, two or three flags of truce—one from "up the coast," and two from across the lake. They were unimportant, save the last, which came for the purpose of arranging an exchange for the paroled soldiers, who entered their names for the purpose. The Confederate officers confined themselves very closely to Gen. BUTLER'S headquarters, and were on the whole very intelligent and clever men.

COL. DICK TAYLOR ON THE RAMPAGE.

Col. DICK TAYLOR, son of "Old ZACH," recently returned from Virginia, much to his indignation found that the National troops had taken possession of his place and sequestered most of his property; whereupon he has issued an ukase that no planters who have been more fortunate should ship their sugar to New-Orleans, and thereby he has made a guerrilla of himself, for his next step must be to head the burners and hangers of his vicinity, who are now laying waste by rapine and robbery what was once the most productive land on the globe.

GEN. BUTLER.

The rumor that Gen. BUTLER was to be superseded has had the effect to call out the real sentiment of the people, and his most bitter enemies were among the first to express their regrets at the possibility of such an event. They all admit that since the General has been here, the police of the city has been perfect, that life was never safer, that on the whole, justice has been administered on broad and liberal principles, and the most difficult people in the world to govern has been satisfied. If the remarkable administrative qualities possessed by Gen. BUTLER are needed nearer the National Capital, the people here would sacrifice their own feelings for the national welfare; but if this is not the case, then he should be left master and Military-Commandant of New-Orleans, the only thing gained to the glory of our cause, after a long year of disaster and defeat, for, startling as it may appear, if with our reverses on the Potomac, *we could not call the mouth of the Mississippi ours, we should be poor indeed.*

THE FUNERAL OF A SLAVE.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., I witnessed a funeral, formed of carriages, of nearly a quarter of a mile in length, attending to the grave the remains of the slave SAGOR, believed to be, at least, one hundred and seventeen years of age. The mourners were mostly "quadroons," and as long as I have lived in Louisiana, this was the first time I had ever seen anything of the kind, and therefore the greater was my astonishment. In the first place, there were the evidences of substantial wealth connected with the cortége, that was of itself an incident, when the majority of the whites of New-Orleans have a pinched and severely blockaded appearance. The hearse was finer, and the coffin more elegantly adorned, than I ever before saw at any funeral. But what attracted me most was the people themselves. Immediately behind the hearse followed some twenty well-dressed negroes who were, no doubt, slave servants of the deceased. Then came the mourners, shrouded and beclouded in black crape. Then followed the friends in that long line of carriages, largely composed of females, varying from the child of tender years to persons of most mature age. All were white—that is to say, a blue white—a cold, dark, icy hue seemed to be on most of the faces, for very few, indeed, had any color in their cheeks, such as enlivens the pure descendants of the Caucasian race. Their eyes were dark and sparkling, and owing to the prevailing fashions, there was a kind of Oriental look about the whole affair, that reminded me of pictures and colors I have seen among the aristocratic people of Hindostan. There was one young girl, I suppose some fourteen years of age, that was remarkably beautiful, and seemed very much disposed to be admired, but the majority, I thought, wore an expression of contempt that was universal in its application, applying alike to Unionists and Secesh ers. There were persons enough in this funeral alone to show that there was a large and not uninteresting world of people, peculiar to themselves, and presenting a social life such as the world has very little idea of out of a comparatively narrow circle which exists in the Crescent City.

A CHASE AFTER JEFF. THOMPSON.

For some time past it has been reported that JEFF. THOMPSON was "across the lake," at Ponchatoola, making great preparations to do something dreadful, the particulars of which were not clearly understood. On Saturday, 13th inst., Maj. GEORGE C. STRONG, with a small force of infantry—250 men of the Twelfth Maine—went on board of the steamer *Ceres*, the object of the expedition being to capture the formidable JEFF., the *New-London*, with 100 men of the Thirteenth Connecticut, at the same time to pay a visit to the Pass Manshoe. When Maj. STRONG reached the mouth of the Tangipho, much to his regret he found the bar could not be crossed by the *Ceres*, and he instantly conceived the idea of marching up to the town, some ten miles distant. When the troops had fairly got in motion, the road being all the way along the railroad track, they espied an Indian, who immediately turned and fled toward the town, thus prostrating all idea of a surprise. The Major appealed to his men, and they, with one voice, declared their willingness to proceed. Upon reaching Ponchatoola, our soldiers found the place strongly defended by infantry and a couple of pieces of artillery, and an action at once commenced. The engagement was short, for the enemy, though in superior force, soon found that he was being outflanked, and precipitately fled; our loss being twenty killed and wounded, that of the enemy much greater. Among the severely but not fatally wounded was Capt. THORNTON, of the Twelfth Maine Regiment. Unhappily, a surprise of the place was frustrated by the Indian's information; and JEFF. THOMPSON, it was learned, had been absent some days at Jackson, Miss. Among the trophies obtained, however, was JEFF.'s sword, presented to him by certain patriots of Memphis, his spurs and military saddle. About twenty-five or thirty railroad cars, loaded with cotton, sugar and molasses, belonging to the Confederate Government, were set on fire and destroyed. Having accomplished this, preparations were made to return, when our troops discovered that the line of the track was menaced by the enemy's infantry, and that two pieces of artillery was planted so as to command the road. Maj. STRONG said a few words of encouragement to the men, and started down the railway track, much of it laid on tressel-work, built over the swamp. Strange as it may appear, no casualty occurred, except the necessity of abandoning the severely wounded, among whom was Capt. THORNTON. With this exception, the command safely reached the *Ceres* and returned to the city. The intentions of the expedition of the *New-London* were frustrated by the water being too low for the vessel to enter the Pass. I understand that this attack upon Ponchatoola has created great excitement along the rebel shores of the Lake, and as far in the interior as Jackson, Miss., for the rebels were unprepared for such a bold invasion of their territory.

THE STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

The statue of Gen. WASHINGTON, which Gen. BUTLER took from the capital at Baton Rouge, and sent North, was sculptured by HIRAM POWERS, who received for it from the citizens of New-Orleans and the State of Louisiana $25,000. The Commission originated with JAMES ROSS, W. H. WILDE of Georgia, Col. T. B. THORPE, Judge MCCALEB and other spirited gentlemen, at the time residents of New-Orleans, who were somewhat led astray as to Mr. POWERS' merits by the sudden popularity the sculptor acquired by his Greek Slave. It was proposed first that New-Orleans should have a statue of FULTON, but this idea gave way for a statue of FRANKLIN, and ended in an order to make the present captured statue of WASHINGTON. I have not seen it, but from the description, I presume it has the faults of Mr. POWERS' life-size works, for he has certainly made the greatest failures in this line of any celebrated artist that ever lived, as WARREN'S statue at Boston, and CALHOUN'S in South Carolina testify. If the statue has merits, I am exceedingly glad that it may possibly be placed where it can be seen; in Baton Rouge it attracted but little attention; the Apollo would have been just as much neglected.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

More About the Campaign on the Potomac.

LAUDATION OF GENERAL LEE.

THE CONFEDERATES COMFORTED.

THE DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON, &C

FROM THE POTOMAC.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 24.

The accounts and dispatches which we publish to-day, will correct some misapprehensions which have gone to the public as news. The late events on the Potomac, since the capture of Harper's Ferry, may be stated thus:

On Tuesday, the 16th, LEE, whose forces were concentrating at Sharpsburgh, was confronted by McCLELLAN, who had followed him thither from Bnonsboro' the day before. On Tuesday evening a light and harmless cannonade occurred, lasting a few hours. On the next day the great battle of Sharpsburgh was fought, lasting until night. Some of Gen. LEE'S forces arrived during the action, a portion of them at an advanced hour. The close of the battle left us in possession of the field, and on the next morning it was discovered that McCLELLAN had retreated.

Gen. LEE held the field all day Thursday, caring for the wounded and the dead. He then crossed the Potomac, which was only about two miles distant, and took position at or near Shepherdstown. We think he thus moved nearly or quite his whole army.

The General of the enemy ascertaining his withdrawal to the south side, began what they called their pursuit. Perhaps deceived to some extent by the stories with which they deceive their people, they even ventured to throw over a force of ten thousand men to press the flight of the "disorganized" Confederates. How this expedition fared, on Sunday last, let the telegram in another column tell! Another chastisement, swift, and sudden, and severe, has fallen upon the enemy from the hand of JACKSON.

Gen. LEE'S present position we do not know—whether he is still on the south side, or whether he has recrossed his army to the other. But he has his plans, and himself and his army, crowned with the fame of new exploits, are in the highest spirits. We will not even guess at his plans, lest it might suggest the right idea to the enemy.

But surely Gen. LEE can be cheerfully trusted to manage the operations confided to him. That he will do this to the best advantage may well be inferred from his brilliant career, from the campaign on the Chickahominy to this hour. His plans have been admirably conceived—admirably concealed from the enemy, and admirably executed. To the enemy he must seem like a cross-eyed man, never striking where he seems to be looking.

He outgeneraled McCLELLAN on the Chickahominy—he made a fool of POPE from the Rapidan to Manassas—he has disgraced McCLELLAN again, by the capture of Harper's Ferry, with nearly twelve thousand prisoners, right before his eyes, while McCLELLAN thought he was about to strike at Harrisburgh or Washington. While he has managed well, his officers and soldiers have executed like heroes, and continue I success has gladdened the heart of the country.

General LEE has shifted his late position by a few miles. He is, it may be, still on this bank of the Potomac instead of the other. *In the feelings of some there is a vast difference in the two positions. The difference, in fact, is an hour's march. For ourselves we are perfectly content in the conviction that it is strategy that put our army where it is, the march following, as it did, on the heels of a victory.* What the strategy is, we could only guess; perhaps BURNSIDE imagined something of it last Sunday, when JACKSON was thundering in his rear, and racing with him for the Potomac crossing.

Let our people, therefore, be composed, and patient, and cheerful. Retreats are often stimulated. They are like the crouch before the spring of the lion. They may be but the running start of the leaper. Let us be confiding where confidence has been so well earned. So long as Gen. LEE is cheerful and content and his army in good spirits we shall see in these facts abundant reason why we should be so likewise.

Another word we will add here. The public, anxious and feverish for news, has abandoned itself to excitement. Men race the streets all day news hunting. Of course, rumors abound. Why should they not when there is such a demand? Rumors reach us from the field of operations. Gen. LEE is here and Gen. LEE is there; and here, then, has been a victory, and there a capitulation. The Government, too, has great news which it will not disclose, and the public anxiety takes the form of angry rebuke. The imputation upon the Government is a mistake. There has been no withholding of news such as the public would itself consider proper to be disclosed. The Government has been free and ready to impart all legitimate information. The trouble lies here: Rumor, even when true, always flies faster than fact. It is like the report that tells of the coming of the ball. Government deals in facts and official reports; and for the sending of these, time is required to insure accuracy. "The passenger by the cars," or other private information, is generally ahead of even JACKSON'S brief telegrams.

Hence the street is often full of rumors and even facts are sometimes pretty authentically known before the Government is informed of the matters. Citizens must be composed and patient, and not fret and complain if the Government does not resolve itself into a mere news agency, or do not employ itself in the dignified task of hunting down every idle rumor which is born of the public excitement and a diseased curiosity.

ANOTHER VIEW OF AFFAIRS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 24.

Military operations are not conducted on haphazard chance; nor do generals march their armies about "like roaring lions, seeking whom they may devour," but accomplish their purposes by prearranged campaigns, having certain and well defined objects. Gen. LEE did not march out of Richmond towards the sources of the Chickahominy seeking an enemy; but knowing the position of his enemy, he performed those celebrated manœuvres by a previously arranged plan; nor did he move his army to Piedmont, Virginia, without first determining what would be his course upon reaching the theatre of war. So also was his march into Maryland—that, too, had an object and purpose, being different from what the enemy supposed, as well as what our people believed.

It was not a step toward invading Pennsylvania, nor yet was it made only to raise Maryland. The *real objects* were the capture of the Yankee force at Harper's Ferry and the drawing of McCLELLAN out of Washington, and incidentally the rousing of Maryland. While his proclamation to the people of Maryland deceived his enemy, and manifested to the world the difference between the Confederate manner of conducting the war and that of our enemies, it completely disguised his principal object.

His march to Frederick and his proclamation assembled at Washington brigades and regiments which could have been sent, via Chambersburgh and Hagerstown, to the relief of Harper's Ferry. Had Gen. LEE marched directly on Harper's Ferry, his design would have been understood and prevented by the immediate evacuation of the place and retreat into Pennsylvania, or directly to Washington. In military operations the most circuitous route may be the shortest way to accomplish an object; and as the final purpose of every campaign is most carefully concealed, appearances are made deceptive, and the people at home, as well as the enemy, are both deceived. Now, that the capture of Harper's Ferry and the battle of Sharpsburgh reveal the object of the movement into Maryland, every one must admire the strategic talents of our distinguished General, and his wonderful power of combination becomes more apparent as we contemplate the skillful manner in which he delayed McCLELLAN'S army, destined to relieve Harper's Ferry, and postponed the engagement in general battle until the besieging force from Harper's Ferry could come up. *Having captured Harper's Ferry, the campaign closed.*

He then turns on McCLELLAN, and fights the battle of Sharpsburgh—a battle in which he had nothing to lose, but everything to gain, and in which the enemy had nothing to gain, but everything to lose. If Gen. LEE had been defeated at Sharpsburgh nothing would have been determined by the battle, because, by crossing into Virginia, he was approaching his base of operations, and drawing the enemy further and further from theirs. McCLELLAN discovered Gen. LEE'S design too late to prevent its execution. Harper's Ferry, with its garrison, armament, arms and stores, all fell into our hands. A glorious termination of a splendid campaign.

The first campaign for the relief of Richmond terminated at Malvern Hill. When McCLELLAN retreated to Berkeley, Gen. LEE did not follow and attempt the annihilation of the Federal Army, because it could not have been accomplished without a corresponding loss to our own army, which might have so weakened it that the second campaign for the relief of Richmond—that in Piedmont, Virginia—could not have been immediately undertaken. And, again, when the campaign against POPE culminated in the splendid victories of MANASSAS, Gen. LEE did not pursue the shattered army to Washington, *because the remnants of the two Federal armies were not to be despised behind fortifications.* But our distinguished General projected the movement into Maryland as a cover to his march against Harper's Ferry, and for the purpose of drawing McCLELLAN out of Washington. He has entirely succeeded. Harper's Ferry has fallen, and McCLELLAN enticed sixty-five miles from Washington, has been defeated. Such glorious triumphs should teach our people the utmost reliance on Gen. LEE, and make them easy even when they do not understand his movements.

THE NEWS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 24.

The following dispatch was received by Major-Gen. SMITH from Col. DAVIDSON, Military Commander at Staunton:

"COLONEL: A dispatch has just been received from Winchester, dated 21st. The enemy crossed 10,000 men over the river at Shepherdstown, and were immediately attacked by JACKSON'S corps and routed. Their loss very heavy; ours slight. Quite a number of arms taken. JACKSON has recrossed into Maryland.

H. B. DAVIDSON, Col. P. A. C. S."

STILL LATER.

The Central train brought down no additional news of importance last evening. A variety of reports, of an exceedingly delightful description, came down, but being minus the necessary authority, we decline to repeat them. The accounts of JACKSON'S victory near Shepherdstown, of the active condition of our whole army, and the generally favorable aspect of affairs on the Potomac, are confirmed.

We learn a courier arrived last night, bringing dispatches from Gen. LEE to the Government, but we have not been able to learn the nature of the dispatches brought. It is stated that in the fight near Shepherdstown an entire Yankee division, supposed to be BURNSIDE'S, was terribly cut up while attempting to ford the river, for the purpose of flanking Gen. JACKSON'S army. No sooner had the division gotten well into the water, than Gen. JACKSON turned his artillery, which until that time had been concealed, upon them with terrible effect. The river is said to have been almost choked up with the dead and the dying. The slaughter of the enemy in this fight is said to be greater than at any time during the war.

TO BE DISSOLVED.

The South Carolina Convention has passed an ordinance declaring that that "body shall cease and be dissolved on the 17th of December next."

The Executive Council, created by the Convention, is placed hereafter under the control of the Legislature for regulation or abolishment.

HABEAS CORPUS IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.

In the Confederate House of Representatives, on Sept. 22, on motion of Mr. BALDWIN, of Virginia, the rules were suspended in order to enable him to offer the following

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to inform this House—

1. Whether CHARLES K. HYDE, a citizen of Augusta County, Virginia, who, on the 20th day of the present month, was arrested in the City of Richmond and confined in a prison known as "Castle Thunder," was so arrested and imprisoned by the military authority of the Confederate States, and, if so, by what officer and under whose orders.

2. For what offence the said CHARLES K. HYDE has been seized, searched and deprived of liberty, upon whose oath or affirmation he was charged; by what warrant or other process he was taken, and under what law.

3. Whether the said CHARLES K. HYDE has been examined or tried for the offence charged against him, and if so, in what court or before what tribunal, and with what result.

4. Whether the said CHARLES K. HYDE belongs to the land or naval forces of the Confederate States, or is liable to military duty under any law thereof.

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to communicate to this House copies of any orders, or any other papers relating to the case of the said CHARLES K. HYDE, with a statement of any testimony taken in the case."

Mr. SWANN, of Tenn., was opposed to the adoption of the resolutions. If the person referred to had been improperly arrested, the writ of *habeas corpus* was not now suspended, and he had his remedy before the country. The action proposed would embarrass the House on a matter in regard to which but few felt any interest. If the matter was pressed, another member of the House would have to amend the resolution, by calling for information in relation to another case of imprisonment by martial law. He himself could refer to hundreds of cases if he saw fit to do so.

Mr. BALDWIN said he had no disposition to trifle with the time of the House, but he wanted to call attention to the fact that one of the most respectable citizens of his district was arrested here on Saturday last by a Baltimore "Plug-Ugly," so he was told, and thrust into Castle Thunder, confined in the same room with the notorious Dr. RUCKER, and a horde of other disloyal persons, and this for no other offence than trying to obtain a substitute for the son of his neighbor. He wanted to know if the President claimed authority, either for himself or for officers of his own creation, to arrest, under laws of his own creation, and try, before tribunals of his own creation, respectable citizens for offences of his own creation, or of his subordinates? This was the subject of inquiry, and had it not been such an aggravated case, he would not have brought it to the attention of this House. The arrest was made, as he was informed, for the simple offence named, and none other.

The resolution was passed—Yeas, 58; Nays, 12.

GEN. FOOTE AS A PEACEMAKER.

HIS PROPOSITION FOR A PEACE COMMISSIONER OR COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 20.

Mr. FOOTE, of Tennessee, (of the rebel House of Representatives,) offered the following joint resolution, proposing to send a Commissioner or Commissioners to Washington City, empowered to propose terms of just and honorable peace

Resolved, By the Congress of the Confederate States of America, that the signal success with which Divine Providence has so continually blessed our arms for several months past, would fully justify the Confederate Government in dispatching a Commissioner or Commissioners to the Government at Washington City, empowered to propose the terms of a just and honorable peace.

Mr. FOOTE, on offering this proposition, observed that he did not intend to occupy the attention of the House more than a few minutes, preliminary to the motion which he should presently make, to refer the resolution under consideration to the Committee on Foreign Affairs—a Committee. I beg leave to say, continued Mr. FOOTE, with the exception of its Chairman, eminently qualified to deal with this grave and interesting matter in a calm, considerate and signally advantageous manner. Sir, I have but little hope that our insolent and cruel foe will listen to this proposition favorably. I have but little confidence, I confess, Sir, in the wisdom and sagacity, the statesmanship or the true manliness of spirit, of Mr. LINCOLN and his deluded Cabinet counsellors. I am not unaware that these personages have been disgracefully driven forward continually, from the first shedding of blood in the affair of Fort Sumter up to the present moment, by a numerous and active body of infuriated fanatics, and unscrupulous demagogues, until they have almost reached the depths of utter hopelessness and ruin. I am not at all confident that the weak and vacillating executive chief in Washington City has adequate moral courage to receive our commissioner, should we conclude to send one, even were the sufferings of our Northern enemies far greater those which they have already experienced, though stimulated, as to some extent they must necessarily be, by the apprehension of the far greater sufferings with which they are now so obviously menaced. But, sir, to these considerations I attach but little importance. I will endeavor to state my view of the subject in a very concise manner, as, according to the rules of the House, I can occupy its attention only for a few minutes. The enemy will either refuse our proposal of peace, or, perchance, even refuse to receive our commissioner, or they will be courteously received. Certainly it is hardly to be hoped that our proposal of peace will be respectfully considered and agreed to. In the latter case a most bloody and desolating war will be brought to a close, our own beloved country will be relieved from the experience of present sufferings, and be, perchance, saved from greatly multiplied sufferings hereafter. If a just and honorable peace be madly refused us, then upon the heads of our heartless adversaries will be accumulated all the responsibility connected with those evils which may be hereafter inflicted upon the general interests of the civilized world, the oceans of blood which may be hereafter shed, and all the immeasurable horrors which must inevitably result from a war conducted as it has been heretofore conducted by our heartless enemies, in utter disregard of all the well known principles of civilized war. We cannot, in any state of things which can be possibly conceived of, be at all injured by the pursuing of the line of policy suggested in the resolution. Our brave armies in the field will not feel less inclined to prosecute the war with energy and resolution, because their Government manifests a disposition to save them from the necessity of incurring further hardships, and shows a disposition to restore them once more to the blessings of peace, of domestic happiness, and of social beatitude. On the contrary, I shall confidently expect the exhibition of a still sterner resolution, a still fiercer military zeal, and still more glorious achievements, when they shall thus find it demonstrated to them that there is no possibility of peace with our persecutors, save by resorting, in a spirit of just retaliation, to those terrible expedients which may be calculated to impress upon their own obdurate hearts the intense consciousness of those horrors of which they have been the sole originators. If our proposition should be declined, and there be any good men yet left in the North, friends to justice, to the laws of Christian humanity, and the general happiness of the world, they will at once make their presence known, organize and embody their energies against an insolent and barbarous Government, drive LINCOLN and his myrmidons from power, and elevate to the seats of official authority wise and upright statesmen, through whose efficient instrumentality this sanguinary struggle may be at last brought to a termination.

Sir, it is not even possible that our motives or objects in taking the initiative in the noble work of pacification can be misunderstood either by the enemy or by the rest of the civilized nations of the world. We are thus far completely victorious in the war. In all the numerous battles which have been fought we have been most signally successful. We have driven or are now driving, the vaunting hosts of the North beyond our confines, and our victorious standards are now being planted upon the territory of the foe. Such a succession of brilliant and decisive triumphs has never heretofore adorned the page of our history. Our successes have been acknowledged in the most emphatic manner even in the columns of the Northern newspapers. In sheer magnanimity, we are bound to offer terms of peace to the enemy. With us alone can a proposition of peace originate without the deepest dishonor. If the war is not to be interminable (and who desires this?) the first movement towards a settlement of existing difficulties must be made by one of the parties contestant; and as the enemy cannot be expected, under existing circumstances, to send to us a proposition for the present termination of hostilities, it results that the civilized world has a right to look to us for such action as the resolution proposes. Mr. Speaker, I know well that I shall be denounced in certain quarters for my present conduct. I shall be probably charged with excessive moderation, and perchance, even of pusillanimity. I shall not be at all surprised if all who are especially interested in the continuance of the war shall resort even to ridicule and denunciation. To all this I am prepared to submit, confiding as I do in the general good sense and elevated moral sentiment of my honored countrymen, and being perfectly persuaded that this resolution, if it should be fated to rejection, will awaken a responsive echo in the bosoms of good and wise men elsewhere, which will more than compensate for present misjudgment and undeserved obloquy.

Mr. WILCOX asked if we had not effective Commissioners there now in the persons of Generals LEE and Stonewall JACKSON.

Mr. FOOTE admitted their effectiveness, but their services were required in the field, where they were now prosecuting the war with energy, and he did not desire to have their attention distracted by other matters.

THE DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON.

From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 23.

The following ridiculous lie, by telegraph, from Boston, is published in the Northern papers, of the 18th inst:

"The reported investment of Charleston by the gunboats has some confirmation by a letter received in this city from on board the United States steamer *Bibb*, which says: 'Fort Sumter has already received a preliminary dose of shot and shell, which resulted in serious damage.'"

Per contra, the Charleston *Courier*, of Saturday last, describes a visit by the editor "to a noted and prominent military post, occupying a position in full view and within easy cooperating distance of nearly every fortified point on the surroundings of our beautiful harbor. It is scarcely possible," he says, "within the range of easy vision, to place one's eye on any prominent spot that is not frowning with ordnance of the most approved and destructive character. As auxiliaries to the effectiveness of these enemy deterring fortifications there are also obstructions and destructives, movable and fixed, seen and unseen, which altogether beget a confidence in those possessing a knowledge of their character that leads irresistibly to the conclusion that superior engineering skill has made and is still making our city more and more impregnable to the attack or attacks of that vandal horde, who, we know, owes us an undying grudge for having made them once and fagain kiss the bitter rod of defeat and humiliation within our precincts. A fire, north, south, east and west, direct, cross, plunging and concentrated, with other formidable hindrances, and before getting out of the range of these engines of destruction of one line of fortifications, running directly in range of a dozen others, would, in the opinion of those of experience, render the situation of any foe in an attack on Charleston extremely hazardous, if not, perhaps, wholly inextricable. To officers and friends who have placed us under obligations by their kindness and courtesies on this pleasant trip, we tender many thanks."

THE INDIAN WAR.

A Sharp Engagement Between Col. Sibley and the Sioux—Dispatches from Gen. Pope.

HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY, St. PAUL, Sept. 26.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Dispatches from Col. SIBLEY, just received, state that a sharp engagement has taken place with the SIOUX near Yellow Medicine; about thirty Indians killed and many wounded. Our loss, five killed and thirty-four wounded. The Indians fell back toward Lagingparle, SIBLEY following.

(Signed) JOHN POPE, Major-General.

AFFAIRS AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 28.

The dealers in army goods had quite a harvest to-day, disposing of almost everything available for army purposes, at quite an advance on Saturday's prices.

The military officers of the Southern Confederacy rigidly enforce the conscription all around Lexington and other points occupied by the rebels.

On Friday, about five hundred rebel wagons were seen on the road from Danville to Lexington, supposed to be empty, and going in that direction for supplies.

The pontoon bridge connecting Louisville and Jeffersonville was completed yesterday.

A skirmish occurred to-day, at Middletown, between a National cavalry regiment and some rebel troops. One rebel was killed and the balance rolled.

LETTERS OF MARQUE.

Proposed Issue of Letters of Marque by the United States Government.

From the London Shipping Gazette, Sept. 16.

A Nova Scotian cotemporary, received by the last mail, contains an extract from the *Newfoundland Royal Gazette*, from which it appears that the Governor of that Colony has received a dispatch from the Duke of Newcastle, dated the 1st ult., intimating that Earl RUSSELL "had been informed by the American Minister in London, that *it is the intention of the United States Government to issue letters of marque, with a view of checking the hostilities carried on by Southern Privateers against United States Commerce.*" This information the Duke of Newcastle has though it right to communicate without delay to the Governors of Newfoundland and New-Brunswick, "*as serious inconveniences may result to British commerce from such a measure.*" The promptitude of the Colonial Secretary is commendable, but it is somewhat strange that information so intimately concerning the carrying trade of this country, should have been left to find its way here from our North American Colonies. The notice which has made its appearance in the Government journal of Newfoundland should, unquestionably, have appeared in the Government journal here, in the first instance. Yet we are not aware that the London *Gazette* has contained any intimation on the subject of this officially reported communication of Mr. ADAMS to Earl RUSSELL, respecting privateering. The document, however, which has appeared in the Newfoundland *Royal Gazette* is evidently genuine. It is put forth "by His Excellency's order," and bears the signature of the Acting Colonial Secretary. Assuming, then, that the Federal Government have resolved to carry out their intention with respect to the issue of letters of marque, the information is quite as necessary for our merchants and shipowners here as in the Colonies. If Federal privateers take the sea, they will probably not confine their operations to "checking the hostilities carried on by southern privateers against United States Commerce"—they will take the sea in aid of the Federal navy, either to assist in maintaining the blockade, or, what is more likely, *to cooperate in effecting captures.* Privateering has been formally abolished by the maritime States of Europe, Spain excepted, but it is still retained by America as a means of supplementing her naval force. There are two aspects in which the issue of letters-of-marque and reprisal may be regarded—either as authority to ships to carry armaments for purposes of defence and capture, *if attacked*, or simply for the purpose of harrassing the commerce of the enemy, wherever it may be fallen in with—or, as the old law of this country has it, "to seize the property of the aggressor nation without hazard of being condemned as robbers or pirates." Application was made early in the war to President LINCOLN to permit merchantmen to carry arms with a view to reprisals as well as defence, but it was refused. It would seem this refusal has been reconsidered, and that Northern merchantmen will be authorized to carry arms for purposes of aggression as well as defence. *There can be no doubt that the law of nations justifies the Federal Government in resorting to this mode of increasing their maritime force.* "When a State which has received, or supposes it has received (says WHEATON, E. I., p. 372) an injury from another nation, it delivers commissions to its officers and subjects to take the persons and property belonging to the other nation wherever the same may be found." This is the law of Reprisals as hitherto sanctioned by international usage, and the Cabinet of Washington are authorized to resort to it. But the evil of privateering consists in this—that it superadds to patriotic motives those of private interest and cupidity, and has been found in the experience of nations to be most mischievous in its effects. Hence the Powers who met in Paris in 1856, agreed that its abolition was demanded by the progress of events as a remnant of barbarous warfare, inconsistent with the present advanced state of civilization. *By the issue of letters-of-marque and reprisal, to meet the Southern privateers, the Federal Government of once concede the status of "another nation" to the Southern States.* It is, however, incorrect to describe the *Sumter*, the *Jeff. Davis*, the *Alabama*, and other craft which have taken the sea under the Palmetto flag as privateers. They are, as the Confederate authorities assert, vessels commanded by officers regularly commissioned by the Confederate Government, and which have taken the sea in defence of the commerce of the South quite as much as to prey upon the commerce of the North. The point of view, however, in which we in this country must regard this issue of letters of marque by the Federal Government is, that it is intended thereby to reinforce the Federal fleet indefinitely, *and, so far as neutral commerce has suffered from the operations of that fleet, to demand that out of the armed vessels of the Southern States, sufficient number to necessitate a resort to privateering on the part of the North shall remain somehow to capture valuable cargoes.* These and the Alabama have yet to out, and not for the *Sumter*, that has long since changed hands at Gibraltar, the *Alabama*, or even the ubiquitous *Ovide*. Hence it is, no doubt, that the Colonial Secretary has considered it his duty to warn our North American Colonists of the "serious inconvenience which may result to British commerce from such a measure," a warning which we feel is quite as necessary for our shipowners and merchants here as for those of Newfoundland or New-Brunswick. Once the Federal Government to grant licenses to private adventurers to arm ships, whether for purposes of aggression or defence: *but it will be their duty to see that no interference with neutral l

The New-York Times.

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FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

An Important Reconnoissance to Warrenton Junction.

The Dispersion of a Rebel Force There.

Capture of Several Prisoners and Loaded Wagons.

OTHER IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCES.

The Bridge Over the Rappahannock Rebuilt by the Rebels.

Indications from the Army of the Potomac.

OUR LATEST WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 29.

On Thursday, Col. McLEAN, with a detachment of cavalry and one battery of artillery—from Pierrepoint, Va.—started on a reconnoissance towards Warrington Junction, *via* Manassas. They halted at Bristow Station until Friday morning, when they proceeded along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Warrenton Junction, where they arrived about noon.

A short distance beyond the Jonction they discovered a force of the enemy's cavalry, with one battery, drawn up in battle array. The guns of our battery were instantly unlimbered, and poured a round of shell into the rebel ranks, causing them to retreat in great haste.

The enemy lost several men killed. They left everything behind in their hurry to escape. Our troops captured several prisoners, and eight wagon loads of Commissary and Quartermaster's stores, which they brought to Bristow Station.

The rebels on the approach of our forces made an attempt to destroy the Bridge over Cedar Creek, but were prevented.

On Saturday Gen. STAHL, with a cavalry force, made a reconnoissance in the direction of Brentsville, which place was entered by our forces. The design of the reconnoissance was to break up the bands of guerillas who have been prowling around that section for some weeks past, impressing Union people into the rebel service. No sign of the rebels was discovered

The railroad bridge across the Rappahannock is understood to have been rebuilt by the rebels.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 29.

The following is from the *American's* letter dated "camp of the Fifth New-York Zouaves, near Sharpsburgh, 29th:"

"The headquarters of Gen. MCCLELLAN were removed yesterday to a point three miles nearer Harper's Ferry. This movement may mean something, or it may have been made merely for convenience sake.

At any rate it is regarded here with some interest. Harper's Ferry is now held in large force by our troops, and is evidently regarded as an important point in the position of the army of the Potomac. Of other movements of troops taking place, I shall say nothing, lest I touch upon the proper reserve that Gen. HALLECK has imposed upon army correspondents.

BURNSIDE's corps has not gone to Harper's Ferry. I may say, however, that all indications here bespeak renewed activity on the part of the army.

The rebel accounts of the late battles created some disgust, but more amusement among officers and soldiers.

The Army of the Potomac knows who won the victories at South Mountain and Antietam. They admit the stern resistance and earnest bravery of their antagonists, but the solid results of the fight were too decidedly with us to occasion them any trouble over the vaporings of the Richmond *Dispatch* and *Whig*.

A ride from the centre of the Army of the Potomac to its right wing at Williamsport, gives one an impressive idea of the immense number of men and prodigio is aggregation of material that has been brought together. For thirteen miles the eye never loses sight of camps.

At Williamsport there have been no active operations on either side. The rebels continue to picket the Virginia side of the river, whilst our troops do the same on this side. As a general thing, there as elsewhere on the river, there is no firing between pickets, both sides by mutual consent abandoning this useless and murderous practice.

When in Hagerstown, a few days since, I gave a list of some distinguished rebels who recorded their names at the Washington House. Among these was Dr. MCLAUGHLIN, of BRADLEY JOHNSON's Staff. This same individual, a few days since, crossed the river and gave himself up to the pickets of the Eighth Maryland Regiment. He stated that he was utterly tired of the rebel service, and would sooner be in Fort McHenry than with their army in Virginia. McLAUGHLIN is a Marylander, and, I believe, formerly resided at Ellicott's Mills. He brings news of the death of ALBERT CARROLL, one of the sons of CHARLES CARROLL, Esq.

Early this morning a large force of cavalry crossed the Potomac, at Blackburn's Ford, and moved off towards Shepherdstown. They had not returned when I close this letter. Our scouts visit Shepherdstown frequently by day, while rebel cavalry still come there at night, the place being held by neither party. A number of rebel wounded are there.

At Shepherdstown Ferry, on this side of the Potomac, there are over two hundred wounded rebel prisoners, guarded by the Ninety-first Pennsylvania Regiment, and under care of three rebel surgeons. They have everything done for them that is possible no service that is desired being refused by our surgeons or officers. But the hospital is a terrible place. The men are of the desperately wounded class, and there is scarcely one who has not lost an arm or leg or is not otherwise mutilated. Our men mingle fairly with them, and are prompt and untiring in their willingness to aid them in any way that can give relief or comfort.

Harper's Ferry, which I reached this noon from Sharpsburgh, is now the centre of important movements. A firmly-constructed pontoon bridge already crosses the river, and the reconstruction of the railroad bridge is being pushed forward with all the expedition that can be gained by the employment of a large force of mechanics, under direction of the railroad company. The completion of this bridge has an important connection with the movements of the army, as it would be impossible for it to move far into Virginia without a completed line of railway communication with its base of supplies. It would be an easy thing to march our men, now rested and in fine condition, to Winchester or Martinsburgh, but it would not be so easy to feed them after they were there. When the bridge is completed, and the railroad is brought into use as the army advances, we shall see active operations resumed, and that time is not very distant.

Our advance is four or five miles out, and a rebel force, composed of two brigades of Louisiana and North Carolina troops, are in our immediate front, and show a disposition to contest our further advance. A spirited cavalry and artillery skirmish took place this morning in which our men did well, and drove the rebels some distance. A rebel cavalry officer and a squad of men were captured in a house which was surrounded by our troops. He was brought into the Ferry, but I did not learn his name.

There are reports that the rebels are fortifying both Winchester and Martinsburgh, but they are not generally credited in military circles. A sudden rebel dash on Cumberland is regarded as more probable, and measures have been taken to checkmate any such movement.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM CENTREVILLE.

The Result of a Reconnoissance—Conscript Soldiers Captured—A Rebel Meeting Interrupted—Rebel Scouts Within Our Lines, &c.

NEAR CENTREVILLE, Friday, Sept. 26, 1862.

Gen. STAHL still makes his headquarters at Centreville, and has abundance of work for the force at his disposal. The whole country about here, as far as our scouts have been, is filled with small parties of guerrillas and scouts of the enemy, who are not unfrequently quite bold in their operations. Only yesterday a squad of rebel cavalry came within our lines, and fired upon a superior picket force composed of infantry.

MORE CAVALRY NEEDED.

Gen. STAHL is an accomplished officer, and his whole heart is in the work before him; and it is to be regretted that he has not a larger cavalry force. With an additional regiment only, of cavalry, he could very soon rid this district of Virginia of all the predatory bands that are now scouring the country and enforcing the Confederate Conscript law. But notwithstanding the meagreness of his force, Gen. STAHL is accomplishing a great work.

THE EXPEDITION TO BRENTSVILLE.

The expedition, under Col. BOOBERER, noticed as having gone out from here, in a previous letter, returned last night, bringing a squad of about twenty prisoners—one-half regular Confederate soldiers, from North Carolina, belonging to LONGSTREET's Corps, who were left at Catlett's Station as a guard over Government property we were forced to leave there some three weeks ago, and the balance conscripts who have seen no service. The Lieutenant in command at Catlett's Station would have been captured, but for the cowardly habit some engineers have of making as much noise as possible when in the vicinity of the enemy, to frighten the enemy away. In this instance, as our troops approached Catlett's, a locomotive arrived at Manassas Junction. The engineer of the latter kept up a constant screeching with his steam-whistle, thus giving the rebels at Catlett's notice that the Union forces were approaching, and an opportunity to escape. The soldiers taken could have escaped had they been so disposed, but they significantly remarked to the commanding officer that they had been on guard three weeks without being relieved, and they were only too glad to be relieved from any quarter. The conscripts were found at a public meeting in the town of Brentsville—a place alluded to in my last letter.

ENFORCING THE CONSCRIPT LAW.

As an indication of the spirit that is still rampant even in this section of Virginia, I send you the following notices—one of which was posted at Brentsville, and the other at Catlett's Station:

All persons having in their possession firearms, accoutrements, ammunition, or other articles taken from the battle-field or burnt train, will deliver the same to me at the Station, or be dealt with according to law. By order. WM. STEWART,
Major, commanding forces Bristor Station, Prince William County, Va., Sept. 18, 1862

It will be seen by the above that the rebels are very particular in gathering up all the materials of war left upon battle-fields.

ATTENTION, CONSCRIPTS!

All persons in Prince William County, between the ages of 18 and 35, are hereby ordered to report to me promptly for enrollment, at the following places:
At Haymarket, on Monday, Sept. 22.
At Brentsville, on Wednesday, Sept. 24.
At Lawrence Coles', Friday, Sept. 26.
This notice includes all within the ages specified—none are excused; those claiming exemption will present their claims for examination, and those who have furnished substitutes will produce their papers for approval.
All those enrolled, or who have failed from any cause to appear at the times and places specified, will report to me at Hay market, on Tuesday, 30th inst. Any failing to report at the latter place will be treated as *deserters*. Refugees from any county in the State are included in this order, and must report for enrollment.
All persons absent from duty without proper authority are hereby ordered to report to their commands. I am ordered to treat all such as deserters, and the order will be enforced.
JAMES E. HEWELL,
First Lieut. and Enrolling officer, C. S. A.,
Sept. 12, 1862. Bristor Station.

The arrangements of "First Lieut. JAMES H. HOWELL, C. S. A.," was slightly interfered with by the arrival of Col. ROSENBACH at Bentsvill, yesterday, just in time to seize the "conscripts" who had there assembled.

Col. MCLANE left on another reconnoissance yesterday, and to attending the meeting of conscripts announced to be held at "Lawrence Coles" to-day. His presence will doubtless give zest to the proceedings, and before night we expect to have the extreme pleasure of seeing another party of conscripts and soldiers marched in.

A SUTLER MADE TO DISGORGE.

When a portion of Gen. SIGEL's corps was leaving Falls Church, a few days ago, a sutler of one of the New-York regiments pressed the wagon of a Union farmer into the service—promising to return it "when he got through with it." The sutler proceeded to Centreville and the owner of the wagon to Gen. SIGEL, from whom he obtained an order requiring the sutler to pay the farmer $1 for the use of the wagon, and $5 for his trouble in coming after it. I had the pleasure of seeing the sutler called up by Gen. STAHL, to-day, and the order enforced. The sutler supposed, no doubt, that he would not be followed up, and only yesterday paid $2 to have the wagon repaired, thus making the total cost of his indiscretion, $13, which he paid very reluctantly.

THE SOLDIERS MADE HAPPY

The soldiers here—both officers and men—were made happy to-day by the arrival of Major W. H. JOHNSON, Paymaster U. S. A., accompanied by his efficient assistant, A. P. SEARLS, with a lot of Uncle Sam's "green backs" to pay off the troops. He comes to pay off the Thirty-ninth and Forty-fifth New-York; Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania; Twenty-third, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-third, Fifty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteers. Some of these regiments have not been paid for the last six months, and none of them have received any money for four months—so that the anxiety to see the paymaster countenance on the Major can be imagined. An effort was made to pay some of these regiments on the 2[illegible] movements of the army rendered it impossible. [illegible] Brigade, and Major [illegible]

discretion withdrew. It is gratifying to know that the greater part of the $500,000 that is to be disbursed here at this time will eventually reach the families of soldiers. Some men send every dollar they receive, and but few retain more than they have actual use for.

A DEPLORABLE HOMICIDE.

Gen. Nelson Shot by Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, in Louisville.

ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 29.

Brig.-Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS killed Major-Gen. NELSON at the Galt House, this morning. An altercation took place, when NELSON slapped DAVIS in the face. DAVIS then drew a pistol and fired, killing NELSON instantly. Intense excitement prevails at the Galt House.

FROM THE PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Sept. 29.

The Galt House, at about 8 o'clock this morning, was the scene of a terrible affair, in consequence of a difficulty between Brig.-Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS and Major-Gen. NELSON.

It appears that there has been a difficulty between the parties for some time.

Gen. NELSON was standing in the office of the Galt House when Gen. DAVIS approached him and spoke to him.

Gen. NELSON refused to listen to him, and used some insulting language.

Gen. DAVIS immediately borrowed a pistol, and followed Gen. NELSON, who was going up stairs to his room, and while on the stairs, Gen. DAVIS shot him.

The ball entered the heart of Gen. NELSON, who walked to his room and was laid on a mattress, where he in a few moments afterwards expired.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 29.

There are many conflicting accounts of the shooting of Gen. NELSON by Gen. DAVIS. About a week ago NELSON placed DAVIS in command of the Home Guard forces. At night DAVIS reported to NELSON the number of men working on the intrenchments and enrolled for service. NELSON cursed him for not having more. DAVIS replied that he was a general officer and demanded the treatment of a gentleman. NELSON, in an insulting manner, ordered him to report at Cincinnati, and told him he would order the Provost-Marshal to eject him from the city. This morning, Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, and Gen. NELSON, were standing near the desk in the Galt House, when Gen. DAVIS approached, and requested Gov. MORTON to witness a conversation between himself and Gen. NELSON. He demanded of NELSON an apology for the rude treatment he had received last week. NELSON being a little deaf, asked him to speak louder. DAVIS again demanded an apology. NELSON denounced him, and slapped him in the face. DAVIS stepped back, clenched his fist, and again demanded an apology. NELSON slapped him in the face, and again denounced him as a coward. DAVIS turned away, procured a pistol from a friend, and followed NELSON, who was going up stairs. DAVIS told NELSON to defend himself, immediately thereon firing.

The ball penetrated his left breast, and Gen. NELSON died in about twenty minutes. Gen. NELSON requested to see his old friend, Rev. Mr. TALBOT, Rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, who was then at the Galt House. Mr. TALBOT administered the sacrament, according to the forms of his Church. The General repeated the service after the minister, and refused to talk on any other subject. He regretted that he had not long ago turned his attention to religion.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 29.

The Louisville correspondent of the *Times* says: "Gen. DAVIS went into the Galt House at 8¼ o'clock this morning, where he met Gen. NELSON, and referred to the insulting treatment he had received at his hands in ordering him to Cincinnati. Gen. NELSON cursed him in the most infamous manner, and struck him in the face several times, and then retired a few paces. DAVIS borrowed a pistol from a friend, advanced upon NELSON, who by this time had gained the stairway, walked directly up to him and fired. Everybody who witnessed the affair justifies DAVIS."

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 29.

A special dispatch to a morning paper of this city says that Gen. NELSON called Gen. DAVIS "a cowardly son of a b—h," when Gen. DAVIS fired at him and killed him.

ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY.

The following paragraph, which we find in the Indianapolis *Journal*, undoubtedly explains the cause of the difficulty which had this lamentable termination. The *Journal* details the incident in explanation of the statement that Gen. DAVIS had been relieved of his command. It says:

Gen. DAVIS reported to Gen. NELSON that he had the brigade assigned to his command, the citizens of Louisville, ready for service, and desired to know if he could get arms for them. "How many men have you?" asked Gen. NELSON. "About 2,500." "*About* 2,500! *About* 2,500!! You a regular officer, and report *about* the number of men in your command. Don't you know, Sir, you should give the exact number?" "But, General," replied DAVIS, "I didn't expect to get the guns now; I only wanted to learn if I could get them, and where, and having learned that, I would ascertain the exact number needed, and then draw them." "*About* 2,500!" persisted NELSON. "I suspend you from your command, and order you to report to Gen. WRIGHT, and I'll be d—d if I don't send you out of the city with a Provost-guard."

Gen. NELSON, as we learn from Cincinnati, went immediately to that city, to report to Gen. WRIGHT, but, failing to find him there, returned to Louisville. The homicide must have been committed almost immediately after his return to that city.

SKETCH OF GEN. NELSON.

Gen. NELSON was a native of Mason County, Ky., and entered the navy at an early age. For several years he held the rank of Lieutenant, and was, we believe, the Executive Officer of the vessel which brought KOSSUTH to this country. At that time he gained quite a notoriety by the efforts which he made to expose the conduct of Commodore LONG toward the distinguished exile who had been placed under his protection. A little more than a year ago Lieut. NELSON, on account of his intimate acquaintance with the people of the West, and, probably, through the influence of Senator CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, whose special *protégé* he was, was appointed to the command of the Ohio River fleet of gunboats. Soon afterward, however, he was transferred to service on land, and at once was commissioned to attempt [illegible] a practical shape to the hitherto latent loyalty [illegible] Kentuckians. As early as April, 1861, he commenced the formation of the first Union camp in Kentucky, [illegible] command at a point between Gardersville and Danville, and was known as Camp Dick Robinson. Col. GEORGE H. THOMAS having been made a Brigadier-General, was ordered to the command of this post, and NELSON, who was then Colonel, commenced the formation of a second camp at Washington, Mason County. After a short stay at this point, Col. NELSON took the field at the head of a brigade, and at once leaped into fame and a Brigadier-Generalship by routing a rebel force at Piketon, Ky., which was under the command of one Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS. Gen. NELSON was subsequently attached to Gen. BUELL's command, and displayed great gallantry in the battle of Shiloh. Promoted to a Major-Generalship, he has since held various responsible positions, and at the time Gen. BRAGG commenced his invasion of Kentucky, was ordered into that State to organize the forces to oppose his advance, and hold him in check until Gen. BUELL could move his army north.

Gen. NELSON had command of the force which met with that terrible disaster at Richmond, Ky., a few weeks ago, but the extent to which he was responsible for the defeat of the National forces has never been made very clear. The circumstances which led to this lamentable collision between him and Gen. DAVIS are noticed elsewhere.

Gen. NELSON was about 40 years of age, and was of large frame and commanding presence. His bravery was never called in question, but his career would seem to indicate that he was impetuous rather than prudent or cautious when he had an enemy to meet. His brother, THOMAS NELSON, of Indiana, is Minister to Chili.

SKETCH OF GEN. JEFF. C. DAVIS.

Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, whose name gains an unfortunate prominence in connection with this lamentable affair, was appointed a Lieutenant in the regular army from the State of Indiana, in 1846. He entered the artillery service on June 17; on Feb. 29, 1852, was promoted to a First Lieutenancy; and on May 14, 1861, was made a Captain, with leave of absence to take command of the Twenty-second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. He was assigned to the command of a brigade by Gen. FREMONT, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and when that officer was removed from command of the Western Department, he came near losing both his brigade and regimental command. Gallant service which he performed under Gen. POPE, assisting in the capture of one thousand prisoners in Central Missouri, brought him into notice again, and he retained command of his brigade under Gen. CURTIS, taking a prominent part in achieving the glorious victory of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. It was not until after this action that Congress confirmed his appointment as Brigadier-General. It remains to be seen whether the commission of this homicide will terminate his military career.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The Rebels in Ignorance of the Intended Movements of Lee.

SUFFERING OF THE REBEL SOLDIERS.

No Comments on the President's Proclamation.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Sept. 28.

The flag-of-truce boat *Jean A. Warner*, from Aiken's Landing, arrived here this morning, bringing down only two families from Richmond on their way North.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Sept. 27 says that, about two weeks ago, five men were arrested from a boat in Mobile Bay on suspicion that they were making an attempt to escape to New-Orleans. They were subsequently sent to prison in Mobile, and upon searching them there were found upon them charts and plans of the defences of Mobile. One of them, Dr. MARIUS LOUIS BOSSAYLEY, of New-Orleans, where he had a wife and children, has been hanged, but whether by military or civil authority is not ascertained.

The *Dispatch* also says:

Our army is daily increasing by accessions of stragglers and conscripts. Whatever may be the intended movements of Gen. LEE, he is perfectly successful in keeping them concealed. What is concealed from our people finds little chance of making its way to the enemy. Up to Tuesday last, our pickets extended to the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry. It is not probable that the Federal army will attempt to cross the Potomac again at present. Romney is occupied by our Rangers.

F. o hundred Yankees, many of them wounded, are expected to arrive to-day from Gordonsville. If they arrive in season, they may be included in the number of released prisoners which we shall send to Aiken's Landing to-day.

On Thursday night sixty-seven Yankee prisoners arrived from Gordonsville, including several surgeons and nurses; also, the following commissioned officers:

Col. E. F. Brown, of the 28th New-York.
Capt. Q. A. Luckenback, of the 44th Pennsylvania.
Capt. J. H. Chapman, of the 5th Connecticut.
Capt. B. F. Clayton, of the 102d New-York.
Lieut. W. P. Warren, of the 28th New-York.
Lieut. Thomas Matthews, of the 46th Pennsylvania.

Col. Brown is accompanied by his wife. The whole party will be sent home in a few days, with fifty other Yankee civilians and others. Twenty-one Yankee prisoners captured in North Carolina, were received at the Libby Prison yesterday.

The *Dispatch* also mentions the fact that ABRAHAM LINCOLN has issued a proclamation to liberate the slaves, but makes no further comment on the subject.

The same paper also states that a Yankee cavalry force visited Warrenton Junction on Thursday last, where a number of wounded were left after the battle of Manassas. It conjectures that the Yankees intend to make a raid on that place to take prisoners those who from their wounds are unable to defend themselves.

The *Dispatch* also contains an item from a Texas paper, dated Sept. 3, which says that Gen. SAM. HOUSTON is alive and well, and living on his old homestead.

The *Dispatch* advises the appointment of a reliable brigade in the service to prevent struggling from the Confederate army.

The Richmond *Examiner* of September 27, says that the public highways in the valley of Virginia, from Winchester and Staunton, are crowded with suffering and wounded soldiers, poor fellows who were in the terrible fights of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, and especially in the terrible fight of Wednesday of last week. They left the battle-field for home or the hospital, and were too weak to proceed, and had no money to procure their passage.

It is exceedingly painful and sorrowful to see these poor, ragged, toil-worn, battle-scarred heroes trudging wearily and languidly along. Let them be looked after at once.

The same paper complains of the frequent failure of their Southern mails.

The *Examiner* also regrets that the debates in Congress on the Confiscation bill should be characterized with so much temper and conducted in a way to inflame the public mind. It complains particularly of the speech of Mr. CONRAD, of Louisiana, on this subject, and adds "That the word 'States' means much more than is implied in Mr. CONRAD's limited license. States are political organizations—they are Sovereignties."

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

A Rebel Raid Into Augusta, on the Ohio River.

Capture of the Place After a Severe Fight.

Subsequent Pursuit of the Rebel Forces.

Gen. Buell Reported to Have Been Relieved of His Command.

CONFLAGRATION AT LEXINGTON

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Sept. 28.

Last night the rebel cavalry captured Augusta, Ky., on the Ohio River, forty miles above this city. After robbing the houses, they destroyed the place. The citizens fled to the Ohio side as speedily as possible.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 29.

The Augusta (Ky.) correspondent of the *Gazette*, of this city, says:

"This place was attacked by 640 mounted rebels with two cannon, under command of a brother of the guerrilla JOHN MORGAN. The Union forces, under Col. BRADFORD, numbering 120 men, took refuge in houses and fired from windows, killing and wounding 90 of the rebels.

Among the mortally wounded was Lieut.-Col. PRENTICE, a son of GEORGE D. PRENTICE, editor and proprietor of the Louisville *Journal*.

The rebels were so exasperated at their loss that they set fire to the houses in the place and two squares of the town were burned.

Our loss was nine killed and fifteen wounded. The balance of our forces were taken prisoners.

Subsequently a Union force from Maysville intercepted and attacked the rebels, when they fled in a perfect panic.

The result of the pursuit has not yet been learned."

REPORTED TRANSFER OF GEN. BUELL.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Sept. 28.

A dispatch to the *Gazette* from Indianapolis states that an army officer, just arrived from Washington, says that he read an order while in the War Department on Friday, relieving Gen. BUELL from command in Kentucky, and assigning him to Indianapolis, to organize paroled prisoners into regiments.

Hon. WM. H. POLK passed through this city to-night as bearer of dispatches from ANDY JOHNSON to President LINCOLN.

All business was totally suspended in this city yesterday from 2 to 5 P. M., all the citizens being under drill. The turn out was large.

LATEST REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 29.

The trains on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad have ceased running for the present.

The rebels have captured the telegraph instruments at La Grange and O'Bannons.

A gentleman from Frankfort says on Friday there were 400 rebel troops there. They expected HUMPHREY MARSHALL to take charge of the post.

CONFLAGRATION AT LEXINGTON.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 29.

The *Gazette* says that a gentleman reached Covington yesterday from the vicinity of Lexington. He reports that a great conflagration occurred in that city on Friday.

The fire broke out in BEARD's livery-stable, on the corner of Short and Limestone streets, destroying every house on both sides of Short for two squares north of Limestone-street, including the Bank of Kentucky, the Northern Bank, the Post-office, Mr. WORTHINGTON's fine residence, and a livery-stable.

The origin of the fire was unknown. The loss amounts to several thousands of dollars.

THE WAR ON THE OHIO.

The Situation before Cincinnati—A Visit to the Lines, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, O., Wednesday, Sept. 24—12 P. M.

I have been busily engaged to-day in looking thoroughly into the condition of affairs here, with a view to furnishing the readers of the TIMES with a clearer and more truthful idea of the "position" than they have had furnished them by any paper, so far as I am aware.

I have visited Covington and Newport in Kentucky, and found both of those cities alive with indications of the near proximity of war.

You pass over the Ohio into Kentucky by way of the ferry. There is a pontoon bridge for the use of the military, but the "citizen" who presents himself at the entrance thereof is stopped by a soldier with a gun, who makes known to you his solicitude on the subject of passes—and if you haven't that necessary document, you perforce adjourn to the ferryboat, as I did.

On the Kentucky side, soldiers confront you at every turn—guarding, I don't know what, but watching it carefully, whatever it is. I desired to inspect the fortifications, and applied to the Provost-Marshal of Covington for a pass so to do. He was a jewel of a careful official—that Marshal. I found it about as heavy a job as I ever had on my hands to convince him that I was not a *rebel spy* "or something." When I presented my card he said: "How do I know you are the person here named?" This was a "stumper." I exhibited letters of introduction; I exhibited railroad passes; I tried every means I could imagine, to prove my identity—all in vain. That Marshal was not to be taken in; and I finally gave him up—a good deal chagrined, I must say. I relate the incident only to show how careful a watch is kept for spies.

Crossing the Licking suspension bridge into Newport, I was fortunate enough to find a Provost-Marshal who, if not quite a Joe Bagstock in "shyness," was probably a better judge of human nature. He furnished me a pass after giving me one searching look. And to him I am indebted for the light I am able to shed on the "situation" here.

The Ohio and Licking rivers run nearly parallel in each other for some distance here; the Ohio making a curve at Cincinnati and flowing southward, the Licking [illegible] about midway from the Alexandria turnpike. The fortifications cross this turnpike, and extend from river to river, and are continued in a curve till they strike the Ohio again at a point a little west of Cincinnati. To make all this intelligible, I have roughly sketched a map of the country, which I send with this letter. It is not a model that I would recommend to surveyors—but it will indicate the "state of the case."

The line where the fortifications extend is hilly, and on every eminence guns are mounted. The intrenchments, &c., are now all completed, but men are still at work building two or three forts at convenient points.

By referring to the map the reader may also see how KIRBY SMITH's rebels were situated at the time Cincinnati was so much frightened about week ago. On the Lexington Turnpike you will see Florence and near it the representation of a wood. It was in this wood, which is very dense, and is known as "Beech Woods," that the main body of the rebels were. Florence is but nine miles from this city. To Latonia Springs, five miles from this city, a body of rebel cavalry proceeded and made prisoners several Cincinnatians, who were visiting at that Summer resort. At Fort Mitchell, five miles north of Florence, were the National troops, and the rebels approached that fort, under cover of the wood, to within *one mile!* It is the opinion of intelligent citizens of Kentucky, with whom I have conversed, that the National troops then here could have marched down the Independence turnpike, and crossing over, attacked the enemy in the rear, and obtained an easy victory. Why this was not done is a question. But I am informed by the Newport Provost-Marshal that the most singular ignorance exists here concerning the "lay of the land"—so much so that the people of Cincinnati will for the most part receive from this letter their first clear and correct idea of the subject.

THE FIRST CASE OF EMANCIPATION.

I learn that to-day was disposed of the first case arising under the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

Three negro "boys" were brought before Lieut.-Col. SIPES, Military Governor of the two towns of Covington and Newport, yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock. (The President's proclamation was only published here in yesterday morning's papers.) They were closely examined by Col. SIPES, and testified that they had escaped from KIRBY SMITH's army, where they were employed as servants. When asked if their masters were in the rebel army, they replied that their "*young* masters" were. When asked where they were going, they said they "didn't know"—they "just run." Col. SIPES remarked that, under the President's new proclamation, his duty was plain; and to-day they were provided with "free papers" in due form, and went into the world the "first-born" of the new order of things—happy triplets.

CINCINNATI SAFE.

My deliberate and carefully considered opinion respecting Cincinnati is, that it is safe. There is a rumor in town, to-day, brought by a respectable citizen, residing forty miles east of here, at Augusta, Ky., who came to town "a-purpose," that HUMPHREY MARSHALL had joined KIRBY SMITH at Lexington, and that they were making forced marches in this direction. The citizens mostly "pooh! pooh!" at it; it is not so easy to start a "scare" now. What with the completed fortifications and the gunboats, there is a sense of security.

Some excited individual to-day addressed an anonymous letter to one of the daily papers, warning hotel and boarding-house keepers to beware whom they entertain, as with a foe so mendacious as ours, there is reason to be on the guard for treachery and incendiarism, coming into the city in a deceptive garb. I doubt if the Cincinnatians will be caught napping.

The reader may be curious to know what are the gunboats to which I just now made allusion. They are a species of small river boat, with a draft of not more than eighteen or twenty inches of water, which have been extemporized as gunboats, and ply up and down the river in this vicinity, some twenty-five miles down and forty miles up. They carry from one to four guns apiece, and are protected with baled hay. They are ten or twelve in number, and one of their principal objects is to protect the river at places where it is fordable—there being two or three such places in the vicinity.

A steamer called the *Emma*, which plies between Cincinnati and Maysville, was last night fired upon by a party of rebels at a place called Foster's Landing, and compelled to "round to," when she was relieved of ten barrels of flour, for which a receipt was given, signed by J. B. CASTLEMAN, Captain Company D, MORGAN's Regiment, C. S. A. I understand that one of the little gunboats above-mentioned came to the scene of action in time to prevent further levies.

A "LET UP."

As you are doubtless informed by telegraph, Gen. WRIGHT issued an order yesterday that business of all kinds might be resumed as usual to-day in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. The retailers of nips hastened to throw open their bars accordingly, and the cheerful effects of the liberty are seen to-day in drunkenness and disorder. I saw more than one soldier as happy as whisky could make him. In one case a soldier with a heavy brick in his hat came tumbling to my feet from the back of the horse he was riding through the streets of Newport.

SIKES.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Capture of Rebel Officers and Important Correspondence, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 29.

Gen. HALLECK has received the following dispatch:

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28—3 o'clock P. M.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief, Washington:

Gen. MERRILL reports that Col. GUITAR, of the Missouri State Militia, has captured Maj. WILLIS, Capts. EMORY and ROBINSON, and Lieut. MORRISON, with several privates, and important correspondence of the rebels; also, that on the 25th inst., with a detachment of the Missouri State Militia, he routed a party of some fifty guerrillas, taking five prisoners, with a quantity of arms, horses, etc.

P. R. CURTIS,
Major-General Commanding Department.

ASSESSMENT OF DISLOYALISTS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 29.

Three hundred and sixty-three disloyal citizens of Carroll County, Mo., have recently been assessed $11,000 by the Board of Commissioners appointed under General Order No. 3, for killing and wounding loyal soldiers and citizens, and for taking property belonging to said persons. The sums levied range from $2 to $1,000 on each person. If the amount is not paid in ten days after notice, their property will be seized and sold.

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 29.

Gen. CURTIS, with his Staff, paid a visit this morning to the fortifications surrounding the city and expressed himself highly pleased with their appearance and the manner in which the military arrangements are conducted at them. The appearance of the General and staff on the street collected quite a crowd of citizens.

The 23d Iowa volunteers arrived this morning, and marched out to Benton Barracks, making an imposing appearance, and receiving many warm encomiums from the people.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE GUERRILLAS.

HUDSON, Mo., Monday, Sept. 29.

Major ANDERSON, commanding a detachment of the Tenth Missouri Militia, recently had a skirmish with guerrillas in Monroe County, routing two companies of them, and capturing the notorious guerrilla chief ELLIOTT MAJORS, and three of his party, together with some horses, arms and camp equipage.

J. W. MENIFEE, lately of JOHNNIE'S band, was captured on the 21st, having entered the cars in disguise, and being recognized by persons present.

THE MAGAZINES.

—The *Atlantic*, for October, opens with a charming paper—"Autumnal Tints"—by the late HENRY D. THOREAU; "King of the Gypsies" he was called while he lived, the forest was his home, and birds and herbs his most familiar companions. He was on talking terms with oaks. The aspen forgot to tremble in his presence, the mimosa to shrink at his approach. And he reproduces the tints of our autumnal woods with a freshness and faithfulness that passes the skill of other men. "David Gaunt" is brought to an end in the current number—"Mr. Axtell" unfortunately is not. NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE contributes a pleasant paper—"Leamington Spa." From the "Spa" comes bubbling up a question that is certainly worth serious consideration. Let Sir CRESSWELL CRESSWELL listen: "I wonder whether a middle-aged husband ought to be considered as legally married to all the accretions that have overgrown the slenderness of his bride, since he led her to the altar, and which make her so much more than he ever bargained for?" Here is, indeed, a vast field for speculation opened, which only the Divorce courts can adequately solve. "House Building" is an architectural article by J. ELIOT CABOT. Dr. EDWARD JARVIS discourses of the sanitary condition of the army. E. H. DERBY treats of *the resources of the South*. An interesting memoir is given of ELISABETH SARA SHEPPARD, with a brief paper—*a niche in the heart*—by this lamented authoress. There is a charming little Arab poem by ALDRICH, an elegaic one by BAYARD TAYLOR, and some verses anent the war and Antietam by WHITTIER.

—The HARPERS for the October month give us one less serial story than formerly, and we hope that the number of those remaining will be materially reduced soon—let them come to violent death if there is no likelihood of their speedily expiring by limitation. It is fairly impossible to cling to the skirts of a hero or a heroine from month to month—the thread of the story is sure to break or something else. It is very true that in addition to linked stories, long drawn out, the open handed proprietors have given the public a very liberal sprinkling of short ones. Setting aside the chapters that cheat us at their close with a "to be continued," and there still remain nearly as many pages of reading matter in *Harpers* as in any other magazine printed this side the water,—more than are contained in any monthly printed in England. But this is no reason why we should be expected to open up our interest in four or five separate stories at the close of each month and carry it over to the next. Confusion is very apt to occur, and unless one is very clear-brained indeed "Romolu" gets tallied on to "Orley Farm," and "Mistress and Maid" mixed up with "Madeline Schaeffer."

Now that the English are shuddering at the barbarity which characterizes our present war, the reader will find food for reflection and comment in *The English in India*, by A. H. GUERNSEY. The slicing of Sepoys and burning of Begums was the mildest amusement with which the elastic English mind occupied itself during what is facetiously termed the "rebellion in Indian." It is rather refreshing to see the pious and philanthropic John Bull turn from roasting a Rajah, the glow of the ruddy embers mingling with one of honest indignation and mantling his broad prairie of face, to chide the North American savage for sinking stone fleets in the entrance of Southern harbors.

In addition we have two illustrated articles "The Pioneers of Kentucky," by ROBERT E. COLEMAN, and "About Cannon," by JOEL T. HEADLEY. "The New-England Confederacy," by BENSON J. LOSSING; "Letty's Proposal," by KATE J. NEELY; "A Monthly Concert at Tampa Bay," by JANE G. FULLER; "One Day," by ALICE B. HAVEN. "The Small House at Allington," and the customary monthly record, easy chair, and drawer.

—Mr. BIDWELL gives us a readable number of the *Eclectic* for October. Among the historical and political articles we have one on France and Italy from the *British Quarterly*, one from the London *Quarterly* on "FROUDE's History of England," and one from *Fraser's Magazine* on the "Reign of Terror." Those who look for lighter reading will find their tastes cared for abundantly in "The French Police System," "Hints toward a Treatise on Laughter," "An Archæologist in Trouble," &c. A steel engraved likeness of FRANCIS JOSEPH, Emperor of Austria, illustrates a brief sketch of that potentate.

President's War Power.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gen. JACKSON's declaration of martial law and application of it to a recusant editor, and to District Judge HALL and his *habeas corpus*, were approved by the people by twice electing Gen. JACKSON President, and Congress ratified this decree by ordering the thousand dollar fine repaid with interest (5 W. St. St., § 651.) JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in three speeches, affirmed the war powers of the President as now exercised, and he expressly affirms that, in case of insurrection or war, all slaves might be emancipated, so far as the President should judge necessary.

THOMAS JEFFERSON held it a legal act of war for the British to emancipate Virginia slaves, though thirty of his slaves were carried off by the enemy. If emancipated, he declared the taking of his slaves was a lawful act of war.

We would suggest that editors and others resisting or assailing the President's proclamation or martial power are liable to martial and civil arrest and punishment, as lending aid and comfort to the enemy.

HAMILTON.

The Postage Currency—How the People May be Supplied.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Government contractors for furnishing Treasury Notes and postage stamps, are literally swamped with work. They have already more presses and men employed than can be worked to advantage. There are two other bank note firms in New-York that have, I am told, scores of presses, and all the machinery necessary for duplicating dies and plates. Let them be furnished with the "bed-pieces" for the postage currency, and the issue can be trebled without any extra expense to Government, or the least inconvenience to the present contractors.

PUBLIC GOOD.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Sept. 29, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Alderman Dayton moved to amend the minutes by striking out his name where it appeared on the vote on resolution from Board of Councilmen to repair roof of Washington Market.

Which was carried.

The minutes as amended were then approved by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Froment—3.

The private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced, when the following communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, nominating Frederick Law Olmstead to the office of Street Commissioner.

Alderman Boole moved that the nomination made by His Honor of Frederick Law Olmstead as Street Commissioner be rejected, and on his motion called the previous question.

Alderman Dayton moved to lay the motion for the previous question on the table.

Which was lost.

The question then being "Shall the main question be now put?"

It was ordered, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Froment—6.

The main question being on the motion of Alderman Boole to reject the nomination, was then put and carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Dayton, Allen, Froment—5

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of property owners on Forty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to have said street paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Allen—

Petition of Aaron Clark to be relieved from erroneous assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Froment—

Petition to have the curb and gutter stones set in Forty-fifth street, near Eleventh-avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Thomas—

Petition of Philip Kerbaum, to have tax paid on the wrong property refunded.

Which was referred to the Committee on Taxes.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of property owners in Twelfth-street, west of University-place, to have the same deepened as far as Sixth-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Walsh—

Resolved, That the poll of election of the Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward be held at Number Seventy two Elm street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That the vacant lots in Forty-fifth street, south side, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, from Numbers One Hundred and Fifty-two to One Hundred and Twenty-two, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Dietrich Hebbuldit, of Number One Hundred and Forty-five Avenue A, to extend his shop-window out one foot eight inches from the line of the building.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Subsequently reconsidered, and adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton.

By Alderman Brady—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Nicholas Walsh, for two hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty cents, being in full for funeral expenses for Patrick H Gallagher, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That the following places for the Second, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Election Districts of the Seventh Ward be located as follows, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council:

Second District, Number 103 Cherry-street.
Fourth District, Number 164 Cherry-street.
Fifth District, Number 36 Rutgers-street.
Sixth District, Number 192 Henry-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Frear—

AN ORDINANCE

To provide relief for the families of volunteers from the City of New-York, serving in the army of the Union.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of adding to support the families of the soldiers from this City who are now serving, or who may hereafter volunteer, or be ordered to serve, in the army of the United States engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller, who shall be the Treasurer of the Fund, shall have the power to appoint one Assistant Treasurer for each Senatorial District of the city; which assistants shall disburse the funds to those persons entitled to relief, under the provisions of this ordinance, residing in the several wards composing such Senatorial Districts. The compensation of the Assistant Treasurers shall not exceed seventy-five dollars per month, each, which the Comptroller is authorized to pay out of the Fund hereby created and appropriated.

SEC. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the Corporation of the City of New-York, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars and to issue bonds of the Corporation therefor, which shall be designated and known as the "Volunteer Family Aid Bonds, Number Four."

SEC. 4. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, and attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. They shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, and shall be due and payable within three years of the respective dates thereof.

SEC. 5. For the payment of the principal of said bonds, and the interest to accrue thereon, the faith of the corporation of the City of New-York, and also all sums which may hereafter be received from the United States or from the State of New-York, for the purpose of reimbursing the City for the moneys distributed in pursuance of this ordinance, are hereby pledged; and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the same from time to time as or before their maturity.

SEC. 6. The Assistant Treasurers shall pay over the moneys placed in their hands for that purpose only to persons presenting orders signed by a majority of the members of the Committee acting for the Ward in their respective districts, said Committees shall consist of four members each, including the Aldermen and Councilmen residing for the several Wards, on the first day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-two together with a citizen, or citizens, to be appointed by the Aldermen and Councilmen, which citizens must be residents of the Wards in which they are to act, except that, for the purpose of this ordinance, the Second and Third Wards shall be deemed and treated as belonging to, and forming a part of, the First Ward.

SEC. 7. The monthly allowance to the head of each family shall not exceed six dollars, for each child of the soldier under fourteen years of age, two dollars, provided that not more than twelve dollars per month be paid to any one family. Payments shall be made weekly. Said for the purpose intended by this section, four weeks shall constitute a month. The eldest child of the soldier shall be considered the head of the family, in case the wife is not living.

SEC. 8. No order for relief shall be given to any person who is not at the time of making application a resident of the city. Relief shall only be allowed to the families of such soldiers as have been mustered into the service of the United States, and are actually doing duty in camp or garrison; excepting that the families of those who are sick or wounded, or have been killed, or have died from the effects of wounds received, or disease contracted while in the service of the Government, shall be entitled to the same allowance as they would if the soldier were in actual service.

SEC. 9. All persons applying for relief shall be required to produce a certificate from the Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, or the officer commanding the corps to which the soldier belongs, that he is a member of the regiment or corps; and the Ward Committee shall indorse, on the back of the certificate or other evidence of enlistment, the date, name of applicant, relation to soldier, and the monthly allowance; which indorsement must be signed by a member of the Committee. No payments shall be made to, or on behalf of, the families of commissioned officers, or of soldiers who have deserted.

SEC. 10. The only parties entitled to participate in the distribution of the moneys appropriated by this ordinance are the wives, children, and adopted children of such soldiers as have been mustered into the service of the United States, as aforesaid, and who have not been dishonorably discharged therefrom.

SEC. 11. Each Ward Committee is hereby authorized to employ a Visitor, who must be a resident of the Ward for which he is appointed, whose duty it shall be to visit all applicants at their residences, and to ascertain, by careful investigation, the truth of the allegations made by such applicant, and no order for relief shall be paid by either of the Assistant Treasurers, unless the Visitor for the Ward in which the applicant resides shall certify the same to be correct. Whenever the applications in any Ward shall have reached six hundred, the Committee may employ an Assistant Visitor, but said Assistant shall not be paid for a longer time than one month. It shall be the further duty of the Visitors to attend the meetings of, and perform such clerical duties as may be prescribed by, the Ward Committees, and also to attend at the distributing office of their Senatorial District on the days assigned for paying applicants from their respective Wards. The compensation of the Visitors shall not exceed one dollar and fifty cents per day each.

SEC. 12. Each Ward Committee may expend, for rent, gas and other necessaries, a sum not exceeding twenty dollars per month, which the Comptroller is authorized to pay out of the fund hereby created and appropriated on bills certified to be correct by a majority of the Committee.

SEC. 13. Each Assistant Treasurer shall render to the Comptroller, on the first day of each month, a detailed statement of his disbursements during the preceding month, and the Comptroller shall transmit the same to each branch of the Common Council.

SEC. 14. In case the Assistant Treasurer shall discover that the party to whom any ticket or order for relief has been given is not entitled by this ordinance to the allowance named thereon, he shall withhold further payment, and immediately notify the Ward Committee by which it was issued of the fact, and the reasons therefor. If no payment has been made on the ticket he shall at once return it to the Committee. Every person who shall willfully make, or cause to be made, any false statements or representations for the purpose of obtaining a larger sum than that to which they are entitled under this ordinance, shall thereby be deemed to have forfeited all claims to participate in its benefits.

SEC. 15. Payment shall be made directly to the party in whose favor the ticket is given; but if by sickness, or other unavoidable circumstances, such person is unable to make personal application, the Assistant Treasurer shall require satisfactory authority for making payment to his or her representative. In no case shall payment be made for more than one ticket to the same person, except by direction of one of the Ward Committee. If, in the opinion of the Ward Committee, it is advisable, in consequence of intemperate habits, or from other causes on the part of the person making application, to pay the amount in groceries or other necessaries, instead of money, then an order to that effect on the Assistant Treasurer, signed by a majority of the Ward Committee, shall be paid to some parties authorized by the Committee to receive it.

SEC. 16. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to procure, fit up, and keep in order a suitable room for the accommodation of each of the Assistant Treasurers and the applicants in their respective districts, and also to appoint two clerks and one interpreter for each district. The compensation of the clerks shall not exceed an aggregate of sixty dollars per month each, and the interpreters thirty-six dollars per month each.

SEC. 17. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Approved by the Mayor, June 18, 1862.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That permission be and the following is hereby granted to John Connors to keep a stand at the bulkhead of pier foot of Murray-street.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Froment—3.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a report of disbursements from the Bounty Fund.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Brady moved to reconsider the vote taken on fixing the regular sessions of the Board.

Which was carried.

He then moved that when the Board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet to-morrow, at half-past 4 o'clock P. M.

Alderman Froment, upon amendment, moved to insert the words "Thursday next" in lieu of the words "to-morrow, thirtieth instant."

Which was lost on an ayes and noes vote by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Dayton, Froment—2.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

The motion of Alderman Brady was then put and carried.

Alderman Frear moved to discharge the Committee on Fire Department from consideration of resolution to rebuild carriage of Hose Company Number Forty-four.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the paper be laid over.

Which was also carried.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report recommending the adoption of a resolution granting a location to Hose Company Number Five, be altered to read Engine Company Number Forty-seven, and that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a lot for said Company.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report recommending the adoption of a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to place the basement and first floor of house of Truck Company Number One in proper repair forthwith.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report recommending the adoption of a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for building a new house for Hose Company Number Eleven, on the site now occupied by Engine Company Number Twenty-six, on Second st, for Company Number Eleven.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a Report concurring with the Board of Councilmen recommending the adoption of an ordinance for the construction of a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, in Bedford street, from West-street to the river.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Cleaning Streets presented a Report recommending the adoption of a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to set the curb and gutter in Thirty-third street, between First and Second avenues, where required, to the proper grade, to be charged over to the expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, and that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to repair the pavement without any unnecessary delay.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concurring with the Board of Councilmen directing the Street Commissioner to relay the sidewalk on east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, a space four feet wide.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring with the Board of Councilmen directing the Street Commissioner to regulate and grade Fifty-ninth-street from Second to the Third-avenue, and set curb and gutter stones and sidewalks flagged four feet wide.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communication from Shepherd F. Knapp, in relation to his removal from the office of Street Commissioner.

Alderman Boole inquired if Mr. Knapp had been informed by the Clerk of his removal, and the reasons therefor.

Upon receiving an affirmative reply through the Chair,

Alderman Boole moved that the communication be returned to Mr. Knapp.

Alderman Walsh here presented the following

Resolved, That the letter be returned to Mr. Knapp, and the Clerk be directed not to take notice of the letter, or make a note of it in the minutes.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Jeremiah, Froment—4.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to discharge Committee on Roads from consideration of report in favor of laying crosswalks in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, Avenue A, First and Second avenues.

Which was carried.

He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen in the adoption of the resolution.

Which was carried.

On motion the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, at half past 4 o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION, Monday, Sept. 29, 1862—5 P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in the Chamber, Number Seven City Hall.

Present—Charles G. Halpine, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members: Councilmen Bonnell, Barney, Hays, Healy, Brennan, Jones, Kopp, Kerr, Webster, Gerdes, Leech, Leet, Oliver, Ross, Carpenter, The President, Hall, and Keller, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to inform this Board what action he has taken in regard to repairing and working the One Hundred and Fifty-third-street as a country road in accordance with a resolution passed by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor November fifth, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman ——

Whereas, The members of the Board of Aldermen have been elected in their duties during the past year in divers and unjust particulars; therefore

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be required to inform this Board—the Board of Aldermen being abolished—on whom the duties of that body will devolve.

Councilman Barney moved that said preamble and resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Whereas, Certain parties are now engaged in laying a railroad track in Seventh-avenue, Broadway and other streets; and,

Whereas, Said parties have not applied for or received permission from the Common Council of this City to use any portion of the public streets for any such purpose therefore,

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby requested to inform this Board at his earliest convenience by what authority said parties are using any portion of the public streets of this City for the above-named purpose; and if in his opinion their acts are unauthorized, that he is hereby further requested to take the necessary legal steps to protect the rights of the City in the above-named case.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Long—

Whereas, Certain parties have assumed to break up upon one of the most important highways of this City, for the purpose of laying rails and constructing a railroad, ostensibly under authority of an "Act to authorize the construction of a Railroad in Seventh avenue, and in certain other streets and avenues of the City of New-York," passed April Seventeen, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, (notwithstanding the objections of the Governor,) and

Whereas, No consent or permit has been given by the City Government authorizing the construction of a railroad as above recited, or confirming said act of the Legislature, neither does it acknowledge the power of the State to assume entire control over the streets and avenues of the City, nor to regulate its travel, but rather that the public streets and avenues are under the sole control of the Common Council, and consequently that the above act can have no force or value, until confirmed by the Common Council, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the grantees of the Seventh-Avenue Railroad Company be and are hereby directed immediately to stay all proceedings of any person or persons whomsoever in removing or interfering with any portion of the streets or avenues, for the purpose of laying down rails, where the consent of the Common Council has not been first had; more especially on the route designated as the Seventh-avenue Railroad route, and that the said streets or avenues, wherever so broken, be repaired forthwith, and the rails laid therein removed to the Corporation Yard.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and hereby is instructed to render all necessary aid and advice to the Common Council in sustaining the act of the removal of the rails, as aforesaid, and resisting all acts of parties whomsoever who may claim rights in constructing railroads in the streets and avenues of the city without the consent of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Donnloe for the sum of Forty-eight Dollars for services rendered as per accompanying bill and affidavit relative thereto, such amount to be charged to the appropriation of Lands and Places.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Resolved, That Casper Jacobs be and he is hereby authorized to continue to keep a stand in front of his store, No. 281 Third-av., for the sale of newspapers.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Resolved, That all necessary repairs to the roof of the building known as the "City Arsenal," corner of Elm and White streets, be done forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the election poll of the Twelfth Election District of the Fourth Ward be changed from the corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue to the house of John Black, at the junction of Eighth-avenue, Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Resolved, That the cross walks in Twenty-fifth-street, at the junction of Second-avenue, at the same place, be repaired and relaid forthwith under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Orton—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the parties employed by the Committee on National Affairs, in connection with the military honors paid to the remains of the late Colonel Hugh McNeil, for the amount of their respective bills, after such bills shall have been certified to be correct by said Committee.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That James McKiever be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Barney—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the proper steps to procure an injunction against the Seventh-avenue Railroad grant, restraining them from laying the rails in any street or avenue in the City where the consent of the Common Council has not been given.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the poll of the Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward be held at number one hundred and twenty-two Mott-street in lieu of number one hundred and sixty Hester-street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged four feet wide through the middle of the same, where necessary, in Forty-eighth-street, from Fourth to Third-avenue, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That the public school pavement in Forty-fifth-street, between the Second and Third avenues, be relaid forthwith, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Green—

Resolved, That Fourteenth-street, between University-place and Fifth-avenue, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Board, one-half at the expense of the property-owners.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Green—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Lent—

Resolved, That Forty-seventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with trap block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Board, one half the expense to be paid by the City and one half by the property owners.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Green—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Frederick Kretzmann to erect an awning in front of his premises, on the south west corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

PETITION.

By Councilman Lent—

Petition of W. J. Oliver and others for relief from assessment for [illegible] Forty-fifth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Taxes.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Jones moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be instructed to [illegible] Corporation be directed to [illegible] upon the premises of Hose Company Number Seven, and advertise for proposals for the same, as required by law.

Which was carried.

Councilman Jones moved that said resolution be laid on the table.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Boyle, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Keppler, Webster, Healy, Russell, Leech, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilmen Orton, The President—2.

Councilman Leet moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be instructed to [illegible] Corporation be directed to [illegible] upon the premises

pearance of a reaction of ¼@1 ₩ cent. from the extreme sales at the Second Board, but this did not last long. The bidding on each slight decline was spirited, and in many cases for large parcels. Of Toledo, 4,000 shares were taken at 68 ₩ cent. after the price had touched 67½ ₩ cent. For Hudson, 61½ ₩ cent. was bid for 1,000 shares. New-York Central was wanted at 101¾ ₩ cent. The general market left off buoyant.

	Satur.	Mon.		Satur.	Mon.
N Y. Central	98¾	101¼	Pacific	119¾	121
Erie	46⅝	49⅝	Panama	143	146 x.d.
Erie Preferred	80¾	82¾	Quicksilver	49	50
Rock Island	75	78	Quicksilver pref	80	85⅝
Pacific	78¾	80¾	Cleveland & Pitts	90¾	91¾
Mich. Central	94	96	Ohio & Miss	30¾	31¼
Mich. Southern	37⅛	37⅝	Cleve. & Tol. S. C.	113	115
Mich. Guaranteed	73¼	75¾	Cleve. & Pitts guar.	89¾	90
Illinois Cen	79¼	79	Illinois Central	123⅝	126
Toledo	65⅝	68	Ohio	121¾	123⅞

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	102	Bullion	96
Merchants'	92	Commercial	21
Union	100½	Continental	100
America	90	Corn Exchange	100
Phœnix	85	Eighth	85
Tradesmen's	100	Fifth	102
Mechanics'	100	Fourth	101
National	95	Gallatin	95
Commerce	96¾	Germania	197
American Exchange	95	Grocers'	95

And the following for the Railway Bonds:

N. Y. Gen. sixes	95	1st A. & T. H. bds	95
N. Y. Gen. sixes, 61	94	1st S. W. & F.	81
N. Y. Gen. sixes, 61	94	1st S. & N. W. and ext	89
N. Y. Gen. sixes,	92	1st S. & N. W. Madison	80
N. Y. Dep. Secured '56	76	1st S. & N. W. Sup. of bds	76
Erie seconds,	120	1st S. & N. W. sinking fund	75½
Erie seconds, '64	103	1st S. & N. W. seconds	55
Erie third mort.	97	1st R. & St. Jo. firsts	47½
Erie fourths,	103	1st C. & N. W. Sterling	104
Erie 6s,	98	1st C. & N. W. Sinking	100
Hudson firsts, '60	114	1st C. & N. W. bonds	89½
Hudson seconds,	111	1st Ft. W. & C. firsts	97
Harlem firsts, '60	110	1st Ft. W. & C. firsts, ext	106
Harlem seconds, '64	103	1st C. & Chi. seconds	104
Harlem thirds, '66	90¾	1st C. & R. I. firsts	106
Port. R. & P. firsts, '62	116	1st Clev. & Tol. S.	102
Chi. Bur. & Quin. Pe. 1st	112¾	1st Pitts. Ft. W. & C. firsts	105
U. S. Pac. seconds	91	1st Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2d's	91
N. Ind. Goshen L.	70	1st Pitts. Ft. W. & C. thirds	72
M. S. & N. I. 1st, 7 3-10s	94	1st Clev. & Pitts. Firsts	95
Ill. Cen. 7 3-10s,	105	1st Clev. & Pitts. fourths	69

The following are the specific quotations of Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street:

American Gold	$1 25	Spanish Doubloons	$1 25
Sovereigns	5 00	Mexican Dollars	1 02
Twenty Francs, Naps	4 50	Five Francs	1 08
Ten Guilders	4 60	German Crowns	1 15
Ten Thalers	6 10	French Crowns	1 15
Spanish Doubloons	19 25	Fine silver, ₩ ℔ after	5 50
Mexican Doubloons	2 00	Small Gold and Mexican	
American Silver	¼ Disc	Quarters, ₩ oz	1 35

The coupons of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company due Oct. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Brooklyn City Bank.

At the general meeting of bank officers, held this afternoon, the Committee appointed to confer with the authorities at Washington, in relation to the new tax law, made the following report, the recommendations of which were adopted, and a vote of thanks returned to the Committee for their services.

The undersigned, appointed a Committee for the consideration of the United States tax law, as affecting the business of banks, after a very careful consideration of the subject, beg leave to report the following schedule, approved by Gov. BOUTWELL, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as the result of their labors. The Committee take this opportunity of returning their thanks to that gentleman, on behalf of the associated banks of this City, their cordial thanks for the kind and courteous treatment received at his hands during their several interviews with him at Washington.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1862.

GEO. S. COE,
A. E. SILLIMAN,
J. M. MORRISON,
JOS. M. PRICE,
R. H. LOWRY,
} Committee.

1. Agreements or contracts other than those hereinafter named, the real object or purpose of which is to evade the same shall be written upon paper of the value of 05
2. Checks, drafts or orders for the payment of money, payable at sight or on demand, for any sum exceeding $20, each two cents. 02
3. Inland bills of exchange, drafts, checks or orders drawn upon places other than the place of issue, if payable at sight or on demand, are subject to the same rate of duty as foreign bills. 02
4. Inland bills of exchange drawn otherwise than as aforesaid, and all promissory notes not exceeding four months' sight, except those issued by banks or bankers, and those issued by railroad companies for the transportation of merchandise, and those issued by warehousemen or forwarders, for the storage or transportation of merchandise, and those issued by express companies, and those issued by persons or companies for the purpose of raising money for the construction of railroads, canals or other internal improvements, and those issued by keepers of hotels, restaurants, taverns or stages, for refreshments, lodging or the transportation of persons, and those issued by auctioneers for the proceeds of sales of property at auction, and those issued by persons or companies for the purpose of raising money for the payment of dividends, and those issued by persons or companies for the payment of money other than as aforesaid, for the following rates, viz.:
Exceeding $20 and not exceeding $100 05
Exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500 10
Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000 20
Exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $2,000 50
Exceeding $2,000 and not exceeding $3,000 75
Exceeding $3,000 and not exceeding $4,000 ..... 1 00
Exceeding $4,000 and not exceeding $5,000 ..... 1 25
Exceeding $5,000 and not exceeding $6,000 ..... 1 50
Exceeding $6,000 and not exceeding $7,000 ..... 1 75
Exceeding $7,000 and not exceeding $8,000 ..... 2 00
Exceeding $8,000 and not exceeding $9,000 ..... 2 25
Exceeding $9,000 and not exceeding $10,000 ..... 2 50
Exceeding $10,000 and not exceeding $15,000 ..... 3 75
Exceeding $15,000 and not exceeding $20,000 ..... 5 00
Exceeding $20,000 and not exceeding $25,000 ..... 6 25
Exceeding $25,000 and not exceeding $30,000 ..... 7 50
Exceeding $30,000 and not exceeding $35,000 ..... 8 75
Exceeding $35,000 and not exceeding $40,000 ..... 10 00
Exceeding $40,000 and not exceeding $45,000 ..... 11 25
Exceeding $45,000 and not exceeding $50,000 ..... 12 50
And for every additional $5,000, or part of $5,000, one dollar 1 00
5. Foreign bills of Exchange drawn out of the possession of the United States, and all such bills drawn in, but payable out of the United States, when drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more, and all letters of credit pay the same rates of duty as in the preceding schedule.
6. Bills of Exchange drawn in, but payable out of the United States, (if drawn in a set of three or more, for every bill of each set, not exceeding $150, or its equivalent, three cents. 03
Exceeding $150, and not exceeding $200. 05
Exceeding $200, and not exceeding $300. 10
Exceeding $300, and not exceeding $500. 15
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000. 20
Exceeding $1,000, and not exceeding $1,500. 30
Exceeding $1,500, and not exceeding $2,000. 40
Exceeding $2,000, and not exceeding $3,000. 50
Exceeding $3,000, and not exceeding $4,000. 60
Exceeding $4,000, and not exceeding $5,000. 70
And for every additional $1,000, or part thereof. 10
7. Bonds of Indemnity, fifty cents. 50
8. Certificates of Stock in an incorporated company, each twenty five cents. 25
9. Certificates of Deposit of Bank, Trust Company, banker, or person acting as such, not exceeding Sixty days. 02
Exceeding Sixty days. 05
10. Powers of Attorney—
For sale or transfer of Stock or Bonds, for the collection of Dividends or Interest thereon, five cents. 25
Of Proxy, or Voting at any Election or Meeting. 25
For receiving Pensions or Bounty. 25
General Powers—For all purposes other than those above specified. $1 00

NOTE—General Powers will not be valid for the special object above named without the addition of the stamp required hereby.

11. Surrogate's Bonds, fifty cents. 50
12. Warrants to Distrain for Rent, and all proceedings thereon, or attached thereto. three cents.
13. Stamps denoting the duty on Proprietary articles to be used for no other, specific
14. The person using or affixing a stamp must write thereupon the initials of his name, and the date on which he affixes it.

The penalty for making, signing or issuing any instrument, document or paper of any kind, without the proper stamp affixed, is fifty dollars.

The certification of checks by almost daily stamping, will require a distinct issue per month, or quarter.

The stamp tax upon proprietary articles, is to be in the name and for the benefit of the manufacturer.

All dividends or coupons payable prior to the first of Sept., 1862, although paid after that day are exempt from the operation of the act.

Checks dated or payable at sight, are subject to taxation as are promissory notes.

Stamps are not required upon documents sent to print to October 1st, 1862, except the Express Bill of Exchange, which must be stamped on its receipt.

The commissioner's opinion, as a humane and convenient method, that the three cent tax upon proprietary articles and matters pertaining to the sick, should be given from their net earnings, for the benefit of the public, is approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Dividends then declared would be free from tax. The three per cent. thus withheld must be paid to the United States within thirty days from the date on which such dividends are payable, under penalty of five hundred dollars for default. (Sec. 82.)

Stamps must be affixed to all documents by the party issuing the same, before presentation at Bank, and all documents issued by a Bank must be stamped by it before delivery, as required by resolution unanimously passed at a meeting of Bank Officers, Sept. 18.

Stamps, in amounts of $50 and over, can be obtained of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as per schedule hereunto annexed, for which a commission of not exceeding five per cent., in stamps, will be allowed.

All checks of a bank upon itself, for payment of dividends or otherwise, and all written papers for facilitating the internal business of banks, are exempt from tax.

Orders to pay dividends are not powers of attorney; but, like drafts at sight are subject to the stamp of two cents.

Bills of exchange, drawn in duplicate, must both be stamped.

Stamps may be cancelled by any instrument made for the purpose of impressing the initials of the bank or person thereon, to which the date must be added.

The omission to cancel the stamp on checks does not invalidate the checks, but subjects the maker to a fine of fifty dollars.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1862.

I have examined the foregoing memorandum, and am of opinion that the specifications conform to the provisions of the excise law, in all essential particulars.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Until the Government provide stamps, no penalty will be exacted for their omission.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Sept. 27, 1862.

Revenue Stamps may be ordered from this office in quantities to suit the purchaser. Orders should accompany remittances of Treasury Notes, or an additional certificate of a United States Assistant Treasurer, or new general depositary, of a deposit made for the purpose of paying for stamps.

The following commission, payable in stamps will be allowed:

On purchases of $50 or more, 2 per centum
On purchases of $500 or more, 4 per centum
On purchases of $1,000 or more, 5 per centum

In sending orders for stamps it should be remembered that every application upon the face for the benefit of the deposite must be accompanied by a request that the stamps be used for no other purpose than that mentioned in the application.—Check stamps are not required for checks drawn against deposits of Treasury Notes, or Revenue stamps will be supplied for the payment of the stamp duty upon such checks.

Every application for stamps should be made in writing, and should be signed by the party making the application, or by his duly authorized agent.

If not otherwise instructed, the Commissioner will forward stamps by mail.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts $1,181,304 44, including for Customs, $139,000; payments, $1,338,793 94; balance, $11,277,774 77.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. Sept. 27.	Loans. Sept. 20.	Specie. Sept. 27.	Specie. Sept. 20.
Bk. of New-York	6,195,560	6,088,401	2,166,823	2,021,013
Manhattan Co.	6,611,800	6,566,900	2,800,221	2,711,400
Mechanics' Bank	5,805,000	6,000,000	1,940,000	1,950,000
Union Bank	4,670,000	4,720,000	1,400,000	1,395,000
Bank of America	4,000,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Phœnix Bank	4,000,000	4,000,000	2,200,000	2,200,000
City Bank	8,000,000	8,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Tradesmen's Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	400,000	400,000
Chemical Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
Merchants' Exch. Bank	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Leather Manufac. Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Seventh Ward Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000
State of New-York	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
American Exchange	5,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Commerce	5,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Broadway Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	400,000
Ocean Bank	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mercantile Bank	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pacific Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000
Republic Bank	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Chatham Bank	600,000	600,000	200,000	200,000
People's Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000
Bank of North America	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000
Hanover Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000
Irving Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000
Metropolitan Bk.	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Citizens' Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000
Nassau Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	600,000	600,000
Market Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000
St. Nicholas Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000
Shoe & Leather Bk.	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Corn Exch. Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	600,000	600,000
Continental Bank	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bk of Commerce	10,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Oriental Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000
Marine Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000
Importers' & Traders' Bk	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Park Bank	5,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mech. Bk. & Assoc.	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000
Grocers' Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000
North River Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000
East River Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000
Manufac. & Mer. Bk.	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000
N. Y. Exch. Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000
Bull's Head Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000
N. Y. County Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000
Total	160,961,036	161,[illegible]	50,[illegible]	50,[illegible]
Increase	$1,061,736		Decrease	$[illegible]

Banks.	Circulation. Sept. 27.	Circulation. Sept. 20.	Deposits—Nov. Sept. 27.	Deposits—Nov. Sept. 20.
Bk. of New-York	487,000	500,000	5,[illegible],000	5,[illegible],000
Manhattan Co.	800,000	811,240	6,[illegible],000	6,[illegible],000
Mechanics' Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	6,[illegible],000	6,[illegible],000
Union Bank	300,000	300,000	4,[illegible],000	3,[illegible],000
Bank of America	1,000,000	1,000,000	10,[illegible],000	9,[illegible],000
Phœnix Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,[illegible],000	3,[illegible],000
City Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,[illegible],000	3,[illegible],000
Tradesmen's Bank	250,000	250,000	1,[illegible],000	1,[illegible],000
Chemical Bank	300,000	300,000	1,[illegible],000	1,[illegible],000
Merchants' Exch. Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,[illegible],000	3,[illegible],000
Leather Manufac. Bk.	600,000	600,000	1,[illegible],000	1,[illegible],000
Seventh Ward Bank	250,000	250,000	1,[illegible],000	1,[illegible],000
State of New-York	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,[illegible],000	3,[illegible],000
American Exchange Bk.	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,[illegible],000	3,[illegible],000
Bk. of Commerce	1,000,000	1,000,000	8,[illegible],000	8,[illegible],000
Broadway Bank	300,000	300,000	1,[illegible],000	1,[illegible],000
Ocean Bank	900,000	900,000	2,[illegible],000	2,[illegible],000
Mercantile Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,[illegible],000	3,[illegible],000
Pacific Bank	400,000	400,000	1,[illegible],000	1,[illegible],000
Republic Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,[illegible],000	3,[illegible],000
Chatham Bank	200,000	200,000	600,000	641,000
People's Bank	300,000	300,000	1,[illegible],000	1,[illegible],000
Bank of N. America	300,000	300,000	1,[illegible],000	1,[illegible],000
Hanover Bank	300,000	300,000	1,[illegible],000	1,[illegible],000
Irving Bank	300,000	300,000	1,[illegible],000	1,[illegible],000
Metropolitan Bk.	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,[illegible],000	3,[illegible],000
Citizens' Bank	300,000	300,000	1,[illegible],000	1,[illegible],000
Nassau Bank	600,000	600,000	2,[illegible],000	2,[illegible],000
Market Bank	300,000	300,000	1,[illegible],000	1,[illegible],000
St. Nicholas Bank	300,000	300,000	1,[illegible],000	1,[illegible],000
Shoe & Leather Bk.	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,[illegible],000	3,[illegible],000
Corn Exch. Bank	600,000	600,000	2,[illegible],000	2,[illegible],000
Continental Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,[illegible],000	3,[illegible],000
Bk of Commerce	2,000,000	2,000,000	10,[illegible],000	10,[illegible],000
Oriental Bank	300,000	300,000	1,[illegible],000	1,[illegible],000
Marine Bank	300,000	300,000	1,[illegible],000	1,[illegible],000
Importers' & Traders' Bk	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,[illegible],000	3,[illegible],000
Park Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,[illegible],000	5,[illegible],000
Mech. Bk. & Assoc.	300,000	300,000	1,[illegible],000	1,[illegible],000
Grocers' Bank	300,000	300,000	1,[illegible],000	1,[illegible],000
North River Bank	75,000	75,000	350,000	350,000
East River Bank	300,000	300,000	1,[illegible],000	1,[illegible],000
Manf. & Mer. Bk.	300,000	300,000	1,[illegible],000	1,[illegible],000
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	300,000	300,000	1,[illegible],000	1,[illegible],000
N. Y. Exch. Bank	300,000	300,000	1,[illegible],000	1,[illegible],000
Bull's Head Bank	300,000	300,000	1,[illegible],000	1,[illegible],000
N. Y. County Bank	300,000	300,000	1,[illegible],000	1,[illegible],000
Total	$39,[illegible],000	$39,[illegible],000	$[illegible],000	$[illegible],000
Increase	$11,000	Increase	$[illegible],000	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 29, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last issue have been: 125 bbls. Ashes, 27,402 bbls. Flour, 567 bbls. and 315 bags Corn Meal, 216,100 bushels Wheat, 268,881 bushels Corn, 13,360 bushels Rye, 4,400 bushels Barley, 31,676 bushels Oats, 1,300 pkgs. Provisions, and 415 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in fair demand, to-day, at $7 12½ for Pots, and $7 37½ for Pearls, ₩ 110 lbs.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales 1,500 sales Guany Bags at 15c.@16c., closing at 16c., and 650 bales Gunny Bagging at 12c.@13c., chiefly at 12c.

COTTON—Has been quite dull and unsettled to-day.

FLOUR AND MEAL—At very little variation from former rates, with a pretty active demand for export and for the trade. Sales have been reported during the last hour, at 25,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 20@5 40 per bbl., to extra State, at $5 45@5 60; Superfine Western, at $5 20@5 40 per bbl., to extra Western, at $5 45@5 60; Superfine State and Western, at $5 20@5 40 per bbl., to extra Ohio, at $5 45@5 60; Superfine Western and Ohio, at $5 20@5 40 per bbl., to extra Ohio, at $5 45@5 60; Superfine State, at $5 20@5 40 per bbl., to extra Genesee, at $5 45@5 60; Superfine Western, at $5 20@5 40 per bbl., to extra Genesee, at $5 45@5 60; Superfine State and Western, at $5 20@5 40 per bbl., to extra Genesee

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY SEPT. 30, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—TOWN AND COUNTRY.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE MAN OF THE WORLD.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—CAUTELLERI, THE CARD-DRAWER; OR, MURDER WILL OUT. Afternoon and Evening.

MIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—THE WIZARD SKIFF.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

BANVARD'S PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI—IN PEACE AND IN WAR—Opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

GALLERY OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PHILIPPAUX'S GREAT PICTURE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 630 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have no intelligence of the movements of the Army of the Potomac which it is proper to publish at present. Important operations are in progress, however, which will be developed in good time.

On Thursday and Friday last an important reconnoissance of cavalry and artillery was made to and beyond Warrenton Junction, by way of Manassas. The expedition was under command of Col. McLEAN. The party was at Bristow Station during Thursday night, and on Friday morning proceeded to Warrenton Junction, where they arrived about noon. A short distance beyond the Junction a force of the enemy's cavalry, with a battery of artillery, was discovered, but was dispersed in quick time by a round of shell. The rebels left everything behind, and our troops captured several prisoners, together with eight wagon loads of commissary and Quartermaster's stores, which were brought safely away. The rebels attempted to destroy the bridge over Cedar Creek, but were prevented. Gen. STAHL also made a reconnoissance on Saturday in the direction of Brentsville, but could not discover any rebels. It is understood that the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock has been rebuilt by the rebels. How long they will be allowed the use of it remains to be seen.

Richmond papers as late date as the 27th have been received by flag of truce at Fortress Monroe. The fact of the President having issued his emancipation proclamation was known, but we do not yet find any comments upon it. The papers profess to be in ignorance of the exact position of the rebel army, or the intentions of LEE. The *Examiner* says the public highways in the Valley of Virginia, from Winchester to Staunton, are crowded with suffering and wounded rebel soldiers.

Another report of an intended demonstration against Charleston, S. C., comes to us through the Hartford *Post*, thus: "Saturday evening, a letter was received in this city from an officer at Hilton Head, dated Monday, in which the writer said that he was about going into an engagement, and that before the letter reached its destination Charleston would, in all probability, be in possession of our troops. Ample preparations had been made, said the writer, to make an immediate and successful attack upon the city, both by sea and land."

A body of rebel cavalry, on Saturday night, made a dash into Augusta, Ky., on the Ohio River, about forty miles above Cincinnati, and captured it. The rebels numbered 640, and had two cannon, while the Union force in the place numbered but 120. The latter, however, took refuge in houses and fired from the windows, killing and wounding in this manner about 90 of the rebels. Our loss was 9 killed and 15 wounded, and the rest of our force were taken prisoners. Subsequently a National force from Maysville intercepted and attacked the rebels, when they fled in a panic.

It is reported in the West, on the authority of a person who professes to have seen the order at the War Department in Washington, that Gen. BUELL is to be relieved of command in Kentucky, and transferred to Indianapolis, where he will organize paroled prisoners into regiments.

A special Louisville dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, under date of the 28th, says: "BUELL'S army will be paid off and clothed before advancing. It is designed to consolidate his force with NELSON'S army, giving to each Major-General, viz.: NELSON, THOMAS CRITTENDEN and McCOOK a *corps d' armée* comprised of several divisions. The rebels are again at Shepherdsville this morning. FORREST'S rebel cavalry are in strong force at Middletown, eleven miles from here. Last night the enemy divided their forces to hold the country without risking a general engagement. They appear to contemplate attacking our force at Richmond, and report says a large Federal army has left Cincinnati for that town.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. NELSON, whose name has become famous during the war, in connection with the operations of our armies in the Southwest, was shot and almost instantly killed yesterday morning at the Galt House in Louisville by Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, also famous in the same connection. There has been a personal difficulty between the two Generals for some time, and the immediate provocation to the homicide is understood to have been some very insulting language used by Gen. NELSON.

We have, from Cape Race, advices from Europe two days later—the *Europa* having passed that point on Sunday afternoon. She left Liverpool on the 20th, and Queenstown on the 21st inst. The political news by this steamer is generally unimportant. It was reported that the rebel screw-steamer *Alabama*, better known as the "290," had returned to Holyhead on the evening of the 19th, having put back. Some doubt is thrown upon the identity of the craft, however. The London Press, of course, continues its discussion of American affairs. The *Times* deprecates the policy urged by the Abolitionists, and, in view of the news of POPE'S reverses before Washington, insists that a proclamation of emancipation from President LINCOLN would be simply the act of a besieged or fugitive President [illegible] PHELPS. Such a proclamation, it insists, would be at once a crime and a blunder. The [illegible] was subsiding in England—the article having been authoritatively pronounced too [illegible] to serve as a substitute for cotton. The condition of GARIBALDI has been reported favorably upon, and it is now believed he will recover. His case has not yet been decided by the Italian Government. The Liverpool Cotton market was quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs were dull, and Provisions flat. Consols were quoted at 93¼@93¾ for Money.

The bark *Teresa* arrived, yesterday, from Maracaibo, which place she left on Sept. 4, reports that a revolution took place there on Aug. 29, but by whom, or against whom, it was inaugurated, we are not informed.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, when the Mayor sent in a communication, nominating FRED. LAW OLMSTED for Street Commissioner. The nomination was rejected. A letter from Mr. SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, the late Street Commissioner, was read, ignoring his removal, and challenging an investigation of his conduct and character. The letter was ordered to be returned to Mr. KNAPP and not to be noticed on the minutes of the Board. The Comptroller reported that $232,500 of the half million bounty fund had been paid out to 4,650 volunteers. The Board adjourned till 1 o'clock to-day.

The Board of Councilmen, last evening, adopted a resolution facetiously abolishing the Board of Aldermen for dereliction of duty during the past year. The Street Commissioner sent a communication protesting against his removal by the Aldermen as illegal, which was ordered to be printed in the minutes, and referred to a special committee. The Corporation Counsel was directed to inform the Board what steps are necessary to protect the interests of the City, in reference to the laying of rails in Seventh-avenue, Broadway and other streets. The ordinance to provide for the defence of the Harbor was referred to the Committee on National Affairs. The Board adjournad until Thursday next.

The colored people of this City assembled in large numbers last evening at the Shiloh African Church, on the corner of Prince and Marion streets, to consider the recent Emancipation edict of President LINCOLN, and the prospects of their brethren in this country after the same shall have been carried into effect. Able and effective discourses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. GARNETT, pastor of the Shiloh congregation; R. H. KANE and LEVERE, of Brooklyn, and VANDEVERE, of Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. HAMILTON, of the Anglo-African, produced an original song for the occasion and brief addresses were made by him and other laymen. The audience was large, deeply interested and animated, and the general tone of the meeting, while a little impatient at the ninety days' delay implied in the proclamation, was full of gratitude for the good achieved and hopefulness for the better time to come.

The new ram and gunboat *Fort Henry* was launched at the ship-yard at Carondelet, near St. Louis, on Wednesday last. The *Fort Henry* is 280 feet in length, and about 40 feet in width, and has been in process of construction, together with another gunboat and ram, (the *Choctaw*,) at the private ship-yard at Carondelet, for three or four months past. Both boats were designed by Commodore PORTER, recently of the *Essex*, and are very powerfully constructed. The *Choctaw* was launched on Saturday last, and subsequently towed to the foot of Carr-street, St. Louis, where it will be clad with iron. The *Choctaw* is 225 feet in length, and was originally designed for a turret, and two heavy guns. The *Fort Henry* is to be iron-clad, and will carry six or eight guns. It seems to have been constructed more especially for the purpose of a powerful ram than for a gunboat. The *Choctaw* will also answer the purposes of a ram or gunboat. The rams on each boat are two feet in length, and made of bell metal. They are so attached to the boats, and the woodwork about them is so solid and substantial, that they will be able to sustain the most powerful sort of shocks. Each boat will be cased entirely in thicknesses of iron and rubber, and will be invulnerable to common balls, so that, either as gunboats or rams, they will, without doubt, be superior to anything afloat. They were built by the Carondelet Marine Railway Company, under the superintendence of competent Government officials.

All the preliminary arrangements have been made for drafting in Indiana. The Commissioner says, in his circular:—"According to the data furnished by the General Government, the number to be yet supplied by Indiana, to relieve her from a draft, is about six thousand. This number, when distributed among the townships of the ninety-two counties in the State, may be readily raised by volunteers, and the draft wholly avoided. Indiana has in the field and in camp over ninety thousand volunteers, and having thus liberally and promptly responded to the calls made upon her by the General Government, it is confidently believed that no resort to a draft will be necessary to raise the small number yet required to fill the complement. Let each township immediately devote a few days earnestly to the work of raising volunteers, and the desired result will be attained. To facilitate such efforts, volunteers will be received for twelve months, instead of three years, as heretofore. The draft will take place on the 6th of October next, in every township in which any deficiency exists at that time."

One of the new "*Monitors*," an iron-clad vessel of superior model and finish, was launched at Wilmington, Del., on Sept. 27, amidst the greatest enthusiasm. She is built upon the plan of the *Monitor*.

An explosion took place in an arsenal at Columbus, Ky., on Sept. 25, which destroyed a large amount of ordnance, and caused a stampede of the citizens. No lives were lost. The property destroyed is estimated at $200,000.

The Stock Exchange was under greatly increased excitement yesterday. Prices went up 3@5 per cent. in the Railway list, and Gold advanced to 123½ per cent. Exchange, 135@136 per cent.

Breadstuffs were quite active and prices decidedly firmer yesterday, under the influence of the rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Provisions were more freely dealt in, as were also Sugars and Tallow. Whisky, Hay, Hops, Tobacco, Metals, Molasses and East India Rice were in fair request. Coffee, Cotton, Oils and Naval Stores were quiet. The freight market exhibited more firmness.

The Cattle market continues to be fully supplied with beeves, about 4,500 being yarded at Forty-fourth-street on Monday, and a few more were expected to arrive. The cattle are of better quality this week, though there are many droves of light, thin animals. The market was dull for all but the best cattle, for which last week's rates were paid. The poorer classes were even lower than one week ago. Prices had a wide range, varying from 5c. for cullings to 9c. for a very few premium cattle. Most of the really good cattle brought 8c @8½c. There is no prospect of an improvement to-day.

RATIONALE OF REBEL SPITE AGAINST THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Accounts differ as to the amount of destruction the rebels have actually inflicted on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but there is no doubt they *desire* to make the destruction as complete as possible. That drunken Barbarossa, Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, has in a late message pronounced this road "*a nuisance that must be abolished.*" And the Petersburgh *Express*, in a doleful article on the recent defeats of the rebel army in Maryland, thus responds to and emphasizes the diabolical project:

"Every bridge, tunnel and culvert should be forthwith demolished, every embankment leveled, every cut filled up, and every tie and rail removed from Harper's Ferry to Wheeling and Parkersburgh. The road has been a source of nothing but evil to the State since it was made, and more especially since the commencement of the war. *Along its whole line the taint of disloyalty and treason is to be seen. It has more or less Yankeeized the entire region between its tracks and the Pennsylvania border, from the Ohio to the Potomac.*"

The last sentence contains the rationale of what might seem to an uninitiated observer an utterly irrational piece of mad spite. Any enterprise that introduces activity, energy, industry and prosperity into any part of the slave-ridden South, has a very decided tendency to "Yankeeize" the people. A new life and purpose are given to the shiftless aimless population, and they become something more worthy the name of Republican citizens than Corn-crackers and Sand-hillers. All this the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has done for the population living along its line, both in Western Maryland and Virginia; and we see the consequence now in their intelligent loyalty to the Union, and their steady and effective opposition to rebellion. It is not surprising, therefore, that the disappointed rebels who meet with so cold a reception in "Maryland, my, Maryland," should seek to wreak their spite and vengeance on that great "Yankeeizing" institution.

The Emancipation Edict.

Our secession scribes deal very gingerly with the President's proclamation. They say much less terrible things about it than they threatened in advance. It is not to be supposed that they have experienced any change of heart in regard to Slavery; but they evidently consider it somewhat more dangerous than it used to be to praise and glorify the peculiar institution. They croak a little, it is true, about making this a war *for abolition*, but they do it faintly and with evident misgivings. Like Macbeth's *amen*, it "sticks in their throats."

The proclamation is simply a weapon of warfare,—perfectly legitimate and perfectly proper. From the very moment when the slaveholding aristocracy raised the banner of rebellion against the Government, it has been perfectly competent for the Government to resort to emancipation as a means of crushing their hostility. We had just as much right to free their slaves, as we had to take their horses, to seize their ships or destroy their lives. It was ridiculous and absurd to say that we might wage war against them,—that we could bombard their towns, kill their troops, confiscate their goods, occupy their lands, forfeit their cattle, their crops, and everything else that they possessed,—but that we could *not* strip them of their slaves. What gave such supreme sanctity to this specific form of property or of labor? Not the Constitution—for it does not even, in explicit terms, mention its existence. What was there that thus consecrated, beyond all reach of punishment, the very root and cause of this gigantic crime?

The whole question of dealing with Slavery has, from the very beginning, been one of expediency. We had a perfect right to decree its abolition—to strike a fatal blow at its existence,—whenever it could be done with advantage to the Union cause. It was to be decided, like any other movement of the war, like the planning of a campaign or the direction of an army, purely by considerations of public expediency. Whenever it would produce more good than harm, it was to be done. Until then, it would have been impolitic and therefore unwise.

The Proclamation has done great good already. It has had a good effect upon the public mind in the Northern States. It has carried the conviction everywhere that the Government is in earnest in its contest with rebellion,—and that it has at last a *policy*, a clear and distinct system of conduct, by which it seeks to crush it. It has met a strong and fervid aspiration of the Northern heart, and given new life and vigor to the determined purpose of the Northern mind. It increases the motives for perseverance in this gigantic contest. It holds out the hope that besides restoring the Union, we shall extinguish forever that dire curse which poisoned the very fountain of liberty, and detracted infinitely from the value of the Union itself. It holds out the promise of re-establishing the Constitution in all its old supremacy, and at the same time of removing that dreadful evil which has weakened its authority and prevented it from securing the blessings it was intended to confer on ourselves and our posterity.

One thing only now remains:—let us push forward our armies, clothed as they are with this new and terrible power. Let us carry them into the very heart of the slaveholding States, that they may there give full and complete effect to this edict of emancipation. Let us crush the military power which is the only bulwark of Slavery at the present moment, and at the same time put an end to the rebellion itself. Henceforth they must stand or fall together.

SHERIFF'S SALES—A PRETTY LITTLE QUARREL.—It can hardly gratify suitors to know how utterly shameless and fraudulent are those exposures of private property to public outcry, known as Sheriff's sales. The knowledge has, however, been thrust upon them by Judge BARNARD, who took occasion a few days since to say in open court, and for the benefit of John Doe, Richard Roe and others, that those sales are illusory; "that they are attended by a lot of Jews and swindlers, bidding collusively, and, finally, the property is disposed of to one of the gang." It was the opinion of the magistrate that the profession should apply for orders to sell property taken in execution through other channels. Had the inquiry been pressed, doubtless the Bench would have specified what channels, unpolluted by "Jews and swindlers," the public should resort to.

It was not to be expected that all the parties implicated in this wholesale denunciation would submit tranquilly. The "Jews" might do so, for is not sufferance the badge of all their tribe? But Sheriff LYNCH, by whom theoretically the sales are directly made, and into whose pockets drop the fees at the rate of a very handsome percentage, would be more than mortal did he not rise up against this destructive assault upon his customers, his honor, and his perquisites. He does so in another column of the TIMES. Those customers,—and LYNCH is a judge,—are not the rogues and cheats the bench, in its wrath or with deep design, pronounces them. They are fair men, true men, men of means, eager for bargains, solicitous of investing advantageously monies honestly earned, and incapable of those knavish combinations ascribed to them.

This is certainly rather a remarkable quarrel, and we have neither the experience nor the taste to qualify us for the part of umpire. We must leave the respective champions, therefore, to fight it out.

The Seymour Ticket—Aid and Comfort to the Rebellion.

The Seymourites object strenuously to being classed with traitors. They are shocked at the bad manners of those who venture upon such rude aspersions. Mr. SEYMOUR himself says he does not see why he can't be permitted to denounce and oppose the Government, without being classed among its enemies. The Republicans, he says, complain of Mr. LINCOLN although they elected him. Why should *he* be denied the same privilege, when he did everything in his power to keep him out?

Mr. SEYMOUR must learn that in the midst of dangers, such as now beset the country, men are judged by the bearing of their conduct on the general good,—not by the technical rules of party warfare. *Which side does he favor?* Whose cause does he advocate? Is he for the Government in its contest with rebellion, or does he give aid and comfort to the rebellion in its warfare on the Government? These are the test questions by which every candidate for office must be tried. And Mr. SEYMOUR must come to that test, whether he likes it or not. The Republicans *have* ensured the Government. We have done so ourselves. But on what grounds, and with what object? Because the Government has not waged the war with sufficient vigor. Because it has treated rebels too tenderly. Because it has not pressed home upon them with sufficient energy and remorselessness, the war they have invoked. Because it has allowed treason to stalk with unabashed and unpunished front through the camp, the Cabinet and every walk of public life. They have censured the Government in order to rouse it to new life, to fresh and redoubled activity, and to make the war upon the rebels tenfold hotter and more terrible than it has been hitherto. This has been the object and the purpose of the complaints of the Administration made by its best and truest friends.

What have been Mr. SEYMOUR'S motives? What have been the grounds of his complaints? Exactly the reverse of all this. He denounces the Government because it has been too stringent against traitors. He picks flaws in its methods of dealing with rebellion. It is not tender enough of the personal rights of rebels. It treads on some of the immunities guaranteed to them by *Magna Charta*. It does not concede to them as much privilege of speech—as much freedom of personal action—as are guaranteed by the Constitution. It is more intent on crushing its open enemies than on protecting the personal rights of its professed friends. This is its damning sin in Mr. SEYMOUR'S eyes, and, in presence of it, the guilt of rebellion, the peril of eternal destruction to the Republic, pale into insignificance. Mr. SEYMOUR'S soul is in arms against these terrible offences. But, for the crime of those who would overthrow the Government, he is indulgent to the last degree. His heart abounds in palliations of their guilt. His speech is full of excuses for their fault.

Now we have a very short and simple phrase for all this. *It is sympathy with the rebellion.* Its direct, practical tendency is to encourage the rebels in their warfare on the Government. It puts fresh weapons in their hands, and fresh spirit in their hearts. It shows them that they have allies in the North—that there are men there who *join them* in warfare on the Government—that a great party in the great State of New-York has dared to present itself as the champion of their cause, and the avenger of their wrongs. It stimulates them to persist in their rebellion, since they have help at last where they needed it most,—since that old political party which stood by them of old, but deserted them for a time, under the overwhelming storm of public wrath which greeted their open treason, is again coming to their rescue, and planting its standard by the side of theirs in their warfare on the Government.

We brand the whole crusade of SEYMOUR and his party friends as treasonable in its tendency, whatever it may be in its intent. They seek to break down the Government,—to crush and cripple it in its contest with rebellion. That is simply another form of aiding the rebellion. It is aiding it by the only means and in the only way open to any man or any party in the Northern States. Mr. SEYMOUR dare not openly espouse the rebel cause in the State of New-York. Public sentiment, to say nothing of public law, would not tolerate it for an instant. But he *can* assail the Government. That course is still open to him. And if he can do it successfully—if he can carry this State with him, and seat himself in its Executive chair, he will have done all that could be asked at his hands in aid of the rebel cause.

Suppose Mr. SEYMOUR, as things stand today, should be elected Governor:—who would rejoice over that result—President LINCOLN or JEFF. DAVIS? Which capital would blaze with illuminations—Washington or Richmond? Which army would take courage and fight the harder—ours or theirs? There is no man so stupid that he need hesitate as to the answer. Even SEYMOUR himself would not have the hardihood to affect a moment's doubt. He *knows* that he is working in aid of JEFF. DAVIS. He knows that his canvass gives aid and comfort to the rebellion. He knows that his success would send a thrill of heartfelt rejoicing through the very bones and marrow of the rebel Government. And however much he and his friends may dislike the name of traitors, they are doing everything in their power to aid the cause of treason.

HOW THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION WILL BE RECEIVED IN EUROPE.—The kind of European reception which the President's Emancipation Proclamation is destined to receive, is, we conceive, pretty fairly foreshadowed in an article in the leading London journal, an extract from which comes to us by telegraph from Cape Race. Commenting on the probability of such a measure, the *Times* "trusts that Mr. LINCOLN will refrain from an act which will be at once a crime and a blunder, which will in no way advance the National cause, but only deepen and render eternal the hatred between the two sections." This is, doubtless, very much the view which the tribe of European carpers and critics will take of the proclamation. It will not make them a whit more friendly or more fair. To suppose it would do so would be to ignore the very obvious fact that they are hos[illegible] *on principle*. It has suited their purpose, for a twelvemonth back, to represent that we were quite as much in love with Slavery, and quite as anxious to preserve it, as the rebels themselves. The Proclamation will drive them from this position, but they will then turn round and, like the *Times*, vituperate the act as "a crime and a blunder." We trust Mr. LINCOLN will not deceive himself by discounting any very large amount of European sympathy on account of his Emancipation decree, for if he does we fear he will lean on a broken reed.

The Rebels in Virginia—Their Position and Plans.

The Richmond newspapers are busily engaged in covering the retreat of Gen. LEE from Maryland. They announce Antietam as a glorious Confederate victory, which enabled the Confederate General to withdraw his troops in safety after accomplishing the "real object of his campaign," the capture, to wit, of Harper's Ferry, with all its stores of arms and munitions of war. The programme of invasion, the world is gravely requested to believe, was only a clever device for casting dust in the eyes of McCLELLAN and the North, and once more the Northern eagle "towering in his pride of place," has by the mousing swamp-owl been hawked at and killed.

This is all very absurd, in the face of the recent course of political events at the South, and can deceive no one whose memory stretches back so far as a single month. The speech Mr. MILES, of South Caroline, in the rebel Congress, and the action of the Congress thereupon, sufficiently prove that Gen. LEE, marched northwards with the deliberate purpose of passing the frontiers of rebeldom, and pressing in upon the heart of the loyal States. Upon this point there can be no doubt.

That LEE was foiled in his first attempt at the execution of his plans is equally certain, although the success of JACKSON in outwitting the National commanders and seizing Harper's Ferry, practically neutralized the grand results for which the country might otherwise have looked from the brilliant operations in the valley of the Antietam.

But would it not be the height of folly for us to infer, from the actual attitude of LEE, that he has altogether abandoned his original projects? The National confidence, in this war, has constantly been the rebel opportunity, and it is of supreme consequence that it should not again delude us to a disaster, the probable consequences of which, at the present moment, it is not agreeable to contemplate. That Washington, as actually fortified, is regarded by the rebel Generals as a stronghold too formidable to be attacked, even when garrisoned by the *débris* of a defeated army, we have abundant evidence. The same Richmond newspapers which glorify the achievements of LEE at Manassas, explain in this way his failure to advance on Washington at the end of August. He had beaten POPE in the field, but he hesitated to press him when retiring behind the tremendous entrenchments of the National Capital. Washington, we think, may be looked upon as safe, or at least defensible, even in the improbable event of a serious defeat of Gen. McCLELLAN'S army.

Pennsylvania has once already demonstrated her readiness and her capacity to protect her menaced borders. Is it, then, desirable that our armies should stand at bay before LEE, while that commander is strengthening himself in Central Virginia, rebuilding bridges on the Rapidan and Rappahannock, completing his communications with Richmond, and preparing himself for a renewal of his onward movement as soon as he shall think the hour propitious to his enterprise? He has the fertile and unexhausted valleys of the Shenandoah around him. Kentucky and Maryland have supplied him long ere this with meat, and if he is suffered to establish himself upon Winchester as a base—that place being in direct communication with the country of the James River canal, from which Richmond itself is mainly supplied—he will probably be able to choose at his own time his own point for striking at us a blow which, if we are not utterly given over to political hallucinations, we should ward in the most effectual way—by striking it first ourselves. When this war begun, Gen McCLELLAN announced that it was to be a "war of artillery." The phrase was Napoleonic, and perhaps won for its author his popular *soubriquet*. NAPOLEON certainly put his faith in artillery, but it was in artillery *at work*. He was the DEMOSTHENES of war, and struck glory out of conflict, as the sculptor strikes beauty out of the marble, by incessant blows. Never was our need of a similar system of warfare more plain and peremptory than now. In the lull of active military operations, the disloyal, the timid, the people who long for "peace in our time," with little thought for the after generations, fall busily to work. When the cannon speaks, the conspirators and the cowards hold their breath. Why will not our rulers and Generals, all the agents of the popular will, understand that the fortune of war laughs alike at conventions and proclamations. It matters little what we resolve or plan, if meanwhile the hostile armies are winning with the sword. The bugbear of foreign intervention, the spook of domestic treason, are alike to be chased from the national imagination by the dread and glorious reality of victory, and by nothing else.

A VERY LAME CANARD INDEED.—The Bullier news agency at Paris has been permitted to announce that the Imperial Government has submitted a proposal of mediation to the United States. The proposal, said to be framed with every regard to diplomatic delicacy, so as not to offend the most fastidious, has been, we are told, for some time in the hands of M. MERCIER, at whose discretion the proper time to present it has been left.

Paris Presses and Paris news agencies seldom make statements of this character quite at random. They either contain the truth, or foreshadow a fact, in regard to which the Government is not unwilling to take the public sense in advance, by a premature announcement. Government there regulates all these things with the utmost nicety. The Bullier story is simply a transatlantic echo of one current on this side for the past two months. That the French Minister had been definitely instructed to tender the arbitration of his mas[illegible] for in terms of cordial friendship; that he was awaiting, for some weeks, a fitting opportunity; that he found it at the moment of LEE'S rapid advance upon Washington, treading in the retreating steps of POPE; these were fragments of the ingenious and edifying tattle, which have circulated freely this Summer in Washington and New-York.

We have good reasons for believing that the State Department has not yet received notice of any proffer of foreign mediation; and we more than suspect that M. MERCIER has at no time since July had in his keeping any communication from the State Department which he has not delivered. In these circumstances we can only regard the present European item as a premonition of what France may be expected to do, unless a thousand contingencies, as yet unascertained, shall intervene; and such an expectation was quite as reasonable eighteen months ago as it is to-day.

The Murder of Gen. Nelson.

The otherwise unhappy condition of things in Kentucky is just now rendered still more so by the unfortunate collision between two Generals of the Union army, Gens. NELSON and DAVIS, resulting in the death of the former. The quarrel, to be sure, was private and personal; but Gen. NELSON has just been acting a very prominent part in Kentucky; he has numerous friends there, and has won great favor by his early and long devotion to the Union cause. In the present hot blood of the State, there is reason to fear the occurrence may widen into something more than a mere personal feud fatally concluded.

Gen. NELSON was a native of Mason County, Ky., and belonged to the Navy when the rebellion broke out. But he decided to devote his services to the Union cause in his native State, which he did from the beginning with a fearlessness that was exceptional and not the rule in a border State. Gov. MAGOFFIN had insultingly refused to respond to the President's first call for troops; the State Guard of Kentucky, a secession organization in disguise, was in the hands of the traitor, Gen. BUCKNER, and the Legislature of Kentucky had not a practical working majority of two Union men in it, when General, then Lieut. NELSON, obtained permission of President LINCOLN to open a camp for the enlistment of Union soldiers in the State. He raised the old flag in Garrard County, the very heart of Kentucky, and established "Camp Dick Robinson" against the earnest remonstrance of almost every man of influence in the State, professing then to be a Unionist. But Lieut. NELSON'S indomitable pluck succeeded in winning the confidence of Kentuckians, and he mustered in, in the course of a few weeks, several thousand loyal soldiers. His camp became famous in Kentucky, in Tennessee, and in the whole country. Hundreds of persecuted East Tennesseans, fleeing from their homes, sought "Camp Dick Robinson" as a "city of refuge." Regiments were formed there that have won undying honors in the war. Among them we may mention that of Col. SPEED S. FRY, of Danville, Ky., one of the first fruits of Lieut. NELSON'S labors. This regiment was greatly distinguished at the battle of Mill Spring, and its Colonel, it will be remembered, had the distinction of shooting Gen. ZOLLICOFFER in that engagement, which resulted so disastrously to the rebels.

It was the formation of "Camp Dick Robinson" that was assigned especially by the Confederate Government, and by Gen. Rev Bishop POLK, for the rebel occupation of Columbus and Bowling Green, Ky. The United States Government, urged these audacious rebel authorities, had "violated the neutrality of Kentucky, by establishing a National garrison at 'Camp Dick Robinson!'" Among the first outbreaks of secession sympathisers in Kentucky, occurred in Lexington, in the attempt of guerrillas, as they are since styled, to intercept the shipment of artillery and small arms to Lieut. NELSON'S Union camp.

When the force recruited at "Camp Dick Robinson" became large enough to justify brigading, an officer of proper rank was sent thither, who, of course, at once superseded Lieut. NELSON. But the latter was not to be kept out of active work. He immediately returned to Mason, his native county, established another Union camp, and commenced anew the very work he had performed at "Camp Dick Robinson." But this time the President would not allow him to be superseded. He was appointed an officer in the volunteer service, served in Eastern Kentucky in a campaign against "Cerro Gordo" WILLIAMS, was transferred to Louisville, and finally was promoted to the command of a division under Gen. BUELL in the advance into Tennessee. He participated in the bloody battle of Shiloh with distinction, and was frequently pressed on the attention of the Government for a Major-Generalship.

Gen. NELSON was recently returned to Kentucky to aid in the expulsion of the rebels. He had command at Richmond when the unfortunate battle was lately fought near there. But the fight was brought on contrary to his orders. He did not reach the ground till the Union forces were broken and in disorderly retreat. He behaved most gallantly in his attempt to rally the men, plunging into the thickest of the fire to give them courage. But all in vain, Gen. NELSON was wounded, and left the field to the victorious enemy. At a still later day, Gen. NELSON was assigned to the command of the forces for the defence of Louisville. We have censured his action in that post as manifesting too much excitement and inconsiderateness. But it is due to his memory to say, that the Louisville papers bear abundant evidence that those most deeply interested in the fate of that city, heartily approved and sustained Gen. NELSON, and expressed to the latest the utmost confidence in him.

We regret to have to add that, with all his virtues of loyalty and courage, Gen. NELSON had a rude and offensive personal deportment that was ever involving him in enmities. The events that brought about his death sufficiently attest this unpardonable blemish in his character, and will go far to exempt the fact of his killing from the usual regrets and sympathies that attend such a melancholy homicide.

Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, who has so terribly

avenged the wrong he felt he had received from Gen. NELSON, is a soldier of high character and capacity. He has served in Missouri principally since the rebellion broke out. He was noted for his successful handling of men in various marches and manœuvres under Gen. FREMONT, and his skill and courage have not, as we are aware, ever been called in question.

All this, however, cannot excuse or palliate for a single moment, the terrible outrage of which he has been guilty. Unless our army is to degenerate into a mob, where unbridled rapine bears sole sway, his crime must meet a swift and relentless penalty.

FRANK, AT LEAST.—"Secession," says the Albany *Argus*, "*has no terrors to us.* It resembles one of those malignant genii that some rash and inexperienced hand has called up, but which, gigantic and cruel as it is, *can be charmed into impotence by a few words rightly spoken.*" So far from having any "terrors" for the *Argus*, "secession" seems to be on the most friendly footing with that journal. As for charming it "by a few words," we have our doubts. The people would prefer to try another remedy first.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 29.

It is understood that the War Department has determined on the exchange of the State prisoners confined in the Old Capitol Prison for Union citizens held by the rebels in Richmond. Mr. WOOD, Superintendent of the Old Capitol Prison, will soon leave for Richmond, to effect the exchange.

AN OUTRAGE.

The train for Baltimore, leaving here this evening, was fired into from the platform of a car in a train coming this way. Three shots were fired, killing one man. The person who fired the shot was dressed in the uniform of a Lieutenant. Steps have been taken for his capture.

CAPTURE ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The vigilance of our gunboats on the Lower Potomac appears to be on the increase. Yesterday, five boats, loaded with clothing, dry goods and provisions, intended for the rebels in Virginia, were captured while *in transitu* across the Potomac. The crew, were sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

A REBEL MAIL STOPPED.

A man named ARCHIBALD SHERWOOD was arrested today at Fairfax Court-House, having in his possession a large rebel mail, which he intended to forward to Richmond.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

It is stated by very respectable authority that Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY will, after all, return to Russia. The reason assigned is his inability to agree with the Administration in regard to the conduct of the war. The statement gains in credibility from rumors which have for some time prevailed of Mr. CAMERON'S expected return on a visit.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals in the city are EX-GOV. REEDER and HON. M. F. CONWAY, of KANSAS; also, THOMAS CARNEY, of Kansas, Republican nominee for Governor of that State, and PEAHP FULLER, late Agent of the Sac and Fox Indians. Senator MCDOUGALL, of California, is also here.

GEN. BUELL.

It is not known here in army quarters that Gen. BUELL has, as stated in the newspapers, been assigned to duty at Indianapolis to organize paroled prisoners into regiments.

THE ARMY AMBULANCE CORPS.

The complete and comprehensive plan of Mr. H. M. PRAETS, President of Rutger's Institute, New-York City, for greater efficiency in the ambulance and field-hospital arrangements will, in all probability, be put into operation this week. No more Christian and humane work has enlisted the sympathies and active labors of any one during the rebellion. The friends and relatives of half a million of our brave Union soldiers are intensely interested in the success of Mr. PRAETS'S systematic plan for the relief of our sick in hospitals, and the immediate removal of the wounded from the battle-field. It is believed by those competent to judge of the past inadequate preparations for the care of those who fall in battle, that had his proposition been adopted when first proposed, before the last battle of Bull Run, hundreds of lives would have been saved. Heretofore worthless and disabled soldiers have been detailed for these purposes. When relieved from military restraint they have become intemperate, careless and unmanageable, and have proved wholly unfit for the duties to which they have been assigned. Able, intelligent, humane and patriotic men, will now be enlisted, mustered into the United States service, instructed and drilled for hospital duty. There will thus be returned to the ranks 16,000 fighting men at present engaged in this service. This new system, which will revolutionize our present hospital arrangements, finds universal acceptance not only with the people of our loyal States but with the soldiers in the field, with our army officers, and military authorities. It will be of immense assistance to the Surgeon-General, who has long felt the need of such an organization. The Governors of the loyal States have greatly assisted Mr. PRAETS with their counsel and influence with the Secretary of War and Geo. HALLECK. The adoption of this salutary improvement reflects great credit upon the War Department. The amount of good this new army corps will accomplish is incalculable. It will certainly give new heart and confidence to our soldiers when going into battle, will greatly facilitate recruiting and tend to relieve the anxieties of those having friends in the army.

HARPER'S FERRY AND GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The statement going the rounds of the *Press*, to the effect that, previous to his leaving Washington for Frederick, Gen. MCCLELLAN advised the abandonment of Harper's Ferry as an untenable post, is unfounded. While at Frederick, and while Harper's Ferry was about being invested, he did telegraph that it should be evacuated, but that, as it was in Gen. WOOL'S Department, he felt "a scruple of delicacy" about doing so. To this the answer was, that he need feel no scruple; and that as the place was by this time actually in a state of siege, it only remained for him to enable the garrison to evacuate the place, by sending a sufficient column to cut their way through, and carry the garrison out. Toward the accomplishment of this, however, Gen. MCCLELLAN took no step.

NAVAL OPERATIONS SOUTH.

Indications are not wanting—and I believe them reliable—of renewed operations on the Southern coast. The knowledge that the Navy Department is preparing to embrace the favorable opportunity afforded by the cool weather of autumn to repeat those brilliant exploits which filled the world with admiration and struck dismay to the heart of rebellion, will be a source of satisfaction to the country, and it will give rise to hopes that Government may contemplate a vigorous campaign, in which the army may be allowed to share the triumphs of this arm of the service.

REVENUE STAMPS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Arrangements have been made by which Dr. JAS. W. STONE, United States Collector of Internal Revenue at Boston, will furnish the public generally, especially in New-England, with revenue or tax stamps, at regular Government rates of discount, as rapidly as they can be manufactured and supplied. On remittances to Boston of Treasury Notes, the following commission, payable in stamps, will be allowed: On purchases of fifty dollars or more, two per cent.; of one hundred dollars or more, three per cent.; of one hundred dollars or more, four per cent.; of one thousand dollars or more, five per cent.

In sending letters the public should remember that by law every stamp expresses on its face its kind as well as its denomination. Each stamp can be used for no other purpose than that specified. Thus check stamps are for checks alone; contract stamps for contracts only; and the person using each stamps must deface it by adding his initials.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMANCIPATION

are busily engaged in examining cases which involve the loyalty of claimants for compensation for slaves freed by the Emancipation act. The latest case is that of Mrs. BIRA, of Georgstown, D. C., widow of the late Judge BIRA, of this city, who claims compensation for five slaves. A number of witnesses have already been examined, without, however, establishing her loyalty. This will be the case with a great many of the claimants for compensation. We doubt if one-half the number of applicants will succeed in establishing their loyalty to the satisfaction of the Commission, which ought to, and no doubt will be very strict in that regard.

It is a well-known fact that some of the most notorious rebels in this city, and the surrounding counties in Maryland, have filed their claims before the Commissioners for compensation. In many cases the *bona fide* owners of slaves freed by the act are now engaged in rebellion against the Government, but rely on their representatives and business agents here to obtain the compensation. The Commissioners will look out for these cases, and the compensation money, instead of finding its way into the pockets of rebels and traitors, will either be returned to the Treasury or added to the fund appropriated for the colonization of such of the freed negroes as may choose to accept the offer of the Government to emigrate to Liberia, Hayti, or any other country provided for their reception.

Compensation is claimed for upwards of 3,000 slaves, which is a greater number than is shown by the last census to have been held in this District. Previous to the passage of the Emancipation act a large number of the "likely" slaves were taken into Maryland, and their places supplied by old and decrepid ones, for whom their owners expected to receive the same compensation as for the young and healthy. They will be greatly disappointed, however, as *pro rata* values have been fixed upon all slaves for whom compensation is claimed.

A gentleman from St. Mary's County, Md., who is a large slaveowner himself, informed us the other day that the prices allowed by the Commissioners for the emancipated negroes were higher than those which could be obtained in his section of the State for slaves sold on the block. So it appears the Government pays more for "niggers" than the lovers of the institution themselves are willing to pay.

TRACTS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Very serious complaints are made that many of the volunteer nurses, instead of ministering to the bodily needs of the wounded soldiers, devote their attention to the condition of the soul. However useful religious instruction may be in general, it is not believed that the distribution of tracts to the fresh victims of a battle will be productive of as much benefit as the dressing of wounds, supply of necessary food, and alleviation of bodily suffering. Even the shrift of a dying soldier, accomplished with colportorial appliances, can hardly be recommended to take the place of those attentions which would ease the parting soul in its release, by assuaging the agonies of dissolution. In a late instance, a poor fellow in one of the hospitals seemed moved to mirth by the presentation of a tract on the sin of dancing; and upon inquiry as to the cause of such unseasonable hilarity, he drew up the coverlet and revealed the bandaged stumps of his limbs, from which both feet had been removed by amputation. Even his deplorable condition could not repress his sense of the ridiculous, at having advice forced upon him so utterly inappropriate to his unfortunate circumstances. Some of the hospitals, too, are embellished by the display of cheering advertisements, informing the patient who is trembling between two worlds, on what conditions the body he may leave or abandon can be embalmed and sent back to his friends!

REBEL CONSCRIPTION.

Twelve prisoners, whom for some time past have been lying sick at Centreville, were brought here this morning: five of them were conscripts, who were under written orders to report at Warrenton for duty on Wednesday, Oct. 1.

The following is a copy of one of the orders:

HEADQUARTERS, Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

CHAS. H. LARKINS, an enrolled conscript, is hereby ordered to report to me at Warrenton on Wednesday, Oct. 1, or be treated as a *deserter*.

JAMES E. HERRELL,
First Lieutenant and Enrolling Officer C. S. A.

The Conscription Act is being actively and most rigidly enforced in that portion of Northeastern Virginia now occupied by rebel troops. Every white male person between fifteen and sixty-five years of age, is being impressed into the rebel service. The rebels have also impressed all the negroes, slave as well as free, into their service as teamsters and laborers in their Quartermaster's Department. No difference is made in this respect in favor of slaves owned by Secessionists. Everything they can lay their hands on is appropriated by the rebels, even without the poor satisfaction of orders on the Richmond Treasury being tendered in payment.

PENSION CERTIFICATES.

The immense increase of business in the Pension Bureau has made it necessary materially to improve its organization. Numerous applications are coming in for invalid pensions under the new law, which makes the certificate of a civil Surgeon the basis of favorable action in the Bureau. As the local physicians, if not acting in official capacity, are unrestricted by any oath of office, are liable to grant certificates in cases where they are not deserved, the Commissioner of Pensions is appointing examining Surgeons, as authorized by law, whose certificates will be required as a basis for official action. These will be appointed in all the larger towns, and at points most convenient for the country at large.

The necessity for these appointments is illustrated by the fact that thirty-eight certificates were recently received from one small town where no Bureau-Surgeon had been appointed; a number proportionally so large as to excite doubts of their being genuine cases. A Bureau-Surgeon was directed to re-examine the cases, and found two-thirds of the number not entitled to pensions at all, the re-examination saving the Government some fifteen to twenty hundred dollars a year. As the fees make these offices desirable, Congressmen are beginning to urge the appointment of these civil Surgeons in their respective localities, from among their political friends, but the Commissioner refuses to be influenced in his appointments by such influences.

NEW MEDICAL SUPPLY TABLE.

A new medical supply table has been issued by Surgeon-General HAMMOND. In the construction of this table it is not the design of the Department to confine officers absolutely within its limits, either in variety or quantity, but only to establish a standard for their guidance in making requisitions for supplies, leaving individual preferences to be indulged at the discretion of the Medical Director or the Surgeon-General. Neither is it supposed that the quantities of the table will always meet the necessities of unusual emergencies, as during epidemics, or in unhealthy seasons and localities, and medical officers who allow their supplies to be exhausted through any such contingencies, without timely notice of their approaching necessities, will be held to a strict accountability. The chief features of the new table are:

1. The quantity of medicine issued is cut down full 50 per cent.

2. Hospital stores are increased in a corresponding ratio by the addition of many comforts which will be relished by the sick more than overdoses of physic. Heretofore, it has been the practice of many surgeons in charge of hospitals to exhaust their medical supplies in a given time, and to do so, forced them upon their patients, in order to enable them the sooner to draw requisitions for more. In the old table many articles were put down which were absolutely useless; for instance, nitric and sulphuric acids. These, of course, have been stricken off.

The hospital stores, hereafter, will consist of the following articles: Barley, extract of beef, blackberry syrup, sperm candles, powdered cinnamon, cocoa or chocolate, extract of coffee, corn starch, farina, shred gelatine, powdered ginger, concentrated milk, nutmegs, black pepper, porter, white sugar, black tea, and tapioca.

3. A large addition of convenient furniture and all articles conducive to comfort in hospitals.

4. The most important feature is the addition of hospital clothing, which was not allowed under previous regulations. The new table allows for every permanent hospital of 100 beds the following articles: 200 cotton caps, 200 white flannel caps, 200 pairs of drawers, 100 dressing gowns, 200 cotton shirts 100 pairs slippers, and 200 pairs woolen socks.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Sixteen rebel prisoners of war were brought in yesterday morning from Centreville. They were part of those captured by Col. PRICE near Thoroughfare Gap.

REBEL RECRUITING IN VIRGINIA.

MR. HARRISON and T. W. MOSS, citizens of Leesburgh, are now in confinement in Old Capitol Prison. HARRISON attempted to raise a guerrilla company, in Loudon County, and threatened to impress Union citizens into it. MOSS was one of his officers.

SURGEON'S CLERK SHOT.

One day last week a shooting case occurred at the camp of the Tenth New-York Regiment, near Fort Corcoran, resulting in the death of a clerk to the regimental Surgeon, named WM. CATROS, by a shot fired from a loaded pistol in the hands of Capt. JOSH ORDENER, of the same regiment. Capt. ORDENER has been arrested and is now in confinement. ORDENER says the deed was committed in self-defense. The matter will undergo a military investigation.

GEN. CASEY'S DIVISION.

Gen. CASEY reviewed his fine division on Friday, near Fort Albany, consisting of BAIOOS', KANE'S and PAUL'S Brigades. They are all new troops, but exhibited great proficiency in drill. Gen. LOUIS, a distinguished foreign officer, was present.

QUAKERS IN VIRGINIA.

It is remarkable that a settlement of Quakers, near Mount Vernon, have continued unmolested during the entire war, though alternately included within National and rebel lines. Their semi-weekly meetings have been regularly continued; sometimes a rebel picket pacing in front of the building, and perhaps a Union sentinel having the same beat the next week. They have remained undisturbed both in property and person.

TAX APPOINTMENTS.

BOLIVAR LOVELL, of Alstead, has been appointed Assessor of the Third District of New-Hampshire, in place of CALVIN MAY, Jr., deceased, and SHELBY TAYLOR, of Lima, has been appointed Collector of the Fifth District of Ohio, and ISAAC RAMSEY, of Delaware, for the Eighth District of that State, under the Excise and Direct TAX LAW.

DISMISSED.

By direction of the President, Maj. JOHN J. KEY, additional Aid-de-Camp in the United States service, is dismissed for uttering disloyal sentiments.

REBELS ARRESTED.

A rebel named J. H. BARNES was sent in from Gen BIRNEY'S headquarters at Fairfax, this morning, to the Provost-Marshal, on the charge of attempting to organize a guerrilla company. He was sent to the Old Capitol.

Another, named NEWMAN, was also brought in from the same place, on the charge of being a rebel soldier in disguise. He was disposed of in the same manner.

THE CONVALESCENT CAMP AT ALEXANDRIA

now contains about 10,000 men, convalescents, stragglers and captured deserters. About 300 are sent to camp daily from this city.

LICENCES.

The United States Assessor, under the new excise law in this District, has issued a notice, "requiring all persons, of *whatever trade or occupation*, to take out a license to continue the same."

A NEW HOSPITAL.

A new building for hospital purposes is about being erected in the square in front of Douglas Hospital.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.

During the Summer months the Brooklyn Academy of Music has undergone considerable changes to its interior arrangements, by which the faults which formerly existed have been corrected, and it is now, probably, one of the best houses in the country for the performance of opera.

The most apparent change is in the seating of the parquette and dress circle. In the parquette the old centre aisle has been closed up and two new passage ways made, connecting by an opening in the front of the dress circle, making an addition of fifty-eight chairs in the parquette. In the dress circle all the unsightly and inconvenient boxes, known as the "pens," have been removed, and other places occupied by one hundred and eight-eight chairs.

The ceilings of the different tiers have been newly colored with a brighter tint than formerly, and many other changes have been made. In the stage department immense improvements have been made in the stage machinery by Mr. MCNALLY, and a large number of new scenes have been painted by Mr. CALYO. The alterations to the building were made under the direction of Mr. TAPPAN REVES. Last night the house was opened with CARLOTTA PATTI in "Lucia."

A very brilliant audience greeted the fair debutante with unfeigned pleasure, for with the Brooklynites Miss PATTI has always been a decided favorite.

The performance presented no features other than such as were noticed at the New York Academy. All things worked harmoniously. Miss PATTI and BRIGNOLI were in admirable voice and temper, and their magnetism being imparted to the audience, caused the performance to be one of the most acceptable of all the operatic attempts made there.

Amusements.

MR. GOTTSCHALK AT IRVING HALL.—MR. GOTTSCHALK gives a concert on Thursday evening, at Irving Hall. He will be assisted by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and Mrs. KEMPTON, a contralto of great estimation in private circles, who, on this occasion, makes her *debut* in public. Mr. GOTTSCHALK has been absent from New-York for some time, delighting the residents of the fashionable watering places, and paying occasional visits to the larger rural cities of Northern New-York, Connecticut and Massachusetts. He will be warmly welcomed by the public on his return. The sale of tickets commences to-day, at BERA & SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway; SIBALL & SAULESCHEY'S No. 7 Nassau-street, and at Irving Hall.

junction with the efforts of the indefatigable President, E. M. CARRINGTON, Esq., and Secretary, W. H. DAVIS, Esq., backed by a board of officers composed of influential men, he cannot fail to build up a society which will be the first in the country. New-York cannot support more than one such organization as this, and our resident amateurs should consider it a matter of local pride to have a good one in their midst. Let them all unite under Mr. MORGAN, and sustain the New-York Harmonic Society, which meets every Monday night, at No. 288 Fourth-avenue, next above Twenty-second-street. The officers for 1862 and 1863 are: President, E. M. Carrington; First Vice-President, J. P. Brouner; Second Vice-President, H. S. Provost, Secretary, W. H. Davis; Financial Secretary, George F. Ilsley; Treasurer, S. A. Castle; Librarian, W. Wild; Standing Committees—Tenor—John Tagliabue, N. A. Buynton, D. S. Macfarlan, W. Scorgie, Bass—H. W. Steele, J. H. Todd, Thos. Browne, R. Sterling; Conductor, G. W. Morgan.

Master WILLIE BARNSMORE PAPE has been delighting the people of Montreal with his amazing facility of execution on the piano. The Press there showers compliments upon him.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Ironsides—A Flag of Truce—Exchanging Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Sept. 27.

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding* arrived here this morning, as also did the *Ironsides*.

The steamboat *Metamora* left here this afternoon, with a flag of truce, in charge of Capt. Saunders, of the Third New-York Regiment, for Aiken's Landing. She takes up four rebel officers paroled, also Dr. JOHNSON, Assistant Surgeon of the Third New-York, sent by Gen. DIX to aid in administering comforts to our sick and wounded soldiers imprisoned in that place.

The steamboat *John A. Warner*, from Washington, arrived yesterday morning, with two hundred and fifty rebel prisoners, *en route* for Aiken's Landing. They are exchanged, and talked spiritedly of going into the fight again as soon as they got home. The most of them were taken at Manassas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Sept. 28

The steamer *Guide*, from Newbern, N. C., put in here this morning and left at noon for New-York. She brought no news.

The Hygeia Hotel, the property of Representative SANDS, closes this evening. It is understood that this and many other wooden buildings at Old Point Comfort are to be pulled down during this week.

Everything is very quiet at Norfolk and Suffolk.

The New-Jersey State Fair.

The seventh annual show of the New-Jersey Agricultural Society commences to-day at Newton, in Sussex County, and will continue until Friday.

The entries, we understand, are numerous, embracing some of the finest stock in the country. The competition will close on Thursday. On Friday, the Governor, with distinguished invited guests, will be present, the annual address will be delivered, and the premiums awarded, after which a special premium, open to any horse, will be contended for, and the prize animals exhibited. The occasion promises to be one of peculiar interest.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 839, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing. It contains the latest news up to the moment of going to press. Special correspondence from all the different military departments. A complete and careful summary of the news of the week, both general and rebellion. European intelligence, Gen. WADSWORTH'S speech in Washington, and special dispatches from the Capital. A page of editorial on the current topics of the day, commercial news, and items of agricultural interest compiled from various sources.

Rogers & Raymond's
1862. SEASON CARD. 1862
to
GENTLEMEN, FAMILIES,
and
MILITARY MEN.

We present, at the opening of a new season, for the inspection and approval of the public, an unrivalled stock of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

comprehending everything that is fresh and elegant in the foreign and home fashions, for business, dress and traveling wear, together with an almost unlimited variety of elegant novelties in

BOYS' CLOTHING,

and such an assortment of ready made

MILITARY UNIFORMS,

for officers of all grades in the National service, as has not heretofore been offered since the commencement of the war. Our purchases of materials abroad having been made before the high duties were imposed, we have the satisfaction of announcing that our old and

MODERATE SCALE OF PRICES

will not be advanced, as we are determined to maintain the reputation of the house for unapproached cheapness. One price and no deviation, as of yore.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and
No. 214 Broadway.

Extraordinary Notice!!—We are now opening at Retail an immense stock of "Monitor," or "Wide End" Neck-ties, at 25 cents each! The richest and most expensive goods ever imported (same as are selling everywhere else at $1 and $1 50.) Also, a large lot of very rich "Wide Ends," at 50 cents (selling elsewhere at 75 cents.) N. B.—We shall continue to sell gents' best quality Linen Collars at $1 20 per dozen, until Oct. 1: on and after Oct. 1, at $1 40. We are reluctantly compelled to advance the price in consequence of the great advance in the cost of linens. J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway.

Covering for the Feet—Boots for the Promenade.—This is a kind of weather to enjoy out-of-door exercise, and our lady readers should take advantage of it. To do so, it will be necessary first to visit CANTRELL'S, No. 513 Broadway, and procure a pair of his substantial and very neat Balmorals, which he is selling at the exceedingly low rate of twenty shillings, a price nearly twenty-five per cent. less than is usually charged for similar fabrics. Study health and economy by dealing at CANTRELL'S.

White, with his Splendid Fall Style of Hats! McCLELLAN, with his army! The great question of the day at last settled. Who is the greatest Union General? And who sells the Best Hats? WHITE, at No. 216 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Read Dr. Wolff's Essay on "Chronic Diseases," to be had gratis on application to No. 822 Broadway, New-York, or be sent by mail to any part of the United States.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL—FERGUSON.—On Wednesday, Sept. 24, by Rev. J. W. Lindsay, Mr. WILLIAM E. CAMPBELL and Miss HATTIE E. FERGUSON, all of this City.

DIED

ANDERSON.—In Newburgh, on Sunday, Sept. 28, Dr. C. V. ANDERSON, aged 29 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., without further invitation.

BLANEMAN.—In New-Providence, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 28, of apoplexy, Capt. HENRY A. BLANEMAN, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are politely invited to attend his funeral, from No. 277 West 44th-st., to this City, at 2 o'clock P. M this day. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

EMMET.—On Monday, Sept. 28, at the residence of his father, Thomas Addis Emmet, Astoria, Long Island, MACNEVIN EMMET, in his 32d year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EDAY.—In New-Brighton, S. I., on Monday, Sept. 29, after a short, severe illness, ANNA, daughter of Frere and Harriet M. Eday.

Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, New-Brighton, on Wednesday, at 11½ o'clock. Carriages will await the steamboat leaving Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FILKINS.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 28, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Dr. Boyd, of consumption, SARAH RICHMOND FILKINS.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) Sept. 30, at 4 o'clock, at Christ Church Chapel, Elizabeth, N. J. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

HALL.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 28, after a short illness, Mr. JOSEPH HART, in the 56th year of his age, for the last 32 years a resident of this City.

The friends and relatives, and those of his sons, Henry and Mitchell, are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 1, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 160 West 28th-st.

HALL.—At Masons' Farm, Newport, R. I., Hon. J. PRESCOTT HALL, of this City, in the 69th year of his age.

HEGEMAN.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Sunday, Sept. 28, JEANNIE E., daughter of James F. and Agnes Hegeman, aged 10 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

KEYES.—Killed, while gallantly leading his company, on Saturday, Aug. 30, (Pope's last campaign,) JOHN C. KEYES, nephew of W. G. Campbell, of this City. He was one of the first to respond to the call to defend the flag of his adopted country.

☞ Enniskillen, Belfast, Londonderry and California papers please copy.

MCFARLAND.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 28, CATHARINE, wife of Alexander McFarland, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 237 West 24th-st.

POOLE.—At Rhinebeck, on Sunday, Sept. 28, EVELEEN SARAH, only child of W. F. and C. E. A. Poole, of Jersey City, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 307 Grove-st., Jersey City, this day, (Tuesday,) Sept. 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

REEVE.—At Rensselaerville, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Sept. 28, ALEXANDER M. REEVE, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, P. J. Forbes, Lefferts-st., near Hall-st., Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock.

SUTHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 28, suddenly, of disease of the heart, ISRAEL SUTHAM, Esq., in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Covenant Lodge No. 38, I. O. of O. F., and of Lebanon Encampment No. 12, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 86 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

TEN EYCK.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 15, HARRIETT JOHNSON TEN EYCK, wife of Anthony Ten Eyck, Paymaster U. S. A.

Buried at Detroit, Mich., on the 20th inst.

TOWNSEND.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 28, RUTH TOWNSEND, in the 79th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, at her late residence, No. 95 Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., and at the Episcopal Church at Hempstead, Long Island, at 1 o'clock.

WILLIAMSON.—In New-Brunswick, on Monday morning, at 1 o'clock, of typhoid fever, D. ADZEL WILLIAMSON, eldest son of Nicholas Williamson, aged 22 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral services, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at his father's residence, at New-Brunswick. Trains leave New-York at 10 and 12 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood on Wednesday.

ZEREGA.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Sept. 25, ELIZA AUGUSTA, daughter of Theodore and Juliana Zerega, aged 1 year and 8 days.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

JOHN B. GOUGH

will deliver a Lecture at the HALL OF THE UNION (Cooper Institute), on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 1, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the ARMY COMMITTEE. Subject—TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK.

Tickets for sale at Rushton's, No. 10 Astor House; Brentano's, No. 536 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at the rooms of the Association, corner of 34th-st. and 9th-av. JAMES L. HASTIE,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 461.—Sept. 29, 1862.
9, 18, 58, 72, 1, 39, 36, 63, 8, 51, 6, 75, 4.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 462.—Sept. 29, 1862.
14, 76, 41, 22, 52, 5, 48, 77, 49, 51, 25, 7, 9.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 409.—Sept. 29, 1862.
74, 34, 24, 32, 66, 68, 59, 35, 14, 22, 16, 36, 53.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 342.—Sept. 29, 1862.
60, 53, 75, 54, 2, 14, 40, 77, 11, 43, 28, 37, 46.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

S.T.-1860-X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
Exhausted Nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body, without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache, and prevents Miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

10,000 PERSONS ARE DAILY LAUGHING OVER THE
ORPHEUS C. KERR PAPERS!
1 Vol., 384 Pages, Price $1.
Just published by
BLAKEMAN & MASON,
No. 21 Murray-st., New-York.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 13 Bond-st.

S.T.-1860-X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
Invigorates, strengthens, and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures Dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A MAMMOTH SALE OF RICH, HIGH-COST PARIS
NECK TIES
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, *at prices which no other House in New-York can possibly name*, viz.
25 cent TIES at 15 CENTS each, or $1 75 per dozen.
50 cent TIES at 25 CENTS each, or $3 per dozen.
75 cent TIES at 35 CENTS each, or $3 75 per dozen.
$1 TIES at 50 CENTS each, or $5 per dozen.
(The usual wholesale prices are, $2 50, $4, $5 50 and $7 50.) The 50 cent or $5 line embraces over 1,000 dozen of the richest ties ever brought to this market. SOLE FS in endless variety, at corresponding rates. Also, 3,000 dozen men's and boys' best quality Linen
COLLARS
(*Domestic finish*) at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, *warranted* same as are sold everywhere at $2 50. Also, closing out a large lot of superior quality and make of fine dress SHIRTS, *without any reference to the price of cotton or linen*. Prices $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and the best at $2. Also, an immense stock of ladies' and gent's Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, from 25 per dozen and upwards.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway,
Corner of White-st.

BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES.
Established 40 years.
Adapted to every branch of business for weighing light or heavy merchandise.
Railroad, Hay, and Coal SCALES.
Grocers', Druggists' and Confectioners' SCALES.
Portable, Platform, Counter and Floor SCALES.
Weigh-Masters' Frames, Beams and Apparatus.
Special attention given to foreign standards.
A full stock of all kinds constantly on hand, of our own City make, and warranted in every particular.
R. BROWN,
No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.
Mr. J. D. BROWER, who has been with this House for the last ten years, remains with us.

FRENCH CARTES DE VISITE ALBUMS,
BOUND IN FRENCH MOROCCO
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Square Albums, for 30 Cards	$2 50
Square Albums, for 40 Cards	2 75
Square Albums, for 50 Cards	3 00
Oblong, 52 Cards	$4 00
Oblong, 76 Cards	4 50
Oblong, 100 Cards	5 00

A Liberal Discount to the Trade.

A large assortment of elegant ALBUMS kept constantly on hand. A list sent to any address on application.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & ERANSDORF,
Nos. 123 and 127 Ridge-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

S.T.-1860-X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
☞ For a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots without more trouble than a common hair oil.
It is warranted not to injure the Hair or Skin.
Manufactured only by
ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wants a cook's situation; will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to a short distance in the country; she is fully competent in all branches of good cooking, and will be found neat in person and work; also washing and obliging, as reference will show. Apply for two days at No. 58 East 16th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, situations by two American Protestant young girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as nurse or seamstress; will go together or separate. No other City or country; good reference given. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 45 Spring-st., corner of Mulberry.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family, with her daughter of 15, smart and intelligent; can do any kind of light work, and will take care of children, with the best of City reference from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-street, between 7th and 8th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook by one who perfectly understands her business; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing if required; has the best of City reference from her last place if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 West 40th-st., between 6th-av and Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 88 6th av., near Waverley-place, front room, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent woman who thoroughly understands her business; meats, soups, game, good pastry and good bread; will assist in washing and ironing, if required; has good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., in back basement, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and would assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 408 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A respectable and well recommended girl desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; understands cooking, baking, washing and ironing very well, and is willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family as cook, is a good maker of bread, biscuit, cake and pies; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can do gentleman's shirts in first style. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 254 West 16th-st., near 8th av., second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, and to do the plain washing and ironing; is a good bakeress; and in the discharge of her duties will bring to bear full capability and the utmost integrity, has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 102 East 14th-st.

AS COOK—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted, by two respectable girls, one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as seamstress; can cut and fit or assist in care of children; with good City references. Call at No. 1 Union-square, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as a good cook, washer and ironer, and baker; understands soups and game, and also making butter; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 169 Hester st., between Mott and Elizabeth sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations; one as cook, the other as laundress; can give the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st.; call in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook in a private family or a first-class boarding-house; understands soups and game; good City references. Call for two days at No. 254 Bowery, in the store

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK, WITH THE highest testimonials as to character, capability, &c., is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family, either in the City or country. Apply, for two days, at No. 115 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook; has the best of City references, and understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 134 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron, and make herself generally useful; one who can come well recommended. Apply at No. 148 South 1st-st, Williamsburgh.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Good reference from her last place. Call or address at No. 212 East 14th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, belonging to the Presbyterian Church, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, also the dairy; no objection to go a short distance in the country, and can show six years' references. Call at No. 119 West 34th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; or would do housework for a small family; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 7th-av., near 25th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, and to do the plain washing and ironing; is a good bakeress; and in the discharge of her duties will bring to bear full capability and the utmost integrity, has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 102 East 14th-st.

AS COOK—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted, by two respectable girls, one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as seamstress; can cut and fit or assist in care of children; with good City references. Call at No. 1 Union-square, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, and baker; understands soups and game, and also making butter; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 169 Hester st., between Mott and Elizabeth sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook by one who perfectly understands her business; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing if required; has the best of City reference from her last place if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 West 40th-st., between 6th-av and Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 88 6th av., near Waverley-place, front room, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent woman who thoroughly understands her business; meats, soups, game, good pastry and good bread; will assist in washing and ironing, if required; has good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., in back basement, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and would assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 408 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., in the store.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family as cook, is a good maker of bread, biscuit, cake and pies; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can do gentleman's shirts in first style. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 254 West 16th-st., near 8th av., second floor.

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AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, and baker; understands soups and game, and also making butter; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 169 Hester st., between Mott and Elizabeth sts., second floor, front room.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and would assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 408 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; or would do housework for a small family; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 7th-av., near 25th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman as cook, and to do the plain washing and ironing; is a good bakeress; and in the discharge of her duties will bring to bear full capability and the utmost integrity, has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 102 East 14th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable young woman; understands her duties perfectly, and has the best of reference. Can at No. 8 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; is a good baker; no objection to assist in washing; best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at 161 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook; will assist with washing. Call at No. 243 6th-av., between 13 and 14th sts. Good City reference.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 36th st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman as cook; understands the business in all its branches, good reference given. Call, for two days at No. 356 6th-av., corner 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN young woman, a situation as cook in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 Barlow st.

AS GOOD COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as good cook, and a good baker; would assist with the washing and ironing. Has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Hudson-square, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., from 10 to 4 o'clock. No objection to the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; has first-rate laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 240 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 212 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable middle aged woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a small family; has the best City reference. Call, for two days at No. 83 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLIN cook; understands French and American cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 21 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, fish, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts. Call, for two days, at No. 21 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Has the best of reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as excellent cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to assist; can give five years best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 248 East 16th-st

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable young woman; understands her duties perfectly, and has the best of reference. Call at No. 8 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; is a good baker; no objection to assist in washing; best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at 161 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook; will assist with washing. Call at No. 243 6th-av., between 13 and 14th sts. Good City reference.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 36th st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman as cook; understands the business in all its branches, good reference given. Call, for two days at No. 356 6th-av., corner 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN young woman, a situation as cook in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 Barlow st.

AS GOOD COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as good cook, and a good baker; would assist with the washing and ironing. Has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Hudson-square, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., from 10 to 4 o'clock. No objection to the country.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION is wanted, by a woman, as cook in a private family, understands the cooking of all kinds of meats, soups, game, poultry, sauce, and desserts, to which will be added the baking of bread and cake. Unexceptionable references given. Apply for two days, at this week's and next Week's-st., between 7th and 8th avs

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION is wanted, by a competent woman, as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking, is an excellent baker and pastry cook; can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 12 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CHARGE of a house, or the care of a house and children; to teach young children, or as teacher in the primary department of a public or private school, or companion; has good reference given. Call after 12 o'clock, at No. 9 East 31st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Can be addressed by Miss Colquhoun. S will meet with satisfaction

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER.—A respectable Scotchwoman, a Protestant, wishes a situation as chambermaid or assistant housekeeper in a private family. Can do ladies' muslins and French fluting; has traveled over the Continent; is not sick at sea; is willing to make herself useful; willing to go a short distance in the county. Best of reference from first-class families. Address S. M., or call for two days, at No. 72 3d-av., near 12th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as children's maid and seamstress; advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and make children's frocks to fit; will be recommended by the American family whose employment she left, in a Protestant; has no objection to the country. Will be hended for three days. Address M. C., Box No 152 Times Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 10th-st., in the frame cottage.

AS NURSE OR ATTENDANT.—TO INVALID gentlemen, &c.—A respectable single man, with the highest recommendable for honesty and sensibility, is desirous of obtaining a situation as nurse or attendant to an invalid gentleman, or those in the city or to travel with him, or in a public institution; he is a good penman, and writes and speaks English and German liberally. Address A. B. C., No. 307 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or take care of grown children; the best of City reference from her last employer, where she has lived a great number of years. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 Sixth-av., one door from 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; thoroughly understands her business; or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 124 East 26th-st., next to the school.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress alone; has no objection to the country for a short distance; has the best of City and country reference. Any commands addressed to No. 111 West 14th-st., in back basement, for two days, will be punctually attended to.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; is good tempered willing and obliging; the best of City reference can be given from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 102 East 13th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take charge of two children, or as waitress and chambermaid; can give excellent City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 124 East 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or waitress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 458 3d-av., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid, and will also assist in the washing and ironing; understands French cutting; has the best references. Call for two days at the corner of 46th-st and 4th-av. No number on the house.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; or would do general housework; is a good plain sewer; the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 161 East 12th st., near the corner of 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent young woman, with over a year's City reference from her last employer, wants a situation as above; understands chamberwork well, and is a first-class waitress. Inquire at No. 16 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A good, competent, reliable woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, is a very good, neat sewer, has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 93 Broadway until suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 East 26th-st., next to the school.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress alone; has no objection to the country for a short distance; has the best of City and country reference. Any commands addressed to No. 111 West 14th st., in back basement, for two days, will be punctually attended to.

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AS NURSE AND ATTENDANT.—TO INVALID gentlemen, &c.—A respectable single man, with the highest recommendable for honesty and sensibility, is desirous of obtaining a situation as nurse or attendant to an invalid gentleman, or those in the city or to travel with him, or in a public institution; he is a good penman, and writes and speaks English and German liberally. Address A. B. C., No. 307 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or take care of grown children; the best of City reference from her last employer, where she has lived a great number of years. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 Sixth-av., one door from 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; thoroughly understands her business; or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 124 East 26th-st., next to the school.

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AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; would travel with a family or take care of an invalid lady; has the best City reference. Call at No. 111 dean court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wants a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant; best City reference. Apply at No. 31 West 16th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and sewing girl; is fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 West 27th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO procure a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; perfectly understands the care of children and is an excellent sewer and plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE AND EXPERIENCED child's nurse wants a situation; is a fine sewer, can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Can be recommended by the first families in the city. Call for two days at No. 16 3d-av., in the fancy store, between 16th and 17th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as children's maid and seamstress; advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and make children's frocks to fit; will be recommended by the American family whose employment she left, in a Protestant; has no objection to the country. Will be hended for three days. Address M. C., Box No 152 Times Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 10th-st., in the frame cottage.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE wants a situation to take charge of a baby from its birth; she has good and satisfactory reference; is a Scotch woman and a first-rate nurse; wishes to live in a private family. She can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 10th-st., in the frame cottage.

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AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or take care of grown children; the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived a great number of years. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 Sixth-av., one door from 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; thoroughly understands her business; or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 124 East 26th-st., next to the school.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress alone; has no objection to the country for a short distance; has the best of City and country reference. Any commands addressed to No. 111 West 14th st., in back basement, for two days, will be punctually attended to.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; is good tempered willing and obliging; the best of City reference can be given from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 102 East 13th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take charge of two children, or as waitress and chambermaid; can give excellent City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 124 East 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or waitress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 458 3d-av., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid, and will also assist in the washing and ironing; understands French cutting; has the best references. Call for two days at the corner of 46th-st and 4th-av. No number on the house.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 10th-st., in the frame cottage.

AS NURSE OR ATTENDANT.—TO INVALID gentlemen, &c.—A respectable single man, with the highest recommendable for honesty and sensibility, is desirous of obtaining a situation as

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED! RESORT TO NO IMPOSITION!! ASSURANCE EXPOSED! PALLIATIVES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Lectures and Marriage Guide, (19th edition just out, over 200 pages, nearly 100 tinted figure illustrations,) upon Genital and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Impotency, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Seminal Fluids, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in medical science; numerous hospital practice; quacks, their impostures and remedies; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Astor-pl.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Author, No. 6447 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Reveue, &c.*

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Beware of counterfeits, purchased by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and innumerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or leaving any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drops. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s 9d, 4s 6d, & bottle. Agent New-York,

H. G. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Ghost or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 10 Douglas-place to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 39 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Gleet, Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. Ward, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' curative remedies for syphilitic, mercurial, and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unprecedented, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in fourweeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest discovery of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per box; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition, (with the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at 130 office, No. 130 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 4,586 New-York City. Sold by Dr. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st. FREDERICK & CO., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 100 pages, and 50 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases cured. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or specie. Address Dr. LACROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. B. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 Prince-street, (late of No. 806 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Remedies or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, desired for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and thereby never fail to relieve the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The Proprietor pays twice $1 per dozen. No. 3 Dutch-st., New-York, only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, let HUNTER'S Red Drop cure the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 43 8th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 43 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN ——, the only permanent baths in the United States, ——. The following diseases, chronic or of Lauren, for which Dr. A. HOPPEL, Chemist, &c., Gives ... Dr. A. HOPPEL & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, combined his attention to the cure of a certain class of cases in which he has treated more than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when two weeks' treatment and all other remedies fail; cures with little or no restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and disagreeable effects of all other remedies; cures in few cases in less than six hours. Cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of ancle ... the sick and ... unless his remedy is used. This is what he challenges it, and what no other will accomplish. He values this in this respect have been proved by the most scientific knowledge ... appreciable by hardly a single ... passes that he is ... to be ... ists, chemists and physicians, and ... non-political ... who has exhausted the whole ... the faculty, and still the disease will appear, ... so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the ... but ... when they find their ... are not ... swallowed, and they then pretend that they can make it. It ... and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the only office, No. 8 Dutch-st., ... Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LECTURES.

PRIVATE SURGICAL LECTURES.—DR. WARD M. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel, will give his yearly course of ten lectures on the diseases of the pelvic viscera, to the ... and advanced students, and to those who desire to possess a knowledge of the modern and ... treatment of these organs. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically curing hernia, varicocele, piles, fistula, and the modern treatment of ... of the urethra; dysmenorrhœa, sterility and aversion discussed with Dr. D.'s peculiar views and mode of ... will be the sole subjects of the lectures. The fee, in all cases, will be $10 for the ten lectures. Complete set of instruments, used and invented by ... from models made by himself (twenty pieces,) with ... of the anatomy of the parts, will be ... for $75. Apply at ... residence, No. 43 8th-av., between 1 and 3, and 7 and ... in the evening. Ample accommodations for all who require surgical treatment, are provided at Dr. D.'s Private Hospital. All letters must be addressed Box No. 3,711 Post-office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 289 Pearl-st., (Harper's Building.) All articles at the low ... Paints ... brushes of a superior quality constantly ... JOHN K. HOPPEL

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES. GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz. No. 1,755, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office, No. 1,455, for sixty shares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

$40,000.—A MERCHANT OF VALUABLE EXperience and influence in this City, wishes to take an active part in an established business, and to advance the above sum in cash. Banking, brokerage or commission preferred. Reference of undoubted character will be given as a medium of introduction, if desired. Address A. N., Box No. 1,134, N. Y. Post-office. Communications will be strictly private.

$25,000.—ANY PART OF $25,000 TO lend on bond and mortgage on improved real estate in the City of New-York. Applications will be considered on property in Westchester County. Apply to HENRY H. ELLIOTT, No. 30 Chambers-st., second-story, Room No. 22.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.—The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, series A, due on the 1st October, will be paid at the Bank of North America, less the Government tax of three per cent., on and after that date.

B. TOAREY, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, will be held at the office of said Company, on the sixth day of October, proximo, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1862.

GREENES' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this institution, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 6th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOURTEEN DIRECTORS, of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company will be kept hereafter at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Wall-st., New-York.

(Signed) F. O. QUEVEDO, Sec'y.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers. By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at best rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 56 WALL-ST. TONTINE BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Director have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent, out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One per Cent. additional, out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 8th of October next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 30th of September until the morning of the 8th of October.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK, NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will bear interest from that date. *Six Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and upwards, and Five Per Cent. on larger sums.*

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President. JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President. MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President. G. S. CHALFIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE, OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Interest commences Oct. 1.

M. D VAN PELT, President. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 Jo-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits commences Oct. 1.

THOS. E. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 10 to 3 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $50 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. RICHARD H. PELL, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION has removed to their new Banking-house No. 293 Bowery, near Houston-st. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. will be paid on all sums of one thousand dollars and under from Oct. 1, 1862. Open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock. CHAS. PECK, President. JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Interest commences Oct. 1, 1862. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. SELWOOD A. BUNCE, Cashier.

INSURANCE

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS.

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
REUBEN TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. H. WORDS,	A. M. RANSOM,
JOHN F. NEVILLE,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	P. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARD S. SEAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. E. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. VANAGA DELA VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
ISAAC GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President. JAMES R. AYRES, Jr., Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—THE best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suits, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

A FINE STOCK OF ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, and mahogany and grained parlor suites, in silk, satin and plush, just opened by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery, at very low prices.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses of all kinds are repaired made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 161 Canal-st., near Mott.

SPRING, HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES, Sheet-iron Bedsteads, all warranted, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery.

ENAMELED ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND FRONT CHAMBER SUITES, a superb stock, at cost, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, at No. 87 Bowery.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSIL, Manufacturers, No. 121 Nassau-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, OF NO. 87 BOWERY, are now selling all work as represented.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A WELL-BRED BAY MARE, about fifteen hands high, a good trotter, with blazed face, three and one-half years old, and suitable for family or saddle horse. Inquire at No. 2 FULTON-AVENUE, Jamaica, No. 9 Hollenbeck, or Hyde Westbrook, Queens County, N. Y.

FOR SALE, A GOOD SECOND HAND COUPE and harness, to be sold by the Owner, will be sold low. Apply at Wall's stable, No. 2 Lafayette-av

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A Kyrle.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70

ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ASIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of Lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, Jerz. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,000 tons, E. Howes, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers sailing either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers in this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The unprecedented having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not out on for the purpose of being bought or driven out. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised one a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid ride wheel Steamship EAGLE, R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $10. Apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to sail for Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ARIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ASIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of Lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RATES OF PASSAGE

First Cabin ..... $85 | Steerage $35
First cabin to London ..... 95 | Steerage to London 40
First cabin to Paris ..... 95 | Steerage to Paris 45
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 90 | Steerage to Hamburg 40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $5, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have proved their superiority for passengers are constructed in water-tight compartments, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in relation to ALEX. MACCOMB, No. 5 Rue Lafayette, in Queenstown to C. & W. G. ... & CO., in London to EDWARD ... No. 61 Rue St. Lazare, in Paris to ... No. 61 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse, in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. ... SANDER Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, OCT. 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,

for BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $118; second cabin, $70. Steerage, $40.

For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 62 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Central Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. ..., carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 4. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodation, $80 and $90. Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 25 and $184; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEABLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. ... MacGregor, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY ..... Sept 13 | MONDAY ..... Oct. 13.

Passage money to Nassau ..... $50.
Passage money to Havana ..... 70.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Full notice of return ticks will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. One notice will be given of the ship's departure.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE U. S. Mail Steamship TRADE WIND, Capt. J. A. JONES, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 202 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS.—THE LAST TRIP ON ... OF ... AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Rector-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
The day, Sept. 30, at 7 A. M.	Thursday, Sept 30, 12½ P. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 1, at 9 A. M.	Sunday, Oct. 5, at 2 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 2, at 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 7, at 2 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 3, at 11 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 3, at 2 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 4, at 7 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 6, at 2 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 6, at 11 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 7, at 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 7, at 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 8, at 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 8, at 2 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 9, at 7 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 9, at 2 P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 25 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, connecting in Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-Haven, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also the shore line to Stonybrook and New London. Freight taken, and way-bills to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARENTA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Havens, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 3,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave at FIVE on and after the 28th. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 189 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3.15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 9 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 5½ P. M. Touches at West 13th and 30th sts.

CHANGE OF LINE.—STEAMER BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat WILKENT leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., landing at New Point, Marlborough and Milton. Freight only.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT.—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 5 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBERT MORRIS, a trustee of Boards selected by two certain mortgages of the Quinebaug Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1851, the other dated June 20, 1857, duly filed in the Clerk's office of the County of New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1857, in Liber 1,080 of Mortgages, page 1, and

LATER FROM EUROPE

THE EUROPA OFF CAPE RACE.

Rumored Return of the Rebel Steamer "290" to England.

Comments of the London Press on American Affairs.

Cotton Unchanged—Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Flat.

CONSOLS 93 1-2 TO 93 5-8 FOR MONEY.

CAPE RACE, Monday, Sept. 29.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 20th, *via* Queenstown on the 21st inst., arrived off this point at 4 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The dates per the *Europa* are two days later than those per the *Anglo-Saxon*.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 19th inst.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 20th inst.

The political news by the *Europa* is unimportant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A telegraph dispatch from Holyhead on the evening of the 19th instant, reports the screw-steamer *Alabama*, better known as *Number 290*, off that port, having had to put back. This report is thought to be incorrect, the *Alabama* alluded to probably being an irregular Mediterranean trader.

The London *Daily News* editorially taunts the friends of secession with being jubilant over the triumphs of the slave power, and asks, who is to be the better for it? It says that should the hopes of the English friends of secession be realized, and twenty millions of the free men of the North pusillanimously consent to let six millions in the South give law to their continent, we may expect to see them asserting the free exercise of the right of trade on the coast of Africa. We shall find they will be as little disposed to defer to our notions about the African slave-trade as they have been to accept the doctrine of New-England about the slave-trade between the States, which is a right JEFF. DAVIS has expressly reserved for the South. His admirers in England may find they have not yet done him all the service he requires.

The London *Times* earnestly denounces the policy of the Abolitionists of the North in seeking to raise the negroes of the South against their masters. It says that the idea of the Abolitionists is to organize a series of Cawnpore massacres as legitimate devices of warfare; but it thinks they will not succeed in the attempt. It adds:

"Indeed it is difficult to see how a *proclamation by a besieged or fugitive President* can have any greater effect than the documents issued by such Generals as HUNTER and PHELPS, inciting the negroes to revolt."

It insists that President LINCOLN will refrain from an act *which will be at once a crime and a blunder*, which will in no way advance the Federal cause, but only deepen and make eternal the hatred between the two sections.

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times* is of the opinion that Europe need not fear that the North will unite to repel foreign intervention. Its courage is gone. The game is lost. Washington knows, if New-York does not, that the Abolitionists are destroying the Union by their frantic efforts to save it.

The Chamber of Commerce (Liverpool or Manchester?) had presented an address to Mr. LAIRD, who made a lengthy address on Indian affairs, in which he said we would not expect more than a million and a quarter bales of cotton from India during the next twelve months. If, therefore, it should be impossible to get the cotton raised in the Southern States, the present crisis must go on with augmenting evils for the next twelve months. But he believed many months would not elapse before the termination of the struggle and the recognition between England and the other Great Powers of the Southern Confederacy.

Jute is authoritatively pronounced too brittle for a substitute for cotton, and had fallen £9 to £10 ₱ ton from the highest point during the late excitement. On Friday, however, there was a slight renewal of the demand, and some recovery in prices.

FRANCE.

La France asserts that a majority of the Cabinet of JUAREZ has decided on proposing terms of capitulation to GEN. FOREY, on the basis of the surrender of the City of Mexico and Puebla to the French.

The Bourse was inanimate, but firm. Rentes 69f. 65c.

The French cotton districts are described as suffering dreadfully. The distress at "Mulhouse" exceeds anything in Lancashire.

ITALY.

The English physician sent to GARIBALDI has reported favorably. He declares that the ball never entered, but struck and broke the inner bone of the ankle. The wound had been laid open and progresses favorably.

PORTUGAL.

A regiment stationed at Braka fired on its officers, killing the Major. Tranquillity was restored by other regiments. The ringleaders fled.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Canton dates, of Aug 10, represent that Canton and Macao had been visited by a violent typhoon. Immense damage was caused to property, and 40,000 lives were lost.

Commercial News by the Europa.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 20.

COTTON.—The regular weekly Cotton report was forwarded by the *Anglo Saxon*.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market was rather firmer, but prices not higher.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is dull and tending downward. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., England, Athya & Co., and Richardson, Spence & Co., report: Flour dull and 6d. lower; American 23s. Wheat declined 2d.; Red Western and Southern 9s. @10s. 9d.; White Western and Southern 11s. @11s. 9d. Corn steady; mixed 29s.

PROVISIONS.—The same authorities report Beef—no sales. Pork inactive. Bacon quiet but steady. Lard active and advanced 2s., but the advance was not fully maintained, the market closing quiet. Tallow steady.

PRODUCE.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Ashes steady; Pots 32s. Spirits Turpentine, sales small at 130s. Resin dull at 28s.@28s. 6d. for Common. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Rice steady. Cod Oil—no sales. Whale Oil, £41 10s. @£42. Linseed Oil steady, at 42s. 6d. Jute nominal, and a large portion of the advance lost. Hemp fet and lower.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 20.

Baring's Circular reports: WHEAT quiet, and 1s. to 2s. lower. Iron firm. SUGAR tending upward. TEA steady; common Congou, 1s. 1d. COFFEE quiet but steady. RICE firm. TALLOW quiet and downward. RESIN dull, at 25s. for Common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE very dull, at 135s. LINSEED firm and unchanged. LINSEED OIL firmer; sales at 40s.@42s. 3d.

GROVER & TOMP report PROVISIONS quiet, but steady. LARD quiet, but tending upward; holders demanding an advance.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—BARING reports AMERICAN Securities in small sales, and rates nominal. Illinois Central Shares, 48@50, discount; United States Sixes, 69@70; United States Fives, 66@68.

CONSOLS closed, on Friday, at 93⅛@93⅜, for Money.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were without variation. Money continues abundant, and the demand was moderate.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 20—Evening.

COTTON.—The sales to-day were 2,500 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer but quiet, and prices are unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS dull but steady.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 20—Evening.

Consols closed at 93⅛@93⅝ for money. Erie shares 29¼@30½. Illinois Centrals, 48@51 discount.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

Cotton—Sales of the week 43,000 bales; market irregular and nominal, closing with but little inquiry and weakness in prices. New-Orleans *fair ordinary*, 32½.; do. *fair*, 36½. Stock in port, 37,000 bales.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 20—P. M.

The Bourse is firm; Rentes 69f. 20c.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 21.

There is no political news of importance.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.

A STREET COMMISSIONER NOMINATED BY THE MAYOR AND REJECTED—THE LATE STREET COMMISSIONER WRITES TO THE BOARD AND EXPLAINS HIS POSITION—HIS LETTER ORDERED TO BE RETURNED.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, President HENRY in the Chair. The lobby was densely crowded with spectators, in anticipation of some action in reference to the Street Department. They were soon gratified, a communication from the Mayor, nominating FRED. LAW OLMSTED for Street Commissioner, being presented and read immediately after the approval of the minutes.

Mr. BOOLE moved to reject the nomination, because the Board had not been consulted on the subject, as provided in the charter. On this he called for the previous question.

On the vote for this call, Mr. DAYTON explained his objections to this course. He held that the charter did not require the Mayor to consult the members of this Board, but the Aldermen to consult the Mayor.

The nomination was rejected, by a vote of ten to five.

Some wrangling words then followed about the time of the next meeting, Mr. DAYTON thinking it was farcical of them, and disrespectful to the Mayor, to meet for the purpose of throwing his communications back into his face.

Mr. BOOLE said it was necessary to meet again soon, to give the Mayor an early opportunity of filling the vacant office of Street Commissioner; and there was plenty of work for the Board to do, a large number of papers having accumulated before them.

It was decided to meet again at one o'clock to-day.

A letter from the late Street Commissioner was then read, ignoring his removal. (See official proceedings of the Councilmen in another column for the letter in full.)

A sharp debate was had as to the disposition of the paper. The question was speedily settled, however, the document being ordered to be sent back to Mr. KNAPP, and no notice of it to appear on the minutes.

Another half-million family aid ordinance was introduced, and laid over under the rule.

The Comptroller reported that of the half-million bounty fund $232,500 had been expended, being $50 each to 4,650 recruits.

Adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

THE REMOVAL OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER—AN INQUIRY ABOUT THE SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD—THE HARBOR DEFENCES.

The Board of Councilmen, last evening, adopted a facetious resolution abolishing the Board of Aldermen, "for dereliction of duty during the past year," and calling upon the Corporation Counsel to inform the Board on whom the duties of the abolished Aldermen devolve.

A communication from the Street Commissioner protesting against the legality of his removal by the Aldermen was received, and will be found printed in the official proceedings. Referred to a Special Committee.

The Corporation Counsel was requested to inform the Board by what authority rails are being laid in Seventh-avenue and other streets, and what steps are necessary to protect the rights of the City in the matter.

The ordinance providing for the defence of the harbor was again brought up, and referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Adjourned till Thursday next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Sheriff's Sale—The Charges of Judge Barnard.

To the Editor of the New York Times.

Permit to trespass on your courtesy to vindicate myself from a charge contained in a report of certain statements made by Hon. Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, on the 25th inst., and published in you or paper of the 28th inst. The report in question, which was of the case of Henry G. De Forest *et al.*, Trustees *vs.* Margarity De Esponda and Husband, attributes to Judge BARNARD this language, "That he was surprised that the profession should apply for orders for the sales of property by the Sheriff; that the sales made by the Sheriff were swindles on the property owners, as at such sales the property did not bring near its value, and that they were attended by a lot of Jews and swindlers, who were in concert, bidding collusively, and finally the property would be disposed of to one of this gang."

I have every reason to believe that your reporter was substantially correct, and that such statement was made by Judge BARNARD, thus deliberately charging me with official malfeasance, and the neglect of my sworn duties, if not in participation in gross extortion and corrupt practices. Of these infamous crimes I am innocent, and I appeal to the intelligent and highly respectable members of the Bar, who have transacted business at the Sheriff's office during the present year, to bear testimony if aught has come to their knowledge unfavorable to the character for honesty and correctness acquired by that office under my predecessors. I challenge investigation, and it will be found that the fees charged by this office on sales under foreclosure are far less than those of the Referees appointed for similar purposes by the Judge, who makes these groundless charges of swindling and collusion.

I appeal to the same gentlemen of the Bar, as well as to the purchasers and at sundry judicial sales of property conducted under the supervision of the Sheriff, whether no bidding have been made and open, or the reverse. They owe it to themselves, and to the public to testify if the charges of swindling made by Judge BARNARD are true or false. The opportunity is now offered. If the faintest ground of suspicion exists to justify the practice of diverting the execution of judicial decrees from legal and responsible hands into those of mere favorites and relatives of the Bench, I do not shrink the test. The dilemma is unavoidable: either I am a corrupt official or my accuser has taken advantage of his position recklessly to destroy my character. What may be his motives, whether to gratify private enmity or the greed of favorites, the public will decide. It is sufficient for me to pronounce the accusation utterly untrue.

If this my solemn assseveration of my integrity elicits no reply, if the contriver of this calumny slink away in cowardly silence and conscious guilt, it will then be clear as the sunlight how base the motives and how reckless the falsehood, when even place, power and influence, are unable to suborn testimony to afford the cloak of plausibility to shield them from infamy. Yours respectfully,

JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff City and County of New-York.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 29.

Jubilee Meeting at Shiloh Church.

THE COLORED PEOPLE ON THE PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM — DISCOURSES BY REV. MESSRS. GARNETT, RANE, LEVERE AND OTHERS—A JOYOUS AND ANIMATED SCENE.

A very large assemblage of colored people of all sexes and ages convened at 8 P. M. yesterday at the Shiloh Church, corner of Hammond and Prince streets, for the purpose of listening to an expression of the sentiment of their chosen leaders and spokesmen, on their behalf, in reference to the recent Proclamation of the President emancipating the slaves in all the States persisting in rebellion after Jan. 1, 1863.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. HENRY H. GARNETT and after the singing of the 447th hymn—

"Now ye the trumpet, blow!
This year of jubilee is come,"

the same gentleman proceeded to read aloud the President's Proclamation, commenting upon it as he went on. He referred, with good humored but caustic severity, to the fears of those who had counselled against the holding of the existing meeting, and stated that he held letters which literally implored him to avoid it, as a premature and dangerous proceeding. Riot and bloodshed had been predicted, and the head weights of do-nothing class which is to be found in every community, had held back. But, as ever, he had persevered, and all could now see that he was right, for the good sense and humanity of the people of the Empire City would not tolerate any such outrage as had been suggested. The only objectionable matter connected with the whole movement toward liberty in which the honest President of this Union is engaged, the reverend gentlemen considered to be his pet idea of colonization. For his, the speaker's part, he was in favor of letting any man go or stay where he pleased! That was the true doctrine of freedom. [Great applause.] But, as it was, the African race in America had abundant reason to glorify God and bless ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Renewed applause.] The dawn was breaking—the night would soon be past. In his early boyhood, away down in Maryland, the speaker had often heard his grandfather and father singing a quaint ditty, that had in view the present period, although they were a little in advance of the time. It was somewhat to this effect:

"—— in 1833.
They say the people shall be free.
There 's a better day a-coming.
Oh, sound the jubilee!"

Mr. GARNETT closed his remarks with a stirring admonition to the people to be prepared for the grand change approaching in their social condition, in consequence of this proclamation of freedom.

Rev. GEORGE LEVERE, of Brooklyn, followed in an exceedingly interesting and energetic exhortation, in which he derided the idea of colored men any longer fearing to claim their just rights of assemblage and speech, under the law. For his part, he himself would, and thought it was time for colored men all to stand up against outrages heaped upon them by the brutal portion of society. [Applause.] In this war he traced the hand of God, working for his people. Men of such skill and judgment even as JEFF. DAVIS and SLIDELL would not have brought it on had they not been God's instruments, and they would not desist until God had accomplished the great work of emancipation. This speaker's discourse was able and well-timed. He too neither favored nor opposed colonization, but left it an open question for each person's own decision. He was frequently and vehemently applauded.

Rev. R. H. KANE, of the Bethel Church, Brooklyn, regarded this land of his birth as the one land dear to him and his people born here. He regarded the present civil conflict as the ultimation of the contending principles implanted on this Continent at Plymouth Rock and James River, about much the same period—the one a colony for conscience sake and freedom—the other a commercial caprice arising from greed of gain. The fruits of each are before us. [Loud applause.] In this view the reverend gentleman found a theme for an address of Abraham the Lincoln servant," and terminated his eloquent remarks with a series of very happy and amusing hits at the old fogies and laggards of the times, amid the continued approbation of his audience.

Mr. ROBERT HAMILTON, of the *Anglo-African*, was introduced, and after alluding to the effect in Europe of the proclamation, as showing that the North is, *at length*, fighting for liberty, sang a new song, composed by him for the occasion, to the tune of "Wait for the Wagon," the whole congregation joining in the chorus.

Mr. HENRIETTA POWERS then delivered a humorous and effective address, in which he was puzzled whether or no to pray for the submission of the rebels before the 1st of January, emancipation being made conditional on that event. He compromised by hoping that Gen. MCCLELLAN might find new swamps to dig in until that time. [Great laughter and applause.]

Dr. GARNETT then announced that on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, the Rev. R. H. KANE would lecture in the Bridge-street Church, Brooklyn, on the various propositions now presented for the consideration of the colored people of America. Other colored persons, and among them ROBERT SMALL, the hero of the "Planter," would be present and take part in the discussion. On Thursday evening a public reception, in honor of ROBERT SMALL, will take place in the Shiloh Church, and a presentation will be made to that gallant colored champion.

Rev. DANIEL VANDERVEER, of Elizabeth, N. J., concluded the exercises with some pertinent and forcible observations and a fervent benediction, which, after the singing of the Doxology, this interesting assemblage dispersed.

A Visit to the New Iron-Clad Ship-Yards.

Our naval reporter, yesterday, visited the yards in which iron-clad ships are building for the Government. In them all the utmost energy and industry were visible. The following is a rough estimate of the number of hands employed in the different places named: Delamater Works, 1,000; Greenpoint, 2,000; Jersey City, 1,200; Dry Dock, (WHITNEY'S ship,) 500; Mr. WEBB'S, 500—Total men, 5,200.

Besides these, in nearly all first-class foundries and smitheries, contracts have been obtained, thus necessitating the employment of more hands. In the Navy-yard there are nearly 4,000 men, and working on the wooden vessels in course of construction hereabout there must be at least 5,000, so that it would hardly exaggerate the fact to state that nearly 20,000 men are now employed in the vicinity of New-York, whose wages the Navy Department will pay eventually.

The *Wechawken* will probably be the next iron-clad vessel launched. She is building at DEWELL'S foundry in Jersey City. Planking has already begun, and the decks floor is being laid. The upper part of the hull of the first iron plates were laid yesterday. They form, with the wooden portion of the bulwarks, a defence quite as wide, and far stronger than the generality of "stone-walls," so common in the suburbs. The lower part of the hull is being planed and prepared for the mail. It is expected, that by the 1st prox., the *Wechawken* will be afloat.

In the same yard with this vessel the *Comanche*, intended for California, is being built. She is all iron. Yesterday the different slabs of that metal arose in half circles, stopping at what is to be the top of the hull. The intermediate slabs will be put on day by day, until there is room for no more, and the ship is finished. She is in sections, and when complete will be taken apart and transported to the theatre of her future operations, as already explained.

Greenpoint is like a human bee-hive. Cars are worthless once you get inside the bounds of the Continental works. The greater part of inquiries and answers are pantomimic. The *Montauk*, *Naubuc* and *Passaic*, of the nine *Monitor* fleet, and the *Onondaga* and *Puritan*, of the special fleet, are in hand. The *Passaic*, launched and "engined," is preparing rapidly for sea. The *Montauk* and *Naubuk* will be afloat in a month. They are so like their sister-ship that Mr. ERICSSON says the same hole would answer all of them. The *Puritan* is the Great Eastern of the fleet, being nearly as large as the three monitors. She is [illegible] and will be [illegible] She is [illegible] Her commanders further advanced. She is [illegible] The *Monadnock* is [illegible] Mr. WEBB'S ram [illegible] Mr. WEBB'S ram has not been commenced. She will be 7,000 tons burden. All other ships on the iron system will be mere catamarans to her. She will be a double ship, the hull not being iron, but wood. At present she looks too unlike anything to be described. In two months she will be a great ram, able to go to sea, and accommodate a larger ship's company than the *Niagara*. Her name has not been mentioned yet, but people think it ought to be "*Washington*," as we have no man-of-war with that title.

Tax Payments.

Mr. KELLY, the Receiver of Taxes, has not met with the great success in tax collecting this season that he did the last, when the first day's receipts of personal taxes, on Sept. 30, amounted to over quarter of a million dollars. The difference between now and then may yet be favorable—to-day being the 30th of the month—but there are no indications that it will. Then the tax collections footed up about $1,000,000 for the first week. Now the first week's receipts the annexed table of daily receipts will show. The falling off is difficult to be accounted for satisfactorily. It can hardly be said to be wholly occasioned by "hard times," for "death and taxes" being "inevitable," that excuse won't answer, especially as the earlier taxes are paid, after Mr. KELLY opens his office, the easier the obligation of the property-owner is discharged—a discount at the rate of seven per cent. per annum being allowed previous to Nov. 1 on all payments calculated from the time of payment up to that date. From to-day, therefore, this interest term is sixty days. Every day diminishes the advantage offered to the man who ought to call and see Mr. KELLY, yet fails to do so.

Probably one cause of the falling off was a recent paragraph in several of the city papers, mistakenly saying that it was to advantage to hold off from paying taxes till towards spring, in order to have the use of your money. The failure of this may be further shown by the fact that, during November, payments are received at par, and on Dec. 1, a penalty of one per cent. accrues on unpaid amounts, which is doubled on the 15th of the same month. On the first of next the penalty is increased again—this time to 12½ per cent., calculated from the time the tax-books were placed in the receiver's possession.

The real estate tax books likely will not be in till next week. They are yet in the hands of the persons employed by the Supervisors to write in the amount of tax property to be placed opposite each name. The work is a portion of the patronage of the Supervisors, and although they probably endeavor to select any competent men for it, not much of it is generally returned well performed. If the system were reversed, and the work given to the Comptroller, it would save the attention of proficient accountants, and bring it better performed.

These are the receipts have been only on account of personal taxes. Among the largest items paid last week were the following: Wm. B. Astor, $25,000; Bank of the Republic, $31,000; Bank of New-York, $43,000; Home Insurance Company, $15,000; Butchers' & Drovers' Bank, $15,000. Yesterday the receipts amounted to $47,585 41, the separate items paid amounting to $48,169 34, and the discount amounting to $581 93. Hitherto the penalties have almost equaled the discount; but if payments are not offered more freely the tables are liked to be changed somewhat this year.

TAX RECEIPTS LAST WEEK.

	Tax	Int. On	Total.
Monday, Sept. 22...	$50,911 52	$683 07	$51,228 45
Tuesday, Sept. 23..	183,341 08	2,425 70	185,895 38
Wednesday, Sept. 24	45,768 54	710 93	46,258 61
Thursday, Sept. 25.	92,617 54	1,189 08	91,427 58
Friday, Sept. 26.....	93,957 21	1,189 07	92,768 14
Saturday, Sept. 27..	112,263 20	1,400 36	110,862 90
Total.....	$579,940 15	$7,499 09	$572,441 06

MURDER IN THE EIGHTH WARD.

A Negro has his Throat Cut by his Wife—Jealousy the Cause.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the neighborhood of Sullivan-street, in the Eighth Ward—particularly the colored residents—were thrown into a state of intense excitement, by the report that a colored man named JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, residing at No. 41 Sullivan-street, was murdered, by having his throat cut by his wife. On investigation, it appears that the deceased, THOMPSON, who was a married man, had been residing with a colored woman other than his wife, for some time past at the above-mentioned place. At 6 o'clock, his wife, who goes by the name of AMANDA THOMPSON, came into his room, and while he was in bed some conversation ensued between them, the nature of which has not transpired. After a few moments AMANDA drew a razor from her pocket and cut her husband's throat, inflicting a most ghastly wound. The deceased sprang up from the bed and followed the murderess a few feet, but he almost immediately fell to the ground and expired in about ten minutes. AMANDA deliberately walked from the room to the street, and thence to the Fifth Precinct Station-house, where she delivered herself up to the officer in charge, stating what she had done. In the meantime the Eighth Precinct Police discovered the murder, and Coroner WILSON held an inquest at the Eighth Ward Station-house yesterday afternoon, when evidence, of which the following is the substance, was given:

Josephine Conover testified that she lived at No. 41 Sullivan-street, and had known the deceased about six weeks; that about four weeks since the deceased came to live with her, as her husband. Sunday night he told her he never would live with his wife again, witness knew he was a married man before; while witness was out at a grocery getting something for his breakfast yesterday morning she heard that his throat had been cut by his wife, the prisoner told witness a week before, that if she did not make deceased leave her, (witness,) that the latter would have to abide the consequences.

Mary Connor, sister of the last witness, testified that she lived at No. 41 Sullivan-street; that about 6 o'clock yesterday morning she heard a noise in a room adjoining hers, and soon after deceased came to her door and said, "My old woman has been here and cut my throat." witness found him in the entry struggling and staggering, and bleeding from the neck; he died a few minutes afterwards.

George L. Wilson testified: I live in Sullivan-street; early yesterday morning I was informed that a man had had his throat cut by his wife, deceased was working with me as a laborer. I recognize the razor now presented as one which belonged to the deceased. I found it this morning at the corner of Thompson and Grand-streets, under the steps of a store; the prisoner lodged at my house.

Capt. Petty, of the Fifth Precinct, testified that about 6½ o'clock yesterday morning the prisoner came to the Station-house for the purpose of giving herself up, at the same time saying that she had cut her husband's throat, at No. 41 Sullivan-street. She said she killed him because he had been unfaithful to her. She also said to the officer that she committed the deed with a razor, and afterwards threw the instrument under some steps of a stoop.

In answer to the usual questions put to the prisoner by Coroner WILSON, the accused stated that her name is AMANDA THOMPSON, aged 26 years, born in Philadelphia, and was by occupation a cook. She further stated that she cut her assistant's throat because he left her and went to live with another woman, and that he told her to get her living the best way she could. At the conclusion of the evidence, the Jury rendered the following verdict: "That JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, the deceased, came to his death by severing the common carotid artery with a razor, at the hands of his wife, AMANDA THOMPSON on the 29th day of September, 1862." The prisoner was then committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.—Business proceeded quite as usual at the Street Department yesterday, notwithstanding the removal of the Street Commissioner and his Deputy. Except an unusual crowd about the office, discussing the peculiar position of affairs, and speculating about what would happen further to bring matters to a crisis, there was no appearance of anything unusual going on. It could not be definitely ascertained whether the Mayor favored Mr. KNAPP in disputing the validity of his removal, or acquiesced in that act. It was said that the Comptroller was still resident on the same point, but would declare his mind to-day. In the afternoon it was rumored that the Mayor would nominate a candidate for confirmation as Street Commissioner, and send it to the Aldermen at 5 o'clock. Some surprise was expressed at this, as the impression was quite strong that the Mayor would stand by Mr. KNAPP, and it was reasoned that a nomination by the former would be an acquiescence in the removal of the latter. That the nomination would be rejected, was considered by all. It is believed that all the Mayor [illegible] the Aldermen [illegible] the name of Mr. FRANCIS [illegible] Mr. KNAPP [illegible] Mr. KNAPP [illegible] Mr. KNAPP

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3439. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reconnoissances Across the Potomac on Monday.

The Enemy Discovered to be in Force Near Winchester.

The Losses in the Battles in Maryland.

Gen. McClellan's Official Report

Our Loss at South Mountain 2,325; at Antietam 12,469.

Rebel Loss Estimated at 30,000.

RECONNOISANCES ACROSS THE POTOMAC

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The following diapatch is from a special correspondent of the TIMES:

SHARPSBURGH, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

Yesterday, Col. FARNSWORTH's Brigade of cavalry, accompanied by GIBSON's and TIDBALL's United States batteries, crossed the Potomac into Virginia, below Shepherdstown. The force reconnoitered the country for a distance of five or six miles from the river, and discovered that the enemy still holds his position in the vicinity of Winchester.

Maj. MADILL, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, with three squadrons, took the road leading from Shepherdstown to Martinsburgh, and met one regiment of the enemy's cavalry four miles from the former place. The enemy also had two pieces of artillery, and fired a few shell, but without effect.

The rebel vedettes which were in Shepherdstown and along the roads in the morning, retired as our cavalry advanced.

Capt. FARNSWORTH, of the Eighth Illinois, took the road to Winchester. In the houses along the way he took prisoners over twenty of the enemy's wounded, including Col. MEGILL, of Georgia, all of whom were paroled.

At Shepherdstown Gen. PLEASANTON's Provost Marshal paroled nearly 400 rebel wounded.

Our artillery was not brought into practice.

Gen. GRIFFIN, with the Fourteenth New-York, Sixty-second Pennsylvania, Thirty-second Massachusetts and Second District of Columbia Regiments, also crossed the river, and proceeded a mile and a half beyond. They took over four wagons, which they brought in at night loaded with forage. They also picked up twenty-five muskets.

It is believed that the enemy will not reappear in Shepherdstown while our forces occupy their present position opposite.

THE LOSSES IN THE MARYLAND BATTLES.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The following report of the victory of Antietam has been forwarded to the Headquarters of the Army, by Gen. McCLELLAN:

NEAR SHARPSBURGH, Sept. 29, 1862—1:30 P. M.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief of the United States Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following as some of the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam:

At South Mountain our loss was: 443 dead, 1,806 wounded, and 76 missing—total, 2,325.

At Antietam our loss was 2,010 killed; 9,416 wounded, and 1,043 missing. Total, 12,469.

Total loss in the two battles 14,794.

The loss of the rebels in the two battles, as near us can be ascertained from the number of their dead found upon the field and from other data, will not fall short of the following estimate:

Major DAVIS, Assistant Inspector-General, who superintends the burial of the dead, reports about 3,000 rebels buried upon the field of Antietam by our troops.

Previous to this, however, the rebels had buried many of their own dead upon the distant portion of the battle-field, which they occupied after the battle (probably at least 500.

The loss of the rebels at South Mountain cannot be ascertained with accuracy, but as our troops continually drove them from the commencement of the action, and as a much greater number of their dead were seen on the field than of our own men, it is unreasonable to suppose that their loss was greater than ours. Estimating their killed at 500 the total rebels killed in the two battles would be 4,000. According to the ratio of our own killed and wounded, this would make their loss in wounded 18,742.

As nearly as can be determined at this time, the number of prisoners taken by our troops in the two battles will, at the lowest estimate, amount to 5,000. The full returns will no doubt show a larger number. Of these, about 1,200 are wounded.

This gives me a rebel loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, of 25,542. It will be observed that this does not include the stragglers, the number of whom is said by citizens here to be large.

It may be safely concluded, therefore, that the rebel army lost at least 30,000 of their best troops.

From the time our troops first encountered the enemy in Maryland until he was driven back in Virginia, we captured 13 guns, 7 caissons, 9 limbers, 2 field forges, 2 caissons' bodies, 39 colors, and 1 signal flag. We have not lost a single gun or a color.

On the battle-field of Antietam, 14,000 small arms were collected, besides the large number carried off by citizens and those distributed on the ground to recruits and other unarmed men arriving immediately after the battle.

At South Mountain no collection of small arms was made, but owing to the haste of the pursuit from that point, 400 were taken on the opposite side of the Potomac,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

THE EXPULSION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

THANKS OF MARYLAND TO GEN. M'CLELLAN AND HIS ARMY, AND TO GOV. CURTIN AND THE MILITIA OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The following has just been issued by Gov. BRADFORD:

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ANNAPOLIS, [illegible]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.—The [illegible] of the rebel army from the soil of Maryland [illegible] to pass without a proper [illegible] the constituted authorities of the State, whose efficient instrumentality in compelling [illegible]

I would therefore, on behalf of the State of Maryland, [illegible] Gen. McCLELLAN and the gallant officers and men under his command, my earnest and hearty thanks for the distinguished courage skill and, gallantry with which that achievement was accomplished. It reflects a lustre upon the ability of the Commander-in-Chief and the heroism and endurance of his followers, that the country everywhere recognizes, and that even our enemies are constrained to acknowledge.

To Gov. CURTIN, [illegible] and to the militia of his State, who rallied with such alacrity at the first symptoms of an invasion, our warmest thanks are also due. The readiness with which they crossed the border and took their stand beside the Maryland Brigade, shows that that border is in all respects but an ideal line, and that in such a cause as now unites us, Pennsylvania and Maryland are but one.

I cannot forbear to notice in this connection the conduct of our own regiments that took part in the recent battles. All reports concur in representing their gallantry as all their State could desire.

The numbers of them killed and wounded, and their torn and tattered standards, bear witness to the position they occupied in the field.

To the Second, Third and Fifth Maryland Regiments, the Purnell Legion, the First Regiment of the Home Brigade, and the First Maryland Artillery, participants in the recent severe services, I would, therefore, tender the thanks which are so justly their due. By the Governor. A. W. BRADFORD.

WM. B. HILL, Secretary of State.

AN ABSURD STORY.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 29.

It is rumored here to-day that the reason of the existing quietude on the part of both armies on the Upper Potomac is, that Commissioners are now either in or on their way to Washington, sent by the Confederate Congress to procure terms of peace. These Commissioners are appointed by a resolution introduced by FOOTE, and acted upon by the rebel Congress. In a speech made upon presenting the petition, FOOTE stated plainly the desperate plight the Confederacy is now in, and said that, as starvation is already staring them in the face, something must be done to stop this war other than fighting.

The terms of peace which they propose is, as I understand it, somewhat as follows: The loyal States are to take all the Territories, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland, and to make them Free or Slave States, as may best please them. The Cotton States are to be permitted to have a Congress of their own, to regulate their own domestic affairs *only*. In all other things to be again as one and an inseparable people. For defensive and offensive operations against other countries to be a unity. In all matters of postal and revenue service to be as heretofore, pledging to return all Government property to us as they found it. They, in addition to having us recognize their authority to have this Congress, to regulate their peculiar institutions, *are to be permitted Senators and Representatives in our Halls of Congress*, but only in such numbers as their free white population is entitled to.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Wounded in the Late Battles—What the Soldiers Need—The Wounded—Col. Kimball's Report of the Ninth New-York Volunteers—Gen. Wilcox's Congratulation.

BATTLE-FIELD OF ANTIETAM, NEAR SHARPSBURGH, Md., Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1862.

The wounded in the late battles have now all been provided for, and are doing well. The surgeons say that the weather is very favorable, the nights being cool, and the pure Fall atmosphere in these hilly regions greatly assisting in the process of healing, while the general health of the patients is well sustained.

The sanitary agents have been able to render much assistance by getting promptly upon the battle-field, and supplying the wounded with indispensable comforts before the Government could act. They have opened a depôt at Sharpsburgh, from which supplies are distributed. Drs. AGNEW, DUNNING and BRINE have been indefatigable. Dr. HARRIS was early on the battle-field, looking after the wounded, and rendered valuable aid. Mr. FRANISS, of Philadelphia, and others, whose names I cannot recall, have co-operated efficiently in the good work. Dr. DUNNING has been assigned to the charge of the battle-field of Antietam. A wagon train of supplies arrived by the way of Hagerstown this morning. The gratitude of the soldiers for these timely and benevolent contributions for their comfort is manifested everywhere. Without them, they say they would have suffered very much.

The coming cold weather increases the necessity for clothing for the persons, and covering for the beds of the wounded, which have been applied for. Shirts, drawers, sheets, blankets, pillows, pillow-slips, bed-sacks, large sized slippers, tea, crackers, teacups, wash-basins, candles, lanterns, pails, bed-pans and urinals, and stationery for the soldiers to write letters on, are some of the most pressing articles needed. The most essential medicines, such as morphine, quinine, salts, castor-oil, adhesive plasters, and tobacco, would be of great value, and could not come amiss where the demand is so great. The latter article—tobacco—is essential for the soldiers, who ought not to be compelled to give up its use when their systems are reduced by wounds and other causes. Let the poor fellows have the comfort of good tobacco, for chewing and smoking.

Great praise has been accorded to the medical officers of the army for their assiduous attentions to the wounded on the battle-field, and at the hospitals, many of them foregoing food and rest for days together without complaining.

The rebel wounded in our various hospitals must average nearly 3,000, while every house and barn near and along the river, at the different fords, are full of them. A great many of them are without shoes and stockings or blankets, and are suffering much, as the nights are getting very cool. Donations sent to the Sanitary Commission, designated for distribution among them, would no doubt be scrupulously and most cheerfully distributed for their relief. We have killed a great many of them by bullets, let the rest be killed by kindness, if possible.

The official reports of the killed and wounded are slow in coming in. The following aggregate losses in a portion of some of the army corps I have but just been able to obtain.

FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS.

Gen. WILCOX, Commanding.

Killed, 46; wounded, 295; missing, 7. Total, 338.

SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS.

Gen. STURGIS, Commanding.

Killed, 140; wounded, 619; missing, 45. Total, 804.

THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS.

Gen. ROFMAN, Commanding.

Killed, 133, wounded, 756, missing, 47. Total, 966.

KANAWHA DIVISION—(FOURTH.)

Col. E. P. SCAMMON, Commanding.

Killed, 34; wounded, 152; missing, 21. Total, 211.

Grand total, 2,322.

The missing will mostly turn up. One-third of the wounded will probably die—the balance recover—but one-third of them will be maimed for life.

HOOKER'S CORPS.

South Mountain and Sharpsburgh, Sept. 14 and 17.

First Division, Gen. Doubleday, Commanding	1,032
Second Division, Gen. Ricketts	[illegible]
Third Division, Gen. Meade	971
Total	[illegible]

These are not entirely correct, but as nearly so as can be obtained under present circumstances.

REGIMENTAL REPORTS—FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK ARTILLERY, BATTERY L.

Corp. Peter Prausse, [illegible] both legs amputated.	Major Arthur [illegible] shot and broken [illegible]

FIRST NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

Corp. George A. Graham [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Alex. A. Brown.	[illegible]

KING'S DIVISION—FOURTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.

Sergt. W. West—head.	C. Hathaway—both legs.
Serg't J. Herrog—mortal.	D. Kingsfield—leg.
dead	J. J. Lee—chest
Corp. J. Chapin—lost.	B. Miller—side.
Corp. — Clark—hand.	T. Moore—foot.
Corp. — McAlona—thigh.	J. McCandlis—killed.
Corp. — Magan—ankle.	E. Noble—scalp.
G. Anderson—killed	H. Plumb—leg.
H. S. Brown—killed	J. Lowerside—leg.
J. Browne—killed	C. Spencer—killed.
H. P. Lyon—mortally	B. Harrow—killed
F. Blair—back.	R. Tea—hand.
A. Burdick—hand.	L. Young—chest
J. Clark—leg.	C. Young—groin.
H. Chadwick—back.	B. Whittles—mortally.
H. Colby—both legs	— Mcmanicle—face.
S. Hodges.	H. P. Cook—ankle.
J. Preston—leg.	W. Tockerman—leg.
J. H. Elmore—arm	Capt. J. B. Campbell—shoulder.
J. D. Green—shoulder.	

FIFTH RHODE ISLAND BATTERY.

J. Gallogly—killed.	Royal W. Cezar—leg.
John McGovern—leg; amputated; since dead.	Ed. Carroll—leg.
	Jerome D. Hopkins—chest.
Artilier B. N. Whipple—hand.	Chas. Read—leg.
Reuben D. Dodge—arm.	Patrick Sullivan—chest and arm.
E. Burt—neck.	

SECOND BRIGADE—MEADE'S DIVISION.

Killed, 40; wounded, 180. Total, 220.

THIRD PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS.

Killed, 11; wounded, 32. Total, 43.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS.

South Mountain.

Killed, 6; wounded, 14. Total, 20.
Killed, 11; wounded, 56. Total, 67.

EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS.

South Mountain.

Killed, 15; wounded, 35. Total, 52.
Killed, 10; wounded, 47. Total, 57.

TWELFTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS.

South Mountain.

Killed, 8; wounded, 19. Total, 24.
Killed, 13; wounded, 46. Total, 59.

FIRST RIFLE BUCKTAILS.

Killed, 5; wounded, 21. Total, 26.

South Mountain.

Killed, 14; wounded, 36. Total, 50.

FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES, (MEADE'S DIVISION.)

At South Mountain, 14th.

Killed, 10; wounded, 36. Total, 46.
Killed, 5; wounded, 27. Total, 32. Grand total, 72.

SECOND REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

On the 14th.

Killed, 5; wounded, 12. Total, 17.
On the 17th.
Killed, 4; wounded, 20. Total, 24. Grand total, 41.

FOURTH REGIMENT PENN. RESERVE CORPS.

Killed, 2; wounded, 25. Total, 27.

FIFTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS.

On the 14th.

Killed, 1; wounded, 10. Total, 11.

SIXTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS.

On the 14th.

Killed, 11; wounded, 44. Total, 55.
On the 17th.
Killed, 9; since died, 6; wounded, 61. Total, 76.

NINTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS.

On the 14th.

Killed, 9; wounded, 35. Total 44.
On the 17th.
Killed, 16; wounded, 64. Total, 80. Grand total, 124.

TENTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS.

On the 14th.

Killed, 4; wounded, 19. Total, 23.
On the 17th.
Wounded, 9. Grand total, 32.

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

On the 14th.

Killed, 12; wounded, 28. Total, 40.
On the 17th.
Killed, 7; wounded, 16. Total, 23. Grand total, 63.

HOOKER'S ARMY CORPS, SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.

On the 14th, 16th, and 17th.

Wounded—86th Pennsylvania, 13; 5th Indiana, 16; 95th New-York, 12; 75th New York, 20. Total, 61.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

14th to 18th of September.

Killed, 10; wounded, 4. Total, 14. 5 missing.

On the 17th.

Killed 1; wounded, 38. Total, 39.

THIRTIETH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Both Fights.

Killed, 8; wounded, 17. Total, 25.

TWENTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Wounded, 26.

SECOND REGIMENT U. S. SHARPSHOOTERS.

Killed, 2; wounded, 47. Total, 56.

NINETY-FOURTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Wounded, 16.

On the 14th.

Killed, 2; wounded, 2. Total, 4.

NINETIETH PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed, 10; wounded, 76; missing, 13. Total, 89.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Killed, 10; wounded, 60. Total, 70.

TWENTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK.

Killed, 5; wounded, 28. Total, 33.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed, 2; wounded, 44; total, 46.

NINETY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

Killed, 1; wounded, 69. Total, 70.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH NEW-YORK

Killed, 4; wounded, 67. Total, 71.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Killed, 2; wounded, 58. Total, 60.

FIRST PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY, COMPANY F.

Wounded, 8.

THOMPSON'S PENNSYLVANIA BATTERY.

Wounded, 12.

THIRTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Killed, 7; wounded, 54. Total, 61.

South Mountain.

Killed, 2; wounded, 10. Total, 12.

TWENTY-FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Killed, 11; wounded, 54.

On the 14th.

Wounded, 4. Total, 69.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Killed, 4; wounded, 35. Total, 39.

TWENTIETH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Killed, 7; wounded, 37. Total, 44.

The following report illustrates, to a great extent the action of the Brigade of which the Ninth New-York is a part, and will be read with interest

HEADQUARTERS NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
NEAR SHARPSBURGH, Maryland, Sept. 20, 1862.

COLONEL: I beg to report that in accordance with your orders I left Frederick with my regiment on the morning of the 13th, and took position about three miles on the Jefferson road. I here received orders from Col. RUSS, of the United States Lancers, to reconnoitre the enemy, who was reported in front in position with artillery and cavalry. I did so by throwing forward Company B, Lieut. BARTHOLOMEW, on the left, who soon reported the enemy as having left the position he occupied the night before, with three guns and a small cavalry force, and the road in front clear. Meanwhile, I detached Companies C and H, Capt. PARMAN and Lieut. MCKECHNIE, to the right, in the woods, who soon discovered, engaged and drove, a large picket force of the enemy's cavalry across the fields toward Middletown. While the operations were going on, I advanced the main body of my regiment, consisting of five infantry and one battery company, with five howitzers, on the main road as far as Jefferson, as support to the Lancers. It was my intention to cut off the retreat of the enemy's cavalry at the junction of the roads between Middletown and Jefferson, but the pursuit and fire of Capt. PARMAN was too vigorous, and the enemy's horses too fleet, for the accomplishment of this purpose. I then received your order to return and bivouac at Frederick, which I accomplished at about 11 o'clock at night, after a hard day's work of sixteen hours and a march of eighteen miles. Although meeting no large force of the enemy, I may properly say that this was the commencement of the series of successes which for the next six days crowned the efforts of our army, and resulted in driving the rebel troops from Maryland soil.

After returning to Frederick an alarm of fire was given, and it was discovered that the jail was in flames. By your order I detached Companies B, G and K to assist the Provost Guard on the occasion, which duty they performed with alacrity, assisting to work [illegible] the prisoners till 2 o'clock [illegible] I [illegible] to relieve [illegible]

[illegible] to the rear of the enemy's position, [illegible] to the left of the line, [illegible] at the point of the bayonet, a charge of the enemy in the most gallant and admirable manner. Being upon the extreme right of the brigade, the Ninth did not receive the main attack of the enemy which was so furiously made on the left, although in position to take advantage of any circumstance that might offer. In this battle we lost one man wounded, who was at a little distance detached from the regiment.

The slaughter of the rebels during the afternoon had been most awful. The Ohio troops being the principal ones engaged on our side, and piled against the enemy, consisting mostly of South Carolina troops. Upon seeing the arrival of fresh troops, the rebels broke and fled in disorder. Thus ended the second day's campaign from Frederick. Again, I have to thank all officers and men of the regiment for the discipline exhibited on this occasion, and cheerful obedience to every order, although greatly exhausted with fatigue, hunger and want of sleep.

After bivouacking on the field, we again marched on the 15th, and on the evening of the 16th, after dark, took position in front of the enemy's right wing, your brigade being on the extreme left of our own forces, and a small creek (the Antietam) between us and the enemy.

In accordance with your orders, I immediately threw forward Company C, Capt. PARSONS, to act as picket guard and skirmishers, which duty was most admirably performed, our pickets frequently engaging the enemy's sharpshooters during the night, and keeping them at bay.

At daylight in the morning of the 17th, six of the rebel guns commenced shelling us, with such effect as to compel us to change our position. The Ninth lost here, in wounded, twelve men.

After changing our position still further to the left, I erected, in accordance with orders from the General commanding, the battery, Company K, Capt. WHITING, to open fire on the enemy's battery across the creek, which he did, soon silencing it. Immediately after this we were ordered to ford the creek and form in line of battle on the hill opposite, directly in front of the enemy, which order was promptly executed, pushing his entire line of skirmishers back from the creek, and compelling him to retire to his main force on his left. We proceeded to the right flank along the bluff of the creek for about three-fourths of a mile to the brow of a hill, on which about eight hundred yards of the enemy's main body of artillery and infantry. Here we halted for a time, when the rebel batteries opened an unmerciful fire of shot and shell upon us, killing and wounding a number of my regiment, and shooting my horse from under me by the explosion of a shrapnel.

We were soon ordered to advance, which was promptly done, the different battalions moving in line of battle, and dressing on their colors, with as much coolness and accuracy as though upon the drill ground instead of the battle-field. After proceeding about two hundred yards, your orders for the charge to be made, when we rushed forward with a wild huzzah, peculiar to the Zouaves, and immediately received the fire of thousands of the enemy's fresh troops, consisting of artillery and infantry, which had been brought forward to meet us. At this time the gallant COOPER fell. A shell fell in my lines, killing eight men at one explosion—a round shot took off private CONWAY's head. While the infantry fire was like hail around and among us, producing the most dreadful carnage, not a man who was not wounded, wavered or faltered, but all pressed on with charged bayonets to the top of the hill, and drove the enemy from his position.

At this time our color-bearers and guard had all been shot down, when Capt. LEMAN, of Company F, seized one, and Capt. LEARY, of Company I, the other of our standards, and advanced them to the ward near the road, when the route of the enemy at this point became complete. After crossing the road and driving the enemy promptly rallied and attempted to turn me on us by a flank movement on our left, but were prevented by the Eighty-ninth, under command of Major JARDINE, of the Ninth, who gave them the bayonet, and captured their colors, which proved to be those of a South Carolina regiment, and completing the victory at this point.

After resting here for a short time, and finding the enemy massing fresh troops in large force, on our left, we were ordered to retire and take position about four hundred yards in the rear of the one we then occupied, which change was executed in good order, and without confusion. After remaining in this position for a short time, we were positively ordered to withdraw from the greater part of the field we had won. The men retired in good order, at a slow step, and with tears in their eyes at the necessity which compelled them to leave the field they had so dearly won, and bivouacked for the night. Thus ended one of the hardest battles ever fought on this continent.

Where *all* behaved so gallantly, it would be invidious to mention one or distinguished above another. I must, however, request to call attention to the names of all my commissioned officers engaged on the occasion. Capt. BARNETT, Company B, acting Major (Maj. JARDINE having been detailed to the command of the Eighty-ninth New-York Volunteers), behaved in the most gallant manner, and, although severely wounded in the early part of the action, continued with the regiment, urging on and encouraging the men in the most fearless manner. He is one of the best drilled and most efficient officers in the service, and I would beg leave to call the particular attention of the General commanding to his merits as a gentleman and a soldier. Capt. PARSONS, Company C, although nearly disabled by sickness, was everywhere present, and commanded his company in the most admirable manner. Capt. LEMAN, Company E (color company), did splendid service, and seized and carried the colors when the sergeant bearing them was shot down. Capt. CURTIS, Company G, wounded by a shell early in the morning, was prevented from taking further part in the action of the day. Capt. LEARY, Company I, acted in the most gallant manner, seizing, and advancing to the foremost front one of our standards, when the regular bearer thereof was killed. Lieut. BARTHOLOMEW, commanding Company B, although on any other occasion would have been in hospital, led and marched at the head of his company the entire distance, is deserving of all praise, and, being on the right of the regiment, had great influence upon its good conduct. Lieut. WEBSTER, commanding Company D, Lieut. HAMLIN, commanding Company G (after Capt. CURTIS was wounded), Lieut. MCKECHNIE, commanding Company H, Lieut. KLINGSOHR, Company E, and Lieut. POWELL, Company I, all performed their duty in the most gallant manner, and to my entire satisfaction. Lieut. GRAHAM, commanding Company A (Capt. GRAHAM being sick in hospital), was wounded, and since had his leg amputated, behaved in the most admirable manner. Lieut. HAMER, acting Adjutant (Adjutant BARNETT being sick), behaved splendidly, and performed every duty in the coolest manner and to my entire satisfaction. Capt. WHITING and Lieut. MORRIS, of Battery Company K, although not under my immediate notice, being detailed on artillery service in another part of the field, I learn behaved well—Lieut. MORRIS making some excellent shots with his rifle guns, and silencing one of the enemy's batteries. The thanks of the entire regiment are due to Surgeon HUMPHREY and Assistant Surgeon HARDING, who were indefatigable in their attentions to the wounded.

We have to lament the death of Second Lieut. E. C. COOPER, who was wounded just as we commenced the charge. He thought the wound slight and refused to be carried from the field. He was a good officer, a brave man and a gallant soldier, and much beloved, and his loss is deeply regretted by the regiment.

I cannot close this report without calling your especial attention to the good conduct and gallantry of Quartermaster-Sergeant Haines, (slightly wounded,) Sergeants Dews, Whitney, (wounded,) and Schmidt, Corporals Farrel, (wounded,) Cornell, and Roberts, Company B, Sergeants Forbes and Salisbury, and Corporal Vanduzer, (all wounded,) Company A, Sergeants Grayer and Sites, Corporals Fields and Stephens, (all wounded,) Company C; Sergeants Fitzgerald and Searing, Company D; Smith, Henkenson, Jacobson and Keating, (the latter both wounded,) Company E, Riley, River, Connor, (wounded,) Company G, Johnson, Byrne, (wounded,) and Hodges, Company H, Ross, Company I; Color-Sergeant Myers, Company C, (wounded;) Color-Corporal Van Cott, Company A. I would also call your especial attention to Bugler Horne, who, until wounded, sounded the various commands with as much coolness and nonchalance as though on the parade ground instead of the battle ground.

The pioneer corps, under Corporal VANTUZER, behaved well, indeed.

There are many non-commissioned officers and privates to whose names I would individually be pleased to call your attention, did space permit, but suffice it to say that *all* behaved gallantly and are entitled to credit for good conduct on the field.

Inclosed is a list of the killed, wounded and missing, the regiment went into action with eight companies, comprising an aggregate force of 462, and lost, in killed, wounded and missing 222, or nearly one-half the entire number. Company F being detached on service at Plymouth, N. C., and Company K as artillery in another part of the field.

In conclusion, my thanks are due to the 89th N. Y. V., Maj. JARDINE, and the 103d N. Y. V., Maj. ROSCOE, for the efficient and untiring support rendered us during the entire engagement.

It is proper to add that on the 16th I received detail from my regiment under Lieut. POWELL, who joined our entire detail and marks the [illegible] of that battalion.

Thanking you on behalf of my regiment for the valuable [illegible] which I have [illegible] respectfully, your obedient servant,

[illegible]

To Brig.-Gen. [illegible]
3d Brig., 1st Div., 9th Army Corps.

CONGRATULATORY.

[illegible]

Gen. Wilcox, Commanding 1st Division, 9th Army Corps.

pleasure that the Brigadier-General Commanding the First Division announces to the officers and men of the command, his entire satisfaction with the manner in which they fought in the bloody battles of South Mountain and Sharpsburgh. No troops in Europe could have done better. The insolent enemy, flushed with the late successes, choosing their own position, and led by their most talented Generals, have been met in desperate contest and hurled from the soil they had invaded.

We have borne no mean part in these victories, won for the glorious Union and Constitution, without which life is worth nothing, and for the defence of which we are still ready to die.

Soldiers! In our rejoicings let us drop a manly tear for those who have fallen by our sides, and for the brave men of our Division whose spirits have fled to new scenes of glory.

The names of "South Mountain" and Sharpsburgh" will be inscribed on the respective regimental colors.

By order of
Brig.-Gen. WILCOX.
ROBERT A. HUTCHINSON, Capt. and Ass't Adj't-Gen.

"All is quiet along the Potomac." The balloon was up this morning. E. S.

LETTER FROM SHARPSBURGH.

The Rebel Line on the Western Bank of the Opequnn Creek—A Strong Position—No Prospect of Immediate Operations.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Saturday, Sept. 27, 1862.

The reconnaissance recently made by Col. FARNSWORTH's Cavalry, the statements of citizens and information received through official sources, confirm the report that the rebel line is the western bank of the Opequan Creek, extending from the Potomac River in a point beyond Winchester. The position is a strong one. A succession of hills afford an admirable site for artillery, which advantage seems to have been fully appreciated by the rebels. In order to successfully attack the rebels in their new position, it will require a force a third larger than their own. They have pitched their tents and intend to hold their position if possible. They are busily engaged in throwing up earthworks on the extreme right of their line, and are making preparations to fortify the entire bank of the creek.

If a battle is to take place within the coming two weeks, the Union forces about Harper's Ferry will doubtless be engaged, as the rebels have possession of Bolivar Heights.

I think the public will not soon be startled with any stirring war news from this quarter. If the Union army crosses the river to attack the rebels, it must be largely reinforced. As far as can be ascertained, there is no intention to bring on an engagement at present.

For the past three or four days parties at Harrisburg have been announcing to the public, through the telegraph, that the army had crossed the river at Williamsport. The fact is, only a small portion of the army is in that vicinity, and certainly there are no indications that it will be selected as a point of crossing. If the army, as a whole, crosses the river during the coming season, it will do it at a point below Williamsport.

As the Fall advances, the nights become quite chill, rendering an extra blanket very desirable. Camp fires are becoming a luxury, and remind us that Winter is rapidly approaching. WHIT.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

A Reconnoissance by Gen. Sumner—The Rebels in Force at Charlestown—Their Purpose to hold the Shenandoah Valley—When a Forward Movement will be Made.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Saturday, Sept. 27, 1862.

Yesterday morning a portion of Gen. SUMNER's corps, consisting of the Fifth and Sixth Cavalry, (regulars,) and a horse battery, made a successful reconnoissance in the direction of Charlestown. The party, under the command of Major WHITING, proceeded nearly four miles, drove in the enemy's pickets, capturing five, suffered no loss, and established the fact that the enemy are in force at Charlestown. Their movements, however, in that direction, are merely to cover operations at Winchester (thirty-two miles distant,) and vicinity, where they are throwing up defences, and undoubtedly intend making a stand. The natural defences of the place, together with those of an artificial character, will assist the rebels materially in disputing the southward march of our army. That they now design holding this entire portion of Virginia, instead of falling back to the Rapidan or Rappahannock, is very evident. In six or eight weeks more the rainy season will have set in, thus greatly impeding our progress, and if they can keep us in check until then, they hope to be able to keep possession of the country, at least until the Spring campaign opens. From what source, in the meantime, they expect to draw their supplies, is to me a mystery. How, indeed, they are now subsisting their large forces is what none of us can understand. True, some portions of the Shenandoah Valley have not been deprived of their cereals, yet those will go but a short way in meeting the demands of the hungry horde who follow the fortunes of the southern leaders.

It is to be regretted that our victorious legion could not have pushed on across the Potomac and seat ered the routed and disheartened enemy before it had time to recuperate and receive reinforcements. Long marches and severe engagements, however, had so worn upon our men that time for rest and reorganization was needed. They now remain, as at the commencement of the week, scattered along the river between here and Williamsport, guarding the fords, regaining their physical strength, and awaiting supplies from the North, which are rapidly pouring in. The large force here and in the vicinity comprise many of the best officered and oldest regiments in the service. Gen. SUMNER occupies as his headquarters an antiquated, roomy mansion, surrounded by shade trees, with a pleasant lawn in front, and fruit orchard in the rear. The General, who is loved by all of his command, being courteous and affable to every one who is thrown in contact with him, can be seen at almost any time of the day seated in front of his headquarters reading from a newspaper, or in friendly conversation with his men. He dresses in black army hat, frock coat, black pants, and checked shirt. The gallant MEAGHER, who always has an eye for the picturesque, has chosen for his quarters a green knoll, overlooking the romantic Shenandoah where it flows into the Potomac. A cool grove stands near by, from which the men have brought bows and planted them around their General's tent, thus giving it quite the appearance of a rural retreat. This once invincible Irish Brigade has been so decimated by the conflicts on the Peninsula and in Maryland, as to now number less than a thousand men, all told. Gen. FRENCH, who so distinguished himself in the late battle, is located further to the front, in the direction of Bolivar Heights. His quarters present a neat, airy appearance. Directly in front of them is a sturdy bower made of hemlocks, where he can retire in the heat of the day. Maryland Heights, so lately overrun by the rebel hordes, is now white with Sibley tents, a portion of Gen. BANKS' command having located there for the present. The large siege guns remain as we left them a week ago to-day, after silencing and rolling them off the platforms. What labors are to be performed on these works is known only to the officers of Gen. WILLIAMS. I am [illegible] to mention, and it is to say that they [illegible] a character [illegible] the labors ever [illegible] of Harper's Ferry. During the [illegible] with such [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE STATE CANVASS.

Review of Gov. Seymour's Speech at Albany.

Speech of Hon. Lyman Tremain at the Union State Convention, Sept. 24, 1862.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: The perilous condition of our country, the anomalous circumstances attending the joint call for this Convention, and the influence which its action is destined to exert upon the affairs of our State and nation, combine to impart rare interest to its proceedings.

HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN AND OBJECTS OF THE UNION MOVEMENTS.

One year ago the people of this State, profoundly impressed with the necessity of uniting all good men for the sake of the Union, inaugurated a grand popular movement, which, discarding all partisan considerations, and looking only to the preservation of our free institutions, swept the State with a majority unparalleled in its political history.

The Union Convention, held in this city, presented a platform at once patriotic, intelligent and comprehensive. Demanding as a test of fellowship no allegiance to the obsolete or subordinate issues of peaceful and bygone days; exacting no surrender of cherished opinions upon questions that had hitherto divided the American people; allowing each member of the Union organization to retain his past political *status*, it invoked the aid and cooperation of all loyal citizens who would sustain the Government in its efforts to overthrow the rebellion which threatened its existence. The Republican Convention, held at the same time, expressed its entire approval of this policy, and united upon the same ticket, with the exception of one candidate.

The Union Convention having omitted to appoint any Committee to call future Conventions, the Union members of the last Legislature supplied this deficiency. Having been appointed a member of this Committee, I have participated in its proceedings down to the present time. I can speak advisedly of the patriotic purposes of those with whom I have had the honor to be associated upon that Committee.

They desired to make the basis of future action as broad and catholic as it was possible for them to do so constantly with their instructions. Drawn from different political parties, they wished to sink the differences of the past and to look only to the salvation of their country in this time of peril. With this end they invited the cooperation of the Republican, the Democratic and the Constitutional Union Committees. The result of their action was the rejection of their invitation by the two latter and its acceptance by the former, and the call by the two Committees for this Convention.

The purpose of the Committee with whom I was associated was to make this call liberal enough to embrace all Republicans, all Democrats and all loyal citizens who were willing to apply all their energies to the noble work of suppressing the rebellion, and thus restoring the Union.

These are the circumstances, fellow-citizens, under which the joint call was issued, by virtue of which you have assembled. The rebellion still rages with all its malignant and savage fury. The reasons which prompted the formation of a great Union Party last year still exists in greater force, if possible, than ever. In the meantime, recent events have conspired to give renewed importance to your action. A Convention has been recently held by a powerful political party in the State, the proceedings of which have been thoroughly and intensely partisan throughout, while an elaborate argument, delivered before that body by its distinguished candidate for Governor, in favor of keeping up broad and high the partisan walls of distinction, has been sanctioned by the Convention, and the publication of two hundred thousand copies for general circulation has been ordered.

Under these circumstances, the eyes of the Union men of the country are turned to this Convention. Their hopes for the future depend upon your action. Shall they be disappointed? Shall the proceedings of this body prove that it is a Union Convention in name, but not in fact? Shall it be proved by your action—action as distinguished from words—that all the past professions of no party, Unionism, are only unmeaning phrases, intended as a mockery, delusion and snare?

I have no fears on these points. The immense responsibilities of your position, and your own high character, as well as plighted faith, furnish sufficient guaranty that you will prove to your country and to the principles of the Union organization. You are, gentlemen, the representatives of the Union war party of this great State. Your war cry should be simple. Let it be: War to the knife for the preservation of our Government. Your policy is plain. Overthrow the rebellion as it is, and you restore the "Union as it was."

Every collateral question intended to divert attention from the great duty of prosecuting this war for the Union, by all the means that God and nature have placed in our hands, should be postponed or laid aside. Every side issue should be swallowed up in the all-absorbing purpose to maintain the constitutional authority of the Government.

DUTY OF PATRIOTS IN THIS CRISIS.

My own opinion was formed at an early period in this war, that the true course for patriots to pursue in the present emergency, was to ignore all political divisions. To me, it has seemed quite clear that the highest dictates of patriotism, the true interests of the nation, and the triumphant success of our Government would be promoted in this time of our country's peril, if the people of this great State could all cooperate in their political action, and present an undivided front upon the single platform of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

I cast my eyes over the Southern Confederacy, and I find that, under the iron hand of governmental despotism which prevails, the people are substantially united in supporting the miserable usurpation called a Government. I have longed eagerly to see the people of this great State, by their own voluntary action, present a united front in sustaining our free institutions. To me it has appeared that the moral effect of such a sublime spectacle, both at home and abroad, could scarcely be estimated.

I approved, therefore, of the action of the dominant political party in tendering the olive branch and inviting the Central Committee of the Democratic Party to such a union a year ago, and it was with disappointment and regret I observed that the proposal was rejected, and that the Committee declined to call the Convention of the democratic masses at a time and place designed to promote the consideration of the subject.

My views of the expediency and necessity of a great Union party remain unchanged. They are strengthened by observation and experience.

MR. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

But these sentiments are challenged by the leaders of the Democratic Party. HORATIO SEYMOUR, the candidate for Governor, delivered a speech, on accepting the nomination, which assails these positions. This speech is entitled to consideration.

It is an expression of the principles and views on which its author will stand or fall as a candidate for popular favor. It was approved with entire unanimity by the Convention. It is no party utterance of illy-considered opinions, but it bears upon its face internal evidence that it was well considered, and was prepared with much labor, care, and deliberation.

This speech, being the platform selected for himself, by a gentleman of commanding influence in the State, its former chief magistrate, a prominent leader of a powerful party, and receiving the unanimous approval of the chosen representatives of that party, would at any time command and receive the most respectful consideration.

But it derives peculiar significance from the circumstances under which it was delivered. Our country is convulsed from centre to circumference by a fierce civil war, which threatens to subvert the whole structure of our free institutions. At such a time, such a speech, making war upon the policy of abandoning party organizations for the present, and proclaiming the grounds on which the people of the most important State in the Confederacy are requested to pronounce judgment, necessarily forces itself upon our attention.

I have read this speech with great care. Without intending to detract from the personal worth of its distinguished author, I regret that the speech was delivered; because, in my humble judgment, its effect can scarcely fail to be mischievous at this time, while its approval by the verdict of the people would be a calamity greatly to be deplored.

When a great public evil hangs over the country, which requires the personal courage of every citizen to repel it, the true criterion of the merit which belongs to an oratorical effort, is the effect which it produces on the public mind.

This is illustrated by the criticism which has been pronounced upon the oratory of CICERO and of DEMOSTHENES. While the former was delivering one of those masterly orations before a popular assembly which have come down to us in the classic language of old Rome, his hearers said, How beautiful! What polished sentences! What flights of eloquence! But after the great Athenian orator had thundered forth one of his earnest, argumentative and powerful philippics against the enemies of his country, the people cried out with one voice, "We must fight. Lead us forth against the enemy." The American citizen who should hear or read Gov. SEYMOUR'S speech would never feel moved by it to exclaim, "I must fight, *I* must now aid in crushing out these Southern rebels." On the contrary, his conclusions would be, If I must make war at all it shall be upon the same Government against which JEFFERSON DAVIS is directing the thunderbolts of war.

HIS POSITION AS TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The favorite postulate upon which Gov. SEYMOUR'S argument is based is, that the Republican Administration can never succeed in crushing out this rebellion. His language is:

"For another reason we cannot disband our organization. No other party can save this country. It alone has clearly-defined purposes and well-settled principles.

On the other hand, the very character of the Republican organization makes it incapable of conducting the affairs of the Government."

Let us see to what conclusion a belief in this sentiment would lead the people. Under the Constitution the sole power of conducting this war devolves upon the General Government. It alone has authority to call forth the militia for the purposes of suppressing insurrection, repelling invasion, and enforcing the laws. A State Government, even in the hands of Gov. SEYMOUR, would have no power to engage in war, or to hold control over their movements one moment after the militia passed beyond the State lines. Now, it so happens that ABRAHAM LINCOLN, a Republican, is President of the United States, and whether he lives or dies, the General Government will continue in the hands of a "Republican organization" until the 4th of March, 1865. If, then, the Republican party cannot save the country, and is incapable of conducting its affairs, and the Republican Party must hold power for nearly three years, why should I waste my efforts in a vain attempt to sustain such a Government? Why should I spend my time and money in obtaining volunteers? Why should I send my son to expose his life in unavailing struggles to save my country? It can't be saved, according to Mr. SEYMOUR, until the Republicans go out and the Democrats come in. And under the "Constitution as it is," this millennial period cannot occur prior to 1865. Can volunteers be raised upon such a platform? If raised, and they believe Gov. SEYMOUR, would they be worth as much as the bounties which a loyal people are straining every nerve to bestow upon them?

In the meantime, the Confederate usurpation is acquiring consistency and strength by lapse of time, and the soil of loyal States is invaded by the hosts of rebellion. Treason runs riot, *and* the country presents one grand carnival of crime. Hold on, loyal citizen! Restrain your rising indignation! Be patient! Don't get excited! The Republicans rule! The country can't be saved by them! According to Mr. SEYMOUR, the Democratic party alone can save it, and they can't commence the work of salvation until about three years hence!

Such an argument is calculated to extinguish the patriotic ardor of the people. Its indorsement in this State would be something for JEFFERSON DAVIS to be thankful for in his next thanksgiving proclamation. It seems to me, with great respect, to be a sentiment which can never be sanctioned, unless the people are prepared to say that the rebels have triumphed and the war for the Union shall be no further prosecuted. And yet this chilling assumption runs through the entire speech, and constitutes one of its leading topics.

Certainly Gov. SEYMOUR cannot entertain a thought of supplanting the constituted authorities by a dictatorship, or any other usurpation of power. No such doctrine can be found in the "Constitution as it is," and to that venerable paper the Governor is solemnly committed.

Now I dissent *in toto* and in detail from Mr. SEYMOUR'S position. I regard it as unsound in itself and highly pernicious in its teachings. And yet it is the necessary result, perhaps, of his argument in favor of maintaining in these times organizations strictly partisan. The strength of our Government is in the people, and not in the rulers. The people are the source of all power, and if their liberties are lost they cannot lay "the flattering unction to their souls" that the responsibility rests elsewhere than upon themselves. To say that the Republican Administration cannot save the country, is another form of assuming that other parties will hold themselves aloof from the work. This is all wrong, wrong, wrong. Such partisan appeals I repudiate. Mr. LINCOLN is the President of Democrats as well as Republicans. He is the constitutional head of the Government, and it is the duty of all citizens to rally to his support in defending the Government. Of his incorruptible integrity and sterling honesty no doubt has ever been suggested. Why, then, when the very fabric of Government is shaken to its foundations, should efforts be made to weaken his arms by the assertion that he cannot save the country?

PARTY SPIRIT.

Any movement should be deprecated which will strengthen the rebels. Party discussions beget criminations and recriminations. They lead to bitter denunciations of those in power by speakers and Presses. They tend to divert attention from the all-absorbing issue of the war. JEFFERSON DAVIS rejoices to see the formation of these parties. He has been deluded with the hope of dividing the people of the North.

BORDER STATE MEN.

The truly loyal men of the Border States do not desire to see these partisan controversies. Such men as JOHNSON, BROWNLOW, and their associates, desire to see the North abandon all partisan divisions.

A VOICE—"How about FERNANDO?"

Mr. TREMAIN said that the last he saw of FERNANDO WOOD he stood in that hall when the chairman of the Democratic Convention was thrown from the platform. He was then making war upon Mr. SEYMOUR'S party. Yet, he is now its high priest. [Laughter and applause.]

"Oh," said an educated citizen of Baltimore to me, "if the people of the North only knew with what intense interest we looked for a complete union among them, they would, I am sure, cease their wranglings and divisions." Such are the views of real loyalists in the Border States.

The supposed benefits of party organizations, alluded to by Mr. SEYMOUR, have little force in a crisis like the present. Mr. SEYMOUR'S effort is to inflame and increase rather than to mitigate the malignity of party feeling.

WASHINGTON, having reference even to times of peace, says of party spirit:

"In governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume."

With what tenfold force these warnings apply to the present condition of public affairs!

MR. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE EVILS OF PARTY SPIRIT.

It seems to me that the evils of partisanship are illustrated in this very speech. The wolf howling at our doors is the rebellion based on the infamous doctrine of secession. Gov. SEYMOUR devotes three columns to assaults upon the Republican Party, and one sentence to the rebellion! In that sentence the rebellion is called "wicked," and yet his heart would seem to have failed him, and perhaps the "agony of remorse" for making this severe remark, for he adds, in the next paragraph:

"Our Government and its Administration are different things; but in the eyes of the civilized world weakness or folly in the conduct of affairs goes far to justify resistance." The speaker, having attempted to show the weakness and folly of the Administration, it is difficult to ascertain how far short the rebellion fell from the line of a complete justification. The excess would seem to be all that was "wicked," in the judgment of the speaker.

What an opportunity was presented to the speaker for doing good, and for enrolling his name among the noblest patriots of the land! The Convention was composed of delegates from all parts of the State. They had been, not long before, associated in honorable, political fellowship with the leaders of the rebellion. Much imperfect and erroneous doctrine had been taught concerning the right to secede and the right of revolution. Mr. SEYMOUR was learned in constitutional law, and an acknowledged and trusted leader in the Convention. His argument would be remembered and carried back, by a body of missionaries, to every part of the State. The materials for proving the wholly indefensible character of the rebellion were abundant.

We look in vain through this platform argument for an able refutation of the doctrine of secession. We find liberal quotations from old newspapers, copious denunciations of the Administration, apologies for the rebellion, arguments in favor of keeping up party lines, lavish declarations of future conduct, but not one single argument aimed at the heart of the rebellion.

Why was this? It is easy to swim with the current. It requires boldness to encounter the frowns of an audience. But Mr. SEYMOUR is a bold man. What but the partisanship of which I complain tied his tongue upon this occasion?

FOREIGN HOSTILITY—ITS CAUSE.

Mr. SEYMOUR, in his speech, furnishes an apology for the hostility of foreign nations, which I think they do not deserve. He says:

"The brutal and bloody language of partisan editors and political preachers have lost us the sympathy of the civilized world in a contest where all mankind should be upon one side." The sympathy could not be lost if it was never possessed.

At the commencement of this rebellion, England insulted this nation by her resolution to treat the rebels as belligerents. Suppose some of England's most populous counties should rise in rebellion to overthrow the Government of England. Suppose the United States Government should immediately declare that the rebels should be deemed belligerents, thus by the law of nations placing them on a footing of equality with the rightful Government. What would England think, and have a right to think, of that act?

The sympathies of the governing classes in England with this rebellion have been unmistakably manifested in a thousand ways. But the cause lies far deeper than in our newspaper provocations. One cause is the importance of cotton to her industrial interests. But a deeper cause is in their jealousy and hatred of our republican Government and free institutions. They think they see an opportunity to break in pieces the great Republic, and thus remove a powerful rival.

Our presses have said nothing equal in bitterness and injustice to numerous articles in the London *Times*. On the contrary, in view of the causes that would produce irritation, our presses have been free from insulting language, while the bitter things that have been published are certainly as much in Democratic as Republican papers.

THE NORTH NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS REBELLION.

Again, I take issue with Mr. SEYMOUR in his charge, that the responsibility for this war rests upon the North, because I regard this accusation not only as furnishing an apology for the rebels, but also as reversing all the teaching of history and truth. His language is:

"Now, my Republican friends, you know that the misapprehensions of the North with regard to the South, have drenched the land with blood. Who stained our land with blood? Who caused ruin and distress? All these things are within your own knowledge. Are their authors the leaders to rescue us from our calamities. They shrink back appalled from the mischief they have wrought, and tell you it is an irrepressible conflict."

Mr. SEYMOUR quotes with approval the eulogium of Lord MANSFIELD upon the law by which individuals are protected, and the State made secure. That law declares that no opprobrious words afford any justification for the slightest assault and battery. Will words—words indulged in as freely by the South as the North—afford justification for untold murders and the rankest treason? If not, how is the North the author of this mischief?

The leaders of the rebellion have been hatching out this treason for more than a quarter of a century. South Carolina struck the first blow in 1832, when she passed her nullification ordinance, accompanied with a threat to secede from the Union. In the secession Convention of 1860, held in the same State, her leaders declared that the election of LINCOLN afforded the opportunity, but was not the cause, of carrying out the long-cherished purpose.

Years ago JOHN C. CALHOUN employed the following memorable language, in a conversation related by the venerable Commodore STEWART:

"We are, from necessity, thrown upon and solemnly wedded to that party, however it may occasionally clash with our feelings, for the conservation of our interests. It is through an affiliation with that party in the Middle and Western States, we control, under the Constitution, the Government of these United States; *but when we cease thus to control this nation, through a disjointed Democracy, or any material obstacle in that party, which shall tend to throw us out of that rule and control, we shall then resort to the dissolution of the Union.*"

A prominent citizen of Virginia wrote a novel called *The Partisan Leader*, shadowing forth this very rebellion, and accounting for it upon the theory of the tariff. WILLIAM L. YANCEY, one of the ablest leaders of the rebellion, united with two other Southern commissioners in an official letter to Earl RUSSELL, declaring that Slavery had nothing to do with causing this rebellion, but that it was owing to a conflict about protection, between the manufacturing North and the agricultural South.

The records of this rebellion are overflowing with evidence to show that the leaders plotted this treason because of their unholy ambition; because they feared they were to be in the minority, and would thus lose their political power; that, to this end, they denied to an overwhelming majority of the Democratic Convention their legitimate influence; broke up that old party as the last bond of union, placed a traitor in the field as their candidate for President, took their chance of obtaining his election, and then, when defeated, forfeited their honor, their manhood, their patriotism, and their allegiance to God and their country, by entering on the unholy work of breaking up the Union.

MANSFIELD'S VIEWS.

Lord MANSFIELD is quoted to show the importance of protecting the personal rights of the citizens by law and its certain administration. This is well enough, but why divert attention from the great issue before the country by a matter of such subordinate importance? What are the errors, or, if you please, illegal acts, committed in the loyal States, in comparison with the secession in the rebellious States? There the law is entirely paralyzed, crimes without number are committed daily. Union men are imprisoned, shot, hung up, murdered, for no other crime than their attachment to their country, and treason is the order of the day. The great question is whether this rebellion shall be crushed. Suppress it, and the other incidental evils connected with the efforts to overcome it would instantly cease.

What good purpose is accomplished by impairing the public confidence in the Administration? It is the only one we have, or can have, and the rebellion must be suppressed under that or not at all. If it is weak, let good citizens rally to its support and give it strength. This is their right. It is their duty.

To scold at it and grumble about it seems hardly the noblest masculine virtue.

Is it right—is it in accordance with the truth of history—for a great teacher of the people, at a time when our citizens should be stimulated to the performance of their duty, to remain quiet concerning these treasonable offences, which cry aloud to heaven for punishment, and to insist that the North, or any considerable part of the North, is responsible for them? Is it patriotic, is it right, at such a crisis, to expend our denunciations upon an Administration which is engaged in the work of suppressing this rebellion? Is it just, nay, is it democratic, while rebel armies are thundering at our doors, to ignore the fact, while we employ the utmost vigor in denouncing arrests of parties charged with aiding the rebels, and with discouraging enlistments, as a "usurpation and a crime?"

NEWSPAPER COMPLAINTS.

Nor do I see for what worthy purpose faultfinding articles, from Republican newspapers, are given such prominence.

When, in the ever varying fortunes of war, disasters overtake us, editors, like other people, are prone to complain. In some cases their complaints are founded upon imperfect knowledge of facts, and in others they proceed from a desire to bring about some reform in the administration of public affairs. But it is not usual, when proceeding with all the "solemnity of a judicial tribunal," to rely on newspapers for evidence. Neither individuals nor governments could defend against such proofs.

Some of these editors are complaining because President LINCOLN is not aggressive enough on the Slavery question. Does Mr. SEYMOUR agree with them on this point? If not, does he desire to adopt their complaints founded upon their peculiar views? Is this either logical or reasonable?

CONFISCATION AND EMANCIPATION.

While Mr. SEYMOUR complains of unconstitutional legislation on the subject of confiscation and emancipation, he fails to point out the better way which he would desire to see adopted. Nor does he give us any particulars of which he complains. The proclamation he had not in his mind, for this is not an act of legislation, nor is it founded on one. Mr. SEYMOUR indulges in general and indiscriminate complaint, without furnishing that clear and certain specification which we would expect from a statesman asking for a change of rulers. Does he complain that slaves are allowed to dig ditches and thus save the lives of our soldiers? Does he claim that slave property is so peculiarly sacred that it should be spared from the general confiscation edict aimed against rebels?

The wisdom of the nation may well be invoked to know what is the best course to pursue touching these questions, but we fail to derive any light as to the true course from Mr. SEYMOUR'S speech. The true statesman should not content himself with finding fault, but suggest the true course of action. Is it not our duty rather as patriots to sustain the Government in all its efforts to crush out the rebellion, and in case it finds it necessary to strike at Slavery in self-defence, permit it to employ all the means that we possess to protect ourselves?

Let us hope cheerfully that God, in his own good providence, is working out the Slavery problem for our nation. It may be that in his own mysterious way, without violation of constitutional rights or plighted faith, and by the wickedness of the friends of Slavery in provoking this war, he is accomplishing the prediction of the poet concerning our country's future history:

The nations are fallen, but thou still art young;
Thy sun is but rising while others have set;
And though Slavery's cloud o'er thy morning hath hung,
The full rays of Freedom shall beam 'round thee yet.]

MR. SEYMOUR ON REPUDIATION.

There is another topic of the speech to which I will allude. I refer to the dark suggestions of repudiation, unless arrests of persons charged with disloyalty are discontinued. Mr. SEYMOUR'S language is this:

"The weight of annual taxation will test severely the loyalty of the people of the North." "Pecuniary rights will never be held more sacred than personal rights."

The vast debt growing out of this war will give rise to new and angry discussions. It will be held almost exclusively in a few Atlantic States. Look upon the map of the Union, and see how small is the territory in which it will be owned. We are to be divided into creditor and debtor States, and the last will have a vast preponderance of power and strength. Unfortunately, there is no taxation upon this National debt, and its share is thrown off upon other property.

It is held where many of the Government contracts have been executed, and where, in some instances, gross frauds have been practiced. It is held largely where the Constitution gives a disproportional share of political power. With all these elements of discord, is it wise to assail constitutional law, or bring authority into contempt?"

The debt of the nation, to which reference is here made, was contracted to preserve our National existence. It was contracted to obtain fur every citizen and his property the protection of law and order. The money has been distributed among our armies, and some of it has passed into the hands of nearly every family in the loyal States. The money markets of England being closed against us, Congress offered as an inducement to capitalists, exemption on this debt from State taxation. This is the "unfortunate" exemption of which Mr. SEYMOUR speaks. The Constitution declares all laws passed by Congress supreme. No nation could maintain a stand among the civilized nations of the earth whose public debt was repudiated.

That JEFFERSON DAVIS should have suggested repudiation was to have been expected. He has earned undying fame as the leading Mississippi repudiator. But I am surprised that Mr. SEYMOUR should have distrusted the people so far as to suppose there was danger either of repudiation or of "new and angry discussions" concerning this debt.

The capitalists of New-York have lent their fortunes to the Government with noble and patriotic liberality. What do they think about these whispers, calculated to destroy the value of their securities? When one, skilled in predicting future events, and having a high regard for an accurate reputation, foretells repudiation, the danger is, that, if he has the power, he will see that his predictions are verified.

The people of the loyal States are the most intelligent, honest, law-abiding people on earth. The East, the West, the North and the Middle States have made common cause in this war. Animated by one purpose, they have contributed their men, their blood and their money to sustain this Union. In their name I repel, indignantly, the imputation that they, or any portion of them, can ever be so base as to repudiate this debt, or to harbor such a thought. The statesman who should venture to advise it, would be swept into an ignominious oblivion.

That a speech containing the views I have criticised should have been plausible and specious, and clothed in polished externals, only serves to render it more pernicious. The hectic flush upon the cheek of the consumptive bears a striking resemblance to the ruddy hue of health. A skeleton may be decorated with silks and satins, and adorned with diamonds and golden pendants; but the inquirer after truth should not be deterred from penetrating beneath the surface by a fair and pleasant external covering.

It gives me no pleasure thus to review the position assumed by the chosen standard-bearer of the Democratic Party. I have been from my youth a Democrat; and have been associated in political action with Mr. SEYMOUR for many years. But, my Democratic principles teach me that my first political duty is to sustain my Government when it is in peril, against all enemies at home and abroad. I learned Democracy at the feet, and in the school, of that noble old Roman, who, when President of the United States, was present at the festive board, with CALHOUN and other conspirators, and, penetrating their secret purposes, sent terror to their guilty souls by the memorable toast and prediction: "The Federal Union; it must and shall be preserved."

OBLIGATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT

Born in humble life, I am indebted to this beneficent Government, under a kind Providence, for all that I am, and all that I have. I stand ready to give to its defence and support my influence, my property, my sons, and, if need be, my life. Of what value are all these without a country? I desire not to live beyond that hour when my country is hopelessly ruined, and this Union is broken in pieces. To sustain my partisan standing, I will never consent to furnish aid and comfort to the enemies of my country.

It has been my purpose to keep within the limits of the fair and open discussion invited by Mr. SEYMOUR. My views of our duty are already indicated. The Constitution demands the execution of the laws over the whole Union, and its authority can only be thrown off by an amendment in the mode which it provides. We must fight. We have no alternative. We are bound to fight to preserve the Union and enforce its authority.

HOW PEOPLE WILL ACT

The people, being compelled to choose, will be influenced by their views of the war. While that lasts, it will swallow up all minor issues, and will control results. If the people have become tired of the war, if they desire to take the incipient steps to a separation by an amendment of the Constitution, if they feel that they are incapable of preserving the Union, and prefer national degradation and ruin, they will vote so that these views may be carried out. But if, on the other hand, they are resolved to preserve the unity of the country, to which God and nature point, if they are true to the lessons of their fathers, if they love their free institutions, it, in short, they mean that the war shall proceed, and that there shall be no peace, except on the basis of unconditional submission, then they will support that party which they believe to be most heartily and thoroughly in favor of carrying it forward, and that will cooperate most effectually with the National Administration for that purpose.

DUTY OF THE PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT.

In the meantime, the Administration must trust in the people, and the people must trust in the Administration; for we are all in one boat, and must sink or swim together. The people have a right to demand vigilance and economy in all the departments of Government. They do demand that jealousies and bickerings shall cease. They require that no officer, civil or military, shall be continued one moment after a rational doubt is felt of his fitness and capacity, or of his loyalty. But while that officer is continued, they require that he shall be sustained by all the means necessary to render him useful and successful.

To the chilling accusation that the country can't be saved under a Republican administration, an answer is given in the fixed resolution of more than twenty millions of free and loyal people, in the tread of six hundred thousand new troops marching to the field to take their places, to aid another army nearly equal to them in numbers; in the roar of cannon on the Upper Potomac; in the ignominious defeat and flight of the flower of the rebel army under their ablest Generals, and in the glad shouts of victory coming up from McCLELLAN'S army; all uniting in the sentiment that the country can and shall be saved under a Republican administration.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 30, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '62 Reg	103⅝	700	Erie Railway Pref	83
500	U. S. 6s, '65, Reg	100	800	do	82⅞
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	102½	400	do	82¾
40,000	do	102½	100	do	b30 83
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5 20s Coupons	102	250	do	b30 83⅝
100,000	U. S. 6s, 81 Coupons	102¾	200	do	b30 83⅝
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Coupons	91	10	do	83⅝
15,000	do	90⅞	100	do	823⅛
7,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	104⅞	100	Hud. Riv. R	s60 61
10,000	U. S. Dem. Notes	120⅜	400	do	62
25,000	do	120⅜	800	do	62¾
30,000	do	120⅝	25	Harlem Railroad	21⅝
9,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr Cp.	99⅞	1200	do	21⅞
3,000	Ill. Cent. R. '62	99⅞	1200	do	21⅝
5,000	Terms. S. 6s, '90	81	100	do	21⅝
500	Virginia State 6s	56	100	do	s30 21⅝
2,000	do	59	800	Harlem R. Pref	42
10,000	Mo. 6s	49¾	100	do	43⅛
10,000	do	49¾	100	do	b10 43⅛
5,000	do	s10 49	200	do	47
10,000	do	49	200	do	47¼
1,000	California 7s	108	350	do	b3 47⅜
5,000	Erie R 5m bs	99⅝	50	Nor. & Wor. R	62
6,000	Buf. N. Y. & E. 1m	95	50	do	62⅜
5,000	do	96	300	Reading Railroad	70
3,000	C. B. & Q. R 5pc. bs	110	200	do	b30 70
5,000	Mich So. 2m	96	300	do	b30 69⅞
15,000	do	96¼	100	do	b30 69⅞
3,000	Chi & N. W. 1 bs	101	150	Mich Cen. R	81⅜
60,000	Chi & N. W. 2m bs.	60	200	do	b60 81⅜
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 2m	58	250	do	81⅜
5,000	do	34⅝	50	do	81⅝
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 2m	68	700	do	81
80,000	Tol. & Wab. 1m	64⅞	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	37⅜
5,000	Tol. & W. In. bs	80	850	do	37⅝
2,000	Chi. & Rock Isl. B.	108	300	do	s60 37
10,000	C. & Tol. S. F. Bs	104	25	do	37⅛
3,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st M	103	100	do	b30 37⅜
35,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M	92	300	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b30 72
2,000	do	91⅞	100	do	71⅝
9,500	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M	71	50	do	s30 71⅝
12,000	do	72	470	do	71⅝
3,500	do	s60 70	30	Panama R. ex div.	148
20,000	C. & Pitts. 4th M.	69	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	76
3,000	St. Louis, T. H. & Alt. 2d M. Pref.	81	150	do	76⅝
20	Bank of New-York	102	400	do	b30 77
35	Ocean Bank	78	100	do	76⅝
30	Am. Exchange Bk	95	200	do	b60 77
50	Chatham Bank	80	200	do	77
50,000	American Gold	124	3000	Clev. & Pitts. R	36
100,000	do	123⅝	100	do	b30 36⅛
10	Del. & Hud Can. Co.	109	100	do	s60 35⅝
5	do	109½	2000	do	b60 36⅛
200	do	110	10	Galena & Chic. R.	81⅛
10	Penn. Coal Co	108	380	do	80⅜
350	Cumb. Coal Pref	13	350	do	81
500	do	12⅜	100	do	b30 81⅛
25	N. J. Zinc	70	750	Cleve. & Tol. R	69
100	Pac. Mail St. Co	121⅝	100	do	s30 69
300	do	121⅝	200	do	68¾
200	do	121	7500	do	b3 70
100	do	b30 121	200	do	s30 69⅝
100	do	s60 120	500	do	s60 69
25	do	120⅜	500	do	69⅝
27	do	120⅜	300	do	69⅞
50	do	s30 120	100	do	b10 69⅞
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R	104	100	do	b30 70
100	do	b60 104⅜	600	Chic. & R. I. R	74⅜
100	do	103⅝	300	do	74
750	do	103⅝	25	do	73⅞
200	do	103⅞	41	do	73⅞
250	do	b30 103⅝	50	do	s10 73⅞
60	do	103¾	50	do	b10 73⅞
16	do	103	100	Mil. & P. D. C. R. R.	38
100	Del. L. & W. R	110	100	To. & Wabash R. R.	34
1200	Erie Railway	43⅝	100	do	b30 34⅛
200	do	b30 43⅝	100	do	b30 33⅞
500	do	43⅞	100	do	b30 34
200	do	44¼	100	To. & Wabash Pref.	62
100	do	b30 44¾	10	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi	43
50	do	b30 44¾	250	do	46
50	Chi., B. & Q. R. R.	96⅜	60	do	49
50	do	b30 96	250	do	50
75	do	96			

SECOND BOARD.

$46,000	U. S. 6s '81 Coupons	102⅝	200	Hud. River R. R	61⅛
3,000	do	102⅞	300	do	61⅛
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	102⅝	100	do	61
20,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Coupons	91	200	Harlem Railroad	21⅝
9,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	104⅞	400	do	21
30,000	Tenn. St 6s	50	100	Reading Railroad	69⅛
1,000	E. R. 2d m	120	500	Michigan Cen. R	81
10,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st m	96	600	Mich So. & N. In. R.	37
40,000	T. & Wab. 2d M.	54	200	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	71⅞
10,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	90⅜	100	do	b30 72
15,000	Am. Gold	121⅝	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	77
150,000	do	121⅝	400	do	76⅞
8,000	do	121⅜	100	do	b30 77
5,000	do	121⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts. R	35⅛
170	Pac Mail St Co.	120	300	do	b30 35⅜
100	do	b30 121	100	do	35⅛
250	N. Y. Central R	102⅞	200	do	35⅜
200	do	b30 103⅛	100	do	35
25	do	102⅜	300	Gal. & Chic. R	80
240	Erie Railroad	43	100	do	80⅜
100	do	s60 43⅝	200	do	b60 80⅝
18	do	43⅞	700	Clev. & Tol. R	68⅜
100	do	43⅝	300	Chi. & R. Isl. R.	77⅜
100	Erie R. Pref.	62⅜	330	do	77⅛

TUESDAY, Sept. 30—P. M.

The excitement on the Stock Exchange continues unabated. The business to-day is over 50,000 shares on the Share list, with a corresponding amount done in United States Securities, Railway and State Bonds, and Gold Coin. Before the early Board prices on the speculative Shares were 1@1¼ ₱ cent. above the best rates of Monday, New-York Central selling up to 103@103⅛ ₱ cent., and other New-York and Western Roads in proportion. At the Board both the demand and sellers were on a very large scale, but as a general remark, the figures made were not quite up to the previous Street sales. The business in nearly all descriptions was large and active, the market closing on Illinois Central and Toledo higher than it opened, while other descriptions were a fraction off. The price of United States 6 ₱ cents improved ⅛@¼ ₱ cents, with a good demand for both registered and coupon stock. The 5 ₱ cents, of 1874 were also ⅛ ₱ cent higher. There was also a further large improvement on most of the Railway Mortgages, the exceptions being Erie Seconds and Illinois Central 7 ₱ cents. The price of Gold opened at 124 ₱ cent—a rise of ⅛@¼ over the best price of yesterday—but fell off to 123⅞@124 ₱ cent.

On the Street and at the Second Board the market was quite feverish, varying in the bidding figures every

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 33 bbls. Ashes, 15,836 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Corn Meal, 158,338 bush. Wheat, 139,539 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Rye, 45,253 bushels Oats, 4,251 pkgs. Provisions, and 463 bbls. Whiskv.

ASHES—Continue in fair demand, to day, at $7 12½ for Pots, and $7 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, have been confined to 50 bags Savanilla, at 22c. ₱ lb. The week's business in Rio, Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son sum up thus: "Sales of Rio during the past week, to the trade, reach 4,802 bags, including 2,223 ₱ *Peony*, (a resale,) at 22½c. and 2,211 ₱ *Hazard*, at 22¾c., ex ship. On speculation, 3,100 bags ₱ *Banshee*, have been taken at 23c. The market closes very firm, at an advance of ½c. ₱ lb." Closing quotations, Java 27c.@27½c., Laguayra and Maracaibo at 22c.@23½c., Rio at 21½c.@23½c., St. Domingo at 22c.@22½c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds, to-day, 151,545 pkgs., including 106,306 bags Rio and Santos, 2,950 mats and 24,700 mats Java, 11,950 bags Maracaibo, 2,975 bags Laguayra, 820 bags St. Domingo, and 2,284 bags of other kinds.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Pkgs.
Sept. 27, Baltimore	23,000
Sept. 22, New-York	106,306
Grand Total	129,306

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been unusually active, and has advanced to 26c.@27½c., closing at about 27c.@27¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more freely purchased to-day at advanced prices. Sales 2,000 bales, at 56c.@57c., chiefly at 56¾c. for Middling, ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—The public sale of Shawls was quite attractive, and on the whole passed off satisfactorily.

DYEWOODS—Have been in request at buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request for shipment and home use, and prices have favored sellers, decidedly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 15,250 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 25@$5 45, poor to choice extra State, at $5 50@$5 80, chiefly at $5 55@$5 65; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 20@$5 40; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 60@$5 50, round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25 @ $5 45
Extra State	5 50 @ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 20 @ 5 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 60 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 90 @ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05 @ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 85 @ 7 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75 @ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in good demand at rising prices; sales 1,600 bbls., at $5 90@$6 40 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 45@$7 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $7 75@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and buoyant. Sales 1,300 bbls. extra, at $5 25@$7 20 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand, $3 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, $3 70 for Marsh's Caloric and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less plenty, and in active request for export at, however, irregular prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 185,600 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 33@$1 46; Amber Western at $1 33@$1 35½; Red Western (Winter) at $1 28@$1 33; very poor do. (Illinois,) at $1 25@$1 28½; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 32½@$1 25; Milwaukee Club, at $1 17@$1 23, Chicago Spring, at $1 11@$1 21 ₱ bushel. Corn is in lively demand, but is less buoyant in price. Sales since our last, 141,000 bushels, to arrive, at 60c.@61½c. for shipping Mixed Western, 55c.@59½c. for Eastern do.; 43c.@54c. for unsound do.; and 62½c.@65c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in fair request at 66c.@82c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales, 6,600 bushels. Oats continue in demand, but at easier rates, including Canada, poor to prime, at 55c.@60c.; Western, at 55c.@60c.; and State at 56c.@60c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in request at full prices, $1@$1 10 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 05@$1 15.

HAY—North River Bale is in good demand, at 80c.@95c., for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The demand has been fair for desirable lots of this year's crop, at 14c.@19c., and last year's at 12c.@17c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Is stiffly held, but is inactive.

LATHS—Eastern are in request, at $1 05@$1 10 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Pig has been in fair demand, and has advanced 12½c.@25c. ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole is attracting rather more attention, at steady rates.

MOLASSES—The market exhibits more activity to-day; sales 700 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at 35c.; 80 hhds. do. do. at 30c.; 67 bbls. New-Orleans, at 40c.@45c.; 100 bbls. do. do., by auction, at 42c., and 25 hhds. Porto Rico, at 44c.@45c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been dull and nominal, to-day. Spirits Turpentine, $2 25@$2 27½ ₱ gallon.

OILS—The principal kinds have been in moderate demand, throughout the week, at our revised quotations: Crude Sperm at $1 40; Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 60; do. Spring do. at $1 55; Bleached Winter Whale at 75c.; do. Spring do. at 70c.@73c.; Olive at $1 4 ; Linseed at 86c.@87c.; No. 1 Lard at 75c.@85½c.; City Red at 51c.@55c.; Crude Petroleum at 15c.@17c., and Refined Petroleum at 28c.@33c. ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING SEPT. 29.—*Sperm*—Continues in demand, and holders are firm. The sales for the week embrace 300 bbls. at $1 40 ₱ gallon, and 961 bbls. at a price not transpired. Also, the bark *Willis* cargo of 146 bbls. for export, at $1 38½ ₱ gallon. About 1,500 bbls. Sperm, recently arrived at Boston in Provincetown whalers, have been sold in Boston within the past fortnight at $1 30@$1 38 ₱ gallon. *Whale*—The transactions in Whale, since our last, include 1,950 bbls., at 67c., and 230 do. at 68c. ₱ gallon, at which price holders are firm. *Whalebone*—No sales in this market. In New-London, 10,000 lbs. Davis' Straits, ₱ bark *George Henry*, sold at 95c. The stock on hand in our last, was 209,000 lbs., not 20,900 as misprinted.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. sp.	Bbls. wh.	Lbs. bone.
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 29, 1862	44,650	96,108	646,150
Same time last year	58,651	122,945	912,700

[*Woolsmen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—Business has been more active in Providence during the past week, sales having been made of 158,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 30,000 pieces, 60x64, at 11½c., net cash; 35,000 pieces, 64x64, at 11¾c., net cash; 60,000 pieces, 60x64, at 12c., net cash. 11,000 pieces, 64x64, at 12¾c., net cash; 13,000 pieces, 64x64, at 12¾c., net cash, ₱ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more sought after, at $11 50@$11 62½ for Mess, and $10 12½@$10 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales, 1,800 bbls. Cut Meats do fine quiet, at 6¾c.@7¼c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues scarce and somewhat nominal. Lard is active and buoyant; sales 2,100 tierces and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 9¾c.@10¼c., ₱ lb. Beef is inactive at old figures; sales 90 bbls., at $14@$14 75 for Extra Mess, and $12 62½@$13 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter sells freely at 12c.@16½c., for poor to very choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues salable and buoyant, at 7c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, 1,000 bags Java, on private terms; and 800 bags Rangoon at $6@$6 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been quiet, at former figures.

SPICES—The total sales of Cassia, within the past few days, amount to 60,000 mats, at 32½c.@35c. ₱ lb. Sales were reported, to-day, of 3,500 bags Pepper, at 19½c.@20c.; 600 bags Pimento, at 17c. ₱ lb. Market closing less actively.

SUGARS—Have been less active, to-day, sales having been confined to 800 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9¾c.@12¼c., the latter rate for clarified; Porto Rico at 9¼c.@10¼c., and Cuba at 9c.@9¾c.; 100 hhds. New-Orleans, at auction, at 9¾c.@12c., the latter rate for White; and 350 boxes Havana at 9c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are brisk and buoyant. Messrs. STUART now quote: Best quality Loaf, 12¾c.; best quality Crushed, 13c.; Granulated, 12¾c.; Ground, 12¾c.; White A, 12¼c.; Yellow C, 11¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been made of 112,000 lbs., at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been more active at buoyant prices. One entire cargo of Greens, some 6,400 pkgs., was disposed of on private terms.

TIN—Is in more request, including Straits, at 34c. ₱ lb, and ¼ X I. C. Coke Plates at $10 25 ₱ box.

TOBACCO—Is in good demand and very firm. Sales, since our last, 550 Hhds. Kentucky at 13¾c.@23c., and 205 cases Seed Leaf at 11c.@18c. ₱ lb. The business of the month of September Messrs. M. Rasas & Son review thus: "The events of the month have not tended to allay the previously existing apprehension; on the contrary, the uncertainty as to the fate of the present crop has, if anything, increased, and caused an excitement which forced prices of our staple to an extreme point. Western buyers have entered the market and bought freely at the advancing rates, and were followed by jobbers, manufacturers and parties desirous of making investments, taking off the market some 5,000 Hhds., while exporters took about 1,500 hhds. Heavy Clarksville and manufacturing leaf being scarce, selections were paid for as high as 27c.@28c., and our quotations below show a general advance from 2¼c.@3¼c. ₱ lb. Lugs, 13c.@15c.; Common Leaf, 14½c.@17c.; Medium Leaf, 16c.@19c.; Good Leaf, 19c.@21c.; Fine Leaf, 19c.@24c.; Selections, 21c.@28c. ₱ lb. In the absence of the official return of the Stocks in the Inspection Warehouses, we beg to state that the receipts were about 2,300 hhds.; the deliveries of which, about 3,000 hhds. for export, 4,500 hhds. stock in warehouses, about 30,000 hhds., the latter sold as follows: In the hands of factors, about [illegible] hhds.; in the hands of jobbers and speculators, [illegible] hhds.; in the hands of manufacturers and cutters, [illegible] hhds. sold for export not shipped or in the course of shipment, 7,000 hhds. Our advices from New-Orleans confirm previous reports. The stock on sale, 4,306 hhds. Leaf and Strips, which, in addition to its being light, is confined to one or two factors who have held it for the past several months firmly, adds no little to their confidence, and the market is firm at full rates for Cuba or Exchange at par. In Baltimore the transactions in Maryland and Ohio have been heavy, and prices advancing. Some 1,000 hhds. Ohio, of the lower grades, were sold out at higher rates, and only about 1,000 hhds. of the better sorts left over. Stem arrivals are very limited for both Maryland and Ohio in the latter State the prospects are only for about [illegible] hhds. Spanish Tobacco has been but little inquired for, the principal arrivals of Havana and Vara being for transhipment to Europe. The sales for the month are 300 bales Havana fillers and fillery assorted, at 55c.@65c., and 133 bales Vara assorted at 35c.@60c. ₱ lb. The demand for Spanish Leaf will not light till the working of the Tax bill is ascertained. Seedleaf Tobacco has been more active within the past month. some 2,000 cases of Connecticut, Ohio, and New-York having been sold almost wholly for home trade, at 10¾c@12½c. for fillers, 13c.@15c. for seconds, and 20c.@25c. for running lots of good wrappers. Manufactured Tobacco had again advanced at the beginning of the month, but within the past two weeks but an ordinary inquiry has existed. A further advance on fine qualities is generally expected. We quote: 8s, 8s and 10s, 50c.@60c.; ½ lb and lb Medium, 60c. @ 70c.; do. Fine, 80c. a1 15 ₱ lb."

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York, during September.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Vara.
Stock Sept. 1, '62, bales	3,165	208	1,318
Received since	1,429	—	167
Total	4,194	208	1,485
Sales to Sept. 30, '62, bls.	1,285	—	372
Stock Oct. 1, '62	3,201	208	1,113

WHISKY—Sales 900 bbls. at 33¾@33¾c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Sales in Providence during the week, 50,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 58c.@63c.; 67,379 lbs. do. at 65c.@65½c.; 6 mos., 23,000 lbs. do., Pulled, at [illegible], @66c.; and 2,000 lbs. Foreign, at 53½c. ₱ 2.6 lbs. The movements in Wool, in New-York, during the month of September, Messrs. TILLINGHAST & KITCHING review thus: "The moderate demand for Wools during the month of September, may be considered a natural consequence after the great activity of the previous three months. We have a better stock of Domestic Fleece Wool, though light for the season, and prices are unchanged, with the exception of the extreme rates for common and low medium grades, now somewhat easier. The finer descriptions still continue at lower prices than the coarser qualities. Pulled Wools remain in good demand at full prices, and no accumulation of stock. California Spring Clip has commenced to arrive, and met with a ready sale at good prices. Mexican Wools have sold quick, at full rates, and but little is left on the market. Foreign Fine Wools—Mestizo, Cape and Australian, &c., but little has been done—a few lots of Mestizo, and a cargo of Cape, were taken at a reduction of 2c. a 3c. ₱ lb., from the highest point. There is, however, a firmer feeling on the part of holders lately, caused by the rise of prices in foreign markets, as we will show at the conclusion of our circular. Foreign Medium Wools have not been as active as they were in the month of August, yet considerable transactions have taken place, and prices are unchanged. Foreign Common Wools are wanted, the stock is very light and prices rule higher than the carpet manufacturers will pay; and for this reason the sales to this important class of consumers have been very light. Since Gold has risen to 23¾ ₱ cent. premium, and Exchange on England to 135 ₱ cent., importers and holders of wool feel firmer, and have in some instances already advanced prices, which are principally regulated by the rates of Exchange and of Gold also. It was considered pretty safe to take off from our quotations 20 ₱ cent., in order to get at the actual prices in Gold, yet at this period that may not be deemed sufficient. The general impression appears to be that wools cannot decline as long as all the circumstances that have caused it to advance may continue, and new causes manifest themselves for a further rise, rather than a fall in prices. All fibrous substances will command high rates for a long time to come, it seems, and Wool, being the most important of them all, is not likely to be affected by anything which may produce a reduction in it and the other staples, even if our civil war should be closed within six or eight months. The last accounts from Europe mention the existence of considerable excitement and speculation in the principal Wool markets, and a rise of ten per cent. and more in fine and medium Wools, and twenty per cent. and more even on the coarse qualities, complaining at the same time that there is an insufficient stock of common Wools left for their manufacture. It is thought, moreover, that the speculation has only commenced, and will become very important, leading to very high prices there. The rates for even fine or good Mestizo, Cape, etc., are already above the mark for American purposes, and common Wools out of our reach entirely. In short, the extreme high prices now prevailing there will, without doubt, direct shipments thither from the Wool growing countries, in preference to sending them here, with our changeable currency. The Imports of Wool into New-York for the first six months of 1862 were 37,153 bales, 16,495,136 lbs.; and since July 1, 1862, to Sept 25, 1862, 8,860 bales, 3,908,792 lbs."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, OCT. 1, 1862:

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New-Hampshire.

	Cts ₱ lb.
Choice Saxony fleece	55@60
Saxony fleece	54@55
Full blood fleece	54@55
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	60@64
Native and ¼ fleece	60@64
Common fleece	60@63

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece	58@63
Saxony fleece	56@61
Full blood fleece	56@61
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	60@64
Native and ¼ fleece	60@64
Common fleece	58@65

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.

Saxony fleece	54@65
Full blood fleece	52@64
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	52@54
Native and ¼ fleece	54@58
Common fleece	54@55

Missouri and Tennessee.

Washed fleeces	48@53
Unwashed	35@40

California.

Washed fleece	50@66
Unwashed fleece, fine	33@45
Unwashed fleece, medium	33@45
Unwashed fleece, coarse	20@30

PULLED WOOL.

New-York City, Extra	55@65
New-York City, super	50@56
New-York City, No. 1	45@50
New-York City, No. 3	14@18
Country, Extra	58@62
Country, Super	56@60
Country, No. 1	45@50
Country, No. 2	14@21
Lambs	52@62
Tub washed	60@65
Western, limed pulled Wool	45@55

FREIGHTS—The engagements, to-day, were somewhat heavier and rates irregular: For Liverpool—Flour, at 2s. 9d.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11d. @11¾d. Corn, 10¾d. @11d. ₱ bushel. Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Cotton, 5-16d. @ ¼d. ₱ lb.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.; Tobacco, 40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 35s.; ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d. @13d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Bacon and Lard 40s. @42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d. @50s.; Oil, 42s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour at 3s. 4½ @3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain at 12d. @12¾d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d. @50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d. @45s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, at 37s. 6d. @40s. ₱ ton.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A LADY FROM BOSTON, EXperienced in teaching music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian and English, wishes an engagement as resident teacher in a school or family, in the city or country. Best City references exchanged. Address, stating particulars and salary to be given, EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A teacher in a public or private school by a young man who has taught in both, and who teaches all the English branches that are taught in any common school, and who can also produce unexceptionable references; salary moderate. Address, for four days, B., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPErience in teaching, desires a situation as teacher in a school. She is competent to teach the English classics, French, German, Latin and mathematics. References given and required. Address M. A. R., Box No. 18 Ithaca, New-York.

WANTED.—AN ACCOMPLISHED TUTOR, WITH several years' experience in best City families, has a few desirable hours now vacant. Instruction in ancient and modern languages, mathematics and English branches. Boys fitted for College. Best of references furnished. Address D., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH LADY OF GREAT EXPERIENCE wishes to make an engagement with a private family or school to teach two or three hours every day: she teaches French, French literature, music, drawing and the English branches; best of references given. Apply, between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 68 Irving-place. No agency need reply.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER OF SEVeral years' experience, graduate of Columbia College, will give private tuition in the Classics, Mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A STUDENT, LATE FROM a first-class New-England University, prepared to teach the ancient or modern languages, and the higher English branches, desires employment as private tutor: excellent references given; work more important than salary. Address J. M. K., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A HIGH SCHOOL IN NEW-YORK City, a young man, as instructor of ordinary English, who will receive $5 per week (five school days) and one hour's instruction in the higher departments of classics, mathematics, or modern languages. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT TEACHER OF CLASsics and French; an unmarried man, and a communicant of the Episcopal Church. Address B. A., No. 762 Broadway, N. Y.

AN GOVERNESS.—WANTED, AN ENGAGEment, as governess by a lady thoroughly competent to instruct in all the branches of a finished education; she has had the advantage of residing some years in Europe. City references to families where she has taught. Apply at or address TEACHER, No. 246 West 23d-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock.

A RESIDENT OR VISITING TUTOR.—A recent graduate desires daily employment from one to three hours in the forenoon or evening, as resident or visiting tutor. Address M. T. P., New-York Post-office.

A MISTRESS.—GOVERNESS.—WANTED—BY a young lady, a position as visiting governess. [illegible] office.

[illegible] and state salary. Address [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

OPENING DAY FOR FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1,
UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1.
GRAND OPENING OF FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AT
GEO. CAREY'S,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

LADIES WILL PLEASE CALL AT THE GRAND EXPOSITION OF
CLOAKS AND SACQUES,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1,
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store.

GEO. CAREY WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, for exhibition and sale, one of the largest and most varied selections of PARIS VELVET, SILK and CLOTH CLOAKS, ever offered in this City, of entirely new design, and selected by Mr. WM. MACKENZIE WHILE IN PARIS, expressly for first-class retail trade.

Purchasers are particularly invited to examine this stock previous to making their selections.
UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

REMEMBER WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1, 1862, THE GRAND
EXPOSITION PUBLIQUE,
OF CLOAKS, SACQUES, JACKETS AND MANTLES,
At Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

GEO. CAREY'S FALL AND WINTER OPENING OF
CLOAKS, SACQUES, JACKETS, &c., for Ladies' wear,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.,
UNITED STATES CLOAK and MANTILLA STORE.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

BRODIE'S GRAND OPENING
OF
FALL AND WINTER
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
ON
THURSDAY, OCT. 2,
NO. 330 CANAL-ST.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

359 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

GRAND OPENING.
NEW FALL GOODS
At
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S,
No. 301 Grand-st.
NEW SILKS, NEW MERINOS, NEW POPLINS,
NEW OTTOMANS,
NEW REPS, NEW CASSIMERES,
NEW DELAINES, NEW PRINTS,
NEW CLOAKS, NEW MANTILLAS, NEW SHAWLS,
And
A splendid stock of new DRESS GOODS, which will be offered at retail much less than wholesale prices.
Also,
300 Pieces Madder Prints, only 12½ cents per yard.
1,000 Pieces very best make Bleached Shirting, much less than wholesale prices.
1,500 Pieces best make Unbleached Muslin, in all widths, purchased before the late advance.
2,000 Dozen fine British Hosiery, at old prices.
500 Dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6¼ cents each.
400 Dozen pure Linen very fine Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents each.
Also,
Pure Linen Damask, Napkins, Towels, Table Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvets, &c., &c., which we shall offer at very LOW PRICES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

GREAT SALE OF RICH NECK-TIES, AT RETAIL.
DEALERS SUPPLIED AT PRICES WHICH WILL CAUSE THEM TO WONDER IF THE GOODS WERE NOT STOLEN.
The New Style of "WIDE END" TIE, at 25 cents.

Elegant Wide End TIES, At 50 cents.

Splendid Wide End TIES, At 65 cents.

The above are the richest and most expensive Ties ever imported, SAME AS ARE NOW SELLING IN ALL REGULAR RETAIL STORES AT 75 CENTS TO $1 50 EACH.
Also, an immense stock of Black and Fancy Ties, at just HALF THE USUAL PRICES, viz.:
25 cent Ties at ... 12½ cents. 75 cent Ties ... at 35 cents.
50 cent Ties at ... 25 cents. $1 Ties at ... 50 cents.
SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates.
Men's and Boys' best quality fine Linen

COLLARS

at $1 40 per Dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere else at $2 50 and $3. Also, closing out a large lot, of superior quality and make, of fine DRESS SHIRTS, without any reference to the price of Cotton or Linen, viz.: A good Shirt at ... the best at $2. Linen Handkerchiefs, Under Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., at prices before unknown on Broadway.
J. H. BLAKE & Co., 379 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs, buttonhole and cord, of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 631 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL COTtage house within 15 minutes walk of one of the ferries. A new house preferred. Address, stating location and terms, HAVILAND, Box No. 2,307 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A SMALL FAMILY WANT TO hire a house containing all the modern improvements, on or near Clinton or Washington avs., Brooklyn. Possession required about the 15th of October. Address J. F. U., Box No. 1,791 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY A family of four, within the space bounded by 4th-av., Avenue A, 4th and 14th sts. Address Box No. 1,274 Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREEstory house, with modern improvements, between 15th and 30th sts. and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, to rent for six months or longer, by HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURing (for army work) and Family Machines—new—to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway.

CASH
Paid for all kinds of
PAPER MAKERS' STOCK,
At No. 58 Cliff-st., by
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.,
Wholesale Paper Dealers,
No. 57 Beekman-st.,
New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN M. TOTTEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Henley, No. 152 West 41-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 30, 1862.
JAMES BLAKE, } Executors.
JAMES PEACEY, }

POLICE NOTICE.
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 Broadway,
New-York, Sept. 20, 1862.
[illegible] Steam Boilers subject to examination by [illegible] for the [illegible] for such service by the Board of Police, [illegible] last to the Superintendent.
[illegible]
J. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD can be obtained by applying at No. 51 Sands st., Brooklyn, in the immediate vicinity of three ferries, also the Navy-yard. Terms moderate. Gas and bath in the house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A LARGE front room, third story, with bath and cold water, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 16 East 14th-st. Dinner at 6 P. M. Terms $10 per week. Inquiring gentlemen call.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, family private, brick residence, convenient to cars and omnibuses. No. 20 West 2d-st.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be obtained at No. 12 West Nineteenth-street. No children taken. References given and required.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private tables, or otherwise, by applying at No. 8 West 22d st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to desirable parties, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 260 West 32d st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS CAN BE obtained, with board, at No. 117 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without board, in a private family. Apply at No. 247 West 42d-st.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 30 Union-square; also rooms for gentlemen. References required.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND FIRSTclass board may be obtained by applying immediately at the brown stone front house, No. 51 Concord-st. The house has all the modern improvements, and is convenient to either Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE LITTLE GIRLS can be accommodated with board and tuition in a private family of refinement, where every attention will be bestowed upon their health, mental and moral culture. Address E. P. H., No. 71 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, HIS wife and child, with a parlor, two bedrooms, and a private table, fuel and lights, on the second floor; terms not to exceed $35 a month; best references given and expected. Address BOARD WANTED, Box 2,113, New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and servant, in a quiet and strictly private family. Three or four rooms are required. The location must be unexceptionable. Address A. R., Box 2484 P. O.

BOARD IN CLINTON-STREET, BROOKLYN.—A private family can accommodate two gentlemen and their wives with board and pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished. No children, and none taken. References exchanged. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 327 Post-office, New-York.

AT NO. 176 EAST 11TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED, FOR A gentleman and his wife, with a genteel family; must be in the 2d Ward; $37 per month will be paid in the coming fire; references exchanged. Address CASH, *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A LADY, HAVING LARGE AND well-furnished rooms, in a modern house, desirably located, would rent two or more to genteel men, without board. Responsible parties requiring such accommodations will receive an answer by addressing B. J., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, stating name and reference.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—TWO HALF BEDrooms, one on the second and one on the third floor, and a large room, suitable for a family, on the fourth floor, will be let, with board, at No. 15 Irving-place.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house on Murray Hill, will let the front floor to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Address L. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS on the second story to rent, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, conveniently located to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. Reference given and required. Address for three days P. O., Bronklyn Post-office.

FINE, LARGE AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board—partial board can be had if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 145 Bleecker-st.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A SUITE OF FURnished rooms overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also single rooms. References exchanged.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 11th-st.; references exchanged.

PARENTS RESIDING OUT OF TOWN, officers in the army, or parties going abroad, who desire to provide a comfortable home for their children, where they will receive the care and attention of a competent and respectable lady, and have an opportunity of attending schools in this City, may learn further particulars by addressing CARROLL, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL.—ON THE EUROPEAN plan—will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. Parties wishing to engage rooms can be accommodated from this date.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Pouchkeepsie, location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT General Recruiting Service New York State Volunteers, Mustering and Disbursing Office, No. 562 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1862.
PROPOSALS CONCERNING SUBSISTENCE FOR DRAFTED MILITIA.

The following places are hereby designated as rendezvous for the drafted militia of the State of New-York, viz.:

PLATTSBURGH—For the Counties of Clinton, St. Lawrence, Warren, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer.

UTICA—For the Counties of Oneida, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Greene, Schenectady, Montgomery, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Fulton, Saratoga, Oneida and Dutchess.

ELMIRA—For the Counties of Broome, Tioga, Oswego, Chenango, Cortland, Tompkins, Steuben, Wayne, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Steuben, Schuyler, Madison and Yates.

EAST NEW-YORK, OR LONG ISLAND—For New-York City and County, and the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Ulster and Sullivan.

BUFFALO—For the Counties of Alleghany, Wyoming, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans, Genesee, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chatauq

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 1, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO DOLLARS and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whether it is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE WONDER; A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING LEAR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—CAUTHERN, THE CARD-DRAWER; OR, MURDER WILL OUT, Afternoon and Evening.

BIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—THE WIZARD SKIFF.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

BANVARD'S PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI—IN PEACE AND IN WAR—Opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

One of our special correspondents with the Army of the Potomac gives an account of several important reconnoissances into Virginia on Monday. Col. FARNSWORTH'S brigade of cavalry, accompanied by two batteries, crossed the river below Shepherdstown, and reconnoitred the country for a distance of five or six miles toward Winchester—the result being the discovery that the enemy still holds his position near Winchester. A regiment of rebel cavalry was seen on the road from Shepherdstown to Martinsburgh, but a collision did not take place. On the road to Winchester, a number of the enemy's wounded were taken prisoners and paroled.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has forwarded to Gen. HALLECK a statement of the respective losses of the National and rebel armies in Maryland—the latter, of course, in a considerable measure based on conjecture. At South Mountain our loss was 443 killed, 1,806 wounded, and 76 missing—total, 2,325; at Antietam we had 2,010 killed, 9,316 wounded, and 1,043 missing—total 12,469; in both battles, 14,794. From the best data attainable, Gen. MCCLELLAN concludes that the rebels lost in killed, wounded and missing at least 30,000 of their best troops. From the time our troops first encountered the enemy in Maryland until he was driven back into Virginia we captured 13 guns, 7 caissons, 9 limbers, 2 field-forges, 2 caisson-bodies, 39 colors, and 1 signal-flag. Probably about 15,000 small arms have been collected. We have not lost a single gun or a color.

The Washington *Star*, of Monday, says that two different corps, of 20,000 men each, left the fortifications on Sunday night, going in different directions. This is in accordance with information which has reached us from other sources. The rebel army had better look to its communications.

Apropos of the rumors of an intended land and naval attack on Charleston, the *Mercury* of that city, of the 25th ult., says there are grounds for believing that heavy reinforcements of National troops are being sent to Hilton Head and along the shores of Broad River. Pinckney Island, it says, is now occupied by a large body of troops.

A letter from Newport to the Providence *Journal* contains the following statement: "A letter received in town within a few days, from a gentleman of highest character and standing in Louisiana, if published, would be fully conclusive as to the policy and foresight of the proclamation [of emancipation.] This gentleman states it as a fact that the intention of the traitors is to emancipate and arm, if not the whole, at least 400,000 blacks, and use them against the United States Government with a determination to rule or ruin. This has been for some time reported as probable, but the source from whence this comes renders it no longer doubtful."

The Memphis *Bulletin* learns that BRECKINRIDGE has removed his command from the vicinity of Holly Springs and Hernando. They left on the cars in the direction of Jackson, Miss., and it is supposed that his destination is Rienza, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. He appears to have been afraid to cross from Byhalia to Rienza, lest GRANT, who is on the alert, should come across and whip him. So he has got into the cars and is now going to reinforce PRICE over the railroad.

In reference to the movements of the rebels in Arkansas, the Memphis *Bulletin* says: "Four weeks ago HINDMAN had his headquarters about twenty-five miles northwest of Little Rock, with a force already collected consisting of parts of eleven regiments, numbering perhaps five or six hundred men. None of the companies, except two, were full, while some had as low as twenty and thirty in each. The whole force was armed with shot-guns and old rifles. HINDMAN was trying hard to get up an army, but was meeting with but little success. We regard it as certain that the report of his approaching Springfield, Mo., is a mistake. HINDMAN'S regiments are made up of conscripts, and many of them are reported as deserting every opportunity they get."

Gen. HALLECK has issued a circular addressed to the Governors of States, recommending that all existing vacancies among the officers be filled immediately by the promotion of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates who have distinguished themselves in the field, or who have shown a capacity for military command.

The bill authorizing the issue of $5,000,000 in copper coins, of the denominations of five, ten and twenty-five cents, has passed both houses of the rebel Congress, which has also appropriated $200,000 to carry it into effect.

Gov. BRADFORD, of Maryland, has issued an Executive Order, rendering the thanks of Maryland to Gen. MCCLELLAN and the officers and men under his command, and to Gov. CURTIN and the Militia of Pennsylvania, for the prompt expulsion of the rebel army from Maryland; also thanking the Maryland troops engaged in the battles.

GENERAL NEWS.

The "Anti-Prohibitionists" held their State Convention at Syracuse yesterday, and adopted the Seymour ticket for State officers.

The Republican State Central Committee met yesterday afternoon. After nominating and electing permanent officers, it went into secret session.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Ward and vicinity was held at Bleecker Buildings last evening, and preliminary steps were taken to form a Wadsworth and Tremain Club. Mr. A. J. CAMPBELL presided, and addresses were made by JOHN KEYSER and Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

JAMES BROOKS, Esq., of the *Evening Express*, addressed a crowd of five or six hundred persons, on Monday evening, at the headquarters of the Democratic Union Association on Broadway, upon the President's proclamations and the general administration of the National Government. He violently opposed the emancipation edict of the President as well as most other measures of the Administration, which he characterized as unconstitutional, arbitrary, tyrannical and despotic. He was vociferously applauded by about one-half of the audience, who evidently sympathized more with the rebellion than with the efforts of the Government to suppress it.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen at 1 o'clock yesterday, the Mayor sent in another nomination for Street Commissioner, naming Hon. DAVID R. JAQUES, which was rejected by a vote of 10 to 5. The Board adjourned till 1 o'clock today.

At the meeting of the Supervisors yesterday, after the veto of the Mayor of the resolution directing legal proceedings to be taken to obtain money to carry on the work of building the new Court-House was passed, notwithstanding his objections, by a vote of 8 to 4. This course is taken because the Mayor refuses to sign warrants for the money. The Board adjourned for one week.

The corner-stone of the new Orphan Asylum, connected with the Hebrew Benevolent Society of this City, was laid at the corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Third-avenue, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large concourse of people of the Jewish faith, and many invited guests. The platform was handsomely decorated with the banners of various Hebrew associations and national flags. Able and appropriate addresses were delivered by BENJ. J. HART, Esq., President of the Society, and Rev. Rabbies, M. J. RAPHALL and ADLER, and others. The entire ceremonial was impressive in the extreme.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "It has been published that Gov. MORGAN does not intend to exempt from the operation of the draft those wards which may raise their full quota; but will call upon the cities to fill their deficiencies as cities. This is incorrect. While some such course may, possibly, be rendered necessary in Troy, there is no reason for its application to other cities. Each ward will receive the credit due its own exertions, and will not be called upon to make up the deficiences of its less patriotic neighbors."

The Naval Board appointed to report on Navy-yard sites, left Philadelphia yesterday for the purpose of visiting the Schuylkill, Lehigh, Susquehannah, Alleghany and Juniata Valleys, to inquire into the facilities for procuring coal. All the proposed sites for the new Navy-yard have now been examined, from New London to League Island. The decision of the Board is not yet known, but detailed accounts of the respective merits of each place have been laid before it. The sentiment of the Navy is in favor of New London.

The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday, says: "We deem it necessary to inform the public that every effort is making at Washington to supply the commercial community with the postage currency at the earliest opportunity. The strongest possible force is employed in its manufacture, and we have no doubt that the wants of the public will soon meet with prompt attention. The disbursements to the army and navy have hitherto absorbed almost all the notes prepared for circulation."

Over half a million dollars of prize-money has been paid over by United States Marshal MILWARD, at Philadelphia, about half of which has been sent to Washington for distribution. The half-million does not include the $120,000 paid by the Government for the steamers *Fleetwing* and *Ledona*, which amount was psid into Court a week or two more will dispose of all the prize vessels and cargoes in charge of the Marshal.

The prize steamer *Emily* was sold on Monday, at Philadelphia, by the United States Marshal, and brought $6,500, Mr. THOMAS CLYDE being the purchaser and only bidder. The appraised value of the steamer was $12,500. She is said to be old, and that the only thing valuable about her is her machinery. The prize schooner *Defiance*, which was captured on the 7th inst., by the United States bark *Brazillera*, in Lopelo Sound, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday, in charge of Prize Master R. FRANK COOK. The *Defiance* was from Nassau, and has a cargo of salt and kerosene oil, cascarilla bark, &c. The crew of the *Defiance*, who were said to be citizens of the rebel States engaged in running the blockade, were sent north at the same time the vessel was ordered to this port.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* gives a list of forty-four regiments from that State, which have been mustered in under the recent calls. Twenty-two are in camp, and twenty-two have gone into the field.

Judge BRADY, sitting at Special Term of the Common Pleas, has at length rendered decision in the matter of the Fort Gansevoort controversy, dissolving the preliminary injunction issued to restrain the purchase of the property in question by the Corporation. The opinion in the case will be found in the law column.

The *habeas corpus* suit of MEGRATH *vs.* MEGRATH has been terminated, or at least suspended, by the counsel of the lady withdrawing from the case. The child, the custody of which was sought, of course remains with the father. The cause, it will be remembered, had so far turned principally upon the testimony of Mr. MALCOLM IVES, whose character and credibility it was the business of the defendant to impeach in testimony which this abrupt conclusion excludes.

The excitement in the Stock market continued through the dealings of yesterday. Prices finally left off.

Gold was lower at the close, while Government Securities improved ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. Exchange, 135 @136 ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs were rather less active yesterday; prices of Flour were firmer, and of Wheat and Corn, somewhat easier. A fair business was transacted in the principal kinds of Provisions, at full rates. Molasses, Spices, Hay, Hops, Candles, Fruit, Fish, Laths, Tallow, Tobacco and Whisky were in good demand, and stiffly held. Ingot Copper and Green Teas were very freely purchased. Cocoa, Rice and Sugars were salable and steady. Cotton was more sought after, and was dearer. Heavier freight engagements were reported. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Live Stock Markets are abundantly supplied with beeves and hogs, but more sheep could be sold were they here. The weather has been favorable for packing or exposing meats for sale up to yesterday, when it grew warmer, and checked operations somewhat. The beeves on sale this week were of better quality than the late offerings, and of larger size, so that the 400 gain in numbers does not show the real increase in beef. The total receipts for the week ending to-day are 5,245 head, of which 4,688 were yarded at Forty-fourth-street. The average for the past six weeks has been 5,250 bullocks per week, 1,000 more than the average in the whole of 1861. Good cattle have sold pretty well, a few extra fat bullocks at 9c ℔ lb for the estimated dressed weight; nice butchers' steers at 8c.@8½c; ordinary beeves at 7c., and scallawags at 5c.@6c.—the last going off slowly, but all were finally disposed of, save one or two lots withdrawn for a better market. Sheep are selling quicker, at a moderate advance, on account of scarcity and a rise in pelts. Lambs are worth 25c. ℔ head more than last week. Live hogs are selling briskly, if large and fat, at former rates. Poor hogs are in little demand.

THE LOSSES AT ANTIETAM—GEN. MCCLELLAN'S REPORT.—The official report of Gen. MCCLELLAN presents a fearful picture of life wasted at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. The footing up of casualties on the Union side is 14,794. On the side of the rebels an estimate, somewhat forced, perhaps, and exaggerated, reaches the startling total of 30,000 men; so that by this official statement we are authorized to believe that some 45,000 men were slaughtered or disabled in that sanguinary fight. This is frightful. Men may reasonably turn from such a story, and calculate the gains that might partly compensate such losses. A victory must be carried to the *per contra*; immortal honor to the soldiers who fought so gallantly and to the officers who led them so bravely and handled them so skillfully; a large number of flags, some cannon, and enough small arms to furnish a division; these figure on the opposite side of the ledger, but are far from balancing the account. The price paid was worth infinitely more; it was worth the capture or annihilation of the rebel army. We shall be told one of these days what officer, or what difficulties of the country, or what combination of circumstances, is to be held responsible for this worst of all bargains.

Gov. Seymour's Position.

We publish on the second page of this morning's TIMES a full report of Judge TREMAIN'S speech at the Syracuse Convention, in review of Gov. SEYMOUR'S elaborate statement of his own position in the pending canvass. It is an able, clear and convincing document. It strips off the thin disguise of loyalty by which Gov. SEYMOUR seeks to cloak the real tendency of the canvass in which he is engaged, and lets *daylight* into the actual aims and objects of this formidable attempt to cripple the National Administration in the very midst of its contest with the rebellion.

Neither the *Argus* nor any other of Gov. SEYMOUR'S advocates has attempted any reply to Judge TREMAIN'S impeachment of his position. But they denounce it with great fervor, mainly on the ground that nearly two years ago Judge TREMAIN and Gov. SEYMOUR occupied the same position. They will do well to remember that the world moves now-a-days, and that a great many things have happened within the past two years. Since these speeches were made the nation has been plunged into a hot and terrible struggle for its own existence. Those "Southern brethren," for whose feelings Gov. SEYMOUR was then so anxious, have made war on the Union, and are now seeking its destruction. Everything has changed except Gov. SEYMOUR. Judge TREMAIN abandoned the grounds he once held, as soon as adherence to it became equivalent to giving aid and comfort to the enemies of his country. Gov. SEYMOUR did not. This is just the difference between them. Gov. SEYMOUR holds now, in the midst of a war, while the Southern traitors are thundering at the gates of the Capital, precisely the same language in regard to them which he held while they acknowledged allegiance to the same Government. He still talks of the wrongs they have sustained—of the provocations they have received—of the insults they have endured, and of the allowance that must be made for them. He ignores the terrible guilt they have incurred by their rebellion, and regards them, now as he did of old, as the natural allies and main bulwark of the Democratic Party.

This is his position, and the *Argus* sustains him in it. Judge TREMAIN does not. He quit the South as soon as the South began the war on the Government, and he now stands—where Gov. SEYMOUR and every loyal citizen ought to stand—by the side of the Government, giving it all possible aid and strength, in its contest with the traitors who seek its life.

The Probable Length of the War.

One question must come up very seriously before all our readers, and will be considered from various aspects, and that is, What shall be the length of this war? Are we to have a weary contest of many years, or a struggle short and desperate? It is a question seriously affecting all business arrangements, and one in which almost every member of all civilized communities has a profound interest. The conditions on which any well considered answer can be given are so various, shifting and uncertain, that it seems hardly worth while to attempt at this period a prediction or a probable estimate. Still, those conditions should be carefully considered, and some sort of conclusion may be attained.

First as to resources. The South is evidently running through with its supply of men. The draft of men between 45 and 55 plainly shows this. Such men are not usually fit for the rapid movements and the severe campaigns of the Southern armies. They are needed at home for the cultivation of the soil and the government of the negroes. There may be two or three hundred thousand of them, but many are already included in the rebel forces, and those remaining will weaken either the regiments that receive them or the country which they leave to the dangers of insurrection.

We may assume, then, that the Confederate States have nearly reached the limit of supply for their armies. Their losses by sickness, continually, are probably greater than ours—at least 12 per cent.; that is, if they have 500,000 men in the field, amounting to 60,000 per annum. The losses by battle are probably about equal to ours. This drain must be constantly bringing their number down, while ours is filled up by new levies or drafts. So, at length, superior numbers will press upon them. Yet it is not to be denied that four or five hundred thousand brave men like the soldiers of the South, can protract the war for some years.

Next, as to supplies of food, forage and clothing. In these matters we do not believe the South will suffer anything which will decide the contest. The Southern States can be made to feed the whole Union, if it is desired. The planters have undoubtedly planted corn and wheat largely in place of cotton, and on new lands. From the Border States, the rebel authorities have gathered vast supplies of bacon and flour. They may be compelled, indeed, to abandon their advanced positions from want of supplies, but within the country they can always obtain enough. Give the Southern soldiers corn-meal and bacon and they can live. They are ragged and lousy, it is true. But very dirty and rowdy-looking men can fight. They are perhaps no worse off than our forefathers were in the struggle with England. None of these wants, we believe, are to shorten the war. It is true, if we should be able to make our blockade so much more strict as to exclude supplies of arms and material of war, we might reasonably hope for some great advantage over them through their inferiority in armament. But looking calmly at the past, what hope is there of such a fortunate result? Can we expect the navy to accomplish much more in watching the coasts than it has done? The capture of some of the large ports would indeed check some of their supplies, and we should thus press them severely.

In considering solely the results of an offensive campaign in the future, have we reason to expect speedy fruits very different from what we have derived in the past. Gen. HALLECK, Gen. MCCLELLAN, perhaps the President, are men who work very cautiously and slowly. It may be the result will be sure, but we know perfectly it will come only after long delays. There will be little of what is called dash; no brilliant manœuvers; no rapidity of action. We shall have solid, heavy momentum. We shall break the enemy by the weight of superior numbers and artillery; not by strategy or fiery attacks. The campaign may come out to a sure conclusion, but it will come by very slow steps. We are satisfied that but for the President's proclamation, (and the policy that must accompany it,) we should have been years in subduing the Southern States, and might in the end, have been very glad of the frontier of the Potomac, the Southern mountains of Tennessee and Kentucky and the Valley of the Mississippi.

Now, however, all that is changed. That proclamation indicates the most determined and earnest warfare. It compels it also. And when the logical results of this new policy appear, we expect a speedy climax or crisis to the war. Yet looking at all the elements of the problem, considering our scarcity of eminent military talent, the intense passion and determination of the rebels, the vast territory which they defend, we may rationally expect a war of some duration; while regarding their essential weakness in the system of Slavery, their inferiority in numbers and resources, the superior personal bravery of our men and the justice of our cause, together with our immense naval power, we cannot doubt of the final result.

Emancipation in the Border States.

The President's Emancipation proclamation contains one feature that has escaped attention in the more absorbing interest drawn around its leading edict. It is the renewal of the offer made by the President, through Congress, in June last, to the Border Slave States, of a compensated Emancipation and colonization of the freed blacks. This proposition of the President received at the time of its utterance, the decided indorsement of Congress. There was an entire willingness expressed in every influential quarter to make this policy a permanent and National one, and seek through its agency a gradual, peaceful and philanthropic solution of the Slavery question in the United States.

What might have been the present condition of National affairs if the Border States had embraced the proposition of the President, so fully indorsed by Congress, it is idle now to conjecture. It is enough to know that, save in Maryland, where the policy received very thorough discussion in the newspapers, and an unexpectedly strong popular support, no favorable response was made in any of the Border States. Kentucky and Missouri did not hesitate to reject, rather unceremoniously, the President's offer. Maryland made no overtures that the National Government could lay hold of. And so the matter stood.

But now the all-important subject is revived and forced upon the thoughts of the Border-State men by a powerful back-action. The recoil on those States of the Emancipation policy of the President, about to be enforced in the extreme South, is going to be paralyzing. What will Slavery be worth in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, after it shall have been stricken down in all the South? With free men only in the North—free men only in the South—and free men passing through and through the Border States to the free area above and below; and with free speech and free print everywhere, in all the States, on every subject, as the rule of the redeemed Republic, what will be the duration of the already shattered slave system of the Border States? An alluvial island in the midst of the Mississippi would not be swept away more quickly when the torrent of the "June rise" comes roaring and eddying around it. It would vanish in a twinkling.

Missouri and Kentucky could not meet the views of the President in regard to the abrogation of Slavery in their own borders. But now they must meet the question up in their rear: for the Proclamation with Slavery in the rebel States, the Border States are estopped from The President was under no obligations to hold out still the protecting arm of the National Government to the Border States, after they had once rejected his offer. But he has done so. The loyalty of those States that have, against ties of blood, commerce, and geographical affinities, remained faithful to the Union, and contributed, in full and equal measure with the loyal North, their sons to its defence, are again offered by the President a compensated emancipation if they will voluntarily join the galaxy of Free States. We are glad to see that Missouri is manifesting a changed purpose in this matter. Already popular meetings are beginning to be held, calling on the Governor of that State to convene the Legislature, in order to inaugurate a policy of gradual emancipation, as proposed by the President. It is a step wisely taken.

THE HORRIBLE TALE OF THE SOUTHERN HOSPITALS.—One gets an appalling idea of the sacrifices that have already been made to the Moloch of Rebellion, by an official return of the Surgeon-General at Richmond, who states that up to the present time *one hundred thousand* sick and wounded soldiers have been received in the hospitals of that city! Note that this is but one item, for other cities have received proportionate numbers, and also that this return excludes those that have been killed on the battle-field. From these examples one may form a conception of the enormous havoc that the war has made in the Southern population. It must be remembered that these losses are more palpably felt there than among our teeming masses. In the semi-feudal constitution of Southern society, each man of thousands of these was the centre of a little social system, which falls to pieces without him; and if the war were to continue very much longer the whole framework of Southern life must be rent asunder. Poor, deluded, God-forsaken people, wrecked and torn by the earthquake and the lightning of war, where weeping and wailing resounds through the land, and ashes are on every brow!

Negro Emigration to Chiriqui.

No cause, however good, can enlist public sympathy, and no enterprise, however purely philanthropic, can be agitated, which bad men will not seize upon and attempt to use for their own vile and selfish purposes. This fate, we fear, is befalling the President's purpose to establish a colony of free blacks somewhere without the limits of the United States. It is, to say the least, a decidedly suspicious circumstance that there is an evident pre-determination to make the proposed colonial experiment upon the exploded Chiriqui Grant, in Nicaragua. We have no disposition to charge upon Senator POMEROY of Kansas, a willful design to deceive the proposed colonists, and to coin money of their blood. With his motives we have at this time nothing to do. It is certain, however, that some of his statements to the proposed colonists are grossly erroneous, and consequently none of them can be trusted. If he is not aware that he is grossly misleading those who are expected to initiate his colony, he has himself been greatly imposed upon.

It is not true that the Government of Central America will welcome the establishment of a negro colony within their limits, under the auspices of the United States. The evidence on this point is overwhelming, from both official and private sources. Elsewhere in our columns will be found a letter on the subject, from an American gentleman, not in the public service, but long resident at Panama, and whom we know to be intelligent, careful and truthful.

New-Grenada will not oppose, even if it does not heartily invite, negro colonists who offer to settle upon her territory under the sole protection of her laws, and as her own citizens; but a colony under the auspices of the United States would be regarded with just suspicion, be met by resistance, and baptized in blood. If we are mistaken in this, why not make a treaty with the Government of New-Grenada, in advance, and thus guard against all difficulties? If that Government will *not* make such treaty, an attempt to force the proposed colony upon an unwilling people will constitute an insulting invasion of friendly territory, and can result only in disaster to the innocent victims of the ill-advised enterprise. If invasion is the plan, let it be distinctly understood that we are about to embark in foreign war in this hour of domestic disturbance and peril.

The simple truth is, that the proposed colonial scheme is being used to revive and give active force to the old Chiriqui speculation of AMAROSK W. THOMPSON—a scheme repeatedly rejected by Congress as visionary and baseless. As the writer already referred to states, Mr. THOMPSON has no valid title to an acre of land in the Chiriqui country, where it is clearly the purpose of Senator POMEROY to try to force a settlement. The grants of land claimed by THOMPSON lapsed long ago for non-fulfillment. That the United States Government might find pretext enough in them for a war to subjugate a Central American State, and compel it to receive a negro colony, is possible; but armed invasion and occupation is not the entertainment to which Mr. POMEROY invites his emigrants.

Mr. POMEROY is grossly deceived, also, and is misleading others, in regard to the seasons and climate of Chiriqui, as the letter quoted elsewhere, correctly explains. If he sails this Fall for his assumed Paradise, the colonists must be comparatively idle until next January. What wonder that intelligent colored men, who take an active interest in all schemes for the elevation of their race, are doubtful of the one now under consideration. An absence of manly frankness on the part of its managers indicates to them either an intention to deceive, or an equally unfortunate ignorance of the facts. They are alarmed, also, by the evidence that Mr. POMEROY'S prejudices are all in favor of Chiriqui. True, he talks of other points, and says that when he gets started he shall go to the Nile, if necessary, to find a location. This sort of indecision and uncertainty is exceedingly suspicious to those who understand that, in Honduras, an immense tract of country, with vast quantities of mahogany and other valuable woods, in addition to agricultural lands, can be purchased for almost a song, with undoubted title, and with the aid of the local Government in establishing a proper colony of free blacks.

Why send a steamship, crowded with passengers, on a roving commission around the world to find a location, when one may certainly be had at a point specifically named, and where the settlers would be welcomed and cherished as friends, instead of being repelled as enemies and invaders? As at present advised, we must warn our colored people not to suffer themselves to be deluded into the Chiriqui speculation. We warn the Government, also, against being betrayed into lending its aid and countenance to what there is so much reason to fear can only lead to disaster and disgrace.

THE SUBLIMITY OF IMPUDENCE.—The London *Times*, maddened that people in this country have ceased to pay the slightest heed to its impotent rant and raving on everything American, in its last article works itself into foaming frenzy, and talks about "England and France landing *a hundred thousand men each*, and driving back the Federal armies of invasion"! It is a characteristic of madness to play fast and loose with figures; but it is somewhat ludicrous coolly and calmly to bring these wild military maunderings into comparison with that country's actual resources.

Leave out the "hundred thousand" which France is to furnish (and which, by the way, we don't see), and inquire where England is to get *her* "hundred thousand" to carry out this charming scheme of invasion. The whole British army, including its militia, consists of 220,000 men of all branches of the service; and these are so distributed among the British colonies, all over the world, that only 40,000 soldiers remain on duty in Great Britain and Ireland—a force very inadequate to preserve order in the mother country. She cannot take her colonial contingents, for it is only by these local forces that her authority is preserved, and already in China, at the Cape, in New Zealand, and elsewhere, for aught we know, they are actually engaged in putting down insurrections. There remain then the volunteers, those valiant holiday soldiers who march out every six months to slaughter imaginary Frenchmen in the targets at Wimbleton. But though we are willing to concede these might do very good service in case of invasion, nobody for a moment supposes they would ever leave the country to go to war. Where, then, could England procure one hundred thousand men to assist the South?

She could not do it. One hundred thousand men constitute nearly one half the whole British army, and it is more by sixty thousand than are found in all the garrisons of Great Britain and Ireland. If an outbreak were to take place in Lancashire it would take the whole forty thousand soldiers to put it down. Such an outbreak is daily feared; and the Government will probably have need of all the red-coats they can get at home, without sending a "hundred thousand" on the errand thus blatantly announced.

PROMOTING FROM THE RANKS—AN IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATION.—Gen. HALLECK could not have made a more weighty recommendation than that in his circular to the Governors of the several States, urging them to fill the numerous vacancies in volunteer regiments now in the field, by "promoting officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, who have distinguished themselves in the field, or who have shown a capacity for military command." The power of officering the volunteer regiments is vested in the Governors of the several States; so that the Government or General-in-Chief can do no more than *recommend* a general policy in the matter. The Governors of some of the States allow the regiments to elect their own officers; but, generally, the State Chiefs take the matter into their own hands, and as it is utterly impossible that they should have an intimate acquaintance with each regiment, even if they desired to, it is easy to see that places which should go as rewards to merit are too often given to personal or political favorites.

Gen. HALLECK states a golden axiom when he says that, "without the hope of promotion, there is no encouragement to a faithful performance of duty, and no stimulus to deeds of valor;" but he indicates no method by which this admirable desideratum is to be secured. Indeed, under our present system, we have no other assurance that merit, capacity and valor will be rewarded, than that furnished by the patriotism of the civil head of the respective States; and hitherto, it must be confessed, this does not seem to have been powerful enough to make promotion from the ranks other than a rare and exceptional occurrence. It is a burning shame and disgrace that, in an army whose ranks are fuller of capacity to command than any other army in the world, there is *less* recognition of these qualities than in the army of any nation of modern times. If the circular of the General-in-Chief serves, as it ought, to awaken the parties addressed to the vast importance of this vital matter, it will be well, indeed.

ARE THE INDIANS ALLIES OF THE REBELS?—The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Sept. 24, says:

"The Yankees are about to send their army captured at Harper's Ferry against the Indians. *Has the Government no means of retaliation for such a breach of faith?*"

This would seem to confirm the charge that the Indians are in league with the rebels, for, unless they are their allies, the rebel Government would have no right to adopt retaliatory measures.

The Death of Benjamin F. Hallett.

This event is announced as having occurred yesterday, at the residence of the deceased, in Lowell. We are, at present, without particulars of the nature or incidents of an illness which has had this fatal termination.

Mr. HALLETT was an active and not unsuccessful member of the Boston Bar, rather distinguished, however, for his political career than by any extraordinary achievements in the walks of his profession. Early identifying himself with the Democratic Party, he soon became a leader on that side, not only in Massachusetts, but in New-England, and rarely failed to represent the State in the National Conventions of his Party. Ability in intrigue, unflinching fidelity to partisan obligations, decided partialities for the South and its domestic institutions, recommended him strongly to those ambitious statesmen of the South, who used the machinery of the Democratic organization so long as it was in running order, and made him in their councils the representative man of the Eastern States. His zeal was especially notable, after the passage of the Fugitive Law of 1850, in forcing that obnoxious measure down the throats of Massachusetts men, well-nigh ready in one or two cases of peculiar provocation to rise in open resistance to its execution. Services like these had their reward. His influence and shrewdness carried the nomination of Mr. PIERCE in 1852; and Mr. PIERCE rewarded him in 1853 with the appointment of United States District-Attorney for Massachusetts. At Cincinnati, in 1856, he was intrusted with the perplexing task of reconciling the diverging sentiments of Northern and Southern Democrats, by a platform which should at once give Kansas to the South, elect a Pro-Slavery President, and yet enable the northern wing of the party to furnish a plausible apology for their object—servitude to the slaveholder. The Cincinnati platform, aided by art and accident, elected Mr. BUCHANAN, a result largely due to the ingenuity of the framer. Mr. HALLETT'S part in State and local politics was insignificant, for the reason that his party was always a weakling in Massachusetts. It was only once in four years he was able to recover momentarily a national notoriety. In 1860 he played his part unsuccessfully in the Charleston Convention, and at Baltimore went home satisfied that the National Democratic Party was at an end. Since the war broke out Mr. HALLETT has lent his voice and means to the support of the Government; but not, as far as we can learn, very earnestly or lavishly. His attention has been devoted to the practice of his profession. His death is a serious loss to his political friends in New-England.

ANOTHER ASTEROID.—A new asteroid was discovered on Sept. 25, by HENRY M. PARKHURST of this City. It is in the constellation *Pisces*, and is of the eleventh magnitude.

☞ An accident to one of our lightning presses yesterday morning delayed the publication of the morning edition beyond the usual hour.

—Mr. C. F. Hall, the returned Artic Explorer, is about to commence a course of lectures, in Cincinnati, upon his experiences.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

A REPORT CONTRADICTED.

We have the best authority for contradicting the statement telegraphed from here last night to a Philadelphia journal, to the effect that Peace Commissioners had been sent here by the rebel Congress to propose a compromise of existing troubles. The Government has no knowledge of any such action, and it is believed that the rebels are too well informed of its temper to suppose that it will entertain any proposition except one of unconditional submission to the constituted authorities.

EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Recent advices from a TIMES' special correspondent, who has had extended opportunities to converse with the residents of Fairfax, London, Prince William and Farquier counties, Virginia, in regard to the recent emancipation proclamation of President LINCOLN, are to the effect that the slaveholders in the above-named counties manifest remarkable indifference to the prospect of emancipation; that the proclamation creates no excitement whatever, it being what prominent Secessionists and those most interested have long expected. Instead of exasperating slaveholders, it has had the effect of compelling them to realize that at last the Government is in earnest about crushing the rebellion.

GEN. HALLECK AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Without expressing an opinion as to the recent acts of Government, it is only right the public should be reminded that the General-in-Chief of the Army is not a participant in the councils of the Cabinet, and that, as an ordinary rule, he never hears about the course resolved on by the civil authorities until he hears it, in common with the public, through the medium of the Press. Such I am assured, from a reliable source, to be the fact, and it is but justice to the Administration, Gen. HALLECK, and the public, that it should be widely known.

That such a state of things should exist may appear strange, but is of ready explanation. Fully occupied in the management of military affairs, and determined to give no handle for civil interference with regard to the army, Gen. HALLECK is said to confine his labors exclusively to his own branch of the public service, and to insist that the civil servants of the Government shall do likewise. He enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence and appreciation of the President and Secretary of War; but it is said to be understood between all three that no official communication shall be had on points about which there might be, and probably would be, a wide difference of opinion.

A REPORT FROM SIGEL.

A report prevailed at Alexandria to-day that Gen. SIGEL's troops had recaptured all the engines and cars which the enemy obtained from the wreck at Bristow and Warrenton Junction.

THE PRISONERS CAPTURED AT WARRENTON.

The twelve hundred prisoners captured at Warrenton yesterday prove principally to be rebels who were wounded in the battles at Manassas. Several thousand more rebel sick and wounded are lying at Culpepper Court-house. Among the prisoners captured were about seventy conscripts from the surrounding country.

THE STAMP DIFFICULTY.

The following circular has been issued by the Post-office Department:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, FINANCE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1862.

SIR; The recent demand by the public for postage stamps, under an erroneous impression with regard to the law authorizing the issue of "postage currency," has entirely exhausted the surplus stock, and the Department is now dependent upon the daily manufacture to meet the requisitions of Postmasters. Sales of stamps must therefore be restricted to such as may be needed by the public for prepayment of postage, the ordinary demand at any office being the guide.

And inasmuch as the unadvised use of postage stamps as a circulating medium has soiled or defaced them in a greater or less degree, and evil persons, taking advantage of that circumstance, have put into circulation stamps which have evidently been used in prepayment of postage, every postmaster is instructed to treat as unpaid any letter placed in a post-office for mailing which may be covered with a stamp at all soiled or defaced, or which has apparently been used in payment of postage. Such letters will be sent at once to the dead letter office. This Department has repeatedly, by special letters and official announcement, declared its opposition to the sale and use of postage stamps for a currency, foreseeing the results of such a course on the part of the public. Respectfully yours,

(Signed) A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

REVENUE STAMPS.

RITTENHOUSE, FAUT & Co., and other bankers here, are receiving large orders for revenue stamps for tax stamps and postage currency. The latter cannot be supplied excepting in small quantities. The only stamps ready for delivery at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue are check stamps, for checks, drafts, or orders on sight, and proprietary stamps for patent medicines, cosmetics, etc. Other stamps will be ready in a few days, of which notice will be given, that purchasers may know how to frame their orders.

AN OPINION FROM THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given the following opinion in regard to the liability of Railway Companies to the payment of stamp duties:

"The item marked 'Express N' on page 89 of the Excise law, was not intended to embrace the freight business of railroads and ordinary wagoners; but is limited to persons who are express carriers, and not merely common carriers under the law. The distinction is very well known in practical business. The express carrier is usually expected to take the parcel, box or bundle from the house or place of business of the consignee, while a railway company receives and delivers goods at its own stations. In the absence of specific language in the statute authorizing the broader construction, I must hold that persons and companies engaged in transporting goods over the country, as such business is usually performed by railway corporations, are not liable to the payment of a stamp tax upon the receipts given for such goods. I am also of opinion that the first item in Schedule B does not include such receipts for freight as are usually given by Railway Companies. A receipt is no doubt in a technical sense an agreement or contract, but in the ordinary use of language, this close construction does not hold. Had Congress intended to include receipts, it would have been easy to have so provided in plain language.

STATE PRISONERS.

All prisoners of State, now on parole by authority from the Headquarters of the Military District of Columbia, will report in person forthwith to the Military Governor of this District. This is with a view to their exchange for Union prisoners at Richmond.

THE REMOVAL OF MAJ. KEY.

The dismissal by the President of Maj. JOHN J. KEY, additional Aid-de-Camp, attached to Gen. HALLECK's Staff, for the utterance of disloyal sentiments, is regarded as an excellent example in high quarters, and a hope is expressed that it may be followed up until the army shall be thoroughly purged of those officers who so frequently offend the ear of loyal citizens by seditious and treasonable words. Maj. KEY, it is but just to say, whatever may have been the offence for which he has been dismissed, bore a fair character as an officer, and his loyalty was never previously suspected. He was not, however, an officer of Gen. HALLECK's own selection, but had been assigned to him. Thus attached to the staff and without the personal acquaintance or confidence of Gen. HALLECK, he has been continually employed on detatched staff duties, such as local Provost-Marshal for towns and cities, supervising agent at different points, etc. He has never been employed in any confidential capacity at headquarters which would give him access to information that would by any possibility be of service to the enemy, not, however, because any question of his loyalty had been raised, but because Gen. HALLECK had no personal knowledge of him, such as would indnce the confiding of important or secret operations. Maj. KEY is from Indiana, but is said to have large contingent interests in the Slave States.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF GRANT'S ARMY.

Dr. WIRTZ, Surgeon in charge of the hospitals at Evansville, Ind., has been appointed Medical Director of Gen. GRANT's army. Assistant-Surgeon WINNEY, U. S. A., has been ordered to Evansville to supply the vacancy.

Dr. MCMILLAN has been ordered to report to the Assistant-Surgeon at St. Louis.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND left here this morning for Philadelphia. He will make a personal inspection of the hospitals in that city. Dr. JOSEPH R. SMITH is Acting Surgeon-General *ad interim*.

THE CANVASS IN OHIO.

The friends of Gen. SCHENCK are sanguine of his election to the next Congress, in place of VALLANDIGHAM, though the latter is stumping every School District and making every effort for success.

A COURT-MARTIAL.

A Court-martial has been ordered to meet at Fort Columbus, New-York, to-morrow, for the trial of Ordnance Sergeant BALDWIN, charged with a brutal and unprovoked assault on Capt. S. M. SPROLE, of the Fourth Infantry, U. S. A.

REBEL CONSCRIPTS.

About three thousand conscripts are said to have arrived at Culpepper, from the South, last week. They were immediately marched to Winchester. The conscription is still going on in Culpepper County. All male persons between fifteen and sixty-five are being impressed into the service.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Commander H. C. BLAKE has been detached from the *Sabine*, and ordered to the temporary command of the *R. R. Cuyler*, *vice* Lieut. Commander WM. C. WARE, previously ordered, and condemned by Medical Survey.

Lieut.-Commander WM. D. WHITING is detached from the *Wyandotte* and ordered to the *Ottawa*, *vice* Lieut.-Commander J. B. CREIGHTON detached.

Gunner GEORGE SIRIAN is detached from the *Sabine* and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Capt. O. S. OLIVER's order to the command of the *Iroquois* is revoked, and he is ordered to the command of the U. S. steam sloop-of-war *Mohican*.

DISMISSED FROM THE NAVAL SERVICE.

The following officers, sent home from the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, have this day been dismissed from the service, viz:

Gunner John Duncan, as worthless; Gunner Wm. Yates, as worthless; Gunner Wm. Simmers, for drunkenness; Master's Mate E. J. Allen, for drunkenness; Master's Mate John Coffey, for drunkenness; and Master's Mate William White, for worthless.

THE REVOLVING TOWER.

Mr. TIMBY has the broad patent from the United States for the revolving tower for land and water fortifications. This is acknowledged to be a great National invention, and is fully accredited to American genius and energy.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

AMOS B. LITTLE, Patent Agent in this city, committed suicide this evening, at the National Hotel, while in a fit of temporary insanity. The deceased, during the last Administration, held the position of Chief Examiner in the Patent Office. He was a native of Newport, New-Hampshire.

WORK DONE OVER.

It is reported that our forces are rebuilding the wharf and buildings at Acquia Creek, wantonly and needlessly destroyed by the crews of our gunboats some time since.

ELECTED COLONEL.

Maj. DOSTER, the present efficient Provost-Marshal, has been elected Colonel of the Eighty-third Regiment.

CONTRABAND TRADERS CAPTURED.

A number of small vessels engaged in the smuggling business on the Lower Potomac, were captured yesterday by the flotilla. Several boats were loaded with salt and shoes.

MORTALITY AMONG THE CONTRABANDS.

Considerable mortality exists among the contrabands in Alexandria. The disease is camp-fever, and the deaths average six each day.

THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURGH.

Gen. Hooker's Official Report.

HEADQUARTER'S HOOKER'S DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS, WILLIAMSBURGH, Va., May 10, 1862.

Capt. C. McKeever, Ass't Adjt.-Gen. Third Army Corps:

I have the honor to report that under the instructions received through the Headquarters Third Army Corps, dated May 4, "to support STONEMAN, and aid him in cutting off the retreat of the enemy," my Division marched from its camp before Yorktown, about noon that day.

We marched toward Williamsburgh. After advancing five or six miles on this road, I learned that Brig.-Gen. STONEMAN had fallen upon the rear of the enemy's retreating column, and was there awaiting the arrival of an infantry force to attack them.

This was five or six miles in advance of me, and immediately I left my command and galloped to the front, in order to see what disposition it would be necessary to make of my force on its arrival. While here, I was informed that Brigadier-General SMITH's division had filed into the road in advance of my command, and that, in consequence, my division would be compelled to halt until after SMITH's had passed. I immediately returned to the head of my column, where I found my division halted; and as SMITH's was extended, it was between three and four hours in passing. As soon as this was ascertained, and feeling that STONEMAN would require no additional support, I applied to Brigadier-General HEINTZELMAN, the superior officer charged with the advance on the Yorktown road, for authority to throw my command on to the Hampton road, which intersected that on which Brigadier-General STONEMAN had halted, at the identical point his enemy occupied. The angle formed by the two roads is a little less than a right angle. Obtaining this permission, the head of my division left the brick church about dark, and it pressed forward, in order, if practicable, to come up with the enemy before morning. This, however, I soon found would be impossible, for the roads were frightful, the night intensely dark and rainy, and many of my men exhausted from loss of sleep, and from labor the night before in the trenches. The troops were halted in the middle of the road, between 10 and 11 o'clock P. M., resolved to stop until day light, when we started again, and came in sight of the enemy's works before Williamsburgh about 5½ o'clock in the morning. Before emerging from the forest the column was halted, while I rode to the front to find what could be learned of the position of the enemy.

The first work that presented itself was Fort Magruder, and this was standing at the junction of the Yorktown and Hampton roads, and on each side of it was a cordon of redoubts extending as far as could be seen. Subsequently I found their number to be thirteen, and extending entirely across the peninsula—the right and left of them resting on the waters of the York and James rivers. Approaching them from the south, they are concealed by heavy forest until the observer is within less than a mile of their locality. Where the forest had been standing nearer than this distance the trees had been felled, in order that the occupants of the redoubts might have timely notice of the approach of an enemy, and early strike him with artillery. The trees had been felled in this manner on both sides of the road on which we had advanced for a breadth of almost half a mile, and the same was the case on the Yorktown road. Between the edge of the felled timber and the fort was a belt of clear, arable land, 600 or 700 yards in width. This was dotted all over with rifle pits.

In connection with the redoubts themselves, I may be permitted to state, that I found them standing near the eastern and southern verge of a slightly elevated plain, the slopes of which were furrowed with widening ravines, with an an almost boundless, gently undulating plain, reaching across the peninsula, and extending to the north and west as far as the eye can reach. The landscape is highly picturesque and not a little heightened by the large trees and venerable spires of Williamsuurgh, two miles distant.

Fort Magruder appears to be the largest of the redoubts—its crest measuring nearly half a mile, with substantial parapets, ditches, magazines, etc. This was located to command the Yorktown and Hampton Roads, and the redoubts in its vicinity to command the ravines, which the guns of Fort Magruder could not sweep.

Being in pursuit of a retreating army, I deemed it my duty to lose no time in making the disposition of my forces to attack, regardless of their number and position, except to accomplish the result with the least possible sacrifice of life. By so doing, my Division, if it did not capture the army before me, would at least hold them, in order that some others might.

Besides, I knew of the presence of more than 30,000 troops, not two miles distant from me, and that within twelve miles (four hours' march) was the bulk of the army of the Potomac. My own position was tenable for double that length of time against three times my number.

At 7½ o'clock, Brig.-Gen. GROVER was directed to commence the attack, by sending the First Massachusetts Regiment as skirmishers into the felled timber, on the left of the road on which they were standing—the Second New-Hampshire Regiment to the right—both with directions to skirmish up to the edge of the felled timber, and there, under cover, to turn their attention to the occupants of the rifle-pits, and the enemy's sharpshooters and gunners in Fort Magruder.

The Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, and the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, were then directed to form on the right of the Second New-Hampshire, and to advance as skirmishers until they had reached the Yorktown road, and when that was gained, to have word sent to me.

Under my Chief of Artillery, WEBBER's Battery was thrown forward in advance of the fallen timber, and brought into action in a cleared field on the right of the road, and distant from Fort Magruder about 700 yards. No sooner had it emerged from the forest, on the way to its position, than four guns from Fort Magruder opened on it, and after it was still further up the road, they received the fire from two additional guns from a redoubt on the left. However, it was pushed on, and before it was brought into motion, two officers and two privates had been shot down, and before a single piece of the battery had been discharged, its cannoniers had been driven from it despite the skill and activity of my sharpshooters in picking off the rebel gunners. Volunteers were now called for by my gallant Chief of Artillery, Maj. WAINWRIGHT, to man the battery now in position, when the officers and cannoniers of OSBORN's Battery sprang forward, and in the time I am writing, had those pieces well at work. HAMHALL's Battery was now brought into action under that excellent officer, on the right of WEBBER's, and before 9 o'clock, every gun in Fort Magruder was silenced, and all the troops in sight on the plain dispersed. Between the sharpshooters and the two batteries, the enemy's guns in this fort were not heard from again until late in the afternoon.

One of the regiments in Brig.-Gen. PATTERSON'S Brigade—the Fifth New-Jersey—was charged with the especial care of these batteries, and was posted a little to the rear of them. The remaining regiments of Patterson's Brigade, under their intrepid commander, were sent into the left of the road from where they were standing, in anticipation of an attack from that quarter.

Heavy forest trees cover this ground and conceal from the view the enemy's earthworks, about a mile distant. The forest itself has a depth of about three-fourths of that distance. It was through this that PATTERSON led the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth New-Jersey Regiments. Bodies of the enemy's infantry were seen drifting in that direction, and the increased musketry fire proved that many others were flocking thither, whom we could not see.

Prior to this moment, Brig.-Gen. EMORY had reached my position with a light battery and a body of cavalry, which were promptly placed at my disposal by that experienced and gifted soldier; but, as I had no duty on which I could employ those arms of service, and as I was confined for room in the exercise of my own command, I requested that he would dispatch a party to reconnoitre and observe the movements of the rebels to the rear of my left. This was executed to my satisfaction.

It was now reported to me that the skirmishers to the right had reached the Yorktown road, where word was sent to Col. BLAISDELL to proceed with the Eleventh Massachusetts and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiments cautiously down that road, to destroy any rebel force he might find, and break down any barrier the enemy might have thrown up to check the advance of our forces in that direction, and when this was executed to report the fact to the senior officer with the troops there, and on his return to send me word of the result of his mission. This was done, and word was sent to me through Adjt. COMEER, of the Eleventh Regiment.

Up to this moment there had been a brisk musketry fire kept up on every part of the field, but its swelling volumes in the direction of PATTERSON, satisfied me from the beginning of the engagement that the enemy had accumulated a heavy force in his front. GROVER had already anticipated it, and had moved the main portion of the First Massachusetts Regiment to receive it, while first, the Seventy-second New-York Regiment, of TAYLOR's Brigade, and soon after the Seventieth New-York Regiment, of the same brigade, were ordered to strengthen PATTERSON.

Col. AVERILL, of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, had, with great kindness and gallantry, tendered me his services, while Lieut. MCALLISTER, of the Engineers, volunteered to make a reconnoissance of such of the enemy's works as were hidden from view, preparatory to carrying them by assault, should a suitable opportunity present itself for that object. For this service I am under many obligations to that accomplished officer.

From the earliest moment of the attack, it was an object of deep solicitude to establish a connection with the troops in my immediate neighborhood on the Yorktown road, and as that had been accomplished, and as I saw no signs of their advance, at 11:20 A. M. I addressed the subjoined note to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Corps, under the impression that his Chief was still there. It is as follows: "I have had a hard contest all the morning, but do not despair of success. My men are hard at work, but a good deal exhausted. It is reported to me that my communication with you by the Yorktown road is clear of the enemy. Batteries, cavalry and infantry can take post by the side of mine to whip the enemy." This found Gen. HEINTZELMAN absent, but it was returned opened, and on the envelope indorsed, "Opened and read," by the senior officer on that field. A cavalry man took over the note, and returned with it, by the Yorktown road, after an absence of twenty minutes.

To return, it was now after 1 o'clock, and the battle had swollen into one of gigantic proportions. The left had been reinforced with the Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth New-York Regiments—the only remaining ones of my reserve—under Col. TAYLOR, and all were engaged; yet its fortunes would ebb and flow despite the most determined courage and valor of my devoted officers and men. Three times the enemy approached within eighty yards of the road which was the centre of my operations, and as often were they thrown back with violence and slaughter. Every time his advance was made with fresh troops, and each succeeding one seemed to be in greater force and determination.

The Eleventh Massachusetts and the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiments were ordered to the left—the support of the batteries and the Second New-Hampshire Regiment were withdrawn from their advanced position in front, to take post where they could look after the front and left at the same time. The orders to the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment did not reach it, and it remained on the right.

At this juncture word was received from Col. TAYLOR that the regiments of his command longest engaged were falling short of ammunition, and when he was informed that the supply train was not yet up, a portion of his command presented an obstinate front to the advance of the enemy, with no other cartridges than were gathered from the boxes of the fallen.

Again the enemy were reinforced by the arrival of LONGSTREET's Division. His troops had passed through Williamsburgh, on their retreat from Yorktown, and were recalled to strengthen the rebel forces before Williamsburgh. No sooner had they joined, than it was known that they were again moving to drive in our left; after a violent and protracted struggle they were again repulsed with great loss.

Simultaneous with the movement, an attempt was made to drive in our front, and seize the batteries, by the troops from Fort Magruder, aided by reinforcements from the redoubts on the left. The withdrawal of the supports invited this attack, and it was at this time that four of our guns were captured. They could have been saved, but only at the risk of losing the day. Whatever of dishonor, if any, is attached to their loss, belongs to the Brigadier-General commanding the Division, and not to his Chief of Artillery, or to the officers and men serving with the batteries—for truer men never stepped upon the field of battle.

While this was going on in front, Capt. SMITH, by a skillful disposition of his battery, held complete command of the road, which subsequently, by a few well-directed shots, was turned to good account.

The foregoing furnishes a faithful narrative of the disposition of my command throughout this eventful day.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock, Gen. KEARNY, with all his characteristic gallantry, arrived on the ground at the head of his division, and after having secured their positions, my division was withdrawn from the contest, and held as a reserve until dark, when the battle ended, after a prolonged and severe conflict against three times my number, directed by the most accomplished General of the rebel army, Maj.-Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON, assisted by Gens. LONGSTREET, PRYOR, GUNTSON and PICKETT, with commands selected from the best troops in their army.

The list of killed and wounded attests the character of the contest. The killed of the enemy must have been double my own; of the wounded, we cannot estimate. Eight hundred were left in hospitals at Williamsburgh, and others were distributed among the private houses in the city, while all the available tenements in the vicinity of the field of battle are filled with them. Three hundred prisoners were taken.

I have omitted to mention the arrival, early in the afternoon of Brig.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN, commanding the Third Army Corps, with his staff, and to express my very grateful acknowledgment for the encouragement inspired by his presence, and for the aid and support he gave me by his counsel and conduct.

As soon as darkness concealed their movements, the rebels retreated in a state of utter demoralization, leaving behind artillery, wagons, &c., &c.

History will not be believed, when it is told that the noble officers and men of my Division were permitted to carry on this unequal struggle from morning until night unaided, in the presence of more than 30,000 of their comrades with arms in their hands. Nevertheless, it is true.

If we failed to capture the rebel army on the plains of Williamsburgh, it surely will not be ascribed to the want of conduct and courage in my command.

The field was marked by an unusual number of instances of conspicuous courage and daring, which I shall seek an early opportunity to bring to the notice of the Commander of the Third Corps.

At this time I can speak but in general terms of the regiments and batteries engaged in the battle of Williamsburgh. Their list of the killed and wounded from among their numbers will forever determine the extent of their participation in this hard-fought and dearly-contested field. Their constancy and courage are deserving all praise. My profound and grateful acknowledgments are tendered to them.

I am under great obligations to the officers of my staff for eminent services, and especially to Capt. JOSEPH DICKINSON, my Assistant Adjutant-General, and to my Aides-de-Camp, Lieuts. WM. H. LAWRENCE and JOSEPH ABBOT, who were with me throughout the day.

The loss of my Division on this field was:

Commissioned officers killed	21
Commissioned officers wounded	65
Enlisted men killed	317
Enlisted men wounded	837
Enlisted men missing	335
Total	1,575

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOSEPH HOOKER,
Brigadier-General Commanding Division.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

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THEIR SURPRISING EFFICACY IN CASES OF FEVER AND AGUE,
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GENERAL AGENT FOR UNITED STATES,
No 512 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Brilliant Performances this Afternoon at Barnum's Museum, will be witnessed by thousands of little folks and their fond mammas. The truth is, Barnum has become a necessity with our people. every body has to spend an afternoon or evening as often as once a week there, war or no war.

The State Fairs of Ohio and Michigan, just closed, have both awarded the highest premiums to the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE over all competitors, and thus confirmed the verdicts of those States, before rendered.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Consultations on Chronic Diseases Daily—Dr. WOLFE, No. 832 Broadway, New-York. Call for his Essay on the subject. To be had gratis, and sent by mail on application.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

STOUTENBURGH—SANDS.—In this City, on Third day, (Tuesday,) Sept. 30, by his Honor the Mayor, at the residence of the bride's father, SAMUEL K. STOUTENBURGH, of Northeastle, Westchester County, to PHEBE F. SANDS, of this City.

SHEPARD—MEAD.—In Brattleboro, Vt., on Thursday, Sept. 25, AUGUSTUS D. SHEPARD, of New-York, to JOANNA E., second daughter of Larkin G. Mead, Esq., of the former place.

WILLIAMS—ATWATER.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. P. Torrey, LYMAN W. WILLIAMS to MINNIE E., eldest daughter of Lewis Atwater, Esq., both of Ithaca, N. Y.

DIED

BROWN.—In Tarrytown, on Monday, Sept. 29, DONALDS, son of Francis and Charlotte Le Roy Brown, aged 7 months.

CARROLL.—In Washington, D. C., on Monday, Sept. 29, HOWARD CARROLL, Colonel of One Hundred and Fifth N. Y. S. V., of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, while gallantly leading his regiment in action.

COOPER.—Killed at the battle of Antietam, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, while gallantly leading his company, of which he was acting commandant, Second Lieut. EDWARD C. COOPER, of the Ninth Regiment, N. Y. Vols., (Hawkins' Zouaves.)

His relatives and friends, with those of his family, also the officers and members of his regiment, and the officers of the several regiments now in the City, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of All Souls, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

EDEY.—In New-Brighton, S. I., on Monday, Sept. 29, after a short, severe illness, ANNA, daughter of Frere and Harriet M. Edey.

Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, New-Brighton, on Wednesday, at 11½ o'clock. Carriages will await the steamboat leaving Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

EMMET.—In Astoria, on Monday, Sept. 29, at the residence of his father, Thomas A. Emmet, MACNEVIN EMMET, in the 25th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Thursday next, Oct 2, at St. George's Church, Astoria, at 2½ P. M. The steamboat *Sylvan Grove* leaves for Astoria at 1½ P. M., from Peck-slip.

EVERITT.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Sept. 29, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of his grandfather, Mr J. L. Everitt, Ravenswood, L. I., FRANK, eldest son of Mr. Wm. M. Everitt, in the 19th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

GILLESPY.—In Catskill, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, CARRIE S. NEARING, wife of P. M. Gillespy, of Saugerties.

HART.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 28, after a short illness, Mr JOSEPH HART, in the 84th year of his age; for the last 52 years a resident of this City.

The friends and relatives, and those of his sons, Henry and Martin H., are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 1, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 166 West 34th-st.

HENRICI.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept 30, HERMANN HENRICI, youngest son of Hermann C. and Elise Henrici, aged 10 months and 9 days.

KENNEDY.—Yesterday morning, at his residence No. 305 Henry-st., Brooklyn, after a short illness, JAMES F. KENNEDY, aged 57 years.

His friends, and those of his son-in-law, Oliver R. Mathews, are affectionately invited to attend his funeral, from Friends Meeting-house, on Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Fifth day afternoon, 2d inst., at 3 o'clock.

LOUGHLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 30, ELLEN, daughter of John and Ellen Loughlin, aged 2 years, 1 month and 14 days.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, from No. 83 Pacific st.

ROSSITER.—In Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 29, WILLIAM HENRY ROSSITER.

SUTDAM.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 28, suddenly, of disease of the heart, ISRAEL SUTDAM, Esq., in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Covenant Lodge No. 35, F. and A. M., of Jerusalem Encampment No. 12, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 56 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WILLERS.—On Saturday, Sept. 20, at the hospital on the battle-field, Corporal JOHN A. WILLERS, son of Mary Jane and the late George H. Willers, aged 22 years and 11 days, from wounds received at the battle of Antietam, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, a member of Company L, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

WOOD.—Killed in the battle of South Mountain, on Sunday, Sept. 14, CHARLES M. WOOD, of Company H, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., aged 19 years.

Services will be held at the residence of J. T. Chapman, No. 138 Warren-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, at 9 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown on the 11 A. M. train Hudson River Railroad

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 463—Sept. 30, 1862.
54, 38, 75, 17, 23, 3, 65, 31, 34, 33, 13, 41.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 464.—Sept. 30, 1862.
57, 70, 71, 28, 73, 75, 53, 36, 5, 33, 31, 26.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
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Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 411.—Sept. 30, 1862.
6, 15, 78, 71, 37, 58, 60, 36, 7, 73, 20, 57.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 311.—Sept. 30, 1862.
72, 73, 40, 20, 75, 70, 30, 63, 56, 74, 41, 44.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

JOHN B. GOUGH
will deliver a Lecture at the HALL OF THE UNION (Cooper Institute), on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 1, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the ARMY COMMITTEE. Subject—TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.
DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK.
Tickets for sale at Rushton's, No. 10 Astor House; Brentano's, No. 596 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at the rooms of the Association, corner of 24th-av. and 9th-st.
JAMES L. HASTIE,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, OLD ULCERS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain remedy for these diseases. You who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald* and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal depôt No 216 Grand-st. Seventy five cents per bottle. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

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5—The Patent Fastening by which the machine is tightened to the tub, we believe to be superior, in simplicity and efficiency, to anything yet offered.
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AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for some very superior servants, whose reference are to the first families in Brooklyn, and will be found most desirable help; also, for some neat and efficient waitresses, housemaids and children's nurses. Apply at MANNING'S new and spacious offices, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first class cook; thoroughly understands her business—making the best of soups, cooking all kinds of meats, games, jellies, deserts, &c., and is a first-rate baker; will assist in the washing if required; best of City references from her last place. Call, for three days, at 19 6th-st., between 2d and 3d ave., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family, with her daughter of 15, smart and intelligent; can do any kind of light work, and take care of children, with the best of City reference from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-street, between 7th and 8th ave.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as Cook in a respectable family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West 16th-st., two doors from 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wants a situation as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference for seven years from her last place. Call at No. 58 East 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; will assist with washing; has two years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent woman who thoroughly understands her business; meats, soups, game, good pastry and good bread; will assist in washing and ironing, if required; has good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in back basement, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and would assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family as cook; is a good maker of bread, biscuit, cake and pies; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can do gentleman's shirts in first style. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 254 West 16th-st., near 8th-av., second door.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, and to do the plain washing and ironing; is a good bakeress; and in the discharge of her duties will bring to bear full capability and the utmost integrity; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 152 East 17th-st.

AS COOK—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUAtions wanted, by two respectable girls, one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, the other as seamstress; can cut and fit or assist in care of children; with good City reference. Call at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman as a good cook, washer and ironer, and baker, understands soups and game, and also making butter; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 159 Hester-st., between Mott and Elizabeth sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A FIRST-class private family, by a person who understands cooking in all its branches—boning, larding, jellies, creams of all kinds; can get up dinner parties in the nicest style; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 220 7th-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, HAVING the best of reference, wishes a situation in a private family; best of testimonials given as to character, competency, &c. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 952 Broadway, near 3d-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN is desirous of obtaining a situation; is an excellent cook, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; has five years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A young woman, to do cooking, and assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, as cook; can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 98 West 15th-st., till engaged.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations; one as cook, the other as laundress; can give the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st.; call in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 426 2d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

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AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK, WITH THE highest testimonials as to character, capability, &c., is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family either in the City or country. Apply, for two days, at No. 115 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook; has the best of City references, and understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 186 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable German woman wishes a situation as cook and laundress; understands her duties and has the best references. Call at 112 3d-st., fourth story, Room No. 30.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as a good cook, washer and ironer, and baker, understands soups and game, and also making butter; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 159 Hester-st., between Mott and Elizabeth sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A FIRST-class private family, by a person who understands cooking in all its branches—boning, larding, jellies, creams of all kinds; can get up dinner parties in the nicest style; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 220 7th-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman, belonging to the Presbyterian Church, wishes a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and the dairy; no objection to go a short distance in the country, and can show three years' reference. Call at No. 119 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, or would do housework in a small family; has no objection to the country. Call for reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 232 7th-av., near 25th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as plain cook, by one who is a first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Apply at No. 191 West 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN English Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 346 West 37th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a Scotch Protestant cook, washer and ironer, must be a good plain cook, and understand good bread, biscuit and pastry; good City reference required; none other need apply; wages $8 per month. Call at No. 6 West 39th-st., for two days, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A most respectable Protestant woman as professed cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches—soups, pastries, meats, game, &c.; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 99 Macdougal-st., near Isle-ocker.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is a first-rate laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 240 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 209 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family, with her daughter of 15, smart and intelligent; can do any kind of light work, and take care of children, with the best of City reference from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-street, between 7th and 8th ave.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as Cook in a respectable family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West 16th-st., two doors from 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wants a situation as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference for seven years from her last place. Call at No. 58 East 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; will assist with washing; has two years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent woman who thoroughly understands her business; meats, soups, game, good pastry and good bread; will assist in washing and ironing, if required; has good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in back basement, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and would assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family as cook; is a good maker of bread, biscuit, cake and pies; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can do gentleman's shirts in first style. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 254 West 16th-st., near 8th-av., second door.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, and to do the plain washing and ironing; is a good bakeress; and in the discharge of her duties will bring to bear full capability and the utmost integrity; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 152 East 17th-st.

AS COOK—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUAtions wanted, by two respectable girls, one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, the other as seamstress; can cut and fit or assist in care of children; with good City reference. Call at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman as a good cook, washer and ironer, and baker, understands soups and game, and also making butter; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 159 Hester-st., between Mott and Elizabeth sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A FIRST-class private family, by a person who understands cooking in all its branches—boning, larding, jellies, creams of all kinds; can get up dinner parties in the nicest style; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 220 7th-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, HAVING the best of reference, wishes a situation in a private family; best of testimonials given as to character, competency, &c. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 952 Broadway, near 3d-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN is desirous of obtaining a situation; is an excellent cook, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; has five years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A young woman, to do cooking, and assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, as cook; can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 98 West 15th-st., till engaged.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations; one as cook, the other as laundress; can give the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st.; call in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 426 2d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook in a private family or a first-class boarding-house; understands soups and game; good City references. Call for two days at No. 254 Bowery, in the store.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK, WITH THE highest testimonials as to character, capability, &c., is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family either in the City or country. Apply, for two days, at No. 115 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook; has the best of City references, and understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 186 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable German woman wishes a situation as cook and laundress; understands her duties and has the best references. Call at 112 3d-st., fourth story, Room No. 30

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 finished figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUBEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (he stairs.) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consults with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumphs of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A SINGLE MEDICATED BATH OFTEN does more good than six months' treatment by other methods.

Motives of delicacy forbid our publishing details of cases, but we refer patients personally to those who have been afflicted with like diseases.

Diseases peculiar to females, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Skin Diseases are our specialty.

No charge until the patient is cured.

Dr. VON FALLENSTEIN,
No. 56 East 17th-st., near Union-square.
New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MACRICAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the reports of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will not disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, (Dr HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies to regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1829—the only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, near Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. HADLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, to which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to contain, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York. Or 15 three-cent stamps, 280 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 TO $8,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, either active or special, in a manufacturing business, already established, to enlarge and extend the same. The article has a great whole-sale demand, and the invested amount can be doubled every three months. Only capitalists and men of standing treated with. For further particulars, call at the factory, No. 163 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 135th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

DENTISTRY.—A FINE OPENING FOR A DENtist, as the successor of the late J. Woodbridge, No. 194 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Apply on the premises, to see the tools and apparatus, or on the administrator, No. 15 Wall-st., New-York. J. E. WOODBRIDGE.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE, NOW DOING a first-rate business; will be sold with or without stock. The watch work and jobbing will twice pay all expenses. Rent cheap. Location unsurpassed. The most satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address for one week, WATCHMAKER, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services as the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD CO., CINCINNATI, Oct. 1, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE transfer books of this Company will be closed from the 4th to the 14th inst., inclusive, preparatory to declaring a dividend. By order of the Board of Directors,
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

$40,000.—A MERCHANT OF VALUABLE EXperience and influence in this City, wishes to take an active part in an established business, and to advance the above sum in cash. Banking, brokerage or commission preferred. Reference of undoubted character will be given as a medium of introduction, if desired. Address A. N., Box No. 1,134, N. Y. Post-office. Communications will be strictly private.

$25,000.—ANY PART OF $25,000 TO lend on bond and mortgage on improved real estate in the City of New-York. Applications will be considered on property in Westchester County. Apply to HENRY H. ELLIOTT, No. 38 Chambers-st., second-story, Room No. 22.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.—The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, series A, due on the 1st October, will be paid at the Bank of North America, less the Government tax of three per cent., on and after that date.
B. TOAREY, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, will be held at the office of said Company, on the sixth day of October, proximo, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this institution, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 6th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOURTEEN DIRECTORS, of this bank, will be held at their Banking-house, TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R BUCK, Cashier.

NOTICE—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company will be kept hereafter at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Wall-st., New-York.
(Signed) F. G. QUEVEDO, Sec'y.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 51 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at best rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TUNTIAN BUILDINGS, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One per Cent., additional, out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 6th of October next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of September until the morning of the 8th of October.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 75 cents per share (clear of tax) upon the stock of this Company will be paid to the New-York stockholders at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 31 William-st., New-York, and to the Philadelphia stockholders at the office of GAW, MACALESTER & CO., No. 316 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 23d inst., and remain closed until the 2d of October.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Sept. 18, 1862.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 13th October, ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 1 to 14, inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will bear interest from that date. *Six Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent. on larger sums.*
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAMB, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

All deposits made on or before 1st October, will draw interest from that date.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
ADD. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Interest commences Oct. 1.
M. D VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COGGS, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 130 3d-av., corner 11th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits commences Oct. 1.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 10 to 3 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $100 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Interest commences Oct. 1, 1862.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, mattresses, bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store, warranted and delivered free. Please call at C. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. You will save money. Rosewood furniture cheap.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S Patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Hair Mattresses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANufacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Leitch. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70

ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ASIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES. THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MACAY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship JOSEFA TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean; and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $70. Apply to,
SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA ..... Saturday ..... Oct. 4.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday ..... Oct. 11.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday ..... Oct. 18.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin ..... $85 | Steerage $35
First cabin to London ..... 90 | Steerage to London 38
First cabin to Paris ..... 95 | Steerage to Paris 43
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 95 | Steerage to Hamburg 40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to JAMES MCCALL, No. 7 Exchange-square, Glasgow-town to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO., in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., in Paris to JULES DECOUFLE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse, in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP, HANSA, H. IVEN SANDER Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. BURLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mail, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 4. Rates of passage from New-York—Intermediate, according to accommodation, $80 and $90; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 and $180; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY ..... Sep 13 | MONDAY ..... Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau ..... $50.
Passage money to Havana ..... 70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE U. S. Mail Steamship TRADE WIND, Capt. E. A. DELANEY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 2½ Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 30, 5½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 30, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 1, 9½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 2, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 2, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 3, 11 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 3, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 4, 3 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 6, 6½ A. M.
Monday, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 7, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 7, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 8, 8½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 8, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 9, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 9, 3 P. M.	

and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads, also, the above line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
G.C.O. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Havens, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Will leave at FIVE on and after the 25th inst. for freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL, leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay street, touching at Astoria EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEWLONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 29, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat WM. KENT leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 o'clock P. M., landing at Low Point, Marlborough and Milton. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Nightly change of performance.
WEDNESDAY,
Mrs. Centlivre's standard Comedy, (received at its first representation with the heartiest laughter and applause,)
THE WONDER!
A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

Don Felix ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Colonel Britton ..... Mr. Charles Fisher
Frederick ..... Mr. Reynolds
Don Pedro—Father to Violante ..... Mr. Holland
Don Lopez—Father to Felix ..... Mr. Browne
Gibby—servant to Col. Britton ..... Mr. Norton
Lissardo—servant to Don Felix ..... Mr. Young
Donna Violanta ..... Mrs. Hoey
Isabella—Sister to Felix ..... Miss Henriques
Flora ..... Miss Mary Gannon
Inez ..... Mrs. Reeves

THURSDAY—WILD OATS.
FRIDAY—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
SATURDAY—JOHN BULL.
MONDAY—CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.
TUESDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
WEDNESDAY—MONEY.

Mr. WALLACK
Is happy to state that the attraction of the fine
OLD COMEDIES
Continues unabated. Many of them not yet acted at this Theatre, will be presented in the course of the next few weeks in accordance with this arrangement and with Mr. Wallack's great desire to give his patrons
CONSTANT VARIETY,
and
A NEW COMEDY,
Never before acted, is in active study and preparation to take its position among the old ones, consequently the REPETITION OF PLAYS WILL BE VERY LIMITED.

GOTTSCHALK CONCERTS

The public are respectfully informed that the FIRST GRAND CONCERT, this season, of the celebrated Pianist, MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, Will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, at IRVING HALL.

A number of eminent vocal and instrumental artists have been engaged to assist Mr. Gottschalk in a series of entirely new and brilliant programmes. Among other artists, MRS. JENNY KEMPTON, An American contralto of undoubted talent, will have the honor of making her first appearance in this City.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the Favorite Baritone.
Mr. Louis Schreiber, | Mr. Joseph Noll,
Mr. F. Bergner, | Mr. George Matzka,
Mr. H. C. Timm, | Mr. Anton Ryer
Musical Director, MR. THEODORE THOMAS

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

No extra charge for reserved seats, the sale of which will commence on Tuesday morning, Sept. 30, at
BEER & SCHIRMER'S ..... No. 701 Broadway.
SCHARFENBERG & LUIS' ..... No. 769 Broadway.
SIBELL & SALISBURY'S ..... No. 7 Nassau-st.
AND AT IRVING HALL.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.

THIS EVENING, and EVERY EVENING during the week. GREAT SUCCESS of SENORITA CUBAS, in the drama of
THE WIZARD SKIFF.
CUBAS sustains THREE CHARACTERS, and fights a combat, supported by a DRAMATIC COMPANY. CUBAS will execute a GREEK DANCE and a SPANISH DANCE. The pantomime of KIM KA also, PROMENADE MUSIC and EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES. Admission only 25 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1862.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

[Continued from First Page.]

To give an idea of a soldier's life, and particularly so far as this corps is concerned, I have obtained a statement of its movements since the 1st of May last, by which it will be seen that the command has not been idle.

We marched from Winchester to Romney May 4, 1862; from there to Petersburgh May 10, to Franklin May 13; returned to Petersburgh May 27, marched to Moreland May 28; from there to Strasburgh, where it was present at a skirmish with the enemy June 1; from there it followed the enemy up the Shenandoah valley until we reached Harrisburgh; on the 16th of June; left there the next morning, and took part in the battle of Cross Keys June 8. The next day we marched to Port Republic, and returned to Strasburgh again June 20; encamped near Middletown and marched toward Sperryville July 7; arrived at Sperryville July 10; marched from there to Madison, for outpost duty, July 29, from thence to Cedar Mountain Aug. 10; marched to Crooked River Aug. 12; marched to Sulphur Springs Aug. 20; arrived at Rappahannock Station Aug. 21. From there the Company were in daily skirmishes with the enemy, until the Company arrived at Bull Run, near Manassas, where the Company took part at the battle of Aug. 29 and 30, 1862. From there we marched to Centreville, and are encamped at present near Arlington Heights.

ADVANCE OF GEN. SIGEL.

One Thousand Two Hundred Prisoners Captured.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The Washington *Star* of this evening says:

"Gen. SIGEL moved out upon our immediate front some days since. Gen. SIGEL has just telegraphed that yesterday Gen. STAHL's advance brigade took the town of Warrenton, and made prisoners of 1,200 rebels.

Gen. STAHL yesterday went to Salem and White Plains, where he found no trace of the enemy. They are, however, in force at Culpepper Court-house, the present northern terminus of their railroad connection with Richmond.

Yesterday the cavalry of that force advanced on Warrenton, doubtless in the hope of relieving their force there.

A party left Gen. SIGEL's headquarters on Thursday morning last, and halted at Bristow Station on Friday morning. They proceeded thence to Warrenton Junction, where they met a considerable force of the enemy. There was a cavalry regiment of rebels, and one battery of artillery.

After a few rounds the enemy skedaddled. Our forces captured eight wagons, loaded with Quartermaster's and commissary stores, and several mules, and brought them off.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Cumberland Gap Evacuated by Gen. Morgan.

Everything Brought Away and the Gap Rendered Impassable.

Reports About General Buell's Removal.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

Gen. MORGAN left Cumberland Gap about two weeks ago, with all his forces, and is supposed to be marching in a northeasterly direction, so as to strike the Ohio somewhere about Portsmouth. He brought away all his artillery and stores, and blocked up the Gap with stones, so as to render it impassable.

Capt. PRENTICE, son of GEORGE D. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, who was wounded in the Augusta Ky., fight, died to-day.

An Indianapolis correspondent of the *Commercial* says Gen. BUELL has been removed, and Gen. THOMAS assigned his command.

Drafting takes place in this city to-morrow.

GEN. BUELL NOT REMOVED.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

Yesterday it was rumored that Gen. BUELL was relieved from his command. The news created much dissatisfaction among our State authorities and prominent citizens who have the, utmost confidence in Gen. BUELL. We have reliable information to-day that Gen. BUELL is still in command of the army of the Ohio.

CAPTURE OF THE THIRD GEORGIA CAVALRY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., Tuesday, Sept. 30.

Col. KENNETT'S Cavalry has had a skirmish with and captured the Third Georgia Cavalry. He paroled the non-commissioned officers and privates.

THE REBEL RAID IN AUGUSTA.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

AUGUSTA, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 27, 1862.

This place was attacked by a force of mounted rebels 610 strong, with two cannon, under command of a younger brother of Col. JOHN MORGAN, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Their first attack was made by a portion of them on the steamboats *Belfast* and *Florence Miller*, with the intention of capturing them; but although the boats were completely riddled with musket and rifle shots, they made their escape without any person being hurt. In the meantime the rest of the force became engaged with the Union force under Col. BRADFORD, numbering 120 men, the most of whom took refuge in the houses, and fired from the windows with deadly effect on the rebels, killing and wounding ninety men. Among the killed are three Captains, one of them a younger brother of Col. MORGAN. Among the mortally wounded is the Lieutenant-Colonel in command, a son of G. D. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*. This heavy loss exasperated the rebels so much that they set fire to every house they were direct upon from, which, spreading to other houses, burned down two squares of the town. The casualties to our force are nine killed and fifteen wounded, though it is feared several citizens were consumed in the burning buildings. With the exception of a few that escaped, the rest of our force, with Col. BRADFORD, were taken prisoners. They left the town about 9 o'clock, taking their prisoners with them.

LATER.

HEADQUARTERS VOLUNTEERS, No. 3, FORT AUGUSTA, KY., Saturday, Sept. 27—3 P. M.

A few of the prisoners have returned paroled. The rebels left Col. HARDING'S division of a force that left Maysville last night, at 12 o'clock, strong under Col. WILSON,) joined by 300 from Ripley, on the river, Ky., came down while the Victory was here, and report they encountered the rebels on their retreat from Augusta to Germantown. They immediately attacked them, the rebels retreating, quickly degenerating into a rout, then a panic, throwing away everything that impeded their flight, in the direction of Brookville. It is hoped here that when the full Maysville command returns, they will have recaptured Col. BRADFORD and the rest of our men, with most of the rebels.

Lieut.-Col. PRENTICE, second in command of the rebels, lays in Mr. MCKINSEN's house, so badly wounded it is thought he cannot live till morning.

The Draft in Massachusetts Again Postponed.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The draft in Massachusetts has been again postponed until Oct. 15.

Death of Hon. B. F. Hallett.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

Hon. B. F. HALLETT, well known as a distinguished lawyer and politician, died to-day.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Augmentation of the National Forces in South Carolina.

BRAGG'S MOVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY.

Five Millions in Copper Coin to be Issued by the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Sept. 29.

The steamboat *Canonicus* arrived this morning with the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York Regiment. The regiment is full and is a fine body of men. They go to Suffolk to-day.

Three hundred patients left the Chesapeake Hospital, to-day, for New-York.

The flag of truce boat *Metamora*, returned from Aiken's Landing, to-day, without accomplishing her intended mission. She brings down Surgeon JOHNSON, but not one of our prisoners—yet nearly 300 are on their way to Aiken's Landing and 700 more are at Richmond, ready to come as soon as the Government sends on the required documents.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 25th inst., says that "there are grounds for believing that *the enemy are sending heavy reinforcements to Hilton Head and along the shores of Broad River.* Pinckney Island is now occupied by a large body of troops."

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 26th inst., says that "Gen. BRAGG, with 10,000 men is at Glasgow Junction, and that Gen. ROSSEAU has gone to meet him."

The Norfolk *Union* regards the defeat of Gen. BRAGG's army certain, and says that there are 200,000 National troops between Nashville and Louisville.

Surgeon-Gen. MOORE reports the number of sick and wounded received in the Richmond hospitals since their organization to be 99,508. Of these, 19,774 have been furloughed; 2,341 have been discharged, and 7,603 have died. At the Chimborazo Hospital there were received 24,895, of which 2,033 died. At the Winter Hospital the number received was 22,571, of which 1,271 died. The whole number of sick and wounded received in the Petersburgh hospitals was 11,170. There, or in Richmond, the smallest number of deaths have occurred in the hospitals superintended by the ladies.

The Salt bill was passed in the Virginia Legislature.

A bill has passed the Confederate Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue copper coins of the denomination of five, ten and twenty-five cents, to the amount of five millions of dollars, and appropriating two hundred thousand to carry the act into effect.

The death of Capt. GEORGE W. ALLEN, of Richmond, from wounds received at Malvern Hill, is reported.

An army officer from Suffolk this afternoon, reports all quiet in that neighborhood, and says that no immediate attack from the rebels is anticipated.

THE MURDER OF GEN. NELSON.

General Davis to be Tried by Court-Martial.

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. NELSON.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS is under arrest for killing Gen. NELSON, and will be tried by Court-martial.

The funeral of Gen. NELSON took place to-day. The corpse was inclosed in an elegant metallic casket. The following officers acted as pall bearers: Maj.-Gens. MCCOOK, CRITTENDEN and GRANGER, Brig.-Gens. JACKSON and JOHNSON, Capt. JENKINS, Chief of Staff, and other Staff officers.

The procession formed at the Galt House, at 3 o'clock. It was composed of cavalry, artillery, and about seven regiments of infantry. There was, in addition, a company formed of the old division the gallant NELSON commanded.

The remains were taken to Christ Church, where Rev. Dr. TALBOTT officiated, assisted by Rev. Messrs. NEWELL and LANGE. Mr. TALBOTT delivered an eloquent address.

After the ceremony had been performed, the remains were conveyed to Cave Hill Cemetery and placed in a vault, until they can be removed to "Camp Dick Robinson," according to Gen. NELSON'S request.

PROMOTIONS FOR GALLANTRY.

Important Recommendations from Gen. Halleck to the State Governors.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The following circular letter from Gen. HALLECK to the Governors of the different States, is published:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.

From casualties in the field, and from absence by reason of sickness, many volunteer regiments have not a sufficient number of officers to command them.

It is important that vacancies caused by deaths and resignations be filled with the least possible delay.

The Governors of the several States are earnestly requested to fill those vacancies by promoting officers, non-commissioned officers and privates *who have distinguished themselves in the field, or who have shown a capacity for military command.*

Without the hope of promotion, there is no encouragement to a faithful performance of duty, and no stimulus to deeds of valor.

Moreover, the discipline and efficiency of an army depends in a great measure upon the character and qualifications of its officers.

Without good officers, the very best soldiers soon become a mere disorderly mob, the inefficiency of which is increased by the increase of its members.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

STATE POLITICS.

The Anti-Prohibitionists' State Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The State Convention of Anti-Prohibitionists assembled in this city to-day.

The Convention met at Voorhees Hall, and was called to order at 12 o'clock noon.

Hon. P. W. ENOS was chosen permanent President, and made an able and eloquent speech in defence of "constitutional rights." He was frequently interrupted during its delivery by enthusiastic applause.

On a call of the roll being made one hundred and ninety-seven delegates answered to their names, nearly every county in the State being represented.

The Convention repudiated all partisan feelings in its deliberations.

HORATIO SEYMOUR was unanimously nominated for Governor, and D. R. FLOYD JONES for Lieutenant-Governor, amidst loud and enthusiastic cheering.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That this Convention, repudiating all party platforms, and disowning entangling alliances with any political organization, do plant ourselves on the Constitution of these United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that we will not sustain any man for office who sets up any higher law by which the rights of the people shall be defined.

Resolved, That the Electors of the State, who are opposed to coercive and sumptuary enactments, are at this time more than ever called upon to give their support to such candidates only, in all parts of the

A State Committee was formed, a number of speeches were made, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The Convention adjourned at 8 o'clock this evening with nine cheers for SEYMOUR and JONES.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY POLITICS.

Ninth Ward Wadsworth and Tremain Club.

PREPARATIONS FOR ORGANIZATION—SPEECHES BY JOHN KEYSER AND HENRY J. RAYMOND.

An influential meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Ward and vicinity was held last evening at Bleecker Building, for the purpose of forming a Wadsworth and Tremain Club, and of indorsing the nominations made by the recent Republican and Union Convention at Syracuse. The call was signed by the District delegates to Syracuse—JOHN KEYSER, HENRY J. RAYMOND, JAMES A. BRIGGS and ROBERT EDWARDS, Jr.; also, by GEO. STARR, President of the Ward Republican Association, and by A. J. CAMPBELL, President of the Union Association. Mr. KEYSER called the meeting to order, and nominated the following officers:

President—A. J. CAMPBELL.
Vice-Presidents—DAVID MARSH, SINCLAIR TOUSEY, GEO. STARR, and C. LEIGH.
Secretary—NELSON D. THAYER.

A call being made for the report of the Delegates to Syracuse, after the Chairman had made a brief speech, elucidating the objects of the meeting,

Mr. JOHN KEYSER, in a clear and comprehensive statement, detailed the action of the late Syracuse Convention, and briefly alluded to the merits of the various candidates put in nomination by the Republican and Union Party. His speech was received with general favor.

SPEECH OF HON. H. J. RAYMOND.

Mr. RAYMOND being called upon, took the stand amid a most flattering welcome. He complimented the report of Mr. KEYSER, saying that it was unnecessary to further comment upon the proceedings of the Convention. For himself, he was a delegate—not from the Republican Party, with which he especially sympathized, but he was the immediate representative of the Union section of the party that is to carry this State. [Applause.] He did not, therefore, feel at liberty at first to exercise solely his political and personal preferences for the distinguished citizen placed in nomination for Governor, Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH. [Applause.] But, after taking counsel with loyal men, (and no others,) [applause.] he had cast his vote for the man who said, "If any man hauls down the American flag shoot him on the spot." [Applause.] Their party had been much diminished in numbers from the majority which it had furnished in the volunteers from this State. Perhaps this might not be true of this City—though he believed it was—yet it was true of the northern interior and western portion of the State. Yet those who had been in favor of the South from the beginning of the war, staid at home to taunt the Republicans with the inquiry, Where are your Wide-Awakes? The Wide-Awakes were overwhelmingly represented on the battle-field or under the sod of the South, [applause] and had lost from 60,000 to 75,000 more votes than the Democrats from that cause. He had voted as he did with the conviction that it was the duty of that Convention to give a better representation to the loyal Democrats of the State than had yet been given. He believed now that he had made a mistake—not in the motive of his action, but, in the fact recently developed that it was only necessary to carry their principles into the Democratic ranks to command success and secure for HORATIO SEYMOUR an ignoble and inglorious defeat. [Applause.] The nominations of the Convention met with his hearty and cordial support. [Applause.] Our stake in this campaign transcended infinitely that of any other—the contest was national, not local, and involved the welfare of our common country. [Applause.] Mr. SEYMOUR tells us that we of the North are responsible for the war; that we have not respected the feelings of our Southern brethren—[a laugh]—we elected a President to whom they were opposed. What a high crime and misdemeanor! Yet, we have a right under the Constitution to designate what President we please. [Applause.] Yet Mr. SEYMOUR complains that after we elected our President we inaugurated him, and he had the temerity to persist in taking the office. [Laughter.] It seemed to him that the greatest temerity was exhibited by Mr. SEYMOUR in companning of it. [Applause.] But, says Mr. SEYMOUR, Mr. LINCOLN should have resigned, and then we should have appeased the South and carried on the Government without a war. Yes, but it would have been at a sacrifice far worse than war with all its horrors. After such a submission, what would there be of Government worth living for, or worth preserving? Better, far better bow down to the most tyrannical aristocracy of Europe, than to thus acknowledge our incapacity for self-government. [Applause.] We chose the more manly part. We told the South that we had always submitted when they controlled the Government, though we were in the majority, and now they must do the same when they were in the minority. [Applause.] Upon that issue, after plotting, planning and preparing for twenty-five years, in Congress, Cabinet, army, navy, and everywhere, using all the power of the Government in the interest of treason, the South was plunged, by designing leaders, not by the people, into war with the Government, and HORATIO SEYMOUR thinks we did wrong to accept the issue, instead of surrendering at once. [Applause. A VOICE—"He is a traitor."] The people of the South had been led to believe that the North would be divided in the event of the war, and that they would have the benefit of sympathy from at least half our people.

A VOICE—They believe it now.

Mr. RAYMOND—Not unless HORATIO SEYMOUR can be elected Governor. They will have reason to believe it if he can be elected. [Applause.] Never had such efforts been put forth by any people. The French Republic, with England, Austria, Prussia and Russia against her, only put into the field 600,000 men, while the royal North has already sent out over a million of men, who stand true to the stars and stripes. [Applause.] The material aid given by the people is incalculable, and but faintly represented by the enormous loans made to the Government. And yet we find HORATIO SEYMOUR seeking office with the unmistakable design of crippling the efforts of the Government, and rendering unavailable the vast resources of the people, contributed to put down this gigantic rebellion. Mr. SEYMOUR pretends to quote Republican journals—the *Tribune*, Albany *Journal* and New-York TIMES—as assailing the Government, and arrays them as his allies. But, said the speaker while I would urge the Government to greater activity, energy and efficiency in putting down the rebellion. Mr. SEYMOUR finds fault with the Government for fighting at all. [Applause.] My complaint has been that the Government did not strike where the blows would be most effective, that it did not put a man in military power who was most distinguished for fighting [thunders of applause,] and have invested men with high military command, whose plain distinction was that they did not fight. [Applause.] Mr. SEYMOUR complains, not that the Government don't fight enough, but that it fights at all. [Applause.] Mr. SEYMOUR has been disgusted at the idea of freeing the slave of a rebel, and must be much more so since the President's proclamation, though he has made no speech on that subject since the proclamation. But is not this cry against emancipation a bugbear? Mr. SEYMOUR must pretend to admit that we have a right to kill a rebel, and to take his horse, his ox, his ass—all his property. But when we come to take the slave, Mr. SEYMOUR says, "Oh, no!" [Laughter.] Why not? "Oh, gentle shepherd tell me why." [Laughter.] What laws protect a rebel's slave that do not protect his life and his other property? Has our enemy a right to dictate to us how we shall wage war? We are the challenged party and have the right to choose our weapons. [Applause.] The South first took up the sword. We say to them that shall sheath it first. [Applause.] We have the right to take the slave of a rebel:—shall the rebel dictate to us what we shall do with the slave after we have got him? We have been vainly endeavoring to wage war upon the humane principles set forth to Europe by Mr. SEWARD through Minister ADAMS. We forgot that we had to deal with barbarians, and that we could not afford to bind up with the left hand the wounds made with the right. [Applause.] We have now come to the time when we shall wage war as war, and not as half peace. [Applause.] In all probability, when the war is ended, we shall have no more American slavery curbing this continent, and it is not likely that the voice of mourning will be heard in our streets, or the sound of music be forever ceased in consequence. [Applause.] The war, begun to protect Slavery, will end in the destruction of Slavery; and the Republic shall stand before the world without a reproach, even from England, which is responsible for giving us Slavery. We asked no odds of England to gain or to maintain our independence, and should the occasion exist, would teach her that we would submit to no dictation in our internal affairs. [Great applause.] There was no such thing in the book as dictation. The North or the South must conquer. If SEYMOUR is elected, it will cheer the South, gladden the heart of JEFF. DAVIS, and illuminate Richmond with bonfires. He felt justified, under the circumstance, and mindful of all the dictates of personal and political propriety, to denounce HORATIO SEYMOUR, and all who acted with him, as really and truly agents of the rebel Government of JEFF. DAVIS. [Applause.] Of course, our Government had made many mistakes. It was not possible that it should do otherwise under the circumstances, surrounded as it was with traitors and spies, who had not even yet been thoroughly weeded out. HORATIO SEYMOUR can find excuses for the crimes of the rebels, but he has not the smallest excuse for the trifling mistakes of the Constitutional rulers of the land. [Applause.] The Union candidate, Gen. WADSWORTH, is the equal, if not the superior, of Mr. SEYMOUR in all the personal and politi-

November last, taking the work of building the new Court-house from the hands of the Special Legislative Committee and assigning it to the new City Hall Commission, pursuant to the opinion of the Corporation Counsel. He was absent when the resolution was passed, but the Board then passed a resolution giving him the privilege of recording his vote on the question as he chose. He now availed himself of this privilege.

Mr. STEWART immediately raised the point of order that Mr. BLUNT's term of office, which he was serving at that time, having expired with the year, he was no entitled to the privilege claimed. This was sustained by the chair, and at once disposed of the matter.

Mr. BLUNT pursued the subject still further. He believed that if Mr. BRONSON was again asked for his advice on the subject, he would answer that he meant by his former opinion that the building of a City Hall belonged to the Commission now in charge of the Court House construction, and that that work belonged to the Supervisors.

Mr. STEWART moved to order the Court House Committee to resume charge of the work, taking it out of the hands of the City Hall Commission.

Mr. LITTLE feared such a course would make a great deal of trouble. He advised that they should await the result of the movement already ordered, of taking proceedings to obtain the money refused by the Mayor for continuing the work.

At this point, a motion by Mr. PEABY to lay the whole matter on the table, was carried.

The Board soon after adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday next.

Addresses by Hon. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas.

Hon. ANDREW JACKSON HAMILTON, of Texas" will address the citizens of this City to-night at he Cooper Institute, and those of Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, on Thursday night, under the auspices of the Union Defence Committee. Mr. HAMILTON formerly represented his State in the United States Congress, and was one of the most eloquent orators from the South. He was not swayed from his allegiance by the ragamuffins of his section, but firmly stood by the Union through good report and through evil report, and was on account thereof subjected to threats and indignities which would appal a man of less nerve and thorough determination. All the property he possessed was taken from him, and he escaped to the borders without shoes and nothing but rags to his back. He is now in New-York, and has been induced by several prominent citizens to speak in this City previous to proceeding to Washington.

NOTICE.—We are requested to call attention to STIKSON's novel checker-board advertisement, which appears on the sixth page of the TIMES to-day. The idea is a novel one, for while our subscribers are reading the advertisements, they can likewise indulge in a cheerful game of checkers.

GOUGH AND THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—JOHN B. GOUGH, will lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, this evening, at Cooper Institute. The proceeds of the lecture will be expended in the publication of *The Army Hymn Book*, of which the Association has already circulated in the army about 110,000 copies.

The State Fair.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 30—6 P. M.

The prospects of the State Fair are encouraging. There are 600 stock pens. There will be a full show of the finest horses. The cattle and swine exhibition will be as good as ever. The show of sheep will be better than that of any previous year. The fruit and flowers are magnificent, and never at any State Fair been equaled. Most of the departments will be full. The weather, to-day, has been cloudy and cold, keeping back exhibitors. This evening, however, they are arriving in considerable numbers, and the hotels and private houses are filling up. The opening of the show, to-morrow, will be a splendid affair, and a great crowd will, without doubt, be present.

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The steamship *Europa* arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. She has 82 passengers for Boston.

On the 27th the *Europa* passed the *Kangaroo*, and on the 28th instant, the *Australasian*, bound east.

The *Europa* brings no specie.

Arrival of the Keystone State—Admiral Dupont a Passenger.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The United steamer *Keystone State* has arrived here from Port Royal. Admiral DUPONT and Capt. RODGERS come as passengers in her.

Negro Colonization.

MERITS AND DEMERITS OF NEW-GRANADA FOR THE POMEROY COLONY.

Extract from a Private Letter.

PANAMA, N. G., Sept. 15, 1862.

I have read with great interest what has been said in your papers about Senator POMEROY's colonization scheme. I am glad to see it has received its quietus for the present. If the colonists should leave, as proposed, on the 1st of October next, *it would meet with a most disastrous fate.* I believe New-Granada, and all of the Central American States, will oppose such an immigration as that proposed under the immediate protection of the United States Government, though probably if arrangements were made with these Governments for the colonists to become citizens of New-Granada or Central America, they might receive a cordial welcome; they are too jealous of the United States to permit them to come in the manner proposed by Mr. POMEROY.

The Chiriqui Company, or rather Mr. A. W. THOMPSON, does not own an acre of land in Chiriqui. *The grants of land made by the province of Chiriqui to private individuals, who transferred them to Thompson, have lapsed years ago for non-fulfillment.* I think the Congress of New-Granada decided to that effect three years ago. *The Thompson grants are so much waste paper.*

Mr. POMEROY, in his address, states November is the time in this climate for planting rice, cotton, coffee and sugar, in which he is mistaken. The bush is felled during the dry season, from January till May, and the seed is planted with the first showers falling that month. The rice crop is ready in September, coffee in October, and Sugar in January. *November is one of the wettest months in the year*, when little or no labor can be done in the field.

You ask my opinion as to whether New-Granada will encourage settlers from among the blacks. As far as this section is concerned, the whites, and many of the colored part of the population, are opposed to a negro immigration, but the Government of this State being now in the hands of the colored people, such an immigration would be well received here, if the colonists came as colonists under the laws of New-Granada and take the oath of allegiance to her. If they come under the protection of the United States, and as a United States colony, I think their settlement on the Isthmus will be resisted, or at least that an attempt to resist will be made.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I*—Nos. 2789, 2791, 2793, 2799, 2803, 2805, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2823, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839. *Part II.*—Nos. 2696, 2700, 2702, 2706, 2712, 2714, 2716, 2720, 2722, 2724, 2726, 2728, 2730, 2732, 2734, 2736, 2738, 2746, 2752, 2754.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.

Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of

COAL OIL FIXTURES.

Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]

Gentlemen Arriving in Town from their Summer tours of pleasure are not recognized by even their most intimate friends until they have exchanged their bruised and battered hats for one of KNOX's late and piquant styles. A Knox Hat is the only one in keeping with the beauty of the golden September days—a fact which all may discover by calling at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Oneida, from Newbern, N. C.—Mrs. Prince, Col. MIX, Mary Grant, Capt. Freeman, Mr. Freeman, Capt. O'Neil, Lieut. Lawrence, Lieut. Douglas, Capt. Pierson, Mr. Davis, Mr. Craig, and 6 discharged soldiers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 5 50 | Sun sets ... 5 43 | Moon sets ... 12 05
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 1 24 | Gov. Island 2 12 | Hell Gate ... 3 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ... TUESDAY, Sept. 30.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Oneida, Newbern, Sept. 26, and Hatteras 28th inst. U. S. Quartermaster.

Sch. [illegible], [illegible], Sept. 29, [illegible] with boats, loaded with logs, for the Quartermaster's wharf, foot of 23d-st.

U. S. steam transport Delaware, Green, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer George Knight, Welch, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Gen. Shields, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

U. S. transport City of Richmond, Kelly, Washington, D. C., 55 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Ship Far West, Page, Dunkirk 30 ds., in ballast Wm. T. Frost. Experienced a severe gale from S. W., blew away lower maintopsail, main-spencer and foretopmast-staysail. Sept. 23, lat. 42 10, lon. 60, was boarded by a boat from bark Queen Victoria, of and from Dublin for New-York, short of water; supplied her.

Ship Champion, (of Boston,) Besbee, Calcutta May 12, with mdse. to Bassett & Bacon.

Ship Wm. B. Travis, Hooper, Fortress Monroe 11 ds., in ballast to James Colden.

Bark Elizabeth Cann, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Lewis, Warren Point, Ireland, 38 ds., via Yarmouth, N. S., where she put in for repairs, in ballast to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Abbyla, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Chandler, Boston Sept. 12, with mdse. to master. Is bound to Havana, and came to this port for repairs, having on Sept. 17, lat. 34 33, lon. 71 20, experienced a hurricane, which carried away foretopgallantmast, stove bulwarks, &c.

Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa Sept. 10, with hides, &c., to Jos. Foulke's Sons. Sept. 25, off Chincoteague, saw steamship Cahawba, with a ship in tow, strg. S.

Bark Sparkling Sea, (of New-Haven,) Manson, Key West 24 ds., via Port Royal 12 ds., with stores to D. D. Tompkins.

Bark Palmyra, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crocker, Belfast 49 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Francis Sacer, Thompson, Fortress Monroe 12 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Bark Mary Edson, (of Boston,) Nickerson, Yorktown 6 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Bark Deux Edouard, (Fr.,) Lapradelle, Martinique 30 ds., in ballast to F. Cossipere & Co.

Bark Mendi, Auld, New-Orleans 27 ds., with sugar to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Magnolia, McCullough, Fortress Monroe 6 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Bark J. M. Hicks, Freeman, Alexandria, Va., 16 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Bark Jeanie, (of Boston,) Fletcher, Fortress Monroe 6 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Brig H. G. Berry, (of Boston,) Race, Bordeaux Aug. 24, to Yates & Porterfield. Sld. in co. with brig Islander, of Mandale, for Montreal. Sept. 19, lat. 42 50, lon. 56 40, encountered a heavy gale from S. S. E. to S. S. W., which lasted 8 hours.

Brig Belle of the Bay, (of Mystic,) Washington, New Orleans 15 ds., with sugar to master. Sept. 29, Abescomb bearing W. 15 miles, spoke Br. bark Abbyla, from Boston for Havana—was returning to New-York, having, Sept. 17, in lat. 34 33, lon. 71 20, been partly dismasted, and had bulwarks stove.

Brig Hope, (Br., of St. Vincent's,) Young, St. Kitts Sept. 7, via St. Vincent's Sept. 16, in ballast to Middleton & Co.

Brig J. W. Johnston, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Day, Fajardo, P. R., Sept. 12, with sugar, &c., to Wheelwright & Co.

Brig J. R. Nevins, (Br., of Demerara,) Larkin, Salt Cay, T. I., 17 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig John Freeman, (of Boston,) Crowell, Alexandria, Va., 14 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Ocean Spray, Stubbs, Fortress Monroe 6 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig B. Smith, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) McLellan, Salt Cay, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Sarah M. Newhall, (Br., of Digby, N. S.,) Payzan, Fajardo, P. R., Sept. 10, with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. Paulice, (Hamb.,) Harons, Cuidad Bolivar Aug. 28, with hides, &c., to order.

Brig Triumph, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Murphy, Antergo 47 ds., with mdse. to Lee, Hubbard.

Brig Conquest, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Scott, Grand Turk 14 ds., with salt to master.

Brig S. C. Shaw, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Shaw, Arecibo, P. R., Sept. 14, with sugar to Thomas James.

Brig Water Lily, Tilton, Rio Grande, Brazil, May 8, with hides and hair to Richards & Peard.

Brig New Era, (of Providence,) Usher, Fortress Monroe 6 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Brig Matron, (of Newport,) Taylor, Norfolk 4 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

WIND—Sunset, S., very light.

Below.

Ship Arcole, from Havre.
Bark W. A. Platenius, from Alexandria.
Bark M. Williamson, from Yorktown.
Bark Clifton, from Hampton Roads—(By pilot boat J. D. Jones, No. 16.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 30—Arr. steamer Norman, Philadelphia; ships Lizzie Moses, Calcutta; Old Dominion, Liverpool; David Godfrey, "Elmina," brigs R. S. Minturn, Turks Island; Lark, do.; L. M. Merritt, Cadiz; schr. John Elliott, Cape Haytien.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Sept. 14, Br. brig Gen. Williams, to commence ldg. on the 15th for Baltimore. The Br. bark Florida 26th.

At Rio Grande, Brazil, May 8, brigs Herald, hence, just arr.; Mary Elizabeth hence, arr. May 5.

At Grand Turk, Sept. 16, bark Evening Star, for New-York, ldg.; brigs Milo, (Br.,) for do.; Ada, (Br.,) do.

At Arecibo, P. R., Sept. 14, Br. schr. Mary Ann, for Halifax in 2 ds., the only vessel in port.

At Roatan Island, Sept. 7, brig Josephus, for Baltimore in 10 ds.

At Fajardo, P. R., Sept. 12, Br. brig Lady Chapman, Cooper, for New-York, ldg.

Sept. 22, off Hatteras, spoke U. S. steamer James Adger, cruising.

French steam corvette Fairfax, Commander Revere de la More, Vera Cruz Sept. 16. She mounts 4 guns; has engines of 250 horse power, a crew of 134 men, and is 600 tons burden. She brings a mail.

U. S. steam transport Delaware, Green, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer George Knight, Welch, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3440. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Another Reconnoissance Across the River.

The Rebels Found Near Shepherdstown.

They are Pursued to Martinsburgh and Shelled from that Place.

The Rebel Army Believed to be Encamped between Winchester and Martinsburgh.

THE HARPER'S FERRY BRIDGE REPAIRED.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. MCCLELLAN'S ARMY, Wednesday Evening, Oct. 1.

Gen. PLEASANTON crossed the Potomac this morning at Shepherdstown, with a force of cavalry and artillery, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance in the enemy's rear—information having been received that their army had fallen back from the line of the river. He came up with them, near Shepherdstown, and drove them to Martinsburgh, from which place they were soon shelled out by the artillery. His loss was two men wounded. The rebels had one man killed and two wounded. A rebel Lieutenant and two men were taken prisoners, and a number of wounded were paroled.

Very few rebel troops are believed to be at Winchester, the greater portion of them being encamped between that place and Martinsburgh.

The work of reconstructing the railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry is rapidly progressing and will be completed to-morrow.

Generals MCCLELLAN and MARCY and their Staffs paid a visit to Harper's Ferry, Bolivar and Sandy Hook to-day.

OUR SPECIAL WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

OPERATIONS BEFORE WASHINGTON.

Effect of the President's Proclamation of Emancipation—Important Expeditions—Canon and Arms Recovered.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

The command of Col. MCLEAN returned to Centreville last evening, having accomplished the object for which it was sent out. Under the direction of Gen. STAHL, this whole valley has been pretty thoroughly canvassed by our cavalry and infantry, much to the injury of JEFF. DAVIS & Co., who had everywhere commenced to enforce the Conscript Act. A majority of the people liable to do military duty under this act have, when brought within our lines, expressed the greatest repugnance to the Confederate service, and delight at being aided to avoid it. Their statements bear the impress of truth, and are generally believed, for those who desire the success of the Confederate cause—old and young—are already in that service.

Our scouting parties have recently recovered several pieces of artillery—some of it captured from our forces, and others that were stolen from the Government before the breaking out of open hostilities; also several thousand stand of small arms. There are yet small detachments of rebel bushwackers about, watching our movements, and they occasionally fire upon our pickets. Last night, the picket-guard stationed on the road to Groveton was fired upon by a superior force; but Col. VON AMMANNO, with a detachment of the Forty-fifth New-York, soon put the "rebs" to flight.

In my last letter I stated that the privates of the Forty-fifth New-York had sent to their families $5,000. It gives me pleasure, as it will doubtless the friends of the regiment at home, to state that the sum sent home was $15,000, instead of the first amount named.

To-day, a force has been sent out to Groveton and Warrenton to disperse a force of rebel cavalry fitting about those places, forcing the citizens into their service, and another expedition for a similar purpose will soon leave in another direction. The people can rest assured, that the presence of Gen. SIGEL'S force is felt wherever it goes; activity in every department of this corps is the rule and not the exception; all—officers and men—have the utmost confidence in their commanding officer, and he infuses every one with his energy. Oh! that the Government might fully realize the importance of placing a larger force in this corps, as those do who are with it. With a force of 50,000 men, Gen. SIGEL would soon make the heart of the whole nation leap for joy.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

I have had a somewhat extended opportunity to converse with the residents of the counties of, Fairfax, Prince William, Fauquier, and Loudon in regard to the last proclamation of the President, emancipating the slaves in States and districts where the people are still in rebellion on the 1st of January, 1863, and there is everywhere a marked indifference to the contents of that document. Many large slaveholders with whom I have had long and interesting interviews, seem to have been prepared for the adoption of this policy by the Government—many, in fact, professing to believe that, in their opinion, this is but the development of the secret policy of the President, entertained from the first breaking out of hostilities; and some even go so far as to profess to believe that this was the real issue upon which Mr. LINCOLN was elevated to office. Being prepared, therefore, for extreme measures, they are not now taken by surprise or thrown into a panic. So far as my experience goes, the proclamation has at least done no harm in these counties; there are but few openly active Union men here, it is true, they are passive, rather inclined to be neutral, but a majority undoubtedly sympathize with the Confederate cause because of the similarity of local institutions. But rely upon it, the President's Proclamation will, in the end, produce good results, even here. The luke warm Unionists and semi-secesh begin to feel that at last the Government is in earnest, and determined to adopt every legitimate means to put down the rebellion. The effect of the proclamation, therefore, is directly opposite to what was anticipated by many well-meaning people, for instead of exasperating anybody in the Slave States, it is the first act of Government that has really excited the fears and commanded the respect of the people of the border Slave States. Let this proclamation be vigorously followed up by the military arm of the Government, and the lukewarm and indifferent, who yet, numerically speaking, hold the balance of power in the Slave States, will be heard from in a manner that will strike terror even to the heart of that hardened sinner, JEFF. DAVIS.

Rebel soldiers—many of them, at least—do not hesitate to say that either the destruction or dispersion of the rebel army now at Winchester will practically end the rebellion. In no way can this be done so thoroughly and speedily as by throwing a well appointed force into the Shenandoah Valley at Strasburgh, via the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroads.

A Successful Reconnoissance—Twelve Hundred Rebel Soldiers Captured and Paroled—Gen. Joe Johnson near Culpepper.

WASHINGTON, Monday Evening, Sept. 29, 1862.

A force of infantry and cavalry, under the command of Gen. STAHL, accompanied by Capts. LAWRENCE and HEINO of his Staff, reached this place this morning and captured more than 1,200 rebel soldiers. Some of these were left here while sick, others wounded from Bull Run and Antietam, and a large number were recently brought together under the conscript act. The place was approached by our troops with the utmost caution, as it was known that a rebel force had been here, but in what number could not be ascertained. Lieut.-Col. KAGEE, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, led the advance, and dashed into town at a rapid rate. The inhabitants, at first supposed that it was a force of rebel cavalry, and welcomed us by waving handkerchief, and cheering. They soon, however, discovered their mistake, and their joy was turned into abject fear. Among the captured are Medical Director FISHER, a Major and a large number of officers of the line, all of whom are now being paroled.

Gen. STAHL made a dash through Thoroughfare Gap to Salem and White Plains, but found no enemy there, and returned. Our troops had the strictest orders given them against molesting private property and the citizens are all much gratified with their conduct.

Our pickets at Bull Run battle-ground, last evening, captured several rebel bushwhackers. One captured by a squad of the First Maryland Cavalry, has a double-barreled shot-gun. He owned that he was a rebel, but denied being a scout, and said he was hunting squirrels. One of our men told him that more likely he was hunting Yankees, to which he replied, that he would not mind shooting a Yankee if he had a good chance.

It is now known that Gen. JO. JOHNSTON is between Culpepper and Warrenton, with a force of not less than 20,000 men. Union residents of the place believe that he has nearer 40,000 men, but of the truth of this we shall know more in good time.

Among the wounded found in hospital here were nine rebel soldiers who were wounded in the attack upon the rebel force at Warrenton Junction, on Friday night last, by Col. MCLEAN. They acknowledge that several of their men were killed at that time.

AFFAIRS AT HAGERSTOWN.

Union Feeling in Maryland—Opinions About the Emancipation Proclamation of the President—Rumor of the Enemy's Advancing to Hancock Town—Encampments Near Hagerstown—Shameful Neglect of Our Troops at Sharpsburgh.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sunday, Sept. 28, 1862.

If all the other Border States receive the President's last proclamation, about emancipation, with as much coolness and equanimity as Maryland, it is very evident that that important document is not going to produce the disastrous division of opinion which the rebel sympathizers of the North are predicting—and which many would doubtless be glad to see, and even to create. In fact, I have been amazed to see the amount of Union feeling existing in this part of the country; for, much as I hoped, it certainly is not what I expected to find. Whatever may be the state of feeling in Baltimore and other cities—where the concentrated views of political corruption has more material to work upon—certain it is that the further we get removed from these hotbeds of sedition, and come among the honest, single-minded portion of the population, who have not yet had their minds poisoned against the institutions of their fathers, and who have time and inclination to take a calm survey of passing events, the more we find the Union beloved and its enemies detested—no matter from what quarter they come, North or South.

If the whole of Maryland is pervaded with the kind of feeling which I have met thus far, I can well understand Stonewall Jackson's saying that his people never made a greater mistake than in coming here. That there are many here who would welcome the rule of JEFF. DAVIS & Co., is pretty well known, but that the Union feeling vastly predominates, there is no use of any one attempting to deny. It is impossible to hide the prevailing feeling of any community. It will be constantly cropping out in a thousand small but very significant ways. For instance, while in such places as Norfolk and Suffolk, the ladies keep moodily in their houses, never allowing themselves to be seen or heard—except when they condescend to go and crowd Gen. WADE to his business hours, or break upon the stillness of night with "Dixie," and "My Maryland,"—the ladies of Hagerstown are to be constantly seen cheerfully promenading the streets, going upon errands of mercy to our wounded soldiers, and enlivening everything with their sweet presence. And let me assure Northern gentlemen who may be interested in such matters, that they would be puzzled to find prettier girls than are to be met in this part of Maryland.

I was talking to a very intelligent citizen this morning—a slave-owner—about the President's proclamation. "Well," said he, "for my part I am quite satisfied with it. That letter of his to HORACE GREELEY convinced me of the honesty of the man. I know he is not going to do anything unless absolutely necessary, and when anything is *necessary* for the Union of course that thing must go. I have two slaves, and if parting with them could save the Union, they should go; although I know there are plenty of men about here who could better spare forty than I can those two." This was spoken like a man and a patriot, and I believe that he represents the great majority of thinking men here.

A messenger came in this evening from the neighborhood of Sharpsburgh, bringing the important intelligence that the enemy are collecting in great numbers about Hancock Town, some distance above Williamsport, and many believe they are actually recrossing there. Whether true or false, it is the prevailing opinion that Gov. CURTIN was altogether too hasty in withdrawing the Pennsylvania Militia, and that we have been crowing before we were fairly out of the woods. It is impossible to calculate what result the rebels can promise themselves by another raid into Maryland; but then we must remember the rebels are desperate, and desperation will often go beyond all calculation.

We have encamped quite near this town, the Eighth New-York Cavalry, Col. DAVIS, and BROOKS' Brigade, of SMITH'S Division. They are all of them—men and horses—in splendid condition, and longing for nothing better than another brush with the enemy. I spent two or three hours with them this afternoon, among the beautiful shady groves in which they are located, and found them all—officers and men.—in the utmost enthusiasm about MCCLELLAN, vowing that if politicians would only now let him have fair chance for a very little while, our men would make short work of the rebels. They all spoke with intense bitterness against MCDOWELL, and the villain or villains who sold their country at Harper's Ferry.

Grumbling is sorry work, but I cannot resist noticing the condition in which I found our men at Sharpsburgh. Having occasion to visit the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, located on a piece of rising ground, quite near the town, I went there early one morning, at 8 o'clock. It was extensively cold; as cold, indeed, as a morning in December or January. In these latitudes the days are warm and bright, the sun pouring down with almost midsummer heat; but toward evening a dense, cold, heavy fog settles upon the whole valley, drenching everything with moisture, and until the sun's rays have dispelled it, it is so thick, that at a very few yards off objects are quite undistinguishable in broad daylight. Will it be believed that I found many of our poor fellows, who are passing the whole of such wretched nights without *shelter of any kind, or even a blanket to cover them?* Sleep, under such circumstances, is of course impossible; and to try and keep themselves warm, the men pass the whole night in gathering round the scanty fires that they are able to make.

Our soldiers are supposed to be spending this interim, between the last bloody encounter and the next that may any day be upon them, in recruiting their strength and energies: and this is how they do it. I have already told you, in my last letter, how the poor horses are recruiting theirs. Who is to blame for this, I know not; the regimental Quartermasters and the authorities at headquarters must settle the matter between themselves. All I know is that it struck me as a most unnecessary and unmitigated outrage.

NEMO.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Simeon Draper, of New-York, Appointed Provost-Marshal General.

Instructions for the Guidance of Government Paymasters.

What the Government Proposes in Regard to Texas.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 1.

THE CABINET RUMORS.

Differences of opinion among the members of the Cabinet about the President's Proclamation to emancipate the slaves, involving the retirement of some of them, and new arrangements as a consequence, are pronounced imaginary by those who ought to be best informed upon the subject.

GEN. LANE'S ARMY.

Late advices from Kansas state that Gen. LANE has recruited between three and four thousand volunteers in that State, besides organizing two regiments of negroes for labor, or such other service as may be required.

REBEL MEANS OF INFORMATION.

The fact that the main features of the President's emancipation proclamation were known throughout Eastern Virginia before any newspapers containing it had reached that region, is another evidence that the rebels have means of information independent of the ordinary sources.

THE KANAWHA SALT WORKS.

From a source entitled to entire credit, we are assured that the seizure by the rebels of the Kanawha Salt Works is considered by them an advantage equal to the capture of Harper's Ferry, and was a portion of the programme. The manufacture of salt is progressing rapidly, the works being run day and night.

SIMEON DRAPER PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL.

Secretary STANTON has appointed SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., of New-York, to be Provost-Marshal General of the War Department, the new post created a few days ago under General Orders, No. 140.

THE MARYLAND TROPHIES.

Capt. TOWELL, of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, arrived here this morning from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, in charge of the trophies, flags, &c., taken at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam.

THE ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNORS

The address presented by the Governors of the States to President LINCOLN, will probably be published to-morrow.

THE PRISONERS OF SALISBURY.

The Union State prisoners confined at Salisbury are to be included in the change arranged for the rebel prisoners here.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

The condition of Texas seems to excite increased interest, and many suggestions have been made concerning the course which should be pursued toward that State. It is known that a Union sentiment largely prevails in the eastern portion, and that the loyal citizens feel confident that, with a little necessary aid from the General Government, they can restore a loyal State organization in Texas; but they desire mainly to do this of themselves, and in their own way. Reports have prevailed here within a few days that Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY may probably proceed thither as Military Governor, but whether or not these reports be true, it is thought by many Texans that such an arrangement would be less likely to effect the restoration of Texas to the Union than the management of affairs among themselves, with one of their own number acting in such a capacity. It may not be, however, that any programme has yet been determined on regarding Texas, but the view here given is derived from such sources as to entitle it to respect.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS

It is ascertained, on inquiry, that the next steamer from New-York will carry a sufficient amount of money to the Gulf for the payment of all amounts due to our soldiers in that Department. Some time ago the necessary funds were transmitted to South and North Carolina for a similar purpose. With comparatively few exceptions no part of the army is more than one payment in arrears, and the reasons for this are the inattention of company officers and Paymaster and the large numbers of stragglers away from the places of muster. Difficulties, too, exist in consequence of the necessity of furnishing United States notes of the denominations of five, ten and twenty dollars, although the printers use every effort to answer these very large demands. Besides, all the bounties and advances to volunteers and recruits, amounting to twelve or fourteen millions of dollars have, as far as known, been paid, and those rebel arsenals have required the use of notes of the smaller denominations. It not unfrequently occurs that drafts are suspended owing to informalities and other causes.

The immense expenditures of the Department requiring close attention and accuracy, the following regulations for the guidance of Paymasters of the United States are hereby established, in conformity to the eighty-sixth section of the law:

First—Paymasters and disbursing officers will deduct and withhold the sum of three per cent. from all salaries and accounts of every kind made in money to persons in the civil, military, naval, or other employment or service of the United States, including Senators and Representatives and delegates in Congress, upon the excess of such salaries or payments over the rate of $500 per annum.

Second—Salaries issued in kind are not regarded as payments, and are not subject to assessment or reduction.

Third—It is understood that each commissioned officer of the army receives from the Paymaster, compensation at the rate of not less than $500 per annum. Therefore all pay accounts made by a Quartermaster or disbursing agent, should be treated as being in excess of the rate of $500 per annum, and the rate of tax of three per cent. should be deducted and withheld from the amount thereof accordingly.

MEDALS OF HONOR.

During the late session of Congress the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to cause two hundred Medals of Honor, to be prepared with suitable emblems and devices, which shall be bestowed upon such petty officers, seamen, landsmen and marines as shall most distinguish themselves by gallantry in action and other seamanlike qualities during the present war, and $1,000 were appropriated for that purpose. The Department today received three of the medals as specimens from the Philadelphia mint, where they are manufactured. They are in bronze, silver and gold, beautifully and elaborately executed. The diameter is about two inches, and the medals are in the form of a star, with five points. Within the circular border is the representation of a male figure in relief with a serpent in each hand, his attitude and countenance expressive of discomfiture by the genius of Liberty, who, with an air of apparent calmness but firmness, interposes her shield as a defence from his designs. The medal is surmounted by an anchor, above which is a buckle, and at the termination of a strip of woven silk, the colors arranged after the manner of those of the American flag, is a pin for the attachment of this mark of honor to the breast.

HOW MARYLAND MAIL-CARRIERS ELUDE OUR POLICE GUNBOATS.

We are indebted to a river Captain for the following account of a novel and curious arrangement used by the rebels of Lower Maryland, to keep open communication with their brethren in Virginia. The experiment has proved highly successful, and the "machine" is often run in the very presence of our gunboats:

"At a point on the Lower Potomac called 'Kettle Bottom,' where the river is narrower than anywhere else below Alexandria, the rebels have laid a wire rope reaching from shore to shore, and resting on the bottom of the river—the ends so concealed that no portion of it is visible, even at low tide. On this rope slide iron rings, to which are attached water-tight tin boxes filled with mail matter, and which are drawn either way across the river by a cord attached. Signals are arranged by which parties on opposite sides of the river are enabled to cooperate, so that the boxes are safely and easily taken from side to side, and emptied and refilled as occasion requires."

The rebels boast of being able completely to blindfold the officers and crews of our gunboats, and assert that their mail frequently passes directly under the keels of vessels anchored in the river on the lookout for rebel violators of the blockade, and rebel mail-carriers in particular.

FIRING IN THE DIRECTION OF WINCHESTER.

There was heavy firing heard to-day at Upton Hill, from the direction of Winchester.

THE INDIANS.

Indian Commissioner DOLE arrived here last evening from Minnesota. His statements in regard to the Indian difficulties there are not encouraging of hopes of a speedy settlement. The Indian question is complicated by political differences between Ramsey and anti-Ramsey Republicans and Democrats, all struggling for political ascendancy. A Committee was appointed by the Legislature to confer with the Indians, and did so, agreeing on a basis for a settlement with several tribes, but their report was not fully approved by the Legislature, much to the dissatisfaction of the Indians, who are fearful of further imposition, and demand guarantees for the good faith of the whites.

SERENADE TO SECRETARY SEWARD.

The band of the Eighth New-Hampshire Regiment went up to the White House last evening to serenade President LINCOLN, but not finding him there they adjourned to the residence of Secretary SEWARD, and transferred the compliment to him. They were invited in, and made the recipients of the hospitality of the Secretary, who came to his door on their departure and listened to their parting air. They then visited Secretary STANTON who acknowledged the compliment in a few brief words.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has made the following additional appointments of Examining Surgeons: George McCook, M. D., of Pittsburgh, Penn., A. Jackson Carpenter, M. D., of Lancaster, Penn.; Crawford Irvin, M. D., of Hollidaysburgh, Penn.; Myron H. Harding, M. D., of Lawrenceburgh, Ind., William G. Perry, M. D., of Exeter, N. H.; C. M. Rublee, of Montpelier, Vt., Zachariah Reed, M. D., of Mount Holly, N. J.; Nathan Allen, M. D., of Lowell, Mass.

OPERATIONS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1862.

SIR: Lieut.-Commander MAGAW reports the destruction of the rebel bomb-proof magazines at Lower Shipping Point, which I had instructed him to blow up. They were seven in number, and the work was found heavier than was anticipated. A small body of rebel cavalry made its appearance, but dispersed upon the discharge of a volley of musketry from our side. WM. BENSON, of the *Satellite*, was wounded by the discharge of his own pistol, which he was handling carelessly. He came up in the *Dragon*, and has been sent to the hospital.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

ANDREW HALWOOD,

Commodore, commanding Potomac Flotilla.

To Hon. G. WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

A REBEL DESERTER.

A rebel deserter, named ALBERT LEWIS, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, came into our lines at Fish's Church, to-day. He expressed himself tired of the rebel service.

RESIGNED.

Hon. RICHARD FRANCHOT has resigned the Colonelcy of the One Hundred and Twenty-first New-York Regiment. He accepted the position only temporarily. A Captain of the regular army has been placed in command of the regiment—an arrangement agreeable to all parties, considering the military experience of his successor.

RESTORED.

Surgeon EDWARD B. DALTON, United States Volunteers, of New-York, not long since dismissed from the service, has been restored to his late rank and position by order of the President.

GEN. EMORY.

Brig.-Gen. EMORY has been assigned to duty with the Eighth Army Corps, and ordered to report in person to Maj. Gen. WOOL.

COL. VAN WYCK

Col. VAN WYCK has arrived here from his command at Yorktown, where he represents affairs as very dull. This is the first time he has been absent from the Peninsula since March. He will leave to-morrow afternoon on a brief visit to New-York on business.

APPOINTED A BRIGADIER.

MASON BRAYMAN, of Illinois, has been appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

A PAYMASTER MISSING.

Acting Assistant Paymaster NILES, of the navy and late of the United States steamer *Montgomery*, is missing.

MEAGHER'S GREEN FLAG.

An officer, who was at the battle of Sharpsburgh says that he saw the "Green Flag" of Gen. MEAGHER'S brigade go down five times out of sight, and as often reappear in conflict.

CONSUL AT RIO.

JAMES MONROE, of Ohio, has been appointed Consul at Rio de Janeiro, in place of RICHARD C. PARSONS.

ARRIVALS.

Gen. John Cochrane, E. Delafield Smith, Hon. D. W. Gooch, Hon. E. T. James, R. J. Gen. Spinola, Gen. Biggs, and Hon. A. Crocker are here.

ORDERS FOR STAMPS.

Orders for revenue stamps under the new excise law are coming in very rapidly. They will be ready the first of next week.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Five hundred and fifty slightly wounded soldiers will be sent to New-York to-morrow, per steamer from this city.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Great Crowds Taking the Oath of Allegiance.

RESTORATION OF CIVIL LAW.

Guerrillas Getting Tired of Their Profession.

A Union Demonstration at Jefferson City.

The steamship *Creole*, Capt. COUCH, from New-Orleans on Sept. 23, with a mail, merchandise and passengers, and $150,000 in specie to LUDLUM, HEINEKEN & Co., arrived yesterday morning.

The *Creole* brings a mail from the blockading fleet.

Nothing of special interest has transpired at New-Orleans since the last departure.

On the 23d, the last day for taking the oath, the crowd of applicants at the City Hall and Custom-house were very great. The *Delta*, of the 23d, says:

"Immense crowds of people yesterday thronged the court-ways of the offices where the oath is administered; but such was the rush that perhaps many thousands were unable to gain admittance. This is the last day limited by the order issued under the law, and those who do not get their certificates today, we apprehend, will be left out entirely, as there is probably no power but Congress that can extend the time."

The *True Delta* of the 23d, in an editorial, has the following:

"The time for which we have assiduously labored and prayed, (the restoration of civil law,) has at length arrived, and to-day a Sheriff is to enter upon the duties of his office, by opening, in proper form, three of the six District Courts of this parish. The Probate Court will be opened provisionally under WHITTAKER. Judge HOWELL will reopen the Sixth Court, and Judge HIRSTAND is to preside in the Third or Fourth District Court. These gentlemen are old residents of the State and well-known lawyers, and will, we conscientiously believe, do all in their power to bring about a new and better order of things than has for a long time prevailed here. Of the fitness of JAMES DUNHAM, Esq., for the post of Sheriff, we feel, as warm friends of his, embarrassed to speak; and, indeed, he is so well known that encomiums upon him are superfluous. For thirty years engaged in active commercial life here, he is personally known to almost every merchant, and especially well fitted for the highly important and responsible place to which Gen. SHEPLEY, whose Secretary he has been, appointed him."

Twenty guerrillas from the country above, on the right bank of the river, came down to the city on the 22d ult., on the steamer *Iberville*, and voluntarily gave themselves into the hands of the authorities here. They had become disgusted with the life of outlawry which they had been leading, were ragged and dirty, and poorly armed. An officer who came down upon the same boat with them says they informed him there were hundreds more that would make their escape the first opportunity, having, like themselves, been made to realize that "the way of the transgressor is hard." Some of them expressed a desire to take the oath of allegiance, and return to loyalty.

On the 16th ult., a grand Union demonstration took place at Jefferson City. The hall was densely crowded, and the auditory was composed in part of a goodly number of ladies. The speakers' platform was decorated with a beautiful flag of the Union, and the band of the Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers entertained the large audience.

The meeting was called to order by Col. EDWIN WAITS, who nominated Gen. W. R. GRATTEROUSE, for President. The following gentlemen took their seats as Vice-Presidents: John Payne, F. W. Fullmer, Thos. Friend, H. M. Van Solingen, Jas. Roberts, M. Valentine, Robert Morris, Ed. Lacoste, E. Shepherd, Wm. McDuff, Dr. Yeiser, Michael Petts, T. E. Schaffer. Dr. SPENCER, of the Jefferson City *News*. JULES ENEMOSER and B. L. LYNCH acted as Secretaries. Several patriotic speeches were made.

Capt. CHAS. B. CURTIS, of the Eighth Vermont, has been appointed Provost-Marshal of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, upon the *right* bank of the river. Capt. R. B. BROWN, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, has been promoted Provost Marshal of the parish of Jefferson, upon the *left* bank of the river.

The steamship *Parkersburgh* was reported passing the forts, on her way up, early on the morning of the 23d ult.

The steamship *Suwanee*, Capt. SEMMES, was to sail on the 25th.

The steamship *Marion*, A. M. SMITH, commander, was also to sail on the 25th.

The bark *Peterson*, Capt. JONES, arrived on the 22d ult., from New-York, in the unusually short time of sixteen days and sixteen hours.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE

Condition of the City—Sanitary Affairs—The Non-Reopening of the Public Schools—Taking the Oath.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1862.

Within the last few days nothing of importance has transpired. The great Thanksgiving Day set apart by JEFF. DAVIS has been passed in most contemptuous silence. The respective places of worship, in New-Orleans did not, in any one instance that I could hear of, trouble their respective altars or pulpits with the utterance of the seditious language called for by the sham President of the so-called Southern Confederacy. The people in this portion of his usurped dominions are attending to their own business as well as the circumstances of the case will permit.

We have had one of the healthiest Summers which His special providence has designed to New-Orleans. There is plenty of food, the best of health, employment provided for every one willing to work, our canals in the rear of the city thoroughly cleansed and open to receive the heavy rains and risings of the city, our banquettes are in the nicest order, our streets nearly all in a thorough state of repair, cleaned and gutters and ditches, our shell roads and city railroads are in apple pie order, our bottom property has increased at least a quarter of a million of dollars in value, our levees are in a fair way to be in a thorough state of repair, the weather is cool and bracing, the rainy spell has skedaddled to parts unknown, our people are pleased with every favor and kindness shown to them, the good, the industrious, the peaceable and the loyal are protected, the badly conducted, the disturbers of the peace, the thieves, robbers and assassins have meted out to them the proper measure of their iniquities, and the disloyal are sent hitherto to places where rebels can do them a little good and cannot much injure them. All this is cause for thankfulness, which is given without parade or servile demonstration.

The Secretary of the Board of Health says in his report of the sanitary condition of this city, after estimating the total number of deaths at 116, "That the health of the city is unprecedented for the time of the year, particularly with so many unacclimated persons in our midst;" and he certainly speaks the truth. Confessions in yellow fever therapeutics, said, in the season prognosticated the weather was just the very kind most favorable for encouraging the disease. The evil disposed could see nothing more certain than that the *scare* monarch would sweep every live Yankee into kingdom come. Well, the doctors—the prognosticators, and the old women are all equally at fault. The Yankees, as if in spite our secession friends, enjoy just as good health, generally speaking as any other portion of our community; and, strange to say, the transition from a Northern or Eastern climate seems to make less change in them than it does in even the tropic element of the city. The weather is clear and bracing—sometimes a leetle too warm; the sky is, in the painter's eye, a good copy of the Italian sceneries; and the vegetation, go where you will, speaks the general mildness of the climate. All we want is a renewal of the commercial prosperity we once enjoyed, and security that we will be governed according to the law and the Constitution, and that those beneficial reforms introduced by the advent of Major-Gen. BUTLER, and the Major-General himself, may be left us until the one become a fixed fact, and the other, when he leaves us, goes forth to create order out of chaos, whenever the Union may require his judgment and the use of his far-seeing faculties.

The river has receded to fully 14 feet below ordinary high-water mark. The lowest stage remembered was that of December, 1854, when it fell 15½ feet. Considerable rain having fallen for the last few days, there is a somewhat of a rise noticed lately.

The public schools reopened for the fall seasons on the 15th, under most favorable auspices. The vile and ribald songs of the rebellion hereinbefore chaunted by young and tender voices will be heard no more, the loyalty of the parents will descend to the children, no longer prejudiced by the wily doctrines of secession teachers, superintendents or directors. It is allowed on all hands that the list of teachers, male and female, now selected, in order to "teach the young idea how to shoot," is unsurpassable, both as to character, acquirements and accomplishments—a decided improvement in its way.

The Merchants' Bank was taken in charge by the authorities on Tuesday last. Such a course has been some time looked for by our wise ones in monetary matters. The cause alleged is, that the Directors and executive officers of the institution failed to accept its trusteeship for the purposes of liquidation, which, it is said, could have been done easily, if they were so inclined, without any loss at all to bill holders, and very little ultimately to stockholders. The small currency of the United States is anxiously looked for here. Our hand-to-hand currency is not at present of the most reliable character.

All kinds of provisions may be had here just now at a very low figure—lower, in many cases, than in New-York. There is plenty of everything in the market in this line, but people who can afford it are laying in supplies, fearing that the trade from New-York, Boston, &c., will be discontinued. In consequence of the improbability of vessels getting return freight from here. Potatoes, which used to command $20 and $25 per barrel, retail, can be bought now at $5 50. Flour (extra) may be had at $8 and $10 per barrel, and, under the careful supervision of our Military Commandant, (Acting Mayor WEITZEL,) the bakers are constrained to give the biggest kind of a loaf (17 ounces!) for 5 cents. Under the despotism of Gen. LOVELL, the poor man would have to pay 50 cents for this amount of bread, and then, made as it was, out of sour flour, rye, bean flour, and such unwholesome stuff, it was perfectly disgusting. I have seen crowds outside of a bakery adjoining my residence, marshaled in line by a watchman, at 2, 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, waiting there for hours glad to get this disgusting little portion for 25 cents each, and many there were in that crowd, who, after remaining at the door for five or six hours, were obliged to go home without it. We are a changed people under the present *regime*, aye, more than a little changed for the better.

The past week, death has consigned to his last resting-place, in the Metairie Ridge, Col. SAMUEL H. PECK one of our oldest and most respected citizens, who died of a paralytic stroke, (the third attack) on Saturday last. He was born in Connecticut, and lived to be 62 years of age. He served with distinction in the Florida war, and commanded a company, which he raised, through the campaign in Mexico. He lately acted as agent for a well known sewing-machine firm in this city—I think the firm of SLOAT & Co. He is universally regretted.

Within the last twenty-four hours the wildest and most incredible rumors are circulated in the city, and pass current with a great many for gospel truths. The movements of Stonewall JACKSON on the Potomac are magnified beyond measure. He has captured Baltimore, and Maryland is completely at his mercy. Pennsylvania must be his ere many moons shed their light upon his camp-fires. Ohio cannot long resist his indomitable perseverance. These and a thousand and one other equally ridiculous rumors have gained ground here for the last few days. Imaginative raids and battles are fought not forty miles from this city daily—PASS MANCHAC being the battle-ground one day, Tangepahoa the next. Well, there is no doubt but the public mind is excited to its fullest tension, and where that is the case his credulity is more easily imposed on than ever. We are waiting for something reliable to set the public mind at rest, and expect that MCCLELLAN will furnish us with something more than surmises shortly. We are getting sick of vague, idle, and contradictory rumors in this city.

I happened to be in the City Hall yesterday, and what an eager throng I beheld! Crowds of our burly burghers, stalwart citizens, professional men and men about town were elbowing each other to get a chance to take the oath. Many of them told me that from the first such was their intention, but that they thought it better, for appearance sake, to wait until they appeared to be, either directly or indirectly, forced to it. I have no fear at all for such fellows, and three out of every five who were there were of this extra cautious class. The confiscation act will fix many outsiders in the Union ranks, who will, when once there, prove as they have felt throughout, that they are more sure in their right position, and I think it would be a hard task to force them again.

The Committee of Safety, through their Chairman, WILLIAM FRERET, Ex-Mayor of New-Orleans, have reported to the Chairman of the Finance Committee the condition of their affairs. They account for $1,220,865 34 expended by them; but, in the Jesuitical language of Mr. FRERET, he has to regret that the records and books of the late Committee of Public Safety, *he was informed and believes*, were totally destroyed by the Secretary, Mr. LANAUZON. This, says the Jesuitical Ex-Mayor, "was done without my knowledge and consent." Of course it was. "A protest was drawn up and signed by myself," says Mr. FRERET; "and I think by all the members present, deploring said destruction." Very like a whale, Mr. FRERET—very. The omnipotent Mr. LANAUZON could do what he pleased in defiance of the Committee. Of course he could. That's your general character—the most quiescent, easily-led, nose-pull individual that ever trod the by-ways and byways of a cotton-press. Well, let it pass for what it's worth.

TROUBADOUR.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday Sept. 30.

The steamboat *North Star* arrived this morning with the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New-York Regiment. Their destination is not known.

Col. WOODBURY, of the Ninety-third New-York Regiment, had a sword presented to him last night from the members of his regiment. The ceremonies on the occasion were very pleasing to all concerned. Maj. NIXON has been promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment, and Capt. BATES to the Majorship. These promotions are well merited, and give the greatest satisfaction to those around and out of the ranks. Capt. BATES is a host.

Death of Ex-United States Senator J. W. McDERMOTT.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 1.

Hon. JACOB W. MCDERMOTT, ex-United States Senator, died at his residence in this city last night.

Death of Brigadier-Gen. Redman.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 1.

Brig.-Gen. REDMAN died on Monday night, in a house not far from Hagerstown, of the wounds he received in the battle of Antietam.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Another Nomination for Street Commissioner Rejected—The Enlistment Bounty of $50 to be Paid from Time of Stoppage of it till 9th inst.—Important Veto from the Mayor.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, President HENRY in the Chair.

The Comptroller's usual statement of the financial operations and condition of the City Treasury was presented and ordered on file. It was as follows:

Balance Sept. 29	$87,794 88
Receipts since	917,902 95
Total	$1,005,597 83
Payments	561,165 33
Balance Sept. 30	$444,432 50

A communication from the Mayor was read, nominating Mr. THOMAS E. SMITH for Street Commissioner.

Mr. FARLEY—SMITH! Who is he? There are several hundred Smiths.

Mr. OTTIWELL moved to confirm the nomination and explained that this Mr. SMITH was a Wall-street, broker, and a man of character and means, equal in every respect to the honorable position proposed for him by the Mayor.

Mr. BRADY proposed to take a recess till 6 o'clock that evening, in order to have time to consult the Mayor on this nomination.

Mr. BOOLE wished to know if it was desired to take a recess in order to have an opportunity to strike a bargain with Mr. SMITH. He preferred that the nomination should be referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. FARLEY moved to amend the motion to confirm by inserting the word "reject" for "confirm."

This was done, and the nomination afterward rejected by a vote of 6 to 6.

Of course, to what time they should adjourn was next considered. After an unusually brief talk on this point, it was decided that when they adjourned the adjournment should be till 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

Next, the amended resolution from the Councilmen, in relation to resuming payment of the City bounty for enlistments, was taken up and unanimously concurred in.

Mr. BOOLE then took the floor on a question of privilege, to which Mr. DAYTON objected, unless it was in respect to a purely personal matter outside of debate in the Board. He was willing, however, to waive all objection, and permit the gentleman to say what he pleased, if he could have the privilege of replying.

Mr. BOOLE proceeded to say that the "by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen," contained in the charter, in respect to nominations to heads of departments, made by the Mayor, meant that the "advice" should be a matter of private conference, and not "consent" their votes.

Mr. DAYTON interrupted, and was proceeding to say that he should expect an opportunity to explain his side of the question, if the gentleman was allowed to go on in this way, but he was overruled by the Chair as being out of order, and was obliged to take his seat.

Mr. OTTIWELL took the floor, and in smiling defiance of points of order raised and demands made by the President to take his seat, raised his voice to a stentorian pitch, and expressed the belief that the matter was one merely of difference of opinion between Messrs. DAYTON and BOOLE, and not at all important to the Board or public. Here Mr. OTTIWELL succumbed to the vociferating demands of the Chair, and took his seat.

Mr. BOOLE proceeded. It was the same as the relationship between the President and Senate of the United States in respect to appointments. It was the duty of the Mayor to confer with the Aldermen, and to do so he should request their attendance at a general interview.

Mr. DAYTON rose to a question of privilege.

Mr. FARLEY—I object.

Mr. DAYTON—I expected it. (Laughter.)

Mr. FARLEY—I will draw.

Mr. DAYTON commenced a reply to Mr. BOOLE, but was immediately stopped by a point of order raised by Mr. BRADY. He took the ground that the discussion was out of order. It was well enough for one man to explain himself on a question of privilege, but such time should not be taken up all around the Board. It would be making a debating society for the lobby of the Board, the way they were going on.

He moved to adjourn.

Mr. DAYTON desired to know if the floor was only to be obtained by favoritism, whether on a question of privilege or anything else. Was his right to the floor now to be trifled with in that way?

The Chair was about to put the motion to adjourn, but Mr. DAYTON protested that he was entitled to the floor. He wished to know if the Chair designed to override his right to the floor.

Mr. WALSH submitted that Mr. DAYTON was right—that while he held the floor on a question of privilege no action could rightfully be taken by the Board. He believed in respecting to the fullest the rights of every member of the Board.

The President said he had treated under the supposition that Mr. DAYTON had concluded his remarks.

Mr. DAYTON vehemently asserted that the Chair, and every person in the Chamber, knew that he had not finished his remarks.

Mr. BOOLE interposed objections to sitting quietly and hearing the Chair abused.

Mr. DAYTON replied that he had the same right to abuse the Chair that the Chair had to abuse him.

Mr. BRADY again raised the point of order that the discussion was out of order, and cited rule twenty-three, which says, "a motion to adjourn shall always be in order, and decided without debate," to sustain him. He wished to see the Board adjourn, and they would do so on the motion he had already made, if they desired to avoid being turned into a debating society.

The vote on adjournment was then taken, but as the Mayor's Clerk appeared, with a communication, before its commencement, several members changed their votes from "aye" to "no," and defeated the motion to adjourn.

The Mayor's communication was forthwith read. It proved to be a veto of the resolutions passed recently by the Common Council in relation to the war and emancipation. It is an important document, and is printed entire in another portion of the TIMES.

Mr. WALSH moved to lay it over ten days under the rule, and to print it in all the Corporation papers.

Mr. DAYTON said he was willing to do more than that, and would second any motion designed to give it a wide circulation.

Mr. WALSH's motion was carried, and an adjournment succeeded.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Special Meeting—Resolution Passed to Resume Payment of the Special Bounty to Recruits—Information Wanted about the Ninth-avenue Railroad—Poking Fun again at the Aldermen—Another Street-Opening Investigation Proposed.

A special meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held at noon, yesterday, to consider the resolution from the Aldermen, which had been laid over, in favor of paying the City bounty of $50 to all recruits enlisted since the payment of this bounty ceased, on the 24th of September, and of continuing the payment of the same until the 9th inst., the day before the draft is to take place, as ordered by the Governor. President PINCKNEY was in the Chair, and ten other members were present promptly at 12 o'clock, but it was found necessary to dispatch the Sergeant-at-arms for two more members, to make up a quorum. Two were soon found in the Clerk's office, down stairs, who immediately answered roll-call, and enabled the Board to proceed to business.

The special business was the first in order, but the careless manner in which the resolution had been drawn, rendering it necessary that it should be changed in the phraseology and made more specific in character, it was handed over to Mr. OAKES for revision. While he was attending to this, other matters were taken up and passed upon.

Mr. BARKER offered a resolution, and the Board adopted it, requesting the Corporation Counsel to inform them, at their next meeting, what steps, if any, have been taken to dissolve the injunction of the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company against the City, preventing the removal by the Street Commissioner of their rails in Greenwich and Washington streets, below Canal-street, and also to state explicitly in what position the case now stands.

Unimportant papers were then considered for a few minutes, till Mr. OAKES presented the resolution in relation to back awards and continuance of payment of the bounty, with an amendment of a technical and clerical character, which was immediately and unanimously passed, and directed to be sent to the Aldermen for concurrence at their meeting at 1 o'clock. [It was afterward concurred in there, and sent to the Mayor for approval.]

The recommendation of the Committee on Finance, to appropriate $1,400 to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, was approved.

Mr. JONES moved to expunge from the minutes of the previous meeting all record of the factious action in relation to "abolishing the Board of Aldermen for dereliction of duty." It was all a piece of nonsense that probably most of the members now regretted they had permitted to go forth with the apparent gravity of reality.

Mr. HAMILTON—I hope not.

Mr. BARKER said there seemed to be a determination to foist the paternity of the now obnoxious resolutions upon him. Without answering this point, he wished to say in respect to the matter that, to preserve their own dignity, the resolution should be struck off from the minutes. It was a mere piece of satire that had had its effect, and, he believed, for good. Their action simply parodied the quite as ridiculous action of the coördinate branch of the City Government, in removing an officer in one of the Departments.

Mr. LAMB proposed that, besides expunging the resolution, the pen that wrote it should be placed in a silver case, and presented to the Board of Aldermen.

Various suggestions were made to dispose of the matter.

Mr. BARKER thought the most rational way was to gobble the Aldermen.

Mr. KNOX—The Mayor would never approve that. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENSON believed it would be the best course to wait and see whether the Aldermen behaved themselves well, before restoring them to power. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOGAN had good reason to believe that the Aldermen would contest their "removal." They were not to be rubbed out so easy. [Laughter.]

Mr. LAMB blamed the President for having permitted the resolution of "removal" to be presented without indorsement of the drawer, as required by the rules.

Mr. BARKER—Let's remove him. (Laughter.)

Mr. HOGAN defended the President. It was the fault of the Board, because no objection being raised to an anonymous resolution, presented to the Board, he was right in presuming that it was in accordance with their wishes that the rule should be considered as suspended.

From this turn of seriousness on the subject the Board reverted to a humorous consideration of it, when a perfect fusillade of funny remarks continued to be made for a few minutes, much to the amusement of the sparsely attended lobby.

Finally, the whole subject, on motion of Mr. BARKER, was laid on the table.

Mr. BARKER then presented a resolution directing the appointment of a Committee of three to ascertain of the Corporation Counsel, and from other sources, the cost of street openings, in detail for each opening, during the past three years.

On motion of Mr. ROSS, it was amended by adding, "Since Jan. 1, 1859," and, with this addition, adopted.

The President appointed Messrs. BARKER, SNYDER and WEBSTER the Committee, and adjourned till Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

Full Attendance of Bishops—Great Concourse of Laymen—Sermon by Rev. Bishop McCroskey, of Michigan—Organization of the House of Bishops and the House of Delegates.

The Triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States opened yesterday morning, at St. John's Chapel, with a very large and distinguished attendance from every part of the country, including the Border States. Every preparation for the Convention having been formally completed days beforehand, there was no delay in proceeding with the religious services of the occasion.

Accordingly, at 10½ o'clock, the Bishops and Delegates moved in solemn and imposing procession up the main aisle to the chancel of the church, the choir and organist uniting the while in a noble anthem, the immense throng of ladies, who crowded the galleries, also contributing the melody of their voices.

In the absence of Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER, Senior Diocesan, detained at home by domestic affliction, Bishop HOBART, of Vermont, assumed the Episcopal Chair, his distinguished clerical brethren ranging themselves in semicircular order on seats provided for them in the chancel. The roll of the Bishops present was as follows:

Brownell, of Connecticut; Smith, of Kentucky; Kemper, of Wisconsin; DeLancey, of Western New-York; Eastman, of Massachusetts; Lee, of Delaware; Upfold, of Indiana; Kipp, of California; Clark, of Rhode Island; Bedell, of Ohio (Asst.); Talbot, N. W. Mississippi (Asst.); Hopkins, of Vermont; McIlvaine, of Ohio; McCroskry, of Michigan; Whittingham, of Maryland; Chase, of New-Hampshire; Burgess, of Maine; Whitehouse, of Illinois; Scott, of Oregon; Odenheimer, of New-Jersey; Whipple, of Minnesota; Stephens, of Pennsylvania. (Asst.)

Rev. Dr. BALCH, of Philadelphia, Secretary of the House of Delegates, opened the exercises with the reading of the morning prayer for the day, and Rev. Dr. HOWE, of the House of Delegates, followed with the first and second lesson. Exhortation, absolution and prayer were pronounced in succession, Rev. Bishop DELANCEY, WHITTINGHAM, MCILVAINE and KEMPER, participating in the pastoral services. Rev. Dr. DOANE, of New-Jersey, read the Litany, and the "Te Deum" was grandly chanted. The beautiful anthem, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him who bringeth glad tidings," closed the devotional exercises, and introduced

THE SERMON,

which was pronounced by Right Rev. Bishop MCCROSKEY who selected as his text Psalms 5, 46, "God is in the midst of her; therefore shall she not be moved."

The reverend prelate began by observing that this was a sorrowful day. Our country was now engaged in a most unhappy contest. He referred to the last general Convention of the Church, and the happy hours the brethren of the Church had then enjoyed, the only dark shade in the picture being the threat of a disunion, which also threated to forever divide a united church.

He then proceeded to observe that our country was now contending with one of the most devastating rebellions that ever cursed a nation. Some of the causes of this crisis he would review, but he would not undertake to consider the political causes. He said that in our National councils the name of Jesus was scarcely known. Our National and State proclamation never speak of Jesus—never recognize Him. We had, as a nation, been subdued by pride and vain boasting. With all our boasting of religious belief, there was, verily, less real religion in this than in any nation professing to be Christian in the world.

Administering, then, a severe rebuke to the irreverence of the times, and the tendency displayed by too many ministers of the Gospel to convert the pulpit into a political rostrum, the reverend gentleman closed with an eloquent invocation and prayer for the unity of the church, no matter what tempests may rage around it.

A collection was then taken up, and liberal contributions were made, after which the preliminary communion service was administered by Right Rev. Bishop SMITH, Right Rev. Bishop EASTMAN reading the appropriate Epistle. The Holy Sacrament was then received by a goodly number, Bishop HOPKINS officiating, and, upon the dispersion of the congregation, both the clerical bodies represented met the Bishops in an upper hall, and the delegates in the chancel for

ORGANIZATION.

The House of Bishops, with Right Rev. Bishop HOPKINS in the Chair, completed their Board of Officers by the renewed choice of Rev. Dr. DALCH as Secretary, whereupon they adjourned until 9 A. M. to-day. The House of Delegates and Laymen, after a brief contest, in which Rev. Dr. CUTLER received 11, and Rev. Dr. HOWE 9 delegates, and each 8 lay votes, unanimously selected the former for their Chairman, Rev. Dr. HOWE withdrawing from the field. Dr. RANDALL was made Secretary.

After a vote of thanks to Dr. HOWE for his able discharge of his late duties as Secretary, and notice received from the House of Bishops of their organization, it was resolved, by a vote of 47 to 41, that all vacant seats of Dioceses not represented should be assigned to the delegates present; some business of detail was transacted, and the House adjourned, to reassemble at 9 o'clock this morning.

Sheriff's Sales—Correspondence between Sheriff Lynch and Judge Barnard.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you do me the favor of publishing a note from Hon. GEORGE G. BARNARD, of which the annexed is a copy, in which he disclaims the intention of attacking my official character, or the manner in which business is transacted by my deputies. I regret to add, that on an application for the authority on which his statements were based, Judge B. declined to give the names of the property owners alluded to in his note. Respectfully, &c., JAS. LYNCH.

[COPY.]

SIR—No attack was intended, nor was any made by me, on your character as Sheriff, nor on the manner in which you or your deputies transact the business of your office. Whatever statements were made, were based on representations of property owners.

If that information so given to me, was correct, the language used was called for.

I shall expect you to give the same publicity to this note that you did to your communication in the TIMES of this morning. Respectfully,

GEORGE G. BARNARD.

Hon. JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff, &c., Sept. 30, 1862.

Financial Estimates for 1863.

Comptroller HAWS yesterday issued the customary circulars to the various heads of the City and County departments and bureaus, stating that the time for preparing the financial estimates for the ensuing year having arrived, he respectfully solicits from heads of departments and others estimates and statements in detail of the probable expenses of conducting the branches of the public business with which they are severally charged, for next year, which are payable from either the City or County treasuries. Two forms of circulars are used, one for the City and one for the County. It is requested that the reports to them be sent in by the 20th inst. In order that they may be made up and submitted to the Common Council and the Supervisors at an early day. There never was a better time for, or greater need of public economy in the City than at present; and it is hoped that the parties to whom these circulars are addressed, fully understand the stringency the people now feel, and will act accordingly in dispensing with superfluous offices to save the City from heavy taxation. In many other ways they can cooperate with the Comptroller in economizing for the public benefit. The following is an extract from the circulars

"It is requested that complete lists of the officers and clerks in each Department, whose salaries are fixed by law, or by resolution or ordinance, be furnished, showing

The office or bureau in which the officer or clerk named is employed; the title or official designation of such officer or clerk; the name of the incumbent of the office or clerkship; the amount of salary per annum, with a brief reference to the law or ordinance authorizing the same. Extra duties, other than for salaries, should be detailed under the titles of the service in which they are to be made, and include everything required in carrying on the affairs of the City Government. The disbursements on trust and special accounts are not to be included in the statements now called for.

The Comptroller being required to submit to the Common Council an estimate of the receipts as well as expenditures of the Corporation, the several City Departments are requested to furnish statements of the probable income from the various sources of the revenue under their charge respectively, with the same minuteness of detail as required in the statements of expenditures."

Fifteenth Regiment New-York Engineers, Col. Jno. McLeod Murphy.

In calling attention to this regiment, we would mention that they have been in the field for the past sixteen months, doing active duty as engineer troops with the Army of the Potomac. Their commander, Col. MURPHY, formerly of the navy and a graduate of Annapolis Naval Academy, is an experienced engineer, whose merit has been often acknowledged. This regiment is now organizing a second battalion; having some 1,200 men in the field, recruits must fall in freely, or they will be shut out. Their bounties are as large as any other regiment and wages higher, viz.: $12, $17, $20, $34 per month. This is the chance for mechanics. Their recruiting-office is No. 83 Spring-street.

Col. Hamilton's Work.

To-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Col. ANDREW JACKSON HAMILTON, of TEXAS, will address his fellow-citizens on The Causes, Consequences and Cure of Secession in Texas. Arrangements have been made for an overflowing house, and we hope the distinguished patriot will have an oration worthy of him and his services.

It is announced also in a call signed by the Mayor and other prominent citizens, that a meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute, to-night, at which Col HAMILTON, Col. SHANNON, Hon. W. C. NOYES, Gen. STRONG and others will speak.

Cassius M. Clay.

The Banner Club of Brooklyn, a political organization of much influence and strength, has invited Hon. and Major-Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY to speak before them at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Tuesday next. Mr. CLAY, in a letter before us, has accepted the invitation, and proposes, while awaiting orders from his military superiors, to try and induce his fellow-citizens to think and do the right thing in the coming political struggle. His text will be the President's Proclamation.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANOTHER CHECK ON THE STREET DEPARTMENT.—A lot of bids for public work were to have been opened at the Street Department at noon yesterday, but the opening was postponed till next Monday, on account of the absence of the Comptroller. No explanation of his absence was received from him, but it is of course understood that it was because he believes that Mr. KNAPP is legally removed from the Street Commissionership, and would not encourage him in retaining charge of the affairs of the Department. Mr. KNAPP was present and ordered the postponement. The contracts for which the bids were given, are for repairs to piers and engine houses, and for building two new engine houses. As Mr. KNAPP intends to contest his removal when a successor is appointed, and attempts to oust him from the Department, some time may elapse before the work can be put in progress.

THE BEGINNING.—The TAX LAW went into operation yesterday. Manufacturers, distillers, brewers, auctioneers, publishers of advertisements, gas companies, railroad, steamboat and ferry companies and cattle slaughters, are required by law to report to the Assessors of their respective Districts an account of the products of their business from the 1st day of September last. All apothecaries, auctioneers, bankers, billiard table keepers, do. for private use, brewers, brokers, bowling alleys, cattle brokers, claim agents, coal oil distillers, commercial brokers, confectioners, circus keepers, dentists, eating-houses, horse-dealers, hotels, jugglers, livery-stable keepers, manufacturers, peddlars, photographers, pawnbrokers, physicians, retail dealers, retail dealers in liquors, rectifiers, soap-boilers, surgeons, tobacconists, theatres, tallow chandlers and wholesale dealers, will have to apply for licenses. On and after this date, all drafts, notes of hand, bills of exchange and other evidences of debt are subject to the stamp duty prescribed by the general TAX LAW, and must bear a stamp. Walk up, gentlemen, to the Captain's office, and settle.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE COTTON.—Three hundred and ninety-nine bales of Gulf cotton, the cargo of the prize-schooner *William*, were sold at auction yesterday, at noon, at the Union Stores, in Brooklyn, by order of JAMES C. CLSEY, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Florida. The prices were as follows: 116 bales, 51c.; 195 lbs., 54½c.; 123 bales, stained, 55c.; 302 lbs., 50½c.; 160 bales, damaged, 7c.; 9,063 lbs., 45½c. to 46c.; 8 bales of lapse, 2,669 lbs., 41c.; one bag of picking, 205 lbs., 14c. The schooner *William* was afterward put up, and purchased by Mr. D. B. BACON for $1,875.

ANOTHER HELP.—We have all had trouble with the gum-backed currency, we have all been annoyed excessively with the dirty, sticky, easily-lost stamps, but for universal convenience and Governmental assistance have put up with it all until our patience, well-tried, is again taxed by Postmaster WARDMAN as follows, in a circular of which this is a copy:

"The attention of the public is called to the following order of the Postmaster-General. 'Every Postmaster is instructed to treat as unpaid any letter placed in a postoffice for mailing, which may be covered with a stamp *of all soiled or defaced*, or which has apparently been used in payment of postage. Such letters will be sent at once to the Dead Letter Office.' The above instructions will be strictly followed, and all persons are hereby *cautioned* to examine carefully the stamps affixed to mail matter intended to be deposited by them in this office, as all letters bearing soiled or defaced stamps, or such as have apparently been previously used for postage, will *not be forwarded* to their address, but sent to the Dead Letter Office." The cheerful rain of yesterday moistened many scores of stamps, and in the sense of the Postmaster-General's term, soiled them. Isn't this crowning the mourners just a little too much?

COLORS FOR THE FIRST REGIMENT METROPOLITAN GUARD.—A handsome stand of colors intended for presentation to the First Regiment Metropolitan Guard, Col. TALMADGE, are on exhibition at WM. HALL & SONS' music store. The colors were subscribed for by the friends of Col. TALMADGE, and will be presented to the regiment by a Committee of gentlemen from this City. The stand consists of a regimental flag of heavy crimson banner silk, with the State arms heavily embroidered on both sides. Below the arms is the inscription: "Our fathers for us, 1776—1862, We for our children." The other is a national banner with the designation of the regiment heavily embroidered on it. Accompanying these are two handsome guidons. The banners were manufactured by Mdl. FRANCISCA KLEIN, No. 701 Broadway, and are splendid specimens of the art of embroidery. There is also on exhibition at the same place a magnificent sword, manufactured for Col. TALMADGE, to be presented to him by the members of Company A, of his regiment.

THE SECOND BATTALION, DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.—Capt. WILLIAM R. FARNUM and Lieut. JOHN P. MORRIS, both of the Seventy-first N. Y. S. M., are recruiting at Lafayette Hall for DURYEE'S ZOUAVES, Second Battalion. Their company is officered entirely by men from the Seventh and Seventy-first, and the class of their recruits is greatly in advance of most regiments. No organization will be as pleasant in all respects as this, not to speak of the prestige of being attached to a regiment that has won such honor and renown on the battle-field as the "red-legged devils," to use the term—expressive, if not elegant—by which they are known to the rebels.

THE CHILDREN AND ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—The pupils of Lasalle Institute and Manhattan College paid their respects to the Archbishop of New-York yesterday, on his safe return from Europe. The boys made no address, but they brought their instruments with them, and made some fine music. At its conclusion, the Archbishop, who was accompanied by the Very Reverend the Vicar-General, and Rev. Mr. MCMENAMY, addressed the young men on education. Having alluded to the fact that their education does not cost the City or State of New-York one single dollar, the Archbishop significantly said: "There is another matter of which you need not be ashamed, and especially in a period like the present, when taxes, which must be paid, are likely to fall heavily on rich and poor. The lamentable war in which we are engaged, entails upon us consequences which must extend to future generations. The works accomplished by your friends are already an immense economy of taxes to the State of New-York. The cost of education in the public schools would be $330,000. The decrepid and wasteful system of our public schools must soon come to be examined into; and, if the accumulation of tax burthens requires it, the first economy will be looked to in this philanthropic, but dreaded quarter of public expenditure. There will be a searching investigation into the whole Public School system; and then other parents will have to look to the education of their children, or you and yours will be participating in a diminished public contribution for the education of the people." At the conclusion of the address, the boys knelt and received his Grace's blessing.

TAMMANY IN MOTION.—An adjourned meeting for the organization of the Democratic Convention was held at Tammany Hall, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The meeting adjourned to Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. On Thursday evening the regular monthly meeting of the General Committee takes place. In anticipation, and for the prevention of any disturbance, Superintendent KENNEDY has been requested, and will furnish a sufficient police force to maintain order.

A BOLD COUNTERFEITER.—A young man, who says he is a native of Massachusetts, was arrested Tuesday, by Officer SCHAEFFERER, of the Tenth Precinct, upon the charge of passing spurious $5 bills upon the Bank of the Commonwealth of this city. The accused was taken before Justice STEERS, at the Essex Market Police, where he was confronted by four parties, each of whom made affidavit that the prisoner had passed one of the counterfeit $5s upon him. The bills are well executed, and calculated to deceive the best of judges. The accused, who gave his name as CALVIN PUGH, was committed in default of $2,000 bail.

WAR MEETING TO-NIGHT.—There will be a meeting to-night in the Baptist Church in Twenty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, in aid of the Ironsides Regiment. Rev. Drs. GILLETTE, KALLOCH and others will address the meeting.

Another war meetiu will be held at the Thirty-fourth-street Dutch Reformed Church, between Eighth and Ninth avenue, this evening, at 7½ o'clock to assist in completing Capt. WOODWARD'S Company of the Ironsides. A number of eloquent speakers will be present, among whom are Rev. PETER STEERS, Rev. Dr. HAGA and Prof. LINDSAY.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—We hear that the American Institute do not propose to give their annual exhibition this season. They have issued a circular, however, in which they offer prizes for essays upon agricultural matters, for new machinery, new processes, &c., as usual.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Important changes in the time-table of this road will take effect on Thursday next, Oct. 2, for which see advertisement of that date. The express train heretofore leaving at 11 A. M., and connecting with Northern and Western trains, will from that date leave Chambers-street at 9 A. M.

THE NEW-ENGLAND RELIEF.—Dr. EVERITT HERRICK, of this City, has been appointed Surgeon in charge of the admirable hospital of the New-England Relief Association, on Broadway, and Tuesday assumed the duties of the position, relieving Dr. ALFRED NORTH, who for some time has occupied the post.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—Mr. SCRIBNER advertises for to-day, at No. 411 Nassau-street, a sale of modern oil paintings, principally from American pencils. Among the names we find those of Hart, Inman, Rossiter, Kittell, Van Beest and Tait. The sale will be held at 11 o'clock.

CORRECTION.—Some time since the military Secretary of the Stanton Legion, Mr. JOHN MCCARTNEY, was drummed out of camp, on charges of improper conduct. Col. ALLEN has, after due investigation, withdrawn all charges against Mr. MCCARTNEY, in a document duly signed and attested by high military authority.

OUR SANITARY CONDITION.—The gratifying tabular statement is made that a far less per centage of deaths to the population has been had during the first six months of the current year than has ever been in the same period since the foundation of the City. The large decrease of infantile mortality is especially noticeable, this being the most unhealthy period of the year for children.

BANYARD ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—To-night, at the rooms of the American Geographical Society, Mr. JOHN BANVARD, the authority *par excellence* on such matter, will read a paper upon the flow of the Mississippi River, illustrating the same by means of diagrams.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Sept 30, 1862.

PRESENT.

John T. Henry, Esq., President Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Whereas, The question of the defence of the harbor of New-York is a subject of vital importance to every citizen, and inasmuch as his Honor the Mayor and the Common Council have, up to this time, been unable to take any joint action in respect to the safety and security of the City, and

Whereas, It is unwise, as it is almost criminal, in the City authorities, to delay, one moment longer, action in the premises, therefore

Resolved, That the proposition of William McCORD & Company, as contained in a letter herewith, is one that should be immediately examined, and inasmuch as it is impossible for a private individual to bear the expense of constructing targets, &c., to test such heavy projectiles as are proposed, it is proper that the City should lend its aid and cooperation.

Resolved, further, That this whole subject be referred to the Committee on National Affairs, and that they be instructed to take immediate action to investigating the matter, and, if it is found advisable, to have one of these guns of large size, with its appurtenances, made at once, at the expense of the City.

(In connection therewith, a communication was read from Wm. McCORD & Company, proposing to furnish a new style of sea-coast cannon, which will make the harbor of New-York perfectly impregnable, and for such purpose the assistance of the Common Council is asked.)

The preamble and resolutions were adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Fromont moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of the report of the same Committee of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one, in January, adopting resolution as follows

That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jonathan Trotter, Collector of Assessments, for the sum of six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-four cents, to be applied in payment of assessment on the property of the above-named petitioners, as follows

Eleventh-avenue, regulating, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-ninth street.

Map Number Thirty, Block Number Two Hundred and Thirty-two, Ward Number Thirty-three—Ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—J. Bambeck.

Map Number One Hundred and Fifty-nine, Block Number One Hundred and Eighty-six, Ward Number Two—Ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John Hofford.

Map Number Twenty-seven, Block Number Two Hundred and Thirty-two, Ward Number Thirty—Ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—Ellis Barlow.

Map Number Thirty-one, Block Number Two Hundred and Thirty-two, Ward Number Thirty-four—Ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—Peter Smith.

Map Number One Hundred and Fifty-six, Block Number One Hundred and Eighty-six, Ward Number Sixty-three—Ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John F. Flaacke.

Map Number One Hundred and Fifty-five, Block Number One Hundred and Eighty-six, Ward Number Thirty-three—Ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John F. Flaacke.

Map Number Thirty-two, Block Number Two Hundred and Fifty-two, Ward Number Thirty-five—Ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John H. Cornetts.

Confirmed July the twelfth, One Thousand Eight Hundred and sixty, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

And the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Fromont—2

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of his Honor the Mayor was here announced, when the following communication was received from his Honor the Mayor, nominating David R. Jacques to the office of Street Commissioner

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1862

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—

I hereby nominate David R Jacques, Esq., for Street Commissioner of this City.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Alderman Boole moved that the Board of Aldermen do not advise and consent to the nomination of David R. Jacques as Street Commissioner.

Alderman Fromont moved that the Message be referred to a Special Committee of Three.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Fromont—3.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

The question was then taken on the motion that the Board do not advise and consent to the nomination of David R. Jacques as Street Commissioner.

Which was carried on a division by the following

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Dayton, Allen, Fromont—5

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That Thirty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with block pavement under direction of the Croton Board, one-half the expense to be paid by owners of property.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for building a house for Engine Company Number Thirty-nine, on the lot of ground lately purchased by the Comptroller for the use of said Company, and that the sum of six thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the same

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution That Caspar Jacobs be authorized to continue to keep a stand in front of his store, number two hundred and ninety-three Third avenue, for the sale of newspapers.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, That the cross-walks in Twenty-fifth-street, at the junction of Second-avenue, be repaired and relaid forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, That the poll of the Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward be held at number one hundred and twenty-two Mott-street, in lieu of number one hundred and sixty Hester-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That permission be given to Francis Keskersen to erect an awning in front of his premises, on the southwest corner of Third-avenue and Avenue B, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, That the Street Commissioner be directed to prepare plans and specifications, and advertise for proposals for such necessary alterations as are required to the house of Hose Company Number Nine.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Preamble, reciting that certain parties have assumed to break in upon one of the most important privileges of the City, for the purpose of constructing a railroad ostensibly under authority of "An Act to authorize the construction of a railroad in Seventh avenue, and in certain other avenues and streets of the City of New-York," passed April seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, that no consent or permit has been given by the City Government, authorizing the construction of a railroad as above recited, for confirming said Act of the Legislature, in fact does it acknowledge the power of the State to assume entire control over the streets and avenues of the City, for the regulate its travel, but rather that the streets and avenues are under the sole control of the City, and consequently that the above act can have no force or value until confirmed by the Common Council, with resolutions that the grantees of the Seventh-avenue Railroad be directed to immediately stay all proceedings of any person or persons whomsoever, in removing or interfering with any portion of the streets or avenues for the purpose of laying down rails, where the consent of the Common Council has not been first had, more especially on the route designated as the Seven h-avenue Railroad route, and that the said streets and avenues, wherever so broken up be repaired forthwith, and the rails laid therein be removed to the Corporation yard, also that the Counsel to the Corporation be instructed to pursue all necessary aid and advice to the Common Council in sustaining the act of the removing of the rails aforesaid, restoring all acts of parties whomsoever, who may claim rights in constructing railroads in the streets and avenues of this City, without the consent of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Brady moved that when this Board adjourns, it do so to meet to-morrow, (Wednesday,) first of October, at one o'clock P. M.

Alderman Smith moved, as an amendment, that when the Board adjourns, it do take a recess until seven o'clock this (Tuesday) evening, and that the Special Committee having in charge the cases of Messrs. Craven and Devlin be requested at that time to report.

Which was lost.

The question was then taken on the original motion that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet to-morrow (Wednesday,) October first, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Brady moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow (Wednesday) first of October, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1862—1 P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen to attend an address to be delivered by Richard O'Gorman, Esq., on Monday evening, Oct. 6, at eight o'clock.

Which was accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Frederick Feulaner to put up a refreshment stand on the south east corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-second street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That the Poll of the Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward be held at number nine hundred and forty-five East Eleventh street, and that the Poll of the Nineteenth Election District be held at number one hundred and seventy-three Seventh-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Dayton—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he hereby is requested to communicate to this Board whether any legal liability exists against the City to pay the several sums for assessments, the payment of which is asked for by the petition of J. Bawlwick and others.

Which was referred to Committee on Law.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That the poll of the Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward be held at number eight East Houston-street, and that the poll of the Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward be held at number Seventy-six Fourth avenue, in lieu of the former places in said District, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That a culvert and receiving basin be built on the northeast corner of Fifty-nin

and brigades of volunteers from the City of New-York, now organizing in this City or actually at the seat of war—and appropriating five hundred thousand Dollars—adopted September second, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two."

Which was carried.

And the resolution as famended was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Green, Pepper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Leat, Orton, Ross, The President, Troster, Snyder, Long—20.

Resolution, That the poll of election of the Forty-second Election District of the Sixth Ward, be held at Number Seventy-two Bleecker-street.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the property-owners benefited to pay one-half of the expense therefore, and the City the remainder.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by this Board at its last meeting, relative to the Board of Aldermen be entered on the private journal only.

Which was laid on the table.

By Councilman Barney—

Resolved, That a special Committee be appointed for the purpose of investigating and reporting to this Board the expense attending the opening of streets of this City, also, a detailed account of all moneys paid, and to whom, on account of the same, from the first day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-nine.

Which was adopted.

The President subsequently announced as the Committee, under the above resolution, Councilmen Barney, Snyder and Webster.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Long—

Petition of owners of property to have a pump erected and well dug on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Ninety-sixth-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday), October second, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES B. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 2758, 2764, 2768, 2774, 2778, 2780, 2782, 2784, 2786, 2792, 2794, 2796, 2798, 2800, 2802, 2806, 2808, 2810, 2812, 2814, 2686.

Decisions in Prize.

Before Judge Betts.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

VIOLATION OF BLOCKADE—PRACTICE.

The United States vs. *The Cargo of the Schooner Sarah and Caroline.*—When this was called for hearing, it was found that no proof was furnished convicting the vessel of any confiscable offence, and the Court therefore suspended proceedings in the cause, and as no one had appeared in the cause for the cargo, allowed the United States Attorney a year and a day within which to furnish further proof. About two months afterward proofs in *preparatorio* were offered to the Court. A witness was produced, who testified that he was present at the capture of the vessel, which was taken by the *Brunette*, on Dec 11, 1861, at the mouth of the St. John's River, in Florida. She was being towed out by a steamer, which dropped her on being pursued by the *Brunette*, when she endeavored to get back into port, but was overhauled, about 6 P. M., when she was found deserted by her crew. She was loaded with turpentine and a few shingles. Letters were found on board her addressed to Nassau, N. P., but no papers were brought from her with the cargo to this port. The vessel was detained by the United States Flag-Officer at Beaufort, S. C.

Held by the Court.—That the evidence leaves no room for doubt that the vessel was captured in the act of violating the blockade.

Decree of condemnation and forfeiture.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Actor and her Cargo.*—In this case, also, on first hearing, the captors were allowed a year and a day to bring in further proof, no one appearing in the cause for vessel or cargo. These proofs being now offered, and showing the vessel and cargo were captured in March, 1862, in Pamlico Sound, by the gunboat *Cares*, and belonged to residents within enemy territory, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was directed to be entered.

EVIDENCE—MISCONDUCT OF CAPTORS—PRESUMPTIONS OF KNOWLEDGE OF BLOCKADE—ENEMY PROPERTY.

The United States vs. *The schooner Shark and her cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the steamer *South Carolina* on July 4, 1861, off Galveston Bar, the vessel being then in the act of entering Galveston. The vessel was sent to this port and libeled as a prize, and no one appearing a judgment by default was taken against her and her cargo. This default, however, was opened, on the application of the master of the vessel, named Patterson, who appeared as owner of one-fourth of the vessel, and claimed her for the owners, and claimed the cargo as carrier of it. The captain was then examined *in preparatorio*, and on the trial, evidence previously taken of a witness not on board the schooner, was stricken out, and the case heard on the captain's examination and the papers found on board.

The vessel was built at Portsmouth, N. H., in November, 1860, under the direction of the master, for the other two owners, who were residents of Galveston, whither the master took her in January, 1861. He there, as he testified, took title to one-fourth of the vessel, to secure him for his advances in building and fitting her out. She was enrolled in the name of the master and the two other owners as residents of Galveston, on the oath of the master, and this enrolment and her license were not changed till the time of her capture.

The master testified that he was a resident of New-York, and never had been of Galveston. The vessel, when captured, was on a voyage to Galveston from Brunswick, Ga., where her cargo was shipped. The Secession ordinance of Louisiana was passed Jan. 26, 1861. That of Texas was passed March 4, 1861. The ports of both States were declared under blockade by the proclamation of April 19, 1861. The master testified that he had no knowledge or notice of the blockade.

Held by the Court—That possibly the master may not have received direct personal and reliable notice of any actual blockade already carried into effect, but he had heard that the United States steamer *Brooklyn* was blockading New-Orleans at the Southwest Pass, and it has appeared before the Court in the progress of these prize suits, that commanding officers of the navy had assigned and stationed ships-of-war to the duty of blockading ports on the Gulf of Mexico along our Southern coast, about the middle of June, 1861. The master said he had, before the capture, made several voyages along the coast of Texas to the different ports, and the Court is judicially apprised that the United States war vessels were active in endeavoring to enforce the blockade by repeated seizures within the period when this vessel was probably so employed.

That the course of business of the vessel in carrying cargoes to and from New Orleans by way of Berwick Bay, and the master's knowledge that the mouth of the Mississippi was blockaded, affords a strong presumption that this course was favored because of the hazards of blockading cruisers expected to be hovering outside, and that such hazard could not have escaped the claimant's notice.

That the Court holds the circumstances sufficiently impressive to require the corroboration of further evidence than the bold assertions of a part owner of the vessel, to be satisfied of his real ignorance. Should he deem it important to offer further proof on this point, the Court will listen to an application to that end. Otherwise, the Court will consider that the circumstances sufficiently impart notice to him of the blockade, and that he was knowingly concerned in attempts to evade it.

That, under the facts in this case, it is of little importance whether the vessel was technically guilty of a violation of the blockade or not. Nor is it of any particular moment to determine if Patterson was a loyal subject and a resident of New-York, because, if he were, he could not with impunity employ his vessel in trade with the enemy or in favoring the insurrection. His property, in either alternative, would be subject to condemnation both by the law of prize and statutory law, and irrespective of his ignorance of the law. (1 Stats. at Large, 219; 1 Chitty, Law of Nations, Ch. 1; Kent 86, and notes; The Hoop, 1 Ch. Rob. 165.)

That the whole of the cargo and three-fourths of the vessel were enemy property, and confiscable on that ground.

That as to the other fourth, the verbal assertion of the claimant in his preparatory proof will not overbear the proofs in the ship's papers that she belonged to Galveston.

That the irregularity on the part of the captors in omitting to bring in with the vessel the crew captured on board will not defeat the capture by a Government vessel. The *laches* of officers or crew in conducting the public service can not bar the rights acquired by the nation by the seizure. It might be different in case of a private armed.

Decree condemning vessel and cargo on both grounds.

For the United States, Mr. Smith, for captors, Mr. Upton; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

VIOLATION OF BLOCKADE.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Annie Sophia and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured Aug. 20, 1862, by the R. R. *Chester* off the coast of Florida. No one appeared to answer the libel filed against them, and the proofs taken in preparation were submitted to the Court.

The vessel had on board a British certificate of ownership, dated Dec. 2, 1854, certifying that she was British built, and that her owner, Saunders, was a resident of Nassau, N. P. She had shipping articles for a voyage from Nassau to Baltimore and back, and a clearance from Nassau for Baltimore, dated Aug. 15, 1862, and letters to Baltimore about the return cargo.

But the evidence of the master and crew showed that at this was simulated and false; that the voyage was made up for any port of the Confederate States; that the master was a native of South Carolina, as were some of the crew, and had a few weeks before run a vessel out of Wilmington, in violation of the blockade, which he and the owners of the vessel knew all about; that the vessel did not steer for Baltimore until she was pursued; and that when pursued, the master threw overboard papers and a Confederate flag.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

Attachment—How Far Partnership Property is Liable for Individual Indebtedness.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosecrans.

Joseph Abels vs. *Isaac N. Westcott and Henry Camp.*—A judgment was obtained in the Marine Court against the defendants, by one Westcott, for a debt which the defendants owed as partners. A transcript of the judgment was filed upon the 21st day of October, 1861, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and an execution issued on the same day to the Sheriff of that county, which was upon the partnership property of defendants and each of the said which is the subject of this motion. The plaintiff in this action obtained an order several days after Westcott's execution was issued. He claims, however, the money in the Sheriff's hands should be applied to the payment of his judgment, because, in September, 1861, he obtained an attachment in his action against Westcott & Camp, directing the Sheriff to attach the property of Westcott alone, the attachment having been issued upon an affidavit that Westcott was a non-resident of the State, and that by virtue of that attachment the Sheriff seized the property of Westcott's execution, several days before Westcott obtained his judgment.

The Court, per ROSECRANS, J., held that it is well settled that upon an attachment against the property of one partner, the Sheriff can only seize the interest in the property of the defendant in the attachment, and that interest, in the case of partnership, is the share of the partner in the surplus of the property after the payment of the partnership debts. The Sheriff could not, under Abel's attachment, take the property of the partnership, which was sold on Westcott's execution. Camp, as partner, was entitled to retain it, for the purpose of paying the debts of the partnership.

The execution of Westcott has a priority over the attachment of Abels. All of the defects in the execution of Westcott which are urged by Abels are amendable, and cannot be raised by any one except the defendant in the execution. The judgment below was affirmed, all the Judges concurring.

Verdict on a Charge of Alleged Usury.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Grover.

Nehemiah Tunis vs. *Aaron Van Valkenburgh, et al.*—The plaintiff sues the defendants to recover the value of a certain stock of goods, consisting of gold pencils, pens, &c., of the alleged value of $5,000. The defendants Romeyn Van Valkenburgh and Watson Van Valkenburgh, put in an answer that they received the goods mentioned in the complaint as security for a loan of $750 to one Ezra Coleman. Plaintiff makes title as the assignee of Ezra Coleman, and also as a purchaser under Sheriff's sale on execution against Coleman. The plaintiff claims that the contract of loan was usurious in that the sum of $22 50 was to be paid for the use of the money for thirty days.

Plaintiff having rested, defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint on the grounds that plaintiff had not proved the loan put by his assignor; second, that at the time of the Sheriff's sale, Coleman had not been proved to have had any interest in the goods; and third, that no usury had been shown. The Court denied the motion. After evidence put in by defendant, and Judge's charge, the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

Henry Woodruff for plaintiff, R. H. Huntly for defendant.

The Fort Gansevoort Property Injunction—It is Dissolved.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Isaac Dayton vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of December 30, 1861, January 1, 1862, and January 9, 1862, at which times it was before the Court on argument. Upon the application of the relator, who is a member of the Board of Aldermen, the Court issued an injunction to restrain the purchase by the Corporation of the Fort Gansevoort property, of Mr. James B. Taylor, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, passed on the 26th of December, 1861. It was alleged that attempts were made to bribe the matter through. The facts of the case are, however, familiar to the public.

The Court has now rendered the following opinion dissolving the injunction:

BRADY, J.—The injunction in this case must be dissolved. The act which the plaintiff seeks to restrain is in its nature legislative, and the Courts have no power to prevent it.

Whether the plaintiff, being a Trustee of the Corporation, and, therefore, entitled to maintain this action, is a question which does not necessarily arise, because the Corporation is not called upon, and cannot be required to act in its corporate capacity by virtue of the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen alone. If the Board of Councilmen should approve those resolutions, and the Mayor act upon them favorably, a proceeding of this character might be successfully adopted to prevent the consummation of the fraud alleged.

The Common Council of this City, acting in a legislative capacity, cannot be disturbed by the Courts, but if by legislation they require the corporate officers to carry out a wicked design legislatively declared, I doubt not the authority of the Courts, in a proper proceeding, to arrest the completion of such legislation.

Corrupt legislative acts place the offenders at the mercy of their constituents at the bar of public opinion, and render them amenable also to criminal prosecution.

I express no opinion on the subject of the alleged criminality of purpose, but I have no hesitation to say that if the charges in the complaint be justly made, a flagrant fraud was designed, and should not be accomplished if it be possible to arrest it.

The charges are made *ex parte*, it is true, and the accused not having been heard, no conclusion unfavorable to them can be fairly indulged.

It may be that the designed legislation will fall in the Board of Councilmen, or through the veto of the Mayor, but should it be otherwise, and the causes then prevail which are now urged, the mischief intended may nevertheless be avoided.

For the reasons therefor the necessary legislation is not performed to authorize the Corporation to act, and that the Courts have no power to interfere with the legislative rights of the Common Council, this action is deemed to be premature, and the injunction unavailable.

Ordered accordingly.

Wm. Curtis Noyes, John Slosson and James M. Smith for the Relator; Gilbert Dean opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the matter of an Arbitration &c., between G. L. Hauschneckt and C. A. Runkle, et al.—Order signed.

Before Justice Leonard.

Wm. H. Gale vs. *J. H. H. Hasbrouck et al.*—Motion denied without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Cleary vs. *Rothschilds.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to Plaintiff for opposing.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, OCT. 1, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	100	Pac. Mail St. Co	120⅜
3,000	do	100⅛	do	120⅜
12,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	102⅝	do	120⅜
17,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Coup.	102⅝	do	120⅜
1,000	do	103	do	120⅜
10,000	Treas. 7-30 1st ct. Notes	104⅛	do	120⅜
23,000	do	104⅛	do	120⅜
13,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cr.	99⅜	do	120⅜
20,000	Treas. 6 ct. '69	61	do	120⅜
2,000	Virginia State 6s	56⅜	do	120⅜
13,000	Mo. State 6s	49⅜	do	120⅜
1,000	do	49⅜	do	120⅜
6,500	N. Y. Cen 6s	105	do	120 62
2,000	R. & B. 2d M. B	103	do	61
20,000	E. R. 4th Mtge. Bonds	100	do	61⅛
3,000	do extra	100	do	61⅛
3,000	N. Y. & Erie 1st M.	99	do	61⅛
8,000	Erie R. R. 2d M.	103	do	61⅛
6,000	E. & E. Conv. B	90	do	61⅛
6,000	Har. R. 2d M.	105	do	61⅛
6,000	Mich. Cen. Sold	100	do	61⅛
18,000	Mich. So. 2d Mtge.	90	do	60
5,000	do	97	do	60⅛
5,000	do	96⅝	do	60⅛
15,000	M. So. S. F. Bs.	107	do	61⅛
20,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	90	do	61⅛
6,000	C. & N. W. As. Bs	60	do	61⅛
25,000	do	60⅜	do	61⅛
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	70	do	61⅛
8,000	do	34⅞	do	61⅛
6,000	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	104	do	61⅛
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	64	do	61⅛
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	100	do	61⅛
1,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	103⅜	do	61⅛
11,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	80	do	61⅛
2,000	do	80⅜	do	61⅛
32,000	do	80⅜	do	61⅛
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	71	do	61⅛
8,000	Clev. & Pitts'h M.	70	do	61⅛
28,000	C. L. & P. 1st M. Bds	81	do	61⅛
1,000	Del. & Rar.	81	do	61⅛
15	Bank of N. Y.	252	do	61⅛
27	Ocean Bank	75	do	61⅛
11	Am. Ex. Bank	98	do	61⅛
21	Leather Manufac. Bank	101	do	61⅛
5,000	American Gold	122⅛	do	61⅛
15,000	do	122⅜	do	61⅛
2,000	do	122⅜	do	61⅛
25,000	do	122⅜	do	61⅛
50	Canton Co.	17	do	61⅛
200	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	120	do	61⅛
2,000	Cumb. Coal Pref.	101	do	61
50	New Jersey Zinc	63	do	61
50	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	120⅜	do	61

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	100	Del. L. & W. R. R.
5,000	do	100	do
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Coup.	102⅝	Reading Railroad
500	do	102⅝	do
1,000	Treas. 7-30 2d ct. Notes	104	do
5,000	do	104	do
2,000	Mo. S. S. F. Bs.	107	do
3,000	Mich. Cen. R.	120	do
200	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	70	do
200	do	70	do
100	do	70	do
100	do	70	do
100	do	70	do
200	do	70	do
100	do	70	do
200	do	70	do
100	do	70	do
200	do	70	do
100	do	70	do
100	do	70	do
100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY OCTOBER 2, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—WILD OATS.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING LEAR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—CAUVELIER, THE CARD-DRAWER, and YOUNG AMERICA at 3 P. M. CLAUDE MARCEL, 7½ Evening.

MIKON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—THE WIZARD SKIFF.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

IRVING HALL—GOTTSCHALK'S GRAND CONCERT.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 543 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Gen. McCLELLAN'S Headquarters, dated last evening, informs us that Gen. PLEASANTON, in the morning, crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown, with a force of cavalry and artillery, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance in the enemy's rear. He came up with a force of rebels near Shepherdstown and drove them to Martinsburgh, from which place he soon shelled them, with a loss on our side of only two men wounded. Some prisoners were captured. It is now believed that very few rebel troops are at Winchester, their main force being encamped between that place and Martinsburgh.

Among 1,200 wounded rebel prisoners now at Sharpsburgh, no less than 86 regiments and 6 batteries, all of which took part in the battle of Antietam, are represented.

The steamship *Creole* arrived at this port yesterday, from New-Orleans on the 23d ult. Nothing of importance had occurred since the sailing of the previous steamer. The 23d was the last day for taking the oath of allegiance, and the crowd of applicants at the City Hall and Custom-house was very great. The crowd was also great on the day previous, thousands being unable to gain admission to the rooms. The health of the city continued good.

The Nassau *Advertiser*, of Sept. 13, has this interesting piece of exclusive information: "The schooner *Ventrosa* arrived from Key West on Thursday last. She reports that the steamship *Oreta* had attacked the Federal gunboats *Cuyler* and *Santiago de Cuba*, and disabled the latter so badly that she had to be towed into port by another Federal war vessel. The *Cuyler* also received very heavy blows, the *Oreta* coming off unhurt."

On the 23d another rebel steamer, the *Cuba*, entered Havana from Mobile, loaded with cotton, valued at $163,493 75, which will be immediately converted into munitions and stores most needed by the rebels.

The Granada *Appeal* of Sept. 24 reports that the famous Confederate steamer 290 had met the *Santiago de Cuba*, one of the blockading squadron, and given her some hard blows. As Richmond papers of three or four days later date make no mention of the affair, it is safe to conclude that the story of the *Appeal* is a *canard*, particularly as no mention is made of the locality where the alleged engagement took place.

Parties who arrived in Chicago on Monday state that one of the two companies of Gen. GRANT'S body-guard, which was ordered to march by land from Corinth to Jackson, Tenn., was captured by the rebel cavalry, last week. The company, which was organized in Chicago, and belonged to the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Col. DICKEY, was commanded by Capt. FORD, and accompanied by a company of Ohio cavalry. When about halfway from Corinth to their place of destination, the detachment was surrounded by rebel cavalry in greatly superior numbers and compelled to surrender. Capt. FORD and several of his men escaped and have arrived in Chicago. Some anxiety is felt in reference to the other company of Gen. GRANT'S body-guard. It is under the command of Capt. ED. OSBAND, and had orders to march by the same route. Gen. GRANT and Staff have been absent up the river for some days, and left St. Louis on Saturday to return to Corinth.

A detachment of the First Arkansas Cavalry, (Union,) under the command of Capts. GILSTRAP and GALLOWAY, attacked Cassville, Mo., on the morning of the 21st ult., completely routing a rebel force of one hundred men, killing fifteen and taking nineteen prisoners, among them a Lieutenant, and capturing twenty horses, fifteen double shot guns, one revolving rifle, one Sharpe's rifle and a carabine. The number of the rebel wounded could not be ascertained. Our loss was one man killed, none wounded. Learning that a force of the enemy, reported to be 650 strong, and commanded by the notorious Col. CARROLL, were endeavoring to get in their rear, the Arkansians returned to McCullough's by a circuitous route, and fell in with the rebel pickets, when the latter scattered, and falling back on their main body, the whole party dispersed.

One of the most successful cavalry charges of Gen. BUELL'S campaign in Kentucky or Tennessee, says the Louisville *Democrat*, was made on last Sunday, the 20th inst., at Munfordsville, Ky., by the advance guard of Gen. WOOD'S Division, then the advance of Gen. BUELL'S army, near Howe Cave. The first battalion of the Third Ohio Cavalry, only 145 men, under the command of Maj. JOHN H. FOSTER, composed of Companies B, H, L and M, met the pickets of the rear-guard of BRAGG'S army, and, after driving them a distance of over six miles, met the main body of BRAGG'S guard, composed of Col. WEBSTER'S Third Georgia Cavalry, 800 strong, under the command of Lieut.-Col. BROWN. The enemy were posted in a strong position on Rowtell's Hill, and under cover of a heavy piece of woods. A brisk skirmish ensued, and after three unsuccessful charges by the rebel cavalry, they were repulsed and totally routed, leaving dead on the field their Lieut.-Col. BROWN, commanding, a Capt. WILSON, and fifty-one men. The loss on our side was only two killed and five wounded. The whole affair was witnessed by Gens. WOOD, HASKELL, WAGGONER and others.

An officer writing from Fort Macomb, La., under date of Sept. 13, says: "One of our steamers (the *J. M. Brown*) went up Pearl River, yesterday, for lumber, and the party who went up in her last night captured five guerrillas—a father and four sons. In their house they found in bed Dr. CLAPP, formerly surgeon at Fort Pike, under the rebels. They captured him also, and this morning he is a prisoner where he was formerly surgeon. A party of Federals had a fight with the guerillas up the river, the other day, and took a colonel prisoner, and captured about 200 horses, all saddled, and brought them into New-Orleans."

GENERAL NEWS.

Gov. MORGAN has issued a proclamation setting apart the 27th day of November next as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

The English and Continental mails by the Canadian steamship *Jura*, which left Liverpool on the 18th ult., reached this City last night. The advices are not so late as those by the *Europa*, to the 21st, already published.

The steamship *Columbia* arrived at this port, yesterday, from Havana, which place she left on the 27th ult. No later advices from Mexico had reached Havana when the *Columbia* left. Two steamers loaded with cotton had arrived at Havana, one from Sabine Pass and the other from Mobile.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen at 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the Mayor, by communication, nominated Mr. THOMAS E. SMITH for Street Commissioner, and he was rejected by a vote of eight to six. The resolution authorizing payment of the $50 bounty to recruits from the time the bounty was cut off last month, till the 9th inst., was concurred in as amended by the Councilmen. General remarks on the municipal law of New-York respecting appointment of Heads of Departments occupied some time, and proved animating to both members and the lobby. The Mayor sent in a veto of the resolutions in favor of pushing on the war, and declaring that the issue of an emancipation proclamation would be dangerous to the national welfare, and also authorizing a large War Committee to be formed, with the Committee on National Affairs as the nucleus, and a limited number of delegates from each of the political Committees in the City to be added to it. These resolutions were passed previous to the appearance of the President's late proclamations. The Mayor's veto may be found in full in the official proceedings of the Aldermen. The Board adjourned till 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen held a special session at noon yesterday, to consider the resolution proposing that the City bounty of $50 to each recruit be paid to all recruits enlisted since the payments from the bounty fund ceased on the 24th ult., and continue the bounty till the 9th inst.—the day before the draft. The resolution was amended in respect to form, and then sent back to the Aldermen for concurrence. They ordered an Inquiry of the Corporation Counsel for particulars as to how the case of the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company Injunction against the removal of their rails below Canal-street stands; failed in an effort to further burlesque the Aldermen by restoring them to office, from which they had assumed to remove them at the last meeting, or to expunge from their minutes all record of that jocose action, the subject being finally tabled. They appointed a Committee and ordered an inquiry in detail to ascertain the cost of street-opening jobs since Jan. 1, 1859, and then adjourned.

The Board of Education was called to meet at 5 P. M. yesterday. At 5½ o'clock, with Mr. BENEDICT Chairman *pro tem.*, the roll-call disclosing the fact that no quorum was present, the meeting fell through.

The Episcopal General Triennial Convention assembled at 10 o'clock yesterday, at St. John's Chapel in this City, the Rt. Rev. Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont, presiding. The attendance of Bishops, delegates and laymen, from all but the extreme Southern portions of the United States, was very large, and a crowded congregation of both sexes participated in the beautiful services of the day. The Holy Sacrament was administered by Bishop HOPKINS, and Bishop MCCROSKEY, of Michigan, preached an able and telling discourse invoking greater piety among the people of our country, and the continued unity of the Church in this dread crisis. Subsequently, the House of Bishops organized with the reselection of Rev. Mr. BAULCH as Secretary, and the House of Delegates and Laymen did likewise, with the choice of Rev. Drs. CREEK for Chairman, and RANDALL for Secretary. Both bodies adjourned to reassemble at 9 o'clock this morning.

A meeting of the colored people of Brooklyn was held at the Bridge-street M. E. Church, last evening, to consider the President's proclamation and the scheme for colonizing the contrabands in Central America. Among the speakers were J. W. B. SMITH, Chairman, Mr. HAMILTON, Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. GEO. W. LAVARA, and ROBERT SMALL, the Charleston pilot. The meeting unanimously disapproved of the proposition to establish a colony in Chiriqui, but favored the colony of emigration to Honduras, for such as were willing to leave the country at all; but the prevailing sentiment was against a forced emigration to any place.

The Governor of Maryland has ordered the draft of the militia of the State, which was to be made on the 1st of October, to be postponed until Wednesday, the 15th day of the same month. This postponement has been rendered necessary by the fact that the lists of enrollment in Frederick and Carroll counties were destroyed by the Confederates during the recent invasion. A new enrollment will have to be made in the two counties mentioned.

Gen. SHERMAN publishes a letter in the Memphis *Bulletin*, of Sept. 24, in which he says that citizens suffering any wrong or malignity from soldiers or officers should report the offender at headquarters, and assuring them that he will punish to the extent of military law any one of his command convicted of plundering or invading private property.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The steam man-of-war *Ironsides*, which left this port last week, was taken to Hampton Roads, where, it is understood, she will remain for the present to relieve the *Minnesota*. Mr. W. S. FULLER, the pilot, who took her round to the Roads, speaks very highly of her sea-going qualities, which were tested by a heavy gale, which came on soon after she passed out of the Bay. He describes her as a very lively ship, of easy and moderate roll, and one that he would 'go to sea in just as soon as the best ship he ever saw.' She carries too much canvas for her spars, but this will be reduced. Her engines worked admirably. The ship and machinery seem to be in excellent trim, and ready for any duty which may be assigned her. She draws but fourteen feet of water in her present condition, which would not be too great for a visit to Fort Darling if the Navy Department desired to put her to duty there."

The Stock Market was yesterday more excited than at any time since the present speculation set in. The market opened lower at the morning Board, but again turned upward 1@2 ₩ cent. and closed firm. Gold fell a fraction below 122, but returned to 123 ₩ cent. Nothing settled in Exchange since the Boston steamer's mail.

The stormy weather yesterday checked business. Breadstuffs were less active, and prices generally rather lower. Moderate sales were reported of Sugars, Tallow, Whisky, Fish, Salt and Provisions at about previous quotations. Cotton was less active, yet firm. Hay was in good request, as were also Hides and Tobacco. The freight market exhibited more firmness, as room was less plenty and produce freely offered. There were 541 vessels of all classes in port.

WHAT DO THEY MEAN?—We copied a paragraph yesterday from the Richmond *Dispatch* saying that, if our Government should send paroled prisoners of war to fight against *the Indians*, it would be guilty of a "*breach of faith*" toward the rebel Government. We should like to know what is meant by this? Are the *Indians* of the West part and parcel of the military forces of the rebel Confederacy? Have the rebel authorities taken these savages into their service? Are the acts of atrocious brutality, by which those savage raids upon Western towns have been marked,—the massacre of helpless families the tomahawking of women and children, the burning of houses, the wholesale butchery of the innocent and defenceless,—are these acts done under the sanction of the Confederate Government? And does it intend to extend over them the protection of its authority?

If this is the fact, the sooner it is known the better. If, in our contest with the rebels of the South, we are actually and literally dealing with savages, the Government should be aware of it. The Richmond *Dispatch* would oblige us very much by being a little more explicit upon this point. Are the *Indians* of the West fighting as allies of the Confederacy—under its flag, and entitled to its protection? Let us know.

Southern Peace Propositions and the Northern Peace Party.

It is at least a curious circumstance that Mr. FOOTE, of Tennessee, should have brought forward his propositions of peace in the rebel Congress at the precise moment when it has become important for the success of the Seymour Democracy at the North, that the Northern people should be led to believe in the existence at the South of a disposition to end the war by compromise. We do not for a moment suppose that any collusion exists between the Southern representative and the Northern "Conservatives," for we do the latter party the justice to believe that they are laboring not for the independence of the South, but for the submission of the North. They are not seeking to exalt the Confederacy, but merely to abase the Union. Mr. FOOTE, on the contrary, is earnestly bent upon achieving a complete separation of the two sections; and we interpret the conjunction of his remarkable speech at Richmond, with the scarcely less remarkable resolutions of the Democratic Convention at Albany, to mean simply and solely that the rebel leaders are sagacious enough to see the great opportunity which the action of the New-York Democracy affords them, and resolute enough to avail themselves at once.

The foolish story set afloat by somebody in the office of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who had taken the pains to read Mr. FOOTE'S speech, of the tenor of the Southern peace propositions, would not deserve a moment's attention, were it not to be feared that in some parts of the country it may gain a temporary credence, and be used to further the schemes of the Democratic leaders. Many of our people are so little informed as to the real state of feeling at the South, and so anxious to believe the Southern people more rational than they are, that some positive mischief to the National cause might very easily be done, even by so ridiculous a *canard* as that of the *Inquirer*, were it not promptly exposed. That the Southern people desire peace we cannot doubt. So, for the matter of that, do the people of the North. War is rarely an agreeable pastime to the nations engaged. But we must never forget, that what the theologians might call an operative desire of peace, is only to be created in the hearts of a people fairly at war, by the evident triumph or the evident hopelessness of their cause. We of the North ought not to and cannot desire peace till it is plainly established either that we have reduced the South to submission, or that we are unable to carry on the war any longer. We may be sure that the South will not desire peace on terms honorable to us, until she has been compelled so to do; and it would be childish to pretend that we have yet brought her to this state. The Southern dreams still reign supreme in the Southern heart. Whatever symptoms we may perceive in particular sections of the South, of exhaustion or weariness, should not delude us as to the central fact, while three hundred thousand men in arms continue to confront our forces from the Potomac to the Mississippi. When the South talks of peace now, she talks of a peace to be purchased by the surrender of all for which we have been fighting, by the abolition of the Union, and by the supremacy of Slavery from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande. If the Northern friends of peace at any price attempt to persuade the people into the possibility of any other peace than this, at this time, they are either ignorantly or willfully misleading those who hear them, and betraying their country to its fall.

CONTROVERSIES AMONG ARMY OFFICERS.—We give place, with some reluctance, to a letter from Washington defending Gen. HALLECK against sundry imputations, contained in an editorial of the National *Intelligencer*, written in the specific interest of Gen. MCCLELLAN. We do not propose to enter at all into the merits of the controversy, and we publish the letter only in response to a strong appeal against the evident injustice of such an attack upon the Commander-in-Chief, made for the evident purpose of building up one of his subordinates at his expense.

No feature of this war is more discouraging or more disgraceful, than the jealousies, rivalries and hostilities between prominent officers, which every now and then crop out, and are even allowed to interfere most seriously with the actual operations of the war. We are aware that in all armies jealousies of this sort have always existed, and that very often they have led to the most serious disasters. But certainly the common cause in which the officers of our armies are fighting, and the momentous issues that depend on their fidelity and success, ought to override all such paltry selfishness, and lead them most heartily to cooperate for the promotion of the common good. And if their personal patriotism is not sufficient for this, there ought to be power and decision enough in the Government to compel them to waive their personal quarrels until the war is ended and the country saved.

One thing is very clear—we must have some reform in this matter, or the army and the country must pay the penalty. The people care not one straw for any officer, except on account of the services he may render the cause. The officer who fights best, who thinks least of himself and most of his country, who bends his whole efforts, not to his own aggrandizement, but to the prompt, signal and decisive discomfiture of the rebels, will in the end enjoy most of the public confidence and favor. And any other course, however it may seem to thrive for a time, will only recoil on the head of the officer who is weak enough to forget his duty in the chase after momentary applause. For our own part, we have no preference whatever for any officer—except for him who fights the hardest and does the most toward carrying the war to a swift and successful end.

The Attacks on Judge Tremain.

The Seymourite journals make a great point upon Judge TREMAIN'S speech at Albany in 1861. They harp upon it; they give extract after extract from it, and seem to think that they may, by this means, take votes away from him.

They make a great mistake if they think so. No one who dislikes the tone and tenor of that speech will be fool enough, because he dislikes it, to vote for SEYMOUR, who made one of exactly the same tenor at the same time, and who still continues to hold the same views, notwithstanding the changed condition of the country since those speeches were made. They will take no votes away from the Union to the Secesh ticket by parading that speech. One might say, at first blush, that the influence would be the other way, and that those who might vote for SEYMOUR, would be led to vote for WADSWORTH and TREMAIN by seeing how nearly the latter stood on the Seymour platform less than two years ago.

But a second thought will show that no man who wants to vote for SEYMOUR, will by any possibility deem the Republican Union ticket to have the smallest tincture of Seymourism. The man who wants to throw his vote so as to embarrass the Government and comfort JEFF. DAVIS, and help as much as he can the barbarians, whose atrocities toward our wounded who have fallen into their hands are enough to chill the blood, will know very well that he must vote for SEYMOUR. There is no comfort for rebels in votes cast for WADSWORTH and TREMAIN—and sympathizers with rebellion will be quick to see that.

But if our Secesh friends think to embarrass us, by showing that even so short a time ago our candidate's sympathies were against us, they are again much mistaken. He is one of a class who at once overwhelm any such charge of inconsistency brought against them, by pointing to the torn battle-flag which waved over the ramparts of Fort Sumpter. Their patriotism kindled into a glow beneath the fiery rain which fell within those devoted walls. Other hearts lay cold and swampy with party selfishness and party hostility, and not even that fiery rain could kindle them, nor all the glow of zeal which has lit up the hills and valleys of the North for a year past. The men in whose breasts they beat have attended no war meetings. They have not subscribed their money to aid in carrying on the war, because they happened to be out of town when the paper was passed round. They have had words of sympathy only for rebels. They have apologized only for their misdeeds. They have no charity for the errors or faults of those who have given their time, their labor, their lives to save the nation and to put down rebellion. They rather rejoice over opportunities which are thus given them to seize advantages and make party gains. These men are all in one camp. Those who oppose them are in the other, and WADSWORTH and TREMAIN will lead them on to victory.

We recommend to our Secesh friends, if they must publish speeches of Judge TREMAIN, to take that one which he delivered to the Convention which nominated him. They will give to their readers, in this way, a fairer view of his position.

POST-OFFICE STAMPS AS CURRENCY.—It is quite time some effective steps were taken to stop the use of postage stamps as currency. They never were fit for such a purpose, though in the absolute dearth of small change they have been of some service to the business community. But currency, to answer any good end, must have some essential value. It must either be of intrinsic worth, like metal coins, or represent somebody's credit,—that of the Government, of a corporation, or of private individuals. The only intrinsic value of these stamps consisted in the fact that they might be used to pay postage. When people took them, they thought that they could convert them into this use at least, and that so long as letters had to go by mail they would have *some* value, and might therefore be safely regarded as currency.

The Government has now stepped in to destroy this. The Post-office Department, in a circular which we published yesterday, has issued instructions to Postmasters "to treat *as unpaid* any letter placed in a Post-office for mailing which may be covered by a stamp *at all soiled or defaced*, or which has *apparently* been used in payment of postage." It is impossible to circulate these stamps without "solling or defacing" them more or less; and the very fact of circulating them is thus to render them worthless. The Government, it seems to us, is perpetrating a very gross wrong upon the people, in thus repudiating its own stamps, for which it has received payment in full, on the mere pretext that they have been soiled. It is its duty to destroy the stamps after they have been used, or so to mark them as to render it impossible to use them again.

But there is no safety to anybody in taking these stamps any longer as money. They have not the slightest intrinsic value. They are not a legal tender. They will not be redeemed by anybody. They will not even pay postage. The public might just as well make wooden *buttons* or pebble stones a substitute for change as these stamps. They would have just as much value, and would answer precisely the same purpose, so long as the community chose to take them. But somebody must eventually lose very largely on these postage stamps,—and the sooner their circulation is stopped the smaller the loss will be.

The rebel Congress has passed a law, authorizing the issue of *five millions* of dollars in copper coins, of the denominations of five, ten and twenty-five cents. We ought to have had a similar issue—not of copper, but of silver, so far alloyed as to prevent its being sold at a premium or withheld from circulation. Such a currency would be far more convenient and creditable than the paper shinplasters which are to be issued, and infinitely more so than the sticky and worthless nuisances which have hitherto taken their place.

How the Government is Plundered.

It is pretty hard work to protect the Government against its enemies,—but when, in addition, it has to be protected from its friends, the task becomes a little too much. Its own agents ought, one would think, to be men who will not join the rebel raids, either upon the Territory or the Treasury of the country. Some of them, we regret to say, seem to consider the contest with the rebels as simply a race for plunder,—and we are by no means certain that they are likely to come out *last*.

The bill for the appointment of a Solicitor of Customs in this port, as will be recollected, was recommended by Secretary CHASE. As it was sent in to the Committee of Commerce of the House of Representatives, it contained a section, which the Secretary spoke of very gingerly, as "supplying a deficiency in existing laws." On examination it was found that this provision was one giving to the Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor, one-half of the proceeds of all vessels forfeited to the United States by reason of being owned by Southern owners, in whole or in part, and one-half of other forfeitures incurred under the act of July 13, 1861.

As soon as it was known that this provision was in the Solicitor bill, it became a powerful ground of objection to its passage. No one could see a valid reason for giving these Custom-house officials, who were already overpaid for all the services they could render, this additional plunder; and the friends of the bill very soon saw that that provision must go out if they would save the bill. A lawyer who wrote to the Secretary his views in favor of the bill, and whose letter was published in our columns at the time, wrote that as to this provision, "It is *wrong in itself*, and don't belong in the bill, and I think the Collector himself has asked to have it stricken out. There is no reason why the Government should *give away* half the forfeitures referred to in that section." And so when the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce reported against the bill, partly on this ground, the minority report, in order to nullify the argument, stated that this provision had been stricken out of the bill in Committee.

Our readers will hardly believe, perhaps, that after this universal expression of public opinion as to the propriety of thus plundering the Treasury, and this apparent yielding to the force of public opinion, the cormorants would have had the boldness to renew their attempt. But they did, and, we regret to say, with success. On the 20th day of May last they got an act through Congress supplemental to the act of July 13, 1861, providing for the giving of licenses in certain cases and giving the Secretary of the Treasury power to stop goods in transportation if there was danger of their going to the rebels, &c., &c.; and the last section of this act provides that "the proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures incurred under this act, *or the act to which this is supplementary*, shall be distributed" as provided by section 91 of the act of March 2, 1799, which distributes half of them between the Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor.

Now that provision did not get into the statute by accident—and we do not believe that Secretary CHASE, even if he thought it was a "defect in existing laws" to give all the proceeds of such forfeitures to the Government in its time of need, instead of dividing half of them among a few Custom-house officials, would have been guilty of so mean a trick as slipping the provision into the bill in this way, after withdrawing it from open attack. We do not hesitate to say, that whoever was guilty of that act ought to be at once removed from any office which he may hold. He is a dishonest-minded man, and needs only opportunity to a dishonest man.

We should like to ask the Committee of Commerce how this thing happened to escape their notice, if it did pass them unobserved. New-York City had one member on that Committee. Can Mr. CONKLING give us any light on the subject?

We call the attention of the Chamber of Commerce also to this matter. They held one or two special meetings about the bill for the Solicitor of Customs. In our opinion, they cannot do better than hold one for expressing the disgust which the merchants of New-York should feel for such underhand dealings, for the grasping meanness which, when a scheme for putting public money into the pockets of two or three men, already abundantly paid, is discovered and attacked, pretends to withdraw it, but gets it accomplished in another place and unobserved.

Of course, the provision ought to be at once repealed. But it is so hard a matter, now-a-days, to diminish the compensation of officers, that we have little hope of its being done. The investigations which were ordered into the emoluments of our Custom-house officials, may, however, if their results are ever made public, compel a revision of the whole matter, and that at no distant day.

The Southern Desire for Peace.

Major-Gen. CURTIS, who lately commanded the Union forces in Arkansas, and who marched through a very extended district west of the Mississippi River, coming in contact with the inhabitants in the most intimate relations possible under the circumstances, has written a letter to his fellow-citizens of Keokuk, Iowa, which is of very considerable interest.

No officer of the Union army has had better opportunities of judging than he, and Gen. CURTIS declares *the people* of the Southwest *almost universally desire peace*—and peace at any cost, even to the entire overthrow of the Confederate rebellion. He says that a majority of them, including those who at first favored secession and desired "independence," have learned how terrible was the delusion they labored under in supposing that secession could be effected peaceably, and that now, recalling how little they had to complain of under the old Government, and how much to be proud of, they turn with longing thoughts to the days of their past prosperity, and desire nothing so much as to have them return again. Their sectional prejudices and their party hate are laid aside and forgotten in the universal desolation that war has produced among them. And while few or none of the population would be bold enough to declare for the old Union in the present state of things, and with the fortune of war ever varying around them, they would all nevertheless rejoice to see the Union armies triumph, if thereby peace could be securely established again. If the National Government can triumph and give peace, they will hail the result with unspeakable joy. But, if the United States Government cannot rescue its authority from the contempt and defiance of the Confederate arms, then they ask for an acknowledgment of the fact, and a respite from cruel war. *Any government*, so it is stable and peaceful, is the thought and prayer of the scourged and ruined population of the South.

We commend this statement of Gen. CURTIS to the attention of our Government. It should stimulate them to renewed and still more vigorous efforts for crushing the rebellion. It shows conclusively that we *can* restore the Union,—that we *shall* restore it whenever we crush the military power that now threatens the Government and crushes the Southern people themselves. We have not the slightest doubt of the truth of Gen. CURTIS'S representations. The temper he speaks of is the natural result of such sufferings as the war has entailed on the Southern people. What interest have they in building up, at such fearful cost to themselves, the base and selfish aristocracy which is seeking to substitute its own authority for that of the Government of the United States? Will they thrive the better under it? Will their personal rights, their prospects of happiness, of wealth, of prosperity, be safer and more brilliant under such a rule than they have been hitherto?

The people of the South are unquestionably tired of the war and eager for peace. Let the Government satisfy their longings by crushing the rebel armies that stand in their way.

Gen. McClellan's Official Reports.

We have received several communications asking the publication of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S report of the battle of Antietam. We should gladly comply with this request—but so far as we are aware, Gen. MCCLELLAN has made no such report. He has sent to Washington a statement of the *losses* of his own army, and some very interesting conjectures concerning the losses of the enemy,—and this we published yesterday. But of the battle itself,—the disposition of troops by which it was fought, the conduct of the different divisions engaged, the objects sought to be accomplished by it, and the extent to which these objects were attained, as well as the other circumstances and incidents which go to make up the history of a great engagement, he has given us no account whatever.

Indeed, it is one of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S peculiarities that he never makes any public report of his military transactions. We cannot recall a single instance in which he has made any official report of any engagement fought under his command. We have no official record of the advance upon Manassas a year ago,—of the transfer of the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula—of the seige of Yorktown or of the evacuation of that place. Of the battle of Williamsburgh, one of the sharpest and most creditable of the many battles in which our troops have been engaged, we have nothing whatever from Gen. MCCLELLAN, except the hasty telegraphic dispatch dated in the evening of the day of the battle, and embodying simply the first rumor that reached him,—and the subsequent dispatch, in which he corrected one or two of the very serious mistakes which the first contained. But of the character of the engagement, the manner in which it was brought on, the officers and troops who bore the main brunt of it, and its general nature and results, he has given no official account whatever, so far as the public is informed.

So, also, of the battles of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, we have nothing but his first hasty telegraph, announcing that CASEY'S Division had behaved badly, and the subsequent dispatch, trying to remedy in part the serious injustice thus done to troops who fought as bravely as any in the field. And of the seven days' fighting in front of Richmond, when his army was attacked by the enemy,—of the battles of Mechanicsville, of Gaines' Mill, of Savage's Station, and of Malvern Hill, in which our soldiers won unfading laurels by their heroic conduct, and of the celebrated "change of base" to the James River, we have had nothing whatever from the Commanding General. We presume, therefore, that we need not expect any reports from him of the recent engagements in Maryland.

That Gen. MCCLELLAN must have some very strong reasons for so wide a departure from ordinary usage and from evident propriety,—and that the Government must have some good reason for permitting such a departure, is very clear. But what these reasons are in either case, we are not aware. One thing is clear:—the country is thus deprived of a most important means of judging of the progress of the war, and the officers and soldiers engaged in these battles lose, what is always the highest stimulus to the performance of military duty, the full, official and permanent record of their services by their Commanding General.

—Since writing the above, we find in the Albany *Argus* a statement that Gen. MCCLELLAN *has* made to the War Department full reports of all the battles in which he has been engaged,—followed by a very bitter attack upon that Department for having *suppressed* them. It is barely possible that this is so, though it is the first intimation of the kind we have received from any quarter. When, however, the *Argus* charges us with having "assailed" Gen. MCCLELLAN for having made no reports, it goes beyond the truth. All we have done has been to state what we supposed to be the fact,—and to ask an explanation of what certainly seemed to need it. Whenever we learn from any authentic source that Gen. MCCLELLAN *has* made reports of his engagements, we shall lose no time in correcting the error into which we may have fallen.

ARMY MATTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST.—It will be remembered that some weeks since a movement was made to enroll the loyal citizens of Northern Alabama and Mississippi for

military service. We understand that the design has been prosecuted with a very good degree of success, and that a formidable force, composed wholly of this class of troops, is already in the field. A public meeting is to be held at the Cooper Institute this evening, to hear some statements on the subject that will doubtless prove of general interest. A number of well-known gentlemen are expected to deliver addresses.

The New Rebel Fleet.

Intelligence has been received that the rebels are raising a large fleet of war steamers in England, and are constructing a steam-ram at Liverpool. Many persons may be inclined to doubt the truth of this report. From the operation of numerous causes, the rebel Government, if left to its own resources, seems in no condition to strengthen its naval arm. Already, according to official statements, fifteen millions of dollars have been wasted in the vain attempt. And the chief result in which the enterprise has culminated, is to prove that ricketty old hulks, roofed with railroad iron, and armed with a beak, are not the highest possible ideal of naval architecture in the nineteenth century. For their terrible rams, and other novel sea-monsters, have contracted an awkward habit of injuring themselves as much as their opponents, or of foundering in the most unhandsome manner, and going to the bottom when least expected. The Confederates clearly have not as yet made good their call to the empire of the sea.

To do them justice they appear not unconscious of this. For we find from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 12th inst., that in the estimates recently laid before Congress, the Navy Department is left out altogether, the sole appropriations asked for being $44,000,000 for the War Department, $386,609 for the Civil List, and $102,899 for miscellaneous disbursements.

It is true that some $100,000,000 of authorized appropriations are reported as unexpended, and part of that amount, were the Treasury not bankrupt, might perhaps be available for the navy. But, unfortunately, the rebels have no means of raising this sum except by printing off sundry reams of paper money. And this kind of money, when issued by any one but himself, Mr. Bull regards with prejudice and disdain. No ships will he part with on such terms. On account of these small impediments, then, which obstruct the enterprise and repress the maritime prowess of the rebels, the formidable story of the new rebel fleet might, at first sight, be regarded as a myth.

And if the rebels are to be unassisted by foreign capital and skill, we might perhaps assent in part to this opinion. But it is impossible to deny that there is a circumstantial, positive air about the statement made, which furnishes strong internal evidence that they are not totally unfounded. And this view is confirmed by the declaration that Mr. MASON has offered to sell at a low rate one-half of the cotton in the South, for delivery when the blockade is broken. By sales so made and secured by Confederate bonds, the purchase of the steamers *Alabama* and *Oreto* is said to have been effected.

Moreover, the offensive attitude which it is the rebel policy to affect just now lends, additional probability to the rumors, and they have enough of credibility to urge our Navy Department to instant energetic action. Let us prepare for every emergency. Inertness is treason when interests of such magnitude are at stake. Let our new iron-clad ships be promptly completed and pressed into the service. Let our immense resources be at once made available and our whole marine strength be puth forth at every point, or before the equinoctial storms have well subsided the rebels may humble us by some sea-reverse, and strike some swift stunning blow which may give them a prestige with European capitalists, and be worth more at the present crisis of the struggle than a dozen victories by land at any other time.

GENERALS HALLECK AND MCLELLAN.

The Late Threatened Capture of Washington—How was the Danger Averted?—Attacks on the General-in-Chief—Their Origin.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1862.

No publications that can be made in the journals of the day are so well calculated to furnish "aid and comfort to the enemy," as those which seek to elevate the character of one General officer at the cost of depreciating the capacities of another. More especially is this the case where the officer, against whom the shafts of disparagement are leveled, is in command over him whose abilities it is sought to exalt. This tends not merely to breed jealousies, create personal factions, and excite the distrust of our armies in their leaders—results the most demoralizing that can be attained—but it also carries with it a greater or less taint of a too-ambitious, if not mutinous, spirit; more especially where it becomes evident that the writer, eulogizing the inferior and seeking to discredit the superior officer, is the friend and partisan of the former, and that he writes with so much inside knowledge, as to make it clear that he must enjoy, in no slight degree, the confidence of him in whose behalf his pen is drawn.

In the *National Intelligencer* of last Tuesday, there appeared an attack on Gen. HALLECK, the appearance of which must be regretted by every friend of the country, and by every discreet friend of the Officer whose course it seeks to defend, and succeeds in eulogizing. It is too closely identified with the officer in whose interest it is written by particularities of date, views and forms of expression, to leave any hope on which to base a doubt that its author may merely have had access to the ordinary sources of information. In all professions there is an atmosphere—an idiom—which none but the initiated can possess,—which no external study can confer. This is recognizable everywhere, though it cannot be analyzed; and is an announcement to all of the same profession and moving in the same circle, that any article in which it may appear "comes from the inside," and has been prompted by sources possessing positive information. This is the painful feature of the *Intelligencer's* article; and is the feature of nearly all other articles in all other journals engaged in this particular interest.

It is far from being intended that any review shall here be made of the merits or demerits, the plans or the want of plans, of the officer eulogized. The purpose of this letter is simply to expose certain erroneous assumptions and many flagrant misstatements to the prejudice of the officer assailed; and these we shall now proceed to take up, seriatim, and with as little deviation as possible from the strict line of answer to charges made.

The article under notice opens by stating that in July, "after the *change of its base* from the Pamunkey to the James River," the Army of the Potomac was "in a position which the enemy evidently deemed it unsafe to attack," as no effort was made for its dislodgment. This army, it adds, "was for weeks anxiously awaiting reinforcements, preparatory to a second advance on Richmond, having lost neither heart nor hope because of the failure which had overtaken its first approach."

On this it may be observed that the assumption that an army must be *afraid* to attack another army, because it does not do so, is hardly justifiable. There are many causes which would make such a refraining sound strategy—and chief among these, perhaps, if it should appear that a prize of infinitely splendid importance lay in an opposite direction, and that the army not attacked must remain perfectly and utterly useless, while suffering severely from disease in the pestilential position it then occupied. That the men had "lost neither heart nor hope because of the failure," is a high, perhaps, the very highest, compliment that could be paid to their endurance and courage; and, as such, it is gladly recorded as it was nobly deserved.

The *Intelligencer* then goes on to state that immediately after the present General-in-Chief had been appointed, the Army of the Potomac was ordered to abandon Harrison's Landing, in order "to take up a new position on the line of the Potomac, *with the view of making an advance on Richmond overland by the united forces of the Government in Virginia.*" In these italicised lines, judging from all subsequent events, there would seem to be a most erroneous assumption of the views which immediately led to the abandonment of Harrison's Landing, our experience bitterly and incontestibly showing that the Army of the Potomac was recalled to the defence of Washington, then in the most imminent and apparently hopeless danger of capture;—a danger so imminent that the arrival of that entire army (unfortunately long delayed, through causes unexplained,) barely sufficed to save our National Capital from loss;—and even this, not until after many days of heroic fighting on the part of Gen. POPE, and after the combined forces summoned thither for defence had been beaten back almost under the works on the south side of the Potomac River.

Equally erroneous is the implied assumption in the statement, that Gen. POPE had been sent forward to the Rappahannock for the purpose of creating a diversion in favor of the Army of the Potomac's advancing a second time upon Richmond—it having been premised by the *Intelligencer* that this would have been the true policy. The diversion which Gen. POPE was sent forward to create, was one in favor of covering the *retreat* of the Army of the Potomac from a position in which it was utterly useless—a mere burden to the country—and its transfer to that vicinity in which it had rapidly to be concentrated, under pain of our losing our seat of Government. But, by such journals as the *Intelligencer*, even *this* loss could, doubtless, have been borne with Christian fortitude!

POPE'S diversion, as we have said, was not to favor an advance upon Richmond from the James River by any means; it was to cover, if possible, the retreat of that army, as one main motive; and secondly, to offer as much resistance as might be within its power to the advance, in overwhelming force, upon Washington of the rebel army then concentrated at Hanover Court-house, balancing itself between Harrison's Landing and Washington, and ready to swoop in either direction—and with but little rational doubt as to which it would adopt.

In a word, and to save much valuable time, we concede the only substantial point, in reference to this part of the subject, claimed by the *Intelligencer*, and all its kindred organs, on behalf of the plan which they uphold, while denouncing the plan which has saved Washington City and all Maryland from the easy grasp of invading insurrection: The Army of the Potomac could, beyond doubt, or, at least, with great probability, have entered Richmond had it been left in its position on James River. It may even further be said, that it would, in all human probability, have entered Richmond without any opposition to speak of, and would thereby have obtained possession of the most enormous hospital on the face of the earth,—a whole city of an hospital,—a city exhausted in every respect, and not possessing—never having possessed—any of those characteristics of a recognized Capital which could give even a moral value to the barren and ghastly conquest when achieved.

In exchange for this, the rebel army, easily besting back, almost by its vanguard, the weak corps under command of Gen. POPE, would have marched into Washington with flying colors and comparatively little opposition,—thus exchanging a ruined city filled with wounded men, in the centre of a wilderness, for a city in which the whole energies of the Northern States have been accumulating military stores and supplies of all kinds since the commencement of the war; a city possessing the public buildings, archives, muniments, prestige and personnel of the nation almost since the hour of its birth; a city giving up semi-sympathizing Maryland and bounteous Baltimore to the rebels without a blow; a city opening up the whole Atlantic and Northern States to unresisting invasion, with Philadelphia, New-York and Boston stretching forward in golden vista, a city, lastly, and this most important of all, conveying absolutely by its possession, recognition from every European Government! Of a truth, this exchange would have been a prosperous one for the rebellion. Mr. DAVIS, in the White House, might cease to sigh for his humbler place of abode, overlooking the James River; and Gen. LEE would doubtless be well content to relinquish all claims to his Richmond lodgings in return for a restoration to his house on the heights of Arlington.

Is it not obvious—is it not inevitable, that this, and this alone, could have been the result of a continued occupation by the Army of the Potomac of its position at Harrison's Landing? If with that army joined to POPE'S and all the reinforcements that could be gathered here by the energy of the General-in-Chief, this city was—as we all know it was—in imminent danger of capture after a week of battles, in which the aggregate of all the forces named were beaten back under its walls, what *could* have been the result, will the *Intelligencer* say, had the small force of POPE, with such new levies as had arrived, and the armed clerks and retainers of our public service, been the sole defenders of this city when LEE made the onslaught which was so nearly successful?

It has been claimed by other papers, arguing with wonderful similarity of logic and even form of expression to the *Intelligencer*, that the rebels "would not have dared to advance upon Washington" had a hostile army been behind them threatening or in possession of Richmond. Such a step, forsooth, would "expose their communications," would "cut them off from their base of operations and their line of retreat!" In other words, this style of argument takes it for granted that they could not supply themselves while marching through Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, "If cut off from that Southern railroad system which has its centre at Richmond!" One plain fact, however, sets all this ridiculous and even criminal twaddle at rest—THE REBELS HAD ACTUALLY STARTED UPON THEIR NORTHERN RAID BEFORE THE EVACUATION OF HARRISON'S LANDING HAD BEEN COMMENCED.

Nothing in the *Intelligencer's* article shows more clearly, or half so clearly, that it comes from the pen not merely of an ardent and able, but also most unscrupulous partisan of the officer whose elevation it seeks at the expense of the General-in-Chief, than the lavish eulogies which it bestows on Gen. POPE, and the effort made by it to identify the officer in whose interest it writes with POPE'S good fighting and obstinate valor during the days in which, owing to the still unexplained delays in other quarters, POPE, almost single-handed had to sustain the brunt of the whole rebel attack, contesting desperately every inch as he fell back, because knowing that the safety of our Capital demanded that time should be given, at all hazards and, at any cost, for the long-expected, long-delayed divisions of the army of the Potomac to get into those positions which they had been ordered to occupy. Nothing, therefore, can be more adroit than for the eulogist of those through whose delays,—perhaps perfectly justifiable, but still most disastrous delays,—POPE was sacrificed, to now attempt to make common cause with him by praising his gallantry, &c., and seeking to make it appear that *both* were the victims of bad management in that quarter against which the *Intelligencer's* attack is aimed! It is adroit, but it will not do. No more gallant set of men than the soldiers and officers of the Army of the Potomac ever drew brand on battle-field or fretted under forced inaction while held within striking distance of a foe. But the fact remains, nevertheless, that POPE did not receive the expected support from that army. We are neither praising nor blaming POPE. The praise quoted is that of the *Intelligencer*.

Lastly, the *Intelligencer* having brought its history down to that point at which, by the exertions of Gen. HALLECK, the rebels had been foiled in their swoop on Washington and sent elsewhere to look for prey,—then suddenly seems to transfer supreme command to its *protégé*, and claims for him that "the Confederate army, emboldened by its successes, having actually invaded Maryland, *this officer*, who had succeeded within a few days in reorganizing our demoralized forces, advanced at once to meet the enemy and give him battle." "And if," it continues, "by the evacuation of Harrison's Landing, the war was transferred from the surroundings of Richmond to the surroundings of Washington, the valor of our troops under their able and gallant leader has proved equal to the emergency that was thrust upon them by the course of events." All this is absolutely true, so far as it goes; but it should be added that no such "emergency" could have been "thrust upon them by the course of events," had they been down at Harrison's Landing, while the rebels, in quiet possession of Washington and Baltimore, were preparing to cross the Susquehanna and levy tribute on Philadelphia and the North. It may also be noticed, *en passant*, that the *Intelligencer* misstates in saying that a majority of the officers of the army of the Potomac were opposed to the withdrawal from Harrison's Landing. The reverse is believed to be the fact.

This letter was not intended as any eulogy of Gen. HALLECK, nor shall it contain one word of such. It is simply designed as a hurried answer, not merely to the *Intelligencer*, but to all the other journals working assiduously in a similar cause, and with apparently one point of inspiration. The exhibition, so long deplorably manifest, of a desire to build up through every channel of access to the public mind, the reputation of one officer at the cost of all others be they superior or subordinate—is not decorous, is not military, is not just, and it must cease. When the present Commanding General of the armies of the United States was called to his position, it was under a cause of necessity imposed by failure in another quarter, and what was then seen to be the imminent danger of our Capital. Our Capital is saved. The great scheme of rebel Northern invasion has been defeated. The work for which he was sent has so far been accomplished, and all know that his record in the West was one of success. Let him be given time until the new levies are in the field.

MARS

Large Fire at Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 1.

Two brick buildings, 186 feet long, a portion of the extensive patent leather manufactory of J. P. HOWELL & Co., were destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning, with a large quantity of knapsacks and leather. The loss amounts to $25,000, but is fully insured. The fire broke out in a drying-room, and was accidental.

Habitual Constipation.—
HOW TO EFFECT A CERTAIN AND PERMANENT CURE.

Some occupations of life predispose to costiveness, especially those which allow but little exercise. Persons who contract this unfortunate habit of body, under such circumstances, might possibly be relieved by changing their sedentary employments for others of a more active kind; but this is by no means certain. Habitual constipation is a very obstinate disorder. All the ordinary so-called remedies invariably aggravate it. Nothing can be more injurious than the continued use of strong aperients. They at first irritate, and finally almost paralyze the bowels—rendering them so torpid that enormous doses of cathartic medicines have no effect upon them. A mild aperient, combined with a gentle stimulant, is the true remedy, and a combination in the happiest proportion of these ingredients is found in

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

This famous stomachic invigorates the whole intestinal canal, while quietly removing from its convolutions all impediments to a free passage through them. No mere purgative has this double operation. No ordinary stimulant effects the desired object. Cases of constipation abandoned as hopeless by distinguished medical men have been cured in a few weeks by the Bitters. To those who have tried all the medicines of the dispensary in vain we say try this irresistible stimulant and aperient. There is no sufficient reason why constipation should be the consequence of sedentary habits.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

By supplying the vigor which would otherwise be derived from exercise, will in all cases enable the system to perform its excretory functions regularly and healthily. Few physicians even make proper allowances for the excitement in some cases, and the gloom, almost amounting to despair, in others, which are frequently the accompaniments of the diseases of females. The truth is, that ladies afflicted with these visitations often make heroic efforts to conquer them, and fail for the want of just such a stimulant and corrective as the "Bitters" afford.

If the true nature of woman's constitution were better appreciated, it would be seen that no blame attaches to her for these aberrations, but that on the contrary, they should render her the object of a tender sympathy and a fonder care.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS,
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HOSTETTER & SMITH,
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Sold by all druggists and family grocers.

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Dr. Wolf—Specialty, Chronic Diseases.— Hours, 9 till 10 A. M., 3 till 6 P. M. No. 432 Broadway, New-York. Read Dr. WOLF'S Essay on the subject. To be had gratis, and sent by mail on application.

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Hotels and family grocers supplied at proprietor's prices.
D. S. MARVIN, No. 20 Cedar-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with assurances of all sizes and styles.

Mme. Tillman (late of No. 719 Broadway) will open her Fall importations of Bonnets, Hats, Feathers and Millinery Goods, at her new establishment, No. 149 [illegible]-st., (next to Stewart's.)

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 485.—Oct. 1, 1862.
23, 3, 15, 71, 49, 70, 45, 55, 44, 2, 67, 10.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 486.—Oct. 1, 1862.
52, 21, 46, 63, 76, 10, 24, 40, 49, 42, 2, 19, 74.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 413.—Oct. 1, 1862.
2, 4, 19, 70, 25, 54, 26, 30, 8, 51, 11, 32.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 344.—Oct. 1, 1862.
40, 13, 76, 60, 43, 78, 22, 35, 14, 39, 29, 48, 72.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since Aug. 30

Mrs. T. Eglesston, by Mrs. E. B. Sedgwick	$20 00
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Lewis Morris	50 00
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Cash, by Rev. Dr. Berrian	70 00
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A. B., by Alexander Hamilton, Jr.	100 00
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James Lenox (additional)	500 00
Mrs. J. Winthrop Chanler	50 00
Rev. James S. King	50 00
Robert Lenox Kennedy	250 00
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Josiah M. Fiske & Co.	100 00
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I. Van Wagener	50 00
W. A. Smith	50 00
Ladies' Aid Soc'y of Dunkirk, by Mrs. H. M. Smith	20 00
Miss Woodbridge, Stockbridge, Mass	3 00
Citizens of Augusta, Me., by S. Caldwell, Jr., Mayor	1,000 00
Mrs. Caroline Thurston, Brooklyn	25 00
Citizens of Maine, by W. H. Hadley	300 00
Waterville, Maine, by Alfred Winslow	5 00
Proceeds of Concert by Williamsburgh Social Singing Soc'y, by John A. Gray	338 65
Citizens of Maine, by W. H. Hadley	200 00
Mrs. Albertson, by R. H. Hall	1 00
Mr. Redfield, by R. H. Hall	8 00
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B. F. Follett, by R. H. Hall	2 00
H. A. Rogardus, by R. H. Hall	2 00
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Steven Sheldon, by R. H. Hall	2 00
C. A. W. Briggs, by R. H. Hall	2 00
Christy Davis	500 00
Hallett & Carman	100 00
D. D. Eaton (additional)	100 00
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Mrs. J. Hinton	5 00
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H. F. Teschemacher, Mayor of San Francisco	2,125 66
H. L. Jaques	50 00
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Hon. W. T. Mercein	60 00
J. Green Pearson (additional)	25 00
Partridge, Pinchot & Warren	50 00
George Jones	100 00
Anonymous	5 00
George Griswold (additional)	250 00
Friends, by W. P. P.	50 00
Dutilh & Co.	50 00
T. H. Mead	5 00
Mrs. David Lee, Paris	500 00
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Ladies' Auxiliary Sanitary Association, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., by Mrs. Walter A. Wood	150 00
W. Mackay (additional)	25 00
A Friend, by J. H. Willard, Troy	50 00
Contributions received through Rev. W. H. Tiffany and W. D. Perry, Esq., from Springtown, Fotterhill, &c., Rensselaer County	2 68
George R. Sheldon, by Benj. H. Hall	25 00
Chas. Astor Bristed (additional)	100 00
Citizens of Maine, by W. H. Hadley	200 00
Ladies' Relief Society, Troy, by R. H. Hall	41 00
Robert B. Howland	500 00
Contributions on election day, San Francisco, by Messrs. Eugene Kelly & Co.	3,735 50
Ladies of Angelica, N. Y., by C. Pautremont	126 00
A. P., by Rev. Dr. Bellows	200 00
W., by Evening Post	5 00
Anonymous	3 00
Mrs. James J. Jones, (additional)	250 00
S. N. Host	50 00
James Lenox, omitted in former acknowledgment	500 00
Mrs. James J. Jones, error in former acknowledgment.	

The recent severe fighting in Maryland calls for prompt and large contributions of money and hospital supplies of every nature. The former may be addressed to the Treasurer of the Commission, at No. 68 Wall-st., and the latter to the Woman's Central Association of Relief, No. 10 Cooper Institute, New-York. GEO. T. STRONG

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1862.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE

In consequence of the failing off in our wholesale business we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

WEIL & BRANSDORF,
Nos. 123 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY by the United States Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned, United States Prize Commissioners, on THURSDAY next, Oct. 2, at 12 o'clock M., at the Union stores, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
163 casks of Rice, captured on the Wyssanan River, South Carolina.
1,283 bags of Rice captured on the North Santee River, South Carolina.

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DR. GUTMANN'S
ORIGINAL RUSSIAN VAPOR-BATHS,
No. 372 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery.
With warm and cold water shower and douche baths, steam douches, etc., etc. Open daily for gentlemen from 7 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 10 P. M. For ladies, from 10 to 12 A. M. on Saturdays, for gentlemen only, from 7 to 12 A. M. These baths are a certain remedy for rheumatism, gout, paralysis, neuralgia, chronic diseases of the skin, chronic catarrhs, liver affections, dyspepsia, etc. Every comfort, convenience and attention provided for. Terms moderate.

LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS,
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

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TERMS—To both Library and Reading-Room, Clerks $1 entrance fee, and $1 50 semi-annual dues. Ladies, Students, Professional men and others, $5 a year. Open Day and Evening.

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I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call
F. R. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. 234 and 236 Front-st., Nos. 364, 365 and 366 South-st., Broad Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split, ready for use. Bundles for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced prices.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' Venitian Horse Liniment superior to any other for the cure of Colic, Old Sores, Bruises and Cuts. All the horse-trainers use it. Reference—Hiram Woodruff, the great horse-trainer. Pint bottle only 50 cents. Sold everywhere.

VAN DEUSEN'S KOMESTERON—RESTORES grey hair to its original color, prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures all irritations and eruptions of the scalp. The KOMESTERON is unequaled as a hair-dressing compound. For sale at Nos. 265 and 773 Broadway, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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ARE MADE BY THE

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Many years' use of WARREN'S IMPROVED FIRE AND WATER-PROOF ROOFING, (composed of felt, cement and gravel,) in New-York City and throughout the United States, proves its superiority over all metal or other materials now in use for covering flat-roof buildings.

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10,000 PERSONS ARE DAILY LAUGHING OVER THE

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BEING A NARRATIVE OF PERSONAL ADVENTURES in the Infantry, Ordnance, Cavalry, Courier and Hospital Services; with an Exhibition of the Power, Purposes, Earnestness, Military Despotism and Demoralization of the South. By AN IMPRESSED NEW-YORKER. Just published by A. S. BARNES & BURR, Nos. 51 and 53 John-st. Price 50 cents. Ready Oct. 1.

The above book is one of intense interest, containing truths of the deepest present importance to our nation.

JUST ISSUED.—PRICE 50 CENTS.—OBSEQUIES AND OBITUARY NOTICES OF THE LATE RIGHT REV. BENJAMIN TREDWELL ONDERDONK, D. D., Bishop of New-York. By a New-York Churchman. The work contains 200 pages, and is embellished with a beautiful Steel Engraving of the Bishop. H. B. PRICE, Publisher, No. 484 Broadway, New-York.

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Invigorates, strengthens, and purifies the system, is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is compound of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures Dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO. No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

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For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the UNITED STATES.

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DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

Of this celebrated brand appears to be in every one's mouth, as well as on every one's table. They are a splendid article, and can be relied upon to strengthen and invigorate exhausted nature.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS,
ONE, TWO AND THREE DOLLARS
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One door below Canal-st.

GREAT SALE OF RICH NECK-TIES, AT RETAIL.

DEALERS SUPPLIED AT PRICES WHICH WILL CAUSE THEM TO WONDER IF THE GOODS WERE NOT STOLEN.
The New Style of "WIDE END" TIE, at 25 cents.

Elegant Wide End TIES, At 50 cents. Splendid Wide End TIES, At 50 cents.

The above are the richest and most expensive Ties ever imported. SAME AS ARE NOW SELLING IN ALL REGULAR RETAIL STORES AT 75 CENTS TO $1 00 EACH.
Also, an immense stock of Black and Fancy Ties, at just HALF THE USUAL PRICES, viz:
25 cent Ties at ... 15 cents. | 75 cent Ties ... at 35 cents.
50 cent Ties at ... 25 cents. | $1 Ties at ... 50 cents.
SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates.
Men's and Boys' best quality fine Linen

COLLARS

at $1 40 per Dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere else at $2 50 and $3. Also, closing out a large lot, of superior quality and make, of fine DRESS SHIRTS, without any reference to the price of Cotton or Linen, viz.: A good Shirt at $1; the best at $2. Linen Handkerchiefs, Under Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., at prices before unknown on Broadway.
T. G. DRAKE & CO., 372 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

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LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY,
Good Men yet received to fill up
COMPANY A.
JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,
Late of Seventh Regiment N. G.
No. 6 [illegible]-st.

VOLUNTEER FOR NINE MONTHS.
In Company H, IRONSIDES REGIMENT. The highest bounties as are paid in other companies and $10 county bounty.
Company Headquarters No. 237 Broadway.
Recruiting offices—No. 178 9th-av.; Tent in City Hall Park.
JOHN S. CUTTER, Captain.
Late 2d Regiment N. Y. N. G.
1st Lieutenant, JAMES SAMFORD.
2d Lieutenant, GEO. FOSTER.
Late 22d Regiment N. Y. N. G.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, COMPANY E.
HEADQUARTERS, NO. 481 3D-AV.—FIRST NINE MONTHS' REGIMENT.—Recruits will be received into this regiment for nine months. Young men of good moral character desiring to join will receive all necessary information at the headquarters No. 481 3d-av. In addition to the City bounty of $66, $10 will be given to all who join this company. CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN,
Captain.
NICHOLAS BREWER,
JOSEPH B. STEVENSON, } Lieutenants.

$50 CASH DOWN!
$100 AT THE END OF THE WAR.
RECRUITS WANTED FOR EITHER NINE MONTHS OR FOR THE WAR.
Young men of good character wanted to join this company, which is rapidly filling up. Call at headquarters, No. 320 Broadway, and give us your names without delay.
HENRY M. C. KEMPSEY,
Captain Co. E, Ironsides Regiment.

GRAND WAR MEETING.
34TH-ST. DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH,
Between 8th and 9th avs.
Rev. Peter Striker, Rev. Dr. Hare, Prof. Lindsey, and several other distinguished speakers, are engaged for the occasion. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
CAPT. WOODWARD, Ironsides,
823 Broadway, and Continental Hall, 8th-av. and 34th-st.

WAR MEETING.
THE MONITOR COMPANY OF THE IRONSIDES REGIMENT.
This Company will hold a grand War Meeting at Rev. Dr. Cheever's Church, Union-square and 15th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 2. Thos. Tilton, Esq.; Rev. Robt. M. Hatfield, Rev. Alfred Cookman, and Rev. J. P. Newman, will address the meeting.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, CO. B,
NINE MONTHS' MEN.
TEN DOLLARS EXTRA BOUNTY
Will be paid to recruits enlisting in this company.
Headquarters, No. 340 4th-st., one door west of Broadway.
Capt. DAVID T. TERRY.

UNION WAR MEETING.—A UNION MEETING of all desirous to aid in filling up Company E, IRONSIDES Regiment, Rev. M. C. KEMPSEY, Captain, will be held in the South Baptist Church (Rev. Dr. Burlingham's,) in 25th-st., between Seventh and Eighth avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, at 7½ o

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are registered immediately for some superior servants, whose reference are to the first families in Brooklyn, and will be found most desirable homes, for some neat and efficient waitresses, housemaids, &c. Apply at MANNING'S new and spacious offices, corner of Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business—making the best of soups, cooking all kinds of meats, games, jellies, desserts, &c., and every kind of [illegible] in the washing line. Call [illegible]

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, as above; can be highly recommended from her last place; [illegible] from, or would like a [illegible] in a small family—one who [illegible] her business; the best of City reference from her last place; where she lived three years and a half. Call for two days at No. 215 7th-av., between 26th and 29th sts., top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as Cook in a respectable family; thoroughly understands her business, no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call at 24 West 18th-st., two doors from 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wants a situation as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference for seven years from her last place. Call at No. 88 East 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City references. Call, for two days, in the corset store, No. 190 3d-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable women, situations—one as first-class cook; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; will assist with washing; has two years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A FIRST-class private family, by a person who understands cooking in all its branches—boning, larding, jellies, creams of all kinds; can get up dinner parties in the nicest style; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 220 9th-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman; a good bread, biscuit and pastry maker; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 175 East 19th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook. She thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to assist in washing and ironing, if required. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 213 East 23d-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation as plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer, by a young girl that has the very best of City reference, and has lived four years in her last place. Apply at No. 443 4th-st., first floor, front room, for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small private family; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 West 22d-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, HAVING the best of reference, wishes a situation in a private family; best of testimonials given as to character, competency, &c. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 952 Broadway, near 3d-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION wanted as cook and laundress; has the best of City references from her last place; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 161 Grand-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN is desirous of obtaining a situation; is an excellent cook, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 119 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A young woman, to do cooking, and assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable Protestant young woman, as cook; can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 93 West 16th-st., till engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 426 2d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

A COOK—WANTED, A COOK IN A PRIVATE family, and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 16 University-pl., from 10 to 12 A. M.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable German woman wishes a situation as cook and laundress; understands her duties and has the best references. Call at 112 3d-st., fourth story, Room No. 30.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a woman, as cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is also a very competent baker of bread and cake. Unexceptionable City reference given. Apply, for two days, or this week, at No. 141 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation in a private family, as above; understands meats, soups, game, jellies and pastry, and all kinds of fish; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 115 West 36th-st.

AS FIRST-RATE COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing if required. Can give the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 Seventh-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant girl, as seamstress, understands all kinds of family sewing, can cut and make dresses; can go to Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would prefer a lady or gentleman who is going to travel or go to Cuba for the Winter. Can produce satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 15 West 16th-st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a young Protestant woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, and assist in fine washing and ironing, or is fully competent to take charge of children; has the best of City reference from where she lives four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 Waverley-place, corner McDougal st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as seamstress and to do chamberwork, understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; good reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at or address No. 109 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Irish girl wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid in a respectable private family; can do all sorts of embroidery; none need apply but a respectable person; can be seen, for two days, at Mrs. MARTIN'S, rear, No. 167 Spring-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a most respectable Protestant woman; she understands all kinds of family sewing; would not object to do light chamber work, or take the care of one or two young children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 99 Mercer-st., near Bleecker st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS wishes a situation, in a private family, by the week or month; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Call at No. 226 East 21st-st., corner 1st-av.

AS PROFESSED DRESSMAKER.—A SITuation wanted by a highly respectable young woman as professed dressmaker, or as seamstress and chambermaid, can give the best of references from her former employers. Call at No. 60 Clinton-place, 8th-st., can be seen for two days.

AS MILLINER AND TRIMMER.—A SITuation wanted, by a competent milliner and trimmer, to work and board in the family of a pleasant home more desired; reference exchanged. Address MILLINER, box 73 West Fifth-st., [illegible] Square, stating salary given.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE, CLEVER PROTestant woman wishes a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a child from birth, having had long experience; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 16 West 16th-st., near 5th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has unexceptionable City reference; will be two days, at No. 86 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse, by a competent Protestant woman; can take the entire charge of a baby. Has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 119 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable woman wishes a place as nurse and seamstress; the best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 56 Gouverneur, between 2d and 3d avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Good City reference from her last place, where she lived with the years and six months. Inquire at No. 163 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; would do chamberwork. Apply at No. 149 East 21st-st., corner of 2d-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 150 East 24th-st.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young married woman, as wet nurse; no objection to the country; good reference given if required. Call, for three days, at No. 5 Minetta-st., near Bleecker.

A WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do like in washing and ironing; has City reference, and to work out for families for the last three years; she would like to have some gentlemen's washing also. Call at No. 10 3d-av., top floory front room; can be seen at any time.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do fine washing in a neat manner; can operate on the sewing machine; has considerable knowledge of dressmaking and hair-dressing; has the most satisfactory City references, and can produce them. Call or address No. 129 West 13th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted as dressmaker and seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing and embroidery; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; would make part of other work for exercise, in a respectable private family. Can be seen at No. 107 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family to do up-stairs work and fine washing and ironing; she would go as laundress in a small family; is very capable, and has excellent City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 224 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the fine washing, if required; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 126 East 26th-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer. Is a good operator on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to see to children, has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 19 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An English young woman, thoroughly competent, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; has excellent City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and assistant in washing and ironing, or as nurse and chambermaid; the best City reference. Call at No. 23 West 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; good reference can be given; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 185 7th-av., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 169 East 31st-st., north side.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 220 Lexington-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or children's nurse and chambermaid; best reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 17 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or regular waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Apply at No. 146 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress; has the best references. Call at No. 134 3d-av., over the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or waitress alone; has five years reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best recommendations from her last places. Call for two days at No. 35 11th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—A young girl wishes a situation, to do chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City references. Call at No. 127 West 16th-st., can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 325 West 40th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS AND COOK.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; is a thorough laundress, does up linens in magnificent style; wages, $8 to $9; City or country. Call at No. 151 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in both capacities; has the best of city references. Can be seen at No. 60 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

AS LAUNDRESS.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as first-class laundress; understands French doffing; has excellent City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable girl, as laundress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands doffing, and has the best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 120 26th-st., one door from 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as laundress; understands her business perfectly; can give good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 74 Irving-place.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed as housekeeper, by an English person, who has had several years' experience; would take the charge of a gentleman's house, private boarding-house, or hotel; has lived with some of the first families in the City; distance no object, if healthy. Address, for three days, HOUSEKEEPER, Box No 180 *Times* office.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as waitress and chambermaid; would have no objection to do the housework of a small private family. Apply at No. 43 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SWAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, in a private family, as first-class waitress or chambermaid; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 17th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a competent young woman to do washing and chamberwork, or do the housework in a very small family; understands her work perfectly well. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 Perry-st.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION IN THE city or country as companion to a lady, or would take charge of one or two children, and be generally useful; references given. Address M. P. A., Box 15 *Times* office.

ATTENDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERvants to be had, civil, neat and reliable, at the Largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 14th-st. and 1st-av., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants in every country, for the City or country can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 19 east 14th-st., between Mad. 4th and 5th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

MALES.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—SITUAtion wanted, by a young man as gardener or coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a good milker; can give good reference as to honesty and sobriety from his last employer; high wages no object to a good place. Address, D. M., COACHMAN, for two days, Box No 209 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—ENGAGEment wanted as head gardener and farmer by a private family; is single; has been head farmer on a large place for three years. Address DORKER, Box No 197 *Times* office, or No 419 4th-av., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a Protestant man, with excellent character from his last employers; is an excellent waiter at table; has lived in the best families in the old country; is a fair working man; can take his references. Can be seen for two days at No. 60 University-place, or till engaged.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has lifelong experience in England and in the United States; understands every thing in the proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable references for reliability and steadiness. Address P. G., Box No 30 *Times* office, or No. 38 5th-av.; or No. 5 west 43d-st., harness shop.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN OF LONG experience in the care and management of horses, is desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman; he is of good habits, and has the best of City reference. A note addressed to M. P., Box No. 191 *Times* office, for three days, will meet with prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young man who understands the business well; has no objection to take care of a cow and make himself useful; has good City and country references. Call or address J. P., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who understands the care of horses. Address P. C. D., at R. Campbell's, harness-maker, No. 50 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A COLORED MAN COACHman, experienced best references, would like a situation as such. Inquire at No. 237 Thompson-st., corner 4th-st., on Washington Parade-ground 1.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK.—WANTED, by man and wife situations; the man as coachman or gardener, while as that write cook both thoroughly understand their business; have no objections to the country, and have the best of City reference from last employers. Address J. S., Box No 218 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an experienced and respectable single man, a Protestant. Address J. P., at Mr. Koppin's, No. 45 5th-av. and 14th-st.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway

HELP WANTED.

LAW CLERK WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED Attorney to act as managing clerk in an office in this City. Address Box No. 1,606 Post-office, in handwriting of applicant, stating extent of experience, references and salary expected.

A NURSE.—NURSE WANTED TO GO WEST.—An English, Scotch or American, experienced and kind, and willing to do also some sewing; a middle-aged woman preferred. To such a person, good wages and a comfortable home are offered. Satisfactory reference required. Apply at No 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

A LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—WANTED, A two first class Protestant servants, one as laundress, the other as waitress; none but those who thoroughly understands their business and can give undoubted references from their last places as to capacity, honesty and industry need apply at No. 42 East 24th-st.

A GROCERY MAN.—WANTED, IN THE GROcery business, in the city, a young man capable and willing to do anything that is required of him; references from good and respectable persons will be exacted. Address Grocer, ER, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A Protestant German or English woman, who has good reference, as a thorough cook and good washer and ironer. May apply at No. 183 Amity-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.

A BOOKSELLER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands the retail book and stationery business. Address Box No. 4,501 General Post-office, with full particulars.

CUSTOM CUTTER WANTED.—A GOOD CUStom cutter, possessing some influence, may make a favorable arrangement by applying to CONKLIN & BAYLES, No. 18 4th-av.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURdrinier machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, THIS MORNING, boys accustomed to feed on Adams and cylinder presses. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN'S, 1 Spruce-st.

A COACHMAN.—COACHMAN WANTED; REFerence required; an Englishman preferred. Inquire of THOS. SMITH, No. 122 Fulton-st., before 10 A. M.

WANTED.—A WOMAN TO ATTEND AN INVAlid lady, living a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 42 White-hall-st.

WANTED—A FOREMAN, COMPETENT TO MANufacture chewing tobacco. Address Box No. 685 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home; convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY, CONSISTING OF three persons, residing in 2d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., desires a sufficient number of select boarders to form an agreeable social circle. None need apply except of the highest respectability. References exchanged. Address H 93E, Station F.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD handsomely furnished by applying at No. 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn, in the immediate vicinity of three ferries, also the Navy-yard. Terms moderate. Gas and bath in the house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 31 West 28th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING on their own premises, will accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen; the rooms spacious and airy; references exchanged. Apply at No. 15 Rutgers-place.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlors and bedrooms may be obtained by applying at No. 42 West Nineteenth-street. No children taken. References given and required.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 56 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET large rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to desirable parties, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 200 West 32d-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS CAN BE OBtained, with board, at No. 147 8th-st., a few doors from Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 30 Union-square, also rooms for gentlemen. References required.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND FIRST-class board may be obtained by applying immediately at the brown stone front house, No. 87 Concord-st. The house has all the modern improvements, and is convenient to either Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE LITTLE GIRLS can be accommodated with board and tuition in a private family of refinement, where every attention will be bestowed upon their health, mental and moral culture. Address E. P. H., No. 73 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARTIAL BOARD WITH ROOM WANTED—By a young gentleman, in a private family, in Brooklyn, between the City Hall and Fulton Ferry, morning and evening meals only, with dinner on Sunday. A christian family preferred. Location and room must be pleasant. Address E. M., Box 187 *Times* Office

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and servant, in a quiet and strictly private family. Three or four rooms are required. The location must be unexceptionable. Address A. R., Box 1041 P. O.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURnished rooms to let—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET.—A LADY, HAVING LARGE AND well-furnished rooms, in a modern house desirably located, is willing to let one or two gentlemen, without board. Respectable parties requiring such accommodations will receive an answer by addressing B. J., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, stating name and reference.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first class house on Murray Hill will let the second floor to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Address L. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

SEVERAL FINE FURNISHED APARTments for gentlemen may be obtained with or without family, residing at No. 20 Washington-place, with partial board, if desired.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, parlors and bedrooms adjoining, or single rooms, for gentlemen, with breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 20 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS, to let, without board; partial board can be had if desired. Apply to Mrs. FISHLAY, No. 114 Bleecker-st.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

PARENTS RESIDING OUT OF TOWN, or others in the country, or parties going abroad, who desire to provide a comfortable home for their children, where they will receive the care and attention of competent and respectable ladies, and have the advantage of attending schools in the city, may learn particulars by addressing CARROLL, Box No. 47 *Times* office.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL—IN THE EUROPEAN Plan—will be removed on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. Parties wishing to engage rooms can be accommodated from this date.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster county, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasant; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

BRODIE'S GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,

ON

THURSDAY, OCT. 2.

NO. 359 CANAL-ST.

THE WHISPER FROM THE
BRIDAL ALTAR
Is a recognition of our rights and our duties.
TUCKER'S BRIDAL SETS
INDISPENSABLE TO HAPPINESS.
The Veil is simple and graceful.
Bonnet-frames and Hoop-skirts in Season.
No. 759 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF LIEUT. W. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 6th cavalry, U. S. A., and Aid to Gen. Sykes, who has been missing since the battle of Aug. 30, near Centreville, Va. It has been reported that papers belonging to an officer of the name of Chamberlain, who fell in the above action, were delivered to a soldier supposed to belong to the 5th New-York Volunteers, Duryee's Zouaves, by which a literal reward will be paid on delivery to the office of Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN, THEISS & CO., No. 61 Front-st., New-York.

MRS. ANN CON, FORMERLY ANN WHITCHURCH, spinster, who left England in or about October, 1845, in the steamer *Ben Nevis*, from Liverpool for Boston or Halifax, North America with a Mr. Burdekin, under the assumed names of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERLAIN, is requested to communicate with Messrs. HAMMOND & NEPHEW, Newspaper Agents No. 27 Lombard-st., London, England. If the said Ann Con be dead, any person furnishing legal evidence of her death, and burial will be remunerated and reimbursed all proper expenses.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOtice is hereby given to the tax-payers of the Third-second Collection District, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards, in the City of New-York, that in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into nineteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions as hereby given:

DIVISION NO. 1.

Names and Residences of the Assistant Assessors of the Eighth Collection District, New-York.

(GENERAL OFFICE, No. 109 8TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.)

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.	RESIDENCE.	ASSESS'T DIST.	WARD.	BOUNDARIES
Robert H. Biddle	119½ West 14th-st.	19th Dist.	4th Ward	Between 14th and 26th sts., 6th-av. and Hudson River.
J. L. Bertine	149 West 23d-st.	20th Dist.	4th Ward	Between 26th and 28th sts., 6th-av. and Hudson River.
Angel C. Lozada	163 6th-av.	21st Dist.	4th Ward	Between 28th and 29th sts., 6th-av. and Hudson River.
Edward Bleecker	261 10th-av.	22d Dist.	4th Ward	Between 29th and 30th sts., 6th-av. and Hudson River.
William Sharpe	261 10th-av.	23d Dist.	4th Ward	Between 30th and 31st sts., 6th-av. and Hudson River.
Robert S. Tisdale	37 East 25th-st.	24th Dist.	5th Ward	Between 14th and 26th sts., 4th-av. and 6th-av.
Abraham Pomeroy	178 6th-av.	25th Dist.	5th Ward	Between 26th and 28th sts., 4th-av. and 6th-av.
James Brecker	163 6th-av.	26th Dist.	5th Ward	Between 28th and 29th sts., 4th-av. and 6th-av.
Oliver G. Hilliard	64 Madison-av.	27th Dist.	5th Ward	Between 29th and 30th sts., 4th-av. and 6th-av.
John M. Robinson	37 East 25th-st.	28th Dist.	6th Ward	Between 14th and 26th sts., 3d-av. and 4th-av.
Nesbit Pierce	3d-av., cor. 24th-st.	29th Dist.	6th Ward	Between 26th and 28th sts., 3d-av. and 4th-av.
W. Clinton Eaton	304 15th-av.	30th Dist.	6th Ward	Between 28th and 29th sts., 3d-av. and 4th-av.
Jacob B. Bacon	290 East 15th-st.	31st Dist.	6th Ward	Between 29th and 30th sts., 3d-av. and 4th-av.
John Fetterich	604 2d-av.	32d Dist.	7th Ward	Between 14th and 26th sts., 1st-av. and 3d-av.
George O. Bartlett	218 East 18th-st.	33d Dist.	7th Ward	Between 26th and 28th sts., 1st-av. and 3d-av.
J. Watson Atwell	218 East 30th-st.	34th Dist.	7th Ward	Between 28th and 29th sts., 1st-av. and 3d-av.
Benjamin Galbraith	123 East 18th-st.	35th Dist.	7th Ward	Between 29th and 30th sts., 1st-av. and 3d-av.
Robert H. Biddle	119½ West 14th-st.	19th Dist.	4th Ward	Between 14th and 26th sts., 6th-av. and Hudson River.
J. L. Bertine	149 West 23d-st.	20th Dist.	4th Ward	Between 26th and 28th sts., 6th-av. and Hudson River.
Angel C. Lozada	163 6th-av.	21st Dist.	4th Ward	Between 28th and 29th sts., 6th-av. and Hudson River.
Edward Bleecker	261 10th-av.	22d Dist.	4th Ward	Between 29th and 30th sts., 6th-av. and Hudson River.
William Sharpe	261 10th-av.	23d Dist.	4th Ward	Between 30th and 31st sts., 6th-av. and Hudson River.
Abraham Pomeroy	178 6th-av.	25th Dist.	5th Ward	Between 26th and 28th sts., 4th-av. and 6th-av.
James Brecker	163 6th-av.	26th Dist.	5th Ward	Between 28th and 29th sts., 4th-av. and 6th-av.
Oliver G. Hilliard	64 Madison-av.	27th Dist.	5th Ward	Between 29th and 30th sts., 4th-av. and 6th-av.
John M. Robinson	37 East 25th-st.	28th Dist.	6th Ward	Between 14th and 26th sts., 3d-av. and 4th-av.
Nesbit Pierce	3d-av., cor. 24th-st.	29th Dist.	6th Ward	Between 26th and 28th sts., 3d-av. and 4th-av.
W. Clinton Eaton	304 15th-av.	30th Dist.	6th Ward	Between 28th and 29th sts., 3d-av. and 4th-av.
Jacob B. Bacon	290 East 15th-st.	31st Dist.	6th Ward	Between 29th and 30th sts., 3d-av. and 4th-av.
John Fetterich	604 2d-av.	32d Dist.	7th Ward	Between 14th and 26th sts., 1st-av. and 3d-av.
George O. Bartlett	218 East 18th-st.	33d Dist.	7th Ward	Between 26th and 28th sts., 1st-av. and 3d-av.
J. Watson Atwell	218 East 30th-st.	34th Dist.	7th Ward	Between 28th and 29th sts., 1st-av. and 3d-av.
Benjamin Galbraith	123 East 18th-st.	35th Dist.	7th Ward	Between 29th and 30th sts., 1st-av. and 3d-av.
Nesbit Pierce	3d-av., cor. 24th-st.	29th Dist.	6th Ward	Between 26th and 28th sts., 3d-av. and 4th-av.
W. Clinton Eaton	304 15th-av.	30th Dist.	6th Ward	Between 28th and 29th sts., 3d-av. and 4th-av.
Jacob B. Bacon	290 East 15th-st.	31st Dist.	6th Ward	Between 29th and 30th sts., 3d-av. and 4th-av.
John Fetterich	604 2d-av.	32d Dist.	7th Ward	Between 14th and 26th sts., 1st-av. and 3d-av.
George O. Bartlett	218 East 18th-st.	33d Dist.	7th Ward	Between 26th and 28th sts., 1st-av. and 3d-av.
J. Watson Atwell	218 East 30th-st.	34th Dist.	7th Ward	Between 28th and 29th sts., 1st-av. and 3d-av.
Benjamin Galbraith	123 East 18th-st.	35th Dist.	7th Ward	Between 29th and 30th sts., 1st-av. and 3d-av.

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them, of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries.

Every person, association, partnership or corporation desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 69th section of said Act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant-Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said Act to pay any duty or tax, are required to furnish to the Assistant-Assessor a statement, subscribed and sworn to, in the form prescribed by the 69th section of said Act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions. Communications may be addressed to me, at the Central Office, No. 109 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Assessor,
Collection District, State of New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FOX, Jr.,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet in Room No. 5 City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of October, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CORNELIUS DESMOND, Chm'n.
ABRAHAM LENT,
JOHN HEALY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN DESTIMAVILLE is no longer in our employment, and all persons are hereby forbidden to pay him any money on account of the New-York and Brooklyn Sawmill and Lumber Company.

JNO F. KELLY, Secretary and Treasurer.
BROOKLYN, Sept. 27, 1862.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, MY WIFE, MARGARET ELIZABETH HENCKEN, has left my house and board, without any cause or provocation, whereby, I forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall not pay any bill of her contracting from this date.

SEPT. 29, 1862. JOHN HENCKEN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CHANCERY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN CHANCERY.—Between Ross W. Wood, Alexander H. Grant and Richard D. Wood, Plaintiffs, and Robert J. Brett, James B. Davis, William D. Taylor and William Anderson, Defendants.

Pursuant to the decree made in this cause by the Court of Chancery for Upper Canada, the creditors of the said Robert H. Brett, who carried on

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, &c., Sept. 23, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1863, will be received at this Bureau until 5 o'clock P. M. of the 21st October next. These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy, Bureau of Construction," &c., that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bona fide bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the Navy-yard in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the Commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the article; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th of August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after the receipt at the post-office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery in certificates of indebtedness or Treasury notes at the option of the Government.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in a contract, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, then, and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

In class No. 11 and those following if a quantity in addition equal to the face of the contract is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions during the fiscal year.

FORM OF OFFER.

Which from a firm must be signed by all the members.

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective Navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules thereof, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of 23d September, 1862. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.

Signature, A. B.

Date.
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule he must state the sum the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in the offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee, that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, or Navy Agent designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the one of the said —— and that which may be accepted

Signatures of two guarantors. { C. D. / E. F.

Date.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee

Signature, G. H.

Date.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

Extract from a law of the United States, approved July 17, 1862.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such order or contract may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided*, That all the rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the army or navy of the United States shall be found guilty by a court martial of fraud or wilful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract, to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs: No. 2. White Oak Keel, No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber: No. 4. White Oak Plank; No. 5. Yellow Pine Logs; No. 6. Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Masts and Spar Timber; No. 10. White Pine Mast Timber; No. 11. White Pine Plank and Boards; No. 12. White Oak Boards and Plank; No. 13. Ash Logs and Plank; No. 14. Ash Oars; No. 15. Hickory Butts and Handspikes; No. 16. Black Walnut. Cherry; No. 17. Cypress; No. 18. Locust; No. 19. White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 20. Black Spruce; No. 21. Cedar; No. 22. Mahogany; No. 24. Lignumvitæ; No. 25. Iron, round, flat and square; No. 26. Iron Spikes; No. 27. Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 28. Steel; No. 29. Iron; No. 30. Tools for stores; No. 31. Zinc and Tin; No. 34. Hardware; No. 36. Tools for Engineers; G. Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; J. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting and Dry Goods; O. Lanterns; P. Tar for Ropewalk; Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood; U. Ox Hides for rope.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs: No. 2. White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4. White Oak Plank; No. 5. Yellow Pine Logs; No. 6. Yellow Pine Knees; No. 7. Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast Timber; No. 10. White Pine Mast Timber; No. 11. White Pine Logs, Plank and boards; No. 12. White Oak Boards and Plank; No. 13. Ash Logs and Plank; No. 14. Ash Oars; No. 15. Hickory Butts and Handspikes; No. 16. Black Walnut. Cherry; No. 17. Cypress; No. 18. Locust; No. 19. White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 20. Black Spruce; No. 21. Cedar; No. 22. Mahogany; No. 24. Lignumvitæ; No. 25. Iron, round, flat and square; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 29. Iron; No. 31. Zinc and Tin; No. 34. Tools for stores, &c.; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paints; No. 38. Colored Paints, Dryer; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 43. Pitch, Resin, Tar; No. 44. Fish Oil, Tallow, Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Dry Goods; A. Boiler Iron and Rivets; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Engineer's Tools; G. Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; J. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting and Dry Goods; P. Gas Pipe for steamer fitting; Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs: No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 11. White Pine; No. 13. Ash Plank; No. 14. Ash Oars; No. 15. Hickory Bars; No. 16. Black Walnut; No. 17. Cypress; No. 19. Staves and Headings; No. 21. Poplar; No. 25. Iron; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc, Tin, Solder; No. 33. Hardware; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paint; No. 38. Colored Paints; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Turpentine and Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 43. Pitch and Resin; No. 44. Fish Oil, Tallow and Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Dry Goods; A. Boiler Iron and Rivets; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Engineer's Tools; G. Cooking Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; J. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting, Dry Goods; O. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for Stores Equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4. White Oak Plank; No. 5. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 7. Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10. White Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 11. White Pine Logs, Plank, Boards &c.; No. 13. Ash Logs and Planks; No. 14. White Ash Oars; No. 15. White Heart Hickory Captain Bars; No. 16. Mahogany, Black Walnut, Cherry; No. 17. Cypress, Cedar Boards; No. 18. Locust; No. 20. Black Spruce Spar Timber; No. 22. Lignumvitæ; No. 25. Iron, round, flat and square; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails, Wrought and cut; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc, Tin; No. 34. Hardware; No. 36. Tools for stores; No. 38. White Lead; No. 39. Zinc Paint; No. 39. Colored Paints, Dryer; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 43. Pitch, Tar, Resin; No. 44. Fish Oil, Tallow, Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Dry Goods, hair, cloth, and Ship Chandlery for construction; A. Iron Rivets for Boilers; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packings; F. Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G. Cooking Utensils, Stoves &c.; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; J. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting, Dry Goods; O. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for Stores Equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 11. White Pine; No. 13. Ash Plank; No. 14. Ash Oars; No. 15. Hickory Bars; No. 16. Black Walnut; No. 17. Cypress; No. 19. Staves and Headings; No. 21. Poplar; No. 25. Iron; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc, Tin, Solder; No. 33. Hardware; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paint; No. 38. Colored Paints; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Turpentine and Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 43. Pitch and Resin; No. 44. Fish Oil, Tallow and Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Dry Goods; A. Boiler Iron and Rivets; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Engineer's Tools; G. Cooking Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; J. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting, Dry Goods; O. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for Stores Equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4. White Oak Plank; No. 5. Yellow Pine Logs; No. 7. Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10. White Pine Mast Timber; No. 11. White Pine Logs and Plank; No. 13. Ash Logs and Planks; No. 14. White Ash Oars; No. 15. White Heart Hickory Captain Bars; No. 16. Mahogany, Black Walnut, Cherry; No. 17. Cypress, Cedar Boards; No. 18. Locust; No. 20. Black Spruce Spar Timber; No. 22. Lignumvitæ; No. 25. Iron, round, flat and square; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails, Wrought and cut; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc, Tin; No. 34. Hardware; No. 36. Tools for stores; No. 38. White Lead; No. 39. Zinc Paint; No. 39. Colored Paints, Dryer; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 43. Pitch, Tar, Resin; No. 44. Fish Oil, Tallow, Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Dry Goods, hair, cloth, and Ship Chandlery for construction; A. Iron Rivets for Boilers; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packings; F. Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G. Cooking Utensils, Stoves &c.; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; J. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting, Dry Goods; O. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for Stores Equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 11. White Pine; No. 13. Ash Plank; No. 14. Ash Oars; No. 15. Hickory Bars; No. 16. Black Walnut; No. 17. Cypress; No. 19. Staves and Headings; No. 21. Poplar; No. 25. Iron; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc, Tin, Solder; No. 33. Hardware; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paint; No. 38. Colored Paints; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Turpentine and Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 43. Pitch and Resin; No. 44. Fish Oil, Tallow and Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Dry Goods; A. Boiler Iron and Rivets; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Engineer's Tools; G. Cooking Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; J. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting, Dry Goods; O. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for Stores and equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT General Recruiting Service New-York State Volunteers, Mustering and Disbursing Officer, No. 562 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS CONCERNING SUBSISTENCE FOR DRAFTED MILITIA.

The following places are hereby designated as rendezvous for the drafted militia of the State of New-York, viz:

PLATTSBURGH—For the Counties of Clinton, St. Lawrence, Warren, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer.

ALBANY—For the Counties of Albany, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Green, Schenectady, Montgomery, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Fulton, Saratoga, Oneida and Dutchess.

SYRACUSE—For the Counties of Broome, Tioga, Oswego, Chenango, Cortland, Tompkins, Cheming, Wayne, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Steuben, Schuyler, Madison and Yates.

EAST NEW-YORK, on LONG ISLAND—For New-York City and County, and the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Ulster and Sullivan.

BUFFALO—For the Counties of Alleghany, Wyoming, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans, Genesee, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chatauqua.

Proposals will be received at this office, until Friday, 12 o'clock, M., 3d day of October, 1862, for supplying the Drafted Militia of the State of New-York, with subsistence at the Camps or Stations before enumerated.

The subsistence is to consist of cooked rations—the ra e rations which consists of the following, to wit:

Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or, one and one-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef, twenty two ounces of bread or flour, or, one pound of hard bread, or, one and one-fourth pound of corn-meal; and at the rate to every one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans or peas, and ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or, eight pounds of roasted coffee, or, one and one-half pounds of tea, fifteen pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or, one and one-fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one and one-half pounds of tallow candles, four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt.

In addition to the foregoing, twice per week, one gallon of molasses per one hundred rations and thrice per week an issue of potatoes, at the rate of one pound per ration.

When beans, peas, rice, hominy, or potatoes cannot be issued in the proportion given above, an equivalent in value shall be issued in some other proper food.

Dessicated potatoes or dessicated mixed vegetables, at the rate per one hundred rations of one hundred and fifty ounces of the former, or one hundred ounces of the latter, may be substituted for beans, peas, rice, hominy, or fresh potatoes, when these articles cannot be issued, or they may be issued at the foregoing rate twice per week, in lieu of beans or peas, or in lieu of rice or hominy, upon the requisition of the officer commanding the depot. Fresh beef may be issued as often as the commanding officer may require it, when practicable, in place of salt meat.

Each bid will be indorsed, "Subsistence for Drafted Militia."

Good and ample security will be required. It will not be obligatory to receive the lowest bid.

J. T. SPRAGUE, Major 1st Infantry U. S. A.
Superintendent and Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Sept. 20, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Friday, Oct. 3, 1862, at which hour the bids will be opened and the contracts awarded for the following improvements, to wit:

Sewer in Third-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third-street, with a lateral branch in Seventy-first-street, terminating forty feet east of Fourth-avenue, and also,

Sewer in Seventy-seventh-street, from sewer in Lexington-avenue to a point one hundred feet west of Third-avenue, and also,

Cross-walks in Ninth-avenue from Fifty-third to Sixty-third-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS E. STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY C. SPRINGER, Auctioneer.

FIRST ARTISTS' SALE OF THE SEASON.

HENRY C. SPRINGER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 2, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at his gallery adjoining salesroom, No. 25 Nassau-st., a large collection of magnificent original modern oil Paintings, contributed by the artists themselves for this sale. Among the collection will be found

"Mercy's Dream," by D. M. Carter.
"Flushing the Covey," by W. J. Hayes
"The Retrievement," by Wm. Morgan.
"The Adder's Whisper," by H. M. Carter.

Also, choice specimens by Wm. Hart, Louis R. Mignot, J. D. B. Inman, T. P. Rossiter, P. Lacroix, H. Peacheel, J. Jameson, J. A. Howe, J. A. Parker, jr., N. B. Rotch, R. M. Pratt, R. L. Pyne, Mrs. Ellen Greatorex, D. H. Cafferty, R. J. Pattison, W. E. Miller, A. Wydeveld, Van Beest, A. F. Tate, J. B. Blondel, Marcus Waterman, Paola Manzoni, E. S. Beaulieu, Newman, Hockkin, William McIwan, Dr. Ruggles, J. Kruseman, Threm-Madison, Bonfield of Philadelphia, Jacob, Dyke, Smith, Penhlock of Paris, I. S. Verveur, Percy, D. Muse, Anneli and others.

The attention of connoisseurs is respectfully requested to this sale.

The public are respectfully requested to visit the Gallery, where the above paintings are now on exhibition with catalogue.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 2, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

14	Humboldt Ins.	$100	65
50	Rutgers Ins. Co		25
40	Grocers' Ins Co		50
25	Commerce Ins Co	100	50
39	Chatham Bank		25
10	Second-avenue R	100	20
10	Continental Ins. Co	100	20

$2,000 Amboy, Lansing and Frasuse Bay Fire Land Bonds

$1,000 Col. Piqua and Indiana Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds

$3,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds

$5,000 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.

A. M. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.—A. M. CRISTADORO, auctioneer, will sell this day (THURSDAY), Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Bowery, a large assortment, as above, being the stock of a dealer, consisting in part of fine gold and silver hunting and open face patent and detached levers, double time, duplex cylinders and ladies' enameled watches; fine gold cluster and single stone diamond, emerald and ruby bracelets; earrings brooches, pins, rings, and necklaces; gold guard, albert and vest chains; gold rings, pins, earrings, bracelets, spectacles, studs and sleeve buttons, arm and chatelaine seals and keys; also plated ware, nickle, fancy goods, &c., &c., one silver plated show case and one iron safe.

JOHN H. GURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 10 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mirrors, sofa-beds, cottage suites, carpets, clothing, beds and bedding, mattresses, stoves, tin and sheet-iron chandeliers, &c.

MILTON H. BURNS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and misses' at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. E. DAVIS & CO., comprising a full assortment of fresh goods, suitable for City and country trade.

IN PARTITION—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE BY ORDER OF COURT.—The country residence lately occupied by Richard Wells, Esq., now deceased, situated in New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, containing a farm of 93 acres, highly cultivated, equally adapted to grass and grain, well watered, well stocked with fruit, supplied with new, ample and commodious buildings and desirable as a farm or family residence, will be sold by the undersigned at public auction, at the Court house, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on SATURDAY, Oct. 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For particulars, inquire of WILBER & VAN CLEEF, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 1 Lincoln-st., Poughkeepsie N. Y.

J. E. GRAND DODGE, Referee.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in 4 colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and pall asses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses of every description made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 191 Canal-st., near Mott.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, Manufacturers, No. 13 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, HORSES.—100 HORSES WANTED by the United States Government. Send horses to be of dark colors, from five to nine years old, 15 hands high, and from five to seven years old. Mares not wanted. Apply to the undersigned, AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN, Nos. 51 and 53 East 24th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE A GOOD SECOND-HAND BUGGY wagon (leather top), made by Parker, will be sold low. Apply at WAIT'S stables, No. 351 4th-av.

WANTED A SMALL PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, W. B. C., No. 120 Times office.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT manufacturing our prices at KRAMER'S marble yard, No. 64 1st-av., near 42d-st., and No. 182 East 34th-st., near 3d-av., New York. Market price for any part of the country.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds at this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 1 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES.
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARDO, City Comptroller,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage deed of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals, indorsed Proposals for Sinking Fund Bonds, will be received up to noon of the 25th day of October instant, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of $71,000. Also, of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of $27,000.

J. M. FORBES,
F. THAYER,
H. H. HUNNEWELL,
} Trustees.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.—The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, series A, due on the 1st October, will be paid at the Bank of North America, (less the Government tax of three per cent.,) on and after that date.

B. TOAREY, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, will be held at the office of said Company, on the sixth day of October, proximo, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1862.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this institution, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 14th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept 23, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOURTEEN DIRECTORS, of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUNN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY
CORNER 42D-ST. AND 4TH-AVE.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 30, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company will be paid on presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Long Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company will be kept hereafter at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Wall-st., New-York.

(Signed) E. G. ODEVELOD, Secty.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at the Stock Exchange,
By A. G. PHELPS NEW & CO.
No. 23 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at best rates by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Cor. of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, INSURES on suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TENTH BUILDING, No. 37 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, on the three months ending 30th inst., and the part owners, and all others holding certificates of steamers sailing between Panama and San Francisco, are hereby notified that the original certificates, on and after the 9th of October next, will be paid by the Treasurer of the Company at this office.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of September until the morning of the 9th of October.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of 35 cents per share is declared upon the stock of the Company, will be paid at the New-York office, No. 25 Wall-st., on and after the 15th inst., to the stockholders at the office of GAW, MACALESTER & CO., No. 305 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 23d inst., and remain closed until the 3d of October.

WM. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

HUNTER'S POINT, Sept. 14, 1862.

SUGAR AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK Sept. 30, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th October next. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 4 to 9, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., nett, payable on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. Interest Allowed.

All deposits made on or before the 20th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 9.

SPENCER GREEN, President.

ANS. F. LIVE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL-ST., COR. VARICK STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before the 10th of any month bear interest from the 1st of that month.

6 Per Cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Pres. pro tem.
JOHN MORGAN, Vice-President.
MATTHEW G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 17 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from one cent to $5000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 10 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JAMES P. COOLEY, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 130 AV., corner 18th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Howery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7

Interest commences Oct. 1, 1862.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BOYCE, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.—A GENTLEMAN, who understands thoroughly the business, and has good Western connections, will put in $50,000 cash capital with a house doing a safe business. The advertiser believes this an excellent opportunity for reliable parties to extend their business. Communications will be regarded entirely confidential. Address H. S. C., Box No. 6180 Post-office.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.

W. DUNNING.

DENTISTRY.—A FINE OPENING FOR A DENtist, as the successor of the late J. Woodbridge, No. 126 Bleeker-st., Brooklyn. Apply on the premises, to see the tools and apparatus, or on the subscriber, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

J. E. WOODBRIDGE.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE, NOW DOING a first-rate business, will be sold with or without stock. The watch work and jobbing will twice pay all expenses. Rent cheap. Location unsurpassed. The most satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address for one week, WATCHMAKER, Box No. 12 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... Wm. Wheatley.
Notice.—Seats may be secured at the Box Office three days in advance of the evening's performance.
THE ELEVENTH NIGHT OF
EDWIN FORREST.
His first appearance this season as
LEAR.
in Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of the same name.
Mr. J. McCULLOUGH as EDGAR
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 2.
KING LEAR.

EDWIN FORREST as	LEAR
Edgar	Mr. J. McCullough
Edmund	Mr. H. J. Shewell
Oswald	Mme. Ponsi
Regan	Miss Mary Wells
Cordelia	Mrs. Chidestane

Musical Director, Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT 3, 1862,
the twelfth appearance of
EDWIN FORREST,
who, for the first and only time this season, will make his appearance as
ROLLA,
in Sheridan's

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Gen. Buell's Army Again Moving Against the Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 1.

Much the larger portion of Gen. BUELL'S army has moved toward the interior of Kentucky, in several columns and over different roads.

Gov. MORTON, accompanied by Adjt.-Gen. NOBLE, Col. STEELE, Aid-de-Camp, and Major TERRELL, Military Secretary, have consumed several days' labor, visiting the Indiana regiments in this Military Department. Indiana has forty-two regiments in Gen. BUELL'S army, which have been supplied with all necessaries by Gov. MORTON.

The *Democrat* is informed of a slight skirmish between our troops and the rebels at Fern Church, last evening, in which the Nationals were successful.

Unreliable reports are prevalent of skirmishes further down the road, but military circles are unadvised thereof, and they are probably incorrect.

Large numbers of relations and friends of officers and soldiers, in Gen. BUELL'S army, are in the city, crowding the hotels and private houses almost to suffocation.

GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

From Cave City to Green River—The Passage of Green River—The Fight at Munfordsville—Unlimited Plundered—Capturing Rebels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP NEAR LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Sept. 26, 1862.

When last I wrote you, our brave and jaded army, with their arms stacked, with three days' rations in their haversacks, and forty rounds of ammunition in their cartridge boxes, were drawn in line on the fields at Cave City. Since that time there has been no chance of getting communications through. At the time of writing, the enemy was in force on both banks of Green River, and a general engagement was expected by all, both in and out of military circles. This expectation has been disappointed, so far as a general battle is concerned. Our army, with its vast columns, divisions and artillery, commenced moving in force on Sunday near noon. Though the rebel army was thought to be posted in front, and a bloody battle was anticipated, never was an order to move forward obeyed with more cheerfulness and alacrity. They shouldered arms, and, with a shout of gladness, filed into the road, and soon Cave City and the surrounding buildings, crowded with rebel wounded and rebel prisoners, were left behind us, enveloped in clouds of dust. Forward to Green River now moved our massive and steady columns. Past farms, houses and woodland, our unflinching men trudged forward with the endurance and fortitude of veterans. The Third Ohio Cavalry took the lead, then followed the divisions of THOMAS, McCOOK and CRITTENDEN. As night drew on and we approached nearer Green River, the greatest caution and prudence was observed. The skulking nature of our foes, who rely upon advantages by lying in ambush, and who, like craven cowards, spring from the cover of woods, caves and logs upon our men, made this step necessary. Six miles this side of Cave City we came to a halt. On the top of a high hill, to the eastward of our line of march, signal flags were seen waving to our front. Turning a curve in the road and ascending a slight elevation, other flags toward our advance were seen answering the ones to the eastward. Gathered around these latter flags was a knot of officers, while an interpreter of the corps was busily engaged in taking down the language of the signals. Great interest now became attached to the group around the flag, and curiosity became intense to know the meaning and purport of the signals. Presently it is whispered along the line that severe fighting is going on in front. "Forward, march!" comes quickly from each brigade commander. Our advance is some miles ahead, and our rear many miles behind. A few miles further on another halt is ordered. About the time we had stopped, messengers from the front came up with the startling announcement that the rebels had withdrawn all their forces to the north bank of Green River, and burned the railroad bridge over that stream, and that Munfordsville would be burned as they evacuated the town. Blank astonishment and wonder marked the countenances of our officers and men, who had vainly tried to measure arms with them in battle over since they left Battle Creek, and who had chased them through Tennessee and a part of North Alabama. After a brief halt our dusty march was resumed.

Just before night began to spread her dark folds over the dense woods and deep ravines that abound on the south bank of Green River is approached, we encamped upon the ground where our advanced cavalry, the Third Ohio, sustained by a section of two guns, came up with the rear of the enemy. Everything about us bore evidence of the terrible work of death that had been going on. Fences were literally demolished, and the splintered rails scattered in every direction. Saplings and trees were divested of limbs and foliage, and bent and twisted out of shape. The ground was torn and ploughed by the fierce onset of the horses and the direful effects of bullet and [illegible] was strewn with dead horses, [illegible] to the ground, mingled in a [illegible] manner. Extreme caution now became necessary, as night was closing in upon us, and we knew not what destruction might be ahead. We saw seven or eight horses stretched immediately on the [illegible] we observed with a large hole through his [illegible] seemingly pierced through with a six-pounder shell. On we proceeded, occasionally coming to a brief halt in the road, surrounded by gloomy and towering hills. Five miles south of Green River Gen. BUELL and his Staff had passed us and [illegible] to the advance. At 11 o'clock we had ascended the tops of the last range of hills that skirt the south bank of Green River. The scene that now opened upon us was truly inspiring. The magnificent divisions of Gens. McCOOK and WOOD had already crossed the river and encamped upon the slopes of the hills ascending from the opposite banks. Their long line of camp fires lit up the country for miles, up and down the river, and tinged the forest foliage with varied reflections. Behind us, and to the right of us, loomed the Green River hills in dark and [illegible] majesty; to our left was the silent earthwork still close by the stockade where the gallant WILDER has [illegible] his brave command of four thousand men to the overwhelming numbers of the enemy after having killed and wounded eight hundred of their men; to our right was Green River railroad bridge, yet smoking and burning, the wooden portion of the structure having been fired by the vandals who would [illegible] Kentucky. The entire scene was melancholy and impressive. After a short pause upon the hill, the descent was made and the passage of Green River began. One entire division, commanded by Gen. CRITTENDEN, passed the river, with the ammunition wagons and ambulances, without accident, and entered Munfordsville at midnight. The Eleventh Brigade, with which I rode, consisting of the Eleventh Kentucky, Col. HAWKINS, the Nineteenth Ohio, Col. DEMMERSCHMIDT, the Ninth Kentucky, Col. B. C. GRIDER, and the Fifty-ninth Ohio, Col. [illegible], is commanded by Col. SAMUEL BEATTY, Acting Brigadier, and the cool, deliberate and precise manner in which every evolution was performed elicited the highest commendations. Midnight and in Munfordsville, with not a rebel soldier, save prisoners, near us! A half mile this side the town we bivouacked for the night, near the old burying-ground. Without tents, and on the most stinted rations, our men threw themselves upon their blankets, with no shelter but the heavens above them, to snatch a few hours of brief repose. They were hungry, worn and jaded, yet uncomplaining; they lay down at 1 o'clock, expecting reveille at 4 o'clock in the morning. At dawn, on the morning of the 23d, our brave boys prepared a hasty cup of coffee, drank it down with fragments of hard crackers, and again fell into line. I mounted my horse, rode into Munfordsville and reviewed three fine, [illegible] fine powder from the earthworks and stockade on the south bank of the river, by Col. WILDER, upon his rebel assailants, from evidences around, has certainly not been surpassed during this war. The ground and the trees are riddled and perforated, where the rebels were mowed down in their repeated attempts upon the works. One rebel company, I am told by a participant in the fight, was allowed to approach within ten paces of the works, when WILDER ordered his men to fire. A blaze of death immediately followed. That company lost in killed and wounded all but four of its men. The southern extremity of the railroad bridge is in ruins. This is the same portion that BUCKNER destroyed last year; it was reconstructed of wood, and when forced to fly before our advancing forces, their friends applied the torch to it. All around this region, a wide-spread scene of desolation marks the vandalism of the rebels. By inquiry, I ascertain that in the fight of yesterday on the south bank of the river, we killed a rebel Captain and captured a member of HARDEE'S Staff, killed nine privates and took about seventy prisoners. Since camping at Cave City, we have taken, by skirmishing and surprising the enemy's outposts, near 700 prisoners, several officers, and quite a number of horses. Near Green River we captured a medicine chest, containing lint and medicines, which in their haste the enemy was compelled to leave behind by the roadside. The rebels, at Munfordsville, took the keys of stores belonging to Union men, and appropriated their contents at pleasure, paying for articles, in some instances, in worthless Confederate trash. They went to the Court-house and Clerk's Office, tore papers to pieces, and defaced and destroyed the county records. BRAGG and POLK, HARDEE and BUCKNER were there, and citizens say their united forces amounted to near 50,000. Their main army, learning our approach, and not daring to meet us, left Green River on Saturday, drawing off all their artillery. Gen. CRITTENDEN'S headquarters at Munfordsville were in the same house where McCOOK'S were last Winter, when our armies proceeded southward. We bivouacked on the same ground occupied by our troops through the cold, dreary rains of last Winter. Many graves upon this lonesome hill attest the sufferings of the last campaign. Here, far, very far, from their homes, repose, in their last sleep, many of our soldiers from the several loyal States. They were cared for by devoted comrades. Head-boards and evergreens mark the resting-place of many of them.

On Monday, the 22d, Gen. BUELL, at 10 o'clock, left his headquarters at Munfordsville. Division after division files forward in pursuit of the flying enemy. Reports reach us to-day that a body of rebels had passed southward by way of Mammoth Cave, with designs upon our wagons left at Bowling Green. Our rear is well protected and the report creates no alarm or uneasiness. Through the dust, and parching under the rays of a burning sun, we are again on the march. The rebel hordes have destroyed and consumed everything. To-day we have secured eighteen more rebels. Some of them have been caught on picket duty, others have thrown down their arms and voluntarily given themselves up, expressing great gratification at being released from the rebel service. All the rebels with whom I have conversed are bitter in their denunciations of BRAGG. They say he is a perfect despot, and that he has had several men shot for the most trivial offences. The telegraph wires all along the road are torn down and cut to pieces. The wires are bent, twisted and coiled on bushes and otherwise injured for miles. Six miles this side of Munfordsville we find the ruins of a train of cars, which the rebels had thrown from the track and smashed into a perfect wreck. There were nine cars that were almost new. The locomotive is not much damaged. We saw several hogs which had been wantonly shot and left by the roadside. Their camp-fires are burning along the road and the dust created by their hasty retreat is still settling on the trees. Picket shooting is occasionally heard to our advance, and every two or three hours a couple of Buttermuts are brought to the rear. Night is again approaching; wearied, exhausted and covered with dust, we emerge from the wooded country into a stretch of barren fields. At 10 o'clock we bivouac at Big Pond, sixty-two miles south of Louisville. Without supper, and with no water but such as the Pond affords, our soldiers drop down to rest. Yet there are no murmurs. Officers and men fare alike and share the fatigues without complaining. Scarcely had sleep closed the eyes of some of our men, when the hurried order came to prepare three days' rations for a forced march at 4 o'clock. Again all is busy confusion. Before daylight we were again on the march, each man eager to overtake the rebel rear. On this night two rebels who had been paroled came into our lines. One of them was an intelligent Frenchman from New-Orleans, who had been impressed into the service. He was glad to get off, and was going to Cincinnati. Tuesday, the 23d, we were on the march at 4 o'clock. One mile this side of our camping ground we came to where there had been another fierce fight with the rebels the previous evening. The rascals had lain in ambush, with one piece of light artillery, for the approach of our advance. Their hiding place was in a deep thick wood, where the road made an abrupt turn to the right. As we were making this turn, the prowling hyenas sprang upon us, firing, at the same time, their cannon into our column. Several saplings were severed by the effects of balls, and the ground, the trees, and fences, bore evidences that the struggle had been a fierce one. The conflict extended from the road considerably; as to our left, far into the woods and thicket, evidences of the fight could be plainly traced. Six dead horses lay in the road, piled together in horrid mutilation. The dead and wounded were taken from the scene of action. I could not ascertain with certainty the result of the fight, though the current report was, that we had killed several of the rebels, that we had taken thirty prisoners and captured their gun, with the loss of three men on our side. Steadily forward we march along the hot and dusty road, many of our men, who walked every foot of the way from Battle Creek, with their feet blistered and swollen. It is high noon, and turning a curve in the road, a small stream is seen to cross our track. A short halt is ordered, we are back to Bacon Creek again! Bacon Creek! How many of our boys remember the sufferings and privations of their last Winter's camp. What scenes and hard-fought battles they have passed through, since many of their comrades were put in the cold earth to rest here as they lay in camp on their march southward last Winter. Many of the boys recognize the spot, and you can hear them recounting their campaign scenes here, and their adventures since. A brief rest, a light repast eaten under arms, and we are off again, still in the track of the enemy. The march is very rapid to-day; the enemy under HARDEE is reported but a short distance ahead. On through clouds of dust we proceed, till Nolin, a small stream south of Elizabethtown, is reached. Here we learned that the enemy had turned to the right, leaving the "pike" at Nolin, and going in an easterly direction, by way of Hodgenville, toward Bardstown, with a view of effecting a junction with the forces of KIRBY SMITH. We passed Elizabethtown at 5 o'clock in the evening. We continued our march, occasionally picking up a straggling rebel, to nine miles this side of Elizabethtown, where we again bivouacked in a field, having marched twenty-nine miles. Gen. BUELL and staff again passed us in the afternoon, hastening on to West Point, at the mouth of Salt River. Wednesday, the 24th, we were again on the march at daylight. We reached Salt River at its mouth, where it empties into the Ohio, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A shout of delight rang through the woods, as the Ohio and Indiana boys came in sight of the Ohio. The Indiana troops were all exultant, as the soil and oak-clad cliffs of their brave young State appeared across the river. Many of them procured skiffs and went to the opposite shore, that they might feet they were once more at home. At Salt River, Gen. BUELL and staff took a boat and proceeded to Louisville. The old Stars and Stripes were floating proudly from the strong fortification on the hill south of Salt River. The work is well planned, and is exceedingly strong, commanding the passage of Salt River and the valley along the Ohio.

At Salt River we partook of refreshments, if broken crackers and half-cooked bacon can be so regarded, and in the evening, about dark, crossed the river and proceeded toward this city. We stopped, Wednesday night, two miles this side of the river. On Thursday we were early on the march, no incident worthy of note transpiring through the day. We reached this city last night, and bivouacked near Cave Hill Cemetery. We arrived about 1 o'clock at night. It is not known how long we will be here, though I am certain it will be but a short time. The army needs rest, and, if possible, should have a few days. The military strength now here and in the vicinity is sufficient to resist the combined efforts of the entire rebel forces. Of its numbers and dispositions I must for the present refrain from speaking. The rebels have, no doubt, effected a junction of their forces somewhere in the region of Lebanon or Bardstown. They have accomplished their idea, suggested in a former letter, of procuring large amounts of forage from Kentucky for the use of "Dixie." What their designs are we cannot state. Some military men here think that they will yet make an attempt to take this city. It will be madness for them to do so. Others think that they will move upon Cumberland Gap, and thence return to Tennessee. If we were to venture a conjecture, it would be that it is their design, after pillaging the northeastern part of the State of her harvests, and capturing, if they can, our Gen. MORGAN at Cumberland Gap, to return to Southern Kentucky and make an effort to reoccupy the southern territory from which they have been driven. The withdrawal of our forces may afford them heart enough to make the attempt. Louisville is loyal to the core. The enthusiasm of the citizens, on the appearance of our army, knows no bounds.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Another Prize—Movements of Vessels—The Yellow Fever—Prizes.

KEY WEST, September, 1862.

Another prize-vessel was brought into our port on the 14th, in charge of a prize-crew from the United States bark *Wm. G. Anderson*, having been captured about forty miles from Sabine Pass, Texas. The schooner (*Lilly*) had been loaded at Havana with a return cargo, under English papers and clearance, no doubt having successfully landed there a cargo of cotton. Among the crew of the bark *Anderson* there are some cases of scurvy, from long want of vegetables.

The United States sloop-of-war-steamer *Dacotah*, Capt. MCKINSTRY, arrived here on the 18th from a cruise among the Bahamas. Officers and crew all well. They were not successful in falling in with any of those bogus *English* rebel privateers which are known here to have left the harbors of both Nassau and Cardenas. We hope that some others of our cruisers may intercept them, and with *mettle* enough to secure a successful result.

The United States schooner *Wanderer* went to sea again on the 16th, and the United States bark *James L. Davis* on the 18th, returning to her station on the blockade, which, I believe, is Apalachicola. The *Davis* carries, in addition to her own supplies, those of five other vessels stationed near.

On Friday morning, the 19th, a hearse was again seen upon the naval wharf, receiving the remains of Commodore LARDNER'S Secretary, Mr. ROSSMAN, from the flag-ship *St. Laurence*, where he died a victim to the yellow fever. This is the fifth officer who has died on board the *St. Laurence* within a few weeks of the fever, and they have also lost twenty-four of the men. Yet the Commodore remains unmoved, and apparently unwilling to yield or retreat, even though the insidious foe has such complete possession of his quarters, and thus secretly and quietly claims his victims. It is thought that a trip to the North or removal of the crew on shore would be the means of warding off disease, and perhaps death.

We are now in the nineteenth day since the date of our last Northern mail, and are without any news from the Gulf since the return of the steamer *Rhode Island*, and from very want of some exciting news we are falling into that state of apathy which is so incident to seasons of epidemic that, unless the desired relief comes soon, we shall have added to our list of trouble another color of disease, commonly called the "blues."

There are now but few vessels in the harbor, and but few arriving or departing, consequently business has become very inactive, and our streets "present no busy throngs;" yet our island is in its freshest verdure and bloom, with frequent cool refreshing showers.

The United States gunboat schooner *James S. Chambers*, Capt. MASMAN, returned on the 17th, from a cruise on the coast of Campeachy and Yucatan searching for the United States brig *Bainbridge*, but without finding her. Capt. M. reports having seen a steamer off the coast of Yucatan, about four leagues distant, both lying to for some time. As the steamer was heavily armed, and he did not feel disposed to make the attack, but waited until she steamed away from him, when he again made sail. He believes it was the *Florida*, Capt. MAFFIT. Capt. MASMAN, of the *Chambers*, has made quite a record since the commencement of the war, having been interested in the capture of the following vessels: No. 1, ship *Empress*, valued at $30,000, cargo, $392,000. No. 2, ship *Moreno*, valued at $4,000; cargo, ——. No. 3, ship *Emily*, valued at $40,000; cargo, $250,000. No. 4, schooner *Cosella*, value, $335; cargo, $1,200. No. 5, steamer *Union*, value, $6,000; cargo $68,000. No. 1 was cut out from Garden Island Bay, between the Passes of Mississippi. No. 3 was cut out from Bull's Bay Channel, four and a half miles from Fort Moultrie. Nos. 4 and 5 were captured in the Gulf during a single cruise in the *James S. Chambers*.

The United States gunboat bark *Roebuck*, Capt. SHERRILL, arrived on the 19th, from Port Royal and a cruise among the Bahamas.

We learn that Commodore WILKES is to have command of a division of the navy, to be called the West India Squadron, headquarters to be at Key West. We think this an excellent move, and one that will produce good results.

The steamer *Mary A. Boardman*, Capt. WARE, arrived last night from Pensacola, and reports the troops there in good health and the town quiet, except from an occasional visit from rebel spies, who make their way through the lines.

The weather is now delightfully cool, and a good fresh norther blowing, which has had the effect to diminish the number of new cases of fever, and leads us to hope that the worst is now passed.

KEY WEST, Monday, Sept. 15, 1862.

Decrees of distribution have been made by his Honor Judge MARVIN, in the following prize causes, and the proceeds have been paid into the Treasury of the United States:

	Name of Prize.	Claimants' Counsel.	Commissioner.	Net Proceeds
Brig	Two and Jenny, (slaver)	Mahaun	Cheever	$ 8,718 19
Schr	Solon and cargo	Connection	Woodhull	2,414 05
Schr	Kitten and cargo	Connection	Woodhull	2,3 2 14
Schr	Olive Branch and cargo	Richter & Kloeckner	Bainbridge	4,000 10
Schr.	Isabel and cargo	Connection	Woodhull	4,92 18
Sloop	Margaret and cargo	Scott	Donaldson	3,815 81
Schr.	Kazmir and cargo	Owasco	Guest	20,256 41
Schr.	Freedom and cargo	Owasco	Guest	11,17 96
Schr	Dove & Butler and cargo	H. Richter	Winslow	14,000 27
Schr	Pochlon and cargo	Edwin Allen	Eaton	98 63
Schr	Lion and cargo	Kloeckner	Southbury	7,619 96
Schr	Eugenie Smith and cargo	Scott	Gregory	3,166 60
Schr.	Wm. Mallory and cargo	Watt & Welch and Purcell	Winslow, Hughes & Gator	6,269 90
Schr.	Anna Bell and cargo	Purcell	Hughes	5,389 51
Sloop.	Outlaw	Murrell and Sagamore	Stillwagon and Drake	611 88
Schr.	Rose and cargo	Merrell and Sagamore	Stillwagon and Drake	7,619 48
Schr.	Henry Travers and cargo	Robt	Gregory	8,508 16
Schr.	R. S. Ellis and cargo	Kanaga	Pelletier	33,264 25
Schr.	New Lots and cargo	Kloeckner	Bruscher	33,924 78
Schr.	Wm. Bee and cargo	Saml Cuba	Kilby	25,114 71
Schr.	Princeton and cargo	Susquehanna	Hitchcock	2,953 73
Schr.	Curlew and cargo	Somerset	English	8,853 59
Steam	Magnolia and cargo	Brooklyn Mercantile Hunterville Mercedita Clara Caroline Amanda [illegible] 285 Spanish [illegible] and 6 bales cotton [illegible]	Greene Price Bell & a Hopkins Palmer [illegible]	107,474 16 7,312 63
Bark	Gems Unknown	[illegible] found on board the above vessels when captured, in addition to the proceeds of the [illegible]		5,797 28
Total				$476,849 30

FROM HAVANA.

No Later News From Mexico—Union Rejoicings—Arrival of Two Steamers Loaded with Cotton—Sickness Abating, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 27, 1862.

No vessels have arrived from Mexico since the departure of the *Philadelphia*, on the 20th inst.

Nothing has transpired here since then, save the jubilee over the news brought by the *Columbia*.

The *Siglo*, a rising paper published here, which has been Unionist in sentiment all along, has increased its subscription list wonderfully.

The only arrivals here of note have been the *Victoria*, an English vessel, though she carried a large Spanish flag at her fore when coming in. She is from the Sabine Pass, and had a cargo of 700 bales of cotton, which was sold at 46c. per pound.

The *Cuba*, from Mobile, also arrived here on the 23d inst. She has a cargo of about 600 bales of cotton, which is to be forwarded to Europe.

The rains continue.

Sickness is abating.

I learn that the yellow fever has almost disappeared from Key West.

The gunboat *Dacotah* came from thence on the 21st inst., and we are expecting the rest of the squadron soon in these waters.

THANKSGIVING IN NEW-YORK.

Proclamation.

BY EDWIN D. MORGAN, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

From the depth of National affliction we come, with stricken hearts and chastened spirits, to own our dependence upon the Most High, and to render, with grateful sense, our thanksgivings for His mercies, countless in number and infinite in extent. A year fraught with the heaviest sorrow has yet, in the merciful plan of Providence, been distinguished by the most conspicuous blessings. Although it is numbered among the dark periods of history, and its sorrowful records are graven on many hearthstones, yet the precious blood shed in the cause of our country, will hallow and strengthen our love and our reverence for it, and its institutions, while the bitter sorrows of the year will discipline us into humility. Whatever was passionate in the earlier period of the war has given way to a deep and subdued conviction of duty in defending the integrity of the Union. Reflection has made clear our obligations, and the issues of the momentous struggle present themselves in more definite form. Our National aims have been elevated, and our sacrifices have made us less selfish. Our Government and institutions placed in jeopardy have brought us to a more just appreciation of their value. Looking beyond the wicked leaders who have precipitated this great calamity of civil war upon us, we see that the people in arms against the Government possess the higher qualities of our national character, and though their minds have been perverted by passion and prejudice, yet on many occasions their prowess and devotion to their cause have been such as to win our respect. We are permitted to see that the war is developing the manhood of the nation; and when peace shall return, we have faith that the American Republic will be more powerful, the Government more permanent, the elements of society more perfectly blended, and the people more firmly united than ever.

We have other causes for gratitude. Disease has been averted at home, the unacclimated armies have been protected from pestilence which it was feared would follow them in distant latitudes. Earth's best fruits have been lavishly bestowed, the arts have prospered, the employments of peace have been rewarded, and the good order of society has been fully maintained. Reverses to our arms have been followed by successes on land and sea which specially call for thanksgiving, and justify the most sanguine expectations as to the final result of the contest.

That we may publicly signify deep thankfulness for these and even less other blessings of the past, and for the promise that His mercies endure forever; that we may fully acknowledge our dependence upon the Supreme Being, and hear anew from His specially chosen servants, that judgments follow those nations wherein his prerogatives are usurped, and who give not God the glory in all things, and that, in proper spirit, we may ask that victory shall attend our arms, health our armies, and prosperity our dwellings, that peace may be restored, and that we may have strength to meet the trials of the future, I do appoint THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER next as a day of Praise, Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God; and I do recommend that, suspending all ordinary business and pursuits, the people of this State do meet together in their own chosen places of worship, and that the said day, throughout, be appropriately observed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

By the Governor:
LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Private Secretary.

CITY POLITICS.

Twentieth Ward Wadsworth and Tremain Club.

SPEECHES BY HORACE GREELEY, EDWARD GILBERT AND H. J. RAYMOND.

The inclemency of the weather last evening did not prevent the attendance of a large audience at Continental Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, for the purpose of forwarding the election of WADSWORTH and TREMAIN. Mr. SAMUEL SINCLAIR called the meeting to order, and on motion of Mr. EDWARD GILBERT, Mr. P. C. BERLEY took the chair. The exercises were commenced by Mr. GEO. N. SEYMOUR leading in the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." Mr. GILBERT read a series of resolutions, which were adopted, cordially indorsing the Republican Union State ticket, and stigmatizing the Seymour ticket as the representative of treason in the North. Mr. SEYMOUR next sang an original song of the contrabands, called "Old Shady." There were loud calls for McDONALD to furnish another song, but that gentleman persistently declined. Mr. GREELEY not having yet arrived,

Mr. EDWARD GILBERT occupied the attention of the audience a few moments, referring to the action of the Syracuse Convention, of the 24th inst., and indorses its action. He said as Mr. GREELEY took his seat on the stand, that that gentleman had never been so happy as since the nomination of Mr. WADSWORTH, and he was happy to give way to him.

SPEECH OF MR. GREELEY.

Mr. GREELEY said he had not met three men together since the Emancipation Proclamation, who were not happy. Europe had seen both the North and South fighting to sustain Slavery, and could see no difference between us. But, the issue was now between the Union and Slavery, and Slavery must go down. [Applause.] Every man must admit that our chances of success are greater than they were before the proclamation. We had begun to strike our enemy in his weakest point. Perhaps the President waited longer than he should, [laughter,] but that very hesitancy gave the measure finally its fullest force. He did not believe there was one man in the Union that who did not think that, if we put down the rebellion, we must put down Slavery. There never was a moment since the war began when there was not a tendency to give the contest this aspect. He had the utmost confidence in our success. The rebels had exhausted the goods they bought of the New-York merchants in 1860, and cheated them out of in 1861. [Laughter.] He did not believe the rebels were getting many supplies from Europe, for they were had paymasters at best, and this was not their best time. [Laughter and applause.] He believed that by next Spring we should be a united, free and happy people. [Applause.] He believed that the South would try and patch up a peace before January. The Englishmen who saw nothing but defeat to us, forgot that we were reinforcing the Army of the Potomac with recruited men. Our army was stronger than the rebels, in its effective force, and its capacity. [Applause.] As to the President's proclamation, we had a presentiment that the army would not stand it—the officers would resign. He did resign. [Laughter.] Where was the man who had resigned? There were some whom he wished would resign, but they didn't. The proclamation was not the work of the Convention. It told terse to be bold and strong. They nominated JOHN A. DIX, who had believed in the sentiments of the proclamation for a year past, and they thought his nomination the best plan of sustaining the President. [Applause.] The proclamation was ad[illegible] yesterday—it is conservative to-day. He believed they would get more Democrats to vote for it if we had nominated a Democrat for Governor. Mr. SEYMOUR says the Republicans cannot carry on the Government, and that it got the country into difficulty. Who got it in difficulty? Mr. LINCOLN found the Government in difficulty, the army surrendered and the navy scattered. We were in such a state of anarchy, that he, (the speaker,) standing behind Mr. LINCOLN at the time of his last inaugural, expected momentarily to hear the bullet of the assassin who would kill the President. But our Government had now better credit, with $500,000,000 of debt, than it had under Democratic rule without any debt. [Applause.] The Democratic rebellion made the debt. Let the secession Democrats call off the war dogs and the dent would stop. [Applause.] He contended the most cordial support of the Union Democrats, and said he believed that the Syracuse candidates might carry not only the State, but the City of New-York with a triumphant and overwhelming majority. [Applause.]

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND followed, in a speech of considerable length, reviewing the position of the North at the present crisis, and showing the necessity of sustaining the Republican Union ticket in this State, and declaring the SEYMOUR secession ticket in order to sustain the Government and put down the rebellion. Mr. RAYMOND cordially indorsed the Emancipation Proclamation as the President's military necessity, and said that, so far from causing us to [illegible] the rebels had no more right to demand that we should not use that weapon in warfare than they had to say we should substitute popguns for rifled cannon. [Applause and laughter.] As to what Europe thought of the proclamation, he had reason to judge himself about it. [Applause and laughter.] England stood ready to take any view of any question in order to injure this country. Mr. RAYMOND stated the reason of this feeling when he said that it was jealousy of our growing power, and in that sense Lieut. Mr. ROBINSON is represented the Britain people. All they asked was for Europe to let us alone, and we would take care that Europe did let us alone. England had treated us so far being shot, but she should encounter the destiny of the Crimea. They forget the battle of Alma on Sept. 14, and didn't capture Sebastopol until a year afterward, and after losing more men than they originally landed. We had fought better than the Allies in the Crimea, and should fight it out in defiance of what Europe said. [Applause.] Our first duty is to sustain the Government was to sustain its friends in the State canvass—the nominees of the Syracuse Convention on the 24th inst. He closed with an eulogy upon the American flag.

After an address from Mr. FRANCIS LAMBERT, the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Gottschalk's Concert.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK, who studies society as well as the piano, has timed his first concert so as to make it take place just after the introduction of the Fall fashions. By doing so, he secures himself an audience, not only unusually large, but unspeakably radiant in all that constitutes the glory of Autumnal toilette tints. What with the native charms of New-York's loveliest and best—decked as they will be in honor of the opening of the season—and the splendors which Mr. HARRISON has lavished upon the interior of Irving Hall, a *coup d'œil* will be presented to the eye of the beholder, of too ravishing and dazzling a character to admit of adequate description. Were Mr. GOTTSCHALK an impressible man, fears might be entertained of his power to endure the magnificence of the scene which will burst upon his gaze as he advances to his place upon the platform, but he has gone through the ordeal before. Is, in point of fact used to it, and rather likes it. The concert will, of course consist of the choicest vocal and instrumental selections. Mr. GOTTSCHALK having secured the aid of Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, (a lady who is declared in private circles to possess a delicious contralto,) Mr. J. R. THOMAS, (the well-known baritone,) and Messrs. L. SCHREIBER, H. C. TIMM, F. BERGER, JOSEPH NOLL, GEORGE MATZKA, and AUSTIN RITZA.

The State Fair.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Oct. 1.

The weather was rainy till noon and has been cloudy since, yet exhibitors have come in freely, and made three thousand entries, and the fair is a success, with 10,000 visitors, notwithstanding the bad weather, and everything works pleasantly. The city is quite full of strangers to-night. Receipts about the same thus far as last year.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

The whole number of entries to the State Fair is 2,500, and the aggregate receipts, up to this evening, $3,000. Weather stormy. Exhibition fine in every department.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MEGRATH *vs.* MEGRATH.

I observe in your paper of this day a paragraph stating that "my counsel has withdrawn from the case, and that the custody of the child, of course, remains with the father." This is most inaccurate, and I am sure you will at once do me the justice to correct it. The taking of the evidence, and the argument upon it, is only postponed until after the trial of the case of Mrs. REAL, in which my counsel, Mr. EDWIN JAMES, is engaged. The suggestion as to the evidence of Dr. IVES is unjust to him. He is detained by severe domestic affliction in Connecticut. He will be in the City in a few days, and is most anxious to conclude the testimony, which, through no fault of his, has been suspended. Yours, respectfully,

MARY MEGRATH.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1862.

[Advertisement.]

DEFIANCE FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-street, corner of College-place.

R. M. PATRICK.

[Advertisement.]

Scurvy and scrofulous eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food and drenching rains will make sad havoc with the strongest, therefore let every man supply himself with HOLLOWAY'S Ointment—it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. Only 25 cents per pot. 215

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

GREENE—MARLAND.—In St. James' Church, Roxbury, Mass., on Wednesday, Sept. 24, by Rev. Mr. Converse, JOSEPH W. GREENE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ELIZA, daughter of the late Abraham Marland, Esq., of Andover.

PERRY—VANDERBILT.—At St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Dr. Eccleston, Major SPARROW PERRY, U. S. A., of California, to ELLA, daughter of Capt. Jacob H. Vanderbilt, of Staten Island.

RICHARDS—VERPLANCK.—At Fishkill Landing, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 30, by Rev. Frederick W. Shelton, BENJAMIN RICHARDS, Jr., of New York, to ELIZA FENNO, eldest daughter of Wm. S. Verplanck, of Fishkill Landing.

SHELDON—FIELD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. E. O. Flagg, HENRY SHELDON, Esq., to Miss HARRIET E. FIELD, daughter of David Field, all of New-York.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, WILLIE, son of John and Mary A. Anderson, aged 6 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of Judge Barnard, No. 23 West 21st-st., this day, Oct. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

BALCOM.—In Astoria, on Tuesday, Sept. 30, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, SARAH E., widow of the late John Balcom.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, Grand-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be interred at Hunsonia Cemetery.

DONINGTON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 1, at the residence of Peter M. Pirnie, Esq., East Chester, N. Y., JOHN S. DONINGTON, in the 28th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at St. Paul's Church, East Chester. His friends, and the members of Lodge of Antiquity, No. 11, Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 16, F. and A. M., and of Adelphic Chapter, No. 15, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend. Trains leave from the New-Haven Railroad depot at 3:50 for Mount Vernon.

EMMET.—In Astoria, on Monday, Sept. 29, at the residence of his father, Thomas A. Emmet, MACKEVIN EMMET, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Thursday next, Oct. 2, at St. George's Church, Astoria, at 2½ P. M. The steamboat *Sylvan Grove* leaves for Astoria at 1½ P. M., from Peck-slip.

EVERIT.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Sept. 29, FRANCIS W., eldest son of W. M. Everitt, in the 16th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 3d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his grandfather, J. L. Everitt, Ravenswood, L. I.

JONES.—In the Fifth Ward, on Sunday, July 27, 1862, HENRY W. JONES, M. D., formerly of No. 120 2d-av., New-York.

KEMP.—Yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 915 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn, after a short illness, JAMES F. KEMP, aged 57 years.

His friends, and those of his son-in-law, Oliver B. Mathews, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, on Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Fifth-day afternoon, 2d inst., at 3 o'clock.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, GERSHOM MORGAN, a native of Wales, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the St. David's Benefit and Benevolent Societies, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 66 Grand-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MILLER.—In Morristown, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 30, Hon. JACOB W. MILLER, aged 81 years.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3441. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Address of the Loyal Governors to the President.

Their Support Pledged to the Successful Prosecution of the War.

A Reserve Force of One Hundred Thousand Men Recommended.

Cordial Approval of the Emancipation Proclamation.

A Tribute to the Valor of Our Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 2.

ADDRESS to the President of the United States, adopted at a meeting of Governors of the loyal States, held to take measures for the more active support of the Government, at Altoona, Penn., on the 24th day of September, 1862.

After nearly one year and a half spent in contest with an armed and gigantic rebellion against the National Government of the United States, the duty and purpose of the loyal States and people continue, and must always remain, as they were at its origin, namely: to restore and perpetuate the authority of this Government and the life of the nation, no matter what consequences are involved in our fidelity.

Nevertheless, this work of restoring the Republic, preserving the institutions of democratic liberty, and justifying the hopes and toils of our fathers, shall not fail to be performed; and we pledge, without hesitation, to the President of the United States the most loyal and cordial support hereafter, as heretofore, in the exercise of the functions of his great office. We recognize in him the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Nation, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, their responsible and constitutional head, whose rightful authority and power, as well as the constitutional powers of Congress, must be vigorously and religiously guarded and preserved, as the condition on which alone our form of Government, and the constitutional rights and liberties of the people themselves can be saved from the wreck of anarchy or from the gulf of despotism. In submission to the laws which may have been or which may be duly enacted, and to the lawful orders of the President, cooperating always in our own spheres in the National Government, we mean to continue in the most vigorous exercise of all our lawful and proper powers, contending against treason, rebellion and the public enemies, and whether in public life or in the private station supporting the arms of the Union until its cause shall conquer, until final victory shall perch upon its standard, or the rebel foe shall yield a dutiful, rightful and unconditional submission.

And impressed in the conviction that an army of reserve ought, until the war shall end, to be constantly kept on foot, to be raised, armed, equipped and trained at home, and ready for emergencies, we respectfully ask the President to call for such a force of volunteers for one year's service, of not less than 100,000 in the aggregate, the quota of each State to be raised after it shall have filled its quotas of the requisitions already made for volunteers and for militia.

We believe that this would be a measure of military prudence, while it would greatly promote the military education of the people.

We hail with heartfelt gratitude and encouraged hope, the proclamation of the President, issued on the 22d instant, declaring emancipated from their bondage all persons held to service or labor as slaves in the rebel States whose rebellion shall last until the first day of January ensuing. The right of any person to retain authority to compel any portion of the subjects of the National Government to rebel against it, or to maintain its enemies, implies, in those who allowed the possession of such authority, the right to rebel themselves, and therefore the right to establish National law or military Government in a State or Territory in rebellion, implies the right and the duty of the Government to liberate the minds of all men living therein, by appropriate proclamations and assurances of protection, in order that all who are capable, intellectually and morally of loyalty and obedience, may not be forced into treason, as the willing tool of rebellious traitors. To have continued indefinitely the most efficient cause, support and stay of the rebellion, would have been in our judgment unjust to the loyal people, whose treasure and lives are made a willing sacrifice on the altar of patriotism, would have discriminated against the wife who is compelled to surrender her husband against the parent who is to surrender his child to the hardships of the camp and the perils of battle, and in favor of rebel masters permitted to retain their slaves. It would have been a final decision alike against humanity, justice, the rights and dignity of the Government, and against a sound and wise national policy. The decision of the President to strike at the root of the rebellion will lend new vigor to the efforts, and new life and hope to the hearts of the people.

Cordially tendering to the President our respectful assurances of personal and official confidence, we trust and believe that the policy now inaugurated will be crowned with success, will give speedy and triumphant victories over our enemies, and secure to this nation and to this people the blessing and favor of Almighty God. We believe that the blood of the heroes who have already fallen, and those who may yet give up their lives to their country, will not have been shed in vain. The splendid valor of our soldiers, their patient endurance, their manly patriotism, and their devotion to duty, demand from us and from all their countrymen the homage of the sincerest gratitude, and the pledge of our constant reinforcement and support. A just regard for these brave men whom we have contributed to place in the field, and for the importance of the duties which may lawfully pertain to us hereafter, has called us into friendly conference; and now, presenting to our National Chief Magistrate this conclusion of our deliberations, we devote ourselves to our country's service, and we will surround the President in our constant support, trusting that the fidelity and zeal of the loyal States and people will always assure him that he will be constantly maintained in pursuing with vigor this war for the preservation of the National life and the hopes of humanity. [Signed.]

A. G. CURTIN,
JOHN A. ANDREW,
RICHARD YATES,
ISRAAL WASHBURNE, Jr.,
EDWARD SALOMON,
SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.
O. P. MARTIN. (by D. G. Rose, his representative.)
WM. SPRAGUE,
F. B. PIERPONT,
DAVID TOD,
N. S. BERRY,
AUSTIN BLAIR

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 2.

THE EMANCIPATION COMMISSION.

The Emancipation Commissioners will, on 1st of November, close the examination of cases where compensation is claimed for slaves freed by the Emancipation Act. They will then proceed to make out their final report.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.

Numbers of rebel conscripts daily come within our lines at Centreville, to escape the intolerable hardships of a service in which they are compelled to fight against their country, without even the common comforts of soldier life. Several refugees from Fredericksburgh, Va., arrived here to-day, and report that the rebel Government is enforcing the conscription act with pitiless severity. More than six hundred had already been forced into the rebel ranks from that city. We have reliable information that large forces of rebel conscripts pass daily through Culpepper toward Winchester. Deserters state that the number was at least 10,000 during three days last week. They are poorly armed, mostly with shot-guns, though many have guns captured at Manassas and Bull Run. They are destitute of uniforms, and generally of shoes and hats. They are marched directly to the front, a great many being Unionists, who declare they will not fight, but will desert at the first opportunity.

THE PROCLAMATION.

Persons from the neighborhood of Warrenton and Culpepper say that the President's proclamation will have no effect in that region, because there will be left no slaves to free. Great numbers of negroes, both slave and free, are being sent to Richmond—the free negroes to be sold to compensate those who have lost their slaves. Thus is the leaven of freedom being distributed.

IMPORTANT MILITARY INVESTIGATIONS.

The Military Board over which Gen. HUNTER presides, is not a mere Court of Inquiry, as erroneously stated in some papers, but a Military Commission, invested with the highest powers known to military law. Its composition in this case is excellent, and its investigations bid fair to become of the greatest importance. In the character of the officers composing this Commission, we have every guaranty that the most searching scrutiny will attend every case examined, and punishment be sternly meted out to all convicted criminals. The Harper's Ferry case is at present under examination, and will be followed up, it is hoped, by others of like character.

A TREASURY CIRCULAR.

The Treasury Department has just issued a circular of instruction to Collectors and other officers of the customs, in executing certain provisions of the Tariff Act of July 14, 1862, by which it is provided that where the original invoice is produced at the time of making entry thereof, and the tare shall be specified therein, the consignee, owners or agents must declare in writing their assent to the estimate of tare as set forth in the invoice, and if the Collector or naval officer see fit the tare shall be so estimated. In the absence of such written assent, or if the Collector doubts the correctness of the tare as specified in the invoice, it will be his duty to cause the actual tare or weight of the cask or package to be ascertained, and for that purpose he may cause to be emptied and weighed such number of casks and packages as he may think proper. In all other cases actual tare only shall be allowed.

The following regulation is prescribed relative to the 21st section, relative to the withdrawal of goods from public stores or bonded warehouses, viz. All goods, wares or merchandise transhipped to a port on the Pacific or western coast may, on arrival there, be entered for consumption, without it is one year from the date of the original importation into the United States, or may be warehoused for such period of the three years authorized by law as may not have expired since their first arrival in the United States.

DEPARTURE OF THE DANISH MINISTER.

Col. W. E. RAASLOFF, for several years past the esteemed Minister of Denmark to the United States left Washington, yesterday, for his own country, whence he will start for China, having been commissioned by his Government to negotiate a treaty of commerce with the Celestial Empire.

PAROLED REBELS.

Among the paroled prisoners now at large in this city, is a young man named JULIAN W. LEE, who claims to be a son of the rebel Gen. LEE. Some months ago he was arrested on the charge of furnishing information to the enemy, but was released after a few weeks' confinement, upon his parole of honor. He circulates among the *bon ton* secesh families of Washington, and spares no pains to convince those who will listen to him of the justice of the rebel cause. The sooner we are rid of these fellows (which will be soon, as all paroled prisoners have been ordered to report to headquarters previous to being exchanged,) the better. Much of the contraband information which reaches the rebel capital, it is safe to assert, proceeds from these paroled prisoners, who have free access to all sources from which correct information comes; and that which correspondents are prohibited from sending by telegraph.

RENOMINATED.

Col. FARNSWORTH, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, has received information that he was, yesterday, renominated for Congress by the Republican Union Convention in the Second Illinois Congressional District on the first ballot.

Western men are delighted with the news from Cincinnati, of the nomination to Congress of JOHN GROESBECK and JOHN A. GURLEY. They say the reelection of the latter is sure, and that there is at least a fair chance that GROESBECK may succeed PENDLETON, the present Peace Democrat member from the First Cincinnati District.

TURNED UP.

Acting Assistant Paymaster NIELD, of the Navy, recently published as missing, has recently reported to the proper department.

RECOGNIZED.

AMADEE SAUVEZE has been recognized by the President as Vice-Consul of France at the City of Baltimore.

SICK AND WOUNDED IN HOSPITALS.

The number of sick and wounded in the various hospitals here amounts at present to 18,000. About 6,000 wounded from the battle-fields in Maryland have been sent here and to other places, exclusive of 3,500 remaining in Frederick and vicinity.

DISLOYAL EMPLOYE ARRESTED.

W. H. TAYLOR, an employe in the City Post-office was arrested on Monday night by order of the Provost Marshal, charged with delivering letters from Richmond to parties here. He was one of the captured horses.

REBEL STATE PRISONERS.

About three hundred State prisoners are in confinement here at present.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

It will be seen by the following General Order that the State of Kansas is again, for the third time, included in the Department of Missouri.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 135.—1. By direction of the President the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and the Indian Territory, will constitute the Department of the Missouri, and will be commanded by Major-Gen. S. R. CURTIS: Headquarters at St. Louis.

2. Illinois is attached to the Department of the Missouri.

3. Western Virginia is attached to the Department of the Ohio; Headquarters at Cincinnati.

By order of the Secretary of War

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adj. Gen.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The President a Visitor to Gen. McClellan's Headquarters.

The Reconnoissance Across the River on Wednesday.

The Enemy Routed from Martinsburgh.

A Brisk Skirmish with the Rebel Cavalry.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Oct. 2.

President LINCOLN arrived at Harper's Ferry on a special train from Washington, yesterday afternoon. He was met by Maj. KIRK and Capt. SUMNER and escorted to Gen. SUMNER's headquarters.

The President was accompanied by Maj.-Gen. MCCLERNAND, of the army of the West, and members of his Staff, the Marshal of the District of Columbia, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and several other gentlemen.

At Gen. SUMNER's headquarters he was met by Gen. MCCLELLAN. After a cordial interview, the President, accompanied by Gen. MCCLELLAN, Gen. SUMNER and a brilliant cavalcade, composed of Division and Brigade Generals, with members of their Staffs, proceeded to review Gen. SUMNER's splendid army corps on Bolivar Heights. The troops presented a fine appearance, and greeted the President and Gen McCLELLAN with great enthusiasm.

The President also visited the ruins of the railroad bridge and Government buildings at Harper's Ferry, when he returned to Bolivar, and passed the night with Gen. SUMNER.

This morning the President, accompanied by Gen. SUMNER and other Generals, visited the troops on Loudon and Maryland Heights, and rode over the ground where our troops surrendered.

At noon he left Harper's Ferry and rode over to Gen. MCCLELLAN's headquarters. During the afternoon, Gen. MCCLELLAN conducted the President over the Antietam battle-field, accompanied by a brilliant array of officers, including Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff.

The President manifested the greatest interest in everything connected with our recent victory.

In the evening he returned to Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters, where he will pass the night in camp. He was serenaded by the band of the Second Cavalry.

To-morrow he will review the other troops of the Army of the Potomac.

On Saturday he will return to Washington, on a special train via Frederick.

The President is in excellent health and spirits, and is highly pleased with the good condition of the troops.

THE RECONNOISSANCE OF WEDNESDAY

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct 2.

The following dispatch is from a Special Correspondent of the TIMES:

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Thursday, Oct. 2.

A cavalry and artillery reconnoissance was made to Martinsburgh yesterday. At 6 o'clock in the morning, Gen. PLEASANTON, with the Eighth Illinois, Eighth Pennsylvania, and Third Indiana Cavalry Regiments, and GIBSON's United States Battery, crossed the Potomac at Blackburn's Ford, and proceeded on the road to Martinsburgh. When one and a half miles out the enemy's videttes were discovered and driven in. Our force pursued them to within half a mile of Martinsburgh, when one piece of artillery was brought up and some rebel cavalry which was seen a short distance beyond the town was shelled. The enemy, numbering about five hundred, fled from the town, and crossed Bromly's Ford across the Opequan Creek. Our cavalry did not follow.

At Martinsburgh twenty-five conscripts were released. Our force remained in Martinsburgh about half an hour, and then returned toward Shepherdstown. The enemy collected his forces and gave pursuit, attacking our cavalry at the point where the Williamsport and Winchester road crosses the road from Martinsburgh to Shepherdstown. The enemy's cavalry near Williamsport came up and joined in the attack.

The Eighth Illinois, under command of Maj. MEDILL, with GIBSON's Battery, formed the rear-guard, and was the principal force engaged—the Third Indiana and Eighth Pennsylvania having been detached for guard and picket duty. The enemy presented a bold front, and advanced with determination, evidently impressed with the belief that we had but one piece of artillery. He soon discovered his mistake, however, when his ranks were ploughed with shot from all of Gibson's pieces. The Eighth Illinois emptied the contents of their carbines and pistols at close range, which were replied to by the rebels. The enemy followed our force to within a short distance of Shepherdstown.

The enemy's loss greatly exceeded our own. Besides the following list of wounded and missing, we had three horses shot. With two or three exceptions, our loss was confined to the Eighth Illinois.

WOUNDED IN EIGHTH ILLINOIS.

Co. C—Charles H. Jones, leg; Truman J. Wilder, neck and shoulder, Peter P. Chave, neck, L. A. Lincoln, nose.

Co. L—Sergt. E. S. Duggett, neck; Asa W. Wellman, head, Corp. Frank B. Lee, wrist, Sergt. Chas' Bradley, hand.

Co. F—Sergt. H. A. Pearsons, arm; Stephen M. Partridge, arm.

Co. G—L. P. Jolly, head. John M. Perkins, groin. James O'Brien, leg.

MISSING.

Sergt. Dulon Martin, Co. C, Corp. George W. McKenzie, Co. C, Samuel Houghton, Co. C, Calvin Weeks Co. L.

LEE'S ARMY.

From the Washington Star Oct. 1.

Our information from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army is up to yesterday afternoon, when he was busy as ever since his late engagements, in getting his new troops into proper condition—a work of some time, as experience has invariably proved. Nevertheless, he is accomplishing it satisfactorily and with dispatch.

Since his retreat into Virginia, LEE has undoubtedly received reinforcements to the extent of between twenty and thirty thousand men, all conscripts, with very few exceptions. Yet his army, we believe, is not stronger to-day than immediately after the battle of Antietam, owing to the large number of deserters (from among the conscripts,) who go off daily in droves of twenty, fifty or a hundred, and wander over the country in the rear.

LEE is still conscripting in the country around him with remorseless energy, seizing all under 45 who fall within his reach, taking citizens walking in the streets accompanied by their wives and children. The presence of troops so obtained in his ranks in so much larger numbers than before can hardly fail to weaken the efficiency of his veteran and willing men greatly in the next series of engagements, which, it is believed in our army, can hardly be postponed more than ten days longer, unless LEE's army dissolves of its own accord before that time, through desertions, lack of clothing, scarcity of provisions, &c.; the country within reach of his commissaries and quartermasters having already been cleaned almost as bare as the palm of one's hand to clothe and feed his army.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

A Visit from Gen. McClellan—A Reconnoissance.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1862.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, accompanied by his Staff, paid a visit to this place on Saturday. After riding through the village and spending an hour with Gen. SUMNER at his headquarters, he returned to Sharpsburgh, ten miles distant, about 4½ o'clock in the afternoon.

Yesterday morning another important reconnoissance was made in the direction of Winchester. The force, under the command of Maj. WEITING, consisting of the Fifth and Sixth Cavalry and two pieces of a horse battery, proceeded to within one mile and a half of Charleston, Lieut. ASH, who held the advance, approaching the place in the same manner as Capt. DRUMMOND had on the Friday previous.

We drove in their pickets, capturing one, with his horse, and on discovering their cavalry drawn up this side of the village, so arranged our own as to mask the cannon, which coming stealthily forward, poured a sudden shower of grape and canister among them before they were aware of their presence. The rebels immediately fled, and we advanced until meeting their forces drawn up in line of battle at Charlestown and supported with artillery. Our guns immediately opened upon them, and were replied to with solid shot, which, though striking uncomfortably close, injured no one. Not wishing to bring on a general engagement, our forces withdrew, reaching the Ferry about 1 o'clock in the day. This second reconnoissance settles the fact that the rebels intend to make the line between Winchester and Martinsburgh their base of defensive operations. Though having but a comparatively small force at Charlestown, they present a bold front in order to deceive us, while they are fortifying at Winchester and destroying the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track above and below Martinsburgh. Two citizens who had been impressed, and were being conveyed to the rebel army, were liberated by our men. They confirm the statements of numerous refugees, that the rebels are forcing all able-bodied men through the Valley into their ranks. A rebel Lieutenant, who had gone out to procure breakfast at a farm-house, was brought in by our pickets on Sunday. The statement of the Washington *Star*, that Gen. BRANNAN's Corps had moved to that place, is not true. They occupy their old position on the Maryland side. J.

FURTHER FROM PENSACOLA.

A Large Naval Expedition Getting Ready There—The Inhabitants off Florida Getting Sick of the War—Reconnoissances at Mobile, &c.

Our naval reporter boarded the *Iroquois*, yesterday, at the Navy-yard. She brings five days' later news from Pensacola.

A large naval expedition was concentrating at that port, and another, supposed to be intended for acting in concert with it, was to rendezvous at a given point off the coast of South Carolina.

The United States steam frigate *Susquehanna*, which had previously been ordered on active service, was condemned after a survey.

The officers of the fleet had several interviews with rebel inhabitants of Florida, many of whom expressed themselves sick of the rebellion. All the luxuries and necessaries of life were dearer in the interior than ever in Virginia. Scouts from some of the gunboats report intense suffering among the poor whites of Florida and Alabama.

The *Hartford*, flag-ship of the entire squadron under Admiral FARRAGUT, had just been put in first-rate order, and rumors were rife that another fleet was about to be sent from the North to reinforce the Admiral.

Soldiers were deserting from the rebel forces in Alabama, which were not very numerous in the neighborhood of Mobile. The reconnoissance recently made toward that city was to be followed by others but the vessels and officers to participate in them had not been made known.

Three iron-clad ships from New-York and Boston were reported to be looked for by the Commander-in-Chief.

The United States sloop-of-war *Preble*, which represented the American navy at the naval *fete* at Cherbourg, had been temporarily detached from active duty, and made a hospital ship.

There was a rumor, not believed, however, that WILSON's Zouaves were to be soon ordered to Virginia.

The health of the fleet was very good.

The *Iroquois* is almost worn out with constant service. She arrived at this port yesterday morning, and proceeded to the Navy-yard for repairs. She left at Pensacola, Sept. 24, the United States ships *Brooklyn, Hartford, Potomac, Preble*, and the gunboats *Cayuga, Oneida* and *St. Jago de Cuba*—all well—and the second division of the mortar fleet.

LIST OF OFFICERS.—EDWARD T. NICHOLS, Commander; Daniel B. Harmany, Lieutenant and Executive Officer; Frederick McNair, Lieutenant; Benj. Vreeland, Surgeon; Robt. H. Clark, Paymaster; John McFarland, Acting Master; Charles F. Willard, Acting Master; John H. Long, First Assistant Engineer, in charge; E. S. Boynton, Third Assistant Engineer, Frank H. Haine, Third Assistant Engineer, John H. Hunt, Third Assistant Engineer; Wm. Lanner, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; Wm. P. Farman, Paymaster's Clerk; Jacob M. Smalley, Acting Master's Mate; John A. Dixon, Carpenter; George Price, Acting Gunner.

From San Francisco.

ANOTHER LARGE SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE NATIONAL SANITARY COMMISSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 29.

Trade is very dull and greatly depressed. Considerable quantities of thills, turpentine, tar, pitch and resin are going on shipboard for New-York.

Money is tight and inactive demand, at an advance in rates of 1½ to 2 per cent. The stringency is caused by the large shipments of corn and the inadequacy of the mint to supply the deficiencies for the time being.

Sight Exchange on New-York rules at 12@16 ₱ cent. discount. Sterling bills sell for 48 ₱ cent. premium for Bankers', and 49@49½ for commercial bills.

Legal tender notes are at 9 to 10 ₱ cent. discount.

Sixty thousand dollars goes forward by to-morrow's steamer for the National Sanitary Commission, being an additional contribution of San Francisco alone. This sum will be materially increased by further city subscriptions, and by the subscriptions throughout the State which have recently commenced.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The Commencement of Heavy Skirmishing.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

Capture of Forty Thousand Rounds of Ammunition.

Arrival of the Cumberland Gap Forces at the Ohio.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 2.

The *Journal* is informed of a sharp skirmish last night, between Gen. SILL's advance and 2,000 rebel cavalry, at Floyd's Fork, the enemy being posted on the surrounding hills. We repulsed them, but they returned. We then brought our artillery against them when they again fled. We captured in an old house in that vicinity forty thousand rounds of ammunition.

Heavy musketry firing was heard on the Shelbyville Road, sixteen miles distant, at nine this morning; result unknown.

The *Journal* also says a skirmish occurred this morning, five miles distant, on the Bardstown Road. The rebels were repulsed. Their loss is unknown. Our loss was 25 killed and wounded.

Gen. G. W. MORGAN, with his whole force from Cumberland Gap, has reached the Ohio River, opposite Portsmouth.

Cannonading has been heard to-day near Mount Washington, in the vicinity of Salt River.

The rebels evacuated Shelbyville last night, first compelling the storekeepers to receive Confederate scrip for what they wanted.

At Carlisle, Ky., all the storekeepers, except two secesh, sent their goods away. The rebels procured of the two a supply of blankets, paying in Confederate scrip. The blankets giving out, they insisted on cutting up these storekeepers carpets for blanketing.

The secesh storekeepers declined receiving Confederate scrip for the carpets, when they were arrested and put in jail for discrediting Confederate scrip.

We learn that KIRBY SMITH has been playing the same game upon several secesh storekeepers at Lexington.

NINE MONTHS TROOPS.

Important Order from the State Adjutant-General's Office.

Nine Months' Volunteers to be Accepted Until the Draft is Made.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 75.—1. The quota of this State, called for by the Proclamation of the President of July 2, having been organized and placed in service, leaving a balance of twenty thousand three years' volunteers to apply on the quota of August 4. Volunteers for nine months will be accepted to complete such quota, until the final orders for the draft.

2. Such nine months' volunteers will be recruited, subsisted and equipped as provided in General Orders No. 52, for volunteers for three years. They will be organized into companies for the infantry arm of the service, and attached to regiments in the field, except a limited number to be accepted and organized as independent companies of riflemen or sharpshooters. Applications for authorizations to raise companies or parts of companies, will be sent, properly indorsed, by the Chairman or some member of the local Committees to this Department. Enlistment and other blanks can be procured from the same source, or from the Commandant of the depot for the district.

3. The regimental camps in the several Districts will be discontinued as fast as the regiments now organizing are completed, and all unattached companies of three years' volunteers, and such as may volunteer for nine months' service, under the provisions of this order, will assemble at the depots established for their respective Districts in General Orders No. 67. Requisition for the transportation of recruits to depots will be made by recruiting officers on the Quartermaster of the depot for their District, or, where no Quartermaster has been appointed, on the Quartermaster-General, at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York.

4. The enrolling boards of towns for which the enrollment books have not been filed, as required by paragraph 11. of General Orders No. 67, are directed to transmit, without further delay, the requisite copies to be filed in this office, and in the offices of the Sheriffs of their respective counties.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

WHAT NEW-YORK HAS DONE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 2.

The State of New-York has raised 20,000 three years' volunteers over her quota, under the first call for 300,000 men.

FROM SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

Strength and Location of the Rebel Forces Threatening an Invasion—The Whole Force Estimated at Forty Thousand Men—Their Expectations, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 2.

A highly-responsible and reliable gentleman, who has enjoyed advantageous opportunity for ascertaining the number and location of the rebel forces menacing our southern border, and who has been in some of their camps within ten days, represents that in Newton County, five miles south of Granby, there are 4,500 rebels, under command of COOPER and SHELBY. Seven miles west of Neosho, in the same county, are 7,000, under command of Gen. COOPER, brother of the Adjutant-General of the rebel army. Half of this number under COOPER are Indians, all well armed. At Pea Ridge, Gen. RAINS has 4,500, and Gen. CARROLL, 2,000. South of Forsyth, just over the Arkansas line, Gen. PARSONS has 3,000; and near PARSONS, toward the east, is Gen. MCBRIDE, with about about 3,000. At Little Rock, Gen. HOLMES has 17,000.

The above figures show an aggregate force of 40,000 rebels. Of this, 25,000 are either within the boundaries of Missouri, or on its southern line. The whole force is under the command of Gen. HOLMES.

The rebels in all the camps indulge confident expectations of wintering in St. Louis, and entertain no a shadow of a doubt of their ability to do so.

The Conscript act of the Confederate States is in full force in Newton and McDonald Counties. All citizens of the requisite age are seized and compelled to enter the rebel service, or leave the country. Many prominent citizens of these counties have fled to avoid the conscription.

Gen. HINDMAN is under arrest, arising from a misunderstanding between himself and PIKE, the cause of which is unknown.

CITY POLITICS.

Democratic Fusion.

PLAN OF REUNION BETWEEN TAMMANY AND MOZART.

The Tammany and Mozart Conference Committees, appointed to report a plan of consolidation for the City Democracy, met yesterday, at 2 P. M., at Tammany Hall. The following are the names of the Committees:

MOZART.—Ex-Mayor Fernando Wood, Sheriff Jas. Lynch, Mr. Lockwood, of the Second Ward; Mr. Kennedy, of the Fifth; and Mr. Harrison, of the Fifteenth.

TAMMANY.—Messrs. E. B. Hart, E. C. McConnell, Wm. Miner, John E. Devlin, and R. B. Connolly.

A resolution was adopted embodying a plan of action to be submitted to the Tammany and Mozart General Committees, as follows:

Resolved, That finding it impracticable to unite the General Committees at this time, but that believing a union can and should be made upon candidates, we hereby recommend that such action be taken by the General Committee, whom we represent, or by the Nominating Committees which may be created by their action, as will thoroughly and completely unite the Democracy of the County upon the several candidates to be voted for at the ensuing elections.

In the evening, the Tammany General Committee met, and a most turbulent time they had of it. The Connolly interest, and the Boole interest, both found vent for their enthusiasm in whisky and low talk. In the bar-room there were cheers for both of the parties mentioned, with something more in the shape of a *salvo*. The Police were on hand, however, in large numbers, under the lead of Acting Capt. HOGANS, and prevented any serious breach of the peace.

Up stairs, a vote was taken upon the resignation of Gen. CONCORAN in favor of Mr. KAVANAGH from the Fourteenth Ward, which was considered a test vote; and the friends of GENET and CONNOLLY went in strong for declining the resignation and the rejection of KAVANAGH, which resulted in the overthrow of the latter by a large majority.

Mr. NELSON J. WATERBURY now took the stand, and made a strong speech in favor of Gov. SEYMOUR, indorsing *in toto* everything that gentleman had promulgated in his late speech, and predicting the utter disruption of the Republican Party after this election.

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE also addressed the assemblage upon the same topic, during which a "free fight" was being indulged in the lobby between the Boyle and Connolly factions. The Police quickly dispersing the disturbers, a most excitable scene occurred upon the sidewalk. Everybody was ready for a fight, and the utmost turmoil prevailed. In the meantime the Committee members continued to talk about the war, and without coming to any understanding upon municipal matters, the crowd dispersed, leaving the great Democratic hubbub in quiet possession of their wigwam until so late an hour that it is impossible this morning to give the *denouement*.

MOZART HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Mozart Hall General Committee was held, last evening, at their headquarters, for the purpose of taking into consideration the resolution which was passed at a meeting of conference, in the afternoon, at Tammany Hall, BENJAMIN RAY Chairman, presiding. After considerable discussion, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The Committee of Conference has reported to this body that a union of the Democratic Committees can be effected at this time: therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of Conference, acting in conjunction with the Executive Committee of this body, and by consultation with the members of this General Committee from the several wards, be authorized and empowered to confer with the General Committee of the Tammany Society, or any sub or nominating committee representing it, or with any other Democratic organization, with full power to unite and agree upon, or nominate or to call primary elections to nominate the candidates to be supported for the several offices, to be voted for at the ensuing election, and any action taken by said Committees of Conference and the Executive Committee upon this subject of nominations, and any nominations made by them shall be binding upon this General Committee and upon the Democracy of Mozart Hall.

Speeches were made by Hon. FERNANDO WOOD and GILBERT DEAN in favor of the union of the Democracy of the State. A Committee was appointed to make arrangements for a grand Seymour ratification meeting.

Meeting to Ratify the Nomination of Gen Wadsworth for Governor.

An enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at the Republican Central Committee Rooms, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, by the citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH for Governor. The meeting was organized by the appointment of E. P. COWLES as Chairman, with a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. WM. W. NORTHUP then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the importance of the success of our Union ticket at our coming State election cannot be over-estimated, for it will in a measure settle the question whether the Administration shall be sustained in pursuing a policy directly aimed at the suppression of the rebellion, the preservation of the Union, and the overthrow of that stupendous evil which has plunged our great Republic into a civil war.

Resolved, That the Union nominations made at our recent State Conventions, meet our strongest approbation, and that we owe to our country every influence within our command to secure, by an overwhelming majority, the election of all the candidates.

Resolved, That we hail with great pleasure the nomination of Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH [cheers] for Governor, because he is a strong and upright Union man, because he is in favor of forcing the rebels to submit to all the requirements of a good Government because he is in favor of sustaining the President in promulgating and enforcing his recent Proclamation [cheers] relative to the emancipation of the slaves of rebels on the conditions stated, and because he is eminently fitted for this high position, and will stand by the Union in all its perils, duties, and efforts for preservation and unparalleled greatness in the future.

Resolved, That the noble course pursued by LYMAN TRUMAN for the Government in this crisis of its career and history, demands our admiration and support in good faith to elect him by as large a majority as we shall our distinguished candidate for Governor. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That we are earnestly in favor of the President's Proclamation respecting the slaves of rebels. That a vigorous prosecution of the war demands this policy, as well as the peace and prosperity of the country, and we pledge all our influence in support of this great and wise measure. [Cheers.]

The meeting was then addressed by David Dudley Field, Esq., Hon. Hy. B. Stanton, Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Philip Frankenheimer and others.

Nominations for Congress.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, Oct. 2.

The Republican Convention for the Tenth District of this State, to-day, nominated Hon. H. L. DAWES for reelection to Congress.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 2.

The Republicans of the Thirty-first District, in Convention to-day, nominated Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON for reelection to Congress by acclamation, and with great enthusiasm.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 2.

The Republicans of the Fifth District to-day nominated JOHN B. ALLEN for reelection to Congress.

UTICA, Thursday, Oct. 2.

The Democratic Convention of the Oneida District, which met in Rome to-day, unanimously nominated Hon. FRANCIS KERNAN for Congress by acclamation. The Union Convention held at Rome also unanimously nominated the same gentleman.

Arrival of Another Rebel Steamer at Liverpool from Charleston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 2.

British steamer *Lloyd's* (we learn by the *Europa*) arrived at Liverpool Sept. 20, having run the blockade at Charleston, with 1,775 bales of cotton,

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Destruction of the Village of Prentiss—Punishing Guerrillas — Rebel Outrages against the Contrabands, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STEAMER GLADIATOR, NEAR HELENA, ARK., Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1862.

The expedition down the river, of which I wrote in my last, returned on Saturday, the 19th inst. It was composed of six companies of the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, under Lieut.-Col. LIPPINCOTT, in the transports *Alhambra* and *Iatan*, attended by the ram *Queen of the West*. On their way down they were fired into by a band of outlaws, numbering about 100, near the village of Prentiss, the county seat of Bolivar County, killing two soldiers and two negro laborers, and wounding two others. Our men returned the fire, killing two of the rebels and wounding seven. Lieut. Col. L. immediately sent Adjutant GOVE ashore with a flag of truce, and informed the inhabitants of the village that he would give them 30 minutes to leave, after which he would shell the town and burn it. They fled, and in an hour every house in the place was in flames, except a large one a little out of the town. Learning subsequently that that house was the dwelling of the commander of the rebels, they landed and burned that on their return. They passed down the river, destroying flat-boats and skiffs, to within a few miles of Vicksburgh.

When returning, as they approached Bellvar Bend a man informed them that a large force of guerrillas, with a battery, were waiting for them in the Bend. Lashing their boats together *echelon*, with the ram next the Mississippi shore, and with sharpshooters on the boats wherever a cover could be found, they passed on, the channel obliging them to go close to the shore. For the purpose of drawing our men out on deck, so that they might be raked by grape and canister, a squad of rebels opened fire from the bushes, to which no reply was made.

Instantly the howitzers on the transports and the guns on the ram were loaded and stood ready to fire whenever the enemy's battery should uncover. They had not long to wait. They opened upon the boats fiercely, throwing shot and grape, being supported by about a thousand men. The guns on the boats and the sharpshooters replied instantly. In a few minutes a shell thrown from the bow of the *Iatan* burst under one of the enemy's guns, throwing it high into the air and turning it over. The fight continued about 20 minutes, during which two of our men were killed and two mortally wounded. We could not learn the number killed and wounded on the other side, as all of them, except the men who worked the battery, were hidden by the levee. Our boats were completely riddled with grape-shot, and it is a wonder so few were hurt.

One instance of bravery is worthy of record. The rebels poured a hot fire of musketry upon the artillerymen who were working a howitzer on the aft deck of the ram, killing one and wounding several, and silenced the gun. Lieut.-Col. ELLET, commanding the ram, saw it and rushed into the shower of bullets and loaded the piece and fired it; seeing which, the artillerymen returned to their post and worked the gun till their boats were out of reach. The rebels gave us a parting salute by sending a shot after us which entered the stern of the *Alhambra* and passed through the whole length of the boat over the heads of the men who were crowded into the cabin.

A HARD CASE.

On the 20th Gen. CHARLES E. HOVEY's command moved up from Old Town and camped about eight miles below Helena. On the morning of the 21st, as I sat in a tent looking over upon the opposite shore, I saw about 20 contrabands gathered upon the bank. By the aid of a glass I counted 16 men, two women and three children, all evidently anxious to cross the river to our camp. A skiff was sent across and brought over four, but before it had time to return, six armed men rode up and commenced firing upon those poor timid creatures. Some ran over the sandy shore for the brush; some plunged into the water, and some were driven off by those *chivalrous sons of the South*. They shot at one negro in the water three times before they killed him. After they had run them into the brush, I heard twenty or thirty shots, and presume they carried out the order of JEFF. DAVIS to *shoot every slave who attempts to go into the National lines or has been in the National camps*. Are they savages? Tell the secession sympathisers that their chivalrous friends shoot down *unarmed men, women and children* if they dare now to attempt to secure their personal freedom, or gratify their curiosity to look at an encampment of United States soldiers. After the guerrillas separated themselves from the negroes, we sent a few shells after them, but presume none of them were hurt.

There is a prospect that our army will move soon, to act in conjunction with a large force of the new recruits now being organized in the West. There will be warm work on this field soon.

HINDMAN has an army of 30,000 going toward Missouri, and another of 20,000 to operate in Arkansas. HINDMAN's game must be checkmated. To answer the question, *how we intend to do it?* might defeat us.

Gen. STEELE's policy in reference to the slaves who come into our lines, has produced some ill-feeling, but I think it results from a misconstruction of it. He is determined to put this army on a war footing. To do this he will put beyond the lines, whether slave or free, black or white, every person whose presence weakens it. The unemployed slaves in our camps do greatly weaken our army. The females are in too many instances made to serve as prostitutes. Their presence is demoralizing. There are a few exceptions. It may appear cruel to take the men to labor and leave the women and children on the plantations; but Gen. STEELE says war is cruel in all its aspects. We don't bring our wives and children into camp. For a similar reason we must put slave women and children out, unless they are servants, in which case the officers employing them must be responsible for them, and see that they and their goods do not cumber our transportation when we move. Gen. STEELE will not deliver a fugitive slave to his master, nor aid the master by sending the slave beyond the lines at a time and place which the master might desire; but he will cause all useless persons to be put beyond his lines.

KINNAN.

Parson Brownlow on the Emancipation Proclamation.

Parson BROWNLOW made a characteristic speech at the Michigan State Fair, on Thursday last. In the course of it he said:

Regarding Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation I will say, that if he means to free the slaves of rebels in arms, and pay loyal men for them, I am for it, out and out. (Enthusiastic applause.) I think the proclamation well timed, and fortunate at this moment. If it had been made a month or six weeks later, the rebels would have made a proposition themselves to England to take their negroes and colonize them, and I thank God that Old Abe has taken the starch out of them. [Cheers.]

In conclusion, fellow-countrymen, I must stop, for "Richard is not himself again." I wish to say to you all, "Stand by your Government—stand by the army and the navy. The Administration may err. Let us take them with all their errors. When we have got an honest President, let us support him. Let us uphold our boys in the field. I detest these miserable misers at the North, who will not give their money for the support of the Government. These cursed misers get a dime into their fingers, or a fourpence, and their little shrimped up pinayune hearts will not open. When one of these misers get hold of a dime, if you listen closely you may hear it singing that song found in an old Methodist hymn-book:

"Farewell, vain world, I'm going home."

Let us stand by our officers and privates, and push the war with a vim and a vigor, and the rebellion will be put down. If it is necessary I am willing to go as a private to assist. I see enough young men about me to whip a whole rebel division. I have a gallant son who is Colonel of an East Tennessee regiment, and although I have two boys, as God is my judge, I would sooner hear that *that* boy, with all his high prospects, had been riddled from the soles of his feet to the crown of his head, while fighting under the glorious Stars and Stripes, rather than that he had won position and property while fighting under that infernal "dishrag" that now floats over the Southern Confederacy. [Cheers.]

Gen. CASS occupied a seat upon the platform while Parson BROWNLOW was speaking, and after he had concluded, was called on. He responded as follows:

"I am unable to say anything. My friend who has just spoken, expresses my sentiments. My heart is in the cause, and I have faith that the virtue and integrity of the American people will crush out the rebellion."

The veteran was most enthusiastically cheered.

Declines a Re-election.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 1.

Hon. ALEXANDER H. RICE publishes a card declining a reelection to Congress.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Proposed Donation to the Blind Mechanics' Association—City Railroad Receipts—"An Opinion as to an Opinion"—Concurrent Action to Appropriate $800 for a Sword for Gen. Corcoran—Debate on the Proposition to Administer Oath of Allegiance to City Employes.

A stated session of the Board of Councilmen was held at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. President PINCKNEY in the Chair.

The Committee on Donations and Charities presented a report in favor of donating $7,500 to the Blind Mechanics' Association, which was laid over.

The Comptroller reported the returns made to his Department by the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroad Companies (as required by resolution of the Common Council) of their monthly receipts, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, of this year, as follows:

Month.	Sixth av.	Eighth av.
January	$29,772 69	$31,586 84
February	27,529 72	29,856 06
March	27,852 76	29,378 59
April	30,104 16	29,944 47
May	32,495 22	32,562 81
June	30,754 19	31,432 36
July	27,486 94	30,592 88
August	26,328 31	30,429 67
Total	$232,623 61	$246,281 86

The following communication was read amid roars of laughter:

To the Honorable Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Upon my arrival at my office this morning I found the following resolution lying upon my table:

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be requested to inform this Board—the Board of Aldermen being abolished—on whom the duties of that body will devolve.

I presume the Board desires my views upon the above resolution. Not being called upon to give a legal opinion as to the authority of the Board of Councilmen to abolish the Board of Aldermen, yet I would say, by way of suggestion, that under the provisions of the "Montgomery Charter," the Board of Councilmen being the impeaching Board, I have no doubt but that they have the authority to abolish the Board of Aldermen *for cause*—the Councilmen being, of course, the sole judges of the cause. That cause is fully stated in the resolution, being a "dereliction of duty." It might be suggested that the Aldermen, being a coordinate branch of the Common Council, it would have the same right to abolish the Board of Councilmen that the Board of Councilmen have to abolish the Board of Aldermen. In reply to this proposition it is only necessary to state that the Councilmen, being composed of a larger number, have right to abolish the Board consisting of a lesser number. (Vide JAMESON on the powers of Corporation; p. 294, sec. 8, par. 6—noted in the margin.)

But the question submitted is in the words of the resolution, "The Board of Aldermen being abolished, on whom the duties of that body will devolve." I would reply to the resolution that in my opinion, the Board being abolished, the duties will not devolve upon any one, and that the Board of Councilmen have the entire jurisdiction in all legislative matters pertaining to the City. I would also state that any attempt on the part of the Board of Aldermen to arrange with any candidates as to the division of spoils pertaining to the Street Department, is entirely void, for these reasons:

1. *Imprimis*—Meaning in the first place—The Street Commissioner has not been legally removed from his office, nor has the Deputy.

In Secundus—Meaning in the second place—The Mayor being an honest man, I do not believe he will nominate any person with whom the Ring can make a bargain.

In Tertius—Meaning in the third place—Of course any bargain that may be made will have no binding effect upon any persons.

I beg to state, in conclusion, that this opinion was written before you passed the resolution, and if it does not entirely meet your views, my assistant will frame a resolution to which I can give a satisfactory answer. It is to be distinctly understood no charge is to be made against the City for this legal advice, as under the decision in the case, SPRAGUE *vs.* Providence Plantations, the Court unanimously decided that no man can obtain compensation for voluntary service. Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

D. B. BRONYON,

Nassau-street, opposite office of Corporation Counsel.

The Chair decided that it could not be noticed further, not being a communication from any department of the City Government, and refused to entertain a motion to print it in the minutes.

The resolution from the Aldermen appointing Mr. TERENCE P. SMITH Sergeant-at-Arms of that Board, in place of Mr. PATRICK H. GALLAGHER, recently deceased, and donating the salary of the office, for the remainder of the year, to his widow—it being understood that Mr. S. will perform the duties without the compensation pertaining to them—was concurred in.

The rebel and National flags presented from Fort Pickens were re-presented to the Board, were recordered—this time in concurrence with the Aldermen—to be accepted, placed in the Governor's Room, and the thanks of the Committee be returned to the donors. The Mayor sent the flags to this Board last July, when the same action was taken. The Aldermen, however, from their prolonged vacation and attention to more important matters, failed to reach the documents relating to the presentation till the other night. The directions usual in such cases were then given, and afterward, somehow or other, the papers were returned to the Councilmen. They are now finally disposed of.

The resolution from the other Board to appropriate $800 and appoint a Joint Committee of Ten to obtain and present to Gen. CORCORAN a sword, sash and belt, came up for concurrence.

Mr. ORTON opposed it, prefacing his remarks in opposition, however, by saying that he supposed any one who should propose a check on any demonstration of honor to the gallant Gen. CORCORAN, probably would meet with the disapprobation of the public; but he felt it to be his duty to object to this proposed expenditure. He did not believe it would accord with Gen. CORCORAN's own wishes, because when a banquet was tendered him he signified his desire to avoid pomp and show, and intimated the determination that whatever might be offered in his honor should be presented in the tangible shape of recruits, or aids to obtaining them. Only a short time before proposing the banquet the Common Council declined to offer a special bounty for enlistments, but when Gen. CORCORAN said the obtaining of recruits was his chief object, and the swelling of the ranks of his legion the best compliment that he could wish for, the City at once appropriated half a million dollars to help him on in that way. Gen. CORCORAN had received high honors from the people, and needed no further testimony to assure him of their high appreciation of his patriotism.

Mr. ROSS wished to reduce the sum to $300.

Mr. STEVENSON said the General was a modest and deserving man, and ought to have some testimonial from the Corporation.

The resolution was concurred in, and Messrs. Stevenson, Loog, Gedney, Gross and Babcock were appointed the Committee of this Board.

The resolution from the other Board, proposing to require the taking of the oath of allegiance by all the City employes, led to a desultory but not very spirited debate.

Mr. BABCOCK moved to amend, so as to include a support of the Government as a part of the obligation of the oath.

Mr. GROSS said every officeholder took an oath to support the United States and Constitution and the State of New-York. Therefore, an additional oath of loyal citizenship was unnecessary.

Mr. HOGAN did not like the proposed amendment. For one, he was somewhat dissatisfied with the Government, and would not like to swear that he would sustain it in all its acts. He was ready, however, to swear to support the Constitution of the United States, as often as he might be called upon so to do so.

Mr. ORTON thought the last speaker rested under a misunderstanding, and had confounded the terms Administration and Government. To change the Administration was a matter of politics, in which they could all indulge without doing wrong, but to change the Government was a work only to be accomplished by revolution.

Mr. JONES opposed the amendment. He was willing to administer an oath to support the Constitution, but he certainly could not approve of some of the acts of the Government. He did not understand the necessity for imprisoning men without process of law. The local and State laws were strong enough to repress disloyalty here, without the aid of the United States authority.

Mr. WHERRY noticed that there was nothing in the resolution requiring heads of departments to take the oath.

Mr. STEVENSON said there was a necessity for a clear declaration from every citizen, to know who are loyal and who are not. He was satisfied that traitors walked Broadway every day—men who drew their pay from the public treasury of the State or the United States. If he could have his way, not only every city, but every United States official should take the oath of allegiance.

Mr. ORTON said he could not find fault with the authorities for putting men in Fort Lafayette, but for not having put enough of them there. There were many now walking our streets who richly deserved to be there.

Mr. HOGAN moved to amend by inserting, instead of the requirement to support the Government, a requirement to support the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is.

Mr. KELLY could not see how a man could swear in that manner. He could be about as consistent to make the counter oath. Every man could swear to support the Union as he used it might be.

Mr. LESS had thought the amendment about supporting the Government was unnecessary, but the discussion here had led him to change his mind, and he was disposed to believe that it ought to be put in and the oath administered to the Common Council.

The Board were unwilling to give up the subject to a vote, and therefore laid it over, and made it the special order at the next meeting.

Adjourned till next Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

An Important Letter from Mr. Seward.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at its rooms at 1 P. M. yesterday, ALBERT GALLATIN, Esq., presiding, in the absence of PELETIAH PERIT, Esq., the Chairman of the Board. The attendance, owing to inclement weather and other causes, was very meagre.

After the discharge of some routine business, Messrs DEORUS WADSWORTH, WM. B. SMITH and CHAS. J. MARTIN were formally elected members of the Chamber. JOHN A. STEVENS, Esq., the Secretary, then read the following communication from the Secretary of State, with the accompanying documents, from among which we omit the circular referred to, as it has already been published by this journal and all others throughout the country:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1862.

To the Chamber of Commerce of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Under the authority of the President I submit to the Chambers of Commerce of commercial cities on the seaboard a copy of a circular which we have heretofore addressed to the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in foreign countries, and also an extract from a dispatch which has recently been received from WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Esq., our Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, relating to the important subject discussed in that circular.

The attention of the Chamber of Commerce at New-York is respectfully called to the suggestions of Mr. DAYTON, in regard to a reduction of the price of passage on board emigrant ships.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Appended is the portion of the dispatch above-mentioned:

[EXTRACT.]

(No. 191.) PARIS, Sept. 9, 1862.

SIR: A copy of your circular No. 19, dated Aug. 8, 1862, in reference to the wages of labor in the United States, was received by me, and at or about the same time another copy was received by our Consul at this port.

Mr. BIGELOW immediately caused it to be published in the French papers. The result has been a perfect "rush" to this Legation. All seem to suppose that they are to have not only ample wages when they get to the United States, but their passage over paid, or in some way provided for by the Government.

They are of course greatly disappointed, or profess to be, to find the contrary. But it seems to me under the inducement of high wages thus held out, and the temptations of our military service, with its pay and bounty, a large emigration must take place and this would be much increased, permit me to suggest. If this Government could induce ship-owners to lower the price of passage for emigrants. I make the suggestion in the hope that, with the aid of those familiar with these matters, you may hit upon some plan by which it can be carried out. * * *

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. L. DAYTON.

On motion of Mr. MARSHALL, the above, and the consideration of the subject to which they relate, were referred to a Special Committee of Five, composed of the following gentlemen: C. H. Marshall, T. Tileston, Moses H. Grinnell, E. E. Morgan, and John H. Williams.

No further business of importance arising, the Chamber adjourned.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Work of Refitting the Merchants' Exchange—Its Progress—The Apartments Occupied by the Warehouse Department—The Rotunda—How it is being Altered and Improved—The New Custom-house not Ready for Occupation.

The work of altering and refitting the building formerly occupied as the Merchants' Exchange, for the use of the different officers of the Customs at this port, progresses slowly. The contract for the work was entered into last Spring, and it was then thought that but little time would be required to make the changes necessary to a transfer of the Custom-house business thither. The changes have been more numerous, and the time required much longer than at first anticipated, so that there is little prospect that the building will be entirely ready for occupancy before the beginning of the year.

The necessity of the Sub-Treasurer for more room was so urgent, however, that the Warehouse Department, which formerly occupied the rooms over the Sub-Treasury, was removed about the middle of August to its new quarters at the Exchange. Temporary desks were fitted up and slight inconveniences submitted to for a time. Now, however, the Department is in good condition, and the rooms occupied by it nearly finished. The Department, which, is the old building, occupied one large room, is now divided in three sub-divisions, each of which has a room to itself. The Deputy and Chief Clerk, together with the Withdrawal clerks, occupy a room on the south side of the building on the floor of the rotunda. Most of the old furniture will be still kept in use after having been thoroughly cleaned and repaired. The clerks of the Liquidating Department have a room on the floor below, as also do the clerks who keep the Warehouse books. The Warehouse Department is the only one which has been enabled thus far to take possession of the new Custom-house.

The rotunda, which is much more handsome and commodious than that in the old building, will be fitted up very neatly. The walls have been thoroughly cleaned and look bright and handsome. A large glass dome in the roof admits an abundance of light to the desks below. In the centre of the room, surrounding the glass skylight through which light reaches the room beneath, a very neat iron railing, nearly six feet high, has been erected. Inside of this railing the desks of the clerks will be located. In front of each desk the railing can be lowered, so that during business hours papers can be passed through and business transacted by the clerks within with the importers and brokers without the railing. Around the outside of this railing a very handsome shelf or counter of white marble is placed for the benefit of the public. This counter, though narrow, for the purpose, will be convenient as a writing desk, on which to fill in entries and prepare the papers necessary for the clerks of the Government. Around the circumference of the rotunda is erected a railing similar to the one we have described, with a marble counter outside. Within this inclosure many clerks can be accommodated. The workmanship is creditable, and when the rotunda is completed and ready for occupation, the appearance of the room will be very fine. The iron railings are from the ornamental Iron Works of Wood & Perry, at Philadelphia.

The offices to be occupied by the Departments not yet removed are being placed in suitable condition. Some of the cases in which the entries and books are kept have been removed from the old Custom-house and placed in position in the new building. The furniture belonging to the Auditor's Department has been removed, and when properly repaired will be put in place. A portion of the furniture of the Naval-office has also been removed.

When the removal of the business takes place, considerable confusion must necessarily ensue, however much care is taken to prevent it. When the Warehouse Department was transferred such was the case. The separation of the departments has caused some grumbling on the part of the importers and others, who have been compelled to run to and fro in the transaction of their business. It does not appear at present, however, that they will soon be relieved from this inconvenience, as it will take some time longer to effect all the contemplated changes, and to make the necessary repairs.

The passage-ways outside of the rotunda, leading to the rooms on the same floor, and to the staircases which conduct to the floors above, were formerly not inclosed. They are now being incased with frames, in which glass will be set, thus effectually protecting them from rain and snow; the change in the arrangement will not, of course interfere with the light needed in the rooms opening on these passages.

The new building is greatly superior to the old in the amount of light which is admitted to the different rooms. In many of the rooms of the old Custom House the light is insufficient, and the clerks find it necessary to write by gaslight even on a fine day.

The room over the Sub-Treasury, formerly occupied by the Warehouse Department, has been taken possession of by the Sub-Treasurer, and although little has been done to fit it up for his use, he has found it very convenient in delivering the notes of the new postage currency.

Business at the Custom-house.

ANOTHER MONTH OF LARGE RECEIPTS—OVER $6,300,000 RECEIVED FOR DUTY IN SEPTEMBER—COMPARISON OF THE RECEIPTS FOR DUTY IN 1860, 1861 AND 1862—THE EFFECT OF THE RISE OF GOLD AND DEMAND NOTES—PROBABLE REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS FOR THE YEAR—RECEIPTS THUS FAR AT OUR CUSTOM-HOUSE NEARLY $42,000,000.

Two months of the operation of the Tariff Act of 1862 have passed and no diminution in the amount of duties received has yet been apparent. The estimate made, when the last Congress was in session, that the duties could be made to reach the sum of $100,000,000 for the next fiscal year proves not to have been nearly as incorrect as many then prophecied it was. On the supposition that the new tariff would yield the above-named sum the law was framed and the Tax bill passed. The statement that under its operation the amount received would approach that sum was derided in Congress by some members, and was thought by many to be extravagant. It appeared probable that if the war should continue, the importations would diminish, and in consequence, the receipts for duty be less instead of greater than before. It did not seem rational to believe, when the condition of the country was already unfavorable to the importation of foreign goods and merchandise, that the passage of a tariff law, levying higher duties than the ones already imposed, would increase the receipts. It appeared last Spring and Summer as though the importing trade must suffer on account of the encouragement afforded domestic manufactures, and from the unsettled state of the country. But strange to say, though the nation has been and still is involved in its most gigantic war, the people seem to have plenty of money and to expend it more freely than ever in purchasing articles of foreign growth and manufacture. The receipts at our Custom-house in July were unparalleled, but for this there was a good reason, namely, that importations were increased in anticipation of the new Tariff, to take effect on the 1st of August, and that the withdrawals of goods from bond to escape the new duties were very great. It appeared evident to all then that the next month must be a dull one, that the importations must be small, and the receipts greatly inferior to those usual at that season. It did not seem in the least probable that importers would make large purchases abroad at the beginning of the operation of the new tariff, especially when they had been afforded ample opportunity to anticipate it and enter such goods as they were in need of under smaller rates. It seemed that the importations must be small till the stock already on hand should have been consumed. But when the month had passed, the official returns showed that the receipts, though inferior to those of July, were nearly $5,000,000—a sum larger than that received in any month of 1860 or 1861. But a reason could be assigned for this by those who believed that importations must decrease. The new tariff had been in operation only one month, and the heavy receipts might have been due to the arrival of goods shipped by owners who believed the merchandise could reach this country before the 1st of August. Failing in this, the new duties must be paid; this reason could have been assigned with some appearance of validity, if but another month had passed, and instead of falling off, the receipts have been greater than in August. For September, they were about $5,500,000. These figures prove that the demand for foreign merchandise is still good, and that the community does not feel inclined to cease its expenditure for them on account of the war.

We have already stated that the receipts this year are in excess of those of 1860 or 1861. A comparison of the monthly revenue in the three years will not be uninteresting, showing as it will, the state of business before the rebellion, and in the first and second years of its progress:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
January	$ [illegible] 17	$ [illegible] 28	$3,951,[illegible] 72
February	[illegible] 72	[illegible] 73	[illegible] 03
March	[illegible] 74	[illegible] 78	4,[illegible] 13
April	2,414,267 96	1,668,561 90	4,[illegible] 10
May	2,[illegible],4[illegible] 73	[illegible],[illegible] 17	4,[illegible] 12
June	2,[illegible],[illegible] 36	[illegible],[illegible] 14	4,664,927 19
July	3,564,466 60	2,[illegible],[illegible] 51	7,[illegible],[illegible] 58
August	4,486,243 10	1,[illegible],[illegible] 24	6,[illegible],[illegible] 54
September	[illegible],[illegible],[illegible] 28	1,[illegible],[illegible] 43	5,301,200 00
Total	$[illegible],[illegible],791 72	$[illegible],[illegible] 61	$[illegible],[illegible] 21

If the receipts during the remaining quarter of the year reach the average of the first nine months, the revenue for the year at this port alone will be about $56,600,000. It has been stated, on the authority of a Senator who investigated the subject, that the customs receipts at the port of New-York were usually in the proportion of five-eighths of those of the whole country. Taking this as the basis of calculation, the receipts at the end of the year will have been about $90,000,000. Considering the state of the country and the high tariff laws which have been in operation during the past year, this result is remarkable. By reference to the table given above, it will be seen that for the first nine months of this year, the receipts for duty at this port have exceeded those of the same period in 1861, when the country was in a state of peace, by about $11,000,000, and those of 1861, the first year of the war, by about $20,000,000.

The extraordinary rise in the value of demand notes which has taken place within the past two or three weeks, has been the occasion of considerable inconvenience to importers, who, in addition to the high rate of duty now compelled to pay twenty per cent. or more for the currency with which to pay duties. The inflation in the price of gold and, in consequence, in the price of stocks and everything else, is leading our merchants to deal more carefully than heretofore. In times like the present, it is folly to conduct a large business on any but cash principles, for a period of excitement and speculation such as the present is sure to be followed by one of depression, when failures are abundant. The high price of gold leads some people to reason that it would be better for them to retain their bonds, particularly those in bond, until a better season, or to export them for sale in foreign markets, where gold will be paid in exchange.

EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

Second Day's Session.

The General Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church reassembled yesterday morning, at St. John's Chapel. Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont, conducted the morning service, after which Rev. Dr. VINTON, of Trinity Church, appropriated special pews for the Bishops. Some time was spent in interchanging friendly greetings among the Bishops, clergy and laity, and at 11½ o'clock the Convention was called to order by Rev. JAMES CRAIK, D. D., of Kentucky; and the Secretary, Gen. M. RANDALL, D. D., of Boston, called the roll. In answer to an inquiry, the Secretary said that only those Dioceses had been called from which certificates had been received. Mr. RUGGLES suggested that the remaining Dioceses be called, whereupon the Secretary called for delegates from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee and Kansas, but from none of them was there any response.

Rev. THEO. EDSON, of Massachusetts, and Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, of New-York, were delegated by the President to wait upon the House of Bishops, and inform them that the clerical and lay delegates were ready for business.

The following Committees were then appointed by the President:

ON ELECTIONS—Rev. Dr. G. M. Randall, Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. Miles Mahan, New-Jersey; Rev. Dr. G. E. Hare, Pennsylvania; Rev. John A. Wilson, Michigan; Rev. Cresswell Doane, New-Jersey; Mr. J. B. Doe, Wisconsin; Mr. E. T. Wilder, Minnesota; Mr. Wm. Welsh, Pennsylvania; Mr. S. M. Curtis, Delaware.

ON THE STATE OF THE CHURCH—Rev. Alexander Burgess, of Maine; Rev. Dr. J. H. Eames, New-Hampshire; Rev. Dr. G. E. Manser, Vermont; Rev. Dr. T. Edson, of Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. S. A. Crane, Rhode Island; Rev. Dr. R. A. Hallam, Connecticut; Rev. F. Vinton, New-York; Rev. Dr. W. D. Wilson, Western New-York; Rev. Mr. Jno. Kelly, New-Jersey; Rev. G. E. Hone, Pennsylvania; Rev. Chas. Breck, Delaware; Rev. Dr. Wm. Pinckney, Maryland; Rev. F. M. Whittle, Kentucky; Rev. Dr. E. Burr, Ohio; Rev. F. E. Wakefield, Indiana; Rev. J. N. Morrison, Illinois; Rev. Dr. M. Schuyler, Missouri; Rev. Daniel Griswell, Michigan; Rev. Dr. W. E. Aseley, Wisconsin; Rev. Dr. Silas Totten, Iowa; Rev. D. B. Knickerbocker, Minnesota; Rev. Dr. S. T. Tarall, California.

ON THE PRAYER BOOK.—Rev. Dr. H. M. Mason, Maryland; Rev. Dr. H. Waterman, Rhode Island; Rev. Dr. R. A. Hallam, Connecticut; Rev. Dr. S. F. Parker, Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. Edward Neville, New-Jersey; Isaac Redfield, LL.D., Massachusetts; Hon. Luther Bradish, New-York; Lay Anderson, Esq., Connecticut; Prof. Geo. C. Shattuck, M. D., Massachusetts.

ON THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—Rev. Dr. Howe, Pennsylvania, Chairman; Rev. Dr. F. Vinton, New-York; Rev. Dr. J. L. Clark, Connecticut; Rev. Dr. E. F. Berkeley, Missouri; Rev. Dr. George Leeds, Pennsylvania; Hon. R. H. Gardiner, Missouri; Hon. S. H. Huntington, Connecticut; H. P. Baldwin, Esq., Michigan, and William Cornwall.

ON NEW DIOCESES.—Rev. Drs. Smallwood, of Ohio, Cole, of Wisconsin, Rev. Messrs. Buell, of Vermont; Manney, of Minnesota, Clemson, of Delaware; Messrs. Churchill, of Kentucky, Brunot, of Pennsylvania, Judson, of Western New-York; Bover, of Iowa.

ON CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS.—Rev. Drs. Beach, of Western New-York, Taft, of Rhode Island, Washburn, of Connecticut, Rev. Mr. Darrell, of Maine, Rev. President Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, Messrs. Trowbridge, of Michigan, Garthwaite, of New-Jersey, Read, of Delaware, and Jarvis, of Ohio.

ON THE CONSTITUTION AND CANONS OF THE CHURCH.—Rev. Drs. W. Cooper Mead, Connecticut, F. L. Hawks, New-York, W. A. DeWolfe Howe, Pennsylvania, E. Y. Higbee, New-York; R. H. Clarkson, Illinois; Hon. E. F. Chambers, Pennsylvania, Murray Hoffman, New-York; R. C. Winthrop, Massachusetts, J. M. Conyngham, Pennsylvania.

ON THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—Rev. Drs. Wm. E. Wyatt, Maryland, W. E. Shelton, Western New-York, N. Hooper, Massachusetts, Rev. Mr. Lawson Carter, Ohio, Herman Cope, Esq., Pennsylvania, Hon. Washington Hunt, Western New-York; S. B. Ruggles, New-York, Joseph E. Sheffield, Esq., Connecticut.

ON EXPENSES OF THE CONVENTION.—Rev. T. Gardner, Maine, W. E. Armitage, Wisconsin, Daniel Shenshaw, Rhode Island, E. A. Kemper, Wisconsin, Rev. Dr. J. G. Husband, New-Hampshire, Messrs. Herman Cope, Pennsylvania, J. H. Thompson, New-Jersey; Antrim Campbell, Illinois, S. P. Beers, Connecticut.

ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS.—Rev. H. A. Coit, New-Hampshire, M. Douglas, Vermont, S. Brinkle, Delaware, Rev. Drs. E. W. Peet, Iowa, T. T. Worthington, Wisconsin, Messrs. Ide, of New-Hampshire, Aldis, of Vermont, Alexander Duncan, of Rhode Island, and Irwin, of Indiana.

On motion of Mr. REDFIELD, the question of the division of Diocesan boundaries was referred to the Committee on New Dioceses.

Canons 1, A. § 2, and 1. 7 § 5 were on motion referred to the Committee on Canons.

Rev. Dr. VINTON proposed an alteration to the Prayer-book, which was opposed by Rev. Dr. HAWKS, who warned the brethren against tampering with that book, which next to the Word of God was the great standard authority of the Church. If the Church was ever to be reunited, he said it would be by the Prayer-book.

Judge MURRAY HOFFMAN also opposed all meddling with the Prayer-book.

Dr. VINTON explained that the change which he was about to suggest was only in reference to a typographical error.

Rev. Mr. PERRY, of Maine, said he had carefully examined the old Prayer-books, and he was satisfied there was no error in the edition supervised by Bishop WHITE.

After some further remarks from Dr. HAWKS, the subject was laid on the table.

Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Boston, then addressed the Convention, paying a glowing tribute to the memory of the late Hon. WM. J. APPLETON, of Boston, and Hon. EDWARD A. NEWTON, of Pittsfield, and closing with the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies that we cannot fail to miss from his long accustomed seat in our councils, the late Hon. EDWARD A. NEWTON, of Massachusetts, and that we are unwilling that his name should disappear from the rolls of the Convention without an expression of the deep regret with which we heard the announcement of his death, and of the sincere respect which we entertain for his memory.

On motion of Rev. Dr. MEAD, of Connecticut, the Secretary was instructed to have 3,000 copies of the sermon preached at the opening of the Convention, printed for the use of members.

The Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

MILITARY AFFAIRS ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Completion of the New Military Hospital—Duties of Col. Loman, Dr. Sloan, &c.

Military matters at Governor's Island deserve attention at the present time. The troops on the Island do not amount to a large number, yet the correct attention of the officers and men to their duties is worthy of commendation. The parades are strictly attended to, and the guards regularly mounted, whilst the conduct of the troops is everything that could be desired. In fact the greatest order and regularity appear to prevail in every department of this well-regulated fortress.

One great desideratum—and which was much needed—has been satisfactorily brought to a completion, namely, the finishing of the new Military Hospital for the sick and wounded troops that may arrive here by order of the Government. The new additions which have been added are of a very extensive nature, and have been enished with a view of giving the amplest comfort and accommodation to those fellows who have nobly taken their part in the present war. The entire Hospital has been regularly cleaned and furnished since the new additions were made, and the apartments are exceedingly commodious and well ventilated: and everything connected with the hospital is of a very excellent nature, so as to afford the necessary comforts which the wounded and sick soldiers require, a number of whom are there at the present time.

In the perfect completion of this asylum for the sick and wounded troops, Col. LOMAN has bestowed much attention to it in the regular discharge of his duties as Commandant of the Island and Fort Columbus. The Medical Superintendent, Dr. SLOAN, has also made it a part of his business, both in regard to Governor's Island as well as Bedloe's, to not only make particular inquiry as to how the troops have been treated on the passage, but to have their wants immediately attended to on their arrival. The hospital is one of the best conducted that can be found.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. FORREST made his first appearance this season on Monday as "King Lear." Of all the Shakespearian characters that he personates *Lear* is generally allowed to be the one in which he can be seen to the most striking advantage. Even in the time when it was thought to be the correct thing to deny, in a comprehensive sort of way, that Mr. FORREST possessed either talent or genius of the portrayal of the higher order of dramatic passion, an exception was usually made in favor of his *Lear*, which hostile criticism acknowledged to be a creation of rare power, wherein the beauties far outbalanced the defects. Popular opinion has always regarded it as one of the grandest performances ever beheld upon the stage—quite sufficient, of itself, to stamp Mr. FORREST the foremost actor of his generation. Popular opinion is better than criticism, after all, inasmuch as it fills theatres and demonstrates itself enthusiastically in applause. Mr. FORREST has found that out long ago, and he has wisely modelled his style accordingly to the dictates of the judgment in which he finds the largest number of people concur. It is sufficient to say of Mr. FORREST's performance that it has lost none of its former attractions, though it has mellowed and improved with age. The three daughters of the unfortunate old monarch are ably represented by Madame PONISI, Miss WELLS and Mrs. GLADSTANE.

Tuesday evening (it being one of the nights when Mr. HACKETT plays instead of Mr. FORREST) a singularly interesting revival took place. MASSINGER's comedy, "The Man of the World," was given for the first time in many years, and went off so well as to warrant its repetition, whenever an actor can be found capable of sustaining the part of *Sir Fortunat Musycophant*. So far as the actual knowledge of the majority of modern playgoers extends, Mr. HACKETT is the only American actor at

looked forward to the 1st of January to see the results anticipated by the proclamation. He was not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but he would prophesy that the first of next January would be a "happy New-Year."

After some further remarks from the Chairman, the speaking was concluded by Mr. ROBERT SMALL, the Charleston pilot, who related the leading incidents of his life, and the manner of his escape with the armed steamer *Planter*.

The City Bounty to Recruits.

Yesterday, the Mayor approved the resolution, ordering an extension and continuance of the bounty term for recruits from the 24th ult. to the 9th inst. Comptroller HAWS, however, chose not to pay out the $50 to each man so promptly as before. Having discovered that great frauds have been practiced, both here and in Brooklyn, on the special bounty funds, he is determined to exercise caution sufficient to prevent any further repetition of them, so far as this City is concerned. He has found that collusions existed between Adjutants of regiments and recruiting officers, by which men have been enlisted over and over again, and each time under a different name, and, perhaps, a different dress.

Parties cognizant of such transactions have come forward and given enough information on the subject to enable a thorough investigation to be prosecuted, and the result, probably, will be the showing up of a precious lot of military rascals, who, under the guise of patriotism, have been carrying on the craft of consummate and hardened scoundrels. For obvious reasons, the parties presenting the facts so far reported, as well as the facts themselves, are withheld for the present. By-and-by, however, an expose may be made that will astonish some of the parties concerned, who suppose themselves free from suspicion of guilt in the matter. The Comptroller has taken the pains to put persons on the track of these graceless scamps. Their machinations to defraud the public funds have rendered it necessary that a new system of distribution shall be adopted. For the present, therefore, the bounty will be paid only to recruits enlisted into old regiments in the field, and not until they are about departing from the City, and can show transportation orders verifying the fact. Under these conditions, a few payments were made yesterday afternoon.

In regard to the payment of the bounty to new regiments, it is likely that arrangements will be made to pay them at their camps, just before leaving for the seat of war, instead of paying them singly and in squads, at the Comptroller's office, as this business was formerly managed. This, no doubt, will have the effect of preventing men from enlisting and receiving the bounty more than once. Heretofore the fears of the Comptroller in respect to frauds by recruits, has been that some of them would desert and recruit in Brooklyn or elsewhere out of New-York. Pains were therefore taken to request officers to keep men in camp, and not give them furloughs, unless in cases where they fell thoroughly assured that the recruits were men of honor and integrity. Many officers respected this request, and carried out rigid rules in observance of it, but there were some cases where rascally subordinate officers would manage to let their accomplices in the ranks pass the guard in order to foreswear themselves and obtain more bounties. It is marvelous that men could pass the medical inspectors repeatedly. If they continue to be so short-sighted as to make such mistakes after this statement of facts, unpleasant suspicion might rest upon them, however conscientious they may be in the discharge of their duties.

Uptown Post-Office—Interesting Official Correspondence.

The plan of having a post-office up town, originating in the year 1855, was revived early last Summer, when the Common Council directed the Mayor to open a correspondence with the Postmaster-General, with the view of securing the location of a post-office in the vicinity of Broadway and Sixth-avenue. Accordingly, on the 26th of last June, the Mayor addressed a lengthy letter to the Post-office Department, elaborately setting forth the great need of a post-office in that vicinity, and adverting to the fact that it has always been the policy of the Department to encourage the establishment of a new Post-office at the distance of three miles from one already established, when there was every likelihood of a new office being self-supporting. According to this custom of the Department, the people of this City undoubtedly had a right to have an up-town Post-office at that distance from the present one, and the location selected by the Common Council, as desirable for another, was then far away from the old Post-office. Our claims to the additional postal facilities requested, however, were not founded so much upon these facts, as they were upon the wants of the great body of the up-town population in respect to mail communication. And the Mayor did not fail to describe the present postal advantages, together with the many disadvantages and inadequacies of local deliveries and collections.

The communication not having been answered up to the 24th of last month, the Mayor, on that day, addressed another letter to the Postmaster-General, requesting a reply to the first. A few days afterward he received the following:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26, 1862.

SIR: I am instructed by the Postmaster-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., and to say that your communication of the 26th June last, was placed on file for action in the ordinary course of business. He regrets that its receipt in the department should not have been acknowledged at the time, which would have been done had the communication been brought to his personal attention. He instructs me further to say, in reply to both communications, that he does not deem it expedient at this time to grant the application for a post-office in the place indicated, for the reason, among others, that he has under consideration a plan for a *general free delivery* of letters in cities and towns, which, if adopted by Congress, as he hopes it will be, will, in this case, afford all the facilities the public can reasonably desire, without the establishment of a new office in New-York.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
Acting First Assistant Postmaster-General.
Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor of New-York City.

The Mayor replied to this, that if the plan in view should include the free collection as well as delivery of letters, it would to a great extent obviate the necessity of an up-town Post-office. The entire correspondence on the subject has been sent to the Common Council, and will come up for reading and action in the course of the proceedings of the Aldermen to-day.

Friends Seminary.

An institution little known beyond a certain circle of our quieter citizens has been, for a year past, in full progress of successful operation. A most substantial and commodious building of three stories in height adjoins the Friends or Quaker Meeting-house on Rutherford-place, and is known as the Friends Seminary. It is conducted upon principles somewhat differing from those which apply in our public schools, although between them and it exist the most cordial relations. The building is subdivided into large assembling rooms with class rooms adjoining; lecture-room, with laboratory completely furnished with every apparatus for the elucidation of lectures upon the various sciences, while the main hall itself is provided with maps, charts, electrical machinery, an air pump of mammoth dimensions and a model steam engine, all of which requisites are brought to bear in teaching the young idea how to shoot. The first lecture of the season took place last night. Lecturers of ability are to be selected and invited to deliver discourses to the various departments once a fortnight. There are wardrobe rooms (models in their way) for boys and girls respectively. The sexes are educated together, though the arrangement of the class-rooms provides rows of seats from them distinct from each other.

The play-ground is in common; in fact, the whole of the beautiful public park (Stuyvesant), lying stretched in its wealth of leafy shadow along the line of school-room windows, serves as a play-ground of unsurpassed attractions. The location is certainly the most desirable possible, for every window-view is a study of delight. The trim meeting-house yard spreads in peaceful repose beneath the southern wall. Still further on lie the horticultural domains upon Fourteenth-street, with nothing taller than a fence intervening. Along one side is the school play-ground, with gray church spires keeping guard over it. On the opposite side, and corresponding with the entrance for boys, is the lovely lake and trees and grass-plats of Stuyvesant Park, and in front, in steepled grandeur, frowns the gothic arches and sonorous belfry of St. George's—Dr. TYNG's Church. The class of children who patronize the school appreciate their choice surroundings, and present an appearance in keeping with order and good taste.

Everything about the academic department is plain, but deficient in all ornament not associated with highest utility. Great globes mounted upon handsome bronze stands hold dignified posts each side of the Principal's desk. CORTON's largest maps are suspended upon the side walls. The desks, chairs, &c., are of the latest and best design. The classification of the pupils is attended to with greatest care. The course embraces a thorough round of academic instruction, including the languages and drawing and painting.

A marked feature of this school is the introduction of elocution as an essential branch of education. The discipline differs somewhat from schools in general, in that it is sought to be more parental. Beside the usual Board of Trustees, elected from among our most responsible men, is an additional element of *women trustees*, as it is called in their simple language. In reference to the admirable adaptation of this school to the rapid march of intellectual improvement among us, the *gymnastic* department should not be overlooked. Here, in the space of two large rooms, are to be found every appliance for the development of the physique. The experiment of establishing a Friends' Seminary, (though its classes are open to all,) with a far less of prices which should make it self-sustaining, was at first deprecated, but everything has gone to show that a wise foresight suggested it, for it has proved successful beyond all expectations. More scholars apply than can be accommodated with places. The whole is under the immediate supervision of PROF. THOMAS FOSTER.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PAYMENT OF THE BOUNTY AT CAMP SCOTT.—The payment of the bounty to the troops at Camp Scott, Staten Island, has given the greatest satisfaction to the troops at present stationed there, and has inspired them with a decree of confidence in the United States Government which has had the effect of causing a great number of fresh recruits to join the service. It is, however, to be regretted that there are found some who do not fully appreciate indulgent consideration of the Government, as many, after having received the bounty payment, have left the camp without the regular permission of the commanding officer in obtaining a pass from the proper quarter: however, this is supposed to be a kind of desire to visit their families and have the bounty with them which has been so liberally paid. This was found to be the case on Saturday last, but we apprehend that they will not long absent themselves from their different corps, but will at once return to camp, where the greatest activity seems to be going on to send troops forward to the seat of war. Since Gen. CORCORAN took up his quarters at the camp, large numbers of new recruits have flocked in to join his legion, and such success has attended the raising of his Legion Brigade, that it will be drafted to the seat of war as soon as its full quota has been made up.

SOIREE AT THE BATTERY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—The severity of the weather did not prevent the children of the Battery Industrial School of the Children's Aid Society, from assembling, with their parents, in their large and well-lighted room, corner of Whitehall and State streets, on Wednesday evening. A number of visitors were present, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. E. TROTT, Capt. MACY, A. L. SMITH, and Revs. Mr. HOLT and M. DU PUY. The physical and moral improvement apparent in these children was very gratifying to those present, and as the children sang and recited the various pieces selected for the occasion, the eyes of their jubilant mothers, and, indeed, of all who were happy enough to be present, expressed a strong sympathy and gladness in their intelligent progress. Cakes and other refreshments were amply given. The great want of the children is clothing. We were sorry to see them so poorly fenced against chill, rainy weather. The best gift the school could receive, would be something of this sort. Warm dresses, or the material for them, would be gratefully received at the school, corner of State and Whitehall streets.

ARTISTS' SALE OF PAINTINGS.—The first artists' paintings for the season was commenced at the auction rooms of HENRY C. SCHENCK, No. 111 Nassau-street, yesterday. Owing to the unfavorable weather, the attendance was small, and after knocking down 38 pieces, mostly at a great sacrifice, out of a catalogue of 91 paintings, the auctioneer adjourned the sale until Wednesday morning, Oct. 8, at 11 o'clock. The collection comprises specimens of nearly all the best American artists, contributed especially for this sale, and picture buyers and connoisseurs should not fail to be present the day the sale is resumed. Among the sales, yesterday, was "Merry's Dream," by T. M. CARVER, which was knocked down to Mr. HOOPER for $300. "Finishing the Copy," a large fine painting by W. G. HAYS, executed to order for $500, was sold for $85. A "Winter scene," by LOUIS K. MEISER, brought $90, and a "Sunset on the Catskills," by D. L. PINE, $50. The remaining paintings on the catalogue, 53 in number, can be seen at the auction rooms on any day previous to the sale.

BANVARD ON THE FLOW OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The names of BANVARD and Mississippi have for many years been closely allied. Mr BANVARD has made that noble river the subject of study, close and careful, for the better part of his life, and by his explorations and observations, has won for himself the universally recognized title of "the authority" on all matters connected therewith. Last night, by special invitation, he delivered before the American Geographical and Statistical Society of this City, at their rooms in Clinton Hall, a most interesting and able address, on "The Flow of the Mississippi," the matter of which was strikingly illustrated by diagrams. Our space forbids a more than notice of the paper, which was admirably written, full of point, vigor and interest. A vote of thanks was passed by the Society for the evening's entertainment.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A STAGE DRIVER.—CHARLES P. SULLIVAN, a driver of stage No. 3 of the Bowery and Grand-street line, was run over yesterday by his own stage, at the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, and almost instantly killed. The deceased was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where Coroner HANNAY held an inquest. From the evidence adduced it appears that SULLIVAN was endeavoring to get his stage out of the way of a car, when the wheel of his vehicle fell into a rut, and the sudden motion produced by getting out, threw him from his seat to the pavement, and one wheel of the stage passed over his head, crushing it in a horrible manner. The jury rendered a verdict of accidentally slain. The deceased was 21 years of age, and a native of Whitehall in this State.

RECRUITING CLERGYMEN.—War meetings for the aid of sundry companies of the Ironsides Regiment were held in various localities last night. The Churches have taken hold of the matter with acclimated will, and the ranks are fast filling up. At the South Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. FORD presiding, Dr. GILLETTE, and Rev. Mr. KALLOCH gave short, stirring speeches, which, did the audience, the cause, and the regiment much good. Rev. T. L. SMITH, recently returned from Europe, addressed a large audience in the Allen-street Presbyterian Church on the topic of the hour, and Rev. Messrs. DE HAVEN, and others spoke in the Church of the Puritans in behalf of the Member Company of the Ironsides.

WAR MEETING.—Last night, in the Forty-fourth-street Church, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, for the benefit of Capt. WORTMAN'S Ironside Company, there was held a grand war meeting. Rev. Mr. STRYKER, Dr. HALL and Prof. LINDSEY spoke ably and eloquently in favor of the organization and of the good result to be expected from bodies of young men brought together under such cheering auspices for the country's good. An enthusiastic feeling prevailed, and Capt. WORTMAN'S recruiting-office, at Continental Hall, will undoubtedly show the effects of the meeting.

UNKNOWN WOMAN DROWNED.—Coroner COLLINS held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of an unknown woman, aged about 40 years, who was found in the Harlem River, near the bridge late on Wednesday afternoon. The deceased was dressed in a brown calico dress, light figured shawl, straw bonnet, trimmed with green ribbon, checked apron, two quilted petticoats, one black and the other brown, white stockings and leather gaiters. A cross and beads were around her neck. Verdict—Death by drowning.

MORE CONNECTICUT TROOPS.—The Twenty-second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Col. CHAMBERLAIN commanding, left Hartford yesterday afternoon by steamer, and will arrive in this City at an early hour this morning. The regiment will land at Pier No. 2 North River, and after marshaling at the Battery, will proceed at once to its sphere of duty.

FERNANDO WOOD ON THE STUMP.—To-night before the Nineteenth Ward Seymour Association, Ex-Mayor FERNANDO WOOD will give his "views upon" political affairs in general and the local ornaments in particular. The Rallies in Eleventh Battery, near the Third-avenue.

LECTURE ON GUNSHOT WOUNDS.—Dr. HAMMOND will deliver the second lecture on the treatment of gunshot wounds, to-day, at 12 M., at the NEW-YORK Medical College, in Thirteenth-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.—At a special meeting of the Republican General Committee on Wednesday night, Mr. WARD L. HUBBELL, of the Twelfth Ward, offered the following resolutions in approval of the Emancipation Proclamation, and indorsing the recent Republican State nominations. The resolutions were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That we unreservedly and unquestionably approve of the late proclamation of the President of the United States.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the nomination of Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH for Governor of the State of New-York by the late Republican Union State Convention, and cordially accept him as our standard-bearer in the coming political contest, confident that the loyalty and patriotism of the people of the Empire State will nobly respond, and roll up a majority for the ticket that shall shake gladden and cheer the heart of patriots all over the land, as well as terrify and confound the semi-traitors in our midst, who would gladly clog the wheels of Government, and by their efforts to crush out and destroy the existing rebellion.

Resolved, That the nomination of LYMAN TRUMAN for Lieutenant-Governor, OLIVER LAMB for Canal Commissioner, ANDREAS WILLMAN for State Prison Inspector, [illegible] HOLMES for Clerk of Appeals, [illegible] and acceptable to the loyal and patriotic citizens of Kings County, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use our best and continued labors and influence to secure the success of the ticket from this County, by the casting of the polls on the evening of 4th of November next.

THE BROOKLYN CHESS CLUB.—The regular annual meeting of the association was held last evening at their new room at the Roanoke House, No. 2 Montague-street, on which occasion the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, F. FRASER; Vice-President, G. R. RICE; Secretary, MR. COTTON; Treasurer, A. A. THOMPSON. The opening night of the Club is fixed for Saturday evening, Oct. 4. Hereafter, the rooms will be opened to members and special guests of the Club only, every afternoon and evening, from 4 o'clock to 12.

THE BOUNTY FRAUD CASE.—The parties implicated in the attempt to obtain money from the County Bounty Committee, by falsely representing that they had enlisted in the Ironsides Regiment, were again brought before Justice FRASER, yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, when the case was adjourned until this morning.

MILITIA REGIMENT ACCEPTED.—The Fifty-second Regiment Militia has been accepted by Gov. MORGAN for nine months' service. The headquarters are at Montague Hall, in Court near Joralemon-street, where all desiring to aid in filling up the ranks are invited to call.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.—The Kings County Republican General Committee have designated the 10th inst. as the day for holding primary meetings to elect delegates to the Congressional, Assembly, City and County nominating Conventions. The Conventions will be held on the 13th, 14th and 15th instant.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—
THURSDAY, October 2, 1862—5 O'clock, P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, Number Sixteen City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair and the following members, viz.:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazelton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the two preceding meetings were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Councilman Jones—
Petition of the Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Long—
Resolved, That the poll of the First Election District, Twelfth Ward, be removed from the house of Mechano to the house of George W. Jenkins, Ninety-sixth-street and Broadway.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Babcock—
Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be laid in Sixth-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Babcock—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have two gas lamps placed at the Fifty-second-street entrance to church southwest corner of said street and Lexington-avenue immediately.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Babcock—
Resolved, That Thomas L. Thorpewell be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Snyder—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fill in sunken lots on the north side of Forty-seventh-street from Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution authorizing the Comptroller to pay certain moneys in connection with the sewer by receiving [illegible] on the south side of Forty-seventh-street, from the easterly side of Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that there be a corresponding reduction to sale, &c.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting a resolution that in connection with the moneys now receivable for sewers and culverts to be built in Morton-street from Bleecker to Bedford-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Rev. CHARLES W. EDMONDS and JONATHAN S. STEWART, Treasurer, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, in favor of adopting a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Donohue for seventy-eight dollars, for services rendered, as per accompanying bill, and also that it relative thereto, such amount to be charged to the appropriation for Lamps and Gases.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with a report of receipts of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies, from January one to September eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Petition of the Trustees of the Ninety-fourth-street Baptist Church, to have the Harlem Gas Company instructed to place two gas lamps in front of said church, corner of Seventh-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street.

(By Board of Aldermen, prayer of petitioners granted.)

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Petition of Isidore Beneveldt Schultz, or permission to build a brick stable to connect over an alley-way in the rear of his premises on the Thirteenth Reputed Lot, 97 by 50 and a fraction, twelve inches by fifteen inches in the clear, from the premises of the said Society on the Southerly side of Seventy-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues, through Seventy-seventh-street to, and to connect the same with the sewer in the Third-avenue, said sewer to be constructed under the superintendence of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place a gas lamp against the building at the foot of Exchange-alley immediately.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Report of the Special Committee on celebrating the Fourth of July, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons and for the amounts named, and charge the same to the appropriation for [illegible].

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry D. Backus for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, to defray the expenses incurred in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two in watching, compiling and arguing mandamus in Supreme Court, of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and take his receipt therefor.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay Mrs. HANNAH GALLAGHER, widow of the late Patrick H. Gallagher, Sergeant-at-arms of the Board of Aldermen, the remainder of his salary for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazelton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.

Resolution that the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas be directed to place two gas lamps in front of St. Luke's Hospital, in Forty-fourth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place a gas lamp in front of St. George's Chapel, on the north side of Sixteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Rutherford-place.

Which was concurred in.

A communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department, recommending that to properly provide for the surface drainage of Sixth-street, when repaved with the trap-rock pavement, the construction of receiving basins and culverts at the following points is unavoidably necessary, viz.:

On the northwest corner of Rivington-alley and Sixth-street.

At the northeast and northwest corners of Moore and Sixth streets—and the drafts of ordinances providing for said work be respectfully submitted therewith, and recommended to be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that application be made to the Sixth to the Tenth-avenue, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Forty-sixth-street, from a point ninety feet west from the Tenth-avenue, to connect with the sewer in said street, at the Eleventh-avenue, the same to be under the direction and supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Stevenson—
Remonstrance of John Curran, against the reconstruction of a sewer, in Forty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Long—
Remonstrance of Nicholas Seaman against the construction of a sewer in Forty-sixth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to lay a trap-rock pavement in Sixty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Report of Committee on Markets, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the plank road leading to and through West Washington Market, to be repaired immediately, the work, if exceeding the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be done by contract.

Which was referred to Committee on Markets.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that permission be given to R. H. Cudlipp to regulate and grade Sharp-street, from the centre thereof, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, in accordance with the grade lines established, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner, the cost thereof to be borne by the said Cudlipp.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Markets, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the necessary repairs to be made to the roof and third floor of Clinton Market, the work, if exceeding the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be done by contract.

Which was referred to the Committee on Markets.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Gray, for the sum of five hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty-six cents, (with interest to four dollars from the twenty-sixth of November, year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four,) said amount having been paid by said Gray, in error, on his property situated on the southeast corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Second-avenue, for regulating Second-avenue, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Stollmeyer, for the sum of ninety-six dollars, to be applied by said Henry Stollmeyer in payment of assessment on his property southeast corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, for sewer built in the Second-avenue, confirmed October fourteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the amount of donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry E. Montgomery, Pastor of the Church of the Incarnation, to enable him to pay an assessment of two hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, levied against said church for the pavement of Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Forty-second streets, with Belgian pavement, and charge the same to the account of "donations."

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for the sum of two hundred and fifty-four dollars and ten cents, to enable him to pay an assessment, and charge the same to the account of "donations."

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in William-street, from sewer in Pearl-street to the northerly side of Chambers-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, that permission be granted to Dietrich Holmtwetz, of Number one hundred and forty-five Avenue A, to extend his show-window out one foot eight inches from the line of the building.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to John Connors to keep a stand at the bulkhead of pier foot of Malden-lane.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Assessment of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jonathan Lutter, Collector of Assessments, for the sum of six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-four cents, to be applied for payment of assessment on property for regulating Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Eighty-ninth streets, as follows, viz.:

Map Number Thirty, block Number Two Hundred and Thirty-two, Ward Number Thirty-three, Ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—J. Bambrick.

Map Number One Hundred and Fifty-nine, block Number One Hundred Eighty-sixth, Ward Number Two, Ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John Hofgood.

Map Number Twenty-seven, block Number Two Hundred and Thirty-two, Ward Number Thirty, Ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—Ellis Barlow.

Map Number Thirty-one, block Number Two Hundred and Thirty-two, Ward Number Thirty-four, Ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—Peter Smith.

Map Number One Hundred and Fifty-sixth, block Number One Hundred and Eighty-sixth, Ward Number Sixty-four, Nine-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John F. Flaacke.

Map Number One Hundred and Fifty-five, block Number One Hundred and Eighty-sixth, Ward Number Sixty-three, Ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John F. Flaacke.

Map Number Thirty-two, block Number Two Hundred and Fifty two, Ward Number Thirty-five, Ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John H. Cornetts.

Confirmed July Twelve, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

Resolution that the poll of the Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward be held at number one hundred and forty-five East Eleventh-street, and that the poll of the Nineteenth Election District be held at number one hundred and seventy-seven East Seventh-street until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the poll of the Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward be held at number eight East Houston street, and that the poll of the Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward be held at number seventy-six Fourth avenue, in lieu of the former places in said districts, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble reciting that the remains of Hugh McNeil, Colonel of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, who fell near Sharpsburgh, Maryland, and Brigadier-General Mansfield, who also fell in the recent battles in Maryland, are expected to pass through this City, with resolution that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to take charge of their reception, and cause them to be in state in the Governor's Room.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay Mrs. HANNAH GALLAGHER, widow of the late Patrick H. Gallagher, Sergeant-at-arms of the Board of Aldermen, the remainder of his salary for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazelton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.

Resolution that the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-five cents, be appropriated for the expenses attending the reception of Thurlow Weed, Esq., and that the Comptroller be directed to pay the amount upon the presentation of proper vouchers.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of J. C. Detche, Pastor of the Union Reformed Dutch Church, located in Sixth-avenue, opposite Amity-street, for the sum of two hundred and forty-three dollars, for the purpose of enabling him to pay an assessment against said church for paving Sixth-avenue, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Clerk of Arrears be directed to receive the sum of one hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifty cents, without interest, in full payment of a certain assessment on the regulating the Thirteenth and Twenty-fifth-street, approved by the Mayor, April second, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, on a certain lot of ground located on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, two hundred and seventy-five feet west of Eighth-avenue, and known on said assessment map by the Number Seventy-nine, and on the Twelfth Ward map by the Number Twenty-one.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazelton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.

Preamble relative to Brigadier-General MICHAEL CORCORAN, with resolution that if the Board of Commissioners of a Commissioned five from each Board be appointed for the purpose of presenting a sword, sash and belt to be presented to Brigadier-General CORCORAN, and that the sum of eight hundred dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

Councilman Jones moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the sum of five hundred dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of eight hundred dollars.

Which was lost.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President—5.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Orton, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

The President stated the question to be on the motion of Councilman Ross, that the resolution be amended by striking therefrom the words "five hundred dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of eight hundred dollars.

Which was lost.

And the preamble and resolution was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.

Whereupon the President named the Committee provided for in said resolution, on the part of the Board of Councilmen—Councilmen Stevenson, Long, Gedney, Gross, Babcock.

Message from his Honor the Mayor, transmitting a regimental flag, with letter from Col. Wilson, of the Sixth Regiment New-York State Militia, stating that Florida seceded under it, and that it was the first secession flag waved in that State.

The Board of Aldermen Committee received, and flag accepted, and directed to be placed in the Governor's Room.

Which was concurred in.

Message from his Honor the Mayor, transmitting the old flag of Fort Pickens and a rebel flag, which waved on Fort Pickens.

The Board of Aldermen Committee received, and flag accepted, and directed to be placed in the Governor's Room.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble of Board of Councilmen, reciting the propriety of ascertaining the legality of every man who is paid from the City Treasury, with resolution that all the Board of Aldermen concur; the head of each department and chief of each bureau of our City Government be directed to administer, or cause to be administered, forthwith to each and every individual in their department, respectively, the oath of allegiance to support and sustain the Government of the United States, and any person or persons declining to subscribe to said oath shall be promptly dismissed from whatever office or position he may hold in any department or bureau of our City Government, and that the provisions of the foregoing resolution shall apply to all persons whose salary is paid from the City Treasury.

In Board of Aldermen, September twenty-six, resolution amended by striking out the word "Government," before the words "of the United States," and in lieu thereof the word "Constitution, and, as amended, adopted."

Councilman Keech moved that the Board of Councilmen adhere to its former action.

Councilman Babcock moved that the resolution be amended by inserting, after the word "Constitution," the words "and Government of."

Councilman Hogan moved the resolution be amended, by striking therefrom the words "Constitution of the United States," and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words "the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is."

Councilman Long moved that the whole subject be postponed until the next meeting, and made the special order thereon.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday evening, next, October 6, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I*—Adjourned for the Term. *Part II*—Nos. 5010, 6036, 7082.

Decision in Admiralty—Jurisdiction of Prize Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge BETTS.

Samuel Harlan, Jr., et al., vs. The Steamship Nassau, &c.—The libelants sued out a libel on the prize side of the Admiralty Court, and had the vessel attached thereon the 17th of June last. After the arrest of the vessel, the libelants moved the Court for an interlocutory order of sale, because of her perishing condition.

The United States intervened in the suit, alleging that the vessel had been seized by the Government as pilot of war, and was now in their actual custody under that seizure at the time of the service of the attachment in this cause. Mr. Edwards also appeared for a private claimant of the vessel, and objection was taken by the intervening parties to the right of the libelants to prosecute the vessel in the Admiralty whilst she is held in actual custody by the United States as prize of war.

That motion was heard and denied by the Court the first of July last, on the ground that the Instance Court could not take cognizance of a prize capture, and that the libelants' remedy, if any they had, must be first sought in the Prize Court and under its jurisdiction.

On the 22d of September the case was again brought before the Court by the claimant, to have the libel dismissed, and by the libelants in effect, to obtain a reversal of the former decision of the Court, and for a decree establishing the validity of the suit, notwithstanding the prize action and seizure also pending over the vessel.

The counsel for the libelants has been indulged in an elaborate and prolonged argument in maintenance of various legal propositions advanced by him in support of his action; but it does not seem to me that the Court is called upon to consider the validity of legal positions, or their applicability to the case in hand. The points rest upon the assumption that the condition of hostilities in which the nation is involved, is not a war in that sense which renders the property of neutrals employed in hostile acts against the United States, by carrying on trade with the insurgents, or aiding and assisting them in this warfare, or that of our own citizens seized at sea and intended to be used for their benefit, subject to capture and condemnation by public or municipal law.

The Court remarked to the counsel, on the opening of his argument, that it would seem quite useless to go into those questions as open to discussion in this Court, in the existing posture of the subjects. In the earliest sessions of the Court on cases of prize jurisdiction, these matters had all been brought up and debated by eminent counsel in a series of suits, and had been carefully considered by the Court and decided; and the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—I PURITANI.

WALLACK'S—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

WINTER GARDEN—OTHELLO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PIZARRO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—CACHUCHA, THE CARD-DRAWER, and YOUNG AMERICA at 3 P. M. CLAUDE MARCEL, 7½ Evening.

WIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—THE WIZARD SKIFF.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

IRVING HALL—GOTTSCHALK'S GRAND CONCERT.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We do not learn that any new movement was made by the Army of the Potomac, yesterday. The President is on a visit to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, and will remain until to-morrow.

The address of the loyal Governors to the President, adopted at the Altoona meeting, is published this morning. A summary of its main features has already been given. Full support is pledged in the prosecution of the war to a successful issue, and the Emancipation Proclamation is cordially approved.

Gov. MORGAN yesterday issued a General Order authorizing the recruiting of nine-months' men until the order for drafting shall have been issued. The recruits under this order will be formed into companies, and will only be used to fill up regiments in the field. We learn from Albany that the State has already raised 20,000 three years' volunteers over her quota under the first call for three hundred thousand men.

MEROY'S Brigade, consisting entirely of Virginia troops, was in Pittsburgh on Tuesday evening, *en route* for Western Virginia.

With regard to the reported removal of Gen. BUELL from command in Kentucky, the Louisville *Journal*, of Tuesday, says: "It is reported that Gen. BUELL was yesterday relieved of his command of the Department of the Ohio, and Gen. THOMAS appointed to succeed him. Gen. THOMAS, however, telegraphed to Washington, and was backed by nearly all the other division officers, recommending the retention of Gen. BUELL. We are happy to state that the application was successful, and Gen. BUELL was restored to the command in which he has won the confidence of our people, and we are confident that he fully deserves it." *Per contra*, we find the following in the Louisville correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette*: "A dispatch from Cincinnati is published here this morning, indicating that BUELL will be relieved. I know not what truth there may be in this, but I am aware of a strong and powerful and energetic organization of military and civil officers who feel it their duty to the country to labor for his removal, and who are busy in endeavoring to displace him. I am at liberty only to speak this much. The clamor against BUELL is great, and the feeling existing in the army is intense."

The Third Georgia Regiment, 480 strong, which was captured near New-Haven, Ky., arrived at Louisville on Oct. 1.

Advices received at headquarters, in St. Louis, and thought to be perfectly reliable, are to the effect that about seven thousand rebels, poorly armed, under MCBRIDE, are entering the State of Missouri, by way of Pocohontas, Arkansas. MCBRIDE, at present, is lying sick at the latter place. Reinforcements are being daily received by the rebels, and their army will soon probably number ten thousand strong. Abundant preparations to meet them have been made.

The troops paroled at Harper's Ferry, now at Camp Douglas, Chicago, whence they will be sent to Minnesota, are the following: "65th Illinois, 87th Ohio, 32d Ohio, 60th Ohio, 30th New-York, 115th New-York, 125th New-York, 12th New-York, (militia;) Battery M, 2d Illinois, Capt. Phillips; Battery F, 5th New-York, Capt. McGrath; Battery —, 15th Indiana, Capt. Van Schlen; Independent Indiana Battery, Capt. Rigby; 19th Ohio Battery, Capt. Potts; 5th New-York Artillery, Capt. Graham."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes, under date of Sept. 20, off Charleston harbor: "On the night of the 10th, a large side-wheel steamer, supposed to be the *Hero*, went to sea, sweeping past one of our helpless sailing vessels at the rate of thirteen or fourteen knots per hour. The sailing vessel gave the alarm, but it was too late for the only steamer in that neighborhood to follow her successfully. Of the particulars of her escape, you will learn in due time from Nassau. The rebel ran the blockade through Sanford's Channel.

GENERAL NEWS.

The mails by the steamship *Europa* arrived in this City last evening from Boston. A telegraphic summary of the news, which is to the 21st ult., was forwarded from Cape Race, and published on Tuesday morning.

By the steamer which left San Francisco on the 1st inst., for Panama, sixty thousand dollars were forwarded for the National Sanitary Commission—an additional subscription from San Francisco alone. This amount will be increased by further city and State subscriptions.

The Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church continued its session in St. John's Chapel yesterday. The roll was called for delegates from the seceded States, but none answered to their names. The various Committees were appointed, and the Secretary was directed to cause 3,000 copies of the opening sermon of Bishop MCILVAINE to be printed for the use of the Convention. The deaths of Hon. W. J. APPLETON, of Boston, and Hon. EDWARD A. NEWTON, of Pittsfield, were appropriately noticed, and the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

Col. ANDREW JACKSON HAMILTON, of Texas, was most cordially received in Brooklyn last evening by a crowded audience, at the Academy of Music. He delivered a long and interesting speech, favoring the Union in preference to Slavery, and counseling the utmost cordiality in the support of the efforts of the President and the Government to put down the rebellion.

A large concourse of the most respectable colored people of this City came together last evening, in the Shiloh Church, corner of Marion and Prince streets, to do honor to ROBERT SMALLS, the "Hero of the *Planter*." Mr. J. H. TOWNSEND presided, and after a prayer by Rev. J. T. RAYMOND, by no means warmly thankful for the conditions of the recent Presidential proclamation, addresses were delivered by Rev. J. N. GLOUCESTER, Prof. W. J. WILSON, Rev. H. H. GARNET and others. A beautiful and costly gold medal, with an appropriate escutcheon and inscription, was presented to ROBERT SMALLS, who very becomingly narrated the history of his famous escape from Charleston Harbor with the steamer *Planter*. JOHN BROWN'S Hymn and other patriotic chaunts were finely sung by the choir, and the guest of the evening was overwhelmed with applause. The tone of the meeting, like all the colored convocations held since the Emancipation Edict, was decidedly opposed to all involuntary colonization schemes.

At the session of the Board of Councilmen last evening, a report in favor of donating $7,500 to the Blind Mechanics' Association, was presented and laid over. The Comptroller reported the receipts of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company for the first eight months of the year, to have been $232,623 61, and those of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, for the same time, $246,281 88. A burlesque legal opinion was read on the abolishment of the Aldermen, exciting much laughter. Concurrence was had on the resolution appropriating $800 to obtain a sword, sash and belt for presentation to Gen CORCORAN. The proposition from the Aldermen to administer the oath of allegiance to the City employes, clicited a lengthy discussion on a proposed amendment to include a support of the Government as a part of the obligation. The subject was finally laid over and made the special order for the next meeting. The Board adjourned till next Monday afternoon.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Commerce was held yesterday, at 3 P. M. The only business of importance occurring was the consideration of a letter received from the Secretary of State, inclosing an extract from a dispatch transmitted to the Department by Mr. DAYTON, our Minister at Paris, in relation to the recent official circular concerning the price of labor and the emoluments of the military service in the United States. Mr. DAYTON, in view of the immense immigration likely to be thereby encouraged, recommends lower charges for the transatlantic passage. These communications were referred to a Special Committee.

There are now ten thousand nine months' men in camp in various parts of Massachusetts, but they are not yet recruited to the maximum standard, and will not leave for the seat of war till proper shelter and clothing are provided for them by the General Government.

It has been decided by the War Department that the commutation to the persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, and thus exempted by the Constitution of Indiana, will be two hundred dollars.

Quite an exciting scene was witnessed at Camp Dutchess, near Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday last, when the soldiers there, indignant at the impositions practiced by the keepers of the booths outside of the camp, and at their selling liquor, turned the establishments inside out, knocked in the heads of the lager-beer and whisky casks, and tumbled all the substantials into the Fallkill. No one was allowed to appropriate any of the spoils.

The Insurance Companies of Hartford, Conn., have agreed to assume the war tax of 1 per cent. recently levied by Congress on all premiums received, and also the tax of 3 per cent. upon all dividends made by Insurance Companies. There was also a tax of 25 cents made upon all policies and every renewal of a policy issued, and this the Companies of Hartford have agreed shall be paid by the parties insured. Orders conformable to the above have been issued by all the city Companies to their agents.

The Boston *Journal* publishes a table of the dividends of the Boston banks, and says: "All the dividends are net to the stockholders for the amount declared, each bank paying the tax of 3 per cent. to the Government, in addition. The banks place to the credit of dividend account such a sum as will leave the amount to be paid to the stockholders after taxing from it the 3 per cent. tax. That is, a bank of $1,000,000 capital, and declaring 3 per cent., would place to dividend account the sum of $30,927 83, from which take 3 per cent., and we have precisely $30,000 for the stockholders. This is according to the strict letter of the law."

There was less excitement in the Stock market yesterday. Government Stocks were higher, and so were some of the Railways, but the General list was less animated in the afternoon. Gold fell to 122 ℔ cent. Exchange about 135 ℔ cent.

Heavy sales of Flour were made yesterday, at advanced prices. Wheat and Corn were sold freely, but at a decline of 1c. ℔ bushel. Provisions were in good request, especially Pork, which was dearer. A moderate business was transacted in Sugars, Cotton, Whisky, Hops, Tallow and East India Rice, at former quotations. Rio Coffee was in brisk demand, and was higher. The Freight market was buoyant, although engagements were not very extensive.

The Confidence Democracy.

There is an assurance at once imposing and refrigerant in the pretences with which the Seymour Party submit to the people the petition to have the business of subduing rebellion transferred from the hands of the Administration to their own. Mr. LINCOLN'S Government, they say, has proved its utter inadequacy to the task. The war languishes. The country clamors for greater energy. Intrust to the National Democrats the business of enforcing the laws, and they will show how well and sternly, and speedily the thing will be done.

There are, unhappily, a variety of reasons, one of which is quite sufficient, at present, why this confidence game is like to be a failure.

A Democratic Administration has already shown the extent of its ability in the cause in which it moves a new trial. There were four months between the election and the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN. During that time the country was under a Democratic Administration; and during that time the rebellion grew from helpless infancy to be an armed giant, before whom the unarmed strength of the loyal North started back in affright. It was in the power of the Democratic Administration to have arrested, at any moment, the coming calamity. The people demanded that it should be arrested. Action was implored from one end of the country to the other; from the loyalists of Texas to the loyalists of Maine. But it was only when the conspiracy had reached its full proportions; was ready at every point for successful offensive movements; when it had appropriated arsenals and naval stations, and forts and treasure, that any semblance of energy was exhibited by the Democratic Administration; but even that energy was unproductive of a single measure looking to the forcible suppression of an open insurrection. When Mr. LINCOLN came into office he found the National authority thrown aside and defied in one-third of the Union; and yet not one man had been armed to restore and enforce it. His predecessor had merely held the loyalty of the nation by the throat until treason should have its perfect work. To restore to power the men which had thus acquiesced in the immolation of the Union—who, so far from exhibiting zeal to defend it, or indignation at its assailants, made no secret of their sympathy with the traitors, and openly recommended an acceptance of the so-called rebel constitution, instead of the sacred instrument for which we fight—would be an excess of weakness only equaled by the audacity of the political leaders who make the demand. We say political leaders, for the rank and file of the Democratic party have never wavered, and, we firmly believe, will not now waver, in their devotion to the Union. They rushed, at the first battle call, to swell the ranks of the army. They have poured out noble blood, in the patriotic cause, upon every battle-field of the war. They will be remembered by a grateful posterity not as partisans, but as citizens of an endangered republic, who, forgetting party and all else but their country, offered their lives freely and lavishly for the good cause. But far otherwise the leaders who now endeavor to bring the machinery of party to bear, in order to strengthen the enemy, whom the noble men we describe are to meet in many a desperate contest. They stood godfathers to treason at its secret nativity. They had delegates and representatives at Montgomery, attending the several caucuses in which the rebellion was planned. They were admitted to the inner penetralia of the conspiracy, had definite parts assigned them in developing it; and as it was developed, and while the country stood aghast at the crime attempted, heartily congratulated themselves on the success of their accomplices. It was only when they discovered that the masses of the Democratic party could not be brought to play the rôle they had pledged them to; in short, that the people, regardless of party, were resolved to preserve the Union, that they consented to postpone the fulfillment of the obligations they had assumed towards YANCEY, DAVIS, and their fellows. They have not postponed them long enough. The Fall of 1862 is too near the Winter of 1861 for the attempt to succeed. It will be necessary to wait until BUCHANAN'S Administration is forgotten, and the ill-disguised treason of the present Democratic leaders is covered somewhat less thinly with the rust of time, before the people can be deluded into placing a VALLANDIGHAM, or a WOOD, or a SEYMOUR, in the stead of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Colonization of Blacks in Florida.

The subject of colonizing the blacks of the Southern States that are so rapidly becoming free through the operation of the war, is engaging very general attention, and has already led to the development of several plans of more or less merit. The Government of Denmark has applied for several thousand "contrabands," as these persons for present convenience are called; the Island of Hayti, through responsible agents, is seeking to draw a portion thither; Liberia claims, as Africa's right, all her children to be returned to her; Senator POMEROY, of Kansas, is organizing a colony, which he proposes to plant in Central America; and, now, Mr. ELI THAYER, well known for his practical philanthropy, comes forward with a proposition to make Florida, a State of our own Union, the home of the enfranchised blacks.

Without committing ourselves to any of the plans yet proposed for disposing of the Southern blacks that shall be freed by the war, we confess that we are impressed more favorably by that of Mr. THAYER than any of the others. He proposes to take Florida, a part of our domain, covered by our own Constitution and laws, contiguous to the States afflicted with Slavery, and to make it the land of Canaan to the race that is now going forth from their house of bondage. There are many strong and obvious reasons in favor of this scheme, drawn from considerations of national wealth and power, public economy, comity and humanity.

The mention of the State of Florida does not carry with it a very favorable impression on the public mind. We have come to regard its territory as nearly valueless; we know its long Indian wars were the occasion of enormous and iniquitous waste of the national wealth; and we have long felt that the introduction of Florida into the family of States was a perfidious trick of the Slave power to perpetuate their dynasty. We shall find, perhaps, that the political aversions generated by the admission of Florida into the Union, have led the country to do injustice to the extent and value of its territory.

The State of New-York comprises 46,000 square miles, or 29,440,000 acres. The State of Pennsylvania comprises 47,000 square miles, or 30,080,000 acres. The State of Ohio comprises 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres. The State of Florida comprises 59,268 square miles, or 37,931,520 acres. Thus it will be seen that Florida is much larger, territorily, than either of the three most populous States of the North. Its extent in square miles is almost the same as that of the three States together—Connecticut, New-York and New-Jersey, which contained, in 1860, a population of *five million three hundred and thirteen thousand and eight souls*. Florida has area enough, it is plain, for every slave in America.

Of the vast area of land contained in the limits of Florida, (37,931,520 acres,) in the year 1850, according to the report of Hon. R. M. YOUNG, Commissioner of the Land Office, 36,137,137 acres remained "the property of the Government, and subject to be disposed of." No doubt sales have since been made, but as the current of emigration has never set toward Florida, the amount must be small, and the fee of the soil of nearly the entire State still remains in the Government of the United States. A large portion of the State, (say 7,000,000 acres,) is swamp land, including the everglades of the Southern part of the peninsula, and may be deducted from the area immediately available for human habitation. But without this there would still be land enough in Florida, the property of the Government, to support a population as large as that of the States of New-York, Connecticut and New-Jersey combined; and with far less manual labor than is required in the latter States.

The productions of Florida are among the most valuable known to commerce. They are chiefly cotton, sugar and tobacco. But it is well established that no State in the South furnishes better lands for rice, or finer forests of live oak and of pine for lumber, and for tar and turpentine, which articles are now in such great demand here and abroad. For sustaining life, Florida is said to possess almost unequaled capacities, yielding Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and almost every sort of garden vegetables in profusion, the finer fruits of all varieties. Its "range" for hogs and cattle is never exhausted, and keeps the animals fat Winter and Summer with but little cost to the owner, and all its coast and streams are full of oysters and fishes. In addition to these physical advantages, Florida posseses a climate admirably adapted to African life and labor.

Why should not the freed Africans be colonized in Florida? Why buy, at the cost of millions of dollars (to go into the pockets of speculators) lands in Central America, (Chiriqui,) or elsewhere, when the Government owns more than enough in Florida, smiling in tropical beauty, and only asking for laborers to come and enjoy? Why charter ships at great cost to send population away from our shores, when by making Florida the free home of the black, he will transport himself thither without cost to the Government? Why expatriate our labor, and give it to Denmark, or Hayti, to create in foreign countries and contribute to foreign wealth, the rich products that might be grown by that same abor on our own soil? Why send away an honest, humble people who love America as their native land, and have committed no crime to demand their forcible exile, if we can give them a home on our own soil, under our own Republican Constitution and laws, and without at all displacing, jostling or interfering with our white population? Florida, with an area for five millions of people, has less than 100,000 whites—and yet it is the oldest settled region in America. Of all the lands in the world, what other so fit for the freed blacks as that State which the whites have shunned, which the Government owns, and the blacks need, and can cheaply and quickly reach?

The Medical Department of the Army.

We publish, to-day, two communications on subjects of the first importance to our armies in the field, and, through them, to every family in the land. War is not a matter of parades and battle-fields, as the picture-books of history and the popular feeling make it out to be. It is simply the organization of numbers of men, into a new and nomadic habit of life. An army is a city composed of male citizens only, living mostly out of doors, and exposed to the severest strain upon all their resources, physical, mental and moral. How to save these men from decimation by disease, before they come under the fire of the similar hostile city against which they are moving; how to care for them after the collision has taken place; how to restore those of whom sickness and the sword may spare in the best condition to their homes and their ordinary life,—these are great problems, in which not only they, but the whole community to which they belong, must feel the deepest interest.

What are we to say, then, when we find that the department of our military service, especially charged with the high and sacred duty of solving these problems, practically is still, after eighteen months of actual war, compelled to appeal to the authorities for the facilities most essential to the discharge of its functions? Can there be any language too strong for the demand which the country ought to make, that scenes such as one of our correspondents describes as following the battle of Antietam, shall hereafter become impossible? That hundreds of brave and loyal soldiers, falling in agony under the flag of the Union, should be left for forty-eight hours to breathe their life and hope away in useless suffering upon the field of their glory, and this for the want of adequate transportation under the orders of the Medical Staff, is a scandal too loud and terrible to pass unheeded.

The army needs a separate Quartermaster's Department, under the direction of the Surgeon-General—a department not necessarily extensive, but efficient—a force of wagons, ambulances and drivers fitted for the service, held well in hand, and ready to be launched in the direction of any great contest, with some reasonable expectation that it will reach the scene of action in time to supply the wounded and their surgeons with all that is necessary and indispensable to the safety of life and the alleviation of misery. That such a service should not already exist in our army is intolerable. The rebel Government, with its comparatively limited resources, has already taken the initiative in the matter, and we are lagging, not only behind Europe, but behind our domestic enemies, in this primary duty to our troops.

Another of our correspondents, familiar with the subject of which he speaks, puts in a plea for the employment in our hospitals of the slaves who seek refuge within our lines. We can see no possible objection to the adoption of this plan—many positive reasons in its favor. It would be a double mercy to our suffering heroes, and to the negroes, whom we ought not to rescue from bondage only to condemn them to uselessness and crime.

The "Sanitary Commission is busily at work in this matter of our medical organization, and deserves great credit for all that it has accomplished, and all that it has suggested of useful reform. But the matter deserves public attention and national action. We trust the Government will sleep on it no longer. Red tape is good, and, in its way, respectable, but red blood is better and more valuable. Let us spare all that we can, and make the most of this sacred treasure which the people so lavishly offer to the land they love, and the leaders they have chosen.

A QUESTION OF SURVIVORSHIP.—Our attention has been called to a provision which we must admit has caused us some alarm, in the draft of a civil code which has been prepared by the Commissioners of the Code and submitted for examination, and we deem it our duty to call the attention of the public to it. It is found in the 110th section, which provides that "a surviving parent (or, in case of an illegitimate, the mother) of a child likely to be born, or of an unmarried child who is a minor, or incapable of taking care of its person, may by deed or will appoint a guardian of the person." Thus it will be seen that the Commissioners intimate very strongly, that under this code, the "*surviving parent*" of a child *likely to be born*," may in some cases be the father.

Legal reforms may be well enough, but so radical a change as this ought not to be made without at least a good deal of consideration. If it should be adopted, the decisions under it might perhaps throw some light upon the old question—"Suppose your aunt should be your uncle?"

Nothing from the Army.

Once more the telegraph forbears to give us news. In these latter days, indeed, the magnetic messenger too often merits the stale sneer that whatever he announces as news is apt not to be true, and that whatever he brings of truth is hardly news. Silence reigns on the Potomac—the silence, not of achievement, indeed, but of expectation—the lull in the storm.

How many of us, on taking up our morning paper will throw it down again, vexed and disappointed at this caption—"Nothing from the army?" And yet—reflect upon it—what have we to look for, when "something" comes from the army? The tidings of a battle would thrill the country with excitement, but not with excitement only. This news, for which we long, can only be bought with blood. When it comes to us, it must come borne upon the groans of the wounded, the sighs of the dying; the wail of the battle-field, to be echoed by the wail of a thousand, of ten thousand desolated hearths; deep calling unto deep—the deep of death to the deep of despair.

How strange and terrible is the spell which war casts upon the sensibilities of men! Communities grew familiar with its catastrophies, as individual soldiers do with its horrors. Eighteen months ago, the news of the battle of Bethel stirred and shocked the land more than the news of the battle of Antietam does to-day; we can read now of the slaughter of thousands more calmly than then we read of the slaughter of scores of our fellow-citizens.

"Nothing from the army." It is trying, this silence,—and yet let us console ourselves under it by the thought of the anxious, half-broken hearts, to which these four words bring a brief respite of relief and hope. Another day snatched from the danger which broods ceaselessly over the brave and the beloved; another day won from Erebus and black night, for life and love. Shall we call this "nothing?" Is it not "something from the army," after all?

And yet, the popular impatience is not wholly blind, or selfish, or inhuman. War is a process, not a result—its end and aim is peace—and peace can only come with "something from the army;" that something, dread, solemn, and glorious as awful, which men call victory!

Delay is respite only, not redemption. The lull in the storm is not the calm we seek. If, it solace for a moment ten thousand hearts it is but to prolong the strain upon their tenderness and their truth, their courage and their faith. "Nothing from the army," to-day, means "something from the army" to-morrow, next week, next month—something indefinitely terrible and trying, the chill and vague anticipation of misery yet to come.

It is natural, then, and right, that we should seek to hear "something from the army." Seek it not in the fretful spirit of curiosity; not in passion, with no more longing for the tremendous emotions which spring from the clash and collision of mighty hosts. But, as patriots and as men, let us earnestly hope and pray that the end which war alone can bring may not be delayed either by misuse or disuse of the means of war; that really decisive events may early bring to all the land the blissful moment in which we shall have nothing more to bear from the army; the moment of peace sprung from victory, and secured by the establishment of Justice and Law.

COL. HAMILTON, OF TEXAS, AND THE SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.—Of those sturdy and irrepressible patriots, who ennoble their race by devotion to their country, ANDREW JACKSON HAMILTON, of Texas, should stand in the foremost rank. Rather than enjoy the honors, rewards and immunity offered as a bribe by treason, he has given up home, and friends, and wealth; and after months of danger by the way, is here at last a penniless fugitive. In old Greece, they who came with such sacred antecedents, were known as "suppliants." Their cause was holy; and king or archon who should turn away from it unhelpful, were exposed to the wrath of the Gods and the vengeful pursuit of the Furies. The cause which brought Mr. HAMILTON hither, he exposed last night at Brooklyn, and more briefly in New-York. He spoke of the sufferings of Southern Unionists; of the condition especially of his own imperial State; of the wrongs, the cruelties, the unspeakable torture suffered by his friends and neighbors; and implored the people and the Government to move at once to the rescue of those political confessors. Of the peculiar and effective eloquence of this great Southwestern orator, it is impossible to give a sufficient idea. His title to be regarded as the leading stump-speaker of Texas, and the reason why, next to HOUSTON, he was the most popular man in the State, before treason had poisoned the minds of the people, it is very easy to understand after listening to a few of his magnificent periods.

Col. HAMILTON speaks again to-night, under the auspices of the National War Committee, at Cooper Institute. Those who fail to hear him will create for themselves an imperishable source of regret.

THE WAR COMMITTEE AND THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—An effort was made yesterday to prevent the National War Committee from continuing its occupancy of the rooms belonging to the Chamber of Commerce. The contest in the latter body was quite spirited on the part of the exclusionists; but the Chamber, indisposed to commit itself even by implication, to measures tending to discourage loyal efforts to sustain and perpetuate the Government, voted against the expulsion; and it now only remains for the Committee to seek accommodations elsewhere to make the transaction neat and complete in every particular. The Chamber of Commerce has vindicated its loyalty. Let the Committee vindicate its dignity.

For the Rio Grande.

Mr. C. H. BLOOD, recently United States Consul at Monterey, Mexico, is about to return to the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. He will bear with him any letters or packages to loyal refugees in that locality, from friends at the East who have been wanting means of communication. The address of Mr. BLOOD, is "Mr. P. GARRITY'S, No. 8 Old-slip." Mr. BLOOD will leave for Mexico on Monday next.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS ABROAD.

The Reception of Bad News—A Run to the Country—What the Secessionists Say—The Movement to Mexico—What are the Ultimate Designs of France, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 19, 1862.

The telegraph for the last few days has brought us a most discouraging batch of news from America, terminating with the retreat of the National Army to the fortifications at Arlington Heights, and the entry of Gen. JACKSON into Maryland. The few Nationalists left at Paris carry their chagrin, written in capital letters, on their face, while our Southern friends, who seem all at once, at least to us, disappointed ones, to have sprung up into untold multitudes, and who somehow manage to meet one on every pavement and at every turning, are smiling and buoyant beyond any former example. And, since there are griefs too profound to admit of intrusion, I determined for one day, at least, to promenade mine in the country, where with the aid of a little solitude they might be forgotten, or at least protected from rude assaults. But, alas! "Secesh" was everywhere present, as well in the railroad cars as in the streets, and I found myself boxed up, face to face, with an indignant Frenchman, who had been taken prisoner by Gen. BUTLER, at New-Orleans, and paroled off to France, and a boasting Texian, who had run a ship with a valuable cargo out of Matamoras, and into the French port of Havre, and who was going to take back to Matamoras a cargo of arms and material of war for the rebellion. I escaped at the first station, and, diving into a village on the banks of the river, was astounded in running against two lugubrious Union friends, who sat gazing vacantly into the water discussing POPE'S "lines of retreat," and the ups and downs of Bull Run. So we joined miseries, in order to keep each other's courage up.

The secession papers, however, are nothing like as savage on the Nationals as after the failure on the Chickahominy. They imagine, no doubt, that the cause of the Union is lost, and that they have no need any longer to occupy themselves with the subject. They claim, however, that so soon as the Nationals are entirely chased from the soil of the eleven Confederate States, that a recognition of the Confederacy must immediately take place. At the same time, the article of the Richmond *Dispatch*, arguing that a recognition of the South would only damage their cause, since it would increase the energy of the North, has been universally copied and commented on as plausible. There is thus manifested the usual want of consistency, which proves either that the writers are superficial observers, or else that they are paid.

There is no danger of intervention, however, so long as the Government shows a disposition to resist the rebellion. No matter how much the London *Times* or the Paris *Constitutionnel* may threaten or falsify the sentiments of their respective Governments, there will be no intervention of any kind till the Government of the United States itself recognizes either directly or indirectly, the uselessness of the struggle. And this period, it is to be hoped, will never arrive.

There is a contingency, however, which may arise on a collateral question, of sufficient importance to induce France to deviate from this now fixed policy, and that is the affair of Mexico. As I told you in my last letter, the French are sending out an army, and railroad and telegraph appliances, which prove plainly that they are going to remain in Mexico, or in certain parts of it, and there establish a Government, lines of travel between the two oceans, and other sources of military and political strength, which will not only neutralize the power of the American race on the Western Continent, but offer a permanent barrier to their future extension to the southward. The number of men already sent is officially stated at 42,000, which is double the number required for the conquest of Mexico, and enough to form the nucleus of a permanent army of occupation. But I am assured that another 40,000 men are held in reserve, and that the transports and everything else required for a speedy voyage are in readiness, whenever they may be needed. And if the French Government has fairly engaged itself in an enterprise of this importance, it is upon the assumption that the separation of the American States is final; so that if it is found contrary to expectation, that the North is likely to conquer the South, France, in order to be able to carry out her designs in Mexico, will be obliged to enter into a coalition with the South. Thus it will be seen how, aside from the merits of the question, as between the North and the South, a recognition, or worse, a coalition, may be brought about.

But here again arises a question which is already occupying, no doubt, the attention of Mr. SLIDELL, for, since the Southern Confederacy also has its eyes fixed on Mexico, and the gradual extension of Slavery, it becomes a delicate point for the rebels to know how far they can go with France in such a coalition. It is not improbable that, in the diplomatic *pourparlers* which have taken place thus far on these questions, there has been an immense amount of mutual dissimulation, to use a mild phrase, and that there will be a terrible explosion when the final reckoning is made.

A short article in the NEW-YORK TIMES of four weeks ago, and to which no doubt you attached no great importance, has had the honors of a general circulation over the European telegraph, and of "leaders" without number, in all the principal newspapers from London to Constantinople. In this article you said that no mediation would be accepted by the United States except that which admitted a return of the Southern States to their duty in the Union, and this article was seized on as an indication that the North was coming to its senses, since a leading paper was willing to discuss the terms of a mediation!

The owner of the French ship which was seized for having left New-Orleans without a permit, has made quite a row here about the matter at the American Legation.

The anecdote which I sent you last week in regard to the famous telegraphic dispatch which announced that the French Ambassador at Rome had assured the Pope of the intention of France to maintain indefinitely the temporal power, has been since published in a French paper, and contradicted by authority of the Foreign Office. From the high position of the persons concerned it was impossible that such a statement should pass unnoticed and a denial was to be expected. The story is to be therefore considered as officially contradicted.

The rush of Americans homeward continues, especially of the ladies, and but few of either sex are arriving. MALAKOFF.

Antietam Reproduced.

Mr. M. B. BRADY, whose collection of National portraits is simply unapproached, and whose battle scenes, procured under circumstances trying to the courage and manhood of his artists, furnish, to the time present, and will exhibit to wondering time yet to come, the most absolute portraiture of the incidents, places and persons of our civil war, has just received from his artists, who were at the battle of Antietam, a series of most impressive views. They comprise pictures of the field of battle, the positions of the several corps, and many other interesting incidents. The public can see and purchase copies at BRADY'S Gallery.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

Separate Transportation for the Medical Department an Indispensable Necessity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Public attention has recently been drawn to a great deficiency in the present means of transportation for the sick and wounded of our army. This deficiency is characterized not only by the entire absence of anything like a trained Ambulance Corps, but also by the want of vehicles for carrying upon the battle-field, or into the neighboring hospitals, the means of saving life or alleviating suffering. It will scarcely be believed, when we assert that after fifteen or sixteen months of hard fighting, involving nearly 200,000 sick and wounded men, the Government is still without an Ambulance Corps.

It is true, that the Quartermaster's Department has procured hundreds of two and four-wheeled vehicles for transporting sick and wounded men, which it purposes to send wherever the Medical Bureau says they are needed; but no attempt can be made to insure their usefulness after they reach their destination, unless the Medical Bureau is allowed to man and officer them.

There is always dangerous delay in starting our so-called ambulance trains, made up, as they often are in part, of common hacks and omnibuses; and after they are started they are driven by inexperienced or worthless men and boys, who have no interest, either professional or humane, in anything, except how they shall get enough food, sleep and whisky, and get back to their congenial haunts and inactivity.

Of what value can such people be to the medical officers in the field? Have they not enough to do in the practice of their art, without being compelled to bully drivers who are incompetent, from drunkenness or inhumanity or stupidity, and subject to no authority, not being enlisted; or in any true sense under military discipline? I have seen ambulances oaded with wounded frequently in the care of boys or drunken men, the latter having stolen the liquor—the medical officers, meantime, powerless to correct the evil. We have known ambulance drivers to take the food prepared for the wounded, and, in some instances, with drunken indifference, to maltreat their bruised bodies or broken limbs.

We cannot conceive of anything worse than the present ambulance service. When the 4,000 or 5,000 wounded had to be removed, after the second Bull Run, under flag of truce, men and boys were picked up on the streets of Washington to drive the ambulances, and inflict their inefficiency or inhumanity upon the brave and almost lifeless persons of the poor fellows who had been exposed upon the battle-field, ached and with undressed wounds for five or six days. We there saw the ambulance drivers stealing the stimulus intended for the wounded, and exhibiting an absence of sympathy for them which was most shocking; the contrast presented by the heroic endurance of our uncomplaining wounded soldiers, was most sublime. Now, is there no remedy for such evils? We say, yes. Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND has indicated the remedy, and presented to Government plans for an ambulance corps. He proposes to have enlisted men, picked for their moral and physical qualities, and drilled to lift and carry the wounded. Thus a corps properly officered by medical men, and having relations to military discipline of the strictest character, would be created and speedily made effective. The Sanitary Commission, more than a year ago, advocated a similar plan, but some of the highest officials in the War Department "may hate philanthropists," and look upon a wounded man as a species of human nuisance, to be gathered up in some kind of a cart, and shut into the nearest building that can be made to screen them from the gaze of the passers by.

We have difficulty in keeping anywhere within the bounds of moderate utterance, when we think of the present ambulance service, and of the determination exhibited to defeat all the endeavors of the Medical Bureau to create something in harmony with the necessities of the wounded and the usages of other civilised nations. Attempts have been made to persuade the Government to give this matter attention and inaugurate immediate reform, but the attempts have failed; and now we put it to those who have sons and brothers, husbands and fathers in the army, and at this very moment exposed to the casualties of the battle-field, whether they are willing to intrust the transportation of their wounded or sick relatives to drunken drivers or inexperienced boys, picked up in a hurry after the battle has occurred.

The Medical Bureau must have an Ambulance Corps; it unanimously recognizes the necessity, and with equal unanimity and want of success demand it.

Moreover, why should the Medical Corps have no adequate means of conveying medicines and stimulants upon the battle-field? Why should the Medical Corps be denied a few additional carts to carry stimulants and primary dressings for the wounded? For no good reason whatever. Just observe the result of depending upon the Quartermaster's Department for transporting the supplies, for the want of which men were dying upon the battle-field of Antietam. On Wednesday, the day of the battle, Dr. LETTERMAN telegraphed to Washington the largest order that has ever been sent to an Army Medical Purveyor. At midnight, the Quartermaster having furnished transportation, several car-loads of stimulants and condensed food were got off. In addition, also, forty Surgeons went by the same train over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Monocacy. These supplies reached the Monocacy on Thursday morning at 6½. The bridge having been destroyed, they could not be taken directly to Frederick by rail, but were discharged upon the ground. These supplies lay in the vicinity of Frederick, and did not begin to reach the wounded until Friday and Saturday. If the Medical Corps had had a few independent wagons such a disastrous delay could not have happened. Many of these stores were absolutely necessary to save life, and all to alleviate suffering. Chloroform, for instance, was to a great extent wanting on the battle-field, and limbs which should have been removed on Wednesday and Thursday, by being left until Saturday and Sunday caused loss of life, or prolonged suffering. We believe that the want of independent transportation on the part of the Medical Corps was the means of sacrificing hundreds of lives.

The Sanitary Commission was on the ground with its wagons, with condensed food and stimulants, two days ahead of the supplies sent by railroad, although the former left Washington by the turnpike about the same time.

Another instance of the necessity of an independent transportation. When headquarters were moved from Keedysville, on Saturday, everything was transported to the new camp, in the vicinity of Sharpsburgh, *except the medical supplies.* They remained a solitary pile, in the centre of the deserted camps for nearly twenty-four hours, *awaiting transportation.* The Medical Corps does not ask for or require much independent transportation. A dozen two-horse wagons, carrying chloroform, operales, stypties and stimulants would satisfy the immediate necessities after a great battle, while a dozen more going on by road from the base of operations would give aid until larger supplies by the army route had arrived.

The Sanitary Commission has constantly urged this matter upon the attention of Government, but a desire to limit vehicles of transportation is alleged to be the cause of opposition. If so, then enforce correct views as to the knapsacks and other impediments of the foot soldier, and let all simplify their camp equipage; let officers deny themselves cane-bottom chairs in line of battle, and round tables, and other luxuries. Sufficient saving in transportation would result not only to enable the Medical Corps to have its transportation, but also to make the mobilization of our army in some slight degree as easy as that of the rebels.

Until our transportation wagons are used more for the purposes of carrying food and camp hospital stores, and sick and wounded men, and not luxuries and elaborate camp furniture, we never can attempt a forced march to circumvent the enemy; you might as well expect a Newport dandy to do it, and carry his own trunks. Let us have without delay an Ambulance Corps which shall satisfy the reasonable demands of the people to have their wounded properly cared for. A.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 2, 1862.

Employment of Contrabands as Nurses.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

Will you allow me to make, through your columns, a suggestion, which I hope the Medical Department may be able to put to profit in organizing the extensive hospital service of the army? An adequate supply of male nurses is the constant necessity of this service, and I have heard an almost universal complaint from the surgeons whom I have met since my return from Richmond, of the difficulty of finding men fit for the discharge of this delicate and indispensable duty. Why should not such men be looked for among the "contrabands" whom the advance of our army steadily liberates, and who crowd upon the Government with the vaguest, most childlike and embarrassing notions of the change which freedom has wrought in their condition and their prospects?

During my residence at Richmond, I frequently visited the hospitals in that city, and I was on friendly terms with two or three extremely intelligent surgeons in the rebel army. The extent of the suffering inflicted upon the sick and wounded in that army by the insufficient numbers and the undisciplined character of their nurses can scarcely be imagined, and I should be sorry to shock your readers by attempting to describe it. The evil, indeed, was so flagrant and severe as to compel, in a measure, its own cure; and before I left Virginia serious efforts were making to organize, in some of the Richmond hospitals, a force of nurses, by the employment of negroes. Wherever this experiment had been tried with judgment and patience, it had proved entirely successful. The negroes are naturally a sympathetic and kind-hearted people, easily subjected to proper discipline, and decidedly more humane and gentle than the lower classes of our own population. If a systematic effort were made to select and enroll in a specific body, from among the negroes whom this exodus of every day brings within our lines, those who are fitted by their years and their intelligence for hospital duty, I am satisfied that an immense result of relief to our hospital service would be secured. The same qualities which make the negroes successful as barbers and waiters in our great hotels, would make them successful, with proper instruction, in a very short time, as nurses in our great hospitals; and while we should thus alleviate the sufferings of our soldiers, we should be doing the slaves, whom we set free, the incomputable service of educating them to take care of themselves in caring for other people.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HENRY HURLBERT.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 2, 1862.

Personal.

Col. SHERRILL, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. V., who was wounded in the month at Harper's Ferry, has returned to his home in Geneva, where he will remain until his wound is healed. Col. SHERRILL was formerly a member of the State Senate, from the Tenth (Ulster) District, lived afterwards in Brooklyn, and, two or three years since, removed to Geneva, where he has a large and beautiful farm. He is a man of high character, and universally esteemed.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No 211 Washington-st., and 410 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Covering for the Feet—Boots for the Promenade.—This is a kind of weather to enjoy out-of-door exercise, and our lady readers should take advantage of it. To do so it will be necessary first to visit CANTRELL'S, No. 513 Broadway, and procure a pair of his substantial and very neat Balmorals, which he is selling at the exceedingly low rate of twenty shillings, a price nearly twenty-five per cent. less than is usually charged for similar fabrics. Study health and economy by dealing at CANTRELL'S.

Grover & Baker's

CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,

Acknowledged to be superior to all others

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Mme. Tillman (late of No. 712 Broadway,) will open her Fall importations of Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers and Millinery Goods, on Saturday, Oct. 4, at her new establishment, No. 148 East 9th-st., (adjoining Stewart's.)

The Grand Question at Last Decided—

HAT WHITE IS THE BEST AMERICAN HATTER. FORREST THE GREATEST LIVING TRAGEDIAN. WHITE AT NO. 216 BROADWAY. FORREST AT NIBLO'S.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Treatment of Chronic Diseases.—Consult Dr. WOLL, No. 32 Broadway. His Essay on the subject to be had gratis, on application, and sent by mail. Hours—10 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

ATWILL—RICHARD—In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Dr. Traver, assisted by Rev. Wm. Atwill, WINTHROP ATWILL, Esq., of New-York City, to Mrs. CORNELIA A. RICHARD, of Poughkeepsie.

BRIGGS—GORDON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct 2, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, assisted by Rev. Rev. F. T. Russell, BENJAMIN L. BRIGGS, Engineer, and ANNIE OLIVIA, only daughter of O. H. Gordon, Esq., of Brooklyn.

BARNWELL—HALL.—On Tuesday, Sept. 30, at St. John's Church, Providence, R. I., by Right Rev. Bishop CLARK, Mr. MORRIS BARNWELL, of Beaufort, S. C., to ELIZA A., eldest daughter of William Hall, all of New-York.

BRADLEY—MILLER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. E. Pilsbury, JACOB W. BRADLEY, Esq., to Miss CATHERINA CORLEY MILLER, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

DARNEY—HORTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 2, by Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., Mr. CHARLES K. DARNEY, of Rochester, to Miss ADELAIDE E., youngest daughter of Hyram B. Horton, Esq., of this City.

DAYMOND—GURLY.—On Monday, Sept. 29, by Rev. Thomas Gallandet, Mr. STEPHEN DAYMOND to Miss MARTHA L. GURLY, all of this City.

DUTCHER—HOLTON.—In Trenton, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 2, at the residence of the bride's uncle, E. B. Fuller, Esq., by Rev. E. H. Youmans, Hon. ANDREW DUTCHER to MARION C., daughter of the late Henry S. Holton, of Natchez, Miss.

EDWARDS—SPARR.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Joseph Anderson, Rev. JOHN H. EDWARDS, of West Lebanon, N. H., to CARRIE, daughter of Chandler Starr.

LUDLAM—HAYES.—On Tuesday, Sept. 30, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, of the First Baptist Church, CHARLES LUDLAM and THERESE J. HAYES, both of this City.

MILLARD—MANNING.—On Wednesday, Oct. 1, by His Grace the most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, assisted by Rev. Father Francis McNerny, at the residence of the bride's mother, EDWARD LEON MILLARD to Miss MARY J. MANNING, eldest daughter of the late John Manning, Esq., all of this City.

MCLELLAND—MILLER.—On Thursday, Oct. 2, by Rev. Dr. Hovey, Mr. THOMAS MCLELLAND to Miss MARY MILLER, all of this City.

PATTERSON—BOYES.—In Stratford, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 2, by Rev. Dr. James B. Hardenbergh, Mr. LUCAS PATTERSON to Miss EMMA W. BOYES, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Ward Boyes, all of this City.

PURDY—VANDERBILT.—On Wednesday, Oct. 1, at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, by Rev. John C. Eccleston, Major E. S. PURDY, U. S. A., to ELLEN, daughter of Jacob H. Vanderbilt, Clove Hill, Staten Island. No cards.

PIERSON—BELL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 1, at the residence of the bride's mother, WILLIAM H. PIERSON to LIZZIE BELL, both of Hamptonburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

SPERA—BRINKERHOFF.—On Wednesday, Oct. 1, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. B. C. Taylor, WILLIAM H. SPERA to Miss ELLIE C. BRINKERHOFF, of Bergen, N. J.

HUME—HUME.—At St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, EBEN M. WEED and MARY A. HUME, daughter of Gilbert L. Hume, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

CURLEY.—On Thursday, Oct. 2, SUSAN CURLEY, daughter of Patrick and Mary Curley, a native of Dundanagh, County of Monaghan, Ireland, aged 24 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 268 West 29th-st.

EVERITT.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Sept. 29, FRANCIS W., eldest son of W. M. Everitt, in the 16th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 3d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his grandfather, J. L. Everitt, Ravenswood, L. I.

GORDON.—At Base Terre, Island of St. Kitts, West Indies, of consumption, HANNAH, seventh daughter of Francis Gordon, late of Huntly, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

☞ Aberdeen papers and Banffshire Journal please copy.

LAIRD.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 2, NATHL. LAIRD, late of Dobella, County Donegal, Ireland, aged 34 years, 9 months and 6 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also the member of John Knox Lodge No. 36, A. F. A., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 147 West 26th-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

Farewell for awhile, dearest husband, farewell;
I am traveling the way thou lately hast trod,
What trials await me I cannot foretell,
Though absent in body we'll meet in the Lord.

☞ Londonderry papers please copy.

LE COMTE.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 2, at 6 20 o'clock, of consumption, MARY ELIZABETH DUBOIS, wife of Vincent N. Le Comte.

Funeral services will take place on Saturday, Oct. 4, at 9 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 149 West 45d-st.

☞ Brooklyn and Philadelphia papers please copy.

MASON.—On Thursday, Sept. 11, of wounds received at the battle of Manassas, GEORGE MASON, in the 32d year of his age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from John-st. M. E. Church. His friends, and the members of Keystone Lodge No. 235, and Harlem Lodge No. 358, A. M., and the members of Manhattan Engine Company No. 43, are invited to attend.

MONAGHAN.—On Sunday, Sept 28, in the U. S. Hospital, Frederick, Md., from the effects of a gunshot wound received whilst in the discharge of his duty at the battle of Antietam, Sergeant JAMES J. MONAGHAN, of Company K, Forty-second N. Y. S. V., (Tammany Regiment,) aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of the regiment now in the City, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Matthew Monaghan, corner of 8th and Lewis sts., on Friday afternoon, Oct. 3, at 2 o'clock precisely.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, GEORGE MORGAN, a native of Wales, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the St. David's Benefit and Benevolent Societies, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 688 4th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

NAGEL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 1, GEORGE JOHNSON NAGEL, youngest son of Joseph and Jane Nagel, aged 9 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock, at No. 68 3d-st.

ROSMAN.—At Key West, Fla., on Thursday, Sept. 18, of yellow fever, on board of the flag-ship *St. Lawrence*, GERALD H. ROSMAN, aged 21 years, son of Dr. Robert Rosman, of Brooklyn, and private Secretary of Commodore J. L. Lardner, commanding Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron.

His remains were interred at Key West.

SQUIRE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Sept. 30, of disease of the heart, ANNA SQUIRE, formerly of Hartford, Conn., in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 161 Elm-st., at 10 o'clock this morning. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

STRANGE.—At Ingleside, near Hastings, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 1, EDWIN LOUIS, son of Albert H. and Elizabeth Strange, aged 22 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, at Ingleside, on Saturday next, Oct. 4. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hastings Stations of the Hudson River Railroad, to convey friends to the house, on the arrival of the train leaving Chambers-st. at 10 o'clock P. M. on Saturday. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

SPADER.—At Middletown Point, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 24, of diphtheria, CARRIE V., youngest daughter of William and Mary L. Spader, aged 5 years and 7 months.

VAILE.—In Litchfield, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 30, SARAH H., daughter of Rev. H. L. and F. G. Vaill, aged 27 years.

A. F. A.—The members of John Knox Lodge No. 36, and the Order generally, are requested to attend the funeral of their late Brother, NATHANIEL LAIRD, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 147 West 26th-st. The members of the Lodge are hereby notified to meet in the Lodge-room, No. 206 8th-av., at 12 o'clock, to receive the funeral rosettes

JOHN LAIRD, R. Secy.

MILITARY.

FIRST VOLUNTEER REGIMENT FOR 9 MONTHS.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, NO. 811 BROADWAY.

This is the LAST Volunteer Regiment to be organized under the present call. NONE but men of good moral character will be received as recruits. The organization is proceeding under the supervision of two Committees of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.

CEPHAS BRAINERD,
Chairman of Army Committee.

"IRONSIDES."

LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.

Good Men yet received to fill up

COMPANY A.

JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,
Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.
No. 47 East 27th-st.

VOLUNTEER FOR NINE MONTHS

In Company H, IRONSIDES REGIMENT. The same bounties as are paid in other companies and $10 extra bounty.

Company Headquarters No. 237 Broadway.

Recruiting offices—No. 175 9th-av.; Tent in City Hall Park.

JOHN S. CUTTER, Captain,
Late 22d Regiment N. Y. N. G.

1st Lieutenant, JAMES HANLON.
2d Lieutenant, GEO. FOSTER.
Late 22d Regiment N. Y. N. G.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, COMPANY A.

HEADQUARTERS, NO. 481 3D-AV.—FIRST NINE MONTHS REGIMENT.—Recruits will be received into this regiment for nine months. Young men of good moral character desiring to join will receive all necessary information at the headquarters No. 481 3d-av. In addition to the City bounty of $50, $10 will be given to all who join this company. CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Captain.

NICHOLAS BREWER,
JOSEPH B. STEVENSON, } Lieutenants.

IRONSIDES—A NINE MONTHS REGIMENT.

$65 CASH DOWN.
$100 AT THE END OF THE WAR.

At a war meeting held at Yonkers, Wednesday evening, Oct. 1, a fund was subscribed to pay the recruits of Company C $15 over all other bounties, which, with the City bounty of $50, makes the $65 cash down. Headquarters Co. C, No. 193 Broadway. GEO. P. HOWE, Captain.
WM. F. WEST, First Lieutenant.

$50 CASH DOWN!

$100 AT THE END OF THE WAR

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE NINE MONTHS OR FOR THE WAR.

Young men of good character wanted to join this company, which is rapidly filling up. Call at headquarters, No. 290 Broadway, and give us your names without delay.

REV. M. P. KEMPSEY,
Captain Co. E, Ironsides Regiment.

IRONSIDES—NINE MONTHS.

COMPANY I—GEO. PERRY, CAPTAIN.

$100 cash bounty.
$100 at the end of the war.
Offices, No. 235 Broadway, New-York, No. 50 South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
Only men of good character need apply.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, CO. B,

NINE MONTHS' MEN

TEN DOLLARS EXTRA BOUNTY

Will be paid to recruits enlisting in this company.

Headquarters, No. 240 4th-st., one door west of Broadway. Capt. DAVID T. TERRY.

WAR MEETING.—A MEETING IN BEHALF of the Ironsides Regiment will be held by the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Lexington Avenue Church, corner of Hewes-st., Brooklyn, E. D., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Hon. HENRY F. MANIERRE, Hon. Mr. WALL, THEODORE TILTON, Esq., Lieut.-Col. DUGANNE, Rev. Mr. PETERS, Rev. Mr. PERRINGS, Rev. Dr. HOLMES, and others.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A REGULAR monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Let every member be present, in this and the adjacent counties, to hear the report of Committee on a Fort, &c. By order.

H. RAYMOND, Brigadier General.
ABRAHAM DALLY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT.—A WAR MEETING in behalf of this regiment will be held in the Second-st. M. E. Church, near Avenue D, on THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers—Rev. C. C. NOAHES, Hon. H. F. MANIERRE, CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., and others.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 467.—Oct. 2, 1862.
12, 46, 77, 14, 22, 31, 41, 4, 59, 62, 19, 43, 17.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 468.—Oct. 2, 1862.
30, 2, 6, 3, 5, 34, 54, 69, 52, 33, 75, 21.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 415.—Oct. 2, 1862.
16, 41, 76, 39, 27, 46, 52, 62, 68, 49, 56, 1, 10.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 345.—Oct. 2, 1862.
4, 14, 68, 31, 24, 39, 75, 48, 2, 21, 70, 27.

Circulars sent by addressing
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No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MR. J. D. BROWER, who has been with this House for the last eighteen years, remains with us.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS,

One, Two and Three Dollars each,
AT
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

VAN DEUSEN'S KOMESTERON—RESTORES gray hair to its original color, prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures all irritations and eruptions of the scalp. The KOMESTERON is unequaled as a hair-dressing compound. For sale at Nos. 366 and 173 Broadway, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. 294 and 296 Front-st., Nos. 364, 365 and 366 South-st. Head Montague, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split, ready for use. Hurdles for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced prices.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' Venetian Horse Liniment superior to any other for the cure of Colic, Old Sores, Bruises and Cuts. All the horse-trainers use it. Reference—Hiram Woodruff, the great horse-trainer. Five bottle only 50 cents. Sold everywhere.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—A PUBLIC MISSIONARY meeting will be held THIS EVENING, in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner 10th-st., at 7½ o'clock, when several addresses will be made. The collection will be equally divided between the domestic and foreign committees.

WATER-PROOF ROOFS.

WATER-PROOF ROOFS

ARE MADE BY THE

WARREN ROOFING COMPANY,

No. 112 John-st., New-York.

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FOR COATING LEAKY TIN ROOFS,

is superior to anything else now in use for that purpose, more elastic and durable, and impervious to water.

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Havemeyer, Townsend & Co.,	John C. Kohlsaat,
R. P. Got & Son,	Isaac B. Lewis.

T. NEW, Agent for New-York City,
No. 112 John-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

HON. A. J. HAMILTON AT COOPER INSTITUTE, ON FRIDAY.—The National War Committee respectfully invite the loyal citizens of New-York to assemble at Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1862, at 7½ o'clock, to hear from their patriotic and distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. A. J. HAMILTON, of Texas, late representative from that State to the Thirty-sixth Congress, recently escaped from the rebel authority, some account of the condition of the Unionists of Texas, and of the atrocities practiced upon them by the Confederate Government, and their demand that the war be prosecuted with vigor, to the destruction of rebels and the speedy relief of the Union men of the South.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—AN ADJOURNED meeting of the citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, both those who are liable to draft and others, will be held at the Hall, southeast corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, the 3d day of October, 1862, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of devising immediate means for raising their quota under the call for 600,000 men, and thereby avoiding a draft. By order of the General Committee Sixth Senatorial District.

J. BRADLEY, President.
PETER COOPER, Vice-President.
DAVID B. JAQUES, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH WARD WADSWORTH UNION CLUB.—At a meeting held at Wright's Hotel, corner Broadway and 9th-st., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 1, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers of the Club:

President,
Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS.
Vice-Presidents,
GEORGE W. PINE. Hon. H. J. RAYMOND.
Treasurer,
WILLIAM F. CAREY.
Secretaries,
HERMAN G. CARTER. JAMES S. HUYLER.
Executive Committee,
GEORGE W. BLUNT, MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
JOHN T. DENNY, HENRY SWORDS,
SAMUEL W. LEEDS, J. WILSON GREEN,
LINUS W. STEVENS, JAMES D. OLIVER,
HARVEY T. CLEVELAND, IVERSON W. KNAPP,
JOHN M. ROBERTSON, HENRY A. MORGAN,
OSWIN O'BRIEN.

The next meeting of the Club will be held at Wright's Hotel, corner of Broadway and 9th-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 3, at 7½ o'clock, when all Fellow-citizens of the Ward are invited to be present and enroll their names.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW,

FOR OCTOBER, 1862.

CONTENTS.

I.—ESSAYS ON THE REFORMATION.
II.—SLAVERY AND THE CHURCH.
III.—THE SEWARD POLICY.
IV.—ROSMINI AND HIS FREEDOM of SCIENCE.
V.—CATHOLICITY, LIBERALISM AND SOCIALISM.
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MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK,
No. 757 Broadway.

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Ready Saturday Morning. SINCLAIR TOUSEY Agent, No. 121 Nassau-st. Single copies 10 cents.

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WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.

LOUIS BASTET,

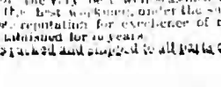
No. 383 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole inventor of **ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,**

And Manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR-WORK

GREAT SALE OF RICH NECK-TIES, AT RETAIL.

DEALERS SUPPLIED AT PRICES WHICH WILL CAUSE THEM TO WONDER IF THE GOODS WERE NOT STOLEN.

The New Style of "WIDE END" TIE, at 25 cents.



Elegant Wide End TIES, At 50 cents.

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The above are the richest and most expensive Ties ever imported. SAME AS ARE NOW SELLING IN ALL REGULAR RETAIL STORES AT 75 CENTS TO $1 50 EACH.

Also, an immense stock of Black and Fancy Ties, at just HALF THE USUAL PRICES, viz.

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50 cent Ties at	25 cents.	$1 Ties at	50 cents.

SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates.

Men's and Boys' best quality fine Linen

COLLARS

at $1 40 per Dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere else at $2 50 and $3. Also, closing out a large lot of superior quality and make of fine DRESS SHIRTS, without any reference to the price of Cotton or Linen, viz. A good Shirt at $1; the best at $2. Linen Handkerchiefs, Under Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., at prices before unknown on Broadway.

J. H. BLAKE & CO., 379 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS,

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,

FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

SEASONS.

I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in the City. The Gentlemen's and Furnishing department too is complete. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.

C. B. RAYMOND, Nos. 251 and 72 Bowery,
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

$100,000 WORTH OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE

AT

JOHN MILLS & SON,
Nos. 663 and 665 Broadway,
Northwest corner of Broadway.

Will sell the whole of their large stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 40 years.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOTICE is hereby given to the tax-payers of the Eighth Collection District, comprising the XVIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, in the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled an Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into nineteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions as hereby given:

DIVISION NO. 1.

Names and Residences of the Assistant Assessors of the Eighth Collection District, New-York:

(GENERAL OFFICE, No. 1 56 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.)

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.	RESIDENCE.	ASSESS'T. DIST.	WARD.	BOUNDARIES.
Abraham Powelson.	278 6th-av	1st Dist.	18th ward	Between 14th and 26th sts., 7th and 8th avs.
James Bleecker.	163 8th-av	2d Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., 6th and 7th avs.
Oliver C. Hilliard	64 Madison-av.	3d Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., 5th and 6th avs.
John M. Robinson	57 East 20th-st.	4th Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
Robert S. Tata	3d-av., cor. 28th-st., Compton House	5th Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., 3d and 4th avs.
Nath'l Pierce	318 3d-av	6th Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., 2d and 3d avs.
W. Clinton Enos	324 1st-av	7th Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., 1st and 2d avs.
Jacob B. Bacon	290 East 14th-st.	8th Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., 1st av. and East'n.
John Futterlob	904 2d-av	9th Dist.	21st ward	Between 26th and 40th sts., 1st and 2d avs.
Thomas O. Bellamy	1025 3d-av	10th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 2d and 3d avs.
Benjamin Galbraith	414 3d-av	11th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 3d and 4th avs.
J. Watson Averill	41 East 31st-st.	12th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts.,

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 2, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 15 bbls. Ashes, 13,056 bbls. Flour, 580 bbls. and 10 bags Corn Meal, 170,750 bushels Wheat, 67,224 bushels Corn, 5,252 bushels Rye, 26,608 bushels Oats, 2,782 pkgs. Provisions, and 366 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were light, at $6 87½ for Pots and $7 37½ for Pearls. ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 6,500 bags, at 22c.@23¾c.. ₱ lb. The market for this description closes buoyantly, at an advance of ¼c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand, at from 56c.@57c., chiefly within the range, for Middlings, ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—An important auction sale of Ribbons occurred to-day, and was a decided success, the competition having been brisk. Small catalogues of dress goods and Shawls were also disposed of at fair prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Heavy sales of State and Western Flour were effected at augmented prices, especially for trade brands. The home and export inquiry has been active. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 20,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 25@$5 50; fancy to choice extra State, at $5 50@$5 90, chiefly at $5 55@$5 70; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 25@$5 50; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 70@$6 00, round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@$6 10 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25 @$5 50
Extra State	5 50 @ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 25 @ 5 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 70 @ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping grds	5 90 @ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 15 @ 7 50
Extra Genesee	6 00 @ 7 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 90 @ 7 50

Southern Flour is in lively demand at higher prices, sales 2,200 bbls., at $5 90@$6 50 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., $6 55@$7 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $7 75@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is moving. Sales 1,500 bbls. extra, at $5 70@$7 70 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in slack demand, $3 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is more sought after at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, $3 70 for Marsh's Candida, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more abundant, and has declined 1c. ₱ bushel. The demand has been good, mainly for Winter Red Western, for export, at the secured figures. The reported sales were somewhat comprise 200,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 30@$1 32; Amber Western at $1 32@$1 31, Red Western (Winter) at $1 20@$1 31; very poor do. (Illinois) at $1 25@$1 27; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 24@$1 26, Milwaukee Club, at $1 14@$1 20, Chicago Spring, at $1 09@$1 18 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower. Sales since our last, 106,000 bushels, including 30,000 bushels at 66c. for shipping Mixed Western, 54c. for Eastern do., 47c.@53c. for unsound do., ₱ bushel. Rye is in less request at 100c.@102c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales 2,000 bushels. Oats continue depressed, including Canada 60c. for prime, at 55c.@60c.; Western, at 50c.@55c., and State at 56c.@60c. ₱ bushel. Barley is moderately sold. Sales, 3,000 bushels Canada, at $1 02@$1 05 ₱ bushel.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water in the principal ports of navigation to and including the 2d of September in the years indicated:

Canals opened—April 26	1860. May 1	1861. May 1	1862. May 1.
Flour, bbls	540,119	284,747	97,966
Wheat, bush	8,044,388	10,618,818	29,150,154
Corn	11,657,066	14,078,410	13,028,759
Barley	286,559	225,57[illegible]	821,140
Oats	4,257,800	2,[illegible]	2,116,410
Rye	268,472	984,[illegible]	1,[illegible]39

HAY—North River Eate has been freely purchased, at 65c. @ 70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request, at 16c.@18c. for new, and 13c.@16c. for old ₱ lb.

LUMBER—The arrivals of Eastern Spruce and Pine, recently, have been light, and the current transactions have been also restricted, but prices have been firm. In Albany, according to the Evening Journal, receipts have been far below the previous week, and sales have been light, with limited attendance of buyers. The shipments have been small, owing to the absence of vessels, which are much wanted for Eastern ports at high rates of freight. Prices remain firm and with a tendency toward an advance, and the Stock on hand is the light for the season of the year, with a probability of small receipts for the balance of the season, with a fair demand, the advance will be realized. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canal during the first week in September, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling. Pieces.	Timber. Cubic Feet.	Staves. No.
1860	9,057,000	731	2,[illegible]
1861	7,849,063	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
1862	6,167,769	365	[illegible]

The receipts by the Champlain and Oswego Canals from the opening of navigation to Oct. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling. Pieces.	Timber. Cubic Feet.	Staves. No.
1860	226,761,940	53,321	2[illegible]1,977
1861	138,045,762	47,157	1[illegible]3,138
1862	177,491,179	27,731	10[illegible]3,138

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, but the tone is firm.

MOLASSES—Has been less sought after, at previous rates.

NAVAL STORES—Rosins have received a fair trade request, including Common, at $1 87½@$1 90 ₱ bbl. Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, at $2 25@$2 27½ ₱ gallon. Tar has been quoted steady, at $1 20@$1 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been moderately dealt in at unchanged quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, and has advanced to $11 62½@$11 75 for Mess, and $10 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. The reported sales were not large, but have been 4,[illegible] bbls. Cut Meats continue inactive at 5c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is quiet, with sales 1,[illegible] pkgs. and Sides, [illegible] future delivery, at 9½c.@10 [illegible]. Beef is quoted at full figures; sales 165 bbls., at $14@$14 12½ for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess $20@$21 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in good demand at full [illegible] for poor to very choice Western, and 19c.@22c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is active and firm at 7c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 300 bags East India at 6c.@6¾c. ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, Oct. 1, 11,[illegible] bags cleaned and 29,[illegible] pkgs. uncleaned East India, against 2,[illegible] pkgs. and 830 bags East India, Oct. 1, 1861.

SUGARS—Have been rather lightly dealt in to-day, at full prices. Sales 950 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 9½c.@11c., and Cuba at 9c. [illegible], also, 75 boxes Havana at 9¼c. @9¾c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 50,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. The week's business Messrs. Kunhardt & Sons review thus: "The market during the past week has greatly advanced, and, owing to the sudden advance in gold and the consequent rise in Sterling Exchange, has tempted exporters to [illegible] many orders which were before much below the market. The demand for prime shipping lots continues large, and straight lots in hogsheads are scarce, at 10¾c.@11c.; the latter figure may be considered the price for strictly prime. Lots in barrels and tierces are scarce. To-day the market closes firm. Price this day, 1858, 10¾c., 1859, 10¾c., 1860, 10c., 1861, 8¾c. ₱ lb."

WHISKY—Sales, 470 bbls., in lots, at 32½c.@33c. (the latter rate, an extreme one, for [illegible] brand) ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Rates are advancing, although business has not been active to-day. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, at 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12c.@12½d.; Corn, 11d.@12d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Cotton, ¾ ₱ lb.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 44s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13c. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Bacon and Lard 44s.@42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Oil, 42s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour at 3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain at 12½d.@13d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, a bark, with Grain at 5s. 7½d. ₱ quarter, and another, at 14d. ₱ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 27
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 4
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 4
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 11
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 11
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 15
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 15

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 4
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 4
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 4
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Bornssia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 11
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 11
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 11
Saxonia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 11
Persia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 11
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 25
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 15

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamer Persia will close at the New-York Post-Office this (Friday) morning at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at [illegible] A. M. and 12 M.

South Mails close at [illegible] A. M. and 6 P. M.

Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) close at [illegible] A. M. and 12 M.

Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 12 M. and 6 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-Office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1 30 P. M.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 64 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway

359 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fitted handkerchiefs.

Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS to ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes,
Warerooms No. 116 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce Instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of Pianos which we are now offering on reasonable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAINES BROTHERS'
NEW SCALE, OVERSTRUNG PIANO-FORTES
Are now universally acknowledged to be the best Pianos made. They are superb, and no mistake. On sale at wholesale and retail, at their new warerooms,
NO. 333 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Their vintage Pianos cannot be beat the world over. So say all the best dealers of the country. Every instrument warranted for five years.
NO. 6 PIANOS TO LET.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 5 Clinton Place, four doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premiums wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years, and the instrument to remain the property of the seller until the terms of sale are fulfilled. Illustrated circulars sent by mail on application.

$170. NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $170; also, with mouldings, $180; do., with carved legs and plain with name board, $185 and $200; do., with carved legs and name board, $210 and $230; new 6½ octave, $190. The above prices are the greatest bargains in the city. Second hand pianos from $40 to $100. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to rent, allowing rent if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and with every exhibited in competition with the best makers of Europe and New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These celebrated instruments are sold at the New-York Warerooms, No. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., by MASON BROTHERS, agents for the manufacturers, at the same prices at wholesale and retail as from the factory. Harmoniums, including several new styles, $50 to $150 each. Melodeons, $60 to $200.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—The subscribers, sole agents, for the manufacturers, have for sale, or for the accommodation of purchasers, the CELEBRATED HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two or three banks of keys, $50 to $160; also, PIANOS, fully warranted, $200 to $300. J. WILSON, 481 and 483 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 58 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—At the above location, being superior practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument warranted for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, C. F. TIESKE, acknowledged to be the most durable and powerful Pianos made, with the Iron Plate, Overstrung Scale, Agraffe Bridge and Patent Action manufactured by the subscribers, Nos. 211, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

TWENTY NEW PIANOS TO LET.—ALSO, Pianos for sale on installments, at
No. 158 BROADWAY, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT accommodations for families or single gentlemen. All modern improvements have been introduced, making the house very desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY CONSISTING OF two persons, residing in Great Jones-st., would receive into their family two gentlemen boarders; also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated. Apply at 61 Great Jones-st. References exchanged. Address as above.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good rooms, gas, bath &c., for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; a family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 37 West 24th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING at No. 37 East 21st-st., near Broadway, will let, with board, a large front room; also, a good-sized back room. Rooms have gas, hot and cold water and grates; also large closets and bath. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in their own premises, will accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen, the rooms spacious and airy; references exchanged. Apply at No. 16 Rutherford-pl.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had in a private family, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 141 West 44th-st. References required.

BOARDING.—ON MODERATE TERMS, WITH A private family, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 206 West 22d-st.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlors and bedrooms may be obtained by applying at No. 42 West Nineteenth-street. No children taken. References given and required.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 58 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 30 Union-square; also rooms for gentlemen. References required.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND FIRST-class board may be obtained by applying immediately at the brown-stone front house, No. 51 Concord-st. The house has all the modern improvements, and is convenient to either Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF Rooms to let. Cheap rent, will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 Times Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 13TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A fine brick house on Murray Hill, will let the second floor to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Address J. M., Box No. 116 Times Office.

SEVERAL FINE FURNISHED APARTMENTS for gentlemen may be obtained with a private family, reached at No. 29 Washington-place, with partial board, if desired.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, parlors and bedrooms adjoining, or single rooms, to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 33 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A SUITE OF FURnished rooms overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also, single rooms. References exchanged.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan—will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. Parties wishing to engage rooms can be accommodated from this date.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FALL AND WINTER, AT the Bracken House, Cornwall, within ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, situate on the bank of the head of Newburgh Bay, commanding a beautiful view of the Hudson and surrounding country. Terms—Board and every convenience and attention. Horses and carriages on hand at all hours. Cornwall is a delightful village, 60 miles from N. Y. By [illegible] leave office, No. 5 Springst., [illegible] Express office, No. 9 Chambers-st., Charles [illegible] office, No. 107 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FALL AND WINter.—Located at a commodious farm-house, [illegible] Orange County, [illegible] convenient location, very healthy [illegible] for comfort and recreation [illegible] reasonable. Address H. E., Box No. [illegible] N. Y.

ALL ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS AND Pensions promptly procured, being one of the first volunteers, and having a long experienced partner in Washington. I have the best facilities for collecting all soldiers' and sailors' claims. Information gratis, and no charge unless successful. S. SIMPSON, Lawyer, No. 77 Chatham-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted as general housework by a respectable and well-recommended girl; in city or country. Is a first-rate washer and ironer, and good cook and baker of bread, pies, biscuits and puddings. Is willing and obliging, and has no objection to do general housework. Apply for two days at 318 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, in situations are required, immediately or soon, very superior servants, whose reference are to the first families in Brooklyn, and will be found most desirable people, for some neat and efficient waitresses, housemaids and children's nurses. Apply at MANNING'S new and spacious offices, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework in a small family—one who perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived three years and a half. Call for two days at No. 216 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron well. Has lived in the country, and would prefer it. Can be seen at No. 213 East 23d-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron in a small private family, is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; good City references from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City references. Call, for two days, in the corset store, No. 190 3d-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable women, situations—one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 28th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer or chambermaid; can be seen this day, at her present employer's, good City reference. Apply at No. 38 18th-st., between Broadway and University place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL SCOTCH Protestant woman, of tidy habits, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, pastry-game and soups, and all styles of dishes, lived in the first families in Scotland and America; wages $10 to $12. City or country. Call at No. 164 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a first-rate laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., for two days, at No. 220 4th-st., at the fruit store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Inquire for two days, at No. 33 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear house.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman; a good bread, biscuit and pastry maker; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 176 East 14th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook. She thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to assist in washing and ironing, if required. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 213 East 23d-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A wanted, a situation as plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer, by a young girl that has the very best of City reference, and has lived four years in her last place. Apply at No. 413 40th-st., first floor, front room, for two days if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-age woman, a situation as cook in a small private family, willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or to fully undertake to do the whole; good City references given. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook. Has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small private family. The best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION wanted as cook and laundress; has the best of City references from her last place; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 41 Grand-st., for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation in a private family, as above; understands soups, game, jellies and pastry, and will be found a first-rate baker of bread and biscuit. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 113 West 38th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; does not object to the country; would travel with a family if required; the best of reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Can be for two days at No. 112 East, between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family to do plain sewing and fine washing; and to assist in washing, or would prefer laundress in a small family; is very capable, and has excellent City reference from her last place. Call at two days at No. 225 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation in a respectable private family as chambermaid; can do plain sewing and fine washing; would prefer to wash and iron in a small family. The best of reference from her last place, where she has lived seven years. Will be at No. 190 West 41st-st. Can be [illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the fine washing if required; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 East 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant person as chambermaid and plain sewer; is a good operator on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to sew to children; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing; or the care of children. She has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 Mulberry-st., between 21th and 26th sts., 1st floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation in a respectable private family as chambermaid; would do fine washing and ironing, or would cook; wash and iron in a small family. The best of reference from her last place, where she has lived seven years. Apply at No. 130 West 4th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AN ENGLISH CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An English young woman, thoroughly competent, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and sewing. Has excellent City references. Call for two days at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, or would take charge of a child about a year old; is very fond of children; the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 41a 6th-av., corner of 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, from 10 to 4, for two days, at No. 29 4th-st., in the fruit store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress and to do washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 41st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 220 Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chamber-maid and seamstress; best reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 17 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or regular waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Apply at No. 146 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wants by a respectable girl, a situation as chamber-work and waiting, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 103 Sullivan-st., between 1st and 2d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—A young girl wishes a situation to do chamber-work and fine washing; the best of City references. Call at 240 127 West 45th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a young Protestant woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, and assist in fine washing and ironing, or is fully competent to take charge of children; has the best of City reference from where she lived four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 Waverley-place, corner of Bedford-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, or will do chamber-work and sewing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 21 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS PROFESSED DRESSMAKER.—A SITuation wanted by a highly respectable young woman, as professed dressmaker, seamstress and chamber-maid; can give the best of City reference. Call at 57 Clinton place, third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do washing and ironing in her own house, and has worked for families for the last three years; she would like to have some washing to do; would call for and leave clothes; top floor, front room, can be seen at any time.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, AN experienced book-keeper, desires a situation in a banking house, banking or other office where the services of a thorough book-keeper are required. Can furnish first-class references. Address C. D. F., Box No. 89 Spuyten Duyvil, Mass.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man—gentleman has a good knowledge of his business; is not afraid to work, and would make himself useful. Call on or address E. A., Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS CARPENTER AND FARMER.—ENGAGE—A man who is married as head gardener and farmer in a private family; has good recommendation from last place; wife would assist in the laundry. Address A. ANDERSON, Box No. 57 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by one competent in all its branches; understands the care and management of horses; is careful driver; has lived many years and has [illegible] in his last place [illegible] two years. Has [illegible] first-class City references. Address C. H., Box No. 215 Times Office, can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, has had many years experience in England and in the United States, understands every thing in the proper treatment of horses, furnishes the most unexceptionable references for capability and steadiness. Address P. G., Box No. 1 Times Office, or No. 5 8th-av., or No. 67 West 25th-st., harness shop.

AS COACHMAN, SITUATION WANTED BY A Scotchman, in a private family; the best of City references given from the best families in the City. Call or address H. S., Coachman, at Mr. Lowndes's, saddler, No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man who understands his business and has good references; steady and sober; used to [illegible] any bad habits. Address W. C., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man, with four years' City reference from his last employer, where he can be seen for one week, at No. 1 West 47th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COACHMAN—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who understands the care of horses. Address P. C. D., at R. Campbell's harness-maker, No. 501 4th-av.

A USEFUL MAN.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a single man, to take care of and drive a pair of horses, and make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Is sober, honest and industrious. Address, for two days, W. X., Box No. 195 Times Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED by a Protestant man and his wife, the man as coachman and gardener, and his wife as cook or laundress, with the best of reference from their last places. Any gentleman requiring their services as such may address as above, A. B., Box No. 209 Times Office, for [illegible] days.

WANTED, A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German, in a gentleman's family; understands the care of horses, driving and milking cows. Best of references can be given. Inquire of ABRAHAM, Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER WANTED—ONE WHO THOROughly understands propagating fruit and flowers, and can take charge in a gre nhouse; must be a single man and come well recommended. Apply at No. [illegible] Broadway. DORMAN BROS.

A NURSE.—NURSE WANTED TO GO WEST.—An English, Scotch or American, experienced and kind, and willing to do also some sewing; a middle-aged woman preferred. To such a person, good wages and a comfortable home are offered. Satisfactory reference required. Apply at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron; one acquainted with her business, and can take the charge of the kitchen, may apply at No. 62 West 27th-st.

A COOK WANTED—COOPERS AND PAILS full, and a good baker, to go in the country, near New-York; liberal wages paid. Call, with testimonials, to-day, at No. 24 Murray-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK IN A PRIVATE family, and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 61 University-pl., from 11 to 12 A. M.

A BOOKSELLER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands the retail book and stationery business. Address Box No. 4,011 General Post-office, with full particulars.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURdrinier machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

AN ERRAND BOY.—WANTED, AN ERRAND Boy, not under 15 years of age, with references, and acquainted with the lower part of the City. Apply from 12 to 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 29 William-st., in the basement.

HANDS WANTED—TO MAKE MILITARY Clothing. The best prices paid. BERNHEIMER BROS., No. 32 Vesey-st.

WANTED.—A CLERK FOR A STEAMBOAT, a stewardess, 2 cooks, doctors. Apply at No. 7 Chatham Square.

WANTED—A FOREMAN, COMPETENT TO MANufacture chewing tobacco. Address Box No. 685 Post-office.

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TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED.
Wholesale and for family use
W. WARE, Agent,
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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSEG. KEYS.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF ROYAL SIZE OLD Ledgers or journals; no consequence how much they have been used; must contain at least six hundred pages each; all cents a pound will be paid. Address P. O. Box No. 121 Times Office.

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FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 15.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 plated figure illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, (New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been unable by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been unable by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty of cure, for comfort, for entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—DR. A. M. MACKENZIE, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the tenth edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.; FEDERKEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with advice to those who suffer the deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the unfortunate and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A SINGLE MEDICATED BATH OFTEN does more good than six months' treatment by other methods.

Motives of delicacy forbid our publishing details of cases, but we refer patients personally to those who have been addicted with like diseases.

Diseases peculiar to women, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Skin Diseases are our specialties.

No charge until the patient is cured.

Dr. VON FALLENSTEIN,
No. 56 East 17th-st., near Union-square,
New-York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 78 East 27th-st., (late of No. 416 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Secret Regulating Pills, infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for only legitimate purposes—to restore the system to fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious inquirer. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted every day and evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 79 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attached it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the first Title of the fifth Chapter of the second Part of the Revised Statutes. DAVID McMURRAY, Jr., of the city of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published August 8, 1862. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Gilbert Robertson, Jr., County Judge of said county, at his office, Mutual Bank Buildings, in the City of Troy, on the 21st day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts. GEO. DAY,
au8-lawlowTh Attorney for Insolvent, Troy, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 57 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862. RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
s2 -lawim Fe Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No. 228 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 5, 1862.
js 1lawim5* DAVID FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN T. FANNING, Executors.
THOMAS FANNING, Jr.,

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, HORSES—1,000 HORSES WANTED for the United States Government, mares or horses to be of dark colors, from fifteen and a-half to sixteen hands high, and from five to nine years old. Mares not wanted. Apply to the undersigned, AMOS S. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 71 and 73 East 24th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN SLEIGH. WITH two or one and two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, W., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—FOURTH DISTRICT—THIRD, FIFTH, SIXTH and EIGHTH WARDS.—The undersigned having been appointed Collector of Taxes for the Fourth District of the State of New-York, in accordance with "An Act to provide Internal Revenue and to pay Interest on the Public Debt," gives notice that his district comprises the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York, and that his office is at No. 85 Franklin-street, and will be open daily for the transaction of business, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. For receiving payments, the hours will be from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Distillers, Brewers, and Coal Oil Distillers, within the said district, are requested to apply to the Collector for forms of books to be kept by them in accordance with the above law. JOHN MACK,
Collector Internal Revenue, Fourth District.
New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS, COMMON COUNCIL.—The following resolution, offered by Alderman FREMONT, and referred to the Committee on National Affairs, will be considered before the Committee on FRIDAY, Oct. 3, at 3 P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen:

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and are hereby instructed to confer with the military authorities and others to devise a plan for the promotion of military organizations in the several Wards of the City, and that they also be instructed to inquire as to the propriety of making an appropriation of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars for the purchase of arms, that we may be prepared to protect the lives and property of our citizens in any emergency.

The Committee trust to receive a prompt response on the part of our citizens to the proper discussion of a matter so highly beneficent at this time.

TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
Alex. H. Kinch, Secretary.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN, appointed for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the Street Department, will meet on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 o'clock, in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen.

All parties interested are requested to attend.

JOHN HORAN,
WILLIAM CORTON,
MORGAN JONES,
JONATHAN T. TROTTER.
GEORGE A. BARNEY,
Special Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON NEWSPAPERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. ULRICHAIR,
Committee on Newspapers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. T. CLAIR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of October, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, Chairman.
ABRAHAM LENT,
JOHN HEALY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN MCMANUS will no longer be our agent or employee, and all persons are hereby forbidden to pay him any money on account of the New-York and Brooklyn Sawmill and Lumber Company.

JNO. K. KELLY, Secretary and Treasurer.
Brooklyn, Sept. 27, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT General Recruiting Service, New-York State Volunteers, Mustering and Disbursing Officer, No. 646 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS CONCERNING SUBSISTENCE FOR DRAFTED MILITIA.

The following places are hereby designated as rendezvous for the drafted militia of the State of New-York, viz:

For Division No. 1—For the Counties of Clinton, St. Lawrence, Warren, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer.

At Albany—For the Counties of Albany, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Green, Schenectady, Montgomery, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Fulton, Saratoga, Oneida and Dutchess.

Division—For the Counties of Broome, Tioga, Oswego, Chenango, Cortland, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Steuben, Schuyler, Madison and Cortez.

For New-York, or Long Island—For New-York City and County, and the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Ulster and Sullivan.

Division—For the Counties of Alleghany, Wyoming, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans, Genesee, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.

Proposals will be received at this office, until Friday, 12 o'clock, M., 31 day of October, 1862, for supplying the Drafted Militia of the State of New-York, with subsistence at the Camps of Rendezvous before enumerated.

The subsistence is to consist of uncooked rations—the raw articles—which consists of the following, to wit:

Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or, one and one-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef, twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or, one pound of hard bread, or, one and one-fourth pounds of cornmeal; and at the rate of twenty one hundred rations of each or part of each or peas, and ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or, eight pounds of roasted or ground coffee, or one and one-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of soap; one pound of candles, or, one-fourth pounds of adamantine candles; or one and one-half pounds of tallow candles; four pounds of salt and two quarts of salt.

In addition to the foregoing, twice per week, one gallon of molasses per one hundred rations; and twice per week an issue of potatoes, at the rate of one pound per ration.

When beans, peas, rice, hominy or potatoes cannot be issued in the proportion above stated, an equivalent in value (in the same) in some other form, shall.

Proposals for issues of dessicated vegetables, at the rate per one hundred rations of one hundred and fifty ounces of the former, or one hundred ounces of the latter, may be submitted for separately, or for dessicated, or fresh potatoes, when the carriage cannot be included, or they may be issued at the proportionate rate twice per week, in lieu of beans or peas, or in lieu of rice or hominy, upon the requisition of the officer commanding the depot; fresh beef may be issued in order as the commanding officer may require, when practicable, in place of salt meat.

Bids will be indorsed, "Subsistence for Drafted Militia."

Good and ample security will be required. It will not be necessary for parties to receive in person.

J. C. STRAUB, U. S. Major 1st Infantry U. S. A.,
Superintendent and Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and 42d streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new wing recently erected on Ward School-House No. 50, in said Ward; pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 91 Crosby-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

Dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, } Commissioners.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.—A GENTLEman, who understands thoroughly the business, and has good Western connections, will put in $50,000 cash capital with a house doing a safe business. The advertiser believes this an excellent opportunity for reliable parties to extend their business. Communications will be regarded entirely confidential. Address H. S. C., Box No. 1,169 Post-office.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK (Lumber, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 136th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $20,000, and to take the management of the financial department, to join the advertiser in a very permanent manufacturing business, paying from 50 to 100 per cent profit. A recent tariff of 25 per cent. on imported goods of the same manufacture. Address, for two days, S. T., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.—A FINE OPENING FOR A DENtist, as the successor of the late J. Woodbridge, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Apply on the premises, to see the tools and apparatus, or of the administrator, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York. J. E. WOODBRIDGE.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE, NOW DOING a first-rate business, will be sold with or without stock. The watch work and jobbing will twice pay all expenses. Rent cheap. Location unsurpassed. The most satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address for one week, WATCHMAKER, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—THE best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

A FINE STOCK OF ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, mahogany and grained parlor suits, in silk, satin and plush, just opened by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery, at very low prices.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S Patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and Folding Mesquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Palliasses manufactured made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

SPRING, HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES, unequalled, guaranteed, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERGUSON, MANUfacturers, No. 151 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

ENAMELED ROSEWOOD, WALNUT and Mahogany CHAMBER SUITS, a surplus stock, at cost, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, at No. 87 Bowery.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, OF NO. 87 BOW-ERY, guarantee all work as represented.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

TO TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS—WANTed to purchase, at entire set of machinery for the purpose. Address Box No. 955 New York Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERN-MENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Cuyahoga Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTIONS.

We shall send a Special Agent to New-Orleans, on or about the 15th instant, who will take charge of all claims on that place, sent to our office.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND.
No. 280 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.
Oct. 1, 1862.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE City of Pittsburgh issued to Railroad Companies.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance to that effect, call upon the holders of said Bonds to meet in Council Chamber, in said city, on the 15th day of October, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of considering the propositions of compromise proposed by Councils, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller.
Pittsburgh, Penn.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage executed by the Company, have designated the following bonds for payment as per said mortgage, viz.: Nos. 1 to 35, 679, 1,000, 1,001, 1,002, 1,003, 1,057, 2,047, 2,048, 2,049, 2,050, 2,051. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to me at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, Boston, Mass., until 12 M. on or the 24th day of October instant, for the sale to the undersigned of First-mortgage Bonds of said Company, to the value of $75,000. Also, of still further First and Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of $25,000.

J. M. FORBES,
N. THAYER,
H. H. HUNNEWELL, } Trustees

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, on the sixth day of October, proximo, between 12 M and 1 P. M.

F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept 25, 1862.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this institution, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 6th of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOUR-TEEN DIRECTORS, of this Bank will be held at their Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. H. CRANE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 32D-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 27, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company will be paid upon presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the New-England Car Spring Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 210 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCIS-co City Interest Coupons cashed at best rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRAN-CISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st., and No. 301 Pearl-st.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TOPPING BUILDINGS, No. 56 Wall-st.,
New-York, Sept. 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One per cent. additional, out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 14th of October next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 30th of September until the morning of the 8th of October.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

STOCK EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, Sept. 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th October, ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 1 to 15, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., nett, payable on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 28TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

All deposits made on or before 20th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER R. GREEN, President.
ALEX. F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 6 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.

6 *Per Cent. interest payable on sums of $600 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.*

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President,
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.

DAVID VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 Ave.-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday, from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $5 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest as one.

THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
RICHARD H. BELL, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and 6 to 8, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 6 to 7

Interest commences Oct. 1, 1862.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. EUNCE, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

C. R. MARVIN & SON HAVING THIS DAY admitted Mr. T. R. MARVIN as a member of their firm, will continue the Commission Business in Gold, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold Bills under the firm of C. R. MARVIN & SON.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1862. No. 17 William-st.
CHARLES R. MARVIN,
CHARLES H. MARVIN,
TASKER R. MARVIN.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of THURSTON & MARLOR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by THOMAS S. MARLOR. N. THURSTON, Jun.,
THOMAS S. MARLOR.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTUR-ing (for army work) and Family Machines—now on exhibition. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 456 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
NIGHTLY CHANGE
OF
STANDARD COMEDIES.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY,
WITH NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW PROPERTIES and STAGE APPOINTMENTS.
Mrs. Fowler's elegant five act Comedy,
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

Flutter	Mr. Lester Wallack
Doricourt	Mr. Charles Fisher
Old Hardy	Mr. John Gilbert
Saville	Mr. Reynolds
Sir George Touchwood	Mr. Norton
Courtall	Mr. Floyd
Villiers	Mr. Parkes
Dick	Mr. Pearsoe
Gibson	Mr. Turner
Servant	Mr. Hardy
Letitia Hardy	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Racket	Miss Fanny Morant
Lady Touchwood	Miss Madeline Henrique
Miss Ogle	Mrs. Reeves
Kitty Willis	Miss Green

PROGRAMME OF FUTURE PERFORMANCES.
SATURDAY—JOHN BULL.
MONDAY—CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.
TUESDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
WEDNESDAY—MONEY.
THURSDAY—LOVE AND MONEY.
MR. WALLACK

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MR. WALLACK.

COL. JACK HAMILTON IN BROOKLYN.

A Brilliant Audience at the Academy of Music—Col. Hamilton's Speech—He Prefers the Union to Slavery.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was crowded with a brilliant audience last evening, on the occasion of the reception and address of Col. Jack Hamilton, of Texas. The stage was occupied by a number of prominent gentlemen of Brooklyn, among whom were A. A. Low, J. S. T. Stranahan, Moses F. Odell, Mr. Degraw, and Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch. There were also a large number of the delegates from the Episcopal Triennial Convention, now in session in this City.

Mr. A. A. Low, on behalf of the Committee, made the opening address, nominally introducing the honored representative from the Lone Star State. [Applause.] He thought that perhaps it would be better to reverse the order, and tell their guest who they were. He spoke of Brooklyn's progress and loyalty, saying that the only sound which would be welcome to all ears would be the music of the Union. [Applause.] In conclusion he presented Col. Hamilton to the audience.

SPEECH OF HON ANDREW JACKSON HAMILTON.

When the prolonged and hearty applause which again and again greeted him had subsided, Col. Hamilton commenced by saying that at the threshold of his remarks upon the gravest subject that ever addressed itself to any people, he would say to them, "I thank you for this reception"—[applause]—not because of personal gratification at their appreciation of his own loyalty, but because the appreciation would be acknowledged by thousands as loyal as he in his distracted country—as a just and proper compliment to them also. [Applause.] If they expected an artistic and poetic address, they would go away disappointed. Should he attempt any such thing, he could not but accuse himself of trifling with a solemn and serious subject. He would address himself to the questions. Why is our country in this condition? What are the causes, and what are the remedies to be applied? This he would do without fear of offence, save the offence against truth. [Applause.] The Union is dismembered. Many think they can give the cause. Various men attribute the cause to the action of different political parties. Some say the Abolitionists of the North—some the Democratic Party—and others say our forefathers might have so far enlarged their trust as to have precluded such a result as this. He would not, at his time of life, in the time of the necessity of looking out for the liberty of the country and its interests in all the future, stop now to consider what was the cause. He listened to both, as long as courtesy demanded, and his answer was, "I grant your premises, but what are you going to do about it?" All agreed that a great Government was in danger, and that if it was destroyed our hopes for the future were sad indeed. The only question was as to restoring the Government. He could not help giving his view of the cause than by alluding to some remarks of Mr. Spratt, of South Carolina, addressed to the South to the end of establishing the necessity of changing the system of government. Mr. Spratt had frankly said that no man was deserving of the name of statesman in the South who could pretend that the cause of rebellion and secession was the aggressions of the non-slaveholding States of the South, for no such aggression had been committed. Mr. Spratt said it was because of no difference on the organization of society North and South—that in the North every man, being a freeman, had power in the Government, and it required but little argument to show that there were and would be more slaveholders than men who directed labor; that, on the other hand, when Government was in the hands of those who directed labor, it would be in the right hands. Mr. Spratt found fault with the leaders of the secession movement because they did not renew the Slave-trade. From the premises laid down, it appeared that Slavery and Democracy were incompatibles. Mr. Spratt complimented Mr. Seward, and said there never was a greater truth uttered than that of the irrepressible conflict. [Applause.] Mr. Spratt's conclusion was that they must have a slave aristocracy. [Hisses.] If those sentiments did not represent the sentiments of the South, they would be of less significance. But it must be remembered that that letter of Mr. Spratt's was received with commendation, and unrebuked, that it was commended and echoed in the streets and newspapers, and at the festive board. They said that the Republicanism is a failure, and that we must have a stronger Government. If they knew the secret as he knew it, they would know that this rebellion did not originate with the desire to get rid of the hated Yankees. They wanted to be the conductors of a supreme and never changing Government, not to be interfered with by the votes of free men. Therefore, the idea of reconstructing the South by force and arms was wholly deceptive. There is but one remedy, and that is in the physical power of the loyal people. [Great applause.] Properly directed by sufficient thought, to lead to correct conclusions as to the consequences of failure. When he spoke of the suffering people of the South, he excepted the office holders. All had suffered in business, commerce, the destruction of wise and salutary laws, and the upheaval of the elements of society. He spoke of the body of the people—not all aware of what was in store for them. None knew better or felt more deeply that friends and foes would criticise what he said. His sacrifices in parting from his friends and home without a knowledge of when he should return, were in part compensated by his knowledge that he was right and that whatever might be the verdict of his friends upon his convictions, they were just as certain to arrive at his conclusion as that he stood there that night. [Applause.] Mr. Spratt concluded that the free society of the South would destroy Slavery by grappling with it with moral force, and it was intended to make the slave owner, and the slave owner alone, the entire power of Government. Now what, but a short time since he would have regarded a man who would free the slave, as, at least, an impracticable friend of the Government. While he believed that our fathers knew as well as any how to avoid the very troubles feared between the advocates and opponents of Slavery, he was not prepared to see Slavery used to elevate itself, and in the same proportion depress his children. The aspect of the generation was changing. The friends of Slavery had before only exercised to protect it under the laws. He had counseled the South, in the inception of the rebellion, that it could not brave the moral antipathy to Slavery except through the protection of the United States. [Applause.] But that when they tasked the dissolution of that Government and sought to establish a Government on the basis of Slavery, they would challenge the public opinion of the world and cut loose from thousands of loyal friends—men who respected the Government and laws of the United States, and believed that a remedy would be presented for any intolerable evil. He told them that they had determined to sacrifice all considerations for Slavery, and Slavery alone, and that in two or three years they would find that it would be impossible to make the new Government liberal. The great body of the people of the North had an earnest and sincere desire to preserve the Government. [Applause. Why, then, did they allow the secession movement to prosper? and the South to be forced out of the Government. Every artifice of deception was used. Each candidate for office endeavored to out Herod Herod in his denunciation of every attempt to injure Slavery. Slavery regarded every man as a traitor who did not regard it as one of the brightest evidences of the perfection of that wisdom that originated all good. [Laughter.] The successor of a man elected on such principles had to go further than his predecessor, or he was no better than the old man. Those whose mission was to preach peace on earth, had aided the Pro-Slavery propagation. For himself he differed from those who said that it originated in hell, as he had from the others. [Laughter and applause.] He had always supposed that the wisdom of God permitted Slavery for some inscrutable purpose, and that when the end was accomplished, it would be done by God in his own way. Nevertheless, the South was told that the only way to bring the North to terms was to go out of the Union temporarily, so that the North would beg them to come back, and finally be the means of procuring perpetual peace. Others would caution their friends not to go the polls, not to recognize the madmen who were seeking to overthrow the country, so that in some States not one-third of the popular vote was cast. In Louisiana a majority of the votes cast were in opposition to secession in spite of handbills posted at the polls advising the opening of every house to see who was in favor of the rotten, sinning and cowardly of the Lincolnites. It might be said that the Union men of the South ought to have gone forth and exercised their rights, and have submitted to these lawless proceedings. Very true, but most of us early thought of and admired martyrs, than of becoming martyrs. There were no little terrors on the promise of going dragged with a rung rope to an unmarked grave

"To be hung a dozen
Over which the raven flaps his wing"

That thing had happened, and was continuing to happen, and would happen, until the loyal people of the North was killed, or our power of the Government should relieve them. [Applause.] Under cover of proceedure commenced before the rebellion broke out, and before the election of Lincoln. He was not a member of a Vigilance Committee in the U. S. C's, but at least 200 loyal men of Texas had lost their lives in this way, because suspected of loving their children more than they loved their negroes. [Laughter.] If the rebellion was the result of a love of Slavery and a distrust of Slaveholders, and the rebels were justified in their effort to overthrow the Government in order to sustain Slavery, they had severed his allegiance to that institution. [Applause.] He had to go through no gradations in this change. Nor need the men of his State be surprised at the position, that if they forced him to the issue of infidelity to the Government of the United States, or infidelity to Slavery, his choice was easy made. (Loud cheers.) If they compelled him to elect between his children and their negroes, it was easy to tell where he was to be found. [Approbation.] That issue was upon every man in the whole country, and must be met fairly by all. He spoke deliberately in the matter in condemnation of the leaders of this rebellion, who had been led to do as they did, only for their own interests. Those leaders understood now something that they did not know eighteen months ago. It was a simple thing for a citizen of the South to decide whether he was better off in the great Southern Confederacy than in the Union. With his wife barefoot, his children naked, his home in mourning for those slain in battle to preserve his neighbors' negroes, himself a conscript. Was there any argument needed for him to decide. Did he need to ask what had the North done to injure him? They never stole a nigger from Texas, though some of their own neighbors had stolen their neighbors' niggers, sold them in Louisiana, and put the money in their pockets. He thanked God that if an opportunity ever offered to grasp a musket in defence of that Government, he would risk his life for it. [Loud applause.] He would not pretend that this was the outspoken opinion of the people of Texas. There was a Provost-Marshal and a Vigilance Committee and K. G. C.'s warming into every family, and spies upon every man in the land. One whisper of the deep emotions of the heart is enough—the alleged traitor is a prisoner, perhaps working on the roads, with a ball and chain as preliminary to conscription. [Laughter.] For himself, he had been obliged to retire to the mountains, and shout a hundred of his friends sought him out, and brought their old muskets and a round or two of ammunition. If they could hear the old men—loyal men—speak with tears of the last fading hopes of relief from the old Government, they could realize that the faces in public did not give the true reflex of the thoughts of the people's thoughts. The loyal men of the North were out in the cold. They had to feed upon the husks, and would gladly return to their father's house. [Applause.] He was obliged to revert partially to his own efforts to escape, though he did it reluctantly. [Cries of "Go on," "Go on."] He who attempts to escape from the persecutions of disloyal men has to traverse two hundred miles of desert prairie, which can only be traversed in safety by those who know the roads. The rebels have a force at all the watering places, towns and fords. The traveller must be armed with a pass, and, even in Mexico, be interrupted by assassins. But a day or two before he passed between the villages on the other side of the Rio Grande, four men had been murdered for loyalty to the Union. He was himself deemed worth one bullet. And afterwards four or five efforts were made to dispose of him without success. The last flag he saw as the shore of Texas receded from his view, was a little band of armed men who had just failed to succeed in capturing him. We heard much talk now about the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was. [Partial applause.] For himself, he said, The Constitution as it is—yes; the Union as it was? No? [Thunder of applause.] Now, fellow citizens, the Union as it was. [Applause.]

VOICE—How about Sawyer? [Cries of shame and hisses.]

Col. Hamilton invoked the aid of loyal citizens in support of the Government. But said if they were to invest him with the power of reinstating the Union as it was in Texas in 1861, he would not thank them for the boon. [Applause.] If he was to be suspected because his conscience could not be measured by his neighbor's, if he was to be regarded as loathsome because he could not believe that Slavery was the arm of human beneficence, if he was to be stigmatized as a traitor because he advocated the principles of Washington, he wanted no such Union. [Applause.] With that Union was restored, as he trusted it would, he hoped to be allowed to realize that he enjoyed the right of speech, as well as the liberty of conscience. he would bless the Union that gave that right. [Approbation.] He could not consent that his children should go about trying to convince everybody in their vicinity that they were sound upon the subject of Slavery. [Applause.] He did not speak with hatred of the institution of Slavery, as he once knew it; not because his conscience hurt him because he had been a slaveholder. [Applause.] They were to have Slavery on the one hand, or freedom for the whites on the other. He believed in the freedom of the non-slaveholder. He spoke to classes destined to be in the majority, and whose rights were assailed. If the spirit of a mere conflict resulting from a conflict of these two classes should present itself to him, he would say to it—

"Shake not thy gory locks at me.
Thou canst not say I did it."

He would answer, that he had warned them that they were digging an impassable gulf between themselves and the non-slaveholders; that they never could, in their new Government, give the non-slaveholders their rights; that when the non-slaveholders found that out, they would shake the pillars of the Confederacy that they could, the leaders intended to get the power in their hands, and then deny the non-slaveholders to obtain his rights. Mr. Spratt and his compatriots were developing their principles of the failure of republican institutions, and of the necessity of a new and strong Government. The slaveholders intend that Slavery shall be perpetuated, if Democracy perishes. It becomes the duty of every man to accept the issue tendered by the South. [Great applause.] If coerced willingly, he must do it per force. We are on the side of the Government. New-York has proven her power, in loyalty as well as in the extent and enterprise of her commercial influence. He was conversing with a man the other day, who said the war had lasted too long already, for, said he, "My trade is nothing like what it used to be." [Laughter.] We are all shallow reasoners when we are not deeply interested. That man had not been called to take a more serious view on the subject, or he would doubtless take the same view as he was about to present. While he would urge them on right to free their honored country—even of the South, he would ask them also to remember that our liberties are inseparably bound up with theirs. [Applause.] Was there a man who believed that it was practicable to dismember the Government by the secession of the Confederacy, the division would stop there? Granted that we would have 20,000,000 of freemen left at the North, with wealth, intelligence and power. But one thing we would not have, the prestige, the power, the very name of the United States. [Applause.] If the Government could not prevent one secession, it could not prevent another. If we could not crush rebellion once, could we crush it again? Suppose plausible arguments are presented for the great State of New-York to secede from the rest of the United States, or that inducements are presented why New-York City should be a free city, there are men in New-York who would listen to it. [Murmurs.] After the confidence of the people in the stability of the Government is broken, there is no circumscribing the spirit of secession. If Republicanism fails in the South, it will fail on the continent. We must crush the idea at the South if we would save ourselves. [Applause.] We must do it in defiance of foreign interference. [Applause.] We must not permit poor Mexico to become the victim of Louis Napoleon. The movement of that artful, dark, mysterious, inscrutable man, is full of danger to the United States. Five years ago he would not have dared to brave our settled policy of the Monroe doctrine. [Applause.] Just as long as the people had a love and veneration for their Government, the command of the public sentiment of the United States was obeyed. But as soon as secession showed its head, England, France and Spain united to encroach upon our continent. Now France was about and Louis Napoleon was sending 50,000 or 100,000 men to Mexico. It was not alone for securing the payment of money due to France, but it was to change the policy of Government there, with the view of breaking down the system of Republican Government here. [Applause.] He would not appeal to their love of dollars and cents. He knew that they would not limit the liberty of their children by the love of money. He knew that the question was given concern to some of the best minds in the United States. He was glad to find here, as well as in Mexico, an appreciation of the subject. He assured them that from the best citizens of Mexico, prayers are earnestly going up for the salvation of the United States everywhere where our jurisdiction ever did exist. [Applause.] No man in the South who desired the success of the rebellion could be conciliated. No man of that stamp was likely to hear a proposition for compromise except on its own terms. Perhaps the guilty men, as separate from the deluded, would expect to be restored where they were, and that the guilty would be punished, and the deluded forgiven. Jeff. Davis could not expect to be President of the United States. [Laughter.] therefore his influence and that of all the guilty ones would be against any scheme of peace or conciliation. As to the rumored proposition of peace, he knew that the President had no such power, and surely Mr. Lincoln had too much sense to dream of the exercise of any such power. [Applause.] Let us drive all idle talk of any such patriotism. The Government of the United States must be restored over all its territory. [Applause.] It must have no more under the Constitution, but it must exercise its power better. [Applause.] It will be long, should we crush rebellion, before a Yancey, Wigfall, Rhett or Toombs will be found preaching treason against their own Government. [Applause.] It was because the Government had confidence in the loyalty of the people that it permitted it so long. [Applause.] The Government had learned a lesson, and if we got over this, would not make a similar mistake in future.

Col. Hamilton strongly censured Mr. Buchanan for his timid, vacillating and almost treacherous course during the infancy of the rebellion, saying that secession would have been prevented, if there had been at the helm of state a worthy successor of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, or of Jackson. [Applause.] Instead of staying treason at the outset, Mr. Buchanan sat with his hands up, saying "Don't press me on. Just let my few remaining days pass in peace. I am content." [Hisses.] Mr. Hamilton dwelt upon the monstrous treason of Floyd and his confederates in the Cabinet, paid a deserved tribute to Jo. Holt, and said that when it was rumored that the resignation of Floyd was not to be accepted, there was a pressure to Washington to proceed to the White House and put it on its foundation stone. [Applause.]

Col. Hamilton, in earnest and persuasive eloquence, besought the sympathy and support of the people for the President in this trying hour, who occupies a position of less responsibility is not surpassed to-day by any. [Applause.] For himself, he asked not to criticise the President's capacity, or the propriety of his policy. He had known that he was the President—the legitimate President of the country. [Applause.] He believed, though thousands of his friends on the South would condemn him for the sentiment, that Mr. Lincoln was an honest President. He believed it to be his duty to sustain the President to the full extent of the power, and that duty would be fully and faithfully performed. [Applause.] Mr. Hamilton counseled confidence in the head of the army, and an abandonment of all dissentions that might pervert our attention from the one leading object of crushing the rebels. [Applause.] In conclusion, he said: Let me ask that if, in the language of Webster, freedom is to go down upon this continent, let it fall, at least, amid the proudest monuments of its glory, on the very scene of its origin. [Applause, during which Col. Hamilton retired.]

COL. HAMILTON'S ENGAGEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

In consequence of a misapprehension respecting the engagements of Col Hamilton, of Texas, and of an announcement in several of the papers that the meeting, to hear from the loyal Unionists of Mississippi and Alabama, would be held on Friday evening, the meeting which was to have been held last evening was adjourned to Saturday evening next, Oct. 4, at 7½ o'clock, when Col. Hamilton, with the other speakers announced in the published notices, will be present.

POPE'S CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. SIGEL.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS.
ARMY OF VIRGINIA, September, 1862.

After the battle of Cedar Mountain, the retreat of the First Corps from the Rapidan behind the Rappahannock, and the engagements of that corps near the Rappahannock Station, Freeman's Ford and Sulphur Springs, we advanced to Waterloo Bridge on the same day we had taken possession of Sulphur Springs. The brigade of Gen. Milroy occupied a position on the north side of the bridge, extending his line of sharpshooters along the shore of the river. The main body of the corps was encamped between the bridge and Sulphur Springs, and behind it the corps of Maj.-Gen. Banks and Gen. Reno's Division. The enemy had advanced from Rappahannock Station, along the south side of the river in a line parallel with the route taken by our troops, and was trying to cross at the above-named ford (Freeman's) and the bridges at Sulphur Springs and Waterloo. In the night of the 24th August, his camp fires extended from Waterloo Bridge to Jefferson Village, a distance of four or five miles, his main force of about 30,000 men occupying the latter point.

Early in the morning of the 26th, a sharp skirmish commenced at the Waterloo Bridge, which was reported to me by Gen. Pope to have been destroyed by Gen. Ilsford, but which we found on our arrival to be in good order, and strongly defended by the enemy. While we were taking position on the north side, the enemy began to break up his camp at Jefferson, and to mass his troops on the south side of the bridge. By noon twenty-eight regiments of infantry, six batteries, and several regiments of cavalry of the enemy had arrived, and taken their position. I had one night before given notice of the enemy's strength and movements to Maj.-Gen. Pope, and now again informed him of the position of affairs, as the dissolution he had made of our forces was evidently based on the supposition that the enemy would force the passage of the river between Bealeton and Waterloo Bridge.

In the meantime, I had been directed to march to Fayetteville and form part of the centre of the army, to be arranged in a line extending from Waterloo Bridge to Bealeton Station. In accordance with this order, Gen. Milroy should have been relieved in the morning by a brigade of Gen. McDowell's, another brigade of the third corps (McDowell's) had to march to Sulphur Springs. In the forenoon of the same day, Gen. Roberts, of Maj.-Gen. Pope's Staff, delivered to me a verbal order to hold my position at Waterloo Bridge under all circumstances, and to meet the enemy if he should try to force the passage of the river, and that Gen. McDowell would be on my right with the cavalry brigade of Gen. Buford, and Gen. Reno on my left.

Soon afterward I received intelligence that a large force of the enemy's cavalry had crossed on my right and was moving toward Orleans, and that another force had crossed on my left at Sulphur Springs, and taken possession of that place. I immediately ordered Gen. Bradley with the Ninth New-York Cavalry and four mountain howitzers to Sulphur Springs to shell the enemy out of the place, which he did. The rest of my cavalry, consisting of three companies of the First Virginia, and two of the First Maryland, I ordered toward Orleans for the purpose of protecting my right flank. Meanwhile, reconnoitering was kept up near the bridge, and from all indications I supposed that the enemy would avail himself of the opportunity to make a combined attack against my position. I therefore sent to the left to find Gen. Banks and Reno and to the right to look after Gen. McDowell's troops, especially the cavalry brigade, and was not a little astonished to learn that Gens. Banks and Reno were, by order of Gen. Pope, on their march to Bealeton, and that no troops could be found on my right except the cavalry brigade of Gen. Buford, which was encamped four miles behind on the Warrenton road.

To confine matters still worse, I received a dispatch from Gen. McDowell, one section of it directed to Maj.-Gen. Banks, asking for news from his Corps, and the other directed to myself, informing me that I would join my position, train at Fayetteville. I sent this to Gen. Banks, and requested him to furnish me with what information he could, so that, in the absence of instructions, I might be enabled to direct my movements properly. I also sent to Gens. Pope and McDowell, at Warrenton, for an explanation and for orders, but Gen. Pope had left for Warrenton Station, and Gen. McDowell did not furnish me with any instructions. It was now nearly sunset, and my situation extremely critical. Threatened on my right and left flanks, an army of 30,000 menacing my front, and separated from me only by a shallow river, fordable at many points to infantry, as well as cavalry and artillery—no supporting force within eight or ten miles—I supposed that it was not really the intention of the Commanding-General to leave me in this position. I was convinced to my opinion by the answer of Gen. Banks, who advised me to march to Fayetteville, and by the fragmentary paper saying that I would find my pontoon train at that point.

Considering all this, I resolved to march to Fayetteville at night, and made my preparations accordingly, though I did not believe in the correctness of the whole plan.

Just at the moment when my troops were about to move, one of my officers returned with an order of Gen. Pope directing me to march to Warrenton and encamp there. I put my troops in motion in compliance with this order, and cautiously withdrew from Waterloo Bridge, as I had not a single company of cavalry to cover my retreat. Before withdrawing, however, I ordered the destruction of the bridge, which was accomplished under the direction of Gen. Milroy, after much exertion and some loss of life. At 2 o'clock next morning, (Aug. 26,) as I was entering Warrenton with my rear guard, I received another order from Gen. Pope, through Gen. McDowell, directing me to "force the passage of Waterloo Bridge at daylight."

As this was an impossibility, the troops having marched the whole night on a very inconvenient road, I reported to Maj.-Gen. Pope this fact, and received orders to stay at Warrenton. During the day, I ascertained that the enemy was marching by Thoroughfare Gap to Manassas, and on the following night that his main army was encamped at White Plains, the advanced guard east of Thoroughfare Gap, and the rear at Orleans.

This news was brought in by all the scouts sent out by me, and some cavalry, to Sperryville, Salem and Gainesville, and immediately communicated by telegraph to Maj.-Gen. Pope. It was also reported to me that the enemy was moving during the night, that Jackson would be in Manassas next day, and that Longstreet had not yet joined him, but was two miles from Salem at noon on Wednesday, the 27th. In view of these facts, I proposed to Gen. McDowell, to whose command the First Corps had been attached since its arrival at Waterloo Bridge, to concentrate our troops at Gainesville, and thereby separate Longstreet's troops from those of Jackson, taking the enemy at Manassas in the rear, and, by forcing him to evacuate Manassas, effect a junction with the army of Gen. McClellan. This movement was executed.

On the morning of the 27th the First Corps left Warrenton for Buckland Bridge, on the road to Gainesville, with directions to take possession of the road, and thereby open the road to Gainesville. The brigade of Brig.-Gen. Milroy advanced rapidly toward the bridge, and drove the enemy—who was stationed there with some artillery and cavalry—back to Gainesville, while the pioneers repaired the bridge, which had been set on fire and partially destroyed by the enemy. In a short time the whole of Gen. Milroy's Brigade had passed the river and pressed forward against Gainesville, taking on their way about 150 prisoners. I now ordered Gen. Schenck to pass the river, and follow Gen. Milroy, and take position behind him. The division of Gen. Schenck also crossed the river, and the infantry brigade of Gen. Steinwehr remained in reserve at the bridge. Such was the position of the First Corps on the evening of the 27th.

During the night Gen. McDowell's corps arrived at Buckland Mills, and I received orders at 3 o'clock in the morning to march to Manassas and to take a position with my right resting on the railroad leading from Warrenton Junction to Manassas Junction—so, at least, I understood the order. On this march our cavalry sent out to the left in the direction of Groveton, was shelled by the enemy about one and a half miles distant from the road on which we marched, and besides this an artillery engagement began between Gen. McDowell's corps and the enemy. I immediately halted, ordered the whole corps to countermarch, and formed in order of battle on the heights parallel with the Centreville-Gainesville road. The enemy's infantry and cavalry pickets were about 300 yards from our lines, and our skirmishers had already advanced against them, when, on a report made to Gen. McDowell, I received orders to march forthwith to Manassas Junction.

I reluctantly obeyed this order, marched on from the right, and was within two-and-a-half miles from Manassas when our cavalry reported that Manassas was evacuated by the enemy, and that Gen. Kearney was in possession of that point. As I was sure that the enemy must be somewhere between Centreville and Gainesville, I asked permission to march to Centreville. This order was in execution, and the troops prepared to cross the fields of Bull Run, when our advance met the enemy on the turnpike from New-Market to Sudley's Ford. I received from Gen. Pope that the enemy was concentrating at Centreville.

Supposing that this was correct, I directed the brigade of Gen. Milroy and Col. McLean to advance against the enemy this side of Bull Run, on the road to Sudley's Spring, and left Gen. Stahl's Brigade and Gen. Schurz's Division near the fords, the latter Division facing toward Centreville. At noon, however, as I had ascertained that Centreville was evacuated by the enemy, I followed with these troops to assist Brig.-Gen. Milroy and Col. McLean, who, under the direction of Brig.-Gen. Schurz, was briskly engaged with the left of the enemy's forces, whose right had engaged a brigade of the third corps. Our artillery advanced steadily until the darkness of the night interrupted their movements. They encamped near Mrs. Harvey's farm—one regiment having taken possession of the Centreville-Gainesville turnpike, the main force facing toward Sudley's Spring and Groveton.

On Thursday night, Aug. 28, when the First Corps was encamped on the heights south of Young's Branch, near Bull Run, I received orders to "attack the enemy vigorously" the next morning. I accordingly made the necessary preparations at night, and formed in order of battle at daybreak, having ascertained that the enemy was in considerable force beyond Young's Branch, in sight of the hills we occupied. His left wing rested on Cathargine Creek—front toward Centreville, with his centre he occupied a long stretch of woods parallel with the Sudley-Spring Newmarket road; and his right was posted on the hills on both sides of the Centreville-Gainesville road. I therefore directed Gen. Schurz to deploy his division on the right of the Gainesville road, and by a change of direction to the left, to come into position parallel with the Sudley-Spring road. Gen. Milroy, with his brigade and one battery, was directed to form the centre, and to take possession of an elevation in front of the so-called "Stone-House," at the junction of the Gainesville and Sudley-Spring road. Gen. Schurz, with his division forming our left, was ordered to advance quickly to an adjoining range of hills, and to plant his batteries on these hills, at an excellent range from the enemy's position.

In this order our whole line advanced from point to point, taking advantage of the ground before us, until our whole line was involved in a most vehement artillery and infantry contest. In the course of about four hours—from 6½ to 10½ o'clock in the morning—our whole infantry and nearly all our batteries were engaged with the enemy, Gens. Milroy and Schurz advancing one mile, and Gen. Schenck two miles from their original positions.

At this time (10½ o'clock) the enemy threw forward large masses of infantry against our right, but was resisted firmly, and driven back three times by the troops of Gens. Milroy and Schurz.

To assist these troops, so hard pressed by overpowering numbers, exhausted by fatigue and weakened by losses, I ordered one battery of reserve to take position on their left, and posted two pieces of artillery under Lieut. Blum, of Schenck's Battery, supported by the Forty-first New-York Volunteers, beyond their line, and opposite the right flank of the enemy, who was advancing in the woods. These pieces opened fire with canister most effectively, and checked the enemy's advance on that point.

I now directed Gen. Schenck to draw his lines nearer to us, and to attack the enemy's right flank and rear by a change of front to the right, thereby assisting our troops in the centre. This movement could not be executed by Gen. Schenck with his whole division, as he became briskly engaged with the enemy, who tried to turn our extreme left. At this critical moment, when the enemy had almost outflanked us on both wings, and was preparing a new attack against our centre, Gen. Kearny arrived on the field of battle and deployed by the Sudley Spring road on our right, while Gen. Reno's troops came to our support by the Gainesville turnpike. With the consent of Gen. Reno, I directed two regiments and one battery, under Brig.-Gen. Stevens, to take position on the right of Gen. Schenck—the battery on an eminence in front and centre of our line, where it did excellent work during the rest of the day, and where it relieved Capt. Dilger's Battery, which held this position the whole morning. Three regiments were posted between Gen. Milroy and Gen. Stevens, and two others, with two mounted batteries, were sent to the assistance of Gen. Schurz.

Scarcely were these troops in position when the contest began with renewed vigor and vehemence the enemy attacking furiously along our whole line, from the extreme right to the extreme left. The Infantry brigade of Col. Steinwehr, commanded by Col. Koltz, was then sent forward to the assistance of Gen. Schurz, and four mountain howitzers to Sulphur Springs to shell the enemy out of the place, which he was. The rest of my cavalry, consisting of three companies of the First Virginia, and two of the First Maryland, I ordered toward Orleans for the purpose of protecting my right flank. Meanwhile, reconnoitering was kept up near the bridge, and from all indications I supposed that the enemy would avail himself of the opportunity to make a combined attack against my position. I therefore sent to the left to find Gen. Banks and Reno and to the right to look after Gen. McDowell's troops, especially the cavalry brigade, and was not a little astonished to learn that Gens. Banks and Reno were, by order of Gen. Pope, on their march to Bealeton, and that no troops could be found on my right, except the cavalry brigade of Gen. Buford, which was encamped four miles behind on the Warrenton road.

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As this was an impossibility, the troops having marched the whole night on a very inconvenient road, I reported to Maj.-Gen. Pope this fact, and received orders to stay at Warrenton. During the day, I ascertained that the enemy was marching by Thoroughfare Gap to Manassas, and on the following night that his main army was encamped at White Plains, the advanced guard east of Thoroughfare Gap, and the rear at Orleans.

This news was brought in by all the scouts sent out by me, and some cavalry, to Sperryville, Salem and Gainesville, and immediately communicated by telegraph to Maj.-Gen. Pope. It was also reported to me that the enemy was moving during the night, that Jackson would be in Manassas next day, and that Longstreet had not yet joined him, but was two miles from Salem at noon on Wednesday, the 27th. In view of these facts, I proposed to Gen. McDowell, to whose command the First Corps had been attached since its arrival at Waterloo Bridge, to concentrate our troops at Gainesville, and thereby separate Longstreet's troops from those of Jackson, taking the enemy at Manassas in the rear, and, by forcing him to evacuate Manassas, effect a junction with the army of Gen. McClellan. This movement was executed.

On the morning of the 27th the First Corps left Warrenton for Buckland Bridge, on the road to Gainesville, with directions to take possession of the road, and thereby open the road to Gainesville. The brigade of Brig.-Gen. Milroy advanced rapidly toward the bridge, and drove the enemy—who was stationed there with some artillery and cavalry—back to Gainesville, while the pioneers repaired the bridge, which had been set on fire and partially destroyed by the enemy. In a short time the whole of Gen. Milroy's Brigade had passed the river and pressed forward against Gainesville, taking on their way about 150 prisoners. I now ordered Gen. Schenck to pass the river, and follow Gen. Milroy, and take position behind him. The division of Gen. Schenck also crossed the river, and the infantry brigade of Gen. Steinwehr remained in reserve at the bridge. Such was the position of the First Corps on the evening of the 27th.

During the night Gen. McDowell's corps arrived at Buckland Mills, and I received orders at 3 o'clock in the morning to march to Manassas and to take a position with my right resting on the railroad leading from Warrenton Junction to Manassas Junction—so, at least, I understood the order. On this march our cavalry sent out to the left in the direction of Groveton, was shelled by the enemy about one and a half miles distant from the road on which we marched, and besides this an artillery engagement began between Gen. McDowell's corps and the enemy. I immediately halted, ordered the whole corps to countermarch, and formed in order of battle on the heights parallel with the Centreville-Gainesville road. The enemy's infantry and cavalry pickets were about 300 yards from our lines, and our skirmishers had already advanced against them, when, on a report made to Gen. McDowell, I received orders to march forthwith to Manassas Junction.

I reluctantly obeyed this order, marched on from the right, and was within two-and-a-half miles from Manassas when our cavalry reported that Manassas was evacuated by the enemy, and that Gen. Kearny was in possession of that point. As I was sure that the enemy must be somewhere between Centreville and Gainesville, I asked permission to march to Centreville. This order was in execution, and the troops prepared to cross the fields of Bull Run, when our advance met the enemy on the turnpike from New-Market to Sudley's Ford. I received from Gen. Pope that the enemy was concentrating at Centreville.

Supposing that this was correct, I directed the brigade of Gen. Milroy and Col. McLean to advance against the enemy this side of Bull Run, on the road to Sudley's Spring, and left Gen. Stahl's Brigade and Gen. Schurz's Division near the fords, the latter Division facing toward Centreville. At noon, however, as I had ascertained that Centreville was evacuated by the enemy, I followed with these troops to assist Brig.-Gen. Milroy and Col. McLean, who, under the direction of Brig.-Gen. Schurz, was briskly engaged with the left of the enemy's forces, whose right had engaged a brigade of the third corps. Our artillery advanced steadily until the darkness of the night interrupted their movements. They encamped near Mrs. Harvey's farm—one regiment having taken possession of the Centreville-Gainesville turnpike, the main force facing toward Sudley's Spring and Groveton.

On Thursday night, Aug. 28, when the First Corps was encamped on the heights south of Young's Branch, near Bull Run, I received orders to "attack the enemy vigorously" the next morning. I accordingly made the necessary preparations at night, and formed in order of battle at daybreak, having ascertained that the enemy was in considerable force beyond Young's Branch, in sight of the hills we occupied. His left wing rested on Cathargine Creek—front toward Centreville, with his centre he occupied a long stretch of woods parallel with the Sudley-Spring Newmarket road; and his right was posted on the hills on both sides of the Centreville-Gainesville road. I therefore directed Gen. Schurz to deploy his division on the right of the Gainesville road, and by a change of direction to the left, to come into position parallel with the Sudley-Spring road. Gen. Milroy, with his brigade and one battery, was directed to form the centre, and to take possession of an elevation in front of the so-called "Stone-House," at the junction of the Gainesville and Sudley-Spring road. Gen. Schurz, with his division forming our left, was ordered to advance quickly to an adjoining range of hills, and to plant his batteries on these hills, at an excellent range from the enemy's position.

In this order our whole line advanced from point to point, taking advantage of the ground before us, until our whole line was involved in a most vehement artillery and infantry contest. In the course of about four hours—from 6½ to 10½ o'clock in the morning—our whole infantry and nearly all our batteries were engaged with the enemy, Gens. Milroy and Schurz advancing one mile, and Gen. Schenck two miles from their original positions.

At this time (10½ o'clock) the enemy threw forward large masses of infantry against our right, but was resisted firmly, and driven back three times by the troops of Gens. Milroy and Schurz.

To assist these troops, so hard pressed by overpowering numbers, exhausted by fatigue and weakened by losses, I ordered one battery of reserve to take position on their left, and posted two pieces of artillery under Lieut. Blum, of Schenck's Battery, supported by the Forty-first New-York Volunteers, beyond their line, and opposite the right flank of the enemy, who was advancing in the woods. These pieces opened fire with canister most effectively, and checked the enemy's advance on that point.

I now directed Gen. Schenck to draw his lines nearer to us, and to attack the enemy's right flank and rear by a change of front to the right, thereby assisting our troops in the centre. This movement could not be executed by Gen. Schenck with his whole division, as he became briskly engaged with the enemy, who tried to turn our extreme left. At this critical moment, when the enemy had almost outflanked us on both wings, and was preparing a new attack against our centre, Gen. Kearny arrived on the field of battle and deployed by the Sudley Spring road on our right, while Gen. Reno's troops came to our support by the Gainesville turnpike. With the consent of Gen. Reno, I directed two regiments and one battery, under Brig.-Gen. Stevens, to take position on the right of Gen. Schenck—the battery on an eminence in front and centre of our line, where it did excellent work during the rest of the day, and where it relieved Capt. Dilger's Battery, which held this

The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

The President's Emancipation Proclamation Before the Rebel Congress.

The Recommendation of Retaliatory Measures.

TALK OF RAISING THE BLACK FLAG.

The Matter Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Beauregard's Assumption of Command in South Carolina and Georgia.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 3.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Sept. 30, contains the following:

In the rebel Senate, on the 29th of September, Mr. SEBRIS, of Louisiana, submitted the following joint resolution:

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States, That the Proclamation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, issued in the City of Washington, in the year 1862, wherein he declares "that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1862, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated parts of a State, wherein the people shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be henceforth and forever free," is leveled against the citizens of the Confederate States, and as such is a *gross violation of the usages of civilized warfare*, an outrage on the rights of private property, and an *invitation to an atrocious servile war*, and, therefore, should be held up to the execration of mankind, and counteracted by *such retaliatory measures as in the judgment of the President may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution*.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was in favor of declaring every citizen of the Southern Confederacy a soldier, authorized to put to death every man caught on our soil in arms against the Government.

Mr. SEBRIS, of Louisiana, said that the resolution had not been drawn without reflection. The question of retaliation was exclusively an Executive one, to be regulated by circumstances. But it was proper that the Legislative Department of the Government should express its approval of the retaliation contemplated by the resolution.

Mr. HENRY, of Tennessee, said that the resolution did not go far enough. He favored the passage of a law providing that upon any attempt being made to execute the Proclamation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *we immediately hoist the "black flag," and proclaim a war of extermination against all invaders of our soil.*

Mr. PERKIN, of Mississippi, said that he had always been in favor of conducting the war under the "black flag." If that flag had been raised a year ago the war would be ended now.

Mr. YANCEY, of Alabama, moved that the pending resolution, together with the resolutions submitted by him some time since, relative to retaliation, &c., be referred to a Select Committee of three, and be made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, moved that all of said resolutions be referred to the Committee on Judiciary. This was agreed to.

BEAUREGARD IN COMMAND.

Gen. BEAUREGARD, Sept. 24, officially announced his assumption of the command of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia. He says: "In entering upon my duties, which may involve at an early day the defence of two of the most important cities in the Confederate States, against the most formidable efforts of our powerful enemy, I shall rely on the ardent patriotism, the intelligent and unconquerable spirit of the officers and men under my command to sustain successfully. But to maintain our posts with credit to our country and our own honor, and avoid irremediable disaster, it is essential that all should yield implicit obedience to any orders emanating from superiors in authority."

THE LOSSES IN RECENT BATTLES.

The Richmond *Whig* says that "The entire rebel losses in the Manassas battles do not exceed five thousand, and that the losses in the engagements in Maryland range between five and seven thousand. Beyond a doubt our losses are less than one-fourth of those sustained by the enemy."

NEGROES IN THE MILITARY PRISONS.

Gen. WINDER publishes a list of about a hundred negroes confined in the military prisons in Richmond, of whom twenty are from the Free States.

BY WAY OF FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 2.

The flag-of-truce boat *Metamora* arrived here at Aiken's Landing. She brought down [illegible] passengers, one of whom reports that the rebels [illegible] resolved in all future actions to exhibit the black flag and exterminate the Federals without granting quarter.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Oct. 1, says:

"Information from Gen. LEE's army indicates that an important battle is impending, and will take place at the close of this week. Gen. MCCLELLAN's army is on this side of the Potomac, and is advancing. The rebel army is in excellent condition, and eager for the fray."

The *Whig* speaks of President LINCOLN's Proclamation as ordaining a servile insurrection in the Confederate States, and says, "It is not misunderstood North or South. It is a flash of the pen to destroy four thousand millions of our property, and is as much as a bid for the slaves to rise in insurrection from the assurance of aid from the whole military and naval power of the United States.' It speaks of the cruelty of the Administration, and says, "BUTLER is a saint compared with his masters."

"Our military operations," says the *Whig*, "are henceforth to assume a very grave character. *The fiend's new programme will necessarily destroy millions of lives.* The next campaign will be a tremendous one, both for the magnitude and character of the operations. Let our authorities prepare the whole strength of our people for the tremendious shock. The enemy is making great preparations as well as issuing fiendish proclamations. We must respond with equal energy. *If we do not we are lost.* But we will do it."

The *Whig* says:

"Yesterday, the Yankees advanced on Warrenton, taking the sick and wounded prisoners, and paroling them. The movements of LEE and JACKSON were toward that place on Saturday last, but their exact movement is not known. It is enough to know that our Generals understand what they are about."

James River was never lower than now. In the neighborhood of Lynchburgh a person can walk across on the rocks without wetting his feet.

An army post-office has been established at Winchester. To that point is a daily stage from Staunton.

A dispatch from Memphis, 28th ult., says there is no news of importance.

Conciliation of the Northwestern States by the Rebels.

The following is the majority report of the rebel House Committee on Foreign Affairs upon the resolutions lately introduced into their Congress touching the conduct of the war and the tender of conciliatory measures to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred certain resolutions relating to the true policy of the war, and recommending to the President the issuance of a proclamation touching the free navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the opening of the market of the South to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States, upon certain terms and conditions, have had the same under consideration, and now report back said resolutions, with one or two slight amendments, and recommend that they be adopted.

The expediency of conducting the war in which we are engaged with all possible activity, and of carrying that war into the enemy's country, so soon as the same shall be found practicable, is believed to be now universally admitted by all enlightened men who have given their attention to the subject. It is evident that we must rely alone upon our own energies for success in the struggle of arms which is now in progress. In the present condition of affairs it is quite manifest that in order to bring the sanguinary struggle in which we are engaged to an early termination, it will be necessary that every portion of our army should be kept into a state of constant readiness for active exertion, and that no opportunity should be neglected of striking the forces of the enemy, wherever to be found upon Southern soil, with that boldness and heroic energy which are so certain to secure to our arms the most signal success.

It is equally manifest that the enemy will never be willing to desist from the unjust and ferocious war which they are now waging, until the evils and inconveniences thereof shall have been brought home fully to themselves. When our valiant and disciplined armies (enhanced in numbers and in strength, as it is hoped they will shortly be,) shall have once found their way to the heart of the enemy's country, and have inflicted a just retaliation upon those who have so ruthlessly ravaged our territories, pillaged our towns, and desolated our homes, it is to be reasonably expected that even they will at last be able to discern the rank injustice and brutal cruelty which they have compelled us to experience, and for the perpetration of which they have not been heretofore subjected to anything like adequate punishment.

Your Committee are well satisfied that the issuing of some such proclamation by the President, as that described in the resolutions referred to them, at such time as he shall deem expedient, could not but be attended with the most salutary effects. It is an unmounted fact, that the Government at Washington, awed by unscrupulous local demagogues in the Northwestern States, has succeeded, to a considerable extent, in deluding the people of that region into a general belief that, should we succeed in our struggle for independence, it is the intention of the Government and people of the Confederate States to shut them out from the free navigation of the Mississippi River, and its great tributaries, and though the Provisional Congress of these States long ago emphatically negatived this idea, by well-known acts of formal legislation, yet your Committee is assured that the delusion on this subject still continues to exist among the people of the Northwest, and that the gross misapprehension in regard to the intentions and policy of the Confederate States of America, thus engendered and kept in existence by wicked and designing men, has operated most effectively in prompting the people of the Northwestern States (so closely connected with the South heretofore, both by geographical and political ties,) to contribute freely, both in men and money, to the prosecution of a war which, if successful on the part of those with whom it has originated, would be greatly as disastrous in its effects to the people of the Northwestern States themselves, as to those of the Confederate States of America. It is gratifying to discover that high-spirited and intelligent men in several of the Northwestern States, have of late become exceedingly active in their endeavors to discourage and suppress the ferocious war spirit heretofore raising among their fellow-citizens, and that their honest and patriotic efforts have been already attended with the most marked success.

Such a proclamation as that recommended in the resolutions referred to the Committee, it is confidently believed, would have a tendency greatly to strengthen the efforts of the advocates of peace in the Northwestern States, be calculated to bring those States quickly into amicable relations with the States of the South, withdraw them ultimately altogether from their present inimical political connection with the States of the North and East, with which they have really so little in common, and thus enable us to declare the return of a just and honorable peace from the great commercial emporium of that region through whose influence mainly has this wicked and unnatural war been thus far kept in progress.

THE VICTORY AT IUKA.

Congratulatory Order from Gen. Grant.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, / CORINTH, Miss., Sept. 20, 1862. /

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 1.—The General Commanding takes great pleasure in congratulating the two wings of the army, commanded respectively by Major-Gen. ORD and Major-Gen. ROSECRANS, upon the energy, alacrity and bravery displayed by them on the 19th and 20th inst., in their movement against the enemy at Iuka. Although the enemy was in numbers reputed far greater than their own, nothing was evinced by the troops but a burning desire to meet him, whatever his numbers, and however strong his position.

With such a disposition as was manifested by the troops on this occasion, their commanders need never fear defeat against anything but overwhelming odds here.

While it was the fortune of the command of Gen. ROSECRANS, on the evening of the 19th inst., to engage the enemy in a most spirited fight for more than two hours, driving him with great loss from his position, and winning for themselves fresh laurels, the command of Gen. ORD is entitled to equal credit for their efforts in trying to reach the enemy, and in diverting his attention.

And while congratulating the noble living, it is meet to offer our condolence to the friends of the heroic dead, who entered their lives a sacrifice in defence of constitutional liberty, and in their fall rendered memorable the field of Iuka.

By command of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.

JOHN A. RAWLINGS, Asst. Adjt. General.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Defeat of a Small Body of Kansas Troops at Neosho.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 3.

Advices received here from the headquarters of Gen. SCHOFIELD, state that an engagement had taken place at Neosho, between the Kansas troops under Col. SUTORIUS and a superior force of the rebels. The loss on both sides was trivial.

The Kansas troops were obliged to retire, leaving the field to the rebels, who greatly outnumbered them.

Col. SUTORIUS's force was about a thousand men.

Dried Apples Wanted for Sick Soldiers.

CHIEF OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION, / WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1862. /

The inquiry is being frequently made whether the Commission wishes to receive argues for the use of the wounded, it would immediately be published, as widely as desirable, that dried apples, cut of the sent to hospitals in localities contiguous. Town and village Relief Societies are requested to make arrangements for paring, cutting and drying by their members, and such volunteer as are strong as they can enlist, and to notify farmers that they will receive in return good fruit as they may be disposed to offer and are suitable for use when properly prepared. Dried apples may be sent in sacks or barrels, or in shipping boxes without, to be forwarded. Dried fruits of other kinds, as peaches, plums, fruits will be very acceptable.

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Gen Secretary.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Review of the Several Army Corps by the President and Gen. McClellan.

Great Enthusiasm of the Troops and People.

The President to Return to Washington To-Day.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, / FRIDAY, Oct. 3, 1862. /

The President in company with Gen. MCCLELLAN reviewed to-day the several corps of the army of the Potomac, beginning with that of Gen. BURNSIDE, near the mouth of the Antietam, and concluding with that of Gen. FRANKLIN's at Bakersville, and those of Gens. PORTER and REYNOLDS.

At the review of each corps the people collected in large numbers and manifested the greatest enthusiasm in meeting the President and "Little Mac."

The prevailing spirit of loyalty was clearly indicated by the greetings which on every hand were showered upon the distinguished men. Gen. MCCLELLAN was most enthusiastically cheered by the soldiers. The President, after visiting Gen. RICHARDSON, who lies near by, will in the morning be escorted to Frederick, where he will take a special train for Washington.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS AT SHARPSBURGH.

The Cumberland Valley—Condition of Hagerstown—Sharpsburgh—The Battle-Field—State of the Town—A Warlike Lodging—Future Prospects—A Visit to Col. Ennesworth's Brigade—Abuses in Our Cavalry Regiments.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Friday, Sept. 26, 1862.

I am at length on that memorable battle-field which has recently shed so much glory on our arms, and which is, unquestionably, one of the few that will be remembered in history for all time. On coming here from Harrisburgh, through the Cumberland Valley, it was easy enough to comprehend why the rebels should have cast so longing an eye upon the good things of Pennsylvania. It is impossible to behold a richer future of prosperity and abundance than is to be found all the way from Harrisburgh to this place. It is a perfect Eden.

On arriving at Hagerstown, railway communication stopped—and not only that but the telegraph also—at least, for every purpose not immediately pertaining to Government. I found Hagerstown completely overwhelmed with visitors, some from mere curiosity, others in pursuit of the graves of their relatives and friends. Every hotel and private house was so crowded that it was quite impossible to obtain a shelter anywhere; and, as to conveyances, either on wheels or in the shape of horse flesh, hands of people were running about in bewilderment, inquiring of every owner of a trap—no matter if only a donkey cart—to take them to Sharpsburgh at the rate of $2 apiece or anything else they chose to name.

As we approached Sharpsburgh, it was quite necessary to ask which we were coming near the great battle-field, for it could be distinctly smelt two miles off. I stopped about a mile this side of Sharpsburgh, on the Hagerstown road, to go over the cornfield which you will remember was so terribly contested between the rebels and our forces under Hooker, when the latter was wounded. It is a large elevated plateau situated between two woods, near one of which runs the Hagerstown turnpike. It was from this elevated position that the first comprehensive glance could be taken of this glorious panorama; and from the graphic and accurate descriptions which have been given, especially by your own correspondents, it was easy at once to comprehend the whole struggle.

Here it was that the left wing of the enemy, standing in front of one wood, and the right wing of our, immediately facing them, and backed by the other wood, engaged for hours in a mortal struggle for that piece of ground; each side rolling backward and forward like the waves of ocean dashing against a rock. Although a week had already passed since this occurrence, the dead been all removed, and the rains and dews of heaven had charitably washed away many a bloody stain from the fair face of earth, there was plenty yet to prove the awful scene which had so recently been enacted. The battered corn, fairly trampled into the earth, the deep ruts formed by the heavy wheels of artillery, fences torn down, and left in pell-mell confusion, canteens, haversacks, riddled caps, blood-stained shirts, and fragments of shell and cannon balls laying in every direction; dark purple masses of coagulated fluid glistening in the sunlight; charred remnants of horses everywhere, and others again laying in all sorts of attitudes, just as they fell, and poisoning the air for miles around; the newly made heaps of earth, on one of which I read the significant words, scrawled on a rough plank, "31 *buried here*," all told but too plainly the horrible story. The trees in these woods also showed how dreadfully thick must have hailed the messengers of death. In one spot especially, of about fifty square yards, I did not see a single stem that had not its bark torn by bullets or cannon balls in from one to a dozen places, and *in one tree I counted fifteen distinct shots.* Think of the heroism of those who clustered here!

It was quite dark before I got into Sharpsburgh, and found the difficulty of getting shelter here, if anything, greater than in Hagerstown. The little town has, in these few days, got to rival the earlier days of California life, not only in crowding and discomfort but in extortion. Finding it impossible to get into any hotel, I tried my luck at an unassuming private little house in one of the side streets. The old lady would be glad, but she had not a single room she could spare. Upon urging my entreaty to be put "anywhere," she said she had one room up stairs, but there was no a single pane of glass in it. This was rather a cold prospect, as the nights down here are just as freezing as the days are torrid, but there was no choice, and I accepted the offer. On going to this room I found the old lady was quite correct. There was not a single pane of glass in it. A small shirt had entered one window, torn away the architraves and a square yard of the wall, and burst apparently in the centre of the room. The furniture was all knocked to atoms, a dozen holes (one large enough to hide a rabbit in) was made in the floor and ran through to the ceiling below. Similar holes were in the ceiling above and through the roof also, and another shot had gone right through the bedstead and featherbed which was offered me, ripping through the feathers in the whole length from foot to head without touching the tick at top or bottom, and passing clean through the wall behind. As I stretched myself full length and lazily reflected what *might have been*, and I regret to proclaim that position one week ago, I hastily inserted, late writing an epic poem.

This house is only a specimen of many others in the place. A rebel battery was planted in front of the town, and its balls battered it. As the houses on this street—this one among them—presented a full broadside to our shots, of course terrible havoc was made among them.

Everything has settled down already into quietude and entire lack of any apprehension, except that we have all that bustle and confusion belonging to the near presence of an army. The place has been pretty well stripped of everything it possessed during the locust-like visitation of the rebels. At first they tried to be very sweet to the inhabitants of "My Maryland," but as soon as they found they were to be uncerssmoniously kicked out, they changed their demeanor to the inhabitants; and, although they cannot be accused of downright plunder in their dealings with the good people here, it was simply a case of "no compulsion, only you must." In spite of the grand haul which treason threw in their way at Harper's Ferry, I imagine they will have little to rejoice at over this last raid. An officer of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry told me this morning that an old lady, with whom he resided in Frederick, heard JACKSON say there that the greatest mistake they ever made was in coming to Maryland. It is unquestionable that they counted upon raising an army there of at least 60,000 men.

On the heights immediately overlooking the town is a brigade of cavalry, under the gallant Col. FARNSWORTH. What regiments and in what numbers, it is not necessary to state. MCCLELLAN is having an eye on the enemy in the direction of Williamsport, and BURNSIDE in that of Harper's Ferry. There seems to be no doubt that the rebels have the bulk of their army in the valley along the Opequan Creek, moving in the direction of Winchester. Whether they are sullenly moving through the Virginia wilderness to Richmond, or pausing merely to take breath before making some other characteristic movement of desperation and audacity, is not easy to determine. To all appearances our army is settling down into that apathy which seems to follow and throw away every success we have; but those who ought to understand these matters best think that if we don't move very soon, the rebels will. *If we think* we can afford to wait, they *know that they cannot*: for every day is only adding to our strength and weakening theirs. In the long and dreary march before them, and the Winter approaching. All this is so self-evident, that the general belief in the army is, that we have stirring times ahead. Oh! for an army under a SHIELDS to meet them half way between this and Richmond, while MCCLELLAN, with his victorious legions, comes thundering in their rear!

In going through the camps to-day, I could not help being struck with the miserable condition of our horses, many of these poor generous brutes being more fit for a slaughter house than for a charge upon the enemy. When I saw these wretched, cadaverous animals munching their coarse fare of dry corn straw, and with evident distaste, it really did seem cruel that in this region of overflowing plenty, and with all the money our people are squandering upon the army, the horses, upon which depends an efficient an arm of our service, should have no better nourishment to live upon. For a whole fortnight, and during such tremendous labor, the poor brutes have not had more than three feeds of grain! Our excuse is the atrocious prices which the farmers here are charging for their corn. For a small stack—just as it is cut down, and about fifty bushels—they charge $110.

Among the other cavalry regiments that of the Third Indiana is quite noticeable for the very fine quality and condition of the horses. On remarking this fact, a Captain of the Eighth Illinois very soon explained to me the reason. The Third Indiana men *all own their own horses.* According to the present rule, Government supplies the horses by contract at the rate of $125 a head. Out of this the grasping contractor puts at least forty or fifty dollars in his pocket, by supplying the cheapest and most miserable piece of horseflesh he can find to pass muster. If all our cavalry, as in the Third Indiana, found their own horses, the $125 would be spent in procuring an animal really worth the money. A soldier, knowing his horse to be his individual property, would love it, take care of it, require no watching from his superior officer, and the efficiency of our cavalry would be enormously increased. At present a private's pay is $13 a month and his horse found. If he has his own horse his pay is $25 50 per month—or about 40 cents per day for the use of his horse. The question is simply: Is it not better to follow the plan of the Third Indiana than to go on with a system which has no object but to fill the pockets of a few greedy speculators, to the detriment of that important branch of the service in which we are already most lamentably deficient?

In bringing this matter to my attention, the Captain said, "I wish some of you gentlemen of the Press would ventilate this subject," and I promised I would do my best, although knowing at the time the inutility. There are matters, of course, with which we scribblers have no right to meddle, but I am quite sure that those most interested—the army, and the people who are paying for it—would be glad to see such abuses corrected. As to the poor horses, I know there wouldn't be a dissenting voice among them to this plea in their behalf—although perhaps a few joyful *neighs*.

NEMO.

The Potomac not Crossed in Force—Situation of the Rebels—The Women vs. The Sutlers.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1862.

None of our troops in this vicinity or at points above here, as yet, permanently occupied the Virginia side of the river. It is a daily occurrence for the cavalry to cross for reconnoitering purposes, but they invariably return at night. The infantry, or some portions of it, has been over twice since the attack, nearly two weeks ago, but not with the intention of remaining over a few hours' time.

The cavalry reconnoissance yesterday did not result in obtaining any new information in regard to the position of the enemy. He continues to remain in the locality of Winchester, making the western shore of the Opequan Creek his line of defence. He will probably retain that position until tired of waiting an attack, or, until the bad roads threaten to set in and seriously interfere with the transportation of military stores. The Union army is at a stand-still. That it should be so, is, perhaps, the true policy, as it is conceded by military authorities that, while a cessation of operations does not benefit the rebels, it is of much advantage to our own troops.

The army has resumed drills and parades, and every hour in the day companies or regiments can be seen going through the various evolutions.

Some days ago Gen. MCCLELLAN transferred his headquarters to within three or four miles of Harper's Ferry. It is thought by this change that the portion of the army now here will move in the same direction in the course of a few days.

The citizens of Sharpsburgh are rapidly replenishing their purses from sales made to the soldiers. Anything in the shape of edibles finds a ready market, and commands a good price. Fifty cents is the sum asked and willingly given for a plain meal. The women are engaged early and late baking bread, which they dispose of for twenty-five cents a loaf. An instance recently occurred, which demonstrates the loyalty of the fair sex, and their aversion to speculation by sutlers at the expense of the soldiers. The sutlers combined to purchase all the bread at the price demanded—twenty-five cents a loaf—and sell the same for fifty cents a loaf. The women understood the practice, and refused to treat with the sutlers, declaring that Union men should not be imposed upon and robbed, if it was in their power to prevent it.

The telegraph wire which passed through the place has been taken down. No private communication can be sent from the office at Hagerstown. Dispatches in the hand of a pilot from which dispatches can be transmitted over the wire.

WHIT.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 3.

The Forrest Divorce Case will be reached in the Court of Appeals, to-morrow (to the adjournment for a week hence. JOHN VAN BUREN and JAMES T. BRADY appear as counsel for Mr. FORREST, and CHARLES O'CONNOR for Mrs. FORREST.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MARION.

Another Important Order from Gen. Butler.

All Disloyal Citizens Called Upon to Register Their Names.

Disappearance of Yellow Fever from Key West.

The United States mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. SMITH, arrived at this port last night from New-Orleans on the 25th ult., and Key West on the 29th. She brought a full freight, $253,000 in specie, and the following passengers:

George Wood and lady, J. G. Hamilton, J. Montgomery, M. J. Mandell, H. McCloskey, M. Gernon, M. J. Farrell, Mrs. and Miss Schepmoes, J. T. Schepmoes, Mrs. F. Denizell, Paul Aldigé and lady, Mrs. J. Aldigé, Misses P. and M. Aldigé and servant, Capt. E. R. Moesman, United States Navy; Capt. Geo. R. Schenck and R. Terry, Capt. E. R. Abbot, 12th Connecticut Volunteers; Mrs. S. J. Tyler, Mrs. O. R. Morse, J. W. Burbridge and lady, Capt. Hobart, 4th Wisconsin, S. C. Hickey, John Henderson, Isaac Wilson, L. Castera and sister, Jules L. Riffiard, P. Mallard, Capt. F. Olsan and lady, Miss Josephine Brennan and two brothers, Mrs. Long, J. G. Haas, W. Bescheinen, C. Andree, C. Priloland, Lieut. C. J. Thompson, 6th Michigan Volunteers, A. Egan, Oliver Perkins, E. S. F. Thompson, Edwardo Medrano, L. Haas, Wm. H. Clarke, Philip Dela Chaise, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, child and servant: F. H. Marshall, William Brunner, F. Goldsmith, Isaac Friend, Capt. John Choate, 75th New-York Volunteers, Myer Phineas, and 22 in the steerage, including the regimental band of the 6th Michigan.

She also brings mails from the United States steamships *Mississippi*, *Pensacola*, *Scioto*, and iron-clad gunboat *Essex*; from Key West, mails of the United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, gunboats *Huntsville* and *Pocahontas*—the latter just returned from a cruise. The health of New Orleans still continues good and the city quiet and in good order.

At Key West the fever had entirely abated. No new cases had occurred for a week previous to the *Marion's* departure.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, / NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 25, 1862. /

GENERAL ORDERS No. 76.—All persons, male or female, within this Department, of the age of 18 years and upwards, who have ever been citizens of the United States and have not renewed their allegiance before this date to the United States, or who now hold or pretend any allegiance or sympathy with the so-called Confederate States, are ordered to report themselves, on or before the 1st day of October next, to the nearest Provost-Marshal, with a descriptive list of all their property and rights of property, both real, personal and mixed, made out and signed by themselves respectively, with the same particularity as for taxation. They shall also report their place of residence by number, street or other proper description, and their occupation, which registry shall be signed by themselves, and each shall receive a certificate from the Marshal of Registration as claiming to be an enemy of the United States.

Any person of those described in this order, neglecting so to register themselves, shall be subject to fine, or imprisonment at hard labor, or both, and all his or her property confiscated by order, as punishment for such neglect.

On the first day of October next every householder shall return, to the Provost-Marshal nearest him, a list of each inmate of his or her house of the age of eighteen years or upwards, which list shall contain the following particulars: The name, sex, age and occupation of each inmate, whether a registered alien, one who has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, a registered enemy of the United States, or one who has neglected to register himself or herself, either an alien, a loyal citizen, or a registered enemy. All householders neglecting to make such returns, or making a false return, shall be punished by fine, or imprisonment with hard labor, or both.

Each policeman will, within his beat, be held responsible that every householder failing to make such return, within three days from the first of October, is reported to the Provost-Marshal; and $5 for every such neglect, for every day in which it is not reported, will be deducted from such policeman's pay, and he shall be dismissed. And a like sum for conviction of any householder not making his or her return shall be paid to the policeman reporting such householder.

Every person who shall, in good faith, renew his or her allegiance to the United States previous to the first day of October next, and shall remain fully loyal, will be recommended to the President for pardon for his or her previous offences.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

WOMEN NOT ALLOWED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, / NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 25, 1862. /

GENERAL ORDER No. 75.—No officer or soldier serving in this Department will be allowed to bring his family, or any member thereof, without special permission. By order of

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G.

OPENING OF THE COURTS.

The following announcement is made in the *Delta*, of the 24th:

"Some preliminary steps were taken yesterday for the reopening of the Courts. The new Sheriff, JAMES DUNHAM, Esq., took possession of his office, and some deputies were sworn in. Judge HOWELL, of the Sixth District Court, and Judge WHITAKER, the recently appointed incumbent of the Second District Court—that in which the probate business is transacted—were present, and in a few days these Courts will be opened for the transaction of business. It is said that Judge HOWELL is to be appointed to one of the other new vacant benches of the District Courts."

TAKING THE OATH.

We were premature in our local announcement under this heading yesterday morning. The oath was administered all day yesterday, but the rush was not near as great as it was the day before, and we presume that the most of those who intended to take the oath succeeded in doing so. The rush seemed greatest at the old City Hall, in front of Jackson-square. It consisted mostly of "cullud pussons," who seemed quite elated at the idea of exercising their newly fledged political privileges.—*True Delta*, 24th.

The Emperor Napoleon and Mexico.

A correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, at Vera Cruz, sends that journal a copy of the following significant letter addressed to Gen. LORENCEZ:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have heard with pleasure of the brilliant affair of Cumbes, and with mortification of the check at the attack on Puebla. It is the fortune of war to have reverses, which often obscure the splendor of success, but that is no reason to feel discouraged. *The National honor is involved*, and you will be *sustained by all the resources that you can desire, and of which you may have need.*

Tell your troops that you have the assurance of my entire satisfaction with their courage and fortitude, however far away they may be my solicitude still cares for them.

I approve of your conduct, although it may not have been comprehended by the world. You have done well to protect Gen. ALMONTE, since he is in a state of war with the actual Government of Mexico. Everyone who seeks the protection of your flag has an equal right to that protection. But all that should not at all influence your future actions. It is contrary to my intentions, to my origin, and to my principles, to impose any government whatever on the Mexican people. They can freely choose that form they prefer. I only require of them sincerity in their foreign relations, and I only seek the prosperity and independence, under a stable and regular government of their beautiful country.

Receive, &c., NAPOLEON.

Michigan Union State Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Oct. 3.

The Union State Convention assembled at Jackson yesterday, and nominated BYRON G. STOUT, of Oakland County for Governor, and a full State ticket.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The City of Washington off Cape Race.

Garibaldi Desires to Fight for the North.

His Letter to the American Consul at Vienna.

Protest of the French Government Against the Capture of the Ship La Manche.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Oct. 3.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 24th, *via* Queenstown 25th ult., was boarded off Cape Race at 10 o'clock this morning, and the following summary of her news obtained:

The steamship *City of New-York* arrived at Queenstown on the 25th.

GARIBALDI, in a letter to the United States Consul at Vienna, *promises to fight for the North on regaining his liberty and health.*

The United States corvette *St. Louis* remained at Lisbon, and would probably continue all Winter.

The *City of Washington* has 90 cabin and 220 steerage passengers. She has experienced westerly gales on the passage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The steamer *Alabama*, which was returning to Liverpool when the *Europa* sailed, proved not to be the "290."

The *Daily News* reverts to the proposed exodus of negroes as a wild scheme. It says "the sooner the Government leaves off talking about what it cannot effect, the better for its dignity and its reputation."

The *Times* thinks the recent reverses have restored liberty of speech in the North, and apparently almost suspended the Government at Washington.

The *Morning Post* thinks this strange and unlooked for *coup d'état* may possibly terminate the war. It says, "A man of ordinary firmness may establish out of the ruins of the Union a new republic, and thinks that even if JEFF. DAVIS assumes the Presidency of the United States, *the North would accept him in order to preserve unity.*"

It was stated that the doctrine of the Federal Government that foreign trading vessels not carrying contraband, require permits to enter the ports of the Union, is held by France to be wholly inadmissible.

France has energetically protested against the capture of the ship *La Manche* at New-Orleans.

The substitute for cotton which attracted so much attention, is the fibres of the marine plant known as *Bostrea Marina*, or common grass wrack.

The Manchester Cotton Supply at its annual meeting took a hopeful view of the capacity of India, but denounced the obstructive policy of the Indian Government.

The impeachment of Sir CHARLES WOOD was called for.

Rioting at Belfast had been serious, but there was no loss of life.

FRANCE.

Business in the French cotton manufacturing districts has not been so dull since the revolution of 1848.

The Bourse had been higher but reacted. Rentes, 69f. 10c.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI'S condition continues to improve, but it is expected it will be many months before he can be removed.

An amnesty to him and his followers is again rumored.

PRUSSIA.

The ministerial crisis in Prussia continued, but was approaching a termination.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 26.

The American Consul at Vienna wrote to GARIBALDI asking, as he had failed in his patriotic efforts in Italy, if he would offer his valiant arm in the American struggle for liberty and unity, promising him an enthusiastic reception. GARIBALDI, under date of Sept. 14, replied:

"I am a prisoner and dangerously wounded. It is consequently impossible for me to dispose of myself. However, as soon as I am restored to liberty, *and my wounds are healed, I shall take the first favorable opportunity to satisfy my desire to serve the great American Republic, of which I am a citizen, and which is now fighting for universal liberty.*"

The above correspondence appears in the *Wanderer* of Vienna.

There is no other news of importance.

Commercial News by the City of Washington.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

COTTON—The sales of Monday and Tuesday were 2,000 bales, of which 1,500 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market closed easier, but nominally unchanged.

STATE OF TRADE—The Manchester market is dull.

BREADSTUFFS have a declining tendency. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour dull, and 6d. lower; Wheat irregular, and 1d. @2d. lower; Red Western, 9s. @10s. 2d.; red Southern, 10s. 3d. a 10s. 6d.; white Western, 11s. @11s. 4d.; white Southern, 11s. 6d. @12s. Corn quiet, but steady; mixed, 28s. 9d. @29s.

PROVISIONS very dull. The same authorities report: Beef flat. Pork very dull. Bacon quiet, but steady. Lard unchanged and steady.

PRODUCE—Ashes firm. Sugar quiet. Coffee inactive. Rice, sales small. Resin, no sales. Spirits Turpentine, no sales.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

BREADSTUFFS dull, and all qualities slightly lower. SUGAR quiet, but steady. COFFEE firm. TEA quiet. RICE firm. TALLOW steady at 48s. 6d. LINSEED OIL firm at 43s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 130s. @135s.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 93¾@93¾ for Money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central Shares, 50¾@49¾ discount. Erie Shares, 29¾@29.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 25.

COTTON—Sales of Wednesday and Thursday, 2,600 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is called slightly lower for all qualities, but prices are nominal.

BREADSTUFFS quiet, but steady.

PROVISIONS very dull.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 25.

Consols for money 93¾@93¾.

Congressional Nominations.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 2.

Col. JOHN GROESBECK was nominated for Congress to-day in the First District, and JOHN A. GURLEY in the Second, by Union Conventions.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 3.

Col. DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN, late Speaker of the Assembly and now in command of the One Hundred and Tenth Volunteers, stationed at Baltimore, has accepted the nomination of the Republicans of this District for Congress. He will, without a doubt, be elected by a large majority.

FIFTEEN MONTHS AT THE SOUTH.

Letters from Mr. Wm. Henry Hurlbert to Hon. Amasa J. Parker.

NUMBER FOUR.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1862.

DEAR SIR: The 22d of February, 1862, will be a memorable day in the annals of Richmond. The good people of that city have their due share of provincial conceit, and they are profoundly convinced that the eyes of the world have long been fixed upon the capital of the "Old Dominion." Perhaps neither you nor I would quite agree with them in their estimate of the rank which the metropolis of tobacco and States Rights Democracy has occupied in the past history of mankind. But there can be no question as to the importance which the events of our own time are conferring upon the headquarters of armed secession, the provisional capital of the provisional Southern Republic. How the Confederate Government came to transfer itself from Montgomery to Richmond you already know. The step, though hazardous, was essential to preserve the front of the seceded States during the war. Had Virginia been allowed to wage an independent war, she might also have negotiated an independent peace. Neither those of the Confederates who aimed at the eventual reconstruction of the old Union in a sense favorable to the South, nor those of them who were bent upon establishing a Southern nationality, nor yet that third party, small at first in the South, but stronger to-day, as I believe, than it has ever been since the Union was formed, which looks forward to a general political disintegration of the Continent, and anticipates an eventual confederation for commercial purposes of a number of Republican States, politically independent upon one another; neither of those sections of the Southern public could willingly abandon to Virginia opportunities of action which might and probably would interfere very seriously with the immediate and indispensable object of them all—the military prostration namely, and political overthrow of the Northern Union.

And allow me here a few remarks upon these divisions of Southern opinion and purpose. That they exist is indubitable, although the united front of resistance to what all Southern men regard as the "Northern aggression," conceals them for the present from the world without the Southern border, and to a certain extent, perhaps, from the masses of the Southern public themselves. That they can only be obliterated and their tendencies arrested by a general conquest of the South, attended by the radical reconstruction of Southern society, seems to me equally sure. In the discussions which the recent proclamation of President LINCOLN is exciting throughout the North, neither the friends nor the foes of the "policy of emancipation" appear as yet to have vigorously grasped the fact that the war has already drifted us far beyond the naked issue of the Union without Slavery or Slavery without the Union. Had that issue been made up and presented at the beginning of the war, the war might, perhaps, have been fought out and decided upon it. But the time has gone by in which this might have been done. The Southern States have astonished themselves in the course of this war, and the experience of the past eighteen months, if it has not given rise to new currents of ambition, has tremendously deepened and strengthened other currents previously existing. The eleven States upon which the burden of the conflict has fallen, have found themselves capable of putting and keeping in the field armies vastly larger and more formidable than it had ever been supposed the Union, in its palmier days of peace, could maintain. Their combined efforts have given them a new sense of their individual importance.

Under the Union the Southern States had become accustomed to aggregate their interests, and to look upon themselves as essentially and supremely agricultural. They have already begun to learn that in this respect there is no reason why they should continue to be at one. The shock of the war has already shaken Slavery from its agricultural basis in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee. Were peace established to-morrow by our recognition of the Confederate States, with the frontiers claimed for them by Mr. DAVIS, the vast war-debt of the Confederacy might possibly hold it together for a few years, but the tariff system which that debt would render necessary must, by its operation, foster and feed the forces already at work to separate the Border States from those of the Gulf and the South Atlantic; and every step taken by the former in the path of prosperity, while it would strengthen their antagonism to the latter, would also increase their rivalry with the manufacturing States of the North. Let me illustrate, by an allusion to a single case within my personal knowledge, the movements of opinion to which this already active process of events is giving rise. When I reached the South in June, 1861, I had some slight acquaintance with a gentleman in Virginia, of high character and of handsome property, who had always been a Whig of the Henry Clay stamp, and a man conspicuous in that not very enterprising State for his spirit of commercial enterprise. He had opposed the ordinance of secession with extreme bitterness, and was an ardent supporter of the Union. I saw the same gentleman again, frequently, after my release in January, 1862, and found that while his contempt for the Confederate Government had rather increased than abated, his mind had undergone a complete revolution in regard to the Union. He admitted that Slavery was practically dead in Virginia, and did not affect to deplore its doom. "We have a future of our own;" he said to me in July, 1862, "whether the Federal Government succeeds or fails in conquering Virginia is comparatively unimportant. The State will inevitably become a great manufacturing and commercial State, and if the Confederacy of the Gulf is established, as I believe it must be, we shall become the nucleus of a third Power politically independent alike of Massachusetts and of South Carolina."

But this is not the only direction in which the tendency to disintegration is already manifesting itself behind the gleaming array of Southern bayonets allied for war against the Union. The representatives of this tendency in Virginia have given sufficient public evidence of their existence. They have reminded their temporary associates, through the Press of Richmond, that by the terms of the Constitution, "Virginia can at any time, by her Legislature, secede in ten minutes from the Confederacy;" and one of their organs, no longer ago than in the beginning of August in the present year, earnestly protested against the style of the new "nationality," denounced the idea of any "Southern nationality" as absurd, and demanded that the Confederacy should be hereafter described and known as the Central Government of the "Allied Republics." The overwhelming defeat of the candidate supported by Mr. DAVIS' Administration in the recent Gubernatorial election in North Carolina, which has been rather extravagantly attributed to a supposed uprising of Union sentiment in that State, must unquestionably be traced to the growth there of sentiments analogous to those which I have alluded to as springing up in Virginia. Nor is it at all improbable that a similar revolution is going on in Georgia, where Gov. BROWN was last Summer elected for the third time to the Gubernatorial chair in the face of his open and declared hostility to the Administration at Richmond.

West of the Mississippi still another movement, with the nature and extent of which I cannot pretend to be familiar enough to speak of them with any confidence, is plainly going on. The Governor of Arkansas, Mr. RECTOR, while urging the most vigorous hostility to the National Government, has publicly proclaimed the intention of his State to care for her own future in conjunction with her "natural allies" of Southern Missouri and Texas; and the restoration of the "Lone Star of Texas" to its place among National banners was constantly and openly spoken of in Richmond by Texans of intelligence and position.

South Carolina, again, it must be remembered, has never aimed at nor desired the formation of a genuine "Southern nationality." Her aspirations are as peculiar as her antecedents. No State in the Union has learned or forgotten so little as herself since the Union was formed. She is the Bourbon of American commonwealths; not exactly, indeed, in point of blood and birth, (for her early colonists, both French and English, were decent rather than distinguished people, as their names sufficiently indicate, and her early colonial opulence is the real secret of her aristocratic pretensions,) but in point of her obstinate devotion to a traditionary policy. Local Independence is her dream, and to all the appeals of a large national ambition, whether from the Confederacy or the Union, her people practically reply, with Mr. LAYARD'S celebrated Turkish cadi, "Is it possible that the idea of a general intercourse among mankind should make any impression upon our understandings?" To occupy on the Atlantic coast a position like that of Hamburg or Bremen—establishing absolute free-trade, and making herself thereby the great dépôt of the Southern half of the Continent would probably satisfy her. Immigration has never disturbed her placid repose, nor does she desire that it should do so. To worry her neighbors in a logical, diplomatic and dignified way, being "let alone" herself, is all that she asks; and while she remains the State she is, the idea of consolidating a nationality, of which she is a member, may be dismissed as a chimera.

These discordancies of State feeling and sectional interest, though infinitely less flagrant at the outset of the war than they have since become, were sufficiently evident to make a rapid concentration of Confederate authority and action upon the most advanced point of the seceded territory absolutely imperative. So the Southern Government, in June, 1861, marched, like an army of occupation, and, indeed, attended by such an army, upon Richmond.

And here, in February, 1862, it became necessary for the Government to emerge from the "provisional" into the "permanent" form. I think Mr. DAVIS would gladly have escaped the necessity of this ceremony had it been practicable so to do. For he is too shrewd and clear-sighted a man not to have recognized the hollowness of the pretensions implied in the pageant to which by the limitation of the Provisional arrangements adopted at Montgomery, he found himself condemned on the 22d of February. Fortunately for him the horizon of the Confederacy was sombre and threatening enough at that moment to invest the proceedings with a solemnity which, under more favorable auspices, they could not have possessed.

"Hung were the heavens with black;" and under those lowering clouds in sky and State, the seceded commonwealths might well have looked to see,

> "Comets importing change of times and States,
> Brandish their crystal tresses in the sky,
> And with them scourge the bad revolting stars."

Had the New-Year dawned upon the South in victory, the Confederate Congress meeting at Richmond could scarcely have preserved their gravity when they came to assist in organizing a "permanent" Government over their clashing and inchoate federation. For, beside the elements of collision and disruption on which I have already touched, the presence among their number of members from Kentucky and Missouri proclaimed the deliberate abandonment by the Confederate Government of that one principle of "State Sovereignty," on which the South had taken its stand at the outset, and which was the substance of its appeal for recognition to the Governments of Europe. Reviling the National Government for the admission to the halls of Congress, at Washington, of Senators who claimed, on the strength of their nomination by a fraction of Virginia, to represent that Commonwealth, the Confederates, in the case especially of Kentucky, had followed the precedent which they denounced. The admission of Kentucky as a State of the Confederacy was the recognition, at Richmond, of Messrs. WILLEY and CARLISLE as Senators from Virginia at Washington. The State Government of Kentucky had declared for the Union. The State, in its sovereign capacity, was an unqualified member of the Union. What sort of "permanency" could be expected for a Government which had thus denied its own fundamental principles before it had lived out a single year? This incident of the history of secession has scarcely yet received either here or in Europe the attention which it will one day command. It illustrates the rapidity with which the Southern movement for "independence" had degenerated into a disorderly struggle for domination, and observers in America and Europe who are shocked at the extra-constitutional adventures of the Government of the Union, will do well to contemplate the real bearings of this early development of popular pressure and incoherent ambition upon the Southern side of the Potomac.

On the 22d of February, 1862, however, as I have said, the Southern people were in no position to regard their "permanent" Government with any feelings but those of serious concern. The year had opened with disaster. The army was wearied with inaction, the people were disappointed in their hopes of peace. BEAUREGARD, the favorite General of the South, at that time had resigned his command on the Potomac and gone West, as it was understood, in no temper of good will toward the Executive. Fort Henry, Hatteras, Roanoke Island, Fort Donelson had one after another been surrendered to the Union, and struck alternately from the West and from the East, the South was staggering under the blows of its gigantic adversary. Murmurs, not only deep but loud, were already audible throughout the South against the Richmond Government as responsible for these successive defeats, and Mr. DAVIS had been plainly called upon by Southern papers of influence to abdicate a position for which he was declared plainly unfit.

The corruption of the Administration at Richmond was flagrant and notorious. It was the common talk of the streets that the War Department trafficked in passports for contraband traders with the North, and that high officers of the Government who were never to be found at their desks on business by ordinary citizens, could always be seen at the brilliant faro-banks on Main-street at any hour of the night. Men commonly expect from a "new" Government at least the pretence of order and of economy. But the Government of Mr. DAVIS was, in no true sense of the word, a "new" Government. The leaders of secession had deported with themselves from Washington a complete bureaucracy of old political hacks, the shattered remnant of the "Old Guard" of the long-dominant Democracy. These men filled the desks in all the Departments, engineered contracts, filled their pockets, as of old, at a "National" Treasury, and emptied them, as of old, at "BYRNE'S." This personage, well known to all observers of Washington life in the days before secession, established himself in magnificent apartments upon Main-street next door to the Spotswood Hotel, long the residence of Mr. DAVIS and his first officers, "sported his oak," distributed "pass-keys" to distinguished characters, kept a splendid table, and prospered exceedingly. In a letter which this worthy dispatched to the North in the early Winter of 1862, and which I chanced to see on its passage, he exultingly exclaimed, "No house in the world ever did the business I am doing here."

The Richmond Government, indeed, was simply a seceded suburb of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, revelling in "fresh fields and pastures new." For never had Washington offered to the whole army of intriguers, spoilers and public pilferers, the opulent booty which the Southern capital, with its daily expenditure of at least half a million of dollars, spread before this revolted wing of the host. The Confederate money, manufactured with delightful ease, was dispensed with sublime indifference. A gentleman of my acquaintance, who presented an order at the Treasury for $70,000, received the amount in packages of notes. He insisted on their being counted, but the clerk positively refused, alleging that he had no time for such matters. On counting them himself, my informant found that he had received an excess of $18,000! In the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments a reckless system of plunder went on, of which a single example may suffice. The Army of the Potomac, during its occupation of Manassas in the Fall of 1861, was supplied with corn brought from North Carolina at an expense three times greater than the cost of supplying it from the adjacent valley of the Shenandoah.

In this dark condition of affairs, around them and at home, the Southern people looked forward to the 22d of February with impatient interest, as expecting then to learn whether they had still anything to hope from the Government with which the course of events had saddled them.

The day came gray and sad, and "chill with early showers." In the Capitol-square at Richmond, at no great distance from the legislative building—a rather shabby pile of stucco, vaguely resembling the *Maison Carrée* at Nismes, in France—stands CRAWFORD'S monumental group of WASHINGTON, supported and surrounded by the great men of the "Old Dominion." The base of this fine monument had been selected as the scene of the "Inaugural Ceremonies," and a rude sort of scaffolding had been hastily put up around the vast pedestal of granite on which the dead heroes stand in immortal bronze. Though the weather had been uncertain for more than a week, the Committee of the Confederate Congress appeared to have supposed that the rain would divide its realm with DAVIS, as of old with CÆSAR, and they had made no adequate preparations to protect the august head of the "Sunny South" from the Eastern shower, which plashed heavily and steadily down upon a narrow strip of ragged tarpaulin, drawn hastily over the top of the ungainly structure they had reared. The water had made grooves for itself by noon, and poured dismally down in tiny cascades. About half an hour before the exercises commenced I made my way through a dense and steaming crowd of umbrella-bearing patriots, almost to the foot of the gaunt and dripping platform, above which towered in a kind of monumental scorn the stately effigy of WASHINGTON. This statue, let me remark by the way, points to the South, and I was informed that this direction was intentionally given to it when it was set up some three years ago.

There were perhaps three or four thousand persons on the ground when Mr. DAVIS, with his suite of Congressmen and Senators, worked his passage from the Capitol steps to the statue. The whole company, as they rose into view above the umbrellas of the crowd, looked damp and hazy. Many of them huddled together in the back of the platform, and raised their umbrellas as a subsidiary tent. Mr. HUNTER, black and beetling, pulled his dark felt hat over his brows, and folding his arms in his heavy overcoat, sank into an office arm-chair near the desk set up for the President. A handsome member of Congress gesticulated the crowd into quiet with extended umbrella, and Bishop JOHNS, coming to the front, made a prayer. When Mr. DAVIS came forward, after this, and unrolled his manuscript, there went up a cheer, the first of the day—not a loud nor a lively cheer—but, for a Richmond crowd, sufficiently respectable to be accepted with gratitude. For nothing can be more striking than the contrast between a Northern and a Southern, or at least a Virginian crowd in point of animation and enthusiasm. I have read in Northern papers accounts of great popular demonstrations occurring in Richmond during my stay in that city, but I never saw any such demonstrations myself. To the best of my knowledge, there has been no such thing as an "illumination" of Richmond since the night of the fall of Fort Sumter, and I have seen a single fire-company raise a heavier surge of enthusiasm, in passing through Broadway, than I saw excited in Main-street by the movement through that chief Richmond artery of twenty thousand men, horse, foot and artillery, on their way to the field of battle.

The brown stone caricature of the *Pater Patriæ* in the City Hall Park has looked down on New-York roused to more emotion by an Aldermanic reception than was kindled around CRAWFORD'S majestic creation by the oration of President DAVIS. The Virginians are not a scenic or spectacular people.

Mr. DAVIS did not seem in the least cast down, however, by his frigid reception. He bowed with easy dignity, and recited his speech with force, simplicity and singular clearness of articulation, Mr. HUNTER the while protecting him from the rain with his umbrella. From the remarks of those around me I inferred that the chief interest felt in the occasion had been excited by the rumor that Mr. DAVIS would announce with authority the coming intervention of the European Powers. When his oration ended without publishing the expected news a kind of murmur of disappointment pervaded the crowd, and the closing ceremonies passed off in a kind of confusion which I suppose prevented many people from observing the odd blunder made by Mr. HUNTER. This gentleman, who had startled the Confederate Senate from its propriety a few days before, by swearing in the Clerk of that body to maintain and defend the Constitution of the "*United* States," was charged as President of the Senate, with the duty of proclaiming the President and Vice-President. After announcing Mr. DAVIS as "President of the Confederate States" for six years, Mr. HUNTER came forward. Mr. STEPHENS having meanwhile taken his oath, and announced JEFFERSON DAVIS as "*Vice-President* of the Confederate States" for six years. So far as poor Mr. STEPHENS is concerned, the blunder hit the fact. The restoration of Mr. DAVIS' health has since then reduced him practically to a nullity. On the 22d of February, however, there were not a few leading men at the South who looked forward with hope to the death of their actual leader, and to the installation in his place of his Georgian colleague. Inaugurated in cloud and storm surrounded with distrust, corruption, incapacity, disabused of many of his illusions, and threatened by an overwhelming enemy, Mr. DAVIS, immediately on entering upon his "permanent" administration, found himself forced to modify very seriously his pretensions and his plans. The victories of the National army, however, while they compelled him to sacrifice to public clamor by removing Mr. BENJAMIN from the War Office into that Department of State which had been contemptuously vacated by Mr. HUNTER, and by calling into his Cabinet a Virginian of ability and character, Mr RANDOLPH, at the same time afforded him an excuse for proclaiming Martial-law over the Confederate Capital. The popular terrorism which had thus far been supreme throughout the South, was henceforth to be qualified by a military despotism at the seat of Government. The combination was not auspicious—but its results will warrant a more extended attention upon a future occasion. For this I reserve them, and I remain, my dear Sir, very truly, your obedient servant,

WM. HENRY HURLBERT.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Operations of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

The following private letter which has been placed at our disposal, makes some interesting statements regarding movements in the West of which but little has been heard. It is dated

VINCENNES, Ind., Monday, Sept. 15, 1862.

We are living over the fires of a volcano that may burst any hour. There is an organization in the Western States known as the Knights of the Golden Circle. I believe it is not known in the Eastern and Northern States. Its members have been most successful in securing offices in the army. I know several who hold positions there, and it is strange how they get them, but those I refer to I know to be sympathizers with the rebellion. Again, they are most active at home in poisoning the minds of the people against the Government of the United States. Since our late reverses on the Potomac they are exceedingly exultant. LEE'S proclamation in Maryland they say is the right doctrine. That, they say, utters the sentiments of genuine republicanism and liberty, and that the policy of LINCOLN'S Administration is tyranny and oppression. These sentiments are openly avowed by many with whom you are acquainted in this place. The utterances of such sentiments is bad enough, but it is evident that but an opportunity is wanted to inaugurate a guerrilla warfare in the States north of the Ohio—and that opportunity will not be wanting so soon as the troops called for have gone to the South. A few days since we had at Lawrenceville an instance of the effect of the spirit of lawlessness which pervades society. A narrow-minded, bigoted, vicious Democrat without any cause of quarrel, but as a proof that he was not for negro equality, met a negro, took up a club and knocked him down. This occurred a few miles north of the town. A number of persons were present who testify that the negro said not a word to his assailant before or after the assault. The next day the negro came to town and made complaint. His assailant expecting that a writ would be issued also came to town and told the constable he had better not attempt to serve the writ, that he intended that night to kill the negro, and if the officer attempted to serve the writ he would kill him. That night this fellow and fourteen others, all Democrats and Knights of the Golden Circle, armed themselves, passed openly through Lawrenceville and went over to where the negro lived, shot him and stabbed him nine times with a bowie-knife, of course killing him. Law-abiding citizens were, of course shocked at the spirit of lawlessness manifested, but men of the secesh persuasion unblushingly say that they did right, "the d—d negro ought to be killed." The parties who perpetrated the deed move in open defiance of law and have sent notices to the citizens of Lawrenceville and vicinity, who condemn the act, that if any attempt is made to indict them, that they will kill every d—d Black Republican and Abolitionist about here. The Circuit Court meets there on Monday next, and I am curious to see what will be done.

A few days since I was at Mr. ——, in Richland County, and he told me that he had just been notified that the Knights had made an order confiscating his Property. A Mr. ——, living on Bonpas, where there is known to be an extensive lodge of the Knights, and where they shout daily for JEFF. DAVIS, came to Mr. ——, and told him that he had been some time before persuaded to join the Order; that he was told it was for the purpose of better organizing the Democratic party, and for a time he supposed such was the real purpose, but gradually the conviction was forced on him that its purpose was treasonable. At their last meeting it was announced that a rising would soon take place, and then they would seize Mr. —— stores at Claremont and Sumner, and transfer his goods to the South for the advancement of Southern rights. Mr. —— is a firm partisan of the Democratic persuasion, but in other respects a good citizen, and there is no doubt of the truth of his tale. Why, Sir, in this town the Union and Disunion parties are terribly embittered against each other—churches are divided. A secesh preacher, from Kentucky, came here and split the Presbyterian Church wide open. The secesh party was the strongest, and hold the old church building. Others have organized a second church, and instead of engaging in a common cause to fight the devil, they are fighting each other with a zeal worthy a better cause. The Episcopal Church would be divided in the same way if there was enough of it, but there are so few members that they can't divide; they pray together in church and abuse each other out of church. Such is a faint idea of the condition of things in this country, and it is growing daily worse. If the rebellion does not receive a fatal blow soon, a reign of terror will be inaugurated here before the ides of November.

Mr. —— is an infamous secesh, and it is said his house is a castle where the Knights hold their nocturnal orgies, and I have no doubt of it, for I saw the most prominent sympathizers in this town go there one night, under very suspicious circumstances. Just after our reverses on the Potomac, he came into my office in the happiest mood imaginable. "That was a bad slam," says he, "that we got in Virginia. I think there is some prospect now of a compromise," &c. "We can never put them down; we must settle it some other way." Of course, he and I soon quarrelled.

Postage Stamps as Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

1. On account of some peculiar management, the accustomed small change has almost entirely disappeared from circulation amongst the working people of this country.

2. Congress promised nearly three months since to supply a small currency, and a generous and confiding public hailed and acquiesced in the law which prevented banks, &c., from issuing small notes, and thus relieving the pressure.

3. The United States has failed to give us one-tenth of the quantity required. (Witness the pitiable spectacle of thousands waiting for hours in a hot sun, vainly endeavoring to obtain $5 in United States change.)

4. The Postal Department several months ago sold hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of stamps for currency, a good arrangement, pursued in this and other countries for years.

The Post-office Department now gives notice that the stamps are illegally circulated for money, it refuses to receive a soiled stamp for postage, under the plea of doubt, (thus causing delay and distress in the transmission of valuable matter,) although it is evidently the easy duty of post-office clerks to destroy every stamp which passes through their hands, so that it can never be used again. In short, another panic is caused the poor, who need to dread the loss of even a three cent stamp.

What are we to do? Or what can be done?

Answer—Let the Postmaster-General give orders to destroy every stamp before the public as defaced, and [illegible] of unbalanced state, may be used as well as a sound bank-note, and the panic be relieved.

Rev. DAVID LOWRY made a brief address to the Second Avenue Congregational Church on Thursday evening, in which he said he was glad to see that the Government had taken hold of the matter in earnest. He was pleased with the President's proclamation, and was not disappointed by the [illegible] of it. He could only say that the time for [illegible] Now for my part I depart in peace, and have sent the salvation of the land."

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* says that Rev. D. K. LOVE, of that city, received, on Thursday morning, a letter informing him that one of his former parishioners, (Mrs. Sarah Harvey,) of Brooklyn, died a few days ago, bequeathing the sum of five hundred dollars, to pull on interest for ten years, for the youngest son, and then expended in giving the boy a collegiate education.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

COL. HAMILTON AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

An Overflowing House—Col. Hamilton Renews His Asseverations of Preference for the Union Over Slavery—The Rebellion to be Quelled Only by Force.

The renovated, refurnished and greatly improved Hall of the Cooper Institute was crowded to excess last evening on the occasion of the address of Col. ANDREW JACKSON HAMILTON, in response to an invitation from the War Committee. Every seat was occupied, and most of the aisles and lobbies were likewise filled. The platform was crowded with citizens of note, among whom were Mayor OPDYKE, D. D. FIELD, CYRUS W. FIELD, Dr. HITCHCOCK, Chancellor FRANKLIN, S. B. CHITTENDEN, HIRAM WALBRIDGE, CHAS. H. MARSHALL, and others.

A brief introductory address was made by HIRAM WALBRIDGE, as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND GENTLEMEN: The National War Committee have assigned to me the duty of calling to order this vast, patriotic and intelligent assemblage, without office, without honors, without emoluments, without patronage, they trace their authority only in the rectitude of their intentions, in the imminence of public danger, and, they fondly trust in the regard and esteem of their countrymen. No sane man believes that this gigantic rebellion which fairly shakes the earth beneath our feet can ever be quelled unless the Federal Government shall furnish the opportunity for the loyal patriotic Union men of the South to demonstrate their valor, their intrepidity, their devotion to the Constitution, the Union and the supremacy of law.

That Constitution and the Government it guaranteed sprung from the hearts of the American people. It was baptized in their blood, and it will be defended by their hands, so long as treason, shall seek to ignite that flag that has borne the glories of the American character into every part of the habitable globe.

I take the liberty therefore, gentlemen, of respectfully nominating as presiding officer upon this occasion our eminent Chief Magistrate, Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE.

Mayor OPDYKE then presented the speaker of the evening to the audience, who welcomed him with vociferous cheering and other demonstrations of approbation.

Col. HAMILTON'S address, though in more pointed and forcible language, and rendered far more effective than in Brooklyn by the appreciative and intelligent audience which the metropolis furnished, was not, him, was nevertheless substantially the same as that delivered in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and reported at length in the TIMES, of yesterday. The points which told with most telling effect with those where the Colonel energetically expressed his preference for the Union over Slavery; his allegiance to the flag, at the sacrifice of what loyalty he had ever had for the peculiar institution of the South. He said he had told the people of the South that, though they might think they needed a stronger government, they would find, before they got through with Uncle Sam, that the Government was quite strong enough for all ordinary purposes; that the South believed with Mr. SENATE that democratic institutions were incompatible with Slavery, and that the South would never be brought over by conciliation. His opinion was that the rebellion must be put down alone by physical power, and that the war shall be prosecuted until there is not a traitor from Maine to Georgia. He wanted not the Union as it was, but the Union as it ought to be, and as it was intended to be by our fathers. He wanted his son to be free even at the risk or expense of freeing his neighbor's negroes.

When the Colonel repeated his belief that if secession of New-York City from the State or the Union were broached, there would be found men here who would indorse the cry, there were general cries of "Wood," "Wood," from all parts of the house, (except the immediate locality of Mr. WALBRIDGE.)

At the conclusion of the address, a resolution approbatory of the sentiments and urging the Government to active energy in relieving the loyalists of the South, was offered by HIRAM WALBRIDGE and seconded by Dr. HITCHCOCK.

Dr. HITCHCOCK said that he was never more glad that he was not a conditional Unionist. They had listened to an address from a Southern slaveholder who was not a rebel, and that Southern slaveholder turned out to be an Abolitionist. [Laughter and applause.]

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—A meeting of the Twenty-first Ward Republican and Union Association was held, last night, at their headquarters, No. 435 Fourth-avenue. Mr. W. P. ESTABROOK presided and introduced the speakers to the audience, which was a large one, and enthusiastic to the last degree. The speech of WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., was one of his finest efforts, and brought down the house repeatedly. Mr. CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, the Assistant District-Attorney, was also favorably received, and spoke eloquently to the point.

NINETEENTH WARD.—The Republican Association of the Nineteenth Ward met, last night, at Landmann's House, corner of Sixty-ninth-street and Third-avenue. The Finance Committee presented its report, which was adopted, after which the President, Mr. W. H. DE CAMP, and others made stirring addresses upon the topic of Club interest, which alone excites the enthusiasm and interest of the members, and at a late hour the meeting broke up, with cheers for the Republican ticket and its success.

EIGHTH WARD.—The Wadsworth Club of the Eighth Ward met, last night, at No. 178 Prince-street, and held a most delightful session of encouraging prophecy as to the result of the coming contest. Messrs. H. C. BENNETT, THOS. G. BAKER and JOHN J. KANE, the ruling spirits of the organization, were on hand, and did all in their power to make the gathering what it was, a success.

FIFTEENTH WARD WADSWORTH UNION CLUB.—A meeting of this Club was held at Wright's Hotel, Broadway, last evening, the President Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS in the chair. Mr. BRIGGS addressed the Club in an eloquent speech, relating the doings of the Syracuse Convention, to which he was a delegate from the Fifteenth Ward. A large number of young men enrolled their names as members of the Club, and the organization was perfected by the election of the following complete list of officers: President, JAMES A. BRIGGS; Vice-Presidents, George W. PINE; Hon. Henry J. RAYMOND, Edward REMACK; Secretaries, H. T. CARTER, J. S. HUYLER; Treasurer, J. C. CAVEY; Executive Committee, George W. BLUNT, Marshall B. BLAKE, and others.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Nomination for Street Commissioner Rejected—Emphatic Action about the Deputy Street Commissionership—Proposed Substitute for Small Change.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon—President HEALY in the Chair—the nomination of Mr. THOMAS B. STILLMAN for the office of Street Commissioner was announced by communication from the Mayor.

Mr. ALLEN moved to confirm it.

Mr. BOOTH objected because the Mayor had not advised with them about it.

Mr. DAYTON said the "advice" in such matters, as meant by the Charter, was that it should be given in the corporate capacity of the Board as a legislative body, and not as individuals. It was not meant for private conferences and bargain-making about who should have this or that office.

Mr. BOOTH asserted that the same clause in the Charter to which the gentleman referred was in the United States Constitution, and that years ago it was argued at length before the Senate, when it was decided that the "advice" meant opinion given in private conference with the President, and "consent" meant the confirming vote.

The nomination was rejected by a vote of eleven to five.

A resolution offered by Mr. DAYTON, asking the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to the legality of the removal of the Deputy Street Commissioner, was laid on the table by a vote of twelve to four.

Mr. DAYTON gave notice that at the next meeting he would introduce an ordinance in favor of authorizing the Comptroller to issue drafts or scrip, as a substitute for small change, to the amount of $500,000, payable at the Broadway Bank.

The City Inspector, by communication, nominated KARSON PERKINS Health Warden for the Twentieth Ward, vice JOSEPH BRENNAN, removed, and LEONARD GAITMAN, Assistant Health Warden of the same Ward, vice ANTHONY KIERNAN, removed.

Mr. DAYTON—Has the City Inspector advised with the members of the Board in respect to these nominations?

Mr. BOOTH—I am happy to say of my own knowledge that he has. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAYTON—He did not consult me.

Mr. SMITH—He didn't think it worth while.

Mr. DAYTON—So the Mayor probably thinks of your [illegible] other nominations.

The nominations were confirmed.

The Family Aid Ordinance was taken up, but on Mr. DAYTON giving notice that he would like to have it laid over, with the view of offering some amendments, including one to extend the aid to families of drafted men, if a draft should be enforced in the City, the paper was laid over and made the special order for the next meeting.

The Board then adjourned at 3 o'clock P. M.

Amusements.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.—IRVING HALL.—A large audience assembled at Irving Hall on Thursday evening, to hear Mr. GOTTSCHALK and several other leading musical artists in a concert of choice compositions for the voice and various instruments. The programme was selected with excellent taste and judgment, and gave general satisfaction and delight. Mr. GOTTSCHALK played three pieces on the piano in his most dashing, sparkling manner, of course receiving enthusiastic applause and demands for repetition. As a finale he performed for the first time, a burlesque on the French air, "Marlbrook," better known to the American student of harmony as "He's a jolly good fellow." This plan of finishing up with something having a dash of lively humor in it is one of the most attractive features of Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S system. In the programme on Thursday were two classical works, admirably executed by Messrs. NOLL, REYER, MATZKA and BRUNER, a Fantasia for the violin by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, an exquisite cornet solo by LOUIS SCHREIBER, and singing by Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON and Mr. J. R. THOMAS. Mr. J. R. THOMAS has one of the most agreeable baritone voices that can be employed in the interpretation of chamber music, and Mrs. KEMPTON possesses a full and melodious contralto, which, with a year or two more of cultivation, may be made a valuable acquisition to the Opera. Mrs. KEMPTON made her *début* on the occasion, and has reason to be gratified with her reception and success.

This evening Mr. GOTTSCHALK announces a second concert—also to be given in Irving Hall. He will be sustained by the same artists as on Thursday.

EPISCOPAL TRIENNIAL CONVENTION.

The Rebellion—Resolutions—Discussions—Last Day Appointed.

The third Day of the Episcopal Triennial Convention was filled with spirited discussion. After the opening services, which were conducted by Rev. GEORGE W. DOANE, of Maine, the House of Lay and Clerical Deputies was organized, Rev. Dr. CHASE in the chair.

The appearance of the venerable Bishop POTTER caused a momentary suspension of business while the reverend gentleman was cordially and respectfully greeted by the members, after which he repaired to the House of Bishops, which sat with closed doors.

After some unimportant matters were attended to, Mr. BETTS, of Pennsylvania, presented a preamble and resolution to the effect that certain portions of the country were in rebellion that the interests of the Church were thereby interfered with, and that it was deemed advisable to ask the House of Bishops to prepare a prayer for the use of the Church, petitioning the Almighty to change their minds and restore them to the Faith.

Rev. Mr. DOANE, of New-Jersey, desired that the resolution should not be received, but withdrew his objection, when Gen. GODDARD, of Ohio, moved that it be laid upon the table. This provoked a rambling discussion, which was rested by the following vote, which temporarily settled the question.

On the question, "Shall the matter be laid upon the table?" the vote was, Ayes 75, Noes 31.

Mr. RUDDLES, of New-York, moved to reconsider the vote, which led to a spirited, partially personal, and exceedingly interesting debate, in which Judge CHAMBERS, Dr. GODWIN, Judge CARPENTER, and Mr. HOFFMAN took part.

Dr. MEADE, of Connecticut, moved as a substitute to the proposed alterations, viz.: that "the mercy and watchfulness of the Almighty" be invoked, that the House of Bishops be requested to take the matter into their hands.

Ex-Gov. HUNT, of New-York, thought there was no necessity for this Convention or any member of it to assert his loyalty at this time and in this place. He considered it a happy feature of the Church that it did not meddle with political affairs, and that it stood firm against all sedition, agitation or contention in relation to the strifes of the land.

He was opposed to the conduct of those ministers who seek to let loose the fires of discord. He believed the Church not responsible for any of our national evils.

He did not think it at all necessary for this Church to take any action upon the matter. He believed that the Divine Being would open a way for our deliverance from all our difficulties.

He believed the Church, now divided and rent in twain, was to be once more united, that the churches of the South would again become the Protestant Episcopal Church of the country.

He was opposed to any irritating action. But if the division was to be final, if the Churches were to be divided, and he thought it by no means improbable, any action taken here would be of no effect.

Dr. VINTON was in the midst of an impassioned argument in favor of present action, when a message from the House of Bishops was received, as follows:

"The House of Bishops informs the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

"The House of Bishops, in consideration of the present afflicted condition of the country, propose to devote Wednesday, the 8th day of October, instant, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and to meet in Trinity Church a solemn service, appropriate to the occasion.'

"The Bishops affectionately request the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies to join with them in said observance."

Taking this as a most opportune text, Dr. VINTON continued at great length, stating, in substance, that the Church South had ignored the Church North, and adopted another form of prayer for the Confederacy instead of for the United States, and had proceeded to make Bishops of themselves. That we could no longer ignore the condition. We must recognize it, and take proper notice of it. The South has ignored the Prayer-book, has ignored the Church, and is in rebellion to the Church.

Hon. Mr. HOFFMAN then introduced a preamble and resolutions which, at great length and with historic minuteness, detailed the various steps taken by the Church South in rebellion, and proposed a similar action on the part of the House of Bishops to that recommended in the resolution offered by Mr. BETTS.

Upon the question, the House voted in favor of reconsideration—yeas 16, nays 22—so that the matter was ousted.

The House then concurred in the recommendation of the House of Bishops to participate in the services in behalf of the country on the 8th inst., after which, an adjournment was ordered.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

The Court-martial which was ordered on Governor's Island assembled again yesterday. Witnesses were examined to support the charge against Sergeant BALDWIN for striking his superior officer. Lieut. SPROLE himself testified against the prisoner. In three days more it is expected the decision of the Court will be known. If the accused is proved guilty he may be shot. There are other parties to be tried when this case is over. Maj. BACON, of the Twelfth Infantry, U. S. A., is President of the Court.

The Court of Inquiry, which convened for the purpose of investigating the circumstances connected with the loss of the *Adirondack*, has adjourned, its proceedings having been forwarded to Secretary WELLES. If Capt. GANSEVOORT is exonerated there is an end of the matter; if not he will be tried by a naval General Court-martial of "his peers."

The old sailing sloop-of-war *Dale* arrived at Philadelphia from Port Royal on the 1st inst. Of course she brings no news. The *Dale* has been acting as guardship at Port Royal for some time past. The *Vandalia* now takes her place on that station. For eight months she has been at St. Helena Sound, S. C. While off the latter place, some very effective boat expeditions were made up the Coosa and Asahaw Rivers, and two defences, Fort Drayton and Fort Frederick, were captured.

The following vessels

formation of military organizations in the Wards and appropriating $200,000 for City defence.

Mr. HOAGLAND stated that a company of 100 men had been recently organized into a Home Guard in the Ninth Ward, and he believed a thorough martial spirit could be aroused in the City if arms and equipments were certain of being furnished.

Mr. THORNE, Col. TOMPKINS, who is a military instructor, and Alderman HOOLE, severally expressed the belief that the protection of the harbor was of first importance.

Gen. HALL said the City was altogether unprepared for defence. In answer to questions from Ex-Councilman LAIMBEER, he stated that there were only about 4,000 arms in the city and 100 pieces of ordnance, and but few of the arms were of a good quality. He thought arms of domestic manufacture were the best. Of the arms imported since the war began at least 50,000 would not shoot straight, and in some of the rifled ones, the rifling only extended three or four inches. The State, under the new military law, allowed each soldier of the National Guard $16 for a uniform, which amount was returned in small sums. He did not think the State would reimburse the City for any outlay for arms.

Col. R. C. LATHERS said that the City is at the mercy of rebel gunboats. He feared that a fleet of iron-clads might visit us while unprepared for defence and levy contributions, and believed that a week's paralyzation of our commerce would destroy the Union. The wealth of New-York ought freely to be laid at the feet of its guardians, to fortify it and make it impregnable to a foe.

Hon. FRED. A. CONKLING desired to address the Committee, but had not time to do so at this meeting.

Adjourned till next Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Shameful Neglect at Bellevue Hospital.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

I have just had my attention called to a remarkably sad case of domestic affliction which was so needlessly and cruelly aggravated by the neglect of the officers in charge of Bellevue Hospital, as to demand public notice.

Some weeks since Mr. DEPLENDER, a mechanic living in West Bloomfield, N. J., as he found work very dull, went to Ohio in search of employment, leaving his wife behind him with the intention of sending for her if he determined to reside there permanently. After he had been gone a month or two he was taken down with a severe attack of typhoid fever which he barely survived. As soon as he was able to leave his bed, and before he had recovered sufficient strength to enable him to withstand the fatigue of the journey he started for home. His wife was informed of his intention of leaving and waited anxiously a fortnight and over, in the expectation of seeing him, and at last wrote to the Postmaster of the town where he had been staying, for information regarding him. On the same day this letter was mailed, she received one from an officer of Bellevue Hospital, posted in this City on Sept. 24, stating that on Sept. 19 Mr. DEPLENDER had been found lying on the sidewalk in Cortlandt-street, near the Jersey City Ferry, in a partially sensible condition, but unable to articulate; that he had been conveyed to the hospital, where he lingered for three days and then died; and that his remains, after staying to the dead-house the prescribed time, had been buried. Some derangement of the mails, for which the officers of Bellevue Hospital were not responsible, prevented the afflicted wife from receiving this letter until two days after it should have come to hand; but they were responsible for allowing a patient to remain upon their hands for three days, and then for retaining his remains for two days longer without making any attempt whatever to communicate with his wife, who was all the time less than two hours distant from his dying bed. Such culpable negligence and remissness as this may be justified by the hospital regulations, but if this is the case, it would be well to infuse into them and those who may administer them a little of the spirit of common humanity.

On visiting the hospital, Mrs. DEPLENDER learned from the nurse to whose ward her husband had been assigned, when taken thither, that though unable to express his wishes intelligibly, he evidently lingered in great distress through apparent disappointment at not seeing some one whom he was constantly expecting, and, in the hope of meeting whom, he clung to life. Those, therefore, who are responsible for the neglect which prevented the dying man from having his wants administered to by the only one who could care for him at such a time, may have the consoling reflection that they not only embittered his last hours, but that they filled to overflowing the measure of the widow's sorrow.

Had I not received these facts from a source which leaves no doubt whatever of their authenticity, I should hesitate to give them publicity. S.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2.

Sheriff's Sales Once More—A Real Abuse.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is natural enough that you should not wish to interfere in the quarrels of Sheriff LYNCH. But since the subject of sheriff's sales has been touched on, there are some other abuses connected with them, upon which it is well that the public should be "posted up." Most people probably think that an execution and sheriff's sale result from the inability, or at least, unwillingness—certainly one or the other—of the party sold up, to satisfy the judgment against him. They are not aware that a man of sufficient means may incur the nuisance of an execution through the slightest inadvertence of himself or his agents. Some of your readers may be surprised to learn that last year an execution for less than $200 took place in the house of a citizen worth $15,000 a year, while the money to satisfy the claim was lying ready in his desk; *advantage being taken of the only two hours in the day when he was certain to be absent from home* first to make an informal levy, and then to "spring" the execution on his family; all this for the sake of putting *nine dollars* into the pocket of the sheriff or his deputy. I have no doubt that foreigners and poor natives are often scandalously misused for want of those formal and unmistakable written notices which in most countries are the necessary legal preliminaries to execution and sale. CARL BENSON.

October 1.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, to-day, at 3½ o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1—Quickstep, "The Gipsey Song".....Meyerbeer
2—Overture, "Le Dieu et La Bayadere".....Auber
3—Selections from Don Pasquale.....Donizetti
4—Nactwandler Polka.....Strasny

PART II.

1—The Rajosky Hungarian March.....Barlidtz
2—Overture to Jessonda.....Spohr
3—Grand Selection from Attila.....Verdi
4—Scotch Airs with variations.....Julien

PART III.

1—Quickstep from Norma.....Bellini
2—Cavatina from Nabuco.....Verdi
3—God save our Fatherland.....C. J. Hopkins
4—Alma Sieges Galop.....Strasny

The National Pot Pourri.

WOMEN IN THE WAY.—Miss D. L. DIX, whose name deserves a place by the side of the noblest women of all time, informs the public, through Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, that no women nurses are needed or desired in Washington. Experience proves that the women who, in the main, are eager to attend the sufferers at the hospital, are not such as it is deemed best to employ, while those who might be of service are deterred from offering their assistance by womanly delicacy. Miss DIX has been bored and badgered and bothered by the "women of America" until patience ceases to be a virtue, and she announces to one and all that their letters will remain unnoticed by her and their applications be unrecognized.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—A public Missionary meeting was held last evening, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue, Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH and others made interesting addresses, and much new matter was mentioned for the information of the audience. A liberal collection was taken, which was equally divided between the Domestic and Foreign Committees.

IN MEMORIAM.—The funeral sermon of the late Adjt. A. L. FOWLER, of the Fifty-first New-York Volunteers, who fell at the early age of 22 years at Antietam, after having been engaged in eleven battles for the Union, will be preached by Rev. Dr. BURGHARD to-morrow evening, at his Church in Thirteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Many interesting letters, both patriotic and pious, will be read. The young are particularly invited to attend.

BIDS FOR PUBLIC WORK.—Bids were opened and awards of contract made at the Croton Department yesterday for three jobs, as follows: Crosswalks in Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-third streets—ten bids; to WM. BAIRD, at $1.746. Sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, from Lexington-avenue to 100 feet west of Third-avenue—ten bids, to THOS. CARMINS, at $912 80. Sewer in Third-avenue, from Ninety-third-street to Sixty-ninth-street, with a lateral branch in Seventy-first-street, terminating 40 feet east of Fourth-avenue—eleven bids, to RYAN and JAMES CUNNINGHAM, at $6,351 50.

VISIT OF COMMODORE PORTER TO CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—Last evening, on invitation of Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY, Commodore PORTER of the gunat *Lancaster* paid a visit to CHRISTY'S Minstrels. The box in which he sat, to the right of the audience, was decorated with the American flags. On being loudly cheered upon, the Commodore came to the front of the box, and bowed his thanks for the compliment paid him.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A schoolboy, named ABEL R. LUNDY, residing in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, was run over yesterday by a car on the Fourth avenue, and almost instantly killed. Coroner COLLIN was notified to hold an inquest.

MEETING TO-NIGHT.—A meeting to hear from the loyal Unionists of Mississippi and Alabama will positively be held at the Cooper Institute this evening to commence at 7½ o'clock. Col. HAMILTON, of Texas, Hon. WM. B. CARTER, of Tennessee, Gen. W. K. STRONG, Col. SHANNON, and other distinguished speakers will address the meeting.

DEATH FROM LOCKJAW.—EDWARD BYRNE, aged 35 years, a native of Ireland, while at work in WEBB'S ship-yard on the 21st of Sept. ult., had one of his fingers severely injured. He was taken to the New-York Hospital soon after, where he died yesterday with the lockjaw. Coroner RAMSEY held an inquest upon the body.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—A laborer, named MICHAEL HENRY, while engaged in wheeling coal from the dock to a vessel, at the foot of Hubert-street, yesterday, accidentally slipped and fell into the water. He was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The Coroner was notified.

ALL ABOUT THE DRAFT.—The near approach of the 10th,—the date fixed for the commencement of the draft—has induced the publication of a pamphlet, containing such important and valuable information as is sought for by all persons liable to enrollment. It contains a statement from official sources as to how the draft will be conducted, who are exempt, who liable, the legal method of obtaining substitutes, and all necessary information, plainly and concisely stated. SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-street, is the agent.

STAMP DUTIES.—T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, have just issued a "card" containing a list of stamp duties imposed by the act of 1862, which act went into effect on the 1st of October. The card will be found convenient for storekeepers, merchants, bankers, brokers, attorneys, &c., and will be found for sale in this City by all booksellers and stationers.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN KINGS COUNTY.—The following is the estimated value of property in Kings County for the year 1861 and 1862, as prepared by the Assessors, and presented to the Board of Supervisors at a meeting held yesterday afternoon:

Brooklyn, Wards.	1861.	1862.	Increase.	Decrease.
1st	$6,226,000	$6,299,750	.....	$26,340
2d	4,788,150	4,693,206	.....	89,944
3d	12,306,665	12,087,454	.....	419,211
4Th	5,656,283	5,608,851	.....	147,429
5th	2,660,134	2,614,729	.....	45,376
6th	11,018,980	11,240,884	$231 911	.....
7th	4,734,425	4,412,975	78,550	.....
8th	3,520,563	3,775,408	64,015	.....
9th	7,152,775	7,225,775	147,000	.....
10th	9,607,851	9,600,244	73,93	.....
11th	10,815,181	10,841,689	26,502	.....
12th	42,223,105	4,102,701	120,596	.....
13th	7,810,912	7,433,389	40,477	.....
14th	3,440,520	3,476,401	16,542	.....
15th	1,503,143	1,401,171	.....	101,972
16th	1,676,000	1,653,306	26,245	.....
17th	22,222,500	22,222,500	.....	97
18th	1,721,187	1,687,501	.....	33,654
19th	3,666,265	3,077,078	72,449	.....
Total City	$165,057,843	$165,072,241	.....	.....
N. Utrecht	1,861,014	1,939,610	161,656	.....
Flatbush	1,176,618	1,200,813	24,195	.....
New-Lots	1 0 6,679	1,101,276	2,144	.....
Gravesend	681,181	686,101	17,300	.....
Flatlands	728,472	7 8 ,8 4	6,367	.....
Total towns	$6,134,500	$6,3 6,4 4	.....	.....
Total County	$171,192,343	$171,8 5,6 5	$1,6 0,512	$ 0 ,3 1

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At a meeting of the Board Thursday afternoon, a communication was received from officers of the Fifty-second Regiment Militia, stating that they had been accepted by the Governor for nine months' service, and requesting the Board to offer a special bounty. The communication was accepted and a resolution adopted appropriating the sum of $40 to each recruit who enlists in a nine months' regiment. A communication from the Mayor stated that the amount of money required to meet deficiencies on the water debt for the next fiscal year would be $120,000. The subject was referred to the Committee on Taxes. The Volunteer Relief Committee reported that they had paid out $13,477 55 during the past month, and had a balance on hand of $5,079 30.

THE BOUNTY FRAUD CASE.—The examination of Capt. KRAKOWSKY and Lieut. LAMBERT, of the Iron-sides Regiment, was continued yesterday, before Justice PERRY. The parties are charged with an attempt to defraud the county, by applying for bounties for six recruits, who had given fictitious names. Several more witnesses were sworn, who proved that the pretended recruits were induced to accompany the defendants to Brooklyn, under the promise of receiving $12 each. Maj. H. L. BARNES, of the Ironsides, testified for the defence that neither of the defendants were officially connected with the regiment. They were authorized to obtain recruits, as others had been, and KRAKOWSKY had secured several. Adjt. DAVID DRAKE and Surgeon A. J. WILLIS proved that the recruits who applied for the bounties had been regularly enlisted and passed medical examination, the same as other recruits. As some more witnesses are to be sworn for the defence, the case was further adjourned until the morning.

THE KINGS COUNTY QUOTA.—The Kings County quota under the recent call for volunteers is 8,400 men, and from a statement made in the Board of Supervisors at the last meeting, it appears that 5,815 bounty checks have been paid. If each check represents a volunteer, then that number of men must have enlisted. Previous to paying the bounties, and since the 20th of July, 1,500 enlisted, which, added to the above, makes a total of 7,315 men, leaving 1,085 yet to be raised to avoid a draft. If the Fifty-Second militia (nine months' men) are added, it will reduce the total about one half. This regiment has been accepted, and the officers are engaged in filling up the ranks.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.—The regular Democratic Committee of Kings County, has fixed upon Monday, the 12th inst., as the day upon which to hold the primaries. The time for holding the Nominating Conventions is to be agreed upon by the two General Committees.

POCKET PICKED.—Yesterday morning, Mr A. BURNS, who fell asleep near the Fulton ferry, had his pocket relieved of a wallet containing $35. Mr. SMITH, attached to the Franklin House, witnessed the operation and took the thief into custody, but permitted him to depart on refunding the money.

THE THIRD REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.—This regiment, the last of the Empire Brigade, will leave for the seat of war to-day. They will be brought from the camp at East New-York in cars, and will embark on a steamer at the foot of Atlantic-street.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Oct. 3, 1862—One o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

John T. HENRY, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley.

The minutes of September thirtieth and October first were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following communication from His Honor the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 3, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN:

I hereby nominate THOMAS B. STILLMAN, Esq., for Street Commissioner. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Alderman VILLE moved that the nomination of Thomas B. Stillman for Street Commissioner be confirmed.

Which was lost on a division, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Allen—5.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley—11.

Alderman Dayton moved that the message be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The Chairman ruled that such motion was not in order, that the refusal to confirm was a virtual rejection of the nomination, and the paper was thus finally disposed of.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of William Irving, to have money overpaid by him for regulating, curbing, and so forth, of Seventy-second-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, returned.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments and Revenue.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition of citizens of Thirty-fifth-street, to have sidewalks on the northerly corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street flagged, and so forth.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Johnson—

Resolved, That the Jobsca Ford be and is hereby authorized to have a stand for the sale of fruit on the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, during the pleasure of this Board.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen will meet on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of dividing the Wards of the City into districts, viz.:

By Alderman Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Fromont—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Farley—5.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward be bounded as follows: Commencing at the corner of Rivington and Forsyth-streets, thence northerly along Forsyth-street to Houston-street, thence easterly along Houston-street to the First District, thence along the First District to the Bowery, thence southerly along the Bowery to Rivington-street, thence westerly along Rivington-street to the place of beginning.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward be bounded as follows: Commencing at the corner of Houston and Forsyth-streets, thence northerly along Forsyth-street to Bleecker-street, thence easterly along Bleecker-street to the First District, thence along the First District to the Bowery, thence southerly along the Bowery to Houston-street, thence westerly along Houston

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—JOHN BULL.

WINTER GARDEN—OTHELLO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—CAUTHLESS, THE CARD-DRAWER, and YOUNG AMERICA at 3 P. M. CLAUDE MARCEL, 7½ Evening.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—THE WIZARD SKIFF.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

IRVING HALL—GOTTSCHALK'S GRAND CONCERT.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 853 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President, in company with Gen. McCLELLAN, yesterday, reviewed the various corps of the Army of the Potomac. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested on the occasion. The President will return to Washington to-day.

The matter of the Emancipation Proclamation, issued by President LINCOLN, was before the Rebel Senate on the 29th ult., as we learn from the Richmond *Whig*. Mr. SEMMES, of Louisiana, submitted a joint resolution embodying the declaration of the Proclamation, that the slaves of rebels shall be free on the 1st of January next, and declaring that as it is leveled against the citizens of the Confederate States, it is "a gross violation of the usages of civilized warfare, an outrage on the rights of private property, and an invitation to an atrocious servile war, and therefore should be held up to the execration of mankind, and counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as in the judgment of the President may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution." After some debate, during which the immediate raising of the "black flag" was advocated, the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

It is reported, by way of Fortress Monroe, by a passenger who came down from Richmond by flag of truce, that the rebel Congress has resolved in all future actions to hoist the black flag, and to exterminate the National forces. The Richmond *Whig* of the 1st inst. announces that military operations are henceforth to assume a very grave character; that "the fiend's" new programme will necessarily destroy all terms between the North and South, and that the next campaign will be a tremendous one, both for the magnitude and character of the operations.

On the 24th ult. BEAUREGARD officially announced his assumption of the command of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia. He thinks his duties will involve, at an early day, the defence of two of the most important cities in the Confederate States against the most formidable efforts of a powerful enemy—and he is, probably, not far from right.

A gentleman who has opportunities to possess information as to the movements of the enemy in Kentucky, informs the Louisville *Journal* that the whole number of Confederate troops in the State is *seventy-eight thousand* men, all told, including nine thousand recruits, who have joined them since they entered the State. Two thousand of the latter have already deserted.

A gentleman arrived in Louisville, on Tuesday, from Danville, brings intelligence as late as Monday evening. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER had arrived at Danville with his command, consisting of about three thousand men, and had occupied Gen. BOYLE'S residence as his headquarters. The rebels are seizing private property of all descriptions belonging to Union men, and have thus confiscated many horses, large quantities of grain, and provisions of all kinds. Mr. HALL, of Mercer County, was robbed of fourteen hundred bushels of grain. All the churches, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and a number of private residences in Danville, have been seized for hospital purposes. The residence of Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE has thus been appropriated. They require accommodations for about three thousand sick. The rebels are engaged in fortifying the bridge over Kentucky River, near Camp Dick Robinson, and announce their determination to make a desperate stand there when attacked.

News from New-Orleans to the 25th ult., and from Key West to the 29th, is received by the steamship *Marion*, which reached this port last night. The health of New-Orleans continued good, and at Key West the yellow fever had entirely abated, and no further apprehension was felt. Gen. BUTLER had issued another important order to the inhabitants of his Department, which directed all persons, male and female, of the age of eighteen years and upward, who had not renewed their allegiance to the United States, to report themselves on or before the first day of October, to the nearest Provost-Marshal, with a descriptive list of all their property and rights of property, made out and signed with the same particularity as for taxation. They were then to receive certificates as claiming to be enemies of the United States. Any person neglecting so to register themselves, would be subject to fine or imprisonment at hard labor, or both, and to have all his or her property confiscated. The time for taking the oath of allegiance was extended by the same order to the first inst.

It is said that some apprehension is felt that New Creek will be attacked soon by a force of rebels, supposed to be marching over from Martinsburgh. Two regiments of cavalry, from McCLELLAN'S army, had reached New Creek. On Monday morning these two regiments, the Twelfth Pennsylvania, and the Lincoln Cavalry, started on an expedition to Moorefield, Hardy County, where the rebel IMBODEN is now stopping with a considerable force, but after going about seventeen miles, the whole force, about twenty-four hundred strong, returned.

With regard to the evacuation of Cumberland Gap, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Thursday, says: "We have the satisfaction of announcing the safety of Gen. GEO. W. MORGAN and his army. He was at West Liberty, Ky., on Friday last, marching for the Ohio River, which he was expected to reach yesterday. He brought off all his field guns. His siege guns were destroyed. He left in the hospitals five hundred men unable to travel, with medical stores and a small guard. These will of course be captured. There are several thousand East Tennesseeans in MORGAN'S command, a few hundreds unarmed. The rebels thought they had MORGAN in their power, but he mined the precipices overhanging the Gap, and shattered them with gunpowder so that they tumbled into the road, rendering it impassable. This was closing the door against direct pursuit. He then withdrew at the rate of about twenty miles per day. The march was through a mountainous and unproductive country, over bad roads and no roads at all, and his troops must have suffered severely. We presume it is fair to conclude that the safety of MORGAN'S army improves the situation in Kentucky.

A gentleman arrived in Louisville on Tuesday night from Richmond, Kentucky, who, having gone beyond the army lines, was captured and paroled. He reports that a severe battle occurred at Richmond and in that vicinity, last Thursday, between our forces under Gen. MORGAN and a portion of KIRBY SMITH'S army. The rebels were completely routed, but the amount of loss could not be learned. Gen. MORGAN arrived at Rogersville Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning an attack was made by the rebels. They were driven back to Richmond, and at that point the decisive engagement ensued.

A gentleman direct from St. Louis informs the Chicago *Tribune* that a force of rebels is gathering at Greenville, near Pilot Knob, evidently a corps cooperating with a larger force, which will, it is thought, enter the State near Springfield, or perhaps as far east as Forsyth. He says that the intimations that the Missouri campaign is to be fought over again, are frequently set forth by the St. Louis rebels, who claim that this time they will wrench the State from Federal hands, and put St. Louis in the list with Charleston, Mobile and Richmond.

Just prior to the late visit paid to Warrenton by our forces, the Confederate authorities, in anticipation of the movement, carried away every negro in the neighborhood, slave or free, to a safer portion of Dixie.

Five hundred prisoners, taken by Gen. ROSSEAU'S Division, arrived at Louisville on Thursday from Middletown.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *City of Washington* passed Cape Race yesterday morning, and a summary of her news, which is four days later, was obtained. The news generally is not of much importance. The American Consul at Vienna had written to GARIBALDI, asking if he would offer his assistance in the struggle in America for liberty, and had received in reply the assurance that as soon as he has recovered his liberty and health, GARIBALDI will take the first favorable opportunity to satisfy his desire to serve the great American Republic. France is said to have protested energetically against the capture of the ship *La Manche*, at New-Orleans. Cotton in the Liverpool market was slightly lower. Breadstuffs were quiet, and Provisions dull. Consols were quoted at 93¼ @93⅜.

The steamship *British Queen* arrived at this port last night, from Havana on the 27th ult., and Nassau, N. P., on the 29th. The news from the former port is anticipated. The steamship *Sciota* arrived at Nassau from Charleston on Sunday night, the 28th inst. The health of Nassau is good. There had been no fresh cases of sickness for some time past.

Advices from Barbadoes represent much sickness there, and a number of deaths from yellow fever.

The Aldermen met yesterday, and rejected the name of THOMAS B. STILLMAN for Street-Commissioner; laid on the table a resolution inquiring as to the legality of the removal of the Deputy Street-Commissioner; received notice of an ordinance to be introduced to-day, authorizing an issue of City drafts as a substitute for small change (probably to be paid out to families of volunteers, and so put into general circulation,) and adjourned till two o'clock this afternoon.

The Nineteenth Ward Seymour Democratic Club held a spirited meeting last evening, at Dingledine's corner, at the intersection of Third-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street. There was a large concourse of the "unterrified" present, and addresses full of vehement denunciation of what they termed the "Abolition war policy," were made by Dr. J. S. BRADFORD and Hon. FERNANDO WOOD. The latter was, of course, the lion of the evening, and his very highly-seasoned and characteristic speech was received with tremendous applause. Judge MCCUNN was loudly summoned to the platform, but confined his remarks to the declaration that he would not for any amount mar the effect of the effort all had just listened to with such pleasure.

The Triennial Convention held its third day's session yesterday. The House of Bishops sat with closed doors. The other House was much excited by the introduction of a preamble and series of resolutions reflecting upon the action of the Church South, and recommending that it be prayed for. The paper was laid upon the table. A communication from the Bishops recommending the 8th October as an appropriate day for fasting and humiliation on account of National sin, was concurred in by the House, which then adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

The new *Monitor* at Wilmington, Del., has been launched, and on Thursday the turrets for her were expected from New-York. One of the two *Monitors* now building at Chester, it is expected, will be ready for launching by the first of next month, the other one some weeks later. The turrets for these vessels will also be sent from New-York.

The keel of the double-bowed side-wheel steamer, to be built in the small ship-house at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, has been laid, and workmen are engaged in preparing the frame. As the Government has found this kind of vessel of great value in the blockading service, the orders are to complete her at the earliest possible day.

First Assistant Engineer WHITTAKER, of the United States sloop-of-war *Kearsarge*, now in the bay of Algesiras, has been ordered home, to report to the Navy Department regarding an invention of his, which it is claimed can be applied to any ship in the service at a comparatively nominal expense, and which, when so applied, will render even the *Monitor* or *New Ironsides* as *helpless* as were the *Cumberland* and *Congress* when attacked by the *Merrimac*.

A band of thirty or forty marauders, stragglers and deserters from and camp-followers of our army, are roaming over portions of London and Fairfax Counties, insulting, maltreating and plundering citizens with impunity.

The Louisville *Journal*, of Wednesday, says: "We regret to announce the necessity of taking our public school-houses for hospital purposes, as it will put an end to our educational blessings for two or three months. It is the intention of the Government to erect a very large hospital near the House of Refuge, but until its completion the schools—and if they are not spacious enough, the churches—will have to be used. As there is urgent need for extended accommodations, the buildings will be devoted to their destined uses immediately. Superintendent GREEN requests us to ask teachers and pupils to remove their books and other valuables in the course of the day."

Gov. TOD makes a requisition for four more three years' regiments from Ohio—one of sharpshooters and three of cavalry.

A number of speculators have followed the rebel army into Kentucky for the purpose of buying up the Confederate scrip which is scattered broadcast by the rebels. These sharpers pay sixty cents on the dollar for the worthless trash.

The sloop-of-war *Dale*, which has been engaged during the last year in blockading St. Helena Sound, arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday.

The Indianapolis *Journal* is informed that Gen. DAVIS has been handed over to the civil authorities of Kentucky, and that Gov. MORTON, who is the principal witness in the case, is detained to testify on the preliminary examination.

The Stock Market closed with increased buoyancy yesterday, particularly on the Railway Shares. Gold steady at 122⅜@122½; Exchange, 135@135¼.

Flour was in good request, yesterday; low grades were 5c., and medium and high grades 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. dearer. Wheat was depressed, and 1c. ₱ oushel lower. Corn was in fair demand at steady rates. Provisions continued pretty brisk, as also Hay, Hops, Tallow, Pig Lead, Tin, Fish, Fruit and Foreign Liquors. Black Teas were unusually active. The auction sale—the first of the season—was generally successful. Ingot Copper, Kentucky Tobacco and Rio Coffee were freely purchased at advancing prices. Whisky was salable and firm. Cotton was depressed. The freight market was less buoyant.

THE DRAFT NOT YET RESOLVED ON.—Our State authorities are always getting ready to draft the militia, but the draft never comes. First, one expedient to ward it off is tried; then another. When the draft is ordered at last, the enrollment is not perfected; and one or two postponements on that account must be made. But in time, all obstacles are removed. The Government calls, the enrollment is finished, the day for drafting is fixed, bounties are proclaimed to be offered no longer. But at the eleventh hour another proclamation comes from Albany opening the recruiting stations for volunteers, this time for *nine* months' men, for a few days longer. All this while precious time is lost. New-York regiments in the field, reduced to skeletons of one hundred men, bring reproach on the Empire State. Is this "positively the last chance" for evading the national duty which our State authorities can avail themselves of?

The Action of the Loyal Governors.

The publication yesterday of the address of the loyal Governors to the President, pricks the bubble which mischief-making journals had blown about their action. There is nothing whatever in it to which the most fastidious can possibly take exception. On the contrary, the object of the Conference was highly patriotic and praiseworthy, and everything said and done seems to have been well calculated to aid the Government in its contest with rebellion.

The objection that was taken in some quarters to any separate action or even consultation of State authorities, in regard to matters of National concern, seems to us without foundation. Unless all State lines are to be blotted out, and all local authority merged in the central sovereignty of the Federal Government, it would seem to be eminently proper that the States should, by separate action if need be, reinforce the General Government, and give it the aid of their counsel, their courage and strength. The National Executive is always dependent to a very great extent, upon the support of local authorities, for the vigor and efficiency of its own action, and there is no way in which this can be tendered or given more directly and effectively than by such joint and concerted action as was taken in this instance.

There was, moreover, special need for precisely such a movement at the time it was taken. It is utterly useless to disguise the fact, and worse than futile to deny it, that a profound and most anxious apprehension had at that time seized the public mind lest the apparent hesitancy, vacillation and feebleness of the General Government should lead to some crowning disaster to the National cause. The reverses which had befallen our arms, the jealousies of our military leaders, the bold and formidable invasion by the rebels of the loyal States, and the apparent paralysis of the Executive Department at that critical moment, carried distrust and dismay to the popular heart, and demanded the prompt action of the State authorities to reassure the public mind, by showing a second line of defense against the advancing enemy. Something of the hope and courage which have since returned to the great mass of the people is doubtless due to this action of the loyal Governors, though more of it, we admit, is to be ascribed to the heroic conduct and splendid victories of McCLELLAN'S army.

The most important practical action taken at this Conference of Governors is, the recommendation of an *army of reserve*, though one hundred thousand, the number proposed, seems to us too small for such a purpose. But, beyond all question, such a force ought to be kept in constant and complete readiness for service. The moment after armies in the field have come out of an engagement, whether victorious or defeated, is precisely the moment when reserves are needed,—to turn the tide if we have been repulsed, or to follow up victory and make it fruitful of results if we have achieved it. The experience of this war ought to have taught us something on this subject, if we refuse to listen to the experience of all others. Our military operations have been repeatedly brought to a stand, at most critical periods, by the want of reserves. Washington has more than once been placed in imminent danger because we had to raise new armies, and organize and discipline them, before we could take the field. A prompt compliance with the recommendation of the Governors would remedy this most serious defect. And we see no reason why the Governors themselves, in their respective States, may not lay the basis of such a system.

The Governors of all the States give to the President the most emphatic and unqualified assurance of their cordial support in a vigorous and determined prosecution of the war. Thus sustained we trust he will lose no time in pushing forward, with instant and relentless vigor, the powerful forces already at his command. This is the only way in which he can give effect to his proclamation, or take any effective steps toward crushing the rebellion.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE PATRIARCHAL SYSTEM.—The process of suppressing the rebellion will inevitably throw light as it goes on upon the dark dens and the secret horrors of the slave system. We shall inevitably bring out before the world incontrovertible facts enough to make a new Key to *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and any number of new speeches on the barbarisms of Slavery. One appeared in New-Orleans a short time ago in the correspondence between Gen. BUTLER and the Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, who wrote to Gen. BUTLER, stating that by the laws of Louisiana children born in the prison for female convicts were State property, and that it had been the custom "to sell them into Slavery at the age of ten years, and appropriate the proceeds to purposes of State expenditure."

The first thought would be that this refers to slave children, but an examination shows that it refers to all that are born there. This is proved by Gen. BUTLER'S answer, in which he says that "if the children were born of female convict slaves," the master might have some claim to them, but not the State in any event, and directs the children to be taken care of, instead of being sold.

The pelican is fabled to feed her children with her own blood. The Pelican State thus appears to have reversed the custom, and fed herself with the blood of her own children. We should like to see the statistics of this source of revenue in Louisiana, and to know just how many children have been sold into Slavery because, like Little Dorrit, they happened to be born within the walls of a prison. Has this been the custom in other Slave States, also? It may account for the statements which we have met so often, that there were slaves who appeared perfectly white. Can any of our Pro-slavery Divines who have given thought to the matter, trace for us the connection between the enslavement of these unfortunate children and the "curse of Ham?" We, for ourselves, see a more obvious connection between this treatment of them and that curse of Heaven which Slavery has been declared to bring upon a country, and which it has brought upon ours, if civil war, with all its horrors, is any sign of such a curse.

Emancipation in the South.

Mr. HAMILTON, of TEXAS, is one of the most earnest prophets the South has yet given to the Union. He has trodden the wine-press of rebel hate and bears marks of the vassalage sought to be imposed upon him. He stands before his loyal countrymen to-day a martyr to his principles, and his life saved by a miracle, as it were, of good fortune. He was dogged from his home, through the settlements and into the mountains of Texas. Five times his attempt to escape was defeated. He was the mark at which the assassin's bullet was sped. He reached the Gulf coast at last and found safety on shipboard. "The last thing I saw," he says, "on looking back from the schooner's deck to the receding shores of Texas, was the little launch full of armed men who had failed to catch me."

Such is the simple story of Mr. HAMILTON'S escape from Texas. In leaving that State he was, he says, severing all early connections, parting with life-long friends, giving up his position in society, (which was a high and enviable one, we can say for him,) breaking the links that bound him to wife and children, and leaving "home" without knowing whether or not he would ever return! Is not that a picture of the cruelest fate that can befall any man in this life? But it represents the price that a brave man pays for his independence in the South.

Surely Mr. HAMILTON is authorized to speak on behalf of the Union men of the South. He has done so in this City. He is to do so again; and we only wish he could speak so as to be heard by every free man in New-York State. Mr. HAMILTON puts an end to many of the miserable quibbles among political partisans about the origin of the war. He says it is false to ascribe the rebellion to the action of the Abolition Party. He says, and says truly, that no Southern leader ever yet admitted that Slavery was not adequately protected by the National Government. We know that the Confederate Commissioners in Europe have labored most assiduously to convince foreign Cabinets that the Northern States were no more disposed to the abolition of Slavery than the Southern. But neither, says Mr. HAMILTON, did the Democratic Party, (Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration) produce the war. The cause was deeper than all the causes assigned. It was the conviction on the part of Southern oligarchs, (mainly slaveholders,) that *republicanism was a failure*,) and their determination to form a Government in which *the labor of the nation should have no representation*.

This is the basis of the rebellion, and this is the battle we are fighting. It is the old battle of freedom against despotism, which from the beginning has crimsoned the earth with blood. Mr. HAMILTON assures us that the non-slaveholding whites of the South, though misled at first by the scheming authors of the rebellion, are beginning to see that it is their own degradation the oligarchs of the South are seeking. He assures us, as we knew before, that a majority in a number of the seceded States were opposed to the rebellion, and he says that the rebels, since the secession, "have made no friends among the Union men." On the other hand, he declares that the scales have fallen from the eyes of thousands who were in the beginning duped into treason, and that they stand ready to espouse the cause of the old Government. This is, indeed, cheering news, and should reanimate the hope and courage of the loyal millions who are fighting this great and final battle of Freedom. We shall have the Union restored—not the "Union as it was," as semi-traitors mouth the phrase—but the Union as WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON left it. The words of Mr. HAMILTON on this point contain the convictions of the nation now in arms against the rebellion. The voice of the people will be the voice of God. Laws and Constitutions must yield to the popular right and popular safety. Says Mr. HAMILTON:

"I invoke the aid of the loyal people in restoring the Government of the United States. But, fellow-citizens, if you had the power, and were to tender to me to-night the restoration of the Union as it existed in the State of Texas in 1861, I would not thank you for the boon. [Applause.] If, because I cannot measure my conscience or judgment with those of my neighbor, or a majority of my neighbors, I am to be looked upon with coldness, suspicion and aversion—if I am to be insulted and spit upon by the children of my neighbors whom I may have dandled on my knees, thinking that they would, at least, remember me with kindness as their father's neighbor and friend; if I am to be looked upon as something loathsome, because I cannot believe that Slavery is the beginning and the end of all legitimate government; if above all, I cannot say what I believe, that there are excesses and abuses in respect to that institution, which ought to be looked to; if, in short, because I might say what WASHINGTON said, believing it; what JEFFERSON wrote, and what all the good and great men of that day believed, I am to be stigmatized as a traitor, and made to suffer a traitor's doom, if that is to be the result of the Union as it was," I want no such Union. [Applause.] If, when the Union is restored, as I trust it will be, I may be at liberty to go out and realize the fact in a practical sense that I am the recipient of the great and inestimable right intended to be secured to me by the Constitution of the United States; if I can enjoy the right of speech as well as the liberty of conscience, then I can bless such a Union; but I cannot bless one which 'holds out the word of promise to the ear to break it to the hope.'"

Mr. HAMILTON does not think that "the South will be ruined" if Slavery is destroyed. He thinks the slaveholders and rebels will be, but that the non-slaveholders of the South, who are the great majority of the white people there, will be happily enfranchised, set free, enriched and ennobled by that event which ruins the aristocrats and oligarchs. Take a just view of the subject. It is a philosophic view taken by a free man of the South, in the interest of the South. It is a view that harmonizes with the emancipation policy of the Government—that annihilates the sophistry of semi-traitors in the North—that kindles the hearts of freemen everywhere to a holy zeal against the selfish tyrants of the rebellion—that gives assurance of a new and a true life for the South after Slavery is overthrown, and guarantees a Union as powerful and enduring as its leading principles shall be free, humanizing and eternal.

Confederate Coquetry with the Northwest.

The resolutions of the Confederate Congress, which we publish to-day, inviting JEFFERSON DAVIS to issue a proclamation "touching the free navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the opening of the Southern markets to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States," deserve attention;—not, indeed, because they are likely to result in any immediate secession of Iowa and Illinois from the despotic clutch of the Union into the arms of the Confederacy thus temptingly opened.—nor yet because they indicate the importance to the rebel cause of the campaign now carrying on by the Seymour Democracy,—but because they clearly illustrate the political future which the successful establishment of the seceded Confederacy would prepare for the Continent.

It has been the chief glory of the Union to have averted from America the violent and vacillating tides of conflicting international interest and policy upon which the European States have for centuries been lifted and tossed. Under the Union, grave differences of sectional industry and evident divergences of sectional interest were steadily and, in the main, successfully harmonized. The producing West and the manufacturing East, the agricultural South and the commercial North contrived, under the Union, to live and prosper together—the general organic law of the continent doing for them, almost imperceptibly, all and more than all that wars and diplomacy, and treaties and conferences without end have been spent in attempting without achieving, for the Continental States of Europe.

How new and different a prospect is opened to the thoughtful observer by the action of the "Confederates" on which we are commenting to-day! The South considers itself to have become a nation foreign to the Union. It wishes peace, and while seeking it by the sword with one hand, with the other offers to one vast section of the Free States the old-established bribes of the Old World's hereditary diplomacy. This is done in time of war, and as a war measure. Were peace established to-morrow over the land by the recognition of two great Republics, would not the same thing be attempted as a measure of policy? And were it successful once, would it not be resorted to again and again upon each inevitable future subdivision of the grand separated masses? To the eye of reason, nothing can be more clear than that if the people of the Union lack the courage, the energy, the determination to sacrifice present ease, and wealth, and peace for as long a period as may be necessary to maintain the Continental unity of the American name and nation, we must prepare ourselves to begin an entirely new era of American history. All the tendencies which our Union was framed expressly to repress, will break forth with tremendous force when the bond is once removed, and he is a bold speculator who will set limits to the collisions and conflicts which must assuredly follow upon the decisive disruption of the American nationality. Should the day of that disruption ever be permitted to dawn, the European Governments will find, we think, that the domestic relations of European policy are in infinitely greater danger of interference and disturbance from America disunited into communities, of which no one can be utterly contemptible in point of wealth and power, than they ever were in from the grand and consolidated front of the Union.

Turning from these larger and more remote aspects of the resolutions which have provoked these remarks, we must be allowed to condole with Messrs. SEYMOUR, VALLANDIGHAM and COX upon the cruel folly of their Southern friends. Those headlong individuals have dealt the Compromise Democracy a blow which will be all the more bitterly felt that it comes from cherished hands. Praise from Sir HUBERT STANLEY is good; but what can praise of the "honest and patriotic efforts of SEYMOUR, COX and VALLANDIGHAM do but destroy its objects, when it comes from the Congress at Richmond, indorsed by JEFFERSON DAVIS?

Wiser as well as more clear-sighted in their day and generation were those children of this world, BARKSDALE, MCLEAN and SMITH, who refused to concur with their colleagues, and presented a minority report, to the effect that "the signs of returning reason, indicating a desire for peace among the inhabitants of the Northwestern States, upon which the majority have congratulated the House, are believed to be delusive." BARKSDALE, MCLEAN and SMITH do not see the signs!

Possibly after the approaching elections their more visionary colleagues will repent that they should have mistaken "trees walking" for men, and the Seymour Democracy for a grand Northern reaction.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—We find the following paragraph in a recent number of the Albany *Atlas and Argus*:

THE FRIENDS OF THE ADMINISTRATION MEDITATING ITS DISPLACEMENT.—It was the New-York TIMES that said, not long since, "an imbecile Administration has given indisputable proofs of its incapacity to conduct a great war. *Even its own friends are constrained to confess its impotence, and are meditating its displacement* by extra constitutional and revolutionary methods, tending to hopeless divisions in the North, and general anarchy."

The *Argus* is entirely mistaken. The New-York TIMES has never said anything of the kind. The *Argus* has clipped the paragraph from some other paper, and been misled into imputing it to us. We ask it to make the proper correction.

We have never believed for a moment that the friends of the Administration were "meditating its displacement," either by "extra-constitutional and revolutionary methods," or by any other. We have never seen any indication of such a purpose in any quarter. Very many friends of the Administration, ourselves among the number, have deemed its action less vigorous, its policy less clear and its counsels less harmonious than the welfare of the country seemed to require; and they have urged, in very emphatic terms, such reforms as would remedy these defects. But they have never dreamed of any such change as is suggested in the paragraph quoted by the *Argus*.

The Repudiation of Postage-Stamps.

The Post-office Department has committed a great blunder, as well as a great wrong, in repudiating postage-stamps which may be "soiled or defaced," or which may "apparently have been used" to prepay postage on letters. It has no shadow of right thus to repudiate its own obligations; and it is just as great an outrage on justice and public right to repudiate a *three-cent* stamp as it would be to repudiate a thousand-dollar bond. In permitting any Post-office clerk, to whom a stamp may "appear" to have been used, to return the letter or send it to the Dead Letter-office, the Department puts the whole business of the country completely at the mercy of the caprice, whim, judgment and malice of this class of persons.

The pretext that this order is necessary to prevent stamps from being used more than once, is utterly fallacious. Whose business is it to prevent such an abuse? Clearly the Government's. It is for the Department to prescribe some way of marking a stamp which has been used, so as to render it impossible to use it again. The present mode of stamping it with an ink post-mark is clearly insufficient. The mark may easily be removed. But this only shows the necessity of devising some better way. Let a small circle of small points be affixed to the stamping instrument, so that the stamp may be pierced without injuring the letter, and it cannot possibly be used again. But the Department must bear the responsibility of its own negligence. It has no right to throw losses resulting from it upon the community.

Nor does the Department find any better excuse for its repudiation in the plea that it has repeatedly, by special letters and official announcement, declared its opposition to the sale and use of postage stamps for a currency. Such use soils the stamps undoubtedly—but it does not destroy the obligation to pay them. Moreover, Congress expressly authorized this use of them, and the "opposition" of the Department does not in the slightest degree invalidate the law passed for that purpose. Here is the section of that law under which they have been put in circulation:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed to furnish to the Assistant Treasurers and such designated depositaries of the United States as may be by him selected, in such sums as he may deem expedient, *the postage and other stamps of the United States*, to be exchanged by them, on application, for United States notes; and *from and after the first day of August next* such stamps shall be *receivable in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars*, and shall be received in exchange for United States notes when presented to any Assistant Treasurer or any designated depositary selected as aforesaid, in sums not less than five dollars.

Whatever is receivable for dues to the United States will very speedily enter into the general circulation of the country: and the absolute necessity of having some substitute for small change compelled the use of these stamps, in spite of the opposition of the Post-office Department.

The Government must in some way or other protect the community from the effect of this sweeping order of repudiation issued by the Post-Office Department. The public cannot be expected to tolerate so flagrant a wrong.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION IN RICHMOND.—The opposition to the Government in the North—in other words the Democratic party—have assured us that great exasperation would result from the publication of the President's Emancipation Proclamation in the South. Wise men ventured to question the prediction. There was plausible reason for believing that an access of irritation in that quarter was simply an impossibility. Popular passion had been wrought up to so extreme a pitch, that another degree of elevation was unattainable; and besides, the ignorant whites who compose the bulk of the population, had so often been assured that the sole object of the war was to free the slaves, that an official announcement to that effect, signed and sealed by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, would hardly excite a fresh emotion. There would be no sudden uprising of an outraged people, demanding resistance and vengeance. The edict would not add a soldier to the ranks, or a dollar to the vacant Treasury of the Confederation. No new armies would rush to the field to resent the assault on Southern institutions and drive back the invaders. The practical effect would be simply *nil*.

The rebel Congress has received and read the proclamation, and some report of their comments and resolutions has reached us, and we still cleave to the belief that the Presidential document will be received with apathy. The discussion in the Confederate Senate was certainly bitter, and the measures of retaliation proposed were of the usual extravagance. The black flag, which has been so often flaunted in our faces, was again brought from its obscurity; imprisonment and death were suggested as mild punishments to be inflicted vicariously upon soldiers who should found rebel soil under the emancipation standard; and a reserve of terrors was doubtless in possession of the Committee to which the proclamation was eventually assigned. But it is impossible to overlook as well in the resolution as in the debate—both given in another column—the obviously dramatic character of the proceedings. There was a straining after startling effects. The Senators reveled in horrors, all the more tremendous for being indefinite and doubtless undefinable. The whole was comprehended in the word "retaliation," which would etymologically signify a design to enslave the labor of the North as a set-off to the Presidential manumission of Southern laborers, but which must mean a variety of penalties still more frightful.

But in all this there is evident insincerity. The acting is labored and artificial. Exasperation is the part to be played; the part faithfully enacted upon every rare exhibition of Federal energy; and in fact so settled a policy of the rebel leaders, that their Northern sympathizers find no difficulty in foretelling the display when the National Government raises its arm to strike an effective blow at the rebellion. It is the bugbear of the North; it is the evidence to Europe of implacable purposes and irreparable alienation; a proof that a people so fearfully incensed can never

again be the "vassals" to a hated Government' He have doubted that this demonstration would be made, would have been foolish enough. But we see no reason to believe that the cup of rebel wrath, already full, will be caused to run over by this latest and always expected stroke of National policy.

BON VOYAGE.—By the *Etna*, to-day, Mr. JAMES W. SIMONTON, for many years connected with the New-York TIMES, and at present the proprietor and editor of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, takes his departure for Europe. Mr. SIMONTON goes with his family to spend several years upon the Continent in the enjoyment of the treasures of the older world by means of the early acquired treasures of the new.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 3.

GEN. WOOL ON THE HARPER'S FERRY SURRENDER.

The report of Gen. WOOL of the late military operations in Maryland, has been sent to headquarters, and is very severe on the surrender of Harper's Ferry, which he stigmatizes as disgraceful and utterly inexcusable.

GEN. SIGEL.

Some friends of Gen. SIGEL deprecate his late asking to be relieved of his command. His reasons are not all regarded sound. Though he may have suffered some injustice, instead of complaining at being placed under a General who is his junior in rank, it is thought that he should consider the fact that the General in question has been thirty years in service, and should rather imitate the patriotic example of Gen. BANKS, who when placed under command of Gen. POPE, submitted to the arrangement without a murmur.

GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, is to be here to-morrow. It is inferred that his business has reference to the troubles in Gen. BUELL'S Department,

THE REVENUE STAMPS.

Specimens of some of the new revenue stamps were received by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day for the approval of Secretary CHASE. The stamps will be ready for delivery next week.

EXCHANGE OF STATE PRISONERS.

Two hundred and fifteen State prisoners left here to-day for Richmond, in charge of Major SCHENCK, where they will be exchanged for Union prisoners of State confined in Richmond and Salisbury. Mr. WOOD, Superintendent of the old Capitol Prison, who has been selected to negotiate the exchange, accompanied them.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND will return from Philadelphia to-morrow.

A LECTURE TO GENERAL OFFICERS.

The War Department is informed that certain general officers of the volunteer service, on being relieved from their commands, or transferred from one command to another, have occasionally carried off with them the soldiers employed as clerks or orderlies at their former headquarters. A recent general order says not only had they no right and should have known better than to do so, but it was wrong in their superiors in command to permit it, nor will it again be permitted. All soldiers so separated from their regiments will be immediately returned to them, and the commanding officers of all regiments, from which men are thus irregularly detached, shall, if the latter be not returned within a reasonable time, promptly report the facts to the Adjutant-General's office, for the further action of the Department.

According to other army orders just issued, no officer will hereafter be relieved from his command and sent to report in this city, with the authority of the War Department. Where subordinate officers are guilty of military offences, or are negligent or incompetent, it is the duty of the Commander to have them tried for their offences, or examined in regard to their incompetency, by a proper Court or Commission, and this duty cannot be evaded by sending them to Washington. Hereafter, officers so sent to headquarters will be immediately ordered back, and those who sent them will be deemed guilty of disobedience of orders.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND THE INCOME TAX.

A very handsome sum will be realized to the Government from the tax upon the salaries of members of the House of Representatives. Each member is taxed six dollars a month, on seventy-two dollars per year. The Speaker, whose salary is double that of a member, will be taxed $144. The next House will consist of 197 members and 7 delegates—in all 204. The aggregate amount realized from this source alone will be $1,216 a month, or $14,520 a year. The yearly amount of revenue derived from taxation of salaries of employes now in the House of Representatives will be $7,438 86, which amount will be further augmented during the session of Congress by taxation upon salaries of additional employes.

HOW MAJ. KEY WAS DISMISSED.

Maj. KEY, who is brother to Col. KEY, of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff, was attached to Gen. HALLECK'S Staff on Gen. McCLELLAN'S recommendation.

Some few days after the battle of Antietam, an officer asked Maj. KEY, as one likely to be well informed, what was "the reason of our army's neglecting the military axiom which says that a beaten, crippled or retreating enemy is always to be pursued?"

To this Maj. KEY responded, that "the immediate destruction of the rebel army was not the programme." It would be better, he said, to let the war linger on indecisively, and with advantages to both sides, until the end of Mr. LINCOLN'S term, when it would be settled on a compromise which would save Slavery."

The officer to whom these remarks were made paid no particular attention to them, such utterances being unfortunately too familiar in certain circles of the army; but in the course of a casual conversation with a member of the Cabinet—Secretary CHASE, it is said—he mentioned "the programme" as one of interest, considering the authority on which it had been put forth.

The matter, with commendable promptness, was immediately laid by the Cabinet officer before the President, who instantly caused the officer who had repeated Major KEY'S conversation to be sent for.

Astonished at the serious turn things were taking, the officer appeared; and, on being cross-examined, though reluctant to injure Major KEY, was obliged to give the whole conversation, the substance of which was then reduced to writing by Mr. HAY, the President's Private Secretary.

Major KEY was then sent for, and appeared before the President to company with the officer to whom he had first spoken. The minutes of the alleged conversation were then read to him, and he was asked if he had been guilty of imputing any such motives to Gen. McCLELLAN.

To this Mayor KEY responded, stating that he had undoubtedly used the language alleged—after which he commenced launching out into a general vindication of the sacredness of the institution of slavery, and the justifiability of the policy of inaction, or any other policy, which had for its object to preserve it.

"Sir," interrupted Mr. LINCOLN, "I have not sent for you to discuss with you the abstract question of Slavery, its sacredness or the reverse. But I am clearly of opinion that *no officer can have a single straps under my commission, who does not believe in the policy of winning decisive victories wherever they are to be had.* You may go, Sir you will hear from me."

Thus terminated this extraordinary interview. Notification of the case was immediately sent to Gen. HALLECK, and next morning, the mocking bird was on Major KEY pursuing his flight of ambition from city, and allowing him his whole time to reflect upon the futility of "programmes" without the countenance of the favor of princes. What effect this reflection had in being made to have him reinstated.

CAVALRY.

It will surprise many loyal citizens to learn what is already well known to rebels: that our armies are still pitably weak in cavalry. In spite of the enormous horse contracts of which so much has been said, we have not sufficient cavalry horses for the necessary service of reconnoissance and patroling.

RESISTING THE DRAFT IN LOWER MARYLAND.

We learn that considerable resistance is being made to the draft in certain portions of Charles and St. Mary's Counties, Md. In Anjenroy township, in the latter county, one day this week, a mob entered the office of one of the Assessors, and seizing the list of persons liable to draft, tore it into fragments. The officer who had just finished the list was then told by the roffians that if he attempted to make another he would be tarred and feathered. These rebels swear they will not fight against the South, but will resist the draft to the last extremity.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

No person shall be mustered into the service of the United States as a member of the corps of Sharpshooters unless he shall produce the certificate of some person duly authorized by the Governor of the State in which the Company is raised, that he has in five consecutive shots, at two hundred yards at rest made a string not over twenty-five inches, or the same string off hand at one hundred yards, the certificate to be written on the target used as the test.

THE CONVALESCENT CAMP.

The Convalescent Camp, at Alexandria, becomes more useful as its operations become more systematic. The inmates are now classified, and what amount to *four* camps, created from the convalescents, stragglers, paroled soldiers and recruits, each having a separate place, separate organization, and separate discipline, and all being under command of Col. SELKNAP.

The number of inmates registered on the 26th September, was about 14,000; during the 27th, 3,000 new men came; and on the 1st of October the inmates were 15,500; from which it would seem that the number sent away nearly equals the number received.

The place selected for the camp is not fortunate; it has been used for a similar purpose before. This reason, with others, I am informed by Medical Inspector MUZZY, has impaired the health of the camp somewhat, and temporarily made necessary a hospital, which is not, however, a part of the plan. On the whole, the institution promises to be one of decided value.

SALT FROM THE KANAWHA WORKS.

Refugees from Culpepper Court-house say the rebels are sending large quantities of salt from the Kanawha Salt Works through that place to Richmond. Several large wagon trains loaded with that scarce commodity arrived at Culpepper on Tuesday last, from which place it is transported South by rail.

SICK AND WOUNDED.

A complete list of the names and whereabouts of all sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals here is kept at the Medical Director's office, corner of Nineteenth and I streets. Persons having friends in hospital here should apply there to learn what hospitals they are in.

Four hundred and fifty sick and wounded soldiers were sent to New-York this afternoon by railroad. More will be sent to the same destination on Monday.

The hospitals in Alexandria now contain thirteen hundred and thirteen sick and wounded.

THE REMOVAL OF GOODS FROM MANUFACTORIES.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has given a second opinion concerning the removal of goods from their manufactory prior to the first of September. By this opinion all goods actually removed from the premises where manufactured are exempt from taxation. By the word "premises" is meant not only the buildings where the manufacture is carried on, but also the store-houses connected therewith, and used for the purpose of storing the manufactures. The opinion will be printed and distributed immediately.

THE TAX ON LIQUORS.

The consultation of a committee of wholesale liquor-dealers from New-York, held yesterday with the Commission of the Internal Revenue, was for the purpose of having regulations established which will facilitate the moving and selling of spirits in bond for export. Several propositions have been submitted, but as yet no conclusion has been reached.

LIQUOR SEIZED.

A lot of liquor, lately seized by the Provost-Marshal here, amounted to nearly $40,000 in value, and was owned by one of the largest grocery merchants in Washington.

The seizures of liquor here since the issuance of the prohibitory order, amount to over $100,000. It is all turned over to the Medical Purveyor for army use, and his storehouse is now filled already.

A QUESTION.

The appointment of some German Captains on Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff, with commissions dating back a year, so as to give them seniority of all other Captains, has excited the inquiry as to whether they draw pay from the date of their commissions, which is a month prior to their entering the United States service.

ARRIVAL OF THE MONITOR.

The renowned iron steamer *Monitor* arrived here to-day. She was towed up the river as far as the mouth of the eastern branch, whence she steamed to the Navy-yard, where she remains an object of great curiosity, and was visited by hundreds of people this afternoon. She comes here for the purpose of undergoing some slight repairs to her machinery. She was saluted with the customary number of guns previous to coming alongside the wharf.

THE WESTERN GUNBOAT FLEET.

According to the act of Congress of July last the Western Gunboat Fleet has just been transferred from the War to the Navy Department. All the vessels now under construction or repair by authority of the War Department are to be completed and paid for under the authority of that department from the appropriations made for that purpose.

AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA.

Gen. BANKS and staff to-day made a visit to Alexandria, for the purpose of inspecting the condition of the contrabescent camp, and observing matters in general.

CONTRABAND.

A man named KAWEN was arrested to-day at Alexandria, with a large quantity of opium and quinine in his possession, with which he was *en route* for Richmond. He was sent to the old Capitol.

CAPTURES ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The tugboat *Teaser* arrived at the Navy Yard this morning with two longboats and a pungy, captured on the Lower Potomac while trying to run the blockade. The boats were loaded with salt, provisions and clothing. Quite a fleet of small river craft, captured by the flotilla, is now at the Navy Yard.

RECOMMENDED FOR BRIGADIER.

Gen. HOOKER has written the President a letter, recommending Col. SOL. MEREDITH, of the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment, for a Brigadier-General in his corps.

GEN. HEINTZELMAN.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN left here early this morning to review his corps.

STATE PRISONERS.

The State prisoners to be exchanged left here this afternoon under the superintendence of Maj. SCHENK, Mr. WOOD, who has charge of the Old Capitol Prison, accompanying to negotiate the exchange.

REBEL OFFICERS IN BALTIMORE.

It is a fact, substantiated by most reliable testimony, that rebel officers having friends in Baltimore frequently visit them for days together, without molestation or inconvenience from the authorities.

REBEL SMUGGLERS CAPTURED.

Three more "blockade runners" were captured on the Lower Potomac yesterday by the *Freeborn*, and brought here to-day. A rebel mail was captured in one of the boats. About 150 of these smugglers are now in confinement here, with large accessions to their numbers every week.

MISSING.

Corporal EDWARD WENTWORTH, United States Navy, attached to the *Sumpter*, cannot be found.

RETURNED.

[illegible], the President's Private Secretary, [illegible] returned up to the West.

[illegible] supply of stationery to the [illegible] returned to Messrs.

[illegible] SWINDLE.—The [illegible] wholesale is pro- [illegible] W. [illegible], of [illegible] [illegible]. It be- [illegible] there [illegible] before [illegible] the [illegible] Mr. [illegible] with the [illegible] character [illegible]

Personal.

Hon. LEMUEL STETSON of Plattsburgh, lost a son, a young man of marked ability and of great promise, at the battle of Antietam. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifty-ninth regiment of New-York Volunteers, and was killed while leading his troops into action. His father has written a most touching account, published in the Albany *Evening Journal*, of a visit made to the field for the purpose of finding the body of his son and of giving it formal and permanent burial on the field where he fell. He bears warm testimony to the sympathy he met everywhere from the Union citizens of Maryland and the soldiers of our army, and to the uncomplaining patience and heroism with which our wounded bear their sufferings. Mr. STETSON says there is no possible way of ending this war but by fighting it out.

Hon. WILLIAM DEWEY, of Jefferson County, a member of the last Assembly, has been nominated for reëlection by the Republicans and Unionists in the Third District. He is a man of high ability and a good deal of experience in public life. He was chairman last winter of a special committee on the claims of the soldiers of 1812, and made an exceedingly able and valuable report on that subject. LEVI MILLER is his colleague in the Second District. We trust there is no doubt that both will be elected.

We are glad to learn that Gen. HOOKER is rapidly recovering from his wound, and that he will speedily be in condition to take the field again. It would be remarkable if any important engagement should be fought without his having a share in it.

From Newbern, N. C.

The United States steam transport *Ellen S. Terry*, Capt. CRAPIN, arrived last evening in fifty-eight hours from Newbern, N. C. She reports everything quiet at Newbern. She brings the following passengers:

Mrs. Merrill, of New-York; John H. Woodgate, of New-Jersey; Washington Witters, First Officer U. S. steamer *Phenix*; Capt. Alexander Baker, of ferryboat *J. Murray*; Lieut. John B. McLane, 1st North Carolina Volunteers; J. E. Cadlouse, Surgeon 17th Massachusetts; William M. Parrott, Sergeant 17th Massachusetts; Thomas O. Page, 17th Massachusetts; Dennis Leary, 17th Massachusetts; John H. Farris, Sutler 23d Massachusetts; Edward G. Hall, Sergeant 23d Massachusetts; Henry T. Schroder, 25th Massachusetts; John M. Knapp, Sergeant 25th Massachusetts; G. H. Haven, Musician, 25th Massachusetts; George H. Carter, 25th Massachusetts; Samuel Gragin, 25th Massachusetts; George H. Banner, 25th Massachusetts; Edward R. Jones, Sergeant 25th Massachusetts; Peter M. Sullivan, Marine Artillery.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BENEFIT OF MISS CARLOTTA PATTI.—Miss CARLOTTA PATTI'S second season of one night only, and that a benefit, was begun and ended last evening in the most agreeable manner, with an excellent performance of BELLINI'S exquisite opera "Il Puritani." The prima donna was in full and sweet voice, and sang with less apparent effort and a more equable success than upon any previous appearance. The *rôle* of *Elvira* is not, indeed, accurately adapted to Miss PATTI'S peculiar qualities, but her conception of the character was more than respectable, and her vocalization threw a veil of melody over the dramatic foibles of her performance. She was well supported by Sig. BARNOLI in the not very *exigeant rôle* of *Arturo*, and by Sigs. SCHINI and AMODIO, who executed the eventful *suoni la tromba* with creditable emphasis, and in the case of the former artist particularly with a good artistic feeling, which deserves the more notice from the temptation which the *duo* holds out to exuberant musical and dramatic clap-trap.

The operatic corps leave to-day, with MR. NIXON, for Boston, where they are to open upon the modern Athenians, on Monday, with "Lucia." Their stay in the East is limited to a week or ten days, after which we have reason to hope for a fresh season in New-York, of perhaps more than one night's duration, With Miss KELLOGG, Miss PATTI, Mme. D'ANGRI, BRIGNOLI, SCHINI, the younger and excellent AMODIO, and good management, New-York may yet rejoice in a Winter of real opera.

[Communicated.]

Dr. Robert Hunter on the Duration and Complications of Consumption.

LETTER No. XIX.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Perhaps no error is more general among the people than the supposition that Consumption is a disease of *long duration*—a malady so *slow* in its progress that they can decide *this* year upon what course they will pursue *next*. Under this delusion even intelligent patients procrastinate and put off for months the adoption of those means which should be resorted to without an hour's delay. They seem to think that *three* or *six* months hence they can be treated quite as successfully as now, entirely overlooking the fact that the current of their disease is *silently* but *surely* bearing them *onward* and *downward* toward the grave.

What does experience teach us, in regard to the chances of life in this disease when it is left to nature, or, (what is quite as bad,) treated through the stomach? Baron Louis, whose high standing in the profession none will pretend to dispute, tells us that he kept a record of 307 cases. Of these *ninety-nine* died within *six months* from the occurrence of the first symptom of tubercles, and *one hundred* more between six and twelve months. At the end of *one year* very nearly *two-thirds* of the whole number were laid in their graves, while of the remaining 106, *seventy-seven* died before the end of the second year. Bayle records his observations of 208 cases—*sixteen* died during the first *three months*, 44 during the second quarter, 44 during the third, and 40 during the fourth. By adding these numbers together it will be seen that no less than 124 out of the 208 had died at the expiration of the first year. Of the remaining 76, *twenty-one* died before the expiration of *fifteen months*. The physicians of the Hospital for Consumption, London, in their published report, admit that *one-half* of their cases die within the *first year*. The late Dr. Swett, of this city, whose work is regarded in the United States as a standard authority on chest diseases, tells us that the statements of the French physicians are even *more favorable* than *his* experience. Of his consumptive cases, fully *two-thirds* died before the first year was out.

The above facts will enable the invalid to make from them a fair estimate of the chances of life in this disease. Will he disregard their warning, and still put off its treatment to another time? His chances of recovery are far better *now* than they will be a few months later. It is folly to say it is "*inconvenient*" to do so at present. Life is valuable, and the disease that threatens it *waits* for no man's *convenience*.

I have designedly taken the above facts from the highest and most reliable sources known to the profession, because they point out something more than the *mere* average duration of consumption. They show us the almost certain result which follows the restricted recovery of *pretending* to treat this disease through the *stomach*. No practice which sends *two-thirds* of its consumptive patients to the grave within a single year deserves to be regarded as any better than a *cruel compound of quackery, ignorance and imposition*. No fact is better established than that neither "Consumption," "Asthma," "Bronchitis," nor the simples' form of *chronic disease of the air passages* can be *reached* or is ever *cured* by dosing the stomach.

From what I have said in preceding letters regarding the condition of the blood in this disease, it will be understood that the circulation of blood surcharged with carbonaceous impurity must derange the tone and action of many organs beside the lungs. The seat of these derangements is different in different cases. In one case it is the *Stomach*, in another the *Bowels*, in a third the *Liver*. Whichever organ happens to be the weakest, in any case, is the one to suffer. The stomach may be merely *inflamed*, or it may be *enlarged* to double its natural size. The bowels are liable to *ulceration*, not only of the mucous follicles, but also of numerous *small glands* which lie beneath the mucous membrane—a. which event the patient suffers from inveterate *Chronic Diarrhœa*. A very singular change often takes place in the liver. It becomes transformed into a fatty kind of substance. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that affections like these, occurring in Consumption, add greatly to the patient's discomfort, and, by masking the more serious disease in the lungs, blind him to his real danger. Beside these *common* complications, there are still others which I do not think it important to mention in this connection.

Now, as these *secondary* affections all arise from the state of the lungs—as that organ is the fountain from which we they flow, we can only hope to cure them by restoring *it* to health. Remember always that the purity of the blood depends on the perfect performance of the function of the lungs. It cannot become pure so long as the *air tubes* and *air cells* remain *obstructed*, and until it is purified it will continue—in defiance of the "*tonics*" and "*alteratives*" of the physician—to *derange* and *debilitate* the system through which it circulates.

The *complications* I have mentioned are all situated at a distance from the seat of the primary disease—in the Lungs. There are others which are more closely connected. Among these we have *ulceration of the Epiglottis*—the little valve which guards the entrance into the windpipe, and *ulceration of the larynx*. The former renders it difficult for the patient to *swallow liquids*, while the latter more or less completely destroys the voice. These ulcerations are caused by the direct irritating and corroding qualities of the "matter" coughed up from the lungs. Almost all the young those afflicted with Consumption suffer, to produce I by *Congestion of the Pleura*. It does not indicate any particular severity in the case, for often, in desperate cases, we have no pain whatever, either in the lungs or pleura. *Water* and *purulent* matter may form outside the lungs from *Chronic Pleurisy*, and by their *pressure* seriously interfere with respiration, or a tubercle near the surface of the lungs may ulcerate outward and allow air to escape into the cavity of the pleura, in which event great distress in breathing, and a sense of impending suffocation follow.

Such are a few of the more prominent complications which the physician, in treating consumptive cases, must expect to meet. Some of them are simple and easily controlled, while others call into requisition, and often defy, his utmost skill.

My next letter will be on the *Curability of Consumption*. Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1862. No. 832 Broadway.

Note.—Dr. R. Hunter, in association with his brother, Dr. James Hunter, devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of bronchial and pulmonary diseases. They can consulted personally or by letter, at No. 832 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

MARRIED.

CONKLIN—EGBERT.—In the Moravian Church, at New-Dorp, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, by Rev. E. T. Sensemage, JOHN P. CONKLIN, Jr., of this City, to Miss MARIETTA EGBERT, of the former place.

FOWLER—CONKLIN.—In this City, at the 1st-st. Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, Oct. 2, by Rev. Wm. Belden, Mr. BENJ. J. FOWLER, of Brooklyn, E. D., to Miss CARRIE A., second daughter of John P. Conklin, Esq., of this City.

FRAKINE—QUACKENBUSH.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 2, by Rev. Robert McCartee, D. D., WILLIAM FRAZIER to LENA, daughter of A. S. Quackenbush, all of this City.

HARPER—MULLER.—In Clifton, near Cincinnati, on Monday, Sept. 29, by Rev. Mr. Lloyd, JAMES L. HARPER, recently of New-York, to BARBARA MULLER, of Clifton.

HERRICK—MORSE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 2, by Rev. Joseph Alden, D. D., CHARLES K. HERRICK to LUCRETIA, only daughter of Sidney E. Morse, of this City.

LIVINGTON—SLACK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 2, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. H. N. Littlejohn, THEODORE LIVINGTON to REBECCA A., eldest daughter of James Slack, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

SABLES—STEVENS.—In New-Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 30, at the residence of the bride, J. ADDISON SABLES, of Brooklyn, to Miss DELLA STEVENS, of the former place.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy

SWEENY—WARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct 2, by Rev. Henry Jones, JAMES G. SWEENY to MARGARET A. WARD, both of this City.

DIED.

CURLEY.—On Thursday, Oct. 2, SUSAN CURLEY, daughter of Patrick and Mary Curley, a native of Dundanagin, County of Monaghan, Ireland, aged 24 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 288 West 29th-st.

FAIRCHILD.—At Islip, L. I., on Thursday evening, Oct. 2, HORACE, youngest child of Horace J. and Maria Louise Fairchild, aged 10 months and 21 days.

FERGUSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 3, after a short illness, HENRY H. KELLUM, aged 21 years, 7 months and 17 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 202 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

LAIRD.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 2, NATHL. LAIRD, late of Dobella, County Donegal, Ireland, aged 34 years, 9 months and 6 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also the members of John Knox Lodge No. 76, A. F. & A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 147 West 28th-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

Farewell for awhile, dearest husband, farewell;
I am traveling the way thou lately hast trod;
What trials await us I cannot foretell,
Though absent in body we'll meet in the Lord

☞ Londonderry papers please copy.

LE COMTE.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 2, at 6 20 o'clock, of consumption, MARY ELIZABETH DUBOIS, wife of Vincent N. Le Comte.

Funeral services will take place on Saturday, Oct. 4, at 9 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 149 West 42d-st.

☞ Brooklyn and Philadelphia papers please copy.

LOW.—At Washington Heights, on Friday, Oct. 3, J. AUGUSTUS LOW, aged 36 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

NAGEL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 1, GEORGE JOHNSON NAGEL, youngest son of Joseph and Jane Nagel, aged 3 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock, at No. 66 3d-st.

STOWE.—At Reedy-ville, on Monday, Sept. 29, of a bullet wound received at the battle of Antietam, on the 17th of the same month, while rallying a regiment which had broken, Maj. WM. DWIGHT SEDGWICK, only surviving son of the late Charles S. Sedgwick, of Lenox, Mass., aged 31 years.

The funeral will take place at Lenox, Mass., on Sunday next, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. He will be buried in the family graveyard at Stockbridge, Mass.

STRANGE.—At Ingleside, near Hastings, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 1, EDWIN LOUIS, son of Albert B. and Elizabeth Strange, aged 22 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, at Ingleside, on Saturday next, Oct. 4. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hastings Stations of the Hudson River Railroad, to convey friends to the house, on the arrival of the train leaving Chambers-st. at 10 o'clock P. M. on Saturday. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation. Funeral service at 3 o'clock.

SUNDY.—Killed, at Harlem, by falling from the Harlem cars, on Friday, Oct. 3, ASEL R., youngest son of Asel and Mary R. Sundy, aged 9 years and 6 months.

Funeral services at Dr. Chapin's church, No. 346 Broadway, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be interred at Greenwood Cemetery.

SPITTAL.—At the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 14 South Kennings-place, Glasgow, Scotland, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, WILLIAM SPITTAL, Esq., late of this City.

A. P. A.—The members of John Knox Lodge No. 76, and the Order generally, are requested to attend the funeral of their late Brother, NATHANIEL LAIRD, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 147 West 28th-st. The members of the Lodge are hereby notified to meet in the Lodge-room, No. 206 8th-av., at 12 o'clock, to receive the funeral resolves.

JOHN LAIRD, R. Secy.

Mme. Tillman (late of No. 712 Broadway,) will open her Fall importations of Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers and Millinery Goods, on Saturday, Oct. 4, at her new establishment, No. 1[illegible] East 20th-st., (adjoining Stewart's.)

The State Fairs of Ohio and Michigan, just closed, have both awarded the highest premiums to the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE, over all competitors, and thus confirmed the verdicts of those States, before rendered.

New Remedies for Chronic Diseases can be had free Circulars from Dr. WOLFE, No. [illegible] Broadway. Dr. WOLFE'S Essays on the subject to be had gratis on application, and sent by mail.

The Palmer Armwood Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, ground floor, N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Awarded four silver medals for the invention.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and purse to [illegible] hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 10.—Oct. 3, 1862.
66, 31, 24, 25, 22, 72, 73, 15, 40, 3, 13, 57, 51.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 69.—Oct. 3, 1862.
40, 70, 65, 2, 51, 59, 24, 18, 32, 21, 41, 11, 34.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 41.—Oct. 3, 1862.
60, 5, 71, 60, 21, 35, 23, 52, 41, 13, 26, 32, 53.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 70.—Oct. 3, 1862.
66, 3, 19, 43, 21, 9, 26, 35, 17, 37, 64, 27, 23.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

OFFICE OF THE
U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY

By the U. S. MARSHAL, under the direction of the undersigned U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on SATURDAY next, the 4th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at WHEELER'S STORES, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

The schooner *Bath*, 46 tons burden, built at Charleston in 1845.

The schooner *Marcia*, 56 tons burden, built at Charleston.

The schooner *W. H. Northrop*, 27 tons burden, built at Wilmington, N. C., in 1859.

Immediately afterward, at the Union Stores, near Hamilton Ferry, the schooner *Alerti*, 119 tons burden, built at Washington, N. C.

The schooner *Mary Stewart*, about 60 tons burden.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
U. S. Prize Commissioners.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and other parts of Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool per steamer ETNA, and for the German States, via Hamburg, by steamer HOLSATIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 4th day of October, at [illegible] o'clock A. M., and for the following stations as follows, viz: Stations "A" and "B," 9 A. M.; Stations "C" and "D," 9 30 A. M.; Stations "E" and "G," 10 o'clock A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

FRIENDS OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—I have always on hand a good assortment of the WINES and [illegible] of PAUL DE CONINCK, MONTEBELLO & CO., ALFRED BOUCHAUD, Cognac, and Rose Wine [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and largely used for the sick and wounded. J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. [illegible] and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

VAN DEUSEN'S KOMESTERON [illegible] Grey Hair to its original color, [illegible] the hair from falling off, [illegible] [illegible] dandruff, [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 3, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 62 bbls. Ashes, 14,611 bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. and 169 bags Corn Meal, 164,300 bushels Wheat, 60,400 bushels Corn, 4,481 bushels Barley, 43,003 bushels Oats, 1,511 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,516 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Have been in moderate request, at $7 12½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CHEMICALS—Have been in fair request at firmer prices.

COFFEE—The principal demand has been for Rio, the sales of which add up 4,700 bags, part at 23c. ₱ lb., the market closing buoyantly at a further advance of ¼c. ₱ lb., 150-mats Java brought 28c., and 2200 bags Maracaibo, at 23c.@23¼c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Ingot has advanced from 27½c.@29c.@29¼c. ₱ lb., with further sales of about 1,000,000 lbs., part for future delivery.

COTTON—Has been depressed to-day, and prices have fallen to 55¾c.@56¼c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in lively demand to-day, at an advance of 5c. ₱ bbl. on the low grades, and 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. on the better qualities. The latter are becoming quite scarce, and are wanted for shipment, especially as a substitute for choice Southern brands. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,650 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 30@$5 55; poor to choice extra State, at $5 50@$5 90, chiefly at $5 65@$5 80; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 30@$5 50; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 75@$6 90, round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 15 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 55
Extra State	5 50	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 30	@ 5 55
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 75	@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 00	@ 6 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 20	@ 7 65
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 75
Superior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 75

Southern Flour is in good demand at higher prices; sales 2,000 bbls., at $5 95@$6 55 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 60@$7 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $7 75@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour steadily favors sellers. Sales to-day 1,450 bbls. extra, at $5 75@$7 60 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in more demand, $3 10 for fine and $4 40@$5 45 for Jersey, $3 70 for Marsh's Catoric, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in more demand at buoyant prices.

FRUIT—The inquiry has been active for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $3 62½@$3 87½, and Bunch do. at $3 40@$3 45 ₱ box, now held higher; also Currants at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has declined 1c. ₱ bushel, and has been less sought after by shippers. The reported sales since our last comprise 171,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 35@$1 50, Amber Western at $1 30@$1 32, Red Western (Winter) at $1 25@$1 30; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 20@$1 23½; Milwaukee Club, at $1 15@$1 20; Chicago Spring, at $1 08@$1 17, and choice White Kentucky at $1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn is essentially unaltered. Sales since our last, 110,000 bushels, to arrive, at 58c.@60c. for shipping Mixed Western, 56c.@58c. for Eastern do.; 61c.@63c. for unsound do., ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate request at 90c.@92c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales, 2,100 bushels. Oats have been sparingly dealt in, the holding Canada, poor to prime, at 55c. nominal, Western at 55c.@60c.; and State at 56c.@60c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues unchanged.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending Sept 20, 1862:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	54,883	50,315
Wheat, bush	430,220	379,875
Corn, bush	999,087	899,305
Oats, bush	187,110	80,905
Rye, bush	24,815	10,200
Barley, bush	14 141	500

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan 1 to Sept. 20:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	1,174,948	1,068,057	585,961
Wheat, bush	9,391,882	11,088,976	6,013,153
Corn, bush	31,999,088	21,420,870	14,107,415
Oats, bush	2,504,815	1,152,811	1,181,109
Rye, bush	270,698	207,120	157,109
Barley, bush	525,301	364,529	521,205

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Buffalo from the opening of Lake navigation to the latest Ordinary dates of the last five seasons

	Flour, Brls.	Wheat, bush	Total Grain from Flour reduced to Wheat.
1862	1,009,325	41,046,220	5,104,845
1861	1,338,414	32,703,275	38,485,463
1860	729,322	20,690,178	24,239,188
1859	876,934	6,809,282	11,199,954
1858	1,050,471	15,186,087	20,447,742

The canal exports of Flour and Grain from Buffalo from the opening of canal navigation, May 1st A. D. 1862, have been as follows, viz.

Flour, bbls	238,875	Oats, bush	178,715
Wheat, bush	18,275,758	Barley, bush	140,382
Corn, bush	15,632,518	Rye, bush	53,892
Total Grain			37,155,265

LEAD—Pig has been more sought after at prices ranging from $7 30@7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair request at fully past prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair request at previous rates.

OILS—A moderate demand prevails to-day for the principal kinds at steady rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 2,250 bbls., at $12 75@$12 87½ for Mess, and $10 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive at 6½c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is active and firm, sales, 2,200 tierces and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 9½c.@10c., and 700 kegs at 10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues dull, and figures sales 130 bbls., at $14@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 50 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl.; Extra Mess, $20@$21 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $24 ₱ bbl. Butter sells freely at 12c.@16½c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues active and firm, at 7c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 450 bags East India at $4 50@$5 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been quiet at unchanged prices.

SOAP—Sales 200 boxes Castile on private terms.

SPICES—Sales 2,100 bags Pepper at 20c.@22c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 350 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 9c.@9¾c., and Cuba at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 120,000 lbs. part at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Blacks have been unusually active, some 17,000 pkgs., chiefly Oolongs, having been disposed of, since our last, at buoyant prices. A fair business has been transacted in Greens at full rates. The auction sale, to-day, was generally successful. Gunpowder brought $1 09@$1 15. Imperial 98c.@$1 10, Hyson 85c.@96c.; Young Hyson 79½c.@$1 10, Hyson Skin —@85½c.; Imperial Twankay 81½c., Twankay 69c.@89c.; Oolong 47½c.@65c.; Mardin Oolong (in papers) 75½c.@81c., Ningyong 38c.@39c., Souchong 65c., ₱ lb.

TIN—Has been in good request at advancing prices, including Banca at 36c.@37c., and Straits at 34½c.@35½c., closing at our highest figures, ₱ lb. Also, ½-X I. C. Plates at $10 50 ₱ box.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been active and buoyant, sales 870 hhds., at 13½c.@25½c. ₱ lb. A fair inquiry prevails for manufactured at full rates. 175 cases Seed Leaf were also sold at 11½c.@18c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 650 bbls., at 33½c.@34c.—the latter an extreme rate for R. A. H. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been moderately active at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12½d. Corn, 11½d.@11¾d. ₱ bushel. Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Pork, 4s. 6d ₱ bbl.; Cotton, ¼d. ₱ lb.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@42s. 6d., Tallow and Oil Cake, 34s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl. Beef, 7s. ₱ tce., Bacon and Lard 40s. @42s. 6d., Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s., Oil, 42s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain at 12 6d.@13½d. ₱ bush., Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d. ₱ tce., Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s., Tallow and Oil Cake, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE.—NURSE WANTED TO GO WEST.—English, Scotch or American, experienced and kind and willing to do also some sewing; a middle-aged woman preferred. To such a person, good wages and a comfortable home are offered. Satisfactory references required. Apply at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

A BOOKSELLER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands the retail book and stationery business. Address Box No. 4,031 General Post-office, with full particulars.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOREdrinier machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A FOREIGN importing and commission house; must write a good hand and be quick at figures. Salary first year, $50. Apply at No. 8 Beaver-st., upstairs.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A WAITRESS, WHO understands her business thoroughly, and is willing to assist in the washing. City references required. Call between 7 and 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 42 West 16th-st.

NURSE WANTED. A PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is perfectly understands the care of a young infant, and can bring good recommendations. Apply at 38 East 14th-st., between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock.

HANDS WANTED—TO MAKE MILITARY clothing. The best prices.
BERNHEIMER & BRO.,
No. 5 Bowery.

WANTED—BASTERS AND FINISHERS ON military trowsers. Also an errand boy.
Apply at No. 55 Avenue C.

WANTED.—A RAILROAD TICKET conductors, 2 brakemen, 4 porters, 1 [illegible] etc. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—A FOREMAN, [illegible] machine chewing tobacco. [illegible] Post-office.

FOR SALE—FIFTY OR MORE TONS PURE BAY on a farm twenty miles from the City, convenient to railroad or dock; [illegible] tons or more of [illegible] will be taken for the whole. Address P. Box [illegible] Post-office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A well-disposed, tidy girl, with good recommendations, desires a situation, in either of the above capacities. City or country will be found a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Apply at No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner of Jerolaman.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family; is an excellent cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days, at No. 133 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th ave. The best City reference from her last place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer or chambermaid; can be seen this day, at her present employer's; good City reference. Apply at No. 38 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL SCOTCH Protestant woman, of tidy habits, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, pastry, game and soups, and all styles of dishes; lived in the first families in Scotland and America; wages $10 to $12; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation, as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a first-rate laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., for two days, at No. 299 4th-st., at the fruit-store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation in a small private family as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; has the best City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 33 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear house.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-age woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; willing to assist with the washing and ironing and make herself generally useful; good City reference given. Apply at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as excellent cook, washer and ironer; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; she can give five years' reference. Call at No. 83 East 15th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESECTABLE young woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing if required; has the best reference. Call at No. 101 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A first-rate cook, washer and ironer, is want of a permanent situation in a small private family, residing in Astoria, Long Island, may apply by letter to Box 1477 New-York Post-office. Good recommendations required. Terms, $7 per month.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse and sewing-stress, or would travel with a lady if required; the best of reference from her last place, where she lived two years, and the two days at No. 141 28th-st., between 3d and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c. WANTED, BY A very respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or the care of children; she has

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (16th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 tinted figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses: latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., S. THOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 11 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, wishing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 11 Laight-st., the only place.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATing and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before 'tis too late. Price, $1. Mr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $5.—*From the New Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which he has been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an incurable case or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores lost vigor in a month, in two weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 3 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on the early deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report in cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postage-currency. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 Division-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 204 to 209. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., late of No. 658 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Women Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never fail in supporting the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted day and evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 8th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1828.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIBOLAT & Co.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 16 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LECTURES.

PRIVATE SURGICAL LECTURES.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, will give his yearly courses of ten lectures on the diseases of the pelvic viscera, to the surgeons and advanced students who desire to possess a knowledge of the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of these organs. The relative anatomy will be illustrated on the cadaver, and by accurate drawings and wax models. Dr. D.'s mode of radically curing hernia, varicocele, fistula, hæmorrhoids, and the modern treatment of strictures of the urethra and uterus, dysmenorrhœa, sterility and ovarian diseases, with Dr. D.'s peculiar views and modes of treatment, will be the sole subjects of the lectures. The fee, in all cases, will be $10 for the ten lectures. Complete sets of instruments, used and invented by Dr. D. from models made by himself (twenty pieces), with lithograph drawings of the anatomy of the parts, will be furnished for $75. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 8th-av., between 13th and 14th, and 7 and 9 in the evening. Ample accommodations for all who require surgical treatment, are provided at Dr. D.'s Private Hospital. All letters must be addressed Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 130th and 140th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.

ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARK,
ap6-law6m8* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next—Dated July 22, 1862.

SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.
jy26-law 6m8*

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTIONS.

We shall send a Special Agent to New-Orleans, on or about the 8th instant, who will take charge of all claims on that place, sent to our office.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
No. 280 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.
Oct. 1, 1862.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, will be held at the office of said Company, on the sixth day of October, proximo, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1862.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERN-MENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

GALLATIN BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this institution, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 6th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOUR-TEEN DIRECTORS, of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 30, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company will be paid upon presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Orleans and Car Spring Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 217 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCIS-co City Interest Coupons purchased at best rates by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY the San Francisco City Water Coupons, due Oct. 4, on presentation at their office.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRAN-CISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, INSUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 30 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Director have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent, out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One per Cent., additional, out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 9th of October next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of September until the morning of the 8th of October. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th October, ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 1 to 13, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 37 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., nett, payable on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

All deposits made on or before 20th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET,
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.

6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
HALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 76 Beekman, corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Interest commences Oct. 1, 1862.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK & fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms, or the yard would be leased, if preferred. A rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

DENTISTRY.—A FINE OPENING FOR A DEN-tist, at the successor of the late J. Woodbridge, No. 121 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Apply on the premises, to see the tools and apparatus, or on the administrator, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York. J. E. WOODBRIDGE.

$8,000.—I WISH TO ASSOCIATE MYSELF and $3,000 in some legitimate business, where there is prospect of fair returns. Address, with particulars, (to save trouble,) J. D., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH CAPITAL, TO engage in a cash jobbing business with a party who has had twenty-five years experience in City trade. A better chance to make money seldom occurs. Address H. B. H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOK-ING-GLASSES, mattresses, bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store, warranted and delivered free. Please call at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. You will save money. Rosewood furniture cheap.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Cribs as required or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 172 Chatham-st. All kinds of show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY, CONSISTING OF three persons, residing in 35th-st., between 2d and 3d aves., desires a sufficient number of select boarders to form an agreeable social circle. None need apply except of the highest respectability. References exchanged. Address HOME, Station F.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bells, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, family private, terms moderate, convenient to cars and stages. No. 31 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING on their own premises, will accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen; the rooms spacious and airy; references exchanged. Apply at No. 15 Rutgers-place.

BOARDING—DESIRABLE ROOMS ON THE second and third floors, furnished or unfurnished, may be had by applying to Mrs. S. A. FAULKNER, No. 58 East 16th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had in a private family, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 151 West 42d-st. References required.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlors and bedrooms may be obtained by applying at No. 42 West Nineteenth-street. No children taken. References given and required.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 58 West 23d st. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND FIRST-class board may be obtained by applying immediately at the brown-stone front house, No. 51 Concord-st. The house has all the modern improvements, and is convenient to either Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $101 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large well-furnished front room, with pantry—bedroom adjoining, if desired, also, a back room, unfurnished, with two pantries. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st., references required

BOARD WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes two rooms, with southern exposure, not above the first floor, and full board for three persons, in a private, Christian family, between 4th and 6th avs., and 20th and 40th sts. Dinner not later than 1 o'clock. Address S. K. N., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FUR-NISHED ROOM TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house on Murray Hill, will let the second floor to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Address L. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

SEVERAL FINE FURNISHED APART-MENTS for gentlemen may be obtained with a private family, residing at No. 29 Washington-place, with partial board, if desired.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, parlors and bedrooms adjoining, or single rooms, to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 35 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for families or single gentlemen, can be obtained by applying at No. 176 West 21st-st. The best references given and required.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A NEATLY-FURNISHED parlor and two bedrooms to let, with or without board, at No. 36 West 23d-st.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A SUITE OF FURnished rooms overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also single rooms. References exchanged.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board—Partial board can be had if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan—will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. Parties wishing to engage rooms can be accommodated from this date.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WIN-ter, can be procured at a comfortable farm-house, in Ulster county, near Poughkeepsie, location very healthy and pleasing, every convenience for comfort and recreation, liberal table, terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

AT NO. 319 FOURTH-AV.—M. KIREIN & DAY offer to let 42-st. basement, $141. Hat-em store, $300, floor above, $132; 6th-av., 1st floor, $650; 4th-av. store and dwelling, $700; stables, West 30th st., $300; West 23d st., $300; West 25th st., with dwelling attached, $2,000; Washington Heights, $140; factory, 42d-st., $400; dwelling at Hoboken, upon Hudson River and Washington terrace, $330 to $400; Winfield, New Rochelle, Islip, $150, $300, Jamaica, $350, Washington Heights, 140 Flushing, furnished, $600, South Brooklyn, furnished, $600.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Brown stone, 3 stories and basement, 25x100 feet, containing all the modern improvements; the location is in one of the most delightful portions of the City, convenient to cars and ferries; rent taken in board of two persons. Address H. R., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

TO LET—NO. 10 WEST 24TH-ST.—THREE-STORY, brown-stone house, in tip-top order, modern and convenient, 22 by 50 feet, high stoop, possession at once. Apply to W. F. CHURCHILL, No. 15 Murray-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A family of three persons, for the Winter or a year. A small house, well furnished, low rent, within five minutes' walk of 4th-av., above 14th-st. If furniture is new, might be bought. Inquire of T. B. PRATT, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WELL-furnished house wanted in Brooklyn by a private family, who can give satisfactory reference as to payment, as well as care of house and furniture. No boarders or boarding house wanted. Location must be desirable and terms very moderate; might purchase furniture if a bargain was offered in New-York or Brooklyn. Address, with particulars, L., care of A. Taylor, Carriers' Department, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 15th and 20th sts. and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, IN THE City of Rochester, N. Y., eight acres of the best land in the county, containing three thousand fruit trees, consisting of pears, apples, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, a grapery, and every variety of small fruits. A first-class cottage house with seven rooms on first floor, besides bath-room, pantry and closets, with four lodging-rooms on second story. A good barn, carriage-house, ice-house and sheds, a good well, three cisterns, all well built.

The above land lies within one and a half miles of the Post-office, with sidewalks to the door. The above property will be sold for $6,000. Inquire of LEWIS BURTIS, on the premises, Genesee-st., Rochester, N. Y.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS WANTED in exchange for some very desirable first class unincumbered productive City property. Some cash will be required to equalize. Address, with full particulars, S. COCKCROFT, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

HARDWARE TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate. A large assortment can be had, on the goods without the lease. Apply on the premises, No. 3 14th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William Swan—situated on the New-town plank road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a double two-story frame house, barn and other outbuildings. Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE, A valuable farm or country residence, of 100 acres, within a mile of the village of Plainfield, New-Jersey, beautifully located, with stream of water through it, good orchard, comfortable dwelling, large and commodious barn. BUCKLEY & FINK,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-Court.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year, also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY S. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M. No. 44 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—COTTAGE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE, with two acres of ground, on the East River, at Ravenswood, Long Island, adjoining the residence of John S. Harris, about fifteen minutes' walk from Hunters' Point Ferry. For further particulars, inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 Pine.

WANTED—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE within thirty miles of the City, in exchange for a house and lot in 10th-st., near Union-square. Address, with full particulars, C. ENGMAN, Box No. 1,394 New-York Post office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN THE COUNTRY, within one hour of New-York by railroad, and in the vicinity of good schools. Address Box No. 623 New-York Post-Office, with full description and terms.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the tallowers' generally.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 388 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, initials, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... Wm. Wheatley.
Stage Manager ..... Mr. HACKETT.

Who will, by particular request, repeat his great Shakespearean impersonation of
FALSTAFF IN EXTENDING LOVE
IN THE
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1862.
Will be acted Shakespeare's various and well-contrasted characters in his comedy of Five Acts, called the
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,
OR,
FALSTAFF OUTWITTED BY WOMEN.

Mr. HACKETT ..... as	Sir JOHN FALSTAFF
Francis Ford	Mr. L. R. Shewell

THE MERRY WIVES,
Mme. PONISI and Mrs. GLADSTANE
Dame Quickly ..... Miss Mary Wells
Musical Director, Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 6,
FOURTH WEEK
EDWIN FORREST,
Who will appear, for the second time, as
"VIRGINIUS,"
In Sheridan Knowles' great tragedy of the same name.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Mr. HACKETT'S nights,
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Admission 50 cents. Secret Parquette—calls 75 cents
Family Circle 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7 o'clock.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS,
IRVING HALL
THE SECOND GRAND CONCERT
Of the celebrated Pianist,
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
Will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 4,
On which occasion
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON,
Will make her second appearance, together with
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, the eminent Pianist,

Mr. J. R. Thomas,	Mr. Joseph Noll,
Mr. F. Berguer,	Mr. George Matzka,
Mr. H. C. Timm,	Mr. Anton Ryer

Musical Director, MR. THEODORE THOMAS
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR
No extra charge for reserved seats
Ticket Offices

BEER & SCHIRMER'S	No. 701 Broadway.
SCHAFFENBERG & LUIS'	No. 769 Broadway
SIBELL & SALISBURY'S,	No. 7 Nassau-st.
AND AT IRVING HALL.	

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency. Admission 25 cents. Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 80

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed, for freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steam-ship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, Capt. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,850 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light with $800,000 in Treasure.

Late News from Panama and Central America.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., arrived at this port about midnight last night, with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. The following is the treasure list:

Order	$42,965	J. H. Coghill & Co.	9,400
A. McLane	12,895	Wm. Meyer & Co	5,700
S. G. Thuing & Co.	8,000	Am. Ex. Bank	14,000
S. Hooper & Co.	16,345	Frank Baker	6,500
J. G. Parker & Son.	7,000	Dr. Witt Kittle	23,000
J. B. Newton & Co.	13,651	J. E. Lodge	22,000
W. Seligman & Co.	21,000	R. Patrick	10,000
Jas. Patrick & Co.	20,000	P. Naylor	9,000
Panama R. Co.	24,299	J. Hecht	6,500
J. Rich & Co.	5,600	W. F. Coleman & Co.	21,500
Neustadter Bros.	28,000	Jennings & Brewster	23,500
J. Heller Bros.	6,500	Crosby & Diblee	6,000
Schoelle Bros.	22,900	Lawrence, Gibbs & Co	8,000
Wm. Heller & Co.	16,000	Reos. Dempster & Co.	2,100
J. Strauss Bros. & Co.	38,534	Wells, Fargo & Co.	187,500
Curtis & Co.	4,000	Total	$754,840
Baker & Morrill	26,000	ASPINWALL.	
J. Phelan	6,500	Order	883
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	30,500	Ribon Manos	285
Simon Duckiespiel & Older	20,000	C. W. Russell	400
H. Cohn & Co.	30,000	S. L. Isaacs	600
M. C. Hawley	4,260	Strout Bros.	600
Sutton & Co.	3,500	Wells, Fargo	1,546

The news by this arrival, which is unimportant, will be found in our correspondence.

STATE OF PANAMA.

No News from the Interior—Quiet in the State—Excessive Rains, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1862.

We have no further news from the interior, save that the supporters of the loyal Government of the State at Santiago have all fled, either to the Province of Chiriqui, or to Costa Rica, those in Chiriqui being in a destitute and miserable condition, and with no chance of support for their cause from the people of that district. The principal families of Santiago, the FABREGAS and GUARDIAS, had arrived safely at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, thirty or forty in number, on board a little craft of only fifteen tons, after a tedious passage of twenty days! None of their large properties in Santiago had been interfered with, except that the elegant residence of DON FRANCISCO FABREGA had been taken by Col. CORREOSO for a quartel, and the house of his brother WENCESLAO for public offices.

In Panama all is quiet, the machinery of the new Government working as regularly and as smoothly, at least, as that of its predecessors. The churches remain closed against the people, Bishop VASQUEZ, who has returned from the interior to Panama, refusing to allow them to be opened, so long as the Government of Gen. MOSQUERA insists upon the submission of the clergy to its decrees of "Tuicion" and "Mostmain;" and MOSQUERA is not very apt to change his mind, when he has once come to any determination, we are likely to be a good while without priestly teachings, unless the Bishop gives way.

We have no news from Cauca, the present theatre of the war, or from Bogota, our capital, the steamer from Carthagena not being due till next week.

We have the British war-steamer *Cameleon*, the French corvettee *Bajonnaise* and the United States frigate *Saranac* in port, and are daily expecting the United States steam-corvette *Lancaster* from Acapulco, and the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* from Callao. The splendid 50-gun steam war-ship *Orlando* of H. B. Majesty's navy, returned to Aspinwall a few days since from Carthagena, and is taking in water at Porto Bello. The United States brig *Perry* is also at Aspinwall, daily expecting the United States brig *Bainbridge* to relieve her.

The rains are excessive both at Aspinwall and Panama at this season of the year, and are particularly so this season. The health of both places is rather worse than usual, though the sickness is principally confined to fevers, which are easily cured if taken in hand in season.

Business is extremely dull on the Isthmus, caused partly by our revolution and partly, and perhaps principally, by the revolution in the United States. Several merchants have closed and are closing their business for the present. Drafts at sight on the United States have to be sold at 20 per cent. discount, and go hard at that.

The United States Consul at Aspinwall continues his investigations in relation to the abuses which cause so much discomfort to passengers, on the Vanderbilt steamers, for the purpose of informing the United States Government on the subject, and it is to be hoped his representations may induce such orders from the Treasury Department and from the Collector of New-York as will remedy many of the evils complained of, particularly the great evil of appropriating the cabins to freight, when the room in them is necessary for the comfort and health of travelers.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

News frm Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* arrived at Panama from Central American ports, from which she brings dates up to the middle of this month, on the 20th. The news is meagre and unimportant.

GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR.

President CARRERA had issued a decree lowering the duties on imports 10 per cent. on the gross amount, which will induce a greater consumption of foreign goods. The new crops of grains in Guatemala and Salvador will be good.

A great deal of stir is made in Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua about the projected Federal alliance between these three States, a thing, which I predict, will never take place. Already Gens. BARRIOS and MARTINEZ, of Salvador and Nicaragua, are getting jealous of each other on account of their rival claims as chief of the new Confederation. Guatemala has no idea of linking her fate with that of her turbulent and unsteady neighbors, and Costa Rica feels it is useless to attempt to change her condition, although the Commissioners from Salvador and Nicaragua have been favorably received.

NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA.

The old American steamer *Virgin*, which was seized from the Line some months since by the Messrs. Roberts Company, and the engines of the steamer *John Hart* put into her, for service on Lake Nicaragua, went ashore on Zapater's Island, a few days since, and sunk. She is too old and rotten, it is said, to bear raising. As this is the only steamer the Company have, save one, for lake and river service, it is said presumed Mr. ROBERTS will open his line in October, if he ever intended to do so. His steamer *San Juan*, for the lake, arrived at San Juan del Norte a few days since. She is said to be a spacious and comfortable vessel. But very little has been done to put the transit route in order—no repairs having been made at the large bridges.

The address of President LINCOLN to the colored deputation, at the White House, has created a very unpleasant sensation all through Central America, and particularly in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and prejudiced the people much against the Government and people of the United States. In both the latter countries, the people declare that they will resist to the extent of their power the introduction of American negroes as colonists.

The Congress of Costa Rica had met for an extra session for the dispatch of business left over by the regular Congress.

Mr. HARRIDAN, Secretary of Mr. DIMMOCK, United States Minister Resident at Nicaragua, and his wife, were passengers in the *Guatemala*, and go to New-York to-day.

LATER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, Oct. 1.

The steamer *Sonora* has sailed for Panama, carrying $7,000 in treasure for New-York, $438,000 for London, and $100,000 for the National Sanitary Commission.

The California State Fair opened to day at Sacramento. The show of cattle extensive. The fair is otherwise distinguished by the attendance of the many candidates for the United States Senatorship.

Immigration from the Southern counties of the State to the new Colorado Mines, continues to be quite extensive, while the Mexicans from Sonora are flocking there in large numbers.

A large prospecting party was fitted out to go far into the unexplored country and make an examination of the various mountaneous districts.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

A BATTLE BELIEVED TO BE IN PROGRESS.

FAVORABLE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 3.

Advices from Mount Washington, of this afternoon, state that on the approach of Gen. CRITTENDEN'S Division, a large rebel force retreated one and a half miles from there. CRITTENDEN'S force was there drawn up in line of battle, and an Ohio battery was being placed in position.

Simultaneously, Gen. ROUSSEAU'S command commenced surrounding the enemy. Soon after, volleys of musketry were fired, and it is presumed a general engagement took place.

Mr. MARELAND, Agent of the Post-office Department, has arrived with two wagon loads of mails from Nashville, up to the 18th ult.

The van of Gen. BUELL'S wagon-train, consisting of 1,800 wagons, has just reached Louisville, the rear resting on Salt River, 22 miles distant, and coming up rapidly.

Refugees from the interior of Kentucky are returning homeward in the rear of our army.

The cars of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad proceeded a few miles beyond Lagrange to-day. No rebels were seen. It is supposed the cars will commence running regularly next Monday.

The reports of the burning of bridges over the Kentucky River, near Frankfort, are false, although it is thought they will be destroyed as our forces approach them.

The rebels threaten to burn Lexington and Frankfort if compelled to evacuate those places.

The Southern Telegraph line has been opened, and is working to Bowling Green this evening.

The order enforced for the past two weeks against the sale of liquors has been rescinded, and business resumed its accustomed channels.

Gen. BRAGG has issued a proclamation threatening an immediate and vigorous inforcement of the Confederate Conscription Act in all parts of Kentucky under the control of the rebels.

LATE REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

A special Louisville dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated October, says:

"Five hundred prisoners taken by Gen. ROUSSEAU'S Division arrived here this noon from Middletown. Skirmishing in front of Bardstown pike this afternoon. In one enagement the Federal army lost twenty-three killed and wounded. The rebel loss is not known, but is reported to be heavy. Our army is twenty miles from Louisville.

Have just learned that our army are now drawn up in line-of-battle, 21 miles distant on the Bardstown pike. Heavy skirmishing is constantly going on in front, so look out for news to-morrow.

Report says ROSSEAU'S Division have had an engagement, but no particulars are given."

GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

Sunday in Camp—Important Work to be Done—Where the Enemy is Posted—The Evacuation of Nashville Probable.

NEAR LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Sept. 28, 1862.

This is Sunday, and rest-day in the camps of our army. It is one of those golden, autumnal days, of which the poet loves to sing, and amid the beauties of which the recluse and the contemplative love to repose, and revel and luxuriate, till fancy drinks in, and becomes intoxicated upon the beauteous surroundings of nature. The rain, that had drenched us on yesterday, ceased late in the afternoon. About night-fall the clouds burst away, leaving a clear sky, and disclosing the young moon in Heaven, as the stars twinkled merrily through the tree-tops over our heads. The immense number of our soldiers went early to repose, and save the camp-lights and fires, a few hours after night, all was still and quiet as though no hostile armies were marshaled in the thick woods for the purpose of shedding blood in the very temples of God. This morning the clouds of smoke and fog rolled away in heavy volumes before a cold northwest wind, and the sun rose in the heavens bright and glorious. The day is truly lovely and invigorating. The deep grove in which we are encamped is full of hickory and white oak trees. The nuts and the acorns fall rattling to the ground, bursting from the hulls in which they have matured, disclosing their ivory and brown surfaces, the foliage of the trees, just turning a little sallow, waves and nods, and rustles over head, the tall giant sycamore spreads its spectral arms like a ghost of the forest through the deep green, while cornfields stretch to the right of us, girdled by those hills in the distance—the Ohio, on which the sun shines and shimmers, like a belt of silver, circles half-way around us. Soon, from the City of Louisville lifts her spires heavenward, and proclaim with her church-bells the Sabbath of God throughout the "forest sanctuary." Our men, worn and wearied, have long been used to fiercer, wilder music, where "shook the hills with thunder riven," on battle-fields where "pushed the steeds to battle driven." Though public observance of the Sabbath can be observed among large armies, the day is remembered. And here come home recollections and memories of scenes and events that have dropped with those of the long-by-gone. Our men enjoy this day of rest; they are reposing in the shades, reading, writing, and donning their new clothes, which many of them have received. Their blistered feet are still to-day, and their swollen limbs in repose. Late last night we were informed that there would be no marching to-day, there will perhaps be none to-morrow, though heavy and important work is before us to be soon performed. To-morrow at the vast army now quartered in this immediate vicinity, one would be amazed at the fact that the rebels have such foothold in Kentucky, and that they have overrun and possessed themselves of two-thirds of the State. Rations are issued here for 150,000 men, and of these there must be 120,000 of the rank and file. The rebels in force, still occupy the counties of Franklin, Fayette, and the rich regions of Northeastern Kentucky. Everybody capable of bearing arms are, by their conscription act, forced into the rebel ranks, and everything that can be used for subsistence is being appropriated to their use. Without the most prompt and vigorous movements on our part, all Southern Kentucky and the Southern States we conquered last year, will be reoccupied by the rebel armies. We still have no news from the Green River country, and it is strongly conjectured that Bowling Green and the tier of counties adjoining, have fallen, or will fall, into the hands of the rebels. Clarksville, Tennessee, and Russellville, Kentucky, and the intervening section of country, have already been recaptured. The main body of the enemy in this State is still in the region of Bardstown, though their advance and scouts come as close as Shelbyville and Middletown—the latter place being but fifteen miles from the city. They go in predatory bands through the county of Bullitt which adjoins Jefferson, and force hundreds into their armies. The enemy on learning that they were not to be met against Louisville, it is said, become demoralized, many of them throwing down their arms and deserting. The large number that we have picked up, who offered no resistance, goes to confirm this statement. This morning the news is received that the rebels are in pretty heavy force at the Salt River bridge near Sheppardsville. This, if true, is certainly the force of HARDEE, which turned to the right to avoid our pursuit as we came up the road. The amount of damage they are doing in Kentucky, and the sufferings they are inflicting upon the people, cannot be described. Yet we feel assured that relief is at hand. We are sure that a tremendous and combined movement will be made from this point against the rebels. This movement, too, will be in such force as to sweep them from the State, to leave no enemies behind, and to protect our rear communications against all possible dangers from the foe. Yesterday it was thought that the gallant Gen. R. W. JOHNSON, who, it will be remembered, was captured by MORGAN at Gallatin, was again in the service. Gen. BUELL placed him in the field, at the head of his command, without preliminary arrangements of exchange, and notified BRAGG that he would send him twenty privates of the rebels in exchange. The rebel General replied that that was not the way to exchange prisoners, and would not submit to such informal proceedings. So Gen. JOHNSON has to report, under his parole, and go through the formalities of regular exchange. This army will move in a few days, and move with power. Though the direction it will take has not been specified, there is little doubt that it will go in the direction of Frankfort and Lexington. To drive the rebels from our State Capital, and from Lexington, is one object much to be desired. They fulminate their odious doctrines from both cities, and make them depôts for the forage of which they pillage the State. At Lexington they are running the extensive woolen factories night and day, preparing clothing for their troops. It is a burning shame to Kentucky that they should thus be allowed to occupy the State, and make of her Capital a depôt for their stealings, and of her machinery the means of aiding in her ruin. From Tennessee the reports are not encouraging. The evacuation of Nashville is talked of as an event most likely to take place, though Gov. JOHNSON says that if the city has to be given up, his dead body will be found beneath its ruins. CURTIUS.

AFFAIRS AT PORT royal.

Stormy Weather—Military Operations Interfered With—The Charleston Canard—The Case of Maj. Beard—The Enemy's Pickets Approaching, &c.

From our Special Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Sunday, Sept. 28, 1862.

The stormy weather which came upon us with the Equinox, has continued more than a week, effectually checking any kind of military operations, and consequently I have no occurrences of special importance to communicate. But the "signs of the times" portend something, under Gen. MITCHELL'S management, which will reawaken the interest that once attached to affairs in this Department.

The principal incident since I last wrote was the departure of Rear-Admiral DUPONT for the North. He was unexpectedly summoned to Washington, and left here yesterday morning on the gunboat *Keystone State*, accompanied by Fleet-Capt. HOGGINS, his Chief of Staff. The Admiral's absence from the scene of his triumphant services in the cause of the country, it is understood will be brief, and his return will be hailed with pleasure—not alone because of the personal veneration in which he is held by every man in the fleet, but also as foreshadowing movements of retribution against the nursh-goblins of rebellion.

By-the-by, we must be a sleepy lot of people hereabouts, if the statement (published in the TIMES of the 18th,) telegraphed from Boston be true, to the effect that Admiral DUPONT had "invested Charleston by gunboats," and that "Fort Sumter had already received a preliminary dose of shot and shell, which resulted in serious damage." This was astonishing news to us, but nobody believed it, and after diligent inquiry I am satisfied of its falsity. The only "preliminary dose of shot and shell" which Fort Sumter has yet received, was administered by BEAUREGARD'S legions in April, 1861, when ANDERSON and his gallant seventy were compelled to lower our flag. We live in hope that the insult will not remain unpunished much longer.

I alluded in my last letter to the fact that the Provost-Marshal General, (Brevet-Col. BEARD, of the Forty-eighth New-York Regiment,) appointed to facilitate the objects of Gen. SAXTON'S civil administration, had been giving offence at St. Augustine by interfering with matters which are claimed to be under the exclusive control of the military authority. He had, in obedience to Gen. SAXTON'S instructions, offered a stringent oath of allegiance and alienation to all the remaining inhabitants of St Augustine, for the most part women, children and old men. This oath having been declined by a number of the people, he ordered them, with the wives and children of such persons as are serving in the rebel army, to be put beyond our lines. St. Augustine being under the command of Brig.-Gen. TERRY, as well as the other military posts on the Florida coast, that officer, who had but recently returned thence to Hilton Head from a tour of inspection, was compelled by Lieut.-Col. BEARD'S proceedings to return his visit. On entering the St. John's River, Gen. TERRY met the steamer *Burnside* on her way to the rebels near Jacksonville, having on board forty-eight women and seventy-six children, but no men. He immediately ordered the vessel back to St. Augustine, where the women and children were set at liberty, but as they had possessed of such property as they possessed before their removal, some of them are in quite destitute circumstances. Col. BEARD returned to the post with Gen. TERRY.

The rebel pickets seem to come nearer to us than ever this morning. A few days since Col. BROWN, of the Ninth Maine Regiment, ordered to surprise a rebel party of guerillas on Coosahatchie Point, a short distance from the town of Pocotaligo, who was not entirely successful, he took two and nine or ten prisoners, losing one of his own men in the action. Last Thursday Col. PARKS, commanding at Port Pulaski, drove off a rebel picket post at a point on the Savannah River, which had stationed itself on the mainland, within easy rifle-shot distance of our works, and they take the inland passage from Hilton Head to the fort. A shot from the bow gun of the steamer *Pawnee* whizzed into the woods, as we were told, a full length beyond a large mansion, and they all scampered so hurriedly that they could not carry away their saddles, stables, three horses, a buggy, over coat and cape, as mysteriously stated with rifle-balls. Col. BARTON and his party, who passed the night in the woods and had nothing but cold rations for supper and breakfast, have ordered no further issues of the luxuries. Two scouts were also taken on Wednesday last, on Port Royal Island. They had crossed from the mainland early in the week, and failed to get back in consequence of having ineffectually concealed their boat. Gen. HUNTER does not put confidence in their statements respecting the enemy's forces, which they say are mostly composed of men between Savannah and Charleston.

Two deserters from Savannah came to Fort Pulaski late on Friday night. They report Beauregard to have arrived in that city on the day previous to their escape. He at once commenced an inspection of the batteries and fortifications on the river, and addressed the troops, pledging his word that Fort Pulaski should be recaptured within thirty days. He expects to accomplish this work with the aid of the iron-plated *Fingal* and the floating battery. BEAUREGARD'S word, however, is not a synonym for truth on either side.

There are many local improvements in progress at Hilton Head, chief of which is the construction of a railroad from the end of the long pier to the various storehouses. Why this work has not been done before surprises everyone, as the cars, sleepers, track and everything else required were brought from Fernandina three months since. Two horses are now able to draw at one load four times the weight which formerly sixteen could with difficulty drag through the loose sand.

In consequence of the War Department having formed the troops of this Department into an army corps, the staff officers of the General Commanding have been promoted as follows: Major W. P. PRENTICE, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. E. P. ABBOTT, Third Ohio Volunteers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General; Lieut. BURROUGHS BIRCH, to be Major and Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. JAMES C. WILLIAMS, to be Captain and Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. FRED. A. MITCHEL, to be Captain and Aid-de-Camp.

Col. E. W. SERRELL, of the New-York Regiment of Volunteer Engineers, who had been suspended from his command for some weeks, was recently tried at Beaufort by a General Court-Martial, and is now returned to his regiment. The result of the trial further than this is not yet made public.

I have just had a glance at the Savannah *Republican* of the 24th. It contains nothing which would be of special interest to your readers.

The following, printed in large type, among the editorials, is the only item that I have thought worth sending:

LEAD! LEAD!

This article is much needed in the service, and as every citizen is bound to contribute to the extent of his ability to the establishment of our independence, every family in the State should look about their premises and forward such lead as may be spared for the use of the army. We will cheerfully take charge of all consignments that may be addressed to this office. Mark in all cases: *Lead for the Government*. Let there be no delay about this matter. Many families have lead enough about their premises in the form of sheets, pipes, blocks, &c., when moulded into bullets, to put a company of Yankees to flight. Let them send it forthwith on its patriotic mission.

We are authorized to say that the Government will issue receipts for all leaden pipes and other fixtures, and bind itself to replace them at the close of the war. It may not be amiss to state, as an example worthy of imitation, that the citizens of Charleston have furnished *sixty thousand* pounds of lead for the use of the army.

I have obtained a copy of the admirable code which Gen. TRACY has drawn up for the guidance of the officers at the various posts under his command in managing the negroes. This particular document, it will be observed, is addressed to the commandant at KEY WEST:

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. FORCES, FORT PULASKI, KEY-WEST, &c. &c., KEY-WEST, FLA., Aug. 14, 1862.

COLONEL: A considerable number of the inhabitants of Key-West have negroes, who either have been held, or are now held, in slavery. It is therefore probable that cases involving the relation of master and slave will from time to time come before you for decision. The following rules are established for your guidance in such cases:

1. No aid will be given to any master to enable him to compel his slave to obey him, or to labor for him. By the Act of Congress, approved March 13, 1862, "all officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from labor or service who may have escaped from any person to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due." A slave whom his master cannot compel to remain in his household and render him obedience and service has "escaped" from his master, and this escape is complete and perfect, although the slave may remain in the vicinity of his master. If in such cases the military power compels the labor and obedience of the slave, it restores the authority and control of the master, it "returns" an "escaped" slave and violates the law of the land.

2. Inquiry will be made into all cases of alleged cruel treatment of slaves, and punishment will be promptly inflicted upon those who may be guilty of it. The proper punishment of this offence, and the best precaution against its repetition, is to remove the slave from his master's custody and control. Aggravated cases may require still further punishment. It is the duty of all governments, whether civil or military, to forbid and punish cruelty and inhumanity within their jurisdiction.

3. The slaves of all persons who have fled from Key-West for the purpose of joining in, or aiding the rebellion, and of all persons known to be in arms against the United States, will be regarded as abandoned by their masters, and no agent or representative of their masters, will be permitted to control or interfere with them, or to receive in behalf of their principals any portion of the fruits of the labor of such slaves.

4. Violence *publicly* offered by one person to another, whether that other be a slave or freeman, and in the case of a slave, whether it be for the purpose of compelling obedience and enforcing service, or for any other purpose, is a disturbance of that public order which, where Martial Law prevails, it is the duty of the military power to maintain, and it will be promptly suppressed.

I have the honor to be, Colonel,

Most Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed,) ALFRED H. TERRY,

Col. Jos. S. MORGAN, Brig.-Gen. Comdg.

Comdg Officer at Key-West.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

The Nineteenth Ward Seymour Club Ratification—Addresses by Dr. J. S. Bradford, Hon. Fernando Wood, Judge McCunn and Others—The Abolitionists Denounced—The Democrats to Save the Country.

Dingledine's Corner, so termed in the topography of the neighborhood where Fifty-ninth-street intersects Third-avenue, saw a very large, earnest and during the evening, noisy concourse of the hard-shell Democracy assembled last evening, under the ægis of the Nineteenth Ward Seymour Club, to ratify the recent nominations of their party for State candidates.

Mr. THOS. K. DOWNING presided in the Hall, assisted by Mr. DANIEL GRIFFITHS, as Secretary *pro tem.* At 8 o'clock, the Chairman opened the proceedings by stating the objects of the organization and its present assembling, viz. The indorsement and support of Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR and his companions on the orthodox ticket. As he resumed his seat, vehement calls for Hon. FERNANDO WOOD were responded to all sides, and Dr. J. S. BRADFORD, upon the solicitation of many by-standers, arose to state that unexpected, yet unavoidable engagements had arisen to retain Mr. WOOD, who would, probably, be unable to be present on this occasion. The statement produced a loud and marked chagrin, as Mr. WOOD'S coming had been looked forward to with eager curiosity. However, Dr. BRADFORD commenced to the cheers of the audience went on to state that many wards worked, and most effectively for the entire success of which the entire programme of the Democratic party depended. Intelligence had been received from Norfolk and Suffolk, that extensive frauds were about to be perpetrated in the approaching election. [Laughter.] Information had been received that [illegible] was about to be [illegible] in the Second Ward, and that [illegible] had been [illegible] in the Fifth Ward. [Laughter.] Mr. WOOD'S name had been [illegible] in the Fifth Ward, and the name of Mr. [illegible] in the Second Ward. [Laughter.] Mr. WOOD'S name had been [illegible] in the Fifth Ward, and the name of Mr. [illegible] in the Second Ward. [Laughter.] [illegible] that he was expected [illegible] with [illegible] other cases. [illegible] to the [illegible] Democracy [illegible] the [illegible] Democracy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE REBELS PREPARING TO RETREAT.

A Letter from Gen. Halleck to Gen. McClellan on the Maryland Battles.

He Pronounces them Well-Earned and Decided Victories.

A Tribute to the Valor and Endurance of the Troops.

The Visit of the President to the Army.

Details of Events from Our Special Army Correspondents.

THE REBELS PREPARING TO RETREAT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 4.

We have the story brought in by deserters, that LEE is making every preparation to retreat as soon as appearances convince him of McCLELLAN'S intention to make an immediate attack.

The rebel cavalry made a reconnoissance into Leesburgh yesterday, but it is not understood that they made any attempt to hold the place.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 4.

The second edition of the Washington *Star* contains the following:

"Deserters and prisoners coming within our lines at Harper's Ferry in the last forty-eight hours seem to agree that Gen. LEE is now making every preparation to retreat with his whole army so soon as Gen. McCLELLAN may move against him. We give this story for what it may be worth."

At noon, to-day, it was ascertained that the rebel force at the Rappahannock Station consisted of three regiments of infantry and two of cavalry. Their present duty is to patrol the South bank of the river from the Springs to below Kelly Mills.

A report was received at noon to-day, that yesterday afternoon a small rebel cavalry force entered Leesburgh on a reconnoissance.

GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McClellan, Commanding, &c.

GENERAL: Your report of yesterday, giving the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, has been received and submitted to the President. They were not only hard-fought battles, but well-earned and decided victories.

The valor and endurance of your army in the several conflicts which terminated in the expulsion of the enemy from the loyal State of Maryland, are creditable alike to the troops and to the officers who commanded them.

A grateful country, while mourning the lamented dead, will not be unmindful of the honors due to the living. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

CONDITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1862.

I have to-day been fortunate enough to receive unusually full and positive information from the rebel lines. My information is from a person every way entitled to credit—a man capable of observing carefully and reporting truthfully what he sees. From him I have learned the precise position of the rebel army, and many important facts in regard to their *morale* and the general condition of affairs in their vicinity.

The rebel army are now, or were yesterday, in the vicinity of Martinsburgh, their lines extending all the way from that point to within a few miles of Winchester. Their pickets are three miles only from Harper's Ferry, but no large force is at Charleston or elsewhere. Only one swivel cannon is on the line of their picket post. Their whole strength is at Martinsburgh and upon the pike running to Winchester from that place. The position they occupy is one of considerable strength for defence, there being many stone walls and pieces of timber upon the hills which they occupy, and the rebels have always made good use of such defences.

But it is charged that the principal value of the position they now hold is to threaten the crossing of the Potomac at Williamsport, thus rendering it necessary for us to retain quite a force at that point and dividing our army. Should the Potomac rise, as it usually does at this season of the year or earlier, that force at Williamsport would be relieved and our army be ready to advance. This inactivity certainly will not be of long duration. There is every evidence of an active Fall and Winter campaign.

Stragglers from the rebel army in immense numbers, are stretched from Winchester all the way down the Shenandoah valley.

From a person who was in Winchester during the fighting in Maryland, and until a day since, I learn that after the great battle at Sharpsburgh the town began to be filled with stragglers, until it was actually crowded with them. Some were wounded, but most of them came telling the most exaggerated stories of their losses, and the immense numbers of men and guns which the Yankees brought against them. The first reports which reached Winchester put the rebel loss at 60,000, and other ridiculous tales as truthful as this, were circulated among the people, creating the wildest excitement. The stragglers went streaming down the valley, and officers there acknowledged that their army, a large portion of it, had been sadly demoralized.

These statements show how important was the result of the last great battle, and how much more important it would have been had McCLELLAN been able to have pursued them upon the following day. My informant conversed with Confederate officers in regard to the state of things after the battle, and it was acknowledged that our advantage on Wednesday might have been followed by an overwhelming victory upon Thursday. So crowded with these stragglers and deserters was Winchester after the battle that it was almost impossible to get along at night, over the sidewalks, upon which the rebels had lain down without shelter or cover to sleep.

I am informed that not less than 5,000 were at one time in and around the town of Winchester, and others were coming and going the whole time. The Provost-Marshal had made several ineffectual attempts to stop them and send them back to their regiments; but the numbers were so great that he could do nothing with them. They refused to go back and he could not force them back.

A proclamation was finally printed and posted about town in all convenient places. The stragglers were approached, not with orders but with entreaties, and begged, for the sake of their brothers who were remaining at their posts, not to desert them in the time of danger. Notwithstanding the orders and appeals, the stragglers still remained, and it was impossible to prevent it.

Every person between the ages of 18 and 45 were being brought into the service. Confederates as well as Unionists were suffering under the enforcement, their fathers, brothers, sons and husbands, all being gathered together, and kept under confinement in the Court-house, until arms could be furnished, and then brought into service.

An officer who had heard it at Gen. LEE'S headquarters, states that the rebel army has lost by desertion, sickness, and in the various engagements in front of Washington and in Maryland, 60,000 men. As large as this statement seems, it it includes the stragglers and deserters since the late battle, it may not be very much exaggerated. Their loss in killed, wounded, prisoners and deserters during their fourteen days' sojourn in Maryland cannot be far short of 30,000. If their deserters since leaving Maryland and their losses at Cedar Mountain and Bull Run and other places in front of Washington can make up 30,000 men, the whole number would be made up. The statement seems too large to be easily credited.

My informant states that the rebels have been moving back their sick and wounded up the Shenandoah Valley to Staunton. This would not disagree with the supposition of a movement in a different direction; but he also states that for several days the enemy have been sending artillery over the road. What this can mean but an intention to retreat it is hard to see. It is moreover confidently expected that the rebels will not make a stand, but will fall back as our army advances.

It may be easily believed that with the stragglers of a defeated army hanging about the town, calling all day at every house for something to eat, the people would be pretty well drained of their provisions of all descriptions. There is almost nothing left in town. The army have devoured everything. Many of the good Secessionists are looking anxiously for the Union army and abundance once more. They will soon have it, I predict.

That the rebels feel very despondent at the present time in view of their prospects, was everywhere evident inside their lines. A gentleman who left Richmond last Saturday said: "This thing cannot last much longer. It will have to be settled some way." My informant seemed thoroughly convinced that terms for peace would be offered very soon. Whether this will be the case or not, it is very certain that the rebels are very disconsolate, and are looking anxiously for help. Their army is acknowledged to be less hopeful than at any time previously. Gloomier prospects now hang over them than the army of Gen. LEE has heretofore known.

Their situation, away from Richmond, away from railroad communication, away from supplies, liable to be surrounded with small chance for retreat, is one of the most unhopeful facts when stare them in the face. The country in which they are situated is by no means as fruitful as it has been represented. It is almost destitute. The crops were very small, and where our army has been were seldom gathered. Further down, the Confederates have had a force nearly all the time, and the supplies have been, to a great extent, sent off to feed the army at Richmond. They are supplied with little else than flour, and that in but limited quantities.

They cannot subsist during the Winter. I regret the hope which I heard Gen. BURNSIDE express to-day, that the whole thing would be over before Christmas.

The rebels are reported to-day at this place in Virginia, opposite Point of Rocks, carrying away horses and produce, and enforcing the conscription act upon all the inhabitants.

Gen. KNEASEL, with 300 cavalry, 2,000 infantry and four pieces of cannon, crossed the Shenandoah River, above Harper's Ferry, on a reconnoissance to Leesburgh. It may have some connection with the demonstrations made by the rebels in that direction.

H.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

An Examination of Harper's Ferry—The Review of the Various Army Corps—Enthusiasm of the Troops, &c.

HEADQUARTERS, Friday, Oct. 3, 1862.

On Wednesday the President reached Harper's Ferry, where he was received by Gen. McCLELLAN and Gen. BANKS and Staff. He was escorted over the different military positions recently occupied and surrendered by Col. MILES. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from Maryland Heights on his arrival and departure from the place.

The object of his visit is understood to be chiefly to satisfy his mind, by personal inspection of the locality as to the culpability of the officers who had command of the position, and who surrendered it after too brief a fight. As he must pass judgment upon those officers, he evidently wishes to act intelligently, and inflict no injustice upon the men who are now undergoing Court-martial.

Yesterday the President visited the headquarters of the army, and remained over night with Gen. McCLELLAN on the field. At an early hour this forenoon the troops were drawn up near the different encampments, and were reviewed by the President. Gen. McCLELLAN and staff, all dressed in their best uniforms, joined the cavalcade, and accompanied the Chief Magistrate over the various fields. Gen. BURNSIDE rode mostly by the side of the President, and pointed out and explained to Mr. LINCOLN the names of the different brigades, their classifications, &c. The President seemed more than ever interested in reviewing the Army of the Union. The troops made a fine appearance, and, notwithstanding the casualties of battle, presented remarkably full ranks, and manifested a soldierly pride in the presence of the head of the army and of the nation. They were drawn up in lines, so that the cavalcade could conveniently pass through them, and on the President's arrival before each army corps, the troops removed their caps and cheered lustily. The President rode in front of the lines with his head uncovered, and seemed deeply absorbed in contemplating the ranks of those heroic men who have so recently driven the invader from the soil of Maryland. The bands greeted him with patriotic airs, and the strains of "Hail Columbia," mingled with those of the "Red, White and Blue," and "Ho, the Conquering Hero Comes," were heard on all parts of the field.

The day was exceedingly warm, which detracted not a little from the pleasure of the occasion. The President, after reviewing the troops, which occupied a large part of the day, returned to Harpers Ferry, and took a special train for Washington. At Frederick, and at all the important towns along the route going and returning, the people turned out and manifested becoming respect for the Chief Magistrate. Maryland to-day, I am sure, does not want a better President. E. S.

FROM HAGERSTOWN.

Heavy Cannonading—An Accident—Sentiment of the Soldiers.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., SIX MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Oct 2, 1862.

Heavy firing was heard all day yesterday in the direction of the Potomac, leading us to infer that a severe engagement was going on. I have since ascertained, however, that our artillery were merely shelling the opposite shore. They first commenced throwing balls five miles above Sharpsburgh, and afterward moving down the river. Quite a severe artillery and cavalry skirmish took place last evening in the vicinity of Martinsburgh. Our forces were supposed to be in command of Gen. Crawford, whose father resides near here. The enemy are in large numbers between Martinsburgh and Winchester, in the neighborhood of Bunkers Hill and Cold Spring, where they are supposed to be strongly intrenched.

Yesterday afternoon, Hon. E. McPHERSON, M. C. from Gettysburgh, presented a flag to the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, on behalf of the ladies of Waynesboro, Franklin County. Lieut.-Col. ROE responded to the presentation speech. The affair passed off very pleasantly. Maj. MOSER paid off the Twenty-third Pennsylvania four months arrearages yesterday, and Chaplain SUINN takes home $18,000 of the amount to families of members of the regiment.

The Quartermaster who has just arrived from Washington, reports that THOMAS ARMSTRONG, of the First Rhode Island, was accidentally run over by the train and killed. There are fourteen Quartermasters waiting here for clothing long since ordered from Washington for their respective regiments. The requisitions were promptly met and [illegible] from the Capital, but they lie along the [illegible] Valley Railroad, at store-houses [illegible] There is very much [illegible]

this railroad by army men. I know not how much occasion exists for their complaints, but there certainly appears to be a screw loose somewhere.

There is much satisfaction expressed here at the removal of Gen. BUELL. "Now for McDOWELL'S head," is the cry. Owing to the difficulty in making change, the $1 bills of the Hagerstown Bank are cut in two, and pass current for half-dollars. The war has opened the way for large numbers of New-York papers here. Nearly one hundred copies of the TIMES are taken. D. W. J.

FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

A Brilliant Reconnoissance by General Pleasanton.

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., ON THE POTOMAC, Thursday Evening, Oct. 2, 1862.

The heavy cavalry reconnoissance made yesterday to Martinsburgh was one of the most brilliant exploits of the war. The force, consisting of portions of the Second Regulars, Third Indiana, Eighth Illinois, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 16 men, and a full battery—all under command of Gen. PLEASANTON—left the encampment above Sharpsburgh, at daybreak, and, crossing the river, reached Shepherdstown between 7 and 8 o'clock. All the houses here were full of rebel wounded, which had been paroled by a detachment who had crossed from Sharpsburgh, a few days before. Proceeding on, they met the mounted cavalry pickets of the enemy, about three miles beyond Shepherdstown, capturing two of them. About a mile further on, the advance came upon four hundred cavalry, whom they shelled and drove before them. Reaching the Cross Roads, half way to Martinsburgh, the enemy could be seen drawn up in line of battle on the Winchester Road, about half a mile distant. Three shells thrown among them caused a hasty scattering. One gun and a squadron of cavalry were left here to protect the road, and prevent their getting in our rear. At the Opequhan Creek, four more pickets were driven in, after which no more was seen of the enemy, for some time, with the exception of a few within our skirmish-lines to the left scared up among the hills. About a mile from town, another squadron of cavalry was met, and fell back over the hill into the town. After we had thrown a few shells, and the forces thrown out on both flanks had begun a rapid carabine fire upon them, we were just preparing to charge, when they skedaddled. As large numbers of the enemy were seen in the village, it was deemed best not to proceed immediately. A gun, however, was got in position on the hill commanding the place and various roads leading out. Seeing this, they began to leave in the haste, when our shells were thrown after them, with telling effect. A few, falling short of their aim, exploded in the village, killing a woman and a child, and injuring the house of Maj. ROBESON, of the Ashby Cavalry. During the shelling, Gen PLEASANTON improved the time to eat his dinner and send a dispatch to Gen. McCLELLAN. On entering the place, about 1 o'clock, we were received with loud cheers by the citizens, who had seen nothing of us since Tuesday. It was asserted that Gen. STEWART'S headquarters were at Cushman's Mills, on the Tuscarora Road, four miles from town. Not intending to hold the place, our forces began the forward march about half past two o'clock. When half a mile out the enemy began to show themselves, and some five regiments were sent in pursuit. We kept up an occasional shelling, and when near the cross roads formed in line of battle, keeping our guns masked. The enemy had all the time supposed us to have but two guns, and when they had charged up very near to us, our men opened ranks, and all of the six guns poured shell into them at a furious rate. They immediately retreated, and did not show themselves again. Our men reached camp about sundown in high spirits. Four were found to be missing, and fifteen wounded in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, which acted splendidly. Adjts. SLADE and STEELE, of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, accompanied the expedition as volunteer aids.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICK, MD.

Grandeur of McClellan's Recent Movements—What the Richmond Examiner Says of It—The Country from Sharpsburgh to Frederick—Appearance and Condition of Frederick—The Drift—Hospitals, &c.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1862.

The Richmond *Examiner* recently said that it would be the wonder of the world how Gen. LEE, flushed with victory, "at the head of one of the finest armies the world ever saw, occupying one of the strongest positions that could be conceived, chosen at leisure by himself," could have been driven across the Potomac by "troops broken by the battles of the Chickahominy, completely demoralized by the management of POPE, and by the tremendous beating lately received at Manassas." It then goes on to try and explain this extraordinary phenomenon by saying: "It can only be explained on the supposition that Gen. McCLELLAN retained the confidence of the Federal troops in a degree with which no other Federal Commander could compare."

The Richmond *Examiner* is quite right. The world not only will wonder, but is already wondering how it was possible for any General to achieve the great successes which Gen. McCLELLAN has, under such adverse circumstances. I defy any unbiased mind—I care not of which shade of politics he may be—to traverse the ground recently swept by our armies, all the way from this place to Sharpsburgh, without forming a very high estimate of Gen. McCLELLAN'S generalship, even if he had not previously proved his skill on the Peninsula, by a retreat which will outshine in history WELLINGTON'S greatest achievement—the retreat of Torres Vedras.

The ride from Hagerstown to this place, across the South Mountain, and the parallel range, called the Catoctin, was one of intense interest. Every hillock, valley, woodland and stream, was a spot of already historic interest, and the newly-made graves on each side of us, the blasted and excoriated trunks of trees, the dead horses strewn in profusion everywhere over miles of territory, all told plainly of the hurricane that had just passed over. It was really impossible to comprehend, while passing some of these gorges,—where a few resolute men could easily have defied an army,—how it was that the Union forces managed to sweep the rebels, like chaff in a whirlwind, all the way from Frederick to Williamsport. It must, unquestionably, have been partly owing to panic, and that panic must have been created, as the *Examiner* shrewdly suggests, by the confidence which our troops were known to have in their commander.

In the name of patriotism, decency and commonsense, let us—for a few months, at any rate—put an end to this unseemly and insane rivalry about our Generals, and turn to the best account this adventitious change in the tide of our affairs. If there is one thing which has hitherto utterly paralyzed the North, and given almost superhuman vigor to the arms of the South, it has been that while they were united, we were distracted in counsels. Their armies have always been controlled by one supreme, directing *head*; ours had none. We now, thank Heaven! have a head: that head commands the universal confidence, love and devotion of the entire army. Let us all, as individual members of the same precious body, gather round that head, sustain its plans, follow its directions and give it that free, unfettered scope, without which no genius, however great—not that of [illegible] can achieve [illegible] ones could ever possibly [illegible]

[illegible] may have individually entertained [illegible] CLELLAN'S incompetency to thoroughly [illegible] position in which fortune has placed him, be assured that it is impossible for any one to go over the recent theatre of his actions, to mix and converse intimately with those who have fought and bled under him, to take a comprehensive view of the position in which we now stand, without coming to the deliberate conclusion that if McCLELLAN be unfit for such a post, *no other man in the United States could, at present, successfully occupy it.* And, really, when we see our Commander indorsed by such heroes as HOOKER, BURNSIDE, SUMNER, FRANKLIN, PORTER, the late gallant KEARNY and others, it does seem the height not only of impertinence, but of almost criminal audacity for outsiders, politicians utterly unacquainted with the first rules of warfare, to be attempting to hamper the Administration with their crude and impracticable ideas, and paralyzing the arm of the nation in this momentous crisis of its destiny.

Frederick is a charming place, beautifully imbedded in a fertile valley, and possessing life and animation enough to make it a delectable place of residence. The manifestation of Union sentiment, which I had noticed all through Maryland, seemed to culminate here. On entering the broad, clean streets, delightfully shaded by trees, there was such an array of gay Union flags streaming from the windows everywhere, that I could have fancied it some gala day in some inland Northern town. But, in spite of this, there is something feverish about the public pulse during the last two or three days. The enemy is yet too close to us. Rumors of their threatening movements are constantly being spread about, and, having so recently had them here, the good natives are not quite sure but they may, one of these days, have to draw in their loyal bunting again, and hide it once more till the storm blows over. Rebeldom is at a discount throughout Maryland, that is as certain as fate. They have seen just enough of the rebels and the desolation they bring with them to love the Union more than ever they did, and if this last raid of the enemy were productive of no other good to us, we ought to rejoice, at least, in its having incontestibly proved that Maryland is, now and forever, a *Northern State.*

There is little going on here, at present, but what is connected with our sick and wounded at the various hospitals, with which the town is full. The draft was to have taken place to-morrow, but has been postponed. I met, last evening, Dr. J. J. MORAN, the Examining Surgeon, and learnt from him that it has been postponed from the 1st to the 15th of October, owing to JACKSON'S having seized the books of Carroll and Frederick County and burnt them all.

NEMO.

FROM BOONSBORO'.

Subscribing to the Test Oath—Sympathies of the Women—Evidences of the Rebel Raid—Wounded in Hospital.

BOONSBORO, Md., SEVEN MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, Friday, Oct. 3, 1862.

Owing to its proximity to the late battle-field, this secluded mountain village continues to be the scene of much bustle and activity. Ambulances conveying the wounded to Frederick from Sharpsburgh and various supply-wagons, sutlers' conveyances and private vehicles, are constantly passing to and fro. The hotels are crowded with army officers, disabled soldiers *en route* for home, and numerous citizens in search of the bodies of their friends. The Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania is detailed for guard duty here patrolling the streets day and night. Capt. BRASS, of this regiment, formerly Provost Marshal at Hagerstown, is filling that position here. One of his first acts was to send for all the people in the vicinity and have them subscribe to the test oath drawn up at the great Union meeting held in Baltimore some weeks since. As was to be expected, there has been a good deal of wincing and growling about the "infringement of private rights," but rather than visit Fort McHenry, the Secession sympathizers, almost to a man here, toed the mark. To some this may appear a little severe, but it is a severity which the emergencies of the times demand. The free application of such "tyranny" in other quarters would undoubtedly be productive of the most beneficial results. While the rebels were here they openly boasted that they were on their way to Pennsylvania, which conflicts with their statement, made to me in Virginia, that the capture of Harper's Ferry was the sole object of their bold raid. As a citizen aptly remarked to me to-day, "what were they doing way up five miles beyond Hagerstown, if the Ferry was all they were after?" The village is strongly Union, with the exception of many of the women, who make no secret of their rebellious proclivities, and are constantly on the rampage. The *old Fellow*, published here, which was obliged to suspend during the rebellion, has again resumed publication. It is a staunch Union sheet, and meets with warm support. The editor informs me that he considers the Times the only reliable New-York journal, and has kept it on file for years—a sensible man. Numerous evidences of the rebel raid appear on every hand. During the fighting and previous day's skirmishing at South Mountain, near by, their wounded were brought here. On their retreat they passed through the place, turning off to the left, in the direction of Sharpsburgh. I am told that there are large numbers of the Confederate wounded and stragglers hid away in the mountain fastnesses, who prowl about at night committing depredations on the farmers' stock, that a portion of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania are going up soon to hunt them out. More than 300 rebel wounded were left here. Twenty-five have since died, and over two hundred and sixty now remain. Drs. J. P. LAVERTY, the Surgeon and Chief of Division, Buffalo, who has charge of them, is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Eight Assistant Surgeons, eight stewards and three Chaplains also remain to administer to their spiritual and physical wants. I looked in yesterday on a group of the poor discomfortable-looking fellows as they sat listening to the exhortations of one of the Chaplains. The rebel women here at first succeeded by various devices in procuring over supplies for the Confederate wounded of clothing and eatables sent on from the North. When, however, Dr. DAILY assumed control, he soon blocked this game, and rebel share no better now than National wounded. There are eight hospitals, including both churches, all under Dr. DAILY'S charge, Nos. 3, 4 and 6 being Union, and Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7 and 8 rebel. Owing to the seclusion of the place, many friends of the wounded are, doubtless unable to discover them. The following list will be found valuable to all such:

List of Wounded Remaining in the Hospitals at Boonsboro.

HOSPITAL NO 3.

Corp. A. W. Taylor, Co. D, 9th N. Y. S. M.—gunshot wound.
H. H. Shuler, Co. B, 7th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—gunshot wound.
Corp. R. Pirice, Co. D, 6th Wisconsin—gunshot wound.
Stephen Bawell, Co. E, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry—intermittent fever.
J. H. Brodeur, Co. C, 34th N. Y. V.—diarrhœa.
Jno. Luarther, Co. E, 3d Wis.—gunshot wound.
Michael Rooney, Co. F, Purnell Legion—died Sept. 29.
Samuel Withers, Co. H, 98th New York Volunteers—gunshot wound.
Henry Ecke, Co. H, 8th Wis.—gunshot wound.
Sergt. David R. Hord, Co. G, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—gunshot wound.
Corp. J. J. E. Morgan, Co. B, 4th United States Artillery—gunshot wound.
Capt. Francis C. Berger, Co. E, 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—ammunition foreman.
C. Riley, Co. B, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—contusion.
Wm. McKinney, Co. I, New York State Militia—died Sept. 27.
Wm. Tonkinson, Co. G, 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—gunshot wound.
E. Shorb, Co. K, 84th Mass.—[illegible]
H. G. Smith, Co. I, 1st Mass. [illegible] fever.
Henry C. Houser, Co. [illegible] New York—gunshot wound.
Abraham Hyson, Co. F, 84th Penn.—diarrhœa.
J. Lowry, Co. [illegible]

Alex. Herthom, Co. D, 7th Pennsylvania—debility.
J. M. Sovill, Co. K, 6th Wisconsin—gunshot wound.
Wm. Adams, Co. E, 7th Virginia—jaundice.
J. W. Dayton, Co. I, 83d Pennsylvania—diarrhœa.
Thomas S. Hills, Co. K, 6th Wisconsin—gunshot wound.
C. Gerty, Co. F, 42d New-York—intermittent fever.
Corp. R. S. Hammony, Co. G, 20th New-York Militia—gunshot wound.
Maj. John Nye, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—gunshot wound.
Hollis Mallory, Co. F, 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—gunshot wound.
Corp. Wm. J. Knipe, Co. G, 2d Md.—diarrhœa.
Thos. L. Hanna, Co. F, 9th New-York Militia—gunshot wound.
James L. Bonnell, Co. D, 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—gunshot wound.
Corp. Isaac Williams, Co. I, 6th Wisconsin—gunshot wound.
Corp. W. T. Kaisby, Co. H, 9th New-York State Militia—gunshot wound.
J. H. Tenton, Co. K, 6th Wisconsin—gunshot wound.
R. N. Lalth, 15th Massachusetts—gunshot wound.
Sergt. W. Fox, Co. I, 6th Wisconsin—died Sept. 20.
Color-Sergt. Boyle J. McClure, Co. K, 8th Penn. Reserve Corps—gunshot wound.
Wm. P. Harrison, Co. K, 6th Wis.—died Sept. 21.
Andon Lindcomberger, Battery 2d New-York Excelsior—typhoid.

HOSPITAL NO. 4.

Wm. Sharkey, Co. D, 42d New-York Volunteers—gunshot wound.
Corp. J. M. Moore, Co. G, 6th Wisconsin—gunshot wound.
Corp. S. P. Green, Co. E, 6th Wis—gunshot wound.
L. C. McDermot, Co. K, 125th Pennsylvania—died Sept. 30.
Robert Harris, Co. B, 125th Penn.—gunshot wound.
Oscar Coburn, Co. E, 2d United States Sharpshooters—gunshot wound.
Sergt. Oliver Perry, Co. B, 31 Indiana Cavalry—gunshot wound.
Nicholas Somers, Co. B, 10th Mc.—gunshot wound.
W. Collins, Co. B, 69th New-York Volunteers—gunshot wound.
John Boyce, Co B, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry—gunshot wound.
John Irvin, Co. B, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry—gunshot wound.

HOSPITAL NO. 6.

First Lieut. P. N. Davis, Co. I, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—gunshot wound.
James Fermon, Co. I, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry—gunshot wound.
Sergt. F. Pfeifer, Co. F, 3d Michigan—gunshot wound.
F. Crouse, Co. C, 120th Pennsylvania Volunteers—gunshot wound.
G. G. Muse, 33d N. Y. Volunteers—gunshot wound.
W. McCow, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers—gunshot wound.
Corp. M. Davis, Co. K, 97th New-York Volunteers—gunshot wound.
Edward Hunt, Co. K, 97th N. Y.—gunshot wound.
Sergt G. W. Little, Co. H, 125th Pennsylvania—gunshot wound.
Sergt. James Dillon, Co. B, 69th New-York—gunshot wound.
Sergt. J. C. James, Co. F, 19th Massachusetts—gunshot wound.
Sergt. W. Davidson, Co. D, 134th Pennsylvania—gunshot wounded.
Sergt. L. Manson, Co. A, 32d Mass.—diarrhœa.
Sergt. John Sully, Co. C, 63d New-York—gunshot wound.
J. C. Boads, Co. I, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry—intermittent fever.
C. Stedd, Co. E, 66th New-York—gunshot wound.
Patrick Bunker, Co H, 97th New-York—gunshot wound.
A. M. Fuller, Co. H, 16th Connecticut—insanity.
Owen Connoly, Co. C, 63d New-York—gunshot wound.
D. H. Reed, Co. A, 57th New-York—gunshot wound.
J. Murrell, Co. G, 125th Penn.—gunshot wound.
H. B. Shearer, Co. G, 125th Penn.—gunshot wound.
Frederick Hoffler, Co. K, 125th Penn.—gunshot wound.
Corp. G. Commerford, Co. K, 125th Penn.—gunshot wound.

AT PRIVATE HOUSE.

Lieut. Wathain Parke, Co. G, 3d Wisconsin.
Lieut. Baisley, Co. D, 27th Indiana.
Maj. Washbourne, 16th Connecticut.
Lieut. Newman, 17th Michigan.

The following are the surgeons left in charge of the wounded.

E. B. Dailey, Surgeon in chief.
G. S. Salton, Army Surgeon.
F. O. Donaghue, Surgeon.
L. Wells, Surgeon.

Among the rebel wounded here are the following officers.

Lieut. H. H. Day, 1st North Carolina—Inflammation Larynx.
Lieut. W. A. Yount, 12th North Carolina—cranium fractured.
Capt. D. W. Hoatt, 2d North Carolina—cranium fractured.
Lieut. J. P. Fisher, 4th Virginia Cavalry—sprain.
Adjt. H Bryant, 17th Virginia—gunshot wound.
Lieut. Hill Carter, 3d Virginia Cavalry—sprain.
Capt. —— Board, 28th Virginia—gunshot wound.
Lieut. —— Hore, 28th Virginia—gunshot wound.
Lieut. J. F. Bryan, 6th Alabama—gunshot wound.
Lieut. A. A. Scott, 6th Alabama—gunshot wound.
Lieut. F. J. Sargeant, 23d Georgia—gunshot wound.
Corp. J. M. Johnson, Ph. Legion, Georgia—gunshot wound.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

A Visit to the Battle-field.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SHARPSBURGH, Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

We left Hagerstown by private conveyance immediately after the late conflict to witness the grounds rendered memorable by the most terrible battle ever fought in this country. The ride lies through one of the most beautiful and romantic portions of Maryland. Stretching far away to the right and blending with the horizon are seen the blue mountain ranges of Virginia forming, as it were, a boundary between loyalty and disloyalty. To the left are seen the Catoctin and other ranges of mountains through the passes of which the rebels were driven at the point of the bayonet. The road winds through beautiful groves of maple over clear rocky rippling brooks on whose banks appear the ruins of cabin of society widow, and on the brow of an occasional hill, from which may be seen the majestic Potomac, through little hamlets of a dozen or more dwelling and past numerous farmhouses surrounded by cultivated fields and wearing an appearance of security and contentment which present a striking contrast to the rude havoc and desolation beyond. We had proceeded hardly two miles from the village before we were met by long rows of supply wagons, ammunition [illegible] filled with wounded, and troops of Maryland soldiers who having obtained leave of absence were wending their way homeward. Many, weary and footsore, had fallen down on the green turf of the fence corners and lay sleeping with their trusty rifles beside them. As we journeyed further on the number of vehicles and soldiers increased, almost blocking up the way and indicating the near presence of the battle-field. One hundred and fifty prisoners, closely guarded, passed us just here, *en route* for Hagerstown. Proceeding to within a mile and a half of Sharpsburgh, we came directly upon the ground where the carnage had been most terrible. Our course had rested here; the fight stretching to ward Mercerville, and the left curving around Sharpsburgh to the Potomac, near the mouth of the Antietam Creek. Groups of the dead and wounded lay scattered in every direction. In the corn-field at the left of the road it seemed as if there was a rebel dead to every corn-stalk. Close by where they had formed in a hollow square against a cavalry charge, the secluded Confederates lay piled one upon another four or five deep. Still further to the left, where the Irish Brigade had emerged from the wood, two hundred rebels were counted lying in a row almost as straight as if on dress parade. A rifle-pit on which our Pennsylvania boys charged was filled with the dead by whom it was [illegible] Passing again to the road [illegible] the dead were [illegible] a field of stubble and through a beautiful grove which skirts the road. The fight [illegible] through all the fields had been contested [illegible] by the Confederates, and continued [illegible] barricade, behind which the dead [illegible] Some had fallen [illegible] short time to peruse the last letter [illegible] shot while doing so, [illegible] discovered with his head [illegible] Another [illegible] of [illegible] had both [illegible] aside his gun and seized some writing paper, to leave a last fond word for a loved one far away in the Cotton States. Scarce three lines had been written before the messenger of death came. The pencil was still grasped between his fingers, and the paper lay on the ground beside him. In the shelter of a ravine running close to the road were the bodies of three rebels, who had been killed by a shell while in the act of eating dinner. No one had disturbed the plate of food laying before them. Still further to the right, and beyond the grove, our artillery appear to have made the most fearful execution. Many dead horses were lying around the remains of exploded caissons and gun carriages, and the rebel dead bore more terrible wounds than on any other portion of the field. On the side of a small knoll lay a Lieutenant, whose head had been taken completely off by a shell. The same one doubtless severed the arm, and passed through the body of a stalwart private who lay near him. The balls were thickly scattered over the ground, sometimes as many as four or five in a heap, so concentrated was the fire of the National artillerists. Our soldiers, consisting mostly of the 130th Pennsylvania, which were detailed for the purpose, were busily engaged in removing the wounded and burying the dead of both parties, the rebels, in their headlong flight, having left several thousand of their wounded behind them. Our own men were taken care of first. It was an affecting sight to see the poor fellows, many of them who had lain on the ground for twenty-four hours, stretching forth their hands beseechingly for water. Our dead were buried in separate graves, with a head-board stating their name and regiment. The Confederates were laid in long trenches, from three to four feet deep, sometimes as many as thirty in a trench. Surgeons, who remained behind, assisted materially in taking care of their wounded. The ground in this vicinity was completely plowed with shot and shell, trees were felled, broken or stripped of their limbs, and dwellings burned or ruined by the fire of both parties. A Lutheran Church, standing on the brow of the hill, in which one of BANKS' pickets was unfortunately shot, a few months since, by a companion, who took him for a rebel spy stealing in at night, was completely riddled by shell. The contending forces also engaged in hand-to-hand conflict about it, causing the death of several of our brave men, Capt. WILLIS, of the Seventy-second Pennsylvania, among the number. From the grove down to the bottom of the hill the fences on both sides of the wood are completely perforated with musket balls. At one time the Ninth Pennsylvania were stationed behind one fence and two rebel regiments behind the other on the opposite side of the road. There is scarcely a rail here that does not contain in it a dozen or more bullet-holes. Leaving the road and driving through the fields towards the river at the right of Sharpsburgh, the same heart-sickening sights were visible. Heaps of rebel dead lay behind stone walls, which they had, while living, used as breastworks; and in fence corners, behind trees, and underneath piles of stones, lay the remains of many a wounded soldier, who had crawled away to die. Not far from a spring was the body of a North Carolinian, who, before his death, had called one of our boys to him, and stating that he died blessing the old flag, never having fought willingly against it, but through compulsion. I could not look upon the remains of that fair young boy, killed through Southern treason, without recalling the affecting lines of Mrs. BROWNING.

Passing on to the river, were seen in every direction the guns, garments, and accoutrements of the rebels, which they threw away in their flight. Though evidently in a panic, they remained long enough to burn a splendid barn and outhouses belonging to a Union farmer. The rebel loss was undoubtedly four times greater than our own. This arose principally from our having successfully flanked them, thereby delivering a cross-fire, the superiority of our artillery, their scarcity of ammunition, and the accuracy of our musket-firing; most of the rebel dead which I saw being shot through the head. As a general thing the rebels fired too high. Very many also perished in their hasty endeavor to swim the Potomac. A gentleman informs me that he counted, while riding from Williamsport to Sharpsburgh, four hundred cavalry men in the river, who had perished with their horses while attempting to get away in the darkness. J.

Brig.-Gen. Ferero's Official Report of the Battle of Antietam.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS, ANTIETAM, Sept. 19, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on Sunday, 7th inst., according to your orders, my brigade marched from Washington; that our march was resumed daily without noticeable incident until Sunday, 14th inst., when we arrived at South Mountain and engaged the enemy.

At 3 o'clock we marched up the Hagerstown road, leading over the mountain, almost to its summit, and there formed line of battle to support other lines then engaged. At about 3½ o'clock I advanced, by your orders to the top of the Heights, in advance of our other forces, and were unexpectedly fired upon from the woods by a large force of the enemy. The sudden fire produced temporary confusion in one of my new regiments. It quickly recovered, however, reforming under a severe fire. My command was then advanced, and after a long and sharp fight, lasting until 9 P. M., drove the enemy from their position, and occupied the field. We retained possession of the battle-field during the night, having our whole force on guard, momentarily expecting a renewal of the attack. The enemy posted their pickets within a few yards of our lines, and during the night quietly withdrew their main body. We captured about one hundred prisoners.

In this battle all the troops under my command behaved with the greatest gallantry. I have to mention as worthy of particular praise, the conduct of the Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, commanded by Lieut.-Col. R. B. PORTER; the Fifty-first Regiment

THE STATE FAIR.

Unfavorable Weather—The Number of Entries—The Horses and Stock.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1862.

The State Fair has this year assigned to it a thorny path to walk. In addition to the unfavorable influences naturally growing out of the condition of the country, it has to contend to-day with what is, if possible, a still greater enemy—an unpropitious sky. The weather, which has been for several days mild and full of all kinds of good promises of proper behavior during Fair week—shedding even in the fullness of its benevolence a lustre of sunlight over the fatal 30th of September, thus declaring in the plainest of terms that it had given up all idea of celebrating this year the moment of the equitable division of the day by a storm—this morning turned traitor, and blew up in a cold wind a slow drizzling rain. In spite of these unfavorable circumstances, however, considerable activity has prevailed upon the Fair grounds. There have been about 1,800 entries made in the different departments, of which 178 were horses, and 262 cattle. This is better than the entries made up to this time last year. All parts of the State are, of course, in some degree represented, though in some departments it can be said to be little more than a local Fair. Thus, in the large collection of horses, many of which deserve a special notice, almost all come from the section lying between this city and Syracuse. This it is difficult to understand. The entries of cattle, on the contrary, exhibit a more extensive field. Individuals in the most remote parts of the State, in Dutchess County, in Vermont, and even Canada, are represented in this important department. Among others, Hon. E. CORNING exhibits a fine lot of Herefords. The rearing of choice species of blooded cattle is rapidly raising in importance in the eyes of the farmers of this State. It is natural that it should do so. It is to a certain degree the result of the introduction, in a community growing in wealth and general information, of a more careful system of farming, but it is also the effect of a movement, which, while it renders the West the great centre of grain culture, will throw upon the more unproductive sections of the East the responsibility of supplying our large Eastern cities with the choicer qualities of beef. The English blooded cattle will find no more favorable locations for their highest development than is supplied by some of the counties of this State. I see on exhibition some specimens from the farm of Mr. J. O. SHELDON, of Geneva, who has given to this subject something of the attention it deserves in rearing short horns. It would be unjust, at this stage of the entries, to speak particularly of the comparative merits of the different lots on exhibition. Quite a large number of sheep and hogs have already been entered, and more are still coming. It cannot but strike one as a little singular, that notwithstanding the large amount of wool of the coarser varieties raised in this State, and particularly this section of the State, this class of sheep is so imperfectly represented. There is a large collection of Spanish merinoes, and several pens of extremely fine specimens of South Downs, exhibited by Mr. SAMUEL THORNE, but the best qualities of the really standard sheep of this State are yet to come in. Entries, however, are constantly being made in all departments, and will probably continue throughout to-morrow.

I have spoken more particularly of the Stock, as all the other departments are so constantly changing that they can best be considered a little later, when the entries are more complete.

Admirable arrangements have been made to meet all the wants of the Fair, both of exhibitors and sight-seers. I must reserve a mention of the long array of agricultural implements which attracts the eye and Puzzles the curiosity, in the whole southern part of the field, to another letter.

Fears have been entertained that Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, who is the expected orator of the Fair, has been cut off from the North, and if not borne South to the affectionate embraces of his nephew, at least compelled to forego his trip to this City. Letters, however, have been received from his friends in Baltimore, which seem to indicate that he will himself be present when the time comes for his arrival. Should he fail, arrangements will be made by which his place will be fully filled. After all, everything shows that a Fair in time of war, is an anomaly shunned by nature, and with difficulty carried on by man.

Continuation of Bad Weather—High Character of the Exhibition—The Show of Horses, &c.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Oct. 2, 1862.

The weather for the past two days has fulfilled the evil promise of the first and continued dark and rainy. Notwithstanding this, large additional entries have been made, and the attendance, which on the first day was very small, has increased, until to-day the whole of the large grounds are black with the moving masses of an immense concourse of people. The "exhausted North" has evidently summoned its last energies to be present at one more Fair of the State Agricultural Society before that institution shall go down, and with the High Bridge, Croton Aqueduct, and many other pleasing evidences of our civilization, be lost to sight forever in the dust of this conflict, except as some patient investigator, in turning over the files of the Charleston *Mercury*, shall discover their existence, and wonder at them as the monuments of an Aztec civilization.

As a whole, the exhibition this year is more than fair; in some respects it is remarkable. The show of horses is unusually fine. Never since the organization of the Society has the exhibition in this department been so good, either as to quality or number. As most of these horses are brought from Central New-York, or that section lying between this city and Syracuse, it is an indication of the interest taken in the careful breeding of horses in what was once the great grain section of the State.

The most important lessons taught by these State fairs, I cannot but think, are those derived from a comparison of the results of different years. All the important changes which have taken place in the system of agriculture of this State during the past ten years, are clearly revealed in a comparison of the entries made in 1851, when the Fair was last held in this city, with those of this year.

Since that time the domestic department has gradually shrunk in its dimensions, as it has largely lost its practical importance. The finger has given place to the machine. We do not regret it. We bid farewell without a sigh to those blankets pieced from infinitessimal diamonds; to the quilts of gaudy silk which we are forced to declare "pretty," though our brain and stomach convict us of falsehood; to those yards of cloth "carded and spun with our *own* hand," as if it were a merit to disregard the lights of inventive science and plod forever with the rude tools of a past age; to those wonders of working and embroidery; and all, in fact, of the evidence of that system of bondage, the loss of which grandmothers never cease to deplore in their grandchildren. During the past ten years, the raising of sheep has every year been commanding more and more of the attention of the farmers of this State. The destruction for several successive years of the wheat crop, by the weevil, gave a new impulse to this business. The farmer sought to obtain from his wool-clippings the deficiency in his income made by the inroads of the insect. Considerable attention has therefore been paid to sheep-breeding. The results of this appear in the entries of the Fair. The exhibition of this department is one of the most permanent features of the Fair. There are a few pens of French Merinoes exhibited by Mr. S. S. RICE, but the preference of the farmers is evidently for wool of medium fineness, making up in weight for the difference in price. This will account for the fact, that while in 1851 there were several lots of Saxonys on exhibition, there are none, so far as I can see, of this class now on exhibition. Of Cotswolds there is a fine show, as well as of Southdowns. A very large part of the exhibition in this department is made up of Spanish Merinoes; although there is a large collection of Leicesters and long-wooled sheep. This is an exceedingly interesting, and as an indication of the growth of the State and the enlargement of its general resources, an important department in the Fair. The exhibition of new mechanical inventions is not so large as was expected. I do not here refer to agricultural implements, of which the collection was very large. Something of this is attributable to the difficulty in transporting heavy pieces of machinery. Very little was supplied by the city of Rochester. Considerable attention, however, was attracted by Mr. CHARLES BEACH'S machine for the manufacture of flax cotton. This machine, which was patented only last month, has for its object the preparation of flax to take the place of cotton, without the long process of rotting, &c., required by the ordinary method in preparing the fibre for the flax-mill. Mr. BEACH takes the flax green, or as it lies in the barn, and after cutting it into pieces an inch and a half long, the length required for it to be worked up in the ordinary cotton machines, clears the fibre of all superfluous matter and leaves it as soft and white as cotton, ready to be worked up into cloth. Mr. BEACH has devoted a good many years of study to the preparation of his invention, and it promises perfect success. If it should meet all his expectations, and the examples which he has are fair ones, it needs no ghost to tell us that the kingship of cotton is destroyed, since by this machine the whole flax crop of the North can be turned, with a slight expense, into the cotton factories of Lowell and Rhode Island. It is at least a prophecy of what might be done—the continuance of the war, and the restless activity of Yankee invention will do whatever remains to be done. I have not now time to speak of several departments which invite the attention, and deserve an extended notice.

EGO.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Troops Arriving—Where Shall they be Put?—A Probable Rise in Prices—The Salmon River Mines—Fires, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1862.

Col. CONNOR arrived in the city yesterday, in advance of his troops, and probably to determine on his own judgment the most suitable point at which to locate that portion of his command which he may desire to place in this vicinity.

There has been a deal of speculation as to the particular spot which would be chosen for the Salt Lake post for these troops. The merchants, the traders, and the more worldly-minded of the "brethren," doubtless desire headquarters in or near this city, as business and bargains would thereby be sure to be on the increase. But the orthodox of the "Saints" are by no means anxious for such a disposition of the volunteers, the influx of so great a portion of the unbelieving element in the chief city of "Zion," being considered uncongenial to the spiritual development of this peculiar people. Besides, they are never solicitous of the company of the sons of Mars, but prefer greatly their room. Indeed, some of the magnates express surprise that troops appointed to protect the mail route, should wish to sit down in Salt Lake City.

If a post of any considerable strength be located near this city, it will form an excellent market for the people; but, it will drive some prices to a high figure. For instance, hay, which now sells at about $15 per ton, will range between $20 and $30, if a large number of cavalry horses have to be fed. The submersion of much of the meadow land by the past Summer's high waters having materially lessened the hay crop, helps to put the commodity at a higher price than usual. Straw also, which can now be begged almost, a few miles out, will show the rise in prices. In the palmy days of Camp Floyd $18 per ton was paid for many a load of straw. The Mail Stage Company are even now paying $20 per ton for hay at Fort Crittenden, and, if the troops want much, the price cannot but be enhanced. Utah Valley supplied the bulk of the hay for home consumption at Camp Floyd in days gone by; but that valley this year suffers from excess of water equally with this.

It is true horses and mules, particularly the former, do well out all Winter on the range. They will come up to the Spring fat, for horses well know how to paw off the snow and get down to the grass. But on the range they are subject to raids from Indians and unscrupulous whites, and would be peculiarly looked after if the redskins meditated a dash on any particular point. Besides, animals on the range in the depth of Winter, cannot be collected conveniently in an emergency. To be prepared for any emergency, then, the steeds of the soldiers should be stabled all the Winter—an expensive affair anywhere.

The Indians are disposed to be troublesome in the northern counties, and a little in Tooele County, westward. In Cache Valley particularly, they have recently been very bold, and have manifested an uncommon appetite for flour and beef. They are disposed to take rent in that kind of tender for the lands they still claim proprietorship of, and are not very particular whether they do it peaceably or not.

North of this territory the Indians are still hostile, at the expense of mountaineers, gold-seekers, emigrants, and white folks generally, and especially in the vicinity of Snake River. If accurate intelligence could be procured, probably the loss of life and property would prove considerable; but that is an out-of-the-way country, and military posts in that region, for instance, Fort Hall, have not been considered paying institutions, so the emigrants must defend themselves.

A party of about a dozen, with pack-horses, arrived in this city from the Salmon River country, and all together draw not a very promising picture of the gold prospects. Among the party was the notorious "BILL HICKMAN." "BILL" thinks the mines about played out. There is gold, but fortunes for very few and decent wages for not a great number. The Florence gold diggings cover four miles square, but there is scarcely elbow-room for the diggers already congregated there. Altogether, "BILL" thinks he can find better chances nearer home.

On Saturday Mr. J. E. LAWRENCE, of the *Golden Era*, San Francisco, took stage for the Pacific coast. Mr. JOHN R. YOUNG, connected with the Western telegraph, left this city in the same direction on Tuesday, being bound for Sacramento.

Merchant trains of Mr. W. S. GONSE and Mr. RANZHOFF arrived from the East on Monday. Mr. GONSE keeps a drug-store, and Mr. RANZAOFF is about to recommence in the general retail trade in this city.

Quite a large number of young men have commenced to learn the telegraphic art in this city. This looks as if the wires may by-and-bye become quite a common institution through the length as well as the breadth of the Territory.

The bulk of the Mormon emigration is reported near the South Pass, doing well. The new-comers will be taking the city by storm in a week or two.

Considering the long dry spell which we have in the Summer, and the consequent highly-inflammable character of everything combustible, fires are very rare in this city. Yet we have a little blaze occasionally; never, however, any serious widespread calamity. The laboratory of Mr. F. A. H. F. MITCHELL, chemist, was consumed by the devouring element, on Monday night. How the fire originated has not been ascertained.

When once a fire gets under way here there is little chance, for there is not a fire-engine in the city, or, indeed, Territory, though a subscription was entered into for one, and quite a stir made about it several years ago.

The Capitol Hospital at Washington—A Word from its Officers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following extract is from the letter of your Washington correspondent of the 23d inst.

"The management of the Capitol Hospital here is severely censured, and apparently with good reason. Two hundred wounded soldiers taken there this morning, have been allowed to be all day in the basement, on the cold pavement, without attention; and of the whole number there—about a thousand—many of whom have been there since Sunday, no list is yet prepared. Union citizens have been refused permission to convey luxuries to our wounded, while the Secessionists are permitted to supply to the rebel wounded in the same hospital. The query is raised as to why our wounded soldiers are obliged to lie on the floor, while Mr. MCGUIRE, who furnishes the supplies, has plenty of bedsteads at hand. This hospital is said to be in charge of Dr. SHIPPEN."

Feeling that the statement was made on insufficient knowledge or information, and that it does great injustice to the surgeon in charge, Dr. SHIPPEN, we beg to correct it.

We have been constant visitors at the Capitol Hospital, and close observers of all that is being done there, and we know that Dr. SHIPPEN has done all that he could do, under the circumstances, for the comfort of his patients.

He was ordered to prepare for 300 wounded patients, and 1,000 were sent. These were thrown upon his hands while his surgeons and nurses (many of them) were yet inexperienced in hospital duties, and it would be very strange if those who desired to find fault should not find some opportunity, under these circumstances; and yet we know that under these circumstances the best was done that could be done.

That assistance, which would have facilitated the matter, was refused, we cannot believe, for it was well known that the surgeon himself invited it, and offered every facility possible, to those who desired to make themselves useful, to do so. That Secessionists came and fed their friends is highly probable, but as soon as the attention of the Surgeon was called to the fact he directed them to distribute their delicacies to all the wounded alike, or to desist entirely. Had he known, or could he have detected them, they would probably have been excluded from the building.

Dr. SHIPPEN has been untiring in his devotion to his patients, and in his attempts to bring order out of confusion, and to relieve those who have his entire sympathy. He treats those who call on him with complaints—as we have had occasion to do—with courtesy and respect, and we have no doubt but, as fast as he learns of abuses, he will do his utmost to correct them.

We have been constant visitors at the Hospitals in Washington, and know something of what we say.

HENRY H. GURNEY, Sup't Doc. Room, H.R.
B. G. WHEELER, Clerk's Department.
O. S. BUXTON, Ass't Doorkeeper.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1862.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

In the Vicinity of Guadalupe—The Country after the Rebel Raids—Distribution of the Troops.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Monday, Sept. 1, 1862.

Notwithstanding the removal of the troops from this old and well-established military post, the ancient seat of the Armijos, and of the last Governor who held position in this Territory under Mexican rule, having surrendered to the United States forces, under the command of Gen. STEPHEN W. KEARNY, in 1846, the place continues as lively and business-like as ever. The ranches in immediate proximity to the town, both above and below on both sides of the river, contain the richest soil and best pasture lands, and are, perhaps, the best cultivated of any in New-Mexico. Owing to the inroad of the Texan rebels, last March, the public buildings belonging to the Government, and others used for military purposes, were abandoned, and summarily burnt down or destroyed by our troops before the ingress of the rebel hordes; consequently, many of the buildings present at this time a dilapidated appearance. The crop of wheat just gathered has been very fine, and the corn presents a thrifty look and promises to yield largely. The breadth of soil sown in small grain this year, the invasion of the "*Tejanos*" to the contrary, is greater than it has been in any previous year. Though considerably plundered and devastated by the rebel freebooters, it will require but a few years for the country to recover from the predatory raid of these semi-devils in human form divine, and enable the patriotic citizens of the country to regain their wonted buoyancy and prosperity.

The old and much-revered church of Guadalupe (our Lady of Guadalupe) is still standing, as an honored pile of religious fervor. The flagstaff in the plaza is erected near by, and the American colors, the glorious Stars and Stripes, nailed to the masthead, float as gaily, proudly and defiantly as ever. The interior of the church is furnished in more splendid style, and spread over with costly decorations of a sacred character, than any other edifice in the Territory. It is, indeed, richly and tastefully ornamented with silver and gold trappings, and from "rosy morn until dewy eve" the devout votaries of the Cross who worship within this holy shrine may be seen wending their way to and from the blessed sanctuary. The French priest in charge, Father COUDON, is good-natured, polite and devoted to every good work for the benefit and eternal salvation of his fellow-man.

The troops in this Territory are distributed as follows:

Col. GABRIEL R. PAUL, Eighth Infantry, commanding officer at Fort Union. Main supplies of the army at this post.

Col. CHRISTOPHER CARSON. First New-Mexican Volunteers, commanding officer at Los Lunas, (headquarters of the First New-Mexican Volunteers,) two companies, A and G, stationed there.

Lieut.-Col. ENOCH STEEN, Second Cavalry, commanding officer at Fort Craig. (Fifth and Seventh Infantry and Colorado Volunteers.) "The Pike's Peakers are the dandy, O'"

Col. HOWE, Second Cavalry, Commanding officer at Fort Fillmore. Two companies of Infantry.

Brig.-Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON, First Cavalry, Commanding officer at Santa Barbara, (Fort Thorn,) on the Rio Grande, and of the District of Arizona. From 1,500 to 2,000 men (Regulars and California Volunteers) under his orders.

Capt. JOSE D. SENA. First New-Mexico Volunteers, commanding officer at Galisteu, one company of volunteers.

Major A. W. MAYER, First New-Mexico Volunteers, commanding officer at Fort Garland, one company of New-Mexico Volunteers.

Major JOSEPH CUMMINGS, First New-Mexico Volunteers, commanding battalion, (four companies,) at Santa Fe.

Major A. W. MORRISON, First New-Mexico Volunteers, commanding officer at Polvadera, two companies, B and I, First New-Mexico Volunteers.

Lieut. R. H. HALL, Tenth Infantry, commanding officer at Peralta, one company, F, Fifth Infantry. This post is the central depot for military supplies.

Lieut.-Col. J. FRANK CHAVEZ, commanding officer Western Military District at Cubero, in the Navajo country, one company First New-Mexico Volunteers.

These troops are all under the orders of the Department commander, Gen. E. R. S. CANBY. Headquarters of the Territory at Santa Fé. By a recent order of the War Department at Washington, Gen. CANBY has been relieved from duty here. His successor is not yet named, but it is supposed it will be Brig.-Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON, now in the District of Arizona. This officer is well known to the citizens of Albuquerque and New-Mexico. He formerly commanded here some five or six years ago, and is justly appreciated for his unbending integrity, his great energy, courage and indomitable zeal. His administration of the Department would give great satisfaction to our people, and it is hoped that he will be assigned to the duties of Department commander, for which he is so eminently qualified.

SIMON.

The Question of Emigration.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 29.

The following is the official translation from a recent Bremen newspaper

"Is emigration to the United States to be encouraged at the present time?"

When we closely aproach this question, it appears much like a bold undertaking, if not something much worse—and yet, we believe that we are at least as well informed upon American affairs, and have a right to aver as strong regards for our countrymen, who are desirous of emigrating, as any of those who cry out pain and sorrow, because of the discord existing in the Union, and assume the external appearance of dissuasion only from motives of disinterestedness and humanity.

We are now once again the steadfast advocate of the belief that emigration is not only a good thing for our German Fatherland, in a political as well as social aspect, but that it is to be regretted that many more of its children do not seek the West, and as we direct our eyes to the future, very serious grounds for anxiety spread themselves before us, especially in this, that where the United States gave employment to industrial labor through its cotton crop, that work is at an end, and the want of employment threatens next Winter to be still more pinching, thus bringing sorrow and want upon many hundreds of German families.

In France, it is already estimated, with probable certainty, there will be, at the commencement of the severest portion of the Winter, at least 400,000 persons out of work, and more or less a burden on public or private benevolence, and in England, as well as in Ireland, the number of unemployed will be still larger than in France.

Under these circumstances, it is certainly better for the workingman to go abroad and settle there, where, as for instance in the United States, a homestead farm is proffered to him as a free gift, with very many guarantees of a future free from care about subsistence; nor should the existing civil war deter from emigration to the United States, for we have always said, and hold to it, that the manufacturer and husbandman of East and West will not be directly in the slightest manner affected by it, as not being in the slightest manner mixed up with it. This is confirmed by the following dispatch from Mr. SEWARD, Secretary of State, dated 8th August last past, which we have obtained from the American Consulate at this place for publication. It is gratifying to us that the Government of the United States has come forward with such an exposition, and we hope that henceforth emigration may, in respect of immigration, devote the most earnest attention to the subject.

This is not urged by the delusive misrepresentations, which are at times used by agents for other countries, such as Brazil, sometimes by notices in newspapers, seeking by such means to obtain some advantage to themselves in certain German circles. Apart from higher and sure advantages, and the free gift of land from the Government, the immigrant to the United States has the opportunity to buy good land at a dollar per acre, and pay therefor in the current money of the Government, which affords a further guaranty against the consequences which might attend any depreciation of the paper money now in circulation.

To conscription—a cause of emigration to the United States recently, seeking as its aim to improve its condition—the immigrant is not subject; he retains his right to protection of his own Government, until of his own will he takes occasion to cast loose from his original allegiance, and becomes a citizen of the United States; and is likewise sure of sharing in some of the best positions among the body of citizens, which are from time to time, although not engrossed, distributed, and are open to deserving citizens on appointment by the Government.

We repeat, that it is better to regard want of employment from a distance, than to be compelled to sustain one's self in inaction, and that the United States, according to information from all well informed and judicious men, at the present time hold out the greatest inducements to those who are desirous to emigrate.

AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

A War Meeting—Who Made the Speeches—Their Spirit.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 27, 1862.

I reached this city last night in time to be present this evening at one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings I have ever attended in any city, East or West. It was a war meeting, called at Bryan Hall in this city, to express the popular feeling on the subject of the late Proclamation of the President. Called at Bryan Hall, but the fabled feat of putting a bushel of bears into a quart pot, was not more hopeless than would have been the attempt to get the "meeting" into Bryan Hall. It filled Bryan Hall, and then it "biled over" into the City Hall grounds across the way, where a second meeting was speedily improvised, and speakers spoke, and music swelled, from the high steps of the City Hall—or Court-house, as the Chicagoans term it. Bryan Hall is very capacious—none larger in the Union, I think—and at the early hour when I arrived there, it was densely packed, aisles and lobby, and the meeting at the Court-house opposite already large. Long experience hath made your correspondent bold, in the matter of penetrating crowds, but, I confess, I quailed a little at first, on this occasion; but rallying all my energies, I plunged in, and by exercising all my professional ingenuity, was presently seated on the stage.

It is not my purpose to report any of the speeches. They were mostly by gentlemen who have always been members of the Democratic Party. One of them was a well-known personal friend and devoted political adherent of Senator DOUGLAS throughout his entire political career, the others were also Douglas Democrats. They were all most emphatic and unqualifying in their expressions of determined adherence to the policy of President LINCOLN—*whatever* it may be. The name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was, throughout the entire evening, the signal for the most unbounded and prolonged outbursts of enthusiasm. The gentleman to whom I have just alluded as the coadjutor of DOUGLAS—Gen. LYNDE—had always, he said, been a *personal* friend of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, though differing from him widely in political principle. Some of this gentleman's personal reminiscences of old ABE were most entertaining. "I was born," said he, "within ten miles of the spot where ABE was born, and just one month after he was born. We played together when we were boys, and I don't think either of us ever had much idea of becoming President—I know I hadn't, any way. His father, THOMAS LINCOLN, was the poorest man that I think I *ever* saw in the whole course of my life, and the next poorest man to him was my own daddy. * * * I don't think I have ever been quite so close upon ABE's heels since the time when we both came into the world as I am at the present time—I was a month behind him then, but I'm not an hour behind him now. I approve of his proclamation with my whole heart, and I will support it with my last breath."

Another of these wallom Democrats says "If it is *Abolitionism* to support the President heartily in his determination to strike at the root of the rebellion, by striking at Slavery, then I am an Abolitionist *up to the hub*."

Said another "No matter whether you or I advised this measure or not, we cannot be loyal men and withhold from it our hearty and unqualified support. As for me, I shall do so. The President has directed upon the enemy, through this measure, a tremendous gun, loaded to the muzzle. It is not for me to question its efficacy. It may deal death and destruction to the enemy, it may burst and ruin us who man it; but, come life or come death, come victory or come ruin, the loyal man and the patriot *must stand by the gun*."

There can be no doubt in the minds of any intelligent man, as to the spirit of loyalty to this proclamation prevailing in the West. I found the same feeling in Cincinnati. And even in Kentucky, all whom I conversed with were of this one feeling, namely That they feared there were a great many in the State who would think it wrong, and unbecoming, but as for themselves they felt no such spirit, but were fully in favor of it as a war measure. I think the sputterings of the Louisville *Journal* are more a sop thrown to Mrs. Grundy than anything else.

SIKES.

A Glimpse at the Interior of Charleston.

[Extract from a Private Letter.]

CHARLESTON, Sunday, July 20, 1862.

Should you get this letter then you may regard it as a possibility that the blockade is not quite what it ought to be; though it is now regarded as a very great risk for anything but steamers to make the attempt.

Every now and then some vessel gets in here, and also at Wilmington. There is also some port on the coast of Georgia, below Savannah, into which several cargoes have been run.

The profits of a successful venture are so enormous that the shippers can afford to lose two out of three.

I inclose a list of prices which were obtained the other day for goods at auction in the city. These prices are the best answer to those who doubt the general efficiency of the blockade. A cargo of goods ordinarily worth $100,000, brings purchasers from all parts of the country, and sells nearly or quite $1,000,000. This would be supposed to be the case with regard to imported goods—but it might be thought that other articles, those that are raised here, could be bought at reasonable rates. It is hardly so, however. Hominy which ordinarily is worth $1 or $1 25, sells for $8 per bushel. Irish potatoes are worth $8 or $10 a barrel. Flour is now selling at $25 per barrel. I gave 37½ cents a pound for lamb, beef or veal, and as poor as was ever bought by the boarding-house women, who "buy cheap meat for boarders." And other things in the same ratio, except fruit, which is now very cheap in the upper country, but which brings good prices here. Soap (ordinary yellow) is worth $1 per pound, and sperm candles sold at $2 a pound, by the quantity. Tallow candles, as black as your hat, sell for 62½ cents. The army have been for months, and still are on short rations, and must be till the new crop of corn comes off, and where the salt is coming from to salt their beef and bacon for next Winter's campaign I can't see.

The late attack on James' Island was very near settling the business for this city. Had Gen. BENHAM had 500 fresh soldiers he would have carried that battery, and then the way had been easy. It is regarded as a wonderful thing that they did not carry it. They fought like tigers, and nothing but the timely arrival of a Louisiana battalion saved the South Carolina cavalry from biting the dust.

There is great glorification among the multitude at the late battle in which McCLELLAN was driven back, but among the knowing ones there is an evident chagrin that the attack, desperate as it was, failed of its object in great part. The loss was tremendous on this side. The papers do not and will not give the aggregate, but reports enough of parts of the forces engaged have been made to show a loss of nearly fifty per cent. It is safe to say that 35,000 were killed and wounded on this side. The present population of Richmond, in wounded and sick soldiers, is quite equal to its ordinary population in times of peace. My own impression is that if the National Government does anything like its duty at this juncture, the Capital of the Confederate States will fall, and the rebellion is quashed. But every exertion under heaven will be made to hold it to the last gasp. A present attack is what is demanded.

This town might have been taken by a proper attack, any time the past year. Three Monitors would do it, in spite of all that can be done to defend it. You have no idea of the secret anxiety in the hearts of Union men here that the attack should be hastened. Yet, should the city be taken, there would be no outbursts of joy, but there would be a great inward rejoicing.

The Confederates once whipped in Virginia, and you will hear one prolonged shout for the downfall of this damnable Government, from New-Orleans to Fortress Monroe. There is no question that there is a very large number of Union men in these States who would be glad to show themselves such if they could do so without personal peril and without the fear that a failure on the part of the National Government will prejudice their future position here. Once put the matter beyond doubt, and they will show themselves.

A Louisiana regiment is said to have taken 200 prisoners in the late battle at Richmond, and to have murdered them all. This story has an origin entitling it to credit.

* * * The rebels are busy placing obstructions in the harbor—how extensive they are it is difficult to tell—but the engineering skill here has not shown any great things thus far. There is no doubt that a sea attack would be directly successful, if properly and promptly made. As to any defence of the city, after Forts Sumter and Moultrie are passed, it is simply nonsense. There will be none—there *could* be none—and there have not been in or about the city, at any one time, more than from 10,000 to 13,000 troops.

Business here is of course dead. Grass abounds in Hayne-street and East Bay, the principal wholesale thoroughfares. Banks pay out Confederate notes and nothing else. They ran away, however, the other day, when the Yankees were on James Island. Every Bank went into the interior of the State. One or two have returned, with supplies of Confederate notes, to run again when another demonstration is made.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

Japan and Foreign Trade—Additions and Amendments to the Treaty—The Attack on the Legations—An Historical Review—Recent Events.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

YOKOHAMA, Thursday, July 10, 1862.

It was three years ago, the first of this month, that Japan was opened, by treaty, to trade with foreign nations. For the first two years of that time it was a subject of general remark, that every six months or thereabouts one or more of our number was struck down by the assassin. After the attack on the English Legation,—the most atrocious of all heretofore perpetrated—there seemed to have been a lull in this kind of business, and considering, perhaps, the magnitude of the deed attempted, the assassin kept his sword sheathed for a twelvemonth. On the anniversary, however, of the one above-mentioned, it seems to have been thought a fit time to resume hostilities, and consequently on the morning after the day (according to Japanese dates, June 25,) on which the Legation last year came so near being entirely cut up, an express came down from Yedo with the sad news that two foreigners had been assassinated during the night.

The particulars, as we gathered them from one of the members of the Legation there at the time, are in brief as follows:

First, however, that we may be able to make ourselves better understood, some explanation as to how the Legation is situated and guarded may be necessary. As a temporary residence, the several Legations, on arriving at Yedo, were assigned temples. Attached to these temples are usually ornamented grounds, with fish-ponds, and in most cases groves of fine old trees, with walks winding among them. For a time only, sentinels were placed at the several points of access to those grounds, and all felt quite secure within. As, however, the assassinations became more frequent, the Japanese Government increased these sentries to a guard of a hundred or more men. After the first attack on the English Legation, still greater precautions were taken, and substantial means of protection erected. A double stockade of posts, 15 feet high, was built around the temple, and so thickly set as to render it impossible for a man to get through between them. Between these a patrol was kept up day and night, so that it was almost next to impossible for anyone to get within the inclosure unobserved.

In addition to what the Japan Government has done in this way the English Minister received from China a mounted guard of lancers, 14 or 15 in number, and 30 or 40 marines from the men-of-war in port, were always on duty at the Legation. Such was the state of things on the night of the last attack.

Some extra precaution had also been taken about this time, to render things more secure in consequence of a suggestion made by the Japan Government, who sent one of the Governors of Foreign Affairs Board on the English Minister only a day or two before, to remind him that the anniversary of the last attack was near at hand, and that it would be well to use a little more vigilance than usual at the same time increasing their own men to about 50 within the inclosure. Notwithstanding all these precautions the result of the attack that did take place was most fatal.

A sentry that was patrolling in front of the Minister's sleeping-room accompanied by a Japanese officer of the guard, bearing a lantern, was the first attacked, and living a few hours afterward gave the following account of the affair. That about 1 o'clock in the morning he discovered a man crawling on all fours toward him across a little bridge stretching over an ornamented pond in the yard.

As soon as discovered he challenged him, and, on giving the password properly, the ruffian was allowed to approach, whereupon the man bearing the lantern lifted it to his face, which seemed to be the signal to begin, as he immediately rushed at the sentinel, giving him a thrust with a spear, which penetrated his neck. The sentry returned the charge with a bayonet thrust, but was prevented from following it up by having his hand cut off at the wrist by some second party. After dealing him other blows, and striking him probably dead, the assassin, on trying to leave the spot, either to flee or attack others, was met by the Corporal of the guard, who was going his rounds and attracted to the spot by the noise. He had time to fire but a single shot before he was cut down by a two-handed stroke from the heavy sword of his adversary, and killed almost instantly. By this time the guard, both foreign and Japanese, was thoroughly aroused, whereupon the assassin, seeing such odds, fled, and, what is most remarkable of all, at first sight, succeeded in escaping. The Corporal was found to be wounded in twenty places by sword and spear cuts. Although the assassin had escaped, the mystery as to who perpetrated the deed was half solved by finding on the spot his spear, which, much to the surprise of all, bore the same mark of designation as those used by the Japanese guard then on duty around the Temple.

Immediately the muster-roll was called, and one of their number was found missing, who was soon after discovered at his own house wounded by a ball and a bayonet thrust. Finding no means of escape, he committed hari-kari or suicide, by cutting himself open.

The apparent design of the assassin was to get at the Minister by killing the sentry before the door; but in this he failed by being discovered too soon. The Japan Government, at the request of the Minister, had the dead body of the assassin brought to his place, that he might make sure that his death was not a hoax. They make every apology possible, expressing the most sincere regret at its occurrence, but ordered no explanation as to the cause. The real truth in the matter will, in all probability, never be arrived at. The affair will be referred to the home Government, and made a subject of debate in Parliament, and there end. It is somewhat remarkable that this should take place while the Embassy to Europe is the guest of the English people.

LATER.

TUESDAY, July 15, 1862.

Soon after the attack made on the English Legation a year ago, it and the French, both took up their residence in Yokohama, going to Yedo only on such occasions as it was necessary for transacting business. A change, however, took place in the English representative this Spring, and the new Minister decided again to take up his residence permanently in Yedo—the place for the Legation according to treaty. He had been there, however, but a week or two when this second attack was made, and he, too, has come down to Yokohama.

The reasons given by him for apparently deserting his post is, that the English men-of-war in port cannot give him a sufficient number of men to protect him in the exposed position of the Temple, from the midnight attacks of the Japanese. The American Minister three days ago, with two ladies as guests at the Legation, returned, and feels quite secure with none but a Japanese guard, which the English had not only the Japanese, but some forty or fifty foreigners.

Why this difference of feeling and position between the two Legations and the Japanese, it is difficult to surmise, unless it is that the predecessors of Mr. PAGEN and Col. NEALS had something to do with it. Mr. HARRIS seemed at all times to be on the best terms with the Japanese; while Mr. ALCOCK, on the contrary, was forever at loggerheads with them. The Americans, as a people, have, I believe, always been in better favor with the Japanese than either the English or French.

I understand that the English and French will continue to reside at Yokohama till such time as a sufficient number of men shall be sent from China to render it safe beyond a doubt for them to reside in Yedo, or the place now in process of erection and actual fortification by the Japanese Government, for the lodgment of the several foreign Legations, shall be completed. This place is located on a hill, in the suburbs of Yedo, and when completed, will deserve in all respects the name of a fortified castle, with its high walls and moats. It commands one of the most beautiful views of Yedo and the bay, and in consequence of this commanding position has been strongly objected to by some of the Princes, thinking it not good policy to put foreigners into a place so strong, right in the Imperial City.

Rumors of trouble between some of the more powerful Princes and the Government have been for the last two or three weeks coming to our ears from different quarters. What the nature of this difficulty may be, or whether there is really any at all, it is impossible to say. Surmises, of course, are abundant. That some change is going on of importance in the political condition of the country, there can be little doubt. The advent of foreigners, the new elements and principles developed by trade with other portions of the world, in a country so long completely closed against it, must of necessity bring about a revolution of some kind. Whether this is to be peaceful or warlike, whether gradual or sudden and impetuous, whether kept under control by the wisdom and foresight of the Government, or seized by its opponents as an opportunity for self-aggrandizement and the usurpation of favor remains to be seen. The strides already taken in commercial progress is remarkable indeed, when we consider that four years ago the port of Kanagawa was but a small fishing town, and that the last twelve months shows an export and import trade of $10,000,000. We think if any trouble arises at all, it will not be because the larger and more powerful Princes do not wish to have intercourse with foreign nations, as has frequently been supposed, but because the Government will not allow them to trade direct, each railway bring the products of his own domain to a port opened to it, and thus secure all the benefits of such a trade to himself. Under the present order of things, however, everything has to go through the hands of the Government and submitted to a heavy tax, which affords a large revenue to it, without benefiting the producer or adding to the revenues of the Prince from whose domain it is brought.

The Prince of Satsuma, whose domain is at the southern extremity of the Japanese group, has bought some foreign-built ships and steamers, one or two of which he has freighted with Japanese produce and sent to China to be disposed of. Purchases are also being made by other Princes of foreign vessels, some of which are employed on the coast—not many, as yet, have ventured further. For the most part, they have on board one or two foreigners as navigators, until their own seamen can be educated in navigating waters beyond their own seas. At a foundry in Nagasaki, under the supervision of the Dutch, the Japan Government are having the machinery made for twenty steam vessels of war. We believe the hulls are part to be built here and part in America.

This same Prince of Satsuma is one of the most powerful of the land. It is in or near his domain that Nagasaki is situated, so that he has been in much closer communication than any other with the Dutch, who occupied Desima, while all the rest of the empire was closed. It is in this way that he had imbibed his ideas of progress, and is the first to embrace an opportunity offered of communicating by his own ships with the rest of the world. Not only is he in advance of the other Princes in his more liberal ideas of commercial intercourse, but he has the best trained soldiers, and the most improved implements of modern warfare, (up to within the last two years,) which renders him at once respected and feared by the Government.

It is only a few days ago that he passed here, on his way to Yedo, with a train of some 3,000 soldiers, in company with an ambassador from the Mikado, or Spiritual Emperor, to the Temporal one at Yedo. The principal object of this visit, we understand, was to arrange a marriage between his son and a daughter of the Spiritual Emperor, or Mikado

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

BUCKNER'S REPORT OF THE SURRENDER OF FORT DONELSON.

Gen. BUCKNER's report of the surrender of Fort Donelson is published in the Southern papers. He says:

"In a council of general and field officers, held after night, it was unanimously resolved that if the enemy had not reoccupied, in strength, the position in front of Gen. PILLOW, the army should effect its retreat, and the order to assemble the regiments for that purpose was given by Gen. FLOYD. But as the enemy had, late in the afternoon, appeared in considerable force on the battle-field of the morning, a reconnoissance was ordered, I think, by Gen. PILLOW, under the instructions of Gen. FLOYD. The report of this reconnoissance, made by Col. FORREST, has been fully stated by Gens. FLOYD and PILLOW, and from all I have been able to learn since, I am satisfied the information was correct. Among other incidents showing that the enemy had not only reoccupied their former ground, but extended their lines still further to our left, is the fact that OGLESTON's cavalry, following after FORREST's, was cut off from retreat by an infantry force of the enemy at the point where FORREST had crossed the stream on the river road. When the information of our reinvestment was reported, Gen. FLOYD, Gen. PILLOW and myself were the only members of the council present. Both of these officers have stated the views of the council, but my recollection of some of the incidents narrated differs so materially from that of Gen. PILLOW, that without intending any reflection upon either of those officers, I feel called upon to notice some of the differences between us.

Both officers have correctly stated that I regarded the position of the army as desperate, and that the attempt to extricate it by another battle, in the suffering and exhausted condition of the troops, was almost hopeless. The troops had been worn down with watching, with labor, with fighting; many of them were suffering and exhausted by their incessant labors. There had been no regular issue of rations for several days, and scarcely any means of cooking. Their ammunition was nearly expended. We were completely invested by a force fully four times the strength of our own. In their exhausted condition they could not have made a march. An attempt to make a sortie would have been resisted by a superior force of fresh troops; and that attempt would have been the signal for the fall of the river batteries, and the presence of the enemy's gunboats, sweeping with their fire, at close range, the positions of troops, who would thus have been assailed on their front, rear and flank at the same instant. The result would have been a virtual massacre of the troops, more disheartening in its effects than a surrender.

In this opinion Gen. FLOYD coincided; and I am certain that both he and I were convinced that Gen. PILLOW agreed with us in opinion. Gen. PILLOW then asked our opinion as to the practicability of his holding our position another day. I replied that my right was already turned, a portion of my intrenchments in the enemy's possession, and they were in position successfully to assail my position and the water batteries; and that with my weakened and exhausted force, I could not successfully resist the assault which would be made at daylight by a vastly superior force. I further remarked that I understood the principal object of the defence of Donelson to be to cover the movement of Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON's army from Bowling Green to Nashville, and that if the movement was not completed, it was my opinion that we should attempt another defence even at the risk of the destruction of our entire force, as the delay even of a few hours might gain the safety of Gen. JOHNSTON's force. Gen. FLOYD remarked that Gen. JOHNSTON's army had already reached Nashville. I then expressed the opinion that it would be wrong to subject the army to a virtual massacre when no good could result from the sacrifice; and that the General Officers owed it to their men, when further resistance was unavailing, to obtain the best terms of capitulation possible for them. Gen. FLOYD expressed himself in similar terms, and in his opinion I understood Gen. PILLOW to acquiesce.

For reasons which he has stated, Gen. FLOYD then announced his purpose to leave with such portion of his division as could be transported in two small steamers, which were expected about daylight. Gen. PILLOW, addressing Gen. FLOYD, then remarked that he thought that there were no two persons in the Confederacy whom the Yankees would prefer to capture than himself and Gen. FLOYD, and asked the latter's opinion as to the propriety of his accompanying Gen. FLOYD. To this inquiry the latter replied that it was a question for every man to decide for himself. Gen. PILLOW then addressed the same inquiry to me, to which I remarked that I could only reply as Gen. FLOYD had done, that it was a question for every officer to decide for himself, and that in my own case, I regarded it as my duty to remain with my men and share their fate, whatever it might be. Gen. PILLOW, however, announced his purpose to leave, when Gen. FLOYD directed me to consider myself in command. I remarked that a capitulation would be as bitter to me as it could be to any one, but I regarded it as a necessity of our position, and I could not reconcile it with my sense of duty to separate my fortunes from those of my command. It is due to Gen. PILLOW to state that some time after the command had been transferred to me, and while preparations were making for his departure, he returned to the room, and said to Gen. Floyd and myself that he wished it understood that he had thought that it would have been better to have held the fort another day, in order to await the arrival of steamers to transport the troops across the river. I again recapitulated my reasons for thinking it impossible to hold our position, and whatever may have been Gen. PILLOW's opinion, he certainly impressed me with the belief that he again acquiesced in the necessity of a surrender.

It is now near daylight of Sunday morning, the 16th. I ordered the troops back to their positions in the intrenchments, and addressed a note—a copy of which is inclosed—to the Federal Commander, Brig.-Gen. U. S. GRANT. His reply is also transmitted. When it was received, but a small portion of the troops had returned to their lines. A portion of my field guns had been spiked when the troops had been withdrawn under Gen. FLOYD's orders. The gunners had not yet returned to the water batteries. A degree of confusion, amounting almost to a state of disorganization, resulting from the knowledge of our position, pervaded a considerable portion of our troops. A corps of not less than fifteen thousand of the enemy, with fifteen pieces of artillery, were in position to assault the extreme right of the line, which was effectually turned, and the water batteries exposed to assault without the power of resisting the attack. At the point most strongly threatened I could not have opposed, at the time, a thousand men. Every road leading from the lines was effectually closed. Even the river road, by which the cavalry had left, and which was impassable to infantry, was closed by a force of the enemy within fifteen minutes after FORREST had passed, and OGLESTON's cavalry was forced to return to the lines.

The troops were broken down by unusual privations. Most of them had labored and fought almost incessantly for a week. From Thursday morning until Saturday night they had been almost constantly under fire. From Thursday evening until Sunday morning they had suffered from the heavy snow storm and from late and cold, almost without shelter, with insufficient food and almost without sleep. They had behaved with a gallantry unsurpassed, until the power of further endurance was exhausted. The supply of ammunition was very small. The aggregate of the army—new, greater than about 12,000—was now reduced to 9,000 men, after the departure of Gen. FLOYD's brigade. The investing force of the enemy was about 50,000 strong, and must greatly have exceeded that force by the numbers arriving. Under these circumstances I considered it my duty to accept the terms demanded by our adversary. A copy of the correspondence between Gen. GRANT and myself, relating to the terms of surrender, is herewith forwarded.

I do not seek to avoid any responsibility which, in the judgment of the President, may attach to my action, which was guided in every instance by a feeling of duty. My chief wish is that he will not decide against me with the public interests to permit me still to write my fortunes in the contest for independence with those of the brave men whose gallantry I have witnessed, whose dangers and hardships I have shared, and in common with whom I have endured the privations of imprisonment among a vindictive and tyrannical foe.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

From the Grenada Appeal, Sept. 23.

A gentleman from west of the river, who arrived in this city last evening, has placed in our hands copies of Pine Bluff and Little Rock papers as late as the 12th, and also favors us with some interesting and gratifying verbal information. A fine army is now in the field in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and has been organized by the Government, and those who have been intrusted with the work, and the Generals who have already been made to feel its vengeance, are certainly of heroic mould, and the power of our friends to successfully resist the predatory excursions of the enemy has remained unabated, while over the greater part of the western part of the State there is a general uprising of the people. On the 24th of August, Col. COFFEE and Major FREEMAN, Federal officers, left the northwestern corner of this State, with about 1,500 men. They gave the Federals a fight at Lone Jack, Missouri, and captured a large drove of fine Cattle, recently commanded by Captain, now Brig.-Gen. PARSONS, of Texas.

Under the new Constitution a general State election will take place on the October and ratify or reject the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of the Confederate, State, and County, will have to be voted. The majority of the people are becoming quite restive, and we do not see that our rights are becoming secure. There are parties here who are, by birth or otherwise, in the employment of the Federal Government, and who are now canvassing this State for Governor. Gov. ROBERTS, it is thought, will be renominated. Lieut.-Gov. FLETCHER, and Col. HOLMES PEARSON, of Cane County, and Mr. JOHN S. H. KANEL, are also mentioned, but the latter appears to be the favorite of the Federal party.

The *True Democrat* furnishes a financial statement of the finances of the State as follows:

Amount in the Treasury Dec. 12, 1860,	$350 52
Amount received since	935,132 25
Amount of War Bonds issued	1,457,426 10
Amount of Treasury Warrants	210,000 00
Total	$2,602,787 87
There is yet in the Treasury	60 50
Amount spent in 21 months	$2,602,727 37

The attempt of the Lincoln Government to foist up on the State a Provisional Government, in the persons of PRENTISS and his associates, is treated with great ridicule. The rule of the clique, it is predicted, will never be attempted, much less exercised.

Capt. JOHN D. ADAMS, formerly commandant of the post of Memphis, has been transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Two members of the Military Board of Arkansas are to be elected, at the general election in October next.

Of crops in the State we only find the following notice in the Pine Bluff *True Southron*:

Crops.—The weather has been very dry for some time—only one shower in about two months. The hill country is very much parched, and if we are correctly informed, many will have to depend on the corn crop of the river valley, for bread. The valley of the Arkansas River has yielded a large crop, and the army as well as the people must draw subsistence from it. We trust, and believe, that our military authorities are alive to this important fact, and will not allow the Yankees ever to take possession of this section of country, which would be a misfortune almost irretrievable.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

From the Grenada Appeal.

It is almost impossible to keep pace with the advancing movements of the various Confederate armies in the field, so rapid is their progress, so complicated the plans of our able Generals, and so astonishing the events daily attendant upon their operations. Yet every reader can see that a new policy has been adopted—a new species of warfare inaugurated; or, as the Richmond *Examiner* remarks, "the spade and the ditch have at last been discarded—that legs have been substituted for embankments, and that the happiest effects are witnessed, both upon the health and spirits of the soldiers, and upon the prospects for the success of our cause."

In the West the features of the campaign, as seen at present, are highly interesting, scarcely less so than the gigantic movements in Virginia and Maryland. We have in the Valley of the Mississippi an army that would be of magnificent proportions were it concentrated; but at present its different divisions are each performing a work scarcely less important than that which will come before them when united at the termination of the scheme they are engaged in. The journal above named refers to the situation west of the Blue Ridge and Alleghanies, and without exposing aught that could be of service to the enemy, makes a highly encouraging statement, which will enable our readers to follow transpiring events more understandingly.

The expedition of Gen. MORGAN into Kentucky, six weeks ago, is regarded only as a reconnoissance in force, and it will be recollected that as soon as that wary officer had explored the way, and returned in safety and triumph, Gen. KIRBY SMITH's whole command, of which MORGAN was a constituent part, advanced along the track he had explored. But Gen. SMITH's column is itself but a part of a great movement. It is the vanguard of Gen. BRAGG's army, the main body of which keeps in immediate contact with the retreating army of the North, under the leadership of BUELL, who retreats slowly before BRAGG, while the latter contents the moment of his pursuit in presence of so strong an adversary.

Reckless commends the extreme right wing of the Yankee force on this side of the Mississippi, that is to say, the portion of the army nearest the river, with Price commands the adversary column on the Rosecrans is not at present to be heard from, and it is that the greatest reconnoissance is made in our movements in that quarter.

Further east we find a large Confederate force watching a similar force of Federal, including the mountain rangers of Confederate camp. It is the popular belief that this Federal force is strong enough to cannot remain idle. They may be starved into capitulation, but it is not probable that they will be taken in any other manner.

In addition to these we have the forces of Gens. HEINTZMAN MARSHALL and FLOYD, both of which have so long been in Southwestern Virginia, but which are now understood to be co-operating in the Western campaign.

In all these we find reasons for rejoicings. We see nothing discouraging. The seat of active hostilities has been changed, and the enemy driven from a number of his strongholds, until at length we have been compelled to defend his own soil instead of plundering that of the South. Our armies are rapidly consummating a preconceived plan—they are working for common views and making concerted movements, and we have every reason to believe that the finale is not far distant, and that it will be a glorious termination of all our past troubles.

THE OCCUPATION OF IUKA.

A letter in the Jackson *Mississippian* gives the following details of the occupation of Iuka by the Rebels:

"When within two miles of town, Capt. I. V. ROGERS, and his company were thrown forward as skirmishers. The skirmishers changed direction and flanked the town to the left. When they reached the Memphis and Charleston road the dust raised by the retreating Federals was so great that they could scarcely see themselves. They saw, however, large quantities of Yankee and negro clothes, blankets, guns, empty bottles, etc. But the Federals had left about an hour before, taking with them about one thousand negroes. They had got on in too great a hurry to destroy either the town or any of their commissary or Quartermaster's stores, of which a good by quantity fell into our hands. Stores to the worth of $1,000,000 were captured.

Fifty or sixty wagons were ready to drive off, but the teamsters did not have time to hitch the teams, but thought it wise to save their own bacon by leaving the wagons, and riding off upon the mules. Sixteen hundred barrels of flour remained in one pile near the station-house, besides what was found in the commissary. About 8,000 sacks of grain were piled up on the edge of the town, besides some 5,000 more upon upon the plats at the depot. Cheese, lard, salt, clothes, and various 'good things,' were found in abundance, such as the Yankees can and will furnish in quantity as long as their 'greenbacks' are current with the people."

A REPORTED NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

The Grenada *Appeal* of Sept. 24, reports that a naval engagement between the Federal steamer *Santiago de Cuba* and the rebel "290," in which the former was badly worsted.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Gen. LOVELL's report of operations in Western Virginia is published. He claims to have made immense captures, and to have marched twenty miles on Ohio soil.

Gen. PILLOW having asserted that TILGHMAN surrendered Fort Henry unnecessarily, the latter addressed him a letter of the card, wherein Gen. PILLOW replied that his assertions were based upon incorrect information, and he retracts the offensive expressions.

The rebel Governors of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas lately held a meeting at Houston, and adopted an address to their people, enjoining concert of action. They sent a message to Gen. DAVIS and the other rebel States, asking their approval.

The yellow fever prevails badly in Texas.

Southern papers speak of important military movements in progress in Alabama. The principal conflict in that State is very exciting. The rebels dislodge Gov. HOLT, Hon. CLEMENT C. CLAY, Hon. H. RAINEY.

GEN. BRAGG TO THE KENTUCKIANS.

HEADQUARTERS, KNOXVILLE, Sept. 2, 1862.

KENTUCKIANS: I have come to your State with the Confederate army, in the West, that you may have opportunity to free yourselves from the tyranny of a usurping chief. We come to you as friends and not spoilers, not to harass or annoy the citizen, though you have been cursed by a portion of the army which we are now following. Our mission is one of peace and love to you, and we ask only that you will enable us to drive the invader from your soil. Your gallant brethren in arms are now with us, and share with us the toils and hardships of the campaign, and they shall be paid for all they take, and for all they destroy.

Believing that the heart of Kentucky is with us in our great struggle for Constitutional Freedom, we have transferred from our own State to yours, not a band of marauders, but a powerful and well organized army. Your gallant Governor leads the way. MARSHALL is on the right, while BRECKINRIDGE, dear to us as to you, is advancing with Kentucky's valiant sons, to receive the honor and applause due to their patriotism. The strong hands which in peace have spread Shiloh Down to history, and the nerved arms which have kept at bay from our own homes the boasting army of the enemy are here to assist, to sustain, to liberate you. Will you remain indifferent to our call, or will you not rather vindicate the fair fame of your once free and envied State? We believe that you will, and that the memory of your gallant dead who fell at Shiloh, their faces turned homeward, will rouse you to a manly effort for yourselves and posterity.

Kentuckians! We have come with serious hopes. Let us not depart in sorrow, as we shall, if we find you wedded to your choice to your present ruin. If you prefer Federal rule, show it by your deeds, and we shall return whence we came. If you choose rather to unite within the folds of our brotherhood, then encircle with the smiles of your women, and lend your willing hands to secure you in your heritage of liberty.

Women of Kentucky! Your persecutions and heroic bearing have excited our ear. Banish henceforth, forever, from your minds the fear of horrible poisons or insulting attempts. Let your enthusiasm for freedom, Buckle on the armor of your kindred, or husbands, sons and brothers, and scoff with silent calm who would prove recreant in his duty to you, his country and his God.

BRAXTON BRAGG, General Commanding.

SPEECH OF HON. ABRAM PRENTISS.—A correspondent of the Rochester *Union*, writing from Fulton, N. Y., Sept. 22, says: "Hon. ABRAM PRENTISS, member of Assembly from the Western District of Wayne County, addressed a mass meeting on Saturday morning last, by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been confined to his bed with fever for a couple of days, being delirious most of the time. Some time in the night, He arose and went into the [illegible] of which Saturday morning he passed away. He was conversing with him to that time, and [illegible] felt comfortable, and knew of no reason why he should not want anything. His family [illegible] Mr. PRENTISS left the bed [illegible] the pantry and obtained his razor, [illegible] and committed the fatal act [illegible] within half an hour from the time [illegible] Mr. PRENTISS was an Abolitionist, [illegible] formerly served a few years ago [illegible] in this city with Parson BROWNLOW, on the negro question. He was an associate editor of FRED. DOUGLASS' paper, and had sole charge of it during the flight of the latter to England, after the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry. Mr. P. was elected last Fall to the New-York Legislature, and it was the intention of his party to renominate him for the office this year."

THE REBEL COAST.

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

PORT ROYAL, Friday, Sept. 26, 1862.

I learn that the *Nashville* is at present penned up by three gunboats at the Railroad Wharf on the Great Okeechee River. There is no possible chance for her to escape, one of the gunboats being stationed at Hell Gate, another at Buzzard's Island, and another in the centre of the river channel.

JOHN M. SOTTON, late chief officer of the steamer *Nashville*, and more recently of the *Kate*, has been captured at last on a pilot-boat, while attempting to run the blockade. He will be sent North to-day by the *Keystone State*, which vessel will also take out Admiral DUPONT and Commodore ROGERS, who go directly to Washington for special instructions relative to the management of the fleet now greatly increasing in our Gulf stations.

I have had a conversation with SOTTON, and he states that he had command of the *Nashville*, and run the blockade with her several times. She only carries one gun on her forecastle, and generally a crew of from thirty-five to forty men. Capt. GOMINSO, a merchant seaman, has command of the *Nashville*, and is daily watching for an opportunity to escape with her. SOTTON, previous to his capture, left Oseeba, on the Georgia coast, in command of the *Kate*, having been transferred from the *Nashville*, on the 24th of last July, and went to Nassau, N. P. He ran out at high noon, in the sight of three blockading vessels. On reaching Nassau he abandoned the *Kate*, and taking command of a pilot boat, attempted to run into Charleston, when he and his party were captured. They were taken to Port Royal as prisoners of war.

The rebel ram *Fingal*, building at Savannah, will soon be completed, and when her iron plating is finished she will be fully equal in point of strength to the *Merrimac*. She was an English iron steamer, and ran the blockade early last Spring, and on this account is much stronger than ordinary vessels, being iron-cleared in every part. She was built at Greenock, in England. The rebels have cut this vessel down, razeeing her some eight feet, and widening her by the introduction of eight feet of white oak on either side, bolted on, and the iron plating is bolted and riveted to this. The whole vessel is roofed over with iron, on the same principle as that evident in the construction of the *Merrimac*.

She is provided with sufficient horse-power double oscillating engines, and will be a troublesome customer if she is ever allowed to get out from the Savannah River. The ram *Georgia*, also building at Savannah, and the *Palmetto State*, commonly called the *Ladies' Gunboat*, and a third, (name unknown,) building at Charleston, will probably prove failures. The reason why one of these gunboats has the appearance of the *Ladies' Gunboat* at first it has been thoroughly iron-clad throughout, as the latter is, the boats were of insufficient strength, but at last he completed in the manner in which they now are. It is said that the rebels say in the removal of the army of Gen. COX from the Kanawha Valley, their golden opportunity, and that they determined upon the part which has since proved such a fiasco. At any rate the Confederate shave put to rout this contraband nation with a stubborn will.

Of the sailors, a large body of men who, even when with the Federal lines, avowed their sympathies and actions with the rebels, and under the circumstances which now surround them will be disposed to use every exertion in behalf of the Southern cause. They will, however, be compelled to seek out new "helps" as the contrabands who have here before performed all the labor are at present located in Ohio, with the determination never again to visit "the mouth of Pendennis."

Fifteen killed and seventy-five wounded is a fair estimate of the Federal loss at the battle of Fayetteville. As I stated in my dispatch yesterday, the Thirty-seventh Ohio, Col. TUPPER, were the principal sufferers in the contest, on our side. The rebels, after several unsuccessful attempts to take the position by storm, sought shelter in the woods from the galling fire of the Thirty-seventh Ohio, Col. SIBER in command. Not less than two hundred of the enemy had fallen, and the effort to take us was a failure, when they took to a distant hill. The Platt Zouaves (this was only a company of them on the ground) were then ordered to the rear to support a battery, and boldly made the attempt. To do this it was necessary to leave the Zouaves and place themselves to the fire of an unknown force, which proved to be a regiment. It was here that the most deadly fire of the brave regiment was given.

The rebels were completely foiled and beaten back. The Zouaves re-formed to the supper-hill, where they lay with the Thirty-seventh, expecting a night attack, but the enemy came not. He had been too severely punished during the day.

Gen. LORING, who, with his command, the Fourth Virginia Infantry, was at Gauley, hearing of the engagement at Fayette, sent two companies of his regiment to reinforce Col. SIBER. Before they arrived, however, Col. SIBER had determined to fall back to Gauley. The retreat was commenced about midnight, the detachments of the Fourth Virginia acting as skirmishers and guards for the wagon train. Gauley was reached in safety by 7 o'clock P. M. on the 11th. Col. TUPPER considered this post untenable, fearing that the rebels would cut him off at Loop Creek. The Forty-fourth and Forty-seventh Ohio Regiments, and a part of the Second Virginia Cavalry had just arrived at Gauley from Camp Piatt, but even with this reinforcement, Col. TUPPER still feared he would not be able to cut his way through the rebel ranks, which had also been greatly increased in numbers. The enemy did make the effort to cut off our retreat, but arrived at the desired point a few minutes after our rear guard had left it. They then proceeded to Cotton Hill, where they hoped to accomplish their purpose, but failed again.

Our forces burned Gauley Bridge, a structure which our Government had a heavy sum of money for, and retreated on both sides the Kanawha, closely pursued by the rebels, and skirmishing with them all the time. They reached Camp Piatt with the enemy hard upon them. Here was another unbeatable point, and nothing was now left for our men but a retreat to the Ohio River. On the road to Charleston our forces destroyed two salt works and all the Government stores they came across.

Charleston reached, notice was given to the citizens that the town would be destroyed, and all non-combatants were advised to leave. Our forces first destroyed the Government commissary and quartermaster's stores which they could not easily remove, as I have done the town to unlimited powers. The conflagration was the complete. Besides the Federal barracks, the unfinished steamer at the rear of the town and contiguous property is also. Between the two fires, however, Charleston was not destroyed. The same was accidental, [illegible] and fighting in many parts Charleston. Many of our men were shot at from the windows of houses, and a few were wounded in this way. We lost two men killed and seven wounded during the day. A word to our loss. The Zouaves suffered most severely of any killed and also seven wounded. The Second Virginia (Loyal) regiment which, by the way, has [illegible] and [illegible] 14th. They were in pursuit [illegible] Gauley. The [illegible] Zouaves, Forty-seventh Ohio, Forty-fourth Ohio, Second Virginia, Lieutenant WOOD, and Capt. DAY, Cincinnati [illegible]

The New-York Times.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Kentucky, which is now the great point of interest, we have no later intelligence this morning. It is more than probable that a great battle was fought yesterday between BUELL and BRAGG. Our latest advices left the armies near each other, and it is hardly possible that a conflict can have been avoided—unless the rebels concluded to run, which they are said to have declared they would not do.

Gen. HALLECK, as General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, has written a letter to Gen. MCCLELLAN, acknowledging the receipt of his report of the losses and results of the late battles in Maryland, in which he characterizes them as not only hard-fought battles, but well-earned and decided victories.

J. B. KIDDOO, Lieut.-Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, writes under date of the 27th ult., as follows, concerning the relative numbers killed in the battle of Antietam: "I told you we had helped to bury the dead. Let me give you the figures. We were ordered to keep a strict account of both parties, and bury them in separate graves. We buried 398 rebels, and 125 Union troops. The One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Pennsylvania were also engaged with us, and worked a day longer than we did. I am told by their officers that the disproportion between the dead with them was greater than I have given above. I am satisfied, *from what I saw with my own eyes*, that the rebels lost ten to our one." The Washington *Star* adds to this authentic statement of Lieut.-Col. KIDDOO, the fact that within a few days immediately previous to the late reconnoissance of Col. MCLEAN to Warrenton, no less than three thousand of the rebel wounded in the battles of Maryland were sent through that town to Culpepper Court-House, their railroad terminus. It is easy to see from facts like these how little truth there is in LEE's estimate of five thousand as his loss in the engagement of Antietam.

Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN, with his entire force in good health, and with all his artillery and trains, arrived at Greenupsburgh, Ky., on the Ohio River, fifteen miles above Portsmouth, on Friday evening—thus placing beyond a doubt the fact of the evacuation of Cumberland Gap. The retreat of Gen. MORGAN is represented to have been the most arduous and hazardous, as it was one of the most successful ones of the war. The enemy's cavalry were constantly hovering about the army, which maintained the offensive throughout.

On Saturday, Sept. 27, two infantry and one cavalry regiment, under command of Col. TOLAND, of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Regiment, made an ineffectual attempt to capture JENKINS' rebel cavalry, in camp at Buffalo, on the Kanawha. Our troops advanced in three directions from Point Pleasant. The centre column surprised JENKINS' Cavalry, five hundred strong, before the other columns arrived. The rebels were driven out of their camp. Our men captured and destroyed all their camp equipage, killing seven and capturing nine of them. They pursued the rebels about one and a half miles, when they were reinforced by two regiments of infantry and three pieces of artillery. Our force then fell back without the loss of a man.

The latest letters from Mississippi represent the National loss in the battle of Iuka at 148 killed, 170 wounded, and 94 missing: total, 312. The loss of the enemy was at least 1,200 in killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners, among whom were Col. MARARE, First Texas Legion; Lieut.-Col. GILMORE, commanding Third Louisiana Infantry; seven Captains, and eighteen Lieutenants.

The St. Louis *News*, of the 2d, says that a band of rebels was totally routed on Coon Creek, in Monroe County, Mo., by Col. SMART, on Tuesday. Several horses were captured from them, and several of the rebels severely wounded. A dispatch from Hudson also states that the notorious brigand, Capt. SIDNEY, has been taken. He was making his way North, disguised in female apparel.

The Secretary of War has issued an order transferring the Western gunboat fleet from the War to the Navy Department. In doing so, he expresses his sense of the valor, skill, and patriotism with which the duties of all connected with the fleet have been discharged.

The prize steamer *Sunbeam*, from New Inlet, N. C., was brought here yesterday morning. She was captured while running the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of brandy and gunpowder. The prize is valued at a quarter of a million. The steamer was built at Birkenhead and measures 200 tons. The Captain represented that she was from Liverpool, bound to Mexico, putting in for coal.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Jura* passed Cape Race yesterday morning, with European advices to the 26th ult.—one day later than were received by the *City of Washington*. The news of the victory over the rebels at South Mountain, the prelude to the great victory at the Antietam, had reached England, and caused much rejoicing among those who sympathize with the North. An impetus was given to the Cotton market, which, however, was checked by large arrivals of Surats. The London *Times*, speaking of GARIBALDI, says it is not impossible that he may yet be seen crossing the Atlantic in the assumed character of an American citizen, and "fighting for the subjugation of a nation struggling to be free." The *Morning Post* thinks GARIBALDI, to be consistent, should fight on the side of the South, "where nine millions are fighting for the right of governing themselves." The sales of cotton for the week had been only ten thousand bales, at a decline of 1d. The market was firm on the reception of the American news, and a slight advance took place. Breadstuffs were quiet, and Provisions inactive. The latest quotation for Consols was 93¾@93¼ for money.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and rejected the name of Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, for Street Commissioner, by eleven to four. A proposed ordinance to issue $500,000 in small notes by the Comptroller, in exchange for bank currency, to be redeemable at will, to aid in relieving the small change pressure, and the proposed half-million Family-Aid Ordinance No. 4, amended by including families of drafted men, were referred for combination on one plan of issue and payment. The shattered flag-staff of the Seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteers (Westchester Chasseurs), while holding which four men successively fell at the last battle of Bull Run, was received, and ordered to be placed in the Governor's Room, and thanks returned to the corps. An appropriation of $250 to engross and frame resolutions complimentary to Ex-President of the Board GENET was voted, and the Board adjourned till 1½ o'clock Monday afternoon.

The Episcopal General Convention held its fourth daily session yesterday. The attendance was large, and a question of the forms of the Rubric, and of special prayer in reference to the present national emergency, led to protracted and animated debates. The feature of the session was the address of Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, candidate for the Governorship of this State, who, while favoring a special form of prayer, adjured the Convention to deal gently with their absent brethren of the South, in view of an early possible reconciliation. Rev. Dr. HAWKS also very forcibly showed the Church to be not of this world, nor affected in its essence by worldly dissentions. Numerous resolutions pledging the loyalty of the Convention, and its support of all measures aimed at the rebellion, were referred to appropriate committees, instructed to report on Thursday next. The report of the Board of Missions was read, and the Convention adjourned until Monday, at 9 A. M.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the loyalists of Alabama, Mississippi and East Tennessee. Speeches were made by R. U. HAVENS, who presided, Gen. STRONG, Col. R. H. SHANNON and Rev. Mr. CARTER, of Tennessee.

A destructive fire occurred in Fulton, in this State, yesterday morning, resulting in a loss of $250,000. It raged principally in mills, factories and machine shops, and destroyed in its progress two or three bridges.

The schooner *Theresa*, from Havana, bound to Matamoras, arrived at Key West on Friday, Sept. 19, a prize to the gunboat *W. G. Anderson*, N. D. OGLEY, Commander. She has on board a cargo of salt.

The Toronto *Leader* says: "In view of the conscription, the traffic in passengers across the Suspension Bridge has of late become rather large. To prevent this the Federal authorities, we understand, have again commenced stopping persons at the Bridge, requiring certificates of nativity. Travelers will find it to their comfort to bear this mind; for it is not over-pleasant to be laid hold of by a Federal policeman.

Gov. JOHNSON'S family, who were at Greenville, East Tennessee, within the rebel lines, have been permitted, by order of the Confederate Secretary of War, to return within the National lines.

Commander DAVID D. PORTER, has been appointed acting Rear Admiral, commanding the mortar fleet.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Friday says: "Col. JUDD, of the One Hundred and Sixth New-York Infantry, now stationed at New Creek, was at the McLure House last evening in charge of a Lieutenant. Col. JUDD has recently manifested symptoms of insanity. He is said to have left New-York with a first-rate regiment only a month ago and with the reputation of a competent and excellent gentleman. His case is a very sad one and his unfortunate condition causes general regret."

Gen. GILMORE arrived at Point Pleasant, Va., on Tuesday night. He will assume command of the troops in that vicinity.

Regarding the tax on silver plate, Commissioner BOUTWELL writes: "I have to say that the law is perfectly clear and explicit. Schedule 'A,' by its heading, contemplates the tax of plate; it is particularly enumerated, the tax specified, and you will not hesitate to levy it under the provisions of schedule 'A.' The omission of 'plate' in the letter of the text of sec. 77 seems to me of no importance.

A Dr. CAMP gave a lecture in the Mechanics' Hall in Montreal on Tuesday evening in favor of Southern Secessionism. The *Witness* says that out of all the admirers of the slaveholding aristocracy of the South, in that city, the lecturer could not get an audience of ten persons.

A fair business was transacted in Flour and Corn, on Saturday, at buoyant prices. Wheat was depressed and rather cheaper. Groceries were less active. A good inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Provisions at rising rates. Cotton was dull and heavy. Whisky was salable and firm. Hides, Leather, Fish, Tallow and Wool were in demand and were stiffly held. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

What the Opposition is Composed of.

There are three classes of men from whom votes may be expected to be cast for SEYMOUR. First and foremost are those whose secret sympathies are with the rebels, who would aid them if they could without danger to themselves. These men, who have exulted over every defeat of our armies, and have been downcast whenever the rebels have been defeated; who heartily hope to see the rebellion triumph, and who hang all the weight they can upon the nation to clog and embarrass it, are sure to vote for SEYMOUR. There is not one of them who could be got to vote against him on any consideration, because they well know that every vote cast for him will be welcomed in rebeldom, and that his election would be as likely to be followed by an illumination in Richmond as a victory of LEE's army. To these men we have no argument to address. They will go on in their course of wickedness. We only warn them not to go too far and commit themselves too openly.

The next class is made up of those men whose love for party is too great to be overborne by considerations of the public weal, and who overlook or are careless of the injury to the public, if only they see a prospect of securing place for themselves. There are many such among us. For a year or two they have been pretty quiet, because public feeling has been such that party schemes had no chance of success. But the moment that they think there is any chance, they spring forward and are active in their selfish operations. But we warn these men also that the people will remember those who place party above country, and that they will purchase dearly any little advantage which they may gain in that way.

Another class is made up of those who are dissatisfied with something or other in the course of the Administration, and seek to express their dissatisfaction by voting for men who are hostile to it. This dissatisfaction is not all of one kind. It is mainly among those who have heretofore clung to the slave power, and by long teaching, and often iteration, have come to feel as if hostility to Slavery was a dreadful and dangerous thing. Many of these men feel their sympathies with the Administration chilled by its hostility to Slavery, and they hope by voting for SEYMOUR to check that hostility. Others are dissatisfied because the war has not been pushed on with more vigor. They accuse the Administration of inability to put down the rebellion, and being discouraged, they prefer to "fly to evils that they know not of." Others have other causes of complaint.

Now, these men, assuming them to be loyal in heart, show a most extraordinary want of logic in the conclusion to vote for SEYMOUR, which they draw from their premises. Granted that the Administration has erred, has been too Pro-Slavery, or too Anti-Slavery, has been too energetic or not enough so, the conclusion to vote for SEYMOUR is a *non sequitur*. It is as if a man, because doctors are guilty of malpractice sometimes, should help a vessel with the yellow fever on board to run the Quarantine. It is as if burglars should break into our house, and one of the inmates, being dissatisfied with the actions of the Police, should join with the thieves and trip up the officers' heels.

Now, all these three classes of men are excessively indignant at being told that they are aiding and abetting the rebels. But this is the fact, and it is no answer for them to say that they have given their money and sent their sons to the war. ARNOLD gave his money and his blood for the country, but none the less did he help the enemy when he offered to give up West Point. And so the men who seek the election of SEYMOUR, whether they mean it or not, are helping the rebels, no matter what they have done before to hurt them. We wish that every one who proposes to vote for SEYMOUR would ask himself the question, What would JEFF. DAVIS advise me to do, if I were to ask him? Which vote would do most to please FLOYD and BENJAMIN, and TOOMBS and WISE, and LETCHER and the whole gang of thieving, perjured rebels, who have brought the country to this pass? Which vote would win for me the approbation of the Richmond newspapers? Which vote would gratify most and encourage most the rebel Generals? No honest man can answer these questions in any way but one. A vote for SEYMOUR will insure to any one the applause of the whole rebel crew. It is enough for us, and it seems to us that it must be enough for any man who loves his country, to know that this is so to insure our supporting WADSWORTH with all our energies. Show us what the rebels would have us do. We want nothing else to send us in the opposite direction.

One Secret of Rebel Success and How to Match It.

The wonderful success which has attended military operations by Stonewall JACKSON, and by the rebel STUART'S Cavalry, is attributable almost exclusively to the celerity of their movements. The fact at once illustrates and sustains the proposition that, with an otherwise well appointed army, success is in a great measure simply a question of transportation. Increase the *mobility* of a corps, and we add largely to its effectiveness, make it more confident and formidable in attack, more secure in retreat, and at all times safer from danger at the hands of an active foe. As an army is of little use unless fed, and supplied with suitable ammunition, it can move only so rapidly as its trains can be forwarded. Notwithstanding the vital importance of the transportation department, however, no other branch of the public service suffers so much for lack of system and practical business sense and experience in its administration. The same is true, indeed, of the entire Quartermaster's Department of the army.

The Quartermaster's Department, to which the matter of transportation is committed, is oppressed with an herculean load of other and incongruous labor. It buys and furnishes all clothing and equipments of every description, purchases horses, wagons, forage for animals, &c., is supposed to have the care of them all, moves the army and its supplies, and then—by act of Congress—settles and pays all accounts which are not by law referred specially to some other bureau of the War Department! A Quartermaster, under the present no-system, in order to be thoroughly efficient, would need to have an intuitive perception and miraculous knowledge of twenty different branches of buinesss, *each* of which outside the army is deemed as much as one man can well master or attend to. It follows, necessarily, that the army of the country constantly suffers from a want of foresight and practiced judgment and skill in the purchase and management especially of all means of transportation.

The British Government has vastly improved in all this, though it still has much to learn on the subject. The British army contains a distinct corps, termed the "Land Transportation Corps," from which we may well copy. It numbers some 1,200 officers and men, and is capable of indefinite expansion. It employs *enlisted* men for teamsters and mechanics, has non-commissioned officers and a sufficient number of commissioned officers, the whole under command of a Brigadier-General. This corps is thoroughly disciplined to its special duties, and to nothing else. In the United States army we hire as teamsters all the lazy and vicious fellows about the country who will not enlist, and who go and come very much as they please. We next employ wagon-masters to superintend these men and their teams, and then turn the whole over to the control and direction of officers of artillery, infantry or cavalry, who are almost without responsibility as to the care of the wagons and animals! In view of this utter lack of system and discipline, is it surprising that we have panics among teamsters on the slightest alarm, as at Bull Run and the White House? The wonder rather is that they are not more frequent, or that an army train is ever in its proper place and time, except when sandwiched between accompanying regiments of troops.

The chief officer of an organized system of transportation for our army, if we had such a man, would long ago have found some managable substitute for the lumbering army wagons now in use. No respectable farmer, to-day, thinks of killing his stock by hauling such clumsy masses of timber and iron as were in general use fifty years ago. They have learned that greater strength and durability are to be had with far less weight and marked diminution in draft; but the army drags on after the old fashion, in wasteful expenditure of time, money and efficiency. In bad roads or a hilly country, the teams have quite enough to do in hauling their vehicles, and the loads are necessarily diminished, thus adding materially to the cost of transportation, and hampering the progress of the entire force. If for any reason there is sudden occasion to countermarch a wagon train on an ordinary road, it is impossible, with the vehicles now in use, because they cannot be turned with celerity. Soldiers unexpectedly attacked by superior numbers, while advancing, can retreat; but their train is sure to be captured, for it can only stand still until the enemy come up, or go ahead into their hands. Surely a business man, *practically* familiar with transportation, could cure all this.

Again, an intelligent man at the head of the transportation department, having the experience essential to fitness for the place, would long ago have added thoroughly organized pack trains to each division of the army. For a wooded or mountainous country like Virginia, nothing can supply their place. With them there never would be any difficulty in forwarding ammunition to the front during an engagement, or temporary supplies to a wearied army after a long march, when the wagon trains are behind for any reason, as is so frequently the case. How often we hear of our troops being out of ammunition in the midst of a battle, because the wagons have not come up. At Williamsburgh we lost hundreds of brave men from this cause. A single pack train, with half-a-dozen men to manage it, would have saved all that, as any man must perceive. Pack trains are in use in all European armies, and the absence of them in our service has been a constant cause of surprise to foreign officers who have visited us. For extended cavalry reconnoissances, especially, pack trains with supplies are indispensable. They can go anywhere accessible to a company of infantry, and move quite as rapidly. It is astounding that, with a year and a half of war, our transportation department still fails to avail itself of so easily attainable a means of adding to its efficiency. The result is attributable to the fact that army officers, with rare exceptions, have not the least business experience or tact. Nor do they acquire it any more than a soldier acquires theology. The Creator does not often put the elements of a soldier, a merchant, a mechanic and an expressman within one and the same body: and it is idle to look for the kind of ability needed for the transportation department, at the hands of a man whose tastes, habits and education all tend to military pursuits, and have been developed solely with reference thereto.

The Logic of the Rebel Alarm.

The rebel newspapers at Richmond are very indignant and no little frightened about the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN. They denounce its author as a "fiend," and portray with much vividness the horrors that will afflict the South if the Proclamation should lead to or instigate a servile revolt. Former attempts at insurrection are brought to mind, in which the negroes are said to have murdered women and children and "piled them in heaps." But the black insurgents were quelled and quickly and horribly destroyed.

These stories are told for a two-fold purpose. First, to make Mr. LINCOLN appear guilty of the murder of women and children and "piling them in heaps," if a servile revolt ensues—and secondly, to warn slaves what will be their fate, if they rise against their masters. Further, on this latter point the rebel papers expatiate on the duty of at once establishing a general, close and armed patrol all through the South to watch the slaves, and be prepared to suppress by sudden vengeance any effort at revolt.

Two reflections occur here, which are all we will present to-day in reply to this rebel view of the Proclamation. First, if that document should be followed by a servile revolt, Mr. LINCOLN could in no just sense be held accountable for the ensuing atrocities. His Proclamation is a kind warning to the rebels to avoid the danger of a revolt by a voluntary return to their duty and loyalty. If a General approaches a town to besiege it, and commands it to surrender, or to remove its women and children before he opens his batteries to reduce it by force, he has done his full duty under the rules of war. If the rebel city refuses to surrender, and refuses to remove the women and children, and the lives of such are lost in the siege, it is the fault of the obstinate and rebellious city, and not of the besieging General. Mr. LINCOLN is besieging the rebel States. He has given the rebels from now till the 1st of January next to surrender. If they do not, he tells them what will come next. If that eventuality will endanger their families, they have time to prepare for the emergency. Let them do so, and not whine about the fair result of their neglect of humanity to their families. If they love treason better than they love their wives and children, then they will stick to their rebellion, and let their families expiate the fearful penalty impending. Upon their own heads be the blood of the innocents!

In regard to the new general and armed patrol all through the South, got up on the scale indicated by the Richmond papers, we think the remark will be elicited, that it will require men, guns and ammunition to no small extent, and will thus bleed the Confederacy heavily in its weakest points. And the necessity of such a military establishment, watching against an outbreak of Slavery as frightened Sicilians on the side of Mount Etna might watch against a volcanic eruption, may coerce the admission even from the maddest zealot of secession that Slavery, after all, is not the strongest support of the South in its time of war.

GARIBALDI AND HIS BRAVES.—The announcement that GARIBALDI will return to America and enlist under the banner of freedom, is followed by an announcement that his followers are ready to take the same step. Mr. R. A. WITTHAUS has received the following from one of GARIBALDI'S Colonels:

MILAN, Italy, Sept. 15, 1862.

* * * I desire you to read the following proposal with patience, and, if you think its execution possible, to favor me with an answer.

After the execrable betrayal by which the great GARIBALDI was captured at Aspromonte, all his young heroic followers are stopped in their career, and the incredible persecutions which Government exercises toward them prompts them to emigration. *A great many of the officers have requested me to lead them with their soldiers to America, in order to fight for the Union.* After minute and detailed inquiries, I am now convinced that I can collect from four to six thousand men, commanded by two hundred good officers, and all of them veterans, who have experienced service in the campaigns of 1848—1849 and 1859—1860.

Can and will the State of New York engage them? Will you inquire about this of His Excellency, Governor E. D. MORGAN? * * * * *

They could all arrive ready equipped in New York.

Please accept this, my proposition, as a testimony of the love I bear the great Union Republic of America, and I shall consider myself fortunate if my professed services are accepted from this standpoint.

In the hope to be soon favored by an answer, I have the honor to subscribe, with the most profound respect, A—— R——, Colonel.

Nothing could be more gratifying, and at the same time significant, than these generous offers of service. Dynastic and aristocratic Europe has chosen to bestow its sympathies upon the South. The Rebellion has friends in every palace of the Old World; while among the people the entire drift of sentiment and sympathy is on the side of the Union. The reason is obvious. The cause of the Secessionists is the common cause of aristocracy the world over. It is a war in favor of a privileged class, a war upon the working classes; a war against popular majorities, a war to establish in the New World the very principles which underlie every throne of Europe. The enemies of popular liberty beyond the sea can never be brought to look with approval and pleasure at the spectacle of successful democratic institutions, which this country, until two years ago, happily presented. They cannot suppress their interest in the cause of that Southern oligarchy which is to prove, if possible, the democratic experiment a failure.

GARIBALDI, and the popular classes in Europe, are equally interested in the struggle, and for a corresponding reason. They know the cause of the people, the world over, is depending upon the result here: and they offer to take a part in the contest, because the time, as recent events have shown, is not ripe for revolution in Europe, and because every blow successfully planted here, brings a European revolution nearer, and renders its triumph more sure.

We trust there will be no difficulty in the way of accepting the services of these noble veterans. Let red-tape for once go hang; and when the people have received the here with prodigal demonstrations, let him lead his army of Freedom against the common enemy of the human race and its emancipation.

Oath-Taking in New-Orleans.

The last letter from our correspondent at New-Orleans, written a few days before the expiration of the season of grace preceding the putting in execution of the Confiscation Act, gave some very interesting details of the feeling and behavior of the wealthy Secessionists of the Crescent City, in view of that event. As the fated 23d of September drew ominously nearer and nearer, a corresponding desire was developed in hitherto recalcitrant rebel hearts to take the oath of allegiance, and it was observed that most of those who had been the noisiest in denouncing the Government then became the most clamorous to get in "and take a swear." But the most notable fact detected by our observant and reflective correspondent was that, as the portentous day approached, the responsibilities attached to taking the oath gradually lessened, until the general sentiment among the Secessionists became—"*It don't amount to much, after all, and saves us from the effects of the Confiscation law.*"

This disposition certainly discloses an appalling state of moral license on the part of a society capable of thus playing with the most sacred of obligations. But it is no more than a fresh manifestation of a sentiment permeating Southern society, which has shown itself in a thousand forms during the whole progress of the rebellion, and which forces reflection back with new amazement on the system of political ethics which could thus have sapped the very foundations of all loyalty and honor. If, in fact, it had, with a refinement of Machiavellism, been designed to prepare a people for the gigantic crime that has drenched a continent in blood, the work could not possibly have been better done than by the diffusion, throughout the body politic, of those poisonous heresies regarding the duty and allegiance of American citizens which CALHOUN and the Southern political philosophers formulated into a system thirty years ago. Only such a training as this could have made possible the spectacle witnessed at the inauguration of Secession, when hundreds of high-minded and honorable men shuffled off their solemn oath of allegiance as though it were an idle jest. Only this, too, could have rendered possible that diabolical doctrine of "mental reservation," by which the people of the South have been taught to believe that they can swear a thousand oaths to support the Constitution, and yet mentally "reserve" a higher allegiance to their State. Only this, finally, could have brought about so low a condition of private honor and public morality as has been developed in New-Orleans, where men, from considerations of the basest selfishness, are willing to take oaths, which they stand consciously ready the next moment to break and to laugh at in the breaking.

These criticisms carry no reflection on the policy of the Government in causing the administration of the oath of allegiance. That measure was, indeed, one of absolute necessity, but the background of demoralization on the part of that population which has thus been brought into relief is none the less a subject of painful reflection. We are willing to believe, with our correspondent, that the effect on these whilom Secessionists of being thus publicly committed by solemn oath to allegiance to the Government will be highly beneficial. Hitherto, among the more wealthy and fashionable, it has been considered a mark of absolute degradation to acknowledge allegiance to the flag of the Union, and as a consequence, all who have done so, or were connected with the Government, have been tabooed. But the new patriotism will level all these distinctions, and, heartless and selfish though the motive may be in taking the oath, the moment every resident is identified alike with that act, there begins a new era in New-Orleans: social and political life is changed, the distinction between the rebel and the loyalist is broken down, and a community of interest at once springs up. This is the compensation in what would be otherwise a very melancholy phenomenon. It is reasonable to hope that the compensation may not end here, but that one of the results of the great purging by fire which the South has been undergoing these eighteen months past may be to awaken in them a genuine, vivid and vital sense of the binding sanctity of allegiance to the lawful authority of the civil power, which, as being "ordained of God," cannot be overthrown without measurably disturbing the bases of that ethical government on which the whole theory of human life is regulated in the figure of society.

The Rebel Tax-Bill.

One of the most difficult problems in the science of taxation has always been to adapt internal duties to agricultural districts. The inhabitants, in their ordinary business, have so little money passing through their hands, that direct taxation, in such cases, has usually disappointed financial legislators. Such taxes are difficult to realize, and their collection is therefore expensive. They usually fall much below expectation, and are inevitably attended with popular odium. Hence, it has always been found best to reach the agricultural classes of any country by indirect rather than direct imposts. This principle has been adopted in our own recent tax-legislation, and in all the well-considered fiscal systems of modern Europe.

It is matter of no surprise, therefore, that the efforts of the rebels to contrive a system of direct taxation are opposed by difficulties, and give little relief to their bankrupt treasury. Thus their first tax-bill was a complete failure. It produced no more than ten millions of dollars, of which Virginia contributed $2,125,000; North Carolina, $1,400,000; Louisiana, $2,500,000; Alabama, $2,000,000; Mississippi, $1,500,000; Georgia, $434,126, and Florida $225,374. South Carolina does not figure in this list, inasmuch as although she was the first to unfurl the banner of rebellion, she finds it rather inconvenient to pay the bill. Hence, as she had taken at the outbreak of the war a portion of the floating debt, she adopted the ingenious device of paying her taxes in the certificates which she had thus in her possession.

Not discouraged, however, by the failures and disappointments of the past, the Confederate Congress has just elaborated a second and more stringent tax-bill. This measure is especially remarkable for two things. First, it discards State organizations. The tax is collected by the agents of the Richmond Government. South Carolina is thus precluded from a repetition of her ingenious manœuvre. Secondly, this new bill avoids the taxation of slaves. If the State Rights men are outraged by the former of these arrangements, they are, as slaveowners, propitiated by the second.

Excepting slaves, every source of wealth is taxed. All agricultural produce is to pay twenty per cent. The increase of all live stock is charged twenty per cent. And besides this there is an income tax of twenty per cent. additional. The whole amount on which the duty is laid, is officially estimated at seven hundred millions and the gross proceeds of the tax would, therefore, be one hundred and forty millions.

Since the time of the Spanish *alcavalas*, a tax which beggared some of the richest and most thriving ports of Spain, ruined thousands of industrious citizens, and made whole provinces a desert, history does not record such an attempt at inordinate taxation. Such an impost as has just been imposed on the rebel States, by their bogus government, could not possibly be collected, except by some system of terror, or to meet some overwhelming emergency. For an impost which takes away one-fifth of the gross produce of any people, must encroach on their capital, and by lessening their means of payment, preclude payment itself. The financial aspects of the rebel cause become certainly more gloomy with every new development, and each succeeding change, so far as appears, must still be for the worse.

Treatment of Fugitives.

Among honorable men in the military service of every civilized nation, the case of deserters from the enemy has always been considered one calling for the utmost care and generosity of treatment.

To weaken the opponent by the voluntary withdrawal of his able-bodied men, is, of course, of the highest importance to the other belligerent, and great pains are taken to shield those abandoning him, from the consequences of their acts. The deserter especially trusts himself to the honor of the other party, and any officer with the least tinge of the feeling of a gentleman and true soldier, would, in case misfortune should compel him to surrender his forces to the enemy, guard the safety of the deserters to the last. He would be bound, as a man of honor, to be more careful of them, even than of his own men, knowing that the laws of war protected them, while the fugitives from the enemy were exposed to unknown and uncontrolled cruelties. So it has always been in the European service, among officers who were true gentlemen. Where a fortress or a corps was surrendered, the first conditions were that the deserters or the fugitives, should have the same rights and privileges as all those surrendering themselves. The reasons for this are obvious. Apart from humanity and generosity, the giving up of deserters, or their non-protection, would deprive one belligerent of the greatest weapon of war against the other. Desertion has a fatal moral effect on your enemy. It weakens him also, physically, and strengthens your own army. To give up this weapon would be the height of folly.

The case is immensely strengthened, if the deserter from the enemy is the main source of his power, and if his return or his abandonment exposes him to incredible and terrible tortures. One would suppose that in such a case no officer with the smallest relic of humane feeling in his heart, or with the hope of ever mingling again with men of honor and military position, would dare to surrender or basely abandon such deserters. Such an act in Europe would bar a man from the name of a gentleman and the society of honorable men. It has been reserved for the most disgraceful surrender in this war—an act begun in cowardice and treachery—to have added to its damning disgrace of giving up almost without a blow 12,000 men and a fortified position,—the still more shameful procedure of abandoning to a

barbarous enemy 2,000 deserters, who had trusted themselves to our honor, to be whipped and tortured, and sold into life-long slavery. It makes the cheek of all honorable Americans burn with shame, that an act so mean and cowardly could be perpetrated under our flag, and by men in the National service. These poor men and women had, with much pains and under great dangers, abandoned the treasonable ranks of the enemy—some having been forced to labor in his entrenchments, and all supporting his power and adding to his resources, and had taken shelter under the flag to which they were still loyal, confiding in our generosity and returning our protection by any labor that was required of them. They were free by act of Congress. They were deserters, and most useful to the enemy, if retaken. They were fugitives beneath the protection of the Stars and Stripes.

The fact that they were poor and ignorant, that surrender or abandonment for them would be worse than death, ought to have made any honorable and humane officer the more concerned to protect them from the devilish cruelty to which they were exposed.

But, no! the fortress was basely surrendered by Col. MILES, or some other officer, and not a mention made of these two thousand deserters, who had trusted themselves to the nation's flag. They might have been so many cattle, for all he knew. He had not even the common instinct of the gentleman, to protect the weak who had put themselves under his care. Not a word was said of them, and now we hear from the Richmond papers that these poor creatures have been retaken to Slavery, and no doubt to a doom ten-fold worse than that from which they escaped.

Such acts are a disgrace to our National name. Wherever hereafter a surrender is made, the first condition should be the protection of all fugitives and deserters, and if the South violates the conditions, or the runaways are treated as were the ambulance-drivers at Manassas, a stern retaliation should be inflicted by the Government.

The Position in Kentucky.

The next battle of the war is to be fought in Kentucky. Any moment we may hear of the clash of arms between the forces of BRAGG and BUELL. And when the armies of these two Generals do meet, there will ensue the bloodiest duel that has been recorded since the rebellion began. Neither army has any amount of new or unskilful material in it. The soldiers of each are veterans all—tried in the fire of battle, purged of all weakness of body by the regimen of prolonged camp service—inured to fatigue by unparalleled marches, and hardened to the work expected at their hands by the daily sight of suffering and death, and by their own hardships, blunting the sensibilities and pleasures of living. When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war.

Recent accounts represent the rebels to be fortifying Frankfort, the Capital of Kentucky. This can hardly be. The town is not worth having. It is neither a fit dépôt for provisions, nor valuable in any other way that we can see to the rebel army. To be sure the State Penitentiary is there, which, as a workshop, would be valuable if there were supplies of coal and iron to be had. But there are no such necessary articles; and after the rebels have taken the inmates from the States' Prison and put them into their ranks as brother soldiers, they will have got all of Frankfort that was most valuable to them. Of these jail-birds, the rebel Generals could truthfully report to JEFF. DAVIS: "We have *liberated* many of the oppressed sons of Kentucky—imprisoned for their Southern sympathies (as manifested in such peccadilloes as stealing and perjury)—and they have shown their gratitude by rallying under the flag of the Stars and Bars."

Instead of Frankfort being a valuable offensive military point, it is one of positive weakness and danger to Gen. BRAGG. It is on the north bank of the Kentucky River, and as there is only one other bridge over the Kentucky River from its mouth to its source, besides the two at Frankfort, it will clearly be against the policy of the rebels to get any considerable body of their army on the north side of that stream. This reason will also forbid the attempt to hold Lexington, Ky. We are prepared to hear of the evacuation of Frankfort, Lexington, Paris and Mount Stirling, after plundering all, and the concentration of the entire rebel army near Harrodsburgh and Danville, two towns ten and fourteen miles south of the Kentucky River, and near the centre of the State, from which three routes out of the State diverge. There, if at all, it seems most likely that BRAGG will make his stand and fight for the possession of Kentucky.

Pork and Beans.

We have before us a letter from a Hebrew correspondent, who adverting to the exemption from military duty of Quakers, Shakers, and such religious orders as deem it incompatible with their religion to fight, asks the pertinent question: "Why should I not be exempted because of my religious abhorrence to the army ration? Must I be forced to partake of a flesh that is forbidden by my law, and of which a large portion of my allotted food is composed?"

We can hardly take up the query and answer it as especially adapted to the Hebrew, although we believe there are many patriotic men of the persuasion marching on with the Union army, but as a proposition applying at large, the pork question is worthy of consideration. We hold it as a fact, not patent, that the smallest item connected with the physical well-being of the army, assumes an importance at this moment as great as that which affects its moral. Good food is as much a necessity of war as good powder, and should be equally well-tested and chosen.

We candidly believe that our ill-arranged army ration is doing as much to destroy our men as the bullets of the enemy. Pork' pork' perpetually pork' and beef, perpetually beef! It does not require medical authority to know that there is an instinctive craving in every organism for a variety of food; and no matter how excellent any one article may be, too frequent use only inspires disgust and loathing, and consequently a failure to nourish. A ration composed wholly of cereals and animal food, is ill adapted for health in Winter, but in Summer it is simply a slow poison. It, as is now the case, a large portion of those meats are salted, the evil is heightened and the system works to the promotion of bilious and scorbutic diseases.

For the ill feeding of our soldiers in the field there is no excuse whatever. Nothing is gained on the score of economy, for the soldier that is ill-fed, whether it be by shortness of provender, by badness of quality or by sameness and ignorance of dietary, is a burden upon the State, and unable to encounter the mental or physical responsibilities of his position. A battle upon a well-satisfied stomach is half won. There is no reason that a positive schedule for the soldiers' food should be laid down and strictly adhered to through every exigency and every season. The whole country teems with an abundance of food that would form admirable substitutes for the perpetual pork and beans, an abundance that would flow in on our ill-fed armies if the signal be but given and the market thrown open for competition. There is a vast glut of Fall vegetables and fruits; enough wasted in some small districts to put new life and health into a hundred thousand men. There is no reason why these necessities should not be forwarded from the localities of the formation of regiments, and the people called on to contribute each his mite. They have responded grandly to the call for luxuries for the sick and wounded, is there any less reason that they should respond to the wants of those that are in health when the object is to retain that health which is to make the soldier effective on the battle-field?

Again, the army ration gives no spices or strong aromatic substance, while every physician knows that health cannot be kept without them, especially in a hot climate. Pepper, onions, thyme, sage, garlic, parsly, ginger, cloves, and cinnamon are as absolute as bread, and must find their way wherever alcohol is debarred.

These are suggestions for every domestic circle having one of its members in the camp. In these days of easy transportation there will be no difficulty in each and every family sending forward that which will add to the comfort and health of the soldier. Whatever tends to alter the diet and make a change from the daily routine, will be as much an era as DELMONICO's to the dinnerless, or a hotel feed to a Pike's Peak digger.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR GAZETTE.

Order Transferring the Gunboat Fleet.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 150.—The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Oct. 1, 1862.

Under the act of Congress of the 16th July, 1862, the Western Gunboat Fleet is this day transferred from the War to the Navy Department.

The officers in charge will transfer to the officers of the navy authorized to receive them, the vessels, naval stores, supplies, and property of all kinds pertaining to the fleet. The usual receipts will be taken in triplicate for all property transferred.

The Chief Quartermaster, Capt. G. D. WISE, of the gunboat fleet, will settle up all indebtedness of the fleet to 1st October, make the usual returns, and will close his accounts and report by letter to the Quartermaster-General.

In thus transferring this fleet, organized and built under the direction of the War Department to the Navy Department, the Secretary of War desires to express to the officers both of the Army and the Navy, and to the civilians temporarily employed upon this dangerous service of the gunboat fleet, his high sense of the valor, skill and patriotism with which the operations of this fleet have been conducted. The brilliant and important services of the gunboats at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Columbus, Island No. 10, Pittsburgh Landing, Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge, and generally in independent action or in co-operation with the Army on the Western rivers, will constitute some of the brightest pages in the history of the war for the preservation of the integrity of the country, and the suppression of a causeless and wicked rebellion. They have the thanks so well deserved of this Government, and of the people of the United States.

By order of the Secretary of War,

(Signed.) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 4.

THE WAY OPEN TO THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

It is now believed that yesterday there was no armed body of rebels nearer Washington than at the Rappahannock Station of the Alexandria and Orange Railroad, fifty miles out from Alexandria, and even there nothing but an outpost garrison of five small regiments, hardly numbering a couple of thousand in all.

THE HARPER'S FERRY SURRENDER

The Military Commission, of which Gen. HUNTER is President, is understood to be investigating all the circumstances attending the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and has summoned a large number of witnesses in the case.

CHIEF OF ARTILLERY IN GEN. SIGEL'S DIVISION

Major A. SWARTZ, of the Second Illinois Light Artillery, is discharged from the service of the United States, to enable him to accept the appointment of Chief of Artillery to Gen. SIGEL'S *corps d'armee*.

THE REMAINS OF COL. RODERICK MATHESON

The remains of Col. RODERICK MATHESON, of the Fourteenth California or Thirty-second New-York Regiment, who died from wounds received at Crampton Gap, Maryland, will leave this city for New-York to-morrow afternoon. At a meeting of Californians now here, Senator MCDOUGAL, Chairman, and the following named gentlemen of this city were appointed a Committee to receive the remains of the gallant dead: Messrs. C. K. GARRISON, GEORGE WELLES, W. T. COLEMAN, WARREN LELAND, CHARLES A. STETSON and ALFRED E. TILTON. These gentlemen are expected to meet at the Astor House on Sunday, to make the necessary arrangements to carry into effect the part assigned them.

SOLDIERS AT THE HOSPITALS

It has been determined to relieve the soldiers now on duty at the several hospitals here, and to fill their places with convalescents. They are to be supplied with arms taken from discharged soldiers.

THE CAPITOL HOSPITAL

The Capitol now contains about 1,700 patients. Both wings, as well as rostrum, are occupied.

THE CONVALESCENT CAMP.

The Medical Inspector, detailed to examine the convalescent camp at Alexandria, has made his report. He broadly intimates that there has been grave neglect in high quarters, in permitting the camp to remain in its present condition so long, but at the same time intimates that the reports of gross outrages on patients, given in State Relief Association statements, are decidedly Munchausenish.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE AND FURLOUGHS

The abuse of leaves of absence and furloughs is to be remedied, as is indicated in a recently issued order by Gen. BANKS. They are to be granted only on the most pressing necessity, for thirty days, and not extended.

PLUNDERING IN VIRGINIA.

Union citizens of Fairfax County, Va., complain of depredations committed on their property by a party of men, mostly deserters from the Union army, who have banded themselves together for plundering purposes, roaming through Loudon and Fairfax Counties, and in seizing and appropriating any property they can find which suits their fancy. They prowl around in squads of a half-dozen each, and make no distinction between the property of Unionists and Secessionists. A cavalry force will be dispatched from Gen. BANKS' headquarters for their dispersion and capture.

STRAGGLING REBELS

A scouting expedition, out to beyond Centreville, caught four straggling rebels yesterday.

SPIES CAPTURED.

HENRY VALENTINE was captured to-day by one of Gen. HALLECK's scouts, near Leesburgh, as a spy. He was provided with a pass from the rebel Gen. MACKALL, and was acquiring all the information he could about our movements. HIRAM MCKINNEY, another rebel spy, was taken in the same way.

RELEASED.

JACKSON, the letter carrier recently arrested by the military authorities on his return from Richmond, charged with complicity with the rebels, has been released and restored to the performance of his duties by the Postmaster of this city.

RELEASED.

Col. H. F. SANDERS, of the Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, having made it with the Government of his regiment in Army Head Quarters in Prison by China, without having his commission [illegible] and secured, as I have [illegible] to the interests of the Government [illegible]

of the President, been dismissed from the service of the United States.

PAROLED PRISONERS.

Paroled prisoners are reporting themselves to the Provost-Marshal's office daily. A large number of paroles are yet out, and it is a matter of doubt whether they ever will be returned, the chivalric gentlemen who gave them having "skedaddled" South.

THE REBELS TAKEN AT WARRENTON.

The exact number of prisoners taken and paroled by Gen. STAHL, at Warrenton, is 1,032. There were members from almost every regiment in the rebel service. A great many had had their limbs amputated. About twenty officers, none higher than captain, were among the lot. Their list has been received at Gen. BANKS' headquarters. A great many rebel wounded are at Culpepper.

AN OFFICIAL REBEL.

The charges against VINCENT R. JACKSON, an employe in the city Post-office here, and who was arrested on Wednesday, are said to be, that during his late imprisonment in Richmond with the captured nurses, he associated suspiciously with the rebels, giving them information relative to the fortifications around Washington, and that the easiest way for them to get here was from the Maryland side; and also that he brought letters from Richmond rebels to parties residing here. He has been sent to the Old Capitol, and will probably be tried by Court-martial.

REBEL MAIL AGENT.

A man named GRIGSBY was arrested yesterday while trying to pass out of our lines at Alexandria. Upon being searched letters to parties in Richmond were found upon his person. He was sent to the Old Capitol.

Some Suggestions for the Consideration of President Lincoln.

SIR: The writer of this, a Southern man and slaveholder, has watched with much interest the various propositions being urged relative to the disposition of the contrabands who have been freed by the operations of the military power of the Government. Something should be done of a more speedy character for the relief both of the Government and these people themselves, than is likely to be done by the colonization scheme. For this purpose the following suggestion is submitted to your consideration:

That the President shall appoint a Commissioner, who shall establish an agency in this city, to which all contrabands in this District shall report themselves and where a list shall be kept of those having employment and those who have not. And that it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to open communication with farmers in the North who may wish to employ labor to replace that which has been withdrawn by the absence of laborers in the army, and thus secure to the contrabands immediate employment on farms in the country. As these contrabands stand somewhat in the relation of wards to the Government, the Commissioner might be authorized to apprentice them, with their consent, for a term of one or two years, securing in a proper manner the wages of their labor.

Similar agencies ought to be appointed at other places for the same purpose. This project might be made a branch of the colonization scheme, as the contrabands would thus be able to realize the means of establishing themselves comfortably in some colony hereafter.

There are many reasons which might be urged in favor of this plan, of which a few will be stated. It would prevent the congregation of large bodies of contrabands in our cities, where they come in contact with large numbers of foreign laborers, and thus prevent those disgraceful mobs against the negroes, some of which have occurred lately in the North. It would also set these negroes to labor to which they have been accustomed all their lives, and prevent the demoralization and vice which they are sure to contract in cities. And it would supply a large body of agricultural laborers to raise food for the soldiers who have gone to the war, and whose labor they would replace. To employ them in the army subjects them to recapture and to cruel vengeance where they have had masters.

So grave has become the question of a supply of labor, that Mr. Secretary SEWARD has thought it not improper to address our foreign Consuls on the subject, and to encourage foreign immigration. Why not, at least temporarily, make use of the large supply of strong and healthy laborers furnished by the contrabands? If some person acquainted with the negro character were appointed, as suggested, there is no doubt but that much good would result in giving these people employment, and ridding the Government of much trouble and expense on their account.

Agreeing with your "oft-expressed *personal* wish that all men, everywhere, could be free," and professing to be a better friend of the negroes, free or slave, than those who claim to be his peculiar guardians, the above views are respectfully submitted.

A CLAY WHIG.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 28, 1862.

OBITUARY.

—Edward O. Wright, Second Lieutenant in Company H, Fifth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, (Duryea's Zouaves,) died in the Fairfax Seminary Hospital, near Alexandria, on Sept. 20, of a wound received in the second battle of Bull Run, Aug 30. Lieut. Wright enlisted as a private in the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., on April 20, 1861, but as he was among those whom that corps was obliged to reject, because it was so full when it left this City for the seat of war, he enlisted, on April 22, in Duryea's Zouaves, which was then forming. During the stay of the regiment at Fort Schuyler, its encampment in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, and at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, he discharged his duties with zeal and fidelity. In the battle of Big Bethel, on June 10, 1861, he bore himself with great bravery and coolness. Although he was always foremost in the succession of battles and skirmishes before Richmond in which the Zouaves won such distinction, Sergt. Wright, for his services in the ranks had been rewarded with promotion, escaped without a scratch, and for bravery displayed in the battle of Gaines' Mills he was made a Second Lieutenant. In the battle of Groveton, or 2d Bull Run, No. 2, which was fought on Aug. 30, he was wounded by a minie ball, which struck his left arm near the socket, passed through his lung and finally lodged between his shoulder blades. Could he have received immediate attention his life might have been spared, but he lay on the field until the afternoon of the next day, when the ball was extracted. After submitting to this operation he dragged himself to Centreville, where he was paroled, and thence was sent within the National lines. He was promptly taken to Fairfax Seminary Hospital, but the excitement under which he had received [illegible] to late to revive his failing energies, and on [illegible] we have already stated, on Sept. 26. During all his sufferings, which were at times intense, he gave a shining example of patience to those around him. His company, which had become attached to him as few companies are to their commanders, will miss him in camp and on the battle-field, and a wide circle of friends in this city, who knew and appreciated his worth, mourn his loss.

—Ex-United States Senator Miller, of New-Jersey, who died at Morristown on Tuesday last, was born in German Valley, Morris County, in November, 1790, and was therefore in his 62d year. He enjoyed the advantages of a good education, studied law with his brother, W. W. Miller, and after admission to the bar, practiced extensively in the Supreme and other general Courts of the State, retaining his office at Morristown. The prominence which he attained in his profession, and his firm Whig principles, secured him an election to the upper branch of the State Legislature in 1838, and in 1840 he was chosen United States Senator, where he was the associate of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton, Wright and other statesmen of that stamp. He received the indorsement of a reelection at the termination of his first term and served until 1852, with entire satisfaction to his constituents. After the dissolution of the Whig Party, Mr. Miller attached himself to the Republican, with which he acted till his death. During our present troubles he had been a warm and to the measure his health permitted, an active supporter of the Government and of the Union. He and Mr. Lincoln, by the way, were old acquaintances, and there existed between them a strong mutual confidence. In Morristown, where he resided, and throughout the entire circle of his acquaintance, Mr. Miller was universally esteemed for his private virtues. Although not a man of brilliant talents, he discharged every trust committed to him with the utmost integrity of purpose, and with the greatest fidelity.

—Mr. William G. Hewes, a prominent merchant of New-Orleans, died at Holly Springs, Miss., a few days since, at the advanced age of seventy years. He was a native of Boston, went to New-Orleans in the Fall of 1818, and soon attained a leading position among the commercial men of that city. For several years he was President of the Commercial Bank. [illegible] New-Orleans. Following the great [illegible] of 1837, 1842, he met with [illegible] partially withdrew from active mercantile pursuits, turning his attention to the cultivation of sugar, in which he was favored. On the organization of the Bank of America, he was selected as its President, called previously, however, to the Presidency of the Great Western and Opelousas Railroad, which he managed with great ability. Mr. Hewes married in New-Orleans about the year 1824. His wife died eight years since, but several members of his numerous family survive.

The calamities of civil war are fast penetrating our almost every social circle. In the recent death of Mr. J. A. Leonard the amateurs of chess have suffered an irreparable loss.

Born in the City of New-York, on the 21st of November, 1842, Mr. Leonard gave early evidence of an unusual capacity for that most difficult and scientific of all recreations—the time-honored game of chess. At the period of his leaving for the seat of war his proficiency was such that, among all his compatriots, Paul Morphy, the world's Chess Champion, could alone claim any superiority over him, while as a blindfold player, Mr. L. performed feats unsurpassed by any other master.

In February last he enlisted as a private in the Eighty-eighth New-York Volunteers, MAGHER's Irish Brigade. He was taken prisoner at the memorable battle of Savage Station, and conveyed to Richmond, where for upward of three months he suffered the hardships of prison discipline, aggravated by the usual inhumanities and barbarities practiced upon our captured soldiers in the South.

Insufficiency and inferiority of food, together with exposure and scant clothing, made such inroads upon his constitution that his release on parole came but too late, and he expired at the Military Hospital in Annapolis, of scorbutic diarrhea, superinduced by the above-named causes, on the 20th of September last.

—Mayor Taber, of Fall River, Mass., died in in that place on Monday last. He had been at the head of the municipal government since 1859, and in 1849 was a member of the State Legislature.

PERSONAL.

—Brig.-Gen. J. A. Logan was spoken of as a candidate for Congress from the Fourteenth District of Illinois. In a letter declining to have his name used, he wrote:

"I express all my views and politics when I assert my attachment to the *Union*. I have no other politics now, and consequently no aspirations for civil place and power. No! I am to-day, a soldier of this Republic, so to remain, changeless and immutable until her last and weakest enemy shall have expired and passed away. Ambitious men, who have not a true love for their country at heart, may bring forth crude and bootless questions to agitate the pulse of our troubled nation, and thwart the preservation of this Union, but for none of such am I. I have entered the field—to die if needs be—for this Government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war or preservation has become a fact established. Whatever means it may be necessary to adopt, whatever local interest it may effect or destroy, is no longer an affair of mine. If any locality or section suffers or is wronged in the prosecution of the war, I am sorry for it, but I say it must not be heeded now, for we are at war *for the preservation of the Union*. Let the evil be rectified when the present breach has been cemented forever. If the South, by her malignant treachery, has imperiled all that made her great and wealthy, and it is to be lost, I would not stretch forth my hand to save her from destruction, if she will not be saved by a restoration of the Union. Since the die of her wretchedness has been cast by her own hands, let the coin of her misery circulate alone in her own dominions, until the peace of Union ameliorates her forlorn condition."

—Parson Brownlow writes to the Philadelphia *Press* a sketch of his remarks at Detroit, a few days since. This is what he has to say about emancipation:

"I am aware that my views are desired upon the subject of the late emancipation proclamation of the President, about which there is quite a sensation on this ground. I am a Pro-Slavery man, and a true Southerner by birth, raising and education. I have defended the 'peculiar institution,' ever since I have defended any measure, and I am here what I am when I am in the South, having nothing to disguise. If the policy of the President is, as I understand it to be, to free the slaves of rebels in arms, and to compensate loyal men for theirs, I am with him—allowing, as does the proclamation, all rebellious States three months to come back and thus secure their slaves. The measure is useless in the revolted States. It can't be enforced, because the most simple Post-office law can't be enforced. I think the measure useless, as I do much of the legislation of the last Congress, but it will quiet the consciences of that class of radical men among you, who are afflicted with that incurable disease I call 'nigger on the brain.' The only point in the whole thing is this. The rebels intended, when pressed to the wall, as they will be, to issue a proclamation freeing all the negroes themselves, as a last desperate means of inducing England to acknowledge their independence. Take time, they would have placed the United States Government in the false attitude of fighting to perpetuate Slavery. And all there is of the matter is simply this. Mr. Lincoln has taken the start of Jeff. Davis. I am for standing by the Government, the Army and Navy, and backing them up, as the means of putting down this rebellion. The Administration will commit errors, and has done so, and when had we an Administration that did not? Let us distinguish between the President and the Government, and cling to the latter as long as life clings to us."

—The Cleveland District Court has been engaged for some days in trying one of the most extraordinary cases of breach of promise of marriage ever brought before a jury. The plaintiff is Henrietta D. Collins, and the suit is brought against Rufus Paine for the recovery of damages. The original suit was brought by Henrietta D. Collins, vs. Rufus Paine, to recover damages claimed to have been sustained by reason of breach of promise of marriage, and fraud and deceit, by means of which, under the form of marriage, he obtained possession of her person, and lived and cohabited with her as his wife for a period of several months, while in fact, as was claimed, he had a wife then living, by whom he had raised a family of children. The defence set up by him, was, that although he had lived with the last named woman for a period of over twenty years as his wife, and had raised a family of children by her, and had held her out as his lawful wife, and her children as his lawful children, and had caused her to sign deeds with him as his wife, and perform all the duties of a lawful wife, yet that she was never legally married to him, and the marriage ceremony which was performed between himself and HENRIETTA D. COLLINS (said them legally and actually man and wife, and so he was guilty of no fraud, and committed no wrong to HENRIETTA D. COLLINS. The case has been tried before, and then resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for $10,000.

—The Ohio *State Journal* has the following paragraph:

"It has been repeatedly stated that Gen. Schenck lost his sword in the late fight in which he was wounded. This proves to have been altogether a mistake. We are informed by those on the field that he was in the act of waving his sword aloft over his head and shouting to his command, when he was struck by a ball in the wrist. The bullet passed along the hand, tearing the fingers, and, striking the hilt of his sword, hurled it from his grasp, and drove it some 20 feet from him. As his men were removing him from the field, he persisted with almost frantic demands to remain, and that he might recover his sword. In conformity with them, Schenck's commands, and on his refusal to leave the field without it, an orderly sergeant took it and recovered it, and it was handed to him by a former officer of this office. The sword hilt was pretty severely marred by the ball that wounded the General."

—Mr. BRADBURY, who addressed the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association at Philadelphia, on Sept. 30, described the scene he witnessed at Gen. McClellan's headquarters the Sunday following the battle. Gen. McClellan requested a Bishop from Minnesota to hold Divine service, in which he assented, and the attendance was very large. At the close, the General invited the Bishop to enter his tent, and detained him there until evening, and then collected his Staff and Generals, and the night was spent in religious exercises. Gen. McClellan stated that the cause for which they were fighting was just, but the prayers of God were needed to insure success. The Lieutenant the Bishop slept on the couch of the General, while that officer slept on the ground. In the morning, when the minister was about to leave for the hospitals, Gen. McClellan requested him to say to the brave boys that he remembered them and sympathized with them in their sufferings.

—In the battle at Munfordsville, a man detailed from the Sixty-seventh Indiana acted as No. 2 of a gun of the Twelfth Indiana Battery. While engaged in putting the rammer to the muzzle of the gun, he was shot through the mouth, his teeth and a part of his tongue being cut away. He looked in the direction from which the shot came then rammed the charge home, stood to see the effects of the shot, gave his rammer to another gunner and retired. Col. Wilder met him again at Munfordsville, when Buell passed through, and the man ran out to meet him. The absence of a part of his tongue rendered it difficult for No. 2 to speak, but he managed to say, "Colonel, I can't do much talking, but I can fight like h—l and the doctor says I can go it again soon. I want you to have me with you."

—As the train from Hartford was nearing Springfield on the morning of Sept. 27, the engineer discovered a large ox upon the track, with a yoke of oxen attached and standing just alongside of the rails. The engine struck the timber and threw it off the rails. No serious damage was done to the train, though the engine was considerably shattered. Railroad men call it "set up." The teamster had got "stalled" on the rails, and hearing the train approaching left for the woods.

Maj.-Gen U. S. Grant, with Col. Clark B. Lagow, Inspector-General of the West, and Col. T. L. Dickey, of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, arrived in St. Louis on Thursday last. The General is looking remarkably well, although he has some marks of the fatigues of his summer campaign.

—The Detroit *Advertiser* recently tried to say that the claims of Albert Williams to the Attorney Generalship had been fully set forth in its columns;—the compositors made it awfully, and so it went into the paper.

—Brig.-Gen. Crawford, who was wounded in the battle of Antietam, is still at the residence of his father, at Chambersburgh, Penn., within hearing of cannon fired upon the field where he received his injury. Until very recently, fears were entertained lest tetanus might ensue, but all symptoms of this disease have disappeared, and hopes of his speedy recovery are now confidently entertained.

—Col. Wilder, who, with his Indiana troops, made such a gallant defence of Munfordsville, has been exchanged and returned to Louisville with the advance of Gen. BUELL's army.

—Two Tennesseans, who were cutting quite a figure in Cincinnati as persecuted loyalists, have been recognized as bitter rebels by some of their victims, and have been committed as spies.

—William C. Pierrepont, Esq., has resigned his seat in the Board of Trustees of Hobart College. The Hon. Washington Hunt has been chosen to fill the vacancy.

—Gens. Morris and Reynolds both decline to accept the appointment of Brigadier-General lately tendered them.

—The name of Rev. Thomas Starr King is mentioned in connection with the vacancy in the United States Senatorial delegation from California.

—Brig.-Gen. Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, is staying with his family in Warren, Herkimer Co., for a few days.

—Gen. Tyler and staff are in Chicago, whither they have been ordered to organize the paroled prisoners at Camp Douglas.

The Funeral of Brig.-Gen. Rodman.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Oct. 4.

The remains of Brig.-Gen. RODMAN arrived here on Friday morning, and lay in state until noon to-day at the State House, when the funeral ceremonies took place.

The remains of the brave and fearless soldier were escorted by a large turn-out of citizens, and by the military, consisting of the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry, the Horse Guards, and Battery H.

The funeral services, which were very solemn and impressive, were conducted by President SEARS and Rev. D. J. HALL. Addresses were also delivered by Ex-Mayor RODMAN, who presided, Governor SPRAGUE Senator ANTHONY, ABRAHAM PAYNE and Rev. Dr SEARS.

The remains were taken to South Kingstown, late the residence of Gen. RODMAN, this afternoon. They will be deposited in their last resting place to-morrow. The ceremonies to-day were very imposing.

Union Democratic Congressional Nomination.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 4.

The Union Democratic Congressional Convention for the District composed of Livingston, Ontario and Yates Counties, assembled here to-day. Every county was fully represented. Hon. SCOTT LOAN, of Livingston, was unanimously nominated for Congress on the first ballot.

Dr. Wolf's Essay on Chronic Diseases should be read by the afflicted. To be had gratis on application No. 832 Broadway, N. Y. Sent by mail. Hours 7 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

APLIN—CLINE.—In Grand Rapids, Mich., on the 26th ult., by Rev. D. R. Latham, Mr. WILLIAM APLIN, Reporter for the New-York Associated Press, to Miss M. ELIZABETH CLINE, of Grand Rapids.

DIED.

BOSWORTH.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 3 NATHANIEL P. BOSWORTH, in the 57th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, Judge Bosworth, No. 28 West 22d-st., on Sunday, Oct. 5, at 3 P. M., without further notice.

CUTHBERT.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, 4th inst., JOHN H., son of John H. and Marcie A. Cuthbert, aged 3 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., at 12 M.

HARDMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862, at her father's residence, ELIZABETH H., daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth Hardman, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 180 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., at 3 o'clock P. M. Monday, Oct. 6.

HAYES.—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Oct. 4, ADELIA, youngest daughter of Wm. J. and Julia Hayes, aged 1 year, 2 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Sunday, Oct. 5,) at 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 8 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

KETCHUM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 3, after a short illness, HENRY H. KETCHUM, aged 21 years, 7 months and 17 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Horace E. Ketchum, No. 202 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

LOW.—At Washington Heights, on Friday, Oct. 3, J. AUGUSTUS LOW, aged 36 years.

His friends and relatives, and those of his brothers, Wm. Herrey and John Low, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Intercession, on 10th-av., between 152d and 155th sts., on Monday afternoon, 6th inst., at 4½ P. M., without further invitation. Trains leave for 152d-st. by Hudson River Railroad, at 3 30 P. M.

LONGWORTH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 4, at the residence of his aunt, No. 47 Wyckoff-st., JAMES LONGWORTH.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the house.

LAIRD.—At his residence in Spring Valley, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 2, JACOB M. LAIRD, in the 48th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral. Carriages will be in attendance at the Hoboken Ferry, foot of Barclay-st., on Sunday, 5th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., to convey his remains to Greenwood Cemetery.

NAGEL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 1, GEORGE JOHNSON NAGEL, youngest son of Joseph and Jane Nagel, aged 9 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock, at No. 66 3d-st.

VALENTINE.—In Spottswood, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 4, ANTHONY P. VALENTINE, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 4½ o'clock P. M. Monday Oct. 6, from his late residence in Spottswood, N. J.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 471.—Oct. 4, 1862.

19, 9, 7, 44, 29, 51, 50, 66, 75, 22, 64, 15, 59.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 472.—Oct. 4, 1862.

74, 18, 65, 63, 53, 41, 2, 11, 49, 50, 60, 32.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 419.—Oct. 4, 1862.

53, 57, 49, 68, 48, 34, 77, 40, 2, 74, 50, 1, 37.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 317.—Oct. 4, 1862.

58, 61, 25, 54, 20, 70, 3, 35, 74, 73, 43, 1.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

DR. GUTMANN'S ORIGINAL RUSSIAN VAPOR-BATHS,

No. 372 Hudson, between Broadway and Bowery. With warm and cold water shower and douche baths, steam douches, etc., etc., open daily for gentlemen from 7 to 10 A. M. and 1 to 10 P. M. for ladies, from 10 to 12 A. M. on Sundays, for gentlemen only, from 7 to 12 A. M. These baths are a certain remedy for rheumatism, gout, paralysis, neuralgia, chronic diseases of the skin, chronic catarrhs, scrofula, mercurial affections, dyspepsia, etc., etc. Every comfort, convenience and attention provided for. Terms moderate.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCH CHAINS,

One, Two, Three, and Five Dollars each,

At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, NEW-YORK AGENCY, No. 468 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1862.

I HAVE MISS DIX'S AUTHORITY FOR saying that as more female nurses are wanted at Washington. Thousands of applications are already in Miss Dix's hands. She wants no women to come to Washington whom she does not positively send for. The Sanitary Commission has ceased to have anything to do with supplying female nurses. Women need not apply, therefore, either at Dr. Satterlee's or any other medical Purveyors or Directors of the United States Army with the hope of getting light on this subject, or opportunity of going. Nor has the Sanitary Commission time to correspond with individuals on the subject.

Letters on the subject addressed to Miss D. L. Dix, Washington, will receive attention when she wants more nurses, but not before.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.

SEASONS.

I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.

C. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery. THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. [illegible]'s Veterinary Horse Liniment superior to any [illegible] Old Sores, Bruises and Cuts, [illegible] Reference—Hiram Woodruff, the horse trainer. One bottle only 50 cents.

MILITARY.

"IRONSIDES."

LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.

Good Men yet received to fill up

COMPANY A.

JOSEPH B STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,

Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.

No. 47 East 27th-st.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE

RECRUITING FUND.

The Treasurer acknowledges, with pleasure, the following contributions to the above-named fund:

Chas. P. Kirkland	$100	C. H. Isham	$25
John Graham	100	Thos. Small & Co.	25
Devlin & Co.	100	Hoy

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GENERAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

FOURTH DAY.

Uniformity of Discipline Discussed—Special Prayer Recommended for the National Emergency—Resolutions Defining the Loyalty of the Church—A Stirring Debate—Addresses by the Hon. Horatio Seymour, Rev. Dr. Hawks, and Others—Peace to be Cherished in the Sanctuary.

The Triennial Convention met again yesterday at 9 o'clock, Rev. Dr. CRAIK in the Chair. The attendance was large and animated, it being expected that the war question, so freely debated on Friday, would again be brought up. The morning services were conducted by Rev. Drs. CRAIK and BURR, the Right Rev. Mr. TALBOT, Missionary Bishop of the Northwest, pronouncing the benediction.

The House of Delegates organized at out 10 o'clock, and the proposition of Rev. Mr. DOANE, of New-Jersey, in reference to a uniformity of ministerial practice in the interpretation of the Rubric preceding the Occasional Prayers and Thanksgivings of the Church, having been laid over from Friday, was taken up, in the form of the resolution heretofore reported, which extolled the spirit of a letter written on the subject by Bishop BROWNELL to Bishop WHITE, while the former was engaged upon his celebrated Commentary on the Book of Common Prayer.

Judge CHAMBERS, of Maryland, favored uniformity and advocated deference to the opinion of the Bishops who had revised the Book of Prayer. The decision of Bishop WHITE, he thought, should be entered upon the Journal of the Convention, that it might have its proper influence with the clerical members.

Mr. BUELL thought the Rubric sufficiently clear, and opposed the motion of Mr. CHAMBERS. Rev. Mr. WELSH, of Pennsylvania, also desired its withdrawal, and was joined in his opposition by Rev. Drs. DOANE, GOODWIN and STOUT, Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN and Judge REDFIELD—Judge CHAMBERS briefly sustaining his resolution. Finally, after an urgent appeal by Dr. HOWE, the resolution was, on motion of Dr. HUNTER, laid upon the table.

Ex-Gov. HUNT then alluded to the anti-rebellion question raised in the Convention, on Friday, by Rev. Mr. BACKUS, of Pittsburgh, and announced that he was ready to withdraw his motion referring the subject to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS desiring some further light upon the intention of Mr. HUNT in adopting this course, the latter gentleman replied that his reason for changing his mind was that he understood several resolutions on the same topic would be brought before the Convention.

Judge CARPENTER then requested the particular attention of the honorable body, and offered the following:

Resolved, That as the country is in a state of rebellion, and we are in the midst of a civil war, it is desirable that we should adopt a special form of prayer for the use of the Church."

This the Judge warmly sustained, but was interrupted by the Rev. Dr. HIGBEE, who objected to the impression being allowed to go abroad that the Church had not already fixed forms of prayer for times of trouble and times of peace. To this Judge CARPENTER replied that while the Convention was unmistakably loyal, there was no reason why the subject he had suggested should not be discussed. Rev. Dr. MEADE, of Connecticut, coincided with the views of Dr. HIGBEE, and proceeded to read aloud the form of Collects, recited at every service of the Episcopal Church in the surrounding diocese. Finally, after an animated discussion, in which Drs. BACKUS, MEAD, MASON and HAWKS, Judge ATWATER, of Minnesota, and Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP took part, Judge CARPENTER'S motion was carried by a large majority, and the resolutions of Mr. BACKUS were revived on motion of Rev. Dr. MEAD, and referred to the same committee.

Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN then re-read the preamble and resolutions offered on Friday, in condemnation of the rebellion and the course of Southern churchmen in participating therein and upholding it.

MR. SEYMOUR'S REMARKS.

The matter being thus thrown open for debate, the Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR rose amid the general and marked attention of the House. He desired, he said, to offer a few observations relative to the vote he had, on the preceding day, cast in favor of the resolutions introduced by the Rev. Dr. BACKUS, of Pennsylvania. He was a close and constant reader of the public journals, more so, perhaps, than any member of the august and honorable body before him, and, on the morning of the day in question, he had read in one of the public prints what would probably be the purport of the resolutions to be presented. Thus informed beforehand of their scope and character he had come to the Convention with his mind prepared, and had voted in favor of the resolutions. He had done so, deliberately, because he sincerely thought that a fair, free, and thorough discussion of the great question would clear the mental atmosphere of the Convention of any doubt that lingered there; would set the great Episcopal body of the Union right before the country and its brethren everywhere, and would, in the restoration of a perfect understanding and the settlement of the disputed points, contribute to the future harmony and joy of all the members of that Convention when they should return to their homes. He, for one, did not fear debate in its widest and fullest sense. Why should any member of so dignified and, in the persons of its reverend clergy, so exalted a convocation, hesitate to adopt any course in consonance with its high and holy mission? The discussion that was proposed would, perchance, remove from among them many subjects of dispute, nay, even of discord, with which the Church had directly nothing whatever to do, and, in this light, and, with this aim, he could not but believe that the introduction of the question would be productive of essential good, for it was his earnest hope, as it was his sincere conviction, that the influence of the Episcopal Church would be a most ready and effective instrument in bringing about the healing up of the wounds and the restoration of a blessed peace. Such had been the mission of the Church of Christ in all ages and all lands where its standard had been reared, and no hour so dark had come, no tempest so fierce had rolled over the world, when the sacred emblems of our glorious faith and the teachings of the man of God had not been able to arrest and soothe and, finally, to subdue the wrath of human passions. War had its uses and, at times, the path to peace lay over the bloody furrows of the battle-field, but there was a power in love that transcended all the achievements of mere brute force. Such was not only the doctrine of God's word, but it was the common testimony of the past. It was with this view, and penetrated by this sentiment, nay, the speaker had voted for a special and common form of prayer for this emergency—a form in which all might fervently unite—one that would express the innermost throbbings of their hearts, and at the same time convey to the world a true comprehension of the position of the Church. It was essential that the invocations addressed to the Most High, and the consequent action taken by this important body should be conceived in a true spirit of love for their erring and misguided members, and that the record should be such as to withstand the scrutiny of the future. When he contemplated the awful havoc of his countrymen filled with sorrow, Dr. WAINE, as he had every man, the type of a soldier in the service of Christ—when he saw him stand up before the House and learn him in that prophetic, forcible and eloquent language, which was so singularly his gift, heap denunciation on the South, enkindled on by the fervor of zeal that distinguished him in all his undertakings, he (the speaker) could not refrain from casting his thoughts forward for relief to that period, still three years in the future, when this Convention would again assemble—when the whole Church, North and South, would again be gathered around the common altar to offer there a common sacrifice. In that day, and amid that scene, he knew that the old fervid, whose voice had yesterday rung like a warrior note in their ears, would be among the first to extend the hand of a new union in the gracious joy with which he would greet his southern brethren returning to their old and cherished seats. Let there be nothing, then, pass upon the record to revive rancor in our hearts or mould dissension. Let there remain to record on the proceedings of the Church, but the proceedings of that high body bear evidence to the abundant love and charity that filled it. Such he felt was the real sentiment of those around him, and hence he favored the conclusion that he knew must effect it. Just and wise action he believed would follow the debate. As the causes of the existing war he would not refer to. There, as in all other large bodies, different political views were entertained, and those he did not wish to engage in controversy, yet he could not and would not refrain from saying, and saying emphatically too, that whatever might have been the opinion of this unhappy contest, there existed abroad in the land a universal admiration of the wise policy and glorious principles of our Government—a neglect of those essential elements of its greatness whereby that were the life of the State and a determination to crush the treasonable party, which had plunged our country in its present disasters. Our own sins—[illegible] had invited our present trials, and [illegible] well to the question now before us, [illegible] to avoid, if possible, the [illegible] to allow all evil to rise [illegible] upon the record that which [illegible] would bitterly regret to [illegible] not [illegible] [illegible] things which [illegible] the [illegible] care of its members by all [illegible] the bonds of our brotherhood so [illegible] [illegible] as they [illegible] Our Saviour [illegible] [illegible] of a hopeful reconciliation. [illegible] the basis of a hopeful reconciliation. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Destruction of the Town of Randolph, for Harboring Guerrillas.

From the Memphis Bulletin, Sept. 25.

The *Ohio Belle* returned to the city last night after midnight, bringing the information that the town of Randolph had been laid in ashes yesterday afternoon.

It appears that immediately on learning of the firing upon and attempted capture, by FAULKNER'S cavalry, of the steamer *Eugene*, the military authorities determined to prevent the place from being a rendezvous for guerrillas in future, and accordingly sent the Forty-sixth Ohio, commanded by Col. WOLCOTT, to destroy it.

The regiment left here on Wednesday night, and reached Randolph on Thursday morning. The Quartermaster of the regiment went through the town and took an inventory of the buildings and their probable worth, with their owners' names, as far as they could be learned. The inhabitants seem to have been impressed with the conviction that the town would be destroyed, and consequently most of them had left in anticipation of the event.

The principal man of the place was an officer in the Confederate Quartermaster Department at Columbus, Island No. 10 and Fort Pillow. He was in the town when the *Ohio Belle* got in sight, but left at double quick. There were only a few men and some women and children left.

It was not a little singular that none of the inhabitants knew anything of the guerrillas or their movements in that vicinity, though as many as sixty of FAULKNER'S men slept in the town the night before. Finally, however, they admitted that the guerrillas had been there, and did attempt to capture the steamer *Eugene*, and that they had expected the destruction of the town in consequence.

An inventory having been taken of all the property, and everything in each house having been removed, every house in the town was burnt to the ground, except the Methodist Church, which was left standing for the accommodation of the persons turned out of doors by the fire. The house of a Mr. CHAPMAN, living some miles back of the town, was also left standing, it having been shown that he had remonstrated with the guerrillas heretofore, and that he was absent from home at the time of the recent attack.

Five men were taken as prisoners; three of them were found on horseback, armed with shotguns, about three miles from town, and are suspected of belonging to the guerrillas. The other two are cotton buyers, suspected of acting as spies upon our army movements.

It appears that FAULKNER'S headquarters are back of Covington, the county seat of Tipton, and that he was getting his forces as far back from the river as possible.

All the cotton and other property of value as merchandise, was brought away, and the town known as Randolph is now among the things that were but are not. The inhabitants anticipated such an event, as a proper retribution, and they were not disappointed.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 24
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 25
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 1
Hiberian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 2
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 11
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 11
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 14
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 15
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 18
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 18
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 18
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 25
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 5

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 58 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent, out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One per Cent., additional, out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 8th of October next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of September until the morning of the 8th of October.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th October, ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 1 to 15, inclusive.

W. A. KINSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., nett, payable on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, &c., Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues; regulating, &c., in Fifty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue; and building sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues. The districts embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues; both sides of Fifty-sixth street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue; east side of Eighth-avenue and west side of Broadway, half-way to and from the streets lying on either side of said Fifty-sixth-street; and both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES MCNEILL, }
JACOB P. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 4, 1862.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—FOURTH DISTRICT, THIRD, FOURTH, SIXTH and EIGHTH WARDS.—The undersigned having been appointed Collector of Taxes for the Fourth District of the City of New-York, in accordance with "An Act to provide Internal Revenue and to pay Interest on the Public Debt," gives notice that his District comprises the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York, and that his office is at No. 48 Franklin-street, and will be open daily for the transaction of business, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. for receiving payments; the hours will be from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Distillers, Brewers, and Coal Oil Distillers, within the said district, are requested to apply to the Collector for forms of books to be kept by them in accordance with the above law.

JOHN MACK,
Collector Internal Revenue, Fourth District.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new wing recently erected on Ward School-house No. 40, in said Ward; pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 9 Crosby-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed by the public interests to do so.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1862.

WILLIAM H. ORTON,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, } Commissioners.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY. Wedding cards, [illegible] monograms, seals, albums, &c. [illegible] 250 pictures, sold at 25 cents, proportionately cheap.

THE ROSE HILL [illegible] SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION [illegible] clothing, groceries, &c. [illegible] at the Ward School No. 11, [illegible] Fourth-st., near 3d av.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 5 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Hincbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, L. L. D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.

D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 928 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:

Hon. Geo. Opdyke, H. M. Alexander, L. Lockwood, Rev. Dr. Phillips, Wm. Black, H. A. Mott, J. Lindy, M. D., G. Burchard, D. S. Schanck, W. Parker, M. D., A. W. Canfield, A. H. Trowbridge, J. Auchincloss, P. Handy, J. C. Tucker.

MRS. & MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 19th-STREET, Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 19th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 253 Madison-av., S. E. corner of 40th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 14th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, &c., address as above.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 68 West 26th-st., N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., Rector.

The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NORWALK, CONN. C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this School will commence on the first WEDNESDAY of November next.

BENJAMIN MASON'S MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

MR. J. W. BLIGH'S CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES, Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 14th-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FREE DRAWING CLASSES OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN, will open on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 6. Apprentices and journeymen mechanics desiring to join, may apply at the rooms, No. 26 Crosby-st., or to the Librarian at the Apprentices Library, No. 472 Broadway, where they will obtain all necessary information. On the same evening, at the same place, an address will be delivered by Richard O'Gorman, Esq., commencing at 8 o'clock. Members of the Society and others are invited to be present.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACADEMIC year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (5th) of October, when the students will attend at 8½ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October, at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be re-examined on the same day.

CHS. KING, LL. D., President Columbia College.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.—This Seminary opens on the 1st of October. Easy of access via New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st. Trains pass several times a day. Juniors under 12 taken at a reduction from the regular terms. R. L. COCKWOOD, Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD—Westchester County, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to eight. Next session will open Nov. 3. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, No. 193 Water-st., W. J. Elger, No. 880 Broadway, or of the Principal.

MAD. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the piano, singing, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupils' houses. Call or address No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMES'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 West 20th-st., Will reopen, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. All letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—T. G. SLOAN, Principal. A family boarding-school for twelve pupils, pleasantly located in the village of Fair Haven, within one mile of New-Haven, Conn., has been established eleven years. Winter term begins Nov. 5. Circulars at E. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 10, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, at South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.—The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 5. For circulars, address the Principal,

BENJ. F. MILLS.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 200 Broadway, corner of 29th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 639, and 848 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 15th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for Boys, corner 5th-av. and 20th-st.—entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college, Annapolis, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.

Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 4. For Circulars, address the Principal, Z. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 26th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

$110.—HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—Westchester, Westchester County, N. Y., is open for children under the age of 12. Address Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and day School, Sept. 10, at No. 51 West 21th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 92 East 15th-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FORMERly B. A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 20th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR your children and wards? Circulars and full particulars sent, without charge, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 27th-st., near 5th-av., will be opened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. There is connected with superior physical training for youths in connection with classical studies, ensuring better success than can be had at the school, or sent free on application.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 10, at No. 43 East 30th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL.

For circulars address the Principal, P. V. ANDREW.

MISSES POHRS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, at No. 1,219 Broadway.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.

TEACHERS.

AS PRINCIPAL OR CHIEF ASSISTANT.—A graduate of Yale College, just from Germany, an accomplished German scholar, desires a situation as principal or chief assistant in an academy or private school. For further information, address or inquire of S. S. H., No. 47 12th-st.

AS TEACHERS.—TWO NEW-ENGLAND LADIES desire engagements as resident teachers in schools or families in the City or country. One is experienced in teaching music, French, which she speaks; Latin, Italian and English; the other competent to teach English, French and rudiments of music. Best City references exchanged. Call or address TEACHER, No. 19 Adelphi-place, South Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER AND GOVERNESS.—A young lady, capable of giving instruction in all the English branches, mathematics and Latin, desires a situation in a select family of several children to whom she will devote her whole time and attention. Refers, by permission, to Dr. Clowes, No. 21 Abingdon-square, who will answer all applicants.

DAILY OR WEEKLY TUITION.—A GENtleman would give instruction in young persons of ages from seven to twelve, at the houses of their parents, or at his own residence. Both steel, French, Greek and Latin would be taught. Unexceptionable references given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, as first-class governess, by a young lady competent to give instruction in the English branches, and rudiments of French. Respectable references given as to character and competency; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Address "G," Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A STUDENT, LATE FROM a first-class New-England University, prepared to teach the ancient or modern languages, and the higher English branches, desires employment as private tutor. Excellent references given; work more important than salary. Address J. M. K., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR IN THE Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics and English branches, has a few unoccupied hours. Best City references. Address J., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as excellent cook, washer and ironer; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; she can give five years' reference. Call at No. 83 East 18th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing if required; has the best reference. Call at No. 101 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; can do up clothes neatly; has 5 years' good City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 10 East 40th-st., near Lexington-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would like to have one or two families' work, by the day; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 1 West 41st-st., near 6th-av.

MRS. M. C. GREEN RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her Agency for Employment, No. 950 Broadway, east side, near 22d-st. I request all who have paid and were not suited to come and be suited to the best situations and highest wages free of charge. Lady's-maid wanted. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, AN experienced book-keeper, desires a situation in a counting-room, banking or other office, where the services of a thorough book-keeper are required; can furnish first-class references. Address C. D. E., Box No. 48, Springfield, Mass.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener; can bring satisfactory references. Can be seen, or address H. B., at Wm. Ellis's seed store, No. 47 John-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has had long experience in England and in the United States; understands every thing in the proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable references for capability and steadiness. Address P. G., Box No. 20 *Times* Office, or No. 338 Third-av. or No. 57 West 15th-st., harness shop.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young man of long experience; is sober, and understands his business well; can milk and make himself generally useful; is acquainted with the very best of city and country reference. Call or address, for two days, COACHMAN, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant young man with the best of moral habits, strictly temperate, a good and careful driver and groom; the best of City reference from his present employer. Call or address, for one week, ISAAC J. STILLINGS, No. 1,036 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED FOR a coachman, with the best of City references, long experience and good habits. For further particulars call at No. 20 Union-square, 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant man, with four years' City reference from his last employer, where he can be seen for one week, at No. 1 West 44th-st., corner of 5th-av.

HELP WANTED.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A first-rate cook, washer and ironer, in front of a permanent situation in a small private family, residing in Astoria, Long Island, may apply by letter to Box 4647 New-York Post-office. Good recommendations required. Terms, $7 per month.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS Wanted, an English or Scotch Protestant woman, to serve as chambermaid and waitress, to go six months from New-York; her references must be unexceptionable as to her neatness, integrity and capability. Call at No. 68 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., from 10 to 1.

A BOOKSELLER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands the retail book and stationery business. Address Box No. 4,571 General Post-office, with full particulars.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURdrinier machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

HANDS WANTED—TO MAKE MILITARY clothing. The best prices paid.

BERNHEIMER BROS., No. 12 Vesey-st.

WANTED—BASTERS AND FINISHERS, ON military frocks; also, an operator on a Singer's machine. Apply at No. 53 Avenue C, in the store.

WANTED—A FOREMAN, COMPETENT TO MANufacture chewing tobacco. Address Box No. 688 Post-office.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, AND their relatives and friends should send or call for our book relative to obtaining Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, Prize Money, &c. For gratuitous circulation. Address, with stamp, SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

MACHINERY, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationary, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

TO TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.—WANTed to purchase, an entire set of machinery for the purpose. Address Box No. 983 New York Post-office.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 23d-st., and No. 109 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship MARION, D. PHILLIPS, U. S. Navy, Commander, Will leave, per No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

No bills of lading signed the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to

STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE SCOTIA, CAPT. E. JENKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 8th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA, from 1½ to 2½ P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.

The PERSIA will sail 22d of October.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Anniversary Meeting of the New-York County Medical Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING next, the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock. An election of officers will take place.

H. D. BULKLEY, M. D., President.

H. S. DOWNS, M. D., Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, 7th inst., at 2 P. M., in Room No. 12 City Hall. All persons interested will please attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, }
IRA A. ALLEN, } Committee
ALEXANDER FREAR, }

FOR ADOPTION.—A BOY, A VERY PRETTY child. Apply at 5 Robinson, Irvington, N. J.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY [illegible] of heating, either by steam or stove heating, at one quarter less cost. DESLEY & ELLIOT, 494 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ORDINATION OF A CHAPLAIN.—MR. LEWIS M. BIRGE, a Captain of the Fourth Metropolitan Regiment, of this city, will be ordained THIS EVENING to the Ministry of the Gospel, by the Third Presbytery of New-York, in the North (Rev. Dr. HATFIELD'S) Church, Ninth-av., corner of 31st-st. The Rev. RICHARD D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach the sermon, and the Rev. THOMAS H. SKINNER, D. D., LL. D., will deliver the charge. The service will commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. JAMES M. HOPPER, of Jersey City, will preach for this church on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at Washington Hall, on 3d-av., between 12th and 126th sts. The public organization of this church will occur at the above place on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of the Broadway Tabernacle Church. Rev. Drs. STORRS and BUDINGTON, of Brooklyn, will take part in the exercises.

A SERMON COMMEMORATIVE OF THE life and character of the late Senior Secretary of the American Bible Society, Rev. J. C. BRIGHAM, D. D., will be preached in the New-England Church, South 20th-st., Williamsburgh—the Church at which he was accustomed to worship—by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. TOWNSEND, on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 5. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN THE 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—On SUNDAY, the 5th of October, preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. ALFRED CORMAN, of the 5th-av. M. E. Church. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. JAMES LINDSAY, of the 14th-st. M. E. Church. Seats free. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

INDEPENDENT.—PROF. MATTISON WILL preach as usual, in the New Independent Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., after which several candidates will be publicly admitted to the fellowship of the church. Rev. C. WILSON, Pastor of the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, will preach, by exchange, at 7½ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the Atlantic-st. Congregational church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach in said church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Some Sermon on the Beatitudes*—and at 7½ P. M., by special request, will repeat the last sermon of the series *On the Affections of the Heavenly World*. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor, Tuesday, at 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF REV. HENRY ANTHON, D. D., West 35th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rt. Rev. MANTON EASTBURN, Bishop of Massachusetts, will preach, and, by permission of the Bishop of the Diocese, hold an Ordination on SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 5, and Rt. Rev. C. P. MCILVAINE, Bishop of Ohio, will preach in the EVENING. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR—North side of 44th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.—Rt. Rev. JNO. H. HOPKINS, D. D., Bishop of Vermont, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, Oct. 5, after Divine service, at 10½ A. M. Rt. Rev. SAMUEL A. MCCOSKRY, D. D., D. C. L. Oxon, Bishop of Michigan, will preach after Divine service, at 4 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. The afternoon being for deaf mutes. To-morrow being the 16th anniversary, the Rector will be instituted at the morning service. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach in the EVENING. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, No. 440 Broadway (City Assembly Rooms.) Rev. E. F. REMINGTON preaches at 10½ in the morning, and Rev. CHAS. CHAUCER GOSS at 7½ in the evening. S. S. at 2 o'clock. Strangers, young men, everybody, welcome. Evening subject, *The True Hero*. Preaching at Burling-slip at 4½, and at Washington-square at 5 o'clock.

ORDINATION.—REV. CHARLES BATTERSBY will be publicly set apart to the office and work of the Christian Ministry, in the Independent Methodist Church, at Gravesend, L. I., on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. Sermon by Professor MATTISON, of New-York. Other Independent Methodist Ministers will be present to participate in the services.

THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, on SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*Friendship of Christ*. Communion in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the evening, Monthly Concert, when letters from seamen will be read, and addresses delivered by shipmasters, seamen and others. All seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAWKINS, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor. AFTERNOON, at 3, by Rev. JOSEPH HAYWOOD. EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor. Seats free. The public invited.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, EVENING-st., corner of East Fifth-st., Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. Services TO-MORROW, Sunday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Rev. G. EMLEN HOARE, of Philadelphia, Penna., will preach in the EVENING.

INVITATION EXTRAORDINARY.—THOSE Friends of Christ who are weary of the errors and corruptions prevailing in the so-called Christian Babylon—are invited to hear the prophet, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats are free to all.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH.—TABERNACLE HALL, No. 54 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY at 3 P. M., by Elder L. ROWZEE, on *The Time of Trouble*—Daniel xii. 1. Also, Conference meeting at 10½ A. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 WORTH-ST.—There will be services in the Chapel of this Institution on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Strangers and others are cordially invited to attend. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. HAWKS, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. Dr. EASTBURN, Rector of the Church of the Messiah, Boston, in the evening. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 74th-st., and east of 5th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach in the morning, and Rev. F. M. MCALISTER, of San Francisco, California, will preach in the evening.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Stone Church, 25th-st., near Broadway, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach at Ebbitt Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Experiment of Conscience*. No evening service.

FOURTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Services in this Church on SUNDAY next, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and at 7½ o'clock in the evening. Rev. Dr. PARKER, Pastor.

CALVARY CHURCH—CORNER 4TH-AV AND 21st-st.—Right Rev. Bishop BURGESS, of Maine, will preach next SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 5, and Bishop TALBOT in the afternoon. Services at 10½

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

[Continued from First Page.]

antry, and I cannot help expressing the pride I feel in commanding such valiant soldiers as they have proved themselves. I have to mourn the loss, in this last battle, of Lieut.-Col. BELL, of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, a gallant and efficient officer and amiable gentleman—killed at the Stone Bridge by a shell.

Lieut.-Col. CARAUTA, of the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, was slightly wounded. I annex a list of killed, wounded and missing, amounted to: Killed, 93; wounded, 371; missing, 6, total, 472. Loss, in both engagements, 588.

I have the honor to be, General,
Your most obedient servant,
EDWARD FERRERO, Brigadier-General.
Brig.-Gen. S. D. STURGIS, Commanding Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.

Official Report of Gen. French.

HEAD-QUARTERS FRENCH'S DIVISION, SUMNER'S CORPS, CAMP ON THE BATTLE-FIELD, NEAR SHARPSBURGH, Md., Sept. 21, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Taylor, Chief of Staff, Sumner's Corps:

COLONEL: My Division, composed of Brig.-Gen MAX WEBER'S and KIMBALL'S Brigades, and three regiments of new levies, under the command of Col. DWIGHT MORRIS, Fourteenth Connecticut, having been in readiness since daybreak on the 17th inst., was put in motion by order of the General commanding the Corps, at about 7½ A. M.

The Antietam Creek was forded by the Division marching in three columns of brigades, MAX WEBER on the left, the new regiments in the centre, and KIMBALL'S Brigade on the right. When my left flank had cleared the ford a mile, the Division faced to the left, forming three lines of battle, adjacent to and contiguous with SEDGWICK'S, and immediately moved to the front.

The enemy, who was in position in advance, opened his batteries, under which fire my line steadily advanced, until the first line encountering the enemy's skirmishers, charged them briskly, and entering a group of houses on ROULETT'S farm, drove back the force, which had taken a strong position for defence. Whilst MAX WEBER was clearing his front, and driving before him the enemy's first line, a sudden and terrible fire was opened upon his right by the troops which had succeeded in breaking the centre divisions of the line of battle. At the same time a heavy column attempted to turn my left and rear.

At this moment Capt. SUMNER communicated to me, from the General commanding the corps, that his right divisions were being severely handled, and directed me to press the enemy with all my force. Appreciating the necessity of the order, without waiting for the new regiments to recover from the disorder incident to their long march in line through woods, cornfields, and over fences, I left them in reserve, and ordered KIMBALL to charge to the front.

With an unsurpassed ardor this gallant brigade, sweeping over all obstacles, soon crowned the crests of the hills on our left and right, planting their regimental banner in defiance to those of the rebels, who, flushed with a supposed victory, dared to face us.

I refer the General Commanding to the reports of Brigadiers and their Colonels for the details of the battle sustained by my Division.

The gallantry and coolness of Gen. MAX WEBER excited the admiration of the whole command; with consummate skill and judgment he led the attack, and left the field reluctantly, severely wounded.

Gen. KIMBALL, Second Brigade, brought his veterans into action, and fought the enemy on the front and either flank with such desperate courage and determination as to permit the arrival of reinforcements, which reached the field three hours after my Division had sustained the conflict.

After the arrival of reinforcements, the exhaustion of ammunition brought my line from the crests it had carried, to the second line, which being supplied, my troops were ready to continue the action.

RICHARDSON'S Division supported me with that success which always distinguishes that noble corps. BROOKS' Brigade was particularly conspicuous.

I particularly ask attention to the report of Gen. KIMBALL, to whom the division is indebted for a brilliant display of courage never surpassed.

My Staff Lieutenants, PLUME and FARNUM, aids-de-camp, who have been through every battle with myself, fought by McCLELLAN'S army, it is sufficient to say, did their duty.

Surgeon GRANT organized his division hospital under fire. The Division Commissary, Lieut. SCHIFFNER, and Lieut. HALE, Fourteenth Connecticut, Division Ordnance Officer, were strenuous in their exertions to supply the command.

The conduct of the new regiments must take a prominent place in the history of this great battle; unbridled, but admirably armed and equipped, every regiment, either in advance or reserve, distinguished itself but according to the energies and abilities of their respective commanders.

The report of Col. MORRIS, Fourteenth Connecticut, commanding brigade, exhibits the services of his command. There never was such material in any army, and in one month these splendid men will not be excelled by any.

Receiving orders from the General-in Chief (Gen. McCLELLAN) to hold my position to the last extremity, it was done, but not without terrible loss. My loss was 1,817; killed and wounded 1,614, and missing 203.

The flags, prisoners and arms captured are detailed in the subordinate reports.

(Signed) W. H. FRENCH,
Brig. Gen. Commanding Division.

The Fifty-first New-York Volunteers.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN CO. B.

The following is a list of casualties in Co. B, Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, in the recent battles:

IN THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS, AUG. 29 AND 30, 1862.

Killed—Wm. Kaiser.

Wounded.

Corp. Geo. W. Waterbury—hand.
Wm. Krokel—mortal.

Missing.

Daniel McGinley and Wm. Wood.
The dead and wounded were left on the field.

IN THE BATTLE OF CHANTILLY, SEPT. 1, 1862.

Wounded.

Corp. Leander Reynolds—head and arms, slight; killed at Antietam.
Cyrus Lewis—leg, slight.

IN THE BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN, SEPT. 14, 1862.

Wounded.

Corp. Patrick Doyle—hand, slight.
Corp. Arthur Gale—severe; leg amputated.

IN THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM BRIDGE, SEPT. 17, 1862.

Killed.

Corp. Leander Reynolds.
Patrick Quigley.
John Thompson.

Wounded.

Second Lieut. Wm. Berryman—arm, slight.
Sergt. Robt. Anderson—side, severe.
Sergt. Jos. McCloy—leg, slight.
Corp. Chas. W. Walton—head, slight.
John Boot—back, slight.
Geo. Dangler—arm, severe.
J. S. Downing—slight.
Thos. Flanegan—head, slight.
J. Hughes—ear, slight.
Ezra Miller—side, severe.
Geo. Rubman—shoulder, severe.
Chas. Stevens—leg, slight.
Elanson K. Teed—arm, slight.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

A Fight at Sarcoxi, in the Southwest.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL FORCES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 4.

The correspondence of the *Missouri Democrat* of last evening says that rumors were afloat of heavy artillery firing in the direction of Sarcoxi.

To-day these rumors increased, and by noon word was received that a fight had taken place at Sarcoxie.

The number of the enemy's force is unknown, and we have not yet learned the result of the fight.

A refugee from Gen. McBRIDE'S command came in to-day, and from him we learn that nearly every able-bodied man in the northern portion of Arkansas is either a conscript or a refugee.

The treatment of those living in Northern Arkansas is represented as most cruel. Their homes are robbed by some bands of plunderers, who seize all the men and all the property that can be of any possible use to their army, leaving women and children to starve for want of the necessaries of life.

Advices from Sarcoxie, dated Sept. 25, says that two brigades of the Kansas army had arrived there. The guerrilla COFFEE, with 300 men, was at Newtonia, fifteen miles south of that place, when Col. SOLOMON'S advance guard arrived, but a few hours who was there on a visit made his escape and gave Coffee notice of our approach, when he retreated South.

The rebels at Sarcoxie say they have 10,000 men at Cowskin Prairie, and that Gen. HINDMAN, with 30,000 men is in Arkansas, near the Missouri State line, and that as soon as they join forces, they will march directly on St. Louis.

All the prisoners taken tell of the rich booty the rebels are promised when they take St. Louis. It appears that such promises are the great incentives used by the rebel Generals to keep their men to-

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Safe Arrival of Gen. Morgan's Force at Greenupsburgh, on the Ohio.

The Trains and Artillery All Safe.

THE HARDSHIPS OF THE RETREAT.

The Works at Cumberland Gap Left in Ruins.

THE RETREAT FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 4.

A dispatch from Capt. HOUSER, of the Thirty-third Indiana Regiment, dated Greenupsburgh, Ky., 3 1, says: Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN arrived with his whole command at Greenupsburgh this evening. He brought all his trains and artillery with him. His men are in fine health, notwithstanding the many hardships they have undergone in their march from Cumberland Gap.

The *Commercial* says Gen. MORGAN'S retreat was the most arduous and hazardous of the war. During its march northward, our army was constantly enveloped by the enemy's cavalry. MORGAN maintained the offensive throughout. One division marched twenty-four successive hours for three days. Our troops had no water but that found in stagnant pools. All the guns at the Gap were brought away except

ur 32-pounders, which were too heavy for transportation, and the trunnions were knocked off of them before they were abandoned.

Greenupsburgh, Ky., is fifteen miles above Portsmouth, Ohio.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON and ALEX. LONG were nominated for Congress yesterday, by the Democrats of the First and Second Districts.

A military order was issued to-day, suspending all drills in the city military organizations till further orders.

A LATER DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 4.

Mr. M. C. GARBER, Quartermaster in Gen. MORGAN'S Division, telegraphs the following to the Madison (Ind.) *Courier*:

The advanced brigade of Gen. G. W. MORGAN'S command, from Cumberland Gap, arrived at Greenupsburgh, Ky., on the 3d inst., after an exhausting march of sixteen days, having roads to make in many places.

The men are shoeless, hatless and naked, and for days were without rations. They had to gather subsistence from the corn standing in the fields, which they grated to make bread of, after the fatigues of the day.

The men bore their hardships and privations and the fatigues of the march with the greatest fortitude They marched twenty hours a day, skirmishing in the woods, on each side of the road, and repelling the attempts of the rebel cavalry in their front and rear to capture them.

The enemy blockaded the way all along the march and at every suitable place harassed our column as much as possible.

Our force is 10,000 strong, with a magnificent park of artillery, consisting of twenty-eight pieces, six of them being twenty-pounders.

We had 400 wagons, all of which we brought off safely.

The works at Cumberland Gap were left in ruins.

GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

Reception of Gen. Buell's Troops at Louisville—A Review by Gen. Rousseau—The Defensive Works—The Work which is to be Done—Signs of an Early Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEAR LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 27, 1862

This morning our troops removed their camps to a beautiful oak wood, two and a half miles southwest of the city and close to the Oakland Race Course. As brave and true a set of men as ever bivouaced for battle are gathered around us. The divisions of ROUSSEAU, WOOD, CRITTENDEN and MCCOOK are all near by. I cannot send this letter without saying a few words for Louisville and her noble, patriotic citizens. As the splendid and worn out army of Gen. BUELL passed through the streets of the city, cheer followed cheer from the citizens and the sidewalks, while from the windows of the residences and the balconies of hotels and palatial mansions the smiles of the ladies beamed a joyous welcome. The flag of our Union streamed along every street and decorated the buildings at every turn. Nor did the people of this goodly city confine their evidences of appreciation for the services of our brave men to smiles, hurrahs and the waving of banners. Our men were taken to the houses of the citizens, and feasted and favored with much needed and more tangible rewards. After their long and wearisome march, our gallant men had at length reached a haven of rest, where the atmosphere they breathed, was entirely untainted with the fetid breath of treason. Louisville is among the most loyal of loyal cities, and by her trueness and devotion to the cause of the Union, has aided much in keeping the war ramp back from the Ohio River. Her Press, teeming with the loftiest and most inspiring sentiments of justice and patriotism, has found its way to every village and hamlet, and, like a beacon of encouragement that has never flickered or wavered, has done much to keep the fires of devotion to our country burning in the breasts of the people of the Border States. Her officers and her citizens have liberally and cheerfully contributed to the relief of our trying emergencies, and the donations of her ladies have found their way to every battle-field and every hospital where our armies have been in the Southwest. Her stalwart sons, too, have gone out to do battle for their country, and spilled their blood in defence of our cause. It was a proud day for the soldiers of Gen. BUELL, as they walked erect, with their sun-burnt features, worn-out uniforms and tattered flags, through the streets of the noble city, they had come to defend. The confidence our entrance into the city inspired, gleamed upon every countenance. Our dense, compact and well-drilled columns, bearing honored scars and captured trophies from Shiloh, and other fields of the Southwest were looked upon as invincible. When our advance got within striking distance of the city, all alarms of the enemy vanished. The women and children who had crossed the river into Indiana, when the city was threatened by BRAGG, returned; business was resumed, and the people, relieved of the terrible agonies which a maddened and powerful enemy in close proximity had created, rejoiced as though they had escaped a fearful fate. As we neared the city, letters words were entered the thoroughfares and streets, and [illegible] of joy prevailed among the citizens. It was a [illegible] day for the gallant Rousseau's Army [illegible] go he was organizing a regiment at Camp [illegible] on the Indiana side of the river. He brought [illegible] to the Kentucky shore to receive a number [illegible] to the [illegible] of the great city was [illegible] Soldiers' Home [illegible] "hospitality" of [illegible] arrived here [illegible] soon. Now, [illegible]

the battle-fields of one of the most trying campaigns in the annals of war, returns to his native city at the head of his magnificent division of the Army of the West, to receive the admiring homage of his fellow-citizens. He had a review through the principal streets this afternoon of his troops, which was witnessed by thousands of his former friends and companions. Had the enemy appeared before Louisville before the arrival of our army, it was the determination of the citizens and the military here to defend the place to the last extremity, and in case of their inability to hold out against the foe, to make of the city another Moscow, before it should fall into the hands of the rebels. This determination was no empty passion of the hour, but the stern resolve of men and patriots, ready to sacrifice their all upon the altars of their country. Well might they welcome us to their city as deliverers Their alarms were not causeless. BRAGG and SMITH were at Frankfort, Bardstown and Shelbyville, with immense armies and a powerful array of artillery. Shelbyville is but thirty miles off, and there are excellent roads leading from each of the other points directly into the heart of the city. To resist them there was not here half the number of troops the rebels had, and those which were here were, for the most part, of the new levies. There was great cause for fear that the combined forces of the rebels might be hurled suddenly upon the city, to rob the commissary stores, plunder the city, and take the Government property, of which there are large quantities stored here.

Before the arrival of this army, much had been done, however, in the way of defences. A semi circle of rifle-pits, eight miles in length—beginning at the river above the city, and terminating at the river below the city—has been dug, and earthworks have been thrown up. These rifle-pits completely surround the city on the southwest, crossing and protecting all the roads and avenues of approach to the city on the south side of the Ohio River. In this work the citizens, without distinction to position or avocation, gave assistance, and worked with a will and with alacrity.

Beyond these rifle-pits, further to the south, there is another and shorter intrenchment, extending from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to the old turnpike, which enter the city almost parallel. One pontoon bridge, for the purpose of facilitating transportation, has been constructed across the Ohio at this point, and another is in process of construction two miles from the city. In all these labors the citizens gave assistance. Our soldiers are to be paid off here, their pay being five months behind. They are also to receive new equipments entire. Ambulances, wagons horses, overcoats, tents and new uniforms are to be furnished. They are, indeed, much needed, particularly the articles of clothing. Many of our officers and men wear the same clothes they had last Winter and Spring. Major GARRER, of the Ninth Kentucky, wears a coat that has a bullet hole in the sleeve, and two others in the skirts, which were made at the battle of Shiloh. Our men receive the just homage of all. This morning some hale and hearty young men were giving vent to their admiration in vociferous shouts as our men passed. One of our boys said to them, "All right, men, we are glad you like us, but why don't you fall into the ranks?" This was a stunner. The march of this army from Battle Creek to this point has been most arduous and trying, yet our men have borne up under it with the utmost cheerfulness. Their sufferings have been intolerable, and only known to those who have witnessed them. An editorial in the Louisville *Journal* of this date, however merited the rebuke may be, as regards new levies and epauleted loafers about hotels, can in no sort of justice be applied to the officers and soldiers of this army. The editorial says that, "throughout all portions of the country, where this war is raging, a general complaint has been that the movements of our troops are strangely slow in comparison with those of the rebels, even when the greatest celerity has been required, and when everything seemed to depend upon it." The editorial accounts for this want of "celerity" in the fact that our troops are "so well fed and so well clothed" that they are incumbered with useless articles which the rebels do not possess, and hence we cannot travel so fast as they. It adds, "Our wagons outnumber theirs fivefold, our officers carry four or five times as much baggage as theirs, each one of them deeming it important that he should have a trunk full of fine clothes and other adornments and luxuries of a gentleman, and our common soldiers, as a general or very extensive rule, would talk of throwing down their arms, if not permitted to incumber themselves with three times the weight deemed necessary to the Confederate privates. The natural consequence is that our armies never overtake the rebel armies, even in cases where, if they could do so, decisive and glorious victories might very certainly be won." The insinuations contained in this extract, so far as this army is concerned, are wholly unjust. As regards being "well fed," throughout the Summer and thus far into the Autumn, this army has been on half and even quarter rations, living much of the time on dry crackers an half-cooked bacon, and drinking often pond-water from the road side. As to being well clothed, and the officers wearing "fine clothes," a number of our troops are almost barefooted and some, of them entirely so. Most of our officers wear the same clothes they wore in the last campaign, and do not have with them a change of suit. The last four hundred miles of our march has been made entirely without tents, our officers and men sleeping, what little time they have had to sleep, on the ground, in the open air, with but a solitary blanket. This, too, has all been done with cheerfulness and good-will. The wagons that accompany this army now are barely sufficient for the transportation of ammunition purposes. Of the rough, fare we have had, forced marches have been made of from twenty-four to thirty miles a day. So it will be seen, that we are clear of the unfounded insinuations of the extract.

Gen. BUELL'S head-quarters are at Louisville. We will remain here but a short time, when we will be again in chase of the rebels. We are now camped in an oak grove, close to the city. The day is dark and rainy. I write you this on a board across my lap, protected by a ragged tent-cloth called a "fly," stretched at the foot of a white-oak tree. Gen. CRITTENDEN has just passed into the wood, close to my right. Gen. ROUSSEAU is in another wood, close by. Gen. BEATTY sits at the foot of the tree, wrapped in his gum coat, taking the rain like a philosopher. Cols. GRIDER, HAWKINS, HOBSON, HOLLINGSWORTH, FIFFE, PRICE and others are all in sight, sharing the toils of their devoted men.

But little that is reliable can be learned concerning the movements of the enemy. They are publishing papers at Lexington and at Frankfort, thus prostituting the offices of the Lexington *Observer* and *Reporter*, and the Frankfort *Commonwealth*, to the basest of purposes. There are many refugees in the city driven from the localities of their residences by the rebels. To-day, it is said the rebels are at Shelbyville, thirty miles from Louisville. It is also believed that they have, since our departure, gone to Southern Kentucky, with designs upon the Green River country, and upon Tennessee and Nashville. If they succeed in this, an immense amount of Government property will fall into their hands. They have possession, already, of over half the State, and are pillaging, foraging and conscripting at a fearful rate. It will be some time before communication with the Green River country can be resumed. The locks and dams on Green River are destroyed, the Salt River railroad bridge is again burned, the railroad bridge across Bacon Creek is burned, and the Green River bridge is destroyed, while the road has been torn up in several places. Since commencing this letter, information has been received that our men are to prepare five days' rations, and be ready for an early march in the morning. Camp-fires are burning, and cooking is busily going on throughout the camp. Whither we go must be reserved for another letter.

CURTIUS.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 3.

The steamboat *Metamora* left at noon to-day for Aiken's Landing, taking up about fifty rebel prisoners from Fort McHenry, and is expected to bring down several hundred Union prisoners. She is to wait for them.

The rear buildings from the Hygeia Hotel are being demolished, which does not interfere with the main portions of the hotel.

[illegible] alarms are heard at Suffolk, but no [illegible] reported at present.

[illegible] Mr. BARNUM does not [illegible] interesting announcement [illegible] of his palace of enterprise, [illegible]

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE JURA OFF CAPE RACE.

The News of the Victory of South Mountain Received in England.

THE COTTON MARKET AGITATED.

Sneers of the London Press at Garibaldi.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Oct. 4.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool 25th, and Londonderry 26th ult., was boarded by the news yacht at 9 A. M., to-day. Her advices are one day later than those by the *City of Washington*.

The *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 25th.

The political news by the *Jura* is unimportant.

The news of McCLELLAN'S victory over LEE was received with much satisfaction by the Federal party in Liverpool, and gave an impetus to the cotton market, which was checked by large arrivals of Surats.

The *Times* of the 25th, in an editorial, says: "After recent events, it is not impossible that we may yet see GARIBALDI crossing the Atlantic in the assumed character of an American citizen, and fighting for the *subjugation of a nation struggling to be free*."

The *Morning Post* remarks that, to be consistent, GARIBALDI should go to the other side, where nine millions are fighting for the right of governing themselves.

The *Post* endeavors to prove Gen. POPE'S incompetency from his reports.

COMMERCIAL.

The sales of COTTON at Liverpool, for the week, were only 10,000 bales. The market was irregular, and nominally 1d. lower. Sales of Friday 4,000 bales, the market closing firmer and ½d. @ ⅝d. higher, on the advices from the United States.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. CORN firmer.

PROVISIONS inactive.

Consols closed, on Friday, at 93¾ @ 93⅞, for money.

AN OVATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Enthusiastic Reception in Frederick on His Return to Washington.

Two Brief Speeches Made by Him.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 4.

We have received the following dispatch from our special correspondent, dated

FREDERICK, Md., Saturday, Oct. 4.

The President's visit to Frederick was one of the most joyous and enthusiastic ever witnessed in this city, and must have presented a startling contrast to those who, but a few days ago, saw the Union flag trailed in the dust at the feet of rebels' horses.

The town was in great excitement a great part of yesterday, and to-day also, momentarily expecting the President's arrival. He was accompanied today by Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff to the South Mountain, where, after a minute survey of the battle-field, the parties separated, the President proceeding, with his escort, to this place.

He arrived in Frederick this evening at 4¾, accompanied by Maj.-Gen. McCLERNAND, Col. L. S. Marther, Chief of Artillery, of McClellan's Staff, Capt. W. Rives, Aid to McClellan; Capt. Derrickson, of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania; John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Marshal Lamon, of the District of Columbia; Hon. O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State, of Illinois; J. P. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census, and a body of cavalry. The party entered Frederick by Patrick-street, passed through Court and Church streets, and then stopped at Mrs. RAMSEY'S house, to see Gen. HARTSUFF, who was wounded at Antietam. Here the President, being called on, made the following speech:

"In my present position it is hardly proper for me to make speeches. Every word is so closely noted that it will not do to make trivial ones, and I cannot be expected to be prepared to make a matured one just now. If I were as I have been most of my life, I might, perhaps, talk amusing to you for half an hour, and it would hurt nobody. But as it is, I can only return my sincere thanks for the compliment paid our cause and our common country."

From this place they proceeded along First street; then down Market-street to the railway station, where bands were congregated, cheering vociferously, and the windows everywhere crowded with a most exciting and enthusiastic crowd—the ladies especially exhibiting every symptom of delight.

Just at this period the sky became overcast with clouds of inky blackness, and a tornado came up, sending the dust in blinding gusts, and accompanied by a short but heavy rain. By the time the President reached the Station it had already blown over—ominous of the brightness that is to succeed our dark day of sorrow.

At the Station, being loudly called for, he made the following remarks:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I see myself surrounded by soldiers, and a little further off I note the citizens of this good city of Frederick, anxious to hear something from me. I can only say, as I did five minutes ago, it is not proper for me to make speeches in my present position. I return thanks to our soldiers for the good service they have rendered, for the energies they have shown, the hardships they have endured, and the blood they have so nobly shed for this dear Union of ours, and I also return thanks not only to the soldiers, but to the good citizens of Maryland, and to all the good men and women in this land, for their devotion to our glorious cause. I say this without any malice in my heart to those who may have done otherwise. May our children and our children's children to a thousand generations continue to enjoy the benefits conferred upon us by a united country, and have cause yet to rejoice under those glorious institutions bequeathed us by WASHINGTON and his compeers. Now, my friends, soldiers and citizens, I can only say once more, farewell.

At the conclusion of this speech, which was delivered standing at the end of the car, the President entered amid the acclamations of the crowd, and the train moved off. Once again he appeared, waving his hat, and continued doing so until the train was lost in the distance.

"Three cheers for the hope of America," was called out by one stentorian voice in front of Mrs. RAMSEY'S house, and the reception which our President received here shows that that is the estimate put upon him by the good people of Frederick, and indeed the whole of Maryland.

STATEN ISLAND BENEVOLENCE.—On the evening of the 2d inst. a concert was given at the Hotel St. James, on Staten Island, under the management of the patriotic women of that patriotic locality. Miss KELLOGG, the most charming of our American born *prima donnas*, very kindly proffered her services and rendered in her most artistic manner the Ballad from the "Sicilian Vespers," and the Polacca from "Puritani," responding to an *encore* by the always beautiful "Last Rose of Summer." Two of BASILI'S pupils, Mrs. FARNHAM and Mr. GLOVER, Miss MORENSI, Mr. GENTENORI and BASILI added their full quota to the enjoyment of the evening, and succeeded in making the concert most delightful and successful.

AID FOR SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

The Loyal Brigade of Gen. Boswell of Alabama to be Aided—The Needs of the Loyalists of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.

A large meeting of the citizens of this city was held at Cooper Institute last evening for the purpose of aiding the loyalists of the South in their efforts to struggle against the rebellion. On the platform were PETER COOPER, R. H. SHANNON, Gen. W. K. STRONG, of this city, and others.

Geo. STRONG commenced the exercises by announcing that they had assembled for the purpose of hearing a statement concerning the condition of loyalists in the South from a gentleman lately returned from that locality. For the purpose of organizing the meeting, he nominated as Chairman R. N. HAVENS, Esq., who was chosen to preside.

Mr. HAVENS, on assuming the chair, took occasion to compliment Gen. STRONG for his services in the Union cause. He also announced that addresses might be expected from Col. R. H. SHANNON of this city, Mr. CARTER of East Tennessee, and finally from Col. HAMILTON of Texas. (Applause.)

Col. SHANNON, was then introduced as the representative of Gen. BOSWELL of Mississippi, and proceeded to detail his knowledge of the loyalists of Mississippi and Alabama. He alluded to the well known liberality of New-York and its earnestness in all efforts to restore the power of the Government. He depicted the persecutions of Southern loyalists, driven from their homes and hunted down by the rebel foe, because of their adherence to their allegiance. General BOSWELL, who was trying to raise the loyal brigade, had been a resident of Corinth for twenty-three years—in a locality contiguous to Northern Alabama and to Tennessee. General BOSWELL had always remained firm in his support of the Constitution. [Applause.] He was set upon and taken prisoner. He had succeeded in obtaining information of the operations of the rebels, with the design of imparting the knowledge to the Federal Government. He was imprisoned in Memphis three weeks, but was released under the writ of *habeas corpus*. He made an attempt to escape to the Union lines, but was captured, and his money and horse confiscated. He was at Fort Henry previous to its capture, and, after obtaining a full description of the interior of the fort, made his way to Paducah, where he met Gen. SMITH and Gen. LEW. WALLACE, and imparted to them the information which led to the capture of Fort Henry. [Applause.] Gen. BOSWELL had been engaged in taking care of the interests of Ohio and Kentucky, and at Cincinnati he met Gen. WALLACE, who then admitted the signal service which he had rendered. Gen. WALLACE said he should never forget "those butternut breeches" which Gen. BOSWELL wore when he arrived at Paducah. Gen. BOSWELL had obtained permission to raise a loyal brigade in Mississippi and Alabama, and, at his request, the speaker went out with him to aid in the work. The loyalists of the States named were good and true, for they had firmly maintained their integrity during all their persecutions. But they needed aid to carry out their intentions. Some of them had, like Col. HAMILTON, been driven from their homes, and been deprived of their property. There were now four hundred of them in Corinth awaiting what they should do. The Generals of the Federal army said they should go into the organizations already there, and were unwilling that they should form into new and separate bodies. They felt that they were entitled to be known by their local declaration, and that they were better able to work in that manner. Surely they were entitled to that boon. [Applause.] Gen. BOSWELL had told the Secessionists that, if they had any grievance, he was willing to go to Washington with the flag in one hand and the Constitution in the other, and he was sure that the remedy would be forthcoming. [Applause.] Mr. SHANNON said he was on his way to Washington to lay before the Government the condition of these suffering loyalists, and the endeavor to obtain relief. He read a letter from Gen. BOSWELL representing the condition of affairs, the sincerity of the Southern loyalists, their admiration and love of the President. [Applause.] As to the proclamation of emancipation, from the conversation he had with the people of Mississippi and Alabama, he felt convinced that the President should use the best means to put down the rebellion. [Applause.] They were in favor of the proclamation. [Applause.] They believed that the Union should be saved in preference to Slavery. [Applause.] He knew that the people would have spoken more plainly if they had not been kept down. [Applause.] Gen. MITCHEL, [applause,] when in Tuscumbia, saw some of these people, and heard them tell what they wished to do. But, then they did not speak as plainly as they would had they been assured that the Government would retain possession of that locality. Gen. BOSWELL felt certain that if he were allowed to extend his jurisdiction he could obtain at least five thousand Union recruits in Northern Alabama.

Rev. Mr. CARTER, of East Tennessee, was next introduced by the Chairman, who said that he had been driven from his home fifteen months since. Mr. CARTER had been to Cumberland Gap, and could tell them something about that.

Mr. CARTER said that his section of Tennessee had been rendered more beautiful by its loyalty to the Union. [Applause.] Though his State had proven treasonable, he claimed to be one of them, and that he had no connection with rebellion. [Applause.] He had seen the flag of his country torn down. He had seen the rebel flag waving, but he had fasted many times since rather than eat under its folds. [Great applause.] He lived in a town in East Tennessee, where the flag of the Union floated in November, 1861—the last place where it floated in East Tennessee. He lived in a town which was to-day more loyal than the City of New-York. [Applause.] He was proud that that town bore his own name. [Applause.] He denied that the papers of New-York, which tried to represent that we had no freedom of speech in New-York, told the truth. [Applause.] He could realize the value of free speech, and believed he enjoyed it here. [Applause.] He had voted for JOHN BELL, but would now gladly vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, because JOHN BELL was a traitor, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN was not. [Great applause.] He had never been a politician, and hoped he never should. [Laughter and applause.] If the Swedenborgian doctrine was true, the politicians, and especially the politicians of New-York, would have a sad time of it in the future. [Great laughter and applause.] For himself, he was a sorry speaker, and it was entirely gratuitous. [Laughter and applause.] He did not believe that Slavery was the cause of the rebellion. He believed that, as JACKSON said, Slavery was made the pretext to overthrow the Government.

A VOICE—Down she goes. [Hisses.]

THE VOICE—Slavery, not the Union. [Applause.]

He would say here as he had said elsewhere, that if, in order to save the Union, Slavery should die—then let it [illegible]. [Great applause.]

VOICE—The time has come.

Mr. CARTER—I believe that for the authorities to declare, better that all praise, than that the Flag of the Union should cease to float from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. [Great applause.] Did they suppose that though he was a slaveholder he did not love his country better than his negroes? Could he not give his negroes if that mother could give her son? He would rather give them all than to be kept for fifteen months without a wife's smile or a child's caresses. [Sensation.] But he would give a lifetime of sacrifice rather than bow to treason. [Applause.] He believed that the cause of the rebellion was the lust for political ambition. The men at the bottom of it were thieves, gamblers, drunkards and murderers.

A VOICE—"Give it to 'em." [Laughter.]

Mr. CARTER—I knew no good could come of it, for it was devilish. Men thirsted for my blood because I was loyal to my country. [Applause.] He thought that any man who could endure to live under that arch-traitor JAMES BUCHANAN, could afford to live under honest ABE LINCOLN. [Applause.] Look at the leaders of the rebellion: MASON, a drunkard; BENJAMIN, a gambler; WIGFALL, a murderer.

VOICES FROM—YANCEY—

Mr. CARTER—I see you know them. There is no use of my naming them. [Applause.] These men saw that the aristocracy were to rule no longer, and that the Democracy were about to take the power. During years they had seen the Republicans lying like LAZARUS at the rich man's gate, seeking the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table. [Laughter.] They could not brook to see LAZARUS sitting at the public table and having sumptuously every day. [great laughter,] and above all, they could not brook to see Father ABRAHAM at the head of the table. [Great laughter.] What made so many traitors? The greed for office. How could they conciliate these traitors? Give them office. Make them the Mayors of your cities.

VOICES—"Work Wood." "We can't do it."

Out of the 33,000 voters in East Tennessee 8,000 were in the armies of the Union. Had New-York done as well as that? Why was East Tennessee loyal? It was because men like JOHNSON, MAYNARD, NELSON, and others dared to have free speech at the point of the bayonet. [Applause.] He had spoken in East Tennessee with five hundred Union men armed in the audience. [Applause.] He could raise a regiment in his county to-day, because the people had suffered under the grinding tyranny. He had brought the Government for fifteen months to relieve those men, but help seemed further off than ever. He would say it, though he should be put in prison for it, that we had too many political Generals. While he was at Cumberland Gap, eight hundred enemies [illegible] had come from the railroad to the Gap, all of [illegible] had in vain endeavored to convince the General that it was safe for armed men to go on the railroad to help break the [illegible] of the rebellion.

VOICES—Name, name.

Mr. CARTER declined giving the [illegible] of a personal friend, who [illegible] and that if President LINCOLN [illegible] and God, succeed in [illegible] crisis, he would [illegible] Mr. CARTER [illegible] Mr. FOSTER, the Chairman [illegible] Mr. GARRISON, the [illegible]

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A Conflagration in Fulton, N. Y.—Entire Loss, $250,000.

FULTON, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 4.

A terribly destructive fire occurred here this morning.

At 2¾ o'clock the alarm was given, and the fire was found to have originated in the large flouring mill of KENYON & JOHNSON, directly south of said ad, joining the lower river bridge, and on the west side of the canal.

In an incredibly short space of time, assisted by a light, though favoring wind, the flames swept across the bridge, attacking the mill of BAKER & Co., taking the bridge in their way, and entirely consuming the large storehouse and the four-store of W. S. NELSON, which were between the mill where the fire originated and the canal.

The flames in their progress northwardly, after consuming the mill of BAKER & Co.; the extensive furniture and machine-shop of DOTTON, CUMMING & SMITH; the Telegraph Mills of STEVENS & DWIGHT; the woolen factory and woolen machine works of A. J. THAYER; the furniture and machine-shop owned by J. W. KNOX, and occupied by W. B. BUELL; the large custom mill of Messrs. GARDNER & BENEDICT; the large building owned by E. FISH, and occupied by J. L. GOODRICH as a woolen factory, by A. R. WADE, millwright, and by M. E. LAZARE as a sash, blind and door factory; the building owned by WM. SCHENCK, and occupied by Mr. CUTLER as a planing mill; the wooden-ware factory occupied by R. P. ALGER; a carpenter-shop and a dwelling-house, owned by WM. WRIGHT, the latter occupied by two families, were quickly and entirely destroyed.

All the force-pumps on which the place has heretofore depended for a supply of water when fires were raging were located in the several mills, and were of course soon rendered useless.

The entire loss is estimated at $250,000, while the insurance will hardly reach half that amount.

The bridge across the Oswego River was also on fire, and before the destroying element could be checked, three spans of it—about 150 feet—were destroyed.

The Hydraulic Canal Bridge was also burned.

The canal boat *Carrey*, lying in the Hydraulic Canal, adjoining the building of BAKER & Co., was burned to the water's edge, and is a total loss.

[Advertisement.]

"I WANT TO BE HEALTHY, WEALTHY, HONORABLE AND HAPPY."—A Phrenological Examination of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will reveal your defects and how to correct them—your talents and how to use them.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

ALL OUR STOCK PURCHASED PREVIOUS TO LAST GREAT ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Heavy Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, Ticking, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, Sheeting and Table Linens, Clothe, Cassimeres, and Satinets, for sale wholesale and retail by W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

All the most fashionable styles for FALL AND WINTER WEAR, NOW OPEN

FINE CLOTH CLOAKS, new styles, at $6 to $8.
ENGLISH MELTON CLOTH CLOAKS, at $4 to $6.
FINE, BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, richly trimmed, at $7 to $10.
SUPER FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $10 to $12.
SUPER FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3443. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A Great Battle Fought at Corinth on Saturday.

A GREAT NATIONAL VICTORY.

The Combined Rebel Forces Under Van Dorn, Price and Lovell Defeated with Great Slaughter.

The Enemy in Full Flight, and Our Forces in Full Pursuit.

Their Killed and Wounded Left on the Field.

THE LOSSES HEAVY.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE VICTORY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

Official information has just been received here that the rebels under VAN DORN, PRICE and LOVELL, yesterday attacked our forces at Corinth, *but were repulsed with great slaughter, and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.*

Our forces are in full pursuit.

REPORTS BY WAY OF CAIRO.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 4.

Dispatches from Cairo to-night say that a battle has been raging in the vicinity of Corinth since yesterday morning. At three o'clock this afternoon, which is the date of the latest report from Bethel, the cannonading was still heard. The communication is now cut off at Bethel, consequently we are unable to obtain any particulars. Bethel is twenty miles this side of Corinth.

CAIRO, Sunday, Oct. 5.

Glorious news has been received to-day from Corinth. *The rebels are routed and retreating.*

Their loss is very heavy. Ours is also large.

Gen. DODGE sent a message here from Columbus to prepare for a large number of wounded.

PRICE, VAN DORN and LOVELL were in command of the rebels, who numbered 40 000.

Our troops are said to have acted nobly.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5—9 P. M.

Official intelligence has been received to-night of a splendid victory over the rebels at Corinth, Miss.

Gen. PRICE with a force of forty thousand men, attacked Gen. GRANT on Friday morning and was repulsed and defeated with frightful slaughter after two days' heavy fighting.

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS led our troops, who behaved in the most splendid manner.

Gen. HACKLEMAN was killed at the head of his corps.

We captured a large number of guns and prisoners.

The rebel army will, undoubtedly, be completely destroyed.

LATER AND IMPORTANT.

Some Details—Two Days Fighting—The Rebels Surrounded.

CAIRO, Sunday, Oct. 6.

We can get no distinct account of Friday's battle, at Corinth. On Saturday morning Gen. PRICE attacked Gen. ROSECRANS right while Gens. VAN DORN and LOVELL attacked his left.

The assault was made with great determination. At one time our centre was penetrated, and the rebels reached the Corinth House, near the centre of the town. They were met at the point of the bayonet.

Gen. VAN DORN led his column over an abattis on the left up to within fifty yards of a ditch. They were exposed all the time to a scathing fire of grape and canister, and driven back by a charge of the Twenty-seventh Ohio and the Eleventh Missouri.

The battle lasted till 11½ o'clock, when the rebels began to retreat toward the Hatchie River.

The number of killed and wounded on either side is not known.

The rebel loss is reported much larger than ours. We have taken between 700 and 1,000 prisoners, not including the wounded.

Gen. HACKLEMAN was killed, and Gen. OGLESBY was dangerously wounded. Cols. SMITH, GILMORE and MOWER are wounded.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is not seriously injured. The telegraph line has been repaired to Corinth.

Gen. HURLBURT marched on Saturday to the south side of the Hatchie River with a large force, *cannonading off Price's retreat.*

Gen. ROSECRANS moved early this morning to renew the attack. Cannonading was heavy to-day in the direction of these forces.

Gen. PRICE is in the forks of the Hatchie River, between Gens. HURLBURT and ROSECRANS.

The State Fair.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 3.

The State Fair has closed in a blaze of glory. Considering the rain, the people have turned out grandly, and made this a real festival. They never enjoyed a State Fair more, nor exhibited more buoyant spirits than on this occasion. The fair has been a success generally, the total receipts amounting to $31,000.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Mr. WM. C. CHURCH for some years connected with the New York *Chronicle*, later with the New-York *Sun*, and more recently with the New-York *Times*, has received the appointment of Commissary on Gen. CADWALLADER'S staff, with the rank of Captain. Mr. CHURCH is a gentleman of ability and culture, with great energy of character and habits of business facility, and will do credit to his commission.

THE PRESIDENT IN FREDERICK.

The Ovation by the Citizens on His Return to Washington.

TWO BRIEF SPEECHES BY THE PRESIDENT.

FREDERICK, Md., Saturday, Oct. 4.

The President's visit to Frederick was one of the most joyous and enthusiastic ever witnessed in this city, and must have presented a startling contrast to those who, but a few days ago, saw the Union flag trailed in the dust at the feet of rebels' horses.

The town was in great excitement a great part of yesterday, and to-day also, momentarily expecting the President's arrival. He was accompanied to-day by Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff to the South Mountain, where, after a minute survey of the battle-field, the parties separated, the President proceeding, with his escort, to this place.

He arrived in Frederick this evening at 4¾, accompanied by Maj.-Gen. MCCLERNAND, Col. L. S. MARTHER, Chief of Artillery, of McClellan's Staff, Capt. W. RIVES, Aid to McClellan; Capt. DERRICKSON, of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania; John W. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Marshal LAMON, of the District of Columbia; Hon. O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State, of Illinois; J. P. KENNEDY, Superintendent of the Census, and a body of cavalry. The party entered Frederick by Patrick-street, passed through Court and Church streets, and then stopped at MRS. RAMSEY'S house, to see Gen. HARTSUFF, who was wounded at Antietam. Here the President, being called on, made the following speech:

"In my present position it is hardly proper for me to make speeches. Every word is so closely noted that it will not do to make trivial ones, and I cannot be expected to be prepared to make a matured one just now. If I were as I have been most of my life, I might, perhaps, talk amusing to you for half an hour, and it wouldn't hurt anybody: but as it is, I can only return my sincere thanks for the compliment paid our cause and our common country."

From this place they proceeded along First-street; then down Market-street to the railway station, where hundreds were congregated, cheering vociferously, and the windows everywhere crowded with a most excited and enthusiastic crowd—the ladies especially exhibiting every symptom of delight.

Just at this period the sky became overcast with clouds of inky blackness, and a tornado came up, sending the dust in blinding gusts, and accompanied by a short but heavy rain. By the time the President reached the Station it had already blown over—ominous of the brightness that is to succeed our dark day of sorrow.

At the Station, being loudly called for, he made the following remarks:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I see myself surrounded by soldiers, and a little further off I note the citizens of this good city of Frederick, anxious to hear something from me. I can only say, as I did five minutes ago, it is not proper for me to make speeches in my present position. I return thanks to our soldiers for the good service they have rendered, for the energies they have shown, the hardships they have endured and the blood they have so nobly shed for this dear Union of ours; and I also return thanks not only to the soldiers, but to the good citizens of Maryland, and to all the good men and women in this land, for their devotion to our glorious cause. I say this without any malice in my heart to those who may have done otherwise. May our children's and our children's children to a thousand generations continue to enjoy the benefits conferred upon us by a united country and have cause yet to rejoice under those glorious institutions bequeathed us by WASHINGTON and his compeers. Now, my friends, soldiers and citizens, I can only say once more, farewell.

At the conclusion of this speech, which was delivered standing at the end of the car, the President entered amid the acclamations of the crowd, and the train moved off. Once again he appeared, waving his hat, and continued doing so until the train was lost in the distance.

"Three cheers for the Hope of America," was called out by one stentorian voice in front of Mrs. RAMSEY'S house, and the reception which our President received here shows that is the estimate put upon him by the good people of Frederick, and indeed throughout the whole of Maryland.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 4.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

President LINCOLN returned here about 11 o'clock last evening, and went out immediately to the Soldier's Home. He came to the city this morning and attended church, from which it is inferred that he has not brought back any additional load of anxiety.

Secretary CHASE did not accompany the President on his late trip, as stated in some of the New-York papers.

FALLING BACK.

There is scarcely a doubt that the rebels are falling back from Winchester toward Staunton.

GOV. ANDREW.

The presence here of Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, who arrived this morning, has reference to matters connected with the soldiers from that State, and he expects to make such arrangements as will enable the seriously sick and wounded to be sent home for recovery.

GENERAL HOOKER.

Gen. HOOKER'S wound continues to improve, though he is not yet able to walk. A good deal of anxiety begins to be felt that his new command be indicated, and some apprehension that his rising reputation may interfere with his being assigned to the position that his fighting qualities demand.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

Gen. HOLT'S military commission has got fairly at work, and a speedy conclusion of the Harper Ferry investigation may be anticipated.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Mr. NICOLAY, the President's Private Secretary, who has spent most of the time of his absence in Minnesota, as Pres't's Commissioner Dole's opinion in regard to the Indian hostilities there. He believes that the outrages already committed by the Sioux, involving a loss of hundreds of lives and a large amount of property, preclude the possibility of peace with them till such punishment has been inflicted as will furnish them, as well as other tribes, a substantial motive for good conduct hereafter. From another quarter we learn that Gen. POPE expects shortly to return here, to testify in regard to the late battle of Bull Run, which he expects to receive investigation.

AN ITEM IN THE SIGEL CONTROVERSY.

SIGEL'S friends claim that not only are his troops taken from him, but that in the hour of need his requisitions for material are unrecognized. As a supporting evidence of this the following letter to Mr. WIARD is shown here, and to-day will be presented to the Secretary of War, it being un-red-tapified for Gen. SIGEL to address him in person.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FAIRFAX C. H., Va., Oct. 1, 1862.

Norman Wiard, Esq., Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Early in September I made a requisition for a battery of your (WIARD'S) 12-pounder steel rifled guns, which was refused me, although I am assured that such a battery could be made ready for service, complete, within two hours, from batteries now at the Washington Arsenal.

I have had in my corps twelve Parrott guns, eleven of which broke their axles, and all of them were inferior in all respects to the Wiard Batteries.

I also had six of the wrought iron ordnance guns, and five of their axels broke down. These guns with HOTCHKISS'S projectiles were much more effective than the Parrott guns and projectiles, but like these, were constantly failing me in action when most urgently needed, from breaking and derangement of carriages, &c.

I have had twelve WIARD'S guns (Capts. JOHNSON'S and DESILVA'S batteries), which never failed me except from entire exhaustion of ammunition. None of the axles or other parts of their carriages ever broke down, and their mobility, accuracy and range, together with the remarkable facility for adjustment and repair on the field, were the subject of general remark among officers and men. In my judgment, the WIARD guns and equipments are superior to any field artillery I have ever seen in service.

I am very respectfully, Yours truly,

F. SIGEL,
Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

THE GOVERNMENT AND GEN. BUELL.

The reported removal of Gen. BUELL from his command, and his immediate restoration—now generally credited here—has provoked criticisms not complimentary to the firmness and consistency of the Government. It cannot be disguised that there is a general belief in the unfitness of Gen. BUELL for so responsible a position as he holds; but it is felt that he should rather have been permitted to hold it undistinguished, than that such an example of vacillation of purpose should be set him by his superiors. If, as is thought by many, the Government is really satisfied that the interest of the country demands more vigor in Kentucky, its weakness is greatly lamented in yielding to the political clamor that has secured his reappointment.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION—MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Private advices from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Headquarters, assure us that the President's Emancipation Proclamation is heartily approved by the Union men in Maryland and Virginia, whose only regret expressed, is that it does not sooner take effect. In saloons even—and in private circles where drinking is done—the common toast is, "LINCOLN'S Proclamation, little MCCLELLAN, BURNSIDE and the Union Army." The enthusiasm for these officials is described as very great in this vicinity.

TREASON IN LOWER MARYLAND.

Another evidence of the sturdy treason of Lower Maryland is found in the fact that a large exodus of male population there is taking place into Virginia. The lower counties of the State will not be able to furnish more than a fourth part of their quota under the draft. If every male individual of Charles and St. Mary's Counties were to be impressed; still the quotas of those two counties would remain unfilled. Most of the young men of this region are now serving in the rebel army.

GEN. WADSWORTH WILL NOT RESIGN.

Gen. WADSWORTH has no intention of resigning his position as Military Governor of this District at present. Neither will he leave his post to stump the State of New-York during the fall campaign. This determination is especially gratifying to loyal people here, as the executive ability, pure patriotism, and inflexible integrity of Gen. WADSWORTH are of inestimable value here.

NO REBELS AT WATERFORD.

We are assured that there is no truthful foundation for the story lately published, that a force of rebel cavalry made a dash into Waterford, six miles above Leesburg, one day last week, and perpetrated various outrages there. According to a letter received from that place yesterday, everything remains quiet, and no fears are entertained of rebel visitations. A force of Union cavalry entered Waterford on Friday, and arrested a number of prominent Secessionists, and conveyed them to Leesburg. One of them, named WHITE, was endeavoring to organize a band of guerrillas.

DISCOURAGING ENLISTMENTS.

A number of arrests have lately taken place in Alexandria, of persons engaged in discouraging enlistments and furnishing citizens' clothes to soldiers, to enable them to desert.

ARRESTED.

GEO. D. SPENCER, an officer of the Criminal Court of this District, was arrested to-day by order of Chief Detective BAKER, on the charge of disloyalty. In conversation, he indorsed the action of the rebel Government in raising the black flag, and said it should have been done long ago. He will be sent to the old Capital Prison.

A REBEL LIEUTENANT CAPTURED.

A party sent out on a reconnoissance from Gen. SIGEL'S camp made the capture yesterday, near Thoroughfare Gap, of the rebel Lieut. MCKENZIE PITMAN, who was himself engaged in reconnoitering when taken.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Large amounts of bread, pork and flour are understood to have been purchased by Government within the last week, through private hands. In some cases the pork cost less than $9 a barrel.

TROOPS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

It is reported that the new nine months' regiments, now being raised in Massachusetts, are to be sent to North Carolina, where there are other regiments from the Old Bay State.

GEN. M'CLERNAND.

The Washington correspondent of a Western journal states that Gen. MCCLERNAND denies having indorsed the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and pronounces the statements published in the papers as unqualifiedly false. The statement of Gen. MCCLERNAND'S views comes from a high official source, and if he contradicts it, the chances are that he has furnished a brilliant opportunity for mortification.

Copper Coating Iron.

The *Meadows*, now in course of construction, have one weak point, notwithstanding the universal faith in their invulnerability. Water will do that which hostile shot cannot. It will slowly, but surely eat its way through the iron plates which compose the hull so as to fatally weaken or destroy them ultimately. A method of copper coating these plates has been devised, however, which seems to afford effectual protection from corrosion. Copper is fused and heated to 1,000 degrees, when the iron plates, which are to be coated, are plunged into it and kept there until they are nearly white hot. Then partial fusion between the two metals takes place, and the plates, when withdrawn, are found to be much more effectually coated than is possible by the galvanic process which has hitherto been employed. The severest tests which it has been possible to make of this method, have proved that it is perfectly protected from the action of the water, and as the cost of coating is comparatively small, it would seem as though the Government must follow the example of private builders, and adopt this method with the *Meadows* in view to the use of copper coating.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Evacuation of Bardstown by the Enemy.

The Rebels to Make a Stand at Frankfort.

Kirby Smith and Humphrey Marshall on the Way There.

Skirmishing and Defeat of the Rebels.

Defeat of the Guerrilla John Morgan.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 4.

Bardstown advices say the rebels have from 30,000 to 35,000 men within a circle of eight miles diameter around Bardstown. Our central advance was this afternoon four miles this side of Bardstown. They have been skirmishing and driving the rebels before them for the past three days. We have captured six hundred prisoners.

It is said that KIRBY SMITH has arrived at Frankfort with 10,000 men, and HUMPHREY MARSHALL is on his way there with 5,000.

The rebels evidently mean to make a stand at Frankfort, and a battle at Bardstown seems imminent.

The report of an anticipated fight at Mount Washington yesterday, arose from our forces shelling the woods as they advanced.

BRAGG and BUCKNER left Danville for Lexington on Tuesday. BRAGG was expected at Danville on Monday. He threatened to send every man who would not join the rebel army to the north of the Ohio.

The rebels are cutting new roads from Bardstown to Springfield and Lexington.

LATEST REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Oct. 5.

The Louisville special dispatch of the 2d, concerning the taking of 500 rebels by ROUSSEAU'S Division, was incorrect. It doubtless was based on the fact that an entire Georgia regiment of cavalry, 500 strong, was captured in the early part of last week, by Lieut.-Col. BOWLAND of the Second Indiana, commanding his own and the Second and Third Kentucky, which surrounded and completely surprised the rebels at breakfast, who surrendered without the slightest resistance. Col. CRAFTON, commanding the captured regiment, is ex-Congressman and one of the Confederate Peace Commissioners to Washington. These prisoners reached here last evening.

The rebels in large force evacuated Bardstown yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

Brig.-Gen. VAN CLEVE, of Minnesota, leading the advance of Gen. CRITTENDEN'S Corps, entered Bardstown last evening at 6 o'clock, eight hours after the evacuation by the rebels, and were to pursue them this morning.

A rumor has been prevalent here that Gen. SILL'S Nashville forces were attacked by KIRBY SMITH'S rebel force at Hendersonville to-day, and driven back four miles. This last rumor is entirely unconfirmed.

SUCCESSFUL SKIRMISHING WITH THE REBELS.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 4.

The Southern Mail is working to Frankfort, Ky.

Clark County advices say that JOHN BARNES, with a company of rebels, went up the Red River to capture JIM TOWNSEND'S Home Guards. The rebels were defeated with considerable loss.

Gen. G. W. MORGAN left his four guns at Cumberland Gap, and these with the fortifications knocked off.

Col. D. S. BUSH, son-in-law of Gen. LESLIE COMBS, receives the highest commendation from military circles here for his operations at Bowling Green.

The rebels burned the bridges near Auburn on Monday night. GAVIN immediately sent further the Seventeenth Indiana and a part of the Elebin Kentucky who rebuilt the bridge, routed the enemy at Russells ille, killing and wounding fifty, taking fifteen prisoners, and forty horses and saddles. He also routed a party at Glasgow yesterday, taking ten prisoners, including Lieut.-Col. CREWS, Capt. BROWN and Lieut. THOMAS.

Leading rebels and officers of the rebel army are circulating the most absurd stories in places occupied by them, for instance that Gen NELSON was killed because he suggested President LINCOLN'S recent emancipation Proclamation that BUELL resigned because of that Proclamation, but concluded to hold his position six days longer, in the hope that LINCOLN would annul that document. The rebels are rigidly enforcing the rebel conscription act wherever they have temporary control.

DEFEAT OF THE GUERRILLA, MORGAN.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 4.

A Portsmouth, Ohio, dispatch to Gov. ROBINSON says, JOHN MORGAN, with a thousand rebels, yesterday attacked the Carter County Home Guards near Olive Hill. After several hours' severe skirmishing, MORGAN was repulsed and several of his men killed. MORGAN then retreated toward the Licking River, burning thirty-five houses on his way. Last night MORGAN returned to Olive Hill. Meanwhile Col. SEIFERT went to Portsmouth and brought up 500 of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio regiment.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

The Killing of Gen. Nelson by Gen. Davis—The Origin of the Difficulty—Particulars of the Occurrence—Nelson's Peculiarities, &c.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

The excitement of the past few days over the killing of Major-Gen. NELSON by Brig.-Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS, of Indiana, was increased by the Galt House about 8 o'clock this morning, most of which I telegraphed you briefly at the time. As the feeling in regard to the affair is diversified I am trying to get the facts of the matter, that you shall have, pure and unadulterated, so far as I can learn them, which is not very easy to do, for the reason that the killing took place, I am at present prepared to give you a full and correct version of the affair. Two days it has become necessary to bury the remains of the murdered man, and preparations were made to have his remains conveyed to Maysville, his place of residence. Gen. JEFF. DAVIS, it is stated by a military tribunal. All the officers with whom I have conversed upon the unfortunate occurrence, justify Gen. DAVIS.

Gen. CRITTENDEN has been assigned to a larger and wider sphere of action, he having, within the last few days, been placed at the head of an army corps. This corps is composed of the splendid divisions of Generals WOOD, SMITH and CRITTENDEN'S original Division. Gen. VA CALEB, a Senior Brigadier, will take command of the division.

We marched from Louisville in the direction of Bardstown, where the enemy is represented as being in heavy force and strongly posted. Gen. CRITTENDEN'S corps, consisting of the divisions above named, took the centre on the main Bardstown road. Gen. SCHOEPF and Generals THOMAS and MITCHELL, with their Divisions, took the turnpike road leading through Shepherdsville. Generals McCOOK and ROUSSEAU took another road to the left of the Bardstown road. Thus Generals CRITTENDEN, WOOD and SMITH had the centre, Generals SCHOEPF and THOMAS the right, and Generals McCOOK and ROUSSEAU the left. These roads all converge together in the vicinity of Bardstown. Gen. CRITTENDEN'S corps is now twelve miles east of Louisville on the Bardstown road. We are again closing upon the enemy.

Our march to-day was hot and dusty. We have on this march tried the experiment of "*half baggage*." Under the late order of Gen. BUELL, trunks, heavy valises and staff wagons were left behind at Louisville. By some mistake, the order of "*half baggage*" was not received till the army was a mile on the march. The staff wagons contained our provisions, blankets, &c., they being prepared without thinking the wagons would be left. They were not permitted to come on. The result is that we are here, and many of the regiments are without anything to eat. After marching through the heat and dust without any dinner, they have bivouacked in Sugar Tree Grove, on the roadside, without their rations. A few raw onions, without bread or meat, has been the only rations of several of the Colonels, and their messes this evening. These onions, too, they had to purchase in the vicinity. The "half" and "light" baggage system will not work. Unlike the rebels, our officers are not disposed to drive people from their homes and appropriate their articles of bedding and wearing apparel, and all they have to eat. Our men must have something to eat, and tents and blankets or they will become inefficient, and will return to their homes after the war with emasculated energies and broken down constitutions.

The country through which we passed to-day is the wealthiest, the most fertile, and best improved in Kentucky. Broad acres of rich level fields, in a state of high cultivation, stretch on both sides of the road. Fields of ripened corn, and garners and stacks of grain, show the fertility of the land and the industry of the people. Groves of beech and sugar trees intervene between the fields and present a refreshing appearance. Nine months ago, to-day, a part of these same troops passed this very road on the way to Bardstown, after the rebels. To many of the troops every scene is familiar. The glorious people along this road are as true and noble as their country is rich and exuberant. All along the road we were greeted with every demonstration of regard, some of the people being almost frantic with delight at our appearance. As our dense column passed a farm-house, almost hid in dust, a lovely and bloomihg young lady, with sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks, stood at the roadside, with several assistants, and several large buckets of pure cold water, which she gave with her own hands to our tired soldiers. She had a sweet smile and a word of cheer for all. They kept the buckets replenished as fast as they were emptied. "God bless you!" was the ejaculation of our men. Angel of mercy! may time deal gently with thee. Three miles this side of Louisville, the Third Ohio and the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, literally bid in a cloud of dust, came dashing by, and went to the front. They were followed by DRAKE'S Wisconsin Battery, and other batteries soon came thundering along.

Six miles this side of Louisville, I met with a Catholic priest, who left Bardstown yesterday morning. I pumped him with as much eagerness as ever a thirsty soldier pumped at a failing well, but no information could I elicit. The rebels are at Bardstown, certain, and in quite a heavy force. The priest was going to Louisville, and was under oath to divulge nothing that would prove detrimental to the service of the Confederate States." He evidently thought that the rebels would stand at Bardstown. I finally prevailed on him to show me his pass. It was dated "Headquarters Army C. S. A., Bardstown, Ky., Sept. 30, 1862." It gave the bearer the privilege of going to Louisville, but specified that he should go by the "turnpike road." It bound him, upon his "honor," not to tell anything he had seen to "the enemy." The pass was signed "J. K. JACKSON, General Commanding," and "J. S. CUMMINS, A. A. General."

After a distance of six miles we reached the vicinity of the rebel pickets and scouts, and ever since skirmishing has been going on between them and our advance cavalry, our men driving them in at every encounter. At Fern creek, a little stream that runs across the road, a woman came rushing into the road, in a great state of terror and fright, throwing up her arms imploringly, saying, "the rebels are at my house, and they are taking everything I have; my children are screaming with fright." The woman lived a half mile from the road and had been pounced upon by a band of guerrillas. She beseeched assistance, none was sent, and what became of the poor woman and her family I do not know. The last I saw of her she was hurrying through the forest in the direction of her house. A little further on we met an old man, apparently sixty-five years old, who was in great distress. I asked him the cause of his affliction; his story was soon told. The rebels had driven him from his home, a few miles further on, and had stripped him of everything he had. They had pressed his only son into their ranks, and had forced him to go with them for several miles, when they released him. The rebels were thick all through this region on yesterday. They have been occupying this road, pillaging and conscripting for weeks. Their forage, cattle, horses, &c., are sent into their rear for them to fall back upon when they retreat.

Gen. BUELL is not relieved of his command, nor will he be. Every Major-General in the department remonstrated against it, including Gen. THOMAS, who it was reported was to succeed him. Gen. BUELL has saved Louisville, and will redeem Northeastern Kentucky. Had Gen. BUELL not come to Louisville, the city would have been laid in ashes, and the ground on which she stood occupied by the rebels. You have been told that the rebels have never had in Kentucky under BRAGG more than 35,000 men, and that this force has kept BUELL and his grand army at bay. Those who make such statements betray unaccountable ignorance or willfully misrepresent facts. The rebel army of the Southwest is in Kentucky, and it is a powerful army. They are in large bodies at different points from the Sandy Valley toward upper Green River, extending through the very center of the State, and can be readily moved at any given point. We are now within twenty-eight miles of Bardstown and will be there on the third. If the enemy stand, there will be a battle; at all events we will have Bardstown. Two hundred of our cavalry left the very ground we now occupy at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Our cavalry are in sight, and not one rebel has been wounded and several have been fired at.

The rebels told the people on the road that they intended to fight us at Floyd's Fork, a crooked little creek crossing the road three miles ahead of us. They boasted of a strong force concentrating there to meet us. If this could be believed, we might look for a fight to-morrow. A skirmish was had near Shepherdsville on the night of the 29th. We lost one man and the rebels four. It is now 9 o'clock P. M. We have several regiments on picket.

There's been several cannon is roaring in the direction of Floyd's Creek. Five heavy guns are plainly heard. As our advance engaging the rebels, or are we shelling the woods? A few hours will tell. CURTIUS.

The Army Again in Motion—Its Organization—Mistakes in Regard to Baggage—A Battle Expected at Bardstown—Gen. Buell, &c., &c.

CAMP NEAR BARDSTOWN, Ky., Oct. 3, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are again in motion. Marching orders were received late last night, and this morning, at daybreak, we left the city of Louisville and its hospitable and loyal people behind us. The funeral of Brig.-Gen. NELSON was largely attended yesterday, and preparations made to have his remains conveyed to Maysville, his place of residence. Gen. JEFF. DAVIS is to be tried by a military tribunal. All the

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE JURA OFF CAPE RACE.

The News of the Victory of South Mountain Received in England.

THE COTTON MARKET AGITATED.

Papers of the London Press at Garibaldi.

THE CAMPAIGN OF GEN. POPE JUDGED.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Oct. 4.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool 25th, *via* Londonderry 26th ult., was boarded by the news yacht at 9 A. M., to-day. Her advices are one day later than those by the *City of Washington*.

The *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 25th.

The political news by the *Jura* is unimportant.

The news of McCLELLAN's victory over LEE was received with much satisfaction by the Federal party in Liverpool, and gave an impetus to the cotton market, which was checked by large arrivals of Surats.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times*, of the 25th of September, in an editorial, says:

"After recent events, it is not impossible that we may yet see GARIBALDI crossing the Atlantic in the assumed character of an American citizen and fighting for the subjugation of a nation that is struggling to be free."

The London *Morning Post* remarks, that to be consistent, GARIBALDI should go to the side of the South, where nine millions of people are fighting for the right of governing themselves.

The *Post* endeavors to prove the incompetency of Gen. POPE by his own reports.

The *Times* says that Gen. POPE, by his own reports, has succeeded in showing that if there was one man more than another unfit to have command in the Federal army, it is the querulous General who puts the blame of every failure upon others.

The *Times* has an editorial highly eulogistic of the Canadas for their subscription for the relief of the distressed operatives of Lancashire. It regards the subscription as a proof that whatever difficulties may now and then arise in adjusting the relative obligations of Great Britain and her colonies, their devotion to the Crown is as real and active as at home.

At a meeting of a few representatives of London firms connected with the Manchester trade, to examine MESSAVER's proposed substitute for cotton, they signed a memorandum in favor of its length, strength and beauty, which, in their opinion, rendered it worthy of the most careful study of practical men. Whether the manufactory of it can be economically and successfully applied they leave to others to determine.

ROUPELL, late a member of Parliament, was placed on trial in London on the 24th of September for forging deeds and the will of his father, thereby possessing himself of immense wealth. He pleaded "guilty" in a calm, egotistical and apparently a penitent speech. He was sentenced to transportation for life.

FRANCE.

The *Journal de Rouen* shows that the depression in the cotton trade had exercised a very beneficial influence on French woolen manufacturers.

The Paris Bourse was heavy, at 69f. 15c. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

There was nothing new relative to the health of GARIBALDI.

A large Garibaldian meeting had been held at the Stockholm Exchange, at which an address was enthusiastically adopted, expressing sympathy for GARIBALDI, and urging the speedy evacuation of Rome by the French.

A mass meeting of the laboring classes of London will be held in Hyde Park, on Sunday, the 28th of September, to give a similar expression of feeling.

PRUSSIA.

It had been announced from an official source that Prince HOHENLOHE had been relieved from the Presidency of the Ministry, and Count BISMARK SCHONHAUSEN appointed Minister of State, with the Provisional Presidency of the Cabinet.

It was also said that the resignation of the Finance Minister, VOSSEN HEYT, had been accepted.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 26.

The political news to-day, is unimportant.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 26.

The news of Gen. MCCLELLAN's victory over Gen. LEE, is received with much satisfaction by the Federal party in Liverpool.

The news gave a considerable impetus to the cotton market, which was checked by large arrivals of Surats.

Commercial Intelligence.

Much of the commercial intelligence by the *Jura* is anticipated by the *City of Washington*.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LARD was steady at 42s. @ 41s. 6d. TALLOW steady; ASHES firm; POTS, 33s.; Pearls, 32s. 6d. SUGAR steady; COFFEE inactive. RICE quiet, but steady. RESIN and SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Owing to the total absence of movements in the English funds, quotations were stationary. The demand for Money in the Discount market was moderate.

LONDON MARKETS.

Bank Rosin, [illegible]. TALLOW steady, at 42s. @ 42s. 6d. Other articles no improvement—as per *City of Washington*.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, September 26.

COTTON—The sales of the week are stated by the Brokers' Circular 10,000 bales, of which 2,250 were to speculators, and 1,750 to exporters. The market has been irregular, with a general decline of 1d., but prices quite nominal. The sales to-day, Friday, are estimated at 4,000 bales, the market evincing buoyancy on the advices from the United States, and showing an advance of ⅛@¼d. The authorized quotations are—

Fair Orleans	29d.	Middling Orleans	25½d.
Fair Mobile	28d.	Middling Mobile	25d.
Fair Uplands	27d.	Middling Uplands	24½d.

The stock in port is estimated at 85,000 bales, of which 17,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for Wheat and Flour is quiet but steady at about Tuesday's rates. Corn is firmer.

PROVISIONS are inactive, without change in rates.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 26.

CONSOLS, for money, 93¼@93¾.

American Securities are firm.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £200,000.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Negroes Flying into Ohio—Activity of the Rebels—The Country being Stripped.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

GALLIPOLIS, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The free blacks and the slaves in Western Virginia have nearly all come to Ohio. This town has been filled with some five hundred of them at a time, while some of them left for the army at Pomeroy, and others have worked their way out into the State from this point.

A gentleman pretty well acquainted with all this part of Virginia, told me that he thought there would be near one thousand five hundred blacks who would leave Virginia along with our army. They come from as far east as Lewisburgh. Some have been sent off by their masters to preserve them from being carried off by the rebels.

The rebels are pretty active. Some two hundred are located in the vicinity of Guyandotte, and have endeavored to capture some steamboats loaded with Government stores, but as yet they have not been able either to capture any boats or prevent the navigation of a few small boats running between here and Portamouth.

The enemy are busy. Squads of cavalry are moving over all this part of the State engaged in stealing horses, forage, &c., and forcing men into their ranks under the conscription law of the Southern Confederacy.

This whole region opposite is being stripped of all its horses, beef cattle, and everything eatable by man or beast, so that here long the whole region will be exhausted, and the people left to nakedness and starvation. Men, who cannot be brought in under their conscription laws are seized and sent off as prisoners of war; men, too, who have never taken any military part in the war. Hundreds of men and families have been compelled to abandon home and livelihood, and are now in Ohio nearly or quite destitute.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Cartel Agreed Upon by Gen. Dix for the United States, and Gen. Hill for the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 4.

The following is the cartel under which prisoners are exchanged in the existing war with the Southern States:

HALZALL'S LANDING, ON JAMES RIVER, VA., July 22, 1862.

The undersigned having been commissioned by the authorities they respectively represent, to make arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners of war, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I. It is hereby agreed and stipulated that all prisoners of war held by either party, including those taken on private armed vessels, shall be discharged upon the conditions and terms following: Prisoners to be exchanged man for man, and officer for officer; privateers to be placed upon the footing of officers and men of the navy; men and officers of lower grades may be exchanged for officers of a higher grade. And men and officers of the different services may be exchanged according to the following scale of equivalents: a General Commanding-in-Chief or an Admiral shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for sixty privates or common seamen; a Flag-Officer or Major-General shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for forty privates or common seamen; a Commodore, carrying a broad pennant, or a Brigadier-General shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or twenty privates or common seamen; a Captain in the navy, or a Colonel, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for fifteen privates or common seamen; a Lieutenant-Colonel, or a Commander in the navy, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for ten privates or common seamen; A Lieutenant-Commander or a Major shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or eight privates or common seamen. A Lieutenant or a Master in the Navy, or a captain in the Army or Marines, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or six privates or common seamen. Masters Mates in the Navy, or Lieutenants and Ensigns in the Army, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or four privates or common seamen. All Midshipmen and Warrant Officers in the Navy, Masters of merchant vessels and Commanders of privateers, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or three privates or common seamen. Second Captains, Lieutenants, or Mates of merchant vessels or privateers, and all petty officers in the Navy, and all non-commissioned officers in the Army or Marines, shall be severally exchanged for persons of equal rank, or for two private soldiers or common seamen; and private soldiers or common seamen shall be exchanged for each other man for man.

ART. 2. Local, State, civil and militia rank held by persons not in actual military services will not be recognized in the basis of exchange being the grade actually held in the naval and military service of the respective parties.

ART. 3. If citizens held by either party on charges of disloyalty or any alleged civil offence are exchanged it shall only be for citizens, captured soldiers, and seamen, and all civilians in the actual service of either party are to be exchanged for persons in similar position.

ART. 4. All prisoners of war are to be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture, and the prisoners to be held, and those hereafter taken, to be transported to points mutually agreed upon, at the expense of the capturing party. The surplus prisoners not exchanged shall not be permitted to take up arms again, nor to serve as a military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by either of the respective parties, nor as guards of prisons, depots or stores, nor to discharge any duty usually performed by soldiers, until exchanged under the provisions of this cartel. The exchange is not to be considered complete until the officer or soldier exchanged for has been actually restored to the lines to which he belongs.

ART. 5. Each party upon the discharge of prisoners of the other party is authorized to discharge an equal number of their own officers or men, from parole, furnishing at the same time to the other party a list of their prisoners discharged, and of their men relieved from parole, thus enabling each party to relieve from parole such of their own officers and men as the party may choose. The lists thus mutually furnished will keep both parties advised of the true condition of the exchange of prisoners.

ART. 6. The stipulations and provisions above mentioned to be of binding obligation during the continuance of the war, it matters not which party may have the surplus of prisoners, the great principles involved being: *First*—An equitable exchange of prisoners, man for man, officer for officer, or officers of higher grade exchanged for officers of lower grade, or for privates, according to the scale of equivalents. *Second*—That privates and officers, and men of the different services may be exchanged, according to the same scale of equivalents. *Third*—That all prisoners, of whatever arms, of the service are to be exchanged or paroled in ten days from the time of their capture, if it be practicable to transfer them to their own lines. In that time, if not, as soon thereafter as practicable. *Fourth*—That no officer, soldier or employe in the service of either party is to be considered as exchanged and absolved from his parole until his equivalent has actually reached the lines of his friends. *Fifth*—That the parole forbids the performance of field, garrison, police or guard or constabulary duty.

(Signed) JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

D. H. HILL, Major-General C. S. A.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.

ART. 7. All prisoners of war now held on either side, and all prisoners hereafter taken shall be sent with the least possible delay to A. M. ARES's, below Dutch Gap, on the James River, or to Vicksburgh, on the Mississippi River, in the State of Mississippi, and there exchanged, or paroled until such exchange can be effected, notice being previously given by each party of the number of prisoners it will send, and the time when they will be delivered at those points, respectively; and in case the vicissitudes of war shall change the military relation of the places designated in this article, to the contending parties, so as to render the same inconvenient for the delivery and exchange of prisoners, other places bearing as nearly as may be, the present local relations of said places to the lines of said parties, shall, by mutual agreement, be substituted. But nothing in this article contained shall prevent the commanders of two opposing armies from exchanging prisoners, or releasing them on parole, at other points mutually agreed on by said commanders.

ART. 8. For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing articles of agreement, each party will appoint two agents, to be called "Agents for the exchange of prisoners of war," whose duty it shall be to communicate with each other by correspondence or personally, to prepare the lists of prisoners, to attend to the delivery of the prisoners at the places agreed on, and to carry out promptly, effectually, and in good faith all the detailed provisions of the said articles of agreement.

ART. 9. And in case any misunderstanding shall arise in regard to any clause or stipulation in the foregoing articles, it is mutually agreed that such misunderstanding shall not interrupt the release of prisoners on parole as herein provided, but shall be made the subject of friendly explanation. In order, that the object of this agreement may neither be defeated nor postponed.

(Signed.) JOHN A. DIX, Maj.-Gen.

D. H. HILL, Maj.-Gen. C. S. A.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Union Meeting—An Accident—The Blockade of Wilmington Broken.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, Sept. 27, 1862.

Things at this point are remaining the same as when I last wrote you. Within the past week, quite a number of Union war meetings have been held in aid of enlistments in the First Regiment North Carolina Union Volunteers, and with the most gratifying success.

Lieut.-Col. ANDREW EWZIL, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, met with a severe accident on Tuesday morning. While engaged with his horse he received a kick from the animal, who was in a playful mood, which broke his right arm between the elbow and shoulder. The wound is of a serious nature, and will confine him to his room for several weeks.

The Paymaster of the Rhode Island Regiments, and the other regiments in FOSTER's Division, has just left here for Beaufort, to pay the Ninth New-Jersey, and all detached on duty in that vicinity.

I learn that the paroled prisoners, residents of Beaufort, taken out of Fort Macon, have been exchanged, and will be sent off under a flag of truce on Monday. Some are anxious to leave, and say that they will give our boys h—l at the first opportunity. Cheering news is received from the North by every arrival, and this causes the secesh that still remain here to look chop-fallen.

Gen. FOSTER ordered the bells tolled and guns fired on Tuesday, in honor of the memory of the gallant Gen. RENO, who fell at the battle of South Mountain. A general feeling of sadness pervades this community, for both soldiers and citizens had learnad to love and respect him.

The gunboat *Cambridge*, of the blockading squadron off Wilmington Harbor, arrived at Beaufort this morning to coal. She reports the rebel steamer *Susan* to have run the blockade at that place on Thursday morning at daybreak. She is supposed to be laden with arms. A rebel schooner loaded with salt, attempted to run the blockade there on Friday, and was sunk. Salt is selling in Wilmington at seventy-five cents per pound.

The rebels fired on the gunboats opposite Fort Craig on Tuesday, doing no harm. In return, the boats turned too, and shelled the rebels out of the fort, and could have held it if they had had a small force of infantry.

The rebel force at Wilmington is estimated at 3,000 infantry. A rebel force is said to be concentrating at Goldsboro, with the intention of advancing on this place.

A.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Expatriated Priests and Nuns—Gen. San Roman President, and Brig.-Gen. Cersele Vice-President of Peru—The English Loan—A Revolution in Bolivia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1862.

The regular British mail steamer *Callao* arrived at Panama on the 22d. Her dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to Sept. 2; Bolivia Aug. 26; Callao and Lima, Sept. 13; and Guayaquil, Ecuador, to Sept. 17. The *Callao* brings $346,000, mostly for England, and a cargo destined principally for Europe and New-York.

ECUADOR.

The nuns and Catholic clergy of Panama, who voluntarily expatriated themselves, rather than obey the decree of President MOSQUERA, had reached Guayaquil, all well, on their way to Peru. One of the principal priests, JOAQUIN ARBELLA, had been named to a place in the Cathedral of Guayaquil, by the Bishop there.

I find nothing worth comment in relation to political affairs in Ecuador. Nothing is known positively as to the course Ecuador will pursue, now that she has withdrawn her recognition of the Mosquera Government of New-Granada, and taken Ambassadors to her bosom.

PERU.

Congress had counted the votes for President and Vice-President of Peru, and the Grand Marshal MARIAL SAN ROMAN, is declared duly elected to the first office. Brig.-Gen. JUAN ANTONIO PEZET, to the office of Vice-President, and Brig.-Gen. PEDRO DIEZ CANSECO, second Vice-President.

There is trouble about the new loan of eleven millions of dollars lately contracted by Peru in England. It appears that the President was not authorized by law to make it, and also that the Peruvian Minister in London has transcended his powers, both in arranging for the conversion of the old debt and the negotiations for the new loan. The matter has been brought up in Congress, and a Committee report, in part, as follows:

"The method of calculating the interest, the charge by which an exorbitant discount is superadded to that of subscribers, the mode announced for effecting the redemption, and also the time fixed for the emission of bonds in a loan, which is not to be received entirely in money, but in other forms, which are bonified in the conversion in somewhat considerable sums—these and other conditions so onerous as to be alone sufficient to vitiate the contract; moreover, the terms upon which the conversion has been effected are extremely prejudicial to the finances of the country, both inasmuch as the interest of the referred debt is augmented by 1½ per 0/0, and that in the conversion of this debt and that of the Urribarren, the bonds of the first gain a premium of 16½ per 0/0, and those of the second a premium of 9½. So that the realization of the loan negotiated in London, far from ameliorating our financial position, would augment considerably the deficit in our revenues, and by drying up the fountains of our national credit, would cause in a very short time a crisis more to be dreaded than the present. In consequence the commission, inspired by the purest patriotism, and considering the situation in which the country is placed, proposes—1. That the Executive power shall not contract any loan without the express authorization of Congress. 2. That you shall not approve the contract with the house of HEYWOOD, KENNARD & Co., but shall order the Government to send out the necessary instructions to suspend all the operations connected with this negotiation. 3. That at the same time you shall authorize the Government to raise a loan of two or three millions of dollars for the object, and in accordance with the terms above indicated, without prejudice to the presentation and discussion of any other project, having for its purpose the enabling our finances to take a regular and becoming course."

In the meantime, about $5,000,000 of the loan has reached Lima, or is on its way there.

A Peruvian bark had arrived at Callao from the West Hebrides, bringing 250 men, women and children, nominally under contract to labor, but really to be made slaves of, in the same way that the Chinese are sold into slavery.

Articles of impeachment have been presented to the Chamber of Deputies against the Minister of War for having signed a decree expatriating political prisoners, and also for signing a decree authorizing the expenditure of $4,000,000 for the building of a national palace; also for illegal recruiting of troops, and for illegal advancements of officers in the army and navy. It is doubtful if the Senate will favor the accusation.

Two important bills have been introduced into Congress, which will likely become laws: one to make flour and wheat duty free for eighteen months, and the other extending the same freedom from duty on rice.

Exchange in Lima on England, 60 to 90 days, 41 to 42 pence per Bolivian dollar.

In the month of August twenty-one vessels, loaded with 20,304 tons of guano, sailed from the Chincha Islands for Europe.

BOLIVIA.

Another revolution has been inaugurated in Bolivia. On the 15th August, Gen. GERCINO PEREZ was proclaimed President at La Paz and Oruro, in place of Gen. ACHA. The people and soldiers in the former city arose *en masse* in his favor. In the latter place it is said that a reaction took place, and Gen. PEREZ, who was on his way there to take command of the revolutionists, had returned to La Paz. From appearances, PEREZ would not succeed.

CHILI.

The public finances of Chili being in a bad condition Congress contemplates a reform in the Custom laws, by which a light duty shall be assessed on most articles of import now free. The export duty on copper has been repealed.

Chili has made a treaty with Russia, acknowledging the principle that neutral colors cover the enemy's goods, except contraband of war. Also, abolishing letters of marque.

A gale occurred in Valparaiso on the 2d August, injuring slightly some British and Chilian vessels, but no American.

Four miles of the Coquimbo Railroad had been built within eighteen months. The whole road will not cost over $1,300,000, and is yielding already a great income to the stockholders.

They have had a very severe season and rough weather all along the Southern coast from Valparaiso, and several vessels of large size have been wrecked. An unknown vessel was seen sinking off the port of Tongoi, and a body came on shore, supposed to be that of an American.

A new town has been chartered in the Province of Quillota, called the "American Union." All the streets are called after American Republics or States.

A decided improvement in the Valparaiso market has taken place. Business is more active than it has been for a long time. Transactions in foreign goods have been effected to a large extent, chiefly in American. The export trade has not partaken of the general improvement. This stagnation is attributable to the low price of copper, and the reduced operations of the mines, in many of which work has been suspended. Money is held at eight to nine per cent. per annum, and is very abundant. The Hamburg brig *Reiherting* had arrived from California, with an assorted cargo.

Cotton goods have been sold largely, chiefly American goods. Dealers have purchased on speculation and retailers for our domestic consumption. Shirtings were sold first at 10c., 12c., to 15c., and are now held higher, say from 13c. to 18c. Cotton drillings from the United States are held at 18c. to 19c., though sales were made early in the fortnight at 17c. White and blue American Drillings are wanted. Bagging is higher. English sells at 13c., and American at 18c. to 20c. Mixed American Woolens are scarce. Rice is very scarce. American refined sugars sold in a retailing way at $3 25 per aroba. Stock of all kinds on hand, 344,500 arobas. Barley is without demand; sales at $1 62 per fanega, cash. Copper sold at 16½c. cash. Flour, best Santiago brands sold at $4 50 per quintal, 6 months' credit. Exchange on London, 45d. to 45⅛d. per dollar, 60 and 90 days. On United States, 10 per cent. nominal. On Paris, 60 and 90 days, 4f. 70c. to 4f. 75c. Freights to Hamburg and England, £3 10 to £3 15. To United States, $15 per English ton.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Dates from Buenos Ayres are to the last of July. The Government is inviting European immigration. One hundred and forty emigrants had just arrived from France. The papers complain of the power of the old agents of ROSAS in the Provinces of Mendoza and Catamarca. M. RIESTRA, the Secretary of the Treasury, had resigned, because Congress did not approve of his bill for the issue of Government bonds and for regulating on some solid and fixed basis the different denominations of the national debt.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

BUELL'S TRIBUTE TO NELSON—NUMBERS OF THE ENEMY—THE JOURNAL FOR A DRAFT, AND A CALL FOR FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 30, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. BUELL, yesterday, announced the death of Maj.-Gen. NELSON, in feeling and befitting terms. "History will honor Gen. NELSON as one of the first to organize, by his own individual exertions, a military force in Kentucky, his native State, to rescue her from the vortex of rebellion, toward which she was drifting. On more than one battle-field he was conspicuous for his gallant bearing."

It is reported that Gen. BUELL retains his command on the recommendation of Gen. THOMAS, and nearly all the other division officers of the Army of the Ohio. Gens. DUMONT and BOYLE are to command Divisions, Gen. CRITTENDEN's splendid Division, comprising thirteen regiments of about 6,000 men, and four batteries, paraded our streets yesterday.

Latest papers from Nashville date the 25th. Nashville was then in our possession. Fully 200,000 letters for BUELL's army are said to have accumulated in Louisville; and 30,000 letters to have been sent yesterday from this Post-office.

The rebel army in Kentucky is now computed at about 80,000. However, Col. W. H. POPE, of Tennessee, is said to assert that BRAGG has only 25,000, with which he frightened BUELL and the Generals in command at Louisville. The invaders seem to picket as far within twelve miles of the city. Our inner line of pickets is within the City Fair Ground Limits, and crosses our cities beautiful cemetery. Many graves are torn up, and tomb stones and monuments thrown down. The stern necessities and terrible realities of war surround and press upon us. The invaders Legislature meets to-day at Danville. We are concerned about the safety of Gen. G. W. MORGAN's command. He abandoned the Gap on the 25th.

The *Journal* to-day says the Government should proceed to draft at once for the 3 years, and hold itself in reserve more to be held in reserve. "A peace must be conquered. Peaceable talk war with an energy and an activity which assume that it can do to terminate by the utter annihilation of the rebel army, and the destruction of all its resources."

BURIAL OF NELSON—MILITARY ITEMS.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 1, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. NELSON was buried in our Cemetery yesterday afternoon with imposing religious and military honors. His remains were interred in a rich mahogany coffin, with massive silver mountings, and enveloped in his country's flag. His noble warhorse followed the bearer saddled and bridled as if for battle, and with his master's boots in the stirrups, festooned with crape. I notice in the procession Gens. MCCOOK, CRITTENDEN, JACKSON, JOHNSON and GRANGER, and Cols. WHITAKER and COTTON.

Major-General C. C. GILBERT takes command of the Third Corps, Army of the Ohio. Gen. WILLICH, of the Sixth Kentucky; CURRAN POPE, of the Fifteenth Kentucky, and H. M. BUCKLEY, of the Fifth Kentucky ("Louisville Legion,") are, I learn, to command brigades. It seems that Gen. BOYLE does not take the field, but remains here, Major-Gen. THOMAS is second in command to Major-Gen. BUELL. Heavy masses of troops last night and to-day are moving to meet BRAGG, whose pickets were reported only five miles from town yesterday morning. Slight skirmishes at Middletown, twelve miles distant, and Taylorsville, about twenty-five miles, I learned this morning, among the Shiloh heroes marching, the Ninth and Thirty-First Indiana, the Forty-First Ohio, and the Sixth, Twentieth, and Twenty-Seventh Kentucky, and, I believe, of Maj.-Gen. SMITH's Division. The troops were the veterans of men who have braved the smoke and fire and dangers of the battle-field.

PONTIAC.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR IN THE CITY HALL.

Conflict Between the Friends of Genet and Boole—Secret of the Street Commissioner Difficulty—The Croton Board and the City Chamberlain in Danger, &c., &c.

The Street Commissionership difficulty is an interesting chapter in the history of a struggle between two factions of the Board of Aldermen, one headed by Mr. GENET and the other by Mr. BOOLE. The immediate object of the strife is the Tammany nomination for Comptroller, GENET battling to secure it for Senator CONNOLLY, and BOOLE manfully trying to obtain it for himself. The present object, however, is the control in the Tammany General Committee. The CONNOLLY party claim the Chairman, ELIJAH F. PURDY, and a majority of the Committee (which is composed of 121 members) as their supporters. They say the choice of delegates to Albany proved their superior influence. The BOOLE party say no contest was made on that point, but that they triumphed at the meeting of the Committee last Thursday night, by electing, for the first time in the Chairmanship of Mr. PURDY, one of his decisions, and in deciding upon an enlarged and elected Committee of Conference instead of one appointed in the Committee on Organization.

The patronage of the departments is desirable to both parties in giving the upper hand in the committee. BOOLE being at the head of the strongest faction in the Board of Aldermen—"the ring, as it is called—has the lead in the Croton and City Inspector's Departments. GENET, until recently, had almost exclusive control of the Street Department, Mr. KNAPP, the late Commissioner, being his personal friend. In carrying on the war, BOOLE has caused the discharge of GENET's friends where the ring held sway, and GENET has retaliated by causing the discharge of BOOLE's friends from the Street Department. With the strong hold he had there GENET for a long time allotted patronage to some of his colleagues that prevented his adversary from forming more than a majority ring—a two-third ring being required for removals of heads of departments, without the motion of the Mayor, with whom no bargain could be made. The GENETmen say the Mayor is honest and will not collude with the ring. The BOOLE party say GENET had pledged a very large portion of the Street Department patronage to the Mayor, on condition that he would not remove KNAPP, it being believed that they (the BOOLE party) would oust KNAPP, even if they could not agree with the Mayor upon his successor, in order to damage the GENET faction. However, BOOLE secured two more votes in the ring, and removed KNAPP, and as he was likely to act through his deputy, they removed him also. Mr. KNAPP does not believe he was removed legally, and so the Mayor was at first disposed to believe, but changed his mind, it would appear. If he fact of his making nominations for the vacancy is an indicative of his views on this point. The legal basis in justification of KNAPP's removal is Judge MULLIN's decision in the Platt and Stout contest for the Chamberlaincy in 1860—that the statute does not require cause to be shown beyond the affirmation of the removing power, that the removal was made for cause, Judge MULLIN is a resident of Jefferson County, and he is now in the Court of Appeals. His decision was made at Chambers, and affirmed afterward at General Term. Counsel arranged to carry the case to the Court of Appeals, but in a short time afterward Mr. STOUT gave up the case.

Mr. TAPPEN was removed, the Genetmen say, because he was a Connolly man; on the other side, it is said that he had been leagning with some of the Aldermen to remove BOOLE's particular friend, Dr. ROLLINS, the Water Purveyor. The case of the proposed removal of Mr. CRAVEN, now pending, is supposed to be an arrangement to bring him over squarely on the Boole side, he having shown a disposition to avoid declaring his preferences on the question of the candidacy for Comptroller. Mr. CRAVEN was on the slate for removal by the Boole faction last year, but the removal of Mr. TAPPEN being proposed in the Board at the same time, a reference of the two cases became necessary, and as they were alike in character, CRAVEN had to be retained in order to save TAPPEN.

The proposed removal of the Chamberlain probably involves a knotty case of law. The Ring say then can find a man who will fight it out in the courts with Mr. DEVLIN. Mr. D. is continued in office by two laws—one passed in 1860, extending his term equal with the Comptroller's (June next,) and a law of 1861, specifying a continuance of his office, and the person appointed on the 24th of December 1860 (himself, although his name is not mentioned,) for four years. The Ring say this is special legislation that won't stand in law; or, it good law, that not Mr. DEVLIN's term, but the term of the office of Chamberlain is extended, and means that the person's term whose vacancy of the office Mr. DEVLIN was appointed to fill is extended to four years; hence, that Mr. D. will be removable in next December.

Mr. KNAPP wishes to carry his case to the Court of Appeals, in addition to the point raised in the PLATT case he will rest upon the provision in the City Tax Law of 1861, prohibiting removals during the "ensuing" year. Mr. BRONSON says "ensuing" meant the year from the time of passing the act, and not the calendar year. Another point held by Mr. KNAPP is the clause in the charter commission act of 1861, prohibiting removals till the adjournment of the next Legislature. He is advised that the Legislature is a Legislature until the expiration of the term for which the members were elected, and the choice of successors is made. The Ring say the Legislature has adjourned *sine die*, and are no longer a Legislature, because they cannot re-assemble in their own motion.

The Deputy Street Commissionership is an office created by ordinance of the Common Council. The incumbent of it is directed to take the place of his chief when he is absent or his position is vacant, but is forbidden from signing contracts or requisitions. The Ring assume that the deputy is responsible as a head of department under the Charter. Their assumption is not sustained by legal opinion. Mr. BRONSON only having been asked in this connection, "the Street Commissioner and Deputy Street Commissioner being removed, on whom does their duties devolve?" A proposed direct inquiry as to the removal the Ring laid on the table. The question arises, how can a man be the head of a department if he is deprived of the executive power of signing contracts and requisitions? The Ring say the Legislature delegated power to the Common Council to create bureaus and officers for them; that under this authority the Deputy Street Commissioner was created, with the restriction of disability to sign contracts while acting under the "authority of the Street Commissioner," but with power, as the ordinance continues, "in case of a vacancy in the office of Street Commissioner, the Deputy shall act as Street Commissioner." This, they say, made Mr. PURDY a head of department, and his removal a legal act. But the GENET party can take up the ordinance from the close of the last quotation, and find it in their favor, the direction being, "*until a vacancy shall be supplied by a new appointment, and until the person appointed shall have given bonds as required.*"

The term Ring has been applied to the majority in either branch of the Common Council combined to secure and disperse official patronage. The term has become legitimatized by the members of those combinations making free use of it themselves.

The fight between BOOLE and GENET is a personal affair to which party's majority is subject to the party's auxiliaries. GENET says BOOLE has the finger of Boole in every official pie. The Comptroller, because the Chamberlain is "ensuing the ring," &c., would swear that GENET was the party. To which BOOLE retorted that GENET had been elected County Clerk, convicted of the same charges, and re-elected at the last general election by votes he had got in Democratic wards.

BOOLE says he votes GENET President of the Board of Aldermen, and, if possible, as per custom to the County Clerkship, as well as to get the patronage of the office. GENET says he votes for BOOLE, and that in return for it BOOLE has come from a damning enactments, pledged himself to convict GENET of Cherry-pit Winter.

This is another of the histories of the Rings and Gangs of this city. What blow will be struck next, or by which party, it is impossible to say.

Improved Accommodations for the Newsboys.

What with sales of extras, &c., the Newsboys have been having an eye to the improvement of their lodging-house, and their guardians, willing to make them as comfortable as possible, have consented to enhance their quarters. Not only is the "*Fifth-avenue Hotel*" scrubbed about with green painted iron bedsteads furnished with mattresses and coverlets accordingly, but the bath-room has been supplied with steam for heating water for cold Winter-night baths, and the "entertainment" has been enlarged one-half in size, extending entirely around the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. Many new partitions and encasings, and an evening tendency, adorn the walls of the enlarged apartments. Among these is noticeable a large copy of one of the last days of Daniel Webster," also some well-executed engravings from a friend to the establishment, Mr. CHARLES MESSER, of Boston. A small ornamental and curious work of art, kindly loaned by Mr. [illegible] parades the highest position in geography. It is the artful dodger's device to accomplish the work, and was presented to the Lodge, the other by John D. WHITNEY, President of the Metropolitan Bank. The boys at their own expense have had the photographs of their popular President, Mr. WM. A. BOOTH, taken and have it now just above their entrance. This gallery is very select. The boys themselves manage the affairs of the establishment, and evidence many praiseworthy traits. Their motto is "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." The Lodge is open to all newsboys, and the charge for lodging and breakfast is but 6 cents. Supper is free. The boys are very much pleased with the change, and appreciate the kindness of their friends. Some of the boys have been in the habit of spending their money for liquor, and in consequence have been arrested and locked up in the police cells. This has had a tendency to break them of the habit, and they are now saving their money. Some have even gone so far as to deposit their money in the Savings Bank. The Lodge is under the supervision of a committee of gentlemen, who have the matter in charge, and are ever ready to assist the boys in any way they can. Their object is to make the boys feel that they have a home, and that they are not neglected by their friends. The Lodge is open every evening, and the boys are invited to visit it.

The Taste for Vocal Gymnastics.

The abundance of vocal gymnastics so called to physical development has induced the principals of our first-class private institutes to introduce as a regular branch of their scholastic course. It was not at first accepted by the more close-loving young ladies with avidity, it appeared eminently unlady-like to be throwing back their curls over their shoulders, and tossing head-gear enough to the head half a block off; yet the work went steadily on. The Misses and Packer Institutes can show classes of readers that can speak for themselves in behalf of elocution as an accomplishment second to none. Since it is so new a thing to teach grown-up girls and boys to talk—to speak plainly, in fact—it is found impossible to find competent teachers for the charge of such department, and a growing taste is observable among the more refined to perfect themselves for professorships. A fair opportunity for such students is to be in the evenings, dramatic and otherwise, which will be the fashion this Winter. The first of these takes place to-morrow, Tuesday evening, at Dodworth's lower hall, and will consist of the characterization of the most thrilling passages in VICTOR HUGO's great romance, *Les Miserables*. It is a good idea in our master elocutionist, Mr. VANDENHOFF, to dramatize as it were, and give form and life to the creations of the novelist whose work is in everybody's hands, and in everybody's mouth both in this country and in Europe. We shall never rekindle the enthusiasm with which all must read the scenes so truly drawn. We shall have *Monsieur Myriel, Jean Val Jean, Javert, Marius* and the rest to live and breath before us. It will be a study worth the while of those who can order a vocal gymnasium, which great necessity for each and all our schools, must shortly be supplied, but first we must have well qualified teachers.

The Excelsior Brigade.

Messrs. Hiram Ketchum, Charles P. Kirkland, Hiram Barney, M. H. Grinnell, Abram Wakeman, A. Oakey Hall, Henry Hilton, C. Godfrey Gunther, Joseph Hoxie, James Kelly, W. P. Dinsmore, E. G. Squier, Rufus F. Andrews, J. H. Stoddard, James T. Brady, Daniel E. Delavan, Jas. S. Carpenter, John Graham, and other prominent citizens, have issued a call to the people of this city, asking them to unite in efforts to recruit the gallant Excelsior Brigade, whose conduct has done so much honor to itself and to the city which sent it out. It is stated that the brigade, originally four thousand five hundred men strong, has lost, in the various battles on the Peninsula and before Washington—in all of which it fought gloriously—more than three thousand men in killed, wounded, missing and disabled. The shattered remnant is now stationed in the defences of Washington, waiting for recruits sufficient to enable it once more to take the field. It is hoped that our citizens will come forward with their means to help on recruiting. Contributions are to be sent to Mr. A. V. STOUT. The recruiting office is in the City Hall Park, under charge of Colonel CHARLES K. GRAHAM.

Capt. Ericsson and Charles XII.

From the Stockholm Nya Dagligt Allehanda, 10th September, 1862,

The editor of the *Aftonbladet* has received from our celebrated countryman, Capt. JOHN ERICSSON, a bill of exchange for 1,000 riksdalers, as his contribution toward the monument of CHARLES XII. The following is an extract from his letter, dated New-York, Aug. 15:

"——, I esteem myself peculiarly favored in being able in this manner to express my admiration of the great Monarch. The world's history does not record a parallel example of such courage, resolution and self-control as displayed by CHARLES XII., to the wonder and glory of his age and nation.

J. ERICSSON."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HOMICIDE IN THE ELEVENTH WARD—A MAN FATALLY STABBED IN THE STREET.—The people in the neighborhood of Houston-street and Avenue B, were disturbed about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, by an affray between a party of colored men and some Irishmen who had been frolicking around town, and who were at the time considerably intoxicated. The affray resulted in the death of JOHN DONNELLY, who was stabbed in the breast with a dirk-knife, in the hands of some one of the party of colored men, but who the guilty one is, has not yet been ascertained. He died in a few minut

cargo.—In this case further proofs were submitted to the Court by the District-Attorney, in accordance with an order previously made.

The papers found on board were a provisional register, given by the British Consul-General in Cuba, to Alexander Berrowman, a resident of Havana, and a declaration, signed and sworn to by Berrowman, that she was built at Mobile and owned by him, and shipping articles dated at Havana, April 1 and 5, 1862, for a voyage from that port to Matamoras and back.

The vessel was captured April 20, coming out of Mobile in a dark night. The cargo was owned by residents of Mobile. Letters found on board, addressed from Mobile to Havana, dated just before the capture, all speak of the blockade, and of the vessel being employed to run it out of Mobile, and of that being the usual course of business.

All showed a full knowledge of the illicit employment of the vessel.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 4, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s,'81, Reg.	102	3000	Erie Railway	58
20,000	U. S. 6s,'81, Coup.	104⅜	700	do	51⅝
2,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Coup.	93	1000	do	51⅜
5,000	do	92⅜	300	do	b30 51⅝
3,000	Treas. 7.3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	105⅛	100	do	b30 58
25,000	do	106¾	150	do	b10 58
20,000	do	105⅞	200	do	s10 57⅞
2,000	U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr.	99⅜	100	do	s10 58
20,000	U. S. Dem. Notes	118⅜	300	do	b3 58
17,000	Brook. Wat. L'n	100	250	do	58⅜
4,000	Ohio State 6's 60	101¾	100	Erie R. Pref	86
1,000	Ill. War Loan	100	100	do	b15 86⅜
2,000	do	100¾	100	do	s60 85⅞
10,000	Tenn. S. 6s,'90	58	150	do	85⅞
1,000	do	57½	27	do	85⅞
60,000	Missouri State 6s	86	100	do	b30 86
65,000	do	57½	28	Hudson Riv. R	89¾
2,000	Mo. 6's 1st, to H. & St. J R.	62	100	do	s60 89⅜
4,500	California St. 7s	111	1000	do	70
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. '76	113½	200	do	b30 70¾
1,000	Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	108	900	Harlem Railroad	23¾
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	100¾	3900	do	24
6,000	do	101	100	do	21⅛
20,000	do	101¾	200	Reading R	78⅜
10,000	Erie R. 5th M. B.	99⅜	400	do	78
12,000	do	99	1200	Mich. Cen. R	87
4,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d M.	102¾	18	do	86¾
1,000	Harlem R. 3d M. B.	95	900	do	s30 86⅝
3,000	Mich. C. S p c. Old	110	300	do	s30 86⅝
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	103	100	do	87
1,000	do	103¾	200	do	b30 87⅜
5,000	do	s30 103⅜	200	do	b10 87⅜
20,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	85⅜	150	do	b10 87⅜
2,500	Alt. & T. H. 2d M.	83	650	Ill. Cen. C. Bd. Scp.	61
12,000	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	101	2000	do	62
5,000	Al. & T. H. Inc. B.	63¾	700	Clev. & Pitts. R	35¾
4,000	do	64	100	do	s60 35
20,000	Chi. & N. W. Ass. B.	85	41	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	133
10,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	87	1250	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R	43
25,000	do	87⅝	450	do	43⅜
5,000	do	87⅝	50	do	s60 43⅜
3,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	99¾	50	do	43⅜
7,000	do	89	5000	do	44
31,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80¾	100	do	b30 44
2,000	do	80	100	do	s30 44⅜
23,000	C. & Tol. S. F. Bds.	104	2000	do	44⅜
1,000	do	103⅜	100	do	44⅜
500	P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	104⅛	2275	M. S. & N. I. R. Stock	80
8,000	do	104	1500	do	80⅜
5,000	P. F. W. & C 2d M.	93	200	do	b10 80⅜
5,000	do	93⅜	150	do	b30 80⅜
4,000	do	93⅛	100	do	80⅜
20,000	P. F. W. & C. 3d M.	75	75	Panama Railroad	146
50	Bk. of Commerce	80	25	do	144⅞
10	do	80⅜	25	do	144
25	do	80⅜	200	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	84
25	Bank State of N. Y.	98	2500	do	84⅛
5	Metropolitan Bank	102	250	do	s30 84⅝
16	do	102⅛	100	do	84⅝
100,000	American Gold	1.2⅝	200	do	84⅛
5	Del. & Had. Can. Co.	111	1500	Clev. & Tol. R	s30 71½
125	do	111	1000	do	72
134	Penn. Coal Co.	119	500	do	s30 72
1000	Cumb. Coal Pref.	11	100	do	72⅜
625	do	10	100	Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	82⅜
50	Pacific M. Steam Co.	124⅝	150	do	82⅛
50	do	125	50	do	83
50	do	s5 125¾	50	do	82⅞
200	do	s30 125	100	Chic., Bur & Q. R.	101
150	do	s10 125	25	Mil. & P. du C. R.	93
50	do	125⅝	100	do	93⅛
350	do	126	100	do	b30 93⅛
3000	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	b30 87	25	do	93⅛
800	do	s30 87	40	do	93⅛
12	do	88	25	Mil. & P. du C. 1st pref.	109
500	do	84	50	Ind. & Cin. R.	40
450	N. Y. Cen. R.	105¼	100	Del., L. & W. R	110
100	do	105	400	Tol. & Wab. R	36
100	do	s30 104⅞	12	do	35
40	Harlem R. Pref.	48⅜	100	Fleet St. W. & Chic.	55
200	do	49	50	do	55⅜
100	do	49⅜	150	do	56
100	do	48⅞	50	do	56⅛
400	do	50			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s,'81, Reg.	104⅝	100	Mad. River R	b30 48⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s,'64, Coup.	104⅝	50	do	48⅝
15,000	U. S. 5s, 74, Coup.	92⅜	400	do	48⅝
2,000	Tenn. S. 6s '90	57⅜	100	do	s60 47⅞
3,000	Mo. St. 6s	57	200	Harlem R. Pref.	s60 48⅜
25,000	do	56	200	do	b30 48⅝
1,000	Mad. & Ind. & St. J	83	100	do	48⅝
6,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	100⅜	200	Reading R	78⅜
5,000	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	77	200	do	78⅝
2,000	do	78	200	do	78⅝
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	93⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R	87⅛
4,000	Chi. & N. W. Ass. B.	85	200	do	87⅛
2,000	Ames. Gas Co. Old	1	100	do	87⅛
225,000	do	1¼	400	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R	43⅜
2,270	do	1¼	200	do	43⅜
50	Cumb. Coal Pref.	13	300	M. S. & N. I. G. S	79¾
25	Pac. M. Steam Co.	127	250	do	b30 80
200	do	125	200	do	79⅞
400	N. Y. Central R.	104⅛	760	R. Scrip	84
200	do	104	20	do	84⅛
425	Erie Railway	58	100	do	84⅜
400	Erie R. Pref.	86	100	do	84⅜
100	do	85⅛	500	Clev. & Pitts. R	35⅛
850	do	85⅜	200	do	35⅜
100	do	85⅜	50	do	35⅜
50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R	101	100	do	35⅜
200	do	101⅛	100	do	b30 35⅜
500	Harlem Railroad	24	50	do	35⅜

MONDAY, Oct. 6—A. M.

The Public Credit of the United States, after the recent ample provisions and solemn pledge of faith by Congress to perpetual payments of the semi-annual interest in Gold, requires no formal defence. Its assailants there are, on this side the Atlantic at least—and from the other side we have ceased to look for fairness on the subject—have not ventured to question the unvarying integrity of the Government, from the foundation of the Constitution in 1790, to the present hour, in reference to the administration of the Public Stocks. The prompt payment of interest has been invariably cared for, and on at least two notable occasions the principal has been anticipated by purchase, and paid off at a liberal premium to the holders, both foreign and domestic. This was done when some of our Public Stocks bore but 3 ₱ cent. interest. It was subsequently done at the high figure of *one hundred and twenty-one per cent.* for the 6 ₱ cent. Stocks, thirteen or fourteen years before maturity, and only six or seven years after their issue for the support of the Mexican War—which gave us a golden empire on the Pacific—at about their par value, the Loan of 1847 being issued on the conversion of Treasury Bills at par, and the Loan of 1848, after the Peace of Guadalupe Hidalgo, at 103¾ ₱ cent.

When, after the general suspension of specie payments at the close of the first nine months of the present war, it was apprehended that the future prompt payment of the Public Interest in Gold might be endangered, Congress came forward with a specific pledge of the Customs Revenue to this object, requiring this revenue to be paid exclusively in gold at the Custom-house, after the United States Notes of the issue of July 17, 1861, on the face of which there was a pledge to receive them for all dues to the Government, should be retired. This was no barren or inadequate provision at the time it was made in February last. It was subsequently rendered doubly secure by the new Tariff of June. And by the present rate of Customs the means in Gold thus specifically appropriated, amount to nearly or quite the annual interest on all the Public Stocks.

The Banks, Temporary Deposits in the Treasury, and other Instruments of Government invented for the Customs Revenue of the present year, are quite inadequate to the strain upon the entire Public Revenue, if it does not exceed the estimates. It is the strain upon the entire Public Revenue, and the ability of the Government to keep faith with the interest of the Public Debt. On this ground alone the Public Creditor may rest secure, if necessary, even to the payment of the Twenty-year Stock, the amount in arrears.

On $21,500,000 old 6 ₱ cents		$1,290,000
On $69,650,000 6 ₱ cents, '81		4,179,000
On 10,000,000 new 6 ₱ cents		600,000
Total	$101,150,000 6 ₱ cents	$6,069,000
On	30,000,000 old 5 ₱ cents	1,500,000
Total	$130,000,000 Funded	$7,569,000
On	130,000,000 7.30 Treasury Bonds	9,490,000

After the 19th of August and the 1st of October, 1864, the last charge will be reduced by conversion to $7,800,000. The temporary Loans—including Deposits with the Treasury—and the United States Notes of Circulation on the 1st of July amounted to about $252,000,000, making the total Public Debt at that time $512,000,000, the entire interest charge averaging 4.15 ₱ cent.

The class of New 6 ₱ cent. Stock, amounting thus far by the conversion of United States Notes of lawful tender to about $10,000,000, although drawn at twenty years date, is subject to redemption in five years; hence the title of 5-20 Stock. That it will be redeemed or the interest reduced is as certain as the ability of the Government to borrow money at 5 ₱ cent. on a long Stock, after the peace. Meanwhile it affords *the very best and cheapest investment of money* until the finances and business of the country return to their normal condition, after the war, which the market affords at par value. The Gold paid upon it for semi-annual interest in May and November renders it, with the present premium on Gold, a *seven and a half per cent. security*, or within a small fraction of it. It therefore commends itself to the favor of every careful man who, without desiring to place his money beyond his control longer than five years, is yet anxious to secure a liberal interest thereon, certain to be paid to him twice a year, *in Gold*, while our war troubles continue.

1. First-class New-York Central 7 ₱ cents, (no mortgage,) redeemable in 1876, at 113⅛ ₱ cent., yield an annual average interest in currency, of 5⅝ ₱ cent. a year.

2. Second-class Erie 7 ₱ cents, (mortgage after $3,000,000 prior lien,) redeemable in 1879, at 113 ₱ cent., yield an annual average in currency, of 5⅝ ₱ cent. a year.

3. Third-class Erie 7 ₱ cents, (mortgage after prior liens of $7,000,000,) redeemable in 1883, at 108 ₱ cent., yield an annual average in currency, of 6¼ ₱ cent. a year.

To yield 6 ₱ cent. interest in gold or its present currency equivalent, 7½ ₱ cent. a year, the foregoing should now be selling in the market as follows:

	Rate to pay 7 ₱ ct.	Prices at S. Ex.
New-York Centrals, 1876, Aug.	5.35	$131 50
Erie, 1879, March	6.35	115 00
Erie, 1883, March	6.75	108 00

The 6 ₱ cent. Public Stock of 1881, is now selling at only 104¼ ₱ cent. or 102 ₱ cent. exclusive of accumulated interest since 1st July. The new 6 ₱ cents, 5-20 years, 102½ ₱ cent. or par, exclusive of interest accumulated since the 1st May. In reply to an inquiry on the subject Mr. PRICE has favored us with the following calculation of the relative value, as an investment, of these two classes of the Public Stocks:

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YEAR, Oct. 4, 1862.

The value of a 6 ₱ cent. stock, twenty years absolute, as compared with a 6 ₱ cent. stock at par, such stock having five years to run at 6 ₱ cent., and fifteen years at 5 ₱ cent., is, as near as may be, 101.77 ₱ cent.

Applying this to the present issues, allowance should be made for variations in date, and consequent difference in amount of accumulated interest.

JOSEPH M. PRICE

Relatively and with a certain view to speculation upon future market values, this Stock is not so cheap as the 6 ₱ cent. Stock of 1881 [illegible], or the 7.30 ₱ cent Treasury Bonds, convertible into 6 ₱ cent. of 1881, [illegible] or the twenty years. These are now by all odds, the cheapest and, in every sense, most desirable [illegible] Stocks or Railway Bonds, of high credit, now coming in the market. And without desiring to [illegible] make the attempt to account for the vagaries and sudden impulses of speculation—[illegible] most of all such speculation as at present goes on in Wall-street—we avail ourselves of the carefully compiled Tables of Relative Values of Mr. Joseph M. Price, the President of the Oriental Bank in this City, to demonstrate the wide and striking [illegible] difference now made between the first [illegible] third classes of Railway Mortgages paying 7 ₱ cent. interest in currency, and the 6 ₱ cent Public Stock of 1881, interest payable in gold. We take the former at 5⅝ Saturday's quotations.

Making due proper allowance for the difference of interest, the relative market prices should stand as follows:

New-York Central, May and November	[illegible]
Stock of 1881, July and January	[illegible]

The 7.30 10 per cent. Treasury Bonds carry 2.60 per cent—or 1.30 per cent. per annum—extra interest before their conversion into the long Stock. For relative worth, to the New Stock at par and interest, the Stock of 1881 at 5[illegible]7 and interest would therefore be about 130 per cent and interest. They are now selling at only 104 and interest. They vie not at par with the current premium on Gold, say 50 per cent, over Currency.

We have seen [illegible] the foregoing impressions, not [illegible] to affect that Gold is [illegible] one-fourth, one-fifth, or even one-tenth more valuable in the market than United States Notes of lawful Tender; but on the [illegible] hypothesis of many of the speculators in Wall-street—that Railway Bonds and other investments paying their interest in currency have gone up and must continue to go up, from the [illegible] so-called United States Notes and consequent depreciation of Gold. This reasoning virtually makes Gold the arbitrary [illegible] of the lawful standard of [illegible] arbitrary standard [illegible] you [illegible] merely desire to convert [illegible] currency [illegible] the Government by the [illegible] you shall [illegible] interest [illegible] of [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS this Evening.

WALLACK'S—A CURE FOR THE HEADACHE.

WINTER GARDEN—BRUTUS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—VIRGINIUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—VICTORINE; or, I'LL SLEEP ON IT. CLAUDE MARCEL, 7½ Evening.

MIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—THE FRENCH SET.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 555 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

HAVARD'S GREAT PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI—Court-street, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We announce another great battle and another great victory this morning, fought and won at Corinth, Miss. Information of an official character has reached Washington, to the effect that the combined rebel forces, under VAN DORN, PRICE and LOVELL, on Saturday attacked our forces there, but were repulsed with great slaughter, and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. At last accounts our forces were in full pursuit, and it is to be hoped that this time the rebel campaign in the Southwest has received its finishing stroke.

The latest advices from Kentucky indicate that a battle at Bardstown was extremely imminent. Reports received in Louisville on Saturday stated that the rebels had from thirty to thirty-five thousand men within a circle of eight miles diameter around Bardstown, and that our central advance was only four miles from the place—the rebels having been steadily driven in up to that point. Some 600 prisoners had been captured. KIRBY SMITH was said to have arrived at Frankfort with an additional rebel force of 10,000 men, while HUMPHREY MARSHALL was on his way there with 5,000 more. It was believed that the rebels would, in any event, make a stand at Frankfort, and that a battle would be fought at Bardstown.

A dispatch from Louisville informs us of the defeat of the guerrilla, JOHN MORGAN, at the head of a thousand rebels, by the Carter County Home Guards, near Olive Hill.

A Union man, who escaped from Lexington, Ky., and arrived in Covington, states that, by a recent order of Gen. KIRBY SMITH, all the stoves in that city have been seized and carried to the foundries, where they are cast into shot and shell. The order caused great complaint among the citizens, both Secesh and Union. Our informant thinks that the rebels are making preparations to evacuate that city at an early day. They will make a desperate stand on the south bank of the Kentucky River, where they have had a large force at work for several weeks, fortifying. Every yard of jeans in Lexington, Georgetown, Versailles and other places, has been taken by KIRBY SMITH, to clothe his soldiers, who are now in pretty good condition, having been living off the fat of the land for a month or more. The rebels are kept well posted in regard to the movements of the Federal armies, by daily arrivals at Lexington of Southern sympathizers, from Louisville, Maysville, Covington, and other border cities and towns. The daily papers from Louisville and Cincinnati are received one day after their publication.

We have nothing from the Army of the Potomac this morning which indicates active movements, excepting the belief on the part of our Washington correspondent, that the rebels are leaving Winchester and falling back towards Staunton. If they are making this movement, it is probably in consequence of signs of activity in the National Army. Private advices have led us to expect something of the kind.

GEN. HALLECK, as General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, has written a letter to Gen. McCLELLAN, acknowledging the receipt of his report of the losses and results of the late battles in Maryland, in which he characterizes them as not only hard-fought battles, but well-earned and decided victories.

J. B. KIDDOO, Lieut.-Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, writes under date of the 27th ult., as follows, concerning the relative numbers killed in the battle of Antietam: "I told you we had helped to bury the dead. Let me give you the figures. We were ordered to keep a strict account of both parties and bury them in separate graves. We buried 890 rebels, and 125 Union troops. The One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Pennsylvania were also engaged with us, and worked a day longer than we did. I am told by their officers that the disproportion between the dead with them was greater than I have given above. I am satisfied, *from what I saw with my own eyes*, that the rebels lost ten to our one." The Washington *Star* adds to his authentic statement of Lieut.-Col. KIDDOO, the fact that within a few days immediately previous to the late reconnoissance of Col. McLEAN in Warrenton, no less than three thousand of the rebel wounded in the battles of Maryland were sent through that town to Culpepper Court-House, their railroad terminus. It is easy to see from facts like these how little truth there is in Lee's estimate of five thousand as his loss in the engagement of Antietam.

Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN, with his entire force in good health, and with all his artillery and trains, arrived at Greenupsburgh, Ky., on the Ohio River, fifteen miles above Portsmouth, on Friday evening—thus placing beyond a doubt the fact of the evacuation of Cumberland Gap. The retreat of Gen. MORGAN is represented to have been the most arduous and hazardous, as it was one of the most successful ones of the war. The enemy's cavalry were constantly hovering about the army, which maintained the offensive throughout.

On Saturday, Sept. 27, two infantry and one cavalry regiment, under command of Col. TOLAND, of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Regiment, made an ineffectual attempt to capture JENKINS' rebel cavalry, in camp at Buffalo, on the Kanawha. Our troops advanced in three directions from Point Pleasant. The centre column surprised JENKINS' Cavalry, five hundred strong, before the other columns arrived. The rebels were driven out of their camp. Our men captured and destroyed all their camp equipage, killing seven and capturing nine of them. They pursued the rebels about one and a half miles, when they were reinforced by two regiments of infantry and three pieces of artillery. Our force then fell back without the loss of a man.

The latest letters from Mississippi represent the National loss in the battle of Iuka at 148 killed, 170 wounded, and 94 missing; total, 312. The loss of the enemy was at least 1,200 in killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners, among whom were Col. MABBEE, First Texas Legion; Lieut.-Col. GILMORE, commanding Third Louisiana Infantry; seven Captains, and eighteen Lieutenants.

The St. Louis *News*, of the 2d, says that a band of rebels was totally routed on Coon Creek, in Monroe County, Mo., by Col. SMART, on Tuesday. Several horses were captured from them, and several of the rebels severely wounded. A dispatch from Hudson also states that the notorious brigand, Capt. STUART, has been taken. He was making his way North, disguised in female apparel.

The Secretary of War has issued an order transferring the Western gunboat fleet from the War to the Navy Department. In doing so, he expresses his sense of the valor, skill, and patriotism with which the duties of all connected with the fleet have been discharged.

The prize steamer *Sunbeam*, from New Inlet, N. C., was brought here on Saturday morning. She was captured while running the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of brandy and gunpowder. The prize is valued at a quarter of a million. The steamer was built at Birkenhead and measures 200 tons. The Captain represented that she was from Liverpool, bound to Mexico, putting in for coal.

The citizens of Frederick, Md., turned out with the greatest enthusiasm to welcome President LINCOLN on Saturday last, as he passed through that city on his return to Washington. In answer to the most pressing calls, the President made two brief addresses, which had no particular point.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Jura* passed Cape Race on Saturday morning, with European advices to the 26th ult.—one day later than were received by the *City of Washington*. The news of the victory over the rebels at South Mountain, the prelude to the great victory at the Antietam, had reached England, and caused much rejoicing among those who sympathize with the North. An impetus was given to the Cotton market, which, however, was checked by large arrivals of Surats. The London *Times*, speaking of GARIBALDI, says it is not impossible that he may yet be seen crossing the Atlantic in the assumed character of an American citizen, and "fighting for the subjugation of a nation struggling to be free." The *Morning Post* thinks GARIBALDI, to be consistent, should fight on the side of the South, "where nine millions are fighting for the right of governing themselves." The sales of cotton for the week had been only ten thousand bales, at a decline of 1d. The market was firm on the reception of the American news, and a slight advance took place. Breadstuffs were quiet, and Provisions inactive. The latest quotation for Consols was 93¾@93¾ for money.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and rejected the name of Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, for Street Commissioner, by eleven to four. A proposed ordinance to issue $500,000 in small notes by the Comptroller, in exchange for bank currency, to be redeemable at will, to aid in relieving the small change pressure, and the proposed half-million Family-Aid Ordinance No. 4, amended by including families of drafted men, were referred for combination on one plan of issue and payment. The shattered flag-staff of the Seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteers (Westchester Chasseurs), while holding which four men successively fell at the last battle of Bull Run, was received, and ordered to be placed in the Governor's Room, and thanks returned to the corps. An appropriation of $250 to engross and frame resolutions complimentary to Ex-President of the Board GENET was voted, and the Board adjourned till 1½ o'clock Monday afternoon.

The Episcopal General Convention held its fourth daily session on Saturday. The attendance was large, and a question of the forms of the Rubric, and of special prayer in reference to the present national emergency, led to protracted and animated debates. The feature of the session was the address of Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, candidate for the Governorship of this State, who, while favoring a special form of prayer, adjured the Convention to deal gently with their absent brethren of the South, in view of an early possible reconciliation. Rev. Dr. HAWKS also very forcibly showed the Church to be not of this world, nor affected in its essence by worldly dissentions. Numerous resolutions pledging the loyalty of the Convention, and its support of all measures aimed at the rebellion, were referred to appropriate committees, instructed to report on Thursday next. The report of the Board of Missions was read, and the Convention adjourned until Monday, at 9 A. M.

Right Rev. Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, delivered a most interesting discourse yesterday afternoon at the Church of St. Thomas, in reference to the Western Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Rev. Dr. MORGAN presided at the services, and a large audience listened with breathless interest to the Bishop's narrative of Western Missionary life, and the wrongs and outrages perpetrated by the worst of the whites upon the poor Indians. To these atrocities he ascribed the recent horrible massacres, and urged the prayers of the Church in behalf of the Missionaries now bravely struggling to redeem the West.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held at the Cooper Institute Saturday evening, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the loyalists of Alabama, Mississippi and East Tennessee. Speeches were made by R. U. HAVENS, who presided, Gen. STRONG, Col. R. H. SHANNON and Rev. Mr. CARTER, of Tennessee.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Friday says: "Col. JUDD, of the One Hundred and Sixth New-York Infantry, now stationed at New Creek, was at the McLure House last evening in charge of a Lieutenant. Col. JUDD has recently manifested symptoms of insanity. He is said to have left New-York with a first-rate regiment only a month ago and with the reputation of a competent and excellent gentleman. His case is a very sad one and his unfortunate condition causes general regret."

The Toronto *Leader* says: "In view of the conscription, the traffic in passengers across the Suspension Bridge has of late become rather large. To prevent this the Federal authorities, we understand, have again commenced stopping persons at the Bridge, requiring certificates of nativity. Travelers will find it to their comfort to bear this mind; for it is not over-pleasant to be laid hold of by a Federal policeman.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a serious affray occurred, near the corner of Houston-street and Avenue B, between a party of colored men and a party of Irishmen, during which JOHN DONNELLY was stabbed in the breast by a knife in the hands of one of the colored men, from the effects of which he died almost immediately. The body was taken to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, where Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest at 8 o'clock this morning. Six or eight persons have been arrested and held to await the result.

A destructive fire occurred in Fulton, in this State, on Saturday morning, resulting in a loss of $250,000. It raged principally in mills, factories and machine shops, and destroyed in its progress two or three bridges.

The schooner *Theresa*, from Havana, bound to Matamoras, arrived at Key West on Friday, Sept. 19, a prize to the gunboat *W. G. Anderson*, N. D. OGLEY, Commander. She has on board a cargo of salt.

Gov. JOHNSON'S family, who were at Greenville, East Tennessee, within the rebel lines, have been permitted, by order of the Confederate Secretary of War, to return within the National lines.

Commander DAVID D. PORTER, has been appointed acting Rear Admiral, commanding the mortar fleet.

Gen. GILMORE arrived at Point Pleasant, Va., on Tuesday night. He will assume command of the troops in that vicinity.

Regarding the tax on silver plate, Commissioner BOUTWELL writes: "I have to say that the law is perfectly clear and explicit. Schedule 'A,' by its heading, contemplates the tax of plate; it is particularly enumerated, the tax specified, and you will not hesitate to levy it under the provisions of schedule 'A.' The omission of 'plate' in the letter of the text of sec. 77 seems to me of no importance.

A Dr. CAMP gave a lecture in the Mechanics' Hall in Montreal on Tuesday evening in favor of Southern Secessionism. The *Witness* says that out of all the admirers of the slaveholding aristocracy of the South, in that city, the lecturer could not get an audience of ten persons.

A very large speculative business was done on the Stock Exchange on Saturday; the market leaving off buoyant. Gold, 123; Exchange, 135½.

A fair business was transacted in Flour and Corn, on Saturday, at buoyant prices. Wheat was depressed and rather cheaper. Groceries were less active. A good inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Provisions at rising rates. Cotton was dull and heavy. Whisky was salable and firm. Hides, Leather, Fish, Tallow and Wool were in demand and were stiffly held. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

Gen. Wadsworth's Acceptance.

We publish in another part of this morning's TIMES a letter from Gen. WADSWORTH accepting the nomination for Governor. It is characteristic of the man—clear, manly, bold and unmistakeable in its sentiments and style. It defines, with distinctness, the issue which the coming election must decide, and leaves no room for doubt as to his position upon it. He is for *supporting the Government* in its effort to maintain itself, and in the proclamation of emancipation issued by the President, as a prominent means for accomplishing that end. He states with precision and emphasis the reasons which induce him thus to favor this measure. He believes it will be the most effective, the most humane, and the most beneficent method of crushing the rebellion; and he therefore commends it warmly to the support of the electors of this State.

Upon one point of considerable importance, Gen. WADSWORTH's views will be read with interest. One of the favorite devices of the enemies of the Government in the North is to endeavor to alarm the laboring population by the cry that emancipation will fill the Northern States with freed negroes, and bring them largely and disastrously into competition with Northern labor. Gen. WADSWORTH meets this very directly. "Emancipation once effected," he says, "the Northern States *would be forever relieved, as it is right that they should be, from the fears of a great influx of African laborers*, disturbing the relations of those Northern industrial classes who have so freely given their lives to the support of the Government. This done, and *the whole African population will drift to the South*, where it will find a congenial climate and vast tracts of land never yet cultivated." There can be no reasonable doubt of the substantial soundness of this view of the case. The negro is a creature of local attachments to a far greater degree than the white race, and nothing will induce him to leave the South if he can possibly remain there. Emancipation would be much more likely *to draw all the free negroes South*, than to send the slaves North.

Gen. WADSWORTH thus takes direct issue with Gov. SEYMOUR and the party which has put him in nomination. The latter opposes the Government—Gen. WADSWORTH supports it. Gov. SEYMOUR denounces the proclamation.—Gen. WADSWORTH upholds it. Gov. SEYMOUR is for maintaining and preserving Slavery,—in face of the fact that it is the main stay and strength of the rebellion,—Gen. WADSWORTH, on account of that fact, is for destroying and exterminating it. Gov. SEYMOUR bestows all his censure upon our own Government, and devotes all his efforts to weakening and crippling it in its contest with the rebellion,—Gen. WADSWORTH summons all the energies and resources of the State to the support of the Government and the extermination of those who are in arms for its overthrow.

The people of New-York will have no difficulty in making their selection. There is no room for a moment's doubt as to which side patriotism, loyalty and love of the Union require them to take. One is for the Government,—the other is against it. One gives aid and comfort to the rebellion,—the other resists and would crush it. November will record the verdict of New-York upon the issue.

The State Canvass—The Seymour Party and the Rebellion.

The Seymourites make very wry faces when forced to swallow a little of their own medicine. Ever since the war began they have been calling the Republicans and other Anti-Slavery men *traitors*; they have been denouncing them most vehemently as enemies of the Government—as haters of the Constitution and the Union, and as seeking the overthrow of both. They have charged them with conspiring against our Generals in the field; with seeking to cripple the operations of our armies, and to give victory and conquest to the rebels. And they have been calling very lustily for their arrest and imprisonment,—for the suppression of their Presses and the confinement of their persons in Fort Lafayette.

This was very fine fun, while they had it all to themselves. But when they are compelled to swallow a little of the same mixture themselves, they take a very different view of the subject. They are shocked at the bad manners of their opponents. The absurdity of calling men *traitors*, merely because they differ from you in opinion, strikes them with much more force than it did a month ago. They always supposed this to be a free country,—where every man had a right to his own judgment on public affairs; and it seems to them exceedingly unkind to stigmatize them as disloyal, because their judgment does not agree with ours. This is very good doctrine, but they are new converts to it. While they could amuse themselves by pelting the Abolitionists with stones of this sort, it never struck them as particularly objectionable; but between the boys and the frogs in such a game they have suddenly discovered there is quite a difference.

We congratulate our political opponents on the theoretical improvement in their manners. We have no disposition to call names or bandy epithets. Nor have we anything to do with the personal motives which prompt their political action and give it character. That is a matter for which they must give account elsewhere. But we have a right to hold them responsible for the *tendency and effect of their political action*, and we intend to exercise it. We have never said that Gov. SEYMOUR was a rebel or a traitor; we do not believe he is. We have never said that any of his supporters were personally rebels or traitors, though we believe that at heart many of them are both. But we have said, and we repeat, that the election of SEYMOUR to be Governor of this State, under the present circumstances of the country and the canvass, will give substantial aid and comfort to the rebellion. It will be a heavy blow and great discouragement to the Government in its contest for self-preservation. It will do more to encourage the rebels to persevere in their war upon the Constitution and the Union, than could possibly be done within this State in any other way. And there is not a man living who would have more reason to rejoice over such a result, or to whom it would carry more solid comfort and encouragement, than the President of the rebel Confederacy.

Every man knows this to be so. Mr. SEYMOUR himself knows it. The *Atlas and Argus* knows it. The party have put forward so clearly, the real spirit and *animus* of the movement, in the speech of Mr. SEYMOUR which they adopted as their platform, that in spite of their faint protestations of loyalty and patriotism, it is impossible for any man to doubt the real drift and tenor of the action they propose to take. Whatever ulterior object may lie behind the movement,—whether they design to surrender the Government to JEFF. DAVIS, and thus preserve the Union, or to "let the South go," and thus destroy it,—one thing is very clear;—they mean to encourage the rebels to persevere in the war, and to cripple the Government in its efforts to push it to a victorious end. If they don't mean this, what do they mean? They have organized their movement on the specific and exclusive ground of opposition to the Government. They denounce its action against the rebellion; they brand as illegal and tyrannical its efforts to protect itself against spies and traitors at home; they magnify its faults and vilify its motives, and do everything in their power to make it odious and offensive in the eyes of the world,—and then they put forward Mr. SEYMOUR as the representative of this hostility to the Government, and, *as such*, ask the people of the State to elect him Governor. Is not this giving aid and comfort to the rebellion? If not, what would be?

Now we don't imitate the example our opponents have set us in calling them traitors, and invoking the penalties of treason against them. We have not asked that Mr. SEYMOUR should be sent to Fort Lafayette, or that the editors of the *Atlas and Argus* should be hanged, drawn and quartered, for the aid they are proposing to give the rebel Confederacy. We appeal to the PEOPLE. We ask *them* to squelch this attempt to hamstring the Government while engaged in a life and death struggle with its foes. We ask *them* to say whether the political weight of the Empire State shall thus be cast into the scale of rebellion against the Government. The friends of SEYMOUR appeal to them to *end the war*. But how? By its vigorous prosecution? By striking the rebels as quick, as hard, and as often as possible? By making them feel the full evils of the war they have invoked, as a penalty for the crimes they have committed? By stripping them of the means of waging war? By seizing their agents and preventing them from giving them aid and comfort?

This is Gen. WADSWORTH's method, not Gov. SEYMOUR's. This is precisely the method on which Gov. SEYMOUR and the party at his back are making war. It is precisely the method they are trying to stop. They are for ending the war by compromise,—by concessions to the South.—in a single word, by a *surrender*. We appeal to the People to judge between them, and we have not the slightest apprehension as to the verdict they will give.

The Question of Small Change.

A proposition is pending in the Board of Aldermen authorizing the Comptroller to issue $500,000 in small notes, (of the denomination of 5, 10, 15, and 50 cents,) in exchange for bank bills, for the convenience of our citizens in making change. There seems to be a necessity for some new measure of relief in this direction, for each day aggravates the difficulty the community is laboring under.

Some genius with a turn for figures has calculated that it will take about three years for the Government to issue fifty millions of postage currency—judging the future rate of delivery by the present. It is clear that the business of the country, involving its myriad of transactions daily, cannot wait on this slow process. Delay in giving the people a currency at this juncture, is tantamount to a denial, and some other expedient will be resorted to by the community in exclusion of the Government's offices in this respect. The ridiculous and expensive farce of a thousand men and boys wasting a half day of precious time in tedious procession through the halls of a Government office in order to procure the enormous amount of five dollars each in National shinplasters, should be played no longer. It is a reproach alike to people and government, and, having lost its novelty, should pass away with other condemned absurdities.

The fact that the sticky stamps have got into circulation in such large amounts, is not due to the Post-office Department. On the contrary, its head tried hard to defeat what the public have already learned is an intolerable nuisance. The stamps that are out have been supplied to Postmasters, and those officers have sold them to all callers, as they were obliged to do, without question as what the buyers intended to do with them—the presumption being, of course, that they were to be used in payment of postage.

The circulation of letter-stamps as money should cease immediately. The first batches put in circulation are already so much defaced and worn as to be unrecognizable in the original and perfect tracery of their engraving. In this condition they may be easily counterfeited, and the Post-office Department will run the risk of being overwhelmed by vitiated stamps, forced upon it by a lawless use of its evidences of prepaid postage. Already it is found that torn and defaced stamps are an *uneasy* currency. Every one who gets hold of them is trying to *shove them on to his neighbor*, lest they should die on his own hands. No man will pay out a Government shinplaster while he has a lot of stamps on hand. In this way, it will happen that though Mr. CHASE should issue a million of postage currency a week, *it will not be seen in circulation till the stamps, as a currency, are suppressed.*

The proposition in our City Council to authorize the Comptroller to issue $500,000 of notes in sums of 5, 10, 15, and 25 cents, will come in opportunely to relieve the public of the postage-stamp scourge, unless Mr. CHASE should find some means of increasing vastly his rate of issuing his small currency notes. The neighboring city of Newark is beginning to fill the channels of our small trade with her Corporation shinplasters, of the denominations from 5 cents up to 50 cents, payable "one year after date." These securities are next to postage-stamps in abundance, judging by the frequency of the offers to pass them. Certainly if this kind of currency is to be the staple of our small change in future, let us have our own, and not that of one of our suburbs. Anything at all, however, in preference to the intolerable postage-stamps.

The community should look closely to the security of any notes they give currency to at the present time. The great need of small change inclines most dealers to indifference on this point, and the frequent expression one hears is, "I will take anything that others will take of me." This is not sound policy. A man should take nothing that he does not feel sure is good. The certificates issued by the Corporation of New-York City every one would know to be good. They would be as good as United States Treasury Notes anywhere in the United States, and their circulation could be encouraged with a good conscience, as sound both in law and morals. It is to be regretted that Mr. CHASE has not been able to secure for the United States the entire advantages of the issue of a small note circulation. On his failure to do so, it is not only legitimate, but perhaps a duty in the cause of a sound and National currency, for New-York City to relieve the popular want by a currency of the most unimpeachable character.

CUMBERLAND GAP—LOST AND REGAINED.—The evacuation of Cumberland Gap by Gen. MORGAN, is a step, perhaps, to be regretted. If he could have held his position till the present time against the rebels in his front and rear, his day of danger would have been past; for to-day the rebel armies in Kentucky are on the retreat and on the defensive. By holding the Gap, Gen. MORGAN would have effectually closed to the rebels one avenue of their escape from Kentucky. But as the Gap is now unoccupied, and the road to its passes through a very broken country, affording many advantageous passes and defiles in which effective stands can be made against a pursuing force, a portion of BRAGG's army, if they are to run away, could not ask a safer road out of the State, than that leading to Cumberland Gap.

Gen. MORGAN, it is said, mined the rocky precipices overhanging the Gap, and blew them up before he left, thus effectually closing the pass against an army's advance. This of course means a temporary closing of the Gap, to hinder his pursuit by the rebel General STEVENSON, whom he left in his rear. The same agency that blew in the rocks can blow them out again, and no doubt Cumberland Gap will be occupied, cleared, and held again by the rebels, if they are allowed a little time.

But all these considerations were not permitted to have any weight with Gen. MORGAN. He was ordered, we suppose, to evacuate Cumberland Gap, and did so. Neither he nor his commanding officer, at the time the order was given, could have foreseen how soon the fortune of the campaign would be changed, and the siege of the Gap be raised. As between Cincinnati or Louisville, and the Gap, if a sacrifice had to be made, it was far better to give up the latter.

The manner in which Gen. MORGAN conducted his retreat from his late position deserves the utmost praise. Nothing more heroic or more successful has been performed during the war. His line of retreat lay through the poor, rugged and sparsely settled mountain region of East Kentucky, swarming thickly now however, with armed rebel bands. Gen. MORGAN's march was a continual battle, always beginning but never in full blaze. He saved everything, every wagon, every man, every gun. We trust he will be immediately reassigned to the old post and supplied with force enough and provisions enough to enable him to hold it.

A REGULAR REBEL PACKET.—Mr. DISRAELI was good enough to observe in a recent speech to his constituents, that the great civil war in America had "increased his respect for the energy of human nature." It is pleasant for us to have been able to do human nature this service with the eminent advocate of all the Caucasians, the stra-bilious Prometheus of Toryism, whose liver no eagle could feed upon and survive. The operation has been rather expensive, so far as we are concerned, certainly, but we accept the result with gratitude.

Can we not extract a similar good from the successes of our Southern rebels in running the National blockade? Here, for instance, we find in the Richmond *Dispatch* of Sept. 30, the following item: "The steamer *Kate*, from Nassau, successfully ran the blockade into Wilmington, on Thursday." This steamer *Kate* ran into Savannah early in July. In the beginning of August she ran out of Savannah, and went to Wilmington. From Wilmington she started for Nassau about the middle of August, and now she comes back to Wilmington, of course, with an "assorted cargo" of arms and ammunition. In other words, the *Kate* is a regular rebel packet, performing her trips with "regularity and dispatch," and, no doubt, to the serious advantage of owners, shippers and consignees. Her successful voyages do not indeed tend to exalt our estimate of the officers of our blockading squadron. Let us console ourselves, therefore, like Mr. DISRAELI, by allowing them to "increase our respect for the energy of human nature."

CONGRESSIONAL.—The present State Assembly seems to be furnishing quite a number of candidates for Congress. Hon. C. T. HUNTER has been nominated by the Republicans and Unionists in the St. Lawrence District, and Hon. LEMUEL STETSON in the Clinton County District. Both these gentlemen were among the ablest, most laborious and influential members of the last session. Both are staunch and unflinching supporters of the Government in its contest with the rebellion, and both, we trust, will be elected.

GOVERNOR WADSWORTH.—Mr. J. C. BUTTERS, of this City, has issued an admirable engraving of our next Governor, made from one of BRADY's photographs. As a specimen of art, it is most beautiful; as a portrait, it is excellent.

STATE POLITICS.

Gen. Wadsworth's Acceptance of the Nomination for Governor.

NEW-YORK, September 29, 1862.

GEN. JAMES S. WADSWORTH: *Dear Sir*:—I have the honor to inform you that you were nominated for the office of Governor of the State of New-York by a Convention, composed of men resolved to maintain the integrity of the Union without regard to their past party relations, and held at Syracuse on the 24th of the present month.

I inclose the series of resolutions adopted by the Convention, as an indication of its sentiments and purposes.

Your nomination was made with a very remarkable degree of unanimity and enthusiasm, and, on behalf of the Convention, I beg leave respectfully to request your acceptance of it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY J. RAYMOND,
President of the Convention.

GEN. WADSWORTH'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1862.

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND, *President, &c.*—*Dear Sir*: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Sept. 29, informing me that the Convention held at Syracuse on the 24th of that month, composed of men resolved to maintain the integrity of the Union, irrespective of their previous party associations, had done me the honor of placing my name before the electors of the State of New-York for the office of Governor.

I respectfully accept the nomination.

I cordially agree with the Convention in the sentiments expressed in their resolutions, and, if elected, I shall zealously labor to carry out their wishes as therein defined.

I might, perhaps, with propriety stop here, but as the duties of my present position will not allow me to return to New-York for some time, and possibly not until after the election has been held, I ask your indulgence while I express briefly my views as to the questions involved in the canvass.

I think I cannot be mistaken in assuming that the election will turn upon the necessity of maintaining our National Government in its effort to uphold itself, and maintain its territorial integrity, and especially upon the Proclamation of the President, issued to that end, and referred to in the fourth resolution of the Convention.

I entirely approve of that proclamation, and commend it to the support of the electors of New-York, for the following reasons:

1. It is an effectual aid to the speedy and complete suppression of this rebellion.

Six or eight millions of whites, having had time to organize their government, and arm their troops, fed and supported by the labor of four millions of slaves, present the most formidable rebellion recorded in history.

Strike from this rebellion the support which it derives from the unrequited toil of these slaves, and its foundation will be undermined.

2. It is the most humane method of putting down the rebellion, the history of which has clearly proved that the fears of slave insurrections and massacres are entirely unfounded. While the slaves earnestly desire freedom, they have shown no disposition to injure their masters. They will cease to work for them without wages, but they will form, throughout the Southern States, the most peaceful and docile peasantry on the face of the earth. The slave-owners once compelled to labor for their own support, the war must cease, and its appalling carnage come to an end.

3. The emancipation once effected, the Northern States would be forever relieved, as it is right that they should be, from the fears of a great influx of African laborers, disturbing the relations of those Northern industrial classes who have so freely given their lives to the support of the Government.

This done, and the whole African population will drift to the South, where it will find a congenial climate and vast tracts of land never yet cultivated.

I forbear to enter into the discussion of the great increase of trade to the Northern States and the whole commercial world, which would result from the wants of four millions of free and paid laborers over the same number held as heretofore in Slavery.

I forbear also to enter into the question of the immense vast increase to the production of the great Southern staples. This is not a time to consider questions of profit. It will long be remembered, to the great honor of the merchants, bankers, and manufacturers of the North, that giving the lie to the calumnies of slave-breeding aristocrats, who charge them with being degraded and controlled by the petty profits of traffic, they have met the numerous sacrifices of this great struggle with a cheerfulness and promptness of which history furnishes no parallel.

Nor is the question now before us one of philanthropy alone, sacred as are the principles therein involved; nor is it a question of abstract ideas, involving an unprofitable discussion of the equality of races. It is simply a question of war, of National life or death, and of the mode in which we can most surely and effectually uphold our Government and maintain its unity and supremacy.

Our foreign enemies, for it is not to be disguised that we have such, reproach us with waging a territorial war. So we do, but that territory is *our country*. For maintaining its greatness and power among the nations of the earth, by holding it together, they hate us. We can bear that; but if we were to yield to their suggestions, and submit to its dismemberment, they would forever despise us.

This great domain, from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, one country, governed by one idea—freedom—is yet destined to dictate terms, if need be, to the world in arms; and I hold that man to be a traitor and a coward, who, under any defeats, any pressure of adversity however great, any calamities however dire, would give up one acre of it.

It is more than a year since I left our State. Great changes have taken place within that period. Costly victories and disastrous defeats have, in the vicissitudes of war, befallen our arms. Bereavements and destitution have overtaken many families.

I can only judge of the spirit of my fellow-citizens of New-York, by that of her gallant sons who have rushed to the field. These I have seen in great numbers, and particularly those who have been in the hospitals within my command.

Among these brave men, feeble and exhausted by disease, tortured and mutilated by cruel wounds, I have never yet heard the first word of despair, the first sigh of regret, that they had given health and life to their country.

If we may judge of the spirit of those they have left at home, and who may yet be called to the field, by the heroic temper of these men, we have nothing to fear as to the result.

In the solemn verdict of the ballot, and the deadly conflict of battle, this Government of the people will be sustained.

I beg that you will accept for yourself, and convey to the members of the Convention over which you presided, my sincere thanks for the great honor which they did me in placing my name before the Electors of New-York, for a position so responsible and distinguished as that of Governor of the State.

I am Sir, with great respect, truly yours,
JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

ANTIETAM REPRODUCED.—If our readers wish to know the horrors of the battle-field, let them go to BRADY'S Gallery, and see the fearful reproductions which he has on exhibition and for sale. In all the literal repulsiveness of nature, lie the naked corpses of our dead soldiers side by side in the quiet impassiveness of rest. Blackened faces, distorted features, expressions most agonizing, and details of absolute verity, teach us a lesson which it is well for us to learn. The enterprise, the perseverance and courage, physical and pecuniary, which suggest to and encourage an artist in such work as this, establish for him forever a reputation such as no flattery, no claptrap can secure. The pictures, of a size convenient for albums, can be seen and bought at the National Gallery, corner of Broadway and Tenth-street.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

A Great Victory Won.—The Grand Army of Fashion have marched upon WHITE, the Hatter, for his splendid fall style of hats, having decided that WHITE furnishes the "a la Paris cone" hats of America. Found only at No. 216 Broadway.

Chronic Diseases.—Special treatment, by DR. WOLFE, No. 852 Broadway. Those afflicted should read Dr. W's Essay on the subject, to be had gratis on application, and sent by mail.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

ABEL.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 5, HARRIET ABEL, widow of the late Charles A. Abel.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 206 Lafayette-st., without further notice.

BEDDOE.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 5, LOUISE WARNER, only child of P. W. and Cornelia C. Bedford, aged 15 months.
The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 150 West 42d st.

BOYDEN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Oct. 5, JANE ANTOINETTE, only daughter of Elias W. and Julia E. Boyden, aged 3 years.
Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

CURTIS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Oct. 5, ROBERT CURTIS, in the 63d year of his age.
Notice of funeral in Tuesday's papers.

CANTZ.—On Saturday, Oct. 4, HANNAH AMELIA, daughter of Michael and Mary Cantz, aged 24 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 63d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., and from thence to St. Lawrence's Church, at 1 o'clock, 44th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

CUTHBERT.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, 4th inst., JOHN H., son of John H. and Maggie A. Cuthbert, aged 3 months and 17 days.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., at 12 M.

HARDMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862, at her father's residence, ELISABETH H., daughter of Aaron and Elisabeth Hardman, aged 22 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 159 East 12th st., near 2d-av., at 3 o'clock P. M. Monday, Oct. 6.

HAYES.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 5, EDWARD J. HAYES, aged 47 years and 8 months.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 118 West 30th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KELLUM.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 4, at No. 368 13th-av., after a short but severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, MARGARET KELLUM, daughter of John and Jane Menales, a native of Thornhill, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, aged 34 years, 9 months and 26 days.
Blessed are they who sleep in Jesus.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., this day, Monday, Oct. 6, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.
☞ Liverpool, England, and Dumfrieshire, Scotland, papers please copy.

KINGSLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 5, of diphtheria, SOPHIA C., only daughter of Edmund W. and Marcia C. Kingsland, aged 6 years, 4 months and 21 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

LISTER.—In Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 4, EASTER, wife of Joseph Lister, deceased, aged 67 years and 5 months.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, this day, (Monday,) Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M.
☞ Sheffield, Eng., papers please copy.

LOW.—At Washington Heights, on Friday, Oct. 3, J. AUGUSTUS LOW, aged 36 years.
His friends and relatives, and those of his brothers, Wm. Hervey and John Low, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Intercession, on 10th-av., between 152d and 155th-sts., on Monday afternoon, 6th inst., at 4½ P. M., without further invitation. Trains leave for 152d-st. by Hudson River Railroad, at 3:30 P. M.

LOWENWORTH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 4, at the residence of his aunt, No. 47 Wyckoff-st., JAMES LOWENWORTH.
The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the house.

VALENTINE.—In Spottswood, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 4, ANTHONY P. VALENTINE, in the 69th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 4 o'clock P. M. Monday Oct. 6, from his late residence in Spottswood, N. J.

WARD.—In New-Brighton, S. I., on Saturday, Oct. 4, MEHITABLE, wife of George A. Ward, aged 57 years.
Her remains will be removed to Salem, Mass., for entombment.

WADE.—On Saturday, Oct. 5, of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Capt. EDWARD H. WADE, of Company F, Fifty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. Vol.
☞ Due notice of funeral to-morrow.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 471—Oct. 4, 1862.
19, 9, 7, 44, 29, 51, 50, 66, 75, 22, 64, 15, 59.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 472.—Oct. 4, 1862.
74, 18, 65, 63, 53, 41, 2, 11, 49, 50, 60, 33.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 419.—Oct. 4, 1862.
53, 57, 49, 68, 48, 34, 77, 40, 2, 74, 50, 1, 37.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 347.—Oct. 4, 1862.
58, 61, 25, 54, 20, 70, 3, 35, 74, 73, 49, 1.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the Merchant, Manufacturer, Banker, Broker, Steamship and Railroad Agent, and business man generally, who wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and rates.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCE.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR,
LOUIS BASTERT,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And Manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR-WORK

MOURNING EAR-RINGS,
PINS AND BRACELETS. NEW PATTERNS.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, New-York.

CRANITCH,
The English Tailor has just received some English morning and sack coat patterns; also some patterns of straight English trowsers, per the Europa. No. 809 Broadway, over Dr. Oliffe's Drug store.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, NEW-YORK AUG. 27, }
No. 498 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1862. }
I HAVE MISS DIX'S AUTHORITY FOR saying that no more female nurses are wanted at Washington. Thousands of applications are already in Miss Dix's hands. She wants no women to come to Washington whom she does not positively send for. The Sanitary Commission has ceased to have anything to do with supplying female nurses. Women need not apply, therefore, either at Dr. Satterlee's or any other medical Purveyors or Directors of the United States Army with the hope of getting light on this subject, or opportunity of going. Nor has the Sanitary Commission time to correspond with individuals on the subject.
Letters on the subject addressed to Miss D. L. DIX, Washington, will receive attention when she wants more nurses, but not before.
HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. 291 and 293 Front-st., Nos. 364, 365 and 366 South-st. Broad Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split, ready for use. Bundles for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced prices.

MILITARY.

FIRST VOLUNTEER REGIMENT FOR 9 MONTHS.
IRONSIDES REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, NO. 811 BROADWAY.

This is the LAST Volunteer Regiment to be organized under the present call. NONE but men of good moral character will be received as recruits. The organization is proceeding under the supervision of two Committees of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.

CEPHAS BRAINERD,
Chairman of Army Committee.

"IRONSIDES."
LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.
Good Men yet received to fill up
COMPANY A.
JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,
Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.
No. 47 East 27th-st.

VOLUNTEER FOR NINE MONTHS
In Company H, IRONSIDES REGIMENT. The same bounties as are paid in other companies and $10 extra bounty.
Company Headquarters No. 237 Broadway.
Recruiting offices—No. 179 9th-av.; Tent in City Hall Park.
JOHN S. CUTTER, Captain,
Late 22d Regiment N. Y. N. G.
1st Lieutenant, JAMES SANFORD.
2d Lieutenant, GEO. FOSTER,
Late 22d Regiment N. Y. N. G.

IRONSIDES—NINE MONTHS.
COMPANY I—GEO. PERRY, CAPTAIN.
$100 cash bounty.
$150 at the end of the war.
Offices, No. 535 Broadway, New-York; No. 50 South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
Only men of good character need apply.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1862. }
GENERAL ORDER NO. —.—THIS COMMAND will assemble by company, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the armorial corner White and Elm sts., for the purpose of being mustered out of the United States service. The men will appear in full uniform. Commandants of companies are directed to inspect their respective companies at their armories before marching them to the arsenal. By order
Lieut.-Col. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Comd'g.
GEO. A. HUTSON, Adjutant.

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF COMPANIES or parts of companies not attached to any existing regiment, or whose men can be transferred to a new organization, are offered the highest inducements, with advantageous positions assured, by addressing with real name and address, stating where an interview can be had, A. S. V., Times Office.
N. B.—Additional time can be given to obtain recruits if desired.

FOR NINE MONTHS.—RECRUITS WILL BE accepted for a few days in our company, one of the best yet raised. Call early this week, or you may be too late. Men of good character only wanted. Call on us at our head quarters, No. 820 Broadway, Ironsides Regiment, Company E. Capt. M. C. KEMPSEY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.
"ALL ABOUT THE DRAFT."
HOW THE DRAFT WILL BE MADE.
EVERY MAN'S CHANCE.
HOW TO OBTAIN A SUBSTITUTE.
BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.
A pamphlet, containing official information of everything about the draft to take place Oct. 10. Every question about the working of the draft correctly answered.
All orders supplied by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Agent, No. 121 Nassau-st.
Single copies, by mail or from newsdealers, 10 cents.

JUST PUBLISHED.
INSIDE OUT.
A curious book by a singular man. Price, $1 13.
MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK,
No. 751 Broadway.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No 409 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the UNITED STATES.

GREAT SALE OF RICH NECK-TIES, AT RETAIL.
DEALERS SUPPLIED AT PRICES WHICH WILL CAUSE THEM TO WONDER IF THE GOODS WERE NOT STOLEN.
The New Style of "WIDE END" TIE, at 25 cents.
Elegant Wide End TIES, At 50 cents. Splendid Wide End TIES, At 85 cents.
The above are the richest and most expensive Ties ever imported, SAME AS ARE NOW SELLING IN ALL REGULAR RETAIL STORES AT 75 CENTS TO $1 50 EACH.
Also, an immense stock of Black and Fancy Ties, at just HALF THE USUAL PRICES, viz:
25 cent Ties at ..... 15 cents. | 25 cent Ties ..... at 25 cents.
50 cent Ties at ..... 25 cents. | $1 Ties at ..... 50 cents.
SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates.
Men's and Boys' best quality fine Linen
COLLARS
at $1 40 per Dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere else at $2 50 and $3. Also, closing out a large lot, of superior quality and make, of fine DRESS SHIRTS, without any reference to the price of Cotton or Linen, viz: A good Shirt at $1; the best at $2. Linen Handkerchiefs, Under Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., at prices before unknown on Broadway.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., 379 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

I AM DELIVERING
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges,
AT
$7
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.
Delivered screened, from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River.
JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

$100,000 WORTH OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
AT
COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway.
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

STEEL EAR-RINGS,
PINS AND BELT CLASPS.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, New-York

PROF. HURLBERT'S
VOCAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 25 East 27th-st., corner Madison-av.
Thorough course in Elocution and the new Gymnastics for voice, women and children. Can refer to persons completely and radically cured of stammering. Consumptives rapidly restored. Special treatment of the lungs.

BOSTON TOILET PERFECTIONS.
Bogle's Hyperion Fluid restores and dresses hair.
Bogle's Electric Hair Dye—best in the world.
Bogle's Balm of Columbia cures tan and freckles.
Sold by Druggists and Fancy Trade generally. Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston. For sale by F. C. Wells & Co., Boston. Hegeman & Co., and all others.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. H. HOUSE.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' Venetian Horse Liniment superior to any other for the cure of Colic, Old Sores, Bruises and Cuts. All the best establishments use it. Entrance—Hiram Woodruff, the great horse-trainer. Five bottles only 50 cents. Sold everywhere.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P.M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS.

Nos. 66 AND 68 READE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1862. }

A young man in our employ has been under the medical care of Dr. Lighthill for Deafness and Discharge from the Ear, with which he was afflicted since infancy. The discharge has ceased for the past six months, and his hearing is materially improved.
WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.

A DEAF MUTE RESTORED TO HEARING.

My son, now 12 years of age, has been deaf and dumb, and a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this City for the past two years. Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring his hearing to such a degree, that he is now able to learn to speak with facility.
The success which the Doctor has had in this case has scarcely a parallel, and deserves to be extensively known by the public.
GABRIEL LOWENSTEIN, No. 175 Spring-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1862.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1862. }
Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring my hearing which was considerably impaired, and has also removed the noises in my head, which had incessantly annoyed me.
As I am a resident of New-Orleans, and a stranger in the City, intending to stay but a short time longer, I make reference to Messrs. Sturges, Bennet & Co., No. 125 Front-st., and to Mr. J. E. Fisher, No. 29 Park-row, to whom I am well known and who are familiar with the circumstances of my case.
G. DE CASTRO.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862.
Henry Laws, now stopping with me, has been afflicted with deafness for some time. He applied to Dr. Lighthill who, after a few weeks' treatment, completely restored him, so that now he hears well and is enabled to attend to business, which before he could not, without great inconvenience.
JOHN MURDOCK,
No. 197 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.
I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.
J. BISCO, No. 158 East 22d-st.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill:
DEAR SIR: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years, since she has been under your care.
E. CLAYBURGH, No. 131 Duane-st.

No. 710 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render, on application to me, at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.
WM. H. WATERBURY.

CATARRH CURED.
From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.
I have been much troubled with Catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pasterate and suspend public speaking.
I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all who are troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.
P. R. RUSSELL.
LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill:
DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you.
O. S. HOLLY.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill:
DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success.
Respectfully,
ANSELL HECHT,
No. 136 4th-av.

No. 3 GATES-AV., Brooklyn, April 15, 1860.
Dr. E. B. Lighthill:
It gives me pleasure to inform you of the entire and effectual cure you have made in my little daughter's eyes, who, after having tried the skill of several eminent physicians, has been entirely relieved through your treatment without which, it is probable, she would never have regained her sight.
Most respectfully, yours, A. H. PURDY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOTICE is hereby given to the tax payers of the Eighth Collection District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, in the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled an Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into nineteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions as hereby given:

Names and Residences of the Assistant Assessors of the Eighth Collection District, New-York.
(GENERAL OFFICE, No. 149 8TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.)

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR	RESIDENCE	ASSESS'T DIST.	WARD
John M. Robards	57 East 25th-st.	1st Dist.	4th Dist.
Abraham Lovejoy	273 6th-av	2d Dist.	18th ward
James Ehrenkeb	163 5th-av	3d Dist.	
Oliver G. Hilliard	86 East 20th-st		
R. S. Taft	34-av., cor 24th-st.	4th Dist.	
Nath'l Pierce	Compton House	5th Dist.	20th ward
W. Clinton Eoon	216 3d-av	6th Dist.	
Jacob B. Bacon	324 1st-av	7th Dist.	
	260 East 18th-st	8th Dist.	
John Fetterolf	601 2d-av	9th Dist.	
Thomas Wilson	221 East 42d-st	10th Dist.	21st ward
(George O.) Herbert	418 East 34th-st	11th Dist.	
C. W. Averell	44 East 31st-st	12th Dist.	
Benjamin Galbraith	12 West 36th-st	13th Dist.	
Robert H. Beakie	110½ West 34th-st	14th Dist.	24th ward
James F. Le Barron	140 West 33d-st	15th Dist.	
Ansel C. Loomis	503 8th-av	16th Dist.	
Edward Clinton	317 9th-av	17th Dist.	
Edward Lester	365 West 37th-st	18th Dist.	
William Eisenbrey		19th Dist.	

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR	BOUNDARIES.
John Patterson	Between 59th and 60th sts., 1st and 2d avs.
Thomas Wilson	Between 59th and 60th sts., 2d and 3d avs.
(George O.) Herbert	Between 59th and 60th sts., 3d and 4th avs.
C. W. Averell	Between 59th and 60th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
Benjamin Galbraith	Between 59th and 60th sts., 5th and 6th avs.
Robert H. Beakie	Between 59th and 60th sts., 6th and 7th avs.
James F. Le Barron	Between 59th and 60th sts., 7th and 8th avs.
Ansel C. Loomis	Between 59th and 60th sts., 8th and 9th avs.
Edward Clinton	Between 59th and 60th sts., 9th and 10th avs.
William Eisenbrey	Between 59th and 60th sts., 10th and 11th avs.
Abraham Lovejoy	Between 10th and 24th sts., 5th and 6th avs.
James Ehrenkeb	Between 10th and 24th sts., 6th and 7th avs.
Oliver G. Hilliard	Between 10th and 24th sts., 7th and 8th avs.
John M. Robards	Between 10th and 24th sts., Irving-place, Lexington and 4th avs.
R. S. Taft	Between 10th and 24th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
Nath'l Pierce	Between 14th and 24th sts., 2d and 3d avs.
W. Clinton Eoon	Between 14th and 24th sts., 1st and 2d avs.
Jacob B. Bacon	Between 14th and 24th sts., Avenues A and B.
	Between 11th st. to River, Avenues A, B and C.
John Patterson	Between 59th and 60th sts., 1st and 2d avs.
Thomas Wilson	Between 59th and 60th sts., 2d and 3d avs.
(George O.) Herbert	Between 59th and 60th sts., 3d and 4th avs.
C. W. Averell	Between 59th and 60th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
Benjamin Galbraith	Between 59th and 60th sts., 5th and 6th avs.
Robert H. Beakie	Between 59th and 60th sts., 6th and 7th avs.
James F. Le Barron	Between 59th and 60th sts., 7th and 8th avs.
Ansel C. Loomis	Between 59th and 60th sts., 8th and 9th avs.
Edward Clinton	Between 59th and 60th sts., 9th and 10th avs.
William Eisenbrey	Between 59th and 60th sts., 10th and 11th avs.
Abraham Lovejoy	Between 10th and 24th sts., 5th and 6th avs.
James Ehrenkeb	Between 10th and 24th sts., 6th and 7th avs.
Oliver G. Hilliard	Between 10th and 24th sts., 7th and 8th avs.
John M. Robards	Between 10th and 24th sts., Irving-place, Lexington and 4th avs.
R. S. Taft	Between 10th and 24th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
Nath'l Pierce	Between 14th and 24th sts., 2d and 3d avs.
W. Clinton Eoon	Between 14th and 24th sts., 1st and 2d avs.
Jacob B. Bacon	Between 14th and 24th sts., Avenues A and B.
	Between 11th st. to River, Avenues A, B and C.

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them, or the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries.
Every person, association, partnership or corporation desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the fifty-sixth section of said Act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the assessment division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.
Manufacturers liable under said Act to pay any duty or tax, are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement, subscribed and sworn to, in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said Act.
Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions. Communications may be addressed to me, at the Central Office, No. 169 5th-av., corner 22d-st.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Assessor,
Collection District, State of New-York.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOTICE is hereby given to the tax-payers of the Thirty-second Collection District, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards, in the City of New-York, that in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled "an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," I have been appointed Assessor for said District.
I have arranged said District into sixteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions, as hereby given:
FOR DIVISION NO. 1.—Theodore A. Coles, No. 105 Broad, corner of Water-street, second floor. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Battery-place, State-street, Pearl-street, Old-slip, south of Franklin Market and the water-lines of the East and North Rivers.
FOR DIVISION NO. 2.—Patrick Henry Bauer, No. 15 William-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Rowling-Green, east branch of Broadway by Bowling-Green, Beaver-street, Pearl-street and State-street.
FOR DIVISION NO. 3.—Fred'k Tuck Ritter, No. 56 West, corner of Rector-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Rector-street, Broadway, east branch of Broadway by Bowling Green, Battery-place, and the North River water-line.
FOR DIVISION NO. 4.—George W. Smith, No. 46 Exchange-place, Room No. —. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by centre lines of Wall-street, Pearl-street, east branch of Broadway by Bowling-Green and Broadway.
FOR DIVISION NO. 5.—Theodore Ritter, No. 111 Broadway. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, Pearl street, Wall-street and Broadway.
FOR DIVISION NO. 7.—James D. Warner, No. 20 Wall-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in, and bounded by the centre lines of Maiden-lane, East River water-line and centre lines of old slip, south of Franklin Market and Pearl-street.
FOR DIVISION NO. 8.—George R. Hill, Nos. 2 and 84 Nassau-st., Room No. 6. To have charge of all that portion of the second Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Beekman-street, William street, Liberty-street, Broadway and Park-row.
FOR DIVISION NO. 9.—Lawrence J. W. Burns, No. 62 Fulton-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Second Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Beekman-street, Pearl-street, Maiden-lane, Liberty-street and William-street.
FOR DIVISION NO. 10.—James M. Bartis, No. 143 Water-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Second Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Beekman-street, East River water-line, and the centre lines of Maiden-lane and Pearl-street.
FOR DIVISION NO. 11.—William Laymeik, No. 56 Cliff-street. To have charge of all those portions of the Second and Fourth Wards included in and bounded by the centre lines of Frankfort-street, Pearl street, Beekman-street, and Park row.
FOR DIVISION NO. 12.—William Henry Wallace, No. 2 New William-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Fourth Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Pearl-street and Chatham street.
FOR DIVISION NO. 13.—J. Gus'gus, No. 209 Pearl-street. To have charge of all those portions of the Second and Fourth Wards included in, and bounded by the centre lines of Roosevelt-street, East River water-line and centre lines of Beekman-street, Pearl-street, and Oak-street.
FOR DIVISION NO. 14.—Asa G. Alexander, No. 15 Oliver-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Fourth Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Catharine-street, Oak-street, Pearl-street, Chatham-street, Bowery, and Division-street.
FOR DIVISION NO. 15.—James A. Messinger, No. 161 South-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Fourth Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Catharine-street, East River water-line, and the centre lines of Roosevelt-street and Oak-street.
FOR DIVISION NO. 16.—R. Kerr, No. 170 Broadway. To have charge of the islands situated in the harbor of New-York, known as Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis Islands.
Every person, association, partnership or corporation desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the sixty-fourth section of said act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.
Manufacturers liable under said act to pay any duty or tax are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the sixty-eighth section of said act.
Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions.
Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office, No. 130 Broadway.
S. P. GILBERT, Assessor,
Thirty-second District, New-York.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOTICE is hereby given to the taxpayers of the Fourth Collection District, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July, 1862, entitled, An Act to Provide Internal Revenue to Support the Government and to Pay Interest on the Public Debt, that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into ten divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions as hereby given:

DIVISION NO. 1.—All that section of said District lying within Canal, Bowery, Bayard, Baxter, Franklin and Broadway. Assistant Assessor, ——.

DIVISION NO. 2.—All that portion lying within Bayard, Baxter, Franklin, Broadway, Park-row, Chatham and the Bowery. Assistant Assessor, Edward A. Nichols, No. 63 Franklin-st.

DIVISION NO. 3.—All that portion of said District lying within Broadway, Liberty, Greenwich and Bowery. Assistant Assessor, R. G. Radway, Bay-street House.

DIVISION NO. 4.—All that portion of said District lying within Broadway, Bar lay, Greenwich and Reade sts. Assistant Assessor, Charles Ferguson, No. 207 Greenwich.

DIVISION NO. 5.—All that portion lying within Greenwich, Liberty, Hudson River, and Readeest. Assistant Assessor, Samuel De Comte, No. 236 Greenwich.

DIVISION NO. 6.—All that portion lying within Canal, Broadway, Reade and West Broadway. Assistant Assessor, ——.

DIVISION NO. 7.—All that portion lying within Canal, Hudson, Reade, and West Broadway. Assistant Assessor, J. Lawrence, Dupont House.

DIVISION NO. 8.—All that portion lying within Canal, Hudson, Reade, and Hudson Rivers. Assistant Assessor, James M. Tuthill, No. 12 Hubert-st.

DIVISION NO. 9.—All that portion lying between West Houston, Broadway, Canal, and Sullivan. Assistant Assessor, Thos. G. Baker, No. 107 Greene-st.

DIVISION NO. 10.—All that portion lying within Canal, Sullivan, West Houston and Hudson River. Assistant Assessor, John Forshay, No. 12 Charlton.

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries. Every person, association, partnership, or corporation desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th section of said act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.
Manufacturers and others liable under said act to pay any duty or taxes, are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said act.
Applications for license, and for all other information, must be made at the Central Office, No. 63 Franklin-st.
Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors.
Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office. Office hours from 9 to 3.
PIERCE C. VAN WYCK,
Assessor for the Fourth Assessment District,
No. 63 Franklin-street.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Tax-payers of the Ninth Collection District, comprising the XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards of the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to Support the Government, and to pay Interest on the Public Debt," that I have arranged said district into thirteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers. And have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors, for the several divisions as hereby given.
FIRST DIVISION—Embraces all the territory in the County of New-York north of the line of 14th-st. from Hudson River to Harlem River. Alexander N. Lewis, Assistant-Assessor, residence corner of 152d-st. and 10th-av. Office corner of 150th-st. and 10th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
SECOND DIVISION—Is bounded north and east by 11th-st., from Hudson River to Harlem River, thence by Harlem River to 4th-av., thence along 4th-av. to 12th-st., thence along 12th-st. to 3d-av., thence along 3d-

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will open their
NEW CLOAKS
and
MANTILLAS
on
THURSDAY, Oct. 9.
Also,
A Choice Collection of
REAL INDIA CAMELS HAIR SHAWLS
and
SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NEW SILKS.

PLAIN, PLAID, STRIPED AND
FANCY STYLES,
Of this season's importations.
NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING
THEIR ENTIRE IMPORTATION
of
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS,
At Retail.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EMBROIDERED POPLIN ROBES,

A NEW ARTICLE,
Received per steamer *Arabia*.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 6,
A LARGE STOCK
of
SUPERIOR FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING
GOODS
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now on exhibition
THEIR FALL IMPORTATION
of
LACE CURTAINS
and
DRAPERY MUSLINS,
IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
in
NEW FABRICS AND DESIGNS,
for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

PLAIN AND FIGURED OTTOMANS, POPLINS AND MERINOS.

A very full assortment, at
MODERATE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.

A choice selection in
COLLARS, SETS, SHAWLS, BARBES, VEILS, &c.
Received per late arrivals. For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on Monday, Oct. 6,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS,
Purchased at the great auction sales of last week,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
COMPRISING
VELOUR OTTOMANS IN ALL COLORS,
BROCHE VELOURS, SILK PLAIDS,
OTTOMANS, PLAID MERINOES,
in all the new shades of olive and purple, with a large assortment of new
DRESS GOODS,
just arrived by the last steamer.
ALSO,
800 STRIPED BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
From low price to superfine.
ALSO,
A large assortment of
PARIS LONG AND SQUARE CASHMERE SHAWLS,
and all the new patterns and colors of
WOOL SHAWLS.
ALSO,
LONG AND SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS,
at great bargains, to close an invoice.

GRAND OPENING.
NEW FALL GOODS
At
CHARLES HEARD & SONS,
No. 307 Grand-st.
NEW SILKS, NEW MERINOS, NEW POPLINS,
NEW OTTOMANS,
NEW BEIGE, NEW CASHMERES,
NEW DELAINES, NEW PRINTS,
NEW CLOAKS, NEW MANTILLAS, NEW SHAWLS.
And
A splendid stock of new DRESS GOODS, which will be offered at retail much less than wholesale prices
Also,
300 Pieces Madder Prints, only 12½ cents per yard.
1,000 Pieces very best make Bleached Shirting, much less than wholesale prices.
1,500 Pieces best make Unbleached Muslins in all widths, purchased before the late advance.
2,000 Dozen fine British Hosiery, at old prices.
500 Dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs at 62½ cents each.
400 Dozen pure Linen very fine Handkerchiefs at 12½ cents each.
Also,
Parr Linen, Damask Towels, Towels, Table Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvets, &c., &c., which we shall offer at very LOW PRICES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 307 Grand-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

ALL OUR STOCK PURCHASED
PREVIOUS TO LAST GREAT ADVANCE IN PRICES.
Cheap Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, Tickens, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, Shirting and Table Linens, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets, for sale wholesale and retail by
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

All the most fashionable styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
NOW OPEN
FINE CLOTH CLOAKS, new styles, at $6, $8
ENGLISH MELTON CLOTH CLOAKS, at $11 to $6.
FINE BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, richly trimmed, at $10 to $12.
SUPER FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $12.
SUPER FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, richly adorned, at $10 to $13 50.
Having made our contracts for our Winter Cloakings early in July, and previous to the late great advance in prices, we can sell to you as low as last Winter.
We guarantee to sell prices 25 to 30 per cent lower than Broadway and Canal st stores.
Please note the name and number,
W. K. PEYTON,
CLOAK, SHAWL and MANTILLA MANUFACTURER,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT PEYTON'S NO. 274 BOWERY,
LADIES WILL FIND OPEN
ON MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 6,
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
RECEIVED PER LATE STEAMERS from Europe.
All the new shades of French Merinos and Poplins, figured and plain Ottomans, Crepe Delaines and all-wool plaids, also,
5 Cases of new Delaines, in choice styles, at 20 cents per yard.
5 Cases of Plaid Valencias and Poplins, from auction, at 18 cents and 20 cents per yard.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.

MOURNING GOODS. MOURNING GOODS.

M. & A. MYERS & CO.
have now received their full importation of FALL GOODS which they are now offering to the public at
LOW LOW PRICES.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.,
628 Broadway.

AT DE PEYSTER'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's dresses, trousseaux, dresses, coats, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' robes, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., Garibaldi, cottons & ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes, also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted pantalettes.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroidering and braiding executed perfectly.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' Kid and Lisle gloves, at less than last year's prices, a full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimming braids, buttons, velvets, small wares. N. B.—500 dozen slee-fitting corsets, at $1. Ladies' and Misses' skirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves, at
LEGER'S, Nos. 381 and 383 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

A FINE STOCK OF QUILTS!
COUNTERPANES,
LINEN DAMASKS,
TABLE CLOTHS
AND NAPKINS,
Selling below their value, to close the business, at No. 108 6th-av., opposite Jefferson Market,
C. G. HOOK.

A CLOSING SALE OF DRESS GOODS!
A GREAT VARIETY OFFERED VERY CHEAP,
In order to move to No. 765 Broadway,
C. G. HOOK,
No. 108 6th-av.

HOSIERY!
GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, AND
LINEN CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS,
Selling off CHEAP, before moving to No. 765 Broadway.
C. G. HOOK,
No. 108 6th-av.

CLOSING SALE OF
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
at less than half their
VALUE,
IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK
Before removing to Broadway.
C. G. HOOK,
No. 108 6th-av.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS FROM LAST WEEK'S AUCTIONS,
NOW READY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ GRAND-St.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS,
NEW STYLES EVERY DAY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and 313½ GRAND-St.,
Entrance to this Department No. 66 ALLEN-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FELT AND BEAVER HATS, BLOOMERS AND TURBANS.
Also, from auction, 100 CASES OF STRAW BONNETS, offering at 50c. on the dollar.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this department, No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
THE CHEAPEST LINE OF KID GLOVES
in the City. BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES, LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
OVER TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH
OF NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, READY MONDAY, Oct. 6.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this department, No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
BONNETS, SILKS, VELVETS, TRIMMINGS,
LACES, BLONDS, &c., &c., CHEAPER THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
WE SELL TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS,
FOR CASH, CUT LENGTHS CHEAPER THAN DOWN TOWN JOBBERS SELL WHOLE PIECES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies.
Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 87 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate, convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 20th-st.

BOARDING—DESIRABLE ROOMS ON THE second and third floors, unfurnished or unfurnished, may be had by applying to Mrs. S. A. FAULKNER, No. 78 East 16th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had in a private family, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 151 West 42d-st. References required.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlors and bedrooms may be obtained by applying at No. 12 West Nineteenth-street. No children taken. References given and required.

BOARDING.—LADIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 58 West 22d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—BOARD FOR A FAMILY WISHing board and rooms and a liberal private table can be had on very reasonable terms at No. 38 Willow-st., near entrance on No. 34 Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferry.

BOARDERS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY bowling a pleasant house with modern improvements, within fifteen minutes walking distance of the Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, will take a few gentlemen to board on reasonable terms. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address Mrs. K. F. H., Box No. 77, Brooklyn Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND FIRST-class board may be obtained by applying immediately at the brown-stone front house, No. 51 Concord-st. The house has all the modern improvements, and is convenient to either Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A FEW GENTLEMEN may find a comfortable home with a private family in a first-class house, in the immediate vicinity of Clinton and Fulton-avs. Terms moderate, and unexceptionable reference given and required. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL, PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large well-furnished front room, with pantry—he room adjoining, if desired, also, a back room, unfurnished, with two pantries. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st., references required.

IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, three or four well-furnished rooms in a spacious house, with all the modern improvements, in a strictly private family, situated within ten minutes' walk of the three ferries. References exchanged. Apply R. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child, one year old, and servant, from Nov. 1, in a private family or where there are but few boarders. Rooms furnished or unfurnished—dinner at 6 o'clock. Location between 10th and 40th sts., 3d and 9th avs. Good reference given and required. Address, giving location, terms &c., SEYMOUR, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and four children; early dinner; three rooms on same floor, with extra room for servant; terms must be moderate. Address, with reference, or no attention will be paid to it, HUDSON, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house on Murray Hill, will let the second floor to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Address L. K., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, parlors and bedrooms adjoining, or single rooms, to gentlemen. Apply at No. 35 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for families or single gentlemen, can be obtained by applying at No. 118 West 21st-st. The best references given and required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A NEATLY-FURNISHED parlor and two bedrooms to let, with or without board, at No. 36 West 23d-st.

NO. 82 UNION-SQUARE.—A SUITE OF FURnished rooms overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also single rooms. References exchanged.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS, to let without board.—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 135 Bleecker-st.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan—will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. Parties wishing to engage rooms can be accommodated from this date.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, 30 miles from [illegible] at a country-house. Invalid or [illegible] very healthy and pleasant [illegible] Address A. M. E., [illegible]

COAL, &C.

300 TONS CANNEL COAL HOUSE CANNEL from [illegible] Pittston, [illegible] North River, which [illegible] current week, in lots to [illegible] at the lowest market price.
A. J. ATWOOD, 24 Trinity Building,
No. 111 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as first class cook; thoroughly understands her business, making the best of soups, cooking all kinds of meat, games, and understands boning fowl; understands making desserts, and is a first-rate baker; prefers a situation in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 19 6th-st., between 3d and 2d aves., top floor, front room.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are wanted immediately for a select number of very superior cooks and laundresses, whose references are of the highest order. Also, for some neat, intelligent and experienced English and Scotch nurses, waitresses and housemaids—at MANNING'S Select Agency, corner Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall. Established under the most distinguished patronage.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, for a steady Protestant woman, who is a thorough good cook, and can wash and iron excellently; is not fond of going out or changing her situations; can furnish the most respectable City references as to capability and integrity. Can be seen by applying at No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.)

AS COOK—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as Cook in a private family, understands her business, has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 432 7th-av., for two days, third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman belonging to the Presbyterian Church, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; also the dairy; no objections to go a short distance in the country; and can show six years' reference. Call at No. 119 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as excellent cook, washer and ironer; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing, she can give five years' reference. Call at No. 83 East 16th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable middle-aged woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small family; understands her business perfectly; can give best city reference; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 83 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by an experienced person, who thoroughly understands her business; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a middle-aged Welch woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of City reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 110 8th-st., third floor, front room; no objections to go in the country with a family; will do no washing.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable girls desire situations in City or country; no objection to go separate; one as down-stairs servant; is a good cook and baker of bread, biscuit and pies; the other a thorough chambermaid and waitress, or as laundress and chamber-maid; best of references. Apply at No. 370 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook in a private family. Is first competent, and properly understands her business. Can come well recommended in washing. If required, best City or reference can be seen for two days, at No. 460 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation, and cook in a respectable family; thoroughly understands her business; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call at No. 61 West 14th-st., two doors from 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will go to the country if required; has the best reference. Call at No. 161 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; has best City references; no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class meat and pastry cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 9 Grist-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 120 East 26th-st.

AS COOK, WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; will assist in the washing if required, the best of City references can be given. Call at the present employer's, No. 65 East 11th-st., near 4th-av., for two days.

A GOOD COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; can make the best of bread and pastry; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 170 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

A PLAIN COOK, CHAMBERMAID &C.—Wanted, situations by two Protestant girls, one as good plain cook—the other can assist in washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and waitress—both can assist in washing and ironing. Good City references given. Call or address for two days, at No. 67 West 14th-st., second floor, back room.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a woman, as cook in a private family; understands the cooking at all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is also a very competent baker of bread and cake. Unexceptionable City reference given. Apply, for two days, or this week, at No. 141 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent American woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; excellent baker of bread and pastry; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 122 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

A FIRST-RATE COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable girl as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing if required; can get the best of city references, which she has lived nine years. Can be seen for 24 hours. Call for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress. One who thoroughly understands her business, and has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 50 West 31st-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook in a respectable family. Is very competent, and properly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call at No. 61 West 14th-st., two doors from 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will go to the country if required; has the best reference. Call at No. 161 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

A COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; has best City references; no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class meat and pastry cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 9 Grist-st., in the rear, for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 120 East 26th-st.

A COOK, WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; will assist in the washing if required, the best of City references can be given. Call at the present employer's, No. 65 East 11th-st., near 4th-av., for two days.

A GOOD COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; can make the best of bread and pastry; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 170 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

A PLAIN COOK, CHAMBERMAID &C.—Wanted, situations by two Protestant girls, one as good plain cook—the other can assist in washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and waitress—both can assist in washing and ironing. Good City references given. Call or address for two days, at No. 67 West 14th-st., second floor, back room.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a woman, as cook in a private family; understands the cooking at all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is also a very competent baker of bread and cake. Unexceptionable City reference given. Apply, for two days, or this week, at No. 141 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS FIRST-RATE COOK.—A SITUATION by a respectable girl as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing if required; can get the best of city references, which she has lived nine years. Can be seen for 24 hours. Call for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress. One who thoroughly understands her business, and has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 50 West 31st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chamber maid and seamstress, can do all kinds of family sewing, shirt-making and embroidery; can assist in housework in a nice family. Please call to the dry goods store 502½ 2d-av., near 3d-st., for two days, has the best of reference.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel, has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, by a young American girl, of excellent character, who can give the best of City references. Inquire at No. 45 Spring-st., corner of Mulberry.

A CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS—NURSE.—Situations wanted, by three Welsh girls, as chambermaid, laundress and nurse; can furnish City references. Call, for two days, between 10 and 4 o'clock, at No. 123 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 44 East 25th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, also to do the fine washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; can do up clothes neatly; has 5 years good City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 107 East 40th-st., near Lexington-av.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, a German girl to do general housework in a small private family. Apply, with City reference, at No. 202 West 31st-st., for two days.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young woman, as laundress, and to assist in the chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 162 West 35th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; does nutting and finery in style; chamberwork, if required; wages $5 to $10; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st., or send a note.

A WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant young woman to a private family as waitress, is a competent and thorough waitress; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork if required; has lived in good families; has unexceptionable City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 61 East 2d-st., near 4th-av.

A WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; is fully competent for either situation; can give the best of satisfactory City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 7th-av., near 23d-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as waitress or chambermaid, or child's nurse. Has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 143 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, 21 Bond-st., on Monday and Tuesday, a few doors east of Broadway, formerly at the Bible House. Germans, Dutch, French, and Italians can engage abroad. Rev. Wm. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MRS. M. C. GREEN RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her Agency for Employment, No. 895 Broadway, east side. Ladies waited upon at their residences. Families who have been disappointed in procuring servants at other offices will find it to their advantage to call at this office, as every effort will be made to please. Terms moderate.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 119 GRAND-st., good servants always on hand. Protestant cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, nurses, waitresses, infant nurses, sewing maids, girls for housework, small girls and boys to be fully learned. Also a few servants of a superior description wanted.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, AN experienced book-keeper, desires a situation in a counting room, banking or other office, where the services of a thorough book-keeper are required; can furnish first class references. Address C. D. E., Box No. 95, Springfield, Mass.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener; can bring satisfactory references. Can be seen, or address H. B., at Wm. Elliott's seed store, No. 47 John-st.

AS FARMER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, by a Protestant man and wife, without incumbrance, situation on the former as farmer and gardener, and on the latter as cook, washer and ironer, or pastry cook. Both perfectly understand their business, and have excellent City reference. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has no objection to the country; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMEN, GARDENERS, &c.—FOUR well-recommended Protestant coachmen and gardeners want situations, one has been coachman and under-gardener. All good drivers, understand the care of horses well, have families as single or family men, will go anywhere as cooks. The women well-recommended as good house-cooking. Also a number of single men for all kinds of work. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, has had long experience in England and in the United States, and refers to every one in the proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable references for capability and steadiness. Address P. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or No. 256 5th-av., or No. 57 West 31st-st., harness shop.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man of large experience as above; understands his business well, can take charge of a pair of horses, and make himself generally useful if required; has the very best of City and country references. Call or address, for two days, COACHMAN, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an respectable Protestant young man with the best of moral habits strictly temperate, a good and careful driver and groom; the best of City reference from his present employer. Call or address, for one week, ISAAC J. SILLING, No. 1,166 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man who perfectly understands his business, leaves his present employer in consequence of the family going to Europe. Can be seen for two days, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., at his present employer's, No. 254 5th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND COOK.—AN ENGlishman and wife are desirous of situations in a private family in the country, the man to act as coachman and gardener, and thoroughly understand his business; the woman as cook, washer and ironer, or as the entire charge of a family. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 346 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a young man who understands his business; is careful with horses, and a good driver. Has good references from country and City. Address E. W., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED FOR a coachman, with the best of City references, long experience and good habits. For further particulars call at No. 20 Clinton-square, 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant man, with four years' City reference from his last employer, where he can be seen for one week, at No. 1 West 45th-st., corner of 8th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT young boy, as waiter, a situation as waiter in a private family by an experienced respectable single man, who perfectly understands his business. Address R. P. S. at Mr. Keppler's, 252 Fourth-av., and 20th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a competent man, understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City and country references. Inquire, for two days, at No. 61 Clinton-place, or address W.

HELP WANTED.

HATTERS.—WANTED, SEVERAL FUR AND wool hat finishers. Apply at No. 37 Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A first-rate cook, washer and ironer, in want of a permanent situation in a small private family, residing in Astoria, Long Island, may apply by letter to Box 4691 New-York Post-office. Good recommendations required. Terms, $7 per month.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, an English or Scotch Protestant woman, to serve as chambermaid and waitress, to go six miles from New-York; her reference must be unexceptionable as to her neatness, integrity and capability. Call at No. 68 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., from 10 to 1.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A WAITRESS, ONE who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in the washing. Call at No. 43 West 34th-st. Bring City references only; between 9 and 12 A. M.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURdrinier machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

HANDS WANTED—TO MAKE MILITARY clothing. The best prices paid.
BENHEIMER BROS., No. 12 Vesey-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AT THE PROTestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., several cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, and girls for housework, for City and country. None but Protestants, with City reference, need apply. No charge until engaged.

WANTED—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS. TWO clerks for grocery stores; two boys; females; four girls to travel with families to California and Europe. Apply at No. 7 Chatham square.

WANTED—BASTERS AND FINISHERS ON military boots. Also, an operator on a Singer's machine. Apply at No. 53 Avenue C, in the store.

WANTED—A FOREMAN, COMPETENT TO MANufacture chewing tobacco. Address Box No. 95 Post office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all sizes and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wardrobes and retail also bedsteads and mattresses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 267 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—ALL NISBET PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring mattresses and mattresses of curled hair made to order. 21 GRIFFEN'S, No. 131 Canal-st., near Mott.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 12 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand or made to order. Old show Cases exchanged.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 31st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Deming Diver, A. Grace Kane, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.
D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 925 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:
Hon. Geo. Opdyke, H. M. Alexander, L. Lockwood,
Rev. Dr. Phillips, Wm. Black, H. A. Mott,
J. Lindly, M. D., G. Burchard, B. S. Schenck,
W. Parker, M. D., A. W. Cornfield, A. H. Trowbridge,
J. Auchincloss, P. Handy, J. C. Tucker.

MRS. & MISS STERRS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 66 WEST 12TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Moller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 66 West 12th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be to town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
No. 21 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16
For circulars, &c., address as above.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 48 West 38th-st.,
N. E. CORNWALL, D.D., Rector.
The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The

MEDICAL.

S.T.-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

Exhausted Nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body, without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache, and prevents Miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No 202 Broadway, New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (75th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 finished figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility; Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Depositions, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., S. NORSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (upstairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 13 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige of disease without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 13 Laight-st., the only place.

HOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATING and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous: read it before it is too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $20.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 37 East 12th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of modern medicine. Dr. POWERS' specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent reinforces manhood to the highest, unfettered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price—address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACKENZIE, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published (for the benefit of the afflicted) a valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States, by inclosing the price and addressing Box No. 1,221, New-York City. Also for sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HARMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure and read especially pages 124, 125, 135, and 201 to 208. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 65 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Women Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted day and evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, certain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S French Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 6 Bleecker-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1830—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIDDLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than five thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His only remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain cases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail. It cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of business; it cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; it cures in new cases in less than six hours; it cures without the dreadful concomitant effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 100 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., execute every branch of Dentistry in the most careful and scientific manner, on the most reasonable terms. Pure, harmless chloroform administered. Beautiful sets of teeth at $10. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilbert, Sidwell, and Rev. Drs. L. Ferris, Parker and Smith.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.

Dated October 4, 1862.

JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.

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FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTIONS.

We shall send a Special Agent to New-Orleans, on or about the 8th instant, who will take charge of all claims on that place, sent to our office.

COWDIN, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
No. 220 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.
Oct. 1, 1862.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH LOANED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, will be held at the office of said Company, on the sixth day of October, proximo, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1862.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 23 Exchange-place.

GLOBE BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this institution will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 6th day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOUR DIRECTORS, of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 44TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 30, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company will be paid upon presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New England Car Spring Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY the San Francisco City Water Coupons, due Oct. 4, on presentation at their office.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 23TH ST.
CHARTERED 1851.

Six per cent. interest allowed.
All deposits made on or before 20th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,

NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 3 till 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.
6 *Per Cent.* on sums of $500 and under, and
5 *Per Cent.* on larger sums.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
C. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. interest paid. Money deposited on or before the 20th will receive interest as from Oct. 1.

M. B. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 76 Cedar, corner Pearl-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $400 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest at once.

THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
RICHARD H. BELL, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Interest commences Oct. 1, 1862.

GEORGE FOLSOM, Pres't.
SEYMOUR A. BENDS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 80 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent, out of the profits of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One per Cent additional, out of the earnings of steamers sailing outside, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 8th of October next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of September until the morning of the 8th of October.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 13th October, ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 1 to 14, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 37 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., nett, payable on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Oct. 4, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit

Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street,
Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; and
Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; and
For the laying of cross-walks in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, at the intersection of Avenue A and First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new school-house recently erected on Ward School-house No. 50, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; and the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.

Dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Commissioners.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 128th and 129th sts.

HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

MONDAY,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Mr. Fluyd

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 80

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ARABIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, Jeff. MACEY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. Hawes, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers for this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line established for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information of passage apply to

M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
MARION,
D. PHILLIPS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
CHEROKEE,
GEO. W. CARVER, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 11 North River, on THURSDAY, the 9, inst., at 12 o'clock, Noon, precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

For freight, cabin or steerage passage, apply to
LE DLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 21 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY ..... Sep 13 | MONDAY ..... Oct. 13,
Passage money to Nassau $5;
Passage money to Havana ..... 10.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $70. Apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 2 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN E. HALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday ..... Oct. 11.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday ..... Oct. 18.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday ..... Oct. 25.
Or KANGAROO
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin ..... $85 | Steerage $35
First cabin to London ..... 90 | Steerage to London 38
First cabin to Paris ..... 95 | Steerage to Paris 41
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 95 | Steerage to Hamburg 43

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire-Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 88 Buchanan-street; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SMITH; in London to CLARK & MACKAY, No. 64 King William-st., in Paris to JULES SUTTON & Co., No. 8 Place des Petits Pères, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the company's offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP, HANSA, H. DEN SANDEL Commander, carrying the United States Mail will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Canal-st., on

SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,

FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking on specie to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN
at the following rates

For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $60; steerage, $40.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer ANGLO SAXON, Capt. GETHINS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 11. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rate of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $170 and $150; Steerage, $65. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 8th inst. A steamboat will ply between the company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA, from 10:30 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.

The PERSIA will sail 22d of October.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea. Her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 202 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$3,000 TO $5,000 CASH TO INVEST BY a merchant, as active partner in a well established, safe and legitimate business. Cannot settle his present business before 1st January next. Principals only address, with particulars, R. P., Box No. 167 *Times* Office. Communications will be strictly private.

DENTISTRY.—A FINE OPENING FOR A DENtist, as the successor of the late J. Woodbridge, No. 121 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Apply on the premises, to see the tools and apparatus, or on the administrator, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York. J. E. WOODBRIDGE.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH CAPITAL TO engage in a cash jobbing business with a party who has had twenty-five years' experience in City trade. A better chance to make money seldom occurs. Address R. B. 11, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE A STAND in West Washington Market. Address PRODUCE, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

ALL ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS AND information promptly procured. Being one of the first volunteers, and having a long experienced partner in Washington, I have the best facilities for collecting all soldiers and sailors' claims. Information gratis—and no charge till collected. S. SIMPSON, Lawyer,
No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, AND their relatives and friends should send or call for our book relative to obtaining Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, Prize Money, &c. For gratuitous circulation. Address, with stamp, SIMES & BROWN,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY,
Will be revived, with new scenery, new dresses and a great cast, Morton's standard comedy,
A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

Young Rapid ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Old Rapid ..... Mr. Mark Smith
Sir Hubert Stanley ..... Mr. Norton
Charles Stanley ..... Mr. Reynolds
Vortex ..... Mr. G. Holland
Frank Oatland ..... Mr. John Sefton
Bronze ..... Mr. Floyd
Jessy Oatland ..... Mrs. Hoey
Miss Vortex ..... Miss Fanny Morant
Ellen Vortex ..... Miss Madeline Henriques

TUESDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
WEDNESDAY—Money. THURSDAY—Love and Money. FRIDAY—The Road to Ruin.

Mr. WALLACK
Is happy to state that
A NEW COMEDY,
Never acted in America, is in active study and preparation to take its position among the old ones, consequently the repetition of plays will be very limited.

Due notice will be given of the next representation of
WILD OATS
And the BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 6,
Benefit and last appearance of
ISABEL CUBAS,
The renowned Spanish dancuse,
On which occasion she will appear in her wonderful performance of the
FRENCH SPY,
Appearing in three characters.

Mathilde de Merli ..... Isabel Cubas
Henri St. Aime ..... Isabel Cubas
Hamet ..... Isabel Cubas
Supported by a full dramatic company.
CUBAS ..... in a GREEK DANCE
CUBAS ..... in a SPANISH DANCE
Previous to which the laughable pantomime
KIM-KA.
After which Promenade Music in the Garden.
Admission 25 cents.

GOTTSCHALK'S THIRD CONCERT
AT IRVING HALL,
TUESDAY, Oct. 7,
SPECIAL NOTICE.

In compliance with many requests, together with the fact that the accommodations of Irving Hall have been long in demand, he is happy to inform the public that this is a permanent locality, and he has put down the price for Mr. Gottschalk's Concerts in this city.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Private Parlors, for five persons, $5.

On TUESDAY EVENING, Mr. Gottschalk will be assisted by the following artists in a new and brilliant programme:

Miss JENNY KEMPTON, the Irish prima donna.
Mad. J. R. THOMAS, late R. C. THM.
And others.
Musical Director ..... Mr. THEODORE THOMAS
Tickets for sale at Irving & Sharman's, No. 385 Broadway; Schaffenburg & Co.'s, No. 599 Broadway; Siber & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Offer first CURTIS, CHRISTY AND W. BILLINGS.

In consequence of the GREAT APPLAUSE bestowed upon Mr. CURTIS in the character of the CHEROKEE MONKEY,

It will be repeated
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainments, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, &c.

THE FINEST CORPS OF ARTISTS IN THE WORLD
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.

Wanted, Seventy-five for Cinderella. Apply immediately at the Garden.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Piermont Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This Train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville. 12 M., Express for Dunkirk. 12 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cunandaigua and principal Stations. The train on Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run Sunday. 11 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk and intermediate Stations. Through Tickets for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 38th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement.—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, 38th-st. Ferry, at 8 A. M., for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

**HUDSON RI

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Capture of a Company of the Fifty-Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment.

A Rebel Encampment Captured in Return.

Artillery, Wagons, Horses and Mules Brought Away.

Complimentary Letter From Gen Halleck to Gen. McClellan.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, Oct. 5.

A company of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania, who were guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bridge, at Paw Paw, about half way between Hancock and Cumberland, were, yesterday, attacked by a rebel force and all taken prisoners.

At the same time a cavalry force, under Col. McREYNOLDS, captured the encampment of the rebels, bringing away two pieces of artillery, ten wagons and sixty horses and mules.

A stray cavalry force, under Gen. AVERILL, has been sent after the retreating enemy.

Yesterday Lieut.-Col. CONRAD, of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff, was the recipient of a handsome military outfit. The donor was Col. WM. B. ASTOR, Volunteer Aid to the General during the campaign on the Peninsula.

GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McClellan, Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your report of yesterday, giving the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, has been received and submitted to the President. They were not only hard-fought battles, but well-earned and decided victories.

The valor and endurance of your army in the several conflicts which terminated in the expulsion of the enemy from the loyal State of Maryland, are creditable alike to the troops and to the officers who commanded them.

A grateful country, while mourning the lamented dead, will not be unmindful of the honors due to the living. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

ORDER AGAINST STRAGGLERS AND PILLAGERS.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 159.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURGH, Md., Oct. 1, 1862.

Notwithstanding the frequent orders that have been issued from these headquarters in regard to stragglers and pillagers, the Commanding General regrets to be obliged to again call the attention of corps and other subordinate commanders to this subject, and to impress upon them the absolute necessity of holding the different commanders responsible for the direct and flagrant violation of orders.

We are now occupying a country inhabited by a loyal population, who look to us for the preservation of order and discipline, instead of suffering our men to go about in small parties, lawlessly depredating upon their property. Armed patrols will be sent out daily from all the different corps in this army, to arrest all officers and soldiers who are absent from the limits of their camps without written permission from corps, division, or brigade commanders. All persons so arrested will be sent the same day to the Provost-Marshal-General, at these headquarters, who will, until further orders, send them under a guard to Harper's Ferry, there to be kept at work on the defences of that place.

In order that the requirements of this order may be perfectly understood by all concerned, corps commanders will, within twenty-four hours after the receipt of this order, furnish evidence to the Commanding-General, through the Assistant Adjutant General, at these headquarters.

The Commanding-General is resolved to put a stop to the pernicious and criminal practices referred to.

By command of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.
C. WILLIAMS, Adjutant-General.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM THE ANTIETAM.

The Wounded—Who may be Removed to their Homes—Improved Condition—Efforts of the Sanitary Commission—Singing to the Wounded—Death of Gen. Rodman—Total Losses in the Ninth Army Corps.

ANTIETAM IRON WORKS, Md.,
Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1862.

The weather continues most favorable for the wounded, and for their removal from the various field hospitals to Frederick, Baltimore, and Washington. Those who have hitherto been more or less exposed are now under shelter. That portion who are capable of being removed have already been sent forward, which leaves more room, and gives opportunity for better attention to the remainder, whose wounds are of a character to forbid their being transported over stony roads. Many who are permanently disabled have been called for by their friends, and are already enjoying the tender cares of home, or are on their way thither.

There has been a disposition manifested by the Medical Department to relax, in a certain degree, the rigid rules touching the release of the wounded from present service; but the pressure has been so great, and the difficulties so many, of deciding between the urgency of friends to assume the home care of the wounded, and the claims of the service, that the lines have had to be drawn somewhere. It has finally been decided, I understand, that mere flesh wounds do not entitle the patient to the privilege of going home. On the contrary, those whose injuries are of a character to render them permanently, or for a long period, unfit for duty, may, if their friends desire it, be removed. The existing fine weather is being improved to get all the wounded in as comfortable quarters as possible. But where there are such a multitude constantly claiming the tenderest care, it must be that much suffering will exist even under the best regulated system of care and treatment.

Dr. MEIR, of the British Army, who figured creditably in the War of the Crimea, and who has recently been over our battle fields and through the hospitals, states that no army was ever more promptly and better cared for, as to its wounded, than ours has been since the late battles. The prompt, judicious and extensive system of relief of the Sanitary Commission, in contributing to this result, can scarcely be overestimated. Blankets, shirts and drawers were, only yesterday, distributed in the hospitals near the field and elsewhere, and trains of wagons are constantly arriving from Washington with needful supplies. Miss GILSON, a niece of Dr FAY, of Massachusetts, deserves mention for her devotion to the wounded on the late battle fields. She has been a very angel of goodness to the soldiers where she has visited, and her presence and counsels seem to inspire new life and courage wherever she goes. At the widow HOFFMAN'S a hospital containing some two hundred wounded, after passing among and comforting them, some one expressed a desire that she would sing to them. Miss G. instantly complied, and sang with inimitable spirit the "Star Spangled Banner." The effect on these wounded soldiers was almost inspiring. They clapped their hands and manifested the greatest pleasure. One poor fellow, who had lost a hand, cried out: "I cannot clap, Miss, but I can poond," and smiting the action to the word, struck his wounded stump upon the floor, where he was lying, with considerable energy. Miss G. is called over 30 feet very lengthly, and in these particulars does not come up to the required standard of army nurses.

Under the very proper prohibition against the mention of all movements or non-movements of the army, it is difficult to find anything of interest to write; and this state of things is likely, from present appearances, to continue for some time to come. Suffice it to say, a strict watch is now kept upon rebel movements—so they say—and, if we do not follow them to Winchester and Charlestown, where they are known to be in considerable force, the rebels will not be likely to get back again into Maryland during some one of these dark nights.

The damages done by the rebels to the canal are nearly all repaired, and the water was to-day let into and below Harper's Ferry. In a day or two, our supplies for the army, which heretofore have been wagoned all the way from Frederick, will be coming by canal to the very spot where they are required.

Gen. RODMAN died of his wound this morning, and his remains will be sent immediately to Rhode Island in charge of his friends.

Gen. HARTSUFF remains, in very much the usual condition, at a house near the battle-field on which he received his wound.

The following is a final and correct list of losses in Gen. BURNSIDE'S Corps in the two late engagements:

CASUALTIES IN THE NINTH ARMY CORPS, SEPT. 14, 1862.

Major-Gen. RENO, Commanding—killed.

	Officers. Killed.	Wo'd.	Men. Killed.	Wo'd.	Mis'g.
First Division—Gen. O. B. Wilcox, commanding	4	8	59	276	
Second Division—Gen. S. D. Sturges, commanding	1	5	9	112	30
Third Division—Col. E. Harland, commanding			2	26	
Kanawha Division—Col. E. P. Scammon—commanding	2	12	69	218	
Sept. 17—First Division	2	20	44	251	7
Sept. 17—Second Division	7	29	121	493	18
Sept. 17—Third Division	8	40	214	743	70
Sept. 17—Kanawha Division.	5	7	33	148	22
Totals	29	121	549	2307	145

Total in killed, wounded and missing in the Ninth Army Corps, in the battles of South Mountain and of Antietam, 3,154. E. S.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Visit of the President to Harper's Ferry—What Does it Mean?

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Thursday, Oct. 2, 1862.

The President of the United States arrived here yesterday afternoon, in a special train, at 1½ o'clock, accompanied by Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff, and J. W. GARRETT, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. From the cars at Sandy Hook Mr. LINCOLN proceeded in a two-horse ambulance to the headquarters of Gen. SUMNER on Bolivar Heights, Harper's Ferry, where he met Gen. McCLELLAN and Gen. BURNSIDE, the latter remaining but for a moment to salute the President, and then retiring. The Presidential party dined at Gen. SUMNER'S, and remained there until 4½, the troops of SUMNER'S corps being meanwhile ordered to form into line, to be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief. The review was delayed somewhat by a thunder-storm, which arose at 4 o'clock, and continued half an hour. When the rain had cleared away, the President passed along the lines, accompanied by Gen. McCLELLAN, Gen SUMNER, Gen. McCLERNAND and other officers of the army. Everywhere they were received with the utmost enthusiasm, the men shouting themselves hoarse as usual, with cheers for "Old Abe," and "Little Mac," who divided the honors of the day with the Chief Magistrate. A salute was also fired from one of the batteries as the Presidential party emerged from the headquarters of Gen. SUMNER.

The passage of Mr. LINCOLN from the cars through Harper's Ferry excited no enthusiasm, for the very good reason that not a man along the road was aware that the rude canvas-covered vehicle that passed them by the way bore the Chief Magistrate of the Republic among those that crowded its seats. Though the President's face is familiar to me, I passed him near the depôt without the slightest idea of his presence.

Of some of the probable objects of the President's visit here, it is best not to speak. Among the reasons he had for coming was, doubtless, the wish to inform himself by personal inspection of the character and extent of the recent campaign in Maryland, as well as of the present condition of our army, which has been regenerated and reorganized since the last inspected it at Harrison's Landing. How many of the brave men who welcomed him there have since gone to their home, or disabled by their wounds, have ceased to do battle for the Republic! But the voices that saluted him to-day with their shouts, gave him the assurance that other hands have taken up the work, and will carry it forward with equal earnestness and self-sacrifice.

I know not what reflections occupied the mind of Mr. LINCOLN, as he passed by the battle-scarred ensigns that met him on every hand, and looked upon those regiments, with but the decimal part remaining, under the command of Captains or Majors. They could not but recall to me the experience the Army of the Potomac has passed through since the days of these Presidential reviews before Washington, when the great anaconda was gathering its folds for the spring. Where are the men who then shouted for the Union? A handful only of veterans stand in the ranks to-day, as their representatives, and men were occupying their places, ready to follow their fate if the country demanded it.

Wednesday night was spent by the President at Gen. SUMNER'S headquarters, and by nine o'clock this (Thursday) morning he was again in the saddle for a visit to Loudon Heights, where the troops were drawn up in line to receive him with their shouts and the salvos of artillery. Among those who accompanied him on this excursion were Gen. SUMNER and Staff, Gen. HANCOCK, Gen. GRAY, Gen. MEAGHER, and Gen. GORMAN. A still larger number of generals were in the train of the President than on the day before—Gen. McCLERNAND, Gen. FRENCH, and others besides those above mentioned.

On his return from the Heights, Mr. LINCOLN went to the headquarters of Gen. McCLELLAN, where he is at the time of writing this. I do not venture any speculations as to the purpose of his visit, except the suggestion already made as to the most obvious reason of his coming. It is not impossible that, apart from weightier reasons, even the President may be moved by the curiosity which influences other people to visit famous localities. PIERREPONT.

GEN. MORGAN'S RETREAT.

Arrival of the Cumberland Gap Army at Greenupsburgh, on the Ohio—The Hardships of the March, &c.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 4.

Reliable information reached this city last night of the arrival of Gen. G. W. MORGAN at Greenupsburgh, Ky., on the Ohio River. Greenupsburgh is about fifteen miles above Portsmouth, and as any map will show, is the point within easiest reach of Gen. MORGAN, provided he can strike the river above Maysville.

Gen. MORGAN left Cumberland Gap on the night of the 17th of September, the force of the rebel Gen. STEVENSON being at that time within three miles of his front—that is to say, south. He was apparently completely cut off from the Ohio by the forces of HEADS, KIRBY SMITH, JOHN MORGAN and MARSHALL. Gen. MORGAN left the Gap amid the explosion of mines and magazines, lighted by the blaze of the storehouses of the Commissary and Quartermaster. The rebel commander, STEVENSON, was entirely surprised. At 5 o'clock on the evening of the 17th, (a few hours before the evacuation,) Gen. MORGAN sent official communications to STEVENSON, and the officers of the two armies remained in friendly chat, under the flag of truce, for more than a hour. All the guns at the Gap were brought away except four 30-pound Parrotts, which were too heavy for transportation. The trunnions were knocked off.

During the march northward our army was constantly enveloped by the enemy's cavalry—at first by STEVENSON'S men, and then by JOHN H. MORGAN and his gang. Our MORGAN maintained the offensive throughout, and on one occasion marched twenty-four successive hours. Three nights in succession the rebel MORGAN'S men were driven from their supper. The rebel MORGAN first assailed the rear of our force, but changed his tactics, passing to the front, and blockading the roads and destroying subsistence. For a period of three days our troops had no water but that found in stagnant pools, and the quantity thus found was very small. HUMPHREY MARSHALL was expected by the way, but declined to join Morgan himself in an effort to check the march of our Cumberland army, which made a march the most arduous and hazardous of the war.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

Sermons by Sundry Bishops.

There is a very large number of clergymen now in the City, in attendance upon the deliberations of the Triennial Convention. The natural desire on the part of our citizens to hear them induced several of the Bishops to preach in our churches yesterday, and we herewith give brief sketches of their remarks.

Sermon by the Rev. Doctor James Craik, of Louisville, Ky.

Rev. Dr. CRAIK preached, yesterday morning, in the Church of St. Thomas, from the following text:

St. Luke xvii., 1. Then said he unto the disciples, It is impossible but that offences will come.

The preacher showed that pain and misery, contradiction and disappointment, are as necessary to the highest estate of men as food and raiment for their mere existence. Long continued prosperity produces that pride which goes before a fall, because it precipitates its subject into a deep abyss of folly.

This principle has operated with powerful effect upon the fortunes and the destiny of nations, of religion, and of every interest of mankind. This universal principle is the underlying cause of the terrible calamities which have fallen upon our country. The wantonness of unparalleled national prosperity had overflowed in every form of self-will, presumptuous folly, ungodliness and crime. And these have brought their corrective chastisements—correcting and healthful—if sufficient sense and virtue remain so to understand and receive the appalling incidents of our passing history; but crushing and destroying utterly, if we have sunk below the capacity for national reformation.

The same universal principle produced the assaults upon religion, the foundation of all civilization. Recently, the wantonness of intellectual wealth has overflowed in the sacred courts. The very ministers of religion have become its assailants. Nothing new to the recent attack of an association of English clerics, but its source.

But a recent work distinguished for its novelty, its boldness and its laborious ingenuity—the writer an exemplification of the rule, of large fortune, high culture, active intellect and vast capacity for labor, the favored possessor of the varied wealth which the highest Christian civilization could bestow—in the wantonness of these ample endowments conceived a strange, passionate, and inconceivable hate against that religion which was the primal fount whence all his riches of mind, body, and estate proceeded. Under the hallucination of this passion he conceived the idea that religion had been the great obstructor of the world's progress, and the chief enemy of the human race. And he enthusiastically devoted all his powers, intellectual, and his industry to the construction of a plausible argument, with materials drawn with amazing research from all past history, from all the sciences, and from every kingdom of nature, to establish this proposition. Many elements of this undertaking conspired to give it a large degree of success and popularity. The same cause which had operated upon this gentleman had produced quite a large and influential class of persons predisposed to accept his conclusions. Any new and startling proposition, when urged with enthusiasm, will take with yet another class of minds of which the history of all impostures is an abundant proof. The learning and ingenuity of the argument placed its fallacy quite beyond the reach of a very large class of well educated readers. By a careful selection of his facts, and by presenting them in an imposing array in number, and in the large sweep of multifarious research from which they are derived, this author seems to many to have proved his double proposition, that religion and its ministers have been the great barriers to the world's improvement, and that *intellectual* knowledge, as contradistinguished from moral and religious knowledge, has been the only civilizer.

It was shown that this attempted distinction between intellectual knowledge and moral and religious truth is utterly unphilosophical. If physical science can exercise this beneficent effect upon man and upon society, all real knowledge must contribute to the same effect. If a knowledge of the relations of carbonic acid to lime or magnesia, is an element of civilization and progress, the knowledge of the relations of men to each other, and of the foundation of social order, would at least be an appreciable element in the production of the same result. Putting out of the case the quality of Christian knowledge as giving to men elevated views of their origin, nature and destiny, and looking at it simply as so much knowledge of relations, and we see at once that the proposition, in its exclusiveness, fails. In the very nature of the proposition itself, physical science cannot be the only civilizer. Moral science, social science, religious science, are all so much knowledge, and consequently, by the essential nature and reason of the case, and of this very proposition, appreciable elements in the advancement and civilization of the world. When we look at the facts we will find that this, a prior conclusion from the nature of the proposition, is abundantly confirmed, and the true philosophy of human progress appears; and the source of the fallacy of this argument likewise becomes apparent. Every branch of knowledge is an element of civilization and progress, and it is the *concurrence* of them all which both produces and contains the greatest amount and rate of progress. Now, as religious and moral truth were more essential to the very existence of society, they were first; and it was by their influence as the leaven of humanity, that all other knowledge was originated.

Moral and religious truth being first, they had to evacuate the human mind up to a capacity for the physical sciences. But how came unlettered barbarians, incapable of even conceiving of physical science, in possession of this unchangeable body of moral and religious truth? The fancy that they, by an exhaustive analysis of man and his relations, could have discovered it, and expressed it in the most perfect form, is most absurd. It was, therefore, *a revelation*, heaven-given, to be the starting point—the quickening power—of all human progress.

This moral and religious truth the same always, as Mr. BUCKLE truly affirms. The external, objective religion, as revealed, remains unaltered, only the subjective, practical religion, has improved with the increasing cultivation of the race. And to this day the old religion, in its old Divinely imposed forms, meets and corresponds with the highest and furthest reach of human progress and development. And instead of needing any improvement, yet this old religion still demands a perfection which has never been attained, and points to a condition of human happiness and elevation far beyond the imaginings of the most advanced of modern dreamers and reformers.

The Rev. Doctor spoke to a much greater length than above, but want of space forbids the printing.

Sermon by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota.

At 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, worship was held at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-street.

The Reverend gentleman selected no text for his discourse, which he opened with the announcement that his entire theme would be the condition of the Missions of the Church in the Far West. It was his profound belief that whoever grasps the Saviour's hand will hold out his own other hand to help a suffering, falling brother. In this respect, indeed, one touch of nature—of the loftier, purer, Christian nature, makes all mankind akin. Hence, he felt that Christians now heeding him would take an interest in hearing of their brethren on the distant border. No person not familiar with the manners of the Great West, and only accustomed to the refinements of life at the East, could form any idea of what the missionary must encounter there. Already the noted prophecy of BERKELEY was accomplished: "Westward the star of Empire" had already taken its way. And all that vast region which has now to exercise so decided an influence over the fate of the Republic is soon to become a mighty power on the side of God or of Satan. Which shall it be? Only seven years ago there stood on the borders of a vast prairie in Minnesota, never tracked before by any save the wild Indian hunter, a little village which this year had sent away more than one and a half million bushels of grain! And this material progress was the rule throughout the entire region. The wonderful rapidity of every change out there for good or for evil had no parallel at the East. Everything moved with giant strides, and if the Church of Christ do not now possess and occupy this tremendous field irreligion will. But, in order to achieve the triumph of the Church, the missionary must wrestle hand to hand with evil; he must go personally among the people, passing in and out, from the field to the cabin and from the cabin to the forest, with a warm earnestness, speaking from his heart to their hearts. Where this was done, the fruits of grace were immediate and surprising.

At little border towns and out of the way settlements, hundreds of miles from large centres, he had held services in dimly lighted rooms, in poor log cabins, where many of the people had come long days' journeys to be present. It was not amid the swelling anthem of voices trained and attuned to psalmody, nor to the sound of noble organs, seeming almost to waft the soul on high, that these humble Christians had to kneel before the Throne of Grace, but amid care, toil, and privation. The Rev. Bishop here narrated some touching anecdotes of fathers bringing their children twenty and thirty miles. In wagons drawn by slow ox-teams, to be baptised or confirmed, vividly portraying the devotion, fervor, and docility of the Western people, and their love for the Church when properly approached. In one who thus came to him from a distance, and in whose cabin he afterwards held divine service, he discovered a once noted New-York wholesale merchant who had been, also, a warden of one of the City parishes. How often in these scenes had he mingled his tears with the tears of these people, and how happy he was in his ministrations, to behold the fidelity of the poor Western missionaries traveling on foot through the almost pathless forests and prairies, pinched by poverty, exposed to every danger and every hardship, yet never murmuring nor halting in their labors. Every place of worship in his diocese was a free church, and yet, with the same force that existed there two years ago, thirty new places of devotion had been opened and 40,000 heathen souls had been reached by the tidings of the Gospel. In taking up the subject of the Indian missions, Bishop WHIPPLE said that at first some of his white Christian friends had advised him to have nothing to do with such missions, but in the faith that Christ had died for all, he had ventured upon that field, and had now been fighting the battle there for three years past, traveling about and in canoes, sometimes 1,000, sometimes nearly 2,000 miles, in accomplishing the work. That work had brought its reward, and the conclusions he had drawn might be briefly summed up in the following propositions, that—First, the American Indian is more brave, more truthful and more virtuous than any other heathen on earth; Second—That he is the only heathen who believes in God—who is not an idolator; Third—That he retains the old patriarchal form of government that was known in the earliest days of the race, and Fourth—That it was after he came in contact with white men, and those who had acted for our Government, that he first became demoralized. Two years ago a mission of the Church had been established among the Chippewas, which, during that time, had cost just $700 per annum, but had gathered fifty Indian children into the school, and seventeen communicants to the altar. A missionary, his wife, and two teachers now constituted the force of the mission. The reverend Bishop here entered into a detail of the wrongs and outrages practiced upon the Chippewas and Lower Sioux, describing the sale to government of half their reservation, amounting to eight hundred thousand acres, without the knowledge of the bulk of the tribes, or of their leading chiefs; the non-payment of $100,000 due to the Lower Sioux; payments now withheld and demanded in vain, and the actual starving to death of the children of chiefs for absolute want, owing to this neglect; women destroyed by brutal violence, and cruel robberies committed by the whites. These had been the dreadful causes that had led to the recent outbreaks and massacres, unparalleled in Indian annals, and against these causes he, and all who were in the service of Christ, had plead, and protested, and written to Washington in vain.

Interspersed with this heart-rending narrative were the most touching and beautiful anecdotes of Christian conversions; the fate of the Indian child LYDIA, and of the great orator of the Lower Sioux, who, in in dying, requested that the cross might be planted at the head of his grave, forming exquisite episodes of missionary life. In the recent terrible disturbances that had laid waste 200 miles of the border, the Indian converts had clung to their white friends and their new faith. WM. ADAMS, ere this a martyr, was of these the gentlest and meekest, and at the prospect of death or Christ, the very bravest. But the wild Indians had no fear of the missionary women and the places of worship. The missionaries, they said in their own tongue, were "good"—they made no war." [Cheers.]

With a touching appeal on behalf of these Western efforts of the Church, the Rev. Bishop closed his valuable, eloquent and powerful discourse.

Sermon by Bishop Burgess, of Maine.

Trinity Chapel, in Twenty-fifth-street near Fifth-avenue, was crowded last evening on the occasion of the sermon by Bishop BURGESS, of Maine. The reverend gentleman took his text from Isaiah xxviii. 10: "For precept must be upon precept, and line upon line," &c.

The reverend Bishop commenced by commenting upon the unity of the Bible always apparent through all the forms of literature which it has developed in it. Religion had consecrated to its use all kinds of literature out of the Bible as well as in it, as for instance, *Paradise Lost, Pilgrim's Progress, Saint's Rest*, and kindred works—books which have been like the voice of one crying in the wilderness—volumes of sermons, biography, religious essays, missionary travels—books in which celestial truths are made known through earthly synonyms. Among all these, the thoughtful Christian needs some cheap, condensed practical notes on the Bible—putting before him, at almost a glance, the contents of God's Work. There is a need of some popular work to which the Christian may refer to satisfy an inquiry or to solve a passing doubt. The Bishop commented upon the vast amount of pernicious, trashy and transient literature with which we are flooded, and upon the calls mentioned that even our Sunday School libraries are not as carefully compiled as under a better era of literature they would be. He censured the exclusive or sectarian and almost bigoted character of many religious publications, as less calculated to influence the mind than the more liberal, while at the same time equally substantive works on the same subject. Occasionally there arises a genius who touches the hearts of men—Christian men—as deeply as sectarian writers touch the hearts of others. The American Church is not to be less inclined to follow the Church of England in its Church literature. We cannot be content with vague sentiment or perversion. We cannot allow our literature to be perverted. It should be one atmosphere of the love of God—the Redeemer and Conqueror. It must walk with no hesitating tread, and speak with no doubtful voice. It must go where it is appreciated most, and not shrink from circulating where it is appreciated least. The Church Book-Store is to the Church what the Commissary Department is to the army. Let the very best and most books be scattered "here a little and there a little," for they may be even as a grain of mustard-seed. It is for all to sustain the work of disseminating a proper and necessary literature emanating from the Church, broadcast where it is needed. It is a wondrous privilege for those rich in worldly wealth and good works to labor to circulate the mite of good reading which shall be the "precept upon precept" of some lost sinner. Could he speak of this subject now that their brethren were dying on the field of battle? The very exigency of the times made the good work appropriate. It was the time for aiding in such a work as the dissemination of religious teaching. Eternity, our future and our refuge, ever must come and find us despise, neglect nor forget those who might be saved by "precept upon precept—line upon line."

Sermon by Bishop McCoskry, of Michigan.

Bishop MCCOSKRY, of Michigan, preached in the Church of St. George the Martyr, yesterday afternoon, from the text, "Redeeming the Time."

The Bishop succeeded in forcibly illustrating the *value* of time, and the importance of making the most of it. He showed *why* time should be redeemed and *how*. It was shown that lavishly as the gifts of God are bestowed upon us, *time* is only given minute by minute, one always taken before another is vouchsafed—thus making it a serious consideration how each minute (beyond our power ourselves) should be spent. As an illustration was spoken of as simply the herald of a separate hour. The death-knell of what we have just lost, or what we have made the most of. A striking picture of the value of time was drawn, in which the restless business-man was on the eager watch, rising early, retiring late, all for the vantage that a *few minutes* would give him in the stock market or the exchange. These illustrations, bringing in as they did, our army officers sleeping at their posts or on the alert and biding their time for their country's watchword of distress, were not only vivid but substantial. A great reason for redeeming time the speaker gave us in the fact that a solemn *account* must be rendered to the Great Giver for the use or misuse of His precious boon. The parables of the unjust steward and of the ten talents were referred to as reminders of the prospective justice that must await the negligent. *How* to redeem the time was the next argument elucidated. It must be done by having fixed opportunities for studying God's Word, to meditate upon it and to hold frequent communion with Him in appropriate places and at appropriate times. The house built and dedicated to His service, the Bishop declared, was the best place to search for and to feel His sanctified influences. If one might judge from the effect of the discourse in delivery, there seemed to be a conviction in the minds of those present that there was unquestionable force in this argument.

The peroration was extremely eloquent, and beautifully portrayed how marked may be the sphere of purity which every business man may carry about him, if his private life is intimately allied with truth. In similitude, the idea was suggested of Moses' countenance, illumined in the eyes of the children of Israel, when he descended the Mount after communication with God so, it was declared, would be the lustrous sphere of every man who communed habitually with his God. He would so walk that evil men would instinctively take knowledge of, and example by, his good works.

The Bishop was relieved by Rt. Rev. Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont; Rev. Dr. STANTON, who read the service, and by the Rector, Dr. LEONARD.

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The Draft in this State.

The long threatened and expected draft in this State, will unquestionably take place on next Friday or Saturday, as all the enrollments have been completed, and everything is now in readiness for the drawing. The Quartermaster-General states as his opinion that about 25,000 men are still wanted to fill up the quota of the State. Therefore, that is the number to be drafted from the whole State. The number to be furnished by the City will be somewhere in the neighborhood of 6,000 men. By an order from Gov. MORGAN, last week, recruiting for the nine months men will be continued until the day of the drawing. It is decided that persons who have given fictitious places of residence will be drafted into the army immediately. We fancy quite a number of those young men who said they lived in Newark, Brooklyn, &c., when they were called upon by the enrolling officer, will find out they have committed a great mistake by giving in a wrong place of residence. They may possibly find that they have placed themselves in an unenviable position. There will be a camp of rendezvous established at East New-York for the drafted militia, under the command, it is understood, of Brig.-Gen. BUSTED.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—In Cayuga County, GEORGE J. POST has been nominated by the Republicans and Unionists of the First District, and WILLIAM P. ROBINSON in the Second District. Both these gentlemen have ability, energy, and admirable qualifications for public service. Mr. ROBINSON has been for several years one of the editors of the Auburn *Advertiser*.

AMUSEMENTS.

The old comedies are all very well in their way, but it is evident the public does not like them for their own sake so much as for the sake of seeing how well they can be played by Mr. WALLACK'S company. Attempts to revive them elsewhere have ended in disastrous failure, and Mr. WALLACK again finds himself, without further risk of competition, sole master of the field which they afford for the display of strongly characterized acting. At WALLACK'S almost any piece is rendered enjoyable by the positive ability with which it is performed. Even the slowest example of the fossil standard-drama can be galvanized by Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. VERNON, Miss GANNON, Miss HENRIQUES, Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. FISHER, Mr. GILBERT and Mr. LESTER WALLACK into liveliness and temporary brilliancy; and there are pieces of ancient origin, beside, which possess a good deal of inherent vitality. Other pieces, not new, but comparatively modern, (of the "standard class," though,) have attractions of their own; yet the public cannot be induced to regard them with favor, except when they are presented by Mr. WALLACK, with the completeness which he alone, of all managers, seems able to achieve and maintain. This fact has been proved, beyond dispute since the commencement of the present season, and, in all probability, the question will not be very soon agitated again. To a great many people novelty would not be unacceptable, if for no other reason than that of affording the admirable performers just named opportunities of appearing in original parts; but Mr. WALLACK cannot be expected to go to the trouble and expense of putting fresh pieces on the stage when those he has in stock are sufficient to fill his theatre every night. He indicates the preparation of something new, it is true, and we shall no doubt know what it is all in good time. For a week or two longer, however, a continuance of the old comedies is announced, and large enough audiences will be thereby influenced to warrant their repetition. This evening "A Cure for the Heartache" will be given; to-morrow, "She Stoops to Conquer;" Wednesday, "Money;" Thursday, "Love and Money," and Friday, "The Road to Ruin."

Fortunate as theatrical speculation has ever been at Niblo's, it never gave token of more palpable prosperity than now. Speculation, indeed, is hardly the word where Mr. FORREST is concerned. An engagement of Mr. FORREST is to a manager a mere matter of calculation, almost mathematical in its certain simplicity. Given how much the house will hold, and a minute of the great tragedian's terms, and the whole affair is settled. Whatever can be packed into the house, representing tickets of admission, is, of course, at the above terms, so much to the good of current expense and profit. Whatever Mr. FORREST may play, unless the clerk of the weather happen to be on an unprecedented ramage, every seat is sure to be occupied; and not for a few nights only, but for just so long as he can be induced to continue his performances. All through last week Mr. FORREST gave us *Lear*, and Niblo's was crowded in every available corner. This week he varies the round of his characters, but the result will be the same. On the nights when Mr. FORREST does not appear Niblo's is likewise liberally patronized; for Mr. HACKETT is, in his way, quite as much of a representative man and actor. His *Falstaff* has become a tradition of the stage in his own lifetime, and the public dearly loves traditions. It is an unquenchable treat to behold two such artists as Mr. HACKETT and Miss WELLS play *Falstaff* and *Mrs. Quickly*, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," particularly when as well supported as they are by Mr. SHEWELL, Mr. MARTIN, Madame PONISI and Mrs. GLADSTANE. To-morrow Mr. HACKETT does *Falstaff* in "The First Part of Henry the Fourth," with Mr. WHEATLEY as *Prince Hal*, Mr. SHEWELL as *Hotspur*, Mr. MARTIN as *Baffolph*, Miss WELLS as *Mrs. Quickly* and Mrs. GLADSTANE as *Lady Percy*. This evening Mr. FORREST plays *Virginius*.

Legitimate drama at the Winter Garden finds equal favor with the same species of entertainment at Niblo's. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, young as he is, has rallied around him the suffrages of no inconsiderable portion of the play-going community. He is looked upon by many persons shrewd in the analysis of histrionic genius as the coming man, destined, at no very distant period, to wear the uncontested crown of tragic supremacy. He is undoubtedly an actor of extraordinary promise, one with whom nature has dealt bountifully, endowing him with a handsome person, a marvelously expressive face, a bright and discriminating intelligence, and, more than all, with a sympathetic power of magnetism which, spite of flagrant faults, disarms criticism and renders him at times quite irresistible. The impression he creates is not unmixed with doubt as to whether or no this sympathetic faculty smooths over deficiencies which might justly be treated with severity; but it cannot be denied that the impression, on the whole, is one of enthusiastic admiration impulsively yielded to by nearly all who witness his delineations. His *Hamlet* has given rise to some shades of difference in opinion, but he can count upon an overwhelming majority in his behalf, even those who object to some of his "readings" admitting that the interpretations he puts on doubtful passages are capable of plausible defence. Few exceptions can be taken to his rendering of *Othello*. Indeed some points of the character are more rationally and naturally presented by him than by any other actor of the day. Mr. BOOTH this evening appears in JOHN HOWARD PAYNE'S tragedy of "Brutus."

At the Museum, BUCKSTONE'S drama of "Victorine" will be produced to-day, and is announced for every afternoon and evening through the week. It is a very charming piece, and can be very effectively played by the excellent company engaged to do the dramatic part of Mr. BARNUM'S varied scheme of entertainment.

Cremorne Garden is still the centre of attraction for an immense number of amusement seekers. Mr. NIXON keeps up an unfailing supply of first-class novelty and meets the due reward of enterprise and energy. He is going to revive the pantomime of "Cinderella" for the delight of the juveniles who crowd Cremorne every afternoon. This evening Señorita CUBAS takes a benefit and makes her last appearance for the present. "The French Spy" will be given, with CUBAS in three characters, several dances and a broadsword combat.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S pleasant little hall of Ethiopian minstrelsy is unmistakably regarded as the best place of its kind in the City. It is always well attended, and the programme of entertainment offered there can scarcely be surpassed.

Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF, at Dodworth's Hall, to-morrow evening, reads selections from *Gazette* the first book of VICTOR HUGO'S famous romance *Les Miserables*. He will also give some humorous scenes from some of CHARLES DICKENS' stories.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S second concert, at Irving Hall, on Saturday evening, was a repetition, as regards attractiveness and success, of his previous concert on Thursday. With the fashionable world, GOTTSCHALK'S concerts are, in default of opera, the musical events of the season.

News has been received from Australia of Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON. He is playing in Melbourne to audiences such as have never before been known to gather there. Every seat in the theatre is taken ten or twelve days in advance, and what Mr. JEFFERSON is going to play has to be advertised about a month ahead. Mr. JEFFERSON will not be back to New-York in less than a year.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 3.

Arrived, ships *Rattler* and *Christopher Hall*, from New-York.

Also arrived, ship *Lotus*, with Hong Kong dates to Aug. 11.

By the overland mail we have New-York dates of Sept. 11. The papers here publish a list of the passengers who sailed in the steamer on that day for California.

Advices from Honolulu are to the 13th of September. Prince ALBERT, the infant son of the King, died at the latter place in August.

The Hawaiian Minister resigned on the 18th of August, in consequence of a vote of the Representatives expressing want of confidence in GREEN, the Minister of Finance.

The Horticultural Exhibition continued to excite much attention. The receipts this year are estimated at $8,000.

The first whaler of the season, a French ship, arrived at Honolulu on the 8th of September, from Radack, with but a poor report.

The British steam frigate *Tribune* left Honolulu, on the 8th of September, for the South Pacific and home.

The San Francisco markets are very quiet. There is nothing doing.

Departure of the Thirtieth New-Jersey Regiment.

ORTON FURNACE, N. J., Saturday, October 4.

The Thirtieth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, over one thousand strong, armed with the Belgian rifles and sabre-bayonet, under command of Col. Alexander Donaldson, left Flemington Rendezvous Thursday, at 11 A. M.

This regiment contains many descendants of the old New-Jersey Blues. The ladies of Lambertsville, as is their custom with all the regiments passing by their doors, gave them a splendid dinner, and escorted them on their way.

The Remains of Col. Matheson.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 5.

The remains of Col. R. MATHESON, of the Thirty-second New-York Regiment, passed through this city, this evening, on the way to New-York, in charge of Capt. FISH, Surgeon LITTLE and escort.

Funeral of Gen. Rodman.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, Oct. 5.

Brig.-Gen. RODMAN was buried to-day in South Kingstown. President SEARS was the officiating clergyman. A large concourse of people was present.

[Advertisement.]

"I WANT TO BE HEALTHY, WEALTHY,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3444. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The Rebel Congress Expected to Adjourn Soon.

A Committee Appointed to Take Testimony Relative to Yankee Outrages.

Action of the Virginia Legislature on the President's Proclamation.

The Rebel Account of the Battle of Antietam.

A REBEL VICTORY CLAIMED.

The Bridge Over the Rappahannock Rebuilt.

The Richmond papers of Saturday are received. The *Examiner* says:

"Congress again indicates an adjournment, coincident with a feeling of depression and apprehension in the public mind. The general acquiescence in the Executive management, right or wrong, has brought to us its bitter fruits. A close, vigilant, and firm performance of Congressional duties is as much demanded by the public exigencies, as a wild and bold control of the army."

A resolution has been adopted in the rebel Senate for the appointment of a Committee of Thirteen, to take testimony relative to the outrages committed by the Yankees. The evidence is to be collected and preserved in a permanent and credible form, in order that the "truth of history" may be vindicated, and the perpetrators of the outrages delivered to the just indignation of present and future generations.

According to the debates and reports of the rebel Congress, the Post-office Department is not self-sustaining.

A bill has been introduced to provide against foreign counterfeiting of Treasury Notes. The bill provides that if such counterfeit notes are introduced by officers and soldiers, and others of the United States, the offender shall be deemed guilty of felony, and suffer death on conviction in any military court.

An act was passed authorizing the manufacture of shoes and clothing for the army of the Confederacy. It provides for bringing into the country, duty free, cards, card cloth, machinery, and all other articles necessary for the purpose.

A joint resolution had been adopted by the Virginia Legislature, providing that no person within that State shall be tried or imprisoned for driving therefrom or putting to death, by any means, any person, with or without arms, who may be found on that soil aiding or abetting, or in any other way giving effect in that State or its borders to the lawless and fiendish proclamation of President LINCOLN to liberate the slaves.

The railroad bridge over the Rappahannock was completed on Wednesday.

The State of Mississippi and that part of Louisiana east of the Mississippi River is announced as a separate military department, to be under the charge of Major-Gen. PEMBERTON.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 1st, gives an account of the case of JAMES M. LOVINGGOOD, an enrolled conscript, suing for his liberty. It was tried before Judge T. W. THOMAS, Elbert County (Georgia,) Superior Court, last week, and a decision given, liberating the plaintiff from the hands of the enrolling officer. The Judge pronounced the "Conscript Act" unconstitutional, and therefore the act itself, and all regulations and orders based upon it, are likewise void.

The *Dispatch*, of the 3d, says the National army is south of the Potomac, moving up the valley from Martinsburgh and Harper's Ferry, and that a battle may be expected at any time.

The same paper says the National pickets, on the 2d, were driven from Flat Rock to Nashville.

The steamer *Forlorn Hope* was captured by the rebels last Sunday.

The *Enquirer*, of the 4th, says the National forces are at Martinsburgh, with their left extending to Harper's Ferry. Gen. LEE, with a strong force, is rapidly moving toward Martinsburgh. A desperate battle is about to be fought. Gen. MCCLELLAN cannot avoid an engagement unless he withdraws across the river. This he cannot do, as the Government and the Abolitionists are urging him forward.

The *Enquirer* also says: The negro proclamation is causing some commotion in the North, but the President's universal martial law will probably quiet that.

The *Whig* of Oct. 4, says that the small pox broken out in the military hospitals in Danville.

The yellow fever at Wilmington, N. C., is not abating. On Monday there were 43 new cases. Several doctors have been sent from Charleston to their aid.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 4.

The Southern public are indebted to "Personne," the army correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, for the most graphic sketches of the operations of our armies which have appeared in print. But for his contributions to the *Courier*, we should have been under the necessity of relying upon the Northern Press for details of battles, or awaiting, for months, the publication of formal official reports. In the *Courier*, of the 29th ult., we find his account of the battle of Sharpsburgh, from which we copy the following extracts. "Personne" estimates that the Yankee force engaged in this battle was nearly 200,000, and doubts if we carried into the battle more than 70,000 men!

THE FIGHT ON THE LEFT.

With the first break of daylight the heavy sounding of the enemy's guns on their right announced the battle begun, and for an hour the sullen booming was uninterrupted by aught save their own echoes. MCCLELLAN had initiated the attack. JACKSON and LAWTON (commanding EWELL's division)—always in time—had come rapidly forward during the night, and were in position on our extreme left. What a strange strength and confidence we all felt in the presence of the man, "stonewall" JACKSON. Between six and seven o'clock the Federals advanced a large body of skirmishers, and shortly after the main body of the enemy was hurled against the division of Gen. LAWTON. The fire now became fearful and incessant. What were at first distinct notes, clear and consecutive, merged into a tumultuous chorus that made the earth tremble. The discharge of musketry sounded upon the ear like the rolling of a thousand distant drums, and ever and anon the peculiar yells of our boys told us of some advantage gained. We who were upon the centre could see little or nothing at this portion of the battle, but from the dense part of smoke that hung above the scene, we knew too well that bloody work was going on.

The Federals outnumbered us three to one. Their best troops were concentrated upon this single effort to turn our left, and for two hours and a half the tide of battle ebbed and flowed alternately for and against us. Still our boys fought desperately, perhaps as they never fought before. Whole brigades were swept away before the iron storm, the ground was covered with the wounded and dead. EWELL's old division, overpowered by superior numbers, gave back. Hoon, with his Texans, the Eighteenth Georgia and the Hampton Legion, rushed into the gap and retrieved the loss. EWELL's men, rallying on this support, returned to the fight, and adding their weight to that of the fresh enthusiastic troops, the enemy in turn were driven back. Reinforced, they made another desperate effort on the extreme left, and here again was a repetition of the scenes I have described. For a time they flanked us, and our men retired slowly, fighting over every inch of ground. It was a trying hour. The Federals saw their advantage, and pressed it with vigor. Eight batteries were in full play upon us, and the din of heavy guns, whistling and bursting of shells, and the roar of musketry, was almost deafening.

At this juncture, LEE ordered to the support of JACKSON the division of Gen. MCLAWS, which had been held in reserve. And blessing never came more opportunely. Our men had fought until not only they, but their ammunition were well nigh exhausted, and discomfiture stared them in the face. But, thus encouraged, every man rallied, and the fight was redoubled in its intensity. Splendidly handled, the reinforcements swept on like a wave. Its blows falling thick and fast upon the audacious column that had so stubbornly forced their way to the position on which we originally commenced the battle. Half an hour later and the enemy were retreating. At one point we pursued for nearly a mile, and last night a portion of our troops on the left slept on Yankee ground. The success, though not decisive as compared with our usual results, was complete as it was possible to make it in view of the peculiar circumstances of the battle and the topography of the country. Certain it is, that after the cessation of the fight at 10½ o'clock, the Yankees did not renew it again at this point during the day. They had been defeated, and all they could do thereafter, was to prevent us from repeating in turn the experiment which they had attempted on our line. It was, beyond all doubt, the most hotly contested field on which a battle has taken place during the war.

THE FIGHT UPON THE CENTRE.

Soon after the cessation of the fight on the left, the enemy made a strong demonstration upon our centre, in front of the division of Gen. D. H. HILL. Here, for a while, the contest was carried on mainly by artillery, with which both the enemy and ourselves were abundantly supplied. The only difference between the two, if any at all, was in the superiority of their metal and positions, and on our part the lack of sufficient ammunition. Battery after battery was sent to the rear exhausted, and our ordnance wagoos, until late in the day, were on the opposite side of the Potomac, blocked up by the long commissary trains, which had been ordered forward from Martinsburg and Shepherdstown to relieve the necessities of the army.

As indicated in the former part of this letter, our artillery was posted on the summits of the line of hills which ran from right to left in front of the town. That of the enemy, with one exception, was on the rising ground at the base of the Blue Ridge, and upon the various eminences this side. A single Federal battery was boldly thrown over the Stone Bridge on the turnpike, nine hundred or a thousand yards in our front, and held its position until disabled with a hardihood worthy of a better cause. I cannot now name all the positions of the different batteries—only those which I saw. Altogether we may have had playing at this time one hundred guns. The enemy having at least an equal number, you may imagine what a horrid concert filled the air, and how unremitting was the hail of heavy balls and shells, now tearing their way through the trees, now bursting and throwing their murderous fragments on every side, and again burying themselves amid a cloud of dust in the earth, always where they were least expected.

This exchange of iron compliments had been kept up from early morning, but at 11 o'clock the fire began to concentrate and increase in severity. Columns of the enemy could be distinctly seen across the Antietam, on the open ground beyond, moving as if in preparation to advance. Others were so far in the distance that you could recognize them as troops only by the sunlight that gleamed upon their arms, while considerable numbers were within cannot shot defiantly flaunting their flags in our faces. At 12 o'clock the scene from the apex of the turnpike was truly magnificent, and the eye embraced a picture such as falls to the lot of few men to look upon in this age.

From twenty different stand points great volumes of smoke were every instant leaping from the muzzles of angry guns. The air was filled with the white fantastic shapes that floated away from bursted shells. Men were leaping to and fro, loading, firing and handling the artillery, and now and then a hearty yell would reach the ear amid the tumult that spoke of death or disaster from some well-aimed ball. Before us were the enemy. A regiment or two had crossed the river, and, running in squads from the woods along its banks, were trying to form a line. Suddenly a shell falls among them, and another and another, until the thousands scatter like a swarm of flies, and disappear in the woods. A second time the effort is made, and there is a second failure. Then there is a diversion. The batteries of the Federals open afresh; their infantry try another point, and finally they succeed in effecting a lodgment on this side. Our troops, under D. H. HILL, meet them, and a fierce battle ensues in the centre. Backwards, forwards, surging and swaying like a ship in a storm, the various columns are seen in motion. It is a hot place for us, but is hotter still for the enemy. They are directly under our guns, and we mow them down like grass. The raw levies, sustained by the veterans behind, come up to the work well and fight for a short time with an excitement incident to their novel experiences of a battle; but soon a portion of their line gives way in confusion. Their reserves come up, and endeavor to retrieve the fortunes of the day. Our centre, however, stands as firm as adamant, and they fall back. Pursuit on our part is useless, for if we drove the enemy at all on the other side of the river, it would be against the side of the mountain, where one man, fighting for his life and liberty, disciplined or undisciplined, would be equal to a dozen.

Meanwhile deadly work has been going on among our artillery. Whatever they may have made others suffer, nearly all the companies have suffered severely themselves. The great balls and shells of the enemy have been thrown with wonderful accuracy, and dead and wounded men, horses and disabled caissons are visible in every battery. The instructions from Gen. LEE are that there shall be no more artillery duels. Instead, therefore, of endeavoring to silence the enemy's guns, Col. WALTON directs his artillery to receive the fire of their antagonists quietly, and delivered their own against the Federal infantry. The wisdom of the order is apparent at every shot, for with the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, they might have defeated us at the outset, but for the powerful and well-directed adjuncts we possessed in our heavy guns.

Time and again did the Federals perseveringly press close up to our ranks, so near indeed that their supporting batteries were obliged to cease firing lest they should kill their own men, but just as often were they driven back by the combined energies of destruction which we brought to bear upon them. It was an hour when every man was wanted. The sharpshooters of the enemy were picking off our principal officers continually, and especially those who made themselves conspicuous in the batteries. In this manner the company of Capt. MILLER, of the Washington Artillery, was nearly disabled, only two out of his four guns being fully manned. As it occupied a position directly under the eye of Gen. LONGSTREET, and he saw the valuable part it was performing in defending the centre, that officer dismounted himself from his horse, and, assisted by his Adjutant-General, Maj. SORREL, Maj. FAIRFAX and Gen. DRAYTON, worked one of the guns until the crisis was passed. To see a general officer wielding the destinies of a great fight, with its care and responsibilities upon his shoulders, performing the duty of a common soldier, in the thickest of the conflict, is a picture worthy of the pencil of an artist.

The result of this battle, though at one time doubtful, was finally decisive. The enemy were driven across the river with a slaughter that was terrible. A Federal officer who was wounded, and afterward taken prisoner, observed to one of our officers that he could count almost the whole of his regiment on the ground around him. I did not go over the field, but a gentleman who did, and who has been an actor in all our battles, informed me that he never, even upon the bloody field of Manassas, saw so many dead men before. The ground was black with them, and, according to his estimate, the Federals had lost eight to our one. Happily, though our casualties are very considerable, most of them are in wounds.

There now ensued a silence of two hours, broken only by the occasional discharges of artillery. It was a sort of breathing time, when the panting combatants, exhausted by the battle, stood silently eyeing each other, and making ready—the one to strike, and the other to ward off another staggering blow.

THE FIGHT ON THE RIGHT.

It was now about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but notwithstanding the strange lull in the storm, no one believed it would not be renewed before night. Intelligence had come from the rear that Gen. A. P. HILL was advancing from Harper's Ferry with the force which JACKSON had left behind, and every eye was turned anxiously in that direction. In a little while we saw some of his troops moving cautiously, under cover of the woods and hills, to the front, and in an hour more he was in position on the right. Before about 4 o'clock, the enemy had made another bold demonstration. [illegible] of his troops [illegible] and after vainly [illegible] were slowly [illegible] back before [illegible].

Our total force in line was less than six thousand men, and not at all times of the day nearly equal to artillery, under command of Maj. GARNETT, could, until the arrival of reinforcements, and have prevented an irretrievable defeat. Upon [illegible] of the [illegible] Corps, in [illegible] who were engaged heard glowing accounts of the excellent behavior of JENKINS' Brigade and the Second and Twentieth Georgia, the latter under the command of Col. CUMMINGS. The last two regiments have been especial subjects of comment, because of the splendid manner in which they successively met and defeated seven regiments of the enemy, who advanced across a bridge, and were endeavoring to secure a position on this side of the river. They fought until they were nearly cut to pieces, and then retreated only because they had fired their last round. It was at this juncture that the immense Yankee force crossed the river, and made the dash against our line which well nigh proved a success. The timely arrival of Gen. A. P. HILL, however with fresh troops, entirely changed the fortune of the day, and, after an obstinate contest, which lasted from 5 o'clock until dark, the enemy were driven into and across the river with great loss. During this fight the Federals had succeeded in flanking and capturing a battery belonging, as I learn, to the brigade of Gen. TOOMBS. Instantly dismounting from his horse and placing himself at the head of his command, the General, in his effective way, briefly told them that the battery must be retaken if it cost the life of every man to his brigade, and then ordered them to follow him. Follow him they did into what seemed the very jaws of destruction, and after a short but fierce struggle they had the satisfaction of capturing the prize and restoring it to the original possessors.

Throughout the day there occurred many instances of personal valor and heroic sacrifice on the part of both officers and men; but at this early hour it is impossible to gather, from crude statements, those truthful narratives which ought to adorn the page of history.

The results of the battle may be briefly summed up. Judged by all the rules of warfare, it was a victory to our arms. If we failed to rout the enemy, it was only because the nature of the ground prevented him from running. Wherever we whipped him, we either drove him against his own masses on the right, left and centre, or into the mountains, and against the latter position it would have been impossible to operate successfully. Nowhere did he gain any permanent advantage over the Confederates. Varying as may have been the successes of the day, they left us intact, unbroken, and equal masters of the field with our antagonist. Last night we were inclined to believe that it was a drawn battle, and the impression generally obtained among the men that, because they had not in their usual style got the enemy to running, they had gained no advantage; but to-day the real facts are coming to light, and we feel that we have, indeed, achieved another victory. Twenty thousand additional men could not, under the circumstances, have made it more complete.

We took few prisoners, not more than six or seven hundred in all. The Federals fought well and were handled in a masterly manner, but their losses have been immense—probably not less than twenty thousand killed and wounded. They had the advantage not only of numbers, but of a position from which they could assume an offensive or defensive attitude at will, besides which their signal stations on the Blue Ridge commanded a view of our every movement. We could not make a manœuvre in front or rear that was not instantly revealed to their keen look-outs, and as soon as the intelligence could be communicated to their batteries below, shot and shell were launched against the moving columns. It was this information conveyed by the little flags upon the mountain-top that no doubt enabled the enemy to concentrate his force against our weakest points and counteract the effect of whatever similar movements may have been attempted by us. Our loss is variously estimated at from five to nine thousand.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

From the Whig, Oct. 4.

The number of our sick and wounded soldiers "paroled" by the enemy's cavalry at Warrenton, last week, is 811. The proceeding can scarcely be recognized as a parole, from the information which has reached us. The Yankees merely took the names of the patients, giving few paroles in writing. The large majority were not required to take any oath or sign any paper.

The railroad bridge across the Rappahannock was completed on Wednesday, and the locomotives *Hero*, *Old Abe* and five others brought safely over to this side of the river, together with a large quantity of rolling stock, iron, &c. Three of the locomotives are in good order; the others need repairs. The unsuspecting people about Gordonsville were "sold" by the announcement that "Old Abe" had arrived at the depot there a prisoner. On proceeding to view the illustrious gorilla, they discovered that the captive was an engine.

It is reported that one hundred and twenty-five transports have gone up the Potomac to Alexandria, and it is supposed the purpose is to make another move on Richmond, either by way of Fredericksburgh or some other route.

SALTY NOTICES.

The first instalment of salt for the citizens of Henrico County has arrived, and will be distributed to-day, by Mr. M. C. EGGLESTON, at the County Courthouse. Persons before applying must procure a certificate from a Justice of the Peace in his district. Each person in charge of a family is entitled to 1½ pounds for each member of the family, at 5 cents per pound.

Carry the right change in order to prevent confusion and delay. Ten days is only allowed to deliver the above installment. ELIJAH BAKER.

SALT FOR HENRICO.

I am prepared to furnish certificates to all persons entitled to receive salt in the upper district. I can be found at my shop, corner Seventh and Grace streets, in rear of Theatre. JOHN W. LEE, J. P., of Henrico County.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3, 1862.

RECORDED EVIDENCE OF YANKEE OUTRAGES.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It is notorious that many and most flagrant acts violative of the usages of war, of the rights of humanity and even of common decency, have been and still are being perpetrated by the forces of the United States upon the persons and property of citizens of the Confederate States; and, whereas, such outrages cannot be fully known and believed whilst resting only in the oral statements of citizens in different and remote States, and in the hasty paragraphs of newspapers published in the different and remote localities;

Now, therefore, that the evidences of the said outrages may be collected and preserved in a permanent and credible form, and the truth of history thus vindicated, and the perpetrators delivered to the just indignation of present and future generations,

Resolved, That a Committee of thirteen Senators, or of one from each State, be appointed by the President of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to take, or cause to be taken, in such manner and form as they shall prescribe, the testimony in relation to such outrages, and after making report at such time as they shall deem proper, the report and the testimony shall be deposited in the Department of Justice, and that the objects of this resolution may be attained, the Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SEMMES, of Louisiana, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a message from the President representing that the revenues of the Post-office Department would be inadequate to meet its expenses, as required by the Constitution, without a reduction of the postal service. The report expresses the opinion that the Government may make a loan to the Post-office Department, provided the general credit of the Government is not pledged for the reimbursement of the loan. Such a loan would be a very proper investment for all the trust funds in the hands of the Government. The report was laid on the table.

COUNTERFEIT TREASURY NOTES.

On motion of Mr. CLAY, of Ala., the Senate bill to punish and repress the importation by the enemy of notes, purporting to be notes of the Treasury of the Confederate States, was taken up for consideration and passed. The following is a copy of the bill as passed:

Whereas, our enemies, certain people of the United States, have engaged in falsely making, forging and counterfeiting the Treasury notes of the Confederate States, and are offering to sell them in Philadelphia and other places in the United States, and to transmit them to any part thereof, with the purpose of passing, uttering, and publishing such forged and counterfeit notes in the Confederate States, to defraud its citizens and to impair the credit of said notes, and

Whereas, such forged and counterfeit notes have been introduced into the Confederate States by officers, soldiers, sutlers and other persons belonging to, following and accompanying the army of the United States, and by persons otherwise in the service of the same, now, therefore—

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That if any commissioned or non-commissioned officer, soldier, sutler, wagoner, or other person employed by, belonging to, accompanying or following the army of the United States, or other person not domiciled in the Confederate States, who adhere to our enemies, shall be captured during the existing war between the Confederate States and the United States, and shall be found to have in his or their custody or possession any forged or counterfeit note or notes purporting to be a note or notes of the Treasury of the Confederate States, or any bank note or notes printed or engraved after the similitude of any note of the Confederate States, or shall have passed, uttered, published, given or distributed, or shall have in his or their possession, with intent to pass, utter, publish or distribute any such note or notes of counterfeited note or notes of the Confederate States, he or they shall forfeit all right to be treated as a prisoner of war, and be deemed guilty of felony, and shall suffer death upon conviction thereof before any military court organized according to a law of Congress, or before a military commission to consist of five commissioned officers and a Judge Advocate, to be ordered by officers authorized to order general courts-martial. The finding of said court or commission shall keep a record of their proceedings, and of the substance of the evidence.

CORPS D'ARMEES.

The amendments proposed by the House to the Senate bill authorizing the President to organize divisions into army corps, and appoint Lieutenant-Generals to command them were concurred in.

THE EXEMPTION BILL.

Mr. SPARROW, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Conference, to whom the Exemption bill was referred, presented a report recommending the concurrence of the Senate in certain House amendments, some with modifications of phraseology, and recommending the concurrence of the House in said modifications of their amendments to the bill.

The report of the Committee was agreed to.

Among the amendments thus incorporated in the bill is one exempting Postmasters appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and such clerks in their offices as are allowed by the Postmaster-General.

Another exempting employes of newspapers whom the proprietor will certify upon oath to be essential to the publication of the same.

Another exempting one person either as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws, or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service, and in States having so such law, one person as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and, furthermore, for additional police for every twenty negroes on two or more plantations within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, one person being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Mr. SPARROW, from the Committee of Military Affairs, reported back House bill to authorize the establishment of camps of instruction, and to appoint officers to command the same. The bill was passed.

INCOMPETENT OFFICERS.

Mr. SPARROW, from the same Committee, reported back Senate bill to provide for the removal of incompetent officers from the army, with amendments; and, on his motion, the bill was transferred to the secret calendar.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CLOTHING FOR THE ARMY.

Mr. CHAMBERS, from the Military Committee, reported a bill entitled "An act to encourage the manufacture of clothing and shoes for the army of the Confederate States."

The bill provides for the bringing into the country, export duty free, cards, card-cloth, machinery and other articles necessary to the manufacture of clothing and shoes for the army. The bill was passed.

FILLING UP EXISTING REGIMENTS.

Mr. MILES, from the same Committee, reported a bill supplementary to the act further to provide for the public defence, so as to admit of the filling up of existing regimente, battalions, &c. Passed.

TAX BILL.

The House, having resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, took up for consideration the bill to raise revenue, known as the Tax bill.

Mr. LYON, of Alabama, addressed the House in favor of the bill of the Committee. Something must evidently be done—some scheme adopted, to save our Government. He was startled, as well as the whole House, by the declaration of the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. FOSTER,) as much if he had discovered the law of perpetual motion—viz.: the fact that we could prevent the paper currency from depreciating, and sustain our enormous circulation. He was opposed, utterly, to making Treasury notes a legal tender, both on the ground of unconstitutionality and inexpediency.

Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, opposed the bill. It was not constitutional nor expedient. It was a proposal for a forced loan. He should move, at the proper time, to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to prepare and report to this House a system of comprehensive taxation.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Virginia, favored this bill until he could get a better one. The people, during the fervor and excitement of the war, would willingly submit to taxation, especially when the Government furnished the means of paying the tax. The profits of labor never were so great in this country as now, and there was not such opposition to taxation as may be supposed.

This scheme was decidedly better than military impressment, which would alienate the affections of the people.

THE PROCLAMATION IN THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Virginia Legislature, Mr. COLLIN, of Petersburgh, offered the following:

Whereas, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by his recent proclamation, is acting in stolid contempt of the principles of property in slaves, which is no less conservative in the National Constitution than in ours, and is aiming by said proclamation to excite servile insurrection in our midst.

Resolved therefore, That no person within this State shall be held to have committed any offence against the criminal laws thereof, or shall be tried or imprisoned, or be required to answer at any time for an act done in driving from the State, or putting to death any person with or without arms, who may be found on our soil aiding in any way to give effect to the fiendish purpose of said proclamation.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MOBILE, Thursday, Oct. 2.

A dispatch to the *Register*, dated Tupelo today, says:

Sixty Yankee cavalry scouts penetrated to the railroad two miles south of Baldwin, and cut the telegraph wires. They were attacked by twenty-five of the Second Tennessee Cavalry, and routed, with a loss of seven killed and two prisoners.

LIST OF NEGRO PRISONERS.

The following is a list of negroes now confined in the military prisons in Richmond, Va.

J. A. Emery, free, Salem, Mass.
E. Boyen, free, Maryland.
E. B. Williams, free, Philadelphia, Pa.
George Washington, free, Baltimore.
D. Carter, slave of T. McCormick, Clark Co., Va.
Andrew Williams, free, New-York.
Jos. Brown, slave of Z. Allen, Mississippi.
A. Jones, slave of N. Ladd, Charles City Co., Va.
Isaac Webster, free, Washington, D. C.
Joe James, free, Henrico County, Va.
L. McCoy, free, New-York City.
Ben Dangerfield, slave of J. Riley, Jefferson Co. Va.
J. Johnson, slave of Wm. Crump, New-Kent Co.
James Kranty, slave of Wm. Kranty, Loudon Co.
Nathan, slave of Charles Burley, Loudon County.
Jim Johnson, free, Connecticut.
Leana, woman, slave of Mrs. M. Howard, Fairfax County, Va.
Wm. Norris, slave of Robert Allison, Fairfax Co.
Wm. Hensby, free, Annapolis, Md.
Robert ——, free, Maryland.
Charles.
L. Hawking, slave of John Mitchell, Maryland.
R. B. Wilson, free, Ohio.
Wm. Joseph Burk, free boy, New-York.
Wm. H. Richards, free, Baltimore, Md.
John Cox, slave of Richard Lyons, King and Queen County.
Charles Montgomery, free, District of Columbia.
Reed Harrison, free, Prince William County, Va.
Thos. Jackson, free, New-York State.
Carter Freeman, slave of John Wood, Fauquier County, Va.
Jas. Barns, free, Pennsylvania.
Chas. Boswell, slave of Wm. Davis, Prince William County, Va.
Richmond Roane, slave of Dr. Fontleroy, Hanover.
Dan, slave of Samuel Humphreys, Stafford County, Va.
Alex. Johnson, free, New-York.
Mary Cook, slave of Mrs. Randolph, Fredericksburgh.
John, slave of Capt. Stevens, Fredericksburgh.
Abram Spencer, free, Strasburgh, Va.
Charley ——, free, Prince William County, Va.
Samuel Hill, free, Washington.
John Read, slave of Mrs. Stillson, Front Royal, Va.
Esau, slave of Wm. Bowen, Fauquier County, Va.
Eli Hamilton, slave of Daniel Mettinger, Pomney, Va.
Thos. Gessus, free, White Hall, N. Y.
Geo. Jordan, free, Philadelphia.
David Jones, free, New-Jersey.
John Henry, free, Alexandria.
Jim Green, free, Rhode Island.
John Clarke, free, Washington.
Thomas Mitchell, free, Ohio.
Green Jenkins, free, Ohio.
George Frost, free, Prince William.
William Edgecombe, slave of Mrs. S. Gordon, New Kent.
Jerry Lomax, slave of Wm. Pratt, Virginia.
Horace, slave of Gen. Taylor.
John Williams, free, Alexandria, Va.
Robson Graney and three children, slave of widow Gunnell, Fauquier County.
Charles Muir, ——.
Andrew Johnson, free, Pennsylvania.
Edmond, slave of John Sanderson, Norfolk County, Va.
Louisa.
Jess, slave of Maj. Wm. Allen, Jamestown Island.
Jim West, slave of George R. Coy, King William County.
Jackson, slave of Richard Bailey, Sandy Point.
Nat, slave of Albert Hawkerds, York River.
Augh Pretley, free, Philadelphia.
Joe Hall, slave of Dr. Chas. Seldon, Richmond.
Isaac Wood, slave of Chas. Wood, no county.
King Abel, slave of Thos. M. Candish, Williamsburgh.
Eliza Gaskins, Louisa, Wm. S. Gaskins, } free, and children, Prince William.
Tour Dickerson, slave of Charles Dickerson, Greenbrier County, Va.
Susan Gaskins, free, and D. Gaskins, H. Gaskins Cat Gaskins, her children, Prince William.
Louisia Gibson, slave of Thomas Holmes, Prince William.
Jim Johnson, free, Connecticut.
Harrison Reed, free, Prince William.
Joe Bush, free, New-York.
James West, slave of George R. Cocke, King and Queen.
Oliver Pleasants, free, Charles City County.
Charles Montgomery, free, Washington, D. C.
Wm. H. Richards, free, Baltimore, Md.
John Cox, slave of Richard Lyne, King and Queen.
Richard Hughes, slave of Capt. John Taylor, Charlottesville.
Samuel Hill, free, Washington, D. C.
Thos. Jackson, free, New-York.
Joe Boykin, slave of Graham Pearce, New-Kent County.
Jas. Marzings, free, Westmoreland County.
Daniel Henderson, slave of Frank Ruffin, Richmond City.
Balwin Bee, slave of Richard Baylor, Sandy Point.
David Young, slave of Rich'd Baylor, Sandy Point.
J. Beden, slave of M. Stillute, Front Royal.
R. Western, slave of Thomas Evans, York County.

The history here given is obtained from the negroes themselves. JOHN H. WINDER, Brigadier-General.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

A SMART SKIRMISH AT NEWTONIA.

General Schofield with the National Forces at Sarcoxi.

The Rebels at Newtonia Sixteen Thousand Strong.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 4.

From a private in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, who participated in the fight at Newtonia on Monday last, we learn the following particulars:

Col. SOLOMON, on Monday, learning there was a rebel force, thought to be five hundred strong, at Newtonia, sent about four hundred troops, one hundred and seventy-five infantry, and the balance cavalry, under command of a Major, whose name we did not learn, to drive them out. They charged into Newtonia Thursday morning, and found that the rebels had been heavily reinforced, having, it is estimated, about 7,000 men and six pieces of artillery. Our men had to get out the best way they could, the infantry fighting them hand to hand, three quarters of an hour. As they fell back out of Newtonia, Company H, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, about 40 strong, were surrounded, but cut their way out. The National troops then fell back three miles, and were followed by the rebels, when the former met reinforcements of about 300 cavalry and four pieces of artillery, making six in all, and in turn drove the rebels back into Newtonia.

Considerable cannonading was kept up some time between the two armies, our men now having three or four regiments. About night, our troops commenced falling back to camp for the night. The rebels followed, when our men turned on them, drove them back into Newtonia, and held the field.

The National loss during the day was about 140 killed, wounded and missing, probably most of them taken prisoners. Those of our wounded who fell into the hands of the rebels were treated in the most barbarous manner. The rebel loss is not known, but is thought to be larger than ours in killed and wounded. They were still at Newtonia at last accounts, but will probably not remain there long, as a few days will decide who are the masters of the Southwest.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 6.

Advices received from Gen. SCHOFIELD state that with a powerful army he was, on Saturday, at Sarcoxie, 16 miles from Newbonia, where the rebel forces, 16,000 strong, were collected. He expected to reach there to-day, and if the rebels do not vacate we may expect to hear immediately of a battle. No apprehensions are entertained as to the result, SCHOFIELD's army being superior to that of the enemy, and in excellent fighting trim. The only thing feared is the rebels wont fight.

Advices dated 4th inst., received from Greenville, Mo., convey the reliable intelligence that all the Texas troops under the rebel MCBRIDE have been ordered to return home forthwith, in consequence of Union victories at Marshal and Shreveport, Texas. The troops thus referred to are estimated at 2,000 in number.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Seizure of Negroes by the Rebels to Work on Fortifications—Union War Meetings.

NEWBERN, N. C., Oct. 3, 9 A. M.

The U. S. transport steamer *Baltimore* leaves Beaufort this morning for Fortress Monroe for Baltimore.

All the able-bodied negroes in Eastern North Carolina are now being seized by the rebel Secretary of War, and carried into Virginia to work on fortifications.

GOV. VANCE has called a council of the leading men of this State for the purpose of taking President LINCOLN's recent proclamation into consideration.

Union war meetings are being held daily in the adjoining counties for the purpose of filling up the loyal North Carolina regiments, which are addressed by Hon. C. H. FOSTER, the administration candidate for Congress, who has thus far met with great success. Six new companies for the famous First North Carolina had been sworn in, the brave Col. PARKE commanding, who has recovered from his wounds received in the recent attack on Washington, N. C., in which engagement his regiment carried off the palm.

On Wednesday last nine of our pickets took a rifle pit and repulsed fifty rebels near Batchelor's Creek, some fifteen miles from Newbern.

The Unionists in Carteret county have petitioned President LINCOLN for permission to drive all the rebel families out of the county. If granted, they promise to equal regiments for the Union, half of which are already raised, one of cavalry and one of infantry.

Recruits for the North Carolina Union regiments are rapidly coming in since the better conduct of the Fifth Regiment at Washington.

The Democratic State Central Committee.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 6.

The adjourned meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee is called to meet at the Astor House, New-York, on Thursday, the 16th of October inst.

THE VICTORY AT CORINTH.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. GRANT.

OUR LOSS OF OFFICERS HEAVY.

Gen. Ord Overtakes the Fugitives South of the Hatchie.

He Captures Two Batteries and Two Hundred Prisoners

The Rebels Likely to Lose Everything but Their Small Arms.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 6.

The following dispatches have been received at headquarters here:

FIRST DISPATCH.

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, JACKSON, TENN., Oct. 5, 1862—8 A. M.

To Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief United States Army:

Yesterday the rebels, under PRICE, VAN DORN and LOVELL, were repulsed from their attack on Corinth with great slaughter.

The enemy are in full retreat, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

ROSECRANS telegraphs that the loss is serious on our side, particularly in officers, but bears no comparison with that of the enemy.

Gen. HACKLEMAN fell while gallantly leading his brigade.

Gen. OGLESBY is dangerously wounded.

Gen. MCPHERSON, with his command, reached Corinth yesterday.

Gen. ROSECRANS pursued the retreating enemy this morning, and, should they attempt to move towards Bolivar, will follow to that place.

Gen. HURLBUT is at the Hatchie River, with five or six thousand men, and is, no doubt, with the pursuing column.

From 700 to 1,000 prisoners, besides the wounded are left in our hands.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General Commanding.

SECOND DISPATCH.

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, JACKSON, TENN., Oct. 5, 1862.

To Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief U. S. Army:

Gen. ORD, who followed Gen. HURLBUT, met the enemy to-day on the south side of the Hatchie, as I understand from a dispatch, and drove them across the stream, and got possession of the Heights with our troops.

Gen. ORD took two batteries and about 200 prisoners.

A large portion of Gen. ROSECRANS' forces were at Chevalia.

At this distance everything looks most favorable, and I cannot see how the enemy are to escape without losing everything but their small arms.

I have strained everything to take into the fight an adequate force, and to get them to the right place.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General Commanding.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CORINTH, Miss., Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1862.

At the time BRAGG first threatened the forces of BUELL, two large divisions of this army (of the Mississippi,) were temporarily transferred to BUELL's command, swelling his aggregate effective force to fully fifty thousand, and subsequently, when Cincinnati was threatened, other troops belonging here were detached from the command, and ordered to Ohio under the command of Gen. GORDON GRANGER, leaving Gen. ROSECRANS with only about 40,000 effective men with which to protect our railroad communications on some seventy or eighty miles of road, and the advanced lines of our pickets.

BRICE was driven from Iuka on the 19th and 20th; he marched hastily south to Bay Springs the first day, thence via Marietta and Fulton to Tupelo—his old intrenched camp—and thence he has marched northwest to Ripley, where he was joined by the forces of VAN DORN.

The combined forces are now about twenty-five miles from this place, upon which they are supposed to be making a forced march by the way of Jonesboro and Pocahontas, and Cherwalla, (the last two on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad,) with a strong column

THE NEW-YORK STATE FAIR.

The Exhibition of Fruits and Farming Utensils—Butter and Cheese—Great Improvement in the System of Farming—The Receipts, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Friday, October 3, 1862.

That, perhaps, which distinguishes this above every other Fair held by the State Agricultural Society, is the exhibition of fruits and certain classes of farming utensils. "We are in the great grain section of the State," said one of the judges, as he cast his eye down the long row of reaping-machines—between thirty and forty in number—and over the similar array of threshing-machines, which obscured, with their tall straw carriers, nearly the whole of one end of the field. Probably in no other section of this State, and in none but two or three of the great grain-raising States of the West, could such an exhibition have been made. Of the smaller implements, on the other hand, of that class which figure so largely in the similar exhibitions in the Eastern States, there was a great poverty. Ingnuity had evidently been at work, not so much from a restless fondness for invention as to meet the pressing wants of a rich agricultural community. Of this character is the machine for the manufacture of draining tile, exhibited by Mr. A. LATOURETTE, of Waterloo. The chief distinguishing merit of the machine is its mode of screening the clay, and the rapidity with which it turns off the tile. It will manufacture 100 rods of 2-inch tile per hour, about twice as much as the old style of machine, thus reducing the price of this important auxiliary of the thorough farmer. The machine was patented in 1860, and has never been exhibited before in the Fairs of this State.

This is the centre of the nursery business of the United States, and, as has already been intimated, there has never before been exhibited in a State Fair so large and choice a collection of fruits. Something of its extent and richness can be seen from the fact that a single firm—Messrs. ELLWANGER & BARRY—exhibited 80 varieties of apples, 160 distinct varieties of pears, and 65 varieties of grapes. The tables of several others showed a nearly equal range.

Some disappointment was expressed at the poverty of the exhibition in the Dairy Department, which has hitherto occupied a high place in giving interest to the Fairs. The explanation of the deficiency is interesting, as showing how sensitively these Fairs represent the condition of the State, and how deeply our simplest agricultural relations are becoming involved with the condition of the markets of the Old World. Twenty-five years ago, large amounts of English cheese were annually brought to this country; within a few years, the business of exporting butter and cheese of American manufacture to the English market has grown up and gradually grown into importance. Much anxiety was felt among dairymen at the breaking out of the rebellion, lest the large amount of butter which had formerly gone to supply the Southern States, turned back upon the market, and, becoming a drug, should destroy their business. To their surprise, however, the whole of this surplus was absorbed at once by the English market. The demand from this source has been so great this Fall that many of the old exhibitors have informed the Secretary of the Society that they would not, this year, be able to exhibit, on account of their having already sold their butter and cheese to English buyers. Thus England, while thoughtlessly predicting the ruin of the North, is daily becoming more and more intimately dependent upon it for those supplies necessary to support its growing manufacturing population.

I must not omit to mention in the list of important inventions, a new form of Bran Duster, for which a patent is now being procured by Messrs. RICHMOND & CHAPEL, of Lockport. By this machine about twenty-eight pounds of fine flour is saved from the bran obtained from a barrel of flour—more than twice as much as is preserved by the machines now in use—while the flour is all closely separated as to quality—an entirely new feature.

In looking at the Fair as a whole, and comparing it with that held in this city eleven years ago, it is impossible, not to be struck with one or two important points of difference.

There has been a marked advance throughout the State in the *thoroughness* and carefulness of the general system of farming. In every one of the important departments have appeared the indications of a people freed from the pressing burdens of debt, and possessed of means sufficient to devote their attention to the improvement of their farms. Most of the agricultural implements on exhibition look immediately to this end, and all the varieties of stock show great advancement in the attention devoted to procuring the best and most suitable breeds.

There has been a marked development of the resources of the State. A great impulse has been given to the raising of sheep, and the cultivation of all that class of product designed to supply the immediate wants of great cities. The position of the State is singular. Placed midway between the Eastern and Western States, it unites the manufacturing resources of the one section with the cereal wealth of the other. Its resources are enormous and exceedingly varied; but with its adaptation to all kinds of fruit, and its proximity to great cities, it is not difficult to foresee a time when the country section of this State may become like the whole of Southern England—a great garden; and the cultivation of cereals, which are the chief products of every State when first settled, cease to be the important labor of the farmer. After all, the most striking circumstance of the Fair is the existence of the Fair itself. There is much force in the remark of the very intelligent Secretary of the Society, Col. JOHNSON, who has just returned from a visit to the World's Fair, that nothing would do so much to remove the unconquerable conviction of Englishmen that we are in a condition of ruin as a sight of this Fair, which during four rainy days received $11,000, and on one of these days was visited by nearly 30,000 people. EGO.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Nomination Rejected—A Question About the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company to be Discussed.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, President HENRY in the chair. The continued excited interest about the Street Commissionership crowded the lobby with spectators, most of whom had waited half an hour for the doors to open.

The Mayor's nomination for Street Commissioner—Mr. JOHN ACKIN STEVENS, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce—was announced immediately after the minutes were read, and was rejected by 11 to 5.

The resolution inquiring into the right of the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company to extend a track into Fifty-ninth-street, was taken from the Railroad Committee, laid over, and made the special order for the next meeting.

The Comptroller reported $672,532 29 to be the balance in the City Treasury on last Saturday.

Adjourned till Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Proposed Testimonial to a Fireman—A Sword Proposed for Capt. Downey—Was the Deputy Street Commissioner Legally Removed?—An Inspection of the Forts in the Harbor Ordered—The Corcoran Reception Bills—Nearly Another Corporation Paper.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, President PINCKNEY in the Chair, a resolution to give John McCauley, a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, a testimonial, at a cost of $100, for his heroic devotion to duty and for saving three lives at the fire in Mott-street, on Sept. 22, was presented and laid orer.

A resolution to appropriate $500 to procure and present a sword to Capt. Downey met with some opposition.

Mr. HOGAN urged that the proposed testimonial was especially deserved.

Mr. OAKEY said, that without meaning to disparage the merits of Capt. DOWNEY, he thought no more swords should be presented till some very distinguished act was to be recorded. Capt. DOWNEY, he thought, was put forward because he had public men for friends who were more clamorous for favors for him than the friends of other army Captains were.

Mr. HOFFER—When are we going to stop in this sword-giving business?

Mr. HAZELTON—Perhaps not till all the Captains are presented with swords.

The resolution was laid over under the rule.

A resolution by Mr. OSTON, inquiring of the Corporation Counsel whether the Deputy Street Commissioner was legally removed, was adopted.

A resolution by Mr. STEVENSON, directing an inspection of the forts in the harbor to be made by a Committee, to learn their condition for defence of the City, led to some remarks expressing doubts of the scientific ability of the Common Councilmen to properly discharge such a duty; nevertheless, the resolution was adopted.

The resolution appropriating $6,500 to pay the expenses of the Corcoran reception—the bills to be paid after being indorsed correct by a majority of the Committee on National Affairs—was taken up and passed.

An effort to concur in making the *Staats Zeitung* a full corporate paper, over the Mayor's veto, failed for want of three votes; one member voting in the negative, mainly because Mr. ROSS charged the paper with hoisting and evincing "secession" proclivities. The unfavorable vote was reconsidered, and the subject laid over.

Messrs. Trotter, Hayes, Miller, Ross and Lent were appointed the Committee to inspect the forts, and the Board adjourned till 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

Afterward, the members of the Board had a pleasant reunion in the Committee-room, down stairs, and celebrated the recent marriage of Councilman MILLER.

EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

FIFTH DAY.

The Special Committee on Resolutions—The Treasurer's and Other Reports—Resolutions in Reference to the Canons, and Bishop Polk, the Prelate-Militant of the South.

A very large attendance signalized the meeting of the Convention at St. John's Chapel yesterday morning, and as the day was exceedingly fine, the concourse of ladies was noticeable.

Right Rev. Bishop TALBOT opened the preliminary religious services with prayer and the reading of the Lessons, and Rev. Dr. EDSON, of Massachusetts, and Bishops OHENKIMER and LEE assisted in the remaining exercises.

The House of Lay and Clerical Deputies then organized, and after the reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding session, the Secretary proceeded to announce the Committee of Nine, to whom the resolutions relative to the position of the Church in the presence of the rebellion are to be referred as follows:

Rev. Drs. Edson, E. Y. Higbee, of New-York; W. D. Wilson, of West New-York; Silas Totten, of Iowa; Rev. Dr. S. C. Thrall, of California; Hon. R. C. Wiothrop, of Massachusetts; Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York; Hon. Judge Coyngham, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. Charles Goddard, of Ohio.

The composition of the above Committee seemed to give marked satisfaction.

The question of Diocesan boundaries was then brought up by Rev. Bishop MEADE, whereupoo a report was presented by Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, on behalf of the Committee on Parish Boundaries, coupled with resolutions confirming the transfer of a Church Corporation in Pawtucket, Massachusetts, to the Diocese of Rhode Island, and referring the decision to the House of Bishops for approval. The above were received and adopted.

The Committee on Expenses reported the full schedule of outlay. The expenses of the last Convention were $4,773, of which, after printing the *Digest of Canons*, $3,539 50 were for the ordinary disbursements adopted.

Rev. Dr. GOODWIN then suggested the adoption of a series of Canon laws, prohibiting any Bishop of the Church from participating as such in the profession of arms. The Rev. gentleman continued with some remarks which indicated the rebel Maj.-Gen. LEONIDAS POLK, also a Bishop of the Church, as an example of the evil he sought to obviate, and took occasion to oppose the proposition of some members to make the special form of prayers under consideration entirely noncommittal. He insisted that the Church, South, is in a state of schism, and cannot be otherwise regarded. Dr. GOODWIN read the amended canons he had in view. They were at great length, and covered the new field of policy very thoroughly.

The adoption of the amended canons was forcibly opposed by Mr. RUGGLES, who deprecated any action tending to mar the future unity of the Church. The Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS deemed the subject uncalled for at this moment. Rev. Dr. MEAD favored its discussion, and Judge REDFIELD moved to lay the whole question on the table, and after a prolonged debate, in which Messrs. Ruggles, Redfield and Phillips, and Rev. Drs. Hawks, Goodwin and Vinton joined, the amended rules were referred to the Committee on Canons. Rev. Mr. PHILLIPS then rose to say that the Committee of Nine on the rebellion resolutions was altogether partial, and desired that every diocese should be represented therein, so that the discussion of the subject might be searching and complete.

Rev. Dr. VINTON announced that he would this morning offer a preamble and resolutions condemning any uncanonical ordination of Bishops, the case especially in point being that of Rev. RICHARD WILMER, who was ordained to the Alabama Diocese by the Bishops of Virginia, Georgia and South Carolina.

The Convention then adjourned, to reassemble at the usual hour this morning, when it is expected that a stirring debate will occur on Dr. VINTON's resolutions.

Amusements.

MR. GOTTSCHALK AT IRVING HALL.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK gives the third concert of his series at Irving Hall this evening. Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, the new contralto, who made so favorable an impression at Thursday's and Saturday's concerts, is announced to appear; and Mr. GOTTSCHALK will be further assisted by Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Mr. H. C. TIMM, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and others.

Recruiting for the Army and Navy.

Recruiting for the regular army in this vicinity is improving slowly. The officers at Chatham and Cedar streets get a few men each every week—probably about a dozen between them, and as many or more music boys. There are rendezvous open in Rochester, Buffalo and other town in the State, from which small detachments arrive periodically. It is said, however, that the present rate of recruiting would not keep the wants of the line supplied in time of peace. Whether the authorities have in contemplation any extra inducement for persons to join the regulars is not known.

Recruiting for the navy is brisk, but far from being sufficient for the wants of the service. The *Sabine* is still endeavoring to pick up men on the coast of New-England. The *Gemstock* was some time since dispatched on a similar mission, with no great success. Within the past week, however, seamen have applied for admission to the navy more numerously than since the announcement of the prohibition of grog on board ships-of-war. There are several hundred men at present attached to the *Ohio*, *North Carolina*, *Princeton* and *Alleghany*, but landsmen are more plenty then seamen among them.

Mails for the Blockade Fleet.

The United States steam gunboat *Connecticut* will sail from this port on the 11th inst. for the Gulf, taking, besides stores and passengers, a mail for the squadron blockading the Southern coast *en route*. All letters, newspapers, parcels, &c., destined for any vessel of the fleet, left, free of expense, at the Brooklyn Naval Lyceum, and properly directed, will be forwarded cheerfully. The sailors of our navy value reading matter very highly, and their friends have now an opportunity to supply them. It is said the *Connecticut* will take out funds to pay our soldiers in Florida.

The Alleged Abuses of Bellevue Hospital.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cut the inclosed communication from the NEW-YORK TIMES of this day, in reference to the death of a Mr. DEPLENGE at this hospital. The heading to the article and all the imputations contained in it are wholly unjust. The facts of the case are as follows: On Sept. 19 an unknown man was brought in by the police insensible. He was found in that condition in the street. The police could give no account of who he was, and nothing could be learned from himself. We put him down on our books as an "unknown man." All that was possible to do for him was done; but after lingering for three days he died in the insensible state in which he was brought in—not having spoken. After his death a soiled part of a letter was found, on which was written "Bloomfield," and "your wife, —— DEPLENGE," and we immediately wrote to Bloomfield, in New-Jersey, to see and find his wife, and communicated the facts to her. The man never spoke, or gave any intimation who he was, and everything that it was possible to do in the case was done. In all such cases we make it a *rule* to notify the relatives the very first moment we can learn who they are, which was done in the present case. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN E. WHITE, Warden.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1862.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—CHARGE OF RECORDER HOFFMAN TO THE GRAND JURY.—On the opening of the October Term, yesterday morning, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, the panel of the Grand Jurors was called and sworn in, as follows: WILLIAM A. THOMPSON, Foreman, William T. Booth, Albert Carfield, John C. Chamberlain, Amzi Hathaway, Fletcher Harper, Jr., John P. Higgins, Lansing C. Moore, William D. Murphy, William F. Sale, James Spaulding, Lambert Suydam, Jr., James Speyers, John Stephenson, Thomas L. Vannorden, William Whitewright, Jr., John F. Zebley. The Recorder then charged the Grand Jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: The solemn oath which you and each of you have just taken defines, in clear, concise and forcible language, your duties, and the manner and spirit in which you are expected to perform them. In your selection, due regard has been had to your character and position in the community of which you are a part, and to your fitness and capacity for the labors and trusts which the law imposes on you. You form an important element to the organization of this Court, for, without your action, no criminal, high or low, can be brought to trial and to judgment. You stand between the citizen and the State—sworn to do justice to both, and to see that no injustice is done to either. In the language of another, "to you is committed the preservation of the peace of the county—the care of bringing to light for examination, trial and punishment, all violence, outrage, indecency and terror—everything that occasions danger, disturbance or dismay to the citizens. You are watchmen stationed by the laws to survey the conduct of your fellow-citizens, and to inquire when and by whom public authority has been violated, or the Constitution and the laws infringed." Your powers are equaled only by your responsibilities—and the present as much, if not more than any other period in the history of our country, is the time when, under a due sense of the latter, you should exercise the former with courage and with vigor. The tendency of the times is to lawlessness, to a disregard of public interests and private rights, to corruption and fraud in high places and in low. Against this tendency Courts and Juries must, as they are sworn to do, present a firm and determined front, and exert their powers and prerogatives for the public good. In our sphere, limited as it is, each may do some good. To endeavor to do so is the duty of all.

After some remarks on the general duties of the Grand Jury, the Recorder proceeded:

Before closing I have a few words to say upon another point. I receive from time to time, from gentlemen of high character and well-known public spirit, urgent requests to charge the Grand Jury particularly, upon certain matters which they think require especial attention. A little reflection satisfies me, and I think will satisfy you, that no practical results would follow if I yielded to their requests. A few remarks upon this subject will serve as an answer to all such applications, now and hereafter. Every case of crime, whether a felony or misdemeanor, which is brought to the knowledge of the District-Attorney, (except such as are causes for the Special Sessions,) it is his duty to submit to your consideration. That he discharges that duty faithfully, according to his best judgment, I think no one will dispute. If there are any cases brought to your knowledge from other sources, and you think they demand attention, it is your duty and your right to investigate and act upon them. It is the province of the Court to enlighten you upon the law affecting your organization, powers and duties, and that I have endeavored to do. It is not the right or duty of the Court to instruct or direct the District Attorney, in regard to the manner or order in which he shall conduct the public business, until in regular course of law it is brought before the Court for judicial consideration. The Judge and the prosecuting officer have duties and labors separate and distinct, which each can best perform by avoiding any interference with the other. Questions of morals and general public policy, are not proper for discussion before the Grand Jury. They belong rather to the rostrum, the pulpit, and the Press. At these three fail to arouse public attention, to public evils, and to the necessity for their correction, a Judge on the Bench could hardly hope to do so. The business of this Court is to try persons accused of crimes, and the dignity and usefulness of Judges can best be maintained by their strict adherence to the line of their judicial duty. The freedom sometimes (perhaps often) taken on the public platform and by the Press with the name and reputation of honest citizens, of officers of the Government, and brave and heroic soldiers of the nation, is a subject of common complaint. But this is one of those evils which can be regulated and controlled only by a healthy public sentiment. The distinction between "freedom of speech and freedom of the Press," and licentiousness in one or the other, is very manifest, and it is pretty certain that no free people will for any great length of time tolerate the suppression of the former, or the existence of the latter. Whatever evil there may be, is beyond your control or mine; unless in cases of specific libels, which are of course subjects for your action. It is your undoubted right, when you deem it necessary, to call public attention to any public evils, and suggest measures proper for their suppression. If there are any such, you know them as well as I do. You need no promptings from me, and no one should ask or expect that I should avail myself of my position as a Judge to proclaim publicly those sentiments and views which I entertain as a citizen, and which as such I am always ready to express.

The Jury then retired to their deliberations.

THE RECENT OFFICIAL REMOVALS.—The Committee of the Councilmen appointed to inquire into the cause for the removal of Messrs. KNAPP and TAPPEN met again yesterday afternoon, and examined Aldermen CUTPP and DAYTON, without acquiring any new information on the subject. Not having power to compel the attendance of the absenting Aldermen, the Committee concluded that the investigation had reached the limit of their authority, and adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman. They probably will meet again, but only to decide upon reporting that they have been unable to learn that any cause existed for the removals, and that the assertion "for cause," upon which they were made, was, in each case, an allegation unsupported by any proof.

MORE RHODE ISLAND TROOPS.—The Eleventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, Col. METCALF, left Providence yesterday afternoon, and will arrive at Pier No. 1, North River, at an early hour this (Tuesday) morning. After breakfasting at the Battery Barracks, the regiment will proceed to its destination.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD TO-NIGHT.—Messrs. John Stephenson, Francis Lieber, James H. Pinckney, A. V. Stout, Richard Kelly, J. J. Phelps, and many others, have issued a call for a grand demonstration in support of the Republican nomination. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. John A. Willard, Joseph Hoxie, E. Delafield Smith and Dudley Field. The rooms of the Association are at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, and the meeting will commence at 7½ P. M.

NINTH WARD WADSWORTH AND TREMAINE CLUB.—There will be an adjourned meeting of the above-named Club at Bleecker Buildings, to-night, at 7½ o'clock. A selection of officers will be made, and interesting addresses may be expected.

PRESENTATION.—Last Saturday, quite an interesting episode occurred at the Recruiting Headquarters of the Duryee Zouaves. The recruits from Harlem and their friends, just previous to the departure of the recruiting squad for camp, presented a handsome sword, sash and belt to Corp. GEO. F. WILLIAMS, (of the old Fifth New-York,) as a mark of their esteem. After acknowledgements were duly rendered, three cheers were given for the new Lieutenant. Mr. WILLIAMS has been closely identified with the recruiting business for the Zouaves, and goes out with the new battalion as a Lieutenant, and will doubtless prove himself an efficient officer.

LIEUT. CALEFF OF THE ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.—Lieut. GEO. W. CALEFF, of the Eleventh Massachusetts regiment is at the St. Nicolas, on his way back to the army. Lieut. CALEFF was taken prisoner at the first Bull Run battle, and was for thirteen months in confinement with Gen. COCHRANE. His health was much impaired by his long imprisonment, but he has now nearly recovered and considers himself good for another campaign. Lieut. CALEFF speaks in the highest terms of the kindness shown to himself and other prisoners, during their confinement, by Col. COCHRANE.

THE LATE COL. MATHESON.—The body of this officer arrived in the city yesterday and was laid in state in the Governor's Room at the City Hall. The arrangements for the obsequies here will be made today. The remains are to be sent to California. The following is the inscription on the coffin: RODERICK MATHESON, Colonel First California or Thirty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. V., died Oct. 2, from wounds received Sept. 14, 1862, in battle of Crampton Gap, Maryland. Aged 36 years.

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.—The Joint Committee on National Affairs will meet today, at 3 o'clock, in the chamber of the Board of Commerce. All persons interested are invited to attend without further notice.

REFORM IN THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—The dingy, uncouth, cramped and otherwise discreditable quarters of the United States Marshal are in process of much improvement. Paper-panelled walls, enlarged rooms, renovated furniture, and a general rejuvenation of the place seem likely to make Marshal MURRAY not ashamed to see his friends in his official quarters.

INTERESTING TO BREEDERS OF HORSES.—To-day, at the Fashion Course, the brown stallion *Henry Clay* and the favorite chestnut stallion *Shepherd Knapp* will trot mile heats, best three in five, for $2,500. *Henry Clay* goes to wagon and drives 325 pounds, and the chestnut goes in harness. To all horse breeders this trot will be of great interest. Heavy purses are on the result, principally "play or pay," and we anticipate a good day's sport.

OPENING OF BIDS DEFERRED.—On account of the unsettled condition of affairs at the Street Department, the opening of bids, postponed from the 30th of Sept., was again postponed, yesterday, for five days more—Mr. KNAPP ordering the postponement.

BOUNTY PAYMENTS.—The Auditing Bureau of Comptroller HAWS' Department is nearly wholly engaged from 10 to 5 o'clock, every week-day, paying out the City bounty to recruits for old regiments, who are about departing for the field. The new regiments are promptly paid in camp. One of the clerks was at the camp of the Corcoran Legion, on Staten Island, yesterday, paying the bounty to the men of the old Sixty-ninth Regiment. Since the exposure of frauds being practiced on the bounty fund, made in these columns a few days ago, several commanders of regiments have called on Mr. HAWS, and expressed the desire that their men should not be paid till they should attest their claims.

TAX PAYMENTS.—The receipts on account of personal taxes last week amounted to $262,041 86. The gross amount of the bills paid was $265,131 59, the discount amounting to $3,090 23. The net sum paid up to last Saturday night was $534,482 42. It is expected that the real estate tax books will be placed in possession of the Receiver before the close of this week.

ASSESSMENT SALE.—At noon on next Thursday, the Comptroller will commence a sale of property for unpaid assessments of the years 1852, 1853 and 1854. A good deal of the property to be sold is more or less improved. The claims, which amount to about $150,000, include assessments on about 100 different jobs of street improvement, grading, paving, flagging, curbing, guttering, sewerage, and fencing and filling vacant lots. Each piece of property will be sold for the least term of years for which the bidder will take it and pay assessment on it, and twelve per cent. per annum interest on the amount, calculated from the time of the confirmation of the contract for the improvement made, and also the *pro rata* cost of advertising and selling. The sale will probably last a fortnight.

THE ELEVENTH WARD HOMICIDE—THE CORONER'S INQUEST—WARRANTS ISSUED FOR THE ARREST OF OTHER PARTIES.—Coroner WILDEY, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, proceeded to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, for the purpose of holding an inquest upon the body of JOHN DONNELLY, who was murdered at an early hour on Sunday morning, at the corner of Avenue B and Houston-street, a pretty full account of which we published in the TIMES of yesterday. The excitement, which ran so high in the neighborhood on Sunday, had somewhat abated yesterday, and it was possible for reporters, jurors and witnesses to enter the Station-house without danger to life or limb. The following is an abstract of the evidence taken by the Coroner yesterday:

Francis Lamb, the first witness, testified that on Saturday night he was in company with the deceased and John Duffy; between twelve and one o'clock, when near the corner of Avenue B and Houston-street, witness and his party encountered five or six colored men; they said something insulting to the party of witness, when the latter asked them what they meant; witness caught one of them around the waist, and one of the colored men then cut him on the back of the head; witness did not see a knife in the hand of his assailant; the deceased was wrangling with three or four more of them; all of us had been drinking, but were not intoxicated; witness could not recognize any of the colored men, and did not see the deceased stabbed; he heard the deceased ask them if they were going to rob him.

John Duffy testified: I was in company with deceased and Lamb on Saturday night; Lamb and I met deceased in a drinking saloon at about 11 o'clock, and remained there about one hour; we drank about four times; we encountered the colored people in Avenue B, between Houston and Second streets; I went on, and deceased and Lamb stood talking to them; Lamb asked them what they wanted; there were no blows struck; I called to Lamb and deceased to come on, and they did so, and were followed by the colored men, and on the corner of Houston-street and avenue B they got wrangling again; deceased picked up a stone; I thought there was going to be a muss, and went back to Second-street and called "watch;" I then went to the corner of avenue B, and saw deceased lying on his back and Lamb standing bleeding; a policeman was there when I came up; I was perfectly sober, still I could not recognize any of the men.

Philip Blank testified—About one o'clock on Sunday morning I came out of a lager-bier saloon in Avenue B, and saw deceased and a colored man kicking each other; deceased was calling watch, and I saw Duffey run back to Second-street; deceased and the white men walked on to the corner of Houston-street, and were followed by the colored men, as I was going into my house I saw deceased have a stone in his hand; heard deceased say "You d—n nigger you only want to knock me down and rob me", the colored man that stabbed deceased said he did not want to rob him, deceased then threatened to throw the stone; the colored man said "If you throw that stone I'll shoot you;" the colored man had a bundle in his hand which he handed to another colored man and he then put his hand in his pocket and pulled out something and then ran against the deceased, who shortly after fell down, but as he was somewhat intoxicated I did not think anything about it; he got up and I then saw blood come from him; he fell down again and said he was dead; the colored man that stabbed deceased ran away, one of the other colored men then came up and struck one of the white men on the head, and when he fell down the others kicked him, it must have been fifteen minutes after this before a policeman came up; the man that stabbed deceased had on a light coat, he was not a very black man.

George W. Blake testified—My attention was attracted to the occurrence by hearing a negro say, "I'll shoot you;" I saw several colored men standing at the corner of the street; one of the colored men made a pass at one of the white men, and then ran up Houston-street, followed by a big black dog, the man he made a pass at fell, and tried to get up, exclaiming, "I am stabbed;" I saw another man fall immediately after, but could not tell who struck him, after he fell all the colored men ran down Houston-street; the man who keeps the grocery store on the corner of Avenue B, called "Watch!" and a Policeman came up; the colored man that made a pass at deceased had on a pepper-and-salt colored coat, he was not a very black man; the prisoner shown me (Read) I am confident is the one that struck deceased in the breast; there were none of the white men that struck the colored men.

John Clawson (colored) testified—On Saturday night about 12 o'clock, I was in company with several colored friends, Theodore Frisby, Shadwick Read, Wm. Birley and Alex. Vandervere. We started from No. 82 Attorney-street, and went through Ridge-street to Francis Gource's house, and there we divided a quart of beer between nine of us; from there we went through Houston-street to Avenue B, up Avenue B. Read "horse filed" a man near Second-street; what is meant by "horserying" is when you find a man asleep you hit him on the side face; we then went up Third-street to Avenue C, and coming through Avenue B to Houston-street, I was struck by a white man. I asked him what he struck me for; he made no reply. I saw another white man draw something, I then drew my knife and struck the nearest man to me over the head with it, and then runaway and went to No. 102 Attorney-street. I had not been there long before all the rest came there; Read said he ran his knife into one of the men so far that he could not pull it out. Frisby said he was wiping one side and the other with his dirk. I said I hit some one on the head with my knife; my knife is a long bread-knife, (about 18 inches long), which I carry to protect myself. Read had a long pocket-knife, and Frisby had a while-handled dirk; Birley and Vandervere did not carry knives; the blade of Read's knife was about three-quarters of an inch wide.

At this stage of the proceedings, the inquest was adjourned by the Coroner to 2 o'clock P. M., to-day, at the same place. Warrants have, in the meantime, been issued for the apprehension of BIRLEY, VANDERVERE and BAKER, who, according to the evidence above recited, were with the party at the time of the affray. The Police are making diligent efforts to effect their arrest.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1862—One and a Half O'clock, P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John J. Henry, Esq., President, in the chair, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Clapp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following message:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—I hereby nominate John Austin Smith, Junior, for Street Commissioner.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that the nomination of John Austin Smith, Junior, for Street Commissioner, be received.

Which was carried on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Clapp, Dayton, Allen, Froment—5.

Declining To Vote.

Alderman Farley asked to be excused from voting.

Alderman Boole moved that Alderman Farley be excused from voting.

Alderman Froment moved as a substitute that Alderman Farley be excused.

Which was lost.

And Alderman Farley voted as above.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved to discharge the Committee on Railroads from the further consideration of a resolution in relation to the Seventh-avenue Railroad.

Which was carried.

He then moved to lay the same on the table, and to make it the special order of business at the next meeting of the Board.

Which was carried.

He then moved that when the Board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet on Tuesday, the seventh instant, at five o'clock P. M.

Alderman Frear moved to amend by making the hour of adjournment at ten o'clock on Tuesday.

Alderman Ottiwell further moved to amend by making the adjournment on Wednesday, the eighth instant, at one o'clock.

Which was accepted by Alderman Boole.

And the motion, as amended, was carried.

PETITION.

By Alderman Frear—

Petition of the South Dutch Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-first-street, for the use of Croton water.

Whereupon Alderman Frear presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the elders and deacons of South Dutch Church, corner of Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue, be allowed the use of the Croton water for the purpose of inflating the bellows of the organ of said church, to be used under the direction of the Croton Board, free of expense.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the following named places be, and are hereby designated for holding the polls of election in the Twenty first Ward, viz.:

First District—Southeast corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Second-avenue.

Second District—Number three hundred and ninety-seven Fourth-avenue.

Twelfth District—Number one thousand one hundred and seventy-eight Broadway.

Thirteenth District—Number five hundred and seventy-eight Sixth-avenue.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the polls of election in the Eighteenth Ward, Fourteenth Aldermanic District, be located as follows:

First District—Number twenty-three East Eighteenth-street.

Second District—Number two hundred and eighty-six Nineteenth-street.

Third District—Number four hundred and two Sixth-avenue.

Fourth District—Number one hundred and sixty-two Third-avenue.

Fifth District—Number ninety-eight East Seventeenth-street, northeast corner of Third avenue.

Sixth District—Number one hundred and twenty-seven East Twenty second street.

Seventh District—Number two hundred and eighty-six and a half Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Number one hundred and eighty-five Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

Ninth District—Number two hundred and twenty-four East Eighteenth street.

Tenth District—Number two hundred and twenty-four Twenty-third-street.

Eleventh District—Number three hundred and ninety-nine First-avenue.

Twelfth District—Number one hundred and twenty-eight East Sixteenth-street.

Thirteenth District—Number two hundred and twelve East Nineteenth-street.

Fourteenth District—Number two hundred and one East Twenty-fourth-street.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Election Poll of the Sixth District, Twelfth Ward, be removed from the house of John Scallon, corner One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue, to the house of William Harris, corner One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Clapp—

Resolved, That the following places be designated for holding the Election Polls in the Ninth Ward:

First District—Number six hundred and seventy-two Greenwich-street.

Second District—Number four hundred and sixty-two Hudson-street.

Third District—Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets.

Fourth District—Number twelve Christopher-street.

Fifth District—Number fifteen Seventh-avenue.

Sixth District—Number forty-eight Diamond-street.

Seventh District—Number thirty-six Fourth-street.

Eighth District—Northeast corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Ninth District—Number six hundred and thirty-six Hudson-street.

Tenth District—Number four Bethune-street.

Eleventh District—Number seven hundred and thirty-three Greenwich-street.

Twelfth District—Southeast corner of Washington and West Tenth streets.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Brady—

Resolved, That the polls of the Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward be changed to number seventy-six Fourth-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Dayton—

Resolved, That the polls for Election in the Fifth District, Sixteenth Ward, Ninth Aldermanic District, be held at number two hundred and eighty-six Eighth-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Frear—

AN ORDINANCE,

Regulating the Unloading, Loading or Storage of Hay or Straw at the Piers or Bulkheads in the City of New-York.

SECTION ONE.—No person or persons shall hereafter keep in storage or for sale any loose or bale hay or straw on any large or boat, transient or permanently located at any pier, pier or bulkhead, in the East or North River, south of Fourteenth-street.

SECTION TWO.—No person or persons shall hereafter load or unload, or store in any shed or other structure, upon any of the piers or bulkheads of the City of New-York, any loose or bale hay or straw, south of Fourteenth-street.

SECTION THREE.—Any person or persons who shall violate any or either of the provisions of this ordinance, shall pay a penalty of twenty-five ($25) dollars, and in addition thereto ten ($10) dollars, for every twenty-four hours the hay or straw shall remain on, or at any pier or bulkhead, after the owner, agent or person having charge of the same, shall have been served with a written or printed notice to remove the hay or straw.

SECTION FOUR.—It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Buildings, his deputy, or any of the Inspectors thereof, to enforce this ordinance; and all such fines and penalties, when received, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for the use and benefit of the said Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of Treasury Balances to the fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Major F. W. Willard, of the Anthon Battalion, for a stand of colors.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that Seventy-seventh street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the owner of lot on the west side of Third-avenue, fifty feet south from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, be permitted to construct a drain to connect with the sewer already built in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, in order that the lot surrounding the building already erected may be properly drained; the present condition of the locality rendering it absolutely necessary that the same should be done forthwith; the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, at the expense of the owners of said property.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jeremiah Fitzpatrick for the amount of ninety dollars, to be in full for pay for use of sewer-break through Pier number sixty-nine, East River, on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the said amount of ninety dollars to be charged by the Comptroller to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jeremiah Fitzpatrick for the amount

and fifty-nine, is, in case of a vacancy in the office of Street Commissioner, a "head of department" within the meaning of the clause of the Twenty-first section of the Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, authorizing the Board of Aldermen "to dismiss any of the heads of departments for cause other than the Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation."

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Reilly—

Resolved, That the polling place for the Second District of the Fourth Ward be held at Number five Duane-street, in lieu of Number two hundred and sixty-three Williamstreet, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Resolved, (If the Board of Aldermen concur,) That the Joint Committee on National Affairs be and they are hereby instructed to make, or cause to be made, a minute and thorough examination of the several forts in the harbor and approaches to this City, and report as soon as practicable, so that the Common Council may be placed in possession of correct information as to their present condition for purposes of defence.

Councilman Trotter moved that said resolution be referred to a Special Committee.

Councilman Barney moved, as an amendment, that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Almshouse Department.

Which was lost.

And the motion to refer to a Special Committee was carried.

Subsequently,

The President announced, as such Special Committee, Councilmen Trotter, Hayes, Ross, Miller and Lent.

By Councilman Ross—

Whereas, The trees standing several feet from the curb on the south side of Fourteenth-street, between the Church of the Annunciation and the Seventh-avenue, are an incumbrance to the sidewalk, and a majority of the owners of the adjoining property desire the removal of the same; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and hereby is directed to cause the said trees to be cut down and removed from the street, and that he cause so much of the sidewalk as may be injured by the removal to be properly repaired.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That Harrison H. Fergusson be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Manhattan-street, from Ninth-avenue to the Hudson River be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the basement of house of Hose Company Number One fitted up, at an expense not to exceed the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Fourteenth-street, between University-place and Fifth-avenue, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, half at the expense of the City and the other half at the expense of the property owners.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in granting prayer of Sprout & Hickman for extension of time for building houses of Hose Companies Numbers Six and Thirty-one, and refunding to the petitioners the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars for extra Inspectors.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be laid in Sixty-first-street, between Second avenue and Avenue A, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on the north side of Forty-eighth-street be flagged a space four feet wide, between Second and Third avenues, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that permission be given to E. H. Cudlipp to regulate and grade Sixty-ninth-street, to the centre thereof, between Fourth and Eleventh avenues, in accordance with the grade lines of said street, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the cost thereof to be borne by said Cudlipp.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Sixty-second-street, from the Ninth to the Tenth-avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, to be fenced.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be granted to Fisher & Bird, of numbers ninety-six and four hundred and three, East Houston-street, and George W. Sneeden, of number two hundred and sixty-three Bowery, to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

And the same was concurred in, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Brice—8.

While the paper was being read,

Councilman Lent moved that the further reading be suspended.

Which was lost.

Councilman Gross moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, be concurred in.

Councilman Hogan moved that such motion be laid upon the table.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder—9.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—14.

Councilman Brice moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

And the motion to concur with the Aldermen in adopting the resolution notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor, was lost, for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Stevenson, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder—10.

Councilman Gross moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Councilman Ross moved that the motion to reconsider be indefinitely postponed.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter—9.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

The motion to reconsider was then carried by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter—9.

Councilman Hogan moved that the paper be referred to a Select Committee of Three.

Which was lost.

And the same was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Stevenson called up General Order number three hundred and fourteen, being a report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Carr for the sum of forty-eight dollars, the same being for services as keeper of Stuyvesant Park, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter—6.

Councilman Long moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, the ninth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 41, 43, 46, 47, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66. *Part II.*—Nos. 179, 181, 183, 187, 191, 195, 199, 201, 209, 210, 221, 223, 227, 229, 230, 233, 235, 237, 241, 243.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2481, 2847, 2849, 2852, 2855, 2859, 2861, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2875, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2889, 2893, 2895, 2899. *Part II.*—Nos. 2886, 2888, 2894, 2896, 2898, 2900, 2902, 2904, 2906, 2908, 2910, 2912, 2914, 2916, 2922, 2924, 2928, 2930, 2934, 2936. *Part III.*—Nos. 1723, 1763, 2839, 2233, 2272, 2325, 2328, 2340, 2352, 2359, 2367, 2370, 2374, 2413, 2417, 2433, 2462, 2484, 2514, 2529.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1033, 1965, 1313, 1819, 1877, 2329, 2363, 1767, 2151, 2303, 2413 987, 2373. *Part II.*—Nos. 294, 1186, 2324, 2298, 2300, 2302, 2312, 2316, 2318, 2320, 2322, 2326.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 680, 1094, 780, 542, 1214, 1215, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228. *Part II.*—Nos. 746, 373, 591, 2138, 1146, 6, 242, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1211, 1229, 1230, 1233, 1234.

The Hallett Forgery Case—Motion to Quash the Indictment.

SUPREME COURT—OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Barnard.

Samuel Hallett ads. The People.—This is a motion, on the par of the defendant, Samuel Hallett, to quash the indictments of the Grand Jury against him for forgery and false pretences in issuing forged and fraudulent certificates of the 5 per cent. stocks of the State of Indiana. The language of the indictment for forgery is, that Samuel Hallett, banker, &c., of New-York City, on the 23d day of May, 1862, did, with force and arms, feloniously, falsely make, forge and counterfeit a certain instrument purporting to be the act of the State of Indiana, by which instrument a pecuniary demand against said State was purported to be created, &c. The District Attorney raised the preliminary objection to the hearing of the motion, that defendant should demur to the indictment, and not move to quash, as from the Judge's decision on this last motion, whichever way it might be, it would be impossible for a writ of error to lie, and neither the people nor the defendant could appeal. The objection was overruled by the Judge, and the argument on the motion to quash, proceeded with. After very extended argument, the Judge took the papers and reserved decision.

John E Burrell, for motion; A. Oakey Hall, opposed.

Alimony of the Verdict Against Plaintiff Allowed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Barnard.

Margaret Moncrief vs. *John Moncrief.*—The argument on this appeal before the General Term has been before mentioned in the TIMES. The action was for a limited divorce on the ground of alleged cruel and inhuman treatment. The cause was tried before Justice LEONARD in December, 1860, when the Judge found, as matter of fact, that the allegations of cruel treatment, &c., of the plaintiff, by the defendant, were not proven; and, as a conclusion of law, that the complaint should be dismissed, without costs.

On the commencement of the action originally, an order was granted directing the defendant to pay the plaintiff a certain sum of alimony, which defendant paid regularly up to the time of trial, but after dismissal of the complaint, paid no more. In the meantime an appeal had been taken to the General Term from the rulings of Justice Leonard. During the appeal plaintiff's counsel applied to Justice Barnard, at Chambers, for an order directing the defendant to continue the payment of alimony to plaintiff pending the appeal. Justice Barnard denied that order, and plaintiff then appealed to General Term from his decision. The General Term, having heard the argument in the September Term, have now rendered their decision, reversing the decision, and directing the defendant to pay to plaintiff $30 alimony, besides $10 costs.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Clerke.

The People vs. *Johnson.*—Judgment apppealed from reversed.

Tiffany vs. *Warrin et al.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by LEONARD, INGRAHAM dissenting.

Lord vs. *Vreeland, Exr.*—Order appealed from affirmed with costs, with leave to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by LEONARD.

Hayley et al., vs. *McCombie et al.*; *Walbridge* vs. *Van Brunt*; *Smith* vs. *Smith.*—Orders affirmed with costs.

Bailey et al., vs. *Lane et al.*—Order reversed, and reference ordered.

Patchen vs. *Devin.*—Motion denied.

Powers et al., vs. *Lent et al.*—Order modified so as to direct attachment to issue instead of a commitment, without costs.

Wakeman vs. *Dalley, impleaded.*—Motion granted.

The People vs. *Vanderbilt.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by INGRAHAM.

The People vs. *Hochsetter.*—Judgment affirmed.

The People ex rel., Fitzpatrick vs. *Fitzpatrick.*—Judgment reversed and writ of restitution ordered.

Sargeant vs. *White, Administratrix, &c.*; *Hull* vs. *Vreeland.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Young, administratrix, vs. Brush et al.—Judgment reversed and case referred back to Referee for conviction. Costs to abide event unless plaintiff ramits the amount of interest charged on $8,700 above three per cent.; in which case judgment affirmed for residue. Opinion by INGRAHAM.

Moncrief vs. *Moncrief.*—Order reversed, and order directing the payment of $30 with $10 costs.

Hoffman vs. *Van Nostrand, &c.*; *Sarsfield* vs. *Van Vaughten, et al.*—Appeals dismissed with $10 costs.

Garbell vs. *Hauff, et al.*—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge CLERKE.

Chauncey, et al. vs. *Laurence, et al.*—Order reversed with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge CLERKE.

Berdan, Adm., vs. *Byrne.*—Decree of Surrogate modified.

Ehle vs. *James, et al.*—Order affirmed with costs.

Gibson, Jr., vs. *New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Browne et al. vs. *Douglass.*—Judgment affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by INGRAHAM.

Purcell vs. *Mills*; *Linden et al.* vs. *Fox et al.*—Judgments affirmed with costs.

Ogden et al. vs. *Bernam.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Fox vs. *Burrows.*—Stay granted for ninety days only.

Kohnstamm vs. *Tancrede*; *Christie et al.* vs. *The Same.*—Motion denied.

Iurs et al. vs. *Guinard et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson, Barbour and White.

Coughlin vs. *The Adams Express Company.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by ROBERTSON.

Field, et al. vs. *Banker.*—Judgment affirmed, and judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Vetterlien, &c., vs. *Panama Railroad Company.*—Judgment on demurrer for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 6, 1862.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104¾	1800	N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]
3,000	do	104¾	100	do	b60
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104¾	100	do	b10
3,000	do	104⅝	100	do	s30
5,000	U. S. 6s '81, Ir. W.		300	do	
38,000	L. S. yearly	101⅜	900	Erie Railway	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	93	100	do	
1,050	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	Small.	100	do	
20,000	do	105¼	60	do	s30
4,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr Cr.	99⅝	500	do	
19,000	U. S. Dem. Notes	104⅜	800	do	
1,000	City 6s, '78	98	100	do	
1,000	Ill. Cent. Bds.	79	50	do	
5,000	Ill. War Loan	101	1000	Erie Railway Pref.	
5,000	Mich. St. 6s, '68	101	100	do	
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58	800	do	
10,000	do	b30	500	do	
3,000	do	57¼	575	do	
2,000	North Car. St. 6s	71	50	do	
35,000	Missouri St. 6s	57	150	do	
5,000	do	57½	150	do	
85,000	do	57⅜	100	Hudson River R. R.	
10,000	do	b30 57¾	50	do	
3,000	Mo. 6s, 1s, to H. & St. J. R.	65	200	do	s60
10,000	do	66	600	do	
2,000	California St. 7s	111	100	do	b20
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	50	do	b30
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76	113	800	Harlem Railroad	
10,000	Erie R. 1st m. b. '83	107¾	600	do	
5,000	do	s10 107¾	1600	do	
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	101¾	1300	do	
10,000	do	101¾	100	do	b60
2,000	Hudson River R. 3d M.	102¾	200	do	s60
5,000	do	103	100	do	b60
3,000	Harlem 1st M. B.	110	100	do	b60
6,000	Mich. Cen. S. & L. Stm.	113	800	Reading Railroad	
5,000	do	113⅝	1200	Mich. Central R. R.	
5,000	Mich. C. 8 p. c. Old,	110⅝	25	do	
3,000	do	111	50	do	b10
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	99	50	do	s10
2,000	do	97⅜	2200	Mich. S. & N. In. R.	
11,000	M. S. Sink. F. Bds.	107	325	do	b30
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	106	100	do	
17,000	A. & T. H. 2d M. P.	82	100	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk	s60
6,000	do	82¾	500	do	
5,000	Al. & Ill. Inc. B.	63	400	do	
2,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B.	100¾	800	do	
2,000	C. & N. W. Int. Bds.	93	75	Panama Railroad	
3,100	C. & N. W. 1st Mtg.	81	210	do	
9,000	Chi. & N. W. Ass. B.	65	325	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.	
30,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	38	100	do	s60
8,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	99⅞	250	do	
9,000	do	100	400	do	
5,000	do	99¾	850	do	
30,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	85	3000	Ill. Cen. C. Bd. Scp.	
5,000	do	84⅜	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	
10,000	do	84¼	250	do	
1,000	Mil. & P. du C. 1 M.	101¾	300	do	
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. B.	103¾	200	do	b60
5,000	do	103⅝	100	do	b30
31,000	Pitts. F. W. & C. 3M	74	100	do	b10
2,000	Clev. & Pitts. 3M. B.	83	1000	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	
30,000	American Gold	123	900	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	
11,000	do	122¾	875	do	
95	Am. Ex. Bank	98	100	do	
20	Shoe & Leather Bk	100	3000	Cleve. & Tol. R.	
20	Continental Bank	99¾	200	do	
28	do	99	450	Chic. & Rock Isl R.	
5	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	99	100	do	
30	Canton Company	33½	31	Chi. B. & Qui R. R.	
120	Del. & Hud. C. Co	110	200	do	
50	Cumb. Coal Pref	14	6	Mil. & P. du C. R. R.	
30	do	14⅜	75	do	
150	do	14⅝	50	do	b30
100	Penn. Coal Co	109¾	650	Del., L. & W. R	
60	Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	130½	100	Tol. & Wab. pref.	
50	do	s60 133	150	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chic.	
50	do	131	100	do	
50	do	131	200	do	
150	do	131¼	100	do	
50	do	131½	10	Rome & W. R.	
10	do	132	10	Nor. & Wes. R.	

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con	104⅜	150	Hud. River R	
30,000	do	104⅜	500	do	b30
13,000	U. S. Dem. Notes.	119⅜	250	do	
3,000	Tenn St 6s '90	58½	50	Reading R	
7,000	Mo. St. 6s	57	100	do	b30
25,000	do	57⅜	350	Clev. & Tol. R	
20,000	American Gold	123¾	600	Chi. & R. Isl. R	
100	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	132½	25	Mich. Cen. R	
300	do	133	500	do	
600	N. Y. Central R.	104⅛	100	do	
100	do	s30 104	100	do	
50	do	b30 104¾	1,300	Mich. S. & N. In. R.	
100	do	104⅝	100	do	s30
50	do	104¾	50	do	
1,200	Harlem Railroad	24¾	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	
500	Erie Railway	s30 54	25	do	
100	do	58⅝	250	Ill. C. R. Scrip.	
500	do	58⅛	100	do	s15
100	do	58⅜	100	do	b30
100	Erie R. Pref.	84⅝	200	do	s30
100	do	84⅜	2,000	Clev. & Pitts. R.	
100	do	84⅝	200	do	b10
620	Harlem R. Pref.	50	600	Gal. & Chic. R.	
100	do	50¼			

MONDAY, Oct. 6—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Sept. 27:

Increase in Loans	$4,596,067
Increase in Specie	733,035
Increase in Circulation	93,389
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	4,652,919

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Oct. 5, 1861.	Oct. 4, 1862.	Sept. 27, 1862.
Capital	$89,050,000	$89,125,000	$89,125,000
Loans	118,545,488	165,057,113	160,161,046
Specie	39,859,091	38,325,587	37,592,552
Circulation	8,884,056	9,000,112	9,000,723
Gross Deposits	139,055,445	197,780,348	186,105,030
Exchanged	18,447,896	39,835,577	32,813,178
Undrawn	120,607,549	157,944,771	153,291,852
In Sub-Treasury	10,629,098	11,901,559	11,135,264

The Bank return shows another general increase on the lines of Loans, Specie and Deposits. The addition made to the average of Loans is larger than usual of late. It corresponds more nearly to the increase in Deposits. This is owing to the improved demand for money from the Stock Exchange at 5 ₱ cent. per annum. The speculation on that arena through the past week was, perhaps, the heaviest in amount ever known. While a considerable amount of the sales are for cash and paid for directly by the purchasers out of their own private funds, there is a much larger movement on speculation by a deposit of margins with the Brokers, who in turn borrow the means for carrying the stocks either at Bank or from private lenders. The mercantile demand for Money has not increased. The present averages are below the actual lines at the close of the week. The specie was then over $39,000,000, and the Deposits over $160,000,000. The Loans were also higher than on the average and on the increase. The market for Money today is fairly active at 5 ₱ cent., the Stock Exchange Brokers being the principal borrowers. Gold is steady at 123 ₱ cent., and Exchange on London for the mail of Wednesday to go by the *Scotia*, 135¼@136 for Bankers', and 134@135 for Merchant bills.

There is renewed excitement in the Stock Market to-day, and a further considerable rise in Erie and the Western Shares. The eagerness to purchase these exceeds any previous day's market, although sellers were disposed to supply the demand in the early part of the day at the additional advance. Other descriptions on the Railway list were firm; Harlem, Hudson River, and Reading higher than on Saturday; New-York Central steady; but since this stock passed over the point of par it seems to be less in favor with the more sanguine class of speculators, who in these extraordinary times are not content with less than 1@2 ₱ cent. rise every day. It is also noticed that the old holders of Central are better content with their investment, and supply fewer certificates to the Street than when the price fluctuated between 80@90 ₱ cent. On the Railway Mortgages the changes are not important. Cleveland & Pittsburghs are 2 ₱ cent. higher, and Michigan Centrals and Michigan Southern Sinking Funds 1½ ₱ cent. higher. A large business was done in nearly all descriptions. The Government Securities were firm, without any marked speculative activity. The 7.30 ₱ cents. went up to 105½ and interest. Of Illinois War Loan, the interest on which is paid in Gold, there were considerable sales at 101½ ₱ cent. Another important rise took place in Pacific Mail Shares. The most moderate demand for this stock appears to advance the price 1@2 ₱ cent., owing to the unusual dividends at the rate of 20 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and the circumstance that some few parties are supposed to be short on their contracts for delivery.

At the Second Board there was some disposition to realize on the additional advance in the forenoon, and about 14,000 shares of different Railways were sold, at a concession, in most cases, of ⅛@1 ₱ cent. Part of these sales were of Cleveland and Pittsburgh, which manifested increased firmness. A few speculative sales for the decline were made in Erie Old Stock, at 58 ₱ cent., seller's option, 30 days, and at 58⅛ *all* cash.

Later in the day, the market left off steady, without material alteration in prices from the printed sales at the Second Board.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
N. Y. Central	104¾	104¾	Pacific	128¾	133
Erie	57¾	57¾	Panama	146	146½
Erie Preferred	84½	84½	Missouri	56⅛	56⅝
Rock Island	85⅝	85⅝	Tennessee	58	58½
Galena	91¾	92¾	U. S. 6s, 1874	92¾	93
Mich. Central	87¾	87¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	104½	104⅝
Mich. Southern	69¾	69¾	U. S. Notes, C. H	119⅝	119⅝
Mich. Guarant'd	92¾	92¾	Treas. 7.30 ₱ cts	105¼	105¼
Illinois Cen	81	82	Gold	123	123¼
Toledo	72½	72¾			

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New York	102½	American Exchange	98
Manhattan	125	Chatham	82
Merchants	100	Bank of the Republic	90
Mechanics	103	Bank of N. America	100
Union	102¾	Metropolitan	103
America	108	East River	80¾
Tradesmen's	101½	Nassau	100½
National	91	Shoe and Leather	95
Merchant's Exchange	88	Continental	88½
Commerce	95	Commonwealth	85
Mech. Banking Ass'n	80	Importers' & Traders'	98½
Ocean	80¾	Park	111¾

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	108¾	Cl. & N. W. s. f.	100
N. Y. Cen. sixes, r'lest	102	Chi. & N. W. Appl. ext'd	90
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub.	104	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	92¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	113	Chic. & N. W. Ists. 20 s.	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	119¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd	65
Erie firsts, '68	115	Chi. & N. W. seconds	38
Erie seconds, '79	113	Han. & St. J. firsts	46
Erie thirds, '83	107¾	Del., Lac. & W. Ists	110
Erie fourths, '80	101¾	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	108½
Erie fifths, '88	98	Tol. & Wab. firsts	86¾
Buff., N. Y. & E. Ists, '77	99	Tol. & Wab. seconds	54⅜
Hudson firsts, '84	113	Mil. & P. du C. Ists	101¾
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	110	Gal. & Chi. firsts	105
Hudson thirds, '75	103	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext'd.	106
Hudson conv. Ie, '67	96	Gal. & Chi. seconds	104
Harlem firsts, '69-73	109	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
Harlem seconds, '64	104	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103¾
Mich. Cen. s. f., 69-72	111¾	N. J. Cen. firsts	109
Mich. C. 8 p. c., '62	113¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. Ists	103
C. B. & Q. 8 p. c. firsts	116	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	94¾
M. S. 7 ₱ c. seconds	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	74
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	107	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	106¾	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	95
St. L., A. & T. R. Ists	98	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	86
T. H. & Alton 2ds Pre.	83	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	72
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs	90	T. H. Joc. seconds	62¾

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company for the month of September, were:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$22,483 35	$21,481 45
Freight	147,896 52	121,056 05
Total	$170,379 87	$142,537 50
Increase		$27,842 37

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for the month of September were:

1861	$200,275 94
1862	178,857 30
Decrease	$21,418 64

The Buffalo, New-York and Erie earnings for September were:

1862	$70,077 20
1861	51,212 40
Increase 1862	$18,864 80

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States was as follows. Receipts, $622,875 17, including for Customs, $152,957; Payments, $658,632 98, Balance, $11,354,909 74.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. Oct. 4.	Loans. Sept. 27.	Specie. Oct. 4.	Specie. Sept. 27.
Bk. of New-York	5,160,584	5,185,580	2,354,588	2,106,231
Manhattan Co	5,897,707	5,681,685	2,151,744	2,071,684
Merchants' Bank	6,754,809	6,800,089	2,007,657	1,910,147
Mechanics' Bank	4,788,503	4,921,741	650,305	658,375
Union Bank	4,188,223	4,085,667	2,042,027	2,041,303
Bank of America	8,871,843	8,660,712	2,281,712	1,752,562
Phenix Bank	3,958,175	3,986,699	643,018	572,967
City Bank	3,912,581	3,834,596	2,404,422	2,702,781
Tradesmen's Bank	2,347,892	2,366,579	185,712	177,121
Fulton Bank	1,614,416	1,562,660	371,167	375,829
Chemical Bank	2,809,952	2,859,228	2,735,076	2,739,715
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,630,276	2,625,145	225,348	214,564
National Bank	2,312,256	2,296,259	578,351	540,329
North River Bank	1,708,917	1,671,482	143,125	145,111
Mech & Trad Bk.	982,001	984,110	211,564	213,129
Greenwich Bank	486,985	616,123	376,231	381,231
Leather Man. Bk.	2,204,587	2,301,486	887,686	886,289
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,355,392	1,325,616	316,338	314,249
Bk. of New-York	5,409,160	5,394,392	805,652	866,633
Am Exchange Bk	8,629,763	8,419,704	2,867,525	3,551,256
Bk. of Commerce	13,648,079	13,617,926	1,491,722	1,501,370
Broadway Bank	3,305,797	3,114,145	926,004	945,339
Ocean Bank	2,461,524	2,223,565	287,149	289,951
Mercantile Bank	3,548,497	3,379,017	541,025	526,769
Pacific Bank	1,501,987	1,463,692	119,304	117,744
Bank of Republic	5,440,437	5,070,346	1,581,285	1,638,410
Chatham Bank	935,130	951,478	105,790	98,470
People's Bank	761,868	765,763	110,941	106,356
Bank of N. Am.	2,227,181	2,101,360	173,409	177,852
Hanover Bank	2,301,787	2,285,886	161,137	147,941
Irving Bank	1,040,514	994,705	94,214	88,870
Metropolitan Bk	10,287,141	9,434,008	1,561,156	1,558,220
Citizen's Bank	912,450	874,482	91,031	89,783
Nassau Bank	2,532,218	2,367,713	255,050	253,263
Market Bank	2,260,231	2,183,230	296,917	286,484
St. Nicholas Bank	1,396,791	1,365,513	157,052	171,852
Shoe & Leath. Bk	3,016,022	3,022,371	177,091	167,467
Corn Exch. Bank	2,793,492	2,510,003	377,151	514,844
Continental Bank	4,136,018	3,970,800	209,305	222,350
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,601,530	1,496,772	313,072	326,042
Oriental Bank	685,781	691,504	74,603	73,685
Marine Bank	1,093,402	1,145,731	230,217	200,125
Atlantic Bank	703,452	726,823	80,414	80,102
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,240,412	3,277,650	361,242	366,642
Park Bank	8,294,063	8,250,436	3,752,704	3,406,087
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	1,124,779	1,104,947	204,284	223,929
Grocers' Bank	760,873	744,434	74,615	74

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

☞ Mr. WILLIAM PATTON is agent for DAILY, WEEKLY, and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES at Waterbury, Connecticut.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

WINTER GARDEN—BRUTUS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING HENRY IV.

BIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—CHINESE PANTOMIME—KIM-KA—THE GOLDEN EGG.

IRVING HALL—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—VICTORINE OR, I'LL SLEEP ON IT. CLAUDE MARCEL, 7½ Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI—Court-street, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It has been decided by the authorities at Albany that the Draft cannot take place on the 10th inst., as the enrollment is not completed, and no Commissioners to hear claims of exemption, or to superintend the drawing, have yet been appointed.

We have this morning a full confirmation of the good news from Corinth, published in yesterday's TIMES. The official reports from Gen. GRANT to Gen. HALLECK, state that the rebels under PRICE, VAN DORN, and LOVELL, were repulsed with great slaughter, leaving from seven hundred to a thousand prisoners in our hands, besides their wounded. The enemy were promptly pursued, and a portion of them were overtaken by Gen. ORD on Sunday, on the South side of the Hatchie river, and driven across that stream, with a loss of two batteries and about two hundred additional fire-arms. At last accounts everything looked most favorable for the complete destruction of the rebel army of the Southwest. It was believed by Gen. GRANT that the rebels would lose everything but their small arms.

Our latest advices from Southwest Missouri lead us to expect to hear soon of a battle between the National forces, under Gen. SCHOFIELD, and the rebels, 16,000 strong, at Newtonia, a few miles beyond Sarcoxi, at which place Gen. SCHOFIELD arrived on Saturday. A smart skirmish took place at Newtonia on Monday of last week, resulting to the advantage of a small National force over a much superior number of rebels.

Advices from Richmond to Saturday last have been received. It is expected that the rebel Congress will soon adjourn—"coincident," the *Examiner* says, "with a feeling of depression and apprehension in the public mind." A Committee of thirteen has been appointed by the rebel Senate, to take testimony relative to the "outrages committed by the Yankees." In the Virginia Legislature a resolution had been passed providing that no person within the State shall be tried or imprisoned for driving therefrom or putting to death any person engaged in giving effect to President LINCOLN'S Emancipation proclamation.

There are intimations from the West that preparations are in progress at Cairo to strike another blow at some point on the Mississippi.

In his official report of the battle of Inka, Brig.-Gen. HAMILTON claims that 2,800 men met and conquered a rebel force under PRICE, not less than 11,000, posted in a position naturally strong. The entire loss in Gen. HAMILTON'S Division was 688, and more than 400 wounded rebels, with a large number of able-bodied prisoners and 800 stand of arms, were captured.

A letter dated New-Castle-on-Tyne, Sept. 14, says: "Several large steamers are building here to run the blockade. These are the *Malacca Louisiana*, and several others, whose names I forget. They are heavily armed, and will be ready for sea in about a month. I hope the United States Government may be able to capture them, for they would be valuable prizes. They are 325 feet long and carry two engines of 2,000 horse power each."

GENERAL NEWS.

The Fifth Daily Session of the Episcopal Triennial Convention was held yesterday. The Special Committee of Nine on the Rebellion was announced. The Treasurer's and other reports were read and approved. Dr. GOODWIN proposed a new series of canons, prohibiting participation in the profession of arms by any Bishop, with evident reference to the case of the rebel Major-General POLK. After a lively debate, his proposed amendments were referred to the Committee on Canons. Rev. Dr. VINTON announced that he would to-day offer resolutions against uncanonical ordinations.

The Protestant Episcopal Sunday-School Union and Church Book Society, assembled last evening at St. John's Chapel. An abstract of the Report of the Board of Managers of the Society was read, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. CLARKE, of Connecticut, Rt. Rev. Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, Bishop MCCOSKRY, of Michigan, and Bishop DELANCEY, of Western New-York. Subscription papers were circulated, and a collection taken up. The meeting was preceded and followed by religious exercises, conducted by Right Rev. Bishops KEMPER and MCCOSKRY. $1,500 were subscribed during the evening.

The two factions of the Democratic Party, which have so long been waging a bitter war against each other—Tammany and Mozart—yesterday afternoon came together, buried the hatchet and resolved to act as a unit at the ensuing election. This coalition gives Tammany the Supervisor, three Congressmen, and nine Assemblymen, and Mozart, the Surrogate, three Congressmen and eight Assemblymen.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, and rejected the name of Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, for Street Commissioner, by eleven to five; made the resolution inquiring into the right of the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company to extend a track into Fifty-ninth-street the special order for the next meeting, and adjourned till 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening and laid over separate resolutions in favor of appropriating $100 to procure a testimonial for JOHN MCCAUSLEY, a fireman who saved three lives at the late fire in Mott-street, and to give Capt. DOWNEY a sword worth $500. The opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to the legality of the removal of the Street Commissioner was requested. A resolution was passed in favor of an inspection of the forts in the harbor being made by a special committee, to learn their exact condition for city defence. An appropriation of $6,500 was voted to meet the expenses of the CORCORAN reception. An effort to make the *Staats Zeitung* a full Corporation paper over the Mayor's veto failed for want of three votes. The subject was then laid over.

A great war meeting was held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, yesterday, which was addressed by Hon. CHARLES SUMNER and others. A telegraphic synopsis of Mr. SUMNER'S speech is given elsewhere.

Mr. CHARLES PARKER, formerly State Measurer of New Jersey and father of the present Democratic nominee for Congress, Mr. JOEL PARKER, died at his residence in Trenton on Saturday.

Mr. PAUL J. SALTER, Treasurer of Erie County, and Assistant Adjutant-General of the Western Division of Canada West, was run over by a train of cars at Windsor, and instantly killed, on Friday last. Mr. JOS. MARCER, another prominent citizen of Canada, was seriously injured at the same time. Both gentlemen were with Gov.-Gen. MONCK, and there received their injuries from attempting to jump on the cars after they had started.

The *Monitor* was expected at Philadelphia yesterday.

Brig.-Gen. A. A. BUCKINGHAM writes from Washington to a gentleman in Pottsville, Penn., of an inquisitive turn of mind: "In reply to yours of the 14th inst., relative to persons who have presented themselves for exemption from draft, with the forefinger taken off at the first joint, I am directed to say that the loss of the first joint of the forefinger will not exempt a person from draft if he can fight."

The funeral of the late Hon. JACOB W. MILLER took place on Friday at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, the services being conducted by Rev. Mr. MERRITT, the rector of the parish. The pall bearers were Hons. Judge HAINES, Judge WHITEHEAD, Judge WOOD, Hon. H. A. FORD, Hon. SAMUEL T. HALSEY, and Gen. HITCHCOCK. The interment took place in the burial ground of the church. A large number of the friends and neighbors of the honored dead, were present at the funeral.

The Democrats of Hudson County, N. J., are represented as greatly dissatisfied with the renomination of Hon. M. PERRY for Congress. An independent Convention, it is said, will be held in Hudson City some time during the present week, to place another candidate in the field.

The execution of the draft was attended with great excitement in Cleveland, Ohio, particularly among the Germans and Irish, who were persuaded that the matter had been so arranged as to free the richer class. Three hundred infantry and artillerymen with a cannon were called out and so disposed of as to keep the crowd in check, and the draft was proceeded with without any special disturbance.

In the Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, a motion was made and argued at great length, on behalf of SAMUEL HALLETT, to quash the indictment against him for forgery and false pretences in issuing forged certificates of 5 per cent. Indiana State Stocks. No decision was rendered.

In the case of MARY REAL, charged with the murder of her husband, whose trial is set down for this Term, a sufficient number of jurors were not present, and the trial was adjourned to Wednesday next.

An active business was transacted in Breadstuffs, yesterday; Flour advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl; Corn was buoyant; Wheat, lower. Groceries and Provisions were in fair demand at full and rising prices. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Oils, Whisky, Hemp, Laths and East India Rice. Cotton was quiet and depressed. Hay, Hops and Tallow were salable and firm. Moderate freight engagements were effected.

There was renewed speculative excitement in the Stock Market yesterday. The sales were large on both the Share and Bond list, and prices generally higher than on Saturday. Gold steady at 123 per cent.; Exchange, 136 per cent.

The Cattle Markets are similarly supplied and prices range very much as they did last week. There are fewer good cattle, and what there are find ready sales at 8½c.—an occasional extra-fed animal at 9c. Good Western steers are worth 8c., and for the very large number of these half-fed State and Western steers, 5c.@6c. was with difficulty obtained, this class selling no better than one week ago, while there was a little advance on medium grades. About 4,500 bullocks were on sale yesterday at ALLERTON'S, and just enough were left for to-day to prevent any material change in prices. Sheep are scarce and higher.

Emancipation and Free Negroes.

Thousands of well-meaning persons have been alarmed at the prospective emancipation of the slaves, from a belief that they would *flood the North* and bring their labor into direct and disastrous competition with our own. This has been a favorite argument with Pro-Slavery Democrats, who have used it very vigorously, first in opposition to the war and now in support of SEYMOUR'S election. They aim especially to alarm the Irish laborers, who are naturally sensitive on a point which threatens to affect so nearly their own interests.

The apprehension is utterly unfounded. Gen. SICKLES, in a war speech made at Brooklyn some weeks since, took occasion to say so. He urged that nothing would induce the negroes to leave the South, if they could find employment and a living there. Gen. WADSWORTH, in his letter accepting the nomination for Governor, has put the case still more strongly, and predicts that emancipation would not only keep the enfranchised slaves at the South, but would also draw thither the free negroes of the Northern States. Its effect would thus be to relieve the white labor of the North from the competition which it is now compelled to meet from the free negroes who have fled to the Northern States,—a competition which must increase in volume and importance so long as Slavery continues to be the hopeless doom of negroes in the South.

It is common, we know, to say that the whites and negroes cannot exist together at the South except in the relation of masters and slaves,—and that if the latter are set free they must be colonized, either to the North or to some foreign country. We do not believe this. The prejudices of the present class of Southern whites, especially slaveholders, are doubtless very strong—perhaps unconquerable. But in the long run the laws of political economy are more powerful than social or personal prejudices,—and sooner or later they will overcome them. When it shall once be decided that Slavery is to end,—that *this* form of labor can no longer exist in the Southern States, the question will instantly arise, What shall be substituted for it? It may be a system of apprenticeship,—it may be the system of hired wages,—or it may be a modification of one or the other, or a combination of both. But one thing is clear:—*negro labor will always be more needed and more valuable in the Southern States than anywhere else*;—and *therefore* it will always remain there. The staple productions of that region are better adapted to negro culture: the climate is better suited to the negro constitution,—and the interests, material and moral, of the whole world, require that negro labor should continue to cultivate the Southern soil; and so long as this is the case, there it will stay.

The Southern slaveholders, it may be said, will never consent to this. They will never live on terms of legal equality with negroes who have been their slaves. Perhaps not. They will not be the first class that has submitted to decay and gradual extinction rather than surrender its prejudice and pride. But the moment they take any such stand as this, they will begin, gradually and rapidly, to give place to a new race of men, who have no such prejudices to conquer, and whose energy and enterprise will soon create a new industrial system for the Southern States. The great mass of the non-slaveholding whites of the South would speedily be converted to a new system which should at once enrich and elevate them in the social scale. They are intensely hostile now to the North, because they are the serfs of the slaveholding aristocracy, and, like all serfs, they share the prejudices and the passions of the dominant class. But change that dominant class,—let the thrift, the ambition and the justice of a Free Labor System become the ruling sentiment of the South, and the great mass of the non-slaveholding whites would speedily transfer to it their allegiance and their affections.

"Emancipation *once effected*," as Gen. WADSWORTH very justly says, and the South would become the proper home of negro labor. It would receive there the best reward, and carry with it far more of personal and social consideration than anywhere else. We do not suppose the negro race would rule the South, or that absolute social equality of races could ever obtain there. Brains and Capital will tell,—and these, at the South as well as everywhere else, will always be in the hands of the whites. But when the system of slave labor shall have been once replaced by a system of free labor, controlled by just laws fairly and equally enforced, in the Southern States, the negro race will make those States their home; and instead of being flooded with negroes here, in the North, those who are now among us will gradually disappear to a more congenial clime.

How Gov. Seymour Censures the Rebellion.

We have already more than once urged the fact that Gov. SEYMOUR devotes ten times as much space and labor to the condemnation of our own Government as he does to that of the rebellion. "But he *does* condemn the rebellion, nevertheless," say his supporters,—"and that is all you have any right to ask." Perhaps it is—and perhaps not. But let us see *how* he condemns the rebellion. "We charge," says Mr. SEYMOUR, "that this rebellion is most *wicked*, because it is against the best Government that ever existed." That starts off very well. It seems explicit and emphatic. But Gov. SEYMOUR proceeds to enlarge upon the point. "Rebellion," he says, "is *not necessarily a wrong*; it *may* be an act of the highest virtue." Possibly, then, there may be some extenuation for *this* rebellion. "To resist a bad government is patriotism,—to resist a good one is the greatest guilt." Here, then, is the test which Mr. SEYMOUR proposes to apply. If our Government, in its actual and practical workings when the rebellion broke out, was a good one, then the rebellion was wicked. If not—not. Now what has Gov. SEYMOUR to say on this point? "Our Government and its administration are different things;—*but* in the eyes of the civilized world, *abuses, weakness or folly in the conduct of affairs go far to* JUSTIFY RESISTANCE." And then Gov. SEYMOUR comes back to the main staple of his speech, and proceeds to show that "abuses, weakness and folly in the conduct of affairs" have characterized our Government since its administration passed into Republican hands.

Gov. SEYMOUR is very chary in his use of language. He picks his way over this delicate ground as tenderly as if he were treading on eggs. But he leaves no room to doubt that his *real* drift was to *excuse* the rebellion, while he seemed to condemn it. Not that he would have started it himself,—not that he is personally and at heart a rebel or a traitor; but he sees extenuating circumstances in the case. While "legal tribunals can only regard resistance to laws as a crime," he sees very many things in the action of the Government,—very many of those "abuses, weaknesses and follies in the conduct of affairs,"—which "*go far to justify resistance.*" We are to be very tender of the Southern rebels. We must think twice before we confiscate their property, or set free their slaves, or disturb their peace. They have had great provocations. The Government, in its practical administration, has not been a very good one. It has been a very bad one—and "to resist a bad Government," says Gov. SEYMOUR, "is patriotism."

Now are we very far out of the way when we say that to elect Mr. SEYMOUR Governor of New-York, on the strength of such sentiments,—on this speech as a platform,—in the very midst of the war waged by these rebels on the Government, while they are threatening the North with invasion, and the Constitution and the Union with utter overthrow,—would be to give them aid and comfort? Would it not go very far toward indorsing their rebellion as substantially justifiable and patriotic? Taking Mr. SEYMOUR'S own language as defining his position and the effect of his election, are we not perfectly justified in declaring, that under the circumstances of the case, his election would do infinitely more to discourage and weaken our Government, and to stimulate and strengthen the rebels, than any other political event that could possibly occur within this State?

We have been denounced a good deal by the Seymour organs for expressing such an opinion. We beg them to understand that we are open to conviction on the subject. If they will satisfy us by argument that we are wrong, we will retrace our steps. Until then, we must adhere to our deliberate judgment, which is, that the ticket headed by SEYMOUR is, to all practical intents and purposes, the secession ticket, and that the only effect of electing it would be to give very substantial aid and very solid comfort to the secession cause.

A LONG SHOT AT A SECEDING BISHOP.—A patriotic clergyman of the Episcopal Church, yesterday introduced into the Convention of that highly respectable body a series of canons, (or, as the *Express*, perhaps with malice prepense, spells the word, *cannons*,) leveled against the seceding Major-General-Bishop LEONIDAS POLK, of the rebel army. That the course of this military prelate is a scandal to his Church, as well as a shame to his country, may be easily conceded, and we have no objection to seeing him exposed to a battery of every size and calibre. But when we reflect that the Convention meets in New-York, and that the Southern imitator of that rebellious Scottish Bishop whose "conscience rattled" under his surplice, is actually in Kentucky with the army of BRAGG, we cannot help suggesting that the offender is, just at present, rather "out of range." The only clause in the proposed ecclesiastical discipline which seems to us really practical in its character, is that which provides for certain action to be taken "*whenever a Bishop shall be ipso facto suspended.*" Should BUELL succeed in capturing the crusader of Louisiana, this clause may perhaps come into operation with salutary effect.

How the Rebels Receive the Proclamation.

The next three months will test the firmness, the nerve, of the Administration, as it has never been tested before. The President has issued the Proclamation of Emancipation, which is to go into effect on the 1st of January next. There were those who fancied that it would be utterly without effect upon the rebels; that they would feel themselves so secure behind the bayonets of their armies, so confident of the willing obedience of their slaves and of their power to enforce obedience among them, if necessary, that they would only laugh at the Proclamation as an impotent menace, and at the President for thus sitting as Giant Pope in Pilgrim's Progress sat, "grinning and biting his nails" at the pilgrims who went by in safety.

Others have said that the only effect of it would be to make the rebels issue an edict of immediate emancipation, in order to forestall us, and save for themselves the power which emancipation is sure to bring in this struggle to him who confers it. But we have never seen any likelihood of either of these things; and though it is too soon to speak positively of results, yet thus far the manner in which the rebels have received the proclamation indicates neither result, but the contrary. So far from being received with indifference, or with "roars of laughter," as the proclamation calling out 75,000 men was received by them, it has been the signal for a burst of rage which will be remarkable in history. Every rebel newspaper exploded into curses and threats. The fountains of billingsgate could not flow freely enough for them, but choked up from the fullness of their rage. The subject was immediately brought up also in the rebel Congress, and a resolution offered that retaliation be at once resorted to, in order "to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution."

And so far from turning their thoughts towards emancipation, they have thus far only breathed out threatenings and slaughter, not only against us but also against the slaves. Their thoughts have turned to extermination instead of counter emancipation. These threats of retaliation will, as we said, test the firmness of the Administration's nerve; and if we were to judge of the future by the past, we should fear that they would be too much for it. How was it with the privateers? We tried them for violations of the law. They had all their rights secured to them, and were legally convicted before a jury of their countrymen. The rebels resorted to retaliation as they called it: that is, without form or ceremony, they threw our gallant men into dungeons and threatened to kill them if the just sentence of the law was executed on our part. Instead of seizing retaliation as really our weapon to meet their threat and overpower it, the Administration left it in the hands of the rebels, and finally yielded the point, released convicted felons from the fate which justly awaited them, and gave them into the hands of their rejoicing fellows. We can understand the feelings which led the Administration to do so. The entreaties of friends are hard to resist and they carried the day; but it may well be that that tenderheartedness was mistaken and has been the cause, in the long run, of more suffering and misery than a sterner policy would have produced.

The same course was again pursued in reference to the officers of Gen. POPE'S army, not however with as complete success,—and the same course will be adopted again in reference to this emancipation policy. The rebels know that it is fatal to them, and they will strive by every exhibition of ferocity and cruelty "to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution." They must not succeed. The President has "put his foot down" firmly. He must keep it down. Tenderheartedness is out of the question. It will only be the cause of untold and prolonged miseries. As it is, the struggle may be fierce, but it cannot be long. But any change in policy will be hailed as a sign of weakness by our foes at home and our maligners abroad. Nothing would so much encourage the rebels as their being able to "secure the withdrawal" of that proclamation. They would wade through seas of blood to secure it. There is no atrocity which would be too great for them. We shall not follow them in their downward career. Let them, if they choose, determine to kill every man of ours who falls into their hands. We shall not kill our prisoners on that account; but our men will fight better for it. When "No quarter" is the rebels' battle cry, we shall have no more Harper's Ferry surrenders. Our soldiers will not falter; our columns will not be checked in their onward career by all the fury and all the atrocity which the rebels may exhibit. We hope that the Administration on its part will show a corresponding firmness, and that its only answer to the furious menaces and barbarous deeds of the rebels will be "Push on the columns: Liberty and Union now and forever!"

ASSASSINATION AUTHORIZED IN VIRGINIA.—The resolution which has been adopted by the Legislature of Virginia, now in session, authorizing *any person* to put to death, by any means, any one, with or without arms, who may aid or abet, or in any way give effect in that State to the Emancipation Proclamation, shows the pitch of desperation to which the rebel mind has been excited by that document. This is the first form which rebel retaliation has taken. It authorizes not only the assassination of our soldiers wherever they may be stationed in the State, by dagger, by secret bullet, or by poison, but authorizes also the murder of all civil functionaries of the Union on Virginian soil, and doubtless also will be made to apply to all Union citizens and sympathizers wherever found; for it would be very easy to show that these, by upholding the Union, constructively, at least, aid and abet the Proclamation. It is the introduction of universal assassination throughout Virginia as a means of war. All that a man, or woman either, will have to do, on being seized with the mania for murder, will be to enter upon the work, and then show that the victims had, in some way or other, "aided or abetted" the Proclamation,—which, in thousands of instances, will be easy enough done. Such is the point to which secession has reduced the high-toned gentlemen and ladies of Virginia.

But what right has the *Legislature of Virginia* to inaugurate a retaliatory war measure so extreme and sweeping as this? Is not the Confederate Congress in session, and has not JEFF. DAVIS & Co. the practical management and control of all war matters? It looks as if the Virginia Legislature was dissatisfied with the conduct of the war, and had determined to take the matter into its own hand. We should not be surprised, however, if a similar measure were at once adopted and made general by the rebel Congress, approved by JEFF. DAVIS, and attempted to be actually carried into execution. The only way to certainly prevent such horrors is to push our army rapidly on to Richmond, and down into the heart of Virginia.

Victory Again at Corinth.

We suppose we may take it as true that Gen. ROSECRANS has won us a great victory at Corinth over the rebel forces of Gens. PRICE and VAN DORN. The dispatches so far received all go to confirm the first reports of the Union success. The rebel Generals, it is alleged, attacked the Union army lying at Corinth, and made a most determined effort to drive them from their intrenchments. But they were repulsed with great slaughter, and withdrew, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The facts of the pursuit are not sufficiently known to enable us to anticipate the probable future results of the fight; but Gen. GRANT seems to be hopeful of a complete annihilation of the rebels as a field force.

Gen. ROSECRANS seems to have been alone in command of the forces at Corinth, and he has vindicated again his high military ability, for which the country holds him in such honor. He has been in the field from the first of the war—has fought many battles, conducted numerous campaigns, and has never yet been foiled or beaten. If he has beaten PRICE and VAN DORN, he has vanquished two of the most dangerous leaders that the Confederates have, and will be honored in proportion to the importance of his achievement.

We wait with much interest the details of this fight. It is a singular coincidence, how we fight over the same ground in this war. Manassas has twice been the scene of a fearful battle, in which the Nationals were worsted. Corinth is a second time the scene of Confederate humiliation and flight. These were the two great rebel strongholds east and west. They are ours now, both. We shall fight before Richmond again. The Chickahominy must be witness of other terrible encounters. But who doubts we shall hold Manassas, Corinth, Richmond and all, at last?

Latest from the South.

We are enabled to publish to-day a very late and interesting account of the state of things in the City of Savannah. Mr. SPENCER, our informant, is a former and well-known citizen of New-York, but for the past two years has resided continuously in Savannah, which city he left about two weeks since. The facts he communicates will be found elsewhere in our columns.

Mr. SPENCER brings the assurance that the fortification of Savannah is proceeding vigorously, 2,000 negroes being employed on the works, and that it will require a large National force to effect the capture of the city. This news will not be so discouraging now as it would have been formerly, as our Government is supposed to be pursuing the policy of concentration in its future advances upon the rebellion.

Mr. SPENCER indulges in less hope than other men recently from the South in the supposed latent Union sentiment in the rebel States. He thinks the Southern population "almost unanimous" in favor of fighting the war to "the bitter end." Yet he ventures the opinion that the President's proclamation will prove "impolitic," and "add to the strength of the rebel army." This cannot be, if the conscription is already so remorselessly enforced as Mr. S. declares it to be. For if the conscription takes *all*, how is the proclamation to add to the numbers?

The simple fact, no doubt, is that Mr. SPENCER, an aged gentleman, residing quietly in Savannah, and, as a Northern man, being very careful of his associations and conversation, had no means of becoming acquainted with the general sentiments of that class of people in the South who formerly upheld the Union, and among whom Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, more likely to know the fact, says "the Secessionists have made no friends since the war began." We trust that a very large number of such men will be found ready to espouse the Union cause when the arm of the rebellion is broken.

Mr. SPENCER thinks the President's proclamation will not evoke the aid of the slaves at all in the war. Possibly not;—but if so, it will not be, as Mr. S. supposes, because the mass of them "will never hear of it." They *will* hear of it—the great mass of them—from the Potomac to the Rio Grande—a long time before all the poor whites hear of it. But the slaves are too weak in weapons, too closely watched, and too much overawed by the sight of armed men moving daily everywhere in their midst, to give any hope of successful combinations for insurrection. But the President's proclamation will weaken the rebels in this, that their incessant howling over it, in their Congress, in their camps, in their newspapers, in their highways and by-ways—their dwelling on the horrors they suppose to be involved in its enforcement—will in the end thoroughly affright themselves, fill the minds of their nervous women and children with frantic fear, exhaust their means in extensive countervailing schemes to ward off the blow, and prepare the whole South for a panic and collapse such as the world has seldom seen, if by chance a sudden signal fire in a dense slave region should start the cry that a negro rising has begun. Such a shock would break the heart of the rebellion, though it were tenfold more steeled and panoplied than it is.

THE SPRINGS OF SYMPATHY.—The Richmond *Whig* of last Saturday discourses upon the chances of foreign recognition of the rebel Government. The prospects it concedes to be not very cheering, but it argues that the "imagined peril of the institution of Slavery" has frightened the commercial classes of England, and that the favors the rebels receive from the English Press and Government must be owing to their desire to prop up that institution.

"There can be no doubt," says the *Whig*, "that the mass of the English nation have come to the conclusion that there cannot be so much evil in a system on which depends so large a proportion of their manufacturing and commercial supremacy. *They have discovered that their interest in the preservation of African Slavery is almost as great as ours.* Hence the rebuke which the *Times* administers to the Abolitionists," &c.

The English Secession Press do not state the case exactly in this way. In fact, they attribute this sympathy for the rebel cause to the fact that the rebels are fighting for "freedom," for "independence," and all that sort of thing, though the rebels themselves continually aver that they made and make war simply to uphold African Slavery, and can see no other ground than this why the world should sympathize with them or give them aid and comfort. The English and French Abolitionists will thus see how their favors are interpreted and received by their Pro-Slavery colaborers.

Cassius M. Clay To-night.

The Banner Club, of Kings County, have made arrangements for one of the grandest demonstrations freedomward ever seen in the City of Brooklyn. Maj.-Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY, an orator by nature and culture, and a lover of truth and liberty by instinct, will address, to-night, at the Academy of Music, his fellow-countrymen and women upon the subject of the Proclamation. The old campaign banners, the Glee Club, with their grand chorus of "Free soil, free speech, free men, FREMONT and liberty," and the stirring music of Dodworth's Band, will lend their attractions to the gathering, and a refreshing season of the most orthodoxically Republican creed may be anticipated.

Hon HENRY B. STANTON will also address the meeting. Go early.

Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker.

This distinguished military chieftain, whose triumphant services have raised him so high in the admiration and confidence of his country in this great crisis, was born in Hadley, Mass., in 1819, and is consequently forty-three years of age. His parents are not living. He has no brother. Two of his three sisters are married in Jefferson County, N. Y., and the other in Cincinnati. He is himself a bachelor. He entered the army from West Point in 1837, Second Lieutenant First Artillery, and was promoted First Lieutenant in 1838. Adjutant Military Academy in 1841. Regimental Adjutant, 1841 to 1846. Throughout the Mexican War, in all its hard conflicts, he was well known as one of "the bravest of the brave," as he is now so well known in this struggle. He was brevetted Captain in 1846 "for gallant conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey on the 21st, 22d and 23d of September, 1846." Brevetted Captain Staff—Assistant Adjutant-General—1847, and again in same year brevetted Major, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the affair at the National Bridge. Brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel in same year, also "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chepultepec." Thus much for his career in the Mexican campaign.

In 1848 he rose in regular line of promotion in his regiment to a full captaincy, and in same year vacated his regimental commission and accepted the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General with rank of captain, which position he continued to fill till in 1853, when he resigned while on duty in California, purchased a tract of land, and became a farmer in Sonoma, on the Bay of San Francisco. From this employment, when the Government made an appropriation for a National road connecting California and Oregon, he was summoned to superintend that enterprise by Col. BAcHE, of the Topographical Engineer Corps, who was in charge of that appropriation, and who well understood his capacity and fidelity. Gen. HOOKER had just finished this work and returned to California when, like Cincinnatus, he was literally summoned from his plough to fight the battles of his country. At the first reverberation of the artillery of Fort Sumter upon the shores of the Pacific, he started immediately for the field of conflict, and on his arrival here was in May, 1861, made Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and placed in command of the First and Eleventh Massachusetts, Second New-Hampshire and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiments, then located at Bladensburgh, and which, in their triumphant subsequent career, have, under their noble leader, so fairly earned the name of "HOOKER'S Fighting Brigade."

Gen. HOOKER was strongly solicited while in Oregon to allow his name to be used in connection with the United States Senate. He, however, not only declined the suggestion, but joining hands with Senator NESMITH, canvassed the whole State with him, and was thus confessedly a main instrument in placing in that body the lamented BAKER, who was his bosom friend.

In person, Gen. HOOKER is very tall, erect, compactly but not heavily built, extremely muscular, and of great physical endurance; of a light complexion, a fresh, ruddy countenance, full, clear, mild eyes, intellectual head, brown hair, slightly tinged with gray—and altogether, one of the most elegant and commanding officers in his bearing and appearance in the army.

In social intercourse he is frank, unpretending and courteous, removing embarrassment from even the humblest personage who approaches him. It is only when at the head of his command and in the storm of battle that he arrays himself in the stern and lofty aspect of the commanding, heroic military chieftain. His transcendent career in this rebellion is familiar to all. He has, in the most emphatic as well as triumphant manner, literally fought his way to his present elevation. The wonder is that he was not placed in a different position at the opening of this rebellion.

He is now in the family of his old and intimate friend, Dr. NICHOLS, Superintendent of the Government Asylum for the Insane in this district, and is recovering from the flesh wound which, so unfortunately to the country, he received in the last great battle of Antietam. The appointment which he has received, of Brigadier-General in the regular service, is only what everybody expected on the fall of the brave and noble gray-haired old hero whose vacant place is thus filled. Gen. Mc-

CLELLAN, in a letter from the battle-field, dated Sept. 20, 1862, to Gen. HOOKER, in lamenting the casualty which carried him from his command in its triumphant hour, says: "Had you not been wounded when you were, I believe the result of the battle would have been the entire destruction of the rebel army"—a just and noble tribute from a generous and brave superior officer. It may be added that Gen. HOOKER is open in the expression of his amazement that the rebel army failed to be captured or destroyed, a result which he did not deem possible to fail, when he was borne from the field.

Gen. HOOKER is chafing like a caged lion to be again in the field. He will soon be in his saddle, and the country will be greatly disappointed if he is not then promptly raised to a great command.

G.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 6.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President received visitors freely to-day at the White House, but said very little designed for public information. It is understood that he is pleased with the general appearance of the Army of the Potomac, though somewhat disappointed in finding some of the regiments so greatly reduced in numbers. The impression brought from our camps on the Upper Potomac is evidently of the most cheerful character, and important results will speedily follow his visit if not already in actual operation.

THE REBELS FALLING BACK.

The belief of last night is confirmed by advices received here to-day, that the rebels are falling back from Winchester into the interior of Virginia. They continue, as usual in such cases, to keep out strong picket guards, and to make a large show of positive forces.

NO INTERVENTION.

All the accounts in foreign journals relative to European intervention in American affairs, are mere speculations, as it is known here that nothing upon that subject exists in a definite or an official form.

LEESBURGH IN OUR POSSESSION.

The statement that Leesburgh is in possession of rebel forces is not true. It has been held by our troops from the day that the first announcement was made in the TIMES, all counter reports to the contrary notwithstanding. A panic occurred among our troops in occupation, who fled on the approach of a larger force of Union troops from above, and which originated the belief that the rebels were still in the vicinity in force. The story published here on Saturday of a "dash of 1,200 rebel cavalry into Leesburgh" was a sheer fabrication.

GEN. SIGEL.

It is stated to-day, by those acquainted with the views of the War Department, that no disrespect was intended to Gen. SIGEL in the refusal to honor his requisition for Wiard guns, but the question was simply one of judgment between him and Gen. BARRY as to the relative value of the different guns.

SERENADE TO GOV. MORTON.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, was complimented with a serenade to-night. In the course of his remarks, which were frequently applauded, he said our troops have everywhere behaved with gallantry. Every life which has been sacrificed is but another guarantee that the rebellion shall and must be crushed. If the rebellious States should succeed, it was impossible that the others could remain together. The work of disintegration would continue until all of them would fly off into petty and contemptible Republics. He entertained no doubt of the power of the President to issue the Emancipation proclamation as a means by which the strength of the enemy may be crippled and destroyed. If the President should discover that Slavery feeds our enemies and digs their trenches, he has the same right to abolish it as he would to pull down their fortifications, and on the same principle Slavery is no longer a moral or political question, but a question, In what does the power of the enemy consist, and how shall it be destroyed? We have, he repeated, a right to withdraw the slave labor which sustains the rebel army in the field. The loyal States have exhibited too much tenderness, and when we consider the enormities of the rebels, the sacrifices we have already made, and the great principles at stake, we should no longer hesitate to employ all the means in our power to crush out the rebellion. We have made a large investment in the best blood of our sons, and we do not intend that investment shall be lost. Cost what it will, this rebellion must be crushed.

Mr. HALLOWAY, Commissioner of Patents, said his State (Indiana) had 102,000 men in the field, and would furnish more if necessary. ABRAHAM LINCOLN is the Commander-in-Chief of the army, and to his aid he invoked all loyal men, having confidence in his honesty and determination to bring the war to an end, in order that the Stars and Stripes may again wave over a united country. (Three cheers were enthusiastically given for the President.)

Col. MERRIMON of Indiana, a participant in the recent battle, made a few remarks. His allusions to McCLELLAN and HOOKER were received with cheers. Instead of the denunciation of the army, we want aid and kind words. When officers prove themselves unworthy, withdraw them, and put others in their places. We are soon going at the enemy again. Give us but a little time and we will clean them out. This remark excited much laughter and met a joyous response.

THE OLD PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, has proposed in an official communication to the President to fill up the old Pennsylvania Regiments upon the following plan: Ten regiments to be withdrawn and sent to Harrisburgh, to this City, or any other convenient point to be filled and reorganized, meanwhile performing duty on the defences. This done, and the regiments thereby made effective for active duty to have them returned, and ten regiments more brought in, and so on until they are filled and properly reorganized. For this purpose, old companies, when practicable, to be consolidated, and new companies added, and the old regiments to have preference over new ones. The Governor asks to have the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps first, and expresses a belief that by this means the old army will be made more speedily and thoroughly effective. Gov. CURTIN also urged that sick and wounded Pennsylvanians may be sent to the State. This is understood to be the desire of several of the Governors who met at Altoona.

COTTON FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

It is ascertained that large supplies of cotton for different parts of Europe are obtained on the Rio Grande. Mexican vessels are engaged in supplying foreign ships. It is suspected that Texan planters convey their cotton to Brownsville, Texas, whence the article is clandestinely carried to the Mexican border. On the 8th of September there were twenty vessels there waiting for cargoes, including an English steamer, which had £60,000 sterling with which to purchase cotton.

A REBEL CAPTAIN CAPTURED.

Capt. JOHN TAYLOR, of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, was captured by one of our gunboats on the Lower Potomac while trying to make his way across the river into Maryland. He was dressed in full uniform, and had a furlough for thirty days, signed by his Colonel, to visit his friends in this District. He is a native of Georgetown, D. C., where his family resides.

THE KANAWHA SALT-WORKS.

A rebel prisoner belonging to the Eighth Virginia Regiment, named DOUGLAS ALLEN, was brought in from Gen. SIGEL'S headquarters this morning. He says the rebels will hold on to the Kanawha salt-works, even at the risk of a general engagement.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The following appointments of Examining Surgeons have been made by the Commissioner of Pensions: SAMUEL M. SMITH, Columbus, Ohio; ADAMS JEWETT, Dayton, Ohio; JAMES ROBERTSON, Hanoverton, Ohio; NATHAN ALLEN, Lowell, Massachusetts. Applications for invalid and widows' pensions are coming in at the rate of 150 a day—the latter being the most numerous.

AN ORDER TO SURGEONS.

The following circular order has been issued from the Surgeon-General's office to the surgeons in charge of hospitals:

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Oct. 5, 1862.

SIR: General Orders, No. 5, Headquarters Defences of Washington, render necessary the following modifications in the letter from this office of the 20th ult., on the supply of certificates of disability given from General Hospital.

Certificates of disability to accompany applications for furlough may be given by Surgeons in charge of General Hospitals, and in each hospital by the Surgeon in charge, only under the following circumstances:

To officers and enlisted men in cases of disability arising from wounds received in action, or in cases of disability arising from sickness, where, in the opinion of the Surgeon, change of air may be necessary for recovery.

In giving certificates of disability for furlough, Surgeons are directed to use the soundest discretion, giving them in no cases but those above cited, and noting on the face of the certificates the cause of the disability, and if it be from sickness, the necessity for a change of location. Such certificates will not be given for a longer period than thirty days.

Certificates of disability for furloughs will in no instance be placed in the hands of the applicants or of their friends, but will be transmitted by the ordinary military channels of communication to the Medical Director, by whom, if approved, they will be sent to the Headquarters, from whence they will be returned to the hospital of which the man is an inmate.

Certificates of disability for discharge will be given according to previous regulation and according to General Orders No. 36, current series, modified by notes of August 20.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOSEPH R. SMITH,
Acting Surgeon-General.

THE FEAT OF THE WINONA OFF MOBILE.

Lieut.-Commanding WALKER, of the gunboat *Winona*, writes to the Navy Department, Sept. 30, dated off Mobile:

"I discovered one of the enemy's steamers lying in Navy Cove, and within range of my guns firing over land. The first shot carried away the top of her smoke-stack, and caused the crew to leave the vessel. The next two shots went over her, and the fourth struck her and and knocked her to pieces. Fort Morgan fired over and around us, but without casualties."

LEGAL DOCUMENTS.

Every legal paper issued prior to the 1st of January, 1862, is valid as well without as with a stamp attached. If unstamped, the instrument should be required in evidence in Courts of Justice, the party using it will be subjected to an expense of $5. Congress will probably afford relief in this particular. This decision refers to the ninety-fifth section of the Revenue law.

MORE SMUGGLERS CAUGHT.

Five men engaged in smuggling contraband goods into Virginia were captured on Saturday by our flotilla on the Lower Potomac. The goods were confiscated and the smugglers sent up.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

A court of inquiry, consisting of Brig.-Gens. W. S. HARNEY, S. CASEY and DANIEL D. BIDDLE, is to meet in Washington on Wednesday, to investigate the charges preferred against Brig.-Gen. MARTINDALE.

A FORGED CERTIFICATE.

Chief Clerk BROOK, of the Paymaster's office, to-day arrested a man named FRIEDEN, a discharged soldier from the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, for presenting a very neatly executed forgery of a certificate for payment, purporting to come from the Discharge Office.

WOUNDED COMING TO NEW-YORK.

Four hundred and fifty wounded, principally those from the Capitol, will be sent to New-York to-morrow in the steamer *Daniel Webster*.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

A soldier named JOHN WELSH, a member of Company E, Twenty-second Connecticut Regiment, was accidentally killed yesterday between here and Baltimore by falling from the cars while they were in motion.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

Each particular article of manufacture will be taxed according to its value, though its component parts have already been taxed in another form.

TELEGRAMS.

Messages transmitted by telegraph and railroad Companies over their own wires on their own business, for which they receive no pay, are not taxable.

APPOINTMENT.

Lieut. GEORGE F. ADAMS, of the Thirty-third Massachusetts Regiment, has been appointed Assistant Provost-Marshal of Alexandria.

A REQUISITION FOR SPADES.

We learn that Gen. McCLELLAN has made a requisition for 5,000 spades.

A RAILROAD TO POINT OF ROCKS.

A memorial will be addressed to Congress at its next session by the municipal authorities here, in relation to the construction of a railroad between Washington and Point of Rocks.

MUSTERED OUT.

Col. FELIX SALM-SALM is mustered out of the service of the United States, to date from the 1st inst.

The French Princes—A Letter from the Comte de Paris to Gen. Sickles.

CLERMONT, Sep. 11, 1862.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have just read the letter you wrote to the New-York *Times*, in answer to the misrepresentations circulated about our departure from America, and I hasten to thank you for having taken up the pen under these circumstances.

Although we are accustomed to calumny, and despise it, nevertheless it is very gratifying to see the facts put in their true light, and our situation so well understood and so clearly explained; especially by a member of the army with whose destinies we were associated during nearly a year.

We shall always remember that campaign with the Army of the Potomac, as one of the best and most interesting epochs of our youth. It is with regret that we left our companions in arms, and nothing can be more valuable to us than such testimonies of remembrance and esteem. I need not add that our hearty wishes still accompany them; that the distance has only strengthened the interest we take in the success of the great cause for which we fought together.

Depend upon it, however ignorant and prejudiced may be the public at large, there are still on this side of the Atlantic some hearts who follow with emotion the struggle of a great and free nation for her institutions, and who cannot believe in the ultimate success of the efforts of a deluded minority to establish a new community whose corner-stone shall be so odious, so dangerous, and so precarious an institution as that of Slavery.

Before ending this letter (for the bad English of which I must apologize,) let me still tell you, my dear General, how glad I should be to shake hands again with you, and to talk once more with you of your Winter quarters in that wild corner of Maryland, or of the Summer days when your tent was pitched on the field of battle of "Fair Oaks!"

I beg you, my dear General, to believe me always, very truly, yours,

LOUIS PHILLIPPE D'ORLEANS,
Comte de Paris.

Railroad Accident—A Wonderful Escape.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 6.

The Express Train from the West, on the Central Road, due here 3:30 P. M., ran off the track four miles west of Little Falls, through the displacement of a switch, throwing the locomotive, baggage, smoking and five passenger cars off the track.

The accident occurred on a part of the track where the embankment on one side was six feet deep. When the engineer, whose name is WEMPLE, saw the danger, he applied the patent brake communicating from the locomotive to all the cars, and, resolved to save the passengers, stuck to the engine till it was pitched down the embankment and a total wreck. The brave fellow miraculously escaped, with slight injuries. The fireman was seriously injured. The baggage-car was also thrown down the embankment. Owing to the application of the brake the speed of the cars was so far checked that, although five went off the track, not a single passenger was injured in any degree. SANFORD E. CHURCH and family, State Engineer TAYLOR and Secretary of State BALLARD were on the train. The escape is wonderful, as the train was going at full speed.

Town Elections in Connecticut.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Monday, Oct. 6.

The Union ticket was unanimously elected here to-day.

MATTERS AND THINGS IN SAVANNAH.

Present Condition of the City—Defences Completed and in Progress—The Floating Batteries "Georgia" and "Flegal"—Obstructions in the River—Feeling of the People with regard to the War—Probable Effect of the Emancipation Proclamation, etc., etc.

Mr. A. G. SPENCER, formerly a merchant of this city, but for the last two years a resident of Savannah, Georgia, which place he left a week ago last Friday, arrived here two days ago in the United States transport *George C. Collins*, and has kindly favored us with the following authentic information with regard to the present condition of affairs in that rebel city. The population of Savannah, usually about 25,000, is at present something less than 15,000, and business is almost at a stand still. Two out of five of the stores and other places of business are closed, and those remaining open have a very meagre stock of goods, and are doing next to nothing in the way of trade. The blockade of the city he considers almost perfect, and does not think it worth while for the Government to spend another cent to make it more effective. All manufactured and imported goods are extremely high, and scarcely to be had at any price. Ordinary boots bring $30 a pair, and $20 is charged for footing old ones. Coats worth in New-York $15, bring from $40 to $50, and pants from $20 to $25. Tea is worth $10 per pound; coffee 75 cents; butter $1, and other things in proportion. Flour is $42 a barrel, with a limited supply on hand, as *the wheat crop of that region has proved almost a total failure.* The crop of corn however, has been good this season, and it is now selling in Savannah at 50 cents a bushel; though, previous to the gathering of the new crop, it brought $2. There is great suffering among the poorer classes of the city, and their prospects for the future are daily growing worse, as the contributions of the wealthy for the support of the soldiers' families, which were freely given at the beginning of the war, are now greatly diminished, from the inability of the contributors, and from the fact that many of them have been themselves forced into the army through the conscription act. The conscription has been very thorough, and almost every able-bodied man, from 18 to 35, is now in the army. The second conscription, which is to include all between the ages of 35 and 45, had not been enforced when Mr. SPENCER left, but he thinks it will add one-third to the fighting force of the Confederacy, which he estimates at present to be about 400,000 effective men.

The available troops in and about Savannah at the time he left, he thinks did not exceed 3,000, but it was currently reported that the Confederate Government were about to station 40,000 soldiers in the city. Gen. BEAUREGARD arrived at Savannah on the 18th of September, and formally took command of the defence of that city and Charleston on the 19th. Gen. PEMBERTON, who was previously in command at Savannah, was ordered to Richmond. Great preparations have been made and are now in progress for the defence of Savannah, and Mr. SPENCER thinks if an attempt is made to capture the city by land it will require a strong force. Every road leading out of the city has been fortified for three or four miles in extent, and batteries have been erected on the South side of the river at intervals all the way from the city to Fort Jackson. The high bluff in the city limits, where the gas-works are located, has been mounted with eight cannons of the largest calibre. Besides these, a line of fortifications is now being erected around the entire city, commencing on the river above the city and running round and intersecting the river below. Over 2,000 negroes are at present working on these fortifications.

The water defences of the city consist of the floating batteries *Georgia* and *Fingol*, and obstructions thrown in the river. These obstructions are placed about a mile below Fort Jackson, and consist, first, of rows of spiles driven into the bed of the river, and running across from bank to bank, and, second, of wooden cribs from fifteen to twenty feet square, filled with stone and sunk in the bottom of the river. The cribs are forty or fifty rods below the spiles.

As for the floating batteries, Mr. SPENCER does not think they will amount to much, and says very little reliance is placed on them by the people of Savannah as a defence for the city. The *Georgia* is the only one yet completed, and this is generally admitted to have proved a failure. Not being able to procure new engines for her, they were obliged to use old ones, and as none could be got that were powerful enough, she has thus far proved entirely unmanageable. They facetiously call her the *floating battery*, from the fact that she floats at random, and pretty much independently of any opposing force offered by her engines. Still, she is heavily armed with ten guns of the largest calibre, (one at each end and four on each side,) is roofed over with railroad iron, and would probably prove a formidable obstacle to any craft coming within the range of her guns, however little damage she might be able to do as a ram, or acting on the offensive. She is 100 feet in length, and is constructed pretty much on the same plan as the defunct *Merrimac*. The *Fingol* is not yet completed, but is to be finished in the same style as the *Georgia*. When Mr. SPENCER left, they had got the roof on, but not the iron covering. She is an English built steamer which ran the blockade, and is being cut down to fit her for a battery. She will carry the same number of guns as the *Georgia*, and will, doubtless, prove a more manageable craft; but she is not built for a ram, and no fears need be entertained that she will repeat the exploits of the *Merrimac*.

With reference to the obstructions in the river the Savannah people consider them impassable, but the United States officers at Port Royal and Fort Pulaski informed Mr. SPENCER that they could easily be removed whenever the Government saw fit to commence operations against the city.

The feeling of the citizens of Savannah with reference to the rebellion, Mr. SPENCER represents as being nearly unanimous in favor of continuing the course they have begun, and of never yielding until they have gained their independence. Many of them openly declare that they would prefer becoming the subjects of a foreign Power to a reunion with the National Government. Not a few openly avowed that they had meditated the movement for twenty years past, and that in the election of LINCOLN they saw their opportunity. The Northern men, of whom there are a great many in Savannah, as well as all the Southern cities, are mostly Union men at heart, but they are obliged to disavow or at the best to conceal their sentiments. There is, however, nothing like the reign of terror visiting them at present, that there was at the begining of the rebellion. The "Rattlesnake Club" and "Vigilance Committee," at whose instigations so many outrages were committed on Union men and strangers at the commencement of the movement, have pretty much died out. The better class of citizens were compelled to discountenance them in self-preservation, and to save their whole social fabric from tumbling into anarchy, and their opposition, together with the fact that the leading desperadoes, with most of their rank and file, have found their way into the army, has at length relieved the city from much of the terrorism that formerly existed. Considerable freedom of expression is now allowed, provided it is judiciously indulged in, and with reference to the demerits of the neighboring State of South Carolina, the utmost latitude is permitted and even approved. Mr. SPENCER says he has often openly expressed the hope that the war would not end until Charleston was utterly extinguished and blotted off the map, and his sentiments always met with an approving echo. They accuse Charleston of having got them into the scrape, and charge cowardice upon the South Carolina troops in battle.

At the time of the capture of Port Royal Mr. SPENCER says Savannah could have been taken with the utmost ease. It was the universal expectation that it would be taken, and the failure of the Government to follow up the victory at Port Royal greatly disheartened the Union men in Savannah. If the city ever should be captured, he says the Government will find the same state of things existing as at New-Orleans, there will be no manifestations of Union feeling until it is settled beyond a doubt that the Government is able to maintain its position. With reference to the emancipation proclamation of the President, Mr. SPENCER is of the opinion that it will prove to be impolitic. The news of the proclamation had not reached Savannah when he left, but it had been long anticipated, and the repeated averments in Southern newspapers that the Federal Government intended to adopt such a measure has already, as he thinks, added 10,000 soldiers to the Confederate army. The Union men of the South, who have heretofore argued that the war on the part of the United States was for the maintenance of the Government and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, will now be met with the remark: "There, I told you this was a war for the niggers," and the result would be that every man would be forced to take sides with the South. This advantage to the Union cause he thinks will not be counterbalanced, as many who favor the measure anticipate, by any efforts on the part of the negroes themselves calculated to strengthen the arm of the National Government, or weaken that of its enemies. He deems the idea absurd, that the mass of plantation negroes in the interior will, in consequence of this measure, be induced to strike a blow for their own freedom, or in fact that they will ever hear of the proclamation.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. The fourth of an interesting series of Mr. WM. H. HURLBERT'S "Fifteen Months at the South," is given in this morning's issue. All official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Cantrell's Balmorals.—Very cheap, very nice to look at, very comfortable to wear, and very prudent to buy, are CANTRELL'S excellent, durable, and low-priced gaiters. Ladies who want to preserve their health should be careful in the selection of their feet-covering, and the best place to purchase it is at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morgan's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—STANTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 2, at Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Canfield, assisted by Rev. Dr. Stone, HUGH ALLEN to FRANCES MASON, eldest daughter of Charles Stanton, Esq., of Brooklyn.

BOGART—BOGART.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 2, by Rev. Moses Ballou, Mr. STEPHEN T. BROOKER, of New-York, to Miss ADDIE BOGART, daughter of Timothy Bogart, Esq., of Staten Island, N. Y.

FIELD—QUINN.—In South Easton, Penn., on Thursday, Oct. 2, by Rev. Dr. Gray, S. B. FIELD, of New-York, to BELLE C., youngest daughter of Edward Quinn, Esq.

LOWERRE—BARMORE.—On Monday, Oct. 6, by Rev. Edwin R. Cook, ALFRED W. LOWERRE to Miss CATHERINE AMELIA, eldest daughter of Harvey Barmore, Esq., all of this City.

LANE—FRENCH.—On Sunday, Sept. 28, by Rev. Joseph H. Price, D. D., THEODORE G. LANE to Miss ELLA E. FRENCH.

PROVOST—TISDALL.—On Thursday, Oct. 2, by Rev. N. E. Smith, CHARLES H. PROVOST to EMMA L. TISDALL, both of Brooklyn.

WATTS—MILLARY.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 4, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Dr. Cotton Smith, GEORGE B. WATTS to EMMA J., only daughter of Rev. James Millett.

WOODWARD—DELAPLAINE.—In Madison, Wis., on Wednesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. James Lee Maxwell, FRANCIS W. WOODWARD, of this City, to ANNIE JAY, eldest daughter of Gen. George J. Delaplaine, of the former place.

DIED.

BOYDEN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Oct. 5, JANE ANTOINETTE, only daughter of Elias W. and Julia E. Boyden, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 59 Clarkson-st.

CURTIS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct 5, ROBERT CURTIS, in the 83d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his residence, No. 65 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, without other notice.

CHAPPELL.—On Monday morning, Oct. 6, after a short but painful illness, ELLA W. D., youngest child of Bartholomew B. and Mary Eliza Chappell, aged 4 years and 13 days.

Her funeral will take place from her grandfather's residence, Peter Courant, Esq., No. 417 3d-av., on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Eastchester.

"None knew her but to love,
None named her but to praise."

FRASER.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 4, at the residence of his parents, at Athens, Greene County, N. Y., ROBERT C., youngest son of Henry C. and Emily Fraser, aged 1 year, 1 month and 4 days.

☞ Liverpool papers please copy.

GREENE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday night, Oct. 5, at the house of his grandfather, F. W. Ostrander, M. D., FRANK GLEASON, only son of Rev. Richard Gleason and Augusta Greene, aged 1 year, 6 months and 9 days.

LEUCE.—In Skaneateles, on Friday, Oct. 3, CATHERINE K., wife of the late George F. Leitch, aged 48 years.

SHANOTET.—In Frederick, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, from wounds received at the battle of Antietam, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, Capt. TIMOTHY L. SHANDLEY, Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. V., (Meagher's Brigade,) aged 29 years and 9 months.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

SLEMMER.—In Burlington, N. J., on Thursday morning, Oct. 2, of diphtheria, ALBERT LANE, only child of Major Adam J. and Caroline L. Slemmer, aged 4 years and 10 days.

VAN RIPER.—At Lima, Mich., on Friday, Sept. 12, Mrs. RACHEL VAN RIPER, mother of Thomas and Joseph B. Wills, late of this City, in the 90th year of her age.

WADE.—On Sunday, Oct. 5, of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Md., Capt. EDWARD H. WADE, of the Fifty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., in the 25th year of his age.

The friends of the family, the officers and members of the above regiment in the City, also the officers and members of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the house of his brother, William Wade, No. 6 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st., near Hudson-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 473.—Oct. 6, 1862.
7, 33, 47, 2, 1, 40, 59, 74, 32, 70, 38, 53, 25.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 474.—Oct. 6, 1862.
15, 58, 5, 50, 30, 63, 27, 34, 22, 64, 31, 33.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ERROR.—In Kentucky State Lottery, Extra Class No. 471, drawn Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862, the seventh drawn number should have been 60, in place of 50: as erroneously published in our editions of Sunday and Monday, the mistake being made by the compositor.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 421.—Oct. 6, 1862.
50, 32, 56, 73, 51, 35, 68, 2, 36, 57, 39, 47, 43.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 318.—Oct. 6, 1862.
46, 40, 30, 19, 50, 49, 18, 74, 1, 24, 56, 66.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Prizes cashed and information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

DRESDEN, 1827. BRIGHTON, 1853.
DR. VON FALLENSTEIN,
No. 68 East 17th-st., New-York,
CURES—Rheumatism, Gout, Skin Diseases,
Diseases peculiar to Women, and Dyspepsia.
Medicated Baths, One Dollar each.
Red-Cheek Pills, One Dollar a box.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BELT BUCKLES.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
New-York.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. R. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, of superior quality, from new and original designs, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at very low prices, for cash, at wholesale or retail. Parlor and bedroom suites unsurpassed. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 Houston-st. F. KRUTINA.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' Venitian Horse Liniment superior to any other for the cure of Colic, Old Sores, Bruises and Cuts. All the horse-trainers use it. Reference—Hiram Woodruff, the great horse-trainer. Five bottle only 50 cents. Sold everywhere.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEES.

At a Special Meeting of the Republican Central Committee, held Oct. 1, 1862, the following call was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the various Republican Union Associations of this City shall meet, at such places as the Ward Associations shall designate, on THURSDAY, the 9th of October, 1862, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to the following Conventions, viz.:

A County Convention, to nominate a candidate for Surrogate, and one Supervisor.

A Congressional Convention in each of the six Congressional Districts in this City.

An Assembly Convention in each of the seventeen Assembly Districts in the City.

The County Convention shall consist of Five Delegates from each Ward.

The Congressional Conventions shall consist of Twenty-one (21) Delegates in each Congressional District, as follows:

Fourth District, composed of the following Wards, viz.: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, three delegates each.

Fifth District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, five delegates each, they to draw for the twenty-first delegate, to be taken from one of the four Wards comprising the District.

Sixth District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, seven delegates each.

Seventh District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, each Ward to elect ten delegates, and they to draw for the twenty-first delegate from the two Wards comprising the District.

Eighth District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, seven delegates each.

Ninth District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, seven delegates each.

The Assembly Conventions shall consist of eleven delegates in each Assembly District lying north of 14th-st., but the Ward Associations south of 14th-st., shall elect one delegate from each Election District, to constitute Assembly Conventions, to nominate candidates from said Assembly Districts lying south of 14th-st.

The President of the Association, or, in his absence, the officers thereof, shall appoint at least three inspectors to superintend the election of delegates, to be selected in their respective Wards.

It shall be the duty of said inspectors to receive and canvass the votes, certify the same, and report to the Association the result; and all such elections shall be conducted under the following rules and regulations:

The delegates in all cases shall be chosen by ballot, and no person shall be entitled to vote at such election unless duly entitled by an authenticated enrollment, or entitled to vote by the Constitution and By-laws of such Association, and to the Ward in which he resides.

All the names that were enrolled in the various Wards under the call of this Committee of Sept. 11th, for the election of delegates to the late Syracuse Convention, shall be entitled to vote under this call, provided they pledge themselves to vote for the nominees of the County Convention.

The polls shall be open in all the Ward Associations north of 14th-st., from 7½ to 9½ o'clock P. M.

The polls in the XVIIth Ward shall also be open the same hours, from 7½ to 9½ o'clock. In the other Wards south of 16th-st., the polls shall be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M. Notice of the time and place of holding the elections for delegates to the above Conventions shall be given by the officers of such Associations, by advertisement in at least two of the daily papers, for at least two days.

The County Convention shall meet at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on the 13th of October, 1862, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Fourth Congressional District Convention shall meet on the 14th of October, 1862, at the Fifth Ward Hotel, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Fifth Congressional District Convention shall meet on the 14th of October, 1862, at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Sixth Congressional District Convention shall meet on the 14th of October, 1862, at Bleecker Buildings, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Seventh Congressional District Convention shall meet on the 14th of October, 1862, at the Steuben House, No. 293 Bowery, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Eighth Congressional District Convention shall meet on the 14th of October, 1862, at the corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av., at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Ninth Congressional District Convention shall meet on the 14th of October, 1862, at Landmann's Hotel, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Assembly District Conventions shall meet on the 15th of October, 1862, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the following places, viz.:

First Assembly District Convention shall meet at the Central Hotel, corner Chambers-st. and College-place.

Second Assembly District Convention shall meet at Colden's, corner of Centre and Franklin-sts.

Third Assembly District Convention shall meet at the Fifth Ward Hotel.

Fourth Assembly District Convention shall meet at Nos. 192 and 194 Henry-st.

Fifth Assembly District Convention shall meet at Bleecker Buildings.

Sixth Assembly District Convention shall meet at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st.

Seventh Assembly District Convention shall meet at Jefferson Market.

Eighth Assembly District Convention shall meet at the corner of Pitt and Broome-sts.

Ninth Assembly District Convention shall meet at the Sixteenth Ward Headquarters, 8th-av., near 23d-st.

Tenth Assembly District Convention shall meet at the Steuben House, No. 293 Bowery.

Eleventh Assembly District Convention shall meet at Lincoln Hall, corner 33d-st. and 8th-av.

Twelfth Assembly District Convention shall meet at No. 21 Avenue D.

Thirteenth Assembly District Convention shall meet at Washington Hall, No. 683 8th-av.

Fourteenth Assembly District Convention shall meet at Republican Headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

Fifteenth Assembly District Convention shall meet at No. 435 4th-av.

Sixteenth Assembly District Convention shall meet at Landmann's Hotel, corner of 65th-st. and 3d-av.

Seventeenth Assembly District Convention shall meet at Farrington's Hotel, 12th-st. and 3d-av.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Chairman.
HENRY H. HURLAT, } Secretaries.
J. P. WALKER, }

UNION WAR MEETING,

To ratify the nominations of the Republican Union Convention, held at Syracuse, Sept. 24, 1862.

The patriotic and loyal citizens of the City of New-York are invited to attend a

MASS MEETING,

to be held at Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct 8, inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the following Union nominations

For Governor ..... JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Lieutenant-Governor ..... LYMAN TREMAIN.
For Canal Commissioner ..... OLIVER LADUE.
State Prison Inspector ..... ANDREAS WILLMANN.
Clerk of Court of Appeals ..... CHARLES HUGHES

The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting:

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Hon. Edward Everett,
Hon. Lyman Tremain, Col. H. J. Hamilton,
Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Hon. H. B. Stanton,
Wm. Curtis Noyes, Wm. M. Evarts,
David Dudley Field, Dr. Francis Lieber,
Sigismund Kaufmann, And many others

JAMES A. BRIGGS,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
HENRY A. SMITH, Secretary.

POLITICAL—SIXTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the XVIth Ward People's Union Association will be held at their headquarters, No. 161 8th-av., corner of 18th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock. By order of

EDWARD BERRIAN, President.
JAMES ANDERSON, Secretary.

UNION CITIZENS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Rally to the support of Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH, the patriotic and gallant soldier of the Union, for Governor. A ratification meeting will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at the Union Association Rooms, at 7½ o'clock, corner of Broadway and 32d-st., to ratify and indorse the nominations of the Union State Convention. We cordially invite all Union citizens, loyal Democrats and the Wadsworth Clubs of this and the adjoining Wards, to participate with us. The meeting will be addressed by JOHN A. WILLARD, War Democrat of Troy; JOSEPH HO

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are wanted immediately for a select number of very superior cooks and laundresses, whose references are of the highest order. Also, for some neat, intelligent and experienced English and Scotch nurses, waitresses and housemaids—at MANNING'S Select Agency, corner Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall. Established under the most distinguished patronage.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation in a private family; is a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 155 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as Cook in a private family; understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 432 7th-av., for two days, third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman belonging to the Presbyterian Church, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; also the dairy; no objections to go a short distance in the country; and can show six years' reference. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as excellent cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; she can give five years' reference. Call at No. 83 East 16th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG girl wishes a situation as good plain cook and excellent laundress; understands baking; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 144 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable middle-aged woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small family; understands her business perfectly; can give best city reference; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 83 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by an experienced person, who thoroughly understands her business; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as first-class cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has five years' best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 16th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, in any part of Brooklyn, by a very efficient servant, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; is a neat and competent girl, and is highly recommended from her last place. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook in a private family; is fully competent, and perfectly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing, if required; best City reference given; can be seen for two days, at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation, as cook, in a respectable family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West 16th-st., two doors from 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, having excellent references, wishes a situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of game, meat and pastry, and all that pertains to a first-class cook. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted by two respectable young women, situations, one as first-class cook, the other as first-rate chambermaid and laundress. The best City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 98 East 12th-st., basement, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family, by a very competent person; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 20 Bond-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESECTABLE young woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing if required; has the best reference. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as a first-class cook, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; the best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 151 East 31st-st., in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable woman, as cook; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 74 University-place, corner of 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, as a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Protestant girl, in a private family; the best of City reference can be given as an excellent cook; none but a good family need apply. Inquire at No. 322 East 13th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, as cook in a private family; is fully competent, and perfectly understands her business; best of City reference. Can be seen until suited, at No. 366 6th-av., corner of 17th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at her last place, No. 74 East 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; has best City reference; no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel. Call for two days at No 13 Union Court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first class meat and pastry cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 9 6th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation, as cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 170 East 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; will assist in the washing if required; the best of City references can be given. Call at her present employers, No. 66 East 17th-st., near 4th-av., for two days.

AS GOOD COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; can make the best of bread and pastry; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

AS PLAIN COOK, CHAMBERMAID &C.—Wanted, situations by two Protestant girls, one as good plain cook—no objection to assist in washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and waitress—no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Good city reference given. Call or address, for two days, at No. 61 West 15th-st., second floor, back room.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable, middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer, or would do part of the housework in a small family; has no relatives in this country, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 101 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as good plain cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 437 7th-av., for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a woman, as cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is also a very competent baker of bread and cake. Unexceptionable City reference given. Apply, for two days, or this week, at No. 141 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent American woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; excellent baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 12 7th-av., between 16th and 17th-sts.

AS FIRST-RATE COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable girl as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing if required; can get the best of city reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen at 201 7th-av. Call for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable woman, as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 301 East 12th-st.

A SITUATION WANTED FOR A LITTLE girl, 16 years of age; both her parents are dead, and a home is more wanting than wages. She is quiet, and very kind to children. Can be seen at No. 153 Laurens-st, in the rear. Room No. 10, until suited.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years. Also on hand small girls and girls lately landed.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French, and Italian Languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MRS. M. C. GREEN RESPECTFULLY Invites the attention of the public to her Agency for Employment, No. 860 Broadway, east side, near 22d-st. I request all who have paid and were not suited to come and be suited to the best situations and highest wages free of charge. Lady's-maid wanted. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 349 GRAND-st., good servants always on hand. Professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, ladies' maids, girls for housework, small girls and girls lately landed. Also men servants. A number of select servants wanted.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable and well recommended girl wants a situation in the above capacity, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; would be willing to work on a Wheeler & Wilson machine two or three hours a day; understands making little boys' clothes; is kind and obliging; can refer to her last employer. Call at or address No. 43 Christopher-st., opposite Waverley-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Canadian Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or laundress in a private family. Apply at No. 42 East 16th-st., the house of her last employer, on Tuesday, after 10 o'clock, where she can be well recommended.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid, plain sewer, or as waitress. One who thoroughly understands her business, and has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 West 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, shirt-making and embroidery; or would do housework in a nice family. Please call in the dry goods store 503½ 3d-av., near 33d-st., for two days; has the best of reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITUation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and nurse. In a private family, one who is good and kind to children; with good City reference. Can be seen for two days in the small store, corner of Smith and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; would take the place of laundress in a small family; she is an excellent servant and has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A RESpectable Scotch Protestant woman wishes a situation as first-class chambermaid and nurse in a private family; would do ladies' muslin and fluting; has excellent references of first-class families; country preferred—short distance from the City. Apply, for two days, at No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to assist with the care of children; can do up ladies' fine washing; has best of references. Call for two days at No. 49 32d-st., between 4th and Madison avs., 21 floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, assist with the washing, or waiting; has 4 years' City reference from her last place; will go in the country. Call at 105 1st-av., near 7th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 226 West 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; would go as laundress. Good city reference, if required. Apply at No. 154 West 15th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as good chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer; the best city reference. Call for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; five years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days on Mr. Coddington, bookseller, No. 386 Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, by a young American girl, of excellent character, who can give the best of City references. Inquire at No. 45 Spring-st., corner of Mulberry.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS—NURSE.—Situations wanted, by three Welsh girls, as chambermaid, laundress and nurse; can furnish City references. Call, for two days, between 10 and 4 o'clock, at No. 122 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do sewing. Can be seen, till suited, at the corner of Smith and Union sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family, or has no objection to a boarding-house; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 209 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 361 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; five years City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 137 East 26th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress, the best of City reference given. Apply at No 357 6th-av, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 67 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 125 West 40th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 46 East 25th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, also to do the fine washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 149 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands all kinds of washing and ironing and French duting; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No 168 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family as first-class laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for three days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a first-class laundress, she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish ample reference as to character and qualifications. Apply, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress and fine washer, or would do general housework in a small family; has the best of references. Call at No. 121 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A GIRL WANTS A situation as laundress, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation in a private family either as first-class laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 345 West 12th-st. Good City reference.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable young woman, as laundress, or as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, to a private family; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 511 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young woman, as laundress, and to assist in the chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 102 West 35th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; does fluting and fluery in style; chamberwork, if required. wages \$8 to \$10. City or country. Call at No. 151 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant girl, as laundress; is competent to fill the situation, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Can be seen for all this week at No 24 Gramercy-park, East 20th-st., at her present employers.

AS WASHER AND IRONER.—A RESPECTable young girl, lately landed, wishes a situation in a private family; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT FEMALE, lately arrived in this City, desires a situation to wait on an invalid lady; is an excellent reader, sews neatly, is kind, obliging and trustworthy; can give the highest City reference as to good moral character, &c. Call for two days at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

GERMAN NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A RESpectable German girl, who can teach the German and French languages, wishes a situation for the care and instruction of children, speaks no English. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS WASHER AND IRONER.—AN EXPERienced woman wishes to go out by the day to wash and iron; has good reference. Address LAUNDRESS, No. 1193 East 20th-st.; terms low; 50 cents per day.

WASHING DONE BY MRS. LAWLER—By the month, or by the dozen, gentlemen's or families done in the neatest style for 50c. per dozen. Call at the store, No. 56 Macdougal-st.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. F. WEIR, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—A PERSON OF EXPERIENCE and liberal education wishes a situation as nurse; is fully competent to discharge all duties assigned her; has had the full charge of children, can do fine sewing and embroidery; the advertiser belog truly devoted to children, wishes to engage in a permanent situation; City reference. Can be seen at No 1113½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; she fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, and can bring it up by hand; has 6 years' of the best City reference; is willing and obliging, and kind to children. Call at or address No. 99 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, who is a thorough servant, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; is quick at the needle, can take charge of a baby or growing children, or to do fine washing and chamberwork; is capable in each capacity; wages \$7. Call for two days at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is kind to children; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; no objection to the country; has good City and Country references. Call at No. 211 East 13th-st., third floor front room, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation as nurse by a competent Protestant young woman—can take the entire charge of a baby, or wait on a lady; can dress hair; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant woman wishes a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, having had long experience; highest City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable widow woman, with a boy six years old, as nurse, and would take entire charge of an infant baby; would go for low wages, to have the boy with her. Call for two days at No. 116 East 32d-st. The best of City reference.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, and to do chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to the country; can have the best of City reference. Call at No. 306 West 19th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEWER.—WANTED, BY AN American protestant woman, experienced, and capable of taking the charge of an infant, and good sewer, a situation in a good family. Satisfactory reference will be given. Call at 174 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman desires a situation as nurse and chambermaid; she has excellent City recommendations, and can be seen at her present place of employment, No. 22 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A young woman wants a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; can take entire charge of a baby; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a respectable young woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing. Has the best of reference. Call for two days at 410 Sixth-av., near 25th-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a Protestant young woman, a situation to take care of children and do light chamberwork, in a small private family; has good reference. Apply at Mrs. Fisher's, No. 69 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a girl a situation as nurse or seamstress in some respectable family; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 190 East 30th-st., top floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a infant from its birth, or would do chamberwork or plain sewing. Call at 122 35th-st., corner 3d av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, a situation as nurse in a private family. Apply for two days at her present employers, 39 West 36th-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or seamstress and chambermaid. Call at No. 31 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a competent person, as infant's nurse and seamstress; will be found a most responsible nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has lived with the first families in the City, who will highly recommend her. Apply, for two days, at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Scotch Protestant young girl, in a first-class private family, as child's nurse and seamstress, or children's nurse; is very fond of children and kind and obliging; has good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a young girl, to take care of children and do light chamberwork, has the best of reference. Can be seen at 133 East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant young woman, as seamstress in a gentleman's family; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would wait on a lady, and assist with light chamberwork, if necessary. Can be seen for two days at No. 511 4th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Best of City reference given.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant woman wishes a situation as seamstress; she understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, embroidery, shirt-making, and every kind of family sewing, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at No. 119 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent seamstress, a situation; can cut and fit children's clothing; no objections to go in the country; would take care of a grown-up child or do light chamberwork; good City reference. Apply for two days, from 8 to 4 o'clock, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A competent dressmaker and general family seamstress wishes a situation in a private family, or will go out by the day; understands Grover & Baker's machine; will be recommended by her present employers. Call at No. 9 East 2-th-st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing; understands the use of Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to grown children. The best of city reference given. Call for two days at No. 79 West 19th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, chamberwork or waiting; good reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call or address at No. 139 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; has served her time to dressmaking; would be willing to do light chamber work; has City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 215 West 35th st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for children; would assist with chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a young woman, well acquainted with family sewing; has no objection to a little chamberwork, or to wait on a lady; good City reference given. Call or send to No. 115 West 15th-st., in the front house, front basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER wishes employment by the day or week, or to go out to fit ladies dresses. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 106 West 25th-st., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would like to have one or two families' work, by the day; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 1 West 41st-st., near 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American Protestant lady, a situation as housekeeper; has had long experience in the duties of housekeeping. Can take the entire charge of a gentleman's house, or hotel. Has excellent City reference. No objection to the country, or to travel. Can be heard of for one week at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED American lady (a widow) desires a situation as housekeeper in a quiet family. would take charge of the wardrobe of a school or public institution. She can furnish the best of reference for character and competency. Address HOUSEKEEPER, for one week, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE widow woman wishes a situation as housekeeper, where there are one or two girls. can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability; a widower or bachelor preferred. Address M A., Union-square Post-office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY wishes a situation in a widower's family; no objections to one or two children; the best of reference given and required. Address Mrs. REYNOLDS, Morrisania Post-office, N. Y., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—An American lady wishes a situation as housekeeper or governess. Address CHAPMAN, Union-square Post-office

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable girl, to do general housework or make herself useful at any kind of work except cooking; good City references given. Apply for two days, between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock, at No. 260 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family, best reference given. Apply at No. 84 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, next house to the M. E. Church.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A PROTestant girl wants a situation in a respectable family to do general housework. she has lived in her last place two years, the best of City references given. Inquire at No. 172 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, back room.

AS COPYIST, &c.—A LADY OF SOME EXperience and thoroughly competent, desires a situation as copyist, amanuensis, or accountant to some firm or private individual. She is a thorough Latin and French scholar. Address M. D. E., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as waitress or chambermaid, or child's nurse. Has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 1-1 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant young woman in a private family as waitress; is a competent and thorough waitress; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork if required; has lived in good families; has unexceptionable City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 61 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as first-class waitress, or would go as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; would have no objections to do up ladies' collars if required; the best City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a neat, tidy girl, as waitress and chambermaid; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country, has the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 113 6th-st., (St. Mark's-place,) for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; is fully competent for either situation; can give the best of satisfactory City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 7th-av., near 23d-st., top floor.

AS WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—TWO RESpectable girls wish situations together: one as first-class waitress, the other as laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing and is willing with chamberwork. Both are willing and obliging. Good references. Call at No. 94 6th-st., St. Mark's-place, first floor.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE, PROTESTANTE, desire se placer dans une famille, pour soignes les enfants et pour coudre; elle peut fournir les meilleurs renseignements. S'adresser No. 9 Watts-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has had long experience in England and in the United States; understands every thing in the proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable references for capability and steadiness. Address P. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or No. 398 7th-av.; or No. 57 West 33d-st., harness shop.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant single man in a private family; he is a good groom and a careful driver; he is a sober, steady man; he will be found willing and obliging; the best of City and country reference given. Address a note to G. W. F., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, and it will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation in the above capacity; is a thorough coachman and careful driver; can produce two years' satisfactory reference from his last employer, who can be seen at his office in the City. Address F. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant young man with the best of moral habits, strictly temperate, a good and careful driver and groom, the best of City reference from his present employer. Call or address, for one week, ISAAC J. STILLING S. No. 1,166 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man who perfectly understands his business, leaves his present employers in consequence of the family going to Europe. Can be seen for two days, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., at his present employer's, No. 324 5th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single young man, who understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good reference given. Address T. B., Box No. 209 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant man as coachman; understands the care of horses perfectly, and is a careful driver; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 118 West 20th-st., rear.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a young man who understands his business; is careful with horses, and a good driver. Has good references from country and City. Address E. W., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young colored man, thoroughly understands his duty. Call at Oliver H. John's, No. 72 Wall-st., or No. 247 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED FOR a coachman, with the best of City references, long experience and good habits. For further particulars call at No. 24 1-2 Monroe-st., 4th-av.

AS PORTER IN A STORE.—SITUATION wanted, by a young man who is able and willing to work, would work by the day in a wholesale store. Is an excellent writer has three years city references for honesty, sobriety, and industry. has lived upwards of two years in his last situation. Address PORTER, Box 207 *Times* office, for two days.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, AN experienced book-keeper, desires a situation in a counting room, banking or other office, where the services of a thorough book-keeper are required; can furnish first-class references. Address C. D. E., Box No 89, Springfield, Mass.

AS COPYIST, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS a ready penman, and whose time is only partially occupied, would like to engage as copyist or assistant in books. Address A. B. D., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—ENGAGEment wanted as head gardener and farmer by a practical man, long time foreman on first-class places, who will attend dairy, poultry, &c. Address PRACTICAL, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener; can bring satisfactory references. Can be seen, or address H. B., at Wm. Elliott's seed store, No. 47 John-st.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a single man in the above capacity, or would work in store as porter if required. Advertiser is sober and steady, and can give good reference. Address W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

GERMAN FARMER OR GARDENER.—A middle-aged German, who understands farming and gardening, and can take care of horses and milk, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT young Englishman a situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by an experienced respectable single man, who perfectly understands his business. Address R. P. S. at Mr. Kepplers, 252 Fourth-av., and 20th-st

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a competent man, understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City and country references. Inquire, for two days, at No. 61 Clinton-place, or address W.

A USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young man, to take care of horses and cows; is willing to make himself generally useful. Good City references. Address J. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

COLORED HELP.—COACHMAN AND LAUNdress would like situations. Inquire at No. 247 Thompson-st.

HELP WANTED.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A man and his wife, (single man would do,) the man to have the care of five horses, carriages, harness and general details of the stable. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the management of horses. Good reference required from his last place. Address J. S., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, a German girl to do general housework in a small private family. Apply, with City reference, at No. 242 West 31st-st., for two days

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A first-rate cook, washer and ironer. In want of a permanent situation in a small private family, residing in Astoria, Long Island, may apply by letter to Box 4567 New-York Post-office. Good recommendations required. Terms, \$7 per month.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to go to Poughkeepsie, in a private family, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; to one that can bring satisfactory references. Liberal wages will be given. Apply at No. 42 East 16th-st., this morning, before 11 o'clock.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a respectable Protestant woman to take care of two children, one five and the other three years old; she must also be a good seamstress; best of references required. Apply at No. 14 West 25th-st, from 10 o'clock until 2 P. M.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN TO attend upon an invalid lady living a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 32 Whitehall-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S-MAID.—Wanted, a French or German woman as seamstress and lady's-maid; one who has filled such a situation before and can furnish good City references, may apply after 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 21 West 34th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHILDREN'S MAID.—Wanted, a Protestant French woman, as seamstress and children's maid; she must be a first-class seamstress, and fully capable of taking charge of two little girls. Apply, with City references, at No. 52 West 20th-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a competent woman as waitress and chambermaid, who understands her business and can bring first-class references. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M., at No. 211 8th-av.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY ABOUT FOURTEEN years old, who understands opening oysters. Apply on board the yacht SECRET, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

A BOY WANTED.—ONE WHO RESIDES WITHin walking distance of the office. Wages \$1 per week. Apply at No. 36

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 tinted figure illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Seven Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken in any tune in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle.

Agent New-York,
MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATing and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before 'tis too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $8.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 51 East 12th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Strictures in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. O.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of modern science. Dr. POWERS' unrivaled specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can possibly be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,294 New-York City. For sale by H. GARDNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.; FEDERMEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 268. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

A FACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a surgeon, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWAKD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes, speedily restoring nature to fruitful, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted day and evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions, &c. DR. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 8 Leroy-st., near Sixth-av. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours—from A. M. to P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1830.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without diet or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the Old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LECTURES.

PRIVATE SURGICAL LECTURES.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel, will give his yearly course of ten lectures on the diseases of the pelvic viscera, to the surgeons and advanced students who desire to possess a knowledge of the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of these organs. The relative anatomy will be illustrated on the cadaver, and by accurate drawings and wax models. Dr. D.'s mode of radically curing hernia, varicocele, fistula, hemorrhoids, and the modern treatment of strictures of the urethra and uterus, dysmenorrhea, sterility and ovarian diseases, with Dr. D.'s peculiar views and improved treatment, will be the sole subjects of the lectures. The fee, in all cases, will be $10 for the ten lectures. Complete sets of instruments, used and invented by Dr. D. from models made by himself (twenty pieces,) with lithograph drawings of the anatomy of the parts, will be furnished for $15. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 12 and 3, and 7 and 9 in the evening. Ample accommodations for all who require surgical treatment, are provided at Dr. D.'s Private Hospital. All letters must be addressed Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTIONS.

We shall send a Special Agent to New-Orleans, on or about the 9th instant, who will take charge of all claims on that place sent to our office.
COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.
Oct. 1, 1862.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK, as required by Chapter 230, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of October, 1862:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$835,130 44
Average amount of Specie	105,700 03
Average amount of Circulation	48,027 00
Average amount of Deposits	886,223 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the Chatham Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. H. SCHREINER.
Sworn before me this 7th day of October, 1862.
JAS. WARD SMITH, Notary Public, New-York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES of Stock in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,151, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty scares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, Oct. 3, 1862.
NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the three per cent. Government tax, deducted from coupons due Sept. 1, 1862, will be refunded at the agency of the company in the People's Bank, New-York, on presentation of the bonds.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOURTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 44TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 20, 1862.
THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company will be paid upon presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New England Car Spring Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 287 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.
J. B. THOMPSON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY the San Francisco City Water Coupons, due Oct. 4, on presentation at their office.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
All deposits made on or before 20th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 4 27 AND 4 29 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.
6 Per Cent, interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COPPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 26-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 3 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from Oct. 1.
Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDING, No. 28 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent, out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One per Cent, additional, out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 9th of October next.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 25th of September until the morning of the 9th of October.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

SILK AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th October, ensuing. The transfer-book will be closed from Oct. 1 to 15, inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 336 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., nett, payable on demand.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. VAN WYCK BURKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of J. & J. Gemmell, No. 230 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1862.
MARY VAN MEERBEKE, Administratrix.
s23-law6mTu*.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. B. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 9th-av. and 128th and 129th-sts.
Harlem, Oct. 1, 1-62.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., execute every branch of Dentistry in the most careful and scientific manner on the most reasonable terms. Parties having decayed teeth administered, beautiful sets of teeth at $20. Refer to Drs. Hosack, Gilchrist, Stillwell, and Rev. Drs. I. Ferris, Prime and Smith.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK,
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at 625 tationers generally. JESSE A. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GILBERTDEL'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, Address notes, note-paper, monograms, seals, silver dies, &c., at the lowest prices. Specimens from the Astor House, sold at 25 others proportionately cheap.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. Howes, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
MARION,
D. PHILLIPS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
No bills lading signed the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No 20 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
GEO. COUCH, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 9, 1862, at 12 o'clock, Noon, precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
For freight, cabin or steerage passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY ..... Sep 13 | MONDAY ..... Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau $55
Passage money to Havana ..... 70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $50. Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR,) The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered City 12-knot Iron Screw Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday	Oct. 11.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday	Oct. 18.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday	Oct. 25.
or KANGAROO,	

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

PASSAGE	RATES OF PASSAGE
First Cabin	$75 Steerage $35
First cabin to London	80 Steerage to London 40
First cabin to Paris	90 Steerage to Paris 45
First cabin to Hamburg	85 Steerage to Hamburg 40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are surpassingly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUX, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. JOHN SASSE Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer ANGLOSAXON, Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 11. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 25 and $145; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL,—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 8th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA, from 10½ to 2½ P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.
The PERSIA will succeed the SCOTIA.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea. Her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them returned or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. H. SONES, Notary Public, No. 2 2 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For regulating, &c., Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues; regulating, &c., Fifty-second-street, between Eighth and Eighth-avenues, and building sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Ninety-second street, between Second and Fourth avenues, both sides of Fifty-sixth street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, east side of Eighth-avenue and west side of Broadway, half way to and from the streets lying on either side of said Fifty-sixth-street, and both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DODLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 4, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, 7th inst., at 2 P. M., in Room No. 12 City Hall. All persons interested will please attend.
TERRENCE FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
ALEXANDER FREAR,
} Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ..... Wm. Wheatley.
SEVENTH APPEARANCE OF
MR. HACKETT,
who will repeat his world-renowned portraiture of
FALSTAFF,
(Shakespeare's greatest Comic Creation.)
FOR THE LAST TIME.
Mr. WM. WHEATLEY ..... Prince Hal
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1862,
KING HENRY IV.
Mr. HACKETT ..... Sir John Falstaff
Henry, Prince of Wales ..... Mr. Wm. Wheatley
Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur ..... Mr. H. R. Stowell
Lady Percy ..... Mrs. Hoolstane
Hostess Quickly ..... Mrs. Mary Wells
Musical Director, Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, 1862,
FIFTEENTH NIGHT OF
EDWIN FORREST,
who will, on this occasion, repeat his
GRAND AND POWERFUL IMPERSONATION OF THE CARDINAL DUKE,
in Bulwer's
RICHELIEU
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
Mr. HACKETT's first week.
The Gardens will be closed on SATURDAY.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Admission to Dress Circle, Parquette and Parquette Circle, 75 cents.
Family Circle, 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ..... A. W. Jackson
TONIGHT,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH (for the last time as
RICHELIEU,
Mr. F. B. Conway as Titus, Mr. F. B. Conway as Tullia,
And a powerful company to support.
To-morrow evening—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Shylock ..... Mr. Booth

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS.
THIS EVENING, the Great Equestrian Troupe of MIRAVAL, after which, the fantastic Ballet entitled THE GOLDEN EGG. Mr. Degour and all the Company will appear. Admission 25 cents.

"LES MISERABLES."
First time in public by
GILBERT VANDENHOFF,
AUDDWORTH'S HALL, No. 596 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Oct. 7,
With a
COMICALITY FROM DICKENS.
Tickets 50 cents. Parlor reserved seats, $1.
ELOCUTION. Mr. V.'s address is No. 81 East 28th-st

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10 30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Jersey ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12 M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and Suspension Bridge. Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo, Rochester and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad, at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad, for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 38th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement.—Leave New-York at 8

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Evacuation of Frankfort by the Rebels.

The City Cleaned Out by Them.

PURSUIT BY THE NATIONAL FORCES.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct 6.

Saturday the rebels inaugurated RICHARD HAWES as Governor of Kentucky, at Frankfort. BRAGG and HUMPHREY MARSHALL made bitter Anti-Union speeches. KIRBY SMITH was there. BUCKNER was expected, but was not present.

At 5 or 6 in the afternoon, the rebels burned the railroad bridge, whereupon all their infantry left for the South, SCOTT'S Cavalry remaining.

Sunday, at 1 P. M., the rebels cut one span of the bridge to South Frankfort. Soon thereafter Scott's Cavalry departed. The rebels took all the printing paper and ink belonging to the State printer.

A great number of rebels were left at Frankfort sick, and the mortality among them has been very great.

The enemy have not obtained more than fifty recruits in Frankfort and Franklin County. Our informant met the National pickets last night at Hardinsville, pressing onward to Frankfort.

At Frankfort, Messrs. BARSTOW and GILSON were arrested three times because they would not take Confederate scrip for goods. Store-keepers were fined $25 per day for closing their stores.

Mr. MCKEON, the senior of the firm of ham notoriety, was compelled to take Confederate scrip for a large quantity of meat.

JOHN WATSON & Co., manufacturers of jeans, linsey and cottons lost large stocks.

The rebels took away vast quantities of edibles of various kinds leaving provisions very scarce and many necessaries of life unattainable by the citizens.

At Camp Bloomfield, eleven miles southeast of Barlstown, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Gen. ROUSSEAU'S division received orders to fill their canteens, and be ready to march at a minute's notice.

Col. BACON, commanding at Bowling Green, yesterday morning, six miles north of Glasgow, attacked another party of rebels, killing a few and capturing several, together with fifty horses and some cattle. Federal loss none.

The weather has been oppressively hot and sultry for the season to day. Thermometer 82 at noon.

THE TELEGRAPH TO BARDSTOWN.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 6—6 P. M.

Telegraphic communication with Bardstown is just reëstablished. The wires will keep pace with our army, as it proceeds southward.

GEN. BUELL'S ARMY.

A SKIRMISH AT FLOYD'S FORK—A BATTLE PROBABLE AT SALT RIVER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEAR FLOYD'S FORK, Thursday, Oct. 2—8 A. M.

We had a fierce skirmish yesterday evening. The Fourth Indiana Cavalry attacked the rebel advance at Floyd's Fork. The fight lasted thirty minutes. Our cavalry drove the rebels before them. The rebels then turned three pieces of artillery upon the position from which they had been driven, thinking our men occupied it. They were mistaken, as our cavalry had taken a more secure position. The rebels finally retired toward their main forces, our men holding the position. The rebel loss in the fight is nine killed and three wounded. We lost six men killed, and the gallant Colonel of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, who was shot in the head and is mortally wounded. He has been sent to Louisville. The rebels have burned the little bridge across Floyd's Fork, and the bridge across Salt River. They say they have fifteen hundred men at Floyd's Fork, and that their main army is 75,000 strong, posted at Salt River. Salt River is ten miles ahead of us. They also claim to have 125 pieces of artillery planted at Salt River, and that they will fight us in force there. The rebels which were in this section were for the most part barefooted and without coats, though they were tolerably well armed. The messenger is starting for Louisville, and I must close. CUSTIS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Exchange of Prisoners in Progress.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Oct. 4.

The *Beleidere* arrived, to-day, with rebel prisoners from Fort Delaware, and the *New-York* and other steamboats are hourly expected with 1,500 rebel prisoners. These will be sent, by a flag-of-truce to Aiken's Landing.

The flag-of-truce-boat *Metamora* has not returned yet.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Oct. 5.

Several transports have gone up James River with about 1,600 rebel prisoners, and are expected to bring back about that number of our released Union prisoners. They are expected here to-morrow.

Large Fire at Syracuse.

TOTAL LOSS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 6.

A large fire occurred in this City this morning entirely destroying the Bastable block, on the corner of Genessee and Warren streets, fronting Hanover Square.

The building was occupied on the ground floor by stores, chiefly for the sale of millinery goods and Yankee notions; a looking-glass factory and store; a jewelry store, and the Merchant's Bank.

The second story was occupied by lawyers' and physicians' offices.

The upper part of the building was occupied by various shopkeepers, a billiard room, and the Knights Templar Hall.

The goods of the stores and the libraries of the offices were removed in a damaged condition.

The principal sufferers are as follows: L. Schwartz, E. Beard, Lazarus & Co., A. Stern, Stone & Mannheimer, Fowler & Baldwin and Rosenthal & Rubenstein, storekeepers. D. & D. F. Gatt, Sedgwick, Andrews & Kennedy, W. C. Ruger, Hough & King, L. W. Hall and George Murphy, lawyers; and N. C. Powers and P. C. Sampson, doctors.

The block was owned and built by STEPHEN BASTABLE, whose loss is $40,000. He is insured for $30,000.

The aggregate loss on goods, etc., is $75,000, of which only $40,000 is insured.

The Indian Troubles in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Oct. 4.

A dispatch from Col. SIBLEY, dated, "South of the Chippewa River, Sept. 28," says:

"We met a party of friendly Indians, who [illegible] separated from the Crow Indians, bringing with them 91 white prisoners, whom they had been instrumental in releasing from LITTLE CROW'S party. Many of the prisoners are young women, who are completely overwhelmed with joy to be freed from the loathsome treatment of their brutal captors. A fight was had at Wood Lake, Sept. 22, resulting in the repulse of the Indians. Our loss buried 14 Indians."

Col. SIBLEY is arresting all Indians suspected of having participated in the outrages on the frontier, and will execute all found guilty on the spot.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Another Reconnoissance Toward Charlestown.

THE ENEMY FOUND THERE.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO CHARLESTOWN.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 6.

A dispatch just received from a TIMES special correspondent at Sandy Hook, near Harper's Ferry, states that the Eighth Cavalry (regulars) and two batteries have just returned from a reconnoissance toward Charlestown. They found the enemy there, and captured a rebel Captain. We lost two men killed—JOHN EWING and DAVID JAMES, of Co. D.

FROM SHARPSBURGH.

The Reconnoissance Toward Martinsburgh.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Thursday, Oct. 2, 1862.

The reconnoissance made by the cavalry and artillery yesterday, revealed the presence of the enemy on the road from Martinsburgh to Winchester. The infantry, for the most part, is in the immediate vicinity of Winchester. At the time our force entered Martinsburgh, the place was held by cavalry and a few pieces of artillery. It is probably held by the same force at present, as our cavalry, after making the reconnoissance, vacated the town, and returned this side of the river. The reconnoissance was similar to that undertaken two days ago, inasmuch as it extended over the same ground. The road to Martinsburgh, and that place itself, however, were also explored and new discoveries made. Upon the occasion of the first reconnoissance, rebel videttes were stationed in Shepherdstown, but fled as our cavalry advanced. Yesterday there were no signs of rebels in Shepherdstown, save a few who were disabled and discouraged. The rebels continue to keep a strong picket-guard opposite Williamsport, and during the attack of yesterday they received cavalry reinforcements from that quarter.

Our force yesterday consisted of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and three squadrons each of the Eighth Pennsylvania and Third Indiana. GIBSON'S United States Flying Artillery accompanied the expedition and rendered valuable service. The entire force was under the command of Gen. PLEASANTON, who has already distinguished himself as a cavalry officer. Col. FARNSWORTH, of the Eighth Illinois, has been laboring for the past two or three days under temporary illness, consequently the command of that regiment devolved upon Maj. MEDILL, an experienced and able officer.

But two pieces of GIBSON'S battery proceeded to within shelling distance of Martinsburgh; the remaining pieces were stationed along the road in the rear. The route taken was the main road from Shepherdstown to Martinsburgh, a crossing having been effected over the Potomac at Blackburn's Ford. The enemy's videttes first made their appearance on the road, about one and a half miles from Shepherdstown. They made no opposition at that point, but commenced retiring, gathering up detached parties on the way, as our cavalry pushed forward in pursuit. When five miles out of Shepherdstown the enemy halted, faced about and prepared to dispute our further progress. The skirmishers were the first to ascertain the movement of the enemy, or the latter favored that portion of the command with the first intimations of his design. The enemy fired a volley at the skirmishers, who by that time had formed in column, and succeeded in wounding two. A volley was then fired in return, the effect of which was to make two horses riderless. The horses and equipments were sent back to camp. Upon the approach of our main force, the enemy fled toward Martinsburgh, where he recived reinforcements, and again made a stand half a mile beyond the town. Our cavalry advanced into the town, and, after remaining a short time, returned and took a position just outside its limits. GIBSON then brought two pieces of artillery to bear, and after firing a few rounds, the enemy fled toward Winchester. Our force did not continue the pursuit, but wheeled and moved back in the direction of Shepherdstown, taking the same road upon which they advanced. Arriving at the junction of the main road with the road from Williamsport, the Eighth Illinois, which was the rear guard, was attacked by a considerable force of the enemy, which was stationed *en masse* on the branch road. Capt. WAIT immediately placed his command in position to receive and return the enemy's fire. Subsequently the entire Eighth became engaged, and for a few minutes the woods resounded with the report of carbines and the crack of pistols. GIBSON once more produced his pieces, a half dozen discharges from which sufficed to scatter the rebels, and cause them to gallop off at full speed. The enemy kept at a respectful distance after this encounter, until our troops had arrived near Shepherdstown, when his near proximity invited three more rounds of shot from our guns. With this parting salute our cavalry and artillery recrossed the river into Maryland, and reached camp at 9 o'clock in the evening.

Our loss during the day was twenty wounded and missing, the names of which, together with a synopsis of the above account were transmitted by telegraph this morning. The enemy's loss exceed our own in both severity and numbers. Some of our shells were seen to drop directly in his midst, and it is believed that many were killed outright.

The object of the reconnoissance was to ascertain the force and precise position of the enemy. It is presumed that the topography of the country is well known from previous reconnoissances. JACKSON with his force is on the road between Martinsburgh and Winchester. Whether it is the intention of the Union Army to attack the rebels in their present position remains to be seen. WHIT.

FROM FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

Matters Quiet in Gen. Sigel's Corps—Lieut. Tompkins—Rebel Soldiers Captured—The Rebel Army said to be Retreating.

GEN. SIGEL'S HEADQUARTERS, FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Va., Oct. 5, 1862.

Matters with this corps of the Army of the Potomac bare been very quiet for several days past. Small scouting parties are constantly kept out in different directions to keep watch and guard, and to clear the country of rebel bands. Gen. SIGEL has been promised, and in due time doubtless will receive the much-desired and much needed reinforcements. This can be relied upon.

LIEUT. TOMPKINS.

An important change has taken place in one of the departments of this command to-day. Capt. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, of the Cavalry, this morning assumed the duties of Quartermaster, relieving Capt. LOOMIS who has filled the position for a long period of time. Capt. TOMPKINS occupies a very enviable position. Personally enjoying more popularity than any young officer in the army, he is also respected by all for many gallant acts during the war. He is better known as Lieut. TOMPKINS, who made the cavalry dash into this village in the early history of the war and drove out a superior force of the rebels. He was subsequently appointed Colonel of the First Vermont Cavalry, which corps he brought up to a high degree of discipline, when he was induced to relinquish his command and take service in the Quartermaster's Department.

REBEL SOLDIERS CAPTURED.

Capt. BARRETT, of McLean's Brigade, on Saturday made a dash into the village of Haymarket, and succeeded in capturing eight rebel soldiers, including a Lieutenant, who were there enforcing the Conscript Act. No other rebels were seen. The prisoners were sent last evening forwarded to Washington.

LIFE ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

Pleasure visits to Bull Run battle-field are now almost of daily occurrence. Yesterday a party composed of Gen. SIGEL, Gen. SCHURZ, Mrs. SCHURZ, Mrs. Capt. LYON, Miss CRANE, members of the Press and others, rode to the battle-field, and passed most of the day there and in the vicinity. Evidences of the late conflict are to be found on every hand yet; and in some places, where the dead were buried in large numbers, arms, legs and heads are not unfrequently exposed. Orders have been given, however, to reinter the bodies exposed to view.

REBEL DESERTERS—THE REBEL ARMY ARE RETREATING.

Three deserters—two conscripts and one Northern man—gave themselves up yesterday to our scouts at Thoroughfare Gap. These men state that the rebel army is retreating from Winchester toward Richmond; that their supply train is at Staunton, and their cattle at Fort Jackson, and that LONGSTREET, with his command, is already on the road to Richmond, and will soon be followed by the whole rebel army.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Democratic Fusion—Tammany and Mozart Consolidated.

The two Committees, one from Mozart and the other from Tammany, met yesterday afternoon at the last-named Hall, and, with many sacrifices on each side, cemented the division which has so long estranged these factions. SMITH ELY was the spokesman on the part of Tammany, and FERNANDO WOOD on the part of Mozart. A proposition was made by Tammany that Mozart should take four out of the six Congressmen from this City, and retain for themselves the Surrogate and Supervisor.

PETER B. SWEENY, and WM. M. TWEED being both pressing Tammany men, it was found a difficult matter to ignore their claims, and therefore the presumptive sacrifice; but the cunning FERNANDO put a block to the wheel, by instantly and unanimously repudiating the proposition. The Mozarters want GIDEON J. TUCKER for Surrogate, and consequently the struggle.

Each committee retiring, another consultation took place; when it was proposed by the Tammany party to divide equally, which was acceded to with considerable demonstration.

After a good deal of sharp practice on both sides, it was finally determined that Mozart should have the Surrogateship, and Tammany the Supervisor. The Congress districts were divided thus:

Mozart..... 4, 5, 6.
Tammany..... 7, 8, 9.

Hereupon a new controversy sprung up on the Assembly nominations, but the different *cliques* soon subsided when the following was announced, viz.:

Tammany Assembly—1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 13, 14 and 17.
Mozart Assembly—4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 8.

After this was concluded, a war dance was performed, and enormous libations were indulged from the waters of the Great Spring.

Fifteenth Ward Wadsworth and Tremain Club.

SPEECHES BY HON. F. A. CONKLING, CHAS. A. DANA, HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND, AND J. W. GREEN.

A highly reapectable and influential meeting of the citizens of the Fifteenth Ward was held last evening at the corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made by the Union and Republican Syracuse Convention.

Hon. F. A. CONKLING offered a series of resolutions indorsing the President's proclamation of emancipation, the nomination of WADSWORTH and TREMAIN, and recommending that the Republican and Union Convention nominate only the oblest and worthiest loyal citizens, without regard to past political differences.

G. W. BLUNT offered an amendment that a vote for WADSWORTH is a vote for loyalty, and a vote for SEYMOUR a vote for treason.

MR. MORGAN wished to modify the amendment so as to say, a vote for SEYMOUR would give aid and encouragement to the rebels.

The meeting expressed a decided objection to any milk and water language, and was in favor of speaking in plain terms. The resolutions of Mr. CONKLING and the amendment of Mr. BLUNT were adopted.

On motion of Mr. DENNEY, it was decided to appoint a committee of three to revise the rolls of the Association, and act as inspectors of election at the coming primaries.

The Chair appointed Messrs. LIVINGSTON, CLEVELAND and TAYLOR.

The meeting ordered that the name of Mr. DENNEY the mover of the resolution, be placed at the head of the Committee.

Hon. ERASTUS BENEDICT was then introduced, and delivered an able and forcible address, showing that the election of SEYMOUR would be grateful to the rebels. He reviewed with searching logic the absurd position of Mr. SEYMOUR and his friends, that we must deal with rebels by due process of law instead of the summary process of war. He argued that the President is fully justified, under the Constitution and his inaugural oath, to pursue exactly the course which he has chosen—the summary process of Gen. DIX—shooting down rebels on the spot. The plan of Mr. SEYMOUR would permit a traitor to destroy the country and complete his crime before the least interruption to his proceedings could be effected. Mr. BENEDICT, in humorous as well as legally and logically convincing terms, exposed the absurdity, as well as treason, of such Democratic ideas. He commented upon the fact that Mr. SEYMOUR had not contributed to the war fund, and that his speeches were quoted all over the South in defence and support of the rebellion. He said that SEYMOUR advocated Ruin, Slavery and Treason. In conclusion, he demonstrated that our only salvation is to conquer the rebels as soon as possible, and to do our share in sustaining the Government, by promoting the election of WADSWORTH and TREMAIN. [Applause.]

Mr. CHARLES A. DANA followed in a critical analysis of Mr. SEYMOUR'S speeches, showing that they were plainly in favor of stopping the war, and compromising with the rebels, to the sacrifice of justice, as well as to the principles of freedom; indeed, that the whole tenor of the speeches was in favor of the rebellion, and opposed to the Government. Mr. DANA contrasted the course of Gen. WADSWORTH with that of Gov. SEYMOUR, showing that while the latter was aiding the rebels, the former was doing his duty in the field against the enemies of the country. [Applause.]

The Chair next introduced Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, who, he said, judging from the demonstration on his arrival, was already well known to them.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Mr. RAYMOND said there was no occasion for a long speech upon the issue presented to the voters of this State. It was not a local but a national issue—an issue bearing directly and momentously upon the condition of our common country. The best Government in the world is obliged to contend with armed rebels for the protection of its own existence. [Applause.] The simple issue presented to us is. How can we best aid the Government in carrying on this great contest? [Applause.] Two tickets are presented to us: one of them bears the name of JAMES S. WADSWORTH, the friend, advocate and supporter of the Government of the United States in its contest for self-preservation. [Applause.] The other ticket bears the name of HORATIO SEYMOUR. What is his platform? Does he give the Government an efficient support? Does he strengthen its arms? Does he strive to give vigor, and force, and effectiveness to the blows struck at the rebellion? No. He and his party try only to assail, denounce, weaken and overthrow the Government, and to defeat it in its contest with the rebels. [Applause.] Mr. SEYMOUR'S speeches both before and after his nomination prove this. True, his friends cry and whine when the consequences of their doctrines are pressed home to them. They say, "Are we not entitled to our opinion? Can we not vote to put another Administration in the place of this, if we think this an inefficient one, without being called traitors?" No, Sirs, not if you propose to strengthen the rebels and weaken and harass the Government! [Applause.] We do not say that SEYMOUR is personally and at heart a traitor, but, that the direct aim and tendency of his election would be to aid the rebels, and that is reason enough for us to vote against him. [Applause.] We can go further than that. We say he actually apologizes for the rebellion, and makes an argument to defend it, and to show that it is not such a terrible crime after all. He says that "rebellion is not necessarily wrong," and that to resist a bad Government is patriotic and legal. He then attempts to show that our Government is a bad one indeed, and it is a fair deduction from his premises that he thinks the rebels are right in resisting it. He goes on to specify certain acts of oppression, weakness and folly in the conduct of affairs which would justify resistance to a Government, and then lays to our charge that this Government has been guilty of the same folly and weakness which go to justify such resistance. We have actually dared to put down, by force of arms, the rebellion against the wishes of the South, (laughter.) We have coerced the South to obey the laws. We have coerced the property of those in arms against the Government. [Applause.] These are Mr. SEYMOUR'S and his friends' charges against us, and he says that it is we, the people, who have put down the most gigantic army of rebels against whom we are compelled to contend. Surely we have a right to test the lives and hopes of rebels and traitors, and have a demonstration that they are exempt from the operation of the general rule that property is taken. [Applause.] We propose to see that Mr. SEYMOUR'S fears and apprehensions have been fully realized—that is, the Government has done precisely what he fears it has done. [Applause.] It has declared that, despite the clamor of weaklings, if the Government had not struck at the root of the rebellion—if it had not struck at the cause and its head—Slavery—the backbone of the rebellion—the pillar of support for their armies. [Applause.] It would have been folly to hesitate longer. [Applause.] The very fact that the blow was delayed and finally administered, gives it greater force, and proves the wisdom as well as the patriotism of the Administration. [Applause.] There were many reasons for the delay—the effect upon our own people, upon the Border States, upon the Departments of the Government, upon the army, all combined to inspire the President with caution, that he might strike only when the time came. [Applause.] The time did come—he struck the blow, and we honor him for it. [Applause.] Can we make the blow effectual by electing SEYMOUR? No. He can't bear to see Slavery touched. He would rather see the Union and the flag go down. Such a man is not worthy of being intrusted with political power. Gen. WADSWORTH, on the contrary, though at first offered a Major-Generalship, went into the field, and fought in the first battle of Bull Run as a Major and Aid to Gen. MCDOWELL, a subordinate capacity, and, when the flag of the Brooklyn Fourteenth was struck down, he bore it aloft and said—"Boys, can't we rally forward once more for the old flag?" So let us roll up a sweeping majority for him; bury SEYMOUR like the Federals of 1812 or the Tories of the Revolution, so deep that the political plummet will never sound him. [Laughter and applause.] So let our cry be, in the words of Gen. WADSWORTH, our candidate—"Rally, boys, once more for the glorious Stars and Stripes." [Great applause, and, "Three cheers for Mr. RAYMOND."]

Mr. J. W. GREEN followed with an earnest and forcible address. He thought that it was enough to condemn Mr. SEYMOUR that he was the associate of FERNANDO WOOD and ISAIAH RYNDERS. He thought President LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation was the second Declaration of Independence, and that the vote on this election would be our verdict on it. He hoped we would indorse it by 100,000 majority, and put an end to all talk of compromise.

The meeting then adjourned.

TWENTIETH WARD UNION WADSWORTH CLUB.

A full and demonstrative meeting of the friends of Gen. WADSWORTH took place last evening at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. The Chair was taken at 8 o'clock by GABRIEL VAN CORT, Esq., when Mr. E. R. TREMAIN—brother to the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor—was introduced, and made a most thrilling and effective speech. The gentleman was particularly severe in his criticisms on the speech of Gov. SEYMOUR, and dwelt largely upon the late proclamation of the President on emancipation.

The next speaker was Mr. THEODORE TILTON, who also spoke in warm terms against the teachings of the representative men of the Democratic Party, and gave it as his feeling that the man who would denounce the doctrine of "higher law" in the sacrilegious manner in which SEYMOUR did, was unworthy of the support of a Christian people. The gentleman, at the same time, strongly opposed the summary arrest of citizens on military authority. He said—"I am opposed to putting any man in prison without giving him a trial. I saw Mr. KENNEDY yesterday, and told him that the Republicans were opposed to this thing, and he said that he had no alternative in the matter, as he was controlled by the authorities in Washington." After speaking in earnest terms of the claims of Gen. WADSWORTH, the speaker retired amid enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. ALEXANDER WILDER next addressed the meeting in very sensible and appropriate remarks, when the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the ticket.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD WADSWORTH CLUB.

This body met in Fourth-avenue last evening, Mr. THOMAS B. ASTOR in the chair. The other officers are SPENCER KIRBY and WM. HAW, Vice-Presidents; E. C. JOHNSON, Corresponding Secretary, WM. T. BLACK, Recording Secretary; and JAMES OWENS, Treasurer. An exceedingly full Executive Committee were appointed to conduct affairs for the Ward, embracing some of the best names in our City; when Mr. W. W. NILES and Mr. LAMBERT each made a few pertinent remarks, and the meeting adjourned. The Twenty-first Ward must, however, make up, or the Philistines will be upon them. Now is the hour for action.

SEVENTH WARD WADSWORTH CLUB.

A meeting of this Club was held last evening at their headquarters, No. 194 Henry-street, Mr. COLES, First Vice-President in the Chair. The President of the Club, Mr. JAS. FREEBORN, having declined his office on account of a press of other duties, Mr. COLES was unanimously elected in his place, and WM. H. MCKINNEY was elected to fill the place of Mr. COLES. The Club was then addressed by Dr. SNODGRASS, Col. R. H. SHANNON, Charles S. SPENCER, Esq., Mr. Kennedy, of California, and Mr. LAMBERT. The latter speaker, who is an eloquent young Irishman, and, unlike too many of his countrymen, has evidently not emigrated to a land of freedom in order to become an advocate of Slavery, made a very effective speech in favor of the Republican cause and its candidates. He said there was a strong effort being made to prejudice Irishmen against the Republican candidate for Governor, and he desired to call the attention of his countrymen to the fact that during the famine in Ireland in 1848 JAS. S. WADSWORTH fitted out a vessel, at his own expense, and sent 17,000 bushels of grain to feed the starving people of that oppressed land.

Mr. SPENCER, in a very eloquent speech, alluded also to the liberality of Mr. WADSWORTH, in sustaining the Government at the beginning of the war; and also to the fact, that he and every male member of his family had entered the service of the Government and not one of them had drawn a dollar from the United States Treasury for his services. All this while the Democratic candidate, Mr. SEYMOUR, was enjoying his leisure at home in Utica, and when a subscription paper in support of war came round to his house, he directed his servant to say "he was not at home."

THIRD WARD WADSWORTH UNION CLUB.

This Club met last evening at the Hotel Jegel, and elected the following officers:—President, SAMUEL L. LECOMPTE, Vice-Presidents, LOUIS PORTNER, JOHN L. BLAKELY; Secretary, Frank Meyer; Treasurer, Wm. McMonegal; Delegates to Central Club, Jos. Lecompte, W. E. Smith, Jas. J. Costa, Jas. S. Wibirt, David L. Robbins. A resolution was adopted unanimously indorsing the Syracuse nominations, and the utmost enthusiasm pervaded the meeting.

THE JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY—NO UNION WITH TAMMANY AND MOZART.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Jeffersonian Democracy (an offshoot of Tammany Hall) was held in Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth streets, last evening, to hear the report of the Conference Committee, appointed to consult with Tammany and Mozart. The Committee reported that they were not courteously treated, and that no arrangement could be made for a union with those branches of the Democracy. The meeting therefore resolved to run a ticket of their own for City officers, and adjourned to meet again on Thursday next at the same place to arrange for the primaries.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, ESQ., FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL.

In anticipation of any action on the part of the old organized political associations, the friends of Mr. O'GORMAN, who are anxious to have him elected to the office of Corporation Counsel, held a preliminary meeting last night at Dodworth's Hall. Mr. JOHN KEES presided, and Mr. P. O'SHEA was made Acting Secretary. Speeches were made by several gentlemen, (among them Judge B. O'CONNOR, Capt. JOHN DUFFY, JOHN HENNESSY, Esq., JOHN O'MAHONY, Esq., Counsellor BOYCE, and others,) and all concurred in the belief that disregarding every corrupt and factious assumption of power by self-constituted Committees, Mr. O'GORMAN'S personal merits and professional capacity were sure to secure the popular voter in his favor, and would inevitably lead to his election, if the proper appeals were only properly made. Mr. HENNESSEY'S address was highly applauded.

Disaster at Sea.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER WHITE CLOUD WITH ALL ON BOARD.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 6.

The ship *Metropolis*, at St. John, N. B., reports that on the 21st of September, in lat. 43° 44, lon. 52° 55, she was boarded by a boat from the fishing schooner *Olive Clark*, of Provincetown, who reported that on the day previous, during a gale, she saw the schooner *White Cloud*, of Provincetown, founder with all on board, thirteen in number.

The Funeral of Maj. Sedgwick.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Monday Oct. 6.

Maj. SEDGWICK, who was badly wounded at the battle of Antietam, from the effects of which he died, was buried here yesterday (Sunday) afternoon with military honors. A large concourse of citizens and friends from different parts of the country gathered together to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the brave, gallant, fearless and lamented soldier. Peace to his ashes.

The One Hundred and Forty-second New-York Volunteers.

UNDERHILL, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 6.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, New-York Volunteers, left this morning at 10 o'clock, with full ranks, for Rouse's Point and Lake Champlain and the Hudson River Railroad, for New-York.

A "Model" Husband.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Oct. 6.

THOMAS RYDER, a laborer, living at No. 10 Bergen-street, in this city, on returning to his home on Saturday evening, and not finding his supper ready for him, kicked his wife so severely as to produce internal hemorrhage, from which she died in a few hours. The scoundrel is in custody.

The American Steamer Quincy.

HALIFAX, Monday, Oct. 6.

Arrived from the Canadian Outports the American steamer *Quincy*, with a full cargo, from Portland, bound for New-York.

WAR MEETING IN BOSTON.

Speech of Hon. Charles Sumner in Faneuil Hall—His Views of the Emancipation Proclamation—George Francis Train Carried Off by the Police.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 6.

Faneuil Hall was crowded at noon to-day, to hear addresses from CHARLES SUMNER and others.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN, Esq., of Newton, presided.

Mr. SUMNER, in the early portion of his address said; "Thank God, I live to enjoy this day. Thank God, that my eyes have not closed without seeing this great salvation. The skies are brighter and the air is purer, now that Slavery has been handed over to judgment." Among the omens which he hailed with gladness, was the union which prevailed among good men in supporting the State and National Government, forgetting that they were Whigs or Democrats; and not less cheering was it in the generous devotion which all of foreign birth have offered to their adopted country. Surely this was no time for the strife of party. The proclamation of President LINCOLN was considered as practically securing freedom to all who can find shelter within our lines, and de accepted it without note or comment. In relation to his (SUMNER'S) own acts, he challenged scrutiny, and defended himself from sundry accusations. He believed that the Government had made progress during the last year. He (SUMNER) advocated the proclamation of President LINCOLN to liberate the slaves as a military necessity, and he denied that the object of the war was other than to put down the rebellion. To secure peace, which so many advocated, could only be done by preventing a separation of the States. Separation was a chasm. The rebels must first be subdued and then conciliated. Action was wanted—straightforward, God-like action. Thunderbolts must be hurled into the Cabinet as well as in the field. The African race—slave as well as free—must help us. Loyalty did not depend upon color. Help from the slaves was constitutional, and justified by historical precedents. An appeal to the slaves should be tried, and he believed that such an appeal would be effectual. The slaves would be encouraged and the masters discouraged by a panic among them. The various objections to the proclamation of President LINCOLN to liberate the slaves, were that the Border State officers would throw down their arms; that side issues would arise; that there would be slave insurrections, and that the slaves would overflow the South. These questions were considered by him, and he appealed to his audience if he had not answered them. He believed that success could only be obtained through the emancipation of the slaves, as without a fire in their rear, a united people could not be conquered. The proclamation, he continued, was a herald of peace, and emancipation the best general. Force alone could not conquer without ideas, and for the sake of peace he now plead for freedom. If the instincts of freedom did not prompt the support of emancipation, the command of the Almighty, to "Let His people go free," should have an effect. The conclusion that he (SUMNER) came to was, that by emancipation the war was changed in its character but not in its object, and that it was a war for all mankind.

Mr. SUMNER spoke about two hours, and was frequently applauded and subjected to occasional interruptions from his opponents.

Upon the conclusion of his speech, a loud call was made for GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, who with many of his friends were present.

Mr. TRAIN took the platform, and, after refusing to yield it, was carried off by the Police, who were in attendance.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 6—P. M.

The proposed meeting in Faneuil Hall, to-night, did not take place, on account of the absence of Gen. BUSTEED, detained by illness.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN, after his ejection from Faneuil Hall, was detained in the station-house a short time, until the crowd dispersed.

The Monitor.

The iron-clad gunboat *Monitor*—the original one—was expected at Philadelphia yesterday from Washington. Annexed is a list of the officers at present attached to the famous craft:

Commander, J. P. BANKHEAD; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, S. D. Greene; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, Wm. Frye; Acting Master, Louis N. Stodder; Senior Engineer, Albert B. Campbell; Acting Assistant Surgeons, D. C. Logue and Jesse M. Jones; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Wm. F. Keeler; Assistant Engineers, George H. White, Robt. W. Hands and Mark T. Sunstorm; Acting Master's Mate, George Frederickson; Paymaster's Clerk, Robert K. Hubbell. The crew numbers about fifty men.

The Horse and Accoutrements of the Late Gen. Kearny.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Oct. 6.

A dispatch to Mrs. Major-Gen. KEARNY gives the information that the rebel Gen. LEE has caused her husband's horse and accoutrements to be sent within our lines. They will be at once forwarded to her.

Boiler Explosion at Providence—Military Movements.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Oct. 6.

A boiler in the planing-mill of S. A. SWEET & Co., in Friendship-street, exploded this afternoon. The building was demolished, six persons were in it. Two of them were probably fatally injured.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. METCALF, being the first of the nine months' regiments from this State, left for New-York to-night, *via* Stonington.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, Oct. 6.

Gov. CURTIN, by proclamation, offers one thousand dollars reward for the apprehension and conviction of the wretch who, near this city, on Friday last, so brutally and inhumanly murdered the little girl, MARY ELIZABETH GERMON.

[Advertisement.]

THE TOWN ASTONISHED.—KNOX'S last offering to the admiration of the public, his beautiful FALL HAT for Gentlemen, has excited just the feeling we prophesied it would. It is nutty, stylish, becoming, and universally popular. Get a KNOX HAT without delay, if you desire to enjoy the envy of your male and the appreciation of your lady acquaintances. KNOX'S is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

THE MIASMA AND FOUL VAPORS GENERATED BY the hot sun will be far more deadly to our Volunteers than the enemy's bayonets. In the Indian and Crimean campaigns, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS were used in enormous quantities. They kept the troops in perfect health. Only 25 cents per box. Soldiers, supply yourselves. 217

[Advertisement.]

"I WANT TO BE HEALTHY, WEALTHY, HONORABLE AND HAPPY."—A Phrenological Examination of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will reveal your defects and how to correct them—your talents and how to use them.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool—C. T. Howard, W. H. White, W. Sines.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises ... 6 02 | Sun sets ... 5 34 | Moon rises ... 5 10
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 6 51 | Gov. Island 7 40 | Hell Gate 9 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ... MONDAY, Oct 6

Cleared.

Ships Neadima, (Aus.,) ——, Queenstown, Holmboe & Co.; Tornado, Mumford, Liverpool, B. A. Mumford & Co.

Barks Queen Victoria, (Br.,) Conway, Bristol, Barclay & Livingston; Thule, Norway, Anderson, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; C. A. Chase, Downey, Cardenas; Moore & Henry; Fannie Hamilton, Wines, Marseilles, Moore & Henry.

Brigs Crystal, (Br.,) Dickison, St. Pierre, G. Wheelwright; Gardian, (Port.,) De Calapos, Oporto, Hagen, Fox & Benedict; H. M. Hine, Hine, Dart, Demerara, H. & C. de Wolf; Mary Baxter, Coombs, Philadelphia, H. D. Brockway & Co.; Empress, Br., McCulloch, Matanzas, C. S. Virgin; Carmona, Wall, Trieste or Monfalcone.

Schooners Fellowcraft, (Br.,) Colbourne, St. Johns, P. Lorillard; Real Warren, Port au-Prince, Benner & Co.; Special Success, Philadelphia, H. D. Brockway & Co.; Kate Eaton, Boynton, Washington, ——; Ann Eliza, Lewis, Bermuda, Mallory & Co.; ——, ——, ——, ——.

Arrived.

[illegible]

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Laurel, Christofer, Baltimore, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Florence, (of Boston,) Wadsworth, Whampoa May 29, and Macoa June 3, passed Angier July 5, Cape of Good Hope. Aug. 18, crossed the equator in the Atlantic lat. 35 20 S., lon. 26 25 E., spoke whaling schr. Silver Cloud, of New-London—had 600 bbls. oil, bound to Cape of Good Hope. 25 months out.

Ship Piscataqua, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Weeks, Liverpool 32 ds., with mdse. to Simes, Chace & Co. Oct. 2, lat. 49 33, lon. 12 30, passed a Prussian bark,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3445. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE VICTORY AT CORINTH.

The Enemy Intercepted in their Flight by Gens. Hurlbert and Ord.

Another Battle of Seven Hours' Duration.

The Rebels Driven Back Again Toward Corinth.

They Are Again Attacked by Rosecrans and Completely Routed.

Everything Thrown Away in Their Flight.

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL GRANT, JACKSON, Tenn., October 6, 1862—12:20 o'clock.

To Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Generals Ord and HURLBERT came upon the enemy yesterday, and General HURLBERT having driven in small bodies of the rebels the day before, after seven hours' hard fighting, drove the enemy five miles back across the Hatchie towards Corinth, capturing two batteries, about three hundred prisoners, and many small arms.

I immediately apprised Gen. ROSECRANS of these facts, and directed him to urge on the good work. The following dispatch has just been received from him:

CHEVALLA, Oct. 6, 1862.

To Major-Gen. Grant:

The enemy are totally routed, throwing everything away. We are following sharply.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

Under previous instructions, Gen. HURLBERT is also following. Gen. MCPHERSON is in the lead of Gen. ROSECRANS' column. The rebel Gen. MARTIN is said to be killed.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General Commanding.

(The rebel General MARTIN, who is reported in the above dispatch as killed, is probably Brig.-Gen. JAS. G. MARTIN, a North Carolinian, who was a Captain and Brevet-Major in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army when the war broke out. He lost an arm in Mexico. Some years ago he was stationed at the United States Arsenal in Philadelphia.)

SOME DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

As yet we can only state the general results of the fighting at Corinth. Skirmishing commenced Tuesday last, and there has been more or less fighting every day since. The rebel loss is about 800 killed and from 1,500 to 1,800 wounded. We have 1,500 prisoners at Corinth and 300 on the Hatchie River and more constantly coming in.

We have taken several thousand stand of arms thrown away by the rebels in their flight. They are mostly new and of English make.

Our loss, it is believed, will be 300 killed and 1000 wounded.

Many houses in the town were badly shattered by shot and shell.

On Sunday Gen. OAR drove the enemy five miles, over hills, and through woods and valleys, the rebels taking advantage of every wood for their infantry, and every hill for their artillery. The fight lasted seven hours.

The rebel Gen. ROGERS was killed. Gen. COLTSEY has died of his wounds. Gen. OAR is slightly wounded.

Prisoners taken say their effective force in the vicinity is 65,000 men. This is probably an over-estimate, but it is certain that they have outnumbered us two to one.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The Rebels Believed to be Retreating to Hall's Gap—A Stand to be Made There.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

Gen. GILBERT with his corps is at Lebanon. It is supposed here by military men that the whole rebel force is retreating to Hall's Gap, a few miles south of Crab Orchard, where they intend to make a stand.

The bridges at Shepherdsville will be completed by Sunday. Nearly all the bridges between us and the rebels have been burned by them, and some three weeks will elapse before they can be reconstructed.

The story of the capture by the rebels, near Elizabethtown, of three companies of Ohio cavalry last week, is untrue.

LEXINGTON BEING EVACUATED.

LOUISVILLE—Midnight.

Lexington is mostly evacuated by the rebels there being only 100 remaining. They took and sent to Camp Dick Robinson 7,000 barrels pork from CRAULT & Co., packed on their own account and for other parties, mostly Secessionists.

They also took $9,000 worth of jeans and linseys from OLDHAM, SCOTT & Co., which they have manufactured into clothing. The rebels paid for these goods in Confederate scrip, unless owners refused to receive it, in which event no consideration was given.

Reliable individuals from Lexington, who have conversed with rebel soldiers, are confident that a battle must ensue before the rebels leave Kentucky. Rebel soldiers tell them they prefer being killed, or captured and paroled, rather than march over the mountains again. This seems to be the conclusion of the whole rebel crew.

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Oct. 4.

Dr. CRITTENDEN, Surgeon of the Sixteenth Regiment, returned from Kentucky yesterday, leaving Richmond on Monday and Lexington on Tuesday. He has been attending on our wounded, and in constant contact with the rebels, and is therefore able to speak intelligently of their strength, and the events of the past few weeks. He says that about three weeks ago our Gen. MORGAN, on his way from the Gap to the Ohio, near Manchester, captured KIRBY SMITH'S ammunition train, and all the supplies he had there. He also seized all the salt and flour which had been stored there by the rebels. This news, which we have not heard before, was learned by Dr. C. from the rebels themselves, and is doubtless correct.

About two weeks ago the guerrilla MORGAN started out with 800 cavalry to disperse a band of Home Guards near Irvine, but was completely defeated, and his men came back terribly demoralized and disordered. A number of wounded were brought in, and several young men belonging to Richmond, who had joined the rebel force, were killed. The Doctor saw this himself, and heard the rebels talk of their discomfiture repeatedly.

On Friday of last week heavy and continuous cannonading was heard in the vicinity of Irvine, so far as could be judged by the sound, and a bloody battle between KIRBY SMITH and Gen. MORGAN was believed to be going on. At that time nearly the entire rebel force had left Richmond. On Saturday night the Doctor saw a large number of the rebel wounded brought to Richmond. They filled the African church with them. On last Monday evening, while at Lexington, to which place our wounded were taken, he saw a number of rebel stragglers coming in, and heard from the citizens that they admitted they had been badly whipped by MORGAN, and had lost all their artillery, but one gun. This news comes directly, and we have no doubt is true. Nothing has been said of it because nothing definite has been learned of it either at Cincinnati or Louisville. The Doctor says that Gen. WRIGHT had some intimations of such news, but it was so uncertain that he would allow no publication of it made.

Of the Union feeling in Kentucky, and the conduct of the loyal citizens, the Doctor speaks in enthusiastic terms. He says that as our ambulance train entered Lexington, the citizens cheered the soldiers openly and heartily. Both BUCKNER'S and KIRBY SMITH'S Staffs were on the corner of the street, by the Phœnix Hotel, and the windows above, and on all sides of them, were crowded with ladies, displaying Union flags. Over three hundred ladies met the train at the hospital, to take care of the wounded, and supply them with everything they needed. Every delicacy that money could get was furnished in profusion. No men were ever more nobly cared for. The Doctor says our soldiers express the deepest gratitude for the generous treatment they received from the Lexington people and especially the ladies. At Paris, the Union feeling was exhibited with great enthusiasm. At Richmond, the citizens came for miles in carriages to take our wounded from the hospitals to their homes, and 300 of them were kept by the people for four weeks without a cent of compensation. The wealthiest and most refined ladies of the neighborhood almost made their homes in the hospitals, working at whatever was found necessary for the comfort of the men, no matter how hard or unpleasant.

An amusing incident is related by the Doctor of a Union lady near Paris. As the train of wounded came up, she came out to the gate with a Union flag and waved it and cheered with all her might. While she was in the midst of her enthusiastic welcome one of our guards who happened to have on a rusty grey suit, very like the rebel uniform, rode up, and asked the lady to give him that flag as he wanted to keep it. She took him to be rebel, and said, "Sir, I thought you were a Union soldier. I see you are a rebel. You shan't have this flag." And she tore it all to rags before his face. The Union feeling in Kentucky, the Doctor says, is in no way affected by the President's proclamation. The people say they want the Government and they will preserve it, let what will perish in doing so. The Doctor speaks with special gratitude of the kindness of Mrs. Judge GOODLOE, Mrs. Col. HELLOWAY, Mrs. Judge EMBRY, Mrs. GAREN CLAY, Mrs. CASSIUS M. CLAY, Mrs. Dr. SMITH, and Mrs. Dr. LYMAN.

A VICTORY IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Schofield Whips 15,000 Rebels at Newtonia.

The Advantage Followed Up.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

Dispatches received at headquarters bring intelligence to the effect that on Saturday morning Gen. SCHOFIELD advanced upon the rebels at Newtonia, a small town about fifty-four miles south of Springfield, and after a two hours' engagement the rebels broke and fled in all directions. The force of the enemy is estimated at 15,000 men. Our loss is trifling.

Dispatches intercepted after the fight acquainted Gen. SCHOFIELD of the intention of the enemy to concentrate their whole force at a point twelve miles distant from Newtonia, in which point he was pushing rapidly with the expectation of renewing the battle on Sunday.

No further particulars have been received.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

A Stricter Code of Regulations Established by Gen. Viele.

HEADQUARTERS ON THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 6, 1862.

No more passes or permits will be issued to take supplies into the country, except a certificate from the Clerk of the Market, that the persons applying for the permit actually brought supplies to town. Supplies will only be allowed for the family use of those who take them.

The pickets and sentinels will be instructed not to allow any person or vehicle to pass out of the lines, with the exception of market carts or wagons, each containing but one person.

Physicians will be allowed to pass on the same conditions as heretofore.

No person or vehicle, unless for market purposes, will come into the lines, with this exception, that should the person have came from a distance, having no knowledge of this order, they will be allowed to pass in, and their names and residences reported at the headquarters, where instructions will be given as to allowing them to return to their homes.

A picket will be placed at the Marine Hospital immediately, and no boat allowed to land there with or without a pass.

No boats except lighters with wood or supplies, will be allowed to pass the draw-bridge, going up or down.

Until further orders the daily passenger boat will not return to Fortress Monroe, and no passes will be given to go there by other Government vessels, except return passes or to officers on duty or with leave from Suffolk. The ferry to Portsmouth will run every half hour only during the day, unless a more frequent use shall be required for military purposes.

These orders will continue in force until a more general good faith is exhibited toward the Government. Unless the attempts to violate the military laws necessarily established here shall be discountenanced and suppressed by the citizens themselves, they must blame themselves alone for the consequences.

All persons are solemnly warned against attempting to pass the lines, for any purpose whatever, without authority. Ignorance of military law, in this respect, will not hereafter be accepted as an excuse for its violation. By order of

Brig.-Gen. EGBERT L. VIELE, Military Governor.

The Eleventh Ward Homicide.

CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST—VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The inquest in the case of the Eleventh Ward homicide, was continued last evening at the Eleventh Precinct Station House, before Coroner WILDEY. WILLIAM HENRY MONFORD (colored) was examined at some length, his evidence being corroborative of that published in the *Times* of yesterday. He stated that the parties under arrest were in the habit of carrying knives, and identified a murderous looking weapon, which, he knew, was carried by CLOWSON. This knife had a blade twelve inches in length, and two inches in width.

STEPHEN SHOCOLE, a detective policeman of the Eleventh Precinct, who was on hand three minutes after the alarm was given, stated that he arrested SHERRICK REID, (the party accused of murdering DONNELLY,) and that REID admitted there had been trouble, and that he struck deceased in the breast, though not with a knife.

Dr. BEACH gave his evidence relative to the *post-mortem* held on the body of deceased, and stating that death was the result of a stab made by some sharp instrument.

MRS. DONNELLY, wife of deceased, was in the room a few moments during the inquest, but left soon after the proceedings opened. About one hundred citizens of the Ward were also present.

After an hour's deliberation, the jury returned the following

VERDICT:

That deceased came to his death with a knife in the hands of SHERRICK REID, on the 5th of October.

REID was examined, and in reply to questions, said he was 24 years of age, was a cartman by occupation, and not guilty of the crime. He was remanded to the Tombs by Coroner WILDEY.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

An Entire Wagon Train, with Supplies of all kinds, Secured.

Pursuit of a Body of Rebels up the Great Cacapon River.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

The *American* has received the following special dispatch from Comberland:

IMBODEN'S entire wagon train, embracing supplies of all kinds, two pieces of artillery, 100 small arms, and 50 prisoners were captured, and Col. MCREYNOLDS is in pursuit of him up the Great Cacapon River.

(NOTE.—IMBODEN is a noted rebel artillery officer.)

AN IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURGH, Md., Oct. 7.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 163.—The attention of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac is called to General Orders, No. 139, War Department, Sept. 24, 1862, publishing to the army the President's Proclamation of Sept. 22. A proclamation of such grave momen. to the nation officially communicated to the army, affords to the General commanding an opportunity of defining specifically to the officers and soldiers under his command the relation borne by all persons in the military service of the United States toward the civil authorities of the Government. The constitution confides to the civil authorities legislation, judicial and executive, the power and duty of making, expounding and executing the Federal laws. Armed forces are raised and supported simply to sustain the civil authorities, and are to be held in strict subordination thereto in all respects. This fundamental rule of our political system is essential to the security of our Republican institutions, and should be thoroughly understood and observed by every soldier. The principle upon which, and the objects for which armies shall be employed in suppressing the rebellion must be determined and declared by the civil authorities, and the Chief Executive, who is charged with the administration of the National affairs, is the proper and only source through which the views and orders of the Government can be made known to the armies of the nation. Discussion by officers and the soldiers concerning public measures determined upon and declared by the Government, when carried at all beyond the ordinary temperate and respectful expression of opinion, tend greatly to impair and destroy the discipline and efficiency of troops by substituting the spirit of political faction for that firm, steady and earnest support of the authority of the Government, which is the highest duty of the American soldier. The remedy for political errors, if any are committed, is to be found only in the action of the people at the polls. In thus calling the attention of this army to the true relations between the soldiers and the Government, the General Commanding merely adverts to an evil against which it has been thought advisable during our whole history to guard the armies of the Republic, and in so doing he will not be considered by any right-minded person as casting any reflection upon that loyalty and good conduct which has been so fully illustrated upon so many battle-fields. In carrying out all measures of public policy, this army will of course be guided by the same rules of mercy and Christianity that have ever controlled its conduct toward the defenceless. By command of

Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.

JAMES A. HARDIE, Lieut.-Col. and Aid-de-Camp, and A. A. A. G.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

The Reconnoissance to Charlestown on Monday—The Rebels Found there in Considerable Force—Evidences that the Bulk of the Rebel Army is Moving Southward—The Loyalty of Martinsburgh, &c.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Monday, Oct. 6, 1862.

An important reconnoitering force, consisting of the Fifth and Sixth Cavalry, (Regular,) and two batteries, are just starting out for Charleston, with the design of ascertaining definitely how many rebs occupy this place. A previous reconnoissance waked up a rebel battery in the vicinity, which will be engaged by our guns to-day. Owing to the watchfulness of the Confederates, whose numerous pickets are constantly on the alert, our scouts and spies have found it almost impossible to penetrate their lines, still we are enabled to determine their movements to some extent from other sources.

I learn from the servant of Dr. FRANCISCO, Eighth New-York Cavalry, who escaped last week, that a *considerable body of them have moved Southward.* This negro, whose statements can be relied upon, was seized at the time of the taking of Harper's Ferry, hurried off with the contrabands, and made driver of a Quartermaster's wagon. On the first day (Monday, he, among others, was employed in conveying the captured muskets to a short distance beyond Charleston, where they were deposited in barns, and corn-cribs, and afterward taken on to Winchester. On Wednesday they returned to Harper's Ferry for ammunition, which they conveyed to Winchester, which was full of sick and wounded soldiers. Thursday they drove down to HENRY COSNER'S, on the Shenandoah River, and secured several loads of corn, which were taken to Martinsburgh. They remained at Martinsburgh until Saturday. When reaching Charleston, *en route* for Winchester, word came that McCLELLAN'S forces were upon them, and one half hour was given the soldiers and citizens to pack up and be over. This was on the Saturday succeeding the battle of Antietam, and shows what results might have been attained had we followed up the successes of that day. On the following Saturday Sept. 27, no enemy appearing, they were sent from Winchester to Martinsburgh with five loads of the captured guns, 200 to a load, for five hundred new recruits there from Staunton, and as many more who were expected in a few days. When in the vicinity of Bunker's Hill they were met by a courier who ordered them to turn about, as the army were moving back that way. They did so, and by the time they reached Charleston the rebel army overtook them and continued passing from an hour before sunset until 10 o'clock, the time at which he escaped. *He saw full thirty thousand men and fifty cannon pass by, and they were still coming when he left.* He overheard one officer ask another, "Where are we going?" "Don't know, *but we must hurry back, because they are flanking Richmond,*" was the reply.

That the rebels have withdrawn most of their forces from between Charleston and Martinsburgh is also shown by the result of the reconnoissance to the latter place last week, when no rebel infantry were to be seen. This being the case, we have reason to expect that McCLELLAN will cross the Potomac at Sharpsburgh Dam No. 4 and Williamsport, and occupy Martinsburgh, Shepherdstown, and the surrounding country. Should he, however, send a superior force, made up largely of cavalry, directly from this place to Charleston, I am confident he could cut off and capture all the forces above who are carrying on their depredations and impressing the citizens. They could not escape through Western Virginia or Maryland.

Several Union men, who had come away from Martinsburgh with our reconnoitering party, reached Williamsport while I was there. Among them was N. D. KNIGHT, one of the most influential and loyal citizens of the place, who was brought away outside of one of our caissons. They represent the place as filthy and full of vermin from the three weeks of Confederate occupancy. Many rebel wounded were taken there from the battle-field of Antietam. Gen. STRAWAY held command of the place and vicinity. Their headquarters are at Cushman's Mills, four miles out on the Yuscarora Road, which are kept running night and day. BELLE BOYD, recently released from Fort McHenry, has returned home, and is "around." Immediately on our forces entering the village, Adjt. SLADE, of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, who escorted the lady from Winchester last June, *en route* for Baltimore, calling to see her, was informed by her younger sister that she had gone out with Mrs. FAULKNER. Mr. FAULKNER remains quietly at home most of the time, appearing desirous of occupying a neutral position in the present contest. The rebels have destroyed little private property, but everything belonging to the Government save hotel buildings. *All the culverts and bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for several miles each way, have been blown up.* The people have exhibited no signs of wavering, but continue, as before, loyal to the old flag. Supposing that our forces had come to occupy the place permanently, the citizens mounted Union Hill, and welcomed them with shouts of joy. What was their disappointment, on seeing them retire after the lapse of an hour or more. Berkley County, of which Martinsburgh is the county seat, gave a majority of 705 against secession. It is a shame that her loyal, faithful people have so often been left to the mercy of the rebels.

The mail bearer is here for the first time to-day. The temporary railroad bridge over the Potomac has been completed and cars are run over to the village. A pontoon bridge has also been thrown across the Shenandoah. The weather is very mild and beautiful.

LATER—2 o'clock P. M.—The force sent out on a reconnoissance have just retired, the enemy were found in large numbers at Charleston. They took one captain prisoner. Two members of Company D, Sixth Cavalry, (Regulars,) were killed, JOHN EWEN and DAVID JAMES. J.

REBEL OFFICERS PAROLED.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, Oct. 6.

Lieut.-Col. RUTHERFORD and First Lieut. DWIGHT, of the rebel army, were paroled by Gen. SUMNER, to-day. Transportation to Baltimore was furnished to them.

FROM BEFORE WASHINGTON.

Movements of the Rebels on This Side of the Rappahannock.

Their Pickets Within Sixteen Miles of Centreville.

A DIVISION STATIONED AT WARRENTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

By a special dispatch from the TIMES' correspondent with Gen. SIGEL, dated this morning, we learn some interesting facts in regard to rebel operations in our front. His information is obtained from statements of rebel prisoners and deserters and from Government scouts.

Gen. Jo. JOHNSON'S corps, as before stated, is between Warrenton and Culpepper, apparently acting as an army of observation. Three divisions are at Culpepper Court-house, two of them commanded by Gens. HARLAND and GUSTAVUS SMITH, all raw troops. MUMFORD'S Brigade is between Warrenton and Sulphur Springs, consisting of nine hundred to one thousand men. Gen. MUMFORD is reported to have said that Gen. JOHNSON has been ordered to the command of the Western Army, BRAGG having been relieved.

A large force of rebels is reported at Gordonsville.

The railroad bridge over the Rappahannock has been repaired, and trains run daily between Culpepper and Bristow. Jo. JOHNSON'S force is moving leisurely across that stream, one division being now at Warrenton.

The rebel pickets are again advanced to within sixteen miles of Centreville. Night attacks upon the Union lines are becoming frequent.

Within the last eight days the number of rebel soldiers captured by Gen. STAHL amounts to two thousand.

The rebel Generals are now beginning to return to us deserters from our army, perhaps in the hope of securing the adoption of the same policy by our Government. Forty were thus returned with the last batch of paroled prisoners.

One of Gen. LONGSTREET'S Orderlies at the battle of Antietam states that the officers of the Confederate army put their loss at 16,000 in all, of which 4,000 are deserters. Before the battle they were reinforced by 800 cavalry and 2,000 infantry, of whom 600 were from Pennsylvania.

Lee is believed, by deserters, to have 150,000 men at Winchester and vicinity. The old regiments are being filled up by conscription.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

The People's Union Convention of Massachusetts.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DEVENS NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

The People's Union Convention, called to meet in Faneuil Hall to-day to nominate a State ticket, is very largely attended in numbers, but the State appears only partially represented.

Hon. LINUS CHILD, of Boston, presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The Convention have nominated Brig.-Gen. DEVENS, of Worcester, for Governor, by acclamation.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 7—2 P. M.

The People's Union Convention of Massachusetts is now quite largely attended, delegates having arrived from all parts of the State. Two hundred and ninety-nine towns are represented.

The following is the complete State Ticket nominated by the People's Union Convention of Massachusetts:

For Governor—Gen. CHARLES DEVENS, of Worcester.
For Lieutenant-Governor—THOMAS F. PLUNKETT, of Pittsfield.
For Secretary of State—OLIVER WARNER, of Northampton.
For State Treasurer—HENRY K. OLIVER, of Salem.
For Auditor—LEVI REED, of Abington.
For Attorney-General—HENRY W. PAINE, of Boston.

The Ticket was greeted with tremendous cheers by the Convention.

The Convention was addressed by LINUS CHILD, the President, Judge J. G. ABBOTT, Judge PARKER, of Cambridge, LAWRENCE SALTONSTALL and others.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon the people of all parties to support the Administration and put down the rebellion, classifying with the most infamous criminals the authors and promoters of the rebellion against the most beneficent Government on earth, and declaring and trusting that the people will never consent that one star be stricken from the constellation upon the old flag, or one pillar be removed from the temple of liberty; recognizing ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Nation, whose rightful authority and power ought always to be rigorously and religiously guarded and preserved; that he, the President, must answer to us, the nation, to posterity, and above all, to God. We make, therefore, no captious criticisms of his acts and declarations; we burden him with no party or partisan policy; we offer no conditions to our patriotism; we resolve that Massachusetts, with all her heart and soul, and mind and strength, will support the President of the United States in the prosecution of this war to the entire and final suppression of the rebellion.

The last two resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That we offer the thanks of this Convention to the loyal States of the Border, for their devotion to the Union, Constitution and the flag. We know what they have suffered. We know against whom they contended. We know the strength of their patriotism. It is firm and true; when hostile armies encamp upon their soil and desolate their homes, and we brand as false and wicked the imputation of fanatics and partisans, that their loyalty is doubtful, and therefore their counsel should be spurned. God bless Maryland for the last proof of her fidelity; God help the brave State of Kentucky, cursed to-day by the tread of the rebel army. Her people are our people; her cause is our cause, and it is our proud confidence that she will pass through the present trial with her fair fame untarnished, and while she routes those who have invaded her, will confound those who have slandered her.

Resolved, That Massachusetts responds with full heart to the acclaim with which the army received the appointment to its command of Major-Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. Let all irregular and irresponsible intermeddling with his command of the army, whether in high places or in low, by letters written in camp or Governors in Convention, anywhere and everywhere, henceforth cease.

IMPORTANT FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC

Another Attempt to Establish a Blockade.

A Rebel Battery Destroyed at Cockpit Point.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

Capt. JOB RUARK, of the schooner *Statesman*, who arrived here to-day, reports that the rebels had succeeded in placing a battery at Cockpit Point on the Potomac River, and that just before sunset yesterday one of our gunboats ran into the Point and shelled the battery, entirely destroying it. He thinks there must have been a considerable quantity of combustible material in the immediate vicinity of the battery, as a large fire was burning nearly all night.

The Captain of the schooner *Eliza Ann Johnson*, which arrived this morning, states that he spoke a schooner below Cockpit Point, which warned him not to go too near in, as the steamer *Georgia* had been fired upon, and was told our gunboats had run in and shelled the rebels out, setting the place on fire. The captain had heard firing during the afternoon, and as he came up he saw three of our gunboats lying out from the Point, and a large fire burning on shore.

Episcopal Convention.

CARD FROM MR. RUGGLES.

No one who has attended the meetings of the Triennial General Episcopal Convention, now in session in this City, can have failed to perceive the singular omissions, inaccuracies, misstatements and absurdities contained in the reports of their debates in some of the City newspapers. As one of the Lay Deputies from this diocese, I have not hitherto been inclined to attempt the correction of these numerous errors, preferring to await the full and authentic report, which will doubtless appear after the close of the Convention. The *Evening Post* of last evening, however, contains a misstatement so monstrous and so injurious, that I cannot allow it for a moment to go unnoticed.

In advocating the postponement until the next Triennial Convention of the movement yesterday made by Dr. VINTON, to rebuke the Diocese of Alabama for its recent consecration of a Bishop, without the consent of the Northern Dioceses, that journal reports that "Mr. RUGGLES *denounced* the war as *horrible, bastard and unholy.*"

I now distinctly deny, that either then or ever, I "denounced" the war at all; but, on the contrary, aver that in the debate in the Convention yesterday, while admitting the horrors of slaughtering brethren heretofore united by the ties of churchmanship, of which a most affecting instance had just been narrated in the Convention, I expressed my most earnest wish that the pending war might be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and with the whole military and naval power of the Republic, until every State now in rebellion should be reduced to submission to the constituted authority of the Government. Expressing also my confident hope that such result would be attained before the next meeting of the General Convention, I urged upon the body the expedience of postponing the pending measure until that happy restoration of peace, when the reunited Church could adjust this and all other ecclesiastical differences with the Southern Dioceses in the renewed spirit of fraternal Christian union.

The City Press surely owes it alike to its own respectability and sense of justice, not only to make the present correction, but so long as it shall profess to report the debates of the Convention, to make at least some slight approach to their true language and spirit. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1862.

People's Union Central Committee.

At a regular meeting of the People's Union Central Committee, held at their headquarters, No. 8 Union-square, Oct. 6, 1862, the following call was adopted:

Resolved, That the several People's Union District Associations of this City shall meet at the headquarters of said Associations in their various Assembly Districts, on Thursday, the 9th of October, 1862, at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to the following Conventions, viz.:

A County Convention, to nominate a candidate for Surrogate and one supervisor.

A Congressional Convention in each of the Congressional Districts in this City.

An Assembly Convention in each of the Assembly Districts in this City.

The County Convention shall consist of three delegates from each Assembly District.

The Congressional Convention shall be composed of five delegates from each of the Wards composing such Districts.

The Assembly Convention shall consist of nine delegates from each Assembly District. The election of delegates shall be conducted in the manner that may be prescribed by the several Assembly Union District Associations.

The County Convention shall be held at headquarters, No. 8 Union-square, on the 10th day of October, 1862, at 7½ P. M.

The several Congressional Conventions shall meet on the 13th of October, 1862, at 7½ P. M., as follows, viz.:

The Fourth at the Dupont House, corner of Hudson and Laight streets.

The Fifth at Humboldt Hall, Nos. 65 and 67 Forsyth-street.

The Sixth at southwest corner of West Tenth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Seventh at the headquarters of the Assembly District Association in the Seventeenth Ward.

The Eighth at No. 8 Union-square.

The Ninth at the Mason House, corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street.

The several Assembly District Conventions shall meet on the 14th of October, 1862, at 7½ P. M., at such places as may be designated by the various Assembly District Union Associations.

WALDO HUTCHINS, Chairman.

SAMUEL C. REED, LORENZO TRAGLE, } Secretaries.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Beauregard Promises to Retake Fort Pulaski in Thirty Days.

The Rebel Salt Works at Bluffton Destroyed.

A DARING EXPEDITION UP THE SAVANNAH.

The Expedition to St. John's River, Fla.

The steamer *Star of the South* arrived here yesterday with Port Royal dates of the 4th instant. Among her passengers are Maj.-Gen. HUNTER'S staff.

The *New South* pronounces as untrue the report in the North that Fort Sumter had been assaulted.

Deserters from Savannah report the arrival there of Gen. BEAUREGARD, who had made a speech to his troops pledging that he would retake Fort Pulaski in thirty days. The *Fingal* and other batteries would be ready in two weeks.

Col. BARTON with part of his Forty-eighth New-York Regiment, had destroyed the extensive salt works at Bluffton.

Two gunboats had shelled the rebel battery at Cranston's Bluff on the Savannah River.

OUR PORT royal CORRESPONDENCE.

The Expedition to St. John's—Popularity of the Emancipation Proclamation in the Army—A Skirmish—Educating the Blacks for Freedom, &c.

PORT ROYAL, Friday, Oct. 3, 1862.

I was sorry to find that New-York papers of the 27th ult. published information of a projected expedition to the St. John's River, Florida, near the mouth of which the rebels have erected a battery that has given some annoyance to the blockading vessels. There is always uncertainty about the time when expeditions set out, and particularly so in cases where troops have to be transported by water, therefore it is better to say nothing publicly of such matters until a fair start has been made, if you would avoid giving the enemy an advantage. Acting upon this belief, I omitted to send you word of the contemplated movement, and circumstances prove the wisdom of my course. It was intended to hurry the expedition away ten days before it started, and the troops had embarked for the enterprise, when an interval of heavy weather set in, making it impossible for the transports to cross the shallow bar at the mouth of the river, and, consequently, the departure was delayed until last Tuesday, the 30th ult. The postponement, though so evidently necessary, was disheartening to the eager soldiers, but the weather on the morning they got away made ample amends for all previous disappointment. It was true Northern October weather, and we all quaffed heartily of the exhilarating and invigorating atmosphere. The regiments marched to the end of the long pier with all the pomp of flaunting banners, and the "circumstance of war," embarking on the steamers *Ben Deford*, *Cosmopolitan* and *Boston*, amid expressions of enthusiasm from a crowd of spectators. Just before the transports left the wharf, Gen. MITCHEL rode down, accompanied by his Staff, and made the soldiers a brief, vigorous and pointed address, incidentally alluding to the "Decree of Emancipation,"—which, by-the-by, has been received with very general satisfaction here, not having caused a single officer's resignation, as far as I know,—and expressing a wish that he could be young again, that he might have the privilege of seeing its glorious effects upon coming ages; and as he ceased, the air was rent with cheers and shouts of exultation. A few days must bring the result of the expedition.

There are further signs of the electricity now charging this Department. Col. BARTON, at Gen. MITCHEL'S suggestion, with a detachment of his regiment, the Forty-eighth New-York, now stationed at Fort Pulaski, took the boats *Planter* and *Starlight*, both heavily armed, and made a descent upon Bluffton, on the "main," last Tuesday, the 30th, to destroy the salt-works there, from which the rebels are said to have derived extensive profit. The force, led by Capt. STRICKLAND, landed and drove the pickets, and the boats ascended the river. The rebels had two companies of cavalry at the village, but no resistance was offered, and Col. BARTON accomplished his object without any loss. The next day the Colonel, with a company of his regiment, under Capt. LEES, and of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, under Capt. GOULD, with the same boats, ascended the Savannah to within about two miles of Fort Jackson, and broke up a working-party who were sinking stone obstructions in the channel. The six steamboats which had allowed their fires to go down came in for a fire of another sort, hot and peppery, and, as quickly as possible, made for shelter beneath the guns of Fort Jackson. A battery at Casten's Bluff opened upon Col. BARTON'S party, but the replying fire silenced it after six shots from the rebels of too short a range for damage. Our boats then recoiled before the excitement they had themselves caused, so great that the housetops of Savannah were distinctly seen, sprinkled with spectators, rousing the floating battery, which descended, and which is now anchored so much lower down, that it is no longer safe for another adventure with such small boats.

Of matters at headquarters there is little to say. The present negro quarters—a long row of partitions into which are crowded young and old, male and female, without respect either to quality or quantity, such has thus far been the necessity—having become a sort of Five Points, half style, half brothel, the Major-General has ordered to be removed outside, and accordingly a piece of ground has been selected near the Drayton Plantation, about two miles off, for a negro village. The negroes are to be made to build their own homes, and as it is thought to be high time they should begin to learn what freedom means by experience of self-dependence, they are to be left as much as possible to themselves, of course, for a time, under proper supervision, in preparation for the advance of the army, when they will be intrusted with the entire charge of the islands. A teacher has been provided for them—since they have as yet had none upon this island—who will be paid from the Quartermaster's Department. Should the General see fit to extend this policy, it ought to meet with approval, for education is an "institution of police," and therefore too important to be shifted upon private associations, however public-spirited and zealous. Gen. MITCHEL is just the man to bring this complicated department to system; administration is his *forte*, however, we trust, he may soon be permitted to illustrate his ability upon other forts—Sumter, for instance.

European Steamers Arrived.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Steamship *City of Washington* will be up at 2½ A. M. News anticipated.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Oct. 8—1.45 A. M.

The steamer *Saxonia* will be up at 3 o'clock.

Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

FRANK P. BLAIR was unanimously nominated for Congress in the First District, by the Union-Emancipation Convention yesterday.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Addresses by Bishops Clark, Whipple, McCoskry and Delancey—Report of the Society—$1,500 Subscribed to the Fund.

The regular triennial meeting of the Episcopal Sunday School Union and Church Book Society, was held in St. John's Chapel, at 8 P. M. Tuesday. The religious services were conducted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cleary, of Wisconsin, by whom prayer was offered, and the 66th and 68th Psalms were chaunted. The business proceedings were opened by the reading of an abstract of the Report of the Board of Managers of the Society, by its Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Wessels, of this Diocese.

The most important facts therein embodied are as follows:

"In thirty-six years it has produced a body of literature for the young consisting of 500 volumes.

Within the last three years the Secretary has issued 149 new publications.

The Children's Magazine is issued at the rate of 5,500 monthly, and the *Children's Guest* has obtained a circulation of 8,000 copies monthly and 14,000 semi-monthly.

Sales since the last triennial meeting have been, in the aggregate.....$156,573 10
In previous three years.....98,845 19

Excess of the last three years.....$57,727 91

The sales of the last three years, as compared with each other, have been as follows:

Year ending June, 1860.....$55,404 41
Year ending June, 1861.....60,898 16
Year ending June, 1862.....40,270 53

The falling off in the present year is attributable to intercommunication with the Southern States being suspended, to which 25 per cent. of the Society's sales were made. Contributions received from all sources for the last three years have been $19,936 29, grants made $2,790 40, and in addition to the contributions, two legacies were bequeathed—one from Mrs. Silas Da Bosquet, of Grace Church, Rochester, $1,000, and the other from Mr. Abraham B. Sands, New-York, of $500. The latter is reserved towards the erection of a building for the use of the Society, provided a sufficient sum is added within ten years to justify the enterprise.

The first speaker was the Right Rev. Bishop Clark, who commenced by observing that he would not occupy the attention of the audience excepting as a colaborer connected with the Executive Department of the Society. His main object was to impress upon all the fact that this is a Missionary Society. The applications for books are more than they can supply, and hence the need of aid. The Society had gone through its trials. In the great financial crisis, a few years ago, when bankers in the Church withheld the accommodation they were accustomed to grant, the clergymen had to sustain the burden. The reverend speaker cited numerous instances of sacrifice and devotion. During the difficulties of the past eighteen months no such dark hours had been encountered as those described; yet, as the Society is a missionary, and not a self-sustaining institution, the $10,000 called for is absolutely needed, and the use made of it can be guaranteed as one of the best and greatest. The speaker concluded with a glowing tribute to the reverend gentleman who had read the report.

Right Rev. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, regretted that the Society should have to come year after year to ask for assistance. The grandest glory of the Church had ever been her care of her children. The Words of her Divine Master, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not!" she had never forgotten. The missionary feature of the Society, he said, lay nearest to his heart. The reverend Bishop illustrated his views of this noble channel of effort with apposite and amusing anecdotes, enforcing the idea that "no man preaches unless he be sent." Here was an institution that would enable the Church to send teachers to distant settlements hitherto unpenetrated by the Gospel. The speaker eulogized most warmly the class of books published by the Society, and incidentally spoke of the petty value of the criticisms of the Church. The library books of the Society are excellently adapted to their mission of instruction, as portraitures of life, pictures of human vicissitude and passion. An eloquent contrast was drawn between the advantages enjoyed in this respect here and the dearth of right instruction on the distant border. There, each of those little books carried to an humble home is a treasure, and there is no better work that the laymen of New-York can do than to assist in sending them forth freighted with joy and healing to the far Western poor. Bishop Whipple terminated his eloquent remarks by fervently thanking certain unknown friends for having sent out to his Diocese some of the little libraries of these Sunday-School books, for they had been messengers of light to the poor lambs of his flock.

The Right Rev. Bishop McCoskry, of Michigan, next addressed the audience. He said that he always felt sad when obliged to utter an appeal on behalf of any Missionary Society. In the days of St. Peter, St. Paul and St. John, there was no such need, and there should be none at any period of time. Then the faithful brought their gifts and laid them at the Apostle's feet. How hard it seemed to cherish and sustain the good efforts that are made, and yet what glorious results are flowing from the work of such Societies as these!

The beneficial operations of this Sunday School organization were most forcibly and feelingly extolled by the reverend speaker, who implored his hearers to remember that without such mobile workings the Church would be exposed to baneful influences at the very source of its life and health. Any one familiar with the thousand devices and channels through which the influence of the Church is assuaged at the West must intensely feel how important and vital are the labors of the Society, not only through its books but even in its papers, adapted to the comprehension of the youngest children. At the last day it will be found that no influence, next to the ministry of reconciliation, has done more in keeping together the children of Christ, and preserving them from heresy and ruin.

Rev. W. H. Delancey, of Western New-York, referred to the history of the Society as briefly stated in the report that had been read, and with great feeling alluded to its vast sphere of influence. Aid had come from the whole United States, and would again, for united they again would be he earnestly believed. He had no despair in his heart, but the highest faith in the destiny of his country. The Rev. gentleman then read the form of a subscription paper, which had, on behalf of the Fund, been left in every pew in the chapel. He initiated the good work by affixing his signature for the sum of $200. The collecting agents were then sent around among the congregation, and while they were thus engaged appropriate passages of Scripture were read from the desk, and corresponding voluntaries performed upon the organ.

After benediction, pronounced by Right Rev. Bishop McCoskry, the congregation was dismissed.

The Society was then immediately convened for business, Right Rev. Bishop Potter presiding. A committee of three, to nominate a new Board of Managers, was named, and Rev. Mr. Watson was re-elected Secretary, with Geo. L. Duchesne, Treasurer. It was then announced that, during the evening, $1,500 has been subscribed to the fund.

The Memorial Sermon, on the decease of Rev. S. H. Turner, will be preached by Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, at 7½ P. M., on Wednesday next, at St. Peter's Church.

The Sunday School Union will meet again, for a full reading of the report of the Board of Managers, on Sunday evening next, in Trinity Chapel.

GENERAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Sixth Day.

The Convention met again yesterday morning. The religious exercises preceding the business action of the body were conducted by Rev. William E. Ashley, of Wisconsin and Rev. Robert B. Cross of New-York, Rt. Rev. Bishop Kemper pronouncing the benediction.

The House of Lay and Clerical Deputies immediately organized, and after the, reading and adoption of the minutes of the preceding day, Rev. Mr. Whittle, of Kentucky, offered a resolution in reference to the order of prayers prescribed by the Rubric, which was referred to the Committee on Canons.

Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Michigan, who had yesterday referred to the subject, then brought up the question of the formation of the committee of nine on the rebellion resolutions, and moved that every diocese be represented on the same.

The Rev. President took occasion to declare that in appointing the committee he had been guided by a desire to secure the representation of the largest body of the Church, and had selected members who had not participated in the resolutions thereupon introduced.

Rev. Dr. Vinton, sustained the motion of Mr. Phillips, and argued that as the sense of the resolutions was opposed by every member of the committee, the latter could not deal fairly with them.

The Chairman deciding the whole motion out of order, discussion in reference thereto ceased.

Rev. F. Gardner, of Maine, reviewed the subject in a measure by offering a resolution calling for the printing of 300 copies of any documents in possession of the Secretary of the House, in reference to the General Convention of the Church in the so-called Confederate States.

Rev. Mr. Doane opposed the motion on the plea that there was no satisfactory evidence of the secession of the Southern Church. He looked forward to a day of peace and reconciliation.

Rev. Dr. Vinton, then, fervently making the suggestion, Rev. Mr. Gardner withdrew his motion.

The Secretary at this time announced messages from the House of Bishops, subject to the sanction of the Lower House—the first announcing its resolution empowering the Presiding Bishop, during the next three years, to make arrangements for any Episcopal duty that may be required, in Hayti, or any other settlement not under the Episcopal Convention; the second concurring in the resolutions, in reference to [illegible] the dioceses of [illegible] and Long Island, already described. These were received and ordered on file for consideration and future action.

Mr. Walsh, of Pennsylvania, brought forward a lengthy report alluding to the state of the Church, the support of ministers, the education of the youth of the organization, and the altered relations brought about by the Southern rebellion. He deprecated the idea of offending Southern brethren unnecessarily, and any form of prayer of any equivocal meaning. Union and Peace should, he thought, be the watchwords of the crisis.

Mr. Ruggles approved and sustained these remarks.

Prof. Shattuk hoped that the Committee of Laymen, whose report Mr. Walsh had read, would be continued.

Hon. Murray Hoffman stated his decided objection to any report whatever sanctioning any departure by the South from the established forms of the Book of Common Prayer, and hoped for the continuance of the Committee.

Rev. Dr. Vinton then brought forward, as he had yesterday said he would do, a series of resolutions disapproving any uncanonical ordination of Bishops. They also required the Special Committee to report what action should be taken to assert the dignity of the Church in cases where such ordinations had been made.

In reference to Mr. Walsh's report, Dr. Vinton, in the above connection, took occasion to say that he considered it out of order to approve the same, because it contained no resolution.

Judge Hubbard, seconded by Rev. Mr. Goodwin, moved the recommittal of the report.

Rev. Dr. Goodwin, in explaining his support of the latter motion, as for the sole purpose of setting the Church right before the world without desiring to offend the Southern brethren needlessly. After brief and desultory debate the motion on Mr. Walsh's report dropped, and Dr. Vinton urged the reference of his resolutions to a Committee of Three.

Mr. Ruggles moved to defer the subject to the next General Convention. He was in favor of the suppression of rebellion by the strong arm, but could not approve the utterance of a *brutum fulmen*—a harmless thunderbolt against a people still in arms and resistant.

Hon. Murray Hoffman advocated the courteous reference of the resolutions to a Committee to report thereon, and was sustained by Mr. Bronor, who opposed their postponement. Dr. Vinton not being present at the moment, the resolutions were, for the time being, laid upon the table.

Rev. Mr. Lampson, Rector of the American Protestant Episcopal Church in Paris, made a report indicating a highly successful progress. Much interest had been manifested in the growth of the body by the Church of England, and the number of American candidates confirmed, during the four years of its existence, had been 27; the number of marriages, 11; of baptisms, 31, viz.: 7 adults and 24 infants; and of burials, 30.

The report, which was an interesting and cheering document, was referred to a special Committee of Three, consisting of Rev. Dr. Vinton, Hon. Murray Hoffman and Judge Huntington.

The House then adopted the proposition to name a Committee of Three, to confer with a similar Committee of the House of Bishops, relative to the appointment of a Board of Missions for the ensuing three years.

Motions were made naming the next place of meeting for the General Convention variously at Detroit and at St. Louis.

Rev. Dr. Mean, adverting to the feeble attendance of members present, moved that the subject be deferred until Thursday next. Adopted.

Notification was then given of the special services to take place at Trinity Church to-day, including the memorial sermon, as advertised in other columns; and the House adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, when, after a short session, it will proceed in a body to the particularly appointed place of worship.

Trial Trip of the Steamship Eagle.

This new, staunch, and beautiful steamer, belonging to Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., designed for the New-York and Havana trade, made her trial trip yesterday, sailing from Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 o'clock A. M. A very select party of gentlemen, friends of the above firm, were on board, and all expressed their delight at the admirable arrangements of the steamer, and the excellent manner in which she manifested her very superior sailing qualities. The *Eagle* was built by the well-known builders J. A. Westervelt & Son, and was launched June 21, 1862. She is two hundred and thirty-eight feet in length, thirty-seven feet breadth of beam, and twenty-one and a half feet depth of hold—tonnage, one thousand five hundred and sixty-two tons. Her machinery was built at the Allaire Works, and consists of a beam engine, seventy-five inches diameter of cylinder, and twelve feet stroke of piston. She has two round fine boilers, with Sickels' cut-off attached, iron wheels of thirty feet diameter, and ten feet face, a hoisting engine and independent boiler, and water tanks capable of holding six thousand gallons.

The *Eagle* will easily accommodate two hundred and fifty passengers, and is capable of carrying three hundred. Her speed was the universal topic of discourse on board yesterday, which, considering that the engine is entirely new, and had been worked but two hours previous to her leaving the pier, was really admirable. She left Pier No. 4 shortly after 10 o'clock, and reached the Light-ship off Sandy Hook at 11.53 o'clock, making twenty-one revolutions per minute with only fourteen pounds of steam pressure—sailing at the rate of fifteen knots per hour. When her machinery becomes more lubricated by use, it is anticipated she will make twenty-four revolutions per minute.

Having reached the light-ship, the company was invited into the forward cabin, where a most excellent dinner awaited them, to which (amid the popping of corks that betokened the putting aside for the nonce of teetotal principles) full justice was done. Mr. Paul Spofford presided at one table, and Mr. Thomas Tileston at the other. Toasts and speeches were, of course, in requisition—the principal toasts being: "The Health of Capt. Richard Adams, Commander of the *Eagle*," "The Owners of the *Eagle*," "The Employes of Spofford, Tileston & Co.," "Look to the *West* for fair weather," a complimentary toast to Mr. West, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, happily responded to by that gentleman; "The health of Hon. Jacob A. Westervelt," (the builder of the steamer,) "Honesty, Industry and Integrity, the surest road to honorable wealth, as exemplified by the success of Messrs. Spofford & Tileston." All these toasts were appropriately responded to, Mr. Tileston being exceedingly happy in his response, which he interspersed with anecdotes that kept the tables in a roar of laughter. We are sorry that want of space compels us to omit a summary of the responses. The steamer made her landing at Pier No. 4 at 2½ o'clock P. M., having been only four and a half hours in going to the light-ship and returning, (including all delays.) The cabins of the *Eagle* are splendidly fitted up, and the ventilation of the vessel superior to that of any steamer now on the Atlantic waters. Capt. Richard Adams, her Commander, has been in the employ of S. & T. for about thirty years, and is a prudent and highly capable officer. The *Eagle* makes her first voyage on Saturday next, and all the berths for that and the two succeeding voyages are already engaged. We wish the steamer and her owners all possible success.

The Late Col. Mathewson—Arrangements for his Funeral.

A meeting of Californians was held at the Astor House yesterday, to make arrangements for the funeral of the late Col. Matszwson, of the California Regiment, who received his death wounds at the battle of South Mountain. Hon. F. P. Low was appointed Chairman, and Henry Thompson, Esq., Secretary. Mr. Stetson read a note from Major-Gen. Sandford, stating that he had ordered out the Seventy-First Regiment as an escort to attend the funeral, and requesting that the funeral might be postponed till Thursday, the 9th inst., at 3 P. M. The meeting voted to postpone the funeral accordingly. Mr. Macomber appeared as the representative of the officers of the Greene-street M. E. Church, of which Col. Mathewson was formerly an honored and highly-respected member, and tendered the use of that church for the funeral ceremonies, which was accepted. The following gentlemen were then selected: Gen. John C. Fremont, Hon. C. K. Garrison, Gen. James S. Ellis, Hon. F. F. Low, Geo Wilkes, Hon. Samuel B. Smith, Hon. E. F. Burtos, Henry Thompson and Dr. Eugene Cruwell. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Board of Aldermen, then in session, and, through them, invite the Common Council to attend the funeral. A committee, consisting of Geo. Wilkes, Henry Thompson and Hon. S. B. Smith, was appointed to draft suitable resolutions, to be forwarded with the body to the family of the deceased (a wife and four children) now in California. A resolution was adopted, requesting the Rev. Mr. Ewer, who was an intimate friend of the late Colonel in California, to assist in the services at the church.

Col. Mathewson at the time of his death was Acting Brigadier-General of Gen. Newton's Brigade, Slocum's Division. His body was accompanied to this City by a regimental detail, under the command of Capt. Ross A. Fisher, and consisting of himself, Lieut. P. Stanley, Surgeon Wm. B. Little, and Sergts. Wm. R. Evans, Thomas Burns, and Thomas Fitzsimmons. Lieut. Stanley, who has charge of the body, which is lying in state at the Governor's Room in the City Hall, served in the Mexican War in a South Carolina regiment, under Col. Pierce Butler. He still wears a medal given him for gallant conduct in that service, bearing the stamp of the Palmetto, the bearded emblem of that State that inaugurated the rebellion.

Trotting at Fashion Course.

A trotting match for $2,500, which was made six months ago between the owners of the black stallion *Henry Clay*, 9 years, and the sorrel stallion *Shepherd F. Knapp*, 5 years, took place yesterday on the Fashion Pleasure Ground Association Course.

The day was most propitious and the track in fine order, everything being favorable for bringing out the greatest speed of these fine horses. *Henry Clay* went to a wagon, which, with the driver, D. Tallman, weiged 325 pounds. *Shepherd Knapp* went to sulky with Hiram Woodruff as driver, and the match was for mile heats, best three in five. Upon being called up by the judges *Knapp* showed evident signs of lameness, and the betting—which had been slightly in favor of *Henry Clay*—took the largest odds in his favor of 100 to 40.

First Heat.—After three attempts, an even start was effected. *Knapp* having the inside, and leading by a length at the turn, and by three lengths before reaching the quarter-pole. Here Tallman began to reduce the gap, and at the judges' old stand had lapped Hiram's sorrel, and shook him clear at the half mile, increasing his lead to six lengths as they swung into the home stretch, finally coming in an easy winner by several lengths, without making a break. The sorrel broke for some distance on the home stretch. Time, 2:39.

Second Heat.—*Clay* went to the quarter pole, with *Knapp* lapping him. *Clay* then shook *Shepherd* off, and increased his lead gradually, winning easily by five lengths, in 2:38.

Third Heat—Knapp was left by *Clay* just after starting, and lost a couple of lengths in going round the first turn, and never had a show of winning. Bets had been offered previous to starting at 4 to 1 that *Clay* would win the heat, which he did easily in 2:42¼.

There was but a moderate attendance, and that was very quiet.

RECAPITULATION.

D. Tallman names br. s. *Henry Clay*, to 325 lbs. wagon			1 1 1
H. Woodruff names s. s. *Shepherd F. Knapp*, to sulky			2 2 2
TIME:	¼ Mile.	½ Mile.	¾ Mile.	Mile.
First heat	.41	1.18	1:57	2:39
Second heat	.38	1.16	1.56	2.38
Third heat	.40¾	1:19¾	—	2:42¾

The Naugatuck Ready for Service.

The United States iron-clad gunboat *Naugatuck* is now ready for active service again. She is at present at the wharf foot of Eleventh-street, East River, where she was removed from Hoboken some time since to undergo repairs, but will return to her old berth on to-morrow or Thursday to take in provisions and stores for her future cruise.

The *Naugatuck*, it will be remembered, suffered very severe damage internally from the explosion of her immense gun at Fort Darling. The deck was torn in several places, and splinters knocked out of the hull here and there. Her machinery, too, was out of order, so that on her arrival in New-York, there was quite a large amount of work to be done on her. It is all about finished now, however, and when our reporter visited her yesterday, the berth for the new gun, which is to replace the one that burst, was receiving its finishing touches.

The old piece used by the *Naugatuck* was a 100-pounder, or thereabout. It has been, we believe, condemned, and will be replaced by an entirely new piece of ordnance, which is said to be able to throw 50 pounds more of shot than its predecessor. Besides this extraordinary cannon there are two medium sized rifles on board, which can do first-rate service when circumstances favor their use. She will have a crew of 30 men, of whom some fine-looking fellows are on board.

The general appearance of this singular looking craft has been much improved since her visit to New-York. The cabin, engine-room, deck and crew's quarters, are in better trim than before, and were it even advisable to sink the whole of them temporarily, as they are intended to be sunk in a hot battle, there would be breathing facilities for a considerable time. Orders to send the vessel to sea will be looked for any moment after her condition is reported to the Navy Department. She now only awaits her guns and a few trifling rubs of the finishing brush. Her destination is, of course, a mystery. A list of the officers to go out on her next trip is as follows:

Captain—John Wilson.
Chief Engineer—Thomas Lingle.
Second Lieutenant—Edward Morton.
Boatswain—Thomas Steele.
Quartermaster—James Alexander.
Second Engineer—Joseph White.
Gunner—Peter Dixon.

Society for the Increase of the Ministry.

One of the largest and most interesting meetings in connection with the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, was that in behalf of the above above-named Society, held in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening last. The spacious church was filled to its utmost capacity by a congregation deeply interested in the proceedings of the society. The chancel was filled with bishops and clergy, including many officers of the Society and in the congregation were its friends, clerical and lay, from many parts of the Church. The venerable and apostolic pioneer of the church in the Northwest, Bishop Kemper, presided and with him were his successors and coadjutors, Bishops Whipple, of Minnesota and Talbot, Missionary bishop of the Northwest. Bishop Williams, of Connecticut was also present and opened the meeting with appropriate prayers. After the singing of a psalm, bishop Kemper introduced the object of the meeting, and explained the character of the Society, which is an institution organized for the purpose of encouraging goodly and talented young men to enter the Ministry and to provide means for the education of such as need assistance.

Bishop Kemper was followed in addresses by Bishops Williams, Talbot and Whipple, and by Rev. Dr. Clark, of Connecticut, who eloquently urged the claims of the Society, and commended its objects to the earnest prayers and the liberal support of the Church. The music on the occasion was of the most appropriate character, and was participated in heartily by the whole congregation. The collection taken up at the close of the services was large, and the success of the meeting in every respect was such as greatly to encourage the friends of the cause.

New-York Philharmonic Society.—The first public rehearsal of the New-York Philharmonic Society takes place next Saturday afternoon at Irving Hall. This rehearsal inaugurates the Philharmonic's twenty-first season, and it is safe to say the Society was never in a more prosperous and promising condition than it is at present. It is the only musical association in the City which is distinctively American in character; other organizations—the Arion and Liederkrana, for instance—being almost exclusively German. Its object is the cultivation of American music, and its managers, whilst reproducing the best works of European masters, and offering engagements to foreign vocal and instrumental performers of acknowledged merit, desires especially to encourage the efforts of native artists and composers.

German Opera at Wallack's Theatre.—If Italian Opera is destined, as it seems to be, to lead a precarious and exciting life at the Academy during the war, German opera is making itself quietly comfortable in its snug quarters at Wallack's Theatre. It is not so long since Fashion followed Mr. Wallack to Thirteenth-street that she can have forgotten her way to that charming little "temple of the muses" which was for years her favorite haunt. If she will but turn her steps that way at present we can assure her she will find her reward in the opportunity of hearing opera sung less for show than for love. The German must at least be admitted this musical merit: that they do with the heart whatever they do, and believe the divine art of Beethoven, Mozart, Mendelssohn and Meyerbeer exist for more elevated purposes than to put lazy people agreeably to sleep or attract crowds to a bazaar. Carl Anschutz presides over the orchestra of this Teutonic organization which is a sufficient guarantee that it is an orchestra and not an orgie of independent fiddlescrapers. The duties of prima donna devolve upon Mme. Rotter, and those of tenor upon Herr Weinlich. Naturally the strength of the company will not permit it to attempt grand opera, or even the higher range of strictly German composition—but if it will but do well what it does attempt, we shall all be the gainers by this sensible and so far successful enterprise.

A Map of the Washoe Mines.

We have received a new map of the Washoe Silver region in Nevada Territory, published by H. H. Bancroft & Co., of San Francisco. During this dearth of silver it is very pleasant to have spread before one's eyes a broad expanse of country, where the precious metal lurks in virgin coyness beneath the earth's green veil, throwing out shy indications of its presence, and only waiting to be wooed and won by some bold miner. It is rather an aggravation, however, to know that the silver is fenced in by proprietary claims, and stands to the public at large in the light of an "imagined" thereof, or, rather, an actual bride, as principled treasure which men may admire at a distance, but cannot "obey" without breaking a divine commandment, cannot walk off with without becoming amenable to human law and vengeance—knowing, in fact, that all cradles in that vicinity must be rocked by the rightful proprietor alone. The map is for sale in this City, and may be had of Mr. J. H. Colton, at No. 172 William-street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

New-York Historical Society.—Mr. John M. Macdonald, of Flushing, L. I., read a paper on "The Operations and Skirmishes of the British and American Armies in the County of Westchester, during the Autumn of '76, before the Battle of White Plains," at the meeting of this Society last evening. The Gallery of Art of this time-honored Society has recently been enriched by the deposit of several of the finest pictures of our best artists. Among them are Church's "New-England Scenes," Huntington's "Counterfeit Note," and the gems of the last Academy exhibition—Gray's "Apple of Discord," Kensett's "Indian Summer," Cassilear's "Swiss Lake," Husband's "Head of the Lake," Cropsey's "Study of Brambles," Hennessy's "Morning Prayer," S. Johnson's "Warming her Hands," Gut's "School Troubles," and others.

Committee on National Affairs.—This Committee—Alderman Farley presiding—gave another hearing on this subject yesterday afternoon, when brief remarks were made by Hon. Theodore E. Tomlinson, Gen. Hall, Col. Roome, and Mr. George W. Morton, all favoring the idea that the Common Council should take steps to prepare the City against a surprised attack, and encourage local military organization. Mr. Tomlinson thought it would be improper to leave arms permanently in the possession of the citizens, when not in legitimate use, but to store them where they could be readily obtained by the proper authorities, and yet be secure from the reach of violent mobs. The working model of a cannon, designed to concentrate a quadrupled fire upon the projectile, by connecting the latter with the charges by four rods, was exhibited and explained. The Artillery Inspector of Gen. Franklin's Staff, who chanced to be present for a few minutes, and who was unknown to any of the other gentlemen present, privately remarked that the principle upon which the invention rests had so far failed to establish itself, but he believed it was worthy of further experiments. The Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Saving the Children.—Yesterday afternoon a company of thirty well-dressed, fine-looking children from the Children's Aid Society, left the City for the West under the charge of Mr. H. Feidgen. It is cheering to know that amid the horrors of the war the poor children, many of whom have been made orphans by it, are not forgotten. The kind-hearted people of the West still extend the warmest welcome to the *protegés* of the Children's Aid Society, and the numerous letters received from the boys and girls show how well they have been provided for in their new homes. Several young girls from the Girls' Lodging House, No. 205 Canal-street, accompanied the party, about the happiest of the happy family.

General Sessions.—In the General Sessions yesterday, Peter Hauser pleaded guilty to a second offence of grand larceny, in stealing a silver watch valued at $8, from the person of Joseph Contes. Hauser was remanded for Friday, 10th, when he will receive sentence. Francis Murphy was tried on an indictment for grand larceny of money from one Neil McDougall, and acquitted.

An application was made to the Recorder on behalf of Daniel C. Stoker, lately committed by the District Attorney as a principal in the Indiana stock forgeries, to admit the prisoner to bail. The court fixed the amount of bail at $10,000, $5,000 on each indictment.

A Shoplifter Caught.—Joseph Rothschilds, *alias* Charley Rothschilds, was arrested yesterday at the store of Messrs. Claflin & Mellen, corner of West Broadway and Worth-street. When taken into custody, he had in his possession a piece of fancy silk goods, containing fifty-two yards, and valued at $45. The accused came into the store, and said he desired to make a purchase, but soon afterward the porter of the establishment saw him with the goods in question, secreted under his coat. The porter at once notified Mr. Sanbarson, one of the gentlemen connected with the establishment, and the two caught the accused, and detained him until the arrival of Sergeant Garland, of the Fifth Precinct, who took Rothschilds before Justice Brennan, at the Tombs, where he was committed in default of $2,000 bail. The prisoner is well known to the police as an old offender.

Arrest of Capt. Burke, of the British Steamer Dispatch.—Capt. Benjamin Burke, of the British steamer *Dispatch*, which was libeled in the United States District Court for $30,000, was arrested yesterday, under a writ of attachment issued by Judge Betts, charged with attempting to run the steamer out of this port after she had been libelled—constituting in law, the crime of obstructing the course of public justice. He was committed to the Tombs, in default of $30,000 bail, to await an examination before the United States Commissioner.

Commissioners of Health.—This body find so little to do now, that they have given up the semi-weekly meetings, and for the remainder of the season will meet only on Tuesdays.

New-York County Medical Society.—The anniversary meeting of this Society was held on Monday evening, Oct. 6, at the Hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, when the following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year:

President—Alfred Underhill, M. D.
Vice-President—C. Herschell, M. D.
Recording Secretary—G. Furman, M. D.
Corresponding Secretary—H. S. Downs, M. D.
Treasurer—S. T. Hubbard, M. D.
Censors—W. N. Blakeman, M. D., T. C. Finnell, M. D., W. H. Thomson, M. D., J. L. Taylor, M. D., G. F. Woodward, M. D.

Launch.—Sept. 30, at Addison Point, Me., from the yard of Mr. L. A. Knowles, a superior bark of about 550 tons, named the *Alerta*, owned in New-York by Messrs. Pace & Church Bros. A. H. Badger & Co. She will be commanded by Capt. G. W. Gatchell, and is intended for the general freighting business.

A Felonious Assault.—John Nichols, of No. 180 Broome-street, was taken into custody yesterday, upon the charge of having committed a felonious assault upon John Casey, of No. 12 Peck-slip, whom he stabbed in the face and hip with a knife inflicting wounds of a very serious nature. The prisoner was taken before Alderman Freak, at the Tombs, and committed in default of $500 bail.

Accidentally Shot.—Morris Haley, Henry Backer, and James Carr were arrested yesterday charged with shooting Capt. J. T. Jones, of the schooner *Ann T. Jacobs*, lying at Pier No. 14 North River. The shot took effect in the Captain's head, inflicting a dangerous wound. The arrested parties were engaged in shooting at a mark, and although there is no suspicion that the shooting was intentional, Justice Brennan, upon the prisoners being brought before him, compelled them to give bail in the sum of $500 each, under the statute against the careless use of firearms.

Personal.—Hon. Fernando Wood has taken rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this City.

Neat and Handy.—Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Galt, of this City, have struck upon a plan for the assistance of our currency-mad and stuck people which is most neat and handy. It consists of an ingenious fixed arrangement of stamps in a circular frame with a linen covering, which can be used without detriment to the stamp and with convenience by the people. The cost will be but a trifle above the par value of the stamp, and much less than that of silver change.

A New Colonel of the Ironsides Regiment.—The Committee having in charge the organization of the Ironsides Regiment, have unanimously recommended, as permanent Colonel of the regiment, Mark Hoyt, Esq., of this City, and at their request, and in acquiescence with the earnest indorsement of Mr. Hoyt by some of our most eminent citizens, Gov. Morgan has made the appointment. Col. Hoyt, therefore, occupies the position in place of Charles Gould, Esq., resigned. The new commanding officer of the Ironsides Regiment is a gentleman of wealth, position, unblemished character and religious standing, and the regiment is fortunate in securing the sympathy and services of so suitable a commander. We are not informed as to his military capacity.

Lecture on Art by Richard O'Gorman, Esq.—Mr. O'Gorman appeared before a large and laudatory assemblage, Monday evening, in the hall of the Mechanics' and Tradesmen's Society, to deliver an address on "Art." It was a very eloquent tribute to the dignity of labor—of labor æsthetically ennobled—and, though an improvised treatment of a most copious subject, lost nothing of its importance in the hands of a gentleman so thoroughly cultured and so eloquently gifted.

"Up and Arm."—This is the title of a new patriotic, spirited and rapidly-becoming-popular song just published by Wm. Hall & Son.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Common Council—*The City Railroads.*—At a meeting of the Board Monday night, Alderman Belknap offered the following resolutions in relation to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company:

Whereas, The Brooklyn City Railroad Company did assent to a resolution adopted by this Common Council, Jan. 16, 1860, "to sell tickets in parcels of twenty-five, at the rate of four dollars per hundred, said tickets to be taken upon all their lines;" and

Whereas, Said Company have, in direct violation of said resolution, ceased to sell their tickets at said rate, reducing the number to twenty for $1, greatly to the injury, damage and inconvenience of the public; therefore,

Resolved, That the Hack Inspector be and he is hereby authorized and directed to arrest the conductors and drivers of the cars of said Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be and he is hereby directed to prosecute said Company for the violation of said resolution, at as early a day as possible.

Alderman Tennan, of the same Committee, to whom the subject had been referred, requested delay upon the above resolutions to order to enable the Committee to ascertain some facts in relation to the respective rights of the City and Railroad Companies, as it had been intimated that the control of the City over the Railroads had been taken from them by the Legislature.

Alderman Belknap stated that the citizens were tired of delay. They had been imposed upon long enough, and if the Board retained any control over the Companies they should exercise it.

Alderman Strong was of the opinion that if the passage of these resolutions was urged at this time that it would defeat the object they had in view, of remedying the evils complained of by the citizens; and stated further that he would oppose the election of any man to the Legislature who was not sound upon this question. It, as intimated, the Railroad Company had procured the passage of an Act taking away the power of the Board over the Railroads, then he should favor an application to the Legislature to restore their rights. The subject was eventually referred to the Committee having the matter in charge, with the understanding that a report should be made at the next meeting.

[The Law Committee had a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which the Presidents of the several Railroad Companies were present. In the course of the interview it turned up that by an act of the Legislature, passed in 1861, legalizing a certain agreement between the Brooklyn City and the Central Railroad Companies, these organizations were empowered to cease issuing tickets if they saw fit, and charge five cents fare, thus virtually depriving the Board of all power in the premises.]

The Eighty-seventh Regiment.—Alderman Strong offered a set of resolutions protesting against the action of the military authorities in disbanding the Eighty-seventh Regiment Volunteers, dismissing the officers, and forcing the enlisted men into another organization. The regiment participated in nearly all the battles on the Peninsula, and the Colonel and many privates were taken prisoners. During this compulsory absence of the Colonel—who had been wounded—the transfer took place. The President of the United States is appealed to, to restore the organization of said regiment, and permit its ranks to be filled, as an act of justice to those who have faithfully served their country. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a Committee of three, consisting of Aldermen Strong, Frasar and Lynch, appointed and empowered to proceed to Washington and lay the facts before the President.

The Small Currency Question.—A petition signed by Peter May, and many others, was presented asking the City to issue bills of the denomination of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents. Alderman Tiernan incidentally remarked that the same Committee, to whom a similar petition had heretofore been referred, was unanimously of the opinion that the issuing of a small note currency by the city would be illegal. The matter was referred to the Law Committee.

The Sewerage Department.—Alderman Strong having, at a previous meeting, intimated that a large amount of money was unnecessarily expended in building sewers in sections of the city where they could not be used for many years to come, offered the following resolution, with the view of obtaining a little light upon the subject:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and hereby is directed to report to this Board, at its next regular session, a statement showing: 1st, the amount of Sewerage Bonds issued by the city, and the dates of the several issues thereof; 2d, the amount paid of such issues and the dates of such payments, if any; 3d, the amount of discount paid on such bonds, and to whom paid; 4th, the amount of premium received on such bonds and from whom received; 5th, whether any commission or per centage is or has been allowed for the sale or disposal of such bonds, and if so, then to what amount and to whom. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Kings County Courts.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday morning by Judge Brown, and Justices Stilwell and Hoyt when the following Grand Jury was impanneled:

Edward Kent, Foreman; Edwin H. Hurlburt, Edwin D. Plympton, Garret G. Bergen, Wm. TenEyck, Edward H. Quinn, A. E. Masters, Edward Stone, J. V. Spader, Howard Mather, Wm. A. Ballou, Abraham Schenck, Isaac P. Gager, J. D. Steele, John Vanderveer, Adem Todd, Chas. G. Sandford, George Merritt, Amos Buckley, Charles M. Pennington, Lyman Mason.

Judge Brown delivered his charge, and dwelt upon the usual topics. In closing, and in alluding to the rebellion, he said that the time had now come when it was to be tested whether we were capable of self-government—whether we could make and execute our own laws. After that was decided, we had a further duty to perform—which was to protect our country against evil foes with strong arms and strong hearts, by every means within our power.

The Jury then retired, and the Circuit Court was opened, and business proceeded with. The following is the Calendar for this day, the 8th inst.:

Nos. 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.

The following notice is for the information of the Bar:

"The Special Term of the Supreme Court will be held for *ex parte* motions every morning, at 9 o'clock, until further notice. No Special Term business will be heard after 10 o'clock in the morning. The Circuit Calendar will consist of twenty causes each day. The day calendar will be called at the opening of the Court, at 10 o'clock A. M., and defaults will be allowed to be taken on the call of the calendar.

JOHN N. STEARNS, Clerk."

The Court of Sessions assembled yesterday, Judge Garrison presiding, and there being no business, adjourned for one week.

Affray and Suspected Robbery.—A difficulty occurred on Sunday between an elderly man named James McCannon, the keeper of a liquor store on the corner of Raymond and Bolivar streets, and James Dillon. The latter, who was accompanied by his brother Patrick, was ordered out of the house. They went, and on reaching the sidewalk, came to blows. Dillon, as alleged, struck McCannon on the head with a brick, fracturing his skull. In the melee McCannon lost a pocket-book containing $190. Jas. Dillon was arrested, but no money was found on his person. McCannon's injuries are said to be serious.

Military.—The camp of the Third Senatorial Regiment was, Monday, changed from the Clove-road to East New-York, the place recently vacated by the Empire Brigade. The headquarters of the Fifty-second Regiment (nine months' men) have been removed to No. 341 Fulton-street. An election for Field Officers will

Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co. vs. O'Donnell—Motion granted.

Cleary, et al., vs. Cooper, et al.—Granted for third Friday in October.

Provident, &c., of Seventh Ward Bank vs. Wendel, &c.; The Same vs. Cohn, &c.; The Same vs. Berliner, &c.—Granted for fourth Friday in October.

Allen vs. Gallagher.—Motion granted, and reference ordered to compute, &c.

Frost, &c., vs. Kingsland.—Granted for third Friday in October.

Before Justice Barnard.

Cecelia Post vs. Wm. Post.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Before Justice Clerke.

Begoine vs. Foot.—Ordered settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Dustan vs. McAndun, et al.—Case settled, papers with Clerk at Chambers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 7, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s,'66, Reg	102½	600 N. Y. Central R	93¼
51,000 U. S. 6s,'81,Con.	104½	28 do	93¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	92¾	100 do	93⅞
3,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes..S	103½	10 do	94
5,000 do	103½	150 Erie Railway	56
10,000 do	103⅝	100 do	56⅛
25,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cr.	99⅝	500 do	56⅜
4,000 Ill. Con. Bds,'70	101	600 do	56⅝
5,000 Tenn. S. 6s,'90	58½	100 do	56¾
10,000 do	58½	100 do	56⅞
18,000 do	59	150 Erie R. Pref	83½
5,000 Vir. State 6s	64	100 do	83⅝
6,000 do	64	150 do	83¾
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	56	250 do	83⅞
32,000 do	55½	100 Hud. River R. R.	30
13,000 Mo. 6s Is. to H. & St. J. R	66½	200 do	30⅛
10,000 do	67	50 do	30¼
2,000 Mis. St. 6s,c. Bds.	104½	50 Mich. Cen. R. R	86
2,000 N. Y. Central os	109	100 do	86⅛
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s	105	100 do	86⅜
1,000 Erie R. 1st M. B.	116	100 do	86⅝
1,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	101¾	50 do	86¾
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F. B.	110	50 do	86⅞
6,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M.	103	200 do	86⅝
3,000 Mich. C. & p.c. Old.	112	100 Mich So. & N. I. R. R.	45½
5,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	91	1075 do	45¾
4,000 M. S. Sink. F. Bds.	107	350 M. S. & N. I. G. S. Stk	80¾
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	105½	400 do	80
2,000 do	106	100 do	80⅛
1,000 Goshen Br. Bds.	102	100 do	80⅜
4,000 A. & T. H. 1st M.	99	100 do	80½
3,000 do	99¼	17 Panama Railroad	145
3,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	99¾	42 do	146
20,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	84¼	10 do	145¾
7,000 Mil. & P. Du C. 1 M.	101	450 Reading R.	76⅝
5,000 Pitts. F. W. & C.	2M 93	200 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	81
3,000 do	94	50 do	80 81
3,000 Pitts. F. W. & C.	1M 104	100 do	81⅛
5,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. B.	103¼	350 do	81⅜
2,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d M. P.	81	125 do	81¾
5,000 do	80½	100 do	b60 81¾
3,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc. B	60	100 do	830 80⅞
10,000 Chi. & N. W. As. B	65	100 do	830 80⅝
7,000 do	64½	100 do	83 81¼
13,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	37	100 do	830 81¾
20,000 Han. & St. J. R.	50	550 Clev. & Pitts. R.	3⅛
2,000 Lac. & W. 1st M.	106	600 do	38
34,000 Clev. & Pitts. 3M. B	90	500 do	3⅜
2,000 Clev. & Pitts 4th M	73	200 do	38¼
5,000 Ft. W. & Chi. 3d M.	74	200 do	39
5,000 do	74½	100 do	39⅛
4,000 do	74⅞	600 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	84
30 Merchants' Bank	101	750 do	84⅛
20 Bk. of Commerce	97	100 do	b30 84⅞
25 Commonwealth Bk.	88	600 Cleve. & Tol. R.	71¼
50 Park Bank	112	500 do	72
17 Ocean Bank	80	400 do	72⅜
500 American Gold	123	100 do	72½
22,000 do	123⅛	300 Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	93
75,000 do	123⅜	200 do	93⅛
150 Canton Co	17	50 do	93⅜
50 do	16⅞	100 do	b30 84¼
300 Cum. Coal Pref	14	100 do	83¾
250 do	14⅜	100 Chi. B. & Qui. R. R.	105⅞
600 do	14⅝	180 Mil. & P. Du C. R. R.	37
100 do	14⅞	50 Mil. & Pr. Du C. 1st p.	99
150 do	14⅝	25 Mil. & Pr. Du C. 2d pr.	78
30 do	15	70 Del., L. & W. R.	110⅜
50 Del. & Had. Canal Co.	111	200 Tol. & Wab. R.	b10 36⅛
25 Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	133	21 Tol. & Wab. pref.	70⅜
100 do	132⅜	50 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	60
100 do	132	100 do	61
150 do	b30 132	50 do	61½
50 do	b30 131¾	160 do	61¾
80 do	131¾	6 Ind's & C. C. Cin. R.	100
1800 Harlem Railroad	23¾	150 Nor. & Wor. R.	62
500 Halem R. R. Pref.	49		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s,'81, Con	104½	400 Erie R.	84⅜
30,000 do	104⅞	700 Harlem Railroad	21⅝
20,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Note	105⅜	500 Harlem R. Pref.	50
50,000 do	105⅞	100 Reading R.	77¼
10,000 Ohio State 6s,'60,'02	102	1,000 Mich S. & N. In. R.	46⅜
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	57⅜	500 M. S. & N. I. G. S	82
8,000 do	b30 58	10 do	81¾
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	55⅜	29 Mich. Cen. R.	86
25,000 do	56	100 do	86⅛
5,000 do	b30 56	100 do	b3 86⅜
11,000 Nor. Car. State 6s	69	15 do	86⅝
3,000 Ind. R. R. Con. Bd	97	300 Ill. C. R. Scrip	82½
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st M	99⅞	500 do	83
16,400 American Gold	123⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	41
15,000 do	123⅞	500 do	41⅜
300 Comb. Coal Pref	15	200 do	b60 40½
100 do	14⅞	40 Gal. & Chic. R	87¼
215 Pac. M. Steam. Co.	132	800 do	87½
50 do	b30 131	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	72⅛
264 N. Y. Central R.	103⅛	100 do	b60 71¾
160 do	103⅞	24 Chi. & R. Isl. R.	83¼
250 Erie Railway	58	200 do	83⅜
300 do	b30 58	200 do	83½
200 do	b30 58⅜	300 Chi., Bur. & Quin. R.	106
50 Hud. River R.	70	50 do	b10 106
200 do	b30 70		

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7—P. M.

The Exports of ordinary Domestic Produce for the week past fall off as compared with the previous fortnight, from the bad shipping weather caused by the equinoctial storm. One of the consequences is a larger shipment by the *Scotia*, to-morrow, of Gold Coin. The amount will be about $1,200,000, to which about $400,000 Mexican Silver, recently received from New-Orleans, will be added. The price of Gold has advanced to 124 ₱ cent., and Exchange on London to 130½@137 ₱ cent. The market for Money continues fairly active to the Stock Brokers, at 5 ₱ cent. The exceptions below this rate are Loans on demand on the pledge of United States securities, at 4 ₱ cent. The supply of capital on the Street, both from Banks and private lenders, continues large. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Oct. 7, since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$2,761,717	$3,0 8,8 8	$2,887,827
Prev. reported	69,755,793	96,067,241	106,710,393
Since Jan. 1	$72,519,510	$99,05 ,119	$109,5 8,220

The Stock Exchange this forenoon was disposed at the outset of the dealings to yield 1@1½ ₱ cent. on the New-York, and ½@1 ₱ cent. on the Western Road Shares, as compared with the last sales of Monday afternoon. But a renewed and increased demand for some of the Western Shares standing near the foot of the list as called at the Board, soon imparted firmness to the general market, and, after the Brokers adjourned to the Street, the buoyancy was quite equal to that of yesterday morning. There is unusual elasticity in the Common Shares of the Erie Company. The recent very rapid rise to 58@59 ₱ cent. was viewed with distrust by some of the oldest operators on the Street, and a sharp reaction was anticipated. But, after the price fell to 56@56½ ₱ cent., new orders appeared in the market, and the bidding was rapidly advanced to 58 ₱ cent. again. The Railway Bond list and the Government Securities were weaker than yesterday. But among the latter, 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds were in large demand at the Second Board, and recovered to 105½ ₱ cent. The principal decline on the Railway Bonds was a reaction in Cleveland and Pittsburghs which so suddenly advanced yesterday. The Hudson Convertibles were also 2 ₱ cent. lower. The shares of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh have taken a fresh upward start, and sold, to-day, above 40 ₱ cent., and subsequently at 41½@41¾ ₱ cent. The general market at the Second Board, and in the Boardroom after the adjournment, was very buoyant, and the excitement among buyers denoted a still further advance in prices and monetize in the speculation.

Late in the afternoon, there was increased buoyancy in the market. A further advance to 42½ ₱ cent. was made on Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and there was a strong demand for Illinois Central, on the September return of the traffic and land collections of the Company, as published in the afternoon papers. Nearly all the Western Stocks were in high favor, and the decline of the morning on New-York Central and Erie was now nearly or quite recovered. Erie closed 2 ₱ cent. better than yesterday.

N. Y. Central					
Erie					
Erie Preferred					
Rock Island					
Galena					
Mich. Central					
Mich. Southern					
Mich. Guaranteed					
Illinois Cen.					
Toledo					

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	102	Bank of N. America	100
Tradesmen's	101	Metropolitan	104
National	92	Corn Exchange	98
Commerce	97¾	Continental	90¾
Commerce, Scrip Stock	97	Commonwealth	87
Ocean	80	Importers & Traders'	98
American Exchange	97	Park	112
Bank of the Republic	91		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	102	T. H. & Alton 2ds	80½
N. Y. Cen. screns, 6s, 104		Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, convt '76	113	Chi. & N. W. first s. s. & d	92½
Erie firsts, 68	110	Chi. & N. W. seconds	80½
Erie seconds, '79	113	Han. & St. J. firsts	80
Erie thirds, '83	107	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	108
Erie fourths, '80	103½	Pitts. & Ft. Wayne firsts	100
Erie fifths, '75	97½	Pitts. & Ft. Wayne seconds	94
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '67	99	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	101
Hudson firsts '62	101	Ind. & Chi. firsts, extd.	90
Hudson seconds, 6 p. c., '85	110	Ind. & Chi. do 7 p. c.	95
Hudson thirds, '75	103	Clev. & R. I. firsts	103
Hudson conv. 6s, '67	97	Cley. & Tol. s. f.	93¾
Harlem firsts, '69-74	100½	N. J. Cen. seconds	100
Harlem seconds, '64	104½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	101
Mich. Cen. s. fs, '69-72	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	91
M. C. m. fs, s. f., '82	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	73½
C. & R. I. & P. 6 p. c. firsts	116	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	100
M. S. 7 ₱ c. seconds	97	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	98
M. S. & N. I. s. f.	105⅝	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	106¾	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	71⅝
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	99	D. M. & Tol. firsts	93

The Illinois Central Company's statement for September shows:

Sales of land	$45,451 60
Cash received for land and grain	102,733 73
Traffic, September, 1862	400,435 95
Traffic, September, 1861	289,862 30
Increase in traffic	$110,573 59

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the month of September were:

1861	$145,897
1862	130,111
Decrease	$9,786

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the month of September were:

1861	$54,639
1862	100,072
Increase	$45,433

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $827,987 39, including for Customs, $150,000; Payments, $1,082,396 44; Balance, $11,100,500 69.

The following are THOMPSON BROTHERS' quotations for Currency, Bank Notes and Specie

New-England	1-5	Free Indiana	1¾
New-York State	1-6	Kentucky	
East New-Jersey	1-5	Illinois	1 @ 50
West New-Jersey	¾	Missouri	
Pennsylvania	½	Michigan	
Philadelphia	1-5	Canada	18 ₱ ct. Prem
Baltimore	¾	Wisconsin	1½
Wheeling, Virginia	¾	Demands	19@19½ prem.
Ohio and State Bank fnd	¾		

SPECIE.

SILVER.		New Amer. Silver.	1 18@1 20
Mexican Dollars	$1 22	GOLD.	
Spanish Dollars	1 25	Victoria Sovereigns	$5 80
Five Francs	1 10	Old Sovereigns	5 80
French Crowns	1 20	Twenty Francs	4 60
Prussian Thalers	78	Ten Thaler Pieces	8 80
English Silver	5 70	Ten Guilder Pieces	4 60
Specie	1 20	Spanish Doubloons	15 50
Old Amer. Half Dollars	1 23	Patriot Doubloons	15 50
Old Amer. Qr. Dollars	1 21	Old American Gold	1 22@
Span. Quarters, Span. ⅛ and 1-16th, ₱ oz.	1 42	New Amer. Gold, 1 23½@1 24	

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Sept. 29.	LOANS. Oct. 6.	SPECIE. Sept. 29.	SPECIE. Oct. 6.
Philadelphia	$4,145,000	$4,132,000	$857,000	$858,000
North America	4,471,721	4,471,787	561,621	562,153
Commercial	5,184,615	5,240,010	1,065,000	1,064,264
Mechanics'	1,148,000	1,981,000	251,000	253,000
Southwark	2,139,000	2,181,000	296,892	296,962
N. Liberties	2,132,000	2,124,000	349,000	351,000
Kensington	1,214,198	1,266,857	199,965	199,330
Penn Township	949,849	952,436	137,366	139,278
Western	1,569,933	1,602,630	174,265	174,415
Manufacturers & Mech	1,987,758	1,991,585	373,071	371,945
Girard	1,744,445	1,671,400	145,100	145,100
Commerce	667,904	666,348	165,152	165,341
Tradesmen's	2,320,065	2,364,797	278,716	300,872
Consolidation	76,175	713,373	120,853	120,971
City	930,111	922,419	110,297	110,423
Commonwealth	1,044,009	1,057,966	146,360	146,255
Corn Exchange	650,302	655,785	76,513	76,747
Union	798,000	807,000	69,000	69,000
Total	34,859,287	34,926,163	5,440,140	5,453,718

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Sept. 29.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 6.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 29.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 6.
Philadelphia	$2,910,000	$2,940,000	$360,000	$3?2,000
North America	2,587,411	2,662,590	530,224	529,432
Farmers & Mech	4,938,815	4,755,197	167,620	162,120
Commercial	1,177,000	1,225,000	361,000	318,000
Mechanics'	1,392,000	1,398,000	402,780	417,280
N. Liberties	1,544,000	1,554,000	118,000	116,000
Southwark	1,127,985	1,172,975	54,000	52,920
Kensington	897,119	935,068	305,390	296,941
Penn Township	881,755	866,627	193,262	186,966
Western	1,727,544	1,716,278	183,408	184,165
Man. & Mech	861,130	906,076	421,785	424,200
Commerce	644,785	620,762	71,845	69,165
Girard	1,440,066	1,627,497	370,975	355,468
Tradesmen's	647,421	692,546	152,000	150,465
Consolidation	467,602	454,068	318,246	333,879
City	621,929	657,897	289,567	298,413
Commonwealth	280,534	310,223	291,965	306,060
Corn Exchange	621,000	621,000	205,000	196,000
Union	380,000	384,000	277,000	293,000
Total	24,997,926	25,419,340	5,111,474	5,095,704

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks, made up yesterday, presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Sept. 29.	Oct. 6.	
Capital Stock	$11,726,880	$11,717,935	
Loans	34,589,287	34,826,163	Inc. 236,776
Specie	5,440,140	5,453,718	Inc. 13,608
Due fm other Bks.	6,035,429	5,714,784	Dec. 320,640
Due to other Bks.	7,255,649	7,118,982	Dec. 135,667
Deposits	24,997,926	25,419,340	Inc. 421,414
Circulation	5,111,474	5,095,704	Dec. 15,770

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 24 bbls. Ashes, 7,915 bbls. Flour, 492 bbls. and 400 bags Corn Meal, 179,399 bushels Wheat, 63,951 bushels Corn, 7,400 bushels Rye, 1,930 bushels Barley, 21,5?3 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Malt, 3,622 pkgs. Provisions, and 692 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inquired for, and are firm, at $7 12½ for Pots and $7 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Sperm have been more sought after, including plain at 30c. @32c., and patent at 38c. @40c. ₱ lb. Adamantine have been salable and firm.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 2,950 bags Rio at 23c. @24c., and 150 bags Maracaibo at 23¾c. ₱ lb. Messrs. WILLIAM SCOTT & SONS sum up the week's business thus: "Sales of Rio since the date of our last report amount to 17,150 bags, and embrace 2,425 per *Jurgen Lorentzen*, at 22¾c., 3,000 per *Wilhelmine*, at 23c., 3,000 per *Traveler*, at 23¾c., 3,231 per *Undine* at 23¾c., 3,630 per *Gazelle*, at 23¼c., and 1,5?8 (half cargo) per *Chauncy*, at 23¾c. On speculation, 3,000 bags, per *Banshee*, have been taken at 24c.; also, 2,100 per *Granges* at 22¾c., and 1,000 per *Henrietta* at 22¾c. The market closes firm at our further advanced quotations of 1½c. ₱ lb. on all grades. The closing quotations are for Java 28c. @ 28½c., Rio, 23c. @25c., Laguayra and Maracaibo 23c. @24c., and San Domingo 23c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Ingot has been purchased to the extent of 750,000 lbs. at 28c. @29¾c. ₱ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been in good request at firmer prices. Bicarb Soda and Caustic Soda 5¾c. @ 5¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull and heavy, 55c. @55¾c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS.—Have been in fair request at buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request, for shipment and home use, at a further advance of 5c. @10c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,300 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 45@$5 65; poor to choice extra State, at $5 60@$6, chiefly at $5 75@$5 90. Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 40@$5 60; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 90@$7, round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 15@ $6?5 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45	@$5 65
Extra State	5 60	@ 6 00
Superfine Western	5 40	@ 5 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 90	@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping orde	6 15	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, trade orance	6 30	@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 8 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 10	@ 8 00

Southern Flour is in very good demand at buoyant prices. Sales 2,400 bbls., at $6 15@6 75 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., $6 80@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $6?5@$8 75 for very superior family brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues salable and buoyant. Sales to-day 1,?60 bbls. extra at $5 90@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand, at $3 40@$4 50 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, at $3 15@$3 for Jersey, $3 70@$4 Marsh's Brandywine, and $3?5@$3?5 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request for export, and prices have advanced 2c. @3c. ₱ bushel, closing firm at the following quotations for prime lots: [illegible] Red Western at $1 32, Red Southern at $1 32, Amber Iowa and Western at $1 35, White Michigan and Western at $1 37, and White Kentucky at $1 40. Corn is in fair demand, at [illegible] Oats are in good demand, at [illegible] Barley and Malt are quiet and unchanged. Rye is in fair demand, at 60c. @62c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in moderate request, including Canada, poor to prime, at 55c. @59c.; Western, at 56c. @59c., and State, at 56c. @60c. ₱ bushel. Barley has been more sought after to-day at rising prices. Sales, 9,200 bushels State and Canada West within a range of from $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel.

The business in Breadstuffs during the past two weeks, Mr. EDWARD BILLINGS views thus: "A combination of causes at the West is having the effect of greatly restricting the shipments of Flour to this market, and in consequence our receipts have been, and are likely to be light for some time ahead; a gradual advance has been obtained on all the better descriptions, with speech firmness, and a tendency to still higher rates. The common kinds of State have ruled easier, but not to any great extent, the condition of our trade causing a considerable range in value. Southern grades are in better demand, and not plenty. The market closed yesterday quietly, but firmly. Wheat continues to be the leading article, as the large shipments of the month past will show, amounting to 4,312,338 bushels. Prices still fluctuate from day to day, with the extent of the supplies, the rates of exchange and English freights. The latest advices from England were rather less favorable (apparently owing to the heavy arrivals and inferior condition,) still this market seems but little effected thereby, and there is much firmness generally among the receivers. The sales are now chiefly for the English market and the city millers. For Portugal the demand has for the moment nearly subsided. The trade for a few days past has been dull, and buyers have had the advantage a few cents. Indian Corn, with present freights, moves slowly, without much change in value. Rye is scarce and firm. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight, foot up, to Great Britain and Ireland, 35,260 bbls. Flour, 1,?83,?15 bushels Wheat, 221,192 bushels Corn. To Portugal, 10,060 bbls. Flour, 47,921 bushels Wheat. To Brazil, 7,?58 bbls. Flour. To the Continent, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 36,058 bushels Wheat."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1862:

From	To Date	Flour, Barrels.	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.
New-York	Oct. 3, 1862	132,992	4,054,404	512,178
New-Orleans	Sept. 4, 1862			
Philadelphia	Sept. 25, 1862	3,190	136,323	
Baltimore	Sept. 25, 1862	7,160	195,043	
Boston	Sept. 26, 1862	1,400		
Other Ports	Sept. 19, 1862			
Total		150,742	4,385,769	512,178
To about same period, 1861		71,430	1,033,292	1,511,?30
To about same period, 1860		255,194	3,001,687	222,497
To about same period, 1859		12,901	2,900	

To the Continent:

From N. Y., to Sept. 23, 1862	Bbls. Flour. 10,064	Bu. Wheat. 154,138	Bu. Corn. —	Bu. Rye. $3,992
From other Ports to latest dates.	5t	—	—	—

HAY—North River has been freely offered and purchased at 55c. @70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, at 14c. @18c. for New, and 13c. @17c. for Old, ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been in fair demand, including Scotch Pig, at $26 50@$28, and No. 1 American Pig, at $25 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LATHS—Eastern are salable and steady, at $1 10 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Has been lightly dealt in, since our last, but prices have been firm.

LEATHER—Sole has been in good request at full rates.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 220 bbls. New-Orleans, at 45c. @48c., 60 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 35c., and 420 hhds. Clayed Cuba, on private terms, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been dull and nominal; 260 bbls. Stockholm Tar were sold, by auction, at $6 25@$6 87½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—The demand has been quite active for Linseed and Petroleum at much higher prices, while other kinds have been in moderate request at buoyant rates. We now quote Crude Sperm at $1 3?@$1 40; Crude Whale at 70c. @72c.; Bleached Winter Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½ ₱ gal.; Spring do. at $1 57@$1 60. Bleached Winter Whale at 80c., do. Spring do. at 73c.; Olive at $1 40. Linseed at 94c. @96c.; No. 1 Lard at 77c. @85c., City Red at 55c., Crude Petroleum at 17c. @17½c., and Refined Petroleum at 30c. @40c. ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET WEEK ENDING OCT. 6—*Sperm*—Continues in good demand and holders firm. The transactions for the week have been mostly for the export demand, for which sales have been made to the extent of 2,215 bbls. in parcels—?00 bbls. at $1 38, 50 bbls., to the trade at $1 40, and the balance at $1 40 ₱ gallon. The market closes with further inquiry. *Whale*—There is a good demand both for export and home consumption, and prices have advanced. The transactions for the week include sales of 4,950 bbls. We quote For export, 1,?80 bbls., in parcels, at 68c., 1,800 do. do. at 70c. ₱ gallon, and 250 bbls. at an advance on 70c. For home consumption 1,000 bbls. at 71c., and 100 bbls. dark at 70c. per gallon. The market closes firmly, and with further inquiry. *Whalebone*—No transactions in this market.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

From Jan. 1 to Oct 6, 1862	Bbls. Sp'm. 15,?80	Bbls. Wh. 15,?58	Lbs. Bone. 648,?50
Same time last year	5?,051	122,015	912,?00

[Whaleman's Shipping List.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales have been made of 73,000 pieces in Providence, during the past week, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,015 pieces 60x 64, 12c., 12,000, pieces 60x64, 12¼c.; 15,000, pieces 64 x64, 12¼c.; 13,000 pieces 64x64, 12½c., 18,000 pieces, 64x64, 12½c., ₱ yard. Market very firm. Stock very small. On Saturday 12¼c. was offered for 15,000 pieces first quality 64x64 and refused.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand at advancing prices. Sales, 1,900 bbls., at $11 80@$11 90 for Mess, and, $10 30@$10 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are selling, in lots, at 8½c. @?¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c. @4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in brisk demand and firm at 6¾c. @7¼c. ₱ lb.; sales 2,100 packages, chiefly for future delivery. Lard is unaltered; sales 4,300 tierces and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 9¾c. @10c. ₱ lb. Beef has not varied; sales 145 bbls., at $14 @$14 62½ for Extra Mess, and $12 40@$13 50 for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in good demand at 12½c. @16½c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c. @21½c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in good request at 7¾c. @9¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, 400 bags East India, at $6 75@$7 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in lively request, at buoyant prices.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 1,150 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10c. @11¾c., and Cuba at 9c. @9¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The demand has been active for Oolongs, and moderate for other kinds, at buoyant prices.

TIN—Has been in fair request, including Banca, at 30c. @37c., and Straits at 35c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Manufacturing Leaf is in lively request at very full prices; sales of 817 hhds. Kentucky at 15c. @28c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 150,000 lbs., at 10¾c. @11¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., at 33¾c. @34c., chiefly at 33¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been fair to-day, at easier rates. For Liverpool—Flour, at 3s. @3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d. @12½d.; Corn, 11¾d. @11¾d. ₱ bushel. Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Cottnn, ¾d. ₱ lb.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d. @35s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s. Tallow and Oil Cake, 32s. 6d. @35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d. @13d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Bacon and Lard 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Oil, 42s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl., Grain at 12½d. @13½d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 7s. 6d. @50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d. @45s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, at 37s. 6d. @40s. ₱ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Bnosa	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 2
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 2
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 11
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 11
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 14
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 15
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 15
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 25
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS per year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—MONEY.

WINTER GARDEN—MERCHANT OF VENICE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

GERMAN OPERA—No. 496 BROADWAY—CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Brooklyn—FIRST REHEARSAL OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, Wednesday Afternoon.

MIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—CHINESE PANTOMIME—KIN-KA—THE GOLDEN EGG.

IRVING HALL—GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—VICTORIENS; OR, I'LL SLEEP ON IT. CLAUDE MARCEL, 7½ Evenings.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our reports, both in our Washington dispatches and in our correspondence from HARPER'S FERRY, are still to the effect that the rebel army is falling back from Winchester in the direction of Richmond.

A dispatch from our correspondent with Gen. SIGEL'S army, in front of Washington, gives some interesting information relative to the movements of the rebels in that direction. Gen. JOE JOHNSON, it appears, has again taken the field, and occupies a position between Culpepper and Manassas, with one division at Warrenton—the bridge across the Rappahannock having been rebuilt, and being in constant use. The rebel pickets are again within sixteen miles of Centreville, and skirmishes are frequent. If it be true that the rebel army, under LEE, is falling back from Winchester to Richmond, this demonstration of the rebels in front of Washington means nothing more, perhaps, than a movement to protect their retreat along the railroad by way of Manassas Junction.

A dispatch from Cumberland, in Western Maryland, informs us that the rebel IMBODEN'S entire wagon train, embracing supplies of all kinds with two pieces of artillery, one hundred small arms and fifty prisoners, has been captured in the vicinity of Cacapan, and that McREYNOLDS is in pursuit of IMBODEN himself up the Cacapan River. What IMBODEN is doing there is not explained; but it looks as though a part or the whole rebel army were trying to make a detour into Western Virginia—possibly to Wheeling. Any such movement will no doubt be promptly checked.

The rebels are again beginning to show a disposition to interfere with the navigation of the Lower Potomac. A schooner which arrived at Washington yesterday brought intelligence that they had succeeded in establishing a battery at Cockpit Point, and that on Monday afternoon one of the gunboats ran into the Point and shelled the battery, entirely destroying it. We have too many gunboats on the Potomac for such experiments to succeed.

The victory at Corinth has apparently been rendered a most complete one, through the vigor with which it has been followed up. The enemy in their flight from Corinth were intercepted by Gens. ORD and HURLBUAT on Sunday, and after seven hours' hard fighting, they were driven back five miles across the Hatchie River, toward Corinth, with the loss of two batteries, about 300 prisoners, and many small arms. Gen. ROSECRANS, who was at Corinth, was immediately notified by telegraph to be ready for the enemy, and on Monday notified Gen. GRANT that the rebels had been totally routed, throwing away everything in their flight, and that they were being sharply pursued. Gen. ROSECRANS' dispatch is dated at Chevalia, which is six miles west of Corinth, on the railroad to Memphis. Gen. HURLBURT was also on track of the enemy. The rebel army of the Southwest is in a fair way of annihilation.

The intelligence from Missouri, published yesterday, led us to expect the news of a battle in the Southwest soon. This news has already come. Dispatches received at headquarters in St. Louis are to the effect that on Saturday morning Gen. SCHOFIELD advanced upon the rebels, 15,000 strong, at Newtonia, a small town about fifty-four miles south of Springfield, and, after a two hours' engagement, routed them in all directions, with but trifling loss on our side. Intercepted dispatches disclosed the fact that the rebels intended to concentrate their entire forces at a point twelve miles from Newtonia, and at last accounts Gen. SCHOFIELD was pushing in that direction, with the intention of renewing the battle on Sunday.

Passengers on the North Missouri train, who arrived at St. Louis on Saturday, state that as they passed Wentzville, in St. Charles County, a desperate battle was going on between the guerrilla COBB, with four hundred men, and a body of several hundred Union troops. Heavy firing could be heard a couple of miles from the track, and it was stated in Wentzville that COBB was completely surrounded, and would be captured.

We have advices from the South Carolina and Georgia coast to the 4th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamer *Star of the South*. Gen. HUNTER'S Staff came as passengers. BEAUREGARD is reported to have made a speech to the rebel troops at Savannah, in which he promised to retake Fort Pulaski in thirty days. The *Fingal* and other batteries were expected to be ready in two weeks. The extensive rebel salt works at Bluffton had been destroyed by a detachment of the Forty-eighth New-York Regiment, under command of Col. BARTON.

Gen. VIELE, Military Governor of Norfolk and Portsmouth, has waked up to the fact that a little strictness is necessary in governing rebellious cities. He has recently issued a new code in relation to passes, and to traffic and other matters of vital importance to the citizens.

The Washington *Star* says: We understand that bonds of the Confederate Government have been *secretly* sold in Baltimore at 15 cents on the dollar, or $1,000 bonds for $150, payable in Baltimore or United States currency. We suppose the *believers* quietly buy and lay them away, expecting if they succeed they will turn out a good investment; if not, they will pocket the loss and light their cigars with them. It will be awkward if sellers and buyers find themselves in Fort McHenry or Lafayette.

GENERAL NEWS.

A large and enthusiastic War meeting was held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, last evening. Gen. DURYEA presided, and addresses were delivered by CASSIUS M. CLAY, H. B. STANTON and others.

The "People's Union Convention," of Massachusetts, assembled at Faneuil Hall, Boston, yesterday, and nominated Gen CHARLES DEVENS, of Worcester, for Governor. The attendance was quite full, and the proceedings were enthusiastic.

The Sixth Daily Session of the Episcopal Convention was held yesterday, as usual, at St. John's Chapel. The resolutions of Dr. VINTON, condemning the uncanonical ordination of a Bishop were brought up, but temporarily laid on the table. A report of the Episcopal American Church in Paris was read, and the satisfactory progress it declared was hailed with pleasure. The Convention will meet again at 9 this morning, and after a brief session proceed to Trinity Church, where special services will be held, including a memorial sermon.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday afternoon, the unappropriated portion ($30,000) of the $80,000 in the tax levy to pay interest on County revenue bonds for 1862, was placed at the disposal of the Comptroller, in response to his application. The bill of the Sheriff for official services for the quarter ending with last June, which had been vetoed by the Mayor on account of the charges for Term fees in excise cases, was taken up and passed over the veto by 11 to 1. The amount was $3,600. A lot of advertising bills were approved, and the Board adjourned till 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, when they will appoint Inspectors of Registry.

Notwithstanding the rebellion, our merchants seem to manifest as much energy and go-aheadativeness as was their wont in the peaceful days of the Republic. Prominent among these are our shipping merchants, who continue to build and fit out ships and steamers as of yore, never heeding the bombastic threat of King DAVIS, that the palaces of the Fifth-avenue and the palatial stores of Broadway will one day become barracks for his ragged and shoeless Butternuts. Messrs. SPOFFORD & TILESTON'S new steamship *Eagle*, designed to run between New-York and Havana, made her trial-trip yesterday, and gave universal satisfaction to her owners and all the invited guests on board.

The sale of the prize steamer *Emily*, in Philadelphia, has not been confirmed by the Court, and it is said that a resale will take place. The vessel was appraised at $12,500, yet she only brought $6,500.

The steamer *Lodona*, which arrived at Philadelphia some months ago, is now being thoroughly cleaned at the Navy-yard in that city, preparatory to being fitted up as a vessel of war. She is plated with iron about one inch thick, and altogether is a very superior vessel. She was built in Hull, England.

The United State sloop-of-war *Jamestown* is under sailing orders for the East-India station. She will sail from Philadelphia during the present week.

A Court of Inquiry, consisting of Brig.-Gens. W. S. HARNEY, S. CASEY and DANIEL D. BIRNEY, is to meet at Washington on Wednesday to investigate the charges preferred against Brig.-Gen. MARTINDALE.

The following is an extract from General Order No. 135, issued by the War Department: "By direction of the President, the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and the bordering Indian Territory, will constitute the Department of the Missouri, and will be commanded by Maj.-Gen. S. R. CURTIS. Headquarters at St. Louis. Alton, Ill., is attached to the Department of the Missouri."

The Washington *Star* has this paragraph: "As some of our cotemporaries have published the fact that the Government is unable to supply sufficient horses for cavalry service in this quarter, we may add that probably three or four thousand cavalry in the armies of McCLELLAN and HEINTZELMAN are at this moment practically unavailable for that reason. According to common report the Quartermaster's Department declines advancing the prices paid for such horses, from $110 to $130, delivered here. When Treasury Notes were at or near par, and before the war had used up so many horses, they were readily obtainable at those rates, but with Government currency depreciated 22½ per cent., a great scarcity of the animals, especially in this section, through the war's consumption of them, and higher prices ruling in private horse sales, as a matter of course the dealers will not furnish them voluntarily at from $110 to $130. This hitch, from all we can learn, bids fair to continue to keep the cavalry dismounted until, in the course of events, Treasury Notes come again to have something like the value of gold and silver."

The Stock Market, at the opening of the dealings yesterday, was weaker by ¼@1 ℔ cent., but subsequently recovered to the full prices of Monday, and left off with evidences of continued buoyancy in the speculation. Gold rose to 123¾ @124 ℔ cent., and Exchange to 136½@137 ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs were generally in active request, yesterday. Flour and Wheat were higher. Corn was steady. Provisions were more freely purchased at rising prices. A fair business was transacted in Groceries, as also in Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Fish, Fruit, Candles, Iron, Tin, Tallow, Wool, and Foreign Liquors. Ingot Copper, Kentucky Tobacco, Petroleum, and Linseed Oil were in brisk demand, and were dearer. Cotton was dull and heavy. The Freight Market was depressed.

The Live Stock Markets are better supplied with animals than for the previous week, though the numbers were then large. Moderately cool, clear weather favors both parking and exposing meats in shambles, and the demand for consumption is always increased at such times. The dead meat markets have been quite active during the week, which so well used up the stock on hand that butchers were quite anxious at the opening of the sales to secure live animals for an expected greater demand even. There is a brisk trade in barreled meat, for shipping to the various naval stations upon the Southern coast, besides the live animals sent in the same direction each week. In no former year has the demand here been sufficient to use up 5,200 bullocks per week, for seven consecutive weeks, nor could that number now be used, but for the demand for packed and canned meats. Beeves number 5,132 this week, or 112 less than last week. They have all been sold, most of them at a moderate advance upon our last quotations. Prices did not decline as usual toward the close of the market, and if a few more nice steers had come in yesterday they would have found purchasers. A small number of really fat steers were sold at prices equivalent to 9c. for the dressed qualities, but they were those fed near at hand, and brought fresh from the pastures. Some lots of good Western cattle averaged 8c., but so much of the stock was made up of light, poor grass steers and heifers, that the average of all kinds was not over 7½c.... Sheep are 25c. ℔ head higher, and are scarce at that. They are held back in the country on account of the advance in wool. Good fat sheep are now worth prices equivalent to 4½c.@5c. ℔ lb., live weight. Live Hogs are selling readily, if heavy and fat; otherwise they are in little demand. Even corn-fed hogs have the wide range of 2½c. ℔ lb., live weight, for poor, lean, scrawny shoats, to 4½c. for plump porkers, with well-rounded hams and thick sides, covered with lard.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.—On Saturday last, Gen. BRAGG, commanding the invading rebel forces in Kentucky, inaugurated a rebel Governor in Frankfort, the capital of the State, made a great speech on the occasion, burned the railroad bridge across the river, and *evacuated the place* with his entire force! It is to be hoped that BRAGG did not brag any in that speech of his—for the fact that our army had got in his rear at Bardstown makes his retreat look amazingly like a skedaddle, and it is to be hoped that the Governor he had just inducted to office was also inducted to the safe side of the Kentucky River before the bridge over it was burned.

Progress of the Seymour Campaign.

Our Seymour friends are not having quite as good a time with their canvass as they anticipated. They have encountered several unexpected obstacles. The changed condition of the country, and especially the altered aspects of the war, cause them considerable embarrassment. The fact is, they jumped into their partisan movement against the Government at a moment of disaster and discouragement. Reverses had overtaken our arms. Our armies had been driven back in their advance upon the rebel capital, and had been beaten in their attempt to defend our own. Discord prevailed among our Generals,—hesitation and weakness seemed to characterize our Executive councils,—and a feeling of profound despondency had seized upon the public mind.

This was the moment chosen by the Pro-Slavery Democracy to rally their forces for a combined and vigorous assault upon the Government. Every man who had sympathized with the rebellion seized the opportunity offered by the public calamities to stab the Government which was contending against it. They gathered from every quarter of the State, men who had been imprisoned for disloyal practices, men whose sympathies with rebels had been more prudent, but none the less active; men whose reverence for Slavery was greater than their love for the Constitution; men who from the very beginning of the war had done everything they dared to check its progress and diminish its results,—met for the express purpose of raising the standard of discontent and hostility to the Administration, upon which alone depended the hope of the country for the conquest of the rebellion. Unquestionably they derived strength from the circumstances of the country. Thousands, whose hearts were depressed by the reverses of the war, were ready for the moment to seek a remedy in any quarter.

The extent to which these opponents of the Government were ready to avail themselves of all these aids for the accomplishment of their purposes, is shown by the eagerness with which Mr. SEYMOUR himself seeks to force the language of Republican journals into his service. He quotes from the Albany *Evening Journal*, from the *Tribune*, and from the TIMES complaints of the Administration, and seeks to use them as arguments for its overthrow. Nothing could be more disingenuous or unworthy of Mr. SEYMOUR. These Republican journals demanded at the hands of the Administration greater vigor, greater energy in the prosecution of the war. They called for a clearer policy, for more harmonious councils, for greater readiness to strike telling blows upon the weakest points of the rebellion, for the confiscation of their property and the emancipation of their slaves, as legitimate weapons of warfare and just penalties for rebellion. Mr. SEYMOUR opposed all these demands, and denounced the Government on *suspicion* of its purpose to concede them. And yet he attempts to force those who make them into complicity with himself, and those who are seeking to cripple and overthrow the Government!

But the state of things has changed essentially since this movement was set on foot. The prospects of the war have brightened. Our armies have achieved brilliant victories, which have removed from the public heart its weight of despondency. And the Government has taken steps which indicate greater vigor in the prosecution of the war, and a clearer perception of the tendencies and necessary results of the rebellion. The public confidence in the Administration rises just as its energy increases; and now the universal demand is, that the Government shall be sustained, thoroughly and heartily, in its contest with the rebellion. The people are becoming impatient therefore of the Seymour movement, which seeks its overthrow; and unless we are greatly mistaken in the tendencies of public opinion, Gov. SEYMOUR will have serious reason to regret, by the time the election is over, that he ever intrusted his political fortunes to so desperate a venture as that of crippling the Government of his country in the midst of a desperate war.

Signs of Movement in the Rebel Army.

Rumors and reports continue to come from all quarters that Gen. LEE'S army is retreating, or preparing to retreat, southward from Winchester; and the statement we obtain this morning from Washington by telegraph, to the effect that Gen. JO. JOHNSTON is moving a large rebel force over the Rappahannock in the direction of the Manassas Gap Railroad, and that he has already taken possession of Warrenton, Bristow and other points lately occupied by our troops, does not make it any less likely. It is probably his intention to attempt with his army to capture and hold Manassas, Thoroughfare Gap, and the whole line of the railroad to Strasburgh, which, if once effected, would render a rebel retreat from Winchester to Richmond comparatively easy. Or, if JOHNSTON fails to effect this, he can at least hold Warrenton and the line of the Rappahannock, by which action the rebels would be enabled to cross the mountains by way of Sperryville, and strike the railroad at a safe point south of the Rappahannock. It seems incredible, as some reports say, that the rebels are preparing to move their whole army up the Shenandoah Valley as far as Staunton. Either of the routes to Richmond which we have indicated, and others also, are infinitely more practicable; and if JOHNSTON has as large a force as is stated, it does not seem but that the rebels might conceive that either of them can be made effective. We had supposed, however, that we had men enough in front of Washington to prevent any such attempts on the part of JOHNSTON; and as SIGEL and HEINTZELMAN are or were a short time ago, in command of them, we know that, so far as they are concerned, all that skill and courage can do will be done to prevent it. In case JOHNSTON attempts to advance any further on his present line, or even if he attempts to hold with force the positions he has just been permitted to occupy, we may soon look for an important action near the scene of our first great battle, and the scene of Gen. POPE'S unstrategical manœuvres. If he be allowed to seize the Manassas Gap road, drive our troops near them forward to Washington, and thus secure a comfortable rebel retreat from Winchester, we shall have to confess that our Washington strategy is sadly at fault.

The recent story of deserters picked up near Thoroughfare Gap, that the rebels have begun their retreat from Winchester, they confirmed by showing that the work was suspended on the fortifications that were commenced around Winchester, and that LONGSTREET'S corps was already on the road southward. Rebel officers also had confessed that they could not sustain their army on the Upper Potomac with so long a line of communication in their rear guard.

Immediately after the battle of Antietam a like story of the retreat of the rebels was announced. It was said their artillery was in motion toward Staunton. Doubtless a large movement in that direction was visible at the time; but it was unquestionably the transport of sick and wounded from the battle that was going on. The artillery, most likely, was the splendid twenty-pound Parrott guns and the Napoleons captured (spiked) at Harper's Ferry, going South to be put in order for field service again. Such guns are greatly needed and prized by the rebels.

But the present report of a retreat is more plausible, on many grounds. It may be, indeed, that LONGSTREET'S corps, if moving South, is merely going to protect the rebel line of communication and to beat off SIGEL, if the latter should attempt to flank LEE'S position. But it is not reasonable that LEE can spare so large a force and so able a leader as LONGSTREET, if he still hopes to make head against McCLELLAN. We beg our Generals to be extremely watchful, and keep the space between them and the rebels very narrow, for the country will experience a pain as if a terrible blow had been given it, if the rebel army effects a safe retreat back to Richmond. The Richmond papers, it is true, speak boldly of an advance and a battle this week. But the rebel Government moves mysteriously in all its plans, and does not thus admit the outside world into its counsels.

Florida and Texas for Free Labor.

It has been proposed to send an expedition to Texas sufficiently powerful to hold that State, and then to colonize it with free labor for the production of cotton. A similar project has been suggested for Florida. Both deserve the earnest, prompt and practical attention of the Government. They involve consequences of very great permanent importance, as well as possess the highest value as immediate strategic movements.

If Florida, by its climate, soil and productions and its adjacency to the dense slave populations of the Cotton States, is peculiarly fitted to be the home of the enfranchised African laborers, so the great State of Texas stands out in far grander proportions as the arena on which *free labor*, whether white or black, shall overturn the theories of Southern planters and kindred economists in the North and in Europe.

These latter have held that cotton, sugar and rice cannot be produced in the quantities demanded by present civilization without resort to black labor, which alone can endure the torrid heats and miasmatic atmosphere of the regions where these staples are produced. And black labor, they have assumed, will not voluntarily meet the wants of the world. It must be enforced—*enslaved*—for negroes, they contend, will only work on compulsion.

Whether this latter assumption is true remains to be seen. Florida is well adapted to the experiment. As to the other hypothesis, that *white labor* will not prosper in a climate fervid enough for cotton and sugar, and cannot be depended on for the production of these great staples, we know it is false. Texas is a present and living refutation of the theory, and we rejoice to hear that the subject is agitated of lending immediate National aid to the cultivation of cotton on a large scale in that State.

No Government bounties are needed for this purpose. No Government aid in furnishing farms, implements or labor, should be thought of. Schemes contemplating such support by the Government are born of fraud and peculation. All that is required of the Government is that which is already its duty—the restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws in Texas, and the guaranty that every free laborer, be he white or black, shall be protected in his person, property and avocation, while he grows cotton or other crops, in Texas, and prepares the same for market.

Texas is an empire in itself. It stretches north and south through ten degrees of latitude, say seven hundred miles, by a breadth of over four hundred miles. It contains an area of 300,000,000 acres of land. It is larger than the empire of France with its 35,000,000 of population; it is five times as large as all the New-England States; it is six times as large as the great State of Pennsylvania. It has every climate known to the United States, and almost every production. It grows near the Gulf the best of Sea-island cotton—on its river bottoms, sugar-cane—on all its bottoms and uplands the staple cotton of commerce—and everywhere, corn, wheat and potatoes. Its natural pasture lands, extending from the western Gulf Coast toward Arizona, are illimitable, and covered already by millions of head of hogs, horses, cattle and sheep, that are fat the year through on the natural grasses and yield of the forests. It is no exaggeration to say that Texas alone could easily raise, and almost without cost, cattle and sheep to supply the wants of the population of the United States in all time. And while thus stretching through all the zones and yielding all the staples of Southern commerce, as well as all cereals, meats and fruits, Texas at the same time is beautiful as Italy and salubrious as the most healthy country in the world. Negro Slavery is the only blight that rests upon it. This industrial curse has kept the emigration of the Northern States and Europe away, and left Texas to waste its miraculous gifts in solitude. Yet not entirely. It is known that the rare and beautiful pastoral lands in Western Texas have been invaded by a large number of Northern men. Germans and some French, to the extent, perhaps, of 50,000 altogether; and this popular is prospering by cultivating cotton in small patches, raising sheep, building factories, planting vineyards, making wine and trading with the Northern States of Mexico, from which they get bars of virgin silver in exchange for their products. This portion of the population of Texas is loyal, though now overawed by treason. Its labor is *free*—few slaves exist in their midst. Yet they grow large quantities of cotton and are only limited in their crops of this staple by the lack of facility for getting it to market.

As Western Texas is, so might nearly the whole of that vast State become. Land is so abundant compared with the population as to be at this time almost valueless. It could be bought to-day in any quantities for two shillings up to $2 50 per acre, each acre of which would net $100 in cotton at its present price. Texas alone is capable, by the proper application of free labor, (and free labor cheerfully and successfully works there,) of producing more cotton annually than all the South ever exported by the aid of its four million slaves.

The question is, will the Government send a force into Texas sufficient to disperse the rebel powers there, and protect the free labor that will gladly go thither to engage in the growth of cotton? No large army will be needed. Let the Mississippi River be opened and properly patrolled by gunboats, and Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas will be utterly helpless. A disciplined army of 30,000 men would, in three months, clear out all the rebels in arms west of the Mississippi River, and hold the finest cotton and sugar region upon earth open to the immediate operation of *free labor*. With the incentive of present high prices, there would be instant occupancy of this inviting field; and in a few years' time, an industrious, free and loyal population would hold the greater part of its area and all of its strong places, and make treason odious as it would have become insignificant and unprofitable.

Safety of Nashville.

There is, we think, a wholly unfounded apprehension entertained in some quarters of the safety of Nashville, Tenn. It is assumed that Gen. BUELL, by marching his army to Louisville and getting in front of BRAGG, left the way open by which he entered, and that BRAGG had only to move back over the same road and fall with crushing force on Nashville, now stripped of its usual defensive force. It seems to be overlooked in this view of matters, that Gen. BUELL did not leave the road unprotected that he marched over. On the contrary, not only Nashville, but Munfordsville and Bowling Green, two very strong key positions on the road between Louisville and Nashville, are held in force by BUELL'S men. From Bowling Green we had an account yesterday of reconnoissances beyond Glasgow, far east of BRAGG'S supposed route back upon Nashville, showing the Union troops to be masters of that line of travel.

But in addition to the fact of BUELL'S continued guard of the line he marched over, we have the further evidence of BRAGG'S own movements, that he has not up to this time contemplated a retreat from Kentucky by way of the Nashville road. He has diverged too far east to have any such purpose, and continues his course in that direction. He was at Danville, the geographical centre of the State, making political speeches to the people, at latest dates. His army is following, and will not stand, we apprehend, even to decide on the final course of the campaign, till all the forces are massed near Danville.

There was besides an obvious military necessity for BRAGG to make just such a movement to the east, and not toward the south. At Lexington, Frankfort, Paris, Mount Sterling and all through Northern Kentucky, toward Covington and Maysville, the Confederates have their troops stationed. These are HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S, KIRBY SMITH'S and JNO. H. MORGAN'S men, ranging toward 25,000 in number. These men must be withdrawn before BRAGG'S army breaks front to move upon Nashville or any other Southern point; otherwise BUELL, by moving east, would cut them off, leaving them north of the Kentucky River, and their capture would be inevitable. BRAGG is moving east to save this portion of the Confederate army that is north of the Kentucky, by giving them time to join him at Danville. They seem to be marching south from Frankfort and Lexington now for that purpose.

BRAGG will mass his forces probably near Danville and then determine on his policy. If the President's proclamation shall work much mischief in the State, (and we are sorry to say that there are unmistakable indications that it is doing some harm,) BRAGG will probably risk a battle and try to possess the State. If he is not encouraged sufficiently from this source, he can leave the State by two roads—one leading to Cumberland Gap, the other leading nearly south from Danville, crossing the Cumberland River near Albany, and striking directly south toward McMinnville, Tenn. It was by this route that KIRBY SMITH lately entered Kentucky—by the route that ZOLLICOFFER'S troops fled away after the battle of Mill Spring. BUELL will hardly then leave without a fight; and if they fight, BUELL'S army will hardly be beaten.

A CORRECTION.—We were in error the other day in supposing that Hon. F. A. CONKLING was a member of the Committee on Commerce in the House of Representatives, and that he ought, therefore, to have detected the swindle by which a provision was smuggled through that Committee and the House, giving to the Collector, Surveyor and Navy Agent of this port *one half* of all the moneys resulting from the confiscation of rebel vessels in this port. Mr. C. was not a member of that Committee. We understand, furthermore, that he opposed and defeated the same venal scheme when it came forward in a distinct shape, and that it finally passed by the indirect and dishonest means which we exposed the other day.

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S SPEECH.—The meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening, assembled to hear CASSIUS M. CLAY on the Proclamation, was an immense and a memorable demonstration. That spacious and elegant building was crammed to overflowing by as intelligent an audience as was ever assembled, and thousands remained outside, where they listened through the evening to other speakers.

Mr. CLAY'S address, as will be seen by the report of it which we publish elsewhere, was a most calm and sensible discussion of the subject—free from any violent perplexity, or any stirring appeals to the [illegible] dience. Mr. CLAY'S manner is [illegible] and far from being impressive. His [illegible] tion is indistinct, his voice strong, but [illegible] musical, and his style of speaking that of [illegible] man aiming to state, in clear and [illegible] language, truths that seem to him incontrovertible, rather than one who argues to convince or endeavors to excite and arouse. His addresses carry weight quite as much from the evident earnestness and conscientious sincerity of the speaker as from any special skill or force in his manner of presenting them.

Mr. CLAY embraced this occasion, as he does every one that offers, to proclaim his detestation of England, and his profound admiration for the Russian Government.

☞ We are very glad to see that the advertising of the Bank Department of the State has been transferred from the newly purchased organ of the Seymour Democracy, and given to the *Tribune*. The reports of the City Banks required by law to be published every week will hereafter be found in the columns of that journal.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 7

EXPLOSION AT HARPER'S FERRY

We have received the following from our special correspondent, dated Harper's Ferry, 7th:

A fearful explosion, from a cigar, in the guard-house, formerly the powder-house, took place last night. Ten men were burned—Benjamin Crooks, Co. B, Second Delaware; J. Lawrence, Co. B, Second Delaware; Wm. Harvey, Co. C, Second Delaware; Peter Quin, Co. D, Eighty-eighth New-York; Peter Kellhen, Co. K, Eighty-eighth New-York; Sergeant Mervine, Co. E, Seventy-second Pennsylvania; —— Edgar, Co. A, Seventy-second Pennsylvania; Jacob Street, Co. G, Seventh Michigan. All will recover.

THE REBELS RETREATING.

The opinion is current here to-night that the rebels are retreating from Winchester, with a view of returning to Richmond. Large baggage trains are known to have passed South.

FAILURE TO PURSUE THE ENEMY.

Much comment is still made in military circles on the fact that the rebels were not pursued in their retreat from Antietam across the Potomac. It is known that FITZ JOHN PORTER'S Corps of between fifteen and seventeen thousand men—nearly half regulars—Gen. COCHRANE'S Brigade, and several other brigades and parts of brigades—more than twenty-three thousand men in all—were perfectly idle, not having been under fire for a moment during the action. It is claimed that these troops, together with eight thousand men of MEAD'S Division, which he announced to be in readiness—making an effective force of thirty-one thousand men, all told—and all of them veterans from the Peninsula, should have been hurled on the retreating and demoralized ranks of the enemy, by which means Antietam could have been made a decisive victory, and the war, in its organized threatening aspect, would have been already at an end. The report of Gen. McCLELLAN is eagerly looked for, as the only means of explaining the mysterious inactivity of our troops subsequent to the battle.

THE FLORIDA COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Hon. ELI THAYER is compiling a pamphlet under the title of "*Florida*; its climate, soil, productions, resources and capabilities; also, a plan for colonizing the State and information to emigrants," which contains a vast amount of what every person seeking that latitude for a home should know. The adventures of NARVAEZ, and the romantic wanderings of PONCE DE LEON and DE SOTO in search of the fabled spring, and the no less fabled mines of gold; the buccaneering of the English; the wars waged by OGLETHORPE, by the Spaniards, and, more recently, its long and bloody Indian wars, have given to Florida a greater historical interest than attaches to any other portion of the United States; but, as one of the youngest sisters of the Confederacy, very little is known of her topography, resources and productions. Peninsulated from almost all intercourse with the other States, she lies out of the great thoroughfare of travel; and while the commerce of the great West, the Antilles, and Mexico, sweeps around her shores, they are looked upon but as so many dangerous reefs and rocks, which interpose between the ocean and unexplored swamps and everglades.

Mr. THAYER, with his accustomed energy, has condensed in a few pages an epitome of its history from the first settlement by the Spaniards, in the fourteenth century, to the present time. During this long period the State has never enjoyed twenty successive years of peace, undisturbed by hostile invasions or domestic strife. In 1842 war terminated, and the Seminoles, after a struggle of nearly three hundred years, were forced to yield to their destiny. Up to 1812 the population had undergone four entire revolutions, and, after having been settled by the European race for two hundred and eighty years, was forced to begin anew the settlement of the country.

The productions of the northern and southern latitudes grow and blossom by the side of each other, and there is scarcely another climate in the world that can vie with this in displaying such an agreeable and luxuriant mixture of trees, plants, shrubs and flowers. Oranges are larger, more aromatic and succulent than in Portugal. Plums naturally grow fine, and of a quality superior to those gathered in the orchards of Spain. The fig and the olive attain perfection. Indigo and cochineal have been advantageously cultivated, so as to produce in a single year a revenue of $200,000.

The natural resources of Florida are very great, and the State, under the control of an industrious, enterprising people, will make it one of the first States in the Union. In addition to the great staples of sugar, cotton and tobacco, there are immense tracts covered with live oak and yellow pine. Not less than fifty thousand acres of *lowlie*, arrow root, is matured for harvest, wild honey is everywhere abundant, and every variety of vegetables is to be had at all seasons of the year.

Florida is the seventh State in area of square miles, containing about 28,000,000 acres. The increase per cent., according to the seventh census 1850, and the eighth census, 1860, of real and personal property, is 219.74—which, among Slave States, I only exceeded by Missouri, Arkansas and Texas and is nearly double that of any other Slave State.

The statistics of mortality, as given in the eighth census, 1860, place Florida in the scale of health above Massachusetts, Kentucky, New-Hampshire, Missouri, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, District of Columbia, Kansas and Connecticut, and all the Slave States except Georgia, North Carolina and Maryland. By the seventh census of 1850, Florida, in point of health, was surpassed only by Iowa, Wisconsin, Vermont and Minnesota.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

Following is a list of contracts offered and solicited at the War Department and its several bureaus, during the past week, by citizens of New-York:

JOHN PYNE proposes to furnish 25,000 to 100,000 Fixed Ammunition Boxes, No. 2, at $40 each.

AARON EAMES offers Spanish lead at 5½ cents per pound.

E. H. WHITMAN & SON propose to furnish Williams' bullet at three cents per pound in addition to the price of lead and tax.

MERWIN and BRAY offer Ballard's rifles at $23 each, and carabines at $20 each.

J. T. ANDERSON proposes to furnish India Rubber army blankets, at $2 per pair.

NELSON R. SCOTT offers to furnish best Spanish lead at six cents in cond, and best English lead at eight cents, duty being paid.

AN OFFICER PUBLICLY REPRIMANDED.

According to recently-issued army orders, Capt. GEORGE H. JOHNSON, Assistant Adjutant-General, having sent a letter to a member of Congress, censuring his superior officers, and inclosing a copy of an official report of a confidential character, in relation to the defence of his post, and asking his communication to be brought to the notice of the Secretary of War, thus gravely violating the army regulations and general orders, is publicly reprimanded. His immediate Commander under the order says, is not free from censure for permitting Capt. JOHNSON to copy an official document. If any officer shall

hereafter, without proper authority, permit the publication of any official letter or report, or allow any copy of such document to pass into the hands of persons not authorized to receive it, his name will be submitted to the President for dismissal. This rule applies to all official letters and reports written by an officer himself.

GOV. MORTON.

The business of GOV. MORTON here has reference, as intimated in the TIMES of Saturday, to the settlement of difficulties in Gen. BUELL'S Department, so that the efficiency of the Union forces there may be promoted.

GOV. ANDREW.

Gov. ANDREW to-day paid a visit to Gen. SIGEL'S quarters, returning here in the afternoon.

BRIGADIERS.

The following officers have been appointed Brigadier-Generals: Col. HOBART WARD, Col. ALEX. HAYS, Col. FERRARO, and Col. THAYER.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioners of Internal Revenue will shortly issue a pamphlet, containing the various decisions which have been made relative to subjects embraced in the excise law. This publication cannot fail to be of importance to all classes of tax-payers, and will facilitate the transaction of business with that Bureau.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Com. WILLIAM WEST has been ordered to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy-yard.

Lieut.-Com. WILSON M. GUNNELS has been detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and waits orders. Lieut. JOSEPH E. FEVPE has been ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Away with Melancholy.

"A merry heart doeth like a good medicine; but a broken spirit drieth the bones."—Prov. xxii., 22.

There can be no doubt that a cheerful disposition conduces to health and long life, and where the temperament is naturally melancholic, or despondency has been superinduced by extraneous causes, exhilarants should be judiciously used to relieve the unfortunate victim of hypochondria. Ladies, because of their peculiar and delicate organization, are especially subject at certain times to depression of spirits. At these times, in addition to such incentives to cheerfulness as pleasant conversation and innocent recreations afford, it is often deemed requisite to administer a slight stimulant. But whether the remedy shall or shall not prove worse than the disease depends upon the nature of the article given. A stimulant simple and excellent in its basis, and modified by cooling, yet strengthening and balsamic herbs, like

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

is to be preferred to any and all others. In using the phrase like

"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS"

we committed an error. So far as we are aware, no other tonic resembles it. It is "itself alone," and perhaps the only stimulant of which the gentler sex can avail themselves with safety. "The blues" melt before its genial influence as clouds before the sun, and what is more to the purpose, they do not return with added gloom to redarken the moral horizon, as they are apt to do after the use of the exciltants usually prescribed in such cases.

What Dr. Johnson said of tea, but with more truth, may be said of the use of this famous article. "It cheers but not inebriates." "Whoever is afflicted with yellow melancholy," and will take it in strict accordance with the directions, shall soon look upon the world with an unjaundiced eye.

If we had not been intended to laugh, Heaven would not have given us risible muscles; and if we do not use them, but go moping about the world like Hamlet, declaiming that "man delights us not, nor woman neither," it is clear that we are not rationally and properly fulfilling our destiny. Moreover, mopes are proverbially short-lived. The saying, "a short life and a merry one," is not sound logic, if we are to infer from it that merriment and brevity of life go together. On the contrary, it is a well ascertained fact that elasticity of spirit has a tendency to lengthen our earthly span, and that even moral disease is sometimes held for months and even years at bay by the mere force of a hopeful, cheerful, never-say-die temperament. Sustain the spirit, then, with a safe stimulant if necessary.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY
HOSTETTER & SMITH, PITTSBURGH.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND FAMILY GROCERS.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

The New-York State Fair, Recently held at Rochester, has confirmed the practical utility, rapidity and efficiency of Mme. DEMOREST'S Five-Running-Stitch Sewing-Machine, by awarding it the First Premium. Papers friendly to the best interests of the ladies will please copy. For particulars, address Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.

At the New-York State Fair, recently held at Rochester, the first premium was awarded to the work of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, as superior to that of any other machine. These machines also received the first premiums at the late State Fairs of Ohio and Michigan.

Hernia or Rupture Positively Cured!!
This disease can now be easily cured by wearing WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.
Light, clean, easy. OREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.
Sent free to any one afflicted with RUPTURE OR HERNIA.
Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

A Great Victory Won.—The Grand Army of Fashion have marched upon WHITE, the Hatter, for his splendid fall style of hats, having decided that White furnishes the "ala Parisienne" hats of America. Found only at No. 216 Broadway.

Neuralgia—A Sure Cure.—A Prescription, which can be prepared by any good apothecary, sent by mail to physicians or others, on the receipt of one dollar. Address PHARMACEUTIST, Station G, New-York Post-office.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Merton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

ATHERTON—PURDY.—On Sunday, Oct. 5, by Rev. J. W. Smith, Mr. CHARLES W. ATHERTON, of New Paltz Landing, to Miss SARAH A. PURDY, of Milton.

BALDWIN—DILL.—In Monticello, Sullivan County, on Monday, Oct. 6, by Rev. Samuel B. Dod, Capt. ALBERT V. BALDWIN, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment N. S. V., to Miss FANNY M., daughter of Coe Dill, Esq., of the former place.

LYON—VAN KLEECK.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 6, by Rev. Mr. Lindsay, CHARLES H. LYON, of Tarrytown, to Miss GEORGIANNA VAN KLEECK, of New-York City.

ROGERS—SHARP.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 6, by Rev. D. W. Henry, EDGAR ROGERS to MARY A., daughter of Jacob Sharp, all of this City.

☞ Albany and Buffalo papers please copy.

STEVENS—PURDY.—On Sunday, Oct. 5, by Rev. J. W. Smith, Mr. NELSON STEVENS, of New Paltz Landing, to Miss ANNA M. PURDY, of Milton.

SHACKELTON—WEBSTER.—At Middletown Point, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 7, by Rev. Charles Webster, O. O. SHACKELTON, of Jersey City, to ANNA T. WEBSTER, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

BAKER.—Killed at the battle of Antietam, Md., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, WILLIAM LAWRENCE BAKER, First Lieutenant Company E, Fourth Artillery, U. S. A., (Clark's Battery,) a most gallant and deeply lamented young officer, only son of Hon. Osmyn Baker, of Northampton, Mass., aged 22 years.

His remains were brought home for interment.

COTTERELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, DENNIS COTTERELL, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 83 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CLELAND.—At Port Jervis, on Monday, Oct. 6, of consumption, JAMES CLELAND, aged 41 years, 7 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. H. Lippincott, No. 350 West 23d-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CURTIS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 5, ROBERT CURTIS, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his residence, No. 68 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, without other notice.

CHAPPELL.—On Monday morning, Oct. 6, after a short but painful illness, ELLA W. D., youngest child of Bartholomew B. and Mary Eliza Chappell, aged 4 years and 13 days.

Her funeral will take place from her grandfather's residence, Peter Coutant, Esq., No. 467 2d av., on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Eastchester.

"None knew her but to love,
None named her but to praise."

DOMINGO.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, FREDERICK L., only child of Ira Clair and ANN E. Domingo, aged 9 months and 20 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 8th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 255 Cumberland-st., between De Kalb and Lafayette ave., Brooklyn.

DAYTON.—In Stratford, Conn., on Monday, Oct. 6, suddenly, FRANK, son of John Dayton, of this City.

The funeral will take place at the Congregational Church, Stratford, this day, (Wednesday,) the 8th inst., at 3 P. M.

KETCHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, MARY CORNETSON, widow of Major Thomas Ketcham, U. S. A., aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday next, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 122 Madison-av. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

KELSEY.—In Frederick City, Md., on Tuesday, Oct. 7, from wounds received at the battle of Antietam, WM. HENRY KELSEY, son of Walter Kelsey, of Brooklyn.

The body will be brought to Brooklyn for interment, of which due notice will be given.

KITCHELL.—Killed at the battle of Antietam, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, ALFRED F. KITCHELL, a member of Company A, Fifty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. Vols., Dana's Brigade, Sedgwick's Division, son of A. W. and L. E. Kitchell, of this City, aged 19 years, 7 months and 28 days.

SLAMM.—At Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on Monday, Oct. 6, LEVI D. SLAMM, late of the U. S. N., aged 50 years.

His funeral will take place from the residence of John S. Pierce, No. 124 West 44th-st., at 1 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, Oct. 8. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

WILLIAMS.—Killed at the battle of Antietam Creek, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, Lieut. CHARLES WILLIAMS, of Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. V., (Irish Brigade.)

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 9th inst., from No. 44 Vandewater-st., corner of Pearl, at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends, the friends of his brother, Joseph Williams, and also the friends of his brothers-in-law, Edward Mason, William Nemmack and John Sullivan, are requested to attend the funeral. The officers and members of the Irish Brigade are particularly requested to attend the funeral of their late brother in arms.

YOUNG.—On Tuesday, Oct 7, WINFIELD, youngest child of Edward P. and Jeannette Young, aged 11 months and 12 days.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

☞ The remains of Mrs. Gen. SCOTT having arrived, her funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) in St. Thomas' Church, Broadway, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 475.—Oct. 7, 1862.
71, 47, 9, 54, 38, 45, 20, 37, 4, 13, 72, 69.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 476.—Oct. 7, 1862.
70, 67, 13, 19, 58, 15, 5, 66, 46, 61, 73, 16.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 423.—Oct. 7, 1862.
6, 54, 39, 26, 5, 16, 65, 18, 36, 25, 68, 59.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 349.—Oct. 7, 1862.
48, 50, 10, 22, 2, 56, 53, 37, 31, 38, 26, 55.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And Manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR-WORK.

PUTNAM
SELF-ADJUSTING
CLOTHES WRINGER,
Patented Dec. 17, 1861.
COMBINING SIMPLICITY WITH EFFICIENCY.
Every Family Should Possess a
CLOTHES WRINGER,
BECAUSE,
1—It is a relief to the hardest part of Washing-day.
2—It enables the Washing to be done in one-third less time.
3—It saves its cost by saving the clothes
4—It helps to wash the clothes as well as to DRY them.
WE BELIEVE IT ADVISABLE TO PROCURE A
PUTNAM WRINGER,
BECAUSE,
1—The Rolls being of Vulcanized Rubber, will bear hot and cold water, and will neither break nor tear off buttons.
2—Our Improved Method of Fastening the Rubber to the shaft, secured to us by Letters Patent, just issued, we believe to be superior to any other.
3—The frame being of iron, thoroughly galvanized, all danger from rust is removed, and the liability to shrink, swell, split, &c., is prevented.
4—The SPIRAL SPRINGS over the Rolls render this machine SELF-ADJUSTING, so that small and large articles, as well as articles uneven in thickness, are certain to receive uniform pressure.
5—The Patent Fastening by which the machine is tightened to the tub, we believe to be superior in simplicity and efficiency, to anything yet offered.
6—It will wring thoroughly anything from a SINGLE THREAD to a BED QUILT without any alteration whatever.
7—No thumb-screws or complicated fastenings to wear out or get out of order; it can be fastened firmly to the tub in a single second.
RETAIL PRICES, $3 to $6.
☞ AGENTS WANTED. ☜
with cash to purchase machines
Reliable and energetic men will be liberally dealt with.
PUTNAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
O. VINCENT COFFIN, Treasurer,
Manufacturers of Putnam Patent Clothes-Wringers, Ironing Machines, Cork-Fasteners, Syrup Gauges, &c.,
No. 13 Platt-st., New-York, and Cleveland, Ohio.

I AM DELIVERING
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges,
AT
$7
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River.
JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

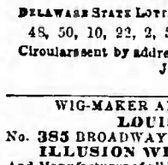
DR. GUTMANN'S
ORIGINAL RUSSIAN VAPOR BATHS,
373 FOURTH-ST., 373
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND BOWERY.
These Baths, fitted up in the most elegant and improved style, are a certain remedy for
CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE SKIN,
CHRONIC CATARRHS, (Cold,)
RHEUMATISM AND GOUT,
PARALYSIS AND NEURALGIA,
MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS,
DYSPEPSIA, Etc., Etc.
The establishment is open daily from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. For ladies, from 10 to 12 A. M. On Sundays for gentlemen only from 7 to 12 A. M.
Terms moderate.

LARGE SALE OF CAMELIAS,
and other
GREENHOUSE
AND STOVE PLANTS.
M. S. McILVAIN will sell on THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ A. M., a very extensive assortment of plants, comprising more than 240 distinct varieties.
This sale affords an unusual opportunity for amateurs to fill their houses at a very cheap rate.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., New-York.

$100,000 WORTH OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
AT
COST
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
Nos. 333 and 335 6th-av.,
Northwest corner of Broadway,
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost to realize stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected materials, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 17 years.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

PROF. HURLBERT'S
VOCAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 23 East 21st-st., corner Madison-av.
Thorough course in Elocution and the new gymnastics for men, women and children. Can refer to persons completely and radically cured of stammering. Consumptives rapidly restored. Special treatment of the lungs.



CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

FINE GOLD
SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
New styles. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., New-York.

BOSTON TOILET PERFECTIONS.
Bogle's Hyperion Fluid. Restores and Dresses Hair.
Bogle's Electric Hair Dye Best in the World.
Bogle's Balm of Cytheria Cures Tan and Freckles.
Surpassing a Lotion.... Try the convinced. Prepared by W. BOGLE, Boston. For sale by F. C. Wells & Co., Boston, Hegeman & Co., and all others.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and Infants' department not excluded. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
P. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS Venetian Horse Liniment superior to any other for the cure of Colds, Old Sores, Bruises and Galls. All the horse trainers use it. Reference—Hiram Woodruff, the great horse-trainer. Full bottle only 50 cents. Sold everywhere.

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL CARPETING
AT HIRAM ANDERSON'S,
No. 345 Bowery, (Sign of the Golden Eagle),
the fashion, variety, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain carpetings, rugs, mats, oil cloths and drugget, cloth window shades, portable screens, &c. All goods warranted. Store kept by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 345 Bowery.

FINE GOLD HUNTING WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Some of the best in use; well tested by time-keepers. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., Grocery No. 11 Wall-st.

POLITICAL.

UNION WAR MEETING.

To ratify the nominations of the Republican Union Convention, held at Syracuse, Sept. 24, 1862.

The patriotic and loyal citizens of the City of New-York are invited to attend a

MASS MEETING,

to be held at Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the following Union nominations:

For Governor ..... JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Lieutenant-Governor ..... LYMAN TREMAIN.
For Canal Commissioner ..... OLIVER LADEE.
State Prison Inspector ..... ANDREAS WILLMANN.
Clerk of Court of Appeals ..... CHARLES HUGHES.

The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting:

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Hon. Edward Everett,
Hon. Lyman Tremain, Col. H. J. Hamilton,
Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Hon. H. B. Stanton,
Wm. Curtis Noyes, Wm. M. Evarts,
David Dudley Field, Dr. Francis Lieber,
Sigismund Kaufmann, And many others.
JAMES A. BRIGGS,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
HENRY A. SMITH, Secretary.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Association (and of those persons who enrolled themselves under the late call for delegates to the Republican Union State Convention) will be held at Headquarters, No. 178 Prince-st., on THURSDAY, Oct. 9, at 7 P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the various Conventions, as specified in the call of the Central Committee. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.
ANDREW BLEAKLEY, President.
WILLIAM PATTERSON, } Secy's.
C. H. YEOMANS, }

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

In compliance with orders of the Central Committee, an election will be held at No. 21 Avenue D, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 9th inst., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the County, Congressional and Assembly Nominating Conventions. The poll will be open from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC HUBBS, Secretary. L. H. WATTS, President.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN AND UNION ASSOCIATION.

In accordance with the call of the Central Committee, there will be a meeting at the Headquarters, No. 426 Broome-st., THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, for the election of Delegates for Ward Conventions. The polls will be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
ADOLPHUS BORST, President.
JOHN BARAT, }
DUNLY R. P. WILCOX, } Secretaries.

AT A MEETING OF THE DELEGATES of the UNION WADSWORTH CAMPAIGN CLUBS, held at the Committee rooms, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on the evening of the 6th instant, the Delegates from the various Wards not being complete, a temporary organization was formed by calling Daniel D. Conover to the Chair, and appointing Charles Frost Secretary pro tem. On motion, J. Nelson Luckey, Lawrence Harney and Wm. Haw, to whom were added the Chairman and Secretary, were appointed a Committee to notify the various Union Wadsworth Campaign Clubs of the formation of the Union Wadsworth Central Campaign Club, and invite them to send five delegates each. In accordance with said resolution, there will be a meeting of the Union Wadsworth Central Campaign Club on FRIDAY EVENING, the 10th instant, at 8 o'clock, at the Committee Rooms corner of Broadway and 23d-st., to complete the organization. As it is purposed to make this an active working organization, a cordial invitation is extended to all Union Wadsworth Clubs to send Delegates.
J. NELSON LUCKEY,
LAWRENCE HARNEY,
WILLIAM HAW,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
CHARLES FROST,
} Committee.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee, the Ninth Ward Republican Association will meet at Bleecker Buildings on THURSDAY EVENING, the 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the various Nominating Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. By order,
GEORGE STARR, President.
N. D. THATER, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, a Primary Election will be held by the above Association at M. O'Shaughnessy's Hotel, corner of Broome and Pitt-sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, to elect Delegates to the several Conventions. Poll open from 7 to 9 o'clock. E. ELLIOT, President.
JAMES M. CURTIS, } Secretaries.
DAVID B. MORRIS, }

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Central Committee, an election for delegates to the Nominating Conventions will be held at the corner of Seventieth-st. and 3d-av., THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 9. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock P. M.
W. H. DE PAW, President.
ARIAN COOPER, }
DAVID A. FORBES, } Secretaries.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN UNION ASSOCIATION will, in pursuance of the call of the Central Committee, meet at their Headquarters, No. 425 Broome-st., to elect Delegates to the various Conventions. Polls will be open from 7½ till 9 P. M.
SIDNEY SMITH, President.
JOHN B. SHARP, }
JAMES HOGAN, } Secretaries.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATIONS.—An election for Delegates to the County, Congressional and Assembly Conventions, will be held at the Headquarters, No. 245 4th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 9. Polls open from 7½ till 9½ o'clock.
WM. ORTON, President.
H. C. PARKE, }
G. MCLEAN, } Secretaries.

SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, an election will be held at Lincoln Hall, No. 109 East Houston-st., THURSDAY EVENING Oct. 9, to choose Delegates to the County, 7th Congressional District, and the 6th, 10th, and 12th Assembly District Conventions. Poll open 7½ to 9½ o'clock.
HARVEY H. WOODS, President.
CHARLES H. GROVES, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the call of the Central Committee, this Association will meet at Lincoln Hall, corner of 2d-st. and 4th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1862, to elect, by ballot, Delegates to the different Conventions.
The polls will open at 7½ P. M. and close at 9½ P. M.
E. HARRISON REED, President.
DAVID MCADAM, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN and UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, an election will be held at No. 443 4th-av., THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, to elect delegates to the County Congressional and Assembly district Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.
WILLIAM P. ESTERBROOK, President.
ROBERT P. HUTSON, Secretary.

THE UNION WADSWORTH CLUB OF the Twenty-first Ward will meet at their rooms, No. 435 4th-av., THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, and march to the Grant Ratification Meeting, at Cooper Institute. The Twenty-third Ward Republican Association, the Union Associations, and all loyal citizens of the Ward are respectfully invited to unite with us. Come one and come all.
THOS. B. ASTEN, President.
W. T. BLAKE, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold their Primary Election in pursuance to the call of the Central Committee to elect delegates to the following Conventions, County, Congressional and State Assembly, at Washington Hall, No. 661 3d-av., on THURSDAY, Oct. 9, from 7½ to 9½ P. M.
By order
ROBT. PATTERSON, President.
W. J. CLARKSON, }
J. N. SIMONSON, } Secretaries.

THERE WILL BE A PUBLIC MEETING on the State of the Country, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Addresses will be made by Bishops CLARK, BURGESS and MCILVAINE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—COLLECTOR'S OFFICE NINTH DISTRICT—Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards—(comprising New-York County north of 40th-st.—All persons engaged in either of the occupations mentioned in the 64th section of the act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay Interest on the Public Debt, are notified that the office of the Collector is now open in 42d-st., south side, between Lexington and 4th-aves., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Applications for license must be made to the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment District in which the applicant intends to carry on business, and license will be issued by the Collector on receiving a certificate of such application and payment of the tax imposed. *Applicants are particularly requested to call for their licenses at the Collector's office as soon as the Assistant Assessors shall have completed the lists of persons who have made application for license.* All licenses take effect from the first of September, and every person required by law to obtain a license is prohibited carrying on business until the same is issued, under a penalty of three times the amount of the tax. Manufacturers and Brewers are required to make to the Collector returns of their productions for the month of September within ten days after its close, and monthly thereafter, and at the same time to pay to the Collector the tax thereon. Distillers returns are to be made to the Collector on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month or within two days thereafter. In all cases penalties are imposed for any default.—Oct. 8, 1862.
EDGAR SETCHUM, Collector.
JAMES DAVIS, Deputy.

S-T-1860-X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
Exhausted Nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body, without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache, and prevents Miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

DRESDEN, 1827. BRIGHTON, 1853.
DR. VON FALLENSTEIN,
No. 56 East 13th-st., New-York,
CURES Rheumatism, Gout, Skin Diseases, Dropsies, Complaints in Women and Dyspepsia.
Medicines, Pills, One Dollar each.
Red Clock Pills, One Dollar a box.

REVENUE ASSESSORS.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOTICE is hereby given to the tax-payers of the Eighth Collection District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, in the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled an Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay Interest on the Public Debt, that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into nineteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions as hereby given:

Names and Residences of the Assistant Assessors of the Eighth Collection District, New-York.
(GENERAL OFFICE, No. 1-3 5th-av., CORNER 22d-ST.)

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.	RESIDENCE	ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.
Abraham Fowelson	167 6th-av	18th Dist.
James Hirschel	103 8th-av	20th Dist.
Oliver G. Hilliard	16 East 20th-st	20th Dist.
John M. Robinson	57 East 26th-st	4th Dist.
R. S. Tait	38 av., cor. 30th-st., Croton House	4th Dist.
Nath'l Pierce	316 3d-av	9th Dist.
W. Clinton Enos	124 1st-av	9th Dist.
Jacob D. Bacon	260 East 14th-st	9th Dist.
Benjamin Galbraith	12 West 26th-st	6th Dist.
John Petrequin	601 2d-av	10th Dist.
Thomas Jefferson	125 East 14th-st	10th Dist.
J. W. O'D. Bartlett	44 East 14th-st	10th Dist.
Robert H. Blakie	1195 Washington-st	12th Dist.
James P. Le Lorrain	141 West 42d-st	12th Dist.
Abel C. Tomlin	141 West 42d-st	12th Dist.
Edward Jones	346 West 40th-st	12th Dist.
William Starrett	3564 West 30th-st	12th Dist.
Edward Pierce	1 Bowling Green	1st ward
Benjamin Wood	1 Bowling Green	1st ward
Robert Ray	1 Bowling Green	1st ward

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable young women wish situations in the one family; one as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing, or laundress, and is a good bread and biscuit baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 East 16th-st., between 1st-av. and Livingston-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, and do the coarse washing; understands meats, poultry, soups, game, baking and pastry—is a thorough laundress, as she has filled such capacity, wages $8 to $9. City or country. Call at, or address, No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by an experienced person, who thoroughly understands her business, would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker. Can be the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation in a private family; is a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A WOman who understands her business perfectly as cook; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing of a small family. can produce the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 166 East 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family; has got good City reference. Call for two days at No. 308 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AI COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; would do housework for a small family; has good references; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 West 27th-st., two doors from the 10th-av., in the candy-store.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG girl wishes a situation as good plain cook and excellent laundress, understands baking; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as first-class cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has five years' best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 48 East 15th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted by two respectable young women, situations, one as first-class cook, the other as first-rate chambermaid and laundress. The best City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 98 East 12th-st., basement, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by one who understands her business, and has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 13th-st., near the 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 87 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable young girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and to take care of a baby or do plain sewing; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 130 8th st., Clinton place, in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable, experienced Protestant woman, a situation as above, in the City; can give unexceptionable references. Can be seen at 60 West 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Respectable young woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches, willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 8 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; by a very competent person; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 28 Bond-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, as a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook in a private family, understands her business; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 1 Milligan-place, 9th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, as first-rate cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as a first-class cook, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 151 East 31st-st., in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable woman, as cook; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the best City reference can be given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 74 University-place, corner of 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; understands baking and pastry; will assist with washing; has best City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by one who understands her business, and has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 13th-st., near the 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 87 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable young girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and to take care of a baby or do plain sewing; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 130 8th st., Clinton place, in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable, experienced Protestant woman, a situation as above, in the City; can give unexceptionable references. Can be seen at 60 West 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Respectable young woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 8 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; by a very competent person; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 28 Bond-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, as a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook in a private family, understands her business; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 1 Milligan-place, 9th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, as first-rate cook; one who thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 303 East 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TRUSTWORthy woman, a situation as cook; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has lived with the present employer for 3 years; can be seen for two days at No. 195 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 74 University-place, corner of 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; understands baking and pastry; will assist with washing; has best City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by one who understands her business, and has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 13th-st., near the 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 87 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable young girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and to take care of a baby or do plain sewing; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 130 8th st., Clinton place, in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable, experienced Protestant woman, a situation as above, in the City; can give unexceptionable references. Can be seen at 60 West 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Respectable young woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 8 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; by a very competent person; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 28 Bond-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, as a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook in a private family, understands her business; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 1 Milligan-place, 9th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, as first-rate cook; one who thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 303 East 10th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable woman, as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 303 East 10th-st.

AS COPYIST, &c.—A LADY OF SOME EXperience and thoroughly competent, desires a situation as copyist, amanuensis, or accountant to some firm or private individual. She is a thorough Latin and French scholar. Address M. D. E., Union-square Post-office.

A SITUATION WANTED FOR A LITTLE girl, 16 years of age, both her parents are dead, and a home is more wanting than wages. She is quiet, and very kind to children. Can be seen at No. 1-8 Laurens-st., in the rear, Room No. 10, until suited.

AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT FEMALE, lately arrived in this City, desires a situation to wait on an invalid lady; is an excellent reader; sews neatly. is kind, obliging and trustworthy, can give the highest City reference as to good moral character, &c. Call for two days at No. 372 6th-av., near 22d-st.

GERMAN NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A RESpectable German girl, who can teach the German and French languages, wishes a situation for the care and instruction of children; speaks no English. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualities at reasonable rates, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and English Languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMARES, Superintendent.

AT THE OFFICE NO. 14 GRAND-ST.—Good servants on hand, [illegible] cooks, etc., washers and ironers, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, laundresses, lady's maids, girls for housework, English Protestant cook and English nurse, Scotch chambermaid and laundress, Scotch chambermaid and dressmaker, Scotch nurse, Swiss nurse, Irish nurse.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—[illegible] Agents in every country, for the City of [illegible] can be [illegible] at the Employment Society's Office, No. 10 East 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., which is respectfully solicited.

J. E. WEIR, Superintendent.

A NEAT AND GOOD, SELECT SERvant [illegible] neat and capable, at the [illegible] Protestant [illegible] Apply at No. 15 [illegible] Protestant [illegible] conducted by Mrs. FLAGG. Good [illegible] Assembly.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Canadian Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or laundress in a private family. Apply at No. 42 East 16th-st., the house of her last employer, on Tuesday, after 10 o'clock, where she can be well recommended.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITuation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and nurse, in a private family; one who is good and kind to children; with good City reference. Can be seen for two days in the small store, corner of Smith and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; would take the place of laundress in a small family; she is an excellent servant and has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 222 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A RESpectable Scotch Protestant woman wishes a situation as first-class chambermaid and nurse in a private family; would do ladies' maid or children's nurse; has excellent references of first-class families; country preferred—short distance from the City. Apply for two days, at No. 148 East 4th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or cook, and assist in the washing; the best of City reference from where she has lived the last three years. Call at No. 561 3d-av., first floor front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family, or care grown children and do plain sewing; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing or the care of children; she has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 308 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork, or to assist in the washing and ironing; or has no objections to do housework in a small private family; the best of City references can be given. Inquire at No. 23 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or would assist with the care of children; can do up ladies' fine washing; has best of references. Call for two days at No. 40 32d-st., between 4th and Madison-avs., 2d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chamberman and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse. Has good City reference; understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 188 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, assist with the washing, or waiting; has 4 years' City reference from her last place, will go in the country. Call at 105 1st-av., near 7th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 225 West 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City references given. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer, or fine washer and ironer. Call for two days at her present employer's, 15 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 29th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; would go as laundress. Good city reference, if required. Apply at No. 154 West 16th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as good chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; has good plain sewer; the best city reference. Call for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; five years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days on Mr. Coulington, bookseller, No. 306 Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or to do chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 4th-av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do sewing. Can be seen, and suited, at the corner of Smith and Union sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chamberman or waitress in a private family, or has no objection to a boarding-house; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 209 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or fine washer and ironer; has six years' City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 106 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 192 East 34th-st., third floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or to do housework; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 351 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; five years City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 137 East 20th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 367 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 67 West 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and to do fine wash; as an ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 127 West 48th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as laundress or chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands all kinds of washing and starching and French fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 20 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A THOROUGH EXPErienced woman desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; is a first-rate washer and ironer, knows French fluting and crimping; is willing to do chamber-work and washing; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 3-5 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family as first-class laundress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for three days at No. 125 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a first-class laundress, she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish ample reference as to character and qualifications. Apply, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress and fine washer, or would do general housework in a small family; has the best of references. Call at No. 121 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A GIRL WANTS A situation as laundress or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation in a private family either as first-class laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 345 West 12th-st. Good City reference.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable young woman, as laundress, or as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, in a private family; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 511 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wishes a situation in a private family; can do French fluting and polishing; has the best of City references. Can at No. 205 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., 1st door, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant girl, as laundress; is competent to fill the situation; or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Can be seen for all this week at No. 24 Grand-st., back, last 2 bells, at her present employers.

A WASHER AND IRONER.—A RESPECTable young girl, lately landed, wishes a situation as a private family, as a good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No. 2 West 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A WASHER AND IRONER.—AN EX[illegible] recommended by the lady [illegible] Address I. A. NORRIS, [illegible] 104, 53 Jersey City.

A [illegible] CHILD NURSE.—A SITUA[illegible] of [illegible] years of age, [illegible] nurse [illegible] Apply at No. [illegible] 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the [illegible] store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is kind to children; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; no objection to the country; has good City and Country references. Call at No. 211 East 13th-st., third floor front room, for two days.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant woman wishes a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, having had long experience; highest City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, A situation as nurse, and is a neat plain sewer; understands all kinds of embroidery, would not object to chamberwork. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 203 6th-av., near 14th-st. Best of references can be given.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable middle-aged Scotch woman, as nurse; is fully capable to take care of an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress and embroiderer; has good City references. Call at No. 1, 5th Broadway, between 4th and 5th sts.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable widow woman, with a boy six years old, as nurse, and would take entire charge of an infant baby; would go for low wages, to have the boy with her. Call for two days at No. 116 East 32d-st. The best of City reference.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, and to do chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to the country; can leave the city if required. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A NURSE AND SEWER.—WANTED, BY AN American protestant woman, experienced, and capable of taking the charge of an infant, and good sewer, a situation in a good family. Satisfactory reference will be given. Call at 171 West 24th-st., for two days.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman desires a situation as nurse and chambermaid; she has excellent City recommendations, and can be seen at her present place of employment, No. 22 West 24th-st., near 5th av.

A NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A young woman wants a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; can take entire charge of a baby; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 West 20th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing. Has the best of reference. Call for two days at 410 Sixth-av., near 25th st.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a Protestant young woman, a situation to take care of children and do light chamberwork, in a small private family; has good reference. Apply at Mrs. Fisher's, No. 69 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

A NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a girl a situation as nurse or seamstress in some respectable family; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 East 36th-st., top floor.

A NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 118 East 14th-st.

A NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young girl to take care of children and assist in chamberwork; the best of City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 27 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

A NURSE, &c.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl wants a place as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; reference if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 216 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a Protestant woman; is capable of taking charge of a young baby. Apply at No. 419½ 6th-av., in the dry goods store.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a infant from its birth, or would do chamberwork or plain sewing. Call at 122 35th-st., corner 3d av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or seamstress and chambermaid. Call at No. 41 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Scotch Protestant young girl, as a first-class private family, as child's nurse and seamstress, or both; loves nurse very fond of children and can add to their [illegible] has good references; can be seen at No. 61 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman wants a situation as child's nurse; can be seen at No. 265 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can give satisfactory reference if required.

A CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a young girl, to take care of children and do light chamberwork; has the best of reference. Can be seen at 131 East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a baby to wet nurse; at her own house, who has lost her own baby a few days ago; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 East 18th-st., top floor, front room.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, genteel girl, with excellent City references, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or regular seamstress; does all styles of family sewing; is quick at the needle; makes shirts in style; ladies' plain dresses, children's clothes, &c.; wages, $2 a month. City or country. Call at or send a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., for 3 days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as seamstress to a gentleman's family; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would want on a lady, and assist with light chamberwork, if necessary. Can be seen for two days at No. 511 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Best of City reference given.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress, an American protestant; does all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would take care of grown child or keep house with the chamberwork, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West Washington place.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress or would take charge of grown children; understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 129 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, and bring her own Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply, at the [illegible] at No. [illegible] 3d-av., under the Post-office, between 20th and 21st sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman wishes a situation as seamstress; she understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, embroidery, shirt-making, and every kind of family sewing, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at No. 113 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPAble woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to take charge of one or two children, or would assist with the chamberwork. Can come from the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a first-class seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothes of all kinds; has good references from her last place; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A No experienced young woman wants a situation as seamstress or chambermaid; can cut and fit children's clothes; has no objection to attend to children or go into the country; has good references. Apply at No. 3-5 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent seamstress, a situation to cut and fit ladies and children's dresses; has no objection to assist with the plain work, if req'd; has best City reference. Can be seen at No. 407 6th-av., near 26th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Scotch Protestant woman, as seamstress and to care for children; is not under 25 years of age; understands cutting and fitting lady's and children's dresses, and all kinds of plain sewing. Apply at No. 251 14th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, or would do chamberwork and take care of children. Has six years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 14 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a competent Protestant woman, she can cut and fit boys and girls' clothes and sew on a machine. Apply, for a few days, at her last situation, No. 20 West 16th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent seamstress, a situation; can cut and fit children's clothing; no objections to go in the country; would take care of a grown-up child or do light chamberwork; good City reference. Apply for two days, from 8 to 10 o'clock, at No. 14 West Washington-place.

A SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A competent dressmaker and general family seamstress wishes a situation in a private family; or will go out by the day; understands Grover & Baker's machine; would recommend to her present employers. Call at No. 3 East 27th-st., near 5th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing; understands the use of Wheeler & Wilson's machine. has no objection to go with children. The best of city reference given. Call for two days at No. 70 West 19th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, chamberwork or waiting; has no objection to the country. Call at 114 East 13th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; is quick at the needle; makes shirts in style; ladies' plain dresses, children's clothes, &c.; wages, $2 a month. City or country. Call at or send a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., for 3 days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as seamstress to a gentleman's family; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would want on a lady, and assist with light chamberwork, if necessary. Can be seen for two days at No. 511 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Best of City reference given.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress, an American protestant; does all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would take care of grown child or keep house with the chamberwork, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West Washington place.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress or would take charge of grown children; understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 129 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

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A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant woman wishes a situation as seamstress; she understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, embroidery, shirt-making, and every kind of family sewing, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at No. 113 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPAble woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to take charge of one or two children, or would assist with the chamberwork. Can come from the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

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A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, or would do chamberwork and take care of children. Has six years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 14 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

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A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant

MEDICAL.

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*** We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of sexual diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is she discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their cases, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATING and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before 'tis too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with several plates, as large as a life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $5.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 36 East 12th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make a charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specifics" intended for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Auther's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the Author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5779 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and that never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted day and evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 8th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 9 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 56 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient, cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. He values his reputation as a cure in every case undertaken, or makes a charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specifics" intended for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Auther's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the Author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5779 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and that never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted day and evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 8th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

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PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

ALL ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS AND information promptly procured. Being one of the first volunteers, and having a long experienced partner in Washington, I have the best facilities for collecting all soldiers and sailors claims. Information gratis, and no charge till collected. S. SIMPSON, Lawyer, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, AND their relatives and friends should send or call for our book relative to obtaining Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, Prize Money, &c. For gratuitous circulars, &c., address, with stamp, SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place, New-York City

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 434 Broadway

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., executes every branch of Dentistry in the most careful and scientific manner, on the most reasonable terms. Pure, harmless chloroform administered. Beautiful sets of teeth at $10. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Stillwell, and Rev. Drs. I. Ferris, Joel Parker and T. R. Smith.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1862.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William L. Skinner;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David P. Forrest;

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Charles Hughes.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Wards, and Randall's Islands.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

Seventeen Members of Assembly.

Two Supervisors, in place of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West, deceased.

Yours, respectfully,
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *City and County of New-York*, ss.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 14, 1862.

Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.

SEC. 14. "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York who shall receive a notice of an election shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said county, and each Supervisor of said county; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week, until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said county, not exceeding seven in number, having the largest circulation in the City and County."

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For regulating, &c., Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues; regulating, &c., in Fifty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue; and building sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues; both sides of Fifty-sixth street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue; east side of Eighth-avenue and west side of Broadway, half way to and from the streets lying on either side of said Fifty-sixth-street, and both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Oct. 4, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of investigating the proposed transfer of the right to manufacture and supply gas to the Manhattan Co. of this City, from the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies, to the Corporate authorities of the City of New-York, will meet in Room No. 12, City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

All persons interested in the proposed transfer, and all who have been aggrieved, or who have suffered from the monopoly at present enjoyed by the above-named Gas Companies, are respectfully requested to be present at the above named time and place.

The Committee also respectfully request the attendance of gentlemen versed in the manufacture of gas, with a view of eliciting such information as will assist them in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion in the premises.

TERENCE FARLEY,
WM. WALSH,
JOHN B. BRADY, } Special Committee.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPEcial Committee appointed for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran, will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.

WM. WALSH,
HENRY SMITH,
FRANCIS L. A. BOOKE,
ALEXANDER FREAR,
JOHN B. BRADY,
Committee of Board of Aldermen.
THOMAS STEVENSON,
JACOB M. LONG,
WM. H. GEDNEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
HAMLIN BABCOCK,
Committee of Board of Councilmen.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

CHARLES FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until THURSDAY, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the shipment and delivery of all the anthracite steamer coal required by the War Department, from the wharves at Richmond, Philadelphia, to the following ports:

Fortress Monroe, Va.
Washington, D. C.
Alexandria, Va.
Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Newbern, N. C.
Beaufort, S. C.
Port Royal, S. C.
Hilton Head, S. C.
Ship Island
New-Orleans, La.
Key West, Fla.
New-York
Boston

Contract to commence immediately after it is awarded, and to continue until Sept. 30, 1863. The contractor will be required to make prompt shipments as soon as the orders are furnished him by the War Department, or its proper agents, from time to time, as required. Lay days at the rate of forty tons per day will be required for unloading, if detained longer, by proper authority, which in all cases must be indorsed on the bills of lading. The bidders will state the lowest rate for demurrage per ton, per day. Coal to be unloaded on the wharves at the different ports, or on board of other vessels, as may be directed by the proper authority, the consignee furnishing the tools, &c., necessary for that purpose. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The War Department reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed,) A. BOYD,
Capt and Asst Quartermaster, U. S. A.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street,
Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; and
Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; and
For the laying of cross-walks in One Hundred and Twenty-second street, at the intersection of Avenue A and First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new wing recently erected on Ward School-house No. 50, in said Ward; pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; and the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests so to do.

Dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, } Commissioners.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN M. TOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 116 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 4, 1862.

JAMES BLAKE, } Executors
JAMES HEALEY, } au27-1awm W*

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as hereto fore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTIONS.

We shall send a Special Agent to New-Orleans, on or about the 20th instant, who will take charge of all claims on that place sent to our office.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
No. 120 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.
Oct. 1, 1862.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McLARGO, City Comptroller,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, Sept. 20, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOURTEEN DIRECTORS, of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. DUCK, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 45TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 30, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company will be paid upon presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-England Car Spring Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 273 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M. J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st

$5,000 TO LOAN—ON UNINCUMBERED IMproved real estate in New-York City. Apply to J. R. DOUGHTY, No. 183 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. Interest allowed.

All deposits made on or before 20th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President
ALEX. F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 4 27 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 9 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before the 1st of October will draw interest from the 1st inst.

6 *Per Cent. Interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.*

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN M. LEAN, Vice-President.
MALBIA G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 117 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $1,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.

M. B. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13½-av., corner 14th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7 to 9. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from Oct. 1.

Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SAMUEL A. RENZE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 9 to 3 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. Interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest at once.

THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
RICHARD H. BULL, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 28 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One per Cent., additional, out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their Legal representatives, on and after the 8th of October next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of September until the morning of the 9th of October. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 13th October, ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 1 to 13, inclusive. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 37 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., nett, payable on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms, or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River. Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist, a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business; situate in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE, OR A PARTner wanted, with a capital of $12,000 to $15,000, to take an interest in operating it. Apply to HENRY G. NICHOLS, No. 24 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 317 Canal-st.

TWO HANDSOME SUITES OF ROSEWOOD parlor furniture for sale, $160 and $275 each, and 6 pieces in each suite, covered in silk brocatel, but little used and in perfect order. Made by the best Broadway manufacturers. May be seen at No. 52 Lexington-av.

FURNITURE WANTED.—I WISH TO PURchase a large lot of second hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., at a fair rate, for cash. Any party having the same to dispose of may address or call on T. MATHEWS, No. 404 Broadway.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALLANDSEE PAYNE'S Patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Palliasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANufacturers, No. 124 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

FURNITURE STORED—IN FINE DRY LOFTS, at No. 563 Broadway, by the month or year. Inquire at the plano warerooms of F. S. BERRY, No. 693 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 128th and 129th sts.

HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

JOHN B. ROBINSON HAVING BOUGHT the interest in firm of CRAIG, ROBINSON & CO., my connection with said firm ceases from this date.

Oct. 2, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

WEDNESDAY,
Will be repeated Bulwer's standard play,
(With a great cast.)
MONEY,
Received at its first representation with every demonstration of general satisfaction by a very full and fashionable audience.

Alfred Evelyn ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Benjamin Stout, Esq., M. P. ..... Mr. John Gilbert
Graves ..... Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir John Vesey, Bart. ..... Mr. Mark Sm

BROOKLYN BACKS THE PRESIDENT

A Glorious Meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Cassius M. Clay and H. B. Stanton on the Emancipation Proclamation.

The Union Before Slavery---No Compromise with Rebellion.

We Must Conquer the South or Perish in the Attempt.

Seymour and his Friends the Allies of the Rebels.

OUTSIDE MEETING.

From pit to dome, in aisles, in lobbies, in private boxes, on the stage, peering in at all the doors standing in all contiguous places where the proceedings could be heard, the crowded and brilliant audience at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, last evening, testified to the thorough loyalty of our sister city, as well as to its appreciation of the necessity for sustaining the President and the Government in this hour of its trial. The audience comprised representatives of the wealth, the intelligence and the beauty of the City of Churches, rarely gathered within the walls of one building.

The arrangements by the Committee could in no way have been bettered. Messrs. GRISWOLD and CONANT, the active members of the Banner Club, under whose auspices the demonstration was gotten up deserve credit for it all. To Mr. EDWARD A. WIZE, the courteous janitor of the Academy, the thanks of the reporters are especially due for the superior facilities afforded them; while to one of the otherwise inactive Committee-men, who officiously attempted to interfere with them while in the discharge of their duties, we would suggest the careful study of a little treatise, entitled "How to be a Gentleman."

The invitation calling them together was couched in the following terms:

"Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY on the President's Proclamation of Freedom, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.—A great Union Mass Meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn will be held at the Academy of Music, Tuesday evening, Oct. 7, at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the Banner Republican Club of the City of Brooklyn, to indorse the President's Proclamation of liberty. Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY and Hon. HENRY B. STANTON will address the meeting. Dodworth's Band will be in attendance."

Promptly at the hour appointed the vast assemblage was nominally called to order—nominally, because the best of order already prevailed—by Ex-Mayor E. A. LAMBERT, who nominated for Presiding Officer Gen. H. B. DURYEA.

Gen. DURYEA was unanimously elected and took his seat.

Mr. LAMBERT then nominated the following officers, most of whom were already upon the platform, and who were unanimously chosen.

Vice-Presidents—S. B. Chittenden, Edward A. Lambert, A. A. Low, Jas. S. T. Stranahan, Luther B. Wyman, George Hall, Jesse C. Smith, Smith J. Eastman, John Winslow, Geo. B. Lincoln, Rufus R. Graves, Wm. Wall, Richard S. Williams, Theodore L. Coyler, George G. Reynolds, Dr. John H. Raymond, John J. Merritt, Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., Hon. James Humphrey, Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Walter S. Griffith, Peter G. Taylor, Sami. E. Belcher, Gordon L. Ford, C. W. Goddard, Wm. P. Libby, Henry C. Bowen, A. B. Hance, Geo. J. Bennett, M. D., Alden J. Spooner, Edmund T. H. Gibson, Chas. Thurber, L. S. Benedict, Alex. M. White, Theo. Tilton, Granville T. Jenks.

Secretaries.—Wm. M. Thomas, W. C. Benedict, M. D., Jno. N. Stearns, Nathan Comstock, Ray W. Potter, D. O. Bradley, Joseph Howard, Jr., Rufus R. Belknap, Geo. H. Roberts, Elias Lewis, P. W. Ostrander, H. M. Cleaveland, T. G. Shearman, Roger Conant, A. S. Haden, Nelson Sizer, R. F. Howes, E. B. Spooner, Jr.

The Chairman, Gen. DURYEA, then said: Fellow-citizens: We have been waiting somewhat beyond the time allotted, because we desired to announce to you the presence actually of Mr. CLAY. [Applause.] That presence is now secured. [Applause.] But, as this meeting has been called for the purpose of sustaining the policy of the President, especially to have the reasons for that policy set forth so as to produce an intelligent conviction in behalf of that proclamation, [applause,] it is the desire of those who have called you together here, that certain resolutions shall be propounded, upon which Mr. CLAY may address you. These resolutions will now be read by Prof. ROBT. R. RAYMOND. [Applause.]

Prof. RAYMOND then read, in clear and distinct tones, the following resolutions, which he said had been prepared by the young men of the Committee:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, This nation is now struggling for its life against a wanton, wicked, and desperate rebellion; and,

Whereas, The President of the United States, in the exercise of the authority vested in him by the laws of war, as recognized by the Constitution of the United States, has judged it necessary, in order to crush this rebellion, to strike down its cause and main support—Slavery; therefore,

Resolved, That independently of our own convictions as to the expediency or necessity of this measure, we hold it to be the duty of every loyal citizen to sustain the Government in the course which it has decided to adopt, and from which it could not now recede, without covering itself with infamy, and drawing down the scorn of the whole civilized world. [Great applause.]

Resolved, That we are, moreover, fully convinced of the constitutionality, justice and expediency of the President's Proclamation of Emancipation; believing that Slavery, by the haughtiness which it creates among the rich, and the ignorance which it perpetuates among the poor, is the direct source and essential life of the present infamous rebellion; and that the decisive day has arrived, in which the American Union must become "all slaves or all free." [Renewed applause.]

Resolved, That for these reasons we give to the decree of Emancipation no reluctant support, but a joyful, earnest, and enthusiastic welcome; pledging ourselves to sustain it by our prayers, our words, our property and our lives. [Applause.]

Resolved, That while as loyal citizens we will sustain the Government in its course, even where distasteful to us, we appeal to it with respectful, but heartfelt earnestness, to consider whether this is a time to exclude from service in the field officers of unquestionable ability, who are known to sympathise with the policy to which the nation is now committed. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we have heard with the deepest emotions of gratitude of the offer of that illustrious patriot, GARIBALDI, [applause, and his brave companions, to aid in our struggle for liberty and nationality; that we implore our Government to accept and honor every one of these noble volunteers, and that their generous sympathy makes us feel, more earnestly than ever, that the freedom of the world is involved in the result of the war for freedom in America. [Great applause.]

SPEECH OF GEN. DURYEA.

Gen. DURYEA then addressed the audience as follows: Undoubtedly that proclamation constitutes the grand important feature of the war. Not only that, but it determines the importance of its results. The fate of the nation hangs on this momentous measure. Upon it hangs the striking of the heart-pulse of the people. [Applause.] Now this proclamation—the most important since the appearance of the nation's Declaration of Independence—comes before us with great hesitation on the part of the President. [Applause.] Only a month since the President of the United States was not prepared to do the act which he has since done, and which you have ratified. [Applause.] There were millions of sympathizing friends who called in question the act—the momentous act which strikes so deep as to obliterate mighty interests, and to extinguish a great institution which has sunk thus deep in the soil of this country, and eaten up in great part the vitals of this land. Therefore the hesitation. Whether it will aid the Union, was the question with the President. He hesitated in order to hear the opinions of the loyal men of the South—to know what they would say upon the question. It gives me pleasure to introduce to you one of those loyal men, in the person of the loyal son of Kentucky. [Applause.] That great name of CLAY has received new and peculiar lustre in the person who now appears as the representative of his great namesake to this nation. [Applause.] I have the pleasure to introduce him to you, and he will give those great and mighty reasons which touch the very heart of the nation. [Applause.]

The reception of Mr. CLAY was most inspiring. The waving of hats and handkerchiefs, together with long, loud and lusty cheering, combined to extend a most flattering welcome.

SPEECH OF HON. CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Mr. CLAY commenced by developing, in eloquent terms, the great physical, intellectual and moral law governing the unity of nations, and proceeded to say that Slavery violated every one of the Ten Commandments. Let them take the Constitution and read it through, and they would not find the word slave or Slavery in it; for JAMES MADISON, who kept a diary of the Convention of 1789, that formed the Constitution, when the word Slavery was introduced in the rough draft, proposed to strike it out upon the broad principle—although he was a slaveholder, and representing slaveholding interests—that men had no right of property in man. [Applause.] And this sentiment was reiterated by ROGER SHERMAN, from the North. The speaker admitted that our fathers were the protectors and guardians of the institution of Slavery, but no further. In order then to make more perfect that unity, and to protect themselves against foreign enemies which were threatening, they submitted to this departure from the great principles of morality that came home to the conscience of every unsullied breast in every portion of the world. What is the result? Go and ask the widowed mother, the weeping sister, the desolate wife! See the broken hearthstone; see the money that flows and will flow out of the chests of those who thought they were making a good thing of iniquity, and see whether the right is not always expedient, and that both nations as well as men, when they depart from those great and eternal laws, must sooner or later reap the consequences. [Cheers.] The wise men of those days saw very well where the danger of this institution lay in its tendency to concentrate power. Mr. STANTON continued to speak of the evil of Slavery, and said that as he loved republicanism, believing that it was the best form of Government and in which Deity intended at last to merge all the nationalities of the world, he felt that it was his duty to cry aloud and spare not, to stand against an institution at whatever cost which threatened those institutions which were everything to him, and without which life was no longer worth possessing. [Applause.] Well, what men had seen *a priori*, experience and war had carved out into fact, so that the most stupid and inconsiderate might read. There was talk now of restoring the Union as it was—that being the cant phrase now-a-days. I will astonish you by saying, said Mr. CLAY, that there never has been any substantial and real Union; for from the very beginning of the debate upon the subject of forming a common government, up to the present day, there has been an eternal war of ideas, which my distinguished friend Mr. SEWARD calls an "irrepressible conflict." [Applause.] What was true then is true to day. Men may change, but principles never. [Renewed applause.] The speaker then enumerated the gradual steps which the Slave Power took to get control of the Government, and said that when the South was defeated in attempting to crush out liberty in Kansas, they, with that tenacity of power which had always characterized despotism, did not give up their scheme of aggrandizement and dominion upon the issue of a single battle. They had appealed from the ballot-box to the cartridge-box, at which time he (Mr. CLAY) knew very well that that was not to be the last contest by arms, with regard to who should rule the country—the freeman or the despot. He asserted in his speeches to them, without hesitation, that if ABRAHAM LINCOLN, whose election to the Presidency he advocated, was made President, that we would have a war with the slaveholding States. We had now gone to the battle-field and presented a spectacle such as the world had never before seen, of more than a million of men of one nationality in arms, voluntarily offering all that they held sacred for the defence of the Republic. [Cheers.] And yet, after eighteen months' struggle with all the superiority of number, mechanical contrivances, of accumulated wealth and superior education, we found our lines of offence driven back further than when he set sail from these shores in May, 1861, to plead the cause of the Republic before foreign nations. Nor am I to be told, said Mr. CLAY, that there are any human considerations either of philanthropy, of fraternal ties, of blood, of religion, of principle, of morality, or of common prudence that calls upon us any longer to forbear against these men, who, though again and again warned and treated with a forbearance such as history never before presented, are still determined to destroy our national life! I say no, and that the time has come when a nation standing in self-defence by that eternal law which all mankind in all ages of the world have acknowledged must say to the South either you must go down or we must go down—[loud applause,]—when we must use all the power that God and nature have put into our hands to protect our nationality or perish. [Renewed applause.] The President of the United States is rather singularly organized in some respects, rather slow to come to conclusions; a man who weighs all sides and who listens to all men, but whose instincts are and have always been in the main in the true direction [applause]—a man in whom I may say I have, by a deeper sentiment than that of political association, forever put my trust, because he was schooled in that hard discipline of adversity and poverty, and who was a living exemplar of what republicanism could do for man. [Cheers.] It would have been a betrayal of all right calculations, of all logical conclusions from premises to sequences, if ABRAHAM LINCOLN had not proved true to the instincts of humanity and at last come out with the great Proclamation, which to-night is the cause of our assembling here. [Great applause.] He does not do it irreverently, not in denunciation, not in profane language of defiance and threat of the most malevolent intensity, but after long deliberation, and as he told the great gathering that serenaded him in Washington, prayerfully trusting to God that he was right and that it would do good and not harm. What is it? That on the 1st of January, 1863, this cause of our woe will cease to exist in all the States or parts of the States that may then be in open rebellion against the Republic. [Enthusiastic cheering.] Though not a devout man, I say Amen from the bottom of my heart. [Renewed applause.] Of course, if there is right in the world, if morality is not a sham and a humbug, if there is an All-wise and benevolent God who controls this little sphere and the myriad of spheres beyond which the human imagination can reach, ABRAHAM LINCOLN is right and God is with us. [Applause.] It might seem selfish in me on an occasion of so much magnitude as this to refer to my own experience, but the imagination will steal back to that time when I stood entirely alone in the defence of these same principles, threatened again and again, and actually met by enraged and overbearing mobs, the most terrible of all exhibitions of human power, when I had nothing to rely upon, when no friend and no physical power was sufficient for the unequal contest. Then it was that I advocated those great principles which a pious and much loved mother, who still lives and who, she says, hopes to see this rebellion put down and the Union restored. [Loud cheers.] I asked myself can it be possible that all those people can be influenced by blind passion and implacable rage, standing united. I considered the matter, and, after mature deliberation, I came to the conclusion that I was right, and, based upon that eternal basis, I have, from that day to this, contended for those principles which I trust I may yet live to see carried out, when Slavery shall perish, and its existence shall be no longer known except by tradition; when this people shall be one indeed, because it shall be free. [Applause.]

Mr. CLAY then proceeded to consider and answer the objections that were urged against the Proclamation, upon which thousands and perhaps millions had not come to a conclusion. Some persons said that there was no need of a proclamation, because the end could be accomplished just as well without as with it. It was *brutum fulmen*, an impotent decree, which could not be carried into execution until the army, by the force of powder and ball, had advanced over the slave territory, and then of course it was free. He (the speaker) inquired, so far as experience was concerned, was that true? It had been said for long months, that wherever the National standard went Slavery fell, but that was not true, for men in high civil and military power were studiously protecting, instead of overthrowing, the institution of Slavery, which was the cause of the rebellion. He was told by a distinguished man, who, in a semi-official capacity, counseled the President of the United States what to do in the premises, that there was in the jail at Louisville a man of mixed color, who had in North Carolina taken a wounded officer, and cared for him, declaring that he was willing to fight with his own strong arm for the liberty he so much desired—that man was thrown into jail, and, I imagine, still lies there, under the false and absurd idea, that wherever the standard of the United States went, there the shackles of the slave falls from his limbs of necessity, and is restored to freedom to be returned to his rebel master. [Cries of "Shame, shame!" and a voice—"Give the name of the rebel Governor."]

Mr. CLAY—The Military Governor there was Gen. BUTLER. [A voice, "Let us spot him."] No, you must go higher than that for responsibility. The speaker mentioned the fact of 1,500 men at HARPER'S Ferry, who sought the shelter of the American flag, which claimed to strike down Slavery and establish freedom, returned to Slavery without the pretence of securing them from the barbarities, to which they knew they would be subjected to, by their quondom masters, when they reached the land of bondage. I say that it is altogether delusive to suppose that liberty is to be established upon this continent, when the President of the United States, and the people of the United States, have not got courage enough to say all men shall be free. Now I say do not spot Gen. BUTLER, but spot the President of the United States, spot the heads of the Departments, spot the military agents, spot those who would have the Union as it is; for the curse of unborn millions will be upon you if you do not stand by the proclamation, and say "these men shall be free." ["That's it," and great cheering.] I confess that, as a military measure, I never placed any very great importance upon a proclamation of this kind; but this I do say, and I know I speak the truth, that, looking to the men who are most interested in this matter—the men who are quiet and gentle as a summer cloud, mute as the wing of the turtle dove—under your whole system of the principles of holding the South free by the fact that wherever the flag went the chains of the slave fell off, how do they receive this Proclamation? Do they consider it a thing of importance or not? Look at the curses, the rage, the throwing off of all regard to decency and the rights of humanity, and the defiance of the opinions of mankind everywhere—look at the South where this Proclamation has reached them, and then say whether they consider it *brutum fulmen*, a useless thing or no. The speaker was told by the man who would have the Union as it was that the proclamation was unconstitutional. Have these men at last got some reverence for that sacred instrument? (Laughter and applause.) They were the allies of the South, for we had the best men of the Democratic Party on our side. (Renewed applause.) These servile tools of a despotic power had claimed that the Constitution had been overthrown by the Government, and violated in all the instances in which the South have violated it by this rebellion, and they had become conscientious about the Constitution all at once. Our fathers who formed this Government did not speak of the independent sovereignty of South Carolina or of Virginia, but they made it, in the language of WASHINGTON, "as a sacred palladium of liberty to themselves and their posterity forever." The speaker proceeded in an eloquent strain to show how the rebels had violated the provisions of the Constitution in every respect. They had interfered with the liberty of speech and the freedom of the Press. They seized upon our arms, robbed our Treasury, dispersed our navies, scattered our armies, killed our men, dishonored our flag, and violated not only the Constitution of the United States, but all the principles of justice and humanity, endangering the life of the Republic. Where, then, are your SEYMOURS, and that tender set of men who say the Constitution has been violated? I say that every act of the President of the United States in respect to these men in rebellion is according to the letter and the spirit of the United States Constitution. [Cheers.] The *habeas corpus* act has been suspended. What does the Constitution of the United States say about that? It says that the *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless in times of rebellion. Where are you who are crying out for the Union as it was? Is there no rebellion? [Applause.] I know that your technical lawyers, those who are paid to make the worse appear the better cause, will harp upon the idea that Congress must first pass an act authorizing the President to suspend the *habeas corpus*, but in the absence of all their assertions upon that subject, I ask every sensible man that is within hearing of my voice, why was the *habeas corpus* ever proposed to be suspended? Was it because that the Government might be overthrown and destroyed before the ordinary appliances and means of self-defence could be brought into action? I lay it down as a broad and incontrovertible principle that the President has the power to suspend the writ, and if there are precedents wanting then make this an antecedent forever against all rebellion. [Cheers.] I have always contended for the broadest constitutional principles of self-defence, but so far as finding fault with Mr. LINCOLN for suspending the *habeas corpus* with his pen, he should have done so by a rope upon these scoundrels. [Cheers.] If such men as SEYMOUR and WOOD were hung, it would save millions of lives of honest Democrats. ["That's so," and great applause.] That would be true philanthropy. [Renewed applause.] It was said that the Constitution was violated by taking the slaves of rebels by proclamation or otherwise. Look at that point for a moment. We had been told by those knowing Democrats that a lie was just as good as the truth, if it was consistently and pertinaciously stuck to. [Laughter.]

When these rebels marched upon the Capital of the people of the United States to take the life of loyal men who went to defend it, no cry was heard from these hypocrites that the Constitution was violated. [Applause.] And when thousands of good, generous and brave men fell on the battle-field, there was no cry by these men that the Constitutution was violated. Nor did we hear any complaints about the violation of the Constitution when the rebels began to confiscate the property of the loyal people, and to sacrifice life and liberty. The acute logicians of this school contend that the clothes should be stripped from the backs of the women and children, and men should be put in prison, but Slavery must not be touched.

With reference to the Democratic bugbear that emancipated black labor would interfere with the white labor of the North, Mr. CLAY said: Germans, Irishmen, Frenchmen, why are you here at all? It is because you here find a Government based upon the broad principle of liberty to all humanity. [Applause.] Show me the man who would to-day oppress a man on account of his color, and I will show you a man who will, should it meet his ends, oppress you to-morrow. [Applause.] But it is not true that this interference with your labor will take place in consequence of emancipation. Look at history. Again and again the white races of the North have invaded the South, and have been ultimately driven back by the inevitable laws of climate. Emancipation will, in fact, but concentrate black labor in the South. [Applause.]

What is the next objection to the proclamation? That the South will possibly stand in danger of a servile insurrection. To that I answer that the South has debased, degraded, kept in ignorance, oppressed and brutalized the slaves—done all that it could do to extinguish every spark of humanity, ignored the rights of liberty and property, disregarded the marriage tie, and in short in every way done all that it could to make savages of the slaves, and now shrinks from the consequences of its own act at a time when it is undertaking to build up an empire on rebellion to the best Government that ever existed on earth. They must take the consequences of their own crime. [Great applause.] It is their fault if they find that Slavery's strength is weakness. Its joys sorrows, and its end dissolution and death. [Applause.] It waiters upon Providence. Men who ignore the instrumentalities of the Deity in fulfilling his purpose on earth, where are you now? Are you still waiting for the sign like the wise men of Judea? I tell you that a lie, however well bolstered up, shall die. [Applause.] Justice must triumph in the land. [Applause.] Men of the South do you still refuse? The President gives you ninety days—three months—to consider—to return from your idols to the worship of the living God. Is it true that the horrors of insurrection threaten you? So much the more reason for you to avert them by laying down your arms and returning to your allegiance. [Applause.] Do you refuse to do that? Then send your wives and children to England your ally, or to Canada, and take the consequences of your own act. ABRAHAM LINCOLN gives you ninety days in which to do it. Is not that enough? What say you friends of the Union as it was? How much more time do you want? Perhaps we will give it to you. [Applause.]

Well, we have heard a great deal about foreign intervention. How is this proclamation affected in that respect? I confess that I have had precious little confidence in England—that is in the aristocracy and ruling classes of England. England has denounced Slavery in season and out of season. We had a right to expect her support when she found us battling with Slavery for the life of the nation. Did she give it? No. When CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, our Minister to England, landed the very next day before he had an opportunity to confer with the Government, to impart to them the position of affairs here, the Queen's Proclamation of Neutrality was made. It was a direct insult to us, an aid to the rebellion and a cause for war. Earl RUSSELL said in Parliament, substantially, that England had done all that she could for the South except giving the actual aid of her armies and navy. Whether we are for Slavery or against Slavery, England is against us. She feared our growing power—she, from selfish motives, favored the disintegration of the Republic, she wished to take away the argument that BRIGHT and COBDEN had in favor of universal suffrage. The Government denied for a time that it had received any intimation of the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, because it intended to make that an excuse for armed interference. The government of England's sympathy is against us, whether we are for or against the proclamation. But, we have the sympathy of the people—the laboring people. They see that our battle is their battle. The proclamation will reach them. It will reach Ireland and Scotland too.

I have always believed that the sympathies of the French people are with us, and still believe that they are with us, and that their flag, as against England, will float side by side with the Stars and Stripes. My opinion is, that in spite of the doings in Mexico, Louis NAPOLEON means to stand by the United States. [Applause.]

How about Russia? Surely, a nation that liberates twenty millions of serfs will sympathize with the President's Emancipation Proclamation. [Applause.] The Emperor ALEXANDER has himself told me—"Be sure, that you will always find me true to the United States of America. [Applause.] So that, at home or abroad, there is no fear that the Proclamation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN will do us harm.

"The Union as it was," is the cant cry now. The Union as it was—what was it to me? The scars upon my body testify that it made me a slave. [Applause.] They testify that where Slavery is, there can be no true liberty. [Applause.] What would the Union as it was, when restored, be, with such men as HAMILTON, of TEXAS, [applause,] JOHNSON, myself and others gone forever? If the Union is allowed to live with Slavery in it, it will never see a divided South again. There will be united despotism there. No, not the Union as it was, but the Union as our fathers intended it should be. [Great applause.] Let us remember the words of that illustrious patriot, who, when he refused to put the word Slavery in the Constitution, said, "When this institution shall cease to exist, then let the memory of it also be forever perished upon our records. [A pause.] There is but one basis of Union, and that is the basis of liberty. Let us see to it that when these 30,000,000 people shall have become 100,000,000, we shall present to the world a free Republic, with "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." [Applause, during which Mr. CLAY resumed his seat.]

The Chairman announced that Mr. H. B. STANTON had been speaking outside, but would address a few words to them.

Mr. STANTON advanced to the foot of the stage, hat in hand—said he was tired, and the audience was tired, and he would not make a speech. [Cries of "Go on."] He had been speaking outside, and found about seventeen hundred and fifty thorough-going Proclamation war-men. [Laughter and applause.] He had given them some plain talk, and they had had quite a lively time. [Applause.] He had many speeches to make, and, in the language of him of old, he would say, "I pray thee have me excused. [Applause.]

The Chair, after taking the vote, and securing the unanimous approval of the people upon the resolutions submitted by Prof. RAYMOND, declared the meeting adjourned, and the vast assemblage gradually sifted through the conglomerated mass of humanity outside.

OUTSIDE MEETINGS.

Several outside gatherings of the many who could not even find standing room in the crowded house, were addressed by gentlemen who entertained them well—judging from the hearty and rapidly recurring cheers that filled the air. Among these were Mr. W. J. A. FULLER, Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, and Gen. PHELPS, all of whom said things that want of room alone compels us to omit in this report.

Hon. HENRY B. STANTON, who had been announced to follow Mr. CLAY at the regular meeting, kindly consented to address the audience outside, and was rewarded by close attention and appreciative applause.

SPEECH OF HENRY B. STANTON, ESQ.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Though we have not met expressly to ratify the nomination of JAMES S. WADSWORTH for Governor of this State, yet I will briefly give my reasons why all loyal men ought to support him. First, he is a Democrat—a real Democrat—not a sham Democrat. [Applause.] He believes in the equal rights of all men, irrespective of clime, color, creed, or condition. [Renewed applause.] For a long period the Democratic Party of the country was ruled by its Southern Chiefs, disciples of JOHN C. CALHOUN. For the last 20 years of his life Mr. CALHOUN had no more democracy in his creed than had Lucifer, and that portion of the party residing below the Potomac, had no more regard for Democratic principles, than the fallen friends of Pandemonium. [Loud applause.] Genuine Democracy is based upon the inherent rights of man. The frame-work of Southern society is incompatible with human equality. Its leaders are oligarchs, and their followers serfs. The Declaration of Independence is the text-book of real Democrats. The corner-stone of Southern society is Slavery. One of their philosophers has had the honesty to say that Slavery and Democracy are incompatible. He is right. They are as incompatible as right and wrong, as heaven and hell. [Loud cheers.] The demoralizing influence of the intimate relations between the Northern and Southern wings of this party, has made the former about as hypocritical and corrupt as the latter. Both ignore equal rights—both defend human Slavery. [Applause.] The demoralizing effect upon fair-minded Northern Democrats of this affinity with the oligarchs of the South, is a striking illustration of the divine maxim, that "evil communications corrupt good manners." The issue then, is, WADSWORTH and Democracy against SEYMOUR and Shoneracy. [Loud applause.] Secondly, we support Gen. WADSWORTH because he favors a vigorous prosecution of the war, and is opposed to making terms with the rebels until they unconditionally surrender. [Cheers.] He is not for conducting the war on peace principles. He prefers rifled cannon to Quaker guns. He believes this rebellion must be crushed by severe fighting. He knows we are dealing with men who cannot be cheated, and will not be wheedled. He has studied the character of the traitors—he understands their objects—and feels assured that the utmost power of our mighty array of arms, used promptly, persistently and remorselessly, is absolutely needed to overthrow this giant conspiracy against Representative Government and Free Institutions. [Enthusiastic applause. The issue, then, is WADSWORTH and the subjugation of the rebels, or SEYMOUR and submission to the rebels. [Cheers.] Thirdly, we prefer WADSWORTH because he supports with all his heart and mind and strength the President's glorious Proclamation of Freedom. [Great applause.] That document, one of the most important in its relations, and one of the most sublime in its purposes, and one of the most beneficent in its results, that has dropped from human pen during the Christian era, will be read and applauded down the vista of coming ages, long after Negro Slavery and its twin brother Sham Democracy have rotted in oblivion. [Enthusiastic cheers.] Read Gen. WADSWORTH's able letter accepting the nomination on the basis of the Proclamation. Is it not worthy of his great theme? ["Yes," "Yes," and cheers.] I need not reiterate the obvious arguments in support of this document. Slavery conjured up this rebellion. Retributive justice demands that it be engulfed in the convulsion it has evoked. Slavery is the main prop of the South in this war—not exactly in a strict military point of view—but, by keeping their slaves at home to cultivate their fields and perform their mechanical labor, the South is able to devote its whole effective force of white men into the camp—thus, in proportion to the numbers of the two sections of the country, giving the South a large preponderance of fighting men over the North. Now, let us knock out this main prop of the rebels. Let the slaves "lay down de shubble and de hoe," and "take up de fiddle and de bow," and tell the rebels that they will do "no more hard work" for Mr. Lash, though quite willing to labor for Mr. Cash, and this will compel half the Southern army to go home to look after their plantations and their shops, while the rest will fall an easy prey to our brave Union troops. [Loud applause.] Mr. SEYMOUR, doubtless, is utterly hostile to the Proclamation. He can look on complacently while Southern graves and Northern hospitals are filled with the bloom of our youth and the strength of our manhood, to crush this conspiracy—but he cannot bear to take from the conspirators their precious negroes. Our upon such Democracy, ["Fraud," and applause.] The issue then is made up. WADSWORTH and freedom—SEYMOUR and Slavery. I fearlessly invoke the judgment of the people of a State whose soil holds the cannonized dust of SEWELL and HAMILTON, JAY and CLINTON, TOMPKINS and WRIGHT, upon this issue. [Loud cheers.] In the fourth place, Gen. WADSWORTH deserves our support because he is a radical. There is a great deal of senseless clamor just now about radicals and radicalism. What is the meaning of this abused term, radicalism? It simply means going down to the roots of things. Gen. WADSWORTH is a man who goes to the root of a controversy—who lays his axe at the root of an evil. [Applause.] Do those who rail at radicals know that all the political reforms which have blessed this country, and Europe also, during the present century, have been effected by men who bore the distinctive name of "radical?" The British Slave-trade was abolished by radicals. The Catholics were emancipated, the suffrage enlarged, the parliamentary representation equalized, the corn laws repealed, and cheap postage and free newspapers secured by the radicals. In our own country, the Revolution was the work of radicals. Radicals abolished the property qualification for voting and holding office—they gave us free schools and freedom of the Press—they have liberalized our State Constitutions—they abolished imprisonment for debt—they secured us freedom to worship God according to the dictates of our consciences. [Great applause.] In this crisis of our country, Conservatism, always timid and quiet, shrinks back appalled. But, Radicalism, ever bold and aggressive, steps forth, and meets and masters the exigency. [Cheers.] The issue, then, is between WADSWORTH, the radical, who breasts the storm of war, and saves the country, and SEYMOUR, the conservative, who cowers and cries "Peace," "Peace," when there is no peace. [Applause.] Finally, we should support Gen. WADSWORTH because he is a man of progress. This is no time for slow men. The express moves forward no faster than the men who are bearing the country swiftly the world to weal or woe. We need those who are fleet of foot to keep up with the headlong current of this dread crisis. During the whole of last Fall and Winter, Gen. WADSWORTH by with his brigade in the advanced front of our lines. He daily heard the cannon of the foe at Centreville and Manassas. He was satisfied that our army was two to one of theirs. And, believing that a sharp and short war was our true policy, he again and again advised an attack. He was overruled, and he submitted. We now know that he was right in his estimate of the relative numbers of the two armies. But let this pass. Gen. WADSWORTH's motto is that of our State—"Excelsior"—upward, onward. [Loud applause.] Let me give you an incident. In the battle of Bull Run, the color-bearer of your brave regiment, the Brooklyn Fourteenth, was shot down. A staff officer seized the flag, and shouted, "Rally boys, once more, for the glorious Stars and Stripes," and led the regiment to the charge. The name of that officer was JAMES S. WADSWORTH. [Loud applause.] In ancient times, when the Hebrews, escaping out of the house of bondage, stood upon the shores of the Red Sea, with the hosts of Pharaoh hovering on their rear, conservatism shrunk back and feared to wet its sandals in the angry waves. But the Book of Books tells us that the Lord said unto Moses, "Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." They obeyed, and Pharaoh and his his hosts sank like lead in the waters. The age of miracles is past. In our country, *vox populi, vox Dei*. Our great cause confronts a sea of difficulties, before which timid souls stand appalled. But, the Proclamation reveals to us the land of promise, the Canaan beyond the floods. Let the people, the *vox Dei*, say unto the President, "ABRAHAM, speak unto the armies of the Union, that they go forward." [Enthusiastic applause.]

Amusements.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONICS.

The sixth season, 1862 and 1863, of the delightful entertainments given by the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, will open to-day at the Academy of Music. The first rehearsal, under the able conduct of Mr. THEODORE EISFELD, will consist of SCHUMANN'S symphony, in B flat, CHERUBINI'S overture to "Medea," and WEBER'S overture to "Oberan." The directorial list presents the familiar names of Messrs. LUTHER B. WYMAN, ALCOCK HULL, M. D., ROBT. R. RAYMOND, A. V. B. VAN DYCK, and other hard-working men in the cause of music and other art in the city of churches. The Society deserves the great sustenance afforded it by the people of Brooklyn, always give more than it promises, never has disappointed an audience, and presents for the coming season entertainments exceeding anything before given, vocally and instrumentally.

STABBING AFFRAY IN THE OLD BOWERY THEATRE.—GEORGE AUGUSTUS DOUGHERTY, a parolee prisoner, had an altercation with JOHN CRAWFORD, a member of HAWKINS' Zouaves, in the second tier of the Old Bowery Theatre, last evening. CRAWFORD claimed DOUGHERTY as a deserter. The latter denied that he was, stating that he was a member of the Second New-York Artillery. A scuffle then ensued, in the course of which CRAWFORD stabbed DOUGHERTY, inflicting a fatal wound. Officers FERRIS and BARTELL, attached to the theatre, arrested CRAWFORD. DOUGHERTY was taken by Officer MCGRATH, of the Sixth Ward, to the New-York Hospital, and it was supposed he could not live the night out. The wounded man is eighteen years of age, and a native of Ireland.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

THE EXPEDITION OF PONCHATOULA.

Official Report of Major Geo. C. Strong.

Twenty Car-loads of Cotton and Sugar Destroyed.

The following report has been forwarded to the headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 24, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler, Commanding Department of the Gulf.

GENERAL: Pursuant to your orders of the 13th inst. I embarked on the afternoon of that day on board the steamer *Ceres* at Lakeport, with three companies of the Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteers, commanded respectively by Capts. THORNTON, FARRINGTON and WINTER, and one company, Capt. PICKERING'S, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment. I had previously sent one hundred men of the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment on board the gunboat *New-London*, whose commander, Capt. READ, had kindly consented to coöperate with me.

The object in view was to surprise the village of Ponchatoula, the headquarters of the rebel General JEFF. THOMPSON, forty-eight miles north of the city, on the line of the Jackson Railroad. To that end the *New-London* was to land her men at Manchac bridge, whence at daybreak next morning they were to drive the enemy that might be found there northwards to Ponchatoula, while the remainder of the force, having found the way fifteen miles up the Tangipahoa in the night, were to land and march six miles westward and capture Ponchatoula in season to secure those of the enemy who had been driven up from Pass Manchac.

The attempt at surprise failed, for not only was the *New-London* unable to get over the bar into Manchac Pass in the darkness, but the *Ceres*, too large for the easy navigation of the narrow and winding Tangipahoa, failed in each of the two succeeding nights to reach her destination on that river in season to admit of our gaining Ponchatoula before daylight.

I resolved, therefore, to go with that steamer to Manchac Bridge, and did so on the morning of the 15th. From that point, Capt. WINTER was sent with his company southward, to make the destruction of the railroad on Manchac Island complete, which duty he thoroughly performed. Capt. PICKERING'S company was left to guard the steamer, and the companies of Capts. THORNTON and FARRINGTON began a forced march of ten miles upon Ponchatoula.

A locomotive one mile below the village gave notice of our approach, (which could not be concealed,) and ran northward, giving the alarm at the village and thence to Camp More for reinforcements.

We met, on entering Ponchatoula, a discharge of canister, at 70 yards, from a light battery, in charging which Capt. THORNTON fell severely wounded. His company, then, under Lieut. HUSEY, reinforced Capt. FARRINGTON'S platoon on the enemy's right, while Lieut. CROSS, with the second platoon of that company took a position, under partial cover, on the left of the enemy's line.

From these positions our men poured in so deliberate and destructive a fire that the enemy was driven from the field, the artillery galloping away, followed by the infantry, on a road through the forest, in a northwesterly direction. We then set fire to a train of upwards of twenty cars, laden with cotton, sugar, molasses, &c., and took the papers from the post and the telegraph office, destroying the apparatus in the latter, and Gen. JEFF. THOMPSON'S sword, spurs, bridle, &c., from his quarters in the hotel. The sword was presented to him by the so-called "Memphis patriots."

A written document was obtained which showed the rebel force at that point to consist of three hundred troops of the Tenth Arkansas Regiment, one company of the Home Guards, and one company of artillery with six pieces.

I find, however, received reliable information that the enemy's force was only two hundred infantry and no artillery. The reinforcements had taken place at a subsequent date. Our force engaged amounted to but one hundred and twelve men.

We left of killed, wounded and missing (exclusive of those who have just come in—among the last the gallant Capt. THORNTON,) ten men at Ponchatoula.

Surgeon AVERY reports twenty of the enemy killed.

Capts. THORNTON and FARRINGTON, and the officers and men of their respective commands, though nearly exhausted by the march, two miles of which was over an open trestle-work, in the heat of the day, behaved nobly in the fight.

Capts. PICKERING and WINTER, after a very rapid march, for which they are entitled to much credit, came up after we had left the village, covered our rear and assisted in bringing in the wounded.

Lieuts. MARTIN, ALLEN and FINEGASS, and Commander BUCHANAN, United States Navy, who accompanied the expedition, rendered important services, and their gallantry during the action deserves especial mention. I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. C. STRONG, Acting General."

The Central American Transit Company.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT CO.,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I will thank you to correct a series of errors of

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3446. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE VICTORY AT CORINTH.

Desperate Assault Upon the Place by Fifty Thousand Rebels.

The Battle Continued Through Two Days.

The Final Repulse of the Enemy with Terrible Slaughter.

The Rebel Losses Much Heavier Than Ours.

PROMINENT OFFICERS KILLED.

CORINTH, Miss., Sunday, Oct. 5.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* has the following details of the battle at Corinth:

"On the morning of the 3d, our outposts were attacked by the enemy in force, about six miles northeast of Corinth, and before 9 o'clock the engagement became general and fierce, and a sanguinary battle was fought.

Our men under ROSECRANS stood up manfully, and fought with great coolness and bravery; but regiment after regiment, and brigade after brigade poured in upon us, and we were forced slowly backward, fighting desperately. The rebels pushed forward with determined obstinacy, and held every foot of their advantage ground.

They outflanked our interior force and were forming in the rear, and we were obliged to fall back still further to prevent this movement from being accomplished. The enemy were now inside our breast works pushing us backward toward the town when darkness put an end to fighting that day.

During the day's fight our loss was heavy, but that of the enemy must have largely exceeded ours.

Three pieces of the First Missouri Battery were captured after having stood for hours before the enemy's fire. Brig.-Gen. HACKELMAN fell mortally wounded at the head of his men, and died the same evening. Gen. OGLESBY was shot in the breast.

About 4 o'clock A. M. of the 4th, the enemy opened on the town with shot and shell. Our batteries replied, and for an hour or more a heavy cannonading was kept up. At the expiration of that time, two rebel guns had been disabled, and, shortly after daylight, their battery of seven guns was captured.

A portentous quiet soon occurred, and it was evident that some movement was being made by the enemy. The Western Sharpshooters, under Col. BAKER were ordered forward as skirmishers, to feel the enemy. At 9½ they met him three-quarters of a mile in advance of our line of battle, advancing rapidly in heavy columns upon the town. Immediately a murderous fire was opened on this heavy line by our skirmishers, who slowly began to retire, returning the fire of the enemy with effect.

The woods seemed alive with rebels, and it appeared impossible for this gallant regiment to escape destruction in their retreat over the three-quarters of a mile of open ground which intervened between them and our temporary works of defence.

In a few moments the engagement became general; our batteries opened a destructive fire on the exposed ranks of the rebels, mowing them down like grass. Their slaughter was frightful, but with unparalleled daring and recklessness they pushed impetuously forward.

They charged our works desperately, broke our lines of infantry, and captured a small fortification, in which a battery of the First Missouri was planted. All seemed lost, and a temporary panic seized our men, and the rebels once more marched into the streets of Corinth; but new batteries opened on them, and our men, under the direction of new courageous officers, and stimulated by their example, fought desperately, and the advance of the enemy was checked.

They wavered, and then fell back. Our lost battery was regained, and once more it hurled destruction into their ranks. The day was saved, and the enemy was in full retreat.

Our loss was comparatively small during this charge. That of the enemy *was fully twenty to one killed.*

Among the rebels killed and left on the field were Brig.-Gen. ROWENA, of New-Orleans; Col. and Acting Brig.-Gen. JOHNSON, of Mississippi, and another Colonel commanding a brigade, whose name was not learned.

The enemy was commanded by VAN DORN, PRICE and VILLEPIQUE, with their respective army corps' which swelled their forces to 50,000 men.

It is impossible now to give a list of the casualties. Our proportion of officers is thought to be large. We lost but four taken prisoners.

Heavy Losses Among the Rebel Officers.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

The Chicago *Tribune's* Cairo special says that the rebel Cols. JOHNSON, ROUZEE, ROSS, MORTON, McLANE and Major JONES were killed, and Cols. DALY and PARKS were severely wounded in the late battle at Corinth.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

The Numbers and Locations of the Rebel Forces.

HELENA, Ark., Saturday, Oct. 4.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* says:

We have late and very reliable intelligence from the rebel forces in this State, which is regarded by military men here as worthy of confidence. It is as late as the 16th and 23d ults., and seriously modifies many reports we have heard, some of which have reached the country. According to this information, the rebel forces in Arkansas number and are encamped as follows:

Gen. HINDMAN, at Austin, 25 miles south of Little Rock, with 5,000 men and one battery.

Gen. REAN, at White Sulphur Springs, near Pine Bluffs, on the Arkansas River, 50 miles southwest of Little Rock, with 5,000 men, two regiments of which are conscripts, (one unarmed;) also, a Texan regiment, and one battery, consisting of three 6-pound brass (Iron,) one 12-pounder, (Parrott,) and one siege piece mounted.

Gen. MCRAE is on the Arkansas River, thirty miles west of Napoleon.

Gen. RAINS is at Cross Hollows with a reported force of from 4,000 to 5,000 men, mostly conscripts.

Gen. HOLMES, Commander in-chief of all the forces is at Little Rock, with about 2,000 men and two batteries, one of two 12-pounders and three 6-pounders, the other of two rifled 6-pounders and two 12-pounder howitzers.

Gen. MCBANE is at Batesville with about 2,000 men, only 1,500 of whom are effective.

Most of their cavalry force is dismounted, and at present it is not believed that they have more than 2,300 cavalry in the State.

At Arkadelphia, 80 or 100 miles southwest of Little Rock, the rebels manufacture munitions of war, and have removed there all the State records and papers.

Though the rebel Generals boast of their intention to invade Missouri, it is not believed by intelligent men in their camps that they intend to do so. If they save the capital of their State, it is all they desire at present, and perhaps more than they expect.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Gen. Morgan's Forces Occupying Frankfort.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

A reliable report, just received, says that Gen. MORGAN'S advance reached Frankfort at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and that 3,000 more of his men are rapidly approaching that place. Our troops had left Frankfort for Lawrenceburgh, Ky.

On Saturday, near Hardensville, SCOTT'S rebel Cavalry cut off and dispersed Co. A Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, under Lieut. MORRIS. The Company has not since been heard from. It is reported that Lieut. MORRIS and two privates were shot after capture by the rebels.

Gen. DUMONT'S Division is still at Shelbyville.

An Exciting March from Louisville to Mount Washington—Skirmishing with the Flying Enemy, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MOUNT WASHINGTON,
SEVENTEEN MILES EAST OF LOUISVILLE.
Thursday, Oct. 2, 4 o'clock P. M., 1862.

This has been rather a stirring day with our men. We left camp, twelve miles this side of Louisville, at 8 o'clock this morning, the Brigade, commanded by Col. BEATTY, leading the advance. The First Ohio Cavalry and the Fourth Indiana Cavalry went in front. We knew that the rebels, in scouting and skirmishing parties, were all along the route, and that their guerrilla bands infested every hill and hollow. Capt. DRAKE'S Third Wisconsin Battery of Parrot guns, preceded us, feeling the way with an occasional shot that made it unpleasant for the rebels. The two regiments—the Ninth Kentucky and Ninetyninth Ohio—which had been on picket all night, fell into line one mile from camp, and our whole corps, led by Gen. CRITTENDEN in person, moved forward in splendid order, and with buoyant feelings, anticipating an engagement with the rebels before night.

We had proceeded but about two miles when brisk musketry was heard between our advance cavalry and the enemy's pickets. We were now near Floyd's Fork, at which place the rebels were reported in considerable force. Gen. CRITTENDEN rode along the lines of the entire corps, and showed by his looks the highest confidence in his gallant men.

Shortly came the order to keep the ranks closed and to "fire low," in case we met the enemy. The breeze of battle began to snuff quite strongly. A little on ahead we reached a beech grove; a very brief halt was ordered, the canteens were filled with fresh water, and every gun loaded. Here we left the turnpike, turning to the left and ascending an elevated hill that overlooked the valley of Floyd's Fork.

Again the rattle of musketry was heard in front. Then followed the reports of cannon in rapid succession. We galloped to the front, where we found Capt. DRAKE, of the Third Wisconsin Battery, with his guns planted upon an eminence that projected into a curve of Floyd's Fork, and commanded the turnpike to our last, and quite an area of country around. Two hundred rebel cavalry, just this side the creek, were making their way in hot haste for the ford, to avoid our advance. Capt. DRAKE was pouring his Parrot pills at them in fine style. These rebels were all in their shirt sleeves, but were apparently well mounted. They succeeded in effecting their escape across the river, pursued and harassed by our cavalry. Two of their men were killed by our firing.

Our advance now drew up in line of battle upon the eminence referred to, while the cavalry were sent across the creek to ascertain the position of the flying enemy. Very soon Gen. VAN CLEVE came riding up and ordered us forward. Col. BEATTY, the acting Brigadier of the Eleventh Brigade, which had the advance, had in the meantime inspected our position with a long glance, and, with the quick eye of a regular veteran officer, pronounced it admirable. The cavalry on the opposite bank of the creek had sent them for infantry and artillery, and when the order was given it was obeyed with alacrity. We proceeded cautiously, but steadily, down the steep declivity into the bottoms of Floyd's Fork, preceded by DRAKE'S Battery, with our cavalry, the First Ohio and Fourth Indiana in advance of it. The turnpike bridge across the creek had been burned by the rebels. It was a two-span wooden structure. The creek, being not much over our shoe-tops, the burning of this bridge was a piece of wantonness and foolery. Our men and artillery turned a little to the right and crossed the creek, making their way through a field of heavy corn without obstruction.

It was reported that the rebels, after leaving the creek in such haste, would make a stand at Mount Washington, and that they would be reinforced at that point. Immediately after crossing the creek, as we ascended the hill, two rebel horses were found lying in the road. One of them was in a dying condition, his nostrils distended, and blood flowing from them copiously. The prints of the rowels of the spur were visible in his sides. The other was quite dead, quantities of blood having come from his nose. They were both evidently run to death.

Just as we had reached the top of the hill, boom came the sound of the rebel cannon in our front. The firing became more rapid, and our men were in a double-quick, ordered into line of battle. These cannon were fired from Mount Washington, two miles ahead. DRAKE'S Battery hurried up the road, unlimbered, and took a position to our right. The guns then let loose upon Mount Washington and High Grove, where the rebels had just been encamped. Hoarsely and loudly they thundered, as the balls and shells went screaming through the air, curling limbs and tops from the trees. All now was eagerness, as if every round we expected a reply from the enemy. They did not reply, however.

Presently we saw a man coming down the road from Mount Washington waving a flag. We then moved forward to the line. The cavalry joined us, Col. CHAMBERS, of the First Ohio Cavalry, who was at home at Mount Washington when the rebels came there, had in command of his regiment still the sound of their cannon in the rear of his fellow-men. We found that the rebels had left Mount Washington, as they had done Floyd's Creek, and fallen back toward Salt River. The roads which have been here and along the road are full of Forrest's Cavalry. They number near twelve hundred. The rebels expected to make a stand at this point. All the fences have been torn away to assist in cavalry movements. They had two brass six-pounders, which they withdrew on our approach. So rapid was their flight from this place, that slices of bacon was found on their camping ground, and wood gathered for fires which had not been kindled. The rebels are reported as being extremely destitute of clothing and food. The hotels and the citizens here have been entirely stripped of all they had.

The rebels are represented as being in strong force and with a large amount of artillery at Salt River. We are four miles from Salt River, and about eighteen from Bardstown. We push forward in the morning.

P. S.—As I close this, heavy cannonading is going on in the direction of Salt River. We may have hot work in a short time. Two rebel prisoners have just been brought in, captured at Mount Washington.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

FROM ANTIETAM.

Rebel Demonstrations—Winter Quarters in Prospect—Sentiment of the Army—Impatience of Delay—Visitors at Headquarters—The Order of Gen. Burnside on the Death of Gen. Rodman, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ANTIETAM IRON WORKS, Md., Monday, Oct. 6, 1862.

The rebels made their appearance yesterday, in small force opposite this place, for the evident purpose of—showing themselves. They were mounted, and numbered two hundred or less. As they seemed anxious to attract attention, a section of a Parrot battery was brought up, and a few shells were sent after them across the river. Of course, they made tracks.

The best information that can be derived from Virginia confirms the theory I have already put forth, that the body of the rebel army, which lingered for a time on the south bank of the Potomac, retired up the Valley from the direction of Martinsburgh *over a week ago.* They succeed, however, in keeping up the semblance of a force along the Potomac, for their own purposes. Thus this splendid Fall weather, with its invigorating air and excellent roads inviting to activity, will soon give place to storms and muddy thoroughfares, which will forbid us to move. By the time the Potomac has been swollen by rains, which will secure "My Maryland" against another rebel raid, the roads, by the same natural agencies, will have been rendered impassable. We shall then be ready, I suppose, to go into Winter quarters, where the army will waste away by sickness and inaction, and be ready (?) for active operations *in the Spring.*

There is nothing the soldiers desire so much as to have the war brought to a close. With them *time* is everything. They are tired of the business and want to go home. This is as true of the rebel soldiers as of our own, and with a certain class—not, I hope, by any means the best or largest—every hour's delay makes them more and more indifferent as to *how* the fighting ends, so that it *ends.* Remove the *legal* restraint which holds the army together, and half of them would go home to "see their parents" to-morrow—the other half would vote to send Commissioners to Richmond, or to welcome propositions from the rebels for winding up the struggle—rather than drag through another Winter campaign in the swamps of the Chickahominy, or in any other part of Virginia. But give them the word "Forward," and with the needful leaders and reinforcements, they will not stop until they have chased the rebels into the Gulf.

There is nothing the soldiers so much dread as this eternal delay, and the prospect of an indefinite prolongation of the war. "Let us whip or get whipped, and have an end of it," is the language of every man I meet and talk with on the subject. The officers (who are worth a copper) would say the same thing if they possessed the independence of those in the ranks, and would speak their minds. I mention these things, not willingly, but for the purpose of showing the *temper of the army,* and the absolute necessity of *keeping their energies employed* and *their minds easy.*

New recruits for the old regiments continue to arrive, and twenty-six came, only a day or two since, for the Ninth New-York, (HAWKINS' Zouaves.) The excellent band of this regiment also arrived here a few days since, and has added much to the spirit of this noble young corps.

Those well-known and patriotic citizens, Mr. WM. H. ASPINWALL and Mr. CLITING, of New-York, are here to-day, the guests of Gen. MCCLELLAN. This afternoon the Chaplain of the Ninth New-York, held religious services at Headquarters, the band of the same regiment attending, and adding greatly to the interest and pleasure of the occasion. Several of the members of the late Gen. RENO'S Staff have returned after accompanying homeward the remains and, attending the funeral of their beloved chief. Among them is Capt. NEILL, his Adjutant-General, than whom no one has labored with a more disinterested energy in the prosecution of the war. I am not yet informed as to who will succeed to the command of Gen. RENO'S corps, though the prevailing opinion is, that that excellent soldier and gentleman, Gen. PARKE, now chief of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Staff, will be the man.

I send, herewith, a general order touching the death of Brig.-Gen. RODMAN, of Rhode Island. The truth, as well as the beauty of the tribute paid to him, will be appreciated by every one who knew the man.

I send, also, a few other names of those who have died in the Keedysville hospitals. E. S.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
ANTIETAM, Md., Oct. 6, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.—The Commanding General announces to the Third Division the death of the late Commander, Brig.-Gen. RODMAN, caused by a wound received at the battle of Antietam.

One of the first to leave his home at his country's call, Gen. RODMAN, in his constant and unwearied service, now ended by his untimely death, has left a bright record of earnest patriotism unclouded by one thought of self.

Respected and esteemed in the various relations of his life, the army mourns his loss as a pure-hearted patriot and a brave devoted soldier, and his division will miss a gallant leader who was always foremost at the post of danger.

By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.
(Signed,) LEWIS RICHMOND,
Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

DEATHS IN THE KEEDYSVILLE HOSPITALS.

Dr. STONOW reports the following deaths in the hospitals under his charge up to Oct. 3:

BRICK-STORE HOSPITAL.

David Perkins, Co. H, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, of erysipelas, after amputation of leg, Oct. 2.
Corp. Wm. T. Cosman, Co. F, Ninth New-York State Militia, of pneumonia, Oct. 2.
Henry Allen, Co. H, Second Wisconsin Volunteers, of pneumonia, Oct. 2.

BROWN-STONE HOSPITAL.

Charles W. Crawford, Co. A, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, died after amputation of leg, Oct. 2.

DOUBLE-BRICK HOSPITAL.

Walter Rourke, Co. I, Ninety-seventh New-York Volunteers, gunshot wound of chest, receiving subclavian artery, received 17th, died of exhaustion Oct. 3.

LIST OF WOUNDED CONFEDERATE OFFICERS CAPTURED AT ANTIETAM.

Second Lieut. W. J. Muse, Co. I, 1st Tennessee—thigh.
Second Lieut. J. J. Kimbrough, Co. I, 6th Ala.
Capt. J. W. Reid, 3d Ala.
First Lieut. W. M. Hardwick, 48th Ala.—foot.
First Lieut. G. P. Samford, Co. K, 1st Texas—severe wound leg.
First Lieut. A. J. McKean, Co. A, 4th Texas.
Second Lieut. J. M. Alexander, Co. K, 5th Texas.
Third Lieut. J. P. Drake, Co. I, 5th Texas.
First Lieut. G. P. Howe, Co. I, 15th Va.—shoulder, severe.
Second Lieut. G. W. Berry, Co. H, 15th Va.—leg amputated.
Lieut. James Anderson, Co. G, 30th Va.—died.
Third Lieut. J. N. Hume, Co. B, 37th Va.—arm.
Col. John E. Penn, 42d Va.—thigh amputated.
Third Lieut. J. V. Shelton, Co. E, 13th Mississippi—thigh.
First Lieut. C. H. Wilson, Co. F, 16th Mississippi—thigh amputated.
First Lieut. T. J. Williams, Co. K, 17th Mississippi—thigh.
First Lieut. J. McNutt, Co. C, 17th Mississippi—thigh amputated.
Second Lieut. J. M. James, Co. B, 17th Mississippi—chest.
First Lieut. W. B. Stinson, Co. —, 18th Miss.—hip.
Capt. J. Howard, Co. B, 2d North Carolina—shoulder and thigh.
Second Lieut. R. L. Withington, Co. F, 2d North Carolina—head and foot.
Lieut. W. Quince, Co. —, 3d North Carolina—brought in off litter dead.
Second Lieut. W. A. Threadgill, Co. C, 14th N. C.
Lieut. H. H. West, Co. H, 20th N. C.—shoulder.
First Lieut. J. Y. Whitted, Co. G, 27th N. C.
Lieut. James H. McBride, Co. —, — Louisiana—head, shell, died.
Second Lieut. M. V. B. Swan, Co. B, 2d Louisiana—shoulder and breast.
Col. J. M. Williams, 2d Louisiana—lung.
Lieut. R. H. Slaughter, Co. F, 8th Louisiana.
Second Lieut. Wm. E. Cooke, Co. A, 8th Louisiana—thigh and leg—tetanus.
Capt. V. St. Martin, Co. K, 8th La.—both thighs.
Lieut. Arnge Bozier, Co. —, 9th Louisiana.
Capt. C. B. Marmillion, Co. G, 10th La.—thigh.
First Lieut. Chas. Knowlton, Co. B, 10th Louisiana.
Lieut. S. Herrera, Co. G, 10th Louisiana.
Capt. M. D. Robinson, Co. —, 13th Alabama.
Capt. W. F. Harper, Co. H, 7th La.—abdomen.
First Lieut. A. E. Knox, Co. H, 7th Louisiana—fracture lower jaw.
Lieut. —— Chandler, Co. —, 48th Virginia—died.
G. W. Chadbourne, 9th Louisiana—neck, died.
Lieut. J. B. Blackman, Co. H, 12th South Carolina—left thigh amputated.
Total..... 42.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

IN FRONT OF WASHINGTON.

Rumors from Rebel Sources—A Deserter's Story—What a Scout Reports, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FAIRFAX C. H., Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1862.

Yesterday and to-day the camp has been fairly alive with rumors—principally from rebel sources, however—some of which, if true, are important, but, for the most part, are only interesting because new. Instead of obtaining our information from reliable contrabands and reliable gentlemen, as has been usually the case, we now have a flood of information from rebel deserters, rebel prisoners and conscripts. Some of their stories agree in important particulars, but for the most part they are as wide apart as truth and falsehood.

First, we had yesterday come into our lines Lieut. ROBERTS, of Mississippi, whose statement was to the effect, that he had had a quarrel with the Major of his regiment and shot him. Rather than be served the same way himself, by order of a drum-head Court-martial, he made tracks for our lines, and is now beyond rebel rule. According to his story, the whole rebel army is in a very demoralized condition, and, to keep the men from deserting, requires an immense rear guard on every march and at every camping place; notwithstanding all these precautions, however, a large number of soldiers manage to escape every day. In confirmation of a portion of his statement, the fact should be mentioned, that rebel soldiers, who profess to be deserters, come into our lines daily. He alleges that LEE exercises the most despotic rule over his command, and predicts that if the Government forces make no further demonstrations, the rebel army cannot not be kept together another year. This Lieut. ROBERTS is a smart, shrewd fellow, and will bear watching.

By the kindness of Lieut.-Col. ROBINSON, Provost-Marshal, I have had an interview with a rebel deserter who gave himself up to one of our pickets yesterday. His statement, as taken from his own lips, is as follows: "My name is HENRY LOGAN. I was born in Ohio, and joined the rebel army at New-Orleans, in April, 1861, and was transferred to the Second Virginia Cavalry (from which corps he deserted) in June, 1861. The Second Virginia Cavalry is commanded by Col. STEWART, the brigade is commanded by Gen. MUMFORD, and is now stationed between Warrenton and the Springs. The brigade moved from Leetown one week ago last Sunday, and arrived at Berryville (Clarke County) same day. On Monday it moved to Leesburgh, on Tuesday, to within four miles of Aldie. At this point I left the regiment, to wait upon a brother who was wounded at Manassas. He died last Saturday evening. I then left Aldie for the National lines on Monday, Oct. 6, at 9 o'clock A. M. There are from 30 to 40 wounded men at Aldie.

MUMFORD'S Brigade has from 900 to 1,000 men. There are three divisions of rebel troops at Culpepper Court-house, commanded by Gen. GUSTAVUS SMITH, Gen. HARLAN, (I think,) and the other division commander I don't know. Two of these divisions are composed of new troops, who have never been in action. The corps is commanded by Gen. JO. JOHNSON. I heard Gen. MUMFORD say that Gen. JO. JOHNSON had been ordered to take command of the Department of the West, to supersede BRAGG, who has been relieved from duty.

I saw a young man from Richmond on Saturday, who says there is a large rebel force at Gordonsville. I was with the rebel army in Maryland, and heard the officers say that their loss was 10,000 in killed, wounded and missing—4,000 being deserters; that the army was then reinforced by 8,000 cavalry and 2,000 infantry, two of whom were from Pennsylvania. I understood that LEE has 150,000 men under his command at Winchester and vicinity, and reinforcements are constantly going forward, and the old regiments are being filled up by conscripts. At the battle of Manassas the officers admitted they were whipped on Friday. I acted as Orderly for Gen. LONGSTREET at the battle of Antietam."

A captured rebel soldier—a smart and intelligent fellow, and a rebel all over—was brought in yesterday. He reports that one brigade of Jo. Johnson's command is at Warrenton Junction, and that the whole of Jounson's force is gradually moving across the Rappahannock. The bridge at Rappahannock Station has been repaired and rebel trains now pass over the road daily, between Bristol and Culpepper.

RETURN OF A SCOUT.

A scout who has been absent several days, returned yesterday. He had been within a few miles of Culpepper, but saw no large force of the enemy at any one point. He believes there is yet a large force of rebels at Culpepper. The conscript law is everywhere being enforced, and citizens are daily leaving their homes for some place of concealment, to avoid being forced into the rebel service.

Saturday morning a force of rebel cavalry attacked one of our pickets near Centreville. Several shots were exchanged, wounding two of our men, when the rebels took their departure. The rebel pickets are now within 16 miles of Centreville. These night alarms have become so frequent of late, that our picket force has been enlarged accordingly.

Five hundred rebel prisoners, recently captured near Centreville, were paroled to-day. Not less than 2,000 rebel soldiers have been captured by Gen. STONE'S command within the last eight days.

A reconnoissance in force is being made to-day, and to-morrow or to-morrow we shall have another large batch of rebel prisoners.

The rebels are beginning to receive the orders from our army, and Press in the Department along the Government to reciprocate the favor, and thereby deliver us from hearing the grand rebel yell. In the lot of paroled soldiers sent into the Union lines, there were forty marked as men who had come into the rebel lines as deserters.

Gov. ANDREWS, of Massachusetts, with a party of friends, reached here this morning. I have not been able to see him on the special object of this visit just at this time. P.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Advices by Flag of Truce from Richmond.

Postponement of the Adjournment of the Rebel Congress.

Rumors of a Fight at St. John's River, Florida.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

The steamboat *John A. Warner* (flag of truce) returned from Aiken's Landing to-day, arriving at Fortress Monroe at 1 o'clock. She brings down none of our prisoners in charge for the State prisoners sent up. I learn from Major R. W. SOMMER, of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, officer in charge, that the Commissioner, Major OLIN, of the Confederate Government, refused to exchange the prisoners of State belonging to Virginia, on the ground that they were taken on territory belonging to the Confederacy.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Oct. 6 contains the Military Exemption Act, passed Oct. 4, 1862, which exempts police for sections of country having dense negro population; secures the liberty of the Press by exempting editors and such help as they require in their business; exempts employes of transportation and telegraph companies; ministers of the Gospel; physicians; shoemakers; tanners; blacksmiths; wagon-makers; millers; superintendents and employes in hospitals, and wool, cotton and paper mills; employes on Government works; overseers of plantations, and one man to every five hundred head of cattle. The Exemption Act passed April 21 is repealed.

The *Examiner* says: "Congress has serious business on its hands at present." The subject of revenue and finance is now before Congress. The bill provides that every citizen give to the Government one-fifth of his gross income, and receive in acknowledgement eight per cent. bonds. "Of all laws eight per cent. is the worst; of all taxes twenty per cent. on gross income is the most oppressive. By this project Congress strikes a heavier blow at our credit than the public enemy. The Government has committed financial blunders enough to ruin its credit if the confidence of the public were not so well supported."

Congress has postponed adjournment till Oct. 13.

PATRICK MCGOWAN and JOHN KILLAHER were shot at Camp Lee, on Saturday last, for desertion. OWEN MCGUNE received fifty lashes for the same offence.

The *Examiner* has also a dispatch, dated Savannah, 4th, which says the Federals attacked our batteries on St. Johns, on the 1st, and after an hour's engagement were repulsed.

The Nationals subsequently landed at Greenville Point in force, and marched a mile to the rear of our battery, where a fight commenced at 10 o'clock A. M. No particulars received.

The Episcopal Convention.

IMPOSING PENITENTIAL SERVICES AT TRINITY CHAPEL.

The session of the Episcopal Convention, which met in St. John's Chapel, as usual, at 9 o'clock A. M., yesterday, was very brief, all interest centering upon the services in token of fasting, humiliation and prayer, for which the day was set apart by the House of Bishops.

At 11 A. M., the hour fixed for morning service, Trinity Chapel was thronged, the Bishops and clergy, with other members of the Convention, occupying the ranges of pews along the middle aisle.

In accordance with the special occasion, the 130th Psalm, *De Profundis Clamavi*, was chaunted instead of the *Venite Exultemus.* The lessons were the 49th chapter of Isaiah and the 9th of St. Luke, commencing with the 20th verse. The reading of the Litany on the theme "unity, peace and concord" was extended with the words "and especially into this nation now afflicted by civil war." After the special prayers the Choir sang the 32d Psalm:

"Thy chastening wrath, oh! Lord restrain."

The Epistle and Gospel appropriate for Ash Wednesday followed, and the Eighteenth Hymn, "Almighty God, before thy throne," was chaunted.

Right Rev. Bishops MCCROSKY, of Michigan, HOPKINS, of Vermont, MCILVAINE, of Ohio, WHITTINGHAM, of Maryland, KEMPER, of Wisconsin, and SMITH, of Kentucky, conducted the services, which were in the highest degree imposing, although the music was stripped of superfluous ornament, and subdued to an extent befitting the penitential character of the occasion.

After an Offertory and a *Benedictus* by Bishop HOPKINS, the congregation retired from the chapel.

Capt. Duffy against Fernando Wood for Congress.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1862.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD—*Dear Sir:* I have been informed by parties whose word in the matter I consider entirely reliable, that, at a recent meeting of prominent political leaders like yourself, who met for the purpose of healing the difficulties of the Democratic Party, in a manner satisfactory to themselves only, a meeting very numerously attended, the proceedings and dicta of which may exercise this community to some extent, you, on your own responsibility, made the statement, substantially, that I had told you personally that I had withdrawn from the contest, or that I was not a candidate, for the position of representative of the Fifth Congressional District in this City.

If you stated that I had withdrawn from the contest, you stated a falsehood—a malicious, unblushing falsehood.

If you stated that I told you that I had withdrawn from the contest, or any words to that effect, you stated a falsehood—a malicious, unblushing falsehood.

If you stated that I had informed you that was not a candidate for the position of Representative of the Fifth Congressional District, in the City of New-York, or words to that effect, you stated a falsehood—a malicious, unblushing falsehood.

If it be possible that you can have the audacity to leave the District in which you reside, and with the intention of foisting yourself on this constituency as a candidate for Congress, to contest this District, to represent citizens whose fidelity to the Union has been sealed with blood on every battle-field during the present struggle, while you were fulminating treason and secession, and cowardly and cowardly sulking, abetting and comforting the enemies of our country—if the loyal people of this District submit to the yoke which a self-convicted demagogical traitor imposes on them in his own election to one of the most important offices in the nation—if they be content, by electing such a man as you to embarrass the Administration in its efforts to preserve the Union—then all the blood that has been shed has been shed in vain.

Now, Sir, know you what you knew before, that I am a candidate for the position of Representative of the Fifth Congressional District in the City of New-York. Very respectfully,

CAPT. JOHN DUFFY.

Municipal Election in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

The regular Conditional Union candidate for Mayor, JOHN LEE CHAPMAN, was elected to-day, by a majority of 7,000 over Unionist FICKEY, Independent.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 8—P. M.

Fourth district passed off very quietly. A very small vote was polled. CHAPMAN, the regular Union candidate, received 8,87 votes, and FICKEY, Independent Union, received 1,163. The entire regular Union ticket was elected, except in one instance.

The Michigan Democratic State Convention.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

The Democratic State Convention which met in this city to-day, adopted the nominees of the Union Convention, held at Jackson on the 2d inst., as candidates for State offices.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

Preparations for an Attack on Galveston.

The United States bark *A. Houghton*, NEWELL GRAHAM, Acting Master, commanding, arrived yesterday from Pensacola, after a passage of 18 days. She brings home invalids from the Western Gulf Squadron.

At Pensacola all was quiet, and the health of the troops good. A part of the mortar fleet sailed for Galveston on Sept. 16, and the remainder with the gunboats were to sail the next day to make a combined attack upon Galveston.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

NEWELL GRAHAM, Acting Master, commanding.
W. C. Hornford, Executive officer.
George B. Clifton, Acting Master's Mate.
James Treadwell, Acting Master's Mate.
C. C. Watson, Paymaster of the United States steamer *Westfield,* attached temporarily.

Drafts on the Canal Department Protested.

A QUARREL BETWEEN TREASURER LEWIS AND AUDITOR BENTON.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Several drafts on the Canal Department of the State Government have within the past few days, been protested for non-payment.

The difficulty arises from a quarrel between State Treasurer LEWIS and Auditor BENTON. The Auditor claims the right, in drawing a warrant on the Treasurer, to specify on what bank the Treasurer shall draw his check. The Treasurer refuses to recognize the right of the Auditor to make such directions. He therefore draws checks on such banks having canal deposits as he deems proper. When these checks are not drawn on banks specified in his warrant, the Auditor refuses to countersign them, and hence the protest of drafts.

An application was made by the Auditor to remove the State Treasurer, but the Governor is understood to have refused to interfere.

Since Gov. MORGAN'S absence from the city an effort has been made to induce Lieut.-Gov. CAMPBELL to exercise the functions of Governor, and suspend Treasurer LEWIS, but without success.

Treasurer LEWIS remains firm in his determination to resist the claim of Auditor BENTON to control the canal deposits.

Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

The Democratic State Convention, held at Worcester to-day, was fully attended. ELWIN C. BABBIT, of the Boston *Herald*, presided. A motion to adopt the People's ticket, nominated at the Faneuil Hall Convention, was discussed with considerable warmth.

Resolutions were read, pledging support in the use of all legitimate means to suppress the rebellion, urging the President to stand by the Constitution; repudiating the meeting of Governors; eulogizing Gen. MCCLELLAN; sympathizing with the families and friends of those who have fallen; that the province of the Government is to save the Union, and not to save or destroy Slavery;—That we are opposed alike to secession and abolitionism and there can be no permanent Union where these exist; tendering sympathy to the loyal men in the border States; recommending making no nominations, but expressing a willingness to unite with conservative men of all parties; regretting that the President, forgetful of his obligations, has issued his Emancipation Proclamation, and protesting against it and against the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and calling on the President to restore the trial by jury, giving freedom of speech and the Press.

Judge WELLS moved to amend by recommending the adoption of the Faneuil Hall ticket.

The Convention adjourned amid great confusion and without clearly leaving any record of its action.

Great Trotting Match on Fashion Course, for $2,000.

The great trotting match, mile heats, best 3 in 5, for $2,000, between SIMMONS' Humbletonian brown stallion, to sulky, and the black gelding *Gen. Butler*, to saddle, took place yesterday, on the Fashion Course. There were, probably, between 3,000 and 4,000 persons present, a large number of whom—including many ladies—occupied the new stand and windows and lawn of the Mansion House. The horses started from the old stand, which was well filled. The capability of *Gen. Butler* for making such fast time as in the present race, was an entire secret from all those not immediately interested in him.

The betting was in favor of the Humbletonian, at 100 to 40, and found plenty of takers among the friends of the gelding, who were in a decided majority on the course, and very demonstrative in expressing their opinion of the merits of their favorite.

Previous to the start, which did not take place till nearly 4 o'clock, the horses trotted over the course several times, and both looked in splendid condition, The brown horse was driven by HORACE F. JONES, and was accompanied in his trial trots by *Old Rube*, a celebrated four-mile racer, in whose company he has been wont to take his breathings. *Butler* was mounted by the Boston driver, DAN MACE. JONES had the inside.

First Heat—MACE commenced the worrying game for the first three attempts. JONES pulled up on the fourth, and the word was given on the fifth, with *Butler* a length in advance, which he took the track and entered the turn two lengths ahead, increasing it to four lengths at the quarter pole, which was passed in 35 seconds, and the half mile in 1.10. Increasing his lead on the last turn, the stallion reducing the gap by a fine burst of speed down the home stretch; *Butler* passing the Judges' stand only two lengths in advance, in 2 minutes 21½ seconds.

Second Heat—The brown horse led by half a length, but *Butler* led him two lengths, in going around the turn, HORACE lapping him at the quarter pole in 35 seconds, and leading him by half a length at the half mile again in 1 min. 10 sec. Just as they reached the new stand *Butler* hopelessly broke up, and JONES came over the score, an easy winner, in 2 min. 24¾ sec.

Third Heat—An even start, and *Butler* led by half a length at the ¼ pole, in 36 seconds, increased it to two lengths at the half mile, in 1.11. *Horace* reduced the daylight by a length at the new stand, and ran lapped round the turn and down the homestretch, amidst the utmost excitement—*Butler* winning by a head only, in 2.23.

Fourth Heat—*Butler* led by a length, and came over the score by only half a neck in 2.27. Mutual recriminations took place, JONES saying that MACE run his horse 100 yards on the back-stretch, and MACE claiming that although he broke up, he did not gain by it, and that JONES had lashed him with his whip. The judges having examined the persons sent round the track, announced that they all agreed that there was nothing but fair and square trotting by both horses, and therefore *Butler* had won the heat and race.

RECAPITULATION.

Gen. Butler	1 2 1 1
Simmons' Brown Stallion	2 1 2 2

Time—2.21½; 2.24¾; 2.23; 2.27.

It is now likely that SIMMONS' horse and *Patchen* will be matched for a trot during the present season.

Terrific Fire at Oil Creek.

OIL CITY, Penn., Wednesday, Oct. 8—9 P. M.

A terrific fire in the oil wells at Oil Creek, on BROWN & TAR'S farms, is now raging. Several refineries and 30,000 barrels of oil have been burned, besides a great many buildings. The fire extended over half a mile. Loss from $100,000 to $200,000.

Damage to the Port Dalhousie Light-House.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, Oct. 8.

The light-house at Port Dalhousie took fire this morning, and is so badly damaged that it cannot be used for the present.

TO THE FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN AND UNION ELECTORS.—The Union and Republican voters

FROM EUROPE.

By the City of Washington and the Saxonia.

Interesting Correspondence and Extracts from Foreign Files.

The Mexican Expedition--Manifesto from Gen. Fury.

CONDITION OF GARIBALDI.

The arrival of the *City of Washington* and *Saxonia*, at this harbor, place us in possession of foreign correspondence and exchanges to the 24th ult.

AMERICAN MATTERS IN ENGLAND.

British Rejoicings—The Confederate Navy—The Latest Theory of Restoring the Union—The Empress and the Proslaveress—Southern Heroes in England—Southern Superiority—The New-York Times in England—Cotton and its Substitutes—Recognition—Garibaldi—Riots at Belfast—Harvest—What America Wants.

From our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1862.

The great and almost universal rejoicing in England over Confederate victories, the invasion of Maryland, and the probable capture of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and even of New-York, has given way to a feeling of suspense. It is feared that the chances of war may have allowed McCLELLAN to defeat JACKSON. The South runs a great risk. The public is prepared for bad news, and bad news here means Northern victories. The English markets show some hope that the end of the war—the only end contemplated here—may be near at hand, but calmer observers give more credit to Northern determination.

I wrote you, weeks ago, that the Confederates were building and buying a navy here. The two formidable steamers which have gone out, though not so powerful as they were represented, will soon be followed by four or five others. Some of these are rams, of great strength and power, expressly built for the Confederates; the others are some of the fastest steamers that were ever built on the Clyde. Two or three months will see the Confederates in possession of not a large but a very strong and efficient navy, for which the North will do well to be prepared.

The theory, which I mentioned in a recent letter, of preserving the Union by uniting with the South, accepting the Montgomery Constitution, with JEFF. DAVIS for President, grows in favor. There is even a suspicion that the invasion of Pennsylvania has been invited by a large party in that State, and that a similar invasion of one or two of the Western States would not be unwelcome. There stares at me, from a shop window in Great Russell-street, a map of the Southern Confederacy, including Pennsylvania, prepared by a prominent citizen of that State, a man of wealth and influence, who labors night and day in the Southern cause. On this map, the Confederacy extends to Lake Erie, cutting the North into two sections, and Philadelphia is, of course, the great entrepôt of Southern trade and manufacture. The invasion of Pennsylvania looks as if this pretty little programme had been considered at Richmond.

We are anxious to hear from Mr. LINCOLN. One of our papers suggests that if he would put up his foot now and then, with sufficient energy to expel inefficient members of the Cabinet and Generals, it might be useful. And permit me to observe that there is another inmate of the White House who is not lost sight of in Europe. In France the Emoress EUGENIA is believed to control the Imperial policy with respect to Italy. It would be very strange if a clever and high-spirited woman, the wife of the President, should not have as much influence at Washington as the beautiful Empress is known to have at Paris. It is believed that the influence of Mrs. LINCOLN has made and sustained and protected more than one high civil and military official. It is known that Mrs. LINCOLN is a Southerner by birth, and it is presumed also by sympathies, and that she has two near relatives in the Confederate army. Knowing these facts, many things, otherwise inexplicable, are readily accounted for.

It is a curious fact that the English Press have not so much as one favorite or two in the Northern Government or army. They do not see a single Northern General entitled to any credit. Their heroes are DAVIS, LEE, BEAUREGARD, and, above all, "Stonewall" JACKSON. He is the victorious Cromwell of the war. This feeling grows so universal that papers which have, from Abolition sympathies, maintained the Northern cause, have now abandoned it, and the recognition of the South, if it could be proposed today, would meet with little opposition. The change in feeling since the arrival of MASON and SLIDELL is very marked. The course of Gen. BUTLER at New-Orleans, and the reported outrages of Gen. MITCHEL or his subordinates, in Alabama, have had a strong influence in producing this result; but there has been something stronger. Above everything else, England worships success. Let Gen. McCLELLAN drive the Confederates out of Maryland, relieve Washington and capture Richmond, and he will become a hero.

At present it is the fashion to talk of the superiority of Southern statesmen, generals and soldiers. Thus a gentleman well known in America, and of high rank in the literary world, writes: "Everybody here (with rare exceptions,) is delighted to see how things are going in America. I feel relieved from a great anxiety in thinking it is now unlikely that the Americans will make a Poland of our half of their country. The English are how beginning to see that the Southern people are a much superior people to their quondam associates of the North." These are the words of one of the most enlightened men in England, and a liberal in politics. What the feeling of Conservatives and Tories is, you may read in the London *Herald*, which continues to publish the absurd rhodomontades of "Manhattan," who has done his best to aid the Southern cause, and bring the Northern into contempt. His letters are eagerly read as exponents of Northern opinion and feeling.

A recent editorial of the New-York *Times* has been republished in every newspaper in England, with singular commendation. The *Times*, indeed, holds the first rank among American papers, and the next steamer is anxiously looked for, to see not only what may be the result of the important military movements in Maryland, but whether the Government can take good advice when it is offered.

The newly discovered substitute for cotton, turns out to be the fibre of sea-weed; the finer kind, here called grass whack, which is used by the upholsterers. But, though such woody fibres may be used in paper and even in cloth to some extent as a substitute for linen, it can never supersede cotton. It is a different fibre altogether, and requires different treatment. Mr. LAING, who has just returned from India, and who knows better then any man in England what its resources are, has told the manufacturers of Manchester that they must look to America, and America alone, for a supply, and that the best thing they could do was to go in for a recognition of the Confederacy. Everything tends in this direction. Nothing but some great Union success can hinder it. It is now, as things appear at present, only a question of weeks.

Will it be a barren recognition? You can judge as well as I. My opinion is, that when it comes—if it comes at all—it will be the act of the Great Powers with France and Russia in their van, and that it will be accompanied by a peremptory demand for a cessation of hostilities. It will take a more polite and diplomatic form, no doubt, and come in the shape of an offer of mediation, but it will be an offer which it will not be at the option of the Government to reject. If I am not gravely misinformed, the American Representatives at two European Courts have been consulted as to the probable reception of some polite attentions of this character.

Radical England is stirred up about GARIBALDI, and the cries are held to ask the Government to ask NAPOLEON to evacuate Rome. It is of no use. VICTOR EMANUEL is reported to have quite formally, if not solemnly, declared that he should have Rome for his capital before the end of the year. I think he reckoned without his host.

Belfast, the only flourishing town in Ireland, has been in a state of riot for a week, as the result of an Orange demonstration, which the English papers consider a very needless and absurd one. The riot is absurd enough. The two parties have marched about, breaking each other's windows, followed by the constabulary and the patient magistrates reading the riot act. There are very few broken heads so far, but an immensity of broken windows, and the glaziers are delighted. The Catholics are in a minority, and cannot break as many windows as their opponents, but, on the other hand, they have more to break, and fewer to be broken.

The Court is away on the Continent; the Exhibition is winding up with the prospect of a deficit; the fashionables are touring, bathing and shooting, and famine is deepening its gloom in Lancashire. The harvest, though short is not so bad as apprehended. Your surplus will all be wanted. How wonderful are the resources of a country that can carry on such a gigantic war and export food for a nation. If the North had two things more, her friends might quiet their apprehensions. Her special needs, just now, are Statesmen and Generals. MONADNOCK.

The Mexican Epedition.

ORDER OF GEN. FOREY TO THE TROOPS.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following order, issued by Gen. FOREY to the army of Mexico, as soon as he arrived at Martinique:

SOLDIERS: One day you asked too much from victory, which habitually marches with your flag, and she was for a moment unfaithful to you, a boastful enemy presumed upon this temporary infidelity to pretend that he had beaten the soldiers of Magenta and Solferino. No, you were not vanquished at Puebla; and, moreover, you took a noble revenge at Acultzingo, and later still at Borrego. On May 5 the heroic courage of some few hundreds of the most intrapid among you, threw itself against an obstacle which you were not strong enough to break, and it is for this reason that the Emperor now sends to your aid sufficient forces to overcome all those difficulties which your numerical weakness could not surmount in spite of your bravery. These reinforcements are following me; and it is with equal pleasure and pride that I find myself placed by our much-beloved Sovereign at the head of such soldiers as you. You know me and I know you, and this mutual confidence is the surest guarantee of success. In order that this success may be prompt and complete, I require from you the most absolute submission, a discipline which must be severe, but which will be but paternal if you will listen to my advice. You will understand that in a country where disorder is at its height, where brute force holds the place of law and justice, you must, as true French soldiers, set the Mexican nation an example of order, and excite in them a desire to throw off the yoke of those who govern them by violence, and to assume at length their rank among civilized people. It is for you, soldiers of France, who march at the head of these peoples, to inspire the Mexicans with a noble envy of the order and discipline which they will see in your ranks. You will, therefore, respect persons and property; you will scrupulously pay for everything you buy, and you will not dirty your hands or your consciences with riches derived from pillage. You will honor religion and its ministers; you will respect old men, women and children; you will not disdain the soldiers whom you are going to fight—for in their veins is noble Castilian blood. But if you are terrible in battle you will show yourselves humane after the victory, and you will treat as brethren those who, ashamed to land the support of their arms to a Government of violence, may rally to our flag, which is the symbol of right and justice. *By such conduct you will prove better than by vain words that it is not against the Mexican nation that you are making war, but against those who oppress it, and lower it in the eyes of those civilized peoples among whom you are now inviting Mexico to take her place.*

The General of Division and Senator Commanding-In-Chief the Expeditionary Corps of Mexico,

MARTINIQUE, Aug. 30. FOREY.

PROJECTS OF THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Cant. DE CASTRE, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. DE LORENCEZ, has arrived in Paris with the flags taken from the Mexicans, and which he has been charged to present to the Emperor. A Paris correspondent of the *Independance* says:

I have received some details concerning the railway which is to be executed in Mexico. It is to unite Vera Cruz with Puebla, and will not be less than 65 to 70 kilometres (40 to 44 miles) in length; it will even cross the slopes of the Cambria. The direction of these works have been confided by the French Government to M. DE LERINAY, an engineer already known as having constructed lines in Savoy. He has under his orders two assistant engineers, half a company of sappers, and 300 native laborers. The French Government has also simultaneously undertaken the establishment of a line of telegraph from Vera Cruz to Mexico, when they shall be in possession of that Capital, which is considered as likely to take place very shortly. The tube containing the wires will be buried to prevent the devastations of the guerrillas.

Garibaldi at La Spezzia.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW OBTAINED BY A BRITISH MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. P. A. TAYLOR, M. P., writes as follows, under date, Spezzia, Sept. 17, describing an interview he had just had with GARIBALDI:

"We went by boat to the fortress this morning, some five miles off. The General's rooms and surroundings are too barrack-like for any idea of comfort, as an Englishman understands it, but to a soldier these things neither seem, nor are what they would seem and be to us under similar conditions. Still, I think there is too much bustle, too many managers, and so forth. I felt a want to put a despot there, who should rule with a firm hand, and with unseen and unheard authority. The main elements, however, of interest and affection are evidently there, and probably to hardly any other man could the little over-much of bustle be so innocuous. His calm, his wonderful serenity of demeanor seem not to heed, still less to be excited by, the surroundings.

When Mr. PARRIDGE went into his room to examine the wound I remained in an ante-room, not willing to add another to the already sufficient number. Presently, however, the examination being over, GARIBALDI sent for me and held out his hand. I have already given you above, in two words, the impression produced at the moment, and returning afterward—"wonderful serenity, calm, courteous and tranquil; thankful for the least service rendered by any of his attendants—an utter absence of anything like the peevishness of a suffering man, yet without any appearance of pressure or the exercise of control over himself. It was an atmosphere of moral elevation.

I expressed in a few words the profound sympathy we all feel for and with him, and which I felt justified in saying was shared by all England. He thanked me warmly, or rather earnestly, and said it was not the first time he had had to express his thanks to my country. I expressed also the hope that he would be able to maintain that quiet and rest so essential to his early recovery, as Italy and all of us would have much need of him. He acquiesced, and presently pointed to a seat by the bed, hoping I should 'pardon that he could not talk much.' The doctors soon concluded their consultation, and we took leave.

He appears less ill than I was prepared to find him, but his limbs are, they say, much fallen away. While we were there he was supporting himself in a sitting posture by grasping a rope stretched above him. He can bear no motion of the leg without great suffering, and there is evidence that the necessity of remaining in one posture is producing that soreness so distressing to the invalid.

A kind lady, Mrs. Schwabe, has already obtained a water-bed from Paris, and it is also to obviate this danger that I asked you to send out the surgical apparatus mentioned in my telegram.

The injury consists of a gun-shot wound half an inch in length over the internal ankle, which has been broken off, and the joint laid open. Some portion of the garments were driven into the wound, but the ball did not enter. The wound is free from inflammation, and the patient is, as regards his general health, in a not unsatisfactory condition. The great necessity is perfect quiet. There have been rumors of an intention on the part of the Government to remove him. It can be out foolish rumor. There can be no such intention. It would be murder.

Months must elapse before the injury can be cured, and there is fear that there may remain a stiff joint. The appearance of the wound is healthy, and the suppuration is also free and satisfactory. His condition is a little under the mark, and I think Mr. PARRONE will gradually try if he cannot stand a more generous diet. There has been no bleeding, which is a mercy—merely the application of leeches. * * *

The Government is acting very unwisely in maintaining, as I hear in several quarters they are, much mystery about GARIBALDI's condition. I have seen a gentleman from Naples who says that much irritation prevails in the South, and especially in Sicily, under the idea that their hero is being intentionally neglected. I am persuaded that there is no ground for this. Two or three of his medical attendants are personal friends and fellow-prisoners, so that there is not room for such suspicion, and the conduct I have referred to on the part of the Government is the more incomprehensible and weak."

GARIBALDI AND THE AMERICAN WAR.

Subjoined is the entire correspondence given by the Vienna *Wanderer* as having passed between Gen. GARIBALDI and the American Consul at Vienna:

TO GEN. GARIBALDI, SPEZZIA, ITALY.

VIENNA, Sept. 1.

GENERAL,—As it has not been practicable to you for the moment to accomplish the great patriotic work which you undertook in the interest of your beloved country, I take the liberty of addressing you the present letter, with the view of learning whether it would not enter into your plans to offer us your valiant arm in the contest which we sustain for the liberty and unity of our great republic. The combat in which we are engaged [illegible] not interest us alone, but the whole world. The hasmony and enthusiasm with which you would be received in our country, in which you have passed a portion of your life, would be immense; and your mission, which would be that of leading our brave soldiers to fight for the same principle to which you have nobly devoted your entire existence, would be altogether conformable to your intentions. I shall consider myself, General, extremely fortunate if I could receive your reply.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

THEODORE CANISIUS,
Consul of the United States of America.

The following was Gen. GARIBALDI's reply:

VARIGNANO, Sept. 14.

SIR,—I am a prisoner and dangerously wounded, consequently it is not possible for me to dispose of myself. Still, the moment that I have obtained my liberty, and that my wounds are healed, I shall seize the first favorable opportunity of satisfying my desire to serve the great American Republic, of which I am a citizen, and which is now fighting for universal liberty.

I have the honor to be, &c., GARIBALDI.

The Negro Question in America.

From the London News.

In the war of 1813, as our readers know, the Louisiana negroes and mulattoes fought well, and were complimented by Gen. JACKSON. Fortified by this precedent, and justified by the position of the people concerned, Gen. BUTLER has invited into his force all the men of color, in the State militia or out of it, who are willing to serve under the title of Native Guards. This proceeding in the Southwest, and the enrollment of the same class in the military force of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, may perhaps give Mr. LINCOLN courage to do what is reasonable with the depressed race now rising into the position of umpire of the war. Everywhere these people are wanted. From Chicago, which advertises for "help" of all kinds, on any terms, through the drain caused by the war, down to the shores of the Gulf, where lands are lapsing into waste, and the slaves are betaking themselves to the woods on the Federal lines, a negro civil and domestic service, and a negro soldiery under white officers, are in extreme demand. *There is no way in which slave insurrections can be so certainly and naturally precluded as by the organization of a negro soldiery on the one hand, and an industrial service of free negroes on the other.* To this resource the Government must come, and it is mere folly and wickedness to potter about a little emigration scheme at such a time, and to leave the Cotton States to the chances of a revolt of slaves when there is a fair security against the worst dangers, and an inexhaustible replenishment of strength to be had, by treating the negroes and mulattoes in the one way which has always succeeded precisely to the extent in which it has been fairly tried. It may be possible to make demons or brutes of a good many of these five millions of Americans by foul treatment; and it is certainly practicable to make them, by justice and mercy, loyal and helpful. The one thing which is not possible is to get rid of them by emigration; and the sooner the Government leaves off talking about what it cannot effect, the better for its dignity, and for its reputation for sincerity.

A Ram for the Confederates Building on the Mersey.

From the Liverpool Post.

It would seem, judging from the contracts now in the hands of the shipbuilders and iron-plate manufacturers of this country, that the Confederate Government is exhibiting as much energy and resolution in the creation of an iron-clad fleet, as it has manifested in the series of battles which have thrown the Army of the Potomac, defeated and broken, behind the shelter of the defences of Washington. Besides the commissions committed to other shipbuilders by the Southern Confederacy, and which are being pushed forward with all possible dispatch, a large iron-plated ram is now being constructed on the Mersey, without much attempt at concealment. We withhold the name of the builder for prudential reasons, but the fact is without question, and the ram, from the high character of her builder, will be a most formidable opponent when equipped for sea, and should the blockade of the Southern coast not terminate before her arrival before Charleston, she will attempt to pass the Federal cruisers with every chance of impunity. In addition to this ram, and other contracts held by our shipbuilders—which, by the way, are highly flattering to their reputation, and which hitherto have been financially discharged in each instance (when completed) with scrupulous punctuality—a vessel, now in the Brunswick Dock, the name of which we do not wish to give for obvious reasons, has a cargo consisting principally of iron plates on board, ready to fasten on the sides of Southern vessels waiting their arrival out at Charleston. The owners of this vessel are imbued with Southern sentiments, but whether or not, we are too neutral in the gigantic conflict raging across the Atlantic to allude too pointedly to this transaction. It seems very clear, from the present vigorous conduct of the Southern Confederacy, that the South, at no distant period, will possess an iron-clad fleet capable of coping as successfully with that of the North as its armies have triumphantly met those of the Federal Government. If but the same dashing spirits that lead the armies of the South can be found to command it. Of one thing, however, we think we can speak with certainty, and that is, that in the vessels built on the Mersey the South will have an advantage over the Federals in strength of hulls, equipment, and invulnerability. For the rest, their own courage will do, and we may yet hear of the gallant performance of more than one No. 290 before the announcement of peace gladdens the heart of all Europe. At all events, a few such rams as the one now building on the Mersey would make the raising of the Southern blockade an easy task.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMICIDE OF PETER C. REAL

TRIAL OF MRS. MARY REAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Barnard.

The trial of Mrs. Mary Real for the alleged murder of her husband, Peter C. Real, at No. 256 Broadway, on the afternoon of the 13th June last, commenced in the Oyer and Terminer, before Judge BARNARD, yesterday. The circumstances of this homicide are so fresh in the memory of most readers as to require no more detailed recapitulation than may be found in the opening remarks of the District-Attorney, and the testimony which follows. A large concourse of spectators were in attendance at the opening of the Court, the popular interest in the trial, doubtless, being heightened by the fact, previously announced, that the celebrated English lawyer, Edwin James, Esq., had been engaged for the defence. The District-Attorney, A. Oakey Hall, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. James was assisted in the defence by his associate partner, Thos. Dunlap, Esq. Mrs. Real entered the Court-room a few minutes before the opening of the trial, accompanied by three lady friends, all attired in deep mourning. Her friends, with the exception of one lady, who sat with her by the side of her counsel, occupied seats upon the platform, at the right of the Judge's desk. There were several other ladies seated in various parts of the audience, among whom we noticed the popular *feuilletonist*, Ada Clare, who occupied a chair within the railing. The brother of the deceased, Mr. Real, also occupied a seat within the bar. The appearance and bearing of the prisoner was that of unaffected, not to say shrinking, modesty, and her countenance bore the marks of much and long suffering. She is apparently about 25 years of age, of medium size, with brown hair and dark eyes, and a physiognomy denoting strong affections, and sincerity and earnestness of feeling.

Little difficulty was found in impannelling a jury, though there were ten or a dozen called who had made up their minds that the case, or possessed conscientious scruples about capital punishment, or, what is more probable, desired to escape jury service. The following gentlemen were finally accepted, and took their seats as jurors:

Wm. S. Carr, Foreman, Melancthon G. Mead, Albert L. Conclin, John Gaynor, Myron Canfield, Louis T. Jarmine, Jacob L. Phillips, Joseph S. Peacock, John V. B. Hammond, John L. Jewett, Henry Hebburd, Augustus Hintze.

The jury having been sworn, District-Attorney Hall said that before the case commenced it was desirable that the jury should see the premises where the homicide occurred, which were but a few steps across the Park. The counsel for the prisoner coincided with the suggestion, and the jury were sent out in charge of an officer to view the premises. On their return to the Court room the District-Attorney opened the case, and narrated the circumstances of the homicide, which are briefly as follows. On the 13th of June, 1862, the prisoner called at the office of the deceased, Peter C. Real, on the third story of No. 256 Broadway, about 9 o'clock in the morning, and inquired for her husband. She was informed that he had gone to New-Jersey. The next seen of the prisoner was at the landing of the Jersey City Ferry, on the New-York side, where she met Real, in company with a Miss Van Name. The prisoner accosted her husband and the lady, and informed the latter of the relationship she sustained to her companion. To avoid a scene Miss Van Name immediately left Mr. Real, and what occurred between the prisoner and deceased after that is not known. The next heard of the prisoner was at the gun-store of Union & Wheelock, in Broadway, about 1 o'clock, where she inquired for and examined several pistols. Not finding any to suit her, she afterwards called at the gun-store of Blunt & Simms and one or two other places, but not being suited, she returned again to Union & Wheelock's, where she purchased an Allen's five-shooter, which was loaded by the clerk at her request, and she left the store. Soon after this she called again at the office No. 256 Broadway, and asked to see the deceased. Mr. Real, after talking with her awhile, took his hat and left the office, and soon after the report of a pistol was heard on the landing. What occurred after this, as well as the facts related above, will appear from the testimony. The first witness sworn was

Wilbert F. Brown—He testified that he was engaged in the millinery business at No. 256 Broadway; knew the deceased for two years prior to his death; on the day of the homicide saw the prisoner at No. 256 Broadway; she asked me if Mr. Real was in; I told her he had not yet arrived; a young man in the office then said he had gone to Plainfield, N. J.; she asked what time the boat came in; I told her, and she soon after left; Mr. Real came in about half-past ten A. M.; next saw prisoner about half past three P. M.; she was talking with Real in the end of the store, near the skylight; they soon went out, and I supposed they had gone down stairs, but I soon after saw the flash and heard the report of a pistol through the glass door; next saw them rush through the door struggling together; I went for a Policeman, and when I returned Real was lying on a lounge in the office; about ten minutes elapsed from the time I first saw them until I heard the report of the pistol; the only remark I heard her make was while he was lying on the lounge, when she said something about tour years.

Cross-examined—Only knew Mr. Real in a business way, never went to places of amusement with him; never saw the prisoner until the day of the homicide; she did not tell me when she inquired for Mr. Real in the morning that she had been searching for him, and that he did not sleep at home that night; she was not agitated, but calm; did not give her name; when she returned in the afternoon deceased and she talked together about ten minutes in the store before they went out; I was at the time in the other end of the store, and did not hear the conversation; when Mr. Real returned from New-Jersey in the morning he told me he had met a lady at the ferry, at his request I wrote a letter for him to copy (contents of the letter and what deceased said about the lady he met at the ferry objected to by District-Attorney, and objection sustained.)

Coroner Collin, sworn—Held an inquest on the body of Peter C. Real on 14th of June last; prisoner was present and examined according to the forms of the statute; she gave her name on that occasion as Mary Real; she declined, under advice of counsel, answering the question what she had to say in answer to the charge made against her.

James Wignall, sworn—Am clerk at No. 256 Broadway, on same floor that Mr. Real occupied; knew the deceased; saw the prisoner at the store on 13th of June, about nine o'clock A. M.; she asked me if Mr. Real was in, and after inquiring, I informed her he was not; she remained there about half an hour, when she went out, saying, before she left, that she had some business down town and if Mr. Real came in to tell him to wait for her; saw her again in the afternoon about three o'clock; when she came in the second time Mr. Real was lying on the lounge asleep; I went into the office and woke him up, when he and the prisoner walked to the skylight, where they conversed for fifteen minutes; could not hear anything that was said; saw them go out of the store together, immediately after which I heard loud talking, which was soon followed by a report of a pistol. I ran to the door and saw Mr. Real with his right hand on the breast of the prisoner, and his left hand hold of a pistol which she held in her right hand; he was trying to push her into the door; Mr. Real's brother came up and grabbed the pistol from the hand of the prisoner; I led the prisoner into the back part of the store, during which time she said I need not hold her as she would not run away; she soon asked to be taken to where Mr Real was on the lounge; the only words spoken by Mr. Real was, "I am shot;" I was present when he died; don't know whether the prisoner made any observation while Mr. Real was lying on the lounge, or not.

Cross-examined—Mr. Real merely had a counter in the store, he was not one of the proprietors; they had been out of the store about three minutes when I heard the report of a pistol. the prisoner did not kneel down by the deceased while he was dying and ask him to speak to her; she said to him, "This is a long four years."

To a Juror—The parties appeared to be much excited when they were talking together before they left the store.

Wm. Cruger, sworn—Am employed in store where the affray took place; saw the prisoner at the store about half-past three o'clock of the 13th of June; first saw her standing by the skylight near the door, talking with Mr. Real; they stood there about fifteen minutes; after they went out, I passed the glass door and saw them standing on the landing; they then had hold of each other and both were in a stooping position. I did not hear anything until I had passed the door about six yards, when I heard the report of a pistol, and, turning round, I saw them struggling through the door; I immediately left for a policeman; when I returned Mr. Real was lying on the lounge in a dying condition; I was not near him when he died, and did not hear the prisoner make any remark.

The cross-examination elicited nothing new.

Oscar M. Bassett, sworn—Am member of the firm that occupied the store where Mr. Real had a counter; knew the prisoner; saw her there in the morning when she inquired for Mr. Real, while she was sitting in the store she asked where Mr. Real had gone; a young man told her to New-Jersey; she then went out and came back in the afternoon; while Mr. Real was asleep on the lounge, they talked together awhile and then went out, soon after heard report of a pistol, as Mr. Real came back into the store I took him by the arm; he said he was killed, before getting to the lounge he fell, and I assisted him on the lounge, and we removed the lounge to the window, while removing the lounge the prisoner rushed up and said, "Peter speak to me;" while he was lying on the lounge she threw her hands up and said, that for "four long years she had plead with him," did not hear her make any other remark.

Cross-examined—She did not intimate any desire to escape. It was with reluctance that she left him; at the time she made the remark before mentioned Mr. Real was too far gone to answer her; the remark was made in an affectionate tone; had seen Mrs. Real before that at No. 149 Broadway, with Mr. Real; he also brought her once to our store to get a corset for her; this was in 1859; I knew her by sight and had seen her on the street.

At this stage of the testimony the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning—the Court having first cautioned the jury to hold no conversation about the case during the adjournment.

An Appeal for the Brigade of Loyal Mississippians.

The undersigned take great satisfaction in recommending to the patriotic liberality of their fellow-citizens the important enterprise inaugurated by Gen. D. K. BOSWELL, in the State of Mississippi.

Gen. BOSWELL has adhered to the cause of the Union, in the midst of treachery and violence, with unflinching firmness, having been driven from his home, despoiled of an ample fortune, imprisoned by the rebels, and forced to seek personal safety by long and painful travel on foot through swamps and forests, by night as well as day.

His fidelity to the Union of our fathers having been thus tested, the President did not hesitate to intrust him with the organization of a brigade of his own loyal fellow-sufferers in Mississippi.

These men whom he thus proposes calling into the service of our country, are, like himself, refugees for "conscience sake," driven from their homes and employments, they, too, are penniless and almost destitute of decent clothing, nevertheless they are willing to fight, counting not their lives dear to them, so that their loved ones at home may once more enjoy the protection of our traditionary flag.

But this enterprise needs aid, fellow-citizens; out of your abundance will you not give it?

GEORGE W. BLUNT, Esq., of this City, has kindly consented to act as Treasurer of the fund which may be raised for the purpose above specified.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1862.

RUFUS F. ANDREWS,	D. DUDLEY FIELD,
GEO. W. BLUNT,	PETER COOPER,
C. H. MARSHALL,	GEORGE OPDYKE.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GENERAL SESSIONS—Owing to the trial of Mrs. REAL for murder in the Oyer and Terminer, there was not the usual crowd in attendance in this Court yesterday. A fair amount of business was got through with, however. RICHARD S. DOWNING was tried on an indictment for the killing of his wife ANN DOWNING, on the 24th of August, 1862, and was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree. He was remanded for sentence. JOSEPH MCCARTY pleaded guilty to an indictment for petit larceny, and GEORGE THOMPSON to an attempt at grand larceny from ULYSSES S. COURTENIER, No. 71 Nassau-street, of two gold watches valued at $100. Both prisoners were remanded for sentence.

THE STABBING AFFRAY AT THE BOWERY THEATRE.—GEO. A. DOHERTY, who was stabbed at the old Bowery Theatre, on Tuesday evening, was yesterday examined by Coroner NAUMANN at the NEW-YORK Hospital. The following statement, made by the man, is the substance of all that has not heretofore been published in the TIMES. "I told him not to follow me any more, and I put my hand against his face, he then stabbed me with a dagger in the stomach. I saw his hand in motion, but did not see the instrument he used. I can fully identify the prisoner as the man who stabbed me. I can swear to it, he first followed me to the dress circle, and as I did not want to be annoyed by him, I went to the gallery."

TAKING HOLD OF THE REINS.—The proprietors of the Manhattanville line of omnibuses refused to pay the $20 license fee for each vehicle, whereupon the Mayor caused the whole line to be stopped, and two of the stages were brought into the Park. The proprietors then came down to the City Hall, and also with their money to the required amount. This coming down set them up in business again. Hitherto the license fee for each omnibus has been $5—the minimum sum fixed by ordinance—but the Mayor now requires the maximum amount as noted above, hence the difficulty. All the other lines had paid it.

A NOVELTY.—A regular down-East clam bake will take place to-day at MARK MAGUIRE'S, Manhattan Dam, at three o'clock. This is a specialty of the Pilgrim Fathers, and to remind so ancient a custom will undoubtedly draw together a large crowd.

RETURN OF COL. DANIEL ULLMAN.—Col. DANIEL ULLMAN, of the Seventy-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, who was taken prisoner at Little Washington, Va., on the 28th August last, has been released, and is now on his way to Washington via Fortress Monroe. The Colonel, when taken prisoner, was suffering from typhoid fever, but he is now convalescent, and will soon assume command of his regiment.

GROCERS' COMMITTEE.—The Committee appointed by the Grocers, and the Traders connected therewith, for the purpose of raising a War Fund to encourage enlistments in the Army of the United States, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

C. F. Hunter	$100	Wm. H. Forg	$250
Jas Colles, Jr., & Co	100	Wm. Hertzell	50
P. Hanford	50	Joseph A. Treyfous	50
Geo. S. Stephenson & Co.	200	P. & W. Martin	200
Aymar & Co.	250	Brunge, Ockershausen & Co.	250
Ezra R. Goodridge & Co.	250	A. & Co	250
Levi Apgar & Co.	100	Wm. J. Still & Co.	50
Total			$1,500
Previously acknowledged			21 06
Grand total			$22,985

WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer,
No. 95 Front-street.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1862.

THE POSTPONED SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.—Yesterday morning, the artists' sale of oil-paintings, postponed from Oct. 2, was resumed at the auction rooms of Mr. RENAT C. SCHINNER, No. 111 Nassau-street. The sale was well attended, and the bidding spirited. The principal artists represented were Louis R. Mignot, Wm. Hart, D. M. Carter, W. R. Morgan, J. H. Cafferty, J. A. Pattison, Bonfield of Philadelphia, J. A. Hows, W. R. Millar, and Blondell. A fine study of trout, by J. H. Cafferty, was sold for $80; a view in Connecticut, by J. A. Pattison, brought $100, and a water-color sketch, by W. R. Millar, fetched $100. On the 29th and 30th inst., Mr. HENRY C. SCHINNER will sell at the rooms of the Fine Art Gallery, on Broadway, a splendid collection of pictures, painted chiefly by American artists; the majority of which are now on exhibition.

MRS. GEN. SCOTT.—The funeral of the late Mrs. SCOTT took place yesterday, at 1 P. M., at St. Thomas' Church. The church was well filled with her former friends and with the relatives of the family. Gen. SCOTT was able to attend, and, with the exception of a slight lameness, was looking remarkably well. Mrs. SCOTT died in Paris a year since. Her remains were interred in the family vault in St. Thomas' Churchyard.

FRIEND AFTER FRIEND DEPARTS.—Mr. J. R. SPAULDING, formerly connected with the *Courier and Enquirer*, and more recently with the *World* newspaper, of the early piety of which journal he was the main stay, has deemed it to be for his best interest, whether earthly or spiritual we are not informed, to dissolve his connection with that paper.

NUMBER OF VESSELS IN PORT.—The number of vessels in port yesterday indicated no increase of shiproom, and the ocean freight market was consequently depressed. The total number of vessels was 642; including 19 steamships, 166 ships, 167 barks, 150 brigs, 107 schooners and 33 prize vessels of various classes, under seizure by Government.

CONFIDENCE GAME SQUELCHED.—A certain person calling himself L. PHILLIPS, was arrested yesterday by officer S. R. SIMONSON, of the Second Precinct, for having forged papers from the War Department, stating that he was to be Colonel of a regiment, for which he was soliciting funds. He was partially successful, as his list was signed by such names as W. B. ASTOR, LORD & TAYLOR, &c., but the signatures were proved to be forged. PHILLIPS was discharged by Alderman FREAR, it being his first offence.

SENT BACK HOME.—When the Eleventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers arrived here Tuesday morning, ex-Gov. SPRAGUE, who accompanied them, pointed out to the Police twenty-one boys, who were scouring their way to the seat of war. They were taken into custody, and sent back to their mothers by the night-boat for Providence.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BARTON.—Gen. BARTON arrived on Tuesday, by the New-Jersey Central Railroad, accompanied by his wife and servant. He was wounded in the groin at the battle of Antietam. Col. FRANK E. HOWE was on hand at the depôt with the ambulance attached to the New-England Rooms, and accompanied the General to the Brevoort House.

LAUNCH.—The iron-clad Monitor, *Montauk*, will be launched from the yard of T. F. ROWLAND, Continental Works, Greenpoint, on Thursday morning, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDER.—THURSDAY, Oct. 9.—Nos. 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 32.

TEMPERANCE IN BROOKLYN.—The friends of Temperance in Brooklyn are still moving in the work. On Monday night a very crowded meeting was held at the M. E. Church, York-street, to hear an address from Mr. J. REVELL, missionary, who has been engaged visiting our hospitals at the seat of war. The facts and anecdotes he recited in relation to our wounded and sick volunteers were very interesting and affecting. We understand he leaves again on his mission of mercy with quite a large supply of hospital stores for the sick, kindly given him by the United States Sanitary Commission. Rev. Mr. BOOLE and other gentlemen took part in the meeting.

THE BOUNTY FRAUD CASE.—The decision in the case of Capt. CHAS. KORTWRIGHT and Lieut. LEWIS LAMBERT, of the Ironsides Regiment, on the charge of an attempt to defraud the Bounty Committee, was rendered yesterday by Justice PERRY. Both parties were held to await the action of the Grand Jury for conspiracy. The young men who personated the recruits were also held on a similar charge.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man was found in the river at the foot of Montague-street yesterday, but was so decomposed that it could not be identified. Deceased had on a black alpaca coat, dark brown pants, patent leather boots and red traveling shirt. Coroner MORRIS took charge of the body.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8, 1862—2 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President. In the chair, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of Captain John C. Helme, of the Eighth Precinct Police, to have a gas lamp placed in front of said house.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is granted, to Ansdell & Brothers, to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, numbers one hundred and twenty-two and one hundred and twenty five Cedar-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Dayton—

Resolved, That the polls of election for the Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward, Ninth Assembly District, be held at number ninety-three Twelfth-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the election polls of the Fourth District of the

application for relief is made, and for at least three months before the adoption of this ordinance. Relief shall only be allowed to the families of such soldiers as have been mustered into the service of the United States, and are actually doing duty in camp or garrison; excepting that the families of those who are sick or wounded, or have been killed, or have died from the effects of wounds received, or disease contracted while in the service of the Government, shall be entitled to the same allowance as they would if the soldier were in actual service.

Section nine, All persons applying for relief shall be required to produce a certificate from the Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, or the officer commanding the corps to which the soldier belongs, that he is a member of the regiment or corps, and the Ward Committee shall indorse on the back of the certificate or other evidence of enlistment, the date, name of applicant, relation to soldier, and the monthly allowance; which indorsement must be signed by a member of the Committee. No payments shall be made to, or on behalf of, the families of commissioned officers or soldiers who have deserted.

Section ten. The only parties entitled to participate in the distribution of the moneys appropriated by this ordinance, are the wives, children and widowed mothers of such soldiers as supported by them prior to their enlistment. But nothing contained herein shall be understood to authorise the giving aid from the fund hereby created to those able to support themselves without it.

Section eleven. Each Ward Committee is hereby authorized to employ a Visitor, who must be a resident of the Ward for which he is appointed, whose duty it shall be to visit all applicants at their residences, and to ascertain, by careful investigation, the truth of the allegations made by such applicant; and no order of relief shall be paid by either of the Assistant Treasurers, unless the Visitor for the Ward in which the applicant resides shall certify the same to be correct. Whenever the applications in any Ward shall have reached six hundred, the Committee shall employ an Assistant Visitor, but said Assistant shall not be paid for a longer time than one month. It shall be the further duty of the Visitors to attend the meetings of, and perform such clerical duties as may be prescribed by the Ward Committees, and also to attend at the distributing office of their Senatorial District on the days assigned for paying applicants from their respective Wards. The compensation of the Visitors shall not exceed one dollar and fifty cents per day each.

Section twelve. Each Ward Committee may expend for rent, gas, and other necessaries, a sum not exceeding twenty dollars per month, which the Comptroller is authorized to pay out of the fund hereby created and appropriated, on bills certified to be correct by a majority of the Committee.

Section thirteen. Each Assistant Treasurer shall render to the Comptroller, on the first day of each month, a detailed statement of his disbursements during the preceding month, and the Comptroller shall transmit the same to each branch of the Common Council.

Section fourteen. In case the Assistant Treasurer shall discover that the party to whom any ticket or order for relief has been given is not entitled by this ordinance to the allowance named thereon, he shall withhold further payment, and immediately notify the Ward Committee by which it was issued of the fact, and the reasons therefor. If no payment has been made on the ticket, he shall at once return it to the Committee. Every person who shall willfully make, or cause to be made, any false statements or representations for the purpose of obtaining a larger sum than that to which they are entitled under this ordinance, shall thereby be deemed to have forfeited all claims to participate in its benefits.

Section fifteen. Payment in such certificates shall be made directly to the party in whose favor the ticket is given; but if by sickness, or other unavoidable circumstances, such person is unable to make personal application, the Assistant Treasurer shall require satisfactory authority for making payments to his or her representative. In no case shall payment be made for more than one ticket to the same person. If, in the opinion of the Ward Committee, it is advisable, in consequence of intemperate habits, or from other causes on the part of the person making application, to pay the amount in groceries or other necessaries instead of money, then an order to that effect on the Assistant Treasurer, signed by a majority of the Ward Committee, shall be paid to some parties authorized by the Committee to receive it.

Section sixteen. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to procure, fit up, and keep in order a suitable room for the accommodation of each of the Assistant Treasurers and the applicants in their respective districts, and also to appoint two clerks and one interpreter for each District. The compensation of the clerks shall not exceed an aggregate of sixty dollars per month each, and the interpreters thirty-six dollars per month each.

Section seventeen. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Alderman Boole moved that the report be laid over and printed at length in the minutes and the Corporation papers.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley moved that the subject be made the special order of business for the next meeting.

Which was carried.

Alderman Dayton moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of the ordinance presented by him, providing for the issue of small notes as a substitute for small change.

Which was carried.

Alderman Dayton then moved that the same be laid over and made the special order in connection with the above report.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from Henry Atkins, in relation to a plan for the better protection of the harbor of New-York, by erecting forts on a new principle.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved that when the Board adjourns it do adjourn to meet on Friday, the tenth instant, at one o'clock.

Which was carried.

REPORTS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution, that the sum of one thousand dollars be donated to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Elizabeth S. Bininger, First Directress, for said amount, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution, that the poll of the Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward be held at number one hundred and seventy-three Madison-street, in place of number one hundred and ninety-two Henry-street.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Farley—5.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Brush, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Fromentin—9.

Alderman Boole moved to reconsider the above action.

The President ruled his motion out of order, he not having voted with the majority.

Whereupon Alderman Jeremiah renewed the motion to reconsider the above vote.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brush, Jeremiah, Boole, Farley—7.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Allen, Fromentin—6.

And the paper was laid over.

Resolution, that the election poll of the First and Second Districts, be held at number one hundred and seventeen Clinton-street.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Donohue, for the sum of forty eight dollars, for services rendered as per accompanying bills, and a fifth with relative thereto, such amount to be charged to the appropriation for Lands and Places.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Boole moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned, until Friday, the tenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 51—Demurrers—114, 246, 248, 250, 251, 256, 258, 262, 252, 266, 268, 278, 278, 282, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 344. *Part II.*—Nos. 419, 421, 447, 451, 453, 455, 457, 461, 465, 467, 469, 471, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 2995, 3000, 3004, 3006, 3012, 3014, 3016, 3018, 3020, 3022, 3021, 3026, 3028, 3030, 3032, 3034, 3040, 3044, 3046. *Part III.*—Nos. 2916, 2365, 1723, 2481, 2563, 2584, 1988, 2419, 1957, 610, 2560, 2601, 2613, 2645, 2663, 2670, 2672, 2650, 2660, 2668, 2702, 2713.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Trial Term.—Nos. 2344, 223, 1861, 2289, 587, 2311, 2320, 1067, 2573, 2581, 2569, 2611. *Part II.*—Nos. 2352, 2351, 2356, 2359, 2360, 2362, 2366, 2368, 2370, 2372, 2374, 2376.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1271, 1272, 1274, 1275, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1288, 1287, 1288. *Part II.*—Nos. 1146, 1230, 1233, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1263, 1269, 1270, 439, 2138, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1295.

Creditor's Action—What Operates as a Destruction of Credit?

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Davis.

Ames & Barnes vs. *Simmons & McKenzie.*—The facts in this case, as claimed by the plaintiffs, are, that in July, 1859, the defendants, wishing to purchase goods of the plaintiffs on a credit of six months, induced them to give such credit, on representations that they had ample means invested in their stationery business in Beekman-street, besides other representations of increase of custom, &c. It is alleged that after this sale, the defendant McKenzie, unknown to the plaintiffs, sold out to his partner Simmons, taking his note on such purchase, and that in January, 1860, Simmons sold out to one Messenole for his note, who closed the store and removed the goods to a basement in Pearl-street, where the plaintiffs attached them in this suit. The evidence of the fraudulent character of this sale to Messenole was conflicting.

The Court charged the jury, that if the defendants obtained the credit by false pretences, they could not avail themselves of the credit thus fraudulently obtained, to defeat this action; the fraud, if there was any, destroyed the credit. That the whole conduct of the defendants might be considered by the jury, from the purchase of the property to its final disposition by them, to characterize their original intent in the purchase, but that unless the credit for the goods was obtained by false pretences, the plaintiffs could not recover. That if the goods were purchased with the intent to pay for them, and subsequent fraudulent purpose of the defendants, or any fraudulent sales or disposition of the property, could not destroy the credit agreed upon. That this fraudulent intent must exist at the time of making the representations that induced the credit.

The jury brought in a verdict for the defendants.

Chauncey Schaefer for plaintiffs. L. W. Hodge for defendants.

Quarrel between Brothers—Motion to Vacate Order of Arrest.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peckham.

Ackroyd vs. *Ackroyd.*—The plaintiff and the defendant are brothers. The defendant is executor and trustee of his father's estate, and it is alleged that plaintiff paid him, as such, the sum of $55,000, which defendant has fraudulently converted to his own use. It appears that the parties were partners in business as spinner and wove manufacturers, and the defendant claims that the money was received only as a part of the partnership funds, and not in his capacity as trustee of his father's estate, etc. After argument of the counsel the Court took the papers and reserved decision.

Edwin James and Thomas Dunphy for plaintiff, Devlin & Miller for defendant.

Slave Trade Trial.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—OCT. 8.

Before Judge Shipman.

Samuel B. Haynes, the mate of the slaver *Nightingale*, was tried once before for his connection with her, but the jury disagreed. His second trial was set down for to-day, but his counsel, Mr. McKeon, moved to postpone it until next week, on the ground of the absence of a witness for the defence.

The District Attorney objected to the postponement, stating that the trial had been set down peremptorily for to-day, and the defendant had had full knowledge that it was to be brought to trial. Judge Shipman finally allowed the case to stand over for one day. Mr. McKeon said he could not get ready for that day, and the District Attorney would have to go on on his own responsibility.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Eldridge vs. *Flock*; *Howes et al* vs. *Knapp et al.*, *Herman* vs. *Ohms*; *Wadsworth* vs. *Strasburger*, *Long Island Bank* vs. *Smith et al.*—Motions granted.

Cunningham et al. vs. *Souza et al.*—The items of $50 and $20 are improperly taxed. They must be deducted in each bill.

Curtis vs. *Ball*; *The Same* vs. *The Same.*—Motions granted, with costs.

Before Justice Clerke.

Low et al. vs. *Graydon et al.* (five cases.)—The motions are denied, with $5 costs in each case.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Hendricks et al. vs. *Hewlson.*—Motion granted.

James vs. *Shea.*—Motion granted.

Crane vs. *Crane.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Gregory vs. *Shear.*—Motion denied, with leave to renew on payment of $10 costs.

Lefferts vs. *Hetzel.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to renew on payment of costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 8, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '62, Reg.	104⅝	
30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104⅝	
1,000	do	103	
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	104⅝	
10,000	do	104⅛	
1,500	U. S. 6s, '81, O. W. Loan, ½ yearly	101	
15,000	U. S. 6s, 74, Coup.	93⅜	
2,000	do	93⅜	
15,000	do	93	
10,000	do	92⅞	
3,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	Small	105⅛
35,000	do		105⅛
10,000	do		105⅞
13,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cr.		99⅛
12,000	U. S. Demand Notes		101⅛
1,000	Ill. Con. Bds. '62		99⅜
5,000	Ill. War Loan		102
5,000	do		102⅜
4,000	Ill. Sterling Bds.		100
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90-'8		58
2,000	do		57⅜
5,000	do		57⅜
1,000	Va. State 5s		64⅜
4,000	do		64½
2,000	N. C. State 6s		69
60,000	Mo. State 6s		56½
14,000	Cal. State 7s		112
1,500	N. Y. Central 6s		108
15,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.		101⅜
3,000	Har. 1st M. Bds.		110
4,000	Mich. C. & P. c. Old.		110
1,000	do		113⅛
7,000	Mich. So. 2d M.		97½
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.		106
2,000	C. R. & Q. R. s. ₱ c. B		118
5,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M.		99⅜
10,000	do		99⅜
6,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d M. P.		81
5,000	do		81⅜
2,000	do		81⅜
2,000	Al. & T. H. Inc. Bds.		62
8,000	Chi. & N. W. S. F. B.		100
7,000	do		100⅜
5,000	Chi. & N. W. Ass. B.		64⅜
6,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.		37
2,000	Han. & St. Jos. R.		50
20,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.		84⅜
2,000	do		84⅛
10,000	C. & Tol. S. F. Bs.		103⅜
4,000	Lac. & West. 1st M.		106⅜
40,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.		93⅜
7,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.		76
2,000	Cle. & Pitts. 4th M.		72
2,000	Cle. & Mo. R.		54
13	Mer. Exchange Bk.		88
50	Bank of Commerce		98
20	Corn Exchange Bk.		100
50	Imp. & Traders' Bk.		99
5,000	American Gold		124⅛
60,000	do		124⅜
15,000	do		124⅝
50	Canton Company		17
9	Del. & H. Canal Co.		111
25	do		110⅛
20	Penn. Coal Co.		109
100	do		108⅜
200	N. Y. Central R.		101⅜
21	do		104⅛
350	do		104⅜
8	do		104⅛
400	Cumb. Coal Pref.		15⅛
500	do		15⅛
100	do		15⅞
2000	do		16
200	do	b30	16⅜
500	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	65	
15	do		64⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.		104⅛
15,000	U. S. Dem. N.		120⅜
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90		57⅜
5,000	do		57⅜
9,000	do		57⅜
5,000	do	b60	58⅜
6,000	Mo. St. 6s		56⅜
5,000	do		56⅜
10,000	Erie R. 4th M. B		101⅜
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M		93⅜
18,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.		77
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.		103
50,000	American Gold		124⅞
55,000	do		124⅞
2200	Cumb. Coal Pref.		17
400	do	b30	17⅛
5,000	N. Y. Central R		104⅛
200	do		104⅛
20	Pac. M. Steam Co.		132
50	Erie Railway		58
525	do		57⅜
100	do	s10	57⅜
200	Erie R. Pref.		83⅜
240	do		83⅛
100	Hud. River R.		69¼
100	do	b30	70
100	Harlem R. Pref.	s60	51⅜
300	do		51⅜
200	do		52⅜
200	do		53
200	Harlem Railroad		21⅜
200	do	s60	24⅜
100	do	b30	25
200	do	b30	24⅞
600	Reading R.		78½
1200	do		78¼
250	Gal. & Chic. R.		87⅜
50	do		87⅛
25	Mich. Cen. R.		87⅜
100	do		87½
100	do	b30	87½
100	do		87
100	Mich. S. & N. In. R.		45½
100	do		45
50	do		44⅞
450	do		45
50	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.		81
1000	Ill. C. R. Scrip		84
200	do		84
300	do	b30	84
100	Panama Railroad		140
300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		84
250	do		83⅞
100	do	b10	84
400	Clev. & Pitts. R.		43
100	do		42⅞
500	do		42⅞
200	do	b30	42⅞
300	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		88
300	do		87⅞
460	Mil. & P. Du C. R. R.		38
100	do		38
7	Mil. & Pr. Du C. 1st p.		100
50	Mil. & Pr. Du C. 2d pr.		78
120	Del., L. & W. R.		110⅜
500	Tol. & Wab. R.		36
40	Rome & Watert'n R.		85

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York		Bank of N. America	
Merchants'		Bank of the Republic	
Mechanics'		American Exchange	
Union		Bank of Commerce	
America		Fort Lyon	
Phœnix		Seventh Ward	
Mech. & Traders'		Corn Exchange	
National		Bowery	
Mercantile Exchange		Ocean	
Seventh Ward		Importers' & Traders'	
Central		Metropolitan	

The bidding for the Railway Mortgage Bonds was unusually irregular; there was less general firmness of tone to the market than on Monday and Tuesday:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	104	L. C. & Mil. L. G. B.	30
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	113	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, convt. '76	113⅜	Chi. & N. W. Gr. Bay, ex	64
Erie seconds, '79	113	Chi. & N. W. Ap. ex	90
Erie thirds, '85	104	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, Ad series	82
Erie fourths, '80	101⅜	Chi. & N. W. seconds	36
Erie fifths, '88	98⅜	Han. & St. J. firsts	49
Hudson seconds, e. f., '85	110	Lack. & W. Bonds	110
Harlem thirds, '75	101	Tol. & Wab. seconds	84⅜
Hudson convt'ble, '67	97	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	101
Harlem firsts, '72	105	Gal. & Chi. firsts	105
Harlem seconds, '61	104	Gal. & Chi. 1sts, CALD	105
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
Mich. Cen. sevens, '72	103	Chi. & Tol. 1st	103
Mich. Cen. fives, '62	103	N. J. Cen. firsts	112
Chi. & R. I. firsts	110	Cairo & Vin. 1sts	101
Mich. So. & N. I. firsts	102⅜	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	100⅜
Mich. S. & N. I. s. f.	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	97
Chi. & Mil. firsts	100	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct.	105	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	100
Ill. Cen. A. & T. H. 1sts	90	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	72
T. H. & Alton 2ds Pref.	82		

The market for Gold advanced 1 ₱ cent. over the top rate of yesterday, making the rise 2 ₱ cent since Monday. The last registered sales this afternoon were at 121⅞ ₱ cent at the Second Board, and subsequently on the Street at 125 ₱ cent. The price of Money continues to rule 5 ₱ cent, as the rule to the Stock Brokers. The demand to-day appeared to be less urgent than on Monday and Tuesday. Some of the leading firms on the street are supplied at 4 ₱ cent. The deposits with the Treasury this week are on a fair scale both in Gold and Currency; all at 4 ₱ cent. Exchange on London for the *Scotia*'s mail to-day closed 137½@137¾ ₱ cent. The shipments of Gold and Silver by this packet fall short of our estimate of yesterday. The exact amount is $1,301,524, in place of $1,600,000. A portion of the Mexican silver received from New-Orleans did not go forward.

There is now a fair supply of Check Stamps to be had of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS and of the down-town stationers, and the drawers of Bank checks and drafts and orders, payable at sight or on demand, would do well to stamp them; as otherwise malicious informers might put them to the trouble of proving that due diligence was used to obtain the stamps.

Statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	Week ending Oct. 4 1862.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company	27,040	417,461
Pennsylvania Coal Company	27,186	420,224
Total, tons	54,126	837,685
For the same period last year:		
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company	21,418	512,625
Pennsylvania Coal Company	24,504	491,874
Total, tons	45,922	1,067,549

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $610,893 99, including for Customs, $111,000. Payments, $1,570,473 42. Balance, $10,140,921 26.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 39 bbls. Ashes, 19,101 bbls. Flour, 325 bbls. and 440 bags Corn Meal, 114,363 bushels Wheat, 110,139 bushels Corn, 10,263 bushels Rye, 120 bushels Barley, 26,490 bushels Oats, 750 bushels Malt, 1,966 pkgs. Provisions, and 520 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are salable and firm, at $7 12½ for Pots and $7 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 163 bbls., including 142 bbls. Pots and 21 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Foreign has been more active: sales having been made of 2,350 tons, including, according to Mr. OLNEY, 300 tons New-Pelton Gas at $5.; 400 do. Scotch Steam, $5.; 340 do. P. C. House Cannel, $5 50 @ $5 75; 350 do. Liverpool Orrel, $7, all cash, ex ship; 400 do. Scotch Steam, $6 50; 150 do. New-Pelton Gas, $6, both delivered, the latter out of town; 400 do. English steam, on private terms.

COFFEE—Rio has been in brisk request, and has been purchased to the extent of 5,500 bags at 23½c. @ 24¼c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have been in moderate demand, at full rates. Java 28c. @ 28½c.; Rio, 23c. @ 25c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo 23c. @ 24c.; and San Domingo 23c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been lightly dealt in, chiefly at 55c. for Middling, ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—The trade has been fairly active during the past week, in nearly all desirable styles of goods, especially domestics, prices of which have been well supported, in view of the reduced supplies available, the diminished production, and the enforcement of the internal tax law. Auction sales of Dress Goods, Shawls and Millinery Goods, have been of daily occurrence, and generally successful, though some lines of goods not urgently needed by purchasers, have been sold at lower figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been fair, to-day, and prices have again advanced 5c. @ 10c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,500 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 50@$5 70, poor to choice extra State, at $5 70@$6 10, chiefly at $5 80@$5 90. Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 45@$5 65; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 95@$7; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 20@$6 30 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50 @ $5 70
Extra State	5 70 @ 6 10
Superfine Western	5 45 @ 5 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 95 @ 7
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 20 @ 6 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 35 @ 7 75
Extra Genesee	6 15 @ 8 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 15 @ 8 00

Southern Flour continues in very good demand at buoyant prices, sales 2,000 bbls., at $6 20@$6 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., $6 90@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 25@$9 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is steadily advancing, sales to-day 1,600 bbls. extra at $5 95@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $3 20@$4 50 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey; $3 70 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 70@$3 75@$3 80 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been fair, and the market firm for the principal kinds, including new crop Layer Raisins at $4@$4 10; old do. do. at $3 80@$3 82½; new crop Bunch Raisins at $3 75; old crop do. do. at $3 62½@$3 65 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely purchased for export, to-day, at an advance of 1c. @ 2c. ₱ bushel. The reported sales since our last comprise 243,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 38@$1 43; Amber Western, at $1 31@$1 34, chiefly at $1 31@$1 32; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 26@$1 31; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 22½@$1 24; Milwaukee Club, at $1 10@$1 22; Chicago Spring at $1 10@$1 18 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in lively demand, at rising prices. Sales since our last, 121,000 bushels, to arrive, at 60c. afloat, for shipping Mixed Western, 55c. @ 59c. for Eastern do., 61c. @ 62c. for unsound, 62c. @ 63c. for Yellow Western, 72c. for Yellow Southern, and 81c. for choice White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 60c. @ 62c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair request, including Canada, poor to prime, at 55c. @ 59c. Western, at 55c. @ 59c., and State, at 56c. @ 60c. ₱ bushel. Barley has been in demand to-day at rising prices. Sales, 6,100 bushels State and Canada West within a range of from $1 14@$1 22 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in fair demand, at 60c. @ 85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been inactive, yet stiffly held.

HIDES—Have been more sought after at advancing prices. Prime Rio Grande, at 23c.; Orinoco, 23c. @ 23½c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds, 369,000, against 396,000 same time last year.

HOPS—Have been in good request for home use and shipment, at steady rates. New crop, 14c. @ 18c., last year's, 13c. @ 17c. ₱ lb.

LIME—A fair inquiry prevails for Glen's Falls, at 70c. for Keeman's Lump, and $1 for Jointa, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been light, to-day, having been confined to small lots of New-Orleans, at 44c. @ 45c., and Porto Rico, at 45c. @ 48c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been actively sought after, and has advanced to $11 87½@$12 06½ for Mess, and $10 37½@$10 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl., closing at our highest quotations. Sales, 3,650 bbls. Cut Meats are quiet, at 6¾c. @ 7¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c. @ 4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is less active, yet firm, at 6½c. @ 7c. ₱ lb. Lard is advancing, sales 650 tierces and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 9¾c. @ 10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is inactive, sales 102 bbls. at $11@$14 62½ for Extra Mess, and $12 40@$13 50 for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in good demand, at 15½c. @ 16½c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c. @ 18½c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is unsteady, at 7½c. @ 9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—East India has been in lively demand at $6 75@$7 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEED—Crushed Linseed has been more sought after, and has advanced to $2 55 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—The principal inquiry has been for Goat, which have been very stiffly held.

SUGARS—Have been less active, yet quoted firm. Sales, since our last, 600 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 9¾c. @ 10¼c., Cuba at 9¾c. @ 9¾c., and Porto Rico at 9¾c. @ 10¾c., also, 860 boxes Havana at 9¾c. @ 10¾c.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 125,000 lbs., at 10¾c. @ 11¼c. ₱ lb. The business of the week, Messrs. KISSAM & SONS notice thus: "The demand throughout the week has been active, notwithstanding the advance in freights, in consequence of the ascending rates of exchange, and a large business has been done for export. The arrivals from neighboring cities and the West have been moderate, though rather in excess of last week's receipts. For home use the demand is good, also for Grease, which is held firmly. The stock offering is small and prices favor a ready sale. To-day the market has been unsettled by some, but we have no sales to report over 11c. Price this day: 1856, 10¾c.; 1859, 10¼c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 8¾c. ₱ lb."

TEAS—The public sale, to-day was only partially successful, as the high views of owners were not met by purchasers, and, consequently, the Teas were freely withdrawn. The lots sold included Gunpowder, at $1 10@$1 13; Imperial, 99c. @ $1 13; Hyson, 68c. @ 98c.; Young Hyson, 67½c. @ $1 02, and Hyson Skin, 66c. @ 71¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 750 bbls., at 33½c. @ 34c., chiefly at 34c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been depressed, to-day, though engagements have been rather heavier. For Liverpool—Flour, at 2s. 9d. @ 3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11d. @ 12d.; Corn, 11½d. @ 11¾d. ₱ bushel. Beef, 6s. 6d. ₱ tce.; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 5s. 6d. ₱ cwt.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 32s. 6d. @ 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Bacon and Lard 35s. @ 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 10s. @ 45s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour at 3s. 3d. @ 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain at 12½d. @ 13d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 12s. 6d. @ 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, at 35s. @ 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Hull, England, a foreign brig, with Wheat, in bulk, at 13½d. ₱ bush. For Antwerp, Wheat, in ship's bags, at 14d. ₱ bush. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been as follows: Hanover bark, 516 tons for London, at £1,100; a Prussian bark, bound to Lisbon, Wheat, 14½d.; a ship, 994 tons, to Genoa, 1,000 nhds. Tobacco, about 55s.; a Bremen bark, 420 tons, to Naples, 1,000 hhds. Tobacco, 52s. 6d.; a British bark, 600 tons, to Antwerp, White Oak Timber, 55s.; a ship, 569 tons, to Barcelona, Heavy Pipe Staves, $65.; a bark, 299 tons, to Havre, 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, 8s. 9d.; a British brig, 285 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $3,600; a schooner, 140 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,200; one, 175 tons, to Nuevitas and back, $1,400; a bark, 348 tons, to Havana, $3,500; a brig, 284 tons, to same port, $3,600; a schooner, 295 tons, same port, $4,300; one, 1,000 bbls., same port, 130,000 feet Lumber, $15 ₱ M.; a British schooner, 125 tons, to Matanzas and back, $1,600; a ship, 1,297 tons, at Boston, from Philadelphia to San Francisco, 2,600 tons Coal; a brig, 283 tons, to the Mediterranean and back; one, 289 tons, to Porto Rico; one, 285 tons, to south side Cuba and back; a schooner, 175 tons, to north side Cuba and back; a brig, 194 tons, to Rio Grande; a bark, 569 tons, 4,000 bbls. Flour, to Rio Janeiro; and a brig, 173 tons, to Aspinwall, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept.	27
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	1
Lapsa	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	1
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct.	2
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct.	4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	6
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	8
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	11
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct.	18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	18
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	25
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	5

FROM AMERICA.

Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct.	11
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Oct.	11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Oct.	14
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct.	15
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct.	18
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct.	18
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct.	22
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct.	25
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Oct.	25
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct.	29
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	5

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *City of Baltimore* will close at the New-York Post-office, on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS per year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year: two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—LOVE AND MONEY.

WINTER GARDEN—MERCHANT OF VENICE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PIZARRO.

GERMAN OPERA—No. 486 Broadway—CZAR AND CARPENTER.

MIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—CHINESE PANTOMIME—KIN-KA—THE GOLDEN EGG.

IRVING HALL—CINDERELLA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—VICTORINE; OR, I'LL SLEEP ON IT. CLAUDE MARCEL, 7½ Evenings.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have a report by way of Richmond and Fortress Monroe, that a fight has taken place at St. John's River, Fla., but the result is not stated.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Louisville, Oct. 7, says: "The enemy are said to be endeavoring to reach Cumberland Gap. One portion of their army is still at Lexington. Our troops are close upon both of their commands. Skirmishing is constantly going on. No particulars have reached here to-day which can be transmitted, though military men hint at important movements soon to occur. They seem very busy this evening."

We receive intelligence from the Gulf that a combined attack of land and naval forces is soon to be made upon Galveston—this being the destination of the expedition known to be fitting out at Pensacola.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, dated Cairo, Oct. 5, gives a few additional particulars of the great battle at Corinth. It says: "PRICE attacked our right, and VAN DORN and LOVELL our left. They were sure of success, and fought desperately. When they crossed the Hatchie River they burned the bridge, not expecting to need it to make good their retreat. At one time our centre was pierced, and the rebels penetrated as far as the Corinth House, in nearly the centre of the town. They were driven out at the point of the bayonet. VAN DORN pushed his way through the abattis on the left, and reached the ditch, in the face of a storm of grape and canister. The Twenty-seventh Ohio and Eleventh Missouri then made a charge, and his column gave way. Many sank down, and begged for mercy. The rebels were completely routed. Their dead and wounded are scattered for five miles along the road. The number lost is not known, but is very great. Our own loss is heavy, particularly among officers. Gen. HACKLEMAN is killed, Gen. OGLESBY severely wounded, and Cols. SMITH, GILBERT and MOWER wounded. We have taken between 700 and 1,000 prisoners, not including wounded."

Everywhere in Western Virginia where the rebels have the power, the Wheeling *Intelligencer* states, that they are enforcing the Conscription act. In the Kanawha Valley they seize every able bodied man and take them to camp without Judge or jury. They have no surgeons to examine whether men are exempt. The same is true of Hampshire and adjoining counties in Gen. KELLY'S department. A rebel officer taken by Gen. KELLY a day or two ago had in his possession an order, signed by one Col. FUNOK, Commissioner for the enforcement of the Conscript act, authorizing him to arrest all able-bodied men wherever he could seize them in Virginia, and take them to INNODEN'S Camp at Moorefield. Among the able-bodied men thus captured was Mr. TROUT, member of the Legislature from Hampshire County, who was arrested some ten days ago, and is now in Moorefield under guard.

MR. JOSEPH WHEAT, a resident of Bath, in Berkley County, Va., arrived in Wheeling on Saturday evening, a refugee from his home now again in possession of the rebels. Mr. WHEAT says that at Bath and vicinity he saw representatives from seventy-six rebel regiments, and a more forlorn, worn out set of men he never saw. He says they are on the verge of starvation—are weak in body and very dejected in spirit, and many of them are so shattered in strength as to be barely able to keep on their feet. Mr. WHEAT thinks that a speedy victory awaits our demonstration against the rebels in the Valley.

On Saturday morning last, a force of rebels from Martinsburgh proceeded to Cacapon bridge, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, east of Cumberland, and after a short fight with the company which was acting as guard at the bridge, during which four or five men were killed, captured the whole company (of Col. CAMPBELL'S Pennsylvania Regiment) and destroyed the bridge. After destroying the bridge they moved hurriedly back along the road, and on Saturday night captured another company of the same regiment, stationed at No. 12 Water Station. The news of the movements of the rebels created the greatest excitement in Cumberland, and apprehensions were felt of a raid upon that town.

The Washington *Star* has a summary way of arranging matters in the field and Cabinet to suit itself. In its issue of Oct. 8 it states that it is currently reported that Gen. BANKS will succeed Mr. STANTON as Secretary of War; that Gen. HALLECK returns to his old command in the West; that the command of McCLELLAN'S army will be given to Gen. HOOKER, and that Gen. McCLELLAN will suceed Gen. HALLECK at Washington.

New-Orleans papers of Sept. 26 are to hand, but they contain no news of interest. Brig.-Gen. L. G. ARNOLD had assumed command of the troops in New-Orleans and Algiers. A Union Association, with J. E. SCHAFFER as President, had been organized in Jefferson City.

The report that the rebels had attempted to establish a battery at Cockpit Point, on the Lower Potomac, appears to have grown out of the fact that our gunboats have recently been engaged in destroying the remains of the batteries which formerly existed there.

The rebels in Gen. SHERMAN'S bailiwick have to deport themselves carefully. The firm of WARD & McCLELLAN, druggists, at Memphis, have been detected in smuggling drugs into the enemy's lines, for which they have been sentenced to confinement in the Alton Penitentiary during the war. MANSFIELD & Co. have been detected in the same crime, and, as they had taken the oath of allegiance, their entire stock, worth over $60,000, was confiscated, and they were sent to Alton during the war. Dr. PLUMMER has been caught in the same crime, and will be treated as a spy.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Union Republican Ratification Meeting, last evening, at Cooper Institute, was most successful. The vast assemblage cordially indorsed the Syracuse nominations of the 24th inst. WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., presided, and stirring speeches were made by Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON and Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN, whose patriotic utterances were applauded to the echo.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and rejected the name of ISAAC H. BAILEY, ex-Police Commissioner, for Street Commissioner, by 6 to 3—only a quorum being present. A resolution by Mr. BRADY to investigate rumored abuses in the Street Department—embezzlement of City property by some of the subordinates—elicited discussion. Specific charges were called for by Messrs. DAYTON and FROMENT, but none were made. The resolution was unanimously adopted, however, and Messrs. BRADY, FREAR and WALSH were authorized to make the investigation. A resolution by Mr. DAYTON (for concurrent action) empowering this Committee to send for witnesses and papers, was lost, Mr. BRADY holding that a refusal to appear before them would imply guilt on the part of the person requested to testify. The Board resolved to attend the funeral of Col. MATHESON to-morrow. A new half million Family Aid ordinance, with provisions to issue certificates of 5, 10, 25, 50 and 75 cents each, to circulate in lieu of small change, was presented by the Finance Committee and laid over under the rule. The document may be found entire in the official proceedings of the Board. Adjourned till 1 o'clock on Friday.

In accordance with resolutions passed by the House of Bishops, the Triennial Episcopal Convention adjourned yesterday morning after a very brief session, for the purpose of participating in the solemn "fasting, humiliation and prayer" for which the day had been set apart. The services were conducted at Trinity Chapel, before an immense concourse, by the Rt. Rev. Bishops McCoskry, McIlvaine, Hopkins, Kemper, Whittingham and Smith, and were profoundly impressive. Humble supplications, especially chosen for the occasion, were offered up, imploring the mercy of the Most High, and the restoration of peace to a distracted land.

Rev. SAMUEL R. JOHNSON, last evening, preached the Memorial Sermon on the decease of Rev. S. H. TURNER, at St. Peter's Church, Right Rev. Bishops UPFOLD and POTTER, and Rev. Dr. SHELTON participating in the services. The sermon was a beautiful tribute and was highly appreciated by a large and distinguished audience.

A speech was delivered last evening before the Democratic Union Association, by RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., in which he took, on behalf of the Party he represents, a very decided stand against the Administration, not only as to its general policy in the conduct of the war, but as to its particular acts in the promulgation of the Emancipation edict and the decree suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. He fully indorsed Mr. SEYMOUR'S claims as candidate for Governor, and argued that the Abolitionists, in the course they had urged upon the President, had been guilty of the very crimes they charged upon the South.

The trial of Mrs. MARY REAL, for the murder of her husband, PETER C. REAL, on the 13th of June last, at No. 256 Broadway, commenced yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge BARNARD. A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., District Attorney, appeared for the people, and EDWIN JAMES, Esq., and his associate, THOS. DUNPHY, for the prisoner. There was a large attendance of spectators in Court. A jury was impanneled without much difficulty, and five or six witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution, when the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

There is some discontent among the paroled troops at Camp Douglas, Chicago, on account of their being sent so far from home as Minnesota. Both the Thirty-second Ohio and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York regiments have made efforts to break out of the camp inclosure, and it was found necessary to call out armed companies to hold them in check.

Messrs. EDGAR FARMER & Co., by the destruction of their trunk and carpet-bag factory in Newark, lost property valued at $12,000 to $15,000, on which there was an insurance of $10,000, mostly in New-York companies.

Under date of Portsmouth, Oct. 4, Gen. MORGAN writes to Gov. MORTON, of Indiana: The Thirty-third and Forty-ninth Indiana Regiments are both doing well and have behaved most nobly. They will be at Camp Dennison on Tuesday or Wednesday. Indiana has cause to be proud of her soldiers.

It is stated that in consequence of the indiscretion of certain newspaper correspondents an important document, prepared by Gen. BUELL, embodying a defence of his movements, besides stating the strength of his army, his reinforcements, and his knowledge of the enemy, fell into the hands of the rebels a few days ago.

Gen. BUELL'S train, which followed in the rear of his army on the march to Louisville, consisted of 1,800 wagons, drawn by 10,000 horses. There were also 1,500 convalescents from eighty-four different regiments. Accompanying the train were 118 wagon loads of ammunition. It stretched a distance of twenty-five miles.

The drafted men in Cleveland are paying all the way from fifty and sixty dollars to three or four hundred for substitutes for the nine months' service.

We learn from Minnesota that Gen. POPE is preparing to take the field in person against the Indians of the border, as soon as he can complete the organization of his Department.

MATT. WARD, the Louisville schoolmaster murderer, was shot by guerrillas on his own plantation a few days since.

Under date of Jackson, Oct. 5, Gen. GRANT telegraphed to Brig.-Gen. DODGE, at Columbus, Ky.: "Forbid all citizens coming down the road for a few days. They cannot get to Corinth at present, on account of breaks in the road, and they would be placed at useless expense and trouble, by coming now."

A car-load of troops left Indianapolis on Monday last, to look after sundry sympathizers with the rebels in Fountain County, who, it was said, were preparing to make organized resistance to the draft.

The revenue cutter *Miami*, Capt. FAUNCE, entered New-Haven harbor on Tuesday morning. She had on board United States Collector HARNEY, Assistant Secretary HARRINGTON, of the Treasury Department, and other gentlemen.

The iron-clad monitor, *Nahant*, which was launched at Boston on Tuesday, is about 1,800 tons. Her length is 200 feet and her breadth 46 feet. The thickness of her wooden armor is three feet, and of the iron armor outside of the wood six inches. The turret is 21 feet in diameter and 11 inches thick. The deck plating is one inch thick. After being launched, the vessel was moored under the shears, where the work of fitting her for sea will be completed.

In the Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge BARNARD rendered his decision on the motion of Mr. SAMUEL HALLET'S counsel to quash the indictments against that gentleman for alleged participation in fraudulent issues of Indiana State stocks. Judge BARNARD declared the indictments to be without foundation, there being no evidence whatever to inculpate Mr. HALLET.

The Stock Market was somewhat undecided in tone yesterday. The general list at the afternoon board was weaker than at the close on Tuesday. Gold advanced to 125, and Exchange to 137½ per cent.

Breadstuffs were quite active and generally dearer yesterday. A lively demand prevailed for Rice, Coffee, Foreign Coal, East India Rice, Tallow, Hides, Pork, Lard and Spices at rising prices. Sugars were less active, as were also Oils and Molasses. A fair business was done in Hay, Hops, Fish, Fruit, Leather, Calcutta Linseed, Wool, Tobacco and Whisky—the latter article closing higher. Hemp, Soap and Teas were quiet. The movements in Cotton were unimportant. The freight engagements were rather heavier, but at declining rates. There were 642 vessels of all classes in port.

The Episcopal Convention.

To-day promises to be alike interesting and eventful in the history of the American Church, for to-day a Special Committee are to report upon the schism introduced into the Church by the Southern rebellion, and also upon the duty which that rebellion imposes upon the Church toward the National Government and the American people.

The Committee is composed of Rev. Dr. MEAD, Rev. Dr. WILSON, Rev. Dr. THRALL, Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, Rev. Dr. HIGBEE, Rev. Dr. TÖTTEN, Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, Gen. CHAS. GODDARD and Judge CUNNINGHAM; and to this Committee have been referred the Anti-Rebellion resolutions of Mr. BURNOT, of Pennsylvania; Mr. ANDREWS, of Ohio; of Dr. LEEDS and Mr. WARREN, of Minnesota; as also those of Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, and the canon "of a Bishop and Diocesan Convention abandoning the Church and renouncing its authority," proposed by Rev. Dr. GOODWIN.

It is but seldom that the Episcopal Church has felt called upon to take any notice of national affairs, and that conservative and exclusive habit which ordinarily restricts its councils to the consideration of matters purely ecclesiastical, will undoubtedly incline many of its members to silence even at so critical a moment in our country's history, and if no precedent could be shown for a contrary course, the efforts of the most patriotic and eloquent of their number would probably be exerted in vain to secure any expression of sympathy for our Government, or any inculcation of the duty of loyalty on the part of our citizens.

Such a precedent, however, may be found in the proceedings of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, which met in Philadelphia on the 28th of July, 1789, which organized the American Church, adopted a Constitution and Canons, and revised the Book of Common Prayer.

That Convention consisted of Bishop SEABURY and Bishop WHITE, composing the House of Bishops; and of Clerical and Lay Deputies from New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina. Among these delegates were Dr. ABRAHAM BEACH, of New-Jersey, who had been ordained in London to the priesthood for that province; Dr. BENJAMIN MOORE, afterward Bishop of New-York; Dr. CLAGGET, afterward Bishop of Maryland; Dr. GERARDUS CLARKSON, the eminent physician of Philadelphia; TENCH COXE, the well-known writer on Political Economy and American Commerce and Manufactures, and Hon. FRANCIS HOPKINSON, the accomplished signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The first day of their assembling was occupied as usual with religious exercises, and their first act on reassembling the next morning was the following order.

"Ordered, that Rev. Dr. SMITH, Rev. Dr. MOORE and Mr. OGDEN be a Committee to prepare an address to the President of the United States."

A subsequent order requested the Right Rev. Bishop PROVOOST, Rev. Dr. SMITH, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. JOHN COX, Mr. BRISBANE, Rev. Mr. BEACH, Rev. Dr. MOORE, Mr. ROOSEVELT, Rev. Mr. OGDEN, Rev. Mr. SPIEREN, Rev. Mr. WANDELL and Hon. Mr. DUANE, with such other gentlemen as had been deputed to the Convention who might be in New-York, to present the address to the President of the United States.

The address may be found in the journal of that body, now, we believe, a very rare document, but it is included among the Pamphlets of the Society Library, and the Convention, of course, possesses the complete series.

The opening sentence remarks that they "beg leave, with the highest veneration, *and the most animating National considerations*, at the earliest moment in our power to express our cordial joy, on your election to the Chief Magistracy of the United States."

After alluding to the short but eventful history of our nation, and recalling the President's services in the course of the Revolution, his efficient and moderate exercise of the mighty power with which he had been invested, his voluntary and magnanimous relinquishment of that power at the moment of peace, and his election by unanimous consent as the Governor of a free, and enlightened people, the address continues:

"With unfeigned gratification, we congratulate you on the establishment of the new Constitution of Government of the United States, the mild yet efficient operation of which, we confidently trust, will remove every remaining apprehension of those with whose opinion it may not entirely coincide, and will confirm the hopes of its numerous friends."

The President's reply, which is also printed in the journal, and reproduced by Mr. SPARKS, bears date the 19th of August. In the course of it, he said:

"On this occasion, it would ill become me to conceal the joy I have felt in perceiving the fraternal affection, which appears to increase every day, among the friends of genuine religion. * * * I request, most reverend and respected gentlemen, that you will accept my cordial thanks for your devout supplication to the Supreme Ruler of the universe in behalf of me. May you and the people whom you represent be the happy subjects of the divine benediction, both here and hereafter. GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Seventy-three years have passed and again the General Convention is called upon to express to the President and people of the United States its loyalty to that Constitution whose adoption they hailed so cordially and whose overthrow is now violently attempted by a sectional faction in the State and in the Church.

The hopes so fervently expressed by the Church Council of 1789 of its mild and efficient operation, have been more than verified in the unexampled prosperity and happiness of the citizens of this Republic, even by the testimony of the Southerners who have planned this rebellion for our national destruction.

Mr. CALHOUN, in the Senate debate on the Force bill in 1833, said:

"I know of no system, ancient or modern, to be compared with it; and I can compare it to nothing but that sublime and beautiful system of which our globe constitutes a part, and to which it bears in so many particulars so striking a resemblance."

Even after the present rebellion had been commenced by South Carolina, Mr. STEPHENS, the Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, uttered the same sentiment with equal eloquent force—pronounced our Federal Government the best upon which the sun had ever shone, and declared that under its fostering care the South had become the Eden of the universe; and Mr. STEPHENS and other leaders of the revolt have distinctly and solemnly declared that they have seceded, not because of any oppression on the part of the National Government, but simply for the reason that "their domestic Institution of African Slavery is *incompatible* with their Union with the Free States," and that "Slavery is the corner-stone of the civilization of the Confederate States."

Unless we admit the idea that the Convention now sitting at St. John's Chapel includes among its members a majority of sympathizers with secession, or partisans of their Northern allies, it is difficult to understand how a Church with such historic memories and traditions as that which we have recalled—a Church with whom loyalty is recognized as a sacred duty, distinctly and touchingly taught throughout its noble Liturgy—should hesitate to declare in this hour of trial, its unaltered devotion to the American Constitution.

They may, perhaps, with some reason, hesitate to adopt measures of discipline toward those who have introduced schism into their own body, and who are now defying its authority, until they can procure more light. But this has naught to do with a failure on their part to array the great power and influence of the Church on the side of the constituted authorities of the country, battling with sedition, conspiracy and rebellion.

Whatever may be the recommendation of the Report to be submitted this morning, or whatever the conclusion to which a majority of the Convention may possibly arrive adverse to any action on the part of the Convention in reference to the war, the country may rest assured, from the debates already had, that the able and eloquent gentlemen in that body who have already shown so undaunted a front to the apologists for secession, the sympathizers with rebellion and the leaders of Northern Submissionists, will not permit the voice of the Church to be now silenced without a determined struggle; and that if defeated, they will insist on their solemn protest being recorded on the journal of the Convention.

It is a happy circumstance that the men most decided in the view that it is the bounden duty of the Church to array itself openly on the side of the Government, are known to entertain the most conservative sentiments, and to be the most thoroughly posted in Church history and Canonical law. We may instance two—Judge MURRAY HOFFMAN, the eminent authority in all Church questions, and Dr. FRANCIS VINTON, of Trinity—"once an officer of the army, now a soldier of the Cross," who, in his singularly able and eloquent sermon on the "Philosophy of the War," delivered at Boston, Washington and New-York, developed the atrocity of the rebellion as an attack on "the unity of the Family, the unity of the Church and the unity of the Nation," and declared that "a war to defend and preserve unity is a holy war that angels may enlist in."

CONSERVATIVE DREAMERS.—The *Journal of Commerce* says that if the "conservatives," meaning thereby Ex-Mayor WOOD, Captain RYNDERS and their supporters, carry the election this Fall, Mr. LINCOLN will find himself sustained as the Constitutional President of the United States, "by such a loyal body of men *as he never dreamed of*." We have no doubt of it. Mr. LINCOLN is not specially distinguished for his imaginative faculties,—and we presume he never has dreamed of just *such* supporters as the *Journal* promises him. If he *has* dreamed in that line, then doubtless he was afflicted by a horrible nightmare; and, on waking, consoled himself by the interpretation usual for dreams,—that they go by contraries.

Imagine FERNANDO WOOD, JAMES BROOKS & Co. sustaining the President in his enforcement of the Confiscation law for instance. It would be by means of enunciations like this: "The Confiscation law is grossly unconstitutional; your tyranny, Mr. President, is intolerable, it will widen the breach in the Union and render reconstruction impossible; we denounce your policy as the flagitious fruit of an Abolition Party, each member of which must be hung before we shall be able to put down the insurrection; and *you with them, Mr. President, if you are in earnest in proclaiming that the law is to be enforced!*" Imagine the terror with which JEFF. DAVIS would be inspired when he found the Seymour party in power, and thus backing up the "Lincoln Government."

But it would be in the matter of the Emancipation Proclamation that the support of WOOD, BROOKS & Co. would be chiefly valuable to the President. Indeed, how can Mr. LINCOLN see the 1st of January, 1863, approach without misgivings, seeing that the Seymour Party will not be in power to give him their powerful aid? To strike the shackles from slaves, who so ready as BROOKS? To crush the hopes of the rebellion, who so earnest as WOOD? To chastise the insolence of slaveholders, who have tyrannized over his party and country for fifty years, and ended in the attempted ruin of both, who so prompt and energetic as SEYMOUR? The record these patriots have made of hot and indignant hatred of the National treason, singles them out as the fittest persons to put it down; and the President, if he is earnest, should trust in their counsels and yield to their support! You are right, Mr. *Journal of Commerce*—this is such "stuff" as *dreams* are made of."

A SLANDER MET.—The Batavia *Spirit of the Times*, which seems to be a specially virulent champion of the secession interest in this State, has dished up a variety of slanders upon Gen. WADSWORTH, most of which are entirely innocent because they are published in the section where both Gen. WADSWORTH and the editors, real and nominal, of the *Spirit of the Times* are well known.

One of these slanders, however, is of another sort. This sheet pretends to oppose Gen. WADSWORTH "because he has traduced and continually abused Gen. McCLELLAN, by mean, anonymous communications in the newspapers, *one of which was so low and contemptible that even his friend* RAYMOND, *the editor of the* NEW-YORK TIMES, *refused to publish it.*" We do not believe that Gen. WADSWORTH ever published an anonymous communication in a newspaper in his life. It is not at all like him. There is no man living less likely to shirk the responsibility of anything he does, says or thinks than Gen. WADSWORTH; and if he has any personal attack to make upon any man,—army officer, politician or editor, he would never dream of doing it under an anonymous signature, or of getting it published as editorial. The *Spirit of the Times* may rely on seeing his name signed to any such attack from his pen.

As to the story of his having sent such a communication to us about McCLELLAN, and of its having been rejected, it is utterly untrue. We had occasion, last Winter, to give it an explicit contradiction in a note to the Albany *Atlas and Argus*; and it has slept quietly ever since, until it is now made to do duty in the service of secession. So far as we are aware, Gen. WADSWORTH has never sought to publish any article in any newspaper against Gen. McCLELLAN. He certainly has never sought any such publication in the TIMES.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.—The Republicans and Union men throughout this State are putting forward very strong and able men as their candidates for Congress. We have already mentioned the nomination of Hon. LEMUEL STETSON, in the Clinton County, and of Hon. C. T. HULBURD, in the St. Lawrence District. We see that in the Auburn District Hon. T. C. POMEROY, the present member, has been nominated for reelection.

The contest in the Onondaga District was especially warm, but has been terminated by the withdrawal of Hon. E. W. LEAVENWORTH, and the nomination of THOS. T. DAVIS, Esq. M. SEDGWICK, the present member, has served his constituents and the country with great fidelity, and we presume that nothing but the application of the principle of rotation led to the nomination of another man. Mr. LEAVENWORTH is known to the whole State as one of the ablest, most upright and most industrious of the men who have been in public service. He was very warmly supported, and withdrew from a strong desire to promote the harmonious union of all the friends of the Administration.

The people of the District and of the State will have reason, we are confident, to be abundantly satisfied with the nomination of Mr. DAVIS, which was made unanimous. Although not so widely known in politics as other able men in his district, Mr. DAVIS, nevertheless, possesses many of the highest qualifications for such a place, and is capable at this time of eminent usefulness to the nation. He is a lawyer of established reputation, an advocate of genuine eloquence, and a man of the noblest impulses, and of unquestioned integrity. His personal popularity is very great, and his influence in Congress will be second to that of no man in that body. The true worth of Mr. DAVIS in the position to which he will be chosen is his patient industry in the investigation of every subject brought to his attention, his thoroughness in details, his familiar and practical knowledge of the natural resources and industrial improvements of the various States of the Union, and his own often-illustrated enterprise in advocating and aiding whatever looked to the development of the material interests of the Republic. His career should be one of solid as well as brilliant triumph.

We trust that the friends of the Union will take unusual pains to secure the very best men of the country for service in the next Congress. The close of the war will bring up for legislative action the most important questions which have ever engaged the attention of our people. Our fathers who framed the Constitution did not have a more laborious or important task than will devolve upon those who will be required to readjust the machinery of our Republican Government to the new state of affairs. And we shall need the best talent of the country to perform this task aright.

THE WEATHER FOR WORK.—We shall either have motion and action in the army of Gen. McCLELLAN in a very short time, or we shall have—*winter quarters*. In a few days it will be the middle of October, and by the middle of the succeeding month we shall begin to hear of that terrible mud, those horrible roads, and that fearful weather, of which we heard so much last fall and winter, and which render impossible any movement or action on the part of the National army. If LEE'S army is really in the act of effecting its retreat to Richmond *or to its old quarters at Manassas*, and if Gen. HALLECK does not propose that McCLELLAN shall pursue it, or that SIGEL and HEINTZELMAN shall block its pathway, we shall take it as an inevitable indication that it is HALLECK'S intention to maintain our army on the defensive before the Capital during the Winter. For if, holding the points our forces now do, at Harper's Ferry and at Centreville, it be considered impracticable to attack with success a retreating army, it will certainly be much less practicable to attack that army when it is stationary and planted behind defensive works at Manassas or at Richmond. The present Autumn weather in Virginia is splendid weather for military work—good roads, bracing air, bright skies. But, as we said before, it will presently come to a close. Our correspondent at Antietam wrote on Monday last: "This splendid Fall weather, with its invigorating air and excellent roads inviting to activity, will soon give place to storms and muddy thoroughfares, which will forbid us to move. By the time the Potomac has been swollen by rains, which will secure 'My Maryland' against another rebel raid, the roads, by the same natural agencies, will have been rendered impassable. We shall then be ready, I suppose, to go into Winter quarters, where the army will waste away by sickness and inaction, and be ready (?) for active operations *in the Spring*." We earnestly trust that this will not be the case, and that no such programme has been drawn up by Gen HALLECK. The country demands action, the army demands it; and if it be delayed till next Spring, we may look forward to another Summer of disasters.

PUSH ON THE COLUMNS.—The rebels say that all the gains and victories of the North are won in the cool weather, while *their* triumphs are achieved in the warm weather. If the theory is correct, this month and the ensuing one ought to find our army very active. October would be a pleasant month in which to capture Richmond. If our army do not enter it in that month, the rebel army probably will; and it would be much easier for our troops to enter and hold it before the rebels get there, than to capture it after that event. On to Richmond!

HINDMAN FOREMOST IN STEALING.—The reputation of HINDMAN, of Arkansas, is well established. He is a knave, a tyrant, and a ruffian. It occasioned us some surprise, therefore, to learn recently, that he had lost his command in Arkansas, and been placed under arrest. If any conscription had to be forced rudely upon an unwilling people—if any brutal revenge had to be wreaked on captive Union citizens—if any murderous raid of bushwhackers into loyal districts were desired—HINDMAN, of all villians in the South, was the man for the service. His disgrace was an enigma to us. How could the Confederates spare him?

But we think we see light on the subject. A stray copy of the Richmond (Va.) *Examiner* reaches us, and in its report of the proceedings of the Confederate Congress, the following is found:

"A message was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution inquiring whether any of the war tax of Arkansas had been paid over to Gen. HINDMAN. From the Treasurer's communication, it appears that four hundred thousand dollars had been improperly paid over to Gen. HINDMAN'S Quartermaster. The communication was laid on the table."

And Gen. HINDMAN was laid on the shelf. "Four hundred thousand dollars" was no slight loss to the expectant Treasury of the Richmond Government; and its cool appropriation by the Arkansas bandit, argued a remarkable ignorance of the letter of the Confederate Constitution and laws. So unintelligent an executive officer is not to be trusted so far away from headquarters when there is any money in the case. Hence his suspension.

The admirers of HINDMAN need not fear for the ultimate triumph of their favorite. He may have been caught stealing; he will never so dishonor his prestige as to disgrace anything.

We doubt if the Confederates are not doing a losing business in taking note of the pettier, trifling peccadillo. With four hundred thousand dollars they will not be able to secure another such unutterable scoundrel as HINDMAN. It is not in human nature. We wait, therefore, in confidence, to hear that this noble son of Arkansas has emerged from the present cloud sought to be fixed on his character and career by the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury.

TEMPER OF THE ARMY.—The army now, as ever since the commencement of the war, is exceedingly anxious for active work against the rebels. There is nothing the soldiers dread so much as delay—nothing they fear so much as inaction and Winter quarters. They have worked hard during the hot months; they have fought splendidly, and achieved memorable victories. But they, as well as the nation, see and feel that their past triumphs have been indecisive; and they all believe that with brave and wise leadership they can speedily utterly conquer the enemy. "With them," writes one of our intelligent army correspondents, "*time* is everything; and with a certain class—not, I hope, the best or largest—every hour's delay makes them more and more indifferent as to *how* the fighting ends, so that it *ends*. Remove the *legal* restraint which holds the army together, and half of them would go home to 'see their parents' to-morrow—the other half would vote to send Commissioners to Richmond, or to welcome propositions from the rebels for winding up the struggle—rather than drag through another Winter campaign in the swamps of the Chickahominy, or in any other part of Virginia. But give them the word 'Forward,' and with the needful leaders and reinforcements, they will not stop until they have chased the rebels into the Gulf. I mention these things," continues he, "not willingly, but for the purpose of showing the temper of the army, and the absolute necessity of keeping their energies employed and their minds easy." We trust our gallant and splendid army will not be disappointed in its desires and hopes, but that it will at once be allowed to assume the offensive against a foe over whom, when on the offensive, it has always been victorious.

DICKINSON AND O'GORMAN.—No one, we trust, will fail to read the political speeches in our columns this morning. That of DANIEL S. DICKINSON on one side, and RICHARD O'GORMAN on the other, merit peculiar attention and comparison. Mr DICKINSON is for war upon the rebels: Mr. O'GORMAN for war upon the Administration. and the burning language of the one in denunciation of the rebellion is not stronger than the words of the other in denunciation of the constituted authorities of the nation. If any one, after reading Mr. O'GORMAN'S speech, can mistake the real aims of the Seymour party, or doubt which line of policy is likely to carry on the war vigorously, and bring it to a triumphant close, it must be because his mental and moral perceptions are rendered obtuse indeed by the virulence of Pro-Slaveryism and faction. A few more speeches like Mr. O'GORMAN'S will compel every really loyal man to range himself at once under the banner of the party whose devotion to the War, the Union, the Government and the Administration, is unqualified. DICKINSON and O'GORMAN but lately acted with the same political party, but they are now wide as the poles asunder; and no man can doubt the fervid and entire devotion of Mr. DICKINSON to the Union and the war against rebels.

THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT.—The New-York special correspondent of the London *Times* has written a note to the *Evening Post*, protesting that he has ever "given currency to any willful misstatement, great or small." He excuses himself for having sent off a forged extract from Mr. LINCOLN'S letter to Mr. GREELEY, by saying that he copied it from the *Caucasian*. It is barely possible that he may be ignorant enough of the City Press to suppose the *Caucasian* good authority for anything; and he may be too indifferent to current events to inform himself accurately as to the tenor of a document published in every newspaper of the day.

As to the general tenor and character of Dr. MACKAY'S letters to the *Times*, no one who reads them can have any doubt. They are utterly

one-sided, unscrupulous and false. A more systematic and undeviating perversion of truth, more shameless and persevering misrepresentation of facts, than these letters exhibit, it has never been our fortune to encounter. He never tells the whole truth when it will benefit the Union cause,—and he always exaggerates facts if he can thereby help the rebellion. He writes like a hired pensioner and agent of the rebels,—not in the least like a fair-minded and independent chronicler of current events. It is a shame to the profession of journalism, and a special scandal to the London *Times*, that the reading public of Europe should derive almost its only knowledge of the most momentous event of this age from the unfair reports of this correspondent.

GREAT INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—Our army, during the last two or three months, has grown enormously in numbers. Probably more than three-fourths of the troops ordered under the last two calls of the President are now ready for the field. There is nearly a quarter of a million of Union soldiers on the Potomac. Gen. McCLELLAN has attested that the new troops fight like veterans. They are full of enthusiasm, health and pluck. We are now in a far stronger condition for attack than we ever have been before. We are stronger than we will be in the ensuing Spring, even if the conscription is enforced—should our army Winter in inactivity; for the wastage of an inactive Winter is appalling.

WHAT DOES THE ARMY WAIT FOR?—Time now will add but little to our army's strength. Delay will take from us a thousand advantages we possess at present; while it can give us none in return. All that the army waits for to finish up its work rapidly are orders from Washington. It cannot be that we are waiting to suit the pleasure and convenience of the rebels.

☞ It is the *Naval Officer* and not the Navy Agent, as we inadvertently stated yesterday, who shares with the Collector and Surveyor in the proceeds of the sales of forfeited rebel vessels, according to the law foisted through Congress at its last session.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Danger of Foreign Intervention Passed.

Effect of the Emancipation Proclamation in the South.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME SUSPENDED.

The Delay in the Issue of the Stamp Currency.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

NO DANGER OF INTERVENTION.

There is no foundation for the various sensation rumors in regard to foreign intervention in the affairs of the United States. The advices of the Government from Europe show no change in the purposes of England or France in regard to our domestic troubles, and continue to indicate a settled purpose to adhere to the oft-declared policy of non-intervention. The critical moment of the present year is regarded as having passed, inasmuch as no action was taken between the disaster of Bull Run and the success of Antietam, which last would be likely to restore any prestige lost by the former. The news of the battle of Antietam had reached Europe previous to the last dispatches received by the Government, and the general effect is such as to confirm the belief that all thoughts of intervention at present are abandoned.

REBEL RETREAT CONFIRMED.

The statement that Lee's army is falling back on Staunton is confirmed, and it is expected that in case he shall be pressed by the Union forces, he will retreat to Gordonsville.

THEIR CONDITION DESPERATE.

The condition of the rebel army is one of great destitution. In addition to their want of clothing, they are now living on half rations. Chas. J. FAULKNER is visiting the camps and making speeches to sustain their courage.

EMANCIPATION AND THE BLACK FLAG.

President LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation has inspired the most lively terror throughout the South. The rebels do not laugh at the decree, but quake with apprehension. They express fears that it will be the means of producing a counter-revolution in the Slave States, and *the soldiers desire to return to their homes to protect their families.* They believe the negroes to be organized in secret associations, and only to be waiting an auspicious opportunity to rise in insurrection *en masse.* They have heard already of the Proclamation, and are becoming very restive under their yoke. The women and children of the rural districts are removing to the cities for safety, and consternation seems to be universal.

The immediate results of this feeling are measures of great severity toward the blacks, who are being sent South without reference to their legal condition. Several have been hung in the vicinity of Jefferson ton, Va., charged with conspiracy. The Union white citizens of Winchester, too, are being sent in considerable numbers to Richmond.

The feeling in the army, and among rebels in general, is in favor of desperate measures, chief of which is the raising of the *black flag.* In fact, many of the soldiers refuse to fight longer unless it is done.

A private circular has been issued by the rebel Government to proprietors of newspapers forbidding the publication of the Proclamation.

THE OCCUPATION OF TEXAS.

Gen. WALKINDON, JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Messrs. MCCORDY, LATHROP, WRENDORCK, and other New Yorkers, are now here to urge the early occupation of Texas. In company with Col. HAMILTON, of that State, they had an interview with the Secretary of War upon the subject.

THE STAMP CURRENCY.

The Treasury Department does not seem to be responsible for the vexatious delays which attend the supply of postal currency for small change. The preparation of these notes is in the hands of the Post-office Department, from which the Treasury Department receives them. The difficulty is in the slowness of the National Bank Note Company in executing the contract which they made with the Post-office Department for furnishing the notes, their force being inadequate to the rapid performance of the labor. A proposition has been made to have the work divided with another company, which plan, if approved by the Post-office Department, will result in doubling the amount prepared daily for issue. Under the present contract, great complaint is made of the inferior quality of the paper used.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME SUSPENDED.

Senator POMEROY's negro colonization enterprize is temporarily suspended. An energetic protest of Minister MOLINA, of Costa Rica, has resulted in an assurance from Secretary SEWARD that Senator POMEROY's expedition shall not seek any point likely to give offence to any foreign Power. The misapprehension seems to prevail that the Government intends to exercise some political authority over the colony planted under the provisions of the late act of Congress. Such, however, is not the case, nor will any locality be selected likely to cause offence to any friendly nation. The suspension of the expedition is believed to be only temporary, and will not prevent its taking place this Fall.

INSPECTION OF SIGEL'S CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. BANKS, with his staff, consisting of Brig.-Gen. BARRY, Lieut.-Col. PELOUZE, Aid-de-Camp; Capt. RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. A. G.; Capt. DRAKE DE KAY, Aid-de-Camp, and Capt. DENHAM, Aid-de-Camp, proceeded to Fairfax Court-house to-day, and inspected the corps of Gen. SIGEL. The corps appeared to fine advantage. The order was excellent, the artillery practice splendid, and the men were enthusiastic and devoted to Gen. SIGEL.

PARTY FEELING IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.

We learn that the feeling in Fairfax County, Virginia, between rebels and Unionists, has assumed a most intense bitterness. Numbers of released Union prisoners from Richmond, are here daily to enter complaints against their rebel neighbors who were instrumental in procuring their imprisonment.

THE REBEL BATTERY AT COCKPIT POINT.

From the *Wyandank*, which arrived yesterday, it is ascertained that gunboats have been engaged for several days past destroying the old Confederate batteries down the river, the last place at which they were eogaged being Cockpit Point. It is not thought that the rebels have any guns on the river, or have fired into any vessels, the report to that effect brought up by river men probably originating with men on sailing vessels, who, seeing the boats from our gunboats pulling out from shore, after the match had been applied to the old works of the rebels, and the explosions on shore, took it for granted that the rebels were firing on them.

KANAWHA SALT WORKS.

A captured rebel officer says that the main object of the late rebel advance into Southwestern Virginia was to get possession of the Kanawha salt works, the possession of which he declares to be of more importance than a victory. The works, as before stated in these columns, are running night and day, and immense quantities of the salt are being sent South. From another source we learn that the salt thus made is nearly the color of copper, and of very inferior quality. Meat packed with it lately in Richmond has generally spoiled.

GEN. MARTINDALE.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. MARTINDALE, met to day, organized, and adjourned till tomorrow. Capt. WEST, United States Army, is Judge Advocate. Charges were preferred by Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, and are very serious, accusing MARTINDALE of cowardice and unofficerlike conduct on the field of battle at Malvern Hills. It is possible the Court may adjourn to some point within the lines of the Army of the Potomac, in order easier to secure evidence wanted.

SECRETARY SMITH ABSENT.

Secretary SMITH has gone to Indiana, and will probably be absent a fortnight.

SECRETARY CHASE LAME.

Secretary CHASE is confined to his house by a lame ankle.

REBEL RESERVES AT GORDONSVILLE.

We are indebted to a loyal citizen of Culpepper County, Va., for some valuable information from that region. A large force of conscripts is held at Gordonsville to act as a reserve. They are poorly clothed and armed, but are being drilled and prepared for service. Its present number is estimated at 30,000, with fresh arrivals daily.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

LUDWIG VON BAUMBACH has been recognized by the President as Consul at Milwaukee, Wis., for the Grand Dutchy of Eldenburg, and ADOLPH ROSENTHAL, Consul for Prussia, at the same place.

ANTOINE MARIA CUNHA SOTTO MAIOR has been recognized by the President as Consul-General of Portugal, for the United States.

TURNED INTO WORKSHOPS.

The District Penitentiary is being fitted up for Government work-shops. The furniture, tools, etc., were sold on Friday.

AFFAIRS IN MINNESOTA.

Strong effort is being made by certain citizens of Minnesota to procure the appointment of Senator RICE as Major-General of Volunteers, and his assignment to the department now occupied by Gen. POPE. It is urged that his knowledge of the country there and the habits of the Indians will enable him to act with great efficiency in putting an end to the existing troubles. It is said, too, that Gen. POPE is acting with more vigor than prudence, and likely to make the subjugation of a few hundred savages, as in the case of Florida, a war productive of immense cost to the nation.

INDIANS AS MONEY BROKERS.

As the annuities of the Indians are made payable in gold and silver, according to the stipulations in their treaties, a fine opportunity is offered enterprising savages for speculation. With gold at a premium of 20 to 25 per cent., they will prove dull financiers not to make a "good thing" of it.

MORE BLANKETS.

Four thousand blankets have been sent to Frederick from the Surgeon-General's Office, for use in the hospitals there.

A GUERRILLA CAPTAIN CAUGHT.

BARNEY GOODMAN, a guerilla captain, was captured on Saturday near Leesburgh by Gen. SIGEL's pickets, and has been furnished with quarters in the Old Capitol.

A GIFT.

The Douglas Hospital has received an individual gift of seventy-five handsomely printed and bound Episcopal prayer-books, with the name of the hospital printed in gilt upon the cover.

A MISTAKE.

An order was issued some time since by the President, dismissing from service Lieut. R. H. MILLIKIN, First Maryland Cavalry, for allowing his picket guard to be surprised at Smithfield, Va., on 23d August last. The Lieutenant-Colonel in command reports that no such officer ever belonged to his regiment.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOSPITALS.

The Surgeon-General has returned from his visit of inspection to the Philadelphia hospitals. He found them all in first-rate order, far better than those which exist in any other city which he has visited, the supplies being ample, and the arrangements excellent.

THE NEW HOSPITAL IN WASHINGTON.

Dr. HOPKINSON, of Philadelphia, whose management of the Twenty-second and South-street Hospital has been so highly commended, has been selected by the Surgeon-General to take charge of the Chestnut Hill General Hospital, now in course of erection. This will contain over three thousand beds, and will be the largest in the world.

THE CENTRAL PARK HOSPITAL.

Dr. F. HAMILTON, Surgeon of Volunteers, has been assigned to the Central Park Hospital in New-York.

SURGEONS APPOINTED.

Commissioner BARRETT, of the Pension Bureau, has made the following appointments of Civil Surgeons: Wm. R. PARIS, Exeter, N. H.; J. Henry Clark, Newark, N. J.; Silas L. Condict, Jersey City; C. M. RUNLER, Montpelier, Vt.; Wm. C. Robinson, Portland, Maine.

[Advertisement.]

The triumph of the season in the world of male fashion is the new Fall style of Hats issued by that prince of hatters, KNOX. Competition grows pale before a specimen so perfect, a model so faultless. Sweethearts pronounce it a "love," wives a "gem," and both declare that the wearer never looked so well or so much the gentleman. No wonder No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is crowded daily.

[Advertisement.]

SEVEN HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS SICK IN CAMP.—Young men, be warned in time, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. They are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of Sores, Ulcers, Scurvy, Fevers and Bowel Complaints. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 219.

[Advertisement.]

"I WANT TO BE HEALTHY, WEALTHY, HONORABLE AND HAPPY."—A Phrenological Examination of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will reveal your defects and how to correct them—your talents and how to use them.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. The fourth of an interesting series of Mr. WM. H. HURLBERT'S "Fifteen Months at the South," is given in this morning's issue. All official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "RECORD OF THE WEEK," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Hernia or Rupture Positively Cured!!

This disease can now be easily cured by wearing WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.
Light, clean, easy. GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st

Cantrell's Balmorals.—Very cheap, very nice to look at, very comfortable to wear, and very prudent to buy, are CANTRELL'S excellent, durable, and low-priced gaiters. Ladies who want to preserve their health should be careful in the selection of their feet-covering, and the best place to purchase it is at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts.

Invalids Suffering with Chronic Diseases, should read Dr. WOLF'S Essay on the subject, to be had gratis, on application to No. 832 Broadway, and sent by mail. Consultations given daily.

A Great Victory Won.—The Grand Army of Fashion have marched upon WHITE, the Hatter, for his splendid fall style of hats, having decided that WHITE furnishes the "a la Parisienne" hats of America. Found only at No. 216 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BROWN—TODD.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 8, at the Macdougal-st Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. Dunbar, EDWARD W. BROWN to ISABELLA CAMERON, youngest daughter of John Todd, all of this City.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

BREWER—BAINCKERHOFF.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, by Rev. George Potts, D. D., HENRY K. BREWER to MARY LOUISE, eldest daughter of A. B. Brinckerhoff, Esq., all of this City.

BRACKETT—GAULT.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Oct. 7, by Rev. Robert Lowry, at the residence of the bride's father, EDWARD J. BRACKETT to M. FANNIE, daughter of George Gault, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DOTY—HEARN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, by Rev. N. E. Smith, JAMES C. DOTY and ANNIE L., eldest daughter of W. H. Heath, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

HILTON—HOLDEN.—In Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 7, by Rev. E. C. Putnam, at the residence of the bride, JOHN A. HILTON to MISS MATILDA J. HOLDEN, both of the above place.

STEVENS—SAMPSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. C. T. Tracy, FREDERIC W. STEVENS to ADELE LIVINGSTON, daughter of Joseph Sampson.

WILLIAMS—CROW.—On Tuesday, Oct. 7, at Oswego Village, Dutchess County, N. Y., by Rev. J. E. Ward, HENRY V. WILLIAMS, of Brooklyn, to MARTHA J. CROW, of the former place.

DIED

COTZHAUSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, DENNIS COTZHAUSEN, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 83 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CURRY.—Near Peekskill, on Tuesday, Oct 7, Mr. THOMAS CURRY, in the 90th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this day (Thursday), Oct 9, from his late residence, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

DE CAMP.—At Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 6, of diphtheria, HENRY ALLEN, son of Dr. S. G. J. De Camp, U. S. A., and Caroline L. De Camp, aged 2 years, 2 months and 7 days.

DEUEL.—In Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 8, CATHARINE H., widow of Silas J. Deuel, of this City.

Notice of the funeral will be given.

JAMES.—Suddenly, at San Francisco, on Sunday, Oct. 6, HORACE P. JAMES, Counselor-at-law, formerly of this City.

This notice will be read with surprise and sorrow by a large circle of friends. None will regret the event it announces more than those whose lot may have been cast in the City of San Francisco, where Mr. JAMES was well known and highly esteemed, and where he spent the last twelve years of a brief, but useful, honorable and upright life.

JASPER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, JOSEPH ROBINSON, son of John and Catharine Jasper, aged 5 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, 74th-st. and 10th-av., on Friday, Oct. 10, at 3½ o'clock.

KETCHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, MARY CODDINGTON, widow of Major Thomas Ketcham, U. S. A., aged 78 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday next, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 122 Madison-av. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

LEE.—At Battle Creek, Mich., on Tuesday, Sept. 30, of congestion of the brain, Major S. B. LEE, aged 38 years.

Major LEE was a native of Sandy Hill, N. Y., an enterprising, philanthropic, business man, whose sympathies and purse were ever open to the calls of benevolence.—[Ed. Sandy Hill *Herald.*]

MINTURN.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 8, at her residence in Bond-st., SARAH, widow of the late William Minturn, in the 82d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av., corner of 20th-st., on Friday, the 10th inst., at 2½ o'clock, where the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

MINOR.—On Saturday, Oct. 4, after a short illness, MARY MONTAGUE, daughter of Dr. James M. Minor, of Brooklyn, in the 8th year of her age.

PATWELL.—In Hughsonville, Dutchess County, JEANIE ISABELLA, daughter of Joseph and Janet Oatwell, formerly of New-York City, in the 22d year of her age.

SANDERS.—In Florence, Mass., on Tuesday, Oct. 7, ALBERT D. SANDERS, of the firm of Hayden, Sanders & Co., of this City, aged 45 years.

The funeral will take place at the Church at Haydenville, Mass., on Friday, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M. His friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

WHITE.—Very suddenly, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, CHARLES EASKINE, youngest child of Jessie W. Shoolbred and John W. White, aged 2 years, 7 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 121 Smith-st., Brooklyn.

WILLIAMS.—Killed at the battle of Antietam Creek, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, Lieut. CHARLES WILLIAMS, of Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. V., (Irish Brigade.)

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 9th inst., from No. 44 Vandewater-st., corner of Pearl, at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends, the friends of his brother, Joseph Williams, and also the friends of his brothers-in-law, Edward Mason, William Nammack and John Sullivan, are requested to attend the funeral. The officers and members of the Irish Brigade are particularly requested to attend the funeral of their late brother in arms.

YOUNG.—On Tuesday, Oct 7, WINFIELD, youngest child of Edward P. and Jeannette Young, aged 11 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 304½ Bleecker-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. Y. N. G., NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1862.

☞ GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.—In pursuance of Division and Brigade Orders, this Regiment will parade on THURSDAY, the 9th inst., in full fatigue, (white gloves and belts, and the usual badges of mourning,) as an escort to the remains of the late Col. MATHEWSON, of the Thirty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers. The line will be formed on Broome-st., right on Broadway, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The Field and Staff will report, dismounted, to the Commandant on the ground fifteen minutes before the hour of formation. The Non-Commissioned Staff, Band and Field Music will report to the Adjutant at twenty minutes of 3 o'clock. Company F is hereby detailed to act as Guard of Honor over the remains. Capt. Dominick will report to Gen. Spicer immediately for orders. By order of

Lieut.-Col. CHARLES HENRY SMITH,
Commanding Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. N. G.
A. HAMILTON PAINE, Adjutant.

LARGE SALE OF CAMELIAS,
and other
GREENHOUSE
AND STOVE PLANTS.

M. S. MCILVAIN will sell on THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at No. 3 John-st., at 10½ A. M., a very extensive assortment of plants, comprising more than 240 distinct varieties.

This sale affords an unusual opportunity for amateurs to fill their houses at a very cheap rate.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 477.—Oct. 8, 1862.
47, 78, 56, 18, 49, 31, 61, 4, 3, 29, 37, 75, 19.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 478.—Oct. 8, 1862.
43, 49, 8, 11, 19, 48, 34, 14, 69, 12, 37, 30, 24.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 425.—Oct. 8, 1862.
12, 63, 5, 73, 77, 10, 67, 71, 31, 65, 17, 15, 74.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 350.—Oct. 8, 1862.
9, 77, 30, 43, 14, 3, 32, 39, 5, 35, 72, 73, 54.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

"AB."
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
IS A RELIABLE MEDICINE.

And acts upon a vitiated state of the blood with great vigor, restoring it to a natural state.

If your blood is vitiated, the liver irregular, your stomach disordered, the spirits exhausted, the brain enfeebled,

USE HYATT'S "AB," LIFE BALSAM.

With the above symptoms, rheumatism twinges, gout racks, headache perplex, pimples disfigure, the jaundice, indigestion, paralysis, scrofula, or some disease equally bad seize on them, get

HYATT'S "AB," Or, DOUBLE STRENGTH LIFE BALSAM

This article is being extensively used by soldiers of the army for routing out of the system mercury, quinine and mineral poison, and is meeting with great success in the cure of CAMP FEVER. Send it to your friends in the army.

HYATT'S "AB" BALSAM can only be had at the principal depot, No. 246 GRAND-ST.

Price $1 per bottle, or, packed in half dozens, at $5.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Build ng.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.

For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR

☞ For a full bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.

WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS,

It requires no preparation, does not stunt or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots without more trouble than a common hair oil.

It is warranted not to injure the Hair or Skin.

Manufactured only by
ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by J. Milhau & Sons, No. 183 Broadway, and D. S. Barnes, No. 202 Broadway.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE

In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

FINE GOLD WATCHES,
Of all descriptions. Some for ladies in hunting cases as low as $25 each. Warranted correct timekeepers.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, New-York.

GENTLEMEN'S
FINE GOLD SCARF PINS.
New Styles.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, New-York.

EXPLOSIVE COAL-OIL DETECTOR.
JOHN TAGLIABUE'S PATENT.
Price $1 and upwards.
No. 30 North-William-st., Nos. 839, 294 and 164 Broadway and No. 40 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Pamphlets gratis.

SMITH & BROTHER,
BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA PALE,
AND
PALE AND AMBER
STOCK ALES.
BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
NEW-YORK.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!
TEAS, GROCERIES, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Is now offering to the public his immense stock of the above goods cheaper than any grocer in New-York. People should buy their winter stock before prices get too high, and save their money by buying from T. R. AGNEW, who retails at wholesale prices. All goods warranted as represented. Goods delivered in the city free.
N.B.—Think of name only 7 cents. 260 Greenwich-st.

CASH FOR BOOKS OR LIBRARIES.—Any person having books, or an entire library, to dispose of for cash, can have an opportunity of doing so by addressing, for six days, MERCHANT, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NOVEL—BY THE AUTHOR OF
THE NIGHTCAP BOOKS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.
PUBLISH THIS DAY
THE
WIFE'S STRATAGEM
A Story for
FIRESIDE AND WAYSIDE.
By
FANNY BARROW.
Author of the "Nightcap Series," "The Mitten Books." 1 vol. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, with illustrations, $1.

This sprightly volume will meet with a warm welcome by those gay and lively readers to whom the world is opening with all its brightness and hopefulness.

D. A. & Co. have also just Published

THE ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA AND REGISTER of Important Events of the Year 1861, embracing Political, Civil, Military and Social Affairs; Public Documents, Biography, Statistics, Commerce, Finance, Literature, Science, Agriculture and Mechanical Industry.
1 vol. 8vo. 750 pages.
Cloth, $3; Leather, $3 50; Half Mor., $4;
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THE TAX PAYER'S MANUAL,
Containing the Acts of Congress imposing Direct and Excise Taxes, with complete Marginal References, And an Analytical Index, showing all the Items of Taxation, the Mode of Proceeding, and the Duties of the Officers, with an Explanatory Preface.
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NOW READY,
SALOMÉ!
THE DAUGHTER OF HERODIAS,
A Dramatic Poem.
12mo. 75 cents.
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U. S.
TAX BILL,
EIGHTH EDITION.

From the copy certified by H. HUNTER, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, containing the law in full as enacted by Congress. Also, an Alphabetical List of all articles taxed.
For sale at No. 12 Wall-st. ISAAC E. SMITH.

MILITARY.

"IRONSIDES."
LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.

Good Men yet received to fill up
COMPANY A.
JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,
Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.
No. 47 East 27th-st

FIRST NINE MONTHS' REGIMENT.
IRONSIDES, COL. HOYT.
COMPANY B, at No. 340 4th-st., one door west of Broadway, pays TEN DOLLARS extra bounty. Now is your time, before the draft. Good companions and pleasant associations. Capt. DAVID D. TERRY.
EDWARD ARNOTT, EDWARD KILPATRICK, } Lieutenants.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT FOR NINE MONTHS.—Co. A, Headquarters 481 Third-av. Young men desiring to serve their country in this her hour of need, will find this company such as is desirable. Arrangements have been made to give a special bounty to all who join with us. For all necessary information, apply at the Headquarters 481 Third-av.
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Captain.
NICHOLAS BREWER, JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, } Lieutenants.

IRONSIDES GRAND MASS WAR MEETING, at Lee-av. Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on THURSDAY, Oct. 9, at 7½ o'clock. The following gentlemen will positively speak on this occasion:
HON. HORACE GREELEY,
Hon. BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
Lieut.-Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE.

FOR NINE MONTHS.—RECRUITS WILL BE accepted for a few days in our company, one of the best yet organized. Call early this week, or you may be too late. Men of good character only wanted. Call on us at our headquarters, No. 820 Broadway, Ironsides Regiment, Company E. Capt. M. C. KEMPSEY.

REVENUE ASSESSORS.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—Notice is hereby given to the tax payers of the Seventh Collection District, comprising the Seventeenth and Eleventh Wards in the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into eleven divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions hereby given:

DIVISION No. 1.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Second avenue, south by Third and Fourth avenues, west by Fourth-avenue. Torrison Whitney, Assistant Assessor; office, rooms No. 23 and 25 Bible house, Astor-place. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DIVISION No. 2.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Second avenue, south by Second-street, west by Bowery and Third-avenue. Samuel R. Smith, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 30 Fifth-street. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M.

DIVISION No. 3.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by First-avenue, south by First-street, west by Second-avenue. Francis Heul, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 93 Third-street. Office hours, from 7 to 9 A. M.

DIVISION No. 4.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Avenue A, south by First street, west by First-avenue. B. Schwartz, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 159 First-ave nue. Office hours, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M.

DIVISION No. 5.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Avenue B, south by First and Houston streets, west by Avenue A. Christian Schaud, Assistant Assessor; No. 190 Seventh-street. Office hours, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

DIVISION No. 6.—Bounded north by Second-avenue, First and Houston streets, east by Suffolk street, south by Rivington-street, west by Bowery. Jacob D. Young, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 15 Second-street. Office hours, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

DIVISION No. 7.—Bounded north by Second-street and Houston-street, east by Columbia-st., and Avenue D, south by Rivington-street, west by Suffolk street and Avenue B. George P. Stuttman, Assistant Assessor. Residence No. 41 Clinton-street. Office hours from 8 to 10, at Central Office Rooms, No. 23 and 25 Bible House.

DIVISION No. 8.—Bounded north by Fourth-street, east by East River, south by Rivington street, west by Columbia street and Avenue D. John Lewis, Assistant Assessor. Residence No. 443 East Houston-street. Office hours from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

DIVISION No. 9.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Avenue C, south by second-avenue, west by Avenue B. Alfred Erbe, Assistant Assessor. Residence No. 500 Fourth-street. Office hours from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

DIVISION No. 10.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Avenue D, south by Second avenue, west by Avenue C. James Darlington, Assistant Assessor. Residence No. 649 Fourth-street. Office hours from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

DIVISION No. 11.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by East River, south by Fourth-street, west by Avenue D. Abraham Stickney, Assistant Assessor. Residence No. 132 Avenue C. Office hours from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries.

Every person, association of persons, partnership or corporation, desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 6th Section of said Act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said Act to pay any duty or tax, are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 98th Section of said Act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessor in their respective districts.

Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office, Rooms Nos. 23 and 25 Bible House, entrance Astor-place. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER,
Assessor Seventh Collection District,
State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Oct. —, 1862.

THE GREAT FIRE IN SYRACUSE,
OCT. 5, 1862.
BURNING OF THE "BASTABLE ARCADE."
A "HERRING'S CHAMPION" HEARD FROM!

SYRACUSE, Oct. 7, 1862.
Messrs. D. S. & S. P. GERE, Agents for Herring & Co's Safes.

GENTLEMEN: This is to certify that the Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you in September, 1857, has just passed through the fire of the Bastable Arcade in this City. The Safe contained all my valuable papers, together with $100 in bills, (which you offered to insure for $5,) and came out all safe and sound, not a single paper is illegible or materially injured.

I consider Herring's Patent Champion Safe is all that you claim for it.

Yours, &c., N. C. POWERS, M. D.

When it is known that other safes in the same fire proved unsafe, and destroyed their contents, the superiority of the Herring's Patent is practically demonstrated, and clearly proves to be the best and most reliable Fire-proof Safe ever manufactured.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's New Patent "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled by a burglar.
HER

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid in a private boarding-house; has three years' City reference; is willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No. 103 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable woman as chambermaid or waitress, or to mind children; is capable to fulfill any branch of a chambermaid's work, and the care of parlors; has good City reference from her first and last places, and has lived in first-class families; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 225 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation in a private family to do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing; she would take the place of laundress in a small family; she is a very capable servant and has excellent City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing or the care of children; she has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 308 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork, or to assist in the washing and ironing; or has no objections to do housework in a small private family; the best of City references can be given. Inquire at No. 23 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and washing and ironing, or would take a laundress' place; can do up clothes neatly; has five years' good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 106½ 28th-st., near Lexington-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to see to children; she can give the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 346 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or to do chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 365 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer, or fine washer and ironer. Call for two days at her present employer's, 15 West 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress or cook, and assist in the washing; the best of City reference from where she has lived the last three years. Call at No. 367 3d-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Situation wanted as chambermaid and laundress is competent of her business, and all its branches; has fifty years' references. Call at No. 252 East 9th-st., second floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 34th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A young woman is desirous of procuring a situation as nurse and chambermaid in a private family; is accustomed to the care of children, and has the best of City recommendations. She can be seen for two days at her present place of employment, No. 22 West 2-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or fine washer and ironer; has six years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress and assistant in the washing and ironing; is fully competent to make herself generally useful; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 30 Greenwich-av., for two days. If not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent lady girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or regular waitress and assist with the washing and ironing; is fully competent in each capacity. Wages $10 a month. City or country. Call at No. 151 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation in a small private family, by a respectable young girl, who is not many months from Europe, as chambermaid or chamberwork and sewing, or to assist in washing; can be highly recommended from her last place; the country objected to. Can be seen for two days at No. 342 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family, or care of two children and do plain sewing; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 16 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and dressmaker; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 1st-av., corner of 5th-st., third floor, over the liquor store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 460 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 152 East 34th-st., third floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 152 East 34th-st., third floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman is desirous of procuring a situation as nurse and chambermaid in a private family; is accustomed to the care of children, and has the best of City recommendations. She can be seen for two days at her present place of employment, No. 22 West 2-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or fine washer and ironer; has six years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress and assistant in the washing and ironing; is fully competent to make herself generally useful; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 30 Greenwich-av., for two days. If not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent lady girl who is not afraid of work, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or regular waitress and assist with the washing and ironing; is fully competent in each capacity. Wages $10 a month. City or country. Call at No. 151 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation in a small private family, by a respectable young girl, who is not many months from Europe, as chambermaid or chamberwork and sewing, or to assist in washing; can be highly recommended from her last place; the country objected to. Can be seen for two days at No. 342 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 460 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 152 East 34th-st., third floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 152 East 34th-st., third floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or regular waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 500 3d-av., near 36th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook in a private family; understands soups, meats and desserts, is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; will assist with the washing; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 132 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., second floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL, who formerly lived in the high-st families, would like a client, as competent cook, including soups, fish, meats, game, poultry, in all styles, ice cream, ices, pastry, bread, cakes, jellies, blanc-mange; best reference. Can be seen to-day, at No. 7 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer; is a good plain cook, wants to take a child along with her, 11 years old, and will make herself useful. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., top floor, in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by an experienced person, who thoroughly understands her business; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is fully competent and perfectly understands her business, and is willing to assist in the washing, if required. The very best of City reference given. Apply at No. 154 East 34th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references to assist in the washing. The best of City references can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 460 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a respectable family; understands cooking in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 367 3d-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, fully woman with the best City reference, a situation as cook; is a good baker, and understands her business; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as cook in a private family, is fully competent, and perfectly understands her business. Best of City reference. Can be seen until suited, at No. 226 6th-av., corner of 15th-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; understands baking and pastry, as assist with washing; has best City references. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family; good City reference. No. 388 5th-av., 3d floor front.

AS COOK FOR THE COUNTRY.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as competent cook; would do a small share of the washing, if required; Long Island preferred; wages from $9 to $12; good City and country references. Call for two days at No. 12 5th-st., near the Bowery.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable and trustworthy woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business well in an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to the country; good reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 139 6th-av., in the bakery store, between 11th and 12th sts., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a woman, as cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is also a very competent baker of bread and cake. Unexceptionable City reference given. Apply, for two days, or this week, at No. 141 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY a respectable middle-aged woman, a situation as a first-class cook in a private family or in the country. Satisfactory best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 69 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, fully woman with the best City reference, a situation as cook; is a good baker, and understands her business well; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as cook; understands her business well; is fully competent, and perfectly understands her business. Best of City reference. Can be seen until suited, at No. 226 6th-av., corner of 15th-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; understands baking and pastry, as assist with washing; has best City references. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family; good City reference. No. 388 5th-av., 3d floor front.

AS COOK FOR THE COUNTRY.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as competent cook; would do a small share of the washing, if required; Long Island preferred; wages from $9 to $12; good City and country references. Call for two days at No. 12 5th-st., near the Bowery.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A respectable woman wishes a situation as cook or general servant; is a good plain cook, or general housework; is an unexceptionable, trusty servant; can do it in a tasteful and proper manner; can do such plain cook, neat and economical; references given; no objection to the City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK-CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable young women wish a situation; one is a good cook and to assist in washing, ironing or housework, and is a good bread and cake baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 112 East 16th-st., between 1st-av. and Livingston-place.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable young girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and to take care of a baby or do plain sewing; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 150 6th-st., Clinton place, in the rear.

AT COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, would do house-work for a small family; has good references; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 29½ West 27th-st., (two doors from the 10th-av., in the candy-store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK WASHER AND IRONER.—A very neat and experienced girl wishes a situation as kitchen servant; thoroughly understands her business; will live in any part of Brooklyn, and is highly recommended from last place. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; is a good general housework in a small private family; has got good City reference. Call for two days at No. 3½ 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable, experienced Protestant woman, a situation as above; in the City; can give unexceptionable references. Can be seen at 90 West 27th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable, middle-aged lady, as housekeeper; is fully competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's house; no objections to City or country; the best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 112 West 16th-st., first floor, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing; is also a good plain sewer; has the best of City reference from where she has lived. Call for two days at No. 15 East 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable woman as laundress in a private family; has lived with some of the best families in the City, and is an excellent laundresser. Good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 58 East 17th-st., in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wishes a situation in a private family; can do French starching and polishing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 201 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., 1st floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French starching and ironing with the best of City reference given. Call at No. 15 East 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman desires a situation as laundress; has the best of City references. Call at No. 340 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as laundress and chambermaid; can do all kinds of French starching and ironing; is a good plain sewer; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 150 6th-st., Clinton place, in the rear.

AT COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, would do house-work for a small family; has good references; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 29½ West 27th-st., (two doors from the 10th-av., in the candy-store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK WASHER AND IRONER.—A very neat and experienced girl wishes a situation as kitchen servant; thoroughly understands her business; will live in any part of Brooklyn, and is highly recommended from last place. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; is a good general housework in a small private family; has got good City reference. Call for two days at No. 3½ 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable, experienced Protestant woman, a situation as above; in the City; can give unexceptionable references. Can be seen at 90 West 27th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable, middle-aged lady, as housekeeper; is fully competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's house; no objections to City or country; the best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 112 West 16th-st., first floor, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 15 East 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable woman as laundress in a private family; has lived with some of the best families in the City, and is an excellent laundresser. Good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 58 East 17th-st., in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wishes a situation in a private family; can do French starching and polishing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 201 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., 1st floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French starching and ironing with the best of City reference given. Call at No. 15 East 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman desires a situation as laundress; has the best of City references. Call at No. 340 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as laundress and chambermaid; can do all kinds of French starching and ironing; is a good plain sewer; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 150 6th-st., Clinton place, in the rear.

AS FINE WASHER AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a Protestant girl to do fine washing and chamberwork; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 West 33d-st., first floor.

AS LADIES' MAID OR NURSE.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as lady's maid or nurse; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 193 East 26th-st., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse, and is a neat plain sewer; understands all kinds of embroidery; would not object to housework. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 209 3d-av., near 18th-st. Best of reference can be given.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable middle-aged Scotch woman as nurse; is fully capable to take care of an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress and embroiderer; has good City reference. Call at No. 1426 Broadway, between 41st and 42d sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl as nurse or would assist the chamberwork and waiting in a nice respectable family. Call, for two days at No. 187 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Best of reference.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS nurse by a Protestant woman; can take charge of a young baby. Apply at No. 49 Grand-st., the dry goods store.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl as nurse or to assist in the care of children and to take care of children; best of reference can be given. Call between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock at Mrs. EVENS' family-store, No. 12 Bleecker-st., one door below 6th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, a Protestant, wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do housework; is a good plain sewer; best of City reference. Call at No. 12 Bleecker-st., one door below 6th-st.

AS LADIES' MAID OR NURSE.—A RESpectable young girl wants a situation as lady's maid or nurse; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 193 East 26th-st., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse, and is a neat plain sewer; understands all kinds of embroidery; would not object to housework. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 209 3d-av., near 18th-st. Best of reference can be given.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable middle-aged Scotch woman as nurse; is fully capable to take care of an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress and embroiderer; has good City reference. Call at No. 1426 Broadway, between 41st and 42d sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl as nurse or would assist the chamberwork and waiting in a nice respectable family. Call, for two days at No. 187 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Best of reference.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS nurse by a Protestant woman; can take charge of a young baby. Apply at No. 49 Grand-st., the dry goods store.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl as nurse or to assist in the care of children and to take care of children; best of reference can be given. Call between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock at Mrs. EVENS' family-store, No. 12 Bleecker-st., one door below 6th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, a Protestant, wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do housework; is a good plain sewer; best of City reference. Call at No. 12 Bleecker-st., one door below 6th-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young girl as nurse; is a good

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 9, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

10 Ocean Bank	$50	70 Continental Bank	$100
18 Irving Bank	50	20 Harmony Ins. Co.	50
10 Indemnity Ins. Co	100	25 Peter Cooper Ins. Co,	20
10 Hudson Railroad	100	21 Fulton Ins. Co	25
31 Grocers' Ins Co.	50	40 Lorillard Ins. Co	25
30 Germania Ins. Co	50	40 Beekman Ins. Co.	25
75 New-Jersey R. & T. Co.	50		

$80 American Express Company Scrip.
$4,000 Logan County Manufacturing and Mining Company Bonds.
$5,000 Brooklyn City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 City of Quincy 8 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Sacramento City 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Virginia State Sixes.
Next Regular Sale THURSDAY, Oct. 16.
A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTIONS.

We shall send a Special Agent to New-Orleans, on or about the 5th instant, who will take charge of all claims on that place, sent to our office.
COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
Oct. 1, 1862. No. 200 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals, (indorsed Proposals for S. F. Bonds,) addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, Boston, will be received until noon of the 25th day of October instant, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of $71,000. Also, of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of $27,000.

J. M. FORBES,
N. THAYER,
H. H. HUNNEWELL, } Trustees

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOURTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at their Banking-house, TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-England Car Spring Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 236 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.
J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st

$5,000 TO LOAN—ON UNINCUMBERED improved real estate in New-York City. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.
All deposits made on or before 20th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LAS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.
6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.
E. Y. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 117 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from Oct. 1.
Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday, from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest at once.
THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
RICHARD H. BULL, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent, out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and Three per Cent. additional, out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 6th of October next.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of September until the morning of the 7th of October.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th October, ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 1 to 14, inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, AND their relatives and friends should send or call for our Book relative to obtaining Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, Prize Money, &c. For gratuitous circulation. Address, with stamp, SOMES & BROWN,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

MACHINERY, &C.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS.—Second hand printing machines for sale.
One double cylinder printing machine, bed 36x51 inches.
One double cylinder printing machine, bed 31x50 inches.
One single large cylinder press, bed 31x50 inches.
One single large cylinder press, bed 28½x41 inches.
One improved job printing machine, bed 6x10 inches.
Washington and Smith hand presses, card presses, all in first-rate order, and to be sold cheap.
R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationary, Portable Engines, &c., &c. No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

DENTISTRY

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., Execute every branch of Dentistry in the most careful and scientific manner, on the most reasonable terms. Pure, harmless chloroform administered. Beautiful sets of teeth at $10. Refer to Drs Pond, Gilchrist, Stilwell, and Rev. Drs. I. Ferris, Joel Parker and T. R. Smith.

FOR SALE—A SLOOP OF TEN TONS BURthen. Apply on board at the foot of Canal st. Price $150.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, &c., Sept. 22, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1863, will be received at this Bureau until 5 o'clock P. M. of the 21st October next. These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy, Bureau of Construction," &c. that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bona fide bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the Navy-yard in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the Commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the article, and all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th of August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post-office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery in certificates of indebtedness or Treasury notes at the option of the Government.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, then, and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

In class No. 11 and those following if a quantity in addition equal to the face of the contract is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions during the fiscal year.

FORM OF OFFER.

Which from a firm must be signed by all the members.

I, ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective Navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of 22d September, 1862. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ——, or to —— for signature and certificate. Signature, A. B.
Date.
Witness

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the same likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee, that in case the foregoing bid of ——, dated ——, for classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, or Navy Agent designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors. { C. D. E. F.

Date.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee
Signature, G. H

Date.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

Extract from a law of the United States, approved July 17, 1862.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such order or contract may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided*, That all the rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States, for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the army or navy of the United States shall be found guilty by a court-martial of fraud or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court-martial shall adjudge, and any person who shall contract to furnish any supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy, shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs, No. 2. White Oak Keel, No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber, No. 4 White Oak Plank, No. 6. Yellow Pine Logs; No. 7. Yellow Pine Beams, No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber, No. 10. White Pine Mast Timber; No. 11. White Pine Plank and Boards, No. 13. Ash Plank and Boards; No. 14 White Ash Oars; No. 15. Hickory Butts, No. 16. Black Walnut and Cherry, No. 17. Cypress, No. 21 White Oak Staves and Heading, No. 20. Black Spruce; No. 21. Cedar; No. 22. Mahogany, No. 23. Lignumvitæ; No. 25. Iron, round, flat and square, No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc and Tin, No. 33. Hardware, No. 34. Tools for stores, &c.; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paints; No. 38. Colored Paints, Dryer, No. 39. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 43. Pitch, Resin, Tar; No. 44. Fish Oil, Tallow, Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Dry Goods; A. Boiler Iron and Rivets; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G. Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; J. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting and Dry Goods; O. Lanterns; Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4. White Oak Plank; No. 6. Yellow Pine Logs; No. 7. White Pine Logs, Plank and Boards; No. 13. Ash Logs and Plank; No. 15. Black Walnut, Mahogany and Cherry; No. 16. Locust; No. 19. White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 20. Black Spruce; No. 23. Lignumvitæ; No. 25. Iron, round, flat and square; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc and Tin; No. 33. Hardware; No. 34. Tools for stores; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paints; No. 38. Colored Paints, Dryer; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 43. Pitch, Tar, Resin; No. 44. Fish Oil, Tallow, Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Dry Goods; A. Boiler Iron and Rivets; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G. Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; J. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting and Dry Goods; O. Lanterns; Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4. White Oak Plank; No. 6. Yellow Pine Logs; No. 7. Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10. White Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 11. White Pine Logs, Plank, Boards &c.; No. 13. Ash Logs and Planks; No. 14. White Ash Oars; No. 15. White Heart Hickory Capstan Bars; No. 16. Mahogany, Black Walnut, Cherry; No. 17. Cypress, Cover Boards; No. 18. Locust; No. 20. Black Spruce Timber; No. 22. Lignumvitæ; No. 25. Iron, round, flat and square; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc, Tin; No. 33. Hardware; No. 34. Tools for stores; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paint; No. 38. Colored Paints, Dryer; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 43. Pitch, Tar, Resin; No. 44. Fish Oil, Tallow, Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Dry Goods, hair, cloth, and Ship Chandlery for construction; A. Iron Rivets for Boilers; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G. Cooking Utensils, Stoves &c.; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; J. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting, Dry Goods; O. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for Store Equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 11. White Pine; No. 13 Ash Plank; No. 14. Ash Oars; No. 15. Hickory Bars; No. 16 Black Walnut; No. 17. Cypress; No. 19. Staves and Headings; No. 21 Poplar; No. 25 Iron; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails; No. 30 Lead; No. 31. Zinc, Tin, Solder; No. 33. Hardware; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paint; No. 38. Colored Paints; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Varnish No. 41. Glass; No. 42. Oakum; No. 43. Pitch, Tar; No. 44 Brown Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Drygoods, Ship Chandlery, &c., for construction; No. 48 Tanks and Galleys; No. 49 Ingot Copper; No. 50. Chain Iron; No 51. Poles; No 52 Bellows; A. Boiler Iron and Rivets; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Engineer's Tools; G. Cooking Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvass; I. Cotton Canvass; J. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting and Dry Goods; P. Gas Tube for steamer lifting; Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until THURSDAY, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the shipment and delivery of all the anthracite steamer coal required by the War Department, from the wharves at Richmond, Philadelphia, to the following ports:

Fortress Monroe, Va.
Washington, D. C.
Alexandria, Va.
Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Newbern, N. C.
Beaufort, S. C.
Port Royal, S. C.
Hilton Head, S. C.
Ship Island
New Orleans, La.
Key West, Fla.
New-York
Boston

Contract to commence immediately after it is awarded, and to continue until Sept. 30, 1863. The contractor will be required to make prompt shipments as soon as the orders are furnished him by the War Department, or its proper agents, from time to time, as required. Lay days at the rate of forty tons per day will be required for unloading if detained longer, by proper authority, which in all cases must be indorsed on the bills of lading. The bidders will state the lowest rate for demurrage per ton per day. Coal to be unloaded on the wharves at the different ports, or on board of other vessels, as may be directed by the proper authority, the consignee furnishing the tools, &c., necessary for that purpose. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The War Department reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed,) A. BOYD,
Capt and Asst Quartermaster, U. S. A.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Oct. 4, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Fifth avenue, from Forty-second to Forty ninth-street, Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, and

Forty seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and

For the laying of cross-walks in One Hundred and Twenty-second street, at the intersection of Avenue A and First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the doors, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new wing recently added to Ward School-house No. 1, in said Ward; pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 91 Chrystie-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and the School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

United New-York, Oct 1, 1862.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, } Commissioners.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, and to all whom it may concern, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all parties interested, viz:

For regulating, &c., Ninety-second-street, between Second and Third avenues.

The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces or parcels of land situated on both sides of said Ninety-second street, between Second and Fourth avenues, both sides of Fifty-sixth street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, east side of Eighth-avenue and west side of Broadway, half way to and from the streets lying on either side of said Fifty-sixth street, and both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to me the undersigned, at their office, No. 2 Chamber-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice

CHARLES G. NEILL,
JACOB P. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 6, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of investigating the proposed transfer of the Gas-making property and supply gas to the inhabitants of the City, from the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies to the Corporate Authorities of the City of New-York, will meet in Room No. 12, City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

All persons interested in the proposed transfer, and all others who have claims or have suffered from the monopolies at present enjoyed by the above-named Gas companies, are respectfully requested to be present at the time and place above named.

Parties are also respectfully requested the attendance of persons conversant with the manufacture of gas, with a view to obtaining at the meeting such information as will assist them in arriving at a correct conclusion in the premises.

JACOB P. OAKLEY,
WM. WALSH,
JOHN O'BRADY, } Special Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. J. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—C. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the business of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., this day, and for the term of ten years.

JOHN B. ROBINSON HAVING BOUGHT my interest in the stock of GRAY, ROBINSON & CO., my connection with said firm ceases from this date.
Oct. 2, 1862. E. W. KEELER.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, HORSES.—500 HORSES WANTED for the United States Government. Said horses to be of dark colors, from fifteen and a-half to sixteen hands high, and from five to nine years old. Mares not wanted. Apply to the undersigned. AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN No. 31 and 33 East 20th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A LIGHT-ACTIONED, STYLISH horse—bay, sorrel or black—not over 15 hands high, from 6 to 8 years old, perfectly sound, kind and gentle, and good under saddle or in harness. Address X. Y., Box No. 125 Times Office.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, W., Box No. 130 Times Office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent.
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
THURSDAY.

First night of the very popular Comedy rewritten expressly by Bourcicault for Mr. Wallack's Theatre.
LOVE AND MONEY.
(With a very full and complete cast.)

Lord Fipley ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
(Originally acted by him)
The MacTunnup of Dunnup ..... Mr. Charles Fisher
Claude Plantagenet ..... Mr Mark Smith
Sykes ..... Mr. Norton
Craven Acton ..... Mr. Reynolds
Withers ..... Mr. Young
Helen Plantagenet ..... Mrs Hoey
Rose Lawless ..... Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs Fog French ..... Mrs. Vernon
Sally Singlebeart ..... Mrs. John Sefton
Matilda ..... Mrs Reeves

FRIDAY, (Second time,) THE ROAD TO RUIN. SATURDAY, (second time,) Wild Oats. MONDAY, 13th inst., second and last time for the present, the attractive comedy of London Assurance. TUESDAY, second and last time for the present, the charming comedy of The Belle's Stratagem. WEDNESDAY, second and last time for the present, Morton's eccentric comedy, A Cure for the Heart Ache.

Mr. WALLACK
Is happy to state that
A NEW COMEDY,
Never performed in America, is in active study and preparation, to take its position among the old ones, consequently the repetition of plays will be very limited.
Among other novelties and revivals to be produced, will be the highly esteemed and popular comedy,
CENTRAL PARK,
A BACHELOR OF ARTS,
HENRIETTE,
And AMERICANS IN PARIS.

GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT.
PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR THE EASTERN STATES.
IRVING HALL,
THURSDAY, Oct. 9,
SPECIAL NOTICE

In compliance with many requests, together with the fact that the new and splendid Irving Hall has been largely increased, the following will be the scale of prices for Mr Gottschalk's Concerts in the City:
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Chairs, 25 cents extra. Private boxes, (for two persons,) $3.

On THURSDAY EVENING, Mr. Gottschalk will be assisted by the following artists in a new and brilliant programme:
MRS. JENNY KEMITON, her third appearance
MR. HARRY SANDERSON
MR. J. R. THOMAS, MR. H. C. TIMM,
Musical Director, MR. THEODORE THOMAS
Ticket offices at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 1 Broadway; Schaefenberg & Lund's, No. 760 Broadway; Siebel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and at Irving Hall.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Murr.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Byrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head: green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	80

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct 22
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steam-ship MEDICA, 2,500 tons, 2,500 horse-power, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, from Pier No. 1 at the foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MISSISSIPPI, Lieut. Louis E. Hunter, Commander, to sail on Saturday, for San Francisco, direct on arrival of the Panama papers at San Juan del Norte.

The superior accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and are intended to land passengers in less time in San Francisco than 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a reliable service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
MARION,
D. PHILLIPS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
No bills of lading signed the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
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The United States Mail steamship
GEO. U.
Geo. W. Cornell, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 9, 1862, at 12 o'clock, Noon, precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
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FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY ..... Sep 13 | MONDAY ..... Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau ..... $60.
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For freight or passage, apply to
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The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $70. Apply to
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NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday ..... Oct. 11.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday ..... Oct. 18.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday ..... Oct. 25.
or KANGAROO
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE	
First cabin	$135
First cabin to London	$145
First cabin to Paris	$145
First cabin to Hamburg	$140

Steerage to London $70
Steerage to Paris $80
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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the low rates.

These Steamers have separate accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Life Preservers. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each steamer.

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NEW-YORK REBUKES THE TORIES

Imposing Gathering of the People at Cooper Institute.

The Republican Union Candidates Cordially Indorsed.

Seymour's Sympathy with Treason Denounced.

Let Slavery Die if we Can Save the Union.

Stirring Addresses by Wm. Curtis Noyes, Daniel S. Dickinson and Lyman Tremain.

Permeating the intricate ramifications of the Cooper Institute—filling the many nooks and crevices of the architectural labyrinth, packed like sardines in a can, or herrings in a box—about three thousand of the loyal citizens of New-York—really without distinction of party—met for the purpose of indorsing the Union nominations for the gubernatorial State canvass, as set forth in the following call:

UNION WAR MEETING.

To ratify the nominations of the Republican Union Convention, held at Syracuse, Sept. 24, 1862.

The patriotic and loyal citizens of the City of New-York are invited to attend a

MASS MEETING,

to be held at Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the following Union nomination:

For Governor.....	JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Lieutenant-Governor	LYMAN TREMAIN.
For Canal Commissioner	OLIVER LAKE.
State Prison Inspector	ANDREAS WILLMANN.
Clerk of Court of Appeals	CHARLES HUGHES

The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting:

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Hon. Edward Everett,
Hon. Lyman Tremain, Col. R. J. Hamilton,
Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Hon. H. B. Stanton.
Wm. Curtis Noyes, Wm. M. Evarts.
David Dudley Field, Dr. Francis Lieber.
Sigismond Kaufmann, And many others
JAMES A. BIRDSALL,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

HENRY A. SMITH, Secretary.

Prominent on the platform were citizens of note, representing the bench, the bar, and the counting-room—and foremost among the distinguished were the honored nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, LYMAN TREMAIN, and the venerable Attorney-General, DANIEL S. DICKINSON, both of whom were greeted with a cordial welcome. The stage, was appropriately decorated with the national colors, and with banners bearing the names of the Union and Republican nominees. Even before the hour announced—so prompt were the people in their attendance—the meeting was called to order by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, JAMES A. BIRDSALL, Esq., who nominated for President Wm. CURTIS NOYES, "a son of a soldier of the Revolution of '76, and a man in whom dwelt the spirit of his father."

Mr. NOYES was greeted with enthusiastic applause and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF WM. CURTIS NOYES.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I do not feel myself worthy of the approbation with which you have hailed my name; but if I have any claim to your consideration, it is that the person from whom I am descended, and to whom allusion has just been made, spilled his blood in the cause of freedom at the battle of Brandywine. [Applause.] It has not been in my power to make such sacrifices, but such sacrifices are made all over this land now, and this meeting is for the purpose of stimulating others to make sacrifices in the cause of liberty, and strengthen the hands of the President of the United States, [applause,] patriotic and noble as he is, in all the measures that characterize a wise Administration. [Applause.] I thank you must sincerely for selecting me to preside over this assembly. But it is not my purpose nor would it be quite proper to anticipate the graver and wiser discussions which will or made before you. At the same time you will pardon me for saying that this is not a political meeting in the ordinary party or paltry sense. It is indeed political in its aims and aspirations, because it relates to good Government, to the preservation of the Union and to the preservation of the lives and the property of all Union-loving men. [Applause.] In that sense it is the highest political wisdom which has brought this meeting together, and which, in every heart here, beats with patriotic impulses in behalf of the country, in behalf of its integrity, in behalf of Union for every inch of its soil. [Applause.] You are not met for the mere purpose of selecting men, or approving the selection of men that has already been made for the purpose of aiding Government in carrying on this war; but you are met for the purposes of stimulating yourselves and others with new loyalty, with renewed earnestness, and with a devotion to the country which will find no satisfaction until it shall remove every traitor and rebel from the land. [Loud applause.] You are met to tell those who are intrusted with the public affairs at Washington, that they are sustained by a grateful, a loyal and a self-sacrificing people, [applause,] and that any measures which they have inaugurated or which they may introduce for the purpose of putting down this rebellion, will receive your earnest and continued approbation. [Applause.] You are met to say to the President of the United States, and to the army which he commands, that they must go forward, and that millions of hearts all over the country beat in unison with them in support of the great principle of the Declaration of Independence—that Heaven-declared doctrine, that all men are created equal. [Loud and long applause.] We are met to support the recent proclamation of the President of the United States—[vociferous applause, the audience rising in their seats, and cheering—that great-hearted Scotsman, next to the Bible and the Declaration of Independence that ever was given to man]—[enthusiastic cheers]—a proclamation which will write his name high in the annals of fame throughout all ages. [Renewed and deafening cheers.] And you are met, fellow-citizens, to indorse that beautiful proclamation of the young General who commands our army, upholding that proclamation of the President—[renewed cheers]—a General who recently, at least, seems to have combined the energy, skill and courage of youth with the prudence and discretion of age, and who, if sustained, is bound to lend our armies on to victory, final and conclusive. [Loud applause.] Some of us may have hoped that he had been more active; but perhaps the great results which have been achieved, under Providence, could not have been done, except by the delay which has occurred, and now we shall march on, under the Proclamation and under his guidance, to victory final and complete over every rebel in the land. [Applause.] I beg you also to remember that this is not a party meeting in the sense of its being a meeting of the Democratic, the Republican or of any party. It is a meeting of genuine, earnest, positive friends of the country—[applause]—men who know no hypocrisy in the expression of their loyalty to their country—who do not say one thing to-day and mean another thing—who will be, as a very distinguished man said to me to-day, honest before execution, but traitors afterward. [Applause.] When the Democratic Party was broken to fragments at Charleston by a band of traitors and conspirators, it crystallized into three classes. I would compare them as good, worse, worst. Reversing the order, the worst are the traitors and conspirators composing the entire Democratic Party at the South, as a general thing, now in arms against the country. [Applause.] headed by their candidate for President, who is engaged in slaughtering some of the men who voted for him. [Applause.] The next class are those who since the bombardment of Fort Sumter, have taken no share in the patriotic excitement which has prevailed, and have recently crystallized into a party opposed to the war in substance, and ready to submit or do anything to gain favor with the rebels. I do not charge them with being traitors, but I do say that they are in sympathy with traitors, and that they are willing to submit to their demands. Indeed, some of their leaders would give the rebels a blank sheet of paper on which to write such terms as they may see fit to prescribe. I furnish you with a single evidence. The leader of that party in the City is one who, in the Fall of 1861, desired to send arms to the South, with which the rebels could fight their Northern neighbors. I come now to the third class with great pleasure. They are those good and loyal Democrats, who, as early as the 24th of April, 1861, allied themselves to the Union Party of the North, and have never faltered for an hour, and will never falter. [A VOICE—"No, no."—Applause.] Their representatives are here to-day. One of them sits on my right [Mr. DICKINSON.—Applause.] I first knew him as a respected Senator. He was afterward Lieutenant-Governor, and then United States Senator, and then, by the [illegible] Union Party, whose cause he promoted [illegible] any other man, he was elected to [illegible] Holds. Another representative [illegible] sits here, Mr. TREMAIN—Always holding a high, [illegible] the party sought to [illegible] to the office held by my [illegible] right. But he was insensible [illegible] office. He knew his country [illegible] and deserved the preferment. [Applause.] [illegible] you the utterances of these distinguished gentlemen, to prove [illegible] but the Democracy of the country, the real Democracy [illegible] that, we are engaged in the hollest of causes, and that success, with proper efforts, must attend everything we do in behalf of the country, now distressed and bleeding from the effects of this rebellion. [Loud applause.]

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER offered for the approval of the meeting the following names of officers, which were unanimously accepted:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Edwin D. Morgan, Wm. K. Strong, Robert Murray, George Opdyke, Richard Busteed, Abner Chichester, Moses H. Grinnell, Wm. H. Taylor, Daniel L. Pettit, Chas. H. Marshall, Edw. P. Cowles, Archibald Hall, R. H. McCurdy, Wm. Barden, Wm. H. McKinney, Hamilton Fish, R. F. Andrews, Lewis Hopps, Wm. E. Dodge, Thos. C. Acton, Francis Hall, A. C. Kingsland, Geo. G. Bellows, Moses S. Beach, Chas. King, James W. White, Isaac J. Oliver, Wm. V. Brady, George Dennison, Abraham T. Riker, Horace Greeley, J. M. Morrison, Henry David, James Kelly, Shepherd Knapp, Alfred Brady, A. W. Bradford, Wm. A. Booth, Wm. Moir, Lewis B. Woodruff, Benjamin F. Manierre, Jacob B. Crane, Andrew Carrigan, John A. Stevens, James Winterbottan, Robert T. Haws, Richard S. Williams, Moses Knapp, F. A. Conkling, Sheridan Shook, H. Clay Dennett, Horace H. Day, Robert Haydeck, George Starr—and two hundred others.

SECRETARIES.

J. Austin Stevens, Jr., John D. Townsend, Wm. N. Anthon, Spencer Kirby, R. Edwards, Jr., Wm. H. Falconer, Samuel B. House, George Conklin, Chas. H. Groves, Thomas E. Thornton, John McAlpine, Michael J. Ryan, Stephen H. Knapp, James M. McCarter, John H. Dosenbery, and 50 others.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

JOHN H. WHITE offered a series of pithy and stirring resolutions. The first invited all loyal citizens to participate in electing the nominees of the Syracuse Convention, of the 24th ult. The second eulogised the candidate for Governor, Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH, and predicted his election by an overwhelming majority. The third was complimentary to LYMAN TREMAIN, and predicted his success for Lieutenant-Governor. The fourth indorsed the remaining candidates on the State ticket. The fifth approved the President's proclamation of emancipation to the slaves of the rebels. The sixth was as follows:

Resolved, That it is with mingled feelings of pity and contempt we look upon that uneasy, uncomfortable, and dissatisfied portion of our so-called "fellow-citizens," who spend their time in whining about the right of free speech, and vainly imagine that by these much speaking they may become worthy candidates for Fort Lafayette, the Mark Meddles of the community, aching to be kicked into martyrs, full of sound and fury about the rights of the South, but having no word of rebuke for traitors, no denunciation for the brutal and fiendish atrocities perpetrated upon the men and women of the South for having dared to stand by the Union; no sympathy for our noble soldiers now in the field, and no respect for the memory of those brave men who have fallen in defending our time-honored and glorious flag. "They are weighed in their own balance—light from home." [Applause.]

The following were adopted, with approving cheers. The attendance was complete and enthusiastic.

The Chairman then introduced as one of the "good men," mentioned by him, Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, who was received with the cordiality which has for so many years distinguished his appearance at public meetings. He spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

Mr. DICKINSON commenced with an eloquent picture of the atrocity of the rebellion, and of the patriotism of Gen. WADSWORTH in rushing to the defence of his country. Of Mr. SEYMOUR'S late speech, he said:

"It is true that Slavery must be abolished to save this UNION, THEN THE PEOPLE'S THE SOVEREIGN TO BE ALLOWED TO WITHDRAW THEMSELVES FROM THAT GOVERNMENT, which cannot give them the protection guaranteed by its terms."

What! place this glorious Union—this heritage of human hope—this asylum for the world's weary pilgrim—this refuge for the oppressed of earth, in the scale of being beneath the black and bloody—the corrupt and corrupting—the sacrificial and sanctifying institution of Slavery? No! Sooner than see the Union severed, let not only the institution perish wherever and wherever it can be found, but let the habitations that have known it perish with it, and be known no more forever. And yet this returning fugitive from patriotism proclaims as his creed, in effect if not in terms, that if either Slavery or the Union must be destroyed, it should be the Union! And the name of this man is HORATIO SEYMOUR! [Hisses and cries of "Shame!"]

Mr. DICKINSON kept the house in a roar of laughter by ridiculing Mr. SEYMOUR'S skedaddle to Wisconsin, and his assumption to represent the Democracy of the Empire State. Of Mr. SEYMOUR'S last speech, he further said:

He shows us that he has been an experienced traveller, scarcely less than the renowned MUNGO PARK. Though it seems not to have occurred to him, in the hurry of his address, to give us the result of his wanderings and researches, it is notorious that while he may not have found the source of the Nile or the mouth of the Niger in the East, he knows all the creeks and turns in the Fox River, in Wisconsin—a name not unsuited to the occasion of his visit to the West. He permits us to know that he visited Washington, doubtless after his long run in the West, and that he went to the camp of the soldiers, who must have been gratified at his safe return, especially the Wisconsin volunteers, who could inquire for their friends, and there he, naturally enough, found sick and bleeding and languishing men, but I venture he found no runaways, no political schemers or balance-masters, no apologists for the rebellion of the whole or the half-blood, and none who spend their time in denouncing the Government for prosecuting what is termed an unconstitutional war against conspiracy, treason, rebellion, robbery, piracy and murder. [Applause.]

Of the party which sustains Mr. SEYMOUR, Mr. DICKINSON said:

The Democratic Party, forsooth! A knot of men with some stray accidental honest elements, with here and there an honest Democrat who supposes this is a war with abolition almanacs; with leaders composed of Freesoilers and Abolitionists of 1848, chronic fossilized Whigs of 1841 looking for a recharter of a United States Bank; crippled Democrats who have been carried for life in the ambulances of the party, straggling Know-Nothings not finally named, Hards so hard that they cracked in seasoning, Softs and shysters of all shades and periods, and the Ninth Resolution men of 1861, who proposed to poultice the rebellion to death by propositions of peace, are now the Democratic Party which is to save the country. [Roars of laughter.] "What can you expect of a people," said a philosopher, "when a monkey is their God?" Shade of JEFFERSON, whose hand first flung to the breeze the banner of the Democracy, and with it the sacred legend, "Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute!" "By the Eternal!" exclaims you exclaim? "By the Eternal!" Applause. Mr. SEYMOUR, speaking apparently of compromise, tells the people what this faction, the self-styled Democratic Party, proposes to do. The platform of this party is, that they propose to restore the Constitution, and obey all constitutional authority, and detest the liberty of speech, and he launches into a tirade about observers of law, and invokes the names of early and eminent jurists, as though it had some possible relation to the question, when it has no more application than the farewell address of JOHN ROGERS to his children. [Laughter.] This rebellion cannot well be sued by summons and complaint, nor brought to trial before a Justice of the Peace or referees under the code, nor tolerated by a Grand Jury, nor be presented by the County Court, nor held to bail by a Judge, nor tried at the Circuit, nor have an effectual sentence or judgment affirmed by the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals. [Laughter and applause.]

As to Mr. SEYMOUR'S quotation of Lord MANSFIELD'S words in relation to the Gordon riots, Mr. DICKINSON said: "It is easy to indulge in rhapsodies over or to sentimentalize on the beauties of the common law, and such efforts appear well enough in juvenile law schools, or with beginners at the bar, but when invoked as a means of conquering such a rebellion, they are as ridiculous as would be a homily on moonshine to arrest an earthquake. [Laughter.] An apostrophe to the dews of evening amid a hurricane, [laughter,] or a prescription of Mrs. WINSLOW'S soothing syrup for the Asiatic cholera." [Renewed merriment.]

Constitution, law, freedom of speech, liberty of the Press—usurpation, tyranny, &c., are words easily quoted, and even parrots can be taught them. But men should know that the instincts of a Government, as of an individual when assailed, are self-defence. [Applause.] The father and protector of a dependent family who should fail to employ all his energies when assailed by a murderer or bandit, and instead thereof proceed to recite from a law book, would, if slain, rank with suicides in the sight of God and man, and a Chief-Magistrate who should fail to protect his Government against foreign or domestic foes, armed or unarmed—whether avowed or silent—whether wielding openly the implements of death or insidiously acting as the advocate and apologist of rebellion—would himself be guilty of treason, and would deserve impeachment, conviction and execution. [Great Applause.]

Those who volunteer as exponents or oracles of constitutions and laws should at least understand the subject they are discussing—should know that in times of peril to the nation martial law inheres in the very essence and existence of every Government as a great necessity, and may be and should be asserted when requisite for the preservation of its life and being. A war of rebellion is a fearful and alarming enemy, and is neither to be run away from nor quieted by resulting to parting-school homilies. It demands and should receive every element of power which slumbers in the bosom of the nation. When Lord WELLINGTON, upon an exigency, proclaimed martial law, on being asked what it was, replied that it was the discretion of the Commanding General. [Applause.]

The President has no such power as a civil magistrate in the ordinary administration of the Government, but, in a time of conspiracy, rebellion and war, as Commander-in-Chief, when in his judgment the public safety demands it, he possesses, and may and should exert if necessary, as much power as the Autocrat of all the Russias, for the purpose of preserving from destruction the Government confided to him. It is a power dangerous and liable to abuse—should always be exercised with caution, and only in times of danger; but in such a period it is the Government's salvation and rock of defence. [Applause.]

The course of the President in arresting spies and the apologists of rebellion—in suppressing treasonable Presses—in suspending the *habeas corpus*, and in laying his hand upon the aiders and comforters and abettors of treason and conspiracy, entitles him to the admiration and thanks of every good citizen. [Applause.] Let assassins whet their knives—let spies and traitors and pimps and informers scowl and gibber and whisper discontent because the "freedom of speech" is abridged—let conspiracy and treason plot at their infernal conferences—let politicians scheme and elongate and contract their gum-elastic platforms to suit emergencies—let trimming, balancing Joseph-Surface candidates indulge in ground and lofty tumbling to divert popular attention from the true issue—let pestilent newspapers, engaged in stimulating rebellion and sowing broadcast seeds of disunion and revolt among the people in the name of the "liberty of the Press," spread abroad their ill-concealed hatred of the Government of their fathers because it fails to minister to their depraved wishes; and when all this has been done, the action of the President in these measures, though probably not free from mistakes and errors, will be approved by honest men and in the sight of Heaven, and will, when rebellion shall only be remembered for the blood it has shed and the wrongs it has perpetrated, "stand the test of talents and of time." Loyal men find the rule no inconvenience. The President hasn't interfered with my freedom of speech. [Laughter and great applause.]

The masses of the Democratic Party are not now politically organized, but its members are always loyal, and when organized, the party is as true as was its great leader, JACKSON. Its members swell the ranks of our brave armies in guarding the Nation's Capital, in protecting that dear symbol of liberty and hope, the Stars and Stripes, from desecration, and in defending the Constitution and the Union. [Applause.] They are acting with the Union organization at home, and are endeavoring to exhibit to rebellion and to the world, the sublime moral spectacle of a whole people, laying aside political partisan opinions and discussions, and acting together to preserve their revolutionary inheritance from destruction. [Applause.] The members of the narrow, trading, tricky faction, who now strut—the self-constituted heroes of the Democratic Party, a name they have learned to mouth better than they have to practice its principles—were nine out of ten against it in the days of its organized action, or if with it, were its mendicants, office-seekers and camp-followers. [Applause.]

A lifelong Democrat, I do not hesitate to declare responsibly that the organized action of this knot of politicians, as a spurious Democratic Party in this State, has done and is now doing more to encourage the endurance and perseverance of this rebellion than all the sympathies of England and France combined and that such is the public judgment—more than all the vessels which have run the blockade together. The South knew the old Democratic Party of this State as a party of power and influence. They hope and believe this faction is its successor, and possesses some of its elements and influences, and await its triumph. Could the murderous latitude-men of the harbor, who are described as looking with a rank craving out of villainous smells, shaggy with shreds of what was clothing, and crawling with vermin, attend the polls, they would give this ticket a unanimous vote. Could it succeed, JEFFERSON DAVIS would proclaim another day of thanksgiving, though it might have to be kept in fasting, and illuminate Richmond, and well he might, for its success would be more hurtful to the cause of the Union than the loss of the Army of the Potomac and the capture and the sacking of Washington. [Applause.]

Let those who take the sword perish with the sword, is my doctrine, and let those who raise a rebellious army against the Constitution, take just such aid and comfort as martial law and the war power in their utmost rigor mete out to them, whether it be hemp, or steel, or lead, or a confiscation of property. [Applause.] If slaves are property, they are subject to the same rules as other property, and should be treated accordingly. There is no claim upon the subject, and should be no misunderstanding over it. I early saw that rebellion, if long continued, would end in emancipation—that from a necessity emancipation was to enter into the question, for as the rebellion progressed and developed, and was on its last legs, it would at the last moment liberate the slaves in its desperation, if events had not sooner practically come so, or emancipation had not been proclaimed by the Federal Government. I would have preferred practical and real acts in the premises as occasions demanded, under martial law as such, to heroics or paper proclamations, for I hold the War Power abundant and legislation unnecessary; but, the President having entered upon a Proclamation, I would have preferred to see how it would work in the last few months of the old year, to the first day of the new. [Applause.] But, if the Proclamation weakens rebellion and strengthens Government—as I hope and believe it will—I am for it and all its consequences, and any and every other measure which will conduce to that end. [Applause.] The institution has been overworked, and can no longer form political capital on either side, of which politicians of both shades will please take notice. It is to pass away during the present struggle, especially if long continued, and as an element of mischief and disturbance, and as a just retribution to those who have taken up arms against the Government in its name for vile political ends, it has my permission to start at the earliest moment possible, and to make the exodus a complete one. One such Government is worth all the Slavery that has existed since Joseph was sold into Egypt. [Great applause.] If rebellion wishes to avoid these results and to invoke the Constitution, let it acknowledge its supremacy, embrace the olive branch extended by the President, and lay down its arms, and close its work of treason and murder. The cry that released contrabands are coming North is for political effect, and to secure votes from alarmed laborers. ["Yes,"] When Slavery is no longer recognized in the Southern States, the colored race will not struggle for the cold North to compete with our laborers, but those now with us will seek a more congenial clime in the sunny South, where the climate is more agreeable and the labor and productions better suited to their wants, and tastes and habits. ["Yes, yes."]

The following is from the concluding portion of Mr. DICKINSON'S remarks:

It is idle, my friends, to prosecute this war against rebellion by halves. It is worse than idle to send our sons to the field of blood, and leave politicians at home who are denouncing Government, apologizing for rebellion, and are inculcating, no matter how stealthily or covertly, cowardly and fatal propositions of peace. Rebellion knows, from spies and sympathizers quite too near us, what is going on in our midst as well as we do. It is struggling on in the hope that this peace party may gain the ascendancy, when it expects to be forgiven for its treason, have murder washed from its bloody hands, and be rewarded for its disloyalty by liberal propositions. ["Shame."] This party, with its propositions of peace, having been exposed, assailed and ingloriously overthrown last year, has covered its frame work this, with a veneering of a different shade but quite too thin to conceal a dishonored and loyal people. Like the ostrich fable, it has whitewashed its eyes, but the hell-hounds are not thereby deceived. [Applause.] Let such men, I repeat, be rebuked at the ballot-box. [Applause.] You can cancel the demands of hungry politicians. A settler in the far West, upon the Indian Border, has volunteered, with the true spirit of the pioneer, to defend his country's flag. His wife and children are removed from their shelters at midnight to the veils of savage hell-hounds, to perish by the tomahawk and scalping knife; the cabin is in flames, and the forest is his grave, with barely escaping with the flesh of unborn ore, tear away their trophies to exhibit for reward in more fortunate moments while savages professing Christianity—emigrators—the negroes, who complain the red man to murder the defenceless women and children that they may procure more fertile tenants, at an early moment, liberal propositions of peace and compromise. That ignorance will pervert to protect his loved ones, but this act no more escapes ashes is all that is left him, tears roll ever his sunburnt visage, but, like the fallow deer, he weeps alone. You cannot bring back to his embrace the beloved object of his affection, but by precept and example you can aid in removing the detestable hope that a political party can succeed, in whole or in part, in sympathy with rebellion. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. LYMAN TREMAIN.

MR. TREMAIN, on being introduced, was loudly cheered. He said that on the 24th of September last, a convention was held in a central city of this State, of more importance than any other political convention which had ever been held here, and more intimately connected with the life and perpetuity of our Government and free institutions. That convention determined as its principal object to present a platform and a ticket for the support of the people of the State of New-York which should unmistakably represent two great cardinal principles. The one principle was the determination of the people of this State, while this troublesome rebellion lasted, to ignore all party differences and prejudices of the past. [Cheers.] The other principle which that Convention sought to recognize was the stern and inflexible resolution of the loyal and patriotic people of the State of New-York to press forward this war for the preservation of our Government to a successful termination, by infusing into it the entire vitality, energy, resources, confidence and means of this great and powerful Commonwealth. [Cheers.] This Convention consisted of Republicans, Democrats, men of influence, respectability and influence, and there was during its sittings an extraordinary absence of anything like rowdyism or improper interference. [Cheers.] Their attention was first called to the selection of an appropriate standard-bearer for this contest. They finally found that there was a citizen of the State of New-York—a man of great private worth and personal popularity, whose large property necessarily made him conservative in all his views and dealings. [Cheers.] But more than this, they found that he had given the most unmistakable evidence of that patriotic devotion which was desired, and when this rebellion first broke out, he had abandoned the pleasures and luxuries of his own fireside, and with his three sons had entered the field, where in a high military capacity he had engaged in devoting himself night and day to the services of the country. [Cheers.] In addition to this, when Ireland was suffering from starvation, he had, from his own purse and from his own means, loaded a ship with provisions, which he had caused to be sent and distributed among the suffering poor of the Emerald Island. [Loud cheers.] They found, too, in him the most unmistakable evidences in his private acts and declarations that he was devoted body and soul, faithfully and honestly, to the great work of sustaining the Government in the work of crushing out this unholy rebellion. [Cheers.] So strongly were these sentiments represented by those delegates that he received upon the last ballot two-thirds of the entire votes of the Convention, and this determination was confirmed by cheers. They held before a political body. It was hardly necessary to mention that the person alluded to was Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH. [Enthusiastic cheers.] That Convention did not nominate a Lieutenant-Governor the individual who now addresses the audience. [Cheers.] He (Mr. TREMAIN) would state his position to be this: From the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, perpendicularly, longitudinally, and diagonally,—in every emotion of his mind, every faculty and every pulsation of his heart, he was an unreserved and unconditional Union-War Democrat—[loud applause]—standing upon the platform of "War, war, war, to the knife." [Great cheers.] So far as he was conscious, neither in thought, word or deed, should the idea ever be harbored that this glorious Union which God had intended should be one and indivisible, should be divided. [Cheers.] It seemed that this canvass was to be carried on by a disregard of all the ordinary civilities, courtesies, and decencies of ordinary political controversies, and to be characterized by the barbarities which had been evinced by the rebels, and those who sympathized with them at home and abroad. He heard it openly saying at him in the whole procession parts of ours—Fray, Blanche and Sweetheart. He had counted the cost of breaking from the ties that had bound him ever to the Democratic Party, but to that mis-called rabble who had "stolen the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." [Cheers.] With full knowledge he had arrayed himself against the enemies of his country wherever they were to be found. In the Confederate States, or the State of New-York, and stood ready with the help of God to fight this fight to the bitter end, and stand or fall with the Union and his own native State. [Loud cheers.] Why was it in this hour that our country was bleeding at every pore, and piteously appealing to every son to rally round the Government, and protect it in its trouble—why was it that we, whose energies, money and influence should be devoted to the work of obtaining volunteers to enter the army, should be diverted to enter into a political contest? The people with whom the word "party" is odious is asking that question. And they have a right to have an answer to it. [Cheers.] A solemn and fearful responsibility rests somewhere for the necessity of keeping up this partisan organization. The responsibility rests exclusively upon those leaders of an organization calling itself the Democratic Party, who have put forth HORATIO SEYMOUR as a candidate. The proofs to sustain this assertion were clear and overwhelming. Immediately before the organization of parties at the first Fall election after this rebellion broke out, the Republican Committee tendered to the Democratic Committee the right hand of fellowship, and asked them to come forward and agree upon a ticket waiving party considerations, with a view to prosecute this war for the support of the Government. If these gentlemen were in their hearts in favor of a prosecution of this war for the suppression of this rebellion, what reason could have been given why that proposition should not have been accepted? Had it been accepted, half of the candidates would have been selected from that organization, and the Administration at Washington would have been honorably pledged to have made no discrimination in the distribution of the Federal patronage. But in organizing a party hostile to the Administration, it forced the Administration not to feed and clothe those who are against it. But the proposition was rejected by the Democratic State Committee. They insisted on having a party organization, and they went into a contest in which they were defeated by 10,000. Would such a mistake have been committed if the Democratic party had been under the control of those great leaders who twenty-five years ago constituted the men whose character to its movements? Would such a mistake have been committed if they had had that man with them so highly distinguished for his services—LEWIS CROSSWELL,—or he who has borne his testimony against reorganizing this democratic party, and who as a soldier issued that imperishable order, "shoot the first man down who pulls down the American flag," [cheers,] or that other true and faithful democrat who was then first in [illegible]—DANIEL S. DICKINSON, [cheers,] or that distinguished statesman WORTH, PATTON and others? Would these men have accepted the proposition? [Cheers and laughter.]

The Democratic party could not have been [illegible] by the combination [illegible] Democrats, who [illegible] in the [illegible] Democrats, [illegible] in the [illegible] of Congress and [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of JACKSON, WOODBURY, BENTON, MARCY, BUCHANAN, DALLAS, and others.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3447. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT ARMY NEWS.

An Expedition to Rappahannock Station.

Indications that the Rebels Intend to Retreat from Winchester.

All the Railroad Rolling Stock South of the Rappahannock.

THE TIMBERS OF THE BRIDGE SAWED OFF

The Rebel Army Receiving Supplies Through Thornton's Gap.

Gen. McClellan's Congratulations to his Army.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 9.

A reconnoissance was made yesterday by Gen. STAHL to Aldie and Middleburg, resulting in the capture of forty or fifty rebel soldiers, several negroes and an ambulance. The prisoners were at once paroled.

An expedition, commanded by Col. DAVIES, consisting of BAYARD'S Cavalry and a battery, started out on Tuesday for the purpose of capturing some rolling stock of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, in the vicinity of Rappahannock Station. It was ascertained that the rebels were evidently preparing to fall back from Winchester to Richmond, and had transferred all the rolling stock lately in use north of the Rappahannock, to the south side, and sawed off the large beams of the bridge across that stream. Supplies for the rebel army at Winchester are sent from Culpepper through Thornton's Gap. A small rebel force is left at Rappahannock Station, composed of cavalry, artillery and infantry, and another, consisting of conscripts, at Culpepper. Only a strong picket force remains north of the Rappahannock, and an occasional expedition is made for forage. The expedition returned to-day.

Our best information leads to the belief that the rebels have sent the artillery captured at Harper's Ferry southward, and are preparing to follow, if not actually on the march, but keep out strong picket guards to deceive our Generals as to their movements.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S CONGRATULATIONS.

HEADQUARTERS, Thursday, Oct. 9—8½ P. M.

The following general order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, Md., Oct. 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 160.—The Commanding General extends his congratulations to the army under his command for the victories achieved by their bravery at the Passes of the South Mountain and upon the Antietam Creek.

The brilliant conduct of RENO'S and HOOKER'S Corps, under BURNSIDE at Turner's Gap, and of FRANKLIN'S Corps at Crampton Pass, in which, in the face of an enemy strong in position and resisting with obstinacy, they carried the mountain and prepared the way for the advance of the army, won for them the admiration of their brethren in arms.

In the memorable battle of Antietam we defeated a numerous and powerful army of the enemy in an action desperately fought and remarkable for its duration and for the destruction of life which attended it, the obstinate bravery of the troops of HOOKER, MANSFIELD and SUMNER, the dashing gallantry of those of FRANKLIN on the right, the steady valor of those of BURNSIDE on the left, and the vigorous support of PARKE and PLEASANTON, present a brilliant spectacle to our countrymen, which will swell their hearts with pride and exultation.

Fourteen guns, thirty-nine colors, fifteen thousand five hundred stand of arms, and nearly six thousand prisoners taken from the enemy, are evidences of the completeness of our triumph. A grateful country will thank the noble army for achievements which have rescued the loyal States of the East from the ravages of the invader, and have driven him from their borders.

While rejoicing at the victories, which, under God's blessing, have crowned our exertions, let us cherish the memory of our brave comrades who have laid down their lives upon the battle-field, martyrs in their country's cause. Their names will be enshrined in the hearts of the people. By command of

Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

FROM BOLIVAR HEIGHTS.

The Reconnoissance to Charlestown—A Skirmish with the Rebel Reserves—A Successful and Important Expedition to Leesburgh—Disposition of the Rebel Forces—A Serious Explosion, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, ABOVE HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1862.

The reconnoitering party sent out yesterday, consisting of the Sixth Cavalry Regulars and two guns belonging to Robertson's Battery, proceeded beyond Halltown, driving the enemy's pickets before them. When within three miles of Charlestown, Co. D, Lieut. Bowns, which was in the advance, came on the enemy's reserve, and, charging, put them to flight, though four times their own number. Three men were lost in this charge: DAVID JAMES, JOHN ERWIN and —— SULLIVAN. The Captain, a Lieutenant who commanded the rebel reserves, was taken prisoner. Soon afterward the enemy commenced throwing shells which were not replied to by our guns. Having no other orders not to bring on an engagement, our forces withdrew after having obtained the desired information. Toward evening, Gen. KIMBALL took a regiment of [illegible] and proceeded [illegible] three miles on the road which turns off to the left from the Charlestown pike, secured the carcass of a [illegible] rebel cannon, which our forces had dismounted in the late battle at this place. There were some [illegible] rebel artillery was seen a short distance ahead, but did not open upon them.

The reconnoissance to Leesburgh last week, by Gen. KIMBALL'S Brigade, was of a most important character. I am enabled to furnish you this morning with the first complete account of the expedition. Gen. KIMBALL, with his entire command, consisting of the Fourth Ohio, Fourteenth Indiana, Seventh Virginia, Eighth Ohio, One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania and Sixth United States Cavalry, with four three-inch rifled pieces of horse artillery and FRANK'S battery of 12-pounders, left this place very early on the morning of the 1st inst., crossed the Shenandoah on the pontoon bridge, marched by a rough and difficult road along the southwest bank of the Potomac to Dutchman's Creek, a small stream emptying into the Potomac five miles below Harper's Ferry. He here struck the road leading up the gorge through which the creek runs, and entered the Kittoctan Valley by way of Lovettsville. Rebel cavalry commanded by a Capt. WHITE, had been roaming through this region for several days, impressing and robbing Union men. Mr. STONEBURNER, a merchant at Lovettsville, had everything stolen from him and was then compelled to flee in order to save his life. Gen KIMBALL continued to advance, capturing six rebel pickets at Waterford. Learning here that there was a body of cavalry at Leesburgh, he pushed forward, hoping to capture the whole force. The summit of the Kittoctan Mountain, one mile and a half from Leesburgh, was reached about 8 o'clock in the evening. He here learned that 1,200 of the enemy's cavalry, with two guns, were encamped at Snicker's Gap in the Blue Ridge, on the main road between Winchester and Leesburgh; also that 2,000 had left Leesburgh the day before for Aldie. Gen. KIMBALL immediately posted three squadrons of cavalry and three guns upon the extreme summit of the mountain, and his main force at the intersection of the Waterford road with the Leesburgh and Winchester turnpike. Pickets were thrown out in every direction, and our men slept on their arms. Early in the morning they advanced to the village and paroled 122 sick and wounded rebels found there. About 9 o'clock the line of march was taken up on the road leading through Wheatland and Hillsborough into the valley between the Blue Ridge and Short Hills, to a point about ten miles from Harper's Ferry. Here our men went into camp about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Enemy's pickets were seen all along the route, but fled on our approach. Toward night the line of march was again resumed and the brigade reached here at 2 o'clock on the following morning.

Capt. SANDERS, Acting Colonel of the Sixth Regular Cavalry, paroled the captured prisoners. He with one exception, is the only officer from Mississippi who remained loyal to the old flag. Col. DAVIS of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, who so gallantly conducted the cavalry out of Harper's Ferry, before its surrender, is the other loyal Mississippian. They are both of them as brave as they are true in their devotion to their country.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Gen. KIMBALL for the successful manner in which he conducted this reconnoissance, having marched forty-three miles through the enemy's country without losing a man, and learning much valuable information as regards the number and position of the rebel army. Among other facts, it was ascertained that a large force of the enemy were at Kearnstown, three and a half miles south of Winchester, and a still larger force at Bunker Hill; that 1,200 cavalry were encamped at the pass in the Blue Ridge near Snickersville, and that with the exception of small squads there are no rebel forces in the vicinity of Leesburgh or in the Valley of Kittoctan. Bands of rebel cavalry roam over the country between here and Leesburgh, impressing all able-bodied men into the service, and stealing horses and other property belonging to Unionists.

A serious accident, of which I have already sent you a telegraph synopsis, occurred last evening between here and Harper's Ferry. One of the Government barns, formerly used as a powder building, had recently been converted into a guard-house. Last evening, about 10 o'clock, as some members of the Eighty-eight New-York and First Delaware were returning from camp, (whither they had been to draw clothing to the ambulance corps to which they belonged,) they were halted by the extra guard which has recently been established by Gen. SUMNER. Not knowing of its existence, they had failed to procure passes, and were consequently sent to the guard-house for a few moments. They had scarcely entered the building before the explosion took place, whereby nine of the seventeen present were more or less burned. In cleaning out the place, considerable powder was swept upon the ground in front of the door. The nooks and crevices of the rooms also secreted more or less of it. As the men were entering, one of them threw his cigar upon the ground, when the powder immediately ignited, and communicating with the rooms of the building, caused three separate explosions.

Mr. BRADY occupied the same quarters for his laboratory while taking pictures for the Twenty-second New-York State Militia. The following are the names of the sufferers:

Benjamin Crooks, Co. B, 2d Delaware—burned severely in hands.

J. H. Lawrence, Co. B, 2d Delaware—severely in hands and face.

Wm. Harvey, Co. C, 2d Delaware—body, severely.

Peter Quin, Co. D, 88th New-York—body, severely.

Peter Kellnen, Co. K, 88th N. Y.—body, severely.

Sergt. Mervine, of the Guard, Co. E, 72d Pennsylvania—body, very badly.

—— Edgar, Co. A, 72d Pennsylvania—slightly.

Jacob Street, Co. G, 7th Michigan—face and hands.

A member of the Seventh Michigan was also badly burned by the explosion. His name I cannot ascertain. The first five were immediately removed to the hospital of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, and placed under the care of the physician, Dr. POTTER. The other four remain in a house close by. All will probably recover. J.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICK.

The President's Visit—Maryland Loyal to the Core—"Returning Prodigals"—Churches and Hospitals—Movements of the Enemy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREDERICK, Md., Monday, Oct. 6, 1862.

The President's visit to this city on Saturday evening—of which I sent you a full telegraphic report—is an event that will long be remembered by the citizens of Frederick. It will also have the effect not only of proving to the rebels what little hold they have upon the affections of "My Maryland," but of convincing Northern traitors that she is no longer to be seduced and cajoled by them, and that she is now irrevocably a loyal daughter of the Union.

It must have been a strange sight, indeed, to the good people of Frederick—those who but a few weeks ago heard LEE issuing his grandiloquent proclamation, and saw rebel scoundrels dragging our flag ignominiously at their horses' hoofs through these streets—to see the PRESIDENT of the United States passing over the very same ground amid the acclamations of the entire population—rich and poor. No warmer and more heartfelt reception could have greeted Our Chief Magistrate in any city of the State of New-York.

It was nearly 5 o'clock on the evening of Saturday when the arrival of the President, which [illegible] anxiously expected in the last 24 hours was announced both by the ordinary salute of guns, and, finally, the usually quiet streets of Frederick with literally swarming with human [illegible] your correspondent [illegible] of loyal citizens, [illegible] crutches from the hospitals, [illegible] that he—all turned out to [illegible] man in whom [illegible] our Republic. [illegible] to the entire [illegible] balcony was crowded with the womanhood of Frederick, as fair and beautiful as it is loyal and enthusiastic. It was a glorious spectacle, which went far beyond mere pageantry, and one which, only a few weeks ago, I could scarcely have believed possible. Hence forth let there be no doubt about Maryland's loyalty. I sincerely believe that at this moment—in proportion to population—there are ten disloyal men in the City of New-York to one in the city of Frederick.

I have had time to mix with these people, to converse with them, and to understand their feelings; and I tell you that when we come to find out what Unionism means to these Border States—compared to the blatant but secure and irresponsible loyalty of more Northern States, we cannot sufficiently honor the men who thus uphold our principles in the face of all difficulties and dangers. A Union man in Maryland is not only a patriot but a hero; and I could—and probably will—tell you of individual acts of defiant resistance to the rebels when here, which although performed by men utterly unknown beyond private life, required as much physical and moral courage in the doer as to face a charge of bayonets on the battle field.

Nothing can exceed the contempt which the people here have for the class who now go by the name of "Returning Prodigals,"—a set of wretched poltroons and traitors, who, at the very first approach of the rebels, hurried forward, not only to curry favor with them, but to denounce and expose their loyal brethren in Frederick to outrage and plunder. There were only about twenty-five of these fellows, all told. Many of them having already tasted enough of Jeff. Davisism, have managed to sneak back, like scalded cats, with their tails between their legs, but others have not been fortunate enough to get away. And there is not much chance of their doing so, when desperation is driving the rebels to seize every man they can get, between sixteen and sixty five—not even excepting cripples and idiots. Having made their own bed, they will have to lie on it, and a pretty hard one they will find it. Among others, I have been told of one physician who went over to the other side, and is now in the rebel service here, attending to their wounded. No doubt, when his work is over Uncle Sam will quietly send him *home* to Dixie, although his family and possessions are all here.

Last evening a startling idea was presented to me of the terrible manner in which this war is disarranging all the institutions of society. Seeing an immense crowd hurrying to the large church near my hotel, I inquired if it was any special occasion, or the arrival of any renowned preacher, but was told that the rush was owing to its being the *only place of worship now devoted to that purpose in Frederick*, although containing a population of over 8,000. All the others have been converted into hospitals. To overcome the difficulty the various denominations have to use the building in turns—the Episcopalians in the morning, the Lutherans in the afternoon, and some other denomination in the evening. The Catholics have also given up their places of worship, retaining only one in which they can congregate. There are at least 5,000 sick and wounded soldiers located in this city and neighborhood, which, with the floating population, both civil and military, must almost double the number of inhabitants.

Intelligence has reached us, in a rather authentic shape, that our reconnoissances as far as Martinsburgh show no rebels there at all. Is this a decoy to draw us far over the river, so that they can suddenly wheel round and recross into Maryland higher up the river? or are the rebels really trying to get home as fast as they can before the bad weather begins? In either case their present look-out is a dismal one. I don't know how SIGEL or any one else is prepared for them further down, but I know that from what has been going on here and elsewhere in this region, for the past fortnight, McCLELLAN *ought* to be ready to transfix the enemy on either horn of the dilemma.

NEMO.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Favorable Weather for Army Operations—Symptoms of a Movement—A Conversation with a Secesh Officer, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. O'KANE, of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, is to be tried to-day by Court-martial for "drunkenness, absence from camp, and conduct unbecoming a gentleman." These charges are preferred by the Colonel of the Regiment, JOSHUA T. OWENS.

Affairs remain quiet here as usual. Proclaimed as it was in advance by your cotemporaries, it will not be amiss for me now to state that Gen. BURNSIDE'S Corps commenced moving yesterday morning from its old position near the mouth of Antietam Creek, seven miles above, to Pleasant Valley, two miles below here. We all trust and pray that this may be the prelude to a forward movement. This magnificent weather for army operations cannot always continue. Soon the heavy Autumnal rains will be upon us, and then "an advance cannot take place on account of the mud." Three weeks ago to-day since the battle near Sharpsburgh, and not one step forward made. The "anaconda" is certainly taking a long time to gather up its folds. So long as the enemy remained posted on this side of the river, between Harper's Ferry and Williamsport, ready to recross in the absence of our troops, it appeared necessary that they should be scattering along the various fords, until a rise in the Potomac should obviate the necessity for guards. But, now, when the enemy have fallen back from the river, and everything seems favorable to a forward movement, is the long and disastrous delay of a year ago to be repeated?

A Union citizen, just escaped from Winchester, states that the enemy have, within a few days, changed their plan, and instead of making a stand there, are rapidly hurrying their worn forces southward. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of this statement.

I have been hearing a very interesting conversation with a prisoner, a member of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, who was a sophomore in one of our Northern colleges when the war broke out, and has been acting as Aide-de-Camp. He informs me that BEAUREGARD has been appointed to the department of Georgia and South Carolina, that the conscription act is being rigidly enforced, all citizens between 18 and 35 being compelled to take up arms, and that instead of being in a starving condition, the rebel forces now in Virginia have abundant supplies. The Shenandoah Valley, as rich in cereals as in any autumn prior to the war, he describes as being entirely devoted to the use of the Confederate soldiers. On my asking which of our Generals stood the highest in the South, he replied McCLELLAN. "Why so?" "Because we respect him."

I asked him what the South thought of the President's Proclamation. "We consider it atrocious, and contrary to civilized warfare," he replied, "revolutionary, insurrectionary in its tendency, and will certainly cause our negroes to rebel and cut our throats." My reply, that such an event was preferable to the breaking up of the Union, was by no means relished, I am confident that no war measure has caused such a commotion among the rebels as this very Proclamation.

One of Lowe's large-sized balloons has been transferred to this place. Capt. JAMES ALLEN has charge of it. Aspirations were made yesterday that the [illegible] Col. JOHN STAINER, Lowe's other [illegible] ascensions of the balloons of the Second balloon at Sharpsburg. The Professor divides his time between both places. Capt. JOHN H. FEEE, of the First Minnesota Regiment, is Provost-Marshal of this place. A better [illegible] was never stationed here. J.

A Prize.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The steamer *Arctic*, a prize to the [illegible] arrived here this morning.

A BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

Two Divisions of Buell's Army Attacked by Bragg at Perryville.

THE FIGHTING VERY DESPERATE.

THE RESULT NOT YET DECIDED.

Our Loss Stated at Two Thousand Killed and Wounded.

A General Engagement Expected To-Day.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Oct. 9—10 A. M.

Reports just received indicate that heavy skirmishing is going on between Gen. BUELL'S and Gen. BRAGG'S forces, fifteen miles southeast of Bardstown, with every prospect of a general engagement.

A report has been received here, which is considered reliable, saying that Gen. DUMONT attacked the guerrillas under JOHN MORGAN, near Frankfort, this morning, and drove them in every direction, with but very little National loss. Gen. DUMONT expected to surround and capture the scattering guerrillas.

PERRYVILLE, Ky., Oct. 9—P. M.

BRAGG'S army attacked two divisions of Gen. McCOOK'S Corps d' Armee, near this place, yesterday. The fighting was desperate.

Gen. JAMES S. JACKSON, ex-Congressman of Kentucky, commanding a division, was killed.

Gen. TERRELL, of Virginia, commanding a brigade formerly of TERRELL'S Battery, was very seriously wounded.

On two occasions the fighting was hand to hand. The Confederates were greatly superior to the Nationals in numbers.

McCOOK was then heavily reinforced by Nationals and the battle was resumed to-day. The fighting was mainly done by ROSECRANS' Division, formerly MITCHEL'S.

Col. GEORGE WEBSTER, of the Ninety-eighth Ohio, acting Brigadier-General of the Thirty-fourth Brigade, was severely wounded. Firing ceased about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 8th.

A doubtful rumor says that at the close of the engagement the rebels had possession of a part of the field.

STILL LATER.—Gen. SHERIDAN, of Illinois, is reported killed, but it is doubtful.

Our loss is stated at 2,000, killed and wounded. The rebel loss was unascertained.

The enemy is north of Perryville. A general attack is expected immediately by our troops.

TROOPS MOVING FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The forces here broke up their camps yesterday, and moved southward. Maj.-Gen. GRANGER assumed the command, and will conduct the campaign in Northern and Central Kentucky.

GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Buell's Removal and Restoration—How it was Brought About—The Responsibility Assigned.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Oct. 1.

The history of Gen. BUELL'S recent removal and sudden restoration to command never having appeared in connected sequence, I trust you may deem it deserving the publicity of your circulation.

Gen. BUELL, though a good organizer and drill-master, has proved a slow coach during the war. He has been always behind time, not merely failing to handle his soldiers promptly himself, but constantly denying reinforcements from his idle army to Generals who were in the field, and, with inferior numbers, directly in face of the enemy. During the preparations for the storming of Fort Donelson, it will be remembered, no entreaties on the part of Gen. HALLECK could induce BUELL to send even a battalion to assist in that vital enterprise.

While matters, three or four weeks ago, were going so badly in Kentucky, Gen. HALLECK determined to transfer BUELL'S command to Gen. THOMAS, if practicable, and an order to that effect being prepared, it was sent out here by Col. McKIBBIN, of Gen. HALLECK'S Staff, with verbal instructions that it should not be delivered in case of certain contingencies—one of those being, if he should find BUELL already here on his arrival, and preparing for an immediate general engagement with the rebel forces under BRAXTON BRAGG.

BUELL was here when Col. McKIBBIN arrived, but whether preparing for an "immediate general engagement" or not, the future must determine. Col. McKIBBIN evidently did not think he was; and so the order transferring the command to Gen. THOMAS was at once delivered—THOMAS being thoroughly acquainted with BUELL'S army and its resources, and possessing, in an eminent degree, that important essential, the confidence of the soldiers thus suddenly to be placed under his command.

No sooner, however, had the order been delivered than there was a furious rushing hither and thither of prominent Kentucky patriots, led by such men as CRITTENDEN, WICKLIFFE and their associates. There was caucusing in hotel parlors, mysterious interviews with Gen. THOMAS, and large bribes in money at the Telegraph-office for dispatches addressed to "His Excellency the President," one of these being from Gen. THOMAS himself, stating that he found a condition of public sentiment amongst the Border State leaders, which made him anxious that the order placing him in command should be revoked and Gen. BUELL restored to his position.

These dispatches, it would seem, had their effect—Mr. LINCOLN, as is well known, holding the opinion of the magnates of his native State in the utmost deference. Certainly some action, as is rumored here, both of the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief, Mr. [illegible] and General [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Gen. BUELL [illegible] to his command, and Gen. THOMAS [illegible] to his old position. [illegible] Gen. BUELL'S [illegible] Gen. THOMAS being [illegible] Gen. BUELL [illegible] Gen. THOMAS [illegible] Gen. BUELL [illegible] Gen. THOMAS [illegible] Gen. BUELL [illegible] Gen. THOMAS

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

The News of the Battle at Hagerstown Heights.

Comments of the English Press on the National Victory.

A Letter from the Emperor Napoleon on the Roman Question.

Successful Experiments with the New Whitworth Shell.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, Capt. LOTT which sailed from Liverpool at 10:30 A. M. on the 27th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo, arrived here last evening.

The *City of New-York* reached Liverpool at 10:30 on the morning of the 26th.

The *North American* arrived off Londonderry on the evening of the 25th, and reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo.

The news of McCLELLAN's victory over the Confederates at Hagerstown was received with great delight by the friends of the North, and caused a rise of American securities in London and in cotton at Liverpool.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

"The Confederate invasion of Maryland has, if we may believe latest advices, proved a failure. It may be fairly conjectured that the Confederates believed, when they crossed the Potomac, that the Federal armies had been placed *hors du combat* for some considerable time. But POPE, though beaten, and well beaten, was not destroyed. The Federal army, as a military body capable of taking the field, was not put *hors du combat*. The North was not discouraged. Under these circumstances the invasion of Maryland became a hazardous enterprise, and—always supposing the latest advices are substantially correct—it has not turned out well. If events have really occurred as described in the telegrams, McCLELLAN showed a decided flash of soldierlike spirit in marching resolutely upon the line of retreat open to the Confederates. We shall look now for news of the movement made to Virginia by the Confederate force left south of the Potomac to prevent the flow of any serious consequences from the defeated invasion of Maryland."

The *Times* hints that McCLELLAN's reports have been cooked at Washington. Announcements of decided successes and skillful strategetic operations prefaced the long chapter of reverses and defeats that attended the National Army from Richmond to the line of Washington. Advantages as confidently as the present victory have so often changed a few days later into disaster, that Europe is driven into incredulity or a reservation of its belief. But at any rate victories in the field, without a change of policy, will be very barren successes.

The *Daily News* eulogises GARIBALDI for his declaration in favor of freedom in America, and denounces those who now cant round him to remind him that he belongs entirely to Italy. It says, however, that GARIBALDI will not go to America.

Writing in ignorance of McCLELLAN's battle with, and victory over the Confederates at Hagerstown, the *Morning Post* charges McCLELLAN with slowness in resisting the invasion. It admits, however, that the Confederates have entered upon a most difficult task when they attempt a conquest, and shows that the result must be to inflame the North to most bitter hostility and great energy in defence of their soil. It thinks the only object of the Southern raid is to secure a favorable position for making terms.

The *Star* thinks something or somebody must give way. Either the Union, the Confederacy, or, at least, the Lincoln Government, must yield to the strain of civil war. The crisis of the crisis, it says, has surely come.

At a meeting of the Scinde Railway Company, in London, it was stated that the cotton crop of Scinde would exceed 50,000 bales, and the next year's growth is expected to be three times the quantity.

Mr. HASSEN, the discoverer of the Zostera Marina as a substitute for cotton, writes a letter to the *Times*, stating where the plant is to be found in great abundance on the English coasts. Practical men at Manchester consider the large quantity of vegetable or mucous matter to be got rid of, before the fibre can be disengaged, a serious obstacle; and they ask, if a ton of grass wrack yields only a few pounds of fibre, where are the hundreds of millions of tons to come from which will be necessary to set the operative at work again? It is objected also that the fibres are too fine.

The *Index* says that the "Southern Club" at Liverpool was meeting with great success in raising funds for the relief of Southern prisoners in Federal hands. The contributions already exceeded £3,000.

Highly important gun experiments had again been tried at Shoeburyness. The new Whitworth shell, weighing 131 pounds, had proved itself most destructive. At 600 yards it passed clean through a formidable iron and wood target as if it were a punch, and afterward exploded with terrific force. The charge of powder was 25 pounds. Mr. WHITWORTH was warmly congratulated on his success.

It is announced that the vacant Archbishopric of Canterbury had been tendered to and accepted by the Archbishop of York.

The ship *America*, from Bombay with nearly 8,000 bales of cotton on board, had been abandoned at sea.

The Paris Bourse of the 26th was very firm. Rentes 69.45.

Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTILDE arrived at Turin on the 24th, to take part in the ceremonies attending the marriage of the Princess MARIA with the King of Portugal. They were received with enthusiasm. The Prince had had a long interview with the President of the Council.

A dispatch from Rome says that M. LAVALETTE, the French Ambassador there, would leave in a few days for Biarritz, whence he would proceed to Spain. It is asserted that having exhausted all diplomatic means of bringing about a solution of the Roman question, he will not again return to Rome as Ambassador from France.

Professor PARTRIDGE, in officially reporting upon GARIBALDI's wounds, says:—"The General is subjected to good surgical treatment, and his wound is progressing favorably. If proper attention be paid to him for some months to come, a cure will be effected, and he will have a good serviceable foot and leg, although perhaps a little stiff."

It was reported that the Prussian Government intends to propose to the Chambers to vote the Budget in monthly instalments.

The Calcutta and China mails—already telegraphed—reached Marseilles on the 28th, but it was doubtful if they would arrive in London in time for the *Persia*.

The mails from Table Bay to 21st August had reached England.

The news is of no importance.

The weather had been very boisterous, and the shipping had suffered severely.

FRANCE AND ROME

A Letter from the Emperor Napoleon.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the following:

The Roman question having recently become the principal object of discussion in the public Press, it seems to us necessary to make known the efforts which the Government of the Emperor has recently made to effect a reconciliation between the Holy See and Italy, which has always been the object of its policy. We consequently publish the letter which the Emperor addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the month of May last, and the correspondence which resulted therefrom between M. THOUVENEL and the Ambassador of His Majesty at Rome:

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

TUESDAY, May 20, 1862.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: The more the force of circumstances maintain us, as regards the Roman question, in a line of conduct equally distant from the two opponent parties, the more necessary is it that that line should be distinctly defined to prevent henceforth the accusation, incessantly renewed, that we incline now to one side, now to the other.

Since I have been at the head of the Government of France my policy has always been the same toward Italy: to second national aspirations, to induce the Pope to become their support rather than their adversary; in a word, to consolidate an alliance between religion and liberty.

Since the year 1849, when the expedition to Rome was decided upon, all my letters, all my speeches, all the dispatches of my Ministers, have invariably manifested that tendency, and, according to circumstances, I have maintained it with a deep conviction, either at the head of a limited power, as President of the Republic, or at the head of a victorious army on the banks of the Mincio.

My efforts, I must own it, have hitherto been thwarted by obstacles of every description, in the presence of two parties diametrically opposed, absolute in their hatreds as in their convictions, deaf to the counsels inspired by the sole desire of their benefit. Is this a reason not to persevere, and to abandon a cause grand in the opinion of all men and which must be beneficial to the welfare of all mankind?

It is urgent that the Roman question should be settled, for it is not only in Italy that it disturbs public opinion; everywhere it produces the same moral disorder, because it touches upon what is most near to them—religious and political faith.

Each party substitutes its own exclusive sentiments in the place of the real principles of equity and justice. Thus one party, forgetting the recognized rights of a Power which has lasted for ten centuries, proclaims, without any consideration for so ancient an acknowledged institution, the fall of the Papacy; another party, without regard for the legitimate claims of the right of peoples, condemns without a scruple a portion of Italy to eternal stagnation and oppression. Thus one party disposes of a still existing Power as if it was defunct, and the other of a people that supplicates for life, as if it was dead.

However this may be, it is the duty of statesmen to study the means for reconciling two causes which the play of passion alone has rendered irreconcilable. Should the attempt fail, it would not be inglorious, and, under all circumstances, there is an advantage in frankly declaring the object in view.

That object is to come to a combination by which the Pope would adopt what is great in the ides of a people that aspires to become a nation; and, on the other hand, that that people should recognize what is salutary in a Power the influence of which extends over the whole universe.

On a *prima facie* view, considering the prejudices and hatreds, equally violent on either side, a favorable result seems to be despaired of. But if, after examining into the question, reason and common sense are appealed to, it is gratifying to believe that that divine light will finally penetrate into every mind, and show the supreme and vital interest which induces, which obliges the partisans of the two opposed causes to come to an understanding and to a reconciliation.

First of all, what is the interest of Italy? It is to put away from her every danger that threatens her, to diminish the enmity she has caused, to upset everything which opposes her legitimate ambition of reconstituting herself. To overcome so many obstacles they must be taken coolly.

Italy, as a new State, has against her all those who hold to the traditions of the past; as a State which has called revolution to her assistance, she inspires distrust to all men of order. They doubt her power to put down anarchical tendencies, and hesitate to believe that a society can firmly find a basis upon the very elements which have upset so many others. Finally, at her very gates she has a formidable enemy, whose armies and ill-will, easily understood, will, for a long time, be an imminent danger.

These antagonisms, already so serious in themselves, become doubly so supporting themselves upon the interests of the Catholic faith. The religious question adds considerably to the gravity of the situation and multiplies the adversaries of the new order of things established beyond the Alps. Not long ago the Absolutist party was the only one opposed to it. Now, the majority of the Catholic populations in Europe are hostile to it; and that hostility not only thwarts the benevolent intentions of the Governments attached by their faith to the Holy See, but stops the favorable intentions of the Protestant or schismatic Governments, who have to deal with a considerable fraction of their subjects. Thus, everywhere it is the religious idea that which cools the public feeling for Italy. Her reconciliation with the Pope would obviate many difficulties, and rally round her millions of adversaries.

On the other hand, the Holy See has an equal interest, if not a stronger one, in this reconciliation; for, if the Holy See has zealous supporters among all fervent Catholics, it has against it all the Liberals of Europe. In politics it is looked upon as the representative of the prejudices of the *ancien régime*, and in the eyes of Italy, as the enemy of her independence, the most devoted partisan of reaction. This is why the Pope is surrounded by the most violent adherents of fallen dynasties, and this company is not of a nature to procure for him the sympathy of the people who upset those dynasties. Nevertheless, this state of things does less harm to the Sovereign than it does to the Head of Religion. In Catholic countries, where new ideas have a great hold, men who are most sincerely attached to their faith feel troubled in their conscience and doubts enter their minds, not knowing how to reconcile their political convictions with religious principles which seem to condemn modern civilization. If this state of things, so pregnant with danger, should be prolonged, there would be a risk of political dissensions leading to lamentable dissensions in faith itself.

"It is therefore in the interest of the Holy See, as well as in that of religion, that the Pope and Italy should be reconciled; for it would be a reconciliation with modern ideas, it would keep 200,000,000 Catholics within the pale of the church, and give a new lustre to religion by showing faith supporting the progress of mankind.

But upon what basis can so desirable a work be found.

The Pope, brought to a reasonable view of the state of affairs, would understand the necessity of accepting everything which can bind him to Italy, and Italy, acceding to the counsels of a wise policy, would not refuse to admit the guarantees necessary for the independance of the Sovereign Pontiff, and for the free exercise of his power.

This double object might be attained by a combination which, maintaining the Pope master in his own domain, would remove the barriers which now separate his States from the rest of Italy.

To be master in his own domain, independence must be insured to him, and his rule freely accepted by his subjects. It must be hoped that it would be so—on the one hand, when the Italian Government would take the engagement toward France to recognize the States of the Church and the limitation line agreed upon; on the other hand, when the Government of the Holy See, returning to ancient traditions, would sanction the privileges of the municipalities and of the provinces in such guise that they would, so to say, govern themselves; for then the power of the Pope, soaring in a sphere elevated above the secondary interests of society, would be free from that responsibility which is always heavy, and which only a strong Government can stand.

The above general indications are not an *ultimatum* which I pretend to impose upon the two opponent parties, but the bases of a policy which I think I ought to endeavor to establish by our legitimate influence and by our disinterested advice.

Whereupon I pray God to have you in his good keeping.

NAPOLEON.

The *Moniteur* also publishes a letter from M. THOUVENEL to the Marquis DE LAVALETTE, dated the 30th of May, which in substance is as follows:

The words of the Emperor have never held out a hope to the Cabinet of Turin that Rome could become the capital of the Kingdom of Italy with the consent of France.

All the declarations of France announce a firm determination to maintain the Pope in the possession of his present territory. The only possible arrangement would be the maintenance of the territorial *status quo*. Italy would have to renounce her pretensions to Rome, and engage with France to respect the Papal territory and assume the greater portion, if not the whole, of the Roman debt.

You will communicate to Cardinal ANTONELLI this project of conciliation, in which there is nothing of a compromising character. At the same time you will give him to understand that if the theory of immobility continues to be put forward, the Emperor's Government, although as much as possible protecting the interests of the Holy See, would be compelled to quit a situation the prolongation of which beyond a certain time would falsify its policy, and throw the public mind into the greatest disorder."

The *Moniteur* also publishes the reply of the Marquis DE LAVALETTE, it is dated the 24th of June. It states that he had communicated the project of conciliation to Cardinal ANTONELLI, with whom he discussed it in four successive interviews. He found the Cardinal opposed to all idea of a transaction, and His Eminence at length stated that the project could not be received.

The London *Times*, on the above, says:

"The Court of Rome, and the French papers, and, we must add ourselves to the list, certainly have no belief that this elaborate proof by the Emperor that he ought to leave Rome, is intended to intimate to the world that he has the slightest present intention of so doing."

Garibaldi at Varignano.

Mr P. A. TAYLOR, M. P., in a private letter to the Garibaldi Committee, says

SPEZZIA, Sept. 20, 1862.

We have been to take leave of the General, and return to-morrow to Genoa. He seems in a satisfactory condition. * * He sleeps well, which is a great thing. He does not eat a great deal, but he seems always to have been a small eater. * * I thought him looking better. He had been told —— was with me, and we went together to bid him good-bye. He said to me, *Je suis bien reconnaissant*, and bade me say so for him to his English friends. * * Mr. PARRATORE leaves with us to-morrow. We all feel greatly relieved at sight of his present condition. There are plenty of people coming or wanting to offer him help of every kind—all of which is pleasant to see. One lady comes from Naples; several from Milan, &c.; others write from England, saying, "How shall we send our presents?" and so forth. Both of his sons are with him—MENOTTI, of course, a prisoner; but his wound was quite slight.

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, in a letter dated Spezzio, Sept. 21, says:

"A curious instance of GARIBALDI's stoical bearing of bodily pain was given when ZANNETTI first probed the wound. The surgeon knew that the agony must be intense, but the patient did not move a muscle. 'Does it not hurt you, General?' asked ZANNETTI. 'Intensely,' replied GARIBALDI, almost smiling, and the operator was forced to ask him to show by some expression of his face where the severest pain really was. Generally, he lies perfectly tranquil, speaking but little. One of his most constant attendants—who, indeed, ran some risk of imprisonment in order to be with his chief—is Major VECCHI, a distinguished volunteer at the siege of Rome, and one of the "thousand" of Marsala. His love for GARIBALDI is such as will be with difficulty understood in England. When Major VECCHI reached the *Varignano*, and saw his beloved chief lying, apparently desperately wounded, on a wretched, uncomfortable mattress, his rage overflowed, and—I use his own words—he poured out a torrent of abuse on RATTAZZI, his colleagues, and others of higher rank; but GARIBALDI stopped him at once, and expressed a wish that no complaint against anyone should be uttered on account of what had happened to himself. 'He is a saint,' said the Major, 'and I fell on his neck and wept.' 'I have loved women,' added this quiet, middle-aged soldier, 'but never as I love this man.'

From his prison in the Varignano GARIBALDI still sways the empire of Italian hearts. I fear the sad story of his desire to perish by his own hand on the hill of Aspromonte rather than be taken prisoner is true, and this is why I have come to the melancholy conclusion. In telling the following story, worthy of the Ages of Tacitus or the vivid records of Plutarch. I must inform your readers that I, 'nothing extenuate,' nor do I add one syllable to the words which, a few hours since, fell from the lips of the soldier to whom GARIBALDI had revealed the secrets of his heart. It was evening, and the wounded General, after a day of great pain, had sunk, exhausted and weary, into a kind of slumber. One attendant alone was in the room—a tried and faithful friend, who had followed the fortunes of GARIBALDI from the walls of Rome to the banks of the Volturno. After a silence of some time, the General suddenly raised himself, and beckoned to the watching aide-de-camp, '*Mio caro*,' said he, 'I have never yet asked one favor of the King. I think I will now do so." The Aid-de-Camp approached, expecting an order to write out some request. GARIBALDI continued in the sad solemn tones which are habitual to him when speaking earnestly: "I will beg to be shot! Living I am an impediment to Italy, a terror to the man who rules over the French, and a clog on the progress of Italian unity. Were I dead, NAPOLEON might leave Rome without injury to his self-esteem Italy might then be one, and by my death I shall have completed the labor of my life." I leave your readers to imagine the effect that this declaration, made in the most simple manner, had on the solitary listener. Only once except on this occasion, has the General alluded to the late affair. In America he was once fearfully wounded by a rifle ball, which struck him on the neck, passed completely round, and was extracted, with dreadful torment, by a sailor, with a common knife. When they were probing the ankle for the second time, the only sign of pain given by the patient was his holding the bed-clothes between his teeth. Turning to one of his friends, he said, "You know how I wish to serve my country, and they shoot me down. It is the thought of that, and not the pain, that makes me bite my clothes. When they cut the ball from my neck in America, I repeated verses to them all the time. You see even the most patient and stoical of men feels the 'serpent's tooth' of ineratitude. He is now calm, and apparently contented; which, however, I cannot say of his attendants and friends. Their great complaint is that the King has never expressed his sympathy in any way. 'Not as a King,' said Maj. VECCHI, to me, 'but as a courteous enemy, if not as a fellow-soldier, His Majesty might have addressed a few words of good feeling toward one who has done so much for him.' We, who know better how little constitutional monarchs are free agents, can imagine "ministerial reasons" for this; but I must say that I think some notice might have been taken of the wounded patriot, and am sure that the neglect has lost VICTOR EMANUEL some more of that popularity which RATTAZZI has already contrived to shake somewhat roughly.

And now a word concerning MAZZINI. Determined to discover how GARIBALDI—who actually was crying '*Viva il Re*' when the soldiers of that King shot him—felt toward MAZZINI and his theories, I asked the question of one well qualified to answer it. 'The General has now no sympathy with MAZZINI,' was the reply; and my informant went on to state that he and all his friends had long discovered the selfishness of MAZZINI's views, as well as their utter impracticability."

Gavazzi Riots in Trutee.

TRALEE, Friday, Sept. 26.

A riot took place in this town last night, on the occasion of a lecture being delivered by GAVAZZI, on GARIBALDI and the present political state of Italy. The lecturer made some remarks on the Pope's Irish Brigade, which roused the passions of some of the Roman Catholics who were present in the lecture hall. The police, assisted by civilians, proceeded to eject the disturbers, during which time the greatest commotion ensued—eggs were smashed on the walls of the lecture-room. The police having succeeded in ejecting the principal rioters, GAVAZZI proceeded with his discourse. At the close of the lecture an immense mob attacked the hotel in which the lecture was delivered, breaking almost every pane of glass in the windows, and otherwise damaging the premises. The audience were afraid to venture out, as stones were flying in all directions. The police from some of the country districts were immediately summoned, as also the militia; but the combined force was unable to disperse the mob, and merely sufficed to keep them from entering the hotel. At a late hour this morning the besieged audience in the hotel were enabled to leave; several persons were struck with stones, but no material injuries inflicted. Disturbances have taken place to-day, and it is feared to-night will not pass over without a renewal of last night's disorders.

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were inanimate, and Consols, on the 26th, were fractionally lower, closing at 93⅜@⅝.

The demand for money was slight, but there was rather more inquiry on the 26th. Supply abundant.

The Bank returns show a decrease in the bullion of £199,011; but although the amount of bullion held had fallen off very considerably since the reduction in the Bank minimum, there was no apprehension of any immediate advance in the Bank rates, owing to the stagnation in the demand for discounts.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1¼d. Dollars nominal. Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 27—A. M.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The demand throughout the week has continued on a most limited scale, and prices have been somewhat irregular, both buyers and sellers waiting anxiously further advices from America. The nearest quotations that can be given show a decline of about 1d. ₱ lb. In American, Brazil and Egyptian, and in Surats about ⅛d. @ ¼d. ₱ lb. The sales of the week only foot up 10,210 bales, including 2,230 to speculators and 1,750 to exporters. Yesterday (Friday) under the influence of McCLELLAN's victory at Hagerstown there was more tone and some recovery in prices, holders readily obtaining ⅛d. more for Surats and ½d. for American. The recovery would probably have been greater but for numerous arrivals of Cotton ships from Bombay. The sales of the day were estimated at about 4,000 bales. The official quotations are:

Fair Orleans	29d.	Middling Orleans	25¾d.
Fair Mobile	28d.	Middling Mobile	25d.
Fair Uplands	27d.	Middling Uplands	24⅝d.

Stock on hand 84,000 bales, including 17,040 American. At sea, from India, 300,750 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—The advices by the *City of New-York* rendered holders much firmer than they were at the beginning of the week, and also caused more inquiry among buyers.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report Flour quiet, but steady, at Tuesday's rates, 22s. 6d. @ 28s. ₱ bbl. Wheat in moderate demand at about former rates, but Western White difficult to sell and rather irregular in price; Red Western, 9s. @ 10s. 2d., White Western, 10s. 9d. @ 11s.; White Southern, 11s. 3d. @ 12s. ₱ cental. Corn, in perfect condition, scarce, and Prime Mixed a shade dearer—selling at 29s. 3d. @ 29s. 6d. White slow, at 30s. @ 31s. 6d. ₱ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Beef dull, and generally 2s. 6d. ₱ tce. lower. Pork neglected. Bacon in fair demand, but freely offered at late rates. Cheese rather easier. Lard in less demand, prices large from 42s. @ 44s. 6d. Tallow firmer for best qualities, but dull and easier for inferior. North American, 46s. @ 48s.

PRODUCE.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Ashes quiet; Pots, 33s., Pearls, 32s. 6d. @ 33s. Resin and Spirits of Turpentine in the interest retail request, and prices nominally unchanged. Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee quiet, but full prices maintained. Rice in limited request, Carolina, 35s. @ 43s. Bark—Philadelphia, 9s. 9d. to arrive; Baltimore, 7s. @ 7s. 9d. Linseed firm. Linseed Oil rather dearer; 43s. 3d. @ 43s. 9d. Cod Oil inactive; Whale sells at £42 ₱ ton; Petroleum active for Crude at £15 @ £16 10s. Hemp very dull. Jute irregular at about £5 @ £7 below the highest point.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report BREADSTUFFS quiet. White American Wheat, 55s. @ 57s. Red, 49s. @ 51s. Flour, 25s. @ 28s. Iron firm. Bars and rails £5 10s. @ £5 15s. Scotch pig, 57s. 6d. SUGAR quiet and firm. TEA quiet. Congou 1s. 1d. COFFEE in good demand. RICE unchanged. JUTE dull and irregular. HEMP quiet. St. Petersburg £39. LINSEED CAKES inactive. New-York barrels £11 @ £11 5s. Boston, in bags, £10 10s. @ £10 15s. LINSEED OIL firm—43s. @ 43s. 3d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, nominally 130s. RESIN—Spirits at 25s. 6d. FISH OILS firm. SPERM quiet. £55. COD £45. TALLOW unchanged. Y. C. oil 46s.; new 48s. 6d. TEA—The price of English is advanced 4s. ₱ cwt. Messrs. GROVES & TODD report BACON rather lower in order to effect sales. CURRANTS 2s. lower or under large arrivals. HAY and PORK—Nothing doing. ASHES unchanged. PETROLEUM rather dearer.

GLASGOW MARKET.

Messrs. JOHN MCCABE & Co. report: Mere disposition to buy BREADSTUFFS at the recent decline. Extra State Flour 24s. @ 25s.; CORN, 17s. 3d. for mixed; Milwaukee Wheat 23s. @ 23s. 3d. ₱ 240 lbs.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report but little doing and quotations rather nominal. United States Sixes, 69 @ 70; Fives, 66 @ 68.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND RAILWAYS.

Railways.	Closing Prices	Business done. Money.	Accounts
Maryland 6 ₱ cent	69 @ 71		
United States 6 ₱ cent., 1874	66 @ 68		
Virginia State 6 ₱ cent	49 @ 50	50 @ 49	
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880, 7 ₱ cent	66 @ 68		
Erie [shares, $100 (all paid)	30¾ @ 31⅛	31 @ 30¾	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. Pref.	53 @ 55		
Do. Assessment Scrip	1⅝ @ 2⅛		
Do. 7 ₱ ct., 1st Mtg., lease	85 @ 90		
Do. 7 ₱ ct., 2d Mtg., 1859	78 @ 83		
Do. 7 ₱ ct., 2d Mtg., 1883	76 @ 78	76⅝	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 4th Mtg.	68 @ 70 x. c.		
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 5th Mtg.	69 @ 71		
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ ct., 1875	72 @ 74		
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1875	73 @ 75 x. c.		
Do. $100 shares, $50 paid	19½ @ 48⅝ div.		
Do. $100 shares, all paid	49 @ 50		
Mich. Cen., 7 ₱ ct., 1878	82 @ 84		
Do. (sink. fund.) 1st m., 82	83 @ 85x. c.		
Mich. S. & N. Ind. 7 ₱ ct., (sink. fund,) 1885	77 @ 80		
Do. $100 shares	16 @ 20		
N. Y. Central 6 ₱ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	80 @ 82		
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1864	80 @ 82		
Do. 7 ₱ cent. (sinking fund,) 1876	83 @ 85		
Do. do con. bonds, 1876	83 @ 85		
Do. $100 shares	71 @ 73	1⅞	
Panama R. R., 1st M., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	102 @ 104		
Do. 2d M., 7 ₱ cent., '72	99 @ 101		
Penn. Railroad Bonds—			
1st M., con. 6 ₱ cent	81 @ 83	82	
Do., 2d M., con. 6 ₱ ct.	85 @ 87	85 5⅛	
Do. $50 shares	37 @ 39	38	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shares	18 @ 22		

LATEST NEWS BY THE PERSIA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Sept. 27.

Steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived this afternoon.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* of to-day, throws doubt on the truth of the Federal victory at Hagerstown. It says that a dispatch was received at Paris to the effect that Gen. McCLELLAN, after the battle, retired upon Washington.

The *Daily News* says that McCLELLAN's troops have proved to be like British soldiers—not knowing when they are beaten; and states that Gen. McCLELLAN has shown enterprise and good generalship, and his men great valor.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 3,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market was upward and a trifling advance is noted on all qualities of American.

BREADSTUFFS—the market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market rules heavy.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

CONSOLS closed at 93⅛ @ 93⅜ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Erie Railroad 30½ @ 31½; Illinois Central Railroad 49⅛ @ 48¾ discount.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMICIDE OF PETER C. REAL

TRIAL OF MRS. MARY REAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Barnard.

SECOND DAY.

The trial of this case was continued yesterday, as per adjournment. The throng of spectators in attendance at the opening of the Court was not so large as on the previous day, though the number of ladies present was largely increased—most of them probably having been summoned as witnesses. Mrs. REAL preserved the same unbroken reserve which characterized her appearance on the first day.

Before resuming the examination of witnesses, the District-Attorney said he desired to call the attention of the Court to a garbled digest of what purported to be an opinion of his Honor (given in another case) which appeared in the *Evening Express* of the previous evening and in the *Tribune* of that morning. The opinion, as printed, did gross injustice to the judicial acquirements of his Honor, as well as to the legal acumen of the District-Attorney, and he wished to state that the opinion was on file in the Clerk's office, and if it was worth printing at all it was worth printing in full, or at least was worth a careful examination, from which alone a fair digest could be given.

Judge BARNARD said that he thought the District-Attorney had known him long enough in this City to be aware that with some people and some newspapers there was nothing that he could say or do that would not be misrepresented, either in the facts or in the motives, and for one he had ceased to read those newspapers, or to know or care what they said about him.

The District-Attorney explained that he did not wish to be understood as saying or intimating that the papers mentioned contained any attack on his Honor, or that there was any intentional misrepresentation of the opinion alluded to, but that through carelessness, the person who undertook to give its purport had failed to examine it thoroughly, and had entirely mistaken its drift, and, therefore, unintentionally, no doubt, had done great injustice to the Court, as well as to the prosecuting attorney. Judge BARNARD replied that he had mistaken the meaning of the District-Attorney's remarks, but he saw no reason to recall his own, for, if that did not apply in this case, they would in some other.

After this interesting prelude, the trial of the case proceeded.

John Bliss, sworn—Am clerk with Onion & Wheelock, No. 356 Broadway; was in their employ in June last; on the 13th of that month Mrs. Real came into the store about one o'clock P. M., and asked for a small pistol; I showed her several, and she selected one that she liked, but it was too dear, as she said she only had $5 with her; she left the store, and about 3 o'clock came back again, and said she would take the pistol, she requested me to load it, which I did, and, at her request, instructed her how to use it; she then left the store; when she first came she asked for a showy pistol, and I showed her a plated one; as I handed it to her she said she wanted it to lay on her toilet table, she was then dressed in a gray traveling suit; can't say whether she had a veil or not; if she did it was not over her face, when she was looking at the pistols she said she was an actress, and needed a pistol to protect her jewelry when traveling; she spoke of Maggie Mitchell having bought a pistol there; she had been gone from the store an hour and a half or two hours when she came back the second time; she did not give her name; when she asked me to load the pistol I asked if with powder and ball, and she said yes; after trying the pistol, she said it went too hard, and asked me to set the trigger easier, after loading the pistol I handed it to her, cautioning her against an accidental explosion; [pistol shown to witness, who explains the manner in which he set the trigger.]

Cross-examined—Don't know that I ever loaded a pistol with ball before for a lady, she said she wished to see it on the stage. If a person were to pull the pistol while another held it, in his or her hand with a finger on the trigger, it would be likely to go off.

Dennis Mahan, Sworn—Am employed at W. J. Sears & Brother's, No. 300 Broadway; was employed, in June last at Onion & Wheelock's, as porter, saw the prisoner there on the 13th; after she bought the pistol she left the bullet-mould and I went after her and handed it to her in the street; she was walking towards Taylor's Saloon, she made no reply, except to thank me, when I handed her the ball-mould.

Jas. Thos. Robinson, sworn—Am practicing physician in this City; made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Peter C. Real about an hour after his death, at No. 256 Broadway; found a gun-shot wound between the first and second ribs on the left side; the ball passed through the left lung, and lodged between the fifth and sixth ribs, near the spinal column; extracted the ball, and found it fitted the pistol now in Court; the ball passed in a straight line in a downward direction, until it lodged between the fifth and sixth ribs, near the back bone.

Cross-examined—In my opinion the deceased was either on his knees or getting up from the floor when he was shot; the wound could have been inflicted while a person was struggling to gain possession of the pistol; the ball went through the left pulmonary artery, about two inches from the left side of the heart; the cause of death was hemorrhage from the pulmonary artery.

To the Court—If he was in a standing position when the wound was received, the person discharging the pistol must have been about ten feet high.

To a Juror—It might have been given when he was on a stairs below the person who shot the pistol.

Mary Van Name, sworn—I reside at No. 350 West Twenty-fourth-street. In this City, on the 13th of June last I met Mr. Real at the Newark depot; I arrived in New-York on this side of the Jersey ferry, at half-past nine o'clock A. M., while we were coming off the boat, a lady approached us and put her hand on my shoulder and said: "What does this mean, I am this man's wife," whereupon I immediately left them; I never had seen the lady before; I did not make any reply to the lady when she made the remark; the whole affair occupied about two minutes.

Cross examined—I had known Mr. Real before this occurred; had known him four years; I introduced him at the Newark depot to a lady named Miss Miller, who was with me; I knew him as a single man, and treated him as such; I occasionally met him on Broadway; perhaps once in four or five weeks; had never been to his store; met him accidentally; never had spoken to him, after I was introduced to him at a party, until that morning; had merely bowed to him on the street; he was carrying an album belonging to my lady friend when Mrs. Real met him; my lady friend stopped at Newark; when Mrs. Real touched me on the shoulder she seemed to me to be indignant but not excited; I wrote a letter to the *Herald* about the affair; when Mrs. Real said she was "this man's wife" he did not deny it; he handed the album to me, and turned round and spoke to Mrs. Real, and I left; [letter shown to witness] I received that letter about 5 o'clock on the day of Mr. Real's death; I do not know how Mr. Real obtained my address; I never told him, nor did I know his address; I had only met him once before to speak to him, and this was at a party at a friend's house; I did not answer the letter; I don't think I spoke to Mrs. Real at all when she touched me on the shoulder; I merely said, "Good morning" to Mr. Real, and left; I am sure that he did not say to me that "She was insane, and had one of her turns that morning;" he did not say anything to me at all; I first heard of the shooting the next evening after it occurred.

Redirect Examination—Don't know whether Mr. Real was a business acquaintance of my father; he asked me to let him carry the album; I was taking it to New-York for my friend.

James L. Homer, sworn—In June last my place of business was No. 266 Broadway, Mrs. Real came into my store between 1 and 1½ o'clock P. M.; [the testimony of this witness was merely confirmatory of that given by Mr. Bliss, with regard to the purchase by Mrs. Real of the pistol.] she told witness she was an actress, and wanted the pistol for that purpose; that she was playing, or about to play at Maggie Mitchell's (Laura Keene's) theatre.

Nothing important was elicited on the cross-examination.

John S. McChesney, sworn—Was clerk at Messrs. Sykes and Brother's in June last, recollect a lady came into the store on the day or day before the homicide, and asked to look at some pistols; showed her two or three, but the prices were too high; she wanted one worth about five dollars, and I told her I had none at that price which would suit her; she then left; was only there about five minutes.

Cross examined—Don't think I ever loaded a pistol with powder and ball for a lady at my store.

Edwin S. Harris, sworn: Was in employ of "Cooper & Pond," near Cortlandt-street, in June last; on day of homicide, or the day before, about one or two o'clock, a lady came into the store and asked for a pistol; I showed her some, but the prices were too high, and she complained of their being too heavy and too hard on the trigger; she left without making a purchase.

Cross-examined—She did not remain in the store over five minutes; did not say what she wanted the pistol for.

Michael Real, sworn: Am a brother of Peter C. Real, the deceased; my brother was about five feet six inches in height; I was at No. 256 Broadway when my brother was shot; I was sitting in the office when the prisoner came in; my brother was asleep on the lounge, and after he was woke up, he went out and talked with prisoner a few minutes, and then went out of the store; I soon after heard a report of a pistol, and on going out, saw my brother with his left hand on the right arm of the prisoner, apparently trying to get the pistol away from her; I took the pistol out of the prisoner's hand, and helped my brother into the store; I asked him if he was hurt, and he said "Yes;" after he was laid on the lounge, I went after a doctor, and before I got back, he breathed his last; I was gone eight or ten minutes. [Witness here described the way in which he got the pistol out of the hands of Mrs. Real, which required a strong effort, during which the pistol was broken.] My brother had pushed her back into the store before I took the pistol from her.

Cross-examined—I have known Mrs. Real for six or seven years; had not seen her later than two years before the affair occurred; after the shot was fired, and when I saw my brother, he had hold of the barrel of the pistol; after I took hold of it, he relaxed his hold; the prisoner said nothing to me when I took the pistol away.

To a Juror—My brother was a single man; I never knew of his being married; my brother lived at No. 16 Third-street; had lived there two years.

To the Court—I knew that he had been visiting the prisoner for five or six years.

To Mr. James—Could not say that he had slept at No. 16 Third-street any night for a month previous to the occurrence.

Policeman Andrew McPhail, sworn: Belong to Broadway squad of patrolmen; was called in after the shooting at No. 256 Broadway, when I went into the room Mrs. Real was pointed out to me as the person who had committed the murder; I stepped up to her, when she said, "I done it, I done it," and made some remark, which I don't recollect, about her having suffered for a long time; I was about to take her away, when she said, "Wait; let me see him

Constitution and its laws, and to all its duly constituted authorities, they have felt that there yet rested upon this Convention the most solemn obligation to abstain from entering upon any narrower questions, which peculiarly belong to the domain of social politics. Our Blessed Lord, in declaring that His kingdom was not of this world, and in directing us to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, has clearly taught us that, whether as ministers or as legislators and councilors of His church, we are to refrain from those matters which He has not committed to our care. There is doubtless a difference in the minds of many in clearly discerning the precise boundary line between the subjects which come within our jurisdiction and proper sphere of duty as Christian ministers and ecclesiastical councilors, and such as belong exclusively to secular politics. But the Committee can hardly doubt that there will be a general concurrence in the opinion that, in this most critical period in the history of our Church and of our country, when words are things, and when rash utterances at one end of the Union may cooperate with rash acts at the other in extinguishing the best hopes which remain to us, it is wise for such a body as this to err on the safe side, if we must err at all, and to keep ourselves closely within the limits which the canons of our Church have hitherto so uniformly observed.

In accordance with these general views, the undersigned recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of this stated Triennial Convention, that assembling, as we have been called to do, at a period of great national peril and deplorable civil convulsion, it is meet and proper that we should have called to mind distinctly and publicly, that the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States hath ever held and taught, in the language of one of its articles of religion, that "it is the duty of all men who are professors of the Gospel to pay respectful obedience to the civil authority, regularly and legitimately constituted," and hath accordingly incorporated into its Liturgy "a Prayer for the President of the United States and all in civil authority," and "a Prayer for the Congress of the United States, to be used during their session;" and hath bound all orders of its ministry to the faithful and constant observance, in letter and in spirit, of these and all other parts of its prescribed ritual.

Resolved, That we cannot be wholly blind to the course which has been pursued, in their ecclesiastical as well as in their civil relations, since this Convention last met in perfect harmony and love, by great numbers of the ministers and members of this Church, within certain States of our Union, which have arrayed themselves in open and armed resistance to the regularly constituted Government of our country; and that, while, in a spirit of Christian forbearance, we refrain from employing toward them any terms of condemnation or reproach, and would rather bow in humiliation before our common Father in Heaven for the sins which have brought His judgment on our land, we yet feel bound to declare our solemn sense of the deep and grievous wrong which they will have inflicted on the great Christian communion which this Convention represents, as well as on the country within which it has been so happily and harmoniously established, should they persevere in striving to rend asunder those civil and religious bonds which have so long held us together in peace, unity and concord.

Resolved, That while, as individuals and as citizens, we acknowledge our whole duty in sustaining and defending our country in the great struggle in which it is engaged, we are only at liberty, as deputies to this Council of a Church which hath ever renounced all political association and action, to pledge to the National Government—as we now do—the earnest and devout prayers of us all, that its efforts may be so guided by wisdom and replenished with strength, that they may be crowned with speedy and complete success, to the glory of God and the restoration of our beloved Union.

Resolved, That if, in the judgment of the Bishops, any other forms of occasional prayer than those already set forth, shall be deemed desirable and appropriate—whether for our Convention, our Church, or Country, or our rulers or our defenders, or for the sick and wounded and dying of our army and navy and volunteers,—we shall gladly receive them and fervently use them.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing Report and Resolutions be transmitted to the House of Bishops, in evidence of the views and feelings of this body, in reference to the afflicting condition of our Church and our country.

New-York, Oct. 9, 1862.

WM. COOPER MEAD,
ED. Y. HIGBEE,
W. D. WILSON,
SILAS TOTTEN,
S. C. THRALL,
ROBT. C. WINTHROP,
WASHINGTON HUNT,
JOHN Y. CONYNGHAM,
CHARLES B. GODDARD.

Judge CHAMBERS moved the postponement of the debate on the above until all members of the House could be furnished with a printed copy of the same. Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN desired a more explicit condemnation of the rebellion and proposed an amendment to that effect. Hon. R. C. WINTHROP eloquently favored the adoption of the report. After some desultory debate, Judge CHAMBERS' motion to postpone was passed and similar resolutions to print the resolutions of Mr. RUDDLE on the action of the Southern Church, and those of Rev. Dr. VINTON in reference to the uncanonical consecration of a Bishop.

The House having then accepted an invitation extended to it jointly with the House of Bishops, to visit the Deaf and Dumb Asylum on Tuesday next, and returning thanks to the Historical Society for the proffered free use of their rooms, adjourned until 9 this morning.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS FEMALE THIEF.—Detective FARLEY, of this City, and Officer FROST, of Brooklyn, yesterday arrested a woman named ELLEN WAGNER, upon the charge of robbing the house of Mr. WELLS, No. 115 West Fifteenth-street, of jewelry and silver plate to the amount of several hundreds of dollars. The Police authorities allege that the prisoner is, and has been for the last six years, one of the most shrewd and successful domestic thieves who have ever attempted to ply their trade in this City; and, although only about 21 years of age, she is already far advanced in crime, if all the accounts given by the authorities be true. Her general plan has been to obtain situations as nurse, chamber maid, &c., by means of advertising. She always had a large number of certificates of character from the first families in the City, and in this way she could generally secure situations whenever she desired them. Her plan was to stay in a place long enough to learn where the jewelry, plate, &c., were kept, and then, after taking all she could conveniently carry away, she would be found missing some morning when the family came down to breakfast. The Police have been upon her track for the last eighteen months, but not until yesterday were they able to effect her arrest. When she was taken into custody she had just robbed the wife of Lieut.-Col. DAVIS, in Bleecker-street, of $700 worth of jewelry. Col. DAVIS is at present with the Union army, and his lady was under the necessity of appearing at the Police Station yesterday for the purpose of making a complaint against the offender. ELLEN is a woman of good address and quite intelligent; she has consequently been admitted into some of our first families as a companion and an equal. All parties who have suffered through her operations are requested to call at Police Headquarters to-day, and take a look at the prisoner.

CATHOLIC SERVICES FOR DECEASED UNION SOLDIERS.—The solemn service known in the Catholic Church as "Mass for the Dead," was performed in St. Peter's and St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Second-street, Williamsburgh, yesterday morning, for the repose of the souls of the deceased soldiers of the Union army, who have met their deaths in upholding the honor of the country since the breaking out of the present wicked rebellion. On Sunday last, the pious and patriotic pastor of that church Rev. S. MALONE, announced his intention of holding similar services every month during the continuance of the war. A large number of the young men of this congregation volunteered in the Union ranks when the rebellion first broke out, and others have been daily swelling the ranks under the last call of the President.

THE HOMICIDE AT THE OLD BOWERY THEATRE.—GEORGE A. DOHERTY, the soldier who was stabbed on Tuesday evening at the Old Bowery Theatre, died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital. Coroner NAUMANN will hold an inquest at the latter place to-day at 1 o'clock.

WAR MEETING.—There will be a meeting in behalf of the "Ironsides" Regiment, at Cooper Institute, this evening. Major-Gen. Lewis M. CLAY, Prof. HITCHCOCK, and Wm. CURTIS NOYES will make addresses. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

CITY GOVERNMENT

[OFFICIAL]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—

TUESDAY, October 9, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, in the Old City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Hogan, Healy, Jones, Riley, Lewis, Ross, Snyder.

Communication from the Comptroller was read.

On motion of Councilman Lewis, the Common Council was called to order by the Chair.

Which was carried.

A quorum not showing up to the names as called,

The Board adjourned to meet at the usual hour of meeting on Thursday next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SMITH, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 256, 258, 300, 313, 344, 350, 352, 354, 355, 359, 360, 311, 4[illegible] 426, 428, 426, 432, 433, 435, 437, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—*Part II.*—Nos. 3[illegible] Tuesday, 2nd Inst.—Nos. 3[illegible]

The Slave-Trade Trial—Prisoner's Counsel Fails to Appear.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—OCT. 9.

Before Judge SHIPMAN.

The United States vs. Samuel B. Hodges.—This case, as will be recollected, stood over from yesterday till this morning, on the statement of Mr. McKEON, the prisoner's counsel, that he could not then try the cause, and his application for a postponement till next week, and on the Court declining to allow so long a delay, Mr. McKEON gave notice to the District Attorney, that if he tried the case to-day it must be on his own responsibility. Accordingly, when the case was called this morning, Mr. M. KEON did not appear, and Mr. PLUMB informed the Court that he was without counsel. Of course the trial could not proceed, but Judge SHIPMAN directed the prisoner to be remanded to the Marshal's P. M., when he would determine about assigning counsel for him. At that time the prisoner was brought up, and Judge SHIPMAN, after stating the position of the case, inquired of Mr. Joachims-en and Mr. James Smith, who were present, what were their engagements, as the Court was compelled to assign counsel to defend the prisoner, unless some one should volunteer. Both counsel declined to volunteer under the circumstances of the case, but stated that of course, if the Court assigned them, they were ready to do their best in the matter.

Judge SHIPMAN said he should not think of pressing any counsel into so important a trial without time for preparation, but the case must be tried, and could not be tried without counsel. He should reserve any remarks he might deem it his duty to make as to the actions of the former counsel until another occasion, but the Court, in the position of the case, was compelled to assign counsel, unless some one would volunteer. He requested the gentlemen to be in Court to-morrow morning at 11, when he would make an order in the matter, but would not order any counsel to proceed in the cause before Tuesday.

Motion for Alimony—Legality of Marriage Called in Question.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Marian Kerr vs. Henry S. Kerr.—The defendant is a member of the legal profession, and the plaintiff claims to be his lawfully wedded wife. The defendant thinks differently. Mrs. Kerr, however, contrary to Mr. Kerr's wishes, brings an action for a partial divorce, on the grounds of inhuman and cruel treatment, and now moves at Chambers for an allowance, *pendente lite*, and a counsel fee. It appears from the complaint that the parties were married on the 12th day of February, 1860, at No. 121 Bleecker-street; that they went to board at a highly respectable house in Twenty-seventh-street, where they continued to live for two years; but preferring another name to Kerr, the defendant and wife adopted James, and were known generally as Mr. and Mrs. James. During their residence in Twenty-seventh-street Mrs. Kerr gave birth to a child, which the fond mother named for its father. In 1861 the mother concludes that her husband, Mr. Kerr, abandoned her, taking the child with him. On his part, Mr. Kerr says, in his answer, that Mrs. Kerr was at the time of the alleged marriage already the wife of her deceased sister's husband, having married him in Wales, that the plaintiff is not, therefore, his lawful wife, and has no right to the name of Kerr. His understood that the plaintiff does not deny such previous marriage, but claims that it was illegal and void by the law of Wales, and therefore no marriage in law. Counsel also produced the wedding-ring given plaintiff by Mr. Kerr and read affidavits to the effect that defendant had recognized her as his wife; that the marriage certificate was in the defendant's possession, and the usual affidavits on a motion for alimony *pendente lite*. After argument of counsel, the Court took the papers and reserved decision.

C. M. Northrop for motion; Charles Spencer opposed.

Hallett Forgery Case—Motion to Quash the Indictment Granted.

SUPREME COURT—OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Barnard.

Samuel Hallett vs. The People.—This motion to quash the indictment of Hallett for forgery and false pretences, was mentioned in the TIMES of Tuesday. Justice BARNARD has now rendered his decision upon the motion, which, owing to a misapprehension of its extent by some of the papers, we print in full:

The defendant was indicted under that section of our statute which provides that "every person * * * who shall forge, &c., an instrument being, or purporting to be, the act of another," &c.

It was conceded, on the argument of the motion to quash, that the word "another" meant another person, and not a State or Corporation.

But it was urged that it was obviated by the revisers' insertion of a clause defining the word "person," and declaring it, when used in certain connections, to include this State, foreign States and Governments, and all public and private Corporations.

In my judgment, that section applies solely to cases where the word "person" is used to designate a party whose property may be the subject of an offence, and does not reach this section, which relates to the act, and not to the property of a person.

The Legislature of our State have, by express statutes, providing for instruments executed by this State or its officers, and by public and private corporations, embracing all kinds of instruments, and all manner of persons.

If, then, the acts of this State, and public and private corporations were included in the sections 33 and 40, why did the Legislature pass the subsequent statute?

If my construction of the act be correct, then the class of writings mentioned in the statutes, the false making of which is disclosed in the forgery, does not include the instruments set forth in the indictments, and in respect to which the offence is alleged, and a criminal complaint cannot be predicated upon them.

These indentures, then, fail to show that the defendant has been guilty of the crime with which he has been charged.

Entertaining these views, the motion to quash the indictment is granted, and the Clerk of this Court will enter an order to that effect.

John E. Burrell for the motion; A. Oakey Hall opposed.

Reduction of Bail.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Before Judge BETTS.

Otis Kimball et al. vs. The Steamer Dispatch.—In this case, which was brought to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract, for towing the steamer *Kamak* from Nassau to New-York, the damages were laid at $30,000, and the vessel was held in rem bail or security to that amount. The claimants made application to reduce the amount of the security, and the Court reduced it to $15,000, with leave, however, to the libellants to move to increase it within thirty days.

For the motion, Mr. Benedict and Mr. Whitehead; in opposition, Mr. Hawkins.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

McCarthy vs. McMartin et al.—*Dunham vs. Darlington et. al.*—*Belmont vs. Ferris et al.*—*Humphrey vs. Humphrey.*—Motions granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Chase vs. Minor.—Motion granted.

Mackiewitz vs. Thomas.—Motion denied, with $7 costs, to abide event.

Manning, Receiver, vs. Julien et al.—See memorandum indorsed on papers.

In re Application of Emberson to be discharged from His Debts, &c.—Application must be denied, and proceedings filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York. (Papers with the Clerk at Chambers.)

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 9, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 62, Reg.	104½	17 N. Y. Central R	104⅝
$5,000 U. S. 6s, 81, Coup.	104½	200 do	104⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s, 81, O. W.	103	100 do	104⅝
Loans, yearly	101⅝	100 Erie Railway	57½
12,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Coup.	93	100 do	57⅝
15,000 do	92⅞	50 do	57⅝
$100 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct.		100 do	57⅝
Notes	Small	165⅝	50 do	57⅝
21,000 do	165⅞	50 do	57⅝
3,000 do	165	2-0 do	57⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cr.	99⅝	100 do	57⅝
1,000 do	99¾	50 do	57⅝
5,000 U. S. Dem. Notes	121	100 do	57⅝
1,000 Ind. & Miss. Loan	101	100 do	57⅝
1,000 do	101	100 do	57⅝
1,000 do	65	100 do	57⅝
1,000 do	65	100 do	57⅝
1,000 do	65	100 do	57⅝
1,000 do	65	50 do	57⅝
1,000 do	65	50 do	57⅝
1,000 do	65	50

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Road to Ruin.

WINTER GARDEN—Othello.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Richard III.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—No. 485 Broadway—The Seraglio.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tirrell's California.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Brilliantly Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Victorine or, I'll Sleep on It. Claude Marcel, 7½ Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway. The Mischievous Monkey.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Louisville, dated yesterday forenoon, informed us that reports had reached that city to the effect that heavy skirmishing was going on between the forces of Buell and Bragg, some fifteen miles southeast of Bardstown, with every prospect of a general engagement. By a later dispatch we learn that an engagement of considerable magnitude has actually been progressing for the last two days, and will probably be continued to-day, at Perryville. The fighting is said to have been very desperate, and our losses thus far are estimated at two thousand killed and wounded.

Important information regarding the movements of the rebel forces in Virginia, reaches us through our Washington correspondence. An expedition was sent out from Gen. Sigel's camp on Tuesday, for the purpose of capturing some rolling stock used by the rebels on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, supposed to be north of the Rappahannock Station. It was ascertained, however, that all the rolling stock of the road had been removed to the south side of the river, and that the large beams of the bridge over the river had been sawed off—indicating very clearly that the rebels were preparing to fall back from Winchester to Richmond. The supplies for the rebel army are, meantime, conveyed from Col. Pepper through Thornton's Gap. It is not unlikely that the bulk of the rebels are now on the march southward, while keeping out strong picket guards to deceive our Generals.

Gen. McClellan has issued a congratulatory order to his army on the results of the campaign in Maryland. He sums up the trophies as fourteen guns, thirty-nine colors, fifteen thousand five hundred stand of arms, and nearly six thousand prisoners.

The rebel forces under the guerrilla Morgan are said to have been attacked by a National force under Gen. Dumont, near Frankfort, yesterday morning, and completely routed, being driven in every direction, with but little National loss.

Under date of Bowling Green, Ky., Oct. 6, Col. Harrison, of the Seventieth Regiment, telegraphed to Gov. Morton: "We had a fight with three hundred and fifty rebels at Russellville, on Sept. 30, and whipped them badly, killing and wounding thirty-five, taking ten prisoners, forty-two horses and fifty guns. We lost one man, Howard Hudnut, of Company A."

Col. Bruce's forces had an engagement with a band of rebels five miles south of Bowling Green on Sunday, killing quite a number, taking twenty-five or thirty prisoners, and capturing fifty or sixty horses. The rebels fled in great confusion.

Lieut.-Col. Seibert, of the Home Guards in Carter County, Ky., telegraphs to Gov. Robinson under date of Oct. 4: "John Morgan came to Carter County with a force of about 10,000 men. The Olive Hill Home Guards fought them all day, and killed about 20. The rebels burned thirty-five houses, and then retreated to Licking River. The rebel forces returned to Olive Hill last night. I came here for help, and five hundred men from the One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio go over."

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Louisville, Oct. 8, says: "The enemy, under Kirby Smith, evacuated Lexington yesterday morning. The other division of the rebel army passed through Danville *en route* for Crab Orchard and Somerset. Both divisions are hastening toward Cumberland Gap. Our forces are closely pursuing them. They cannot reach the Gap before we overtake them."

By the arrival of the steamer *Massachusetts*, from Port Royal on the 4th inst., we receive intelligence of the successful issue of the expedition to St. John's River, Florida. The rebels, it will be remembered, have reported that our gunboats were repulsed in an attack upon the batteries there; but it appears that this was only the rebel way of putting the facts, which are quite the reverse. The expedition arrived in the vicinity of the batteries on the 1st inst., and a reconnoissance by the gunboats, during which an exchange of shots took place, established the fact that the rebels were there. The forces intended to operate on land were then put ashore and proceeded to gain the rear of the rebel position, when the enemy ingloriously fled, leaving everything behind—a battery of eight heavy guns, loaded and unspiked, quantities of ammunition, many small arms, and a fair supply of stores and camp equipage. Our gunboats immediately took possession of the river, and cut off the retreat of an entire Georgia regiment and a number of guerrillas known to be on the south side, thus rendering their capture almost certain.

Five Texas Union refugees, recently examined in the Provost-Marshal's court at St. Joseph, Mo., make some interesting statements regarding affairs in Texas. They represent a very strong Union feeling as existing all through Texas, and think a Union army of 10,000 men could march through the entire length and breadth of the State, and have their numbers doubled. Gen. Sam Houston still lives, and remains true to the old flag. All of the Houston influence is strongly in favor of the old Government, and what they have done to oppose it has been extorted at the point of the bayonet. The refugees report that it is a very difficult matter to leave Texas. There are thousands there who would leave at a moment's warning, were they permitted to do so. All of the refugees were single men, with but one exception, and he left his family behind. They declare their intention to join the National force that is fitted out for an expedition to the State. There has been an unprecedented drought in Texas the past season, and as a consequence the crops are almost a failure. There will, doubtless, be much suffering, unless relief is speedily offered.

"Occasional" writes from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*: "I happen to know that when the President visited the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, he jocularly reminded Gen. McClellan of the Emancipation act, so reluctantly issued, because it was hoped that the rebels would be subjugated without it. The answer of Gen. McClellan is found in his general order. This answer is at once a rebuke and a reply to the sympathizers with secession who have sought to use him."

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 27th inst., and Queenstown on the 28th, arrived at this port last evening. Her advices are two days later than those by the *Jura*, published on Monday. The news of Gen. McClellan's victory at Hagerstown Heights, or South Mountain, attracted much attention in Liverpool and London. The rebel policy of invasion is generally condemned. There is no change of consequence to report in the markets. Consols were quoted at 93¼@93⅜ for money. The Paris *Monitcur*, in view of the discussions which are taking place on the Roman question, publishes a correspondence between the Emperor and M. Thouvenel, to show what efforts have been made by the Emperor to bring about a reconciliation between the Holy See and Italy. We publish the letter in full elsewhere. The condition of Garibaldi is reported to be much improved, and there is now no doubt that he will recover. Nothing is yet known as to what disposition will be made of him.

By the clipper bark *Reindeer*, Capt. Wellington, arrived yesterday, we have advices from Barbados to Sept. 25. The bark *Gazelle*, Capt. Rhodes, hence, arrived on the 22d, dismasted. The schooner *Turbox*, from Philadelphia, was also in port, having had a very long passage. The markets were glutted with American produce.

The Episcopal General Convention held its Seventh Diurnal Session yesterday, and after taking action in reference to some minor matters of the Church, decided by a large majority to hold its next Triennial meeting at Chicago. About noon, the report of the Special Committee of Nine on the rebellion was read by Hon. Henry C. Wintrop. The document deplored civil strife, but declared the question of political authority to be outside the pale of the action of the Church. After a lively preliminary debate, in which Hon. Murray Hoffman, Rev. Dr. Vinton and others participated, it was, on motion of Judge Chambers, decided to postpone the discussion of the report until all the members of the Convention can be furnished with a printed copy of the same. Adjournment then ensued until 9 o'clock A. M., to-day, when the debate will be resumed.

The Board of Councilmen were without a quorum at their meeting last evening, several of the members being absent attending the funeral of Col. Matheson, and others absenting themselves on account of the Republican primaries. An adjournment till Monday evening was, therefore, declared.

The trial of Mrs. Mary Real for the killing of her husband, Petka C. Real, on the 13th of June last, was continued, yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barnard. The evidence in behalf of the People was closed, and Mr. Dunphy opened the case for the defence, giving a narrative of the life of the prisoner, and announcing the theory of the defence to be, that, at the time of the commission of the homicide, Mrs. Real was laboring under partial insanity, superinduced by a long course of neglect and ill-treatment on the part of her husband. One witness was examined for the defence, when the trial was adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

The St. Louisville *Republican* tells this remarkable story: "On the day before our flag of truce fleet left Vicksburg during the late exchange of prisoners, Mr. Montgomery, local editor of the Vicksburgh *Whig*, with his wife and two children, walked through the mud and rain some seven miles along the shore from the city to the point where our fleet lay, hailed it, and was taken on board. While declaring himself a 'Southern man,' he was yet desirous to be taken North, with his wife, a native of Chicago. She had a written permit to leave 'the Confederacy' and go northward. He had none. These facts came to the ears of Capt. Lazelle, our Commissioner for the exchange, and he felt bound to communicate them to Major Watts, the Confederate Commissioner. The latter demanded the rendition of Montgomery, to which Capt. Lazelle acceded. It seemed a hard case, and several of our paroled officers who came up with the fleet, met, and addressed a memorial to the President, questioning the action of Capt. Lazelle, and inquiring whether Mr. Montgomery, once under our flag, ought not to have been protected in his wish to come North."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who was with the President on the occasion of his recent visit to Frederick, Md., tells the following incident: "After leaving Gen. Richardson, the party passed a house in which was a large number of Confederate wounded. By request of the President, the party alighted and entered the building. Mr. Lincoln, after looking, remarked to the wounded Confederates that if they had no objection he would be pleased to take them by the hand. He said the solemn obligations which we owe to our country and posterity compel the prosecution of this war, and it followed that many were our enemies through uncontrollable circumstances and he bore them no malice, and could take them by the hand with sympathy and good feeling. After a short silence, the Confederates came forward, and each silently but fervently shook the hand of the President. Mr. Lincoln and Gen. McClellan then walked forward by the side of those who were wounded too severely to be able to rise, and bid them be of good cheer; assuring them that every possible care should be bestowed upon them to ameliorate their condition. It was a moving scene, and there was not a dry eye in the building, either among the National or Confederates. Both the President and Gen. McClellan were kind in their remarks and treatment of the rebel sufferers during this remarkable interview."

Gov. Robinson, of Kentucky, has directed the Colonels of the different State regiments to report to him for promotion the names of deserving officers in their respective commands. He does this in compliance with Gen. Halleck's recent recommendation.

Out of 11,524 votes cast by Pennsylvania soldiers at the last election, 11,351 were given for the Republican candidates.

Gen. G. A. Warren, late commanding Duryee's Zouaves, but recently promoted for distinguished services in the field, has been authorized by Gen. McClellan to raise a brigade of Zouaves, to be the Third Brigade of Sykes's Division, the First and Second being composed of Regulars. This Division will constitute the Reserve Infantry of McClellan's army. Duryee's and Colcis' Zouaves will probably form a part of the brigade.

An Immense Union mass meeting was held in National Hall, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, which was addressed by Hons. Joseph R. Chandler, John Covode, Henry D. Moore, William D. Kelley, William B. Mann, Ex-Gov. Pollock, Frederick C. Brightly, Morton McMichael, Col. A. K. McClure and John W. Forney.

The refugee Alabamians in Kentucky have presented Company F, of the Provost Guard, with a beautiful standard.

In reply to an invitation to be present at a mass meeting held in Chicago on Sept. 27th, to indorse the President's proclamation, Major-Gen. Sigel wrote: "As I have tried to do my best in the defense of republican principles and for the emancipation of the oppressed, without distinction of race or color, I cannot but heartily approve the manifestations of the people, to give their support to the liberal acts of the Government of this republic, which is the only great and strong bulwark against the aggressive powers of native and foreign aristocracy and despotism."

The Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. J. M. Campbell, for several months stationed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from North Mountain, 60 miles westward, has been ordered by Gen. McClellan to join the Sixth army corps under Gen. Franklin.

There was a further advance in Gold yesterday to 126¾, which carried exchange on London up to 139½. The Stock market was feverish—the share list closing at ¼@1 ₱ cent lower. United States Stocks and Railway Bonds steady.

An unusually active business was transacted in Breadstuffs yesterday, at advanced prices, especially in Wheat, in view of the further material rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Pork, Lard, Bacon, Rio Coffee, Tallow, Whisky, and the principal kinds of Oils, were freely purchased at firmer rates. Sugars, Molasses, Wool, Hay, Hops, Leather, Butter and Cheese, were in fair request. Salt and Linseed were dearer, and actively sought after. The Freight market was brisker, particularly in the way of engagements of Grain and Provisions for British ports, but rates favored shippers.

Antietam Abroad.—The news of the battle of Antietam has produced a prodigious fluttering in the British secession Press. It is a cardinal principle in the conduct of the London *Times* never to admit an error in fact or philosophy to have appeared in its columns. In the edition of that paper of the 23d of September, was ventured the prediction that Gen. Lee, being already in Maryland, and "cordially welcomed by the whole population of that State," would assuredly march directly into Baltimore, and that the only hope of the salvation of the Union army about Washington was to escape northward into Pennsylvania after Lee had passed into Baltimore. Grave doubts of the practicability of this escape were expressed by the *Times*, and the opinion was avowed that McClellan's army, near Washington, was in much worse strait than when at Harrison's Landing!

In less than a week after indulging in these cheerful anticipations of a general flight of the National army from Washington, the arrival of a steamer abroad brought news of Gen. Lee's bloody expulsion from the State of Maryland. The *Times*, true to its traditions, disputes the fact, and declares the report has been "cooked up" at Washington.

Other English papers, however, manifest less obstinacy, and the cotton speculators of Manchester experienced a sudden abatement of ardor. In spite of the continued and determined incredulity of British statesmen and writers, there is evident always a latent conviction on the part of the people of England that the rebellion is a desperate chance, and the cause of Freedom as against Slavery ordained to triumph.

Rebel Programme for the Winter.

It is very unlikely that the army of Gen. Lee will again attempt offensive operations, or the invasion of loyal territory, this Fall or Winter. The rebels threw their whole available strength into Maryland, and marched up to the very borders of Pennsylvania; but they were driven from Maryland soil and across the Potomac with great ignominy and loss, and without having achieved a single object of any importance. If ever an army entertained great expectations, or was stirred with glowing hopes, it was the rebel army when it entered Maryland. And if ever glittering prospects were utterly crushed, it was when that army turned its back upon Washington, upon Baltimore, upon Philadelphia, and turned its face toward the dismal deserts of Eastern Virginia. It owned itself disappointed, overmastered, repulsed and discomfited. It acknowledged that the Union army was too strong, its courage too great, and its leaders too skillful, to successfully cope with. It will not be likely to try the same thing over again, as it has already failed under the most favorable auspices and circumstances. It will not again leave Virginia soil to come northward, nor invite a contest on this side of the Potomac with the overwhelming masses that poured out from Washington and down from Pennsylvania to meet it.

From latest accounts Lee and his army seem to be still in the vicinity of Winchester. We have had daily accounts of their retreat toward Richmond ever since the battle of Antietam, more than twenty days ago. But if they began their march in that direction at that time, they certainly moved with far less than their usual celerity if they have not got to their destination long before now. And the later stories of retreat, of ten days or a week ago, lose their credibility from the same reason. Still, it will not be believed that Lee proposes to Winter at Winchester an army anywhere from one to two hundred thousand strong. In that position he would neither threaten us nor cover Richmond—not to speak of the impossibility of subsisting an army, there, or of bringing supplies over the mountains in Winter. If another invasion of loyal soil is impossible, speedy retreat from Winchester also is inevitable.

It is, of course, useless to speculate as to the line of retreat, or the position the rebel army will be likely to assume. We gave some reasons yesterday why the rumors of their pushing up the Shenandoah Valley for Staunton were improbable. Staunton itself would, of course, be only a point on the way to Charlottesville, Gordonsville or Richmond. Neither of the two first mentioned places would cover the rebel capital any better than Winchester would; and if the object be to reach Richmond, there are far more feasible routes than that by Staunton. Still, the rebels *must* defend their capital, and the experience of the past shows that in no event will *that* be given up until their army is completely defeated.

The true route for the rebels to leave Winchester is to pass by rail a few miles south to Strasburgh, and move from thence across the mountains by way of the Manassas Gap Railroad. This is a very short and facile route, and the whole length to Richmond is by rail. It seems a fundamental mistake that we do not hold, with competent force, some commanding point or points on this road, and thereby prevent the rebel transit. But, in the profound convolutions of the Washington military brain, there could doubtless be found reasons for this far better than those which Gen. Pope gave for disregarding his "lines of retreat."

If the rebels retreat in this direction, there are two positions more obvious than others where they may establish themselves. They may push right through to Richmond, and defend their Capital *at* their Capital, or they may halt at their old Manassas quarters, and there at once cover Richmond, hold our army at bay, and keep us in a state of ceaseless apprehension and self-contempt, such as we labored under during the whole of last Winter. There would be nothing effected by going to Richmond that could not be easier effected by halting at Manassas, and several very fundamental rebel objects would be gained by remaining there that would be lost by falling back upon their Capital.

We assume in all this that the rebel programme from now and through the winter is likely to be a purely *defensive* one; and we hardly think that any person can survey intelligently the facts and probabilities in the case, and conclude that any other than a defensive scheme of operations on the part of the rebels is now possible. If our army remains inactive on the Upper Potomac a few weeks longer, it will not be at all unlikely if next month sees a rebel force of inconceivable numbers planted behind works of unparalleled strength, preparing to winter near the old camping ground of Manassas. Is there anything better than this that the rebels can do—considering the events of the past and their present situation and opportunities?

Such may or may not be a rebel plan. Whether it is or not, are the rebels to be allowed at their leisure to carry out their plans? The only way certainly to prevent it, is to attack them before they can leave Winchester. Time now is very short. And we are glad at the indications that reach us, that whatever may be Lee's programme for the Winter, it is McClellan's programme to quickly fall upon him with such force and spirit as to defeat it.

A Confederate Navy Building by England.

It will not do to shut our eyes to dangers ahead because of the very serious consequences they involve. Rather, the very magnitude of the perils should enforce immediate attention, and preparations to avert them.

Up to the present time the rebellious States have been left to their own resources, in the prosecution of their wicked war against the Union. In consequence, most of their reliances have failed them. England and France have made no forcible intervention in their behalf. This they hoped for. The blockade of their ports by the National navy deprived them of the revenues they anticipated from the sales of cotton. The foolhardy enterprise of British shipowners, who lent their vessels to the hazardous risk of supplying the Southern wants by running the blockade, has brought bankruptcy and ruin too thick about their homes to allow any encouragement for a continuance of such desperate ventures. What is next to be done by the persistent enemies at home and abroad of our Government? The answer is already given. The efforts to run the blockade by English merchants are to cease; but instead of this form of hostility, there is organizing in England—or may we not say, there is already organized—a grand scheme, looking to an armed invasion of the Southern waters, and a forcible lifting of the blockade. On a former occasion, when the vessel "No. 290" left her native waters in an English port, and steered westward to become the *Alabama*, a Confederate war ship, we took occasion to speak of the doubtful neutrality that had winked at such a proceeding. But what then seemed to be a single instance of unfriendliness, is now but too apparently a part of an extensive and dangerous combination, threatening the direst injury to the National cause. We refer to an article that we gave in our columns yesterday, from the Liverpool *Post*, in proof of our words. From that paper we learn that "an Iron-plated ram for the Confederates" is now being constructed in the Mersey, "without much attempt at concealment." The work, it is said, is pushed forward with all possible dispatch. It is further stated that a vessel was then lying at Brunswick Dock with a cargo of "iron plates" on board, ready to be fastened on to the sides of vessels "waiting for their arrival at Charleston."

In addition to the "ram" above spoken of as building in the Mersey, the Liverpool *Post's* article avers that there are "other contracts" of like nature committed to "English shipbuilders," and in view of all it knows on the subject, the *Post* does not hesitate to say:

"It seems very clear, from the present vigorous conduct of the Southern Confederacy, that *the South, at no distant period, will possess an iron-clad fleet capable of coping as successfully with that of the North*, as its armies have triumphantly met those of the Federal Government. * * * Of one thing, however, we think we can speak with certainty, and that is, that in the vessels built on the Mersey, the South will have an advantage over the Federals in *strength of build, equipment and invulnerability*."

There is but one observation that will spring to every lip in comment on these extraordinary facts, and that is, that Confederate energy, Confederate talent and Confederate money are not producing these extraordinary war-ships. Confederate money has not sustained the contraband trade of English ships to Southern ports hitherto; for the numerous prizes made of such by our gunboats have bankrupted some of the heaviest shippers of England, and made others shake in the wind. It was the spirit of enmity to the American Government, in part, but chiefly the spirit of speculation, which coveted the cargoes of cotton supposed to be attainable at Southern ports, that sustained the disastrous attempts to run the blockade. English shipowners and capitalists have been the principal losers.

But if the Confederates had no wealth to embark in the contraband trade of merchantmen, how much less are they able to meet the expense of building abroad an iron-plated navy, able to cope with that the United States are building?

No, no; this pretence will not do. The fact must stand apparent to the world, that a great combination of British capital has been made, embracing, without doubt, the shipping, the manufacturing and the *political* interests of the Kingdom, for the purpose of giving success to the American rebellion. And to make sure of their, work so gigantic a scheme as the creation of an iron-plated navy, equal to the task of effectually raising the blockade, is boldly entered upon. The reward for this enterprise will pay well for its hazard. No doubt the last and the present year's cotton crop, whatever the two may be, is offered freely as the fund from which all expenses and risks are to be paid. Four hundred millions of dollars would not be too high an estimate probably, in a commercial view, of the value of the stake played for—a sum that overshadows quite the seductive millions that the speculators of the French Ministry are supposed to be seeking in Mexico, at the cost to the Empire of a foreign war.

We have no words of warning or exhortation to offer our Government in view of these disclosures of the Liverpool *Post*. It may suit optimists to discredit the story entirely. We do not. The case of "No. 290" is too fresh in mind for that. How can we conclude that the sending out of that vessel portends nothing of the course the English enemies of our country are taking? However serious the duty, nevertheless we hold it is the duty of our Minister in England, to demand the most explicit understanding with the English Government on the threatening preparations to break the Southern blockade, so boldly admitted to be in progress under the British flag, at British ship-yards, on British waters.

An Ambulance Corps.

We have every reason to expect that the hardest fighting of the war will occur within the ensuing ninety days. We sometimes talk of a million of men in arms, and of the movements of such columns as have never before been seen in hostile array, as though so many complicated masses of inanimate machinery were about to be brought into collision, to settle some mooted question of physical force, merely. How many of us attempt to estimate the amount of human suffering that must ensue? How many realize the fact that in less than ninety days from this time sixty or seventy thousand of our friends and brethren may be stricken down in battle—thousands to find soldiers' graves, and more, by their wounds and sufferings, to become the objects of an anxiety and solicitude which shall sadden thousands of households. When our relatives are about to go forth to the fight, we are clamorous in our demands that they shall be armed and equipped with all the appliances of sturdy soldiers. Government gathers its stores of food, clothing and ammunition, and distributes them by the usual avenue. Hospitals are erected at points more or less remote from the scenes of probable conflict in obedience to the dictates of sanitary science, and thousands of medical men are drawn from the pursuits of peaceful practice to contribute their skill upon the battle-field.

Now, what does all this mean, unless it be to put our brave soldiers in fighting trim and to provide for them when they fall at the post of duty? We constantly criticise commanding officers for alleged want of knowledge or dash, and never feel so indignant as when brave men are restrained by morbid caution or misled by fatal ignorance. So universal is the determination of our people to crush the monstrous rebellion, that no expenditures of money or life are considered too great, so long as the paramount and sacred object of sustaining "the powers that be" is attained. If we show so much vigor and long-suffering in making ready for the fight, surely we will not abide any neglect on the part of Government to provide, *upon the battle-fields*, everything that may be needed to alleviate suffering and diminish mortality. Surely we do not intend to withhold our resources of money, science, art, and humanity in the care of those who fall wounded in their heroic efforts to maintain our national unity, and to insure the perpetuity of those political principles for which our fathers fought, and upon which the hopes of so many millions of freemen are anchored.

The very suggestion of such dereliction seems too atrocious to be he indulged, and yet, without fear of contradiction, we affirm, upon past experience, that unless Government awakes to newer life, and exhibits a deeper consciousness of the just claims of humanity in the care of the wounded *immediately after battles*, all that is conveyed by the suggestion will be realized. We are well aware that in a strictly military sense, there are times when the dead must be left unburied, and the wounded but partially cared for, *but such should not by any means be the rule*. Military movements must at times carry the able-bodied soldiers in advance of the depots of the wounded, to their great neglect; but is there no way of providing against the sufferings, the indescribable sufferings, that would ensue? This question has been answered in the affirmative, and acted upon by every civilized nation except our own.

With all our boasted preëminence in Christian civilization, we have still many things to learn. The tenderest philanthropy is compatible with the sternest sense of military necessity; and it remains for us to show how we can add to the display of the greatest indifference to life in the midst of the deadly encounter, the tenderest solicitude for those that fall. We have seen several of the battle-fields of this rebellion, and thousands of wounded. We have seen hundreds of earnest, self-denying, faithful surgeons, giving themselves no rest, amidst the endless variety of human suffering, and as frequently seen the utmost skill, the tenderest solicitude, the greatest self-denial, added to the uncomplaining endurance of the wounded, rendered absolutely valueless, except as a moral lesson, by the want of an ambulance corps, and such means of transportation as would bring to hand the appliances by which alone life could be saved.

We hear a good deal from very high sources about discouraging enlistments, and all good citizens acquiesce in the exercise of the War Power to prevent such treasonable operations, but if the scenes of the second Bull Run and Antietam battle-fields are reenacted, verily an outburst of popular indignation, taking its keynote from the unavailing groans of the wounded and dying, will do more to discourage enlistments in one moment, than substitute associations and the schemes of rebel sympathizers could in forty years. The wounded must be cared for,—the Surgeon-General has indicated how it may be done by the organization of an Ambulance and Field Hospital Corps.

The Sanitary Commission has written, talked and worked for a similar plan for more than a year. The argument brought against the plan, that it will add to the already monstrous transportation of the army, is devoid of foundation.

Sweep away one-third of the present transportation of the army, and instead of suffering thereby, the army would, like an unchained giant, spring into unwonted activity. Turn over to the Medical Department a modicum of what remains, submit it to the organizing touch of the Surgeon-General and his able corps, and one of the most serious obstacles to the effectiveness of our forces would be at once removed, and one of the most imperative demands of humanity be gratified.

It is preposterous, it is criminal, to deny to the Medical corps a sufficient number of vehicles to insure the transportation of the means for saving life and alleviating suffering. It is cruel and barbarous to defy to the wounded the means of conveyance from where they fell like heroes to where they can be treated like Christians. For nearly a week the wounded lay upon the second Bull Run field, starving and dying, awaiting the arrival of ambulance trains, and when they came they were made up of hacks, omnibuses and ambulance wagons, manned by men and boys, all of whom were ignorant of the first principles of the ambulance practice, and *many utterly inhuman, and not a few drunk*.

After Antietam, nine or ten thousand wounded men lay for days, mostly unsheltered, in the open air, awaiting the arrival of aid and comfort, ministered to by surgeons not one of whom would have had the appliances most essential to their art and efficiency if it had not been for the Sanitary Commission. Life was lost that might have been saved, and yet no blame must attach to the Medical Bureau. Without an ambulance corps, it cannot perform its high functions. You might as well expect a crowd of eager miners, with their bare hands and no tools, to penetrate the beds of an exploded coal mine in search of dying comrades, as to expect surgeons to meet the demands of suffering upon the battle-field without the facilities of an organized ambulance corps.

The corps should consist of picked men, drilled for the work and officered by medical men. Instead of being an incumbrance to the army, it would not only return to the ranks ten or twelve thousand men, who now, in response to the dictates of humanity, or upon pretence of helping a stricken comrade, straggle to the rear, but relieve our commanders from a vast deal of the irregular but otherwise necessary assistance of an endless number of volunteer and temporary helpers. Such a corps could carry shelter, food, stimulants and surgical appliances, and answer at once the cry for help which now arises in piteous accents from every new battle-ground.

The Pope and the Emperor.—Among our foreign excerpts, this morning, will be found a very remarkable document, in the shape of a letter from the Emperor of the French to M. Thouvenel, concerning the Roman question. It was written as long ago as May last, but has only now been given to the public, when the subject assumes a new and graver interest from the recent movement of Garibaldi. The letter, like every literary emanation of Napoleon the Third, is full of broad philosophical generalizations, great political liberalism, adroitness, indirection and skill in stating and balancing, without settling, the claims of opposing parties. His policy toward Italy, he avers, has always been the same: "to second the National aspirations, to invite the Pope to become their support rather than their adversary—in a word, to consecrate the alliance of Religion and Liberty." At the same time the new Kingdom of Italy has enemies, and the Holy See also has enemies, the enemies of the new state are "all men of order," the enemies of the Pope are "all that is liberal in Europe." It is necessary that the new Kingdom be reconciled with the Pope; and it is the interest of the Holy See that the Pope should be reconciled with Italy. "This double end would be attained by a combination, which, in maintaining the Pope master in his own domain, would lower the barriers which now separate his States from the rest of Italy." And the somewhat indefinite imperial conclusion of the whole matter is, that on the one hand the Italians shall engage to recognize the States of the Church; and on the other, that "the Holy See, recurring to ancient traditions, should consecrate the privileges of the municipalities and the provinces in such a manner that they should, so to speak, administer their own affairs. Then the power of the Pope, soaring in an elevated sphere above the secondary interests of society, would disengage itself from that responsibility, always heavy, and which a strong Government alone can support."

The day following that on which the Emperor wrote this letter, his Minister, M. Thouvenel, addressed a note to the Marquis De Lavalette, which is a little more definite than Napoleon's statements. It asserts that the Emperor has never held out a hope that Rome could become the Capital of the Kingdom of Italy with the consent of France, and that all the declarations of France announce a firm determination to maintain the Pope in the possession of his present territory.

The publication of these important documents at this time, is doubtless meant as an official exposition of the present policy of France on the Roman question. It holds out a slim prospect for the perfect unification of Italy, "with the consent of France."

Good Investment.—The *Index*, American secession organ in London, is pleased to learn that the "Southern Club" at Liverpool is very successful in raising funds for the relief of Confederate prisoners in Federal hands. The sum of $15,000 is already collected. The recent arrival of Geo. N. Sanders in England, in his chronic impecunious condition, will account for the origin of this excellent idea of a collection for the benefit of needy rebels. George will, undoubtedly, be the almoner of the sympathetic "Southern Club." We would not for the world disturb the self-satisfaction of the generous Britishers who are now enjoying the luxury of doing good; but to George we will gently whisper that his grasp on the contribution bag is admirably timed. The last "Confederate prisoner in Federal hands" has been exchanged for two weeks or more, and is in the full enjoyment of the comforts and luxuries of his Southern home! It would be a pity, however, to let the donors know that their charity has miscarried; and the distinguished Ex-Consul, we are sure, is quite too considerate to inform them by an indiscreet offer to return their money.

Assembly.—In the Second and Third Districts of St. Lawrence County, the Republicans and Union men have renominated two of the most useful and faithful members of the last Assembly—Messrs. Townsley and Remington—for reelection. Both are men of sound judgment, large intelligence and unflinching fidelity to their political principles and the interests committed to their charge. Of course there can be no doubt of their election.

First Congressional District.—The Union Convention for this District met at Jamaica, L. I., yesterday. Richard C. McCormick was nominated by acclamation. Mr. McCormick is now Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and is favorably known as a writer and speaker.

Winter Garden—Benefit of Edwin Booth.—This evening, Edwin Booth takes his first benefit in two years at this theatre, appearing in his great role of *Iago*.

The Tax Books.—The real estate tax books were placed in possession of the Tax Receiver, and payments began on them yesterday. A discount of seven per cent per annum, calculated from the time of payment up to Dec. 1, will be allowed on all payments made this month.

...NCH OF ANOTHER IRON-CLAD.

...ipiion of the Vessel—State of the Nine New Monitors.

...fourth of the new *Monitor* fleet, the *Mon...* ...e third iron-clad put afloat within six days, ...ccessfully launched yesterday at Greenpoint, ...e wharf at the foot of the Continental Iron ... Extensive notification of the event having been ...numerous assemblage was present. We no...mong others, Admiral HIRAM PAULDING, Com...nt of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, Commodore ..., superintendent of iron-clads in this vicinity; ... Engineer STIMERS, Mr. FRANK HALL, of the *...cial Advertiser*, and quite a select congrega... New-York and Brooklyn people. Miss GRE...daughter of the distinguished Commodore ... christened the ship, amid deafening cheers.

...Montauk is one of the nine one-turret Monit...ich were contracted for in April and May last ... them are now afloat. Their names are:

...—*Passaic*, launched at Greenpoint, Aug. 31,

...2—*Patapsco*, launched at Wilmington, Del., 1862.

...—*Nahant*, launched at Boston, Oct. 6, 1862.

...—*Montauk*, launched at Greenpoint, Oct. 9,

...others are:

...—*Nantucket*, building at Boston, nearly ready.

...—*Lehigh*, building at Chester, Penn., nearly ...y.

...—*Sangamon*, building at Chester, Penn., near... ready.

...—*Kaatskill*, building at Greenpoint, and ...ready.

...—*Weehawken*, building at Jersey City, and ...ready.

It will be seen that in a short time all the batch of Monitors will be available for service, dimensions of the *Montauk* are: Length over ... feet; extreme width, 45 feet; depth of hold, ... 6 inches; draft of water in fighting trim, 11 ...onnage, about 1,800 tons; dimensions of turret, ...inside, 11 inches thick, 9 feet high, and pierced ... 15-inch guns.

...ship carries her anchor in "a well," forward, ...o obviate going on deck to work it.

...is bulk-headed, and framed probably in a ...er manner than any other vessel ever built. ...eck beams are exceedingly heavy, perhaps ...r than those of any of her sister ships, making ...ck, which is 19 inches thick, nearly solid. Over ...ere is still an iron covering, consisting of plates ...h thick. There are two of these plates over ...ther. The side armor is 5 inches thick, or half ...ch thicker than that of the *Warrior*, and has ...imes a thicker wooden wall than that monster. ...e rudder and screw are protected by being inside ... armor, and under water.

...e engines will be two in number, and have been ...by the Delamater Iron Works. They have al...arrived at the Continental Works. The cylin...re 40 inches in diameter, and about 4 feet stroke. ...e two of MARTIN'S patent boilers, and a surface ...enser, not SEWALL'S.

...e screw is 12 feet in diameter and 20 feet pitch. ...material in the screw is cast iron.

...e ventilators and other health-preserving para...alia of the *Montauk* are as perfect as they could ...de.

Montauk cost $400,000, as did all the others, ...ng $3,600,000 for the nine, or thereabouts. Mr. ...ER has the immediate supervision of all the ...s of this rate; but not of the *Onondaga*, another ...iron-clad, now on the stocks at Greenpoint, and ...ected for by Mr. QUINTARD. There is some im...t difference in the principles upon which this ... being built. She will be very large.

...r forty boats and small sailing vessels accom...d the *Montauk* on the rush into the stream, ... was as smooth a performance as she will ever ...ough again. Mr. HILL, the gentlemanly Super...tendent of the Continental Works, managed the ... affair very creditably.

Funeral of the Late Col. Mathewson.

...neral services were yesterday performed ...he remains of Col. RODERICK MATHEWSON, late ...mmand of the Thirty-sixth New-York Volun...—better known as the First California Regi...

Col. MATHEWSON fell whilst bravely leading ...egiment into action at the battle of Crampton ... Maryland. The body has been lying in state ... Governor's Room at the City Hall, and a num... of persons yesterday gathered there to take a ...ok at the features of the deceased. The ar...ments for the obsequies were mainly superin...d by prominent citizens of California now resi...ere.

...bout twenty minutes after 3 o'clock the funeral ...ession left the City Hall. First came the Sev...first Militia Regiment, with arms reversed, and ...ded by Dodworth's Band, which played appro... music; then the hearse, surrounded as escort ...e detail of officers, under whose charge ...body was brought on, namely, Capt. Ross, ... Fish, Lieut. P. Stanley, Surgeon Wm. B. ... and Sergts. Evans, Fitzsimmons and Burns. ...wing came the Common Council, in carriages, ...long line of persons who had known the de... in his lifetime. The pall-bearers were Maj. ...Fremont, U. S. A., C. K. Garrison, James S. ...Hon. F. F. Low, George Wilkes, Hon. Samuel ...ith, Hon. J. F. Burton, Henry Thompson, Dr. ...e Crowell, Eugene Kelly, Wm. T. Coleman, ...Hinchman, and Col. Thomas V. Van Buren. ...rocession took its way to the Methodist Epis...Church, in Greene-street, where services were ...ated by Rev. F. C. EWER an old friend of the ...ed. Mr. SENIOR, the undertaker, takes charge ... remains until the departure of the steamer in ... they are to be conveyed to California.

Passports for Foreign Travel.

...are indebted to Mr. J. B. NONES for the fol...g recent instructions with regard to passports, ... the State Department:

Diplomatic and Consular Officers of the United ...tes in Foreign Countries:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1862.

...following regulations respecting passports are ...d necessary and advisable:

...en husband, wife and *minor children* expect to ... together, a single passport will suffice. *For ...her person a separate* passport will be required. ...*e passport* will be expected to be taken out *by ...person* whenever *he or she may leave* the United ...; and every passport *must be renewed*, either ...s Department or at Legation or Consulate ..., *within one year* from its date.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is pub... THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter ...publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. ...tion to containing the latest intelligence by tele...p to the moment of going to press, there will be ... in the current number full details of ...litary movements in the different depart... from the pens of our special correspondents. ...he Movements in State Politics, with the Speeches ...D. S. DICKINSON and CASSIUS M. CLAY, at the ...ss Meetings, in Brooklyn and this City, reported ... will be found in this morning's issue. All ... orders, reports and documents, and the ...nd fullest Washington news, will be found in ...i-WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic ...rom our correspondents in London and Paris, is ... special and permanent feature. In addition to ...ls on all the current topics of the day, the ...WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared ...cial matter, giving the latest financial news and ...reports; items of agricultural and domestic inter... culled from sources many of which are otherwise ...ible to the American reader; and marriages and ...of the week.

"SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—be...ful synopsis and digest of the news of the day ...bellion and general—is alone worth double the ...ption price to the paper, as it preserves in a con...ient and conveniently classified form all news of in...nd must prove valuable as a record to all time.

...l Mottled Soap is the best

...ost economical for laundry and family use, being ...arly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woollen ... Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S ... No. 211 Washington-st. and No. 440 West-st. ...AMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

...erin and other Chronic Nervous Dis...

...e successfully treated by new remedies. Send ...r Dr. WELLS'S Essay on Chronic Diseases, just ...mail. No. 332 Broadway. Hours, 9 to 2 A. M., 3 to ...

...r & Co., No. 343 Canal-st.—Ladies'

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...s to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Nas...t. Call or inclose stamp for circular. Assort... ...s of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CRUSER—TILDEN.—On Thursday, Oct. 9, by Rev. T. S. Drowne, M. V. D. CRUSER to MARY C., only daughter of Joshua Tilden, all of Brooklyn.

FERRIS—HALSEY.—In South Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Joseph Anderson, FRANK ARTHUR FERRIS to MARY A. HALSEY, daughter of John J. Cape, Esq.

GROVES—WOODRUFF.—On Thursday, Oct. 9, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Ewer, JAMES P. GROVES, of Chicago, to MARIA L., daughter of the late A. B. Woodruff, of this City. No cards.

MOSSCROP—BRITTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 58 Clermont-av., by Rev. Mr. Holme, Lieut. THOMAS D. MOSSCROP to Miss EMMA L. BRITTON, all of Brooklyn.

MOUNT—MOUNT.—On Tuesday, Sept. 30, by Rev. Mr. Hiscox, at the residence of the bride's father, JAMES R. MOUNT to Miss HANNAH A. MOUNT, only daughter of Samuel R. Mount, all of this City.

MORGAN—DODGE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 8, at the Church of the Saviour, by Rev. Dr. Farley, THEODORE M. MORGAN, of Philadelphia, and CAROLINE J., daughter of Edward Dodge.

MERRILL—LAING.—On Wednesday, Oct. 8, at Hempstead, Long Island, by Rev. Wm. H. Moore, Capt. GEORGE MERRILL, Assistant Adjutant-General, and EMMA FITZ RANDOLPH, daughter of Wm. L. Laing.

SOUTHWELL—EVERET.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, in the order of the Society of Friends, JOSEPH D. SOUTHWELL, of Rahway, N. J., to AMELIA, daughter of Richard Everet.

TABER—QUIMBY.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 9, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., Mr. THADDEUS V. TABER to Miss ELEANOR QUIMBY, daughter of George Quimby, Esq., all of this City.

DIED

BAKER.—In Westfield, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 9, HANNAH, widow of the late Henry Baker, aged 76 years.

The funeral will take place at the Church on Saturday next, at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 M. Return at 3:38 P. M.

BYRNE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 9, WILLIAM STEPHEN, only surviving child of Dr. John and Mary W. Byrne, aged 22 months.

DEGEL.—In Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 8, CATHARINE H., widow of Silas J. Degel, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., this day, (Friday,) the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

ELLIS.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 8, BENJAMIN ELLIS, aged 76 years.

The friends of the family, and of his son, John W. Ellis, and of his son-in-law, D. R. Martin, are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 1½ o'clock, punctually, from Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, on Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

FONDA.—On Tuesday, Oct. 7, Mrs. MATILDA J. FONDA, in the 50th year of her age.

The friends of the family, also George G. Sickles, Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., and Thomas W. M. Lynch, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 47 Greenwich-av., this day, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

HITCHCOCK.—In Westchester, on Thursday, Oct. 9, SUSAN, daughter of John and Hannah Hitchcock, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her father.

JASPER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, JOSEPH ROBISON, son of John and Catharine Jasper, aged 5 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, 74th-st. and 10th-av., on Friday, Oct. 10, at 3½ o'clock.

KING.—On Wednesday, Oct. 8, at Belleville, at the residence of his parents, Sergeant J. K. KING, Company F, Second Regiment N. J. V., in the 30th year of his age.

The funeral will be attended from the M. E. Church at Belleville, at 2 P. M. this day. (Friday.) The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy

MINTURN.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 8, at her residence in Bond-st., SARAH, widow of the late William Minturn, in the 82d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av., corner of 20th-st., on Friday, the 10th inst., at 2½ o'clock, where the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, after a lingering illness, JAS. L. ROBINSON, aged 35 years and 6 months.

His funeral will take place from his father-in-law's, Thos. Archard, Hastings, this (Friday) morning, Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock. The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice. Cars leave at 7½ o'clock. Boat leaves foot of Jay-st. at 9 o'clock A. M.

☞ Sullivan County papers please copy.

SWAIM.—On Tuesday, Oct. 7, at the Parsonage of the M. E. Church in Bloomfield, N. J., MARY E., only daughter of Rev. John S. and Catharine T. Swaim, of the Newark Conference, aged 30 years.

Funeral services in the M. E. Church of the above place this day, (Friday,) the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

WALLACE.—On Monday, Oct. 6, EMILY WOODWARD, youngest child of A. Latimer and M. Helen Wallace, aged 1 year, 3 months and 25 days.

Her remains were interred in Flatbush, Ulster County.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 179—Oct. 9, 1862.

35, 75, 3, 47, 55, 4, 28, 62, 65, 36, 71, 59.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 180—Oct. , 1862.

65, 19, 60, 39, 37, 1, 27, 63, 45, 13, 64, 32, 15.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 127—Oct. 9, 1862.

12, 54, 13, 55, 61, 46, 56, 3, 38, 22, 7, 71.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 351—Oct. 9, 1862.

34, 68, 41, 29, 28, 75, 9, 17, 8, 43, 47, 48, 40.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

STAMP TAX CARDS.—THE WHOLE STORY TOLD. Every business man should hang it upin his office for hourly reference. Wholesale price per hundred, $3; retail, 5 cents each. Sent anywhere by express on receipt of price. Address S. GODDARD, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

APPEAL.—THE NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION again appeal to the benevolent and patriotic of the North in behalf of the Colored People of the South.

Since the assumption by the Federal Government of the industrial management of the deserted plantations on the coast of South Carolina, our exertions are directed to the supply of the spiritual, moral and intellectual wants of the colored people, and to the furnishing of clothes for such as are entirely destitute.

The result of the labors of the Associated Societies of the Northern cities, during the past year, on the sea islands of South Carolina, has been eminently satisfactory. While the former slaves, now National Freedmen, have faithfully improved the spiritual and educational advantages presented to them, they have raised provisions enough to support themselves throughout the ensuing year, and the cotton, soon to be gathered, will, at present prices, after paying their wages and cost of cultivation, leave at least half a million of dollars to the credit of the United states Treasury.

This great success, attained under such unfavorable circumstances, authorizes us to conclude that even better results will follow elsewhere, as soon as the people shall be allowed to cultivate the waste places of the South, and shall be protected in reaping the rewards of their own industry. They will no longer ask for aid, but will support themselves, provide their own churches and schools, and contribute more largely than ever to the wealth and prosperity of the nation.

For those, beside supplying ministers and teachers, our desire is to be enabled to furnish clothing at low rates, barely sufficient to cover cost and expenses, the proceeds to be reinvested and applied again to the same purpose.

But from Louisiana along the coasts of Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, and the extensive region washed by the waters of Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, and in the neighborhood of Corinth in the West, we have calls beseeching us to send clothing to the suffering and destitute, and it is in their behalf that we now renew this appeal to the benevolent men and women of the North.

We ask sympathy and aid, especially for the extremely destitute colored women and children whose numbers by arriving within our lines, whose numbers will be enormously increased by the proximate resumption of active operations upon our Southern coast.

These people are much more destitute than were those left upon the islands by their former masters. In former peaceful times the slaves received at Christmas the one suit of clothing which was to suffice for the year. Since the commencement of the war, and the consequent cessation of intercourse with the North and Europe, their ministers have not been able to supply even this. The old clothes, of two years' date, must be completely worn out, and with the coming on of another Winter, the sufferings and misery of the poor slaves will be very great. Apart from their desire for freedom, this state of things will swell the numbers of those who will seek refuge within our advancing lines. The Government will provide work and wages for the able-bodied men. It is simply an impossibility that it should clothe, as well as feed, the women and children.

They cry to the Christian, the Patriot, the Humane, for help in their dire distress.

May their cry not be in vain!

New and cast-off garments, and shoes for women and children, and cloth which can be made into garments, will be thankfully received by C. C. LEIGH, General Agent of the Association, at rooms No. 4 Bible House, Astor-place, and forwarded from there—the Government having accorded to us every facility for transportation. Contributions have kindly been solicited to receive such articles as we may send to Port Royal, and will distribute the contributed apparel there, upon application. At other places, the following will be made by persons in whom we have full confidence.

Contributions in money may be sent to JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Treasurer, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York City.

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C. C. LEIGH, Chairman.
LOUIS SAYE, Secretary.
WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer.

Executive Committee of the National Freedman's Relief Association.

WM. C. BRYANT, JOHN W. EDMONDS,
STEPHEN H. TYNG, WM. ALLEN BUTLER,
CHARLES C. LEIGH, GEORGE L. MARIA,
CHARLESTON LEE, MANSFIELD T. BOOTH,
FRANCIS SHAW, JOSEPH B. COLLINS,
EDWARD KETCHUM.

Papers friendly will please copy.

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UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

C.—COLLECTOR'S OFFICE SIXTH DISTRICT—Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards—(comprising New-York County north of 40th-st.—All persons engaged in either of the occupations mentioned in the 64th section of the act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay Interest on the Public Debt, are notified that the office of the Collector is now open in 53d-st., south side, between Lexington and 4th-avs., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Applications for license must be made to the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment District in which the applicant intends to carry on business, and license will be issued by the Collector on receiving a certificate of such application and payment of the tax imposed. *Applicants are particularly requested to call for their licenses at the Collector's Office as early as the day after filing their application with the Assessor.* All licenses take effect from the 1st of September, and every person required by law to take out a license is prohibited carrying on business until the same is issued, under a penalty of three times the amount of the tax. Manufacturers and Brewers are required to make to the Collector returns of their productions for the month of September within ten days after its close, and monthly thereafter, and at the same time to pay to the Collector the tax thereon. Distillers' returns are to be made to the Collector on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month, or within five days thereafter. In all cases penalties are imposed for any default.—Oct. 6, 1862.

EDGAR KETCHUM, Collector.
JAMES DAVIS, Deputy.

S-T-1860-X.

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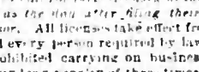

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at 5½ per dozen, worth at 9 to 12 cents each, are sold everywhere else at 75 cents. Also, closing out a large lot of superb Cassimere and Marseilles PIQUE SHIRTS, without any reference to the cost of the Linen, viz.: A good shirt at 75 cents, the best at $1. Linen Handkerchiefs, Linen Collars and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., at prices to astonish everybody.

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ONYX AND PEARL EARRINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES,

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

BRADY'S GYMNASIUM, NO. 20 St. Mark's Place (1st-av.)—Open for members and pupils. Exercising hours for ladies and misses, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Classes for the season will commence Sept. 8. GENTLEMEN'S classes, and private lessons, day and evening. Terms reasonable. Open for visitors, 9 years' experience in attendance. Hours, 9 to 9 o'clock. ALEXR. S. BRADY, Instructor.

REVENUE ASSESSORS.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—Notice is hereby given to the tax payers of the Eighth Collection District, comprising the XVIIth, XIXth and XXIst Wards, in the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled an Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into nineteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions as hereto given.

Names and Residence of the Assistant Assessors of the Eighth Collection District of New-York.

(CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 11 PARK-ROW, Corner of Spruce-st.)

DIVISION.	ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.	RESIDENCE.
First Division.	William Stuart,	303 West 18th-st.
	Edward Bleecker,	303 West 18th-st.
	Robert H. Hyslop,	110½ West 14th-st.
	Edward Lyons,	344 Hudson-st.
	James C. Lyons,	344 Hudson-st.
	Henry C. Lyons,	344 Hudson-st.
	Benjamin Goldsmith,	12 West 23d-st.
Second Division.	John S. Gibson,	12 East 19th-st.
	John S. Gibson,	12 East 19th-st.
	Patrick Fitzpatrick,	604 East 10th-st.
	Abraham Powelson,	25 East 20th-st.
	Abraham Powelson,	25 East 20th-st.
Third Division.	Walter Hinchman,	30 Lexington-av.
	Walter Hinchman,	30 Lexington-av.
	Walter Hinchman,	30 Lexington-av.
	Walter Hinchman,	30 Lexington-av.
	Walter Hinchman,	30 Lexington-av.
Fourth Division.	John M. Johnson,	51 East 20th-st.
	John M. Johnson,	51 East 20th-st.
	John M. Johnson,	51 East 20th-st.
	John M. Johnson,	51 East 20th-st.
	John M. Johnson,	51 East 20th-st.
Fifth Division.	E. S. Tait,	38 Lexington-av.
	E. S. Tait,	38 Lexington-av.
	E. S. Tait,	38 Lexington-av.
	E. S. Tait,	38 Lexington-av.
	E. S. Tait,	38 Lexington-av.
Sixth Division.	Abraham Powelson,	25 East 20th-st.
	Abraham Powelson,	25 East 20th-st.
	Abraham Powelson,	25 East 20th-st.
	Abraham Powelson,	25 East 20th-st.
	Abraham Powelson,	25 East 20th-st.
Seventh Division.	Oliver G. Ballard,	36 East 24th-st.
	Oliver G. Ballard,	36 East 24th-st.
	Oliver G. Ballard,	36 East 24th-st.
	Oliver G. Ballard,	36 East 24th-st.
	Oliver G. Ballard,	36 East 24th-st.
Eighth Division.	James Hooper,	36 East 24th-st.
	James Hooper,	36 East 24th-st.
	James Hooper,	36 East 24th-st.
	James Hooper,	36 East 24th-st.
	James Hooper,	36 East 24th-st.

DIVISION.	ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.	RESIDENCE.
Ninth Division.	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
Tenth Division.	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
Eleventh Division.	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
Twelfth Division.	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
Thirteenth Division.	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
Fourteenth Division.	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
Fifteenth Division.	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
Sixteenth Division.	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
Seventeenth Division.	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
Eighteenth Division.	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
Nineteenth Division.	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.
	Edward M. Hastings,	International Hotel.

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them, of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries.

Every person, association, partnership or corporation desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th section of said Act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the assessment divisions in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers and others liable under said act to pay any duty or taxes, are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessors a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said act.

Applications for licenses, and for all other information, must be made at the Central Office, No. 65 Franklin-st.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors.

Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office. Office hours from 9 to 4.

PHILETUS VAN WYCK,
Assessor for the Fourth Assessment District,
No. 65 Franklin-street.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

ASSESSORS NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—Notice is hereby given to the Tax-payers of the Ninth Collection District, comprising the XVIIth, XIXth and XXIInd Wards of the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay Interest on the Public Debt," that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into thirteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors, for the several divisions as hereto given:

First Division—Embraces all the territory in the County of New-York north of the line of 14th-st., from Hudson River to Harlem River, Alexander N. Lewis, Assistant Assessor, residence corner of 152d-st. and 10th-av. Office corner of 155th-st. and 10th-av. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Second Division—Is bounded north and east by 14th-st., from Hudson River to Harlem River, thence by Harlem River to 86th-av., thence along 86th-av. to 125th-st., thence along 125th-st. to 3d-av., thence along 3d-av. to 126th-st., south by 126th-st. and west by Hudson River. John H. Porter, Assistant Assessor, residence 261-av., near 125th-st. Office in Washington Hall, No. 1,561 3d-av.

Third Division—Is bounded north by 125th-st., east by 3d-av., south by 86th-st. and west by Hudson River. William E. Waring, Assistant Assessor, residence and office 9th-av., between 56th and 57th sts. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

Fourth Division—Is bounded north and east by Harlem River and south and west by a line commencing at 86th-st., on Harlem River, running thence along 86th-st. to 9d-av., thence along 3d-av. to 125th-st., thence along 125th-st. to 4th-av., thence along 4th-av. to Harlem River. William L. B. Milliken, Assistant Assessor, residence 120th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Office in Washington Hall, No. 1,561 3d-av.

Fifth Division—Is bounded north by 86th-st., east by Harlem River, south by 59th-st., and west by the line of 4th-av. John A. Douglas, Assistant Assessor, residence and office 84th-st., between 1st av. and Avenue A. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. and 7 to 9 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Sixth Division—Is bounded north by 59th-st., east by Harlem River, south by 50th-st., and west by the line of 8th-av. Dennis McCabe, Assistant Assessor, residence and office, corner of 57th-st. and 3d-av.

Seventh Division—Is bounded north by 50th-st., east by Harlem River, south by 42d-st., and west by 6th-av. Samuel Thompson, Assistant Assessor, residence and office, 253 East 26th-st. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. and 7 to 9 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Eighth Division—Is bounded north by 42d-st., east by Harlem River, south by 34th-st., and west by 6th-av. Office, No. 1,561 3d-av. Office hours same as No. 7.

Ninth Division—Is bounded north by 34th-st., east by 4th

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—anted, by a competent young woman, a situation mall private family as chambermaid and waitress, waitress alone, by one who understands her busi- thoroughly; she will be found both willing and ng, and can produce the very best of satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 East t., near 5th-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—young woman, lately landed, wishes a situation to amberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist sbing; is willing and obliging: would go a short nce in the country; has good reference. Call for two at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between and 12th sts.

CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE- spectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid private boarding house; has three years' City refer- ; is willing and obliging. Call for two days, at No. West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation in a private family to do cham- work. fine washing and ironing; she would take the e of laundress in a small family; she is a very capa- servant and has excellent City reference from her last ce. Call, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th 25th sts.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and wash- and ironing, or would take a laundress' place; can do clothes neatly; has five years' good City reference. n be seen for two days, at No. 160½ 28th-st., near Lex- ton-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chamber- id and to see to child en; she can give the best City erence from her last place. Can be seen for two days No. 346 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor, k room.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITU- ATION in a first-class private family, by a young girl, do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork, d plain sewing. No objection to the country. Call address No. 1 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., between and Greenwich avs., for two days.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— A respect able young girl wishes a situation, as cham- rmaid and waitress, in a private family. Can be seen r two days, at corner of 25th-st. and 7th-av., over Mo- ency's store.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young wo- an, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of a baby; the best of City reference can be ven. Inquire at No. 503 3d-av., near 30th-st. Can be seen for wo days.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and assist- ing. Can produce the very best of satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 East t., near 5th-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— young woman, lately landed, wishes a situation to amberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist sbing; is willing and obliging: would go a short nce in the country; has good reference. Call for two at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between and 12th sts.

CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE- spectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid private boarding house; has three years' City refer- ; is willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No. West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation in a private family to do chamber- work. fine washing and ironing; she would take the e of laundress in a small family; she is a very capa- servant and has excellent City reference from her last ce. Call, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th 25th sts.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and wash- and ironing, or would take a laundress' place; can do clothes neatly; has five years' good City reference. n be seen for two days, at No. 160½ 28th-st., near Lex- ton-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chamber- id and to see to child en; she can give the best City erence from her last place. Can be seen for two days No. 346 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor, k room.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITU- ATION in a first-class private family, by a young girl, do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork, d plain sewing. No objection to the country. Call address No. 1 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., between and Greenwich avs., for two days.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— A respect able young girl wishes a situation, as cham- rmaid and waitress, in a private family. Can be seen r two days, at corner of 25th-st. and 7th-av., over Mo- ency's store.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young wo- an, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of a baby; the best of City reference can be ven. Inquire at No. 503 3d-av., near 30th-st. Can be seen for wo days.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is competent and trustworthy, and will be found useful in a private family. Can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 54 Sth-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.— Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children and do light sewing; or would do general housework. Best of reference can be had. Call at No. 308 3d-st., near 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.— A young woman wishes a situation as chamber- maid and laundress, or laundress alone; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 211 West 17th-st., back basement.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.— A situation wanted, by one who can do fine and fashionable ir- is competent of her business and all its branches; has sev- years' references. Call at No. 2 8 East 4th-st., second floo front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Scotch Protestant woman, a situation chambermaid and washer and ironer; or as laundress; best City reference can be given. Call or address to No. Broadway, near 23d-st., for two days.

CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A young woman is desirous of procuring a situation as ma- id and chambermaid in a private family; is accusto- to the care of children, and has the best of City re ommendations. She can be seen for two days at her present place of employment, No. 2 West 23d-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; is kind and willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 30 Greenwich-av., for two days. If not engaged.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or regular waitress and assist with the washing and iron- ing; is fully competent in each capacity. Wages 10 to $12 a month. City or country. Call at No. 181 East 21st-st., for two days.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, a situation in a small private family, by a respectable young girl, who is not many months from Europe, as chambermaid or chamberwoman and waitress, or to assist in washing; can be highly recommended from her last place, the country objected to. Can be seen for two days at No. 302 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.— A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived 3 years. Call at No. 154 7th-av., 3d floor, rear 21st-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 54 1st-av., corner of 5th-st., third floor, over the liquor store.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 469 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and wait- ress, or as nurse and seamstress; has 5 years' City refer- ence. Call at No. 137 East 26th-st., in the rear.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or regular waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 503 3d-av., near 30th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as seamstress, as a good dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly: would wait on a lady, or make herself obliging in a permanent situation; good City references as to capability. Apply to her present employer all this week, No. 93 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a respectable Protestant woman as seamstress and to take charge of two little girls (5 and 12 years old). Apply, with City references, at No. 52 West 20th st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

SEAMSTRESS OR WOULD TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as above, with good reference. Call at No. 225 16th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.— Wanted, by a competent seamstress and dressmaker, a situation; can do all kinds of family sewing; would attend young children. Best of references from. Call at No. 21 West 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.— Wanted a situation, by a young woman of fifty years of age, as lady's maid or seamstress; can do fine work; has lived with first class family in the country for the last six years. Apply at No. 141 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., up stairs, front room, New-York, in store.

LADIES' MAID OR NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, who is a strong hand at dressing hair and fine needle-work, and would assist in nursery, is desirous of a situation. Address Young Protestant, Times office. Can be seen at No. 107 Canal-st., third floor, front room.

HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUA- TION by a respectable woman, as housekeeper; is fully competent to take entire charge of a family; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 30 Greenwich-av., for two days.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITU- ation wanted, by a respectable woman, to do general housework in a small family. Can give good reference. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st.

DOWN-STAIRS SERVANT OR AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A well-recommended, willing and obliging young woman desires a situation in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, and an excel- lent laundress; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

GENERAL SERVANT.—A VERY NEAT and thoroughly experienced girl wishes a situation as general house-work servant in a private family; will be found a trustworthy, steady and obliging servant; refers to her last place in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTO- PHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—TWO VERY respectable girls wish situations, one as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business, the other a first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; both having the very best of City reference, and willing and obliging, would prefer go- ing together, wages not so much an object as a respect- able home. Apply for two days at No. 209 4th-st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young girl, who thoroughly understands her busi- ness, wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid, and has the best of City reference; she has the best of City refer- ence. Call for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECT- able girl, a situation as competent waitress. Call for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., has best of City reference. between 19th and 20th sts.

WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young girl as waitress. Has lived in the best families. Call at No. 41 West 21st-st.

WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young girl as waitress. Has lived in the best families. Call at No. 41 West 21st-st.

WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl,

MEDICAL.

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PORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married
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CWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERA-
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&c., and it is, without doubt, the most truth-
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**BBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y.
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CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY
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rictures of the urethra and seminal weakness.
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of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a quali-
ysician and surgeon, and a member of the College
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A. M. to 9 P. M.

**ORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND
OSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.**—Dr. A. M. MAC-
AU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just pub-
the 59th edition of the valuable book, entitled
MARRIED: PRIVATE MEDICAL
ANION," strictly intended for those whose health
umstances forbid a too rapid increase of family.
\$1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-
, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part
United States on Canada, by inclosing \$1, and lad-
ing Box No. 4,221 New-York City. For sale by H.
RISON, at No. 1 Astor-st., (Astor House,) and
Ann-st., FERRERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

RVOUS DEBILITY.—BY C. D. HAMMOND,
D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in
ractice Medical College, New-York. Revised Edi-
Price \$1, inclosed. Those who have been ad-
ed to the use of so-called "specific" remedies for the
f Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred com-
, would do well to procure a copy of this book, and,
specially pages 125, 126, 175, and 264 to 269. To
of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's
s, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 108 Broadway.)

ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES
a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a suf-
who has been effectually cured of nervous debility,
memory and dimness of sight, resulting from ear-
rors, by following the instruction given in a medical
consulters it his duty, in gratitude to the author,
the benefit of a needy and nervous sufferer, to
dish the means need. He will, therefore, send free,
y address, on receipt of two decent stamps, a copy of
ork, containing every information required. Ad-
Box No. 5779 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

GHETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR.
ARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Women regula-
ills. Invaluable in correcting, Regulating and lea-
ing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed
rely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual
and thereby prevent and assist the anxious patient.
No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consult-
y and evening.

**DWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF
the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon,
42 5th-av. Office consultations on the nature of some
ases of the public viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele,
health, rigidly cured without the knife or ligature.
e hours from 9 to 2, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Con-
ation fee \$5.

**R. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY
e consulted with confidence on private diseases
ty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee
ly and permanent cure in those who are
e been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums,
can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving hon-
le treatment.

UND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, PER-
ain and sure remedy for either single or married
es in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr.
VEGNS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every
should use them. Designed expressly for obstruc-
s which all other remedies of the kind have failed to
e. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

OMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. CONS
an Secret, the great menstrual remedy for the on
ter removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No.
ay, Chesterfield, in three minutes, at
Chatham-st. Only by R. L. WOLCOTT. One
r paid in full. Stamps received in payment. A
ral discount to the trade. Cut this out. Call and
e it. no charge.

LPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTAB-
LISHED IN 1827.—The only genuine baths in the
ted States—at No. 1 Hamilton-place, first street
aurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affec-
s, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. HALLAM & Co.

RIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER
ues, for many years, confined his attention to diseases
certain class, to which he has treated in less than
ases, without exception, in 14 days. Call at
at remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain
ases, when regular treatment and all other remedies
. cures without the danger or restriction in the Dark
patent, cures without the disgust or loss of sickness
ess of all other remedies, cures in less cases in less
n six hours, cures without the hateful compound
es of mercury, but possesses the healthful properties
perty of purifying the blood and restoring it to that
blood is sure to attend any remedy is used,
s is what he challenges to, and what no other will ac-
glish. Its value in this respect is beyond all
m. But scientific men in every civilized country
knowledge, begin to appreciate it. In twenty a week
es that he is not consulted by those who have
ith us in regard to some pitiful pretender, has re-
ted the whole field of the Bentley and Sears
t answer. Its popularity is so great
k doctor in the City that has not attempted to
en they find their lies are not so easily
y then pretend that they can make it. It
cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but
ce, No. 2 Division-st. Book for 15 One-cent stamps,
2 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work ever

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—H. BATES HAMMER
day associated themselves with Messrs. HAMMER & CO.,
they will continue the business under the same firm
for the firm of HAMMER & CO., otherwise, and I commend
the old
HAMMER, Oct. 1, 1862.

**JOHN B. ROBINSON HAVING BOUGHT
my interest in the late firm of BATES, ROBINSON & CO., by
nection with said firm ceases from this date.
Oct. 2, 1862. F. W. KELLER**

DENTISTRY.

**R. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST.,
execute every branch of Dentistry in the most care-
scientific manner, on the most reasonable terms.
e, harmless chloroform administered. Country sets
teeth at \$10. Refer to Drs. Pond, Childs, Stillman,
d Rev. Drs. I. Ferris, Joel Parker and F. R. Smith.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 41 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 1 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of September, 1862.

RESOURCES:

1. Loans and Discounts		\$1,366,311 31
2. United States 6, 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, and United States Certificates and 5 Per Cents		33,291 73
3. Due from Banks		
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank		
5. Due from Brokers		
6. Real Estate		150,973 17
7. Specie		165,776 26
8. Cash items, viz.: Checks and Bank Notes Received on Deposit the day previous		303,042 01
9. Stocks of New-York State		303,000 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		
11. United States Demand Notes		221,000 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account		17,290 15
Total		\$1,665,425 58

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		\$1,500,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	\$631,300	
Circulation not Registered		
Total		
Less Notes on hand	10,310—	614,990 00
3. Profits		142,580 92
4. Due to Banks		729,852 97
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors, on Demand		1,737,573 69
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads—Unpaid Dividends		628 00
Total		\$4,665,425 58

State of New-York—County of New-York, ss.: A. V. STOUT, President, and W. A. KISSAM, Cashier, of SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the Twenty-seventh day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two, in respect to each and every charge, item and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

A. V. STOUT, President.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the Ninth day of October, 1862.
W. H. BARNES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRUE Condition of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, a Banking Association, on the morning of Saturday, the 27th September, 1862.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted and Loans		\$3,891,213 89
Loans to Directors	\$44,500	
Real Estate		400,000 00
United States and New-York State Stocks and Interest		1,236,891 95
United States 7 3-10 Notes and Certificates of Indebtedness		1,274,3.0 00
Expense Account, including Taxes		34,177 51
Overdrafts		1,561 21
Specie		2,220,663 15
Cash Items, Bills and Checks of City Banks		1,317,000 00
Due from Banks		51,451 58
Total		\$10,972,240 87

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		\$3,000,000 00
Profits		243,364 04
Circulated Bank Notes	\$417,535	
Registered Bank Notes	24,250—	401,712 00
Outstanding Circulation of Late Bank New-York		75,632 00
Due Depositors on Demand		5,513,343 25
Due to Banks		1,736,593 68
Total		\$10,972,240 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—ANTHONY P. HALSEY, President, and WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier, of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of the 27th day of September, 1862, being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, next preceding the date of this report, requiring the same; according to the best of their knowledge and belief that the said Bank is an Associated Bank, and is located in the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a Banking house for the transaction of its business; and that from the 1st day of January, 1862, up to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted at such place only.

A. P. HALSEY, President.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 4th of October, 1862, before me.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Notary Public,
No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have elected to call the following Bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos. 1 to 295, 570, 600, 630, 1,3—, 1,4—5, 1,8—5, 1,9—5, 2,0—1, 2,0—5, 2,1—5, 2,2—5, 2,3—5, 2,4—5, 2,5—5, 2,6—7. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to or at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 5 Exchange-place—New-York, Sept. 30, 1862.

W. SCHALL, } Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY, }

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals, addressed to the undersigned for \$—— Bonds of said Company, will be received at the office of JOHN MORRISSEY, Boston, until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 25th day of October instant, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of \$71,000. Also, of either of the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of \$27,000.

J. M. FORBES, }
S. HAYES, } Trustees.
H. H. HUNNEWELL, }

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature of this State to make a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Rail road Companies, and having passed an ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such Bonds are respectfully invited to call on one of the Attorneys of said Committee, stating the terms of compromise proposed by them, and addressing JOHN McALEVY, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and Sold at Regular Brokers'
By C. G. HUNTINGTON & CO.,
No. 5 Exchange-place.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOURTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at their Banking-house, TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
H. BUCK, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-England Car Spring Company for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 257 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.
J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st., and No. 181 Front-st.

\$5,000 TO LOAN—ON UNINCUMBERED improved real estate in New-York City. Apply to J. H. D. GRIFFIN, No. 151 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Directors have declared a Dividend of [illegible] per cent on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed on the 10th inst., and reopened on the 16th inst.
A. L. HOYT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—[illegible]

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—[illegible]

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage that can be desired in a perfect heater for the parlor, hall or bath. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 376 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ATLANTA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Marr.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Syme.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage \$151
Second Cabin Passage .....

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage \$125
Second Cabin Passage 70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 8
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 22
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 22
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of this line will not be responsible for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
The only mail route of the kind.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid first-class steamer AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAYO, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fine and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,400 tons, E. Hoyt, Commander, to sail without delay for San Juan, and thence direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
Capt. W. Corrie, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 9, 1862, at 12 o'clock, Noon, precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
For freight, cabin or steerage passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. T. E. MacGREGOR, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY ..... Sep 13 | MONDAY ..... Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau ..... \$50.
Passage money to Havana ..... 70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, \$50. Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 2 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
Touching at QUEENSTOWN, Cork Harbor, the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday ..... Oct. 11.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday ..... Oct. 18.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday ..... Oct. 25.
or KANGAROO
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

First Cabin	Steerage	\$35
First cabin to London	Steerage to London	42
First cabin to Paris	Steerage to Paris	42
First cabin to Hamburg	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also booked for Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, \$75, \$85, \$105. Steerage from Liverpool or from Queenstown, \$35. Those wishing to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, 24 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 Exchequer-st., in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & Co., in London to EVANS & MACKY, No. 61 King William-st., in Paris to JULES DECOUF, No. 45 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse, or in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. Ibsen Sander Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Harrison-st.,
SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
for
BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, \$115 second cabin, \$70 steerage, \$40.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered clyde-built steamer ANGLO-SAXON, Capt. [illegible], carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY. The rates of passage from New-York—first-class according to accommodations, \$80 and \$90. Second-cabin, \$60. Steerage, \$30. Certificates will be issued at low rates for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SAMUEL SEALE, General Agent.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOO HIGH a draught of water for passage into Liverpool at that time, considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before entering the Irish sea. Her departure will therefore be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued at the office of SAMUEL NORTH, Jr., No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Unnaturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

SCREW SELECT—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS of NAVESINK, MOUNTS and BROWN'S Stone. FALL HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The fine and superior steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. E. Parker, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

	Leave Pier.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday	7 A. M.	2 P. M.
Wednesday	7 A. M.	2 P. M.
Thursday	7 A. M.	2 P. M.
Friday	7 A. M.	2 P. M.
Saturday	9 A. M.	4 P. M.
Monday	7 A. M.	2 P. M.
Tuesday	7 A. M.	2 P. M.

Fare to Navesink or Red Bank, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, good for the day, 50 cents.

Freight taken at low rates.

The Highland Light will leave Red Bank at 4 P. M. on Saturday, and Pier at 4 P. M. on Monday, for the accommodation of those who wish to spend the Sabbath at the Highlands.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—THE steamer Bridgeport, Capt. [illegible], will leave Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for Bridgeport, connecting with the Housatonic Railroad for Newhaven and Hartford Railroads, also the Housatonic Railroad for Pittsfield and New London. Freight taken, and way-bills to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad can be procured on board.
OBED A. CORTIS, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and the Intermediate Landings, foot of Barclay-st. The Steamer ARIOSTA leaves at the foot of Barclay-st. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M. The DAY LINE, foot of Barclay-st., at 7 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M.—Hudson River Railroad.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. [illegible], will leave Jackson-st., East River, DAILY, (SUNDAYS excepted,) at 5 P. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Shelter Island, Sherman's Point, Cedar Island, Orient Point, Plum Island, New-London, Stonington, Providence and Fall River. Returning, will leave Greenport at 2 P. M., touching at the above landings on the route to New-York.
A. L. POST, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, FLUSHING AND POINTS North—THE CONNECTICUT, Capt. [illegible], will leave Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M., for Hartford, Flushing and Intermediate Landings. The steamer HAVEN, Capt. [illegible], will leave New-Haven for New-York, touching at the above landings, at 5 P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer AURORA leaves daily at 9 A. M. from foot of Vesey-st., for Peekskill, touching at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, Cornwall and Fishkill Landings. Returning, will leave Peekskill at 2 P. M., touching at Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

CHANGE OF TIME.—THE NEW BROADWAY will leave Peekskill at 6 A. M. for New-York, touching at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Intermediate Landings.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamer [illegible], Capt. [illegible], will leave foot of Barclay-st. at 5 P. M., touching at Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Fort Point, Manhattanville and Yonkers.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, at Black, Cowdrey's, and Aldes Dot Corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE D. HAYS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ..... Wm. Wheatley
Notice.—The public are respectfully informed that a change in the arrangements of this establishment has become necessary, and the management have to announce that their entire time will be devoted to the production of three pieces of the first class, the Company engaged, the scenery, dresses and appointments of which will be unsurpassed in this country.

THE FOUR REMAINING WEEKS OF
EDWIN FORREST,
HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN SEVEN YEARS.

In which he will perform, for the first time in this city, the character of
Mr. J. Metcalfe Rockford
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, 1862,
Richelieu ..... Richelieu
WITH NEW SCENERY AND DECORATIONS.
EDWIN FORREST ..... RICHELIEU
AFTER which he will perform his favorite character of
Richelieu ..... Mr. J. M. Scott
Duke of Buckingham ..... Mr. H. K. Sharpe
Queen ..... Miss Wallick
Lady Anne ..... Miss Gannon
Musical Director ..... Mr. Harry Sanderson
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 11,
Owing to the remarkable satisfaction of the audience, and the high commendations of the press upon
Mr. FORREST'S
performance of the very difficult character of Richelieu, he will repeat it on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, when Mr. FORREST will also perform his favorite character of
MONSIEUR MALLET, IN A POST OFFICE MISTAKE.
Mr. JAKE
Nights of performance of
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Mr. HACKETT'S nights,
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Admission to Parquette and Parquette Circle, 75 cents. Family Circle, 50 cents.
The performances will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7 o'clock.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 488 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director ..... Carl Anschütz
FRIDAY, Oct. 10,
For the first time in America,
Mozart's celebrated Opera in three acts,
THE STRANGER.
Countess ..... Mme. Johannsen
Elinor ..... Mme. Reiter
Belmont ..... Herr Lobe
Pedrillo ..... Herr Formes
Osmin ..... Herr Weinlich
Admission Boxes, 75 to \$1. Orchestra and reserved seats, 75c. Parquet and Rest Stalles, Parterre and second tier, 50c. Seats can be secured at the office from 9 o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M. Doors open at 7 o'clock to commence at 8 o'clock.
SUNDAY, OCT. 12,
Grand Sacred Concert.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
In consequence of the GREAT APPLAUSE bestowed upon Mr. Sylvester Bleaker, a farce of the MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY,
Is will be repeated
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
In conjunction with their usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by
THE FINEST CORPS DRAMATIQUE IN THE WORLD
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 2 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST
Summer arrangements, commencing Thursday, May 1st, 1862.

For Albany—10 30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time table.
JOHN BURCHELL, Asst. Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Harlem river, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows: 6 A. M. Mail for Newark and all intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning, 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk daily, for Newark and intermediate stations. 12 15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago. Through in 24 hours. The 6 A. M. Express through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 5 P. M. Express connects at Dunkirk and Buffalo with railroad for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, &c. Also, at Dunkirk with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad for Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati. At Suspension Bridge with the Great Western Railway of Canada, for Detroit, Milwaukie, Chicago, &c. At Buffalo with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad for Detroit, Port Huron, &c. At Buffalo with the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railroad for Corry, Oil City, Titusville, Meadville, &c. At Buffalo with the Buffalo and State Line Railroad for Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. At Suspension Bridge with the Great Western Railway of Canada, for Hamilton, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James slip and foot of South-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3 P. M., for Greenport.
At 4 P. M., for Jamaica.
On Sunday at 8 A. M., leave Hunter's Point,

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Negro Colonization Scheme at an End for the Present.

CONFIDENCE AT THE CAPITAL.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 9.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

So far as any Central American country is concerned, the negro colonization enterprize may be considered at an end for the present. Not only has the Costa Rican Minister protested against it for the several countries he represents here, but other Ministers of neighboring States have done the same thing. The ground of protest is not so much on account of the title to any particular tract of land, as from a strong objection to the colonization in their neighborhood by the United States of a class of persons which our Government, by that act, confesses to be undesirable inhabitants. If the Government of the United States is correct in wishing to get rid of the negroes, we cannot deny that the Central American Governments are right in not wishing to receive them. There seems to be no option for the black man but to possess and occupy the land of which he has forcibly been made an inhabitant. Senator POMEROY is in Kansas, but will probably return this week.

THE RUMORED CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

Rumors of Cabinet and military changes are from time to time revived, but gentlemen in official positions seem altogether ignorant of such arrangements

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON CHEERFUL.

A more cheerful and hopeful feeling as to the entire discomfiture of the rebels exists here now, among all loyal classes, than at any former period during the present year.

OUR RECENT VICTORIES.

The public pulse beats high with hope and confidence. It is felt that the management of military affairs is concentrated in one strong hand, and that harmony is being given to the campaign in all parts of the country. Of the General-in-Chief nothing is seen, it being about as difficult to look on his features as upon those of the "Veiled Prophet of Khorassan," unless you chance to pass him in the street, between his house and the Headquarters of the Army. All applicants to see him are requested to reduce their statements to writing, and send them in through the regular channels: and it is said that those who persist in demanding a personal interview are apt to get answers which are brief enough to be the "soul of wit," unless their business shall prove of an important nature to justify their intrusion on the time of a much-occupied officer.

AGGREGATE OF NEW LEVIES.

The total of new levies reported to Gen. CASEY previous to Oct. 1, was about 90,000. This does not embrace all the new troops in the field, many having taken the field without having passed through Gen. CASEY's hands.

GEN. HALLECK AND THE PROCLAMATION.

As some speculations are afloat in the papers in regard to Gen. HALLECK's opinions of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, it may not be amiss to state that those opinions ought to be well known, having frequently been stated. He holds that it is the duty of the army to obey all military orders without question or inquiry—the Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government being the only proper judges of the acts of the Executive. This has always been Gen. HALLECK's avowed view of the relations between the army and its Commander-in-Chief, the President. This view was held by him when it was much less popular in army circles that it now seems likely to become.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

Among the facts developed by the inquiries already made by the Military Commission, of which Gen. HUNTER is Chairman, is the strange one that not a single rebel was wounded, or in any manner injured, during the so-called defence of Harper's Ferry. Our artillery, under Col. FORD, appears to have been handled with especial desire that there should be "nobody hurt."

ALL QUIET.

The following is just received from our Frederick correspondent: "Nothing of interest along lines of the army to-day. Affairs at Frederick quiet."

STRAGGLING OFFICERS AND MEN.

Measures of the most stringent character are about being taken to check the crime of "straggling," as it is mildly called—"desertion," as it is in fact. The strict penalties for desertion will hereafter be rigorously enforced against both officers and men—the former being, of the two, more frequently culpable, and their guilt being greater on account of the force of their example. Our city is now full of these military scamps, who, by putting on citizen's clothes, have been able, thus far, to laugh at the Provost-Marshal. Before they know it, they will be made to laugh the wrong way. This evil amongst officers is most grievous in the reduced regiments which have been in the service more than a year. Many of these do not to-day muster over four hundred men, and in these weakened regiments many of the companies are practically consolidated, and, by private arrangements amongst the officers, nearly one-third of the gentlemen with shoulder-straps are constantly and irregularly absent. It is charged that regimental Adjutants connive at this, as they must, or the thing could not go on, and that their field returns rarely show an accurate exhibit of the officers present for duty. The most rigorous measures known to military law will be at once instituted to check these demoralizing practices.

ABUSES AT FORT DELAWARE.

A letter written by a soldier in Fort Delaware has been received by the Pennsylvania Relief Association at Washington, in which he states the condition of things there to be fearful. The Union soldiers are dirty and ragged, and entirely destitute of proper arc; while rebel soldiers have every luxury furnished them by secession sympathizers of Baltimore. This letter was referred to a prominent gentleman of Philadelphia, who has instituted an inquiry, and reports that the statements are true. Our men are really wanting the necessities of life; while those who are fighting against the country are well provided. All this occurs under the same management. Col. CROSSMAN, the United States Quartermaster at Philadelphia, has a large supply of clothing on hand; but he cannot, without orders from Washington, issue any to cover the nakedness of Union paroled prisoners.

CAPTURES ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The steamer *Dispatch*, arrived here yesterday, brought a number of prisoners and several refugees from the Lower Potomac, who were captured by vessels of the flotilla near Blackiston's Island. One of the former is a mail-carrier, who was formerly in the rebel army, and at the time of his capture had seven letters from Richmond upon his person, addressed to parties in Baltimore. The Dispatch also brought up a lot of contraband goods captured in transitu to Virginia, consisting of drygoods, including a quantity of mourning fabrics.

MORE REBEL MAIL CARRIERS CAUGHT.

Three rebel mail carriers, named DANIEL STUART, WILLIAM HANSON, and JOHN FERGUSON, were captured on Thursday on the Lower Potomac, by one of our gun-boats, while attempting to cross into Virginia in a boat, with a large rebel mail. STUART was one of the crew of the *Merrimac*, and FERGUSON had a discharge from the rebel army, dated Gordonsville, Aug. 17, 1862, and signed by BRADLEY J. JOHNSON, Colonel Maryland Line. This party is believed to be the most dangerous and efficient of all those engaged in the business. They all go to the Old Capitol.

REFUGEES FROM RICHMOND.

Nine refugees—several having families with them—arrived here to-day, having been picked up along the Potomac by our gunboats. Their statements confirm others already given in the TIMES, in regard to the state of affairs in Eastern Virginia. Conscripts are pouring into Richmond in vast numbers, and are immediately pushed North toward the rebel army. Great quantities of salt are coming in from Kanawha, and is sold by Government in limited quantities, but at reduced price.

COMPLAINTS OF HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT.

Great complaints of hospital mismanagement continue to be made—both here and at Alexandria. It is charged that patients are often starved, and allowed to remain destitute of necessary medical attention. It is even asserted that, in some cases, wounded men have remained a week and even longer without surgical care. What seems most incredible is, that patients making complaints are subjected to arrest in order to deter others from exposing these abuses. The matter should receive instant attention from the Government.

RUMORED REBEL BATTERIES AT MATHIAS POINT.

It is the opinion of several river Captains, who have recently come up the Potomac, that the rebels are erecting batteries at Mathias Point. Drums and fifes were heard, and there were many indications of the presence there of rebel forces. A new blockade of the Potomac would go far toward restoring the delightful *status* of last year.

AN ARREST.

A young man named WARD, a son of WM. WARD, a notorious Secessionist here, has been arrested by the Provost Guard for disloyal practices, and sent to the Old Capitol Prison. He refused to take the oath of allegiance. For a long time he has been passing between Richmond and Washington, at his own pleasure, and is believed to be a dangerous rebel emissary.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Major ROWLAND, who has had large and successful experience in organizing sharpshooters, has been commissioned by the War Department to raise a corps in each of the States, to be mustered by companies and attached to the several divisions of the army. He is to cooperate with the State authorities in this work, and left Washington to-day to commence it. He has suggested to Secretary STANTON the desirability of having a percentage of the drafted militia from each State selected and drilled for the same duty, without being organized into distinct regiments. He believes this plan will secure more efficient service than the present system of massing them in regiments and brigades.

COL. HAMILTON.

A letter has been addressed to Hon. A. J. HAMILTON by prominent gentlemen residing in Washington, inviting him to deliver an address in Lafayette-square at some time to be selected by himself.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORTATION.

Dr. JOHN C. DALTON has been appointed Medical Director of Transportation, and ordered to report to Dr. McDOUGAL.

FURLOUGHS FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

It is estimated that the new order providing for furloughs for sick and wounded officers and soldiers will vacate about two thousand beds in the hospitals in this city. A large number more of the wounded will be sent north next week. There are now a great many vacant beds in the hospitals here.

CHAPLAINS.

According to an order just issued from the War Department, it is made the duty of every officer commanding a district or post, containing a hospital or a brigade of troops, to inquire into the fitness, efficiency and qualifications of the chaplains of hospitals or regiments, and to muster out of service such chaplains as were not appointed in conformity with the requirements of law, and who have not faithfully discharged the duties of chaplains during the time they have been thus engaged.

NOMINATIONS IN KANSAS.

A Union State Convention, composed of Democrats and anti-Lane Republicans, has been held in Lawrence, Kansas, at which Mr. WAGSTAFF, of Miami county, was nominated for Governor, and Hon. MARCUS J. PARROTT for Representative.

THE DELAWARE ELECTIONS.

The preliminary elections in Delaware have resulted in choice of Anti-Administration Inspectors of Elections. The majority in the State is about seven hundred.

FREE NEGROES RELEASED.

Among those just released from Richmond prisons are several free colored men who have arrived at their homes in this city. They were last month captured on the plains of Manassas.

PROMOTED.

Brig.-Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON has been promoted to Major-General, for meritorious and distinguished services in the West.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Commander JOHN G. WALKER has been ordered to proceed to Cairo by the 20th inst., and report to Acting Rear-Admiral PORTER for such duty as he may assign him in the squadron under his command.

Acting Master S. N. FREEMAN has been ordered to proceed to Baltimore, and report to Commodore DORNIN, for the command of the United States mortar-schooner *C. P. Williams*.

Acting Master B. C. DEANE has been ordered to report to the same officer for the command of the United States mortar-schooner *Dan Smith*.

Acting Master W. G. WRIGHT has been ordered to report to Commodore HARWOOD, at Washington, for the command of the United States mortar-schooner *Arletta*.

THOMAS MCELWELL has been appointed Acting Ensign, and ordered to proceed to Cairo, and report to Acting Rear-Admiral PORTER for such duty as he may assign him.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE EXCISE LAW.

The following appointments have been made under the Excise law, in place of the original appointees, declined:

WM. F. COWLES, Collector of the Fourth District of Iowa.

HORACE EVERETT, of Council Bluffs, Collector of the Fifth District of Iowa.

ROBERT D. HOLMAN, of Centrella, Collector of the Eleventh District of Illinois.

DEXTER MUSSEY, of Rome, Collector of the Fifth District of Michigan.

JAMES G. HUTCHINSON, of Vincennes, Assessor of the First District of Indiana.

DANIEL MCFARLAND, of Portsmouth, Collector of the Eleventh District of Ohio.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

The steamboat *South America* arrived from Aiken's Landing last evening, with about 300 prisoners, sick and wounded, which are to be transferred to the *St. Marks*, and sent to New-York.

About 500 exchanged Union prisoners, from Richmond, arrived here last evening on the steamboats *Hero* and *Belvidere*. They will be sent to Annapolis.

No later papers have been received from Richmond.

There has been no disturbance at Suffolk or Norfolk of any account.

About eighty females came from Richmond on the steamboat *New-York*, on their way North.

The Crews of Prize Schooners Brought North.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 9.

Arrived, United States steamer *Alabama*, from Port Royal. She has the crews of the prize schooners *Defiance* and *Nelly*. The latter were captured Sept. 23, by the *Alabama*.

ARRIVAL OF THE TARGET BATTERY FROM WEST POINT.—This iron target battery, of large size and six inches thick, of both iron and wood, arrived at the foot of Dey-street dock, from West Point, where it had been brought for the purpose of testing the power of the Parrott gun, when discharging an elongated bullet of a steel-cast one. The object of this was to show the great saving that might be effected by the Government. It was sent here in charge of Capt. TURNER, in the steam-boat [illegible], and was, by orders of Capt. STEVENS, towed to the Mayor of New-York's corporation dock, at the City Hall, Park, on Tuesday. After a very [illegible] during which the battery was [illegible] the custom-house dock, Mr. STEVENS of West Point for the original purpose. No doubt a large attendance will be present to look upon the battery, which is certainly a curiosity in its way.

LOCAL POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Elections Last Night.

Last night was the time appointed for the election of delegates to the County, Assembly and Congressional Nominating Conventions, which sit next week. The results are as follows:

First Ward.—County delegates—Messrs. Henry Smith, John Hickey, Lewis Nolte, John Conley, Andrew Hanley. Congressional—Messrs. Thos. McCormack, C. F. E. Leuder, William Cotter. Assembly—Messrs. Michael Quigley, Bartholomew Coleman, Jacob Fritz, Thomas Holland, Edward Fitzgerald.

Second Ward.—County—Messrs. M. C. Fordham, Wm. Buckley, John Shipton, Michael McGowan, Thomas Brosnahan. Congressional—Messrs. Lorin Palmer, Walter W. Kimball, James F. Horan. Assembly—Messrs. Joseph Manning, James H. Ward.

Third Ward.—County—Messrs. John M. Costa, O. H. Kopp, Amos Stookey, S. N. Lecomte, Louis Portner. Congressional—Messrs. E. Warner, Jos. D. Costa, W. E. Smith. Assembly—Messrs. Frank Meyer, W. McMonegal, Jno. B. Jeffries. Delegate Third Assembly District—David L. Robins.

Fourth Ward.—County—Messrs. Henry R. Huelat, Henry G. Leask, Mark Lanigan, Raymond Condon, John Dwyer. Congressional—Messrs. James Roach, Stephen E. Whelan, Garret Bell. Assembly—Messrs. Chas. Heidelberger, John Roche, Wm. Phair, Morris Friedsam, Richard Cook, John O'Connor, Wm. Southelmer.

Fifth Ward.—County—Messrs. Andrew W. Leggat, Nathan Kingsley, Wm. C. Miller, Frank W. Shepherd, Theo. A. Ward. Congressional—Messrs. Joseph B. Taylor, John A. Williams, Nathan Kingsley, Sr. Assembly—Messrs. Wilson Small, Aug. Schmidt, Wm. Flack, John Elderkin, John Bennett, Josephus L. Wood, William A. Syms, Wm. Conklin, Jr.

Sixth Ward.—County—Messrs. Owen W. Brennan, James Oats, D. B. Dwire, Joseph W. Hawkes, Thomas H. Martin. Congressional—Messrs. Michael J. Ryan, P. C. Van Wyck, George Grundy. Assembly—Messrs. Michael J. Ryan, Owen O'Connel, Richard Middleton, Edward Magill, James Quinlan, Thos. McGrane, James Harvey, Rodger Judge, Jr., John McAlpine.

Seventh Ward.—County—Messrs. Robert Murray, Daniel Pettee, Wm. H. Merrill, Jr., Charles H. Hall, Edward M. Skidmore. Congressional—Messrs. Archibald Hall, Delanay W. Knivels, Geo. Megraun, Andrew S. Bender, James McLaren. Assembly—Messrs. John Edwards, Ebenezer W. Morgan, Wm. Happe, Lewis Hopps, Alexander F. Roberts, John Barry, John M. Gallagher, Elihu Campbell, Thos. B. Hills, Wm. Armstrong, James Davis.

Eighth Ward.—County—Messrs. Andrew Stewart, Wm. Mayerean, Abram T. Riker, H. C. Dennett, William Hurlbut. Congressional—Messrs. John J. Shaw, Thomas G. Biker, George H. Farley. Assembly—Messrs. James Winterbottom, David J. Oakley, Dan. Mooney, Mich. McDermott, G. M. Otterson, Daniel R. Davis, Bertrand Kettell, Edw. Baldock, William Patterson, Arch. Bradshaw, John W. Meade, Charles Gowdey.

Ninth Ward.—County—Messrs. Nelson D. Thayer, George Starr, Robert Edwards, Jr., Henry W. Smith, Robert R. Carpenter. Congressional—Messrs. W. Booth, George F. McAfee, Asa Bateman, James W. Farr, John W. Boese, Alonzo Jones, Sinclair Tousey. Assembly—Messrs. Riley, Dem. on, Geo. W. Bush, Eugene Ward, Caleb C. Crane, Charles Crane, Jesse Travis, Humphrey Ayres, David March, Wilson A. Baylor, A. J. Campbell, Geo. W. Ackerson, John Dargavel.

Tenth Ward.—County—J. W. Olsen, C. E. Kugles, Augustus Weisman, Thomas C. Hornton, Benjamin F. Snyder. Congressional—Andrew J. Kasnoe, H. S. Smith, Wm. Boeckel, Geo. Henly, John R. Lawrence. Assembly—E. H. Lawrence, D. C. Hogan, Henry Bischoff. Assembly—Chas. E. Birdseye, Geo. Gumbs, Stephen A. Clark.

Eleventh Ward.—County—Messrs. Lewis H. Watts, Jno. Lewis, W. Simon Hazleton, Daniel Herrick, Wm. E. Duryea. Congressional—Seaman Johnson, James McCarthy, Lewis Jones, John L. Smith, Wm. Burns, Edward M. Perley, Joseph Archbold, John T. Hardinge, Wm. L. Wemmell, Alfred Ehrbe. Assembly—Wm. P. Thorn, John Gardner, Joseph Smith, R. J. Fitzpatrick, Philip Keeley, Robt. H. Willis, John Atkins, Julian C. Harrison, Maurice Fitzgerald, John Duke, Herman Foster, James Ancrman, Henry Cargill, Lewis Godlier, Abr. Williams, Asa Bennett, Richard G. Hunt, Jas Rearson.

Twelfth Ward.—Congressional.—Messrs. Abram Wakeman, Wm. T. B. Mellliken, John P. Cummings, Wm. Dunning, Stephen H. Knapp, H. H. Gregory, John M. Reed. County—Messrs. Jas. Davis, John H. Porter, T. B. Wakeman, Thomas Bell, John S. Poole. Assembly.—Messrs. James H. Welsh, Theodore P. Anderson, Isaac F. Williams, Garret B. Tunison, W. E. Waring, Marcellus E. Randel, Nelson Crawford, William Mullen, F. Bonitz, A. W. M. Hume, D. Page.

Thirteenth Ward.—Congressional—Edward Sopers, Thos. H. Seymour, Thos. H. Kipp, Jacob Akerly, Charles Schleff. County—Samuel Atkinson, Joseph Abbot, Thomas Bannin, Anthony Glastater, Aaron McCall. Assembly—Francis Snyder Theo Arnold, Walter Sopers, Wm. Sopers, Cornelius Laforge, Theo. Firebuck, Louis Bunsch.

NOTE.—There was a fight at this election, corner of Broome and Pitt streets. Some dissatisfied persons attempted to carry off or smash the ballot boxes, but the Police took charge of them, and the votes were counted at the Station-house.

Fourteenth Ward.—County—John Fitch, William Grasse, Thomas Mulligan, Edward A. Willoughby, Henry Von Senden. Congressional—Cornelius Sanford, James Hogan, Charles Bathmann, John O'Conner, Christian Stitz. Assembly—Jas. Hogan, Henry Gruger, Michael Hanlon, John B. Sharp, William Pfpinger, Richard Clawson, Paul Gantert, David Mebolt, Jas. McKeon, Sidney Smith. With power to fill vacancies.

NOTE.—The other meeting advertised for the Fourteenth Ward was not held.

Fifteenth Ward.—County—Messrs. Wm. M. Vermilye, J. Wilson Green, Cornelius Van Cott, Thomas H. Dilks, A. Clearman. Congressional—Charles A. Dana, Erastus C. Benedict, Harvey T. Cleveland, G. W. Clarke, Marshall B. Blake, Jireh Bull, Wm. N. Blakeman. Assembly—Abraham Lent, Alfred Vredenburgh, James S. Hayler, Charles J. Livingston, John A May, Edward Jones, John L. Taylor, Jackson Corse, John M Knox, Jacob R. Hudson.

Sixteenth Ward.—County—Messrs. Charles S. Spencer, Isaac Dayton, George C. Van Nest, James W. Ranney, William Johnston. Congressional—Messrs. Hugh Gardner, William H. Bull, John Lindsay, Saml. R. H. Vance, Alexander McLeod, David R. Jaques George Ross. Assembly—Messrs. Milton St. John, Mordecai L. Marsh, Philip Jordan, E. R. Harper, Franklin Marsh, John L. Kelly, Asa C. Bloream, George Mackay, Saml. E. Harrison, Sidney A. Yeomans, Benj. C. Wandell.

Seventeenth Ward.—Congressional—Messrs. Edward Berrian, James B. Demerest, Lorenzo Beagle, Robt. L. Edwards, John W. Murry. Assembly—Messrs. P. J. Deckie, Chas. H. McLees, Chas. Nipp, Geo. P. Brown, John N. Riggens, J. T. Hubbard, Wm. Smith, Jr., John H. Pullis, James Anderson. Committee—Waldo Hutchins, John McIntyre, Chas. P. Edwards.

Seventeenth Ward.—District—Wm. J. Woods, Stephen H. Erwin, Geo. W. Anderson, Jos. B. Varnum, Jas. Brown, Arnold A. Benson, Bernard Sherman, Chas. Dingley, John V. Meyer, David Waters, Patrick J. Hennessy, Henry Steckenson, John J. Bond, Isaac Wallace, John Lamoreux, Jacob Miller, Daniel Sullivan, Jacob Germond, Christian Schaad. County—Robert B. Boyd, Samuel R. Smith, Fred. Conrad, Geo. F. Steinbrenner, Wm. H. Falconer. Seventh Congressional—Isaac V. Speir, Alfred A. Benson, Isaac McCay, Chas. Benson, Samuel Cornell, Martin B. Brown, Henry V. Pool, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., John Lee [illegible] Sergeant.

Assembly meet on Oct. 1st, at Sanford's, P. M. Stockholder's, Brooks's House, 274 Grand-street. Tenth District, Screech House, No. 255 Bowery. Twelfth District, No. 21 Vesey P.

County meet at Bon au and Lamb's, third-street, Oct. 13, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Seventh Congressional Convention meets Oct. 14, at Stephen House, No. 2 and Lamb's, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Eighteenth Ward.—County—Messrs. John T. Townsend, Wm. Lambert, Jr., James Kelly, Peter McFadden, William Drummond. Congressional—Messrs. Timothy G. Churchill, James M. Thompson, Henry A. Hurlbut, Wm. Atkinson, Wm. G. Lambert, Edward P. Cowles, Philip Case. Assembly—Messrs. Peter T. O'Brien, Henry Beeny, Seymour A. Ruger, Charles A. Peabody, John L. Churchill, Samuel G. Acton, John A. Linder, Henry Wilson, Daniel Killner, Solomon Rodsell, E. Delafield Smith.

Nineteenth Ward.—Congressional—Messrs. Samuel Wallace, Homer Franklin, Edward S. McPherson, Thomas H. Tillon, James P. Walker, Cyrus T. Frost, John W. T. Van Riper. Assembly—Messrs. David B. Scott, John E. Flagler, John Taylor, John D. Kimmel, Edward Colgate, Dr. Wm. H. Schenck, Michael Healy, Simon Matteson, B. T. Mullen, J. R. Haines, Wm. Barham, Jr. County—Messrs. John Cooper, Jr., Guy R. Pelton, Andrew L. Lewis, Chas. L. Frost, Wm. H. De Camp.

Twentieth Ward.—County—E. H. Reed, Joseph B. Pollock, John McKeehane, Mortimer G. Porter, Wm. W. Brackett. Congressional—William R. Stewart, Squires L. Newberry, James Britt, Wm. J. Leary, John Waite, Geo. Heitrick, Andrew Reasoner. Assembly—C. H. Tucker, Eugene Soullevet, David McAdam, Wm. H. Peabody, James Turner, Robert B. Leslie, Roderick P. Clow, Wm. W. Burnham, John Rineu, James G. McAdam, John S. Gilmore.

Twenty-first Ward.—County—Messrs. Alexander W. Bradford, William Curtis Noyes, Lewis B. Woodruff, Charles E. Whitehead, Gideon L. Walker. Congressional—Messrs. James Owens, D. Wales James, Thomas H. Asten, William T. Black, Hiram Studley, Hiram Dann, John Schenck. Assembly—Messrs. Samuel Kyle, John McIntyre, Richard Mott, Francis C. Mettenet, W. W. Niles, Wm. Hays, Jr., Thomas Vought, Francis Duncan, D. D. Conover, James L. Bogt, Robert Hunt.

Twenty-second Ward, Third District—Assembly—Messrs. [illegible] George C. Richards, Walter B. Roberts, Francis H. Day, Hiram H. Horton, John Hesterman, James Gordon and Joseph H. Hunt. Fifth District—Assembly—Messrs. Charles Dennis, Edward S. Jones, Joseph Hoe, H. Holbrook, Cornelius Corbett, Jr., Wm. Wheeler, Charles Dennis, Edward S. Jones, and

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3448. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PENNSYLVANIA INVADED

A Force of Rebel Cavalry and Artillery in Possession of Chambersburgh.

NO RESISTANCE OFFERED.

The Potomac Crossed at Hancock.

Advance of the Rebels to the Pittsburgh Pike.

Governor Curtin Pushing Troops up the Cumberland Valley.

The Deposits of the Chambersburgh Bank Safe in New-York.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Oct. 10—7 30 P. M.

Gov. CURTIN has just received the following dispatch from Col. McCLURE, at Chambersburgh:

"*Mercersburgh was occupied by Stewart's rebel cavalry to-day, and they are now advancing on Chambersburgh.*

They took horses and all other property they wanted at Mercersburgh, offering rebel scrip for it. They did no injury to individuals that I have heard of. The force is estimated at three thousand.

The rebels are certainly advancing upon Chambersburgh. They have cut the Bedford wire. They are reported as near as St. Thomas, about seven miles from here.

There is no doubt whatever of their being in Mercersburgh. They will certainly give us a call to-night.

We had the rumor at 4 o'clock, but it was not credited. We can make no resistance, as it would only exasperate, and cause the wanton destruction of property and life."

CHAMBERSBURGH, Friday, Oct. 10—8 P. M.

About fifteen men, on horseback, are in town, with carbines and a flag of truce. They want to see the principal men of the town. They have a large force about one mile from town, who will enter in an hour.

LATER.

Col. McCLURE and Provost-Marshal KIMMEL have just gone two miles from the town to meet the rebel commander. Nothing can be done except surrender.

We look for the whole force in half an hour. They crossed the Potomac at Hancock, and came over the country to the Pittsburgh Pike.

The deposits of the Chambersburgh Bank have not been returned from New-York since the late raid.

TROOPS BEING PUSHED FORWARD.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Oct. 10—8 P. M.

Gov. CURTIN is now pushing troops up the Valley.

THE NEWS FULLY CONFIRMED.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Oct. 10—10 P. M.

Dispatches just received from Shippensburgh confirm the news of the occupation of Chambersburgh.

The advance rebel force consists of 1,000 cavalry and six pieces of artillery.

OUR SPECIAL WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Conjectures as to the Movements of the Army of the Potomac—A Glimpse of the President—A Transition by Gen. Burnside—The Rebel Army and its Strength—What is to be Done, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR MOUTH OF ANTIETAM CREEK, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1862.

Passing through Baltimore three days ago *en route* to the seat of war, I chanced to receive such information as astonished me that if I would see the Army of the Potomac in the position it has occupied since the late battles in Maryland, I must needs lose no time in reaching this place, as important changes in the disposition of that force would be immediately made. Hastening forward, accordingly, as rapidly as the trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, sweltering under an overload of troops, and roads everywhere blocked with endless army wagons would allow, I arrived yesterday, by way of Frederick and Sandy Hook, at the camp occupied by Gen. BURNSIDE's Corps and by the headquarters of Gen. McCLELLAN—seven miles up the Potomac from Harper's Ferry, and near the mouth of Antietam Creek.

Arrived, I found that what was no secret at Baltimore was wholly unknown here. "Was BURNSIDE's corps about to be moved to the vicinity of Harper's Ferry?" No one had heard of any such movement. It would be impossible, in fact, to imagine a quieter condition of things than the solitary horseman, your correspondent, found on his arrival.

All was indeed "quiet on the Potomac"—including the Potomac itself, which was never before known so low as it now is, and which flows past here with a sluggishness, that seems fatally to infect those encamped by its placid waters. The vast and constantly growing army of the Potomac, in Miltonic image,

"—— Extended long and large,
Lay like a shoal of fish on a reed."

Here was the chief nervous centre of the huge creature; down at Harper's Ferry, up at Sharpsburgh, still further, at Williamsport, were great ganglia; while throughout the whole intervening spaces ran nervous filaments binding the whole into a living and responsive organism. Everything, in fact, was so very quiet that I began to grow myself skeptical as to the foretold movement, when the prophetic powers of my Baltimore informant were fully justified by the intelligence which in the evening crept out through official orders that BURNSIDE's corps would this morning break camp and move to a point that would miles nearer the enemy than hitherto. Here, then, was the first fruits of the visit of President LINCOLN to the Army of the Potomac, and whom, by the way, I saw at Monocacy Junction on Saturday evening last, on his way back to Washington. The train had stopped here for a few moments, and I caught a glimpse of Honest Old Abe combing his hair with a pocket-comb, and telling his companion, Marshal LAMON, "If you had to pull this rake (the comb aforesaid) through this nest of hair, (the President's honored but somewhat frizzled and 'muppy' head) you would not wonder that I did not get sun-struck to-day while reviewing those troops."

Gen. BURNSIDE is an early bird, for long before sunrise his fine corps were moved from the lovely spot it had occupied on the swelling knolls that slope down from the north side of Elk Ridge toward the historic Creek of Antietam. An hour or two later, when I rode over the ground lately occupied by his force, I found nothing remain but the indescribable *debris* which our well-supplied army always leaves behind it, and which an eager corps of *chiffoniers* from the poor whites of the vicinity were preying upon at leisure, and evidently to their great pleasure.

You will, doubtless, have already received information of this significant movement. I know at least that the rebels have; for the camp lately occupied by Gen. BURNSIDE is perfectly visible from the eminences occupied by their pickets on the Virginia side, and, if they did not become aware of it in this way, they had abundant opportunity to learn it from the numerous boats that, in the course of a ride, last evening, down the margin of the Potomac, I saw crossing, unquestioned by our pickets, to the Virginia shore. But even if all this were not so, I should still think it unnecessary to withhold the encouraging anticipations which the knowledge of this movement may raise in the minds of a wearied and impatient public; for the enemy is not in the least interested in the movements of our army in Maryland. There is not now the shadow of danger that she will ever again be pressed by the naked feet of the ragged rebel invaders. For once, the enemy has had a taste of what it is to fight amid a hostile population, an experience of which we have such an over-dose. That Northwestern Maryland is thoroughly true to the Union cause I have had unmistakable evidence since my arrival; and Gen. McCLELLAN enjoyed the fruits of this hearty and active Unionism. While the rebel force remained in this region, he was in constant receipt of valuable or rather invaluable information voluntarily brought to him by willing loyal hands.

Indeed, so much is this the case, that I have the best reason for the assertion that, without the information thus derived, the enemy would never have been followed up as they were. On the arrival of Gen. McCLELLAN at Frederick, he was met by a resident of that place, an old and intimate friend of the General's, who had exact knowledge of the rebel force. A prolonged private interview followed, in the course of which McCLELLAN received full information of the force and distribution of the rebel army in Maryland. What their force was I put on record here, against that period when a certain interval of time shall bring calmer passions and quenched prejudices, and permit a fair and full estimate of Gen. McCLELLAN's campaigns. *It numbered, all told, fifty-five thousand men.* The knowledge of this fact encouraged McCLELLAN to a vigorous pursuit, which, it is said, he would never otherwise have ventured to make—and thus the rebels would have been left free to carry out their programme, whatever it was. They fully expected to befool us as they always have done with a numerical bugaboo of one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand men (which I find are the current estimates placed on their force,) and they expected to be able to keep up their game long enough to enable them either to take up an impregnable position here for the winter, or to push on to Philadelphia and New-York.

But the enemy is not now in Maryland, and all the admirable opportunities, so impressive to one traveling over the ground, for destroying his force on the soil of this loyal State are gone by. The enemy is now in Virginia, and the eyes of a long-suffering, half-despairing people turn toward the new impending battles in the old fields traversed months ago by our advancing army. Where those battles will be fought I know not; but I have no hesitation in predicting that it will not be north of Winchester. Ten days or a fortnight ago, that position, the key to the campaign of the Valley, might have been seized by us, and the army of the rebellion surrounded and destroyed. At that time the rebel army was distributed along the line from Martinsburgh to Winchester—their main force being massed within the triangle formed by lines drawn from the three points—Martinsburgh, Bunker Hill (ten miles south of Martinsburgh) and Charlestown. You will see at a glance how admirably the region was adapted for temporary occupation—having the section of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the north, that of the Winchester and Potomac on the south and east, and the Opequan Creek flowing through the middle. Their entire force in this region probable amounted, new conscripts and all, to seventy thousand men. I give the maximum, but ten thousand less would probably be near the true number.

Thus massed, what was the condition of the respective armies? You will observe that the turnpike from Martinsburgh to Winchester and that from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, meet at the latter place, and form, with the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, (roughly,) a right-angled triangle, the rebels having the short side, (twenty-two miles,) as their line of retreat, and we the hypothenuse or long side, (twenty-eight miles from Harper's Ferry to Winchester,) as the line of advance. Now merge the conflicting claims of rebel rapidity and Unionist slowness and represent the respective forces by the calm algebraic expressions M and N. The army M has at Harper's Ferry a force more than equal to the entire force N. M, moreover, holds the whole line of the Potomac from Harper's Ferry to Williamsport—every ford and bridge being guarded by heavy artillery against all the force that could possibly be brought against it. Every important point strongly occupied. For N, therefore, advance into Maryland is out of the question, and a retreat into Western Virginia, which has been suggested as a possible move, is, to anyone who has a knowledge of the geographical conditions of the march, a wild chimera. Is, then, military strategy so poor in resource, that the powerful force of N at Sharpsburgh and Williamsport, advancing by converging roads on Martinsburgh, cannot hold the enemy while N throws his powerful force forward from the Ferry on Winchester—seizing that point, and effectually cutting off all possible retreat? It is difficult to imagine that strategy is unable to effect this, and difficult to imagine that simple common sense would fail to *make* a way to effect this. There remains the fact, however, that it was *not* done, and that another opportunity than the admirable one thus afforded must be sought for destroying the enemy.

If we did not execute this flank movement on Winchester, the occasion *afforded* us to do so was so obvious that the rebels took the precaution to withdraw. From the telegraph operator of Martinsburgh, who was captured at his post by the rebels, and who effected his escape on Monday last, I learn that the main rebel force, including the armies of LEE and LONGSTREET, evacuated Martinsburgh on Saturday and Sunday week, withdrawing down the Winchester road and leaving only a small force behind under JACKSON; and that, on hearing of the small portion of the force left behind to [illegible] they were [illegible] on their visit [illegible]

The movement which we did not make on Winchester, while the enemy was in his position, will probably be much easier of [illegible]—for all the signs and omens were not apt to [illegible] I should say we were on the very eve of an advance. But, I repeat, we shall find no enemy this side of Winchester. The line is wholly untenable, as, you will remember, Gen. JO. JOHNSTON proved in his report on the operations there at the Bull Run epoch, where he showed how PATTERSON should have outflanked him. Gen. LEE will abandon it on the first serious demonstration on our part. How far into the Valley south of Winchester the rebels will push their way, or be allowed to push their way, will depend on *the distribution of our force on their line of retreat*—a matter touching which I have from this point few means of information, and no desire to communicate it if I had. Whatever role in the coming campaign will be assigned to the Army of the Potomac—whether it will find in the Valley an opportunity to come up with and destroy the enemy, or whether they are to follow a retreating foe to Richmond, are matters which the next fortnight certainly will decide. One thing is certain. No rebel army shall again set foot on the soil of Maryland. And if the month's delay that has followed the retreat of the rebels was required to accomplish this result, who shall say it was not worth the while? Those weeks have not been idly spent. They have enabled Gen. McCLELLAN to do what was absolutely necessary to be done before anything could be done—to remove the dead-lock which the rebels, with consummate skill, put upon his movements, by such a disposition of their forces as threatened an immediate reinvasion of Maryland the moment any advance should be attempted. It was necessary for him to break this spell, and to liberate and accumulate a sufficient force to follow the enemy into Virginia, while the line of the Potomac was at the same time rendered secure against all peradventure. *All this is now accomplished.* Any moment may see the Army of the Potomac, strong as it never was before, commence the third, final and triumphant march On to Richmond.

W. S.

FROM SHARPSBURGH.

Movements of Rebel Cavalry—Flags of Truce—Prospective Operations.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1862.

Yesterday about two hundred of the enemy's cavalry made their appearance on the bank of the river, a mile below Shepherd town. Lieut. SACKETT, of Waterman's Rhode Island Battery, opened one section upon them, which had the effect to create a stampede. It was afterwards ascertained by the pickets, who converse occasionally with the pickets of the enemy, that the appearance of the troops near the river was a blunder on the part of the Adjutant, who was sent to relieve the old guard, and should have kept the relief in Shepherdstown until the guards came up. The Adjutant had been recently appointed, and was unacquainted with the right method of performing his duty. At the time of the firing we had a flag of truce on our bank of the river, but its object could not be ascertained.

It is a common occurrence to receive or send a flag of truce from or to Shepherdstown. They are used mostly to protect citizens passing to and fro. As yet we have a considerable number of rebel wounded in our midst, and their friends are granted the privilege of crossing the river to visit them. Last Sunday a rebel chaplain and his wife came over with the intention of remaining some days.

A small force left this vicinity yesterday to occupy the position formerly held by BURNSIDE. There are no indications of other movements at present. An event of the rebels making a demonstration near Shepherdstown is not unlooked for. Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER is prepared to meet any emergency. A vigilent watch is kept of the opposite bank, and every suspicious act of the rebels is immediately reported to headquarters. It is believed in some quarters that the rebels are evacuating Winchester and Martinsburgh and retiring toward Richmond. An escaped Union prisoner reports having heard a rebel officer say to another that their army was about to return to Richmond in consequence of a "flank movement" by the Federals.

WHIT.

IN FRONT OF WASHINGTON.

The Expedition to the Rappahannock—The Rebels Preparing to Retreat—No Enemy North of the Rappahannock.

CENTREVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862.

An expedition consisting of BAYARD's Cavalry and a battery, under the command of Col. DAVIS, of the New-York Harris Cavalry, left Upton's Hill on Tuesday last, with a view of capturing several locomotives not destroyed by Gen. BANKS and in use by the rebels.

Passing through Centreville the force went to Manassas Junction, thence to Brentsville and so on to Elk Run, Fredericksburgh, and to the vicinity of Rappahannock Station. Here it was ascertained that the rebels are evidently making preparations to fall back from Winchester toward Richmond. In the execution of this design they on Sunday last transferred all the running stock of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad they have recently had in use, south of the Rappahannock, and sawed off the large beams of the bridge across that stream. The supplies for the rebel force at Winchester are sent as far as Culpepper, and thence through Thornton's Gap.

There is a small rebel force stationed at Rappahannock Station, composed of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, most of it at Culpepper, but is mostly composed of conscripts, and is of a [illegible] and is not represented to be very efficient, nor do the rebels under the new order of things, consider it very desirable to keep more than a picket force on the Rappahannock, near the railroad.

Our advance drove in a rebel picket at Brentsville, who ran at the first shot of a few Union soldiers, without firing a gun. Near Rappahannock Station the rebel pickets were again encountered. There does not appear to be any rebel force north of the Rappahannock now, except a Virginia regiment of cavalry, and occasionally a special expedition sent in for forage.

But little Union sentiment was manifested any, where among the people, nor was there any strong rebel expressions brought in. Those who professed to be Virginians and rebels, whenever called upon for provisions and forage, furnished what they had quite freely.

The expedition returned to Centreville to-day.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

Gen. STAHL went on a reconnoissance to Aldie and Middlebury, yesterday, and captured between 40 and 50 rebel soldiers, several wagons containing provisions and an ambulance. The prisoners were at once paroled.

VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

The Two Days' Battle at Perryville.

The Rebels Driven Back Eight Miles on Wednesday.

TWO BATTERIES CAPTURED.

The Battle Renewed Early on Thursday.

A SHORT BUT TERRIFIC FIGHT.

The Rebels Routed and Retreating in Three Directions.

Probable Capture of Their Entire Army.

THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Aug. 10.

Among the casualties at Perryville, on Wednesday are the following:

Gen. JACKSON, killed.
Gen. TERRILL, killed.
Acting Brig.-Gen. WEBSTER, killed.
Acting Brig.-Gen. LYLE, killed.
Lieut.-Col. JEWETT, killed.
Maj. CAMPBELL, of the Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry, killed.
Col. POPE, of the same regiment, was wounded.

There is no confirmation of the death of Gen. SHERIDAN.

Gen. ROUSSEAU is reported slightly wounded.

Col. WALFORD, of the First Kentucky Cavalry, after making five charges, took two rebel Kentucky batteries, and the enemy, after very hard fighting, were driven back some eight miles.

The foregoing relates to Wednesday's fight.

There are various rumors circulating relative to the fight which took place yesterday, Thursday, which are said to be favorable to the National arms, but they can be traced to no authentic source, and headquarters at 11 o'clock this (Friday) morning have received no authentic advices from the battle-field later than Wednesday evening.

Our force in that fight was about 15,000 infantry, assisted by eight batteries of artillery and 2,500 cavalry, but this force was reinforced toward the close of the battle.

The rebel force has not been estimated.

No accounts have yet been received of the losses on either side, but ours is supposed to be large from the mortality among the field officers.

A large ambulance train is now leaving Louisville to bring the wounded hither.

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 10—1 P. M.

Early yesterday morning, Gen. BUELL attacked BRAGG's forces at Chaplin Creek, in the immediate vicinity of Perryville. A short but terrible fight ensued, when the rebels broke and retreated rapidly over three diverging roads Southward. Our forces are in close pursuit.

It is hoped that the cat will be bagged. As accounts, Gen. GILBERT's forces were in the rear of the rebels and some distance below them.

Military exigences require the suppression of details.

No further accounts of losses on either side have been received.

EXCITEMENT IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 10.

Louisville is in great excitement respecting the fate of our soldiers in the pending battle. Capt. OLDERSHAW, JACKSON's Adjutant, is on the way hither from Bardstown with the remains of Gens. JACKSON and JEALLER and Col. WEBSTER, of the Ninety-fourth Ohio.

BRIG.-GEN. JACKSON

Brig.-Gen. JACKSON, who was among the killed in the battle in Perryville, on Wednesday, was a native of Pennsylvania. He resided at Covington, Ky., [illegible] several years. In the Congressional election [illegible] he was a candidate, but was defeated by Dr. PAYNE. In the last contest, however, he was successful by a decided majority. When Kentucky raised forces on the side of the Government, Mr. JACKSON left his seat and raised a cavalry regiment in his district. For gallantry displayed in the field he was promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship. He leaves a family to mourn his loss. In manner he was [illegible] and courteous, and as a consequence was a party to [illegible] which sometimes resulted in duels. One of the most notable of these affairs was a street fight in Louisville, Ky., in which he had the misfortune to kill his antagonist.

THE EVACUATION OF CUMBERLAND GAP.

Reason of the Evacuation of the Gap—Brilliant Strategy of Gen. Morgan—His Army Nearly Starved to Death—The March Over the Mountains to the Ohio—The Present Center of the Commanding General.

[The following letter [illegible] was present with Gen. MORGAN when he left Cumberland Gap, and was with him [illegible] attack, and was consequently [illegible] to the Gap. [illegible] and knows whereof he speaks.]

[illegible]

From Nassau.

[illegible]

THE GREAT CORINTH VICTORY.

Gen. Rosecrans' Report of the Saturday's Battle

Brief Reports of Subsequent Operations.

The Rebel Army Utterly Overwhelmed.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The reported death of Gen. OGLESBY, from wounds received at Corinth, is incorrect.

The report of the National occupation of Grand Junction is not confirmed.

Our troops occupy Ripley.

We have chased PRICE as far as Ripley, and so far as can be ascertained the chase is still kept up.

GEN. ROSECRANS' OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is a copy of Gen. ROSECRANS' dispatch to Gen. GRANT in relation to the battle at Corinth. The telegraph furnishes but a brief abstract of it:

CORINTH, Miss. Oct. 4.

To Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant:

Dispatch received telling me to follow up the rebels. The morning Price made a fierce and determined attack on our left, the contest lasted until 11 o'clock, and was very deadly to the enemy. They drove in our centre—some of them penetrated to the Corinth House. HAMILTON, who was on the main line of their attack, maintained his ground in all but one spot, and made an advance, and secured the centre, with two first-rate regiments. Col. SULLIVAN gave us time to bring our batteries into action, and saved the day on that side. VAN DORN and LOVELL made a most determined attack on the extreme right on the Chewalla road. They were led to the attack through the abattis. Two of their columns reached the ditch; the other two stopped not fifty paces from it; all that brave and earnest could do was tried, but when it reached, after a charge was ordered, when it became a race between the Twenty-seventh Ohio and the Seventh Missouri. This was too much for the staggered columns. Many fell down and held up their hands for mercy. They were badly beaten on both fronts. They left their dead and wounded on the field, and are in full retreat.

Our loss, though serious, especially in officers, is nothing like that of the enemy. Brig.-Gen. HACKLEMAN fell, bravely fighting at the head of his brigade, pierced by a shot through the jugular vein. Colonels KIRBY SMITH, GILBERT, and MOWAR, wounded, not mortally. Gen. ORDWAY, dangerously. The number I cannot tell. Their killed and wounded are strewn along the road for five miles out, where they had a hospital. We have between 700 and 1,000 prisoners, not counting wounded. McPHERSON has reached here with his forces. We move at daylight in the morning.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

NOTE.—Maj.-Gen. HURLBUT is across the Hatchie to cut off their retreat and follow in pursuit.

DISPATCHES TO THE WESTERN PRESS.

From the Missouri Democrat.

CAIRO, Monday, Oct. 6.

The Seventh Missouri, First Kansas, and a Wisconsin regiment arrived at daybreak by railroad, and marched to the rebel lines, and cut their way through them into Corinth, just as the battle ended on Saturday.

The hardest fighting took place in the public square of Corinth. The ground is nearly covered with the dead and wounded.

The rebels are said to have lost two General officers—one much mutilated, but answering the description of PRICE himself. It is also reported that VAN DORN is killed.

Gen. OGLESBY wounded in the ankle, slightly.

Capt. WOOD, of the Twelfth Illinois, killed.

Col. BALDWIN, of the Sixty-seventh Illinois, and Lieut.-Col. SNIDER, of the Sixteenth Iowa, are slightly wounded.

CAIRO, Monday, Oct. 6.

The rebel Gen. ROGERS, of Texas, was killed by [illegible] of whisky. The rebel Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSON, of [illegible], is killed.

[illegible] estimate our wounded at over 1,000. We [illegible] the entire number of rebel wounded [illegible] is estimated at three hundred. [illegible] at eight or nine hundred.

[illegible] is killed.

[illegible] leave their baggage train [illegible] prisoners.

[illegible] to-day. A dispatch from [illegible] says the enemy are utterly [illegible] and everything away. We [illegible]

CAIRO, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

[illegible] seems to be no doubt [illegible] toward Holly Springs, and [illegible] have joined their forces [illegible] fighting to-day, and probably [illegible].

[illegible] never was a General [illegible] fought, and Col. ANN. H. [illegible]

From the Missouri Republican.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

[illegible] in the direction of Holly [illegible] miles below the Hatchie [illegible] Gen. M. PRICE, Gen. ROSSER [illegible] Chewalla, and Gen. HURLBUT [illegible].

[illegible] the Corinth fight is estimated at 1,000 [illegible] killed and fifty killed. In the [illegible] wounded and wounded. Rebel [illegible].

[illegible] ten thousand prisoners [illegible].

[illegible] about fifteen hundred [illegible] the rear, all of whom will [illegible] in this region, as soon as [illegible].

[illegible] Col. LOVELL, SANDERS, of the Sixth [illegible] are uncommonly nu[illegible]

The Vermont Election.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Friday, Oct. 10.

[illegible] Committee appointed to count the votes for State officers, semi-official returns [illegible]. The vote of Governor stands [illegible] Town, both slightly wounded [illegible].

The Legislature Meeting at Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 10.

[illegible] at the [illegible], considering the [illegible]. It has been raining [illegible] and pouring, which necessitates [illegible]. Patriotic speeches were [illegible] DICKINSON and others, and [illegible] was manifested.

FIFTEEN MONTHS AT THE SOUTH.

...ers from Mr. Wm. Henry Hurlbert to Hon. Amasa J. Parker.

NUMBER FIVE.

NEW-YORK, October 10, 1862.

DEAR SIR: A city under martial law is a sad sight at all times, and in all countries, but surely nowhere and never so sad as in America, and in the middle of the nineteenth century. It is strange, is it not, that eighty years of independence and liberty should have been required to educate us to the point of substituting the bayonet for the ballot-box, the general for the judge, and the provost-marshal for the free press? To see this wonderful change fastened upon the capital of Virginia was to me, I confess, a peculiarly painful spectacle—for the traditions of Virginia in American history from the days of BACON to the days of HENRY, seemed to me too rich and noble a sacrifice to be offered up for the delectation of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS by the sacerdotal hands of Brig.-Gen. JOHN H. WINDER. There was once a famous Virginian, THOMAS JEFFERSON by name, who clung so earnestly to the supremacy of civil order that he protested against the proclamation of martial law as unnecessary and injurious, even at the time when England was thundering against her revolted colonies by land and sea, and the monarchy counted a larger proportion of friends in a single county of Virginia than the Union could probably command to-day in all the State, beyond the Federal lines.

But the opinions of THOMAS JEFFERSON are not the opinions of JEFFERSON DAVIS. When Lord CORNWALLIS ravaged JEFFERSON'S estates, the philosophical Governor of Virginia complained that his negroes were carried off by the British, not because they were thereby taken from Slavery, but because they were not restored to liberty. "*Had the British commander taken them to make them free, it would have been right for him to do so,*" exclaimed the consistent author of the Declaration of Independence. When the National advance sweeps Slavery backward upon the South, and the camps of the Union become cities of refuge for the slave, JEFFERSON DAVIS denounces death to the liberating invader, and the grandson of THOMAS JEFFERSON countersigns his decree.

Truly the times are changing, and Virginians, shall I say Virginians only, are strangely changing with them! Let me do the Richmond people the justice to admit that they have never been quite easy under the suspension of all their civil administration. The step was taken in the beginning of March, when darkness and disaster lowered over the Confederacy, and men acquiesced in it as a "war measure," but practical experience of the military *régime* soon begat remonstrants and opposers. On one vital point these remonstrants and opposers triumphed over the Government and they have never lost the ground they then kept. Gen. WINDER, named by President DAVIS to the command of the Department of Henrico, which includes the City of Richmond, is a Marylander, a son of that celebrated General who "took no interest" in the battle of Bladensburgh. He is a man well advanced in years, and his naturally somewhat irascible temper was not materially improved by the incessant and vexatious duties of his most repulsive office. He surrounded himself with refugees from Maryland, established a corps of detectives, almost exclusively made up of Baltimoreans, and fell bravely to work after the manner of Provost-Marshals all the world over, to regulate all the affairs of the community committed to his charge. Nothing withstood his onslaught but the Press. His first attempt to coerce the Richmond criticism of himself and his superiors was aimed at the Richmond WHIG, a paper which having stood out for the Union till secession had become "an accomplished fact," has since made itself almost equally conspicuous for its bitterness against the North and its hostility to Mr. DAVIS. The WHIG flung back the General's threats into his teeth; and he was content, no doubt under instruction, to make the best meal he could upon his swelling words.

With this single exception, however, all the institutions of Virginia deferred to the Confederate sword. This was not the case in other States less under the direct control of Mr. DAVIS' Government, either because less severely menaced by the National forces, or less pliant in the temper of their people. The citizens of Raleigh, N. C., for instance, peremptorily refused to allow President DAVIS to declare martial law in that city—and martial law was never proclaimed in Charleston, S. C., until during the past Spring, when Gov. PICKENS considered it his duty to make proclamation to that effect, independently of Mr. DAVIS and all Confederate authorities.

The proclamation of March, in Richmond, produced a decided effect upon the aspect of the city. When I was first released, in January, the general appearance of things in Richmond was that of exuberant hustle and prosperity. Main-street was crowded from morning till night with throngs of well-dressed people. The hotels swarmed with officers in the glittering Confederate uniform of gray and gold. Ladies from all parts of the South rustled in gay dresses brought from New-Orleans, Mobile and Charleston, or smuggled by the package across the Potomac. The shops were full of goods and full of customers. The soldiers, of whom the lax discipline which then disgraced the Confederate army allowed hundreds to straggle about the town, added more to the animation than to the charm of the scene, for although they were always, as a rule, comfortably dressed, their costumes exhibited all the coldness of the soldier without being neat, and all the slovenliness of the bandit without being picturesque. The notion which I find almost universal at the North, that the Southern armies are colorless and shapeless, let me here observe, I cannot but regard as a dangerous delusion. That prisoners taken by our armies, after forced marches and hard fighting, should come into camp ragged and barefooted is very natural; I certainly never saw in the city of Richmond any Confederate troops so utterly tattered and forlorn as many of our own captives brought in after the battles of the seven days. Soldiers in an action can scarcely be prevented from throwing away their garments, and army shoe-leather is rarely of a quality, even in the best regulated countries, to withstand successfully the tremendous wear and tear of such marching as Stonewall JACKSON, for example, imposes upon his column. That the South has been hard at work making and importing both cloth and shoe-leather, ever since the Spring of the current year, I know to be a fact. When the Census tells us that from 1850 to 1860, in the face of the competitions of peace, the manufacture of boots and shoes increased in Louisiana, Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, at a rate of 80.5 per cent. against a corresponding increase in New-England during the same decade of 42 per cent., that during the same decade Kentucky led far in the van, the increase of American woolen manufactures; and that during the same decade Alabama stands fourth on the list of States in the ratio of increase of her cotton manufactures, Massachusetts falling behind Mississippi in development, it certainly will not be unwise for us standing as we now do at the outset of new and undefined possibilities of conflict, to calculate upon finding our Southern enemies very much more formidably equipped with the substantials of warfare than it has suited the purpose of noisy politicians to represent them to be.

To return to Richmond in March, 1861. The theatres were open; plays like "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" were performing, very much at their ease, by actors who had no criticism to fear and did not fear it. The gaming-houses, of the higher class, as I have already observed, were in the "full tide of successful experiment." New restaurants, boldly assuming to be French, were opened and handsomely patronized. "Blind Tom" pianoforted unscientific audiences into easy raptures, and filled his owner's pockets with Confederate scrip, in spite of his "near relationship" with the gorilla and the chimpanzee. Three or four photographic saloons blazed upon Main-street, and were thronged precisely as the rooms of GURNEY and BRADY and FREDERICKS are in New-York, by fluttering companies of idlers and idlesses. I found that such things as the blockade might have been expected to cut off altogether from the market, gloves, cravats, small articles for the toilette, champagnes and clarets, could be procured without difficulty, and at rates little exceeding their average price at other times. In perambulating the city on the evening of my release, in search of a friend who then lived on Broad-street, I stumbled upon a German ball in full blast—the music whirling, the lager flowing, the turners turning, and the maidens maddening around the room, as if the world were all a *fest*, and men and women merely waltzers. These gaieties were kept up regularly until the advent of WINDER, who accomplished in a week more than the war had done in a year.

By the middle of April Richmond had begun to look tired and tawdry. The sale of liquors being arrested, the Southern Muses indignantly winged their way from a land without whisky. All the gambling-houses were closed, excepting the select few which were frequented by the higher officers of the Government. A series of scrawls in chalk upon the walls of half-a-dozen houses sufficed as the excuse for arresting a number of unpopular citizens, (among them Mr. JOHN MINOR BOTTS,) and for converting a deserted "negro-jail" into a political bastile.

This authorship of this "handwriting on the wall" was much debated in Richmond, but the prevalent theory among the better classes of Virginians is that some one or more of Gen. WINDER'S "Plug Ugly" detectives really did the work under directions from headquarters. The forgery in my own case of a letter for the purpose of excusing my detention, with one or two instances which I will now relate of the operation of martial law under the reign of WINDER, lead me to think that this theory is probably correct.

I was informed that when Mr. BOTTS, after suffering close confinement in "Castle Godwin" for nearly three months, was put upon his trial before a Court-martial, the only evidence of hostility to the Confederacy produced against him was a letter purporting to have been addressed by him to an officer in the Confederate service. This letter was an arrant forgery, was denounced as such both by Mr. BOTTS and by his alleged correspondent, and was rejected as such by the Court.

Again—not long after the publication of WINDER'S edict forbidding the sale of liquor, excepting by an apothecary and upon a regular medical prescription—four of the most respectable druggists in Richmond were arrested at their places of business, marched off to "Castle Godwin," and there for three or four days locked up on the charge of selling liquor upon forged prescriptions. The charge was brought against them by Capt. ALEXANDER, of Baltimore, now one of Gen. WINDER'S Assistant Marshals, but formerly second officer of RICHARD THOMAS ZARVONA, *alias* the "French lady," in the capture of the steamer *St. Nicholas*. It appeared on examination that the prescriptions in question had been forged by Capt. ALEXANDER himself for the express purpose of enabling him to seize and confiscate the "potable stock" of the apothecaries aforesaid! The injured men of medicine were finally released—Gen. WINDER, in a published order, taking great credit to himself for his "leniency" in the matter, but the only indemnity they received for their unjust suffering was the disappearance of all their liquors, which were never seen or heard of more.

With such ideas as to the administration of martial law, nothing could be more natural than for Gen. WINDER to invent the "Union Party" he could not discover. Of the people arrested by his orders, in consequence of the "treasonable handwriting," two or three were natives of substance and standing, who, after a comparatively brief detention, were released; but the majority were citizens of Northern or European birth, and of these, not a few—having neither powerful friends nor fortune—were locked up for months, and transferred, upon the threatening approach of Gen. MCCLELLAN, to the prisons at Salisbury in North Carolina, where it is very possible that some of them may now be wearing their lives away in a loathsome and hopeless captivity.

The conscription act being passed not long after the proclamation of martial law, a season of military terrorism fairly set in upon Richmond. A system of passports was established, guards patrolled the city streets and the roads for a circuit of ten miles, houses were searched for "stragglers and skulkers." This state of things was intermittent. There were sometimes lapses of two or three weeks, during which people went and came very much as they pleased, and arrests were few and far between. But from the 1st of March to the 15th of August, a despotism, tempered only by newspapers and corruption, practically reigned in Richmond. All ideas of law in matters social, as in matters economical, were thrown into confusion. The depreciation of the currency was attempted to be counteracted by stringent orders fixing the prices at which certain articles of prime necessity should be sold. Desperate attempts were made to force all foreign residents into the ranks of the army, and the Consuls of England and France, who are supposed, I believe, at the North, to have been enjoying a kind of diplomatic *otium cum dignitate*, in full communion with the Confederate rulers, in point of fact led the life of a dog in an orchard over the way from a boys' boarding school. They were baited by the press, and worried by the authorities and tormented by their fellow-subjects demanding protection. Virginia by her Legislature undertook to drive all foreigners within her borders into choosing between the sacrifice of their property and interests, or the renunciation of their allegiance. Secret denunciation made the lives of the poor and friendless a burden to them. A foreign friend of mine one day in May saw a certain Judge CASKIE a motorious "seceder," stop a provost guard in the street, and pointing to two decent-looking men who were passing on the other side, request the soldiers to "carry those fellows to Major BROWN with Judge CASKIE'S compliments, and beg him to have them locked up." "I'll see him about them in a day or two," added the Judge, walking off. The men were seized, marched off and no doubt incarcerated. Whether the Judge ever thought of them again, or Major BROWN ever took the trouble to remind him of the matter, I consider extremely problematical.

A most curious illustration of the rapidity with which all regard for legal forms and guaranties disappears from a community subjected to the will of irresponsible military agents, was afforded by the proceedings which attended the first attempt to obstruct the River James. It will, no doubt, gratify yourself and all other loyal citizens of the Union, now to know that no attempt had been made to do this until the blowing up of the *Merrimac* was announced in Richmond. The intelligence of this disaster revived the terrors of the *Pawnee* panic of April, 1861. At any time in the intervening year, the brief reign of the *Merrimac* excepted, a Federal fleet might easily have fought its way up the river to Rockett's, and thence dictated the surrender of Richmond, but as the attempt had never been made, no serious steps had been taken to repulse it. With the news of TATTNALL'S catastrophe, however, came tremendous rumor of iron-clads steaming up the royal Powhatan, and a meeting was hastily convened to decide upon the measures proper to be taken for preserving the city. No adequate public notice of this meeting having been given, and the day being dull and rainy, it was neither large nor enthusiastic. Perhaps two hundred people assembled at the City Hall. They were discussing the propriety of burning every body's property, and the sense of the meeting (few of those present having any particular property to burn) was decidedly in favor of sacrificial measures, when His Honor the Mayor, casually passing through the building, became aware of a clamor in one of its rooms, and popping in his head at the door to ascertain what was going on, was forthwith invited to come in and make one of the popular council. He complied, and mounting the platform, delivered himself of a speech which, I believe, has since gone the rounds of civilization as an outburst of municipal patriotism. I do not mean to cast any reproach on the unquestionable earnestness and devotion to what they regard as "their country," of the citizens of Richmond, when I say that the Mayor's speech on this momentous occasion was regarded by most decent people as merely an outburst of whisky. The meeting, however, not being in a critical mood, Mr. MAYO carried the house away with him. It was resolved to make a Saragossa of Richmond, without regard to the trivial fact that Virginia bricks and mortar are not exactly blocks of Spanish stone, and the Mayor was charged to act in the defence of the city. The Mayor accordingly proceeded to act, the very next day, and this was the action he took.

A certain JOHN HAGAN, commonly known in Richmond as "Hagan's John," had some time before regaled His Honor the Mayor with other municipal dignitaries at a grand banquet of whisky and bacon in the purlieus of the city, from which banquet the irreverent Press asserted that His Honor the Mayor had been brought home like the naval officers in *Peter Simple*, "drunk on a shutter." I profit by the heroic example of VICTOR HUGO, in his recent description of the battle of Waterloo, and use the directly descriptive phrase. This convivial intercourse between the Mayor and "Hagan's John" had resulted in the appointment of the latter individual to the general superintendency of all municipal preparations for the defence of Richmond. "Hagan's John" therefore was ordered by the Mayor to proceed at once to obstruct the river James, and leaving the "meats within his stall," or the hammer on his forge, (for I am not quite sure whether "Hagan's John" was a blacksmith or a butcher by vocation,) this patriot fell to with all his might. He collected a posse of shoulder-hitters, and sallied out upon the city. In the course of three or four hours he had swept the streets of every negro that could be found upon them. Egypt spoiled of her first-born, was scarce more desolate than Richmond spoiled of her servants. The remorseless "John" made no distinctions. The messenger of love and the butler on his way to market, the office boy and the doctor's man, the free negro and the slave, all were lawful prize to "Hagan's John." He drove his captives before him from all points upon the river's bank. There he seized in like manner all the vessels he could find—put his negroes on board of a couple of steamers, and towing a fleet of sloops and schooners and canal-boats, set off for the vicinity of Drury's Bluff. Arrived there, he put his impressed negroes to work filling with stones and earth the vessels he had captured, and having so filled them sank them pell-mell in the channel of the river! Forty-eight hours of "Hagan's John" brought the Confederate Government to its bearings, and compelled it to take in hand and give scientific form to the work thus promiscuously commenced.

As for the Richmond citizens, how many of them lost their dinners, how many their servants, how many their lovers, how many their sloops and how many their lives, in consequence of this wild raid upon their servants and their ships, has never, I believe, been accurately ascertained. The whisky-dispensing, friend of the Mayor rose above all accountability. That all the negroes who were then carried off returned in safety to their homes is wholly unlikely. One of the consequences of the lawlessness introduced by martial law was a revival of the practice of negro-stealing within the city limits. Under cover of the arbitrary impressments on the one hand, and of the "fugitives" on the other, negroes were continually spirited away and sold at the South.

The gradual development of the state of things I have tried now to sketch was attended, of course, by a gradual change in the appearance of the city. At the time of the destruction of the *Merrimac* it was generally understood that the Confederate Government had resolved to abandon Richmond, on tactitary grounds, and remove to the South. The wives and families of many leading men were then sent into the interior, to Danville, Farmsville, Raleigh. Many manufactories of importance were transferred to Upper Georgia and South Carolina. The specie of the banks was carried away. Huge piles of boxes were seen about the doors of the departmental offices of State, marked for Columbia, S. C., and for Raleigh, N. C. The most important machinery of the ordnance was sent to Atlanta, in Georgia. Shops were emptied of their contents.

The vehement remonstrances of the extreme Secessionists in Richmond, and the tardy movements of the National armaments arrested the beginning of the Government, and the successful defence of Fort Darling closed away the popular panic. But Richmond never fully recovered its good looks. Before I came away in August it had passed through several seasons of returning shoals, each shallower than its predecessor, but in the matter of debonair confidence it had gradually settled back to its original estate. The diversion of business from its streets, and the conversion of many shops and warehouses into hospitals, had, however, saddened the aspect of the place through fares. Of positive distress and suffering I do not think there was a great deal. Money was abundant in proportion to issue, and the Government kept the population on the whole very fully occupied in attending to the wants of the war. Of absolute necessaries there was no real lack—of comforts and luxuries, the supply was deficient. But unless Tennessee and Western Virginia shall be thoroughly mastered by the National arms, I see no good reason to believe that the Confederates can be starved out of their capital. As they have secured their line of retreat into central North Carolina, it is not impossible that they may think it best to evacuate Richmond on strategic grounds whatever, to make a formidable and sustained demonstration in that direction. Should their commanders so decide, no opposition from Richmond will be likely now to alter their plans. The Confederate Army—the organization of which was dangerously shaken by the reconstruction which took place in May—so dangerously shaken that for two days after the battle of the 1st of June, discipline was almost at an end in many brigades of the Army of Richmond—has been cast into a new and firmer mould by LEE and JACKSON. It is now what every army should be, a weapon in the hands of a warrior, and I presume that the future military movements of the Confederates will be very little hampered by political considerations.

I earnestly hope that the people of the Union will fully appreciate this fact, and meet the perils it involves, as they must be met if they are to be conquered away.

And I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

WM HENRY HURLBERT.

PERSONAL.

Some time ago, says the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, Gen. Kelley and Staff were passing through a village up in the mountains, in pursuit of the rebels, when they stopped at a house to get something to eat. As the party was quite large, and as the General was in something of a hurry, his negro servant, Wilson, together with the servant of Capt. Gen. W. Harrison, called Granville, were sent into the kitchen to help the women of the house prepare the meal. It was not long before an abundant repast was placed upon the table and all of the officers, including the General himself, took their seats heartily. After the meal was over, perceiving the General walked out to the front gate of the house and observing Wilson and Granville, told them to go to the rear of the kitchen and get something to eat. The boys heartily thanked him and said they had something in the wagon. An hour or so after the party got under way the General observed the two negro boys knawing ravenously at some hard crackers and fresh pork in the wagon. "Wilson," said the General, in a voice not angry in tone, "why didn't you get something to eat from the ladies at the house?" "Why, Massa Gen'ral," replied Wilson, "we didn't like to ax for it, Massa General, cause you forbid 'em the house." In consideration of the fact that Wilson had neglected to get over the meal, he was not even reprimanded for his profanity.

The following order has been issued by Gen. Howard for the suppression of profane swearing in his division:

"The General commanding this division has noticed, with extreme pain, on the part of officers and men, the constant and very general use of profane oaths. He need not remind any thinking man of the vulgarity and meanness of the practice, nor speak of it as a positive violation of God's law, but will simply appeal to the good sense and better feelings of the members of his command, and urge them, by all they hold dear, to abstain from insulting Him whose protection they need. By command of Gen. O. O. HOWARD."

—Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, wrote to the meeting recently held in Faneuil Hall, Boston:

"We can establish our Government only through the President of the United States. Please insert upon all to demand an energetic prosecution of the war—the most implicit subordination and discipline in the army, and united coöperation among the people, who give strength or weakness to it as they banish all old prejudices, politics and party lines, and in its place stand united in defending the Government and using every means known among men for destroying its enemies. Create a better public sentiment of devotion to the cause, instead of the ruinous one of devotion to its leaders."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMICIDE OF PETER C. REAL

TRIAL OF MRS. MARY REAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Barnard.

THIRD DAY.

The trial of this case was resumed yesterday at 11 o'clock. The attendance of spectators was larger than on either of the two previous days, and among them were many ladies. Indeed, all of the witnesses called by the defence thus far, have been ladies with whom Mrs. Real lived either before or after her marriage, and the testimony has been mainly as to the condition of her mind prior and subsequent to that event. Several of the lady friends of Mrs. Real occupied seats by her side. There are said to be a large number of witnesses subpœnaed for the defence, and the trial probably will not be concluded before the middle of next week. Mrs. Real's health has not been so good for the past few days, owing partly to the intense heat, and the natural excitement of her position. The mock-sympathy which is often engendered by such cases seems not to have attached itself here, while in its place is a strong and normal upheaving of a wife in trouble by an audience of more than ordinary respectability and intelligence.

The witness who was under examination at the adjournment on Thursday, not being present at the opening of the Court yesterday, the defence called to the stand

Mrs. Jane Caley, sworn, who testified that she had known the prisoner since the Winter of 1860; she came to board with me in the latter part of February of that year; remained with me nearly a year, when she returned from Ireland, on the 12th day of March, 1861; she came to my house, stayed with me till the last or part of April last; she came to my house with Mr. Real, under the name of Mrs. Stewart. Real remained about an hour when he first came with her; her room was engaged by herself. Mr. Real called on her the next day, and after that called on her two or three times a week, while she was at my house. I saw her frequently in grief. I observed that her trouble was on account of Mrs. Real, after he had been there she would be in great trouble. I noticed this down to the time she went to Ireland, in October, 1861. Mr. Real never came to my house after she returned from Ireland, between March and April, after she returned from Ireland, she appeared to be very unhappy; when she came down to breakfast, she would look as though she had been crying all night. I frequently went to her room and found her crying, on one occasion, when he was present, before she went to Ireland. I heard loud talking in the front parlor. I being in the back parlor with company, went into the front parlor, and asked them not to talk so loud. Mrs. Real said, "This man will drive me mad, he is my lawful husband, and he tries to deny it," he replied, "She is crazy," she was crying at the time; she used to treat him very kindly, would comb his hair and tie his necktie, &c. I did not see her after she left my house in April, with the exception of my passing her in the street. When she sought out work to do, her conduct was discreet and ladylike; she paid me some of the time $3 and some of the time $4 per week; Mr. Real never paid me any money for her board; he told me he had lodgings in Third-street.

Cross-Examined.—I have known the prisoner as Mrs. Real since the time she told me in the parlor that she was his wife; I afterwards addressed her as Mrs. Real at my table; people who called to see her sometimes as Miss Stuart and sometimes as Mrs. Real; from the time she came there until the Fall of 1860 I called her Miss Stuart, when she told him she was his wife he did not deny it—he merely said she was crazy. I did not consider that she ought to be shut up in a mad-house from that remark, did not think anything about it, I never knew him to go to her room in my house; I saw her with her husband's chief "Mary Real" after she came back from Ireland, when she first came to my house she introduced him to me as her friend, Mr. Real, when she said she was his wife, in his presence. I asked him how he could treat her so. I am acquainted with [illegible] Third-street; she was working for Mrs. Carr, tied, and then paid for the boots herself. She was in the [illegible] week. I received her wages; she was in debt to my house, was; that Mr. Real was [illegible] I am [illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. Real [illegible] witness who [illegible] the prisoner when she [illegible] to be [illegible] with the [illegible]

Redirect.—My sympathy for her has not biased my testimony. I have said [illegible] that the murderer [illegible] I thought she had a murderer.

To the Judge.—Mrs. Real's sister was present with Mr. Real both in the morning and [illegible] Mr. Real passed [illegible] Mrs. Real [illegible] were under the same roof. I [illegible] Mrs. Real [illegible] I heard [illegible] Mrs. Real [illegible] Mrs. Real [illegible] Mrs. Real

...fred and sixty-six Suffolk-street, in place of number ...hundred and sixty-four Suffolk-street.
...e President—
...solved, That permission be and the same is hereby ...hich was adopted.
...ted to John Taylor and Sons to lay a nine-inch drain ...nnect with the sewer in front of their premises, ...ame to be done under the direction of the Croton ...d.
...ich was adopted.
Alderman Jeremiah—
...solved, That the poll of the Eighth Election District ...he Seventeenth Ward, be fixed at number two ...fred and seven East Thirteenth-street, in lieu of the ...er place in said district, until otherwise ordered by ...mmon Council.
...ich was adopted.
Alderman Dayton—
...solved, That permission be and hereby is granted to ...s Brooks, to lay a six-inch pipe or drain from his ...es number two hundred and nineteen Tenth-ave-...h Tenth avenue to and connect with the sewer ...enty-fourth-street, the same to be done at his expense ...r the supervision of the Croton Aqueduct De-...ment.
...ich was referred to the Committee on Sewers, on ...sion, viz.:
...firmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, ...ell, Lower, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—9.
...gative—The President, Hall, Dayton, Jeremiah, Al-...Forty-first—6.
...y Alderman Boole—
...solved, That the Ninth Election District poll of the ...enth Ward be changed from number forty-four Ave-C to number forty Avenue C.
...hich was adopted.
...y Alderman Farley—
...solved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby di-...ed, to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. Lockwood, ...thers and Underhill, for the sum of one hundred dol-...for the transportation, in August last from New-Or-...s to this City, of the remains of Brig.-Gen. Thomas ...ams, accompanied by two of his former servants.
...hich was adopted.
...y Alderman Dayton—
...solved, That the vacant lots on the east side of Lex-...ton avenue between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh ...ets and also on the north side of Thirty-sixth-street, ...ween Lexington and Third avenues, be fenced in under ...direction of the Street Commissioner.
...hich was referred to Committee on Public Health.
...the President—
...n ordinance amending an ordinance for the paving of ...ond-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Sixty-first streets, ...making the same read that under the direction of the ...ton Aqueduct Board, "Second-avenue, from Forty-...h to Sixty-first-streets (excepting that portion of the ...nage-way lying between the tracks of the Second-ave-...Railroad) be paved with trap-block pavement, one ...f of the expense thereof to be borne by the City, and ...all former ordinances conflicting herewith be, and ...y are hereby repealed."
...hich was laid over.
...y Alderman Dayton—
...Resolved, That the provisions of the ordinance for the ...ment of a bounty of fifty dollars to each volunteer ...the City of New-York, be, and the same are hereby ...ended so as to include enlistments upon the same ...ment the draft shall come once, provided, however, that ...counties shall cease from and after the expenditure of ...amount appropriated by said ordinance.
...hich was adopted.
...Alderman Farley—
...Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to ...ect two gas lamps placed at the Fifty-second-street en-...ance to Church, southwest corner of said street and Lex-...gton-avenue, immediately.
...hich was concurred in.
...Resolution that the Fourth Election District poll of the ...enth Ward be held at number one hundred and ...ty-six Cherry-street.
...Alderman Hall moved to lay the same on the table.
...Which was lost on a division by the following vote:
...Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Hall, Dayton, Allen, Ot-...well, Fromont—5.
...Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, ...Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Farley—8.
...So the resolution was then concurred in on a division by ...same vote.
...Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, ...Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Farley—8.
...Negative—Aldermen Smith, Hall, Dayton, Allen, Ottiwell, Fromont—6.
...Resolution that the poll of the Fourth Election District ...the Fourth Ward be removed from number fifty-one ...Cherry-street to number sixty-one Cherry-street.
...Which was concurred in.
...Resolution, that the polling place for the Second Dis-...rict, Fourth Ward, be held at number five Dunne street, ...corner of south-e two hundred and sixty-three Williamsburgh, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.
...Which was concurred in.
...Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a ...ewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, ...be built in Morton street, from Bleecker-street to Hudson-...river, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, with ordinance therefor.
...Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.
...Resolution that the sum of six thousand five hundred ...dollars be appropriated from the contingent fund in favor of Brigadier-General Kearney, Lieutenant-Colonel John Downey, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the parties whose names appear subscribed, and charge the same to its proper account; said bills to be indorsed "correct" by the Chairman of the Joint Committee on National Affairs for Council.
...Which was laid over.
...Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the City of New-York, for the sum of [illegible] dollars, for assisting in the canvass of the votes for Sheriff and Surveyor, and charge the same to the proper account.
...Which was laid over.

SPECIAL ORDER.

...Alderman Boole called up the special order of the day ...being a report of the Committee on Fire in favor of ...the City of New-York, and to serve in the ...Which was concurred in.
...Alderman Walsh moved to take the ordinance up, and ...consider the same in sections.
...Which was carried.
...Section one having been read, was adopted.
...Section two having been read,
...Alderman Dayton moved that sections two and three be considered together.
...Which was carried.
...Sections two and three having been read together.
...Alderman Walsh moved to amend section three by inserting after the words, "hereby authorized," the words, "and directed forthwith."
...Alderman Driscoll moved further to amend section three by inserting after the words, "City of New-York," the words, "from time to time, or so much thereof as may be necessary," also, by inserting after the words, "Volunteer family aid bonds, number four," the words, "for the purpose of redeeming the bonds herein provided for."
...Which was subsequently withdrawn.
...And the motion of Alderman Walsh to amend section three as above was adopted by the following vote:
...Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.
...Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Fromont—5.
...Alderman Boole moved further to amend section three, as above amended, by striking out the second paragraph thereof, after the words, "Aldermen Board," and inserting in lieu thereof the following, viz.:
..."All such certificates shall be signed by the Assistant Treasurer-shall, when presented, or prior thereto, be countersigned by the Comptroller, and shall be issued in sums of not less than five dollars, and not exceeding two hundred dollars each, and shall be countersigned by the Comptroller as aforesaid."
...All remarks in explanation of the vote were then interchanged by striking out the words "paragraph" after the words "second" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "portion."
...Which was carried.
...And the question recurring on the amendment to strike out the words "paragraph" after the word "second" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "portion."
...Which was carried.
...And the question recurring on the amendment to strike out the word "paragraph" wherever it occurs.
...Which was lost.
...And Section number seventeen, as above, was adopted.
...Alderman Farley moved that the seventeenth Section in the original ordinance be amended to be the eighteenth Section.
...Which was carried.
...Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend Section number three, by striking out therefrom the first paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof the following, viz.:
..."The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the Corporation of the City of New-York, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may from time to time be necessary on the redemption of the certificates of indebtedness, the issue of which is hereinafter provided for, and to issue the bonds of the Corporation therefor, which shall be designated and known as "The Volunteer Family Aid Bonds Number Four."
...The Chair decided that no amendment would be in order until the vote by which the ordinance had been previously adopted should be reconsidered.
...Alderman Jeremiah moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Section number three was adopted.
...Which was lost.
...Alderman Boole moved that the ordinance, as amended, be adopted.
...Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:
...Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley—12.
...Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Lower—2.
...Alderman Mitchell moved that the vote taken on the amendment of Alderman Walsh to strike out the words "and infirm fathers" within the bounds of the ordinance, be reconsidered.
...Which was lost by the following vote:
...Affirmative—Aldermen Brady, Mitchell, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell—5.
...Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Fromont, Farley—11.
...Alderman Walsh moved that Section number ten as amended be agreed to.
...Which was carried.
...And Section numbers eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen were adopted without amendment.
...Section number sixteen having been read,
...Alderman Mitchell moved to strike out at the end of the section the words following, viz.: "And the interpreters $36 per month."
...Which was carried.
...And the section as amended was adopted.
...Alderman Farley moved that in the ordinance as reported that the following be inserted as Section number seventeen.
...Section Seventeen The Comptroller shall require the engraver who shall engrave the said certificates at the time of delivering to him one of each certificates, to file with the Clerk of the County Court a signed bond in writing, supported by affidavit, specifying the aggregate amount of such certificates so delivered, and the Comptroller shall make quarterly reports to the County Clerk of the whole amount of such certificates received by him, and the aggregate amount furnished to the Chamberlain of the City.
...Alderman Dayton moved to strike from such section the word "quarterly" wherever it occurs.
...Which was lost.
...And Section number seventeen, as above, was adopted.
...Alderman Farley moved that the seventeenth Section in the original ordinance be amended to be the eighteenth Section.
...Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

...Report of Committee on Law Department in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Corporation Counsel be directed to ...[illegible] ...on the bonds ...[illegible] ...Sheriff, Surveyor and Coroners, ...[illegible] ...the Assistant Treasurer shall not proceed ...[illegible] ...Comptroller shall have ...[illegible] ...Board of Supervisors ...[illegible] ...Common Council ...[illegible] ...except being ...[illegible] ...fore ...[illegible]
...Which was laid over, the following, viz.:
...Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.
...Negative—Aldermen The President, Brady, Reed, Boole, Fromont—5.
...Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that ...[illegible] ...Health, be ...[illegible] ...Health ...[illegible] ...Health ...[illegible] ...Health

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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WINTER GARDEN—OTHELLO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE MAN OF THE WORLD.

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BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—VICTORINE; OR, I'LL SLEEP ON IT. CLAUDE MARCEL, 7½ Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIBBALL'S CALIFORNIA.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have startling news from Pennsylvania this morning. The rebels, notwithstanding their late expulsion from Maryland, and the consequent belief that an invasion of Pennsylvania was no longer to be feared, are actually now in that State, and have possession of Mercersburgh and Chambersburgh! Gov. CURTIN, last evening about 7½ o'clock, received a dispatch from Chambersburgh informing him that Mercersburgh was occupied by STEWART'S rebel cavalry during the day, and that they were advancing on Chambersburgh. Subsequently he received information that a flag-of-truce party entered the latter town about 8 o'clock, and demanded to see the principal men, while the main rebel force, supposed to be three thousand strong was about a mile distant, and ready to enter the town immediately. A deputation, however, went to meet the rebel commander, and it was supposed that the town would be surrendered without a shot as there was no force there to resist. The deposits of the Chambersburgh Bank are at present in New-York, where they have been since the threatened invasion nearly a month ago. The rebels are said to have crossed the Potomac at Hancock, and crossed the country to Pittsburgh pike. Our latest dispatches from Harrisburgh state that Gov. CURTIN is pushing troops up the Cumberland Valley to meet this new danger.

Our advices from Kentucky are not so full as we could desire, but enough has reached us to prove that the battle of Perryville, fought on Wednesday, was a sanguinary one, fought with great persistency, but resulting in favor of the National arms—the rebels being driven back some eight miles. Our force in the battle was about fifteen thousand infantry, assisted by eight batteries of artillery and twenty-five hundred cavalry, but this force was increased toward the close of the day. No estimates of the rebel force have reached us, though it is probable that the bulk of BRAGG'S army was engaged. The losses on both sides are believed to have been very heavy. The mortality among our field officers appears to have been remarkably so.

On Thursday, the second day of the battle, the result was decisive. Early in the morning Gen. BUELL attacked BRAGG'S forces at Chaplin Creek, in the immediate vicinity of Perryville. After a short but terrific fight, the rebels broke and retreated rapidly southward over three diverging roads, our forces following in close pursuit. It is known that a large National force was in the rear of the rebels before these actions commenced, and it is hoped that their entire army may be captured. At any rate, BRAGG'S defeat will probably be as decisive as that of PRICE.

A Union refugee from Richmond—a citizen of Richmond, by the way, and one who, were we at liberty to name him, says the Washington *Star*, would be recognized as a gentleman of known intelligence and probity—states positively that not a single iron plate has yet been placed upon the Confederate *Merrimac No. 2*, nor has she received a gun of her armament. A high fence has been placed around the vessel to keep off the curious, but he was in possession of undoubted information to the above effect.

Thirty-eight rebel prisoners belonging to IMBODEN'S Partisan Rangers or Land Pirates, were brought to Wheeling on Wednesday, from New-Creek, and committed to the Athenæum. They were recently captured by Gen. KELLEY at Blue's Gap, in Hampshire County.

Major-Gen. J. D. COX and Staff reached Wheeling on Wednesday, from Washington. He has recently been made a Major-General, and is going to the Kanawha Valley to assume command of the forces there.

Col. PAXTON, of the Second Virginia Cavalry, who has been very actively engaged for the last sixteen months with his regiment in the Kanawha Valley and along the border, was in Wheeling on Wednesday. Gen. GILMORE had arrived at Point Pleasant and taken command of the National forces. On last Saturday week Col. LIGHTBURN sent up two regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry to disperse the advance-guard of the rebels at Buffalo Creek, twenty-one miles above the Point. The arrangement was to attack the rebels at 1 o'clock in the morning. Our forces moved upon the rebels by different roads. One regiment of infantry reached Buffalo a considerable time before the rest and attacked the rebels, taking several prisoners and horses. The cavalry did not reach Buffalo until 9 o'clock in the morning, and at their approach the rebels being forewarned, opened a battery and evacuated them to retreat. Notwithstanding the leniency with which the rebels have been treated in the Kanawha they grow more bitter every day. The advance guard of the rebel army is stationed at Buffalo, another portion of it is at Red House, and the main body at Charleston and along Elk River. They have put the Salt Works in operation and are doing a splendid business in that line.

Last week a detachment of the Ringgold Cavalry marched from Clarksburgh to Bone Creek, in Ritchie County, Western Virginia, a distance of eighty miles in twenty-four hours. They attacked some rebel bushwhackers at the latter place of twice their number, killed seven, took nine prisoners, and captured thirteen horses. There were twenty-six of the Ringgold boys with the expedition.

GENERAL NEWS.

A highly interesting and well-attended meeting was held at Cooper Institute last evening, in aid of the Ironsides Regiment, Col. MATTHEW HOYT. WM. CURTIS NOYES presided, and made an address and a contribution of a thousand dollars. Addresses were likewise made by CASSIUS M. CLAY and Prof. HITCHCOCK.

The trial of Mrs. MARY REAL, for the murder of PETER C. REAL, was continued in the Oyer and Terminer yesterday before Judge BARNARD. Several witnesses were examined on the part of the defence to prove the disordered condition of the prisoner's mind after her marriage with Mr. REAL, confirmatory of the theory of insanity set up in her behalf. The Court adjourned at 2 P.M. till Monday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. An excited scene followed the announcement of the Mayor's nomination of JAMES A. BRIGGS for Street Commissioner. Mr. DAYTON boldly charged that conference with the Mayor, again claimed by Mr. BOOLE, was not a matter of difference of opinion about official etiquette, but an excuse covering a determination to force the Mayor into a bargain about the subordinate appointments. Mr. OTTIWELL cited "Benton's Thirty Years" as giving proof that the *adrice* called for in the charter meant unofficial conference. Mr. DAYTON replied that the President and Senate of the United States sometimes conferred about nominations, but it was never claimed that it was obligatory upon the former to invite the latter to confer. The point was being warmly disputed and conflicting points of order raised, when the vote was suddenly ordered, and the nomination was rejected, 11 to 4. There was a long discussion on the half-million family aid and small-change issue ordinance, mainly as to how and when the redemption of the certificates should be made. It was finally arranged that it should be at will, the money being forthwith raised on three-year bonds and deposited. The ordinance as passed may be found in the official proceedings of the Board. A resolution was passed in favor of paying the City bounty till a draft takes place. Adjourned till 1 o'clock on next Monday.

The Episcopal Convention met again yesterday at the accustomed time and place. The House of Delegates resumed its labors at 10 A. M., Rev. Dr. CRAIK presiding. Resolutions providing for the restoration to the Ministry of degraded clergymen were, after a prolonged debate, adopted. The report of the Special Rebellion Committee then came up and a vigorous discussion ensued; Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN opposing its adoption, and reproducing his preamble and resolutions in its stead, as a more decided rebuke to the Southern Church in schism. Hon. ROBT. C. WINTHROP, Rev. Mr. MCALLISTER, of California, and others, sustained the report, and continued the debate until an advnced hour when the Convention adjourned until to-day at 9 o'clock A. M.

From an extract from a letter written by Hon. F. HALL to his brother in Syracuse, under date of Yokahama, July 16, it appears that a second attack has been made upon the British Legation at Yedo, Japan. Mr. HALL writes: "In consequence of this assault, the English Minister and suite left Yedo and came to Yokahama. He says he cannot live at Yedo except as a prisoner in his own house, and not safely there. The other Legations, on the contrary, remain as before without anxiety. I believe the Japanese Government desires to protect foreigners, but there exists in Japan a fanatical set hostile to foreigners, who commit these outrages in spite of the Government, and this fanatical hate seems especially directed against the English. In Yokahama we feel everyway safe, and I should have no fear to sleep in the country inns anywhere within treaty limits. A party of twenty-three have just returned from a two days' excursion, having passed the night twenty miles away from home, without a shadow of molestation. The Japanese Government is having a good deal of disturbance in its own affairs of late—exactly what it is, we do not know. The Mikado (the Spiritual Emperor) and his Ministers seem to be waking up and exercising a power in temporal affairs which foreigners for two centuries or more have believed did not exist."

ANDREW KENNEDY, who was confined in the jail at Rochester on a charge of having murdered his wife in the town of Pittsford on August 8, committed suicide on Thursday morning. He first placed his iron bedstead against his cell door, and covered it with a blanket, thus securing himself from observation from the outside. He then proceeded to tie his legs together near the ankles with an old pair of pants, a blanket, and an old shirt. He then drove a stake, about two inches in diameter, into the ventilator opening in his cell, and attached one end of a leather strap which he wore on his body, to it, leaving the end with the buckle hanging down, he having first made a slipping noose of the strap. Placing a chair under the strap and mounting it, he tied an old shirt tightly around his body and arms above the elbow joints, and then with his suspenders tied his wrists in such a manner that it would be impossible for him to raise his hands. When all was ready he pushed the stand from under him, and was launched into eternity. His death must have been almost instantaneous, as he was entirely suspended from the floor. KENNEDY had not intimated to any of his fellow-prisoners that he intended taking his life.

The men drafted in the rural districts adjacent to Cleveland, Ohio, are beginning to arrive at the designated camps in the city. Nearly all are a superior class of men—for the most part stalwart farmers. Some of the men bring their substitutes with them.

Commissioner BOUTWELL has decided that railroad companies must pay a per-centage on all their receipts for the transportation of passengers, including troops, whom they may carry for Government.

In a circular letter to the postmasters, calling attention to the order against allowing defaced stamps to pass through the mails, the Assistant Postmaster-General says: "Please cause most careful examination to be made of letters deposited in your office, and send me specially all suspected cases, so that the writers may be discovered; or, if in any case you have means to know the writer, without having the letter opened here, you will proceed at once to a proper investigation. The Postmaster-General is anxious to make some public examples under this law, if violations occur as apprehended, strong temptation being offered by the extensive use of ordinary postage stamps as currency."

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says, he is authorized to state by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, that it is not the intention of the Government to refuse to redeem soiled, or defaced, or torn postage stamps that have been used as currency. They cannot, however, be received as proper stamps to put on letters that are to be sent through the mails. Such must be clean and unmarked, but the redemption of soiled or defaced, or torn ones that have been used as currency, and *not a second time for postage*, will be provided for hereafter.

The Syracuse *Journal* of Friday says: "Maj-Gen. EDWIN V. SUMNER, having been relieved from his command in the Army of the Potomac, at his own request, in order to permit him to visit his family and gain a few days' needed rest, is expected to reach here to-morrow. His son-in-law with his family here will be his guest, and he will in a few days return to resume his command. No General has more nobly or faithfully performed the duties assigned to him, and when the accurate history of the Peninsula and Maryland campaigns shall be written, his name and services will deservedly take rank with those of the foremost of our commanders. He is, we believe, sixty years of his age, and his achievements during the past year show conclusively that the qualities of first-class fighting generals are not confined alone to young or middle-aged men."

The Philadelphia Common Council have passed a vote of thanks to Gen. MCCLELLAN and the officers and soldiers who, under his early and able direction, achieved the late brilliant victories of our army on the soil of Maryland, and drove the invading rebel army back into Virginia.

Gen. MCDOWELL is at present in Washington preparing a statement of his case, which, it is said, will ere long have an attentive hearing.

The following is an extract from the letter of the Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, Washington, Oct. 7, to the Superintendent of the Philadelphia depository: "Lint bandages and old linen have reached us in such enormous quantities that we have been obliged to hire a store room for no other purpose than to store away the surplus five hundred barrels. Please, therefore, discourage their further manufacture in your district, and endeavor to turn the energies of the people toward the making of under-clothes and the knitting of socks instead."

Among those released from the Richmond prisons are several free colored men, who have arrived at their homes in Philadelphia. They were last month captured on the plains of Manassas.

The Stock Market was lower yesterday, the reaction in prices being quite violent at the early Board. Later in the day the fall was partially recovered. Gold went up to 129, and fell back to 127½. Exchange, 141 per cent.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were again heavy, and at much higher prices, under the influence of the extraordinary buoyancy in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Provisions and Cotton were freely purchased at advanced rates, as were also Spices, Hides, Tallow, Fruit, Coffee, Ingot Copper, Tin, Sugars, Whisky, Calcutta Linseed, East India Rice, and the principal kinds of Oil, Hay, Hops, Fish, Logwood, Leather, Molasses, Teas, Tobacco and Wool were in good request. The Freight market was moderately active.

The Foreign Aspects of the War.

It is quite evident that the most intelligent foreign observers of our great conflict have now fully seized the truth that the contest, in its present aspect, has passed very thoroughly from the domain of politics into the domain of war. They have been very slow in coming to the apprehension of this important reality, nor will it surprise us that such should have been the case, when we consider how obstinately certain men and certain parties in this country have clung to the delusion that the pending issues might be solved by other means than by the sword. At last, however, and at a most important moment for the interests of America, the few men in Europe who take the pains to study the problems of our position before offering to solve them, seem to have awakened to the real state of the case. We have yet to learn the effect produced in Paris by the intelligence of the victory of ANTIETAM, but we may safely infer from the tone of the best English criticism upon that intelligence, that in France as well as in England, the view which was taken in the TIMES of the bearings and importance of that victory will be substantially adopted.

It will be seen that in invading the loyal States, the Confederate authorities risked the prestige of their armies upon an attempt to demoralize and divide the North. Had this attempt succeeded, it must have been followed by so decisive a drift of military advantages to the side of the rebels, as to have virtually compelled the introduction of new European complications into the imbroglio which we are summoned to solve.

Failing utterly, the attempt recoils in a double sense upon those by whom it was made, and must inevitably adjourn any projected interference in our domestic concerns by the great foreign Powers. The victory of Antietam and the retreat of LEE at once break the force of previous Confederate triumphs upon the temper of the world, and demonstrate the unity of Northern sentiment and purpose. Men in all countries, it is melancholy to reflect, are very much molded in their opinions of the merits of a contest by the success of one or the other party, and it was a matter of first importance for us to quickly interrupt the crystallization abroad of a popular notion that the Confederates in the field were more than a match for the army of the Union. This the victory of Antietam has achieved, and as its details are made known in Europe, the work will be still more thoroughly done.

Again, the agents of secession in Europe have sedulously traded upon a theory of Northern dissensions and of a division of the Northern front. This theory breaks in pieces, like the foam on the rock, upon the tremendous energy with which Pennsylvania, the *cheval de bataille* of the preachers of this creed, rose before her invaders at the first sound of the trumpet. Europe has now learned that the North is a unit in the war as well as the South, and that its armies wait only upon energetic and skillful handling to prove their decisive superiority and achieve their decisive and final triumph. The benefits of this lesson will be felt, we think, in the whole immediate future of our diplomatic relations. Let it be the determined resolve of the people to profit by the past season for heroic effort which they accord to the nation and to the Government.

POSTAGE STAMPS—POSTAGE CURRENCY—CITY CURRENCY.—Postmaster WAKEMAN appears in the columns of the TIMES, this morning, in exposition of the policy of the Post-office Department in the matter of the use of postage stamps as currency. As the Postmaster-General has, we learn, recently been here in consultation with Mr. WAKEMAN, we may take the letter of the latter now published as authoritative and official. It will be found very lucid, and in the main, we think, satisfactory.

We are glad to find it contain the statement that the Post-office Department is making arrangements to redeem those postage stamps that, in their use as currency, have become so soiled and defaced as to be unfit for the payment of postage. The recent notification by the Department that no soiled stamp or stamps that had "*apparently*" been used previously in the payment of postage, would be recognized if attached to letter or paper, caused general indignation on the part of the people. They looked upon it as a deliberate attempt of the Department to repudiate the stamps it had sold and obtained full consideration for.

It is true, the Postmaster-General had a strong case in his favor. He had from the first opposed the use of stamps as currency—he had refused to let Secretary CHASE have postage stamps to be issued as currency, as the law of Congress seemed at first sight to contemplate. His opposition to the whole scheme was so obstinate that Mr. CHASE was obliged to adopt the "postage currency" bills that are now beginning to be issued, in lieu of the postage stamps.—and thus, by the construction of the highest officer of the National Treasury, the postage stamps were exempted from use as currency, and not recognized as a legal tender by the Fiscal Department of the Government.

But while the Postmaster-General was carrying his point against the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent the use of stamps as currency, the people were buying the stamps and shoving them into use as currency. And this Mr. BLAIR could not prevent. He is right to discourage, by all fair and legitimate means, the continued use of stamps as currency, and the people will thank him or any other man who will deliver them from the scourge. The redemption of soiled stamps will satisfy the popular demand for honest dealing in the matter. But what scheme is projected, or can be projected, to prohibit, after a given day, the further use of *clean* stamps as currency, that must in their turn become soiled and defaced, and demand redemption? We must reach this end before we are rid of the nasty things.

The plea of necessity has heretofore been urged as a justification for the employment of stamps in making change. But now that the Corporation of the City of New-York, as will be seen by the proceedings of yesterday in the Board of Aldermen, is about to issue small notes, of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents' denominations, we shall have this excuse removed, and may hope to see an end of the postage-stamp nuisance. These notes, or any legitimate kind of small change, are imperatively needed to carry on the trade of the City. The Government has failed to furnish its small currency promptly and in sufficient quantities for the public uses, and the municipal authorities have at last been compelled to come to the relief of the suffering and patience-worn community. The small notes (or shinplasters) of New-York City will be as good as Treasury Notes or City Bank bills in any part of the country, and will prove to be a National as well as a local relief.

Fiscal Perplexities in Rebeldom.

The rebels, apt as they may be for active fighting, do not seem to take kindly to fiscal burdens, without which, in modern times, war on a great scale cannot be long sustained. In the Richmond *Examiner* of the 6th inst. we find some interesting intelligence, throwing light on the financial movements recently going on in the South.

It appears that the Confederate Congress are much perturbed just now by their Sisyphean labors. In connection with the war debt. Their expenditure to 1st August last was 847 millions of dollars, and they estimate that to keep up the struggle till the end of December will require 209 millions more. The total is thus 556 millions, or more than four times the amount which in the War of Independence enabled us to win our liberties, defy the whole power of England, and vanquish all the armies she led against us.

To meet this expenditure, 235 millions have been raised, chiefly by the issue of paper money. The balance, 320 millions, remains as debt. This is an ugly deficit, being more than one-half of the amount expended. But about 33 millions are in the not very permanent form of 6 per cent. call certificates, and 41 millions have been funded in 8 per cent. bonds and stocks. Hence we see that about 240 millions of floating obligations are still to be provided for. It is this sum with which the rebel Congress is now called to deal.

Such, then, being the situation, the financial statement is simple, and the goal of insolvency is fully in view. On one side of the balance-sheet is a host of obstinate, accumulating claims, demanding to be satisfied, and amounting to 240 millions. On the other side, there is not a dollar as yet of available resources. To extricate themselves from the grasp of such relentless financial difficulties three expedients have been suggested.

First, there is taxation. But according to the *Examiner*, this, at the present moment, is out of the question. "No one looks for serious taxation," it says, "in such a war as this. The producers are in the army. The whole power and enterprise of the country are in the great struggle." The "postponement of taxation" is, therefore, it is said, inevitable, and any effort to levy direct imposts must fail now as similar efforts have failed before.

The second expedient is the emission of paper money. But this is a wayward, two-edged weapon of war, which, though potent and effective when rightly used, does not admit of abuse, and never fails to wound any unskilful hand that attempts to wield it. Of paper money there is already too much in Rebeldom. More than twice the amount the people can use has been already issued, as is proved by the fact that the prices of produce are more than doubled, and $225 of paper in Richmond will only purchase $100 in gold. To issue more will only increase depreciation, and will multiply disasters and heap up trouble without giving the slightest true relief.

The third resource is to borrow money by the sale of Confederate stocks. But the difficulty is that these are not popular. The public will not buy them. JEFF. DAVIS, in his recent message, affected to boast of the small amount of his funded debt. He preserved, however, a politic silence as to the multitude of debts owing to clamorous creditors, who would not accept bonds in payment. The funded debt is certainly small. But the reason, according to the writer we have already quoted, is, that the people are and have always been unwilling to take the Confederate bonds. They positively refuse to invest their money voluntarily at 8 per cent. on the security of Mr. JEFF. DAVIS and the bogus Confederacy at Richmond.

To meet the difficulties of their complicated position, the rebel Congress have devised a novel scheme on which great hopes are placed. An ingenious modification of the tax bill has been contrived, which, it is supposed, will make the measure palatable to all parties, not excluding even the most fastidious advocate of State rights and State taxation. No tax is to be imposed. There is, however, to be a compulsory loan. The aggregate production of the rebel States is stated at 700 millions. Every citizen is to be required to give one-fifth of his gross income to the Richmond Government in exchange for 8 per cent. Confederate bonds.

Such is the newest development of financial skill in rebeldom, and such Mr. MEMMINGER'S latest prospectus for raising 140 millions of dollars. The much abused Tax bill is thus transmuted. It is no longer offensive. It is simply a harmless, clever expedient for funding the rapidly accumulating debt, and for filling to repletion the empty treasury of the moribund Government. The cumbrous and expensive machinery of tax assessment is to be set in motion for no other end than to form 140 millions of 8 per cent. bonds, at high prices, on unwilling purchasers. The mere cost of realizing this oppressive impost will be at least 15 per cent.; and the sacrifice thus made, together with the inevitable consequences of flooding the market with worthless stocks, will not tend to exalt the value of securities which have never commanded popular favor. The welcome which this unprecedented fiscal scheme will meet with from the people may be inferred from the following passages from the article we have already referred to in the Richmond *Examiner*:

"This is neither a tax nor a free loan," he says, "but embraces the worst features of both. Of all loans, those at 8 per cent. are the worst. Of all taxes, 20 per cent. on gross income is the most oppressive. This project is a forced loan, and the man is as shallow as the dupes for whom he seeks it he expects it to be regarded otherwise. Congress strikes a heavier blow at our credit than the public enemy when it thus puts upon the statute books this effective publication that faith in our credit is gone. Force Confederate bonds on those who only take them because the law compels it, and you throw upon the market at once a horde of bond-holders looking for purchasers of what they hold only because the law has forced it upon them. The Government has committed financial blunders enough to ruin its credit if the confidence of the public were not so well supported as it is."

It will be observed that the whole amount proposed to be raised under this bill is 140 millions, while the deficit is 240 millions. Were it then possible for the new tax to be as productive as is estimated, it will not only exhaust the country and impoverish the people, so as to preclude the possibility of repeating any such ruinous experiments, but it will still leave 100 millions unprovided for at the end of the year. This vast unmanageable burden will have to be disposed of before a single dollar can be raised to open another campaign.

If, then, the tax should be authorized, the war, to all appearances, must close in a few months, and if the rebel Congress dare not venture on a course so unpopular and so oppressive, but resort to a suicidal issue of new paper money, the same result will be equally certain and equally swift. For the munitions of war are costly, and the expenses of the Confederates, on their own showing, amount now, from enhanced prices and a depreciated currency, to no less a sum than ten millions of dollars per week.

The financial position of the rebel Government, till lately, has been enshrouded in a mysterious and imposing obscurity. Now, however, the veil has been lifted by the stern hand of necessity, the dark recesses of the temple stand revealed, and every new disclosure is an augury and a proof that the doom of secession, the prostitution of that sanguinary idol, and the discomfiture of his hosts of deluded worshipers cannot be far off.

THE EVACUATION OF CUMBERLAND GAP.—Gen. G. W. MORGAN is blamed in some quarters for his evacuation of Cumberland Gap. An extract of a private letter, which we publish this morning, from an officer in his command, puts the movement in its true light. So long as Kentucky was in our hands, the position could have been held by a small force against the whole of the armies of the rebel Confederacy; but when the rebels obtained possession of the eastern half of that State, and, to the disgrace of our Government and Western armies, held possession of it for two months, and thereby cut MORGAN off from every avenue of supply, and reduced his army to the very verge of starvation, there was nothing for him but either to evacuate, or to starve outright and permit his great supplies of artillery and small arms to fall into the hands of the rebels. Had he remained but a short time longer, the rebels would have obtained more cannon and muskets than they got at the surrender of Harper's Ferry. During the latter weeks of the occupation of the Gap, MORGAN made some splendid forays into the enemy's lines for provisions, and was successful in every case; but his force of 8,000 men needed more certain and regular supplies than could be obtained by assaults upon heavy bodies of half-starved rebels, and when his army left the Gap, it had been upon half rations for more than a month, with hardly anything left, while the last shock of corn had been devoured by the mules. It would have been madness to have remained in such a position any longer.

Of the act of evacuation itself, in the face of a powerful enemy, and of the great sixteen days' march of the brave little army from the Cumberland Mountains to the Ohio River, fighting as it went, and subsisting itself on parched corn, there has been but one opinion expressed, and that of unqualified admiration for MORGAN'S military genius. He has shown himself possessed of all the qualities of a great General. If a soldier of his cast had been, or were now, at the head of the armies of the Southwest, we should have fewer disasters, less disgraceful surrenders, and greater celerity and success in moving against the enemy. Gen MORGAN, by his evacuation as well as by his capture of Cumberland Gap, has won a foremost place in the brief roll of these Generals, who, by their services, have merited their country's applause, and shown their capacity for great achievements.

PAY FOR SOLDIERS.—We are sorry to learn that there are still great delays and disinclination in paying to our troops the pittance they are promised by the Government. It is stated that requisitions to the amount of not less than fifty millions of dollars for their pay lie in the Treasury Department at Washington awaiting action, and that in Virginia, some regiments have not been paid since the 1st of June, while in the West there are regiments which have not received a cent for eight months. This is a grievous mistake on the part of the authorities. It will do more to discourage enlistments than all the substitute agents and traitors that ever were or could be put into Fort Lafayette. The soldier's pay ought to be sure and frequent. He ought to receive it at least once a month, if not once a fortnight, and he ought to receive it unfailingly. Most of the men, and particularly those from the large cities, have, previous to enlisting, been accustomed to obtaining their earnings every week, and the practice of keeping them waiting for months for their pay, and then giving it to them in large sums, does them great injustice and injury in many ways. Families and dependents suffer for want of it, and when the soldier does get it, the temptations to squander are great. It makes less difference how much pay a soldier gets than that he get it often and certainly. In many of the European armies the soldiers receive less than a fifth of the sum given the American soldier, and there is no thought of complaint, but there is not a sovereign in Europe whose crown would be on his head at the end of eight months if he delayed for that length of time to pay his army. It is no doubt easy for the authorities at Washington to give excuses for not paying the troops promptly, but excuses are not what the men want—they want their money. Whether the delay is the fault of the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Secretary of War, or their subordinates, or the army Paymasters, makes no difference. Whoever it is, President LINCOLN, who, no doubt in this as in other matters, shoulders the responsibility, should hold them to a rigid account, and should see that the soldiers are promptly paid, whoever else connected with the Government may have to go without their salaries.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY—A PROPHECY AND ITS FULFILLMENT.—On Sunday last, nearly one week ago, before Gen. BRAGG had left Bardstown, or Gen. BUELL had left Louisville in pursuit, we said in the TIMES, in reference to the Kentucky position, that BRAGG would move eastwardly in his retreat, that he would make a stand near Harrodsburgh and Danville, and there, if at all, dispute with BUELL the possession of the State. Of the character of the conflict and the place of it, we used these words:

"When the armies of these two Generals do meet, there will ensue the bloodiest duel that has been recorded since the rebellion began. * * * We are prepared to hear of the evacuation of Frankfort, Lexington, Paris and Mount Sterling, after the plundering of all, and *the concentration of the entire rebel army near Harrodsburgh and Danville*, two towns ten and fourteen miles south of the Kentucky River and near the centre of the State, from which three routes out of the State diverge. *There, if at all, it seems most likely that Bragg will make his stand and fight for the possession of Kentucky.*"

It is seldom that prediction, in matters so changeful as the movements of war, is followed by so close and literal a fulfillment as is witnessed in the present case. BRAGG moved eastwardly from Bardstown, the rebel forces evacuated Frankfort, Lexington, and the towns north of the Kentucky River, in rapid succession, and having united with BRAGG, at Perryville, a small town equidistant from Harrodsburg and Danville, (which are only ten miles apart,) *a few miles south of the two*, a battle is offered to BUELL that proves one of the most frightfully bloody of the war. We need only point to the list of Brigadier-Generals who lost their lives for the Union in the fierce encounter, to remove all doubt of the desperateness of the struggle. And knowing the metal of the rank and file full well, we can promise that when their part in the horrid work shall be detailed, they will be found worthy to have been led by such officers to a holocaust of blood.

We may not yet know the full extent of the collision between the great armies, at Perryville, nor the results which its issue will bring. Perhaps other and harder fights are yet to be fought on or near that ground. But what we have heard is the index of all that will follow. The army of Gen. BUELL is one that will fight to annihilation; retreat or surrender, or *pause in its work*—never!

THE YELLOW-COVERED LITERATURE OF SECESSION.—If there is one country in the world where, more than any other, a fact is respected, that country is Scotland. The "fiery Scottish genius," which led Lord SANQUHAR so many years ago to murder a fencing-master, is apt to excite enthusiasm indeed, but it is also highly amenable to the logic of events and the reason of reality.

We are a little amazed, therefore, to find a recent writer in *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* giving such loose rein to his sympathies with secession, and his adoration of JEFFERSON DAVIS, that he rides directly over so genuine a Confederate as Gen. BEAUREGARD, and tramples not only the "truth of History," but the honor of two of the boldest champions of the cause he has espoused, remorselessly in the dust.

Not content with imputing to JEFFERSON DAVIS every social and political virtue under Heaven, this infatuated scribe claims for his hero the entire glory of the first battle of Bull Run in the following bright decorative bit of military writing:

"On the morning upon which the battle of Manassas was fought, President DAVIS was at Richmond, about 120 miles distant from the field. When the first intelligence of the conflict reached him by telegraph, he got into an express train and reached the scene of action in the afternoon. The battle was then far from being decided, and, mounting his charger, he rode to the centre. Above the roar of small arms and the thundering of artillery rose the shouts of twice ten thousand joyous voices to greet his arrival. He, spurring to the cheers of his countrymen, he placed himself conspicuously in the front. His presence, he words, 'onwards, brave comrades, onwards!' gave new courage to both men and officers. The victory was no longer in doubt, and at sunset fifty thousand men were flying in disgrace, and flinging away arms, ammunition, and clothing, before an undisciplined army of two-thirds of its numbers."

It was bad enough for us to be beaten at Manassas, but to be informed that we were beaten by the advent of JEFF DAVIS "mounted on his charger," and shouting, "Onwards, brave comrades, onwards!" like Mr. FORREST in the play of "Roila," is too much to be borne.

Gen. BEAUREGARD'S report of the action would have informed our Caledonian bard had he taken the pains to read that interesting document, that the "Confederate President" never reached the field at all until the day was won and the National army in full retreat.

That Tory newspapers and magazines in Great Britain should delight themselves in figurative vituperation of the Union and its defenders, is matter neither of surprise nor regret, but for the honor of good letters we are sorry to see journals once respectable subsiding under the influence of "those fellows," MASON and SLIDELL, into the style and temper of the yellow-covered novel.

THE RIOTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—We do not imagine that the daring movement of STUART'S rebel cavalry into Pennsylvania is anything but a raid. We cannot believe that the rebel army is to pursue is correct that the rebel army is to-

ving or about to follow the venturesome
valry leader into that State.
But whether the rebels propose an invasion
Pennsylvania or not, this movement shows
imperative necessity of the policy we
ve been urging for the last two or three
ys, of McCLELLAN's attacking at once the
bels at Winchester. If our Generals are
ermined to be forever inactive, it is almost
be hoped that the rebels, by some such act
this, will force them to activity, and force
Free States into a quick exertion of their
mendous, but unused or misused power.
n. McCLELLAN, we believe, was absent in
iladelphia when this movement of the
bels was made. We suppose he is now
th the army.

EWS FROM WASHINGTON.

R SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 10.

RUMORS ABOUT THE CABINET.

We have generally not noticed current rumors
Cabinet changes, simply because they lack
sonable foundation even for rumors. As they
tinue, however, to be thrust upon the public, it
y be proper to state that these reports originate
th parties anxious for the fulfillment of events they
dict, and that there is no present change intended
the heads of Departments.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Secretary SEWARD has addressed a letter to the
cretary of the Interior, stating that the apprehen-
ns of the people of the Central American States
regard to the proposed colonization expedition,
ve been wrought up to a panic by the efforts of
rtain ill-disposed persons, who have misrepresented
objects, and that it will be advisable, therefore, to
odify the plans in regard to its movements.
A circular, bearing date Oct. 2, 1862, has been sent
om the State Department to the Diplomatic Repre-
ntatives of the different Governments, on the sub
ct of negro colonization. This is done because
any persons of that race express a desire to emi-
ate, and many Governments have manifested a dis-
osition to avail themselves of the benefits of such
migration. The circular is intended as a project for
convention, and stipulates—first, that the emi-
rants must be allowed to go from free choice, if at
l, and that agents must be appointed by the
overnments inviting emigration to superintend
ll details. Among those specified are a record
f age, sex and condition, and place of embarkation
nd destination. Good vessels must be provided
ith such accommodations that families need not be
eparated on the voyage, and such party of emigrants
hall be allowed a special agent of their own choice'
r that of the United States if desired. On arriving
t the destination, they shall be provided with com-
ortable dwellings and lands, and be owners, and oc-
upied by them, or furnished sufficient employment
r hire. They shall be provided with clothing and
edicines, and their children educated in elemen-
ary knowledge—these provisions to continue
or five years. It is generally provided that
he children shall not be separated from
arents; that the emigrants and their posterity shall
orever be free; that liberty of conscience and right of
roperty shall be guaranteed, and all privileges
hated which shall be enjoyed by citizens of the
ountry to which they go. Provision is also made
gainst neglect and suffering by reason of poverty
r sickness. No monopoly is intended to be given to
ny country in the matter, but a Convention will be
ade with whatever nation possessing a constitution-
l Goverement shall choose to treat—the proposed
imitation of such treaty being ten years.

THE CHEROKEES.

Indian Commissioner DALE and JOHN ROSS, Chief of
he Cherokees, had an audience to-day with the Pres-
dent in regard to protecting that tribe against the
ebels. Ross claims that his people are loyal, and
hould have sufficient force for their defence against
heir enemies, and those of the United States. He
as assured by the President that arrangements were
lready made for sending a necessary force to the
ndian territory, and that it was even now on its
way.

THE INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

Intelligence was received to-day in official quarters
that the Sioux Indians in Minnesota have ceased
their hostilities, and were surrendering; and further,
the military authorities were, at the latest accounts,
severely punishing the most prominent of the guilty
parties. The entire number of warriors does not ex-
ceed 1,100.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

Advices received here last night from Santa Fé,
New-Mexico, inform us that the National troops
there are being used as slave-hunters, the Provost
Guard in that town having attempted the capture of
an escaped slave of the Adjutant of the rebel General
SIBLEY.

A REVIEW AT CENTREVILLE.

By advices from our special correspondent at Cen-
treville, we learn that the troops stationed there,
under the immediate command of Gen. STARL, were
reviewed and inspected, to-day, by Maj.-Gen. SIGEL,
who went this morning, accompanied by his Staff, for
that purpose. The inspection was generally satis-
factory. Gen. SIGEL inspected each company, and
frequently addressed himself personally to the officers
and privates as he passed through the lines. Here
he had a pleasant word for an old soldier whom he
recognized, and there a word of advice, for a boy in
years, who had been prompted by patriotic impulses
to serve his country. He censured where he found
it necessary, and praised those who merited such dis-
tinction. The whole force is under a high degree of
discipline, and the display was fine. Gen. SIGEL'S
personal attention to the welfare of his men has se-
cured their confidence and esteem.

THE POSTAGE-STAMP CURRENCY, ETC.

During the last quarter, ending with September,
the Post-office Department issued to Postmasters
103,923,525 postage-stamps, as is shown by the bill of
the "National Bank-Note Company." These stamps
represent the aggregate amount of $3,116,061, or
more than $1,349,416 for the quarter ending with the
30th of June.

A large proportion of the last issue is yet in the
hands of the Postmasters, unsold, though no doubt
half a million dollars' worth of postage-stamps are
in circulation as currency.

The National Bank-Note Company have got the
daily delivery of postage-currency up to $17,500, and
it is understood it will reach $50,000 by the early part
of next week. The total amount already delivered is
$1,153,000.

GRANTING PASSES TO SECESSIONISTS.

That the old slipshod method of enforcing the
blockade of intelligence is not yet obsolete, is illus-
trated by the ease with which known rebels secure
permission to pass from point to point in this vicinity.
It is a common thing for this class of "our fellow
citizens," after indulging in the utterance of disloyal
sentiments, and refusing the oath of allegiance, to be
found traveling across our police lines, and communi-
cating information to be transmitted to their friends
in arms against the Government. In fact, so facile is
this operation, that they often proclaim the ease
with which the passes on which they travel, are
obtained.

As an example of this outrageous neglect (or worse)
of official duty, we cite the case of a notorious Seces-
sionist, merchant of Alexandria, named WHEAT, who
came here lately, accompanied by a lady, with a pass
from the Provost-Marshal good for seven days. His
rebel proclivities can be no secret, as he refused the
oath of allegiance not long since, and in consequence
was obliged to submit to the closing of his store. We
understand, too, that he transferred his pass to an
uncle, BENONI WHEAT, lately an inmate of the Old
Capitol Prison, but now at large on parole. Could
some Asmodeus reveal the inner secrets of daily op-
erations here, it would be curious to note how
mischief may result from the careless or treasonable
issue of a single pass, to some rebel who has the tact
and zeal to extract from its use all the mischief it
contains.

RESISTING THE DRAFT IN MARYLAND.

A gentleman from Charles County, Md., informs us
that a wide-spread and determined attempt will be
made in the lower Counties to resist the draft, which
takes place on the 15th inst. He says that nine out of
every ten persons residing in that section of the
State are opposed to the draft, and unless the Gov-
ernment provides a sufficient force to prevent it, our
informant thinks will resist it with arms in their
hands. Over one-third of the young men belonging
to Prince George's, Charles and St. Mary's Counties,
have left Maryland, and are now serving in the rebel
ranks. It is a common thing to see rebel officers on
furlough, and dressed in full uniform, riding around
the country, visiting their friends.

HOW THE REBELS ENFORCE THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

The severity with which the Conscription Act of
the rebel Government is enforced, may be judged
from the following facts: In Occoquan, a small town
on Occoquan creek, in Prince William County, Va.,
there were, before the war, between two hundred and
three hundred inhabitants. Now, only *ten* male citi-
zens remain, and they are upward of seventy years
old. The conscription is equally rigid in other sec-
tions, companies of horsemen scouring the country in
all directions for men, who, when found, are marched
off without notice or delay, and immediately sent to
the front.

AN OUTRAGE.

The personal security and admirable police regu-
lations of the capital of the country were well illus-
trated this evening, in an assault made upon FRANK
HENRY, a TIMES reporter, by some ruffians who at-
tacked him on Pennsylvania-avenue, in front of
GROVER'S theatre, about 8 o'clock, knocked him
down and otherwise maltreated him, and made good
their escape without recognition or hindrance. Mr.
HENRY is fearless and outspoken in his exposure of
the venomous treason that haunts all the purlieus of
this city under the disguise of feebly enforced loyalty,
and this is supposed to be the penalty inflicted for his
too thorough loyalty, by the traitors whom he has
denounced to the authorities.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. SMALLEY.

First Lieut. EUGENE A. SMALLEY, of the Marine
Corps, was tried last month at Norfolk on the charge
of absence without leave from his station at Gosport
Navy-yard. The Court found him guilty, and sen-
tenced him to be reprimanded in General Orders by
the Honorable Secretary of the Navy. The decision
on this sentence has required serious consideration
on the part of the revising power. The Secretary in
the General Order says, if it were not confirmed the
officer convicted would altogether escape punishment
for an offence which a majority of military men would
certainly regard as of a very grave character, particu-
larly when committed in time of war at a station but
recently in the possession of the enemy, and still in the
vicinity of hostile operations. The Court have ad-
verted to no palliating circumstances in explanation
of the lenity of the sentence, and on reviewing the
record, I can perceive none except the plea of limit-
ed experience of the duties of an officer, urged by the
accused in his defence. This sentence, unaccom-
panied by any comment, is not calculated properly to
enlarge the limited experience of a young officer, or
give him correct notions of the importance of disci-
pline. It would tend rather to mislead him. I am
constrained, therefore, in confirming it, to accompany
this reprimand of Lieut. SMALLEY with an admonition
to him and other young officers of the corps to regard
the sentence in this case as indicating the true charac-
ter of the offence committed.

AN ORDER MODIFIED.

The order from the War Department, of August
last, has been modified by substituting the word
"supernumerary" instead of "incompetent," as char-
acterizing the officers to be mustered out of service
on the disbanding of the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania
and Eighty-seventh New-York Volunteers, the men
having been transferred to other regiments from the
same States, under the direction of the General com-
manding the Army of the Potomac.

AFFAIRS IN COLORADO.

Gov. EVANS, of Colorado, is here, in order to make
arrangements for the protection of that Territory
from Indian depredations, and guarding the overland
route by which the people are furnished with domes-
tic supplies.

GEN. HARTSUFF RECOVERING.

From a gentleman who arrived here from Frederick, we learn that Gen. HARTSUFF is rapidly recover-
ing from his severe wounds, received in the battle of
Antietam. He rode out, yesterday, for the first time
since the battle, on horseback, and says he will be
able to take the field again in the course of a week or
ten days.

PENSIONS.

Six hundred and seventy-five applications for Pen-
sions have been received by the Commissioner of
Pensions within the last two weeks.

SECRETARY CHASE.

Secretary CHASE, though quite lame, was able to
day to attend a Cabinet meeting.

SURGEON-GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Dr. JAMES KING, Division Surgeon of the Pennsyl-
vania Reserve Corps, was to-day relieved to assume
the position of Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania, to
which place he has been appointed by Gov. CURTIN,
vice Dr. H. R. SMITH, resigned. Dr. KING has been
for over a year in the field, and is regarded by the
army as one of the most faithful and efficient of
surgeons.

EXAMINERS APPOINTED.

The following Medical Examiners have been ap-
pointed by the Commissioner of Pensions:
JOHN LOWMAN, Johnston, Penn.
JOSEPH S. CARTER, Urbana, Ohio.
WM. W. WALKER, Fond du Lac, Wis.

INFORMATION FROM THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is in
receipt, daily, of large numbers of letters from As-
sistant Assessors and Deputy Collectors, asking in-
formation on matters connected with their duties,
states that no notice, hereafter, will be taken of such
communications, and refers those who desire infor-
mation on such matters to the principal officer in the
District from whence such inquiries proceed, who is
the proper person to whom subordinates should apply
for any information connected with the assessment
and collection of taxes.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Commander SCOTT has been detached from
the steamer *Florida* and ordered to return North.
Midshipman HUNTINGTON has been appointed
Acting-Ensign, and ordered to the Pacific Squadron.
Lieut.-Commander WALKER has been ordered to
join the Mississippi flotilla.
Commander GUEST has been detached from the *Mo-
nasko* and ordered to return North.
Commander GEORGE RODGERS has been detached
from the *Tioga* and ordered to return North.
Commander CLARY will relieve him on the *Tioga*.
Commander BARNETT has been detached from duty
as Inspector of the New-York Navy-yard, and will be
relieved by Commander BALDWIN.
Commander BEAUMONT and Lieut. STREET have been
ordered to the steamer *Florida*.

communicated.

Dr. Robert Hunter on the Cure of Consumption.

LETTER NO. XX.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: As it is the aim of these letters to remove
popular errors in regard to pulmonary diseases,
permit me to say a few words on the *curability of
Consumption*. It is not, I think, assuming too much
to say that most persons entertain grave doubts on
this subject, while many are so thoroughly convinced
of the impossibility of curing this disease that they
do not hesitate to characterize all medication having
that object in view as "quackery" and "empirical."
Tubercles in the lungs are, in their opinion, equiva-
lent to the *Hand of Death*, and the delusion is so
deeply rooted and inveterate that we can hardly hope
that *common sense, plain facts and unimpeachable testi-
mony* will prove sufficient to dispel it. Still the object
is worth a trial, and I have not entirely lost faith in
the wisdom of the old Roman maxim, *Magna est veri-
tas et prevalebit.*

Before I proceed to give the testimony of others
let me endeavor to make my own views clear on
this point. The question is, *Can consumption be
cured?* My answer is unequivocally *Yes, after*
tubercles are deposited—after they have *softened*
and broken down the air-cells and bronchical tubes of
the part in which deposited, forming a *cavity*, the
lungs can still be healed and the patient regain com-
fortable health. Neither the presence of tubercles
nor the actual existence of tuberculous abscess in the
lungs precludes the patient from the hope of recovery.
These are my views, and however much they may
appear at variance with the opinion generally enter-
tained, I venture to add that there is not in the United
States to-day one physician, of respectable standing,
bold enough to dispute their truth.

Let it not, however, be inferred from what I have
said that I do not regard consumption as a most
alarming disease, nor that it can be cured as readily
in the *last* as in the *first* stage. What I mean is that
this disease in not *necessarily* fatal in any stage—that
patients do actually recover after the lungs have un-
dergone *partial destruction by ulceration.*

How does cure take place? It may take place by
absorption—that is to say, the tubercular deposit
may be taken up by the absorbent vessels and ex-
pelled from the system among the excretions of the
body. When the tubercular matter is in the *first*
stage, or *not far* advanced in the *second*, cure gene-
rally takes place in this way. You have, no doubt,
often observed *swellings* disappear after they had
existed for weeks—have known persons to regain
the natural size of the neck after years of affliction
with the *Goitre* (what is commonly called "Thick
Neck")—have seen *Dropsical Effusions* removed,
and "*Bulks*" which seemed about to "*come to a
head*" fade gradually away. Whoever has seen
these changes has witnessed the cure of a disease by
absorption. Let me assure this perfectly plain. Cer-
tain vessels have the power of taking up and expel-
ling from the body impurities and morbid deposits.
By the action of these vessels, the tubercular matter
deposited in the lungs is removed, in the same way
that *matter* is removed when Dropsy is cured without
"*tapping.*"

Another way in which cure takes place is by the
softening and expulsion of the tubercular matter,
and the subsequent cicatrization of the cavity
formed. When a boil breaks, its *matter* is dis-
charged, and the part heals up, leaving a scar,
which an abscess forms in the flesh and comes to a
head, it discharges a quantity of pus, and then under
proper treatment the diseased part heals up and be-
comes apparently sound, when a carbuncle has
eaten a large hole into the flesh, the dead parts grad-
ually separate from the living, the cavity fills up by
granulation with new matter, a callous forms over
the whole, and health is reestablished; when a
scrofulous gland breaks in the neck, and after dis-
charging its contents heals up again, when a burnt
surface granulates, throws out coagulable lymph,
and finally becomes covered with a kind of skin
which we call a cicatrix—we have in each case an
example of what takes place in the lungs when a
tubercular abscess heels. The parts destroyed are
never reformed, but new matter is thrown out, which
draws the sides of the cavity together and seals it up.
When a *boil* or *carbuncle* is completely healed up, it
ceases to secrete *pus*, and so, also, when a cavity in
the lungs heals, the patient ceases to *expectorate*, be-
cause "*matter*" is no longer formed. To all intents
and purposes, the cure is as perfect in one case as in
the other.

But it may be said the blood is always *impure* in
consumption, and hence cure will not take place so
readily in this disease as in the other diseases
mentioned. That is very true, but it does not
follow that it will not do so if the physician restores
the blood to its usual purity by proper inhalations.
To accomplish this should always be the first aim of
treatment, for assuredly no cure can be expected so
long as the blood remains loaded with carbonacious
impurity. I know of no means by which the blood
can be deprived of carbon except the use of highly
oxygenated inhalations; nor of any method by
which we can act directly upon an abscess in the
lungs, as we do upon a carbuncle on the external
surface of the body, I except by medicating the air
which the patient breathes. When a more rational
method of treatment is discovered, the profession
will have reason to congratulate itself on having af-
fected *an improvement upon nature.*

I presume there are to be found among the medi-
cal men of this country some who, drawing their
conclusions from the results of their own practice,
may still feel disposed to deny that it is possible to
cure consumption. To a physician who has grown
gray in practice, and yet among the hundreds who
have sought his advice cannot recall to recollection
even *one* consumptive invalid saved through his ministrations, this scepticism is perhaps natural. Human
nature is frail, and we must not demand of it more
than it can bear. The utmost we can do is to convince the patient that we have done all we can, and
administer to his mental anguish as it arises. The
opinion that some other physician is able to accom-
plish what he has failed to perform.

But to return to the curability of Consumption. I
will close with a few quotations in proof of the cor-
rectness of the opinion I have expressed.

The late Dr. Swett remarks:

"Another important question presents itself. Is con-
sumption a curable disease? and if so, what is the pro-
portion of cases that recover? The general impression
in the medical profession is that a patient with con-
sumption is doomed to death. * * * I have
known a number of patients during the last fifteen
years who have had the evidences of consumption, and
sometimes in an advanced stage, who finally
recovered, and are now in the enjoyment of good health."
(Page 279.)

Sir James Clark, the Queen's Physician, says:

"That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure is no
longer matter of doubt, it has been clearly demon-
strated by the researches of Laennec and other modern
pathologists." (Page No. 147.)

Prof. Carswell, of London, observes:

"Pathological anatomy has perhaps never afforded more
conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease
than it has in that of *tubercular consumption*." (Syd.
Prac. Med.) And Laennec declares "that the cure of
Consumption, where the lungs are not completely disor-
ganized, ought not to be looked upon as at all impossible
in reference either to the nature of the disease or of the
organs affected." The destruction of a part of the
substance of the lungs is by no means necessarily mortal.
(Page 328.)

Then let us hear no more of the *incurability* of this
disease, or of the "empiricism" of those who strive
to effect its cure, but let all good men unite to en-
courage and stimulate to increased exertions those
who are zealously laboring in the great cause of
science and humanity.

My next letter will be on the treatment of Con-
sumption.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M.D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs,
No. 832 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1862.

Note.—Dr. R. HUNTER, in association with his brother,
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FUTURE PUNISHMENT—PROF. MATTISON will preach as usual in his church, Forty-first-st., near Sixth-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The evening discourse will be the first of a course of four Sabbath evening Lectures upon the subject of *Future Punishment.* All will men finally become Holy and Happy? Admission free, and seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. SPEED will preach a sermon to Young Men at the Brick Presbyterian Church, 5th av., corner of 37th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. A general invitation is extended. Rev. C. D. MURRAY will preach the second sermon in the Series at the Market-st. D. R. Church on the following SABBATH EVENING.

HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Portland-av., Brooklyn. Rev. H. G. WESTON, D. D., of New-York, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, at 7½ P. M. will preach the second of a series of discourses on the "Authenticity and Inspiration of the Scriptures;" subject: *The Necessity of a Revelation.*

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State street Congregational Church, (near Boyst.,) Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Third Sermon on the Beatitudes;* and 7½ P. M. Subject, by particular request. *The Recognition of Friends in Heaven.* Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every Tuesday, at 7½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner of Henry and Scammel sts. Rev. Dr. CRAIK, of Louisville, Ky., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. STOWE, of Bristol, R. I., will preach in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. RANDALL, of Boston, Mass., will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, WEST EIGHTEENTH-st., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services on SUNDAY, the 12th, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. In the morning, Rev. F. MARION MCALLISTER, of San Francisco, will preach, and in the evening, Rev. F. C. EWER.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M. Seats free. Rev. MASON GALLAGHER, of Oswego, will preach in the morning; Rev. C. B. STOUT, of Iowa, in the afternoon, and Rev. F. M. MCALLISTER, of San Francisco, in the evening.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK will ordain WILLIAM R. EASTMAN and ALBERT G. ROLLINSON as Chaplains in the army. Services at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Dr. ADAMS,) on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. GEO. L. PRENTISS, D. D. Charge by Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D.

WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?—"The watchman said, "The morning cometh, and also the night." &c. Isaiah xxi. 11, 12. Preaching on the above subject, by Elder W. SHREPARD, at Botanic Hall No. 68 East Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. All who are interested to know where we are in the night, are invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, Broadway, below Grand.—Services at 10½ by Rev. E. F. REMINGTON. At 12 P. M., *Thanksgiving and Prayer*, by Rev. URIAH CLARK. Sunday-School and Bible Class at 2 o'clock. Strangers, young men and families welcome. Seats free. In the evening, Prof. JOHNSTONE will lead the singing.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF the Atonement, N. E. corner 35th-st. and 2d-av., Rev. M. E. WILDING, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A clergyman from Boston will preach, and in the EVENING the Rev. Dr. EAMES, a delegate to the General Convention.

STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH. Rev. GEORGE W. DOWIE, formerly Chaplain of the Fire Zouaves, will give some account of a twelve months' imprisonment at the South, before the Ladies' Mission Society of Stanton-st. Baptist Church, SABBATH EVENING, Oct. 12, 1862, at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—LARGE HALL, CORNER EIGHTH-av. and 23d-st.—Rev. R. C. SHEARER, Minister.—Divine services every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School, 9 o'clock A. M. Families and others are cordially invited to attend. No taxes on the pews.

REV. R. HOWARD WALLACE, OF LITTLE Britain, will supply the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church, Canal-st. (entrance in Centre-st.), NEXT SABBATH, 12th inst., MORNING and AFTERNOON. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

"HELPS AND HINDRANCES TO PIETY IN TIME OF WAR."—Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor of Elm-place Congregational Church, will preach on the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—38TH-st. and Madison-av.—There will be a missionary meeting at the Church of the Incarnation on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Right Revs. Bishop BURGESS, TALBOT and WHITTLE will address the meeting.

THE MEETING-HOUSE OF THE NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Christopher and Bedford-sts., having been closed for several weeks for repairs, will be reopened on LORD'S DAY, Oct. 12. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. H. RUDDER, will preach in the morning, and Right Rev. JACKSON KEMPER, Bishop of Wisconsin, in the evening.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome here.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 5th and 6th avs. Sermon on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. S. F. FARGES. Subject in the afternoon—*The Chaldaic Periods of the General Judgment.*

JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—Right Rev. Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, will preach for this Association in the Church of the Holy Communion, (20th-st., and 6th-av.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, when a collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Association.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Subject—*Analysis of the Proclamation of Emancipation and the way to make the most of it for God and Justice.*

REV. DR. JAMES L. HODGE HAS COMmenced his labors with the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of Broadway, 120th-st. and 4th-av., and will preach every SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, WILL, on SUNDAY EVENING, give his third discourse on "The Higher Relations of Life." Subject, *Commercial, or Our Legal Relations.* Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—SIXteenth-st., between 6th and 7th avs. A series of sermons will be preached on SUNDAYS, at 4 o'clock, P. M., addressed to those who believe in the Second Coming of Christ. All such are specially invited to attend.

"AUTUMN."—REV. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on the lessons of the season, SABBATH EVENING, in Laight-st. Church, corner Laight and Varick sts. He will preach in the morning on *The Fourth Beatitude.*

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, THE PEOPLE'S Pastor, who foretold the war, and many other events of this day of God's wrath, will preach the Word of Salvation, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 13 Bowery. Seats free.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER OF 47TH-av. and 21st-st. Right Rev. Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 12. Right Rev. Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, will preach in the Afternoon. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock AFTERNOON, at 3, Communion, EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor. The public invited. Seats free.

OLD FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—IN the Hall corner of 3d-av. and 50th-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sabbath School prayer meeting SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. BALCH, Secretary of the House of Bishops, will preach SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st-st.—Rev. Prof. RAYMOND, of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—BISHOP EASTBURN, of Massachusetts, is (D. V.) to preach in this Church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Service at 3½ P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, 5TH-ST., BEtween 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY, 12th inst., Rev. G. W. CROOKS, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. ABEL STEVENS, the Pastor, at 7 P. M. Seats free.

REV. THOS. MARSDEN WILL PREACH, as usual, in the Rochester-av. Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meetings on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching by Rev. Dr. E. B. DUNN on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Strangers and the public cordially invited.

RT. REV. G. T. BEDELL, D. D., ASSISTANT Bishop of Ohio, will preach in the Anthon Memorial at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. INDEPENDENT CHURCH—Communion service this morning. Rev. Mr. BALLOU preaches.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—HAVING JUST ADded a finishing lower press, at KLAGER'S Marble Works, No. 701 3d-av., near 36th-st., and No. 0 and 2 Depot-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

At all prices, from 75 cents to $25. French Morocco, Turkey Morocco, Russia, &c. Call and examine them.

SHELDON & COMPANY,

No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY TWO RESpectable young women, situations—one is a very good cook, and would assist with washing; has the best City reference—the other is willing to make herself generally useful; is willing and obliging. Would prefer a good home to wages. Call or address, No. 160 East 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by an experienced person, who thoroughly understands her business; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing, is an excellent baker, has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private family; is an excellent cook and first-rate washer and ironer, and also is a good baker; can be seen for two days at No. 123 33d-st., between the 6th and 7th avs. The best of City reference from her last place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; no objections to the country; good city references. Call, for two days, at No. 16 5th-av., between 13th and 14th sts., in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A steady woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objections to assist in washing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 134 West 15th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference from her employer's. Call at, or address, No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent woman wants a situation in a private family to do the cooking, washing and ironing; has excellent recommendations. Call, for two days, at 91 West 13th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Call for 2 days at No. 171 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Good City refereece from her last place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A small private family as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 190 East 29th-st., one door from 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN COOK WISHES A SITuation, understands cooking in French and German style, and can be highly recommended, will not assist in washing. Call at No. 107 Hester-st., near Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, lately from the country, is desirous of procuring a situation as above; is willing and obliging. Would not object to a short distance in the country. Has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 Union Court, Thirty-fifth-st., between 1st and 2d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a first-class private family, by a young girl, to do chamberwork and the washing; or chamberwork and plain sewing. No objection to the country. Call or address No. 1 Patchin-place, West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th av. enue avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Can be seen for two days, at corner of 28th-st. and 8th-av., over Mc Lenegy's store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of a baby; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 80 8th-av., near 14th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewer. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 381 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children and do plain sewing; or would do general housework; best of reference can be had. Call at No. 106 5th-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress alone. Has the best City and country reference. Call at No. 211 West 15th-st., back's bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and washer and ironer; or as laundress. Best of City reference can be given. Call or address to No. 962 Broadway, near 23d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A young woman is desirous of procuring a situation as above; is willing to make herself generally useful. Has the best of reference. Address T. D. Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, lately landed, wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; is willing and obliging. Would not object to a short distance in the country. Has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 Union Court, Thirty-fifth-st., between 1st and 2d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Can be seen for two days, at corner of 28th-st. and 8th-av., over McLenegy's store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A situation wanted, by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of a baby; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 80 8th-av., near 14th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewer. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 381 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children and do plain sewing; or would do general housework; best of reference can be had. Call at No. 106 5th-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress alone. Has the best City and country reference. Call at No. 211 West 15th-st., back's bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and washer and ironer; or as laundress. Best of City reference can be given. Call or address to No. 962 Broadway, near 23d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman is desirous of procuring a situation as above; is willing to make herself generally useful. Has the best of reference. Address T. D. Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived 3 years. Call at No. 152 7th-av., 3d floor, near 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 137 East 30th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND FAMILY SEWER.—A highly respectable and well-recommended English person desires a situation in the above capacity; can bring up children from their birth; is connected and reliable, and has the best of testimonials; no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 48 6th-av.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young English Protestant person wants a situation in a private family as nurse or chambermaid. Apply, for two days, at No. 149 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—COLORED SERVANT.—A SITUAtion wanted by a first-class nurse, of 20 years experience. Inquire of TITUS, No. 247 Thompson-st., corner of 4th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a young woman fully competent in all the requisites of a dressmaker and lady's maid. French fitting and pleating, &c., having lived with a first-class family in Europe for the last six years. Apply at No. 141 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., New-York, in store.

AS LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress; has a perfect knowledge of the business. Call, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 54 West 24th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable woman, to do general housework in a small family. Can give good reference as to my character. Can be seen at No. 61 West 12th-st.

AS DOWN-STAIRS SERVANT OR AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A well recommended, willing and obliging young woman desires a situation in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 46 Union-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young girl, who thoroughly understands her business, wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid, and to take care of children; she has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, trustworthy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress at 1 chambermaid or regular laundress; does up shirts to style; plain and fancy, understands ironing and mangling; wages $8 to $10. City or country. Call, or address a note, No. 134 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, who can give the best City references, wants a situation in a private family. Apply for two days at No. 110 1st-st., between Broadway and 1st-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who has lived four years in last place, and of whom his late employer's reference says, "he now leaves me very much to my regret." Can be seen at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to COACHMAN, as above, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a highly respectable Protestant young man, with good moral habits, strictly temperate, a good careful driver and groom; the best of City reference from his present employer. Call or address CHAS. WATERS, No. 746 Broadway, for two days.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom or coachman, by a married man, without incumbrance. Has the best of City and country references. Address WILLIAM HUDSON, No. 54 University-place.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a respectable young man; understands his business perfectly. Has three years' city reference from his last place. Address B. S., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as gardener; understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, can call or address M. C., No. 106 Hudson-st., for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE young man, a situation as gardener; understands his business well; is willing to make himself generally useful. Has the best of reference. Address T. D. Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN, A

AS WHOLESALE HOUSE—WANTED BY

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, and would also take charge of a small garden; has the best of references. Address F. O., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED,

A COOK—A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMbermaid.—Wanted, an experienced cook also, a laundress and chambermaid—English or German Protestants preferred. Apply for two days, with unexceptionable references as to character and capability, at No. 183 East 15th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12, at the basement door.

A COOK.—WANTED, A VERY GOOD COOK, for a very good home, with every convenience as to water, &c., about one hour's ride by railroad from the City; she must have the best recommendations as to character and competency; wages, $8. Apply at No. 11 East 30th-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock on Tuesday, 14th inst.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A NEAT AND TIDY girl to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; she must understand her business thoroughly, and come well recommended from her last place; none others need apply. Call at No. 77 West 16th-st.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, an active and industrious man, a good driver and groom, and experienced in the care of garden and greenhouse plants. Apply at No. 44 Fulton-st., between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., Oct. 10.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO do up-stairs work; must be a good plain sewer, of a pleasant disposition and kind to children. Such a one, if well recommended, may obtain a good situation by calling at No. 245 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a respectable Protestant woman as first-class seamstress, and to take charge of two little girls (one 2 years old). Apply, with City references, at No. 52 West 26th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A GENTLEmanly boy from 16 to 18 years old, who is a good copyist, and has had one or more years' experience in an office. Address C. H. L., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, with references.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN INSURANCE office; one who writes a good hand and resides with his parents preferred. Address in handwriting of applicant, INSURANCE, Box 342 New York Post-office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE TO ATTEND upon an invalid lady living a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 32 Whitehall-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

ENGINEER WANTED—TO RUN A STEAMengine of 3 horse power; he must be steady, temperate and reliable. Address CHARLES, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

MAN AND WIFE WANTED—MAN TO TAKE charge of horses and make himself useful about a place. Wife to cook. Inquire at 1 Bond-st., corner of Broadway, from 10 to 12 o'clock. Reference to last employer. A. F., Box No. 2 *Times* Office.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED. A GOOD COLORmaker can have steady employment at Messrs. Mabie, Todd & Co.'s Bank Note Paper Mills, Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

WANTED—AT MRS. M. C. GREEN'S AGENCY for Employment, No. 493 Broadway, opposite the St. Cross, in Hobb, Taylor's and Green waiters, French waiters, first-class cooks, and good help of every calling. Patronage of the public solicited.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE placer comme bonne d'enfant de deux ans aux plus jeune sachant un peu coudre et faire un office; de bonne reference pour peu de jours. S'adresser aux 101 Spring-st., third floor.

DRY GOODS.

339 BROADWAY.

Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.

Retail prices not advanced.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

LACE CURTAINS.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.

Retail prices not advanced.

KELTY'S, No. 339 Broadway.

THE WHISPER FROM THE
BRIDAL ALTAR
is a recognition of our rights and our duties.
TUCKER'S BRIDAL SETTS
INDISPENSABLE TO HAPPINESS
The Veil is simple and graceful.
Bonnet-frames and Hoops—all in Season.
No. 759 Broadway.

E. S. MILLS & CO.
WILL OPEN THEIR
FALL AND WINTER
CLOAKS
ON TUESDAY, Oct. 14th,
AT 381 BROADWAY.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 857 BROADway.—All kinds of children's dresses, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' wardrobes, bibs, baskets, &c., fur-lined overcoats, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgowns, gents' shirts, ladies' ready-made under-garments, tatted handkerchiefs.

Initials and coat of arms embroider on handkerchiefs, tatted lace and all clothing; patterns and embroidery made to order, stamping for embroidering and braiding executed perfectly.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' Kid and Lisle thread Gloves, that have been selling at 50c. per pair, for twenty days only, at the office, de bonne reine, one pair per day, 25cts. Address aux 101 Spring-st., third floor.

PERSONAL.

GEORGE H. SEDGWICK, CORPORAL Company E, Seventh Regiment, is requested to call on or write to Mrs. SEDGWICK, No. 2 Washington Square, where letters will please send word to SERGT. WELCH, 5th Regiment, New-York.

WILL "VERITAS" PLEASE SEND AD

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC MEETING IN BEHALF of the NEW-YORK BIBLE AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held in the CHURCH OF THE EVANGELISTS, corner of 23d-st. and Fourth-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, and others. The Annual Report will be read, and the Annual Election will be held.

NOTICE.—THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE Liberal Party of New-York will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, at 7½ o'clock, at the United States Hotel, corner of Broadway and Houston-st. Liberal men of all parties are invited to attend.

JOSEPH CHADWICK, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

CHILD LOST.—A LITTLE BOY, FOUR YEARS old, left his home, No. 141 Leonard-st., on Friday, Oct. 3. Had on a blue jacket and pants, and red and black shirt. Any information in regard to him will be thankfully received by his parent, JAMES FALLEY, No. 141 Leonard-st.

FOUND—A SMALL ROLL OF BILLS, WHICH THE owner can have by calling at No. 15 East Broadway, proving property, and paying expenses.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—At the best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors, rosewood, walnut and chestnut; plain and ornamental, in suites, whole or set, and retail, also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Palliasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 141 Canal-st., near Mott.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERGUSON MANufacturers, No. 161 Chatham-st. All kinds of new Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

FURNITURE STORED—NINE NEW LOTS, at No. 501 Broadway, by the month or year. Inquire at the warerooms of T. C. BERRY, No. 503 Broadway, between Prince and Howard-sts.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

JAY HUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Will be sold by the Family trade by
D. MORR, Agent,
No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES AND their Widows, Parents and Children, entitled to Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, Prize Money, &c., can learn the amount due them, and how to obtain it, by addressing CHARLES L. BRADFORD, Attorney, No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

DENTISTRY

DR. WALE & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., Are exclusively engaged in the most approved operations upon the teeth. Their system of treatment, by which diseases of the mouth are treated, and the teeth filled and set, has been introduced by their parent, JAMES WALE, M. D., and Drs. D. Parris, Joel Parker and F. H. Smith.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 22 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York, Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Rose, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York, Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE,
An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 43 and 45 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.

D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:

Hon. Geo. Ogilvie, H. M. Alexander, I. Lockwood,
Rev. Dr. Phillips, Wm. Black, H. A. Mott,
J. Lovell, M. D., G. Burchard, D. S. Schenck,
W. Parker, M. D., A. W. Caufield, A. H. Trowbridge,
J. Auchmuty, E. Handy, J. C. Tucker.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 13th-STREET,
Will open Tuesday, Sept. 16.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 13th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 20 East 38th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs. French is the language of the school. The number of boarders is limited to twelve. Particular attention is given to the English branches, literature, &c., by the most distinguished professors.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 29 West 16th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained of the above address.

MADAME F. RICHARDS
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 20 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars, &c., address as above.

WILLIAM J. NEVINS,
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR BOYS,
No. 13 WEST 16th-ST., NEAR 6th-AV.
Reopened on Monday, Sept. 15.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter session of this School will commence on the first WEDNESDAY of November next.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL.
For circulars address the Principal, P. A. ANDREW.

MISSES PORTER'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN
at No. 1,219 Broadway.

MRS. J. W. HUGHS'
CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES,
Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 14th-st.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—No. 21 43d-st., corner of Mount-st., on Washington square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Principals, assisted by a full corps of teachers, prepare pupils of any ages for Business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia College and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. No extra charge to pupils for classes in the French, Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Spanish, &c., which they are in progress of forming. Cars to pass to the Institute from the steamboat landings and depots in the city every ten minutes. Circulars can be had at the Institute, or by address to G. W. CLARKE, at the residence in person.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—SEAVILLE, LIcensed Academy, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thoroughly combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. The Membership only $3. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2.50 per week. Terms, German, &c. Address for circulars, PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 16. There is a primary department under a female teacher. French is spoken in and out of the class-room. For circulars, &c., apply at Lockwood's, No. 381 Broadway.

MME. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the Pianoforte, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupil's houses. Call or address No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDford—Westchester county, N. Y.—A WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to eight. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 19 Chatham-st., New-York, or at the Principal's. No. 560 Broadway, corner of Prince-st.

SEQUARD BOARD AND TUITION AT Peekskill, N. Y.—The Misses ANNA and WILLIAMSON will receive Nine Pupils to board with them. Next session will open on the 1st of October. Special terms to ladies who wish to study music.

Rev. ALEXANDER LACKLAND, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. Miss B. has had many years' experience in teaching, and is competent to impart a thorough education in all the branches of a first-class institution.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, in the South-West corner of Berkshire County, Massachusetts. The fifteenth semi-annual session will commence on Nov. 5. For circulars, address the Principal,

DANIEL MILLS.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 596 Broadway, corner of 3d-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be had at the bookstores. Entrance and Exit on No. 3d-st. Hours 9 and 3.

ON VERY EASY TERMS,

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fifth edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 tinted figure illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for sale by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 617 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience could not fail to enable Dr. H. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disarrangement, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers at a distance can be supplied by letter, without a fee. Office, No. 291 Bleecker-st., four doors from Mcdougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 13 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 13 Laight-st., the only place

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATING and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before 'tis too late. Price, \$1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, \$8.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author soffice, No. 35 East 12th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees no immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' superb specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Dr. POWERS, 12 Laight-st.

Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, \$4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to insure speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing or how complicated. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been liable to quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price \$1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Chatham-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing \$1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 12 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—BY C. B. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Second Edition. Price \$1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "specific remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this book, and read especially pages 153, 154, 155, and 263 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 21 East 12th-st., (late of No. 258 Broadway.)

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—26,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, from gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives, to use every means to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two letter stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Conductor of Nature, Regulating Pills. Infallible in their action. Beneficial in removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will reward support to the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted day and evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operative and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the rectum, viz.—Piles, fistula, ulcers, stricture, and fistula, requiring the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee \$5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for ailments of single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Cause no exposure. In cases which all other remedies have failed they have proved a cure. Office, No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. LYON'S Patent Secret Pocket Syringe, the only perfect instrument ever invented for the use of females. Sold by Dr. LYON, No. 281 Broadway, (Lovell's Block.) Ladies can consult Dr. LYON confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTAB- LISHED IN 1828—The only genuine Baths in the United States, at No. 7 Carroll-place, (off Clarke corner of Laurens,) for cure of rheumatism, cutaneous affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. HAGOPIAN & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention and skill to a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S ROAD TO HEALTH, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in much less time than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the healthful and alterative property of eradicating the foul poisonous matter from the blood it sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value to this class is becoming so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to say pretty, for hardly a week passes that he does not receive letters from professional physicians, in regard to some patient or patients, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty and still the cases will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the city that has not attacked it; and when they find their fees are not so easily paid as they then pretend and believe, they resort to the \$1 is \$ avid, and cannot be obtained generally anywhere but at his office, No. 3 Division-st., N. Y. A three-cent stamp for 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. Tackle work on.

LECTURES.

PRIVATE SURGICAL LECTURES.—DR. WARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel, will give his yearly courses of lectures on the diseases of the pelvic viscera, to those students and others, desirous of methods of diagnosis and treatment. The normal and relative anatomy will be illustrated by dissection and by accurate drawings and wax models. Dr. D. is now radically curing hernia, varicocele, hydrocele, fistula, and the modern treatment of stricture of the urethra, uterine ulcers, dysmenorrhea, sterility, &c. Those who wish to confer with Dr. D. in person or by letter, in regard to treatment, will be the sole subjects of the lectures. The lectures, in all cases, will be \$100 for the entire course. Complete sets of instruments, used and invented by Dr. D., from models made by himself (twenty pieces, with three sets drawings of the anatomy of the parts) will be in readiness for \$25. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 11 and 3, and 7 and 9 in the evening. Ample accommodations for all who require surgical treatment, are provided at Dr. D.'s Private Hospital. All letters must be addressed Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harpers Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOWELL

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 23, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyes & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of September, 1862.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$365,111 69
2. Overdrafts		2,251 99
3. Due from Banks		7,563 00
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$2,500	
5. Due from Brokers		
6. Real Estate		9,000 00
7. Specie		5,000 00
8. Cash Items		77,105 25
9. Stocks		12,000 00
Promissory Notes, 7 3-10 Notes, 7 3-10, and Indebtedness Certificates		9,000 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		
11. Bills of Solvent Banks and United States Demand Notes		1,457 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account		1,700 00
Total		$513,956 91

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$200,525 00
2. Circulation Registered	$112,620	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	112,620	
Less Notes on hand	5,010	107,604 00
3. Profits		2,503 95
4. Due to Banks		2 59
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		17,106 32
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors, on Demand		372,737 19
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		1,037 56
Total		$711,066 64

State of New-York—City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES JENKINS, President, and WILLIAM S. CARMAN, Cashier, of the EAST RIVER BANK, a bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn; each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the Twenty-seventh day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the Tenth day of October, 1862.

JOHN VAN ORDEN, Commissioner of Deeds, City and County of New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CHATHAM BANK, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of September, 1862:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$613,567 46
2. Overdrafts		2,251 99
3. Due from Banks		24,110 74
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank		
5. Due from Brokers	16,000 00	
6. Real Estate		5,427 12
7. Specie		98,191 11
8. Cash Items, viz: Checks and Notes on other Banks, &c.		9,265 81
Two and three years 6 per cent Promissory Notes		315,000 00
9. Bonds and Mortgages		50,000 00
10. Bills of Solvent Banks, Promissory and United States Treasury Notes and Certificates of Indebtedness		215,158 07
11. Bills of Suspended Banks		
12. Loss and Expense Account		4,104 84
Total		$1,377,440 34

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$150,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$100,000	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$100,000	
Less Notes on hand	5017 50	94,982 50
3. Profits		2,503 14
4. Due to Banks		20 31
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors, on demand		780,731 71
8. Amount Due, not include under either of the above heads		
Unpaid Dividends		454 74
Total		$1,379,445 90

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—NATHANIEL HAYDEN, President, and O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier, of the Chatham Bank, a Banking Association located and doing business at New-York City, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

NATHANIEL HAYDEN, President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 10th day of October, 1862.

CHARLES RUSTON, Commissioner of Deeds.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature, effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to railroad Companies, and having passed an ordinance givin full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them; by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERN- MENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 51 Exchange-place.

Pacific Bank, New-York, Sept 25, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOUR- TEEN DIRECTORS, of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- holders of the New-England Car Spring Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 235 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRAN- CISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by A. M. COLEMAN & CO., No. 75 Wall-st., and 50, 51 Pearl-st.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 6 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.

6 *Per Cent. interest paid on sums of \$500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.*

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to \$5,000 received. Six per Cent. interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest from Oct. 1.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 130 Cherry-st., corner Jackson-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF Chestnut and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Interest allowed on sums of \$500 and under, from the 1st day of each month. Dividends made on or before October 20, will draw interest from the 1st inst.

THOMAS CHARLICK, Cashier.

RICHARD H. BELL, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Grand-st., is open every day from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 6 to 8.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from Oct. 1.

Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUSH, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS

Sole and Leather Hose Company,
New-York, Sept. 30, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th October, on which day the transfer book will be closed from Oct. 11 to 15, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage \$150
Second Cabin Passage 80

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage \$125
Second Cabin Passage 70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 4.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of the ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OTHER PORTS IN NICARAGUA.
Three days in advance of the mails.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamships of this line will leave their wharf, foot of Warren-st., North River, San Juan del Sur connecting with the fast and well-known steamships MOSES TAYLOR or CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, touching at Acapulco, Manzanilla and Mazatlan, thence to Guaymas, where passengers will be transferred to the steamers of the Independence line, touching at San Diego, Cal.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any plying on the Pacific coast, and the utmost care will be taken to promote the comfort of passengers while on board.

The undersigned having been in the employ of the line since the beginning, begs to inform the public that he is again permanently located and that all orders for tickets bought or drawn will receive prompt attention. Tickets will be issued good for one month, two months or six months, as may be required, and will be redeemed at the office of the line in San Francisco, or at the office of the Company in New-York, at the following reduced rates: First cabin, \$225; Steerage, \$90. Certificates will be issued for the passage of passengers from all the principal towns in Europe and Ireland at very low rates. For further particulars apply at No. 24 Broadway, New-York.

SAMUEL ROBERTS, General Agent.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED at Queenstown for the passage from Liverpool to this port, has been ordered off, which makes a thorough examination of her bottom before coming to her dock. Her owners will, therefore, be delayed beyond her present duly advertised sailing day, and will not be responsible for any detention. Passengers will be booked for the first vessel that can be got ready, and the money refunded as they may direct. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—

SHIPYARD FOR SALE.—

TO DRUGGISTS.—

\$5,000.—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED MAN-

TO \$5,000 CASH TO INVEST IN A

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY MAR-

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... Wm. Wheatley.
In consequence with public desire,
Mr. HACKETT
will repeat, for the only time this season,
SHAKESPEARE'S PLAY,
SIR JOHN FALSTAFF, THE FOLSTAFFIAN,
and performances
By a Great Dramatic Corps.
MRS. MALLETT.

The character and costume exhibited in several of the great Shakespearian characters of Mr. Hackett a few years ago in Washington created such a sensation among the Americans and artists in Europe, as to induce them to request a repetition of the performance, which the press of New-York and Philadelphia declared to be more classic than that of any other actor living. Unexcelled in the

SAME EVENING,
THE MAN OF THE WORLD.
Mr. HACKETT
Mrs. Malletta Hackett
Mrs. Malletta
Mrs. Malletta
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 13,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
In Shakespeare's play of
Night of performance
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 20,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
In Shakespeare's play of
Night of performance
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 27,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
In Shakespeare's play of
Night of performance
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
In Shakespeare's play of
Night of performance
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
In Shakespeare's play of
Night of performance
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
In Shakespeare's play of
Night of performance
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
In Shakespeare's play of
Night of performance
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
In Shakespeare's play of
Night of performance
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
In Shakespeare's play of
Night of performance
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
In Shakespeare's play of
Night of performance
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
In Shakespeare's play of
Night of performance
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 29,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
In Shakespeare's play of
Night of performance
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
In Shakespeare's play of
Night of performance
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
In Shakespeare's play of
Night of performance
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
In Shakespeare's play of
Night of performance
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
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Night of performance
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
In Shakespeare's play of
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MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
In Shakespeare's play of
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MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
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MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
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MONDAY EVENING, Mar. 2,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
In Shakespeare's play of
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MONDAY EVENING, Mar. 9,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
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MONDAY EVENING, Mar. 16,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
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MONDAY EVENING, Mar. 23,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
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MONDAY EVENING, Mar. 30,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
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MONDAY EVENING, Apr. 6,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
In Shakespeare's play of
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MONDAY EVENING, Apr. 13,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
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Night of performance
MONDAY EVENING, Apr. 20,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
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Will appear in their
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MONDAY EVENING, Apr. 27,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
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MONDAY EVENING, May 4,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
In Shakespeare's play of
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MONDAY EVENING, May 11,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
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Night of performance
MONDAY EVENING, May 18,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
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MONDAY EVENING, May 25,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
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MONDAY EVENING, June 1,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
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MONDAY EVENING, June 8,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
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Night of performance
MONDAY EVENING, June 15,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
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MONDAY EVENING, June 22,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
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MONDAY EVENING, June 29,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
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MONDAY EVENING, July 6,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
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MONDAY EVENING, July 13,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
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MONDAY EVENING, July 20,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
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MONDAY EVENING, July 27,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
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MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
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MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 10,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
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MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 17,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
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MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 24,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
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MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 31,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
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MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 7,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
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MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 14,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
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MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 21,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
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MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 28,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
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MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
In Shakespeare's play of
Night of performance
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
In Shakespeare's play of
Night of performance
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19,
SAM'L PHILLIPS' Equestrian Troupe of
EIGHT SUPERB CHARGERS,
Will appear in their
In Shakespe

INTERESTING FROM PARIS.

The Imperial Manifesto on the Roman Question—Various Interpretations of it by the Paris Journals—The American Question in France—Opinions of Our Military Situation and Prospects—Decease of an Old French Soldier—A Barber who Did Not Cut his Throat—French Marshals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 26, 1862.

The important event of the moment in this country is the publication of the Emperor's manifesto and accompanying documents on the Roman question. The existence of these documents, which bear date in May and June, was suspected at the time, in certain limited circles, but the terms of the Imperial document, as reported, were considered so impracticable as to be impossible, and thus a doubt was thrown on their existence, even in these circles. His Majesty, in effect, there proposes what he knew neither the Pope nor VICTOR EMANUEL would accept, and which therefore rendered the document impracticable and useless, so far, at least, as the propositions interested the two parties concerned. But he may have had objects in view in the presentation of such a document which related entirely to himself and his own position on the question. He may have desired to attest his solicitude for the maintenance of what still exists of the temporal power of the Pope; he may have wished only to disengage his responsibility; or he may have desired to reserve a last chance for acting as mediator between the parties.

But why publish them at this particular time and without comment of any kind? Does such a publication indicate that we are on the eve of the evacuation of Rome? *La Presse* says that it does; *La France* says, on the contrary, that it proves the fixed determination of the Government to maintain the temporal power indefinitely; the *Constitutionnel* proclaims, with diplomatic ambiguity, that the documents prove the great statesmanship of the Emperor, and his desire to protect the Pope as well as VICTOR EMANUEL; the *Patrie* declares it impossible for France to remain longer the support of a Power that disdains all her counsels, and offers no thanks for her good offices; the *Siècle* and the *Opinion Nationale* take the same views of the case. Thus we see that, notwithstanding the length of these documents, they lend themselves, like everything else we have had on this Roman question, to different interpretations.

But the public regard this correspondence as a simple dodging of the question, and the declaration of M. THOUVENEL, that the French Government has never, in any sense, allowed the Cabinet of Turin to comprehend that they were to have Rome for a capital, has surprised and pained them. The public of France have certainly been allowed to believe, for a long time, that it was understood between their Government and that of Turin, that in case of an impossibility to bring about a transaction with the Papal Government, Rome would be evacuated. As matters now stand, no one knows what to hope for, but the majority regard the solution of the question as adjourned indefinitely.

Our latest dates from the United States are to the 16th inst., and these leave the Confederates at Fredrick, Hagerstown and Greencastle. In presence of the late disasters to the Union forces, our friends in the French Press remain almost silent; while the secession Press, which happens to be in great favor just now on account of the Roman question and the success of the new journal of M. DE LAGUERONNIERE, has but little to say on the subject.

Of all the Paris papers, however, the *Monit'ur*, devotes the most space to the American question. Lately this journal has published several lengthy letters, dated at New-York, but which are probably made up from the details in the possession of the Foreign Office, which give facts in advance of all other sources. For example, the official paper's letter of yesterday, gives the number of men with which Gen. MCCLELLAN left Washington to march upon Frederick, and gives also the presumed number of rebels in the army at Frederick, figures which have not been printed, so far, in any American paper of authority, and which probably came from the French Legation at Washington.

These letters of the official journal, which for the most part are impartial, contain some valuable criticisms on the late battles in Virginia, and more especially on the imoerfect organization of the National Army. Thus they ridicule the idea of *risking a great cause upon an ormy which fights without reserves*, and they are particularly severe upon the miserable attempt at an Etat-Major which followed Gen. POPE into Virginia. They describe the confusion, the imbecility and utter worthlessness of this badly organized Staff during the battles in the neighborhood of Manassas, and declare it an utter impossibility to carry on a war successfully against such an enemy without a large, thoroughly competent as well as organized Staff, and especially a Staff working as a unit in the interest of the army under its control.

One of the most eccentric military notabilities of the present epoch, the Marshal Count CASTELLANE, has just died at Lyons. The Castellane family dates from the year 1000, in Spain, and is known in France from the time of JOHN of Castile, son of DON PEDRO the Cruel and JEHANNE DE CASTRO, who took up their residence in this country about the year 1366. The Count BONIFACE DE CASTELLANE, just dead, was born at Paris in 1788, and was the son of Count BONIFACE DE CASTELLANE, and of a daughter of the illustrious house of Rohan-Chabot de Jarnac. The father of the late Marshal was a leading member of the *Etats-Généraux* during the turbulent period of 1789, where he defended doctrines so liberal that historians may well be surprised to find him a Peer under LOUIS XVIII. The young CASTELLANE commenced his military career as a volunteer in 1801. He was made sous Lieutenant in the campaign of Italy in 1806, distinguished himself at Rio Seco and Burgos in Spain, in 1808, and was then made Lieutenant; he was named Chevalier of the Legion of Honor on the battle-field of Wagram, was made Captain and aid-de-camp under LOBAU, in 1810, made the campaign of Russia, named *Chef d' Escadron* at Moscow, had a hand frozen in the retreat, and was named Colonel of the Guards of Honor of the Emperor in 1813. After the Restoration he rallied to the Bourbons, was made in 1822 Colonel in the Hussards of the Royal Guard, accompanied the Duke D'ANGOULEME in the campaign in Spain, in 1823, was recalled to France for political disobedience, and remained in open opposition to the Government from 1827 to 1829. He then rallied to the new Government, that of LOUIS PHILIPPE, advanced several times in grade, commanded at the siege of Antwerp, in 1832, was made Lieutenant-General, and commanded the Army of the Pyrenees the same year. In 1837 made a campaign in Africa, and in 1847 was decorated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honor. In 1848, he rallied to the Republic, and the same year crushed the socialist revolution at Rouen. In 1849, he commanded the military department of Tours. In 1851 was transferred to that of Lyons, where he has ever since remained, was created Senator in 1852, and Marshal of France the same year.

Marshal CASTELLANE was what is called in the army *un officier d'avant-garde*, that is to say, an officer more capable to accomplish an action than to plan it. He was also regarded as too severe a disciplinarian, and, until his soldiers got well acquainted with him, did not enjoy much of their sympathy. But his chivalric bravery and his spirit of justice gained for him always their respect and esteem. When he first went to Lyons, which was then, and is still, a hot-bed of republicanism, he was regarded with suspicion, and often heard, as he passed the streets, expressions of contempt, and even open threats. One day, soon after the *coup d'état*, he heard that a barber of Lyons had declared that if he could get a chance to shave the Marshal he would cut his throat. The Marshal heard of it, and the next day dismounted from his horse, in grand uniform, at the barber's door, entered, took his seat in the tonsorial chair, and said to the barber, "You are going to shave me." The barber trembled like a leaf, and while he was scraping the Marshal's chin, the latter said to him: "I am Marshal CASTELLANE, and I you are going to cut my throat! Do you hear? Why don't you cut, you rascal? *Sacré bourgeois!* It was all brag—nothing but brag! Why don't you cut?" The barber was struck dumb with astonishment, and would rather have cut his own throat than even to have scratched the skin of his terrible customer.

One day, in the early times at Lyons, and while the Marshal was still disliked by his men, a ball was fired at him from the ranks of the Voltigeurs, during a target exercise. He heard the well-known sound of the ball, and felt his hat oscillate on his head. He took it off, shook it, and a target-ball fell to the ground. Without saying a word to his Staff, he galloped to the front of the company from which the ball came, and exclaimed: "If I knew the awkward fellow who shoots so badly I should order him a week's imprisonment!" And then, turning to his aids, he said: "Do you understand that: a soldier of a *corps d'elite* miss a man at thirty yards? He ought to be discharged from the service." He opposed any pursuit of the affair.

Marshal CASTELLANE grew popular at last with the people of Lyons, and hundreds of anecdotes are told by them of his eccentricities. Even the boys in the streets, to-wind the last, always greeted him as he passed with shouts of "Vive *le Maréchal*! Vive *Castellane*!" He was one of the last of that type of officers who were as hard to themselves as to others—of that type which the old soldiers of the first Empire called *les durs a cuire*. He can hardly be said to have played a first *rôle* in the history of his country, but he is one of those who, fifty years hence, will past at the bivouac-fire for a legendary hero.

By the death of Marshal Count CASTELLANE, the number of Marshals is reduced to ten, as follows: Count VAILLANT, born in 1790, made Marshal in 1851; MAGNAN, born in 1791, made Marshal in 1852; Count BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, born in 1795, made Marshal in 1854; PELISSIER, Duke of Malakoff, born in 1794, made Marshal in 1855; CANROBERT, born in 1809, made Marshal in 1856; Count RANDON, born in 1795, made Marshal in 1856; Count DE MCMAHON, Duke of Magenta, born in 1807, made Marshal in 1859; Count REGNAULT DE SAINT JEAN D'ANGELY, born in 1794, made Marshal in 1850; NIEL, born in 1802, Marshal in 1850; Count D'ORNANO, born in 1784, Marshal in 1804.

It is considered that Gen. FOREY, commanding the Mexican Expedition, stands the best chance of succeeding to the title left vacant by the death of Marshal CASTELLANE. MALAKOFF.

AID FOR THE IRONSIDES REGIMENT.

An Effective Meeting at Cooper Institute—Addresses by Cassius M. Clay, Wm. Curtis Noyes and Dr. Hitchcock.

The popular sympathy with the movement to fill up the Ironsides Regiment was strikingly evinced, last evening, by the numbers who, in spite of the storm, congregated at the Cooper Institute.

WM. CURTIS NOYES presided, and commenced the exercises with a brief address, setting forth the necessity for urgent action. He read an article from the Louisville *Courier*, which in most bitterly insulting terms represented the North as the inferior race to the South, engaged in a rebellion against its Southern master, but destined to ultimate subjugation—even as the Ethiopian servants of the South. The article was received with most derisive laughter. Mr. NOYES said that the Northern representative of such Democracy as permitted that article had lately, in this place, taken occasion to traverse and invoke the place that gave him birth. (Cries of "Baltimore, and shame.") Mr. NOYES, at some length depicted the bravery of the original Ironsides. He quoted, and read a letter from Cromwell, describing in touching terms the circumstances of the death of a young man killed in battle, who, as he died, blessed his comrades to "open the ranks, that he may see the coward run." Mr. NOYES insisted that it was perfectly proper to call to arms the colored race, and read an earnest appeal for aid to the Ironsides Regiment. The Mayor took occasion to contradict the slanders which had been circulated against the regiment with reference to the frauds in recruiting in Brooklyn.

THE POSTAGE STAMP CURRENCY.

Statement of City Postmaster Wakeman in Reference to Defaced Postage Stamps.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Numerous letters, critical and advisory, friendly and denunciatory, have recently been received at this office in regard to regulations of the Post-office Department respecting postage stamps.

Time will not permit me to reply to them in detail, I beg leave, therefore, to submit the following statement, which it is believed, will explain the various points raised.

"Postage stamps" have been and are very generally confounded with "postage currency." This error has been the cause of much unkind criticism.

"Postage stamps" are issued by the Post-office Department only, and by law they can be used only for the prepayment of postage.

"Postage currency" is issued only by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the Assistants pursuant to the act of Congress approved July 17, 1862, and cannot be used for the payment of postage, but is redeemable by the Treasurer of the United States in postage stamps and currency.

"Postage stamps" cannot be used as currency without defeating to a great extent the purpose for which they were designed, and wasting the revenues of the Post-office Department. To use them as such is to wrest them from their proper function, and apply them to a purpose for which they were not designed or authorized. On the contrary, "Postage currency" was expressly designed for a circulating medium. By the act of Congress referred to, the Treasury Department is expressly authorized to furnish the "postage currency" in such sums as may be desired by the public for circulation, and provides that the same shall be received by any officer of the United States in payment of public dues. Postage currency commenced its circulation on the 15th inst.

The first complaints against the currency were made by persons who had in their custody large amounts of postage stamps, and who found that they could not use them as currency, and that if they could not find some other way of using them they would be compelled to redeem them at a heavy discount. Many of these complaints were received by mail from persons in the country, who evidently supposed that postage currency was issued in exchange for postage stamps at par, and who were disappointed to learn that they could not be used as currency.

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To this it is answered that previous to the order of [illegible] was issued, [illegible] of the Treasury [illegible] was issued, [illegible] Postmaster [illegible] Postmaster [illegible] Postmaster

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3448. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE RAID INTO PENNSYLVANIA.

Gen. McClellan Promises that not a Rebel Shall Return into Virginia.

Movement of Troops to Intercept Their Retreat.

PROBABLE MOTIVE OF THE RAID.

A Movement to Distract Attention.

The Main Rebel Army Believed to be Retreating Through Thornton's Gap in the Blue Ridge.

Outrages of the Rebels at Chambersburgh.

Valuable Railroad Property Destroyed and Government Clothing Seized.

A MOVEMENT TOWARD GETTYSBURGH.

THE REBELS NOT TO ESCAPE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 11—10 P. M.

Gen. McClellan telegraphed to the War Office to-day that not one of the rebels in Pennsylvania should return into Virginia.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM CARLISLE.

CARLISLE, Saturday, Oct. 11.

From the most reliable sources I learn that the cavalry under command of STEWART reached Chambersburgh about 6 o'clock Friday evening. They crossed the Potomac below Hancock, some 40 miles off, proceeding by the way of Mercersburgh and Campbellstown to Chambersburgh.

About eight hundred entered the town, the residue remaining a mile outside. A portion of the latter divided—one part going toward Greencastle, taking with them their artillery; the other remaining in camp near by all night.

A person directly from Williamsport to-day, says that we lost sixty men in the action which occurred near Hagrock, when the rebels crossed the river. Cox's Brigade, or part of it, were the force probably engaged, as they were ordered in that direction several days ago.

During the night and in the morning they helped themselves to boots, shoes, and clothing, which they said they much needed, out of warehouse stores, giving, in some instances, Confederate notes in payment.

This morning at 8 o'clock they set fire to all the buildings of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, which were utterly consumed, with four second class engines—all the other engines of the Company having been run off for safety.

Two warehouses, containing military stores belonging to the State, and placed there on the occasion of the former rebel raid, were also consumed.

The burning of these buildings, which contained shells, will account for the supposition which arose that firing had been heard near Chambersburgh.

The conflagration being completed, the three bodies of cavalry reunited and took the road south towards Gettysburgh, apparently on their way to strike the Potomac aoout Frederick. The last heard from them was at Gettysburgh, twenty-five miles from Chambersburgh, at 5 o'clock this P. M.

They exchanged their own horses and military accoutrements for better ones, wherever they could be found.

Gen. WOOL is now here, and troops are being ordered to this point, with the idea that the rebels will return here—which is very unlikely.

The loss of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company is not much short of $40,000. The Government property loss is not over $2,000. It was the remnant of supplies for the troops.

The rebels will probably repeat in Gettysburgh to-night their proceedings in Chambersburgh.

The report of the burning of the Cumberland Valley bridge, at Crisswell's, has no foundation. There will be no interruption to the running of the Road. It is believed that no injury has been done to the road between Harrisburgh and Hagerstown, all of which belonged to the Cumberland Valley Co.

There is no fear of a return of the rebels this way. No violence to persons was offered.

P. S.—7 o'clock P. M.—The rebels have taken the Gettysburgh road. A heavy force of cavalry and artillery have arrived from Hagerstown to intercept them. They may return, and hopes are cherished that they will be captured.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 11—10 P. M.

Our special correspondent at Frederick has just telegraphed as follows:

"An officer of SLOCUM'S Division, FRANKLIN'S Corps, just arrived, reports that he went, this morning, as far as Greencastle by train, and then left the cars and went on by the locomotive, to reconnoitre, to within a mile and a-half of Chambersburgh.

He found the freight-houses at the Chambersburgh Depot all on fire, and another fire raging in the centre of the town, but from what cause he did not know.

The track, so far as he went, was not destroyed, but beyond that it was reported to be, and the rebels had blown up the bridge at Scotland, between Harrisburgh and Chambersburgh.

A good deal of cavalry and artillery passed through Hagerstown this morning, and Gen. FRANKLIN was there.

The rebels had seized all the horses they could find, and at Mercersburgh, last evening, they took the Mayor and Council, mounted them on horses, and carried them off as prisoners.

The most active measures are being taken to prevent the escape of the marauders.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 11—11, P. M.

We have just received the following from our Frederick correspondent:

"The prevailing rumor here is that the rebels are moving in force through Thornton's Gap in the Blue Ridge, so as to reach the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. This is considered here as proving that this raid into Pennsylvania is only a feint, to cover their retreat, to obtain supplies, and to distract Gen. MCCLELLAN while they fall upon SIGEL.

The people of Frederick bear the news with the greatest calmness—secession being at as much discount as ever among them.

REPORTED RETREAT OF THE REBEL ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 11.

A TIMES' special correspondent telegraphs tonight from Monocacy, Md., that passengers from Harper's Ferry report that the rebels in force are passing through Thornton's Gap, on their way to Culpepper or Warrenton.

The TIMES special correspondent with Gen. SIGEL writes this morning, from Centreville, that the rebel army is reported to be approaching from Winchester, but a reconnoissance has failed to discover any body of force in the vicinity indicated.

WHAT IS THOUGHT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 11.

The rebel raid against Chambersburgh is not deemed important here.

The disposition of the National troops at Chambersburgh and other points will force the rebels to a speedy return to Virginia by way of Hanover, or to make a detour above Cumberland.

In either case the movements of the rebels must be rapid to escape capture.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Oct. 11.

It is reported that Chambersburgh was surrendered on condition that private property should be respected, but public property should be removed or destroyed.

The railroad buildings have been bureed.

The rebels are said to be moving towards Gettysburgh to destroy the bridge there, in order to prevent the approach of troops from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 11—P. M.

This morning the rebels destroyed the machine shops, railway and rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, which were at Chambersburgh, and they burned the railroad bridge at Scotland, five miles east of Chambersburgh.

They have seized above 500 horses.

They have also taken a large amount of Government clothing, which they at once exchanged for their own delapidated garments.

A portion of their force moved about 10 o'clock this morning in the direction of Gettysburgh.

It is impossible to learn, fully, what the intentions of the rebels are.

Means are being devised to capture their entire party.

It has been ascertained that the rebels crossed the Potomac River near Clear Spring early yesterday morning, and entered Pennsylvania by Blair's Valley.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 11—11 P. M.

Dispatches are constantly being received at headquarters of the proceedings of STUART'S rebel cavalry, since they left Chambersburgh.

The rebels respected all private property. The only exception was when they entered a store in Chambersburgh and carried off about two hundred dollars worth of boots and shoes.

The rebels after leaving Chambersburgh proceeded in the direction of Gettysburgh.

About five miles from Gettysburgh, the farmers throughout that region of country assembled in considerable numbers, and made a bold stand. They succeeded in capturing one of the advance guard, who was taken into Gettysburgh, and is now on his way, in charge of a guard, to this city.

The railroad to Hagerstown is now in running order, the bridge on the Cumberland Valley Railroad at Scotland, not having been destroyed as previously reported. Telegraph communication is also open to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters.

Large numbers of troops have been freely offered to Gov. CURTIN throughout the State, but as yet none have been accepted, as a sufficient force has already been sent forward to meet the present emergency.

Gen. WOOL is now in command of all the forces in Pennsylvania.

It is supposed that the rebels are making direct to Frederick.

Gen. BANKS is in command at Hagerstown, where everything is quiet.

The opinion seems to prevail here in official quarters that the whole rebel force will be captured.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN CARLISLE

CARLISLE, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 11.

Passenger trains on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, from Harrisburgh, have been stopped here. Much excitement prevails.

All the rolling stock of the railroad, except four locomotives, have been brought here.

The Anderson Cavalry, that has lately been encamped near this place, and a train of regular cavalry, has gone up toward Chambersburgh, under command of Capt. D. H. HASTINGS.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 11—NOON.

A special Harrisburgh dispatch to the *Bulletin* says:

Information received in official quarters states that the rebels were still in Chambersburgh at 7 o'clock this morning. They showed a disposition to move toward Gettysburgh.

Chambersburgh surrendered, as resistance would have been useless. No violence was offered to the people.

We were pushing forward troops during the night, and are sending them on still as fast as possible.

We have nothing of a force between Chambersburgh and Hancock.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 11.

A special dispatch from Harrisburgh to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that "the rebels have destroyed the railroad bridge at Scotland, five miles east of Chambersburgh, and seized about five hundred horses, which they intend to carry off.

No violence was inflicted on the inhabitants at Chambersburgh.

The railroad depot at Chambersburgh, with its valuable contents, was destroyed, and a considerable portion of the track torn up.

NO TROOPS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 11.

A dispatch from Gov. CURTIN to Mayor HENRY states that no troops are needed from this point. The rebels are already reported as falling back.

QUIET IN CHAMBERSBURGH.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Saturday, Oct. 11. 11½ o'clock P. M.

At this hour all is quiet here.

THE INVADED TOWNS.

Mercersburgh is a flourishing town in Franklin County, sixty-two miles Southwest from Harrisburgh. It is next in population to Chambersburgh, and is an active business town. Marshall College, under the direction of the German Reformed Church, is located at this place, a Theological Department being connected with it. The population is about fifteen hundred. It is twelve miles from Hancock, Md.

Chambersburgh is the Capital of Franklin County, and is situated on the Conecocheague Creek, at the junction of the Cumberland Valley Railroad with the Franklin Railroad, forty-five miles from Harrisburgh, (southwest,) and one hundred and fifty miles from Philadelphia. It is connected with Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh by turnpike roads, and by railroads with Harrisburgh, Philadelphia and Hagerstown. It has manufactories of cotton, wool, flour, paper and iron, and a population of five thousand.

Franklin county has a population of forty thousand. St. Thomas, referred to in the dispatches, is a post village in Franklin county, fifty-two miles southwest from Harrisburgh, and ten miles from Chambersburgh.

Gettysburgh is the capital of Adams County, 35 miles from Harrisburgh, 113 from Philadelphia, and 52 from Baltimore. It is situated at the junction of several important roads, on elevated ground, and surrounded by a highly cultivated country. It contains between two and three thousand inhabitants.

THE BATTLE AT PERRYVILLE, KY.

Gen. Buell's Report to Gen. Halleck.

THE ENEMY EVERYWHERE REPULSED.

Our Loss Estimated at 1,500 Killed and Wounded.

No Pitched Battle Fought on Thursday.

The Rebels Retreating Toward Harrodsburgh.

GEN. BUELL'S REPORT.

PERRYVILLE, Ky., *via* HARDSTOWN, Oct. 10, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I have already advised you of the movements of the army under my command from Louisville. More or less skirmishing has occurred daily with the enemy's cavalry. Since then it was supposed the enemy would give battle at Bardstown. My troops reached that point on the 4th inst., driving out the enemy's rear guard of cavalry and artillery. The main body retired toward Springfield, whither the pursuit was continued.

The centre corps, under Gen. GILBERT, moved on the direct road from Springfield to Perryville, and arrived on the 7th instant within two miles of the town, where the enemy was found to be in force.

The left column, under Gen. MCCOOK, came upon the Nashville road about 1 o'clock yesterday, the 8th instant. It was ordered into position to attack, and a strong reconnoissance directed.

At 4 o'clock I received a request from Gen. McCOOK for reinforcements, and learned that the left had been severely engaged for several hours, and that the right and left of that corps were being turned and severely pressed. Reinforcements were immediately sent forward from the centre.

Orders were also sent to the right column, under Gen. CRITTENDEN, which was advancing by the Lebanon road, to push forward and attack the enemy's left, but it was impossible for it to get in position to time to procure any decisive result.

The action continued until dark. Some fighting also occurred on the centre. The enemy were everywhere repulsed, but not without some momentary advantage on the left.

The several corps were put in position during the night, and moved to the attack at 6 o'clock this morning. Some skirmishing occurred with the enemy's rear guard. The main body had fallen back in the direction of Harrodsburgh.

I have no accurate report of our loss yet. It is probably fifteen hundred killed and wounded, and probably fifteen hundred, including valuable officers.

Gens. JACKSON and TERRILL, I regret to say, are among the killed.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General Commanding.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Oct. 10, 12 o'clock, midnight.

A dispatch from Bardstown to Gov. ROBINSON says that Gen. CRITTENDEN'S force was not engaged in Wednesday's fight, and that Gen. WOOD'S force was but temporarily engaged, not having arrived in season.

At night the rebels retreated toward Harrodsburgh, were hemmed in.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH'S detachment had separated from the other rebel detachments on Dick River.

On Thursday we occupied advantageous situations on all sides of the enemy.

Our troops are in high spirits and confident of victory.

Our loss in killed and wounded, on Wednesday, was 1,500. The loss of the enemy is considered much larger.

The reports of a severe battle near Perryville on Thursday are incorrect. The reports came from four persons who left Perryville at 7 o'clock on that morning, when skirmishing had commenced, with slight cannonading. Others who left the battle-field at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, say the firing ceased before 9 o'clock in the morning, and the remainder of the rebels were making their way toward Harrodsburgh, pursued by the National army.

Col. JONES, of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, was slightly wounded in a skirmish on Wednesday night, near Lawrenceburgh, but he continued on duty on Thursday.

The Tenth Ohio Regiment lost 382, killed and wounded, on Wednesday.

Company B, Capt. FORMAN, mostly from Louisville, of Col. PORT'S regiment, lost in killed and wounded all except twelve.

Gen. ROUSSEAU'S and Col. PORT'S wounds are very slight.

There are conflicting stories about the death of Gen. LYON. Some report him wounded and a prisoner.

The remains of Gen. JACKSON, Gen. TERRILL and Gen. WEBSTER have arrived here.

The Sanitary Committee have made every preparation for the relief of the wounded.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, is *en route* hither with a large number of surgeons and nurses.

LATEST REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

GENS. FOLK AND CHEATHAM REPORTED KILLED—THE REBEL LOSS THREE TO OUR ONE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Oct. 11.

It is reported by intelligent army officers that Gens. CHEATHAM and FOLK were killed, and that the loss of the rebels at Perryville exceeded ours by three to one.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 11—10 P. M.

All is quiet at this time, although the position of Gen. KIRBY SMITH causes some uneasiness.

NO FIGHT SINCE WEDNESDAY.

BARDSTOWN, Ky., Saturday, Oct. 11.

No courier has arrived from Gen. BUELL to-day.

No fight took place on Thursday, Friday, or to day.

Another battle is expected to-morrow.

A deputation of the Cincinnati Sanitary Commission left here at 9 o'clock this evening with ambulance wagons containing supplies for the wounded at Perryville. They had a Government escort from here to Perryville.

THE REMAINS OF GENS. TERRILL AND WEBSTER, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 11.

The remains of Gen. TERRILL and Gen. WEBSTER were sent to Cincinnati by the mail boat, this afternoon.

Gen. JAMES I. JACKSON was buried at 4 o'clock, this afternoon, from Christ Church, under an escort of the Twenty-fifth Michigan and Capt. MILLER'S Battery.

Rev. Mr. TALBOT performed the funeral services, and there was hardly a dry eye in the church.

The remains of Gen. JACKSON were deposited in Cave Hill Cemetery temporarily.

Cannonading was heard at Lawrenceburgh, Ky., to-day.

Gen. DUMONT sent reinforcements thither on the day of the inauguration of DICK HAWES, as Governor of Kentucky.

Gen. PRESTON, while dining at the same table with the Misses PRESTON, was interrogated by a messenger. After refusing several times, he at last consented to hear what the messenger had to say. Immediately thereafter Gens. BRAGG and HOWES, and others, finished their dinner in the hotel kitchen, and skedaddled just in time to escape the Federal forces.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

Movements of Kirby Smith in Kentucky... Capture of National Supplies.

NASHVILLE SURROUNDED BY THE REBELS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Oct. 11.

The Louisville *Democrat* learns that Capt. BOWLES' Quartermaster's train was attacked on the morning of the 8th inst. by a party of rebels whom Maj. BRADFORD held in check, near Frankfort, when Gen. KIRBY SMITH'S whole force appeared on the opposite side of the river, and necessitated a surrender of seventeen National Government wagons and ten or fifteen sutlers' wagons.

The rebels also captured five hundred and fifty of Gen. SILL'S stragglers, who they sent off with the train.

Among the National officers captured were: Major BRADFORD; Lieut. CASSELL, of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania; Capt. BOWLES, Quartermaster; Lieut. BAILEY, of the Thirtieth Indiana, and Lieut. GOODSELL, of the Thirty-ninth Ohio.

The Louisville *Journal* says that Grayson was taken by the rebels on the 30th of September.

Nashville is completely surrounded by rebels, who are committing all sorts of depredations. The National troops there are on half rations. Provisions are of fabulous prices.

The rebels captured forty National foraging wagons, nine miles south of Nashville last week.

Col. PRESTON, noted guerrilla chief, was routed on the 1st inst., on his way between Galatin and Nashville, and is said to have been mortally wounded.

GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

A Flag of Truce—A Request for a Cessation of Hostilities—Deserters and Prisoners—A Skirmish—Bragg's Movements—Bragg's Proclamation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BARDSTOWN, KY., Sunday, Oct. 5, 1862.

On reaching Salt River, or shortly after having reached that point, another of those abominable days of truce from the leaders of the rebels met our advance. The bearer said he was authorized by his commanding General to request a cessation of hostilities, till the rebel Congress at Richmond could hear from their "Peace Commissioners" at Washington. Our General, SMITH, who was leading the advance very properly said, "Sir, tell your masters that we will fight you till we hear from Washington." The peace-bearers spoken of in my letter from Salt River were disarmed and paroled. On the morning of the 4th, just before breaking up camp, seven more rebel prisoners were brought in. They belonged to the Third Tennessee Regiment, and were taken while on picket about a mile ahead. They tell the same story of fighting to the last, of dying in the last ditch, &c. The ascension of the high ranges of hills at Salt River by our army was the grandest sight we have yet witnessed. We were satisfied when we had taken possession of these strong hills, that the rebels did not intend to make a stand in force till after we had passed Bardstown, if, indeed, they intend doing so at all. The hills were high and precipitous, yet when the summit of their range was attained, the ground was completely level and well adapted to purposes of defence, overlooking a vast valley all around, completely commanding the crossings of Salt River and all approaches by the road. This is the point where the rebels originally designed making a stand; they were deterred, doubtless, by a knowledge of the fact of our strength, and the two powerful divisions which were moving upon their flanks. Gen. WOOD led the advance from Salt River, followed by the divisions of Gens. SMITH and VAN CLEVE, Gen. CRITTENDEN in person leading the entire corps. I forgot to mention that among the last eleven prisoners brought in, there was a deserter from the Fifty-first Ohio Regiment, who deserted at Murfreesboro last Summer. The name of this deserter is JOHN KLINE. The hisses and jeers of his old regiment, as he passed along with his chosen rebels, had a withering effect upon KLINE. A short distance this side of the Salt River I met two charming young ladies came to the roadside, and one of them a sweet young miss of thirteen, sang *The Red, White, and Blue* in a most heartfelting manner. Two miles this side of Salt River, Gen. VAN CLEVE'S Division turned to the left, leaving the Bardstown road, and passing through Fairfield. At Fairfield, as at other points, the rebels had committed all sorts of depredations, stripping the people, in many instances, of their all. Soon after passing Fairfield we heard cannon ahead, apparently at the point where the road we had taken entered again the Bardstown road, about two miles from Bardstown. Scarcely awaiting time for refreshments, we hastened forward, and were soon again on the Bardstown pike. Just at night we reached the Fair Ground, one mile from Bardstown. Here the sickening sight of dead horses, tumbled in the road, again shocked us, and showed that hot work had just been had. Our cavalry advance, consisting of parts of the First Ohio, the Second Kentucky, and the Fourth Ohio, had encountered a part of FORREST'S command, consisting of about four hundred Texas rangers. Our cavalry numbered but three hundred. The fight lasted about thirty minutes, both sides fighting bravely. The result was, we killed and wounded eight of the rebels. We lost two killed and wounded, and twenty prisoners. The prisoners were taken in this way: The Second Kentucky, through some misunderstanding, fell back, about the time a part of the Ohio was making a brilliant dash to cut through the rebels. In this way twenty of our men became detached from their main forces, and were closed in upon by superior numbers, and captured. They were brought to town and paroled, before the rebels departed. Col. WHARTON, of the Texas Rangers, commanded the cavalry, acting as Brigadier, FORREST having gone to Tennessee to raise a regiment of infantry for the rebel service. The last of the rebels' rear cavalry left here last night. The main army of Gen. BRAGG left here on Friday night, though for several days steps preliminary to a general retreat had been going on. There is intense disgust for the cause prevailing throughout BRAGG'S army. They are wretchedly provided for, and are so disappointed and dispirited that mutiny and general demoralization threatens. They were to be fed against Louisville and Cincinnati, and were promised success. Now they are on a retreat, rapidly pursued by three columns of a powerful and triumphant army. Not a single object of their invasion of the State has been accomplished. BRAGG is reported as having taken a strong position near St. Thomas' Seminary, about twelve miles further on, where, it is said, he will make a desperate stand. We venture that he will not stand. Another skirmish took place between our pursuing cavalry and the retiring rebels, late last night. We opened a battery upon them, and charged them fiercely. The enemy fled in full speed. We captured two prisoners, and killed a Lieutenant. The army of BRAGG, the citizens here say, look dejected and despondent. Several days intervene, after LOUISVILLE reached Louisville, before the rebel soldiers and the subordinate officers were aware of it, their leaders concealing the knowledge of our approach most carefully. It was only when our soldiers drove in their scouts and captured their foraging parties, that they were fully aware of the resistless power with which they had to cope in Kentucky. Our advance entered Bardstown last evening, and the main body of our corps entered this morning. Gens. BUELL and CRITTENDEN are both now here. Bardstown is one of the loveliest towns in the State. It is proverbial for its wealth, refinement, intelligence and educational facilities. Yet the mania of secession has seized upon the minds of many of the people. As far as I can learn, the people are about equally divided, but the influential, worthy and intelligent part of the citizens are, in the main, true and loyal. The most unheard of means were resorted to, and the basest falsehoods circulated by the rebels to seduce the people of this region from their allegiance. Their firmness is honorable to them. Their reports were that MCCLELLAN had been cut to pieces, that Washington was captured, and the President and Cabinet were prisoners! They also stated that Maryland had risen, and that forty thousand Union soldiers in Missouri had gone over to the rebels, and that the entire Northwest was about to revolt in favor of the rebels. The manifestations of loyalty by the Union citizens of this place, and especially by the ladies, were most cheering to our men. The rebels succeeded in getting all their artillery, ammunition, &c., away. We captured eighty rebel prisoners, who were left in the hospital at this place. Many of them will die. They are in a deplorable condition, having been destitute of medicines and nourishment. I write you this in haste, and in the parlor of a loyal Union citizen, Dr. A. W. HAYES, who has kept the Union flag on his house during all the time the rebels were here. Two accomplished and charming young ladies, the daughters of the Doctor, are relating all the events and incidents of interest which have taken place here in the last few days. It is exciting, indeed, to the presence of such lovely interests had a new light shed out this place.

I send you herewith the proclamation of Gen BRAGG, issued to the people of the Northwest. It is a curiosity in its way. I also send a copy of the rebel proclamation, it was issued by order of Gen. BRAGG. I must close and hasten to the advance.

CURTIUS.

"To the People of the Northwest.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY IN KENTUCKY, BARDSTOWN, Ky., Sept. 22, 1862.

On approaching your borders at the head of a Confederate army, it is proper to announce to you the motives and the purposes of my presence. I therefore make known to you:

1. That the Confederate Government is waging this war solely in self-defence—that it has no desire of conquest, but only other purpose than to secure peace and the acknowledgment by the United States of its perfect right to govern itself in the way which best subserves its own welfare, and which never have been their interests and who prefer a government to which they can be true.

2. That the Confederate Government and people, deprecating civil strife from its beginning, and anxious for a peaceful adjustment of all differences growing out of political separation, which they deemed essential to the happiness and well-being, at the request of the Government sent Commissioners to Washington to treat for these objects, but that their Commissioners were not received or even allowed to communicate the object of their mission, and that on a subsequent occasion a like application from the President of the Confederate States, President LINCOLN refused to receive a letter, though a reply was promised by Gen. SCOTT, into whose hands the communication was delivered.

3. That among the people assured by the countenance of the war the Confederate Government does not desire to see any portion of the United States of the free navigation of the Mississippi River, which is hereby declared free to the citizens of any of the States upon its borders or upon the borders of its tributaries," in accordance with the well-established principle which this Government has always been and is still ready to admit.

From these objects, my friends of the Northwest, it is made manifest that by the occasion of our territories by Lincoln's armies, we have unwillingly become entangled in a war between the States, to wit: that no people can be rightly governed except by their own consent. We desire peace now. We desire to see a stop put to a useless and terrible effusion of blood, and that the waste of National resources, daily leading to suicide, be put to an end by National agreement. We are therefore now, as ever, ready to treat with the United States, or any one or more of them, upon terms of mutual justice and liberality. And at this juncture, when our arms have been successful on many hard-fought fields, when our people have exhibited a constancy, a fortitude and a courage worthy of the boon of self-government, we restrict ourselves to the same moderate demands that we made at the darkest period of our reverses—the demand that the people of the United States cease to war upon us, and permit us in peace to pursue our path to happiness, while they in peace pursue theirs.

We are, however, deterred from the renewal of former proposals for peace, because the relentless spirit that actuates the Government at Washington leaves us no reason to expect that they would be received with the respect naturally due by nations in their intercourse, whether in peace or war. It is under these circumstances that we are driven to protect our own country by transferring the seat of war to that of an enemy who pursues us with an implacable and apparently aimless hostility. If the war must continue, its theatre must be changed, and with it the policy that has heretofore kept us on the defensive on our own soil. So far it is only *our* fields that have been laid waste, *our* people killed, *our* homes made desolate and *our* frontiers ravaged by rapine and murder. The sacred right of self-defence demands that henceforth some of the consequences of the war shall fall upon those who persist in their refusal to make peace. With the people of the Northwest rests the power to put an end to the invasion of their homes; for, if unable to prevail upon the Government of the United States to conclude a general peace, their own State Governments, in the exercise of their sovereignty, can secure immunity from the desolating effects of warfare on their soil, by a separate treaty of peace, which our Government will be ready to conclude on the most just and liberal basis.

The responsibility, then, rests with you, the people of the Northwest, of continuing an unjust and aggressive warfare upon the people of the Confederate States. And in the name of reason and humanity, I call upon you to pause and reflect what cause of quarrel so bloody have you against these States, and what are you to gain by it? Nature has set her seal upon those States, and marked them out to be your friends and allies. She has bound them to you by all the ties of geographical configuration, and the great mutual interests of commerce and production. When the passions of this unnatural war shall have subsided, and reason resumes her empire, a community of interest will force a commercial and social coalition between the great grain and provision growing States of the Northwest and the cotton, tobacco and sugar regions of the South. The Mississippi River is a grand artery of their mutual national lives which men cannot sever, and which never ought to have been suffered to be disturbed by the antagonisms, the cupidity and the bigotry of New-England and the East. It is from the East that have come the germs of this bloody and most unnatural strife. It is from the meddlesome, grasping and fanatical disposition of the same people who have imposed upon you and us alike those tariffs, internal improvement, and fishing bounty laws, whereby you have been taxed for their aggrandizement. It is from the East that will come the tax gatherer to collect from you the mighty debt which is being piled mountain high for the purpose of ruining your former customers and natural friends. When this war ends the same antagonisms of interest, policy and fanaticism which have been pressed upon us by the East and forced us from a political union, where we have ceased to find safety for our interests or respect for our rights, will bear down upon you and separate you from a people whose traditional policy it is to live by their wits upon the labor of their neighbors. Meantime, you are used by them to fight the battle of emancipation—a battle which, if successful, destroys our prosperity and with it your best markets to buy and sell. Our mutual dependence is the work of the Creator. With our peculiar productions, convertible into gold, we should, in a state of peace, draw from you largely the products of your labor. In us of the South you would find rich and willing customers; in the East you must confront rivals in productions and trade, and the tax-gatherer in all the forms of partial legislation. You are blindly following abolitionism to the end, whilst they are nicely calculating the gain of obtaining your trade on terms that would impoverish your country. You say you are fighting for the free navigation of the Mississippi. It is yours freely, and has always been without striking a blow. You say you are fighting to maintain the Union. That Union is a thing of the past. A union of consent was the only union ever worth a drop of blood. When force came to be substituted for consent, the casket was broken and the constitutional jewel of your patriotic adoration was forever gone.

I come then to you with the olive branch of peace, and offer it to your acceptance, in the name of the memories of the past and the ties of the present and future. With you remains the responsibility and the option of continuing a cruel and wasting war, which can only end after still greater sacrifices in such treaty of peace as we now offer; or of preserving the blessings of peace by the simple abandonment of the design of subjugating a people over whom no right of dominion has been conferred on you by God or man.

BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. C. S. Army.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE HIBERNIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

English Compliments to Gen. McClellan for the Maryland Victories.

The Steam-Frigate St. Louis Gone in Search of the Rebel "290."

AN ADVANCE IN AMERICAN COTTON.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Oct. 10, *via* SACKVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 11.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool, Oct. 2, *via* Londonderry, Oct. 3, passed this point this evening, and her despatch was obtained for the Associated Press.

Steamship *Norwegian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

Steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 2d.

The English journals, in commenting on the late Federal victories, pay high compliments to Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN for his vigor and energy in routing the rebels.

The United States steam-frigate *St. Louis* left Lisbon in search, it is presumed, of the rebel pirate "290," which is reported to be destroying American whaling ships off the Azores.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool for four days were 15,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. The market was firmer, with an advance of 1d. for American, while Surats were quiet and steady.

The Manchester market was very firm, but inactive.

The Liverpool BREADSTUFFS market was quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS very dull.

LONDON, Thursday evening.

CONSOLS closed at 93¾ @93⅞ for money.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Jim Lane's Negro Brigade Attempt a Raid into Missouri—They are Repulsed by State Troops—The Guerrillas Defeated at Sibley's Landing.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Last night a detachment of Gen. JIM LANE'S Negro Brigade attempted to cross the river from Wyandotte, Kansas, it is thought to make a raid upon the citizens of Clay County, Missouri, when they were met on the Missouri bank by a company of Missouri State Militia and driven back. Several shots were fired, but little damage was done to either party.

About 3 P. M. yesterday a skirmish occurred between a company of 80 men, of the Fifth Missouri Cavalry, under Capt. DAVID, and a guerrilla band of 160 men under QUANTRELL and CHILDS, near Sibley Landing, resulting in the defeat of the guerrillas. Our loss is one killed and one dangerously wounded; the rebel loss is unknown.

We captured the rebel Col. CHILDS, who is seriously wounded.

Capt. DAVID is still in pursuit of the guerrillas.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Camp Jim Lane—The Negro Regiments—Fact About the Black Soldiers—Quantrell, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT KANSAS COLORED VOLUNTEERS, CAMP "JIM LANE," NEAR WYANDOT, Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

The regiment encamped at this point is progressing finely. There are seven nearly full companies upon the ground, and the aptitude of the men for acquiring the drill has already made their progress more than equal any body of white men so new to the service. Apart from this aptitude for acquiring the manual, the negro soldiers are decidedly the easiest managed, most willing and good-humored people it has been my fortune to see massed since this war begun. The very first idea of a soldier's life, subordination, to learn which our white citizens have to unlearn nearly all their past experience has taught them, the negroes, by the circumstances of their lives, have certainly to a degree as great as the most strenuous martinet would insist upon. An army is essentially a despotism; the only point is to intelligently accept it, and, using the power thus acquired, our army will be invincible. Let me add my testimony to that which I have hitherto seen in your columns, as to the capacity of the negro to acquire the mechanical part of the soldier's duty. In the manual of arms, fencing, school of company and battalion, in the two latter of which they have already made considerable progress, they acquire with greater facility than do the white volunteers. The most trying thing during the first week in camp, was instruction in the duties of sentinels. The responsibility which rests upon a soldier when on such duty, seemed at first more than many of them could understand. But this, by patience and perseverance on the part of officers was soon overcome, and with a slight punishment administered to one or two for sleeping on post, the colored sentinels are as alert, and perform their duties on guard as intelligently, as can be desired. The interest the majority of them take in their own and each others progress is great. When on drill, if a man in the ranks mistakes the order, his next neighbor will generally endeavor, without directing attention to him, to correct the error. They are kept quite close to drill, the hour of instruction being from six o'clock till 11 A. M., and from 3 to 5½ P. M, five hours per day. We have dress parade each day, and present quite a respectable appearance. The uniform consists of forage cap, gray pants and blue jacket, and looks very neat. Camp "Jim Lane" is located in a very beautiful grove and pasture, which has been generally used by the citizens of Wyandot for picnics and Fourth of July celebrations. The regiment is provided with the common wedge tent, adapted for five men, the officers having the larger wall tent. The camp is a model of neatness and order, both officers and men having a great pride in its appearance. The most inveterate negro-hater who has yet visited it, has been constrained to commend the clean and orderly appearance of the encampment. We now have about six hundred men encamped here, and receive daily accessions more or less numerous. The Second Regiment, stationed at Mound City, will remain there for some time, at least until this regiment leaves its present camp and marches South, which, from some indications, will be at no distant day.

Our neighbors in Missouri are deeply interested in our welfare, so much so as to induce a self-appointed Committee to leave Kansas City some two weeks since, and at their own expense wait on Gov. GAMBLE at St. Louis, with the view of procuring arms, wherewith to fight, *not* the rebels or bushwhackers, *but* the colored soldiers of this State in the service of the Union. This Committee consisted of FRANK FORSTER, Postmaster, a professed Republican, who is now endeavoring to curry favor with all semi-Secessionists, Messrs. KEARNEY and STANTON, merchants of the place, the latter of whom is known as a secession sympathizer, with two others known in its makeweights. They had an interview with Gov. GAMBLE, to whom in pitiful language they described the horrors of a negro invasion, with which they said JIM LANE threatened them. They represented that they had about three hundred enrolled ununiformed militia in Jackson County without arms, and beg for arms for them, in order that they might oppose this regiment, should it be ordered on duty in Missouri. They stated that what guns the rebels had not taken JENNISON had, and so they were unarmed. It must be remembered that the request of those *loyal* gentlemen was intended for the use of a county (Jackson) where, *at least* six-tenths of the inhabitants are rebels or sympathizers—where certainly *not more* than two-tenths are unconditional Union, and the loyalty of the remainder very dubious. Jackson County has been the theatre of QUANTRELL's exploits. Its county seat was lately disgracefully surrendered to the rebels, and Kansas City itself, within two months, has piteously besought the aid of the military authorities of this Department, whom at St. Louis they abused most outrageously. GOV. GAMBLE, however, did not seem inclined to pay them much attention, and told them he did not think them in danger, and that he had no arms for them. Leaving the Governor, the deputation met the Hon. JAMES ROLLINS, M. C., to whom their troubles were pathetically related. The Hon. JAMES become highly irate at the audacity of "JIM LANE," and promised to use his influence with Gov. GAMBLE, by being *accidentally* present in the Executive chamber when next the Deputation called. Gen. SCHOFIELD was then visited, and his sympathy excited by the troubles of these *Union* men. Senator HENDERSON next appears upon the scene. He was quite active in promoting the object of Messrs. FORSTER & Co. The Senator stated that he knew St. Louis Arsenal contained over 12,000 stand of rifled arms, and that he would both telegraph and write the President to allow a certain number to be used for the ununiformed militia, especially that of Jackson County. At the same time, the Committee were advised to write to Judge BATES. In neither case was the real purpose for which the arms were to be used to be told at Washington, though an exaggerated statement was sent of the terrible threats made by and the atrocities expected from the negro regiments. In accordance with this proclamation, Gov. GAMBLE was waited upon in the evening, when Representative ROLLINS and Senator HENDERSON happening to call just before the Committee made its appearance. The poor Governor was badgered, fretted and coaxed for a couple of hours, until he unlatched in the application of Senator HENDERSON for the use of these arms by the semi-secesh militia of the Missouri border. The deputation returned home some days since, quite jubilant at the prospect of driving out JIM LANE's niggers, who have and probably will not enter the State of Missouri. Should these Springfield guns find their way to Jackson County, no one need doubt that it will not be long before they are in the hands of the active enemies of the Union.

Since QUANTRELL's late daring raid upon the town of Olathe, in this State, the rebel guerrilla has received but little rest at the hands of the National forces. Simultaneously detachments of State militia marched from Lexington and Independence, while Lieut.-Col. BURRIS, of the Tenth Kansas, with a small force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, left Fort Leavenworth, in pursuit of the marauder. He was joined at Kansas City by a squadron of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, under Maj. RANSOM. By request of Col. BURRIS, a small party of picked men from the colored men, under Lieut. EDGERTON and Sergt.-Maj. MIXON, (the latter of whom is a colored man, and was a prominent man among the free population of New-Orleans when the rebellion broke out,) joined them. The colored scouts were picked men, whose knowledge of men and locality, as well as courage, would be of service in hunting QUANTRELL. Among them was one man who had been the guerrilla's bodyservant, having been kidnapped by him for that purpose. These scouts have just returned to camp, bringing with them a train of 32 men, 26 children and 12 women, the late property of rebel masters, but now the freed tokens of a war for liberty. They had with them some half-dozen wagons conveying their household stuff, and about 30 horses and mules. Some ten of these were retained for the use of the regiment, for the purpose of mounting scouts, as also a pair of mules and wagon; the remainder were taken with the women and children to a Quaker settlement near Leavenworth, and will be sold for their benefit. Col. BURRIS sent word to Col. WILLIAMS, who is here in command, to the effect that his men had been very useful, having enabled him to pursue the guerrillas closer than he had done, and to recover at least $100,000 worth of property captured by the rebels at Independence and Olathe, besides forty or fifty horses captured by them from bushwhackers, and turned over to the Quartermaster. The ingenuity and boldness displayed by QUANTRELL in evading the hot pursuit made is certainly deserving of admiration. But, as the circle contracted about his frequented haunts, his band gradually grew less, the members of it stealing off to their homes one by one, until it is probable that at this time QUANTRELL himself is alone and waiting for a cessation of the pursuit to regather his forces and make a raid in some other portion of the border. The chase lasted for about sixteen days, the most of which time the various bodies of National troops were in the vicinity of the daring partisan, who, as constantly eluded them. Col. BURRIS traversed a large portion of the counties of Jackson, Johnson, Cass and Lafayette, in his search. Several severe skirmishes took place with QUANTRELL during the pursuit. At Wilmington, Thursday, the 18th, on the western edge of Lafayette County, the State militia had a skirmish, losing two men, while the rebels lost four. On the following Saturday, QUANTRELL crossed the Sugh, a stream in the southern part of Jackson County, closely pursued by the State troops, to escape from whom he burned the bridge over which he crossed. The timber on this stream is a famous resort of the guerrillas. Col. BURRIS came in sight of the retreating foe as the bridge blazed up, and, getting a howitzer in position, managed to throw some shells into the neighborhood of the bushwhackers. That night QUANTRELL camped twelve miles below the burnt bridge, and Col. BURRIS, led to the place by his colored scouts, attacked the robbers. The camp was in an almost impenetrable woods and undergrowth, and the only force that managed to attack the enemy was a detachment of forty men, under Adjutant SACKS, a Lieutenant in the regular army. The Federal loss was one killed and two wounded, one of whom was the Adjutant. QUANTRELL is known to have lost two men, and to have had several wounded. The rebels broke, but night coming on, it was not advisable to pursue in the brush.

From information received of a negro woman, taken from the farm of DAVID GEORGE, a rebel farmer, our scouts learned of the whereabouts of a large quantity of ammunition captured from BRADLEY at Independence. Being provided with a force by Col. BURRIS, they proceeded to GEORGE's house, and soon found the prize. It consisted of 10,000 rifle cartridges, two Government wagons and a six-mule harness for the same. The negro woman overheard her mistress talking with another white woman in relation to the secreting of this stuff.

The Federal pickets were fired upon one night, while Col. BURRIS was moving toward Morristown. The firing occurred at the house of a wealthy farmer, named HERRENDON, seven miles west of Harrisonville. By order of Col BURRIS, the house and farm buildings were burnt to the ground, the negroes freed, and such stock confiscated as was needed for the service.

The last that was known of QUANTRELL was that he had but nine men with him, and that he was heading southward. It is quite evident that the larger proportion of the active bushwhackers have retreated toward Arkansas, under THOMPSON, COVEL, HAYS and others, since the fight at Independence. The rebel sympathizers, if the testimony of the contrabands can be relied upon, evidently anticipate another invasion, and that soon, to be conducted by HINDMAN and others, under the direction of MAGRUDER. All the testimony looks in this direction, and from the National movements in Southwestern Missouri and in Kansas, it is evident a brisk campaign is anticipated. Gen. BLUNT's force is moving down the line toward the Indian country, and rumors prevail of a severe fight in which Col. WEER's Brigade has been engaged. I cannot speak with any certainty as to their reliability.

The three white regiments are now full and in their respective camps of instruction. They will soon be ready for the field, as their arms have arrived within the past week and the other equipments are arriving daily.

The friendly Indian tribes in the western part of the State and Southern Nebraska, have offered their services to the Government through Gen. LANE, for the purpose of defending the frontier against hostile Sioux, &c. Probably a regiment can be raised among them.

The State Republican Convention nominated a full ticket at its session last Wednesday. For Governor, THOMAS CARNEY, of Leavenworth. Congress, A. C. WILDER, of same city. Lieut. Gov., Hon. T. A. OSBORN, of Elwood. Secretary of State, GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, of Fort Scott; Treasurer, Hon. W. A. SPRIGGS, of Anderson Co.; Auditor, ASA HARBOUR, of Linn; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. GOODENOW, of Manhattan; and to the vacancy in the Supreme Court, the present Incumbent, Judge BAILEY, was renominated. The ticket is a good one, strong in influence, wealth and ability. Mr. CARNEY's nomination was owing to the influence of Gov. LANE, and created some dissatisfaction. He, however, will make a good Executive, and of one thing we may be assured, and that is, that the robbery of the State that has disgraced our history will not be repeated by the coming Administration. The ROBINSON faction, PARROTT friends, the disappointed office-seekers, and the covert sympathizers with rebellion, as well as the Union as it was crowd, have called a Mass Convention to meet at Lawrence on the 29th, for the purpose of nominating a Union ticket, meaning an anti-Radical and compromise affair. There will doubtless be good men in this movement, but they will undoubtedly be sold to suoserve the malice of those Republicans whose rule of State political act on is measured by their hatred of JIM LANE, as well as the VALLANDIGHAM spies in our midst. There is no probability of harmony in these elements, however, nor that unitedly they can defeat the Republican ticket. R. S. H.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Organization of Buell's Army—Preliminary Skirmishes, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 2, 1862.

BUELL'S army is variously estimated at from 90,000 to 120,000 and 150,000. I learn that THOMAS MCCOOK, CRITTENDEN and GILBERT have each a Corps', and that the Corps assigned to CRITTENDEN would have been NELSON'S. NELSON'S remains are in our cemetery vault, awaiting burial at his famous Camp Dick Robinson. Gen. DUMONT takes command of the Twelfth Division, Army of the Ohio, and such other troops as are now at Louisville, not otherwise assigned, and such troops as may hereafter arrive from time to time. Thirty-two Louisville companies have reported for mustering into the Kentucky State Guard.

Skirmish on Tuesday at Fern Creek, nine miles distant, on the Bardstown road. The rebels were whipped. Another on the same road yesterday, thirteen miles off. In the latter our troops fell back, after the loss of Col. SCHUTLER, of Fourth Indiana Cavalry. The Colonel, having on his uniform, was of course a target for the rebel pickets. Our men, on Monday, captured the Third Georgia, near Elizabethtown. One hundred mounted rebs in Carrollton on Tuesday. They reported 1,200 more near by.

McCOOK's Corps was in Shelbyville yesterday afternoon, with a crowd of refugees in his wake. Over 4,000 liberators, under CLAIBORNE and NIXON, had been there several days, and skedaddled the night previous, taking with them perhaps 150 wagons of forage, flour, meal, &c. They left there some $12,000 in secesh scrip. It is said that they did not haggle much, but, for instance, gave $5 of scrip for 1½ lbs. saleratus, worth 15 cents; and that, for effect, they generally offered no private indignities to the citizens. But they doubtless carried off from Shelbyville some recruits and conscripts. Our "protectors" coerce Kentuckians within ten miles of Louisville to join their ranks. All grist-mills and distilleries within their reach have been impressed into secesh service. Their first question wherever they turn up is, "Is there any whisky about here?" Successful skirmishes, the 1st and 2d, on Floyd's Fork, and at Mount Washington, Fisherville and Brandenburgh. All of BUELL's divisions appear on the move. BUELL is with them. PONTIAC.

Cheering Intelligence and Prospects—Scarcity of Small Notes and Change—Boyle's Order Against Depredations, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 6, 1862.

GEO. MORGAN'S safe arrival at Greenupsburgh, the safety of BUELL's wagon train, BUELL's successful advance to and beyond Shelbyville, Taylorsville and Bardstown, and ROSECRANS' victories in North Mississippi, are cheering harbingers. With good generalship, we may look for the recovery of all Kentucky, all Tennessee and North Alabama within a month. BRAGG, it is thought, aims to concentrate his forces and to whip BUELL in detail, or keep him at bay; while he (BRAGG) receives accessions, BRECKINRIDGE or somebody else operates against Nashville and Bowling Green. But, if BUELL is the right man in the right place, BRAGG will be thwarted and overwhelmed.

The invaders are said to be flooding the State with Confederate scrip and Georgia wild-cats—to give, for instance, $25 for a pair of boots, worth $4 in "Lincoln greens."

Small bills are so scarce here that they brought on Saturday 10 per cent. premium. Demand notes, 14; silver, 20; gold, 25.

Tobacco sales here since Aug. 2 amount to 3,218 hhds. Fine tobacco, $26 to $30. Cotton, 62c. to 64c.

BOYLE orders that all officers and soldiers behave orderly; and whoever shall commit any waste, or spoil or maliciously destroy, or steal or consume any property belonging to any inhabitant, unless the same be done by order of the chief commander, shall be arrested and put in irons, and punished according to the judgment of a Court-martial. PONTIAC.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reports from the Various Camp Hospitals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 2, 1862.

I am indebted to Dr. LETTERMAN, Medical Director of the Army, for the accompanying reports from various Surgeons, of deaths which have occurred at the hospitals since the battle of Antietam. E. S.

Deaths at the Hoffman House Hospital up to Sept. 29.

Lt. Voelker, Co. D, 20th N. Y.—Sept. 19.
Large man, red woolen shirt —Sept. 19.
J. Lacey, Co. G, 6th Penn. —Sept. 19.
Sergt. Townsend, Co. G, 6th Penn.—Sept. 19.
B. Murphy, Co. G, 6th Penn. —Sept. 19.
J. M. Peters, Co. C, 6th Pa. —Sept. 19.
An unknown man, 1st Md.—Sept. 19.
J. H. Linthington, Co. —, Penn.—Sept. 19.
Lieutenant, 124th Penn. Vol. Sept. 20.
M. M——, 1st Del.—Sept. 20.
J. Rose, Co. D, 125th Penn. —Sept. 20.
F. C. Ward, Co. K, 124th Penn.—Sept. 20.
Unknown man—Sept. 20.
R. Crow, Co. E, 124 N. Y.—Sept. 20.
John McDonald, Co F, 20th Massachusetts—Sept. 19.
—— Smith, 12th Massachusetts—Sept. 21.
P. McAuley, Co. C, 72d Penn. Sept. 21.
Corp. E. A. Graves, Co. I, 44th N. Y.—Sept. 24.
One unknown—Sept. 24.
W. Hicks, Co. D, 2d Wisconsin—Sept. 24.
W. Dietz, Co D, 82d New-York—Sept. 25.
J. Gartland, Co. A, 72d Pennsylvania—Sept. 25.
J. E. Fagan, Co. G, 82d New-York—Sept. 25.
W. B. Maynard, Co. C, 18th Massachusetts—Sept. 25.
Lieut. Wilson, Co. B, 71st Pennsylvania.
Harry Knight, Co. C, 71st Pennsylvania.
S. C. Pierce, Co. B, 12th Mass.—Sept. 26.
W. Plunkey, Co B, 4th Pa. —Sept. 2
J. Jennings, Co. H, 6th Pa. —Sept. 26
W. Gray, Co. D, 83d N. Y.—Sept. 26
J. Lember, Co C, 69th Penn. —Sept. 26.
W. Mills Co D, 7th Mich.—Sept. 26.
J. J. Walker, Co. H, 1st Del. —Sept. 1.
A. A. Adams, Co. A, 10th Mass.—Sept. 22.
H. Hathaway, Co. I, 15th Mass—Sept. 2
S. D. Marsh, Co. D, 19th Mass—Sept.
I. Hardy, Co. F, 7th Mich.—Sept. 2.
T. Convery, Co. K, 71st Pa. —Sept. 22.
Unknown man—Sept. 22.
F. H. Noyes, Co. D, 15th Mass.—Sept. 23.
Three unknown—Sept. 25.
Samuel Emerson, Co. F, 15th Massachusetts—Sept. 25.
Corp. C. D. Donahoe, Co. E, 42d New-York—Sept. 28
Sergt. N. Gillies, Co. D, 62d Pennsylvania—Sept. 28
W. Rafferyder, Co. E, 126th Pennsylvania—Sept. 28.
James Hughes, Co. G, 15th Massachusetts—Sept. 2.

Died at Sedgwick's Division Hospital.

—— Rosal, Howard's Brigade.
Total—59.

List of those buried from Franklin's Corps Hospital.

Jas. H. Johnson, Co. G, 7th Me.
Sergt. McCoy, 96th Penn.
Lewis Lourey, Co. E, 42d N. Y.
Wm Stickney, Co. C, 7th Me.
Dan. L. Brown, Co H, 111th Pa.
One unknown, Confederate.
Wm R. Leek, Co. H, 18th Ga.
Wm F. Scott, Co. F, 1st Georgia.
Wm. L. Roe, Co. F, 3d N. C.
Wm. Chatham, Co. H, 4th N. C.
C. M. Hope, Co. B, 27th Ga.
J. S. Wingate, Co A, 13th Ala.
H. P. Pinkham, Co. E, 4th Ga.
Sergt. H. H. Ballard, Co. E, 6th Ga.
W. Herrick, Co. H, 7th Ga.
Lieut. A. S. Spear, Co. F, 1st Georgia.
W. B. Miles, Co. H, 6th N. C.

Deaths at Poffenburgh Hospital, W. H. Turford, Sen., in charge.

F. A. White, Co. I, 3d Wis. —Sept. 17.
Josiah Harlow, Co. B, 124th Penn.—Sept. 17.
John Trew, Co. E, 2d Mass. —Sept 17.
F. Wonsky, Co. E, 3d Wis. —Sept. 17.
Two unknown, 27th Indiana —Sept. 19.
Gen. W. Taller, Co. A, 5th Pennsylvania—Sept. 8.
One Unknown, Sept. 20.
C. H. Westcott, Co. I, 3d Wis. —Sept 20.
John Conrad, Co B, 27th Ind. —Sept 20.
Joseph Bradlee, Co C, 125th Penn—Sept 20.
Name not Known—Sept 20.
James Garshott, Co E, 27th Indiana—Sept. 22.
Five others, no record of name or regiment.
Lieut. A. M. Reed, Co. I, 3d Wisconsin—Sept. —.
Jacob Grant, Co. H, 3d Pa. —Sept 1.
John Hopgood, Co. B, 3d Maryland—Sept. —.
Capt. T. C. Clark, Co. F, 15th Penn.—Sept. 8
J. E. Frozier, Co D, 12th Pa.
F. Baker, Co. E, 126th Pa
E. Miller, Co. G, 12th Pa
Sergt. H. Miles, 26th N. Y.
Roswell Clarke, Co. I, 8th New-York
B. Knight, Co. I, 97th N. Y.
John Whitney, Co. C, 104th New-York
Wm. Booth, Co. C, 104th New-York
Levi Andrews, Co. F, 108th New-York.
John Kelahart, Co. G, 107th New-York
Wm. Everett, Co. G, 107th New-York.
Patk Cullanan, (?) Co. G, 107th New-York.
John H. French, Co. A, 107th Ohio
J. D. Merrill, Co. G, 10th Maine.
M. Burke, Co. H, 10th Me.
Ezra Fowle, Co G, 10th Me.
Thos. Dunnan, Co. F, 3d Wisconsin.
Jas. F. McKnight, Co. F, 3d Wisconsin.
Smith Young, Co. I, 6th Wisconsin.
D. H. Reed, Co H, 13th Mass.
R. Nelson, Co. A, 13th Massachusetts
J. N. Smith, Co H, 13th Massachusetts.
F. S. Tawar, Co H, 13th Mass.
Lieut. Frank Forbin, 15th Massachusetts.
Wm. Snelling, Co A, 7th Ohio.
Chas. Helfent, Co I, 7th Ohio.
John M. Mercomb, Co. C, Rhode Island Artillery.
Edward Carroll, Co. D, 2d Artillery.
R. F. Sader, Co. G, 1st N. A.
A. Carchreisan—unknown.
Eleven soldiers—unknown.

One man supposed to be Sexton.—Total, 171.

Names of Rebel Officers and Men who Died in the same Hospital.

Jas. E. Addock, 12th Ala.
Jos. Grant, 14th Alabama.
P. F. Eaves, 4th Alabama.
John Powell, 4th Ga. Vol.
J. M. Dewberry, 2d Ga.
S. Sutton, 4th Ga.
R. L. Campbell, 4th Ga.
G. W. Davis, Ga.
J. S. Slaughter, 4th Ga.
Benj. F. Lapsley, 24th Ga.
Geo. W. Cox, 24th Ga.
Wm. Bailey, 61st Ga.
—— Tate, Co. H, 23d Ga.
M. Colman, Co. C, 8th Ga.
Alex. Jones, Co. D, 23d Ga.
G. W. King, Co. E, 3d N. C. Cavalry.
S. G. Bartlitt, 15th Alabama.
One unknown, 15th Alabama.
Jas. L. Rumph, Georgia.
W. D. Norwood, Va.
Wm. B. Ayres, Co. H, 3d N. C. Cav.
J. H. Thompson, 1st N. C. Cav.
W. H. Lane, 3d N. C. Cav.
F. S. Hemphill, 5th N. C. Cav.
P. M. Oliphant, 3d N. C. Cav.
Thos. J. Bass, N. C. Cav.
Two unknown, N. C. Cav.
J. Phelps, 1st Texas.
Lieut. E. F. Holson.
David Beaty.

Twenty-two unknown. Total, 65. Total number of rebels admitted, 192.

Deaths in the Stone-House Hospital, under charge of Dr. Choddock.

Twenty-three were brought in who died, and were buried without note.

George Falconer, 7th Mich.
Chas. Perry, 16th Mass.
Charles Watson, 1st Texas.
W. A. Parker, 4th Virginia.
J. Furse, 50th New-York.
Wm. McNeal, 9th Penn.
J. Proctor, 31st New-York.
H. Higby, 7th Mich.
Geo. W. Atwood, 7th Vt.
Lieut. J. Dacn, 69th Penn
J. Davis, 59th New-York.
George Dorr, 20th N. Y.
E. Dawson.
J. J. Oliver, 4th Texas.

Total as the Amputations

Names of men buried at the Hospital in charge of Dr. Hayward.

Capt. C. A. Helsbore Co. K, First Minnesota.
M. Lowe, Co F, 6th Pa. R.
J. B. Windover, Co C, 19th New-York.
A. Walker, Co. G, 30th N. Y.
C. Osboro, Co. A, 1st Pa. Art.
Vad. R. Bentley, Co. G, 24 Wisconsin.
Andrew G. Rollins, Co. D 12th Massachusetts.
D. Pabbott, Co. F, 1st Minn.
W. B. Milliken, Co. F, 1st Minnesota
John E. Groundry, Co. B, 1st Minnesota.
A Rebel, Georgia.

Eleven others, who were, mortally wounded, died, and were buried during the battle, whose names could not be ascertained.

Died at the Hospital in Sharpsburgh.

Corp. John Shaffer, Co. B, 11th Pennsylvania Vols.
Harvey Dick, Co. B, 11th Pennsylvania Vols.
Corp James Wilson, Co. A 11th Pennsylvania Vols
Ted. McBeinfeld, Co. I, 11th Pennsylvania Vols.
Wm. Downey, Co. F, 11th Pennsylvania Vols.
Adjt. Van Ingen, 89th N. Y.
Chas. Austin, Co. F, 16th Massachusetts
L. L. Smitz, Co B, 11th Pa. Vols.
Sergt. W. Anderson, Co D, 11th Pennsylvania Vols.
Sergt Adam Needick, Co. F, 5th New-York.
Oliver L. Hill, 11th New-Hampshire—died in hostile Confederacy, Co. F, 58th New-York—lockjaw.

Deaths in the Rendysville Hospitals since Sept. 19, and up to the 30th.

Brown-Stone Hospital.

Geo. Carney, Co. K, 15th New-York Vols—Sept. 30.
David Gelb, Co C, 16th New-York Vols—Sept 23.
John Cain, Co. F, 7th New-Jersey Vols—Sept. 19.

Town Hall Hospital.

Capt. David Myers, Co. C, 14th N. Y. S. M.

Brick Store Hospital.

Edwd. Grover, Co. B, 1st U. S. Artillery—Sept. 24.
Abm. S. Jackson, 79th Pennsylvania Vols—Sept. 27.

School-House Hospital.

Corp. Wm. C. Robinson, Co. A, 6th N. Y. S. M.—Sept. 27.
Edwin Walsh, Co. I, 15th U. S. I.—Sept. 25
T. B. Graham, Co. G, 8th N. Y. S. M.—Sept. 27.
Wm. B. Van Buren, Co. D, 13th N. Y. S. M.—Sept. 27.

BURIALS OF MEN IN BANKS' ARMY CORPS.

List of those buried at Poffenburger Hospital, near Sharpsburgh, up to Thursday, Sept. 25, First Division, in charge of A. Chase, Medical Director.

T. A. Wilde, Co. I, 3d Wis.
Jas. Burgaw, Co. H, 124th Pennsylvania Vols.
John Treen, Co. F, 2d Mass.
B. Magarkey, Co. B, 3d Wis.
Edw. Smith, 27th Indiana.
Unknown, 27th Indiana.
Lieut. A. N. Reed, Co. I, 3d Wisconsin
C. H. Wesson, Co. I, 3d Wis.
J. Hippard, Co. H, 3d Md.
Jacob B. Cratin, Co. H, 3d Pennsylvania Reserves.
Capt. T. L. Lane, Co. F, 10th Massachusetts.
Sergt. L. —, Co. H, 10th Massachusetts.
Corp. C. Donahoe, Co. E, 42d New-York—Sept. 28
Sergt. N. Gillies, Co. D, 62d New-York—Sept. 28
Pennsylvania—Sept. 28.
James Hughes, Co. G, 15th Massachusetts—Sept. 2.

Besides the above, ten Union soldiers were buried whose names could not be ascertained, and one Confederate soldier.

Deaths in Second Division, Banks' Corps, who were buried at Smoketown General Hospital.

Corp. E. W. Goodsell, Co. C, Seventh Ohio.
Alson Coe, Co. G, 7th Ohio.
J. Armstrong, Co. E, 5th O.
P. Gardner, Co. A, 8th O.
Geo Howard, Co B, 5th O.
Edw. Morris, Co. I, 66th O.
G. Severance, Co. C, 60th N. Y.
R. McGee, Co. E, 102d N. Y.
Harvey Church, Co. H, 13th Pennsylvania Reserves.
H. Baker, Co. C, 7th N. Y.
T. Galosha, Co C, 111th Pa.
J. R. Armons, Co. K, 111th Pa.

Deaths in the Twenty-Eighth Pennsylvania, who were buried at Hoffman's Farm, at the Hospital near Ward's Springs, under charge of Dr. H. E. Goodman.

Capt. P. F. Laws, Co. C, Sept 21.
Corp. James D. Travelli, Co. G, Sept. 18.
H. White, Co. B, Sept. 17.
Jacob Muss, Co. E, Sept 21.
J. Hamilton, Co. N, Sept. 18.
J. Shonaker, Co. P, Sept. 1.
Charles Costello, Co. F, Sept. 23.

Killed and buried on the battle-field, 35.

FRENCH'S DIVISION.

Deaths Reported in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

C. Shuttne, Co. B—Sept. 18.
J. Sharins—Sept. 18.
A. Smith, Co. D—Sept. 18.
J. Weaver, Co. A—Sept. 18.
L. Pender, Co. F—Sept. 25.
S. McNaughten, Co. G—Sept. 20.
H. Mac Arnlale, Co. F—Sept. 27.
Jo Fish Logan—Sept. 19.
A. F. Brownwell, Co. A—Sept. 18.
Lieut. Wm. Delaney, Co. B—Sept. 21
L. Youngman—Sept. 18.
Fred. Nichols Sept. 23.
Corp. W. Mountain—Sept. 21
Sergt. J. Rood—Sept. 23.
Corp. W. Boughton, Co. H—Sept. 23.
E. Connor, Co. E—11th Ohio—Typhoid fever, Sept. 2—. 7 deaths names not ascertained.

Fourteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

John Abber—Sept. 24.
John W. Parks—Sept. 22.
Capt. Hilton—on the battle-field.
Henry Garrington—Sept. 24.
H. Kleter, Co C—Sept. 19.
E. G. Fields, Co I—Sept. 19.
John Smith, Co C—Sept. 18.

Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Lieut. E. Ballenden—Sept. 20.
H. F. Baxter—Sept. 27.
J. W. Alford—Sept. 21.
J. Emmery—Sept. 25.

Seventh Virginia Volunteers.

Leymon Lant—Sept. 24.
James Myers—Sept. 22.
Hezekiah Shepherd—Sept. 20
J. Hoxe—Sept 21
C. W. Groves—Sept. 19.
John Wilking—Sept. 18.
John A. Hibbs—Sept. 18.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volun's.

Chas F. Myers, Co. I—Sept. 21.
Allen Sparks, Co K—Sept. 23.
Irav. Orum, Co G—Sept. 20.

Fourth New-York Volunteers.

John Fischer—Sept. 20.
Wm Hock—Sept. 22.
—— Bloomshine—Sept. 23.

Ed Watmann, Co. E, 5th Maryland—Sept. 29.

First Delaware Volunteers.

Barney McClusky—on battle-field.
David Laurence—Sept. 18.
Minus Nelson—in other hospital.
James Dixon—ditto.
Tom Spun—ditto.
Phil Speer—ditto.
John Walker—ditto.
Alex. Baxter, Co. H—on the field.

One Hundred and Eighth New-York Volunteers.

Maj. G. B. Force—killed.
Lieut. T. B. Tarbox—killed.
G. S. Goll—Sept. 23.
W. DeForest—Sept 19.
C. Tibbetson—Sept. 20.
A. Willis—Sept. 20.
John Huber—Sept. 20.
Henry Rhord—Sept. 20.
E. Steiner—Sept 19.
S. H. Talley—Killed on the field.
J. Mc Causey—Sept. 24.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

P. W. Bosman, 8th S. Carolina—Oct. 2.
Lt. Noble, 3d Ala.—Sept. 20.
N. R. Barker, 25th N. Carolina—Sept. 30.
J. L. Lusk, 44th Alabama—Sept. 24.
E. H. Hotterson, 7th N. Carolina—Sept 20.
Capt. J. C. Beck, Co. G, 27th Georgia—Sept. 21.
—— Griffin, Co. G, 27th Georgia—Sept 21.
A. Cregan, 23d N. C.—Sept 21.
Unknown man, Co C, 2d N. Carolina—Sept 14.
Unknown man, 8th Louisiana—Sept. 20.
H. Hill, Jr., 3d N. Carolina—Sept. 20.
J. Suttle, 23d N. C.—Sept. 21.
Two men, unknown—Sept. 21.
Capt. J. Cook, Co K, 2d Miss—Sept 25
Capt. B. F. Atwood, Co. K, 48th N. C.—Sept. 2
B. P. Chandoin, 4th Texas—Sept. 25.
W. F. Talley, Co. D, 23d Georgia—Sept. 20.
Lt. J. Noble, 44th Ala., and six privates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. Dalmano, Co. A, 4th N. York—Sept. 21.
Unknown, 19th Mo.—Sept. 21.

Besides these, there are remaining at this Hospital thirteen rebel privates, and Capt. M. D. Robinson, Co. K, 13th Ala., Second-Lieut. B. H. Brantley, Co. H, 28th Geo.

Names of Union officers and privates who died at Sedgwick's Division Hospital, up to Sept. 30.

Lieut. James Waterhouse, 1st Texas, at Smoketown, Sept. 30. (Contd.)

Names found on a loose memorandum—Uncertain whether as wounded or dead.

Lieut.-Col. G. M. Bumford, 42d New-York.
First-Lieut. Poniert Cooper, 42d New-York.
Capt. Markby, Co. H, 20th New-York.

Died or buried from Hospitals of the Army Corps.

Surgeon Warner's Hospital	17
Surgeon Stone's Hospital	16
Surgeon Richard's Hospital	10
Surgeon Leonard's Hospital	34
Surgeon Dimond's Hospital	7
Surgeon Humphrey's Hospital	12
Total	96

Reported by W. W. HOLMES,
Medical Director of 9th Army Corps.

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN BANKS' CORPS.

The following is the official report:

FIRST DIVISION.

First Brigade.

	Killed.	Wounded.
28th Maine	24	54
13th Pennsylvania Volunteers	6	14
2d New-York Volunteers	2	8
46th Pennsylvania Volunteers	35	111
103d Pennsylvania Volunteers	3	42
128th Pennsylvania Volunteers	25	91
Total First Brigade	96	316

Third Brigade.

13th New-Jersey Volunteers	7	75
107th New-York	7	51
27th Indiana	18	189
2d Massachusetts	13	57
3d Wisconsin	27	200
Total Third Brigade	72	572
Grand Total First Divison	168	888
Total Killed and Wounded		1056

SECOND DIVISION.

First Brigade.

	Killed.	Wounded.
28th Pennsylvania Volunteers	35	202
7th Ohio	5	33
5th Ohio	8	42
66th Ohio	4	21
Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery	1	5
Total First Brigade	48	303
Twenty-ninth Ohio not engaged.		

Second Brigade.

111th Pennsylvania Volunteers	29	81
3d Maryland	1	25
102d New-York	5	27
109th Penn. Vols. and 4th Maine	—	—
Total Second Brigade	35	133

Third Brigade.

60th New-York Volunteers	4	17
78th New-York Volunteers	8	19
Purnell Legion	3	15
3d Delaware	6	13
1st D. C. Volunteers not engaged.	—	—
Total Third Brigade	21	64
Total Second Division	104	500

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.
First Division	168	888
Second Division	104	500
Total	272	1,388
Grand Total		1,660

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

The Second Meeting at Springfield—Expenses of the Board—A Small Deficit.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1862.

For the second time in the fifty-two years of its istence, the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions holds its annual meeting in

FROM THE SOUTH.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT CONDEMNED.

We have received a Charleston *Courier* of Sept 20, and a Savannah *Republican* of Sept. 24. The information which they bring is rather out of date, but they furnish a few items of interest.

The *Courier* advertises English dry goods, ginghams, barèges, long cloths, spool thread, &c., &c., and also drugs, such as quinine, castor oil, &c., &c., shewing that the blockade is still run to some purpose.

The telegraphic columns of the *Courier* are occupied with announcements of the capture of Harper's Ferry, and of the advance of Sobiewski Jackson upon Harrisburgh, to which it adds the premature announcement that "the hour of retribution has come." Editorially it discusses, at most tedious length, the relations of the State Convention and the Executive Council. One of these articles opens with this startling paragraph:

"From our stand-point, we see despotism and the overthrow of our Republican Government, in the prolonged existence and administrative character and acts of the Convention, and usurpation and tyranny, in the domination of its unconstitutional handling, the Executive council. We hold great principles to be at stake, and, while we deny all imputations of motive, and admit the personal merit and patriotism of the individuals composing the two bodies, we feel it to be our duty to call by their right names and to denounce and hold up to public reprobation usurpation, despotism and tyranny."

An auction sale of merchandise came off at Charleston on Sept. 19, at which the following prices were realized: Gum Arabic, 65 cents per pound; glue, 70 to 80 cents per pound; gum opium, $41 per pound; quinine, $16 to $17 75 per ounce; spool cotton, $4 25 to $4 75 per dozen; men's pegged boots, $15 50 per pair.

The following extracts, which we make from these papers, will be of interest:

THE DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON.

From the Courier, Sept. 30.

We were one among a party of highly gratified and delighted excursionists, who, prompted by curiosity as well as a desire to possess ourselves of a better knowledge of the efficiency of our harbor defences, paid a visit a few days ago to a noted and prominent military post, occupying a position in full view and within easy cooperating distance of nearly every fortified point on the surroundings of our beautiful harbor. It is scarcely possible, within the range of easy vision, to place one's eye on any prominent spot that is not frowning with ordnance of the most approved and destructive character. As auxiliaries to the effectiveness of these enemy deterring fortifications, there are also obstructions and detructives, movable and fixed, seen and unseen, which altogether begets a confidence in those possessing a knowledge of their character that that leans irresistibly to the conclusion that superior engineering skill has made, and is making our city more and more impregnable to the attack or attacks of that vandal horde, who, we know, owes us an undying grudge for having made them once and again kiss the bitter rod of defeat and humiliation within our precincts. A fire, north, south, east and west, direct, cross, plunging and concentrated, with other formidable hinderances, and before getting out of the range of these engines of destruction of one tire of fortifications, running directly within range of a dozen others, would, in the opinion of those of experience, render the situation of any foe, in an attack on Charleston, extremely hazardous, if not, perhaps, wholly inextricable. To officers and friends who have placed us under obligations by their kindness and courtisies on this pleasant trip, we tender our thanks.

COTTON OWNED BY FOREIGNERS.

The following copy of a note from the British *Chargé d'Affaires* at Washington, says the Savannah *Republican*, settles a question in respect to which there has been considerable discussion:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1862.

SIR: Her Majesty's Government have considered, in connection with the law advisers of the Crown, Mr. Consul Bunch's dispatch of May 12, and Mr. Consul Molyneux's dispatch of May 10, inclosing copy of a letter addressed by the Secretary of State of the so-styled Confederate States to a mercantile firm, respecting the destruction, in the presence of the enemy, of cotton held by foreigners, and I have consequently been induced by Earl Russell to direct you to give advice in the following sense to any of Her Majesty's subjects whose property may be destroyed in those States:

It is the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that foreigners being the proprietors of cotton in the Southern States, will have no ground of complaint against the *de facto* Government of those States if cotton should be destroyed with the sanction of that Government, and for the purpose of preventing its falling into the hands of the opposing forces. This is one of the liabilities to which foreigners are exposed who hold property in a State which is carrying on a war. Should, however, the Confederate States hereafter attain the position of a recognized kingdom or confederation, the losses thus occasioned to foreigners might form a fair and reasonable ground of appeal to the equitable consideration of the Government so established, and it will therefore be desirable that the best and most authentic evidences should be preserved of the time ownership of the property which may be thus destroyed.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) WM. STUART,
H. B. M. *Chargé d'Affaires*, Washington.
JAMES MAGEE, Esq., etc., Mobile.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

From the Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist.

There seems to be no end to the abuses of the Conscription act. We learn, on good authority, that the scene presented at Camp Randolph, in this State, is, in many instances, truly heartrending. *Men totally unfit for the duties of camp-life, and much less capable of enduring the fatigues of a march, are now ganged and there preparatory to being placed in the ranks of the Confederate army.* Is this the object of the Conscription law? Was that law enacted for the purpose of testing the loyalty of the Southern people, and ascertaining how much they could or would suffer for the great cause in which they are engaged? Or was it simply for the purpose of filling up the invalid ranks of the army, and reinforcing our troops in the field? If it was for the former object, well, indeed, has it succeeded, for, patiently, and almost cheerfully have the poor unfortunates—the weak and the helpless—submitted to its enforcement, and given themselves up to the enrolling officers, *as willing victims to an unnecessary sacrifice.* But we do not, we cannot, believe that such was the object of the war. It was, no doubt, intended to fill up the ranks of broken regiments, and to retain in the service the six months' and twelve months' men, whose terms were about to expire. These objects it has, in a great measure, fulfilled. Why now increase its rigors and enforce its provisions with such severity that we find evidence and willingness on the part of the people to sustain the cause in which they are engaged? So far as Georgia is concerned, we could the most unstinted use as a base slander and gross injustice. Our people are ready, and willing to give all to sacrifice all, on the altar of their country's independence. *Only show, absolute necessity and the reason be charged from their homes to military duty. Of what use, pray, will such soldiers be in the army?* Instead of reinforcing and strengthening the army, they will only weaken it, impede its progress and render its defeat easy to the enemy.

Why, then, does not Congress take cognizance of this matter? It is the guardian of the people's rights and liberties; and, if it does not take immediate steps to require Adjutant-General Cooper to revoke his cruel order, it will be false to its high trusts, and false to every principle of right and justice. The order of the Adjutant-General is not only cruel and unjust, but it is illegal—being contrary to military law. If it is not revoked, then it will be unnecessary to retain remaining physicians in the service—their services can be easily dispensed with, for any attending officer will be able to say for himself whether a conscript has both eyes out, one leg gone, or is dying with the consumption—for really these are almost the only bodily defects which will now exempt a man from conscription.

We hope that the Press will speak out on this subject, that the Governors of the States will take some interest in the oppression the people are subjected to, and that Congress will hasten to call upon explanation on the subject as will the Adjutant-General and his enrolling officers, who have intrenched themselves by the "rules of war" in regard to the exemptions, as they are oblige [illegible] It will be better for the people and better for the cause.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

The Columbia *South Carolinian* reports:

After some unessential amendments, the [illegible] whereupon the following resolute (by Mr. Rhett) [illegible] which was reported by the Committee of Seven, was passed on Wednesday:

As the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, did, on the [illegible] pass an ordinance, that the Ordinance of the Convention of the people of this State, passed in Convention [illegible] A. D., 1852, shall be [illegible] and

Since the Convention of the State, in the General Assembly, on the first [illegible] of information [illegible] of the General, from the first day of the [illegible] tion of this Convention until the time of the [illegible] communication, and also of the condition of every Department, and shall lay before the General Assembly the record of all the proceedings of the Governor and Council during the same time. This communication shall especially inform the General Assembly of every instance in which any act of the General Assembly has been or shall have been, prior to that time, modified or suspended by the action of the Governor and Council, and the reason therefor, and the General Assembly shall have authority to review, repeal or modify such proceedings of the Governor and Council, or any of them, as to it shall seem proper.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall have power by act of the Legislature to modify the Constitution of the Executive Council, by reducing the number thereof, or restricting the powers conferred thereupon by the ordinance of this Convention, or wholly to abolish the said Executive Council.

SEC. 4. This Convention shall cease and be dissolved upon the expiration of two full years from the date of its ordinal organization, to wit, on the 17th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, but may, in the meantime, be assembled upon the call of the President, or in case of his death or absence from the State, or in case of his inability to act, by the Committee of Five, appointed at the last session of this Convention for this purpose, or by a majority of them, or the survivors or survivor of such majority, and shall be assembled upon the like demand, in writing, of a majority of the members of this Convention at the time of such demand.

SALT.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun.

The Yankees still continue exhibitions of malevolence toward our salt manufactures on the coast. Mr. J. Dowsen, of Muscogee County, in this State, represents that he left St. Andrew's Bay on last Wednesday week, where he had been engaged in the manufacture of salt. When he was about twenty miles distant from the works, on the next day, he was overtaken by parties from the salt works, who informed him that the Yankees had broken in upon them, and laid waste their entire works. They destroyed their kettles, threw most of the salt into the bay, stole all the negroes they could find, and took several of the white men prisoners, thus breaking up the works entirely. It is hoped that our leaders now on the borders of the enemy's territory will remember these little acts of kindness, and mete out to the vandals the full measure of retaliation.

SALT AND SALT FOR THE POOR.—The salt extortioners of Richmond, the *Enquirer* says, are likely hereafter to have a dull time of it in that city, the Corporate authorities having provided sufficient for family use, which is distributed at five cents per pound (instead of forty.)

The same paper states that Mr. Samuel P. Jones goes ahead of this, and will give a gallon to the family of every soldier.

FROM NASHVILLE.

From the Chattanooga Rebel, Sept. 30.

From a gentleman who left Nashville last Saturday we learn that fifty-five regiments of Buell's command crossed the Cumberland River at that place ten days ago, but it was not known whether they went toward the mouth of the Cumberland River or to Bowling Green.

A rumor was prevalent in Nashville that Buell had encountered the forces of Gen. Bragg in the vicinity of Bowling Green, but nothing authentic or positive is known.

Gen. Thomas' Division still remained at Nashville, and is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 15,000 men; but everything went to indicate the early departure of this body of troops from the place. This is but the rear guard of Buell's army.

Nothing is known of the whereabouts of Rosecrans' force.

Andy Johnson is reported as having given himself up to liquor, and remains in his room almost all the time. He made a speech last week, in which he told the people if they insisted on it, and were disposed to be the slaves of Jeff. Davis, he would wash his hands of every effort to reclaim them. His speech is said to have been full of profanity, and was the outburst of passion and drunkenness. Among other things, he said that if the rebels took Nashville, they would find his remains under the ruins of the capitol.

THE FORT PULASKI GARRISON.

From the Savannah Republican, Sept. 24.

We had the pleasure of welcoming home, yesterday morning, most of the officers of the Fort Pulaski garrison—the others having gone to visit their families in different parts of the State. In Sandusky, their trunks, &c., were broken open, and articles of considerable value taken, notwithstanding an assurance that they would be taken care of. We are under obligations for late Western papers.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

From the Charleston Courier, Sept. 30.

FROM THE BAR.—At sunrise of Thursday, 18th, eight steamers and two schooners were in sight. Through the day boats from the fleet were engaged in sounding from "overall" into the "North Channel."

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

GEN. TILGHMAN VS. GEN. PILLOW.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 21, 1862.

Major-Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, present:

It has been represented to me from reliable sources that at a gathering of the citizens at Clarksville, Tenn., in February last, you made use of language directly reflecting upon me as a soldier and an officer, as connected with the defence of Fort Henry.

A proud consciousness of having performed my whole duty to my Government, not only will not permit me to allow my name to rest under even a breath of censure. You will, therefore, be kind enough to state in writing, whether or not I am to consider your remarks made at Clarksville as intended to reflect upon my conduct as an officer or a soldier.

LLOYD TILGHMAN,
Brigadier-General P. A. C. S.

GEN. PILLOW'S REPLY.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 31, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Tilghman, C. S. A.:

Your note of to-day, stating that you had been informed that I had made use of remarks in February last, reflecting upon you as a soldier and an officer, in conducting the defence of Fort Henry, is received.

In reply, I state that at the time and place referred to, I made a few brief remarks expressive of the conviction then upon my mind, that the works at Fort Henry were preinaturely surrendered.

This conviction was based from information which I then believed to be true. Subsequently, and while at Fort Donelson, I received from Major Gilbert, Engineer on duty with you at Fort Henry, and present during the assault on that post, a statement of facts and of the circumstances connected with its defence, which satisfied my mind that my first information was incorrect—and that the work could not have long withstood so vigorous an assault. It is proper to say that when my remarks were made, I had no unkind personal feeling toward you, but were the result of a conviction based upon erroneous information.

Very respectfully, your ob'd't servant,
GID. J. PILLOW, Brig.-Gen. C. S. A.

A MUTINY.

From the Vicksburgh Whig, Sept. 20.

This community was yesterday startled and pained to hear of the death of Capt. B. S. Tappan, Jr., killed in an attempt to quell a mutiny among a party of his men, on Bayou Lafourche, five or six miles from Thibodeaux, Louisiana. They had burnt their camp and killed their officers. He, with a Captain and Lieutenant, went boldly into the camp, and both were instantly shot. The murderers were a wild set of ungovernable and lawless men without confidence or responsibility. They immediately took refuge under the guns of the enemy, with whom they had a considerable force of cavalry. The road is high and pleasant for a ride, and out to [illegible] the [illegible] to deal with them as with wild beasts. Tappan was a member of the Convention of Louisiana which the State seceded, and at the time of his death a member of the Legislature. He was formerly District Attorney of the City of New-Orleans. As a distinguished lawyer and public speaker, and no less a patriot and soldier, the people of his own city and State will lament his death. This community, among whom he once resided, will share the feeling, and none will fail to sympathize with his father, Gen. B. S. Tappan, of this city, in the loss of a noble and affectionate son. Capt. Tappan left a wife and six children to mourn his loss.

MRS. LINCOLN'S SISTERS.

From the Atlanta Confederacy.

On Monday last, we observed three beautiful ladies promenading Whitehall-street, and were informed that two of them were sisters of Mrs. President Abe Lincoln. The ladies we saw, we are pleased to know, are second to none in patriotic devotion to the South. They reside in Selma, Alabama. If Old Abe's wife is half as handsome as her fair sisters of the sunny South, it is not strange she is so much admired by the Yankees.

PRICE'S DEFEAT.

From the Memphis Appeal, Sept. 26.

A rumor prevailed on the streets this forenoon, that Gen. Price had sustained a serious defeat at the hands of Rosecrans, on Monday, and that we had lost seven pieces of artillery. We have diligently labored to trace the importance to some reliable source, but have been unable to do so.

Steamboat Supplies for the Rebels.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 30, 1862.

Sir: [illegible] Department, [illegible] Sept. 20, 1862, [illegible] Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy, [illegible] Secretary of the Treasury, [illegible] Mississippi River, [illegible] Mississippi River, [illegible] Mississippi River

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We receive assurances from Washington that the rebel raid into Pennsylvania is not considered important there; that the disposition of the National forces will compel a hasty retreat of the enemy, and that their movements must be rapid to escape capture. Gen. MCCLELLAN telegraphed to the War Department yesterday that not one of the rebels in Pennsylvania should return into Virginia. It is to be hoped that this promise will be fulfilled. Meantime we give elsewhere such facts relating to the movements of the rebel force as have reached us by telegraph. Yesterday morning they destroyed a large amount of property at Chambersburgh, including the machine shops, railway and rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company at that place, and burned the railroad bridge at Scotland, five miles to the eastward. They also seized about five hundred horses, and a large amount of Government clothing—exchanging the latter at once for their own dilapidated garments. At about 10 o'clock in the morning a portion of the force moved in the direction of Gettysburgh, with the intention, no doubt, of destroying a bridge at that place to prevent the approach of troops. The rebels, it now appears, crossed the Potomac near Clear Spring, early on Friday morning, and entered Pennsylvania by Blair's Valley. How they propose to get back again does not clearly appear, and Gen. MCCLELLAN's promise that they shall not escape is likely to be made good. From Frederick, Md., we learn that a prominent army officer made a locomotive reconnoissance in the direction of Chambersburgh yesterday morning, and discovered the fires set by the rebels, but no other signs of their presence. A considerable force of National cavalry and artillery passed through Hagerstown yesterday in quest of the rebels, and Gen. FRANKLIN was there.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Harrisburgh, Oct. 10, gives these particulars of the capture of Chambersburgh: "Chambersburgh was surrendered at 7 o'clock this evening. No special dispatches were received after 7 o'clock. The last dispatch from Chambersburgh says the operator there was in the act of telegraphing the fact of the surrender, and arranging the mode of procedure, when the connection was cut. Whether he has yet reached Shippensburgh is not known. Dispatches from Shippensburgh represent all right there. A special train passed from Chambersburgh. Citizens are leaving. The rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, consisting of ten cars and three locomotives, in our possession, is moving this way. The rebel force at Chambersburgh is wholly cavalry, and represented to be three thousand strong. Gen. MCCLELLAN has reached his army. The militia here are preparing to leave in force. All the troops now in Camp Curtin will leave for the Cumberland Valley."

It appears from Gen. BUELL'S official account of the Battle of Perryville, which we publish this morning, that the report of a continuation of the battle on Thursday was incorrect. Some skirmishing occurred with the enemy's rear guard in the morning, but the main body of the rebels have fallen back in the direction of Harrodsburgh, and were pursued by the National forces. It is understood that the various divisions of Gen. BUELL'S army occupied advantageous positions on all sides of the enemy. Our loss in killed and wounded in the fight of Wednesday is estimated at 1,500, while that of the enemy is considered much larger.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 1st inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Parkersburgh*. The news is interesting, though not important. A correspondence had taken place between Dr. MERCER and Gen. BUTLER, on the question of neutrality, the former claiming a right to remain neutral as between the rebel Government and that of the United States, having never taken the oath of allegiance to the one, and not wishing to do so to the other. Gen. BUTLER replied that he could recognize no such neutrality; that every person must be regarded as either a friend or an enemy. The time for taking the oath of allegiance had been extended to the 4th inst., and the rush to the Provost-Marshal's offices continued unabated—the news of the National victories in Maryland having done much to stir up the before dormant patriotism of the inhabitants. The steamer *Iberville* had been fired upon by guerrillas, while on her passage from Iberville. Forty or fifty shots were fired at her from a battery of four rifled six-pounders, ten of which took effect in different parts of the boat, but without doing material damage.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Washington, Oct. 10, says: "The intimate friends of Gen. MCCLELLAN in this city say that he has become convinced of the folly of endeavoring to conciliate the Pro-Slavery feeling of certain bitter partisan politicians in our loyal States, and that he has never, since the war commenced, entertained any other sentiment than that of an avowed intention of crushing the rebellion at all hazards, according to the rules of civilized warfare, and those suggested by the statesmen in the civil Government. Prominent Republicans here insist that he heartily indorses the President's policy of emancipation as a most salutary war measure. One of MCCLELLAN'S most trusted friends, a general staff officer, is known to have drawn up the Emancipation bill for the District of Columbia. Indeed, it cannot be denied that our young chieftain is in favor of using every honorable means in our grasp to crush the hateful rebellion. He and the President entertain precisely the same opinions as to the propriety of the emancipation of the slaves of rebels. It is his desire that every one should sustain the present Administration, and favor a vigorous prosecution of the war."

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Hibernian* passed Cape Race on Friday evening, with advices from Europe five days later. She left Liverpool on the 2d, and Londonderry on the 3d inst. Full accounts of the National victories in Maryland had been received in England, and the journals, in commenting upon them, paid high compliments to Gen. MCCLELLAN for his vigor and energy in defeating the rebels. The U. S. steam-frigate *St. Louis* had left Lisbon, supposed in search of the rebel steamer *Alabama*, or "290," before reported to be destroying American whaling vessels off the Azores. The Liverpool Cotton market was firmer, with an advance on American varieties. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and Provisions dull. Consols, 93¼@93¾ for Money.

The Episcopal General Convention met, as usual, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, at St. John's Chapel, Rev. Dr. MEAD, of Connecticut, in the Chair, in the absence of Rev. Dr. CREIK. A Committee of Three was appointed to confer with a similar Committee of the House of Bishops, in reference to the next place of the meeting of the Convention. A report providing for religious service of the Church in Hayti, under the Canons, was adopted. A resolution of Dr. LEEDS, advocating a pure translation of the *Book of Common Prayer* into the German tongue, was also adopted. A debate, in which Rev. Dr. HOWE, Mr. RUGGLES, Prof. SHATTUCK, Rev. Mr. MAHAN and others participated, on the rebellion, concluded simply with an adjournment until Monday next, at 9 A. M. The sudden presence of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER excited some remark and interest. Services will be performed in many of our churches, to-day, by distinguished Bishops and other clergymen in the Convention.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and appointed Inspectors of Registry for the largest portion of the Wards of the City. The Democratic nominations for the other Wards not being ready for the ballot, an adjournment was made till 11 o'clock on Monday morning. Before proceeding to ballot yesterday, a resolution by Mr. PURDY was adopted, requesting the Board of Registry to select clerks of the opposite party of their respective political majorities, in order to equalize the partisan representation in each Board.

The Chattanooga *Rebel*, of the 27th ult., says that Col. A. MCKINSTRY has taken charge of that post and the rebel forces between Hiawassi and Bridgeport. He has a corps of officers from Alabama.

Regarding Gen. MCCLELLAN'S flying visit to Philadelphia, the *Ledger* says: "Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN arrived in this city on Thursday night, in company with his father-in-law, Gen. MARCY, having, it is said, come here on urgent private business. He met Mrs. MCCLELLAN in this city, she having come on to see him, bringing her infant daughter with her. The General left for his headquarters, on the Potomac, yesterday morning. At the depot, Broad and Washington streets, he was recognized, and in a few minutes a crowd had gathered, anxious to see him. When he had taken his seat in the car, cheer after cheer was given. Upon leaving his brother's house, a short time previously, he was noticed by the workmen of a neighboring establishment and heartily cheered. The General was plainly dressed, and the only thing to mark him as a military man was his cap."

"Hundreds of army wagons," says the Hagerstown *Herald*, "are daily arriving at and departing from Hagerstown, being engaged in hauling supplies from the depot of the Franklin Railroad to the Army of the Potomac. Long trains of burden cars are constantly arriving and discharging immense quantities of freight, which is immediately loaded upon the wagons and conveyed to its destination, presenting a scene of business activity, bustle and noise which has never before been witnessed in this town. At a low estimate, six or eight hundred wagons are continually on the move, passing and repassing each other in our streets, and lining the turnpike leading to and from the various camps in long and almost interminable rows. An army of the magnitude of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S requires an immense amount of supplies of every description for its subsistence, and these are chiefly transported over the Franklin Railroad."

The 12-inch rifled guns, and the 15-inch smooth bore, which the Government some time since contracted for, are required to stand a proof as follows: The first gun of each kind, of one thousand rounds, with a charge of powder of one-fourth the weight of the shot for 15-inch, and one-fifth for the 12-inch. As the shot for the 15-inch guns are not to be less than 450 pounds, the amount of powder required to test these will be about 112 pounds at each discharge. If the guns stand the required proof, the Government will pay the expenses attending it.

Very little information can be obtained in reference to the iron-clad steamer to be constructed at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. An order was made some months ago, which forbids persons employed in the Navy-yards from giving information in regard to the operations there, and this is so strictly complied with, that even the dimensions of a ship to be built must be ascertained from outsiders. The iron-clad, it is rumored, is to be put upon the railway connected with the stone basin, both of the ship-houses now being occupied. It is said that she is to be larger than the frigate *Ironsides* by 25 or 30 feet, and about the same breadth of beam. Her frame is to be more substantial than that vessel's, and she is to be plated with iron five inches in thickness. She is to have two revolving turrets, and is to be armed with the heaviest ordnance now made, 15-inch guns.

Gen. DUMONT has been nominated to represent the Indianapolis Congressional District. In his letter of acceptance he says: "At the head of my column in pursuit of the enemy, I can devote but a moment to reply; under the circumstances, a lengthy reply will not be expected, and few and short are the words of a grateful heart. I am not insensible of the honor conferred; but as deep as my emotions of gratitude are, I have only time to say that words can hardly express my attachment to the Union and its preservation; that in times like these it is my belief that party ought to be merged in an undying love of country. Believing that those by whom I was nominated cherish similar sentiments, and that they are the sentiments of all true patriots, no matter to what party they belong; that the good and the true everywhere hold the preservation of this blessed Union as paramount to all mere party considerations, I cannot doubt that the nomination thus made will be ratified by the people at the ballot-box."

Hon. CALEB SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, is visiting his home in Indianapolis, the first time he has been there since February, 1861. He proposes to address his townsmen on the questions of the day.

Flour was in lively request, on Saturday, and prices were again higher. Wheat was more freely offered and was sought after at reduced rates, the market closing heavily. Corn was less active, as were also Provisions, Groceries, Tallow, Hides, and Metals. Cotton was moderately inquired for, and was firmer. The Freight engagements were restricted. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

PATRIOTIC WORK FOR WOMEN.—The women of the United States have done nobly since the war opened, in working for the soldiers. They began by making havelocks, scraping lint, putting up delicacies and comforts for the sick and the well: they have volunteered for nurses, and for hospital service, and in every way conceivable they have served those who were suffering for their country. This work is still actively kept up all over the land; and to each appeal of the army medical authorities, or the Sanitary Commission for aid of any kind, a prompt response has always been made. Cold weather is now coming on in Virginia as well as here; and the Sanitary Commission makes a request that the energies of the patriotic ladies of the land be now turned to the knitting of socks and the making of underclothes for the soldiers. Of lint there is enormous quantities on hand, and havelocks have long been discarded. Warm socks, warm undershirts, and warm drawers, are the things that are now wanted. Let every fine lady, young and old, let every mother who has a son, every sister who has a brother, every maiden who has, or expects to have a beau in the army, let every woman in the country and in the city, who has days or hours or minutes to spare, and who loves her country, devote their spare time to this patriotic work. Our army is now somewhere between a half a million and a million strong; and every soldier in it should have at least two pairs of warm woolen socks. This, as will be seen, will require close on two million pairs—which is sufficient to keep active all the knitting needles in the country for a long time. Every man should have a couple of woolen undershirts, and a couple of pairs of drawers. A million of each of these articles are needed. Government will of course do what it can; but, if the soldiers have to depend entirely upon the Government, many of them will have to go without socks, or with poor cotton trash, and hundreds of thousands of them will shiver all winter without underclothes. Ladies, women all! knit and sew—and great will be your reward. Chill November and freezing December are almost upon us.

The Onward Movement in the Southwest.

Our armies in the Southwestern States have fairly begun work, after the long rest they have had during the Summer. The gallant and successful operations of Gen. ROSECRANS in Northern Mississippi, the march of Gen. BUELL northward to Louisville, and from thence southward in chase of the rebels, and his victory over them,—the advance of Gen. SCHOFIELD into Southwestern Missouri, and his scattering of the rebels who had penetrated that State,—these things show that the main columns of our army in the Southwest have all entered upon their work for the cool and cold weather. It is a very powerful army that we have in that section of the Republic. The forces under the commanders we have named—those of BUELL, GRANT (including ROSECRANS), and SCHOFIELD—actively engaged in service, number about a hundred and fifty thousand men; while, if we add the troops doing garrison and other duties at various points in the same great field of operations, we shall find that the Western army, with the new recruits it has lately received, will sum up its numbers to near two hundred thousand effectives.

It is quite impossible to believe that the rebels have anything near one-half this vast number of men opposed to us. Their Western armies have never been very large. At the greatest battle that has taken place there, the battle of Shiloh, where all their troops were massed together, they brought into the field less than forty thousand men; and, though the conscription has been in active operation since then in some sections of the Confederacy, it has not been enforced in the thinly-populated States of the Southwest. The army of PRICE and VAN DORN, to which was assigned the execution of one of the most important parts of the rebel programme in the Southwest, was defeated and routed last week by a Union force of less than 20,000. The army of BRAGG in Kentucky is represented from the most authentic sources to be only between thirty and forty thousand strong. And the army which entered Missouri from Arkansas, added to the troops located in the latter State, are most certainly, all told, not more than ten or twelve thousand strong. There are but few scattering bodies of rebel troops anywhere in the West. The Confederate Government does not think it necessary to guard with regiments of soldiers every possible point that we may attack. They rather throw into respectable columns what men they have, and keep them actively operating, either within our lines, or upon our outposts, or against the larger bodies of our troops. Taken all in all, we do not believe that the Southwestern rebels have near one-half the number of soldiers in the field that we have.

We think, therefore, that our army of the Southwest is ample for the work before it. That work, as we delighted to dwell upon it in the Spring when it was begun, and seemed for a time in fair way of completion, is to drive the rebels from Kentucky down to the Gulf of Mexico, to open the Mississippi River, and to take and hold the vast rebel territory west of the Father of Waters. The rebels of BRAGG are certainly, if official and unofficial accounts may be credited, moving southward, out of Kentucky; and if BUELL, with his army—which is more than twice as strong numerically as BRAGG'S—follows up with any sort of vigor the work which he has begun, they will not be permitted to pause either in Kentucky or in the mountains of East Tennessee. The only other Western rebel force of importance this side of the Mississippi—that of BRAGG and VAN DORN—is, we suppose, pretty effectually disposed of already. So that there does not appear any valid reason why, say by the close of the year, there should be anything but small and detached bodies of rebels left to infest the glorious Western and Southwestern lands which have been so long cursed by the presence of hostile armies.

In regard to the opening of the Mississippi River, the country has been grievously disappointed. When New-Orleans was captured and Memphis fell, we were all jubilant over the fact that the grand stream which the rebels had kept closed for a year was about to be opened up to free navigation. But we were balked at Vicksburgh, and discouraged by the discovery that there were many points on the river at which the rebels could plant artillery that would rake and destroy our wooden steamboats. Very soon, now, however, an iron gunboat fleet will be ready for operations on the river—not such partly-clad scows as we have already used there, but real invulnerable river iron-clads. These will patrol the Mississippi, make short work with any rebel batteries on its shores, and keep it clear for the peaceful uses of commerce and traffic. We hope that this work will be pushed as rapidly as is comportable; and that we will, as quickly as possible, be relieved from the disgrace the rebels now heap upon us by partially controling the greatest of American rivers.

When this work is effected, it will be an easy matter to deal with the rebel territory west of the Mississippi. Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, when once the regions to their eastward are ours, would be utterly powerless; and it would only require that their capitals and a few strategic points be held by our troops. Then we should have but the rebel army in the East to deal with, if that, too, be not, by the end of the year, destroyed.

The onward movement has been begun in the West. Let it not pause till it is pushed to completion.

The Rebel Call to the Northwest.

The address that BRAXTON BRAGG published at Bardstown, Ky., on the 26th of last month, exposes in a remarkable manner the gross illusions of the Southern mind. The document is almost melancholy in its effect, even upon a loyal mind, presenting, as it does, in such close contrast, the vaunting policy and hope of the Confederate leaders with their utter and ignominious failure.

BRAGG'S address is directed to "the people of the Northwest." It is issued not in the hearing of his desired audience, but far back in Kentucky, with a hundred thousand loyal bayonets between him and them. BRAGG says: "With the people of the *Northwest* rests the power to put an end to *the invasion of their homes*." *Their* homes are not invaded, and have not been. But BRAGG'S address was evidently written with the expectation that it would be published in a free State, perhaps in Indianapolis or Chicago! It was not designed for Kentucky, for Kentucky is regarded as a Confederate State, and is represented in Congress at Richmond. Still speaking to the people of the "Northwest," BRAGG says, in behalf of the Confederates:

"We are now, as ever, ready to treat with the United States, or *any one or more of them*, upon terms of mutual justice and liberality. * * * * For, if unable to prevail with the Government of the United States to conclude a general peace, their own (Northwest) State Governments *can secure immunity from the desolating effects of warfare on their soil by a separate treaty of peace, which our Government will be ready to conclude* on the most just and liberal basis."

These are words of mercy and magnanimity prepared to be delivered to a people *after they had been overrun and crushed by war*. With their homes invaded, their power broken, their National Government defied and expelled, the humbled States of the "Northwest" are considered as suppliants for peace, and in the fullness of a conqueror's grace BRAGG tells them the Confederates will grant them "a just and liberal treaty." But not only, in the purview of BRAGG'S proclamation, were the States of the Northwest about to be disarmed physically, but the prejudices of that region were to be disarmed also, and their actual favor won to the South. To this end BRAGG ingeniously pleads for the identity of Southern and Western interests—identity in geographical arrangements and in commercial relations:

"When reason resumes her sway, a community of interest will force commercial and social coalition between *the great grain and stock-growing States of the Northwest*, and the *cotton, tobacco, and sugar regions of the South*. * * * You say you are fighting for the *free navigation of the Mississippi. It is yours freely*, and always has been without striking a blow. * * *In us of the South*, you will find rich and willing customers."

So speaks BRAGG. And much more of the same tenor, which we need not recite. But it is a case of "great expectations" most disastrously disappointed. The document would have resounded not only through the Northwest, "but through the whole land and across the seas, if it had been issued by BRAGG from Cleveland, St. Louis or Chicago. But to come from Bardstown, an insignificant county of Kentucky, and to be the precursor there of a precipitate and undignified flight in a contrary direction from "the Northwest," that was assumed in the paper to be suffering the horrors of "invasion" by the invincible army of BRAGG—it is an incongruity too palpable and discomfiting for the most blatant boaster to survive.

There is one comfort in this exploded folly of rebel clemency to "the Northwest." The direct bid it implies for Northwestern neutrality in the war, is proof of the overpowering necessity the rebels are under to get some relief from the pressure upon them. But the Northwest is not invaded and conquered yet!

Barbarism of the Rebels—The Emancipation Proclamation.

There have been those at the North who have for a long time back declared, not only that Slavery was a "relic of barbarism," but that the practice of it had barbarized the entire South. The main body of our people had not accepted these statements as actual facts, and it was with a thrill of horror that the people of the North awoke to the knowledge that they were fighting a barbarous enemy: atrocity followed upon atrocity so fast, however, that the fact could not be questioned. The rebels and their sympathizers threw railroad trains, carrying unsuspecting and peaceful citizens, into abysses prepared for them; they fired upon hospitals; they cut the throats of wounded men; they made rings out of the bones and drinking cups out of the skulls of our fallen heroes. And we have become somewhat accustomed to these practices of theirs, so that when we have heard of their murdering of wounded men in cold blood as Gen. MCCOOK was murdered, of the carrying off into Slavery negroes who had come within their lines under the protection of a flag of truce, as they did on the field of Manassas, or their refusing to give quarter to our soldiers who had surrendered, as that Louisiana regiment did to the two hundred Massachusetts boys during the fights before Richmond, or of their starving and maltreating our wounded who have fallen into their hands, or driving away with bayonets women who offered them water or food, as they did in the streets of Richmond, we say it is like them, and though our blood may boil when we hear of them, it hardly stirs when we hear a man talk of the wretches who committed them as "our deluded brethren," and urge such a course of political action as shall do most to encourage and cheer them.

But all which the rebels have done heretofore in this direction is sure to "pale its ineffectual fires" before what they promise to achieve. The Proclamation of Emancipation has stirred up to the very depths that ocean of cruelty and barbarism which the long unchecked flow of individual atrocities has poured over that region where Slavery and Treason have found their congenial abiding place; and if they act as they talk, a storm seems likely to burst forth which will make the world stand aghast, and whose waves may overtop the Tartarean billows of the French Revolution, or the insurrection of the Sepoys.

In the rebel Senate, four propositions were made in reference to the Proclamation. The simplest one proposed that henceforth the rebel Government "should neither ask quarter for its soldiers nor extend it" to ours. The majority of their Judiciary Committee proposed a bill by which in brief all our officers captured are to be imprisoned at hard labor until the end of the war, except those who shall command negroes in the military service, or "shall incite slaves to rebellion or pretend to give them freedom under the Act of Congress and Proclamation, by abducting or causing them to be abducted, or inducing them to abscond." Every officer charged with these offences "shall, if guilty, suffer death." All officers are to be tried by Military Courts, and the rebel President is "authorized to resort to such other retaliatory measures" as he chooses.

The minority of the Committee reported a resolution that "from this day henceforth all rules of civilized warfare should be discarded," and that a war of extermination should henceforth be waged.

Another member of the rebel Senate proposed another bill providing that "if any person, singly or in organized bodies," should injure any unarmed citizen of the Confederate States, or should "persuade or force any slave to abandon his owner," or should, "by word or act, incite a servile insurrection," they should be treated as criminals and not prisoners, and suffer death; and that every one of our soldiers or officers captured on their soil after Jan. 1, 1863, should be presumed to have incited to insurrection and suffer death, until the Proclamation of Emancipation should be rescinded.

In the rebel House of Representatives resolutions were proposed that all commissioned officers taken after Jan. 1, 1863, should be treated as felons and hung; and in the Virginia Legislature they passed a resolution that no one should be tried or held to answer for killing any person, armed or unarmed, who is found on their soil aiding in carrying out the Proclamation.

The results of such action will not be to check but to hasten our progress. If our officers are to be hung when captured, the rebels will capture no officers. If our captured officers and soldiers are to be imprisoned at hard labor till the end of the war, the end of the war will not tarry long. It is dreadful to think of men deliberately setting themselves to carry out such schemes. But what else could we expect? Men who have drank up perjury and fraud as water, who have reveled in treason, who have not turned back from any violence or atrocity which they deemed calculated to secure their ends, why should they not now inaugurate a system of wholesale murder? Such a system would fitly surround the last hours of the most atrocious despotism that the world has seen. But we may be very sure that when Satan comes down in such great wrath as this, it is because his time is short.

European Echoes of Democratic Schemes

The London *Morning Post*, commenting upon the recent season of suspended animation in our administrative system, (which it mistakes, like the *Times*, for a collapse of the Government,) expresses the belief that if JEFFERSON DAVIS were to accept the Presidency of a restored Union, the North would gladly submit to his authority for the sake of preserving the national unity.

Wild as these words may seem, it is hardly fair to dismiss them, on a first impulse, as the windy offspring of foreign ignorance and recklessness. They are simply the reverberating echo from beyond the Atlantic of opinions and purposes whispered in the chosen circles of the dissatisfied Democracy at home. Private letters carry out to England significant hints of a great "Northern reaction" against the policy and spirit of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration—assurances that the North is wearying of the war, declarations that the "great Democratic Party," which has "fought the battles," will never accept the policy of emancipation, but that it stands prepared, in preference, to make peace with the rebels on their own terms, and to "reconstruct the Union" as the slaveholders would have it.

From such sources of information the London journalists derive their stupendous generalizations and their startling theories of what the "North will accept."

Now, we need not say five words, we are sure, to put clearly before our readers the moral effect upon our National name and fame of such impressions as are represented in the article of the *Morning Post*, now alluded to. In what light must we expect ourselves to be regarded by the civilized world, should it come to be generally believed that after putting forth our strength for eighteen months, to maintain the Union in the spirit and in the interest of freedom and of human progress, we the people of the great and enlightened North, twenty millions of loyal American freemen are, on the point not only of admitting ourselves impotent to uphold the cause we have espoused, but actually of branding that cause as unrighteous and unjust, by imploring the pardon of our "seceded brethren," and begging their leader to put the national house deranged by us once more into order and harmony! What language can describe the intensity of the insult inflicted upon us all, nationally and individually, by the mere existence of a notion that such degradation as this can be seriously contemplated by us?

Now, for the existence of such a notion, we are indebted to the attitude assumed by the Democratic leaders in the North. The tone of their most prominent speakers, and of their recent conventions, is the one fact in the actual condition of national affairs upon which such a notion can for a moment with plausibility be based. Will not the masses of the Democratic party, the patriotic many whose confidence is abused by the intriguing few, look at this matter for a moment in its true light, and see to what a frightful misrepresentation of the National spirit and temper they lend themselves by any indorsement of men who, like Mr. SEYMOUR would "conciliate" the South at any price?

The object of these men is plain enough. It is an object of party, not patriotism. The South in the days before secession, was the strength of the Democracy. By the help of a united South constantly kept together at the expense of the most deliberate misrepresentation of Northern men and Northern measures, the old Democratic chieftains who are now at work to regain power in New-York, once won and used the power of the nation. They long for the return of those happy days; and it is their fond dream that this return is possible—a dream as foolish as it is fond—yet likely, if the people do not rudely awaken the dreamers at the ballot-box, to breed us incalculable shame and woe.

Triumphs of American Skill.

The hostility of the British Government to the development of domestic manufactures in the American Colonies, while they were yet British provinces, was manifested emphatically enough in the declared intention that "not so much as a wrought nail should be made in America." The world has moved since then. Notwithstanding all the wealth and power of the self-claimed mistress of nations, the once feeble and dependent Colonies have become a mighty nation; and the industry so contemned at the start is so potent now that Britain takes lessons from its triumphs.

COLT'S revolving firearms have long been an adopted and much prized addition to English and Russian army weapons. And without stopping at intermediate points to go from the less to the greater, the American *Merrimac* and *Monitor* in one day's combat destroyed the value practically of the product of fifty years of European naval art. By the time the plodding British mind shall have embraced the latest American improvements in weapons of war, we will probably have new and equally stunning advances ahead of them.

But, according to the oft-quoted sentiment of the great English poet, (whom we have not yet had time to emulate,)

"Peace hath her victories,
No less renowned than war."

And while the American nation has been signalizing its genius in the military line, it has still devoted a liberal share of attention to the arts of peace, keeping up its reputation won at the Great London Fair of 1862. We have a proof of this in the following quotations from an article in the London *Daily News* of the 26th of September. The writer is describing the closing events of the International Exhibition, now drawing to a close in London, and is speaking of the sale of the articles exhibited, which has been permitted, before their removal from the building, by the Commissioners. Says the *News*:

"The Americans have been exceedingly successful. STEINWAY, of New-York, has sold his magnificently-toned pianos to a West-end house, and the latter has resold them already at a great advance. Of the merits the purchasers must be the judges; but to the brilliancy of tone, the crowds who stop daily to listen to the performances on these instruments bear ample testimony. The 'cow-milker' has created quite a furore in the bucolic mind, and, under the energetic management of Mr. SEAVY, has been a grand commercial success. An immense number of orders have been received, and the specimen exhibited in the American department is daily surrounded by crowds of country people. Another novelty has just been added, which affords an amusing proof of the wide field over which Jonathan exercises his ingenuity. It is a swing of peculiar construction, in which the sitter, when once set going, can keep the motion up so long as he or she has strength left to pull the long bands which stretch from the top. Still more important, but quite as ingenious, is the American cotton-gin shown in the Western annex, and which takes in the pods at one end and delivers the cotton in flakes ready for baling at the other. Its inventors allege that it completely removes the lint and dust, and is capable of being used in the open field with the same facility and efficiency as in the gin-house," &c.

Thus the people of America, that were to be kept by England so rude in art, and so awkward as not to know how even to manufacture a horse-shoe nail, have gone into the English metropolis and established their triumphs over the skill not of England, but of all competing nations. At one sweep the irrepressible American takes in every rank of English society, and caters to its wants; so that the milkmaid sings his praises in her humble evening and morning avocation, while the highest lady of the realm is solaced in her siestas by the music his genius has made possible. Nor to what are called the non-essentials only does the American inventor confine his talent. He sees the wide world languishing for cotton—which there are few hands now to pick and gin—after the manner of former days. What does he do, then, but present to civilization a machine which almost renders aggregated labor a nullity in the preparation of the staple. In India and in Africa the cotton tree is indigenous and ever-bearing, and pours its wasting fibres on the frolic wind. There are no fingers to pick and preserve the snowy fleece. The Yankee machine meets the emergency, goes into the field, craves only the natural bolls for his food, and from his bowels gives out the flakes in more profusion than all the mills of Manchester can spin!

There is *enfranchisement* in this American people after all. Only give them a chance—and if it is not given they will take it—and they will yet *liberate* the old world, as the new.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 10.

The stringency in the money market is increasing. Bank accommodations, 2 ₰ cent., Mining Stocks, in which much speculation has prevailed constituting the principal cause of the present money pressure, have declined materially, good, as well as wild cat. The latest sales of Ophir, $3,000 ₰ foot showing a decline of $700 in the face of increasing dividends. Exchange on New-York, 14½@15½ discount. Sterling Exchange same as last steamer. Legal tender notes, bill 15 ₰ cent. discount. The receipts of treasure at San Francisco, for the nine months, are as follows:

British Columbia mines	$900,000
Oregon and Washington	1,700,000
Washoe	4,700,000
Mexico	600,000
California mines	27,000,000
Total	$34,500,000

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The market is without interest, except that there is a fair jobbing trade.

Importers find it difficult to force sales at anything like current rates.

Many goods now arriving *via* the Isthmus are under instructions to sell and remit gold by return steamer. The consequence is a general distrust and depression regarding the future of the market for leading staples.

The proposal said to be urged at Washington for raising 10,000 cavalry in California, is regarded here as impracticable, if they are intended to enter service before the Fall of 1863. They could not start across the plains before April or May, arriving in Missouri in July or August, in a worn down and half starved condition; 10,000 cavalry horses would cost in California twice their value in the Eastern States.

The Anglo-Saxon Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Oct. 11.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed from Quebec for Liverpool at half-past 11 o'clock this morning. She takes out 21 cabin and 80 steerage passengers.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 11.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Senator POMEROY's private secretary writes from New-York that the Ministers of the New-Grenadan Government, both *de facto* and *de jure* have not only consented to the colonization expedition going to Chiriqui, but are anxious that it should do so, and it is believed that the protests of the other Central American Ministers will be withdrawn.

THE AFFAIR AT ST. JOHN'S RIVER, FLA.

Among the dispatches received at the Navy Department to-day is one from Commander GORDON, dated the 5th instant, briefly giving accounts of the attack made upon our gunboats employed on the blockade of the St. John's River, and the combined attack by the naval force of Commander STEADMAN and the military, led by Gen. BRANNON, upon the St. John Bluff, a powerful battery, which was effectually silenced, the garrison put to flight, and heavy guns and valuable army supplies falling into our possession. The success, the dispatch adds, "has been without loss on our side." We retain possession of St. John's River as far as Jacksonville.

CAVALRY REGIMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The time allowed by the Government for the formation of the new cavalry regiments in Pennsylvania has been extended to the 20th of this month. There are several cavalry regiments forming in that State upon the requisition of the War Department.

AN ANNIVERSARY AT CENTREVILLE.

We have just received the following from our Centreville correspondent:

"The Forty-fifth New-York Volunteers, Col. AMBAUD, were, this evening, celebrating their first anniversary. The exercises commenced at 5 o'clock, and consisted of patriotic speeches and toasts. Sixty officers, attached to the corps, were present at the Colonel's headquarters, including Gen. STAHL, Cols. KRIZANOWSKI and GILSA, commanding brigades. The President, Gen. SIGEL and Gen. SCHURZ, rely upon it, were not forgotten. The band of the Seventy-third Ohio furnished the music for the occasion.

Messrs. MCCURDY and HUGO WESENBENCK, of the National War Committee, visited the Bull Run battlefield to-day, and would have been captured by the rebels but for the prompt action of Gen. STAHL in sending out cavalry. It is understood that the Committee are on a visit to this corps for the purpose of laying before the Government the wants of the Department."

REGULAR ARMY RECRUITING OFFICERS.

An army order just issued by order of the Secretary of War, provides for the appointment, by the commanding officer of each regiment, battalion and battery of the regular army in the field, one of more recruiting officers, who are authorized to enlist, with their own consent, the requisite number of efficient volunteers to fill the ranks of their command to the legal standard. The enlistments will be made in the usual mode, and for three years, or for the remaining portion of the period of three years which the volunteer has yet to serve, if he so prefers.

The recruiting officers will furnish to the remaining officers of companies to which volunteers, whom they may enlist, belong, lists of such volunteers, exhibiting the date of enlistment of each in the regular service.

All the men upon such lists will be reported as honorably discharged the day previous to the date of their enlistment on the first subsequent muster roll of their company.

As an inducement to volunteers to enlist in the Regular Army, it will be remembered that promotion to commissions therein is open by law to its meritorious and distinguished non-commissioned officers, and that many have already been promoted.

THE DEATH OF SURGEON WHITE.

The following order has just been issued by Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND:

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Sept. 20, 1862.

It is with feelings of profound grief that the Surgeon-General announces to the Medical Department, the untimely death of Surgeon W. J. H. WHITE, who was killed in the battle of Antietam, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

Surgeon WHITE was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the army on the 12th of March, 1850, and was ordered to New-York City to report to Surgeon MOWER, then the principal Medical Purveyor of the army. In August of the same year he sailed with recruits under Co. CRAIG, for Port Lavacca, Texas, and accompanied them to El Paso, from whence he soon was ordered to accompany the escort to the Boundary Commission as Medical Officer. Being relieved in May, 1851, from duty with that escort, he was assigned to Abiqui, New-Mexico, and served at different posts in that Department the was one of the pioneers of Fort Craig) until the year 1855, when he was ordered before the Medical Board at New-York for examination for promotion. Having been examined and found qualified, he received a short leave of absence, at the expiration of which (Aug. 18, 1855) he was assigned to temporary duty at Fortress Monroe, and shortly after received orders to sail with troops for Texas. In this Department, he served at Fort Davis, San Antonio, Camp Colorado, Forts Duncan, McIntosh and Clark, from which latter post he was relieved on the 19th of December, 1860, and ordered to report in person to the Surgeon-General.

In January, 1861, Dr. WHITE arrived at Washington, and, after having been some time attached to the Surgeon General's Office, was detailed for duty with troops in this city. Here he was in charge of the General Hospital in the Washington Infirmary, and, in addition to his duties in that Hospital, was detailed as member of the Army Medical Board, convened in this city, for the examination of candidates for the position of Surgeon of Brigade and for appointment in the Medical Staff of the Army.

On the 16th of April, 1862, he was appointed Surgeon to fill an original vacancy, and on the 23d of June was ordered to report to the Headquarters Army of the Potomac, where he served as Medical Director of FRANKLIN'S Corps; and it was while fulfilling the duties of this office that Surgeon WHITE was killed on the field of battle.

The first Medical officer of his corps who has fallen in battle during the present war, the Surgeon-General feels it no less his duty than his pleasure to bear tribute to the many estimable qualities which had endeared Surgeon WHITE to his brother officers. Amiable in disposition, and of talents and integrity unquestioned, Surgeon WHITE performed every duty which devolved upon him during a service of more than twelve years, to the entire satisfaction of this Department, which feels his loss as that of an officer not easily to be replaced.

As a tribute of respect to his memory, the usual badge of mourning will be worn by the officers of the Medical Department for thirty days.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

The circumstances attending the death of Dr. WHITE are most singular. During the whole of the terrible battle of Wednesday Dr. WHITE was superintending the care and removal of the wounded from the battle; and it is supposed the excitement consequent to the occasion produced a species of temporary insanity, for after the battle had lulled somewhat, he rode up to Gen. FRANKLIN and said, "General, if you will give me a regiment of men I will clear those woods of rebels," pointing to a piece of woods on his right in which was stationed a very large force of rebels. Gen. FRANKLIN replied, that fifty regiments would be unable to dislodge the enemy from the position, and that it would be useless to attempt the experiment. Dr. WHITE rejoined, "If you will not give me the men to take those woods, I will go and take them myself," at the same time proceeding in the direction of the place where the rebels were concealed, at a rapid gait. When within about twenty or thirty rods of the edge of the wood, he was fired upon by several rebel sharpshooters, two balls taking effect, one in the forehead and another in the breast, killing him instantly. The man who killed him was afterwards taken prisoner, and professed to be very sorry upon learning that his victim was a surgeon instead of a Major, which he took him to be by his shoulder-straps.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander DAVID AMMEN has been ordered to the command of the new iron-clad steamer *Putapsco*, at Wilmington, Del.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. W. MYLES, has been detached from duty on board the steamer *Vanderbilt* and ordered to the steamer *State of Georgia*.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon J. W. HAMILTON has been detached from the steamer *State of Georgia*, and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.

Lieutenant-Commander ROBERT F. R. LEWIS has been detached from the steamer *De Soto* and ordered to the gunboat *Measka*.

Third Assistant Engineer E. H. HURD, of the steamer *Victoria*, has been dropped from the rolls of the Navy as a deserter.

SCHOONER BURNED.

The schooner which was reported destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last is believed to have been the *Elizabeth Elmore*, Capt. R. DANA, of New-York. She was a first-class vessel, and had a large cargo of hay and oats on board, which belonged to private parties. The vessel was lying near the Virginia shore between Matthias and Bluff Point.

BRIG.-GEN. FRANK PATTERSON.

It seems that the disgraceful conduct of Brig-Gen FRANK PATTERSON, at Malvern Hills, has not lost him caste with the Government, as he is again placed in command. How the affair was explained away we are unable to say.

NO MORE LINT WANTED.

Through the contributions of the people, in response to the appeal heretofore made, the Medical Department has been supplied with immense quantities of lint and dressings, and therefore no more are at present required.

GOLD MINING.

In view of the extraordinary discoveries of gold in the several United States Territories, and considering the increased necessities of the Government, Congress will at the ensuing session be asked to enact some measures by which a considerable part of the treasure may through miners be secured for public uses.

SURGEONS.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND has nominated a large number of Surgeons for appointments in the Volunteer army.

MAIZE SHUCKS.

A foreigner has filed his application (with specimens) for a patent for various uses made of maize shucks. The varieties include yarn, maize cloth, paper of beautiful qualities (white and colored) from silk to parchment texture; maize flour, etc.

THE HYGEIA HOTEL.

The officers of Government, after proceeding in the destruction of the Hygeia Hotel at Old Point till the wings were demolished, have become conscious that the building is necessary, and cannot be spared, and have suspended their operations.

ARRIVALS.

TUCKLOW WARD and JAMES G. BENNETT, Jr. are here.

THE CANARDIA GRANDA-FLORA.

Interesting History of the Plant—Canardias of all Kinds—Secessia, Monctaffe, Telegraphia, Militaire, &c., &c., &c.—Terracultural and Horticultural Disquisition—Present Condition of Canardia Culture.

WASHINGTON, Sept., 1862.

The weather is beautiful and mild, and under the influence of our genial sun and breaze the streets and hotel-stoops are more productive, more blossoming, more riant with verdure, and polypetalous "Canards," (a flower indigenous to this climate,) than ever heretofore.

The *Canardia Magna-Flora* is related to the Sensitive Plant Family,—in fact it is the head of that family; and possesses features, also, making it the connecting link between vegetable life and the chameleon.

Of this interesting plant there would seem to be infinite varieties,—those most luxurjant and highly colored in this region being the *Canardia Secessia* and the *Canardia Militaire*. The *Canardia Monetaire*, otherwise called "Stockbroker's Pet," is also a flourishing and vivid specimen of this sensitive production.

This prolific though exquisite flower is to be found in greater or less abundance and development throughout the entire country,—its cultivation having assumed proportions of National importance ever since the latter part of April, one year ago. In the vicinity of Wall-street, New-York, and State-street, Boston, some very extensive gardens for its growth have been established; but it is under the roof of that immense hot-house—the Stock Exchange near Trinity—that the great *Canardia*-fanciers of the country do most congregate to exhibit the specimens sent on to them—mainly from this city—and to take those prizes, leather medals and other rewards which are decreed to the exhibitors of the most fecund and startling specimens.

For the cultivation of this plant at the National Capital, the most scientific appliances of arboriculture, horticulture and terraculture are kept at all moments in a state of the most active requisition. Mr. A. H. GREEN and his associate Commissioners of the Central Park never devoted more energy to choking by excessive care a growth of trees, that would have been healthy if let alone—the difference being that our *Canardia* cultivators never make a miss—never fail to make the minutest grain burgeon and blossom into a perfect forest, filled with green-backs, golden pipers, silver doves and copperheads.

Experience shows that the soil most suited to the perfect development of this rare and costly flower is the tesselated floor of some hotel hall, the stoop of a restaurant, the front of a fashionable bar, or the vicinity of those busy offices in which the three great New-York dailies have established their respective headquarters. The *Canardia Secessia*, however, being an extremely delicate plant and liable to receive injury from an excess of light, or from "drafts" of any kind, (the Provost-Marshal's especially,) is at present mainly cultivated in the drawing-rooms and at the tea-tables of the old *noblesse*,—in select circles more or less openly paying homage to Mr. J. DAVIS, of whom they always speak as "His Excellency"—the republican court of Mr. LINCOLN being invariably referred to as the "new people," the "Pike County People" and "that horrid set from Illinois."

To the *Canardia Militaire* your correspondent has devoted particular attention, and is even now engaged in preparing a "memoir" on the subject for the consideration of "Old Brains,"—such being the irreverent *soubriquet* (complimentary in its irreverence) by which his high mightiness Gen. HALLECK used to be known to his soldiers in the good old days of Fort Donelson, New-Madrid and Pittsburgh Landing. To this memoir it is the intention of the subscriber to devote all the spare time not devoted to duty and "McDougal's Theory of War," and the results of his investigations shall be duly recorded in your columns.

But thus far my observations in this particular species of the *Canardia* may as well be noted, and they lead me mainly—in fact, altogether—to remark, that the most violent agitation would seem a prerequisite to its successful planting. The seed must have been carried many miles in the heaving breast-pocket of some adrighted fugitive before it can be dropped to advantage on the tesselated floor of Willard's or the National, and be made blossom into its ghastly upas-growth under the forcing process of gaping auditors, gin-cocktails, and a crowd of gratified secession sympathizers, chuckling, rubbing their hands, and whispering together "all around." It is a lamentable fact, but a fact of history, that one general officer—Gen. BURNSIDE—is so prejudiced against this species of plant as to have ostracised not a few of its most energetic producers. Insensible to the artistic finish of their Canardia-culture, and the violent exertions they had undergone in preparing themselves for the critical moment of planting, he doused them "panic-mongers"—the vandal!—and remitted them instantly to those shades of private life in which only *Canardias* of an humbler petal, and with dim-ished stamens, can be hoped.

I regret, moreover, to be obliged to add that the present Generalissimo is an energetic destroyer of all operations—horticultural, terraculturat and arboricultural—having for their object the pursuit of experiments in new varieties of this magnificent flower, such, for instance, as grafting a *Canardia Monetaire* upon a *Canardia Secessia*, or giving to the affrighted white mass of some panic-stricken citizens the sharp outlines, dovetail penciings and shading lines of the *Canard Officiel*. Of these, it would seem to be the opinion of Gen. HALLECK, the public market has already had a glut; and it is for this reason that the professional cultivators of this hybrid—to coin a new one of the most common, and known as the *Canardia Telegraphica*—have of late been obliged to cease.

Indeed it is an obvious observation, and should have been earlier made, that the least current of electricity produces the most remarkable effects upon all members of the *Canardia* family. Plants, puny and shriveled, touched by the very spark, at once spring up into proportions more towering and awful than those assumed by any fabled Affreet on the removal of the Seal of Solomon from the vase of his imprisonment. Seeds that have been dead and utterly destroyed, pulverized and reduced to ashes under the wheels of previous investigation, at once gravitate and reunite their scattered particles, and watered "under the rose" of the electric current, each separate atom becoming the perfect seed of another monstrous growth, and each of the myriad flowers on every plant having the chameleon property of taking the hue of its surrounding circumstances and the wishes of the person through whose eyes it is examined.

On the whole, I claim for my new plant, the *Canardia Granda-flora*, properties more interesting, capacities more vast, changes more surprising, kaleidoscopic combinations of color more extraordinary, sources of philosophical reflection more amusing, commingle-ments of motives and results more curious, a fecundity greater, a reproductiveness more infinite, a vitality more indestructible, energies of recuperation more dazzling, and, on the whole, a magnificence of possible development more splendid, astonishing and illimitable than all the flower fanciers of all the world can claim for all the flowers which bloom and blossom, from the *fraisle*-eaters of the Tropics to the blubber-drinkers of the Pole, and from the rat-epicures of China all round the world until we bring "chuck up" against the lukewarm and undainty tables of Willard's, at which he who is least an epicure is the happiest—the only truly happy man,—the one man envied by all with palates more appreciate or noses of nicer edge.

In the bonds of CANARDIA culture.

FITZ-JOHN PETTITOES, 1st U. S. Infantry.

FROM SHARPSBURGH.

The Visit of the President.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Friday, Oct. 3, 1862.

The prevailing monotony of the camp was agreeably relieved to-day by the presence upon the ground of President LINCOLN, accompanied by Gen. MCCLELLAN, Gen. MARCY, Col. SWEITZER, Col. SUMNER, Col. HUNT, J. J. C. KENNEDY, Chief Censor, Marshal W. B. LAWSON and others, followed by a cavalcade.

Gen. MCCLELLAN entertained the President at his headquarters last night. This morning the party started out for the purpose of reviewing the troops in the vicinity of Sharpsburgh and Williamsport, the portion of the army at Harper's Ferry having been visited by the President yesterday. The party entered the village of Sharpsburgh at 11½ A. M., to the great delight of the citizens, many of whom had never before seen either the President or Gen. MCCLELLAN. The population of the place is not large, but what few inhabitants it contains did their utmost, by cheering, waving flags and handkerchiefs, to express their unbounded gratification at being honored by such distinguished visitors. Numerous vehicles, containing citizens from the adjoining towns, were drawn up on the sides of the roads, thereby affording the occupants a fine opportunity for observing the President as he passed. They mingled their expressions of delight with those of the residents, and we have reason to suppose that the President was favorably impressed both with their candor and loyalty.

The party moved slowly through the village and proceeded to Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER's headquarters, where they remained half an hour, in the meantime receiving the lavish hospitality of a gentleman and soldier. The officers on Gen. PORTER's Staff successfully united their efforts in attentions to the President. The troops first reviewed were Gen. SYKES' Division, of PORTER's Corps, among whom were conspicuous the red uniforms of the gallant Fifth New-York Regiment. It is needless to add that all the troops reviewed presented a fine and imposing appearance. The lines were well formed and admirably preserved throughout the entire ceremony. An objection may be urged in keeping the troops exposed to a hot sun for two hours awaiting the arrival of the President. Some delay is usually experienced on such occasions, but it seems as though two hours was too much an allowance of time. The President approached SYKES' Division, supported on his right by Gen MCCLELLAN and on his left by Gen. PORTER.

The customary salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the artillery attached to the division. The President then advanced and trotted his horse leisurely before the different regiments and batteries, amid the hearty cheers of the troops, the music of bands and the beating of drums. In passing a color it was gracefully dipped, which compliment was acknowledged by the President with uncovered head. In a similar manner all the regiments in the corps were reviewed, after which the party again repaired to Gen. PORTER's headquarters. While there, the President, surrounded by officers of note, including Gen. MCCLELLAN, Gen. MARCY and others who accompanied him from Washington, also Gens. PORTER and MORRELL, with the senior officers of their staffs, were taken in photograph by an artist connected with the establishment of BRADY.

The President next proceeded to review Gen. REYNOLDS', formerly HOOKER's corps, when he again met with a most welcome reception. Having reviewed that corps he passed on to Gen. FRANKLIN's, encamped near Williamsport, being received all along the route with repeated cheers. Toward dark the President and his escort returned to Gen. MCCLELLAN's headquarters.

The review consumed nearly six hours' time. The President expressed himself eminently satisfied with the discipline and appearance of the troops, and is, doubtless, convinced of their bravery and patriotism.

The familiar face of Gen. MCCLELLAN was not unrecognized as he passed along the ranks, and more than one acclamation was intended for his special benefit. The President will probably leave for Washington to-morrow.

To-day, while passing over a field on the right of the main road, just above Sharpsburgh, an officer espied what he first considered to be an unexploded shell, but upon further examination it proved to be a 12-pounder field-piece buried in the earth. The piece was probably dismounted during the battle of Antietam, and the rebels not having the means to transport it across the river at the time of their hasty retreat, conceived the idea of giving it an underground berth. One of the trunnions, however, appeared above the surface sufficiently far to lead to the discovery of the gun. It was not spiked, and was apparently in good order.

WHIT.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SKIRMISH AT BLACKFORD'S FORD.

The annexed documents refer to the skirmish at Blackford's Ford, on the 20th ultimo:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, MORELL'S DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS, Sept. 25, 1862.

To Major F. S. Earle, Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of Saturday last, the 20th September, on the opposite side of the Potomac, between this brigade and a very large force of the enemy.

On the morning of the 20th inst. I received from Division Headquarters, the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, DIVISION, Sept. 20, 1862.

COLONEL: In pursuance of orders from Headquarters of the Corps, the Commanding General directs that you push your brigade across the river to Shepherdstown and victory, and report what is to be found there.

By command of Major-Gen. MORELL.

F. S. EARLE, A. A. General.

To Col. DANIEL BARNES, Commanding First Brigade.

In obedience to this order, I crossed the river at Blackford's Ford at about 9 o'clock A. M. The Brigade, consisting of the Eighteenth Massachusetts, Twenty-fifth New-York, Thirteenth New-York, One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, First Michigan, Twenty-second Massachusetts, and Second Maine regiments, numbered in all 1,711 men, including officers, some of the regiments having been very much reduced.

As soon as the Eighteenth Massachusetts had crossed the ford, it was drawn up in order, on the right of the line of the troops toward Shepherdstown, under command of Major HAYES.

All the regiments, and before the other regiments had crossed, Brig.-Gens. SYKES, who had previously crossed the river, and whose command consisted, as I was informed, of "regulars," came to me with the information that the enemy were in strong force about two miles in his front; that he had sent his Aid forward to ascertain the facts in the case, and desired me to remain until his Aid returned, in order to satisfy him support of the report should turn out to be true. I also met him that my orders required me to go to Shepherdstown, but that if he would give me an order to remain, I would do so. He accordingly gave me the order for that purpose, and desired that Major HAYES, with the Eighteenth Massachusetts, then drawn up in the road, should take position near but below the top of the ridge, which ran, in its general direction, parallel to the road, and on the left. Major HAYES immediately proceeded to occupy that position. The Twenty-fifth New-York, Col. JOHNSON, and the Thirteenth New-York, Col. MESSMER, having crossed and formed on the road, were directed to take a similar position on the right of Major HAYES; but to reach which, it was necessary to pass beyond the ravine by which the Eighteenth Massachusetts had ascended, to another ravine a few rods distant, the interval forming a rocky bluff, nearly perpendicular, up which it was impracticable to advance.

By this time the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Col. PARVIN, had crossed the ford and formed in the road. They were directed to follow the Thirteenth and Twenty-fifth New-York, and to take a similar position below the top of the ridge, and to their left. They accordingly followed those regiments, and came into line below the top of the ridge, as directed.

The remaining regiments of the brigade, namely: the First Michigan, Capt. E. W. BELTON, commanding; the Twenty-second Massachusetts, under the command of Lieut. Col. W. S. TILTON, and the Second Maine, Col. C. W. ROGERS, were directed to ascend the ravine by which the Eighteenth Massachusetts had ascended, and to form in a similar manner, below the top of the ridge, the two former on the right, and the latter on the left of Maj. HAYES, who was already posted there. These movements were all promptly executed, and in good order.

The brigade being thus in position, and suitably protected by the ground in front, skirmishers were advanced to the front, and immediately commenced firing upon those of the enemy, who, by this time, had advanced within musket range, and were deployed along their whole front in large numbers, and at very short intervals.

The information respecting the advance of the enemy, as at first received, was to the effect that the enemy were advancing from the left of the position occupied by my brigade. It was, however, soon received that he was not only approaching with a superior force from that direction, but that they were also in equal numbers advancing on our front and on our right, springing, as it were, from the bushes and cornfield, which had concealed them to this time, and making their first appearance within short musket range. A rapid and vigorous fire commenced immediately, and notwithstanding the vastly superior numbers of the enemy, every man stood his ground firmly, and the line exhibited an undaunted front.

The action now becoming general, it was apparent that the greatly superior force of the enemy would make it necessary for us to retire. The batteries on the opposite side of the river having been brought into position, opened a heavy fire, with good effect, upon the enemy, though from the close proximity of the contending forces it was difficult for them to avoid some damage to our own troops. Some of their shot and shell struck in our rear, and some of the casualties of the day may be attributed to that source.

It was soon perceived that the command of Gen. SYKES, on our left, was retiring, and they had marched nearly to the foot of the hill, when I received orders to retire in good order, and to recross the river. I immediately gave the necessary orders to fall back to the regiments posted as above described, on the left of the brigade, where I then was, and at once dispatched the orderly to convey the same instructions to those upon the right of the line. I immediately followed him to prevent mistake. On my way thither I met Col. PARVIN, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, retiring from the field, disabled by a severe wound in the shoulder. I passed rapidly on to the ground occupied by his regiment, and repeated the orders to retire in good order, and to recross the river. I immediately gave the necessary orders to fall back to the regiments posted as above described, on the left of the brigade, where I then was, and at once dispatched the orderly to convey the same instructions to those upon the right of the line. I immediately followed him to prevent mistake. On my way thither I met Col. PARVIN, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, retiring from the field, disabled by a severe wound in the shoulder. I passed rapidly on to the ground occupied by his regiment, and repeated the orders to retire in good order, and to recross the river. This order had already been communicated to them by Lieut. DAVIS, my Aid. The regiment, then under the command of Lieut.-Col. GWYN, had commenced falling back; but, owing to their large numbers and the uneven character of the ground, not without some degree of confusion; Lieut.-Col. GWYN, although deprived of the assistance of the Colonel of the regiment, and laboring under the disadvantage of having under his command a raidment but little drilled, succeeded in withdrawing them from their perilous position not without loss, indeed, but in a manner creditable to himself and to the character of his command, both of officers and men, for courage and coolness. They had advanced in the excitement of the contest from the cover of the ridge where they had first formed in line, and were exposed to a galling fire from the enemy, who were protected by a ravine in front of them.

The brigade being thus withdrawn, the several regiments recrossed the river in good order, and with but little loss in crossing; a few, however, were fatally wounded in the passage.

After crossing, the brigade was reformed in rear of the Second Brigade, upon this side of the river, but after remaining in their position for the greater part of the day, and no further attempt being made by the enemy with the view of crossing, the several regiments withdrew to their respective encampments.

It is difficult to do full justice to the gallantry displayed by both officers and men on this occasion without appearing to overstate it. Finding themselves suddenly and unexpectedly attacked by a force so vastly superior, there was no sign of intimidation on the part of any one, and when the order to retire was given, it was received with evident disappointment.

I have already submitted in detail the loss in killed, wounded and missing, to which I beg leave to refer. A summary of the list shows as follows:

Killed, 22; wounded, 131; missing, 103.

With much respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARNES,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

A DENIAL.

HEADQUARTERS ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.
CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURGH, Sept. 28, 1862.

COLONEL: We have noticed with regret a map published in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 27th inst., and a report purporting to give the position and a true account of the skirmish in which the brigade you command was engaged on the 20th inst.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment feel that, in justice to themselves, they should disavow any knowledge of this report, unjust to yourself, so ably commanding the brigade, and to the other regiments comprising your command.

We are, most respectfully, our obedient servants,

JAMES GWYN, Lt.-Col. 118th Penn.
CHAS. P. HERRING, Major 118th Penn.

Col. JAMES BARNES, Commanding First Brigade, Morrell's Division, Porter's Corps.

PERSONAL.

—Lieut.-Col. PRENTICE, who fell in the skirmish at Augusta, Ky., was fighting in the rebel ranks. His father, GEORGE D. PRENTICE, in a notice of his death, which appears in the Louisville *Journal*, says:

"This young man, if he had always directed his energies judiciously, could have made himself a distinguished ornament in any profession of life. He might have been an able and honored statesman in the service of the republic. But an intense Southern sympathy, in spite of the arraignments, the remonstrances, and the entreaties of those who dearly loved him, made him an active rebel against his country. And, after a brief five weeks' service in the rebel ranks, he fell, soon to breathe out his fiery life, receiving meanwhile, far away from his family, the kindly administrations of those against whose cause his strong right arm had been raised. O, if he had fallen in his country's service, fallen with his dying eyes fixed in love and devotion upon the flag that for more than three-fourths of a century has been a star of worship to his ancestors, his early death, though still terrible, might have been borne by a father's heart; but, alas! the reflection that he fell in armed rebellion against that glorious old banner, now the emblem of the greatest and holiest cause the world ever knew, is full of desolation and almost of despair. And yet we shall love to think of COURTLAND PRENTICE, that brave and noble though misguided youth, during the little remnant of our lives. Our love for him, undimmed by tears of grief, is and will remain an amaranthine flower upon the grave of our buried years."

—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from St. Petersburgh under date of Sept. 6:

"Gen. Cameron, I am glad to learn, has been treated with marked attention, both here and at the imperial palaces of Tzarsko-Selo and Peterhoff. At the latter place, the immense systems of fountains and artificial cataracts, which are only set in motion by command of the Emperor, were specially made to perform on the occasion of his visit. His family were conveyed through the parks and gardens in court equipages, and afterward sumptuously entertained at the palace. Those unnatural courtesies, exhibited at a time when the Press of England was howling for intervention, and that of France, more cautiously, following in the same track, have—as they were meant to have—a welcome significance. The Court has been absent from St. Petersburgh the greater part of the Summer. The Emperor has just returned from a week's visit to Moscow, which is still more truly the Russian Capital than this city. Gen. Cameron left and returned on the same day as His Majesty, profiting by the occasion to make acquaintance with the most interesting portion of the Empire. Winans, Harrison & Co., who built and have for twelve years successfully conducted the railroad between the two cities, and who are now closing their business preparatory to leaving Russia, placed a special car on the train for the accommodation of our Minister and his family. They also made arrangements for his entertainment at the stations on the road, and treated him with splendid hospitality during his stay in Moscow. In addition to his family, Mr. Bayard Taylor, Secretary of the Legation, and Mr. Josiah Pierce, Jr., formerly Secretary accompanied him."

—The Warrin (Trumbull County, Ohio,) *Journal* says:

"Hon. John Hutchins has gone to Hilton Head, S. C. Mr. H. goes on his own account, but by the permission and with the approbation of the Government, to look to himself of the true condition of affairs there relative to the contrabands, cotton lands, &c. Much that is erroneous has been published by those in the Pro-Slavery interest, for partisan purposes, concerning the success of Gen. HUNTER's plans at Hilton Head. And although the General declares most emphatically that the organization of negro regiments did not prove a failure from any want of capacity on the part of blacks, but only because the Government failed to properly second his efforts, the impression has obtained credence that the negroes cannot be employed in fighting the rebels because of their lack of martial spirit. Mr. Hutchins will spare no pains to learn the true state of the facts, and we doubt not that the truth will show there is much to encourage the friends of human progress in the degree of success that has attended the efforts of brave and good men at Hilton Head."

—The following is another version of the origin of the difficulty between Gens. Nelson and Davis:

"Some six weeks ago, Gen. Davis left his brigade in Buell's corps, and arrived in Indianapolis, his home, on sick furlough. About Sept. 21, he left for Louisville, to which point Buell's force was all advancing, and reported himself to Gen. Nelson for duty. Gen. Nelson ordered him to take command of the laborers on the fortifications. Gen. Davis remonstrated, saying that it was not a Brigadier's function to undertake any such duty. Nelson thereupon ordered him under arrest, directing him to report to Gen. Wright, at Cincinnati. Gen. Davis proceeded to Cincinnati. Gen. Wright dismissed all charges against him, and directing him to report to the officer to command at Louisville, Gen. Nelson, at the same time giving him a letter to that officer. It was while endeavoring to present this letter, and to report concerning his interview with Gen. Wright, that the unfortunate affair between him and Gen. Nelson occurred."

—The correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writes from Sharpsburgh: "The desire of the residents of the country to see Gen. McClellan is very strikingly manifested, and groups of farmers, with their wives and daughters, nearly every morning gather at headquarters in hope of seeing the young General as he passes out on his visits to the different corps. For a day or two the General courteously received numbers of these people, but the pressure continued and so occupied his time that no had to decline to receive these visits. Some of the efforts of these people to see the General are decidedly amusing. A few days since an honest, jovial looking farmer, in defiance of guards and ceremony, penetrated into Gen. Marcy's tent, and uneasily swaying his whip in his hand, inquired for 'Mr. McClellan.' Perceiving the look of astonishment with which his question was received, he added, 'I mean our good General,' and there was an earnest tone in his voice that conveyed a compliment of which any General might be proud. He was informed that General McClellan was very busily engaged, and went away most evidently disappointed."

—Brig-Gen. Rufus Saxton writes from this city, under date of Sept. 29, in reply to an invitation to attend a meeting in Philadelphia:

"I have had many reasons for wishing to be relieved from duty at Port Royal. One was my feeble health, and, I am happy to say, restored. Some of the other reasons no longer operate. The glorious proclamation of our Honored President comes like a beam of sunlight through the darkness which has enveloped us, holding us bound under chains. I would rather have the blessings and prayers which will go up from poor oppressed humanity, on its toilsome, weary journey up to freedom, for Abraham Lincoln, than all the honors which have been bestowed upon our Presidents since the days of Washington. A year's experience in the Department of the South, where I had an opportunity to see human slavery as it is, stripped of its gloss and glitter, and its apologies, has only tended to deepen my conviction that it is the foulest wrong which has disgraced humanity in the nineteenth century."

—The death of the gallant Major BLAKE, of the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, at the battle of Cedar Mountain, is unhappily placed beyond doubt. Capt. W. D. WILKINS, of Gen. WILLIAMS' Staff, who was taken prisoner in the same battle, and has since been released, writes to the friends of Major BLAKE in New-Haven, Conn.:

"I most sincerely grieve to tell you that my noble and beloved friend, Major BLAKE, was shot dead, while gallantly charging with his regiment, at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9. Col. CHAPMAN (who was near him when he fell,) says he died instantly. Col. C. would have written himself to apprise you of the circumstances, but has been and is still too unwell to write. He desires me to tell you that in losing your brother, his regiment and the service have sustained a loss that cannot be supplied. I know that his death will be lamented by the whole division, for he was loved, admired and respected wherever he was known. It is consoling to know that from his Christian character, and shining, fervent piety, we may feel assured that the summons of death did not find him unprepared."

—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes:

"Presently we may expect to have a change in the tone of these papers that regulate their praises by their prejudices in the case of Gen. Hooker. For Gen. Hooker has been expressing himself unreservedly about the battle of Antietam. He scouts at the stories of brilliant Napoleonic generalship, and though guarded, as a true soldier always is in expressing censure upon his superiors, makes no secret of the fact that neither he nor Burnside fought under orders from any controlling mind, as he states it, they made their plans of battle as they went along, and must back for permission to carry out their own suggestions. He is equally free in declaring that the success of Wednesday could and should have been improved on Thursday by an overwhelming attack that would have driven the whole rebel army pell-mell into the Potomac or surrender."

—The Boston *Traveller* regrets to learn, from a source entitled to credit, that the telegraphic report that "Gen. Hooker had so far recovered as to be in readiness to take the field again," is inaccurate. On the 1st his foot had not touched the ground, and he told one of his Staff that he certainly should not be able to go into the field for ten days; but that if the wound would warrant the exercise, he might take a ride in a carriage within two or three days. The wound was a curious one, for the ball, in traversing the foot, passed below the bone, and cut no important tendon. An army surgeon stated that an anatomist might have fired a hundred shots through the foot without having one do so little serious damage.

— A letter dated at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., where the State Fair was held last week, says:

"Quite an amusing incident occurred last night at the Cochran House here. Owing to the crowd, the house was so completely filled that it became necessary to 'double up,' and by some strange chance, the Hon. Messrs. Parker and Ward, our worthy rival candidates for the Governorship, were assigned to the same room. The two gentlemen aforesaid, though not exactly 'rowing in the same boat,' did not seem averse to sleeping in the same room, and would probably have done so, had not a friend prevailed upon one of them to accompany him to his house, thus breaking up this nice little tea party."

—The reports that Lieut. E. F. Munn, of the Sixty-First New-York Regiment was among the wounded in the battle of Antietam are incorrect. He escaped unhurt, although he exposed himself freely, and behaved with great gallantry.

—Radetsky, who is now confined in the Monmouth County, N. J., jail, on a charge of murder, was married at the Court-house at Freehold on Saturday, Sept. 27, to a Miss Jessie Brougham, formerly of Scotland.

—Gen. Hooker has postponed his visit to the North. He has asked and received twenty days' leave of absence for the members of his staff who have been in service with him continuously since he was commissioned.

—Brig.-Gen Prentiss, who was captured at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, has been exchanged.

—Gen. Grant and Staff have returned to Corinth.

—It is now stated that Rev. Dr. Breckinridge has been seen upon his farm, near Lexington, since his reported capture by the rebels.

Military Review in St. Louis

St. Louis, Saturday, Oct. 11.

Business of all kinds was entirely suspended at 10 o'clock this morning, for the purpose of giving an opportunity to the entire enrolled militia of the St. Louis District to turn out for review and inspection. Over 15,000 soldiers were in line, and made a fine appearance. They were reviewed by Gov. GAMBLE, Maj.-Gen. CURTIS, Brig.-Gen. DAVIDSON, Brig.-Gen. GRAY, and a large concourse of citizens.

Marine Disasters.

BURNING OF THE SHIP CINCINNATUS—THE BRIGANTINE GAZETTE DISMASTED.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, Oct. 11.

The ship *Cincinnatus* was destroyed by fire on the 8th of September in lat. 30°, long. 26°. The crew were saved and part of them landed at Antigua.

The brigantine *Gazette* had put into Barbadoes dismasted.

THE LATE CAPT. CLOONEY AND LIEUT CONWAY OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.—Tuesday, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 596 Broadway, the head recruiting office of the Irish Brigade, the remains of these two gallant soldiers, who fell fighting at the Battle of Antietam, will be borne to Calvary Cemetery. During last evening, and throughout the night, the bodies, encased in handsome metallic coffins, and watched over by a guard of honor, were visited by hundreds of sympathizing admirers and sorrowing friends, from the lips of whom, as well as from the wounded men and officers, who also were among the crowd, one could hear but eulogies of the deceased.

THE NEW-JERSEY STATE FAIR.

A Damp Time—List of Premiums Awarded.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWTON, Sussex Co., N. J., Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862.

The equinoctial storm and our State Fair have this year come together, and a most disagreeable conjunction it has proved for those desirous of attending the Annual Exhibition of the Agricultural Society. The gloomy weather has of course operated to keep away sight-seers, for whose appearance those having in charge the financial arrangements look so anxiously, and many who had designed to become exhibitors forego their hopes of securing prizes rather than run the risk of having their articles damaged by exposure to the rain.

The weather god who has been so unpropitious has been outwitted in one respect, however. Instead of bringing the exhibition to a close on Friday, as is the usual custom, it has been kept open to-day, and a few hours of sunlight have thereby been secured, although it has not sufficed to put the grounds in such condition that many ladies have ventured to grace them with their presence.

Despite all these disadvantages, however, some of the departments were well filled. No finer samples of peaches and pears were ever offered for competition than were placed on exhibition this year, and the same can be affirmed of grapes. The Butter Apple seemed to be the favorite with the judges.

The Agricultural Department was not well represented, although some mowing machines, with decided improvements, were offered. In the opinion of the judges the Buckeye Reaper deserved the first premium, but they could not determine upon the second so none was awarded.

Great interest was, of course, manifested in the trot for the premium of $100, and it was well contested. The following is the summary:

One hundred dollars, special premium, best 3 in 5, mile heats:

C. [illegible]nnis, Newark	2	3	4
W. [illegible]n, New-York	1	1	1
R. T. Walker, Newark	4	4	3
Isaac Pawling, Jersey City	5	5	Drawn.
S. R. Clark, Newton	3	2	2

Time, 2:33½—2:34½—2:37.

The following are summaries of the other trots:

$25—SPECIAL PREMIUM STALLION—MILE HEATS—BEST TWO IN THREE.

Robert Walker, of Newark, entered sorrel, *Wind Warrior*	1	2 1
Wm. McRoberts entered bay, *Abe Lincoln*	2	1 2

Time—3:00, 2:48, 2:47.

PRIVATE RACE—MILE HEATS—BEST TWO IN THREE—$10.

A. J. Rogers' black mare, *Frank Rogers*	1	1
A. J. Rogers' yellow mare, ———	2	2

Time—2:39—2:40.

For equestrianism, the following premiums were awarded:

Isadora Townsend, first premium, —.
Eugene Fredmore, second premium, —.

The appended list of premiums will show you what Jerseymen have the best specimens of horse flesh:

THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

F. S. Lathrop, sorrel stallion, *Serpent*, best.
G. E. Merseles, *Shadon Dupoe*, second best.
R. S. Lewis, stallion, 2 years.

The above were not entered for premiums.

Z. Havens, stallion, 3 years, first premium, $10.
G. Drew, stallion, 3 years, second premium, $5.
A. Vansyckel, stallion, 4 years, first premium, $10.
G. J. Graver, stallion, 4 years, second premium, $5.
R. M. Petitt, 4 years, first premium, $10.
G. L. Vansyckel, stallion, 5 years, second premium, $5.
D. Layton, stallion under 4 years, first premium.
G. C. Shaw, stallion under 4 years, second premium.

MARES.

J. C. Dennis, mare, 6 years, first premium, $10.
R. Strable, mare, 6 years, second premium, —.
Isaac Holten, mare, 4 years, first premium, $10.
E. M. Shaw, mare, 4 years, second premium, $5.
L. Potter, mare, 3 years, first premium, $8.
J. Rutherford, mare, 3 years, second premium, $5.
J. Stoll, mare, 2 years, first premium, $8.

YEARLING COLTS AND FILLIES.

S. Benjamin, yearling colt, first premium.
Daniel Terrell, yearling colt, second premium.
E. D. Havens, best filly, first premium.

GELDINGS.

L. H. Smith, best gelding, 4 years, first premium, $8.
C. Arvis, gelding, 4 years, second premium, $5.
A. W. Snow, gelding, 5 years, first premium, $5.
D. Cochrane, gelding, 5 years, second premium, $5.

MATCHED GELDINGS AND MARES FOR DRAFT.

S. H. Roof, draft team, first premium, $10.
D. Cochrane, draft team, second premium, $5.
Bird & Exton, draft stallion, first premium, $8.

SADDLE HORSES.

J. McCarter, first premium, $8.
M. B. Tilman, walking horse, first premium, $8.

TEAMS IN HARNESS.

J. McCarter, pair horses, second premium, $7.
M. B. Tilman, pair horses, 4 years, first premium, $10.
Thomas Lawrence, pair geldings, 5 years, first premium, $10.
J. M. Keepers, pair geldings, 5 years, second premium, $7.
R. Hamilton, pair geldings, 6 years, first premium, $10.
E. J. Coursen, pair geldings, 6 years, second premium, $7.
Wm. S. Ingersoll, black mare, first premium, $10.
Henry De Kay, geldings, second premium, $7.
H. B. De Kay, matched horses, 7 years, first premium.
M. B. Tilman, matched horses, 7 years, second premium.
J. Weldsick, matched horses, over 7 years, first premium.
A. J. Paykendale, matched horses, over 7 years, second premium.
R. Hamilton, matched horses, under 4 years, first premium.
A. Vass, matched horses, under 4 years, second premium.
A. J. Rogers, matched horses, roadsters, under 5 years, first premium.
J. Townsend, matched horses, roadsters, 5 years, second premium.
R. Walker, matched horses, 12 years, first premium.
A. J. Rogers, matched horses, 12 years, second premium.

FANCY MATCHED HORSES.

M. B. Tilman, first premium, $10.
J. Weldsick, second premium, $5.

For stock the following prizes were awarded:

SHORT HORNS.

M. R. Everett, for 3 years, first premium, $10.
Samuel Shotwell, 1 year, first premium, $5.
A. J. Vanbuskirk, 1 year, second premium, $3.
A. G. Vansyckel, Durham cow, first premium, $10.
A. G. Vansyckel, Durham cow, second premium, $5.
A. G. Vansyckel, Durham heifer, 2 years, first premium, $8.
A. G. Vansyckel, Durham heifer, 1 year, first premium, $5.
A. G. Vansyckel, Durham heifer, 1 year, second premium, $3.

JERSEY AND ALDERNEYS.

Aaron Davis, Aylesbury, for 2 years, first premium, —.
Jacob Rutherford, Jersey and Alderney heifer, 1 year, first premium, $5.
B. Havens, Alderney heifer, 1 year, second premium, $3.
J. W. Satterthwait, best Alderney bull, 2 years, $5.
J. Havens, second best Alderney bull, $3.
J. Rutherford, Alderney bull, 1 year, $5.
Wm. Redmond, fine bull calf, first premium.
Wm. Redmond, best Alderney cow, 7 years, $10.
Wm. Redmond, best Alderney cow, 5 years.

DEVONS.

D. Thomas Hunt, Devon bull, 3 years, second premium, $5.
[illegible] Dunn, Devon bull, 8 years, first premium, $—.
[illegible] Dunn, Devon bull, 1 year, second premium, $—.
[illegible] Dunn, Devon cow, 5 years, first premium, $5.
[illegible] Dunn, Devon cow, 3 years, second premium, $3.
W. H. Hart, Devon bull, [illegible] premium, $5.
E. Dunn, best Devon heifer, [illegible] premium, $3.
W. H. Hart, Devon heifer, second premium, $2.

NATIVES AND GRADES.

A. Davis, heifer, 2 years, first premium, $—.
A. B. Potter, heifer, 2 years, second premium, $3.
W. H. Hart, cow, 3 years, second premium, $5.
A. Snowden, heifer, 1 year, second premium, $3.
A. B. Potter, heifer, 1 year, first premium, $5.
S. Shotwell, heifer, 1 year, second premium, $3.
A. G. Vansyckel, heifer, 1 year, first premium, $10.
A. G. Vansyckel, heifer, 1 year, second premium, $5.

A. G. Vansyckel, [illegible] cow, first premium, $10.

[illegible] premium, $8.

[illegible] premium, $5.

[illegible] premium, $3.

[illegible] premium, $8.

A. B. Potter, [illegible] premium.

[illegible] premium, $10.

[illegible] premium, $8.

[illegible] premium, $5.

[illegible] premium, $3

The Merchants other banks in the City of New York, vs. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, &c.—The argument of this case before the General Term was fully stated in the TIMES of Sept. 26. The various relators contended that the Tax Commissioners erred in assessing them for that part of their capital stock which had been invested in and consisted of, the notes or stocks and bonds of the United States; and their proceedings should be corrected, on the ground that such securities of the General Government are exempted from State taxation by the Exemption law, passed Feb. 25, 1862. The applicability of that statute to the cases under consideration was argued at great length by the various counsel; and the decision of the General Term has just been given substantially in favor of the Banks. The Court give judgment for the *certiorari*, with direction to the respondents to deduct from the amount of the assessment the value of the United States Stocks and Bonds held by the relators, which were issued by the United after the passage of the Act of Congress exempting such stock from taxation. Justice CLERKE rendered a dissenting opinion.

Landlord and Tenant—What Amounts to a Surrender of Premises.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Moocrief, Robertson and Monell.

Robert Go Let vs. *Robert Ross et al.*—This is an appeal by the defendants from a judgment at Trial Term, before mentioned in the TIMES.

The action was brought to recover rent, for two years, of some vacant lots on Forty-second-street from May 1, 1858, to May 1, 1860. The plaintiff, in May, 1857, gave a lease to the defendants for three years, and they entered and occupied the premises as a store-yard in April, 1858, when defendants informed plaintiff that they had become involved, and wanted to give up the ground; that they would get one Chave to pay the rent then due, and would surrender the premises, if he would release them from all their obligations on the lease. To this proposal on the defendants say the plaintiff assented, but plaintiff says he does not remember any such conversation.

The defendants on first of May abandoned the premises, and it appears that plaintiff hired an Irishman in the vicinity to look after the fence and gates and keep them up. On the trial the Court refused to let the case go to the jury, but directed a verdict for the plaintiff for the whole amount claimed. The judgment of the General Term now is that the decision be reversed, with costs, etc.

D. D. Field for appellants; Elbridge T. Gerry for respondent.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

De Blair vs. *Van Cott.*—Not granted.

Garrard vs. *Garrard.*—Motion denied.

Bucking vs. *Fowlkers.*—Motion granted without [illegible] stay; costs to abide event.

Swatzer et al. vs. *House.*—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

Benedict vs. *Oppenheimer.*—Motion denied; defendant's remedy is by demurrer, if causes are improperly noticed,

Hennequins et als. vs. *Cumming et ale.*—Motion granted to appoint receiver of limited partnership; costs to abide event.

In the matter of the Receivership of the limited partnership of Cummings, Sunpson & Armstrong.—Motion granted.

Renyon, &c., vs. *Hedges.*—Motion granted, with costs.

Wheeler vs. *Richards.*—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Crosby, Executor, &c. vs. *Chamberlin.*—Motion granted, on terms. See memorandum with the papers.

Delano vs. *Rorvsongr.*—Case, amendments, &c., settled, and papers left with the Special Term Clerk.

GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

Potrick et al. vs. *Kelly, Impleaded, &c.*—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge ROBERTSON.

Morrison et al. vs. *Atwell et al.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to abide the events. Opinion by Judge ROBERTSON.

Fitzetch vs. *Leony.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial granted; costs to abide events. Opinion by Judge ROBERTSON.

Bowerman vs. *The Broadway Banks.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered; costs to abide events. Opinion by Judge BARBOUR, ROBERTSON dissenting.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 11, 1862.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	104	50 Pac. Mail St. Co	124
20,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Coup	92⅝	150 do	12[illegible]⅝
5,000 do	92⅝	200 do	123
165,000 Treas. 7-3-10 Pct. Notes	105⅛	1410 do	103⅝
8,500 U. S. Dem. Notes	12[illegible]⅝	50 do	103⅝
40,000 do	124⅜	25 do	103⅝
8,000 U. S. 1-year C.	99⅛	450 Erie Railway	84⅝
5,000 N. Y. State 6s	95	150 do	84⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs, '77	103	100 do	84⅜
1,000 Ill. War Loan	104	50 do	84⅝
13,000 do	105	550 Erie Railway Pref	81⅝
22,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	53	50 do	81⅝
4,000 do	53⅛	100 do	81⅝
1,000 do	53⅛	100 Hud. River R	67⅝
35,000 Missouri State 6s	52⅝	100 do	67⅝
5,000 do	52⅝	30 do	67⅝
30,000 do	52	200 do	67⅝
15,000 do	52⅜	200 Harlem Railroad	23⅛
1,000 Cal. State 7s	110⅝	50 do	23
13,000 E. R. 3d M. B. 1883	107	22 Harlem R. Pref	50
14,000 E. R. 4th M. Bds.	100	400 do	49⅛
10,000 do	97⅛	50 Rome & Wat. R	85
5,000 E. R. 5th M. Bds.	98	200 Reading Railroad	75
1,000 do	97⅛	272 do	74⅜
1,200 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M	98	400 Mich. Cen. R	84
4,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 per cent. Bonds	116	200 do	84⅝
6,000 Mich. So. 2d mtg.	95	100 do	b30 85
2,000 do	95⅜	110 do	84⅝
500 do	95⅛	140 M. So. & N. I. R	42
3,000 do	96	50 do	41⅞
10,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bds	106	250 do	41⅝
1,000 A. & T. Ind. M. b.	80	100 do	41⅝
500 Ch. & N. W. S. F. Bds	100	100 do	s30 41⅝
2,000 do	100⅜	100 do	41⅝
8,000 Ch. & N. W. As Rs.	62	110 M. S. & N. I. R'd's'k.	77
10,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d M.	34	215 do	78
4,000 To. & W. 1st M	99	200 do	b30 76⅝
16,000 To. & W. 2d Mtg.	85	60 do	76⅝
5,000 do	86⅛	15 do	76⅝
6,000 do	86	300 Ill. Cen. R Scrip	79⅜
6,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st M	102	50 do	s30 79⅜
8,000 do	103⅜	50 do	79⅜
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	84⅜	350 Clev. & Pitts. R	37⅜
5,000 do	91⅜	300 do	37⅜
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	78	11 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	13
10,000 do	s30 76	50 Gal. & Chic. R	56⅝
6,000 do	77	350 do	56⅝
500 do	76	50 do	56⅝
5,000 Cl. & P. 2d M. B.	100	250 do	b30 56⅝
1,000 Cl. & P. 4th M	79	925 Cleve. & Tol. R	68⅝
48,000 do	71	50 do	68⅝
15 Bank of America	110	200 do	b30 68⅝
30 Merchants' Bank	104⅜	55 Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	81⅝
25 Am. Ex. Bank	90	100 do	81⅝
10 Shoe & Leather Bk	100	50 do	81⅝
13 do	100⅜	100 do	81⅝
75,000 American Gold	128⅞	50 do	s30 81⅝
22,000 do	128⅛	50 do	s30 81⅝
50,000 do	128	50 do	b30 81⅝
5 Del. & H. Canal Co	108	50 C., R. and Quin. R	106⅝
15 do	108⅜	100 do	b30 106⅝
130 do	110	100 do	s30 106
90 Cumb'l'd Pref	11⅛	100 do	b30 106⅝
300 do	b30 11⅛	50 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	37
300 do	14	15 Del., L. & West. R.	111
150 do	11⅛	20 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	91
100 do	14⅛	100 do	90
30 Panama Railroad	115	250 do	b30 90
50 do	116⅛	50 Tol. & Wabash R	55⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	104⅛	50 Erie R. Pref	81⅝
6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	104⅛	100 do	81⅝
24,000 U. S. Dem'd N's	120⅛	100 Harlem Railroad	23⅛
27,000 do	120⅛	200 do	23⅛
10,000 do	120⅛	200 Harlem R. Pref	50
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	53⅜	200 Reading Railroad	75
5,000 E. R. 8th M. B.	97⅜	100 do	75
6,000 Ul. & To. S. F. B	104⅜	200 Mich. Cen. R	84⅝
5,000 do	102⅛	100 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	91
10,000 Cle. & Pitts. 4th M.	70	250 Mich. S. & N. In.	42⅝
6,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	102⅜	100 do	42⅝
20,000 American Gold	128⅝	50 M. S. & N. I. R.	42⅝
8,000 do	128⅝	50 do	42⅝
1,000 do	128⅝	50 do	42⅝
100 Cumb'l'd Pref	11⅛	100 do	42⅝
150 Hud. River R	67	100 do	42⅝
200 do	67⅛	250 do	42⅝
250 Pacific M. S. Co	124⅛	25 Gal. & Chic. R	56⅝
50 do	124⅛	50 do	56⅝
50 do	124⅛	100 do	56⅝
200 N. Y. Central R	104⅛	100 do	56⅝
100 do	104⅛	200 do	56⅝
100 do	b30 104⅛	200 Clev. & Tol. R	68⅝
100 Erie Railway	84⅝	100 do	68⅝
200 do	84⅝	100 do	68⅝
200 do	84⅝	200 Chi. & R. I. R	s30 89
200 do	84⅝	100 do	89
1050 Clev. & Pitts. R	37⅛	150 do	89

SATURDAY, Oct. 11—P. M.

The Stock Exchange dealings to-day were less feverish than yesterday, and the tone of the general market at the Second Board was better than at the close on Friday. The price of Gold fluctuated from 128 to 128¼ ₱ cents, and U. S. Notes for Custom House use 125 a 125⅜ ₱ cent. Exchange 144½ ₱ cent.; irregular, and dependent upon the frequent ups and downs in Gold.

At the Afternoon Board the Stock Market was very tame again, in point of demand. There were sellers of United States 6 ₱ cents of 1881 at a decline of ¼ ₱ cent, on a forced sale of about $100,000. The New-York and Western Road shares a fraction easier than at the Second Board. But immediately after the Board broke up there was a suddenly improved demand on some of the Railroad Shares, especially Michigan Southern and Erie Preferred. And later in the day the general market closed firm and buoyant, almost as follows, as compared with Friday noon:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
N. Y. Central	103⅜	103⅝	Pacific	123¼	124⅝
Erie	84⅝	84⅞	Panama	145	146
Erie Preferred	81¼	82	Missouri	52	52⅜
Rock Island	80⅝	80⅝	Tennessees	53⅜	53⅜
Galena	82⅜	83¼	U. S. 6s, 1874	92⅛	92⅜
Mich. Central	83⅛	84⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	104⅛	103⅞
Mich. Southern	41	41	U. S. Notes, C-H	124⅝	124⅛
Mich. Guaranteed	77	78⅝	Treas. 7-30 ₱ cts	105⅝	105⅜
Illinois Cen	79⅛	79⅝	Bills on Lond'n	141⅝	142⅜
Toledo	58⅛	57⅝	Gold	127⅞	128⅜

The City Bank Shares are firmer, and the bidding to-day as follows:

New-York	101	Bank of the Republic	92
Merchants'	101½	Bank of N. America	100
Union	102½	Hanover	82
America	110	Metropolitan	103
Phœnix	1-3	East River	85
Merchants' Exchange	84	Nassau	100
State of New-York	96¾	Shoe and Leather	100¾
Commerce	97½	Corn Exchange	100
Commerce, scrip stock	97	Continental	91¾
Mech. Banking Ass'n	80	Marine	110
Ocean	84	Commonwealth	87
American Exchange	96½	Importers' & Traders'	100
Chatham	93	Park	112

There are various fluctuations, up and down, on the Railway Mortgages; the average list being about the same as yesterday:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	103	Chi. & N. W. 1st & 2d sterling	91
Erie 1st 7s	112	Chi. & N. W. 1st s. fund'g	61¼
Erie 2d sterling 7s	111	Chi. & N. W. 2d s. fund'g	59
Erie thirds, 7s	104⅞	Han. & St. J. firsts	84½
Erie fourths, 7s	95⅛	Ind. Lack. & W. firsts	108
Erie fifths, 7s	97	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	108
Hudson thirds, 7s	102⅜	Tol. & Wab. firsts	90
Hudson conv. 6s, '67	98	Tol. & Wab. seconds	85⅛
Harlem firsts, '60-'61	110	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	89
Harlem seconds, '61	104⅛	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	102
Mich. C. 8's, firsts	110	Gal. & Chi. firsts	105
Cl. D. & Q. 8's, c. firsts	116	Gal. & Chi. 1sts ext'd	106
Mich. So. 7's, c. seconds	95½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	105
N. Ind. Goshen L. 7s, c.	103	Chi. & R. I. firsts	108
Mich. S. & N. Ind. 7's, c.	105	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	102
Ill. Cen. 7's, c. '75	102⅝	N. J. Cen. seconds	79
T. H. & A. 8's, pref'd	79½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	104
Chi. & N. W. f.	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	94⅜
Chi. & N. W. G. B. E.	80	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	76
Chi. & N. W. Ap. ex	90	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	71
Chi. & N. W. I. B. ex. int.	90		

In reference to the Export of Specie by the steamer this forenoon, the preliminary rumors, as for Wednesday's packet, were considerably exaggerated on the Street. The actual shipment is $997,000, against two millions rumored. The shipment on Wednesday, $1,301,000, against two or two and a half million rumored. The following are the particulars of the shipments of the week:

Brig Solferino, Paris—American Gold Coin	$20,000
Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—American Gold Bars	653,065
Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—American Silver Bars	4,200
Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—American Gold Coin	267,500
Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—Foreign Gold Coin	132,760
Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—Foreign Silver Coin	180,000
Steamer City of Baltimore, Liverpool—American Gold Coin	786,628
Steamer City of Baltimore, Liverpool—American Gold Bars	162,484
English Sovereigns	48,866
Total	$2,265,513

The following are the Specie quotations of Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street:

American Gold	$1 28¾	Amer Silver	$1 24
Sovereigns	5 05	Spanish Dollars	1 30
Twenty Francs	4 75	Mexican Dollars	1 28
Ten Guilders	4 80	Five francs	1 15
Ten Thalers	5 75	Ger'n & Frch Crowns	1 20
Spanish Doubloons	20 00	English Silver ₱ z.	5 00
Patriot Doubloons	19 00	Span. & Mex. qr's, ₱ oz.	1 35

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad were, for

September, 1862	$99,435 24
September, 1861	89,356 36
Increase	$10,078 88

The receipts of the road for the year ending Sept. 30, 1862, show the largest it has ever made in any one year since the opening of the line.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $633,214 23, including for Customs, $241,000; Payments, $1,106,935 80; Balance, $8,555,265 37.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	1
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	1
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct.	2
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct.	4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	8
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	Oct	8
Anatalasian	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	11
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct.	18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	22
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	25
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov	5

FROM AMERICA.

Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Oct.	14
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct.	15
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct.	18
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct.	18
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct.	22
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct.	25
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Oct.	25
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct.	29
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	5

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Weste n Mails (via Erie Railroad) ..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

JUNIUS.—H. C. CALLED ON FRIDAY EVENING, was sorry you did not appear; hope to hear from you soon. HARRY.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship EAGLE, R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on MONDAY, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Havana direct.

Price of passage, $70.

Apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 2 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP EAGLE.

FOR HAVANA.

The undersigned regret to say, that with all their efforts, the ship will not be in perfect order before MONDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, at which time she will positively leave.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH, HARBOR). The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday ..... Oct. 18.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday ..... Oct. 25.
KANGAROO, Saturday ..... Nov. 1.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 41, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	79	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 2 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to J. & W. D. SEXTON & CO.; in London to LEES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to HELLS DELOU, No. 18 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Office,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSENGERS FOR STEAMSHIP BRISTOL QUEEN, for Boston, leave Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board of the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 12 o'clock, on Monday morning, 13th instant.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

LOST AND FOUND.

CHILD LOST.—A LITTLE BOY, EIGHT YEARS old, [illegible] on THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 9, dressed in drab pants and [illegible] jacket, and cap. Any one returning the same to him will be suitably rewarded. JAMES FARRELL, No. [illegible] Spring-st. Speak very plain.

FOUND, [illegible] on the East Broadway, [illegible] Owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE [illegible] OF THE Metropolitan Police will meet at No. [illegible] on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, at 8 o'clock, to attend the funeral of the late [illegible] Police, from the Church of the Holy Communion at 10 o'clock A. M. on FRIDAY.

By order of the President, [illegible] DINKELSPIEL, Secretary.

TO DRUGGISTS.—[illegible] Notice is hereby given that [illegible] with, and [illegible] assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.—[illegible] SCHOOL, [illegible] Fifth-avenue, [illegible] Thursday, Oct. 2. [illegible] Principal.

AUCTION SALES

A. M. MCALWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO.

Will sell, at the store No. 652 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, and Every Evening during the week, commencing at 7 o'clock,

The balance of the stock of S. T. Williams, consisting of Fine Steel Engravings, Plain and Colored French and German Lithographs,

Chromos, Photographs,
English and French Studies,
Framed Engravings, &c.,

Will be sold at auction without reserve, affording an excellent opportunity for gentlemen to supply their Portfolios at very low prices—an opportunity that may never occur again.

Catalogues are now ready.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE—THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY BALES COTTON.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge District Court for the southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 17, at 12 o'clock M., from Ward & Grove's Union Stores, Broadway, 351 bales Cotton, cargo prize steamer *Colonel*. Samples may be seen on Tuesday, and until day of sale, at office of Hiram Benner, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAFF,
United States Marshal Southern District of Florida.

A. VANDERPOOL, Auctioneer.

CAMELIAS, CAMELIAS—AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Sculptures of M'ILVAIN & YOUNG, No. 9 John-st. The Sale comprises some of the finest varieties in cultivation from the nursery of Mr. John Dick, Philadelphia, from Catalogues now ready.

EQUITY SALE.—UNDER DECREE OF THE Supreme Court, in foreclosure, will be sold by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Sale-room, on the 15th October inst., at 12 o'clock M., eight fine lots on the west side of 20-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., 200 ft. Avenues regulated, graded and guttered, and 4-feet sidewalks laid. For terms, apply to

IRA MCMAHON, Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 271 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE RECEIVER OF TAXES GIVES NOTICE that the Assessment Rolls, or Tax Books, for the current year, have been delivered to him, and that the tax is now due and payable at this office. On tax paid before the 1st day of November, a discount will be allowed at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from the day of payment to the 1st day of December next.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Bureau of Collection of Taxes, Oct. 10, 1862.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 10, 1862.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For laying crosswalks on Fourth-avenue at Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; for extending sewer in Twenty-third-street from Avenue A to the East River. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on east side Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Forty-first streets; on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Forty-first streets, on south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Lexington-avenue, on the north side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Madison avenues, on both sides of Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, between Lexington and Madison avenues, on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Broadway to the East River; on east side of Broadway, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, Lexington-avenue, Third-avenue, Second-avenue, First-avenue, and Avenue A, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the aforenamed Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES M. NEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For regulating, &c., Ninety-seventh-st., between Second and Fourth avenues; regulating, &c., Ninety-fifth-st., between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, and build sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues; both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, east side of Eighth-avenue and west side of Broadway, half-way to and from the streets laid on either side of said Fifty-sixth-street, and both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES M. NEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 4, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE COMmon Council on Testimonial to Brig.-Gen. Corcoran, will meet on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. A full attendance of the Committee is requested.

WILLIAM WALSH,
THOS. STEVENSON.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until THURSDAY, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the shipment and delivery of all the anthracite steamer coal required by the War Department, from the wharves at Richmond, Philadelphia, to the following ports

Fortress Monroe, Va.
Washington, D. C.
Alexandria, Va.
Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Newbern, N. C.
Beaufort, S. C.
Port Royal, S. C.
Hilton Head, S. C.
Ship Island
New-Orleans, La.
Key West, Fla.
New-York
Boston

Contract to commence immediately after it is awarded, and to continue until Sept. 30, 1863. The contractor will be required to make prompt shipments as soon as the orders are furnished him by the War Department or its proper agents, from time to time, as required. Any stays at the rate of forty tons per day will be required for unloading, if detained longer, by proper authority, which in all cases must be indorsed on the bills of lading; the bidders will state the lowest rate for demurrage, per ton, per day, to be unloaded on the wharves at the different ports, or on board of other vessels, as may be directed by the proper authority, the consignee furnishing the tools, &c., necessary for that purpose. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The War Department reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed,) A. BOYD,
Capt and Ass't Quartermaster, U. S. A.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at the office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street.
Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues and
Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; and
For the laying of cross-walks in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, at the intersection of Avenue A and First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information to be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY, No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York, Oct. 6, 1862.

TO DOCK BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, No. 78 Nassau-st., until Saturday, the 18th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for driving piles and capping the same for coal sheds, and also for building a pier.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Company, as above.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for piling and capping."

By order of the Board. C. H. SAND, President.
H. GOULD OTIS, Treasurer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the following, viz.: Slating, &c., necessary for furnishing the new wing recently erected on Ward School No. 1, on said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 91 Grand-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; and the School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals received, if deemed by the public interests to do so.

By order of the Trustees.
New-York, Oct. 4, 1862.
WILLIAM E. CURTIS,
GODFREY GUNTHER,
Commissioners.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FOURTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Services will be held in the Chapel of the Society, No. 274 Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av., THIS MORNING and EVENING. Services to commence at the usual hours. Rev. G. L. FLANDERS will preach in the morning, and Rev. E. G. BROOKS in the evening. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

FUTURE PUNISHMENT—PROF. MATTISON will preach as usual in his church, Forty-first-st., near Sixth-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The coming discourse will be the first of a course of four Sabbath evening Lectures upon the subject of *Future Punishment*, which will doubtless finally become Holy and Happy. Admission free, and seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Portland-av., Brooklyn. Rev. H. G. WILLIAMS, D. D., of New-York, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT TOWNSEND, at 7½ P. M., will preach the second of a series of discourses on the "Authenticity and Inspiration of the Scriptures," subject: *The Necessity of a Revelation.*

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-street Congregational Church, (near Hicks-st.) Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., Sonnet—*Forty Seasons, or The Beatitudes*; and 7½ P. M., Subject by particular request, *The Resignation of Eli—Will it save?* Sunday School at 2½ and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every Tuesday, at 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, WEST EIGHTEENTH-st., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services on SUNDAY, [illegible] at 10½ A. M., and [illegible] in the evening. Special [illegible] for deaf mutes. In the morning, Rev. T. M. MCILVAINE, of San Francisco, will preach, and in the evening, Rev. F. C. EWER.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M. Sermon by Rev. GEO. MACDONAL

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS

No Neutrality Allowed by Gen. Butler.

Extension of the Time for Taking the Oath of Allegiance.

Guerrillas at Work on the Mississippi.

The steamer *Parkersburgh* arrived at this port yesterday. She brings papers to Oct. 1:

NO NEUTRALITY.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN DR. MERCER AND GEN. BUTLER.

No. 144 CANAL-STREET, Sept. 26, 1862.

SIR: You have probably inferred from our various conversations that I have not taken an oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, or have been a member of any society or public body in New Orleans or elsewhere in the Confederacy; and that since your arrival here, I have maintained a strict neutrality.

In pursuance of your Order No. 76, I will make a faithful return, substantially, if not minutely accurate, of all my property here, except about $3,000, the greater part of which is in gold, that I have reserved for an emergency. I mention this to you now to avoid misapprehension.

Your order referred to exempts those only who have taken the oath of allegiance, but I cannot think you intend to include those in my situation as "claiming to be enemies of the United States." Such an interpretation is, in my opinion, at variance with the act of Congress, as well as with the proclamation of President LINCOLN.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. NEWTON MERCER.
To Major-Gen. BUTLER, U. S. V., Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 27, 1862.

SIR: I have your note of the 26th September.

In my judgment, there can be no such thing as neutrality by a citizen of the United States in this contest for the life of the Government. As an officer, I certainly cannot recognize such neutrality. "He that is not for us is against us."

All good citizens are called upon to lend their influence to the United States: all that do not do so are the enemies of the United States; the line is to be distinctly and broadly drawn. Every citizen must find himself on the one side or other of that line, and can claim no other position than that of a Friend or an Enemy of the United States.

While I am sorry to be obliged to differ from you in your construction of the act of Congress and the proclamation of the President, I cannot permit any reservation of property from the list, or exemption of person from the requirement of Order No. 76. It may be, and I trust is, quite true, that by no act of yours have you rendered yourself liable to the confiscation of your property under the act and proclamation, but that is for the military or other courts to decide. You, however, will advise yourself with your usual care and caution, what may be the effect, now that you are solemnly called upon to declare yourself in favor of the Government, of continuously refusing to renew your allegiance. It, thereby inducing, from your example, others of your fellow-citizens to remain in the same opposition. I am glad to acknowledge your long and upright life as a man, your former services as an officer of the Government, and the high respect I entertain for your personal character and moral worth, but I am dealing with your duty as a citizen of the United States. All these noble qualities, as well as your high social position, render your example all the more influential and pernicious, and, I grieve to add, in my opinion, more dangerous to the interests of the United States than if, a younger man, you had shouldered your musket and marched to the field in the army of the rebellion. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

Dr. W. NEWTON MERCER, Canal-street.

TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

AN ORDER FROM THE PROVOST-MARSHAL.

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 26, 1862.

All persons, male or female, within this Department, of the age of eighteen years and upwards, who have ever been citizens of the United States, and who did not renew their allegiance thereto before the 24th instant, will, in accordance with General Orders No. 76, immediately report themselves to the nearest Provost-Marshal with a descriptive list of their property, &c., over their own signature, as required by said orders.

Before the 1st of October, blank forms will be furnished by the police to each householder, upon which must be registered the particulars required by the third clause in said order. The police will call for these blanks before the 3d day of October, and householders are expected to have them prepared.

Their attention is particularly attracted toward the penalty which a neglect to make these returns involves, and also toward the duties of the police in the premises. Let it be distinctly understood that only those who have not taken the oath of allegiance are required to furnish lists of their property; but that *all* householders must furnish descriptive lists of the inmates of their several houses.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost Marshal-General of Louisiana.

TO PAROLED PRISONERS.

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 26, 1862.

By directions of the Commanding General, notice is hereby given that paroled prisoners of war, who have not signified their wish to be exchanged in accordance with published Order No. 64, are no longer to be considered as such; but, having made their election, are to be deemed citizens of the United States, who have been in armed rebellion against its authority, and therefore are required to conform to all orders applicable to such citizens. If any of them, under a misapprehension of their position, have failed to take the oath of allegiance, they may do so at any time before Oct. 1, upon producing their parole, and shall be separately registered and considered as if they had renewed their allegiance prior to the 24th day of September.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost Marshal-General of Louisiana.

THE TIME EXTENDED.

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 30, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that the time for taking the oath of allegiance, the rendering of statements of property, and the collection of descriptive lists, is extended to Saturday, Oct. 4, inclusive.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost-Marshal-General of Louisiana.

CHIVALRY AT THE OPERA.

From the Delta, Oct. 1.

"All the world and his wife"—especially the actual or would-be latter—were out yesterday in imposing force to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. It was gratifying to the eye to see the huge concourse of females thronging the Dawkins, and our reportorial heart is now ravished and stowed away in some twenty-five different portions of the city, which is a great consolation to ourselves, being, like the moon in the farce, "a watery kind of a wittle."

Every age and condition of life was represented, and every conceivable type of humanity seemed suddenly smitten with fervent patriotism, and rushed forth to defend their country—with their names in a big book in the several Provost-Marshals' offices. Altogether it was a scene that will not soon be forgotten.

THE IRISH OVERHAULED.

From the Delta.

We understand from the best authority that Irishmen, who have been for years protected by the United States flag here, within a few days, (taken out [illegible] *as British subjects.* If anything [illegible] this, we cannot think [illegible] We can pardon an Irishman for being a Secessionist, but, God knows, there is no apology for an Irishman going back to the oppressor of his country—to Great Britain, for protection! Let these recreants remember that the people of this city are [illegible] possession of the United States [illegible] not be surprised if our [illegible] preventing General did not get after them [illegible]

A VERY [illegible]

From the Delta.

A [illegible] day, whose [illegible] be taken the [illegible] States, arose as in days of [illegible] it is necessary for [illegible] and others, [illegible] yesterday [illegible] being the [illegible] Nov. 7th. Our [illegible] is [illegible] ventured, it can be no [illegible] [illegible] to college of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3449. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE LATEST REBEL RAID.

Movements of the Enemy After Leaving Chambersburgh.

The Great Motive of the Raid Explained.

Projected Descent on Frederick and Destruction of Government Stores.

The Movement Anticipated and Frustrated.

Detour of the Rebels Through New-Market and Urbanna.

Escape of the Rebels Across the Potomac Below Point of Rocks.

ALL THEIR PLUNDER SECURED.

Some Skirmishing, but Little Damage Done.

OUR DISPATCHES OF SATURDAY

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM CARLISLE.

CARLISLE, Saturday, Oct. 11.

From the most reliable sources I learn that the cavalry under command of STEWART reached Chambersburgh about 6 o'clock Friday evening. They crossed the Potomac below Hancock, some 40 miles off, proceeding by the way of Mercersburgh and Campbellstown to Chambersburgh.

About eight hundred entered the town, the residue remaining a mile outside. A portion of the latter divided—one part going toward Greencastle, taking with them their artillery; the other remaining in camp near by all night.

A person directly from William sport to-day, says that we lost sixty men in the action which occurred near Hancock, when the rebels crossed the river Cox's Brigade, or part of it, were the force probably engaged, as they were ordered in that direction several days ago.

During the night and in the morning they helped themselves to boots, shoes, and clothing, which they said they much needed, out of warehouse stores, giving, in some instances, Confederate notes in payment.

This morning at 8 o'clock they set fire to all the buildings of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, which were utterly consumed, with four second class engines—all the other engines of the Company having been run off for safety.

Two warehouses, containing military stores belonging to the State, and placed there on the occasion of the former rebel raid, were also consumed.

The burning of these buildings, which contained shells, will account for the supposition which arose that firing had been heard near Chambersburgh.

The conflagration being completed, the three bodies of cavalry reunited and took the road south towards Gettysburgh, apparently on their way to strike the Potomac about Frederick. The last heard from them was at Gettysburgh, twenty-five miles from Chambersburgh, at 5 o'clock this P. M.

They exchanged their own horses and military accoutrements for better ones, wherever they could be found.

Gen. WOOL is now here, and troops are being ordered to this point, with the idea that the rebels will return here—which is very unlikely.

The loss of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company is not much short of $40,000. The Government property loss is not over $2,000. It was the remnant of supplies for the troops.

The rebels will probably repeat in Gettysburgh to night their proceedings in Chambersburgh.

The report of the burning of the Cumberland Valley bridge, at Crisswell's, has no foundation. There will be no interruption in the running of the Road. It is believed that no injury has been done to the road between Harrisburgh and Hagerstown, all of which belonged to the Cumberland Valley Co.

There is no fear of a return of the rebels this way. No violence to persons was offered.

P. S.—7 o'clock P. M.—The rebels have taken the Gettysburgh road. A heavy force of cavalry and artillery have arrived from Hagerstown to intercept them. They may return, and hopes are cherished that they will be captured.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 11—10 P. M.

Our special correspondent at Frederick has just telegraphed as follows:

"An officer of SLOCUM'S Division, FRANKLIN'S Corps, just arrived, reports that he went, this morning, as far as Greencastle by train, and then left the cars and went on by the locomotive, to reconnoitre, to within a mile and a-half of Chambersburgh.

He found the freight-houses at the Chambersburgh Dépôt all on fire, and another fire raging in the centre of the town, but from what cause he did not know.

The track, so far as he went, was not destroyed, but beyond that it was reported to be, and the rebels had blown up the bridge at Scotland, between Harrisburgh and Chambersburgh.

A good deal of cavalry and artillery passed through Hagerstown this morning, and Gen. FRANKLIN was there.

The rebels had seized all the horses they could find, and at Mercersburgh, last evening, they took the Mayor and Council, mounted them on horses, and carried them off as prisoners.

The most active measures are being taken to prevent the escape of the marauders.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 11—11, P. M.

We have just received the following from our Frederick correspondent:

"The prevailing rumor here is that the rebels are moving in force through Thornton's Gap in the Blue Ridge, so as to reach the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. This is considered here as proving that this raid into Pennsylvania is only a feint, to cover their retreat, to obtain supplies, and to distract Gen. MCCLELLAN while they fall upon SIGEL.

The people of Frederick hear the news with the greatest calmness—secession being at as much discount as ever among them.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 11—P. M

This morning the rebels destroyed the machine shops, railway and rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, which were at Chambersburgh, and they burned the railroad bridge at Scotland, five miles east of Chambersburgh.

They have seized about 500 horses.

They have also taken a large amount of Government clothing, which they at once exchanged for their own delapidated garments.

A portion of their force moved about 10 o'clock this morning in the direction of Gettysburgh.

It is impossible to learn, fully, what the intentions of the rebels are.

Means are being devised to capture their entire party.

It has been ascertained that the rebels crossed the Potomac River near Clear Spring early yesterday morning, and entered Pennsylvania by Blair's Valley.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 11—10 P. M.

Dispatches are constantly being received at headquarters of the 'proceedings of STUART'S rebel cavalry, since they left Chambersburgh.

The rebels respected all, private property. The only exception was when they entered a store in Chambersburgh and carried off about two hundred dollars worth of boots and shoes.

The rebels after leaving Chambersburgh proceeded in the direction of Gettysburgh.

About five miles from Gettysburgh, the farmers throughout that region of country assembled in considerable numbers, and made a bold stand. They succeeded in capturing one of the advance guard, who was taken into Gettysburgh, and is now on his way, in charge of a guard, to this city.

The railroad to Hagerstown is now in running order, the bridge on the Cumberland Valley Railroad at Scotland, not having been destroyed as previously reported. Telegraph communication is also open to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters.

Large numbers of troops have been freely offered to Gov. CURTIN throughout the State, but as yet none have been accepted, as a sufficient force has already been sent forward to meet the present emergency.

Gen. WOOL is now in command of all the forces in Pennsylvania.

It is supposed that the rebels are making direct to Frederick.

Gen. BROOKS is in command at Hagerstown, where everything is quiet.

The opinion seems to prevail here in official quarters that the whole rebel force will be captured.

OUR DISPATCHES OF SUNDAY.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM MONOCACY.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 12.

We have just received the following dispatch from our special correspondent at Monocacy:

"My dispatch from Frederick this morning communicated to you the fact that the rebel cavalry had successfully passed from Chambersburgh to a point called New-Market, east of this place, and four miles distant. They then proceeded to Monrovia, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, there crossing the line, tearing up a small portion of the track and cutting the telegraph wire.

A number of the officers of the cavalry force quietly breakfasted here and went on their way rejoicing—it may be, confident of escape to Hyattstown, where, an hour ago, they were reported to be in force.

A person who came from Urbanna this morning, and whom we have conversed with, reports that the force made its appearance there well supplied with horses, boots, shoes and muslins. He states that they were making direct for Edwards' Ferry, where they are confident of making their escape.

The Fourteenth New-Jersey Regiment and two pieces of the Fifth Regular Artillery left Monocacy Junction at 7 o'clock this morning for the purpose of cutting off the rebel retreat at Edwards' Ferry.

The cause for tearing up the track at Monrovia is that the rebels received information that a large body of troops were being brought down the road from Baltimore, and they confidently expected that by destroying the track at that point the cars would be thrown from the track.

At the house of THOS. SMITH, at Urbanna, they destroyed a Union flag, which that gentleman, a good Union citizen, had suspended from a flag-staff.

The line between Point of Rocks and Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters has since been cut.

Firing having been heard this morning between the Junction and Nolan's Ferry, it is presumed that our forces have overtaken the rebels."

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 12—9 P. M.

We have received the following dispatch from one of our special correspondents at Monocacy Junction:

"I have just returned from the camp of the Fourteenth New-Jersey Regiment. The reconnoitering party had advanced as far as Urbanna, and returned. A large force of our cavalry had passed through Urbanna in pursuit of the enemy, who were incumbered with about a thousand horses, which they had stolen.

From the heavy firing heard this morning for more than an hour, it is presumed that they have met serious opposition, and hopes are entertained of their capture.

Seven of the rebel cavalry, captured at Urbanna by a detachment of the First Maine Cavalry, have just passed here, going to Frederick.

The engineer, who has just been here, reports that the slight damage done to the railroad at Monrovia last night has been already repaired. The telegraph is undisturbed."

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM CARLISLE.

CARLISLE, Sunday, Oct. 12.

The Rebel cavalry did not enter Gettysburgh, as contemplated, but turned within three miles of that place to recross the South Mountain, striking Cumberland Valley at Waynesboro, ten miles higher up the valley from the point at which they crossed. This was the last heard from them late last evening. How they can escape from this position is now the great point of interest.

The destruction of the Cumberland Valley Railroad property was not so great as at first supposed. The car-house, water tank, turn-tables, and part of the dépôt building, escaped.

I go on toward Gettysburgh, hoping to get on their track, and will report all particulars.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.—LATER—Capt. HASTINGS' scouts, who cover all the roads from Chambersburgh to Gettysburgh, report the rebels at Monrovia, and Gen. PLEASANTON at Frederick City, in pursuit of them.

There are still some of the rebels between Gettysburgh and Emmettsburgh, and they are evidently trying to get to the Potomac.

The Union forces are posted in various localities, so that there is scarcely a possibility of the escape of the rebel cavalry.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HEADQUARTERS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 12.

The following dispatch from the TIMES special correspondent at Gaul, MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, is dated 11 o'clock A. M., Oct. 12.

"Heavy firing has been heard for two hours from the direction of Point of Rocks. It is supposed to be an engagement with STUART'S cavalry, who are attempting to cross into Virginia near that point."

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Sunday, Oct. 12—6 P. M.

The following is from the *American's* special:

"When intelligence was received here of the crossing of STUART'S Cavalry into Pennsylvania, it was generally anticipated they would endeavor to make their exit from the State by way of some of the fords near the mouth of the Monocacy, and MCCLELLAN immediately ordered a movement of troops, to intercept them on the roads leading to that direction.

On Saturday afternoon, we had intelligence of their having reached Emmettsburgh from Chambersburgh by way of Fairfield Road, where they halted for some hours; and it is said, but not generally credited, that a force was sent from there to Gettysburgh, which is about ten miles further North. The rapidity with which they are known to have moved after leaving Chambersburgh clearly shows that they did not visit Gettysburgh.

During Saturday afternoon and evening, large bodies of Federal troops, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, were ordered to the vicinity of Frederick, to protect the immense stores there, it being anticipated to be the purpose of the rebels to destroy these, as well as the railroad bridge at Monocacy Station. Other troops were also sent out on different roads leading from the Pennsylvania line and hopes were entertained that the invaders would be intercepted and captured.

Intelligence was received Saturday night at 12 o'clock that the enemy were moving toward Frederick, and had reached Woodsboro, which is about eight miles northeast of the city—they having diverged from the direct road from Emmetsburgh, so as to be able to choose a route east of Frederick on their way to the Potomac, if it should be necessary for their safety.

On reaching Woodsboro STUART ascertained from his scouts that a large Federal force was stationed to intercept him, and that MCCLELLAN had discovered his movement eastward in time to afford ample protection to the Government property at Frederick and vicinity. This made it necessary that he must move rapidly to evade capture before reaching the Potomac.

Four additional regiments had arrived during the evening, by railroad, from Harper's Ferry, with additional artillery, to reinforce the force already here, which fact, it has been since ascertained, was reported to the enemy at Woodsboro'. On receiving the information that the rich prize they anticipated at Frederick and Monocacy Junction was safe, consisting, besides the bridge, of twelve heavy engines, two hundred loaded cars, and great quantities of hospital and army stores and wagons,—they started off in an easterly direction by the Libertytown road to New-Market, on the Baltimore turnpike. This movement required a wider detour to reach the Potomac of ten or fifteen miles, making it necessary to push for fords below instead of above the mouth of the Monocacy.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 12.

The *American* has just received the following:

FREDERICK, Sunday, Oct. 12.

All information here indicates that the rebels accomplished their raid with impunity, passing from above the right of our army along its rear, and recrossing into Virginia in the vicinity of Conrad's Ferry. They numbered 2,500 cavalry, and four pieces of light artillery. They had no train except a few ambulances.

From Chambersburgh they passed through Emmittsburgh, Woodsboro, New Market and crossed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Monrovia early this morning. At Monrovia, they cut the telegraph line and tore up a few rails. From Monrovia they moved toward NOLAN'S Ford, at the mouth of the Monocacy. At the Ford, we had the Third and Fourth Maine Regiments, with a battery of artillery.

The rebels were severely shelled, and replied with vigor, but not much damage was done to either side. Having no cavalry force there, our force could not pursue the rebels, who finally moved down the river in the direction of Edwards' and Conrad's Ferries, were it is believed they crossed over this afternoon.

Gen. PLEASONTON, with cavalry, was in pursuit, but was two hours behind the rebels. It is the opinion of some that only a portion of their force had recrossed.

BALL'S Cavalry and BUSH'S Lancers, who were sent out yesterday in the direction of Gettysburgh, have brought in seven straggglers from the rebels.

One of them, with whom I talked, says their column was 5,000 strong. They crossed the Potomac at Dam No. 5 early Friday morning. Gen. STUART was in command. The principal object was to get horses, in which they succeeded in taking back from 800 to 1,000. These were seized indiscriminately from the stables of farmers in Pennsylvania. The men supplied themselves with shoes and clothing from the stores in Chambersburgh.

Beyond the destruction of the railroad dépôt, I do not learn that they did any damage. They moved through the country together, and seemed perfectly acquainted with the disposition of our troops.

There are reports that a movement of our forces from below had cut them off from Conrads, but as there has been no firing since noon, I have no doubt they are over the river beyond pursuit.

The statement that they went in the direction of Gettysburgh is altogether false. From Chambersburgh they made for the river by the most direct road, passing about seven miles north of Frederick.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, Oct. 12.

The rebels encamped at Emmettsburgh last night. The operator at Carlisle just telegraphed that scouts report the rebels as moving on that place. The utmost excitement now prevails at Carlisle. The excitement here is also very great. Trains are leaving for Carlisle loaded with troops from Camp Curtin and the surrounding country.

LATER.—The enemy left Gettysburgh last night, crossed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at New-Market, destroyed the railroad and telegraph and then struck for the Potomac east of Monocacy. Our cavalry is in pursuit, but will probably be too late to capture them. MCCLELLAN may intercept them, but it is doubtful.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, Oct. 12.

A dispatch received here this evening says that the rebels, from 2,000 to 3,000 strong, passed through Woodsboro, Libery, New-Market and Urbanna, and then made for the river. They advanced from the direction of Gettysburgh, destroying a small portion of the railroad track at New-Market.

Gen. PLEASANTON, with about 3,500 cavalry, passed through Frederick this morning in pursuit.

LATER.—Official dispatches received here state that *the rebels succeeded in escaping*. They crossed the Potomac near the mouth of the Monocacy, having made a march of 90 miles in 24 hours. Gen. PLEASANTON'S forces arrived at the crossing just as they had finished, and engaged their artillery, but nothing is known of the result. His force marched 76 miles during the last 24 hours.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 12.

SPECIAL CABINET MEETING.

The news of the rebel raid into Pennsylvania created intense excitement yesterday morning, and notifications were immediately issued for a meeting of Cabinet officers, at which the presence of the General-in-Chief was requested. What transpired, and the conclusions arrived at, are of course not public; but it is said that a dispatch was immediately sent to Gen. HOOKER, requesting his presence at an adjourned meeting.

RUMORED MILITARY AND CABINET CHANGES AGAIN.

Rumors more than ordinarily definite, are afloat today, assigning new parts to prominent actors on our National Stage. The most plausible of these, relieves Secretary STANTON by Gen. BANKS, and sends MCCLELLAN to the West, and HOOKER to the Army of the Potomac. As unexpected as immediate Cabinet changes have been, owing to the President's aversion to "swapping horses while swimming the stream," it cannot be denied that the events of the last two days give a color of possibility to this report. Certain it is that Secretary STANTON has expressed himself not unwilling to be relieved from his present duties, whenever consistent with the demands of the public service.

PAROLED OFFICERS ARRIVED.

The following paroled officers arrived here on Saturday from Richmond, *via* Annapolis: Col. ULLMANN, Lieut.-Col. BROWN, both of New-York; Capt. BROWN, Thirtieth Ohio Regiment; Capt. GILLEN, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania; Lieut. KIRK, Thirty-fourth New-York; Lieut. DOHENY, of the Tammany Regiment; Lieut. ALLEN, Forty-fourth Ohio; Lieut. BUTLER, of Maine; Lieut. WARREN; Lieut. MINER, of Banks' Signal Corps, and Lieut. CARSUP, of Pennsylvania. The account given by these gentlemen of affairs in Richmond does not materially vary from those lately received from other sources. Provisions are scarce and dear, and the fare of prisoners necessarily poor, though these officers fell into kind hands, and shared as nearly as possible whatever comforts were enjoyed by their captors. The rebel Col. DAVIDSON, in especial, said he had once been a prisoner, and was treated with kindness, and he was glad to be able to reciprocate.

All but three of these officers were captured at Antietam, and though they are very reserved in speaking on the subject, it is evident that their knowledge of the condition of the rebels after the battle is such as to convince them that we might have destroyed LEE'S whole army, had the Federal reserves been brought into action.

CIVILIAN PRISONERS.

Some of the civilian prisoners, recently exchanged and sent to Richmond, have returned as far as Chantilly, on their way home to Drainesville. They report no troops in Richmond except those doing guard duty, and say that the Rappahannock Bridge is not destroyed, though they saw no cars this side of Culpepper. The bridges near Warrenton Junction and Bristow, they allege, have not been rebuilt.

THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS EXCHANGED.

The War Department has just published another general order containing a list of the officers in the United States service who have been exchanged as prisoners of war for prisoners taken in arms against the United States; also, a statement showing that there were delivered to Lieut. Col. LUDLOW at Aiken's Landing, Sept. 7, 746, and to the same officer at the same place, Sept. 21, 334. Texas exchange, First Third and Eighth United States Infantry, 527; New Mexico exchange, 557; Shiloh prisoners, 2,080, Gainesville prisoners, delivered to Major LIVINGSTON, Sept. 1, 1,300; Gainesville prisoners, delivered to Lieut. MICKLE, Aug. 20, 271; the total number of exchanges to be offset by the delivery of Confederate prisoners at Vicksburgh, is now 10,368. The officers exchanged, according to this order, embrace 7 Colonels, 10 Lieutenant-Colonels, 7 Majors, 73 Captains, 68 First Lieutenants, 60 Second Lieutenants; 11 naval and other officers were exchanged, but no specific equivalent mentioned.

MAJOR KEY'S "PROGRAMME" AGAIN.

A prominent gentleman startled the President yesterday by the remark:

"I am satisfied, Mr. LINCOLN, that your removal of Major KEY was both unjust and unwise."

"How is that?" asked the President, rather taken aback.

"Truth is not so plentiful just now, Mr. LINCOLN," was the reply, "that a man should be punished for telling it."

ANOTHER COURT OF INQUIRY.

A Court of Inquiry, consisting of Lieut.-Col. GEORGE ANDREW, Maj. CAMPBELL GRAHAM, and Mat. W. J. NEWTON, United States Army, is ordered to convene at Allegany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, 15th inst., to investigate the circumstances attending the recent explosion which occurred at that place. The Court is ordered to report the facts, and give an opinion in the matter.

CALEB CUSHING IN WASHINGTON.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING is in town, staying at the house of a friend, and will probably remain for some weeks. It is said that Mr. CUSHING has frequently tendered his services and past experience in military affairs to the Government; but that, for some reasons unexplained, the President believes that he can be of more utility in private than in military life.

Mr. CUSHING'S present business here has more especial reference to claims now in suit against the Government; and those who know his astuteness and dexterity in legal matters, are of the opinion that it would be much better to have him fighting for us in the field than prosecuting contract claims against us in the Departments and before our Courts of law.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Gen. Buell's Report of the Battle of Perryville.

THE ENEMY EVERYWHERE REPULSED.

Our Loss Estimated at 1,500 Killed and Wounded.

Another Battle Expected Yesterday.

CAPTURE OF SUPPLIES BY THE REBELS.

GEN. BUELL'S REPORT.

PERRYVILLE, Ky., *via* BARDSTOWN, Oct. 10, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I have already advised you of the movements of the army under my command from Louisville. More or less skirmishing has occurred daily with the enemy's cavalry. Since then it was supposed the enemy would give battle at Bardstown. My troops reached that point on the 4th inst., driving out the enemy's rear guard of cavalry and artillery. The main body retired toward Springfield, whither the pursuit was continued.

The centre corps, under Gen. GILBERT, moved on the direct road from Springfield to Perryville, and arrived on the 7th instant within two miles of the town, where the enemy was foued to be in force.

The left column, under Gen. MCCOOK, came upon the Nashville road about 1 o'clock yesterday, the 8th instant. It was ordered into position to attack, and a strong reconnoissance directed.

At 4 o'clock I received a request from Gen. MCCOOK for reinforcements, and learned that the left had been severely engaged for several hours, and that the right and left of that corps were being turned and severely pressed. Reinforcements were immediately sent forward from the centre.

Orders were also sent to the right column, under Gen. CRITTENDEN, which was advancing by the Lebanon road, to push forward and attack the enemy's left, but it was impossible for it to get in position in time to procure any decisive result.

The action continued until dark. Some fighting also occurred on the centre. The enemy were everywhere repulsed, but not without some momentary advantage on the left.

The several corps were put in position during the night, and moved to the attack at 6 o'clock this morning. Some skirmishing occurred with the enemy's rear guard. The main body had fallen back in the direction of Harrodsburgh.

I have no accurate report of our loss yet. It is probably pretty heavy, including valuable officers.

Gens. JACKSON and TERRILL, I regret to say, are among the killed.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General Commanding.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Oct. 11.

It is reported by intelligent army officers that Gens. CHEATHAM and POLK were killed, and that the loss of the rebels at Perryville exceeded ours by three to one.

The Louisville *Democrat* learns that Capt BOWLES' Quartermaster's train was attacked on the morning of the 8th inst. by a party of rebels whom Maj. BRADFORD held in check, near Frankfort, when Gen. KIRBY SMITH'S whole force appeared on the opposite side of the river, and necessitated a surrender of seventeen National Government wagons and ten or fifteen sutlers' wagons.

The rebels also captured five hundred and fifty of Gen. SILL'S stragglers, whom they sent off with the train.

Among the National officers captured were: Major BRADFORD; Lieut. CASSELL, of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania; Capt. BOWLES, Quartermaster; Lieut. BAILEY, of the Thirtieth Indiana, and Lieut. GOLDSMITH, of the Thirty-ninth Ohio.

The Louisville *Journal* says that Grayson was taken by the rebels on the 30th of September.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Oct. 12.

SQUIER'S of DUMONT'S men, under Col. MILLER, captured two pieces of artillery and 150 rebels at Versailles yesterday. A portion of DUMONT'S command drove the enemy Saturday night from Lawrenceburgh toward Nicholasville, wounding several, and capturing sixteen prisoners. National loss none.

The Maysville *Eagle* says a dispatch was received by JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE'S wife, to meet him at Danville on Monday next.

Further particulars of Wednesday's (Perrysville) fight state that the Federal force was 16,000, and the rebel force sixty-two regiments—the aggregate unknown.

The National loss was from 500 to 600 killed, and 2,300 wounded, and 440 prisoners. The rebel loss was 1,300 killed including one General unnamed, and 14 Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels. This number of killed and wounded is admitted by the rebel Medical Director of Gen. CHEATHAM'S Division.

A dispatch from a member of the First Wisconsin says that regiment lost 58 killed, and 124 wounded. Among the wounded are Major MITCHELL and Capt GREEN.

Dispatches received at headquarters state that Col. LYTLE'S wounds were very slight. He had been paroled, and will arrive to-morrow evening.

It is reported that WOLFORD'S Cavalry captured over one hundred rebel wagons, one thousand prisoners and one battery, on Friday, between Perryville and Harrodsburgh.

Gen. DUMONT is at Frankfort.

MARSHALL, it is said, left Lexington on Sunday last, with his whole force of 2,000 infantry and 450 cavalry.

It is believed that MARSHALL, and the forces driven from Versailles, are at Nicholasville.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 12.

Dr. HEAD, Medical Director here, has been required to prepare for the reception of 3,000 of the Perryville wounded.

Col. RICHARD J. JACOB, of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, has arrived here, suffering from an extensive but not serious flesh wound.

KIRBY SMITH left Lawrenceburgh with his whole command on Friday morning, and effected a junction with BRAGG on Friday afternoon.

Our forces were massed, on Friday, between Perryville and Harrodsburgh. They are reported to have formed in line of battle about six miles from Perryville.

Capt. WATSON, of Co. G, Eightieth Indiana, wounded somewhat severely, has arrived here. He left Perryville on Saturday and was overtaken by a messenger who left Perryville two hours later.

The messenger reports the rebel force about 75,000. They heard heavy and constant firing for many miles after they left. Rumors prevail that a general engagement between the whole of each army was progressing yesterday on the Harrodsburgh road wherein BUELL drove the rebels towards Camp Dick Robinson.

Paroled prisoners say the rebels are making for the camp at Perryville. The rebels were so crippled on Wednesday that they could not carry away seven pieces of artillery they had captured. We captured 160,000 rounds of their ammunition. They buried their dead, and their wounded were cared for.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 12.

A skirmish took place on Thursday, near Lawrenceburgh, Bowen County, of 19 Regulars and First Ohio Cavalry, against Col. SCOTT'S rebel cavalry. Col. SCOTT was wounded, and now is a prisoner at Bardstown.

One hundred and thirty rebel prisoners from Perryville, including ten Lieutenants, arrived here to-night.

AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.

A Heavy Battle Reported to have Taken Place between Harrodsburgh and Danville.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 12.

Private dispatches from Lebanon say that a great battle was fought yesterday between Harrodsburgh and Danville—heavier than Wednesday's battle.

WELFORD (Union) took one hundred and sixty wagons and a thousand prisoners.

The rebels are retreating to Camp Dick Robinson.

Doubtful rumors say that BRAGG and CHEATHAM were killed in Wednesday's battle.

THE CORINTH VICTORY.

Gen. Rosecrans Recalled from the Pursuit.

The Enemy Reported Incapable of Further Mischief.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Oct. 12.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Corinth says that Gen. GRANT recalled ROSECRANS from the pursuit on the 9th. He returned on the 10th, and reports the enemy dispersed, demoralized, and incapable of further mischief.

He had intended following, to prevent another concentration, believing now is the time to destroy them.

The enemy abandoned and spiked eleven guns. Three caissons were destroyed, and most of their ammunition and baggage trains were captured. Our victory was incontestibly one of the cleanest of the war. The enthusiasm of the army for ROSECRANS is boundless.

Altogether we have two thousand prisoners, including nearly one hundred officers, besides the wounded. About one thousand rebels were killed. Our loss was three hundred and fifty killed, and one thousand two hundred wounded. Accurate reports are impossible until the army returns to Corinth.

Ohio had seven regiments and two batteries in the battle.

Gen. OGLESBY'S wound is better, but dangerous. Cols. SMITH and GILBERT are improving.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Rebels Driven out of the State into Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 12.

Advices received from headquarters from Gen. SCHOFIELD, state that his advance, under Gen. BROWN had driven the rebels out of Pineville, and that they had fled hastily across the border into Arkansas. He says there are no rebel forces now in that portion of Missouri.

The following dispatch from Gen. HALLECK was received at headquarters last evening:

"MAJOR-GEN. CURTIS: You will consider Colorado Territory as in your Department. A formal order will be issued and sent you."

IN FRONT OF WASHINGTON.

A Reconnoissance to Aldie and Middleburgh—Ten Thousand Rebels Discovered Near the Latter Place—Probable Attack on Centreville.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 12.

By special dispatch from the TIMES Correspondent at Chantilly, we learn that Capt. CONGER has made another reconnoissance to Aldie and Middleburgh, and ascertained that there is a rebel force of about ten thousand men encamped within a mile of the latter place, consisting of artillery, cavalry and infantry.

A movement in force of the enemy towards Centreville is anticipated and provided for.

RECONNOISSANCE TO THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 12.

A special dispatch from the TIMES correspondent at Centreville gives the result of a reconnoissance made by Lieut. PAUL VON KORNING, of Gen. SIGEL'S Staff.

He left camp on Friday, with sixty-six men, and returned to-day, having passed through Brentsville to Ellis' Ford, on the Rappahannock. He had a skirmish with the enemy's pickets there, who were driven across the river, without loss on either side.

Lieut. KORNING reports that the whole north bank of the Rappahannock is strongly picketed by the rebels, and even citizens are not allowed to cross without passes. The Fifteenth Virginia cavalry and two infantry regiments are stationed at Culpepper, and a strong picket at Falmouth. Kelly's Ford is strongly picketed, and Warrenton strongly protected by frequent visits of rebel cavalry.

The bridge at the Rappahannock Station, this report states, has been destroyed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—An inside view of the rebellion is not so common with us as to warrant our turning and whistling to the wall when one is presented. BARNES & BURR have just published a little book entitled *Thirteen Months in the Rebel Army*, in whose behalf we challenge the attention of the public. It is written by an impressed New-Yorker. Perhaps we should have said *impressed* volunteer, since the author volunteered in the rebel army owing to an intimation that he would be put in a way for joining the army of saints and martyrs if he did not. He is very modest and unpretending indeed, only making a 16-mo. book of some two hundred pages, when a man more given to words,—more versed in the art of book-making, perhaps,—would have furnished us a quarto. He tells in a straightforward way what he saw, what he personally experienced, not stopping to curse the rebels nor to weary the reader with any of the milder forms of invective that with the multitude go to prove a man's loyalty.

That the author has really figured in all the scenes he narrates, no one who reads his book can doubt, as the circumstantialities of date, place and surroundings prove this conclusively, and his honesty is established by the way in which he deals with the rebels. Of all men, he has least reason to sympathize with them, and could sooner be suspected of setting something down in malice than of aught extenuating, for the rough personal treatment he experienced at their hands at the outset, and his long and forced servitude in their ranks subsequently, were very little calculated to sweeten the temper of a man subject to the common passions of humanity. And yet, he is never, in the whole course of his narrative, betrayed into that coarse invective and vituperation which form the staple of too many "personal narratives." He is ready and willing to recognize and honor those qualities in which the rebels have taught us loyal men of the North a lesson, by which we should not be slow to profit—in their earnestness of purpose and devotion to their cause, in their bravery, in their energy, in the patient spirit with which they encounter obstacles, in their long-enduring perseverance. He frankly confesses that it moves him with surprise to come from the South, where every man, woman and child is engaged, heart and soul, in but one cause, where the conversation turns on but one topic, where every energy is concentrated to the fulfillment of but one work—to our peaceful vineyards and villas, where other pursuits and pleasures engross, and the war is entirely a secondary matter. The goldsmith's hammer has not been heard at the South for many a day, save as he beat up ornaments into bullion, and tore jewels from their settings, to be converted to the purchase of arms and ammunition and the pay of soldiers. But the ceaseless clank of the forge is heard as scythes are beaten into swords, the throbbing of the furnace's fiery heart as it melts down church bells and bronzes into cannon, that horses, unharnessed from family carriages, will whirl into battery on the field. No silk dresses rustle along the pavements of Richmond, Charleston, Mobile or Savannah. The finer linen that women wear has been torn into bandages or scraped into lint; and clad in homespun, too coarse even for the making of cartridges, these women sit by their fires, and mold bullets which they wing with prayers. When the blockade is a tempted ineffectually to be run we do not find in the vessel's hold a cargo of broadcloth or an invoice of patent leather. No tax is laid on these things because their importation is an absurdity of which the wildest would not dream. Instead of paying a tax upon his French cloth the man brings the price of the cloth itself and lays it at the feet of the Confederate Government. Not a word is ever lisped in the journals of the day as to fashions. The demand is for steel that will cut, garments that leave the limbs free to strike with all the earnestness and singleness of hate.

The rebel success in battle is to be attributed to this earnestness and concentratedness of purpose—not to superior numbers. This cry of "overwhelmed by superior numbers," has lasted long enough, and should be dismissed to slumber with the idea, so long prevailing, that every Confederate General carried a "masked battery" in his pocket. Our author was personally present at the battle of Shiloh. His story bears throughout the stamp and impress of truth. As a commentary on the auspices under which our troops were forced to plunge into the fight through the judiciousness and watchfulness of their General, the following paragraph will be found interesting:

"While it is no part of my duty in this narrative to criticise military movements, and especially those of the Union forces, I may state that the total absence of cavalry pickets from General GRANT'S camp was a matter of perfect amazement to the rebel officers. There were absolutely none on GRANT'S left, where Gen. BRECKINRIDGE'S division was meeting him, so that we were able to come up within hearing of their drums entirely unperceived. The Southern Generals always kept cavalry pickets out for miles, even when no enemy was supposed to be within a day's march of them. The infantry pickets of GRANT'S forces were not above three-fourths of a mile from his advance camps, and they were too few to make any resistance. With these facts all made known to our headquarters on Saturday evening, our forces were arranged for battle with the certainty of a surprise, and almost the assurance of a victory."

A pleasant picture this! The Federal army lying with its ears deadened by slumber to the foot-falls of the advancing rebel hosts, and scarcely a sentinel at their tent doors. A terrible responsibility rests with some one for that slaughter at Shiloh, where only Providence, BUELL, and the gunboats saved the army of GRANT from total annihilation. When these responsibilities shall be brought home to the proper shoulders, and a few general officers hung for the carelessness and blunders which are more to be dreaded in their results than open crime, we shall have some faith in the purpose of our Government and its earnestness in its work.

The cry of "overwhelming numbers," as an excuse for our reverses, as has been before remarked, had better be dropped. It is sometimes unpleasant to face truth, but it is invariably best to. We have always doubted the stories of the immense armies that came down on our single divisions like avalanches; for it has never been quite plain to us where all the fighting men came from. It is fair to conclude that the most of them are men in buckram. Thus, our General reported himself as engaging 70,000 rebels at Shiloh. The statement of our author, who served as special aid to BRECKENRIDGE during the whole battle, we have no reason or disposition to doubt:

"BRECKINRIDGE had 11,000 men, BRAGG and HARDEE about 7,000, HINDMAN and POLK not far from 10,000. The total Confederate force was afterward stated in their official reports to be 39,000 men—it probably reached 45,000, but certainly not more. This statement, I know, will create surprise, and perhaps disbelief. I know whereof I affirm in this. At all events, I did not know it, nor did the troops generally have any clear idea of our force."

This record of an impressed New-Yorker is especially interesting as it opens many points in the interior history of the rebellion of which we have heretofore been ignorant. The manner in which he was induced to *volunteer* is certainly very suggestive. His loyalty was suspected, or rather his disloyalty was not plainly enough apparent, and so he was given the alternative of joining the rebel army or of hanging. Of the two evils he chose what some would perhaps consider not the least, but then things change according to the stand point from which we view them. Looking from the gallows foot and it probably seems infinitely better to figure on solid ground than in the air above. Despite his being an impressed volunteer, our author did very good service in the rebel rank and file. The fact is that once in battle a man does not stop to consider how he got there, but goes in and does the best work he can for the side on which he finds himself marshaled. And why may we not borrow an idea from the enemy? There are thousands among us of decided secession sentiments, open and unblushing in their avowal. We need men for the ranks, and it might be well to induce them to volunteer by the suggestion of some such pleasant alternative as that offered to loyal men down in Dixie. Other ideas will suggest themselves to the reader of Mr. STEVENSON'S very interesting book, and we recommend it for general perusal.

— Very few works published within the past decade, or, for that matter, within the present century, have created so great a *furore* as VICTOR HUGO'S *Les Miserables*, a translation of which is now in course of publication by CARLETON. An explanation of this, aside from the absorbing interest of the work itself, may, perhaps, be found in the fact that the majority of persons in the discussion of all such questions as M. HUGO broaches incline to take sides against society. The impression has got to be very well defined and established among the multitude that there is something decidedly wrong about our whole social mechanism. In direct defiance to the old dogma, many intelligent people can now be found who boldly affirm that men do not take to vice quite as naturally as ducks to water, but that circumstances force them into crime oftener than their own natural inclinations. This is a cheerful belief, and a humanizing one. There is no good reason for supposing that, under favorable conditions, all things being equal, any man would take the path to outlawry and wretchedness, when that to respectability and peace lay equally open to him. Such little accidents as birth and education, accidents wholly beyond the control of those whose future is principally controlled by them, have something to do in deciding whether a man is to become a pillar of society and an ornament to it, or its curse and pest. It makes a very great difference indeed, so far as future destiny is concerned, whether a child draws its first breath in a quiet family mansion up town, and has every natural want supplied, from the cradle to the grave, or whether it be flung wailing into the world in an obscure street in some reeking corner of the city where vice and want receive it with open arms, misery cradles its first slumbers, and in an hotbed of iniquity it ripens to an early maturity. In the former happy instance the child would never think of stealing a cake, for a nurse stands ready to conciliate its appetite with a dozen; it would never lisp or even know the meaning of an oath, because in its guarded nursery not even an echo of profanity could ever come; aloof from vice and temptation the child grows up and the man walks with erect head through the world, wondering how any of his fellows can be vile and dishonest. In the other instance, hunger impels the young wretch to theft; the lessons of accomplished nurses teach to it all the other crimes of the calendar; it lisps in curses ere the curses come, and all counteracting influences of good are shut out by the gate which swings remorselessly between the two conditions of life. Change the children in their cradles, and perhaps you would reverse their fortunes in life—the one born to be a bishop might be hanged, the other, born to be hanged, might live and die a bishop instead. That a man should be bent to vice or to virtue by the influences which surround his cradle, long before he is able to move in any direction of his own volition, scarcely seems right, but it is unfortunately so. Or that once having stepped carelessly outside the limits where good men are permitted to tread, the door should be slammed forever in his face, and he thenceforth compelled to associate only with the bad. All this seems wrong, and moves one inevitably to the conclusion that some way the world is out of tune, and all its revolutions do not go forward. But it is easier to discover and point out social wrongs than to right them. Some day the millenium will dawn, and then out of this chaos will order, justice and humanity come.

Marius has been published by CARLETON in American dress, and *St. Denis* is said to be out, though no official intimation of the fact has reached us. In *Marius* M. HUGO tells us that the air of Paris preserves the soul—a novel proposition, but perhaps a true one. The plea henceforth of young gentlemen who wish to go to Paris, and one which no parent can resist, the one to crown all others and sweep away all opposition, will be: "For my soul's sake, Sir!"

—CHARLOTTE BRONTE was not much inclined to man worship, and yet she almost apotheosised THACKERAY. Less perspicacious people than Miss BRONTE have also even been led to confess that there is a good deal in the man. At least he is *real*—unpleasantly so sometimes. His men breathe and his women are facts. He never brings lay figures on the stage, nor does he attempt to outdo Nature in the creation of characters. His heroes are not saints, nor are his sinners devils. It is true that his plays do not always end happily; a beneficent fairy does not always appear to smooth the course of true love for the young people; Harlequin not infrequently fails to marry Columbine; and quite often the curtain rings down on a great deal of misery and confusion. But there is one conviction ever uppermost in the mind while reading him—we feel and know that he has drawn from Nature and paints to the life. Herein he differs essentially from the French artist, HUGO, who simply caricatures. THACKERAY'S villains are of a common order—they steal spoons in a most unromantic manner, and are very seldom vicious in order to be virtuous. They are much the style of people one meets at the Tombs on Monday mornings, or in lonely places of dark nights. Their life works itself out like an arithmetical example on a black-board—they go on in the addition and multiplication of crime until the sum total appears at the gallows foot, or else they learn by experience that honesty is the best policy, and so repent: all in the natural order of Providence. The other characters of his stories are the men and women one meets everywhere, up town and down town, in large hotels and small boarding houses, at Saratoga and Sharon as well as at Coney Island, and whom we are especially apt to encounter in Bleecker-street omnibuses and Third-avenue railway cars. But HUGO'S characters, on the other hand, are too fearfully and wonderfully made to be of human origin. They walk on stilts with their heads in the clouds, or else burrow in the mud like moles. In no place can we walk with them or understand them; invariably they are either beyond or below reach. Their atmosphere is one in which human sympathy cannot follow them. Withal, about the best of HUGO'S works there hovers a halo of fictitious sentiment, a flare glitter, while those of THACKERAY burn with a clear, honest light. The most sin to be laid to the latter's charge is that of sameness. He dresses up the old favorites of the public and introduces them as new ones. Under the thin marks with which he covers their disguises we recognize old acquaintances. But authors are guilty of much worse crimes now-a-days that we shall this as a venial one. Than a stupid stranger an old friend is preferable, though his face is a little time-worn. The HARPER'S publish *Philip* in book form—it has already ran through the pages of their popular magazine, and consequently needs no further introduction at our hands.

The Negro and Free Labor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A somewhat extended acquaintance with the colored population in several of the seceded States induces me to believe that you will regard the following lines as not altogether inopportune or unimportant. From education, and still more, from experience, I confess myself thoroughly Anti-Slavery; but I must admit, at the same time, that I never felt satisfied of the negro's capacity for self-government until convinced of it by several months' residence in the South. Lest I should be accused of negro-phobia, I will say, in as few words as possible, that I do not regard this country, or any section of it, as a suitable home for the colored man, and his speedy removal to other climes will inure not less to his own advantage than to that of the white population. Nature placed him originally in the torrid zone, as she placed us in the temperate, and, if left to his own volition, he will move further and further South, until a negro or mulatto will be as much a curiosity in the United States as in Europe. This I believe to be only possible by placing him on a perfect equality with white laborers, and leaving him to himself as you do them, and, if my conclusions be correct, the institution of Slavery must perpetuate the existence of the two races side by side, inasmuch as you compel the negroes to remain within your confines. The tendency of all races is to separate themselves into distinct nationalities, and we need go no further than the City of New-York to find that the negro is not an exception to the rule, for he dwells with his own people away from the whites, and many streets are almost wholly given up to him. History proves that where two or more races are thrown together in the same territory, the more numerous or powerful absorbs the other, or the weaker moves off into other regions. The Britons are an example of the latter, and such will assuredly be the case in reference to the colored population of this country, when they are left to battle, unassisted, with the energetic, domineering Saxon.

I shall, of course, be met with the objection that the negro alone can labor in the fields of the South. This defence of Slavery, or, if you will, this assumed necessity of colored labor there, is either based upon ignorance or purposed misstatement. In no portion of this country is the climate too hot for white men to labor at all seasons, and, what is more, the hardest work in the South, such as railroad and other engineering operations, is performed to a great extent by whites, and *imported* whites at that. I have seen Northern troops at Port Royal felling tree after tree with the sun at 95° in the shade, others throwing up earthworks with no lack of energy, blacksmiths and carpenters at their trades, and yet scarcely one of these had ever before been further south than this State of New-York. Furthermore, I have no less authority than the official report of the Seventh Census of the United States for asserting that the ratio of mortality amongst the white population of the South is considerably below that of their fellow-citizens in the North, a fact somewhat incompatible with the assumed unhealthiness of the former region.

Wherever I have traveled among the negro population, in South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia or Maryland, I have always found them docile, tractable and unassuming—much more so, I am afraid, than whites would be under similar circumstances. Nor have I ever found amongst them the slightest disposition to quit their plantations, or their runaway owners, when the latter had treated them with humanity and kindness. I have not seen the slightest evidence of any chimerical ideas of prospective freedom, nor the faintest anticipation of political advantage accruing to them from emancipation. If I may be allowed the expression, they all, men and women alike, take a practical, common-sense view of future liberty, regarding it as simply a right to keep what they make by their labor, not by any means as placing them socially or politically on a par with the white man. A conversation I had with a coal-black negro at Port Royal, last December, proved satisfactorily to my mind that he at least was actuated by much the same motives as the pale faces; and although he put the issue more tersely than most of his race are accustomed to do, yet I have invariably found that similar views are held by others in the same position as himself. JIM had formerly belonged to Miss PINCKNEY, but at the period in question he earned his living and wages as cook and servant to the Postmaster of the Expedition, and a better servant no man could possibly desire. I asked him one day, "To whom did you belong, JIM, before the Yankees came here?" and the following conversation ensued: "To Miss PINCKNEY, Sar." "Was she a kind mistress, JIM?" "Oh, very kind, Sar." "Were you a field-hand or house-servant?" "A house-servant, Sar." "And was Miss PINCKNEY kind to the field-hands, too, JIM?" "Oh, yes, Sar. When any ob them war sick she always went to them, and 'tended to them herself." "Well, JIM, if Miss PINCKNEY was so kind as you say, don't you want to return to her?" "Oh, no, Sar." My question, "Why not?" seemed to hurt the poor fellow; but at last he replied, with much discomposure, as though ashamed to acknowledge such a motive, "Why, Sar, all I made before was Miss PINCKNEY'S, but all I make now is my own."

This unsophisticated remark of JIM'S reminded me of a circumstance, which, at this moment, strikes me forcibly. I was dining with a wealthy planter several years ago, and observing the peculiar flavor of the ham that was served at the table, I took the liberty of asking whether it was his own raising or foreign produce. "I am not astonished at your observation," he replied, "because the pork you generally eat has been permitted to run loose and to feed upon any and everything it came across, but I make it a point to buy mine from my own negroes, for you must know that our servants are allowed to raise pork and poultry on their own account, and sell them in the market. *Self interest*, as you are aware, is a great incentive to exertion, for the negroes are particularly careful in feeding their stock so as to obtain the highest price for their produce. Hence the superiority of this over other hams!"

I might multiply such examples as the above to an indefinite extent, and cite the experience of American naval officers on Southern stations as to the willingness of the colored man to labor for his own interest, even without the supervision of the whites. We need not, however, go outside the City of New-York to prove this position. The colored people here are a very slight burden, if any upon the community. Happening lately to be in the store of a merchant in Front-street, a negro entered the office and solicited charity. The merchant surveying the applicant from head to foot, and, having cross-questioned him, finally took out a five dollar bill and gave it him. Knowing my friend's conscientious scruples against bestowing eleemosynary aid upon beggars, aware also of his strong bias against the negro, this circumstance took me by surprise, and I could not help telling him so. Thereupon he replied, "You may depend upon it that little assistance is well bestowed, for no negro will beg unless he is forced to it by absolute necessity."

The colored people and their children, as a class, are much cleaner and better clothed than other portions of the laboring population. A perambulation through Church, Thompson, Laurens and contiguous streets—particularly on Sundays—will satisfy any one of the correctness of this statement. Where they get their clothes from has always been a mystery to me. The love of the negro for dress is very much greater than that of any other race, and this fact, which nobody can possibly deny, should be an additional inducement with Northern men to set them free in their labor. Four millions of people offer a magnificent market for manufactures—a market which, for cotton goods, will certainly be greatly more valuable than any other community of equal numbers.

I would repeat in conclusion that all my acquaintance with the negro in this country convinces me that he regards emancipation as naught else than a freeing of his labor and the protection of his right to live and amass property. Emancipate labor and you place him immediately in conflict with the more energetic and shrewd Caucassian, and to save himself from the competition and rivalry in which he is certain to be beaten, he will move gradually away into other regions, and leave this "a white man's country." Continue to recognize Slavery as an institution and you compel him to remain here; but, rely upon it, if he do remain here, designing politicians will soon find means to build up anew that domineering sectionalism which the Northern armies are in a fair way to destroy.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully.

FREDERICK MILNES EDGE.

FROM MEMPHIS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

Guerrilla Operations—An Order from Gen. Sherman—Attack on the Forest Queen—Illustration of Southern Chivalry—Capture of Artillery—Important Arrests of Smugglers—The President's Proclamation—Work for An Investigating Committee—Affairs at Helena.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Oct. 5, 1862.

The operations of guerrillas still continue to occupy a considerable portion of public attention. I sent you a few days ago a full and circumstantial account of the attack of FAULKNER'S gang on the steamer *Eugene*, and the subsequent destruction of the village of Randolph in consequence of it. In addition to this retaliatory act, Gen. SHERMAN has adopted another measure, which I am persuaded will have an excellent effect in checking such outrages in future. A few days after the attack on the *Eugene*, the following order was published in the newspapers of this city:

MEMPHIS, Sept. 27, 1862.

Whereas—Many families of known rebels and Confederates in arms against us have been permitted to reside in peace and comfort in Memphis, and whereas the Confederate authorities either sanction or permit the firing upon unarmed boats carrying passengers and goods for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of Memphis, it is ordered, that for every boat so fired on, ten families must be expelled from Memphis.

The Provost Marshal will extend the list already prepared, so as to have on it at least thirty names; and on every occasion when a boat is fired on, will draw by lot ten names, who will forthwith be notified and allowed three days to remove to a distance of twenty-five miles from Memphis.

This is hitting the nail on the head and punishing the cowardly perpetrators of such outrages through the only means by which they can be reached,—their friends and relatives.

Two of the most notorious guerrilla bands in this section, those of FOREST and PORTER, were organized in this city, and the families of many of their members are still remaining here.

I do not know whether it is distinctly traceable to the effect of this order, or whether it is simply a coincidence, but it is a noteworthy fact that although four different boats were attacked by guerrillas within three days previous to the issuing of the order, not a single instance has occurred in this department since.

One of these boats, the *Forest Queen*, formerly a Louisville and Memphis packet, was captured while lying at a landing near Ashlori, about twenty-five miles above Fort Pillow, by a gang of these fellows, who sprung from a hiding place among some cotton bales, and rushed on board, before the officers had time to make any attempt at defence or escape. The guerrilla leaders announced to the Captain of the boat their intention to steal whatever they could take away, and then burn the boat, and ordered him to set the passengers ashore. Before their amiable intention could be carried out the steamer *Silver Moon* came in sight with a detachment of troops aboard, and the courageous guerrillas, having no stomach for a fight, incontinently "skedaddled," without taking anything. One of their number, less agile than his fellows, was seized by some of the crew of the *Queen* and taken to Cairo, where he was delivered to the military authorities. His case will undoubtedly receive the attention of a court-martial.

This is not quite all the story. To consummate their diabolical villany, the scoundrels, after thus voluntarily abandoning the boat, fired a volley into her, severely wounding one of the pilots, and narrowly escaping several other persons. In this instance, as in that of the *Eugene*, the boat was full of unarmed passengers, including many women and children, who narrowly escaped falling victims to this cowardly attempt at wholesale murder. Having perpetrated this brilliant illustration of Southern "chivalry," the villians fled to the woods.

As soon as the intelligence of this affair reached this place, an expedition was sent to the neighborhood to look after the perpetrators, but after two days' fruitless scouring about the woods, not being able to get sight of the fellows or obtain any reliable information concerning them, the expedition returned. It was not, however, altogether fruitless, as they found and brought away with them a large quantity of ammunition and six heavy fortress guns, which the rebels had planted at Randolph soon after the commencement of the war, and were unable, after their hasty abandonment of Fort Pillow, to bring away. Two of these guns are rifled 68-pounders, and one 8-inch columbiad. The others are smaller. They all seem to be excellent guns. They will probably be placed in position here, and it is not unlikely may yet do good service against their former masters.

It need not surprise you at any time to hear of another attempt to blockade the river above and starve us out, as at present all our supplies come to us in that way, perhaps these late guerrilla operations are preliminary to such an attempt. If they esteem such a thing feasible, let them try it. If, on the other hand, they prefer a direct attack on the fortifications, let them try that. The works are now in such a state of forwardness as to render them impregnable to any ordinary attack, and with such a garrison as we now have here, and under a General of the acknowledged fighting qualities of our present commander, the loyal citizens of Memphis feel little apprehension of the result of any attack which the rebels may make on this city.

Gen. SHERMAN and the Provost-Marshal have been creating a good deal of stir among the "sympathisers" in this town, lately, by numerous arrests of parties engaged in conveying contraband articles through the lines. Divers arrests of more or less importance have been made almost daily for some time past, but a few days ago a blow was struck which will be likely to impose a serious check upon this business. This was the arrest and trial of the members of two of the most prominent business houses of this city, on charge of smuggling contraband goods to the rebel army. The firm of MANSFIELD & Co. have for several years carried on the most extensive wholesale drug business of any house in the Southwest. They have built, for their own occupation, a magnificent store on Main-street, and are reputed to be very wealthy. This house was one of the first in Memphis to hang out a rebel flag, when the question of secession first began to be agitated here and its principal partners were again among the first to take the oath of allegiance after the arrival here of the National armies. Since then they have been doing a thriving business. In fact, a much more profitable one than our authorities at first suspected. The books of the firm reveal the fact that they succeeded in smuggling thirteen thousand dollars' worth of drugs into the rebel lines, during the month of August alone. It is estimated that they have made not less than sixty thousand dollars in this traitorous traffic since the occupation of this city by the National troops. It is some satisfaction to know that the two principal members of this perjured house have been sent to Alton Penitentiary for the remainder of the war, and their splendid store, with all its contents, variously estimated at from one hundred to two hundred thousand dollars, has been confiscated. Should the war continue three or four years longer, they may come to the conclusion that perjury and treason are not always pecuniarily profitable. The other firm, FARNSWORTH & Co., was convicted of a similar offence, but as its members had never taken the oath of allegiance, they were simply banished to St. Louis, and their store and stock confiscated.

An order has just been issued notifying all persons having claims against the United States for property taken or destroyed by troops, houses destroyed for the purpose of fortifying, horses taken or negroes carried away by undue persuasion or force, to produce the evidence of such claim before a United States Commissioner, now here, who will examine and arrange such claims preparatory to their being brought before the proper tribunal for adjudication. I presume the object of this notice is to enable claimants to produce evidence of the justice of their claim attainable now, but which it might be difficult to produce at the end of two or three years, should the war last so long. At any rate, the issuing of the order has had an encouraging effect on the spirits of loyal persons here who have lost property at the hands of the army, causing them to feel more confidence in the intentions of the Government ultimately to reimburse such losses.

The late Proclamation of the President, of course, has excited a good deal of comment and discussion here, and opinions are as much divided respecting its efficacy, propriety and results as they seem to be in the North. Of course, the Secessionists here are unsparing and bitter in their denunciations, and their outcries of "tyranny," "oppression," and "unconstitutionality," are thrilling to hear. It is not a little curious that the persons most sensitive on the subject of Slavery, and most frantic and bitter in their denunciations of every act of either the Government or the military, which can be imagined to have the least bearing on the institution, are not, as might be anticipated, the large slaveholders who are really interested in the matter, but the class of small traders, clerks and petty business men who never owned a slave in their lives and are never likely to do so. Added to these are a small swarm of butternut Democrats, young men from St. Louis, Chicago and other Northern cities, who have fled hither to avoid the draft, and here feeling themselves secure, vapor and fume and abuse the "Abolition" tendencies of the President more perseveringly than the most ultra native of the South could do. I am sorry to add that the Government itself is indirectly fostering each of this very stripe by employing them.

Our news from Helena is neither exciting nor encouraging. No late movements have taken place there. The army is still lying quiescent on the muddy bank of the Mississippi, and slowly wasting away under the mingled influence of the climate, and disease. Miasmatic sickness is fearfully prevalent there. Many regiments report as many men in the hospitals as upon parade. Gen. STEELE is reported to be laboring strenuously to restore the army to some sort of discipline and order, but with no very cheering success. The men are disappointed and discontented. Having achieved one of the most brilliant victories of the war, and endured a campaign of unequaled hardship and labor, they had a right to expect to be continued in active service, and not to be left, week after week and month after month, fixed among unwholesome swamps to lose strength and health, and life itself, under the attacks of an insidious foe, against whom their tried strength and courage can avail them nothing. We have heard, for weeks past, oft-repeated rumors of an intended movement of the entire army of the Southwest. God grant that it may speedily prove true, and this really fine army be saved from destruction.

STOCKBRIDGE.

THE WAR WITH THE INDIANS.

Col. Sibley's Dispatches.

CAMP RELEASE, OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF CHIPPEWA RIVER, Sept. 27, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Pope:

Yesterday I came to this point with my command, having been met by several half-breeds with a flag of truce. I encamped within five hundred yards of a large camp of about one hundred and fifty lodges of friendly Indians and half-breeds, who had separated themselves from Little Crow and the miserable crew with him, and had secured from them most of the white captives, awaiting my arrival.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, I paid a formal visit to the camp, attended by the members of my Staff and the commanding officers of corps, with two companies of infantry as an escort.

Leaving the latter on the outside of the line of lodges, I entered the camp, where I found that regular rifle-pits had been constructed, in anticipation of an attack by the hostile Indians. I told the interpreter to call the chiefs and head men together, for I had something to say to them. The Indians and half-breeds assembled accordingly in considerable numbers, and I proceeded to give them very briefly my views of the late proceedings, my determination that the guilty parties should be pursued and overtaken if possible, and I made a demand that all the captives should be delivered to me instantly, that I might take them to my camp.

After speeches, in which they severely condemned the war party, and denied any participation in such proceedings, and gave me assurance that they would not have dared to come and shake my hand, if their own was stained with the blood of the whites, they assembled the captive women and children, and formally delivered them up to me, to the number of nine-y-one pure whites—when taking the names of such as had been instrumental in obtaining the release of the prisoners from the hostile Indians, and telling the principal men I would hold another council with them to-day, I conducted the poor captives to my camp, where I had prepared tents for their accommodation.

There were some instances of stolidity among them, but for the most part the poor creatures, relieved of the horrible suspense in which they have been kept, and some of the younger women freed from the loathsome attentions to which they have been subjected by their brutal captors, were fairly overwhelmed with joy. I am doing the best I can for them, and will send them down Tuesday, together with a large number of half-breeds who have been also kept in restraint here. The first mentioned are pure white women and children, two or three of the latter being very small orphans, all their relations having being killed. A list of them will accompany this communication.

After the disastrous result to himself and the bands associated with him, at the battle of Wood Lake, the half-breeds report, that falling back to this point, they hastily struck their tents and commenced retreating in great terror.

I have issued an order, appointing a Military Commission, consisting of two field officers and the senior Captain of the Sixth Regiment, (Col. CROOKS, Lieut. Col. MARSHALL and Capt. GRANT,) for the examination of all the men, half-breeds, as well as Indians, in the camp near us, with instructions to sift the antecedents of each, so that if there are guilty parties among them they can be arrested and properly dealt with. I have no doubt we shall find some such in the number. I will report the result in due time. I have a wounded prisoner in my camp.

The number of half-breeds who were retained by the hostile Indians as prisoners, and now under my protection, will considerably exceed one hundred, but the exact number cannot now be given.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY, Colonel Commanding.

CAMP RELEASE, NEAR LAC QUI PARLE, Sept. 28, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to refer to my dispatch of yesterday for a detail of my military operations in this quarter. I have apprehended sixteen Indians in the friendly camp adjoining, who are suspected of being participators in the late outrages, and I have appointed a Military Commission of five officers to try them. I inclose a copy of the order directing it. If found guilty they will be immediately executed, although I am somewhat in doubt whether my authority extends *quite* so far. An example is, however, imperatively necessary, and I trust you will approve the act, should it happen that some real enemies have been seized and promptly disposed of.

I have information, apparently reliable, that Little Crow and his adherents are at Big Stone Lake, sixty-five miles above this, where it is supposed he will be stopped by STANDING BUFFALO'S Missi-na band of Sioux, as I have held a correspondence with the Chief, who desires to remain on friendly terms with our Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY, Col.-Commanding.

A Letter from Gen. Sigel.

From the Philadelphia North American.

At a late meeting in this city, resolutions concerning supposed slights to Gen. SIGEL by the War Department, were adopted by an assemblage of Irish respectability. Since then the following letter has been received from that gallant soldier:

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 3, 1862.

To the President of the Committee for Promoting Enlistments, &c.:

DEAR FRIENDS: Your communication, inclosing the resolutions adopted at the meeting held on the 30th of September, has been received. I cordially thank the Committee and the Germans of Philadelphia, for the sympathy they extend to my behalf, and for the energy with which they are ready to support me. Not being actuated by personal interest, but by the interest and the welfare of the people, I cannot see how the publication of your resolutions could do any harm. What is the army without the people? A mere machine without power and without life. In this hour of trial and danger, the sympathy of the people is our best support, and the greatest compensation for the burdens and hardships in the train of this war. The confidence in the power of the free North lends us strength and perseverance, and urges the army to renewed exertions. Whether the individual in this gigantic struggle rises or falls is of little importance.

I am sorry that the same principles for the defence of which I entered the service may perhaps compel me to withdraw from it, for no one shall say of me that I had raised troops in my name, and then did not look after them. It is my duty, at least, to maintain obligations as long as I have the power to do so, and not silently to submit to measures which I do not deem justified.

I have not *resigned*, and I hope the Government will be just enough to save me from this last step; but I have asked to be relieved from my present command, and to be placed in a position wherein I can make myself useful, if my well-founded and, as I believe, necessary complaint cannot find redress. These complaints have in some way reached the public, and are known to you; you may judge of them yourself.

It is evident, therefore, that it is neither to my, nor in the public interest, that recruiting should cease, and I pray you to do all you possibly can to fill up our old regiments.

Your faithful friend,

F. SIGEL, Major-General.

Affairs at Rio de Janiero.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Monday, Aug. 25, 1862.

Affairs generally are without material change since my last, excepting that the commercial atmosphere wears a more cheerful aspect.

We were all anxious to hear of the result of the fighting before Richmond, when the last steamer brought us the news of McCLELLAN'S masterly retreat, and every worthy and honest heart shed a sympathetic tear to those noble and patriotic men whose devotion and patriotism is worthy of a better fate, and we await with impatience to learn if it was not a strategic exploit on the part of our American Napoleon, the result of which all *true* Americans here have not the least doubt will be a complete and glorious victory; they have our prayers and best wishes. During the last fortnight there have been no arrivals from the United States. Our American merchants are feeling severely the effects of this rebellion, they being the largest buyers of coffee in this market, and, as a natural consequence, are unable to sell to so large an extent as heretofore; the market feels it, but still, under the cry of a short crop, keeps up the prices.

The projected grant of a subsidy between this country and the United States has been voted in the Chamber of Deputies—40 votes in favor, and 48 votes against it. This is a pretty sure sign that it will pass the next session; and should such a man as VANDERBILT, LAW or MORGAN give his positive assurance that the line would be commenced and regularly sustained, the motion would pass unanimously. Brazilians are naturally timid and shy of foreigners, and will not make the advance, but are ready and willing at any moment to second and encourage any project that will result in the advancement and encouragement of their commercial relations with foreign powers, more especially with the people of the United States, whom they seem to favor more than others.

The Emperor went to a circus, for the first time in his life, last week, thus showing his appreciation of one American institution at least.

Serious and daily complaints (and not without cause) are made against the management of Rainey's American Ferry; and little things like these affect the public and make them shy of foreign innovations, as they call them.

On the 15th inst., a solemn *Te Deum*, in honor of the Bonaparte *fête*, was celebrated in this city, assisted by the entire Diplomatic Corps. Our American Minister, Gen. WEBB, paid his friend LOUIS NAPOLEON the compliment of coming all the way from Petropolis, purposely to be present at the *fête*.

In commercial affairs we quote: Exchange on London at 26¾d.; Paris, 361e., United States, 2 milreis to the dollar. Coffee, 6$700 to 6$900 the arroba. Freights dull and varying.

Health of the city unusually good.

MAJOR.

Victor Hugo at the Banquet in Brussels.

In reply to a personal toast, VICTOR HUGO, desiring, as he said, to embrace all his friends in one comprehensive speech of thanks, offered this sentiment: "*To the Press in Every Land*"—To the free Press!—to the Press powerful, fruitful and glorious!" "Gentlemen," he continued, dwelling upon the thought thus evoked, "the Press is the daylight of the world, and in all daylight there is something divine. Thought is more than a right—it is the very breath of man. Whoever fetters thought attacks man himself. To speak, to write, to publish, are things, so far as the right is concerned, absolutely identical. They are the ever-enlarging circles of intelligence in action; they are the sonorous waves of thought. Of all these circles—all these radiances of the human mind—the vastest is the Press. The diameter of the Press is the diameter of civilization. Every diminution of the liberty of the Press is followed by a diminution of civilization. Wherever we see the freedom of the Press interfered with, there we see the nutrition of the human family interrupted. Gentlemen, the mission of our days is to change the bases of society, to create a real order, and to substitute everywhere truths for fictions. In this displacement of social foundations, which is the colossal labor of an age, nothing replaces the power of the Press, applying its electric force to Catholicism, to soldierism, to absolutism, to the most refractory blocks of facts and of ideas. * * * * * * The Press is the living clarion—it sounds the *réveille* of the races, it announces afoot the dawn of right. It civilizes the coming day and rouses the world. Yet sometimes, strange spectacle! we see the Press itself called on to sleep to-day. I would point another out—I receive a warning. This spectacle reminds one of the owl silencing the cry of the cock. * * * * * * *

To-day, there are certain questions which are really the questions of the century, and which stand here before us, inevitable! There is no middle course. We must cash ourselves upon them, or seek refuge in them. Society is sailing irresistibly in that direction. These questions are the theme of the painful book of which you have just spoken so magnificently. Pauperism, parasitism, the production and distribution of wealth, money, credit, labor, wages; the extinction of proletarianism, the progressive decrease of crime, misery and prostitution; the rights of women, which are to elevate half the human family from a state of tutelage; the rights of childhood which exact,—I repeat which *exact*, gratuitous and obligatory education—the rights of the soul, which imply religious liberty. Here are the problems. With a free Press there is light above these questions; they become practicable. We see their precipices and their openings; we can approach them, penetrate them. Once approached and penetrated—that is to say, solved, they will save the world. Without the Press we shall have profound darkness; every problem becomes at once formidable; nothing but their vast cliffs can be discerned; the entrance may well be missed, and society go down in shipwreck. Destroy the lighthouse, and the port becomes a reef!" * * * * * *

VICTOR HUGO then goes on to claim for the Press the function of guide and indicator in the whole field of human activity, and asserts that without the guidance and indications of the Press this activity can lead to nothing.

"It is not enough to mark time without advancing. Let us have an object and know where we are going—let us proportion our efforts to our ends—let there be an idea in every step we make—let every step be the logical consequence of its predecessor—and after the idea let us have the victory. No steps backward. Indecision of movement marks emptiness of brain. To will and yet not to will. Can anything be more miserable than this? Whoever hesitates, recedes and palters, cannot think. For myself, I can no more conceive of a policy without a head, than of an Italy without a Rome." This allusion turns the orator aside to a panegyric upon GARIBALDI, which involves something very unlike a panegyric upon the Italian Government. But after a moment he recovers the natural course of his ideas, and closes with this admirable peroration:

"I know, Gentlemen, that the Press is hated—and that is my great reason for loving it.

All indignities, all persecutions, all fanaticisms, denounce, insult and assail the Press

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS MATTER.

Bishop T. M. Clarke, of Rhode Island.

Bishop CLARKE, of Rhode Island, preached to a large congregation yesterday morning, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth-avenue and West Tenth-street, taking his text from the first verse of the fifth chapter of the Second Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians: "For, we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle be dissolved, we have a building of God—a house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens," &c. After explaining the significance of the passage, the reverend Bishop said that St. Paul evidently, in common with the early Christians, expected an early return of Christ to the earth, and desired to commence his changed course of existence, without going through the process of death. The inspiration of the Apostles was not such as to prevent difference of opinion among them on this and on other points. Some of them expected Christ's advent during their own life. God did not choose to reveal all his secrets to them. Inspiration must not be confounded with personal infallibility. One thing is, however, demonstrated beyond a doubt: that in the future there will be some sort of covering or body for the soul. That is an unsatisfactory theory of immortality which would continue our functions, while our personal existence has ceased. No wonder that men shrink from the idea of death when it is joined to such an idea of decay and annihilation. When our young men are taught to keep the casket pure, we shall see a purity of soul as yet unattained. It is the neglect of the inevitable laws of God which control the natural body, that is a great source of all the evils of the world. The natural body is a type of the spiritual body. Christ ascended into Heaven in the essential form of the human body, which, notwithstanding the changes which we are bound to admit have since taken place, he still maintains. It is easy to believe in a spiritual body whose qualities are suited to the future state; that though not moved by mechanical means, the spiritual body is moved by volition; that while one is compound and perishable, the other is simple and imperishable. The spiritual body is none the less real because it is not tangible. The great rock is a reality, and yet, surrounding it is an element which we can neither see, touch, or smell. Yet this invisible element comes in contact with another, and in amoment darts forth the power that shatters the vast rock. Which is the real object? The rock, or the lightning? The popular idea of reality of a thing is to know where and what it is. What do we mean when, looking upon the inanimate mass that but a moment before was full of thought, and whose every action indicated intelligence, we say "The man is dead!" Was it the clay that thought? Did God strike it at once out of being? Did he annihilate it? Such a thing is not known in nature. There is change of form, but in no case annihilation. The earth, air and water, and all their contents, always weigh the same. Is, then, the process of annihilation confined to man's body? But the philosopher may say that, like decayed plants, man at death is reabsorbed and loses his identity. But does not man feel that there is some power in him that must be continued? While he lives, his whole body is changed every ten years without destroying the mind. Is it not possible that this change can be carried one step further, and the mind receive another body besides this natural body that we see, without affecting its individuality? Why cannot such a change take place as well after death as before? When that loved boy closed his eyes sweetly and said "Good night," and was gone, can you believe that in that moment he became nothing? What use, then, for that lifetime of care, of love and affection? Surely, a God who could decree such a waste, such a sacrifice, would be a monster. Well may they who deny the existence of God, deny, also, the immortality of the soul. They could do no better. If, then, in the future world the impress of our characters here is to have so sensible an effect, how important is it that we should bear that fact in mind throughout all our actions of life?

Sermon by Bishop Upfold, of Indiana, at Trinity Church.

Bishop UPFOLD, of Indiana, preached yesterday morning in Trinity Church, from the following text, which will be found at the 4th verse of the 34th chapter of Deuteronomy: "And the Lord said unto him (Moses,) this is the land which I sware unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, saying, I will give it unto thy seed; I have caused thee to see it with thine eyes, but thou shalt not go over there." The Right Reverend preacher commenced his discourse with a succinct history of the life and character of the great leader of the chosen people, narrating his career from the time he carried the Israelites out of Egypt and preserved them in national strength and unity through their forty years of wandering in the wilderness, until he brought them triumphantly within a few days' journey of the land which the Lord their God had promised them as the descendants of Abraham. God's refusal to allow Moses to enter the promised land, the cause of that refusal, and the permission accorded him to behold it before dying, were spoken of, and the sublimity of the Prophet's death was eloquently expatiated upon. The preacher then drew a parallel between Moses and our Saviour, showing how Christ, who is the Grace and the Truth, came as the fulfillment of the law which was given through Moses. Moses and Christ, he said, were the Alpha and Omega of the faith. The example of Moses he held up for the instruction and benefit of believers, and closed with a fervent prayer that all who gathered within the fold of the Church might be prepared, like Moses, for that coming hour when in death they should see the Promised Land where eternal joy and peace awaited them.

Sermon by Bishop Kemper.

Bishop KEMPER, of Wisconsin, preached a brief discourse yesterday morning, in St. Paul's Church, Broadway, upon the duty of obedience and submission to the Divine Will. He took his text from the eleventh chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, first and second verses. He rehearsed the leading incidents in the life of the Patriarch Abraham, and drew a vivid and graphic picture of the circumstances attending his last great act of obedience to the commands of his Divine Master—the sacrifice of his son Isaac. The lesson conveyed by the career of the Patriarch, he said, was that of entire submission to the will of God. Every Christian present could do this, and that was no true faith which refuses to obey the plain commands of God in any and all cases. Every Christian should be ready to give his heart and services, without reserve, to the Living God, and, like Abraham, he would inherit the promises of Eternal Life.

Yesterday was communion day at St. Paul's and the communion service was read by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE BODY OF CAPT. SHANLEY.—The body of Capt. T. L. SHANLEY, of Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. V., will arrive here this morning. Capt SHANLEY served in the war from its commencement, and took part in eighteen engagements. He was with MULLIGAN in the famous fight at Lexington. At the battle of Malvern Hill he was wounded, and at Antietam met his death. He was shot by a rebel sharpshooter while in the act of rallying his men. The color-bearer of the company had been shot—snatching the colors, the captain was waving them aloft and calling on his men to follow him, when a bullet entered his breast. Capt. SHANLEY was an old member of Engine Company No. 40, of this City. The funeral will take place, to-day, from the house No. 132 Mulberry-street, at 2 P. M.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY IN PIKE-STREET.—Quite a serious disturbance took place in Pike-street on Sunday morning, between three persons named PATRICK MCCARTY, JAMES DAVIS and MICHAEL RING. The origin of the difficulty is not at present known, no witnesses having been examined in the case. The result of the affair was that RING was severely stabbed in the stomach and abdomen several times, and with such effect that the Hospital physicians say he cannot live. He was removed to the City Hospital. Officer HAYES, of the Seventh Precinct, was on hand in season to secure the prisoners, who were taken before Judge OSBORN and locked up to await the result of the injuries to the wounded man.

COUNTERFEIT COIN MANUFACTURERS ARRESTED.—Officers PALMER and VAN BUREN, of the Eighth Precinct Police, made the arrest yesterday of JAMES KELLEY, and his wife MARY KELLEY, for passing a package of counterfeit cents at the store of EDWARD F. NEHR, No. 307 Spring-street. The officers then proceeded to the residence of the prisoners at No. 184 Elizabeth-street, where they found nine sets of dies, together with a quantity of material for making bogus United States coin. There were also fifty-six bad pennies ready made. The parties are held for examination.

KNOCKED DOWN AND ROBBED.—JOHN W. SMITH, of No. 59 Thompson-street, appeared at Jefferson Market yesterday morning as complainant against JOHN THOMPSON, whom he charges with knocking him down and robbing him of his wallet, containing a small sum of money. The matter occurred in an alley-way leading out of Thompson-street, at about 12 o'clock Saturday night. THOMPSON, who is a porter in a flour store, denied the charge. He was brought to the Court, however, by Officer HART, of the Eighth Precinct, and held to answer in the sum of $1,000 by Justice KELLEY.

THE MINNESOTA SUFFERERS.—A meeting will be held at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, this (Monday) evening, at 4 o'clock, to devise means for the relief of the surviving victims of the recent Indian massacres in Minnesota. W. H. WOODBURY, who has just returned from that State, will be present, and make a statement of their condition, as seen by himself for weeks past. The public are invited to attend.

INQUEST IN THE FORTY-SECOND-STREET BURNING CASE.—Coroner HANNAY held an inquest yesterday upon the bodies of MADELINE PFEIN, and her child, EDITH PFEIN, who were burned to death, as reported in the TIMES of yesterday. No new facts were elicited beyond those already published. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE RATHBUN FERRY QUESTION.—The Joint Committee of the Board of Aldermen held a meeting on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the statements of the Presidents of the Brooklyn City Railroad Companies in regard to the recent increase in the price of tickets. Mr. PERSON, President of the City Company, in the course of his remarks, justified the course the companies had pursued, and showed by an agreement entered into between the city and the Central Companies that they were authorized to charge five cents fare. He stated that the roads supported 2,500 persons, which he thought entitled the companies to some consideration. The Committees having the matter in charge will probably make their report to the Common Council to-night, when the matter will be ventilated.

PRIZE FIGHT ON A SMALL SCALE.—A number of young men assembled in the vacant lots corner of Hoyt-street and First-place on Saturday night for the purpose of witnessing a prize fight between two of their number. The ring was formed and the principals had commenced operations, when Officer GILLIGAN appeared and caused them to beat a retreat. JAMES J. DOODY, one of the principals, was overtaken and locked up to await examination.

ALLEGED ROBBERY OF A SOLDIER.—Officer OSWALD, of the Forty-third Precinct Police, arrested a volunteer nurse at the Long Island College Hospital on Saturday, upon the complaint of MICHAEL D. CASCUEN, an invalid soldier, on suspicion of stealing a pocket book containing $60. The soldier left the money under his pillow, and took a walk. The accused was seen about the bed, and shortly afterward went out, and passed something to his brother at the gate. MCGRATH was committed to await a hearing.

WAR MEETING.—Yesterday, at 2 P. M., there was a meeting held in the Washington-street Methodist Church, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. Addresses to a large audience were made by Hon. MOSES ODELL, M. C., Capt. ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, Rev. Mr. MEAWIN, and others. A collection was taken for the benefit of the soldiers, and in that, as other respects, the meeting was a success.

BURGLARIES—The house of HENRY BOGART, in Warren-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, was feloniously entered on Friday night and robbed of goods valued at $117. The same night the residence of Mr. E. B. LITCHFIELD, corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifth-street, was entered and robbed of $100's worth of articles.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR—OCT. 13.—Nos. 80, 81, 82, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 107, 108, 19, 24.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Issues of fact to be tried by the Court—Nos. 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 95.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 55—demurrer—256, 324, 344, 352, 354, 414, 418, 420, 422, 426, 438, 448, 452, 455, 34, 454, 456, 466, 468, 470. *Part II.*—Nos. 83, 179, 235, 236, 457, 531, 535, 537, 539, 541, 542, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 559, 561.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 3042, 3045, 3050, 3052, 3056, 3058, 3060, 3062, 3066, 3070, 3072, 3074, 3075, 3078, 3080, 3082, 4064, 3086, 3090, 3092. *Part III.*—Nos. 1823, 2484, 2563, 610, 2601, 2613, 2632, 2688, 2713, 2946, 2720, 2773, 2788, 2808, 2803, 2810, 2814, 631, 1923, 2922, 2986, 2213.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2615, 2617, 1033, 2377, 2015, 2649, 2651, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2671. *Part II.*—Nos. 2344, 1992, 2398, 2400, 2402, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 660, 1303, 1304, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 233, 105, 1003, 1250, 1253, 1282. *Part II.*—Nos. 1230, 1233, 1259, 1263, 1269, 439, 2138, 1291, 1295, 1100, 1311, 1312, 647, 1296, 1313.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 11, 1862.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104	60 Pac. Mail St. Co.	121
20,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	92⅛	150 do	123⅛
5,000 do	92⅜	200 do	123
165,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ct. Notes	105⅛	62 N. Y. Central R.	103⅛
8,500 T. S. Dem. Notes	124⅛	1410 do	103⅜
40,000 do	124⅜	450 do	103½
6,000 U. S. 1-year C.	99⅜	25 do	103⅝
5,000 Ky. State 6s	95	480 Erie Railway	54⅜
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '77	103	150 do	54⅝
1,000 Ill. War Loan	104	100 do	54⅞
13,000 do	105	50 do	54⅝
222,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	53	550 Erie Railway Pref	81⅜
4,000 do	53⅛	50 do	81⅝
1,000 do	53⅛	100 do	81⅞
35,000 Missouri State 6s	52⅛	106 Hud. River R	67⅛
5,000 do	52⅜	100 do	67⅜
30,000 do	52	30 do	67¼
15,000 do	52¼	200 do	b30 67⅜
1,000 Cal. State 7s	110⅜	200 Harlem Railroad	23⅜
13,000 E. R. 3d M. B. 1883	107	200 Reading Railroad	73
14,000 E. R. 4th M. Bds.	100	21 Harlem R. Pref	50
10,000 do	97⅞	400 do	49⅛
5,000 E. R. 5th M. Bds.	98	50 Rome & Wat. R	85
1,000 do	97⅛	200 Reading Railroad	75
1,000 D., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	98	272 do	74⅛
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. 6 per	85	400 Mich. Cen. R.	84
10,000 do	125⅜	200 do	84⅛
2,000 P. I. t. W. & C. 2d M.	94⅜	250 do	b30 84⅜
5,000 do	94⅜	300 do	84⅞
2,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	78	11 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	103
10,000 do	s30 76	60 Gal. & Chic. R	83⅜
6,000 do	77	350 do	83
500 do	76	50 do	82⅞
5,000 Cl. & P. 2d M.	100	250 do	b30 83⅛
1,000 Cl. & P. 4th M.	70	925 Cleve. & Tol. R.	68⅝
48,000 do	71	50 do	68⅜
15 Bank of America	110	200 do	b30 68⅝
30 Merchants' Bank	101⅜	58 Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	81⅜
25 Am. Ex. Bank	99	300 do	81
10 Shoe & Leather Bk	100	50 do	80⅞
13 do	100⅛	100 do	81
15,000 American Gold	128⅛	50 do	s30 81
22,000 do	128⅛	50 do	s30 80⅜
50,000 do	128	50 do	b30 81
8 Del. & H. Canal Co.	108	50 C., B. and Quin. R	106⅛
16 do	108⅜	100 do	b30 106
130 do	110	100 do	s30 106
50 Cumb. & Cl. Pref.	14⅜	100 do	b30 106⅜
300 do	b30. 14⅝	50 Mil. & Fr. Du C.	37
300 do	14	10 Del., L. & West. R.	111
150 do	14⅛	20 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	61
100 do	14⅜	100 do	60
30 Panama Railroad	147	250 do	b60 60
50 do	146⅜	70 Tol. & Wabash R.	36⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$26,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103⅜	50 Erie R. Pref.	81⅝
60,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103⅜	100 do	81⅞
24,000 U. S. Dem'd N's	124⅜	100 Harlem Railroad	s60 22⅝
25,000 do	124⅜	200 do	22⅞
19,000 do	124⅜	200 Harlem R. Pref.	49¼
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	53⅜	200 Reading Railroad	73⅝
6,000 E. R. 8th M. B.	97⅜	100 do	b30 75
5,000 Cl. & To. S. F. B.	102⅜	350 Mich. Cen. R.	84
5,000 do	102⅜	100 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	58
10,000 Cle. & Pitts. 4th M.	70	350 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	41
6,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	103¼	400 do	b30 41
20,000 American Gold	128⅜	60 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	76⅛
85,000 do	128⅜	50 do	b30 77⅛
10,000 do	128⅜	250 do	77⅜
100 Cumb. Coal Pref.	14⅜	100 Ill. C. R. Scrip	79
150 Hud. River R.	67	100 do	78⅜
200 do	66⅜	250 do	78¼
250 Pacific M. S. Co.	123⅜	25 Gal. & Chic. R.	83⅜
50 do	123⅜	50 do	82⅜
50 do	123¼	100 do	83
200 N. Y. Central R.	103⅜	100 do	82⅞
100 do	103⅜	200 do	82¾
100 do	b30 103⅜	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 83
100 Erie Railway	54⅜	400 do	67⅞
200 do	b30 54⅜	200 do	67¾
200 do	s30 54⅜	200 Chi. & R. Isl. R.	s30 80
200 do	54⅜	150 do	80
1650 Cler. & Pitts. R.	37		

MONDAY, Oct. 13—A. M.

Speculation in Wall-street, which had previously been rampant, was fairly carried to extremes the past week both in Stocks and Gold. The former reached their highest point of inflation on Wednesday, and by Friday noon the reaction had become quite marked and general. At the close on Saturday, the turn was in the opposite direction again. The Money lenders, both at Bank and on the Street, were disposed either to call for much wider margins from the Brokers, or to check their operations in this direction, for a brief season at least. The Banks were the better enabled to do this because of the equally profitable and sounder employment for Money offered by the Government. The price of Gold touched 129 ₩ cent. on Friday, at which there was considerable realizing by the large speculators, and the price returned to 127¼@128 ₩ cent. At the very close on Saturday, the price returned to 128⅜ ₩ cent. The export demand of the week was increased by the lighter supply of bills from the momentary falling off in the clearances of other Domestic Produce from $1,150,000 the previous week, to $2,850,000. The cause of this has before been explained as growing out of the bad weather for lading Grain and Flour week before last. It has since been removed, and a heavier Custom-house return of clearances is anticipated to-morrow. The concern of some of the Importers of Foreign Merchandise, in reference to making up their remittances, was also increased by exaggerated rumors on Tuesday, and again on Friday, as to the sums which the *Scotia* on Wednesday and *City of Baltimore* on Saturday would take out—the sums being doubled, by current report on the Street and among the Bankers, in both instances.

Of course the absorbing question in financial and mercantile circles is, as to when and where these speculations in Gold and Stocks is to end. That they have, for two or three weeks past violently acted and reacted upon each other is abundantly evident. Some of the more sanguine Stockjobbers have insisted upon the hypothesis that Gold must continue to go up from the redundancy of Currency. They have made it their interest to rely upon this argument even more than the intrinsic value of the Shares and Bonds in which they are speculating. But it is now seen that if this were wholly true or trustworthy, their Stocks, which were highest when Gold was at 123@124, would not have declined as Gold jumped up—mainly on the speculation of another class of jobbers acting upon the same theory—to 128@129 ₩ cent. It is also discovered, if not by all parties on the Stock Exchange, at least by calmer reasoners outside, that on the question of *income*, as affected by the Currency, that the Public Stocks of the United States, the interest on which is paid in Gold, carry with them a higher and more reliable intrinsic value, and certainly with as large a prospective improvement, than the Shares and Bonds whose dividends are paid exclusively in Currency, and *subject to double the income tax*. And these Stocks of the United States have scarcely improved to the extent of the accumulated interest since 1st July through this whole speculation. This, to be sure, has little to do with the question as to whether or not other Stocks, than United States, are high enough or too high, on their intrinsic merits, growing out of the rapid improvement, financial, as well as material, of the properties which they represent, either by Mortgage or Capital Stock.

But to the point of the Currency and Foreign Exchanges—assuming that the latter ought to regulate the price of Gold, instead of being regulated by it—this much may be said, without impertinence, we hope, if not by way of information:

1. That the Secretary has indicated no purpose to recommend or call for, as a necessity, a further Issue of U. S. Notes. 2. That his Ways and Means are abundant and amply secured to the Public Fundholders, without it. 3. That some of our leading Bank Managers have satisfied themselves that they cannot better employ their large deposits than by the further purchase of the Public Stocks and Treasury Bonds. 4. That we have reason to believe that propositions are now pending to take about $40,000,000, equally divided between 7.30 ₩ cent. Bonds, of which only $20,000,000 remain undisposed of, and 6 ₩ cent Stock, dating from Nov. 1, on terms which will probably be made satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury. And, 4, that the extraordinary sales of Exchange, caused by the speculation in Gold, have so stimulated, within a few days past the preparations for heavier exports of Breadstuffs, Provisions, Tobacco, Oils, and Cotton, as lead to a much larger supply of Merchant bills on Europe than we have yet had.

The receipts of Cotton at New-York from the Southwest direct (by rail and coastwise,) for the past month are as follows:

Week.	Bales. Week.	Bal's
Sept. 13	5,650 Oct. 4	2,4
Sept. 20	5,231 Oct. 11	3,0
Sept. 27	4,736 Total	21,71

The above is exclusive of prize Cottons brought into this port on Government account. The whole receipts of the week past are:

	Bales.
From Southwest, as above	3,6
Texas, through Matamoras	9
East Indies, Sundries	2
Total bales	5,1

The New-England and other mill owners have been importing or using the cheaper or short staple Cottons of India for some time past. The price of Gulf and Upland Cottons is now considerably below the relative price in Liverpool, at an Exchange of 130@135 ₩ cent. The sudden rise in bills to 140@142½ ₩ cent. is, of course, an additional inducement; and the Stock being larger than the demand from our own mill owners, the purchases and preparations for export at the close of the week were materially increased. The export value of each 1,000 bales is nearer $300,000 than $250,000.

The average line of Specie in Bank on the statement this afternoon, will not differ materially from last Monday; although in addition to the foregoing export, about $750,000 has been deposited in the Sub-Treasury to draw an interest of 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. The averages of Loans and of Deposits on the present statement will probably show another heavy gain on both sides, as on last Monday over the week before. The Money operations of the week, denoted through the daily exchanges at the Clearing House are about the heaviest ever known. The price of Money to the Brokers varies from 4 to 6 ₩ cent., as against 4 to 5 the week or two before. The supply on Saturday was easier again, with less disposition among lenders to mark up or call in their Stock loans.

Both the Import and Export movements, as reported last week from the Custom-House are comparatively moderate. The indications for the succeeding return are larger in each instance. A heavy amount of Customs Duties have been paid in since Thursday last preliminary to the entries by the last steamers from England and Hamburg. The Customs for the week amount to $1,191,000. The United States Notes of the old issue used for this purpose have advanced to 124½ @ 125 ₩ cent., following up the price of Gold.

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our Saturday's paper, were $1,867,792 against $1,508,541 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce, $2,807,827 against $3 000,878 same week last year. The Exports of Specie $2,255.000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries, exclusive of Specie for eight months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1862	$110,484,009
Add six weeks since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Total to date, 1862	$110 [illegible]
Against same time, 1861	[illegible]
Increase since Jan 1	$10,309,351

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1862	$91,311,000
Add six weeks since Sept. 1	20,200,000
Total to date, 1862	$111,411,688
Against same time, 1861	101,272,697
Increase since Jan. 1	$10,138,991

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 were	$40,758,000
Add since 1st September	6,010,000
Total to date, 1862	$46,768,000
Against same time, 1861	3,280,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$43,487,000

The following are the particulars of the Specie shipments of the week:

Brig Solferino, Paris—American Gold Coin	$20,000
Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—American Gold Bars	653,065
Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—American Silver Bars	4,200
Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—American Gold Coin	267,800
Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—Foreign Gold Coin	132,760
Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—Foreign Silver Coin	180,000
Steamer City of Baltimore, Liv.—Am. Gold Coin	768,628
Steamer City of Baltimore, Liv.—Am. Gold Bars	52,564
English Sovereigns	45,856
Total	$2,265,513

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₩ ct. Stock of U. S. of '81	104⅛@103⅜
New-York Central	104⅛@105@103⅝
New-York and Erie	57⅜@59⅛@54 55
Erie Preferred Shares	84⅛@86@80@82
Rock Island	82½@84@80@80⅝
Michigan Guaranteed	80⅜@83⅜@76@79⅛@78⅛
Michigan Southern	44⅜@47@40@41
Michigan Central	80⅜@88@83⅛@84⅞
Toledo	72⅜@78@67@67⅛
Galena	94⅜@86⅝@82⅛@83⅛
Illinois Central	81@84@79@79⅜
Panama	146@144@147@144
Pacific Mail	128⅜@130@121@124⅛
Missouris	56⅜@57⅜@50@52⅝
Tennessees	54@56⅜@52⅛@53⅜
Hudson River	68⅜@70⅛@66@67⅛
Harlem Preferred	49@54⅜@49@49⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	35@43⅜@36@37⅛

The business of the week at the Stock Exchange Board, as officially registered, is the equivalent, at par value, of about twenty-five millions of dollars, or an average of $4,000,000 per day. Another $1,000,000 per day might be added for informal or outside operations among the Stock Brokers; and the two sums together are exclusive of the heavy dealings in Government Stocks and Treasury Bonds, United States Custom-house Notes and Gold, at the counters of the leading Money Brokers. The rise on the Railway Shares and Bonds, and on Pacific Mail, kept on until almost the middle of the week, when signs of heavier realizations than the fresh demand could readily overcome began to appear. The lowest prices on the reaction were reached on Friday. The demand on Saturday, on easier indications in the supply of Money, closed firm and at advancing bids, especially on the Erie and most of the Western Shares.

The City Bank Shares are generally on the rise. The decision of the Supreme Court, of New-York, in reference to the question of taxing their capital employed in United States Stocks and Bonds, relieves them of a heavy assessment in the way of State and City taxes. The opinion of the Court delivered on Saturday, does not go to the full interpretation of the power of the General Government on this question, but it recognizes the principle of the Act of Congress, of Feb. 25, 1862, that local bank and other corporation capital invested in the Public Securities of the United States, is equally, with the Securities themselves, when held by individuals, exempt from all State and local taxation, anything in the laws of the State of New-York, expressly taxing Bank Capital, to the contrary notwithstanding. The distinction drawn by the Court between any Stocks, Bonds and other Securities of the United States, as expressed in the Act itself, and such only as have been issued *since* the passage of the Act, is one that would scarcely be sustained by the Court of Appeals, much less by the Supreme Court of the United States. But this does not apply, we presume, to the large investments made by the Banks with the Treasury since Feb. 25, nor can it affect otherwise than favorably the New Stock and Treasury Bonds which some of the Banks have in immediate contemplation to purchase. In the case made by the Hanover Bank the decision made by the Court is as follows:

The People, at the relation of the Hanover Bank, vs. the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.—Judgment for people on the *certiorari*, with directions to the respondents to deduct from the amount of the assessment the value of United States stocks and Bonds held by the relators which was issued by the United States after the passage of the act exempting such stock from taxation.

Judge INGRAHAM remarked that in all the other bank cases which had come up, so far as the Court had been able to examine them, the same principles were involved, and the same decision would apply as in the case of the Hanover Bank.

The rise in the Bank Shares indicated by the following bids, on Saturday, was before the nature of this decision was made public:

New-York	101	Bank of the Republic	92
Merchants'	101⅛	Bank of N. America	100
Union	102	Hanover	82
America	103	Metropolitan	102
Phœnix	103	East River	65
Merchants' Ex. Change	95	Nassau	102
State of New-York	96⅜	Shoe and Leather	100⅛
Commerce	97	Corn Exchange	103
Commerce, scrip stock	97	Continental	91⅜
North Banking Ass'n	90	Marine	110
Ocean	93	Commonwealth	97
American Exchange	95⅜	Importers' & Traders	109
Chatham	93	Park	112

There were various fluctuations, up and down, on the Railway Mortgages, at the close of the week; the average list being about the same as on Friday:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Chi. & N. W. 1st & 2d sinking	81
Erie first '75	112	Chi. & N. W. firsts and 2d	61⅞
Erie seconds '76	114	Chi. & N. W. 2d sinking	31
Erie thirds, '83	107⅜	Han. & St. J. firsts	50⅜
Erie fourths, '80	90⅞	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	110
Erie fifths, '82	87	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	108
Hud. R. thirds '75	102⅜	Tol. & Wab. firsts	90
Hud. R. convertibles	92	Tol. & Wab. seconds	85⅜
Harlem 2d mtge. '66	93	Tol. & Wab. 2d mtge.	72
Harlem Securities, 7s	104⅞	Mil. & P. du Chien late	102
M. C. R. R. 8 per cts. firsts	110	Gal. & Chi. firsts	106
Chi. & Q. R. 6 per cts. firsts	116	Gal. & Chi. late extd	100
M. S. & N. I. 7 per cts. seconds	95⅜	Gal. & Chi. seconds	106
N. Ind. Goshen Loop	103	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
N. S. & N. Ind. 8 per cts.	105	Cleve. & Tol. 8 per cts.	102
Ill. Cen. 7 per cts. '75	102⅜	N. J. Cen. seconds	108
T. H. & A. 8 per cts. pref'd	79⅛	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	105
Chi. & N. W. 1st	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	84⅜
Chi. & N. W. 1st & 2d sinking	84	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. thirds	76
Chi. & N. W. Agency	56	Cleve. & Pitts. fourths	71
Chi. & N. W. Iowa ext.	56		

The following memorandum of a recent default in interest by the St. Mary's Ship Canal has been handed to us for publication:

The St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company, we regret to hear, made default in paying the coupons of their Bonds, due 1st inst. The Bonds are signed by Hon. ERASTUS CORNING as President, and Hon. JOHN V. L. PRUYN as Treasurer; and their well-known respectability and character make us confident that some satisfactory explanation will be given.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 11, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 27 [illegible] Ashes, 16,655 bbls. Flour, 160 bbls. and 701 bags Corn Meal, 208,878 bushels Wheat, 80,554 bushels Corn, 2,595 bushels Barley, 17,980 bushels Oats, 2,041 pkgs. Provisions, and 214 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and in full demand, at $7 12½@$7 25 for Pots, and $7 37½@$7 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Ware-house this morning, 218 bbls. (including 172 bbls. Pots and 46 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 100 hhds. Quercitron are offered, at $35 for 1st No. 1, at which rates there is but little demand, as the receipts are very light.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business at Boston has been quickening. The *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning says: "An unusual number of operations are by the market from Los Western and Middle States, purchasing supplies both for the retail trade and the army. The aggregate of sales during the past week has been heavy, especially for the more substantial fabrics adapted to the change of season. Heavy Calf and low-legged Cavalry Boots for soldiers' wear, as well as pegged serviceable shoes have been readily taken as fast as offered, the latter description at a material advance in price. The scarcity of workmen still continues to a considerable extent, and manufacturers are very busy, most of them having orders ahead of their present resources. Shipments, foreign and coastwise, since Jan. 1, slightly in excess of last year, but small in comparison with previous years."

COAL—Has been quiet here since our last. Prices are steady. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "Coal, and especially Stove Coal, is very scarce in this city, and, in order to maintain a supply, our retailers are compelled to follow the bids of the Eastern dealers. Retail prices have been steadily advancing since the beginning of June last. For Lehigh Prepared Coal the prices have ruled as follows: June 6 and previous, $1 45 ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs.; June 7, $5; June 10, $5 50; September 1, $6, and October 8, $6 50. For the long ton of 2,240 lbs. of Lehigh Stove Coal the price is now $7 25, and it is the belief of those in the trade that it will go to $8 before the end of the present month. These are high figures compared with last year, and indeed with the opening prices this season, and will have the effect, no doubt, of greatly stimulating production next season. The Anthracite Coal trade seems fated to fluctuations, great depression being followed by great activity, with large profits and *vice versa*. The past and present should teach wisdom, and so avoid calamities similar in the future to those that have attended the past."

COFFEE—Sales have been made, since our last, of 3,500 bags Rio at 24¾c.@25c.; with 1,300 bags Laguayra, and 2,000 bags St. Domingo, here and in Boston, on private terms, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is held at 57c.@57½c. for Middlings. DULL. The demand is moderate, in part from export buyers.

EARTHENWARE—Has been more sought after, and prices have advanced materially.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for Dry Cod at $3 75@$4 37½ ₩ cwt., and Mess Mackerel at full rates. Pickled Salmon have been inactive. Pickled Herring have been salable and firm at $2 75@$3 50 ₩ bbl. Smoked Herring are more abundant and down to 35c.@38c. for scaled, and 25c.@28c. for No. 1, ₩ box.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Sales were made of 5,000 boxes Canton, on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been in good request, to-day, at higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 75@$6; poor to choice extra State, at $6@$6 45, chiefly at $6 05@$6 30; Superfine Western, interior to choice, at $5 70@$5 95; extra Illinois, Indi

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—LONDON ASSURANCE.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHARD III.

DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway—VANDENHOFF'S READINGS OF "LES MISERABLES."

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—No. 685 Broadway—MOZART'S OPERA—THE SERAGLIO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PIQUETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIBBELL'S CALIFORNIA.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—LANG'S HISTORICAL PICTURE OF THE RECEPTION OF THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH, IRISH REGIMENT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We give elsewhere today such facts relating to the movements of STUART'S cavalry as have reached us by telegraph. On Saturday morning they destroyed a large amount of property at Chambersburgh, including the machine shops, railway and rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company at that place, and burned the railroad bridge at Scotland, five miles to the eastward. They also seized about five hundred horses, and a large amount of Government clothing—exchanging the latter at once for their own dilapidated garments. At about 10 o'clock in the morning a portion of the force moved in the direction of Gettysburgh, with the intention, as was thought, of destroying a bridge at that place to prevent the approach of troops. They did not go to Gettysburgh, however, but when within three miles of that place turned to recross the South Mountain, striking the Cumberland Valley at Waynesboro, and proceeding toward the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry. They stopped at Monrovia, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, tearing up a small portion of the road to prevent the passage of troops. They then proceeded to Urbanna, through which place they passed, encumbered with about a thousand horses, which they had captured during their progress, together with unknown quantities of boots, shoes and other necessary articles. They were soon followed through Urbanna by a large force of our cavalry, and afterwards heavy firing was heard on the line of rebel retreat, in the direction of Point of Rocks, indicating some opposition to the progress of the marauders. Our latest dispatches, however, lead to the belief that almost the entire force escaped across the Potomac with their booty.

It has been definitely ascertained that the principal motive for the raid of the rebels into Pennsylvania was the desire to make a descent on Frederick from the rear. At that point is an immense quantity of Army Subsistence and Medical Stores. This movement, however, was anticipated by Gen. McCLELLAN, who forwarded to that point a force enough for the protection of the public property. The rebel commander ascertained this fact through his scouts, and in consequence made a detour further to the East to avoid the forces sent to intercept him.

Another reconnoissance has been made in front of Washington to Aldie and Middleburgh, which discovered the enemy encamped within a mile of the latter place, to the number of 10,000—artillery, cavalry and infantry. A movement of the enemy towards Centreville is anticipated.

It appears from Gen. BUELL'S official account of the Battle of Perryville, which we publish this morning, that the report of a continuation of the battle on Thursday was incorrect. Some skirmishing occurred with the enemy's rear guard in the morning, but the main body of the rebels had fallen back in the direction of Harrodsburgh, and were pursued by the National forces. It is understood that the various divisions of Gen. BUELL'S army occupied advantageous positions on all sides of the enemy. Our loss in killed and wounded in the fight of Wednesday is estimated at 1,500, while that of the enemy is considered much larger. It was reported in Louisville on Saturday that among their losses were Gens. CHEATHAM and POLK, killed. Another battle was expected to take place yesterday, and from the disposition of the contending armies, no doubt need be entertained as to the result.

Advices from Nashville, Tenn., indicate that the garrison of that place is in need of succor. The place is said to be completely surrounded by rebel guerrillas, who are committing all sorts of depredations. The National troops there are on half rations and provisions are held at fabulous prices. Forty of our foraging wagons were captured nine miles south of the city last week.

We learn from Corinth, through a dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, that Gen. GRANT on the 9th recalled Gen. ROSECRANS from the pursuit of PRICE'S army, and that he returned on the 10th, reporting the enemy dispersed, demoralized, and incapable of further mischief. They spiked and abandoned eleven cannon; three caissons were destroyed, and most of their ammunition and baggage trains were captured. The victory appears to have been one of the cleanest of the war.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 1st inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Parkersburgh*. The news is interesting, though not important. A correspondence had taken place between Dr. MERCER and Gen. BUTLER, on the question of neutrality, the former claiming a right to remain neutral as between the rebel Government and that of the United States, having never taken the oath of allegiance to the one, and not wishing to do so to the other. Gen. BUTLER replied that he could recognize no such neutrality; that every person must be regarded as either a friend or an enemy. The time for taking the oath of allegiance had been extended to the 4th inst., and the rush to the Provost-Marshal's offices continued unabated—the news of the National victories in Maryland having done much to stir up the before dormant patriotism of the inhabitants. The steamer *Iberville* had been fired upon by guerrillas, while on her passage from Iberville. Forty or fifty shots were fired at her from a battery of four rifled six-pounders, ten of which took effect in different parts of the boat, but without doing material damage.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Washington, Oct. 10, says: "The intimate friends of Gen. McCLELLAN in this city say that he has become convinced of the folly of endeavoring to conciliate the Pro-Slavery feeling of certain bitter partisan politicians in our loyal States, and that he has never, since the war commenced, entertained any other sentiment than that of an avowed intention of crushing the rebellion at all hazards, according to the rules of civilized warfare, and those suggested by the statesmen in the civil Government. Prominent Republicans here insist that he heartily indorses the President's policy of emancipation as a most salutary war measure. One of McCLELLAN'S most trusted friends, a general staff officer, is known to have drawn up the Emancipation bill for the District of Columbia. Indeed, it cannot be denied that our young chieftain is in favor of using every honorable means in our grasp to crush the hateful rebellion. He and his subordinates entertain precisely the same opinions as to the propriety of the emancipation of the slaves of rebels. It is his desire that every one should sustain the present Administration, and favor a vigorous prosecution of the war."

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Hibernian* passed Cape Race on Friday evening, with advices from Europe five days later. She left Liverpool on the 2d, and Londonderry on the 3d inst. Full accounts of the National victories in Maryland had been received in England, and the journals, in commenting upon them, paid high compliments to Gen. McCLELLAN for his vigor and energy in defeating the rebels. The *Times*, however, insists that the cause of the North is not advanced one step by its "unexpected victory." The Paris correspondent of that paper states that a report is current in political circles that the British Government is no longer so entirely averse to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, as it has heretofore been, and that there is a probability of the question soon becoming the subject of deliberation in Ministerial councils. Eminent men, of almost every European nation, assembled at the Social Science Convention at Brussels, are said to have signed an address to President LINCOLN in favor of a truce preliminary to negotiations for peace. The U. S. steam frigate *St. Louis* had left Lisbon, supposed in search of the rebel steamer *Alabama*, or "290," before reported to be destroying American whaling vessels off the Azores. The reports of her depredations are fully confirmed by an arrival in England. It was fully expected in Paris that by the 1st of November the French army would be in possession of the City of Mexico. The latest accounts of GARIBALDI'S health are said to be satisfactory. Rumors were again current of an amnesty in his case. The Liverpool Cotton market was firmer, with an advance on American varieties. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and Provisions dull. Consols, 93¾@93⅞ for Money.

We give skeletons of the discourses delivered by such Bishops as did not preach on Sabbath previous. It will be seen that matters of the present age in no way occupied the time of the reverend gentlemen on the occasion of their discoursing. Rev. Dr. CHEEVER spoke at great length upon the Proclamation. Unlike the reasonable radicals represented by Rev. Mr. BEECHER, Rev. Dr. STORRS, and others, who hailed the Proclamation gladly, Dr. CHEEVER sees nothing creditable in the document, and does not hesitate to say that the prayer of the Christian should be for the continuance of the South in rebellion, that the slave may be set free.

The Episcopal General Convention met, as usual, at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, at St. John's Chapel, Rev. Dr. MEAD, of Connecticut, in the Chair, in the absence of Rev. Dr. CREIK. A Committee of Three was appointed to confer with a similar Committee of the House of Bishops, in reference to the next place of the meeting of the Convention. A report providing for religious service of the Church in Hayti, under the Canons, was adopted. A resolution of Dr. LEEDS, advocating a pure translation of the *Book of Common Prayer* into the German tongue, was also adopted. A debate, in which Rev. Dr. HOWE, Mr. RUGGLES, Prof. SHATTUCK, Rev. Mr. MAHAN and others participated, on the rebellion, concluded simply with an adjournment until Monday next, at 9 A. M. The sudden presence of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER excited some remark and interest. Services were performed in many of our churches, yesterday, by distinguished Bishops and other clergymen in the Convention.

The Board of Supervisors met on Saturday and appointed Inspectors of Registry for the largest portion of the Wards of the City. The Democratic nominations for the other Wards not being ready for the ballot, an adjournment was made till 11 o'clock on Monday morning. Before proceeding to ballot yesterday, a resolution by Mr. PEABY was adopted, requesting the Board of Registry to select clerks of the opposite party of their respective political majorities, in order to equalize the partisan representation in each Board.

The Chattanooga *Rebel*, of the 27th ult., says that Col. A. McKINSTRY has taken charge of that post and the rebel forces between Hiawassi and Bridgeport. He has a corps of officers from Alabama.

Regarding Gen. McCLELLAN'S flying visit to Philadelphia, the *Ledger* says: "Major-Gen. McCLELLAN arrived in this city on Thursday night, in company with his father-in-law, Gen. MARCY, having, it is said, come here on urgent private business. He met Mrs. McCLELLAN in this city, she having come on to see him, bringing her infant daughter with her. The General left for his headquarters, on the Potomac, yesterday morning. At the depot, Broad and Washington streets, he was recognized, and in a few minutes a crowd had gathered, anxious to see him. When he had taken his seat in the car, cheer after cheer was given. Upon leaving his brother's house, a short time previously, he was noticed by the workmen of a neighboring establishment and heartily cheered. The General was plainly dressed, and the only thing to mark him as a military man was his cap."

"Hundreds of army wagons," says the Hagerstown *Herald*, "are daily arriving at and departing from Hagerstown, being engaged in hauling supplies from the depot of the Franklin Railroad to the Army of the Potomac. Long trains of burden cars are constantly arriving and discharging immense quantities of freight, which is immediately loaded upon the wagons and conveyed to its destination, presenting a scene of business activity, bustle and noise which has never before been witnessed in this town. At a low estimate, six or eight hundred wagons are continually on the move, passing and repassing each other in our streets, and lining the turnpike leading to and from the various camps in long and almost interminable rows. An army of the magnitude of Gen. McCLELLAN'S requires an immense amount of supplies of every description for its subsistence, and these are chiefly transported over the Franklin Railroad."

The 12-inch rifled guns, and the 15-inch smooth bore, which the Government some time since contracted for, are required to stand a proof as follows: The first gun of each kind, of one thousand rounds, with a charge of powder of one-fourth the weight of the shot for 15-inch, and one-fifth for the 12-inch. As the shot for the 15-inch guns are not to be less than 450 pounds, the amount of powder required to test these will be about 112 pounds at each discharge. If the guns stand the required proof, the Government will pay the expenses attending it.

Very little information can be obtained in reference to the iron-clad steamer to be constructed at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. An order was made some months ago, which forbids persons employed in the Navy-yards from giving information in regard to the operations there, and this is so strictly complied with, that even the dimensions of a ship to be built must be ascertained from outsiders. The iron-clad, it is rumored, is to be put upon the railway connected with the stone basin, both of the ship-houses now being occupied. It is said that she is to be larger than the frigate *Ironsides* by 25 or 30 feet, and about the same breadth of beam. Her frame is to be more substantial than that vessel's, and she is to be plated with iron five inches in thickness. She is to have two revolving turrets, and is to be armed with the heaviest ordnance now made, 15-inch guns.

Gen. DUMONT has been nominated to represent the Indianapolis Congressional District. In his letter of acceptance he says: "At the head of my column in pursuit of the enemy, I can devote but a moment to reply; under the circumstances, a lengthy reply will not be expected, and few and short are the words of a grateful heart. I am not insensible of the honor conferred; but as deep as my emotions of gratitude are, I have only time to say that words can hardly express my attachment to the Union and its preservation; that in times like these it is my belief that party ought to be merged in an undying love of country. Believing that those by whom I was nominated cherish similar sentiments, and that they are the sentiments of all true patriots, no matter to what party they belong; that the good and the true everywhere hold the preservation of this blessed Union as paramount to all mere party considerations, I cannot doubt that the nomination thus made will be ratified by the people at the ballot-box."

Hon. CALEB SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, is visiting his home in Indianapolis, the first time he has been there since February, 1861. He proposes to address his townsmen on the questions of the day.

The Stock Market on Saturday turned upward again in prices after the reaction of the day before. The demand at the close of the day was firm and advancing. Gold, 128¾; Exchange, 142½.

Flour was in lively request, on Saturday, and prices were again higher. Wheat was more [illegible] after a reduction; the market closing heavily. Corn was less active, as were also Provisions, Groceries, Tallow, Hides, and Metals. Cotton was moderately inquired for, and was firmer. The Freight engagements were restricted. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Great Issue in New-York.

This political canvass is the most momentous the State has ever known. Why? Because the war is the most critical period of our nation's history, and the present is the most critical period of the war. The policy which we now establish is to determine *how* the war is to end, and *what* shall be the peace that is to follow it. As New-York, and the other loyal States, now decide, so shall the future of the Republic be—whether of strength or of weakness, of security or of peril, of confidence or of fear, of glory or of shame.

The distinction between the two parties is broad and clear. The one holds that the rebellion is without excuse; that it is an unmitigated crime, utterly malignant and utterly accursed; that there is no such thing as giving way to it, or making terms with it; that the one supreme necessity is to crush it speedily, absolutely, and forever. The other holds that the rebellion has excuse; that it is not without its redeeming features; that it may be, and ought to be, conciliated; that overtures, whether to it or from it, are at all times to be desired; and that if the war against it must be continued—which is an open question—it should be waged not on the laws of war as usually understood, but with regard to the interests of the rebels. The one meets the rebellion squarely, "foot and point and eye opposed," knowing that it must either destroy or be destroyed, and prepared by every obligation which binds man to country, humanity and God, to fight to the last extremity. The other meets the Rebellion only indirectly at best—so indirectly that it is hard to say whether it stands most in the loyal or in the rebel lines, or where, if compelled to strike, its hardest blows would fall.

When we say that there is this clear distinction between the parties, we, of course, don't mean that all the members of each party are of one mind. Notoriously they are not. A party never existed of which this could be claimed. No two minds are precisely alike, and the fact of their acting in the same party don't make them alike. Whatever be the party pressure, each individual retains his own bent. The party which supports the Administration is now made up of men whose views touching Slavery-abolition, for instance, have widely differed. Much of that difference, doubtless, so far as mere theory goes, still remains—some believing that general and sudden emancipation will be a misfortune to the country and to both races; while others are equally confident that it will prove a signal benefit to all. So, too, there are men in the opposite party who mean to be thoroughly loyal, while there are others who are, to all intents and purposes as arrant traitors as can be found south of Mason and Dixon's. What then makes the difference between the two parties? We answer, the dominant spirit, *the ruling policy*. The one party, however much they may differ speculatively on minor points, are agreed upon the cardinal necessity of prosecuting the war uncompromisingly and unremittingly until the rebellion is quelled, and are ready to use all means that can conduce to that end, the Emancipation Proclamation included. The other party, though comprising well-wishers to the Government as well as its deadly haters, care chiefly for peace, and would strike hands with the rebels on almost any terms, at whatever expense to the vital concerns of the nation.

These latter people are mainly the rump of the old Democratic party, and presume to carry its name. The rebellion revolutionized that party in the North to a considerable extent, but not altogether. Human habits are too tenacious. It is a historical fact that the Democratic party, for years previous to the rebellion, was ruled by Southern ideas and a Pro-Slavery spirit; that, while it was yet in power, the rebellion secured a solid foothold without resistance; that even for months after the cannon opened, it freely acted with such traitors as Breckinridge and Burnett in the National councils. It is perfectly in accord with human nature that the old affinities, which were so powerful in days gone by, should still largely operate. Though it is true that one portion of the Democratic party North have turned squarely against their old associates, and now hate them with an intensity proportioned to the confidence which was betrayed, it is no less true that another portion have not had the personal or the public spirit to assert themselves in any such way, and have continued, by a sort of servile instinct, to protect the interests and further the ends of the men whom they once acknowledged as masters.

We see the effects in the peace propositions which, within the last year, have been submitted to Congress; in the votes against taxes to support the war; in the attempts to embarrass the Administration with secondary questions; in the discouragement of enlistments; in the opposition to the deliverance of the National Capital from Slavery, its greatest bane and reproach; in the endeavor to shield the rebels from the penalties due to their crime; and now in the antagonism to the Proclamation which the President has issued as a necessary war measure, to take effect only in case the rebels deliberately invite it by persistence in their parricidal wickedness. Doubtless some parts of this old Democratic rump retain less of this Southern affinity than other parts. But, in some degree, it pervades the whole concern, and gives character to its action. As, according to GOETHE, "it is the spirit which makes the man," so it is the *spirit* which makes the party. And the spirit which animates and regulates the so-called Democratic party of this day, is the spirit of compliance and submission, instead of the spirit of unyielding resistance which controls its opponents. HORATIO SEYMOUR, who has never, so far as is known, contributed a cent from his wealth to the support of the war; who opposed it in open speech, so long as he had the courage, and has since devoted himself to bringing the Administration which conducts it, into disrepute, is the fit representative of the one party; as JAMES S. WADSWORTH, who has pledged fortune and life to the cause of the Government, and has been in military service from the beginning, is the fit representative of the other.

Such is the issue. It is not simply a question of points; it is a difference of sides. Shall the freemen of New-York take the part of loyalty or of virtual treason? Is the coming election to encourage the one or the other? Gloss it as men may, it all comes to that. There is not a sagacious rebel from Virginia to Texas who would not take heart from the success of HORATIO SEYMOUR, and fight with renewed hope that the North would yet acquiesce in the independence of the so-called Confederacy. In no shape, short of an actual reinforcement of bayonets, could aid and comfort be so effectually rendered to the enemy. This thing must not be. The Empire State must seize the occasion to proclaim again, in a voice of thunder, that there cannot be and shall not be any end to this war but in rebel submission to constitutional authority.

The Combat and Manœuvrings of the Kentucky Armies.

The contest now going on between BUELL and BRAGG in Kentucky may decide the fate of the rebellion. BRAGG commands forces that number little if any short of 70,000, including his own immediate army and various co-operating bodies. BUELL has undoubtedly 90,000 men in Kentucky—and perhaps 80,000 in the field. The armies of the Upper Potomac do not greatly, if at all, exceed these Kentucky armies in numbers. We are justified, or we should rather say we do only our duty, in presenting the fullest and clearest view we can of the position, the battles, and the marches of the Kentucky armies.

We are in possession of very few particulars of the battle fought at Perryville, Ky., last Wednesday, between the forces of Gens. BUELL and BRAGG; Gen. BUELL'S official dispatch gives only the general result—that the rebels were repulsed at all points, and during the night retired in the direction of Harrodsburgh. Harrodsburgh is directly north of Perryville, and distant ten miles. BRAGG'S army therefore is found retreating *northward*, which is not the way to escape out of Kentucky. This significant fact implies that BRAGG has been outgeneraled, and that his proposed line of exit from the State has been cut off by Gen. BUELL; for after a fight he is actually driven further in toward the interior.

BRAGG had perhaps a hope of advantage in moving northward from the battle-field. In our speculations hitherto on the programme of the rebel chief we have supposed that BRAGG moved from Bardstown toward Harrodsburgh and Danville in order to enable KIRBY SMITH'S forces at Frankfort and Lexington, and scattered all through Northern Kentucky, to join him near the centre of the State. This would be a natural and easily accomplished movement. It seems that KIRBY SMITH had not joined BRAGG, when BUELL'S advance divisions came up with the latter, and forced the fight at Perryville. BRAGG'S retreat northward might have been, and very probably was made in order to meet the expected forces under KIRBY SMITH.

The dispatches from Kentucky, of the latest date, assure us that BUELL has occupied "advantageous positions on all sides of the enemy." If we have interpreted the movements of Gen. BUELL correctly, this is literally true, and BRAGG'S rebel army can neither move east, south or west. Eastwardly its way is blocked at Danville, southwardly at Perryville, westwardly at Bardstown. And all this results from the vigorous and successful attack on BRAGG at Perryville, where the strength of the Union forces was thrown on the south of him, in making the attack, so as certainly to push him northwardly, and enable BUELL to seize Danville, and cut off communication with Lexington and Camp Dick Robinson.

But if this is the explanation, it will prove to have been a fatal blunder on BRAGG'S part; for by withdrawing to Harrodsburgh, ten miles *north*, he left the road open from Perryville to Danville, ten miles east—a splendid turnpike road—and enabled BUELL to move right on and occupy that important town, which practically *surrounds and isolates Bragg's army*. The occupation of Danville not only intercepts BRAGG'S march toward Cumberland Gap, but cuts off the rebel forces that might have been approaching from the direction of Lexington; for the only road that leads to Harrodsburgh from Lexington, possessing the advantages of a bridge over the Kentucky River, is the turnpike road from Lexington to Danville. Camp Dick Robinson, recently made a well-supplied depôt by the rebels, is on this turnpike road, between Lexington and Danville, (only seven miles from the latter,) so that the occupation of Danville not only cuts off BRAGG'S expected reinforcements from the direction of Lexington, but deprives him of valuable stores of provision and ammunition besides.

The fact that BUELL did not follow BRAGG immediately to Harrodsburgh after the fight, and attack him there, next day, will be explained on this view of the case, for if BRAGG had been followed and beaten at Harrodsburgh, he could again have retreated, and *this time to Danville*, and then he could not have been kept out of his stronghold, Camp Dick Robinson, which has an easy line of retreat to the mountains. BUELL could not have spent two or three days better, after driving BRAGG to Harrodsburgh, than in occupying Danville and giving all the corps of his powerful and splendid army time to come up, and range themselves in the admirable semi-circle they now seem to form on the east, south, and west of BRAGG.

But what of KIRBY SMITH all this time? We think this worthy has disappointed the rebel hopes, and will be made the scape-goat of their defeat in Kentucky. From the best information we have we infer that KIRBY SMITH was to withdraw the forces from Frankfort to Lexington, and, gathering in the mass of his troops in Northern Kentucky to the same point, was to move South over the turnpike road (*via* Dick Robinson Camp) to Danville. A dispatch from Louisville, of Friday night, mentions KIRBY SMITH in the following way: "Gen. KIRBY SMITH'S detachment separated from the other rebel detachments on Dick River." Now this Dick or Dix River is a stream almost as impassable as the Kentucky River, into which it flows on the south. It runs *between* Danville and Camp Dick Robinson, two miles from the latter, five from the former. Isn't it likely that KIRBY SMITH, in his march from Lexington toward Danville, reached Camp Dick Robinson and Dix River two miles beyond, to find that BUELL'S forces had occupied Danville and had pushed on out to the bridge over Dix River, and destroyed it? That was the deadly, dangerous blow to the rebels, and it was probably struck. Foiled here, and finding the Union army in force at Danville, east of BRAGG, cutting off utterly his intended retreat toward Cumberland Gap, KIRBY SMITH would probably wheel about, retrace his steps quickly toward Lexington and Frankfort, and try to reach and succor BRAGG, by the direct roads from those towns to Harrodsburgh, albeit such a change of advance would involve the necessity of *ferrying* over the Kentucky River. If this retrograde movement was made by KIRBY SMITH, it will explain the dispatch from Louisville of Saturday night, which says that "all is quiet, although the position of KIRBY SMITH causes some uneasiness." The reappearance of KIRBY SMITH near Frankfort, which would be nearer to Louisville by thirty miles than the bulk of BUELL'S army, would probably cause some "uneasiness at Louisville," but it ought not. For BUELL would, in that case, have the enemy divided, and could crush the two parts quickly in detail. After BRAGG'S defeat, what would KIRBY SMITH'S position or chance be worth—near Frankfort, near Louisville, or anywhere?

If, however, notwithstanding the apparent defeat by BUELL, of the junction of BRAGG'S and SMITH'S forces, the latter shall reach Harrodsburgh, and reinforce BRAGG, the supremely important fact will remain, as all present information indicates, that the rebel forces are practically surrounded by an overpowering Union army, admirably ordered, and eager for the glory that shall crown the annihilation of BRAGG'S army of invasion. Let us hope that now, at last, we shall realize the oft-cherished hope of "bagging" a great, live, fighting rebel army.

STUART'S RAID INTO PENNSYLVANIA.—A dashing raid always excites applause, but it does not always prove the safest and most useful essay in war. The Virginia STUART made a dash around Gen. McCLELLAN'S army, between the Chickahominy and the White House. He also made an incursion into Gen. POPE'S lines, and secured the portfolio and other appurtenances of the General's headquarters. In these cases the enterprise of the cavalry scout was successful, for the points invaded were left uncovered, because neither McCLELLAN nor POPE thought so desperate a hazard would be made.

Emboldened by his former immunity, STUART has a third time ventured within the Union lines with his reckless riders, the full account of which is in our dispatches this morning. No General can foresee and guard against the mad-cap freaks of such warriors, who risk freely their lives for the sake of delivering a bravado. But yet the rules of prudent war, which these raids violate, will in the end vindicate themselves, and the foolhardy band will invariably make *one essay too many*, and pay the penalty with their lives. This may be the case with STUART'S band now.

Gen. McCLELLAN is said to have telegraphed to Washington, Saturday night, that not one of these invaders of Pennsylvania should return into Virginia, and our own correspondent this morning conveys the hopeful assurance that this may prove to be the case. We earnestly trust for the realization of at least one of the thousand telegraphic promises of "bagging" large or small bodies of rebels whom we have "completely surrounded."

THE LATE VICTORY OF ROSECRANS.—Our late victory near Corinth, Mississippi, under Gen. ROSECRANS, appears to have been the most decisive, although not the greatest battle of the war. The enemy, indeed, seems to have suffered a complete rout. Gen. ROSECRANS, whose modest and soldierly dispatches have from time to time excited general admiration, reports that PRICE and VAN DORN'S army is dispersed, demoralized, and incapable of further mischief. He had captured two thousand prisoners, including a hundred officers, and quantities of artillery, small arms, and ammunition. He desired to follow up the rebels to their utter destruction, and thus finish up work in that section, but Gen. GRANT strangely recalled him from pursuit, on the 9th inst.

ROSECRANS has proved himself one of our most accomplished officers. He always does his work well, without bombast or pretense; but the present triumph is his greatest achievement. Gen. PRICE has not figured before in a field engagement, that we remember, since the battle of Pea Ridge—having arrived with his army to the support of BEAUREGARD at Shiloh just after the battle was over. He has never before been so decisively beaten as now. In the early days of the rebellion, he figured as a sort of Stonewall Jackson of the West, for rapid movements, daring operations, and unconquerability. But, alas! he was driven from Missouri; the "State Guard" he had gathered disbanded; he has been maltreated by the rebel authorities; and now his army, which a fortnight ago threatened such great things, is defeated and routed. Poor old PRICE!

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE SIOUX MASSACRES.—The recent massacres of white settlers in Southern Minnesota by the Sioux savages, have resulted in great distress and want among the survivors in that region. Many of those who escaped the tomahawk of the red men had their houses burnt down, their crops destroyed, and lost everything they had. Fathers were slain, and their families are now, at the beginning of Winter, thrown upon charity. Hundreds of people in the vicinity of the massacres, fled to St. Peter and other towns, and are now dependent upon their fellow-citizens. Many women and children, left without means of support, and who have lost those who had always earned them a livelihood, will have to be helped to food and shelter during the Winter.

It is proposed, as will be seen by a paragraph in our local column, to hold a meeting in this City this afternoon to devise means for the relief of the helpless survivors of the massacres, and a gentleman from the vicinity will state the facts concerning their condition. We hope that this call for help to our far Western countrymen will meet with as generous a response as the metropolis has always given to every appeal for aid from every quarter of the world.

VICTOR HUGO ON THE PRESS.—The experience of VICTOR HUGO justifies a new beatitude: "Blessed are the miserable, for they shall bring a man to a banquet." The tendency of our modern civilization to "resume" all its triumphs, as the French have it, in a dinner-party, is very remarkable. It is a tradition of the old *régime*; perhaps, as well as a tendency of the new, but it exists, and has become a part of history. At Versailles and St. James in the olden day, to see the King eat his dinner, was a high and holy thing. In Paris, in London, in New-York, to-day, to see the latest hero of the hour perform the same necessary exercise, is a joy and a privilege coveted of all men.

The exiled poet of Notre Dame puts the sum of his life's observations and emotions into a romance, which may be properly enough called a drama in five volumes. He paints in this stupendous work all that is darkest and saddest in our cotemporary life moves the reading world to righteous anger and to fruitful tears—and is thereupon straightway invited by his publishers to a grand dinner in Brussels. All the restless and revolutionary intellect of France comes to the table, and the clatter of knives and forks takes upon itself an ominous ring of heavier metal prognosticating woe to dynasties and powers. The associations and suggestions of the scene are at once grotesque and imposing, and it will have its place among the notable events of this most eventful year.

The sum and impulse of the occasion were admirably put in a final oratorical outburst upon the Press, from the distinguished author, in honor of whom and of his unhappy clients, the poor of all lands, this rich festival was held. The protest of the pen against the sceptre and the sword has rarely flamed up into nobler fire than in this speech, and we do our readers a service by laying before them to-day its most striking passages. It will do none of us any harm to ponder these new and fresh assertions of truths too glorious and too potent not to provoke perpetual contradiction, and suffer the ever-renewed assaults of skepticism, vanity, despair and passion.

NASHVILLE AGAIN IN DANGER.—The Louisville papers favor us with the information that "Nashville is completely surrounded by the rebels." This is undoubtedly true, and it has been thus surrounded since the day when secession became an accomplished fact in Tennessee. But if it be meant that Nashville is in a state of siege and likely to be captured by an organized rebel army now before it, we beg leave to dissent. The truth is, no doubt, that nine-tenths of all the people in the country surrounding Nashville are hostile to the Government. It is hard to find a Unionist outside of the city corporation. The withdrawal of BUELL'S army from Middle Tennessee has emboldened the rebels. They are told by telegraph from Richmond that LEE is in Baltimore, and BRAGG in Louisville. They throw away all fear, therefore, and come up to the very gates of Nashville, pursuing forage trains and shooting Union soldiers. Nashville is besieged in one sense by a hostile country population, and its communications in every direction interrupted by active and desperate guerrillas.

But the city is well fortified, and garrisoned by Gen. NEGLEY'S Division of BUELL'S Army. The purpose is to hold it, and it will be held. It is not at all likely that these National troops, so recently placed in Nashville to occupy it, are already living on "half rations," as the Louisville telegram avers. The siege, such as it is, will be raised as soon as the guerrillas get the latest news from Kentucky.

A POINT GAINED—OUR EQUALITY WITH THE REBELS ADMITTED.—By our latest advices from England, we learn that the London Press had got the details of the news of the rebel defeat and retreat from Maryland. They discuss the movements, as will be seen by the telegraphic abstracts given this morning, with varied intelligence and spirit. The fact of a substantial Union victory seems to be admitted on nearly all hands. The *Times*, of course, does not directly admit it, though it incidentally allows us a victory; but, as it cannot possibly claim a Confederate triumph at Antietam, it states the battle and its result in this oddly indefinite way: "The Confederate army measured its strength with the army under Gen. McCLELLAN, *and the former did not succeed in beating the latter*." A great point, however, is made in our favor by the same journal when it admits that the contending armies have now, by this battle, been brought to an *equality*. We have been so long spoken of as hopelessly inferior to the rebels, and their continual and inevitable success in every engagement and movement has been so much harped upon, that it is comfortable to learn that it is now admitted that Antietam has brought us up at least to an equality with them. We have no doubt that, when Gen. McCLELLAN shall make another movement as bold and rapid as the London Press admit his movement against LEE was, our army will demonstrate, to British satisfaction, that it is not only equal, but superior, to the rebels.

Great Anti-Administration Meeting.

To-night at Cooper Institute there will be a grand mass meeting. It is called for several purposes. The ostensible ones are the ratification of the Democratic nominations, the rebuke of the Administration, and the glorification of sundry and divers aspiring politicians who hope to ride into place upon the current of popular uproar and disquiet. The Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR will, it is said, positively address the meeting, as will also the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD. Minor lights are advertised by the score.

The anti-Administration presses are doing all in their little power to instigate an interference with the gathering, and hint mysteriously about organized disturbance. This is all nonsense, and we have every reason to believe that the only excitement will be that manifest in the fine frenzy of the speakers and the hi-hi's of the *claqueurs* when the up-stringing of good men and the downfall of the present Administration are gleefully prophecied.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

The City Completely Surrounded by Marauding Rebels—The National Troops on Half Rations.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 11.

Nashville is completely surrounded by rebels, who are committing all sorts of depredations. The Nationals there are on half rations. Provisions are at fabulous prices.

The rebels captured forty National foraging wagons nine miles South of Nashville last week.

Col. BENNETT, a noted guerrilla chief, was routed on the 1st inst., half way between Gallatin and Nashville, and is said to have been mortally wounded.

A Simple Expedient.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many a poor soldier dies and is buried unrecognized and unrecorded, on the battle-field. Many a wounded one is sought for in vain—the hospital, the field explored unsuccessfully in the hope of discovering him. One of the Surgeons employed after the recent slaughter at Antietam, stated that he had assisted in interring three persons there, whose dress indicated that they were *officers of rank*, but of whose names not a trace could be obtained! Would not the following very simple precaution serve to avert a fate so much to be deplored for the individual, so harrassing to surviving friends?

Let every soldier wear on the upper arm, a band of common elastic—say an inch and a half wide—on which is sewed a tape bearing his name and place of residence, written in indelible ink.

A name on the clothing is insufficient, as the wounded are liable to be stripped, whereas the mark suggested, being disconnected from the wearing apparel, would be permanent. BERKSHIRE.

Gen. Cass and the Proclamation.

From the Chicago Tribune.

A private letter from Col. F. A. EASTMAN, of this city, dated Detroit, Oct. 3d, to one of the editors of this paper, contains gratifying information. He called upon the Hon. LEWIS CASS, to pay that venerable statesman his respects, and what transpired we give in Mr. EASTMAN's own language.

Gen. CASS then said I had always admired and supported him as a Democrat, but that perhaps he would not regard me as a Democrat now, as I had pledged my support to the present officers of the Government, and to all the war measures." He replied, "you are right. The Government is right. You young men must sustain it." Invited thus to continue the conversation, I said; "But I approve of the emancipation proclamation, and all." The old patriot replied promptly, "So do I." After a few minutes spent in conversation upon general topics, he came back to the proclamation again. He observed that whether or not the President had the constitutional right to make the slaves free, the President's friends did strengthen the measure by claiming it to be constitutional. "I do not deny," he said, "that there is ground in the Constitution to justify the act; but the circumstances of the country clearly justify it. He did not fear its effect in the South, he only hoped it would prove effectual. He could not understand how any true Democrat could have any sympathy with the South, and he hoped that if there are any persons in the North who would ever consent to a separation, they would not be permitted to have any position or

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Invalid Soldiers Returning from the War, prostrated by disease or exposure, will find

LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS

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THEIR SURPRISING EFFICACY IN CASES OF FEVER AND AGUE,

and its consequences, have been admitted as unparalleled. Price one dollar per box of forty pills.

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GENERAL AGENT FOR UNITED STATES,

No. 512 Broadway,

Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Money Well Expended.—Ladies, buy your gaiters at CANTRELL'S, No. 511 Broadway. He is selling his Balmorals—very neat and nice-looking, and very comfortable gaiters—at the low price of twenty shillings, and all other articles in his extensive stock equally cheap. Money expended at CANTRELL'S is worth to purchaser its full value, and is therefore well and judiciously expended.

The two great Political Factions of New-York, the Seymour and Wadsworth's,

HAVE BOTH UNITED

in wearing WHITE'S superb Fall Campaign Hat. Only found at No. 216 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—S. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, Lexington-ave., N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses in the trade & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Pens to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every variety of size, at Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CAVLIN—HUNT.—In Bennington, Vt., on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, JULIUS CAVLIN, Jr., of New-York, to FANNIE, daughter of Seth B. Hunt, Esq., of Maple Grove, Bennington, Vt.

ELLIS—WATERBURY.—At St. Mary's Church, by Rev. Dr. Vinton, on Saturday, Oct. 11, JOHN STONE ELLIS to JULIA LIVINGSTON, daughter of LAWRENCE Waterbury, Esq.

DIED

BULLOCK.—At Summit House Hospital, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Sept. 30, of congestion of the stomach, EDWARD BULLOCK, of Macon, Georgia.

CHEESEMAN.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, Oct. 11, JOHN C. CHEESEMAN, M. D., in the 56th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CORSEN.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday last, FLORENCE LESLIE, eldest daughter of Oliver and Virginia Corsen, aged 3 years and 11 months.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, this morning, at 11 o'clock.

FOX.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 12, LUCY ANN, infant daughter of Austin E. and Martha W. Fox.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. J. S. Fox, No. 416 Cherry-st.

FULLER.—At Kent Plains, Connecticut, on Tuesday, Sept. 30, of diphtheria, LINUS WILLIAM, son of Sears and Ruth B. Fuller, aged 13 days. Also, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, WILHELMINA AMERICA A. A. LOUISA, aged 3 years, 1 month and 7 days, children of Linus F. and Catharine S. Fuller.

GOODRICH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 10, FRANCES CAROLINE, wife of G. Alvin Goodrich, and daughter of the late J. Heydecker, aged 31 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 114 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HUDSON.—In this City, on Friday, 10th inst., HORACE R. HUDSON, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Paul's Church, this day, 13th inst., at 3 P. M.

KASMIRE.—In this City, suddenly, on Sunday, 12th inst., HENRY H. KASMIRE, aged 32 years, 3 months and 27 days.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, Franklin, Charles F., U. S. Army, Andrew and George E., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 65 Chestnut-st., this Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

MURPHY.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 11, ANNE MURPHY, beloved wife of Edward Murphy, native of Clogban, Kings County, Ireland.

The friends of the family and of her father, Timothy Egan, and her brothers, Kieran and John Egan, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 203 Greenwich-st. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

PRICE.—At Lamington, N. J., on Saturday, 11th inst., WILLIAM FLOYD, youngest son of Ellis L. and Julia C. Price, aged 2 years, 10 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Thomson Price, No. 57 9th-st., this day, at 3 o'clock.

REEVES.—In this City, on Saturday, the 11th inst., of typhoid fever, SUSAN ESTELLE, aged 2 years and 11 days, only child of Wm. T. and Julia A. Reeves.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, A. C. Valentine, No 7 Willet-st.

ROE.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 12, 1862 of jaundice, GEORGE SCOTT ROE, aged 1 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 1,765 Broadway, between 47th and 48th sts.

RUNYAN.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 11, HARRY B., only son of Henry and Fanny Runyan, aged 19 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place in Greenwich, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SIMPSON.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 10, JAMES R. SIMPSON, in the 33d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his father-in-law, William B. Taylor, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 43 West 13th-st., on Monday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock.

SNIFFEN.—On Sunday, 12th inst., in Brooklyn, Long Island, ELIZABETH A., child of Samuel L. and Sarah Sniffen, aged 2 years and 7 months.

Notice of funeral will be given in the afternoon and morning papers.

TERRELL.—At Elizabethport, N. J., on Saturday morning, JEREMIAH TERRELL, in the 31 year of his age.

Funeral services on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church. Boat from New-York leaves Pier No. 2 North River, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WIENER.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 10, after a long and painful illness, MARY ELIZABETH, beloved daughter of Sarah Ann and the late Francis Wiener, likewise neice of the late Washington H. Smith.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Oct. 13, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 46 East 22d-st.

"None knew her but to love her,
None named her but to praise."

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.

LOUIS BASTET,

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 483.—Oct. 11, 1862.
67, 52, 50, 38, 55, 74, 63, 65, 21, 11, 73, 36.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 484.—Oct. 11, 1862.
74, 33, 25, 64, 39, 2, 20, 13, 61, 78, 21, 53, 24, 70.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 131.—Oct. 11, 1862.
38, 63, 54, 4, 29, 15, 22, 66, 70, 53, 17, 24.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 353.—Oct. 11, 1862.
30, 36, 20, 42, 70, 57, 11, 17, 43, 78, 41, 61, 2, 74.

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Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

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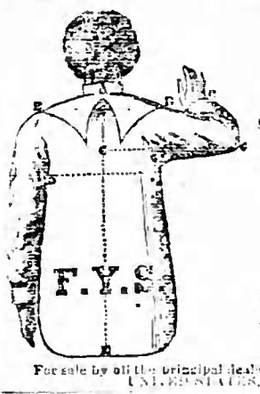
Exhausted Nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and native tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body without stimulating the brain. It strengthens activity of the stomach, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache, and prevents Miasmatic Diseases. Shake of each writes, &c. It can be used at all times of the year with perfect safety, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.



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In large quantities and fine variety.
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All the novelties in the line of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS on hand, by
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BROADWAY & WARREN-ST.

NEW CHINA AND GLASS STORE.
LOOK AT THE PRICES!
French China Dinner Sets, 154 pieces.....$37
Fancy gilt and colored Dinner Sets.....$24 and upward.
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White French Tea Sets, 44 pieces.....$1 62 and upward.
Fine English Tea Sets, 44 pieces.....$3
Fine English Dinner Sets, 157 pieces.....$40
Housekeepers will find it to their advantage by calling at
J. & T. DONALDSON'S,
No. 5 LE ROY-PLACE,
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All our Glass, Silver, Cutlery and Fancy Goods marked down very low, on plain figures.
JOHN BYSLOP,
late with E. V. Haughwout & Co.,
Will be happy to have his former patrons call.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges,
AT
$7
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City.
Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 18th-st., East River.
JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

$100,000 WORTH OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
AT
COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
No. 771 and 773 Broadway,
Northwest corner of Broadway.
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., in the Chapel of the New-York University. Called to order at 8 o'clock precisely. All are invited to attend.
F. F. THOMPSON, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth, and XVIth WARDS.
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE.
FOR CONGRESS.
ORISON BLUNT.

NOTICE.

TO THE UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEES OF THE COUNTIES OF THIS STATE:

It is earnestly requested that the Union Central Committees of the different Counties will organize and arrange for Mass Meetings in their most important localities. When they are not provided with speakers, the same will be supplied by the Union State Central Committee. Those wishing speakers to address such meetings, will address the undersigned at the earliest day practicable, naming the time and place, when and where the meetings will be held, and such suggestions as may occur to them as to the speakers they desire.

H. R. LOW, Chairman.
Astor House, New-York.
BEN. FIELD, Secretary.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE,
ORISON BLUNT.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1862.

ORISON BLUNT, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Having observed with much satisfaction your gratuitous, honest and intelligent services as an Alderman of our City, Supervisor of our County, and as an efficient auxiliary of the Union Defence Committee, we feel desirous that the country at large should have the benefit of such services, and ask that you will allow us to use your name as a candidate for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District at the coming election.

We are well aware of your earnest, true attachment to the whole Union, and we believe that the people of this country will find in you, if elected, a determined, intelligent supporter of the Government.

We are truly yours,

GEO. W. BLUNT,	JOHN T. DENNY,
IVERSON W. KNAPP,	EDMUND REMACK,
J. M. ROBERTSON,	GEORGE F. SHERMAN,
HERMAN G. CARTER,	GEORGE W. PINE,
STEPHEN A. PIERCE,	H. A. SPAULDING,
C. B. GREENOUGH,	WM. H. VAN KLEECK,
J. C. CARY,	SAMUEL LEEDS,
DANIEL H. LEEDS,	WILLIAM J. COLES,
C. W. GARDNER,	OSMON O'BRIEN.

And 150 others.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1862.

To Messrs. GEO. W. BLUNT, JOHN T. DENNY, and others, Committee of the People's Union Party:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your flattering letter of the 11th inst., in regard to the nomination for Representative in Congress from the Sixth Congressional District, and have the honor to reply that, under ordinary circumstances, my aspirations have never been in the direction of public office, although the public have at various times manifested their confidence by electing me to positions, in which I have endeavored to do my duty; but when the nation's life is trembling in the balance, and it behooves all loyal men to do their utmost by word and deed to sustain the best Government on earth, I feel bound, when called upon by my fellow-citizens, to shrink from no responsibility, and to shirk no task which they may impose. I therefore accept the nomination so kindly tendered, irrespective of party, and I declare pledge myself to an earnest, hearty, and unequivocal support to all measures calculated to strengthen the hands of our Executive in suppressing this unholy and disgraceful rebellion, and to an active participation in every honest measure to relieve our beloved country from the embarrassment which now surrounds her. Very truly,

Your obedient servant,
ORISON BLUNT.

EIGHTEENTH WARD UNION WADSWORTH CLUB.—A Mass Meeting of the above Club will be held at the corner of Broadway and 23d-st. (Republican and Union Committee Rooms,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, at 7½ o'clock. We cordially invite all who love their country to participate with us to sustain the man who has given himself and three sons to defend his country, and who sent ship loads of provisions to our noble soldiers, and, in his noble generosity, a ship-load of corn to the starving people of Ireland. The following gentlemen will address the meeting: The Hon. E. D. SMITH, the Hon. JOHN T. HOGEBOOM, WM. LADDBEE, Jr., the Hon. CHAS. A. PEABODY, and ROBERT W. LOWDEN, War Democrat. JEREMIAH LOTHROP, Chairman of Committee.
JAMES M. THOMSON, President.

HENRY BERRY,
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN, } Vice-Presidents.
EBEN B. COOPER,
E. F. HALL, } Secretaries.

FIFTEENTH WARD WADSWORTH UNION CLUB.—A meeting of this Club will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 13, at Wright's Hotel, corner Broadway and 34th-st., at 7½ o'clock.
JAMES A. BRIGGS, President.
HERMAN G. CARTER, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. HEYER, }

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION WADSWORTH CLUB.—will meet at No. 459 4th-ave., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, at 7½ o'clock P. M. All Union citizens are invited to attend; eminent speakers will address the meeting.
THOMAS BASTEN, President.

MILITARY.

"IRONSIDES."
LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.
Good Men yet received to fill up
COMPANY A
JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,
Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.
No. 17 East 27th-st.

WAR MEETING.

A Meeting to aid in filling up Company F, Ironsides Regiment, for Maj. C. KEMPSEY, Captain, will be held in the Lecture Room of the Baptist Church, on
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 13, at 7½ o'clock.
Addresses will be delivered by
Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, Rev. Dr. WESTON, Capt. KEMPSEY, Col. MARK HOYT, and others.
The object of this call is to fill up the Company to the maximum.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT.
HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 441 BROADWAY.
MARK HOYT, Col. Commanding.
This is just the regiment to which experienced officers, whether they go or not, should make up the number for. Join the campaign in this country's service, and when the war is over you will be entitled to honorable discharge.
IRONSIDES REGIMENTAL BOUNTY $40.
The usual City allowance to families will be continued.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT.
FOR NINE MONTHS.
Company A, Head-quarters 441 Broadway.
To all who may join Company A, to-day, the following bounties will be paid: Recruits of County, $50; Corporal, $55; Sergeants, $60; Lieutenants, $70; and Captain, $80. Letters with Jan from Yorkville, 225 Canal, and from the War Committee of the Greater St. M. E. Church, to all who join through them, etc.
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Captain.

FIRST NINE MONTHS' REGIMENT.
IRONSIDES, COL. HOYT.
COMPANY A, No. 441 Broadway, four doors west of Broadway, PAYING TEN DOLLARS extra bounty. Now is your time, before the draft. Good commissions and pleasant associations. Capt DAVID D. TERRY
Lieut. ADD ARD H.
Lieut. EDWARD KIRKPATRICK, } Lieutenants.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CONVINCED OF the importance and necessity of prompt action in connection with reference to the speedy completion of the military organization known as the IRONSIDES REGIMENT, and of the command of Col. MARK HOYT have accepted an invitation to act as a Committee of Citizens, to call on the inter-ested all payments and will be happy to receive such co-operation as those fellow-citizens may be willing to extend. Cost Brothers, County Forward in COUNTY LINE, for the remaining purposes, will be gladly received and duly acknowledged by
MATTHEW ARMSTRONG, Jr., Esq., Treasurer, No. 10 Ferry-street.
M. ARMSTRONG & SON,
YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO.,
HOYT BROTHERS,
ANDREWS, GIBBONS & CO.,
C. H. MARSHALL,
L. B. WEYMAN,
BENEDICT HALL & CO.

$1,000 BOUNTY.—IRONSIDES REGIMENT, Co. F, Capt. M. C. Kempsey, Captain. $1,000 will be paid to ten recruits from Brooklyn; $100 will be paid to five recruits from New-York City. This is the best bounty offered, and only this number of men required to fill the company. Apply to-day, at 320 Broadway.

$40 BOUNTY WILL BE PAID TO ALL WHO enlist to-day in Capt. D. D. Terry's company of the "Ironsides," organizing for nine months. Head-quarters at No. 310 4th-st., one door west of Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS
THE SECOND EDITION FOR OCTOBER
OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
IS NOW READY.
It contains nearly 100 Railway Maps.
It contains "Time and Distance Indicator."
It contains "Railways and their Progress."
It contains Anecdotes and Incidents of Travel.
It contains Time Tables to date, &c., &c.
For sale everywhere. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.

U. S.
TAX BILL.
EIGHTH AND EDITION.
From the copy certified by H. HUNTER, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, containing the law in full as enacted by Congress. Also, an Alphabetical List of all articles taxed.
For sale at No. 12 Wall-st. ISAAC E. SMITH.

CARD PICTURES
FROM LIFE.
FOR ALBUMS.
IN ALL THE STYLES OF PHOTOGRAPHY,
INCLUDING THE VIGNETTE,
AT TWO DOLLARS PER DOZEN.
DUPLICATES, $1 50 PER DOZEN.
PICTURES MADE IN ALL WEATHERS.
D. APPLETON & CO.
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

FINE GOLD ENGLISH PATENT-LEVER WATCHES, in hunting cases, from one hundred to two hundred dollars each, some as low as seventy-five dollars each, warranted correct time keepers. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

REVENUE ASSESSORS.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOTICE is hereby given to the tax-payers of the Eighth Collection District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, in the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled an Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay Interest on the Public Debt, that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into nineteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions as hereby given:

Names and Residences of the Assistant Assessors of the Eighth Collection District, New-York.

(GENERAL OFFICE, No. 149 8TH-ST., CORNER 22D-ST.)

DIVISIONS.	ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.	RESIDENCE.	ASSESSOR'S DIST. WARD.
Between 14th and 26th sts., 5th and 6th aves.	Abraham Powelson, Jr.	372 6th-av.	1st Dist., 2d Ward.
	James Hooker.	163 5th-av.	
	Oliver G. Hilliard.	66 East 20th-st.	
Between 14th and 26th sts., Irving-place, Lexington and 3d-aves.	John M. Robison.	67 East 20th-st.	4th Dist.
Between 14th and 26th sts., 3d and 2d aves.	R. S. Tait.	30-av., cor. 24th-st.	3d Dist.
Between 14th and 26th sts., 2d and 1st aves.	Nath'l Pierce.	604 2d-av.	8th Dist.
	William H. Eoos.	Compton House.	
	Jacob H. Bacon.	216 1st-av.	
Between 14th and 26th sts., 1st-av. and East River.	John Feltretch.	1253 East 31st-st.	10th Dist.
	Thomas W. Gibson.	418 3d-av.	11th Dist.
	(George O. Bartlett.	44 East 21st-st.	12th Dist.
	J. W. Arrell.	12 West 30th-st.	13th Dist.
	Benjamin Galbraith.		
Between 26th and 40th sts., 5th and 6th aves.	Abraham Powelson.	372 6th-av.	1st Dist., 2d Dist.
	James Hooker.	163 5th-av.	
	Oliver G. Hilliard.	66 East 20th-st.	
Between 26th and 40th sts., Irving-place, Lexington and 3d-aves.	John M. Robison.	67 East 20th-st.	4th Dist.
Between 26th and 40th sts., 3d and 2d aves.	R. S. Tait.	30-av., cor. 24th-st.	3d Dist.
Between 26th and 40th sts., 2d and 1st aves.	Nath'l Pierce.	604 2d-av.	8th Dist.
	William H. Eoos.	Compton House.	
	Jacob H. Bacon.	216 1st-av.	
Between 26th and 40th sts., 1st-av. and East River.	John Feltretch.	1253 East 31st-st.	10th Dist.
	Thomas W. Gibson.	418 3d-av.	11th Dist.
	(George O. Bartlett.	44 East 21st-st.	12th Dist.
	J. W. Arrell.	12 West 30th-st.	13th Dist.
	Benjamin Galbraith.		
Between 40th and 59th sts., 5th and 6th aves.	Robert H. Bleakie.	1105½ Wr. 130th-st.	14th Dist., 24th Ward.
	James F. LeBarron.	149 West 45th-st.	15th Dist.
	Edward Hicks.	2130 5th-av.	16th Dist.
	Edward Bleecker.	346 10th-av.	17th Dist.
	William Starratt.	303 West 36th-st.	18th Dist.
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DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

ARE NOW OFFERING
At Retail,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PLAIN AND FANCY BEAVERS,
Suitable for Cloakings.

FRENCH HABIT CLOTHS,
In all the most desirable colors.

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN CASSIMERES,
AND
A GREAT VARIETY OF
TWEEDS, KERSEYS, &c.,
FOR BOYS' WEAR.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NEW SILKS,
PLAIN, PLAID, STRIPED AND
FANCY STYLES,
Of this season's importations,
NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

WOOLEN AND COTTON HOSIERY,
SUITABLE FOR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,
Imported expressly for our City Trade.
NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN
THEIR FALL
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ALSO,
A Choice Collection of
INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES,
IN COLLARS, SETS COIFFURES, VEILS, &c., &c.,
Received per late arrivals. For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at Retail, their Fall importation of
HOUSEKEEPING AND FAMILY GOODS,
All of which they are selling at very reasonable prices.
Canal st., corner of Mercer.

A FINE STOCK OF QUILTS:
COUNTERPANES,
LINEN DAMASKS,
TABLE CLOTHS
AND NAPKINS.
SELLING BELOW THEIR VALUE,
To close the business, at
No. 106 6th-av.,
opposite Jefferson Market.
C. G. HOOK.

A CLOSING SALE OF DRESS GOODS:
A GREAT VARIETY OFFERED
VERY CHEAP,
In order to move to No. 765 Broadway,
C. G. HOOK,
No. 106 6th av.

CLOSING SALE OF
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
at less than half their
VALUE,
IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK
Before removing to Broadway.
C. G. HOOK,
No. 106 6th-av.

HOSIERY!
GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, AND
LINEN CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS,
SELLING OFF CHEAP,
Before removal to No. 765 Broadway.
C. G. HOOK,
No. 106 6th-av.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 13,
A very large assortment of
FIGURED SILKS IN CHOICE COLORS AND NEW STYLES.
OTTOMAN REPS, FIGURED REPS, MERINOS, &c.
An immense Stock of
PLAIDS IN COTTON AND WOOL, ALL WOOL AND SILK AND WOOL.
PRINTED MERINOS, DELAINES, POULT DE NES, &c., &c.
ALSO,
WOOL SHAWLS, BROCHE SHAWLS AND STRIPE SHAWLS.
No. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

AT KINZEY'S.
OPENING FROM LAST WEEK'S
AUCTION SALES.
FLOWERS, RIBBONS, BONNETS,
TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, AND LACE GOODS
Trimming Ribbons, 3c., 4c., 6c., &c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 15c., 18c., 22c., 25c.
Rich Wide Ribbons, 31c., 38c., 44c., 50c.
BONNET VELVETS.
Clearing out lot French Flowers, 3c., 6c., 9c.
Clearing out Feathers, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
BARGAINS IN DRESS TRIMMINGS.
15,000 yards Assorted Trimmings, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c.
20,000 yards Assorted Trimmings, 5c., 6c., 8c., 9c.
10,000 yards Fancy Velvet do., 3c., 4c., 6c., 8c.
7,000 yards Fancy Velvet do., 10c., 12c., 15c.
12,000 yards Black Velvet Colored Edge, 9c.
1,500 Felt Bloomers, 50c.
2,500 Straw Bonnets, 25c. to 75c.
Lot of Lining Silks, 18c. a yard.
Large lot of Head Nets, 18c., 25c., 31c.
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
2,000 Needlework Collars from Auction, 8c., 12c., 18c
1,500 Needlework Collars from Auction, 25c., 31c., 50c.
3,000 very fine Worked Collars, worth $1, for 50c.
WORKED BANDS, 6c., 12c., 18c.
Worked Bands, fine lot, 20c., 25c., 31c.
3,000 Lace Veils, 12c., 18c., 25c., 31c.
2,000 Fine French Lace Veils, 50c., 75c., and $1.
BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Ladies' all Linen, (cheap lot,) 6c., 8c., 10c.
Wide Gents Linen, closing at 18c.
Gent's Handkerchiefs, 6c., 8c., 12c.
Gent's Fine Linen do., 12c., 18c., 20c., 25c.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
15,000 pairs Children's Fancy Wool Hose, 8c.
Clearing out lot Lisle Gloves, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Clearing out Fine Gloves, 12c., 15c., 19c.
BARGAINS IN SMALL WARES.
Best Gold-eyed Needles, 3 cents paper.
Best Pins, full papers, 3 cents paper.
Good quality Twilled Tapes, 2c
Lot Worsted Skirt Braids, 2c., 3c.
Best French Marking and Working Cotton, 2c.
Best Swan-bill Hooks and Eyes, 3c.
Lot of Rubber Combs, 3c.
Portmonnaies and Bags, 6c., 12c., 15c., 18c., with numerous other articles equally low.
WM. KINZEY'S,
No. 221 and 223 Eighth-avenue,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

GRAND OPENING.
NEW FALL GOODS
At
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S,
No. 301 Grand-st.
NEW SILKS, NEW MERINOS, NEW POPLINS,
NEW OTTOMANS,
NEW REPS, NEW CASHMERES,
NEW DELAINES, NEW PRINTS,
NEW CLOAKS, NEW MANTILLAS, NEW SHAWLS,
And
A splendid stock of new fabrics and styles which will be offered at retail at the lowest wholesale prices.
Also,
300 Pieces Madder Prints, [illegible] cents,
3,000 Pieces very best Lake Blue and Shirting, much less than wholesale prices.
1,500 Pieces best make Unbleached Muslins, must all be purchased before the late advance.
2,000 Dozen fine British Hosiery, at old prices.
500 Dozen pure Linen [illegible]
400 Dozen pure Linen very fine Hemstitch, at 12½ cents each.
Also,
Pure Lamb Plaids and Shaker Flannels, Table Covers, Blankets, Flannels, [illegible] which we [illegible]
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS, BARGAINS.
[illegible]
Real Point Lace [illegible]
Black Guipure, the [illegible]
Real Point Lace [illegible]
Gilt and Thread [illegible]
Real Lace [illegible]
Lace pieces [illegible]
Together with a full assortment
LACES,
EDGINGS,
INSERTINGS,
And NETTINGS,
AT DE PEYSTER'S, No. 353 [illegible]
A [illegible] of Real Point Lace Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, Capes, Baskets, [illegible] and the most [illegible] made under various [illegible]
Initials and coat of arms [illegible] on handkerchiefs, tablecloths and bed-clothing, cotton and silk embroidery and [illegible] stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTEDS.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large assortment of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jaquin's genuine [illegible] trimmings [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE CAREY WILL OPEN,
IN ADDITION TO HIS FORMER STOCK,
Several novelties in LADIES' CLOAKS,
SACQUES,
JACKETS
and CIRCULARS
For NOVEMBER, DECEMBER and JANUARY
FASHIONS,
On MONDAY, Oct. 13.
GEO. CAREY, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.,
UNITED STATES CLOAK
AND MANTILLA STORE.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 335 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on Monday, Oct. 13,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS,
Purchased at the great auction sales of last week,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
COMPRISING
VELOUR OTTOMANS IN ALL COLORS,
BROCHE VELOURS, SILK PLAIDS,
OTTOMANS, PLAID MERINOES,
in all the new shades of blue and purple, with a large assortment of new
DRESS GOODS,
just arrived by the last steamer.
ALSO,
500 STRIPED BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
From low price to superfine.
ALSO,
A large assortment of
PARIS LONG AND SQUARE CASHMERE SHAWLS
and all the new patterns and colors of
WOOL SHAWLS.
ALSO,
LONG AND SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS,
at great bargains, to close an invoice.

AN ELEGANT VARIETY
OF CLOAKS—PARIS MADE,
AND OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
WILL BE EXHIBITED FOR SALE
AT
HOLMES & LE BATARD'S
No. 477 Broadway,
Two doors from Ubsdell & Pierson's,
FOR THE POPULAR TRADE, AT MODERATE PRICES.
HOLMES & LE BATARD,
No. 477 Broadway, near Broome-st.

E. S. MILLS & CO.
WILL OPEN THEIR
FALL AND WINTER
CLOAKS
ON TUESDAY, Oct. 14th,
AT 361 BROADWAY.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS HAVE BEEN SLAUGHTERED THIS WEEK IN THE AUCTION ROOMS.
OUR PURCHASES WILL BE READY FOR INSPECTION MONDAY, OCTOBER, 13th.
Three, Four and Six shilling Ribbons are now 25, 31 and 44 cents per yard.
No. 4 Best Trimming Ribbons, corded edge, 80 cts. per piece.
No. 5 Every Color Trimming Ribbons, corded edge, 86 cts. per piece.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
BONNET VELVETS, SILKS, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILLINERY GOODS, FROM LATE AUCTION SALES, BELOW LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
FROM AUCTION, CHEAP LACES.
FROM AUCTION, CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.
FROM AUCTION, GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
FROM AUCTION, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
OVER 100 STYLES OF LINEN COLLARS AND SETTS, CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF FEATHERS AND FLOWERS IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM.
OUR BONNET ROOMS ARE CROWDED WITH BEAVER FELT AND STRAW BLOOMERS, MONITORS, TURBANS, and every other desirable shape, from 12 cents to $5 each.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this Department, No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
VELVET RIBBONS, &c., &c.,
VERY CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this Department No. 6 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
We sell for cash, or [illegible] Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.—Call,
EDWARD RIDLEY,
311 & 311½ Grand, and 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
All the most fashionable Shapes for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
NOW OPEN.
FINE CLOTH CLOAKS, new styles, at $6 to $8.
PANNIER SECTION CLOTH CLOAKS, at $10 to $15.
FINE BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, richly trimmed, at $7 to $10.
SUPER FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $10 to $12.
SUPER FRENCH BEAVER, richly adorned, at $10 to $15.
Having made our contracts for our Winter Cloakings early in June, and previous to the late great advance in prices, we can sell nearly as low as last Winter.
We eliminate [illegible] per cent. lower than Broadway and Canal-st. stores.
Please note the name and number,
CLOAK, SHAWL & MANTILLA MANUFACTORY,
No. 474 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT
OF WINTER DRESS GOODS,
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES,
AT PRICES AS LOW
AS HAVE EVER BEEN OFFERED
AT CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

A SPLENDID VARIETY
OF FALL AND WINTER
SHAWLS,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

FALL AND WINTER
CLOAKS,
CLOAKS,
IN ALL THE LATEST
DESIGNS,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
ON
MONDAY, OCT. 13,
WILL BE OPENED
A SUPERB STOCK OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Embracing all the choice novelties
IMPORTED THIS SEASON.
All the new shades of FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, FIGURED and PLAIN OTTOMANS, CREPES, all wool DELAINES, wool PLAIDS, VELOURS, &c.
Also,
5 Cases of new Delaines, choice styles, at 20c. per yard.
3 Cases of Plaid Valencias from auction, at 18c. and 20c. per yard.
Also,
1,000 new BALMORAL SKIRTS at a great bargain.
Also,
MOURNING DRESS-GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, VEILS, COLLARS, GLOVES, &c., &c.,
25 per cent. CHEAPER than Mourning Stores.
W. R. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.

CLOSING SALE
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS
for ten days only.
RICH OTTOMAN VELOURS,
all the new colors, worth $1 50,
RICH BROCHE OTTOMANS,
only $1 per yard, worth $2.
The above goods must be sold within the next ten days.
C. G. HOOK,
No. 106 6th-av.,
Opposite Jefferson Market.

MOURNING GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS.
M. & J. BYRNES & CO.
[illegible]
GREAT BARGAINS IN HOUSEKEEPING

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 26th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS,
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST 15TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
Reopened on Monday, Sept. 15.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Rector,
is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. As new classes are now forming, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, &c., the present is a most favorable time for entrance.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:
Hon. Geo. Opdyke, H. M. Alexander, L. Lockwood,
Rev. Dr. Phillips, Wm. Black, H. A. Mott,
J. Linsly, M. D., G. Burchard, D. B. Schenck,
W. Parker, M. D., A. W. Canfield, A. H. Trowbridge,
J. Auchincloss, P. Handy, J. C. Tucker.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 East 24th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs. French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils is limited to twelve. Private instruction is given in languages, literature, &c., by the most distinguished Professors.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MADAME V. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
No. 28 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16
For circulars, &c., address as above.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter session of this School will commence on the first WEDNESDAY of November next.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL.
For circulars address the Principal, P. A. ANDREW.

MISSES PORTER'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN
at No. 1,219 Broadway.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S
CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES,
Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 19th-st.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TIFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—No. 21½ 4th-st., corner of Madison-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Cokesbury, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. Now is the time to join the classes in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and not 150, as in the crowded classes of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thoroughly by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Membership only $30. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2 37 per week. French, German, &c., $5 each for circulars. PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 384 Broadway.

MAD. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO this City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the French, English and German Languages, at her own or the pupils' houses. Call or address No. 62 West 31st-st., near Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT RYE, Westchester County, N. Y.—WILLIAMSON, A. M., assisted by a Lady and Gentleman, receives a limited number of Boys to board and educate. Circulars may be had of W. Lindenthal, No. 258 Water-st., Wm. H. Edgell, No. 160 Broadway, or of the Principal.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU" 550 BROADWAY.—Schools and families furnished with competent teachers. Parents with school-city charges, and pupils and teachers, with situations, wanted. Governesses—Lady Teachers, Lecturers, Harper Bros., Hilton & Co., Prof. Calkins,
SMITH, WILLSON & COMPANY.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 30, 1863. Special terms to ladies who will graduate.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, at South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.—The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 5. For circulars, address the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 598 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 311, 609, and 844 Broadway.

ON VERY EASY TERMS, FOR SPECIAL reasons, which will be made known to those whom it may concern, one or two American boys will be admitted as boarders in a first-rate Academy in Brooklyn. Address M. A. P., Brooklyn Post-office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West-twenty second st., was re-opened on the 9th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

$110—HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—WESTCHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y., is open for children under the age of 12. Address Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college examinations, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

THE MISSES HANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School Sept. 15, at No. 61 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, Z. H. NICHOLS, Stamford.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 125th-st., is now open.

READING INSTITUTE, [illegible] SING SING, N. Y., a boys boarding school, [illegible]
D. SANFORD, A. M.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 131 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH [illegible]

YOUTH'S HOME, BOARDING AND DAY [illegible]

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN WOOD'S [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 15th-st., reopens Sept. 16. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's, [illegible]

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal.
C. H. WHEELER.

TEACHERS.

A RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady, experienced in teaching English, French, music and ornamental work, desires a situation as resident governess, in a family or school, in or very near the city. Unexceptionable references; salary, $100. Address HENRI, Station E, New-York City.

A GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES a situation as resident governess, to teach young children the English branches and rudiments of French. Has been carefully brought up and educated by an old family of wealth and respectability. Terms moderate. Address C. A., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND—A VISITING governess for two hours; must be able, besides higher English branches, to teach both French and music. Address, with reference, Box No. 3,338 New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation in a City school or family, where a thorough knowledge in English and music would be received as an equivalent for board. Good references given. Address H. E. M., Brooklyn Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF English, French, and Music, desires an engagement with one or two private families or schools; unexceptionable references. Address, for one week, H. M., Box No. 139 Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND GOOD-WILL of a boot and shoe jobbing house, by a dealer doing a cash business of about $150,000 per year, and about to retire from the jobbing business, having been in the business for the last fifteen years. This offers a rare opportunity for an enterprising man to enter upon a permanent and profitable business. The head salesman, who has been with the concern for ten years past, and who is very popular with the customers, can be retained with the purchaser. A note addressed MERCHANT, Box No. 149 *Times* Office, with real name, stating where an interview can be had, will meet with attention. Possession can be had immediately.

$50,000 FOR BUSINESS.—A GENTLEMAN of valuable commercial experience, wishing to resume active business, will invest the above sum and devote his attention, in connection with a responsible house in the commission, merchandise or banking business. He will be prepared, upon an interview, to offer advantages entirely satisfactory to those who wish to increase their business and profits without additional labor or risk.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF STORE FOR SALE.—A splendid chance for an energetic man to do a large business; is in the best location in the City; good trade, and show-windows, (the present owner unable to attend to it.) Address F. D. G., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

IMPORTANT TO MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, DRY DOCK BUILDERS AND SPECULATORS.—For sale, the right of an invention for the United States. The most powerful combination of the mechanical powers ever produced. Call at No. 39 Bowery, corner Hayne'd, this day, from 9 to 1 o'clock.
THOMAS CHURCHILL.

$2,000.—A PARTNER WITH THIS AMOUNT wanted in an established wholesale business down-town, where an active man who can sell goods can make a profitable investment. A note addressed CASH, 1,000, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

FOR SALE.—A JEWELRY STORE NOW DOING a fine trade business, will be sold with or without stock. The whole work and jobbing will twice pay all expenses. Rent cheap. Location unsurpassed. The most satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address, for one week, WATCHMAKER, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, IN SPLENDID chance for a good druggist, a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of proprietary and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 401 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE RECEIVER OF TAXES GIVES NOTICE that the Assessment Rolls or Tax Books, for the current year, have been delivered to him, and that the taxes are due and payable at this office. On taxes paid before the 1st day of November, a discount will be allowed at the rate of [illegible] per annum from the day of payment to the 1st day of December next.
CHARLES G. DAVIS, Receiver of Taxes.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Bureau of Collection of Taxes, Oct. 6, 1862.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Oct. 10, 1862.
UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next.
WM. R. RHODES, Water Register.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved, lands, tenements and hereditaments hereinafter mentioned, and to all others whom it may concern, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For regulating, grading, setting curb-stones, and flagging the sidewalks on Eighth-avenue, between Second and Fourth avenues; regulating, &c., in Fifty-sixth street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, and building sewer in Fifty-sixth street, between Second and Third avenues. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues, both sides of 119th street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, east side of Eighth-avenue, and west side of Broadway, half-way to and from the street lying on the north side of said Fifty-sixth-street; and both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street, Second Floor, New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHARLES M. NEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. BOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 4, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter to lore the Committee will have an opportunity to be heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. A. JEREDIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE COMmon Council on the part of Both Boards, Common Council and Board of Aldermen, will meet on MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. [illegible] for the transaction of the Committee's business.
WILLIAM WALSH,
THOS. STEVENSON,

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT [illegible]

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A Welch Protestant woman, as first-class cook, thoroughly understands her business, making the best of pastry, cooking all kinds of meats, game, and understands roasting, baking; wishes a situation in a private family; has City reference from her last place. Call, for 3 days, at No. 19 6th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., top floor, front room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as good plain cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can make good bread and biscuit; good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., back basement, near 6th-av., for 2 days.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Scotch woman; is a first-class cook, understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands all kinds of puddings and deserts, and would assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 338 2d-av., first floor, for two days, between 21st and 22d sts.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business. Good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 86 East 16th-st., in the store.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a middle-aged woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family; understands her business perfectly. Has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 83 West 19th-st., front room, first floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by one who understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best of City reference from her employers. Call at or address No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a private family as first-rate cook. Can give the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen at No. 204 7th-av., for two days.

A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable girls desire situations, in city or country, separate or together; one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and pie baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; understands baking and pastry; will assist with washing; is neat in her kitchen; has best City references. Call for two days at No. 15 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced girl wishes a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing, if required. She can furnish good city references, and may be seen for two days at her last place, No. 66 East 17th-st.

A COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as cook; understands her business; will assist with the washing; has excellent City references. Call at No. 9 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., over the livery stables.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A steady woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objections to assist in washing; has best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 132 West 16th-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference from her employer's. Call at, or address, No. 147 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the basement.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A smart, good girl, a situation in a small respectable private family, to do chamberwork and fine washing, or would do plain cooking and assist in the washing; has five years' recommendation from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 166½ East 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress in a gentleman's family; is a good sewer, and would have no objection to wait on children if required; is willing and obliging and can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer. Can produce the best of City and country references. Any communications addressed for two days to No. 111 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., in back basement, will be strictly attended to.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take children and do sewing in a private family. Has good City references to call, for two days, at No. 252 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch Protestant young woman desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; will assist in washing, and be generally useful; will be found a steady, faithful domestic. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in washing; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewer; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days. For further particulars call at No. 213 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LADIES'S [illegible] A neat, competent girl, of a lustrious habits, wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress in a [illegible] and [illegible] family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 141 West 22d-st., top floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress. Has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 56 East 15th-st., in the shoe store.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a middle-aged woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family; understands her business perfectly. Has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 83 West 19th-st., front room, first floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by one who understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best of City reference from her employers. Call at or address No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a private family as first-rate cook. Can give the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen at No. 204 7th-av., for two days.

A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable girls desire situations, in city or country, separate or together; one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and pie baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (75th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 fine illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long-standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, finding it inconvenient to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATing and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before its too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $5.—*From the Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 25 East 12th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can possibly be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MACRICAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 850th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and No. 18 Ann-st. FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Cortlandt-st. Book.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 293 to 300. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 20th-st., (late of No. 76 Broadway.)

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

[illegible] AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married [illegible] regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. [illegible] French Periodical Drops. Therefore every [illegible] use them. Designed expressly for obstinate [illegible] all other remedies of the kind have failed to [illegible] No. 12 Laight-st.

[illegible] THING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 35 [illegible] near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr COX personally. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1836—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carmil-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Thompson, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIROLAY & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of the genital system, in which he has treated no less than [illegible] cases, without an instance of failure. His [illegible] HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain [illegible] regular treatment and all other remedies [illegible] without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that [illegible] sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. [illegible] he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish in this respect has become so well [illegible] scientific men in every department of medicine begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week [illegible] not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 250 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSwell C. Brainard, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID DEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 19 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.

Dated October 6, 1862.

o6-1w6mM JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 125th and 126th sts.

HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d st., and No. 16 east 126th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY —Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (60 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF GWYNNE & DAY,
No. 21 WALL-ST., CORNER OF BROAD,
New-York, Oct. 9, 1862.

MR. E. STEPHENS, MEMBER OF THE New-York Stock Exchange, having been this day admitted a partner in our stock commission business, we are now prepared to execute promptly all orders for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Goods, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Board of Brokers.

Advances made on approved securities.

GWYNNE & DAY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Ordinance and Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller.

Pittsburgh, Penn.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, Sept 29, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOURteen DIRECTORS, of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-England Car Spring Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 247 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

ADVANCES OF ONE THOUSAND TO one hundred thousand dollars upon City or country property promptly made; mortgages bought and for sale at fair market rates. Parties having money to loan will always find first-class investments upon application to McRIDBIN & DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, INSUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,

NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET. Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.

6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 117 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COGGS, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 150 av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from Oct. 1.

Bank books in English, German and French.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $400 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest at once.

THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
RICHARD H. BURT, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS

STATE AND CITIZENS' BANK,
New-York, Sept. 30, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 20th October, ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 6 to 13, inclusive.

W. A. SLOCUM, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until THURSDAY, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the shipment and delivery of all the anthracite steamer coal required by the War Department, from the wharves at Richmond, Philadelphia, to the following ports:

Fortress Monroe, Va.
Washington, D. C.
Alexandria, Va.
Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Newbern, N. C.
Beaufort, S. C.
Port Royal, S. C.
Hilton Head, S. C.
Ship Island
New-Orleans, La.
Key West, Fla.
New-York.
Boston.

Contract to commence immediately after it is awarded, and to continue until Sept. 30, 1863. The contractor will be required to make prompt shipments as soon as the orders are furnished him by the War Department, or its proper agents, from time to time, as required. Lay days at the rate of forty tons per day will be required for unloading, if detained longer, by proper authority, (which in all cases must be indorsed on the bills of lading,) the bidders will state the lowest rate for demurrage, per ton, per day. Coal to be unloaded on the wharves at the different ports, or on board of other vessels, as may be directed by the proper authority, the consignee furnishing the tools, &c., necessary for that purpose. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The War Department reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed,) A. BOYD,
Capt and Ass't Quartermaster, U. S. A.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Oct. 4, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street,
Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, and
Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; and
For the laying of cross-walks in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, at the intersection of Avenue A and First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York, Oct. 10, 1862.

TO DOCK BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, No. 15 Nassau-st., until Saturday, the 18th day of October, inst., at 12 o'clock, m., for driving piles and capping the same for coal sheds, and also for building a pier.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Company, as above.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for piling and capping."

By order of the Board,
O. ZABRISKIE, Treasurer. C. H. SAND, President.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the subscribers, Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, in each, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new wing recently erected to Ward School-house No. 50, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 91 Grand-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

Dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, } Commissioners.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front houses, replete and complete in every particular, corner of Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Will be sold at a low figure. For particulars, inquire of F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, or of CHARLES FOX, 34 East 36th-st., from 8 to 10 A. M. or 6 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, THE NEW four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone dwelling-house, No. 78 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.; lot 20 by 100 feet; the house is 20 by 50 feet; location first-class; terms to suit. Apply to J. R. SMITH, No. 16 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD HOUSE with a quantity of land—the more the better—in a desirable location, not more than twenty miles from New-York, for which $3,000 will be paid in cash and the balance in a valuable house in one of the finest locations on Brooklyn Heights. The property must be unincumbered and not exceed $5,000 or $10,000 in value. Agents need not apply. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground; good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

WESTBLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—FOR sale cheap, an excellent house of 12 rooms, nearly new, large barn, corn-house, 7 acres permanent stream, good well and cistern, abundance of fine grafted fruit, mountain view, good neighborhood, half a mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Terms easy. Apply to Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for a house in this City or Brooklyn, near the ferries, consisting of cottage-house, barn, gardener's house, and two acres, with abundance of best fruit, water, &c., within 45 minutes of City Hall. Apply to A. RAPELYE, No. 61 John-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE IN Orange wanted for the Winter, by a gentleman and his wife, without children. It must be near the depot and thoroughly comfortable. Best of City references given. Address J. T., Box No. 901 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE AT POUGHkeepsie.—A well located residence, with a few acres of land, good house and outbuildings. Address, with description and price, J. L. G., Box No. 2,006 New-York Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—210 ACRES—HALF MILE RIVER front—large house, two barns, hay-press, two carriage-houses, two pig-pens, hen-house, ox-cart house, carpenter's shop, large cow and horse stables, swill house, smoke house, ice house, spring house—one mile north of Stockport Depot, Hudson River Railroad.

10 B. ALGER, Stockport, Col. Co., N. Y.
WM. GAUL, No. 51 Harrison-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD HOUSE with a quantity of land—the more the better—in a desirable location, not more than twenty miles from New-York, for which $3,000 will be paid in cash and the balance in a valuable house in one of the finest locations on Brooklyn Heights. The property must be unincumbered and not exceed $5,000 or $10,000 in value. Agents need not apply. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground; good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

WESTBLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—FOR sale cheap, an excellent house of 12 rooms, nearly new, large barn, corn-house, 7 acres permanent stream, good well and cistern, abundance of fine grafted fruit, mountain view, good neighborhood, half a mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Terms easy. Apply to Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

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TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, TO a party ready to accommodate boarders, a pleasant roomy dwelling in Dekalb-av., Brooklyn; convenient to City cars. There are boarders in the house, who furnish their own rooms. Apply at U. S. Bonded Office, up-stairs, No. 61 Broad-st. CHARLES CARTER.

TO GARDENERS AND FLORISTS.—FOR SALE—The lease of four lots of ground with the dwelling and greenhouse thereon, lately occupied by John Hurley, deceased, situated on Yates-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Apply to HENRY E. LAWRENCE, No. 91 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick store, No. 412 West-st., corner of Charles-alley, together with stables in the rear containing stalls for eight horses. Apply to MILLER & LUTHER, No. 151 Washington-st.

TO RENT—UNTIL FIRST OF MAY, THE HANDsome house No. 209 West 14th-st., near 7th-av. House four stories, high stoop. Rent, 1,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 79 WEST 28TH-ST., NEAR 4TH West of 6th-av.; three-story brown-stone house, 22 by 50 feet, modern and convenient and in very good order. Apply to W. E. CHURCHILL, No. 15 Murray-st.

TO LET—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, FURnished, with large closet, gas, &c., without board, for one or two gentlemen; situated in pleasant private house, five minutes from City Hall; convenient to City rail cars. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOTEL WANTED—WITH ACCOMMODATIONS for 100 to 300 guests, in the City of New-York. Parties having such an establishment to dispose of may address GEORGE PARK, Office No. 15, No. 27 William-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A NEWEngland family, accustomed to oversee their own work and cooking, want a furnished house, where the rent would be taken in board, and be allowed to take a few first-class boarders. Address, for three days, M., Brooklyn City Post-office.

A DENTIST HAVING A FIRST-CLASS practice, wants, permanently, an extension room, with privilege of parlors, on first block west of Broadway, between Washington place and 23d-st. Address, three days, DENTIST, Station D.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN A GOOD neighborhood by a first-class tenant, with a small family; rent not to exceed $400 per month, for six or eight months. Address Box No. 4,187 Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREEstory house, with modern improvements, between 14th and 20th sts., and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address B. E., Empire, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, where there are no other boarders, board for a gentleman, wife, infant and servant. A well-furnished room and bedroom on second story and servant's room will be required, and dinner at 2 o'clock. The vicinity of Washington or Madison squares preferred. Address, with full particulars, F., Box 3,165 Post-office.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 102 EAST FOURTEENTH-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can have board with pleasant rooms, having gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Terms moderate; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two or three pleasant rooms with board; hot and cold water, baths, &c. Call at No. 139 West 33d-st., or address Box No. 2,106 Post-office.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 56 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

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AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURnished rooms to let—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM, in a genteel private house, to a single gentleman, without board. Inquire at No. 139 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

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FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board. Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

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COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie, location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation: liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Empire, N. Y.

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TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS.—Second hand printing machines for sale.

One double cylinder printing machine, bed 30x51 inches.
One double cylinder printing machine, bed 26x36 inches.
One single-large cylinder press, bed 31x50 inches.
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One single-large cylinder printing machine, bed 19x26 inches.
One improved job printing machine, bed 13x19 inches.
Washington and Smith hand presses, card presses, all in first-rate order, and to be sold cheap.

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Entrances, Broadway and 13th-st.; begins at 8.

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Last time for the present, Boucicault's popular comedy, with a novel cast,

LONDON ASSURANCE.

Charles Courtly.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Harcourt Courtly.....Mr. Mark Smith
Dazzle.....Mr. Reynolds
Meddle.....Mr. Young
Max Harkaway.....Mr. Norton
Holly Spanker.....Mr. Floyd
Cool.....Mr. Parkes
Lady Gay Spanker.....Mrs. Hoey
Grace Harkaway.....Miss Mary Gannon
Pert.....Mrs. John Sefton

TUESDAY—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

Wednesday—A Cure for the Heartache. Thursday—School for Scandal. Friday—Money. Saturday—Love and Money. In rehearsal, a NEW COMEDY; also, the comic drama, Central Park, and the favorite pieces, A Bachelor of Arts, and Henriette.

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MR. JACKSON begs to announce that on
MONDAY, OCTOBER 13,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his great role of RICHELIEU.

RICHELIEU,
RICHELIEU,
in Sir Lytton Bulwer's Play of that title, assisted by
MR. and MRS. F. B. CONWAY,
and an admirable company.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director.....Carl Anschutz

MONDAY, Oct. 13,
Mozart's celebrated Opera,
THE SERAGLIO.

Constanze.....Mme. Johannsen
Blondchen.....Mme. Rotter
Belmont.....Herr Lotti
Osmin.....Herr Weinlich
Pedrillo.....Herr Quint

Admission: Boxes, $5 to $6; Orchestra and reserved seats, 75c.; Parquet and first tier, 50c.; Parterre and second tier, 25c. Seats can be secured at the office from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

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Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

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AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
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These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....85

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Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

INTERESTING FROM NEW-ORLEANS

The Effect of Gen. Butler's Orders Regarding the Oath of Allegiance.

NO NEUTRALITY ALLOWED.

Extension of the Time for Taking the Oath.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1862.

For four long months the people of this city have been invited to return (by public acknowledgment) to their allegiance to the United States. A few persons, independent in their circumstances, and inspired by the highest motives of patriotism, at an early day took advantage of this long time of opportunity, to place themselves under the protection of the flag; the remainder of our population who followed the example, though many thousands, were the humble laboring poor. Meantime, the rich and affluent, with the few exceptions alluded to, kept aloof, and treated not only the authority of the Government, but its representatives here, with all the indigoity and indifference they were capable of. Gradually, but surely, the time designated by President LINCOLN'S proclamation as the limit given for the erring to return, approached—a few more revolutions of the sun, and the days of grace were ended.

EFFECT OF GEN. BUTLER'S ORDERS.

But, thank GEN. BUTLER, our contumacious citizens were not left without reminders of the character of their conduct, for he has put them through a course of discipline which, to some extent at least, gave them a tolerably good idea of the evil consequences of rebellion. One of the first lessons was dated Sept. 18, wherein Gen. BUTLER informed the people, one and all, that every transfer of property, or any other acts of business, by an inhabitant of the Department who had not returned to his or her allegiance to the United States (having once been a citizen thereof), forbidden and void, and the persons guilty of transferring or receiving should be punished by fine, or imprisonment, or both.

Now as the great mass of the citizens, who had property to transfer and consequently had something to receive, had not returned to their allegiance, this sudden drag upon their daily avocations, to use a common phrase, "brought them all up standing," and touched them literally in their most sensitive part, viz., their pecuniary interests. It was very amusing, about 11 o'clock on the morning of this announcement, to walk down "Cotton-row" and look at the faces of the once, and up to this time, some "pompous" brokers, as they fretted and fumed, and every moment more and more realized that the Government of the United States was still in force, and that their insidious and covert treason had been most unexpectedly and effectively rebuked. The consternation on the presenters of checks at the banks was particularly observable, as it was often laughable to witness the check-holder hunting round for a Deputy Provost-Marshal, not to have his check, but *himself endorsed*, so that he could get his money. One irascible old Frenchman had his check returned to him, with the cool remark "We can't pay." Instantly the ancient Gaul proceeded to the bank in a towering passion, where, among other things, he spun around like a top, and finally, just escaping an attack of apoplexy, he managed to get out: "Hare I not money in the Bank?" The clerk blandly replied, "Yes." The Frenchman, now madder than ever, exclaimed, "Then, by gar, sir, why you no pay my check?" The Teller very quietly handed his querist the "last order," and a most complete "caving in" was the consequence,—the Frenchman's face gradually wreathed itself with forced smiles, as its owner, in the most subdued manner, slowly retired, muttering, "Oh! ah, I see him now: It is all right, I suppose, by gar."

The people having been made to understand that there was, on general principles, a distinction between loyal and disloyal persons, the next lesson was necessarily more specific, for it was ordered that all persons, male or female, within this Department, of the age of eighteen years and upwards, who have ever been citizens of the United States, and have *not renewed their allegiance before this date to the United States, or who now hold or pretend any allegiance or sympathy with the so-called Confederate States*, are ordered to report themselves, on or before the 1st day of October next, to the nearest Provost-Marshal, giving their residence, with a descriptive list of all their property and rights of property, both real, personal and mixed, made out and signed by themselves respectively, with the same particularity as for taxation, receiving at the same time a certificate from the Marshal of registration, as claiming to be an ENEMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Now, our secesh friends who have been so defiant ever since the "fleet arrived," do not relish the idea of carrying one of these precious documents of outlawry about them. They want to be enemies, spies, defamers of the Government, misrepresenters of Mr. LINCOLN and scandalizers of the people of the North, but with a chivalrous spirit worthy of the rebellion they shrink from the avowed responsibility of their conduct; and the most reckless of all who have anything to lose, have vague ideas that, possibly, such an attitude may involve unpleasant consequences. I have only heard of one man who rejoices in an opportunity of taking out this certificate of enmity against the United States, and, as might be expected, from my experience here, this renegade is a Northern man, a miserable wretch, without money or character to lose. As time passes, and he finds it will pay, he will, no doubt, find it convenient to go on the other side, or make a living, likely, by betraying to the authorities the secrets of his present rebellious friends,—the descent from the traitor to the informer or spy is as certain as mathematics, and as imperative as gravitation.

THE RUSH TO TAKE THE OATH.

The days of grace began to draw to a close; but three days were left, and it was evident that many in the city heretofore indifferent began to reflect or get badly scared, for the Provost-Marshal General's office, heretofore comparatively deserted, suddenly grew popular, and a demand was finally created for deputies in all the different Wards of the city. To the City Hall the crowd most determinedly wended its way. It was pleasant for fashion to be waited on by the highest functionaries to the ante-chambers of Gov. SHEPLEY'S room, and Col. FREMON'S office soon overflowed, and the wide doors of the Lyceum, in which the ordinance of secession was passed, were thrown open, and the fine hall with its accompaniments of stage, desks and arm-chairs, were devoted, as a sort of poetical justice, to the noble work of restoring men and women to their allegiance to the Union.

The promiscuous crowd was a study surely, for never before in New-Orleans had its incongruous social materials so thoroughly come in contact—the rich and the poor, the belle and the half-starved seamstress, the working man and the fop, the dowager with her queenly daughters, and the shrinking women who hopelessly toil for a living, the swarthy creole, the pale New-Englander, and the paler faced octoroon—there they stood, anxious after their long reflection, to outwardly accept the rule of the Government under which they were born, and all, most likely, destitute of the slightest patriotic sentiment, having no feeling indeed but the dead acquiescence that follows admitted impotent opposition to a power that could not be controlled. It was evident that many took the oath under a degree of excitement that would be hard to understand by persons who have not lived in New-Orleans. It was a bitter draught to swallow that oath, particularly as women, many externally beautiful, who had rendered themselves locally famous for their denunciation of the National Government, and by their openly expressed contempt for the National soldiers. It was no small sensation to the young girl of sixteen, who had oftimes arrogantly swung her crinoline aside, as if the possible touch of a National officer was contamination. It was no pleasant position for such a young lady; after all her protests and vehement declarations of eternal hate, to stand up on the Lyceum stage, and before a thousand people, hold up her small jeweled hand, and pale with confusion and indignation, swear to support the Constitution her father, and probably her brother and cousin, had been teaching her for years to contemn and despise. Nor did many gentlemen kindly assume the responsibility; many of whom even a few days, perhaps only a few hours previously, had been exceedingly noisy in their denunciations of Gen. BUTLER, and vociferously insane in their announcements of what they would do rather than be "thus disgraced."

But in spite of protests and wry faces the work went on, and many seemed better, and none worse for the ordeal. One young Miss, as she passed out of the Hall, observed to her friend, "Well, really it ain't much, after all, is it, CECILE?" One tall lady in black—a widow, I presume—of rather the tragic-queen style, descended the marble steps, staring most earnestly on the contents of the certificate. She seemed as if she would annihilate it with her gaze. I suspect she has lost a husband on the battle-fields of the Potomac. She must possess property in New-Orleans. Her struggle to save her wealth from confiscation, and her hate for the Government that had, as she supposed, robed her in weeds, made, most likely, the letters on that "certificate" burn her eyes as fire. As a contrast to this, another widow came, and tripped away with the flippant remark to her companion: "Upon my word, this affair has caused me more emotion than when I stood up to be married."

Immediately following the close of the eventful day of the 25th, Gen. BUTLER issued his order No. 76, in which he required every person formerly a citizen of the United States, "but who did not renew their allegience" to *immediately report themselves to the nearest Provost-Marshal*, WITH A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THEIR PROPERTY, &c.; and as it was added, that those persons who had taken the oath were not obliged to give in a list of their property, it did not take a very severely educated logician to understand, that these required lists would be immensely convenient for the purpose of carrying into effect the much talked-of *confiscation act*, whereupon there was great consternation, and the determinedly blind suddenly began to see, that there was not only law in the land, but that Gen. BUTLER had been all the while quietly but steadily drawing around them the cordon of the law, and that they had, one and all, walked into the trap, and were caught apparently beyond hope.

The General, however, representing a merciful and long-suffering Government, came to the rescue of the delinquents, and notified them that he should still keep open the places for the people to register their names for allegiance to the Government, promising to send said lists on to the President, that he might by virtue of his prerogative, give them pardon. The consequence is, that the throng is pouring in greater than ever, and seems likely to continue unabated until the last day of the expiring month, when the hour of grace, so far as New-Orleans is concerned, will be closed until some future day, when President LINCOLN may find it expedient to issue his proclamation of amnesty, announcing that the rebellion is at an end.

NO NEUTRALITY ALLOWED.

Among the incidents called forth by the pertinacious determination of Gen. BUTLER to thoroughly sift the wheat from the chaff of this population, is the following correspondence. It must be premised that Dr. MEACHA is, probably, one of the richest planters of Mississippi. Originally from Pennsylvania, very many years ago, he came to the South as a Surgeon in the United States Army; he eventually married, and by a course of good fortune he has amassed his present wealth. For many years he has had his Winter residence in New-Orleans. At his house Mr. CLAY was always a guest when in the city, and Dr. MEACHA, throughout this rebellion, has always been known as, at least, a *quasi* Union man. When Gen. BUTLER first arrived here the Doctor was a great deal at headquarters; but, I presume, that the spirit that dictated his letter of the 26th, gradually made him feel that he did not possess the influence or command the welcome sufficient to make his intimacy altogether agreeable, and I noticed that Dr. MEACHA gradually ceased his visits. What course the Doctor would pursue has often been discussed, and I have not the least doubt but he expected to escape the penalty that was held over other people. Conceding that the Doctor could at any moment draw his check on London for any number of pounds sterling, and sell it here for specie to any of the English commission merchants or Banks, his allusion to the three thousand dollars in gold, *reserved for an emergency*, is quite ridiculous. There are also some anti-Hibernian minds who cannot understand how the Doctor has escaped giving in the account of the money in his "faithful return" as he has advertised the fact to the four corners of the earth. I should, perhaps, say that the last paragraph of the Doctor's letter contains the gist of the argument of every man here who desires to escape a public identification with the Union cause, and I think the reply of Gen. BUTLER to the specious presentation of conceded indifference if not enmity to the Federal Government, is one of the happiest things that has yet characterized his nervous style, displayed in his searching, manly, soldierly letters and orders.

No. 141 CANAL STREET, Sept. 26, 1862.

SIR: You have probably inferred from our various conversations that I have not taken an oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, or have been a member of any society or public body in New-Orleans or elsewhere in the Confederacy, and that, since your arrival here, I have maintained a strict neutrality.

In pursuance of your Order No. 76, I will make a faithful return, substantially, if not minutely accurate, of all my property here, except about $3 000, the greater part of which is in gold, that I have reserved for an emergency. I mention this to you now to avoid misapprehension.

Your order referred to exempts those only who have taken the oath of allegiance, but I cannot think you intend to include those in my situation as "claiming to be enemies of the United States." Such an interpretation is, in my opinion, at variance with the act of Congress, as well as with the proclamation of President LINCOLN.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) W. NEWTON MERCER.

To Major-Gen. BUTLER, U. S. V., Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 27, 1862.

SIR: I have your note of the 26th September.

In my judgment, there can be no such thing as neutrality by a citizen of the United States in this contest for the life of the Government. As an officer, I certainly cannot recognize such neutrality. "He that is not for us is against us."

All good citizens are called upon to lend their influence to the United States: all that do not do so are the enemies of the United States, the line is to be distinctly and broadly drawn. Every citizen must hold himself on the one side or other of that line, and can claim no other position than that of a Friend or an Enemy of the United States.

While I am sorry to be obliged to differ from you in your construction of the act of Congress and the proclamation of the President, I cannot permit any reservation of property from the list, or exemption of person from the requirement of Order No. 76. It may be, and I trust is, quite true, that by no act of yours have you rendered yourself liable to the confiscation of your property under the act and proclamation, but that is for the military or other courts to decide. You, however, will advise yourself with your usual care and caution, what may be the effect, now that you are solemnly called upon to declare yourself in favor of the Government, of contumaciously refusing to renew your allegiance to it, thereby inducing, from your example, others of your fellow-citizens to remain in the same opposition. I am glad to acknowledge your long and upright life as a man, your former services as an officer of the Government, and the high respect I entertain for your personal character and moral worth, but I am dealing with your duty as a citizen of the United States. All these noble qualities, as 'well as your high social position, render your example all the more influential and pernicious, and, I grieve to add, in my opinion, more dangerous to the interests of the United States than if, a younger man, you had shouldered your musket and marched to the field in the army of the rebellion.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

Dr. W. NEWTON MERCER, Canal-street.

STIRRING TIMES EXPECTED IN THE DEPARTMENT.

As the cool weather approaches, or rather the season of cool weather, I see indications of movements in this department indicative of stirring times. There is a rumor here that a strong brigade will shortly go [illegible] coast under the command of Gen. G. F. [illegible]. I trust that such is the case, as the interior of Louisiana has long enough been the prey of guerrilla bands, organized thieves who go from neighborhood to neighborhood robbing the people of everything movable, and hiring the remainder, under the plea that it will fall into the hands of the Yankees. My impression is, that the moment we can get possession of any large district of country, the cotton and sugar, worth millions of dollars, now buried up in the woods, or hidden away under brush, will be brought to light, hauled to the banks of the river, and from thence be shipped to New-Orleans. Nothing can be truer than that the people of the State desire unrestricted trade. The entire force of the rebel leaders is directed to put down this trafficking and humanizing desire; and one of the greatest crimes a citizen of the interior can commit is to express the desire that to relieve his starving family he could dispose of even a few bales of cotton, or a few hogsheads of sugar in exchange for the necessaries of life. I have seen within a few days representatives of families who two years ago enjoyed princely incomes, and lived in a style commensurate with their means, who have lived weeks together this Summer on corn-bread, baked without salt, meat being a rarity, and then only cooked in a fresh state, while coffee, tea, and other simple luxuries were entirely unknown. To persons who have been accustomed to ice, to choice wines, to a larder supplied from New-Orleans, to papers from the city and from the North, who, indeed, have been in the habit of enjoying the refined luxuries of life, such fare must have been execrable indeed, and yet so thoroughly disciplined have become these once proud people, that they suffer all this without daring to complain, and with forced smiles and automatic gesticulation express how much they are still willing to endure for the glory of the Confederacy.

PLENTY OF THE GREAT STAPLES IN THE COUNTRY.

Up Red River, parish of Rapide, one of the wealthiest districts of the State, I understand a number of planters have clubbed together, built themselves a strong earthwork fort, inside of which they have hauled their cotton and other valuables, and now daily and nightly guard it by turns. There are several thousand bales within this fortification, and it is justly believed that when this wealth is released, and sold at present market prices, the fortunate owners will be able to pay the most liberal remuneration to the members of their local police, and still realize almost fabulous sums for their own pockets. One thing is certain, the country is full of the staple—I mean the entire South—and Louisiana has plenty of sugar and cotton ready on any favorable time to bring them to market. Nothing has been more exaggerated than the idea that these staple products have been to any great extent destroyed. Jeff. Davis' cotton is still safe, and I predict that he will yet get it to market in some way or another, and presently realize the proceeds of its sale. I do not believe in the whole South that there has been a single case of a planter setting fire to his agricultural products. If such things have been done at all, it was accomplished by roving bands of guerrillas, or by persons in the specified neighborhoods who took advantage of the derangement of the times to vent their spleen upon a hated or envied neighbor. Jeptha sacrificed his daughter in pursuance of an oath. The Southern planter has sworn harder than Jeptha; he has, in pursuance of that oath, sacrificed his home, his wife, his children, his country, but he never has, in his maddest moments, laid murderous hands upon his household god—cotton. That would, indeed, be too profane.

Gen. WEITZEL, since the occupation of the city by our troops, has held the office of Assistant Military Commandant. After Gen. SHEPLEY left for the North, Lieut.-Gen. WEITZEL, became the acting Mayor of the city, the difficult duties of which he has performed with the utmost impartiality and industry. It is a novel position, to take an exclusively military man and make an administrative civil officer of him, and the experiment seldom succeeds, but in this particular instance the most captious found no cause of complaint. Whether the General commences a five military duties or not, he will take Gen. PAKER'S place on the lines that surround the upper part of our city, and we shall all go to sleep at night, if the barking dogs will let us, with the most justifiable conviction that a watchful eye presides over the safety of New-Orleans.

At the old basin, or rather just below the old basin, on the bayous that lead the water to Lake Ponchartrain, at an extemporised shipyard, is being ironplated the old lake steamer *Gray Cloud*. The craft, in some respects, presents quite a formidable appearance, and, I have no doubt, will prove very useful on the lake, and in the mouths of the several bayous that are its tributaries. The rebels had a very handsome and a very efficient fleet of iron gunboats on this lake at the time the *New-London* and other Nationa, vessels approached Fort Pike. In fact, the Confederates had the best vessels and the most of them; but every one of these expensive-built war craft were ignominiously set on fire, and but one ever fired a hostile gun, and but two or three performed the empty ceremony of a common salute.

The city, that is the Union part of it, was rejoicing over the news in the *Times* of the 18th. There was an unusual regret expressed that the steamer did not wait a few hours longer and bring us *certain* information that the rebels had been thoroughly defeated. They should be, for a more impudent and reckless invasion cannot be found than this made upon Maryland; and all I have to say is, Heaven help our military commanders if the guilty army escapes total destruction on its way back to Richmond.

On Saturday last the small packet steamer *Iberville*, when near Mrs. VAUGHN'S plantation, Bayou Goula, was fired at from the shore from a battery of four brass rifled six-pound cannons. Forty or fifty shots were fired, ten of which took effect on the steamer, six passing through the upper cabin, the remainder between decks, instantly killing one of the firemen. It must be remembered that this brave act can be realized by northern readers, by supposing that one of the forts on Governor's Island should commence firing on a Harlem passenger packet. This is another illustration of chivalrous warfare, and of guerrilla bravery; and what is certainly true, the perpetrators of this cowardly deed knew that there were on the boat no one but their own neighbors and friends—knew that the boat was entirely unarmed, and that consequently they could pursue their work with impunity.

The Twenty-sixth Massachusetts regiment, Col. FARR, which has for some two months occupied Lafayette square, leaves to-day for the Custom House, to take the place of the Thirteenth Connecticut, which is transferred to the upper lines, Camp Lewis. There are no better regiments in this division than the Massachusetts Twenty-sixth, and the Thirteenth Connecticut. The latter, under the command of Col. BURR, has won a great reputation, not only for discipline but also for the neatness of its soldiers. The Ninth Connecticut, Col. CAHILL, are to be our neighbors in Lafayette-square. This regiment marched down from Carrollton yesterday, and they looked veteran, indeed. There is something about soldiers with the "war paint" that stirs the savage within one in spite of himself. Upon the company flag of this regiment was worked in gold letters "Baton Rouge," the name, of its commander will be recognized as one of the heroes of that well-fought battle. Brig.-Gen. ARNOLD formerly of Fort Pickens, is now in command here, next to Gen. BUTLER.

Rev. Dr. Cheever on the President's Proclamation.

The Church of the Puritans was filled last evening, the very aisles being crowded, by a most intelligent audience, who were anxious to hear Rev. Dr. CHEEVER on his "Analysis of the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the way to make the most of it for God and Justice." Dr. CHEEVER selected as his text the 22d verse of the 15th chapter of 1 Samuel, and drew a parallel between the act of our President and the manner in which Saul acted when ordered by God to utterly destroy the Amelekites, and for refusing to fulfill the command to the letter he was told by the prophet Samuel that the Lord had decreed he should no longer reign over Israel. Coming to the Proclamation, he said it would be indeed glorious had it said that the slaves of those in rebellion "are now and forever declared free." He then took up the second part of the Proclamation, which, he said, was a relief from the penalties pronounced in the first part, if that be intended as a threat, and a hindrance to the first, if it be intended as a measure of right and justice.

The slaves, he said, the parties mostly interested, were not consulted at all in the matter, but kicked about like a football to subserve governmental purposes. A declaration of immediate emancipation would have torn the conclave vault of heaven, so grand would have been the shouts of the people. Assuming, as it did, the entire power over Slavery—to abolish or retain it—our conduct toward the enslaved, (not toward the rebels,) would decide this contest on the part of the God of Justice. He prophecied that if the Cotton States continue in rebellion, the Border States would be between two fires, and that Congress would of necessity be compelled to abolish the Fugitive Slave law and make the Proclamation universal. He was opposed to the Proclamation, because it deprived the loyal Slave States of the blessings of emancipation. It was in this respect like admitting the rebel States to the joys of Heaven, and keeping the Border States in the fires of hell. (Sensation.) The President or the Government had no more right to set at naught the command of God, by recognizing Slavery in the loyal States, than by doing the same with regard to the States in rebellion. The crime of Slavery was manstealing in either case, and the Government had been appointed by God to destroy Slavery utterly, as much as he had commanded Saul to destroy the Amalekites utterly; and if now, when the opportunity is afforded us of obeying that command, we leave it unfulfilled, as did Saul in his case, the severest judgment of the Almighty would visit the nation. God had not allowed us to hold Slavery as our reserved capital, by which we hoped to conquer in this war. We are set forward by God among the nations, and we must outstrip them all in doing justice. We must go further than England did in the work of emancipation. If she emancipated from selfish motives, we must do it because it is eminently right and just; we must finish the work by making property in man hereafter impossible among nations. Shall we forego the opportunity thus held out to us? This is the slave's criminal case in God's High Court, and God will have justice. We must have justice rather than the Union, unless that Union be founded in justice. Suppose we were at war with cannibals, would we recognize their right to roast and eat men because they laid down their arms? We have no more right before God to protect Slavery than cannibalism. We have no more right to give to a loyalist the ownership of Slaves than to a rebel. We have no right to say that the wives and mothers and children of the slaves of loyalists shall not be forever free, any more than if their owners were rebels. God admits of no compromise whatever with wrong. If continuing in their rebellion until the 1st of January next were the only way in which Slavery could be abolished in the rebel States, his prayer would be that they would so continue.

The Proclamation, provided the rebels return to the Union before that date, makes the continuance of Slavery our act, and all the waters of the ocean will not wash out the stain. He did not believe in the doctrine that we are constitutionally bound to injustice, and can be released from the bond only under the war power. War gives no right to do injustice, but justice gives us the right to make war. He said the people should demand that equal and exact justice should be done merely for the sake of God and humanity. We should ask of Congress to declare forfeited every claim of the rebels to hold and possess property in man, and tumble their infernal Bastile to the ground. If Slavery be wrong, how dare we offer a continuance of it on certain conditions? If right, all efforts to overthrow it are utterly vain, and we should not deprive the rebels of it. Being wrong, Government must do nothing with it but break it up. We cannot expect to succeed until we put ourselves wholly in the right and the rebels wholly in the wrong.

At the close of his discourse the speaker announced his intention to continue the consideration of the subject next Sunday evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. FORREST, on Friday, made his first appearance, during his present engagement at NIBLO'S, as *Richard the Third*. The character is one in which he has always been severely criticised; yet there is no character he plays that he has tried more conscientiously to elevate from melo-dramatic energy to something like intellectual refinement. He has always taken a more philosophic view of the part than is usual with tragic actors, making *Richard* politic and unscrupulous, rather than boisterous and cruel. He does not make *Richard* kill *King Henry*, and the infant princes out of sheer sanguinary malice, as is very often apparently done; but he puts those victims out of the way because they are obstacles in his path to power. In short, he kills them from a self-imposed necessity, and not out of diabolical pastime. In his love making to the *Lady Anne* he also presents a greatly improved version of that tender passage in the tyrant's turbulent career. It might be supposed that he really had such a passion for the lady as any man of ardent impulses could feel toward a woman whom he desired to marry; whereas the impression generally conveyed by other actors is that of an ogre, seeking to fascinate the unfortunate young woman for the sake of ultimately smothering or otherwise feloniously disposing of her. Mr. FORREST falls into the common mistake of too visibly betraying his agitation to his subordinates in the tent scene, but perhaps the situation would be less effective if it were rendered with more quiet naturalness. The last act Mr. FORREST plays with wonderful vigor, and with less tendency toward rant than even the language which he has to use would seem to warrant. "Richard the Third" will be repeated this evening. To-morrow Mr. HACKETT appears in his two famous parts of *Rip Van Winkle*, and *O'Callaghan*, in "His Last Legs."

The character in which Mr. EDWIN BOOTH has attracted the largest audiences at the Winter Garden during the past week has been *Iago*. This evening he is announced to give us "Richelieu." When Mr. BOOTH was last here, *Richelieu* was universally acknowledged to be the part in which he best sustained his reputation. Without bestowing praise that might be thought invidious, it may be safely said that there is no actor of the day who plays the part with so much intelligence and discriminating power. Elaborate analysis of the performance is unealled for, *Richelieu* being not so much an embodiment of a special type of individuality as a development of the highest resources of stage tact and skill. Almost any actor can be respectable in it. Mr. BOOTH'S claim to special eulogy rests upon the fact that he achieves positive greatness with materials that in other hands yield little more than endurable conventionality. In "Richelieu," Mr. BOOTH will be competently supported by Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, who are cast for *Julie* and *De Mauprat*.

This is probably the last week of the old comedies—properly so called—at Wallack's. After they are withdrawn, the more modern revivals which will take their place will not afford Mr. WALLACK such favorable opportunities for putting forth the full strength of his magnificent company every evening; and the public will be the loser if it misses the chance yet offered of seeing Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Gannon, Miss Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. John Sefton, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. George Holland, Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Norton, Mr. Young, and Mr. Lester Wallack, all included in the performance of a single piece. The production of the new comedy Mr. WALLACK has in preparation, has been again postponed in consequence of the immense success attending the admirable way in which the standard drama is thus represented. It is more than likely that Mr. WALLACK will not be obliged to bring out anything in the shape of novelty before the holidays.

The season of German Opera, tried by CARL ANSCHUTZ at WALLACK'S old theatre, continues prosperously. That part of the community to whom the language in which they are presented is familiar patronize the brave experiment with unexpected liberality; with a liberality, indeed, that might be emulated, with the most beneficial results to the interests of the Academy, by those who better love the opera in Italian. CARL ANSCHUTZ is an enterprising and judicious manager. Without going to any very great expense, he puts a variety of the best serious and comic operas upon the stage with good taste and effect. In Mme. JOHANNSEN he has a useful and accomplished *prima donna*, and she is efficiently sustained by Mme. ROTTER, Herr LOTTI, Herr WEINLICH, Herr QUINT, and other singers of sufficient ability. MOZART'S opera—little known here—of "The Seraglio" will be given to-night.

Every afternoon and evening during the week there will be played at Barnum's Museum Mr. BOUCICAULT'S startlingly effective drama of "Pauvrette; or, Under the Snow." The piece has been for a long time in careful preparation, no expense has been spared in the endeavor to produce it on a "scale of surpassing splendor." New scenery has been painted for it; new costumes provided, and the leading parts have been distributed to those popular favorites, Messrs. J. Nagle, G. H. Clark, W. H. Jamison, Bridgman and Haviland, Mrs. J. J. Prior, Miss Jennie Walters, Miss C. Alford and Mrs. France.

The Ethiopian drama flourishes exceedingly under the able direction of GEORGE CHRISTY, at No. 585 Broadway. "The Mischievous Monkey," in which GEORGE CHRISTY'S *Jocko* rivals that of MARKETTI, is announced for every evening this week. There will also be the customary programme of songs, dances, and negro eccentricities.

Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF this evening gives one of his delightful readings at Dodworth's Hall. He will recite some of the most interesting and pathetic passages from VICTOR HUGO'S great romance, *Les Miserables*, and also some comic selections from CHARLES DICKENS. These readings are exceedingly entertaining, and at the same time an attractive medium of instruction in the more useful branches of elocutionary art.

Miss BATEMAN is playing to crowded houses at the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia. The *Press* says that hundreds are nightly turned away from the doors.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL has carried her New York triumphs with her to Washington. Her *Fanchon* is the sensation of the capital. It is said that no such success has been known there within the memory of the oldest officeholder.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE HIBERNIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

English Compliments to Gen. McClellan for the Maryland Victories.

MORE RUMORS OF BRITISH INTERVENTION

An Address to President Lincoln in Favor of a Truce.

AN ADVANCE IN AMERICAN COTTON.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Oct. 10.

The Canadian Screw-Steamship Company's steamer *Hibernian*, which left Liverpool on Thursday, the 2d instant, and Londonderry the afternoon of Friday, the 3d, passed the Point at 9 o'clock this evening. She was boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press.

The advices by the *Hibernian* are five days later than those received by the *Persia* at New-York.

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 2d inst.

The news of the recent National victories had reached England, and the principal journals pay high compliments to Gen. MCCLELLAN for his vigorous and energetic movements.

The United States steam-frigate *St. Louis* had sailed from Lisbon in search of the pirate SEMMES, who is reported off the Azores, engaged in destroying American whalers.

The comments of the British Press, under the *Asia's* advices of the state of affairs in Maryland, threw doubts on the Northern successes, but the arrival of the *Norwegian* dispelled the doubts and and elicited many encomiums on the vigor of the North.

The London *Times* compliments Gen. MCCLELLAN for his energy, and the rapidity of his movements, and adds:

"The retreat of the enemy is a temporary relief to the Federal Government, but the ship is water-logged; and although by vigorous pumping it may gain a few inches, yet the terrible rent yawns as widely as ever, and is beyond the carpenter's skill. As each side has tried the policy of invasion without success, would it not be wise, in both the North and South, to read the lesson of the 'double failure?'"

The London *Globe* says that there can be no doubt the Confederates were unprepared for the energy displayed by the Federals, and were surprized at Gen. MCCLELLAN'S bold and determined course. Gen. MCCLELLAN deserves the greatest credit for the velocity and promptness of his movements. The *Globe* then adds: "Unfortunately these campaigns do not bring the war, except by the mere lapse of time, any nearer a conclusion."

The London *Post* admits that the position of the Confederates is not so good as it was at the commencement of the month of September.

The *Star* thinks that the restoration of the prestige of the Northern army will be a sufficient incentive to fill up its ranks with fresh volunteers, and that their will be no necessity for a "drafting campaign."

The ship *Cairngorme*, from Sydney, reports to the newspapers, that when near the Island of Flores, on the 30th of September, saw a rakish looking steamer capture a schooner. On subsequently speaking a boat from the steamer, was informed that she was the Confederate steamer *Alabama*, late "No. 290," that she was landing the crews of four whalers, which she had captured and burnt, and that the schooner just taken would also be destroyed.

The meeting of the lower classes in Hyde Park on Sunday, to sympathize with GARIBALDI, resulted in rioting, owing to shouts in favor of the Pope of Rome.

FRANCE.

In Paris it was fully expected that by the 1st of November the City of Mexico would be in possession of the French troops.

It was again rumored that England had pointed out to France the necessity of evacuating Rome.

The Paris Bourse was flat at 70f. 20c.

PORTUGAL.

The marriage of the King of Portugal with the Princess PIA, by proxy, was celebrated at Turin on the 28th of September, amid great rejoicing. The new Queen embarked at Genoa for Lisbon shortly after the interesting ceremonies.

LATEST NEWS VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, October 3.

The latest accounts in regard to the health of GARIBALDI are satisfactory.

A Lisbon telegram of the 1st inst. says that the United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis* had sailed westward, in pursuit, it was supposed, of the Confederate steamer *Alabama*, which had been burning whalers off the Azores.

It is asserted in Paris that the Confederate Government has no intention of recalling either Mr. MASON or Mr. SLIDELL.

The *Times* says that the Confederate army has sustained no disastrous defeat in Maryland; that it retired in good order, and that it fully maintained its reputation for courage and determination. The Confederate army measured its strength with the army under General MCCLELLAN, and the former did not succeed in beating the latter. The army of Gen. MCCLELLAN, demoralized by successive failures and long retreats, has suddenly proved itself equal—probably superior—to the Confederate Army, elated as it was with triumph, and bent upon continued conquests. This sudden turn of fortune is, without doubt, traceable to the liberation of Gen. MCCLELLAN from the restraints heretofore imposed upon him. He has now shown that he has really qualifications for a commander. All this, however, does nothing but bring the contending armies to an "equality." The cause of the North is not advanced a single step by *their unexpected victory*.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that it is reported in political circles that the British Government are no longer so entirely averse to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as they have hitherto been. It is understood that there is a probability of the question becoming, shortly, the subject of deliberation in Ministerial councils.

An address to President LINCOLN in favor of a truce preliminary to negotiations for peace, has been signed at Brussels by eminent men of almost every European nation, assembled at the Social Science Convention.

The French squadron in China has been ordered to proceed to Japan in consequence of the menacing treatment of the European Legations by the Japanese.

Rumors are again current in Italy that an amnesty for GARIBALDI and his followers has been decided on.

Commercial News by the Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCT 2—The sales of COTTON for four days reach 15,000 bales, inclusive of 10,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer for American, with advance of 1d. @ 1½d., while Surats rule quiet but steady.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester show a firm but inactive market.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is generally quiet and steady. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WASSERFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT [illegible] slightly easier; red Western, 9s. @ 9s. 3d.; Southern, 10s. @ 10s. 3d.; white Western, 10s. 6d. @ 11s.; white Southern, 11s. 3d. @ 12s. CORN firm; mixed, 29s. 6d.; white, 30s. 6d. @ 31s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is generally very dull.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report:—BEEF, heavy. PORK has a declining tendency. BACON, quiet and steady. LARD, quiet, with a downward tendency. TALLOW, dull, with a slight decline.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR, quiet and steady. RICE, steady. COFFEE, no sales. ASHES, fi mer at 34s. RESIN, dull; SPIRITS TURPENTINE, nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS declining. SUGAR downward. COPPER firm. TEA quiet. TALLOW easier. LINSEED OIL steady at 43s. @ 43s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 2.

CONSOLS closed at 93¼ @ 93⅜ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Erie Railroad, 32¾ @ 33; Illinois Central Shares, 48½ @ 47½ discount.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDONDERRY, Friday, Oct. 3.

[*By Telegraph from Liverpool.*]

COTTON—The sales of the week reach 26,000 bales, including 14,500 to speculators and 6,500 to exporters. The market is firmer, with an advance of 1d. @ 1½d. on American. Surats have been irregular, with an advance of ⅛d. The sales to-day were only 3,000 bales, the market closing quiet and unchanged. The following are the authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	29½d.	27¾d.
Mobiles	28½d.	26¾d.
Uplands	—	26¼d.

Stock in port 212,500 bales, of which 14,000 bales are American.

BREADSTUFFS firm. Wheat firm. Corn steady.

PROVISIONS dull. Lard easier.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

Consols closed at 93⅝ @ 93¾ for Money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central shares, 48¾ @ 48 discount; Erie, 32½ @ 33.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased $218,000 since the last weekly report.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—For what calling, profession, or pursuit in life are you best fitted? To learn this—and it is of the utmost importance to know—have a full written description of character, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Ilva, from Maracaibo—Mr. J. Spinetti and family, Mr. Olivia and lady, Mad. Carnavalle and family.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 09 | Sun sets.... 5 23 | Moon rises... 9 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 59 | Gov. Island 11 48 | Hell Gate....12 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Oct. 12.

Arrived.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Ship Nautilus, (of Boston,) Elwell, Shanghai April 27 and

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3450. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAID.

How the Rebels Escaped Across the Potomac.

The Skirmishing Without Material Results.

ANOTHER EXCITEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Straggling Rebel Cavalry Still in the State.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 13.

The *American* has the following special dispatch from Frederick:

"The escape of the rebels across the Potomac is fully confirmed.

After they were driven from Nolan's Ford they divided, and crossed the river in small bodies at different points.

Two farmers, taken prisoner by them at Mercersburg, were paroled at the river, and arrived here to-day.

The farmers report that Gen. STUART and Gen. WADE HAMPTON were both with the expedition. The cavalry force was a detachment from Virginia and South Carolina regiments. They seized not only horses in Maryland, but swept the parts of Pennsylvania through which they passed of every horse worth taking.

CLARK'S newspaper expressman was captured, but escaped after the rebels crossed the river."

THE SKIRMISHING WITHOUT RESULTS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 13.

Information received up to 1 o'clock this afternoon, shows that the firing yesterday on the upper Potomac, between the forces of Gen. PLEASANTON and Gen. STUART, was without any material results.

ANOTHER EXCITEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Oct. 13.

The following is a special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"Governor CURTIN has just received information dated Perryville, Juniata County, from a reliable gentleman of Perry County, that a rebel force of 36,000 men made their appearance within eight miles of Concord, Franklin County, last night, at 12 o'clock, and carried off fifteen hundred horses. The farmers of Franklin County are moving all their stock into Perry County. The rebels are supposed to be making for the Pennsylvania Railroad."

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, Oct. 13—3 P. M.

Since my last dispatch Col. McCLURE telegraphs to Gov. CURTIN the following:

"We have thousands of rumors, but they are entirely unfounded.

To approach Concord the rebels must cross at Loudon, ten miles west from here, on the pike, and we have news from there hourly.

Concord is at the head of 'Path Valley,' and to enter it the rebels must go by Mercersburgh and Loudon, or cross 'Cove Mountain' at Loudon and Fayetteville, and they could not move without our having information of it.

The report is entirely without foundation, and has resulted from the exaggeration of the numbers of the rebel cavalry at St. Thomasson, Friday night.

About sixty rebel cavalry are just reported by one of our officers to be in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, six miles east, on the pike. They seem to have been scattered, and are evidently retreating.

We are amply prepared for them, and every one appearing will be arrested, as Col. GRANT is here with two Vermont regiments and artillery."

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, Oct. 13—3½ P. M.

The following has just been received from Col. McCLURE:

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Monday, Oct. 13.

A messenger has just arrived at my camp at Stevens's Furnace, with the information that the rebel cavalry were at Cashtown, at the foot of South Mountain, in Adams County, this morning, in considerable force. They have been driven back from the Potomac, and are trying to escape.

Every effort is being made to cut them off here and at Mercersburgh, but they have a man named LOGAN, from Franklin County, with them, and as he is a superior guide, may may escape.

All our citizens have arms, and will join the troops in cutting the rebels off.

LATER.—Another dispatch, just received, says that the rebels are at Cashtown, Adams County, and may attempt to pass by the mountain road on the right, perhaps by the Steppensburgh road, or may be by the Greencastle road.

OUR HARRISBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. WOOL IN COMMAND—THE FORCE ARRIVING OF TROOPS—REPORTS ABOUT THE REBELS, ETC.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 11—2 P. M.

Gen. WOOL and Staff are here. He assumed command this morning, and is very busy directing the movements of the troops. There are twenty-five hundred cavalry now at the Capitol grounds, with equipments, ammunition and rations ready to march. A lack of carbines, &c., has obliged Gov. CURTIN, much to his regret, to furnish a portion of them with muskets. He has been up all night drilling and preparing the troops for service. There is also a considerable force of Infantry at Camps Curtin and Simmons, and others are being forwarded, as fast as possible, on foot and by rail, to the seat of the invasion. A train goes up toward Chambersburgh in an hour, and I shall avail myself of the opportunity to go forward with the troops. "It is understood" that the rebels occupy Shippensburgh, a flourishing town on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, nine miles this side of Chambersburgh, and the usual feeling of panic—not any reliable information—suggests the idea that they contemplate further advances. No effort is being made to retard their advance at present. The authorities are said to be acting wholly under the direction of Gen. MCCLELLAN, who telegraphs me not to get excited and entertain no fear. Thus far the rebels have not used no specie, but report says the way they have compelled the horses and supplies, principally the rich harvests of people, is a sight to see.

The bridge over the Conococheague, this side of Shippensburgh was burned by the rebels. It was fired by the rebel cavalry when the infantry, who they supposed the army would regard the advance of the enemy. I am not positive on this point, and must wait for more accurate information. The train which went up last evening, has not returned, which is regarded as a suspicious circumstance. The operator at Shippensburgh destroyed his instruments, (or pocketed them,) and left when the rebels came along. He has not been heard from.

A large number of excited people who belong in the neighborhood of Chambersburgh and other towns, supposed to be exposed to the rebel incursion, are congregated at the dépôt, in evident distress at the impossibility of going home, or of hearing from their friends.

The Valley Railroad office here is closed up, and the officers only answer questions furtively through the ticket-window. They seem wholly in the dark as to "what is up."

The sensible portion of the people here are calm, and no excitement like that which existed on a similar occasion three weeks ago prevails. The fullest confidence is felt in Gen. WOOL, who never seemed more vigorous or active.

I will write again from where the rebels are, if I can get near them. E. S.

PARTICULARS OF THE REBEL RAID.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, Oct. 12.

Gen. LEE desired to know certainly the exact position held by the Army of the Potomac in Maryland, and whether it was the intention of MCCLELLAN to move with celerity and vigor upon him at Winchester, scattering his fragmentary and disorganized army, or whether the Union forces were to settle down upon the north bank of the Potomac for the Winter.

If the former were to be the case, Gen. LEE and his army must retreat to Gordonsville; if the latter, he would remain comfortably enough during the winter in Northern Virginia. So Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, of the rebel army, with ASHBY's old brigade of STEWART's Light Division, was ordered to patrol the line of the Potomac river from a point some miles above Hancock down to the position of MCCLELLAN'S right wing.

It did not take the crafty rebel leader long to see that there was a distance of twenty miles of the north bank of the river front entirely unguarded; and from the reports given by his scouts and spies, he learned that the Pennsylvania militia had all been withdrawn and sent home, and that her border towns were all unprotected and at their mercy.

Gen. LEE was heard to say by a citizen of Mercersburgh that he was really loth to believe these reports given by his spies, and when they came in with circumstantial proofs, he was really astonished to think that any people would allow themselves to be "gulled" like these citizens of the old "Keystone Commonwealth" had been by the machinations of malevolent politicians.

With a full understanding of these facts, Gen. LEE determined to ford the Potomac, and did so, at a point just above and nearly opposite the town of Hancock, Md., on the night of Thursday, the 9th of October. A brigade of cavalry, composed of two regiments, two batteries of light artillery, and a regiment of infantry, crossed over. The infantry remained at the fording-place with a section of artillery, while the rebel cavalry, under LEE, advanced toward Hancock by the river road, and by mill paths, until within sight of that place, where they posted their pickets and bivouacked for the night.

The little town of Hancock fell an easy prey to the invader in the morning, and the village matrons, sisters and sweethearts could only console themselves with the thought that though their hearths were desolate and their womanhood, patriotism and love outraged, their sons, brothers and lovers and all manfully enlisted in the Union army, and there was nothing left by the Government for defence but old men and shot-guns, and no military leaders to marshal and encourage them.

But now to fulfill that oft-repeated threat of Northern invasion, FITZHUGH LEE set out to do it or die. Galloping over the border, scarcely stopping for anything, LEE went with his troopers to Mercersburg, and here scenes were enacted which we pray GOD may never fall to the lot of American women again. Two hundred of their relatives and protectors had been lying here in Camp Curtin, without either arms or equipments, and now that these women were being violated at least in principle, if not sensually, by voluptuous, lustful traitors, these brave Union soldiers were powerless to defend in the smallest way their own homes. The rebels are said to have entered stores and private residences, feeding and clothing themselves in the presence of ladies, throwing off their filthy, lousy garments, and standing in a state of semi-nudity before them while putting better things on, and finally, to add insult to injury, offered these women of ours their greasy, worthless Confederate scrip in payment for what they had taken.

The rebel cavalry, about 1,800 strong, advanced by two routes upon Chambersburgh, fully aware that the whole proceeding was a safe one. When within about four miles of the city Gen. LEE halted his forces, drew them up into line of battle, and sent Lieuts. HILL and HARRISON, of his Staff, bearing a flag of truce, within sight of the city. Col. A. K. MCCLURE and United States Marshal STRIMELL were deputized by some of the leading citizens to wait upon the rebel officers and surrender the town, provided that the rebels promised to pay due respect to private property. To this request the rebels acceded without the least reluctance. Col. MCCLURE and Mr. STRIMELL returned to the city at once, and after sending the telegraph operator to a point near Shippensburgh, apprised the populace of what they had done. Notwithstanding the good promises made by the rebel officers, they took ten horses belonging to Col. MCCLURE, without so much as tendering him a "thankee," and other well-known citizens of the town and surrounding country suffered in a similar way.

At Mercersburgh, Chambersburgh, Hancock and St. Thomas, the rebels obtained in various meanways, and by resorting to many mean tricks, about $2,000 in specie, and over $10,000 in Government and local funds. The rebels have secured by this reconnoissance some seven hundred pretty good horses, as many fine cattle, a large quantity of grain carted back by Secessionists of Maryland, and a vast amount of clothing and shoes, of which they are sadly in need.

At Chambersburgh the rebels obtained a rich prize—"all in a lump." It was nothing less than a number of large boxes containing nearly six thousand suits of uniforms intended for our troops in that vicinity, who, when the trouble came, had been previously ordered off, and hence Col. MCCLURE telegraphed that nothing could be done but surrender the city. But the joke of this was that the boxes were hastily opened, and in a short time there stood over a thousand veteran soldiers, "all in fine and new," who but a moment before presented the appearance of dark earthenware models of humanity. I thought of the good French proverb when I heard of this: "*L'homme propose, et les dieux disposent*," and of the many times I have seen our deserving and noble Philadelphia girls "carrying it out to the Gray's Ferry Arsenal with "four" at a time. The work of our girls in making these suits so nice will pay handsomely the rebels, and all of our good friend Col. CROSMAN's care in giving out, inspecting, and examining, will go to the benefit of our brave cousins.

Almost put the supposition that there have been Pennsylvanians base enough to cover the retreat of their army in Northern Virginia. Rebel officers were heard to say to one another in Chambersburgh, yesterday, that this movement was but the forerunner of a greater one, and the success of this would insure the success of the other. The rebels must either fall back upon Gordonsville in a short time, or enter Pennsylvania in force, to invade us or be annihilated. It is their only flattering hope. In their extreme hunger and nakedness, they sigh for the rich harvests now gleaned and gathered in the Blair and Chambersburgh valleys, and the well stocked storehouses of our Government.

The advance of the rebel cavalry into Pennsylvania is nothing more than an extensive and brilliant reconnoissance in force. It is an insulting incursion, and must have a bad effect morally. It differs from the raid made by the same men upon the White House on the Peninsula, in this, that it does not render our present position untenable, whilst that upon the White House did, and no doubt was the first entree of a change of base by MCCLELLAN, or rather of his retreat. A distinguished General of our army assured us yesterday that the raid was completed, no doubt, and that in all probability the rebels had accomplished all the mischief they came to execute.

Our authorities are doing all in their power to prevent any further advance of the rebels in our beloved State. All points on the Northern Central Railroad have a strong guard, while any further advance up the Cumberland Valley by the rebels will meet with a very sturdy resistance.

Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, the hero of fifty hard-fought battles and the veteran commander of the Middle Department, arrived in this city yesterday morning from Baltimore, accompanied by Col. THOMAS JEFFERSON CRAM, senior A. D. C. and chief of the general staff, and Capt. SILVANUS CARROLL, A. D. C. They have had several long conferences with Gov. CURTIN, his Staff and military advisers. He will return on a day or two to Baltimore. The appearance of the old veteran soldier, whose hair is silvered by the frosts of seventy-three Winters, attracted considerable attention. He was hailed with great respect by every one.

There was considerable excitement among the good citizens of this borough yesterday, but only a feeling of great confidence is everywhere expressed among the people. The greatest fears are that the rebels will devastate the Cumberland Valley and thus secure a settlement in winter.

Col. HAMPTON, with his South Carolina Legion, arrived at Chambersburgh early yesterday morning, in light marching order. Hampton himself is a large man, and is said to be a perfect giant in strength. He is not considered to be much of a General, but he is a good dashing cavalry officer. I hope that our Army of the Valley, which is in the field, may have an opportunity to measure swords with these Southern cavaliers, and I think that they will find that Pennsylvania has the lions and know, and men who know how to use it.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Forward Movement to be Made Immediately.

The Army Again on the Offensive.

Good Effect of the President's Visit.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Saturday, Oct. 10, 1862.

The loyal North will rejoice to learn that a forward movement has at length been determined upon. Instead of pitching their Winter tents upon the Maryland shore, as we had begun to fear, contented with having forced the enemy across the Potomac, our army has once more assumed the offensive, and in a few days at the furthest, will be marching down in Dixie.

For this change in programme we are mainly indebted to the President. The only object of his recent visit to the Upper Potomac was to hurry up matters. Such I know to be the case. J.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

The Place and Its Surroundings—The Surrender—A Fair Consideration of the Event—Harper's Ferry now Impregnable.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, Md., Friday, Oct. 10, 1862.

A long day's ride over the vast spaces of hill and valley covered by the Army of the Potomac closes to-night, gratefully for both man and beast, on the Pisgah-tops of Maryland Heights. The endless succession of troops, trains, wagons, ambulances, artillery, dust, camps, and all the moving masses of a great army which one encounters on every hand benumb the brain and befuddle the senses, till one fancies himself on a kind of Festus-ride through time and space; and it is a delightful relief to reach these placid summits, embosomed in heaven, far above the coil and clamor that rage below. The Maryland Height forms the Saul of the three giant mountain-tops of Harper's Ferry—overtopping all the rest. Indeed, from its summit, the angle of vision is so sharp that the brain in which Harper's Ferry lies is completely shut out from view, and one looks clean down the other side of Bolivar Heights, just as though they formed one continuous declivity with the Maryland Heights. About mid-way down the crest, however, where the frowning row of batteries is planted, (and whence the present writing,) the view of the triad of mountains—the Potomac running at their base, and the picturesque Shenandoah embouching into it—is magnificent. A line drawn from any one mountain top to either of the others, must be three miles or more; and yet the long-range rifled cannon that command these summits can easily throw their projectiles from each to each—a sort of Titanic game of bowls which Mars and Cloud-compelling Jove might carry on in sportive mood. How long in the "dark Backward and Abysm of Time" it took for the Potomac and Shenandoah to wear their way down into the two limestone ridges thus forming the three huge knobs—Maryland, Loudon and Bolivar Heights—in the basin of which lies the village of Harper's Ferry, only geologic æons can express, but to the reflective mind there is a certain pathos in the contrast of those crushing periods in which nature works, and the little fitful feverish human drama played on these placid and eternal hills.

Maryland Heights was, you will remember, the scene of our last great and disastrous disgrace—the surrender of Harper's Ferry; and the tent in which I am now writing is planted on the very spot where the capitulation took place. I have just walked over the whole ground with Capt. TAFT, now commanding one of our New-York Batteries of 20-pounder Parrott guns, placed on the Heights, and have seen with what ease it might have been held. It only needed to plant a few guns on the top of the summit commanding the northward or Maryland side slope of the mountain—the direction in which the rebels came—to have made the place impregnable. Any one of the eight days during which Col. MILES *knew* an attack was imminent, and during which he did *nothing*, would have sufficed to render it so. Instead, all that he did was to spike his large guns and hurl them down the brow of the hills. But it seems even this amazing stupidity was stupidly done, for when our forces again took possession, half an hour sufficed to remove the spikes from the vents of the cannon, and they are now remounted where they were before—never, let us hope, to be treated in such cowardly fashion again. Such was the fatality of blundering pervading this unfortunate and disgraceful affair, that even a branch of the Signal Service were on the ground, and had they sent their news, communication between the Heights and Washington would have been established, and the place have been saved. But even as it was, the rebels knew the fact that from seven to ten thousand men on the position impregnable, and that nothing short of treason or appalling incompetency could have induced its surrender. All agree that it *could* have been held, that it *should* have been held, and that it *had* been held the whole rebel army in Maryland would have been either captured or destroyed. It is maddening to see and know what this all might stir a fever in the blood of a seraph.

If it be any consolation to the public to know that this important position is *non-impregnable* against any possible attack, let them take assurance to that effect. The three heights are now seven-fold fortified against all perad venture. The "sax brigade" has for weeks been busy in clearing away the woods on the summits, fire has been called in to do its work in burning up the brush, and batteries now frown from every eminence. The work of fortification still continues, and this morning, as I was cautiously picking my way down the rocky and precipitous heights, I encountered a team of twelve mules, tugging and straining every muscle in dragging a huge 30-pounder Parrott gun up the crest. I shall not, however, emulate the peculiar patriotism of one of your correspondents, which keeps the enemy fully posted as to the exact defences of their hotels. I content myself with giving you the comfort that Harper's Ferry will never again pass out of the hands of the nation.

Placed on the commanding summit of Maryland Heights, the *wonderful* features of the landscape, while generally so interfere with an enlarged realization of the geography of a country, become subordinated, and the eye sweeps in the whole magnificent stretch of Hagerstown valley occupied by the Army of the Potomac. *En masse*, the physical aspect of the locality presents a series of parallel ridges running north to the Potomac, on which they rank. There are seven ranges of vision four or five of these parallel ridges (spurs of the Blue Ridge system) and the seventh sweeping keys again, swell into series of hummocks that grow more bizarre and variety to the scene. It is these valleys, and along other slopes, running up from the river for a couple of miles, that the various corps of the Army of the Potomac are placed. And here, down from these heights on the camp-fires that light up these dells with a magical and almost poetical intensity, it has seemed to me as though these rocky lines formed a sort of huge *stave*, the glittering camps in the intervening valleys making the *dots*, and the whole forming an exaggerated musical "score," which only awaits a master's hand to burst into martial music. W. S.

Position of the Rebel Army—A New Medical Commission—Paroled Prisoners from Winchester.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862.

I am enabled to furnish you some accurate intelligence concerning the rebel army of the Potomac. A week ago Saturday, Gen. LONGSTREET commenced moving southward from the neighborhood of Martinsburgh with a large force. He moves to the defence of Richmond. Two days ago, Gens. LEE and JACKSON, with their armies remained at Bunker's Hill, about equidistant from Winchester and Martinsburgh, twenty miles apart. STUART's cavalry continue to hover around the latter place. After being wounded in the foot at the Antietam battle, Gen. LONGSTREET was removed thence, to the house of Mr. FAULKENER, where he remained until sufficiently recovered to resume his command. Just this side of Charlestown, eight miles from here and twenty from Winchester, there are a few rebel tents and one battery. On the other side of the village, however, there were on Tuesday night several rebel encampments to be seen. Intrenchments were thrown up in this neighborhood by the rebels when they fell back on the river at Sharpsburgh. About the middle of last week they commenced sending away the wounded from Winchester, also every description of property belonging to the army. The Court-house was full of conscripts, who had been seized and sent hither. Col. MUNFORD, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of ASHBY's Cavalry, holds Snicker's Gap, near Snickersville, with the following force: one regiment of infantry, a battery of light artillery, and the Second, Sixth and Seventh Virginia Cavalry.

Through this Gap in the Blue Ridge passes the turnpike from Winchester to Leesburgh. As long as they hold it the enemy can ravage with impunity the valleys lying between the Blue Ridge and Short Hills and the Kittoctan Mountains. This they are accordingly doing; market people some of them living not more than two miles from Harper's Ferry are daily bringing in accounts of the outrages of marauding rebel bands. Every horse belonging to the Unionists has been seized. Secessionists have likewise lost all their horse-flesh, but have received confederate scrip in return.

Government has exhibited much forethought and wisdom in appointing a committee to visit the army of the Potomac, and ascertain the condition and various wants of the soldiers. It is composed of the following gentlemen: Lieut.-Col. L. HUMPHREY, Lieut.-Col. W. H. MUSSEY and Lieut.-Col. VOLLUM, who are now prosecuting their duties. Gens. BANKS, BURNSIDE's and KEYES' corps are assigned to Col. HUMPHREY for inspection. SUMNER's, FRANKLIN's, and the CAVALRY Brigade to Col. MUSSEY, and PORTER's, SYKES', HOOKER's, and the Provost Guard to Col. VOLLUM. Among other facts to be ascertained in connection with each regiment is the nationality of men, number of killed and wounded in battle, number who have died from wounds and camp-diseases, number of recruits received, present strength, number fit for duty, sanitary condition, causes of disease, how cooking is performed, condition of food, medical history of each, &c., &c. Col. HUMPHREY has already completed the inspection of BURNSIDE's and KEYES' corps. Among the results attained are that native-born soldiers, with few exceptions, predominate in all the regiments. The commands have been much reduced in the numerous battles through which they have been called to pass; many of them numbering scarcely a hundred men. Owing to the severe marches from Washington to this point, many have been prostrated with sickness; others have suffered for the want of proper clothing and tent equipage, which they were compelled to leave at the Capitol. Suitable cooking utensils have not been provided, very many of the soldiers being obliged to make their simple tin cups serve all the purposes of a sauce-pan, tea-kettle, coffee-pot and boiler.

Four paroled sick and wounded soldiers have just arrived here from Winchester. Their names are as follows: A. J. EVERHART, of Capt. MEAD's Union Cavalry, taken at Leesburgh Sept. 2; badly wounded in the thigh, slowly recovering; JACOB A. LONG, do.; URIAH R. REYNOLDS, Co. H, Ninth Vermont, confined in the hospital at Winchester two months with typhoid fever; FREEMAN LEVI LATUE, Ninth New-Hampshire, taken at Arlington three weeks ago and sick with fever. Never did poor fellows appear more rejoiced to once more get among friends. After being paroled with an oath of the severest description, they were permitted to procure a conveyance to bring them to our lines, a distance of 21 miles, which they did for $27 of Confederate money. Though deprived by their oath from communicating facts of the highest importance to the Government, they have yet informed me of other matters of general interest. Many Union people still remain at Winchester. Union ladies administering to their wants, though compelled to do so in a covert manner. They all express themselves as utter loathing and hatred to Union soldiers. Navy Captain J. H. HAVENSHAW, of Smithfield, N. J., for the company is limited to one hundred pounds. "Allowed it not even for bread, a loaf of Queen and for Union women, we do not know what it was should have starved to death. The rebel army was almost destitute of shoes. Many of the rebel wounded remained in the Winchester hospital with the sick, the rebels estimate the number brought to Winchester, from the late battle-fields, as high as ten thousand. This hardly agrees with the estimates of the logical correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, who thought "if we failed to rout the enemy, it was only because the nature of the ground prevented him from running." From five to nine thousand, he thinks, will cover the entire rebel losses. Matches are selling in Winchester for $1 a box. One of the men sold his boots, which were considerably worn, to a rebel surgeon for $15. It was currently reported and believed that LINCOLN had issued a proclamation, ordering all paroled prisoners to take up arms and resume their position in the various regiments. The [illegible] protested for here by Dr. PORTER, of the One hundred and Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, under whose charge they have been placed. J.

FROM CENTREVILLE.

A Reconnoissance and Skirmish at Aldie—Rebel Prisoners Paroled—More Cavalry Wanted—Capt. Heintz.

GEN. STONE'S HEAD-QUARTERS, CENTREVILLE, Friday, Oct. 10, 1862.

ANOTHER EXCURSION AND SKIRMISH.

Lieut.-Col. MCREYNOLDS, of the Third Virginia Cavalry, with a small force, went on a reconnoissance, Thursday, the 9th, from Fairfax, as far as Chantilly, and Aldie, in Loudoun County. No fresh rebel troops were found, until Aldie, where Col. MCREYNOLDS had arrived about 4 P. M. on his return and overtook. At this point he was attacked by a superior force of the enemy's cavalry, and a brisk skirmish took place. The enemy not having sufficient force to attack the enemy with any prospect of success, gradually fell back to the old Fairfax Court-house, the rebels following him for seven miles, and harassing him the whole way. The enemy's loss was one man killed and three wounded. None of Lieut. CONGER's force was injured.

MORE CAVALRY WANTED.

If the authorities at Washington could be induced to place at Gen. STAHL's disposal a sufficient force of cavalry—say 1,000 well-mounted men, in addition to what he has now—this whole section of country could be relieved of these rebel bands which are sent in here from the main army. Gen. STAHL, in the brief space of time that has elapsed since his arrival at this position, has made himself familiar, by almost daily reconnoissances, and extensive personal communication with old residents, with all of the principal localities, roads and by-ways for a distance of thirty miles or more. He has the ability and tact for the kind of service required here at this time, and would render a good account of himself if permitted to do so. With his present force he is constantly on the move, and the artillery and cavalry at his command have had but little rest during the last three weeks. There are still a few local troops (county militia) scattered throughout the district between the Rappahannock and Leesburgh; but Gen. STAHL has made his appearance among them so frequently and suddenly, and captured so many, that they are very shy now. The sight of a single Union soldier will set a whole squad of them on the retreat—for they fear that Gen. STAHL is just behind. At Brentsville and other points recently visited, local pickets were found, but they fled at sight of a single scout long before the arrival of any troops. But wherever we go, these local squads are to be seen watching our movements and burning signal lights; but they are so far off and in such positions that their capture is difficult unless taken by surprise. The force that went on the last reconnoissance to the Rappahannock was watched everywhere it went, and signal fires were seen every night. We had not been in Brentsville five minutes last Tuesday night before a line of signal lights were observed communicating the fact to the enemy. On our return the enemy were equally watchful. Those bands now venture to keep up a military surveillance over the country under the protection of frequent excursions of rebel troops from the main army into the district. It is to make these excursions more hazardous and entirely disperse the local scouts and pickets that Gen. STAHL desires more cavalry.

WOUNDED MEN PAROLED.

The wounded rebels who have been at Sudley Mills Hospital since the battle of Bull Run, were yesterday paroled by Capt. HEINTZ, of Gen. STAHL's Staff. Their names are as follows:

W. A. Norton, Co. G, 35th North Carolina. Thos. Dickens, Co. K, 4th Va. S. H. McGee, Co. C, 10th Va. Westly A. Stevenson, Co. G, 4th North Carolina. J. L. Hall, Co. F, 1st Tenn. E. L. F. McKinsey, Co. K, 7th Tennessee. Martin Nelson, Co. B, 15th Ga. John C. Penny, Co. K, 14th Tennessee. H. H. Barry, Co. D, 7th Tenn. J. Hilton, Co. H, 48th Va. M. A. Anderson, Co. K, 7th Tennessee.

The following is the form of oath all rebel prisoners are now required to take upon being paroled:

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OCTOBER —, 1862.

Know all men that I, John Doe, of Company Q, of the Nine Hundredth and Ninety-ninth Regiment of Virginia Foolishmen, in consideration of my release from capture by the military authorities of the United States, do hereby solemnly pledge my word of honor not to do, or undertake any act, or to exert any influence in favor, or for the advantage of the Confederate army, or against the government of the United States during the continuance of the present war, or until regularly included in an authorized exchange of prisoners of war.

Signed in the presence of——

Capt. HEINTZ, whose name is mentioned above, is deserving of a passing notice. He is a military man by profession, having passed twenty-five of the forty-three years he has lived in this world as an officer in the Austrian service, and resigned his commission, as Colonel of cavalry, at the request of Minister DAYTON, in Paris, upon the assurance that he could obtain an equal rank in the army of the United States. Upon arriving at Washington, the semi-official arrangement made in Paris was not ratified; but, still, hoping that his merits might be recognized by the Government, he has been acting as volunteer aid, first upon the staff of Gen. FREMONT and latterly of Gen. STAHL with the nominal rank of Captain. This experienced and efficient officer now finds himself ranked in the very corps to which he is attached, by gentlemen who in Europe were cadets under him. Notwithstanding this slight on the part of the Government he is true to the Union cause and one of its most zealous supporters. I imagine if the authorities at Washington could spend a few weeks where they could see the large number of inexperienced, effeminate and incompetent officers who occupy positions of great responsibility, requiring a thorough knowledge of the science of war, that the word foreigner would be excluded from the military vocabulary, and such gentlemen as Capt. HEINTZ would be appointed to positions their education and qualifications qualify them to fill with honor to themselves and the country to which they have voluntarily tendered their services in its darkest hour. In the connection it is well to state, that in all my experience with foreign officers in the American service I have not yet found one whose admiration of our free institutions and our cause is not of the intense kind—quite as intense perhaps, among our own people, who, as a general rule, do not fully appreciate the opportunities it is their privilege to enjoy.

EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

Eleventh Day.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE CHURCH—THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS REFERRED.

The Episcopal Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States assembled at 10 A. M. yesterday, at St. John's Church, Rev. Dr. MASON pastor, in Varick-st., New-York, and was called to order by the President of the Convention, the Right Rev. Bishop of Pennsylvania. The Rev. Dr. WHITE, of the Diocese of Western New-York, officiated as Secretary of the Convention on the absence of that Church. Before the organization of the House of Bishops, the Bishop delivered the Charge to the Clergy, and administered the Holy Communion to the Clergy and Laity present.

To the report were appended the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the admission of the consecrated members of this Church, in accordance with the principles of the Church, is one of the most important subjects to which its members can call, and we do give their attention to contribute to it with fervor.

Resolved, That to be added to the Standing Committee of this House, already existing, and to be appointed in the same way, a Standing Committee on Christian Union, which shall consist of nine members, and that the President of the House be requested so to include this among the Standing Committees of the House.

The above report and resolutions were, without dissent, adopted.

Rev. Dr. CUTLER then offered the following:

Resolved, That the consideration of the report of the committee on the state of the Church, and the consideration of the resolutions appended thereto, be made the special order for Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and that the Secretary of the House be directed to inform the Bishops and Clergy of the same.

Rev. Dr. WYATT offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Bishop of this Diocese be requested to appoint a day for the consecration of the Rev. Dr. MASON, the Bishop elect of this Diocese, and that the Secretary of the House be directed to inform the Bishops and Clergy of the same.

Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New-York be requested to prepare a suitable memorial to the Legislature of this State, praying that provision may be made for the religious instruction of the inmates of the State Prisons, and that the Secretary of the House be directed to present the same.

The House then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day.

The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Ohio met in Christ Church, Cleveland, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, Bishop MCILVAINE presiding. The Convention was largely attended by clergymen and laymen from all parts of the Diocese. The Bishop's address was delivered on Wednesday evening, and was listened to by a large audience. It was a very able and interesting document, and was received with great favor by the Convention. The Bishop's address was followed by the reports of the various committees, which were also very interesting. The Convention will continue in session several days.

The Episcopal Convention of Connecticut met in Christ Church, Hartford, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, Bishop BROWNELL presiding. The Convention was largely attended by clergymen and laymen from all parts of the Diocese. The Bishop's address was delivered on Wednesday evening, and was listened to by a large audience. It was a very able and interesting document, and was received with great favor by the Convention. The Bishop's address was followed by the reports of the various committees, which were also very interesting. The Convention will continue in session several days.

The Episcopal Convention of Quebec met in Quebec, Monday, Oct. 13.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 1st inst., passed Father Point this morning, and reached her dock this evening. Her news is anticipated by her own advices, landed at Cape Race.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Some of the Results of the Late Battle at Perryville.

The Rebel Generals Bragg and Cheatham Believed to be Killed.

Another Great Battle Expected on Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 13.

It is understood that a dispatch from Gen. BOYLE, dated at Louisville at 10 o'clock last night, reached here this morning, saying that it was generally believed that the rebel Generals, BRAGG and CHEATHEM, were both killed in the engagement of Wednesday last, near Bardstown; that our loss in killed, wounded and missing, was between fifteen hundred and two thousand, while that of the enemy was much larger, and that we held the field that night and skirmished with them in the retreat next morning.

When the dispatch left Louisville a courier was expected to arrive in the course of the night bringing details of the pursuit of the rebels and of a battle which was probably fought yesterday.

Gen. BOYLE expresses his belief in the truth of the account of the killing of the rebel Generals, BRAGG and CHEATHEM, in the action of Wednesday, then prevalent in Louisville.

Threatened Confiscation of Liquors—Too Much Insubordination—Cols. Boone and Grigsby—Cars to Frankfort and Over Salt River.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862.

In compliance with orders from Col. MUNDAY, Chief of Military Police, Maj. SPENCER, commanding Louisville Barracks, notifies all liquor dealers, where they are found selling liquor to soldiers, that their houses will be closed, their stock confiscated and poured into the street, and the proprietors arrested and confined. The Major warns hotel proprietors, boarding-house keepers or others, that they will not be permitted to harbor soldiers in their houses who are absent from their commands without proper authority; and all offenders will be arrested and severely dealt with.

I hear of instances of insubordination and license among our soldiers, which, if true and unpunished, may tend to seriously affect the *morale* of our army.

A court-martial has fully approved of Col. BOONE's surrender of one or two hundred men at Gallatin to a largely superior force. Col. GRIGSBY, of the Twenty-fourth Kentucky, is about to receive from his fellow-officers an elegant sword.

The cars run to North Benson, 10 miles this side of Frankfort. I suppose the rebuilding of the railroad bridge at Frankfort will cost the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company at least $100,000. Trains will again cross over Salt River, at Shepherdsville, to-morrow. PONTIAC.

REBEL PLANS IN THE WEST.

The Projected Campaign, as Revealed in Intercepted Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 13.

Important papers were some time ago captured by Gen. BUELL, which were being transmitted for file to Brig.-Gen. THOMAS JORDAN, Assistant Adjutant-General of the rebel army at Chattanooga, Tenn. These papers include confidential letters from Gen. BEAUREGARD, both to Adjutant General and Inspector COOPER, and to Gen. BRAGG, specifically laying down a plan for military operations in the West and Southwest, by which our forces were effectively concentrated to meet the demonstrations recently made in pursuance of it. According to BEAUREGARD's programme, the objective points of the rebels were first Louisville and then Cincinnati, and he was particular in stating how best to reach them from Chattanooga, with BUELL at Huntsville and Stevenson. It was his opinion a detachment could take Louisville, while the main body would be marching to Cincinnati. He contemplated the construction of a work at the former City for the command of the Ohio and canal, and the destruction of the canal as soon as possible, so completely that future travelers would hardly know where it was. To keep the command of Cincinnati, he would construct a strong work, heavily armed, at Covington. Copies of these important letters will soon be communicated to the country through the Press.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

A Disastrous Defeat of Corinth Reported, Indorsed by the Rebels—Expedition to Wolf River, &c.

CAIRO, Monday, Oct. 13.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 11th [illegible] makes no mention of the Corinth battle even more disastrous to the rebels than our own reports. It is stated that the attack was made by all but one of the rebel Generals [illegible], VAN DORN, against whom there is great indignation manifested.

The expedition sent from Memphis on Sunday last to Wolf River, a few miles beyond Germantown, returned on Tuesday, having surprised a rebel camp and killed four men, including a captain, wounded fourteen, captured fifty, and a number of horses and arms.

Hon. T. A. NELSON, of Tennessee, who has hitherto remained neutral, has published an address condemning the [illegible] President LINCOLN's proclamation to emancipate the slaves.

THE DRAFT IN THE STATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 13.

There has not, thus far, been any day fixed for the draft in this State, but it is understood that the order will be published to-morrow; that the Commissioners to hear and determine the excuses of persons claiming to be exempt from military duty, will enter upon their duties immediately; that [illegible] arguments will be received and [illegible] and that the draft will take place [illegible] November.

Administration Victory in Connecticut, N.J.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 13.

An important Democratic meeting was held here to-night, [illegible] District nominations. Hon. A. O. BOWEN presided, with nine Vice-Presidents. Speeches were made by Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, of New-York, Hon. LEVI T. FARLINGHUYSEN, of this city, Hon. JOHN C. PETTS, of Trenton, and others. The meeting was characterized by great enthusiasm.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3450. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAID.

How the Rebels Escaped Across the Potomac.

The Skirmishing Without Material Results.

ANOTHER EXCITEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Straggling Rebel Cavalry Still in the State.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 13.

The *American* has the following special dispatch from Frederick:

"The escape of the rebels across the Potomac is fully confirmed.

After they were driven from Nolan's Ford they divided, and crossed the river in small bodies at different points.

Two farmers, taken prisoner by them at Mercersburg, were paroled at the river, and arrived here to-day.

The farmers report that Gen. STUART and Gen. WADE HAMPTON were both with the expedition. The cavalry force was a detachment from Virginia and South Carolina regiments. They seized not only horses in Maryland, but swept the parts of Pennsylvania through which they passed of every horse worth taking.

CLARK'S newspaper expressman was captured, but escaped after the rebels crossed the river."

THE SKIRMISHING WITHOUT RESULTS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 13.

Information received up to 1 o'clock this afternoon, shows that the firing yesterday on the upper Potomac, between the forces of Gen. PLEASANTON and Gen. STUART, was without any material results.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 13.

The Washington *Star* of this evening says:

A man who arrived here this morning from near Conrad's Ferry states that he was in the presence of Gen. STUART a few minutes before he crossed the river with his marauding force in retreat from Pennsylvania. STUART informed him, in a sarcastic manner, he had fooled the whole party, but regretted he had not accomplished what was intended when he started, as he was expected to reach Frederick, Md., destroying the Government stores at that point, then destroying the bridge over the Monocacy river; but that all things taken into consideration, he had carried out his programme with much success. STUART'S men and horses looked extremely exhausted, but the former were in high glee, and from the looks of the clothing on their horses, and that which they had on their persons, and that which they had tied on their extra stolen horses, which numbered about 1,000, a change would be very acceptable, especially shoes and boots, of which they had a large quantity. Gen. STUART sent his compliments to a number of United States officers with whom he was acquainted in old times.

ANOTHER EXCITEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Oct. 13.

The following is a special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"Governor CURTIN has just received information dated Perryville, Juniata County, from a 'reliable gentleman,' of Perry County, that a rebel force of 30,000 men made their appearance within eight miles of Concord, Franklin County, last night, at 12 o'clock, and carried off fifteen hundred horses. The farmers of Franklin County are moving all their stock into Perry County. The rebels are supposed to be making for the Pennsylvania Railroad."

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, Oct. 13—3 P. M.

Since my last dispatch Col. MCCLURE telegraphs to Gov. CURTIN the following:

"We have thousands of rumors, but they are entirely unfounded.

To approach Concord the rebels must cross at Loudon, ten miles west from here, on the pike, and we have news from there hourly.

Concord is at the head of 'Path Valley,' and to enter it the rebels must go by Mercersburgh and Loudon, or cross 'Cove Mountain' at Loudon and Fayetteville, six miles east, on the pike. They seem to have been scattered, and are evidently retreating.

We are amply prepared for them, and every one appearing will be fired at, as Col. TAINT is here with two Vermont regiments and artillery."

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, Oct. 13—3½ P. M.

The following has just been received from Col. MCCLURE:

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Monday, Oct. 13.

A messenger has just arrived at my camp at Stevens's Furnace, with the information that the rebel cavalry were at Cashtown, at the foot of South Mountain, in Adams County, this morning, in considerable force. They have been driven back from the Potomac, and are trying to escape.

Every effort is being made to cut them off here and at Mercersburgh, but they have a man named LOGAN, from Franklin County, with them, and as he is a superior guide, they may escape.

All our citizens have arms, and will join the troops in cutting the rebels off.

LATER.—Another dispatch, just received, says that the rebels are at Cashtown, Adams County, and may attempt to pass by the mountain road south, perhaps by the Sheppensburgh road, or may go by the Greencastle road.

OUR HARRISBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. WOOL IN COMMAND—THE FORWARDING OF TROOPS—REBELS—OUR OWN LOSSES, ETC.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, Oct. 13—2 P. M.

Gen. WOOL and Staff are here. He assumed command this morning, and is very busy directing the movements of the troops. There are twenty-five hundred cavalry now at the Capitol grounds, with equipments, ammunition and rations ready to march. A lack of carbines has, fortunately for them, which to his regret, to furnish a portion of them with muskets. He has been up all night, distributing and preparing the troops for service. There is also a considerable force of Infantry at Camps Curtin and Simmons, and others are being forwarded, as fast as possible, on foot and by rail, to the seat of the invasion. A train goes up to-day and Chambersburgh in an hour, and I shall avail myself of the opportunity to go forward with the troops. "It is understood", that the rebels occupy Shippensburgh, a flourishing town on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, nine miles this side of Chambersburgh, and the usual feeling of panic—not any reliable information—suggests the fear that they contemplate further advances. No effort is being made to retard their advance at present. The authorities are said to be acting wholly under the direction of Gen. MCCLELLAN, who telegraphs the people to be quiet and entertain no fear. Thus far the rebels have obtained no specie, but report says the way they have stampeded the horses and appropriated other desirable articles of property, is not slow or inconsiderable.

The bridge over the Connestoga this side of Shippensburgh was last night destroyed—*not* it is believed by the rebel cavalry—but the *inhabitants*, who foolishly supposed the act would retard the advance of the enemy. I am not positive on this point, and must wait for more accurate information. The train which went up last evening, has not returned, which is regarded as a suspicious circumstance. The operator at Shippensburgh destroyed his instruments, (or pocketed them,) and left when the rebels came along. He has not been heard from."

A large number of excited people who belong in the neighborhood of Chambersburgh and other towns, supposed to be exposed to the rebel incursion, are congregated at the depot, in evident distress at the impossibility of going home, or of hearing from their friends.

The Valley Railroad office here is closed up, and the officers only answer questions furtively through the ticket-window. They seem wholly in the dark as to "what is up."

The sensible portion of the people here are calm, and no excitement like that which existed on a similar occasion three weeks ago prevails. The fullest confidence is felt in Gen. WOOL, who never seemed more vigorous or active.

I will write again from where the rebels are, if I can get near them. E. S.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

A Disastrous Defeat at Corinth Acknowledged by the Rebels—Expedition to Wolf River, &c.

CAIRO, Monday, Oct. 13.

The Granada *Appeal* of the 13th inst. makes the result of the Corinth battle even more disastrous to the rebels than our own reports. It is stated that the attack was opposed by all but one of the rebel Generals, meaning, probably, VAN DORN, against whom there is great indignation manifested.

The expedition sent from Memphis on Sunday last to Wolf River, a few miles beyond Germantown, returned on Tuesday, having surprised a rebel camp and killed four men, including a captain, wounded fourteen, captured fifty, and a number of horses and arms.

Hon. T. A. NELSON, of Tennessee, who has hitherto remained neutral, has published an address condemning in strong terms President LINCOLN'S proclamation to emancipate the slaves.

THE DRAFT IN THE STATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 13.

There has not, thus far, been any day fixed for the draft in this State, but it is understood that the order will be published to-morrow; that the Commissioners to hear and determine the excuses of persons claiming to be exempt from military duty, will enter upon their duties immediately, that volunteers to fill regiments will be received until the 1st of November, and the draft will take place on the 10th of November.

THE ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

State Congressional Ticket in Nomination in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa.

To-day elections for Members of Congress and State officers will be held as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.

State.

Dist.	People's Union.	Opposition.
Auditor-General	Thos. E. Cochran.	Isaac Slenker.
Surveyor-General	William S. Rees.	John P. Barr.
	CONGRESS.	
1	Philadelphia	*Edward C. Webb.	Sam. J. Randall.
2	Philadelphia	Charles O'Neill.	*Chas. J. Biddle.
3	Philadelphia	Leonard Miles, Jr.	John Kline.
4	Philadelphia	*Wm. D. Kelley.	Chas. B. Nicholson.
5	Phila. & Bucks	M. Russell Thayer.	Chas. W. Carrigan.
6	Leh. & Montg'y	*David Krause.	John D. Stiles.
7	Chester, &c	J. M. Broomall.	Geo. G. A. McCall.
8	Berks	Abel B. Warner.	*Tyd. E. Ancona.
9	Lancaster	*Thad. Stevens.	Geo. M. Steinman.
10	Schuylkill, &c	Jas. H. Campbell.	Myer Strouse
11	North'ld, &c	———	*Philip Johnson
12	Luzerne & Sus.	*C. A. Brown.	Charles Denison.
13	Bradford, &c	George Lawton.	H. M. Hoyt.
14	Dauphin, &c	John J. Patterson.	Wm. H. Miller.
15	York, &c	———	Geo. Bailey
16	Adams, &c	———	A. H. Coffroth
17	Hibbleton, &c	*Samuel S. Blair.	Arch. McAllister.
18	Lycoming, &c	W. H. Armstrong.	Chas. T. Hale.
19	Erie, Warr'n, &c	*Jenni W. Scofield.	W. A. Courtright.
20	Venango, &c	Col. Wm. Montgomery.	Daniel Agnew.
21	Allegheny, &c	*John M. Kirkpatrick.	John P. Penny.
22	Allegheny, &c	*Thos. M. Bayne.	H. D. Foster.
23	Beaver, &c	*John Allison.	Robert Dickey.
24	Washington, &c	John W. Wallace.	Thos. Bergen.

*Was Democrat before the division of the parties.

OHIO.

State.

	Union.	Democratic.
Sup. Court	*C. B. Perkins.	Rufus P. Ranney.
Sec. State	Wm. Sooy Gordon.	W. W. Armstrong.
Atty. General	A. G. Mills.	Geo. W. Belden.
School Com'r	Wm. D. Henkle.	C. W. H. Cothearn.
Bd. Pub. Works	John B. Gregory.	James Gamble.

Congress.

Dist.		
1.	Cincinnati, &c	John Groesbeck.	*C. H. Pendleton
2.	Hamilton Co	*John A. Gurley.	Alexander Long.
3.	Butler, &c	Roberts Schenck.	*Col. Valland'm
4.	Miami, &c	William H. West.	*F. McKinney.
5.	Mercer, &c	———	P. C. Le Blondo.
6.	Highland, &c	Robert M. Briggs.	*Clidon A. White.
7.	Franklin, &c	*S. Shellabarger.	*Samuel S. Cox.
8.	Marion, &c	Col. J. H. Godman.	William Johnston
9.	Huron, &c	*Saml T. Worcester	Warren P. Noble.
10.	Wood, Lu. &c	*James M. Ashley.	Morrison R. Waite.
11.	Adams, &c	Henry S. Bundy.	Wellst. Waterhouse.
12.	Medina, &c	Carey A. Trimble.	William E. Finck.
13.	Muskingum, &c	Geo. B. Wright.	John O'Neill.
14.	Wayne, &c	Martin Welker.	George Bliss.
15.	Washton, &c	Wm. P. Cutler.	*James R. Morris.
16.	Belm't, &c	Lohrain R. Kelley	Gen. W. Seldon.
17.	Columbus, &c	John A. Bingham.	J. W. White.
18.	Cuyahoga, &c	Burton P. Spaulding	Irad Kelley.
19.	Ashtabula, &c	Gen. J. A. Garfield.	Daniel B. Woods.

*Members of the present House.

INDIANA.

State.

	Republican Union.	Democratic.
Sup. Court, 1 State	William A. Peele.	James S. Athon.
Treasurer	Asbel Lange.	Joseph Rieling.
Auditor	Jonathan S. Henry.	Matthew L. Brett.
Attorney General	D. D. Wallace.	Cyrus B. Head.
Supt. Com. Schools	William S. Smith	Michael C. Kerr
Clerk Supreme Court	John L. Morrison	Samuel D. Buzz.

Congress.

Dist.		
1	Allen, &c	*John Law.	
2	Elkhart, &c	Jasper A. Cravens.	
3	Lagrange, &c	*Wm. Harrington.	
4	Wabash, &c	*Daniel W. Voorhees.	
5	Miami, &c	*William H. Saffin.	
6	Montgomery, &c	*Wm. Mitchell.	
7	Putnam, &c	*Wm. S. Holman.	
8	Jefferson, &c	*Wm. McKee Dunn.	
9	Floyd, &c	*Daniel Mace.	
10	Harrison, &c	*Wm. E. Niblack.	
11	Orange, &c	*Wm. S. Holman.	

*Members of the present House.

IOWA.

Dist.		
1	Lee, &c	*J. F. Dillon.	
2	Des Moines, &c	*Hiram Price.	
3	Jefferson, &c	*Wm. Vandever.	
4	Jones, &c	H. H. Norton.	
5	Linn, &c	Daniel F. Firth.	
6	A. W. Hubbard	J. Pat. Carter.	

*Members of the present House.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Forward Movement to be Made Immediately.

The Army Again on the Offensive.

Good Effect of the President's Visit.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Saturday, Oct. 10, 1862.

The loyal North will rejoice to learn that a forward movement has at length been determined upon. Instead of pitching their Winter tents upon the Maryland shore, as we had begun to fear, contented with having forced the enemy across the Potomac, our army has once more assumed the offensive, and in a few days at the farthest, will be marching down in Dixie.

For this change in programme we are mainly indebted to the President. The only object of his recent visit to the Upper Potomac was to hurry up matters. Such I KNOW to be the case. J.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

The Place and its Surroundings—The Surrender—A Fair Consideration of the Event—Harper's Ferry now Impregnable.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, Md., Friday, Oct. 10, 1862.

A long day's ride over the vast spaces of hill and valley covered by the Army of the Potomac closes to-night, gratefully for both man and beast, on the Pisgah-tops of Maryland Heights. The endless succession of troops, trains, wagons, ambulances, artillery, dust, camps, and all the moving masses of a great army which one encounters on every hand benumb the brain and befuddle the senses, till one fancies himself on a kind of Festus-ride through time and space: and it is a delightful relief to reach these placid summits, embosomed in heaven, far above the coils and clamor that rage below. The Maryland Height forms the Saul of the three giant mountain-tops of Harper's Ferry—overtopping all the rest. Indeed, from his summit, the angle of vision is so sharp that the basin in which Harper's Ferry lies is completely shut out from view, and one looks clean down the other side of Bolivar Heights, just as though they formed one continuous declivity with the Maryland Heights. About mid-way down the crest, however, where the frowning row of batteries is planted, (and whence the present writing,) the view of the triad of mountains—the Potomac running at their base, and the picturesque Shenandoah embouching into it—is magnificent. A line drawn from any one mountain top to either of the others, must be three miles or more; and yet the long-range rifled cannon that command these summits can easily throw their projectiles from each to each—a sort of Titanic game of bowls which Mars and Cloud-compelling Jove might carry on in sportive mood. How long in the "dark Backward and Abysm of Time" it took for the Potomac and Shenandoah to wear their way down into the two limestone ridges thus forming the three huge knobs—Maryland, Loudon and Bolivar Heights—in the basin of which lies the village of Harper's Ferry, only geologic eons can express, but to the reflective mind there is a certain pathos in the contrast of those crushing periods in which nature works, and the little fitful feverish human drama played on these placid and eternal hills.

Maryland Heights was, you will remember, the scene of our last great and disastrous disgrace—the surrender of Harper's Ferry; and the tent in which I am now writing is planted on the very spot where the capitulation took place. I have just walked over the whole ground with Capt. TAFT, now commanding one of our New-York Batteries of 20-pounder Parrott guns, placed on the Heights, and have seen with what ease it might have been held. It only needed to plant a few guns on the top of the summit commanding the northward or Maryland side slope of the mountain—the direction in which the rebels came—to have made the place impregnable. Any one of the eight days during which Col. MILES *knew* an attack was imminent, and during which he did *nothing*, would have sufficed to render it so. Instead, all that he did was to spike his large guns and hurl them down the brow of the hills. But it seems even this amazing stupidity was stupidly done; for when our forces again took possession, half an hour sufficed to remove the spikes from the vents of the cannon, and they are now remounted where they were before—never, let us hope, to be treated in such cowardly fashion again. Such was the fatality of blunderings and disgrace that made this Harper's Ferry affair the most humiliating episode of the Signal Service here on the Heights as they should have been, reminding us that had we but held these heights on the camp-fires of Thursday night, there would have been no surrender, no capitulation, no disgrace, and almost no fratricidal war. Gen. MCCLELLAN and the place have been saved. But even as it was, there is universal accord that from seven to ten thousand men should ren er the position impregnable, and that nothing short of treason or appalling incompetency could have induced its surrender. All agree that it *could* have been held, that it *should* have been held, and that if it *had* been held the whole rebel army in Maryland would have been either captured or destroyed. It is maddening to see and know all this, and might stir a fever in the blood of a seraph.

If it be any consolation to the public to know that this important position is *unsurrenderable* against any possible attack, let them take assurance to that effect. The three heights are now securely fortified against all peradventure. The "ax brigade" has for weeks been busy in clearing away the woods on the summits, fire has been called in to do its work in burning up the brush, and batteries now frown from every eminence. The work of fortification still continues, and this morning, as I was cautiously picking my way down the rocky and precipitous heights, I encountered a team of twelve mules, tugging and straining every muscle in dragging a huge 30-pounder Parrott up to the crest. I shall not, however, emulate the peculiar patriotism of one of your correspondents, who keeps the enemy fully posted as to the exact defenses of these heights. I content myself with giving you the comfort that Harper's Ferry will never again pass out of the hands of the nation.

Placed on the commanding summit of Maryland Heights, the immediate features of the landscape, which converge so as to concentrate within an enlarged realization of the geography of a country, become subordinated, and the eye sweeps in the whole magnificent stretch of hill and valley occupied by the Army of the Potomac—*nature*, the physical aspect of the land, presenting a series of parallel ridges running north and south, with which they abut. From the range of vision four or five of these parallel ridges system and the [illegible] again, swell into series of hillocks [illegible] and variety to the scene. It [illegible] and taking either hope, rambling up [illegible] for a couple of miles, that the various [illegible] of the Army of the Potomac are placed. And [illegible] these heights on the camp-fires [illegible] there do with magical and almost [illegible] natural beauty, it has seemed to me as though [illegible] of huge stars, the glittering camps in the intervening valleys making the dots, and the whole forming an exaggerated musical "score," which only awaits a master's hand to burst into martial music. W. S.

Position of the Rebel Army—A New Medical Commission—Paroled Prisoners from Winchester.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862.

I am enabled to furnish you some accurate intelligence concerning the rebel army of the Potomac. A week ago Saturday, Gen. LONGSTREET commenced moving southward from the neighborhood of Martinsburgh with a large force. He moves to the defence of Richmond. Two days ago, Gens. LEE and JACKSON, with their armies remained at Bunker's Hill, about equidistant from Winchester and Martinsburgh, twenty miles apart. STUART'S cavalry continue to hover around the latter place. After being wounded in the foot at the Antietam battle, Gen. LONGSTREET was removed thence, to the house of Mr. FACKLENER, where he remained until sufficiently recovered to resume his command. Just this side of Charlestown, eight miles from here and twenty from Winchester, there are a few rebel tents and one battery. On the other side of the village, however, there were on Tuesday night several rebel encampments to be seen. Intrenchments were thrown up in this neighborhood by the rebels when they fell back on the river at Sharpsburgh. About the middle of last week they commenced sending away the wounded from Winchester also every description of property belonging to the army. The Court-house was full of conscripts, who had been seized and sent hither. Col. MUMFORD, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of STUART'S Cavalry, holds Snicker's Gap, near Snicksville, with the following force: one regiment of infantry, a battery of light artillery, and the Second, Sixth and Seventh Virginia Cavalry.

Through this Gap in the Blue Ridge passes the turnpike from Winchester to Leesburgh. As long as they hold it the enemy can ravage with impunity the valleys lying between the Blue Ridge and Short Hills and the Kittoctan Mountains. This they are accordingly doing; market people some of them living not more than two miles from Harper's Ferry are daily bringing in accounts of the outrages of marauding rebel bands. Every horse belonging to the Unionists has been seized. Secessionists have likewise lost all their horse-flesh, but have received confederate scrip in return.

Government has exhibited much forethought and wisdom in appointing a committee to visit the army of the Potomac, and ascertain the condition and various wants of the soldiers. It is composed of the following gentlemen: Lieut.-Col. L. HUMPHREY, Lieut.-Col. W. H. MCSEY and Lieut.-Col. VOLLUM, who are now prosecuting their duties. Gens. BANKS', BURNSIDE'S and KEYES' corps are assigned to Col. HUMPHREY for inspection. SUMNER'S, FRANKLIN'S, and the Cavalry Brigade to Col. MUSEY, and PORTER'S, SIGEL'S, HOOKER'S, and the Provost Guard to Col. VOLLUM. Among other facts to be ascertained in connection with each regiment is the nationality of men, number of killed and wounded in battle, number who have died from wounds and camp-diseases, number of recruits received, present strength, number fit for duty, sanitary condition, causes of disease, how cooking is performed, condition of food, medical history of each, &c., &c. Col. HUMPHREY has already completed the inspection of BURNSIDE'S and KEYES' corps. Among the results attained are that native-born soldiers, with few exceptions, predominate in all the regiments. The commands have been much reduced in the numerous battles through which they have been called to pass; many of them numbering scarcely a hundred men. Owing to the severe marches from Washington to this point, many have been prostrated with sickness, others have suffered for the want of proper clothing and tent equipage, which they were compelled to leave at the Capitol. Suitable cooking utensils have not been provided, very many of the soldiers being obliged to make their simple tin cups serve all the purposes of a sauce-pan, tea-kettle, coffee-pot and boiler.

Four paroled sick and wounded soldiers have just arrived here from Winchester. Their names are as follows: A. J. EVERHART, of Capt. MEAN'S Union Cavalry, taken at Leesburgh Sept. 2; badly wounded in the thigh, slowly recovering; JACOB A. LONG, do.; URIAH R. REYNOLDS, Co. H, Ninth Vermont, confined in the hospital at Winchester two months with typhoid fever; FREEMAN LETI LAMB, NIath New-Hampshire; taken at Arlington three weeks ago and sick with fever. Never did poor fellows appear more rejoiced to once more get among friends. After being paroled with an oath of the severest description, they were permitted to procure a conveyance to bring them to our Lines, a distance of 24 miles, which they did for $27 of Confederate money. Though deprived by their oath from communicating facts of the highest importance to the Government, they have yet informed me of other matters of general interest. Many Union people still remain at Winchester, Union ladies administering to their wants, though compelled to do so in a covert manner. They all express themselves as under lasting obligation to United States Navy Chaplain J. B. HEWETT, of Pninfield, N. J., for the numerous kindnesses extended toward them. "Had it not been for him and our Chaplain Dr. UNDERWOOD, we do not know what we should have done," they said. The chaplain was allowed to move about wherever he chose. Every house until recently was filled with the sick and wounded. Fully 3,000 arrived on the day following the Sharpsburgh battle. A rebel colonel stated in their presence that he saw ten thousand of their wounded and stragglers scattered along the road from Shepherdstown to Winchester. Some of the rebel wounded confined in the same hospital with themselves, (the Yorks) estimated the number brought to Winchester, from the late battle-field, as high as ten thousand. This hardly agrees with the estimates of the logical correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, who thought "if we failed to rout the enemy, it was only because the nature of the ground prevented him from running." From five to nine thousand, he thinks, will cover the entire rebel losses. Matches are selling in Winchester for $1 a box. One of the men sold his boots, which were considerably worn, to a rebel soldier for $15. It was currently reported and believed that LINCOLN had issued a proclamation, ordering all paroled prisoners to take up arms and resume their position in the various regiments. The men are being kindly provided for here by Dr. PORTER, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, under whose charge they have been placed. J.

FROM CENTREVILLE.

A Reconnoissance and Skirmish at Aldie—Rebel Prisoners Paroled—More Cavalry Wanted—Capt. Heintz.

GEN. STAHL'S HEAD-QUARTERS, CENTREVILLE, Friday, Oct. 10, 1862.

ANOTHER EXCURSION AND SKIRMISH.

Lieut. CONNER, of the Third Virginia Cavalry, with a small force, went on a reconnoissance Thursday, the 9th, from Fairfax, as far as Middleburgh and Aldie, in Loudon County. No incident worthy of note occurred, until Lieut. CONNER had arrived near Aldie on his return last evening. At this point he was set upon by a superior force of the enemy cavalry, and a skirmish took place. As Lieut. CONNER did not deem it prudent to engage the enemy with any prospect of success, gradually fell back toward Fairfax Court-house, the rebels following him for seven miles, and harassing him in the way. The enemy lost many of their killed and wounded. None of Lieut. CONNER'S force was injured.

MORE CAVALRY WANTED.

If the authorities at Washington could be induced to place at Gen. STAHL'S disposal a sufficient force of cavalry—say 1,000 well-mounted men, in addition to what he has now—this whole section of country could be relieved of these rebel bands which are sent in here from the main army. Gen. STAHL, in the brief space of time that has elapsed since his arrival at this position, has made himself familiar, by almost daily reconnoissances, and extensive personal communication with old residents, with all of the principal localities, roads and by-ways, for a distance of thirty miles or more. He has the ability and tact for the kind of service required here at this time, and would render a good account of himself if permitted to do so. With his present force he is constantly on the move, and the artillery and cavalry at his command have had but little rest during the last three weeks. There are still a few local troops (county militia) scattered throughout the district between the Rappahannock and Leesburgh; but Gen. STAHL has made his appearance among them so frequently and suddenly, and captured so many, that they are very shy now. The sight of a single Union soldier will set a whole squad of them on the retreat—for they fear that Gen. STAHL is just behind. At Brentsville and other points recently visited, local pickets were found, but they fled at sight of a single scout long before the arrival of any troops. But wherever we go, these local squads are to be seen watching our movements and burning signal lights; but they are so far off and in such positions that their capture is difficult unless taken by surprise. The force that went on the last reconnoissance to the Rappahannock was watched everywhere it went, and signal fires were seen every night. We had not been in Brentsville five minutes last Tuesday night before a line of signal lights were observed communicating the fact to the enemy. On our return the enemy were equally watchful. Those bands now venture to keep up a military surveillance over the country under the protection of frequent excursions of rebel troops from the main army into the district. It is to make these excursions more hazardous and entirely disperse the local scouts and pickets that Gen. STAHL desires more cavalry.

WOUNDED MEN PAROLED.

The wounded rebels who have been at Sudley Mills Hospital since the battle of Bull Run, were yesterday paroled by Capt. HEINTZ, of Gen. STAHL'S Staff. Their names are as follows:

W. A. Norton, Co. G, 38th North Carolina.	Thos. Dickens, Co. K, 48th Va.
Westly A. Stevenson, Co. G, 38th North Carolina.	S. H. McGee, Co. C, 18th Va.
Martin Nelson, Co. B, 14th Ga.	J. L. Hall, Co. F, 1st Tenn.
John G. Denny, Co. K, 14th Tennessee.	E. L. F. McKinsey, Co. K, 7th Tennessee.
J. Hilton, Co. H, 48th Va.	T. H. Barry, Co. D, 7th Tenn.
	M. A. Anderson, Co. K, 7th Tennessee.

The following is the form of oath all rebel prisoners are now required to take upon being paroled:

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OCTOBER —, 1862.

Know all men that I, John Doe, of Company Q, of the Nine Hundredth and Ninety-ninth Regiment of Virginia Foolishmen, in consideration of my release from capture by the military authorities of the United States, do hereby solemnly pledge my word of honor not to do, or undertake any act, or to exert any influence in favor, or for the advantage of the Confederate army, or against the Government of the United States during the continuance of the present war, or until regularly included in an authorized exchange of prisoners of war.

Signed in the presence of——

Capt. HEINTZ, whose name is mentioned above, is deserving of a passing notice. He is a military man by profession, having passed twenty-five of the forty-three years he has lived in this world as an officer in the Austrian service, and resigned his commission, as Colonel of cavalry, at the request of Minister DAYTON, in Paris, upon the assurance that he could obtain an equal rank in the army of the United States. Upon arriving at Washington, the semi-official arrangement made in Paris was not ratified; but, still, hoping that his merits might be recognized by the Government, he has been acting as volunteer aid, first upon the staff of Gen. FREMONT and latterly of Gen. STAHL with the nominal rank of Captain. This experienced and efficient officer now finds himself ranked in the very corps to which he is attached, by gentlemen who in Europe were cadets under him. Notwithstanding this slight on the part of the Government he is true to the Union cause and one of its most zealous supporters. I imagine if the authorities at Washington could spend a few weeks where they could see the large number of inexperienced, effeminate and incompetent officers who occupy positions of great responsibility, requiring a thorough knowledge of the science of war, that the word foreigner would be excluded from the military vocabulary, and such gentlemen as Capt. HEINTZ would be appointed to positions their education and qualifications qualify them to fill with honor to themselves and the country to which they have voluntarily tendered their services in its darkest hour. In this connection it is well to state, that in all my experience with foreign officers in the American service I have not yet found one whose admiration of our free institutions and our cause is not of the intense kind—such as is rarely developed among our own people, who, as a general rule, do not fully appreciate the opportunities it is their privilege to enjoy.

EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

Eleventh Day.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE CHURCH—THE REBELLION DEBATE RESUMED.

The Episcopal Convention met, as usual, at 9 A. M. yesterday, in Trinity Church, Rev. Dr. MEADE presiding in the absence of the regular chairman Hon. JOHN JAY. The preliminary religious services were conducted by Rt. Rev. Bishop UPFOLD, of Indiana, and Rt. Rev. Bishop WHITE, of Minnesota, (owing to the excessively inclement weather the attendance was unusually feeble, the ladies, who are generally in force, being almost altogether absent).

Upon the organization of the House of Lay and Clerical Deputies, it was discovered that many of the most prominent and active members were absent.

The first regular business brought forward, after the reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding day, was a report presented by Rev. Dr. WILSON, of the Diocese of Western New-York, on behalf of the Committee on the State of the Church. It urged the importance of the subject of education among the young people of the Church, and advocated the appointment of Special Committees to control that subject.

To the report were appended the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the education of the youth and members of this Church, in accordance with the principles of the Church, is one of the most important objects to which its members and clergy can give their attention or contribute their work and means.

Resolved, That there be added to the Standing Committee of this House, already existing, and to be appointed in the same way, a Standing Committee on Christian Education, to consist of nine members, and that the rules of the House (Rule No. 4) be so amended as to include this among the Standing Committees of the House.

The above report and resolution were, without debate, accepted.

Rev. Dr. CHEVERUS SHERLOCK moved that it be

Resolved, That at the conclusion of the business in order for the day, to-day, the House proceed to the nomination of Nine, out of the assembled Bishops of the Church, of two each on Tuesday, the 14th inst., and that they be at the House of Bishops at half past 9 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. MORAN [one of that who would restrict the [illegible] and the [illegible] to be worthy [illegible].

Rev. Dr. [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMICIDE OF PETER C. REAL

TRIAL OF MRS. MARY REAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Barnard.

FOURTH DAY.

The trial of this case was resumed yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The public interest in the trial appears to be unabated, and, as on the previous days, the Court-room was thronged with people. The examinations of witnesses for the defence was resumed by calling to the stand

James A. Ovington: Have known the prisoner since March, 1860; she boarded in same house with me, at No. 20 Macdougal-street; deceased frequently called there to see Miss Stewart; he was in the habit of taking her out; never saw anybody there inquiring for Miss Stewart except deceased; met deceased one evening at the City Wide-Awake Hall, at Irving Hall; saw him dance with several ladies; prisoner's conduct while boarding at my mother's house was that of a perfect lady.

Cross-examined—She boarded with my mother about six months, from March, 1860; never knew the prisoner by any other name than Miss Stewart; always supposed Mr. Real was her affianced suitor; never saw anything which led me to believe that the prisoner and deceased were married.

Redirect—I thought they were on the verge of marriage; never saw anything at all improper in her conduct.

Judge R. Wells, sworn: I just know the accused and that is all; met her in 1860, when she was boarding at Mrs. Ovington's; I only remained there a few days.

Cross-examined—I knew her then as Miss Stewart.

Samuel Cantrell, sworn: Keep a shoe store at No. 613 Broadway; have known Mrs. Real since 1854 to the present time; was introduced to her at Singer's, on Broadway; I gave her employment; she worked for me about two years; had a slight acquaintance with Mr. Real; saw him at my house; Mrs. Real came to board with me in the Fall of 1854, and remained there about a year; Mr. Real called upon her then perhaps twice a week; never saw the deceased after July, 1858; have not seen the prisoner much since she left my employ in 1858.

Cross-examined—Mrs. Real was the only boarder at my house; she came to live in my family immediately after she entered my employ; was in my employ about about a year after she ceased boarding with me; have seen her occasionally since she left my employ; she once called at my house last Fall; called on the prisoner at the Station-house the morning after the homicide; testified at the Coroner's inquest; my motive in calling on her was one of friendship.

Samuel Hughes, Jr., sworn—First became acquainted with prisoner at Mrs. Ovington's, No. 20 MacDougal-street; saw the deceased there also; knew nothing of the character of Mrs. Real; it was generally considered good.

Cross-examined—Knew her as Miss Stewart.

The Judge here remarked that he did not understand the prosecution as denying her good character, and there would seem to be no need of accumulating evidence upon that point.

The District-Attorney said that, aside from the question of insanity, he did not dispute her good character, but would admit it.

Capt. Jeremiah Petty, of the Fifth Ward Metropolitan Police, sworn—Saw Mrs. Real between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the homicide; she was in the cell; she appeared to be much excited; part of the time she would cry and then her tears would dry up, and her eyes would look glassy; I would ask her questions, and she would commence answering, and then wander off into something else; in consequence of her actions I took her out of the cell and put her in a private room; I stayed at the Station-house till 1 o'clock and had frequent conversations with her, and when I left I gave instructions to the Sergeant to visit her every half hour.

Question—Did she say anything to you from which you inferred that her mind at that time was, to some extent, affected, and if so what? (Excepted to and overruled.) She appeared to suffer from great mental grief; she remained there until the Coroner's inquest the next morning.

Cross-examined—I knew when she was brought there that she was charged with killing Mr. Real; it was the duty of the doorman to watch her independently of her actions; I took her up stairs because I thought she would be safer there; not unusual for women to cry in the cell after they have been arrested; I took her to the Coroner's inquest next morning; never suggested to you (District-Attorney) that I thought she was not in her right mind; don't know whether I suggested it to the General Superintendent or not; think I spoke of it to Sergeant Hedding; I have and had considerable sympathy for her; have visited her almost daily for three weeks past.

Direct examination resumed—There is no Police regulation that forbids a Captain from entertaining sympathy for a lady in distress; it was partly from sympathy that I took her up stairs, but I believed at the time she was *funny*.

To the Court—Have never seen a person under the influence of opium; there was a difference in the appearance of her eyes from that of a person under the influence of liquor; there is a difference in my treatment of persons arrested who appear to be respectable and those that are abandoned; I sometimes take the former up stairs.

Antoine Fuepo, sworn: I am the Spanish gentleman mentioned in previous testimony; first saw Mrs. Real in the earlier part of 1857, at a boarding-house in Broome-street; knew her there for three or four months; never saw any levity or impropriety in her conduct, not in the least; I always treated her with the greatest respect; saw her in the latter part of 1858, at Mrs. Dorsey's, in Allen-street; once or twice saw Mr. Real with her, after July, 1858; she told me, confidentially, about her marriage; when I first knew her at Mrs. Meeks' she used to be very cheerful, but after the marriage she appeared to suffer very much from mental grief; I asked her the cause of it several times, and at last she told me she had been married secretly; that she had known Mr. Real several years, and had once refused his hand; that in July, 1858, she went out with him one evening, when he asked her to marry him, but she refused; when they got home he became very much excited, and swore that she should either become his wife or his mistress; that he then made her take an oath on the Bible that she would marry him, she being at the time alone in the house and fearing violence if she refused; shortly after this they were privately married, after which he treated her kindly for awhile, but soon began to abuse her, and, on one occasion, threatened her life; saw her after this, when she was in the same state of mind, or worse; I made up my mind that she would become insane.

Cross-examined—Paper shown to witness who recognized it as a bail bond by which he (witness) was bound to keep the peace as against a Mr. Ashman, the difficulty originated with a reference to said lady; the lady was his wife, I knew the lady; lived in the same house with her; have been to places of amusement with her; have been out with her as late as three or four o'clock, after the party was out; don't know that any intimacy with her caused a separation from her husband; Mrs. Real told me about her secret marriage in 1858, after the attempt at suicide; it was one night when I called upon her at Mrs. Meeks'; I staid there till nine or ten o'clock; she refused to tell me at first, but I asked her again why she was so unhappy and she told me; this was in the front parlor; don't know whether there was anyone in the back parlor or not; called to see her again about two weeks after, and went to the theatre with her; had been to the theatre with her before she told me she was married; I proposed to her to go out; she told me several times about her troubles; I visited her two or three times in Beach-st., also at Mrs. Dorsey's, in Allen-st., also at Mrs. Ovington's, in Macdougal-st., and once in Hudson-st.

Redirect—My difficulty with Mr. Ashman is to be decided in Court this month; there never was any impropriety between myself and Mrs. Ashman; Mrs. Real never went out with me but once after she told me about the marriage; think she introduced me to Mr. Real herself.

To the Court—I did not visit Mrs. Real as a suitor; dont know as I ever saw a lady who had been disappointed in love. [The Judge said that the reason he asked the question which elicited the last answer was to ascertain if the unhappiness of the accused might not have resulted from her attachment to the witness.]

Mrs. Underhill, sworn: Have known the accused since May last, she came to board with me as Mrs. Real, while with me she appeared to be in trouble; kept herself alone; she told me on one occasion that she had been weeping all night; never asked her the cause of her unhappiness.

Cross-examined—She come to my house the last week in April, 1862, she was always absent during the day at her work; don't think she went out at nights while she lived with me; on the morning of the homicide think she went out about the same time as usual, (seven o'clock,) she had been out the evening previous, and my servant-girl let her in; don't know what time she came in; she worked on shoes in Third-avenue; don't recollect the name.

Mrs. Catherine C. Ovington, sworn—Reside at No. 120 Macdougal-street; Mrs. Real boarded with me about six months; always conducted herself with propriety while at my house; have seen her crying once or twice; never asked her the cause.

Mrs. Mary Cantrel, sworn: Am the wife of a previous witness. Mrs. Real resided in my house nearly a year; first saw Mr Real about eight years ago, he came to my house while Mrs. Real lived there; on one occasion, after she left my house, Mrs. Real made an appointment to meet him at my house; when he came, she was not there; I asked him where his wife was; I had heard before about the marriage; afterwards met them on a steamboat near Harlem; this was two years ago; on that occasion, I introduced her as Mrs. Real; can't say whether he was present, she also introduced him, at that time, to a lady by my side, as her husband; this was in June or July, 1860.

Cross-examined—I did not know at that time that they did not live together; I invited them at the time they were to meet at my house; don't know why she did not keep the engagement; saw her occasionally in 1857; while she lived in my family he often came to see her; when she first told me about the marriage, she told me it was a secret marriage; did not know it was a secret at the time I invited them to my house; the meeting on the steamboat was accidental; I was in company with a friend and my little boy; when he came to my house by appointment, I asked him where his wife was; he said he did not know, that she promised to meet him there; Mrs. Real never told me the circumstances about her secret marriage; she has sometimes told me that her husband did not treat her well.

Julia Desmold, sworn: Am housekeeper at No. 185 Thompson-street: have known Mrs. Real between two and three years; have been in the habit of washing for her; she came to my house between eleven and twelve o'clock on the day of the homicide; she was crying dreadfully; sat crying two or three minutes before I could speak to her; when she had done crying, she asked for water to bathe her head with; also for a cup of tea as she was thirsty; her pocket handkerchief was wet with tears; she asked me for other handkerchiefs and I gave her two; she told me she had met Mr. Real with a lady, she said she was almost heartbroken, and would rather die than live; these were the last words she spoke to me. she told me not to take her linen anywhere until I saw her, she looked very strange and wild. she left me about twelve o'clock; stayed there about an hour; I often saw her on the bed crying when I went after her clothes; I would speak to her and she would not answer.

Cross-examined—Am not married; my brother keeps the house that I live in; can't remember what Mrs. Real first said when she came there on the day of the homicide; she came in at the front stoop, and I took her down into the kitchen; I have washed for her all the time for three or four years, except while she was in Ireland; she told me for her washing; I induced she was in trouble when she came down into the kitchen; she must have been crying in the street; she asked for the towel and water, and a cup of tea, as soon as she came down stairs; while I was making the tea she sat bathing her eyes; she cried harder and her eyes looked redder than any person I ever saw before; don't remember that I ever heard her say that she would rather die than live before that day; did not know before she came from Ireland that she was married; always called her Miss Stewart before that; don't recollect how her linen was marked; when she left the house she went up town, toward Bleecker street.

The defence here introduced the following letter written by the deceased to Miss Van Name on the day of the homicide:

MISS VAN NAME:

I deem it my duty towards you to explain the occurrence of this morning. The would-be lady who accosted us, nay me, so roughly, is a person who, by some means, became attached to me. My not reciprocating the attachment has so worked on her feelings as to partially derange her mind, and she would assume my name without a shadow of a consent from me. I suppose, being taken with one of her turns this morning, and finding out by some means or other where I had gone, thought proper to conduct herself in the manner seen by you. I am heartily sorry on your part for the occurrence. I should have had her arrested, but feared you might be concerned, but under the circumstances I could not act differently wishing to prevent a crowd. Hoping you have not formed a hasty opinion of me, and received no mortification on my account,

I remain yours respectfully,

PETER C. REAL, 256 Broadway.

June, 13, 1862.

After reading the letter to the Jury, Mr. James stated that the evidence for the defence was closed.

Michael Real recalled by the Prosecution.—The witness was shown a letter, which he said he found among the papers of his brother in his desk at No. 256 Broadway.

Cross-examined—I found the letter about two weeks more or less, after my brother's death; I know Dr. Boyd—he is my family physician; called on him before this trial and asked him if he was subpœned; don't know what he had to do with the trial except that he was intimate with both parties; my brother's name was Patrick; that was the name he was christened by; don't know when or why he changed his name; I have called him Peter for eight, nine, or ten years; called him Peter because everybody else did.

Redirect—The name of Peter was on his business-card; he came to this country before I did; he was about 17 years of age when he came here; the moral character of my brother was good so far as I know; never heard anybody speak ill of him.

Re-cross-examined—Saw some photographs in his desk; did not open but one of them, and that was of an old lady; have seen ladies come to see my brother at the store; a great many ladies who worked for him came to see him; his business was the manufacture of military embroideries.

The District-Attorney then read the following letter, alluded to above:

I want you to send me money enough to pay three weeks' board by this evening. If you do not, I shall go to Mrs. Rating for a night's lodging, for I cannot stay in this house any longer unless I pay my board, and you need not think I will work, for I will not. Work, indeed, to sustain what I am sick, tired and weary of! And, what is more, don't give me so much trouble about my board, for if you do, the best thing that you can do is to leave the City. Go where you will, you can't go from God nor from my curse, for you have left me outcast, for I am afraid to go in the street or in a strange house, or to meet anyone. One calls me Miss Stewart, another Mrs. Real. How is all this to end? My God! is my prophesy to be fulfilled? Don't send for me any more. I won't see you, for when I do see you, I am not the better of it for a week, for you are the most provoking villain I have ever dreamt of. Do you remember your letter of the 31? How different you acted last night from what the contents of that would make me believe that you would act. Now let me hear from you before 7 o'clock this evening.

JN—— (The name was torn off.)

The following letters were also read by the District Attorney, and submitted as part or the evidence for the prosecution:

MR. REAL: I wish you to reply to my letter of the 18th March, to-day, before 6 o'clock P. M.

March 21, 1862. MARY.

I received yours of the 3d. I feel grateful for the confidence and respect you used toward me in the way that you sent it. I was not home when the boy brought it. Wednesday has been so stormy I thought that you would postpone your visit to Thursday. She did not know me; I had to introduce myself to her. I wish, if you can make it convenient, that you will send me some money. I owed two weeks' board Wednesday. Mrs. Underhill is not willing to wait any longer; she is very poor. I want to leave next Wednesday. Mrs. Nash asked me where I lived. I told her. She said that she was going to call on me. I told her that I was going to move. She said perhaps she would call before I moved. I beg of you to call on her in a day or two, and tell her that I have moved. Likewise, if you will do me another favor, to call to a porter-house at the corner of Madison and Catherine streets, and try to get some information about Mr. James Dooley, a shoemaker, from Dublin. He used to belong to a club held there. A brother of his, in Dublin, sent me a letter, requesting, if possible, to find him. I do not like to go to a porter-house to inquire for him, so if you will do it, you will oblige me.

I was sorry to hear that you was sick. I am afraid that you are worse, on account of your not calling to Mrs. Nash's last evening. Write soon.

June 6. MARY.

Mr. Peter, you seem anxious to see me. Now, you told me the last time that I saw you, that you would not come to see me again. You need not be afraid; you will not see any more sorrow of mine. My sorrow, Peter, my sorrow cannot move you.

Dr. Robinson recalled—Direct examination by District-Attorney—At the *post-mortem* examination I examined the hands of the deceased, there was an abrasion upon one of them.

Cross-examined—I saw about a dozen ambrotypes and daguerreotypes of ladies in his trunk.

In answer to an inquiry from the Court, the District-Attorney said he had several more witnesses to call for rebutting testimony as to the facts, and should also examine Dr. RANNEY, of the Insane Asylum, and several other experts, upon the question of insanity. He also said that he should probably occupy a day in summing up the case.

Mr. James thought his address to the jury would not exceed three hours.

It being now 3½ o'clock, the Judge adjourned the Court till 11 o'clock this morning.

The Case of Mrs. Real.

Our readers have observed the reports published in our columns during the last three or four days of the trial of MARY REAL for the murder of her husband, PETER C. REAL (whose real name, by the way, was not PETER, but PATRICK,) a trimmings merchant, of No. 256 Broadway, in June last. At the time of the occurrence of the tragedy public sympathy, though divided, was much in her favor. The only doubt which perplexed the public mind, or in any way militated against her claims for sympathy, were in regard to the marriage she claimed, and which he had denied. Of his desertion and contemptuous, if not positively insulting and brutal treatment, there was no doubt, still, the good character of the murderess was not established, without which her unjustifiable act could be in no respect excused, even according to some recent precedents which might otherwise have ruled the case.

But the evidence elicited during the trial gives a new complexion to the whole matter. It has been abundantly proved that Mr. REAL made her acquaintance a long period before the tragedy; that his attentions to her as a lover were scarcely remitted for years thereafter, except when she was out of the country; that in different places in this City and Brooklyn he followed her, and she accepted his visits, and that her conduct with respect to all was wholly irreproachable. There is also strong inferential proof of the fact that a marriage ceremony, or what purported to be such, for the purpose of uniting them, was performed by some Protestant clergyman, and that the certificate that had been given her was taken away by REAL, and not returned to her. Indeed, the testimony is concurrent that he did not deny the charges made against him as to the certificate, nor, in repeated instances, her statement before witnesses that she was his wife, but by many acts tacitly acknowledged it to be true. The fact that they did not live together regularly, is partially explained by her conduct toward him, because of his neglect to marry her according to the rites of the Catholic Church, which only, she stated, he considered in all respects binding. He did not think the Protestant marriage strictly legal, and proposed originally to be married again by a clergyman of his own faith. These facts, with her belief that her marriage was real, and the conscientiousness ascribed to her by all the witnesses who knew her intimately, account in some measure for the disagreements which frequently occurred before his desertion—the high words, the scuffles, and even, perhaps, for her attempts to poison herself.

A new and very strong point has been developed, namely: a virtual *acknowledgment on the part of Real of his marriage*. Mrs. MIX, now of Twenty-third-street, but formerly keeping a boarding-house in Broome-street, testified positively that REAL asked the prisoner, (Mrs. REAL,) when there was fear that she had poisoned herself, if she was not his wife, and she answered she was. There is, apparently, no question but that this was fully intended as an admission of the fact of the marriage, and will carry its own conviction.

The evidence for the defence is closed, and to-day the District Attorney, Mr. HALL, who thus far has pursued a most fair and proper course, will reopen for the prosecution with testimony of experts on the question of insanity.

A remark made yesterday by Judge BARNARD to the witness FUEPO excited very general surprise in the audience, professional as well as lay, it being unusual for a presiding Judge to cast doubts upon character, or create sensations by insinuating comments.

RELATIONS OF THE CHURCH AND THE STATE.

Remarks of Mr. S. B. Huggles in the Episcopal Convention.

During the proceedings of Saturday, Oct. 11, the question being on the resolutions reported by the Committee of Nine,

Mr. RUGGLES, Lay Delegate from the Diocese of New-York, spoke as follows:

This Convention, Mr. President, assembled for purposes purely ecclesiastical, and with powers only ecclesiastical, has been debating for several days the relations and duties of the Church toward the National Government, within which it exists. The resolutions which have led to this discussion are in a great degree abstract and secular in their nature, leading to no practical ecclesiastical result. I now rise, said Mr. R., mainly for the purpose of urging the necessity of throwing the subject, if possible, into somewhat more of a business form, proper for the action of a body purely ecclesiastical. In a brief address to the Convention a few days ago, I sought, in a hasty review of the history of the Church from its original foundation down to its present establishment on this continent, to show that its Divine Head intended to isolate it from all organic connection with human governments, or any of their varying changes or vicissitudes; that, being Divine, and therefore deathless in origin, it must necessarily survive all change of earthly rule or empire; that while it taught its individual members temporal obedience to any and every duly established government, of whatsoever form, within the jurisdiction of which it might exist, the Church, as a body, could properly exert no action, either to create, change, or destroy any human government; and that this was especially true in a nation like ours, which has constantly and carefully abstained from any interference with the government of the Church, thereby imposing the corresponding duty on the Church to abstain from any interference with the government of the Nation. Since the debate in which those remarks were make, it has, however, become apparent, that a settled purpose exists to kindle popular prejudice against the Church, by imputing to it as an ecclesiastical organization a want of loyalty to the Government, within the geographical limits of which it is embosomed.

It is mainly for the purpose of defeating that unholy attempt by parties wholly alien to the Church and its teachings, and in view also of the peculiar and exceptional character of the present national crisis, that I have consented, for one, to lend my feeble support to the resolutions reported from the Committee of Nine. I do so the more readily, from a deep conviction of the piety and wisdom, prudence and patriotism of the distinguished members, clerical and lay, who compose that Committee. I therefore heartily concur in the resolutions they have reported for the action of the House, and which solemnly pledge the prayers of the Church that the efforts of the Government, in the great struggle for existence in which it is now engaged, "may be so guided by wisdom and replenished with strength, that they may be crowned with speedy and complete success, to the glory of God and the restoration of our beloved Union." I also fully agree to the amendments suggested in the House, and agreed to by the Committee, which declare the "solemn sense of the Church of the deep and grievous wrong" which certain ministers and members of the Church "who have arrayed themselves in open and armed resistance to the regularly constituted Government of the country, are inflicting on the great Christian communion which this Convention represents, as well as on the country within which it has been so happily and harmoniously established, in striving to rend asunder those civil and religious bonds, which have so long held us together in peace, unity and concord."

Holding these opinions, and having distinctly expressed them in this Convention, it was with great surprise that I found myself so greatly misunderstood by a portion of the secular Press, as to be reported as denouncing the present righteous struggle of the Government as "a wicked and unholy war." I am fully determined, Mr. President, not to remain under that imputation; and I now propose, if language can be found adequate to the purpose, publicly, distinctly and solemnly, to protest against this most injurious misrepresentation of my position, both as a churchman and a citizen. I therefore now repeat and declare with whatever emphasis I can command, that from the bottom of my heart I justify and approve the pending war to restore the Constitutional authority of the Union. To that Union I have ever rendered my deepest homage. I now hold, as I have ever held it in all its length and breadth, to be not only a treasonable, inexorable, immutable, political necessity, but a solemn, fixed, predestinated fact, specially designed from the beginning, by the Great Architect of nations, for the peace of the Church and the happiness of Man. The gigantic struggle now in progress to maintain that God-given Union,—I, therefore, hold to be not only a necessary, but a holy war, and I earnestly pray that it may be vigorously prosecuted to a successful result by every military method known to the humanized warfare of modern times, but always in that sovereign spirit of justice, the highest attribute both of God and Man.

The question then arises, what part, if any, the present ecclesiastical assembly shall take in this momentous secular struggle? Having solemnly pledged all the prayers of the Church for its speedy and complete success, does anything remain for the Church, as such, to do? Has it the power to do anything more?—and, if it has, how and when shall that power be exerted?

The powers of the Church, in its Ecclesiastical capacity, are to be found in its Constitution and Canons, and in them only. They form the body of law, and the only law, prescribed for its Ecclesiastical government. It has, and can have, no other rule of action. Let us then carefully inquire what provision is made in the Constitution and Canons for punishing treason, or any other offence, against either the Church or the State.

The first thing we shall discover, is the very singular omission in the Constitution, to provide any means for its own preservation. Forming the Church in the United States, by the aggregation of the dioceses successively springing up throughout its widespread continental limits, the Constitution wholly omits to provide any mode of adequately enforcing their due obedience to the general authority,—and what is stranger still, provides no means for preserving even the existence of the Church as an organized body. Of the thirty-three dioceses, which it now comprises, any number may practically secede with impunity. We now actually see eleven, at least, in temporary secession, by refusing or omitting to be represented in the present Convention. Should six more follow their example, the body, being left without the majority of the whole number required by the Constitution, would cease to exist as an Ecclesiastical Organization, or at best, would live only in a state of suspended animation. I therefore hold it to be the first and immediate business duty of the present Convention, while yet it has the power, to initiate an amendment of the Constitution which shall prevent the possibility of a result so suicidal. In thus seceding from the Convention, though not expressly prohibited by the Constitution, the eleven dioceses in question have given just cause of complaint, if not of offence. It was plainly their duty, having united in the constitutional organization, to withdraw from it only by constitutional methods. It is with this view, that I have offered one of the resolutions now on the table, which provides for a Committee with preliminary power to ascertain, by authentic evidence, the cause of the failure of these dioceses to be represented, and especially the probability of its continuance, directing them, however, in that spirit of justice and Christian charity which we should ever observe, to ascertain how far this failure of the dioceses to be represented has been voluntary and willful, and how far produced by causes beyond their control. The Convention and the Church at large cannot fail to consider that, in the present distracted state of the country, with bodies of armed men, numbered by hundreds of thousands, arrayed in hostile lines, stretching nearly across the continent and forcibly preventing the transit, not only of persons, but of any written communications, it may at least be possible that facts may exist which, on a full investigation, may materially mitigate, if they do not excuse, the offence of omitting to be represented at the present Convention. It is, however, allowed in one of the resolutions now before the House, that eight of the eleven dioceses have gone much farther, and have affirmatively taken a step in open and utter violation of the Constitution, by convening deputies to a General Convention of their number, for the purpose of disowning the authority of the General Convention, now assembled, and proposing a new and independent Constitution, and that, by such proceeding, they have committed the grave ecclesiastical "sin of schism." We have listened, Mr. President, to much learned discussion by our clerical members, seeking to show how far the "sin of schism" is confined to divisions mainly theological, and how far the phrase includes in equal degree a mere geographical schism or division by political boundaries. For one, I cannot regard the distinction in the present instance as having much importance except in the impolicy of a too unlimited application of "sin" to a schism merely geographical. The act, however, by whatever name it may be termed, is a grave, ecclesiastical offence, though falling far short of legal "treason," by which extravagant term it has been stigmatized by the secular press. It is certainly a proceeding of sufficient gravity to call for immediate and full inquiry, to ascertain precisely what progress has been actually made. Clergymen recently from the South positively state, that only two of the eleven Dioceses have as yet adopted the proposed Constitution. The fact, if true, is of great interest, in affording strong grounds of encouragement and hope that the great majority of these dioceses may be wise enough to await the issue of the pending war before irrevocably taking the final step. It surely deserves and requires thorough investigation by a committee of this body before adopting any hasty or inconsiderate action.

In the next place, the resolutions allege, what is, indeed, quite notorious—that great numbers of the ministers and members of the Church have arrayed themselves in armed resistance to the authority of the National Government, and have thereby fallen in to the sin of rebellion.

Now, in answer to every misrepresentation, and to show my true position in this Convention in respect to this armed resistance to the Government, I here distinctly pronounce it "rebellion," and not only so, but a wicked, wanton rebellion, alike senseless, causeless, and needless. I further hold this act of levying war on the United States to be legal "treason," beyond all power of doubt or question, and that the offenders have committed the highest offence known to the secular law. The question nevertheless arises, what power has this ecclesiastical body in the premises, and what is its duty?

The canons of the Church distinctly provide for the ecclesiastical punishment of all offences, whether secular or ecclesiastical, committed either by the Laity, by the Presbyters or Ministers, or by the Bishops.

The laity, for "great heinousness of offence," which necessarily includes treason, may be repelled from the communion, and excluded from all privileges of Church membership, but only after full trial, under direction of the Bishop within the diocese where the offence is committed. The Ministers, after a like trial within the diocese, may be degraded from the Ministry. The Bishops, after presentment by seven Presbyters, and after certain preliminary proceedings, and after trial within their dioceses by seven Bishops, selected by lot from the whole number, may be deposed from the Episcopate. This, then, is the utmost extent of ecclesiastical punishment for treason or any other offence known to the canons—to be ascertained only by the mode of trial above-stated, and I would appeal to the common sense of this Convention to decide whether, in the present military condition of each and all of the dioceses in question, it is possible to secure even the semblance of a calm and impartial trial of these offenders? Would not the attempt to do so, at present, be utterly futile and preposterous? Might it not subject the Church at large to somewhat of ridicule, and those who should venture in her behalf to conduct the process within the diocese, to somewhat of inconvenience if not of danger? And yet, this is all the remedy which the Canons provide. They give no power of condemnation in advance without trial, or apart from the process which they thus prescribe. Still less do they authorize or encourage any idle or impotent ceremony of ex-communication or fulmination, borrowed from the dismal history of the Papacy in the dark ages. Rely on it, gentlemen of the Convention, if the calm, and dignified and Christian expostulation embodied in the Resolutions of the Committee of Nine is of no avail, little will be gained by employing expressions or epithets more violent or vituperative.

But it is further alleged that in the offending Dioceses the Book of Common Prayer has been unlawfully altered by substituting a prayer for the President of the States in rebellion, instead of the constitutional prayer for the President of the United States, and that all who use it thereby become *ipso facto* guilty of treason against the United States. Now I avow myself ready to exert the whole ecclesiastical authority of this Convention to punish any offenders who shall venture to interpolate this or any other alteration in our matchless Liturgy, without the previous assent of the Convention constitutionally expressed. I regard its preservation, in its full integrity of primary and trancendent importance, in perpetuating the Union of the Church. Come what will of of weal or woe, that precious and solemn legacy of the piety and wisdom of our fathers, binding the long line of Christian centuries slumbering in the past to the unnumbered ages sleeping in the future, outliving all the accumulations and disintegrations of empire, will forever furnish comfort, consolation and strength to the Church of Christ. But with all its matchless excellence and value I cannot agree that any mutilation of its contents could constitute, of and in, itself, the legal crime of "treason." As an act however of great disloyalty to the Constitution of the Church, it demands the fullest investigation; that it the offence cannot be otherwise prevented, the offending dioceses may in due time, by proper amendments of our Constitution, be cut off from all organic connection with our body. But even then, a careful and impartial inquiry will be needed to ascertain the precise extent of the offence, and any mitigating circumstances, whether of physical or moral duress, or otherwise, under which it may have been committed.

I am convinced, Mr. President, that the union of the Church has much to gain by the proposed investigation in a just and Christian spirit. For one I cannot yet despair of a fraternal reunion, nor unite with my colleague in his mournful abandonment of these offending dioceses as irrevocably lost to our ecclesiastical body. On the contrary, I will venture steadily to hope for the return of peace to our beloved Church, even in this darkest hour of her history, sustained by my unshaken faith in the omnipotent power of Christian justice when tempered by Christian charity and love. I cannot but look for future and signal manifestations of that justice in the Government both of the nation and of the Church. It may and possibly will be necessary to restore and to maintain, at least for a season, the lawful National authority by the strong arm of military power; but, even in its sternest manifestation, the case will not be hopeless if justice, unmistakable justice, that God-like justice first taught to the world by Jesus of Nazareth, shall be found steadily seated by the side of Power. The Sermon on the Mount, the most precious document ever intrusted to Man, penned by the inspired Evangelist from the lips of the Blessed Saviour, and destined to outlive all human Constitutions, ecclesiastical or civil, is ever in the hands of the Church and opens wide the door of hope.

Its focal, central point, shining brightest amid all its heavenly light, is justice—even-handed justice—that ever blessed justice which deals us up to others as we would they should do unto us. It is the polestar, which, faithfully followed, will guide both our nation and our Church through all the darkness and peril of the present hour. Our secular rulers, in seeking out the truest elements of Governmental strength can never forget the noble and exalted maxim of the great Roman statesman, that justice—"supreme justice"—is queen of all the virtues—nor cease to lay to heart the last solemn words of the great monarch of Israel, "He that ruleth over men must be just."

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Oct. 13, 1862, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Clapp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced with the following communication

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—I hereby nominate Charles A. Dana, Esq., for Street-Commissioner of the city.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Alderman Brady moved that the Board do concur and consent to the nomination made by his Honor the Mayor.

Which was lost, on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Brady and Allen—3.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Vlei, President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, returning resolution accepting the old flag of Fort Hamilton and the relocating of Pennsylvania.

Which was received and ordered on file.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Frear—

Petition of Henry Kenicke and others for remission of assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Clapp—

Petition of Carmen and others for a water-trough at the corner of West Thirteenth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That the election poll of the Ninth District of the Fourteenth Ward be held at number one hundred and forty Mulberry street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the following changes be made in the places for holding the polls of election in the third Aldermanic District:

Fourth District, Third Ward, from number one Hudson square to number nine Worth-street.

First District, Ninth Ward, from number one hundred and twenty-four Church-street, to number sixty Desbrosses street.

Seventh District, Fifth Ward, from number fifty-seven Beach street, to four hundred and thirteen Washington-street.

Eighth District, Fifth Ward, from number seventy-four Watts street, to twenty-two Desbrosses street.

First District, Eighth Ward, from number sixty four Wooster-street, to forty-seven Greenwich.

Second District, Eighth Ward, from number seventy Thompson-street to seventy-four Thompson street.

Third District, Eighth Ward, from number nine Clarkstreet, to seven Clark-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That West Forty-second street, from the Fifth-avenue to the North River, bers numbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Smith—

Whereas, A great number of the brave soldiers from this city have fallen in the recent engagements in Virginia and Maryland, and whereas it is possible that large numbers will hereafter be lost to the war for the maintenance of the Union; and

Whereas, The widows, heirs, and representatives of those soldiers have all of them claim against the United States for back pay, bounty and pensions, in the collection of which they generally experience annece-sary delay, and are put to expense which they cannot well afford, and,

Whereas, It is desirable that this state of affairs be remedied, and that those helpless widows and others be aided in procuring, as soon as possible, the full amounts to which they are entitled, without being subjected to the costs and sometimes extortion incident to employing a collector of said claims, therefore,

Resolved, That if the Board of Councilmen concur, the Committee on National Affairs of this Common Council be, and they are hereby directed and authorized to employ a competent and suitable person, whose duty it shall be to collect, free of charge to the claimants, all lawful claims against the United States made by residents of this City and County, for the back pay and bounty of deceased soldiers, and to procure pensions for all entitled thereto.

Resolved, That the salary and clerk hire of such persons shall not exceed three thousand dollars per annum.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the poll of the Third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward, be changed from the southwest corner of Fiftieth street and Fourth-avenue, to the southwest corner of Fifty-first-street and Third-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That the sidewalk in front of numbers one hundred and twelve, one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and sixteen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and twenty and one hundred and twenty-two West Forty-first street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the House jointly occupied by Hook and Ladder Company Ten and Engine Company Forty-five, and known as No. 45 Engine Company Forty-second-street, be and the same is hereby set apart for the use of said Company, and the Street Commissioner be and hereby is authorized and directed to advertise for proposals therefor.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That the Poll of the Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall be held in the house of John Miller, corner of Sixty-second street and Ninth-avenue, in place of the former place, until otherwise directed by the Common Council.

Resolved, That the Poll of the Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall be held at number five hundred and seventy-seven Ninth-avenue, in place of the former place, until otherwise directed by the Common Council.

Resolved, That the Poll of the Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall be held in the house of Henry D. Coleman, Number one hundred and twenty West Fifty-seventh-street, in place of the former place until otherwise directed by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to purchase a steam engine, now being built by James M. Smith, for the use of Engine Company Number Eleven, at a sum not to exceed thirty-three hundred dollars, that amount is hereby appropriated for such purpose.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That permission be, and is hereby granted to the Metropolitan Gas Light Company to erect a pier in the North River, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, opposite their works, not exceeding five hundred feet in length, for the landing of coal and other materials, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Mitchell moved to discharge Committee on Streets from further consideration of a petition for permission to keep a sign in front of the premises of J. F. Riley.

Which was carried.

He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.

Which was also carried.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge Committee on Sewers from further consideration of a petition for sewer in Morton-street, from Bleecker to Bedford streets.

Which were concurred in.

He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Aldermen.

Which, on a division, was concurred in by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report, concurring with the Board of Councilmen to fill sunken lots on and adjoining New-avenue, east, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report concurring to fill ditch between Third and Fourth avenues, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of concurring to fence vacant lots on the southeast corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of fencing vacant lots in Forty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, from number one hundred and twelve to one hundred and twenty-two.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring to build a new House for Hose Company number fifty-one.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of concurring to build a sewer in Spring-street, from

ing served his country faithfully in the Mexican War, and received honorable mention for distinguished conduct therein, took up his sword in the present struggle as Colonel of the Seventy-second Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Excelsior Brigade; and

Whereas, As Colonel of said regiment, Nelson Taylor has, by meritorious conduct in the field, won the approbation and applause of his superior officers to such an extent as to have been appointed a Brigadier-General upon the recommendation of Major-Generals McClellan and Hooker and Brigadier-General Sickles; and

Whereas, The City of New-York should be justly proud of one of her sons, who has thus, as an officer, won the highest honors at the hands of the National Authorities, entitling him to a recognition of his worth at the hands of the Corporate Authorities of the City of which he is a resident; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in testimony of his distinguished merit, the corporate authorities of the City of New-York present to Brigadier-General Nelson Taylor a sword, sash and belt, as a token of approval and esteem, and that a Special Committee of three members of each branch of the Common Council be appointed for the purpose of obtaining and presenting such gift, and that the sum of eight hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Repper—

Whereas, Major-General Frank Sigel has, by his able generalship and by his distinguished courage on the battle-field, won the esteem and gratitude of the citizens of his adopted country; and

Whereas, It is eminently proper and just that the Common Council of the City of New-York should show, in some suitable manner, its appreciation of his valuable services since the commencement of the rebellion; therefore

Resolved, (If the Board of Aldermen concur.) That a Committee of five from each Board be appointed, for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Major-General Frank Sigel; and that the sum of eight hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hazleton—

Whereas, Colonel Milton Cogswell, of the Forty-second New-York Volunteers, by his love for and zealous devotion to the cause of the Union and the Constitution, his dauntless courage and bravery, as displayed on the field of battle and his heroic endurance of suffering, and calm and dignified demeanor in the midst of indignities, privations and sufferings, when a captive, for many long and weary months, in Southern prisons, has commanded the admiration, and won for himself the respect and esteem of every Union-loving man in the country; and

Whereas, It is eminently just and appropriate that the City from which he received his command, and from which he went forth to do battle for the maintenance of the Union and the suppression of a most unjust and unholy rebellion, should present to him some suitable testimonial as a token of appreciation of the services he has rendered, and the esteem in which he is held; therefore,

Resolved, That (if the Board of Aldermen concur) a Committee of Three from each Board be appointed for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Colonel Milton Cogswell, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged four feet wide through the middle of the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that, on the payment by William J. Stewart of fifty-four dollars and seventy-four cents, by William S. Ross of twenty-five dollars and thirty-four cents, by Cornelius Westerfield of twenty-two dollars and fifty-seven cents, and by W. C. Noyes of forty-three dollars and seventy-eight cents—being the difference between the amounts paid by the said petitioners in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four and the amounts of their said several assessments—the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant to cancel the assessments then due against the property of the petitioners, as set forth in the report, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the ordinance directing the construction of a sewer in First-avenue, from a sewer in Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-first-street, with lateral branches in Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, each terminating ninety feet west of the westerly line of avenue A, approved by the Mayor October six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, be and it is hereby amended so as to read, "in First-avenue, from sewer in Fifty fourth-street to a point twenty feet north of Fifty-third-street, and in said avenue, from twenty feet south of Fifty-second-street, to the sewer in Fiftieth-street, with a lateral branch in Fifty-first-street, terminating ninety feet west of the westerly line of avenue A," and that all ordinances or resolutions conflicting herewith be and are hereby repealed.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Snyder moved that the Committee on Lands and Places be discharged from the further consideration of petition [granted by Board of Aldermen] of the Trustees of the Eighty-fourth-street Baptist Church, to have the Harlem Gas Company instructed to place two gas-lamps in front of said Church, corner of Eleventh-avenue and Eighty-fourth-street.

Which was carried.

Councilman Healey moved that the Committee on the Croton Aqueduct Department be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to undertake forthwith the necessary improvements in the thirty-six-inch mains leading through the Fifth-avenue, from the receiving reservoir to the distributing reservoir, by raising the same to a height corresponding to the present grade of the said avenue, or by the substitution of new mains in place thereof, at a similar height, as in the opinion of said Board may be most expedient, and that the sum of fifty-three thousand dollars be and it is hereby appropriated therefor under the head of Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements.

Which was carried.

Councilman Barney moved that the same be laid upon the table.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Jones, Ryan, Miller, Ross, The President, Trotter—8.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Councilman Barney moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom all after the words "most expedient," and inserting in lieu thereof, the words following, to wit:

Resolved, That specifications be published and estimates received, and that the said work be given to the lowest bidder, in accordance with the charter.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Negative—Councilman Webster—1.

And the resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazelton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—22.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Miller—2.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, that the following named places be designated for holding the polls of election in the Twenty-first Ward, viz:

Tenth District—South East corner of Twenty-eight street and Second Avenue.

Eleventh District—Number three hundred and ninety-seven Fourth Avenue.

Twelfth District—Number one thousand one hundred and seventy-eight Broadway.

Thirteenth District—Number five hundred and twenty-eight Sixth Avenue.

Concurred in.

Resolution, that the Election Polls of the Eighth Aldermanic District be held at the following named places:

Seventh District, Seventh Ward—Number one Montgomery street.

Eighth District, Seventh Ward—Number fifty-seven Montgomery-street.

Ninth District, Seventh Ward—Number two hundred and eighty-five Henry-street.

Tenth District, Seventh Ward—Number three hundred and eighty-nine Cherry-street.

Eleventh District, Seventh Ward—Number two hundred and seventy-one Monroe-street.

First District, Eleventh Ward—Number one hundred and Sixty-five Attorney-street.

Second District, Eleventh Ward—Number one hundred and four Ridge street.

Third District, Eleventh Ward—Number two hundred and thirty-seven Stanton-street.

Fourth District, Eleventh Ward—Number three hundred and ten Stanton-street.

First District, Thirteenth Ward—

Second District, Thirteenth Ward—Number thirty Attorney-street.

Third District, Thirteen Ward—Number thirty-one Willett-street.

Fourth District, Thirteenth Ward—Number one hundred and eleven Broome-street.

Fifth District, Thirteenth Ward—Number seven Goerck-street.

Sixth District, Thirteenth Ward—Number thirty-four Mangin-street.

Seventh District, Thirteenth Ward—Number fourteen Suffolk-street.

Eighth District, Thirteenth Ward— —— —.

Councilman Hazleton moved to amend said resolution, by striking therefrom the First, Second, Third and Fourth Election Districts of the Eleventh Ward; also, by striking out number fifty-seven Montgomery-street as the place for holding the Eighth District poll, Seventh Ward, and inserting number sixty-four Montgomery-street; also, by striking out number three hundred and eighty-nine Cherry-street, as the place for holding the Tenth District poll, Seventh Ward, and inserting number sixty-two Gouverneur-street; also, by striking out number thirty-one Willett-street, as the place for holding the poll of the Third District, Thirteenth Ward, and inserting number thirty-seven Willett-street; also, by striking out number fourteen Suffolk-street, as the place for holding the poll of the Seventh District, Thirteenth Ward, and inserting number one hundred and sixty-five Clinton-street.

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted.

Resolution, that the polls of election in the Eighteenth Ward, Fourteenth Aldermanic District, be located as follows:

First District—Number twenty-three East Eighteenth-street.

Second District—Number twenty-eight East Nineteenth-street.

Third District—Number four hundred and two Sixth-avenue.

Fourth District—Number one hundred and sixty-two Third-avenue.

Fifth District—Number ninety-eight East Seventeenth-street, northwest corner of Third Lavenue.

Sixth District—Number one hundred and twenty-seven East Twenty-seventh street.

Seventh District—Number two hundred and eighty-six and a half Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Number one hundred and ninety-five Fourteenth-street, near Third-avenue.

Ninth District—Number two hundred and twenty-four East Eighteenth-street.

Tenth District—Number two hundred and twenty-four Twenty-third street.

Seventh District—Number three hundred and ninety-nine First avenue.

Twelfth District—Number one hundred and twenty-eight East Sixteenth-street.

Thirteenth District—Number two hundred and twelve Last Nineteenth-street.

Fourteenth District—Number two hundred and one East Twenty-fourth-street.

Which was laid on the table.

Resolved, That the election poll of the Eleventh Election District of the Fourteenth Aldermanic District, Fourteenth Ward, be located at number one hundred and sixty-four East Twenty-fourth-street.

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution, That the election poll of the Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward be held at number one hundred and sixty-six Suffolk-street, in place of number one hundred and sixty-four Suffolk-street.

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution, That the Polls of the several Election Districts of the Eight Ward, hereinafter mentioned, be held at the following places, viz.:

Sixth District—Number one hundred and six Mott-street.

Seventh District—Number one hundred and eighteen Prince-street.

Eighth District—Number one hundred and forty Varick-street.

Ninth District—Number three hundred and three Spring-street.

Tenth District—Number three hundred and sixty-seven Hudson-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That the Poll of the Fourteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall be held at number four hundred and thirty-nine Seventh-avenue, in place of the former, until otherwise directed by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the poll of the Third Election District, Nineteenth Ward, be changed from the southwest corner of Fiftieth-street and Fourth-avenue, to the southwest corner of Fifty-first-street and Third-avenue.

Councilmen Snyder moved that said resolution be laid upon the table.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Ryan, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter—15.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Healy, Jones, Gross, Repper, Gedney, Snyder, Brice, Long—9.

Resolution, that the election poll of the Ninth District, Fourteenth Ward, be held at number one hundred and forty Mulberry-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution that the election poll of Third District, Fourteenth Ward, be removed from number sixteen Mott-street to number one hundred and seventy-nine Elizabeth-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the poll of the Fifth District, of the Fourteenth Ward, be held at number sixteen Marion-street, in lieu of the former place in said District, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Ninth Election District poll of the Eleventh Ward be changed from number forty-four Avenue C to number forty Avenue C.

Councilman Hazleton moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the word "forty" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "fifty-eight" Avenue C.

Which was carried.

And the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Resolution, that the poll of the First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward be held at number two Rivington-street, and that the poll of the Second District of the Seventeenth Ward be held at number one hundred and sixty one East Houston-street, in lieu of the former places in said districts, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution that the poll of the Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward be held at number two hundred and seven East Thirteenth-street, in lieu of the former place in said district, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the poll of the Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-Second Ward be held in the house of John Miller, corner of Sixty-second-street and Ninth-avenue, in place of the former place, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council; also, that the poll of the Sixth Election District of the Twenty-Second Ward be held at number five hundred and seventy-seven Ninth-avenue, in place of the former, until otherwise directed by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the poll of the Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-Second Ward be held at the house of Henry D. Coleman, number one hundred and twenty West Fifty-seventh-street, in place of the former place, until otherwise directed by the Common Council.

Councilman Webster moved that said resolution be laid upon the table.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz

The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

WINTER GARDEN—OTHELLO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RIP VAN WINKLE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVRETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIBBELL'S CALIFORNIA.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 548 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—LANG'S HISTORICAL PICTURE OF THE RECEPTION OF THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH, IRISH REGIMENT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special correspondent at Harper's Ferry sends us the gratifying assurance that a forward movement of the Army of the Potomac has been determined upon, and that in a few days, at furthest, it will be on the Virginia side of the Potomac, engaged in offensive operations against the rebels. Our correspondent traces this promise of action directly to the late visit of the President.

Our dispatches published yesterday morning giving accounts of the escape of the rebel cavalry across the Potomac, are fully confirmed this morning. They first attempted to cross at Noland's Ford, but met with opposition there from a force of our infantry. They then divided, and crossed the river in small bodies at different points. It is said that Gen. STUART and Gen. WADE HAMPTON were both with the expedition, and that the cavalry consisted of detachments from Virginia and South Carolina regiments. Our cavalry, under Gen. PLEASANTON, was a little too late to intercept the rebels before they crossed the river. The skirmishing appears to have been without material results.

The Pennsylvanians were again thrown into a state of perturbation, yesterday, by the report, received in Harrisburgh, that a rebel force 30,000 strong had made their appearance in Franklin County, and carried off untold numbers of horses, etc. It subsequently transpired that the fright was occasioned by a number of stragglers from STUART's force, who appeared more anxious to make their escape than to do any damage.

It is now believed that the draft will take place in this State on the 10th of November.

It is said that hereafter Rienzi is to be the headquarters of the National forces in Mississippi, instead of Corinth, as heretofore. Rienzi is a short distance south of Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The rebels in Memphis had reports on Tuesday that the Confederates who were so badly beaten at Corinth had recovered themselves and given BOREGARD a severe whipping on Sunday. They have found out their mistake by this time, but it is to be hoped that another story, which was going the rounds—that VAN DORN and VILLIPIGUE had been killed—may not prove to be so unfounded.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, the business man of the Vicksburgh *Whig*, arrived at Cairo on Oct. 9, with his family. He gives a gloomy picture of affairs in that city, and says that the Union sentiment is being rapidly developed. The people, he says, are waiting anxiously for the appearance of the gunboats, and thinks an hour's bombardment will cause the capitulation of the city. Merchandise and the necessaries of life are enormously high. King cotton is destroyed. The staple is worth but three cents a pound, and a bale will not buy a pair of Yankee shoes. He estimated that ten per cent. only of the last cotton crop has been burned. JEFF. THOMPSON is gathering a body of men, whose avowed object is to attempt the recapture of New-Orleans.

From the statements of refugees lately from Richmond, we learn that the *Merrimac No. 2*, or *Richmond*, as she is named by the rebels, is nearly ready for service, having received her iron armor, which is five inches thick. She is pierced for six guns—two columbiads on each side, and a pivot gun fore and aft. At the Tredegar Works, a 10-inch rifled gun, fifteen feet long, is being finished, for which, at the same Works, steel-pointed shot are being made. The rebels state that they now have ten gunboats on the James River similar to the *Teazer*, each of which carries rifled guns, and that they have but little fear for the safety of the city from a naval attack.

It is understood that the division of Gen. COX, which lately occupied the Kanawha Valley, and which has lately passed through a brief campaign in the East, is now on its way to Western Virginia, and will form a part of Major-Gen Cox's command in that department. These troops are now at or near Cumberland, Md.

GENERAL NEWS.

It was announced from Cape Race, last evening, that the steamship *Asia* passed that point at 2 o'clock, with two days' later news from Europe. Our dispatches had not reached us at 1 o'clock this morning.

The steamships *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 1st inst., and *City of New-York*, from Liverpool on the 1st and Queenstown on the 2d, arrived at this port last night. They bring mails to the date of sailing. The advices by these arrivals are not so late as those by the *Jura*, published yesterday, as received via Cape Race. Our files contain nothing additional of importance.

The steamship *North Star* arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 4th inst. The mails from South America had not arrived when she left. Panama was quiet, though some excitement had been occasioned by a report that a colony of negroes was about to be established at Chiriqui. The *North Star* brings the mails, passengers and treasure from California. The treasure list foots up about $800,000.

The Democratic ratification meeting last evening at Cooper Institute was very largely attended. HORACE F. CLARK presided inside, and addresses were made by HORATIO SEYMOUR, JOHN VAN BUREN, and RICHARD O'GORMAN. The tone of the meeting, both in speeches and resolutions, was in bitter opposition to the President and the Government, and particularly denunciatory of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the [illegible]

BURNS read an unpublished letter from Gen. SCOTT, written March 3, 1851, marking out four plans of procedure for the treatment of the rebellion, the fourth one of which was to say to the South: "Wayward Sisters, depart in peace!" Meetings were organized outside, which were addressed by Capt. RYNDERS and others.

The trial of Mrs. MARY REAL for the murder of her husband was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning. The testimony for the defence was closed before the court adjourned, and the District Attorney announced that he should introduce rebutting testimony as to the facts and also call experts upon the question of insanity. The letter of the deceased to Mrs. VAN NAME, written on the day of the homicide, was read in evidence by the defence, as were also three letters written by the accused to Mr. REAL, which were submitted by the prosecution.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and rejected the name of CHAS. A. DANA for Street Commissioner, by 10 to 3. The Mayor returned unapproved the resolution accepting the Fort Pickens and Pensacola flags, and directing them to be placed in the Governor's Room, because thanks to the donors had been inadvertently omitted. His message was laid over under the rule. The resolution from the Councilmen, appropriating $6,500 to meet the expenses of the Corcoran reception, was lost by 10 to 3. It requires thirteen votes for concurrence. The vote taken was reconsidered, and the paper laid over. The Councilmanic resolution to stop the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company from putting down their rails, was laid over, and made the special order for the next meeting. The Board adjourned till Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, a resolution by Mr. WEBSTER, appropriating $800 to procure and present a sword to Brig. Gen. NELSON TAYLOR, another by Mr. REPPER, for a like sum, to make a similar present to Gen SIGEL, and another by Mr. HAZLETON, naming $500 for a like favor to Col. COGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment, were all laid over under the rule. The Aldermanic resolution to put down new mains in Fifth-avenue, and appropriating $53,000 for the purpose, was spicily discussed, some of the members charging that it was pressed now as an electioneering dodge to make work and patronage. It was finally passed amended—that the work should be contracted for, the "$53,000" being stricken out. The Board adjourned till Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Board of Supervisors met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and spent nearly three hours in completing the appointments of Inspectors of Registry. A motion by Mr. LITTLE, to rescind the resolutions passed on last Saturday, recommending the Registry Boards to appoint clerks in opposition to their political majorities, was lost. The Board adjourned till 11 o'clock A. M., today, when they will fill any vacancies in the Boards of Registry that may be reported.

The General Episcopal Convention held its Eleventh Diurnal Session yesterday. Resolutions providing for special care and religious instruction of the youth of the Church were adopted, and the report of the special committee on the rebellion coming up, was warmly and ably debated by Rev. Drs. VINTON, HAWES, NEVILLE and others. During the pendency of which discussion, the Convention adjourned until 9 A. M. to-day.

Bucyrus, Ohio, was the scene of a disgraceful disturbance on Oct. 6. About 10 o'clock in the morning a large portion of the drafted men from the towns of Holmes and Chatfield marched into the Square and gave three cheers for the "Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was," then "three cheers that we won't fight to free the nigger," and then three cheers for a huge bowie-knife that was shown by one of the party. The men nearly all had knives or revolvers, and several of them rifles. All had guns with them until within a mile of the town, where they drew up in line of battle, loaded their pieces with all the coolness of veterans, and would come no further until a reliable Democrat rode out, told them there was no danger, induced them to stack their arms, and marched them into town. Throughout the day threats to "shoot," "murder," and "butcher" any one who attempted to force them to leave their homes were freely made. Cheers were also proposed for JEFF. DAVIS and freely given. "A rope to hang LINCOLN, and a knife to butcher every Abolitioner" was frequently huzzahed. A man who had said he favored the President's recent proclamation was set on by the crowd, retreated up street, and was finally taken in charge by Deputy Provost-Marshal DAVID FOSTER, the crowd following. Toward evening the crowd gradually dispersed, and the most of the men subsequently reported themselves for duty.

A rebel mail route from Wheeling, (Va.,) to Dixie, has been recently discovered. It is conducted by women almost exclusively, and has been in operation for a year past. Old Mrs. MOTLYHAN, who lives at the headwaters of the Little Kanawha, is the Postmaster-General. Her house is the distributing office. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* understands that the route has been doing a splendid business.

The difficulties with the paroled Federal prisoners at Colombus continue. They refuse to go into the northwest campaign, and measures are about being instituted to compel them. That a few will be shot for mutiny and insubordination is probable.

So many men who have been drafted in Connecticut have been found legally exempt, while so many others who volunteered have been rejected, that a call for 800 more to make up the deficiencies thus arising is made. Unless they are forthcoming within two weeks after the call is made, another draft will be ordered.

Gen. STEELE, with his Staff, arrived in St. Louis from Helena, Ark., on Wednesday last.

Gov. GAMBLE has commissioned Gen. CURTIS to act as Major-General of the Missouri State Militia, and he has promulgated orders accordingly.

The General Term of the Supreme Court in a decision by Justice INGRAHAM, have reversed the judgment of the Court of Sessions in the adulterated milk suits. The Court decides that the mixing of water with milk is not such an adulteration as is contemplated by the statute.

The Stock Market was higher yesterday by 2 ₩ cent. on the Railways than on Saturday; Government Stocks firmer, and ¼ ₩ cent. higher; Gold advanced to 130 ₩ cent.; Exchange, 143@143¼ ₩ cent.

A fair business was transacted in Flour and Corn, yesterday, at firmer prices. Wheat was less freely dealt in, but was stiffly held. Cotton was much brisker and dearer. Moderate sales were made of Groceries, Oils, Hay, Candles, Bags, Bagging, Beef and Lard, at uniform quotations. Pork and Whisky were active, at advanced rates. Light freight engagements were reported.

About 4,000 beeves were on sale yesterday at the great New York cattle market in Forty-fourth street. The quality is a great improvement upon recent offerings, most of the droves being in good condition for the shambles. The rain and muddy yards made it unpleasant for out-door transactions, but a fair business was done. We make no changes in the prices quoted last week, though the improved quality really made the cattle cheaper to the butcher this week. A few more lots are expected, but not enough to change matters very much to-day. Good killing steers were selling at 8@8¼c., and ordinary cattle at 6½@7c.

ANOTHER PROMISE BROKEN.—We are very sorry that the news is confirmed that STUART's rebel cavalry have safely escaped from Pennsylvania "unbagged." We had them "completely surrounded," all their pathways of escape blocked up, and an official telegram was sent to Washington and communicated to the public, that "not one of them should get back to Virginia." But they went like the wind, wherever they listed, captured Chambersburgh, gorged themselves on the fat of Pennsylvania, mounted themselves on its best horses, produced apprehension throughout the State, destroyed public and private property, passed around our entire army, and now after their long journey, are back in Virginia recounting their triumphs around the rebel camp-fires. The whole affair is infinitely disgraceful to our military leaders. We do not express any admiration for this feat of STUART's Cavalry, but if a small body of our cavalry will perform a like feat in passing round the rebel army, we will express for it an unqualified admiration.

Gov. Seymour's Speech.

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR made a speech last evening designed to aid his election. It was very long and very elaborate. We publish the essential part of it in another part of this morning's TIMES. That portion which we omit is devoted to proving that two years ago LYMAN TREMAIN and D. S. DICKINSON held opinions quite as favorable to the rebellion as Gov. SEYMOUR himself does now. As the fact is not denied, this elaborate argument in proof of it is quite superfluous. Both those gentlemen have since abandoned that position and are now thorough-going Union men. Gov. SEYMOUR, unlike them, stands now exactly where he stood two years ago. This is the precise difference between them.

Gov. SEYMOUR devotes a very large part of his speech to complaints of the violence and abuse which characterize the canvass against him. Nearly his whole speech, indeed, is one prolonged whine on this subject. He picks up every floating epithet, every chance phrase which can be tortured into a political personality, and makes it the occasion for a pitiful appeal for public sympathy. This is very unmanly and very disingenuous. The complaint itself is untrue. There has been no such personal abuse thus far in this canvass as Gov. SEYMOUR alleges. His character has not been assailed, he has not been branded with opprobrious epithets, nor have there been any such menaces of violence against his person as he would have the public believe. These are the vulgar shifts of a political mendicant, seeking public sympathy under false pretences for the sake of votes. Gov. SEYMOUR should be ashamed of them. They are beneath his pretensions and his reputation.

With his most diligent scouring of the press and the platform, Gov. SEYMOUR is only able to muster three or four phrases capable of the meaning he seeks to fasten upon the habitual language of his opponents. Somebody called him a traitor. CASSIUS M. CLAY said he ought to have been hung, and somebody else thought that Gen. JACKSON, if alive, would not have tolerated such open expression of sympathy with rebels as he has uttered. In all this there is not a hundredth part as much of violence, and personal abuse as Gov. SEYMOUR and his party advocates are in the habit of heaping on their opponents. When did they become so sensitive to political violence? For years they have heaped every imaginable insult and outrage upon every man whom they chose to style an abolitionist. Gov. SEYMOUR himself, in public speeches, has branded members of Congress with epithets infinitely more offensive than any that have been applied to him, and the organs of his party have for months been branding all abolitionists as traitors and demanding their imprisonment or execution. What has wrought this sudden change in their sentiments on this subject? Is it because *their* ox happens to be gored this time, instead of their neighbor's?

Gov. SEYMOUR, in discussing this personal matter, persists in making a false issue. He charges that his opponents brand him as a *traitor*. It is not worth while to contest the point too far. He may possibly deserve the name which, nevertheless, we have never bestowed upon him. We shall yield the point if he persists in pressing it. But up to the present time we have never charged him with being personally a traitor. We have charged him with giving aid and comfort to traitors, by his public, political action. We have charged him with doing all that a man in his position can do to weaken the Government in its struggle with the rebellion. We have alleged that the action he is now taking will meet the views, and forward the aims, and promote the objects of the Rebel Government at Richmond, infinitely more than those of our own Government at Washington. And we repeat, what we have often said before, that his election to be Governor would be hailed with bonfires and illuminations at the Rebel Capital, as a substantial victory of their allies and confederates in the loyal States. We make these charges, which are perfectly legitimate if they are true, on the strength of his public acts. And his speech of last evening adds fresh proofs to those which had already accumulated in their support. It is filled from beginning to end with denunciations of the Government,—and has not one word of condemnation for the rebels in arms. In cold and formal terms, it promises coöperation with the armies in the prosecution of the war, but it has not a syllable of censure for the traitors and conspirators who are seeking the destruction of this glorious Union. It brands the President's Proclamation as unconstitutional and unjust, and while ostentatiously and insolently assuming to be his special defender against his own principles and his own friends, urges a transfer of political power to the hands of his most bitter enemies.

Gov. SEYMOUR's political action aims directly and powerfully to aid and encourage the rebellion. All his specious pleas and plausible excuses cannot conceal this plain and palpable fact. Nor in the face of it can his personal disclaimer of sympathy with the rebel cause affect, in the slightest degree, the public judgment of his public action. His appeals to the lowest popular prejudices, his attempts to incite public discontent with necessary taxation, his predictions of National bankruptcy and repudiation, his false and mischievous clamor against precautions which have been found absolutely necessary to prevent spies and traitors in the very midst of our own society from betraying the cause of the nation, all point unerringly to the real aim and object of the political canvass in which he is engaged.

Nor are we left to these inferential proofs of his designs. Gov. SEYMOUR has the temerity to say that he has never palliated nor excused the rebellion. We assert that he has done both. In the very speech to which he now refers as having been made two years ago, he declared that *successful coercion would be no less revolutionary than successful secession.* In a speech made before that date he declared that if the preservation of the Union demanded the destruction of Slavery, the South should be permitted to withdraw. And in his speech accepting the nomination for Governor he declared that rebellion against a bad government was the highest virtue, and that our Government, in its actual, practical administration, was bad. The whole tenor of all his speeches has been to excuse the rebellion and to degrade and denounce the Government which it seeks to destroy. We appeal to any reader of the speech which we publish this morning, to say, whether it does not fully warrant the belief that the man who made it regards the overthrow of the Administration as infinitely more important than the crushing of the rebellion.

Gov. SEYMOUR's speech will do him no good. It is whining, querulous and despondent. It confirms all the most damaging impressions of his previous efforts, and proves that, even under the pressure of a popular canvass, he finds it impossible to utter a single word of hearty sympathy with the Government, or of hearty hatred of the gigantic rebellion which threatens it with destruction.

A Forward Movement.

It is announced that Gen. McCLELLAN has taken his family to Harper's Ferry; and the inference has been drawn that he intends to make that place his headquarters for some time to come. We do not think the fact warrants the deductions drawn from it. If his family were to remain at Harper's Ferry, it might indicate a purpose on his part to remain there also. But a mere visit to the General's headquarters would have no such significance. Indeed, it might mean exactly the opposite, and be a symptom of movement rather than rest.

We have some reason to believe that it does mean this, and that Gen. McCLELLAN's army will very soon cross the Potomac and push forward into Virginia in pursuit of the rebels. We presume it is not needed any longer for the protection of Maryland, and even if it is, that protection can best be rendered away from the borders of the State. One thing is very clear: if the rebels have retreated they should be pursued; and if they have not, they should be driven back as speedily as possible. Our new troops have been pouring into headquarters at a very rapid rate now for six or eight weeks, and there can be no pretence that we have not men enough for any undertaking which the vigorous prosecution of the war may require.

The people are impatient for military action. They do not and cannot understand the necessity or the wisdom of these protracted and repeated delays. Least of all can they understand why our army should be less able to move rapidly than that of the rebels. It has everything essential to prompt and vigorous action,—ample transportation, abundant supplies of all kinds, and whatever else the emergency may require. Yet it always waits weeks and sometimes months after an engagement, before moving forward to reap its fruits. The public was never in a more patient mood than now. Its confidence in Gen. McCLELLAN has been renewed by his expulsion of the rebels from Maryland, and its faith in the Administration has been strengthened by the Proclamation, and the earnestness which it evinces. *But they want action.* They cannot see why our vast and splendid army should be idle. Now, while the roads are hard, the weather good, and the elements propitious, they think it should move forward. We trust their expectations on this point are not doomed to be disappointed.

Gen. STUART's renewed circumnavigation of our army is an event that occasions profound surprise and some anxiety. It is easy to style it a *raid*, and thus dismiss it, just as his circuit around our army in front of Richmond was dismissed. But that proved to be a *reconnoissance*, and led to momentous results. And it is impossible not to feel some little anxiety lest this adventure should have been prompted by similar motives, and lead to a kindred issue.

We trust that Gen. McCLELLAN will find it convenient and safe to do something *soon*. The season for military operations is fast passing away. November is close at hand, and in a few weeks *mud* will render an advance as impracticable as it was last year.

DON'T KNOW THE THINGS THAT BELONG TO THEIR PEACE.—The intense solicitude of the *Atlas and Argus* for the welfare of the "conservative" portion of the Republican party, is beginning to be amusing. The tender-heartedness of that central organ of the Democracy has long been notorious; but its sympathy and pity for its political opponents has never been quite so profuse and "gushing" as it seems to be just now. Every issue contains some lachrymose lamentation over the holy innocents of the Republican fold, who are to be remorselessly slaughtered by "GREELEY & Co." if they succeed in electing WADSWORTH Governor. "Since GREELEY," says the *Argus*, "carried the nomination of WADSWORTH, over the choice of the less radical portion of the Syracuse Convention, his partisans are so elated that they are *openly boasting* that they will *coffin up* the Weed conservatives," and the "Weed conservatives" are exhorted, with earnest emphasis to avoid the terrible fate for which they are thus reserved—by voting for SEYMOUR!

We don't observe that thus far these disinterested exportations have produced much effect. Indeed, nobody anywhere seems to be working harder for the election of WADSWORTH than these same "conservatives." All over the State they are doing everything in their power to save the State from the disgrace and disaster of electing SEYMOUR. What is the matter with them, that they should be thus deaf to the exhortations of the *Atlas and Argus*? Are they utterly heedless of their own interest—careless of their own personal fortunes, and indifferent to the petty schemes of faction, if they can keep this State from throwing its weight into the scale of rebellion? Or is it that they don't perceive the magnitude of the victory which "GREELEY & Co." have achieved, or the ferocity of the designs which that fearful copartnership is alleged to cherish against them? Or, finally,—all other explanations failing—is it barely possible that the "conservatives" aforesaid distrust the disinterestedness of this pertinacious advice, and take only just so much stock in it as they can dispose of to advantage?

We commend the solution of these points to the *Atlas and Argus*. Let it meditate on the subject and ascertain. If it can, why its good advice should be thus thrown away.

WHERE THE CASH COMES FROM TO BUILD REBEL NAVIES.—It has been a puzzle to somewhere the rebel Government is to find money to pay for the iron-clad steamers it has authorized the building of in England, and where it has found cash to purchase the vessels and the vast supplies of arms and ammunition it has already procured there. It certainly does not pay for them with Confederate paper, for that is at a low enough valuation in the markets of Europe.

But it must be remembered that the Confederate Government owns in its own right an immense quantity of the *cotton* of the South—owns, in point of fact as much of the precious staple as it may be able to use; and that, at the present enormous price of cotton, a ship-load of it in the markets of England, or at Havana, will procure guns enough to arm a division, and artillery enough to accompany it. A single cargo of cotton running the blockade from Charleston to England, will itself purchase a very respectable iron-clad steamer quite fit for rebel service. The cargoes which have run the blockade heretofore have been mostly used in the purchase of arms and ammunition; but the Confederacy is now well supplied with arms; and it can use all the subsequent cargoes it sends across the seas for the purchase of a navy. This is where the money comes from; and as the bill authorizing the building or purchase of vessels abroad has been ostentatiously passed by the rebel Congress, as the order for them has been received in England, and as the contract is now being rapidly filled, it would not be astonishing if next Spring found the Confederate Government in possession of quite a fleet of swift and at least partially iron-clad vessels. The way to make their navy as small as possible is to make the blockade effective.

CHURCH AND STATE.—The position taken by our eminent fellow-townsman, Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, before the Episcopal Convention now in session here, has been grossly misrepresented. He has been accused of sympathy with the rebellion, of denouncing the present struggle of the Government as a "wicked and unholy war," and of acting in the Convention in accordance with these sentiments and opinions. Of course no one who knew anything of Mr. RUGGLES' course in regard to the war, or of his strong and oft-expressed feelings in relation thereto, gave any heed to these absurd misrepresentations. Nevertheless, they were made and reiterated. Mr. RUGGLES took occasion, in a clear and able speech in the Convention on Saturday last, to define his true position, and to state what he conceives the wisest course for the Church in its action bearing upon the national crisis. He protests against the misrepresentations of his position, declares with emphasis that he justifies the war, and of our National Union he says in eloquent language:

"I now hold, as I have ever held it in all its length and breadth, to be not only a transcendent, inexorable, permanent, political necessity, but a solemn, fixed, predestined fact, specially designed from the beginning, by the great Architect of Nations, for the peace of the Church and the happiness of man. The gigantic struggle now in progress to maintain that God-given Union, I therefore hold to be not only a necessary but a holy war; and I earnestly pray that it may be vigorously prosecuted to a successful result by every military method known to the humanized warfare of modern times, but always in that sovereign spirit of justice, the highest attribute both of God and man."

He then reviews the ecclesiastical aspect of the struggle, and urges a line of policy regarding which, though there may be criticism and difference of opinion, it will not be denied that there is the loftiest loyalty, a high sense of justice, and a Christian desire for conciliation and unity. The speech, which will be found in another column, will be read with pleasure by all, in and out of the Episcopal Church, who have taken an interest in the late important discussions in the Triennial Convention.

GOOD ADVICE FROM THE RIGHT QUARTER.—The *Herald* advises SEYMOUR to withdraw. It sees nothing but damage and disgrace to the country from his continuing to distract the public mind by a party contest, while the nation is struggling for existence. It doesn't like WADSWORTH because it supposes him, (though very mistakenly) to be a radical;—but it is for the vigorous prosecution of the war, the active and zealous support of the Government, and the effectual crushing out of the rebellion; and it regards the prosecution of the party strife which SEYMOUR's nomination has stirred up in this State, as likely to divide public sentiment and seriously cripple the Administration in its efforts to maintain the Constitution.

This is excellent advice and comes from a quarter which Gov. SEYMOUR cannot suspect of being unfriendly. We commend it to his consideration. He will consult his own political welfare by following it.

AN ORIGINAL BUT DOUBTFUL VIEW.—Some of the Pennsylvania papers have a theory that STUART's cavalry dash had a political object; and that his purpose was to draw off in pursuit of him a sufficient number of Pennsylvania Republicans to enable the Breckinridge faction to carry the election which occurs in that State to-day. This profound theory was, we understand, first broached by an intelligent contraband, and is said to have found several believers. If such was STUART's object, however, he has less sagacity as a politician than as a military leader; for, instead of taking fifty thousand away from the Republican ticket to-day, he has probably by his raid contributed to it at least that number of votes.

LEAVING THE PARTY.—The Chenango *Telegraph* announces that HORACE G. PRINDLE, Esq., of Norwich, a staunch, eloquent and influential Democrat, refuses to support the nominees of the Seymour Convention. He agrees with Gen. DIX in the opinion that this is *no time* for "reorganizing the Democratic party," or for doing anything to hamper and weaken the Government in its contest with rebellion. The *Telegraph* says that "Mr. PRINDLE's example will impel hundreds of Democrats in this county to carefully investigate the course they are asked to follow by the friends of JEFF. DAVIS, and the clear exposition which he is prepared to make of their plans, will show to the masses how near to the brink of ruin the Seymourites are pushing our beloved country."

GREAT EXPECTATIONS DISAPPOINTED.—It appears now, definitely, from the captured papers of BEAUREGARD, that the programme laid down for Gen. BRAGG was really nothing less than the capture of Louisville and Cincinnati; and carrying the war into the Northwest. BEAUREGARD even goes so far as to give BRAGG minute directions how to proceed, and points out the works that it will be necessary to construct at Louisville and Cincinnati, to hold those cities after their capture. But BRAGG has failed—failed wofully. And now his chances of getting into Cincinnati are as dismal as were Adam's chances of getting into Paradise after it was guarded by the flaming sword.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 13.

The last advices received by the Government from Europe, in regard to American affairs, confirm the belief that no purpose of present interference is entertained by any of the Great Powers. The result of the battle of Antietam and the retreat of the rebel army into Virginia were well known, and regarded as important results in favor of the Union cause, giving increased stability to the non-intervention policy of England and France.

QUIET RESTORED.

Dispatches received during the day and evening from the TIMES special Correspondents at Frederick, Harper's Ferry and Sandy Hook, report "all quiet along the lines of the Potomac" once more. The excitement was intense yesterday at the news of the Rebels crossing into Virginia at White's Ford, between Harper's Ferry and Edwards' Ferry. A large number of refugees from Loudon County have collected at Sands Hook from fear of being captured and impressed into the rebel army. Many citizens of Frederick slept in their stores last night, fearing a visit of the bold moss troopers under STUART.

SECRETARY CHASE ILL.

Secretary CHASE was taken seriously ill last night, and has been confined to his bed nearly all day. His condition to-night has not greatly improved.

THE AMBULANCE CORPS.

It will be gratifying to the public to know that arrangements for the organization of the Camp Hospital and Ambulance Corps, on the well matured and systematic plan of Mr. A. M. PEIRCE, will be completed in a few days. Only the best material will be received into the important body. It will consist of at least 12,000 men. Each member will have to give testimonials of good moral character, and sound mind and body. Mr. PEIRCE will be happy to receive any suggestions and facts concerning the wants, material and organization of his corps until the 25th inst., at No. 437 Fifth-avenue, New-York. His manual for the instruction and drill of those entering the service will form a part of Gen. HALLECK's new military work for the United States army, now about ready for the press.

SECRETARY SMITH.

Secretary SMITH is expected to return from his Indiana trip in the course of the present week.

GEN. MARTINDALE.

The court of inquiry in Gen. MARTINDALE's case met again to-day, and adjourned till Wednesday, the witnesses for the prosecution not being present.

GEN. M'PHERSON.

The elevation of Brig.-Gen. MCPHERSON to the rank of Major-General is said to have in contemplation his appointment to the highest command in the Southwest, under the law authorizing the President to appoint to commands officers of the same grade, without regard to seniority. It is believed by those who have had opportunities of judging, that Gen. MCPHERSON possesses very superior administrative and military qualities. He is a young officer, but has seen much service.

COLORADO.

Gov. EVANS, of Colorado, having accomplished his mission, viz.: with reference to the military protection of that Territory, should it be disturbed by Indian hostilities, left Washington to-day on his return home. The Territories of Colorado and Nebraska are now to be included in the Department of the Missouri.

THE POST-OFFICE AT CAIRO.

Frequent complaints having reached the Post-office Department of the inefficiency of the Postmaster in conducting the business of the office at Cairo, Ill., the Postmaster-General has suspended the Postmaster, and placed the office in the hands of a special agent, who, it is believed, will impart vitality and energy to its operations.

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN QUARTERMASTERS AND SURGEONS.

There is a controversy between the Quartermaster General and Surgeon-General in regard to the mode of inside finish for the new hospital buildings being erected in different parts of this City. The Surgeon-General wishes these buildings plastered, in order to secure the comfort of patients; but Gen. MEIGS thinks papering will be sufficient. Should he persist in this belief, the Medical Department anticipate great suffering on the part of those who shall be so unfortunate as to inhabit the buildings during the Winter.

It was remarked the other day that "quartermasters and surgeons are natural enemies." As the regulations now exist, the Medical Department is dependent on the Quartermaster for nearly everything required in its service, and the consequence is, embarrassment and delay in all its operations. A change in the laws is contemplated, which will give to the Medical Department the procuring of its own supplies, and relieve it from the domination of officials ignorant of its needs, and having no professional sympathy with its details.

THE GUARDS OF THE ARMY.

Some of the officers paroled at Harper's Ferry are distinct in testifying that after leaving that place they did not meet one Union picket, and were not challenged by a Union sentry on their way to Frederick. This speaks ill for the grand guard system of our army. It is no wonder that straggling should practically reduce our force fifty per cent. from that shown in the field returns, and believed to be present for duty.

ARRIVALS.

Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY is again here.

Vice-President HAMLIN has returned to the city, and is at the National Hotel, as is also Hon. EDWARD BURKE, of New-Hampshire.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander BEAUMONT has been ordered to the gunboat *Zebango* at Port Royal.

Ensigns BUCHANAN, BROWN and HUNT, have been ordered to the Mississippi flotilla.

Lieut.-Commander SANTEE has been detached from the *Alabama*, with two weeks leave of absence, after which he is ordered to report on board the gunboat *Chocura*.

Acting-Master HUNT has been ordered to the iron-clad gunboat *Pulaski*.

Ring-master JAMES H. VAN ALLEN has been released from duty at Yorktown, Va., and ordered to report to the General-in-Chief.

Disaster to the Propeller Tonawanda.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 13.

The propeller *Tonawanda*, of the Western Transportation line, on going out of the harbor yesterday ran on an obstruction, causing her to leak badly, and obliging her to put back. She was loaded and bound for Chicago. The damage on her cargo is said to be about $30,000.

Assembly Nomination.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 13.

The Third District Convention met at Lancaster on Saturday, and nominated T. A. HOPKINS for the Assembly.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

$807,626 IN TREASURE.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall, with the California mails, passengers and treasure, arrived early yesterday morning. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

A. McLane	$36,013	Isaac Hellman	$6,071
Panama Railroad Co.	15,287	Jansen, Hoxl & Co.	5,000
L. McMurray	1,000	Metropolitan Bank	31,953
Wm. Meyer & Co.	8,050	Rosenbaum & Friedman	10,400
J. H. Coghill	5,400		
Wm. Heller & Co.	24,000	A. Strauss, Bros. & Co.	30,000
Baker & Morrill	10,000	Amer. Exch. Bank	25,000
Lawrence, Giles & Co.	2,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	15,000
F. Naylor	5,000	Schelle Bros.	20,100
J. G. Parker & Son.	5,000	Heydenfeldt & Co.	20,000
J. Haller Bros.	5,000	H. T. Haywood	12,000
Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	30,000	S. C. Tinnig	12,000
T. B. Wales & Co.	4,150	Jennings & Brewster	23,000
W. T. Coleman	36,200	Wells, Fargo & Co.	205,000
J. B. Newton	3,000	Order	50,000
Total			$807,626

FROM ASPINWALL.

James Hall	$1,000	F. Probst	$1,000
Ribon & Manoz	1,000		
Total			$2,000

The mails from South America were about due when the *North Star* left, but they had not arrived, so we are without later advices from that section.

Panama was quiet. Some excitement was caused by the report that a colony of American negroes was about to be established in Chiriqui.

STATE OF PANAMA.

Feeling About the Colonization of Negroes in Chiriqui—Reported Blockade of Buenaventura and Tumaco.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862.

Our regular mails from South and Central America, and from Bogota, are all due to-day or to-morrow, but the prospect now is, that none of them will arrive in time for the steamer. If they do, the telegraph from Panama will give me such items of importance as may reach there from the former States.

The State of Panama is perfectly quiet, the Provisional Government being firmly established. The troops sent from Panama against the Constitutional Government of Gov. GRANADA are to return soon, there being no further use for them in that section.

Bishop VASQUEZ, of Panama, is now in that city, perfectly recovered from a dangerous illness. He declares his intention of remaining there until forcibly expelled by the Government of Gen. MOSQUERA, and insists that he will never obey or sanction the decrees of the Provisional President. The churches remain closed, by his order, and there is no public religious worship in all the city or State.

The announcement in the New-York papers that an expedition of American negroes is to come down this month to our Province of Chiriqui, to colonize there, creates great excitement among the people and the authorities of the State, as it has done through all Central America, and resistance to any such scheme is urged in all quarters. How can Senator POMEROY bring a colony to Chiriqui without having first acquired the lands? No doubt that that section is a most desirable one, perhaps the most desirable for such a colony of any part of these countries. The lands are fertile and easy of cultivation, the bays and rivers are stocked with the finest fish and oysters; the woods abound in game, and the pasture lands are unequaled for grazing, the forests are made up of valuable woods, while the climate is remarkably fine and healthy. No doubt the prejudices of the people in this State against such a settlement as is proposed can be easily overcome; but at what effort, it seems to me, should be made to do it, before the colonists arrive.

We have reports of a sailing vessel just arrived at Panama, that Ecuadorian vessels are blockading, in the name of ARBOLEDA, the ports of Buenaventura and Tumaco, Cauca, and that these ports are occupied by ARBOLEDA's troops. The facts probably are that Ecuadorian vessels are there to take away ARBOLEDA, in case he is defeated by MOSQUERA's troops in the interior.

The United States steam corvette *Lancaster* arrived at Panama, from Acapulco, on the 2d. The United States frigate *Saranac*, the British steam corvette *Cumberland*, and the French war steamer *Bucephale*, are also in that port. In Aspinwall are the British war propellers *Orlando* and *Locust*, the former for Jamaica and Vera Cruz. Also the United States war brig *Perry*.

The Panama Railroad Company's bark *Magdalena*, and brig *Costa Rica*, are at Aspinwall from New-York, discharging.

ADDITIONAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Excitement Over the News of the Victories in Maryland—The Secesh Crestfallen—The Free Colored Regiment—The Experiment of Free Labor, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1862.

The city is greatly excited about the war news from the North, and the Secessionists, though they keep up a swaggering air, and find many apologies, and profess to have "later dispatches," are evidently a good deal crestfallen. Among other influences, the war news has had this effect,—it has evidently increased the number of applications for taking the oath of allegiance, though I am sorry to say, many, very many indeed, have boldly demanded papers, which register them as enemies of the United States. In the midst of these stirring events comes the additional wonder of the first appearance of the *Guardes de Afrique*, the regiment of free colored people called out by Gov. MOORE, but not put into the field until the arrival of Gen. BUTLER. It was only a day or two ago that I saw a squad of these men bearing their bayonetted muskets proudly, marching down Camp-Street in charge of some half dozen prisoners of their own color. As trifling as these things may appear to the superficial observer, they really mark momentous era in the history of this revolution. Suppose that the day the ordinance of secession was declared in this State, some one had said, that as a result of that insane action in less than two years a regiment of free negroes, under the command of a "Massachusetts Yankee," would appear in the streets of New-Orleans, what kind of a reception would such a prophecy have called forth? Why, pers, ridicule, or possibly hanging to the nearest lamppost. One of the most interesting and significant things in this connection is the fact, that a few days ago, a "delegation of slaves," belonging to MAUNEL WHITE, one of the oldest and wealthiest planters of the parish of St. Bernard, below the city, called to see Gen. SHEPLEY, and asked, as citizens, for an audience of the Governor of the State. The request was granted, and these men informed the General that they came for freedom; they said their fellow-servants in other places were all leaving their masters, and that they wished also to improve their condition, but that it was not clear to them minds how was the best way to do so. They emphatically said, however, that they did not intend to labor much if they could help it without remuneration, and they concluded their requests and protests by asking that if they remained peaceably at home, they might have fair wages secured to them for their services. Gen. SHEPLEY treated the matter with great consideration, and after conferring with Gen. BUTLER, permission was granted to these men to make terms with their master, who consented to have a partner in the transaction, and these men have gone to work, *not as slaves, but as hired men*. Great interest is exhibited to hear what will be the effect of this arrangement.

Most people affect to believe that the whole thing will prove a failure—that the negroes will work a short time, while the novelty lasts, and then sink into utter idleness. A few believe that they will fulfill the contract faithfully, and that Mr. WHITE will find, in the long run, that voluntary is better than coercive service. Be the result what it may, is it not an index of the rapid strides this war is making, in entirely revolutionizing a system, the advocates of which, a few months ago affected to believe was of heaven-born origin, and in duration eternal, so far as this continent is concerned? It seems to me I see the whole fabric giving way—like the fine old forest trees that I met with in the swamps that had been girdled at the roots, though looking superficially strong, yet are nevertheless losing, every year, one or more limbs, and destined by irrevocable fate, at no distant day, to come crashing to their mother earth first to cumber the ground as an unsightly wreck, and then disappear forever. Mr. WHITE, I believe, has always had a disposition to ameliorate the condition of his negroes. I remember reading, many years ago, in the old *Delta*, a very interesting account of where he established on his plantation a regular court for the trial of turbulent or ungovernable negroes. If I mistake not he acted as judge, and the negroes as jurors and witnesses, and whatever verdict was awarded, it was faithfully carried out. Among my acquaintances I have many of the oldest and most respectable citizens, and in this they all seem to agree, that if they could live their lives over again they would not have slaves in their households while living in a large city. They openly declare that the whole of the black population should be removed outside of the limits and kept only as agriculturists.

All this means that we have suddenly awakened to the fact that all the talk about the contented negro the faithful negro, was simply the insane ravings of RUFFIN, KEITT and DEBOW; that it is all bosh indeed; that negroes, as slaves, will do very well on plantations away from the whites, but that they are not fit inmates of the household, cannot be trusted, are demoralizing in their influence upon the children and upon the mistress, and a pest and a plague to the master.

CUBAS and PERRY are immortalized for their brief announcements of victory. Gen. ROSECRANS has surpassed them both. His dispatch was:

"I-o-kered the enemy."

News from Fortress Monroe.

DEATH OF CAPT GRIER TALLMADGE—A HEAVY STORM.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 13.

Capt. GRIER TALLMADGE, of the Second Artillery, United States Army, and Quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, died on Saturday evening, his body arrived here this morning, and will be forwarded to his friends at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A heavy storm prevailed at Fortress Monroe yesterday.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 11.

Sailed, ship *Mermon*, Valparaiso; steamer *Constitution*, Panama, with 65 passengers and $99,000 in treasure for New-York, and $28,000 for England.

The State Treasurer has paid the United States Assistant Treasurer, on account of the direct tax levied in this State for National purposes, $63,000, legal tender notes. The money was paid into the State Treasury in gold, and much indignation is manifested against the Treasurer for changing the gold into notes before settling with the United States Treasurer.

The Governor formally protests against the State speculating at the expense of the National Government, and the public is apparently in his favor. It is thought the Legislature will disapprove of such finangering and compel the Treasurer to hand over for the benefit of the General Government whatever Front the State realized.

Arrival Home of the Maine Seventh.

PORTLAND, Monday, Oct. 13.

The Maine Seventh arrived at one o'clock from Boston. A salute was fired from Bramhall on the arrival of the train. They were received by the City Government with an escort of the Seventh Regular from Fort Preble, portions of the Twenty-third Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-seventh Regiments from Camp Abraham Lincoln, the High School Cadets of Portland, the Commanders of Knight Templars, and the Fire Department, and conducted through State and Congress-streets to the City Hall, where they were received by Gov. WASHBURNE. After services at the hall, they were entertained with a banquet at Mechanics' Hall by the City. The streets were crowded, and the regiment was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

National Horse Fair Postponed on Account of Stormy Weather.

HARTFORD, Conn. Monday, Oct. 13.

The National Horse Fair which was to be opened to-day is postponed on account of the weather, which is exceedingly stormy. The exhibition will now open on Wednesday, the 15th inst., and will continue for three days. The premiums will all be paid as awarded, without discount or abatement. A very large number of entries have already been made, and a splendid exhibition may be looked for.

Ernstus Corning Renominated for Congress.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 13.

Hon. ERASTUS CORNING was to-day unanimously renominated for Congress by reclamation, by the Democracy of Albany and Schoharie Counties. The following resolution was adopted

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention and country are due Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, for the ability and fidelity with which he has discharged his duty as representative in Congress. Loyal in the midst of disloyalty; faithful in the Constitution in the midst of its violators; honest in the midst of corruption, he stands among the few patriotic men whose firmness and devotion have resisted and partially checked the tide of Abolitionism and plunder that, during the last session, threatened to overdrw the country and complete the ruin the rebellion had commenced.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A WELCOME EXAMPLE.—We are glad that Mayor OPDYKE has at last effected what he and his predecessors so often threatened, viz: the arrest of a mock-auctioneer under the mock-auction law of 1853. The case in point is the arrest of MOSES B. CHAPMAN, mock-auctioneer, and ZENO BURNAM, his agent. The former held the license, but the latter was known as the responsible party in carrying on mock-auction furniture sales, practically at No. 18 West Sixteenth-street. Their mode of selling candy and glazed furniture belonging to "a lunatic about to depart for Europe," is too well known to need description. BURNAM had long defied law, and had more than once bid-fared defiance to the officers of the law. In the Mayor's office. His first commanding victim was THOMAS D. GARDNER, who was not so verdant as his name, as he set his case before the Mayor, and showed so positively that BURNAM & CHAPMAN had cheated him of $300, that BURNAM was forthwith arrested, and gave bail for trial in the sum of $1,000. CHAPMAN could not be found, but his license was revoked, and his bond sent to the Corporation Attorney for prosecution and forfeiture of $1,000. Yesterday he was arrested and bailed. From the success that has so far attended the effort to suppress the mock-auctions, it is quite probable that the case will slip through the courts on technicalities of some sort.

THE SWORD FOR GEN. CORCORAN.—At the request of Alderman WALSH and Councilman STEVENSON—Chairmen of the respective Committees of the Common Council to present a sword to Gen. CORCORAN—TIFFANY & Co. have prepared a design for a sword of unusual beauty and richness, which the Committee were to inspect yesterday afternoon, but they failed to come together. The design represents the outward portion of the scabbard and the hilt of the sword. The hilt is mounted with a small globe, studded with thirteen stars, over the globe an eagle of neat size invers. The back of the grasp has a niche containing the figure of Liberty holding a scorpion to the ground at the point of a short sword. This is allegorical, and entitled, "America crushing the Rebellion." The guard is wreathed with laurel and shamrock; the overhanging guard is proposed to appear with the initials "M. C." interlaced on a green ground. The middle band has the Corcoran coat of arms, in relief, surrounded by war paraphernalia, and the lower band has the Stars and Stripes, with flag, and a loop joined together in a showery group. The lip has a trooper's head, surmounted with a spear, from the point of which hang bands of laurel.

GENERAL SESSIONS.—THE WATER-STREET MANSLAUGHTER CASE.—The trial of JAMES WILLIAMS and HONORA MORRISSEY, for the murder of CATHARINE CURRAN, has been on before Recorder HOFFMAN since Friday. The indictment charges that the prisoners caused the death of the deceased, at a dance, house in Water-street, by administering to her gin and and alcohol mixed, in excessive quantities. The prisoners claim they had no intention of injuring the deceased, but administered the mixture to allay the agonies of a fit of the *delirium tremens*. The case involved the examination of nice questions of chemistry, and excited much interest. After an unusually clear and impartial charge from the Court, the jury found the prisoners guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. Ex Judge STEWART and W. F. HOWE appeared for the prisoners, and Assistant District Attorney STEWART for the People.

FIRE IN ODD FELLOW'S HALL BUILDING.—DAMAGE BETWEEN $8,000 AND $10,000.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the cellar of the restaurant, kept by DORSEY & BROWN, under Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre streets. Owing to the dense smoke, the flames made considerable headway before they could be extinguished. Mr. BROWN, one of the proprietors of the saloon, says that the fire originated by reason of his taking a lighted lamp into the cellar underneath his premises; that he went there for the purpose of letting water out of the gas pipes, and when he was within a short distance of a vessel which had previously contained kerosene oil, he stepped upon a stick, which flew up, struck his lamp, and then the ignition immediately took place. The damage to the stock and fixtures of the restaurant will amount to about $6,000; it is insured for $8,000 in the Excelsior and Brooklyn Insurance Companies. The building, which belongs to the Odd Fellows Association, is damaged about $2,500, and is fully insured. The store on the corner, occupied by WM. GRANT, as a clothing store, was damaged about $300. It is insured for $2,000 in the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.—The Boards of Registry met yesterday in the respective Election Districts, pursuant to law. The Common Council having been dilatory in rearranging the polling places at which they should meet, the old polling places will have to be resorted to for the present, and where it is impossible to meet at those places, then at the nearest available place suitable. Yesterday the Board of Aldermen passed resolutions changing several of the polling places, but as concurrent action of the Board of Councilmen was necessary to make the changes legal, Mr. VALENTINE was unable to publish a corrected list of the polling places to-day, as the Councilmen did not meet till late yesterday afternoon. The new list, therefore, could not be made out to be published earlier than to-morrow.

NAVY-YARD.—During the month of September, there was one million and twenty-seven thousand pounds of navy bread furnished the Yard, at a cost of about $55,000, mostly by CHARLES T. GOWEN, the celebrated cracker baker, which will give some idea of the stupendousness of Government supplies. To do this business in a more economical way, the Department at Washington is about to erect, in the Yard at Brooklyn, an immense bakery, at an expense of $225,000, containing six ovens, with all the modern improvements for supplying the Navy with the staff of life.

TAX RECEIVER'S OFFICE.—This is the place of popular resort just now. Since the real-estate books were received last week, the crowd of tax-payers has been daily enlarging; all who can pay up right off being desirous of saving the discount allowed on payments during this month. At three o'clock, yesterday afternoon, one hour after the fixed time for closing the office, a long line of people were yet awaiting a chance at the receiver's desk.

PERSONAL.—We are glad to know that the gallant Major-Gen. SEDGWICK, who is doctoring at Cornwall, Conn., is so far convalescent as to justify him in expecting to rejoin his command in the course of a few weeks. His senior Aid, Capt. CARLOS HOWE, formerly of the Fifteenth Regiment, with which he behaved most nobly at the battle of Ball's Bluff, passed through the City on Saturday, to rejoin the Staff.

WAR MEETING IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A Meeting will be held at Washington Hall, in Williamsburgh, this evening, in aid of the new cavalry battalion now being raised in Brooklyn, by Major SEALIGNO. Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND and JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., will be present and deliver addresses.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.—But little was done at the Convention last night, as will be seen by reference to the following report of the proceedings:

The Convention met in the Room of the General Committee, No. 9 Court-street, at 8 o'clock. Mr. WM. HENT nominated Mr. J. C. NORTH, of the Tenth Ward, as Chairman, which was agreed to. Messrs. J. N. STEARNS, of the Seventeenth Ward, and WM. H. BEADEL, of the Eighth Ward, were appointed Secretaries. The Chairman expressed the hope that all that was done would be done to advance the interests of the Republican Party, and if that was accomplished there would be no fear of the result. The list of Delegates was read, and all answered to their names. The Fifth, Thirteenth and Fifteenth Wards were contested. A Committee of Five on Contested Seats was appointed by the Chair, namely J. J. Anderson, G. Hardy, Ephraim Roberts, J. N. Stearns, William M. Thomas. Mr. A. H. GALE moved a recess of half an hour, to enable the Committee to report.

Judge BIRDSALE moved that the Convention adjourn until Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. If they remained here for half an hour, the business of the Convention would be thrown far into the night, and he contended that there were reasons, similar to those which actuated the County Convention, to impel them to adjourn.

An amendment, to meet on Friday evening, was made, when the vote on Thursday evening was taken and carried.

The Convention then adjourned.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.—The Democratic primary meetings, to select delegates in the Congressional Assembly, County and City Conventions, were held in the different Wards last evening—one-half under the control of the Regular County Committee and the other half under control of the National County Committee. The regular County Convention will meet at the "Capitol" in Jeralemon-street, on the 15th inst., at noon; the Congressional Convention on the 17th, at noon; the City Convention on the 14th, at noon; and the Assembly Convention on the 16th inst. The National Congressional Convention will meet at ZELLER'S Three-mile House, Fulton-avenue, on the 16th, at 2 P. M.; the City Convention at No. 371 Fulton-street, on the 13th inst., at 2 P. M., and the County Convention on the 15th inst.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—For what calling, profession, or pursuit in life are you best fitted? To learn this—and it is of the utmost importance to know—have a full written description of character, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLEYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Invalid Soldiers Returning from the War,

prostrated by disease or exposure, will find LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS of most inestimable value to their shattered constitutions. THEIR SURPRISING EFFICACY IN CASES OF LIVER AND AGUE, and fever and ague, have been unrivalled. Price one dollar per box of forty pills.

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CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others
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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor N. Y. also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor

Liver Complaints are Successfully Treated
by Dr. WOLFE, No. 582 Broadway, with new remedies. Call or send for his Essay on Chronic Diseases, post free, on application. Hours 9 to 10 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Trusses. WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is the best—light, clean and easy—sure to cure your rupture GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

GRISWOLD—ISAACS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Alfred Cookman, WILLARD F. GRISWOLD to Miss MARGUERITE ISAACS, all of this City.

HARDEN—KING.—At Orient, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 8, by Rev. J. S. Wood, ALEXANDER HARDEN, M. D., of New-York City, to Miss PHEBE W. KING, only daughter of Absalom King, Esq., of Orient.

WYATT—KNEELAND.—In Irvington, at St. Barnabas Church, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, by Rev. Dr. McVickar, aided by Rev. Dr. Wyatt, of Baltimore, CHARLES HANSFIELD WYATT to ELIZA KNEELAND, granddaughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

CHEESMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 11, JOHN C. CHEESMAN, M. D., in the 75th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 230 5th av., without further notice.

DEAN.—At North Orange, N. J., on Sunday, 12th inst., at the house of her son-in-law, John O. Baker, in the 71st year of her age, RUTH NEWKIRK, wife of Joseph Dean, late of Brooklyn.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday next, 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from the house of her son-in-law, George F. Thomas, No. 116 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

HALLICK.—In this City, on Sunday, 12th inst., of consumption, HENRY HALLICK, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers-in-law, Edmund and Joseph Skillman, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 15th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 99 Avenue D.

HOPPER.—In this City, on Sunday, 12th inst. of disease of the heart, after a short and painful illness, ROMAN F. DENYER HOPPER, adopted son of John and Rosalie Hopper, in the 26th year of his age.

Notice will be given of the funeral.

GORDON.—On Sunday, Oct. 12, after a long and lingering illness, SAMUEL P. GORDON, aged 47 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 324, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 14, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his father-in-law, No. 112 Wayne-st., Jersey City.

His remains will be taken to Cincinnati, Ohio, for interment.

HERBERT.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday, the 8th inst., ELIZA, wife of C. B. Herbert, Esq., in the 70th year of her age.

LOCKE.—In St. Luke's Hospital, New-York, on Friday, Oct. 10, of consumption, CHARLES LOCKE, printer, aged 23 years.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy

MEAD.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1862, of dropsy, RALPH P. MEAD, formerly of Greenwich, Conn.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

ROE.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 12, 1862, of jaundice, GEORGE SCOTT ROE, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the late residence, No. 3,365 Broadway, between 44th and 45th sts.

SHANLEY.—The remains of Capt. T. L. SHANLEY, Company D, Sixty-ninth N. Y. V., Meagher's Irish Brigade, who gallantly met his death at the battle of Antietam, will be interred at Calvary Cemetery to-day, (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 122 Mulberry-st.

Officers and members of the Irish Brigade, the friends and members of Engine No. 9, are cordially invited to attend, with the Corps Association, without further notice.

SNITEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, 12th inst., ELIZABETH AMELIA, eldest daughter of Samuel L. and S. Maria Sniffen, aged 3 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 235 Adams-st., near Johnson, Brooklyn, without further notice.

TERRELL.—At Elizabethport, N. J., on Saturday morning, JEREMIAH TERRELL, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church. Boat from New-York leaves Pier No. 2 North River, at 11:30 A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 105.—Oct. 13, 1862.
11, 14, 31, 36, 6, 40, 16, 27, 60, 25, 35, 59, 47.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 106.—Oct. 13, 1862.
10, 8, 37, 55, 20, 70, 71, 35, 19, 34, 21, 31, 60.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 433.—Oct. 13, 1862.
51, 75, 7, 63, 18, 58, 1, 41, 28, 35, 39, 23, 30.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 351.—Oct. 13, 1862.
77, 66, 71, 72, 31, 57, 69, 14, 7, 40, 68, 13, 5.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

THE DEAD KEARNEY'S LETTER

THE DEAD KEARNEY'S LETTER
THE DEAD KEARNEY'S LETTER
ON THE
LIVING McCLELLAN.
LIVING McCLELLAN.
LIVING McCLELLAN.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
THE DEAD KEARNEY'S LETTER
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LIVING McCLELLAN
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SEE WILKES' SPIRIT
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
READ THINK REMEMBER.
THE DEAD KEARNEY'S LETTER
ON THE
LIVING McCLELLAN
SEE WILKES SPIRIT
READ THINK REMEMBER.

THE GREAT FIRE IN SYRACUSE, OCT. 5, 1862.

BURNING OF THE "BASTABLE ARCADE."

A "HERRING'S CHAMPION" HEARD FROM

SYRACUSE, Oct. 7, 1862.

Messrs. D. S. & S. T. GERE, Agents for HERRING & CO.'s Safes:

GENTLEMEN—This is to certify that the Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you in September, 1857, has just passed through the great fire of the Bastable Arcade in this City. The Safe contained all my valuable papers, together with sworn bills, (which you offered to insure for $5,) but I can report all safe and sound, not a single paper is illegible or in the least manner injured.

I consider Herring's Patent Champion Safe is all that you claim for it.

Yours, &c., N. C. POWERS, M. D.

We might be known that other safes in the same fire proved insane, and destroyed their contents, the objects of the Herring & Fleyd Patent Crystalized Iron effectually defied and clearly proved to be the best and most reliable Fire-proof Safe ever manufactured.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Fleyd's New Patent CRYSTALIZED IRON—the only metal which cannot be drilled by a burglar.
HERRING'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE COMBINED, *the safest and most reliable.*
Also, DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, plain and ornamental. Sideboard Safes, and Safe Lining, finished to imitation of elegant pieces of furniture.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR

☞ For a small bottle of Hair Dye when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.

WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.

It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out. When it can be applied at the roots without more trouble than a common hair oil.

It is warranted not to injure the Hair or Skin.

Manufactured only by
ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by J. Milhau & Sons, No. 183 Broadway, and B. S. Barnes, No. 202 Broadway

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
New-York.

NOTICE.—FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 154 pieces, $25.
Fancy gilt and colored Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $5 50 and upwards.
Fancy gilt and colored Dinner Sets, $34 and upwards.
Fine English Dinner Sets, 130 pieces, $18.
Fine English Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $5 50.
House-keepers will find it to their advantage by calling at J. & T. DONALDSON'S, Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway. JOHN HYSLOP,
Late with F. V. Haughwout & Co.
All their large stock of glass and fancy goods, marked down very low, to close figures.
They still continue to manufacture gas fixtures in every variety.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
E. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

WEDDING CARDS
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☜ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

U. S.
TAX BILL.
EIGHTH AND LAST EDITION
From the copy certified by H. HUNTER, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, containing the law in full as enacted by Congress. Also, an Alphabetical List of all articles taxed.
For sale at No. 12 Wall-st. ISAAC E. SMITH.

FRIENDS OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—I have always on hand a good assortment of the WINES and BRANDIES of PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD and GUIRAUD, of BORDEAUX, France. All goods warranted strictly pure. They are recommended and largely used for medical purposes. J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 208 Pearl-st., New-York.

FINE GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVER WATCHES, in hunting cases, from one hundred to two hundred dollars each; some as low as seventy-five dollars each; warranted correct time-keepers. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, of superior quality, from new and original designs, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at very low prices for cash, at wholesale or retail. Parlor and bedroom suites unsurpassed. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 Houston-st. F. KRUTINA.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant Scotchman, single, a situation as coachman and groom; has had long experience in the care and management of horses, is a good and careful driver, has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th av., between 12th and 13th sts.

MILITARY.

"IRONSIDES."

LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.

Good Men yet received to fill up

COMPANY A.

JOSEPH B STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,
Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.
No. 47 East 27th-st.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 211 BROADWAY.
MARK HOYT, Col. Commanding.

This is Just the regiment to which a patriotic citizen, whether drafted or not, should make up his mind to belong, for one campaign in his country's service, and where he can rely upon good treatment and association.

IRONSIDES REGIMENTAL BOUNTY, $25.

The usual City allowance to families will be secured.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT.
FOR NINE MONTHS.
Company A, Headquarters 141 3d-av

To all who join Company A this week the following bounties will be paid: Regimental Bounty, $25; Company Do., $30; to those who join from Yorkville, $20 extra; and from the War Committee of the Greene-st. M. E. Church, to all who join through them, $20.

CHRISTOPHER PULTMAN, Captain.

FIRST NINE MONTHS' REGIMENT.
IRONSIDES, COL. HOYT.
COMPANY A, 211 BROADWAY, one door west of Broadway, pays TEN DOLLARS extra bounty. Now is your time, before the draft. Good company, good officers and associations.
Capt. DAVID H. TERRY.
EDWARD ARNOTT, } Lieutenants.
EDWARD KILPATRICK, }

$1,009 BOUNTY.—IRONSIDES REGIMENT. The Rev. M. C. Kennedy, Captain. $1,009 will be paid to ten recruits from Brooklyn, $250 will be paid to five recruits from New-York City. This is the best bounty offered, and only this number of men required to fill the company. Apply to-day, at 821 Broadway.

Extract from a Letter on the Battlefield.

This battle (Antietam) has been the most sanguinary of the war, and the only one fought with visible design, and upon military principles. The arrangement of our corps—the overlooking position of the commanding General—the sending into action the right and left divisions—the closing up of the centre and final success—excites bewildering admiration, and carries the mind to the great fields of Austerlitz and Wagram, fought by Napoleon. Of all this I have I spoken. The *heart* history of such a conflict, purchased by the life and blood of twenty thousand men, must be found in the hospitals. War has its glories—but it has its ten thousand demons in these human tortures, that make the eye-balls ache—the heart bleed—the lips palsy, and the brain reel. The sight is at first positively unendurable. The life-blood of some is still trickling away in silent calmness—while the dissevered limbs and maniac brain of others give rise to sounds God grant I may not again witness.

But ye mothers who here seek a son—or wives a husband—or sisters a brother—or sons a father—know and be consoled that even here the hand of mercy is watchful and better care is bestowed upon your loved ones than might at first seem possible. It was in the hospital, where rested the gallant Hooker, that I learned the history of those mythical words so often seen and so little understood, "S. T.—1865—X." Anything alleviating the sufferings and saving the lives of our soldiers is a National blessing. I witnessed some astonishing results from this article.

It is well known the effect of burnt gunpowder and excitement is thirst, which, added to the loss of blood in the wounded, creates the necessity of a reviving stimulant. In this particular hospital, the physicians were allowing their patients to drink Plantation Bitters, otherwise called S. T.—1865—X, and although the wounded are most enormous here—this division having opened the fight at 5 in the morning—the men were mostly composed, and there was very little fainting. The article acts upon the stomach and nerves in a most incomprehensible manner, superior to brandy, and without subsequent stupefying reaction. It originated in the West Indies, composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in St. Croix Rum—the S. T.—1865—X being secret ingredient, not yet revealed to the public. It is principally recommended for want of appetite, disordered liver, intermittent fevers, stomachic difficulties, &c. I understand it was somewhat known in the Southern States previous to the war, and it appears an agent of Jefferson Davis recently applied to the proprietors for the privilege to make it for hospital purposes during the war, to which they made the following reply

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

Mr. ——, *Assembly, etc.*

DEAR SIR—In reply to a communication offering us "sixty thousand dollars for the recipe and right to make the Plantation Bitters, for your hospital purposes during the war," we beg to say, your price is a liberal one, considering it would cost us nothing to comply, as I find otherwise we can derive no revenue from the Southern States, but, Sir our duty to our Government, and our ideas of pat

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing; can do nursing. Has the best of City references near where she advertises from. Can be seen at No. 1 Essex 2?th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A SITUation, by a respectable girl, as first-class chambermaid. To be seen at No. 374 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., the best of City reference, if required, to be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A smart, genteel girl, a situation in a small respectable private family, to do chamberwork and fine washing; or would do plain cooking and assist in the washing; has five years' recommendation from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 106½ East 2?th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SItuation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer. Can produce the best of City and country references. Any commands addressed for two days to No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in back basement, will be strictly attended to.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing or the plain sewing; she has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 2?th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, can refer to some of the highest families in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 East 2?th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A steady girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; no objections to housework. Call at No. 121 West 2?th-st., first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and assist to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 417 6th-av., for two days. The best of City reference if required.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A neat, competent girl, of industrious habits, wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; is fully competent in other capacities. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 West 32d-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; has best of City references. Can be seen at No. 6 Hammond-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress in a gentleman's family; is a good waitress and would have no objection to wash on children if required; is willing and obliging and can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 1?6 8th-av., between 2?th and 3?th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or fine washer and ironer; has City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 400 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 1?6 Broadway, for two days, in the mattress. between 2?th and 2?th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEWER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or would assist in taking care of children. Call for two days, at her present employers, No. 60 West 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in children and do sewing in a private family. Has good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 232 2?th-av., between 2?th and 2?th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and assist in washing; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewer, the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days. For further particulars call at No. 213 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes to obtain a situation in a respectable family as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing; has good City reference from her last place; lived there three years. Call at No. 269 1st-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 178 West 2?th-st., between 6th and 8th-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 178 West 2?th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing and ironing; has City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 1?6 East 2?th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid, nurse and to do sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress in a gentleman's family; is a good waitress and would have no objection to wash on children if required; is willing and obliging and can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 1?6 8th-av., between 2?th and 3?th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or fine washer and ironer; has City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 400 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 1?6 Broadway, for two days, in the mattress, between 2?th and 2?th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEWER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or would assist in taking care of children. Call for two days, at her present employers, No. 60 West 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing in a private family. Has good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 232 2?th-av., between 2?th and 2?th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and assist in washing; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewer, the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 213 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes to obtain a situation in a respectable family as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing; has good City reference from her last place; lived there three years. Call at No. 269 1st-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 178 West 2?th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing and ironing. Apply at No. 109 East 13th-st., in the rear, room No. 4. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 400 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 1?6 Broadway, for two days, in the mattress, between 2?th and 2?th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or as chambermaid and laundress. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 105 East 31th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A Welch Protestant woman, as first-class cook, thoroughly understands her business, making the best of soups, cooking all kinds of meats, game, and understands boning, baking; wishes a situation in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for 3 days, at No. 19 6th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Scotch woman; is a first-class cook, understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands all kinds of puddings and desserts, and would assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 35?d-av., first floor, for two days, between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG, TIDY WOman, who has excellent City reference, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game, mysteries, jellies and preserves, wages $10 in a private family, as she is competent. Call at No. 1?4 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES TO obtain a situation as such in a private family; is thoroughly acquainted with both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest reference as to character and competency. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family, thoroughly understands her business. Good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 16th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as cook. She is an excellent cook and baker, is willing to do the plain washing, if required; best of city reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 236 West 10th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking—meats, soups, poultry, pastry, and all kinds of jellies; has the best of City reference as to capability. Apply for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 10th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing and ironing to a small respectable private family. Can be recommended from her present situation at No. 7 East 31st-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook, understands baking and pastry; will assist with washing; is neat in her kitchen; has best City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as cook; understands her business; will assist with the washing; has excellent City references. Call at No. 18 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., over the livery stables.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A steady woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objections to assist in washing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 322 West 41th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SItuation as cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to assist in the washing; has got the best of City reference. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., between 5th-av. and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, can give the best of City reference from her employer. Call at, or address, No. 2?7 East 41st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the basement.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objections to assist in washing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1?6 Broadway, in the mattress.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—A RESpectable woman wants a situation in a private family; is an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, and her daughter, of fifteen she would like to have with her, can do chamberwork, wait on table or take care of children; the best City reference from their last place can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by one who understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best of City reference from her employers. Call at or address No. 30 6th-av., between 2?d and 2?d sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a private family as first-rate cook; can give the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen at No. 4 Clarke-pl., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, and pastry, the best of City references if required; would like to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 154 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a respectable family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1?4 West 2?th-st., west corner of 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; the best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 8 East 12th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS A first-class cook, one who understands her business in all its branches, can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 3 6th-av., between 2?d and 2?d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 468 6th-av., between 2?th and 2?th sts., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer, she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 85 6th-av., near Waverley-place, front room, upstairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as good cook and first class washer and ironer. The best of City references and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 113 West 18th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as good plain cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can make good bread and biscuits; good City reference. Call at No. 114 West 16th-st., back basement, near 6th-av., for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced girl wishes a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing, if required. She can furnish good city references, and may be seen for two days at her last place, No. 60 East 15th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid, and to do fine laundry work; by a very competent English woman with good City reference. Call at No. 43 Hammond-st.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable girls desire situations in city or country, either together or singly, one as cook, washer and ironer, is a good bread and pastry baker, the other as chambermaid and waiting. Best of reference. Apply at No. 3?6 6th-av., 1 door from 2?d and 2?d sts.

AS COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING, &c.—And as chambermaid and waiter, or do chamberwork and assist in the washing, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable, capable, tidy young women, of the highest character for honesty, &c.; have no objection to go a short distance in the country. One cooks unexceptionably all kinds of meats, poultry, game, &c., is an excellent bread, cake and pie baker, and in confectionery and pastry will be found perfectly competent; the other will be found a good washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 East 15-st., between Irving-pl. and 5th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS A first-class cook, one who understands her business in all its branches, can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 3 6th-av., between 2?d and 2?d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A respectable steady young woman, with good references, desires a situation in either of the above capacities; will be found thoroughly competent for her duties in every respect; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the bank

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a middle-aged woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family; understands her business perfectly. Has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 31 West 16th-st., front room, first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Has four years' City references. Call, for two days, at No. 156 East 25th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WORK WANTED BY the day or week, in private families; thoroughly understands her business; a good hand at children's dresses, the best of City reference given. Call or address Mrs. T., No. 115 East 42d-st., southeast corner of 4th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by an English person, who has had several years' experience; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's house, private boarding-house or hotel; has lived with some of the first families in the City; discretion no object; if healthy. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 2?d Martin-terrace, East 2?th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, a situation by an American widow, to do the housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; is kind to children, and of a good disposition; has no objection to take charge of a widower's family; wages not so much at an object as a comfortable home. Address T. L., Box No. 110 Times Office, for four days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation to do general housework in a small private family. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress; has a perfect knowledge of the business. Call, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 74 West 2?th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Scotch woman, as laundress; understands getting up fine linens and French dulling; has no objection to assist with the chamberwork; best of City reference. Call at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as first-class laundress; has no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins and plaiting in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for four days at No. 125 West 41th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, trustworthy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and chambermaid or regular laundress; does up linens in style, dulling and finery, understands mangling and crimping; wages $5 to $10. City or country. Call, or address a note, No. 1?4 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as laundress or chambermaid and fine washing; understands dulling; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 151 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as laundress or chambermaid; has no objection to do the washing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 17 Clinton-place.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROtestant woman wishes a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of baby from birth; would have had long experience; can furnish the highest reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days, at 41 West 20th-st., between Broadway and Fifth-av.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, OF great experience in the care of infants, would like to obtain a first-class situation as nurse; she will give an exceptionable references in regard to character and capacity. Apply at No. 41 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Protestant girl wants a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a child from its birth; is an excellent seamstress. Can be seen in her present place, till suited. 146 6th-av., corner of 17th-st. Apply in the store.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse in a genteel family; is particularly fond of children; is a good sewer; is willing to assist in other work if required. Can be seen at No. 210 West 25th-st., first floor, for two days.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN DEsires a situation as nurse. Can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; willing to assist in chamberwork and sewing; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent person as infant's nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; would assist in light chamberwork. Has the best City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 1?6 West 3?d-st., between 6th and 7th sts., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent person as infant's nurse and seamstress, or as first-class nurse; has the best of children's reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 1 East 2?th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent person, a situation as nurse and seamstress; would take charge of a baby from its birth; as nurse and seamstress; or as first-class nurse; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 1?6 West 2?th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a competent person, as nurse and seamstress, or as first-class nurse; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 1?6 West 2?th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent person

MEDICAL.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. ... ent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Stricture or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Late Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe certified only to A. T. Dunn, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying testimonials from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, is lasting, refreshing and sooths sweetly, without producing or leaving any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. a bottle. Agent New-York.

MR. JAMES ASTINWALL, William-st.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATING and consulting surgeon at all Diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on spermatic diseases, impotency, and complaints, &c., &c., and is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before it is too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $5. *—From the British Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 35 East 13th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 2 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Medical advice free, and guarantees no immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the sure eradication of disease, doubting ... should ... be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who are using them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen, mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE, containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences on the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. ... Any lady, single or married, or gentleman, who may be laboring under the secret habit of self-pollution, or any other sexual disease, should purchase this book, without fail, as it will be found worth ten times its cost to them. Sent to any part of the United States, free of postage, on receipt of $2 in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 Mail-box, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 3 years, devoted to the treatment of Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Urinal and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to treat specially and positively the most of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, may call on Dr. C., with the certainty of being restored to health. N. B.—Dr. C. is a regular physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAUREAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 18th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 5 Vesey-st., Astor House, and No. 10 Ann-st.; by STEPHEN & CO., 13 Courtlandt-st.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—BY C. B. RAYMOND, M. D., formerly Physician and Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Published this edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 12, 110, 115, and 261 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., late of No. 714 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulator Pills, unfailing in correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never astonish the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted daily and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. PERRIGO'S French Periodical Pills. Ladies before everybody should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Lozenges are the safest remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 2 Leroy-st., near Broadway. Ladies call or send for COX and Gratis. Price $1. Sent by mail for $1 50.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—two reliable articles. Price, each ... per dozen. Sent to any part of the United States by mail. Circular ... on or ... MACKEY & CO., No. 5 Astor House.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS ... STABLISHED IN ... at No. 6 ... Bathing ... for ladies, ... Open ... Sundays ... 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER ... for many years confined his practice to diseases of a delicate nature, in which he has treated with success ... thousand cases, without an instance to the ... His ... remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain ... cases, when regular practitioners and all other remedies ... cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of ... the most ... cures without the disgusting and sickening ... of all other remedies. Cures ... in less than ... hours, cures without the ... of ... sewer, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. a bottle. Agent New-York.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING—Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the Public Printing," passed March 5, 1846, and an act entitled "An act concerning the Laws, Journals and Documents of the Legislature," passed May 12, 1847, the undersigned hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until the eleventh day of November next, at noon of that day, for executing the Printing for the Senate and the Assembly, and for the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the State Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Superintendent of the Bank Department, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Adjutant-General, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the Commissioners of the Land-office, the Canal Auditor, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and all other printing for any and every of the State officers, for the term of two years from the expiration of the present contract.

Separate bids will be received for the Senate, Assembly and Public Offices, or for the printing of either of the Public Offices, the whole to be performed in the same style and execution as that furnished on the 5th March, 1846.

For the Senate and Assembly Journals, the proposals shall state the price for composition, press-work, paper, pressing and folding of each signature of eight pages, and copies, and also for any additional number that may be required.

For the Senate and Assembly Bills, the proposals should state the price for composition, press-work, paper, pressing, folding and stitching each signature of four pages, 240 copies, ordered by either House, and the rate for one hundred additional copies of each signature that may be required—the paper to be cap writing paper, of quality, equal to that used for the Senate in 1856, weighing not less than 25 pounds to each ream of 17¾ by 22½ inches, and the work in all respects to be executed in the same manner—the lines in each section of the bills to be numbered, and with sufficient space between them for interlining words.

For the Senate and Assembly Documents, the proposals should state the price for composition, press-work, paper, pressing, folding, gathering and stitching each signature of eight pages, 400 copies, and the price for printing and furnishing not exceeding 600 additional copies, also the price for not exceeding 1,000 additional copies, also the price for not exceeding 2,000 additional copies, also the price for all additional copies over 5,000. Said proposals to state a sum which the total printing for the Senate shall not exceed, also a sum which the total printing for the Assembly shall not exceed.

Each page of documents or journals must be set in Small Pica type when practicable, containing 2,200 ems; but should it be necessary to put it in smaller type, or what is termed rule or rule and figure work, the size of the page must not be reduced. When it is necessary to put the matter in tables, the work will be estimated in the same manner as though it was printed in page form, allowing 16 pages or a double signature, for each sheet of 19 by 24 inches, and the allowance thus made to be in lieu of every charge. The paper to be used for the Senate Documents and Journals must weigh at least 30 pounds to the ream of 19 by 24 inches, and the quality must be equal to the best used in printing the Senate Documents of 1856.

Samples of the blanks and other printing required for the public offices and the canals, may be seen at the Canal Department and the other Departments; and the proposals must state the price by the 1,000 each for blanks of every description used in any of the Departments.

For all printing in book or pamphlet form for any of the State Offices, or for circulars on cap or post paper, the proposals should state the price per 1,000 ems for composition, restricting the estimate to the printed lines, and separately the price for paper and press-work, folding and stitching, for 100 copies, and the rate per hundred for each additional hundred required.

To every proposal or bid for the performance of all or any portion of the printing above specified, (and but one proposal or bid will be received from any one person, firm, or party in interest, for the performance of the same work,) there must be annexed a guarantee, executed by two sufficient and responsible persons, to the effect that the person or persons making such bid will, if the same be accepted, enter into a contract according to the terms thereof, and give the security required by law in such case, within ten days from the time he or they shall be notified of the acceptance of his or their bid; and to every such guarantee there must be annexed a certificate of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor, or the Judge of the county where the guarantor resides, that the guarantor is a man of property and able to make good his guarantee.

Each proposition must be sealed up with the guarantee, and directed on the outside—"Proposals for Assembly Printing," or for any other portion of the printing contemplated in this notice, as the case may be—and when thus sealed up and directed, the proposition should be inclosed in a separate envelope, and directed to the undersigned, or either of them.

ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1862.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR BINDING THE SESSION LAWS, BILLS, JOURNALS AND DOCUMENTS.—Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received until the eleventh day of November next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the binding of the Senate and Assembly Bills and forty-nine copies of the Journals and Documents of each House, and for binding in boards, with leather backs and corners, the residue of the Session Journals and Documents of the two Houses for binding nineteen hundred copies of the session Laws, as required by section 3, chapter 244, of the Laws of 1847; including one hundred copies in full binding, for the term of two years from the expiration of the present contract.

To every proposal or bid for said binding there must be annexed a guarantee, executed by a guarantor of sufficient ability, that the person or persons making such bid will, if the same be accepted, enter into contract according to the terms thereof, and give the security required by law in such case, within ten days from the time he or they shall be notified of the acceptance of his or their bid; and to every such guarantee there must be annexed a certificate of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor, or the Judge of the county where the guarantor resides, that the guarantor is a man of property and able to make good his guarantee.

Each proposal will be sealed up with the guarantee and directed on the outside—"Proposals for Binding," and when sealed up and directed, the proposals should be inclosed in a separate envelope and directed to the undersigned or either of them.

ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1862.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until TUESDAY, 14th inst. at 12 o'clock M., for the shipment and delivery of all the anthracite steamer coal required by the War Department, from the wharves at Richmond, Philadelphia, to the following ports:

Fortress Monroe, Va.
Washington, D. C.
Alexandria, Va.
Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Newern, N. C.
Beaufort, S. C.
Port Royal, S. C.
Hilton Head, S. C.
Ship Island.
New-Orleans, La.
Key West, Fla.
New York.
Boston.

Contract to commence immediately after it is awarded, and to continue until Sept. 30, 1863. The contractor will be required to make prompt shipments as soon as the orders are furnished him by the War Department, or its proper agents, from time to time, as required. Lay days at the rate of forty tons per day will be required, for unbalanced, if detained longer, by proper authority, which in all cases must be indorsed on the bills of lading. The bidders will state the lowest rate for demurrage, per ton per day. Coal to be unloaded on the wharves at the different ports, or on board of other vessels, as may be directed by the proper authority, the consignee furnishing the tools, &c., necessary for that purpose. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The War Department reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed,) A. BOYD,
Capt and Asst Quarter master, U. S. A.

OFFICE CHIEF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, Oct. 8, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, each inclosed with a sample of the work for which it is offered, will be received at the office of the undersigned 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, the 14th inst., for the construction of capitals for each of the following stores, to be erected in Brooklyn:

Each to be made from Doric second Order of Forts, as to size, &c.

Third—Seventeenth-st., between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and

Fourth—Seventh-st., between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and

For the laying of the sewers in the Hamilton and Twenty-second streets, and Fifth avenue, and Seventh and Fifth and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained by applying at the Comptroller's office at the office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. C. TRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT, No. 41 Chambers-st., New-York, Oct. 10, 1862.

TO DOCK BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, No. 15 Centre-st., until Saturday, the 18th day of the present month, at 12 o'clock, noon, for driving piles and capping the same for the wharves and bulkheads of the Company, as above.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Company, as above.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for piling and capping."

By order of the Board.

C. H. SAND, President.
O. ZABRISKIE, Treasurer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the erection, completion, and delivery on Ward School-house No. 40, on said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 67 Leonard-street. Two proposals for the same sum will be required from the lowest and best bidder, and the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if they deem it for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM H. ... }
C. GOLDSMITH, ... } Committee on Buildings.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Engineer's Office, No. 6 Harrison-street, for furnishing several thousand tons of COARSE BEACH GRAVEL. ... for immediately.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and Retail, at the Brewery,
W. WYER, Agent,
No. 69 Cherry-st., New-York.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The exercises at the opening of the regular term of instruction in this institution will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M., in the College building, foot of 26th-st., East River. The introductory address will be delivered by Prof. Austin Flint, Jr. Medical students and the friends of medical education are respectfully invited to attend.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D., President.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 1 per cent Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of September, 1862:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$2,903,015 97
2. Overdrafts		
3. Due from Banks		113,127 35
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$21,500	
5. Due from Brokers	229,900	
6. Real Estate		250,450 00
7. Specie		241,600 11
8. Cash Items, viz: Checks, &c., received on days of the day previous		41,620 24
9. Stocks		235,000 10
10. Promissory Notes, i. e. United States 7-30 Treasury Notes and Interest-free Treasury Notes		1,150,300 00
11. Bills of Solvent Banks, and United States Demand Notes		221,128 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account		4,501 16
Bonds and Mortgages		6,500 37
Total		$5,600,396 69

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$1,500,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$499,000	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$499,000	
Less Notes on hand		399,000 00
3. Profits		174,120 73
4. Due to Banks		225,186 59
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Bankers		
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		2,433,209 47
7. Due Depositors, on demand		
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, viz: Dividends Unpaid		3,690 50
Total		$5,600,396 69

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—LUCIUS HOPKINS, President, and JAMES BUELL, Cashier, of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, to all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of September, when Three Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two, as near as such condition can be ascertained, and the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 13th day of October, 1862, before me,
JOHN RAYMOND, Notary Public of County of New-York.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO. will be held at Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st., on SATURDAY, the 25th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., to consider and vote upon further amendments to the agreement made between the Bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1862, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

L. H. MEYER,
J. SELIN,
WM. HAGEN,
NATHAN PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
SAMUEL S. TILDEN,
Trustees and Attorneys.

OFFICE OF LOWEN & DAY, No. 21 Wall-st., Corner of Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1862.

MR. E. STEPHENS, MEMBER OF THE New-York Stock Exchange, having been duly admitted a partner in our stock commission business, we are now prepared to execute promptly all orders for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Goods, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Board of Brokers.

Advances made on approved securities.

GWYNNE & DAY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE City of Pittsburgh issued in Railroad Companies.—The councils of the City of Pittsburgh having shown a disposition to violate the solemn obligations of a contract with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Addresses of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Penn.

No. 252 Broadway, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND Milwaukee Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds are notified to deliver the *Coupons* on the same to the Agent of the Trustees, at the Broadway Bank, to be settled under the decree in the United States Court.

E. A. PALMER, } Agents of the
F. DOW, } Trustees.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LEE KWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,155, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office, No. 1,755, for sixty shares, and No. 3,155, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOURteen Directors, of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New England Car Spring Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 253 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANcisco City Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 10 Wall-st., and No. 101 Pearl-st.

AN OLD CASHIER FROM THE WEST having had large financial experience, desires to act as Cashier in a Bank, Banking-House, or any business requiring such experience. Can give the best of reference. Address WILSON, Box No. 2,085, New York Post-office.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 327 AND 329 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF ... Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2 and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20 will be entitled to interest from the 8th inst.

E. A. HATFIELD, ... President.
JOHN ... Secretary.
MATTHEW ... Vice-President.
... S. CROSS, ... Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 15 CHATHAM-STREET,
(Opposite the Park.)

Deposits made on or before ... will draw interest from ... Interest paid ... Money deposited on or before ... will draw interest from the ...

... M. B. VAN PELT, President.
... Secretary.

N. B. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 74 Canal-st., corner Thief,
Open from 9 to 3 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Grand-st. Open every day from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings from 6 to 8. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from ...

... Secretary.

MACHINERY, &c.

MACHINISTS' TOOLS FOR SALE.

1 Lathe with ... 12
1 ... 14
1 ... with ... 24 inches by 6 feet.
1 ... with ... 22 inches by 6 feet.
1 ... with ... 20 inches by 6 feet.
1 ... with ... 18 inches by 6 feet.
1 ... with ... 16 inches by 6 feet.
1 ... with ... 14 inches by 6 feet.
1 ... with ... 12 inches by 6 feet.
1 ... with ... 10 inches by 6 feet.
1 ... with ... 8 inches by 6 feet.
1 ... with ... 6 inches by 6 feet.
1 Portable Planing ... under cover.
1 New Steam Engine, ... horse power.

Together with a large ... of small tools, all of which will be sold low for cash. The above ... are offered for sale because the ... of the Newark Machine Company, owner of High and Orange-sts., Newark, N. J., have ... RANNEY, Receiver.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Steam Engines, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 11 Dey-st., S. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT Manufacturers' prices, at KLABER'S marble yard, No. 21 Harrison-street, and No. 109 East 14th-st. (near 4th-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... Wm. Wheatley.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
Mr. HACKETT.

Who will perform his original and far-famed character of a
HUDSON RIVER DUTCHMAN.
As well as his most humorous part of an
IRISH COUTOUR.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14,
The romantic Drama of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
A Legend of Katskill Mountains
Rip Van Winkle ..... Mr. Hackett
To be followed by the humorous Farce of
HIS LAST LEGS.
Felix O'Callahan ..... Mr. Hackett
Mutual Friend ..... Mr. Harvey
Doubtful ...
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15, 1862
EIGHTH NIGHT OF
EDWIN FORREST,
who will on this occasion again appear in his grand and powerful impersonation of the
"CARDINAL DUKE,"
In Bulwer's grand play of Richelieu.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY
Mr. HACKETT'S nights.
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
A limited number of Seats ... Secured Parquette stalls, 75 cents.
Family Circle, 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7 o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—FIFTH WEEK OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.

Large and representative audiences, and constantly increasing ... EVERY EVENING at 7½; ... WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2½. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE RECEIVER OF TAXES GIVES NOTICE, that the Assessment Books or Tax Lists, for the current year, have been delivered to him, and that the taxes are now due and payable at the office of the Receiver, No. 19 Chambers-st., where he has opened an office for the purpose, and will attend at the office of the Board of Assessors for examination, &c., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) for the purpose of receiving taxes. All taxes remaining unpaid on the first day of November next will be charged with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from the day of ... to the last day of December next.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Bureau of Collection of Taxes, Oct. 10, 1862.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 11, 1862.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying cross-walks on Fourth-avenue, at Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth-streets; also, for extending sewer in Twenty-third-street from Avenue A to the East River. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on east side Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Forty-first streets; on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Forty-first streets; on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Lexington-avenue; on the north side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Madison avenues; on both sides of Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, between Lexington and Madison avenues, on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Broadway to the East River; on the south side of Madison-avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, Lexington-avenue, Third-avenue, Second-avenue, First-avenue, and Avenue A, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the aforesaid Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. S. ELLIS,
ABRAHAM B. ... LEY,
WM. A. ... OOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For ... the cross-walks on Second-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets; also, for ... sewer in Forty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Forty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, both sides of Forty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, both sides of Forty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, both sides of Forty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, both sides of Forty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues, and all the intervening lots and blocks of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Second-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-sixth streets, and on both sides of Third-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-sixth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES M'NEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. ... OOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 4, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCES OF the Board of Aldermen will meet at Room No. 6 City Hall, on THURSDAY next, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

All persons interested in the passage of the proposed ordinance, regulating the sale and exposure for sale or hire, on the piers on the North River, are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place.

ALEX. FRASER,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN H. BRADY,
Committee on Ordinances.

THE COMMITTEE ON WORKS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Works.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FRASER,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

STATEN ISLAND NEWS.—EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS.—According to the Constitution, the assessed value of property in Richmond County is fixed, upon which was levied the State and

THE TORIES IN COUNCIL

A Bitter Anti-Government Meeting at Cooper Institute.

The President Denounced for Alleged Unconstitutional Acts.

The Emancipation of the Slaves of Rebels Disapproved.

Horatio Seymour's Plea for His Own Election.

A REMARKABLE LETTER BY GEN. SCOTT.

Curious Predictions of the Hero of Mexico.

John Van Buren in Favor of Letting the South Go.

A crowd collected in and about Cooper Institute, last evening, on the occasion of the Seymour Ratification Meeting. The interior of the building was filled long before the hour for commencing the proceedings, and the audience busied itself in cheering for "Rynders," "Harry Genet," "Richard O'Gorman," "Gen. McClellan," "Fernando Wood," "Seymour" and "the Democracy." At length the music—the Seventh Regiment Band—appeared, and loud calls were made for "The Star Spangled Banner," "Garryowen" and "Hail Columbia." Capt. RYNDERS suggested that it would be well to commence with "Dixie."

Capt. RYNDERS was conspicous on the platform, and full of responses to the various calls and cheers for him. He read a note from PETER COOPER, Esq., requesting the gentlemen in the audience to refrain from standing on the seats or spitting on the floor, and said that as they were all gentlemen who were going to be hung bye and bye, he knew they would comply. [Laughter.] To one vociferous cheer, the captain replied: "You come outside and hear me speak, and you will leave room for those who wish to behave quietly." [Laughter.]

The following inscriptions were displayed on the stage:

"Our Country, Now and Forever."

"No Proscription for Opinion's Sake."

"The great issue before the country is this: Shall Abolition put down the Union, or shall the Union put down Abolition."—*Henry Clay in* 1851.

And directly under the above a white banner, with the inscription, in crimson letters:

"Democratic Union Association of New-York."
(The bust of WASHINGTON in front.)

To the left, over the platform:

"The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was."

"Stand Firm—The Union Must and Shall be Preserved."

At 7½ o'clock Hon. LUKE F. CEPZANS called the meeting to order—a roll which the meeting stood sadly in need of, and quite loth to observe. Comparative quiet was, however, at length restored, and Mr. GORHAMS nominated for Chairman Hon. HORACE F. CLARK, who was elected *nem con*, and spoke substantially as follows:

Judge BRADLEY proposed a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which was unanimously adopted, together with a list of Secretaries proposed by S. P. ROSSELL, and a series of resolutions offered by BENJAMIN RAY. The first resolution desired a rigorous prosecution of the war, but insisted that the pledges of Congress as to the manner in which the war is to be conducted shall be fulfilled. The second denounced alleged corruption and extravagance. The third approved President LINCOLN's arguments against the emancipation policy, as expressed to the Chicago Delegation. The fourth declared that the legality of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* is yet to be decided by the Supreme Court. The fifth renewed vows of loyalty to the Union and the Constitution. The sixth was as follows:

Resolved, That in the nemination of SEYMOUR and WADSWORTH by the respective parties of the State, the line is distinctly and clearly drawn between those who believe in the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, and the men who seek to establish in their stead a new Constitution and a new Union.

The seventh and last alleged that the success of the Democratic State ticket would tend to check extravagance and corruption in public officers, give new vigor to the prosecution of the war, and insure the supremacy of the Union and Constitution.

The reading of the resolutions were productive of great applause.

At the moment of the adoption of the resolutions, a tremendous commotion in the rear of the platform announced some event of engrossing interest. Another instant and the vast Hall was a scene of unparallelled and picturesque excitement. Every man of the thousands present sprang to his feet, and waving his hat and cheering with his utmost force, hailed the

ARRIVAL OF MR. SEYMOUR,

Who approached the foreground of the stage with great difficulty through the thronging concourse of his adherents, who, in their enthusiasm, almost bore him from his feet. [illegible] amid the bursting, the heavy booming of cannon mingled with the frantic buzzas of the crowd within. It is but justice to say, that seldom has a more striking, vivid and unmistakeable a recepti[illegible] been accorded in public to any political favorite. Mr. SEYMOUR himself seemed overpowered by the vehemence of the "great unterrified." It was many minutes of the wiluest tumult ere even the Chairman could obtain a hearing, to introduce the distinguished guest to his eager partisans.

Mr. CLARK, in introducing Mr. SEYMOUR, said: "If the spirit of civil liberty still exists in the State of New-York, he will be the next Governor." (Applause.)

SPEECH OF HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Mr. SEYMOUR commenced his speech by saying that in this hour of calamity, when we look for thoughtful and temperate discussion, the public mind is disturbed by bitter denunciations and epithets. Men who have sent their sons to battle, and many themselves languishing with wounds, are denounced as traitors. It is natural that men thus bereaved should feel temoted to punish those who brand them. What prompts these railing accusations? asked Mr. S. Those who bring them denounce us because our presence brings up memories of our warnings which they disregarded; and we who can look on my back upon our past policy must make large allowances for those who cannot. Mr. SEYMOUR said that before they submitted themselves to be irritated by the epithet "traitor," they must see what these truculent men mean by the term. The Radical candidate for Lieutenant Governor is called a patriot, while I, said Gov. S., am a traitor. Yet, less than two years ago, both were members of a Convention called to avert, if possible, the calamities of civil war. Gov. S. said he did not justify nor palliate rebellion, but merely urged the submission of Mr. CRITTENDEN's proposition to a vote of the people of this State. Mr. TREMAIN the next day made a speech, which was calculated, in Mr. SEYMOUR's judgment, to encourage the Secessionists to go on with their rebellion. When the war was begun by the attack on Sumter, Gov. S. said he was at the Capital of a Western State, and being consulted as to the course of duty, he urged obedience to the laws, respect for authorities,—the Union and the Constitution, and promoted the formation of a company for the public defence. Mr. TREMAIN, Gov. S. charged, did all in his power at the same time to prevent the Legislature of New-York from voting money in aid of the same object. On returning home, Gov. S. said he found Republican journals speaking disrespectfully of the President whom they had aided to elect; he rebuked this spirit of insubordination, and delivered an address at the Capital, for which the Governor expressed his thanks. Gov. SEYMOUR spoke at some length of the speeches he made and the efforts he put forth in aid of the war, down to the time when he was nominated for Governor, from which moment he had been denounced as a traitor. Mr. TREMAIN was soon after nominated at another Convention, and from that moment he had been styled a patriot. It may be severe, said Gov. S., to call me a traitor,—but is it not cruel to call Mr. TREMAIN a patriot? In order to be styled a patriot, Gov. S. said it seemed to be necessary to join Mr. TREMAIN in demanding that he should be forcibly silenced—that all freedom of speech should be destroyed, and that no inquiry should be made as to the wasteful expenditure of public money. It had been alleged that he had given nothing to our volunteers or their families; he spoke of this as a base falsehood, and said he had given such sums as he deemed liberal, but which he should never parade before the public. Gov. SEYMOUR spoke of Mr. NORTH as one whom he remembered as leader of a mob which violently broke up an Abolition meeting and drove it out of the church in which it met, and of D. S. DICKINSON as having supported BRECKINRIDGE for President, and countenanced W. L. YANCEY's declaration that the South ought to withdraw from the Union in the event of Mr. LINCOLN's election. He asked if it was not a gross insult to put such men forward to heap insult on those who have been led into crime by their speeches. Our opponents, Gov. SEYMOUR went on to say, complain that at this election we do not occupy our attention solely with the crimes and the follies of the South, as if the conduct of men in remote States could throw light upon the interests and the duty of citizens of New-York, when engaged in choosing local officers and representatives. Yet those who thus assail us devote their entire time to denunciations of conservative citizens. How does it happen that we have a right to attend to everybody's business but our own? It is deemed proper to denounce Generals in the field, when we can know nothing about their objects and necessities. It is held to be patriotic to agitate, and to press upon the Executive with menaces, to compel a line of policy with regard to the war. But when we enter upon duties marked out by our Constitution and laws, and when we are required to express our views of the conduct of our rulers or representatives, and when sacred obligations rest upon us to rebuke frauds, we are told it is unpatriotic to call public attention to these things, as they divert the public mind from the conduct of citizens of other States. The gross personal attacks which are showered upon us are not insults to us, but to this community, which is anxiously considering the sad condition of our country. They are not designed to injure us, but to turn the public attention from frauds and wrongs. We are vehemently told that freedom of speech, personal liberty, honesty of administration, are not consistent with a vigorous prosecution of the war. The men who clamor against every attempt to discuss public affairs, are not the true friends of Mr. LINCOLN or of the Administration. As much as I abhor the policy of Mr. STANTON in many respects, he is entitled to the gratitude of the nation for his fearless exposures of corruption and frauds.

OUR PURPOSES.

Mr. President, under other circumstances I might repel these attacks with indignation—but standing, as we do, amid the new-made graves of those who have died, in the morning of life, for our country—seeing, on every side, those signs of bereavement which show that men of all classes, creeds and parties, are mourning over the loss of kindred and friends—passion and indignation fade away in my heart. When I consider the magnitude of the events with which we deal, and the consequences of our action through all time, the little remnant of my life shrinks into nothingness, and I feel as one standing upon the crumbling brink of my grave. My God who sees my heart knows that I long to serve my country loyally, truthfully and fearlessly. Conscious of my liability to err, I shall treat the views of others with respect. Conscious of the rectitude of my purposes I shall speak my opinions without reserve and without fear.

My Republican friends when we warned you in the past of coming danger you laughed at our apprehensions, but you admit, to-day, it we had not spoken we should have been untrue to you as well as to ourselves. When this war assumed its proportions, we pointed out the fatal error of undertaking those with whom we were engaged in combat. You denounced us as sympathisers with treason; to-day you admit if we had not tried to save the blood and treasures wasted by this fatal ignorance, we should have been false to you and to our country. Once more we come and implore you to hear. We believe our nation is drifting into difficulties greater and more numerous than those which now surround it. We come to you with no reproachful or hostile spirit or remembrance, nor with any pretence of superior wisdom. We do not claim that we were right in the past because we were more intelligent or virtuous than you, but has we do say, that we have acted in the interests of our country, upon those principles which you profess in the ordinary concerns of life as the only rule of right. We have clung to maxims which the wisdom of our fathers, and of the great and good of all countries have taught us. We were willing to accept the teachings of experience, and the result has proven we were right. Again, you are urged with regard to our laws, our finances, our Constitutions, to break away from tried pathways, and to enter upon dangerous experiments. Before you do so, listen to our entreaties.

In the address I made at the late State Convention, I described the condition of our country as it was set forth by leading Republican journals and statesmen. Their charges of incompetency, of corruption and error in different departments, are sustained by Congressional and official investigations. We have no contest about facts. We are also agreed that these facts should be published to the world, for they have given them a wide circulation. But we contend that some practical use should be made of these facts, and that we should at this election, place in power those who will in some degree check the tendencies to abuse, where every branch of State and National Government are under the control of one party. Here we differ. I also, in respectful terms, pointed out the reasons why this country could not be saved by an ultra party, and why it can and will be saved by our Conservative party. I propose this night to call your attention to other growing evils, which particularly threaten the interests and safety of this great City.

JUSTICE TO OFFICIALS.

In discussing the conduct of officials, we must bear in mind that we are not to denounce motives because we do not agree with their conclusions. It is true that our Government is compelled to act under great embarrassments, and frequently without time for consultation or reflection. This should protect them from imputations of bad purposes when they err in judgment, but, on the other hand, it affords no reason why we should approve their errors. If we deem their conclusions wrong, we are bound in honor to say so; and it is unreasonable to charge that, in so doing, we are unwarrantably assailing our Government. It is constantly said that, in time of war and confusion, abuse will creep into the administration of public affairs, and that large allowances must be made for the difficulties of the situation. This is true; but for the very reason we are also bound to exercise unusual vigilance in guarding our rights and our interests. Unusual dangers demand unusual caution. We do not, in religion, in morals or in business, adopt the errors of our friends; neither should we do so in public affairs. In this spirit let us look at the issue fairly before us.

WHO ARE THE PARTIES IN THIS ELECTION.

In the first place, who are the parties to this contest? It is not merely a conflict between the Democratic and Republican organizations, but it is a struggle between the conservative and radical classes of our citizens. I use these terms because they are well understood, and are also respectful. This was made clear in the convention which placed Mr. WADSWORTH in nomination. Those who controlled that body sought and gained a victory over their more conservative associates. It was a triumph never their hearts than any victory they hope to gain over us. To win it they cheerfully put at hazard the success of their ticket. They did not conceal the fact that they demanded the nomination because he agreed with them in their controversies with their associates in regard to the conduct and the object of the war, and the policy of the government. They demanded his nomination because beyond most men he held and openly expressed extreme opinions on those points. They say they will claim the full benefit of the nomination and of his election, if he is elected, not only as against us, but against all views which conflict with Mr. WADSWORTH's military and civil theories. This is fair, open and manly. It makes the issues distinct, and every man knows what he indorses and what he condemns—what policy he builds up and what policy he puts down—when he deposits his vote in the ballot-box.

TENDENCIES OF THE RADICAL POLICY.

We will now state what aspects of the Radical policy we condemn. We charge that it tends to disunion and misconception. That it wipes out the lines which separate the different departments of Government, and mars the limits of State and National jurisdiction, thus introducing confusion and collision into the administration of public affairs. That it has produced a spirit of violence and lawlessness in our country. That it seeks to centralize power by destroying freedom of speech, the safeguard of our liberty, the successor of our persons, and even of our consciences. That it touches upon the question of emancipation, and that it is in other respects unconstitutional. First it does not seek to restore the Union by means which are in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare. We have [illegible] but upon a vast scale. The Rebellion was [illegible] you must overcome. Complying with their vast importance a political victory is nothing. The battles at Washington will be influenced by [illegible] in their choice of Generals, and in the character of their public measures.

It tends to insubordination and disobedience. Every General who has attempted to interfere with the civil policy of Government, or who has attempted to outrun its progress, or who has embarrassed it by meddling with questions which did not belong to the army to decide, has been applauded and upheld by the radical Press and the radical organizations. In some instances disagreement in the views of the Administration constitutes the only claim to the least distinction. If you look to the responses made by the Governors of the States to the legal demands of the President for men to sustain our armies, you will find that only the most radical suggest or command conditions. If you look abroad among our people, you will see that for many years disobedience to laws has been openly taught in the Pulpit and the Press. A spirit of insubordination has permeated our whole social system, and is shown in National, State and Municipal organizations. When this great rebellion broke out, which is itself but a vast exhibition of this same spirit, it found acts for resistance to the laws of Congress upon the statute books of a large number of States; and they were all placed there by the same influences. Wherever this spirit of Rebellion has controlled, these acts of insubordination have broken out like plague spots. Time does not permit me to enlarge upon the proofs of this, but every one who will take up the subject, or who will look at the files of its Press, will see this spirit shown in the efforts to press upon the President a power in violation of the Constitution and civil liberty. [illegible] Republican State convention [illegible] Administration. On the 23d of April, 1861, it said:

"Let every one remember the [illegible] and hold him who [illegible] equally responsible and culpable. The time to denounce this feeling, and to send forth this decree, is the occasion is yet to bring it to."

Again on the 29th:

"The President has no special right to [illegible] entrusted to his office. The undertaking to thwart such and manifest decision of the people, expressed through the authority of the Government of the United States, and to protect its honor. We are in danger of a revolution, and in such emergencies the people are very apt to find some [illegible] law. If the forms of law do not happen to have given them one.

It will be well for Mr. LINCOLN to bear in mind the possibility of such an event."

So far as this small rebellion is concerned, when it lifts itself against the President, he has but to give the command, and your strong arms will dispose of the matter, without calling our soldiers back from the Potomac.

The radical policy effaces the lines which separate the jurisdiction of State and National Government, and limit the actions of the different Departments.

In his Farewell Address, GEORGE WASHINGTON left this solemn warning:

"It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those interested with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon the other. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of Government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of the position."

How fearfully have these truths been illustrated during this war! How bloody have been the proofs of their wisdom! Congress interferes with the President, the Constitutional commander of our armies and navies. It appoints a War Committee, who not only annoy the President, but assume to make direct investigations into the conduct of officers. For some of that Committee I have great respect, and I know that they have tried to mitigate these evils, but others were the open revilers of Generals in the field, and this, too, in places resorted to by subordinate officers, who thus heard their superiors denounced by Senators, and were taught insubordination by those who make laws for our control. I need not recall to your memories this aspect of our affairs, or their fatal consequences. Generals, who won honor in other fields, were blasted by its influences. Armies, which gained victories and added to our national glory elsewhere, languished, or were cut down under this blighting spirit. It has filled our land with mourning; it has perplexed our rulers. The conspicuous men in this policy belonged to this Radical organization.

Look again at the recent Conventions of Governors. Each man there lost his official powers when he left the limits of his State; yet they affected positions denied them by their respective State Governments, and replaced an anxious people by secret proceedings, and attempted to influence the President of the United States by a movement at variance with the genius of our institutions. If they had no objects beyond those avowed, it was a folly which increased the public alarm at this period of national disquietude.

We have another apparent conflict between the Judiciary and the Army and the Executive. Many who speak of disloyalty to Government, forget that the Judiciary is one of its independent branches, [illegible] so as the Executive or Legislative department. It is as treasonable to assail its jurisdiction as to attack any other part of our national system. I say this is an apparent conflict, for I will not believe that Mr. LINCOLN claims a right to suspend the great writ of personal liberty or to do any act under the war power unless he thinks he can do so consistently with the Constitution. I assert my belief and confidence that he expects that all these acts will in due time be brought before the Judiciary. If that decides he has overstepped his acts will stand. If it decides he has been mistaken, they fall, with all the consequences which attach to a mistaken construction of law. Our Constitution contemplates such differences of views, and it provides for them. They have happened before, they will happen again. His suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* must thus be tested. So with regard to his proclamation of emancipation. As to its lack of wisdom and efficacy, I cordially indorse the views expressed by him in his interview with the clergymen from Chicago. As to its legality, no man has ever doubted that the slaves of men in rebellion can be rightfully taken from them, with any other kind of property, by virtue of law, but I do not believe the rights of the property of loyal men, either at the North or South, can be destroyed by a proclamation in peace or war. Can we say that the conduct of a colored majority can forfeit the property of a loyal minority, which we hold that a majority of loyal citizens cannot destroy the rights of a single citizen if he has been guilty of no offence? This was decided by our Courts, when they set aside coercive temperance laws. Can we safely admit the principle that the crimes of one class can forfeit the property, the rights of conscience or the liberties of innocent men? This point must come before the Judiciary. There all will meet upon a level, and President and people alike must bow to its judgment.

The fact that the conduct of rebellious men can forfeit the rights of others, is carried to an extent still more dangerous. When we object to illegal acts, oppressive to loyal States, it is constantly said in reply, the South acts under the Constitution. For this act we war upon it. But can the conduct of disloyal States impair the privileges of those which are true to the flag? The South never had as much interest in the just construction of the Constitution as the more active, commercial, and populous North. We have always had more varied interests which required its protection. Its provisions will lose more of their value if the most disastrous results befall us. On the contrary, amid the confusion of revolution and the disorganization of society, we learn the full value of great principles, the which have been wrought out in years of oppression, suffering, and calamity. We therefore deny that our rights under the Constitution can be forfeited by the treasonable conduct of rebellious States.

THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE.

Let me take another instance of this inclination to interfere with the jurisdiction of the constituted authorities. It may be judicious in some aspects, but it is dangerous in others. It proves the loose ideas of government which begin to prevail in our country. In response to a call to uphold the Government, there was a vast assemblage in your city. Amidst its enthusiasm, which showed itself in the customary form of music and oratory, there was a tempered patriotism, which at once of its numbers stands moved the appointment of a Committee. It contemplated raising funds to promote enlistments, and other worthy objects. I believe in the outset it confined itself to its appropriate duties. Unfortunately, it called itself *The National War Committee*. I attribute all its mistakes to that unfortunate name. I suppose it is admitted that its objects were National. But the Committee soon fell into a maze, and it was decided that the word *National* was a term of jurisdiction. I do not doubt the moving and modest spirits of the Committee were appalled at this discovery, but having a large share of moral courage, they entered into this broad field. Washington was visited—the camps were explored—the Governors of States were advised of their duties—Gov. MORGAN was informed that our State was exposed to invasion, and he was called upon to organize the militia forthwith. He quietly sent them a large volume containing the laws upon that subject, showing what had been done. This was received with indignation—or it would take as much time to read and understand it as it would to meddle with the affairs of half a dozen States, and would also interfere with the project of raising 50,000 men, ordered at Sioux and Nahant conventions. For this offence the radical papers with one consent, the usual complimentary vote at such conventions, and the tailors have been immortalized. They were a terror over the military of New-York to repeated those of other States, although at the time this State had sent more men to Washington than the draft and man all the other States united. The Mayor of your city, a man of tried genius, who [illegible] capacities in his business affairs, acts as an [illegible] with the [illegible] and [illegible] ordinary committee, assuming such [illegible] as [illegible] and popular confidence, [illegible] its influences are felt in every household. They [illegible] the danger of the example. There is no [illegible] by calling National War Committees. Within [illegible] claims to have settled there, and to sit in judgment on [illegible] opinions, or the supposed opinions, of every [illegible] be got up by every class. In a little time young [illegible] will be [illegible] into associations, under the [illegible] control of [illegible] claiming to interfere with the Government. History shows this to be the most dangerous [illegible] of [illegible] agitation. How happens it [illegible] possible in a free civilized land to [illegible] and with [illegible] that these vague ideas of government and order always belong to the party that [illegible] it [illegible]?

I appeal to you, loyal men if there is not a [illegible] on the part of the extreme men who now control the [illegible] organization, to overrate the [illegible] of [illegible]? I appeal to them if they will [illegible] such principles into their States, their factories or workshops? I ask, if it would certainly [illegible] resistance and bankruptcy there, will it not work out the same results in Government? Yet you are [illegible] upon us, [illegible] party by your votes. To what end do you [illegible] to principles in the conduct of your private affairs, if you [illegible] about universal ruin by [illegible] those principles in public affairs?

RADICAL THEORIES TEND TO VIOLENCE AND DISORDER.

Those who have lost their respect for constituted authorities, and have thrown aside those restraints of reverence to which we are content to cling, in entering upon untried experiments and dangerous theories, have not only let [illegible] disorder and insubordination into civil and military departments, but they have also introduced into political discussions a spirit of lawlessness. With the impatience of restraints, and the irritability of those who are the friends of which their schemes do not succeed, there is [illegible] of violence [illegible] abuse, but they openly advocate it [illegible]. Yet [illegible] the loyal North, [illegible] those who have sworn [illegible] to [illegible] a respect for [illegible] [illegible] against [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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THE RAID OF THE REBELS.

Mysterious Disappearance of the Stragglers from Pennsylvania.

How the Rebels Escaped Across the Potomac.

The Efforts of General Pleasanton to Prevent Them.

What Might Have Been Done, and What Was Not.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

HANOVER JUNCTION, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 14.

A special reconnoissance made by the regular cavalry last evening, demonstrated the fact that the party of rebel cavalry marauding near Cashtown, have disappeared and gone in the direction of Mercersburgh. By this time they are probably out of the State.

A new regiment went up to Cashtown last evening, but they will find no enemy. There is now entire quiet.

WHAT IS SAID AT HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS, PLEASANT VALLEY, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 13.

The news of the success of STUART'S cavalry raid into Pennsylvania and in the rear of this army has occasioned no unnecessary excitement among the troops.

When it is taken into consideration that the river is made fordable by a low stage of water at so many points, and that the Army of the Potomac has a line of pickets, extending from Cumberland to Washington, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, it makes it an easy matter for a large rebel force of cavalry to penetrate it.

The moment the fact that the rebels crossed the river at McCoy's Ferry became known, every exertion was made to prevent their escape which was deemed necessary.

Orders were sent to the different commanders to move and occupy the positions assigned them. Unfortunately, at this particular time a majority of the cavalry force was absent on important duty, at too great a distance to be of any use in following STUART.

On an occasion of this kind infantry, not being able to make a lengthy march, are of no practical use, except in guarding fords near at hand.

When STUART crossed at McCoy's Ferry he had fresh horses, they having been sent to that point in advance. His movements after crossing the Potomac were rapid. He marched his force ninety-two miles in twenty-five hours. To accomplish this he had the fresh horses taken from the citizens of Pennsylvania.

From the time Gen. PLEASONTON, commanding a brigade of cavalry and one battery, left his camp until he came up with the rebels at the mouth of the Monocacy, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, he had marched seventy-eight miles within twenty-four hours, without a change of horses or rest.

At this point, while attempting to cross the river into Virginia, the rebels were repulsed and nine of them were taken prisoners.

The total loss on our side was one man wounded.

STUART finding himself unable to cross here, moved three miles further down the river to White's Ford, where he made good his escape.

Gen. PLEASONTON, while pursuing him, lost the use of his guns, the horses giving out from exhaustion.

It is believed that the marches, both of the rebel cavalry and our own, are the most extraordinary on record, and they show most conclusively the perfect folly of attempting to pursue cavalry with infantry.

THE REBEL ESCAPE.

How the Rebels Crossed the Potomac—The Efforts of Gen. Pleasanton to Prevent It—A Case of Blundering and Stupidity.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WHITE'S FERRY ON THE POTOMAC, TWO MILES SOUTH OF THE MOUTH OF THE MONOCACY, Monday, Oct. 13, 1862.

I have already sent you by telegraph a brief statement of the successful retreat of STUART'S Cavalry over the Potomac at this point, after their daring and brilliant raid into Pennsylvania. I now transmit you such details as I have been able to learn by personal presence and inquiry on the spot.

I chanced to be at the headquarters of Gen. MCCLELLAN, near Knoxville, on Sunday forenoon, at the time heavy firing was heard down the river, in the direction of Point of Rocks and the mouth of the Monocacy. The cannonading was first heard briskly about 9 A. M., and it continued, though with slackening rapidity, for two or three hours. Learning from Major MYER, Chief of the Signal Corps, that the most eligible point for intelligence would be Point of Rocks, I started immediately on horseback for that place, six miles distant, reaching it in the course of an hour.

On my arrival I found the entire population of this little railroad village in a state of intense panic. An infinity of alarming stories were brought up by persons arriving from down the river. Though differing in every other respect. All agreed that STUART'S Cavalry were endeavoring to effect a crossing of the Potomac, a little below the mouth of the Monocacy, and a visit to the Point of Rocks was momentarily looked for—there being no obstacle whatever to their crossing there, if any difficulty should be found below. Shortly afterward a Corporal of the Loudon Ranger, an independent company of loyal Virginia horsemen, came up from the mouth of the Monocacy, and brought the report which I transmitted to you by telegraph, to the effect that though a considerable portion of the rebels had succeeded in making good the transit, the main body had been captured. You already know how far, unhappily, from the truth was this pleasing report of the valiant Loudon Rangers. While debating whether I should proceed down to the scene of conflict, I ascended the hill at Point of Rocks on which the [illegible] branch of the Signal Corps has its station and [illegible] a survey of the whole [illegible] rebel or otherwise, were [illegible] the exception of [illegible] of a piece of w[illegible] mouth of the M[illegible] ning from this [illegible] occupied both shores of the Potomac, and the whole rebel force was certainly [illegible] down the river at 5 o'clock, against the unanimous persuasion of the whole assembled population, including the stout-hearted Loudon Rangers, who were sure that I would be either killed or captured.

To the mouth of the Monocacy the distance by the tow-path along the canal, which runs close by the Potomac, is six miles, while by the country road *via* Licksville, it is eight. As, however, the latter was certainly the safer, I took it. The roads were frightful. A cold pelting rain was pouring down, and night set in before I had half completed my journey. The bridges being all down, I had twice to swim the canal with my horse. The night was horribly dark, and the only feature of the desolate scene connecting one with civilization, was the telegraph poles, my sole guides along the way. It was about 9 in the evening when I reached the mouth of the Monocacy, whither I was led by the welcome sight of camp fires ahead. Arriving, I found detachments, numbering about seven hundred men, of the Sixth Regular Cavalry and the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, who had arrived about an hour ahead of me, and were on their way to report to Gen. PLEASONTON. As, however, it was ascertained that the General was some two or three miles below the mouth of the Monocacy, they had halted on the hither side of that stream, and the crossing being dangerous in the dark, they encamped on the road for the night. I spent it with them, horses and men both lying by the wayside—brisk fires fed by the fence-rails being kept up to counteract, somewhat, the effect of the drenching rain from which we had no shelter save our blankets. In the grey of the morning we pushed on to Gen. PLEASONTON'S quarters, at White's Ferry on the Potomac, about two miles below where the Monocacy empties into the stream. From the General we learned the story of the previous day. The cavalry reinforcement were many hours too late to be of any service. The whole rebel force had succeeded in effecting their escape into Virginia at this crossing about noon of Sunday.

Riding back to-day from White's Ferry to headquarters in company with Gen. PLEASANTON I learned from that officer the chief points in his remarkable chase after the rebel cavalry. When he received his orders on Saturday morning from headquarters to proceed in pursuit he was stationed near Sharpsburgh. At 7 A. M. he had started, his command consisting of portions of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Third Indiana Cavalry and Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with Lieut. PENNINGTON'S battery of horse artillery. At 11 A. M. of Saturday they made Hagerstown. Thence they moved out on Clearspring road three miles towards Hancock, but were recalled to Hagerstown by a dispatch from headquarters. From Hagerstown they were ordered to Mechanicstown, which they made at 8 P. M. of Saturday. Here they first got scent of the rebels, who were returning southward on their detour from Chambersburgh, and were reported as having passed a little town east of Mechanicstown, 11½ Saturday nigh. From Mechanicstown, PLEASANTON set out in pursuit at 1 A. M. Sunday morning. At 5 A. M. he reached Frederick, and thence went directly south to the mouth of the Monocacy, the rebels passing a little ahead of him, by a parallel road a little east, through Newmarket and Urbana. At 8 A. M. the Union cavalry struck the Poolesville road, near the mouth of the Monocacy. Here the Union advance guard met the rebel cavalry, from 2,000 to 2,500 strong, under command of Gens. STUART, HAMPTON and FITZ-HUGH LEE. PLEASANTON'S force did not number over 500 horse. The rebels were clothed in the National uniforms taken at Pennsylvania, *and were mistaken for our own troops!* The rebel officers wailed till the Union troops came close up, *gave the salute*, and then charged with carabines and pistols. At the same time they opened with two pieces of artillery, with the evident intention of forcing a passage to Monocacy Ferry. Gen. PLEASANTON was able to prevent this, and having succeeded at length in getting the battery in position on a hill by the road-side, opened upon the rebels, and shelled them in the woods. Thus thwarted, they made for the crossing at White's Ferry, and all that the small force of Gen. PLEASANTON could do was insufficient to prevent their making good their escape at this point. They were all safely across by 12½ o'clock. No damage was done to our side except one man (name unknown,) wounded; rebel loss not known.

Thus, unsuccessfully for us, ended this exciting cavalry race—one of the most remarkable on record, in which our force made the unprecedented chase of *ninety miles in twenty-four hours*. If the General in command of the Union force did not capture the rebels, he certainly did the best he could under the circumstances. His force was entirely too small to cut off their retreat, after he did come up with them. It must be rememreped that they had four men to his one; while the crossing was covered by batteries, planted on both sides of the Potomac. Besides, in the line of his pursuit, he was strictly subject to orders from headquarters, and was thus cut off from all the advantage he would have had by being able to make cross cuts on the enemy as he found them.

But there must be *some one* on whom a terrible weight of responsibility falls for permitting the more disgrace brought upon us by the rebel raid into the Free States. And, first, in the tangled skein of blunderings and stupidities, the cavalry force guarding the Upper Potomac had of late been split up and scattered—a portion of them being sent away above Hancock, and the rest in other out-of-the-way directions. The door was thus left open for the entry of the rebels, and if it had been intended to *invite* them in, they could not have been more fully managed.

An indignant public will next inquire what principles of military strategy it was that [illegible] the prime and [illegible] object of capturing these [illegible] invaders to a mere force *following in their rear!* The armed corps stationed on every mountain pass of Maryland, kept the commanding General fully informed of every move of the rebels, and it was [illegible] known what point they were making for and what force there was to intercept them. Why, it will naturally be asked, was not every ford guarded with artillery, instead of being left wholly defenceless, while even the pickets between Point of Rocks and White's Ferry had, two days *before*, been withdrawn? For three hours the cannonading was heard from headquarters, a dozen miles off, and no attempt to send reinforcements made! For three hours the perilous cannonading was heard at the headquarters of Gen. STONEMAN, at Poolesville, five miles off, and reinforcements were sent. The firing was heard at 8 o'clock, the reinforcements (a brigade of infantry, a regiment of cavalry and two guns) reached Gen. PLEASANTON at 1½ o'clock, just two hours after the rebels were all safely across the Potomac! The rebels had the foresight to send forces to cover the crossing of their friends—for early in the morning a battery was moved over from the Virginia side and planted in the Poolesville road, while another was planted opposite White's Ferry to protect the transit. We had not the wit or the will to take the like precautions to secure a spiteful success!

The raid into Pennsylvania, and completely around MCCLELLAN'S army, will undoubtedly give new stimulus and prestige to the rebels. It is impossible to deny the splendid audacity of the exploit, while curbing the indignation that should have made it possible. You will naturally compare it with the similar raid of STUART, when he made the complete circuit of MCCLELLAN'S army in front of Richmond. But the proportions of this swoop are far more magnificent and more daring. Its steadiness is not to be questioned by his bold [illegible] Pennsylvania, though I [illegible] Pleasanton, the [illegible] Gen. Stuart [illegible] which [illegible] Pleasanton [illegible] exception of [illegible] Pleasanton [illegible] Stuart [illegible] Pleasanton [illegible] Stuart [illegible] Pleasanton [illegible] Stuart

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMICIDE OF PETER C. REAL

TRIAL OF MRS. MARY REAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Barnard.

FIFTH DAY.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, the District-Attorney resumed the examination of witnesses, in rebuttal of the evidence for the defence, by calling to the stand

John M. D. Keeling: Live at No. 16 Third-street; the deceased roomed at my house for two years previous to his death; lodged there until the day of the homicide, with the exception of a month during the holidays, when he was out of town; as a general thing, he came home between ten and eleven o'clock at night; went away about seven o'clock in the morning.

Cross-examination—He kept his clothes there, did not sleep at home the night before the homicide, he slept there on the Wednesday night previous.

Redirect Examination—My wife was subpœnaed by the defence; she is too ill to be here to-day, I knew Mr. Real, when he came in at night, by his step and his cough.

John P. Underhill—Am a son of Mrs. Underhill, previously examined; I saw the accused and the deceased together on Wednesday night previous to the homicide; she came into the house about 9 o'clock in the evening; I went to the door to let her in, and he was on the steps with her; she came in and he went away; never saw them together before that night; I have heard her say she was a widow; she sometimes went by the name of the widow Real.

Cross-examined—She once told me she was no relation to Mr. Real; I am employed in the Custom-house; it struck me as extraordinary that Mr. Real came home with her that night, after her telling me that she was not acquainted with him.

Dr. James B. Wycoff, sworn: Am practicing physician; in October, 1858, I was called to see a lady at the house of Mrs. Meeks; I was called for what I supposed to be a case of poisoning; I made an examination, but could discover no evidence that the accused had taken laudanum, or opium in any form; I gave her an emetic, but it did not disclose any evidence of poison; did not know the name of the patient at the time; don't know who procured me to attend her; Mr. Real saw me about my bill, and paid me $5 on account; the bill was $10; I think I would be able to detect poison if it were taken in any marked degree.

Cross-examined—(Memorandum book shown to witness.)—The entry on the book is Mrs. ——; did not know Mrs. Real at the time the entry was made; dont know whether I made out the bill as Mrs. Real or not; cant tell who came for me; when I arrived I found her on the bed; saw a vial there that had the odor of laudanum; think it had contained laudanum; the effect of laudanum would depend much on whether the stomach was full or not; cant recollect from the emetic whether her stomach was full or not; think I called on her twice that day and once the next morning; did not give more than one emetic; think I saw Mr. Real there in her room; dont recollect that he said anything about his wife.

Re-direct—Think the vial was an ounce vial; think that vial full of laudanum absorbed into the system would produce death.

Dr. Moses H. Ranney, sworn: Have had charge of the insane for several years past; am Resident Physician of the City Insane Asylum; have been there nearly sixteen years; have had under my control during the whole time over six thousand patients; there are two divisions of homicidal mania; one where the homicidal propensity is occupied by delusion, the other where there is no appearance of delusion, but where the homicidal act seems to be the result of an irresistible impulse; the characteristics appertaining to the second division are determined by physical and mental signs, and circumstances under which the act is committed; the propensity to kill in this case is indiscriminate; the person makes no selections; he confesses the homicide, and attributes the act to some uncontrollable impulse; the physical and mental signs that precede the act are usually a change in the conduct of the party—febrile symptoms, headache, and general disturbance of the system. [The District-Attorney here put to the witness a hypothetical case, similar to the one under consideration—narrating all the circumstances preceding the homicide—and asked him whether, in such a case, the person committing the homicide was in his opinion insane. Mr. James objected to the form of the question. The objection was overruled by the Court, and exception was taken by the defence.] The witness answered that from the facts presented in that hypothetical case, he would not form the opinion that the party was insane.

Cross-examined.—Question—Could you give an opinion that the party was sane without having seen her?

Answer—I could only give an opinion from the facts presented to me; if these were all the facts in the case, I think I could give an opinion without having seen her, that she was sane; an attempt at suicide does not necessarily imply insanity; I think suicide might result from grief, without a morbid state of the mind, which implies mental disease; would not excuse a girl brought to me as a private physician, who has threatened suicide, without examining the condition of her mind, there may be a state of mind without any apparent delusion, when the person may not be accountable for his acts; in impulsive insanity the crime is often committed where the means of detection are ready; there is usually in such cases, no desire to escape, and there are seldom any accomplices; I suppose insanity might follow almost immediately after a great shock to the mind; the change from sanity to insanity is immediate.

Re-direct examination.—In judging of insanity, I take into consideration the demeanor of the party immediately preceding, as well as immediately following the existing cause, when the existing cause occurred, the insanity would be likely to show itself immediately after; I have read of cases where parties were acquitted on the ground of insanity, whom I consider to have been sane; have known a case of pretended attempt at suicide; I saw no indications of grief or melancholy in the hypothetical case, aside from the scene at the washerwoman's; nearly all the cases of homicidal mania are unaccompanied by motive; in homicidal mania, when a selection of a victim is made, it is generally a person near and dear to the party committing the homicide.

The Court here took a recess for half an hour.

On the reassembling of the Court, the Prosecution called to the stand:

Mrs. Louisa Morrill—I boarded about three or four weeks at a house with the accused, at No. 65 Hammond-street; I asked her once why she did not get married to Mr. Real? she replied that their dispositions were so different that she did not think she would live happily with him; this was about two years ago.

Cross-examined,—This conversation occurred in the Winter of 1860; was not acquainted with Mr. Real; had seen him when he visited her house once a week; the conversation occurred one evening in her room; she said she had to work very hard, and I asked her why she didn't get married; I had heard at that time, from people who knew her, that she was married, but never saw anything to lead me to suspect the truth of it.

Dr. David T. Brown, sworn: Am resident physician of the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum; have been there a little over ten years; I agree in general terms to Dr. Ranney's definition of homicidal insanity, as given on the stand; I attach great importance to the existence of a motive for crime in cases of homicidal insanity; don't think the hypothetical case presented to Dr. Ranney would show any evidence of insanity, though it might or might not exist; the facts stated in that case would be consistent with sanity or insanity.

Cross-examined—I saw the prisoner in the Tombs; she told me that the pistol went off accidentally; that she was in a stupid condition, and that he grasped the pistol and it went off; an attempt to commit suicide or a careless-ness about life is not necessarily an indication of insanity.

The District Attorney was about to call other witnesses upon the question of insanity, when the Court suggested that there was no need of accumulating further evidence upon the point, whereupon the Prosecution rested their case.

It being now 3 o'clock, the Judge decided to adjourn the Court until 10 o'clock this morning, when Mr. James will commence summing up the case for the defence.

Murder of a Police Officer—Arrest of the Perpetrator—No Provocation for the Act.

Monday night, at 10½ o'clock, as Officer HENRY L. WILLIAMS, of the Ninth Precinct, was patroling his beat, he heard a woman using her persuasive powers to induce a man then setting on the front stoop of premises No. 142 Charles-street to leave and cease annoying her. Officer WILLIAMS asked the woman if she wanted the man taken away, and receiving an affirmative reply, the officer approached the man, who was partially intoxicated, and tapped him gently on the shoulder, said, "You had better go away." The man arose and started off, but had only gone a few steps when he stumbled and fell over the shafts of a cart which stood in the street. Deeming it to be his duty to take the inebriate to the Station-house, for being intoxicated, the Officer advanced towards him for that purpose, but he had no sooner laid hands on him than the man, without the slightest provocation, drew a six-barreled Colt's revolver, and shot him in the lower part of the abdomen. The wounded officer instantly fell to the pavement, and cried for help, whereupon Officer THATCHER, of the same ward, ran up and arrested the desperado. On reaching the Station-house, the prisoner gave his name as BARNEY WILLIAMS, but declined to tell where he lived. While being taken to the cells the prisoner boasted of having given a wrong name to Capt. SERRINO. Subsequently, the prisoner's wife appeared at the Station-house, and expressed a desire to see her husband; some friend having informed her that he had been apprehended for shooting an officer. She then stated that his name was not BARNEY WILLIAMS, but EDWARD MCCORMICK; that he was a shoemaker by trade, and lived at No. 22 Sullivan-street. On being shown the pistol, she at once identified it as belonging to her husband; she had repeatedly taken it from him while intoxicated, lest in a moment of passion he should use it upon her or some one else.

Immediately after the shooting, some citizens and friends conveyed Officer WILLIAMS to his residence, No. 356 Bleecker-street, where Dr. TEUSZ was called to attend him. After making an examination, the Doctor stated that the ball had entered the body about an inch above the pubis, in the median line. Search was made for the bullet, but it was impossible to locate it.

The officer lingered in great agony until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he expired. WILLIAMS is very highly spoken of both as an officer and a citizen, and his sudden and melancholy death is regretted by a large circle of friends and brother officers. Coroner WILDEY has been notified, and will hold an inquest this morning, at the Ninth Precinct Station-house, when a full and thorough investigation of the case will be made. The deceased has left an interesting family, consisting of a wife and three children. He was one of the oldest officers in the Precinct.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

TWELFTH DAY.

Reports—The Management of Missions—Trustees of the Theological Seminary Elected—The Rebellion Debate, &c., &c.

The Episcopal General Convention met again at 9 A. M. yesterday, Rev. Dr. HOWE in the Chair, in the absence of the regular President, who is quite ill.

The preliminary religious services were conducted by Rev. Dr. SCHUYLER, of Indiana, and Rev. Dr. MANSON, of Vermont.

A report from the Committee on Canons, referring to the next General Convention the subjects of changes in the use of the Book of Common Prayer and the title of Bishoprics applied to subdivided dioceses, was read and adopted.

A report on Foreign and Domestic Missions was referred to the Committee on Missions. The spirit of the report was to intrust the missionary undertakings of the Church entirely to the management of the Board; that the latter shall appoint no missionary without consultation with the highest ecclesiastical authority of his district; that none but members of the Church, in regular standing, should be so appointed in any case, and that any association intended to cooperate with the efforts of the Board may be regarded as assistant to the same.

A list of Trustees for the Theological Seminary of the organization was read and approved.

Rev. Dr. MASON then presented a report, relative to the typographical corrections in the standard Bible. It indicated the British Oxford quarto edition of 1852, with Apocrypha complete, as the model to be accepted. The report was approved, and the Rev. Doctor reelected as Typographical Corrector for the next three years.

A protracted debate ensued on the report of the Joint Committee on Metrical Psalmody. Rev. Drs. HIGBEE, GOODWIN, VINTON, Prof. SHATTUCK and Mr. BRUNOT, participated and the subject was enlivened with considerable humor. Finally, in accordance with the resolutions embodied in the report which was adopted, the Joint Committee was continued, with instructions to report at the next General Convention an additional collection of hymns and the results of a revision of the Psalms now to use. The Committee on behalf of the House of Delegates was made to consist of the Rev. Drs. HOWE, COXE, YOUNG, MUHLENBERG, WHARTON, and Messrs. SAMUEL ELLIOTT and HENRY COPPER.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. HIGBEE all amendments of the Canons were referred to a Joint Committee, subject to the concurrence of the House of Bishops.

An invitation from the Commissioners of Public Charities was accepted by the House, who, in a body, will on Thursday next visit the hospitals and similar institutions of the City.

Mr. CORNWALL, of Kentucky, then opened the order of the day on the report of the Rebellion Committee by offering the appended resolution as a substitute:

Resolved, That assembling as we have been called to do, at a period of great national, social and deplorable civil convulsion, it is meet and proper that we should call to mind distinctly and publicly that the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States ever held and ever taught, in the language of one of our Articles that it is the duty of all men who are professors of the Gospel to pay respectful obedience to the civil authority regularly and legitimately constituted, and having by the order of the Communion service taught all her people to pray for grace to keep the Fifth Commandment, and having, in the Catechism, explained the true meaning of that Commandment to be obedient to parental, civil and ecclesiastical authority in the following words: "My duty is to love, honor and succor my father and mother, to honor and obey the civil authority, to submit myself to all my Governors, teachers, spiritual pastors and masters," &c., and having thus given Divine sanction to duties, to parents, to the State and to the Church, and having incorporated into its Liturgy a prayer for the President of the United States, to be used during their session, and having bound all its ministry to the faithful and constant observance, in letter and in spirit, of these and all other parts of its prescribed ritual—hath, thereby, ever since her organization as the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, put on a record a most solemn and unimpeachable testimony as to her true relations to the civil authority, which solemn and unimpeachable testimony can receive no additional moral force from any resolutions of the Convention."

Professor CORNWALL sustained his amendment in an elaborate address, and the discussion elicited remarks from Professor SHATTUCK, Rev. Dr. RANDALL and Judge CHAMBERS, after which, at an advanced hour, the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

Commissioners of Health.

The Board of Commissioners of Health met at the Mayor's Office yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon. The Mayor presided. The Health Officer reported that no case of yellow fever exists at Quarantine, and that all danger from that source has ceased.

His Honor the Mayor reported that verbal complaints had been made to him of gross failure to clean several of the streets.

The President of the Board of Councilmen moved that the complaints be communicated by his Honor the Mayor to the City Inspector for his action; and that, in the meantime, his Honor be requested to withhold his signature to the warrants for the payment for such work, until the cause of complaint shall be removed. Seconded by the Resident Physician, and carried unanimously.

Gas Investigation.

Recently the Board of Councilmen adopted a resolution presented by Mr. JONES, inquiring of the Corporation Counsel what authority the City have for taking the business of the New-York, Manhattan and Harlem Gas Companies into municipal charge and control. In the Board of Aldermen the resolution was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. FARLEY, WALSH and BRADY, with instructions to investigate the subject, with the view of learning what the disposition of the people is in respect to having the City authorities take the gas business in hand. The Committee gave a hearing yesterday afternoon in the City Library room.

Mr. FRASERS MORGAN represented that he had been charged excessively for gas, and the only satisfaction he could obtain from the officers of the Gas Company was, that the bills were made out according to the meter, and therefore they must be right. He believed the meters were generally unreliable, and that the bills were made out by guesswork as to the amount of gas consumed. Within the past six months, Gas Company stock in this City had sold at nearly double the par value. The companies made dividends quarterly. He believed the yearly dividends amounted to from thirty to forty per cent.

Hon. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON believed the best and most economical plan would be for the City authorities to supply the gas. It was so supplied in Philadelphia, and the plan had been talked of in Boston. The only objection to this course would be the fear that the public officials would make corrupt use of the power that would necessarily have to be largely instituted to them. He did not believe, however, that the corruption that might be practiced would be anything like so great a burden as the excessive charges of the gas companies. The apprehensions of corruption in such matters were created by men out of power, who were desirous of superseding those who were in public position. It was generally believed that when a man became an Alderman he soon became corrupt.

Mr. WELSH—Do you think so?

Mr. TOMLINSON—I do not; but if I did, it would not be courteous to say so in this presence. [Laughter.]

Mr. HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., explained the advantages of the wood gas, stating that he was a partner with the patentee, who held the exclusive right of manufacturing it. If given the monopoly of the City they could speedily organize sufficient capital to purchase the interest of the present gas companies at fair prices, and would stipulate to furnish gas of much better quality than we now use at the price of $1 25 per 1,000 feet. This price would include the Government tax, and no charge would be made for service pipe or meters. They would use dry meters. They were prepared to exhibit their gas, and warranted it to be superior to that furnished by the authorized companies, at the price named, and procuring wood at $6 per cord, they could pay dividends of at least 30 per cent. per annum on the capital necessary for the business. At present they had only one furnace put in in this City. It was located in Fourteenth-street, and was intended only to demonstrate the merits of the invention. They were about to erect gas-works in a well-known Westchester County village of Summer attraction.

Alderman BRADY here opened some late copies of the *American Gas-Light Journal* that had just been laid before him, in witness, and called attention to editorial articles censuring the Gas Companies for imposing the Government tax upon their patrons. One of these articles said that the New-York Gas Company, frightened at the indignation generally expressed on this point, and fearing the Legislature and the City authorities might be moved to interfere with them, had reduced their price of gas to the old standard. As an offset, however, they had increased the price of coke 50 cents per ton.

Mr. BARNSON, the Corporation Counsel, did not know what privileges the City possessed in regard to superseding the Gas Companies, as he had not had occasion to make any research on the subject.

The Committee decided to refer to Mr. BARNSON the resolution they were considering, for a full statement on this point, and adjourned till Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock to receive it.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

A Board of Officers is now in session at Philadelphia for the purpose of examining candidates for admission into the medical corps of the regular army. About twenty officers have already been "passed" by the Board. Army doctors receive good pay, and are seldom exposed to the hardships of other gentlemen in the service.

The man-of-war *Vanderbilt*, formerly the mail steamer, is now approaching completion. She will be second to no steam frigate in the service. The following officers have reported for her to Admiral PAULDING: Commander, Charles W. Baldwin; Acting Lieutenant Commanding, Joseph D. Daniels; Acting Master, Aaron C. Alexander; Ensign, Wm. McElvin; Acting Master, James E. Tolfree; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Lewis W. Willard; Acting Assistant Surgeon, E. I. Reyser; Acting Ensign, Geo. Mather.

The first ship of the new iron-clad fleet that will be ready for commission and active service is the *Passaic*, now preparing rapidly for sea at Greenpoint. Her officers are already beginning to be detailed, and will from this day out commence to report to Admiral PAULDING. The *Montauk, Passaic, Potapsco, New-Ironsides* and *Naugatuck* may now be said to have reinforced our iron-clad squadron afloat. The *Wee-hawken* will soon be launched.

The construction of another new wooden man-of-war has been commenced in this City. Her name is the *Otsego*. She will be a side-wheel steamer of 970 tons burthen, and pierced for eight guns. She will rank with the new side-wheel fleet now progressing in various parts of the country, in compliance with the last advertisement of the Navy Department. These vessels will be finished before the expiration of 1862. The *Otsego* is pretty well advanced at present.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 6th day of Oct. to the 13th day of Oct., 1862: Men, 99; Women, 94; Boys, 107; Girls, 86; Total, 386. Adults, 193; Children, 193. Males, 206; Females, 180. Colored Persons, 6.

RECAPITULATION.

Alcoholism	3	Premature birth	6
Bones, joints, &c	4	Stomach, bowels, and digestive organs	30
Brain and nerves	34	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	37
Generative organs	6	Unknown	3
Heart, and blood vessels	10	Urinary organs	8
Lungs, throat, &c	126	Violence, accidents, &c	16
Old age	9		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	19		
Total			386

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Oct. 14, 1861.....378—Inc. 8
Week ending Oct. 6, 1862—
From acute diseases.....198
From chronic diseases.....143
From external causes, &c.....27—370
Week ending Oct. 13, 1862—
From acute diseases.....185
From chronic diseases.....169
From external causes, &c.....32—386
Increase this week.....16

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 3154, 3156, 3158, 3160, 3166, 3168, 3172, 3176, 3180, 3182, 3184, 3186, 3190, 3192, 3194, 3196, 3202, 3204, 3206, 3208. *Part III.*—Nos. 2773, 2529, 2867, 3046, 2535, 2839, 2233, 2632, 610, 6581, 2850, 3110.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 52, 60. Demorrers—Nos. 426, 438, 452, 468, 470, 34, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 498. *Part II.*—Nos. 584, 603, 605, 607, 609, 199, 52, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 625, 627, 629, 635, 633, 639, 636¾.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2697, 2329, 957, 111, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725. *Part II.*—Nos. 2415, 2430, 2302, 2342, 126, 2438, 2440, 2442, 2444, 2446, 2448, 2450.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1225, 1299¾, 1301, 1357, 1359, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1365, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374. *Part II.*—Nos. 1265, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 3353, 1354, 1355, 1356.

KINGS COUNTY COURT—OCT. 15—Nos. 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 148, 24, 54.

THE TRIAL OF HAYNES.

United States Circuit Court—Oct. 13.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Court has been occupied all day with the second trial of SAMUEL B. HAYNES, the first mate of the slaver *Nightingale*.

Mr. BRADY and Mr. MCKEON appeared for the prisoner. District-Attorney SMITH for the Government.

Before the trial was commenced, Mr. MCKEON rose, and said he desired the indulgence of the Court for a few moments, in referring to an incident which occurred in this Court last week, in connection with the case we were about to try. He was apprehensive that the Court might have misunderstood his absence on Thursday morning last. He assured the Court that it was not out of any want of respect to the Court that he was absent, or with any view to embarrass the Court. He believed that it was useless for him to appear when he was unwilling, alone and unaided by the services of his former associate in the cause, to try a case of the deep importance of that now about to be tried.

It is the duty of counsel to protect and defend the authority and dignity of the Court at all times, but when the relations of the counsel to the occupant of the Bench have always been of an agreeable nature, to that duty is added a pleasure. I only share with the rest of my brethren at the Bar the sense of high respect entertained for the officer who now presides. In the hope that the assurances I have given will be received in the same sincerity with which they are offered, and that the remembrance of the occurrence will pass from the Court, I am now ready to proceed with the solemn investigations we are called upon to make on the trial of the cause.

Judge SHIPMAN, in a few words, accepted the explanation offered by counsel, although he thought his non-attendance was an error, and said nothing more should be thought of the matter.

The trial was then taken up.

A Jury was obtained without very much delay. Their names are as follows:

James Hanna, Henry Mixer, Isaac G. Ogden, H. K. White, T. Townsend, John Wakeman, J. B. McGregor, Peter Muldoon, Joseph M. Marsh, Chas. McKenna, Adm. Horton, Rodney W. Looke.

Mr. MCKEON then applied to the Court and the District Attorney to have WINSLOW, the second mate of the *Nightingale*, brought into Court. He stated that he had on the former trial found his presence very useful, as he was an intelligent man, and gave him useful suggestions about the examination of the witnesses, as to what transpired on the ship, and he desired to have him here now also.

The District Attorney said that WINSLOW, a short time ago wrote to him stating that he could give important evidence on this trial, and had talked with him about it, but afterwards wrote to him to say that he could not give the evidence. He thought that it was for the interests of justice that WINSLOW should be left to his own reflections which might yet lead him to conclude to give the evidence.

The Judge said it was not a matter as to which the Court could make any order: if counsel desired to have the aid of WINSLOW it was in the discretion of the Court to allow any witness to be recalled, if anything should occur requiring their further examination.

District-Attorney SMITH then proceeded to open the case to the jury and went on with the examination of the witnesses. Only one of the crew was examined before the adjournment of the Court.

Delivery of Merchandise to Consignee—What Constitutes Shipment.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Noah Davis.

Herman Frost et al. vs. John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.—This was an action of replevin for six packages containing crockery and glassware, shipped by the plaintiffs on board the ship *Robert Center*, in the Fall of 1860, marked "Philipp Runkel, New-Orleans, La." The Sheriff seized the property under an attachment against Philipp Runkel. At the time of this seizure the plaintiffs held the ship's receipts for this merchandise, and sent to obtain a bill of lading which they were unable to obtain by reason of the seizure.

Evidence was introduced showing the usage of shippers and merchants in the City of New-York, to consider the ship's receipt as indicative of the ownership of merchandise shipped on sailing vessels, and that bills of lading were delivered in conformity to the ship's receipt.

The defendant claimed that the delivery to Philipp Runkel was complete, inasmuch as he had himself selected the goods and directed the shipment, and that the plaintiff had no title to the goods further than the right to stop them in transit, in case of the insolvency of the purchaser, which did not appear to exist in the case.

Justice DAVIS held that there was no delivery to Runkel, under the contract of the parties, until the shipment was complete, and on that ground directed a verdict for plaintiffs. The jury assessed the value of the merchandise at $500.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott for plaintiffs; A. J. Vandepoel for defendant.

Assault and Battery—All for Three Dollars.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Harriet Adams vs. Matthew O. Farrel and John Anderson.—The plaintiff is a lady of color, and the defendant, Mr. Farrell, was her landlord. The tenant was indebted to Mr. Farrell in the sum of three dollars, with interest, which he desired to collect, and gain possession of his premises. He accordingly procured a warrant to remove his tenant, and placed the same in the hands of John Anderson, who claimed to be the proper officer. Mrs. Adams, who is the mother of an interesting babe about one month old, alleges that the said officer and Mr. Farrell, in executing the warrant, used undue and unlawful violence, whereby she suffered to her damage to the amount of $500. No appearance was made by defendant on the call of the case for trial, and the evidence was taken on the case, when the jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff for $25.

W. C. Carpenter for plaintiff, M. O. Farrell for defendant, in person.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Court vs. Clea.—Motion granted, on filing security for costs in usual form.

Cutler vs. Reill—Donaldson et al. vs. Ford.—Motion granted.

Before Justice Barnard.

Martin vs. Donaldson and others.—Motion granted—$10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Kelly, &c., vs. The Commonwealth Insurance Company of Pennsylvania.—Case settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....OCT. 14, 1862.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104¾	
1,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Cou	102¾	
9,000	do	103	
15,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	93	
10,000	do	93¾	
25,000	do	93¾	
1,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	100⅞	
66,000	do	100	
500	do	indorsed	103
$5,000	U.S. 6s, 1-year C..	99¾	
20,000	U. S. Dem. Notes	127	
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr C	99¾	
20,000	Ohio State 6s	100¾	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s	86	
5,000	do	b30	86⅛
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	65¾	
10,000	do	55	
10,000	do	55¾	
15,000	Al. & T. R. 2d M. P	93	
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	88	
1,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	103	
16,000	C. & N. W. As. Rs	60	
5,000	do	b30	63¾
100	Penn. Coal Co	109¾	
100,000	American Gold	133¾	
65,000	do	133¾	
15,000	do	133⅞	
75	Pac. Mail. St. Co	129¾	
50	do	129¾	
50	do	s60	129¾
500	N. Y. Central R	106	
500	do	105⅞	
30	do	105¾	
50	Erie Railway	58¾	
50	do	s10	58⅝
100	do	b30	58⅝
200	do		58¾

320	Cumb. Coal Pref'd	16¼	
200	do	16	
100	do	16⅞	
50	Del. & H. Canal Co	111	
100	Penn. Coal Co	109¾	
5	Pac. Mail St. Co	128	
400	do	129	
200	do	129¾	
26	N. Y. Central R	104¾	
300	do	104⅞	
100	do	b10	104⅞
500	do	105	
200	do	s10	104⅞
550	Erie Railway	59	
900	do	59¼	
50	do	b20	59¾
100	do	b10	59¾
100	do		59¾
200	do	s30	59
50	do	s60	58¾
400	Erie Railway Pref.	88	
250	do	s5	88¾
850	do		88¾
50	do	b30	88¾
50	do	b10	88¾
200	do	s3	88¾
200	Hud. River R		69¾
250	do		69¾
100	do		69¾
400	Harlem Railroad		25¼
3000	do		25
400	Harlem R. Pref		53
400	do		53½
400	Reading Railroad		78
300	do		78¼
500	Mich. Cen. R		88
400	do		88¾
400	do		88¾
300	do		88¾
1000	do	b30	88¾
500	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		45
100	do		45¼
1200	do		45¾
200	do		45¾
600	M. S. & N. I. g'd'n'k.		82¾
100	do	b30	83
100	do	b30	83
200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		83
775	do		83¾
150	do		83¼
50	do		83¼
50	do	b10	83¾
500	Ill. Cen. Can. R. S.		60
1300	Clev. & Pitts. R. R		42
200	do	s30	42¾
150	do		43
60	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		125
600	Gal. & Chicago R. R.		87
50	do		87¼
100	do	b30	87¾
50	do	b10	87¾
50	do	s10	87
100	do	b30	87¾
1300	Clev. & Toledo R. R		72
600	do		72¼
200	do	s30	72¾
200	do		72¾
150	Chi. & Rock Is. R.		83
1100	do		83¼
300	do		83¾
50	do	b10	83¾
212	Chi. Bur. & Qu. R.		107
100	do		106¾
200	Mill. & Pr. Du Ch. R.		36¾
100	do	1st Prf.	101
180	Del., L. & W. R.		112
83	Tol. & Wabash R		38
27	Tol. & Wabash Prf.		73
200	do		72
300	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.		63
150	do		64

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104¾	
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	104¾	
15,000	do	104¾	
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	93¾	
16,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	106	
20,000	U. S. Dem'd N's	127⅞	
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr C	99¾	
20,000	Ohio State 6s	100¾	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s	86	
5,000	do	b30	86⅛
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	65¾	
10,000	do	55	
10,000	do	55¾	
15,000	Al. & T. R. 2d M. P	93	
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	88	
1,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	103	
16,000	C. & N. W. As. Rs	60	
5,000	do	b30	63¾
100	Penn. Coal Co	109¾	
100,000	American Gold	133¾	
65,000	do	133¾	
15,000	do	133⅞	
75	Pac. Mail. St. Co	129¾	
50	do	129¾	
50	do	s60	129¾
500	N. Y. Central R	106	
500	do	105⅞	
30	do	105¾	
50	Erie Railway	58¾	
50	do	s10	58⅝
100	do	b30	58⅝
200	do		58¾
60	Erie R. Pref		84⅝
600	Hud. River R		69¾
50	do		69¾
30	Harlem Railroad		24¾
200	do		24¾
100	do	b10	24¾
200	Harlem R. Pref	s60	52¾
100	do		52¾
100	do	b30	53¼
100	Mich. Cen. R		88¾
225	do		88¾
300	Mich S. & N. In. R		45
200	do		44¾
100	do	s30	44¾
50	do		44¾
125	M. S. & N. I. G. S		81¾
250	do		82
350	do		82¾
300	Ill. C. R. Scrip		83
100	do	s30	82¾
125	Clev. & Pitts. R.		41
100	do		41¾
12	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		124¾
12	Gal. & Chic. R.	s60	87¾
100	do		87¾
300	Clev. & Tol. R		72
200	Chic. & Rock Isl. R		83¾
150	do		83¾
50	Nor. & Wor. R		62
150	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic		65
	do		64¾
200	Mill. & Pr. Du C. R		37
50	do	b60	37¾

TUESDAY, Oct. 11—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign trade at the port of New-York for the month of September, were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to present our usual tables of the Trade and Gold movements of the port for nine months of the calendar year.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York in the month of September were:

In Dutiable goods, consumption direct	$11,890,711
In dutiable Goods, warehoused	4,351,084
In Free Goods	1,781,904
Total entered in September	$18,026,599
Against entries in September, 1861	6,074,449
Increased Importation	$11,952,150

There was also entered during the month For. eign Gold and Silver Coin of the value of $121,318, against $1,231,012 in September, 1861. The value of Foreign Goods withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse, during the month, is $2,715,630, or $1,655,454 less than went into Bond, so that the amount of Goods actually marketed in September is $16,391,145.

The Export Clearances to Foreign States during the month of September were:

In Domestic Produce		$11,734,193
In Foreign Goods reexported		1,210,552
In Gold and Silver		3,965,919
Total		$19,061,471
Against September, 1861		
In Produce	$9,877,909	
Foreign Goods	294,181	
Specie	15,756—$10,187,846	
Increased exportation		$8,873,625

We annex the following summary by months of the Trade of the past nine months of the calender year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1861. From Jan. 1.
January	$12,457,000		$19,[illegible]000
February	13,810,000		14,098,000
March	18,651,000		12,[illegible]000
April	13,827,000		12,003,000
May	14,138,000		11,462,000
June	12,275,000		7,[illegible]000
July	20,134,000		7,[illegible]000
August	14,212,000		7,8[illegible]00
September	18,027,000		6,074,449
Total 9 months	$137,511,000		$[illegible],[illegible]49,449
Foreign Specie	946,000		15,187,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

| | 1862. From Jan. 1. | vs. | 1861. From Jan.

7¼c.@8¼c. ℔ lb. Lard is advancing; sales 2,300 tierces and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 10½@10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is unaltered; sales 220 bbls., at $14@$14 62½ for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 50 for plain Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in lively request, at 13c.@18c. for poor to choice Western, and 19c.@23c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in good demand, at 8¼c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence during the week, 60,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 21,000 pieces, 60x64, on private terms; 10,000 pieces, 60x64, private terms, at the request of the purchaser; 6,000 pieces, 56x60, 12¼c., net cash; 3,000 pieces, 60x64, 12¾c. cash, 27 inches wide; 10,000 pieces, 64x64, 12¾c., cash; 10,000 pieces, 64x64, 12¾c. cash, ℔ yard.

SEEDS—Sales 2,000 bags Calcutta Linseed, in Boston, at $2 70@$2 75, cash; 30 bbls. American rough Flax, at $2 25 ℔ bushel, and 150 bags Sicily Canary on private terms.

SPELTER—Has been in request at 7c.@7¾c. for Plates ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite active at buoyant prices, sales having been made of about 4,800 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 9¾c.@11¾c., and Cuba at 9c.@9¾c.; also, 750 bxes Havana, part at 9¾c.@10c. ℔ lb. The inquiry for Refined Sugars is active and prices are advancing. Messrs. Shaat now quote: Best quality, Loaf, 13¾c.; best quality, Crushed, 13¾c.; Granulated, 13¾c.; Ground, 13¾c.; White—A, 13c.; Yellow—C, 12¾c., cash, ℔ lb.

TEAS—The demand has been fair for Black, and moderate for Green, at rising prices

TIN—Has been more sought after at firmer prices, including Straits at 35c.@36½c., and Banca at 38½c.@39c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 225,000 lbs., at 11¾c.@12c., the latter rate for Butchers' Association, ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate request, as the advance continues to keep pace with the currency. Sales 592 hhds. Kentucky, at 14c.@30c.; and 240 cases Seed Leaf, at 12c.@18c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 2,000 bbls., at 35c.@36c. ℔ gallon,

FREIGHTS—Engagements were heavier, to-day, and rates very firm. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, at 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d.@12¾d.; Corn, 10¾ d.@11¾d. ℔ bush; Cotton and Hops, ¾d. ℔ lb.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ℔ tce.; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl. Bacon and Lard, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 32s. 6d.@35s.; ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d. @ 12½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.: Bacon and Lard 35s.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@45s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour 3,000 bbls., at 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain at 12¾d.@13¾d. ℔ bush.: Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s.@7s. 6d. ℔ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@45s.; Oil, 40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ℔ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	Oct 8
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 9
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 11
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 15
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 23
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 29
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 15
Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 18
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 18
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 18
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 25
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 1
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 12

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of Washington* and *Saxonia*, will close at the New-York Post-office on SATURDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6¼ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

INSPECTORS OF REGISTRY.

PLACES OF REGISTRATION.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, No. 7 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1862.

The following is a correct list of the Inspectors of Registry, as appointed by the Board of Supervisors. They are required to meet on TUESDAY, 14th October, at 9 A. M., and sit until 8 o'clock P. M.; also on TUESDAY, 28th instant, at 8 A. M., and sit until 9 o'clock P. M. of that day and the day following—at the following named places, which have been designated thus far by the Common Council. JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

Inspectors of Registry.

(Republicans in *Italics*; Democrats in Roman.)

FIRST WARD.

1st district ..... *Laurence G. Goulding, Louis Nolte, Edward Fitzpatrick.*
2d district ..... *Benjamin F. Weymouth, Michael Mahan, Thomas Manning.*
3d district ..... *Thomas Holland, Bryan Rice, John E. Enright.*
4th district ..... *John H. Bryer, Edward Cooper, Patrick T. Carney.*
5th district ..... *John Battersberry, William R. Schofield, Michael Ahern.*

SECOND WARD.

1st district ..... *George Davis, Albert C. Williams, Walter Joyce.*
3d district ..... *John Pettit, Arthur Hermance, P. McMahon.*

THIRD WARD.

1st district ..... *William McMonagle, Joseph Hamilton, John M. Mimne.*
2d district ..... *S. N. Lecomte, D. L. Robins, Edward B. Heath.*
3d district ..... *John Fitzgerald, John Hurley, William Britton.*
4th district ..... *Frank Meyer, John B Jeffries, John Crotty.*

FOURTH WARD.

1st district ..... *James Roach, Mark Lanagan, James Langdon.]*
2d district ..... *Henry G. Lewis, Thomas Conway, C. J. Dougherty.*
3d district ..... *Benjamin Chase, Frank Sheridan, James Durney.*
4th district ..... *Raymond Cordon, Joseph Leonard, John Mersehen.*
5th district ..... *Morris Freedman, James Powers, Eugene Sullivan.*
6th district ..... *P. O'Donnell, P. McDermott, William S. Willetson.*
7th district ..... *Garrett Bell, George P. Bickford, James McCabe.*

FIFTH WARD.

1st district ..... *N. Kingsley, William H. Weise, William L. Herbert.*
2d district ..... *E. D. Halsted, James B. Dupignac, Patrick Doherty*
3d district ..... *H. B. Mattison, C. Denton, Charles Riley.*
4th district ..... *John A. Patterson, Thomas Crumwell, Terrance Duffy.*
5th district ..... *John Bennett, George Foos, Thomas Byrnes.*
6th district ..... *Josephus L. Wood, James Long, Daniel O'Brien.*
7th district ..... *Joseph Corbin, David Dyckman, George R. Cobb.*
8th district ..... *Thomas Jones, John H. Sherwood, Daniel Kennedy.*

SIXTH WARD.

1st district ..... *Michael Mooney, Dennis Hayes, David Hines.*
2d district ..... *James Oates, Charles O'Connor, Robert Mullins.*
3d district ..... *Thomas H. Martin, Francis O'Rorke, Michael G. Ryan.*
4th district ..... *Joseph W. Hinckes, Pierre C. Van Wyck, Rufus Adams.*
5th district ..... *Jacob Quinlan, M. Fox Hart, C. Buschlen.*
6th district ..... *James L. Deare, [illegible]*
7th district ..... *[illegible]*
8th district ..... *[illegible]*
9th district ..... *[illegible]*

SEVENTH WARD.

1st district ..... *[illegible]* Edward Cahill, Dennis Dunn.

2d district ..... *John Reynolds, Henry Brown, Bryan Reilley.*
3d district ..... *Delancey W. Knevals, Hugh O'Neil, Rhoda S. Bramall.*
4th district ..... *Henry Bremer, Alexander F. Roberts, Michael Howard.*
5th district ..... *W. C. Owens, Thomas Shields, John Glass.*
6th district ..... *J. E. Snodgrass, James Hughes, James Collins.*
7th district ..... *J. Bancroft Stevens, James Ryan, John Stogner.*
8th district ..... *Henry Boecher, William Harrigan, Francis Kerns.*
9th district ..... *William A. Haggerty, Patrick Lynch, David Crowley.*
10th district ..... *George W. Knowens, John W. Sullivan, Daniel Hughes.*
11th district ..... *David Blackburn, Edward Fitzgerald, Gustavus Sperber.*

EIGHTH WARD.

1st district ..... *Jacob H Starbeck, William Peel.* Peter A. Crawford.
2d district ..... *Daniel Mooney,* William Searing, William Wiley.
3d district ..... *David J. Oakley, Thomas Fuller,* John K. Whelpley.
4th district ..... *G. M. Ottignon.* Charles H. Dwyer, Michael McDonagh.
5th district ..... *Michael McDermott, George H. Farley,* William White.
6th district ..... *Henry Murphy,* David Underhill, Christopher Johnson.
7th district ..... *William F. T. Chapman, William Patterson,* Martin Kiervin.
8th district ..... *James Shaw,* Henry White, Isaac Blauvelt.
9th district ..... *Daniel R. Davis, Archibald Bradshaw,* Bernard Cavanagh.
10th district ..... *Andrew Bleakley,* John L. Dowd, James Armstrong.
11th district ..... *John W. Meade, William McKay,* John W. Curtis.
12th district ..... *William G. L. King,* Emmet M. Faye, Thomas G. Wilson.

NINTH WARD.

1st district ..... *Manning F. Lawson, Michael Moran,* Samuel Long.
2d district ..... *George W. Bush,* Henry Rodgers, John S. Garvin.
3d district ..... *Robert R. Carpenter, George F. Merkles,* John H. Terhune.
4th district ..... *Caleb C. Crane,* Edward J. McGinn, John McNicol.
5th district ..... *David T. Robinson, De Witt C. Clark,* George C. Brown.
6th district ..... *John Travis,* Myer Masten, Oscar Pesoa.
7th district ..... *Robert Peterson, James Hall,* Arthur J. Delaney.
8th district ..... *David March,* Michael McGee, M. Ambrose Gilchrist.
9th district ..... *Wilson A. Baylor, Charles L. Mead,* Abram D. Cole.
10th district ..... *Andrew J Campbell,* John J. Foley, William Roome.
11th district ..... *Harvey Mitchell, William Grant,* John J. Eckerson.
12th district ..... *John Mason,* Edward Kelly, Alfred J. McCullough.

TENTH WARD.

1st district ..... *Henry R. Jones, Louis Jacobs,* Andrew J. Fisher.
2d district ..... *Addison J. Shaffer,* Asa Bogert, William Van Duser.
3d district ..... *John J. Smith, Reinhardt Bishl,* William W. Wetmore.
4th district ..... *George E. Kasmire,* Truman Ferrin, Gustav Schonexer.
5th district ..... *Jacob C. Bumstead, Charles Schaffner,* Z. Francis Barnes.
6th district ..... *William Cave,* Francis Mahady, Charles Merritt.

ELEVENTH WARD.

1st district ..... *John Gardner, Arteanus Reybert,* Henry L. Wright.
2d district ..... *Edward Fearon.* Peter Carroll, Peter Keimlein.
3d district ..... *Gilbert D. Smith, Joseph Smith,* Francis Clark.
4th district ..... *E. J. Fitzpatrick,* James Corvan, Barnck Katz.
5th district ..... *William L. Wemmell, Hamilton Wade,* Maurice O'Mara.
6th district ..... *Isaac Hicks,* William W. Cook, Edward Jackman.
7th district ..... *Alexander Williams, William Burns,* Philip W. Eckhardt.
8th district ..... *Lewis Jones,* Christian Schmidt, Michael Murray.
9th district ..... *William C. Parker, Edward W. Collin,* Edward B. Fox
10th district ..... *James H. Whitley,* George W. Hunt, John Casey.
11th district ..... *Michael Devau, Joseph Southworth, Jr.,* James Townley
12th district ..... *Joseph H. Thorn,* Edward V. Green, Henry Wheltnau.
13th district ..... *Peter Gibney, Richard Wakefield,* Garrett Fitzsimmons.
14th district ..... *William H. Watts,* Malden Clark, Lawrence Mitchell.
15th district ..... *James Donovan, John Dyer,* Patrick Hall.
16th district ..... *Jas. L. Sweet,* Andrew W. Devitt, James McKeown.
17th district ..... *Joseph Archard, James W. Hall,* Edward C. Mabey.
18th district ..... *James M'Carthy,* John Fallon, Patrick White

TWELFTH WARD.

1st district ..... *John R. K. George Caplon,* Patrick McCann.
2d district ..... *George N. Rockwell, Joel Stevens,* John B. McKean.
3d district ..... *George W. Smithwick, Garret B. Tunnison,* George Gibbons.
4th district ..... *Harvey H. Gregory,* Charles Boice, John W. Bennett.
5th district ..... *John S. Pople, Antigua W. M. Hume,* John Lynch
6th district ..... *Alexander N. Lewis,* Thomas Fenton, William Johnston.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

1st district ..... *Isaac Robinson, Francis Snyder,* William F. Weeks.
2d district ..... *Henry A. Smith,* James Little, Lawrence Conner.
3d district ..... *The Angels, George P. Mason,* Michael Dobson.
4th district ..... *Henry S. Jennings,* Edward Grady, Timothy Campbell.
5th district ..... *John H. Duvernay, Richard Cassidy,* John Gutson.
6th district ..... *E. B. [illegible], Charles Wessing, Frederick Goodere [illegible]*
7th district ..... *[illegible]*
8th district ..... *[illegible]*

[illegible]

1st district ..... *[illegible]*
2d district ..... *[illegible]*
3d district ..... *[illegible]*
4th district ..... *[illegible]*

5th district ..... *Charles [illegible], Daniel Wilson, Cornelius Leary.*
6th district ..... *Edward A. Willoughby,* Patrick McCudden, Joseph Oates.
7th district ..... *Cornelius Bradford, John Kennedy,* Andrew Stapleton.
8th district ..... *Henry Krueger,* James Gavlin, Michael Smith.
9th district ..... *Michael Hanlon, John M'Laughlin,* Frank McKinney.
10th district ..... *M. C. Hanahing,* Thomas Smith, Bernard McParlin.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

1st district ..... *Frederick M. Robinson, Henry Swords,* A. H. Purdy.
2d district ..... *John Riley.* John Foran, John S. Norris.
3d district ..... *Samuel Davis, Thaddeus M. Hall,* James Olhson.
4th district ..... *J. Wilson Green,* William W. Ray, Frederick Widdows.
5th district ..... *Joseph Wickham, John A. May,* Archibald Wilson.
6th district ..... *William P. Hull,* John Kinney, Richard Cumbleton.
7th district ..... *Jirah Bull, Andrew Kearney,* Charles Hamilton.
8th district ..... *Augustus E. Conkey,* John B. Ryer, John Gumbleton.
9th district ..... *Henry C. Acker, Ebenezer S. Marshall,* George Knater.
10th district ..... *George Hepburn,* Abram T. Hillyer, Edward Samen.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

1st district ..... *James Haley, John E. Kelley,* Pater Halpin.
2d district ..... *George Armstrong,* John Reddy, Charles Munson.
3d district ..... *John C. Young, John G. Storms,* Michael Wilson.
4th district ..... *Edward R. Harper,* William Lamb, Charles P. Johnson.
5th district ..... *George C. Howell, Philip Jordon,* Patrick Cuff.
6th district ..... *Edward Westervelt,* Peter Carroll, William Morrison.
7th district ..... *Carson G. Archibald, Alonzo R. Cushman,* Peter Welsh.
8th district ..... *A. B. Dodge,* Thomas Lynch, Thomas Tivers.
9th district ..... *Edward Willcocks, George Adams,* Martin Furey.
10th district ..... *Samuel E. Harrison,* William White, Thomas Fitzsimmons

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

1st district ..... *Charles Dingley, John C. Meyer,* John Vanderbeck.
2d district ..... *George Robins,* Owen Murphy, August Isarr
3d district ..... *Jacob M. Patterson, William Waters,* Friedman Cohn.
4th district ..... *George N. Franklin,* H. H. Williams, Patrick McGroin.
5th district ..... *Samuel R. Smith, Henry Wallbeck,* J. M. D. Kenting.
6th district ..... *Andrew J. Odell,* Owen Kinney, J. H. Kirchell.
7th district ..... *Samuel Cantrell, Hiram Merritt,* Jane ‡ Miller.
8th district ..... *James Sheridan,* Thomas Reilly, James Hatter.
9th district ..... *Barnard Sheridan, Francis McDonald,* Patrick Reily.
10th district ..... *Luke Turbass,* M. Hahn, John Thompson.
11th district ..... *Bernard Schwartz, James Rodgers,* Thomas McGibney.
12th district ..... *John F. Carle,* George Steinbrecker, William Guntzer.
13th district ..... *John Richard, Benjamin F. Newland,* Jacob Hoyce.
14th district ..... *Joseph Hecht,* W. H. Fleming, M. J. McCarthy.
15th district ..... *Patrick Casey, Christian T. Meyer,* Edward Carey
16th district ..... *J. Pr Stutzman,* Peter Weirich, Samuel Weil.
17th district ..... *William Minrath, John Becker,* G. A. Heinrich.
18th district ..... *Gerhard Muller,* E. Plate, J. Hoffman, Jr.
19th district ..... *Jacob Tess, Francis Heuil,* A. Hanneman.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

1st district ..... *William S. Opdyke,* Peter Gray, John McGinn.
2d district ..... *John A. Foster, Julius M. Ackley,* Francis Kinney.
3d district ..... *Richard M. Lush,* Charles Connell, Henry Fulferd.
4th district ..... *Seymour A. Bunce, E. B. Cooper,* Robert Konever.
5th district ..... *R. K. Pucknell,* Edward Marrener, H. W. Gilliland.
6th district ..... *Solomon Birdsall, Simon Osker,* Philip Farley.
7th district ..... *C. J. Rush,* Maurice Daley, James McGrath.
8th district ..... *John Mclaughlan, James Reves,* Michael Tierney.
9th district ..... *John R. Hannegan,* George Mcbrain, Hiram L. Hazlit.
10th district ..... *George M. Clapp, William Heidt,* Henry Dorgan.
11th district ..... *Dora Kuman, Robert K.* Michael Caffrey.
12th district ..... *A. [illegible], William Isadel,* Philip Schell
13th district ..... *C. W. [illegible], John Van Pelt, James Owens*
14th district ..... *N. A. [illegible], John Steers, John Clark.*

NINETEENTH WARD.

1st district ..... *A. L. [illegible], Francis J. McDonough,* John A. Cooley.
2d district ..... *John Cooper, Jr., W. B. Ferguson,* James McGovern.
3d district ..... *William D. Swart,* James Saxton, Jacob Bender.
4th district ..... *Cyrus T. Frost, John E. Fitzgerald,* Francis A Thorne.
5th district ..... *John Warne,* Maurice D Keefe, John Burke
6th district ..... *Frederick Southridge, Lawrence Hussey,* David Wood
7th district ..... *Charles W Mehrer,* Edward McCabe, Jonathan Tindale.
8th district ..... *William H. De Camp, James P. Parker,* Peter [illegible]

TWENTIETH WARD.

1st district ..... *Robert J. Close,* Bartholomew Doyle, John Wedlock
2d district ..... *Seneca L. Newburgh, James [illegible], James Somers.*
3d district ..... *William [illegible], Richard Murray, James Hutson.*
4th district ..... *E. H. [illegible], Robert P. Lee, Thomas P. [illegible]*
5th district ..... *[illegible] Wood, John Hardie, Joseph [illegible]*
6th district ..... *C. H. [illegible], [illegible] Mc[illegible], Jas. [illegible]*
7th district ..... *[illegible] A. [illegible], Lewis [illegible] Jr.*
8th district ..... *[illegible] Joseph R. P. [illegible], John Stewart.*
9th district ..... *William J. Bolt[illegible], Roger Hembe, Bernard K. Murphy.*
10th district ..... *Andrew Clark, John Gilbride, Michael Roche.*

11th district ..... *John W. Crowley, Michael J. Green, Joseph Myers.*
12th district ..... *Francis M. Curry, Franklin Gregg, Bernard Oates.*
13th district ..... *Robert Taylor, William Conboy, John Gafney.*
14th district ..... *John Brady, James G. McAdam, Edwin Dobbs.*

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

1st district ..... John Wheeler, Michael Kinney, *William Haw. Jr.,*
2d district ..... Michael Geoghegan. *Robert K. Campbell, William Everit.*
3d district ..... John Murray, Patrick Fitzsimmons, *Francis Donegan.*
4th district ..... Michael Cotter. *Thomas J. Coutant, B. B. Chappell.*
5th district ..... William Rivers, Hugh Quinn. *Samuel H. Cooper.*
6th district ..... Joseph McDermott. *Asa M. Satterthwait, James M. Odell.*
7th district ..... Stephen Geoghegan. John Conner, *John McKeon.*
8th district ..... John McNamara, *John T. Meredith, William F. Black,*
9th district ..... Thomas Bradburn, William Sinclair, *James Owens,*
10th district ..... Daniel W. Clarke, *William P. Easterbrook, Hiram Studley,*
11th district ..... Hugh McCabe, William McDonald, *John W. Warner,*
12th district ..... George Jordan, *Seth E. Geer, Spencer Kirby,*
13th district ..... John Tansey, C. N. Campbell, *William S. Gregory.*
14th district ..... Frank D. Tierney, *Josiah F. Kendall, A. M. Coffin,*

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

1st district ..... *Charles D. Brice,* William Selbach, John Tilger.
2d district ..... *Reuben P. Johnson, George Hunter,* Daniel Fallon.
3d district ..... *Joseph R. Frith, William Dealong,* Terrence Riley.
4th district ..... *John H. Bosenacker, John Lowe,* John Hammill.
5th district ..... *Thomas N. Merchant,* Thomas Cushing, Vincent L. Lecompt.
6th district ..... *Henry T. Jolie, Valentine Koon.* Francis Wheaton.
7th district ..... *Daniel Kelly,* Patrick Delaney, Patrick Anthony.
8th district ..... *Edward McDonald, Bruce C. Smith,* Michael Green.
9th district ..... *John W. Martin,* Frederick Myers, Michael Brady.
10th district ..... *Thomas Cotton, Alexander Lamont,* Philip Donovan.
11th district ..... *William Conley,* Hugh Downey, John A. McSorley.
12th district ..... *Henry Wentzell, Frederick Falkland,* Patrick Quinn.
13th district ..... *John Adams,* Cornelius Farley, Philip Carlin.
14th district ..... *David Clark, John T. Webster,* John Wannerbery.

Places of Registration.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

The following are designated as the places in each Election District in the several Wards of this City, at which elections shall be held, until otherwise ordered.
OCTOBER, 1862.

FIRST WARD.

First district, 32 Greenwich-street.
Second district, 52 Greenwich-street.
Third district, 116 Greenwich-street.
Fourth district, 13 Depeyster-street.
Fifth district, 101 Broad-street.

SECOND WARD.

First district, 61 Add-street.
Second district, Burling-slip.

THIRD WARD.

First district, 160 Greenwich-street.
Second district, 104 Barclay-street.
Third district, 250 Greenwich-street.
Fourth district, 9 West Broadway.

FOURTH WARD.

First district, 11 Jacob-street.
Second district, 6 Duane-street.
Third district, 18 New-Bowery.
Fourth district, 187 Cherry-street.
Fifth district, 45 James-street.
Sixth district, 63 Cherry-street.
Seventh district, 48 Catherine-street.

FIFTH WARD.

First district, 60 Leonard-street.
Second district, 26 White-street.
Third district, 131 Franklin-street.
Fourth district, 237 West Broadway.
Fifth district, 168 Duane-street.
Sixth district, 355 Greenwich-street.
Seventh district, 413 Washington-street.
Eighth district, 22 Desbrosses-street

SIXTH WARD.

First district, 1 Tryon-row.
Second district, Sixth Ward Hotel, corner of Centre and Reade streets.
Third district, 26 City Hall-place.
Fourth district, 72 Elm-street.
Fifth District, 82 Centre-street.
Sixth district, 7 Mulberry-street.
Seventh district, 103½ Mott-street.
Eighth district, 86 Elm-street.
Ninth district, 97 Baxter-street.

SEVENTH WARD.

First district, 98 East Broadway.
Second district, 104 Cherry-street.
Third district, 10 Madison-street.
Fourth district, 140 Cherry-street.
Fifth district, 59 Pike street.
Sixth district, 182 Henry-street.
Seventh district, 6 Montgomery-street.
Eighth district, 6 Montgomery-street.
Ninth district, 205 Henry-street.
Tenth district, 124 Convent-street.
Eleventh district, 270 Monroe street.

EIGHTH WARD.

First district, 37 Greene-street.
Second district, 4 Thompson-street.
Third district, 5 Clark-street.
Fourth district, 5 Mercer-street.
Fifth district, 192 Greenwich-street.
Sixth district, 114 Wooster-street.
Seventh district, 95 West Houston-street.
Eighth district, 2 Spring-street.
Ninth district, 2 West Fourth-street.
Tenth district, 2 Minetta-street.
Eleventh district, 11 Carmine-street.
Twelfth district, 114 Bleecker-street.

NINTH WARD.

First district, [illegible] corner of Bleecker and Morton-street.
Second district, [illegible] Fourth-street.
Third district, [illegible] Fifth-street.
Fourth district, [illegible] Sixth-street.
Fifth district, [illegible] Seventh-street.
Sixth district, [illegible] Eighth-street.
Seventh district, [illegible] Ninth-street.
Eighth district, [illegible] Tenth-street.
Ninth district, 2 Avenue C.
Tenth district, 64 Third-street.
Eleventh district, 20 Greenwich-street.
Twelfth district, southeast corner of Washington and West Tenth streets.

TENTH WARD.

First district, Tenth Ward Hotel, corner of Broome and Forsyth streets.
Second district, 72 Allen-street.
Third district, 80½ Orchard-street.
Fourth district, 62 Essex-street.
Fifth district, 5 Eldridge-street.
Sixth district, 70 Bowery.

ELEVENTH WARD.

First district, 111 Attorney-street.
Second district, 258 Stanton-street.
Third district, 216 Stanton-street.
Fourth district, 90 Lewis street.
Fifth district, [illegible] Houston-street.
Sixth district, [illegible] Avenue C.
Seventh district, 7 Avenue C.
Eighth district, [illegible] Third-street.
Ninth district, Union Hall, corner of Avenue C and Fourth street.
Tenth district, [illegible] Low-street.
Eleventh district, [illegible] Avenue C.
Twelfth district, [illegible] Fourth-street.
Thirteenth district, [illegible] Fourth-street.
Fourteenth district, [illegible] Fourth-street.
Fifteenth district, [illegible] Fourth-street.
Sixteenth district, [illegible] Avenue C.
Seventeenth district, [illegible] Fourth-street.
Eighteenth district, [illegible] Avenue C.

TWELFTH WARD.

First district, [illegible] W. Jenkins, corner of [illegible] 25th-street.
Second district, [illegible] Eighty-seventh-street.
Third district, [illegible] house, corner of Ono [illegible]
Fourth district, [illegible] Harlem Railroad.
Fifth district, [illegible] Avenue.
Sixth district, [illegible] Avenue.
Seventh district, [illegible] Avenue.
Eighth district, [illegible] Avenue.
Ninth district, [illegible] Avenue.
Tenth district, [illegible] Avenue.
Eleventh district, [illegible] Avenue.
Twelfth district, [illegible] Avenue.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

First district, [illegible] Avenue.
Second district, [illegible] Avenue.
Third district, [illegible] Avenue.
Fourth district, [illegible] Avenue.
Fifth district, [illegible] Avenue.
Sixth district, [illegible] Avenue.
Seventh district, [illegible] Avenue.
Eighth district, [illegible] Avenue.
Ninth district, [illegible] Avenue.
Tenth district, [illegible] Avenue.
Eleventh district, [illegible] Avenue.
Twelfth district, [illegible] Avenue.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

First district, [illegible] Avenue.
Second district, [illegible] Avenue.
Third district, [illegible] Avenue.
Fourth district, [illegible] Avenue.
Fifth district, [illegible] Avenue.
Sixth district, [illegible] Avenue.
Seventh district, [illegible] Avenue.
Eighth district, [illegible] Avenue.
Ninth district, [illegible] Avenue.
Tenth district, [illegible] Avenue.
Eleventh district, [illegible] Avenue.
Twelfth district, [illegible] Avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

First district, 124 Amity-street.
Second district, northeast corner Sullivan and Bleecker-street.
Third district, 191 Mercer-street.
Fourth district, 129 Waverley-place.
Fifth District, 116 Eleventh-street.
Sixth district, 7 West Eleventh-street.
Seventh district, northeast corner of Washington-place, in the University.
Eighth district, 6 East Houston-street.
Ninth district, 76 Fourth-avenue.
Tenth district, 68 West Thirteenth-street.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

First district, 72 Seventh-avenue.
Second district, 102 Seventh-avenue.
Third district, 159 Seventh-avenue.
Fourth district, 243 Seventh-avenue
Fifth district, 286 Eighth-avenue.
Sixth district, 200 West Seventeenth-street.
Seventh district, 111 Ninth-avenue.
Eighth district, 93 Tenth-avenue.
Ninth district, 161 Ninth-avenue.
Tenth district, 484 West Twenty-fifth-street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

First district, 233 Bowery.
Second district, 352 Houston-street.
Third district, 161 Sullivan street.
Fourth district, 72 Second-avenue.
Fifth district, 107 Fifth-street.
Sixth district, 120 First-avenue.
Seventh district, 105 East Twelfth-street.
Eighth district, 207 East Thirteenth-street.
Ninth district, 208 First-avenue.
Tenth district, 113 East Eleventh-street.
Eleventh district, 145 East Eleventh-street.
Twelfth district, 53 Avenue A, corner of Fourth-street.
Thirteenth district, 5 Avenue A, corner of First-street.
Fourteenth district, 258 East Eleventh-street.
Fifteenth district, 163 Eleventh-street.
Sixteenth district, 198 Avenue A.
Seventeenth District, 137½ Third-street.
Eighteenth district, 185 and 187 Second-street.
Nineteenth district, 106 Sixth-st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

First district, 63 Union-place.
Second district, 28 East Nineteenth-street.
Third district, 10½ West Twenty-fourth, southeast corner of Sixth avenue.
Fourth district, northwest corner of Fifteenth-street and Third-avenue.
Fifth district, northeast corner of Seventeenth-street and Third-avenue.
Sixth district, southeast corner of Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue.
Seventh district, 107 East Twenty-fourth-street.
Eighth district, southwest corner of First-avenue and Sixteenth-street.
Ninth District, 228 East Eighteenth-street.
Tenth District, southwest corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue.
Eleventh District, northwest corner of Twenty-third-street and First avenue.
Twelfth District, southeast corner of Seventeenth-street and First-avenue.
Thirteenth District, southeast corner of Twentieth-street and First-avenue
Fourteenth District, southeast corner of Twenty-third-street and Avenue A.

NINETEENTH WARD.

First district, Garvey's, corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-second-street.
Second district, Second-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-streets, house of J. Cain.
Third district, southwest corner of Fiftieth-street and Fourth-avenue.
Fourth district, northeast corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-third-street.
Fifth district, west side of Third-avenue, corner of Fifty-sixth-street.
Sixth district, west side of Sixty-first street, between First and Second avenues, house of Edward Parcels.
Seventh district, southwest corner of Eighty-second-street and Third-avenue.
Eighth district, southeast corner of Eighty-fifth street and Third-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

First district, 295 West Twenty-seventh-street.
Second district, 283 Tenth avenue.
Third district, 357 Ninth-avenue.
Fourth district, 286 West Thirty-sixth-street.
Fifth district, 439 Tenth-avenue
Sixth district, 166 West Twenty-seventh-street.
Seventh district, 402 Ninth-avenue.
Eighth district, 325 Eighth-avenue.
Ninth district, 255 Seventh-avenue.
Tenth district, 312 Seventh-avenue.
Eleventh district, 343 Seventh-avenue.
Twelfth district, 191 West Thirty-third-street.
Thirteenth district, 398 Seventh-avenue.
Fourteenth district, 439 Seventh-avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

First district, southeast corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Second-avenue.
Second district, 110 Twenty-ninth-street, near Third-avenue.
Third district, northeast corner of Thirty-first-street and Second-avenue.
Fourth district, southeast corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Second-avenue.
Fifth district, 140 Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.
Sixth district, 595 Second-avenue, corner of Thirty-sixth-street
Seventh district, 751 Second-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street.
Eighth district, 554 Third-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets.
Ninth district, 470 Third-avenue, next to corner of Thirty-fourth street.
Tenth district, 445 Fourth-avenue, next to corner of Thirty first-street.
Eleventh district, 397 Fourth-avenue.
Twelfth district, 1,178 Broadway.
Thirteenth district, 525 Sixth-avenue.
Fourteenth district, 695 Thirty-seventh-street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

First district, 252 Eighth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, east side of Eighth-avenue.
Second district, 206 West Forty second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, south side of Forty-second-street.
Third district, 183 West Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, north side of Forty-second-street.
Fourth district, 226 West Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, at National Hall.
Fifth district, 219 West Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Sixth district, at the southeast corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street.
Seventh district, 161 West Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.
Eighth district, northeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty seventh-street, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets.
Ninth district, at east side of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, about fifty feet north of Forty-eighth-street, on Eleventh-avenue.
Tenth district, 649 Ninth-avenue, twenty-five feet north of Fiftieth-street, on west side of Ninth-avenue.
Eleventh district, 665 Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, twenty feet south of Fifty-third-street, west side of Ninth-avenue.
Twelfth district, on west side of Seventh-avenue, twenty-five feet south of Fifty-seventh-street, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets.
Thirteenth district, on the west side of Broadway, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets, at the house of John Fessenmir.
Fourteenth district, southeast corner of Tenth-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street

PERSONAL.

HENRY VERNON, FROM BURNAGE.—A letter lays for you at the Post office, New-York, addressed in your own name—W. H. M——s. Whether you get it or not, write at once

IF HORATIO S. SWEET, OR SWEAT, Printer, will call at the Tribune Office in Nassau-st. he will hear [illegible]

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT FOR SIX MONTHS from 1st Nov. [illegible] desirable location. Address H. [illegible]

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 15th and 59th sts. and 4th and Madison. Rent must be moderate. Address H. L., Box No. [illegible] N. Y.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, 25 feet front, in a first-class neighborhood. Address Box No. 4,[illegible] Post-office.

ALL THE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—FAUVRETTE; OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 586 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIERELL'S CALIFORNIA.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—LANG'S HISTORICAL PICTURE OF THE RECEPTION OF THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH IRISH REGIMENT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Washington was considerably excited, yesterday, by rumors following and growing out of the raid of STUART'S cavalry into Pennsylvania. We receive assurances that the excitement was without adequate cause. Frederick, Md., was also suffering much excitement last night, under apprehension of an attack by the rebels.

The small party of rebel cavalry reported to be in the vicinity of Castletown, Penn., appears to have mysteriously disappeared. They are said to have gone in the direction of Mercersburgh, and are supposed to have left the State. We publish this morning an interesting letter from one of our special correspondents, giving an account of the escape of the main body of the rebels across the Potomac.

Our dispatches this morning give an account of another important reconnoissance from Centerville. A cavalry force, under Gen. STAHL, proceeded as far as Paris in one direction, and to near Striker's Gap in another—traveling sixty miles in twenty-three hours, capturing one hundred prisoners, having several skirmishes with the enemy, and returning to camp at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Aldie and Middleburgh were again visited, and a large amount of valuable information was gained. The whole region traversed was found to be alive with armed rebels. Another reconnoisance has also been made to the neighborhood of Warrenton and Thoroughfare Gap. No enemy was discovered, though the party was fired upon by bushwhackers.

The Richmond papers admit a loss of five thousand killed and wounded at the battle of Corinth.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writing from Newtonia under date of Oct. 5, gives the following meagre particulars of the skirmish at that point: "The army left Springfield on Oct. 2, TOTTEN'S Division being joined by BLUNT'S six miles east of Sarcoxie. The enemy were known to be at Newtonia, ten thousand strong, and the Union troops marched upon that place in two columns, fully expecting a desperate battle. The rebels, however, learning of the approach, fled hastily, sending their baggage trains ahead. Pursuit as far as practicable, was commenced by the cavalry, and eight or ten of their rear guard killed and several captured, with a few horses. The rebel commander was COOPER, and under him were both COFFEE and SHELBY. Their total force was ten thousand men, including two Indian regiments. On the 5th, Gen. SCHOFIELD'S army marched out from Newtonia in pursuit of the rebels, and were to move as rapidly as possible Reinforcements were expected and have doubtless ere this been received, making the Union troops superior in number to those of the rebels. The latter number now twenty thousand men, their forces being all collected at a point about fifty miles from Newtonia, which is in Newton County. We may soon expect to hear important news from that quarter."

A gentleman who left Charleston on the 20th ult. has reached Louisville by the way of Nashville. He says the Charlestonians have completed two very formidable rams, which will be put into service as soon as they can obtain their complement of men. They are considered more formidable than the *Manassas*. Commodore INGRAHAM commands one of the rams. He also says that the banks at Charleston have six or seven million dollars of counterfeit Confederate notes on hand, which they received as good. There are said to be from $70,000,000 to $80,000,000 of such trash in circulation in the Confederacy. The Treasury Department at Richmond sent about a quarter of a million of dollars of this counterfeit money to Charleston to pay troops with. The banks in all the Confederacy are offering large rewards for the detection of the counterfeiters. All the necessaries of life are at starvation prices in Charleston. Prices of flour $45 per barrel; tea $8 a pound; sugar $1 50 per pound; side bacon 75 cents; hams $1; bar of soap $4 50; candles 25 cents apiece.

Gen. PRENTISS, taken prisoner by the rebels on the first day of the battle of Shiloh, has reached Fortress Monroe, together with five hundred other released National prisoners.

The draft in Massachusetts commences to-day, and in this State on the 10th of November.

GENERAL NEWS.

Very few returns of the elections held yesterday had reached us up to the time of going to press this morning. In Pennsylvania, so far as received, they indicate a Union triumph. THADDEUS STEVENS is reelected to Congress from the Lancaster District by about three thousand majority. In the Fifth District, BAILY (Union) is probably elected. BROOMALL (Union) is elected in the Seventh District, and BIDDLE (Democrat) is defeated in the Second. Mayor HENRY, the Union candidate, is reelected in Philadelphia by an overwhelming majority. No returns from Indiana, Ohio or Iowa, had been received.

The *Asia's* news came to hand yesterday, from Cape Race. She left Liverpool on the 4th, and Queenstown on the 5th inst. She experienced heavy weather on the passage, and suffered considerable damage in her upper works. The English journals were still discussing the National successes in Maryland, and complimenting the North for the energy displayed. MASON and SLIDELL had written to the French journals, denying that they had been recalled. A list of ten vessels had been published as having been destroyed by the rebel pirate "290." It is announced in the Turin papers, that the daughter of VICTOR EMANUEL, before she left Italy for Portugal, obtained a promise from her father, that mercy should be extended to GARIBALDI and his followers, and that on the 4th a royal decree was to be issued proclaiming an amnesty to all excepting deserters from the Royal army. The Liverpool Cotton Market on Saturday was quiet and unchanged; sales 2,500 bales. Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Provisions dull and tending downward. Consols closed on Saturday at 93¾@94 for money. American Securities steady and unchanged.

The evidence in the case of Mrs. MARY REAL, for the murder of her husband, before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, was concluded yesterday, and Mr. JAMES will commence summing up for the defence, at 10 o'clock this morning.

Late on Monday night a Policeman named HENRY L. WILLIAMS, was, while in the discharge of his duty, shot through the body, with a revolver in the hands of BARNEY WILLIAMS, *alias* EDWARD MCCORMICK. WILLIAMS died at his residence, No. 356 Bleecker-street yesterday afternoon, from the effects of his wound. Coroner WILDEY will hold an Inquest to-day, when the matter will be fully investigated.

An enthusiastic war meeting was held at Washington Hall, Williamsburgh, last evening. Mayor KALDYLEISCH presided, and addresses were made by EDWARD DRIGGS, Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, Rev. Dr. PORTER and others. A Committee of five was appointed to assist in raising a battalion of cavalry for Major SPAULDING'S regiment.

The Board of Supervisors met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and filled a number of vacancies in the Boards of Inspectors of Registry. A list of the Registrars, and the places of registration, (which will be the polling-places on the day of election,) was ordered to be published in the TIMES and several other papers. The Registrars met yesterday at the old polling-places, or in the immediate vicinity, where an old location could not be procured by them. Where the old polling-places have been changed, the advertised list, in another column, specifies the new locations. In districts where the number of voters exceeds 400, the Registrars continue in session to-day. Their time of sitting is from 8 o'clock A. M. till 9 o'clock P. M. The Registry Boards all meet again on the 28th inst. The Supervisors adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M. of the 21st instant.

The General Episcopal Convention held its Twelfth diurnal session yesterday. A Joint Committee was instructed to revise the collection of Psalms and Hymns now used by the Church and to report at the next General Convention; a list of Trustees for the Theological Seminary were elected, and the report of the Committee on Missions in reference to the control thereof was adopted. The House of Delegates then formally accepted an invitation of the Commissioners to visit the public institutions to-morrow, and a protracted debate on the report of the Rebellion Committee of Nine filled the remainder of the day.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, has issued a call for 800 more men to fill up the deficiency in the quota of the State. He says in conclusion: "FELLOW CITIZENS:—Our State presents a bright record in this war for the Union. From Roanoke and Newbern, from Pulaski and James Island, from the Department of the Gulf and the Chickahominy, from the gallant retreat down the valley of the Shenandoah, in itself a victory, from Cedar Mountain and Antietam, the testimony is uniform to the gallantry and patriotism of our noble volunteers. An immediate and hearty response to the call from the Executive, furnished and sent into the field, in a little more than sixty days, eight regiments fully armed and equipped. The proud preeminence thus obtained among sister States is in danger of being lost. I would, therefore, urge you, by the rich history of this Commonwealth, which you would preserve untarnished for your children, as well as by all the hopes which are dependent upon the preservation of a Democratic Government and Republican Institutions, and by the deep and earnest patriotism which has led you to offer your sons upon the national altar, to meet voluntarily this requisition, and thus sustain the Government in this hour of its necessity."

URIEL WRIGHT, a prominent politician of Missouri, is Inspector-General on VAN DORN'S Staff, and Ex-Senator TRUSTEN POLK is Volunteer Aid to Gen. PRICE.

Commissioner BOUTWELL writes to a gentleman in Boston: "In answer to the inquiry contained in your communication of the 8th inst., I have to say, that the same firm doing business in different places, must take licenses for each place where the business is carried on."

The Stock Market was again upward yesterday, with a heavy business at both sessions of the Stock Exchange Board. Gold, 133¼; Exchange, 147 ℔ cent.

General business was unusually active yesterday. The sales included of Flour, 38,000 barrels; Wheat, 541,000 bushels; Corn, 161,000 bushels; Cotton, 7,200 bales; Rio Coffee, 20,000 bags; Sugars, 4,800 hhds.; Pork, 2,700 barrels; Lard, 2,200 pkgs., and Whisky, 2,000 barrels, all at advanced prices. Ingot Copper, Fish, Hay, Hops, Lead, Tin, Hides, Leather, Tallow and Tobacco, were also freely purchased at buoyant rates. The freight engagements were more extensive and the market favored shipowners.

The Live Stock markets were unusually full of animals this week. There is a marked increase over last week in every department, amounting in the whole to 7,477 head. The chief gain is on swine, of which we have a total of 29,534. Contrary to what would be expected with such a supply—the largest number of animals received since the last week in January—trade has kept up remarkably well, and the stock has either all been sold, or is in a fair way to be disposed of. Beeves count 5,346, or 200 more than last week, besides being much larger and of better quality. The market was pretty good for so large a number, and the 4,400 yarded at Forty-fourth-street were all disposed of, mostly on Monday. Prices about as last week, but, taking into account their superior quality, they were really ½c. lower. Prime beeves were sold at 8¼c.@8½c., good fair steers at 8c., and poor cattle at 6c.@7c., the average of all kinds being about 7¾c. . . . Sheep and lambs are in good request, and the pens are nearly emptied each day. Receipts, 13,931 for the week. Good fat sheep are worth 4½c.@5c., or last week's rates. Some lambs have been sold, in lots, at $5 25 ℔ head, or fully 6c. ℔ lb. Trade in both is brisk. Live hogs find a ready market, if they are heavy and fat—otherwise they remain in the yards some days, and are finally sold cheap. Prime corn-fed hogs are worth 4¼c.@4¼c.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The vital importance of the permanent and thorough occupation and protection of the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has again been signally illustrated. This road, from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry to Cumberland, in Maryland, has been exposed, in consequence of the limited forces guarding it, to repeated attacks from the enemy. The success of these attacks has doubtless invited the late raid across that line into Pennsylvania and Maryland, and opportunity has thus been afforded Gen. STUART to accomplish one of the most brilliant and effective dashes which has ever been executed—thus again reviving the depressed condition of the Confederates, and creating the greatest annoyance and mortification to the loyal people of the North.

The loss of this great route, from the Valley of the Ohio to tide-water, has caused an enormous and oppressive advance in the rates of transportation from the producing regions of the West to the seaboard cities, and overwhelmed the remaining lines with a business beyond their capacity, whilst it has increased the danger of the Capital as well as the territories of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

To add to the grave difficulties surrounding this subject, it is currently stated that the rebels are planning an attack upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, and it is probable the country may be shocked with the announcement of the destruction of the bridges upon the Juniata River, and of other important structures upon the Pennsylvania Road, also destroying a thoroughfare now of vast importance to the country, especially during the continuance of the blockade of the Mississippi River and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

In view of the magnitude of interests involved, may the country not hope that the Government will immediately adopt measures which will save the people from perils and disasters, which may embrace the conquest of Western Virginia by the enemy, repeated raids into Maryland, Pennsylvania and possibly Ohio, by the continued deprivation of the use for military and commercial purposes of one of the most important highways upon the Continent. We appeal to the Government to preserve the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Road as vital to the protection of all these great interests. The raid into Pennsylvania has cost the Government and the people of that State more money than would support an army sufficient to protect the road securely for months.

Faction and Civil Rights.

The Seymourites set themselves up as the special champions of the *habeas corpus* and free speech. Evidently this is the ground where they mean to make their strongest stand. They fight very shy of the Emancipation Proclamation, which is really the key of the present position. They keep well aloof from every other important point. But around the *habeas corpus* they rally with a great show of devotion, and summon the people to the rescue. We are safe in saying that the people will not respond to this call. So far from its gaining their confidence,—although quite as fond of *habeas corpus* as these partisan zealots,—they will see in it but additional evidence of the disloyal spirit which actuates the enemies of the Administration.

If these men simply opposed the *abuses* of the power of arbitrary arrest, they might be doing a good work. Such abuses, unquestionably, have prevailed. In fact they were hardly to be avoided in the embarrassments and confusion which attended the first stages of a civil war so tremendous and so sudden. The Administration had to devolve some of its thousand novel responsibilities upon untried agents, and it would have been singular, indeed had not some of these agents proved more zealous than discreet. No candid man will deny that many improper arrests have been made, and that there was good reason for strong public complaint. But the evil is now fast being remedied. A Provost-Marshal-General has been appointed, in the person of one of our own citizens, of great fidelity and discretion; and under his management the whole business of summary arrests is being reduced to the smallest scale compatible with the public safety, and so guarded as to preclude, so far as possible, all chance of serious injustice. Any stimulation from any quarter to thoroughness in this work of preventing abuses would be commendable. But it is not this which these malcontents desire. It is not the abuse of the power of summary arrest which they want done away with, but the power itself. In all their denunciations, and in all their appeals, they assume that the *habeas corpus* ought not to be suspended, and that unlimited freedom of speech and of the Press should still be enjoyed. If they have made any qualifications or limitations, we have yet to hear of them. In fact, the very moment they should begin to qualify and limit, that moment their clap-trap would become futile. Their noisy talk all turns upon the *inviolability* of these rights, in war as in peace. Grant that they may be abated at all, and the extent is no longer a question of power, but of discretion; and whatever wrong there may be in it is a simple abuse, and not a usurpation.

Now we say that there is really no difference between opposing the war and opposing the practical application of the laws of war; and these factionists evince essential disloyalty in clamoring that the laws of war should give way to constitutional guarantiea which were designed primarily for the period of peace. War, as the *ultima ratio* of human society, is necessarily supreme; and there is not a civil or natural right which it may not extinguish or suspend in consummating its own ends, according to its own usages. Even our National Constitution, the most jealous of personal rights of any civil system ever devised by man, does not attempt to avoid this. It sets up no barriers against martial law, except against one of its particular incidents, where it prescribes that the *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended "unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." This Republican Government has the same right of self-preservation, and the same plenitude of power in making war against rebellion, that other Governments have, while it has a safeguard against the abuse of the power, which most other Governments have not, in the constitutional provision for the impeachment of the Executive by the representatives of the people. So far as the Administration shall designedly and persistently abuse martial law, it should be held responsible. But to deprive it of all power of applying such law—which these factious brawlers mean, if they mean anything—is simply to deprive it of an indispensable means of making war with effect.

It is the President's supreme duty, in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief, to suppress this insurrection, and to use *all* means necessary to that end. He could not proceed a step in this vital work, if he were confined to the limitations of the written law. Were he held strictly to the constitutional provision that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, *without due process of law*," and allowed to take no advantage of extra-constitutional martial law, as recognized and practiced in great emergencies by every other nation, he would have to take out a legal warrant for every house he stripped of arms, every acre of land he occupied, every pound of forage he appropriated, every spy he arrested, every traitor he held in durance. Civil judges and juries would be as inseparable from his armies as horses and cannon. The idea is preposterous. The very first attribute of war is to be summary; and all of its processes must have that character. No war can be hampered by civil restraints; least of all, a war against rebellion, where not simply the honor or the interest of the nation is at stake, but the very national life itself. This summary power must be directed, not only against the armed body and front of the rebellion, but against every person and thing auxiliary to it. Whoever gives aid to the rebellion, whether far or near, should be made to feel it. The man in New-York who furnishes valuable information to the rebel enemy, is no more entitled to the checks and delays of the civil law, than the spy in the very camp itself. The public service requires that both alike should *forthwith* be disabled from further mischief. So, too, if the stirring up of mutiny among the soldiers rightly subjects the offender to arrest on the spot, there may be equally urgent occasion for the summary arrest of the man who sows sedition among the people from whom the soldiers come. All this power is incident to the state of war. The war cannot successfully go on without it. Of course it must be exercised in good faith, and with sound discretion. Our executive officers are justly responsible if they fail so to exercise it. But to deny the power, as these factionists are doing, and to stigmatize its use as a usurpation, is nothing more or less than opposition to the war itself, and advocacy of submission to the rebels.

The truth is, that all this high talk about the sanctity of the Constitution is hollow cant. These men care nothing for the Constitution, otherwise they would not be so loth to strain a point or two when it is in danger of being engulfed forever. What moves them is no concern for the work of our fathers, but a false-hearted sympathy for the apostasy of our brothers. They are eager to strike hands with traitors, even though it be over the ruins of the Constitution. A year ago, at their State Convention, they had grace enough left to vote down an amendment protesting against the suppression of the *habeas corpus*, and for the avowed reason that it would not do to trammel the President. Now, they have bravely got past all that, and feel that the more they can trammel the President the better—or, at all events, better trammel the President than rebels or rebel sympathizers.

Enter—The Prince.

Prince JOHN has come back to us again. After a long retirement from the political stage, he made his reappearance at the Seymour benefit on Monday night. On the whole it was a success. He found some old friends glad to greet him again, and a good many new ones still more glad of his help in their extremity. It was hardly necessary to inform his audience that he had been put upon a very low diet for some months past; his speech showed that conclusively. Besides, Democrats out of office are very apt to make the same complaint.

Prince JOHN is a man of quick perception—a much sharper man than Gov. SEYMOUR, and almost as sharp as PETER CAGGER himself. He saw at an early day that to go into an Anti-War canvass with effect, it would be desirable to have a little character as a war-man. So, on the very first day of September, just in advance of the meeting of the Convention, he applied to Gov. MORGAN, offering his services "in any position where he could hope to be of the least use." It was a noble act—one which ought to give him great weight in the councils of his party, and especially in advising a dissolution of the Union. He would have been still stronger if he had got a position. Why he did not, it is for Gov. MORGAN to disclose. For the present we are left to conjecture. His letter of application was sufficiently candid certainly to command attention. He took occasion to inform the Governor that he was "entirely unacquainted with military matters,"—that his health had been very poor, and that any *excitement* might prostrate him again,—and that he should want to reserve the right to retire whenever he chose. He added that he was exempt from draft, though he very much feared the laws might be changed so as to include him, and he had some reason to fear that he might thus be "dragged to the field" to be shot by the enemy, or even by our own troops, if he retired *without orders*, as he most certainly should if "certain influences" should prevail in the administration of our Government in regard to the conduct of the war.

It is quite likely that Gov. MORGAN may have thought that so fastidious a soldier would scarcely be useful to the Union cause, and it is barely possible that he may have suspected the Prince of having written the letter for precisely the use to which he has put it—political and party effect. We congratulate him on having made a good hit. He has achieved a reputation for periling his life in the battle-field at a good deal lower rate than most of his fellow Democrats, and he has had a very early opportunity of airing his cheap patriotism amid great applause, at a very large gathering of the sympathizing Democracy.

As to the substance of Prince JOHN'S speech, it is precisely what might have been expected. His patriotism is perfectly in keeping with his soldiership. He makes no secret of his willingness to *let the South go*. He narrates an alleged conversation with Gen. WADSWORTH, in which he asked the latter what he would do with the South.

"This is what Mr. WADSWORTH said. He said 'We will whip them and let them go.' 'Well, but,' said I, '*would not it be easier to let them go without whipping them?*' [Laughter.] 'Would not they be a little better neighbors. You do not propose to remove the Continent, do you? Why would not they be a little better neighbors if *we let them go without whipping them?*' 'No,' said he, 'we will whip them and let them go,' and he being a military man and I a civilian, he started South to whip them, while I staid here *to let them go.*'" [Laughter.]

Prince JOHN is for letting them go. He would like to take Richmond first—and in his opinion Gen. MCCLELLAN "ought to be *authorized* to proceed at once and take it." But even this is rather on McCLELLAN'S account than because he thinks it of any special consequence. But after Richmond is taken at all events—if it cannot be done before—Mr. VAN BUREN is perfectly clear as to the course that should be pursued. A convention should be called, our Southern brethren should be invited to it, and "I believe," says he, "that they would come into a convention, and if we could agree to live together under the Constitution as it is, or with some of its parts more distinctly defining what the Constitution now is, and if they will not, *then I know that I am in favor of saying amend the Constitution so as to let them go.*" This is explicit. It leaves no shadow of doubt as to Mr. VAN BUREN'S preferences. He is for "letting the South go." In other words, he is for separation—for a Dissolution of the Union. And he was in his proper place at the Seymour meeting, and doing precisely what fidelity to his convictions required in aiding the election of Mr. SEYMOUR to be Governor. If he can succeed in that undertaking, he will have done everything in his power toward securing the independence of the rebel Confederacy. He will have given his "*wayward sisters*" of the South all the aid and comfort it is in his power to administer. He will have thrown the weight of the Empire State into the scale of rebellion,—and will have done everything he can do toward destroying what he declares to be the "most contemptible failure in the shape of Government" the world has ever seen.

We commend Prince JOHN'S speech to general perusal. We trust it will be widely circulated among the Democratic voters of the State. They will have a chance to test the real character of the Seymour movement. They will see what it is they are asked to aid, and when they once see it distinctly, we have no apprehensions of the result.

BEAUREGARD'S LETTERS.—The correspondence of BEAUREGARD with the rebel Adjutant-General and with Gen. BRAGG, regarding a plan of operations in the West, which was referred to by telegraph yesterday, is given to the public this morning. The documents may be genuine, and they may not. If they are genuine, we should imagine that BEAUREGARD after his illness dictated the main points to some scrivener, who gave them literary shape and form; for the style is hardly the style of BEAUREGARD, and some of the expressions we can scarcely conceive of his employing.

The plan of operations, however, it will be seen, is great enough to suit the swelling ideas of the little creole; and the daring with which he proposes to assume the offensive and march upon Louisville and Cincinnati, is in accordance with what are understood to be BEAUREGARD'S views of the war. His self-confidence is boundless, and the imbecility he inferentially attributes to some of our Western Generals is characteristic of the man. Whether the letters be true or fictitious, the outlines they give of the rebel programme in the West are undoubtedly such as Gen. BRAGG set out to execute. The retreat of the latter before BUELL shows what a serious miscalculation was made.

CONSCIENCE VS. BUNCOMBE.—Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN told his Seymour friends at Cooper Institute, on Monday night, that he was living on spare diet, so as to be prepared for the scant prison fare of Fort Lafayette, where he expected soon to be confined. But immediately before, the distinguished speaker had shown to his own satisfaction, and to that of his audience, that he and they were the only sincere and earnest supporters that the Administration has. "For see," said he, "did not the Republican State Convention utterly fail to say a word in favor of Mr. LINCOLN in their resolutions, and did not the Democratic State Convention tender him unlimited money and men to carry on the war?"

This being the case, why should Mr. VAN BUREN fear the "Bastile?" Why does he tremble when his course is so manifestly patriotic and safe?

The truth is, that Mr. VAN BUREN'S *conscience* convicts him. His language may deceive others—it does not deceive himself. While he declares to the world that he is a reliable and steadfast supporter of the Government, his heart tells him that he is guilty of "disloyal practices," such as in all probability will consign him ere long to Fort Lafayette. His language "bewrayeth him."

A WARLIKE QUAKER.—The Quakers, although debarred by the principles of their Society from taking part in wars generally, and although always heretofore exempted from military duty, have in many cases felt deeply the vital justice of the present struggle for national existence, and a respectable number of them have entered the ranks as soldiers. In Philadelphia, and elsewhere, the Quaker ladies, as well as those of the other sex, have worked very hard for the comfort of our soldiers, and we have heard of many instances where Quaker fathers and mothers have not objected to the enlistment of their sons who were not actual members of the body. The following patriotic and stirring note recently written by a very distinguished member of the Society of Friends, to his son in the army, has been handed to us for publication:

PHILADELPHIA, Ninth Month, 19, 1862.

DEAR SON: I understand thy regiment is ordered to the front. If this is so, I hope thee will remember the stock from whom thee came, and remember that death is better than dishonor. From thy father.

REBEL ARGUMENT ANSWERED BY REBEL ACTION.—The Southern States seceded from the Union ostensibly because of the exclusion of Slavery from the territories of the United States, whereby they said they had been denied equality in the territory "purchased by the common blood and treasure of the Union." Their arguments, showing clear title to hinder national prosperity by the interposition of a Southern local institution, are remembered by all.

Failing in their argument, they rebel; and now they demand the world's assent to propositions that overthrow all their former complaint of the Union. They contend that a single State—Arkansas or Louisiana, for instance—"purchased by the common blood and treasure of the Union," can, *by its own decree of secession*, nullify the rights of every other State in the Union and to the free commerce and proprietorship of lands and other property within its borders! In other words, what power the rebels formerly denied to the majority of a united nation, they now claim for single and insignificant members of that nation.

THE ENGLISH is in the market again with its Sovereigns, this time this year is at No. 7 Chatham-st., in Astor place.

RATIFICATION MEETING.—[Illegible] A Ratification Meeting was held at [illegible] in the Third New-Jersey Congressional District, which [illegible] the nomination of [illegible] Democrat, [illegible] Democratic Convention [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Democratic

Finest Mottled Soap in the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Money Well Expended.—Ladies, buy your gaiters at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway. He is selling his Balmorals—very neat and nice-looking, and very comfortable gaiters—at the low price of twenty shillings, and all other articles in his extensive stock equally cheap. Money expended at CANTRELL'S is certain to procure its full value, and is therefore well and judiciously expended.

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Rheumatism, Acute and Chronic, Successfully treated with new remedies, by Dr. WOLF, No. 532 Broadway. Call or send for his Essay on Rheumatism, free by mail. Hours 7 to 10 A. M.; 3 to 6 P. M.

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KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 487.—Oct. 14, 1862.
45, 10, 36, 38, 59, 21, 47, 70, 4, 14, 56, 30, 8.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 488.—Oct. 14, 1862.
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DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
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2, 66, 65, 57, 19, 37, 64, 73, 16, 9, 50, 71, 14.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 355.—Oct. 14, 1862.
53, 44, 59, 51, 20, 38, 48, 31, 74, 2, 46, 66.
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The New Style of "WIDE END" TIE, at 25 cents.

Elegant Wide End TIES. At 50 cents.
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SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates.
Men's and Boys' best quality fine Linen
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AT
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PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.
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BETWEEN BROADWAY AND BOWERY.
These Baths, fitted up in the most elegant and improved style, are a certain remedy for
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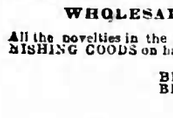

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Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, Restores and Dresses Hair.
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Surpassing all others. Try! Be cautious of counterfeits. W. BOGLE, Boston. For sale by F. C. Wells & Co., Rushton, Hegeman & Co., and all others.

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BOUND IN FRENCH MOROCCO,
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Square Albums for 20 Cards.....$2 50
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PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF A MANSION, 25 LOTS AND SIX LOTS OF LAND ON THE FIFTY-FIFTH AND THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—The attention of capitalists and others is called to the foreclosure sale by JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff, &c., at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Oct. 17, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., of the very valuable property on the north-west corner of the Sheaw, and 54th-st., consisting of the spacious dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. S. P. Townsend, with six lots of land, having a front of 94 feet 9 inches on the 5th-av., and 175 feet on 54th-st. The house cost, to erect, over $50,000, and, as a private residence for a gentleman of large wealth, is unsurpassed by any in the City. The property is susceptible to adaptation to a first-class hotel, for which it has been famous. Its superior location on 5th-av. and 54th-st., and immediate proximity to the terminii of the Hudson River, New Haven and Harlem Railroad, and to Central Park, it might be made to pay a large income by a construction and enlargement of the Institute now occupying the premises.
The sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder.
A plan of the property can be seen at the office of THOMAS & SON, Architects, No. 450 Broadway, where explanations of the capabilities of the property will be made.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

IXth, XVth, and XVIth WARDS.
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE.
FOR CONGRESS,
ORISON BLUNT.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the Assembly Convention of the PEOPLE'S UNION PARTY, Seventh Assembly District, held on the 14th October, 1862, at the room corner of West Tenth and Sixth avenues, JAMES M'MURRAY was elected Chairman, and JOHN EARLE Secretary, of said meeting.
When, on motion, Dr. E. V. PRICE was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Assembly.
JAMES M. MURRAY, Chairman.
JOHN EARLE, Secretary.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—In pursuance of the recent call of the Republican Central Committee, the Delegates chosen from the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, comprising the 8th Congressional District, assembled on Tuesday evening, Oct. 14, 1862, at the corner of 42d-av. and 33d-st.
Ex-Alderman James Owens, of the XXIst Ward, was chosen President, and John Waite, of the XXth Ward, was selected Secretary of the Convention.
The credentials of the several delegations having been received, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate.
On motion, the wards were called upon to propose candidates, when Mr. ELLIOT F. COWDIN, of the XVIIIth Ward, the only name presented, received the unanimous vote of the Convention.
A Committee was selected to wait on Mr. Cowdin, and inform him of his nomination.
After which the Convention adjourned, to meet again, if necessary, at the call of the President.
JAMES OWENS, President.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary.

NINTH WARD WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN CLUB.—There will be a meeting of this Club, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at their headquarters, (Bleecker Buildings,) corner of Morton and Bleecker sts., at 7½ o'clock. All who are in favor of the election of WADSWORTH and TREMAIN are cordially invited to attend. Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, ETHAN ALLEN and others will address the meeting.
Dr. SAMUEL HALL, President.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES C. HART, }
NELSON D. THAYER, } Secretaries.
GEORGE E. JAQUES, }

"RALLY BOYS! RALLY ONCE MORE FOR THE STARS AND STRIPES."—The SIXTEENTH WARD WADSWORTH UNION CLUB will hold a mass meeting at the Republican Central Committee Headquarters, corner of 22d-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, 1862, at 7½ o'clock. Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Hon. H. B. Stanton, Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Fred. Follett, and other eminent speakers, will address the meeting. The Clubs of the adjacent Wards cordially invited.
W. C. RUSSELL, Prest.
H. C. PARKER, Chairman Executive Committee.
THOS. LIVETT, } Secretaries.
GEO. ADAM, }

TWENTIETH WARD AROUSED FOR WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN.—The PEOPLE'S UNION ASSOCIATION of this (XIth) Assembly District, and the TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, will conjointly hold a Mass Meeting at Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. HENRY B. STANTON, JOSHUA M. VAN COTT, Esq., and PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER, Esq. ANDREAS WILLMANN, Esq., is expected to be present. Patriotic Singing by Messrs. McDOUGALL, SEYMOUR, and CAMP.
GEO. N. SEYMOUR,
President of Union Association.
ADOLPH RAU, Secretary.
SAMUEL SINCLAIR,
President of Republican Association.
A. SIDNEY DUANE, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS PEOPLE'S UNION, NO. 8 UNION SQUARE.—There will be a meeting of the Central Committee on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
WALDO HUTCHINS, Chairman
LORENZO DRAGLE, SAMUEL C. REED, Secretaries.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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TAX BILL,
EIGHTH AND EDITION.
From the copy certified by H. HERTER, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, containing the law in full as enacted by Congress. Also, an Alphabetical List of all articles taxed.
For sale at No. 12 Wall-st. ISAAC E. SMITH.

TO TAX-PAYERS AND OTHERS.
In order to prepare for the Assessors, and to be fully informed as to who pays taxes, what is to be taxed, and what the tax is, every person interested should become possessed of the *recent* edition of the
NATIONAL TAX LAW!
The "Citizens' Edition," published by Beadle & Co.
☞ *It is the most perfect edition yet issued!*
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SPECIAL NOTICE.—Beadle & Co. have added to their issue of the NATIONAL TAX AND EXCISE LAW, *all the recent decisions and special orders* of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue. No other edition has this important and desirable matter.
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Exhausted Nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body, without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache, and prevents Miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Druggists, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

$100,000 WORTH OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
AT
COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
Nos. 83 and 185 8th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway.
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, in front of the very best well seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 30 years.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

NOTICE.—FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 108 pieces, $25.
Fancy gilt and colored Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $6 50 and upwards.
Fancy gilt and colored Dinner Sets, $40 and upwards.
Fine English Dinner Sets, 108 pieces, $25.
Fine English Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $25.
Housekeepers will find it to their advantage by calling at T. & T. DONALDSON'S Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway.
JOHN HYSLOP,
Late with E. W. Haughwout & Co.
All their large stock of glass and fancy goods, marked down very low, in plain figures.
They still continue to manufacture gas fixtures in every variety.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's Outfitting Department not equalled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call
P. B. HAWDEN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF THE SCALPEL and Operating Surgeon, No. 42 Fifth-st., office consultations, 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Rupture, Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Impotency, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Skin, &c. Over 7,000 cures. Consultation free.

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Also, other Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c.

TRYITT'S RHEUMATIC MAGNETIC COLIC, &c. Goods packed for the country. Circulars sent free. Agents wanted. Sole Depot, No. 1 ASTOR HOUSE. Principal Office, No. 1 ASTOR PLACE.

NEW AND ELEGANT PARLOR CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

☞ In answer to numerous letters daily received, Dr. L. would state that a personal examination must be had in every case before treatment can be instituted.
Letters of inquiry on the subject for which this notice is intended, will for the future remain unanswered.
Letters of consultation must contain Five Dollars to insure an answer.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS.

This may certify, that having been afflicted during the year 1856, with severe and almost total deafness and having tried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care of those esteemed as eminent practitioners, I was induced at last to put myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill. His treatment was brief and successful. I was completely restored, and the cure is apparently permanent. I have all confidence in Dr. L.'s skill and integrity in the diseases he makes specialties
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, L.L. D.,
Editor New-York *Teacher*.
ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1862.

NOS. 66 AND 68 READE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1862.
A young man in our employ has been under the medical care of Dr. Lighthill for Deafness and Discharge from the Ear, with which he was afflicted since infancy. The discharge has ceased for the past six months, and his hearing is materially improved.
WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.

A DEAF MUTE RESTORED TO HEARING.
My son, now 12 years of age, has been deaf and dumb, and a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this City for the past two years. Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring his hearing to such a degree, that he is now able to learn to speak with facility.
The success which the Doctor has had in this case has scarcely a parallel, and deserves to be extensively known by the public.
GABRIEL LOWENSTEIN, No. 175 Spring-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1862.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring my hearing which was considerably impaired, and has also removed the noises in my head, which had incessantly annoyed me.
As I am a resident of New-Orleans, and a stranger in the City, intending to stay but a short time longer, I make reference to Messrs. Sturges, Bennet & Co., No. 125 Front-st., and to Mr. J. E. Fisher, No. 29 Park-row, to whom I am well known and who are familiar with the circumstances of my case.
G. DE CASTRO.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862.
Henry Laws, now stopping with me, has been afflicted with deafness for some time. He applied to Dr. Lighthill who, after a few weeks' treatment, completely restored him, so that now he hears well and is enabled to attend to business, which before he could not, without great inconvenience.
JOHN MURDOCK,
No. 197 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.
I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.
J. BISCO, No. 188 East 23d-st.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill
DEAR SIR: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years, since she has been under your care.
E. CLAYBURGH, No. 111 Duane-st.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render, on application to me, at my residence, No. 174 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.
WM. H. WATERBURY.

CATARRH CURED.
From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.
I have been much troubled with Catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.
I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I soon immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has entirely melted away, my cough has disappeared, and I am now as well as I ever was in my life, and I am once more able to preach the Gospel unaided. Let me advise all who are troubled with the distressing difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.
P. R. RUSSELL.
LYNN, Mass., Feb. 11, 1862.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill
DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and success with which you have treated my deafness, which has been prevalent for seventeen years. By the use of your remedies I am entirely relieved, and it is with thanks to you that I am able to hear as well as any one, while the singing in the head has entirely disappeared. Although it has been a long and tedious case, I feel that my cure is permanent, for hearing remains as good as ever it was in the days of my childhood.
D. S. HOWELL.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill
DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for restoring my hearing. I have entirely lost the use of the left ear for many years, which had been rendered useless by the bursting of the tympanum, without the slightest success.
Respectfully,
ANSELL HEATH,
No. 135 6th-av.

REVENUE ASSESSORS.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOTICE is hereby given to the tax-payers of the Eighth Collection District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, in the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled an Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into nineteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions as hereby given:

Names and Residences of the Assistant Assessors of the Eighth Collection District, New-York.
(GENERAL OFFICE, No. 1 66TH-ST., CORNER 22D-ST.)

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR	RESIDENCE	ASSESS'T DIST.	WARD	BOUNDARIES.
Abraham Fogelson	173 4th-av	1st Dist	1st ward	Between 14th and 26th sts., 5th and 6th avs.
Oliver G. Hilliard	50 East 20th-st	2d Dist		Between 14th and 26th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
John M. Gibbon	57 East 25th-st.	3d Dist		Between 14th and 26th sts., Irving-place, Lexington and 4th avs.
R. S. Tait	Compton House, 5th-av., cor. 20th-st.	4th Dist		Between 14th and 26th sts., 5th and 6th avs.
Nath'l Pierce	17 East 34th-st	5th Dist	2d ward	Between 26th and 40th sts., 4th and 2d avs.
Thomas W. Gibson	154 2d-av	6th Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 2d and 3d avs.
John Fetterich	604 2d-av	7th Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 3d and 1st avs.
Charles Eaton	418 3d-av	8th Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 1st and 2d avs.
Jacob D. Vanderpool	250 East 24th-st	9th Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 1st and 2d avs.
Jacob D. Vanderpool	250 East 24th-st	10th Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 1st and 2d avs.
Robert H. Blanke	119 W. 31th-st	11th Dist	3d ward	Between 14th and 26th sts., 6th and 7th avs.
Jamie C. Jamison	341 7th-av	12th Dist		Between 14th and 26th sts., 7th and 8th avs.
Howard Hilton	317 7th-av	13th Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 6th and 7th avs.
Edward Bleecker	315 10th-av	14th Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 7th and 8th avs.
William Harriott	305 West 30th-st	15th Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 8th and 9th avs.
Benjamin Galbraith	12 West 30th-st	16th Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 9th and 10th avs.
J. W. Averell	44 East 11th-st	17th Dist	4th ward	Between 14th and 26th sts., 1st and 2d avs.
George O. Hartford	418 East 15th-st	18th Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 1st and 2d avs.
Edward Bleecker	315 10th-av	19th Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 2d and 3d avs.
William Harriott	305 West 30th-st	20th Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 3d and 4th avs.
Robert H. Blanke	119 W. 31th-st	21st Dist	5th ward	Between 14th and 26th sts., 5th and 6th avs.
Jamie C. Jamison	341 7th-av	22d Dist		Between 14th and 26th sts., 6th and 7th avs.
Howard Hilton	317 7th-av	23d Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 5th and 6th avs.
Edward Bleecker	315 10th-av	24th Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 6th and 7th avs.
William Harriott	305 West 30th-st	25th Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 7th and 8th avs.
Benjamin Galbraith	12 West 30th-st	26th Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 8th and 9th avs.
J. W. Averell	44 East 11th-st	27th Dist	6th ward	Between 14th and 26th sts., 1st and 2d avs.
George O. Hartford	418 East 15th-st	28th Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 1st and 2d avs.
Edward Bleecker	315 10th-av	29th Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 2d and 3d avs.
William Harriott	305 West 30th-st	30th Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 3d and 4th avs.
Robert H. Blanke	119 W. 31th-st	31st Dist	7th ward	Between 14th and 26th sts., 5th and 6th avs.
Jamie C. Jamison	341 7th-av	32d Dist		Between 14th and 26th sts., 6th and 7th avs.
Howard Hilton	317 7th-av	33d Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 5th and 6th avs.
Edward Bleecker	315 10th-av	34th Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 6th and 7th avs.
William Harriott	305 West 30th-st	35th Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 7th and 8th avs.
Benjamin Galbraith	12 West 30th-st	36th Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 8th and 9th avs.
John Fetterich	604 2d-av	37th Dist	8th ward	Between 26th and 40th sts., 1st and 2d avs.
Thomas W. Gibson	154 2d-av	38th Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 2d and 3d avs.
Charles Eaton	418 3d-av	39th Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 3d and 1st avs.
Jacob D. Vanderpool	250 East 24th-st	40th Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 1st and 2d avs.
Jacob D. Vanderpool	250 East 24th-st	41st Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., 1st and 2d avs.
Nath'l Pierce	17 East 34th-st	42d Dist	9th ward	Between 26th and 40th sts., 4th and 2d avs.
R. S. Tait	Compton House, 5th-av., cor. 20th-st.	43d Dist		Between 26th and 40th sts., Irving-place, Lexington and 4th avs.
John M. Gibbon	57 East 25th-st.	44th Dist		Between 14th and 26th sts., Irving-place, Lexington and 4th avs.
Abraham Fogelson	173 4th-av	45th Dist	10th ward	Between 14th and 26th sts., 5th and 6th avs.
Oliver G. Hilliard	50 East 20th-st	46th Dist		Between 14th and 26th sts., 4th and 5th avs.

BOUNDARIES.—1st Dist., Between 14th and 26th sts., 5th and 6th avs. 2d Dist., Between 14th and 26th sts., 4th and 5th avs. 3d Dist., Between 14th and 26th sts., Irving-place, Lexington and 4th avs. 4th Dist., Between 14th and 26th sts., 5th and 6th avs. 5th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 4th and 2d avs. 6th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 2d and 3d avs. 7th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 3d and 1st avs. 8th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 1st and 2d avs. 9th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 1st and 2d avs. 10th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 1st and 2d avs. 11th Dist., Between 14th and 26th sts., 6th and 7th avs. 12th Dist., Between 14th and 26th sts., 7th and 8th avs. 13th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 6th and 7th avs. 14th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 7th and 8th avs. 15th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 8th and 9th avs. 16th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 9th and 10th avs. 17th Dist., Between 14th and 26th sts., 1st and 2d avs. 18th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 1st and 2d avs. 19th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 2d and 3d avs. 20th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 3d and 4th avs. 21st Dist., Between 14th and 26th sts., 5th and 6th avs. 22d Dist., Between 14th and 26th sts., 6th and 7th avs. 23d Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 5th and 6th avs. 24th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 6th and 7th avs. 25th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 7th and 8th avs. 26th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 8th and 9th avs. 27th Dist., Between 14th and 26th sts., 1st and 2d avs. 28th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 1st and 2d avs. 29th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 2d and 3d avs. 30th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 3d and 4th avs. 31st Dist., Between 14th and 26th sts., 5th and 6th avs. 32d Dist., Between 14th and 26th sts., 6th and 7th avs. 33d Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 5th and 6th avs. 34th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 6th and 7th avs. 35th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 7th and 8th avs. 36th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 8th and 9th avs. 37th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 1st and 2d avs. 38th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 2d and 3d avs. 39th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 3d and 1st avs. 40th Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 1st and 2d avs. 41st Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., 1st and 2d avs. 42d Dist., Between 14th and 26th sts., 4th and 2d avs. 43d Dist., Between 26th and 40th sts., Irving-place, Lexington and 4th avs. 44th Dist., Between 14th and 26th sts., Irving-place, Lexington and 4th avs. 45th Dist., Between 14th and 26th sts., 5th and 6th avs. 46th Dist., Between 14th and 26th sts., 4th and 5th avs.

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries.
Every person, association, partnership or corporation desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 66th section of said Act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant-Assessor of the assessment divisions in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.
Manufacturers liable under said Act to pay any duty or tax, are required to furnish to the Assistant-Assessor a statement, subscribed and sworn to, in the form prescribed by the 66th section of said Act.
Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions. Communications may be addressed to me, at the Central Office, No. 169 5th-av., corner 22d-st.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Assessor.
Collection District, State of New-York.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOTICE is hereby given to the tax-payers of the Thirty-second Collection District, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards, in the City of New-York, that in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," I have been appointed Assessor for said District.
I have arranged said District into sixteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions as hereby given:
First Division No. 1—Theodore A. Coles, No. 105 Broad, corner of Wall-street.—Is bounded on the East by the line of that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Battery-place, State-street, Coenties-street, Old-slip, branch of Old-slip, south of Franklin Market and the water-lines of the East and North Rivers.
Fifth Division No. 2—Patrick Derry, Jr., No. 25 William-street.—To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in, and bounded by the centre lines of Pearl-street and Fulton-street.
Sixth Division No. 3—Theodore A. Messenger, No. 121 South-street.—To have charge of all that portion of the Fourth Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Roosevelt-street, East River water-line, and the centre lines of Beekman-street, Pearl-street, and Oak-street.
Seventh Division No. 4—George W. Smith, No. 46 Exchange-place, Room No. —.—To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by centre lines of Wall-street, Pearl-street, Beaver-street, east branch of Broadway by Bowling-Green and Broadway.
Eighth Division No. 5—Theodore Ritter, No. 111 Broadway.—To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Liberty-street, Broadway, Rector-street and North River water-line.
Ninth Division No. 6—Isaac E. Smith, No. 12 Wall-street.—To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in, and bounded by the centre lines of Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, Pearl-street, Wall-street and Broadway.
Tenth Division No. 7—James D. Warner, No. 120 Wall-street.—To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Maiden-lane, Broadway, Beekman-line and centre lines of Old slip, south of Franklin Market and Pearl-street.
Eleventh Division No. 8—George R. Hill, Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau-street, Room No. 6, to have charge of all that portion of the Second Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Beekman-street, William street, Liberty-street, Broadway and Park-row.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as first-class cook; she understands her business perfectly—soups, jellies, pastry and the getting up of dinners and suppers; she has lived with some of the best families in this country and Europe; her character will be found satisfactory. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; can produce the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 511 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a respectable family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place; no objections to the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 122 Greenwich-av., in the shoe-store.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business—meats, soups, pastry and jellies; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and fine washing in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 218 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, as first-class cook in a private family; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 5 West 22d-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK by an experienced person who understands her business thoroughly, is an excellent baker, would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing, best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 226 6th-av, corner of 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as first-class cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl wishes a situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has first-class city references. Call or address Mrs. T, No. 124 East 35th-st., corner 3d-av., over butcher's store.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation, in a private family, as first-rate cook, is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 43 Henry-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a very excellent bread maker, has good City reference. Apply at No. 64 Forsyth-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will be attended to.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by one who understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best of City reference from her last place; no objections to the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 122 Greenwich-av., in the shoe-store.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business—meats, soups, pastry and jellies; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and fine washing in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 218 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook in a private family; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 5 West 22d-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK by an experienced person who understands her business thoroughly, is an excellent baker, would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing, best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 226 6th-av, corner of 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as first-class cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference, no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl wishes a situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has first-class city references. Call or address Mrs. T, No. 124 East 35th-st., corner 3d-av., over butcher's store.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation, in a private family, as first-rate cook, is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 43 Henry-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a very excellent bread maker, has good City reference. Call at No. 64 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will be attended to.

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AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and fine washing in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av., third floor, front room.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business perfectly—soups, jellies, pastry and the getting up of dinners and suppers; she has lived with some of the best families in this country and Europe; her character will be found satisfactory. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; can produce the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 511 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a respectable family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook and to assist in

MEDICAL.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. HARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. HARROW. Purchasers of a \$4 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 184 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 3, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATing and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases is dangerous; read it before it is too late. Price, \$1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, \$5.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 35 East 13th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure to pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other deli cate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office, 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, \$4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and success ful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases t eated. A tru hful adviser to b e married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physic l condition. Sent free of postage to any addre s on re ceipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr LA CROIX, No 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, treated by Dr. C. in such a speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price \$1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Duane-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing \$1, and addressing Box No 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price \$1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 58 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Unmen ning ing Pills. Invaluable in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes to restore to the menstrual fluid, and they will never d isappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. WARD'S Female Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them, as designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 36 Leroy-st., near bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE—FRENCH INDIA RUBBER GOODS—Three different descriptions, price 3 cents each, \$1 per dozen; married free. For circulars, call on or address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price, 10 cents each—\$1 per dozen. For circulars, call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 41 Nassau-st., Room No. 4.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1829—the only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S SPECIFIC, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, &c. It essesses the hitherto valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint in the blood is sure to abort, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by eminent chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the city that has not attacked it; and when they find their fees are not so easily awallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is \$1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps. 200 pages. 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of SCHAEFER & ARRAS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due to said firm must be paid to VALENTINE SCHAEFER, to whom all accounts against said firm must be presented for settlement at No. 485 6th-av.

VALENTINE SCHAEFER,
WILLIAM ARRAS

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs HAMM & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMM & CO., 4th-av. and 12th and 129th sts.

HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

MR. JAY JARVIS JONES HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of EDMUND JONES & CO., Stationers and Printers, No. 26 Ann-st. The business will be continued at the same place under the firm name of EDMUND JONES & CO.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1862.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 142 West 33d street, between 7th and 8th-avs., in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 25, 1862.

JAMES BLAKE,
JAMES HEALEY, } Executors.

au27-law mW*

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices at STARR'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 21st-st., and No. 1 East 59th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A SMALL, PLAIN SECOND, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, Wm Box No. 130 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }
ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1862. }

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William I. Skinner;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David P. Forrest;

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Charles Hughes.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Wards, and Randall's Islands.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY

Seventeen Members of Assembly

Two Supervisors, a place of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Stoutt

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West, deceased.

Yours, respectfully,
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *City and County of New-York*, ss.:

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 14, 1862.

Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.

SEC. 14. "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York who shall receive a notice of an election shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said county, and each Supervisor of said county shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week, until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said county, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and County."

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

THE RECEIVER OF TAXES GIVES NO-TICE that the Assessment Rolls or Tax Books, for the current year, have been delivered to him, and that the taxes are now due and payable at this office. On taxes paid before the 1st day of November, a discount will be allowed at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the day of payment to the 1st day of December next.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Bureau of Collection of Taxes, Oct. 10, 1862.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 10, 1862.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For regulating, &c., Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues; regulating, &c., in Fifty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue; and building sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Ninety-second-street between Second and Fourth avenues; both sides of Fifty-sixth street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, east side of Eighth-avenue and west side of Broadway, half way to and from the streets lying on either side of said Fifty-sixth-street; and both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 22 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES M. NEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 6, 1862.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, APPOINT-ED by the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of investigating the proposed transfer of the right to manufacture and supply gas to the inhabitants of this City from the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies to the Corporate authorities of the City of New-York, will meet in Room No 12, City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons interested in the proposed transfer, and all who have been aggrieved or who have suffered from the monopoly at present enjoyed by the above-named Gas Companies, are respectfully requested to be present at the above named time and place. The Committee also respectfully request the attention of gentlemen versed in the manufacture of gas, with a view of eliciting such information as will assist them in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion in the premises.

TERENCE FARLEY,
WM. WALSH,
JOHN H. BRADY, } Special Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCES OF the Board of Aldermen will meet every THURSDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall, on THURSDAY next, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

All persons interested in the passage of the proposed ordinances, regulating the sale and exposure for sale of hay, on the piers on the north River, are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place.

ALEX. FREAR,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN H. BRADY,
Committee on Ordinances.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART-MENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

MACHINERY, &C.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS.—Second-hand printing machines for sale.

One double cylinder printing machine, bed 26x37 inches.
One double cylinder printing machine, bed 19x30 inches.
One single large cylinder press, bed 38x60 inches.
One single large cylinder press, bed 26x37 inches.
One improved job printing machine, bed 19x25 inches.
Washington and Smith hand presses, card presses, all in first-rate order, and to be sold cheap.

R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.

CUTTING-PRESS WANTED.—WANTED, A good second-hand cutting-press for paper, or a bookbinder's press, to work either by hand or steam-power. Apply to S. RAYNOR, No. 114 William-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., Nos. 13 Beyst., Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesome and for family use.
W. MOOR, Agent,
No. 60 Liberty-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$12 REWARD.—LOST On STOCK EXCHANGE, from the residence of the subscriber, a [illegible] dog, small size, cropped ears, with collar [illegible] silver plate, marked "Oscar, New-York." The above reward will be paid on his delivery to [illegible] or at No. 31 William-st., New-York.

Morse & Co.

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, }
SAINT PAUL, (MINN.), Oct. 4, 1862. }

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount; the Bonds to be issued in sums of \$1,000 each, at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., the money to be paid in Coin or Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder who will receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned,

Care of Messrs P. M. MYERS & Co., New-York City }
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862. }

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest to

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO. will be held at Room No. 8, No. 25 William-st., on SATURDAY, the 25th day of October, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon further amendments to the agreement made between the Bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1860, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

L. H. MEYER,
A. ISELIN,
WM. HUGE,
NATHAN PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
} Trustees and Attorys.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

OFFICE OF GWYNNE & DAY, }
No. 21 WALL-ST., CORNER OF BROAD, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1862. }

MR. E. STEPHENS, MEMBER OF THE New-York Stock Exchange, having been this day admitted a partner in our stock commission business, we are now prepared to execute promptly all orders for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Gold, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Board of Brokers.

Advances made on approved securities.

GWYNNE & DAY.

No. 21? BROADWAY, N. Y., Oct. 13, [illegible]

THE HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds are notified to deliver the *Overdue* Coupons to the agent of the Trustees, at the Broadway Bank, to be settled under the decree in the United States Court.

E. A. PALMER, } Agents of the
P. DOW, } Trustees.

COLLECTIONS ON BALTIMORE.—OUR Correspondent at Baltimore can be consulted at our office, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., during this week, with reference to over-due Eastern Baltimore and its Marylland not sent forward to collection.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
No. 200 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERN-MENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold as Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 54 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRAN-CISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

AN OLD CASHIER FROM THE WEST having had large financial experience, desires a position in a bank, banking-house, or other business requiring such experience. Can influence Western business. References sat sfactory. Address WILSON, Box No. 2,065, New York Post-office.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA State Coupons purchased, at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAURENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.

6 Per Cent. on any sum not exceeding \$500 *and under, and*
5 Per Cent. on larger sums

E. V. HALLENBECK, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 17? CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN FOR DEPOSITS.

Deposits from 25 cents to \$5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1

M. D VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary
N. B—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 40-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

All deposits made on or before 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUG. F. LAS, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 140 Av., corner 41st-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Grand-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 6 to 8.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from Oct. 1.

Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FIELDING, President.
SEYMOUR A. BROWN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF Bleecker and Seventh-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed on sums of [illegible] dollars and upwards, made on or before the 20th inst.

RICHARD H. ELY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$50,000 FOR BUSINESS.—A GENTLEMAN of undoubted commercial standing, wishing to retire from business, will meet with a party who can command the above amount, and desires his attention, in connection with the above, to a first-class business in the commission or banking business. Parties requiring such investment will please address, with real name, Box No. 2,065, New York Post-office.

$50,000 FOR A PARTNER.—A GOOD CHANCE for any one to step into a profitable business, which will bear the strictest investigation. Address Box No. 1,062 Times Office.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms, or the yard would be leased, if preferred, a rare chance for any one to step into a good paying business. Apply personally, or by letter to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of Bethest. and North River, Staten Island, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CASH CAPital of [illegible] to the manufacture of a Essential White Soap for family use. As the goods are a new preparation very highly recommended, and the apparatus necessary is of a large [illegible] the right party has a large experience [illegible] Address [illegible] New-York Post-office Standing where an interview can be had.

$50,000 TO $75,000 CAPITAL CAN BE well employed in a business which is daily increasing in demand, cash business, and the profits very large. The business is established, and the right party will be assisted in every possible manner. Address [illegible] New-York Post-office.

$5000 TO $8,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER for the above amount in a manufacturing business long established, for which a large demand exists the year round. The material for the article is found in the city. Fire, weather, earthquakes, and all the factory. 1 to 2 years with the present partner.

$2,000.—A PARTNER WITH THIS AMOUNT [illegible] of an established business. [illegible] where an active man will [illegible] profitable investment. A note addressed [illegible] Box No. 162 Times Office, will receive [illegible] attention.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE IN SEPTEMber, [illegible] of druggist, a drug store, well stocked [illegible] An account of patrons of the house [illegible] above reasons will be sold. Apply [illegible] 115 Sale Department, 44 Cedar-st., New-York. Inquire at No. 54 Cedar-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Syrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage \$150
Second Cabin Passage 80

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage \$125
Second Cabin Passage 75

SCOTIA leaves New York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
PERSIA leaves New York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ALPS leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND [illegible] NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship ARIZONA 2,000 tons, JAMES MARSH, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, from her pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either coast, and it is confidently believed that passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to

M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday ..... Oct. 18.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday ..... Oct. 25.
KANGAROO ..... Saturday ..... Nov. 1.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

First Cabin ..... \$85 | Steerage \$35
First cabin to London ..... 90 | Steerage to London 40
First cabin to Paris ..... 95 | Steerage to Paris 40
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 95 | Steerage to Hamburg 40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, \$85, \$95, \$115. Steerage from Liverpool, \$15. From Queenstown, \$35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Waterst., in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 85 South-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. DENNY & BROTHERS; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUX, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. ANDERSON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 25. Rates of passage from New-York—first-class, according to accommodation, \$80 and \$90; steerage, found with good provisions, \$30. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First-Cabin, \$140 and \$150. Steerage, \$60. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 25 Broadway, New-York.

SAML. L. SEABLE, General Agent.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM-SHIP HANSA, H. TYDE SANDER, Commander, carries the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 31 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,

for BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, \$115; second cabin, \$70; steerage, \$40.

For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 6? Broad-st.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her last passage from Liverpool it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before entering her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. SONES, Notary Public, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1862. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until THURSDAY, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the shipment and delivery of all the anthracite steamer coal required by the War Department, from the wharves at Richmond, Philadelphia, to the following ports:

Fortress Monroe, Va.
Washington, D. C.
Alexandria, Va.
Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Newbern, N. C.
Beaufort, S. C.
Port Royal, S. C.
Hilton Head, S. C.
Ship Island
New-Orleans, La.
Key West, Fla.
New York
Boston

Contract to commence immediately after it is awarded, and to continue until Sept. 30, 1863. The contractor will be required to make prompt shipments as soon as the orders are furnished him by the War Department, or its proper agents, from time to time as required. Ten days at the rate of forty tons per day will be required for unloading, if detained longer, by proper authority, which in all cases must be indorsed on the bills of lading, the bodies will state the hours for demurrage per ton per day. Coal to be unloaded on the wharves at the different ports, or on board of other vessels, as may be directed by the proper authority, the conditions for unloading to be necessary for that purpose. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, in the sum of [illegible] dollars, over and above all bids.

(Signed) A. BOWMAN,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.

OFFICE CHIEF ASSIS

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Rebels Still Retreating and Gen. Buell Pursuing.

EVACUATION OF CAMP DICK ROBINSON.

Lexington Occupied by the National Forces.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

Seven hundred and fifty wounded soldiers from Perryville, mostly slightly wounded, and generally belonging to Ohio and the Northwestern States, have arrived. Nearly all of them were accommodated at our hospitals, and the remainder taken to New-Albany.

A dispatch to Gov. ROBINSON, dated Danville, says the rebels have left Camp Dick Robinson, going South towards Lancaster. The Federals are in pursuit.

The Federal forces occupy Lexington, which the rebels evacuated yesterday.

A large body of the enemy are reported at Nicholsville.

It is rumored, but entirely discredited here, that Gen. BUELL yesterday surrounded 30,000 rebels, and gave them until 9 o'clock this morning to surrender.

A squad of JOHN MORGAN'S were surrounded in the house of Capt. JIM TOWNSEND, late commander of the Red River Home Guards, fired upon the house, killed his wife, and captured him and shot him.

Gen. BOYLE has ordered the removal of the pontoon bridge between Portland and New-Albany, on account of its obstruction to navigation, and being unnecessary.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says the late Federal victory at Corinth has quieted all apprehensions of an attack on Memphis, and believes it will relieve all Western Tennessee, and allow the Federal army to enter Mississippi, and open the whole territory to commerce with Memphis.

Gen. GRANGER'S Brigade, of DUMONT'S Corps, left Frankfort for Harrisburgh, and captured near Lawrenceburgh, on their route, seventy rebels.

Half-past Eleven O'Clock P. M.—No news from the seat of war.

REPORTTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

Secretary STANTON has telegraphied to Gen NETTLE to send no more contrabands into Illinois until further orders.

The divisions of Gens. ROSECRANS, STANLEY and HAMILTON, have returned to Corinth, where they are to be reorganized. Gen. HOLZEAU was removing from Bolivar to Jackson.

Four hundred prisoners were sent to Holly Spring yesterday for exchange.

A body of mounted rebels, supposed to number 500, were seen near Bolivar yesterday. A force has been sent after them.

A dispatch from Paducah to-day says the steamer *Hazel Dell* was stopped seven hours at Evansville by a large force of guerrillas. The mails, negroes, and a quantity of goods were taken from her. Several ers and soldiers were also taken prisoners.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Rebel Accounts of the Battle at Corinth.

A Defeat and Loss of Five Thousand Men Acknowledged.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Oct. 13.

The flag of truce boat *Mefamora* arrived from Aiken's Landing this morning, bringing down about sixty civilians, sixteen of them ladies, among whom is Gov. BRADFORD'S wife.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 9th inst. has the following account of the battle of Corinth:

"It was a most bloody one. Our forces gained repeated successes on Friday and Saturday, occupying a portion of the enemy's breastworks.

They also gained the town, but the enemy held out stubbornly on his left until reinforcements arrived, when, on Sunday, they fell upon Gen. VAN DORN in overwhelming numbers, forcing us to relinquish our position and retreat. The fight continued almost uninterruptedly during Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The slaughter on both sides is described as unparalleled.

One of our Generals writes that MACKY'S Division, composed of PRITCH'S, CABELL'S, and perhaps MOORE'S Brigades, will not muster more than one Brigade. CABELL'S Brigade has not more than 450 men left.

Gen. MARTIN, of the Fourth Brigade, (chiefly Mississippians,) was killed. Also Col. ROGERS, of Texas, and Col. WIRT ADAMS, of Mississippi. Gen. MOORE is reported killed. Gen. CABELL was severely hurt by a fall from his horse.

Two thousand fresh Federals, from Bolivar harrassed MACKY'S Division, which was in the advance in the retrograde movement.

The army is understood to be in the vicinity of Ripley, and perfectly safe.

It is rumored that but one General was slain time of success before the attack.

No officers have yet arrived here, nor any of the wounded.

Having driven in the enemy's skirmishers, the combined forces of VAN DORN and PRICE attacked them in their intrenchments at 9 A. M. Friday, driving them out, capturing nine pieces of artillery and continued repulsing them, slowly driving them back until night. Our loss was heavy during the day.

PRITCH'S and GREER'S Brigades suffering most. Gen. MARTIN was killed. Cols. MCFARLAND and GREEN, of Missouri, were severely wounded.

At 4 o'clock Saturday morning opened with heavy artillery; at 8 o'clock we advanced capturing several siege guns. GREEN'S Brigade again suffered severely, being the first to enter the town.

CABELL'S Brigade charged the fort on College Hill. The enemy reserved their fire until they were within thirty yards, then opened a murderous fire, repulsing them with great loss.

Information being received that the army at Bolivar, 20,000 strong, was marching *via* Pocahontas on our rear, a retreat was ordered at 10 A. M. Our forces were somewhat disorganized, but brought off part of the captured artillery, and our wounded and baggage, losing back ten miles to Cypress Creek.

At 8 o'clock, Sunday, Col. —— commenced skirmishing with the Yankee forces from Pocahontas, at Pond Creek, and left back one mile, when he was reinforced by the 43d Legion and a section of artillery, when Gen. MACKY'S Division, which was also [illegible] the enemy burning the [illegible] and burning [illegible] and four pieces of artillery.

[illegible] and Virginia [illegible] engaged in the [illegible] Eastern pieces of artillery. [illegible] Corinth to Memphis Railroad, and our [illegible] pursuit to Ripley, over the [illegible] Hatchie.

[illegible] all in the enemy's hands [illegible] the enemy's loss [illegible] the attack was equal to [illegible] at 6 o'clock. Col. [illegible] that the slaughter was immense [illegible] thousands, and the retreat was not very orderly. We left four pieces of artillery. We captured [illegible] and fifty prisoners at Corinth, who [illegible].

The enemy made no attempt to follow up from Corinth, nor did the Bolivar force after the defeat at Davis' Bridge.

VAN DORN was conspicuous for daring, and PRICE, as usual, felt at home. Both escaped unhurt. PRICE'S command was the first in the intrenchments. MACKY'S division suffered the heaviest loss. Gen. CABELL sustained severe loss, and acted most gallantly. The enemy fought determinedly, and were manœuvred splendidly. ROSECRANS commanded in person. Our army is perfectly safe, and no fears are entertained of its being followed by the crippled Yankees. We will be quickly organized and ready for another combat.

The killing of Cols. ROGERS and ADAMS, and Gen. MOORE *is* contradicted. Lieut. SAM. FARRINGTON, of St. Louis, is among the killed. He fell in the heat of battle, nobly discharging a soldier's duty.

THE PLAGUE AT WILMINGTON.

The plague at Wilmington, N. C., is increasing in violence. The Jewish citizens of that place, now at Charlotte, have contributed $1,100 to the relief of the sufferers.

RELEASED PRISONERS.

The Federal Generals PRENTISS and CRITTENDEN, captured at Shiloh, together with 214 commissioned officers, taken at the same time, are on their way to Richmond from Alabama. About 1,200 Yankee soldiers are expected at the same time for exchange.

Brig.-Gen. W. D. SMITH died at Charleston, S. C., on Saturday afternoon.

The *Dispatch* of the 11th says:

"One hundred and sixty-seven Union prisoners of war arrived in Richmond, from Columbia, S. C., yesterday, among whom were ten commissioned officers. The highest in rank is Col. F. T. BENNETT, of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania. Several hundred more are expected to-day. No fing of truce left yesterday, as was expected, though over 500 prisoners have been made ready for their journey homeward."

Mr. WOOD, the Commandant of the Capitol Prison, Washington, D. C., visited Castle Thunder yesterday. He expressed himself highly pleased at the cleanliness and discipline of the Castle.

FRANCES F. JAMISON, a white female from Orange County, New-York, was arrested a few days since near Culpepper, on suspicion of being a spy.

Three Federal gunboats are at West Point doing no damage, except to stop the oyster trade for the present."

THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

Overwhelming Triumph of the Union Ticket in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

The following is a special to the *Press:*

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

Glorious news from all parts of the State. BLAIR, HAILEY and MCPHERSON are elected by heavy majorities. Gen. MCCALL is shelved. It is thought here we will carry the State by 50,000. THAD. STEVENS goes back to Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

First Congressional District, SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Democrat, is elected by 1,500 or 1,600 majority.

Second District, CHARLES O'NEILL, Union.

Third District, LEONARD MYERS, Jr., Union.

Fourth District, WILLIAM D. KELLY, Union, probably.

The Democratic majority in Schuylkill County will exceed 1,300. CAMPBELL, Republican, for Congress, is defeated, as Lebanon will not give but 700 or 800.

HAGGMAN, Union, is elected over MCCALL in the Seventh District.

BIDDLE, Democrat, is defeated in the Second District.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

Press dispatches indicate the election of JAMES K MOORHEAD, Republican, to Congress, in the Twenty-second District, Reading goes for JOEL B. WARNER, for Congress in the Eighth District. Returns also indicate the election of Mr. RUSSELL THAYER, Union, in the Fifth District. Lebanon County, in the Tenth Congressional District, goes 800 for the Union ticket.

The Republicans claim a gain of four members to the Legislature from this city.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

STYLES, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the 6th District.

PHILIP JOHNSON, Democrat, is re-elected in the 11th District, over MYERS, by 49 majority.

Franklin county gives 250 Union majority; Fulton county gives 250 Democratic majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

Judge KELLEY is reelected to Congress in the Fourth District by 900 majority. Thirty counties give the Union State ticket about 4,000 majority.

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS is defeated for the Legislature by from two to three hundred votes.

LANCASTER, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

THADDEUS STEVENS is reelected to Congress by over 3,000 majority. The vote for the Union State ticket is still better. There is great rejoicing over the result.

LANCASTER, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

Thirty districts give STEVENS, Union, for Congress, 3,000 majority, with twenty-three districts to hear from. These will increase his majority to 4,500. The State ticket will have a still larger majority.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

In the Fifteenth Congressional District, BAILEY Union, carries Cumberland by 1,500 certain, perhaps more. In the Fourteenth District, PATTERSON, Republican, will probably carry Dauphin County, by 600 or 800 majority. In the Ninth District, STEVENS, Republican, carries Lancaster by nearly 4,000.

The Union ticket gains over 100 in this city. A great Union victory throughout the State has probably been gained.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Tuesday, Oct. 14.

The election passed off quietly here, though with considerable spirit. Pittsburgh gives [illegible] Union, 1,000 over Hon. [illegible], Democrat, for Congress. Allegheny City, Williams, Union, 1,200 [illegible] county over Zeigler, Democrat. Sixteen townships [illegible] for Morehead 862 majority. The entire county will probably give a Union majority of 5,000. Westmoreland, six districts, including Greensburgh, gives a Democratic majority of 378, a gain of 155.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 14.

CAMPBELL, Union, for Congress, has 201 majority. The Democratic majority in the county is over 800. CAMPBELL'S election is doubtful.

In the Eleventh Congressional District, four boroughs of Northampton County give a Democratic majority of 325, being a Democratic gain of 177 since the last Gubernatorial vote.

MARCH CHUNK gives a Democratic majority of 2—Democratic gain, 80.

CARLISLE, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 14.

BAILEY, (Union) for Congress, has a majority in Cumberland County, estimated at 2,500. The Democratic State ticket will have about 500 majority in the county.

READING, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 14.

The whole Democratic ticket is elected in Berks by about 4,000 majority.

The Election in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

The election to-day in this City proceeded very quietly. The polls closed at 8 o'clock. From the returns received up to half-past 8, the Democrats concede that Mayor HENRY, the Union candidate, has 3,000 majority.

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

Wards.	Henry (Union) Majorities.	Wards.	Fox (Dem.) Majorities.
I	733	IV	700
II	93	V	2,400
VII	500	XII	100
VIII	300	XIII	30
IX	320	XVI	150
X	1,700	XIX	150
XIV	600		
XVI	500	Total	1,130
XVII	715		
XXII	700		
XVIII	100		
XXIV	120		
Total	6,138		
Fox's vote	1,449		

Henry's majority 4,689

Henry's majority in Wards in 1860, [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

Eight Wards, (the First, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, [illegible], Fifteenth, Thirteenth and Twenty-first,) give Mayor HENRY, the Union candidate, [illegible]. The Tenth Ward gives [illegible] majority of only 400, and the Seventh Ward [illegible] Democratic losses.

Rejoicing in Philadelphia.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE *TIMES*.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

On the reception of the news of the Union victory in this State an immense crowd assembled at the *Press* Office, and called for Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, who addressed them as follows:

My countrymen—This is an answer to the rebel raid into Pennsylvania a few days ago. The traitors in arms against the country have been answered by the people of Pennsylvania, who have rebuked the unarmed sympathisers in our midst. [Applause.]

The hundreds and thousands of our loyal men who have gone off to fight the battles of the Union and the Constitution, and the enemy in our midst, as well as the enemy on the border, led the infernal foe to hope that we, who had been left behind, would be traitors to ourselves, and false to our country, at the ballot boxes. [Loud cheers.]

You have answered the question to-day. You have answered it splendidly, and the result of this election will do more to terminate this war honorably than ten victories on the battle-field. [Applause.] You will not only invigorate the President of the United States in the exercise of his high duty, but you will tell him that all he may do, however strongest, however decided, against this rebellion, will meet your approbation. [Applause.]

You tell him, by this magnificent verdict to-day, that he is called upon to resort to still stronger measures. [Immense applause.] You tell him that his emancipation proclamation is right. [Long continued cheers for the President and the proclamation.] You tell him that his proclamation against the sympathizers in our midst is also right. [Applause.]

You tell him that forfeiture of rebel property, however it may be designated, whether it be their houses or their farms, or that which they hold without any right except an assumed prescriptive right—I mean the institution of Slavery—that all shall be forfeited, and if I may use a still stronger phrase, and I refer to one whom we hold in our hearts as dear to all, Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. [Great cheering.]

Your verdict to-day is of possible instruction to him and an endorsement of his endorsement of the President's proclamation; an instruction that he can do no act that will do more to endear him to those who are already so deeply attached to him, than by pressing upon the rebel enemy before him. [Applause.]

After alluding to the immense number of the Democratic party who had left that organization when it became prostituted to BUCHANANISM principles, at the request of Col. FORNEY, the band struck up the tune of "John Brown's body," &c., and the crowd slowly moved away, joining in the chorus.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

Defeat of Vallandigham!

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 14—Midnight.

The election passed off very quietly. The Democrats have elected the entire county ticket: PENDLETON, Dem., in the First District, and the present member, is reëlected.

In the Second District, LONG, Dem., probably beats GURLEY, Rep.

Returns from the other counties come in slowly.

VALLANDIGHAM, in the Third District, is probably beaten.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Congressional Nominations.

Last night the Nominating Conventions of the Republican, Democratic and People's Union parties met for the purpose of placing before the voters of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Congressional Districts, candidates to be voted upon at the coming election. The districts comprise the following localities:

First District, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards.

Fifth District, the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards.

Sixth District, the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards.

Seventh District, the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards.

Eighth District, the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards.

Ninth District, the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards.

The following are the results of the Republican Conventions.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Republican Convention met last night at the Fifth Ward Hotel, and in consequence of the absence of a quorum, adjourned to meet at the same place, subject to the call of the Chair.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Republican Convention met last night at RENK'S Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street, at 7½ o'clock. After the organization, some difficulty arose as to nominations, and the meeting adjourned till to-night, at the same time and place.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Republican delegates of the Sixth Congressional District, convened, last evening, at the Bleecker Buildings, SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Esq., in the Chair. The candidates suggested for the Congressional nomination, were the Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, HENRY W. SMITH, of the Ninth, and W. C. RUSSELL, of the Sixteenth Ward. On the second ballot, Mr. CONKLING was nominated, only two votes being cast against him, and for Mr. RUSSELL. Eloquent addresses were made during the evening by Messrs. C. A. Dana, H. W. Smith, Alderman Isaac Dayton and David R. Jacques.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Republican Convention for this District met last night at the Steuben House, but, failing to agree, adjourned until Monday next, at the same time and place.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Republican Convention met last evening at Lincoln Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street. Mr. JAMES, President, occupied the chair. The meeting was called to order at 7½ o'clock, and, after considerable discussion, it was pronounced that the Convention nominate a candidate for Congress, which was carried. A motion was made to nominate ELIJOT C. COWDIN, who received a unanimous vote, and was declared the nominee of the Convention.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

A Convention of Republican delegates of the Ninth Congressional District, comprising the Twenty-Ninth, Thirtieth and Twenty-second Wards, [illegible] delegates [illegible] Hotel, No. [illegible] Grand-street, [illegible] Congress [illegible] evening, to [illegible] Congress [illegible] The Democratic Convention [illegible] as is evinced by the following:

[illegible]

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Fourth Democratic Convention met at the Fifth Ward Hotel last evening. All the delegates were present except those from the Third. An informal ballot was taken, and resulted as follows: [illegible] WOOD, 16; DANIEL E. SICKLES, 5; HENRY WALLACH, 6; OAKLEY, [illegible] WOOD was declared the candidate by acclamation. Considerable [illegible] was manifested by the Sickles and WALLACH men, who considered that an unfair advantage was taken of them, and threats were made to hold another Convention, and nominate another candidate for the support of the Democracy. The Convention adjourned amid great confusion.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

The "Jeffersonian Democratic Committee" met last evening, at Lindheim's Hotel, No. 419 Grand-street, to nominate a Congressional candidate for the Democracy of the Fifth District, but finding no one ready to accept the burden, took no action. Adjournment was finally made until Thursday, at the same time and place. The "Jeffersonians" are working against FERNANDO WOOD.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Democratic Convention met last night at the Hotel Julien, corner of Broadway and Ninth-street, and after organization, Hon. ELIJAH WARD was the first nominated.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Democratic Convention met at No. 220 Third-avenue, and unanimously nominated Hon. JOHN COCHRANE.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Democratic General Committee met last night, and nominated JAMES BROOKS as their candidate for Congress.

So far as obtained the People's Union Conventions have proceeded as follows:

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The People's Union Convention of the Sixth Congressional District have nominated Mr. OLIVER BENNETT.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Eighth District People's Union Convention nominated Hon. ISAAC EATON. Upward of two ballots were had on Thursday night, the matter of final [illegible] being [illegible] WM. [illegible] at last [illegible] Mr. [illegible] was declared [illegible] Mr. [illegible] was declared [illegible] Mr. [illegible] was declared [illegible]

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The People's Union Convention of the Ninth Congressional District met at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, and nominated Col. J. Richard Jaquess for Congress.

BROOKLYN CITY POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SECOND DISTRICT.

The Second District Republican Congressional Convention met at No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress.

The District comprises the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of Brooklyn, and the towns of New-Lotts, Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend and New-Utrecht.

Mr. C. W. GODARD, of the Eighteenth Ward, was nominated by acclamation.

A motion to make the nomination unanimous was lost by one vote.

The Chairman and Secretary were appointed a committee to apprise Mr. GODARD of his nomination, when the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

BROOKLYN NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTION.

The City Convention of the National Democratic Party met at the "Capitol," in Joralemon-street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Comptroller, Tax Commissioner, and City Treasurer, as per agreement with the Regular Democrats, whose share in the nominations are the candidate for Tax Collector and Auditor.

Mr. THOMAS G. TALMAGE was appointed Chairman, and Mr. C. B. WYLIE, Secretary.

Mr. THOMAS H. FARRON, of the Eleventh Ward, was nominated for Comptroller by acclamation.

A ballot was entered into for Tax Commissioner, which resulted in the nomination of Mr. HUGH O'ROURKE, of the Seventh Ward, by the following vote:

Hugh O'Rorke	33	Richard Teman	6
John Linskey	18		

The nomination was made unanimous, after which Mr. NATHAN B. MOSES was renominated for City Treasurer. The Convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

BROOKLYN REGULAR DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTION.

The Regular Democratic City Convention assembled at Uris Hall, in Fulton-street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Comptroller and Auditor.

Mr. J. P. HANLEY was chosen permanent Chairman, and E. B. SHAW Secretary.

The delegates were called in regular order, when a ballot was entered into for Collector of Taxes, with the following result:

Edmund Driggs	29	Felix Campbell	28

Mr. DRIGGS was declared unanimously nominated, when a ballot was taken for Auditor, resulting in the nomination of Mr. JAMES LYNCH, the Alderman of the Fifth Ward, by the following vote:

James Lynch	37	John Doherty	20

The nomination of Mr. LYNCH was declared unanimous, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

WAR MEETING IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

Efforts to Raise a Cavalry Battalion—Addresses by Mayor Kalbfleisch, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Rev. Mr. Porter and Edmund Driggs—A Committee to Aid the Cause.

An enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the Eastern District of Brooklyn was held at Washington Hall last evening. The room was tastefully decorated with the national colors, and enlivened with music from a fine band. The crowd outside was regaled with an artillery salute, which broke a few panes of glass in the vicinity, and was therefore somewhat circumscribed.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH, having been chosen to preside inside, on taking the chair, said they had met for the purpose of renewing their expressions of loyalty to the Government. He wished that the necessity for such meetings did not exist, but they all knew that the rebellion was not dead yet. The special object of this meeting was to assist Maj. SPAULDING in his effort to raise a battalion of cavalry from Williamsburgh, and he hoped they would participate in that effort with all their might. [Applause.]

The meeting was further organized as follows:

Vice-Presidents—N. Wyckoff, Wm. Wall, O. M. Beach, James H. Sparkman, Wm. J. Pease, John A. Cross, George Field, S. M. Meeker, D. E. Meeker, John S. Allen, Freuk. Schoies, Demas Strong, Geo. Ricard, Andrew J. Provost, George H. Fisher, Daniel Mauer, Tunis Q. Holcomb, Wm. W. Armfield, Dr. J. A. Brady, George L. Fox, George Thompson, Johnson S. Burr, Edgar Durbee, H. D. Birdsall, Franklin Whiting.

Secretaries—C. R. Alwater, E. A. Thurston, A. G. Paige, Theo. T. Jackson, Mellville Haward, Wm. D. Leacraft.

The Chair next introduced Mr. EDMUND DRIGGS, who said his remarks would be brief, because he had made many speeches on the subject, and he knew they were anxious to hear Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, who was on the stand, [Applause] and Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, who was expected to be present. He proceeded to urge the necessity of doing the utmost to aid the cause. He paid a special tribute to the sacrifices of the privates who did the real hard work of the war. [Applause.] He hoped this meeting would result in raising men and means to aid in completing the Williamsburgh Cavalry Battalion, and finally gave way for Mr. RAYMOND.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Mr. RAYMOND said he could hardly hope to impress their minds more deeply with a conviction of the duties which devolve upon all good citizens in this great crisis of our country. As to the specified object of the meeting, it was generally conceded, that the cavalry branch of our army has been somewhat neglected. We are told by MARMON, a French military writer, that it is easier to find a General who can gain a victory, than one who can secure all the fruits of that victory. It is easy to defeat an enemy on the field of battle, but not one General in ten understands how to follow up the advantage thus gained, by the utter demolition of the beaten army. That service is to be performed by cavalry, for, else, the retiring foe can, by celerity of movement, escape from the slow-moving infantry and artillery, take up new positions of defence, and compel another battle and another victory, ere he can be dislodged. Such has been our misfortune. We have beaten the enemy repeatedly, but, the next day or two, we find him in another and perhaps stronger position, and we have our work to do all over again. Our Generals and Government are beginning to realize that this state of things is owing to our failure to properly employ the cavalry arm of the service. Our interest in [illegible] them to convert this body, with [illegible] upon [illegible] We [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A RUMOR OF ANOTHER REBEL RAID.

A Large Force Reported to be Crossing the Potomac at Hancock.

The Report Discredited at Headquarters.

The Rebel Cavalry Pickets in Sight from Bolivar Heights.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The *Bulletin* says that it has received a private letter, dated Shippensburgh, Cumberland County, which states "that the rebels are crossing the Potomac River again, at Hancock, in large force."

Great excitement prevails.

A private telegram from Chambersburgh, last night, says that heavy firing was heard all day in the neighborhood of Hancock.

THE STORY DISBELIEVED.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The reported rebel crossing of the Potomac at Hancock is not believed at Harrisburgh.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The TIMES special correspondent, at Frederick, sends the following dispatch this evening:

"I have just seen, at headquarters, a Lieutenant who left Poolesville at 9 o'clock this morning. He says the same rumors are current there as in Frederick, in regard to a return of the rebels, but the story is altogether destitute of foundation. I have also seen one of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff, who left headquarters this morning. Nothing was known there of the enemy having crossed the Potomac. Mrs. McCLELLAN was still there.

I have conversed with Dr. MORAN, Examining Surgeon, who has been placed under arrest at his own house. He is a polished and agreeable gentleman, of hitherto good character, and much esteemed here. His examination will take place in a day or two. He firmly asserts his innocence of the malfeasance charged against him."

OUR correspondent at Frederick also sends the following:

Lieut. SACKS and Sergeant GEBHART, Company K, Fifth Maryland Infantry, have been badly shot by the accidental discharge of a gun. GEBHART loses both eyes.

The rebel cavalry pickets are in sight from Bolivar Heights.

The Second Cavalry, regulars, are reconnoitering, with two days' provisions.

A balloon reconnoissance will be made to-morrow.

New tents have arrived for Gen. CALDWELL'S men.

AN INVESTIGATION CALLED FOR.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

A letter has been received from Gov. CURTIN, in which it is stated he has been informed, on good authority, that the Generals in command of troops at Hagerstown knew the rebels had crossed the border at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, twenty miles by rail from Chambersburgh, which were in our possession, and a like distance by good roads, and the rebels did not leave Chambersburgh until 9 o'clock Saturday morning, so that the whole force could have been captured, and the people of Pennsylvania saved from the disgrace cast upon them.

The Governor desires a thorough investigation, and the military authorities have already ordered an investigation to be made.

In the meantime, Gov. CURTIN is taking active measures to protect the border from any further rebel raid.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICK.

The Rebel Raid in Maryland—Energy of Stuart, the Rebel General—A Trip to Urbana—Recent Departure of the Rebels—The Excitement in Frederick—Ridiculous Rumors.

FREDERICK, Md., Monday, Oct. 13, 1862.

Somebody in authority told us at the commencement of this war, that cavalry was of no use to us. Whatever advantage it may or may not be to *us*, it is very certain that the rebels have hitherto proved its value to *them*. The acrobatic performances of STUART and his men, are really of a nature—if we could forget the seriousness of the subject and the insult conveyed—to excite a feeling akin to the ludicrous.

Only think of the last *tour de force* of this bold and indefatigable marauder. While our army, in too conscious strength, is quietly snoozing all the way from Williamsport to Sandy Hook, nursing its dormant thunder, this Flying-Dutchman of the rebels makes up his mind that this is just the time for him to supply his men with fresh horses, new boots, clothes and other necessaries, and how does he set about it?

Slyly creeping across the upper Potomac, at Hancock—where his well-organized scouts had doubtless shown he had little to fear—he falls like an avalanche into the rich Cumberland Valley, and seizes Chambersburgh, almost before the news of his crossing the river has even reached headquarters. Having staid just long enough to grasp what supplies he needs, and while all Maryland and Pennsylvania—indeed, the whole country—are in a perfect frenzy of excitement about an *invasion* of some unknown magnitude, and our troops are hurrying blindly to and fro in every direction, he contemptuously turns on the back track, and wheels completely round our whole army with the speed and eccentricity of a comet.

Any one with a good map before him will find it instructive to trace STUART'S whole course through this last wonderful exhibition of his energy and daring. He came from Chambersburgh—passing between Hagerstown and Emmetsburgh—to Middleburgh, then proceeded through Liberty and New-Market, crossed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Monrovia, after destroying just as much of the railroad as his hurried movements would allow, hastened on to Urbana, (only seven miles from Frederick,) then to Hyattstown, passed the Sugar Loaf Mountain, which he left on his right, and on between Poolesville and Darnestown to the banks of the Potomac. Some say his men crossed at Edwards' Ferry; others that they did so in a body at Nolan's Ferry, near Point of Rocks, which—for the credit of our commanders—let us hope is not correct. The best information, up to this moment, is that they crossed in detached masses at *various* places. (the Potomac being at present fordable almost anywhere,) so as to avoid any concentrated attack; and these crossings, doubtless, occurred all the way from Nolan's or Conrad's to below Edwards' Ferry.

But be this as it may, the painful fact remains that within something less than three days—over a distance of least 180 miles—this extraordinary man STUART, accompanied by 2,000 daring followers, and incumbered by 1,000 led horses, which he had stolen, along with abundance of stores, managed to invade Pennsylvania nearly to its heart, and, after flinging defiance in our faces, made good his escape to Virginia, *in the full knowledge and presence of the tremendous forces we have lining the Potomac, all the way from Williamsport to Point of Rocks!* Some unexpected meteor flashing through space could scarcely be more startling and mysterious, and even the bravest and most loyal among us—in presence of such a deed—involuntarily suspend their indignation and hatred to be—for the moment—lost in admiration.

My full dispatches, sent you yesterday from this place and Monocacy, will have already given you the leading facts of all that occurred. Both in Frederick and Monocacy the excitement was intense at the very near and unexpected presence of the rebels. I passed several hours at the Monocacy Junction yesterday. While at the telegraph office there, I was suddenly informed that communication was cut off with Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters, leaving us in the most unpleasant doubts. Simultaneously with this we learnt, at the camp of the Fourteenth New-Jersey, close by, that heavy firing had been heard in the morning, for nearly two hours, in the direction of Nolan's Ford; and, while writing a dispatch to you, a squad of soldiers were passing the door to catch six rebel officers who were reported to be breakfasting at a house only half a mile off, belonging to one DAVIS BEAL. This proved to be unfounded; but shortly afterward seven rebel prisoners passed us on their way to Frederick—stragglers who had been caught elsewhere.

Early in the afternoon I rode over from Monocacy to Urbana. On the road I met Co. C, of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry—Capt. MCCARTHY—a fine body of men, who had been detailed from Camp Chase, Rockville, to intercept the rebels, but—as too often happens—"just in time to be too late;" the more mercurial enemy having already got to the river side through Darnestown and Poolesville.

The visit to Urbana was interesting. On approaching the village I found the road completely covered with fresh corn-husks and cobs, and a portion of the field laid bare, where the rebels had, only a few hours before, tied up their horses by the road-side and fed them.

On entering the village, composed of a few straggling houses and about 200 inhabitants, we found a large group assembled round the doorway of the Post-office, and in their midst the burly and honest form of THOMAS A. SMITH, the postmaster, a staunch Union man—whose flags they had taken down and dragged at their horses' feet, and from whom, at their previous visit, they had taken about $1,600 worth of goods, giving him in return $38 of Confederate money and a promissory note (!) for $90.

It was about 3 P. M. that I got to Urbana. STUART and his staff, with about 300 men, (the remainder being left some little distance off,) had arrived there at 4 A. M. and breakfasted, remaining only an hour. During that time the rebel General visited the lady portion of the family of SEBASTIAN G. COCKEY, a noted Secessionist, who was some time ago arrested at Williamsport, and having a son in the rebel army. STUART also called upon STEVENSON, the rampant secesh preacher. While having my horse fed I was making a rough outline of the Cockey house, when some of the lady members came out. I was too far off to hear their remarks, but I saw and heard them laugh; conscious, no doubt, that "a chiel was among em taking notes."

It was amusing to hear the account the people gave of the rebel visitation. "They were so well dressed, in clothes like our soldiers"—said one man. "that I couldn't believe they were rebels, even after I was told it; and their horses were as fine and fresh animals as you ever saw." I readily believed this when I remembered that they had just been carrying off the good horses of our jolly Pennsylvanian farmers, and also that the papers had told us of their seizing a large quantity of United States uniforms at Chambersburgh. This last raid seems to have "suited" them in more ways than one.

This putting on of Uncle Sam's livery is likely to work some confusion in battle, and our officers will have to look out that they are not caught by it sometimes. Even Mr. SMITH, the Postmaster—whose individual experience ought to have taught him something about rebels—says that he was put quite off his guard, until he heard an officer say—pointing to a very long pole in front of his house:—"This is the fellow's house where we pulled down that flag."

The good people here are freely drawing breath once more under the idea that "Maryland is safe,"—although fear, in some quarters, is causing all sorts of ridiculous rumors. Last evening, for instance, a number of folks were preparing to sleep in their stores all night. I heard one man say that he knew that there were five secesh officers skulking about the town here. Another one declared to me he had just seen a friend who was at Monrovia when *two* rebels came up to the station yesterday morning, ordered a man there to take an axe and cut down the telegraph pole, threatening to shoot any man of the crowd there who dared to resist, and that the thing was not only done, but he (my informant) afterwards saw, "with his own eyes," the pole lying there. I thought somebody else was *lying*, beside the pole, as I had been sending and receiving dispatches by that same telegraph all day. But really, we shall soon be compelled to believe *anything* we hear of STUART and his cavalry, so long as we are constantly finding so much shrewdness, daring, energy and generalship on *their* side, and so much—well, I really don't know what to call it—on *ours*.

Details of the skirmish between PLEASANTON and the enemy have not reached me, up to this time of mailing. All sorts of rumors are afloat, but I attach no value to them. In the desultory fight that would occur between our forces and the enemy, purposely scattering themselves so as best to escape across the river—a few men may have been killed, but nothing worthy the name of an engagement. We are said to have taken thirty of them prisoners. Let us bear the truth with the best temper we can. That shrewd gambler, STUART, has euchred us again. NEMO.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Advent of Autumn — Scanty Clothing among the Soldiers—A Probable Delay in the Forward Movement—The Cavalry Raid of the Rebels, &c.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Monday Afternoon, Oct. 13, 1862.

For the first time we are made to realize that it is the season of Autumn. So Summer-like the atmosphere, the forest foliage and the fields, surely the sun must still be journeying north of the Equator. This agreeable hallucination is, however, dispelled by the cold rains and cutting winds of yesterday and today, which remind us that we are indeed "on the birth of trembling Winter." To the soldier especially is this sudden change of weather disagreeable. As I passed among their camps last evening, observing how poorly supplied were many of their wants, FOX exclaimed with the old Roman orator, "What will our brave boys do among the mountains, especially these cold nights?" Some are without tents, others without blankets, and still others who are not provided with sufficient clothing to keep up a free circulation of blood in the daytime even. This state of things is in part owing to the fact of our men being compelled to leave their knapsacks *et ceteras* behind them to the hasty march from Washington to Frederick. Some of them have been sent forward. It is certainly time they were all here.

This transition from warm to cold weather may delay somewhat the forward movement which had been determined upon. The raid of the enemy's cavalry through Pennsylvania may likewise cause a change of programme. Every one here unites in pronouncing this the most disgraceful event of the war, next to the surrender of Harper's Ferry. It seems almost incredible that a few thousand rebel cavalry could describe a semi-circle through Pennsylvania and Maryland, the base of which is 90 miles, and then escape with impunity. Yet we have the evidence before us. They traversed a circuit of full one hundred and twenty-five miles, and learned more of the situation and plans of our various army corps than a brigade of correspondents could communicate, even though the restrictions were removed. The announcement made on Saturday that the enemy had entered Chambersburgh, occasioned considerable sensation here, as well as at Bolivar, Sandy Hook and Knoxville. When, however, word came on Sunday forenoon that they were making the circuit of our army, General and soldier alike scouted the idea. How dare they undertake such a hazardous trip! Scattered all the way from Hagerstown to Monocacy are our numerous cavalry, equally endowed with dash and *élan*, (if only permitted to show it,) ready and eager to pounce upon any secesh prey. Tens of thousands of infantry soldiers are at Frederick, the Junction and other places within striking distance; and as for our artillery, who can estimate the number of pieces? Later intelligence, however, confirmed the first report. Still some remained incredulous. When, however, the 2 o'clock train failed to arrive, and both the Government and American telegraph operators announced that their wires were cut, every one was forced to believe that the rebels had indeed gone below. About 4 o'clock the stereotyped news was received that the "whole force would be bagged." With the coming of night came the news of their escape. Such curses and yells of disappointment may we never again have occasion to listen to, at least on Sabbath eve. Doubtless you, in common with the entire North, are inquiring "how is it?" The whole gist of the affair is embraced in the simple word "out-generaled,"—wofully, disgracefully out-generaled.

The trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were delayed yesterday a short time, the rebels having torn up the track. But they are now running regularly. In order to accommodate the immense travel, these trains will be run daily each way from to-day onward. Our pickets seized a supposed spy who was attempting to steal through their lines Saturday night. He offered them $20 if they would let him go. Confined in the same room with him are two other suspicious characters, who were taken in Loudon, opposite Berlin, yesterday. They came to a Union man's house for lodging. Not liking their appearance, he crossed the river and informed our men of their presence. After scouring the woods through the next day, they were found dressed in Union caps and Confederate clothing. They are, without doubt, deserters from one army or the other, having become tired of soldiering.

A Commission appointed from Indiana to look after the sick and wounded of that State is now here. It embraces the following gentlemen: Dr. BULLARD, Surgeon of State; WM. T. DENNIS, Agent of the State, and WM. H. H. TRAHILL, member of Gov. MORTON'S Staff. Col. JOHN WILDER, of the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment, who was compelled to surrender Munfordsville after a gallant defence, is also here, endeavoring to obtain an exchange.

Gen. MEAGHER has recovered from the indisposition under which he labored for a few days. The following is a copy of a letter which he received from Gen. SUMNER just prior to the old hero's departure:

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 9, 1862.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I received your kind and beautiful address, and I thank you cordially for it. If I could write and speak as you do, I would do nothing else. I regret your illness, and if I could possibly get away from my office, I would see you before I leave. If I stop in New-York I will call upon Mrs. M. Farewell. Sincerely yours,

E. V. SUMNER.

Gen. MEAGHER.

His officers inform me that Gen. SUMNER has left permanently to take an independent command, instead of being away on a thirty days' furlough, as has been stated. Gen. COUCH succeeds him here. His division has been merged into FRANKLIN'S Division, belonging to Gen. KEYES' Corps, (4th,) at present located in Yorktown.

Paroled National wounded continue to be brought to our lines. Twenty-three were sent in one day last week.

Many singular cases are brought to light in connection with this fratricidal war. There are living within a stone's throw of me two brothers, JOHN and JOSEPH KIRBY. They both enlisted about the same time,—the former in the Confederate, and the latter in the Union Army. They were both taken prisoners in the battle at Front Royal, and both paroled at Winchester and came home together. They will probably be exchanged for each other, as JOHN still maintains his secession proclivities, failing to see the error of his ways. There is also a man living about a mile from town who has one son, a wagon and four horses with a negro driver, in both the Union and rebel armies.

J.

AFFAIRS AT CHAMBERSBURGH.

The Doings of the Rebel Raiders There—How They Came and Saw and Conquered—The Property Destroyed by Them, &c.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Monday, Oct. 13, 1862.

On Friday afternoon last, a dispatch was received by the telegraph operator here, from Greencastle, stating that information reached there that about 3,000 rebel cavalry had passed through Mercersburgh, and were going in the direction of Chambersburgh. This information was not made public, for the reason that it was not credited. In the evening, about 5 o'clock, an express rider came in from St. Thomas, a village seven miles west from here, who said they had reached that place, had torn down the flag, and chased him within three miles of Chambersburgh. Shortly after, other riders came in, confirming this statement. Our people were still incredulous, but to do what we could, the Court-house bell was rung, and the Home Guards, about one hundred in all, turned out. About 7 o'clock, some fifteen cavalry rode into the public square, with a white handkerchief on a stick, and demanded an interview with the authorities of the town, to whom they communicated the demand of Gen. HAMPTON for the surrender of the town, accompanied with the information that their artillery was planted on the hills west of the town, and would shell us unless their demand was complied with in thirty minutes. Col. MCCLURE, Provost-Marshal KINSELL, and one or two more citizens, accompanied this squad out to see Gen. HAMPTON. As they rode out of town, they were greeted with hearty cheers for the Union. Within the precincts of the town they met Gen. HAMPTON, who told them that he was aware of our defenceless condition, that he had a strong force, that if the town would surrender, all citizens and private property would be respected. To the question whether women and children would be unmolested, Gen. HAMPTON said it was contrary to the rules of civilized warfare, and especially to the chivalry of the South, to war against these. Judge KIMMELL returned to the town, and from the steps of the Court-house communicated to the citizens there assembled the terms demanded, and took the vote as to whether we would accept them or attempt resistance. In view of our helpless condition against so large a force, the vote was nearly unanimous for surrender. In less than twenty minutes from this, the bugle was heard in our streets, and from fifteen hundred to two thousand cavalry rode quietly into town, threw pickets out in all directions, entered the telegraph office shortly after the operator had fled, paroled all the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals—probably about two hundred.

With the exception of an occasional cheer for JEFF. DAVIS, and the song of "Dixie" and "My Maryland," the best of order was observed. At 11 o'clock at night, nearly all had left town, and taken positions outside, others scouring the country for miles, bringing in horses. An officer called at the bank, and demanded the specie. He was told by the cashier that it had been removed. To satisfy him, he was shown through the vault of the bank. Satisfied that it was so, he left after placing a guard around the building, which guarded it from further intrusion during their stay. In one instance they succeeded by threats to have a shoe store opened, taking about one hundred dollars' worth of boots and shoes, offering Confederate money in payment. This being refused, they left, taking with them what they wanted. Attempts were made in one or two other cases to break open hat and shoe stores, but the men so violating the terms of surrender were promptly ordered under arrest. In the morning they all congregated in our streets, passed out the Baltimore Pike eastward, before Generals STUART and HAMPTON, surrounded by their respective Staffs. These officers differed but little in uniform from the privates, were very gentlemanly and unassuming, and prided themselves upon the good behavior of their men. Inquiring of several citizens as to the conduct of the troops, and expressing a determination to punish any who might have misbehaved. Before leaving the town Gen. HAMPTON communicated to Provost-Marshal KIMMELL his intention to burn the railroad shops and depôt, and also the large brick warehouse of Messrs. WUNDERLICH, SEAD & Co., in which was stored the ammunition captured from Gen. LONGSTREET'S train. The torch was applied to all those buildings, which, with their valuable contents, were totally consumed. The Railroad Company lost three locomotives, and a large amount of valuable and costly tools. Before firing WUNDERLICH, SEAD & Co.'s warehouse, they rifled it of several boxes of muskets, revolvers, sabres, &c., stored there by the United States officers, after which it was fired. It was feared that the immense quantity of ammunition exploding would prove disastrous to the town. The rebels went to the houses in the vicinity, and sent the occupants away. Fortunately the ammunition exploded gradually as it became heated. With two exceptions, no person was injured by the exploding shells. A stable attached to the hotel of Mr. GENT was burned about two hours after the departure of the rebels, whether by a spark from the burning buildings, or by a slow match from some of the infernal scamps, is not known. The loss of the Railroad Company is estimated at about $75,000. Messrs. WUNDERLICH, SEAD & Co.'s loss is about $10,000. The ammunition, when captured, was estimated at about $200,000, but it was since said to be worthless. In another large warehouse near the one burned was stored a large amount of ammunition, which the villains did not discover.

In the evening previous to the arrival of our unexpected visitors a train of Government stores arrived, and was suffered to remain, although several engines were run down the road, to prevent their destruction. The contents of these cars, consisting of clothing, hats, caps, shoes, &c., &c., were all carried off by the rebels. This plunder doubtless saved our stores the rebels getting as much as they could carry with them. Faithful to their promise, no private property was appropriated, except such as was contraband of war, or had been used for Government purposes. We may safely estimate that 1,000 valuable horses were taken from our county. We would value them at an aggregate of $80,000. Grain, fences, &c., destroyed in their route, $20,000. The result of this raid is the capture and destroying of property of not less than $800,000 in value. We think our military authorities were caught napping. The danger of a raid in this very way was feared and spoken of. Twenty hours after the departure of the rebels troops arrived, but the *birds* had flown. H.

AFFAIRS AT SHARPSBURGH.

Events Betokening a Change of Position—A Rain-Storm—The Damage Sustained in Sharpsburgh from Our Army, &c.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Saturday, Oct. 11, 1862.

Reports reach here this morning that a considerable force of the enemy's cavalry crossed the Potomac into Maryland, yesterday, at a point near Hancock. A movement of cavalry and artillery, up the river, seems to warrant the belief that the enemy has either crossed, or is making some active demonstrations.

Our infantry, in this vicinity, continues to remain quiet. Events have transpired within the past twenty-four hours, which betoken a change of position soon. All the sick and wounded are being conveyed to Frederick, and strict orders have been issued against allowing the soldiers to leave camp. The direction to be taken can only be conjectured by those beyond the pale of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S confidence. Harper's Ferry or Williamsport will probably be the place of destination. A very few, however, entertain the opinion that we shall cross at Blackford's Ford, and proceed toward Martinsburgh. Whether active operations will result from the anticipated change of position, remains to be seen. It is beginning to be conceded, by officers of rank, that the Fall campaign is ended, and whatever movement is made, will be with a view of selecting a favorable place for Winter quarters.

Last night we were visited with a heavy rain, which has not wholly subsided at the present writing. From the clouded appearance of the sky, we infer that a lengthy storm is before us. The rain will naturally cause a rise in the river, and if, as has been suggested, the army has been delayed in consequence of the low state of the water, that obstacle will be removed, and provided it is not supplanted by another equally impossible to surmount, we can look forward to a change, at least, in the present, inactive condition of affairs.

Capts. CONNER and MCMAHON, and Chaplain GLEASE, of the Sixty-second, One Hundred and Thirty-first and Eighty-third Pennsylvania Regiments, and constituting a Board of Commissioners to assess the amount of damage sustained by the inhabitants of Sharpsburgh from our army, have been assiduously employed during the past week in establishing the claims of the sufferers. As may be readily conceived, the task is laborious and requires a great deal of patience on the part of the Commission, yet it is a source of satisfaction to the gentlemen to receive assurance from the headquarters of the army that their efforts have been eminently successful and fully appreciated. That the majority of the people in Sharpsburgh are loyal to the Union is not doubted, and that with few exceptions the parties presenting estimates of damages are desirous of obtaining more than the full value of the property taken or destroyed, can be easily substantiated. When professed Union people attempt to rob the Government, by making false statements, we have good reason to suppose that a small pecuniary inducement would transform them into avowed rebels. Not only do the Commissioners, according to their judgment, place a just estimate upon the damage sustained, but they are also subjected to the additional duty of first ascertaining if the property, as represented, ever belonged to the claimant. Numerous instances occur in which most outrageous frauds have been attempted upon Government. Not content with making double charges for property once actually owned, citizens have placed fabulous prices to goods and commodities which they never had in their possession. As a general rule, assessors have been too liberal with those claiming damages, owing to the fact of their being indolent and careless, or wishing to rid themselves of the business as soon as possible. A few days since, an officer who had gained an unenviable reputation by his free accession to terms, was ordered to report to the department at Washington, but before leaving took special care to destroy all evidences implicating him in dishonest transactions. The interests of Government, in this particular, can only be subserved by a careful and rigid investigation of the schedules presented, and we are pleased to state that the Commission now engaged give due consideration to the matter before them. As far as practicable, a fixed price has been established for all property that will admit of it—such as hay, grain, cattle, fencing and the like, and the sum given to one is given to all. Much time is necessarily consumed in testing the truth of statements made, but the results prove that the Government is amply rewarded. As an illustration of the foregoing remarks, I insert the following heading to, also some of the articles enumerated in a schedule handed to the Commission for approval, and comments upon the same:

SHARPSBURGH, Sept. 18, 1862.

This is to certify that MRS. JOHN HIMES' house was destroyed by fire from a shell from the Union Battery, with all its contents, said house being 22 feet wide by 24, and this is a correct list of the value of the property which was destroyed.

House	$400	15 Quilts	$45
72 yards Carpet	29	4 bbls. Flour	28
18 Chairs	18	12 hives Bees	120

In addition to the above articles, the list contains a variety of household utensils, subsistence stores, furniture, &c., amounting in the aggregate to $1,059. Upon making inquiries the Commissioners were informed that Mrs. HIMES professed to be a staunch Union lady; that the house for which she claims $400, was a rude, delapidated structure, built mostly of logs, and resembling a hut, and worth not over half the sum named; that 72 yards of carpeting could not be used judiciously in such a house, and, judging from the other appointments, it was not used; that the furniture and some other articles were greatly overestimated; that the house, according to the ordinary disposition of household contents, was not of sufficient capacity to contain all the articles enumerated; and, lastly, that the house was burned by the rebels. A further investigation convinced the Commissioners that the information given them was correct in the main. The schedule is now pending their consideration, and is not likely to receive their signatures.

Through various sources, principally newspaper accounts, the public has received the impression that the sick and wounded in the hospitals here have all the attendance and medical stores that they need. Such is not the case. On the contrary, a great want is felt for the necessary supplies, and the Sanitary Commission, through its agents, Dr. E. A. CRANE and CLEMENT B. BARCLAY, has contributed largely of articles that the Medical Purveyor did not have. The fault does not attach to the Medical Purveyor, for he strives hard to meet the demands of his department. The blame rests with those charged with forwarding the supplies from the main depôts, or with the Quartermasters, who have the entire control of transportation. There are about 2,500 Union and rebel patients in the hospitals in and about Sharpsburgh. The Locust Spring Hospital, containing 250 patients, has but one surgeon and one attendant, and a very short supply of medicine stores. This should be a subject of attention. WHIT.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

The Enemy in Force at Middleburgh—Another Reconnoissance—Prisoners Captured—Paroled Secesh Citizens Direct from Richmond—What they Say.

CHANTILLY, Va., Saturday, Oct. 11, 1862.

Capt. CONGER, of the Third Virginia Cavalry who, while out with fifty men, was attacked at Aldie on Wednesday last, has just returned from another reconnoissance in that vicinity. The attack was made by a rebel cavalry force under Capt. BALL, whose brother was wounded in the skirmish, and Lieut. MEARS is the name of the officer before reported as killed. The force that has just returned went by several different routes to Aldie, from whichplace the united force proceeded to Middleburgh. Here they drove in a rebel picket, and went in sight of a rebel force, estimated at some 10,000 men—infantry, cavalry, and artillery. This force is encamped about one mile outside of Middleburgh. Capt. CONGER captured a secesh Captain whose command is at Winchester, and three other soldiers who were visiting their friends. The Captain has been taken to Washington, and the soldiers (privates,) were paroled where captured. Capt. CONGER, on his last trip, was in the saddle twenty-four hours.

The movement of the enemy in force, in this direction has been anticipated, and provided for.

PAROLED SECESH CITIZENS.

At the battle of Bull Run a large number of citizens who visited the battle-field were so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the rebels, and were taken to Richmond, and their captors refused to send them home on parole, under the cartel for the exchange of prisoners of war. To meet this new face of affairs, our scouts were directed to bring in rebel citizens, to be exchanged for the loyal citizens held as prisoners at Richmond. They brought in one hundred and ten men, the most rabid secesh they could find about Drainesville, and these were duly forwarded to the rebel capital, and our friends were released. Several of these Drainesville men arrived at Gen. STAHL'S headquarters, Centreville, last evening, direct from Richmond, where they were detained only two days. They were there supplied with a pass on the railroad to Culpepper Court-house where they arrived Thursday night, and on Friday (yesterday) they walked from there to Centreville—a distance of about forty miles.

These men say they saw no troops in Richmond, except those doing guard duty, nor did they see any on the way toward home, except forty or fifty cavalry just north of Culpepper. They allege that the Rappahannock bridge has not been destroyed, but believe that the road is not used, for they saw no cars this side of Culpepper. The bridge near Warrenton Junction, recently destroyed by the rebels to interrupt the approach of Col. MCLEAN'S force, has not been repaired, neither has the bridge near Bristow's Station been put in order. These men appear to know but little, and that little they are not disposed to tell, especially if it is about the rebel movements, so that their reports cannot be considered very reliable.

Another Successful Reconnoissance—One Hundred Prisoners Taken—Several Skirmishes with the Enemy—Gallant Conduct of Captains Handley and Ayres, of the New-York Ninth Cavalry—The Advance upon Middleburgh—The Advance upon Snickonville—Our Pickets Fired upon at Thoroughfare Gap.

GEN STAHL'S HEADQUARTERS, CENTREVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1862.

Gen. STAHL, with a force of cavalry and a section of a battery, returned this morning at 2 o'clock from a reconnoissance to the north-west of this, having traveled during the previous 23 hours about 60 miles. His force went as far as Paris in one direction, to near Shiker's Gap in another, and so near Leesburgh on another road as to drive in STUART'S outer pickets who occupied the latter place with three brigades. The expedition was an entire success. More than one hundred prisoners were taken and paroled, a vast amount of important information was obtained, and the command returned without losing a man.

Starting at 3 o'clock, Monday morning, Gen. STAHL proceeded at once to Aldie, in Loudon County, where he arrived soon after daylight. The weather was cold, and a drizzling rain made the roads muddy and slippery, so that the ride was anything but agreeable. Nothing worthy of record occurred on the road to Aldie, except at Arcola, where, while the force was advancing rapidly into the village, a popular cavalry officer made a charge upon a drove of pigs, who took it into their heads to cross the road just at the wrong time, and was placed *hors de combat*. The incident, though trifling in itself, was seized hold of with a good deal of zest, and created considerable amusement, in the absence of anything else to cheer the party. At Aldie Gen. STAHL made his headquarters under a tree, caused pickets and scouts to be sent in all directions, with orders to stop all persons attempting to leave the lines, and to arrest all suspicious persons and bring them in.

THE ADVANCE UPON MIDDLEBURGH.

Major KNOX, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, was, after a short rest, ordered to advance upon Middleburgh with 150 men, which he did with alacrity. Arriving near that place, he posted his pickets and dashed into the village, and secured between 80 and 90 prisoners, most of whom, however, were convalescent soldiers. The citizens were very indignant at this unexpected intrusion, and manifested this feeling in every imaginable way. The soldiers were paroled during the day, and sent on their way rejoicing. All matters arranged to the satisfaction of Major KNOX in Middleburgh, he selected Capt. HANDLEY, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, to advance with fifty men upon Paris. This duty was performed in the most admirable and skillful manner. A few miles beyond Middleburgh, the rebel pickets were first discovered and driven back to Paris. Here they had planted, so as to sweep the road, two pieces of artillery. With this fact, fortunately, Capt. HANDLEY had become acquainted. A superior force fled before him, without offering any serious resistance, from Upperville, and it was doubtless designed to draw him into an ambush, but he is too experienced a soldier to be caught in such traps. When within half a mile of Paris, Capt. HANDLEY commenced to retreat, and, as was expected, the enemy followed. In the village of Upperville he concealed a picket, and ordering the people out of the village, prepared for action. He had at this time only twenty men for duty, the balance being on picket and scouting. He had not been in position long before sixty of Col. FOURNIER'S men came up within thirty yards of our position, when discovering it. Capt. HANDLEY ordered a charge, when the men fired, and with a yell dashed upon the rebels. The latter wheeled their horses, and retreated in great disorder, without firing a shot. Our forces pursued until near Paris again, and then fell back, as several more rebel companies occupied that place. The rebels, it is known, had three men wounded; we killed one horse, captured three horses, and two men, members of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry. Our boys gave the rebels a parting cheer at Paris, when they again skedaddled, and Capt. HANDLEY returned to Upperville.

THE ADVANCE UPON SHIKER'S GAP.

Capt. AYRES, of the Ninth New-York, was sent forward early in the morning toward Snickersville and Shiker's Gap with 50 men. Leaving a picket at the Leesburgh Pike, he hurried on to Snickersville. He had not advanced two miles beyond Aldie before the enemy's videttes were met. They were stationed at every convenient location along the whole length of the road, and resisted the advance of Capt. AYRES at several points with considerable vigor. At Snickersville Capt. A., with 25 men, charged upon about 50 of the rebels belonging to WHITE'S Cavalry, and captured two men, and drove the balance into Shiker's Gap. While Capt. AYRES was near Snickersville, a squad of STUART'S Cavalry came down the Leesburgh Road and captured a man on picket duty, and started with him toward Leesburgh. Capt. AYRES pursued the party to within a very short distance of Leesburgh, and recaptured his man and captured one of STUART'S Cavalry. Capt. AYRES then made a hasty and successful retreat to Aldie, notwithstanding an attempt to cut him off by a superior force of STUART'S men.

THE RETURN.

At 9 o'clock Monday night information was obtained at Aldie that the rebel Gen. STUART was on the way down the Green Spring road to cut off Gen. STAHL'S command. There were many indications, such as signal lights, &c., given by the enemy, which rendered the report more than probable, so at 10 o'clock Gen. STAHL called in his advanced forces under Capts. AYRES and HANDLEY, and started for this place, where he arrived at 2 o'clock this morning.

The whole section where this command went is alive with armed rebels, and not a step could be taken without its being known, and the rebel commanders at different points informed by signals; but, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the expedition was entirely successful.

THOROUGHFARE GAP.

A small force of the Sixth Ohio Volunteers, under Capt. BARRETT, were on duty near Thoroughfare Gap and vicinity on Monday last. Near Warrenton they captured one rebel soldier. They visited and inspected Thoroughfare Gap without molestation, but just as they were leaving a volley of musketry was fired at them from the bushes on the hills. No person was injured.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Late News from the Richmond Papers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

The English frigate *Racer* came up the roads last evening, and cast anchor above the fortress, and left, passing down the roads at 7 o'clock this morning. About the same time another English man-of-war, the *Petrel*, came up and anchored abreast the Fortress.

Steamship *S. R. Spaulding* leaves to-day for New-York, taking in tow the hospital ship *Euterpe*, with 250 patients on board.

The flag of truce steamboat *Georgia* arrived this noon from Aiken's Landing. She brings no passengers as there had been no communication with Richmond since the *Metamora* left there Sunday.

THINGS THERE WILL BE PEACE.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Oct. 11, says:

"There are prospects of an early peace—which conclusion is founded on the results of the battles in Virginia and Maryland, and the campaign now progressing. The battle of Antietam was to the Federal forces the most terrible defeat of the war."

REMOVAL OF THE NEGROES COUNSELED.

In speaking of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, it says:

"It is from anticipation of immediate interference of other nations to afford them apology for terminating the war, and calls for the immediate removal of all the slaves upon the border by military force as a measure of precaution or necessity, and immediate provision for the employment in the interior by Government, with fair wages to the owners in such labor and production as may meet the exigencies of the country."

FROM ST. JOHN'S RIVER, FLA.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Oct. 10.

A special dispatch to the Savannah *Republican*, says, the Nationals at Jacksonville, Fla., embarked yesterday, and went down the river this morning early. Two large gunboats are still lying off the town. The Yankees have taken off all the negroes they could get, both slave and free.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF SALT PROHIBITED.

The Governor of Virginia, by proclamation, given Oct. 10, prohibits all railroad, canal, or other internal improvement company in the State, to undertake to transport salt beyond the limits of the State, unless under some contract already existing with the Confederate States. It also places restrictions over the owners of salt works, as to the amount they shall manufacture.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

England Gloomy and Disappointed—Recognition in December—French Generals for America—Garibaldi Going—Dr. Mackay—Cotton Sent Up by National Victories—War Interminable—Hopes of the Northern Democracy—Northern Advantages—Why England Abuses the North—England in Favor of Secession and Rebellion—Riots in Ireland—Guns and Ships—The Cotton Famine.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1862.

The general jubilation in England over the Confederate victories, the invasion of Maryland, and the break-down of the National Government, has been brought to a sudden termination by the news of McCLELLAN's "glorious victory" over the forces of Gen. LEE. Joy has been followed by gloom. True, the papers discredited the news. McCLELLAN had boasted of victories before, which ended in defeat. There was some mistake. When the full particulars came, and the Confederate hosts, beaten and demoralized, were flying across the Potomac, there was still the hope that JACKSON might have come up and turned the tide—and, at any rate, the taking of Harper's Ferry was some consolation. But, whether the Confederates were or were not driven out of Maryland, it cannot be allowed in England that the North can ever be successful. Public opinion is very firmly set upon this, that the war can end only in one of two ways—in the recognition of the independence of the South, or the adoption, by the North, of the Confederate Constitution.

France, it is now stated, only awaits the arrival of her army in Mexico, to press upon England the recognition of the Confederacy. The news of the conquest of the City of the Montezumas is expected to reach Paris by the 1st of December. You have, therefore, only sixty days left for the conquest of the South. It is said that Mr. LINCOLN has sent to France for Gens. CHANGARNIER and LAMARICIERE, to take command of the American armies, but that the Emperor will not permit them to engage in an affair in which he proposes to take a hand at an early day. GARIBALDI, however, if we can trust a letter, said to have been written to the American Consul at Vienna, may be expected to take such a command as may be offered him, as soon as his wound is healed and he is set at liberty by the Government at Turin.

According to Mr. MACKAY, the Correspondent of the London *Times*, the great want of America, is "a Man." The coming man has not come. He thinks Gen. FREMONT is the candidate for the position of Military Dictator with the ultra Abolitionists, while McCLELLAN, with the vigor he appears to have displayed in Maryland, would be accepted by the more conservative party in a similar capacity. He goes further, and intimates that there are not a few who would take Stonewall JACKSON, LEE, or even JEFFERSON DAVIS. Of one thing, however, the poetical Doctor is assured, that the South can never, never, never be conquered—especially by a Government that issues $60,000,000 of shinplasters, very liable to be counterfeited, and which cannot be printed as fast as they are wanted, by a greedy and credulous public. But I have not forgotten how this gentleman, a few months ago dolefully told us that the South had no hope of resistance, and that their only chance of escaping utter annihilation was to make a speedy submission. The tune has changed. A few weeks ago the men required by the Government could not be raised by enlistment, and a draft was sure to be resisted: now we are told that the full complement of New-Jersey is ready, and that the Government cannot receive them.

The Federal victory in Maryland has sent up cotton and cotton goods in Liverpool and Manchester. A week ago the holders were shaking in their shoes, for fear that the war would end sooner than they expected. Now they hope it may last a few months longer. As it is evident that neither side can command victory at all times—as both attack and resistance can be prolonged indefinitely, as State after State can be invaded, and held by each army in turn, there is no reasonable hope or prospect of a termination of hostilities. Those who predicted the starvation and exhaustion of the South and the bankruptcy or confusion of the North, have been alike disappointed. War makes soldiers, and tends to its own prolongation. People become accustomed and hardened to its horrors. They crave its excitements and sensations. There is no man on either side capable of ending it, either by military successes or diplomacy. No terms that either party can offer can be accepted by the other. Each side can raise and feed enormous armies, and the boys of ten will in six or seven years be old enough to enter the field as soldiers. ANDREW JACKSON fought at thirteen.

The hope, somewhat entertained here, that the Democratic Party in the North would take the field and end the war, seems as fallacious as every other. The best part of what remains of that demoralized and routed party is in the army fighting for the Union. I have not seen the first indication of a disposition, on the part of any political organization, to end the war in any way, but by its more vigorous prosecution. I know that there are individuals, all over the North, who would be glad to make peace on the only terms on which peace is now possible—but no party in the North dare go to the polls, with concession to the South—I mean the concession of Southern Independence—on its banners. And if no party dare talk of peace, or vote for peace—if peace is contrary to the popular will—how is peace to be obtained? It can be only in one way. It must be conquered by the subjugation of the South, or the war must go on. It must go on until that result is attained, or until there is a change in public opinion. The North must abandon its purpose to conquer the South, or the South must abandon its purpose to resist the North. Is there any sign of a diminution of purpose on the part of either? If not, the war must go on until one side or the other is thoroughly subdued, or until both are anxious for peace.

The North, in this struggle, has great advantages. I do not speak of men, for they may be neutralized by distance and climate; or of resources, for armies abundantly supplied may be outgeneraled and beaten, even by men who are barefoot and in rags. It has, however, this advantage, that the South is anxious for peace, and has no hope of conquest. The North, therefore, can have peace whenever it prefers it to war. It has the option to fight or not. True, the South also has the option of submission. But there is a recognizable difference between the positions of two parties, one of whom must submit or be conquered when it can resist no longer, while the other has only to forego conquest and welcome peace. These are the reasons why England pours her obloquy upon the North, and calls this war useless, causeless and insane. England, indeed, fought seven years to conquer America, and then abandoned the enterprise; but that was long ago. The England of to-day is very different. She wants every people to have the Government of their choice. Let Canada ask for a separation, and it would be cheerfully granted. Let Australia declare her independence, and not a ship nor a man would be sent to prevent her enjoying it. Let Ireland only say, fairly and squarely, that she would prefer some other Government to that of Her Gracious Majesty Queen VICTORIA, and her wish would be acceded to with an alacrity and cordiality of which you, perhaps, have little conception.

Having this feeling toward the component parts of her own Empire, England naturally wishes other Governments to feel and act in the same manner. The people of the Two Sicilies preferred VICTOR EMANUEL to FERDINAND II., and the English helped them to drive out the one and accept the other. The people of Rome are reported to be dissatisfied with the temporal rule of the Pope, and all England is enraged that the Holy Father does not abdicate, and a LOUIS NAPOLEON for supporting his claims. His pretensions [illegible] no wonder then [illegible] with severe sion and [illegible] the same every where, [illegible] over England to [illegible] a wholesale secession and a revolution [illegible]

[illegible] Bank [illegible] years. It is [illegible] Catholics are more unprepared.

WHITWORTH's gun has beaten ARMSTRONG's in piercing iron plates, and at 600 yards sent a shell through the Warrior target as if it had been so much paper. On the other hand, target practice gives every advantage to the gun and none to the armor. The *Warrior* need never present her side to a fortress, and scarcely to a ship, so that the shot would strike her perpendicularly, or at right angles. There is no doubt that an iron-clad steamer could go up the Bay of New-York, and take her position off Hoboken, in spite of all the forts. Only ships or floating batteries can give to such a harbor adequate protection. Even that may be of doubtful efficiency. There is nothing, at this moment, that could hinder the *Monitor* from coming up to London Bridge, and throwing her shells into the Royal Exchange and the Bank of England.

The Lancashire distress increases, and Winter begins to darken—that Winter so indescribably gloomy on this murky island. Men are talking helplessly about substitutes for cotton, but it is very sure that unless there is peace in America the vast capital invested in cotton machinery is lost. There is no probability of either substitute or supply. The worst has not come, and if France, in December, should demand intervention of England, the demand will come when her need will be the sorest, and when all-potent self-interest will urge her to accept the invitation.

Every arrival from America seems to leave us in greater suspense, and the anxiety for news is indescribable.

MONADNOCK.

The Cotton Supplies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the most important results of the rebellion, is its effect upon the business of the civilized world, by cutting short the cotton supply. Recent advices from England place the estimate of well informed parties as to the cotton crop of India the past season, at 450,000 bales. At the sailing of the last steamer, it was supposed that about 150,000 bales of this crop had reached Liverpool, and advices had been received that the balance of the crop (300,000 bales) was already shipped and on its way to the English market. The voyage of sailing vessels from India to Liverpool, is said to require four or five months, but the cotton alluded to is expected to arrive before the end of the year. The quantity on the English market at the latest dates, was estimated at 21,500 bales, of which 14,000 were American. At the same date last year, the quantity was 75,000 bales, of which 415,000 were American. It is supposed that about 30,000 bales will reach England through running the blockade and regular shipments from this port, before the first of January, and from all other sources, perhaps *twenty thousand* more. India cotton wastes in the process of manufacturing about 33 per cent., and the average weight of the bales is about 350 pounds, whereas American wastes only 16 per cent., and the average weight is 450 pounds. The fibre of American cotton is of such a nature as to peculiarly adapt it to spinning into fine yarn, while the India or Surat is of very short staple, and cannot be used to advantage without mixing with American in about equal proportions.

According to these figures, the quantity now on the English market, and to arrive before the first of the next year, will be as follows:

India Cotton, 198,500 bales, equal to American bales	134,833
American at latest dates	14,000
India, to come forward before the 1st of January, 300,000 bales, equal to American	234,000
To arrive from America between now and the 1st of January	30,000
To arrive from all other sources	20,000
Total	452,833
Deduct 17 per cent. on 385,833 bales of India cotton, for the reason that it wastes that much more than American	66,012
Total	386,811

The quantity at present being consumed in the factories of England is estimated at 16,000 bales per week; in France, at 8,000; and in all other parts of Europe at 9,000. This foots up as follows:

Consumption in England eleven weeks, at 16,000 bales a week	176,000
In France, eleven weeks, at 8,000 bales a week	88,000
In other parts of Europe, eleven weeks, at 8,000 bales a week	88,000
Total	352,000

The average quantity received at this port since July 1 is about 5,000 bales a week, but it is believed that the quantity will hereafter fall off. Several buyers have recently returned from the Southwest, having abandoned the enterprise on account of the great danger attending it. At the present rate of exchange there is a margin of full ten cents a pound on shipments of cotton, with an advancing market. This makes it one of the most desirable articles of shipment on the list. It is a well ascertained fact that not more than fifteen per cent of the cotton machinery of the country is now running, and full one half this is believed to be employed on Army goods. The consumption is supposed to be about 2,000 bales a week, the goods being of a heavy character, such as ducks, drills, canton flannels, &c. The quantity of cotton now in this market is generally estimated at about 15,000 bales, but it is thought that 65 or 70 cents would bring out 25,000 bales. High prices have wonderful tendency to increase quantity. Estimating it at 25,000 bales, and that the receipts will continue to average 5,000 bales a week from now until the 1st of January, it produces this result:

Now in the market	25,000
To arrive, at 5,000 bales a week, 11 weeks	55,000
Total	80,000
Deduct 11 weeks' consumption at 2,000 bales a week	22,000
Total	58,000

A margin of ten cents a pound, it is believed, will induce the shipment of the large portion of this quantity. The policy adopted by the manufacturers of cotton goods is to stop the mills and sell the goods on hand at market rates, advancing prices as the stock diminishes. Estimating the value of the currency (by the standard of gold) at 67 cents on the dollar, the prices of cotton goods have not advanced in proportion to the raw material. Merrimac Prints are selling, for instance, at 1d cents/rash. If paid in gold, 33 per cent would be deducted. This reduces the price to 10½ cents. The average price of this print for ten years preceding the breaking out of the rebellion was about 9¾ cents a yard. During this time cotton averaged 10 cents a pound, and gold was generally at par. Now cotton is 60 cents a pound and gold at 33 per cent. premium, yet the advance in this print is less than 20 per cent., if paid in real money. The stock of Cotton Goods throughout the whole country is believed to be no more than one-quarter the usual quantity at this season of the year and the additions thereto are supposed to be 85 per cent. less. Twenty millions of people, with an abundance of money, are to be supplied from this stock, and but 15 per cent. of the ordinary production going on. The inference from all these facts is that unless peace is conquered within the next four months the supply of Cotton and Cotton Goods will be nearly exhausted. The evil effects of such a state of things will be readily foreseen.

AN OLD MERCHANT.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMICIDE OF PETER C. REAL

TRIAL OF MRS. MARY REAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Barnard.

SIXTH DAY.

It having been announced that Mr. James would commence the summing up for the defence in this case yesterday morning, the opening of the Court found an immense throng of people eager for admittance, among whom was an unusual large number of ladies. All of the ladies were admitted, and supplied with seats within the railing, but the larger portion of gentlemen, including many members of the Bar, were necessarily excluded for want of room. Among the ladies present was Mrs. Edwin James, the wife of the distinguished Counsel for the defence, who occupied a seat near her husband during the delivery of his speech. Mrs. Thos. Dunphy, Miss Ada Clare, and several other ladies also occupied chairs near the Counsel. Mrs. Real was accompanied, as on the previous days, by two or three female friends, and maintained the same reserved demeanor as heretofore. She was considerably affected during portions of the address of her Counsel, and manifested more earnestly and anxiety during the opening remarks of the District Attorney than she had hitherto shown [illegible] the commencement of the case.

[illegible] ladies to the jury by saying [illegible] his fortune in another country to [illegible] Interest in connection [illegible] could never but be felt [illegible] scarcely a two-thousandth part of the Americans [illegible] with one insignificant and miserable exception, [illegible] and uniformly received the kindest treatment. Here, in this new country, were to be found the same high tribunals of justice and the same impartial jurors as in England. Here, as there, the trial by jury was the great palladium of our liberties; and, with such a jury as he saw before him, he felt that he could safely and confidently intrust the cause of the poor and unfortunate girl whose rights he was there to maintain.

After paying a handsome compliment to the fair, humane, and able manner in which the prosecution had been conducted by his honorable friend, the District Attorney, he proceeded to state the questions involved in the case.

The simple question presented to the jury in this case was, whether on the 13th of June last the accused willfully and feloniously took the life of the deceased, and if so, whether she was in a condition of mind at the time to be responsible for her acts. Reference had been made to motive in this case, and he submitted that the prosecution had failed, most signally failed, to establish any motive on the part of the accused for the commission of the act. He then called attention to the testimony of the witnesses who were present at No. 256 Broadway at the time of the commission of the homicide, and saw the parties immediately before and after the shooting, and claimed that there was not a word in that testimony which indicated that the shooting was intentional, but, on the contrary, the whole testimony tended to show that it was accidental. While dwelling upon this part of the case Mr. James took occasion to say that he repudiated in advance all idea of manslaughter in this case; it was murder or nothing. Either the accused shot the deceased intentionally and feloniously, or accidentally; and if the former, she was either in her right mind and responsible for her acts, or she was not. He had seen too many instances, particularly in this country, of juries compromising the case and giving verdicts of manslaughter, where the evidence showed that it was either murder or nothing. He asked for no such compromise in this case in favor of his client; if she was guilty at all, she was guilty of willful murder. He referred in detail to the testimony of the witnesses before mentioned, and severely criticized the testimony of Policeman NICHOLL, who was called in immediately after the shooting, and who testified that the accused said to him on that occasion, "I done it—I done it." This remark, he said, must have been made in the presence of at least four persons besides McNicholl, none of whom had heard it. Upon this just ground exclusion of the account of the whole case for the prosecution hinge—to fairly prove that the shooting was intentional. The impossibility of her having made any such remark without its being heard by others, taken in connection with the loose and careless manner in which McNICHOLL's entire testimony was given, rendered his evidence entirely unreliable, and unworthy of a moment's attention. It was the sincere belief of counsel that, so far from its being the design of the accused to shoot her husband on that occasion, it was really her intention to shoot herself in his presence, and thus offer herself upon a sacrifice to his long-continued neglect and ill treatment.

He then took up the next and most important branch of the case—the defence of insanity. After an eloquent allusion to the progress made, of late years, in this branch of science, during which he paid a handsome compliment to Professor GILMAN, who was present, Mr. JAMES proceeded at length to set forth the conclusions of modern science upon the vexed question of moral insanity, reading extracts from the most distinguished writers upon the subject, English and American. Applying these conclusions to the case under consideration, he spoke of the gradual progress of the mania upon the mind of the accused; her four years of mental suffering; sadness gradually growing into melancholy; sorrow into grief, grief into recklessness and despair, until the last act of the drama, when, after the exciting cause on the morning of the homicide, her mind gave way, and in the frenzy of excitement of the hour she committed the deed, not knowing what she did, and in no way responsible for her acts. The opinion given by Dr. RANNEY, upon a hypothetical case, without seeing the person to whom the case applied, he characterized as a "prostitution of science to the worst purposes of injustice;" he compared the present case to that of Daniel E. Sickles, in which it was contended by the prosecution that sufficient time had elapsed between the exciting cause and the homicide to allow the excitement to subside. He said he had carefully read that case, and, had he been on the jury, should have conscientiously rendered a verdict of acquittal. But, setting aside all theories of the doctors on the subject of moral insanity, he would call from the grave Peter Real himself. Here was a witness who knew intimately and for a long period of time the honest workings of her heart—a man, from whose neglect, ill treatment, deception and abandonment, she, his victim, had been brought to the verge of madness. What did he say? The counsel here read to the jury the letter of the deceased, written to Miss Mary Van Name but a few hours previous to the homicide, in which he spoke of her mind having become "partially deranged" in consequence of his not reciprocating her affection, and says that she was probably laboring from "one of her turns" at the time she left him and Miss Van Name at the ferry that morning. The reading of this letter in the impassioned tones of the counsel, and accompanied by affecting comments, produced a marked effect upon the jury as well as the audience, and Mr. JAMES, perceiving the point gained, closed somewhat abruptly, declaring that the defence needed not another word in proof of the insanity of the accused than this declaration, penned by the hand of the cold-blooded author of her ruin but a few hours before it lay motionless in death.

ADDRESS OF A. OAKEY HALL, ESQ.

At the close of Mr. JAMES' speech, the District Attorney, Mr. HALL, commenced the summing for the prosecution. His introduction occupied until the adjournment of the Court—an hour or more—and was conceded by every one to be in the highest degree able and eloquent. The high reputation of his antagonist, to whom at the outset he paid a well-deserved compliment, appeared to have drawn forth his best exertions, and in his opening remarks, which for want of space we are compelled to omit, he more than sustained his previous high character, as an able, conscientious, and faithful attorney for the people. He will resume his address to the Jury at 10 o'clock this morning, to which time the Court adjourned.

The American Church in Paris.

An interesting meeting was held last evening at St. Thomas', in this city, in behalf of the American Episcopal Church in Paris. Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, who presided, stated that the attendance was not by any means so fast as it would have been but for the commencement of night sessions at the General Convention, and for that reason much that had been intended to say would be deferred to a future meeting, under more favorable circumstances. But as he would not be here at that time, he wished to leave his testimony as to the importance of the object. This he did in an address of considerable length and earnestness. He was followed by Bishop STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, and Bishop WILLIAMS, of Connecticut. They all urged the necessity of immediate efforts to provide a church building for the Church in Paris, which, during an existence of more than four years, had proved the usefulness and importance of the establishment—now become almost indispensable.

The Rev. Mr. LARSON, the Rector of the Church in Paris, was present,—as also the Rev. Dr. MAGRAW,—but did not speak, postponing their remarks to a future meeting. Among those present a feeling was manifested that promises well for the enterprise.

Doings of the Sabbath Committee.

At the stated meeting of the New-York Sabbath Committee on Monday evening, the 13th inst., a letter was read from Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, expressing his "hearty concurrence in the Committee's movement for the better observance of the Lord's Day by our soldiers and sailors," and pledging his cooperation in any way within his power "in carrying into effect the laudable design for which the organization was founded." The Governors of New-York and Pennsylvania were stated to have sent appreciative notes. The Secretary of the House of Bishops communicated the thanks of that body for copies of CARTER'S volume of Sabbath Sermons, "The Christian Sabbath," presented by the Committee, to the several Prelates. A similar gift had been made to the ninety clerical members of the General Convention.

Letters were also read from the Secretary of the London Sunday Rest Association, with thanks for publications, and acknowledging the "tender interest of the Christian world" to the authors of the series of sermons embraced in *The Christian Sabbath*, from Rev. JAMES GILLESPIE, of Sterling, Scotland, respecting the republication of his recent invaluable work on the Sabbath, and from JOHN HENDERSON, Esq., of Glasgow, Scotland, informing the committee of the shipment of a [illegible] electrotype plates of GILLESPIE on the Sabbath—a costly present from that distinguished philanthropist to his American coworkers in the Sabbath reform.

The last-named communications breathe so much of the spirit of Christian kindness, that they will be welcomed on this side of the [illegible]

"I have [illegible] confidence in the wisdom and earnestness of your Committee, and [illegible] with what I can to [illegible] fully, now and [illegible] [illegible] the war in which you are now engaged may be brought to a speedy and satisfactory close, to be followed by a long Sabbatism of peace and brotherhood."

Rev. Mr. GILFILLAN writes:

"I heartily acquiesce in your sentiment that it is more becoming Americans and Britons to be engaged in the interchange of books than bullets;" and adds, in allusion to the war, "The comfort of Christians in both countries is, that the Lord reigneth, and that he can make even war and its calamities work together for good. It is a sad pity that any angry feeling should be engendered between you and us. *I believe, however, that this is of very limited extent*, and that there are many on both sides of the Atlantic, who breathe the spirit of the American gentleman who has devoted the proceeds of the sale of certain articles in the International Exhibition, which it is expected will realize the sum of £10,000, to the relief of the Lancashire operatives, and others in this country, who are reduced to great extremity by the cotton famine."

GENERAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

Resolutions on Church Discipline—The Probation of Applicants for Orders—The Rebellion Report Again—Substitute Resolutions Offered—The Church Not Involved in the Dissensions of this World.

The Triennial Episcopal Convention reassembled at the usual place of meeting, at 9 A. M. yesterday, Rev. Dr. HOWE presiding. The morning religious services were performed by Rev. Mr. GARDINER, of Maine, Rev. Mr. MCALLISTER, of California, and Rt. Rev. Bishop STEVENS.

Upon the organization of the House of Lay and Clerical Deputies, Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, on behalf of the Committee on Canons, presented a report from the same, in reference to candidates for deacon's orders, making the probationary period three years, unless the local Bishop should see fit to abbreviate the term, and then the latter to be made not less than one year, and modifying certain portions of canons therein mentioned. The report and resolutions thereto appended were subject to the concurrence of the House of Bishops, referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses.

Rev. Dr. HALLAM, on behalf of the Committee on the State of the Church, presented a general report, setting forth the condition and prospects of the Protestant Episcopal body, and soliciting the prayers and benedictions of the Bishops, who were likewise requested to issue, in every diocese, a pastoral letter in accordance with the state of things thus represented. Approved.

A laudatory debate, on the proposed amendments to the Board of Missions, then ensued, the question being finally held in abeyance until the evening session. Toward the close of this discussion, Rev. Dr. CRAIG, who had been declined from the sessions for several days, through indisposition, appeared and resumed his position in the chair.

Another incident worthy of note, was the presence of Major (now General) ANDERSON, of Fort Sumter memory, who sat with the delegates of Maine, in their allotted pew, "the observed," of course, "of all observers."

The rebellion report now coming up as the order of the day, debate thereon was opened by Rev. Mr. WHITTLE, who was succeeded by Mr. RUGGLES and Rev. Dr. MAHAN.

Mr. RUGGLES notified the house of his intention, after action should have been taken on the report of the Special Committee, to bring forward resolutions inquiring into the whole subject of irregular and insubordinate practices, whenever and wherever they may have occurred within the jurisdiction of the Church, in order that the latter may have an opportunity of deciding and acting thereon.

Rev. Dr. MAHAN, to whom Rev. Mr. WHITTLE yielded the floor, proceeded in an able and prolonged argument to demonstrate the perfect loyalty of the Episcopal body, and the utter fallacy of charging it with the reverse. Rev. Dr. TYNG, of California, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Rev. Mr. WHITTLE, Mr. WELSH and Mr. SCOTT participated in the succeeding discussion, the last gentleman being very decided in considering the Church in a state of schism, and in need of the application of strong discipline.

Finally, Rev. F. M. MCALLISTER moved to substitute the appended resolutions for the Report of the Rebellion Committee:

Whereas, The introduction of passing national events into this House, as a subject for its deliberation and action, has given pain and mortification to most many members of the Episcopal Church here and throughout the land, who heartily believed that she was a kingdom out of this world; and that, however, as Christian men, her members might sympathize and suffer with the State in all its trials, triumphs and adversities, this kingdom of God was one which should not be moved, attainted or assailed by the bearings and distractions of secular dominion; and

Whereas, The very introduction of this subject here has created expectations in the world around us, unacquainted with the nature and constitution of the Church of Christ, that this Convention must necessarily be as any one of the religious bodies of the land, reflecting the transient passions and emotions of the day, thus seriously and painfully embarrassing the action of many members of this body, who are required by the communities in which they respectively live to give some response to the resolutions upon the state of the country, which have been introduced here; and,

Whereas, The preservation of this Church in its intact integrity es a part of that Kingdom of Christ, which is not of this world, is bound upon us, as well by our loyalty to that Church and to its Divine Head, as by the fact that the unshaken manifestation of such loyalty against all the pressure of the world's blandishments and terrorism in this fearful crisis, would exhibit a moral courage and a depth of religious principle that would make this Church of our God a praise and a glory in the land, and a true ark of refuge into which multitudes of the wise and good would gladly come for refuge from the storm and tempest of worldly interests: therefore, for the information of all,

Resolved, That as a Legislative Council of the Church of Christ, all secular and national interests are foreign to the deliberations and decisions of this convention, and that the true and divinely ordained relations of Christian men to the State are amply, constantly, and solemnly affirmed by this Church, in her daily teachings and in her daily worship.

Pending the consideration of the above, the House adjourned at a late hour, to reassemble at 7½ P. M.

The pressure of more important matter commels us to omit from this morning's edition our report of the later session.

The Hotel de Barcelona.

The numerous, respectable, and rapidly increasing Spanish population of this City can at length congratulate themselves upon the existence of a hotel worthy of their pretensions as a refined and elegant people. There have been several Spanish houses established in the vicinity of upper Broadway, but none of these ever reached the grade of the Hotel de Barcelona, just opened to the public at No. 23 Great Jones-street, by A. CEVAS, Esq., a gentleman widely and favorably known to Spanish-American society.

A spacious and lofty double mansion, refitted with every modern appliance of comfort, and adorned inside and outside with exquisite taste, the house offers a rare commission of attractions to the Spanish sojourner in New-York. The proprietor and attendants are all Spaniards by birth, yet speak the English and French languages, and are active and polite in their service. All the arrangements of the establishment are complete and convenient, and the site is one of the most respectable and quiet in the Metropolis.

The new Hotel was handsomely illuminated and thrown open for the first time, on Tuesday evening. About 8 P. M., a select party of ladies and gentlemen sat down to a neat collation in a superbly lighted dining-hall, and half an hour was pleasantly spent with interchange of sentiments, speeches, &c.

The 34 apartments which comprise the chamber range of the "Barcelona" are already taken, Gen. COMA, Madame OSORIO, the widow of the distinguished Spanish General of that name, and other eminent Mexicans and Spaniards being among the guests. The curtain and cedar are to be altogether Spanish and French.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MURDER OF THE POLICEMAN IN THE NINTH WARD.—Capt. SPERING, in announcing the death of Patrolman HENRY L. WILLIAMS, of that Precinct, who died on Tuesday from the effects of a pistol shot wound, as reported in the TIMES of yesterday, pays the following just tribute to that deceased officer:

"It becomes my painful duty to announce the death of our late associate, HENRY L. WILLIAMS, who died at his residence on Tuesday afternoon, at his residence, No. 326 Bleecker-street, from a pistol shot wound received the night previous. He became a member of the Institution in February, 1861, and has proved by his acts to have been a capable, faithful and energetic officer. In all his relations of life, whether civil or official, he has been esteemed as a gentleman of sobriety and strict integrity. He was devotedly attached to [illegible] and [illegible] of a wife and two [illegible] whom his [illegible] will cherish his memory when the shall [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, at the expense of said property.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Poole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment—11.

Resolution, that Nineteenth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter stones set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Farley moved to amend by striking out "Eleventh-avenue," and inserting "Twelfth-avenue."

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was laid over.

Resolution, That Nineteenth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenues, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Farley moved to amend by striking out "Eleventh-avenue" and inserting "Twelfth-avenue."

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was then laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution, that the sidewalks on the northeasterly corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, to a point about one hundred feet, in front of the Church, be flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in accepting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Spring-street, between Elizabeth and Mott streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Dayton moved that the Board do proceed to consider the special order of the day, being the resolution directing the stoppage of all further work on the building of the Seventh-avenue Railroad.

Alderman Smith moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Frear, Boole, Allen, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Froment—5.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Saturday, the eighteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 3210, 3214, 3216, 3218, 3220, 3224, 3226, 3232, 3236, 3238, 3242, 3244, 3246, 3250, 3252, 3258, 3262, 3264, 3268, 3270. *Part III.*—Nos. 2773, 2561, 2910.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 52, 63, 64, 66. Demurrers—Nos. 426, 438, 452, 468, 34, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 198, 466, 52, 290. *Part II.*—Nos. 461, 637, 639½, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2329, 2323, 2567, 1313, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2755, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745. *Part II.*—Nos. 2302, 1170, 1880, 2096, 2334, 2302, 2452, 2454, 2456, 2458, 2460, 2462.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1225, 1299½, 1301, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1365, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374. *Part II.*—Nos. 1291, 1374, 1376, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392.

Trial of Haynes—New Testimony.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—OCT. 15.

Before Judge Saltonstall.

The trial of Haynes, the mate of the slaver *Nightingale*, is still continued. The testimony for the prosecution has been closed to-day. The prosecution has not examined all the witnesses whose testimony was taken on the former trial, in order to save time, as the District-Attorney said. Some new testimony has also been given. The Captain of the *Saratoga*, which captured the *Nightingale*, was examined as to the number of times that the vessel was boarded before the capture. He did not himself, however, board her. He stated, however, that if any one on board had stated that he thought the vessel was engaged in the Slave-trade, he should have seized the vessel at once.

Another witness who was not examined on the former trial, was *William Herring*, who was boatswain's mate on board. He testified that he joined the *Nightingale* in November, 1860: had no chance to see what cargo the vessel had until we got to the Congo River; she had rice, powder, muskets, guns, shooks and iron hoops; when I saw the shooks made up into casks, and filled with water, I had my suspicions aroused as to the voyage; I saw the powder discharged at Puerto da Lina; I was ashore there once for four or five hours; the filling of the casks was before we went to Cabenda Bay, while we were at the Congo; we were ten or eleven weeks at the Congo; Haynes gave all the orders; the casks were coopered in sight of the vessel; Haynes gave the orders to put them in the hold; sometimes he was where the casks were coopered, and sometimes on the poop; a boiler was also finished on shore by a man from the ship; he went ashore to do it by Haynes' orders; this also excited my suspicions; several of the men went away in launches, at different times; Haynes gave the orders, and furnished them with arms; once when we were boarded by a man-of-war Haynes told part of the crew to go down below and turn in and act sick; the crew did duty a little before we were boarded; the vessel was then either outside or in Cabenda Bay; a boat's crew and two lieutenants came on board; they had an interview with the Captain and mate; Haynes staid on deck and they went down below with Capt. Bowen; a day or two after this the vessel was captured; when we were filling up the casks the boats of the man-of-war came up and Haynes told us to disconnect the hose and put it away; after the boats went away we rigged the pumps and began to fill the casks again; I saw the brick furnace built by Haynes' order; I have been to sea twenty-nine years; never was on a slaving voyage before, but was in a man-of-war once, when a slaver was taken; she had the same kind of a galley as the *Nightingale* had; Haynes ordered it to be taken away; he ordered the mortar to be scraped off the bricks; the mortar was put into casks and coopered up; the bricks were put alongside of the casks and covered up with boards, blankets, &c.; the first time we were boarded Haynes told me to send the men forward, and not to let them talk to the man-of-war's men; I did so; the stages to receive the slaves were slung twice; Haynes ordered it done the last time; the first time I did not hear the order; that time they remained out all night, and were taken in in the morning; don't recollect we were boarded between the first time and the second time the stages were slung; Haynes gave the order to bring the ship nearer to the shore the night the negroes were taken on board; he gave no reason for it that I heard; I was on the port side of the vessel the night the negroes were taken on board; Haynes gave me the order to pass them along; he stationed me there, and I was there all all the while; I passed men and boys: I passed down one woman, and Thompson, who was below me, said, "You are passing women down;" Haynes said, "You son of a b—h, why don't you put your hand and feel;" Haynes was on the poop part at the time, and about the deck; Capt. Bowen never troubled his head about things; he took it very leisurely; Haynes did duty the same as any mate I ever saw; he ordered me to trim the sails; he ordered me to paint buckets. I came to New-York in the *Relief*.

Cross-examined—I was born in Ireland; I got away from the *Relief* in this port; was afterward identified by one of the crew and taken by the Marshal; I have talked with the crew since; the slaver I saw captured had a grating on her hatches and a slave deck and irons on board; saw nothing like this on the *Nightingale*; I got drunk at the Congo and Haynes knocked me about for it, but I have no feeling about it; I did not think it my duty to tell either the English or American officers; I made no objection to passing the negroes down; I got my orders mainly from Haynes.

The testimony of the other witnesses did not vary materially from what was given on the other trial. The testimony was closed for the prosecution, and Mr. McKeon opened the case for the defence.

George Peabody Gives a Letter of Credit—And the Result.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

George Peabody et al. vs. Henry S. Leavitt et al.—This is defendant's motion to be discharged from an order of arrest made by Justice Ingraham, on the 28th of November, 1861, upon which defendants are held to bail in the sum of $30,000. The affidavits of James Tinker, on the part of plaintiffs, shows that plaintiffs are bankers in London, and defendants were, in 1860, engaged in mercantile business in the City of New-York. It is alleged that on the 10th day of February, 1860, the defendants applied to the plaintiffs for a credit, as such bankers, to the amount of £10,000, to commence on the 1st day of June, 1860, and to be granted by acceptances of defendants' drafts, from time to time, at four months from date. To induce such credit, it is alleged that the defendants stated that they had as their own capital $150,000, and had effected arrangements by which they had secured facilities or capital from their relatives to the additional amount of $250,000, which was then and would continue to be in their business. Relying on such representations, plaintiffs agreed to furnish the credit desired, and gave them the usual letter of credit for the amount named. The plaintiffs from time to time accepted various amounts, making in the aggregate £10,000, upon which there was due Sept. 20, 1861, and is still due, $49,459, which the defendants, owing to the failure of their firm, have not paid. The confidential indebtedness of the defendants amounted to about $400,000, and plaintiffs allege that defendants agreed, in consequence of the nature of plaintiffs' claim, to see that plaintiffs were first paid. The defendants, however, refuse to do so.

After argument on the motion to discharge, the Judge took the papers, and reserved decision.

For the motion, Alfred Roe and B. W. Downey; opposed, Barney, Parsons & Butler and Wm. Curtis Noyes.

Throwing a Man Overboard—Damages, $5,000.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Davis.

William W. Van Buskirk vs. Frank Swift.—This is an action to recover damages for an alleged assault and battery upon plaintiff by the defendant. It appears that the defendant, in 1860, when the transactions occurred, was an offal contractor, and had large quantities of offal deposited on the wharf at the foot of Sixth-street, Williamsburgh.

The plaintiff, who had charge of some buildings in the vicinity, directed the defendant to remove it. The parties became excited in the conversation which took place, and finally, as plaintiff alleges, the defendant seized him by the neck and threw him from the wharf. In the descent plaintiff came in contact with a night-soil scow, cut open his head, and otherwise became injured.

No appearance was made by the defendant at the trial, and the case went to the Jury on the plaintiff's evidence. The Jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff for $5,000.

James M. Smith for plaintiff.

Criminal Law—Indictments for Bigamy and Statutory Exceptions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke, and Barnard.

Charles H. Fleming, Plaintiff in Error vs. *The People, Defendants in Error.*—Fleming was tried in the General Sessions, on an indictment for bigamy. The indictment charged that on the 11th of November, 1855, Fleming married one Rowena Baldwin, and that on the 30th of December, 1861, he did "marry and take as his wife, one Jane A. Butt, against the form of statute, &c." On the trial, counsel for prisoner requested the Court to charge "that in order to justify a conviction, it was necessary to prove that at the time of the alleged marriage between the defendant and Jane A. Butt, the defendant did not come within any of the exceptions mentioned in Part 4, chapter 1, title 5, article 2, section 9 of the Revised Statutes." The Court refused so to charge, and charged that the statutory exceptions were matters of defence; to which counsel excepted.

On this, the defendant appealed to the General Term. By an opinion rendered by Justice Clerke, the decision of the Court below is now affirmed.

Henry L. Clinton, for plaintiff in error. A. Oakey Hall for people.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the Matter of the Petition of Jno. M. Minne, &c., for Sale of Real Estate.—Reference ordered to report on matters stated in the petition.

Holt vs. *Dams, &c.*—Motion granted—$5 costs.

Dimon vs. *Hazard et al.*—Motion granted, on consideration that applicant file bond, &c.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—Motion granted, unless appellant file a bond as security for costs on appeal.

In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, &c., of New-York, relative to the widening of Worth-street.—Motion granted.

Smith vs. *Smith.*—Motion granted, without prejudice to a new motion for plaintiff on part of defendant, having any means.

Before Justice Peckham.

Sherman vs. *Pastley.*—Order settled.

Ackroyd vs. *Ackroyd.*—Defendant discharged, on perfecting bail for $7,500.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 15, 1862.

$7,000 U.S.6s, 1881, Coup.	104¼	625 Cumb. Coal Pref'd	16¾
43,000 do	104⅜	150 do	16¾
500 U.S.6s,'81,Dreg'n Warl'n,⅜ Y'rly.	101½	50 do	16
40,000 U.S. 6s, '74,Coup.	94	50 Pac. Mail St. Co	139⅝
1,200 Treas. 7-10 ₱ ct. Notes, Small	105⅜	300 do	140
25,000 do	106	100 do	140¼
30,000 U. S. Dem.Notes,	129	25 N. Y. Central R	96⅜
2,000 U.S.6s, 1-year C.	99⅜	1000 do	96⅜
2,000 do	99⅜	50 do	b10 96⅜
3,000 Ill. Con. Bs, '62	103⅜	50 do	b10 96⅝
1,000 Ill. Con. Bs, '77	103¾	450 Erie Railway	56⅜
1,000 Ill. Con. Bs, '79	103⅜	150 do	56⅜
5,000 Ill. War Loan	103	4,000 Erie R. Pref	85½
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s	56	200 do	b10 85½
7,000 Virginia St 6s	61	300 do	85¾
10,000 do	65	150 Hud. River R	70
9,000 N Car. St. 6s	70	500 do	b10 69¾
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	56	500 do	69¾
35,000 do	58⅝	300 do	70
5,000 Mo. 6s, Int. to Ill.	57	200 do	70
3,000 Cal. State 7s	112	2,000 Reading R	78
23,000 do	114	500 do	78⅛
1,500 N. Y. Cen. 6s	109	400 do	78⅛
3,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs	100¾	500 Mich. Central R	84⅜
10,000 N.Y. & Erie 7s	100	200 do	84⅜
6,000 do	99⅝	50 do	b10 84⅜
4,000 Hud. R. 1st M. Bs	115	200 do	84⅜
1,000 Hud.R.2d S.F.Bs	110⅝	300 M. S. & N. I. G. S	82
1,000 Harlem 1st 7s	111	100 Panama Railroad	151½
4,000 M. C. & P. C. 1st M. S. F. Ds	114	200 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	84⅜
3,000 do	114⅜	350 do	84⅜
3,000 do	115	200 do	84⅜
10,000 M. S. 1st Mtg.	97	225 Clev. & Pitts. R	94⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	105	200 do	40
11,000 Alt. & T. H. In. Bs.	80	400 do	40⅝
8,000 M. So. S. Fd. Bs.	105⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R	96⅜
3,000 C. & N. W. 1st. Bs.	91	300 do	89¾
8,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	89⅜	50 do	88
6,500 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80	50 do	88⅜
25,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95	200 Cleve. & Tol. Rd.	71⅜
5,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d Mtg	b30	80¾ 34 do	71⅜
10,000 do	80	150 Chi. & Kk. Island	82⅜
5,000 do	830	79¾ 200 do	s30 82
5,000 Cl. & Pitts 4th M	74⅜	50 do	b60 81¾
2,000 D., M. & T. 1st M	98	200 do	81¾
83,400 American Gold	134	100 Chi., B. & Q. R	107
20,000 do	134⅛	100 Mil. & P. du C. R	35⅜
50,000 do	134¾	50 do	37
10,000 do	134⅞	100 do	b7
90,000 do	134⅝	100 do	b30
90 Phœnix Bank	105	150 Tol. & Wab. R	54⅜
100 Tradesmen's Bank	103	31 do	54⅜
10 Pack of Commerce	98	100 Tol. & Wab. Pref	71
5 Am. Ex. Bank	101⅝	200 do	70
20 Metropolitan Bank	104	100 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	b10 64
In Continental Bank	92⅜	100 do	b30 64
50 Imp. & Trad. Bank	100⅜	50 do	63⅜
90 Del. & H. Canal Co	111	50 do	63
100 Harlem R. Pref	53		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U.S 6s,'81, Coup.	104⅜	100 Hud. River R	b10 69¾
35,000 U. S. Dem'l Notes	131	100 do	69⅝
5,000 do	130¾	50 do	69⅝
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	55⅜	125 Harlem Railroad	21
3,000 Mo. St. 6s	55	150 Harlem R. Pref	52
10,000 do	55⅛	100 do	52
100,000 American Gold	134	100 Reading Railroad	79
22,000 do	134⅛	100 Cleve. & Rock Isl. R	89⅜
150,000 do	134⅞	200 Mich. Cen. R	88⅜
70,000 do	135	100 do	88⅜
20,000 do	135⅛	150 do	88⅜
200 Pac. Mail St. Co	139	100 Mich. S. & N. In. R	44
100 do	b30	140 200 do	s30 44
10 do	139⅜	300 M. S. & N. I. G. S	b30 81
600 Erie Railway	56⅜	50 do	80¾
50 do	b30	58⅜ 100 do	80¾
100 N. Y. Central R	106⅜	400 Ill. C. R. Scrip	82⅜
100 do	106⅞	300 Clev. & Pitts. R	39⅜
425 do	107	500 do	39⅜
200 do	107¾	400 do	39
100 do	b60	107⅞ 300 Gal. & Chic. R	86
100 Erie R. Pref	65¼	50 do	b30 96⅜
150 do	65⅜	600 Clev. & Tol R	71¾
100 do	b10	65¾	

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15—P. M.

The topic of the Street and of the Stock Exchange to-day is the additional rise of 1@1½ ₱ cent. in Gold. The speculation in it is pressed with much vigor, and as a number of the Banks are free lenders upon the purchases thus made for a further rise, the calculation is indulged that a profit must result even at 137@138 ₱ cent. The matter has attracted so much of public attention, however, that the policy of the Banks referred to, which is generally admitted to be a mischievous one, may possibly be reversed, and that when least expected. That some of them would not be so ready to lend a hand to a speculation aimed directly at the good credit of the currency of the country—their own circulation included—but for the special interest which they hold in United States Custom-house Notes, which necessarily go up with Gold, and it may be in the Gold itself, is not unlikely. At the same time it is intimated to-day that even these parties are ready to join the older and less adventurous Banks in arresting the evil as far as it can be done, by calling in present and refusing future loans upon Gold, and by declining to issue Special Certificates of Deposit of Gold to be employed for Speculation. As this sounds fair enough, it would perhaps be invidious at present to name the Banks which have made themselves most conspicuous, and, from certain surroundings, most obnoxious in this matter.

Since writing the above, an able and long experienced financial authority sends us the following, based on the facts, that neither the redundancy of Bank and United States Note Circulation, nor the regular export demand for Gold, has anything to do with the excessive speculation in Gold. That the Treasury and the Banks have not *yet* been able to supply a sufficient amount of Notes of Circulation to take the place of the Gold and Silver practically converted into mere articles of merchandise by the general suspension of specie payments by the Banks last Winter, is a truth well understood by every money dealer and bank teller in Wall-street:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The speculation in Gold and other articles of property that are the readiest equivalent of Gold, such as foreign bills and old demand notes, is stimulated by the banks lending on these securities.

It is a low estimate to say that the amount of these loans is as follows:

On Gold	$10,000,000
On Foreign Exchange	5,000,000
On Demand Notes	5,000,000

With this called in, Gold would fall 20 ₱ cent. from its present price.

The Foreign Exchanges for Saturday's mail are quoted 150@151 ₱ cent. to correspond with the advanced price of Gold, but thus far the business is nominal in leading bills. The rise in Gold continues to stimulate the Corn Exchange and Cotton market, and large preparations are making to export nearly every description of Domestic Produce.

Late in the afternoon, after the adjournment of the Second Board, the price of Gold after touching 136 suddenly fell off to 135½ ₱ cent., and finally closed 136 ₱ cent.

The Stock Market, although active, did not respond to the fresh rise in Gold. Indeed, with few exceptions, prices were higher early last week when Gold stood at 123@124 ₱ cent. than on this day's dealings, with Gold at 135@138 ₱ cent. A prominent exception is New-York Central, which has anvanced to 107¾ ₱ cent. The Government securities and State Stocks are about the same as yesterday. The City Bank Shares are advancing, and the Railway mortgages continue in demand. The U. S. Custom-house Notes sold as high as 131½; closing 130 ₱ cent.

The market for Stocks late in the day was quite feverish, and the changes in the bidding rates frequent. But at 5 o'clock the temper was firm, with a material recovery from the lowest figures:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
N. Y. Central	106⅝	107	Galena	86¼	86
Erie	58⅛	58	Toledo	71	71⅝
Erie Preferred	84¾	84⅝	Rock Island	87	87⅝
Hudson River	69¾	69	Missouris	56⅜	56
Harlem	24⅜	22¾	Tennessees	55⅜	55
Mich. Central	87⅞	87⅜	U. S. 6s, 1874	93¼	93⅛
Mich. Southern	44¼	43¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	104¼	104⅜
Mich. Guarant'd.	81¾	81	U.S. Notes, C. H	126⅛	130
Illinois Cen	82⅜	82¼	Treas. 7.30 ₱ cts.	106⅞	106
Clev. and Pitts	41	39¾	Bills on Lond'n.	147	150
Pacific Mail	129¼	129⅜	Gold	133¼	136

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	102¾	Ocean	84
Merchants'	102	Mercantile	115
Mechanics'	105	American Exchange	100⅜
Union	104	Chatham	86
America	110⅜	Bank of the Republic	94
Phœnix	105	Bank of N. America	100
Tradesmen's	103	Hanover	83
Fulton	125	Metropolitan	104
Mechanics' & Traders'	107	Nassau	100
National	96	Shoe and Leather	101
Merchants' Exchange	90¾	Corn Exchange	101
Leather Manufact'r's	100	Continental	92
State of New-York	105	Commonwealth	103½
Commerce	88	Importers' & Traders'	100¾
Mech. Banking Ass'n	80	Park	113¾

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109	St. L., A. & T. H. firsts	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Estate	105	T. H. & A. sects	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	106	Chi. & N. W. Inc. Bds	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	114½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d series	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv., '76	116	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd	60
Erie firsts	114⅝	Chi. & N. W. seconds	35
Erie seconds '79	113	Han. & St. Jos. firsts	50
Erie thirds, '83	108	Lack. & W. Bonds	107⅜
Erie fourths, '80	104⅜	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	110
Erie fifths, '75	99¾	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	108¾
Hud. R. R. 1st, '72, '73	99¾	Tol. & Wab. firsts	90
Hudson firsts, '63	114	Tol. & Wab. seconds	50¾
Hudson seconds, s.f. 85, 110		Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	101½
Hudson thirds, '75	103	Gal. & Chi. firsts	106¾
Hudson Conv't., '67	97¾	Gal. & Chi. 1sts ext'd	106¼
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	111	Gal. & Chi. seconds	107¾
Harlem seconds, '84	104½	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	105
Mich. C. s. f., 9-12	110	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	102¼
Mich. S. & N. I. R. s. f.	82¾	Clev. & Tol. 2d M.	105
Ch. & C. & P. C. firsts	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	94⅜
M. S. & N. I. R. seconds	96¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	80
N. Ind. Coalroad	103¾	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	101
M. S. & N. I. R. s. f.	107¾	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	88
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	105	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	72¾

We have been furnished with copies of the following interesting correspondence:

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1862.

To Hon. George S. Boutwell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Will the cancellation of the various stamps to be used by banks, insurance companies, and other corporations, be lawful where done by a stamping press, with the name of the corporation and date only affixed daily, or must the initials in all instances be written as required in section 99 of the Tax Law.

The use of a percussion press would greatly facilitate the cancellations where such large numbers of stamps are used.

Very respectfully yours,
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of the 13th inst. has been received and contents noticed.

In regard to the canceling of the various stamps in use by the different institutions or corporations, the hand-press will answer every purpose.

Yours, very truly,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Insurance Company, No. 92 Broadway, New-York.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, was as follows: Receipts, $1,718,092 53; including for Customs, $212,000; payments, $2,205,929 91; balance, $8,391,119 06.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 40 bbls. Ashes, 11,110 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. and 327 bags Corn Meal, 62,543 bushels Wheat, 81,983 bushels Corn, 5,160 bushels Barley, 25,154 bushels Oats, 3,893 pkgs. Provisions, and 865 bbls. Whisky.

ARRIVALS—Sales, to-day, 36 bbls., at $7 25 for Pots, and $7 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 239 bbls., including 175 bbls. Pots and 64 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 200 mats Java, on private terms; 800 bags Rio, at 25c.@27c.; and 100 bags Costa Rica, at 27c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been purchased, to the extent of 4,700 bales, at 61c.@62c. for Middlings, ₱ lb., showing a further improvement.

DRY GOODS—Trade has not been active during the past week, but prices of all desirable goods have been well supported, and the tendency in the market for domestics has been decidedly in favor of sellers. The rapid rise in Gold, Exchange, and raw Cotton, has made holders of Cotton Goods quite indifferent about disposing of their supplies, at even the prevailing high rates. Drills are now up to 28c.@32c., chiefly 30c.@32c. ₱ yard. Prints are quoted as selling freely at 17c. @18c. for the better known makes. The sales of foreign fabrics were principally at auction, where goods commanded fair prices, though not up to the views of importers, in view of the advance in Gold and Exchange. The public sales included catalogues of Saxony Dress Goods, Millinery Goods, Ribbons, and Shawls.

FISH—A moderate business has been transacted in Dry Cod, at $3 62½@$3 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 25@$10 75; No. 2 do. at $8 75@$7; and No. 3 do. at $3 75@$4 25 ₱ bbl.; also in Smoked Herring at 35c.@37½c. for scaled, and 25c.@28c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The extraordinary rise in Gold and Exchange to-day, occasioned much excitement and a further large advance in prices of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, including State and Western Flour, the reported sales of which, since our last, add up 30,000 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $6 25@$6 00; poor to choice extra State, at $6 50@$7; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $6 25@$6 55; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 00@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 05@$7 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$6 25 @$6 60
Extra State	6 50 @ 7 00
Superfine Western	6 25 @ 6 55
Extra Illinois Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 65 @ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 05 @ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 20 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	7 10 @ 9 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 80 @ 9 00

Southern Flour continues in brisk demand at rapidly advancing prices; sales, 2,700 bbls., at $6 70@$7 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., $7 25@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $5 50@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour favors sellers decidedly; sales to-day 700 bbls. extra at $6 70@$8 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling freely, at $3 30@$4 70 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $3 55 for Jersey; $3 85 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The principal kinds have been in fair demand, including Layer Raisins at $3 80@$3 50, and Muscatel do. at $3 62½@$3 70 ₱ box; also Currants at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely purchased for immediate and future delivery at a former advance of 2c.@3c. per bushel. The reported sales since our last comprise 398,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Western, at $1 48@$1 50; Amber Western, at $1 43@$1 47; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 37@$1 44; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 22@$1 26; Milwaukee Club, at $1 22@$1 29; Chicago Spring at $1 20@$1 27; Amber State at $1 41@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn brisker and dearer. Sales since our last, 175,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, at 67c.@69c., for shipping Mixed Western; 62c.@67c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 58c.@61c. for unsound; 61c.@69c. for Yellow Western, and 70c. for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye is in request at 86c.@91c., according to quality, ₱ bushel; sales 2,000 bushels. Oats are more sought after including Canada, at 56c.@56c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues scarce and in good demand, sales, 19,500 bushels State and Canada at $1 16@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 35@$1 40 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in good demand, at 55c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in active request for home use and shipment, at buoyant rates. New crop, 18c.@23c.; last year's, 16c.@20c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in active request at advanced rates, including prime Buenos Ayres at 25½c.@26c., and do., Rio Grande at 24½c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds, 354,000, against 364,000 same time last year.

LATHS—Eastern have been inactive, at $1 05 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sale is active and buoyant. Prices steadily favor sellers. Current receipts are limited, and stocks of desirable lots are quite moderate.

LIME—Has been in fair request, including Common Rockland, at 75c.; Lump, at $1; KENNAN'S Glen's Falls Lump, at 70c.; and Joints, at $1 ₱ bbl.

OILS—A fair inquiry prevails for Crude Whale, at 75c.@77c.; Crude Sperm, at $1 40; Linseed, at $1; No. 1 Lard, at 77c.@83c.; Refined Petroleum, at 40c.@42½c.; and Crude do., at 20½c.@21½c. per gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite active, to-day, sales having been made of 5,850 bbls., closing at $13 50@$13 56¼ for Mess, and $12 for Prime, ₱ bbl., a decided improvement. Cut Meats are in demand, at 7½c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair request, chiefly for future delivery, at 7¾c.@8¼c., ₱ lb. Lard is braker and dearer; sales 2,700 tierces and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef is rather more active; sales 250 bbls., at $14@$14 62½ for Extra M..., and $12 25@$13 50 for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in lively request, at 15c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@21c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in good demand, at 8¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 3,600 bags East India, at $3 12½@$3 50, in bond, and $3 50@$7 75, free, ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 800 bags Pimento on private terms, and 1,500 bags Pepper, part at 122c.@22½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 2,500 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9½c.@12¾c.; Cuba at 8¾c.@9¾c., and Porto Rico at 9¼c.@9¾c.; also, by auction, 256 hhds. and 24 tcs. New-Orleans at 9 7-16c.@12c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 125,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. The business of the week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The excitement which characterized the market during the previous week has continued to this date, the dullness in the English markets being counteracted by the further advance in Foreign Exchange, which has caused a steady advance in prices, and a heavy business has been done at enhanced rates, partly on speculation, but chiefly for England and the Continent. A fair inquiry has prevailed for home use, especially for Inferior and Grease. At the close, the demand is active, choice lots selling freely at 11¾c. Ordinary lots are a shade lower, but holders are very firm. Price this date, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 8¾c."

WHISKY—Sales, 750 bbls., at 35¾c.@36c. ₱ gallon. Market steady.

FREIGHTS—Fair engagements were reported, to-day, at full rates. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, at 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d. @12¾d.; Corn, 11d.@11¾d. ₱ bush; Cotton and Hops, ¼d. ₱ lb.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ₱ tierce, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Bacon and Lard, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 37s. 6d. &40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 32s. 6d.@35s.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays. THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—VIRGINIUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIBBELL'S CALIFORNIA.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—LANG'S HISTORICAL PICTURE OF THE RECEPTION OF THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH IRISH REGIMENT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There was considerable excitement yesterday over an announcement that the rebels were crossing the Potomac River again in large force at Hancock, but it is believed that there was no good foundation for the report.

Our Harper's Ferry correspondent, it will be recollected, has assured us that the Army of the Potomac is about to make a forward movement. On the other hand, a dispatch to the Philadelphia *North American*, dated Washington, Oct. 14, says: "Nothing has transpired to warrant the assertion that an early forward movement of our army on the Potomac is contemplated—the appearances being directly the reverse; nor is it probable that an attack will be made until a hard frost has rendered the road in suitable condition for the undertaking. At present the roads in Virginia are wholly unfit for an aggressive movement on either side, and it is not likely that one will at present be made.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 11th inst., comes to the conclusion that there will be an early peace, which conclusion is founded on the results of the recent battles in Virginia and Maryland, and the campaign now progressing. It considers the battle of Antietam the most terrible National defeat of the war. We are curious to known what it thinks of Corinth and Perryville.

Our dispatches from Louisville state that there was skirmishing all day Tuesday along the line from Harrodsburgh to Stanford, and that the rebels under BRAGG were trying to make their escape from Kentucky—no doubt much more rapidly than they entered. BRAGG'S haste is supposed to have been increased by intelligence of the defeat of PRICE and VAN DORN at Corinth. There appears to be some probability that BRAGG will make his escape without another engagement, but if so, he will probably loose everything in his retreat.

The City of Vicksburgh is said to have sent in a bill of damages against the Confederate Government of ninety thousand dollars, for allowing it to be bombarded.

It was rumored in Memphis, on Oct. 9, that Gen. PRICE'S Adjutant had shot Gen. VAN DORN two or three days after the fight at Corinth.

The Mobile *Tribune* says that that place will certainly be attacked by FARRAGUT'S fleet as soon as he gets ready for action, which may be looked for at any time.

Late letters from New-Orleans report a large fleet fitting out there, but its destination is prudently withheld. It is to be hoped that the information will be as carefully withheld from the enemy as it is from the loyal North.

GENERAL NEWS.

The result of the election in Pennsylvania is still in doubt as we go to press this morning. So far as known, ten Union men, one straight Republican, and eight Democrats are elected to Congress. Several districts are yet to hear from.

The returns from Ohio are very imperfect. VALLANDIGHAM is defeated.

The returns from Indiana indicate the election to Congress of three straight Republicans, four Union men, and four Democrats. The vote on the State is very close, but the Union ticket probably has a small majority.

The French line-of-battle ship *Massena*, Commander HALAT DE ORSEY, from Vera Cruz in eighteen days, arrived below yesterday. She is of 4,000 tons burden, mounts 90 guns, is a propeller of 800 horse-power, and has a crew of 600 men. She is at anchor in Quarantine.

The REAL murder case was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, when Mr. JAMES summed up for the defence in a speech of about four hours in length. The District-Attorney commenced the summing up for the prosecution, and will close this morning. The case will doubtless be given to the Jury, under the charge of the Court, to-day.

The Triennial Episcopal Convention held its thirteenth daily session yesterday. A report on the ordination of Deacons and modifying certain canons, was referred to a Joint Committee. The report of the Committee on the State of the Church, setting forth baptismal, matrimonial and other statistics, and asking for the prayers of the Bishops, was adopted. The debate on the report of the Special Committee of Nine on the Rebellion then came up as the order of the day, and was widely discussed. Rev. Dr. MCALLISTER, of California, presenting a series of resolutions, as a substitute for the report, to the effect that the Church stands aloof from secular quarrels. At a protracted evening session the discussion continued, some of the most active debaters taking lively part. To-day, the Joint Houses will visit our Public Institutions.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Mayor's nomination of ALBERT W. CANFIELD, for Street Commissioner, led to a desultory and acrimonious discussion. It began on the question of the Mayor's duty to confer with the members before sending in a nomination to the Board, widened into offensive personalities that excited and elated the well-bred loungers, and wound up with a free declaration of hostility to any who would go and confer with the Mayor, and who would persistently "await the Mayor's invitation to see him." The discussion was allowed to proceed till every member desiring to speak on the subject had talked himself out, then the nomination was quietly rejected by 10 to 5. The Mayor transmitted a letter from the Postmaster-General's office, wherein Mr. BLAIR makes known that his proposed free-delivery system for the large cities, to be submitted to the consideration of Congress, will include an arrangement for taking letters to, as well as from, the Post-offices. An ordinance to appropriate $1,000,000, and create a Commission for harbor and City defences, was presented and laid over. It may be found entire in the official proceedings. The Board adjourned till 1 o'clock on Saturday.

The State of Delaware, it appears, has furnished her full quota of volunteers called for by the President on the 2d of July last, and, in consequence, the Secretary of War has revoked and annulled the order for a draft of the militia.

Contrary to general expectations, Gen. HOOKER will be unable to take command of his army corps for some time yet. The General cannot rest on his wounded foot, as it invariably causes inflammation. He is now in Washington, and travels on two crutches.

There is evidently trouble brewing between Brig.-Gen. FRANK BLAIR and Gen. MCKINSTRY, whose Court-Martial is now in progress at St. Louis. The latter publishes a card in the St. Louis *Republican* which reads thus: "Yielding to the advice of my counsel, I forbear, pending my trial, any other notice of the assaults made upon me by F. P. BLAIR, Jr., in his recent address to his constituents, than to say that his statements and allusions, so far as they relate to me, are false—and he knows them to be false. At the proper time I shall notice him."

Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, who was at one time supposed to be a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, is now on his farm in Fayette County, Ky., undisturbed in person or in property. So soon as KIRBY SMITH reached Lexington he sent Dr. BRECKINRIDGE a letter of protection, and not so much as a grain of corn has been taken from him. He has been more fortunate in this particular than many of his Union neighbors.

The State Department publishes a decree just received from the Government of Nicaragua, imposing restraints on immigration. One clause prohibits the entrance of "freed negroes, or other degraded caste of people, unless they have a special permission for themselves, or on account of others, to go into the interior."

The Quartermasters who permitted the shameful waste of stores in the army, for some months past, will probably experience an overhauling before they are aware of it. Complaints have reached Washington that immense stores have been suffered wantonly to spoil, when the slightest care or attention would have rendered them not only available, but absolutely useful. It is hard to believe that this outrageous neglect is for the purpose of private gain in the purchase of further and unnecessary supplies, though this charge is openly made.

On Saturday last a general parade and review of the enrolled militia of St. Louis took place. Thirteen thousand soldiers were in line, and the occasion was made a general holiday.

Mr. EDGAR HOLMES, of the firm of HOLMES & BROTHER, bankers in Lockport New-York, has been arrested by U. S. Commissioner STORRS, and held to bail to answer a charge of issuing shinplasters.

Under date of Oct. 9, Commissioner BOUTWELL writes to a gentlemen in Baltimore. "Your letter of the 2d inst., containing inquiries as to whether the tax under the excise law is laid both on castings and finished machinery, without reference to the fact as to whether the component parts of said machinery have been previously taxed as castings or not, is received. I am of the opinion that the view taken by the manufacturer is sustained by the law. Castings are liable to a tax of three per cent., unless otherwise provided. When sold by the manufacturer the tax must be assessed and paid. If afterward these castings are assessed as component parts of other articles, the latter (that is the articles) will be assessed without regard to the fact of previous payment."

E. J. CHASE, Esq., United States Marshal for the Northern District, died at his residence in Lockport, on the morning of the 13th, of affection of the heart. He had been complaining for several days of oppression of the chest, but nothing serious was apprehended until a few hours before the fatal termination of the disease. Mr. CHASE was a brother of the Secretary of the Treasury, about fifty years of age, and the picture of health and vigor.

The ponderous 15-inch Dahlgren gun, recently mounted at the Washington Navy-yard, made several very satisfactory shots on Monday. It requires a force of twenty-five men to work the monster expeditiously.

The *Monitor* was safely hauled upon the marine railway at the Washington Navy-yard on Monday. N. STODDER, sailing master of the *Monitor*, who has been on board of her ever since she left New-York, states that she has gone to Washington merely to have her boiler repaired. She is not injured at all in her frame or armor. She will be ready for sea in three weeks.

The market for Gold was much excited again yesterday. Some of the speculators for the rise calculated upon 140 ℔ cent. before the turn of the market, but after reaching 138, the sales fell off to 135½@136 ℔ cent. Stocks were unfavorably influenced by the excitement in Gold through the day, but finally left off firm.

Our reports show a heavy business again yesterday in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, as also in Cotton, Pork, and Lard, at advanced prices. Groceries were less active, as were also Whisky, Tallow, and Tobacco. Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, and most kinds of Oils, were in active request at buoyant rates. The freight engagements were fair, with 696 vessels of all classes in port.

LOYALTY OF THE BRITISH WORKINGMEN.—Staleybridge is one of those second-class interior towns of England's manufacturing districts, where the lives and souls of some fifteen thousand people depend upon the spinning of cotton. To say they must have suffered greatly, these fifteen thousands, from the withdrawal of American raw material, is needless. But Staleybridge, either because its mill-owners have declined to adapt their machinery to India cotton, or because no time at all has been preferred by them to half time, has suffered acutely from the war, and the appeals of its people for relief have rent the hearts of all England. The sorrows of Staleybridge have been only a degree less poignant than those of Blackburn. Starvation has not only looked into the windows of its poor, but has actually entered their doors; and to a community thus distressed and desperate, it seemed safe to go with the arguments with which the agents of secession are always ready to stimulate popular dissatisfaction with the American war, and urge the British Government to intervention.

A public meeting was accordingly called on the 1st inst., at Staleybridge, "to consider the necessity of petitioning Her Majesty the Queen to take immediate measures for the recognition of the Confederate States of America." Thousands came. The largest hall in the town was so much more than filled, that as many gathered without as were crowded within. The multitude is described as almost entirely composed of "workingmen." The Mayor presided, and there was a gentleman to move a resolution calling for the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and a gentleman to second it, and gentlemen to make speeches in behalf of it. After some discussion, however, an amendment was presented, and carried with cheers, and something so near unanimity as to be reported as a hundred to one, that, "in the opinion of the meeting, the distress prevailing in the manufacturing districts is mainly owing to the rebellion of the Southern States against the American Constitution," and that recognition was not to be thought of. As at Manchester, so here, the capitalists declined to enlist workingmen into sympathy with the oppressors of labor, and were defeated.

It may be well to understand that neither the rank nor the wealth of England withhold their sympathies from the cause of secession. But the British laboring classes are not blind to the fact that the interest of labor and of democratic institutions is identified with the success of the North, and that the South is a simple embodiment of that veteran domination and tyranny which the capitalist has always struggled to maintain over the workman. No suffering, not even famine itself, will ever alter this conviction, or make the English masses unfaithful to it. The elections of Tuesday show how entirely the masses of the American Free States agree in this matter with their fellows in Britain.

The October Elections—The Duty of New-York.

The October elections in the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, on Tuesday last, though the results are as yet but meagerly reported from some of the Northwestern States, are full of cheer for the supporters of the Government, and the advocates of a determined prosecution of the war. The returns, so far as they have reached us, will be found in our telegraphic columns, and will doubtless be carefully scanned by all who see the important bearing of these elections upon the course and issue of events, as well as by those who are accustomed to forecast the result in our own and other States in November from the indications of popular currents usually given in October.

In our sister State of Pennsylvania particularly, the result is encouraging and significant. Very great efforts were made by the Opposition to carry the State, and it was feared that, on account of divided councils and other things in the Union ranks, the Hughes-Stuart Democracy might be triumphant. But the Union Party has achieved a victory represented by a majority of probably not less than twenty thousand votes in the State for its candidates. The Congressional delegation from the State will be strongly Union-Republican; the Legislature will be of the same cast; and the City of Philadelphia has reelected, by a large majority, its Republican Mayor. The Administration, if it does its duty boldly and vigorously in this crisis of the nation, will thus assuredly receive a support from the second State of the Union in population and resources, only inferior to the support which we believe that next month will show it has obtained from this, the first of the States.

From the third State of the Union, the returns are not yet complete enough to enable us to estimate accurately the result. The Democrats appear to have made some gains in Ohio, though we are glad to learn that the man (VALLANDIGHAM) who is the type of the factious Democracy in the West, has been defeated for Congress. Indiana sends to Congress seven Union Republicans out of eleven candidates, (the same ratio as she had in the last Congress,) and on the State ticket it is claimed that the Union Party has a majority. It will be some time before full returns are obtained from Iowa; but from the scattering indications we have, from the tone of the Press of the State, and from other signs, the prospect is that there will be a Union victory there, only second to that achieved in Pennsylvania.

Nearly all of the Democrats elected in these Western States are of the type called War Democrats, who have achieved success in the contest, in most cases, by claiming to be warmer friends of the President, and truer supporters of the Administration, and more earnest upholders of the war against rebels, than the regular candidates of the Administration Party. Ostensibly, there was but little opposition to the war or to those intrusted with its management. And though it might have been wished that the party who stand by the Proclamation, and who in spirit and in purpose are the real friends of the Administration, had received a fuller indorsement, yet, take it all in all, there is plenty of ground for encouragement and cheer in these elections.

New-York, next month, will of course follow the example of Pennsylvania on Tuesday last. The kind of Democracy we have to contend with here is of the VALLANDIGHAM stamp, which has just been routed in the West. It is of the kind of SEYMOUR, WOOD, VAN BUREN. It is of the kind whose watchword is, in the language of the last-named gentleman on Monday night: "If the rebels insist, *let them go!*" It is really of the Disunion kind, which the Empire State can never, under any circumstances, indorse or countenance. But these October elections show the necessity of earnest work in this State, during the brief time there now remains to work before the election. There is no doubtful issue here, and there must be no doubt about the position of New-York in support of the Union or the war, for the support and prosecution of which she has sent to the South one hundred and fifty thousand of her sons. No one doubts the Unionism of Gen. WADSWORTH; no one doubts his devotion to the Government and to the War for its existence. Let us see, then, that the man who thus truly represents the sentiment and conviction of this great State is elected by a majority that shall be honorable to its antecedents, that shall encourage the Government, and show to the rebels the folly of ever hoping for a Northern reaction in their favor.

THE POSITION IN KENTUCKY.—The declaration of the Louisville and Cincinnati papers that the Union forces had reoccupied the towns of Lexington and Danville, Ky., almost concurrently with the battle at Perryville, proves to have been incorrect. And these movements failing, the entire theory built upon them, that the rebels were flanked on the east as well as the south and could not escape from the State, fails also. We find it necessary, therefore, on the corrected reports from Kentucky, to recast our views of the position, and to confess that we now see little enough hope of "bagging" the army of BRAGG.

It appears that after the battle of Wednesday, the 8th inst., the rebels not being northwardly toward Harrodsburgh. But they did not leave the road open that leads due westerly from Perryville to Danville. Consequently our troops did not move immediately on to Danville, which would have cut off the rebel army from Camp Dick Robinson, toward which they have since gone.

Thursday seems to have been spent by Gen. BUELL in burying his dead, of which he had 500 or more, and caring for his wounded, of whom there were about 2,300. It seems that he must have been required to pay the last offices of humanity to the rebel dead also, for it is stated that, although the rebels sent in a flag of truce, and obtained permission to bury their dead, the party proceeded to the field and after looking over it awhile went away without doing anything.

Friday, Gen. BUELL'S Army was put under marching orders, and moved toward Harrodsburgh in line of battle. But, on the same day, KIRBY SMITH succeeded in making a junction with Gen. BRAGG at Harrodsburgh, thus making a very formidable army, which, perhaps, BUELL'S advance divisions did not feel equal to meet. And so they stood face to face—BUELL waiting to concentrate *his* army, and BRAGG watching for the chances to retreat to a better position.

BRAGG finding himself not immediately attacked, commenced moving rapidly toward Camp Dick Robinson *via* Danville. The entire distance is only seventeen miles—ten to Danville and seven to the camp—and all over a splendid turnpike road. It was a fair day's march, and the bulk of BRAGG'S army safely made it. But the rear guard was closely followed and engaged by BUELL'S advance, and Kentucky dispatches to the Cincinnati papers say that Gen. SMITH (GREEN CLAY SMITH, probably) captured two thousand wounded and fifteen hundred well rebel prisoners, between Harrodsburgh and Danville, in the pursuit. On Sunday night, BUELL'S army entered Danville without a fight. On Monday, it is said that skirmishing was in progress from Harrodsburgh to Stanford—Stanford being a town ten miles southeast of Danville. If the rebels are or have been at Camp Dick Robinson, a movement to Stanford by BUELL would be well calculated to intercept their retreat. We know nothing, however, of the actual position now. The indications, as presented, are that BUELL is fairly south of BRAGG, if the latter is at Camp Dick Robinson. This is a situation that implies, necessarily, a battle, and the rebels are said to declare their purpose to stand at Camp Dick Robinson. We cannot believe it, but regard them as in full flight to the mountains.

Will the Army of the Potomac Advance?

A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *North American* yesterday pronounces all the statements erroneous that indicate an early forward movement of MCCLELLAN'S army. The reason assigned is, that the condition of the roads is such as to render movement impossible, and that it will be necessary now to wait till the "hard frosts" come. Unfortunately, persons without either information or judgment are in the habit of sending dispatches on this important subject; and the military censorship, which is bidden carefully to exclude from the wires all *truthful* indications of army movements, gives the utmost latitude to all romances of reporters. A most painful impression was made on all classes in our City yesterday when the substance of this Philadelphia dispatch was reproduced.

To show how very absurd the dispatch is, in its reasons, it is only necessary to remind the public that "hard frosts" rarely ever come in Virginia. Such as do occur disappear almost in a day, and never can be relied on for moving an army. Rains, not hard frosts, characterize the Southern Winter. Undoubtedly some practical joker palmed off the matter of this dispatch on the credulous telegrapher, the object being to satirize a notable and regretful period in our past military history. We feel very sure that, notwithstanding many may have the latent desire that the war linger indecisively until after the "first of January" next, neither Mr. LINCOLN nor Gen. MCCLELLAN are willing to trifle with the public patience by having the army go quietly now into Winter quarters. Mr. LINCOLN declared his position on this subject distinctly enough in the case of Major KEY, dismissed lately from Gen. HALLECK'S staff, when he declared that no officer should continue to wear the National uniform who was not in favor of "winning victories whenever it was possible."

Besides, we have had it specifically stated over and over again that the President recently visited the army of the Potomac to learn for himself the practicability of immediately renewing field operations. We think it was quite unnecessary for Mr. LINCOLN to have made any such trip with any such motive. And we are quite free to assert, in total disregard of all dispatches from Washington or from headquarters to the contrary, that a forward movement is practicable when, ever the President thinks proper to order it or Gen. MCCLELLAN desires to make it. When POPE'S army was whipped, demoralized and driven back upon Washington, and the enemy had crossed over boldly and in immense force into Maryland, *then*, if ever, it might have been pleaded that a forward movement could not be made upon the enemy. What! fight a victorious army with beaten columns—an army of veterans with a mixed mass of hacked regiments and raw recruits—impossible! Yet it was done. It did not take MCCLELLAN a week to move his improvised army actively against such odds. And he drove the unequal campaign through to inspiring National success. It is preposterous to say that he cannot do now with a great, successful and confident army what he did then with troops that had just been literally torn to pieces by the enemy.

A CAPITAL BOOK ON THE REBELLION.—One of the very best discussions of the rebellion which has come under our notice is contained in a treatise of 150 pages, by Prof. CAIRNES, Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy in Queens College, Galway, which has just been published by C. W. CARLETON. It is entitled "*The Slave Power*, its Character, Career, and Probable Designs,"—and it seeks to trace the present rebellion to the determination of the Slave Power to [illegible] its political affairs will enable it to conquer.

The work is written with great clearness and cogency. It is argumentative, calm and candid in its tone, and admirably calculated to carry conviction with it. It is more compact and closer, perhaps, in its logic than the kindred work of Count GASPARIN, with which, in general tone and tendency, it is in complete harmony. It is by far the best book on this subject which has been written in Great Britain; and it cannot fail to have a great effect upon the sentiments and opinions of intelligent and candid readers in England and elsewhere.

We shall probably have occasion to refer to it more at length hereafter. Our object now is simply to direct attention to it as a work which every one interested in the absorbing subject of the day will be glad to read.

The "Extermination" of the Negro.

One of the ablest of the Border State organs, the Baltimore *American*, in a recent moderate and thoughtful article on the President's Proclamation, predicted one result which deserves serious consideration. Emancipation, it observed, would be no philanthropy to the negro: his fate was extermination. Free white labor would eventually expel free negro labor even in the South, as it had done in the North, and the inferior race would dwindle and disappear under the mysterious laws of races, before the superior race. This view is held by many economists in Europe and in the Free States.

Before examining it, there should be expelled from the discussion all reference to "mysterious laws," or "providential enactments," as if there were some peculiar mystery in regard to human races which exists in respect to no other physiological subject. The relations of one race to another, the laws of its disappearance or its increase, are as much a matter of science and investigation, as any other subject in natural history. A vast amount of platitudes and so-called "axioms," are continually uttered on this topic, which have no foundation in science or fact. A weak race does not necessarily "disappear" before a strong; and when it does, the causes are scientific, not miraculous. Sometimes the strong race disappears before the weak, as the Spaniard before the native and mixed races of South America; sometimes, as with the Portuguese and Malays, they amalgamate; sometimes, as with the low-caste black races and the high-caste brown Brahminic races of India, they live side by side for centuries. In America, the Indian has disappeared before the Anglo-Saxon from physiological causes, which are well known.

The negro, north of New-York, diminishes because the climate is unsuited to him. In New-York the births among the blacks just about equal the deaths; south of this latitude their number increases again, under evident climatic laws. So much for the ethnological "mystery." But whether the competition of free white labor may not drive the negro from occupation, and so cause his extermination at the South, is quite another question. We can perhaps examine it better by supposing an individual instance. We will make the supposition that some three years from this time, the Government, having broken the rebellion, has put up at auction a fine cotton plantation, confiscated from a rebel owner on the Carolina coast. It is bought up by a shrewd, enterprising Yankee. He at once hires the former slaves and black overseers, at moderate wages, and commences the very profitable cultivation of cotton. All experience shows in the West India islands, where freed labor has had a fair field, that it produces more than slave labor. The Yankee's free labor plantation yields a handsome profit, but restless, ingenious, and eager for money as he is, he is not satisfied with the slow methods of the negro and their unintelligent labor. He determines to procure more vigorous and thoughtful labor, and to introduce machinery. He goes North, and returns with ingenious machinery and a corps of hardy, intelligent Northern "hands," tempted by the high wages he can afford to offer. The negroes, excepting a few of the most skillful, go back to their little freeholds and proceed to work there for themselves. As was the case in Jamaica, after the foolish and oppressive treatment of the sugar planters drove them from the large estates, they begin to cultivate other products for the market or for export than the great staples.

In the case supposed, the negroes had begun already to appreciate the value of education, and to feel artificial wants. They desired good schools and schoolbooks; the women wanted bright dresses, and the men more respectable clothes; they had beheld and coveted the little luxuries of civilization. These wants are the preventive of idleness. They turn their labor to the thousand other products which the South is capable of producing—perhaps to the cultivation of indigo, for which South Carolina was once so celebrated. They become an industrious peasantry, on their own freeholds. But after a time the laws of climate come in to their aid, with regard to work on the neighboring cotton plantation—and by this we do not mean anything mysterious, only that after a period the hardy Northern workmen on the plantation become weakened and less energetic, from the effect of the heat, or they are taken down with the coast fever, or they contract diarrhœas, or suffer under fever and ague; while the negroes, being more uniformly healthy, are found to be more steady laborers.

As time passes, the negroes, though not increasing as fast as under Slavery, are found to increase faster than the foreign white laborers, owing to their greater adaptation to the climate. When this fact is once clearly substantiated in the census, the question is settled. The negro laborer is henceforth master of the field. In the end—giving them time enough—the blacks must make up the whole industrial population. White brains and capital may direct, but black hands will do the work.

We admit that in the highlands, in cool upland districts, or in such localities as Western Texas, the white laborers will probably have the advantage and drive out the black, or at least keep him in a very inferior condition, merely from the competition of labor. But in most of the Cotton States, we cannot see why such an instance as we have cited above should not be the general rule.

Possibly the Baltimore *American* might take issue at the supposition that the freed blacks would labor at all for hire. Of this we have no doubt; but admitting that such an incredible result would ensue as the voluntary pauperism of a race, we should then merely have a very poor, degraded peasantry, living, like the Irish in their western counties, in their shanties, and just supporting life. Yet such a peasantry increase in a most alarming ratio. There is nothing in it of the "disappearance" or the "cruel extermination" of which the *American* and the English Tory organs so often speak.

Will not the *American* give us the calm, thoughtful views of the Border States on this aspect of the subject? All wise citizens, of course, merely desire truth and the welfare of the country in this most important question.

NAVAL RAVAGES OF THE REBELS.—By the steamer from Europe, whose news was published yesterday, we have an enlarged list of American ships destroyed by the rebel pirate *Alabama*, or "290," near the Island of Flores, one of the Azores. It comprises no less than ten vessels—nine ships and a schooner—some of which were large first-class vessels, and others smaller and less valuable. This new rebel pirate craft has out begun her exploits of burning, plundering, and slaughtering—having sailed from England, where the rebels purchased her, only a few weeks since. She is the most formidable cruiser the rebels have ever had afloat, and bids fair to do more damage to American commerce than all her predecessors.

This is but the first specimen of the fleet which the rebels are purchasing in England with the proceeds of the cotton that they succeed in getting through the blockade. When the English furnish them with their six iron-clads—partially iron-clad only, of course—and when these get afloat on the seas, we may almost anticipate the realization of the rebel dream of sweeping our commercial fleet from the ocean. John Bull has no objection to furnishing the rebels with the armed privateer-vessels, and is doubtless in high glee at the work they are doing. He is very neutral, of course, but he can see no reason why that should hinder him from practically taking sides against us.

We suppose the United States frigate *St. Louis* is still looking about for the "290," and we hope will be successful in catching her. But we fear the latter is too swift, and Capt. SEMMES too skillful, and English ports too plentiful all over the globe, to make her catching very easy. We trust the Navy Department will send out what additional force it may have to spare, to assist in the work. We would need to keep as large a fleet watching the English coast to prevent the exit of rebel privateers, as it requires to enforce the blockade on our own coast.

Every possible exertion should be made to render the blockade more effective. Thus only can the rebels be prevented from procuring as large a navy as is possessed by any nation in the world. There is no limit to the rebel navy as long as the Confederate Government can get their cotton out and sell it in the markets of Europe at fifty or sixty cents a pound.

The surest and only effectual mode of extinguishing the rebel navy, however, is for our army to move with overwhelming force to the destruction of the rebel Government. If the rebel army in Virginia were routed, and Richmond in our possession, we should have little fear of future rebel doings on the ocean. This is no time to talk of our army going into Winter quarters.

INQUIRY AT LAST!—We see that it is said that the Court-martial sitting to investigate charges preferred against Gen. MARTINDALE by Gen. PORTER will probably result in favor of Gen. MARTINDALE. Whether the charges are sustained or not, we do not hesitate to say that we are glad they are being examined by a Court-martial. Yet, we cannot help wondering why these charges should be the only ones which are investigated. They are not the only ones which have been made, and that, too, in positive terms and not in haste. Gen. POPE preferred charges against Gens. PORTER, FRANKLIN and GRIFFIN. Gen. MILROY made statements in his official report of the battle at Manassas against Gen. MCDOWELL, which showed clearly that he ought to prefer charges against that General or be tried by Court-martial himself; and Gen. HOOKER, in his official report of the battle of Williamsburgh, makes the charge that some one, whose name he fails, however, to mention, was guilty of leaving him unaided through a long day's fight against superior numbers. Some one ought to have been Court-martialed for that. HOOKER says that, "History will not be believed when she states" that the case was as he states it. History may be believed in that statement, as she may have to be in some other most astonishing stories of inefficiency, or jealousy, or treachery in this most astonishing war. But it will be far more difficult for posterity to believe that such a statement as that of HOOKER'S could be made in an official report, and no General be tried and shot for such action, and that months would elapse without any investigation into the matter, or the facts of the case being laid before the public. There was time enough for such an inquiry during all the long months spent in the trenches on the Chickahominy. There has, surely, been time enough, since the rebel army left our forces in safety on the banks of the Potomac, to have held investigations into the charges made by POPE and MILROY. We are glad to see a Court-martial held upon any General. We only hope that it may not stop with this one. We are quite inclined to think that our cause will only cease to suffer from miserable jealousies and petty rivalries and self-seekings among our Generals, when some one of them shall have been tried and shot for cowardice or incapacity.

RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR FOOT.—It speaks well for Vermont, that her Legislature has just elected Senator FOOT to his *third* term, with almost entire unanimity. The honor is the more marked in being the first instance of the kind, we believe, in Vermont history. Senator FOOT has served his State and the country with eminent ability and efficiency. At no time have [illegible] than now; and his retention in the Senate may well be hailed with pleasure.

How to Prevent Fraud in the Cancellation and Use of Postage Stamps.

The indignation aroused by the recent order of the Post-office Department has called forth an explanatory letter from the Postmaster in New-York, published by us on Saturday, which practically nullifies the most objectionable feature of the order instructing Postmasters "to treat as unpaid any letter which may be covered with a stamp *at all soiled or defaced.*" By the interpretation of our City Postmaster, this only applies to letters "covered by fraudulent stamps, or those so soiled or defaced or washed as to render it impossible to determine whether they are valid or not." This is all very well. No one can ask the Department to acknowledge a stamp which has already been used, but the only proper evidence of this is the mark of cancellation, or clear evidence that it has been removed. No amount of soiling is sufficient. No private person would dare refuse to pay his note on the ground that it had been handled by soiled hands. If the canceling has been properly performed, according to the regulations of the Department, there is no possibility of successful erasure, unless in a single exceptional case. By the regulations the canceling is to be done "with *printer's black ink*, whenever that material can be obtained." Now there are very few offices so remote from a printing-office that this ink cannot be had with slight trouble. Twenty-five cents' worth will supply a small office for a year. If this is properly applied it cannot be removed without at the same time removing the colored ink with which the stamps themselves are printed.

One further hint may be of use to the Department. Let the stamps be printed in "weak ink," while the canceling is done with "strong" ink. The result will be that any attempt to erase the cancel-mark would remove the colored ink of the stamp itself long before the mark would be affected.

Now that the Post-office Department has begun to take a correct view of its recent order, we trust it will carry out its honest determination by assuming the validity of every genuine stamp which does not bear the marks of canceling or evident notes that these have been effaced. If frauds have been committed, they are small in amount, and are wholly owing to the carelessness of the employes of the Department. The many holders of unused stamps, even if soiled, should not be held responsible for a few frauds, the possibility of which arises wholly from the inexcusable carelessness of the Post-office Department.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

NO LOAN WANTED.

There is no truth in the statement, recently published, that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to ask a new loan for the Government.

THE GOVERNMENT SUPPLIED WITH GOLD.

Secretary CHASE has avoided the necessity of buying or borrowing gold for the payment of the October interest on the public debt. By a system of deposits which he has recently inaugurated, the Government receives gold on deposit, to be withdrawn at the pleasure of the owner, and pays interest, where it remains longer than thirty days, at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Thus far the plan seems entirely successful—the deposits having been sufficient for all Government necessities for the use of gold. It is believed that the Government will thus be able to keep itself supplied with sufficient gold for its needs till the redemption of its old issue of Treasury Notes shall put it in possession of specie funds from the receipt of duties.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND VIA STAUNTON AND WINCHESTER.

We learn from Sharpsburgh that a gentleman who arrived there on Saturday from Richmond, reports that there are at least 200,000 rebel soldiers between Gordonsville and Winchester. The railroad bridges between Staunton and Winchester are not rebuilt, and much embarrassment results to the rebels in the transportation of their artillery and supplies. He states that the journalists and aristocrats of Richmond are bitterly opposed to all overtures of peace, while the middle and lower classes favor such a policy, but are intimidated into silence. The President's Emancipation Proclamation has excited great wrath in the "Southern heart."

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

The State Department has officially published the decree transmitted by Señor MOLINA, in which the Government of Nicaragua prohibits, without its express and full sanction, the settlement within its limits of freed negroes, or any colony under the protection of any foreign Power. The recent action of the Government, suspending Senator POMEROY'S enterprise, was caused, among other reasons, by an emphatic letter from Mr. DICKINSON, United States Minister to Nicaragua, in which he urged such suspension on account of the strong opposition of the people of that country.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Judge USHER, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, will leave in a few days for Minnesota, for the purpose of arranging a permanent settlement of the Indian troubles there.

COL. HAMILTON.

Col. HAMILTON, of TEXAS, will leave to-morrow for New-York City.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. PRENTISS.

Gen. PRENTISS, with a large number of other officers, arrved here to-day from Richmond. His health is considerably impaired by the hardships he has undergone, though now rapidly improving, and his hair has grown quite grey during his confinement. He has undergone close imprisonment for six months, and a part of the time in a crowded dungeon, and deprived of light and air.

A REVIEW.

Gen. CASEY had a review to-day, and the appearance and discipline of the troops was highly commended.

JUDGE MERRICK ON CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Judge MERRICK, of the United States Court for this District, has refused to pay a tax of seven dollars and nine cents, assessed on his income for the last quarter, on the ground that the Constitution prohibits the passage of any law diminishing the salary of his office. As the loyalty of Judge MERRICK has been greatly doubted here, this refusal, into which he interweaves legal decision, is thought by many a good reason why Congress should so reconstruct the Judiciary system of this District as to relieve him from the future effects of this onerous tax, by depriving him of the income on which it is assessed.

THE DRAFT IN MARYLAND.

The draft took place to-day in Prince George's County, Maryland, without serious disturbance. In St. Charles and some other counties, it was postponed on account of the enrollment being incomplete.

CAUSES IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

There are now on the docket, for next December, 226 causes. Of these 197 were remaining on the docket when the Court adjourned at the close of the last term, showing that only 29 causes have since been added. It is quite probable that a large number more will be added between this and the 10th day of next term. No cause has been docketed from the secession States since the 12th of October, 1861, prior to which date, there remain 135 of the old causes. Of these, 66 are from secession States. These will not be heard by the Court when called. It follows that about one-half of the first 135 causes will not be heard. The counsel having causes before 135, should take notice of these facts, as the Court will run down the docket twice as fast as usual. The Court are likely to call ten causes a day, for several of the first days of the term.

COLLECTING TAXES IN FLORIDA.

Messrs. L. D. STICKNEY, JOHN S. SAMMIS and HARRISON REED, Commissioners for Florida, under the Act for the Collection of Taxes in Revolutionary Districts, have received their instructions from Secretary CHASE, and will soon leave for Fernandina to commence the discharge of their duties. Gen. MITCHEL, Commanding the Department of the South, is directed by Secretary STANTON "to afford them all the assistance and protection that may be required for the performance of their duty."

This is the commencement of a most important experiment, and one which, if successful, will result in the speedy return of rebel landholders to their allegiance, or replace them with the new and loyal population to whom their estates will fall a cheap prize, by reason of their alienation for taxes.

It is understood that the Government will fully provide for the execution of the law and the protection of parties purchasing the lands thus sold. As one of the means to be used, it is designed to carry out Hon. ELI THAYER'S scheme of white colonization, and to appoint him Military Governor of the State, with all powers needed to insure success.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Mr. W. P. SMITH, Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in a letter written on the 10th inst., to a gentleman in this city, after speaking of the probabilities of soon repossessing the western portion of the road, adds:

"As soon as the line is in our possession again, we can restore the injured bridges and culverts in from five to ten days, as we cannot learn of any damage beyond those. * * * * On Monday we issue new schedules for extensive use, operations of passengers, and military freight between the East and Baltimore, and Frederick and Harper's Ferry, and also between those points and Washington. We institute a third daily train, running promptly as an express for army travel, connecting closely in each direction with New-York and Washington. The travel to and from the Army of the Potomac has become so large as to justify this measure."

A MAIL STOPPED.

Second Assistant Postmaster MCLELLAN has received a telegram, dated to-day, from the Postmaster at Cairo, stating that the mail steamer *Hazel Dell* was seized by guerrillas at Caseyville, Ky., the mail taken, and the Mail-Agent, DUNCAN, taken prisoner, and that the mails on the route from Evansville, Ind., to Cairo, Ill., will be withheld on the Kentucky shore above Smithland, Ky., till matters become more quiet.

GEN. WALBRIDGE.

The friends here of Gen. WALBRIDGE, of New-York, regret that he declines to be a candidate for Congress.

SPECIAL MEDICAL ORDERS.

Surgeon A. K. Smith, U. S. Army, to relieve Surgeon-General E. Cooper, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor in Philadelphia. The letter, on being relieved, to proceed to the headquarters of Gen. Buell's army, and relieve Surgeon Robert Murry, U. S. Army, as Medical Director of that army.

Surgeon Robert Murry, U. S. A., on being relieved will repair to Philadelphia and report to Surgeon W. S. King as Medical Director of transportation.

Assistant Surgeon B. A. Clements, U. S. Army, will report in person to the Medical Board in Philadelphia for examination for promotion.

Surgeon Ira Russell, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person to the Assistant Surgeon-General in St. Louis for orders.

The following assignments are made of medical officers:

Surgeon Paul B. Goddard, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to Surgeon W. S. King, Medical Director, Philadelphia.

Surgeon D. H. Agnew, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to Surgeon W. S. King, Medical Director, Philadelphia.

Surgeon A. B. Crosby, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to Gen. McClellan's Headquarters.

Surgeon J. Hopkinson, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to Gen. W. S. King, U. S. Army, Medical Director, Philadelphia, to take charge of the Chesnut Hill Hospital.

Surgeon Clayton A. Cowgill, U. S. Volunteers, to report to Newbern, N. C., and relieve Surgeon G. Derby, Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, in charge of the Academy General Hospital in that city; Surgeon Derby when relieved will join his regiment.

Surgeon P. P. Breed, U. S. Volunteers, to repair to Newbern, N. C., and relieve Surgeon G. A. Otis, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, in his duties at that place. Surgeon Otis, when relieved, will join his regiment.

Surgeon S. D. Truman, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to Surgeon Simpson, U. S. Army, Medical Director at Baltimore, and to relieve Surgeon R. M. Pease, Tenth New-York Volunteers, in charge of General Hospital, Patterson's Park.

Surgeon Israel Musus, U. S. Volunteers, to report to the Medical Director at Washington, D. C., for duty in Harewood Hospital.

Assistant Surgeon S. S. Mulford, U. S. Volunteers, to proceed to Point Lookout, Md., and report to Assistant Surgeon C. Wagners, U. S. Army, in charge.

Assistant Surgeon F. A. Keller, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to Surgeon W. S. King, U. S. Army, Medical Director, for duty at West Philadelphia Hospital.

Assistant Surgeon A. Major, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to Major-Gen. Mitchel, at Hilton Head, S. C.

Assistant Surgeon G. A. Wheeler, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to Surgeon T. A. McParlin, at General Hospital, Annapolis.

Assistant Surgeon W. Moss, U. S. Volunteers, to report to Surgeon Letterman, Medical Director Army of Potomac, for special duty.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Brewer, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to Surgeon T. A. McParlin, U. S. Army, General Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Assistant-Surgeon, L. S. Sutton, U. S. Volunteers, to report to the Medical Director at Washington, D. C., for duty in the Douglas Hospital.

Assistant-Surgeon P. Cleary, U. S. Volunteers, to report to the Medical Director, Washington, D. C., for duty at the Carver Hospital.

Assistant-Surgeon A. H. Sheldon, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to Medical Director at Washington, D. C., for duty at his office.

Assistant-Surgeon G. E. Pattle, U. S. Volunteers, to report to the Medical Director, Washington, D. C., for duty.

Assistant-Surgeon W. A. Connover, U. S. Volunteers, to report to the Medical Director at Washington, D. C., for duty in the Armory Hospital.

Assistant-Surgeon U. S. Fernk, U. S. Volunteers, to report to the Medical Director at Washington, D. C., for duty in the Carver Hospital.

Surgeons H. J. Churchman, H. A. Martin, Barton, Darnsack and Assistant-Surgeons C. Van Duzen, L. B. Davis and E. Dodd, U. S. Volunteers, to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and report to Assistant Surgeon-Gen. R. C. Wood for duty. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

DECISION OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

The following decisions have been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

"Distilled spirits may be removed from the place of manufacture, for the purpose of being exported or redistilled for export, and refined coal oil may be removed for the purpose of being exported after the quantity of oil or spirits so removed shall have been ascertained by inspection according to the provisions of the Excise law, upon and with the written permission of the Collector, (see blank No. 31) of the district, without payment of the tax thereon previous to such removal, the owner thereof having just given bonds (form No. 32) to the United States with sufficient sureties in at least double the amount of said duty to export said spirits or oil or pay the duties thereon within a period not exceeding ninety days from the date of said bonds. This bond must be given by the owner of the spirits or oil whether distilled or otherwise, and must be executed to the satisfaction of the Collector before the spirit or oil is removed from the premises where distilled or manufactured. When a bond for export has been given and a permit granted, the spirits or oil cannot be removed from the specified port without the interposition of the Collector under the excise laws and regulations.

1. Collectors are authorized to issue to producers of coal oil not refined, [illegible] distillate, to remove such distillate from [illegible] of production for the purpose of refining [illegible] upon condition that the producer or refiner shall give bonds to the satisfaction of the Collector of the district where the same is produced, that [illegible] shall be refined and the tax or duty thereon paid to the Collector of the district where the same shall be refined, provided, however, that the oil, when refined, may be bonded for exportation, under the regulations relating to the exportation of coal oil.

2. It shall be the duty of Collectors and Deputy Collectors, before granting a permit for the removal of distillate, to cause the casks containing the same to be marked in such manner that they may be identified, and the permit shall contain an accurate description of such marks, and a copy of the permit shall be transmitted to the Collector of the District, to which the distillate is to be removed.

THE WHISKY RATION IN THE NAVY.

The spirit ration in the Navy having been abolished, all the whisky remaining on hand, probably 3,000 barrels, is to be sold at auction on its arrival at the different naval stations from distant vessels and naval depôts.

AN ALARM ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE POTOMAC.

Reports prevailed on the southern side of the Potomac yesterday evening, that the rebels had advanced to, and were fighting our troops at Centreville. Prompt arrangements were made all along our line to meet all emergencies, but as no firing was heard in that direction, the alarm soon subsided.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander PATTERSON has been detached from the *Chocura* and Commander FITZHUGH from the *Cyane*.

Third Assistant Engineer JAMES MILLIN, of the United States steamer *Delaware*, having been absent without leave since the 5th inst., has been dropped from the rolls of the Navy as a deserter.

Who is Maunsell White, of New-Orleans?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your New-Orleans correspondent mentions an honorable arrangement made by MAUNSELL WHITE, of Louisiana, with his slaves, by which they are to act as freemen and receive wages for their labor. It may be of interest to your readers to know something more of Mr. WHITE. He is a patriot of purest stamp. He was a Captain in JACKSON'S army, in defence of New-Orleans, in 1815, and has since become one of the wealthiest as he is one of the worthiest planters in Louisiana. His magnificent estate of "Deer Range" is in the parish of Plaquemines. I am informed that he set his face against the rebellion at the beginning, and has steadily kept that position. The act mentioned by your correspondent is characteristic of the man.

Capt. WHITE was one of the most trusted of JACKSON'S officers. After the battle, just below New-Orleans, he went over a portion of the plains of Chalmette, with Major H. C. SMITH, the British General LAMBERT'S Secretary. Acres were strewn with the dead of the invading army. Major SMITH coolly said to Capt. WHITE, "O, it is a mere skirmish—a mere skirmish!" "One more such skirmish," quickly responded Capt. WHITE, "and devilish few of you will ever get back home to tell the story."

B. J. L.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1862.

Congressional Nomination.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The Republican Convention to-day nominated HENRY SMITH, of Albany, for Congress.

Consequences of Indigestion.

What's rank or title, station, state or wealth,
To that far greater blessing, Health?
What's house, or land, or dress, or wine, or meat,
If one can't rest for pain, or eat, or sleep,
Nor go about in comfort? Here's the question,
What's all the world without a good digestion?

By reason of the close sympathy between the stomach and every other part of the body, individuals suffering from indigestion are often, in fact always, troubled with distressing affections in localities more or less remote from the seat of digestion. Among these consequences of a diseased stomach may be mentioned nervous debility, hysteria, sick headache, painful evacuations, piles, jaundice, flatulency, distention of the bowels, heartburn, dizziness, pain in the back and right side, furred tongue, sour eructations, melancholy fancies, tremors, and in females, an interruption or morbid activity of functions peculiar to the sex.

Now, it is of no use to attack in detail these results of indigestion. It would be just as wise, when a river bursts its banks, to attempt to bale up the water, instead of stopping the breach through which it rushed. The stomach must be restored to a healthy condition, made capable of performing thoroughly and vigorously the task which God has allotted to it in the economy of the human system. This can be done, it is believed, in all cases, by a course of

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

the best stomachic in existence.

According to Combe, and he is right, the prevalence of indigestion and its concomitants, in this country, is mainly owing to the injurious practice of "bolting" the food. He says: "Nowhere does man hurry off to business so immediately after eating as in the United States, and nowhere else does he bolt his food as if running a race against time." The consequence is that nowhere does intemperate eating and its penalties prevail to such an enormous extent. Rapid eating almost invariably leads to overloading the stomach, and when to this is added a total disregard of the quietude necessary to digestion, what can be expected to follow but inveterate dyspepsia?

Eat slowly, masticate thoroughly, do not leave it to the stomach to perform the office of the teeth. By observing these and other simple rules of health, and gently stimulating and correcting the stomach and bowels, from time to time, with

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

indigestion and its consequences may be prevented, or, if the evil already exists, it may be completely and radically cured.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh.

Sold by all druggists and grocers.

Another Safe
IN THE SYRACUSE FIRE!

BURNING OF THE BASTABLE ARCADE, OCTOBER 6, 1862.

A "HERRING'S CHAMPION" HEARD FROM!

SYRACUSE, Oct. 8, 1862.

Messrs D. S. & S. P. GERE, Agents for Herring & Co.'s Safes:

GENTLEMEN: We had in our office one of Herring's Patent Safes at the destruction of the Bastable Arcade by fire, on the 6th inst. It was in that building, and passed through all the fire, not being removed until the morning after, when it was found among the ruins in the cellar. On being opened, the contents, consisting of books and valuable papers, were found in a good state of preservation and without material injury. We are satisfied from the test to which our safe was put, that HERRING & CO.'s Safes are preferable to all others for their quality of resistance to the action of fire.

Yours, &c.,
SEDGWICK, ANDREWS & KENNEDY.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Boyd's New Patent "CRYSTALLIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled by a burglar.
HERRING'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE COMBINED, *one safe within another.*
Also, DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, plain and ornamental. Sideboard and Parlor Safes, being finished in imitation of elegant pieces of furniture.

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No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

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Hostetter's Bitters.
Sold at Proprietor's Prices.
D. S. MARVIN,
No. 20 Cedar-st.

Trusses.—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is the best—light, clean, and easy; sure to cure your rupture. GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

BURGER—GARIN.—In Coplape, Chili, S. A., on Friday, July 18, FOBES C. BURGER, Esq., of New York City, (of the firm of Wing & Co., Calderas,) to Señorita MARIA DE LAS S. GARIN, of the former place.

COSTIGAN—CHAMBERLAIN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. John Dowling, D. D., Mr. DANIEL W. COSTIGAN, of Brooklyn, to Miss MARIA LOUISE, daughter of Mr. James H. Chamberlain, of this City.

CUSHMAN—FOLSOM.—In Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at St. Paul's Chapel, by Rev. F. C. Putnam, T. ALBERT CUSHMAN, of New-York, and ELIZABETH D. FOLSOM, of Bergen.

LOCKMAN—HALL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Isaac H. Tuttle, of St. Luke's Church, JOHN T. LOCKMAN to HARRIET, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Hall, all of this City.

MANNING—TREE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, by [illegible] A. P. Stryker, JOSEPH D. MANNING, of Utica, N. Y., to [illegible]ETH S., eldest daughter of the late Edward Tree, Esq.

STOKES—SCHUCK.—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. [illegible] Chauncey, EDWARD S. STOKES to MARIA [illegible], daughter of John W. Southack, Esq., all of this City.

[illegible] parents please copy.

TRIVETT—SCHLIPER.—In Clifton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, at St. John's church, by Rev. J. O. Eccleston, assisted by Rev. Robert G. Trivett, HENRY TRIVETT to SOPHIE, eldest daughter of Wm. Preller, Esq., of Clifton, Staten Island.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, HENRY, son of Matthew Armstrong, Jr., aged 6 months.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, South Bergen, N. J.

BUCKNALL.—On Friday, Sept. 26, JAMES BUCKNALL, aged 74 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Amity-st. Baptist Church, corner of Wooster-st., (Rev. Dr. Williams', this (Thursday) morning, Oct. 16, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

CHESSMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 11, JOHN C. CHESSMAN, M. D., in the 76th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 220 8th-st., without further notice.

FOOTE.—In New-Haven, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, EMILY FREDERICA FOOTE, daughter of Rear-Admiral Foote, U. S. Navy, aged 10 years.

FROST.—In Folsom, Cal., on Sunday, Sept. 13, WILLIAM S. FROST, son of the late Leonard J. Frost, in the 45th year of his age.

HOPPER.—The funeral services of ROBERT F. DENYSE HOPPER will take place at the house of John Hopper, No. 98 West 43d-st., on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be removed to Greenwood on Monday.

HAYES.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 15, of consumption, SUSAN, wife of Charles B. Hayes, in the 40th year of her age.

Notice of her funeral in to-morrow's papers.

INGERSOLL.—In Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, ANNA, wife of S. H. Ingersoll, daughter of the late Capt. John A. Peirce.

KNIGHT.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 15, CLARK KNIGHT, in the 51st year of his age.

His friends, and the members of Mutual Lodge, No. 67, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Geo. G. Fox, No. 81 Vandam-st.

MAGINES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, FRANCES JULIETTA, daughter of Minerva Magines.

The relatives and friends of her uncle, Allen Hill, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Henry C. Sperry, No. 266 4th-av. The remains will be removed to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

MORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, STEPHEN P. MORRIS, in the 53d year of his age.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 153 Court-st., Brooklyn.

MACDUFF.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, of consumption, MARGUETTA JANE, wife of William Macduff, in the 21st year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 185 East 35th-st., at 1 o'clock this day, (Thursday,) the 16th inst.

MCCARTHY.—In Yorkville, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, DENIS MCCARTHY, aged 52 years, for many years a resident of this City.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, 82d-st. and 3d-av., on Friday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to the Church of St. Lawrence, 84th-st., near 4th-av., where a solemn Mass of Requiem will be celebrated; from thence to Calvary Cemetery. The friends of the family, together with those of his son-in-law, John H. McCabe, are respectfully invited to attend.

MCBURN.—In Washington, Oct. 13, WILLIAM D. MCBURN, Company E, Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. V., of wounds received at last battle of Bull Run.

His funeral will take place from No. 26 Stanton-st., on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, Oct. 17. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Bloomfield, N. J., for interment.

REED.—In this City, on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 14, LAMIRA, wife of E. Harrison Reed, aged 26 years, 6 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 415 10th-av., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SHAMAN.—Killed at the battle of Chantilly, Va., on Monday, Sept. 1, while gallantly fighting for the Union, PHŒNIX SHAMAN, Sergeant Company E, First Regiment N. Y. V., Col. Dyckman, aged 46 years.

How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's honors blest.

WILBUR.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 7, MARY FRAZER, third daughter of M. Denman Wilbur, and granddaughter of Rev. J. F. Wilson, D. D., aged 3 years.

WALDO.—At Camp Chase, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 11, WILLIAM B. WALDO, youngest son of the late Samuel L. Waldo, in the 23d year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 135 9th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 483.—Oct. 15, 1862.
4, 19, 54, 71, 74, 21, 68, 10, 49, 70, 55, 58.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 490.—Oct. 15, 1862.
59, 72, 69, 64, 36, 56, 71, 74, 1, 3, 75, 27, 55.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 437.—Oct. 15, 1861.
45, 16, 34, 43, 17, 25, 2, 60, 1, 74, 20, 56.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 356.—Oct. 15, 1862.
77, 40, 72, 4, 47, 75, 25, 33, 59, 11, 78, 30, 21.

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NEW WORK BY HON. GEO. P. MARSH.

C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York, will publish on Saturday, Oct. 18,
THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY
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And of the early literature it embodies, by Hon. GEO. P. MARSH, Author of "Lectures on the English Language." 1 vol., octavo. $3.

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Stereoscope. By Levi Reuben, M. D.
Story (John.) By George T. Curtis, Esq.
Swedenborg (Emanuel.) By Sampson Reed, Esq.
Telegraph. By J. T. Hodge, Esq.
Telescope. By Prof. J. S. Hubbard, National Observatory, Washington City.
Treason. By Prof. Theophilus Parsons, LL.D.
Trinity. By Prof. Alex. J. Schem—new.
Typhoid Fever. By Benj. W. McCready, M. D.
Unitarianism. By Rev. O. B. Frothingham.
United States (History.) By Robert Carter, Esq., and John R. G. Hassard, Esq.
United States (Geography and Statistics.) By L. P. Brockett, M. D., and John R. G. Hassard.
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Universalists. By the Rev. T. B. Thayer, D. D.
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Stephens (Alex. H.)	Strickland (Agnes.)
Stephens (Ann S.)	Sumner (Chas.)
Strickland (Agnes.)	Taylor (Isaac.)
Tennyson (Alfred.)	Thiers (Louis Adolpho.)
Thomas (Robert.)	Ticknor (George.)
Tyng (the Rev. Steph. H.)	

NICK WHIFFLES
AND HIS FAMILY
CHARACTERISTICS.

"I never run away from a difficulty," said Nick Whiffles with a negative motion of his head. "I never in my life run away from a difficulty; though I had a brother once who could run like a four-wheeled wagin. He allers run, my brother did. All his ancestors on his mother's side run afore him. Runnin' run in his blood, as 'twere. But there was one pecooliarity about my brother's runnin'; he allers run toward the danger, and not from it."

Nick glanced at the rebel outlaw with a grim sort of humor. At the same time he drew his second revolver with his left hand, and with easy nonchalance of manner, cocked it. Each of his brown hands now held six shots. Notwithstanding his quietness, there was something in his air and attitude that overawed Alick Harker and his followers.

The great story of "MOUNTAIN MAX; OR, NICK WHIFFLES ON THE BORDER," is published in the
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The following extracts give the opinions of the Press:

From the New-York Independent.

Of all the numerous writers who are now hurrying through their publications, doubtless Mr. Kettell is one of the ablest and most trustworthy. His "History" appears to be a competent record of facts and documentary matter connected with the rebellion.

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The narrative of the rise, progress and stirring events of the present civil war is comprehensive, and probably as accurate as it can be made by a writer of cotemporary history. No pains seem to have been spared by the publisher to make it worthy of public confidence. It is illustrated with over one hundred and twenty-five engravings and numerous maps.

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AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 120 East 20th-st., one door from Md-av.

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AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; can produce the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 511 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a respectable family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing if required; has good City reference. Call at No. 64 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place; no objections to the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 127 Greenwich-av., in the shoe-store.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business—meats, soups, pastry and jellies; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and fine washing in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation in a private family; is an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has daughter of 16 she would wish to have with her; she is capable at doing any kind of light work, or take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. The best City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHes a situation in a private family, as first-rate cook; is willing to assist in the plain part of the washing, if required; can give the best of City reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 254 7th-av.

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AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation in a private family; is an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has daughter of 16 she would wish to have with her; she is capable at doing any kind of light work, or take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. The best City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHes a situation in a private family, as first-rate cook; is willing to assist in the plain part of the washing, if required; can give the best of City reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 254 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES to obtain a situation as consistent cook; understands cooking in all its branches—soups, fish, meat, poultry, game, in all styles, down to ice-cream, jelly, blanc mange, pastry, bread, cake, &c.; best of reference from highest. Can be seen at No. 365 West 26th-st., cor. 8th-av.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable girl wants a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a competent cook, a first-rate washer and ironer; also a good baker of bread, pies and biscuits. Can be seen for two days at No. 376 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a small private family; understands her business perfectly. The best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 141 7th-av., top floor, back room, near 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place; no objections to the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 64 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is used to cooking in a short distance in the country. Good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 64 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; is neat in the kitchen; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable Protestant Scotch woman. She understands cooking in all its branches, also the dairy. Best City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 115 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who understands the best style of dinners, fish, soup, and French dishes, and all kinds of dessert; has good reference. Inquire for a few days at No. 2, 6th-av., opposite 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A COOK'S SITUATION, in a first-class family, with short years' recommendation. Inquire at No. 110 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and fine washing in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation in a private family; is an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has daughter of 16 she would wish to have with her; she is capable at doing any kind of light work, or take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. The best City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation, in a private family, as first-rate cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuits, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 43 Henry-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a very excellent bread maker; has good city reference. Any commands for it, L. H., at No. 116 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will be attended to.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by one who understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best of City reference from her employers. Call at or address No. 265 6th-av., between 2nd and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as cook; she fully understands to her business in all its various branches, in cooking, pastries, &c.; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 30th-st., in the store, front.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook, understands her business perfectly, has no objection to assist in washing; has got the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., can go out for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing as a private family; City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 525 6th-av., near 42d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook, understands baking and pastry; will assist with washing; is neat in the kitchen; has best City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 167 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A HIGHly respectable Protestant woman, as good cook. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 86½ West 32d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation as plain cook and washer and ironer; is kind and affectionate to children. Good city references given. Can be seen for two days; inquire at No. 104 6th-st., (St. Mark's-place.)

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable girls, one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid or waitress; have first-class City reference. Inquire at Morris' grocery store, corner of 12th-st. and Union-square, for two days.

AS PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERvant.—A situation wanted, to do good plain cooking or general housework by a smart, capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer; an obliging, neat and trusty servant; highly recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED—A HOUSEkeeper's situation by a respectable American woman who is thoroughly competent to take charge of a hotel, boarding-house, or any institution requiring a person of experience and ability. Unquestionable references can be produced. Apply or call at No. 110 Houston-st., east of the Bowery.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged widow lady, a situation as housekeeper in some genteel private family; is competent to take the entire care of a family where without children, or would take charge of a widower with children; will go for three days. Mrs. E. E. CUMSTON, 116 West 27th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by an English lady, who has had several years' experience. Would prefer going to the country; is fond of children, and has lived with some of the first families; good City reference can be given if necessary. Address for one week, 216 Martin-terrace, East Twelfth-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A WOMAN, A respectable woman, wishes a situation as above, or to do a situation in a small private family as housework, understand washing and ironing and plain cooking. Inquire at No. 350 6th-st., New York, third floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; City reference given if required. Call at No. 190 41st-st., near 8th-av.

AS TRAVELING SERVANT.—A RESPECTable Englis girl wants a situation to travel to Europe; has good reference from her present situation, where she has lived four years. Apply for two weeks at the dressmaker's, No. 21 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR LAUNDRESS.—Situation wanted by a very experienced and faithful girl in either of the above capacities; is a superior fine washer and ironer; refers to first-class families, and will be found an efficient and valuable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would go as regular waitress in a private family. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City references can be given. Please call for two days at No. 628 6th-st., near 26th-st., first floor, back room. Wages not so much an object as a good home.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation is wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country. Can furnish satisfactory City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 109 7th-av., between 38th and 39th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 94 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, in a small private family to do chamberwork and waiting and assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the chamberwork of a small private boarding-house; has two years' of the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to cook, wash and iron in a small private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 503 3d-av., near 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 110 East 27th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 206 9th-av; an entrance in 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing, or would do waiting; no objection to going to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 70 32d-st., between 6th and Lexington avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular waitress; five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 485 2d-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable woman as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or as laundress in a small family. Call at No. 85 6th-av., at front room, first door over the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or as chambermaid or nurse and to do sewing. Can be seen at No. 33 West 47th-st., New-York; will wait until suited; good City references.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress alone; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 413 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the millinery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young Protestant woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting. Call for two days at No. 118 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., over the grocery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl to do chamberwork and take care of children, or waiting, or to assist in washing and ironing; has eight years City reference. Call for two days at No. 209 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the care of children; can give the best of City references. Call for three days at No. 125 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at and recommended from her present employer's, No. 17 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to the country; has good City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days, at No. 164 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; or to assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference from her last place, where her last employer can be seen. Call for two days at No. 105 East 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging and will make herself useful. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid, and seamstress, as nurse, or

MEDICAL.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $5 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERating and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most beautiful and practical work of the kind extant. To-day in these cases are dangerous; read it before it is too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, ——. *Now in the Medical and Surgical Journal*, Edited by E. WARREN, M. D. Vessels at sea, or those going to be absent, can be supplied. Office, No. 15 East 12th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal Colleges of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Bond-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. He devotes his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, and make no charge. Stictures of the urethra, incontinency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C's qualifications, he would call several attentions to his diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. M. 220, No. 13 Bleecker-st., gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure to any. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic excrescences and all other delicate diseases: for eminently unsuccessful, and for the entire eradication of the same, nothing needed can possibly be relied upon; price, $5 per bottle, duly secured. Dr. POWERS' Elixir Kosmos of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvellous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 13 Bleecker-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen, mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 13 Bleecker-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—containing nearly 100 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on Manhood, the deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and the contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 3 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of the urethra, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weaknesses, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. Dr. C. is a regularly qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at the office, No. 130 Fulton-st., New York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 215 to 220. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. (Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 488 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Regulator or Golden Specific, infallible in Correcting Irregularities, and removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the monthly flood, and they will never fail to do so in the shortest period. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 68 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-ave., now open over 20 years in successful operation. Ladies' entrance on Fifth-ave. Open for ladies' and gentlemen's bathing every day, except Sunday, from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M. Sunday, 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. For ladies only, except Sunday, 2 P. M. to 8 P. M. HENRY GAUCHER.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisers, and have mercury, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either married or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions, &c. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Those in every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—THE SPECIAL treatment of diseases of females [illegible] assistance provided with private board, nurse, &c., [illegible] dy for monthly derangements, from [illegible] Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy, for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 48 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE—FRENCH INDIA RUBBER GOODS—Three different descriptions, price 37 cents each, $3 per dozen; mailed free. For circulars, call on or address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price, dozen's each—$3 per dozen. For descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 61 Nassau-st., Room No. 1.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1836.—The only genuine baths in the United States. at No. 5 Carmine-st., in the building of Lanrens, for cure of rheumatism, skin affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. [illegible] & Co.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequences effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what in every case will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, other [illegible] and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their fees are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is but a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office. No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored Illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—[illegible] day associated himself with [illegible] and they will continue the [illegible] under the firm of HAMMER & CO., [illegible] 13th inst.

HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

MR. JAY JARVIS JONES [illegible] retired from the firm of EDMUND [illegible] Stationers and Printers, No. 26 [illegible] will be continued at the same place and name by the [illegible] of EDMUND JONES & CO.

NEW-YORK, Sept. [illegible], 1862.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

[illegible] AMERICAN CO.'S [illegible] Black, [illegible] freely, and does not corrode [illegible] No. [illegible] 48 Gold-st.

A GOOD [illegible] Business [illegible] and cheap.

PORTE [illegible]

THE GOTHIC PEN.

A cartridge of the finest [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the week. LESLEY & ELLIOT, [illegible] Broadway

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, &c., Sept. 22, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1863, will be received at this Bureau until 5 o'clock P. M. of the 31st October next. These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy, Bureau of Construction," &c., that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes, the price and the aggregate amount of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bona fide bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the Navy-yard in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the Commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the article; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th of August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post-office or navy agency named in each.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery in certificates of indebtedness or Treasury notes at the option of the contractor.

It is anticipated in the contract that if default be made by the contractor in the first delivering all or any of the articles men [illegible] class bid for in the contract, or any part thereof, at the time and places above provided, then, in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding [illegible] the amount of such class, which may be remitted from time to time according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1863.

In class No. 11 and those following if a quantity in addition equal to the face of the contract is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions during the fiscal year.

FORM OF OFFER.

Which form must be signed by all the members.

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective Navy-yards [illegible] the articles named in the [illegible] annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules thereto, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of 22d September, 1862. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate. Signature, A. B.

Date.
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name to their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee, that in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, or Navy Agent designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors, { C. D. E. F.

Date.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee

Signature, G. H.

Date.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

Extract from a law of the United States, approved July 17, 1862.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order or any part thereof shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such order or contract may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned; *Provided*, That the rights of money hereby reserved [illegible] to any person or persons furnishing any article or articles under any contract.

[illegible] That whenever any contractor or [illegible] shall refuse or neglect to furnish any of the supplies or munitions of war which he may have contracted to furnish, or any part thereof, within the time agreed upon in such contract, such refusal or neglect shall work a forfeiture of the said contract, and shall cause the damages which shall accrue to the Government in consequence thereof to be deducted from any moneys due or to become due to such contractor by reason of such contract; and it shall be lawful for the Secretary of War, or such officer as he may thereto authorize, to purchase or contract for the supplies or munitions of war contracted for as aforesaid, and to charge any excess of the price paid for the same over the price stipulated in the contract to the contractor making default; and if any moneys due to such contractor by reason of such contract shall be insufficient to pay such excess and damages, he shall be liable to pay the amount of such deficiency to the United States; and in case any contractor or agent entering into contract with the Secretary of War, or such officer as he may authorize, to furnish such supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4, White Oak Planks; No. 6, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 7, Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8, Yellow Pine Masts; No. 9, White Pine Masts and Spar Timber; No. 10, White Pine Boat Timber; No. 11, White Pine Planks and Boards; No. 12, White Ash Oars; No. 13, Hickory Butts; No. 16, Black Walnut and Cherry; No. 17, Cypress; No. 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 20, Black Spruce; No. 21, Lignumvitæ; No. 25, Iron; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No. 28, Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Zinc and Tin; No. 34, Tools for Stores; No. 35, White Lead; No. 36, Paints and Colors; No. 37, Oils; No. 38, Colors in Paints, Dryer; No. 39, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 41, Glass; No. 43, Pitch, Resin, Tar; No. 44, Oil, Tallow, Soap; No. 46, Miscellaneous—Dry Goods, Lair Cloth, Ship Chandlery for construction Class A, Boiler Iron and Rivets, C, Lard Oil, F, Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers, G, Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c., H, Flax Canvass, I, Cotton Canvass; P, Steam, K, Leather; L, Hose; M, Brushes; N, Bunting; Dry Goods; O, Lanterns; P, Spars; Oil, R, Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments; S, Stationery; T, Fire Wood.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Frame Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 6, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 11, White Pine Logs, Plank and Boards; No. 13, Ash Logs and Plank; No. 16, Black Walnut, Mahogany and Cherry; No. 17, Cypress; No. 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 25, Iron; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No. 28, Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Zinc and Tin; No. 34, Tools for Stores; No. 35, White Lead; No. 36, Paints and Colors; No. 37, Oils; No. 38, Colors in Paints, Dryer; No. 39, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 41, Glass; No. 43, Pitch, Resin, Tar; No. 44, Oil, Tallow, Soap; No. 46, Miscellaneous—Dry Goods, Lair Cloth, Ship Chandlery for construction Class A, Boiler Iron and Rivets, C, Lard Oil, F, Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers, G, Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c., H, Flax Canvass, I, Cotton Canvass, J, Twine, K, Leather, L, Hose, M, Brushes, N, Bunting and Dry Goods, O, Lanterns, P, Spars, Oil, R, Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments, S, Stationery, T, Fire Wood.

[illegible] Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Frame Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 6, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 11, White Pine Logs, Plank and Boards; No. 13, Ash Logs and Plank; No. 16, Black Walnut, Mahogany and Cherry; No. 17, Cypress; No. 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 25, Iron; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No. 28, Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Zinc and Tin; No. 34, Hardware; No. 35, Tools for stores; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paints; No. 38, Colored Paints, Dryer; No. 39, Linseed Oil, Turpentine and Varnish; No. 41, Glass; No. 43, Pitch and Resin; No. 44, Fish Oil, Tallow and Soap; No. 46, Miscellaneous Dry Goods; A, Boiler Iron and Rivets, B, Pig Iron, C, Lard Oil; D, Boiler Felting, E, Gum Packing, F, Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G, Cooking Utensils and Stoves, H, Flax Canvass; I, Cotton Canvass and Cotton Twine, K, Leather, L, Hose, M, Brushes, N, Bunting and Dry Goods; O, Lanterns; P, Tar for Ropewalk, Q, Sperm Oil, R, Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments, S, Stationery, T, Fire Wood, U, Oz Hides for rope.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces, No. 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 5, White Oak Knees; No. 6, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 7, Yellow Pine Beams, No. 8, Yellow Pine Mast Timber, No. 10, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 11, White Pine Logs, Plank and Boards; No. 12, White Oak Boards and Plank, No. 13, Ash Logs and Plank; No. 14, Ash Oars, No. 15, Hickory Butts and Handspikes, No. 16, Black Walnut, Cherry, No. 17, Cypress, No. 19, Locust; No. 1-, White Oak Staves and Heading, No. 20, Black Spruce; No. 21, Cedar; No. 22, Lignumvitæ; No. 23, Iron, round, flat and square; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No. 28, Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Zinc; No. 34, Tools for Stores, &c.; No. 35, White Lead; No. 36, Paints and Colors; No. 37, Oils; No. 38, Colors in Paints, Dryer; No. 39, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 41, Glass; No. 43, Pitch, Resin, Tar; No. 44, Oil, Tallow, Soap; No. 46, Miscellaneous—Dry Goods, Lair Cloth, Ship Chandlery for construction Class A, Boiler Iron and Rivets, C, Lard Oil, F, Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers, G, Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c., H, Flax Canvass, I, Cotton Canvass, J, Twine, K, Leather, L, Hose, M, Brushes, N, Bunting and Dry Goods, O, Lanterns, P, Spars, Oil, R, Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments, S, Stationery, T, Fire Wood.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 6, Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 11, White Pine; No. 13, Ash Plank; No. 14, Ash Oars; No. 15, Hickory Bars; No. 16, Black Walnut; No. 17, Cypress; No. 18, Stayes and Headings; No. 21, Poplar; No. 25, Iron; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No. 28, Iron Nails; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Zinc, Tin, Solder; No. 33, Hardware; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paint; No. 38, Colored Paints; No. 39, Linseed Oil, Varnish; No. 41, Glass; No. 42, Oakum; No. 43, Pitch, Tar; No. 44, Brown Soap; No. 46, Miscellaneous Dry goods, Ship Chandlery, &c., for construction; No. 48, Tanks and Gallery; No. 49, Ingot Copper; No. 50, Chain Iron; No. 51, Poles; No. 52, Bellows; A, Boiler Iron and Rivets, B, Pig Iron; C, Lard Oil; D, Boiler Felting; E, Gum Packing; F, Miscellaneous Engineer's Tools; G, Cooking Stoves, &c.; H, Flax Canvass; I, Cotton Canvass; J, Twine; K, Leather; L, Hose; M, Brushes; N, Bunting and Dry Goods; O, Spars; P, Steamer fitting; Q, Sperm Oil; R, Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments; S, Stationery; T, Fire Wood.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until THURSDAY, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the shipment and delivery of all the soft anthracite steamer coal required by the War Department, from the wharves at Richmond, Philadelphia, to the following ports:

Fortress Monroe, Va.
Washington, D. C.
Alexandria, Va.
Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Newbern, N. C.
Beaufort, S. C.
Port Royal, S. C.
Hilton Head, S. C.
Ship Island.
New-Orleans, La.
Key West, Fla.
New-York.
Boston.

Contract to commence immediately after it is awarded, and to continue until Sept. 30, 1863. The contractor will be required to make prompt shipments as soon as the orders are furnished him by the War Department or its proper agents, from time to time, as required. Lay days at the rate of forty tons per day will be required for unloading, if detained longer, by proper authority, (which in all cases must be indorsed on the bills of lading,) the bidders will state the lowest rate for demurrage, per ton, per day. Coal to be unloaded on the wharves at the different ports, or on board of other vessels, as may be directed by the proper authority, the consignee furnishing the tools, &c., necessary for that purpose. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The War Department reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed,) A. BOYD,
Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster, U. S. A.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Oct. 4, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street.
Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, and
Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and

For the laying of cross-walks in One Hundred and Twenty-second street, at the intersection of Avenue A and First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office. THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
No. 15 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1862.

TO DOCK BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, No. 15 Nassau-st., until Saturday, the 25th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for driving piles and capping the same for coal sheds, and also for building a pier.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Company, as above.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for piling and capping."

By order of the Board, C. H. SAND, President.
O. ZOLLICOFFER, Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,750 tons, JEFF. MATHIS, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for the port of San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay, for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and 7 days will be allowed passengers at this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. [illegible] MESSENGER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY ..... Nov. 10. | TUESDAY ..... Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau $50
Passage money to Havana ..... 70.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN C. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company, intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Screw Steamships:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday ..... Oct. 18.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday ..... Oct. 25.
KANGAROO ..... Saturday ..... Nov. 1.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin ..... $65 | Steerage $30
First cabin to London ..... 90 | Steerage to London 40
First cabin to Paris ..... 95 | Steerage to Paris 40
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 95 | Steerage to Hamburg 40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Exeter Lives insured for Queenstown. First Cabin, $85, $90, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO., in London to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DEVOUE, No. 46 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse, in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. ATKIN, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 18. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $70. Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 and $120. Steerage, $60. Certificates issued for bringing out friends from the European towns to Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. [illegible] Senior Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of [illegible] SATURDAY, Oct. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,

FOR
BREMEN, [illegible] SOUTHAMPTON.

[illegible] AND BREMEN, at the following rates, viz: [illegible] Cabin, $80. Steerage. For freight or passage [illegible] No. 61 [illegible]

[illegible] PORT, (CALAIS.)—[illegible] B. SONES, Notary Public, No. 20 [illegible] Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

NOTICE.
MR. WALLACK

Wishes distinctly to state to his patrons and the public at large that he has not the slightest intention of withdrawing

"THE OLD COMEDIES,"

Of which numbers remain to be given

NEVER YET ACTED
IN THIS THEATRE.
NEW PLAYS

Will, nevertheless, be occasionally produced with the utmost care and liberal expenditure, to alternate with the old ones, giving the habitués of this establishment

A NEVER ENDING VARIETY.

TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,)
Sheridan's standard Comedy,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
With the celebrated cast of this establishment

Charles Surface ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Peter Teazle ..... Mr. John Gilbert
Sir Oliver Surface ..... Mr. Mark Smith
Sir Benjamin Backbite ..... Mr. Reynolds
Joseph Surface ..... Mr. George Holland
Crabtree ..... Mr. John Sefton
Moses ..... Mr. George Holland
Trip ..... Mr. Young
Careless ..... Mr. Floyd
Lady Teazle ..... Mrs. Hoey
Maria ..... Miss Madeline Henriques
Lady Sneerwell ..... Mrs. John Sefton
Mrs. Candour ..... Miss Fanny Morant

Friday—Money. Saturday—Love and Money.
Monday—(First time,)
THE NEW COMEDY.

Due notice will be given of the representation of Central Park, A Bachelor of Arts, Henriette, Wild Oats, Belles' Stratagem, Road to Ruin, Jealous Wife, Speed the Plow, The Way to Get Married, and Lady of Lyons.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. JACKSON begs to announce that on
THIS EVENING
and
EVERY EVENING,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Will present his
GREAT INTELLECTUAL PICTURE
of
RICHELIEU.
RICHELIEU.
RICHELIEU.

To relieve the rush for seats so desirous to witness this beautiful presentation, the manager desires to state that the box book will be open for

SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE,

With the exception of the regular critics of the press the

FREE LIST IS ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.

In consequence of the GREAT APPLAUSE bestowed upon Mr. Sydney Deane's farce of the MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY,

it will be repeated
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,

in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by
THE FINEST COMPANY OF ARTISTS IN THE WORLD.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE.

For ladies and children, commencing at 3.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING BOAT
FOR
FORT HAMILTON AND KEYPORT.

THE STEAMER QUASSAICK leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every morning, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) at 9½ o'clock.

RETURNING, LEAVES KEYPORT at 2½ P. M., landing at FORT HAMILTON and CLIFFWOOD each way.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

HEAVY SKIRMISHING IN PROGRESS.

The Rebels Trying to Get Out of the State.

STARTLING REPORTS.

The Whole of Kirby Smith's Army Said to e Captured.

Paris in Possession of the National Forces.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Oct. 15.

There was skirmishing yesterday all along the line from Harrodsburgh to Stanford.

The rebels are trying to get out of the State.

It is thought that Gen. BRAGG is hurrying outward, because on the day of the Perryville battle he heard that Gens. PRICE and VAN DORN had been beaten at Corinth, and could not get any reinforcements from that quarter.

Large numbers of dead are still lying unburied at Perryville.

A rebel detachment came to the battle-field under a flag of truce, took a look at their dead, and left them without any attention.

The guns which the rebels took from us and which we recovered were spiked with telegraph wire, which we easily removed.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 15—P. M.

The *Journal* has a special dispatch from Frankfort, saying that KIRBY SMITH and his command had been captured between Lexington and Harrodsburgh. Headquarters here are unadvised of this and discredit the statement.

The same same paper says that BASIL DUKE, brother-in-law of JOHN MORGAN, had been killed; that 2,000 rebels came into Lexington this morning; that our forces captured $10,000 worth of jeans from SMITH'S command. All this needs confirmation.

Guerrillas are committing all sorts of depredations in Owen County.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says the guerrillas beyond Raleigh have been burning all the cotton they could come across.

A rebel officer writing to Lexington, says the rebel Gen. CLAIBORNE was killed near Perryville, and the rebel Gen. WOOD wounded. The latter's command was transferred to Gen. PRESTON. He writes that the rebels had 15,000 in the Perryville fight.

Nashville papers of the 12th says the Nationals are concentrating a large force at Fort Donelson and mean to clear that portion of Tennessee of the rebels. Many rebel families at Clarksville are preparing to leave. The rose-water policy with the rebels is to be abandoned.

The main body of our army this evening is near Crab Orchard. The rebels are in full retreat in two columns toward the Cumberland River.

The steamer *John T. McCombs* takes 500 paroled rebel prisoners to-night to Cairo *en route* for Vicksburgh, and 500 more will go to-morrow.

It is reported, but discredited, that the rebel Gen. BUCKNER was seriously wounded in the attack made by the rebels on GILBERT'S force on the 8th inst.

There is no confirmation of the death of BRAGG and CHEATHAM.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

Gen. GRANGER'S advance took possession of Paris, Ky., to-day.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

THE FIRST FIGHT AT NEWTONIA.

Full and Interesting Particulars from an Officer Engaged.

[The following letter was written by an officer of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry to his parents, who reside in Williamsburgh:]

CAMP AT SARCOXIE, JASPER COUNTY, MO., } Friday, Oct. 3, 1862. }

MY DEAR PARENTS: You will have heard, before this reaches you, of the desperate affair at Newtonia on the 30th of September. I did not know of the departure of the first mail after the fight, or I should sooner have relieved your anxiety on my account. My settled faith in my own bad luck begins to be shaken, for I came out of the fight without a scratch on myself or my horse, and a "tighter place" a man never got out of before.

On the 27th a scouting party brought in word that, at least, eight thousand of the enemy, under COOPER, were at Newtonia, fourteen miles south of our position. Our two brigades, Gen. SALOMON'S and Col. WEER'S, were at once drawn together. On the morning of the 29th, the four companies of our regiment here present, with our little battery of two howitzers, were dispatched, under Col. LYNDE, to reconnoitre the enemy's position. We advanced through the Shoal Creek timber which extends from the edge of the Sarcoxie Prairie to within about a mile and a half of Newtonia, and on emerging upon the Newtonia Prairie, threw a few shell among their pickets, but received no reply. After completing our reconnoissance, we returned to camp.

At 2 o'clock the next morning we again set out, and overtook four companies of the Ninth Wisconsin Infantry, under Lieut.-Col. JACOBI; Lieut. MASTERSON'S section of the First Kansas Battery, a company of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry and one of the Cherokee regiments, all of which Gen. SALOMON, upon hearing our firing of the day previous, had sent forward upon the Newtonia road. Our force thus numbered in all less than four hundred and fifty men, with four pieces of artillery. I was quite sick on the march, and was obliged to lie in the ambulance; but the excitement of the fight soon made me forget my illness.

The enemy was informed of our approach long, before we reached the edge of the woods, and were ready to receive us. Advancing across the prairies to a position three-quarters of a mile from the town, which lay at right angles to our path, defended by corn fields, and a ravine running in front of its entire length, strengthened within by a long stone wall, a stone mill and a large academy building of brick. We opened fire upon them with our two 6-pounders, and deployed the infantry as skirmishers, leaving the cavalry to support the batteries. They replied vigorously, but with little damage to us, and after half an hour's firing we advanced our four guns to within easy musket shot, and again opened on them. As long, however, as they held their stone defences, it was evident that we could not dislodge them, and the Ninth Wisconsin (Germans) were ordered to charge the wall. They pressed gallantly on to within thirty paces, when they were met by an overwhelming fire of musketry, and were compelled to fall back. Still, for three-quarters of an hour, our artillery poured in shell and round shot upon them, when a regiment of infantry arriving from their rear, filed in at the double-quick behind the wall, and were received with loud cheers. At the same instant a tremendous shout arose from their right, and the videttes we had stationed on the ridges of the prairie around us began to pour in from all directions, with reports of large forces closing in upon us. "Colonel, a large force of cavalry coming upon our right!" "Cavalry coming in on our left, Sir!" "Heavy forces reported behind that cornfield!" "Two negroes, escaping from the town, report COOPER arrived with 6,000 men!" "Major, prisoners report COOPER returning with all his force!" "More cavalry on the right!"

IT WAS TIME TO LEAVE.

An attack by four hundred men upon an entire army, had seemed to the enemy so audacious and incredible that he had not ventured, though even then, without doubt, outnumbering us five to one, to sally from his position. Supposing, probably, that our movement was merely a feint, and that our main army, in truth fourteen miles behind us, was drawn up in the edge of the wood, the rebels had recalled their army, which had commenced its march to the southward, and were now prepared for a general engagement. Ordering up the infantry, our guns gave them a parting shot, and slowly, in perfect order, we began to retire. Whereupon our rebel friends set up a howl of exultation which would have done ample justice to the victory at Waterloo or the taking of the Malakoff.

So commenced our retreat. The artillery led the way. The infantry, partly broken by their gallant efforts at storming the town, followed, and the cavalry protected the flanks and rear. I was ordered, with two companies of the Ninth, to protect the infantry and when, afterwards, one of my companies was ordered away from me to the advance, was strengthened by Capt. MITCHAN'S company of the Kansas Sixth.

Their artillery, from the town, poured shot and she, on our rear, and all the while we heard the approaching shouts of our pursuers. Every few minutes the artillery unlimbered, we cleared the way for the discharge, and our shells checked their advance. Thus, for nearly a mile, as we plodded along at the walk hurrying forward the weary infantry, how long looked the mile ahead of us before we could reach the shelter of the timber!

Now their bullets whistled over and among us. The Adjutant rides up there, *in advance* of our right flank, a great cornfield swarmed forth hordes of cavalry; a wild yell on our right rear—COOPER'S Choctaws mount the ridge on the full gallop. Another shout on our left rear, further back, but swiftly advancing come SHELBY'S Texan Rangers. The artillery halts and turns to the right, a fearful storm of canister sweeps the cornfield, and the rebels there waver. Now it is our turn to cheer, as scores of riderless horses leap up among the corn, and another round of canister sweeps the length of their column of fours, and mows them down like grass. At the same moment I faced my men to meet the mounted Indians, and they, too, halted. The infantry has had time to gain a little ground, and we turn at the gallop to overtake them. So we pressed on, our horsemen in the rear, twice again halting and facing, and each time the enemy checked. We near the timber—there was hope yet. But how my heart sunk as another little prairie surrounded by brush, opened upon us, for there still stretched a half a mile of ground to cross, and now 5,000 men at least closed in on three sides of our little force of 400. The Indians and the Texans pressed forward to within 300 yards—all well mounted, all on the gallop. That one of us should escape, except by abandoning the infantry, which was not to be thought of, seemed utterly impossible. I had too much to do to have time for much thought of myself, but it was dreadful to see the seemingly inevitable destruction of all our force. Hardest of all, to keep up a cheerful face and encouraging words to the men.

Our lines began to be disordered. The field officers rode up and down in front of them, pistol in hand, to hold the retreat in check. We turn again, 150 cavalry against 2,000, and prepare for a charge. But, even as we rally, a regiment of infantry, posted in ambuscade, full on our right, rise and pour in upon us, in flank, a perfect shower of balls. The commander of their cavalry shouts, so close that we can hear him, "Charge!" A volley from our revolvers checks them, and the cowardly rascals halt and even begin to fall back.

The first part of the action and our subsequent escape are to me real events; but those desperate minutes, though they passed but three days ago, seem only like a dream. I am entirely unable to realize that their events were actual. Their closing thousands on right, on rear, on left; the plunging horses, the falling men, the whooping devils around us, the hail of bullets that whistled like a northeaster through the grass or overhead—I remember it only as an unreal picture or a story of some ancient battle.

Yet through it all the men rallied to the last. Five times, in all, we faced them down. The artillery gave them one more volley and, under orders, fled down the road through the wood. At the edge of the timber we implored the infantry officers to form a line, behind which we might rally our broken force. But—outflanked, wearied, thinned, hard pressed, outnumbered twenty to one—that was impossible. Isaac MAY, BRAGG'S riding in front of the men, and striving to rally them, and just then a body of cavalry came dashing down the road through the brush to the left. For the first time in the day I put the spurs to my good old horse, to overtake and bring them up to the defence of the artillery and infantry. As I rode down the lane the bullets of the Texans cut the twigs over my head, and before I could reach the front of the men the enemy was between us and the rest of our force. Had I succeeded, however, it would have been in vain. The force had fairly come up with us, and on the right we were utterly broken. The men with whom I found myself were not pursued, or not far. We soon restored discipline, and emerged from the wood in parade order to the main army, which had been ordered up, though of course too late, to our support.

Not a gun was lost, not a wagon, nor the mail arms or musket of any of those who escaped, and we brought off three prisoners. We lost of our four hundred about ninety killed and wounded, and one hundred prisoners. The enemy lost not less than two hundred. Most of our loss was among the infantry, who were nearest the enemy's fire. The Ninth Kansas lost only about one man in a dozen. How we escaped so seems a miracle. I believe we had our full statistical proportion of forty pounds of lead to the one man hit. They would send a volley over our heads, and then their officers would evidently order them to fire low, and the balls would rattle through the grass. A great many of our horses are hurt in the feet and legs. Many men, and more than half our horses, were repeatedly struck by spent balls. I think there can be little doubt that fear of an ambush in the timber prevented the enemy from taking their advantage of us.

The entire army advanced and our artillery fight was recommenced and continued till night, when Gen. RAINS arrived with a heavy reinforcement for the rebels, and Gen. SALOMON'S orders being not to enter upon a general engagement unless justified of success, we retired to our former position, where we still remain. I was not present at the commencing in the afternoon, being ordered to remain with the reserve.

I am tired, and the mail is going out, so I must close my hasty account.

Your affectionate son,

J. M. P.

MOVEMENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

A Portion of Gen. Curtis' Force at Cape Girardeau, Mo.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

A special to the *Commercial* says a large portion of Gen. CURTIS' army left Helena some days since, ascended the Mississippi, and disembarked at Cape Girardeau. Their destination is unknown.

The Draft in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

Drafting in Boston commenced at 2 P. M., today, under the supervision of Judge RUSSELL, Commissioner, aided by Sheriff CLARK and Dr. N. W. SEARTLEFF, the latter being blindfolded and drawing the names from a box. About 300 were drafted, when the Commission adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow. The quota of Boston to be filled is about 2,000.

The Draft in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The Commissioners on drafting still find it impossible to adjust and settle the credit to which the city of Philadelphia is entitled on her quota, and hence the time for drafting is still postponed.

The Draft in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The draft for Baltimore was made to-day. Only forty-six were required for the quota of this city. Among those drawn were BERNARD CARTER, a partner of J. MASON CAMPBELL. In the draft for Baltimore County among the names are JOHN MERRYMAN, of the celebrated *habeas corpus* case, and JOHN E. OWENS, comedian.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

Arrived, ships *Enoch Train* and *Criterion*, Boston. Sailed, ship *Christopher Hall*, Valparaiso.

The unsettled condition of Eastern military affairs has a dispiriting effect on the mercantile community here, who are unable to account for the unprecedented rise in gold. Little business is doing. Wool has declined four cents, on account of the decline in exchange on New-York. With the present rates of exchange, shipments of domestic produce to the Atlantic ports must cease.

State Senator BATES, elected from Fuller County last year, was arrested to-day by order of Gen. WRIGHT, for uttering treasonable language in a public address. He and Assemblyman KEWEN, recently arrested at Los Angelos, are now confined at Alcatraz.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Names of Congressmen Elected so far as Known.

THE RETURNS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

In Bedford County, Coffroth, Democrat, for Congress, has between 500 and 600 majority—a Democratic gain.

The following Congressmen are elected:

First District—Randall, Democrat.
Second District—O'Neill, Union.
Third District—Kline, Democrat, doubtful.
Fourth District—Kelly, Union.
Fifth District—Carrigan, Democrat.
Sixth District—Styles, Democrat.
Seventh District—Broomall, Republican.
Eighth District—Ancona, Democrat.
Ninth District—Stevens, Union.
Tenth District—Strouse, Democrat.
Eleventh District—Johnson, Democrat.
Twelfth District—Denison, Democrat.
Thirteenth District—No returns.
Fourteenth District—Patterson, Union; (probably.)
Fifteenth District—Bailey, Union.
Sixteenth District—McPherson, Union.
Seventeenth District—Blair, Union.
Eighteenth District—No returns.
Nineteenth District—No returns.
Twentieth District—No returns.
Twenty-first District—Dawson, Democrat; doubtful.
Twenty-second District—Morehead, Union.
Twenty-third District—Williams, Union.
Twenty-fourth District—No returns.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The Doylestown *Democrat* (Extra) gives the vote of Bucks County: CARRIGAN, Dem., for Congress, in the Fifth District, has 636 majority. This elects CARRIGAN by 191 majority. The majority for the Democratic State ticket is said to be larger than CARRIGAN'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

A private dispatch from Erie gives a Republican majority of 1,500 to 2,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

Franklin County elects a Democratic Senator, Members of the House and Sheriff, and gives MCPHERSON, Union, for Congress, 50 majority. Adams County gives COFFROTH, Democrat, for Congress, 456 majority. Somerset County gives MCPHERSON 850 majority. Fulton County gives COFFROTH 625 majority. In the Twenty-first District, Indiana County gives about 2,100 majority for STEWART, Union, for Congress. The District is still in doubt. DAWSON is probably defeated.

THE RETURNS FROM INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The returns from Indiana indicate the following result for Congress:

First District—Lows, Democrat.
Second District—Cravens, Democrat.
Third District—Dunn, Republican (probably.)
Fourth District—Holman, Democrat.
Fifth District—Julian, Republican.
Sixth District—Dumont, Union.
Seventh District—Voorhees, Democrat.
Eighth District—Orth, Union.
Ninth District—Colfax, Republican.
Tenth District—Mitchell, Union.
Eleventh District—Shanks, Union.

The vote on the State ticket is very close, but it is claimed the Union ticket has a small majority.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The returns from Indiana come in very slowly. The Democratic State ticket is probably elected. DUNN, Union, in the Third District, is defeated. DEMONY, COLFAX, and JULIAN, Union are certainly elected. The Democrats will have a majority in the House, but there will be a Union majority in the Senate. Official reports from sixteen counties give 2,000 Democratic majority.

THE RETURNS FROM OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

Returns have been received from the following Congressional Districts:—

First District—Pendleton, Democrat; reelected.

Second District—The Democrats claim the election of Long by 900 majority.

Third District—Schenck, Union, has about 800 majority over Vallandighum.

Seventh District—Cox, Democrat, is probably elected.

Hamilton County, Ohio, gives the Democrats a majority of 1,500—a Democratic gain of over 3,000.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

Returns from nine counties in Ohio show a Democratic gain of 6,000.

In the Twelfth District, FINCK, Dem., has 4,000 majority. In the Thirteenth, O'NEILL, Dem., has 2,500 majority. In the Sixteenth, WAITE, Dem., beats BINGHAM 1,500 majority.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

Returns from the following Counties have been received, giving majorities averaging 800, for the Democratic State ticket: Crawford, Holmes, Stark, Wayne, Allen, Knox, Sandusky, Richland and Ashland.

Walt, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Toledo District, is probably elected.

Cox, Democrat, is reelected to Congress from the Franklin District.

Schenck, Republican, is elected to Congress over Vallandighum, Democrat.

Gurley is defeated for Congress in the Hamilton District.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The Twelfth Congressional District gave DENISON Democrat, about 1,000 majority over G. A. GROW—a Democratic gain of about 3,000.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

Hon. J. M. ASHLEY is reelected to Congress in this District, by from 500 to 800 majority.

COLUMBUS, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

COX is elected by about 250 majority.

The Democrats here claim thirteen or fourteen Congressmen, and the State ticket by 10,000 majority.

THE RETURNS FROM IOWA.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

The indications are that HIRAM PRICE, Republican, is elected to Congress from this District.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Assembly Republican Nominations.

First District—The Convention met at Central Hotel, in Chambers-street, but adjourned without making any nomination.

Second District—This Convention met at Golden's Hotel, in Centre-street, and nominated HENRY G. LEAK.

Third District.—This Convention met at the Fifth Ward Hotel, but adjourned until Wednesday next.

Fourth District.—The Convention of this District met at the Republican Headquarters, No. 194 Henry-street, and, after examining credentials of delegates, adjourned, without making a nomination, till Tuesday evening next, at the same place.

Fifth District.—This Convention met at Bleecker Buildings, and nominated Alderman JOHN H. ELLIOT.

Sixth District.—This Convention met at No. 274 Grand-street, and adjourned until a week from today.

Seventh District.—This Convention met at Jefferson Market, and nominated THOS. E. STEWART, of the Fifteenth Ward.

Eighth District—This Convention met corner of Pitt and Broome streets, and adjourned to meet at call of Chairman.

Tenth District—This Convention met at No. 203 Bowery, and adjourned till Saturday.

Eleventh District.—The Convention met at corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, and adjourned until Monday.

Twelfth District.—The Convention met at No. 21 Avenue C, and adjourned.

Thirteenth District.—The Convention met at No. 663 Eighth-avenue, and adjourned until Friday.

Fourteenth District.—The Convention met at corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, and nominated PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER.

Fifteenth District.—The Convention met at No. 425 Fourth-avenue, and nominated JOHN M. WHITE.

Sixteenth District.—The Convention met at the corner of Sixty-Fifth-street and Third-avenue, and nominated DENNIS MCCABE.

Seventeenth District.—The Convention met at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, and adjourned until Monday.

PEOPLE'S UNION ASSOCIATION, TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—At a meeting of the Delegates to the Fifteenth Assembly District Nominating Convention, held at the Madison-avenue House, corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue, on the evening of the 14th inst., JOHN H. WHITE was unanimously nominated for Member of Assembly for the Fifteenth District, Twenty-first Ward.

THE NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—A meeting of the delegates of the Jeffersonian Democratic Association was held at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Third-avenue on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. The Twelfth Ward was not represented, but the Nineteenth and Twenty-second had full and intelligent delegations. Various candidates were mentioned; but the favorite appeared to be NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, formerly member of the State Legislature, and also well known as Alderman of the Twenty-second Ward for two terms. The arguments used in SEAGRIST'S favor were that he is a man of integrity and capability; that he is emphatically a man of the people, and that he can unquestionably defeat ANSON HERRICK, who seems to be unpopular.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The information conveyed to you and published in this morning's issue, over the signature of a person calling himself CHARLES R. SMITH, to the effect that JAMES BROOKS was last night nominated for Congress in the Eighth District by the Jeffersonian Congressional Convention, is incorrect, and calculated to mislead the public. The above Convention met at the National, Third-avenue, near Thirty-fifth-street, last evening, organized by electing me chairman, and adjourned *without making any nomination whatever*. No ballot was had, nor was there any motion to go into nomination. The Convention adjourned until Monday evening next. In conclusion, I would say, that the above Convention is the only one in the Eighth District claiming or pretending to belong to the Jeffersonian organization. JAMES IRVING, Chairman of Jeffersonian Congressional Convention, Eighth Congressional District.

Brooklyn City Politics.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The regular Democratic County Convention, to which was assigned the nominations for Surrogate, County Treasurer, one Superintendent of the Poor, and Coroner for the Eastern District, met at Uris Hall, Fulton-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and selected the following ticket:

Surrogate—ROSWELL C. BRAINERD, (the present incumbent.)
County Treasurer—THOMAS A. GARDINER.
Superintendent of the Poor—WM. BENNETT.
Coroner, Eastern District—JOHN BARRETT.

The National Democratic County Convention, authorized by agreement to nominate the remainder of the ticket, met at the "Capitol," in Joralemon-street, at the same time, and selected the following candidates:

District-Attorney—SAMUEL D. MORRIS.
Superintendent of the Poor, Eastern District—JAMES FITZGERALD.
Justice of Sessions—JOHN A. EMMANS.

This completes the Democratic City and County nominations.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—The Republican Assembly Conventions of Kings County met last evening in the several districts, and made the following nominations:

First District—Comprising the Eighth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of Brooklyn, and the towns of Flatbush, New Lotts, Gravesend, Flatlands and New Utrecht—Gen. PHILIP S. CROOKE, of Flatbush.

Second District—Comprising the First, Sixth and Twelfth Wards—Capt. C. B. CURTIS, who was chosen as the candidate on the sixth ballot.

Third District—Comprising the Fourth and Tenth Wards—Mr. WM. M. THOMAS was nominated by acclamation.

Fourth District—Comprising the Second, Third and Fifth Wards—Mr. PETER GRAHAM received the nomination.

Fifth District—(Ninth and Eleventh Wards.) The Convention of this District adjourned over until Monday evening, the 20th inst.

Sixth District.—This Convention adjourned until Saturday evening.

Seventh District.—Mr. EDGAR MCMULLEN received the unanimous nomination.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.—The Republican Third Congressional District Convention met at No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Congress.

The district comprises the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Nineteenth Wards of Brooklyn.

Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, of the First Ward, was chosen chairman.

Mr. JOSEPH REEVES, of the Fourth Ward, moved that a formal ballot for Member of Congress for the Third District be entered into, which was carried, and the ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes	30
James Humphrey	18
Wm. Wall	6
Henry B. Stanton	2
Dennis Strong	2

The Chairman announced the nomination of Mr. HUMPHREY amid long-continued applause.

The nomination was subsequently made unanimous, and Mr. J. D. SPARKMAN, together with the officers of the Convention, were appointed a Committee to inform Mr. HUMPHREY of his nomination The Convention then adjourned.

Rev. Dr. Bellows on Southern Society.

Among the most striking episodes in the proceedings of the Unitarian Autumnal Convention which opened its sessions in Brooklyn on Monday last, is the peculiar feeling excited by the remarks of Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, in eulogy of Southern social life, and the influences proceeding from it. We reproduce the appended extract from his remarkable discourse, in order that our readers may judge why it has elicited so much bitter comment among the members of the Convention:

No candid mind will deny the peculiar charm of Southern young men at college, or Southern young women in society. How far race and climate, independent of servile institutions, may have produced the Southern chivalric spirit and manners I will not here consider. But one might as well deny the small feet and hands of that people as deny a certain inbred habit of command; a contempt of life in defence of honor or class; a talent for politics, and an easy control of inferiors. No is this merely an external or [illegible] thing. It is real. It showed itself in Congress in every and always by the courage, eloquence, shall I say address with which it controlled measures, and in advance itself in the saddle, life of Washington by the grace, fascination and ease, the free and charming hospitality by which it governed society. It now shows itself in England and France, by the success with which it manages the courts and the circles of literature and fashion in both countries. It shows itself in this war in the orders and proclamations of its Generals, in the messages of the rebel Congress, and in the essential good breeding and humanity (contrary to a diligently encouraged public impression) with which it not seldom divides its medical stores, and gives our sick and wounded as favorable cure as it is able to extend to its own. It exceeds us at this moment in the possession of an ambulance corps.

I think the war must have increased the *respect* felt by the North for the South. Its miraculous resources, the bravery of its troops, their patience under hardships, their unshrinking firmness in the desperate position they have assumed, the wonderful success with which they have extemporized manufactures and munitions of war, and kept themselves in relation with the world in spite of our magnificent blockade; the elasticity with which they have risen from defeat, and the courage they have shown in threatening again and again our capital, and even our interior, cannot fail to extort an unwilling admiration and respect. Well is Gen. MCCLELLAN reported to have said (privately,) as he watched their obstinate fighting at Antietam, and saw them retiring in perfect order in the midst of the most frightful carnage: "What terrific neighbors these would be! We must conquer them, or they will conquer us!"

Unitarian Autumnal Convention Collation.

After the adjournment of the session of the Unitarian Convention, yesterday afternoon, the delegates were tendered a magnificent collation at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. A large number of invited guests were also present.

The stage and parquette of the building were floored over on a level, making the whole one grand and spacious dining hall, to which were placed five large tables, running the entire length of the building. Each of these were most tastefully decorated with flowers, pyramids and fancy confections in profusion. The stage was festooned with red, white and blue streamers interwoven with each other, while at the back of it were transversely placed two American flags. The ladies were filled at 3 o'clock by about one thousand persons, one-half of whom were ladies. A. A. LOW, Esq., of Brooklyn, presided at the centre table.

When all were seated, Rev. Dr. LATHROP, of Boston, said grace, and the company therefore commenced to discuss the repast set before them.

This being finished, the President, after a few remarks in view of the progress of Unitarianism, introduced Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, of this City, as the first speaker, who address of the company at some length. He alluded at most laudatory terms to the efforts of Rev. T. STARR KING, of California, in behalf of the Union cause in that State. He spoke also of the National Sanitary Commission, of which he is President—of the sufferings of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union army, and strongly urged all to contribute to the relief of their distresses.

Rev. Dr. GEO. E. ELLIS, of Charlestown, Mass., next spoke. He paid a glowing tribute to the hospitality of the City of Brooklyn. He praised the freedom of speech manifested in the Convention, and contrasted it with the present Triennial Episcopalian Convention now sitting in this City. He then referred to the sentiments enunciated in the address delivered on the occasion in the morning by Dr. BELLOWS, which spoke of the "chivalry" of the South. He said that chivalry used to be the synonym for honor; it has become the substitute for it. He had heard, too, something said of the refined and polished society of Washington. "Now," said the speaker, "there were three times in my life when I felt as if I had willingly and wittingly withdrawn myself from under the Providence of God. The first was when I stood in the crater of Vesuvius, and the red-hot stones and boiling lava made me think of nothing but the most expeditious mode of getting away from the awful gulf which yawned beneath me; the second was when I was seven miles under ground in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, where not a ray of light could enter; and the third was in Washington City, under BUCHANAN'S administration." [Tremendous applause and laughter.]

Addresses were also delivered by Rev. HORATIO STEBBINS, of Portland, Me.; Rev. Dr. BARGOS, of Salem, Mass.; Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, of New-York, who dwelt upon the heroism displayed by the people in the present crisis, and forcibly contrasted the honor and loyalty of the Northern "mudsill" with the perjury and treason of the aristocracy of rebeldom; Rev. A. B. FULLER, Chaplain of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, who narrated incidents of Southern "chivalry" that had come under his observation while in the army; Rev. Mr. BRIGHAM, of Concord, Mass., who took issue with Dr. BELLOWS' remark in the morning address, that Massachusetts had only produced two notable men during this war, Gens. BANKS and BUTLER; and by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, of New-York, who urged a more extended charity and liberalism in the Christian Church.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS replied to the objections that had been made to his remarks in the morning, after which the Convention retired, to attend services at the Church of the Saviour, corner Pierrepont-street and Monroe-place, where a sermon was delivered by Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, of Chicago.

The Convention will meet again to-day at the above church, when an address will be delivered by E. S. MILLS, Esq., of Brooklyn, and after celebrating the Lord's Supper, at 12 M., the Convention will adjourn.

Democratic Meeting in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

About 15,000 people assembled in the Arsenal grounds here to-day to hear Mr. SEYMOUR address them on political topics. Some 25 towns and wards were represented in the list of the Presidents.

The National Horse Show.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The National Horse Show opened this morning. A large number of fast horses are now on hand, and he affair promises to be a decided success. It will continue open three days.

The Supreme Court of Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The Legislature to-day reelected L. P. POLLARD Chief Justice; ASA P. ADDIS, John Pierpont, James Barrett, Loyal C. Kellogg, and Ashael Peck, Assistant Justices. WM. G. SHAW was also reelected Reporter of the Supreme Court decisions.

The Newark City Election.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The Newark City Election took place yesterday. The Democratic majority is 3,000.

Fire at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 15.

A factory with 12,000 knapsacks, nearly ready for delivery, was destroyed by fire here last night.

New-Jersey.

SMALL CHANGE.—The Common Council of Jersey City have decided to issue loan certificates in sums of five cents and upward, in consequence of the scarcity of small change, and the issue will be made as soon as possible after Tuesday next.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, OCT. 16.—Nos. 121, 149, 151, 152, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162, 163, 164, 165, 167, 168, 169, 171, 2, 44.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF is engaged to give his three readings from "Les Miserables" before the Young Men's Association of Albany.

We are requested to call attention to the peremptory sale by the Sheriff, on Friday, Oct. 17, at the Merchants' Exchange sale-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, of the superb dwelling-house formerly occupied by Dr. S. P. Townsend, and six lots of land on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

A number of Central Park equestriennes were accompanied recently by five gentlemen, who attracted universal attention from the style and elegance of their appearance. A close examination revealed the secret of their admirable, complete toilets; they all wore Knox Hats. Knox has some more left of the same sort at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Southampton, from London and Portsmouth—Mr. Ubsdell and lady, Mrs. Alden, Miss Barnett, John Ubsdell, of New-York; Mr. Brewster, Mr. McDonald, of Connecticut; Mrs. Stembach, Mr. Morris, of England; Mrs. Tyston and 2 children, of New-Mexico, and 38 in the second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 11 | Sun sets.... 5 20 | Moon rises 12 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 1 35 | Gov. Island, 2 21 | Hell Gate.... 3 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15.

Cleared.

Ship Byzantium, Robinson, London, Thomas Dunham; B. R. Bulkley, Barlow, Cadiz, Moses Taylor & Co.; Caroline Tucker, Congdon, Philadelphia, John N. Mayhew; Magdalene, (Brem.) Henke, London, Chas. Luling.

Bark Frederick Martin, (Brem.) Barbagena, Bremen, Rieger Bros., Boehmen, (Russ.) Degerloon, Iver L. Adler, Lowe & Wendt; Celestia, Bowes, Philadelphia, Bassett & Co.

Brigs Iceni, Speed, Port Royal, Bixby & Co.; Adler, Hannibal, Helmuchain, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Tartaro, (Aust.) Motovich, Cork, Holmboe & Co.; Eliza Doyle, Dr. [illegible], St. Johns, N. F., James Hunter & Co.; Model, Dow, Elizabethport, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners Willie, Parrett, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; St. George, (Br.) Hendricks, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Pazzle, Smith, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; Warbers of Union Lodge, No. 31, of Free and Accepted Masons, New-London, Conn., by C. I. Shephard, Treasurer, $50; additional contributions from Biddeford, Me., by R. S. [illegible], $50; Proceeds of Concert by Ladies of Staten Island, by Mrs. [illegible], $1,000

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3453. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A Forward Movement of the Army of the Potomac.

Occupation of Charlestown by a Heavy Force.

Skirmishing with the Enemy as We Advanced.

An Artillery Engagement and Repulse of the Rebels.

DISPOSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

Lee at Winchester and Jackson at Bunker Hill.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862.

The following special dispatch for the TIMES, is just received, dated

BEYOND HALLTOWN, Va., Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862.

This morning, soon after 5 o'clock, a reconnoissance in force, under Gen. HANCOCK, and comprising the same General's entire Division, with Gen. DANA's Brigade from SEDGWICK's Division, and under command of Col. LEE, of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, together with four batteries, two regiments of cavalry and one battery of flying artillery, left Bolivar Heights and proceeded out on the Winchester and Harper's Ferry turnpike, toward Charlestown, in the following order:

First, the Sixth New-York Cavalry, Col. DEVIAN, together with a battery of Flying Artillery, under the command of Lieut.-Col. MCVICKERS First Battalion.

Next, the Fifty-third, Sixty-fourth and First Minnesota, of the Third Brigade, under Col. BROOKS.

Following these, were TOMPKINS' First Rhode Island Battery, six pieces.

The remainder of the Third Brigade, under Col. Locke.

Next, Capt. THOMAS' Fourth United States Artillery, with six pieces.

Following, came the Second Brigade, under the brave and able Gen. CALDWELL.

Capt. PETTIT'S celebrated First New-York Battery, with six pieces, were next in order.

Following them was the First Brigade, under Gen. MEAGHER.

Next, the Brigade of Gen. DANA, from Gen. SEDGWICK'S Division, under the command of Col. LEE, and joining us afterward, were a battalion of cavalry, the Third Indiana.

In this order they advanced until just after passing Halltown, which is some two miles from Harper's Ferry. A battery of the rebels, comprising certainly not more than four pieces, here opened at short range upon our advance—their range being so short as to fail to reach the parties for whom it was intended. The Fourth Regular Battery, under Lieut. DICKENSON, promptly returned their fire, and with such effectiveness as to completely silence them in something less than half an hour, although failing to force them at once to retire.

The infantry regiments under the command of Gens. CALDWELL and MEAGHER, and Col. JOCKE, and detachments from other regiments, under Col. LEE, were then drawn up in line of battle in columns, by division, on each side of the road, the batteries, under Capts. PETTITT and THOMPSON, keeping along the turnpike and passing to the front, beyond the line of battle thus formed, and posting themselves on an eminence just in front of the infantry.

Soon after the line of infantry, who were posted on the right of the road, commenced to send out their skirmishers, and as they advanced without molestation, gradually the infantry advanced as they proceeded; so did the batteries, cavalry and infantry supporting, who were to the left of the road. Gradually, all advanced, until the whole column was again in motion, and, carefully feeling their way toward the enemy—the enemy retreated on to Charlestown.

Our forces no doubt have possession of Charlestown. From appearances it looked as though they took immediate possession. There was no severe firing after 11 o'clock.

KILLED—MR. ELMORE.

WOUNDED—RICHARD COGAN, right leg amputated; JAMES CORNHILL, left hand and face, by shell; PETER CAMPBELL, shell in head; and Mr. PATRICK and Mr CARPENTER, slightly.

The Adjutant of the First Minnesota had his horse shot from under him.

I could not learn of any other casualties. All the above belong to Company A, Fourth Regular Artillery.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 16—10 P. M.

The following special dispatches are received from our correspondents with the Army of the Potomac:

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Thursday, Oct. 16—8 P. M.

Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff advanced boldly to the front of the village. The rebel cavalry pickets were to be seen on the next hill.

LEE is at Winchester, with a large force, and JACKSON at Bunker's Hill, with another large force. STUART'S Cavalry is on the Shenandoah. A large rebel force is at Leestowe, six miles away.

Our forces are deployed out; CALDWELL'S Brigade on the right front; the Fifth New-Hampshire on the left; the Sixth Regular Cavalry on the extreme front of the village, and cavalry and infantry and artillery scattered through the village. The Sixth New-York Cavalry are two miles in the rear, to prevent a flank movement.

Seventy rebel wounded have been taken.

We had a cold reception from a few Union men. There is a great scarcity of food for man and beast.

One negro is confined in JOHN BROWN'S jail. The field where he was executed is planted with corn. The negroes are gleeful.

The [e]nemy is expected to be reinforced. Gen' MCCLELLAN returns to-night.

I learn from the people that JEFF. DAVIS has issued a proclamation that all Union officers held and captured shall be put to hard labor, if the Lincoln Proclamation is carried out.

My predictions in Tuesday's TIMES are verified.

There is much joy over the success at Charlestown.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has not yet returned. There is a furious storm.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 16—12 P. M.

We have just received the following from our special correspondent, dated

FREDERICK, Thursday, Oct. 16—11¾ P. M.

A dispatch from our correspondent at Sharpsburgh announces that HUMPHREY'S Division of PORTER'S Corps crossed the Potomac this morning at 6 o'clock. They arrived at Shepardstown without any artillery, but the enemy having a number of pieces we fell back upon the advance of our forces.

REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday Evening, Oct. 16.

An important reconnoissance was made, to-day, by a portion of the Army of the Potomac, in the direction of Winchester. The Division of Gen. HANCOCK, late Gen. RICHARDSON'S, left Harper's Ferry at an early hour this morning, on the road to Charlestown.

Three miles from Bolivar they came upon the enemy's outer pickets, who retired as our troops advanced, until within one-half a mile of Charlestown, when they formed in line of battle, with dismounted skirmishers thrown to the front. Having no infantry, they covered the approaches to Charlestown by two pieces of artillery on the left, and three upon the right of the turnpike, with the view of disputing our occupation of the town.

A battery was soon brought into position and opened with shell and solid shot, which was promptly replied to by the five rebel pieces already in position. The engagement, which was carried on wholly by artillery, lasted two hours, when the rebels fell back to the hills beyond the town.

Our loss was one man killed and eight wounded. Capt. SMITH, of the artillery, and eight men were wounded and taken prisoners, which is the only loss they are known to have sustained.

The troops, under Gen. HANCOCK, enterbd Charlestown about 12 o'clock, and occupied it, the enemy leaving in our hands over one hundred, who were wounded at the battle of Antietam.

At 4 o'clock the infantry formed in line of battle on the right and left of the road leading to Bunker's Hill when they advanced, driving the enemy from the hills, and at dark occupying a position two miles beyond the town.

Information obtained to-day shows that the main body of the rebel army occupy a position extending from Bunker's Hill to the Shenandoah.

Gen. MCCLELLAN arrived at Charlestown at 2 o'clock, where he remained during the night.

But very little Union feeling was shown by the people of Charleston upon its occupation by our troops.

THE LATE REBEL RAID.

Doings of the Rebels around Chambersburgh—Movements of National Troops—A Scare at Gettysburgh—Great Numbers of Fine Horses Captured—The Stable Doors Shut too Late.

GETTYSBURGH, Penn., Sunday, Oct. 12, 1862.

I wrote from Harrisburgh and telegraphed from Carlisle yesterday whatever I could learn, reliably, of the movements and doings of the rebels in and about Chambersburgh. If some of the statements should prove incorrect, it must be attributed to the excited state of the public mind, and to the habit people have of exaggerating, or seeing double, when the rebels are around. In the midst of so many and often conflicting reports, it is no easy matter to get at the exact truth. Under these circumstances, I was most fortunate in meeting at Carlisle the excellent President of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, who, besides his intimate acquaintance with all the towns, roads and mountain passes in this part of Pennsylvania, had great and important interests at stake, and consequently, was in a position to be correctly informed. In the main facts, therefore, already recited, I think the TIMES has been not far from the truth.

Hearing last evening that the rebel cavalry had taken the road to Gettysburgh, I determined to take the same direction from Carlisle, so as to be conveniently near to the scene of operations.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR TROOPS.

By dint of great industry and hard work, on the part of Gov. CURTIN and Gen. WOOL, a considerable infantry and cavalry force was got ready during the afternoon of Saturday, and the intention was, I understand, to send eighteen hundred infantry, with a battery, to Carlisle. Subsequent information, however, caused a change in the plan. Gen. WOOL and Staff arrived at Carlisle last evening, and held a consultation with the President of the railroad, and also availed himself of such telegraphic intelligence as could be obtained from the direction of Chambersburgh. He then returned to Harrisburgh, and put the troops in motion over the Northern Central Railroad to the Gettysburgh and Hanover Junction. By some unaccountable delay, these troops, which, I learn, were at the Junction at midnight, did not reach Gettysburgh until this afternoon. Had they been a day or even twelve hours sooner, they would have been able to march on the rebels, with a good prospect of overtaking them outside of this town. I very much fear they are now too late.

ADVANCE OF THE CAVALRY FROM THE POTOMAC.

Three companies of Russ's Pennsylvania Cavalry, numbering one hundred and seventy men, (and lances with red flags on the end of them—they *look* well) came up from below and passed through Emmetsburgh yesterday afternoon. They have three wagons with them, and arrived safely in Gettysburgh about 7 o'clock, P. M.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL CAVALRY.

Half an hour after this cavalry force of ours passed through Emmetsburgh, a body of rebel cavalry came into the town, and were evidently traveling with some haste toward the Potomac, with a view of crossing at some of the lower fords. Here a rebel sympathiser (there are many in the place) in the person of a publican named WILD, I am informed, told the commander of the force that if he went to Frederick he would meet with opposition; and if they took the way toward this place they would also find a Union force, and advised him to turn and go up the Valley again. Obeying these kindly hints, the rebels immediately turned off at the Village of ——— and went up to Habaugh Valley, a place about eight miles beyond Fairfield, and sixteen from Gettysburgh. Here Mr. HABAUGH reports the whole rebel force encamped at *three o'clock this (Sunday) morning*, and another reliable person says they were there as late as *ten o'clock this forenoon*. This is on the route to Mercersburgh, by which they came in. Now, it is just possible that the rebels have separated into two or even three parts, and that they may thus attempt to recross the river at as many different points at the same time. Such a course would serve to create misunderstanding, and would increase their chances of escape. As they have been seen in so many different places, nearly at the same time, it is evident, I think, that they have been operating in two or three separate squadrons. They move with great rapidity from one place to the other when on the march, and when *operating* in a given locality they moderate their speed, sending out scouts (horse thieves) in all directions, and gathering up every good horse they can find.

HOW THEY SWEPT FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

The marauders have gathered up one hundred and fifty horses in Franklin Township alone. In Cashtown, eight miles from Gettysburgh, where there is almost everything *but* cash, they made an extensive haul. Scarcely a good horse, or horse of any kind, is left to the farmers in the whole region.

Major MUSSELMAN had five taken, each of which he valued at $150.

ANDREW HARTMAN, who made some resistance, lost three, and was also carried off himself for not acquiescing in the robbery.

Mr. SHEALEY had two or three taken.

Major CULVERSON, of Fairfield, lost one or two; JOHN MICKLEY, six; WM. WANTERS, two or three; WM. WIERMAN, two, which were worth $300; EZRA MYERS, four; DANIEL HEINTZELMAN, a relative of the gallant General, four fine animals; JOHN BATE, four; ——— BERKHORN, three; JAMES MARSHALL, six; WM. CULP, five; and a great many others whose names I could not learn. Altogether, in the vicinity of Cashtown, they carried away *sixty-four of the finest horses in the country*. Probably they have gobbled up five hundred horses!

WHY THEY DID NOT VISIT GETTYSBURGH.

Some members of the Home Guard being accidentally in town, they went out on the road, and, meeting some stragglers, gave chase to them, capturing one prisoner who was making off with a horse. Observing their movements, the rebels probably took them for an advance guard of a larger force in the town, and thus, no doubt, saved the place from the unwelcome visitors.

LOCKING THE BARN DOOR, ETC.

After the marauders had scoured nearly the whole country round, and seized and led away hundreds of horses, the farmers began to wake up, and proceeded to remove their animals to the rear; it was somewhat difficult to find out where that was, when there was so many different *fronts*.

On my way from Carlisle, this morning, I observed the farmers hastening away in all directions with their horses. It was, however, a useless proceeding; for by that time the rebels had finished the horse-thieving business, and were eagerly testing the powers of their new-found captives in getting out of reach with their plunder. Some place the number of horses stolen as high as one thousand.

This part of Pennsylvania is celebrated for the thrift of the farmers, and for the excellence of their horses. There is no doubt whatever that the rebel invaders had good pilots in the persons of scoundrelly fellows, well acquainted with the locality, who have sold themselves to the devil and JEFF. DAVIS for a mess of *very miserable* pottage.

I forgot to mention that the rebel cavalry officers invited themselves to spend the night with Col. J. K. MCCLURE at Chambersburgh, and in the morning took away *ten* of his horses—about all he had—by way of paying their bill. It was all done with great politeness, though, which no doubt greatly *modified* the proceedings.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO-DAY—THE REBELS GONE OVER THE RIVER.

Lieut. JAMES B. KING, of ROSENS' Independent Artillery, went out this afternoon as far as Fayetteville, in company with a squad of Home Guards of cavalry. A small squad was sent to Habaugh Valley. He reports that from undoubted information received from persons in that quarter, including army officers, the rebel force separated yesterday at or near Emmetsburgh, Md., into two divisions, one part, composing 500, were *successful in crossing the Potomac at Nolan's Ferry, eleven miles below Point of Rocks*. The other encamped quietly in Habaugh Valley, where they remained, as before stated, until this morning. They broke camp and retreated toward Greencastle about 10 o'clock A. M., in which vicinity, it is believed by intelligent army officers, they are now enjoying their *otium cum dignitate*.

The three companies of RUSS's Pennsylvania Lancers, with their red flags, left the town of Gettysburgh at 9 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, and arrived in Habaugh Valley in season to occupy the encampment which had been vacated by the rebel cavalry an hour previous. At last accounts they were still there.

DRIVING IN THE PICKETS.

Last night a squad of the Third United States Regular Cavalry were doing duty as scouts from Carlisle, and had cautiously felt their way to within about nine miles of Gettysburgh, where at night they encamped, throwing out pickets. The excited people on the road had reported the town in possession of a rebel force of 1,500. Meantime RUSS's Lancers, who were also picketing on the road to Carlisle, got sight of the Union pickets, and took chase after them. Both parties having fleet horses, the chase was exciting, and continued for several miles. The Lancers returned and reported that they had seen the enemy and "driven him in." The U. S. Cavalry scouts sent off post haste to Capt. HASTINGS, commanding at Carlisle, and reported that the enemy "had driven in their pickets," and were occupying Gettysburgh in strong force. The regulars learned their mistake about 10 o'clock this morning, but I do not know whether the Lancers are not still looking for the rebels by the way of Carlisle. When I came away at 10½ o'clock, a battery was being planted so as to command the Gettysburgh Road. When Gettysburgh was reached, the rebels were not within twenty miles of the place.

To still further illustrate the loose way of doing business, one of the regiments which arrived here to-day was detailed for picket duty, and were posted outside the town toward Fairfield. About 9 o'clock a squad of the Home Guard which had been out on duty came galloping toward the town, through the rain and darkness, tired and anxious for their suppers. When half a mile from town, suddenly "Halt!" cried some one, and the same voice inquired, "Who are you?" "We are Federals," said the halted party. At this the person in command, instead of ordering the party to advance, advanced himself, and informed them that they came near being shot. "How is that?" they asked. "We were ordered to fire on any body of cavalry we saw coming into town," said the guard. And yet it was perfectly well known that this and another body of cavalry were out on duty.

Later this evening I learn that the renegade WILDS was made a prisoner in the afternoon at Habaugh's Valley, where he tarried too long on business.

DISTRESS AMONG THE SMALL FARMERS.

This whole country has been swept and plundered. Among those who will feel their losses most keenly are the class of small farmers, whose whole property, in some cases, consisted in their horses. One poor man lost two fine stallions and a brood mare, which were nearly his whole dependence. A person who was at Cashtown when the vandals came in yesterday, says they rode four abreast, and were two hours passing a given point. This would give their number about four thousand. Order reigns. E. S.

A Sad Accident.

EXPLOSION OF A JAMES PROJECTILE—ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Thursday, Oct. 16.

A sad accident occurred here to-day, during a trial of the James "projectile," in presence of some French and Russian officers of artillery and a considerable concourse of citizens.

Owing to an accident, or from carelessness, a shell exploded, killing HENRY BEVERLAN, of this village and seriously injuring Mr. C. T. JAMES, H. P. BYRAM, Capt. JAMES SMITH and CESAS BERDIN, a French officer.

Several others were also more or less wounded.

The sufferers have the very best care and attention that the village can afford.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP POTOMAC.

Another Encounter with Guerrillas on the Mississippi.

General Butler on a Visit to Pensacola.

Upwards of Thirty Thousand Destitute Persons Aided in One Week.

The steamship *Potomac*, from New-Orleans on the 7th inst., with mails, merchandise and passengers, arrived at this port last evening. She has experienced strong northerly winds since leaving Hatteras.

The steamship *Roanoke* arrived at the river, Oct. 6, but having touched at Havana, was quarantined for a few days.

Oct. 14, 11 A. M., 20 miles north of Hatteras, exchanged signals with a bark, showing a white signal, with a black circle in it, and a letter in the centre, bound North.

On the 5th of October, the gunboats in the neighborhood of Donaldsonville having captured 1,500 head of cattle, convoyed transports up the river to bring them down. They had succeeded in getting the cattle on board, and were on their way down, when arriving at a point a few miles below Donaldsonville, a rebel battery concealed behind the levee, opened upon them. The gunboats immediately stopped and returned the fire, and drove the rebels away, but not until the *Sciota* had lost her First Lieutenant, (killed,) and had several wounded. The river being so low at this point, and the levee so high, will account for the inability of the gunboats to see the battery on their way up. The body of Lieut SWASEY, of the *Sciota*, was brought to this City by the *Potomac*.

She brings $125,000 in specie.

The United States mail steamship *Saxon*, Capt. CLAPP, left New-Orleans for New-York, *vid* Havana on the 4th, with a large freight, the United States mails, and the following passengers for New-York: Mrs. G. W. Clapp, Mrs. Newkirk, C. L. Barjac, Chas. Carruchcau, Van Nuchen, and 27 in the steerage.

JACOB BARKER has announced his retirement from the editorial control of the *National Advocate*.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The New Mayor—Gen. Weitzel's Brigade—An Affair with the Guerrillas—Death of Lieut. Swasey—Feeding the Poor—The Enemies of the United States, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1862.

We are all prepared to be pleased with our new Mayor, Col. H. C. DEMING. I tell you candidly, that after Gens. SHEPLEY and WEITZEL, I had serious misgivings as to whether their places could be filled, for they were both satisfactory to all, and were universally esteemed. I doubt not that Col. DEMING is destined to also win an enviable reputation in his administration as Chief Magistrate of this city. He has the advantage of a fine personal presence, (a thing that goes a great way here,) and a number of years experience in municipal matters acquired as Mayor of the City of Hartford. Already Mayor DEMING begins to talk about the shell road, the draining machines, the levee, the batture, and other institutions peculiar to the Crescent City. I should, perhaps, mention in this connection, that the duties of the city officers are at present no sinecures. The whole Government of the city has been deranged by the rebellion, the treasury has been robbed, the taxpayers impoverished—in fact, all possible embarrassments have been thrown in the way of the present rulers; but a strict attention to business, studied economy, and a determination to succeed, will carry matters triumphantly through.

Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL has left the City Hall and the gay room of the Mayor, and taken up his quarters in the camp, as he is now with his brigade on the northern lines of the city. His command consists of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Connecticut, the Seventy-fifth New-York, Seventh Vermont, and First Louisiana, with THOMPSON'S and CARUTH'S Batteries, and five companies of cavalry. It is decidedly one of the finest brigades in the service *and has work cut out for it*, of which you will hear in due season. Brig.-Gen. ARNOLD, familiar to the nation for his services at Pensacola, is now next in command here to Gen. BUTLER. Gen. SHERMAN, of Port Royal fame, has taken Gen PHELPS' place at Carrolton As the whole army Gen. BUTLER commands is now in a most promising condition, we feel, in fact, trimmed up, spurred, and in fighting order, and we have entire confidence in our Commander, simply because his actions, up to date, show that he has never made a mistake, has never taken a step backward, and, his inadequate means considered, has accomplished an amount of practical benefit for his country not surpassed by any other General in the field.

I have, perhaps, neglected to mention that since our troops were withdrawn from Baton Rouge, our gunboats have been most usefully employed in convoying our steam-packets up and down the river, and keeping the guerrillas away from the shore. On Wednesday last, about fifteen miles above Donaldsonville, the levee was noticed for miles to be covered with cattle. It was evident from their drivers that they were just in from Texas *via* the Opelousas Railroad, and that they were endeavoring to gain some point where they could be got across the river to Camp Moore, or in other words, to JEFF. THOMPSON'S forces. The result was the whole drove, sixteen hundred strong, were stopped by Capt. LOWRY, of the gunboat *Sciota No. 1*, and held for the United States Government. Meantime, the few steamers left us from the great conflagration were pressed into service, and a fleet of six boats were landed opposite the cattle, and fourteen hundred head were secured, only two hundred escaping, though the whole were literally *wild cattle*. This accomplished, the fleet started down the river, convoyed by the gunboats *Sciota No. 1*, *Kineo No. 3*, *Itaska No. 7*, *Katahdin No. 8*. Things went on very quietly until the fleet reached a point nearly opposite Donaldsonville, when a force of at least two thousand guerrillas suddenly sprang from behind the levee and fired upon the boats, at the same time opening with four pieces of artillery. On the first discharge one man was killed on gunboat *No. 3*, two on board of the packet steamer *St. Maurice*, and the packet steamer *Gen. Williams* was disabled by a ball in her machinery.

The gunboat *Sciota*, at the moment of the attack, was in the lead, and nearest the shore, and, most melancholy to relate, Lieut. CHARLES H. SWASEY, of the U. S. Navy, who was standing on the wheel-house, was instantly killed. This catastrophe has spread a gloom over our fleet and among the army officers ashore. The attack was dastardly, and for an officer of the presence and accomplishments of Lieut. SWASEY to be thus sacrificed, has caused a bitter feeling that will be hard to allay. It will be remembered that the gallant and SWASEY was the First-Lieutenant on board of the United States gunboat *Varuna*, Capt. BOGGS, which fought so valiantly at the taking of Fort Jackson. In that fight, after the united fire of the rebel fleet had killed or driven our men from their guns, Lieut. SWASEY, assisted by Capt. BOGGS, assisted in firing them, and continued this conduct, worthy of HULL and DECATUR, until the *Varuna* was sunk. There is something heart-sickening in recording the death of this officer. If he had fallen in a fair field, in hot blood, while performing his duty, we would weep and yet be comforted with the fact that he gave up his life gloriously struggling with a brave foe, but to be assassinated, we can hardly reconcile ourselves to the fact that he is really dead. Lieut. SWASEY was a native of Taunton, Mass., and was unquestionably one of the most promising officers in the navy, and his death, from the sullen growls I hear about headquarters, may make the rebel VAN DORN's proclamation literal, *that there shall be no inhabitants living within seven miles of the river bank*.

On Wednesday morning next, Oct. 8th, the paroled rebel soldiers in this city, who enter their names in the proper book to be exchanged as prisoners of war, will be sent to Baton Rouge or some other point on the river, there to be turned over to the rebel authorities. I have conversed with several of these men, and they are a little disgusted at the result of what I deem in many cases was a bit of bragadocia, for there were but two hundred and forty odd who reported for exchange out of the many thousand rebel soldiers who are now in citizens' dress walking about the streets of this city, and in a large number of cases getting their living from the Government authorities; for you will observe that in the last official publication of provisions distributed by the United State authorities, there were nine hundred families of acknowledged Confederate soldiers receiving relief. The *résumé* may not be uninteresting as giving a glance at the internal life of New-Orleans. This enormous charity, this unheard of thing of a Government conquering a city and then feeding the people, finds no parallel in history. We have distributed the following provisions:

Pork	221 bbls	44,200 lbs.
Beef	92 bbls	18,400 lbs.
Bacon	41 tcs	12,810 lbs.
Split Peas	79 bbls	13,925 lbs.
Hard Bread	17 bbls	1,626 lbs.
Loaves of Bread		77,049 lbs.
Total		168,010 lbs.

The number of families receiving aid is		9,046
Families of Federal soldiers	917	9,046
Destitute	7,196	
Families of Confederate soldiers	960	
Number of persons		30,420
Total No. of families who have received aid		9,857

The printed blanks furnished by the United States authorities, to be filled up by our citizens and returned to the Provost Marshal, have been taken advantage of by individuals to get off a little wit and a great deal of ill-nature. One woman, under the heading of "Sex," put down "she adder;" another, under the head of "Occupation," entered "grass widow;" another, in better taste, wrote, "mother of a family." A Mr. PATTERSON, it seems, was more than usually desirous of giving information, for he departed from the strict necessity of the case, to give utterance to various opinions and comments, all of which had a most unhappy result, as will be seen by the following official document:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 6, 1862.

The Major-General commanding the Department, orders that URIAH G. PATTERSON be confined for six months at Fort Pickens, at hard labor, with a twenty-four-pound ball attached to his leg by a chain, for an insulting and seditious report to the authorities of the United States. By order of

Major-Gen. BUTLER.

FRED. MARLIN, Lieut. and A. D. C.

COPY OF REPORT RETURNED.

URIAH G. PATTERSON, aged 48 years.

Residence—No. 441 South Poydras-street, First District.

Occupation—Police-officer, before subjugation of New-Orleans; since, a non-capacitated prisoner of war, confined within the Military District of New-Orleans.

Registered Alien—Registered. Born free.

Taken Oath of Allegiance—To support the Constitution of the United States as revised, amended, adopted and defended by the Confederate States.

Registered Enemy—Of the Constitution as interpreted and executed by the present Abolition Government of the D I S-United States, but a friend of the Constitution and Union as interpreted by the Immortal, pure HENRY CLAY.

Neglected to take Oath or Register—Neglected to take oath.

We are promised in a few days a printed list of the registered "enemies of the United States." The number is quite large, and it will be interesting to know from what particular kind of people this crop of defunct traitors are gathered. If all this disgusting treason means anything, it is this, that the leniency of the National Government is misconstrued, for these infatuated people are as ignorant of the responsibility they have assumed by their conduct, as they are of a sentiment of genuine patriotism.

Yesterday morning was attended the funeral of Capt. T. A. CROWLEY, Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers. The Captain was apparently perfectly well twenty-four hours previous to his death, when he was suddenly attacked by what is here termed a congestive chill, from the effects of which he never recovered. He was an officer of, fine abilities, devoted to his profession, and had proverbially one of the best drilled and best cared-for companies in his regiment. His remains were taken to St. Patrick's Church, when every honor was paid to his memory and virtues that could be by the priests, in the performance of their imposing religious service. I mention the circumstance as a marked contrast to the brutal conduct of Rev. Mr. LEACOCK, (Episcopal,) of Christ's Church, who refused to perform the burial service over the remains of the lamented DE KAY, and only under compulsion would assist at the last honors paid the brave Gen. WILLIAMS, who fell at Baton Rouge.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER left yesterday on the steamer *McLellan* for Pensacola, where he will, I understand, make a short sojourn.

Before the arrival of our forces here, murders averaged about three a week, and as many as six have been perpetrated in as many days. Under Gen. BUTLER, the crime of murder has become so uncommon that the Press of the City, just at this time, are using all their energies to work a very disgusting affair of the kind, the novelty of the incident seeming to make the reporters quite crazy with excitement. The time was not long since in this city, when a murder was either entirely overlooked, or dismissed with a line.

A lot of damaged cotton, which had for a long time been under water, was yesterday sold on the levee for 33 cents per pound; *more* than half of the lot was worthless. A lot of 250 bales arrived here yesterday "from over the lakes." It is understood that the staple was permitted to leave Secessia because its value was to be exchanged for provisions.

New-Orleans Money Market.

NATIONAL ADVOCATE OFFICE, No. 70 Camp-street,
Monday evening, Oct. 6, 1862.

The week opens very quietly, even under a general suspension of business. There was some little inquiry for Northern exchange to remit by the steamer leaving to-morrow morning. Some parties appear anxious to send their funds thither. The sales of recent importations of provisions, &c., also have to be remitted, and some debtors to the North are desirous of paying up, even at the great difference in exchange. The debtors to the North, as a mass, cannot at this juncture meet the wishes of their creditors. It is impossible to make collections or realize anything from debts and assets in the interior. It is also impossible to realize on real estate. Creditors at the North will consider that our merchants, their debtors, do not repudiate their debts and obligations; far from it, they universally admit claims against them, and are willing to transfer their assets in liquidation. A merchant may have to-day due him from the country $100,000 or $200,000, and all heretofore considered and deemed first-class assets, and yet he might not have sufficient money in his pocket to go to market to-morrow morning, or to pay his baker for half a dozen loaves of bread. This is no fancy or imaginary view of the present state of affairs in our city. The value of sales of produce, the changing and interchanging of commodities, have amounted to three hundred millions of dollars per annum.

In and about the banks it was very quiet to-day: not a run was to be observed. Renewals of maturing obligations were carried through. It is manifest and has been for months and months past, that a large majority of debtors could not pay up, and the banks have renewed and been accommodating in the extreme. We are not aware of any exceptions.

The exchange market, as before alluded to, was rather better supplied to-day. One of the old banks was a willing seller at 151 for sterling fifty days' sight, 5:70 for France and 10 @ cent premium, or 110 for sight checks on a locality in one of the Atlantic States, receiving in payment its own notes. Out of door transactions were confined to New-York sight direct at 115@116. Very little doing in gold and silver, and retail inquiry for Demand Treasury Notes, closes our daily review of the general financial market.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Indications of Immediate Hostilities.

Stuart's Rebel Cavalry Between Bull Run Mountain and the Blue Ridge.

The Rebels at Bristow Station and Warrenton.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862.

We have dispatches from the TIMES special correspondents in front of Washington, dated at Centreville and Green Springs, to the following effect:

The rebel Gen. STUART was certainly at Leesburgh on Monday, our correspondent having been within sight of his camp fires. He attempted to cut off Capt AYRES' detachment, but was foiled by information given by a negro, who had heard his master detail the rebel plan of operations.

There is no doubt that STUART is now immediately in front of our advanced guard, and threatening an attack. Gen. STAHL has advanced to meet him, and our correspondent is confident that STUART will be compelled to-night or to-morrow to fight or run.

STUART was encamped yesterday between Bull Run Mountain and the Blue Ridge. Our pickets were driven in last night from the direction of Leesburgh.

Lieut. KRONIG returned on Tuesday evening from a reconnoissance, and reports a force of 400 rebel cavalry at Breston Station, and that the rebels are running trains between Warrenton and Warrenton Junction.

A small rebel force appeared yesterday on the Stone Bridge at the Bull Run battle-ground.

THE VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.

The Rebels under Anderson Defeated at Lavergne—Large Haul of Prisoners, Arms, &c.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

Some gentlemen reached here from Nashville yesterday. To one of them I am indebted for copies of the Nashville *Union*, which contain full accounts of the breaking up of the rebel camp of Gen. ANDERSON, at Lavergne.

Gen. NEGLEY ordered Gen. PALMER to move with his command, and instructed Col. MILLER to cooperate in the movement. The whole force moved promptly at 9 o'clock on the night of Monday 6th, consisting of the Twenty-first Illinois, Col. MILES; first section of the First Kentucky Battery, Lieut NELL; part of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Capt. MAY; two sections of Capt. HOTALING'S Illinois Battery, Col. STOKES; First Middle Tennessee Cavalry. PALMER'S force keeping straight on the Murfreesboro' Road, while MILLER commanded four regiments of infantry, took a direction left of the railroad. PALMER arrived at Lavergne at 3½ o'clock on Tuesday morning. MILLER did not arrive in front of the enemy until the battle had begun, which was at daylight. Before the encounter, PALMER took prisoners some men who were on picket duty at Lavergne, and sent them to Nashville.

The enemy, under Gen. S. R. ANDERSON, opened upon PALMER, and attempted to flank him by throwing the Thirty-second Alabama on his right. The enemy with one gun opened upon us, but HOTALING'S Battery, a short distance off, returned fire from sections. The second shell from our artillery went through the enemy's powder magazine, which immediately blew up, causing complete destruction of the whole work and everything within respectable distance around it. About this time the Alabama regiment, above referred to, made a hostile demonstration upon PALMER'S flank, but MILLER'S force, consisting of the Eighteenth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. GIVEN, Twentieth, Lieut.-Col. NIESLING, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, Col. SEAWELL, Fourteenth Michigan, Col. Sr. CLAIR, arrived through a corn-field, and rattled away, throwing his force across the front and on the Murfreesboro road on the right. The Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania halted in front of the retreating enemy, when he attempted to pass his line to our left.

SEAWELL threw his regiment rapidly by the left flank, completely in front of the enemy. During all this time the artillery was playing upon them with telling effect. The cavalry dashed against the line of the Seventy-eighth, but was met by a succession of volleys of musketry. The Thirty-second Alabama quickly threw down their arms, and the cavalry elevated a white flag, out the Captain of the artillery, not seeing it, kept firing.

The cavalry then fled in great confusion into the woods. Meantime the Eighteenth Ohio had arrived at the place where the enemy's artillery made the first stand, and by order of MILLER deployed as skirmishers to sweep the woods recently occupied by the Alabama regiment. The men swept the woods clear back by the camp, and took numerous prisoners, among them Col. MACEY. MILLER, learning PALMER'S infantry had gone in the same direction, withdrew the Eighteenth Ohio.

Firing in corn-fields in front of the battery had, by this time, become scattering and irregular, and soon ceased. The Fourteenth Michigan and Twenty-first Ohio had each taken an active part, and secured many prisoners. NEGLEY, at an early hour on Tuesday morning, deeming it expedient to risk no sacrifice of troops, sent reinforcements from Nashville, consisting of the Twenty-second Illinois, Tenth and Eleventh Michigan, and a battery. NEGLEY taking immediate command.

Reinforcements proceeded to within a mile of the Insane Asylum, when met by STOKES and his regiment. The first remark the Colonel made to the General was, "General, we've got 'em." "Well," said the General, "what have you got?" "By George," ejaculated STOKES, "we've got everything—two Colonels, several other commissioned officers, and nearly three hundred men; all small arms, guns, flour, bacon, and all the necessaries we could carry after filling our own and all the enemy's wagons, and every species of cart we could press."

The rebels had but one gun, which was captured. We also took from the enemy four hundred small arms, a regimental color, fifty-six loads of flour, several hundred weight of bacon, forty beeves, and a number of horses. Our loss, as far as ascertained, four killed and seven wounded. The rebel loss, killed, thirty, eighty wounded; number of prisoners, over three hundred; two Colonels, several Captains and Lieutenants, Ordnance officers, and a squad of Sergeants and Corporals. Many of the prisoners state that they were sick of the war and quite willing to quit fighting and return home.

The rebel forces were under the command of Gen SAMUEL ANDERSON, and that individual informed his men that reinforcements were necessary, and started toward Murfreesboro for them, and has not been heard of since. The cavalry were respectively under JOHN T. MORGAN, BIFFLE, and MCKINSTRY.

Among the officers captured are Lieut.-Col. A. R. Langford, Thirty-eighth Alabama; Capt. W. Thompson, Sergeants S. C. Gallier, S. S. Parker, J. Diggers, Third Alabama; T. J. N. Daniels, and A. Dunn, Third Alabama; Deerstrick, First-Lieut. Baffle's Cavalry; Corporals J. H. Livingston, F. Blount, and Sergeant Thomas, Flinchar, Thirty-second Alabama. Col. Harry Maury, Thirty-second Alabama, Mobile, was sick in camp during the fight, and unable to take part. He was brought to Nashville by Palmer, in an ambulance.

THE BATTLE OF THE HATCHIE.

Brilliant Bravery of the National Troops,

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

BOLIVAR, TENN., Tuesday Oct. 7, 1862.

Before describing the Battle of the Hatchie, let me give your readers a statement of the rebel forces which first attacked Corinth, and then were attacked on the Hatchie. It is a statement which comes through sources and circumstances which render it entirely reliable. I may amuse myself some time hereafter, in sending you the full *personnel* of the rebel army. Two army corps, under the command of VAN DORN and PARCA, composed this force. Each corps was composed of two divisions. One division in each corps was composed of four brigades each, and the other of three brigades each, making in all fourteen brigades. Each brigade was composed of four regiments, in all fifty-six regiments of infantry. Three thousand cavalry also formed a part of the army. Their artillery did not bear its usual proportion to the rest of the army, it being difficult of transportation over the country they had to traverse, and, in their proposed attack upon Corinth, they chose to rely upon the impetuosity of infantry charges. The force of the rebels cannot be figured below 30,000, and the lowest claim I have heard made by any of the rebel prisoners was 33,000.

Late on Friday afternoon, Oct. 3, Gen. HURLBUT received orders to telegraph for Gen. GRANT to march his division towards Corinth, to aid Gen. ROSECRANS in his defence of that place, or to aid in cutting off the retreat of the enemy, should he be beaten back from the attack he was then making on that point. By 3 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the division was on the march.

The division was under the command of Brig.-Gen. HURLBUT, and the active members of his Staff on this occasion were Maj. C. C. Campbell, Chief of Artillery; Capt. Wm. Jackson, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; D. J. G. KEENAN, Medical Director; Lieut. M. R. Cook, Aid-de-Camp. Brig.-Gen. J. G. LAUMAN commanded the First Brigade, which was composed of the following regiments and batteries: Third Iowa, Capt. Trumbull, acting Colonel; Twenty-eighth Illinois, Col. A.R. Johnson; Fifty-third Illinois, Capt. John W. McClanahan, Acting Colonel; Thirty-second Illinois, Col. John Logan; Forty-first Illinois, Col. J. F. Pugh; Company F, First Missouri Battery, Lieut. Broitzman commanding, four guns. Fifteenth Ohio Battery, Lieut. Burrows commanding. The Second Brigade was under the command of Brig.-Gen. J. C. Veatch. Capt. Frank W. Fox, A. A. G., Capt. Walker, Lieut. White and Lieut. Hewitt formed his staff. The brigade was composed of the following regiments and batteries: Fourteenth Illinois, Col. Cyrus Hall. Fifteenth Illinois, Lieut. Col. G. C. Rogers commanding. Forty-sixth Illinois, Col. John A. Davis; Twenty-fifth Indiana, Col. W. H. Morgan; Fifty-third Indiana, Lieut. Col. Wm. Jones commanding; Bolton's Chicago Battery, and Burnap's Seventh Ohio Battery, each of four guns. The Twelfth Michigan, Lieut.-Col. Graves commanding, and the Sixty-eighth Ohio, Col. Scott, were added to this brigade, from that of Gen. Ross' for this special expedition. The cavalry force consisted of two battalions of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, Maj. Haze commanding, Maj. Sneaker second in command.

Saturday was an excessively hot day, but, notwithstanding this, the little army had marched by the road twenty-six miles, through the dust and heat, and they encamped five miles from the Hatchie River, on what is called the State line road. During the last half of this march the cavalry was incessantly engaged with that of the rebels, and old gallant service in clearing the way.

The presence of the enemy in force being ascertained, our troops bivouacked in line of battle. By the order of marching in advance on alternate days, it fell to the lot of the Second Brigade to lead on the then eventful morrow, the First Brigade being held as the reserve.

The country in the vicinity of the river is very broken,—short, steep hills, and the valleys filled with a thick underbrush of timber. Our army was faced directly east on the line which divides the State of Mississippi, and approaching the Hatchie River, which, at the point of crossing, runs nearly from the south to the north.

The enemy had not only strongly posted himself on the opposite side of the river on Saturday evening, but had thrown a considerable infantry force across the river and a battery of artillery of four guns, and planted it immediately in front of the bridge.

Early in the morning our army began to move, shelling the heights with the artillery, the Fourteenth Illinois and Twenty-eighth Indiana acting as skirmishers, and, together, driving the enemy's cavalry and skirmishers from every position.

Soon after the march commenced, Maj.-Gen. ORD arrived on the field and took the chief command, though he made no change in the disposition of the troops or the plan of the engagement.

The first important contest was opened about 9 o'clock, for the possession of the hill whose slopes and the bottom beyond stretched three-quarters of a mile to the bridge across the river. The enemy had planted a battery of four 12-pound howitzers immediately in front of the bridge, to protect the advance of their infantry, which had already been massed in the timber on both sides of the wood. During the fire of this artillery upon the hill, our line of battle was advancing up the opposite side, preceded by the artillery. Bolton's Battery was quickly planted in position on the hill, which was no sooner perceived by the enemy than they started a column of infantry on their left, facing our right, to flank it, which movement was checked by throwing out BURNAP'S Battery to the right of BOLTON'S Battery some distance, which opened upon the advancing column of rebel infantry a most destructive fire of grape and canister, which, with the aid of some sharp practice of our infantry, sent the whole mass helter-skelter back through the timber, across an open field, and into the woods beyond, so far that they were never seen afterwards. Immediately after, both batteries were brought to bear upon that of the rebels in front of the bridge, and, after a sharp contest, were enabled to silence it.

The first line of battle had been formed by the Second Brigade, the First being held as a reserve. Gen. VEATCH led on his line in gallant style. His right was speedily engaged by fresh troops, which the enemy had thrown across the bridge and deployed in their left, but with little effect in stopping the onward march of our troops. The left wing of our column, with Capt. Fox in its lead, were feeling their way through a point of timber and over a deep gully, and endeavoring to draw the line of the recoils just to the right of their battery. This they did not succeed in doing, until they reached an open space, when the fire of the rebels told plainly where they were, and that in numbers not to be despised. The infantry engagement which followed was sharp, short and decisive. In twenty minutes from the time the rebels opened their fire, 400 of them threw down their arms and surrendered, while hundreds of others escaped, some by throwing themselves into the river and reaching the opposite bank, a few made good their retreat across the bridge; others broke for the right and left, some throwing away their arms in their flight. The rebel battery was then drawn to our rear. During this march down the hill, Col. DAVIS, of the Forty-sixth Illinois, was severely wounded while gallantly leading his regiment, and the command devolved upon Lieut. Col. J. J. JONES. During this time the rebels opened another battery on an eminence a quarter of a mile in rear of the bridge, and commanding it, and were throwing a galling fire from it, as well as from their infantry, which lined every available point on that side of the river. At this time Gen. HURLBUT was just bringing up the reserve brigade, or all of it but two companies which proves the desperate character of the engagement. All of the artillery was also being hastened forward. "Pretty warm work," says Gen. ORD to Gen. HURLBUT. "Not very," was the cool reply. "That battery," pointing to the one across the bridge, "must be silenced," said the commander. "It shall be in twenty minutes," was the reply. Some doubt being raised as to the proper point of placing a section of BOLTON'S Battery, "Show me the place," said Senior Lieut. J. N. MOORE, "and I will plant it there, if it is in —." Such was the spirited determination of the whole army. Gen. ORD had just ordered the Fifty-third Indiana to cross the bridge, and they were doing so under a most terrific fire from the battery and from the infantry of the enemy, when Gen. ORD received a shot in the leg, just above the ankle-joint, the ball fortunately passing between the bones of the leg, but necessarily disabling him from further immediate duty. This was not far from 10 o'clock. Gen. ORD had been very active and devoted in conducting the battle. As well as everything had prospered so far, yet the troops were entirely unacquainted with their new commander. However brave and skillful he might be, they did not know him. HURLBUT they did know and believed in him, that was sure. He had planned this engagement, and undoubtedly the troops thought they could execute it better, and with more confidence, under the man they knew and trusted, than any other. It was natural.

The Fifty-third Indiana was struggling against a storm of lead and iron, which swept the entire length and breadth of the bridge. The Twenty-fifth Indiana, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois sprang in to share the danger, and all pushed through the storm, the Indiana troops crowding to the right along the narrow space between the road and the river, which made a short bend just above the bridge; the Illinois troops deploying to the left. Col. MORGAN, of the Twenty-fifth Indiana, I believe, was the first to cross the bridge. The Twelfth Michigan, the Sixty-eighth Ohio, and the Forty-sixth Illinois immediately followed, and all the artillery was close in their rear, and opened fire as soon as it was fairly across, while Gen. LAUMAN'S brigade was hurrying up the steps to join in the desperate affray that ensued [illegible] of the day. The most of these troops, deploying [illegible] left, drove the rebel infantry from every [illegible] attempted to maintain, and Col. HALL and [illegible] and led their regiments up the hill to [illegible] by Gen. VEATCH here received a [illegible] his seaboard from a passing [illegible] completely paralyzed [illegible] ing the loss of [illegible] neat danger it was [illegible] umns, was rapidly [illegible] tance, some distance [illegible] tion, when the hill in front [illegible] diately occupied by the [illegible] batteries. Bolton's battery was [illegible] eminence to the left, and the Fifteenth [illegible] further to the left. Another rebel battery [illegible] upon the Fifteenth Ohio, BURNAP'S was ordered [illegible] assistance, and in these positions our artillery at 4 o'clock could find no reply to their discharges, nor discover the retreating forms of our enemy.

The weary troops camped on the ground of their victory. The cavalry followed up the retreating rebels, who, in small squads, made their way to Cram's Mills, [illegible] up the river, where they effected a crossing and kept up their retreat southward all night.

In the morning our troops gathered up the fruits of their victory—four rifled howitzers, five caissons, one thousand stand of arms, five hundred small arms, a few horses and mules. Between four and five hundred prisoners were sent to Bolivar, where they are yet retained. After scouring the country in every direction for two days, the army returned to Bolivar.

It is needless for me to add one word of praise, either of particular officers or of the men. They all did their duty. The infantry and artillery were worked together in admirable harmony, and confidently relied upon each other to perform their particular duties in the battle. And, in my judgment, the best criterion of officers' abilities is the opinion of the men who fight under them; and that Gen. HURLBUT, and Major CAMPBELL and Capt. JACKSON, of his staff; Gen. VEACH, and Capt. FOX, of his staff; and Gen. LAUMAN, and the commanding officers of the various regiments, have the unbounded confidence of the soldiers in their ability and discretion, there is no doubt. This division is willing to trust itself wherever Gen. HURLBUT tells it to go.

The enemy, scattered and broken as he has been in his attack upon Corinth, and in being attacked at Hatchie River, had undoubtedly made the best of his way to Holly Springs, where the rebel prisoners report PILLOW in command of about six thousand men, most of whom are the lately exchanged prisoners.

Gen. ROSS started with his division South last night, and we already learn that he occupies Grand Junction, and that a rebel force is threatening an attack, but probably not very seriously.

From the West Indies.

DEMERARA ASKING FOR CAPTURED CONTRABANDS.

The authorities of Demerara, it seems, are moving to secure the colonization there of negroes who may be captured by our vessels of war on board slavers. The Demerara *Gazette* of a late date says:

"His Excellency the Governor, who has entered heartily into the scheme, invited members of the Court of Policy and of the Financial Colleges to meet him on the 15th inst. at the Public Buildings, and the result of the consultation was that, as Denmark had already stirred in the matter, and Jamaica was preparing to move, prompt action was necessary; and his Excellency suggested that Hon. WILLIAM WALKER, the Government Secretary, should go to Washington as a delegate from this colony to treat with the Federal Government for the emigration to this colony of the liberated slaves, should the plan of emancipation, as proposed, be carried into effect. Mr. WALKER, who, during his long connection with the Colony as Governor and Government Secretary, has always exerted his best energies to promote its interests and welfare, has consented to sacrifice personal convenience and comfort to promote a public good, and will leave in the packet to-day on his mission to Washington. From the position he holds here, his intelligence and his thorough acquaintance with all matters connected with the colony, Mr. WALKER is admirably qualified to conduct with success the negotiations intrusted to him, and the selection of so able an agent has been universally and warmly approved by the public.

The public meeting, as convened by the Mayor, was held at the time appointed, and the proceedings will be found reported in another part of our paper. The Colony is much indebted to Mr. EDWARDS, the American Consul, for the valuable information he has afforded, and the handsome manner in which he has come forward with an offer of his services in promoting the emigration to this Colony of the liberated slaves. From the statement made by him, and as we learn also from a Dutch paper, the Danish Ambassador at Washington has proposed, on behalf of his Government, to enter into an agreement with the Federal Government, for the removal of some of the Danish slaves to Santa Cruz and elsewhere, on precisely the same terms as this Colony is about to propose, namely, a three years' indenture, at the same rate of wages as paid to other laborers, and with the same rights as are enjoyed by the other inhabitants. Denmark is, therefore, before us, and the supply which she will require will be so limited as not to interfere materially with our prospects.

One part of Mr. WALKER'S mission will be to see if the Federal Government will let us have captured Africans on the same terms as those on which we can obtain them from our own Government. As these people will be a bounty, of which the United States Government will be glad to get rid, we may succeed in obtaining from this source an additional supply of labor.

The plan of introducing liberated slaves from the States will, if carried out, prove a great blessing to the Colony. The sugar estates will have labor of the best quality, and at a much lower rate than at present, and we may hope to see many a property which is at present abandoned, white with the cotton for the want of which so many thousands of English operatives are now starving. In time, too, we may expect to see these people cultivating various products of the country for sale in the Colony for exportation. As they are also accustomed to more comforts than our other laborers, to supply their wants will require a greater amount of industry, and trade generally will improve. In short, this kind of immigration holds out so great and so many advantages, that every one must ardently wish success to Mr. WALKER in his mission. It is understood that if Mr. WALKER should succeed, he will lose no time in countermanding the orders already sent for the shipment of people to this Colony from India and China during the next immigration season."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMICIDE OF PETER C. REAL

TRIAL OF MRS. MARY REAL.

Court of Over and Terminer.

Before Justice Barnard.

SEVENTH AND LAST DAY.

The popular interest in this protracted, but highly interesting trial, has continued unabated from the day of its commencement, and the last day witnessed no diminution in the throng of eager spectators who sought admission to the court-room. As on previous days, the ladies had first to be accommodated, and their number was so great that little room was left within the bar for male auditors, even though they urged their prior claims as members of the profession. It is to be hoped that the new Court-house now in process of construction, will contain at least one room capable of accommodating a reasonably large audience. Mr. Hall's address to the jury occupied five hours, and was an exceedingly able, thorough, masterly effort. The charge of Judge BARNARD was brief, concise, and to the point, and was admitted by all to be entirely impartial.

Mr. HALL resumed his address to the jury by analyzing the opening address of Mr. DESPAU, the junior counsel for the defence, which purported to give the statement of the accused of her first acquaintance with, and subsequent relations to the deceased. He claimed that this statement was not at all substantiated by the testimony, but that the whole tenor of the evidence went to show that she was the pursuer, and he the pursued, that she early formed an attachment for him, which he did not reciprocate, but which she continued to cherish, and for six years followed him with her importunities that he would make her his wife. In reference to the alleged marriage, he argued that it was highly improbable that a young girl and a young man, both educated in the Catholic faith, which holds marriage to be one of the most solemn sacraments of the Church, should have been married by a Protestant clergyman, and that the marriage should also have been kept a secret, there being nothing in the evidence to show any necessity for such secrecy. He also claimed that it was highly improbable that any bride should fail to recollect the place where she was married or the name of the clergyman, or that she should part with the marriage certificate under any circumstances. He dissected in detail the entire evidence of the defence, and argued that it not only failed to prove a marriage between the parties, but that her whole course of conduct was inconsistent with the supposition of marriage. Their not living together, her addressing him in letters as Mr. Real, her denial to Mr. Underhill that she knew him, together with numerous other circumstances, all tended to disprove the fact of marriage. From a passage in one of her letters, in which she says, "my God, is my prophecy to be fulfilled?" he drew the conclusion that it referred to a threat of hers that he should never marry any one else; and after learning that he was about to marry a young lady in New-Jersey, and soon after this, meeting him in company with Miss VANNAME, her jealousy was aroused, and she resolved to execute her threat and immediately and deliberately proceeded to carry out her purpose. His letter to Miss VANNAME, wherein he speaks of the accused being "partially deranged," was merely apologetic for the unpleasant position in which his friend had been placed, and could not be regarded as a deliberate expression of opinion on his part, that the accused was insane. If, however, any importance was to be attached to that letter, he claimed that the whole of it should be taken as equally important and equally true. There were statements in that letter which entirely upset the theory of the prosecution, for it contained a positive denial of the marriage. If she was not married, she had no claims upon Real as a husband, and it could not be argued that her ill-treatment as a wife had deranged her mind.

On the general subject of the insanity of the accused, the District Attorney read numerous extracts from works on medical jurisprudence, to show that the plea of moral insanity was a modern and dangerous innovation, and not to be admitted except upon the clearest evidence. In the case of homicidal insanity, it was of the first importance that a motive, whether it be jealousy, revenge, or what not, would tend to destroy the plea, and place the crime in the category of intentional murder.

[illegible] the principles laid down in the books to [illegible] case, he asked where was the evidence [illegible] on the part of the accused? Was there [illegible] more morbid state of the mind than [illegible] disappointed love and jealousy? [illegible] to state the theory of the prosecution [illegible] the murder was a deliberately [illegible] act, committed from motives of jealousy and revenge, and in execution of previous intents and projections of the accused. He rehearsed in detail the acts and movements of the murderer, from the time she left her boarding-house in the morning of the homicide, to the time she was committed to the cell of the Station-house; after the perpetration of the deed, and claimed that there was not the slightest evidence in any or all of them to warrant the assumption that she was not perfectly sane in the eye of the law, and capable of appreciating the nature of the crime and its quality of right or wrong.

At the close of Mr. Hall's argument, (it being now 4 o'clock,) the Court inquired of the jury whether they would prefer that the charge should be given then, or that the Court should adjourn till the next morning. After consultation, they replied that they would prefer to go on with the case then, whereupon the Judge proceeded to address the jury substantially as follows:

CHARGE OF JUSTICE BARNARD.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: On the afternoon of Friday, the 13th of June, of the present year, Peter C. Real came to his death by violence—namely, by being shot with a pistol. The Grand Jury, by an instrument under their hands, has charged it on a female, who gave her name as Mary Real. An indictment is a written accusation of one or more persons of a crime upon a charge presented and preferred to a Grand Jury. They have charged that it was done with a felonious design; that is that she intended to effect his death; and that act, when put in execution, was murder. The accused, by her plea of not guilty, has thrown upon the prosecution the onus of substantiating by legal evidence the truth of the allegations contained in the indictment. The prosecution, then, gentlemen, must satisfy you

1. Of the death of Peter C. Real.

2. That he came to his death by violence at the hands of Mary C. Real.

3. That it was done through a premeditated design to effect his death; or, in other words, that she intended to murder him. Unless the prosecution has adduced before you satisfactory evidence of the truth of these propositions, you must acquit the accused.

Our statute denies a murder to be the killing of a human being by a premeditated design, without the authority of law, by poison, shooting, stabbing or any other means or in any other manner, and which is not manslaughter or excusable or justifiable homicide. It is committed in one of three ways. The first one only has any reference to this case. That is, when it is perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed, or of any human being. To try the truth or falsity of that charge you have been impaneled. The defence has admitted that Real is dead, and that he died from the effects of a pistol-shot wound, fired from a pistol in the hands of the accused. They deny:

1. That it was done with premeditation.

2. That, admitting that it was done by premeditation, still the accused should not be held responsible for her acts because the condition of her mind was such on that day as to render her incapable of distinguishing right from wrong, and not a rational being; in other words, insane.

There are two kinds of insanity—a permanent, total and visible one, discoverable by acts, looks, manner and conversation, and an impulsive one—one that renders a person wholly irresponsible for every act—lemel luagry; and the other insane on particular subjects, and not always visible, unless occasions offer, like oynomania, cliptomania, &c. That has been termed by recent writers impulsive insanity. A remarkable instance of the latter has recently came under my observation in the case of a celebrated London physician, whose life, although surrounded by every luxury that wealth could produce, could not resist the temptation of stealing every article that was of a portable nature, regardless of its use or value. Her insanity on that subject has been twice established, I think, before a jury.

In homicidal insanity murder is committed without any motive whatever, strictly deserving the name; or at most with one totally inadequate to produce the act in a sane mind. On the other hand murder is never criminally committed without some motive adequate to the purpose in the mind that is actuated by it and with reference to the victim. In the one case the motive may be theft, promotion, ambition, a desire to avoid detection or disgrace, or it may be revenge. With a criminal murder is always a means of accomplishing some selfish object, and is often accompanied with some other crime, whereas, with the homicidal monomaniac, murder is the only object in view, and is never accompanied with any other improper act. The criminal lays plans for the execution of his designs; time, place and weapons are all suited to his purpose. The homicidal monomaniac, on the contrary, as a general rule, commits none of the conveniences of crime; it is usually perpetrated on a sudden, with the dearest object at hand, in the presence of a multitude, without any effort to escape or any desire to avoid detection. This insanity ought to be shown to have been habitual, or, at least, to have evinced itself in more than a single instance. I can conceive of the case of a human being, of a weakly constituted mind, who might, by long brooding over real or imagined wrongs, work up so perverted a feeling of hatred against an individual that danger might occur. He might not be so debilitated to the existence of actual injuries that he had received; but he might grossly exaggerate them, and they might so operate on his mind as to produce crime. But still he would be accountable to human tribunals in a totally different sense. I can conceive of a person who might not be accountable to his Maker, and yet be perfectly accountable to human tribunals. This species of insanity is not generally admitted in legal tribunals as a species of insanity which relieves from responsibility from crime; and it ought never to be admitted as a defence, until it is shown that these propensities exist in such violence as to subjugate the intellect, control the will, and render it impossible for the party to do otherwise than yield. Where its existence is fully established, this species of insanity relieves from accountability to human laws. But this state of mind is not to be presumed without evidence, nor does it usually occur without some premonitory symptoms indicating its approach. Moral insanity is defined to be a distinct and well-known malady, which arbitrarily impels its victim to involuntary crimes, which he deplores but cannot avoid. It was said in the case of the People vs. Freeman that the true test was, did he know right from wrong, or did he know that the act was contrary to law. To simplify the matter, you can ask yourself the question whether the accused knew the "act," "how to do it," "and the consequences of it." It is a rule of law, which is sane is presumed to know and intend the necessary consequences of his own illegal act, if, therefore, it is made to appear to your satisfaction by legal evidence, that the accused did it with design, then the presumption would be that she intended to murder him, and the burden of proof is removed from the prosecution to the defence. You have a right to find one of four verdicts under the evidence presented before you, viz.: murder; manslaughter in the third degree, which is the killing of a human being in the heat of passion without designing to effect death, by a dangerous weapon; and manslaughter in the fourth degree, the killing of a human being by culpable negligence. I deem it proper to state to you that the prosecution have to establish the truth of either of these propositions, and they also must establish to you the fact that this pistol was fired by her with the intention to kill this man. If you have any doubt that she did this with the the intention to kill him, that doubt is her property; and if you have any reasonable doubt in regard to her sanity, that doubt is her property. A doubt must not be a mere possibility, an abstraction, or a far-fetched presumption; but it must be a reasonable and natural result arising from all the evidence that you have heard. It must be such a doubt as would justify you in saying upon your oaths that the case is so equally balanced on the part of the prosecution and of the defence, that in justice to the oath you have taken that you can decide either way, it is your duty to render a verdict of not guilty; that is, in other words, if the evidence is of that character you will consider, if not, you will acquit. The testimony offered by the defence on the subject of marriage and intimacy has no bearing upon the main questions of the prosecution.

1. Did she kill?

2. With what intent did she kill?

The testimony offered by the defence on the subject of marriage and intimacy, can only relate to the subject of insanity, and if the jury entertain no reasonable or rational doubt of her mental capacity to discriminate between the right or wrong of the act of killing, then the jury must dismiss from their minds as irrevelant all the testimony so offered on the subject of marriage and intimacy. The sole legal test of insanity as a defence in criminal trials, or as applicable to raise a reasonable and rational doubt of the sanity of an accused is, "Whether or no the party accused was laboring under such a defect of reason from disease of the mind, as not to know the nature or quality of the act he was doing, or, if he did not know it, that he was doing what was wrong." It will be the province of the jury to convict of murder in the first degree.

First. If the jury are of opinion, beyond a reasonable and rational doubt—such a doubt as I shall define upon in adjudging his own affairs—that each of the following matters are proved by the evidence

I. That at the time the deceased received his mortal wound he received it from the pistol in the hands of the accused.

II. That at such time the prisoner entertained a design to take the life of the deceased, (although such design was formed at the instant of the fatal shot) and discharged the pistol with that design.

III. That at such time the accused was mentally capable of discriminating between the right and wrong of the act of shooting, as well as of the design to kill.

The [illegible] of the jury to convict of murder in the second degree, if the jury believe in the evidence that the accused, in the heat of passion, [illegible] a design to effect [illegible] That it will be the province of the jury to convict of manslaughter in the fourth degree, if the jury believe in the [illegible] of the accused [illegible] the pistol [illegible] that the

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Oct. 16, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chambers, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Punckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Hepper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented a message, returning without approval resolution directing the Street Commissioner to place the fire telegraph in the house of Hook and Ladder Company number Twelve and Hose Company number Seven, and appropriating the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars therefor.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, and directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and in three of the papers employed by the Corporation.

PETITION.

By Councilman Snyder—

Petition of citizens for the extension of the Sixth-avenue Railroad through Forty-ninth-street to and up Eighth-avenue to Eighty-fifth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed on the sidewalk in front of the Fourth Precinct Station-house at number seven Oak-street, in place of the one now inside the railing.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the roll of the Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward, be removed from number twenty-nine Bayard to number forty-nine Christie-street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Price—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Anthony Miller for the sum of three hundred and thirty dollars, to pay expenses incurred in trying to procure the body of Acting Colonel Alfred A. Donalds, of the Second Fire Zouaves, who was killed at the second battle of Manassas.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in First-avenue from One Hundred and Ninth-street to the One Hundred and Eighth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the roll of the Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward, shall be kept in the house of John Miller, Ninth-avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, in place of the former place, unless otherwise directed by the Common Council.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder—14.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Miller, Brice, Long—9.

By Councilman Babcock—

That so much of the carriage-way of Second-avenue and of Sixty-fifth-street, at the southeast corner of said avenue and street, be repaired with the proper material forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of P. Carroll, foreman of Hose Company number Thirty-one, for the sum of three hundred and sixty-five dollars, being the amount expended by him for repairs to house of said Company, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for proposals for a new lot of ice for Engine Company number Thirty-eight, to be within the limits bounded by Avenue C, Beekman and Fulton street, Broadway and William-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place the fire telegraph in the house of Engine Company number Seventeen, and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to have crosswalks laid in One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, at Avenue A, First, Second and Third avenues, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to enable them to pay an assessment, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, in favor of adopting resolution that permission be granted to James Burke to lay a six-inch pipe or drain from his premises, number two hundred and nineteen Tenth-avenue, through Tenth-avenue to and connect with the sewer in Twenty-fourth-street, the same to be done at his own expense, and under the supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Stevenson moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of the Board of Aldermen that the Croton Board be directed to stop the further advertising for the building of the sewer in Grand-street, from Ridge to Sheriff street.

Which was carried.

Councilman Ross moved that said resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Sewers.

Which was lost.

Councilman Orton moved that said resolution be laid over.

Which was carried.

Councilman Stevenson moved to take from the table the resolution of the Board of Aldermen locating the election polls in the Eighteenth Ward, Fourteenth Assembly District; also, resolution of Board of Aldermen that the election poll of the Eleventh District of the Fourteenth Aldermanic District, Eighteenth Ward, be located at number One Hundred and Forty-sixth East Twenty-fourth-street.

Which was carried.

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder—16.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Brice—8.

Councilman Stevenson moved to concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the election poll of the Eleventh District of the Fourteenth Aldermanic District, Eighteenth Ward, be located at number one Hundred and forty-sixth East Twenty-fourth-street.

Which was carried.

Affirmative—Councilmen Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Brice—10.

Councilman Stevenson moved to concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the election poll of the Eleventh District of the Fourteenth Aldermanic District, Eighteenth Ward, be located at number one Hundred and forty-sixth East Twenty-fourth-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Brice, Long—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder—11.

Councilman Long moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Lent moved to amend the motion by striking out the number of five thousand and inserting therein the number of one thousand.

Councilman Long moved as an amendment to the amendment that the number of copies be two thousand.

Which was carried.

And the motion as amended (to receive and print two thousand copies) was carried.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, in reply to resolution of inquiry as to by what authority certain persons are digging in Broadway and other streets for the Broadway Railroad track.

Which was received and directed to be printed in the minutes.

Resolution resumed.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, (If the Board of Aldermen concur,) That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal steps to restrain any person or persons from laying, constructing or operating any railroad in any of the streets and avenues of this City without the consent of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS RESUMED.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, in reply to resolution of inquiry as to what steps, if any, have been taken in relation to the injunction recently obtained against the City in the matter of the removal of the rails of the Ninth-avenue Railroad, also, in what position the case now stands.

Which was received and ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

An ordinance amending the estimate for the paving of Second-avenue from Forty-eighth to Sixty-first street, by making the same read, that under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, "Second-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Sixty-first-street, (excepting that portion of the carriage-way lying between the tracks of the Second-avenue Railroad,) be paved with trap-block pavement, one-half of the expense thereof to be borne by the City, and that all former ordinances conflicting herewith be and they are hereby repealed."

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Thirty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense and the City the remaining half, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavements.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Power-street, from Broadway to Pe-ri-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, on behalf of the expense thereof to be paid by the owners of property, and the other half by the City, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted thereafter.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavements.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Thirty-fourth-street, from the Fourth to Lexington avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property-owners to pay half and the City the other half of the expense thereof, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance thereto adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Fifty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Cleaning Streets, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to set the curb and gutter stones in Thirty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, where required, and cause the dirt to be carried away, at an expense not to exceed two hundred dollars, and that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to repair the pavement without any unnecessary delay.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the northerly side of Thirteen-street, and southerly side of Fourteenth-street, from Avenue C to Avenue D, be flagged four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Department, where not already done, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalk on the northeasterly side of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-second, to a point about one hundred feet northerly from the Church, be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Beekman-street, from Park-row to Southside of the pond, with trap-block pavement, the property-owners fronting on the line of said improvement to pay half of the expense thereof, and the City the remaining half, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northeast corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Lexington-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Sewers.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a house for Engine Company Number Thirty-nine, on the lot of ground lately purchased by the Comptroller for the use of said Company, and that the sum of six thousand dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to rebuild a hose carriage of Hose Company number Forty-four, at a cost not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to committee on Fire Department.

Resolution, that permission be granted to the Metropolitan Gas Light Company to erect a pier in the North River, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, opposite their works, not exceeding five hundred and fifty feet in length, for the landing of coal and other materials, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with ordinance that the sunken lots on Ninth-avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, be penned in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with ordinance that the sunken lots between Seventy-fourth and Eighty-third streets, west of and near Eighth-avenue, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen of 1861, with resolution that One Hundred and Seventy-second-street, between Fifth-avenue and River, be flagged a space of ten feet through the sidewalks of the same, and the curb and gutter stones set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

City Board of Aldermen, October thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, concurred.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolved, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, for the sum of two hundred and forty-four dollars and forty-one cents, as a donation, to be applied by said Treasurer in payment of the assessment for paving with trap-block pavement Lexington-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-seventh-street, as assessed to "not known," in block number one hundred and fifty-six, block number three hundred and forty-four and Ward number fifty, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Assessment of Board of Aldermen, of the thousand one hundred and sixty-one, (1161,) City Board of Aldermen concurred, viz., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in resolution to draw the Comptroller's warrant in favor of Jonathan Irving, Collector of Assessments, for the sum of six hundred and eighty-seven dollars and thirty-four cents, to be applied in payment of assessment on the property of the above-named persons, as follows:

Regulating Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Sarah Barker, thirty-three, block number two hundred and thirty-two, lot number fifteen—one dollar and fifty-nine cents.

Mary Barker, thirty-three, block number two hundred and thirty-two, lot number fifteen—one dollar and fifty-nine cents.

Joseph

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—MONEY.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE GLADIATOR.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—No. 685 Broadway—THE SERAGLIO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVRETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIBBELL'S CALIFORNIA.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—LANG'S HISTORICAL PICTURE OF THE RECEPTION OF THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH-IRISH REGIMENT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The forward movement of the Army of the Potomac, promised a few days ago in our special correspondence, has commenced. A portion of the army advanced early yesterday morning and occupied Charlestown, after an artillery fight of about two hours duration with the outer force of the rebels. Gen. MCCLELLAN was at Charlestown last night, and the indications were that the place would be held, even at the risk of a general engagement.

We have received important dispatches from our special correspondent with Gen. SIGEL's army, which indicate active work in that Department soon. The rebel Gen. STUART is known to have been at Leesburgh on Monday with his cavalry, but he has since moved away from there, and is now somewhere between the Bull Run Mountain and the Blue Ridge. He was yesterday threatening an attack upon our advance guard, and Gen. STAHL advanced to meet him, with the determination to force him to fight or run. A reconnoissance to Bristow Station has established the fact that there is also a force of rebel cavalry there, while the rebels are busy running trains between Warrenton and Warrenton Junction.

The Washington *Star* of Wednesday says: "In the last forty-eight hours there has been much stir among our troops under HEINTZELMAN and SIGEL. All their pickets and guards have been doubled, and all their troops have been held in readiness for instant and active operations. The fact that STUART's cavalry recrossed the river a day or two since, at a point sufficiently near to us to admit of a night's damaging dash upon somebody or something in the immediate vicinity of Washington, Georgetown or Alexandria, doubtless caused this necessary precaution immediately around us. A rumor prevails in the vicinity of Centreville, which again alleges that JOE JOHNSON is advancing toward Manassas, from the other side of the Rapidan, with a force variously estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000. While we have no idea that JEFF. DAVIS has any such force in that quarter, it is highly probable that he is sending all he has there in the direction of Manassas, to occupy the attention of HEINTZELMAN and SIGEL while LEE falls back. If any considerable rebel force is moving in this direction from Gordonsville and the Rapidan, it must be to the end we mention above. Our troops at and in advance of Centreville are certainly so on their guard, as that no rebel movement can damage them. Nor do we believe that it will for a day delay active cooperation on the part of HEINTZELMAN and SIGEL with whatever the Army of the Potomac may just now have in hand."

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 7th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Potomac*. The news is not specially important. Our correspondent announces that Gen. BUTLER had gone to Pensacola, where he intended to remain for a short period. The cause of his visit is not stated, but it probably has connection with the expeditions fitting out in his Department. A party of guerrillas in the vicinity of Donaldsonville had fired upon some transports on the Mississippi, but were dispersed by the gunboats. Lieut. SWASEY, of the *Scioto*, was killed in the encounter, and his body was brought to this city on board the *Potomac*. During the week ending Sept. 27, the United States Relief Commission distributed provisions to 30,420 persons in New-Orleans.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Chambersburg, makes the following statement regarding the quantity of stores at that point when the rebels under Stuart entered the town: "There were but two hundred suits of United States uniforms on hand, being the balance of a lot which had been sent here for distribution among the hospital patients, besides about fifty articles of condemned clothing; but even these latter the rebels were glad to exchange for their own still worse ones. They destroyed four hundred and sixty-eight boxes of *Confederate* ammunition, which had been previously captured by our forces from Gen. LONGSTREET's train; but this was almost worthless, as was evidenced by the fact of the little damage made by its explosion. From the time that I got word that the rebels were approaching until they entered the town was not an hour. And, even in that short interval, I obtained the services of a number of men to remove the articles into the cars, but the railroad company could not furnish me with cars. I secured the safety of my papers, horses and mules, and remained in town and witnessed their entrance and departure, without removing my uniform, or being captured or paroled. There were, probably, seven hundred muskets, two hundred sabres, four hundred pistols, and a lot of accoutrements belonging to the State, which were also taken or destroyed.

A Harrisburgh correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* mentions the following facts to show how the Confederates were so skillfully piloted through Pennsylvania: It appears now that the men who piloted the rebels so safely through our State during the recent raid were Pennsylvanians, Breckinridge Democrats, and notorious rascals. Their names are LOGAN, WILSON, SIMES and BRINN. The latter is believed to be the man who apprehended COOK, of JOHN BROWN'S "Army of Invasion." These traitors have been in Franklin County for seventeen years, where they have prospered, and being minutely acquainted with every road and by-path of the region, could easily pioneer the rebels in any direction. It is said that they sought an interview with HAMPTON, and cheerfully volunteered their services. Gen. J. E. B. STUART was for a long time in command of Carlisle Barracks when in the service of the United States, and several of his field officers were stationed there at different times, so that these rebels were probably as familiar with the country through they passed recently as they were with the topography of their own States.

Gov. CURTIS, at St. Louis, has received papers and dispatches from Little Rock, Ark., up to the 6th inst. They state HOLMES to be at that place with considerable force; HINDMAN at Duvall's Bluff, on White River, while PARSONS was moving north toward Missouri, with several thousand men, probably to join STEEN and MCBRIDE, the latter being either near Pocahontas or moving upon Pilot Knob. Abundant preparation is being made for these parties. Gen. STEEL's and OSTERHAUS' Divisions of the National army are moving, and Gen. CARR remains at Helena with two divisions to guard that point. The army of the frontier, under Gen. SCHOFIELD, is at Cassville and vicinity, and the enemy has retreated beyond the Missouri line. Telegraphic communication is complete to Cassville, and Gen. CURTIS is using the wire direct to Gen. SCHOFIELD's tent. All the troops are in good health and spirits.

Southern dates of the 9th, by way of Grenada and Memphis, have nothing new in relation to the late battles or army movements. The Grenada *Appeal* fears that immense armies will be hurled at once into Mississippi and sweep the State. It thinks BRAGG's defeat probable, and urges the State authorities to assemble the entire militia force to meet the marauders. It admits a rebel loss of five thousand in the late battles. Guerrillas are actively engaged near Memphis burning cotton on its way thither. Col. JOHN FORSYTH, of Mobile, reported killed, is not dead, but a prisoner on parole.

GENERAL NEWS.

The French steam frigate *Massena*, now at this port, brings advices from Mexico to the 26th ult. Gen. FOREY arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d. It is understood that, in addition to his military command, the General is intrusted with diplomatic powers superior to those of SALIGNY, who is suspected of being too much mixed in Mexican politics. No fighting had taken place, with the exception of a few guerrilla skirmishes.

The summing up of the Real murder trial was concluded in the Oyer and Terminer yesterday, and the case was given to the jury under the charge of the Court at 4½ P. M. At 10 o'clock they had not agreed upon a verdict, and there was every prospect of their remaining together all night.

The Bishops and Delegates composing the General Episcopal Convention now assembled in this City, visited the Institutions under the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections. Hon. SIMEON DRAPER, Chairman of the Commission, accompanied his distinguished guests from Bellevue Hospital to the Islands, making a complete circuit of all the institutions. At the Almshouse Bishop POTTER confirmed, according to the rites of the Episcopal Church, eleven of the pauper inmates. At the residence of the Warden of the Penitentiary, a collation was provided, and brief addresses were made by Bishop POTTER, of this Diocese; Bishop BURGESS, of Maine; Rev. Dr. VINTON and Hon. SIMEON DRAPER. Unfortunately, the weather did not favor this excursion, but the day was instructively spent.

The Board, of Councilmen met last evening. A petition was received and referred from "up-town residents," who despair of being accommodated by the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, to permit the Sixth-avenue Company to run a track through Fifty-ninth-street, run their cars over the track of the former Company as far as seventy-second-street; continue the track to Eighty-fifth-street, (where the grade terminates,) across this street to Sixth-avenue, and thence to Harlem River. In answer to an inquiry, the Corporation Counsel reported that persons were laying rails in Seventh-avenue and other streets on the authority of a legislative enactment, and, as he was informed, "a license, or some other writing, from the Croton Aqueduct Board or some member of that Board." If this permission had been given, Mr. TAOTTER said, the party granting it should be impeached. Surprise was expressed that Mr. BRONSON had not given an opinion in the matter. A resolution was adopted, however, instructing him to resist the laying of rails in the City without the consent of the Common Council. In respect to the removal of the rails of the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company, Mr. BRONSON reported that a temporary, and recently a perpetual injunction had been obtained by JOHN ENOLIS, a bondholder; demurrer to his complaint had been made, and the question is to be argued next week at Hempstead, Queens County. The resolution from the Aldermen, continuing the bounty till *the time of the draft*, was adopted with an amendment allowing $25 each to nine months' men. The new Family Aid and Fractional Currency Ordinance was discussed and finally referred to a Joint Special Committee. The resolution to appoint a Claim Agent, to obtain pay, pensions, &c., for soldiers and their families, without charge to them, and at a salary of $3,000 per annum, was referred. Mr. ORTON was astonished that the citizens had not formed societies and raised means for this purpose. The Board adjourned till 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The department of West Tennessee includes all the territory of Kentucky and Tennessee west of the Tennessee River, and also Cairo, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. The department is under the command of Major-Gen. U. S. GRANT. Gen. GRANT has divided his department into four districts, as follows: 1. The District of Corinth, commanded by Major-Gen. ROSECRANS. 2. The District of Jackson, commanded by Major-Gen. ORD. 3. The District of Memphis, commanded by Major-Gen. SHERMAN. 4. The District of Columbus, commanded by Brig.-Gen. QUIMBY. Gen. GRANT has fixed his headquarters for the present at Jackson.

The Washington *Star* learns that since POPE fell back on Washington ten thousand horses have been supplied to the Army of the Potomac, though more are still required. This fact demonstrates the tremendous consumption of horse-flesh in carrying on the war. The *Star* is assured that the Quartermaster's Department has no fixed price which it pays for army horses, and is buying all that are offered at fair prices. As it has not yet obtained all that are pressingly required, it is to be hoped that the offers on the part of the dealers in army horses may be quickly and considerably increased.

The City Council of New-Brunswick, N. J., has taken the preliminary measures toward issuing $20,000 worth of shinplasters for the convenience of the people. As the cost of preparing this amount is likely to be $1,540, it is a question whether the Council will not determine to wait for the postal currency.

The Stock Market was firm yesterday, with a strong demand for the New-York and Western Railways. Gold fluctuated from 137 down to 132½, and up again to 134¼@¾ per cent.

The fluctuations in Gold and Exchange yesterday disturbed the market for Breadstuffs, which opened heavily, but closed decidedly in favor of sellers. Cotton was less sought after. A fair business was transacted in Coffee, Sugars, Spices, Tallow, Hay, Hops, Wool, Hides and Leather. Pork, Lard, Bacon and Oils, were quite active at advanced rates. Beef, Rice, Hemp, Laths, Seeds, Fish and Naval Stores were lightly dealt in. The freight market exhibited less activity.

SLAVERY AS CONSERVED BY WAR.—A recent Richmond paper, in speaking of the devastation caused to the State of Virginia by the invasion of the National armies, declares that 30,000 slaves have been lost to their owners. In the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri, so many have not been lost, but probably half the number. In South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana, we may safely assume that half as many more have been released from bondage. These calculations give a grand total of 60,000 slaves wholly lost to Southern masters by reason of the war. These slaves, at a valuation of $300 each, represent a wealth of *thirty millions of dollars*.

But during all the time when these losses were occurring, our Government was not making emancipation a specialty, but quite the reverse. Gen. HALLECK's order kept slaves in the West wholly out of our lines, and in the East the policy of our Generals was sufficiently dubious to render the Union camps a doubtful place of refuge to the fleeing contraband.

But, if thirty million dollars' worth of slaves were lost, in one year, under a conservative system of war, what may we expect when the President's new policy is fairly at work? The rebels say they will fight till they "get their rights," and among these rights at present is property in slaves. If they are pleased with the auspicious prospects of the war, as it affects their property as well as independence, then we conclude that so complacent a people never before risked their lives and property on the wager of battle.

"Let Them Go."

Take Richmond, and then, if they insist, let them go, argues Prince JOHN, next to Mr. SEYMOUR, the principal speaker at the Ratification Meeting. And yet these same leaders affect indignation when their loyalty is questioned. They seem to take it for granted that the people have neither the wit to discern, nor the spirit to resent. In ordinary times, such presumption would be incredible. But when rebels are so monstrously infatuated, it is not strange that rebel sympathizers should also display uncommon folly. Nobody can be deceived in the meaning of this speech. If we are to let the rebels go, *after* taking Richmond, why not before? What care we for Richmond, but as a vantage ground *against* the rebellion? Why spend blood and treasure in gaining the rebel Capital, if, when gained, we are to give the Confederacy option whether to keep its power or not? No man in his senses can believe that our encampment on Shockoe Hill would make the rebel leaders love us better than before. It would only humiliate and embitter. If *option* is to be the word, it had better be spoken on the Potomac. In either case it is certain that the rebel managers would not for an instant entertain the idea of returning to the Union. They know full well that such return would be their political annihilation. Every calculation and every instinct would impel them to stick to the Confederacy. Rebel option means national disunion—nothing more or less. Mr. VAN BUREN's exhortation to "let them go *if*," is simply an exhortation to let them go *anyhow*. The locality where the alternative is presented is nothing. Whether at Washington, or Richmond, or Charleston, or New-Orleans, the offer would amount to a recognition of Confederate independence. It would give the rebels all they ask for. We say then that it is absurd for these men to protest adhesion to the war. Follow their counsel, and there is nothing left to fight for. It is just as absurd for them to claim loyalty. This language rivets and clinches every charge of disloyalty.

We tell these factionists that they are known. There is treason on their brow, as plain as if a C. S. brand had burned it there. No man can talk peace at this juncture, directly or indirectly, and be true to his country. No person can hold out to the rebels the hope of a settlement at this point, or at that point, or at any point this side of absolute submission to the old Constitution, without complicity with the rebels. The great body of the people perfectly well understand that there can be no concession that is not secession, and that secession is treason. They are thoroughly pervaded, too, with the sense that the treason must either be crushed, or it must prevail; that it must either be subjected to authority, or it must overthrow authority. Thus they have responded with such fervent spirit to the call of the President for a new army. They are now sending forth six hundred thousand of their brothers and sons for the express purpose of giving the death-stroke to the rebellion; not to parley with it, not to conciliate it, not even to hurt and cripple it, but to smite it down, and utterly exterminate it. That is what the people mean. It is this public spirit, and no other, that surcharges loyal hearts, the wide land through. The cravens that would shrink at this crisis, the recreants that would stop to calculate whether further war against rebellion will pay, or whether it will be best to give secession leave to go, will find themselves, in the day the people move, but chaff before the whirlwind. Their little devices will not avail them. Their puny protestations of loyalty will meet contempt only.

They may as well set their house in order at once. Our people are as resolute to carry this war faithfully through as any people in the land, and as profoundly determined to accept no result but the complete restoration of the nation's unity. It is safe to say that no State has derived such transcendent advantage from the Union as the Empire State, and that none has such measureless interests bound up in its maintenance. There is no effort it will not put forth, and no sacrifices it will not make, to save our nationality. It is the last spot in the North where Secessionists can gain popular favor—the last spot where the cry, "Let them go," can be raised with success. November will show this.

UNION CONDITIONAL AND UNCONDITIONAL.—The Boston *Courier* of Tuesday invents or reports a conversation supposed to have been held on board of a Sound steamer, between some Down-Easter of an "inquiring mind" and a paroled Louisiana prisoner from Antietam, in which conversation the captive rebel is described as declaring that the election of SEYMOUR in New-York and of other Democrats throughout the North would bring the rebel cause to immediate ruin. A Democratic victory at the North, this astute rebel is made to say, would give such tremendous force to the Union sentiment at the South that thousands of rebel soldiers would throw down their arms, refuse to fight any longer, and go home to await the peaceful restoration of the "good old times."

Now it is possible that a paroled prisoner from Antietam—"himself a determined rebel"—may have said all this, for the Southerners generally are skilful politicians, and the *Courier's* captive being deprived of the chance of slaying the Yankees with his sword, may have thought it patriotic to seize upon the chance of wounding them with his tongue.

But it is important that the misrepresentations, of which this legend is a specimen, should not gain ground among the Northern people. It is important that the Northern people should clearly understand their true position relatively to the South, and that they should realize the solemn fact that the one point of interest to the South in our pending elections will be the evidence which those elections shall afford of the union or the division of the North in regard to the *unconditional prosecution of the war*. The President's proclamation of emancipation has not introduced any new element into the contest; it has simply announced the final development of an issue imminent in the contest from the hour of its commencement. A Democratic victory will be, in substance, a verdict given against the presidential proclamation, and therefore by direct implication against the prosecution of the war itself. This will be its whole meaning, and for the rebels its only interest. "Vote the Democratic ticket," cry the supporters of that ticket, and signify to the South that you mean to fight only for the Union." But this is precisely what the South is fighting against, has fought against, and will fight against to the end of its money and its men. The South fights against the Union unconditionally—it fights just as sternly against a Union protecting Slavery, as against a Union abolishing Slavery. If the North meets it in the field with a conditional support of a conditional Union, is it not plain to the meanest capacity that a time must come when the condition being no longer practicable, the North must retire from the contest?

The South, at least, is clear-headed enough to see the contest in this its genuine light, and the triumph of the Democratic Party must inevitably cheer the Southern temper with the hope of a conquered peace and of Southern independence.

Don Pacifico Abroad.

We have the pleasure to announce to our readers, to-day, the perfect safety of the Union. The existing war can last, at the furthest, but a week or two longer. The seceding States are about to return to our arms, under a general amnesty, guaranteed by the Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey. Mr. LINCOLN has made arrangements to abdicate in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN, who has consented, for this time only, to make a positively last appearance upon the political stage.

For all these mercies we are indebted to the energetic patriotism of a distinguished American, hitherto unknown to fame, but henceforth dear to the heart of civilization, and of Colorado Territory, in which he resides when he is at home, if, indeed, a man of heart so large can be properly said to be at home in one place rather than in another.

Mr. WM. CORNELL JEWETT, as some of our readers may remember, recently published in the *Evening Express*, of this City, a highly interesting and important letter, in which he informed the world and the rest of mankind that he had just visited Wheatland, and that he was on the point of visiting Europe. He told us that Mr. BUCHANAN was well, as also that the sage of Lancaster, laying his hand upon his heart, or at least upon his watch-pocket, had protested to Mr. WM. CORNELL JEWETT his entire irresponsibility for anything that had ever happened at any time and to any body.

Mr. WM. CORNELL JEWETT furthermore told us that, inspired by his communion with this immaculate old man, he was upon the point of sailing at once for Europe, there to intervene and put an end to our cruel civil war. Let us confess that when we read Mr. WM. CORNELL JEWETT's proclamation of this his intention, we didn't believe he would execute it. We thought he was poking fun at us in our misfortunes. We looked upon him as a heartless quiz. We had no more faith in him than Mr. SUMNER has in GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN, or GEORGE WILKES in Gen. MCCLELLAN.

We were wrong. WM. CORNELL JEWETT has really gone to Europe, and to Morley's Hotel. We don't wish to injure Mr. MORLEY's business, for he keeps a very decent house, but the fact is as we state it, WM. CORNELL JEWETT really dates from that well known resort of wanderiog Americans, a little note addressed by him to his friends, the "Governments of Europe." He does not ask "the Governments" to dine with him, which they would no doubt be glad to do; but he solemnly adjures them to mind what he has to say and then says it—and a very remarkable saying it is.

"If you please," says W. C. J. to the Governments, "you must step in and put a stop to this little war in America. I have left America and Colorado Territory to make you do this, and if you don't do it I shan't care about going home again." Of course "the Governments" will do what W. C. J. requires. He gives them the most cogent reasons in the world for doing it. Hear him:

"Let it be remembered the rebellion is not a failure of American institutions, nor a war against the basis of our Government—the right of the people to govern; that, unlike all rebellions, it has a local cause in a sentiment, noble in its integrity of purpose, blind in its premature application, at variance with constitutional and State slave rights; that, outside of the want of constitutional provision, secession under the present state of affairs is impossible from the power, less position of foreign Governments to recognize the Southern Confederacy without the recognition first of the parent Government; that the Southern people are not, at heart, against the Union, nor the people of the loyal States simply opposing a deemed invasion of their soil, under a secret undercurrent policy to destroy the institution of Slavery, which they would, I believe, surrender for European recognition, or, in the absence of coercion, to a just-ruling Northern sentiment as to their constitutional rights, for peace; that neither the people of the loyal States nor the army are opposed to Slavery as connected with the war."

Do you suppose that any "Government" which is fit to be a Government, can read this, and resist the author? The matter is made so plain that any "Government" must be an ass not to understand it, and a tiger not to be touched by so lucid a picture of national woes, and their remedy. It really was almost superfluous for W. C. J. to reinforce his appeal with this further reference to authority:

"In defence of this view, I quote the sound and timely opinion of Ex-President BUCHANAN—"Foreign interference is desirable in preserving the Union." The foresight of Ex-President FILLMORE—"A convention is the only means for a final adjustment of the national difficulties."

Here we take issue with FILLMORE, BUCHANAN and W. C. J. Neither "foreign interference," nor a "Convention," is the only means for the final adjustment of our "national difficulties." JEWETT is that only means. Let "the Governments" advise JEWETT to come home and hold a Convention of one in the Park. Before he shall have met three times, the whole thing will be ended, our armies disbanded, our feuds appeased, and the Union as JEWETT justly remarks, "identified in the progress of the world."

Revolutions are wonderful things, but a fool is always more wonderful than any revolution. On the whole, we regard JEWETT as the culmination of the great Southern rebellion.

The Black Flag vs. Better Feeling.

A few weeks ago, when the President's Emancipation Proclamation was first promulgated, the rebel Congress was profoundly agitated. Violent philippics were hurled against the people of the North—threats of an exterminating war were freely indulged in—and the usual alarming apparition of a "black flag," with death's head and cross-bones painted in ghostly white upon it, flashed before our faces. Who of all the loyal millions of the loyal States would be spared, if the South, justly inflamed by the President's edict, should declare a war of extermination against us, and henceforth "give no quarter?" The Virginia Legislature, then in session, sympathized with this frenzy, and forthwith prepared to utter a decree that no person in that State should be held to have committed a crime who might kill soldier or citizen engaged in carrying out the President's Proclamation.

We have not watched the further action of the Confederates very closely on this exciting and "exasperating" subject, because we have lacked the Richmond papers, in which Confederate history is written. We know, however, that the Richmond *Whig*, in publishing what we have recited, promised the world the immediate inauguration of a war of unspeakable horrors, "for," said the *Whig*, "after the promulgation of the President's policy, the Confederates can hold no terms with the North."

So much for the first intimations of what the rebels *would do* on account of the Emancipation edict. The record of what they *have done* since the Proclamation was known among them, is in astounding contrast with their bloody programme.

First, we find the rebel Government exhibiting extraordinary industry and unimpeachable suavity in the paroling and returning of Union prisoners in their hands. Many who have suffered for six months in dungeons, are finding liberty at last.

Second, Col. WOOD, Keeper of Capitol Prison at Washington, who was at Richmond a few days ago, effecting exchanges of prisoners, was taken with respectful ceremony on a tour of inspection through a Richmond prison-house, and his complimentary comments on its condition made public, with manifest pride and complacency. On the 9th inst., when Gen. BUELL's army, marching out of Louisville in pursuit of BRAGG, came up, near Salt River, with a portion of the enemy, the rebel officer gravely sent in a flag of truce, asking "a suspension of hostilities until they should hear the result of the mission of the Peace Commissioners, whom the Confederate Government was about to send to Washington!" Last week, when Gen. NEGLEY, at Nashville, applied to the guerrilla chief at Gallatin, for a safe conduct through his lines of over two hundred sick and wounded prisoners that he was desirous of sending North, the rebel officer not only granted the request promptly, but sent forward a party of his own men ahead of the Union train, to have bread baked for them each day in advance!

All these events have occurred since the "black flag" was threatened. We are heartily glad to record them. We do not impute them to any motive derogatory to Southern courage or chivalry. On the contrary, we prefer to attribute them to the redeeming virtues of good feeling and humanity which are at the bottom of the hearts, we hope, of all American people. They are evidences, we think, of the subsidence of passion in the South, which not even the President's proclamation can reinflame. May we not hope that if in a state of war such amenities can exist, a restored Union is not impossible, even with Slavery perished, as it ought to perish, in every land of light and nominal freedom.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Blockade—A Skirmish With a Rebel Battery at Wilmington, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The gunboat *Wyandotte* arrived here yesterday, and was placed as the blockading boat, her duties being to board all vessels coming in or going out of the Roads, and to see that their passes are correct.

The steamer *Guide* arrived here this morning from Baltimore, and leaves this evening for Beaufort, N. C.

The United States gunboat *Mahaska*, from off Wilmington, N. C., came into the Roads this morning. She experienced very heavy weather, and lost one man overboard while securing an anchor. She reports that just before leaving Wilmington, the rebels opened fire from field-pieces on shore on the gunboat *Maratanza*, killing a Master's Mate, one sailor, and wounding five men, two mortally. The *Mahaska* immediately opened on the rebels, who subsequently retired, although they were out of range of the *Mahaska's* guns.

One hundred and ninety rebel prisoners arrived here on the Baltimore boat this morning from Fort McHenry. They are mostly wounded, and will be taken to Aiken's Landing this afternoon.

The frigate *Minnesota* will leave Newport's News to-morrow for some more important station.

The rear portion of the buildings of the Hygeia Hotel are nearly all demolished. The main and front portion, being on lower ground, and consequently out of obstructing range of the guns of the fortress, will probably be allowed to remain.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 16.

WHY THE ARMY HAS NOT MOVED.

Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS is reported, to-day, as having explained the late inactivity of the Army of the Potomac, by saying that it was waiting for shoes for the soldiers.

THE ELECTION NEWS.

The news from the late elections has caused a feeling of disappointment and despondency among the friends of the administration; but the results are regarded by many as a rebuke of hesitation and timidity of the Government and as an admonition that the sword must at once be drawn in earnest and the scabbard thrown away.

Reliable advices from the West give the Democrats thirteen out of the nineteen representatives in Ohio, and the State ticket. VALLANDIGHAM, GURLEY and GROESBECK are defeated. They also give the Democrats Indiana, and gain of one Congressman.

GEN. FREMONT.

Gen. FREMONT expects soon to be in Washington, preliminary to his assignment to an important command in the Southwest.

GEN. MORGAN.

The statement published nearly a week since in the Washington dispatches of one of your contemporaries, that Gen. MORGAN had been suspended from his command on account of his retreat from Cumberland Gap, is believed by the Secretary of War to be untrue, as nothing of the kind is known in his Department.

GEN. MARTINDALE.

In the case of Gen. MARTINDALE, no witnesses except Gen. BUTTERFIELD have been examined, and the Court stands adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow for want of witnesses for the prosecution.

SECRETARY CHASE AND THE BANKERS.

The report that a deputation of New-York bankers had come to Washington to consult with Secretary CHASE as to the best means of preventing the further *appreciation* of gold, is entirely without foundation.

GEN. POPE AND THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The exasperation of the people of Minnesota against the Indians in consequence of their late depredations and murders in that State, is so violent, that they insist on the extermination of the hostile tribes. With a view of punishing the guilty and protecting the innocent, Gen. POPE has taken about fifteen hundred of the Sioux to St. Paul, where, it is understood, that he proposes to dispense justice without the troublesome preliminaries of legal trial. But as the Government has not decided to adopt the "short shrift" policy; and as the continued support of a small army of savage prisoners must necessarily draw heavily on the commissary stores of the Department, an effort will immediately be made to effect a permanent settlement of the difficulties in such a way as to punish the actually guilty and secure the innocent against the misapplied vengeance of the community. It is with this purpose that Judge USHER, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, goes to Minnesota.

GEN. HALLECK AND THE NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

A new-York gentleman, who spoke freely to Gen. HALLECK, a few evenings since, on the subject of the injustice done in his first letter declining to reaccept the services of certain New-York State militia regiments, on the ground that they had returned home once before at a critical time, though asked to remain, received an explanation substantially as follows: The General-in-Chief, on receiving the offer of the regiments in question to return, was not aware under what circumstances they had then recently left Washington, as he had never been consulted, nor had any order for their being mustered out passed through his hands. On receiving their offer to return, therefore, he at once laid the matter before the Secretary of War, who substantially told him that he had never given any order sending them back, that, on the contrary, it had been his earnest wish, expressed to several of their commanding officers, that they should remain until a sufficient force of the new volunteer levies had arrived to replace them; and on these premises, the Secretary naturally arrived at the conclusion, as no order, that he or Gen. HALLECK knew of, had been given relieving them, that the militia regiments must have insisted on going home without authority at the expiration of the term for which they had been sworn in. On these representations, Gen. HALLECK sent the communication declining to reaccept their services and it was not until the just indignation of the regiments found expression through the journals of the day, that a peremptory order sending them home, and directing that they be mustered out of service on the expiration of their three-months' term, was found mixed up with the archives of the Adjutant-General's Department. This order, it seems, was regarded as one of mere routine, and as such had never been submitted either to the Secretary of War or General-in-Chief, but had been issued by the Adjutant-General in the ordinary course of routine business. Immediately upon seeing this, Gen. HALLECK wrote to Mr. ASPINWALL a letter fully exonerating the New-York regiments, but in which he was prevented from fully explaining his own position by a desire not to involve others in the origin of a mistake for which he himself had been, though unjustly, held responsible. As a matter of course, most of the routine or merely formal business of the Adjutant-General's Department is transacted without special consultation with the Secretary of War or General-in-Chief, in whose names all orders are issued; and the trouble in this case has arisen exclusively from the error of the Adjutant-General in regarding an order sending home half-a-dozen brave and well-disciplined regiments at a critical moment, as an order-of-course—a thing not worth troubling the higher military authorities about. The present organization of the Adjutant-General's Department is defective—the same officer now receiving orders both from the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief, thus producing constant confusion, and exposing the service to contradictory orders and information. For this admitted evil, it is to be hoped that Congress at its next session will provide a remedy by a thorough reorganization of the whole Department.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Senator POMEROY has returned, and is sanguine in regard to the success of his Colonization enterprise. He believes that he shall found a colony at or near the very spot originally contemplated.

AMBROSE W. THOMPSON is also here, supposed to be on the same business.

THE DRAFT IN LOWER MARYLAND.

The draft in St. Charles, St. Mary's and another of the Southern Maryland Counties did not take place on Wednesday, on account of the incompleteness of the enrollment. In Prince George's County, however, it was executed, and without the occurrence of any serious disturbance—the latter fact, probably, being due to the precaution taken by the Government of stationing troops at different points there to preserve order.

DECISIONS BY COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that when a person resides in the same district where he has property subject to taxation, although his office be in another district, the tax must be assessed and collected in the district in which the property is situated.

Also, if a manufacturer, living in a district where a portion of his books are kept for selling, shipping, and consigning the manufactures, has a counting-room, factory or store, in another district, where the operatives and others are supplied with stores, and invoices are made and kept of the productions of said factory, then the tax must be assessed and collected in the district where the factory is situated. If the selling-house is really the property of the manufacturer, the goods may be removed to the salesroom and the tax paid where sold, but if the selling is a commission-business, conducted by a different party, the tax must be paid when the goods are removed from the factory.

COL. BEARDS TO BE PROMOTED.

Many prominent New Yorkers, and others, are now actively pressing upon the President and Secretary of War the propriety of appointing Col. BEARDS, the

former organizer of the sharp-shooting branch of our service, a Brigadier-General. Col. BERDAN is rapidly convalescing from the effects of the injuries received on the Peninsula, and it is thought will be ready to resume command in a few days.

GEN. STONEMAN NOT TO BLAME.

A statement in the Washington dispatch of one of your cotemporaries does great injustice to Gen. STONEMAN, now commanding KEARNY'S Division, and stationed at Poolesville, Md. We have it from disinterested gentlemen, who know the facts, that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S dispatch did not reach Gen. STONEMAN until about half an hour after the firing was heard from Gen. PLEASANTON; and that no information had been previously given him of STUART'S movements on his return. Gen. STONEMAN'S force is small at best, and has been distributed, on picket duty, along a line of over thirty miles. He had sent a special order to Gen. ROBINSON, advancing from Rockville with a Brigade, to hasten to Poolesville, but the latter did not arrive until after STUART had escaped.

Had Gen. MCCLELLAN sent his dispatch by a special messenger, instead of trusting it to a wire likely to be cut, it would have been more likely to reach its destination; and, as the case stands, would probably have arrived in time to enable Gen. STONEMAN to participate in the rebel hunt.

STRAGGLING

Officers present at the battle of Antietam, state that not less than 15,000 of our soldiers dropped out of the ranks and fell to the rear, while the columns were advancing on the enemy.

It is to be hoped that the President will not longer, through a mistaken clemency, which is unjust to the brave men who bear the brunt of our battles, withhold his assent to the proposed order of the War Department, which will give to all commissioned officers the right to cut or shoot down any cowards who may be found leaving the ranks while in face of the enemy.

SECRETARY CHASE ON DUTY.

Secretary CHASE has so far recovered from his late indisposition that he was able to be at the Department to-day on the execution of his official duties.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM STUART.

The great rebel freebooter, in his late enterprise into the North, narrowly missed fourteen hundred fat cattle, destined to supply beef for the National Commissaries, and which would have made a welcome addition to his spoils for the replenishment of the Lenten larder of Lee's army. They were *en route* from Pennsylvania, and STUART passed within a mile or two of the drove as he was on his way back to Virginia.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR MUTILATED SOLDIERS.

Medical Director ABBOTT has issued an order directing that such patients as have suffered amputation of the leg shall, as soon as able, be removed to St. Elizabeth Hospital, opposite the Navy-yard, where they will be supplied with artificial limbs.

PATRIOTIC CHARITY.

The employes in the Washington Navy-yard have donated nearly $1,000 for the relief of families of volunteers from this District.

CAPT. ROGERS.

Capt. C. P. R. ROGERS, commander of the United States frigate *Wabash*, is in the city.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 16.

THE DEPRECIATION OF PAPER MONEY.

The depreciation of paper money is inconveniently felt by the Government in its transactions, including the difference in exchange to pay the Navy and civil expenses distant from points where the United States notes can be made available.

From a similar cause many contractors will be involved in heavy losses, if not bankruptcy, owing to the largely increased prices of the articles which they have obligated themselves to furnish. Already, it is said, they will apply to Congress for relief.

A RESERVE CORPS.

The subject of always having a large and efficient reserve corps is popular in military circles, and among the suggestions is one that it should be placed under the Military Governorship of the District of Columbia, in connection with the reconstruction and organization of the troops constantly arriving from the several States.

THE REBEL EARTHWORKS ON THE POTOMAC DESTROYED.

All the old rebel earthworks on the Potomac River have been destroyed or rendered useless. During the period in which the gunboats were engaged in the work at Cockpit Point, the rebels, in squads of cavalry, with four field-pieces, made their appearance; but a few shells thrown among them deterred them from making an attack.

THE MOVEMENTS OF STUART'S CAVALRY.

The *Star* of this afternoon, says:

"We are sure from information, on which we can rely, that after reaching Leesburgh on Sunday morning last, the rebel STUART halted his force there, between 2,500 and 3,000 cavalry, with three pieces of artillery, until near noon of the next day. Meantime, a considerable force of the enemy, consisting of infantry and artillery, approached within supporting distance of STUART, coming down the Winchester turnpike. Lee's idea evidently was that a dash would be made with a small force from this vicinity upon STUART at Leesburgh, expecting that he was there entirely unsupported. Due care was, however, taken by STUART to move off for Winchester ere a lapse of time sufficient for a considerable force from this vicinity to get up to him."

ANOTHER REVIEW.

The Second Brigade of CASEY'S Division were reviewed this afternoon by Gen. CASEY. They acquitted themselves unusually well for new recruits, and did credit to the instruction of their officers and the skill of the accomplished tactician who has them in command.

PROMOTION OF COL. BARLOW.

Col. FRANCIS C. BARLOW, of the Sixty-first New-York Regiment, has been appointed Brigadier-General for, to quote from the official notice of his promotion, "distinguished conduct at the battle of Fair Oaks." Gen. BARLOW was severely wounded at Antietam, and now lies in a delicate condition in New-York.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Order No. 143 from the Adjutant-General's office announces so much of General Orders as dismisses Surgeon EDWARD B. DALTON, of the Thirty-sixth New-York Volunteers, is, by direction of the President, revoked.

Major J. C. AUSTIN, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, heretofore dismissed from the service, is reinstated.

Commander DOWNES has been ordered to the *Nahant*.

By direction of the President, Capt. CHARLES H. WARREN, First Regiment Artillery, is dismissed the service of the United States.

So much of General Orders No. 125 as dismisses Lieut. WM. WARREN, Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers, is, by direction of the President, revoked.

The Real Case.

The trial of MRS. REAL has occupied seven days, and at midnight of yesterday was not yet concluded. A report of yesterday's proceedings is given on the second page. The case was given to the jury at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock, and the universal impression was that a verdict of acquittal would be brought in in fifteen minutes. Time wore on, and the long hours of the night were reached when Judge BARNARD instructed the Sheriff, that in case of a non-conclusion at 10 o'clock Mrs. REAL should be remanded to the Tombs. Mrs. REAL spent the evening in the rooms of the District-Attorney, accompanied by several ladies and gentlemen, who were permitted to remain with her to the end. She was perfectly calm outwardly, but gave occasional tokens of great mental anxiety. At 5 P. M., under charge of the Deputy Sheriff, she went to the Tombs.

At 6 P. M., the jury, under charge of officers H. J. ANTHONY, KIMMENS and PERRY, were locked up in the Supreme Court Chambers, and every one else was ordered off.

The feeling of the outsiders tallied with that of those whose experience entitled them to predict—that either an acquittal, a verdict of manslaughter in fourthe th Degree, or a non-agreement would be the result.

The second-named involves a fine of from one cent to $1,000, and an imprisonment of one day or two years in the discretion of the Court.

A non-agreement leaves a new trial optional with the District-Attorney, and the question as to amount of bail is in the hands of the Court, which is guided more or less by the determination of the District Attorney.

The Court will reassemble to-day at 10 A. M., to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL.—The Jeffersonian Democracy, of the Fifth Congressional District, last night nominated MICHAEL CORCORAN as the candidate for that District.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

THE SITUATION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Arrival of Gen. Forey—He is Intrusted with Diplomatic Powers and Supersedes Saligny.

By the steam frigate *Massena*, which arrived at quarantine Wednesday, we have news from Vera Cruz up to the 25th of September, a week later.

At that date the vomito had materially decreased, and hopes of a comparatively healthier season were entertained. The arrivals of the French soldiers were progressing slowly, sixteen thousand only having landed at Vera Cruz when the *Massena* left. It was said that the expedition, on account of unexampled delays, would not leave Orizaba before the end of October.

Some slight *guerrilla* skirmishes had taken place at *rancho* Tecteria, seven miles from Vera Cruz, without casualties on either side. Heavy rains had converted the roads into impassable streams, and rendered communication almost impracticable.

The most important news brought by the French frigate is the arrival of Gen. FOREY at Vera-Cruz on the 22d of September. In addition to his rank of military commander, the General is entrusted with diplomatic powers superior to those exercised by the French Minister, BENOIT DE SALIGNY, who, although retaining his place still, will be, diplomatically speaking, subordinate to Gen. FOREY. This has been done, it is said, to satisfy public opinion, which, right or wrong, suspects DE SALIGNY of having a personal interest in Mexican politics.

The rumor at Vera Cruz was, that after the death of Gen. ZARAGOZZA, the Mexican army had disbanded, and organized into small guerrilla parties, overrunning the country in every direction.

The *Massena* has come to New-York to take provisions, and will leave this city for Vera Cruz in a few days.

THE DRAFT.

Meeting of the Surgeons Under the Order.

The Surgeons appointed to act under the Commissioners of the Draft in this City, assembled last evening at the Central Office, No. 82 Broadway, to receive from Gen. ANTHON instructions relative to the course to be pursued by them in reference to exemptions.

The General, not having received a copy of official instructions from headquarters, could merely communicate an outline of the usual rules to be pursued in the discharge of the duty devolving upon the military medical inspectors.

The only question that arose before the Surgeons, who are all men of rank in their profession, and all cheerfully willing to serve, was in reference to their distribution among the Wards. It was finally agreed to leave that matter in the hands of Gen. ANTHON. The enrollment books are complete, and in the possession of the Sheriff, to whom they were delivered yesterday, and the most rigorous efforts are made to enable the Commissioners to begin their labors on Monday next. A list of clerks, one for each Ward, was, last night, read and temporary appointments made, but as considerable modifications may be necessary, we refrain from publishing the same until officially authorized. Ten days from the opening of the work will be devoted to the consideration of exemption claims, and it is greatly to be desired that applicants should, even now, come forward as rapidly as possible. Those who flatter themselves that they have evaded or can evade the enrollment, are sadly mistaken. The system is perfect, and cerebrics are only amply facile. One result of this complete canvass of our population is to show that New-York City contains more than a million of inhabitants.

Meeting of the Brooklyn Surgeons.

A meeting of the Surgeons recently appointed by the Governor, under the late order for a draft to fill the quota of Kings County, was held at the City Hall, last evening. The object was to define the districts, and assign the members, so that each one will be enabled to confine his duties within a certain limit. After an interchange of views, the meeting adjourned until some future time. Meantime a definite plan will probably be prepared for submission at the next meeting.

The Draft in Brooklyn.

The rolls containing the names of all persons liable to be drafted in Brooklyn, were sent to that city, from Gen. ANTHON'S office, No. 82 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The express wagon containing the records, which were encased in tin boxes, was escorted by a platoon of policemen, formed in a hollow square. The rolls were placed in the possession of the Sheriff, Mr. A. F. CAMPBELL. The total number of men liable to be drafted in Kings County will not exceed 1,000, instead of double that number, as heretofore reported.

The Enlistments in the State.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 16.

Blank alphabetical lists for the names of all persons who have enlisted from the different towns in the State since the 2d of July, as required by Section 8, General Orders No. 70, are being prepared under the direction of the Adjutant-General, and will be forwarded to each District Committee without delay. These lists are to be approved by a vote of the District Committee, and returned to the Adjutant-General by the 1st day of November.

The Draft in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 16.

A large crowd are in attendance at Faneuil Hall to-day, to witness the process of "drafting." The proceedings are attended with entire good nature on the part of the audience.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL—A FEARFUL PANIC—A NUMBER OF CHILDREN INJURED.—Yesterday afternoon, as the children in Public School No. 20, in South Fourth-street, E. D., were engaged in their studies, smoke was discovered issuing from the flues of the heating apparatus. An examination disclosed the alarming fact that the wood work was on fire, and in a few moments the greatest confusion prevailed. The children made a simultaneous and frantic attempt to escape from the apartment, numbers rushing to the windows for the purpose of jumping out, which one or two actually did. The teachers directed their efforts to getting the children out, and succeeded in effecting the egress of nearly all, of them uninjured. But in the desperate attempt to get out a number were trampled upon, crushed and more or less hurt. One boy named DAVIS, whose parents reside in South Fourth-street had his leg broken. A little girl named EMILY WASHBURNS, residing in South Eighth-street, sustained a compound fracture of the collar-bone. A boy, whose name our reporter could not ascertain, was suffocated with the smoke, and taken out of the building in an insensible condition. His recovery is considered doubtful. The above, it is believed, are all the casualties of a serious character that occurred. As soon as the alarm for the fire was given, it was responded to by the Fire Department in strong force. And when it became known that the school house was on fire, the greatest excitement, confusion and alarm prevailed. Mothers rushed to the rescue of their children, and hundreds of spectators were anxious to render aid. The firemen and the police rendered efficient and important aid, both in extinguishing the fire and rescuing the children. The origin of the fire is presumed to have been entirely accidental. The damage done to the building is estimated at $500. The building will not be fit for use for several weeks.

DEATH OF COMMODORE WM. L. HUDSON, U. S. NAVY.—Commodore WILLIAM L. HUDSON, U. S. Navy, died yesterday morning, at his residence in Brooklyn, very suddenly. He retired, on Wednesday night, in his usual health. Commodore HUDSON was a native of this State, and entered the Navy Jan. 1, 1816. He completed nineteen years and eleven months' sea service up to 1861, was sixteen years and one month on shore or other duty, and was but nine years unemployed during his forty-five years of naval service. He was last at sea in August, 1858, when he returned with the *Niagara* after the cable expedition, and was then placed in command of the Charlestown, Mass., Navy-yard, whence he was relieved a short time since for duty in New-York. Commodore HUDSON held several very important naval positions. He was second in command of the exploring expedition under Capt. WILKES. He was in command of the *Peacock* sloop-of-war when her pilot ran her on the rocks when entering Astoria, at the entrance of the Columbia River. Upon the late reorganization of the navy he was placed 21 on the list of retired Captains.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.—The Brooklyn Republican City Convention reassembled at No. 9 Court-street, last night, for the purpose of nominating candidates for city offices. Mr. J. OAKLEY NORTHE, the Chairman of the first Convention, presided.

Some delay was caused in deciding the case of the contested delegation from the Thirteenth Ward, after which a ballot was entered into for Tax Commissioner, resulting in the nomination of Mr. FREDERICK SCHOLES, of the Nineteenth Ward, by the following vote:

Whole number of votes	57
Frederick Scholes	45
Robert J. Luckey	12

A ballot for Collector of Taxes resulted in the nomination of Mr. CHARLES H. KIMBALL, at present Alderman of the Eleventh Ward. The following is the vote:

Whole number	57
Charles H. Kimball	45
Morris H. Roberts	12

The candidate for Auditor was then voted for. On the second ballot Mr. A. M. BLISS, of the Seventeenth Ward, was nominated.

A. M. Bliss	31
Luke C. Ryder	25
John M. Perry	1

There being only one candidate for Comptroller, Mr. THOMAS CORNELL, of the Sixteenth Ward, was nominated by acclamation.

A ballot for City Treasurer resulted in the selection of Ex-Mayor EDWARD A. LAMBERT, of the Eleventh Ward, by the following vote:

Edward A. Lambert	34
Luke C. Ryder	18
Wm. M. Thomas	1

The nominations were all made unanimous, and a Committee was appointed to inform the candidates of the action of the Convention.

THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Second (Kings County) District, was held at the Three-mile House, on Fulton-avenue, yesterday afternoon, and resulted in the nomination of Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, present Mayor of the City of Brooklyn. The vote on the first formal ballot stood: For Mr. KALBFLEISCH, 31; for Hon. SAMUEL GARRISON, 11. The nomination was made unanimous.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—The Kings County Democratic Assembly Conventions met in the several Districts yesterday afternoon, and nominated the following candidates:

First District—JOHN PAULDING.
Fourth District—JAMES DARCY.

The Conventions of the Second, Third and Fifth Districts adjourned over.

THE CITY HALL BELL-RINGER.—Mr. JOSEPH MONTROSS, Foreman of Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Brooklyn, died at his residence on the 15th inst., after a brief illness. He was the oldest active fireman in the city, and for the last twelve years occupied the position of Foreman of his Company. He was appointed Bell-Ringer of the City Hall shortly after that building was erected, and served in that capacity till the time of his death.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR—OCT. 17.—Nos. 8, 158, 172, 177, 178, 179.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR MONDAY, OCT. 20.—Nos. 1 to 13, inclusive, 13½, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Additional Returns from Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 16.

Lycoming County gives 1,200 majority for JAS. T. HALE, Union Democrat and Conservative Republican, for Congress, over WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, straight out-and-out Republican.

Fifth Congressional District.—Bucks County gives 630 majority for CARRIGAN for Congress, which defeats RUSSELL THAYER, Union Republican.

The Successful Congressional Candidates in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 16.

The following Congressmen are elected in this State:

First District—G. H. Pendleton, Democrat.
Second District—Alexander Long, Democrat.
Fourth District—J. F. McKinney, Democrat.
Fifth District—F. C. Le Blond, Democrat.
Seventh District—S. S. Cox, Democrat.
Eighth District—Wm. Johnston, Democrat.
Ninth District—Wm. P. Noble, Democrat.
Eleventh District—W. A. Hutchins, Democrat.
Twelfth District—Wm. E. Finck, Democrat.
Thirteenth District—John O'Neil, Democrat.
Sixteenth District—J. A. White, Democrat.
Third District—R. C. Schenck, Republican.
Tenth District—Jas. M. Ashley, Republican.
Seventeenth District—E. R. Eckley, Republican.
Eighteenth District—R. R. Sounding, Republican.
Nineteenth District—John A. Garfield, Republican.

The Sixth, Fifteenth and Fourteenth Districts are not yet decided.

The Ohio Election.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Oct. 16.

The Democrats claim from 10,000 to 15,000 majority on the State ticket, and twelve Congressmen.

The Union ticket have elected five Congressmen, and two are doubtful.

The Result in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

Dubuque County gives an average Democratic majority of 1,200 for the State, County and Congressional ticket.

Scattering returns indicate the election of KASSON, Republican, to Congress, by from 500 to 700 majority.

Congressional Nomination.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 16.

At the Republican Congressional Convention for the Fifteenth District, composed of the Counties of Rensselaer and Washington, Hon. EDWARD DUNN, of Washington County, was nominated.

FRANKLIN, Mo., Wednesday, Oct. 15.

HENRY C. BLOW received the unanimous nomination at the Convention of the Unconditional Union Emancipationists, held here to-day.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. The Movements in State Policies, with the Election returns from all the States so far as received, will be found in this morning's issue. All official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a range of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

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Sold at Proprietor's Prices
D. S. MARVIN,
No. 20 Cedar-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor, N. Y.) also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Money Well Expended.—Ladies, buy your gaiters at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway. He is selling his Balmorals—very neat and nice-looking, and very comfortable gaiters—at the low price of twenty shillings, and all other articles in his extensive stock equally cheap. Money expended at CANTRELL'S is certain to procure its full value, and is therefore well and judiciously expended.

MARRIED.

BANTA—COOPER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 16, by Rev. W. Meckels, at the residence of the bride's parents, SAMUEL BANTA to ANNIE E. COOPER, eldest daughter of Benjamin F. Cooper, all of this City.

CLERK—HARRIS.—On Thursday, Oct. 16, by Rev. Chas. K. Imbrie, ANDREW CLERK to LOUISA, daughter of the late Lew. Thompson S. Harris, U. S. N., all of Jersey City.

BIGLAND—GREGORY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Eccleston, AMOS BIGLAND, of London, to MARY A. GREGORY, of this City.

CASSINI—WHEELER.—At Hyde Park, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. J. R. Davenport, of Annapolis, G. CECARINI, M. D., of New-York, to MARY HOOKMAN, daughter of J. W. Wheeler.

CUMMINS—DOWNER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 16, at the 5th-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D., WM. M. CUMMINS to KATE W., daughter of the late CHAS. P. DOWNER, Esq., of this City.

CHAMBERLIN—RIDLEY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. S. Wiley, MOSES CHAMBERLIN, Esq., to FRANCES JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of John Ridley, Esq., all of this City.

GALE—CLARK.—On Thursday, Oct. 16, by Rev. E. H. Reinhardt, Mr. JOHN B. GALE, of Elizabeth, N. J., to Miss EFFIE L. CLARK, of New-York.

HAVENS—AUSTIN.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, by Rev. Dr. Eccleston, SAMUEL HICKS, eldest son of the late John H. Hicks, of New-York, to MINNIE, youngest daughter of John H. Austin, Esq., of Staten Island.

HOLTON—DAVIS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 16, by Rev. Samuel H. Smith, Mr. FREDERICK HOLTON to Miss HANNAH A. DAVIS, all of this City.

IRVING—GASKILL.—In Philadelphia, Penn., on Wednesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Dr. Duchachet, WASHINGTON IRVING, Paymaster U. S. Navy, to JENNIE, daughter of Pemberton Gaskill, of that city.

PERRI—THORNE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., CORNELIUS PERRY to LOUISA THORNE, all of Brooklyn.

PENFO—EDWARDS.—On Thursday, Oct. 16, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by Rev. Mr. Ridgway, Mr. ALFREDO M. PENFO to MARIE E., daughter of Capt. William Edwards.

PLENT—HIGGINS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas St. Hastings, of the West Presbyterian Church, ANDREW PLENTY to FRANCES HENRIETTA, eldest daughter of Mr. Chester Higgins, all of this City.

☞ Boston and Albany papers please copy.

OBEO.

AMZERMAN.—Yesterday morning, at her residence in Hackensack, N. J., LOUISA, wife of Rev. Albert Amerman, in the 67th year of her age.

Funeral on Saturday, at 11 A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation. Cars leave the foot of Chambers-st. at 9 o'clock.

CLARK.—On Thursday, Oct. 16, Corporal WILLIAM A. CLARK, aged 19 years, 1 month and 18 days.

The friends of the family, and members of Company I, Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 52 East 31st-st., on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Cincinnati and St. Louis papers please copy.

COLES.—At Oyster Bay, on Thursday, Oct. 16, BUTLER, only child of Butler and Mary E. Coles, aged 1 year and 2 months.

DE VENE.—At sea, on board steamer *Lahaun*, on Tuesday, Sept. 30, JOSEPH H. DE VENE, a resident of this City.

GILDERSLEEVE.—In Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 14, after a lingering illness, MARY H., wife of Peter B. Gildersleeve, in the 53d year of her age.

GELSTON.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 15, HUBBAR GELSTON.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, are invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Avenue B and 5th-st., on Sunday, Oct. 19, at 1 o'clock.

FOSS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 16, suddenly, ELIZABETH ORELL, eldest daughter of Sidney and the late Cornelia E. M. Ford.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 258 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

HAYES.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 15, of consumption, SUSAN, wife of Charles B. Hayes, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 217½ West 31st-st., this day, (Friday,) the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment, where further services will take place on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

HUDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, suddenly, Commodore WILLIAM L. HUDSON, U. S. NAVY.

The friends of the deceased, and those of his son-in-law, John J. Moore, James H. Clark and John S. Howes, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 51 Montague-place, Brooklyn. The remains will be conveyed to St. Ann's Church, thence to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

KING.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 14, Mrs. PHOEBE H. KING, widow of George R. King, late of Belvidere, N. J., aged 100 years.

Relatives and friends are hereby respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Oct. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J.

MCCARTHY.—In Yorkville, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, DENIS M. CARTHY, aged 52 years, for many years a resident of this City.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, 424 E. 32d-st., on Friday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to the Church of St. Lawrence, 38th-st., near 3d-av., where a solemn Mass of Requiem will be celebrated; from thence to Calvary Cemetery. The friends of the family, together with those of his son-in-law, John H. McCabe, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ California and Cork, Ireland, papers please copy.

MUNSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 16, Mrs. ANN MUNSON, aged 85 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her sons, James, Erastus H. and Henry Munson, and of her sons-in-law, William A. Crolius, Clinton Crolius and Robert Bell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday next, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of William A. Crolius, No. 76 1st-place, Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MAGINNES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, FRANCES JULIETTE, daughter of Minerva Maginnes.

The relatives and friends of the family, together with those of her uncle, Allen Hill, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of Henry C. Sperry, No. 266 4th-av. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

REED.—In this City, on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 14, LEONORA, wife of E. Harrison Reed, aged 26 years, 5 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 415 10th-av., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

STANLER.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 15, at his residence, No. 5 Rivington-st., CHRISTIAN STANLER, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

WILSON.—At Salisbury Centre, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 12, FLORENCE HALL, youngest daughter of Jas. and S. C. Wilson, of Brooklyn, L. I., aged 11 months.

WILSON.—At Ebenezer Church Hospital, Washington, D. C., on Sunday, Oct. 12, from wounds received at the battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, ALLAN NESBITT WILSON, of Company I, Fifth Regiment N. Y. V., (Duryee's Zouaves,) aged 19 years and 6 days.

The deceased was a son of MR. A. N. WILSON, a well-known journalist attached while living to the New-Jersey Press. Shortly after the war broke out, he enlisted in the corps which has since acquired so much and merited distinction, serving in every principal engagement in Virginia, and always with the applause of his officers. Gen. Warren, referring to him some weeks since, in a letter to Major Carr, of the Second Battalion of the Fifth, remarked: "His conduct in all our battles has been brave and praiseworthy, and I think entitles him to promotion, if he is not physically disabled. The severe and protracted sufferings which preceded the young soldier's death were borne with heroic fortitude. The deceased had secured a broad circle of friends by his gentle, amiable, yet manly character. He was buried with military honors at Washington.

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51, 29, 19, 11, 33, 17, 13, 10, 50, 32, 21, 1, 73.

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65, 19, 40, 39, 74, 41, 37, 70, 9, 32, 30, 53

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DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 131—Oct. 16, 1862.
78, 12, 9, 74, 55, 71, 63, 33, 70, 45, 34, 23, 31.

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51, 7, 24, 45, 37, 55, 13, 8, 30, 44, 32, 26.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN R. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of, BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 97 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862. RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY, ANTHONY W. WINANS, Executors.
s25-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No. 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.
jy4-lawemF* MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING, } Executors.
THOMAS FANNING, Jr., }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings. Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated July 22, 1862.
SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.
jy26-law 6mS*

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THE ODD FELLOW'S HALL ASSOCIATION of the City of New-York gratefully acknowledge the signal services of the New-York Fire Department in protecting the Hall from serious damage on the occasion of the fire in the premises on the evening of Monday, Oct. 13, and in further acknowledgment of the promptitude and activity with which these services were performed, that $100 be contributed to the charitable fund of the Department. By order,
JOHN J. DAVIES, Secretary.

PRIZE MONEY READY.—PRIZE LISTS FOR the *Hattie Jackson*, schooner *Eugenie*, and Confederate schooner *President*, now being paid. Apply to SOMES & BROWN,
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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would go as regular waitress in a private family; good reference can be given, both from City and country; would like to go a short distance in the country; a respectable place preferred to high wages. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children and do plain sewing. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 208 8th-av; an entrance in 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing, or would do waiting; no objection to going to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 26 22d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Can be seen for two days.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable woman as chambermaid, and to do fine washing; or as laundress in a small family. Call at No. 55 6th-av., at front room, first floor over the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or as chambermaid or nurse and to do sewing. Can be seen at No. 32 West 47th-st., New-York; will wait until suited; good City references.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress alone, has five years reference from her last place. Call at No. 412 3d-av., between 28th and 31st sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine-washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 145 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the millinery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a young girl, as chambermaid and to do fine washing, in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 71 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young Protestant woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting. Call for two days at No. 118 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., over the grocery-store.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging and will make herself useful. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 51 6th-av., near 42d-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and to wash and iron. Call at No. 41 7th-av., for two days. The best of city references, if required.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; good City references. Call for two days at 192 Varick-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy woman, who has excellent City references, a situation as laundress; does up linen in the most fashionable style, fluting and mangling; is fully competent to do the finest washing; understands baking, pastry, soups and jellies; wages $10. City or country. Call at No. 181 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a young woman, as laundress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; can be highly recommended from her last situation, where she has lived two years and seven months. Call at No. 440 2d-av., second floor.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as first-class laundress; has no objections to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins and fluting in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for four days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, can do up ladies' muslins and do French fluting; is willing to go to the country; has unexceptionable references from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 141 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as laundress in a private family. She is capable of doing the finest washing, French fluting, crimping, &c. Best City references. Apply for two days at No. 345 West 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as thorough laundress and chambermaid; does up linen in style, and washes and does up finery in magnificent style. wages $7 a month. Call at or address No. 1-1 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, or would take a cook's place; can fill either place; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 106 East 24th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a first-class laundress, she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish ample reference as to character and qualifications. Apply, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable woman as laundress, or chambermaid and do fine washing, in a private family; has lived with some of the best families; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 55 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse; she can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; an infant preferred; has had experience in nursing; she can produce the very best of City reference; can be highly recommended by the best of families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 31 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT English person, a situation as nurse, would take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would take charge of an invalid, or as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing; would go out to the country. City reference. Call for two days at No. 26 17th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a competent person as nurse and seamstress; is capable to take entire charge of children; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; has no objection to the country; best City and country references. Call at No. 231 East 31st-st., corner of 1st-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a thoroughly trustworthy seamstress to take charge of two children, one who would be willing, if necessary, to leave the city for several months; must be highly recommended. A Protestant French woman preferred. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock—not before or after—at No. 58 West 42th-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant woman wishes a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, having had long experience, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 161 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, having had long experience, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 161 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman as nurse, is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, having had long experience, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 161 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as monthly nurse, or would take charge of an infant from its birth; good City reference can be given. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 5a Greenwich-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; one who can cut and fit children's clothes; six years' City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 6 East 31st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman, capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer, and has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 265 West 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS wishes a situation in a private family; thoroughly understands her business, and would have no objections to do light chamberwork. If required; has the very best satisfactory references; lived three years and a half in one family. Call at No. 220 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable Scotch Presbyterian girl, a situation as waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 119 21th-st., near 8th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A situation as waitress in a private family; has good references from her last place. Call at No. 45 West 16th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS TRAVELING SERVANT.—A RESPECTAble English girl wants a situation to travel to Europe; has good reference from her present employer, where she has lived four years. Apply for three days at the dressmaker's, No. 37 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured free of any charge, at the private servants' Institute, No. 15 East 11th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK wishes a situation in a private family; understands English and American cooking in all its branches; has no objections to go a short distance in the country in a gentleman's family; Newport preferred; can be highly recommended by the very best of families. Apply at No. 287 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in candy-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required. Can produce the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as cook, and to do the plain washing and ironing; has lived in the best families in Scotland and America, understands invalids, poultry, pastry, game, and soups; no objection to the country. Wages, $10. Call at No. 161 East 41st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted for a steady, reliable woman, who is a good, thorough cook, and can wash and iron carefully, and make first-rate bread, pies and plain pastry; is not fond of going out much, or changing about, can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.)

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable girl, as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 251 Elizabeth-st., near Brecker, in the rear, Room No. 1.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; one who understands soups, fish, game made dishes; also is a good baker of breads an; all kinds of breakfast breads; can give the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 305 8th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts. Can be seen till engaged.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERvant.—A situation wanted, by a smart capable girl as above, either in the City or country, is a respectful, obliging, neat and trusty servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuating wanted by a young woman to cook, wash and iron, who has been accustomed to kitchen-work for the last seven years, or would take a laundress's place; can do up linen in the best style. Apply at No. 115 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has good city reference from her last place. Call at No. 220 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, in a gentleman's family, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Apply at No. 155 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO understands all kinds of cooking, wishes a situation; and, if required, has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, can give good reference. Call at No. 122 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable woman; she understands cooking in all its branches, including pastry and desserts of all kinds, and understands confectionery pretty well. Call at No. 121 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable girl as cook; one who understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to assist in washing; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 West 40th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation, as cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 128 East 40th-st., one door from 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; she is an excellent bread baker and pastry cook; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 75 East 16th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Has good City reference from her last place where she lived 2½ years. Apply at No. 249 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation in a private family; is an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; her daughter is 15 years old; would like to have her with her; she is capable of doing any kind of light work, or take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The best City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHes a situation in a private family, as first-rate cook; is willing to assist in the plain washing, if required; can give the best of City reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES to obtain a situation as competent cook; understands cooking in all its branches—soups, fish, pastry, game, and all kinds, down to the nice pan-jelly, blanc-mange, pastry, bread, cake, &c.; best of references from highest. Can be seen at No. 373 West 35th-st., cor. 9th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; understands her business. The best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 215 7th-av., top floor, back room, near 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable Protestant Scotch woman. She understands cooking in all its branches, also the dairy. Best City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 119 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who understands the best style of dinners, fish, soup, and French nibbles, and all kinds of dessert; has good reference. Inquire for a few days at No. 8 6th-av., opposite 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A COOK'S SITUATION, in a first-class family—with three years' recommendation. Inquire at No. 179 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as good cook; is a good washer and ironer; can give good reference. A good home preferred to high wages. Can be seen for two days at 1014 Greenwich-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as cook; she fully understands her business in all its various branches, including soups, pastry, &c.; best of reference can be given. Inquire for two days at No. 129 East 14th-st., third floor, front.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 116 East 24th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 157 Thames, between 20th and 21st sts., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl as seamstress and chambermaid; or to wait on a lady; one who thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for three days in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as seamstress; is willing to do chamberwork and wait on a lady; first-rate reference from unexceptionable family. Call for two days at No. 1-1 Tilleay, between 2d and 3d avs., third floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion as seamstress, and to do general house-work, in a respectable young German girl; is a tidy, tasty worker; can fit and cut; has lived in the last place for six years; will do plain washing, if required; can give the best of City reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress and plain sewer; is willing to assist in anything required if not beyond what is engaged would go by the day; is accustomed to family sewing. Call at No. 121 West 24th-st.

AS GERMAN SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTable well-educated German girl, who can do all kinds of family sewing, and speaks English fluently, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Society's office, Cotton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable Protestant young women; one as dressmaker and seamstress, or seamstress and to wait on a lady and assist with light chamberwork; the other as chambermaid and to do sewing with the mother, or take care of children and do chamberwork; would wish to go together; family and home no objection to; can be seen at the present place for two days; good City references given. Call or address No. 60 6th-av., near 28th-st., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A PERSON OF AGE, A young lady wishes to go out by the day, week or month as dressmaker; can cut and fit children's clothes; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO understands the business thoroughly, wishes a few more engagements in private families, to work at their residences. Apply at 125 6th-av., in the bakery, between 8th and 9th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, A first-rate hand, wishes to go out by the day or week; experience on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 113 Broadway, between 20th and 21th sts., in the corset and skirt store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—A respectable gentleman, desiring the services of a competent person as housekeeper or governess, may address Mrs. A., Station E, New-York; no objection to going into the country. The best of references exchanged.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSEkeeper's situation by a respectable American woman; has no incumbrance; would be willing to travel with a gentleman or lady; or attend to a gentleman's business; can be highly recommended. Apply or call at No. 110 Duane-st., 2d door from Broadway.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waiter in a private family, by a single young man, who is thoroughly competent in every respect, has excellent City reference in the same family where he has lived six years. Can be seen at present engaged, at No. 240 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by a man and wife, Protestants; the wife is a good dairy woman; they would take charge of a farm; they are used to taking care of gentlemen's places; they have the best of recommendations. Call or address H., Mr. Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business—greenhouses, &c.; would take care of a horse and cow. Good reference. Address "A. B.," box 215 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young man, as gardener and groom; is a good hand with horses and experienced in the different branches of gardening; has good references to that effect. Address J. C., Box No. 261 *Times* office.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Engagement wanted, as head gardener and farmer combined, and take charge as a whole; is a thorough practical man; work himself as well as to direct others; is well acted in the dairy and poultry. Address INVERNESS, Box No. 1,271 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, OR COURIER AND VALET.—Situation wanted by a young man who has a good groom and carefull driver; also a good gardener; can milk and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has good reference and is willing to go to any part of the country. Address T. B., Box No. 264 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a man of eighteen years' experience in this country as such; has lately returned from his last place. Can be seen at R. Campbell's, No. 50 Broadway, or a note addressed to S., Coachman, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man, as coachman, with the best of moral habits, strictly temperate, good careful driver and groom; the best of City reference from his last employer. Call, for three days, No. 50 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single young man who perfectly understands his business; has the best of City and country references. Address P. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young man, single and Protestant, as coachman or to take care of horses; has ten years' City reference from last place. Call at or address T. M., No. 28 East 15th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a single man as coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; best of reference from his last employer. Address M. T., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted as coachman or groom by a Protestant young man, who has ten years' City reference from his last employer. Can be seen, or address No. 20 6th-av.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman, in a wholesale grocery, flour or provision store, by a middle-aged man; is acquainted with the business; any reference required will be given. Address for five days, G. E. D. A., Box No. 230 Times office; will meet with attention.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A young man of considerable City experience, a situation as book-keeper in a good City house. Best City references given. Address A. S. J., Box No. 141 *Times* office.

AS GENERAL CLERK.—SITUATION WANTed, by a young man, 21 years of age, in some clerkly situation, shipping or commission house, as porter, writes a good hand, and can furnish first-class references. Address B. C., Box No. 249 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a waiter in a private family by a steady man; the best of City reference; is a good carver and can be well recommended from his last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 10 East 17th-st., near Broadway.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waiter in a private family, by an unexceptionable single man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business thoroughly. Address R. P., at 501 Jacksonst., 2d 4th-av., near 28th-st.

A PARTY OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE in business in the City of good address and of active business habits, is willing to devote his whole time, or a portion of it, to any party or firm requiring such services either for the purchase or sale of goods. Will attend to the collection of bills, writing letters, &c., from

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PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATING and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on sexual diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before 'tis too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $5.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 35 Laight-st., where he can be consulted confidentially on all these obscure and troublesome diseases.

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DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICKEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid as long rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at Dr. M.'s office, No. 129 Mercer-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by J. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

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SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great, periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions, tribe, No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE—FRENCH INDIA RUBBER GOODS—Three different descriptions, price 25 cents each, $3 per dozen; mailed free. For circulars, call on or address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price, 50 cents each—$3 per dozen. For descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 17.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S KEOB-OF, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, and by which all his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by distinguished chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the city that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Dock for 15 three-cent stamps, and 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY, No. 15 NASSAU-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1862.

TO DOCK BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, No. 15 Nassau-st., until Saturday, the 25th day of October, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for driving piles and capping the same for coal sheds, and also for building a pier.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Company, as above.

Proposals to be for each "Proposals for piling and capping."

By order of the Board. C. H. SAND, [illegible]
O. ZOLLICOFFER, Treasurer.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN E. HUPPEL.

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned.

(Care of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., New-York City.)
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,
SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS TO EUROPE.
SPECIE, BONDS, ETC.,
Sent by every steamer, at low rates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO. will be held at Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st., on SATURDAY, the 25th day of October, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon further amendments to the agreement made between the Bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1862, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

L. H. MEYER,
A. ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
NATHAN PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
} Trustees and Attorys.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos. 16, 395, 879, 900, 902, 1,525, 1,685, 1,974, 1,977, 2,037, 2,505, 2,516, 2,517. The above named bonds will cease drawing interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY,
} Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

OFFICE OF GWYNNE & DAY, No. 21 WALL-ST., CORNER OF BROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1862.

MR. E. STEPHENS, MEMBER OF THE New-York Stock Exchange, having been this day admitted a partner in our stock commission business, we are now prepared to execute promptly all orders for the purchase and sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Gold, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Board of Brokers.

Advances made on approved securities.

GWYNNE & DAY.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals, (indorsed "Proposals for S. F. Bonds,") addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, Boston, will be received until noon of the 25th day of October instant, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of $71,000. Also, of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of $25,000.

J. M. FORBES,
N. THAYER,
H. H. HUNNEWELL,
} Trustees

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD CO.,
CINCINNATI, Oct. 10, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Bonds, guaranteed (interest) exclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said bonds at sixty Cents on the Dollar, according to the contract between said Companies, dated February 15th, 1859, if presented at the office of E. D. Bush, Esq., No. 10 Barclay st., New-York, within sixty days after the date of this notice. E. D. SMITH, Sec'y.

N. Y. Branch, No. 2 Barclay st., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds are notified that the day of the Office Agents of the Trustees of the Bondholders' Board, to be settled under the decree in the United States Court.

E. A. PALMER,
P. DOW,
} Agents of the Trustees.

COLLECTIONS ON BALTIMORE.—OUR Correspondent at Baltimore can be consulted at our office, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., during this week, with reference to over-due claims on Baltimore and in Maryland not sent forward for collection.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
No. 200 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERN- MENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFOR- NIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 161 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRAN- CISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 10 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st

WANTED TO PURCHASE—THIRTY SHARES of Columbia Fire Insurance Stock.
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.

6 *Per Cent. interest paid on sums of* $500 *and under, and* 5 *per Cent. on larger sums.*

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.
All deposits made on or before 20th of October will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
ADO. F. LAS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Interest commences on deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will bear interest from Oct. 1.

Banking hours: Ex.-Pres., Germain et French.
Secretary A. [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A [illegible] HANDSOME PAIR OF [illegible] perfectly broken [illegible] horses. They are [illegible] and will be warranted sound in every respect. Can be seen at Mr. Donald's Stables, 2 Gold-st., [illegible] before 9 o'clock P. M., or address Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

STALLIONS AND TROTTING [illegible] [illegible] Horses [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

Her Operations in the Track of Vessels Going to England.

Tne Ship Brilliant, of Boston Destroyed by Her.

Another Ship, Name Unknown, Burnt.

Eleven Vessels in all Known to Have Been Destroyed.

Statement of Capt. Hagar, of the Brilliant.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PIRATE.

Capt. HAGAR, of the ship *Brilliant*, Capt. TILTON, of the bark *Virginia*, and Capt. GIFFORD, of the bark *E. Dunbar*, vessels destroyed by the pirate steamer *Alabama*, or "290," have arrived at this port.

Capt. HAGAR, late of the ship *Brilliant*, reports that he was from New-York, bound to London. On the morning of Oct. 3, in lat. 40°, lon. 50° 30', the wind from northeast, a large ship in company about a mile to windward, a steamer was seen on the weather bow, standing to the westward, under sail. The steamer, on nearing the ship to the windward, ran up at her peak the St. George's Cross, and in a few minutes after fired a gun across her bow, at the same time displaying the Confederate flag. The American colors were set, and the ship hove to, and a boat from the steamer went alongside. The steamer then wore round, and made sail for the *Brilliant*. We set our colors, and, on the steamer nearing us, fired a gun across our stern, when we hove to. A boat was then sent alongside, with two officers and a boat's crew, all armed; and on reaching the deck of the ship, claimed her a prize to the Confederate steamer *Alabama*, Capt. SEMMES, with orders for me to go in the boat to the steamer, with all my ship's papers.

On arriving on board, after waiting a while, was asked in the cabin to have my papers examined. The ship not having any documents to prove that her cargo was on foreign account, the papers and cargo were confiscated. I was then ordered on board the ship to assist with my crew and boats in removing such stores and cargo as they wanted for their own use, and to bring my officers and crew, with but a small bag of clothing each, on board the steamer, as they would not be lumbered up with our baggage. On arriving back to the steamer with my crew, was ordered to the other vessel, which proved to be the ship *Emily Farnham* of Portsmouth, N. H., Capt. SIMMS, from New-York for Liverpool. This ship was claimed as a prize, and the Captain was on board the steamer having his papers examined.

Documents being found among them to show that his cargo was on English account, his ship was released.

On board the steamer were the Captains, officers and crews (fifty-four in all) of the whaling barks *Virginia* and *Elisha Dunbar*, of New-Bedford, captured and burned at sea. Both these crews, with those of the *Brilliant*, were put on board the *Emily Farnham*, after being paroled. During the remainder of the day the steamer's officers and crew were plundering the *Brilliant* of her cargo and stores, and everything they chose to take. All Capt. HAGAR's private property, such as his chronometer, sextant, barometer, charts, books, &c., and a large part of his clothing, were taken from him—the officers of the steamer claiming everything. During the afternoon, a large ship was in sight to the southward, heading to the eastward, and they had their eyes upon her.

It was now nearly or quite calm, and continued so during the night. At sunset the *Brilliant* was fired, and at 7 P. M. was in flames, fore and aft, the *E. F.* lying about a mile from her. The ship continued to burn all night. In the morning the steamer was close at hand, and the ship seen the afternoon before had worked up to the burning wreck during the night, probably with the expectation of saving life, but at daylight found herself in the clutches of her destroyer. It continued calm nearly all day, and but a light air during the night. Toward midnight a bright light was seen in the direction of the steamer, and it is more than probable if was from the third ship.

Three of the crew of the *Brilliant* (all Englishmen) volunteered on the *Alabama*.

The *E. F.* continued on her voyage, but having the officers and crews of three burned vessels (68 in all) besides her own, had not water enough. On the 6th inst. fell in with the brig *Golden Lead*, of Thomaston, Capt. SMITH, who kindly consented to take on board eight of the number. The remainder would be put on board vessels as fallen in with. (See card below.)

The *Brilliant* was built by SAMUEL HALL, and launched at East Boston in November, 1860. Was 839 tons register, and with her freight and outfits was valued at $80,000. Rated A 1. She was owned by Messrs. J. ATKINS & Co., of New-York, and Capt. HAGAR. All the property Capt. H. possessed was in the ship, and not having the war risk in his insurance, has lost everything.

The *Brilliant* had no guns.

The following was her cargo: 5,231 bbls. Flour, 30,456 bushels Wheat, 43 tierces Beef, 26 bbls. Pork, 8 tierces Pork, 27,424 pounds Tallow, 19,958 pounds Butter, 8,043 gallons Lard Oil, 242 bags Cocoa; 12,200 pounds Bacon, 9 hhds. Pork Heads, 8,640 Staves.

LIST OF VESSELS BURNED BY THE ALABAMA SINCE THE MIDDLE OF AUGUST.

Ship *Brilliant*, of New-York.
Whaling ship *Ocmulgee*, of Edgartown.
Whaling ship *Benjamin Tucker*, of New-Bedford.
Whaling bark *Virginia*, of New-Bedford.
Whaling bark *Elisha Dunbar*, of New-Bedford.
Whaling bark *Ocean Rover*, of Mattapoisett.
Brig *Altamaha*, of Sippican.
Whaling schooner *Courser*, of Provincetown.
Whaling schooner *Weather Guage*, of Provincetown.
Schooner *Starlight*, of Boston, and the ship unknown.

One hundred and ninety-one prisoners were landed on the Island of Flores.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ALABAMA.

The *Alabama* was built at Liverpool or Birkenhead, and left the latter port in August last. Is about 1,200 tons burden; draft about 14 feet; Engines by LAIRD & SONS, of Birkenhead—1862. She is a wooden vessel, propelled by screw; coppered bottom; about 210 feet long; rather narrow; painted black outside and drab inside; has a round stern, billet head, very little shear, flush deck fore and aft, a bridge forward of the smoke-stack; carries two large, black boats on cranes midships, forward of the main rigging; two black quarter-boats, between the main and mizen masts; one small black boat over the stern on cranes. The spare spars, on a gallows between the bridge and foremast, show above the rail. She carries three long 32-pounders on a side, and is pierced for two more amidships; has a 100 pound rifled pivot-gun forward of the bridge, and a 68-pound pivot on the main deck; has tracks laid forward for a pivot bow gun, and tracks aft for a pivot stern-chaser—all of which she will take on board to complete her armament. Her guns are of the Blakely pattern, and manufactured by Messrs. WESTON & PEARSON, Liverpool, 1862. She is bark rigged, has very long bright lower masts and black mastheads, yards long, long yardarms, short poles, (say one to two feet,) with small dog-vanes on each, and a pendant to the main. Studding sails, booms on the fore and main, and has wire rigging. Carries on her foremast a square foresail, large trysail with two reefs, topgallantsail and royal. On the mainmast, a large trysail, with two reefs and a boom. No square mainsail bent, topsail, two reefs, topgallant sail and royal. On the mizzenmast, a very large spanker and a short three-cornered gaff topsail. Has a fore and foretoomast staysail and jib. Has had no staysails to the main or mizzen masts bent, or royal yards aloft.

Is represented to go thirteen knots under canvas, fifteen under steam; can get steam in twenty minutes, but seldom uses it, except in a chase or an emergency. Has all national flags, but usually sets the St. George's Cross on approaching a vessel. Her present complement of men is 120, all told, but is anxious to ship more. Keeps a man at the masthead from daylight to sunset.

Her sails are of hemp canvas, made very roughing; the topsails have twenty cloths on the head and thirty on the foot. General appearance of the hull and sails decidedly English. She is generally under two topsails, fore and main topsails, fore and fore topmast staysails—sometimes topgallantsails and jib—but seldom any sails on the mizzen, except while in chase of a vessel. She is very slow in stays, generally wears ship. She was built expressly for the business. She is engaged to destroy, fight or run, as the character of her opponent may be. She took her armament and crew, and most of her officers on board, near Terceira, Western Islands, from an English vessel. Her crew are principally English; the officers chivalry of the South.

All the water consumed on board is condensed. She has eight months provisions, besides what is being plundered, and has about 400 tons coal on board.

The following are the names of her officers:

Capt. SEMMES, Commander-in-Chief. First Lieutenant, Kell; Second Lieutenant, Armstrong; Third Lieutenant, Wilson; Fourth Lieutenant, Low; Sailing Master, Sinclair; Lieutenant of Marines, Howell, brother-in-law of Jeff. Davis; Corporal, Fulam; Gunner, Curdy; Captain's Clerk, Smith; Midshipmen, Mamit, Sinclair, Bullock; Chief Engineer, Freeman; Carpenter, Robinson; Boatswain, McCaskie; Doctor, Surgeon, &c., unknown.

A CARD.

The undersigned, late Masters of the ship *Brilliant*, barks *Virginia* and *Elisha Dunbar*, captured and burned at sea by the Confederate privateer steamer *Alabama*, desire to express their thanks to Capt. SEMMS, of the ship *Emily Farnham*, and to Capt. SMITH, of the brig *Golden Lead*, for the kind and generous treatment received while on board their respective vessels.

GEORGE HAGAR, late of ship *Brilliant*.
S. R. TILTON, bark *Virginia*.
DAVID R. GIFFORD, bark *E. Dunbar*.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Humphrey Marshall Reported to be Retreating.

Probable Defeat of Kirby Smith's Forces.

BRAGG BEING HARD PRESSED.

The Rebels Everywhere Getting the Worst of it.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 16.

Innumerable authenticated rumors are afloat this evening. Among them, that HUMPHREY MARSHALL, with his whole force, is retreating toward Irvin, Estell County, with Brig.-Gen. A. J. SMITH after him.

Quite a number of rebels, without arms, arrived at Richmond last night, reporting that their forces had been thoroughly whipped.

They say that KIRBY SMITH's force, on the morning of the 15th, was drawn up in line of battle at Big Hill, eighteen miles south-east of Richmond. At Lexington heavy firing was heard all day, indicating the retreat of the rebels, and the sharp pursuit by our forces.

Rumors were current at Lexington that a detachment of our men had separated JOHN MORGAN's band in two parts, which were trying to concentrate and retreat in the direction of Gallatin.

Gen. CRITTENDEN's command is said to have captured 50 beeves and 100 wagons on Tuesday from the rebels.

Gen. BUELL's main army passed through Crab Orchard at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and, if unimpeded by skirmishers, must be near Rock Castle River, while BRAGG's main force is supposed to be near Loudon.

At headquarters, as far as advised, it is thought BUELL is pressing the enemy's rear sharply, and that the foregoing reports relate to skirmishes along the enemy's rear. BUELL will force them to fight, or capture their whole army.

S. D. BRUCE, Colonel commanding at Bowling Green, says we have thrashed the rebels at Springfield and Keysburgh, breaking up their camp. Their camp at Trenton will be attacked to-morrow. WOODWARD is at Trenton with 500 men. JOHNSON has gone to Caseyville.

THOS. D. CARR, Sheriff of Fayette County, brings a report to Lexington of a heavy fight yesterday, from 6 o'clock in the morning till 11 at night, between Lexington, in which the rebels were utterly repulsed, they throwing away their arms and accoutrements by thousands. We captured 800 cattle, a large number of arms and quite a number of prisoners.

THE BATTLE AT PERRYVILLE.

Opening of the Engagement—Disposition of the National Forces—Position of the Confederates—Topography of the Battle-field—Scenes on the Battle-field.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FIELD OF BATTLE, NEAR PERRYVILLE, KY., Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862.

Among the bloodiest of all the bloody dramas of this war has just been enacted. We left our camp on the morning of the 8th, at 7 o'clock, taking a hilly, dusty road across the country, which, leading in a northwesterly direction, entered the Harrodsborgh turnpike, about two miles from the village of Perryville, which we approached from the southeast, or perhaps a little east of southeast. Gens. McCOOK and ROUSSEAU, with GILBERT's corps, had in the meantime taken the Maxville road across the country toward Perryville, approaching the village from the northwest. Early in the day, on the 8th, it became apparent that a general battle would be fought at Perryville, as all the information we could gain showed that the rebels had massed their principal forces at that point. Just as we entered the Harrodsburgh road, which runs through Perryville, the boom of cannon was heard from the enemy's position ahead of us. Our ranks were quickly closed, and the columns hastened forward. Soon we met a large number of women and children, who were hurrying from the town to seek safety from the effects of the engagement. The ladies were much frightened, and beseeched us to save the houses, which they said would be destroyed by the rebels. On nearing the town the cannonading became more frequent, and all our wagons and ambulances were ordered to the rear. Soon after this, some of our cavalry, which had been scouting in advance and driving the enemy before them all day, came riding to the rear, bleeding profusely, having been wounded in a severe encounter with the enemy, which they reported in very heavy force on the hills surrounding the town of Perryville. The cavalry who were wounded had received bullet wounds in the hands and arms; they went to the rear for surgical assistance. Our troops now divested themselves of blankets and all incumbrances, some weapons and cartridge-boxes, and at a double-quick hastened forward. On reaching the hills about one mile from the town, a six-pounder of the enemy opened on us from the right. The division of Gen. VAN CLEVE was immediately drawn up in line of battle, and the batteries of DAVIS, MILES and SWALLOW were placed in position upon the hills. The Eleventh Brigade, commanded by Col. HARRIS, consisting of the Fifty-ninth Ohio, Col. TIPPS; the Nineteenth Ohio, Col. HOLLINGSWORTH; the Ninth Kentucky, Col. GRIDER; the Thirty-[illegible] Kentucky, Col. HOBSON, and the Seventy-ninth [illegible] Col. KNEFLER, took a position in a corn-field, bounded by a thick wood full of briars and underbrush. The Fourteenth Brigade filed into line on the left, and the other brigade formed to the right and supported the artillery in reserve. The division of Gen. SHERA took a position in the wood, his line extending at an angle from CLEVE's Division, his left resting upon our right. Soon SHERA's batteries were thundering hoarse and menacing responses to the cannon of the enemy, which had opened to our left. Heavy skirmishing forces were now thrown forward of our advance into the wood, and soon the sharp crack of musketry was ringing in our ears, and bullets came with a whiz and a hiss through the woods and among the trees.

Our skirmishers were warmly engaged, and both sides fired with fierceness and rapidity. Again the enemy fired the artillery to our right, and again the guns of SMITH hurtle forward their stern and death-dealing answers. The fire of musketry now became incessant, and it was evident that the enemy was in heavy force in our front, or he had a strong cavalry and infantry force reconnoitring, with the view of flanking us, or holding us in check, while their main force engaged McCOOK and ROUSSEAU, west of us and about two and a half miles to our left, as we stood in line of battle. As the skirmishing became more severe, our infantry was thrown forward to their support, and a general engagement appeared to be about taking place. Suddenly, as we stood on our arms, the men chafing for fight, the thunders of artillery was heard to our left. It continued louder and more severe, until the roar became incessant and deafening. Our skirmishing, though it had been quite sharp and prolonged, resulted in the killing of several rebels, among them one Captain, now ceased. While vigilantly watching the enemy in our immediate front, every ear was strained with impatient anxiety to catch the sounds of cannon to the left. The very hills now began to shake and tremble under the shock of the guns. They continued to become louder and continuous. Presently crash, crash, came the sounds of musketry from the left. GILBERT's corps, with McCOOK and ROUSSEAU, had approached toward the town and engaged the rebels on the left. The battle had opened in earnest in that quarter. Thither let us direct our attention. The rebels, in what force it was impossible to conjecture, were posted between us and the town. Their forces were both cavalry and infantry, and were so disposed as to create the impression on the minds of our division that their main strength was posted on the side of the town next to us, and that they would dispute our advance at every hazard. This impression was strengthened by the occasional discharge of artillery to our right, and the heavy skirmishing force that approached to our very lines. The position we held was an important one, either for cautious advances or for preventing the enemy's retreat by the main Harrodsburgh road. Several had already been killed by our skirmishers, with no loss to ourselves. Our men stood to their arms, eagerly expecting an attack from the enemy.

But to the battle on our left: The enemy, full forty thousand strong, had concentrated their forces on the west side of the Harrodsburgh road, one mile north of the village of Perryville, and possessed themselves of a large cave spring which at this dry season affords about the only water sufficient for an army in that whole region. To hold this spring, and cut us off from water, forcing us back toward Springfield, was a part of their tactics. On our part, the possession of the big spring was of vital importance, and the defeat of the rebels at their chosen position, a darling object. Their camps extended for miles along the Harrodsburgh road, stretching back over the deep shaded and sloping hills to the northwest, being well supplied with water from the spring alluded to. Their camping ground was admirably chosen, and the position selected for the battle the best for defensive operations I have ever seen. It would be well to state that the people through this region are mostly rebels, and ready at any time to act as spies, guides, and informers of our movements. In this way, through rebel citizens who are acquainted with every hill, road and by-path, they are kept thoroughly posted as to our movements and designs. They were apprized of the movement of GILBERT's corps, with McCOOK and ROUSSEAU, along the MAXWELL road from the region of Bardstown, and the advance of Gen. CRITTENDEN's corps along the Springfield and Harrodsburgh road, and took prompt measures to prevent destruction as we closed in upon them. They succeeded. The brigade of infantry and cavalry sent out the Harrodsburgh road to the south, and the pieces of artillery planted to our right, kept CRITTENDEN in check, skirmishing and making slow approaches, while the rebel main forces engaged Gen. GILBERT's corps to the northwest on the north side of Perryville.

When McCOOK and ROUSSEAU, therefore, appeared before the town, they found the immense forces of the enemy most advantageously posted to meet them. The rebels were posted on a long range of hills, extending in a crescent form from north to west, the termini of the crescent being almost due north and due west, with its inner centre precisely northwest. This semi-circular range of hills formed their advance, and on these hills the rebel Generals exhorted their soldiers to dye their colors deep in the blood of the enemy rather than surrender them. These hills are about a mile and a half from Perryville. Behind this range of hills, and between them and the big spring, there are two other high hills, along the left base of which is a cornfield, and along the right base the tortuous course of the Spring, to the right of which is the extensive and finely shaded woodland forming their camping grounds. Running off through the cornfield, and angling a little south of west, beyond the western terminus of the advance crescent, there is a strong stone fence, behind which the enemy posted a part of the infantry. Under the brow of the semi-circular range of hills, the rebel batteries were placed in admirable position, sustained by their infantry—who could fire with destructive effect, and then screen themselves behind the hills and among the grass and weeds. In front of the enemy's right there is a narrow valley of meadow-land, after descending which you come into a skirt-woods. Facing the enemy's centre there was a cornfield, which extended, a little broken, for several hundred yards back to the woods. Facing the stone fence is a stretch of waste land, gently sloping parallel with the fence to the woods. Behind the fence there is heavy timber. The rebels were commanded by their chosen and favorite Generals. BRAGG was on the field in person, and assumed general command. BUCKNER led the centre, HARDEE the right, and POLK the left wing. Gen. CHEATHAM had the reserve, while Gen. BROWN and a host of other Brigadiers, cheered and led on their commands. This Gen. BROWN is the same *Col.* BROWN who commanded the Third Tennessee Regiment at Fort Donelson, and who, with BUCKNER, surrendered, and served a term at Fort Warren. Since his exchange he has received a Brigadier-General's commission. He is, I believe, a nephew of NED S. BROWN, of Tennessee. So much for the position of the enemy. Now let us look at our own.

The approach of GILBERT's Corps, with McCOOK, ROUSSEAU and MITCHELL, was well known to the rebels. Our men had made forced marches through heat and dust, over a rough road, and through a country utterly destitute of water. Their arrival in the morning was hailed by a shell from the enemy's battery. Notwithstanding the formidable array before us, and notwithstanding the advantages of position the enemy had, our men prepared for action. HARRIS' Battery was planted on our left, LOOMIS' on the right, with PARSON's and STANTON's between the two. McCOOK was chief in command on the field, and ROUSSEAU, second. Gen. JACKSON, with his Brigade, was posted on the left, ROUSSEAU in the centre, while the right was led by Gen. MITCHELL. We opened upon the rebels at 1 o'clock P. M., on the 8th. The most sanguinary battle of the war commenced. The enemy opened all their batteries upon us. Soon the whole rebel artillery let their guns loose upon us. The hills shook to their base, as one livid sheet of flame poured across them. Shell would whiz through the air, fall at the point of their aim and burst, dealing death all around. Solid shot went screaming across the field, cutting great gaps through the ranks. Mingling with the terrific roar of cannon, now the shrill hiss of grape and canister, thinning out the troops—literally mowing them down, and piling them in mangled swaths over the field and across the hills. Next come the crash of musketry, quick, loud and incessant. The noise of these guns blended with that of the artillery in terrific tornado roar. Never, perhaps, was there a battle fought at so short a range, and never were fires so murderous and destructive. The battle commenced at 1 o'clock and had reached its height at 3. For an hour now it was a succession of advances and repulses, first one side advancing and then falling back before their infuriated pursuers. On the right, a desperate attempt was made to cash the reinforcing columns of McCOOK, which was for a time partially successful, some of the new regiments wavering and staggering under the galling cross fires poured upon them. The scene was terrific. Dense smoke rolled all over the field, while the hills were literally enveloped in sheets of fire. The thunder of cannon and the crash of musketry can be compared to nothing I have ever heard. The simultaneous falling and splitting of a thousand forest trees might perhaps be *something* like it.

HARRIS' Battery which, as stated, was posted on our right, poured grape and canister into the ranks of the advancing rebels, and literally paved the slope with their dead bodies. Yet, on and on came these fierce rebels, over heaps of dead of their own, to within forty yards of that death-dealing battery. Again and again would they recoil with decimated ranks from the terrible machines of death. Determined yet to take that battery, they charged down the slope and through the hollow, diagonally across, from toward the centre, and there one of the regiments supporting it fell into confusion. Still the battery maintained its ground, right in the face of fearful odds; and again the rebels were driven back with fearful slaughter. PARSON's Battery, to the right of HARRIS', in the meantime had been dealing destruction in the ranks of the foe. The enemy, in overwhelming numbers, and with determined exasperation, closed in upon this battery and succeeded in capturing it. They subsequently spiked the guns and cut the wagon-wheels to pieces. In taking this battery the rebels lost fearfully, our men fighting like heroes against their superior advance. In the early part of the action, Gen. JAMES S. JACKSON was killed. He was coolly giving some order on the left. He and Gen. ROUSSEAU had been in conversation. ROUSSEAU turned toward the centre, and JACKSON deliberately lighted a cigar; just as he had lighted it, a ball from the enemy struck him, killing him almost instantly. JACKSON was a member of the National Congress from the Second District of Kentucky. He resigned his seat to draw his sword for Constitutional liberty. The nation mourns no truer patriot; the army no braver soldier. About this time, also, Col. TERRELL, one of the bravest and most skillful officers of the service, fell mortally wounded, while engaged in pointing a battery under fire of the enemy. The First Wisconsin, Col. STARKWEATHER, had engaged the First Tennessee rebel regiment on the left, and warm work was going on. The ground was sharply and gallantly contested for hours, with apparently no decisive results, the fire of the First Wisconsin thinning the ranks of the enemy at every round.

The Twenty-third Indiana, toward the centre, covered itself with honors. Their flag was planted near the centre of the field, and the regiment was raked by the crescent-shaped batteries and cross-fires from the rebels. Their ammunition gave out, and they heroically threw themselves upon their faces, the balls of the enemy passing over them in a perfect shower. This regiment suffered severely, one-third of its men being killed or disabled. Their flag was riddled into strings and shreds, and its staff splintered by the enemy's bullets. Yet they kept it waving, and preserve its torn fragments as a memorial of their bravery upon that bloody day. McCOOK and ROUSSEAU both pronounced this a much more hotly-contested fight, and the fires much severer, than they were at any time at Shiloh. The Twenty-third Indiana was now happily relieved. Further to the right the Immortal Tenth Ohio, of the Seventeenth Brigade, under Col. LYTLE, who was acting Brigadier, stood their ground firmly for hours in a perfect rain-storm of shot and shell. At length their leader, the high-souled and heroic LYTLE, fell dangerously wounded. The Tenth Ohio was now withdrawn. The battery of Capt. LOOMIS, which had all day plied the enemy in heaps, was now threatened by the enemy who were throwing their dense columns forward with a view of surrounding and capturing it. The battery was withdrawn toward the wood, but continued to fire its leaden death-messages at the enemy. A part of GILBERT's command now came superbly into action on the left, driving the enemy before them, though suffering heavily from the fire poured upon them from the stone fence. Gen. WEBSTER was in the meantime killed, as was also Col. JOCETT, of the Fifteenth Kentucky. The first advantage gained by the enemy in the centre was by one of those acts of perfidy which they have never been slow to exhibit. A rebel Colonel, with National uniform on, advanced along to the centre, where the brave Indianians were exposed, and shouted, "Hurrah for the old Hoosier boys!" He was met as a comrade, and by deception the rebels were permitted to advance to within a few yards of our men. A most unexpected and murderous fire was poured upon us from two sides, without our regiment even returning it. The Indiana boys were of course stunned, and thrown into temporary confusion. The battle having raged fiercely now for five hours, and the men being exhausted with slaughter, just as night began to conceal the field of death and of blood, the combatants ceased their awful work. Our troops fell back a short distance under cover of the woods, worn and exhausted with their hot day's work. A portion of the rebels held possession of the larger part of the battle-field. We had but twelve thousand troops on the field, which contended with the combined rebel forces, fully forty thousand strong.

The work of death was tremendous. We rode over the battle-field. The rebels withdrew their entire forces during the night, leaving in a great hurry in the direction of Harrodsburgh and Danville. They secured their baggage trains and supplies. The scenes on the battle-field beggar all description. Men were piled in heaps, torn by shell and ball into every conceivable shape. The poor Alabama conscripts were forced to the cannon's mouth, with the sabres of rebel cavalry at their backs. We saw some boys not over fourteen in the cold sleep of death, mangled by balls. Poor boys! Our men lay in large numbers unburied upon the field, though trench and grave digging had commenced for the solemn work of burial. All the shoes and boots were taken from our dead, and their pockets were turned by the rebels and rifled. The rebels had taken their dead and wounded mostly from the field. Their dead can be found piled all over the woods in a state of putrefaction and decomposition. The stench is becoming terrible in the woods and ravines. In one place we saw twenty-two dead rebels, horribly mangled, lying in the woods, where they had been carried, and left unburied by their ungrateful and heartless comrades. At another place, we saw seventeen piled together in a rude pen, terribly mangled, and smelling very offensive. In one house on the roadside, there are seventy-five rebels dead and dying, and in another near a hundred and fifty. The country is one living hospital, and the woods filled with unburied dead. It is difficult to estimate, without reliable data, with accuracy, the losses sustained on either side. Beside Gen. JACKSON, and Acting-Brigadier-Generals JOCETT, LYTLE, TERRELL and WEBSTER, we lost a large number of field officers. The Tenth Ohio, the Twenty-third Indiana, the First Wisconsin, the Fifteenth Kentucky, and the Tenth Wisconsin, suffered severely in both officers and men. Our loss in killed will reach between four and five hundred, while our total loss in killed and wounded and missing, will number between three and four thousand. We lost, perhaps, more killed on the field, than did the enemy, though their wounded and prisoners far exceeded ours. Their wounded, too, are severely wounded, and will die rapidly. Some of their regiments were almost annihilated. The Fifth Florida Regiment was nearly all cut to pieces. One Captain of this regiment went into the battle, his company numbering sixty; he lost all but six of his men, and was himself severely wounded. Several regiments and parts of regiments, which had been forced into the rebel service, threw down their arms and retired at the commencement of the action. Enough guns, most of them loaded, were found down the rear of the spring, to arm two or three regiments. Many of the rebel guns are Enfield rifles; and the directions for loading, which I send you, signed "ELEY & BRO., London," show where their ammunition comes from. The flight of the enemy was precipitate, though it must have been orderly, as nearly all their heavy trains and all their artillery were saved. We now desire to call attention to what may be called the mismanagement of the day. While our forces were so fiercely fighting the enemy's superior numbers, the divisions of Gens. SMITH, VAN CLEVE and WOOD, of CRITTENDEN's Corps, with their artillery were standing in line of battle not more than two miles off. Nothing but the brigade of infantry and the rebel skirmishing cavalry before mentioned, prevented us from joining in the fight. The corps of CRITTENDEN could have swept along the Harrodsburgh road, passed Perryville, turned the enemy's flank, and fallen upon his rear with crushing effect. Our subordinate officers and men were panting to be led forward. Yet there they stood for four mortal hours, in hearing of the guns that were answering the enemy, and theirs that were mowing down our comrades. We had overtaken the enemy, but were held back, and not allowed to fight. Had this corps moved directly forward, the victory would have been complete, resulting in the discomfiture of the rebel army, and the capture of their supply trains and artillery. As it was, they have retired and safely conveyed their valuables with them. Now, you ask was the battle of the 8th a victory? We answer *that we do not regard it so.* Our fearful loss of life, the loss of a battery, and the lives of so many valuable officers, is hardly remunerated by the capture of a barren hill, the killing of five or six hundred wretched rebels, and the taking of a lot of guns and prisoners. Had our attack been in concert and simultaneously, a victory in all its completeness would have been ours. We were certainly not defeated; the enemy was forced to abandon their positions, with the loss of several wagons and a large number of prisoners. The houses beyond our lines are converted into hospitals for our wounded, who are being well cared for.

CURTIUS.

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Operations of the Guerrillas—The Steamer Hazel Dell Robbed—Two Ordnance Transports Destroyed by Fire at Columbus.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Oct. 16.

The rebel force which robbed the steamer *Hazel Dell* yesterday, at Caseyville, Ky., commanded by Cols. ANDERSON, JOHNSON and MARTIN, is supposed to have numbered 2,000. They took about $3,000 worth of clothing, groceries and powder, and threatened to burn all the boats falling into their hands after the first of the month.

Two transports, the *Admiral* and *Philadelphia*, laden with ordnance stores, were burned at Columbus to-day.

The fire originated in the cabin of the *Admiral*, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

While the *Admiral* was burning she floated against the *Philadelphia*. A thousand kegs of powder were taken from the latter before she was destroyed.

During the conflagration several hundred shells exploded on the *Admiral* tearing her to pieces.

Many houses in town were struck.

Gen. DODGE was slightly wounded by a fragment of a shell.

The loss is estimated at seventy-five thousand dollars.

The expedition which left here last night for Ballard County, Ky., has returned with five prisoners, and also captured a number of horses and mules.

CAIRO, Thursday, Oct. 16.

The rebels are still at work up the Ohio River. They stole fifteen negroes from the steamer *Cordelia*, yesterday, above Smithland.

The rebels camped on Tuesday night four miles from Caseyville. Col. WARNER's Regiment, from Shawneetown, started in pursuit of them yesterday. The steamer *Exchange* also landed 600 infantry and two pieces of artillery above Caseyville on Tuesday, and they are also pursuing them.

The mail taken from the steamer *Hazel Dell* has been recovered.

An arrival from Helena says that last Saturday a battalion of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry went out on the St. Francis road to Lagrange, where they were attacked by the Twenty-seventh Texas Rangers and driven back ten miles, when the First Missouri came to their assistance. Twelve rebels were captured, including a Lieutenant-Colonel. The health of the troops at Helena is improving.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Scouting Expeditions—A Rebel Officer Captured—An Export Duty of Ten per Cent. on Cotton and Hides.

The following items are from the Newbern *Progress* of the 6th inst.:

A party under command of Lieut. NORTINO, recently left Washington, N. C., on the steamer *Eagle*, for Pungo River. On arriving in the vicinity of the late fire, they captured a rebel soldier, who had just arrived on a furlough from Wilmington, and also an officer of the rebel army, who was collecting conscripts by order of the rebel commandant of this Department. They were sent to Newbern and arrived here last evening on the *Eagle*.

On Thursday a party of some twenty-five guerrillas visited the premises of Messrs. BARNS and SPRINGER, on Pungo River, and burned their houses, mills and stores, consuming a large quantity of lumber, tar, &c. This spite is supposed to arise from the fact that Mr. SPRINGER is the Quartermaster of the First North Carolina Union Volunteers.

Eleven prisoners arrived here last evening on the *Eagle* from Washington, N. C. They were captured in the late attack on that place, in which they were wounded.

From the Newbern *Progress* of the 8th instant we extract the following:

"On Sunday evening last, Lieut.-Col. MANCHESTER, of the Marine Artillery, with a detachment of sixty men, were ordered on board the *Allison*, to proceed to Smith's Creek, about thirty miles below Newbern, on the north side of the Neuse, to arrest an officer of the rebel army, who was supposed to be collecting conscripts in that vicinity. The expedition arrived near the creek about 10 o'clock in the evening, and landed. After marching about twelve miles, and searching several houses, they captured Lieut.-Col. W. H. SNELL, of the Fifteenth North Carolina, and Capt. SALTERS, of the same regiment. It seems that Lieut.-Col. SNELL had been troubled with premonitions of coming danger, and had repeatedly changed his quarters within the last few hours, but with no avail. His horse and equipments were also secured. This capture is a very important one, as the Colonel has been very active in raising rebel troops, and possessed great influence."

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEWBERN, N. C., Oct. 7, 1862.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

An export duty of ten per cent. on all cotton and hides, shipped from this port, will be charged from this date, payable at this office.

By order of Major-Gen. FOSTER.

JAS. C. SLAGHT, Captain and A. Q. M.

We are requested to call attention to the peremptory sale by the Sheriff to-day, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, of the superb dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND and six lots of land on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. *See advertisement in another column.*

[Advertisement.]

STYLE AND BEAUTY COMBINED.—No matter how widely people may differ in regard to politics or religion, the great majority agree as to what is or is not beautiful. There is something about a well-designed, well-made and becoming hat that commands universal admiration. Such a hat is the Fall style issued by KNOX, at No. 212 Broadway. No sane mortal can help admiring a hat that combines such style and beauty as this.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises .. 6 12 | Sun sets .. 5 19 | Moon rises .. 12 02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 25 | Gov. Island. 3 17 | Hell Gate.... 4 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 16

Cleared.

Steamship Ericsson, Lowber, Hilton Head

Ships B. S. Kimball, Horne, Liverpool, Metcalf & Duncan; St. Louis, Coffin, Glasgow, W. & Nelson; Sir Rose, Luce, Liverpool, Howland & Prothingham; Daniel Webster, Spencer, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; Liberty, Patterson, Liverpool, J. & N. Smith.

Barks Viking, (Br.) Wiggins, Cork, Arkell, Hurst & Co.; Remedio, (Aus.) Sambunich, Queenstown, Holmboe & Co.; Jasper, Bennett, Bridgeport, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Brigs Excelsior, (Br.) Talbot, Bermuda, McColl & Flint; Joseph Hume, (Br.,) Jury, St. John, N. F.——; Orozimbo, Rosebrook, Boston, Thompson & Hunter; Vesta, Fuller, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton; George Nelson, (Br.) Butchford, Aspinwall, Brett, Son & Co.; Caroline, Harford, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; S. C. Shaw, (Br.) Shaw, Trinidad, Fort of Spain, Shaw & Jones & Co.; Blue Nose, Journeay, Dundalk, Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners L. B. Usher, McKenzie, Cibara, R. P. Buck & Co.; Catalina, Johnson, Boston, Thayer & Sargent; C. Curtis, Brown, Boston, Thayer & Sargent; Bela Lewis, Gardiner, Fall River, L. Kenby; Priscilla Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Pool, Gray, Providence, master; A. Sawyer, Huston, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Mary E. Brooks, Chester, Penn., H. S. Rayner; John L. Carter, Miller, Matamoras, F. Gercty, Nunez, Baw, Baw & R. P. Buck & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Hare, Clift, Newbern, N. C., Oct. 9, at 12 M., to D. D. Tompkins. Crossed Hatteras Shoals on the 10th inst., at 1 30 P. M., passed the steamer Oriole in the Sound, bound to Newbern. The steamer C. Collins arrived at Hatteras on the 10th, at 8 A. M., bound to Newbern. The Haze had heavy head winds and sea the entire passage; put into the Delaware on the 12th inst., for a harbor and coal; left the Capes on the 14th at 9 P. M.; there were 122 vessels lying at the Breakwater, weather-bound, and many under Cape May.

Steamship Potomac, Fletcher, New-Orleans Oct. 7, with mails, mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daltell.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Raymond, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daltell.

Steamer Alice, Meakins, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daltell.

Steamer Oneida, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Ewin, Ewin, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Louis Napoleon, (Hamb.,) Brusch, Hamburg 36 ds., with mdse. and lost passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Has had 3 deaths on the voyage.

Ship

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3454. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE POTOMAC.

Another Movement Across the Potomac at Sheperdstown Ford.

Advance of Gen. Woodbury's Division Toward Bunker's Hill.

A Cavalry Reconnoissance Near the Enemy's Position.

The Rebels Discovered in Heavy Force.

A GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.

REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Oct. 17—P. M.

Yesterday morning, when HANCOCK advanced his division to Charlestown, Gen. WOODBURY's Division crossed the Potomac at the Shepardstown Ford, taking the road leading to Smithfield, a small village half-way between Charlestown and Bunker Hill.

Gen. WOODBURY encamped last night between Leetown and Kearneyville, about seven miles from Smithfield. His troops met with but slight resistance during the day from the enemy's mounted pickets.

This morning he advanced his cavalry toward Smithfield, six miles from Bunker Hill, where he met the cavalry belonging to HANCOCK's Division. Before reaching this point the enemy was found to be in very large force.

The reconnoissance here ended, its object being to ascertain where the main body of the rebel army was.

There is no doubt but that the rebel Generals intend to give battle at or near their present location. *The indications are that they will not have to wait long* before they again meet the Army of the Potomac.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 17.

Our special correspondent at Harper's Ferry sends the following dispatch:

"To-day at noon the forces who started from here on a reconnoissance toward Winchester, and whom our dispatches last left quietly encamped at Charlestown, returned to Bolivar Heights, the object of the expedition being fully, faithfully and successfully carried out—which was to fully examine the topography of the country bordering the Turnpike, to drive back to their main body any stray rebels that were there located, and finally to learn positively the position, condition and numbers of the enemy.

The following are the particulars since our last:

During the afternoon of Thursday Gen. McCLELLAN rode up to the front, and discovering that less than a mile from our advance line the rebels had three pieces of artillery planted, and that an indefinite number of their infantry and cavalry were roaming through the woods, he at once ordered Gen. CALDWELL, with his brigade, composed of the Seventh New-York, the Fifth New-Hampshire and Eighty-first Pennsylvania, to take the right of an advance; and the Fifty-third Pennsylvania, Fifty-seventh New-York, First Minnesota, and the Sixty-first and Sixty-fourth New-York—the latter consolidated into one regiment—detailed from Gen' CALDWELL's Brigade, under the command of Lieut.-Col. MILES—all the latter to make up the left wing' and to be under the command of Col. BROOKS

These were to advance, capture the batteries, if possible, and drive the rebels from the woods.

The line was soon formed, spreading out for a mile or more, and covering the entire open space in front of the woods where secesh was located.

Skirmishers were thrown out under the immediate command of Maj. STURTEVANT, of the Fifth New-Hampshire. As they advanced, so did the main line.

As the skirmishers reached the edge of the woods they found the battery there located had retreated, and at the same time got but a glimpse of the few retreating infantry and cavalry which had been there stationed.

Just after the skirmishers, who were well in advance, had entered the woods, and while the main body of our troops were some distance off, six of the transportation wagons were discovered making their way out of the woods into the road at least half a mile from the extreme right of the line. Gen. CALDWELL having no cavalry near at the time, sent at once to headquarters for a squadron, designing to employ them in capturing the wagons; but ere the cavalry sent for reached the spot where they were wanted, the wagons were well on their way southward.

The column following the skirmishers continued on their way through the narrow belt of woods in front of them, then into an open field through another belt of woods, and again out into another open field, where they drew up in line, being some two miles and a half from the advance' There they remained until after 8 o'clock, when they were relieved by the Sixth New-York Cavalry, the latter remaining upon the ground acting as picket videttes. The main body returned to camp, arriving about 10 o'clock, and reported no rebels within four miles of Charlestown.

The above is the account of the doings of the right wing. The report of the left wing, under Col' BROOKS, who as equally well did their duty, is but a repetition of the above, excepting upon the extreme left, which was under Lieut.-Col. MILES, once a member of the Twenty-second Massachusetts, but as before stated now in command of the consolidated Sixty-first and Sixty-fourth Regiments. Here more of the enemy's cavalry were seen, and more difficulty experienced in forcing them to retire, but retire they did, and with no loss to us.

But one prisoner was taken, and he a Lieutenant in a Virginia cavalry regiment, whose home was within six miles of Charlestown, he some two or three days before having been granted a leave of absence, his time being up yesterday; but knowing nothing of what change had taken place during his absence, he mounted his horse and taking a by-path, rode rapidly toward the spot where his regiment had been encamped, and coming within our lines, he made the discovery that not only his regiment was not there, but that he was within the Union lines, and a prisoner.

During the morning it was supposed by many that our stay was permanent, and that the force then a Charlestown would retain possession; but soon afterward orders were given, and the troops immediately thereafter were quietly and slowly moving back to their encampment at Bolivar Heights, which they reached without molestation or delay soon after 4 o'clock this P. M., having succeeded in admirably and completely accomplishing all and more than they set out do.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM SHARPSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 17.

Our special correspondent at Sharpsburgh has just sent the following intelligence, which has been received from the force which crossed Blackford's Ford yesterday on a reconnoissance. The strength of the force has been already communicated.

An Aid-de-Camp, just in, reports that our men advanced to within about a mile of Smithfield. A few rebel cavalry were driven out of Sheperdstown with the approach of our advance. The road taken branches off to the left from the main road to Martinsburgh.

Small squads of the enemy were encountered all along the way, but they retreated without offering any serious opposition. The principal force which the enemy opposed to us, consisted of two regiments of cavalry and two pieces of artillery.

During the advance we had one man killed, and three men wounded. Four dead rebels were discovered on the wayside.

The impression prevails that the rebels have evacuated Martinsburgh, and perhaps the entire section of country in this vicinity. It seems clear that we have not much to fear from any force that the rebels may have posted near the opposite bank of the river.

The firing heard yesterday was connected with the force that went out from Harper's Ferry. The whole affair was well matured, and admirably executed. Whenever the rebels appeared they were driven back.

The force sent over Blackford's Ford will return to-night.

To-day a magnificent flag was presented to the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment by Col. SAMUEL B. THOMAS, on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania. Col. JAMES BARNES, in command of the Brigade, received the flag in behalf of the Regiment. Appropriate speeches were made, and the whole affair passed off in the most satisfactory manner.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

Full Particulars of the Occupation of Charlestown.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862.

Once more is the reality of war brought home to us. This morning while breakfasting, we were startled by the booming of cannon, not far away, but seemingly very near. Hastening to an adjoining hill, I could see wreathes of blue smoke slowly rising heavenward, from near Charleston, and distinctly hear the roar of our artillery. There have been several reconnoissances in that direction, but no such heavy firing as this.

Groups of officers and men are collected on Bolivar Heights and elsewhere, anxiously peering into the distance and interrogating every messenger as to the news ahead. All goes well, the rebel guns have been silenced, and our boys are once more marching on to Charlestown—may the Stars and Stripes never again be lowered from over this secession village—rebel thoroughly now and before the war.

The soldiers are all pleased with the prospect of an advance, tired as they have become of the *ennui* and inactivity of camp life. There is nothing the true soldier so much dislikes as lying about camp. It enervates and unfits them for the active duties of campaigning. Gen. McCLELLAN and staff have ridden through town *en route* for Charlestown, where he will find many elegant residences, suitable for a temporary headquarters.

I telegraphed you last evening that Gen. BURNSIDE had been appointed to the command of several additional corps. *This looks like work.* BURNSIDE is a fighting man, and is chafing to be at the rebels.

With him and McCLELLAN at the head of this splendid army, Secesh may well quail and point for Richmond.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Thursday evening, Oct. 16, 1862—5½ P. M.

Telegrams forwarded to-night from Sendy Hook, Harper's Ferry, Bolivar and here, have already informed you of our advance and success.

Last evening, under cover of darkness, artillery and cavalry crossed over from the Maryland shore on the pontoon bridge, and took up position on Bolivar Heights, near by the Charlestown and Winchester Turnpike, ready for an early start on the morrow. Infantry regiments were in the meantime supplied with two days' rations, and told to be in readiness for an early start.

At sunrise this morning, the line of march was taken up, and our men moved with alacrity down Bolivar Heights, in the following order, Gen. HANCOCK being in command of all:

The Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania led the advance, followed by the Seventh Minnesota, Col. MORGAN; Sixty-sixth New-York, Col. PINCKNEY; THOMPSON's Rhode Island Battery, six guns, and Fifty-seventh New-York—all under the immediate command of Col. ZOOK, senior Colonel of FRENCH's old Brigade.

Then next followed in order, HAZARD's Battery of six more pieces, Gen. CALDWELL's full Brigade, PETTIT's New-York Battery, six guns, MEAGHER's Irish Brigade, and a "promiscuous" brigade, made up of detached companies from nearly every regiment of SEDGWICK's Division.

In addition to this force, were the First, Second and Sixth Regulars, Third Indiana, and Sixth New-York Cavalry Regiments, being mostly in the extreme front.

Two guns belonging to the Fourth Regular Artillery followed directly behind the First Regular Cavalry, a short distance in advance of the force proper.

The day was opening most auspiciously. Through the narrow mountain, which the united energies of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers have hewn for an outlet, appeared the "rosy-fingered" Aurora, slowly rising above the distant Maryland hills, glistening on the water, intensifying the varied tints of the forest foliage, and assuring us of a fair trip. The gentle breeze arising was not unwelcome to those who epected warm work before the day.

The road had recovered from the effect of the recent heavy rain, affording easy and pleasant marching. Cheerfully the men journeyed along, passing the pickets at the toll-gate, those by the wood, and then the outposts, until Halltown was reached. Rebel pickets were seen here last night, but no vestige of them appear now.

Continuing the march a mile and a half further four rebel guns were discovered to be in position on the right of the road, about half a mile ahead. The guns were so planted as to command the approaches, and opened on our men, and promised to give us considerable trouble. The Fourth Regular Flying Artillery, however, soon crept stealthily into position on the left of the road, and Capt. CLARKE's company began firing with splendid effect. The first shot was thrown at 7¾ o'clock. The Captain being absent, (owing, if I mistake not, to a wound received at Antietam,) Lieut. DICKINSON commanded the four guns, (10-pound rifled Parrots,) which kept up a brisk firing for nearly two hours—distance, fifteen hundred yards. At the end of this time the rebel pieces were silenced, and beat a hasty retreat in the direction of Charlestown.

Three of their shells took effect, two striking a right limber wheel, disabling it, and a third hitting a whiffletree, and exploding the contents of one caison box. Six men were wounded by pieces of shell:—RICHARD COGAN, right leg taken off; JAS. CORBHILL, right hand and face; PETER CAMPBELL, forehead—will live; —— PATRICK, both hands; —— CARPENTER, in back with butt of a spent shell, and —— ETMER, who expired soon after being removed to a barn close by. They all belonged to Capt. CLARK's Company, (A,) Fourth Regular Artillery. These were the only casualities on our post during the day.

Three rebels, as I have since learned, were killed, including one Lieutenant from Richmond, and many wounded,—among them a Captain who will have to suffer amputation of the right foot.

TOMPKINS' Rhode Island Battery on the right of the road did some firing at the commencement, while the Fourth Regular were getting into position.

This artillery duel took place about two miles from Charlestown, on SEYFFERD's farm, close to the cross-roads.

As the rebels retreated toward the village, our forces gradually followed on, wary of being drawn into a trap. The Sixth New-York Cavalry had in the meantime been deployed as skirmishers, Capt. CROCKER having moved off with his company to the left about two miles, and Capt. SHELDON having followed down the railroad from Halltown, to the right very early in the morning. The main portion of the regiment, under Lieut.-Col. MCVICAR, formerly of the Royal Artillery, and Maj. JOHN CAMPBELL, formerly of the Sixth Dragoon Guard, remained at the intersection of the roads to prevent a flank movement; also, six companies of the Third Indiana Cavalry.

In the course of the forenoon, Capt. SHELDON woke up the pickets on Col. WASHINGTON's farm, fronting on the cross roads. They stationed six out in a field, while the remainder kept secreted behind a haystack, ready to pounce on Capt. CROCKER when he advanced to take the six, which he did not do. They kept up a desultory firing for some time, on both sides, without any apparent effect, when the company, seeing a gun in position, withdrew.

We marched into town about 11½ o'clock, the rebels, to the number of five hundred cavalry, leaving on the Berryville road just before our coming. Their force consisted entirely of cavalry, one of them being a company of ASHBY's famous Regiment, and six guns.

We found about seventy wounded rebels here from the battle-field of Antietam, distributed in the Court-house, churches and private dwellings. The reception tendered us was of the coolest description; still I found one or two Union men.

Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff rode over from Pleasant Valley this afternoon, reaching here about 2 o'clock.

The enemy is in front of us, on the next hill.

A battle is expected to-morrow. J.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Headquarters of the General Commanding—The Disgrace of the Late Rebel Raid—A Rebel Tribute to Our New Troops, &c.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862.

The General Hospital here has been swept and garnished preparatory to being occupied as a headquarters by the General commanding, whoever that may be. This large and roomy mansion, occupied before the war by Dr. MURPHY, (rebel,) Paymaster of the Armory, is located on a beautiful knoll commanding a full view of the picturesque and romantic scenery which meets the eye in every direction. To the right, and directly beneath, is "Jefferson's Rock," whither that venerable statesman was wont to retire for meditation and reflection. In front the pure and limpid waters of the Potomac and Shenandoah unite and flow rapidly onward to the Chesapeake. In the rear are seen the rich and fertile fields of the Shenandoah Valley, stretching out for miles and miles, until a lofty range of mountains shuts in the view. It is indeed a delightful location, and the favored occupant will have no occasion to sigh for cool winds, bracing air and fine prospect.

Orders have also been issued to begin the work of restoring a fine residence near by, formerly occupied by Mr. BARBER, Superintendent of the Government works, and more recently by Company G, Twenty-second New-York State Militia. Rumor has it that this building is being fitted up for Gen. McCLELLAN, who will soon occupy it with Mrs. McCLELLAN and the boy. If rebel raids are to become the order of the day, such a strategical movement is certainly demanded, for should our Commander-in-Chief remain at his former quarters, Gen. STUART will certainly carry him off on his next visit—camp equipage and all. In his detour last week he came very near to the headquarters, and could easily I am informed, have captured the General and his Staff. Headquarters were immediately transferred to Pleasant Valley. Let no one blame Gen. McCLELLAN if he moved still further into the lines.

We have not yet recovered from the humiliation and disgrace consequent upon the successful rebel raid, which continues to be the theme of conversation. Another correspondent here forwarded you the full particulars of the rebels escape, derived from Gen. PLEASANTON himself. It is not for me to say who are outgeneraled, outwitted and sold. The facts speak for themselves. If we are ever to bring this war to a successful issue more vigor and determination must be displayed. There must be an end to this steady ignoring of the enemy's zeal and skill. Though

"His army is a ragged multitude
Of hinds and peasants rude and merciless,"

there are a few leading men at the head whose energy and cunning it requires no ordinary talent to circumvent. That it can be done no one will question who passes through the army and observes how it has absorbed all the talent of the country. What we demand is a master spirit—one who knows how to properly wield this mighty mass of intellectual and physical strength and hurl it with deadly force against the enemy. Give us generalship which can bear any comparison with the rebels, and we will march triumphantly through Virginia to the Gulf States, and in the forcible language of the Western orator—

"Plow all their boasted cotton-fields with cannon ball and shell,
And render all Secessiondom as desolate as h—l."

New troops are constantly arriving here and being assigned to the various brigades. On arriving they are immediately introduced to the manual and put through *a la* Gen. CASEY. Our raw regiments, as they are called here, covered themselves with glory in this war. Pea Ridge, Donaldson, Newbern and Antietam have proved that true courage and patriotism are more than a match for mere drill and discipline. I have repeatedly had it from rebels that our new regiments in the late battles did splendid execution. "D—n them," exclaimed one Southern officer, "they didn't know when they were flanked."

A balloon ascension was made yesterday, but owing to the condition of the atmosphere, proved a failure.

Many of the regiments are now being paid off, which fact can generally be ascertained by the increased gatherings around the Sutlers' tents. Crowds of people continue to arrive by every train, some to visit friends, others to administer to the wants of the wounded, and still others who have come to enjoy a look at Harper's Ferry, with its wild scene of ruin. During the past few days, a decided change has taken place in the appearance of the surroundings. Five hundred sturdy woodsmen invaded Maryland Heights last week, and played havoc with the tall, dense timber, which afforded a covert for the rebel sharpshooters, in their rear attack on our batteries. Huge fires, burning night and day, and seen for miles around, have completed the work of desolation, and the mountain sides, so recently green with forest foliage, are now blackened and charred. The destruction of so much timber, when firewood is so scarce and dear, is much deplored by the Iowas people.

Loudon Heights is also being invaded by the "choppers' brigade," and the white tents, which nestled unseen among the mountain thickets, are beginning to peep out, in strong contrast to the unvarying scene of green. J.

IN FRONT OF WASHINGTON.

A Fight with Stuart—Impending—Gen. Stahl Advances to Gum Spring—Our Skirmishers Driven In—The Position of Gen. Stuart—The Stuart Mansion at Chantilly—Interesting Documents Found—"Old Dick."

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. STAHL'S COMMAND, Gum Spring, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862.

Reliable information was received at this place yesterday, that Gen. STUART, with cavalry and artillery, was advancing and threatening this position. Thwarted in his attempt to cut off Gen. STAHL's command when a reconnoissance was made to Middleburgh, Snickersville and vicinity, last Monday, Gen STUART no doubt hopes to make amends for the lack of energy then displayed, by forcing this command to fall back from its present position. That, at least, is what the country people—rebel sympathizers—all say he threatens to do, and they are fully convinced that he will be as good as his word.

Gen. STAHL made an advance yesterday, with a small force, to feel the position of STUART, and found him between Bull Run Mountain and the Blue Ridge moving southward from Leesburgh, and not far from Middleburgh. Last night Gen. STAHL encamped at this place, and ordered up reinforcements to meet him here to-day. As soon as they arrive he will advance upon Gen. STUART. STUART's men and horses are nearly worn out from their long jaunt into Pennsylvania and Maryland, and while our men and horses are in but little better condition, still the commanding officer is fully confident that he can give STUART's force what they have long merited—a good thrashing. One thing I am certain of: the enemy has either got to fight to night or to-morrow, or skedaddle—the time the alternative will be offered him depending upon the arrival of the reinforcements ordered forward.

The rebels are everywhere about here bold and defiant in their movements, but in Gen. STAHL and the troops under him they have a dangerous foe to cope with. During the night our pickets were driven in from the direction of Leesburgh toward Green Spring, to which point they fell back, upon the position occupied by Capt. KNAPP, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, with fifty men, who has been able to hold it up to the present time. Our pickets were also fired upon on the road to Middleburgh, and in the mountains our scouts met the scouts of the enemy. Rebel squads have also reappeared at Groton, Hopville and other points on our flank, thus indicating a movement of some kind, and that at an early moment.

THE STUART MANSION.

I passed a couple of hours yesterday at the Stuart Mansion, Chantilly. The house once so noted for regal splendor, and the hospitable home of a happy family circle—but now, alas, dispersed and ruined in fortune and name—is desolate and deserted, and, for want of proper care, will soon be in ruins. A large, old-fashioned mahogany sideboard, too heavy to be removed, is one of the few relics of the past left to be found on the premises; and the apartments once occupied by the very cream of the "F. F. V's," now afford shelter to the "mud-sills" of the north, while on picket duty. Scattered about the house are some of the private papers of all the Stuarts, from Dr. DAVID, of Revolutionary memory, down, down to the rebel STUART, who commands a rebel cavalry regiment in an attempt to destroy the very Government his ancestors contributed so much to build up.

I could not resist the desire to examine some of the documents scattered over the floor in endless confusion, and was amply rewarded for my trouble in finding many letters and manuscripts of peculiar interest, because written during the Revolutionary War and subsequent thereto down to 1810, and referring to events, political and social, of that period. Some of these I have preserved for future use. One letter amused some of the soldiers there on picket duty very much, for it made known the fact, in a letter to Dr. STUART from the overseer of his plantation on the Peninsula, that the Continental troops had made sad havoc with his crops, and he is particuler to state that they were "regulars" at that, which seemed to astonish him. It appears from this relic of the past that the soldiers of 1776 had about the same *penchant* for foraging as those of 1862. And may it not be said that the soldiers of 1862 are in more than one respect like those of 1776. Are they not fighting to perfect and secure forever for their descendants the same principles as were involved in the first great struggle on this soil? They are but completing the work then begun, and left unfinished for the present generation.

But I was writing about the Stuart mansion. The outbuildings are in equally unoccupied and dilapidated condition. The lawn, flower garden, fruit and shade trees are all neglected, the fences are down, and cavalry horses roam at will over this once truly magnificent spot.

OLD DICK.

Seated in the door of an old negro hut, I suddenly came upon an ancient slave, familiarly known to the country about as "Old Dick." He is a mulatto, and according to his own account, is "going on two hundred years old, when he has a mind to." He is evidently more than one hundred years old. His head, once covered with close-twisted wool, has now a hirsute ornament straight and white; his beard, once short, black and crisp, is now long, straight and grizzled. He has passed the time of second childhood, for his memory fails him upon matters which, in that state, are uppermost in the mind—the events of early years. His mother was bought by Gen. RICHARD LEE, of Revolutionary fame, and Old Dick boasts of never having been sold. He has no recollection of Gen. WASHINGTON or Gen. LEE, but, when asked if he remembers MASSA GEORGE WASHINGTON, or MASSA DICK LEE, his heavy countenance at once brightens up and he says, "Yah! yah! I drives de wagon for dem in de war." Pressing engagements to the front prevent my dwelling any longer, at this time, upon matters pertaining to the home of the STUARTS, but shall seize upon the first opportunity to write again upon this suggestive subject.

Anniversary Celebration of the Forty-fifth New-York Volunteers—A Parade—Toasts, Speeches, and a Good Time Generally.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CENTREVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1862.

On Saturday evening last, the Forty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers (Col. GEORGE VON AMMEN) celebrated the first anniversary of its departure for the seat of war, in a manner calculated to keep alive the *esprit du corps* for which it has always been distinguished in a remarkable degree. The regiment was raised in New-York City, and is entirely composed of Germans. The privates, for the most part, are intelligent men, and they have proved themselves both brave and patriotic. All of the principal officers, and a majority of those holding subordinate positions, have served their native land in a military capacity, and not a few have been regularly educated to the profession of arms. With such men, and officers of experience and ability in command, as might be expected, it is one of the best disciplined regiments in the volunteer service.

The anniversary celebration was got up in a style and completeness that would have rendered a Committee of Arrangements famous, even in New-York, where everything for such occasions is at hand, and can be purchased with money.

On Aug. 8, 1861, the regiment left New-York for the seat of war. The anniversary, therefore, properly should have been celebrated on Friday last, but was postponed till Saturday, on account of the inspection and review by Gen. SIGEL.

On Saturday Camp Ameberg was neatly decorated with trees, branches and evergreens, and in the evening it was illuminated. In the afternoon the regiment paraded, after which a hollow square was formed, and the men faced inward, when addresses suitable to the occasion were made by Lieut.-Col. EDWARD C. WRATISLAW and First Lieut. LOUIS BIEKY. Col. AMBERG, the German national colors, the New-York State flag and the Stars and Stripes were severally cheered. After the parade the corps was reviewed by Gens. STAHL and KRYZANOWSKI, who were accompanied by Messrs. MCCURDY and WESENDONK, of the National War Committee. The regiment was then dismissed, and partook of a collation, prepared under the direction of the officers, which was heartily enjoyed.

In the evening the officers gave an entertainment at the Colonel's headquarters. A large hospital tent had been put up and enlarged by extending the fly in front. In the centre, lengthwise, a table about thirty feet in length was put up, and the whole surrounded by temporary shrubbery and trees and illuminated. Besides the officers of the regiment, there were present, as invited guests, some fifty or more persons—the Generals above named, the War Commissioners and officers of other regiments stationed at this place and Fairfax Court-house. Col. AMBERG presided, and discharged his self-imposed duties with much satisfaction to all who were fortunate enough to be present.

Gen. STAHL was the subject of the first toast, to which he responded with a speech full of patriotism and good sense. He was enthusiastically applauded. Mr. WESENDONK, of the War Committee, in toasting Gen. SIGEL made the following remarks:

"Gen. SIGEL represents the German national character of bravery and honesty; he represents German military science and the struggles of our nation for liberty. His welfare is the welfare of the troops and the welfare of his troops is his own welfare. We, the members of the National War Committee, had the honor to make representations before the President, Mr. LINCOLN, in behalf of Gen. SIGEL—to strengthen and support him in his efforts to crush the rebellion. We told the President that the number of Gen. SIGEL's troops should be duplicated or triplicated, say, that they ought to be quadruplicated to warrant a full success to his enterprises. Not that Gen. SIGEL would ever call for such a force to satisfy a wanton ambition to gain more power, but Gen. SIGEL calls for more troops, because he needs them—therefore it is his duty to do so. We have no direct promises from the President in answer to our request, but we hope a wise policy will induce him to support our gallant chief and strengthen him for the great work our country expects from him."

Lieut. BIEKY then toasted Gen. SIGEL's troops as follows: "May they always be what the Roman Legions were to CESAR—then victory will be ours."

Gen. KRYZANOWSKI offered the following: "*Our glorious Union*—the greatest Republic, the free soil and home for the fugitives from Tyranny."

Toasts were also given for the President, CASSIUS M. CLAY, Gen. SCHURZ, Cols. GILES, MCLEAN and others, to all of which hearty responses were made. The proceedings were interspersed by music furnished by the Forty-third Regiment Glee Club and the band of the Seventy-third Ohio Regiment.

During the evening the following telegraphic dispatch was received and read:

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS D'ARMEE, Fairfax Court-house, October.

To the Colonel of the Forty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers:

On this anniversary of the organization of your regiment I send to the officers and men my hearty congratulations.

F. SIGEL, Major-General Commanding.

I join in the above greeting. C. SCHURZ, Brig.-Gen. Commanding Third Division.

At a very late hour the officers left for their quarters, delighted with the entertainment that they had participated in.

At New-Baltimore, yesterday, our cavalry scouts came suddenly upon a rebel force of twenty men; a brief skirmish took place, when the rebels were driven, and one man captured, who states that there are five companies of cavalry at Warrenton and two pieces of artillery. One man was also fired upon at Thoroughfare Gap, and the rebels were driven back through the Gap. There were no signs of the enemy at Hopeville.

Two rebels have just been brought in as spies. They have been passing themselves off as wholesale suttlers for several weeks. This morning they left Fairfax for Centreville, when Col. REAINSON, the Provost-Marshal, telegraphed here to have them arrested. They have not been examined yet.

Citizens of this place all agree that the rebels never mounted any cannon in the fortifications here; Quaker guns were always used. Every day field pieces would be run up to different embrasures, and fired several times, and then withdrawn.

For six weeks before Gen. McCLELLAN advanced, last Spring, there was only one division stationed here—JOE JOHNSON's—and there were only 15,000 troops within fifteen miles. The rebels commenced retreating early in January.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamship Saxon.

The steamship *Saxon*, Capt. GEO. W. CLAPP, arrived at this port late last night, bringing advices from New-Orleans to Oct. 4th at 7 P. M., and Havana 10th, at 1 P. M. She took pilot off Barnegat on the 17th, at 2 P. M.

On the 14th inst., off Cape Hatteras, encountered a heavy gale from North-Northeast, which lasted thirty-four hours. Oct., 8 at 3 A. M., Mr. MANUEL DE ST. GERMAIN, steerage passenger, supposed of New-Orleans, jumped overboard during a fit of insanity.

It was stated by a reliable merchant at Havana that the Confederate steamer burnt on the Island of the Cuban shore, and her crew taken by a National steamer is no Confederate, nor was she loaded with cotton as stated by newspapers.

She was a slaver, who discharged two hundred negroes in the port La Mulata, north of the island, belonging to wealthy and influential parties of Havana. When the captain found he was pursued by a Federal man-of-war he ran the steamer on shore and set fire to her immediately. The interested parties make it appear that the vessel was a Confederate, loaded with cotton, and that the Nationals had set her on fire, which fire lasted only twelve hours, to consume her totally.

Some anxiety is felt on board the *Saxon* for the safety of the steamer *Matanzas*, which sailed seven days previous, with a large amount of specie on board, for New-York, and has not been heard from since. She left in company with a Spanish steamer for Havana, and soon after a heavy easterly gale set in, which caused the Spanish steamer to return disabled.

Capt. CLAPP, of the *Saxon*, reports that it was positively asserted in Havana that the Confederate steamer "290," with 13 other Confederate men-of-war was in Mobile.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

The Rebels Demand the Surrender of the City.

GEN. NEGLEY REFUSES TO YIELD.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 16.

Official dispatches were received here from Nashville to-day.

The rebels were in large force near that city on the 11th.

They sent a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the town.

Gen. NEGLEY declined.

The Federal force was ample for the defence.

Gov. HARRIS, Maj.-Gen. J. R. ANDERSON and Brig.-Gen. FORREST are in command of the rebels.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Rumors of an Engagement Beyond Suffolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 16.

There are rumors of an engagement at Blackwater River, beyond Suffolk, on Tuesday last, between our troops and the rebels. A Lieutenant and three men belonging to the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry were killed. We have no further particulars.

The Clerk of the Market at Norfolk has been removed, and a Union man substituted.

The mail steamer *Louisiana*, from Baltimore this morning, brought down 112 secesh prisoners from Fort McHenry. They are mostly sick and wounded. They leave this evening on the steamboat *Commodore*, for Aiken's Landing.

The gunners at the water battery to-day have been exercising the guns, and trying the range.

THE BLOCKADE AT WILMINGTON.

The Attack on the Gunboat Maratanza by the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 17.

A dispatch has been received by the Navy Department from Commander SCOTT, of the United States gunboat *Maratanza*, dated off Cape Fear River, 11th inst., which says:

"On the morning of that day the enemy opened upon me with two Armstrong guns, from a battery which they constructed, during the night, on the beach. The second shell fired struck over the port quarter, and exploded, killing the master's mate, EDWARD K. FLOWERS, and GEORGE BLAKE, quartermaster, besides wounding Joseph Brink, captain of the afterguard, and Sullivan Bruce, George W. Herford, Chas. Donevan, and David Mitchell. The ship was not materially damaged. The vessel immediately got under weigh and stood out, the shell passing over her at a distance of four and a half miles—proving it was no longer safe to lie within two miles and a half distance, as it had been heretofore."

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

THE RESULT IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 17.

Thirty-one counties in this State give a Democratic majority of 17,600—a Democratic gain of over 28,000.

THE RESULT IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Friday, Oct. 17.

The Democratic State ticket is elected by 8,000 majority.

Returns have been received from eight Congressional Districts, in which the Democrats have elected five Congressmen, and the Republicans three. Three Districts are yet to be heard from.

THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 17.

In Lancaster County, the Republican majority on State ticket is 4,939.

In the Fourteenth district, MILLER, Democrat, has 450 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 17.

THAYER'S (Union-Republican) election is conceded in the Fifth Congressional District by 79 majority.

MYERS (Union-Republican) is also elected in the Third Congressional District.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Friday, Oct. 17.

STEWART, Union, is elected in the Twenty-first Congressional District by 63 majority.

WALLACE, Republican, is supposed to be elected in the Twenty-fourth Congressional District by 430 majority.

THE RESULT IN IOWA.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 17.

The returns of the Iowa election come in very slowly.

The Democrats acknowledge the election of five Republicans to Congress.

MAHONEY, Democrat, in the Third District, is beaten by 3,000.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Friday, Oct. 17.

Sufficient returns are received to determine that all six of the Republican Congressmen are elected. The Republican State ticket is also elected by about 10,000 majority.

Obituary.

Gen. C. T. JAMES, who has just died in consequence of injuries received by a premature explosion of one of his own projectiles, was a native of Rhode Island. By profession he was an engineer, and for a time was engaged in superintending the construction of some of the largest manufacturing establishments in New-England. His leisure hours for the last thirty years have been devoted to the study of artillery, and the improvements which he claims to have made were the result and deduction of careful scientific investigations. Gen. JAMES represented his State in the United States Senate from 1851 to 1857. He derived his military title from having held the position of Major-General of the Rhode Island State Militia. At the time of his death he was about 56 years of age. He leaves a wife and four children.

A Growl from Bermuda.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 17.

A Bermuda letter, published in the Halifax papers of the 11th inst., complains of the visit of Admiral WILKES to that port, with three United States war vessels. "The Admiral arrived on the 25th of September, direct from New-York, in four days, and remained in port about five days, in defiance of the Queen's proclamation, allowing only twenty-four hours' stay." In conclusion, the letter says:

"It would seem that WILKES had a double object in view in coming to Bermuda. First, to insult the authorities, for he must have known in what a defenceless state we were in, and, secondly, to capture or destroy the vessels in port, six steamers that are engaged, either directly or indirectly, in the trade with the rebel ports, and to destroy all the powder, of which there is said to be a large quantity stored on one of the small islands in Castle Harbor. The Admiral and one of his steamers had gone out of sight from the land, but the other one, having coaled and repaired, is cruising outside of St. George. Complaints are also made that British vessels are occasionally brought to by Federal guns, while entering the harbor of St. George."

THE DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS.

A Demonstration Against Fort Scott—Measures to Meet it—The Kansas Colored Volunteers Under Orders—Movements of the Rebels in the Southwest.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Friday, Oct. 3, 1862.

We have startling intelligence, this morning, announcing the approach of a rebel column of several thousand, under RAINS, COCKRELL, JACKMAN, and others, upon Fort Scott. The capture of this post would indeed be of immense service to the rebels, as it contains a large amount of supplies, ordnance stores, &c.

Fort Lincoln, a strong post, erected by Gen. LANE last Summer, lies about ten miles west of Fort Scott. It is capable of a vigorous defence, with the proper force, and the military stores, &c., are being removed there.

That the dispatches received are of a serious nature is evident from the activity prevailing here at Gen. LANE's headquarters and at the fort.

Col. N. P. CHIPMAN, Chief of Gen. CURTIS' staff arrived here yesterday morning from St. Louis, and Gen. LANE arrived in the afternoon from Paola, Southern Kansas, where he had been organizing the new Twelfth Regiment K. V. Col. CHIPMAN is here for the purpose of organizing Kansas and the Indian Territories into a new district under Gen. BLUNT, and at the same time, undoubtedly, arranging for the cooperation of the new regiments in the coming campaign.

Orders were immediately issued for the departure of the three new white regiments organized by Geo. LANE. The Eleventh will leave this afternoon, from Camp Lyon, Fort Leavenworth; the Thirteenth from Camp Stanton, Atchison, by the 7th; and the Twelfth, now at Paola, will leave about the same date. They will rendezvous at Fort Lincoln, to which post Gen LANE, *by direction* of Col. CHIPMAN, has ordered the First Regiment Kansas Colored Volunteers to march as soon as possible. They are to be mustered into the service at that place, so at least states Gen. LANE. The First Regiment numbers about 550 at Wyandot, and there are as many more encamped at Mound City, about thirty miles from Fort Lincoln, who are also under orders to march. Gen. LANE stated to the writer that Col. CHIPMAN, acting for Gen. CURTIS, directed him (Gen. L.) to push forward every recruit, white or black, that was capable of handling a musket, and stated that they should be used.

From all that I can learn, it seems probable that the rebels under HINDMAN, RAINS and McBRIDE are in South-West Missouri, with a force of from 15,000 to 20,000 men, and that Gens. COOPER, STANDWAITE, and others, with rebel Indians and a force of Texans and Arkansians, are threatening our southern border counties. PIKE is gathering and pressing forward considerable reinforcements from Southern Arkansas, Northern Louisiana and Texas, who are doubtless intended for a raid upon Kansas. Gen. COOPER, with two thousand rebel Creeks and Cherokees, lately marched upon the Osage Mission and trading village on the Neosho, on the Osage Reserve, Southern Kansas. He burned the buildings to the ground, and carried off what goods were in the place. The Osages have remained loyal, and many are now in the three Indian regiments. Fears are entertained for the safety of Humboldt, where the Land Office District is located. It is about thirty miles north of the Osage Mission, and in the same valley.

The following is the organization of the three white regiments, the mustering of which is just completed. It must be remembered that these regiments have been raised in a State which had already quadrupled its quota. Gen. LANE arrived here from Washington on the 3d of August last, and immediately proceeded to organize. By the 20th of September, the three regiments he proposed were full and ready for muster. By the 1st of October, the organization was complete and the men armed, equipped and ready for the field. Under the especial order of the War Department, the proper officer mustered the following as the officers of the Eleventh:

Colonel—THOMAS EWING, Jr.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Thomas Moonlight.
Major—F. B. Plumb.
Surgeon—G. W. Hogeboom.
Quartermaster—J. R. McClure.
Adjutant—John Williams.
Co. A—Capt. Lyman Scott, Jr.
Co. B—Capt. Martin Anderson.
Co. C—Capt. L. F. Heritage.
Co. D—Capt. Jerome Kunkle.
Co. E—Capt. E. E. Rees.
Co. F—Capt. Jacob G. Rees.
Co. G—Capt. Joel Hunter.
Co. H—Capt. N. A. Adams.
Co. I—Capt. L. D. Joy.
Co. K—Capt. J. M. Allen.

Col. EWING is the present Chief Justice of the State. He has not resigned that high office, though he will not exercise its functions, because the Governor, CHARLES ROBINSON, takes the ground that no matter if the Judge resigns, he cannot hold a commission under the United States for the period for which he was by the people elected to fill a State office. Our Constitution forbids a State and Federal office being vested in the same person. The absurd (if it were not malicious) interpretation of ROBINSON would prevent a man resigning, or, when he had resigned, from holding an office under the Union. Judge EWING, according to this logic, having four more years to run, may not serve his country during that time. Col. EWING will take the field with his regiment, and when the new State Government is inaugurated, resign his Judgeship. He is the son of Hon. THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, has resided in Kansas since the Summer of 1857, and is one of the ablest and most accomplished young men of the West. He will undoubtedly make a brilliant soldier, for he is of the stuff of which leaders are made.

The Lieutenant-Colonel, THOMAS MOONLIGHT, is one of the best soldiers in the West. He is thoroughly accomplished in the different arms of the service, and at home in the field or on the general staff. He served for several years in the ranks of the regular army, and when the war broke out was farming near Leavenworth. He raised a company for the Fourth Regiment, and had charge of a battery section attached to that command. He served with LANE with distinction. When the Third and Fourth Regiments were consolidated, Capt. MOONLIGHT was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, and detailed to Gen. BLUNT, from whose Staff he was transferred to his present position.

Among the line officers are a number of veterans, heroes of Wilson Creek, Carthage, Drywood and Osceola. The Quartermaster was formerly a Captain in the First Kansas, and was severely wounded at Wilson Creek.

The Twelfth Regiment is camped at Paola, county seat of Miami County, near the border. Its regimental organization is as follows:

Colonel—CHARLES W. ADAMS.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Josiah E. Hayes.
Major—Thomas H. Kenoedy.
Quartermaster—H. P. Shannon.
Chaplain—Prof. W. H. Davis, B. D.
Co. A—First Lieut. Lewis W. Hoover.
Co. B—Capt. G. W. Ashley.
Co. C—Capt. N. L. Buter.
Co. D—Capt. E. Brown.
Co. E—Capt. James M. Steel.
Co. F—Capt. Clark M. McCoy.
Co. G—Capt. J. J. Sears.
Co. H—Capt. J. T. Gordon.

There are two companies the names of whose officers I have not been able to obtain. Col. ADAMS is a young and talented man, and was appointed by Mr. LINCOLN Register of the Humboldt Land-office. He is a son-in-law of LANE. A radical and uncompromising Anti-Slavery man, of undoubted vigor and courage, he will doubtless acquit himself with credit. Lieut.-Col. HAYES was formerly a Captain in the Fourth Kansas, and was all through the campaign of 1861. He is an excellent officer. Maj. KENNEDY is from civil life, but bears an excellent reputation as a man of vigor and courage.

The roster of the Thirteenth, stationed near Atchison, is as follows:

Colonel—THOMAS M. BOWEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel—John B. Wheeler.
Major—Caleb Woodworth.
Surgeon—W. H. Grimes.
Assistant Surgeon—John Becker.
Quartermaster—Cyrus Leland.
Adjutant—Wm. P. Badger.
Chaplain—Daniel A. Murdock.
Co. A—Capt. S. Flickenger.
Co. B—Capt. Henry Haverkorst.
Co. C—Capt. Hugh Robertson.
Co. D—Capt. Henry R. Neal.
Co. E—Capt. Perry Hutchinson.
Co. F—Capt. John Hayes.
Co. G—Capt. Wm. S. Blackburn.
Co. H—Capt. [illegible].
Co. I—Capt. [illegible].
Co. K—Capt. [illegible] McNamara.

Col. BOWEN was formerly Captain in the Ninth Kansas, and is reported to be an excellent officer. Lieut.-Col. WHEELER is a physician by profession, and is an accomplished man. He will do honor to the post and himself. Major WOODWORTH is a well-known old Free-State soldier, who bore an active part in the struggles of '55 and '56. He will fill the bill admirably. This regiment, both field and line, is strongly organized. Major HUNT, Paymaster, and Col. CAIRNS, left here this morning for the purpose of inspecting the regiments and paying the advance bounty and pay.

Politics occupy an active share of the public mind hereabouts. The nominations of the Republican Convention are before the State, and on Tuesday last, a so-called Union Convention met at Lawrence and put forth a ticket. It is quite a respectable one, with one or two exceptions, though certainly a strange admixture. The movement was principally engineered by Hon. Capt. M. J. PARROTT, who wanted to be the nominee for Congress. R. J. H.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Prospect of Important Movements—The Force at Suffolk—Yorktown—The Preparations for the Rebel Iron-Clads in the James River—The Armament of the Fortress, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862.

Though Fortress Monroe and this Peninsula may not for the present—perhaps not at any time—resume its importance as the centre of war operations to the extent of several months prior to the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac, yet it is manifest that it is not intended that this point, as the base of important movements, shall long remain in the quiet state into which it has relapsed.

It would be imprudent to give the number of troops in this vicinity, or to give the rate at which reinforcements are arriving, or where they are stationed. Suffolk, which up to a few weeks ago was seldom written or thought of, bids fair to become famous. Maj.-Gen. PECK, who is in command there, has a respectable and increasing force, of which the rebels for many miles around—even as far as Richmond, and throughout the northern part of the State of North Carolina—appear to stand in dread. They appear to have accepted the suggestion that Suffolk is the base chosen for important future operations of some kind; precisely what, is with them a matter of much bother.

At Yorktown, where Gen. KEYES, now temporarily absent, is in command, there is a force, the numbers of which the rebels would doubtless be pleased to have me write, but which I will not. I will say this, however; it is large enough for present purposes, and is not growing less, or likely to diminish before the time arrives for the fulfillment of the plans for which the force is designed.

In the immediate vicinity of the fortress there is a sufficient force—the Third New-York Volunteers being garrisoned in the fortress. They will be replaced shortly by the artillery battalion which Lieut.-Col. ROGERS is now recruiting for the special yet permanent purpose. The change now going on in the armament of the fortress will require a permanent corps of artillerists. When completed, the change will give to Fortress Monroe the heaviest armament probably of any single fortification in the world. The number of guns will be about four hundred, with a due proportion of mortars, from 8-inch rifled and smooth-bore Columbiads to 12 and 15-inch smooth-bore and rifled guns of different kinds, all of the latest and most approved patterns, throwing shot and shell ranging from seventy-five to six hundred pounds in weight. Fort Wool (Rip-Raps,) on the opposite side of the entrance to the Roads, will receive a similar, or even heavier armament, as the work is ready for it. The first tier of casemates is approaching completion. With these two forts to guard it, to enter Hampton Roads by a hostile fleet will be next to an impossibility.

Probably no one point has seen so much of the navy as this. As a naval, as well as an army depôt, it is the largest in the country. At present the principal object of naval interest is the fleet which is now lying at the mouth of James River, opposite Newport's News, in readiness for *Merrimac* No. 2, and the other iron-clads, said to be building in Richmond, and in regard to which we have had so much (and until lately erroneous) information. Of this fleet the brave old *Minnesota*, the *New Ironsides*, the *Monitor*, (now temporarily absent,) and the *Galena*, are the most distinguished, though there are several other gunboats of the finest capacity and model in the fleet. It will be sometime before they will be brought to a test with the Richmond Iron-clads, for trustworthy information lately received places them beyond dispute a good ways from a trip down the James. *Merrimac* No. 2, though armored, is neither armed nor crewed, but worse than all, she is practically a failure as to her engines. Though up to this time the difficulties in this respect have been great, yet it is not improbable that they will be overcome. The other iron-clads, two in number, are many months off from service. They are on the stocks, and the iron to plate them has yet to be received through the blockade. Among the appropriations just made by the rebel Congress, is one to pay for this iron and three or four iron-clads constructed in *neutral* English ports. So there is small prospect of immediate work for Admiral LEE's fleet at the mouth of the James. Pending the preparations of the rebels, it is not impossible that the Admiral may exercise his ships against a fort held by the rebels on the coast. Nothing, in fact, more probable.

This, so far as it is prudent to detail it, is our "situation"—army and navy just at present. More prospective than active, it affords us a vacation, which a long time of service prepared us all the more to appreciate.

When the army of the Potomac surged through here, on its way from the Peninsula, it left us a legacy of about 11,000 disabled soldiers. The immense hospitals at Camp Hamilton, Portsmouth Craney Island, and Newport's News, to say nothing of that at Point Lookout, were more than filled, and acres of hospital tents dotted the surrounding fields. At present probably less than 5,000 remain, though meanwhile several thousands more have been added to the original number.

Gen. VIELE, who holds the position of Military Governor at Norfolk, and who has not been in every respect particularly fortunate in his administration, has recently established some new rules. Like some previous ones, the misfortune in regard to them is, that they prove impracticable, and on that account fall the next hour. Sudden shifts, spasmodic manifestations of zeal, particularly if the interval be characterized by misjudgment, and instability of purpose, are not the surest means of commanding respect and obedience to the rules and orders emanating no matter from how high the authority.

Although it was one of Gen. VIELE's new regulations that the regular mail boat between Norfolk and Old Point would not be permitted to depart from the former place, no interruption has ensued, but the intercourse is as before; and I do not understand that any essential results have followed the proclamation, which seems to have been framed more with a desire to appear to do something, rather than with any clear idea of what should be done.

The famous Hygeia Hotel, once the resort of the chivalry and the fashion of the South, is being leveled to the ground, a heap of rubbish. It is not too much to say that the regret and the failure to discover the wisdom of the act is universal. It cannot have been well considered, for there was neither a military or a sanitary necessity in the case that did not extend to nearly every other building, whether public or private property. A hotel here is as near a necessity as anything can well be without being absolutely so. When it is considered that the sanitary plea, which was urged against the hotel, amounts simply to an accusation against Gen. DIX—in this case self-accusation of an extraordinary character—when it is considered that the military reason, and all other reasons, relate as well to most, if not all, the other buildings; and that the demolition of the property inflicts a mortal financial blow without notice—a very galling affair—it is not wonderful that the surprise and disapproval (to use the mildest form of expression) should be universal, save only with certain parties who have already begun to move in the speculation of another hotel. Had the speculation been at the bottom of the whole business they could not have wished for anything more favorable than has been the action of the authorities in the matter.

RODERICK.

FROM JAMAICA.

United Effort to Repeople the Island—American Contrabands Desired.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Sunday, Oct. 5, 1862.

Since my last communication, the all-engrossing topic in this island has been, as it still is, the advantages which are held out for repeopling the island and giving it an effective laboring population, by obtaining a portion of the contraband slaves for whose location in foreign countries the Government of the United States has manifested some solicitude. The propriety of introducing them here has been discussed far and wide, and there is one unanimous voice throughout the Island to bring them here. Public meetings have been held in almost every parish, for the purpose of urging the movement upon the attention of the Government. Several such meetings have been held in Kingston, the last of which took place a fortnight ago, and was marked by the presence of some of the wealthiest and most influential gentlemen in the country—among them Members of the Legislature. The following resolutions were agreed to

1. That a large increase of population being one of the chief wants of this island, and absolutely necessary for the proper development of its varied resources; and immigration based upon the principle of colonization being that which promises the greatest and most permanent good to the country, this meeting consider that such immigration deserves and ought to receive the warmest encouragement.

2. That in view of the numerous benefits to all classes and interest, in this island which would be certain to arise from the immigration on a large scale of the colored people of Canada and the United States as settlers in this country, this meeting considers that it is of the greatest importance that the Legislature should provide as ample means as possible for carrying out that object.

3. That in the opinion of this meeting no country to which the colored people of Canada and the United States could emigrate presents such great advantages on the whole as are held out to them in Jamaica, where, in addition to fertility of soil and congeniality of climate, they will find the most ample protection for their civil and religious liberties.

4. That this meeting has heard with the highest satisfaction, that the Government is prepared to take steps for organizing a plan by which colored immigration to this country might be promoted, and the meeting trusts that in this matter the Government will meet at the earliest possible period with the hearty concurrence and support of the two Chambers of the Legislature, and also of the whole public of Jamaica.

5. That a committee be named with power to add to the number to cooperate with committees to be appointed in other parishes by invitation—for the purpose of ascertaining, by advertisement or otherwise, the quantity and the nature of lands that parties are willing to surrender, by lease, with the right of preemption in furtherance of this undertaking; and in the event of their not obtaining local committees to cooperate with this committee, shall invite parties throughout the Island to send in tenders for the supply of lands, as aforesaid, or on any other terms. Committee—Hon. Edward Jordon, C. B., J. S. Williams, B. A. Franklin, C. A. Price, G. Henderson, J. Nunes, and R. A. Johnsen, Esquires, and the Rev. J. O. Beard's ee, with power to add to their number.

6. That His Honor the Mayor be requested to forward a copy of the resolution passed by this meeting to His Excellency the Governor, and also copies to His Honor the President of the Council, and His Honor the Speaker of the House of Assembly, to be by them respectively laid before the Council and the House.

Mr. ESPENT, an extensive landed proprietor and a member of the Legislature, to show his deep interest in the movement, has offered to execute FREE LEASES, for a term of FIVE YEARS, for ONE THOUSAND acres of fine mountain woodland, well watered. Another proprietor writes as follows to the daily papers:

"I offer, on my part, one acre each to a man and his wife, and half an acre additional for each child in the family—the quantity not to exceed 50 acres in one locality, and this I am willing to give in two districts at least—a free gift of virgin woodland."

There are many other gentlemen who would be right willing to do the same. The Government has taken up the question, and immediately upon the meeting of the Legislature, on the 4th of November, laws will be passed to give effect to the plan.

Hon. F. P. Blair to His Constituents.

The St. Louis papers publish a long address of Hon. F. P. BLAIR to his constituents. He refers in the first place to his appointment as Brigadier-General which he says was entirely unsolicited and given that he might more easily raise a brigade of loyal troops. He then discusses at length the relations between himself and the Press of St. Louis as regards Gen. FREMONT, and says:

"FREMONT was then plotting against the Government which had trusted him, and using the means placed in his hands for its support to work its destruction, and establish for himself a Dictatorship upon its ruins. If his ability had been equal to his ambition, he would perhaps have sought to enact the same *rôle* now being played by JEFF. DAVIS. The patriotism of our people, and his imbecility, was our safety. When I represented to the Government that in my opinion Gen. FREMONT had not the capacity to conduct successfully the military command which had been intrusted to him, (his conspiracy against the Government had not then developed itself,) I was not unprepared for the indignation which this expression of opinion brought upon me on the part of the General and his California contractors and dependents, but I confess to the astonishment with which the course pursued by the Missouri *Democrat* and certain other newspapers filled me."

Questions of local interest are then discussed at great length, and Mr. BLAIR proceeds to say:

"As I am compelled to answer twelve months of calumnies and misrepresentation on the part of my traducers, though I shall be pardoned for the length to which this paper has grown, I shall sum up briefly my creed on the questions of the highest importance at this time. I am for the supremacy of the Constitution and for the Union of these States, and opposed to revolutionists of every hue. I have no more respect for any one class of men who are against this Government than I have for another. Every man who proclaims himself a revolutionist against this Government is a traitor to law and to liberty. I am for confiscating the property of all rebels and emancipating their slaves by law, and for compensating the loyal owners of slaves wherever it is necessary to free them to secure the present safety or future peace of the country. I am in favor of a separation of the white and black races, and for giving the latter a home and a country in the tropics of America, where, in the providence of God, they can enjoy all the rights of manhood, instead of being outcasts among us, trampled and degraded, and deprived of every right which makes personal freedom desirable.

In making this declaration in favor of colonization, I am aware that it has been persistently urged that I am in favor of compulsory deportation of the negroes, and only in favor of emancipation on condition that the negroes are colonized. My votes and speeches in Congress give the lie to this statement. All the acts that have passed Congress on this subject provide for emancipation without any such condition, and provide only for colonizing such as are willing to go. I voted for all of them. My views are not only more humane toward this unfortunate race, but in fact I have a far higher opinion of the race than is entertained by those who have made such a clamor about compulsory deportation. I am certain that the negro will be far better off in a country of his own, in which he will enjoy every right and privilege accorded to any other man, than he can be here where he will be allowed no privileges of citizenship beyond his personal freedom; and I believe the negro has sense enough to appreciate this fact, and will accept the offer which gives him a country and makes him a free man in the best sense of that word, and therefore I believe that compulsory deportation is unnecessary.

I am opposed to negro brigades, and, to use the language of Senator Henderson, 'to those peaceful warriors who clamor for negro brigades,' and also, who, like Rachel weeping for her children, 'refuse to be comforted, because they are not.' It is derogatory to the manhood of twenty millions of freemen to confess our inability to put down this rebellion without calling to our aid these semi-barbarous hordes, and shocking to every manly instinct to turn loose such an element to war on women and children."

The One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania at Antietam—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Sept. 27 the following paragraph occurs in the letter of your special correspondent:

"MAJ. WEBER's Brigade, in FRENCH's Division, bore its part in the severe musketry contest of Wednesday last, excepting one regiment, the Fifth Maryland, which, it is asserted, was taken from the field while the result of the battle hung in the balance by its own officers. *It is stated, also, that the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Regiment did the same thing.*"

As my regiment was not engaged in the battle at Antietam (although having marched 25 miles on Wednesday, arriving late at night on the field, and on Thursday morning were moved to the front, but were not permitted to fight as the "rebs" had "skedaddled,") I write to have you correct the erroneous impression which the paragraph alluded to has given in reference to the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

My regiment has passed through many of the battles on the Peninsula, and suffered severely therefrom—but never can cowardice be imputed to officer or man in it. We have not learned to "skedaddle."

Please correct the matter and oblige yours, &c.,

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
Colonel One Hundred and Second Penn. Vols.

DOWNSVILLE, Md., Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PETER C. REAL HOMICIDE.

Verdict of Manslaughter in the Third Degree—Mrs. Real Sentenced to Two Years and Six Months in the State Prison.

The jury in the case of the People *vs.* Mrs. MARY REAL, charged with the murder of her husband, came into Court yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, having been together all night, and announced that they had agreed upon a verdict. The prisoner was requested to stand up, and the usual question was put by the clerk—"how say you, gentlemen, do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?" The foreman replied—"we find her guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and in consideration of the mitigating circumstances of the case we unanimously recommend her to the clemency of the Court." On the announcement of the verdict, the prisoner appeared to be shocked; her lips quivered, and she shrunk back as if to sit down from nervous exhaustion; but shed no tears, and soon recovered her self-possession. She was requested to step forward to the Judge's desk, which she did, accompanied by the officer having her in charge. After being sworn, she was asked if she had any trade, to which she replied that she had learned the trade of a vest-maker. The question was then put to her what she had to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon her, whereupon her senior counsel, Mr. JAMES, arose and stated to the Court that since the adjournment of the Court Thursday new and important facts had come into his possession favorable to the accused, and which could hardly fail to induce the clemency of the Court toward his client. He therefore asked that the sentence be deferred until these facts could be brought to the attention of the Court in a proper form.

Judge BARNARD, after some reflection, replied that in consideration of the recommendation of the jury, and from his own sense of justice in the case, he had made up his mind to exercise all the clemency toward the accused that was permitted by the statute, and in view of this fact there was no occasion to postpone the sentence, as, whatever new facts might be brought to his notice, they could not possibly change the form of the sentence.

Mr. JAMES replied, that if the Court had resolved to exercise its discretion in favor of the accused, to the extent permitted by the statute, he was content, and could ask nothing further.

Judge BARNARD then proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoner. He told her that she had been tried by a fair and impartial jury of her countrymen, had been defended by the ablest counsel, and after patient and careful deliberation had been found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. She might have been found guilty of murder, but the jury had given her the benefit of whatever doubts or mitigating circumstances existed in the case, and had found her guilty of the lesser crime, and had accompanied their verdict by a recommendation to the clemency of the Court. It had always been the custom of the Court to defer to such a recommendation from the jury, and he should do so in this case. He should therefore inflict upon her the mildest punishment permitted by the statute in such cases, which was that she "be imprisoned at hard labor in the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of two years and six months." The prisoner, who while standing in front of the Judge's desk had become thoroughly self-possessed and somewhat determined in her bearing, immediately after the closing sentence of the Court, lifted her hand, and making a forward gesture toward the Court, exclaimed with great emphasis, though in a subdued tone of voice, "I never will go; I never will go." She then burst into tears and was led out of the Court-room by an officer.

ALL ABOUT THE BULWER FAMILY.

Before the Court adjourned, the District-Attorney, Mr. HALL, said that he craved the indulgence of His Honor while he made an explanation in regard to a remark made by himself in summing up the case the day previous. (The remark alluded to was in reference to the wife of Sir Lytton Bulwer. While speaking of the plea of insanity set up for the defence as resulting from the ill-treatment of Mrs. Real by her husband, he said that if this plea were to prevail, there would be no end to the murders of husbands by their wives; the wife of Sir E. Lytton Bulwer might kill her husband with impunity, for "God knew, if the reports in the newspapers were true, she had suffered ill-treatment enough at his hands.") His remark, he said, had been incorrectly reported in one of the morning papers, (the *Herald*,) which omitted the saving clause, "if the reports in the newspapers are true." Since the remark was made he had learned, what he did not know at the time, that the opposing counsel, Mr. JAMES, was an intimate friend of both the parties, and had, in fact, acted as trustee, by mutual consent, of Lady Bulwer. Had he known this, he should not have been guilty of the indelicacy of making any allusion to the parties, and as it was, he did not vouch for the truth of the alleged ill-treatment, which he had since learned from his friend on the other side, was entirely without foundation. The eminent genius and world-wide renown of this brilliant author, no less than the genius of his wife, demanded that this explanation should be made.

Mr. JAMES thanked his honorable friend, the District-Attorney, for the explanation, (which he intimated had been made at his request,) and said that just before he left England Sir EDWARD LYTTON BULWER had come into the possession of a large fortune from the death of a relative, and had generously doubled the yearly allowance of his wife. He had long been intimate with both parties, and had acted as the adviser of Lady BULWER, and he would assure his friend that the charge of abuse or ill-treatment in that case had no foundation, positively, in fact.

Before discharging the Jury, Judge BARNARD tendered them the thanks of the Court for their patient hearing and intelligent and careful investigation of the testimony in this protracted trial, and said that they could return to their several avocations with the consciousness of having faithfully discharged their duty.

It is said that on the first consultation of the Jury, after they retired, six of their number were in favor of a verdict of murder, four for manslaughter in the third degree, and two for acquittal. The prisoner's counsel designs preparing a memorial to the Governor, in which, it is said, he will have the countenance of the Jury, for a mitigation of the sentence, and, pending the same, will ask that the prisoner be permitted to remain in the City Prison until the Governor's decision. Now that the law has been vindicated, and the bad precedent of an acquittal avoided, there seems to be a general desire that this unfortunate woman, who, if she has sinned, has also suffered much, should be pardoned.

THE DRAFT.

Military Notice Concerning It.

Gen. ANTHON has issued the following important notice:

Persons who claim that they are, for any reason, exempt from military duty, and therefore *not liable to draft*, are hereby notified to attend before the Commissioners appointed to hear and determine such claims, at the Police Station-houses of the Wards in which they reside.

The Commissioners will commence their session on Monday, Oct. 20, and will sit for ten days. The hours will be from nine o'clock A. M., to four o'clock P. M.

Exemption Certificates heretofore filed in the Office of the County Clerk are of no avail.

A surgeon will be in attendance to examine claimants for exemption on account of physical disability.

The following is a list of the Station-houses of the several Wards in which the Commissioners will sit:

First Ward, No. 29 Broad-street.
Second Ward, No. 49 Beekman-street.
Third Ward, No. 79 Warren-street.
Fourth Ward, No. 9 Oak-street.
Fifth Ward, No. 49 Leonard-street.
Sixth Ward, No. 9 Franklin-street.
Seventh Ward, foot of Governeur.
Eighth Ward, Prince, corner Wooster.
Ninth Ward, No. 94 Charles-street.
Tenth Ward, Essex, corner Ludlow.
Eleventh Ward, No. 4 Union Market, No. 429 Houston-street.
Twelfth Ward, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, Bloomingdale Road.
Thirteenth Ward, Attorney, corner Delancy-street.
Fourteenth Ward, No. 53 Spring-street.
Fifteenth Ward, No. 220 Mercer-street.
Sixteenth Ward, No. 156 West Twentieth-street.
Seventeenth Ward, Fifth-street and First-avenue.
Eighteenth Ward, East Twenty-second-street, between First and Second-avenues.
Nineteenth Ward, East Fifty-ninth-street, near Third-avenue.
Twentieth Ward, No. 212 West Thirty-fifth-street.
Twenty-first Ward, No. 120 East Thirty-fifth-street.
Twenty-second Ward, Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Claims of Exemption will be received only in the Wards in which the persons making the same reside.

WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge Advocate General.
Chief Commissioner of Drafting.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1862.

Army and Navy.

The command of the United States iron-clad steam-sloop-of-war *Passaic*, just finished at Greenpoint, has been given by the Department, to PERCIVAL DRAYTON, one of the loyal South Carolinians who have remained in the service. He was appointed from his native State thirty-five years ago, of which he was over twenty on active duty ashore and afloat. He was aid to the flag officer of the Brazil Squadron in '57, and on his return was made ordnance commander at one of the Navy-yards. He has recently commanded the *Pawnee*.

The Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry, of which Gen. HARTRANFT is Colonel, has now almost filled up the last battalion, whose organization commenced some time since. The headquarters of the regiment are at Fort Preble, Me.; but the reinforcements of the unfilled companies are expected chiefly from the new arrangement for recruiting originated by the authorities. A great portion of this gallant regiment is now at the seat of war, and another detachment of it will soon be sent on.

The United States steamer *Massachusetts* will sail from the Brooklyn Navy-yard on the 21st of October. She will carry a mail for every naval vessel whose rendezvous is at the "Port." Letters, papers, parcels, if left, properly directed, at the Naval Lyceum, will be forwarded cheerfully. The *Ottawa*, one of the regular navy steam gunboats, will also sail for Port Royal, and will take a mail.

GENERAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

The Pastoral Address.

The Convention reassembled at 9 A. M., the usual hour. Religious services were conducted by Rev. Drs. HUTTON and DOANE.

After the organization of the House, a report on Christian Education was presented on behalf of the Committee by Rev. Dr. WILSON, and unanimously adopted.

The resolutions of Mr. RUGGLES were called up by that gentleman, and referred to the next Convention, after a motion to print them in the journal of the present one.

Some motions of discipline were offered by Rev. Dr. VINTON, and accepted.

Messages concurring in the action of the House of Delegates, was received from the House of Bishops.

Rev. Dr. TUBMAN revived his resolution in reference to the Intercommunion of the Russian Greek Church on the Pacific Coast with the Episcopal Church, and after considerable debate it was approved.

Judge CHANDLER read resolutions disapproving of the acceptance of the Rebellion Committee's report by the House, on the score that the sphere of the Church did not embrace their subject. The House finally decided that the same should not be entered on the minutes of the body.

Such action having been taken, and the main business of the Convention having been concluded, at 12 o'clock the religious services that were to mark the close of the first session of the Episcopal body began, in a manner the most solemn and impressive. The Bishops and Clerical members of the House assembled in the Church in robes of office (and until the meeting of the clergy and assemble I worshippers, proceeded to conclude, with the most solemn rites, the work of the Convention.

Rev. Dr. LEWIS, Rev. Mr. YEOMS, of St. John's Church, Right Rev. Bishop CHASE and Right Rev. Bishop WHITTINGHAM officiated in a series of services, beautiful and imposing in the extreme. Among the emblems on the altar was the golden basin presented at Oxford, in 1850, to a delegation of American Bishops, and containing some superb representations of the gifts of the Wise men of the East to our Saviour in his cradle. The *elementaria* of the Communion were also richly displayed.

After the reading of the final hymn, Right Rev. Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, taking the Episcopal pulpit, read the following

PASTORAL ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

The Pastoral Letter of the House of Bishops to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, to the Clergy and Laity of the same:

Brethren, we have been assembled together on our Triennial Convention under most afflicting circumstances. Hitherto, whatever our Church had to contend with from the fallen nature of man, from the power of this evil world, or the enmity of that mighty adversary who is called by St. Paul, the "god of this world," her chief council has been permitted to meet, amidst the blessings of peace within our National boundaries, and as representing a household of faith at unity in itself. Our last meeting was in the metropolis of a State which has long held a high place and influence in the affairs of our Church and country. Long shall we remember the affectionate hospitality which was there lavished on us, and the delightful harmony and brotherly love which seemed to reign, almost without alloy, in a Convention composed of representatives of all our Dioceses. Never did the promise of a long continuance of brotherly union among all parts and sections of our whole Church, appear more assuring. But, alas! what is man? How unstable our surest reliances, based on man's wisdom or will. How unsearchable his counsels!—who hath "his way on the sea, and his path in the mighty waters," and whose footsteps are not known. What is now the change? We look in vain for the occupants of seats in this Convention, belonging to the representatives of not less than ten of our Dioceses, and to ten of our Bishops; and whence comes such painful and inauspicious absence? The cause stands as a great cloud of darkness before us—of which, as we cannot help seeing it, and thinking of it, wherever we go, and whatever we do; and that most sorrowfully it is impossible not to speak, when we address you in regard to to the condition and wants of our Church. That cause is all concentrated in a stupendous rebellion against the organic law and the constitutional Government of the country, for the dismemberment of our National Union, under which, confessedly, all parts of the land have signally prospered and blessed. A rebellion which is already too well known to you, brethren, in the vast armies that have compelled our Government to maintain, and in the fearful expense of life and treasure, of suffering and sorrow, which it has cost on both sides to need any further description here.

We are deeply grieved to think how many of our brethren, clergy and laity, of the regions over which the unnatural strife has spread have been carried away by its flood. Not only yielding to it, so as to place themselves, so far as in them lay, in severance of our ecclesiastical union, which has so long and so happily united us together in one communion and fellowship, but, to a sad extent, sympathizing with the movement, and the giving their active cooperation.

In this part of our letter we must be silent to system the moral character of such doings—a subject not to be confined to the statement of mere facts, except in one matter, of which it is the convenient place to speak.

When the ordained ministers of the Gospel of Christ, whose mission is to compassionate the one of peace and good will, of tenderness and consolation, do so depart from their sacred calling, as to take the sword, and engage in the fierce and bloody conflicts of war—which, in so doing, they are fighting against authorities which, as the powers that be, the Scriptures declare are ordained of God, so that in resisting them they are resisting the ordinance of God—when especially one comes out from the exalted spiritual office of an overseer of the flock of Christ to exercise functions contrasted in such awful work, we cannot—as ourselves, overseers of the same flock—consistently with duty to his Church, ministry and people, refrain from placing on such examples our strong condemnation. We remember those words of our blessed Lord—uttered among His last words—and for the special admonition of His ministers,—"they that take the sword shall perish by the sword."

Returning to this great rebellion, with all its refinuse of cost and sacrifice, of tribulation and anguish, of darkness and death, there are aspects in which we must contemplate it, namely—as it comes by the agency of man, and as it proceeds from the Providence of God.

We desire, first, to call your attention thereto, as it proceeds *from the Providence of God*. So comprehensive is that Providence, that it embraces all worlds and all nations, while it is so infinite that not a sparrow falleth without the knowledge and will of our Father in Heaven. In its vast counsels this deep affection has a place: God's hand is in it, His power rules it, it is His visitation and chastening for the sins of a nation; who can doubt it? Just as the personal affliction of any of you is God's visitation, to turn him from the world and sin unto Himself—so is it a National calamity, must certainly, His judgment on this nation for its good; and we trust, dear brethren, that we are in no danger of secondary, or even interpretation of our distresses, to excuse in any degree such agency as men have had in bringing them upon us. God's Providence has no interference with men's responsibility. He works by man, but so that it is still man that wills as well as works. The captivities of God's chosen people were, as His word declares, His judgments upon them for their sins, while the nations that carried them captive were visited of God for the same guilt in so doing. Saint Peter declares that our Lord was delivered unto death by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God, and that nevertheless it was by wicked hands that He was "crucified and slain." The Jews, we need not be under any temptation, to diminish our estimate of the present dispensation of sorrow, as proceeding from the counsel of God, in punishment for our sins, whatever the agency of man therein. So to consider it is our duty as Christians and as patriots, it may do us the good for which it is sent, and may be the sooner taken away.

It is not possible for us in this address to set before you in detail, or in their true proportions, all the National and other sins which make us, as a people, to deserve and need the chastisement of a Holy God. It needs no Daniel, inspired from on high, to discern them. Surely you must all be painfully familiar with many of them in the profaneness of speech with which God's name and matters are treated, in the neglect of public worship, which dishonors His holy day, in the unrighteousness of the whole social fabric, in the unscrupulousness with which gain is sought, in the low standard of public morality, in the prevalence of intemperance, and in the sensuality which defiles the bodies of so many, who are temples of the Holy Ghost. And the people of Israel have ever since been made wander

...ockings, with which years overstocked. We must ... our customers if our associate factories ... to send us supplies."

"There are 8,000 men now wanting under-clothing. We are sure we need say nothing *more* than this to ... all your generous sympathies in aiding us to clothe our wounded soldiers, who are even now suffering from the cold.

ELDEN COLLINS,
L. D'OREMIEULX,
LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER,
DR. WM. H. DRAPER,
SAMUEL W. BRIDGHAM,
Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1862.
Country papers please copy.

THE HAYNES TRIAL.

United States Circuit Court—Oct. 17.

Before Judge Shipman.

The case of HAYNES, the mate of the slaver *Highlander*, was given to the jury yesterday afternoon. The defence gave little testimony except that of good character. Mr. BRADY summed up the case for the prisoner in a speech of three hours and a half long on Thursday. The District-Attorney spoke for five hours, commencing at the opening of Court yesterday morning. The Judge charged the jury briefly and clearly as to the law of the case, and the matter was submitted to the jury about 3¼ o'clock.

Departure of the Pembina.

The steamer *Pembina*, which left the Navy-yard on Tuesday last, remains at anchor in the harbor, near the powder magazine on Ellis' Island. She has all her powder, ammunition and stores aboard, and will proceed to sea as soon as the crew become familiar with their stations.

Capt. TEMPLE, formerly of the Ordnance Department, is already a great favorite, and by his constant exertions will soon make his vessel one of the most efficient in the service.

She is destined to Pensacola, and will join Admiral FARRAGUT's Squadron in its expected offensive operations. We append a list of her officers:

Lieutenant-Commanding, W. G. TEMPLE; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, R. Prentiss; Acting Masters, W. Rogers and J. A. Jacksway; Acting Ensigns, Wm. Syddon and Braddock Chester; Acting Master's Mate, H. C. Cochran; Assistant Surgeon, A. W. Hawkins; Assistant Paymaster, H. L. Walt; Engineers—First Assistant, Jeff. Yoong; Third Assistants, J. Van Horenburg, A. Kirby and J. F. Bingham; Captain's Clerk, R. Purdie.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CENTRAL PARK MUSIC.—There will be music, as usual, in the Central Park to-day, if the weather be fine. The band, under the direction of HARVEY DODWORTH, will play the following programme:

PART I.

1—Firemen's March.....Julien
2—Overture "La Fille du Regiment".....Donizetti
3—Selection from the "Bohemian Girl".....Balfe
4—Spring Sounds Gallop.....Gungl

PART II.

1—Quickstep, "Let the Lion Awake," from Ernani.....Verdi
2—Overture to Egmont.....Beethoven
3—Selections from the Opera of "Zampa"....Herold
4—Ale-o-Cana Quartette, from "I Puritani"...Bellini

PART III.

1—Finale to "William Tell".....Rossini
2—Ida Waltzes.....H. B. Dodworth
3—The Russian National Hymn.
4—Bell Brandon Medley.....Bradly
The National Pot-Pourri.

KINDERGARTEN SYSTEM.—This system of instruction, originally a German conception, peculiarly adapted to infant schools, but applicable also to some extent in all schools, appears to be gradually taking root among us. Several Kindergartens (literally children's gardens) are already in successful operation in New-England, and a school on this system has recently been opened in this City, by Mrs. HALLOCK, (formerly Mrs. DIETZ,) whom we hear spoken of as a judicious and highly qualified teacher, at No. 79 East Fifteenth-street. This system is based on the principle of cultivating simultaneously the physical, mental, mechanical and artistic faculties of early childhood; and, while it imparts instruction by means of object-lessons, and of exercises for the hand and eye and mental perceptions, it adapts itself to individual character, and supplies pleasant and profitable occupation to the exuberant activity of childhood. It has been introduced into the primary department of Mrs. HALLOCK's school for young ladies. Friends interested in this system are admitted to inspect the school. On Fridays, from 12 to 1 P. M., there are exhibitions of calisthenic exercises, under the superintendence of a pupil of Dr. DIO LEWIS, of Boston.

TWO SOLDIERS TURN HIGHWAYMEN.—On Thursday evening, HUGH DONNELLY and JAMES VAN ORDEN, dressed in uniform, and representing themselves as members of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. V., from Troy, were in the public house No. 70 Henry-street, when PATRICK CAMPBELL invited them to drink. When paying the bill, CAMPBELL imprudently displayed a roll of bills, amounting to $21n. The three then took a walk about town. When they were opposite Police Headquarters in Broome-street, VAN ORDEN struck CAMPBELL a powerful blow in the face, which caused him to fall. The soldiers then made a desperate attempt to rob their victim, but the latter cried "Watch!" and "Murder!" so loudly that two Detectives were soon on the spot and took the highwaymen into custody. Yesterday morning Justice BRENNAN committed them for trial. Some years ago, DONNELLY was a noted pugilist.

THE BIBLE AND THE ARMY.—At an extra meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, on the 16th inst., called in special reference to applications for books, 37,265 volumes were granted outright, besides 1,700 more which were referred to auxiliary Societies. These were mostly Testaments, with some Bibles. They were intended for soldiers in actual service, for new levies, for paroled prisoners, and for the sick and wounded in hospitals. Few persons are aware of the amount of work which the American Bible Society is now doing. In the month of September there were printed at the Bible House over 175,000 volumes, making 6,500 daily, or eleven volumes per minute, for working time. In September over 168,000 volumes were issued, and 130,000 in August. A large portion of these books are distributed in the army, among paroled and rebel prisoners, among the sick and wounded in hospitals, and among the colored people. The Society never issued anything like so many books before, within the same length of time.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BOUNTY FOR VOLUNTEERS.—Two meetings have recently been held of the officers and representatives of the New-York Fire Department, at Firemen's Hall, for the purpose of raising volunteers for the Second Fire Zouave Regiment, and to exempt the firemen of the City from the draft. About forty men and nearly three thousand dollars have thus far been procured. Mr. ZOPHAR MILLS, as Chairman of the meeting, will offer from the funds collected a special bounty of $25 to each man who will volunteer from the ranks of the Fire Department into the Fire Zouave Regiment.

GENERAL SESSIONS.—In the General Sessions yesterday, AUGUSTA BRANDT was tried on an indictment for grand larceny in stealing $60 in United States Treasury Notes, from CHARLES O'DONNELL, on the 15th of September. She was convicted of petit larceny and remanded for sentence. MICHAEL MEAR was also tried for grand larceny in stealing a gold watch and money, to the value of $185, from JOHN PYNE, of No. 213 Water-street, but was acquitted. MARY ANN SANDFORD pleaded guilty to an attempt at assault and battery with a smoothing iron, on SARAH J. MCCAGUE, on the 2d of January last. She was remanded for sentence.

OBTAINING BOUNTY MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—Two boyish looking fellows named HYMAN JACOBS and JOSEPH MAX were brought before Justice BRENNAN, yesterday, on a charge of obtaining $25 each from the City Comptroller, as bounty money for enlisting in DURYEA's Zouaves, and subsequently, to avoid going into active service, swearing they were but sixteen years of age. When obtaining the bounty JACOBS pretended to be guardian for MAX, and MAX did the same for JACOBS. The matter will be investigated to-day.

DR. GRISCOM'S LECTURES.—The second of Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM's course of lectures, upon "Human Mechanism, Physiology and Hygiene," will be delivered at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, at 11 o'clock this forenoon. At the request of many gentlemen who desired to attend the course, Dr. GRISCOM has so modified his lectures as to adapt them to a mixed audience of ladies and gentlemen, and hereafter both sexes will be admitted. To all who desire to inform themselves upon the important subject of human mechanism and the laws of health, this course of lectures affords a rare opportunity.

LARCENY.—WILLIAM GREEN was arrested yesterday, for robbing the money-drawer of LOUIS DEBAUD, No. 47 West Broadway of $20. Constable HALL caught him in the act. GREEN pleaded not guilty, and was committed for examination by Justice BRENNAN, in default of $500 bail.

THE GAS MONOPOLIES.—The Aldermanic Committee investigating this subject met yesterday afternoon, and adjourned over till Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, two of them desiring to attend the funeral of Mr. DENNIS MCCARTHY.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the kindling wood establishment of Mr. W. F. GILLESON, Nos. 7 and 9 Adams-street, Brooklyn, resulting in the destruction of a number of sheds, including two horses; loss $3,000, insured for $1,500 in the Phenix Company, of Brooklyn. The adjoining premises of W. T. BURTON, iron pipe manufacturer, was damaged to the extent of $1,000. The stable of THOMAS HUNT, No. 11 Adams-street, was damaged to the extent of $150. The fire originated accidentally in the boiler room.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Kings County Republican Convention, to nominate County officers, reassembled at No. 9 Court-street, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. JOSEPH REEVES, of the Fourth Ward, previously elected Chairman, called the Convention to order.

After settling the case of the contested delegations from the Fifth, Thirteenth and Fifteenth Wards, the Convention proceeded to a ballot for Surrogate, with the following result:

Whole number of votes	72
Peter W. Ostrander, Eleventh Ward	62
James V. Kearney, Ninth Ward	7
Scattering	3

Mr. OSTRANDER was declared unanimously nominated.

A ballot for District Attorney was then taken, resulting in the nomination of Mr. JOHN WINSLOW, of the Sixth Ward, by the following vote:

John Winslow, Sixth Ward	44
George H. Fisher, Nineteenth Ward	26
P. W. Ostrander, Eleventh Ward	1

Mr. WINSLOW was declared unanimously nominated.

A ballot for County Treasurer resulted in the nomination of Mr. JOHN L. SPADER, of the Eighth Ward, by the following vote:

John L. Speder, Eighth Ward	39
Samuel Booth, Fourth Ward	19
Wm. L. Hubbell, Twelfth Ward	13

The nomination of Mr. SPADER was unanimously confirmed.

The following candidates for Superintendents of the Poor were nominated: HENRY E. RIPLEY, for the Eastern District; and WALTER KELSEY, of Gravesend, for the country towns.

Dr. PHILIP WEISMAN was nominated for Coroner of the Eastern District; and WM. H. HOYT received the nomination for Justice of the Court of Sessions.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

THE THIRD (BROOKLYN) CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Hon. MOSES F. ODELL was yesterday nominated for Congress by acclamation, by the Democratic Third District Congressional Convention. His Republican opponent is Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Oct. 17, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chambers, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Ross, The President, Snyder—3.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place the fire-alarm telegraph, with suitable batteries, in the houses of Engine Company number Thirty-nine and Hose Company number Forty-four, and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that North Moore-street be paved with trap-block pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense thereof, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the owners of property on the line of said street to pay one-half the cost thereof, and the City the remainder.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Webster, Orton—2.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Worth-street be paved and repaved from Broadway to Hudson-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Repper, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Orton, Ross, the President, Snyder—4.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of four hundred and ninety dollars and eighty-six cents be donated to the Church of St. Boniface, and the Comptroller directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter K. Knapp for the above-named amount, for the purpose of cancelling assessment against said Church property for building a sewer in Second-avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Repper, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Babcock, Trotter, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Ross, The President, Snyder—3.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have alarm telegraph placed in house of Engine Company number Forty-four, and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that North Moore-street be paved with trap-block pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense thereof, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the owners of property on the line of said street to pay one-half the cost thereof, and the City the remainder.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

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Negative—Councilmen Webster, Orton—2.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Worth-street be paved and repaved from Broadway to Hudson-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

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Negative—Councilmen Orton, Ross, the President, Snyder—4.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of four hundred and eighty-six cents be donated to the Church of St. Boniface, and the Comptroller directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter K. Knapp for the above-named amount, for the purpose of cancelling assessment against said Church property for building a sewer in Second-avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

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Which was recommitted to Committee on Fire Department.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, in Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar by way of compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—LOVE AND MONEY.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RIP VAN WINKLE.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—No. 485 Broadway—THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVRETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

HOPE CHAPEL—TYRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—LANG'S HISTORICAL PICTURE OF THE RECEPTION OF THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH IRISH REGIMENT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from the Army of the Potomac, this morning, indicate unmistakably that Gen. McCLELLAN is again about to measure strength with the rebel hosts under LEE. There appears to be no doubt that the latter intends to give battle at or near their present location, which is now well known to our Generals, through the thorough reconnoissances recently made. Simultaneous with the movement of Gen. HANCOCK'S Division to Charlestown on Thursday, another movement was made across the Potomac, at Shepherdstown Ford, by Gen. WOODBURY'S Division, which took the road leading to Smithfield, a small village half way between Charlestown and Bunker's Hill. This division encamped, on Thursday night, between Leetown and Kearneysville, having met with but slight resistance during the advance. Yesterday morning the cavalry attached to the division advanced toward Smithfield, and formed a junction with HANCOCK'S cavalry, having meantime discovered the enemy in very heavy force. The object of the reconnoissance was thus attained without loss. To-day may bring us the news of another great battle.

Official dispatches, received in Louisville from Nashville, state that the rebels were in considerable force near the latter city on the 11th inst., and that they sent a flag of truce demanding a surrender. This modest demand Gen. NEGLEY declined to accede to, as he had a National force ample for defence.

We have a rumor from Fortress Monroe that an engagement took place at Blackwater River, beyond Suffolk, on Tuesday last, the result of which is yet unknown. A Lieutenant and three men belonging to the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry are said to have been killed.

Within the last three or four days, the rebels have run two trains of cars from the other side of the Rappahannock to Bristow. They selected their opportunities immediately after Union reconnoitering parties had passed through and about the intervening country. These trains, doubtless, carried cattle or horses for the use of LEE'S army, which could be rapidly driven up from Bristow, through Thoroughfare Gap and Front Royal, to LEE'S position.

The subjoined extract of a letter from an officer on the Staff of Gen. TERRILL, who was killed in the late battle of Perryville, will correct some errors committed by newspaper accounts: "The papers are in error in regard to BRAGG attacking McCOOK; it was the combined forces of HARDEE and POLK, or two of the rebel army divisions against one of ours. The rebels are in retreat toward Harrodsburgh for the purpose of forming a junction with KIRBY SMITH and cutting off Gen. BELL, who has the flower of the Western army. Our army fought after being two days without adequate supplies of water or provisions, and all of them green troops, never before in action; nevertheless, they withstood the combined attack, and were able to follow the retreating rebels twenty hours afterward."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* hears that the naval expeditions that have been in progress at several points for a number of weeks past are now ready, and will sail for their destinations as soon as the troops for land service are ready to accompany them. When this will be, however, is not at present known, though possibly a month hence will find everything in perfect readiness for a repetition of the splendid achievements at New-Orleans and Port Royal. Admiral DUPONT, who is now in New-York, will leave for Port Royal in a few days.

Headquarters in St. Louis have received dispatches to the following purport: "Papers and dispatches dated as late as the 6th inst. have been received by Gen. COMBS from Little Rock, Ark. HINDMAN was then at Duval's Bluffs. PARSONS was represented as moving toward North Missouri, and seeking to unite his forces with STEARN and McBAINE at Pocahontas. The rebel commander, HOLMES, was at Little Rock. Gen. SCHOFIELD had arrived at Cassville, in Barry County, near the Arkansas line. Southwestern Missouri is once more cleared of rebel forces, and the telegraph communication is complete to Cassville. Two divisions of the army are left at Helena, under Gen. CARR."

Gen. CURTIS has issued an order, which reads thus: "The combined forces of Missouri and Kansas, as an army corps in the field, now commanded by Brig.-Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, will be denominated 'the Army of the Frontier.'"

Gen. CURTIS, at St. Louis, has received the following dispatch from Col. W. W. ORME, commanding the post at Springfield, Mo.: "I have just received by messenger from Mount Vernon, an intercepted dispatch from COCKERELL to Gen. HINDMAN. It is of date of Oct. 5, and in substance that COCKERELL left HINDMAN at Pineville and moved north; that since he left, he has some fifteen hundred sworn in, and expected many more by Oct. 10; that he could arm two-thirds of them and that as all Federal troops and militia had gone South, he expected to move on Sedalia about the 15th of October, and destroy the S. W. Branch. That he had learned there were only three thousand militia in the State north of the Osage River." The dispatch bearer was taken in Lawrence County, in company with a negro boy. They say COCKERELL is in Johnson County with about three hundred men, and QUANTREL is in Jackson County with two hundred and fifty men; that COCKERELL is not going to attack, but wants to get out of the State.

The ship *Henrietta*, from Pensacola, Oct. 1, arrived yesterday afternoon. There was nothing new at Pensacola. The health of the troops was good. The country was quiet and very healthy along the coast.

GENERAL NEWS.

The jury in the case of MARY REAL, for seven days past on trial for murder in the Court of Oyer and Termiceer, yesterday morning brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. She was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison, this being the shortest term allowed by statute. After receiving the sentence, the prisoner addressed the Judge in the most solemn and emphatic manner, saying "I'll never go; never go."

The Episcopal Convention met again, as usual, yesterday, and, after some imposing religious services, concluding the General Session, Rev. Bishop McILVAINE, of Ohio, read the Pastoral Address of the Bishops to the assembled members. Elsewhere we give an abstract of that remarkable document.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening and passed upon a mass of routine business that had accumulated during the time of the consideration of more important matters. The lobby was quite empty. A report was adopted in favor of a further issue of Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, to the amount of $300,000. The bills incurred in celebrating the Fourth of July, and which met with long delay in passing the Board of Aldermen, were approved. They amount to $7,718 80. The sword-giving business was revived in the consideration of the resolution to give Capt. DOWNEY a sword and accompaniments, at a cost of $500. A proposed amendment to wholesale the matter and give a sword to every Brigadier-General from this City, now in the field, was lost. For the amount named only sixteen votes were given. A three-fourths vote (eighteen) was necessary to adopt it. The sum was then reduced to $250, which required only thirteen votes for adoption, and thus amended the resolution was passed by 17 to 1. The Board adjourned till 5 o'clock, Monday afternoon.

Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS on Tuesday received an order from the War Department, releasing him from the arrest under which he has hitherto been confined since killing NELSON, and in military prase, "enlarging his limits." There are good reasons for believing that Gen. DAVIS will be at the head of his command in the field again before long. He appeared on the streets the same afternoon, for the first time since NELSON'S death.

Maj.-Gen. SUMNER was recently offered a public dinner by the citizens of Syracuse as a testimonial of the respect which they entertained for him. In his reply, which is dated Syracuse, Oct. 14, he says: "I feel truly grateful and highly honored by this mark of your approbation—the most gratifying reward that we can receive from our fellow citizens at home. I regret that it will not be in my power to accept this invitation. I am here visiting, for a brief period, my family, with my health somewhat impaired; and I am liable to leave at any moment, if active operations should be resumed in the field. Please to accept my warmest thanks for your kind appreciation of my services."

Rear-Admiral W. D. PORTER, formerly in command of the gunboat *Essex*, has arrived at St. Louis from Washington. He will hurry up the new gunboats, and take command of the whole Western flotilla, for the purpose of opening and keeping open the Mississippi River. His nephew, DAVID P. HEAP, son of Dr. HEAP, long Consul to the Barbary States, accompanies him as Secretary.

Col. VAN WYCK, of the Tenth Legion, had an enthusiastic reception at Middletown on the evening of Oct. 10. He made an earnest speech to his townsmen.

A gentleman who has just returned from the borders of Pennsylvania relates the following. After the rebel cavalry left Chambersburgh on their way toward Gettysburgh, when about twelve miles distant from the former place, they met a large funeral procession, which they ordered to come to a halt. Dismounting from their own horses, they selected *forty-three* of the best horses in the procession, and amongst them *the horse attached to the hearse*. No violence was used, but, to the contrary, the greatest politeness was displayed toward the surprised mourners. At length one of the funeral escort demanded to know by whose orders their horses were thus taken. The reply was: "By order of Gen McCLELLAN; they are wanted for the army." As soon as the funeral horses were properly secured by their captors, they pursued their way to the Potomac, leaving the afflicted friends to find their way with the corpse to the place of burial as they best might.

Messrs. HEWES & PHILLIPS, of Newark, have in course of preparation a large amount of work for the new iron-clad ships now building for the United States navy. They have already finished and sent off four huge brass turret rings, weighing 8,100 pounds each, and have others in course of construction. They are also making other work for the same vessels.

The Stock Market left off steady yesterday. Gold fell off to 131¼@131⅜, as against 134¼@134⅜ per cent. on Thursday. Exchange closed 145¼.

Breadstuffs opened buoyantly yesterday, but with the fall in Gold and Exchange, closed heavily. Cotton was quiet and depressed. Provisions were less freely purchased; Pork declined. Sugars, Tallow, Tobacco, Linseed and Petroleum Oils, Hides, Leather, Ingot Copper, Tin, Hops and Wool were actively sought after at advancing rates. A fair inquiry prevailed for Fruit, Chemicals, Hay, Iron, Lead, Spelter, Spices, Rosin and Foreign Liquors. Whisky was heavy and cheaper. The Freight Market was unsettled, foreign vessels having a monopoly of the current shipments of Produce, in view of the piratical depredations of the "290."

WHY NOT TAKE RICHMOND?—It would appear that the rebel army is preparing to actually make a stand, and try the issue of arms with McCLELLAN at Winchester. We suppose the rebels, as usual, will concentrate all their forces at the point of danger, and that every available regiment will be sent from Richmond and vicinity, from Gordoosville, Fredericksburgh, the Upper Rappahannock, and everywhere else, to take part in the decisive battle of the war.

Now, if this be really so, why would not this be a good time to attack Richmond with some part of our prodigious army, which will certainly not be with McCLELLAN, nor yet covering Washington, but which is stationed at various depots and training stations throughout the country? And if, notwithstanding the immensity of our army, there be not force sufficient to spare for this purpose, why should not the President call for a hundred militia regiments for twenty days to do the work in? Things are very dull now, recruiting is almost dead, and people are losing their enthusiasm, though not of course their purpose; but we venture to say that, for such a job as this, if it was positively assured to them, and they were put under fighting Generals, as HOOKER, SIGEL, HEINTZELMAN and BURNSIDE, New-York City alone would furnish a fifth of the one hundred thousand men that might be required to make the thing sure. It would give the people new life and hope; it would gild the present darkness with a brilliant success; it would at once destroy the political factions which are springing up to destroy us; and it would put a great military force in the rear of the rebel army, whatever might be the result of the battle at Winchester. Let the number of militia regiments required be partitioned among ten of the largest cities of the Eastern States, so that they can be raised and forwarded without delay. And thus, before the end of October, Richmond may be ours, and the rebel army, if vigorously attacked in front, be completely broken up.

Aid and Comfort to the Enemy.

A writer in the Richmond *Enquirer* assigns as a reason for expecting an early peace, that "the bitterness and animosity existing between the Northern political parties is daily increasing in intensity." He declares that "this state of things alone, without a conflict, must obstruct seriously, if not absolutely defeat, any efficient prosecution of the war." The view is a natural one, and the rebels have a right to take courage from it. Our great strength in time past has been the concentration of public feeling; and the distraction of this feeling threatens to be our great weakness in time to come. The conspirators would have never undertaken the rebellion had they anticipated a *united* North; it is not strange that now, in their desperate straits, they should hail the prospect of a *divided* North, and count upon a speedy recognition of their independence.

Who is responsible for this encouragement to the enemy? Why is the unity that existed a year ago no longer recognized by the South and feared? Surely it cannot be the fault of those who support the Administration. They stand now where they stood then, firmly by the side of the constituted authorities of the Government. They still leave nothing undone to strengthen and uphold those functionaries under their awful responsibilities, mindful as ever that if public authority fails in this emergency, rebellion must triumph and Government perish. The dereliction clearly belongs to those who have set themselves against the Administration—who are trying to abridge its power and embarrass its policy. These are the men who are responsible for this new discord in Northern sentiment, from which the rebels take such cheer.

Every one knows with what keen interest any indication of hostility to the Confederate Administration, whether coming from a rebel Congressman or from a rebel newspaper, is received in the North. It is generally accounted a token of dissatisfaction with the war itself, and is used here as an inducement for perseverance. And yet these signs, as we call them, are comparatively infrequent and exceptional. They are simply the utterances of rare individuals. How much greater must be the effect upon the Southern mind of such opposition to the National Administration as has been recently inaugurated throughout the North, and which has now taken the shape of regular, organized, thorough-going party action. The difference must be as great as the difference between the power of a party and the power of an isolated individual. A single malcontent may declaim by the hour, and yet all that he says be nothing more than so much "sound and fury, signifying nothing;" but a great party of malcontents, compacted by party discipline, and managed by adroit leaders, is a substantial force, which only needs to get position to block the very wheels of Government.

Elect enemies of the Administration to Congress, so that they shall have the majority in either branch, and they would have not only the practical direction of the war, but the very continuance of the war entirely under their control, by the stopping of supplies, or the rejection of any essential measure. Make such men Governors, and they could completely baulk the General Government by failing to cooperate in the raising and sending forward of troops. Give persons of this spirit a majority in our State Legislatures, and they might easily start a plan for the amendment of the Federal Constitution in accordance with the Fifth Article, and so open the way to a peaceful recognition and ratification of the secession movement. The rebel leaders understand perfectly well the various methods by which party action may be brought to bear against the prolongation of the war, in spite of the fidelity of President LINCOLN to his constitutional oath. Nor can they be ignorant that this organized development of an opposition spirit increases the chances of some revolutionary movement toward driving the President from office by outright violence.

Whether the present Opposition party, as a body, is capable of any of these demonstrations against the war, may perhaps be honestly doubted here in the North. As for ourselves, we have as deep a faith as ever in the unyielding loyalty of the masses, on whatever party lines they may stand. But the rebels are in no situation to know anything of the hearts of our people. They judge only by the known characters of the party chiefs. They determine the popular *animus* by the men who get the votes, whether obtained by deception or not. If this City of New-York send to Congress such men as FERNANDO and BEN. WOOD, who have already made themselves candidates, it will be believed in the Confederacy that the secession principles which these brothers have entertained are the dominant principles in the great Northern metropolis. If the State of New-York elevates to its Executive office HORATIO SEYMOUR, who was always against coercion, and never gave a dollar, or a vote, or an encouraging word for the active prosecution of the war,—preferring him to one who has manifested signal devotion to it from the start, in heart, hand, and fortune—the rebels will consider it settled that the peace policy has gained the ascendency in the Empire State. Explanations of such results, if any can be made—assertions that merely secondary matters were in issue—disclaimers that the people really mean an abandonment of the war and an acquiescence in the Confederacy, will all go for nothing. The broad fact that such reputed anti-war men receive the particular support of an Opposition party will be quite enough to convince the rebels that the North is fast preparing to "let them alone."

Thus these movements against the Administration are precisely of a character to inspire armed treason with new hopes and a fresh energy. It is no wonder that, even before the elections, they are hailed in Richmond as certain to "obstruct seriously, if not absolutely defeat, any efficient prosecution of the war." If the majority of the people are seen to sanction them at the ballot-box, this assurance must of course be made doubly sure. A similar moral effect, too, will be produced abroad. The triumph of the Opposition will be taken as a verification of the standing predictions of the London *Times*, and the other hostile journals, that the fortitude of the North would soon give out, and a submissive mood succeed, ready for peace at any price. The only question left open in the British and the French mind would be, whether the last gun will be fired before the year closes.

This thing must stop. Rebels and rebel sympathizers must be rebuked in their presumptuous calculations. Our armies are about to march in new force upon the rebellion, and the whole world should understand that they are supported, and are to be supported, by the unchangeable devotion of the people. Never has the time been when it was so necessary that the war spirit should be supremely dominant. It should be the universal, all-prevailing passion. Not a leaf in the thickest forest should whisper peace, nor a ripple on the furthest shore. "To everything there is a season," saith the preacher "and a time to every purpose under the heavens—a time to love, and a time to hate, a time of war and a time of peace." It is now the day of war, and woe be to us if we wage it with a divided mind. The Republic lives or dies as we now acquit ourselves. The destinies of untold generations depend upon the spirit and the nerve with which we now strike. Singleness of purpose and harmony of action should be duties in this hour as sacred as if thundered from the heavens. Whatever person or whatever party breeds distrust and discord in this crisis, or in any way, direct or indirect, weakens the arm of the true Government and strengthens that of the usurper, is doing a parricidal work, and by every true man should be held accursed.

Our Army in Motion—Rebel Designs.

Gen. McCLELLAN has broken the spell that has rested upon the two armies of the Upper Potomac since the battle of Antietam. On Thursday he threw forward a division, well supported, to Charlestown, driving the rebel pickets before him; and rested at night on the hills two miles beyond the town, spending the night himself in the place. The bulk of Gen. LEE'S army is reported to be lying between Winchester and the Shenandoah. McCLELLAN'S advance is, therefore, a direct challenge of the enemy to combat; for the march is right toward the front of LEE'S lines.

If Gen. McCLELLAN were an incautious commander, we might expect a sudden attack on the division of his army that has been thus put forward. It might seem practicable to the enemy to fall quickly upon it and destroy it before supports could come up to make an equal battle. But the prospect of surprising the Union forces is not good enough, nor is the stake large enough, to lead LEE to any haphazard attack. No doubt, if he means to give our forces battle, he will *wait to be attacked in his chosen position*, availing himself of such advantages in the way of trenches and breastworks as he has had time to prepare. To expel an enemy from a well selected position, defended however slightly by art, is a difficult work for even a very superior force. Our army has, therefore, a heavy task before it, and the country will wait with deep suspense to hear of the impending conflict.

It is certainly encouraging to know that the time since the battle of Antietam has been well spent by our soldiers. It has enabled them to get a real rest—the first the gallant old army of the Potomac has had since leaving Harrison's Landing—it has afforded the opportunity of supplying them with good shoes and clothing—it has filled up many thinned regiments with recruits from hospitals and from home—and it has enabled the Government to organize the Commissary and Quartermaster's departments on a scale adequate to the supply of the vastest army it has ever before had in the field. When McCLELLAN moves, therefore—as he is now said to be moving—the country has a right to believe it is with premeditation, and after complete preparation, and that once on the march in pursuit of LEE'S army, there is to be no pause till Richmond is reached, and LEE driven beyond that vaunted Capital. If this be the meaning of the late delay, and the end shall justify the wisdom of it, the public will be proud of the patience with which it has endured the suspense of the past month.

We find the theory broached anew that LEE has not had the faintest idea of a retreat toward Richmond; but, on the contrary, that he is gathering up all his strength, (including JOE JOHNSTON'S army, said to be in the neighborhood of Warrenton,) for a third great struggle, in which the fate of Washington shall be involved, and its safety jeopardised.

In the first battle of Manassas, the rebel army at Winchester was called over to Bull Run by BEAUREGARD to strengthen his forces there for an overwhelming blow. In the third great conflict that impends, perhaps *the movement will be reversed*, and Bull Run mountains may pour JOHNSTON'S legions through to Winchester to aid in the overthrow and expulsion of the National army from Virginia! If this could be accomplished, the victorious rebels would have a quick and easy march down the Potomac by way of Leesburgh, and would endanger Washington quite as much as it has ever been endangered.

The rebel leaders have displayed altogether too much skill, daring and power in their repeated advances upon Washington to justify our Government or people in treating their ambitious designs lightly. If they have men and munitions in the field available for immediate and effective war, we may be sure they will use them all *now*, in this great and peculiar crisis of their struggle. The sympathies of all loyal hearts will go out with our army, therefore, now that it has crossed the Potomac and gone to meet the enemy that so boldly threatens our Capitol and Government.

PUBLISHING PRIVATE LETTERS.—JOHN VAN BUREN apologized for quoting, in his recent speech at the Cooper Institute meeting, certain private conversations, by saying that he stipulated, at the time of hearing of the conversations, for the privilege of repeating them. This apology argued a lingering sense of propriety on the part of the Prince, in the matter of betraying private confidence. We feel emboldened, therefore, to ask the distinguished orator by whose authority he read a certain letter to his audience on that occasion, purporting to have been written by Gen. SCOTT? There is a general feeling that there has been a gross breach of faith somewhere. Gen. SCOTT could not have given authority to publish what would be used to tarnish his fame. The President and Mr. SEWARD, to whom the letter was written, could not have betrayed a General they trusted so fully before and after the letter was written. The letter must, therefore, have been pilfered, or a copy made by dishonorable means before it reached the Prince's hands. Will he name his accomplice?

European Diplomacy and Secession in Europe.

The diplomatic intellect of Europe is very much disturbed concerning our domestic troubles, and, thanks to the persistent reiteration of the statement, has finally persuaded itself that the delay which has occurred in the adjustment of our difficulties is altogether unparalleled in the history of civilization, and highly discreditable to us. The spectre of "intervention" is constantly evoked to accelerate our movements, and we are besought to admit that we cannot possibly settle our own affairs.

Now we are willing to concede that Europe has a deep interest in the termination of the terrible civil war which has raged for eighteen months over so fair and broad a portion of the national domain, an interest decidedly secondary to our own indeed, but secondary to that alone. Nor have we much respect for the *tu quoque* style of rejoinder in matters of grave national interest. We do not care to cry "Sepoy" whenever John Bull cries "Slave," nor to shout back "Algiers," when the French Press charges us with inordinate love of territory and dominion. Recrimination, as a rule, only proves that there are two rascals in a case instead of one.

But we do desire to suggest, for the consideration of our anxious diplomatic observers across the Atlantic, that the current history of Europe offers a case of national imbroglio, the process of which ought to teach European statesmen a little modesty and forbearance in their criticism of a people called to the tremendous ordeal through which we are now passing.

For twenty years and more all Europe has been doing its best to settle a question of disputed allegiance and sovereignty between the crown of Denmark and the Danish-German provinces of Schleswig and Holstein. The people of the provinces, being mainly of Germanic origin, desire to secede and join the Germanic Confederation. Denmark having held them by public right for now four hundred years, strongly objects to sacrificing one-third of her population and of her territory to a modern political theory. An old and gallant kingdom, conscious that the Schleswig Holsteiners have never been oppressed by her, and that they have profited by all her prosperity—Denmark clings to her national unity and her historic position. Upon this question, involving an area of disputed territory exactly as large as Massachusetts, and arraying a population about equal to that of the Bay State against a population no greater than that of Virginia, Denmark and the Duchies have fought for years and in every form, with the pen, the protocol and the sword.

Intervention upon intervention has been attempted in vain. Russia, France, Germany, England, all have tried to settle the dispute, but all in vain; and the "question of Schleswig Holstein" is just as erect and vigorous and defiant to-day as ever.

Now if the European Powers, with the will and the opportunity to interfere in all possible ways in this comparatively paltry case of secession and rebellion in Europe, have not yet been able to bring order out of the chaos, and reconcile the conflicting claims of the contending parties, what hope ought European statesmen to cherish of their ability to suggest the neatest, most direct and most satisfactory means for putting an end to a struggle carried on by a gigantic population, upon the colossal theatre of a continent? And can those politicians be esteemed to be wise in their day and generation, who seek the distinction of rushing first into the task of establishing peace and securing progress in this mighty Republic, torn to-day by the contending spirits of Slavery and of Freedom?

GARIBALDI ON AMERICA.—GARIBALDI has addressed "To the English Nation" an impassioned and somewhat grandiloquent address, in which, after expressing his intense gratitude for benefits bestowed on him by the people of England, he advocates the calling of an International Congress to settle the disputes between peoples. He urges the English nation to call the French nation to cooperate in this work, to call the "bold sons of Helvetia" to aid in it, and, says he:

"Call the great American Republic, for she is in truth your daughter, and is struggling now for the abolition of that Slavery which you have already so nobly proclaimed. Help her to escape from the terrible strife waged against her by the traders in human flesh. Help her, and then place her by your side at the great assembly of nations—that final work of the human intellect."

The international scheme of GARIBALDI may be chimerical enough in the present state of European politics, but the address is a fine piece of idealism, and its conceptions are embosomed in prophecy. His words in reference to America show that he rises to a just conception of our great struggle, and present to England a view of our history and of our contest which that Nation has long lost sight of and forgotten. "The terrible strife against the Republic," says GARIBALDI, "is waged by the traders in human flesh," and "she is struggling for the abolition of Slavery." This was written before the news of Mr. LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation had reached Europe, and was based on the general drift of our struggle as seen by the clear eye of the great Italian Liberator. He saw that a war waged by Liberty against the traders in human flesh must logically result in the destruction of Slavery.

"The great Republic," says he to England, "is your daughter;" and he calls on the mother to "help her." This of course is not the temper and spirit of England. These are all on the other side in this struggle—on the side of our foes and destroyers, the traders in human flesh. But the words of GARIBALDI will find a response in many English hearts, and may mitigate somewhat that malignity which is daily assuming toward us a bitterer and more atrocious form.

FREE SPEECH.—One of the pleasantest bits of impudence characterizing the present State canvass is the assurance with which the blatant Democracy complain of the abridgment of the freedom of speech. Their orators and journals teem with abuse of the Government, and with all sorts of aid and comfort to the enemy; they are permitted to even openly advocate the recognition of the rebel Confederacy, to accuse the officers of the Government of imbecility, venality and treason; to load them with all the epithets that the virulence of disappointed office-seekers can concoct; and yet each fresh assault is wound up with the averment that the assailants are restricted in their freedom of speech. They have, in fact, not only freedom, but unbridled license.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A SERENADE TO GENERAL PRENTISS.

The Views of the Rebels and the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 17.

SPEECH OF GEN. PRENTISS.

Gen. PRENTISS had the compliment of a serenade this evening at Willard's. He spoke to a large and enthusiastic audience, detailing the incidents of his capture and imprisonment. His description of the insults endured and the hardships sustained was graphic and powerful. In the course of his narrative he had occasion to speak of the negroes, who, he said, were the best Union men of the South when a voice in the crowd exclaimed, "We are fighting for the negro." "Yes, sir," replied the General, "I fight for the freedom of every man on earth." [Immense applause.] He spoke of the cruelty with which Federal officers and soldiers were treated, and of the reign of terror existing throughout the South. They were determined to fight it out, and they did fight desperately, because they knew their cause was desperate. No one dared to express any love for the Union at the South, and there was more real slavery there now over whites than there ever was over blacks. There are more men, too, in the Southern army than people at the North think for. Now is the time to strike, for their army is somewhat demoralized. He saw thousands of men going home on parole, and at the battle of Antietam the rebels were punished a great deal more severely than was generally supposed here. He saw train after train of their wounded; and Union prisoners, if they did not rejoice at the misfortune of their enemies, cheered lustily for the success of the Union arms. He also remarked that President LINCOLN'S Proclamation had done more to end the rebellion than all the battles that have been fought or anything else that has been done. He would take the field again the very moment he was ordered to by his commanding General. He would obey orders; but let him once get twenty-four hours ahead of orders in Georgia, and he would do everything in his power to crush out this hellish rebellion.

The General's speech was received with immense applause, and after lusty cheers, and some remarks from Col. MULLIGAN, the crowd dispersed.

GEN. MARTINDALE'S CASE.

The Court of Inquiry to investigate the charges against Gen. MARTINDALE, met again to-day and adjourned till Wednesday next. A commission having issued, meanwhile, to take additional testimony. The Recorder of the Court, and Gen. MARTINDALE, were to go to Harper's Ferry, to-morrow, to take testimony, inasmuch as Gen. PORTER and Gen. MORELL had not obeyed repeated orders to attend the meetings of the Court here, but Gen. HALLECK has directed them to remain, declaring that Gen. PORTER shall come and sustain the charges he has made. The evidence of Col. ROBERTS, taken to-day, was contradictory and negative in its results. This Court of Inquiry would not have been held at all but for the determination of Gen. MARTINDALE to have an investigation of the charges made. Much indignation is felt by all the members of the Court at the statements in one of your cotemporaries in regard to the evidence already taken, which statement they characterize as atrocious and false.

THE HARPER'S FERRY SURRENDER.

The Military Commission, of which Gen. HUNTER is President, is now nearly ready to report on the Harper's Ferry disaster, but is delayed for the testimony of Capt. ANGELO POWELL, who has not yet appeared in answer to the efforts made to secure his presence. It being impossible to assemble a formal Court-martial at this time, and a Military Commission being the highest authority, it is believed that the President will act directly upon the report of the Commission as sent in, and prompt justice be meted out to the guilty parties at whom the evidence clearly points.

REBEL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Government is preparing a remonstrance, addressed to the rebel military authorities, on the subject of their infamous treatment of our prisoners of war. It is said that the speech made here to-night by Gen. PRENTISS receives the sanction of the Government, as to some extent an indication of the views it intends to urge.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Pennsylvanians here concur in believing that although the recent elections in that State indicate a Democratic majority in one branch of the Legislature, yet that upon a joint ballot, a Union-Republican United States Senator will be chosen.

PAYING THE TROOPS.

Paymaster HENRY A. KING and his assistant, H. R. KING, Jr., returned here to-day from Bolivar, where they have been engaged for more a week in paying off the troops in Gen. GORMAN'S command, which had not been paid for over four months.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Judge USHER, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has gone to Minnesota, to effect a permanent settlement of the Indian troubles.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.

Great inconvenience is caused to soldiers and expressmen here, by the neglect of the former, when calling for packages, to produce the receipt of shipment, or an order from the Colonel or Quartermaster of their regiment. An observance of this necessary precaution will save trouble to all parties.

THE PROPOSED STAMP AND MICA CURRENCY.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, after an examination of the mica and metal cases for revenue stamps, designed to facilitate their use as currency, is disposed to believe them well suited for the purpose intended, and sufficiently cheap to justify the Government in their adoption. They are but little larger than the nickel cent, and very clean and beautiful in appearance. The only question, except that of cheapness, is as to their durability; and even if the mica

Script occasionally break, the value of the stamp is distinguished for the use originally intended.

THE LOYAL INDIANS IN BATTLE.

Advices from the West give the Kansas Indians in the Government service great credit for their conduct in the recent battle in southwestern Missouri. It is believed that their gallantry saved our forces from a defeat.

SECRETARY SMITH.

Secretary SMITH has not yet returned from Indiana.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 17.

EFFECT OF THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM IN EUROPE.

Accounts received from other than newspaper sources show that since the battle of the Antietam, there is less indication in Europe than previously of an intention to recognize the Southern Confederacy and that the result of that engagement, so far as the Government of the United States is concerned, has decidedly had a beneficial influence.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE.

The Department of the Tennessee will include Cairo, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, Northern Mississippi and the portions of Kentucky and Tennessee west of the Tennessee River; and according to the official order just issued, Major-Gen. GRANT is assigned to the command of the Department of the Tennessee.

THE CULTURE OF COTTON.

The Agricultural Department has received gratifying intelligence from various sections of the country of the success attending the culture of cotton. Those from Southern Illinois are especially encouraging.

Secretary CRASS has been detained at home for a week past by physical infirmity, but to-day he attended a Cabinet meeting, and also resumed the transaction of business at the Treasury Department.

NOT GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS.

Military indications and privately known facts are entirely at variance with the current reports that the Army of the Potomac is preparing to go into Winter quarters.

ASSESSORS APPOINTED.

JAMES C. ORR, of Wheeling, has been appointed Collector, and JOHN PARKINSON, of Marshall, Assessor for the First District of Virginia, and A. G. LEONARD, of Parkersburgh, Assessor for the Second District of that State; also, WISBURNE R. PIERCE, of Anderson, Assessor of the Eleventh District of Indiana, under the Excise and Direct Tax law.

ARMY MATTERS.

Seventeen field officers, including Gens. PRENTISS and CRITTENDEN, and two hundred line officers, recently released prisoners of war from the South, have been granted leave of absence for thirty days.

Brig.-Gen. RUFUS KING has returned to Washington from his sick leave of absence, and been ordered to report to Gen. MCCLELLAN for duty.

Capt. C. W. WADSWORTH, additional Aid-de-Camp to Gen. FREMONT, has been ordered to report for duty to Brig.-Gen. REYNOLDS.

Col. JOSEPH D. WEBSTER, Chief of Staff to Gen. GRANT, has leave of absence for twenty days, to enable him to report on the subject of a ship canal from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Lieut.-Commander SIMMES has been detached from the steamer *Wamsutta*, and ordered to relieve Commander HOWELL, of the *Tahoma*. The former will return North.

Acting-Master GRAY has been detached from the *Massachusetts*, and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral DUPONT for command of the *Wamsutta*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster SCHOOLCRAFT is to relieve Acting Assistant Paymaster on bark *Pursuit*.

PULMONARY REMEDIES.—Advertising is in vain if the reader has failed to notice with interest the communications from Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, occasionally appearing in the TIMES, on the treatment of the leading disorders of the human system—especially those of the blood and lungs. The method proposed is original and plausible. Many cases have been [illegible] in which it has had apparent success. Though we have not the presumption to pronounce [illegible] martin, we certainly believe the consumptive will do wisely to give the remarks of Dr. HUNTER a careful hearing.

THE MEDICATED SAFEGUARD.—In our advertising columns will be found set forth the merits of a medicated safeguard which has just been devised by Dr. D. EVANS, especially for the use of soldiers. It is an abdominal supporter as well as a protector against diseases incident to camp life, and is recommended by high authority in Europe and our own country. An elegant specimen of the safeguard may be seen at the store of KNOX, the hatter, corner of Broadway and Fulton streets.

Gen. Cass' Views on the President's Proclamation.

The Detroit *Free Press*, of Oct. 11, has the following in its editorial columns:

"We are requested by Gen. CASS to say that the letter which has just been published in the Chicago *Tribune*, from Mr. EASTMAN, of last place, requires correction. That gentleman called upon Gen. CASS, and a conversation took place upon various topics, in which opinions were freely expressed. This conversation, at least on the part of Gen. CASS, was not expected to be transferred to the newspapers, and should not have been without his permission. He would, however, have had no objection to the publication had his sentiments been correctly understood and reported.

At that interview, among other things, Mr. EASTMAN introduced the President's Proclamation, and the subject was somewhat discussed. Mr. EASTMAN supposes Gen. CASS to have expressed his approbation of that measure. This is a mistake. In the few remarks he made upon the proclamation, Gen. CASS expressed himself favorably as to the views and intentions of the President, but observed that, in his opinion, there was no power in the Executive, under the Constitution, to decree the emancipation of slaves, though, as a war measure, wherever it became necessary, in the operation of our forces against the rebels, to free the slaves, it was competent for the President to direct it to be done."

Senator Doolittle on the President's Proclamation.

Senator DOOLITTLE, in a letter just published, says:

"I stand by the President, by his proclamation. I have stood by him when pretended friends were denouncing him, simply because, they did not or would not know him and understand him. I have stood by him in the storm when he was filled as no man has been filled since WASHINGTON, and with all my ability have endeavored to strengthen his heart and his hands, and have been denounced for sustaining him.

But, gentlemen, let there be no misunderstanding. Do you support the proclamation of the President? Do you support it without an 'if' or a 'but,' without any conditions? Do you support the whole of it? Are you for him or against him? Let your readers know precisely where you stand upon these questions.

You speak of my course last Winter as conservative. I will tell you in what sense it was conservative. My amendment to the Emancipation bill in the District of Columbia made the colonization of free colored men *voluntary emigration*. It fixed the policy of the Government to be forever a voluntary and not a compulsory system. By the adoption of that amendment, the bill to emancipate in the District was saved from a veto, in the opinion of many well-advised persons.

By my course upon the Confiscation bill, and of such men as CLARK, FESSENDEN, and others, all the friends of the Administration and the President were brought to act in harmony, and pass the bill in its present shape. And the very clause in the President's Emancipation Proclamation, of which all now speak so well, follows the section of the Senate bill drawn up by Judge COLLAMER, the ablest lawyer of the Senate, much as that bill was denounced by hundreds who had never read it, much less considered its provisions. If to make colonization (sought to be compulsory) voluntary migration; if to save the Emancipation bill in the District; if to bring the friends of the Administration and the President to act together with almost entire unanimity upon the Confiscation bill; if to stand by the President when oppressed under a load of labor and responsibility which required almost superhuman wisdom to bear, and to aid him and strengthen and encourage him while bearing that load, while the impatient and the timid were running from him or denouncing him—is to be a conservative, then was I and the noble men acting with me conservative in our course.

But what is past is past. I will not reopen a controversy which is now closed. All the friends of the Administration stand together now as a band of brothers, shoulder to shoulder, around the President, and among these I include not only all Republicans, but all truly loyal men who give to him now their hearty and earnest support."

[Communicated.]

Dr. Robert Hunter on the Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption.

LETTER NO. XXI.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Having in former letters explained the *nature* of tubercles and the reason *why* they localize themselves in the lungs, and pointed out the *carbonaceous impurity* of the blood in Consumption, I come now to the consideration of the most important point of all—the proper *treatment* of this disease.

All methods of medication *hitherto* employed have signally failed to effect more than *temporary* relief. The highest authorities in the profession frankly acknowledge, in their published works, that medicines, *given by the stomach*, have neither the power of preventing the *formation* of tubercles, nor of effecting their *removal* after they are formed. Such being the case, it is not necessary for me to add anything in condemnation of a *reliance* upon *these* means. If they will neither *prevent* Consumption nor *promote its cure*, they are worthless to the patient, for these are the very objects for which he submits his case to the care of the physician. He cannot reasonably expect that they will prove *more* beneficial in *his* case than they have hitherto proved in *others*. If he is satisfied with *that*, and there are *really* tubercles in his lungs, 'tis well for him to put his worldly affairs in order and withdraw his mind from *earthly* ties, for with all the advantages he can derive from "*good nursing*," frequent "*changes of air*," constant use of "*Cod Liver Oil*," and a judicious employment of "*tonics*," aided by proper attention to *clothing*, *air*, and *exercise*, the bitter experience of those who have been similarly tried and treated proves that there is not remaining to him more than a few short months of life!

When the reader considers that consumptives are compelled, in the face of such experience, to still submit to this treatment, because they do not know of any other, and that in the United States alone more than *one hundred thousand* persons each year die of consumption, some idea can be formed of the importance which I attach to the publicity I am now about to give to a discovery by which we can, in a majority of cases at least, remove from the *lungs* and the *blood* the *material element* which causes the frightful destruction of human life.

Now, what is the *material element* which poisons the blood and engenders tubercles in the lungs? In a former letter I answered this question, when I told you that we always find the blood, in Consumptive cases, highly charged with *carbon*, and stated that tubercles are nothing more than depositions of this impurity in the delicate tissues of the lungs. To cure Consumption, a remedy must be found which will combine with and remove this *materies morbi*, and no medicine known has, or can have, any such power when given by the stomach. A knowledge of these facts justifies me in condemning as guilty of both *deception* and *quackery* those medical men who—in defiance of all experience and of the dying protest of the tens of thousands who each year perish miserably under their ministrations—still adhere to, employ and profess to have confidence in the senseless routine of stomachic medication for the lungs.

It will cheer the hearts of those who are now afflicted with this malady to learn that the most eminent physicians of every civilized country have steadfastly contended for its curability. "Look!" exclaims MAGENDIE, "at pulmonary consumption, for example; there is an affection which you see day after day cutting off individuals of every age, of every sex, and of every rank, yet none has been more carefully studied on the old plan; none has proved a more fruitful source of dogma and disquisition. Eminent observers have described all its phenomena, even to the minutest details. But what is all this but description, but so much natural history. Will it throw any light on the treatment of the affection? Not a particle! But we *hope for enlightenment* in this respect. We must *learn the cause* of the disease, nor need we despair of discovering it. *Perhaps tubercular matter may yet be detected in the blood, and as a further step the means of destroying or preventing its formation ascertained.*—[Lectures on the Blood, page 13.]

So also Dr. COWAN, the learned translator of Baron LOUIS' great work on Consumption, observes: "We cannot help anticipating that the *cure* and comparative extinction of Consumption are among the benefits the *future* progress of medicine will confer upon mankind." [Page 56.]

And Prof. CARSWELL, of London, the eminent pathologist, remarks: "It may not be too much to hope that by means of a *more intimate knowledge of organic chemistry* we may be able to detect in the mucous secretions, or in the blood, those changes which indicate the existence of the tuberculous diathasis, and thus perhaps be *led to discover a remedy for that disease* before it has effected its localization, and prod uced changes in themselves incurable."

Since then, "Organic Chemistry" has led us to discover the presence (in excess) of carbon in the blood, and the true nature of tubercles—that light which these profound observers believed would be obtained from "*a more intimate knowledge of organic chemistry*" has been discovered, and by its guiding rays we are now able to see clearly, not only the cause of past failure, but the way to present and future success.

When I am asked by those who come to consult me what course I advise them to follow, my invariable answer is, "*You must* place yourself under *treatment by inhalation*. We must *reach the tubercles* in the *lungs* and this *carbon* in the *blood*, and we can never do that through the stomach." Do you ask why we cannot do so through the stomach? Because there is only one remedy known which will neutralize carbon in the blood, and that will only act when it is brought into relation with the blood in the gaseous form, that is to say, *breathed* or *inhaled* into the lungs.

What is that remedy? If you have attentively followed me thus far, you ought now to be able to answer that question. It is *oxygen*, in such admixture with *nitrogen* and *atmospheric air* as shall best adapt it to the indications of the case. It was the want of it which first laid the foundation of your disease, and now it must be administered in excess to bring back the blood to its normal vitality. Reflect for a moment on the *office* of the lungs, and on the *causes* of Consumption, and you will realize the simplicity and truth of what I have just stated. The office of the lungs is to keep the blood pure by removing its carbon. Turn to any work on physiology, and you will learn this fact. We breathe for that purpose, and death would follow if we interrupted it for more than one or two minutes. To be perfect, as nature designed respiration should be, the air we breathe must be pure, and the air tubes through which it passes of full size and free from obstruction. If the air is *impure*, or the tubes *obstructed* by mucus (as is always the case after taking cold,) our blood becomes carbonaceous, and tubercles are liable to deposit in the lungs. To restore the blood to its purity and remove those tubercles, we must follow the dictates of nature and increase the supply of that element, the deficiency of which *caused* the disease. If a man is starving, you must give him food; if he is thirsty, you must give him water; if he is oppressed for breath, you must give him oxygen. You cannot give the first a stone, the second a spirit, or the last any other element in nature, without causing death. Nature is inexorable in her demands. What she requires, she must have, and will not be put off with a substitute. In Consumption, the lungs and the blood require more oxygen than they can, in their impure and oppressed condition, derive from the air, and if the physician does not supply it, he withholds that for the want of which the patient is dying. And pray how does he supply it? Is it by pouring iron mixtures, cough syrups, or fish oil into the stomach? Because medical men have not regarded this law, Consumption has defied their prescriptions, and Death has laughed at the impotency of their art.

On this one principle hinges all success in treating Consumption. This is the first link in the chain which connects us with the rock of hope. Disregard it, and the chance of saving the life of the Consumptive invalid vanishes into thin air, and becomes as nothing.

[To be continued.]

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases,
No. 832 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1862.

Note.—Dr. R. HUNTER, in association with his brother, Dr. JAMES HUNTER, devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of bronchial and pulmonary diseases. They can be consulted personally or by letter at No. 832 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily.

Another Safe
IN THE SYRACUSE FIRE!
BURNING OF THE BASTABLE ARCADE, OCTOBER 6, 1862.
A "HERRING'S CHAMPION" HEARD FROM!

SYRACUSE, Oct. 8, 1862.

MESSRS. D. S. & S. P. GERE, Agents for Herring & Co.'s Safes:

GENTLEMEN: We had in our office one of Herring's Patent Safes at the destruction of the Bastable Arcade by fire, on the 6th inst. It was in that building, and passed through all the fire, not being removed until the morning after, when it was found among the ruins in the cellar. On being opened, the contents, consisting of books and valuable papers, were found in a good state of preservation and without material injury. We are satisfied from the test to which our safe was put, that Herring & Co.'s Safes are preferable to all others for their quality of resistance to the action of fire.

Yours, &c.,
SEDGWICK, ANDREWS & KENNEDY.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's New Patent "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled by a burglar.
HERRING'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE COMBINED, *one safe within another*.
Also, DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, plain and ornamental. Sideboard and Parlor Safes, being finished in imitation of elegant pieces of furniture.

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No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
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Paralysis and other Diseases of the Nervous Structure are treated with remarkable success by new Remedies introduced by Dr. WOLFF, No. 832 Broadway. Hours 7 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M.

Card Pictures, from Life for Albums, in the best style of photography, including the popular vignette, at $1 per dozen, and duplicates $1 50. D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Dress Hats,
At JOHNSON'S, No. 381 Canal-st.
Felt Hats, all colors and styles, at
JOHNSON'S, No. 381 Canal-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Those in want of the perfect gold pen to suit the hand of every writer in use, should call, or inclose stamp for circular, containing engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BROOKS—BROWN.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 15, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Joseph H. Price, JOHN J. BROOKS to PAULINE A., daughter of the late J. Ward Brown.

☞ Newburgh and Hudson papers please copy.

HOYT—SHERMAN.—In Hanover, N. H., on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's mother, CHARLINE A. HOYT, Esq., of Burlington, Vt., to Miss JULIA H. SHERMAN, of Hanover.

MOSSCROP—MITTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 56 Clermont-av., by Rev. Mr. Helme, Lieut. THOMAS D. MOSSCROP to Miss EMMA L. MITTON, all of Brooklyn.

SMITH—RITCH.—In New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Jno. M. Lyons, Mr. EDMUND L. SMITH, of Port Chester, to Miss ADELINE RITCH, of Greenwich.

THOMPSON—TOPKEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 16, by Rev. H. J. Van Dyke, S. W. THOMPSON, Jr., to MARY F., daughter of J. A. Tooker, Esq.

DIED.

BARBOUR.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 16, WILLIAM O. BARBOUR, aged 23 years, 2 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 113½ 3d-av., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BALDWIN.—Fell at the battle of Bull Run, on Saturday, Aug. 30, 1862, CHARLES W. BALDWIN, Jr., son of the late Charles W. Baldwin, Esq., of Newark, N. J., and a member of Company G, Fifth Regiment N. Y. Vols., (Duryee's Zouaves.)

DOWLING.—In Paris, on Monday, Oct. 6, DANIEL S. DOWLING, late of New-York, aged 39 years.

FARLIN.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 16, CHARLES HENRY, son of A. H. and Catherine Farlin, aged 9 months and 1 day.

His remains will be taken to New-London, Conn., for interment.

FOSHAY.—At Rye, on Friday, Oct. 17, RACHEL, wife of Thomas Foshay, in the 71st year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the M. E. Church at Mamaroneck, on Sunday next, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GELSTON.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 15, at his residence, No. 102 1st-st., HUSSAY GELSTON, son of James B. and Eleanor Gelston, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Avenue B and 5th-st., to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

HOLT.—Killed at the battle of Bull Run, on Saturday, Aug. 30, HENRY R. HOLT, youngest son of Charles J. Hult, of Yonkers, aged 20 years.

HOFFMAN.—On Friday, Oct. 17, JOSEPH HOFFMAN, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, John Hoffman, No. 66 East 40th-st., on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HUNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, suddenly, Commodore WILLIAM L. HUNSON, U. S. Navy.

The friends of the deceased, and those of his sons-in-law, John T. Moore, James H. Clark and John S. Isaacs, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 54 Montague-place, Brooklyn. The remains will be conveyed to St. Ann's Church, thence to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Oct. 17, suddenly, SUSAN H., wife of Augustus H. Lockwood.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother, C. C. Roumage, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 420 Pacific-st., on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

MCCOAN.—At Sing Sing, on Friday morning, Oct. 17, SAMUEL MCCOAN, aged 46 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

MUNSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 16, Mrs. ANN MUNSON, aged 87 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her sons, James, Erastus H. and Henry Munson, and of her sons-in-law, William A. Crolius, Clinton Crolius and Robert Bell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday next, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of WILLIAM A. CROLIUS, No. 76 1st-place, Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

STUCHFIELD.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 17, THOMAS STUCHFIELD, Jr., in the 26th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Chapel of the Incarnation, 31st-st., between 2d and 3d aves., at 1½ o'clock P. M. this day, (Saturday,) the 18th inst., without further invitation.

STANLEA.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, at his residence, No. 5 Rivington-st., CHRISTIAN STANLEA, in the 84th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

SHADBOLT.—At Huntington, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 16, of apoplexy, ALFRED W. SHADBOLT, in the 61st year of his age.

The members of the family are invited to attend the funeral.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 4 3—Oct. 17, 1862.
17, 63, 43, 68, 29, 27, 38, 24, 75, 53, 60, 49.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 494.—Oct. 17, 1862.
41, 68, 18, 78, 19, 23, 17, 72, 53, 21, 26, 28.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 441.—Oct. 17, 1862.
65, 36, 58, 74, 35, 14, 1, 4, 10, 51, 59, 43.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 358.—Oct. 17, 1862.
48, 13, 66, 3, 50, 53, 21, 55, 35, 45, 44, 17.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

APPLETON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC
STUDIO.
NOTICE.
D. APPLETON & CO., 443 and 445 BROADWAY,
HAVE REDUCED
THE PRICE OF
CARTE DE VISITE PICTURES,
IN ALL THE STYLES,
INCLUDING
THE VIGNETTE,
TO
TWO DOLLARS
PER DOZEN.

DR. MATTUECCI'S CLIMATIC ADJUVANT.

A PULMONIC DISCOVERY
FOR
CONSUMPTION
AND INFLAMMATION OF THE
THROAT, LUNGS AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.

A leguminous preparation, discovered by Dr. MATTUECCI, Professor of Medicine in the University of Pisa.

This medicine, as its name implies, is an *assistant to climate*, protecting the system from the deleterious influences of atmospheric changes, altering the diseased elements in the air, and assisting nature in throwing off the morbid secretions of the Lungs.

The patient should be kept under its influence during the inclement months, and for a short time before the leaves fall in Autumn, thereby guarding against the dangers of Colds and Inflammations.

The following distinguished testimonials will favorably introduce the remedy to the American public.

Baron Humboldt, in a letter to Dr. M., says: "The expedition relied entirely upon the *Climatic Adjuvant* for protection against attacks of disease of the Lungs and Throat, during our explorations in the inhospitable climate of Northern Russia and Siberia."

Dr. W. S. Pettigrew, F. R. S. E., of St. Thomas' Hospital, says: "I have no hesitation in stating, after a fair trial of Climatic Adjuvant, that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and other diseases of the lungs, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. McMillman, Galloway, Scotland, said "I consider Climatic Adjuvant the most valuable medicine known in the treatment of disease of the lungs."

Dr. Robert J. Ribout, Surgeon, Egham, says "As a remedy for tuberculous disease of the lungs, Climatic Adjuvant is certainly effective. Its effects in other diseases of the chest are truly remarkable."

Dr. Boxx, Presburgh, Austria, says: "Climatic Adjuvant, discovered by Prof. Mattuecci, of Pisa, must become a standard remedy in private practice, as well as a family hospital remedy for Consumption and other pulmonic diseases. No medicine to my knowledge combines with in itself so many bona fide merits, and is incomparably valuable to families and invalids."

MORGAN & ALLEN,
General Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer *Saxonia*, and for Ireland and Queenstown, per steamer *City of Washington*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 18th day of October, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at the up-town Stations as follows, viz.:—Stations A and B, 9 45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9 20 A. M.; Station E, 9 05 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN,
Postmaster.

Extract from a Letter on the Battlefield.

This battle (Antietam) has been the most sanguinary of the war, and the only one fought with visible design, and upon military principles. The arrangement of our corps—the overlooking position of the commanding General—the sending into action the right and left divisions—the closing up of the centre and final success—excites mere admiring admiration, and carries the mind to the great fields of Austerlitz and Wagram, fought by Napoleon. Of all this have I spoken. The *heart* history of such a conflict, purchased by the life and blood of twenty thousand men, must be found in the hospitals. War has its glories—but it has its ten thousand demons in these human tortures, that make the eye-balls ache—the heart bleed—the lips palsy, and the brain reel. The sight is at first positively unendurable. The life-blood of some is still trickling away in silent calmness—while the disevered limbs and maniac brain of others give rise to sounds God grant I may not again witness.

But ye mothers who here seek a son—or wives a husband—or sisters a brother—or sons a father—Know and be consoled that even here the hand of mercy is watchful and better care is bestowed upon your loved ones than might at first seem possible. It was in the hospital, where rested the gallant Hooker, that I learned the history of those mythical words so often seen and so little understood, "S. T.—1860—X." Anything alleviating the sufferings and saving the lives of our soldiers is a National blessing. I witnessed some astonishing results from this article.

It is well known the effect of burnt gunpowder and excitement is thirst, which, added to the loss of blood to the wounded, creates the necessity of a reviving stimulant. In this particular hospital, the physicians were allowing their patients to drink Plantation Bitters, otherwise called S. T.—1860—X, and although the wounded were numerous here—this division having opened the fight at 5 in the morning—the men were mostly composed, and there was very little fainting. The article acts upon the stomach and nerves in a most incomprehensible manner, superior to brandy, and without subsequent stupefying reaction. It originated in the West Indies, composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in St. Croix Rum—the S. T.—1860—X being a secret ingredient, not yet revealed to the public. It is principally recommended for want of appetite, disordered liver, intermittent fevers, stomachic difficulties, &c. I understand it was somewhat known in the Southern States previous to the war, and it appears an agent of Jefferson Davis recently applied to the proprietors for the privilege to make it for hospital purposes during the war, to which they made the following reply:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1862.

Mr. ——,
Agent of the ——.

DEAR SIR: In reply to a communication offering us "fifty thousand dollars for the recipe and right to make the Plantation Bitters for army hospitals during the war," &c., beg to say, your offer is a liberal one, considering that it would secure us nothing in return, and that otherwise we can derive no revenue from the Southern States. But, Sir, our duty to our Government, and our ideas of consistency, would not allow us to entertain it, although it might please us to assuage the sufferings of your misguided followers.

We remain,
Very respectfully,
P. H. DRAKE & CO.

These gentlemen give the history of certain ingredients of their article for over two hundred years—showing that through all changes of the medical profession and its practitioners, strength, composure and cheerfulness have been derived from these sources. Dr. WOOD in the Washington Hospitals informed me that one patient was fast sinking and crazy, and had not slept an hour for two weeks, until the Plantation Bitters came to his knowledge, when one day's trial gave him a night's rest, and he was now fast recovering. I am surprised our Government has not equaled JEFFERSON DAVIS in energy, and adopted this invaluable article in all our hospitals. The weak soldiers cling to it like a brother. As a lay member, I can bear witness it is "good to take," and affords more energy and life than anything I ever tried. Success to the Plantation Bitters.

But I have digressed. In my next I shall speak of gathering in the wounded, burying the dead, &c.

GAS FIXTURES.

STEPHEN PHILDIN'S GAS FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No. 707 Broadway, connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 331 4th-st. Branch Store, No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STYLES OF GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, &c.,
KEROSENE LAMPS, &c., offered at very reduced prices. Selling off present Stock below cost to make room for new designs.

ROGERS & RAYMOND, TO
HEADS OF FAMILIES,

You are specially invited to our exposition of BOYS' CLOTHING for the Fall and Winter. In variety it has no equal. Our foreign and domestic styles, including the elegant

"METROPOLITAN JACKET,"

cannot be surpassed, nor can our prices be matched in cheapness, in this market.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Stores Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st., and 214 Broadway.

NICODEMUS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
☞ For a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.

WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.

It requires no preparation, does not smell or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be dyed at the roots without more trouble than a common toilet.

It is warranted not to injure the Hair or Skin.

Manufactured only by
ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway, and D. S. Barnes, No. 202 Broadway.

DR. GITMANN'S
ORIGINAL RUSSIAN VAPOR BATHS,
373 FOURTH-ST., 373
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND BOWERY.

These Baths, fitted up in the most elegant and improved style, are a certain remedy for
CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE SKIN,
CHRONIC CATARRHS, (Cold,)
RHEUMATISM AND GOUT,
PARALYSIS AND NEURALGIA,
MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS,
DYSPEPSIA, &c., &c.

The establishment is open daily from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. For ladies, from 10 to 12 A. M. On Sundays, for gentlemen only, from 7 to 12 A. M. Terms moderate.

UNION! UNION!! UNION!!!

THE LIFE-GUARDS OF THE UNION, pledged to support the Union, are requested to meet at Lamartine Hall, corner of 45th-st. and 8th av., on SATURDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS next, at 7½ P. M.

GEO. W. COMSTOCK, President.

BOSTON TOILET PERFECTIONS.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid.. Restores and Dresses Hair.
Bogle's Electric Hair Dye ..... Best in the World.
Bogle's Balm of Cytherla ..... Cures Tan and Freckles.
Surpassing all others.....Try! Be convinced Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston. For sale by F. C. Wells & Co., Rushton, Hegeman & Co., and all others.

FINE GOLD
SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
New styles. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., New-York.

VAN DEUSEN'S KOMESTERON

Restores Grey Hair to its original color, and promotes its growth. For sale at Nos. 260 and 773 Broadway, and 170 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

INSTITUTION, NO. 334 SIXTH-AV., FOR the Children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers, under the direction of the New-York Ladies' Educational Union, organized in December, 1861, incorporated in March, 1862, and their institution opened in May following.

The object of this Institution is to furnish food, clothing and needed care, combined with ordinary school instruction and training in the arts of daily life, to the homeless or destitute children of our deceased or disabled soldiers.

The managers of this Institution, wishing to afford the public the most reliable means of information as to its character and efficiency, have selected from different religious denominations gentlemen well known to this community, to act as their Board of Counselors, requesting them to inspect carefully every department of their work. The following is from the "Minutes" of their first meeting:

On Tuesday, Oct. 14, a Board of Counselors was organized to aid the Officers and Managers of the Institution in their work. This Board will appoint Committees to look into the operations of the Institution each month. Quarterly, a meeting will be held to hear the report of the Committee, and full reports of operations from the Officers and Managers for the quarter, and furnish to the public some account of the result of their investigations. The charitable public will, by this oversight of the Institution, be assured of the propriety, economy, and efficiency of its operations.

The Board of Counselors is composed as follows:
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., President.
Rev. PETER STRYKER, Secretary.
Rev. Duncan Dunbar, D.D., Rev. Frederick G. Clark,
Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., Stephen Cutler,
Rev. Joseph H. Wentworth, William Fulkerson, Esq.,
Rev. S. J. Prime, D. D., Henry E. Knox, Esq.,
Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq.
Rev. Joseph T. Duryea,

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—Medical Department of Columbia College, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. The introductory lecture to the regular Winter Session of this above Institution will be delivered by Prof. Jos. M. SMITH, on *Hygiene*, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, at 7½ o'clock. The Profession and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

SAMUEL ST. JOHN, M. D.,
Secretary of the Faculty.

FINE GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVER WATCHES, in hunting cases, from $40 to $200 each; some as low as $25 each, warranted correct time keepers. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

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The FIFTH PART and last of VICTOR HUGO'S immortal French novel "Les Miserables." The whole of this magnificent series is now ready—all parts uniform in appearance and price.

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☞ It would be useless to urge any one to purchase this superb work. Its reputation has become so fixed, and its splendid character so perfectly admitted everywhere, that the simple announcement of its completion will produce thousands and thousands of readers.

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NEW WORK BY HON. GEO. P. MARSH.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, BY
C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York,
THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,
And of the Early Literature it embodies, by Hon. GEO. P. MARSH, Author of "Lectures on the English Language." 1 vol., octavo. $3.

"Though forming a companion volume to Mr. Marsh's Lectures on the English Language, it is essentially a distinct work—dealing with English Literature in its earliest and maturing stages, as the former work did with the language. All the great writers who contributed to form and polish their mother tongue—as Chaucer, Wycklife, etc., etc., to the age of Elizabeth—are characterized and illustrated by extracts, and their reciprocal influence on the age and the progress of civilization pointed out." The work fills a gap in all libraries, as being the first philosophical History of English Literature ever written.

Now Ready—A New Edition of
LECTURES ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,
By Hon. Geo. P. Marsh. 1 vol., octavo. $3.
Also just ready—Second American Edition of
MULLER ON LANGUAGE.
LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE. By MAX MULLER, M. A. From the Second Revised London Edition. 1 vol., large 12mo., printed at the *Riverside Press*, on laid tinted paper. $1 50.
STANLEY'S EASTERN CHURCH
LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF THE EASTERN CHURCH, with an Introduction on the Study of Ecclesiastical History. By A. P. STANLEY, D. D., Author of "Life of Dr. Arnold," "Sinai and Palestine," &c. From the Second Revised London Edition. Elegantly printed, at the *Riverside Press*, on laid tinted paper, in one volume, octavo, with Map of the Eastern Churches,

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, Oct. 17, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 10 bbls. Ashes, 18,647 bbls. Flour, 151 bbls. and 182 bags Corn Meal, 126,266 bushels Wheat, 161,709 bushels Corn, 693 bushels Barley, 43,609 bushels Oats, 2,706 pkgs. Provisions, and 266 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Continue in demand, at $7 37½ for Pots, and $7 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BAGS—Sales, 100 bales Gunny Bags, at 17c. each.

CANDLES—Have been less active, but quoted steady.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in brisk demand, and has advanced to 31½c.@32½c. ₱ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been in fair request, at rising prices. Caustic Soda, &c.@6¼c.; Bi. Carb. Soda, at &c.

COTTON—Is quiet and depressed. Middling, 60c. @61c. ₱ lb. Sales by auction, 347 bales Middling, at 62c.@67c. ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—The light stock and the firmness of holders check operations. No important movements have been reported.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, to-day, and prices have been unsettled, closing heavily. The reported sales since our last add up 17,000 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $5 30@$5 60; poor to choice extra State, at $6 70@$7; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 25@$6 55; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 75@$8 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 55 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$6 30	@$6 60
Extra State	6 70	@ 7 00
Superfine Western	6 25	@ 6 55
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bros	7 40	@ 7 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 60	@ 8 75
Extra Genesee	7 10	@ 9 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 00	@ 9 25

Southern Flour is in less demand, but is firm; sales, 1,900 bbls., at $6 85@$7 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 30@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands; and $8 50@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is scarce and quiet; sales to-day, 400 bbls. extra, at $6 60@$8 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand, at $3 30@$4 60 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $3 55 for Jersey, $4 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in pretty active demand at buoyant prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed to-day, and prices have declined materially, the market closing irregularly. The reported sales since our last comprise 180,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Western, at $1 45@$1 54; Amber Western, at $1 41@$1 44; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 35@$1 41; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 31@$1 34; Milwaukee Club, at $1 23@$1 31; Chicago Spring at $1 17@$1 25; Amber State at $1 42 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand but at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 110,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, at 57c.@58c., for shipping Mixed Western; 61c.@66c. for Eastern Mixed do., 56c.@61c. for unsound; 69c.@72c. for Yellow Western, and 70c.@75c. for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye continues in request at 70c.@84c., according to quality, ₱ bushel; sales 2,450 bushels. Oats are in pretty fair demand, including Canada, at 56c.@58c.; Western, at 56c.@59c.; and State, at 56c.@59c. ₱ bushel. Barley is salable and buoyant; sales 6,100 bushels State and Canada at $1 21@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 35@$1 40 ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan 1 to Oct. 13:

	1861.	1862.
Flour, bbls	1,126,098	1,284,939
Wheat, bush	13,297,350	10,216,967
Corn, bush	22,823,077	33,724,642
Oats, bush	1,170,775	2,670,996
Rye, bush	330,283	606,104
Barley, bush	406,028	583,314

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago Jan. 1 to Oct. 13.

	1861.	1862.
Flour, bbls	1,136,637	1,227,048
Wheat, bush	11,914,915	10,198,853
Corn, bush	20,288,067	23,983,206
Oats, bush	1,573,288	2,436,614
Rye, bush	323,084	665,003
Barley, bush	144,544	167,564

Stock of Breadstuffs in store of Chicago.

	Oct. 13, 1861.	Oct. 6, 1862.	Oct. 14, 1861.
Flour, bbls	6,710	14,618	8,729
Wheat, bush	624,615	545,568	955,849
Corn, bush	2,106,544	1,910,122	1,652,337

HAY—North-River has been in moderate request, to-day, at 55c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are active and buoyant, including new at 21c.@25c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Sales have been made of 610 tons Scotch Pig at $29@$30 ₱ ton.

LEAD—Pig has been in fair request, and has advanced to $7 75@$7 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole finds ready buyers, at rising prices.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 70 hhds. Porto Rico, at 45c.@50c.; 30 hhds. Barbadoes, at 43c., 52 hhds. Cuba Muscavado, part at 43c., 151 bbls. New-Orleans, at 43½c.@47c.; also, by auction, 300 bbls. and 260 half-bbls. do. do., at 38½c.@46c. per gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in demand, including common and strained, at $13 50@$14 25 ₱ 280 lbs. Nothing new in other kinds.

OILS—The demand, to-day, has been mainly for Petroleum at 40c.@43c. for Refined, and 22½c.@25c. for Crude, now held higher; also for Linseed at $1@$1 01 ₱ gallon. Crude Whale is held at 80c.@83c., and Crude Sperm at 60c.@65c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered, and has declined to $13 75@$13 87½ for Mess, and $12 25@$12 50 for Prime ₱ bbl. Sales, 4,000 bbls. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 7¾c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c. @4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in good request, chiefly for future delivery, at 7½c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Lard continues active and buoyant, sales 1,700 lbs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand and firm; sales 370 bbls., at $13@$14 62½ for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 50 for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is active and firm, at 15c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@21c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in lively demand, at 8¼c.@11c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have been held firmly, but have been rather quiet.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 600 mats Cassia, and 50 sales Cloves on private terms; also, 750 bags Pepper, part at 23½c.@23½c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Has been in demand, and has advanced to 7¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been active and buoyant. Sales 4,100 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9½c.@12¼c., Cuba at 9¾c.@10c., and Porto Rico at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are steadily advancing. Messrs. STUART now quote: "Best quality Loaf, 14c.; best quality Crushed, 13¾c.; Granulated, 13¾c.; Ground, 13¾c.; White, A, 13¼c.; Yellow, C, 12¾c., cash, ₱ lb."

TALLOW—Sales 180,000 lbs., at 12c.@12¼c., and Butchers' Association at 12¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Blacks are selling freely at rising prices. Greens are rather more sought after, at full rates.

TIN—Has been in active request, including Banca, at 39¾c.@40c., and Straits, at 37½c.@38c. ₱ lb., also ½-X J. C. Plates, at $12 75@$12 87½ ₱ box.

WHISKY—Sales, 750 bbls., at 35½c.@36c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been rather dull, to-day, as shippers have been reluctant to rise their properly in American vessels. Rates have been unsettled: For Liverpool—Flour, at 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and sacks, 11½d.@12¾d.; Corn, 11d.@11½d. ₱ bush.; Cotton and Hops, ¾d. ₱ lb.; Beef, 2s. 6d. ₱ tce.; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Bacon and Lard 35s.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@45s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, at 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain at 12¾d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s.@7s. 6d. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s., and by a British vessel at 60s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@45s.; Oil, 40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton.

PERSONAL.

HENRY VERNON, FROM BURNAGE.—A letter lays for you at the Post-office, New-York, addressed in your own name—W. H. M——s. Whether you get it or not, write at once.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the Stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. Good and cheap. HOWE & FERRY,
Late S. Raynor, No. 16 Bowery.

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FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME PAIR OF black horses, closely matched, sixteen hands high, and perfectly broken to single and double harness. They are the property of a gentleman about leaving for Europe, and will be warranted in every respect. Can be seen at McDonald's Stables, 22d-st., near 6th-av., before 9 o'clock P. M., or address Box No. 127 Everett House.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. An Ires. stating price, which must be low, to W., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Pocket-book, and Envelope Machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand machinery always on hand. Warehouse, Jamaica, N. Y.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. [illegible] Printers' Building. All articles at the lowest cash prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality. Orders promptly attended to. JOHN R. HOPPER.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED, RESPECTABLE grocers in all parts of the City to put in signs for Kent's East India Coffee, recommended by the faculty and clergy. Apply at 202 Greenwich-st., near Murray.

FOR SALE.—A SMALL IRON SAFE FOR SALE, cheap, of the Valentine & Butler make. (Almost new.) Apply to J. T. ROPIN, No. 12 Wall-street, Room No. 12.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. C. D. MURRAY will preach a sermon to young men, at the Market-st. Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Duties of Young Men in their Relation to the Age*. A general invitation is extended. Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER will preach the next sermon in the series on the following Sunday evening, at the Calvary Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. GILLETTE's,) 23d-st. A devotional and social prayer meeting is held every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, for one hour; and a noonday prayer is held daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock, at the rooms of the Association, Bible House. Entrance on 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.

A SABBATH SCHOOL ARMY MEETING will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church on Washington-square—Rev. Dr. HUTTON, Pastor—on SUNDAY, at 2 P. M. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Mr. DURYEA, one of the Pastors of the Collegiate Church; Rev. Mr. BURKHARDT, Chaplain in the army; and Rev. Mr. BINGHAM, lately from the hospitals near the seat of war. A collection will be taken to aid in giving religious reading to our army and navy. All Sabbath School scholars, teachers, parents and friends are cordially invited to attend.

"The children are gathering from near and from far;
The trumpet is sounding the call to the war."

A UNION ARMY MEETING WILL BE held on SABBATH NEXT, in the Reformed Dutch Church, in Pierpont-st., Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. KELLS, Pastor, at 7½ P. M., in aid of the work of the Board of Publication, in supplying religious reading to the army and navy. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Mr. BINGHAM, lately from the hospitals in and around Washington, Rev. Mr. BURKHARDT, Chaplain in the army; Rev. Mr. STEWART, Chaplain in the navy, and Rev. Dr. POSTER, Editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*. A collection will be taken. All are cordially invited to attend. The meeting will be one of deep interest. Come early.

THE SERMON COMMEMORATIVE OF the life and character of the late Rev. J. C. BRIGHAM, D. D., Senior Secretary of the American Bible Society, the delivery of which was postponed from the 5th inst., on account of the illness of the Pastor, will be preached in the New-England Church, South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, on SABBATH EVENING. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. N. BESTON, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject: Fourth sermon on *The Beatitudes*. At 7½ P. M., subject: *The Morning Daumeth*. Those wishing seats must come early. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2½ P. M. Lecture every Tuesday night, by the pastor.

THE NINETY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the John-st. M. E. Church will be held on SUNDAY, Oct. 26, the services as follows: a Love-Feast at 8 o'clock A. M.; a Sermon, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. H. MILBURN; at 2 P. M., a Reunion of former Pastors and old members: Rev. E. E. HASWELL will preside; at 6 P. M., a general Prayer-Meeting, led by Lewis B. LODER, Esq.; at 7½ P. M., a sermon by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services, short addresses, and children's music every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the chapel. "The rich and the poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all." Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Route, through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to Five Points.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. F. REMINGTON. At 7½ P. M., *Perfect Through Suffering*, by CHARLES C. GOSS. Sunday-School at 2 o'clock. Strangers, young men and families welcome. Seats free. Prof. JOHNSTONE will lead the singing in the evening.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, THE PROPRIetor and Pastor of Mount Zion, will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in fulfillment of his mission as the special herald of Christ. Seats free, and friends of Christ earnestly invited to hear.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Also, at Continental Hall, Williamsburgh, two doors from Broadway, 9th-st., in 4th, at 7½ in the EVENING. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 23d-st., and east of 5th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach in the morning—in the evening, Right Rev. J. C. TALBOT, Bishop of Nebraska.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—CLINTON-ST., corner of 1st-place, Brooklyn, (Rev. H. S. Carpenter's.)—Services at 10½ o'clock in the Morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the Evening. In the MORNING Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, of New-York, will preach. In the EVENING, Rev. CHAS. S. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn.

OLD FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—IN the Hall corner of 3d-av. and 53d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Youth's Home Missionary meeting at 2½ P. M.; exercises of an interesting character. The public are invited to attend.

HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Portland-av., Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, will preach, on SUNDAY, Oct. 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M., will deliver the third discourse of the series on *The Authenticity and Inspiration of the Scriptures*.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—SIXteenth-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 4 P. M., addressed to those who are looking for, or believe in, the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. All such are specially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 6th-av. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., the afternoon being for deaf mutes. In the evening, Rev. Dr. TUTTLE, Rector of Trinity Church, San Francisco, will preach. Seats free.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 5th and 10th avs. Sermon on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. S. F. FARMER. Subject in the afternoon—*The Accompaniments of the General Judgment*.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome here.

"A BLESSING FOR THE MERCIFUL."—Rev. I. ST. KEELER will preach the fifth sermon in the course upon the *Sermon on the Mount*, SABBATH MORNING, in the Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts. Subject for the Evening—*The Immortal Kingdom*.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS—FORTY-first-st., near 6th-av. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by a minister from Canada, and 7½ P. M., lecture on *Future Punishment*, by Prof. MATTISON. Is there a Local Hell—a Lake of Fire? Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. Wm. P. HAMMOND, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. EDGE. Afternoon, at 3, and evening, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor. The public invited. Seats free.

THE NEW-YORK SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will hold their regular monthly meeting in the 4th-st. M. E. Church, near 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, the 20th inst. Mr. RALPH WELLS will take the chair at 7½ o'clock.

ARMY SERVICE.—MR. ELISHE CRARLIER will be ordained as an Army Chaplain at the present day Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Drs. BURROWS, HAWKINS, THOMPSON and others will take part in the service.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 47th-av. and 21st-st. Preaching in the Church by Dr. PARKER, on SUNDAY next, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Prayer-meeting, two blocks east of Broadway. Free seats on SUNDAY by Rev. JAS. B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Families in the vicinity and the public cordially invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place. Rev. ALEXANDER CLARK, Rector of St. John's Church, Quincy, Ill., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—THE ANNIVERsary of St. Luke's Hospital will be celebrated on SUNDAY, P. M., at 3½ o'clock, in the chapel of the same. The friends of the institution are invited to attend, and aid it with a collection.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND—Rev. GEORGE A. PETIT will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, 19th inst., at 3½ o'clock. Seats free. The public invited to attend.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL RESUME his public ministrations in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. D. X. JUNKIN, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, (entrance on Greene-st.,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. The public invited.

REV. DR. POTTS WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, at the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Services to commence at 7 o'clock.

REV. CHAS. R. VON ROSENDT WILL preach in the Church in 50th-st., west of Broadway, on LORD'S DAY. Services begin at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HAVING RETURNED FROM SAVANnah, Ohio, I intend (D. V.) occupying my pulpit TO-MORROW as usual at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
W. FERRY'S.

REV. DR. TYNG WILL PREACH AT THE Church of the Transfiguration, in 29th-st., between Madison and 5th-avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 19. Service commencing at 7½ o'clock.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 21ST-ST.—Right Rev. Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 19. Services at 10½ o'clock.

BEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Rev. ADAM MOORE preaches TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening—*The Resurrection of Christ upon the Mount*.

NEW MUSIC FOR THE MILLION IN Chaste form, arranged as Quartettes and Choruses for Musical Societies, Choirs, Sunday Schools, Public Schools, Seminaries, &c. "Shall we know each other there?" "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "Be in time." "There is a beautiful World," "Where is my dwelling, is my Country?" "Freedom, Brotherhood, Right." "We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred Thousand More." (National Songs.) "Sweet Land of Love," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Heavenly Home." "Come sing to me of Heaven," "Land in Sight," Whittier's song of "The Hallowed Ones," and "We will love our Sunday School." Price 2c. per dozen; $2 per 100. Postage, for the above 5 cts. per dozen, 20 cts. per hundred. Published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, and for sale by all Music Dealers. News Agents in the United States and Canada.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL PREACH on *The Soldier's Hope of Salvation*, in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Montrose-place and Clerk-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. AMANDA M. SPENCE will lecture on SUNDAY, the 19th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. at the hall on the southeast corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Entrance on Broadway. A fee of 10 cents will be taken at the door to defray expenses.

"LIBERTY—ITS PERILS IN TIME OF REVOlution and its safeguards." By request, Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will repeat his sermon on the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Bishop BEDELL, of Ohio, is expected to preach in this Church (in State-st., near Bond) on SUNDAY MORNING.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL. D., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

DRY GOODS.

LATEST STYLES—LOWEST PRICES.

GENTLEMEN'S
MERINO, WOOL and SILK UNDERGARMENTS,
KID, CALF, CLOTH and CASTOR GLOVES,
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DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS TO ORDER.
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White do. do. do.
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Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
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Are receiving per steamers from Europe, their Fall and Winter supply of
LONDON TRADE GOODS
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
SELECTED BY ONE OF THE FIRM.
With special care in quality, styles and variety, to which we invite the inspection of gentlemen.
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HAVING RETURNED FROM PARIS,
will open on
MONDAY, OCTOBER 20,
the
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS,
in
VELVET, SILK and CLOTH CLOAKS,
to which she invites the attention of her customers.
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GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' kid and silk gloves, at less than last year's prices, a full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimmings, viz. buttons, velvets, small wares. N. B.—50 dozen nice-fitting corsets, at 75. Ladies' and Misses' habits made to order. Also, a few celebrated gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 889 and 892 Broadway.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted; Trimmings very cheap, at ELGER'S, 889 and 892 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 681 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained at the above store.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—ELIGIBLE BOARD FOR AN invalid or lady expecting to be confined; best care, kindness and home attention. No children or boarders. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THEAKS, No. 1,217 Broadway. Send for circulars.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom on second floor, with grate, gas, hot and cold water. Family private. Terms moderate. Also, room for single gentleman, at No. 31 West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 48 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET with board, to desirable parties, two very pleasant rooms. References given and required. Apply at No. 260 West 23d-st.

TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD—TO ONE OR two gentlemen, furnished front rooms, with gas and large closet, pleasant house, small family, neither boarders nor children, location desirable, convenient to all the leading city cars, five minutes from City Hall. Apply at No. 383 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED.—WANTED, BOARD ON Murray Hill, between 34th and 42d sts., Mad-son and 6th avs., for gentleman, wife, and child (2 years old,) second story, will pay $5 per week for good rooms and board; private family preferred; rooms wanted until June 10 to 20. Address W. K., Box No. 412 Post office.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY OF THREE adults, infant and nurse, desire board, where a good table, commodious rooms, cleanliness and retirement may be found. A first-class private family, or a first-class boarding-house, may address, for two days, W., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED, IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family (no Saloon or Hotel,) by a gentleman, wife, three children—aged 7, 5 and 2 years—and nurse, two rooms, good room for maid and domestic attendance required, location between 23d and 42d sts. and 4th and 8th avs. References exchanged. Address, with particulars, W. E., Box No. 2,262 Post office, New-York.

NOTICE—BOARD WANTED.—TWO YOUNG Gentlemen, of quiet habits, desire board in a strictly private family, located on between 8th and 5th sts., near Broadway, west side preferred. Terms moderate. Address, stating terms—no others noticed—which must be very moderate, H. A. W., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 18th-st., near 8th-av., wish to rent two rooms, with or without breakfast; house and location are first-class. References exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let, with board, a large front room, with bedroom, dressing-room and closet adjoining, or two bedrooms if desired, in a pleasant location. Apply at No. 211 West 14th-st.

WANTED—GENTEEL BOARD, EITHER IN NEW-York or the neighborhood, for a gentleman, his wife, three children and servant, from the 10th Nov. They must be moderate, and stated in answer. Address X. Y. X., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

ROOMS WANTED.—A SMALL GENTEEL family would like rooms for the winter, furnished or unfurnished, between 4th and 6th-avs., and 14th and 40th sts. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address T. M. B., box No. 118 *Times* office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURnished ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

LECTURES.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The introductory lectures to the ensuing Winter course will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, at 7½ o'clock, by Prof. C. S. BRISTOW, in the College building. No. 10 East 12th-st., near 5th-av. The profession and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

THE SECOND LECTURE ON THE [illegible] on *Human Nervous System, Physiology and Hygiene*, by Dr. GASCOM, will be delivered on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 11 A. M., at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 20th-st. Gentlemen will be admitted on the same terms as ladies.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble yard, No. 34 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK wishes a situation in a private family; understands English and American cooking in all its branches; has no objections to go a short distance in the country in a gentleman's family; Newport preferred, can be highly recommended by the very best of families. Apply at No. 357 6th-av., between 22d and 24th sts., in candy-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required. Can produce the best of City references for her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as cook, and to do the plain washing and ironing; has lived in the best families in Scotland and America, understands meats, poultry, pastry, game, and soups; no objection to the country. Wages, $10. Call at No. 154 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A competent and trustworthy woman wants situation in City or country in the above capacity; knows her business in all its branches; is willing to please employer; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av. first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable girl, as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 291½ Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker, in the rear, Room No. 1.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; one who understands soups, fish, game made dishes; also is a good baker of breads and all kinds of breakfast breads; can give the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d-st. Can be seen till engaged.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a young woman to cook, wash and iron, who has been accustomed to kitchenwork for the last seven years, or would take a laundress's place; can do up linen in the best style. Apply at No. 101 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has good city reference from her last place. Call at No. 220 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, in a gentleman's family, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Apply at No. 188 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO understands all kinds of cooking, wishes a situation, and, if required, has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; can give good reference. Call at No. 125 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable woman; she understands cooking in all its branches, including pastry and desserts of all kinds, and understands confectionery pretty well. Call at No. 121 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook in a private family; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 5 West 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would go as regular waitress in a private family; good reference can be given, both from City and country; would like to go a short distance in the country, a respectable place preferred to high wages. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A smart, obliging girl, who is neat in her habits, and competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country, in either of the above capacities; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, under the Bank.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or to mind children and sew; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City references. Apply at No. 222 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a young girl, as chambermaid and to do fine washing, in a small private family; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress. The best of City reference from her last place.

MEDICAL.

ASSAULTED AND REPULSED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in search of health. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, [illegible] Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, [illegible] pages, over 600 pages, nearly 100 [illegible] upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Impotency, Urinary Deposits, Gleets, Stricture, Loss of Sexual Vigor, with the urine or at stool, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, [illegible] Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all [illegible] weakness and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. HARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. HARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package are entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATOR ting and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases is dangerous; read it before it is too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $5.—*From the Boston Med. and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author suffice, No. 35 East 14th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and trouble-some diseases.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' cure specific for secondary or syphilitic, mercurial and other delicate diseases; for certainty unsurpassed, and for the positive eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them never be without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACELREE, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by sending $1 and addressing Box No. 1,251 New-York City. For sale by RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and No. 15 Ann-st.; FETRIDGE & CO., 13 Cornhill, Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and Kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 205 to 208. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., late of No. 96 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases of open daily, 6 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 8 P. M. THEO. GEBEKE.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases of a delicate nature, in one of peculiarity enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE—FRENCH INDIA RUBBER GOODS—Three different descriptions, price 37 cents each, 63 per dozen; mailed free. For circulars, call on or address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1830—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILROAD CO.,
CINCINNATI, Oct. 14, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent. has been declared out of the net earnings of this Company for the past six months, payable on or after the 20th inst., at the Bank of America, to those who have had their stock transferred to that agency. Those who have not will receive a remittance from here on receipt of their order to forward the same.

The Company will pay the Government Tax. By order of the Board of Directors. F. H. SHOLT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company.

J. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH SECOND-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE DIVIDEND WARRANTS FOR the Preferred Stock due Dec. 31, next, will be paid on presentation at this office, less six per cent. interest, for the unexpired time.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, free from assessing the Government Tax. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. till Nov. 2.

By order,
Oct. 15, 1862. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be endorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned,

(Care of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., New-York City.)
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1903.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 52 Wall-st.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,

No. 72 BROADWAY,
SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS TO EUROPE.
SPECIE, FUNDS, ETC.,
Sent by every steamer, at low rates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the CHICAGO ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO. will be held at Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st., on SATURDAY, the 25th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon further amendments to the agreement made between the Bondholders on the 15th day of January, 1862, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

L. H. MEYER,
ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
NATHAN PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
} Trustees and Attorys.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY AT this place, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.,
WILLIAM SMITH,
CHARLES B. WHITE,
LEONARD W. JAMESON,
DAVID L. LANG,
EBEN'R BEADLESTON,
AMOS F. HATFIELD,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
JOHN KERR,
JOHN H. CONTOIT,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
JOHN A. MERRITT,
ELISHA BROOKS.

At a subsequent meeting of this Board, JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A MERRITT, Vice-President.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to a Joint Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

OFFICE OF GWYNNE & DAY,
No. 21 WALL-ST., CORNER OF BROAD,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1862.

MR. E. STEPHENS, MEMBER OF THE New-York Stock Exchange, having been this day admitted a partner in our stock commission business, we are now prepared to execute promptly all orders for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Gold, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Board of Brokers.

Advances made on approved securities.

GWYNNE & DAY.

No. 237 BROADWAY, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds are notified to deliver the *Overdue* Coupons to the Agents of the Trustees at the Broadway Bank, to be settled under the decree in the United States Court.

E. A. PALMER,
P. DOW,
} Agents of the Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 23 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PATERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 17, 1862.

THE AMOUNT RETAINED FOR GOV- ERNMENT TAX from the dividend declared April 1, 1862, will be paid to the Stockholders on demand, at this office.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS ON BALTIMORE.—OUR Correspondent at Baltimore can be consulted at our office from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. during this week, with reference to over-due claims on Baltimoreans and in Maryland not sent forward on call.

CROWELL, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
No. 2 or Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERN- MENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 811 Exchange-place

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFOR- NIA STATE COUPONS purchased at the highest premium rates by L. S. LAVERGNE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 101 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRAN- CISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND Collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—THIRTY SHARES of Gallatin Fire Insurance Stock.
CROMWELL, CURTIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,

NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2 and from 5 till 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.

6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. Interest allowed.

All deposits made on or before 20th of October will draw interest from Oct. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
ARO. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 136 av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from Oct. 1.

Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SYLVESTER A. BURR, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF Chambers-st. and Chambers-st. Office open daily from 10 to 5 P. M.; Monday and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. Interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest at once.

THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
RICHARD H. ISAACS, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. HAINARD, the Surrogate of the County of Kings. Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators of her residence, No. 81 Cranberry-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next—dated July 22, 1862.

SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix,
JOHN ANDERSON,
} Administrators.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—WANTED—A Lot to be situated with entrance. Address P. Box 280 7, Post Office, stating No. and where located, with lowest cash price.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steam-ship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. Howes, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodation of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or taken off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to

M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Matthews, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY.....Nov. 10. | TUESDAY.....Dec. 9.

Passage money to Nassau.....$50.
Passage money to Havana.....70.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday.....Oct. 18.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday.....Oct. 25.
KANGAROO, Saturday.....Nov. 1.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$25
First cabin to London.....90 | Steerage to London.....30
First cabin to Paris.....100 | Steerage to Paris.....45
First cabin to Hamburg.....95 | Steerage to Hamburg.....40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built, in water-tight iron sections, and carry Pilots. Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 58 Buchanan-square; in Queenstown to J. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EDYE & CHAVEY, No. 10 William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUDE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec near SATURDAY, Oct. 25. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80. Steerage, found with cook provisions, $25. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $70 and $100. Steerage, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 24 Broadway, New-York.

SAMUEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, Lorry Sass, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,

for

BREMEN, and SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $115 [illegible] and return, $70; steerage, $40.

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 6 Broadway.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on the Atlantic coast from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before proceeding further to sea; her interior with the exception of the engine and boilers, has previously undergone a careful examination, and it is found that no damage has been sustained by the vessel or machinery, and they will be in readiness to proceed to sea in a few days. Due notice will be given of the time of her departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. C. STONES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner Chambers-st. Every applicant must appear in person or by letter of attorney.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF BROOKLYN, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Oct. 14, 1862.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten per cent. will be added to all Water Rents due on the 1st day of November next. WM. K. RHODES, Water Register.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all lots, tenements, improved or unimproved lots, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For laying crosswalks on Fourth-avenue at Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; for extending sewer in Twenty-third-street from Avenue A to the East River. The limits embraced by such Assessment, including the several houses and lots or ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on each side Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Forty-first streets; on the west side of Fourth-avenue between Thirty-eighth and Forty-first streets on south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Lexington-avenue; on the north side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Madison avenues; on both sides of Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, between Lexington and Madison avenues; on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Broadway to the East River; on east side of Broadway, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets; on the west side of Fourth-avenue, Lexington-avenue, Third-avenue, Second-avenue, First-avenue, and Avenue A, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
THOS. F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 9, 1862.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, APPOINT- ED by the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of investigating the proposed transfer of the right to manufacture and supply gas to the inhabitants of this City from the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies to the Corporate authorities of the City of New-York, will meet in Room No 12, City Hall, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons interested in the proposed transfer, and all who have been aggrieved or who have suffered from the monopoly at present enjoyed by the above-named Gas Companies, are respectfully requested to be present at the above named time and place. The Committee also respectfully request the attention of gentlemen versed in the manufacture of gas, with a view of eliciting such information as will assist them in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion in the premises.

TERENCE FARLEY,
WM. WALSH,
JOHN H. BRADY,
} Special Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
ISAAC ADEE,
C. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART- MENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
ISAAC A. ADEE,
WILLIAM WALSH.
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
No. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1862.

TO DOCK BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, No. 15 Nassau-st., until Saturday, the 1st day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for driving piles and capping the same for coal sheds, and also for building a pier.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Company, as above.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for piling and capping."

By order of the Board.
C. H. SAND, President.
O. ZOLLICOFFER, Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.

MR. WALLACK

Wishes distinctly to state to his patrons and the public at large that he has not the slightest intention of withdrawing

"THE OLD COMEDIES,"

Of which number I remain to be given

NEVER YET ACTED IN THIS THEATRE.

NEW PLAYS

Will, nevertheless, be occasionally produced with the utmost care and liberal expenditure, to alternate with the old ones, giving the habitués of this establishment

A NEVER ENDING VARIETY.

TO NIGHT, (Saturday,)

At 8 o'clock, last time for the present, the popular comedy, rewritten and adapted expressly

For MR. WALLACK'S THEATRE, by BOURCICAULT, Author of "London Assurance," "Irish Heiress," &c.

LOVE AND MONEY,

With a very complete cast

Lord Fipley (originally acted by him).....Mr. Lester Wallack
The Mac Donnan of Dunun.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Claude Plantagenet.....Mr. Mark Smith
Sykes.....Mr. Norton
Craven Acton.....Mr. Reynolds
Withers.....Mr. Vouner
Helen Plantagenet.....Mrs. Hoey
Rose Lawless.....Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Fox French.....Mrs. Varnon
Baroness.....Mrs. Reeves
Sally Singleheart.....Mrs. John Sefton

Monday—(First time,)
THE NEW COMEDY,
BOSOM FRIENDS.
Tuesday—BOSOM FRIENDS.
Wednesday—(by desire)—WILD OATS.

Due notice will be given of the representation of
CENTRAL PARK.

A Bachelor of Arts, Henriette, Wild Oats, The Heir at Law, The Belle's Stratagem, The Jealous Wife, Speed the Plow, The Way to Get Married, Lady of Lyons, The Road to Ruin, and the School for Scandal.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,

No. 485 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BROOME-ST.
Director.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.

SATURDAY, Oct. 18,
GRAND MATINEE,
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT,

Comic Opera in three acts, by Doutzaid,
Marie, Mad. Rotter, Tonio, Her Lotti, Salviz, Herr Wenzlich, Marchesa, Mad. Spengler, Hortensio, Herr Graff

Doors open at 1, to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents. No reserved seats.

SUNDAY, Oct. 19,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster child, with two heads, two bodies and four arms, in conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 100s of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open to gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Admission 25 cents

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Wheatley.

THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
MR. HACKETT,

Who will personate his original and far-famed character of
A HUDSON RIVER DUTCHMAN,
Positively for the last time,
And also his most humorous part of an
IRISH DOCTOR.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 18, 1862.

The romantic and domestic Drama, founded on Washington Irving's story of

RIP VAN WINKLE.

MR. HACKETT.....as RIP VAN WINKLE

The Overture and Quadrilles from G. F. Bristow's opera of "Rip Van Winkle" will be given previous to the drama and between the acts. The entertainments will conclude with

HIS LAST LEGS.

MR. HACKETT.....as...FELIX O'CALLAGHAN
Musical Director.....Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth

Nights of performance of

EDWIN FORREST.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Mr. HACKETT'S nights.
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Reports of a Recent Battle Discredited.

Bragg and Kirby Smith Rapidly Retreating.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 17.

The *Journal* discredits all the reports of a recent fight at Big Hill.

One hundred National cavalry entered and occupied Lexington to-day.

BUELL, on Tuesday, with 40,000 men, was at Camp Orchard, intending to camp a few miles below. He is rapidly retreating toward Mount Vernon.

KIRBY SMITH was going out of Kentucky on the road to Manchester, Clay County, thence by the road whereon BRAGG is retreating toward Cumberland Gap.

It is reported that the mountaineers are felling trees and otherwise filling up the roads, over which the rebels must pass in order to leave the State.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Gen. Scofield Moving Toward the Arkansas Line.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 17.

Advices received at headquarters state that Gen. SCHOFIELD, with the advance guard of his army, has left Cassville, moving southward towards the Arkansas line. Scouts sent forward had penetrated as far as Cross Hollows, but had been driven back by the enemy.

From East Arkansas intelligence is received that the rebel force, about 7,000, has been concentrated, under McBRIDE, at Pocahontas. Gen. CARR, in command at Helena, reports HOLMES and HINDMAN, with a considerable force, on the west side of the river, threatening to attack him, their object being to do so before he could be reinforced. Gen. CARR, however, has sufficient force to make his position safe.

Reports from Monroe County give news of many bushwhackers surrendering and asking for mercy They are immediately placed in confinement.

HAVANA AND MEXICO.

A Confederate Steamer Chased on Shore and Burnt.

Proclamation of Gen. Forey to the Mexicans.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Friday Oct. 10.

Reports from Mexico, brought by the British steamer *Trent*, are to the 1st from Vera Cruz.

On the 8th, about mid day, the Confederate steamer *Hancha* was chased on shore, about six miles to the westward of the Moro, by one of the United States war steamers. The crew set fire to the cargo of cotton, which was entirely consumed.

The Spaniards appear to be very much excited, vowing vengeance for such an insult to Spanish soil. They forget that when the English men-of-war sent their boats into Saguala Grande for days in succession, and searched all the American vessels there in the harbor, insulting the captains and crews, and this only three years since. That, then, was very aggressive to the sacred soil of Spain.

Business of all kinds is very dull. Sickness is abating, and there are no new cases of fever. The weather has been quite cool for some days past.

The Duchy of Torres, the lady of our Captain-General, has given birth to a son, which causes joy in the Palace.

Mr. DURAND ST. ARNAUD, captain of the line-of-battle ship, took possession of the Government of the City of Vera Cruz and its fortifications in the place of Mr. ROZA, whose promotion we announced some time ago.

On the 21st of September the line-of-battle ship *Jureune* and the steam transports *Chapital* and *Yvone* arrived in Sacrificios, the first having on board Gen. FOREY and troops, and the two others, troops and some horses and material. The *Chapital* and the *Yvone* entered the following day the port of Vera Cruz to land the forces which they had on board. Gen. FOREY landed on the 25th, but he had been preceded by the remarkable proclamation, which we herewith reproduce:

MEXICANS: When the Emperor Napoleon entrusted me with the command of the new army, which will very soon join me, he ordered me to make his true intentions known to you. When Spain, England and France, having the same objects to obtain, saw themselves led to join together for the same motive, the Government of the Emperor sent to Mexico only a small number of soldiers, leaving to the most aggravated nation the principal direction to exact the reparation of common grievances. But, by a fatality, which it was difficult to foresee, the parts have been changed, and France has remained to defend alone what she thought to be the interest of all.

This new situation does not cause her to shrink back. Convinced of the justice of her reclamations, and fortified by her favorable intentions toward the regeneration of Mexico, she has persevered, and will more than ever persevere, in the object which she has proposed to herself.

It is not against the Mexican people that I come to make war, but against a handful of men without scruples and without conscience, who have trampled upon the rights of men, have governed by the means of the most sanguinary system of terror, and who, to sustain themselves, have not been ashamed of selling to foreigners, piece by piece, the territory of their country.

It has been tried to excite against us the national feeling, pretending to make you believe that we come with the object of saddling upon the country a Government to our liking. Very far from it. As soon as the Mexican people shall be liberated by our arms they will freely elect the Government which they please. *I have the express orders to declare you this.*

The strong-minded men who have come to join us deserve our special protection, but in the name of the Emperor do I call, without distinction of parties, all those who wish for the independence of their country and the integrity of their territory. It is not the policy of France, on account of a personal interest, to meddle with the internal dissensions of foreign nations; but when, for legitimate reasons, she finds herself obliged to interfere, it is always in the interest of the country where she exercises her action. Remember, Mexicans, that wherever her banner floats, as well in America as in Europe, it represents the cause of the people and of civilization.

(Signed) FOREY.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 24.

THE General of Division Senator, commanding in chief the expeditionary army in Mexico.

The *Vera Cruzano* of the 23d confirms the news of the death of Gen. ZARAGOZA. It says, with regard to this, the Juarists made a grand display of mourning. The corpse was brought from Puebla, where the demise occurred, to the capital, where it was during two days exposed to the public in the municipal palace.

A letter from Vera Cruz of the 27th has the following:

Gen. FOREY has decreed that he does not recognize Gen. ALMONTE as "Chief Supreme of the Nation," a title which he has not conferred upon himself, but solely as a General of the Republic.

In consequence of this important step, he has ordered, on Wednesday, 26th, his order took effect that the following day ALMONTE should return to take charge of the [illegible] days, viz: 28th, 29th and 30th, the second Military [illegible] Orizaba had been united in the [illegible] ADRIAN WALKER [illegible] of Division, [illegible] Plenipotentiary [illegible] which he has taken, [illegible] the policy which was imitated in [illegible].

Gen. FOREY has in his hands all the [illegible] civil powers, the Emperor having [illegible] decree of the 6th of July last, his Minister Plenipotentiary in Mexico, so that nobody but he can be entrusted with the solution of governmental questions.

M. DE SALIGNY, in conforming with the orders of the Emperor, will continue to reside in Mexico, with the position of ordinary Minister, whose powers remain [illegible] to those of an Ambassador Extraordinary.

According to the latest information the health of the troops in Vera Cruz, and the crews of the different ships in the harbor, had much improved, the cases of yellow fever rapidly decreasing. On the 17th, the commander of the French corvette *Foudroit* died in Sacrificios, and the vessel sailed for France on the 18th.

The *Imperial* has also sailed, and *La Mosselle* and *Eylau* have also left the Gulf. This goes far to show that the rumored ravages of the vomito among the French men-of-war was much exaggerated. It was even reported that a first-class steam-frigate had not men enough on board to weigh anchor and attend to the engines.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA'S MAILS.

A Letter from Garibaldi to the British Nation.

The steamship *Asia* arrived at Boston yesterday morning, and her mails reached this City last evening. We find very little in them in addition to what was telegraphed from Cape Race.

Garibaldi to the English Nation.

The following translation of an address in Italian to the English nation appears in the London *Morning Post*:

Suffering under repeated blows, both moral and physical, a man can more exquisitely feel both good and ill, hurl a malediction at the authors of evil, and consecrate to his benefactors unlimited gratitude and affection.

And I owe you gratitude, O English nation! and I feel it as much as my soul is capable of feeling it. You were my friend in my good fortune, and you will continue your precious friendship to me in my adversity. May God bless you. My gratitude is all the more intense, O kind nation! that it rises high above all individual feeling, and becomes sublime in the universal sentiment toward nations of which you represent the progress. Yes, you deserve the gratitude of the world, because you offer a safe shelter to the unfortunate from whatever side they may come, and you identify yourself with the misfortunes of others you pity and help. The French or Neapolitan exile finds refuge in your bosom against tyranny. He finds sympathy and aid because he is unfortunate. The Haynaus, the iron executioners of autocrats, will not be supported by the soil of your free country; they will fly from the tyrannicidal anger of your generous sons.

And what should we be in Europe without your dignified behavior! Autocracy can strike her exiled ones in other countries, where only a bastard freedom is enjoyed—where freedom is but a lie. But no one seek for it on the sacred ground of Albion. I, like so many others, seeing the cause of justice oppressed in so many parts of the world, despair of all human progress. But when I turn my thoughts to you, I find tranquillity from your steady and fearless advancement toward that end to which the human race seems to be called by Providence.

Follow your path undisturbed, O unconquered nation! and be not backward in calling sister nations on the road of human progress. Call the French nation to cooperate with you. You are both worthy to walk hand in hand in the front rank of human improvement. But call her! In all your meetings let the words of concord of the two great sisters resound. Call her! Call her in every way with your own voice, and with that of her great exiles—with that of her Victor Hugo, the hierophant of sacred brotherhood. To [illegible] that conquests are to-day an aberration, the emanation of insane minds. And why should we conquer foreign lands when we must all be brothers? Call her, and do not care if she is for the moment under the dominion of the Spirit of Evil. She will answer in due time, if not to-day, to-morrow, and, if not to-morrow, she will later answer to the sound of your generous and regenerating words. Call, and at once, Helvetia's strong sons and clasp them forever to your heart. The warrior sons of the Alps—the Vestals of the sacred fire of freedom in the European Continent, they will be yours! And what allies! Call the great American Republic. She is, after all, your daughter, risen from your bosom, and, however she may go to work, she is struggling to-day for the abolition of Slavery so generously proclaimed by you. Aid her to come out from the terrible struggle in which she is involved by the hucksters in human flesh. Help her, and then make her sit by your side, in the great assembly of nations, the finished work of human reason. Call upto you such nations as possess free will, and do not delay a day. The initiative that to-day reclama to you might not be yours to-morrow. May God assist this! Who more bravely took the initiative than France in '89. She, who in that solemn moment gave to the world the Goddess Reason, leveled tyranny to the dust, and consecrated free brotherhood between nations. After almost a century, she is reduced to combat the liberty of nations, to protect tyranny, and to direct her efforts to steady, on the ruins of the Temple of Reason, that hideous, immoral monstrocity, the Papacy. Rise, therefore, O, Britannia! and lose no time. Rise, with uplifted brow, and point out to other nations the road to follow. War would no longer be possible where a World's Congress would judge of the differences arisen between nations. No more standing armies, with which freedom is incompatible! Away with shells and iron plating! Let spokes and reaping machines come forth! let the millions spent in destructive implements be employed to encourage industry and to diminish the sum of human misery. Begin! O English people! For the love of God begin the great era of the human compact, and benefit present generations with so great a gift.

Be it Switzerland, Belgium, and others that will rise at your call, you will see other nations, urged on by the good sense of their populations, rush to your embrace and unite in one. Let London be at the present time the seat of the Congress, in due course to be chosen by mutual understanding and general consent. I repeat to you, may God bless you, and may He amply repay you for the benefits you have showered upon me. With gratitude and affection, yours, G. GARIBALDI.

VARIGNANO, Sept. 28.

The Position in America.

The following is the conclusion of Mr. SPENCE'S letter to the London *Times*, already alluded to in our dispatch from Cape Race:

One inestimable advantage it is in the power of the North to obtain from the Maryland campaign. It is now in a position to make peace without dishonor. None will dispute the amazing energy with which another great army was sent forth after sore reverses, or the valor with which that army has fought, or the skill with which it must have been handled to foil such Generals as LEE and JACKSON. And the campaign not only does credit to the Northern arms, but offers a lesson so plain that he who runs may read. The creation of overwhelming debt, the 700,000 men, the enormous force of artillery, the gunboats, the blockade—what have they all produced? The ejaculation that a Northern State is "safe." Here are men without uniforms, with shoes in holes, who march from Richmond to the Rapidan, and fight a battle—then on to the suburbs of Washington, and fight two more battles—then back to the West, and across into Maryland, and fight two more battles, inflicting in the last upon the enemy such loss as the fall of 13 Generals may represent,—then, undaunted, ford the river and perform with complete success the most difficult operation of war. Some have got their shoes from the slain and guns from captured garrisons; but, howsoever armed or clothed, this is what these men have done. And it forces this question upon any reasoning mind,—is it in the power of army or people to subdue a country half a continent in size, defended by a people of whom the men fight thus, and the women are as unconquerable in spirit?

But this golden opportunity will be lost, and for this reason. No peace is possible on any other basis than the independence of the South, and the North cannot be the first to acknowledge that independence. There is no instance on record in modern times where a war of this nature has ended by the older Power taking the lead of others in recognizing the new one. The older Power will follow, as all submit to an accomplished fact, but it will not lead. It will struggle on against reason, experience, impending ruin, with the stubbornness of wounded pride. It is for Europe to remove this stumbling-block by the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and so long as it delays so long will this iniquitous war continue, and the suffering inflicted upon those whose only crime is helplessness. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, S.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 1.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, Oct. 16.

Sailed, ship *Wm. H. Prescott*, for Liverpool, carrying 13,000 sacks of wheat.

The markets are unusually quiet. Jobbers are running low in their stocks of goods, but show little disposition to replenish them.

Mining stocks continue to decline as the money market tightens.

The Ophir Silver Mining stock is quotable at $2.150 per foot.

United States legal tender notes are at 16 per cent. discount. As there are now but few of them in market, and as an influx of them is soon expected, they will undoubtedly still further decline, and correspond to the premium on gold in New-York.

[illegible] Sena of BAKER was released last night by order of Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT. Senator BAKER agreed to [illegible] the charges of using treasonable language, if [illegible] allowed an opportunity to visit Tulare [illegible].

Delegate from Omaha.

OMAHA, Thursday, Oct. 16.

S. G. DAILY, *Republican*, is reelected delegate to Congress by an increased majority.

NEWS FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Murders by the Apache Indians, &c.

KANSAS CITY, Friday, Oct. 17.

The Santa Fe Mail, with dates to the 10th, has arrived.

The Santa Fe *Gazette* of the 4th furnished the following:

On the 8th of July last a party of nine men started from the Pine Alto mines, in Arizona, for California. When they arrived within two miles of Apache Pass, thirteen miles from the mines, they were attacked by the Apache Indians, and all murdered.

When the bodies were found by Gen. CARLETON'S command, there were evidences to satisfy them that one of the victims had been burned at the stake. The massacre is supposed to have taken place on the 13th of July, and the remains were found and buried on the 27th of the same month.

Apache Pass is the great thoroughfare to California, and has to be traversed by all persons going by the Southern route, in consequence of the water which is there obtained. Gen. CARLETON has established a post which commands the Spring in the Pass, and garrisoned it with a sufficient force to keep the Indians from the water and make them abandon the locality.

All is quiet along the route from Santa Fé. The new schedule time from Kansas City to Santa Fé is 10 days, leaving Kansas City, Fridays, and reaching Santa Fé on Tuesdays.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Products of South America—Improvements—Mexican Affairs—Wreck of "Uncle Toby"—Saved—Location of Capital—Slow Progress of Important Works—Small-Pox—Election of President and Vice-President—Markets—Freights, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, Thursday, Aug. 28, 1862.

The chief product of South America is animal. The chief export is in bales of wool or cargoes of hides. In killing animals the operators manage to save every hoof, hair, bone, muscle and tendon, besides the hide and flesh. Nothing is lost but the blood. A patent has just been issued for a method of making the blood into guano. This may be of importance in a country where 400,000 cattle are killed annually in one city, as is the case here.

A Scotchman has also just arrived with a project for preserving meat in a fresh state. The beef made by the killing has been chiefly *jerked beef*—a dry, unsavory substance, with all life and sweetness pressed out or dried out. This is sold for the Spanish West Indies, and at mere nominal rates. So important are these considerations that the President has just appointed a Commission to investigate and report on the best means of making the product of cattle most valuable.

The state of affairs in Mexico profoundly affects South America. Our neighboring city, Montevideo, has been more moved than Buenos Ayres. The ladies there have undertaken to present a splendid silk banner, and the gentlemen a gold medal, to the Mexican General who defeated the French land forces at Saragossa. And now a company of valiant youths are about to embark to offer to him their personal services.

The American ship *Uncle Toby*, which was lately wrecked on the English Bank, near Montevideo, was towed into port by the American war steamer *Pulaski*. The miserable old tug-boat *Pulaski* certainly has never been ornamental, and for once she has become useful. The officers who command her are not to be confounded with the tub they navigate. They have always been limited, and the very name of the United States has been burlesqued by the unsightly and ineffecient old dug-out called the *Pulaski*. "Freedom" would not "shriek" if *this* "Pulaski" should fall.

In this city the discussion continues as to where the Capital of the nation shall be. A foolish notion has got fixed in all the Congressional heads, that a National Capital must have a Federal District around it. Accordingly, the purpose has been apparently fixed not to have any Federal Capital unless there can be a Federal District around it. A project has passed the National Congress to federalize this whole Province. The project now is to come before the Provincial Legislature, where it is supposed to have less favor. There is great danger of some unhappy issue out of this question, as no Province can consent to be totally disfranchised, with no advantage whatever offered in return.

Enterprises of national importance must all stand aside for these interminable disputes. Projects for supplying the city with water, for constructing railroads, for building wharves, are all left as small matters while the abstractions of the Capital question are the delight of our statesmen. Murders are of heart it frequency, and robberies are of almost daily occurrence, and our police are enjoying the confidence and the patience of the public without preventing crime or detecting criminals. At the present moment the city is prevailing that fearful malady of the small-pox, and there are no means taken by any of the authorities to prevent the contagion. The people who use flour pay a duty of $1 50 per barrel, and beside this, a lighterage charge of as much, making the cost of transporting a barrel of flour from New-York to this port about $3.

Yesterday the electors for this Province met and deposited their votes for President and Vice-President of the Republic. As was well known the choice of Gen. BARTHOLOMEW MITRE was unanimous, and Col. MARCUS PAZ, now President of the National Senate, received 15 of 25 votes for Vice-President. Col. PAZ is a native of Cordoba, and is very popular in that province. It will be a strong and popular Government.

Cordoba has, in earlier times, been famous for its University, and there is some evidence of its worth in the splendid library that now is found in this city. Nothing is changed to that institution. But of late its little else than what the European Universities were 400 years ago. Strange to say, our worthy Governor, Gen. MITRE has sent a son there to be educated. It is probably a politic movement, as he may thus acquire the confidence of the interior, or the son may, if a politician, know better how to pull the wires in Cordoba.

The late war has left many accounts to be settled. One is now attracting much attention. Señor ESCHENTRAL, a banker, shows an account of $3,000,000, Spanish, for goods and munitions furnished for the army and navy. Senators hold that $32,000 Spanish will cover the value of all the goods. Buenos Ayres must be the chief paymaster of all national debts, and this debt was made to defeat her armies! How it will be paid, and when, are unsolved problems.

Of produce, there has not been much movement for a month. There have been 111,500 dry hides sold in the last month, of which 52,500 were sold for the United States at 40@41 rials silver. Also, 10,000 arrobas of wool were sold for the same market at $55@$95 per arroba—the doubloon being worth $420.

Of imports, refined sugar is scarce and dear. Rice is also very high, Brazilian being $42 the arroba. Flour brings only $7 to $7 50 in deposit. The last lumber brought only $34 per 1,000 feet on board.

Since writing last, per semi-monthly mail, there have come into this port from the United States the American ship *Caroline*, from Philadelphia. Sailed from this for various ports, the United States vessels *Jas. Nesmith, Geo. Turner, Talisman, California, Lizzie, Sartelle* and *Regulus*. Freights are unusually low—hides, $3; hides, 2½c. per pound. Ounces are to-day $424. ADELANTE.

On the Subject of Postage Stamps.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since your allusion to the cancelation of stamps on letters—which, as you correctly say, should always be done by the use of *printers' ink*—I am reminded of a very simple and effective method of preventing the removal of stamps from envelopes, which of course renders their *second and fraudulent* employment impossible. This is by the use of an envelope, invented and patented by Messrs. LEARS & FRANKLIN, and often referred to in your columns. This envelope, I understand, is strongly recommended by our leading bankers and public men, as possessing superior and important advantages, not only for business men, but for general correspondence. L.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. John H. Reynolds, of Albany, Col. G. J. Parkhurst and Capt. O. P. Rounds, of the Ninth Michigan Volunteers, and H. L. Davenport, of Indiana, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Samuel Hooper and Sidney Brooks and family, of Boston, Lieut.-Col. Brewerton, of the U. S. A., and D. Maynard, of Washington, are at the Brevoort House.

Henry W. Diman, U. S. Consul to Oporto; Dr. J. Rufenstein, R. S. Chew, and A. Shubert, of the U. S. Navy, and Benj. Homer, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Capt. J. A. Judson, U. S. Navy, and Capt. S. S. Seward, U. S. Volunteers, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

H. S. Hanson, Constantinople, and J. Day, London, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Congressional Nominations.

The Democrats assembled in Convention last night for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Congressional Districts, and with the following results:

Fourth District—BENJAMIN WOOD, without much opposition.

Fifth District—FERNANDO WOOD, by acclamation.

Sixth District—ELIJAH WARD.

Seventh District———.

Eighth District—NELSON J. WATERBURY.

Ninth District—AMSON J. HERRICK.

Sixteenth Ward Wadsworth Club.

A meeting of this club, largely attended, was held Thursday evening, corner of Twenty-third-st. and Broadway, the President, Mr. WM. C. RUSSEL, in the Chair.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY was the first speaker. He directed his argument mainly to the point that the slave party has always been aggressive; that in the questions of the annexation of Texas, the admission of Missouri, the purchase of Cuba, the Lecompton Constitution, and in all questions relating to Slavery, the advocates of Slavery have been the agitating and overturning party, and the Anti-Slavery Party has been the resisting and conservative party. The rebellion was instituted in precisely the same spirit to break up the Republic. The slave party conspired to have Mr. LINCOLN elected that they might make that election the pretext or opportunity for secession. They expected to succeed by the aid of their Democratic friends at the North—men like SEYMOUR and THAYER, who had told them in advance that the Democracy of the North would oppose coercion, and would inaugurate a revolution here. Even to-day, the rebels expect to succeed only by the divisions of the North; by the fact that it has a great and friendly party in the North; and that the President's proclamation will not be sustained. Would they not be justified in that belief by the reelection of BEN. WOOD and his *confrères*? To be sure, we lose votes by the absence of so many Republicans in the army, but we must sustain the Government by our votes given for its friends. Whether the Washingtons or the Arnolds triumph in this contest, he should stand with the Washingtons. [Applause, and three cheers for Mr. GREELEY.]

Hon. H. B. STANTON followed in a vigorous, earnest, poetical and patriotic address, showing how deep down in the degradation of slave-worship and semi-treason the Democratic Party had become. He was followed by Alderman DAYTON, who did himself credit in a terse address. After which the meeting adjourned.

Wadsworth Ratification Meeting in the Twenty-first Ward.

A very large and enthusiastic audience, composed of the Union men of the Twenty-first Ward, assembled at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, last evening, to ratify the nomination of WADSWORTH and TREMAIN. W. P. ESTABROOK, Esq., presided, and introduced Hon. H. B. STANTON to the audience, who delivered one of his characteristic speeches. He reviewed the incidents of the war, and paid his respects to the leaders of the anti-Administration Party in this State. The speech which HORATIO SEYMOUR delivered after his nomination at Albany did not contain five lines urging a vigorous prosecution of the war. The Seymourites were playing into the hands of the rebels. He believed that they would rather break down what they denominate a Black Republican Administration than have such an Administration crush the rebellion. [Cheers.] It was very plain for every man to see which party was for the Union and which against it. He believed that the State of New-York would show by its vote that it would stand by the Administration, and give the President all support in carrying out his Proclamation. [Applause.] The speaker continued at some length and was frequently applauded. At the conclusion of his address three cheers were given for him, when the meeting adjourned.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.—The delegates to the Ninth Assembly District Nominating Convention of the People's Union Association of the Sixteenth Ward, at a meeting held on the 14th inst., unanimously nominated SAMUEL C. LEWIS, Esq., for member of Assembly for that district.

RALLYING CRIES.—The following are regarded as *Rallying Cries* for the political contest in the State of New-York: WADSWORTH AND THE WAR; or, SEYMOUR AND SUBMISSION. Let the people choose between them.

THE TURF.

Great Trotting Match—Four Mile Heats—Gen. Butler Again Victorious.

Fashion Pleasure Ground Association, Friday, Oct. 17. Match, $1,000. Mile heats; best 3 in 5, to wagons.

H. MACE names b. g. *Gen. Butler*, 8 yrs.....2 2 1 1 1

W. HORTS names g. g. *Rockingham*, 11 yrs....1 1 2 2 2

TIME:

	Quarter Mile.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First Heat	35½	1:12	2:30½
Second Heat	36	1:12⅜	2:29¾
Third Heat	36¼	1:13	2:28
Fourth Heat	37	1:13	2:27
Fifth Heat			2:30

The above race took place yesterday on the Fashion Course, and created considerable excitement, there being probably about a thousand persons present, which included most of the leading well-known turf and sporting men.

First Heat—Butler led round the turn after an even start, but broke up before reaching the quarter-pole, and fell off five lengths; this he reduced to a length just before reaching the three-quarter-pole, and *Rockingham* came over the score an easy winner by half a length.

Second Heat—Butler broke up just after starting, losing four lengths before he came down to a trot. was three lengths behind at the quarter-pole, two lengths at the half-mile, only half a length behind at the three-quarter-pole, and was just lapped as he swung into the homestretch, when he broke up, and *Rockingham* again won the heat by only half a length, after a light brush. The gray never made a break in either heat.

Third Heat—Rockingham led to near the half-mile, where he broke up and lost a length, but lapped at the three-quarter-pole, and broke up on entering the homestretch, leaving *Butler* to win the heat by only a head, after an exciting brush.

Fourth Heat—Butler broke at the start, but caught again and led round the turn a couple of lengths, which *Rockingham* closed up at the quarter pole, and lapped on him neck and neck at the half-mile, and had almost shook out *Butler* at the three-quarter pole, by fair and square trotting, when he broke up hopelessly, and *Butler* won the heat by two lengths.

Fifth Heat—It was hardly light enough to see the horses, but they went well together to the old stand, when *Rockingham* broke and fell off three lengths, which he never recovered, as *Butler* won the heat, and consequently the race, after a very fair and interesting contest.

Capt. RYNDERS, one of the Judges, previous to the start, was very emphatic in his caution against foul play.

The Big Trot at Hartford for the Big Purse.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Oct. 17.

The big trot for the big purse, in which *Lancet, Prince, Dirigo, Belle of Portland* and *Lady Sherman* are entered, will come off to-morrow (Saturday) at 2½ o'clock P. M.

At other hours on Saturday other first classes of fast horses will be exhibited. This exhibition was to commence this morning, but, on account of bad weather, the programme was postponed.

The track, it is expected, will be in splendid condition to-morrow, and a fine trot is expected.

The Dismissal of Major John J. Key.

The following is published as the executive record in this case:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Sept., 26, 1862.

MAJOR JOHN J. KEY—*Sir*: I am informed that, in answer to the question, "Why was not the rebel army barges immediately after the battle near Sharpsburgh?" propounded to you by Major LEVI C. TURNER, Judge Advocate, &c., you answered, "That is not the game. The object is that neither army shall get much advantage of the other; that both shall be kept in the field till they are exhausted, when we will make a compromise and save Slavery."

I shall be very happy if you will, within twenty-four hours from the receipt of this, prove to me, by Major TURNER, that you did not, either literally or in substance, make the answer stated. Yours,

A. LINCOLN.

(Indorsed as follows:)

Copy delivered to Major KEY at 10.25 A. M., Sept. 27, 1862. JOHN HAY

At about 11 o'clock A. M., Sept. 27, 1862, Major KEY and Major TURNER appeared before me. Maj. TURNER says.—"As I remember it the conversation was: I asked the question why we did not bag them after the battle of Sharpsburgh? Major KEY'S reply was, that was not the game; that we should fight the rebels out and ourselves; that that was the only way the Union could be preserved, we come together fraternally, and Slavery be saved." On cross-examination, Major TURNER says he has frequently heard Major KEY converse in regard to the present troubles, and never heard him utter a sentiment unfavorable to the maintenance of the Union. He has never uttered anything which he Major T., would call disloyalty. The particular conversation detailed was a private one. A. LINCOLN.

(Indorsed on the above:)

"In my view, it is wholly inadmissible for any gentleman holding a military commission from the United States, to utter such sentiments as Maj. KEY is within proved to have done. Therefore, let Maj. JOHN J. KEY be forthwith dismissed from the military service of the United States. A. LINCOLN."

The Draft in Pennsylvania, &c.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Oct. 17.

Gov. CURTIN, upon application to the War Department, to-day, has been authorized to permit drafted militia to become volunteers, by changing their term of service from nine months to three years. This will doubtless result in the conversion of many drafted militia into volunteers for three years, and is an important move, as it will probably entitle those who change their term of service to bounty, advanced pay, premium, and in fact all advantages which volunteers have heretofore enjoyed.

A draft passed off yesterday in every county of the State, except Philadelphia, and produced so far as heard from no undue excitement. Six hundred and ninety men were drafted in this county yesterday.

Drafting in Boston Stopped.

BOSTON, Mass., Friday, Oct. 17.

The Common Council, of this city, having voted to raise the bounty to volunteers to $200, "drafting" in Boston has ceased.

It is believed that this bounty will shortly cause the quota of the city to be filled.

Depredations of the Alabama.

THE BARK VIRGINIA AND THE BARK ELISHA DUNBAR.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 17.

The bark *Virginia*, destroyed by the *Alabama*, was insured at noon yesterday in New-Bedford for $11,500—war risk.

The bark *Elisha Dunbar*, also destroyed by the *Alabama*, was insured on Wednesday in New-Bedford for $21,000—war risk.

The Tuscarora and Kearsarge in Search of the Pirate "290."

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 17.

The United States store-ship *Release* arrived at Fayal on the 15th ultimo, from Cadiz, and sailed again on the same day on her return, to notify the United States gunboats *Tuscarora* and *Kearsarge* of the presence of the "290."

Death of Gen. C. T. James, the Inventor of the "James Projectile."

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Friday, Oct. 17.

Gen. C. T. JAMES, the inventor of the James projectile, wounded yesterday by the explosion of a shell, caused by carelessness, died here at 8 o'clock this morning. He was fifty-eight years of age. His death has cast a feeling of gloom over the entire community.

Death of a Bank President.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 17.

JOHN KNICKERBOCKER, President of the Saratoga County Bank, died at Waterford this morning.

Markets.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 17.

FLOUR advancing and active; sales 5,000 bbls. WHEAT dull. RYE—Sales, 8,000 bushels Western New-York, 77c. OATS in demand and firm, at 55c.@56c. CORN opened dull at 63c., and closed in demand; sales, 2,000 bushels at 64c.@65c. BARLEY in good demand; sales, 60,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 20 for State four-rowed; 6,000 bushels Canada East at $1 21 afloat, and 26,000 bushels on private terms; 14,000 bushels State two-rowed at $1 15@$1 17. Shipped this afternoon by tows—Corn, 66,800 bushels; Oats 33,000 bushels; Wheat, 317,300; Barley, 5,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 17.

FLOUR closed quiet. WHEAT closed quiet and lower; sales, $1 37 for White Michigan; $1 09@$1 10 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, and $1 10@1 12 for No. 2 Milwaukee Club. CORN in fair demand at 52c.@53c. Mixed OATS in good demand and firm at 47c. BARLEY firm at $1 04@$1 05. CANAL FREIGHTS—To on Wheat and 15c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—300,000 bush. Wheat, 68,000 bush. Corn, 10,000 bush. Oats, 3,000 bush. Barley. *Exports*—181,000 bush. Wheat, 92,000 bush. Corn, 6,000 bush. Oats, 2,000 bush. Barley.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 17.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT unchanged; sales 6,800 bush. White Canada at $1 40½, and 5,000 bush. Chicago Spring, to arrive, at $1 10; 3,600 bush. Winter Red State at $1 35. CORN firm; Illinois, 49c.@53c. BARLEY held at $1 25. FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*—4,174 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bush. Wheat, 32,500 bush. Barley. *Exports*—4,321 bbls. Flour, 200 bush. Wheat, 15,000 bush. Corn, 16,500 bush. Barley and 10,000 bush. Oats.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 17.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT, 1c.@2c. lower; sales at 95c.@$1 for No. 1, and 92c. for No. 2. CORN, 3c. lower; sales at 37c.@37½c. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bush. Wheat, 210,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—12,000 bbls. Flour, 129,000 bush. Wheat, 217,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS firm and 1c. higher. Engagements at 12c. on Corn and 13c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Exchange unaltered. Gold, 51c.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES,

Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of

COAL OIL FIXTURES.

Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]

VERY HANDSOME.—KNOX'S hats have always been remarkable for their excellence and beauty, but his latest issue, the Fall style, excels in these qualities all of his previous efforts. Gentlemen desirous of procuring a becoming and comfortable hat, can have their wishes gratified at a very moderate outlay, by visiting KNOX'S well-known and popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

What an amount of suffering and disease among the volunteers would be prevented by the free use of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. For wounds, Sores and Scurvy, the Ointment is a certain cure, and for Bowel Complaints, Fevers, Small Pox, &c., the Pills are the best medicine in the world. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 221

[Advertisement.]

GAIA TIMES TO-DAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The great drama, "Under the Snow," which has been received all the week with immense enthusiasm, will be played in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, for the express convenience of ladies and children; also in the evening, at 7½.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS—THIS DAY.

Sun rises .... 6 13 | Sun sets.... 5 17 | Moon rises... 1 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 3 26 | Gov. Island. 4 15 | Hell Gate.... 5 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...FRIDAY, Oct. 17.

Passengers Arrived.

Passengers per Saxonia—Mrs. Capt. Geo. W. Clapp and two children, Mr. Delavan, First Lieut. French Army, Mr. Marshall, Second Lieut. French Army, Mr. Casquchean, of New-Orleans, Mr. J. de Burjac, of New-Orleans, Mr. F. Vannucchi, of Philadelphia, and twenty-five in the steerage.

Cleared.

Steamships Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; City of Washington, (Br.,) Mierbouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Ships M. Livingston, Sampson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Lalla Rookh, Fulton, Glasgow, Southard, Wright & Hussey; Elizabeth, (Br.,) Stinson, Dundee, Edward & Lindsay; Kentucklan, Merryman, Liverpool, Arkell, Hurst & Co.

Barks H. D. Brookman, Cheney, Londonderry, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Sebra Crocker, Staples, Cadiz, Portugal, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Neredi, Dr. Gray, Cork, Arkell, Hurst & Co.; Trojan, Babbidge, Belfast, Welsh, Carver & Chase; Venus, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa, Jos. Foulke's Sons; Moneynick, Smith, Malaga, Beattie & Tupper; Lafayette, Small, Belfast, Nesmith & Sons.

Brigs Success, (Br.,) Askin, Queenstown, John Jackson, Ferguson, Br., Conyers, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; H. W. Sawyer, Sawyer, Havana, W. H. Bussey & Co.; Black Hawk, Tarbutt, Cardenas, H. S. Vining.

Schooners Ceylon, Foster, Perth Amboy, J. B. Chase & Co.; J. W. Faulkiln, Boston, Dayton & Co.; F. D. Decker, Watrous, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett, Planet, Br.,) Wilson, Truro

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3454. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT royal.

The Expedition to Jacksonville.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL BATTERIES.

CAPTURE OF A STEAMBOAT.

Another Speech from Gen. Mitchell.

His Policy and Sentiments on the Negro Question.

PORT ROYAL, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1862.

The return of Brig.-Gen. BRANNAN and his command from Jacksonville yesterday puts me in full possession of the particulars concerning the successful expedition against that place, and as only an incomplete account has gone North, I shall send a brief and connected narrative of the circumstances.

The expedition left Hilton Head on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo, consisting of the Pennsylvania Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. GOON; the Connecticut Seventh Regiment, Col. HAWLEY; a section of the First Connecticut Battery, under Lieut. CARMEN, and a detachment of the First Massachusetts Cavalry under Capt. CASE, making a total effective force of 1,573. The troops were embarked on the steamers *Ben Deford*, *Boston*, *Cosmopolitan* and *Neptune*, and arrived off the bar of the St. John's River early on the morning following their departure, but were unable to enter the river until 2 P. M. in consequence of the shallowness of the channel. There the expedition was joined by the gunboats *Paul Jones*, Capt. STEDMAN, commanding the fleet; *Cimerane*, Capt. WOODRULL; *Water Witch*, Lieut.-Com. PENDERGRAST; *E. B Hale*, Lieut.-Com. SNELL; *Ineas*, Lieut.-Com. CRANE, and the *Patroon*, Lieut.-Com. URANO. The same afternoon three gunboats were sent up to feel the position of the battery on the Bluff, and were immediately and warmly engaged, the enemy apparently having a number of heavy guns in his works.

The debarkation of our troops was effected at a place known as Mayport Mills, situated a short distance from the entrance of the river, and all the men, [illegible] rations and arms, were on shore by 9 o'clock on the evening of the 1st.

The country between this point and St. John's Bluff presented great difficulties in the transportation of troops, being intersected with impassable swamps and unfordable creeks, and presenting an alternative of a march of forty miles without land transportation, to turn the head of the creek, or to reland up the river at a strongly-guarded position of the enemy. On further search, a landing place was found for the infantry at about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, at a place called Buckhorn Creek, between Pablo and Mount Pleasant Creeks, but the swampy nature of the ground made it impracticable to land the cavalry and artillery at that point. The gunboats here rendered valuable assistance by transporting troops and sending light howitzers in launches to cover the landing.

Col. GOON, with the entire infantry and boat howitzers, was ordered immediately forward to the head of Mount Pleasant Creek, to secure a position to cover the landing of the cavalry and artillery. The movement was executed skillfully, surprising and putting to flight the rebel pickets on that creek. This rapid movement to Mount Pleasant Creek, and the landing of the troops at Buck Hork Creek, was very fortunate, as it seemed to disarrange the enemy's plan, if he had any, to prevent our disembarkation. Their pickets retired in such haste and trepidation as to leave their camps standing, their arms, and even a great portion of their clothing behind them, and only escaped themselves because of the intricate character of the ground and their superior knowledge of the country.

On the afternoon of the 3d, the artillery and cavalry were in readiness at the head of Mount Pleasant Creek, two miles from the enemy's batteries at St. John's Bluff; and here the statements of persons belonging to the locality, though conflicting and unreliable in the extreme, appeared to agree in placing the strength of the rebels at 1,200 cavalry and infantry, in addition to the batteries, which they represented as containing nine heavy pieces. Under these circumstances, Gen. BRANNAN deemed it expedient, on consultation with Capt. STEDMAN, to send the *Cosmopolitan* to Fernandina for reinforcements from the garrison of that place, and three hundred men, of the Ninth Maine Regiment, were sent down on the following morning.

Later in the day, at Gen. BRANNAN's request, Capt STEDMAN sent three gunboats to feel the position of the enemy, shelling them as they advanced, when the batteries were found to be vacated, and Lieut. SNELL, of the *Hale*, sent a boat on shore and raised the American flag, finding the rebel flag in the battery. The naval force then retained possession until the arrival of the troops, who immediately advanced from the position on Mount Pleasant Creek. On approaching the enemy's position on the Bluff, it was found to be of great strength, possessing a heavy and effective armament, consisting of two eight-inch columbiads, two eight-inch siege howitzers, two eight-inch seacoast howitzers, and two rifled guns, supplied with ammunition in abundance, shot, shell, tools and camp equipage.

The works were skillfully and carefully constructed, and the strength of the position was greatly enhanced by the natural features of the ground. It being only approachable on the land side, through a winding ravine immediately under the guns of the position, and, from the narrowness of the river and the elevation of the bluff, rendering fighting by the gunboats most difficult and dangerous. Most of the guns were mounted on complete traverse circles, and, indeed, taking everything into consideration, there is no doubt that a small party of determined men might have maintained the position for a considerable time against even a larger force than we brought against it.

On the day following our occupation of these works the guns were dismounted and removed on board the steamer *Neptune*, together with the shot and shell, and removed to Hilton Head. The powder was all used in destroying the batteries.

As soon as we had got possession of the Bluff, Capt STEDMAN and his gunboats went to Jacksonville for the purpose of destroying all boats and intercepting the passage of the rebel troops across the river, and on the 5th Gen. BRANNAN also went up to Jacksonville in the steamer *Ben Deford*, with a force of 750 infantry, and occupied the town. On either side of the river were considerable crops of cotton, which would have been destroyed or removed, but time was found impracticable for want of means of transportation. At Yellow Bluff we found that the rebels had a position in readiness to secure seven heavy guns, which they appeared to have lately evacuated. Jacksonville we found to be nearly deserted, there being only a few old men, women, and children in the town. Soon after our arrival, however, while establishing our picket line, a few cavalry appeared on the outskirts, but they quickly left again. The few inhabitants were in a wretched condition, almost destitute of food, and Gen. BRANNAN, at their request, brought a large number up to Hilton Head to save them from starvation, together with 270 negroes—men, women, and children, who had sought our protection.

On the 6th inst., hearing that some rebel steamers were secreted in the creeks up the river, the *Darlington*, with 100 men of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, under Capt. YARD, and two 20-pound light howitzers and twenty-five men, commanded by Lieut. WILLIAMS, United States Navy, under a convoy of gunboats, was sent up to cut them out. This party returned on the 9th, having penetrated the river a distance of 130 miles, and bringing with them the steamer *Governor Milton*, which they captured in a creek, about twenty-seven miles from the town of Enterprise.

Finding that the *Cosmopolitan*, which had been sent to Hilton Head for provisions, had struck heavily in crossing the bar, on her return to the St. John's River, and was temporarily disabled for service, the Seventh Connecticut Regiment was sent to Hilton Head on the *Boston*, with the request that she should return for the remainder of the troops, and she got back on the 11th, when the command was reembarked, reaching this place yesterday, excepting one company of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, which is left for the protection of the *Cosmopolitan*. The accident to this valuable steamer is severe. A large hole was made in her bottom and she filled, but she will not be a wreck, as was at first feared.

Gen. BRANNAN thinks it evident, from his experience on this expedition, that the rebel troops in this portion of the country have not sufficient organization and determination, in consequence of their living in separate and distinct companies, to sustain any position, but seem rather to devote themselves to a system of guerrilla warfare. This was exemplified by the advance on St. John's Bluff, where, after evacuating the fort, they continued to hover on our flanks and front, but did not come near enough to make their fire effective. We learned at Jacksonville that they commenced evacuating the Bluff immediately after our surprise of their pickets at Mount Pleasant Creek.

On Sunday the negro church at Hilton Head was dedicated to Divine service. Gen. HUNTER authorized the construction of the building, and before he left the work was nearly finished. The situation of the church is good; the appearance is neat, though plain as a Quaker meeting-house, and in all respects the building meets the requirements of the case. Three hundred persons may be comfortably seated. The Pastor is a black man from Savannah, named ANDREW MYRICK, who has been in due form ordained a Baptist minister by the army Chaplains, and installed in office. ANDREW, though able to read and write, is not polished in his manners; but what he lacks in culture is more than compensated in earnest eloquence, a vigorous and clear expression of his views, deep piety, and a powerful influence over the colored people. The dedication exercises were interesting in themselves, being conducted by Rev. H. N. HUDSON, Chaplain of the New-York Volunteer Engineer Regiment, an elocutionist of celebrity. Gen. MITCHEL was present, with the members of his Staff, and, by invitation, addressed the audience. His remarks were pointed, impressive and instructive. They were listened to attentively, and indorsed with nods of approbation from young and old. I do not think that a portion of the TIMES could be better filled than with this frank and unmistakable expression of Gen. MITCHEL's views on the Slavery question. He said:

"I have been requested to say a few words to you by your teacher, who is a good man. Any good man I love, regardless of color. I respect him as much whether he is black or white. If he be a bad man I shall treat him as such whether he is white or black. Most of you know that I have talked to all my soldiers since I came here, and know I am talking to you who are another set of soldiers, who have not yet arms in their hands, but who are under my protection and guidance, and in whom I take deep interest. With your past life I fully sympathize. I know and understand it all. I was reared in the midst of Slavery, born in Kentucky, and know all about it. While there are many things connected with it that are pleasant, to which you will testify, there are vast many other things which are not pleasant, and I think that God intends all men shall be free, because he intends that all men shall serve him with their whole heart. I think this is true. I am not certain, I don't know. But in any condition we can all love and serve God. That privilege cannot be taken away. I care not how savage and wicked the master may be, he cannot prevent you from praying in the midst of the night, and God hears and answers the prayer of all, slave or free.

But it seems to me that there is a new time coming for you colored people; a better day is dawning for you oppressed and down-trodden blacks. I don't know that this is true, but I hope that the door is being opened for your deliverance. And now, how deeply you should ponder these words. If now you are unwilling to help yourselves, nobody will be willing to help you. You must trust yourselves to the guidance of those who have had better opportunities and have acquired superior wisdom, if you would be carried through this crisis successfully. I believe the good God will bless your efforts, and lift you up to a higher level than you have yet occupied, so that you and your children may become educated and industrious citizens. You must organize yourselves into families. Husbands must love their wives and children, clinging to them and turning from all others, and feeling that their highest object in life, next to serving the good God, is to do all they can for their families, working for them continually.

Good colored friends, you have a great work to do, and you are in a position of responsibility. The whole North, all the people in the Free States, are looking at you and the experiment now tried in your behalf with the deepest interest. This experiment is to give you freedom, position, home and your own families—wives, property, your own soil. You shall till and cultivate your own crops; you shall gather and sell the products of your industry for your own benefit; you shall own your own savings, and you shall be able to feel that God is prospering you from day to day and from year to year, and raising you to a higher level of goodness, religion and a nobler life.

Supposing you fall down here; that will be an end of the whole matter. It is like attaching a cable to a stranded vessel, and all the strength that can be mustered is put upon this rope to haul her off. If this only rope breaks the vessel is lost. God help you all and help us all to help you. If you are idle, vicious, indolent and negligent, you will fail, and your last hope is gone; if you are not faithful you incur eternally the fetters upon those who today are fastened down by fetters and suffer by the driver's goad. You have in your hands the rescuing of those sufferers over whose sorrows you mourn continually. If you fail, what a dreadful responsibility it will be when you come to realize and feel that the only great opportunity you had for serving yourselves and your oppressed race was allowed to slip.

And you, women, you must be careful of your children. You must teach them to be industrious, cleanly, obedient, and dutiful at all times. You must keep your houses neat and tidy, working all day, if necessary, to have them in the best possible condition, always thinking and contriving to make them cleaner and more comfortable. When your husband comes home from the labors and fatigues of the day, always have something good and nice for his supper, and speak kindly to him, for these little acts of love and attention will bring you happiness and joy.

And when you men go out to work, you must labor with diligence and zeal. It seems to me, had I the stimulus to work that you have that I could labor like a giant. Now you know who I am. My first duty here is to deal justly; second, to love mercy, and third, to walk humbly. First, justly—I shall endeavor to get you to do your duty faithfully. If you do I shall reward you; and if you refuse, then what comes next? Why, the wicked must be punished and made to do right. I will take the bad man by the throat and force him to his duty. I do not mean that I will take hold of him with my own hands, but with the strong arm of military power. Now do we understand each other? I am working for you already. I am told by your Superintendent that a gang of fifty men are building your houses at the rate of six a day. These houses are to make you more comfortable. You are to have a patch of ground, which you can call your own, to raise your own garden truck, and you may work for the Government for good wages. And you women must make your houses shine; you must plaster them and whitewash them, and gradually get furniture in your cabins, and a cooking-stove. I have arranged to such a way that you will get your clothing cheaper and better than before, and you are to have a school for your children. And you must have flowers in your gardens and blossoms before your doors. You will see in a little while how much happier you will be made. Are you not willing to work for this? Yes, I see by your countenances you are willing. This is only for yourselves, but if you are successful, this plan will grow through the country, and we will have succeeded the question that has puzzled all good, thinking men in the world for over fifty years. They have asked, "What will you do with the black man after liberating him?" We will show them what we will do. We will make him a useful, industrious citizen. We will exert our influence, his success will encourage him the cradle of the sweat on his brow, and as a man, we will give him what the Lord ordained him to have.

I shall watch everything closely to see how this experiment. It is some [illegible] them for [illegible] depends whether the [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] I [illegible]

The white people have a so [illegible]

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Return of the Reconnoitering Forces.

Skirmishing with the Rebel Cavalry and Artillery.

A Number of Prisoners Captured.

Forty or Fifty Rebels Killed and Wounded.

Proposed Reform in the Medical Service.

DISPATCH FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Oct. 18.

The troops under Gens. HANCOCK and HUMPHREYS, who left Thursday morning to make the reconnoissance in the direction of Winchester, returned after arriving at Smithfield, five miles from Bunker Hill.

None of the enemy interfered with the return of Gen. HANCOCK's command. With Gen. HUMPHREY's it was different. The rebels followed him with cavalry and artillery within a short distance of Shepherdstown, opening with the latter whenever they could get within range. Our loss was one man killed and six wounded. The troops safely recrossed at Shepherdstown ford last evening, bringing with them a number of prisoners.

The rebel wounded, numbering one hundred, left at Charlestown, were brought within our lines yesterday forenoon, where they will be paroled. The rebels had between forty and fifty killed and wounded on Thursday night in disputing the advance of Gen. HUMPHREY's troops.

On the recommendation of Dr. LETTERMAN, Medical Director of the Army, a Medical Board, consisting of Surgeon GEO. SUCKLEY and Surgeon PINE, United States Volunteers, and Assistant Surgeon WELLSON United States Army, is ordered to convene for the examination of such medical officers as may be ordered before it. All Surgeons about whose competency any doubt exist, will be compelled to undergo a strict examination, in order to rid the army of all unskillful Surgeons.

LETTER FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., EIGHT MILES FROM POTOMAC, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862.

No demonstration has been made upon our lines by the enemy up to this time—6 o'clock P. M.—six hours after the occupation of the place. I have just returned from the front, where their pickets are to be seen with the naked eye. I discovered some twenty mounted ones clustered together on a green slope, about half a mile away on the Smithfield Road, and presenting a fine target for our "long Toms." Won't some one "give 'em Jesse?"

On the Winchester road, about a half a mile in front, is a body of woods extending across the road. There is something of a rebel cavalry force skulking in them. Every few moments a rebel head is seen bobbing suddenly above the hillock a little this side but as suddenly bobbing back again.

I have learned to some extent from citizens the situation of the enemy's forces, and should not be surprised if they attack us at daybreak. JACKSON lies with a strong force at Bunker's Hill, nine miles northwest, LEE; with another strong force, at Winchester, thirty miles southwest, while a strong body of cavalry is scattering along the Shenandoah River, said to be STUART's. I am inclined, however, to the belief that it is MUMFORD's Cavalry, which occupied Snicker's Gap last week. Whenever a body of the enemy perform a dashing exploit, it at once becomes omnipresent to our men. Last year ASHBY's Cavalry enjoyed the notoriety. Capture a trooper when you would, and "one of ASHBY's men had been surely bagged." STUART's, since the recent raid, has become the great bugbear, and we now hear from them in a dozen different directions in as many hours.

Our forces have been thrown out on both sides of the village, ready for an attack. Gen. CAldwell's Brigade, (SLOCUM's Division,) consisting of the Seventh New-York, (Steuben Rifles,) Fifth New-Hampshire, and Sixty-first, Sixty-fourth and Eighty-first New-York, occupy the right and front of the village. Detached companies are deployed as skirmishers in the corn-field ahead and on the Smithfield road—Co. F, Capt. PEARCE, Fifth New Hampshire, holding the extreme right. Artillery and cavalry are posted in the street running through the centre of the village—the First and Sixth Cavalry, (Regulars,) and Fourth Artillery (Regulars) occupying the advance. The First Minnesota occupies the front to the left of the road. The remainder of the infantry, cavalry and artillery are posted advantageously in and about the village. Should the enemy choose to make a night attack, as they did at Harper's Ferry, it will be found that considerable shelling is required to dislodge us.

I am informed that Gen. PORTER has crossed with a large force at Sheperdstown, and is marching down the Smithfield turnpike, and cooperating with us in a movement to capture all the scattering rebels in the angle made by a line drawn from the Potomac, at Shepherdstown, through Duffield, Charlestown, Halltown and to Keys' Ferry, a few miles below Harper's Ferry, on the Shenandoah. I called your attention to the feasibility of such a movement a few days since. If it is being executed, we can safely say to the entrapped rebels for once, at least—*nulla via retrorsum*.

Our forces have commenced feeling their way very slowly forward. The Sixth New-York Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. MCVICAR, remaining in the rear at the Cross Roads to present a flank movement. They have been scouring through the country on both sides of the road during the day, and are to keep it up this evening. One company came on to a Union farmer on [illegible] the Shenandoah, only an hour after a band of STUART's Cavalry had carried off nine of his horses. The [illegible] Washington [illegible] to-day [illegible] Washington [illegible] the rebel army, and [illegible] Lee's [illegible] Longstreet. He [illegible] Gen. [illegible] Washington [illegible] Gen. [illegible] Gen. [illegible] Gen.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

VERY PLAIN TALK FROM A REBEL.

Terrible Condition of the Southern Army.

Great Suffering for Provisions and Clothing.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

WINCHESTER, Va., Sept. 26.

My situation is such as to render it impossible for me to rejoin the army for the present. I was not prepared for the hardships, exposures and fastings the army has encountered since I left the Rappahannock, and, like many a [illegible], have had to "fall out by the way." Indeed, I can recall no parallel instance in history, except NAPOLEON'S disastrous retreat from Moscow, where an army has ever done more marching and fighting under such great disadvantages than Gen. LEE'S has done since it left the banks of James River.

The army proceeded directly to the line of the Rappahannock, and, moving out from that river, it fought its way to the Potomac, crossed the stream, and moved on to Frederick and Hagerstown, had a heavy engagement at Boonsboro' Gap, and another at Crampton Gap below, fought the greatest pitched battle of the war at Sharpsburgh, and then recrossed the Potomac back into Virginia. During all this time, covering the full space of a month, the troops rested but four days! And let it always be remembered, to their honor, that of the men who performed this wonderful feat, one-fifth of them were barefooted, one-half of them in rags, and the whole of them half-famished. The country, from the Rappahannock to the Potomac had been visited by the enemy with fire and sword, and our transportation was insufficient to keep the army supplied from so distant a base as Gordonsville; and, when provision trains would overtake the army, so pressing were the exigencies of their position, the men seldom had time to cook. Their difficulties were increased by the fact that cooking utensils in many cases had been left behind, as well as everything else that would impede their movements. It was not unusual to see a company of starving men have a barrel of flour distributed to them, which it was utterly impossible for them to convert into bread with the means and the time at hand to them. They could not procure even a piece of plank or a corn or flour sack upon which to work up their dough.

Do you wonder, then, that there should have been stragglers from the army? that brave and true men should have fallen out from sheer exhaustion, or in their efforts to obtain a mouthful to eat along the roadsides? or that many seasoned veterans, the conquerors in the Valley, at Richmond and Manassas, should have succumbed to disease and been forced back to the hospitals? I look to hear a great outcry against the stragglers. Already lazy cavalrymen and dainty Staff officers and Quartermasters, who are mounted, and can forage the country for something to eat, are condemning the weary private, who, notwithstanding his body may be covered with dust and perspiration, and his feet with stone bruises, is expected to trudge along under his knapsack and cartridge-box on an empty stomach, and never turn aside for a morsel of food to sustain his sinking limbs. Out upon such monstrous injustice! That there has been unnecessary straggling is readily admitted; but in a large majority of cases, the men have only to point to their bleeding feet, tattered garments and gaunt frames for an answer to the unjust charge. No army on this Continent has ever accomplished so much or suffered so much as the army of Northern Virginia within the last three months. At no period during the first Revolutionary war, not even at Valley Forge, did our forefathers in arms encounter greater hardships or endure them more uncomplainingly.

But great as have been the trials to which the army have been subjected, they are hardly worthy to be named in comparison with the sufferings in store for it this winter, unless the people of these Confederate States, everywhere and in whatever circumstances, come to its immediate relief. The men must have clothing and shoes this Winter. They must have something to cover themselves with when sleeping, and to protect themselves from the driving sleet and snow-storms when on duty. This must be done, though our friends at home should have to wear cotton and sit by the fire. The Army of Virginia stands guard this day, as it will stand guard this Winter, over every hearthstone throughout the South. The ragged sentinel who may pace his weary rounds this Winter on the bleak spurs of the Blue Ridge, or along the frozen valleys of the Shenandoah and Rappahannock, will sit down by your smiling, rosy friends, at home. If you will be for your and your homes' sakes that he encounters the wrath of the tempest and the dangers of the night. He suffers, and toils, and fights for you, too, brave, true-hearted women of the South. Will you not clothe his naked-ness, then? Will you not put shoes and stockings on his feet? Is it not enough that he has written down his patriotism in crimson characters along the battle-road from the Rappahannock to the Potomac? And must his bleeding feet also impress their mark of fidelity upon the snows of the coming Winter? I know what your answer will be. God has spoken through the women of the South, and they are his holy oracles in this day of trial and tribulation.

It is not necessary to counsel prudent measures, but it is not expected that any person will be permitted to accumulate leather and cloth for purposes of speculation. The necessities of the armies rise up like a mountain, and cannot and will not be overlooked. It was hoped at one time that we might obtain Winter supplies in Maryland. This hope was born after the army left Richmond, and has now miserably perished. The Government is unable to furnish the supplies, for they are not to be had in the country. If it had exercised a little foresight last Spring and Summer, when vessels were running the blockade with cargoes of calico, linen and other articles of like importance, a partial supply at least of hats, blankets, shoes and woolen goods might have been obtained from England. But foresight is a quality of the mind that is seldom put in practice in these days.

But whatever may be done by the people should be done immediately. Not one moment can be lost that will not be marked, as by the second hand of a watch, with the pangs of a sufferer. Already the hills and valleys in this high latitude have been visited by frost, and the nights are uncomfortably cool to the man who sleeps upon the ground. Come up, then, men and women of the South, to this sacred duty! Let nothing stand between you and the performance of it. Neither pride nor pleasure, nor personal ease and comfort, should withhold your hands from the holy work. The supply of leather and wool, we all know, is limited; but do what you can, and all you can, and as soon as you can. If you cannot send woolen socks send half-woolen or cotton socks; and so with under-clothing, coats and pants, and if blankets are not to be had, then substitute comforts made of dyed Osnaburghs, stuffed with cotton. Anything that will keep off the cold will be acceptable. Even the speculator and extortioner might forego their gains for a season, and unite in this religious duty. If they neither clothe the naked nor feed the hungry who are fighting for their freedom and for their homes and property, what right have they to expect anything but eternal damnation, both from God and man?

If the army of Virginia could march through the South just as it is—ragged, and almost barefooted and hatless, many of the men limping along, and not quite well of their wounds and sickness, yet cheerful, and not willing to abandon their places in the ranks; their clothes riddled with balls, and their banners covered with the smoke and dust of battle, and shot into tatters, many of them inscribed with "Williamsburgh," "Seven Pines," "Gaines' Mill," "Garnett's Farm," "Front Royal," "McDowell," "Cedar Run," and other victorious fields—if this army of veterans, thus clad and shod, with tattered uniforms and banners, could march from Richmond to the Mississippi, *it would produce a sensation that has no parallel in history since Peter the Hermit led his swelling hosts across Europe to the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre.*

I do not write to create an alarm or to produce a sensation, but to arouse the people to a sense of the true condition of the army. I have yet to learn that anything is to be gained by suppressing the truth, and leaving the army to suffer. If I must withhold the truth when the necessity of the service require it to be spoken, I am quite ready to return home.

There is nothing new from the front. It is reported that JACKSON crossed the river at Williamsport a few days ago to repair a road, which he might have occasion to use, and then returned. I see nothing, however, to change the opinion heretofore expressed, viz.: That the heavy work of the campaign is over, unless McCLELLAN should seek us on the south side of the river. This, some believe, public opinion at the North will compel him to do. It may be so; though I doubt it.

P. W. A.

COMMENTS ON THE ABOVE.

From the Richmond Whig.

No stronger appeal for aid for our really suffering army in Virginia could be given than the letter of "P. W. A.," in the Savannah *Republican*, which we published in our last. His statements, painful as they are, must be believed. The condition of our brave soldiers who have survived the late rigorous campaign, is, indeed, deplorable, and something should at once be done to relieve their pressing necessities. Every heart will thrill with emotion, and every eye moisten, when that letter is read. We earnestly call attention to it. Let us be "instant in action," and send forward to those shivering ranks clothing, shoes, hats, blankets, and all that is needed to make them comfortable. Can we sit down easily and composedly by our warm firesides the coming Winter and think that those who are defending our homes are in actual want? There is no one among us so cold-hearted. The importance of this call for help cannot be overestimated. Reader, it appeals to you. To work! to work!

CLOTHING FOR THE CONFEDERATES.

Correspondence of the Charleston and Sentinel.

COVINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862.

The great scarcity of wool, compared with the wants of the Confederacy, has been, and still continues to be, a source of anxiety to our people. It is now selling at a price which almost places it beyond the reach of the poorer classes, with the prospect of a still further advance as the Winter approaches. In this county a substitute for wool is now being made into a cloth by a great many persons, with the design of using their wool for our soldiers in the field. The substitute is cow hair. The cloth made of it is perhaps not quite so smooth as that made of wool, but it is heavier, and no doubt will be nearly, if not equally, as warm, and will last fully as well.

The hair is washed perfectly clean, and pulled or beat so as to have no bunches. After it is well dried, it is ready for use. Like wool for ordinary cloth, it is used only for "filling," and mixed only with about one-third cotton. The common and easier way of mixing is by ginning it with cotton, although it could be, I suppose, mixed fully as well by "carding." If the same quantity in weight of seed cotton and hair are thoroughly mixed and placed in the gin after the seed are separated, the cotton lint will be about one-third of the hair. The breast of the gin should be a little raised, or the hair will make the saws to choke. Cow hair, thus mixed with cotton, may be carded, spun and made into cloth with no more trouble than is required for wool or cotton. The hair can be purchased at the tanneries at 15 or 20 cents per bushel. It is the cheapest material that can now be had for making cloth, and it is hoped that all who have negroes to clothe, and have cards and wheels and a loom, and can get the hair, will use it instead of their wool, keeping the latter for our soldiers.

MADISON.

THE PROSPECTS OF AN EARLY PEACE.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We present this morning an interesting communication upon the prospects of an early peace, written at our request, by an eminent and highly educated gentleman, lately returned from the United States.

To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer:

GENTLEMEN: At your request, I will state briefly my conclusions, from the information I possess, as to the chances of an early termination of the war. My belief is, that the war will be either terminated in a few months, or be indefinitely prolonged. Of these two results, my opinion is, that the chances are greatly in favor of the former.

The first consideration inclining my mind to the conclusion I have stated, is the results that I am convinced have flowed from the battles in Virginia and Maryland in the campaign now progressing, from the battle of Williamsburgh down to the present time, inclusive. Notwithstanding what is asserted in official dispatches, and alleged by army correspondents, and in editorials of newspapers, my information satisfied me that the Confederate arms have met with no defeat thus far in this campaign, and that the truth of this statement is well known to the Federal officers and soldiers participating in these various battles. It is not only known to and appreciated by them, but it is fully and frankly acknowledged by very many of them. The battle of Antietam, or Sharpsburgh, was to the Federal forces the most terrible defeat of the war; and such, I am satisfied, is the general estimate of it by the Northern public, and such it is admitted to have been by numberless Federal officers and soldiers who participated in it. The bloody results of these battle-fields have produced, (I think,) as they well might have done, effects favorable to an early termination of the war. My observation and information satisfy me that a large majority of the Northern officers and soldiers desire peace and wish that the war were now terminated. The spirit of resentment is, I think, visibly abated on both sides. The Northern soldiers are obviously less denunciatory of the South and Southern men. The declaration that they are tired of the war and earnestly desire it to cease is frequently and everywhere heard. The proclamation of President LINCOLN for the emancipation of the slaves, though not openly condemned by the army, is greatly disapproved by many, and is openly, freely and bitterly denounced by prominent men and leading newspapers of the North—a proceeding that would not have been tolerated six weeks ago, but have caused the arrest of the individuals and the suppression of the newspapers. Denunciations of a war conducted to secure the emancipation of slaves are unreserved, and constantly to be heard. There seems to be a conviction resting upon the minds of a large portion of the North, both army and civilians, that enough has been done in these battles, fully to vindicate the courage of both sides, and that blood enough has been spilled, and suffering and misery enough have been experienced and caused, to appease even the Moloch of Carnage himself. The conviction, I am satisfied, has, by the results of these battles, been forced upon their minds, that while they may be even with the immensely superior numbers they can bring into the field, to overrun, lay waste and destroy our country, and to renew the sickening scenes of death, carnage and misery presented in the deadly conflicts between brethren on the late battle fields, yet that they cannot subdue the South; that the Union as it was can never be restored; that the acknowledged and alleged unwilling surrender of Mr. LINCOLN of the Government of the United States into the hands of the Abolitionists, suppresses the last lingering hope of a restoration of the Union, even on the part of those who sustained his Administration under the honest belief that he was endeavoring in good faith to accomplish that end.

A majority of the North, certainly a majority of its officers and soldiers, are convinced that even if they were able to subdue the South, (and without which they have no idea that the power of the Federal Government can ever be established over any considerable portion of the Confederacy,) the accomplishment of the result would be accompanied with the utter destruction of the cotton, sugar and tobacco crops, and of the markets of the South, that source and those elements of incalculable wealth to the North in the past. Truly a "barren scepter in their grasp;" the fruit "turned to ashes upon their lips." These facts, which I verily believe do exist, satisfy my mind that the tendency of things is to a termination of the war; that a conviction is becoming general in the North that the restoration of the Union—that is to say, the reestablishment of the Union as it existed under the Constitution of the United States—is impossible and utterly hopeless, that in point of fact, the Constitution of the United States itself no longer exists. Indeed, I have heard it remarked very recently that it is rarely named or referred to; that it is the *Government*, and not the Constitution, that is now the subject of reference, and the upholding and supporting it in whatsoever it may think it to do is made the test of political fidelity and orthodoxy.

The next consideration supporting the conclusion I have stated is the condition of financial affairs in the North.

That the North is in a great monetary crisis, and that a financial crash is impending, and likely speedily to occur, seems to be a settled conviction both here and in Europe. My information is, and I think reliable, that Wall-street, contrary to its former *status*, is now for peace.

Capitalists advocate, it is said, a termination of the war. It is certain they have hitherto upheld the Government financially; and that without their aid the war could not have been prosecuted. They have heretofore insisted upon a prosecution of the war, believing it would be productive of a restoration of the Union—a result which, if accomplished speedily, might assure to them the advances they had made and were making to the Government. They see that this cherished result can never be accomplished, and that the continuation of the war but increases the public debt, thereby impairing the security for their advances, and hence they advocate peace. The foreign journals, in view of the daily feverish and fluctuating state of the money market, the constant and permanent increase in the value of gold, and consequent decrease in the value of paper money; the issuing by the Government of millions upon millions of paper money, until it threatens to amount to equal nearly the whole indebtedness of the Government; the increased and constantly increasing amount of imports, with no exports to pay for them, and the unexampled rate of foreign exchange, confidently predict the crash to which I have alluded, and assert that its occurrence will deprive the Federal Government of the capacity longer to wage the pending war. A domestic debt may be dealt with without gold, but a foreign debt must be paid in that medium—an advantage the Confederate Government, in this instance, possesses over her adversary. "*Sweet are the uses of adversity.*"

These considerations, thus briefly stated of themselves, tend very strongly to support the correctness of the opinion I have given you. But there is another which leads me more strongly to believe that the war cannot be long continued. I might have added to what I have already suggested, the fact that there is an abiding confidence on the part of many of the Northern soldiers that there will be no more fighting between the armies of LEE and McCLELLAN, and a correspondent desire that there shall be no more. A young Confederate Captain, just arrived from Gen. LEE'S headquarters, informs me that the whole of McCLELLAN'S army, with the exception of some few troops stationed at and about Harper's Ferry, yet occupy the position in Maryland assumed shortly after the battle of Sharpsburgh, and no purpose is manifested to advance into Virginia. He says that conversations frequently occur between the troops on opposite sides of the river, and that the Federal troops constantly announced to the Confederates that they have no expectation of any more fighting between the two armies.

But the consideration to which I have above alluded is the state of political feeling that is known to exist in the North between the so-called Radical or Abolition Party, and the Conservative or old Democratic Party, with its allies. It is known that a war is now in progress between these parties, which for bitterness and rancor is unexampled in the history of party conflicts in this country; it is waged on either side avowedly for political extermination. If the conservatives succeed in this struggle and get the control of the Government, the purpose is already announced to "*crush out the radicals;*" or, in the polite phraseology of the day, *set to leave a grease spot of them*—and, no doubt, similar kind and amiable sentiments are entertained (if not expressed) as their part towards the conservatives.

Every effort was made prior to the nomination of candidates to accommodate the difficulties between them, and produce concert of action in the prosecution of the war, but without success. The conservatives insist upon conducting the war only in the exercise of powers authorized by the Constitution of the United States. The radicals insist upon conducting it in the exercise of any powers that will accomplish the end in view—the subversion of the Constitution; that the Constitution shall be unrecognized, disregarded until that result is accomplished. At the nominations in New-York were [illegible] conservatives for Governor [illegible] announced that SEYMOUR, [illegible] conservatives for Governor [illegible] overwhelming majority over WADSWORTH, the candidate of the radicals. In the issue of that paper of the 4th, it is suggested that SEYMOUR may be defeated by the use of the superior financial means of the radicals, and the exercise of the powers which the late surrender of the Government into their hands by President LINCOLN, and the late order from the War Department providing for the appointment of Provost-Marshals in the so-called loyal States, puts at their command. This order unquestionably provides the powers for the establishment of an unmitigated military despotism. The *Herald* of the 4th alleges that the success of WADSWORTH in the coming election will be the signal for the establishing in the State of New-York, over the conservatives, of this despotism in all its rigor—and predicts that in a short time after such success, there will be scarcely a prominent man of the conservative party in the State out of prison. This state of things is confidently anticipated by numbers, and there is a firm and wide-spread determination forcibly to resist the first effort to establish it. In view of all the circumstances that surround the case, I cannot see how this result can be avoided. This is the decided opinion of many intelligent men, well informed on the subject, with whom I have conversed. An intelligent gentleman, who traveled through the State of New-York when the meetings were being had, preparatory to the nominations, informed me that the conservative party had a wide-spread organization, determined forcibly to resist the first arrest aimed at the freedom of speech and of the Press. The bitterness and animosity existing between the parties is daily increasing in intensity, and the state of things alone, without a conflict, must obstruct seriously, if not absolutely defeat, any efficient prosecution of the war. If the conflict of arms occur, the war between the North and the South is ended; the Confederacy is accomplished. These are the views and considerations, imperfectly expressed, which have led my mind to the conclusion I have expressed to you.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

A Review of the Battle of Chaplin Hills.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

BATTLEFIELD OF CHAPLIN HILLS,
NEAR PERRYVILLE, Oct. 10.

To the eye-witnesses of the battle fought here on the 8th inst. it is now plain that some one of the chief officers in command was guilty of great criminality in allowing two divisions of the army to be overwhelmed and overpowered while lying idle; within a mile lay over 50,000 men, clenching their fists with rage, and weeping with vexation at having to retire without engaging in it. The blood of nearly 500 hundred killed, slain while desperately engaging a vastly superior force, with idle thousands in sight and hearing, calls for the punishment of the guilty. Flanked and driven back, and falling by hundreds under a murderous cross-fire, leaving their gallant commander on the field, the Brigade of LYTLE demands investigation. Lying in the woods, not over five hundred yards distant, actually overlooking the battle, actually witnessing the flanking movement of the rebels which so nearly destroyed us, were the Divisions of SCHOEPFF and SHEARDAN, the first learned to danger at Mill Spring, and the second fresh for the conflict. Within a mile and a half all the rest of BUELL'S army lay idle, while ROUSSEAU fought alone, his noble men dying uselessly. For seven long hours they fought in the presence and hearing of the grand Army of the Ohio, and only night and darkness came to their aid. The guilt lies with one of four men—ROUSSEAU, who commanded his Division in the field: ALEX. McCOOK, in whose Corps was ROUSSEAU'S Division which fought; and JACKSON'S, which fled, GILBERT, whose Corps lay idle within hearing, or BUELL, whose headquarters were but a mile and a half distant. With which of the four lies the guilt?

ROUSSEAU.

Attacked while waiting for orders to go into camp, surprised by the rapid advance of a before-masked enemy, Gen. ROUSSEAU was forced to make the position of his halted column his line of battle. Forced to be with his front line, to sustain his men against the double attack of their flying comrades of JACKSON'S Division and that of the enemy, he had scarcely time to leave the field, but he did for a moment, to report in person to Gen. McCOOK, who came on the field after the engagement had begun. Throughout it all ROUSSEAU displayed the most reckless disregard of life, riding up and down his line with his hat upon his sword, leading energy and determination to his men. When the fire of the enemy was hottest there was he to be found, and there was the resistance most desperate. All his officers unite in saying that no General ever conducted himself more gallantly. He was present under the hottest fire all the hot day, and no man has won the right to honor, distinction and promotion more deservedly than LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU. I watched him throughout the bloody day, and there is no particle of fear in his manly composition. An acting Major-General, with a division of fourteen regiments, ten of which had never seen a skirmish, and three of that ten raw recruits under the last call, Gen. ROUSSEAU conducted the battle alone, and sustained his position when the unfortunately disposed troops of JACKSON had broke and fled through his line of battle. With less than eight thousand men he has defeated an enemy who admits himself twice that strength, and who was doubtless three times as strong. And when his right was flanked and forced to fall back, he, warped of it by Gen. McCOOK, improvised a support for LOOMIS' Battery out of stragglers whom he forced to his aid, and enabled the Ten h Ohio and Tenth Wisconsin, with the loss of not less than fifty men, to safely bring off SIMONSON'S Battery from the field.

M'COOK.

Of Gen. ALEXANDER McDOWELL McCOOK I have but a word to say. I came on the field prejudiced against him, and I watched him with interest. He is a brave man, cool under fire, but he wants the eagle eye to behold, and the quick mind to plan. He is not a man of decision; he is not a man of energy. Brave, gallant and spirited, his virtues are all of the heart. Slow and undecided, his faults are all of the head.

Gen. McCOOK and Gen. BUELL disagree in one important particular of time, which must influence investigations into the subject. Gen. McCOOK states that at 3 o'clock he informed Gen. BUELL of the engagement. This was nearly four hours after the infantry had been engaged. Gen. BUELL states that he knew nothing of any general engagement until 5 o'clock—six hours after the engagement had begun. I then send reinforcements of STEADMAN'S Brigade, which came in on the right, and led the rebels to believe they were being flanked.

While the engagement was most desperate, Gen. GILBERT ordered Gen. SHERIDAN'S Division to the rear a mile, while ROSSEAU was still fighting SHERIDAN was going into camp.

In all probability, the last chance to engage BRAGG in a general engagement has been thrown away, and BRAGG will doubtless escape. From all the information I can gather, BRAGG came forward with the intention of giving a general engagement, but, defeated and driven back by a single division, he is not likely soon to hazard another engagement. I learn at headquarters that it is suspected that he is now evacuating Harrodsburgh and flying to Stamford and Somerset. Gen. BUELL needs a spur. He lacks decision. He will not precipitate himself upon the rebels. Had a brigade or division of GILBERT'S corps pushed forward, the whole army would have become engaged, and the rebels terribly defeated. But the hour has been thrown away.

THE REBEL FORCE ENGAGED

The rebel force engaged consisted of three divisions under Cheatham, Buckner and Anderson. They belonged to the corps of Hardee and Polk, and both these officers and Gen. Bragg were on the field. They admit that their force was 15,000, but prisoners who were forced to the rebel army and who belong to the Northern States, say that the whole force amounted to 25,000 men. When they left the field it was in such haste that they could not carry off or bury their dead. Many of their wounded were left on the field, and I understand there are 1,500 in Harrodsburg. The retreat was made in the utmost confusion.

THE RECENT BATTLE.

Capt. WATSON, of the Eighteenth Indiana, who was wounded in the battle at Perryville, arrived at St. Louis on Sunday. The Louisville *Journal* has this information from him:

In the battle at Perryville, rebel prisoners report their loss at thirteen hundred killed and two thousand wounded. This was admitted by a surgeon of CHEATHAM'S brigade, who was burying the dead under a flag of truce. We have about two thousand three hundred wounded in and around Perryville. The same surgeon says the rebels lost one general officer and fourteen colonels and lieutenant-colonels. Rebel prisoners claim their whole force at seventy-five thousand, and say that Camp Dick Robinson is to be "the last ditch."

Our troops suffer greatly for water, and the fight on Wednesday was chiefly to obtain springs and a command of the Chaplain Creek. Perryville is entirely exhausted of provisions, and all the houses and churches are riddled by the fire of artillery.

KIRBY SMITH left Harrodsburg on Friday morning to form his junction with BRAGG.

Reports received on Saturday evening lead us to believe that the rebel troops evacuated Lexington on Tuesday last, and that there has been no rebel force there since that date.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL left Lexington on Sunday last, retreating in the direction of Nicholasville with his entire force, which consisted of 2,000 infantry and 400 cavalry. JOHN MORGAN, with his command of 5,000 men, was the last to leave the place.

There is said to be a camp of 1,500 rebels near Hopkinsville, under command of the notorious Wumward, who is pretty well supplied with camp equipage and stores, which they have captured from our troops.

FIGHTING IN CARTER COUNTY.

From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 12.

The loyal people of Carter County have seen hard times during the past fortnight. On the 1st inst. Col. S. ERROR received information that the town of Grayson had been taken by the rebels on the previous evening. Arrangements were speedily effected to guard all the roads leading from Grayson to Boone Furnace and Olive Hill; 200 men were posted on the State road from Grayson to Owingsville, from the road leading to the Furnace, while about 100 were placed on another road leading to the same point, and 60 to 80 on [illegible]. During the day it became known that the [illegible] strong were coming up, and, as [illegible] known, a fight which was [illegible] inevitable. About sundown the whole party left Grayson by way of Olive Hill, and encamped some ten miles distant, at the Bull's Eye Spring. Their pickets advanced as far as Tyart Creek Bridge, within musket shot of the Home Guard pickets. In the morning the rebels advanced and commenced destroying property by burning houses, hay, and grain-stacks for a distance of ten miles along the State Road. At Olive Hill they burned the house and store of Hon. WM. C. GREER, State Senator, taking his sick wife out of doors and making him a prisoner. The fight at this time had become general between the Home Guards and the rebels, the latter having been bushwacked from all sides, and losing some thirty killed between Olive Hill and Graver's Hill. From this point to the head of Tyart's Creek they fell into the hands of GEORGE UNDERWOOD, with another Home Guard, and he made them leave at double quick, killing forty or fifty of their number. Whenever the scoundrels would get surrounded, they would hoist a white flag, but this shameful trick was soon found out, and UNDERWOOD gave orders not to respect it. The rebels burned forty-five houses in a distance of ten miles, and all the forage and grain. We are happy to state that Mr. GREER made his escape to the confusion.

A second raid was made on the 4th inst. by TATOE'S Virginia guerrillas, for the purpose of avenging themselves on Col. ERROR, who has been a terror to them for a year past. When they made the attack the Colonel was absent, having gone to Portsmouth, Ohio, after assistance, and they destroyed his property to the amount of $3,000. As the Colonel was returning from Portsmouth he met his family on foot, making their way to the river, having been driven from their homes by the fiends. Since the rebellion commenced Col. ERROR has suffered in losses and the stoppage of his business to the amount of $10,000. He is now at Louisville, trying to get assistance to rid Eastern Kentucky of these thieves and incendiaries. We hope he may succeed; the section needs aid, and Col. ERROR is the very man to render it available if it can be secured.

GEN. DOMONT'S CAPTURED TRAIN.

From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 13.

We gave on Saturday the particulars of the capture by KIRBY SMITH'S rebel forces near Lawrenceburgh, Anderson County, of a number of wagons belonging to Gen. DUMONT'S supply train, and a party of straggling soldiers. We have since met several gentlemen who fell into the hands of the rebel cavalry. The wagons captured belonged for the most part to sutlers, many of whom lost large amounts of goods, as their stocks had recently been replenished.

Mr. John McMain, of this city, who was in the rear of the Federal army with a stock of cigars and tobacco, lost all his property, save his wagon and team, and was taken prisoner, but was subsequently released and permitted to bring away his his vehicle. He arrived in the city on Saturday. In one instance a sutler lost ten thousand dollars' worth of goods. Of the five hundred and fifty paroled prisoners, stragglers in the rear of DUMONT'S army, quite a number returned to this city on Saturday and yesterday.

REBEL PRISONERS.

From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 13.

Major JACK TRAINOR, of the Louisville Legion, with a detachment of six men from the Legion and six cavalrymen, arrived in the city last evening from Perryville with 131 prisoners, a portion of the rebels taken at Perryville on Wednesday last. There are five Lieutenants in the party, as follows: P. D. SAYRE, and EDWARD SCOTT, of Gen. ADAM'S Staff. W. A. JAMES, of the First Alabama Cavalry; T. M. BLAIR, of the celebrated Washington Artillery, of New-Orleans, and F. G. HOLLIDAY, of the Twenty-fourth Mississippi Infantry. The whole number had been paroled by Gen. BUELL, and are subject to exchange. They were quartered at the Broadway Prison. The party marched on foot from Perryville to Bardstown, and were furnished transportation from Bardstown to this city. The officers speak in the highest terms of the treatment extended to themselves and men since their departure from Perryville.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 14.

The advance of Gen. BUELL'S army occupied Danville on Sunday night. Of course Gen. B. had occupied Harrodsburgh. We are informed that some fighting occurred, but we have no particulars. We only know that the result must have been favorable.

Gen. BRAGG has signally failed to make his boast good. Some days ago he made a speech to his soldiers and the people of Bardstown, saying that he would make a stand there. Nevertheless, at the approach of BUELL, he retreated to Perryville, halted there to make an attack upon a single corps, and sustained a defeat, and then retreated from his position through Harrodsburgh and Danville, perhaps to make a stand at Camp Dick Robinson. We are glad of opinion, that if our forces, immediately after the battle of Perryville, had been hurried on against the retiring enemy, they would have forced him into a general battle, and either demolished him, or succeeded in capturing a large portion of his men and means. And we trust that very considerable captures have been made.

Camp Dick Robinson is unquestionably a strong position. So powerful an army as that of Gen. BRAGG, joined as he has been by KIRBY SMITH, ought to be able to make a formidable defence there. Gen. BUELL may decide on storming the works at once, or, to render success more certain, and to save the lives of his men, he may think proper to take time for preparation. He has a right to expect that the people will pay all due deference to his judgment in this matter and not give way to impatience. He has driven the rebels thus far, and, if left to the exercise of his own discretion, he will take no steps backward, but, as fast as circumstances permit, go right on, on, on, till our State shall no longer be subject to the tread of a hostile foot.

DESTRUCTION OF BRAGG'S STORES AT RED SPRING

Col. SANDERS D. BRUCE, the officer who is still in command at Bowling Green, has continued to offer the most efficient protection to the citizens of Southern Kentucky. Almost stationed as he is there, and has been, he has proved a terror to the rebels and a source of security to the loyal. Warren County is now enjoying comparative repose, and the adjoining county of Allen is quiet, as we learn from Scottsville. At Red Spring, across the Cumberland River in Tennessee, the rebels have long had a rendezvous, where their reinforcements have been collected, and from whence detachments have from time to time been sent to Glasgow and other points in our State. Col. BRUCE has directed his special attention to these places, and has effected much good in dispersing the gang of thieves which have gathered there.

A recent expedition to Red Spring under Capt. WALTMAN, of WINCHOP'S Pennsylvania Cavalry, destroyed all the stores of BRAGG collected there, consisting of 1,000 barrels of flour and other provisions, 400 bushels of wheat, and distributed 250 barrels of flour to the families of the men of Col. GARDNER'S regiment. Three rebel captains, two lieutenants, and one hundred and nine non-commissioned officers and privates were captured, beside eighty Enfield rifles and eight good horses.

BRILLIANT AFFAIR NEAR BARDSTOWN.

Thirty cavalry, all of that arm the commanding officer at Bardstown had, were sent out about six miles from the town, where they encountered two companies of the First Alabama Cavalry. Our men dismounted, led their horses under the cover of a small house which they barricaded, and refusing to reply with a command to surrender, were attacked by the rebels, one hundred and twenty strong. The rebels were finally repulsed, leaving [illegible] of six men and eight horses killed, and [illegible] horses captured, while none of our men [illegible] wounded.

GOVERNOR LOCKE AND THE REBELS.

From the Louisville Democrat, Oct. 14.

When Gen. SILL'S Division left Frankfort, the last thing they did was to remove the two monster cannon from their position on the hills over South Frankfort. Some Union men of Frankfort, during the night, went over to the spot and planted two *empty beer kegs* in the place of the cannon, and covered them with a tarpaulin. All next day a lot of Macoupin cavalry were scouting around the kegs, but dared not enter Frankfort for fear of being attacked upon. On Wednesday night "our force," as it now joined the kegs, which, as we learn, they mount a bold and daring charge on the "tarpaulin beer keg battery," and captured it without the loss of a man. The Captain acknowledged that he had been "sold by the Yankees," and it was not until then that they were aware of the fact that GEN. SILL'S whole corps had left Frankfort. Then, as they have always done, they pounced upon an unprotected city. But Gen. DUMONT'S forces soon let them know that it was not the "battle of the kegs" when they attacked them. It was these men and the two empty beer kegs that kept the rebels from burning all the bridges around Frankfort.

MORE OF BRAGG'S ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
LEXINGTON, Oct. 8, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 152.—The General commanding had hoped that the currency of the Confederate States would have been taken at its par value, and that no efforts would be made to depreciate it. He regrets to find that he has been disappointed, and that the order heretofore issued has been misunderstood. Confederate money has been refused by some, and by others exorbitant rates have been demanded.

The payments by the Government for supplies in Confederate money carries with it the obligation to protect its circulation. All efforts to discredit it must cease.

To avoid any further misunderstanding, it is ordered that the currency of the Confederate States be taken at its par value in all transactions whatever, public or private.

The refusal to take it, or the exaction of exorbitant rates, will be treated as a military offence, and punished accordingly.

By command of Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG.
GEO. WM. BRENT, Chief of Staff and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY,
KENTUCKY, Sept. 29, 1862.

To the People of Kentucky:

The armies of the [illegible] State will [illegible] your borders were brave [illegible] are around which [illegible] true men [illegible] than as an invading force against the Northern [illegible] you value your rights of person and property, and your exemption from tyranny and oppression, you will now rally to the standard which protects you, and have restored your wives and mothers from insult and outrage.

Troops in any number will be received by companies and armed, as they will be organized into regiments as fast as practicable. Company officers to be elected by their men, and field officers to be appointed by the President on recommendation of the Commanding General after passing a proper examination.

Companies should repair, as soon as formed to Bryantsville, and report to the officer charged with the organization and muster of recruits. Arms and ammunition are there ready for issue to all. The usual pay and bounty will be given.

Twenty companies of cavalry are wanted. After they are supplied, infantry only will be received. Cavalry recruits will be received in any of the regiments now in the field.

This is the last opportunity Kentuckians will enjoy for volunteering. The conscript act will be enforced as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. For further information as to details, apply to Maj.-Gen. S. B. BUCKNER, who is charged with the superintendence of this duty.

BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. Commanding.

THE BATTLE OF IUKA.

Official Report of Brig.-Gen. Hamilton.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Sept. 23, 1862.

Col. H. G. Kennett, Chief of Staff:

SIR: I have the honor to report that my division, the First Brigade leading, marched from Jacinto on the morning of the 19th instant, to attack the enemy at Iuka. One-half mile west of Burnett's the advanced pickets of the enemy were first encountered, in a deep ravine. A battalion of the Third Michigan Cavalry, by dismounting a body of skirmishers, soon drove the enemy from his cover; soon after passing Burnett's the cavalry were thrown to the rear, and a battalion of the Fifth Ohio deployed as skirmishers. From this time our advance was warmly contested. The enemy's sharpshooters occupied every position of defence, making the last five miles of the march a steady contest, a constant skirmish. At Mrs. Moore's house, four miles from the battle-ground, the action became quite hot. Lieut. SCHRAUMS, of the Benton Hussars, one of my bodyguard, was mortally wounded, and a number of our skirmishers killed or wounded. The enemy was steadily driven before us, and with constant loss. When within two miles of the battle-field, the battalion of the Fifth Iowa skirmishers was relieved by an equal force of the Twenty-sixth Missouri, and the forward movement of the column pressed.

When the head of the column had reached a point on the brow of a hill at the cross road two miles from Iuka, it was halted for the purpose of reconnoitering, and the line of skirmishers pushed rapidly forward. This line had not advanced more than 300 yards when they came upon the enemy drawn up in great force, and occupying a strong position along a deep ravine running transversely with the main road, and behind the crest of the hill. I was in position just behind the line of skirmishers, and saw at a glance that the moment for action had come. The skirmishers were driven back on the head of the column, and the attack by the enemy immediately began. The ground occupied by the head of my column was on the brow of a densely wooded hill, falling off abruptly to the right and left. The underbrush and timber was too thick to admit of deployments, and the most that could be done was to take a position across the road by marching the leading regiments into position by a flank movement; this was done under a heavy fire of musketry, grape, canister and shell.

The Eleventh Ohio Battery was with difficulty got into position on the crest of the hill, where it could command the road in front of us. The Fifth Iowa, under the brave MATTHIAS, being the leading regiment, was the first in position in the woods to the right of the road, with its left resting near the battery. The Twenty-sixth Missouri, under the resolute BOOMER, immediately took position on the right of the Fifth Iowa. The next regiment in the column, the Forty-eighth Indiana, under the brave Col. EDDY, took position on the left of the road, a little in advance of the battery, and with its left thrown forward so as to cover the open field on their left with their fire.

This was the position when the battle opened on our side. I directed each of those regiments into position myself, and they were taken by the troops, under a heavy fire, with the steadiness of veterans determined to conquer. The battle thus opened, with but three regiments in position. The rebels were commanded by Maj.-Gen. STERLING PRICE in person, who had arrayed against us no less than eighteen regiments. I saw the importance of holding the position we had assumed, and gave each regimental commander orders to hold every inch of

POPULAR TOPICS.

Horatio Seymour's Conservatism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In common, doubtless, with most of your readers, I have perused Mr. SEYMOUR'S Cooper Institute speech with great curiosity. This curiosity has been repaid by a greater amount of astonishment than I had previously supposed myself capable of—astonishment at the strange discrepancy between its premises and its conclusions—between the facts of his conduct and the inference of his argument.

Mr. SEYMOUR claims for himself and the party, or the fragment of a party, which he represents, the special merit of *conservatism*. He professes to be the peculiar advocate and defender of law and order, against the pestilent radical Republicans, who have loosened the foundations of society and government. Being myself, by nature and instinct, a conservative, by education and habits of life the very opposite of a radical, having long believed that our country was growing too democratic, and becoming infested with a spirit of lawlessness, I involuntarily turn to any man professing conservative opinions, with a prejudice in his favor. But on examining the grounds of Mr. SEYMOUR'S profession, my disappointment is complete and unmitigated.

First, what *is* a Conservative? A man who wishes to preserve the government and institutions of his country. He is opposed to all sudden and violent changes; whence it follows of course, as the greater includes the less, that he abhors all insurrection. He will even resist reforms which he admits to be desirable in their nature, because he fears that the agitation of them may be attended with disorder, and diminution of reverence for legal authority.

The term *conservative*, in itself, is neither a good nor a bad epithet. Its honor or dishonor depends on the nature of the government and institutions to be preserved. These may be free or despotic. There is all the difference imaginable between a conservative in Austria and one in Belgium or Switzerland. The Government of the United States had for more than half a century contributed largely to the material and moral prosperity of its citizens. Whatever its faults, (and it had and has great ones) no man could propose a preferable substitute for it. The title of conservative, therefore, is one of which every American may be justly proud.

But what are Mr. SEYMOUR'S claims to be *par excellence* the champion of conservatism? His associates and leaders were, his *protégés* are, men who for eight years, and Heaven only knows how much longer, carried on a most deliberate and elaborate conspiracy against the Government, with a view to *get possession* of it by a *coup d'état*; who commenced carrying out their operations by plundering all the public and private property they could lay their hands on; who, when foiled in their attempt to seize the whole country, tore off that part which they could control, and have been trying ever since to conquer as much of the rest as they could reach, taking possession of it by simple brute force, without regard to the repeatedly expressed wish of the inhabitants.

This is a singular species of conservatism, a most extraordinary way of supporting the Government, the Union and the Constitution.

Leaving the present crisis, I look back to the time when Mr. SEYMOUR and his friends were in power, before the calamitous advent of the Black Republicans. During that period of eight years I equally fail to find evidence of that conservatism, that devotion to law and order which he now so strenuously professes. On the contrary, I discover a continual tendency to innovation, illegality and disorder. Things were drifting to the *very worst form of lawlessness*—that state which is neither anarchy nor despotism, but a vibration between both. At the Capital the Constitution was being altered in the interest of Slavery. In the South no stranger's life or property was safe. In the West new territory was given up to the misrule of Border Ruffians. In the North the Government did all in its power to promote a similar apotheosis of violence. Thus, when President BUCHANAN came to select an officer specially charged with the execution of the Federal laws in our City, he picked out the very man who was the incarnation of all lawlessness, rioting and rowdyism—a man not without talent and energy fitting him to shine in certain situations, who for instance, if his pugilistic abilities had been scientifically cultivated, might have been a distinguished "champion of the middle weights," but who was about as fit for United States Marshal as JOHN C. HEENAN for United States President.

This is the manner in which Mr. SEYMOUR'S friends when in power upheld law and order.

Turning to Mr. S.'s theory of the war, I am equally puzzled. He says it is to be carried on "for the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution." Very well: but the great majority of the Republicans claim to be fighting for the same objects. So, here we are at cross purposes, until we have ascertained to what precise point Mr. S. wishes to carry the Union and Constitution back. And as, according to him, all the evils of the country began with the advent of the Republicans to power, the Union and Constitution which he wants restored and preserved are evidently those of PIERCE and BUCHANAN, with BRECKENRIDGE, FLOYD and BENJAMIN in high places, some imbecile Northern tool of theirs in the Presidential Chair, Slavery the guiding spirit of all our home and foreign politics, nineteen millions of freemen going for nothing, and "the everlasting nigger," or the everlasting nigger's master lord and master of the situation.

Surely, Mr. SEYMOUR cannot have forgotten, surely he cannot expect his hearers so soon to forget, that it was this very state of things which became so odious, so oppressive, so menacing, so utterly and in every way intolerable, that a large majority of the North and West shook it off at all hazards, risking civil war, disunion, anything, rather than submit to it longer. And if that is the price of the Union and Constitution which he wishes to restore, how is he to get it by fighting, unless he can persuade our army to fraternize with that of LEE, and attack Washington instead of Richmond? For the traitors are now only seeking by violence what they before sought by intrigue, the subjugation of the free majority, and the elevation of the slaveholding oligarchy on their heads.

There is but one other noticeable point in Mr. G.'s speech—his boast that the Democratic party made no arrests while in power, and will make none if it regains power. In reply to the first vaunt we may say, thank you for nothing. What possible—I dont say *reason*, but pretext or excuse could Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration have found for arresting you or me, or any other opponent of it? Did it not try hard to discover some such pretexts at the time of John Brown's invasion of Virginia, and try unsuccessfully? Did it not do its utmost in encouraging mob violence against us? The second is also a safe assertion and a meaningless one. It has notoriously been the practice of the Democratic party at the North to infringe on individual liberty, not by *process* of law, but by *denial* of law. Thus, were Mr. SEYMOUR (which God forbid) to become President of the United States, I do not believe that he would put me into Fort Lafayette, but I do believe that if Bully Rosecrans, or any of the other bullies whom he might appoint to office, should insult or injure me, he would throw every impediment in the way of my procuring justice.

Before concluding I must say one word to my friend, Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN, whom I am very sorry to see in such company, and still more sorry am I to find that his recent illness has so far shaken his memory. He has doubtless publicly and privately declared his total disbelief in the most cardinal principle of the party known in the shape of a Government is that of the Republican Party. Let, therefore, the Democracy, of the way, show that it is the friends of popular sovereignty, the extension of slavery not to [illegible] tion, and undertook to go with the [illegible] hypothesis.

Your obedient servant,

Oct. 15, 1862. A CONSERVATIVE.

The Indians are Neither Traitors nor Rebels.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the hope of preventing unjust prejudice against a much wronged people, permit me to offer the following considerations. The Indian race, have a high sense of honor and justice, and whenever they have manifested the opposite of these traits, it has been but as the echo or reaction of treachery and meanness which has been practised upon them by the whites. Those who are acquainted with the fair latent characters of Indians and speculators, and the frequent outrages and injuries committed upon them by lawless men, against whom they have no protection, will not be surprised to learn that the Indians did not regard their outbreak in Minnesota as an act against law, but in sustainment of law. It was, in their view, an act of self-defence, on the acknowledged principle, "When, in the course of events, a community cannot have the protection of law, it has a right to fall back upon its original instincts of preservation and aggression." It is well known that the Indian Department has been for a series of years under the control of the Slave Power, through whose agents they have been victimized by unnecessary wars, and by robbing them of their dues to advance traitorous designs upon our Government; and owing to the failure of the Commissioner (DOLE) to pay their annuities at the proper time, or to give them assurance of protection and justice, the Indians in Minnesota were in a high degree discouraged, and easily driven to exasperation when rebel emissaries told them that the Government meant to take their land and cheat them of all their dues, and that the Commissioner was coming to them to arrange for taking possession of their choice lands on each side of Red River. It was to resist him and to defend themselves against further aggression upon their property and persons that they made the onslaught upon their pale-faced neighbors. The great mistake of the white race consists in the assumption that all the country belongs to it, and that the red man has no right to his birth-place and to his inheritance—no rights to a sovereign nationality and to a country of its own. Whereas, the Indian feels that his rights are sacred and must be held with jealous care. And since this feeling of the Indian is but the natural instinct of humanity, and recognized alike in the Divine law, which enjoins love to our neighbor, and in the principle which affirms that "all men are endowed by their Maker with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," it is but just and right that the enormous provocations which the Indians have had—the bitter wrongs under which they are smarting, and under which they have been forced to act, should be taken in the account against the vindictive punishment which some are disposed to invoke for what they have done. Respectfully, JOHN BEESON.

The Wisdom of President Lincoln's Emancipation and Colonization Schemes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is one of the flattering unctions which the rebel leaders have been laying to their souls, and diffusing through the minds of their ignorant dupes, that President LINCOLN is an ordinary man, below the mediocrity of statesmen, and not eminent even as a politician. Sustained as they were in the impression they have conveyed through every caricature of language and of pencil, by the President's plain, and, if you will, awkward exterior, they have made a wide and a fatal mistake in ignoring the calibre of his mind, and more especially in underrating the political wisdom—using that term in its largest comprehension—which Mr. LINCOLN either intuitively or by acquisition is possessed of. Mr. LINCOLN'S unassuming manner, his want of that imposing presence which makes a man appear great on small occasions, will always leave upon the casual observer an underestimate of his real power. The imposing great man is known to every one who approaches him. Few can know Mr. LINCOLN except by the record of his public life. But those who do know him socially, know that the mind is an incremental gem of the first water—quiescent under ordinary light, but in favoring positions throwing off the most brilliant flashes, and playing with the rays like a finely cut diamond. Rough and opaque on the outside, like the mineral geode, his only when access is gained to his heart that the light of its brilliant crystals is emitted. Mr. LINCOLN'S personal character is but the type of his public life, which has been developed with less of demagogical policy, and more of truthfulness to the inner man than that perhaps of any statesman of modern times. Only occasions of great public interest—important political crises—such only as would appeal to a manly heart, and to a mental organization conscious of great power, has ever drawn him forth upon the political arena. It is time that his countrymen should begin to judge him by his public career, and to form their estimate of his statesmanship by the proved wisdom of his public acts. The valiant leaders of the rebellion are beginning to appreciate the man they have to cope with, and no better evidence of the estimate they have formed of him can be wanted, than is found in the necessity for his recent adoption of a body-guard to attend him in his daily avocations. It is becoming quite evident that the leaders of the rebellion now fear the continuance of President LINCOLN in office, more than they fear any subversion that can follow him. The President entered upon the duties of his office, with an heroic determination to judge the South. He is himself of the best Southern stock. His grandfathers are all Southern. He drank in with his mother's milk his first knowledge of Southern policy. The fortunate necessities of early life threw him, with his great heart and strong will into the pioneering love of the Southwest—a manly, self-reliant among the laboring class. His superior understanding gave him the *entree* to the society of the dominant class, and made him cognizant of its peculiar relations to the general body politic. His own individual instincts led him to comprehend for the honors of nature like with the sturdiest representatives of the great Northern type of industry and enterprise. The "battle of life" with him has been a battle with giants. He now views from a loftier standpoint than any living upon the conflict of civilization and serfdom, which is now taxing the energies of our great country. Mr. LINCOLN'S sympathies are in the contest. He is a sentimate product of the Union—a creation of Providence. His adaptation to the circumstances in which he is placed, and his personal comprehension of its position, is becoming manifest to both parties in this war of principles. Extremists are active on both sides, working on old issues with the obsolete zeal and perseverance of inconsistency. Legislatures, local and official, are controlled by them, and the military operations of the two belligerents, under their zealous but short-sighted direction, have made the contending parties so fearfully wiser by costly and bitter experience. But amid all this rashness and lack of foresight, President LINCOLN, acting on his unaided judgment, has made no mistake, has led the country in no wrong or devious track. The Government when relied by him has in no instance been compelled to retrace her steps. In his treatment of the rebels he has preserved the true balance in reserving, while others wanted to take off every man of every weapon, who has committed no overt act of treason, or who has not been the subject of previous public display as an active deformity to the world. He has firmly upheld the idea of and created a sentiment which will make it a monster such enormities, as have been developed in the course of this rebellion, will be held forth revealed to all eyes. While the [illegible] rain, deserters, by their own family, to the [illegible] the hand and the other branch to the erring [illegible] he has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1862.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The heavy reconnoitering parties under Gens. HANCOCK and HUMPHREYS, which proceeded from the Army of the Potomac in the direction of Winchester on Thursday, returned to their positions again on Friday, as stated in our special dispatches. The party under Gen. HUMPHREYS was followed by rebel cavalry and artillery to within a short distance of Shepherdstown, and one of our men was killed and six wounded. We captured a number of prisoners, and it is understood that the rebels had between forty and fifty men killed and wounded while disputing our advance.

Yesterday we published a report, received from Fortress Monroe, that a skirmish had taken place at Blackwater River, near Suffolk. We learn that Gen. PECK has been greatly reinforced at Suffolk and his right flank is effectually covered by gunboats in the Nansemond River. An attack from the rebels is hourly awaited. Our outposts beyond Suffolk have been strengthened, and excellent defensive operations are being prosecuted vigorously. The rebels are supposed to have but eight thousand men on the south side of James River, in Virginia and North Carolina. It is said that we can have fifty thousand men there in twenty-four hours, and in forty-eight hours afterwards have Petersburgh and Richmond, and that before the rebels know what we are doing. Why not do it, then?

We have advices from Port Royal to the 4th inst. through our special correspondent. Gen. BRANNAN and his command had returned from Jacksonville, Fla., and full particulars of the expedition will be found in our correspondent's letter. The negro church at Hilton Head was dedicated to Divine service on Sunday, the 12th inst., and a black man from Savannah, named ABRAM MURCHISON, was installed a Pastor. The exercises on the occasion were quite interesting, and rendered more so by the presence of Gen. MITCHELL, who made an address to the colored congregation, embodying his views of the Slavery question. There are indications that we shall hear of active operations in the Department of the South very soon.

The latest advices from Corinth are to the effect that prisoners continue to be brought in singly and in squads. On October 14, Capt. FORD, of the Tennessee Cavalry, who had escorted a provision train into the country, captured about sixty rebel soldiers. He says the woods are filled with their wounded and stragglers, many of whom would willingly give themselves up, if not afraid of the Kansas and Illinois cavalry. The tone of feeling among citizens is very much modified since Gen. PRICE's defeat. They say that PRICE admitted that he received terrible punishment, and that not three thousand of the thirty thousand men which went into action could now be mustered. His plan was to attack Purdy and Bethel, and then make a rapid march upon Jackson, and thence to Paducah. That this was his plan is evident from the maps, plans and diagrams captured in the recent battle. We have PRICE's recruiting officer as prisoner.

The official reports of our loss in the battle on the Hatchie make our killed 55—wounded, 429.

The official statement of the results of the battle of Iuka is as follows:

Rebels killed (found on the field)	265
Rebels died to hospital	120
Total	385
Wounded left in hospital	342
Removed by PRICE	350
Prisoners	361
Total	1,438

Rebel prisoners, captured at Corinth, state that PRICE officially reported a loss of 1,500 men. Gen. LITTLE (late U. S. A.) and Col. STANTON were the most prominent rebel officers killed.

Union killed—commissioned officers	6
Union wounded	39
Union missing	1
Total	46
Privates and non-commissioned killed	138
Privates and non-commissioned wounded	559
Privates and non-commissioned missing	39
Total	736

Besides considerable quantities of Quartermasters' and Commissary stores, we captured of the rebels, 1,629 stand of small arms and 13,000 rounds of ammunition.

By letters received in Louisville within a few days it is learned that, simultaneously with the attack upon McCOOK's corps, near Perryville, a rebel force thirty-five thousand strong, under HARDEE and BUCKNER, made an attack upon GILBERT's corps. They were soon repulsed, and that portion of our army were astonished at the sudden withdrawal of the enemy. Their course has since been explained, as BUCKNER was wounded, and they were left without a leader and commander on whom they could rely. HARDEE, it is said, keeps up his old habit of drinking, and whenever he can get liquor, is unfit for duty.

An intercepted letter from a rebel officer to a friend in Lexington, Ky., states that the rebel General CLAIBORNE was killed in the fight near Perryville, and that his command was transferred to Gen. WM. PRESTON. The same letter states that the rebel General Woon was wounded, and that the rebel force engaged in the fight was fifteen thousand.

GENERAL NEWS.

The remains of Commodore WM. L. HUDSON were yesterday afternoon, interred at Greenwood Cemetery, after solemn funeral ceremonies performed at St. Anne's Church, Brooklyn, by the Right Rev. Bishop MCILVAINE and the Rev. Drs. JOHNSON, VINTON and CUTLER, the latter preaching the discourse. A battalion of United States Marines escorted the remains to their final resting place.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The name of ROBERT H. McCHESNEY, for Street Commissioner, was rejected by [illegible]. The Mayor sent in another veto of an appointment of a Commissioner of Deeds, because the number of such officers in the county already exceeds by 111 the number authorized by law to be appointed. The Board adopted a resolution calling upon the County Clerk to furnish a list of the Commissioners whose terms of office expire this year. A resolution by Mr. ALLEN, to have the Committee on National Affairs confer with Gov. MORGAN in relation to crediting each county and District with its due share of enlistments—men of this county having enlisted in other counties, and *vice versa*—brought out the remark from Mr. DAYTON that the Senatorial District Committees would attend to the matter. The resolution was adopted. Another, by Mr. DAYTON, inquiring of the Croton Board if they have granted permission for removing the pavement to lay rails in Seventh-avenue was likely to lead to a protracted discussion on the "rights of the City" and "legislative assumption," when Mr. BOOLE said he understood the Corporation Counsel had obtained an injunction against the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, whereupon the resolution was reported to the Railroad Committee. The $1,000,000 Harbor and City Defence Ordinance offered by Mr. BOOLE at the previous meeting met with strong opposition from Mr. DAYTON. He opposed the arrangement of the commission—the Mayor and Comptroller, five Aldermen and five Councilmen. It would be injudicious, he insisted, to select the major portion of the commission from among themselves. The ordinance was passed by 9 to 6. A committee of five was appointed to confer with a like committee from the other Board on the Family Aid and Fractional Currency Ordinance. The Board adjourned till one o'clock on Monday.

The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District, New-Jersey, have thrown overboard their present representative, GEORGE T. COBB, and nominated as his successor ANDREW J. ROGERS. Mr. COBB's claims were passed by simply because he refused to indorse a resolution declaring that the "Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN was both unconstitutional and impolitic."

Business in Breadstuffs and Provisions was much less active on Saturday; prices of Flour, Wheat, Corn, Pork and Lard were somewhat lower. A fair demand prevailed for Fish, Fruit, Hay, Hops, Saltpetre, Tallow and Tobacco. Wool, Salt, Hides and Leather were in lively request at buoyant rates. Whisky was cheaper, and rather inactive. Rio Coffee, Spices, Sugars and Black Teas were freely purchased at rising prices. The Freight market continued quite unsettled.

Why Should there be Delay?

Although the recent rumors concerning winter quarters for the Army of the Potomac are beginning to be merged in appearances of a general forward movement, there is yet so much of disaster to our cause to be apprehended from possible delay, that we must again urge the intense desire of the people to see the enemy "driven to the wall." We do not, indeed, suppose that our Generals in the field contemplate a state of inactivity for the Winter; we are certain the President desires nothing and expects nothing save the most energetic operations against the rebel army;—nevertheless, past experience teaches us that delays come when least probable to the civilian comprehension. And now, when so much depends upon the quick pursuit, defeat, and disporsion of LEE's main army, we shall be excused for the expression of some anxiety as to the movements of our forces.

We have the utmost assurance—and who will say it is groundless—that Gen. MCCLELLAN's army, when massed as it may readily be, in point of numbers, organization, and equipment, is absolutely resistless whenever the will of the commander sets it in motion. It needs only to be placed face to face with the enemy to defeat him. If the enemy flees it can follow; and it certainly would not be expecting too much to suppose that it could follow with such rapidity as to render it impossible for the enemy to create obstructions demanding regular siege approaches on our part. Why should there be delay, then, in bringing on the decisive struggle? Why should what can be as well done to-day be put off until to-morrow? Whence comes the need of postponing the Fall campaign till the Spring?

The immediate aim of Gen. MCCLELLAN's strategy would now seem to be the penetration of the rebel designs for the Winter, and the utmost energy in defeating those designs, thereby bringing on a decisive battle, or the ruinous dispersion of the enemy. If the enemy intends to intrench himself at Winchester, he must be outflanked or put to flight. If he purposes to re occupy the old camping-ground at Manassas Junction, by celerity and boldness we must be there in force before him, occupying likewise Thoroughfare Gap and all the mountain passes, so far as practicable. If he means invasion of Pennsylvania—as might be inferred from the raid of STUART's Cavalry, were it not too old a trick, meaning this time something altogether dissimilar from its former ones—then let us be thankful for another opportunity, even more favorable to our side than when he crossed into Maryland, to overwhelm him by an avalanche of trained soldiery; and let nothing short of providential interposition stay the avenging storm of battle until the rebel army has forever disappeared. In short, whatever the enemy endeavors to do, that should be the aim of our Generals to prevent or turn to their own advantage; wherever he goes, they should block his way with armed men or bite his heels with shot and shell; wherever he attempts to rest they should drive him from his lair with sabre, shot and bayonet.

We cannot possibly conceive of any relative gain to be obtained by the further postponement of such a system of action. No more favorable campaigning weather can be imagined than the remaining days of October will bring. The veteran soldiers of the Peninsula and the Rappahannock have now had time to recruit their energies and to feel the inspiration of so magnificent an infusion of new blood and muscle as the teeming North has been pouring in upon them, regiment after regiment. On the other hand, these hundred and over new regiments are now brigaded, tempered in due proportion with the old ones, the valor of some of them tried in actual battle, and not found wanting. Consider it, indeed, in whatever light we will, there are now no possible reasons for delay, except such as impugn the motives, the capacity or the courage of our leaders. It is too late for the public to accept any theories of consummate military strategy, or to put any faith in that ideal warfare supposed to be carried on without loss of life, in which the weapons are spades; too late to believe any magnificent prophecies whatever, while our forces lie immobile—wary, but not bold, too cautious to strike, timorously prudent in the face of an enemy less in numbers, ragged, half-fed and worn down by constant marching and fighting.

We counsel no rashness. We indicate no particular point to gain—no precise time for movement. We simply urge that the weather favorable to military operations in Virginia is rapidly drawing to a close for the season; that our army waits [illegible] nothing save the word of command; that our rebels are more vulnerable now than they will be if left quietly to gather a new conscript army and intrench themselves in the mountains of Virginia; that the stagnation of the camp is quite as fatal to life and health as the perils of the field; that the country is weary of the burden of the war, intolerant of delays, and is in no temper to accept a slight excuse for a policy which tends to prolong a rebellion, the end of which now so clearly waits only for the destruction of its armies in the field.

The Real Issue in New-York.

The strenuous endeavor of the Seymourites is to win votes for their candidate on the ground of love for free speech. They claim for themselves to be its especial champions, and charge upon us that we are endeavoring to overthrow it. The claim comes with a wonderful grace from those who have, for years, relied upon threats and club law, rather than upon argument; who had no word of rebuke for that greatest outrage upon free speech perpetrated by "Congressman BROOKS, that terrible dialectician who refuted Mr. SUMNER by beating him," as says M. LABOULAYE. Capt. RYNDERS, the leader for years of the outrages upon free speech which have disgraced this City, is an appropriate mouthpiece of those who now seek, by appealing, on false pretenses, to this love of the people for freedom of debate, to drive the Republicans from power, in order to place themselves in office, who have systematically sneered at, and over-ridden it, wherever they could.

But with all their efforts they cannot succeed in thus withdrawing the attention of the people from the true questions at issue. It is no question of free speech. If it were, is any one wild enough to suppose that the intelligent freedom-loving masses, who cast the great bulk of the votes for the Administration, could by any possibility be arrayed against it? What Seymourite is there to be found whose mouth has been closed, or who has not had the fullest liberty of proclaiming doctrines the most offensive to our people? Mr. SEYMOUR could even declare that if the Union could only be saved by the destruction of Slavery, it ought not to be saved, without any result more unpleasant to himself than awakening a feeling of universal disgust at such a degradation, and the determination never to allow one to stand in a place of power who has so long rolled in the dust before Slavery, that he has come to think that a Union without it, is not worth preserving.

The real issue of the present contest is not on questions of free speech, about which we are all agreed, but on the question whether the war shall be carried on until the Union is restored by the destruction of Slavery, or whether the labor and expense and blood of the past eighteen months shall all be wasted and thrown away by a disgraceful peace hastily patched up, in order that the cause of the whole bother—Slavery—may be preserved, and the final issue postponed until the rebels and their Northern allies may undertake again their task of destroying the principles of freedom in this Government with better laid plans and more ample preparations.

If there are any who doubt this being the issue, we commend to their perusal a letter published with editorial approbation in the Richmond *Enquirer*, in which the writer argues that the war will be brought to a close in a few months. The main reason which he gives for this conclusion is his opinion that the opposition to the Administration is strong enough and bitter enough, especially in this State, either to elect Mr. SEYMOUR, or to raise a civil war among us here. In case of their success in the election, he says the purpose is already announced to "crush out the radicals," or in the polite language of the day, "*not to leave a grease spot of them*," the radicals being, as the writer elsewhere says, those "who insist on conducting the war in the exercise of any powers that will accomplish the end in view—the suppression of the revolution." In the latter case, he says that "the war between the North and the South is ended. The Confederacy is accomplished."

And this writer, "an eminent and highly educated gentleman," is very complacent over the thought of the establishment of the Confederacy, by an uprising of its friends here in arms, or by their succeeding in "crushing the radicals" and taking the power themselves.

Thus we see that in the mind of this rebel, at least—and he is indorsed by the Richmond *Enquirer*—the success of the Seymourites at the coming election is put only second to their armed uprising against the Government, for the advantage, the aid and comfort which it will bring to the Confederacy. He is not alone in that view. It is being pretty thoroughly understood throughout by the people, in spite of all the outcries of the Seymourites for free speech and the dust which they try to throw in the people's eyes; and the result will show that the writer for the *Enquirer* counted his chickens too early; that there will be no civil war among us here, but that those who "insist on conducting the war" to the accomplishment of the end—the suppression of the rebellion—will be victorious at home and victorious in the field, and the Slaveholders' Confederacy, instead of being "accomplished," will betake itself into that "limbo large and broad" where

> "All the unaccomplished works of nature's hand,
> Abortive, monstrous or unkindly mixed,
> Dissolved on earth,"

wander forever in the Paradise of Fools.

OUR IRON-CLADS.—We hear of great delays in the completion of our iron-clad vessels. Some which, according to the contract, were to be completed four or five months ago, will not, at present rates of progress, be finished for as many months hence. We were assured that fourteen or fifteen of them would be afloat by the 1st of this month; but our readers know how far the promise is from being yet realized. Of course, admirable excuses are made for this delay, and it is shown beyond dispute that it was quite impossible to do the work within the specified time. But we should have supposed that the contractors would have known all this before they undertook their jobs, and before the country had formed such hopes of a Fall naval campaign, which, it seems, is likely to be unrealized. We had hoped that our new iron clad navy would give us all the rebel sea-coast cities worth taking before the setting in of Winter, so that our civil and military Governors of those cities might spend the cool weather in pacifying the infuriated rebels. But if these hopes are to be even partially indulged, the Navy Department and its contractors will have to push night and day the work on each and all of the embryo ironclads. We understand that a naval expedition, in which some of our new *Monitors* are to take part, is being gotten up now, and will soon be on its way. We hope it will be directed against a point on the enemy's coast of some value and importance, and that our other iron-clads will be finished and launched so quickly that the first blow may be followed up until the whole of the coast is in our possession. Then ships from every quarter of the globe, in approaching any part of our vastly extended sea-line, shall behold flaming against the sky, and floating from every fort and city, the glorious and blood-baptized emblem of the Republic.

Cost of his Little Joke

There are many shades of rebels in the South, and a General who deals with them should be what the Germans call a "many-sided" man. Gen. BUTLER approaches very nearly to the required standard of a breaker in of eccentric and calcitrant natures. What RAREY is among wild horses, this officer is among the rebels of New-Orleans. He is never at a loss when a "case" is brought before him; but, quick as thought, metes out the sentence, which the country approves for its aptness and justice.

Gen. BUTLER has lately been doing that work in New-Orleans which is to be done, we are told, at a future day on a grander scale than is possible in this life—he has been separating "the sheep from the goats." He has been giving the "good" citizens that passport which entitles them to the old freedom and protection of the Republic; and to the "bad" ones that certificate which shall entitle them to the full measure of wrath their stubborn conduct calls for. He is having every responsible person enrolled, with name, age, residence, and *political status* expressed. Neutrals are declared non-existent. Every man must declare himself. "Under which King, Benzonian?" And he must write and sign the answer. And this answer is filed away for the instruction of officers, when the workers of rebellion are brought to judgment.

Who would suppose that in this severely practical and gravely monitory work, Gen. BUTLER would find a *facetious* rebel—one willing to twit the authority of the great Government that has its hand upon him? Yet such an individual has been found, and his name is henceforth honored on the roll of secession martyrs. He rejoices in the patronymic of PATTERSON, and in order that all who "sympathize" with the pluck that outruns discretion, and the facetiousness that flouts its jibes in the face of hard facts, we put the particulars of Mr. PATTERSON's untimely jesting on record.

The blank report, to be descriptive of Mr. PATTERSON, given him to fill up, was returned by him to the National functionary, reading as follows:

Occupation—Police Officer before the *subjugation of New-Orleans*.

Registered Alien—Registered, born free. *Taken the oath of allegiance* to support the Constitution of the United States *as revised, amended, adopted and defended by the Confederate States.*

Registered Enemy—Of the Constitution as interpreted and executed by the present *Abolition Government of the U. S.-United States.*

The sportive PATTERSON enjoyed the parturition of these pointed sarcasms, and doubted not they would go barbed straight through the pericardium of the "invaders" who exacted the roll at his hands—perhaps crush them with a sense of self-contempt and humiliation. Not so soft and penetrable, however, the pragmatic BUTLER. With a promptness and nonchalance that was marvelous, and an obtusity to rebel genius struggling for its "rights" under difficulties that was absolutely crushing, he promptly issued the following pungent order:

> HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
> NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 6, 1862.
>
> The Major-General commanding the Department, orders that URIAH G. PATTERSON be confined for six months at Fort Pickens, at hard labor, with a twenty-four pound ball attached to his leg by a chain, for an assulting and seditious report to the authorities of the United States. By order of
>
> Major-Gen. BUTLER.

Thus does untimely rebel wit receive its clog.

A SILVER LINING.—We congratulate the country upon two results of the late elections—the defeat of VALLANDIGHAM and of PETTIT. It would have been a very great disgrace if either of them had been allowed to pollute the Capitol for two years to come. It is bad enough that we have still to endure through the Winter the presence of the Ohio copperhead, but we must still rejoice that he—the man who was fitly honored by having a rebel camp named after him, whose praise is in the mouths of all traitors, whose name is an abomination to all loyal men, who has given no vote which would by any contingency be unpleasing to the rebels, or would give aid and comfort to his own country in her hour of need, the appropriate fellow of the traitor BRECKINRIDGE when he was glorified by the rebels of Baltimore, the man whose speeches ran through the whole scale of covert, cowardly treason, the whole Vallandigham set, as it may well be called,—this man has been thoroughly defeated, and consigned to that oblivion to which all those sympathizers with rebellion are surely going.

And Dirty-Dog PETTIT, of Indiana, too, and upon whom BENTON conferred that degree of D. D., (and never was the degree more worthily bestowed,) the man who openly declared that the Declaration of Independence was a self-evident lie, and gloried in thus trampling upon and dishonoring the greatest ancestral glory, and whose remedy for the rebellion—an appropriate one to come from such a source—is to extend Slavery over all the Free States—and he, too, is left at home. The people have conferred upon him yet another degree, and hereafter he may write his name JOHN PETTIT, D. D. D., Dirty Dog Defeated.

Is it not matter for rejoicing that as we go on in this great contest for liberty and for free and orderly government, these two men, notorious for the shame they have put upon the cause before the world, should be thus hurled to the dust. There were others whom we should like to have seen keeping them company. But we can wait, and sure it is that all these men, these Vallandighams, who do all they can to aid the rebellion without putting their own necks in danger, these Pettits, who would put an end to the slaveholders' rebellion by destroying liberty throughout the country, these Van Burens, who urge us to let our "wayward sisters" go in peace, these Seymours, who would not have the Union preserved, unless that which has been its curse and its disgrace, but at the same time has been their political capital, is preserved also—all these men are upon one road, and bound to one goal, to be "cast out like an abominable branch," because they have done what they could to "destroy their land, and slay their people," and have shown themselves "a seed of evil doers, which shall never be renowned."

Quackery and Brutality on the Battle-Field.

As the smoke clears away from the battle-field of Antietam, we have startling revelations of the conduct of men who appeared in response to the call of Surgeon-General HAMMOND for aid in the treatment of the wounded. The disclosures are frightful to contemplate—and we could not give them credit did they not come from eye-witnesses of intelligence and undoubted integrity. It appears that the call of the Surgeon-General for volunteer surgeons, made under circumstances which did not admit long deliberation on his part as to mode and form, or hesitation on the part of those to whom it was addressed, while nobly responded to by numbers of accomplished surgeons, was made the excuse for the appearance on the field of carnage of another and very different class, who were not included in the language or spirit of the official invitation. The Surgeon-General only intended to summon skilled surgeons. He had no thought of asking the presence of the quacks who disgrace the medical profession. But these last flocked to the battle-fields of Maryland with a promptness only surpassed by their professional ignorance. Many of them were men who would have disgraced the medical profession in the days when barbers monopolized the skill and science of the healing and surgical arts. They seized with morbid avidity the opportunity to test their dexterity with the knife, where disgrace would not attend failure, because evidence of their wretched work would be buried in a soldier's grave.

It is appalling to listen to the accounts which come from the banks and hill-sides of the Antietam, and to witness the condition of those brave men, who, escaping these medical quacks and butchers, have reached the general hospitals. The Surgeon-General himself caught one of them, holding in his hand the knife of a surgeon, endeavoring to cut out the head of the thigh-bone of a man dying from loss of blood by wounds. The patient, of course, died on the operator's hands shortly after the bone was removed. It was doubtless this incident, with others of similar character and of like termination, which induced the wise order of the medical chief prohibiting, in future, excision of the head of the femur on the field of battle. Others of these self-constituted surgeons rushed to perform on the field such hazardous operations as exsection of the continuity of the shafts of the long bones, with as little hesitancy as they would carve a joint of beef. In some instances wounds were closed, after operations, without securing the arteries, and the patients died from subsequent hemorrhage in the ambulances. The interposition, the positive orders of the Medical Inspector, availed nothing to stay this terrible trifling with human life, because these surgical knaves would leave the headquarters and field hospitals to pursue an itinerant operative tour by themselves, visiting groups of wounded here and there and selecting, unobserved, their cases. Nothing could turn them away from hacking our brave soldiers, made helpless by wounds, but the rumored approach of the enemy, when they scattered with as much haste as they came.

These remarks do not of course apply to the skillful and invaluable services of those eminent surgeons from New-York and Philadelphia, who nobly gave the results of their enlarged experience, and whose unequaled efforts to save life and mitigate pain deserve a nation's gratitude. The professional skill of this latter class was only equaled by their patriotism and their courage.

But what can be done to ensure a prevention of such scenes in future? The regularly employed medical corps which attends an army of one hundred thousand men, must, of course, be inadequate to attend to the wounded where the number reaches ten thousand, as in the battle of which we write. Calls for volunteers must, of course, again be made on the recurrence of another such day of carnage. The Surgeon-General must again rely on volunteer aid, and the exigency will not permit of examination into the fitness of those who offer their services. Cannot the skilled surgeons of the country take the matter in hand at once, issue certificates of professional competency to those *known* to be qualified, and thus supply the Surgeon-General with ample means of obtaining reliable surgical aid, at brief notice? The presentation of such certificates to the Medical Director on the field would be guarantee that the holder had more substantial merits than the mere possession of a cheap diploma from some Medical College.

BEEF FOR THE REBEL ARMY.—Among the advantages which the rebels have gained by Gen. BUELL's permitting them so long to occupy Eastern Kentucky, is the large supplies of beef cattle they have obtained from that region. Previous to that time the rebels were very hard up for beef or flesh of any kind. Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee were pretty much eaten out in this article, and supplies from Texas have latterly been exceedingly precarious.

But as soon as they took possession of the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, with its heavy stocks of splendid fat cattle, they began to drive them southward into Tennessee, where they were quickly slaughtered, salted down with the Kanawha salt supplies we charitably and opportunely gave up to them, and at once sent into Virginia over the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. The herds of horned cattle they have driven out of Kentucky within the last two months have been immense in size; and it is probable, have furnished the rebel army with beef enough to last it all Winter.

A New Plan for a Camp Hospital.

We have spoken recently with some earnestness of the importance of an organized "Ambulance Corps" in the national armies. We rejoice to hear that the benevolent private organization which is filling up so many gaps in the medical administration of the Government—the *Sanitary Commission*—is about organizing a species of Ambulance Corps, or Camp Hospital, which must be productive of incalculable good to the army. The members and employes of the Commission have beheld the fearful evils from want of shelter and medical attendance for the wounded, *immediately after* the battle. Their three wagons, arriving days before the regular army medical supplies, after the battle of Antietam, were a blessing which hundreds of our poor wounded countrymen will never forget, and yet they were a mere drop in the bucket to what was needed by so great a multitude of wounded.

The Commission now, we understand, propose if the authorities approve, to have a regularly organized and well-supplied Hospital corps, which shall be arranged so as to afford immediate and careful aid to the sufferers after a battle. They will employ a certain number of wagons, laden with hospital tents, stretchers, bed-ticking (so that a straw bed can be made at once for the severe cases,) all the tin utensils which are so much needed among the sick, and never can be found after a battle,—with medicines, hospital stores, chloroform, sick clothing, bandages, lint, wines and the like. These wagons are to have their experienced drivers, and they are to be part of a corps of assistants and nurses, all under the supervision and direction of an energetic Superintendent. They will follow the army at a safe distance, and then, the moment a battle is fairly over, they will be upon the ground and afford that first speedy aid which saves so many lives.

How often will a little stimulus, some nourishing food, or a more comfortable bed prevent the fatal effects of exhaustion after a severe shock or a capital operation. This, under American military administration, has seldom been given. No doubt, after every battle, thousands of wounded die from neglect. This most humane and benevolent plan of the Commission cannot, it seems to us, meet with any reasonable objections from the army authorities. One of the high military officials is reported "to hate all philanthropists;" but even he cannot object to saving a few thousand men for his muster-rolls.

The only thing that could be urged against it would be the increase of transportation it would occasion. But the natural reply, on the part of the people, who have sons and brothers in the field, would be, "Cut down baggage and luxuries of your officers, but not the comforts and means of saving for the wounded and sick!" The number of wagons, however, need not be large, and the addition to the army train would be but trifling.

The new hospital corps would, of course, be under the direction of the regular medical officials, as we suppose all the other operations of the Commission are. It is possible that this plan which we have sketched, may not be, in all respects, the one which the Commission may eventually adopt. But something of this nature, we trust, will be carried out. Nothing could be more practical or humane; nothing more comforting to the great multitudes who have relatives and friends in the army, or more pleasing to those on whose contributions the operations of the Commission depend. If they are enabled to organize one such efficient corps in the Army of the Potomac, means should at once be supplied for similar corps in all the armies of the nation. All other work which they may be doing, all inspecting of camps, gathering of sanitary statistics, supplying of town hospitals, important as these are, should be postponed to this most urgent and most humane of enterprises—the saving and relieving of the wounded on the battle-field.

THE TOURNIQUET ON THE GREAT WESTERN ARTERY.—The people of the Northwestern States are loudly demanding that the Government open up to commerce the Mississippi River. They have been deeply disappointed, as indeed the whole country has been, in this matter. The great river was so nearly opened, apparently, in the Spring, that cargoes were put aboard steamers on the Upper Mississippi, to be taken down to the Lower Mississippi; and boats were cheerily advertised to leave "for New-Orleans and intermediate ports" as usual. But the rebels barred our passage at Vicksburgh, and by planting batteries at various points on the shore above and below that town, have shown the difficulties of navigation until the entire stream can be actively patroled by iron-clad gunboats, or the banks are in our hands.

The easiest way to take Vicksburgh, and, indeed, the only way for many months to come, is by a land force in its rear. If the army of VAN DORN, PRICE, and LOVELL was as thoroughly routed a fortnight ago as Gen. ROSECRANS represented, it will now be easy work operating there, and indeed in the whole region stretching from the northern boundary of the State of Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, for there can be no rebel forces there, excepting very small bodies of conscripts and the guerrillas. This is certainly the most favorable time, both as regards weather and opportunity, to move a force (say ROSECRANS') down from Corinth to Jackson, Miss., and from thence to Vicksburgh. This is evidently a feasible and comfortable route; for it was the route taken by a great part of BEAUREGARD'S Corinthian army when he slipped so quietly away from Gen. HALLECK. If ROSECRANS is not going to be sent to operate in East Tennessee, which we fear he is not, this would give his victorious army immediate active duty, and would be the logical consummation of the work he began when he gained his late victory at Corinth. Vicksburgh and Corinth once ours, and the gunboats would do all the rest of the needed work in destroying and keeping destroyed the rebel batteries along shore.

The people of the Northwest suffer greatly

the long-continued shutting up of the Mississippi, and their demands now are too great, and their tones too earnest, to be altogether neglected by the Administration. Next to the defeat of the army of Gen. LEE, the most important work for the military authorities, in more points of view than one, is the opening of this chief of our rivers.

PARSON BROWNLOW COMMITS A BLUNDER AND PARTIALLY REDEEMS HIMSELF.—Parson BROWNLOW has written and published a letter mostly occupied with reciting the heroism of our army lately at Cumberland Gap, but which contains some very injudicious advice to the East Tennessee regiments in the Union service. It seems that these loyal regiments, after being kept almost within sight of their homes for the greater part of the present year, have, since the evacuation of the Gap, been ordered to duty in Western Virginia. BROWNLOW not only objects to this, but says:

"These East Tennessee troops, who have been *five to nine months* in the service, drilling, and doing picket duty and other labors, have never received *one dollar of their wages*, and are now destitute of money, and are so naked as not to be in a condition to be seen by decent society. In this naked, starved out, and destitute condition, without shoes, hats, clothes or tents, they are ordered into Northwestern Virginia. They are now ordered into these ice-bound mountains of Virginia, to be starved out, frozen to death, and butchered by superior forces, without money, clothes, or tents. I predict a general rebellion and revolt, and hope it may come, if they are forced into Virginia. If they have the pluck I think they have, they will suffer themselves to be shot before they will obey the order! They want to fight their way into Tennessee, where their families are starving, plundered, and oppressed, because the heads of their families are in the United States service."

We certainly think the case of the East Tennessee Union volunteers, and the case of loyal East Tennessee itself, forms one of the most tragical pieces of American history. It is a blasting infamy to our Government that it should have permitted them to suffer as they have done for the last two years for their devotion to the flag—when the tremendous resources of the Union are considered; and we can hardly blame them now when we hear that, out of heart and hope, they are going over to the enemy. But all this furnishes no excuse for Parson BROWNLOW indulging in such unmilitary and atrocious license as to say that he predicted and hoped that the enlisted soldiers of the Union in East Tennessee, or any other section, would "rebel and revolt" rather than obey orders. He has great power among these men, and should not, under any circumstances, use it to demoralize and destroy them.

But for this we should be prepared to indorse the suggestions of Parson BROWNLOW, that the Government give him command of a column of 15,000 men, and allow him to carry out his promise to take East Tennessee before Christmas, and to hold it and its railroads. We have little doubt that the preacher would do it; and when he says that he is in earnest in making the request, and sick and tired of the "criminal and uncalled for delay in seizing upon the strong point of the rebellion," we see a spirit very different from that which actuates some of our Generals—a spirit which ought long ere this to have secured for us East Tennessee.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 18.

NO REBELS AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

A gentleman who left Fredericksburgh a week ago reports that there are no rebel troops now there, excepting fifty cavalry men, who are doing picket duty from that city to Aquia Creek. There are no infantry in the neighborhood, and the citizens are daily expecting an attack from the National forces.

PROBABILITY OF WINTER QUARTERS.

It is believed and openly said in circles the most likely to be well informed, that Gen. MCCLELLAN does not mean to move southward before next Spring. His winter quarters will probably be established in the vicinity of Winchester.

It is thought the rebels will fall back beyond Winchester, if they have not done so already, without a struggle.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

The report that the pirate *Alabama* is at Mobile is not only improbable, but positively untrue. There is information in Washington which warrants the belief that she is proceeding in an entirely different direction.

THE CONTRABANDS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Mr. DOWNS, who was lately sent by the Government to Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, to obtain official information in regard to the condition of the negroes there, and their feelings on the subject of colonization, has returned, and imparts the following information.

The whole number of negroes at Fortress Monroe is about 5,000, and of these, 900 of the men are in the employ of Government. At Hampton there are 1,500 to 2,000, and at Norfolk 1,500.

The Superintendent speaks highly of the industry and docility of the negroes under his charge. They are generally anxious to earn and accumulate money, and often bring him their small gains for deposit in trust. His safe contains a very respectable aggregate of these funds, the amounts belonging to different persons, ranging from five cents to fifty dollars each.

The schools, too, seem well conducted and successful. The principal want seems to be clothing, and this may occasion much suffering as the season advances.

In regard to the colonization question, the Superintendent informed Mr. DOWNS that the feeling of the negroes was unexpectedly favorable. Their sufferings at the South, and fears of reinslavement, together with their dread of the cold climate of the North, led them to look with approval on the project of emigration to some free tropical country. So generally is this the case, that the Superintendent expressed a belief that in twenty-five days, if sufficient vessels were ready, he could ship *twenty-five thousand* voluntary negro emigrants.

The perils and sufferings of the slaves in escaping from their masters and gaining the National lines are well illustrated by some incidents related by the Superintendent. A man was pointed out who was one of *three* survivors of a party of *twenty-five* who left Richmond, the balance having fallen victims to the savage hunt instituted by their owners, in which were included the familiar and atrocious instrumentalities of bloodhounds and murderous weapons. And yet so strong is the sacred impulse toward freedom, that all this is dared in preference to slavery. Another man was pointed out who, after making his escape, returned two hundred miles into the heart of Virginia, in the face of these terrible possibilities, and brought off his family in safety.

Mr. DOWNS gives a very unflattering account of the kind of officers who are around and in charge of these poor people. Aside from the superintendent, and those who have gone there expressly from motives of benevolence, the entire community seems instigated by the most unfriendly feelings toward the escaped slaves. The Adjutant of Gen. DIX treated Mr. DOWNS with great rudeness, and showed no disposition to forward his official investigations, and the Provost Marshal of Norfolk seemed greatly more in sympathy with the slave-catcher than becomes an officer of the Government. He allows the most atrocious cruelties to be practiced upon the negroes without rebuke, and seems entirely regardless of the ordinary precepts of humanity. In fact, nearly all the officials and social officials, from Baltimore to Norfolk inclusive, seem to hate the negroes more intensely than they do the rebels.

Mr. DOWNS also found Confederate money current in Norfolk. Many traders there use both the National and rebel currency, as best suits their customers. One man told him that he had to pay for his hams in green-backs, but that he could buy abundance of oysters for Confederate notes, which sold freely at seventy-five cents on the dollar. The suggestion that his character for loyalty might suffer from commercial practices so indifferently friendly to the Government and its enemies, did not seem to impress him as having force in that locality.

SECRETARY CHASE ON THE CAVALRY SERVICE.

The weakness of our military service, in cavalry, is now generally confessed, and the fact has received pointed illustration by the recent rebel raid into Pennsylvania. One of the difficulties lies in the careless ness with which our horses are too often treated by their temporary masters, which occasions their early death or unfitness for service; and another in the rising price of horses, which disables the Quartermaster from purchasing new supplies at the rates at present fixed. Secretary CHASE proposes to remedy both difficulties by allowing Quartermasters to pay as high as $150 for horses, and by then selling to each cavalryman the animal assigned him for $50, to be taken gradually out of his pay. He thus expects to create in each mounted soldier a permanent and personal interest in the animal he uses, which will be his own when discharged from service. If the horse shall be killed, lost or disabled, and an inquiry exonerates his master from blame, he will be furnished another without charge. If, on the other hand, he is in fault, another will be supplied, and its price stopped against him.

It may be well enough for some one having the necessary skill and power for the task to devise and execute a remedy for that still greater evil attending organization of our cavalry force, which results from corrupt Quartermasters and Inspectors permitting Government to be perpetually swindled by the purchase at high prices of wretched hacks not worth the forage they consume.

GEN. DOUBLEDAY'S STAFF.

Gen. DOUBLEDAY, commanding First Division Hooker's Corps, has named the following gentlemen as members of his Staff:

Capt. E. P. HALSTED, Asst. Adj.-General.
Capt. GEO. S. NOYES, Commissary of Subsistence.
Capt. C. L. WEST, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. B. T. MARTIN, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut. WM. H. WILLCOX, Topographical Officer and Acting Aid-de-Camp.
Col. GEO. H. BIDDLE, Acting Inspector-General.
Capt. C. J. REYNOLDS, Acting Chief of Artillery.
Lieut. L. A. BARTLETT, Acting Aid.
Lieut. A. S. SNEDIKER, Acting Ordnance Officer.

ERRORS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Richmond the Object—Necessity of Concentration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

PUYSEGUR, one of the often-quoted writers and deepest thinkers, on military matters, was of opinion that a great strategist might be made in the closet by study. The rarest example of the truth of this opinion was SPINOLA, who was thirty years old before he became a soldier, and exchanged the scene of his theoretical labors, his study, for the tent of a victorious General.

TURENNE and MONTECUCULI, on the other hand, favored the principle that Generals are made in the field by practice. Doubtless they judged the world by the touchstone of themselves. Esteemed great Generals, they were not so in reality, because their strategy was methodical; and had they been opposed to Generals of the first class they would have found themselves defeated by the very exceptional strategy which, the offspring of inborn genius, cuts through all rules. To reduce this principle to ordinary capability of judgment recalls what every schoolboy learns: "No rule is without an exception." The rule in strategy is the result of study and practice—the exception is inspiration. Inspiration is the gift of God. Prophets, great inventors, poets, musicians, Generals, all who constitute the front rank, that of wonderful examples, owe their preeminence to a quality which, in animals, is styled instinct. This, in fact, in men, is a sublimity of reason whose operation is instinctive. NAPOLEON, who left behind him military lessons more numerous than any other successful commander, and was *the* example of this, held the opinion that a great soldier might be made by studying the histories of the lives, but more particularly the campaigns of ALEXANDER, HANNIBAL, GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, TURENNE, Prince EUGENE and the Great FREDERICK. Writers on strategy drop from the list TURENNE and Prince EUGENE, and substitute CESAR and MAURICE of Nassau. How stands the list then, or rather what fact strikes the student most forcibly in reflecting upon those great men? It was their *instinct* for war. All the study in the world could not have made them what they were. All the imitative power in the world could not make an individual their equal, or elevate *him* to anything like the same preëminence without that divine spark, inborn, that germ of genius which requires no other power than nature to develop it and cause it to blossom and fruit spontaneously. Of all cited, HANNIBAL stands first. In him nature had developed such wonders of mind that his very moral obliquities ministered to his military superiority. The art of war, however, has been so much changed within three centuries by the accelerated impulse of invention, that a modern soldier cannot go behind GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS to learn how to carry on a modern campaign. He developed every principle which serves as a base for modern tactics; MACHON of Nassau gathered the materials together, FREDERICK laid them up into a structure to which NAPOLEON added the architectural finish. The world, lost in admiration, contemplates the magnificent fabric whose plan emanated from the brain of the Swede, the mechanical adaptiveness of the Dutchman and the bold engineering of the Brandenburger. To borrow a similie, apposite only as to preparation and execution, the three first were to the finished edifice of military art and science what David was to the first temple; NAPOLEON was its Solomon. And in the magnificent display of the completed work, humanity, lost in its admiration of the aggregated visible result, is entirely oblivious of the centuries of preparation devoted to the conception, assemblage and arrangement of the materials. Another reason why men resort to NAPOLEON as the archpriest of Mars, is to be attributed to the greater advantages he enjoyed, the vaster numbers he led, and the more spacious field upon which he had opportunities to display his genius. GUSTAVUS was limited to a small circle of Central Germany; FREDERIC likewise; MAURICE to the marshes of Holland. NAPOLEON acted his stupendous rôle not only upon the stages which they glorified, but, physically or morally, played a round of characters whose boards were distributed throughout almost every circuit of Europe. His power and genius were scarcely stopped upon the threshold of the ocean. His enemies did not spring up from the solid earth alone; they emerged also from the encircling seas. Finding opponents both landward and seaward, his genius was compelled to grapple with difficulties which struck schnllications of light, trials whose steel were never applied to the flint of his three great predecessors and teachers. Consequently there is no phase of war which he had not to consider, and thence his experience will serve as a guide in almost every possible contingency. Exploring the vast store of precedents which he left as a heritage, one presents itself which, upon examination, will be found analogous to the situation to Virginia—one which seems *not* to have been thrown away upon the rebel leaders. And the secret of our want of success in putting down the rebellion *there*, is to be found in the fact that we have had no leader invested with the power or gifted with the genius to discern and apply the antidote to the bane. Open the map of the Austrian Adriatic Provinces, and consider attentively the position of Dalmatia, and then read carefully the directions which NAPOLEON gave for the preservation of that distant Province; reflect upon the prescient conception of the key upon whose possession depended the entrance to and possession of that country. *It was the preparation and maintenance of a central and strong rallying place.* The rebels have constituted Richmond their grand central fortress. Thither directly, primarily, persistently, our efforts should have been aimed. Its capture would have cut the Gordian knot, and with the successful stroke the entangled threads would have fallen asunder never again to be united.

Let us examine and compare:

From FABIUS to WELLINGTON, all the great Captains who have made their mark in history by their genius in defending, have always put in practice the maxim which NAPOLEON, at the summit of his power, developed for the defence of Dalmatia.

"In the last century [to translate] the question presented itself whether fortifications were of any utility. Some Sovereigns considered them useless, and dismantled their strong places. As to myself, [NAPOLEON,] I will reverse the question. I ask if it is possible to make the advance of hostile armies without strong places, and I declare it is impossible.

Without places of depot, it is impossible to establish good plans for a campaign, and without intrenched depots, which are not exposed to the casualties of hazard or partisan attacks, offensive war cannot be carried on. Thus Generals, who in their assumed wisdom did not wish strong places as bases, should have come at last to the conclusion it was impossible to carry on a war of invasion.

To what extent are strong places needful? This consideration must carry with it the conviction that it is with regard to strong places as it is in regard to positions for troops. If you intend to defend a frontier by a cordon (scattered bodies of troops) along it, you are everywhere feeble, for, in the end, everything human has a limit—artillery, money, good officers, able Generals, all these are not infinite, and if you are obliged to disseminate your forces everywhere, you are strong nowhere."

Apply the lesson. We have established no strong rallying points, we have disseminated our troops, the rebels have concentrated theirs, where are we?

"But," continues NAPOLEON, "let us confine ourselves to the question under consideration.

Dalmatia [in our case substitute Virginia] is attackable by sea, and its ports and havens need the batteries which defend them. It has many islands which are important; numerous forts exist near the large towns and the principal ports, which might be of importance, but their importance is secondary. Dalmatia, on the land side, has an extensive frontier common with Austria and Turkey, along it there are several forts which defend the defiles or passages of the mountains, these forts may be useful, but their utility is secondary. Both the first and the last, although permanent fortifications, are still morally temporary works, and I style them so because they can only serve to cover a detachment, a battalion, either against a disembarkation or against an invasion, whilst the French [rebel] army is superior in Dalmatia, although, nevertheless, it should be momentarily inferior at the point of disembarkation or invasion.

Before the great superiority of the enemy has been established, the forts, either along the coast or along the land frontier, can serve and all the movements and manœuvres of the French army, but they *must* fall the moment that the superiority of the enemy [Federal troops] over the French army [rebels] is established."

There is no means of preventing an army double or triple the army which I have in Dalmatia, from effecting a descent upon any point of the 240 miles of coast, [Virginia presents but little less,] and from obtaining a decided advantage over my army, if its constitution is appropriate to its numbers.

It is equally impossible to prevent a stronger army which should debouch from Austria or Turkey (Ohio or Kentucky) from obtaining advantages over my army in Dalmatia.

But does it follow that the army which general political events suffer me to maintain in Dalmatia must be destroyed or without resources after several combats? Does it follow that my ordnance stores, my hospitals and my magazines, distributed according to circumstances, must fall and become the prey of the enemy from the moment they have acquired a superiority in the field over my army in Dalmatia? No! It is exactly that which it behooves me to foresee and prevent. I can only do so by establishing a strong central place of defence, a place of depot, which shall be my citadel for the defence of the whole of Dalmatia, to contain all my hospitals, my magazines, my establishments, whither all my troops in Dalmatia can retire, to reorganize, to rally, either to shut themselves up therein [as the rebels did after Yorktown and Williamsburgh] or to reassume the offensive, [as the rebels did under JACKSON again and again, and finally under LEE.] If such should be the nature of events and the force of the enemy's army. This place I call my central fortress. While such exists my troops may have lost battles, but then they have only experienced the ordinary mischances of war. While such exists they can, of themselves, after having taken breath and enjoyed a little rest, issue forth again to victory, or at least have the advantage of occupying a force triple their own, in the investment of this place, and thus give me three or four months to arrive to their assistance; [from Illyria; in the rebel case, North Carolina and the Gulf States;] for, while such a fortress is not taken, the fate of the province is not decided, and the immense material destined for the defence of such a great province is not lost."

Is not this perfectly analogous to the events of the past year? Is not this exactly the principle, acting upon which the rebels have succeeded in cycling our Generals *from* Virginia, our Generals blindly apparently to the true principles of strategy *in regard to* Virginia?

"Thus all the forts situated at the issue of the mountain passes, or intended for the protection of the different isles and forts, are only of a *secondary order*. My will is that no more work be expended upon them to improve or increase their fortification, until I am acquainted with the advantages of each one, and until the works upon the principal fortification have reached such a sufficient condition of strength that my ordnance stores, my hospitals, my stations and subsistence magazines, are certainly in such a place of depot which can furnish everything necessary for the defence of localities, but in such a manner that in a short time everything can be brought back to the central fortress, so that the least possible loss may be experienced in case of invasion by the enemy. [National troops.]

A central fortress once existing, all my Generals' plans of operations should be *relative thereto*. At whatever point a superior army has disembarked, my Generals should carry on all their operations in such a manner that they can maintain their communications with the central fortress free and secure, so as always to be able to retreat thereon. If an army invades them from the Turkish or Austrian [Kentucky or Ohio] frontier, the same foresight should direct the operations of all my [the rebel] Generals. *Not being able to defend the province in entirety, they must remain the province as to the central fortress.* Thereon all the army magazines must be concentrated, thereon must all the means of defence be lavished, thereto must all the operations of my Generals be relative and subordinate. Everything becomes simple, easy, determined; nothing is vague, when, by the exertion of prescience and superior authority, a central fortress, a rallying point, has been established in a country. Any one can perceive how much security and simplicity results from the existence of such a central refuge, and what a sense of security it infuses into the minds of the individuals who compose the army. The interest for its preservation exercises a salutary influence on every one, because each one feels he *is* not *en l'air*, (i.e., without a place of refuge, or rallying point.) On one side, the sea, [Atlantic,] covered with the enemy's vessels; on the other, the mountains of Bosnia, [Ohio,] inhabited by barbarous enemies, [the rebels style us so;] on the third, the rugged mountains of Croatia, [Kentucky,] almost impracticable in case retreat becomes necessary, particularly when this country must be looked upon as that of the enemy. [Exactly the case of the rebels.] Too much inquietude disturbs the army, if in such a position it has not, in every event, a plan simple and marked out with strategic foresight. This plan, simple and ably traced out, are the ramparts of Vera, [Richmond.] When, after months of field operations, an army, in the worst event, can always retire and shut itself up in a strong town, abundantly provisioned, it possesses much more than a sense of mere security for its existence—it has the sense of security for its honor."

What does this lesson *from* the master-mind of generalship teach us? The *Tribune* was right. As GEN. KEARNEY—

"Our greatest, yet with least pretence,
Great in council, great in war"—

proceeded, our first move should have been on *Richmond*; the main army through Fredericksburgh, the best, shortest and most direct route, with two strong, lateral columns, according to circumstances, one from Manassas, the other through the Shenandoah Valley. This, too, last Fall, before the enemy had time to fortify and prepare. By this measure Washington would have been covered, the heart of the difficulty struck. LEE profited by the experience of NAPOLEON, he felt the inspiration of the great preceptor in war. Have our Generals drank deep of the same fountains of strategic knowledge and experience? "On to Vienna!" on to Berlin!" cried NAPOLEON. People of the United States, judge ye who is to blame for our present disappointments and disasters.

ANCHOR.

Brig.-Gen. Hackleman.

Among the loyal general officers who fell in the late battle of Corinth, was Brig.-Gen. PERSIANT A. HACKELMAN, of Indiana. Previous to the commencement of hostilities he was a lawyer and politician of much promise, and for nearly twenty years edited the Kushville *Republican*. In 1841 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature as a Whig, after which, for a number of years, he held the office of Clerk of the Court in his county. In 1847 he was the Whig candidate for Congress, and in 1858 the Republican nominee, but in both elections was defeated. In the Chicago Convention he voted for Mr. LINCOLN, although his preferences were for CASSIUS M. CLAY, for whose character he had a great admiration. In 1860 he was appointed by the Governor of Indiana a delegate to the famous Border State Peace Convention at Washington. On the outbreak of the rebellion he accepted the position of Colonel of the Sixteenth Indiana, although of Quaker parentage, and a man of Peace by conviction. Before the return of his regiment from the three months' campaign, he offered, in its behalf, to serve for the war, and the Sixteenth was at once accepted, and ordered to report to Gen. BANKS, then on the Upper Potomac. Col. HACKELMAN himself was appointed Brigadier-General, and ordered to the West, where he served faithfully and with distinction until his untimely death. A learned, dignified and faithful advocate, an upright, well-informed politician, a courteous gentleman, he is regretted by a large circle of friends, and his loss is severely felt by his native State.

GOOD BOOKS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Rev. O. S. SAXTER, of Berlin, Vt., has devoted much of his attention to the supply of religious reading for the use of privates in the army. Beyond furnishing a neat copy of the Testament and Psalms to each recruit of regiments within his reach, taking care to have the little volumes compactly bound in pocket-book form, he has compiled an extra fly-leaf of suggestions to the soldier, containing much that will contribute to promote his moral and physical health, and augment his chances of a wholesome longevity. The second volume, so supplemented, cannot be otherwise than a book of life to the bearer.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FRONT.

A Large Force of Rebel Cavalry Routed at Thoroughfare Gap.

GEN. SIGEL'S HEADQUARTERS, FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Saturday, Oct. 18, 1862.

Gen STAHL, to-day, with a detachment of cavalry, met a large force of rebel cavalry and one battery of artillery, near Thoroughfare Gap, and attacked them, capturing eight of the enemy and one caisson filled with ammunition.

The enemy was routed, and Gen. STAHL is in hot pursuit.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Rebel Forces Reported to have Gone to East Tennessee.

CALLICOLIS, OHIO, Saturday, Oct. 18.

Rev Mr WOODWELL, Chaplain of the Fourth Virginia Volunteers, released by the rebels a few days since, reached Point Pleasant to-day, having walked all the way from Charleston, on the Kanawha.

He reports that all the rebel infantry and artillery have left Western Virginia, after having secured large quantities of salt from the wells in the valley.

It is conjectured that they have gone to East Tennessee, to reinforce General BRAGG.

There are now no rebels in the Valley, except Col JENKINS' guerillas.

This intelligence is perfectly reliable.

THE CHASE OF STUART'S CAVALRY.

The following are the main features of the report of Gen. PLEASANTON relative to the late rebel raid into Pennsylvania:

On Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock, he received orders to start with his command, and was soon en route for Hagerstown, arriving there at about 11 o'clock. There he was informed that the rebels were moving in the direction of Mercersburgh. He started toward Clear Spring, on the Hancock road, to intercept them. He had proceeded four miles, when he was ordered to halt, by a dispatch from headquarters. At 1½ o'clock P. M. he was ordered to move to Mechanicstown, via Cavertown and Harrison's Gap, and sent patrols to Emmettsburgh and Gettysburgh to obtain information of the enemy.

He arrived at Mechanicstown at 8½ o'clock P. M. At 12¾ o'clock A. M. he sent scouts in the direction of Middleburgh, who reported that the rebel cavalry, under STUART, had passed through Middletown, five miles to the east of Mechanicstown, one hour before that time, taking a private road to Woodsborough, and thence to Liberty, on the route to the mouth of the Monocacy.

Gen. PLEASANTON started for this point *via* Frederick City, passing through the latter at 5 o'clock A. M., Sunday. He reached Monocacy at 8 o'clock A. M., and found four or five hundred infantry guarding the canal, aqueduct and the roads to the ferries. They told him that they had neither seen nor heard of the rebel cavalry. He crossed the Monocacy with portions of the Eighth Illinois and the Third Indiana cavalry, and two guns of RANSINGTON'S Battery, and set forward a company on the Buckeville road to reconnoitre, while the main column moved in the direction of Poolesville.

The advanced squadron had not passed more than one and a half miles from the ferry before they discovered a body of cavalry approaching, dressed in the uniform of United States soldiers. The officers in command of the squadron made signals in a friendly manner, which were returned by the parties, who approached to within a short distance of each other, when the officer commanding the opposite party ordered his men to charge.

Skirmishing took place—the enemy brought up a piece of horse artillery, and opened a couple of shells, which did not do much execution. The two guns of RANSINGTON'S Battery were brought into position, and opened with a brisk fire, which checked the enemy's advance. At this time PLEASANTON'S command was not more than 500 strong—four small companies of Infantry were then taken to support the guns. Skirmishing took place until the remainder of RANSINGTON'S guns came up, and they soon drove off the enemy's guns.

It was then discovered that the enemy had two guns in position at White's Ford, on this side, and one gun on the other side of the river. PLEASANTON then took all the infantry at the mouth of the Monocacy, with the exception of two companies, and made a general advance. The enemy then retreated toward White's Ford, keeping up a rapid fire all the time.

RANSINGTON'S horses gave out, and the men were obliged to push the cannon up the hills. The enemy, owing to this delay, effected a crossing over the river.

This was at 1½ o'clock P. M. He then received information from Col. WAGE, of Gen. STONEMAN'S Division, that a brigade of infantry and a regiment of cavalry, and a section of artillery were in the neighborhood. He sent word to the General that the enemy had escaped. This was the first intimation he had of troops being in that vicinity.

Gen. PLEASANTON succeeded in driving the rebels from the mouth of the Monocacy to White's Ford, a distance of three miles. The General is of the impression that had White's Ford been occupied by any force of ours previous to the occupation of it by the enemy, the capture of STUART'S forces would have been certain; but with his [PLEASANTON'S] small force, which did not exceed one-fourth of that of the enemy, it was not practicable for him to occupy that ford while the enemy was in his front.

The Accident at Sag Harbor.

From the Corrector.

The most terrible and fatal accident which ever fell upon this community occurred on Thursday morning last, and was occasioned by the bursting of one of JAMES' projectiles during experiments in firing. Thirteen individuals were more or less injured, six seriously, two having already died. The instrument of death which opened such heartrending scenes of agony and death was a loaded shell such as is used in the James' 12-pound guns, and the accident was the result of an attempt to draw the cap from the plunger with a pair of nippers.

The shell, a conical one, stood in a box upon the ground, and the nippers were in the hands of HENRY BEVERLAND. He was terribly mangled, and lived less than two hours, he had, however, his senses to the last, exhibiting the most heroic fortitude until the end. He was removed to his home, near the scene of the accident, where he dictated his will, and received also the consolation of the clergy.

Gen. CHAS. T. JAMES stood near BEVERLAND at the time of the accident, looking into the shell. He was thrown back by the explosion, his face and cheek badly mangled, and wounded seriously in the leg both above and below the knee. He was taken up and carried to the Mansion House, where he laid for the most of the time insensible until yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, when he died.

HENRY P. BARNES, Esq., of this village, received a piece of the shell through the thigh bone fracturing the knee joint. Amputation was necessary and performed Thursday evening by Drs. COOK, SPALDING, JOHNSON, HUNTINGTON and GARDINER.

ORLANDO BEARS, a youth of about 15 years, received three serious flesh wounds in the thigh and calf of the leg.

Capt. JAMES SMITH was wounded by a piece of shell passing through his leg and severing the femoral artery.

CHRAS BERGER, a Prussian, holding an officer's commission in the French army, was wounded in the leg, above the knee, a piece of shell passing through the leg, leaving a slight and ugly wound.

Of the others who were struck by splinters of shell and wood, there were no serious cases.

The shell contained about seven ounces of powder, and had been standing loaded for quite a long time, and the object of removing the cap was to replace it.

Quite a concourse of citizens were in attendance, and many are those who escaped as if by miracle.

One piece of the shell struck the back stoop of the Mansion House, which is of wood, splitting the plank some three feet and making a deep indenture in the wood. This was a half inch distant from the scene of the explosion.

Physicians from the neighboring villages were immediately sent for, who, together with those residing here, gave every attention to the wounded and suffering.

RECAPITULATION OF THE WOUNDED.

Henry Beverland, legs, arms and groin—dead.
Gen. C. T. James, compound fracture of limbs, in femoris and face—dead.
Henry P. Byram, thigh bone and knee joint—leg amputated.
Orlando Bears, three flesh wounds in thigh and leg—serious.
Capt. James Smith, leg, severing femoral artery—bad.
Chras Berger, flesh wound through the thigh—badly.

Secretary Smith on the War.

Hon C. B SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, addressed the citizens of Indianapolis at the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening, upon the conditions of public affairs. He spoke hopefully of the future, thought we were much nearer the end of the war than a majority of the people imagined. He knew that we had suffered reverses and disasters, all of which were very discouraging and humiliating to loyal men, but even BURR had accomplished something, and he now felt convinced that our Generals were beginning, at last, that we would soon have the Mississippi clear, have possession of Vicksburgh and Jackson, and probably by the first of December would have six more gunboats, superior to the *Monitor*, ready. Two of them could pass Forts Sumter and Moultrie and destroy Charleston, on whose ruins he would erect a monument, upon which he would write the history of the rebellion, and allow it to stand as a terror to traitors for all coming time. He exhorted all to stand by the Government. All must suffer for the public good, and when the flag of the Union shall once more float over all parts of our country, we would stand forth the greatest, happiest and mightiest people on the face of the globe.

He did not shut his eyes to the fact that some of our people were crying out for peace. In the name of God, upon what terms do they want it? He, for one, knew no such word as compromise, and would listen to none. Nothing but an unconditional surrender and the punishment of traitors would meet with the approbation of the people.

The Government holds the power to suppress the rebellion, and it will be done. The South have no more men to force into the army. It is their last great struggle and they are losing them by thousands upon the field and by sickness. The question of free Government was now on trial and must be settled. He complimented Indiana upon the bravery of her troops and the proud position occupied by her, and closed by exhorting all to rally around the banner of our common country, and as one man stand by the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion and vindicate the authority of the General Government.

PERSONAL.

—Benj F Harding, who was a short time ago elected United States Senator from Oregon, is a native of Pennsylvania, whence he emigrated to his adopted State in 1849. He located a land claim within ten miles of Salem, at which place he was engaged in his profession of a lawyer. In 1853, he was appointed by President Pierce Secretary of the Territory of Oregon, which office he held during the minority of that fledgeling State. He was elected a member of the first State Legislature on the Democratic ticket, and was beaten for the Speakership by the candidate of the Lane faction—W. G. T. VANDI. As a member of the Legislature he contributed much to the early reelection to the United States Senate of Dr. ASAHEL SMITH, who had signalized his first term by selling himself to the support of the Lane faction. Harding was reelected to the Legislature, and was elected Speaker of the Lower House of it, with but slight opposition. He encountered the election of BAKER and NESMITH to the United States Senate with so much success that many Republicans declared him their choice for Col. BAKER'S successor in the Senate. Mr. Harding is yet quite a young man. He is not more than thirty-five to thirty-seven years of age, while he has acquired a reputation as one of the soundest lawyers and shrewdest politicians on the Pacific coast. His loyalty (as might be inferred from his birthplace) is beyond a doubt, and recently he was appointed by the Administration Quartermaster of the Oregon Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, in which his brother, E. J. Harding, holds a Captaincy. Mr. Harding has ever been a consistent Democrat—of later years adhering to the Douglas school, finally abandoning party proclivities for the sake of a thorough Union organization.

—A feeder of the eight-cylinder press in the Boston *Journal* office, Thomas Lloyd by name, had his left hand caught and badly crushed under the drop-roller, on Tuesday last. The press was instantly stopped, but the injured limb was held so tightly between the roller and feeding-board, that it could not be removed until a portion of the gearing had been loosened. The young man was conveyed to a surgeon, but at the time of writing, the full extent of his injuries had not been ascertained. So great was the strain upon the gearing connected with the drop-roller, that several teeth were broken in one of the cog-wheels.

—Lieut. Charles H. Swazey, recently killed on board the United States gunboat *Sciota*, on the Mississippi, was First Lieutenant on board the United States gunboat *Tarascon*, in the memorable action with the rebel gunboats on the Mississippi. He was the son of A. E. Swazey, Esq., of Taunton, Mass., and was twenty-three years old.

—Speaking of the draft in Ohio, the Cincinnati correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says

"Substitutes are cheap and are not going to command the high prices many supposed they could get, and for which they were holding off. Too many as a trade always spoils it. Two hundred dollars is the highest price I have heard of being paid, and that was for a three years' volunteer, and I have known of a nine months' volunteer being procured for $125."

—Rev. Edward Strong, late pastor of the College-street Congregational Church, New-Haven, has been tendered the Chaplaincy of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, now encamped in that city. His acceptance of the post will depend upon the condition of his health.

—At the Catharine-ham (N. Y.) County Fair, a Mr. Wellcarth, of Rushford, made his appearance clad entirely in garments made by himself and family. Even his shoes were made of the blue of one of his own cows, tanned by himself. He apparently forgot a return to primitive habits.

—In Cleveland, O., a boy of 17 was accepted as a substitute for a drafted man, and received $200 bonus. He spent the money, and then obtained his discharge on a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the ground that he was under the age prescribed by law for recruits.

—The Bath (Me.) *Times* has the following notice: "The young man who was surprised one night this week, while stealing grapes from the garden of Mr. B. T. Bicknell, can recover one skirt of his coat and his handkerchief, on application to Mr. B.

—Letters received in San Francisco state that Rev. Dr. SCOTT is now in London, and that he has a call from a church in Liverpool. He will doubtless accept it, and become a settled pastor there, in lieu of returning to America, as he had intended.

—Gen. Jeff. C. DAVIS, who shot Gen. NELSON, is still in close confinement at the Galt House, Louisville, not being permitted to leave his room.

—Maj.-Gen. E. V. SUMNER is at his home in Syracuse.

—Secretary STANTON has granted leave of absence to Col. J. D. WEBSTER, to make a survey and report on the project of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU.—The steamship *Pacific*, formerly on the Galway line, now runs between this City and Nassau, and Havana, affording passengers unparalleled facilities, both as regards speed and comfort. See advertisement of the agent of the line, J. R. RACOS, No. 53 South-street.

Arrival of the Steamer United States.

The United States steam transport *United States*, Capt. FULTON, arrived, yesterday, from Hilton Head, which port she left on the 14th inst., at 4 P. M. On the first day out she encountered heavy gales from north and east. She left the following vessels: Steamers *Karnac* and *Trade Wind* in distress; United States transports *Ben De Ford* and *Boston*; steamer *Cosmopolitan* sunk by running on her anchor in the St. John's River. On the 8th inst., the United States vessels of war *Vermont*, *Wabash*, *Vandalia*, *Mercedita*, *Housatonic*, *Canonicus*, *Patron*, *Winnebago*, *Dale* and *Port Royal*. The *Pawnee* and *Lodona* were at Nassau, all well.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 17.

Arrived steamer *Orizaba*, Panama; sailed ship *Devonshire*, Callao.

Business is unchanged. Mining Stocks continue declining. Ophir Shares, $2,350.

Passenger statistics show that within nine months 17,000 people have arrived by sea at San Francisco, in excess of departures. These, in addition to a large number of overland immigrants, make the increase of population more this year than since 1852. The overland immigration to Oregon and Washoe this year will amount to about 5,000. The rear of immigration, some 500 wagons, is expected at Walla Walla on the 15th of this month.

Some of the "Drafted" in Pennsylvania.

SCRANTON, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 18.

Among those drafted in this place are JOHN BARNUM, Superintendent; R. A. HENRY, General Freight Agent; W. H. FURMAN, Ticket Agent, and H. P. PRATT, Paymaster and Clerk of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

A Long-Contested Sheriff Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 18.

The long-contested election case of THOMPSON vs. EWING, in regard to the Sheriffalty, has been decided in favor of THOMPSON. THOMPSON is a Republican, and EWING a Democrat.

Assembly Nomination.

CORNING, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 18.

Hon HENRY SHERWOOD was to-day nominated for the Assembly by the Union and Republican Convention, for the Eastern District, in Steuben County.

THE INDIAN WAR NEARLY AT AN END.—From the dispatches which Gen. POPE received from Gen. SIBLEY yesterday, it appears that the Indian war is so far at an end. Lower Sioux are concerned, and a union who still remain with Little Crow, the entire force of Indians belonging to the lower bands have surrendered to Gen. SIBLEY, and he has, it is believed, upwards of 2,000 prisoners.

A portion of the Sissitons under Sleepy-Eyes, have gone off over the Cedar prairie, towards the Big Sioux River. These are believed to be the ones who committed the horrors at Lake Shetek and other points near the Iowa line. A force of mounted men are now in hot pursuit of, and will no doubt soon capture these fellows; and the Yanktons, or Cutheads, who have been mixed up in these affairs, and who have more particularly been concerned in the attacks on Fort Abercrombie, and the murders on Red River, will be promptly pursued and properly punished.

This will all be the work of but a very short time, and we may all soon rejoice that one of the most horrible wars that the world has ever witnessed, is about terminated.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Press, Oct. 16.*

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Obsequies of Commodore Hudson.

A SOLEMN AND IMPOSING SCENE—MANY EPISCOPAL BISHOPS PRESENT.

The last funeral honors were paid yesterday, at 2 P. M., to the mortal remains of Commodore WILLIAM L. HUDSON, who died so suddenly on Wednesday last.

The corpse of the deceased was laid in state at No. 52 Montague-street, Brooklyn, where at 1 o'clock a large number number of gentlemen, including many of the officials of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, began to assemble.

Toward 2 o'clock the collection of participants in the scene having grown to excessive proportions, in doors, the funeral procession was arranged with Admirals FAULDING, SHUBRICK, NICHOLS, CLONEY, Capt. POWELL, MEADE, Drs. BATES and SMITH and Paymaster BUCHANAN, of the navy, as pall-bearers.

The coffin, which was of very handsome rosewood but sparingly adorned, rested on the ordinary bier, and was draped in the American ensign, with the side-arms and chapeau of its inmate tastefully disposed upon it, and a rich wreath of pure white *immortelles* —in this case japonicas—at the head.

An unpretending silver plate upon the lid bore the following brief inscription:

"WILLIAM L. HUDSON,
Died on the 15th of October, 1862;
Aged 68 years."

The cortege of relatives, friends and officers was preceded by many distinguished members of both Houses of the recently adjourned Episcopal General Convention. It moved at 2 o'clock, from Montague-st., to the Church of St. Anne, on the corner of Sands and Washington streets, where imposing services for the dead were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Vinton Rev. Dr. E. M. Johnston, Rt. Rev. Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio, and the Rev. Mr. Cutler, the latter preaching an appropriate sermon of much fervor and feeling. Referring to the noble struggle the deceased officer and patriot had made through life, his final triumph, said the preacher, after all his other triumphs, had been in conquering the hour of dissolution. Early a professor of religion—as far back, indeed, as the year 1831—he had ever remained steadfast in his duty, mild and humane in all things, yet a lion amid the thunders of battle, and in every undertaking trusting on God. Such was the active Christian care he felt for the eternal as well as the temporal safety of his men, that from first to last, after his own profession of Jesus, he had ever continued to be the chaplain of the vessel he commanded. To the final moment of his life the same devout disposition endured, and, on the very evening preceding his death, he had engaged in religious exercises at home with all the fervor that distinguished him.

The reverend gentleman concluded his touching theme with a beautiful appreciation of the example afforded by the quiet death of one so ripe in years and honors.

The Right Reverend Bishop MCILVAIN likewise paid a tribute, glowing with eloquence and piety, to the memory of the deceased.

When the Church services had terminated, the coffin was placed within a hearse and conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery under escort of a full battalion of United States Marines, Capt. CONER commanding. The portion of the outer pageant was very fine, and a large and silent concourse gazed upon it with saddened faces.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SCENE IN THE HARBOR.—Yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, a very interesting and animating scene came off in the North River, opposite the Cunard Dock, on the Jersey side. The French line-of-battle-ship, which has been lying at Quarantine for about a week, wended her way up from thence to the part of the river referred to. The French man of war mounts ninety guns, and closely in the neighborhood lay the Spanish frigate, which mounts fifty guns.

It has always been customary, on the arrival of foreign vessels of war to salute our forts and batteries up the river as they pass along, when friendship and a warm alliance exist between the United States and other foreign powers. Consequently, when the French war-ship had all her arrangements completed, she fired off the usual salute of twenty guns, which was remarkably well replied to, and acknowledged by the powerful guns from Fort Columbus. The people lining the shores along the river and on the island were much interested by the sight. The French jolly tars were delighted at it. England also rejoiced, for the Royal Mail Steamer *Persia*, now in dock, spread to the winds her bunting and displayed the British ensign to good advantage. Spain, too, was not a casual looker-on, for she hoisted the Spanish pennant and warmly participated in the scene. The river was crowded with rowing-boats, the various docks with pedestrians and lookers-on, whilst the ferry-boats contributed their quota to the picturesqueness of the scene.

THE REAL MURDER CASE—HOW THE JURY STOOD.—A letter in the *Evening Post*, purporting to come from one of the jurors in the Real murder case, states that when the jury first retired they stood six for murder, three for manslaughter, two for acquittal, and one blank. On the second ballot, they stood six for manslaughter in the fourth degree, and six for manslaughter in the third degree. The verdict, as rendered, was not finally agreed upon until half an hour before the opening of the Court the next morning.

CHANGES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The following changes in this department were made during the past week:

Appointments—Edson M. Hubbard and Charles C. Leaycraft, to the Third Precinct; George Gray, Felix Larkin and Wm. H. Bogardus, Ninth; James Clark, Seventh; Daniel J. Ryan, Bernhard Laufenbach, Michael Hopkins, James Davidson, Stephen H. Dowling, Martin V. B. Jackman, Wm. H. Kelly, Michael Walsh and John Smith, Twenty-first; and Major Scott, Twenty-eighth.

Resignations—John Pool and Jared J. Jeraleman, of the Fifteenth; Sergt. Charles W. Rudyard, of the Forty-sixth; and Teunis V. Holbrow, of the Forty-seventh.

THE POLICE AND THE DRAFT.—The following order was yesterday issued from the Central office of the Metropolitan Police, in regard to the forthcoming draft. It will be seen that all the necessary precautions have been taken to preserve the peace during the time the draft is in progress. The order refers to the first twenty-two wards included in the City of New-York. Similar orders will doubtless be issued to the Brooklyn Police on Monday.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1,156.—Captain ——, Precinct: Your Station-House has been designated as the place at which the Commissioners on Draft will hold their sessions, to hear claims for exemption from military service, of persons enrolled as residing within the —— Ward. You will allow them the use of the desk in the public office during the hours of hearing, and afford every possible facility to enable them to perform their duties promptly and orderly. A recess in the session will take place daily from 12:40 A. M. until 1:40 P. M., to enable the necessary muster, on and off, at 1 o'clock to be performed.

You will retain one section of the off platoon in the Station-house during the sessions, to assist in acting as guard to the Commissioners. The sessions will open on Monday, October 20, and continue ten days, during the hours of 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

THEFT OF JEWELRY.—Mrs. ESTHER HARRIS, who keeps a jewelry-store at No. 164 Seventh-avenue, appeared before Justice QUACKENBOS yesterday, and made a complaint that a servant of hers, named ANNA SINGLETON, had stolen from her two watches, two gold canins, and some other articles of value. The most of the stolen property was found in the possession of the accused. The latter was arrested by Officer STRAW, of the Ninth Precinct, and the magistrate committed her for trial in default of bail.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.—At a late hour on Friday evening a child, sixteen months old, of Mrs. SESSMAN, residing at No. 154 East Thirty-first-street, accidently fell into the vault in the rear of the premises, and was suffocated. The remains were subsequently recovered, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

THE MEDICAL INTRODUCTORIES.—The Introductory lecture of the Winter Course in the New-York Medical College will be delivered by Prof. WM. FINN HOWARD, on Monday, Oct. 20, in the College Building, at 7½ P. M. The public and profession are invited to attend.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to Oct. 17, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining Oct. 10	205	218	423
Admitted to Oct.	30	16	46
Discharged, cured or relieved	41	32	73
Died	2	3	5
Remaining at date	194	199	393

Males, 320; Females, 14.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—Calendars—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2901, 2905, 2907, 2910, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2930, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2945, 2947, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797. *Part II.*—Nos. 120, 2382, 2770, 1810, 2486, 2488, 2494, 2496, 2498, 2500, 2502, 2504.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

Murder at Sea—Motion in Arrest Denied—Sentence of the Prisoner.

In the case of Demarchi, convicted of murder on the high seas, Judge SHERMAN then gave his decision on the motion in arrest of judgment, which was argued some time since by Mr. James for the prisoner and District Attorney Smith for the Government. The opinion is as follows:

SHERMAN, J.—The defendant, a foreigner, has been tried and convicted of murder on the high seas, on board the ship *Blondel*, and he now moves in arrest of judgment on the ground that the indictment does not allege the *Blondel* to have been an American ship.

The indictment is founded upon the 8th section of the act of 1790, 1 stat. at large, p. 113. It alleges that the murder was committed on board the "*Blondel*, owned by a certain person or persons to the said jurors unknown, being a citizen or citizens of the United States of America." It is insisted that this allegation is insufficient on its face to give the Court jurisdiction, and that therefore the judgment ought to be arrested. The argument is that the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States not being unlimited over crimes committed upon all vessels on the high seas, it must be confined to American vessels; that is, vessels whose nationality is fixed and determined by registration in conformity with the navigation laws of the country, and that this national character of the vessel must be alleged in the indictment, unless the defendant is described as a citizen of the United States.

This objection is purely technical, as the *Blondel* was proved on the trial to be, in fact, an American vessel, although her register was not produced. She was proved to have been built in, and exclusively owned by citizens of the United States, and was so owned at the time of the commission of the offence.

The power of the Government of the United States to punish offences on the high seas, is coextensive with that of any other nation. Like all other maritime nations, it punishes robbery and murder on the high seas whenever and wherever committed by its own subjects on the ocean, and whenever and by whomsoever committed on board of vessels belonging to its own subjects. Indeed, like other nations, it goes further than this, and punishes piracy and piratical murder on board of all vessels found on the high seas, which have no national character, and whose ownership cannot be determined. It was expressly decided in United States vs. Klintock, (3 Wheat.,) that the act on which this indictment is founded extends to all persons on board all vessels which throw off their national character by cruising piratically and committing piracy on other vessels. This indictment charges a piratical murder, and if the Court has jurisdiction to try such a case, where the offence was committed on board a vessel having no national character, it is clear that no national character need be alleged in the indictment. It is quite true that the proof in any given case may disclose the fact that the offence was committed on board a foreign ship, sailing under a foreign flag, by a foreigner, and upon a foreigner, and that the crime was therefore one merely against another Government. On such a disclosure it would be the duty of the Court to dismiss the case. But is not necessary for an indictment when the offence comes within a general jurisdiction of the Court to exclude, by descriptive terms, every possible exemption of the defendant from that jurisdiction. If the offence is of a character that the Court can entertain the case, although the vessel have no national character, as has already been remarked, no national character need be alleged; and it would seem equally clear that the foreign possible nationality of the vessel need not be negatived in the indictment. This seems to have been the understanding of the Courts and profession in England, to which the practice in that country, in similar trials, has conformed for a long series of years. That practice has been adopted here and steadily adhered to since the foundation of this Government.

In indictments for piracy, both at Common Law and under the Statutes in England, there is usually no allegation either of the nationality of the vessel or the citizenship of the defendant. The ownership of the vessel is sometimes, although not always, alleged to be in the subjects of the Queen. (Archbold's Criminal Pl. and Ev., 19 Lond. Ed., pp. 364-5, Chitty's Criminal Law, vol. 3, p. 1,093, 4 Am. Ed.)

Indeed, in cases where the offence charged is not piratical, and is not alleged to be done piratically, the nationality of the vessel, and of the defendant and crew, the ownership, are often omitted. This was so in the case of Rex. *vs.* Thompson and others, in which the indictment was said to have been drawn by an eminent Crown lawyer; and where the offence is not charged as having been piratically committed, but as an assault upon the Captain of the vessel by some of his own crew, with intent to murder him, the same is true of indictments for burning ships or sinking them at sea. (Chitty's Cr. Law, Vol. 3, pp. 1,097-8.)

But, independent of the foregoing considerations, I am satisfied that the allegation in this indictment, that this ship was owned by citizens of the United States, is sufficient to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court. Even admitting, for this purpose, that the course of proceeding, both in our own and the English Courts, has so often departed from the sound rules of criminal pleading; still, I am not aware that citizens of the United States are permitted to sail ships exclusively owned by them under any foreign flag. Under the doctrine laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the cases of United States *vs.* Palmer, (3 Wheaton,) and United States *vs.* Klintock, (5 Wheaton,) the Circuit Court has jurisdiction of a case of murder and robbery under the eighth Section of this Act of 1790, unless the defendant be a foreigner, and the offence be committed on board a vessel which, at the time, "in point of fact, as well as right, is the property of subjects of a foreign State, who have at the time, in virtue of this property, the control of the vessel." The allegation of ownership in this indictment excludes the case from that class of vessels over which the jurisdiction of the Court does not extend.

Motion in arrest overruled.

The District Attorney then moved the Court for sentence, which the Judge proceeded to pass, as follows:

Ferdinand Demarchi, you have been presented by a Grand Jury of this district upon the charge of murder on the high seas, on board the ship *Blondel*, an American vessel, owned by citizens of the United States. You have been tried by an impartial jury, and, after a faithful and able defence, have been convicted. Your victim, Frank Vincent, was your shipmate, with whom, until the instant before you inflicted upon him the blow that terminated his life, you had been apparently on friendly terms. Upon a very slight provocation you plunged a knife in his body, cutting open his bowels, and thereby causing his death in a few moments. Although from the evidence given on the trial it did not appear that you had entertained any long-cherished purpose to take your victim's life, yet it did appear that you were at the moment stimulated by a murderous intent to inflict upon him fatal bodily harm. Your failure to express any regret at the crime you had committed, and, what was worse, the fear you expressed that the blow had not proved fatal, and your avowed wish, if it had not, that you might still cause his death, bore heavily against you, and doubtless was not without its influence upon the jury, in leading their minds to the conclusion that you were guilty of the crime of murder. That their verdict was correct I have no doubt.

The law which you violated and under which you were tried punishes the crime of which you stand convicted with death. Let me admonish you of the importance of preparing for this awful doom by a sincere repentance of all your sins, especially of the crime for which you are about to be condemned to suffer. Religious teachers will gladly instruct you in the work of preparing for the solemn event which you may be soon called to realize. Listen to them, and above all seek with true repentance and humility the mercy of God.

Do not flatter yourself that because the jury have recommended you to the mercy of the President he will certainly interfere in your behalf. He may feel it his duty to refuse his clemency, and leave you to suffer that death which the law inflicts on the murderer. It is your duty, therefore, to prepare for the worst.

It remains only to pronounce the sentence of the law, which is, that you Ferdinand Demarchi, be taken to the City Prison, from which you were brought, and remain in close confinement until Friday, the sixth day of February next, and that you then be taken to the place of execution, and that, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul.

Demarchi, who is but a young man, gave no signs of emotion, and as the close took his seat as quietly as if he had no concern in the matter. An effort will be made, on account of his youth, and the recommendation of the jury, to procure a commutation of his sentence.

The Haynes Case—No Verdict.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—OCT. 18.

Before Judge Shipman.

The jury in the case of Haynes remained out all night and this morning were discharged, being unable to agree. They stood, we understand, seven for conviction to five for acquittal when they first went out and remained unchanged. And so ends the second trial, with the same result as the first. It has been carefully and earnestly contested on both sides, and there have been some circumstances about the trial which have given it unusual interest.

Tenth-Avenue Railroad Enjoined—A Suit for Damages.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The Mayor et ale., vs. *John Kerr et als.*—The defendants, twelve in number, the Directors of the Tenth-Avenue and Broadway Railroad Company, now in process of building, are restrained by injunction from prosecuting the work until Monday, the 20th, with an order to show cause why the injunction should not be perpetual. The complaint charges the Corporation [illegible] the defendants, [illegible] $100,000 for [illegible] of this alleged unlawful occupation of the streets of the city. The argument on the motion will be heard at Chambers on Monday.

A Dog-fight and Assault and Battery.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

John K. Imlay, by John Imlay, Guardian, vs *Thomas Fogge.*—This was an action of assault and battery. It appeared by the evidence on the part of the plaintiff, that the plaintiff, a boy, about seventeen years of age, was, on the 11th of June, 1861, employed at No. 72 Charles-street, when the defendant came upon the premises with a dog, and desired that it should have a fight with another dog, which was then on the premises. Plaintiff objected, when some words ensued as to the fighting qualities of the two dogs, defendant insisting that his dog could whip the other. The proprietor of the place ordered defendant to leave the premises. In the course of the conversation in response to an inquiry of the defendant, the plaintiff said he thought the dog belonging to the place could whip defendant's dog and Union too. Upon this, the defendant is alleged to have struck the plaintiff with his fist, got him down, and kicked him with considerable violence. Defendant was taken away from the plaintiff by some of the bystanders.

The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff of $500. Henry L. Clinton and A. S. Diossy for plaintiff.

Accommodation Loans—Memorandum Book, as Evidence.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Charles Weeks, Executor of Abraham Weeks vs. *Obadiah Hopkins.*—This action, mentioned in the TIMES of Friday, is brought to recover several sums of money claimed to have been loaned from time to time to defendant, by the firm of A. & C. Weeks. The defendant answers that the firm of A. & C. Weeks and himself were in the habit of borrowing money from each other upon temporary loans, and of exchanging checks, and of assisting each other as their business necessities might require; that the sums of money I so loaned, and checks lent and exchanged by the said firm, were equal to the moneys loaned by this defendant. Plaintiff produced in evidence an old memorandum book, claimed to have been kept at the time the loans were made. The case involves the question how far these memoranda are admissible as evidence, without other collateral proof tending in the same direction, and of plaintiff's right to bring this action as the executor of his father. The trial was concluded on Friday, and the jury rendered a verdict for defendant.

Alex. Kursheedt for plaintiff; Chauncey Shaffer for defendant.

General Sessions.

SENTENCES.

In the General Sessions yesterday, the following sentences were passed.—RICHARD J. DOWNING, convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, was sentenced to State Prison for five years.

JAMES W. WINTHROP and HONORA MORRISSEY, convicted of manslaughter in the second degree in causing the death of the woman CURRAN, in the Water-street dance-house, were each sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

PETER HAGEN was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for petit larceny. GEO. THOMPSON for an attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. JOSEPH MCCARTY and WALTER JOYCE were sent to the City Prison,—MCCARTY for ten days for petit larceny, and JOYCE for fifty days for an attempt at assault and battery. FRED. BAKER and JAMES THOMPSON were each sentenced to the State Prison for two years for grand larceny, and CALVIN POOR two years for forgery in the fourth degree. AUGUSTA BRANDT was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for petit larceny, and MARY ANN SANFORD was fined six cents for an attempt at assault and battery.

Charitable Bequests—Wills Proved.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The will of Anne Curries, spinster, recently admitted to Probate, contains the following bequests:

To the Rectors, &c., of Trinity Church, in this City, $1,000.

To the same, in trust for the poor of the parish of said Church, $500.

To the Orphan Asylum Society, in this City, incorporated April 7, 1807, $500.

The wills of the following persons have been admitted to Probate:

Joseph Boges, Calvert Stuart Webster, Adolph Ahrens, Abner Chichester and Michael Houseworth.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

Morris vs. *Walsh.*—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge BOSWORTH.

Elster vs. *Potter.*—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge MONCRIEF.

Chamberlain vs. *Dempfrey.*—Judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Judge BOSWORTH.

Williams vs. *O'Keefe et al.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge MORRELL.

Palmer vs. *Potter.*—The motion to discharge the order of arrest is denied, with $10 costs. See opinion and papers with Clerk.

An Address to the People of Massachusetts.

The Republican State Committee, of Massachusetts, has issued an address to the people of that State, which concludes thus:

"We do not impugn the loyalty of any man, but we assert, without fear of contradiction, that wherever a disloyal man exists in this country, whether in the North or the South, the East or the West, he desires the success of the Democratic party and its allies, and the defeat of the Republicans.

And if the movement succeeds, the President must succumb to the rebellion, and consent to a disgraceful compromise and surrender, or be prepared to contend for existence with a powerful party in Congress, stimulated by ancient hatreds and recent disappointments, to any extreme of political opposition.

We call upon the loyal people of the Commonwealth to resist this attempt to array Massachusetts against the Government. If it is successful, there can be only one result, and that is disaster and disgrace. The hopes and prayers of all true patriots go with ABRAHAM LINCOLN in his attempt to put down this gigantic revolt. The country is now in the very crisis of its fate.

With perseverance, and firmness, and energy, the Government must triumph. But it must be inspired with courage and not disheartened by petty criticisms and unreasoning opposition. The people must rally to its support, and to the support of the men who are the truest and ablest in its defence. We are within three weeks of the election. The time is long enough if well occupied.

Let every man see to it that by no negligence of his at the primary meetings or at the polls now an insidious, and unpatriotic, and factious opposition obtain an opportunity to cry 'Peace' and 'Compromise,' and so to betray the country again into the hands of the deadly enemies of Liberty."

—The Newark *Mercury* says of the letter on McClellan by Kearny: "The letter in question by no means states so circumstantially as others we have seen, the *grounds* upon which Gen. Kearny founded his estimate of McClellan and his "pets," but we should feel that we were doing the lamented deceased an injury rather than otherwise in publishing even these letters, which *do* contain forcible statements in justification of his opinions."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 18, 1862.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	104	10 Imp. & Traders' Bk	103¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, '65	96	100 Park Bank	114
4,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Con.	93¾	150,000 Amer. Gold	130
15,000 Treas. 7-3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	106⅛	70,000 do	130⅝
20,500 U. S. Dem. Notes	125	10,000 do	b3, 130⅛
2,000 do	126	30,000 do	130⅜
25,000 do	125⅜	50 Cumb. Col. Pfd	15
34,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. Cer.	99⅜	200 do	14½
5,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73	120	10 Pac. Mail St. Co	126
1,000 Ill. Ca. Reg. Bds.	101	100 do	125⅝
500 Ill. War Loan	105	150 do	125
10,000 Ill Cou. Bds. '62	102	50 do	s10, 125¾
1,000 Tenn. S, 6s '90	55	800 N. Y. Central R	106⅝
10,000 do	b10 54¾	100 do	b10 106⅝
1,000 do	54¾	50 do	b10 106⅝
5,000 Mo. S. 6s	53⅜	50 do	s60 106⅝
6,000 do	54	25 do	106⅜
5,000 do	53⅜	400 Erie Railway	59
5,000 Mo. Sequestration & SJ	70	300 do	s, 59
500 Cal. S. 7s	115	100 do	s30 59⅜
1,000 E. R. 3 m. bds.	83	200 do	s3 59
5,000 E. R. 4th m. bds.	103	50 do	bs9 59
7,000 Hud. R. 1 m. bds.	113	50 do	b10 59
1,000 Hud. R. 2ds. bds.	111	250 Erie R. Pref	88
3,000 M. C. sc. 2d m. s. f. b.	116	300 do	s, 88⅝
1,000 Mich. So. 2d m. bds.	98⅛	500 do	s, 88⅝
5,000 do	98⅜	200 Had. River R	67⅜
2,000 Mich. So. s. f. bds.	107⅛	10 Harlem R. Pref	21⅜
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	105	10 Nor. & Wor. R	64
9,000 A. & T. H. 1st m.	99	400 Reading R	58
9,000 A. & T. H. 2d m. Pf.	81	100 do	s30, 57¾
1,000 A. & T. H. In. Bds.	60	100 Mich. Cen. R	85
1,000 Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	101¾	250 do	s, 85⅜
1,000 Ch. & N. W. Ass. B.	60	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b10, 81⅛
10,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d m.	33⅜	100 do	s, 81⅜
2,000 Pac. M. S. Co. Guar'd by State of Mo.	45	20 Panama R	151
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	99⅜	10 do	s, 150⅜
3,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	88	440 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61
10,000 do	89⅛	60 do	s30, 59⅛
1,500 Tol. & W. 1st Bds.	85	100 do	s10, 61
500 S. F. Du C. 1st m.	102	100 do	b15, 61⅛
1,000 Chi. & R. I. bds.	109	150 Clev. & Pitts. R	34¾
1,000 Clev. & T. S. F. bs	104⅛	200 do	s, 34⅝
6,000 Pit. F. W. & C. 1m.	104⅝	60 Clev., Col. & Cin	144
7,000 Pit. F. W. & C. 2m	94⅜	30 do	s, 143⅜
7,000 Pit. F. W. & C. 3m	79	355 Gal. & Chi. R	85
9,000 do	78⅜	150 do	s, 85⅛
1,000 do	s30, 78⅜	100 do	s, 85
4,000 Clev. & Pitts. bs	100	100 Clev. & Tol. R	70
1,000 Clev. & T. S. F. bs	71	50 do	s, 70
1,000 do	70½	100 Chi. & R. I. R	96
500 do	70	50 do	95
5,000 Bank of N. Y.	117	50 do	95
		100 do	s, 95
		100 M. S. & N. I. R.	81
		100 do	s, 81
		100 Ill. Cen. R.	92
		100 do	s, 92
		100 do	s, 92
		100 do	s,

AUCTION SALES

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.
BY RUDDEROW, JONES & CO.

HEWLETT SCUDDER, Auctioneer.

CARGO OF STEAMSHIP CIRCASIAN.

By virtue of an order of sale, dated Oct. 9, 1862, directed by Hon. William Marvin, Judge United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, at stores No. 21 Park-place and No 18 Murray-st., THURSDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., that portion of the cargo of the steamship *Circassian* consisting of hardware, dry goods, medicines, &c., &c. Catalogues and samples the day before the sale, at WM. BENNER'S, No. 113 Wall-st., and at the Park-place store.

Terms of sale, 10 per cent. cash on day of sale. Balance on Thursday, the 30th.

JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal.
Southern District of Florida.

ASH. VANDERPOOL, Auctioneer.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA, ORANGE AND LEMON TREES, &c., &c.—At auction, on TUESDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ A. M., at No 9 John-st. The sale will consist of a number of large specimen greenhouse plants, the finest in the United States; also, an assortment of smaller size, all in fine condition, and well set with flower buds.

E. ROYS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—E. ROYS WILL SELL ON MONDAY, Oct. 20, at 10 o'clock, the elegant household furniture, carpets, glass, china ware and table cutlery, at the residence No. 119 West 28th-st., Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs. Sale positive.

THE EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE works of the Newark Machine Company, situated on the corner of High and Orange sts., in the City of Newark, N. J., will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises. They are within three minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad depot, and are connected with the New-Jersey Railroad depot, at Market, by horse railroad. The works are admirably located, and adapted for carrying on an extensive foundry and machine works, or manufacturing firearms.

T. P. RANNEY, Master in Chancery.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

MALT HOUSE WANTED—WITH ENGINE and kilns ready for malting. Address, with particulars and rent asked, Box 4618, Post office.

WANTED—BY A CAREFUL PRIVATE FAMILY, a four-story house, furnished, for six months, or unfurnished for eighteen months. Perfect satisfaction will be given as to care, &c. Address Box No 2,535 Post-office, with particulars.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, for a small, unexceptionable family; location not below 4th nor above 34th-sts., and between 5th and 8th-avs. Apply for further information to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

WANTED FOR THE WINTER—A FIRST-class furnished house, on or near 8th-av., between 14th and 34th sts. Address, stating situation, terms, etc., A. W. C., Box No. 2,011 Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 18th and 30th sts. and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be at home from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Chaland, will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

GREENWICH SEMINARY
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
On the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For circulars address Miss H. G. CREAMER, Greenwich, Conn.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter session of this School will commence on the first WEDNESDAY of November next.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL.
For circulars address the Principal, P. A. ANDREW.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S
CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES,
Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 18th-st.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUPPS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.

EVENING CLASS.—LESSONS IN FRENCH and Spanish, at moderate terms, by a native French gentleman. Drawing and book-keeping, if required. Six years' experience as a teacher in this country, and will furnish references and recommendations from former pupils, all engaged in business. Please direct any answer to this to R. Y., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOcated at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Memberships only $30. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2 51 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars, PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 499, and 884 Broadway.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 10, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, at South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.—The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 5. For circulars, address the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS

A HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED TUTOR, with long experience in first-class families, and best City references, can accommodate a few more pupils or schools, with desirable hours. Address TUTOR, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifteenth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West-twenty second-st., was reopened on the 17th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

$110.—HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—WESTchester, Westchester County, N. Y., is open for children under the age of 12. Address Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 810 and 812 Broadway, corner 15th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No 51 West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, Z. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 120th-st., is now open.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN.—A Knox's boarding school: catalogues at Benedict Bro., 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 13 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR your children and wards? Circulars, and full particulars are, without charge, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 586 Broadway.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M. the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned.

(Care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., New-York City.)
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs Vermilyes & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 1 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,
SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS TO EUROPE.
SPECIE, BONDS, ETC.,
Sent by every steamer, at low rates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO. will be held at Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st., on SATURDAY, the 25th day of October, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon further amendments to the agreement made between the Bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1860, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

L. H. MEYER,
A. ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
NATHAN PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
Trustees and Attorys.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature, to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1st, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 13th day of November next.
Polls open from 12 M to 1 P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 William-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1862.

THE 40TH PER CENT. RETAINED FOR GOVERNMENT TAX from the dividend declared Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after this date, at this office.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Exchange Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND Collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 57 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO 127 AND 129 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.
6 *Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 4 Per Cent. on larger sums.*
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
Chartered 1851.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
All deposits made on or before 20th of October will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
ALEX. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO 117 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1
M. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from Oct. 1
Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. DUNCA, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER OF 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company.
J. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. till Nov. 2.
By order,
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Oct. 15, 1862.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

BOUNTIES, ARREARAGES OF PAY AND PENSIONS FOR WIDOWS.—The undersigned will prepare and collect any of the above claims for widows of deceased soldiers, without charge for services.
CHRISTIE & STOW, No. 81 White-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK Luxtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 126th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I. H. DATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 128th and 129th sts.
HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 84 1st-av., near 9th-st., and No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country

HOTELS.

HOTEL TO LET IN JERSEY CITY.—THE Philadelphia Hotel near the ferry and railroad depot. Inquire of BENJAMIN O. EDGE, No. 124 Washington-st., Jersey City.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, BOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 8 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 2, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3 45 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 4½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 20th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port. H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 25 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shortest route to Brook and New Preston. Freight taken at low rates to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad and connections.
JAMES W. CHELLIS, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at Jessup's Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Hubert-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DAY BOAT leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Through Freight and tickets will be received on board.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamer Granite leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers. Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay-street, touching at Annes, EVERY AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 14th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3, 4 5, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10 30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 22d st. station
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHELL, Asst Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James' slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hallock.
At 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., for Greenport.
At 3 30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (West-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 8 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.	7 25, 8 25, 10 M., and 3 45 and 5 15 P. M.
Troy and Albany, with Sleeping Cars, 10 P. M.	9 P. M., daily. Boys in sleeping car 10 P. M.	

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 16, a new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. for Long Branch, Sandy Hook and Atlantic Highlands, connecting with the Long Island and Atlantic Railroad for Lamington, and other points on that road. At 5 P. M. for Long Branch, Manchester, and intermediate stations

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st. at 7 A. M., Express for Dunkirk, 9 A. M. Mail for Binghamton, 12 M. Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cincinnati and Chicago, 4 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cincinnati and Chicago. Tickets and baggage checked through at the Company's office, 241 Broadway, and at the depot, foot of Chambers-st. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION.—FOR SHELTER ISLAND, Greenport, Sag Harbor and Way Stations, leave foot of Jay-st. at 7 15 A. M. and 4 15 P. M. For Jamaica, 7 15, 9 15 A. M., 12 15, 3 15, 4 15, 5 45 P. M. for Hempstead, hourly for Jamaica, from 7 45 A. M. to 6 45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 30 A. M., 9 15 A. M., 4 20 and 6 05 P. M., and 1 05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 15, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862, for the construction of the following improvements, to wit:
Sewer in Downing-street, between Bleecker and Bedford-streets.
Receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort streets.
Cobble-stone pavement in Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth-street to Fifty-third-street; and
Crosswalks on Broadway, at Fifty-fifth-street, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets.
Blank forms for proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Engineer's clerk at this office.
THOMAS CHASE,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 1, 1862.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHOADES, Water Registrar.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For laying crosswalk on Fourth-avenue at Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; for extending sewer in Twenty-third-street from Avenue A to the East River. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on east side Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Forty-first streets, on the west side of Fourth-avenue between Thirty-eighth and Forty-first streets, on south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Lexington-avenue; on the south side of Thirty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Madison-avenues; on both sides of Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, between Lexington and Madison-avenues; on both sides of Twenty-third-street from Broadway to the East River, on east side of Broadway, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, on east side of Lexington-avenue, Third-avenue, Second-avenue, First-avenue, and Avenue A, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chamber-street, Bee ment New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. M'NEIL,
JACOB P. DAKIN,
WM. A. BOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, Board of Assessors, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 9, 1862.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, APPOINTED by the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of investigating the proposed transfer of the right to manufacture and supply gas to the inhabitants of this City from the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies to the Corporate authorities of the City of New-York, will meet in Room No 12, City Hall, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons interested in the proposed trapsfer, and all who have been aggrieved or who have suffered from the monopoly at present enjoyed by the above-named Gas Companies, are respectfully requested to be present at the above-named time and place. The Committee also respectfully request the attendance of gentlemen versed in the manufacture of gas, with a view of eliciting such information as will assist them in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion in the premises.
TERENCE FARLEY,
WM. WALSH,
JOHN H. BRADY,
Special Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, (between Wall and Fulton Ferries,) a medium sized high-stoop house, in complete order, with or without furniture. Price of house $8,000; $6,000 on mortgage, if desired. Address K. Box No. 4,618 Post-office, New-York.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st., Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-fourth the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
No. 445 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director ..... Carl Anschutz

MONDAY, Oct. 20,
CZAR AND CARPENTER.
Comic Opera in 3 acts, by Lortzing.
Madame JOHANNSEN, and Messrs. GRAFF, QUINT, LOTH, HARTMANN and WEINLICH, in the principal roles.
Admission ..... Boxes, $5 to $10. Orchestra and reserved seats, 75c. Parquet and first tier, 50c. Second tier, 25c. Seats can be secured at the office. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22,
For the first time in America,
JEAN DE PARIS,
Romantic Comic Opera, by Boieldieu.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY ..... E. P. BIRCH,
Lessees and Proprietors.
In consequence of the GREAT APPLAUSE bestowed upon Mr. Sylvester Bleecker, Agent of the MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY,
It will be repeated
THIS EVENING THIS WEEK,
in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by
FIRST NIGHT OF THE REDOMIN ARABS OF COLOR!
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 2.

ON EXHIBITION,
L. LANG'S HISTORICAL PICTURE,
The Resistance of
THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH
At Fredericksburgh, in JULY, 1861,
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents; for the season of 50 cents

HOPE CHAPEL—FIFTH WEEK OF THE ROLLIN'S CALIFORNIA.
Large and commodious and elegant and convenient in every respect. EVENING, Oct. 20, at 7½ o'clock. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2½ o'clock. Tickets given to schools, seminaries, &c., on liberal terms.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to go to Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Sailing at QUEENSTOWN from Cunard Dock, Liverpool, for New York, and Philadelphia steamships of the Company named, dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK,	Saturday	Oct. 25.
KANGAROO,	Saturday	Nov. 1.
ERIN, (new)	Saturday	Nov. 8.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	88	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Pass. ners also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $25. From Queenstown, $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
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JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE new British steamship PACIFIC, 1,500 tons, W. H. Leppingwell, commander, will be dispatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 13 East River, foot of Murray-st.
The PACIFIC is a fine steamship, built in the most substantial manner, and will be run with the utmost regularity.
Passengers will please take notice that the steamer will positively leave on the day advertised, and will not wait for the passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEWCASTLE, for Liverpool, will leave Canal-st. Dock, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 2 P. M. Passage money to Liverpool, $85. Steerage passage, $35. Passage money to Queenstown, $25. Steerage passage, $25. Passage money to Havana, $50. For freight or passage, apply to
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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins,		CHINA, Capt. Anderson	
EUROPA, Capt. Hall,		ASIA, Capt. Cook,	
ARABIA, Capt. Shannon,		LOUISIANA, Capt. Leitch,	
AFRICA, Capt. Simmons,		CANADA, Capt. Muir,	
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie,		NIAGARA, Capt. A.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

The Return of Gen. Carleton to Albuquerque Military Affairs—The Invasion of the Territory by the Texans—A Review, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Friday, Sept. 12, 1862.

Our community has been in a state of commotion for the last six or seven days. The expected arrival of Brig.-Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON from Arizona, who is assigned to take charge, as Department Commander, of the United States troops in this Territory, is an event of more than ordinary importance here. Some five or six years ago, General, then Captain and Brevet-Major CARLETON, of the First Dragoons, was the commanding officer at this military post. During his residence here he acquired many warm and devoted friends by his soldier-like conduct, and the care he took of the interests of our citizens and the public service. To give him a reception, therefore, commensurate with his deserts, after an absence of some years from among us, is the great event now on the tapis, and which pervades the minds of our whole population. Committees have been appointed and a subscription raised of over $2,000, and a grand reception of the guest of the occasion is in contemplation. An address, public dinner and ball, will be tendered to the gallant soldier as a mark of our appreciation and distinguished consideration. We are all well aware that the General is averse to mere tinsel glitter, display or show, but he cannot fail to be impressed with the warmth and sincerity of our demonstration, because he must know and feel that it springs from the heart, and is a deserving tribute to him as a man and a soldier. He is expected in a day or two, perhaps next Saturday or Sunday, when he will be met on the suburbs of the town by a cavalcade of our fellow-citizens, and welcomed to the rites and hospitalities of his old stamping ground. He came from California some four or five months ago, at the head of some three thousand troops, and has been paying his respects to the rebel hordes in Arizona and Western Texas. He has thoroughly routed all hostile footprints in that portion of the country. The General, with two or three companies of California Cavalry, went down into Texas as far as Fort Davis, a distance of about 300 miles from El Paso on the Rio Grande, and during his trip he could not see or hear of any of the celebrated Texas Rangers; they took especial good care to keep themselves out of his way. He visited also Fort Quitman and Fort Clark, and many other points where it was supposed the enemy were intrenched, but he could find none of the daring advocates of secession. He has retaken and fortified Santa Barbara, Mesilla, Fort Fillmore and Fort Bliss, and rendered the lower Rio Grande secure from further invasion, as well as punishing and sequestrating the property of rebel outlaws. Everything is now safe on the frontiers of Western Texas, and our lines adjoining Chihuahua and Sonora, in Old Mexico. Here the Stars and Stripes float as gloriously and defiantly as ever. The General has a number of California officers with him attached to his suite. Col. NED EVEE, of Sacramento, of the First California Cavalry Volunteers, Dr. MCNULTY, of San Francisco, Surgeon, and —— CUTLER, of San Francisco, his Assistant Adjutant-General. Among his company officers left below is Capt. JOHN C. CREMONY, Company B, Second California Cavalry Volunteers. Capt. C. was formerly connected with JOHN R. BARTLETT'S Commission in running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and is familiar with the geographical and topographical aspect of the country. He was subsequently for many years connected with the San Francisco Press, as editor and reporter of the *Sun*, *Herald*, *Sunday Times*, &c. He is a classical scholar, a gentleman of fine talents, a fluent and ready writer, bold, graphic and severe. He can chase an "item" quicker and faster than any other "local" the Union can produce. As a soldier he will make his mark; in fencing he is expert, and woe betide the unfortunate Texan rebel upon whom he should chance to "flesh his maiden sword."

The troops in this Territory are so constantly shifting their position, in order to meet certain emergencies deemed essential to the service by the Department Commander, that it is difficult to keep the run of their whereabouts or stations.

Several companies of the Third Cavalry (regular army,) under command of Col. HOWE, and several companies of the Second Colorado Volunteers, under command of Capt. DOOD, passed through here a few days ago *en route* for Santa Fé. They are to be temporarily stationed at that post.

Among those who especially distinguished themselves, during the invasion of the territory last winter by the Texans, is Col. CHIVINGTON, of the Colorado Volunteers. He is a Methodist clergyman, and preached formerly at Denver City, but when the war-whoop was sounded, he was among the first to enrol his name for the work of salvation to the Union as he has previously labored in the ministry for the salvation of souls. He is eminently popular with the officers and men of his regiment. He assumes no imperial bearing, and puts on no supercilious airs. He is plain and modest in his deportment, well becoming a follower of the cross and the sword. At the battle of Pidgeon's Ranch he was conspicuous in the fight, and his coolness and bravery were proverbial on that occasion. Like WASHINGTON, he prayed every night in camp for the success of our arms.

The Texan prisoners have all left this Territory for their homes. They will return sadder if not wiser men. It is but justice to say that the prisoners of war in this Territory have been kindly treated on both sides. In the early part of the war, in July, 1861, when the Union forces, under the command of Maj. ISAAC LYNDE surrendered to Col. JOHN R. BAYLOR, the Texan rebel, at Mesilla, they were handsomely treated. Every man was paroled, and suffered to go his way, with rations furnished to a given point. In like manner, Gen. CANBY has treated the Texan prisoners gently and considerately. No brutal guffaw or indecent act, in this respect, has been perpetrated on either side. It is due to the truth of history that this fact should be stated.

At this place (Albuquerque,) Cubero, Santa Fé and Socorro, when the Texans captured the posts or towns, they never molested any of the soldiers of the Union army who accidentally fell into their clutches. Indeed, their conduct in this respect contrasts favorably with the acts of their Confederate allies on the Atlantic side.

After the battle of Valverde, (Fort Craig,) on the 21st and 22d of last February, which was claimed as a victory by the Texans, and which opened the gate way for their passage up the valley of the Rio Grande, a general panic ensued, and no rally of the Union forces could successfully be made this side of Fort Union. Here and at Santa Fé there was a general stampede. The advent of the Colorado Volunteers, who made a quick march and joined our Union comrades at Fort Union, arrested the flight of the timorous and panic-stricken. The Pike's Peakers thence sallied forth as reconnoitering parties until they encountered the Texans, flushed with victory and confident of triumph, at Pidgeon's Ranch, about 90 miles north of Santa Fé. At this point there is a large valley, known as Apache Cañon, the passway between the mountains. Here the Texans were ensconced and reposing in apparent safety. Their arms, ammunition, cannon, baggage trains' provisions, etc., numbering sixty or one hundred wagons, were all mustered together in this mountain defile, under the command of Col. GLORY and Col. SCURRY. No sooner did the intrepid Pike's Peakers discover their hiding place, than they pounced upon them like grizzly bears. It was here where the Colorado boys *salivated* the Texan rebels to their heart's content. Between 200 and 300 of these burly fellows, who regarded themselves as invincible, bit the dust. The dead and dying were strewed on every side. Baggage wagons were captured and burnt, provisions and cannons taken, and the victors of Valverde compelled to flee in every direction. The Texans fought bravely and desperately. They were almost confident of victory, and boasted that in ten days more they would take Fort Union. But the carnage which thinned their ranks also changed their tactics, and, in view of the onward march of the Pike's Peakers, they precipitately retreated back to Santa Fé and down the valley faster than they came up it, "skedaddling" beautifully on one side of the Rio Grande, while the United States troops were on the other side close after them. Many prisons and stragglers were taken, and nearly all their plunder was recaptured or destroyed. As the Texan rebels passed down the river, maddened, no doubt, at their bad and unexpected luck at Apache Cañon, they committed sundry acts of a predatory character as they passed hurriedly along. They robbed and plundered many of the inhabitants of, and defaced the buildings in Los Lunas, a loyal town, the damage done to the citizens being estimated at $40,000.

At Cubero, a small post in the Indian country, (Navajo region,) about sixty miles west of this place, the garrison at the time being under the command of Capt. FRANCISCO ARAGON, of the New-Mexico Militia, consisting of about seventy-five men, surrendered to four rebels on the 31 of March, last, as soon as the news of the defeat at Valverde reached that place. These Texan rebels were Dr. FISK E. KAVANAUGH, (formerly and then Sutler,) RICHARD GILLESPIE, interested with KAVANAUGH in the Sutlership; GEO. W. GAGNONNIRE, formerly a Government Wagon-Master and JOHN THOMPSON, formerly Sutler at Fort Buchanan, in Arizona, in 1860. They got Capt. ARAGON into a room, locked the door, presented a pistol at his head, and gave him five minutes to surrender. The frightened hero (!) thinking that his time had come, and that there were 10,000 Texans coming up with banners flying, gracefully yielded to this array of "superior force!" Capt. ALFRED S. THURMAN, Co. A, Third Regiment, SIBLEY'S Brigade, was immediately dispatched from this place by Gen. H. H. SIBLEY, to take command at that post. He reached there on the 6th of March, with thirty or forty men—subsequently increased to seventy-five or eighty—they gutted the post and took charge of all the ammunition and most of the subsistence stores, and sent them at once to this place—a god-send to the famished horde who had congregated here. They captured and took prisoner the Union Quartermaster Lieut. WILLIAM H. LEARY, Seventh Infantry, (formerly of Harrisburgh, Penn.,) and two privates. One they installed as Commissary Sergeant (as their boys knew nothing about ration returns, but were death on molasses, bacon, pickles and sourkrout,) and the other they appointed to take charge of the culinary department. They made all three take the oath of non-combatants against "Dixie's Land," and afterwards were content to let them do pretty much as they pleased. Capt. THURMAN had been an old Californian, a perfect "jolly old cook." He was a regular Forty-niner—full of fun and frolic and enterprise, and the devil to boot. "Fiddling and dancing and feasting and fasting, and a good many other things to be had for the asking," constituted the amusements to which the boys from Bianco, Refugio, and Goliad Counties were mightily invited. GAGNONNIRE played "Dixie" to perfection, was a jovial whole-souled fellow, and sung delightfully, especially when under the influence of John Barleycorn. They had a grand time generally. The old Captain, however, was so deeply engrossed and enamored of the charms of the swarthy senoritas, that he had not much time to bestow on military arrangements; hence the musical cry of "*Centinela, alerte!*" was seldom heard during the night. All who didn't dance slept and snored profoundly.

During the time the Texans occupied the post of Cubero from the 3d of March, 1862, to the 31 of April, same year—exactly one month, when they left it—it was cold and blustering, and the wind scattered the fine sand so promiscuously in every nook and corner, so the boys who risked their eyes and nose out of doors had all they could do to keep from being smothered or blinded by the raging storm. Many of the half-starved and over-tasked young men took sick, and three of them—named S. H. KINSEY, M. PETERSON, and GEORGE CARUTHERS—died, and now lie interred in New-Mexican soil, beneath the crumbling earth and massive rocks which surround their final resting-place. These young men were mostly from the counties on the Gulf coast of Texas, and could not stand the cold weather. The dying words of KINSAY I give from his own lips: "Oh! God forgive me, I never can forgive myself for taking up arms against my country; but I was forced into the ranks by the appeals of the wicked and rebellious set. My spirit when I am no more, will haunt Gen. SIBLEY as long as he lives. He has been my murderer, and the murderer of hundreds of his countrymen. He will have an awful account to settle at the bar of a just God! I can wish him no severer punishment than to leave him to his meditations as he rests his head upon the pillow at night." These were the last words he uttered, and then became insensible. He lingered a few days and died.

These young men are said to be the very flower and pick of the Texas army; they were chivalrous, warm-hearted and generous, but alas! they were engaged in an unholy and desperate cause, although many religiously believed they were contending for their "JUST RIGHTS." Among their number was a nephew of JEFF. DAVIS, a native of Wilkinson County, Missis. sippi. This gentleman was a high private, of considerable intellectual acquirements, and appeared to be fully posted up as to the aims and intentions of the Grand High Priest of "Secession." He said he knew from an official source that "JEFF." was deeply anxious to obtain and hold possession of the territory of New-Mexico and Arizona. It was through his influence in the Pierce Cabinet that the Gadsden purchase was consummated. That was to have been the entering wedge, in the event of the supremacy of the Slave Power, to the acquisition of the most fertile districts, if not to the whole boundless plains of Mexico. Slavery was ostensibly in the foreground, but dominion in Mexico, and ultimately all Central and South America, entered largely into the schemes and plans of these arch fanatics.—Davis, SLIDELL, BENJAMIN, PIERRE SOULE and BARNWELL MURRAY, and their accomplices. Hence the project of the Empire organized in Chihuahua, and the Southern Colonization scheme, originated from the brain of JEFF. DAVIS, the arch traitor of Texas, U. S. A." The *secret history* of this foul-conceived plot I will remember the American people in due time, if written up. It should be, by a master hand, would disclose some of the most artful schemes in diplomacy, chicanery and rascality, compared with which the Burr Conspiracy, the famous Yazoo Plot, or the Imperial and Utopian dreams of Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, would sink into insignificance. An insight into the unpublished papers of SAM. HOUSTON would doubtless develope much of the unwritten history connected with this gigantic rebellion. This will account for the eager anxiety of WM. M. YEE & Co. to get the old Hero out of the way. I merely refer to this matter in connection with the invasion of New-Mexico by the Texan rebels, under the command of Gen. HENRY H. SIBLEY, of Louisiana, as being part of the programme upon for the occupation of the mountain summits and broad savannahs of our neighboring Republic, "*Quem deus vult*," etc.

Gen. SIBLEY, when he occupied this town last March, stopped with Don RAFAEL ARMIJO, and while here he managed to seduce both Don RAFAEL and MANUEL, his brother, into the embraces of secessionism. They were wealthy men—the possessors of half a million each—owners of ranches, sheep herds, cattle herds, mules, horses, wagons, stores, specie, etc. Poor souls, they left here with the General, *en route* to Texas; he burrowed all their hard cash, and gave them Confederate scrip in lieu thereof, and when they got as far as El Paso, on the Mexican side of the line, there he left them to the horrors of their situation, and went on his way rejoicing to "Dixie's land!" The property of these men left behind (store goods and real estate) was "confiscated" by our Government; they are now outlaws, and said to be almost if not quite crazed at the loss of their earthly possessions. Their case presents a sad, desolating example of the horrors of rebellion. Oh! SIBLEY, the crimes you have committed and will have to answer for, would make a well of tears, and bedew the white 'kerchiefs of many a disconsolate señora and señorita of this town and New-Mexico. Down on your knees, you old crucified curmudgeon, and pray to Heaven for mercy; we will grant you none here!

SIMON.

The Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 17.

At a meeting of the return judges, to-day, considerable excitement was created by an attempt to prevent the counting of the vote in the Third Congressional District, but on the issue of a writ of *mandamus* by Judge THOMPSON, the vote was counted, and LEONARD MYERS, Republican, declared elected by 30 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 18.

The vote on the State ticket is not yet [illegible] judges of the election say there will not [illegible] red difference on either side.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Weather Hot—The City Quiet—Enemies of the United States—A Mystery Solved—The Garde d'Afrique—Commercial Affairs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862.

Contrary to our just expectations, the weather at this time is unnaturally hot, and the four days of the second month of Fall have been more disagreeably warm than midsummer. While we sweltter, we are nevertheless comforted with the thought of how much we have escaped by the absence of the yellow fever, for with the present unseasonable heat, "the plague" would have raged possibly beyond any precedence of former years. The city on the whole is remarkably quiet—the rush to take advantage of the extended term to take the oath of allegiance has ceased, but the stream of human beings is nevertheless large and steady who appear as the time of grace slips by, more and more anxious to range themselves under the "old flag." A large number of persons have registered themselves "enemies of the United States," and these people, with rare exceptions, are from the Northern and Western States. What is to be done with these recreants remains to be seen: a query has been started through the Press, as to the propriety of publishing their names. A few days since there was considerable excitement caused in the upper part of the city, from the fact that all over a large district certain houses were chalked, marked with a rude O. It was whispered among the news-mongers that Jeff. Thompson's emissaries were at work, and this mysterious sign had something to do with the sacking of the city by the Confederate troops. The mystery was at length explained in the fact, that an inexperienced newspaper carrier had taken this precaution to be sure not to miss his patrons on his route. Last evening I was introduced to a pretty little Miss of some 12 years of age, who has a local distinction in being the heroine of the following bit of persecution. Some little time before our troops arrived here, she, as a member of one of the public schools, had the following copy set in her writing book: "The Confederate States and Gen. BEAUREGARD." The young girl wrote underneath, "The United States and Gen. Washington." For this crime she was committed to write six pages of the first copy; a tax upon her hand, strength and brain, from which she did not recover for several days.

Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL, at his own request, has been assigned to the Reserve Brigade Department, and has been relieved from duty as Assistant Military Commander and Acting Mayor of New-Orleans. Although a soldier from choice and education, Gen. WEITZEL performed his difficult civil duties with a degree of dignity and impartiality that has won for him an enviable reputation among our citizens, and while we rejoice that he has resumed his true vocation, and sleep sounder of nights because he is in the field, we cannot resist expressing the regret that he has to leave the chair of the Chief Magistrate of this city. His successor, Col. HENRY C. DENIS, Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers, is a most judicious appointment, and illustrates how desirous Gov. SHIPLEY is of having the best men to aid [illegible] in carrying on a triumphant Gov[illegible]

There has been one or two full regiments [illegible] of the [illegible] and the notice they call forth is a subject of astonishment on the part of some, and disgust with others. The men themselves behave as far as I can judge, with soldierly propriety, and knowing how imitative the African is, I shall [illegible] match drilling omitted if this regiment does not soon acquire a masterly drill. At all events, they seem determined to win approbation, and most likely they will succeed. One thing is certain, it is a novel sight to see negroes armed with muskets and bayonets, and dressed in Uncle Sam's costume, marching in squads about the metropolitan city of the South. Gradually the novelty will wear off, and the public eye will become accustomed to the sight, and the negro regiment collectively, or its members in detail, will attract even less attention here than it would in the city of New-York. In this connection I cannot resist the thought of what would have been the fate of the prophet in this city two years ago, who would have said that as a result of secession, in less that twenty-four months, armed regiments of negroes would be marching about the streets. I can readily imagine such a suggestion would have been greeted with hisses of derision, and the utterer of it would probably have paid the penalty of his forecaste by hanging to the nearest lamp-post.

I have already stated that the colored regiment was called out by a proclamation of Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana, and that Gen. BUTLER merely completed an idea conceived in the brain of a Southern slaveholding executive officer. It is also true of this city that there were black companies here before our fleet came up the river, and I have come in contact with the gentleman who commanded the Brigade. To show that this [illegible] of dark soldiers in New-Orleans is not a strange one, we have only to recall the services they rendered in 1814, at the battle of New-Orleans.

What my own ideas are of the matter I have already hinted at. I think these troops should [illegible] up the material strength of all our Southern coast [illegible] and I think, in addition, the Government should provide, for the service of these certain numbers of Africans before [illegible] this way we [illegible] money, and recompense [illegible] to the [illegible] of our Southern coasts [illegible] [illegible] the colored troops and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3455. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE POTOMAC.

Reports of the Evacuation of Winchester by the Rebels.

A Reconnoissance to Ascertain the Facts.

The Chances Between a Chase and a Battle.

Further Particulars of the Reconnoissance on Thursday Last.

A SHARP SKIRMISH AT KEARNEYSVILLE

Repulse of the Rebels with Considerable Loss.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 19.

Reports are constantly being brought to Gen. Burn's headquarters, by deserters and refugees, that the enemy is now rapidly evacuating Winchester. Whether true or false, these reports obtain considerable credit here in official circles. A reconnoissance is being made to ascertain the facts.

A rebel cavalry force was at Catlett's Station on Saturday.

THE PROBABILITY OF A BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 19.

The *Star* says that circumstances conspire to induce the general impression among military men here, that the rebels in Gen. McCLELLAN's front will soon fight. He is evidently crowding them more and more, and they have not evinced a disposition to give back.

The fact that if they prefer retreating he may, by moving upon the arc of the circle, through some new part of the Blue Ridge, get before Richmond as soon, if not sooner, than they reach that point by marching down the valley to Staunton, is the reason why it is now thought they must fight before attempting a retreat.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 19.

Our special correspondent at [illegible] sends the following additional particulars of the reconnoissance at Blackford's Ford on Tuesday last:

SHARPSBURGH, Saturday, Oct. 18.

Kearneyville, near the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads was the first place at which the rebels made a stand. Their estimated force was 3,000 infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and four pieces artillery, drawn up under shelter of a wood.

Gen. HUMPHREY opened fire upon them. They replied well, but in thirty minutes the whole mass of their cavalry, infantry and artillery was broken and retreating.

Eight rebel dead lay on the field, and forty or fifty were captured. One of the killed was a Captain of cavalry. A letter was found on him addressed to Lieut. T. R. STAMPER.

Our forces bivouacked for the night. Next morning they went to within one mile of Leetown, three miles from the railroad and eight from Shepardstown, and drew up in line of battle, but the enemy not wishing to fight, our forces gradually fell back to Shepardstown, and thence back to their camp at 10 o'clock P. M.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Killed—O. Jenkins, Co. E, 11th United States.

Wounded—John Coburn, Co. H, 6th United States, Charles Ruby, Co. K, 6th United States; Henry Thompson, Martin's Massachusetts Battery; [illegible] Mullen, Co. H, Nineteenth Mass., mortally; John Hanna, 6th United States.

The rebel loss is not known, as they carried some of their killed and all the wounded from the field.

The people in the districts through which we passed are intensely secesh.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 19.

DOINGS OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

Gen. HUNTER's Military Commission has thus far confined its labors to the evacuation of Winchester by Gen. WHITE, and the surrender of Harper's Ferry. The testimony of Capt. ANGELO FOWELL is alone wanting to complete this investigation. It is not known that any other cases will be brought before this Commission. It will be cause for general regret should the Court, so excellently constituted, and entrusted with such ample powers, be allowed to adjourn without making an examination of more of those extraordinary military operations which have disgraced the National arms, if not imperiled the National cause.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Orderly Sergeant of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, who accompanied the recent expedition for the exchange of State prisoners, has returned from Aikens' Landing, and reports that after a day's negotiation with the Confederate authorities, Mr. WOOD, Superintendent of the Old Capitol, and Commissioner to the exchange, received full permission to take the sick of the Union prisoners confined in the [illegible] jails, and, in consequence of such arrangements, to go to Salisbury, North Carolina, to release the prisoners now confined there.

DECISION OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

The following is the conclusion of an important decision just rendered by Commissioner BOUTWELL in response to a communication from HORACE FRASER, Esq., one of the Assessors from New-York City:

"A manufacturer who sells his goods at wholesale, can only do so except upon the premises where he resides, unless he shall first take a license as a dealer.

Lighters and steam vessels are not subject to taxation under the Excise law.

Persons engaged in the business of [illegible] and rice are not manufacturers within the meaning of the law. A peddler is deemed to be a person who gains his livelihood by traveling from place to place selling goods and wares, or one whose occupation it is to sell goods while traveling from place to place.

Diamonds and emeralds are taxable as manufactures, and persons engaged in cutting and preparing these precious stones are manufacturers.

Carriages, yachts, billiard tables and plate, kept for private use, are taxable, and the tax must be paid in the district where the owner resides. I am of opinion that it was the intention of Congress, by the proviso to the seventy-fifth section, to exempt the material used in the manufacture of silverware from taxation. You will therefore assess the manufacturer in the value of the ware over the value of the bullion used in its manufacture.

ARMY CHANGES.

Gen. ROBERT WARD has been assigned to the command of Gen. BISSELL's Brigade, SICKNEMAN's (late KEARNEY's) Division. Meanwhile Gen. BISSELL, who is now engaged in a Court of Inquiry here, to investigate the charges preferred by Gen. FITZJOHN PORTER against Gen. MARTINDALE, and who was relieved at his own request, will probably be assigned to the command of a division under Gen. BUELL, the latter have made a request to that effect, as he did when Gen. BISSELL was first made a Brigadier.

Gen. VAN ALLEN, late Military Governor at Yorktown, has, at his own request, been been relieved from that command with a view to active service in the field. Gen. VAN ALLEN's administration seems to have been very successful; and it is hoped that he may be assigned to a command such as his abilities deserve.

A CAMP FOR PAROLED AND EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

A new camp, named after the commander of the troops for the defence of Washington, has been established near Fort Ellsworth, Alexandria, to be occupied exclusively by paroled and exchanged prisoners. Camp Banks is under command of Col. G. DE KORNRAY, and already contains upward of three thousand five hundred men, drawn from the convalescent camp, from which they were taken on account of their complaints in regard to attention and care.

AN ANTE-REVOLUTIONARY COURT-HOUSE.

The Interior of the Court-house of Fairfax County, Va., has been completely destroyed; nothing remaining of the ancient structure but the walls and roof. This building was one of the oldest in the vicinity, having been built prior to the Revolution. The President of the first Court held there was a member of the Washington family, and the immortal GEORGE was himself one of the Grand Jury. We regret that the damage to this structure should have been done by Union troops.

LATE SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of Oct. 3, says: "LINCOLN is weak and insincere. Hard pressed by his own party, he issues proclamations that are mere makeshifts for the hour, intended to appease the radicals. But he leans to the Conservative party. MCCLELLAN is its representative of this party, and of the capitalists."

The same paper, in its letter from Richmond, says: "If for example, Bragg should be as slow in fighting as he is in marching, BUELL may whip him, and put us North in good humor again."

The date of the *Mercury* of the 2d inst. complains [illegible] of the refusal, "with some flimsy pretext," of eleven out of twelve officers, "notwithstanding that the Governor of Virginia had made a formal requisition upon the Confederate authorities for the surrender of these seven, in order that they might be [illegible] Then [illegible] the State," &c. [illegible] should be no more exchanges [illegible] Lincolnites [illegible] and that "the [illegible] with the usual "Punic faith," is [illegible] Yankee prisoners into "an army of resistance to be hurled against the South" but the devil [illegible]

A letter from Key West, dated Sept. 13, reports [illegible] and 23 deserters from the disabled [illegible] United States frigate *St. Lawrence*.

The *Mercury* reports two Yankee gunboats as feeling [illegible] batteries "three miles below Fort [illegible]" in the Savannah River. It also refers to [illegible] Pocahontas [illegible] certain persons [illegible] the Savannah *Republican* [illegible] the Mercury [illegible] the Savannah *Republican* [illegible] Thompson, [illegible] the steamer, a propos [illegible] and under circumstances [illegible] its acceptance. [illegible] shadowing the [illegible] 22d inst., and gave [illegible] shots. Two days after, [illegible] was [illegible] for the sighting of the pickets [illegible] on the shadowing squadron.

[illegible] reported to be arrested to [illegible] accommodate by Admiral [illegible]

Brig.-Gen. ROBERT [illegible], U. S. A., was wounded at Sharpsburgh [illegible] Gen. BRANNAN [illegible] the Seventh Regiment [illegible] Gen. [illegible] also [illegible]

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says: "The answer of a rebel lady to a Federal officer who refused her a pass for not taking the oath, was, 'Well, General, some day you will.' The 'some day' begin to be very much called.

The *Mercury* of Oct. 6 announces that on the 11th September Col. WICKHAM's Regiment of Partisan Rangers captured, on the Cumberland River, opposite Carthage, Ky., "four steamboats laden with munitions of war and supplies for Gen. BRAGG's army. The cargoes were secured and the boats burned."

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 6th republishes, with sincere condemnation and under its editorial head, the speeches of Hon. JAMES BROOKS, of New-York, and Mr. SCHNARTZ, of Pennsylvania, made at the late Seymour ratification meeting. It also announces with pleasure that "at the next Seymour meeting Jefferson DAVIS will speak."

There are fearful pictures drawn in the army correspondence of the Savannah *Republican* of the utter destitution of the Confederate forces. All good rebels are urged to "send forward to Lee's shivering ranks old [illegible] shoes, hats and blankets."

Molasses and sugar are said to be plenty down the Mississippi Valley—sugar 10 cents per pound and molasses 25 cents per gallon.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 2d inst. quotes with [illegible] gratitude the articles of the New-York *Herald* about the Convention of Governors at Altoona. It also announces that the Confederate steamer "290," while cruising off the mouth of the Mississippi, had captured an outward bound vessel having Gen. PIERRE and Commodore POORE on board. It states that New-Orleans is now occupied by "seven white troops and 6,000 uniformed negroes," Wendy, Gen. BUTLER's black "draft" for the cure of secessionism is able to work.

Dispatches from Lee's army, dated Sept. 30, announces that owing to the large receipts of conscripts and stragglers, and the time that has been given them to rest, &c., "Lee's army is in a far better condition to-day (seventeen days ago) than it was when it entered Maryland."

"BUTLER MARKED.—The beast BUTLER, tore his [illegible] at New-Orleans, some days ago, [illegible] a steamer, and the [illegible] boat [illegible] mail from the neck [illegible] dear cost."

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 19.

GEN. [illegible]'S LETTER.

[illegible] Gen. SCOTT to the [illegible] before the inauguration [illegible] 1861, published [illegible] New-Haven, if authentic, [illegible] some source other than [illegible] the President [illegible] knowledge of the [illegible] either of them [illegible] have got into the hands of Mr. [illegible]

ARMY NEWS.

[illegible] the Fourteenth Wisconsin [illegible] the service for [illegible] the Department of [illegible]

IMPORTANT FROM THE FRONT.

The Pursuit of Stuart's Cavalry by Gen. Stahl.

A Large Body of the Enemy Routed at Thoroughfare Gap.

SEVEN OF OUR WAGONS CAPTURED.

The Rebel Pickets Within Two Miles of Centreville.

LEESBURGH EVACUATED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 19—10 P. M.

By special dispatch from the Times correspondent at Centreville we learn the following particulars:

Gen. STAHL left Centreville on Wednesday with a force of cavalry and artillery, for the purpose of finding and fighting STUART, who was known to be moving south from Leesburgh, east of Bull Run Hills, and threatening our advance. At night we concentrated at Chantilly, and on Thursday morning advanced to Aldie.

STUART declined the challenge, and fell back. There was skirmishing with the enemy's videttes, and some prisoners were captured.

On Friday morning Gen. STAHL advanced toward Ashby's Gap, driving in the pickets of a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery under Gen. HILL, occupying passes in the vicinity. At New-Salem he captured a number of pickets from the rebel force at Warrenton. After a brief rest, Gen. STAHL advanced to White Plains and encamped for the night, throwing forward pickets to Thoroughfare Gap, and sending a small force to look after a supply train of seven wagons five loaded with forage and two with commissary stores, which had left Centreville on the same day for the use of his command. The train was found and supposed to be safe. It was hailed at New-Market about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, in the main street, and about 6½ o'clock was captured by five hundred North Carolina cavalry, with fifteen of our soldiers and six teamsters. The rebels conveyed the booty to Warrenton.

On learning this loss, Gen. STAHL moved forward hoping to recapture the train. The enemy appeared intending to occupy Thoroughfare Gap to prevent his passage, and met our advance under Maj. KNOX behind the hill, [illegible] Maj. KNOX charged at the head of his force, and after a short skirmish the enemy fled. Our forces pursued to the vicinity of Warrentown, but after vainly endeavoring to entice the enemy to come out from their position and fight, terminated the reconnoissance by falling back to Centreville, which place they reached about 1 o'clock this morning. We captured about one hundred prisoners, twelve horses and one caisson, and lost, besides the train, two horses killed.

Our scouts now report rebel pickets within two miles of Centreville, and a cavalry force at Bristow Station, to and from which the rebels are moving trains.

On Friday, a force under Lieut.-Col. KAROE, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, left the main body at Aldie to make a reconnoissance to Leesburgh, and returned to Centreville this morning, having seen no enemy in force, Leesburgh having just been evacuated.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Saturday, Oct. 18.

Sailed, ship *Ariel*, for Hong Kong, carrying a cargo of Wheat and Flour, and over $100,000 in treasure.

The ships *David Crockett* and *Florence Nightingale* are rapidly filling up with Wheat for Liverpool.

The ship *Enoch Train* is chartered to take a cargo of Wheat to Liverpool.

The markets generally are very dull. There is no disposition to speculate in any article of merchandise.

The Money market is very stringent.

Bankers will charge five or six per cent. premium on drafts on New-York by the next steamer—an advance of two per cent.—to cover the increased war risks.

[illegible] firkins of Butter by the last steamer at [illegible] Candles and Sugar dull.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Expedition to Jacksonville.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL BATTERIES.

CAPTURE OF A STEAMBOAT.

Another Speech from Gen. Mitchell.

His Policy and Sentiments on the Negro Question.

PORT ROYAL, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1862.

The return of Brig.-Gen. BRANNAN and his command from Jacksonville yesterday puts me in full possession of the particulars concerning the successful expedition against that place, and as only an incomplete account has gone North, I shall send a brief and connected narrative of the circumstances.

The expedition left Hilton Head on the afternoon of the 20th ultimo, consisting of the Pennsylvania Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. GOOD, the Connecticut Seventh Regiment, Col. HAWLEY; a section of the First Connecticut Battery, under Lieut. CAESON, and a detachment of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, under Capt. CASE, making a total effective force of 1,573. The troops were embarked on the steamers *Ben Deford*, *Boston*, *Cosmopolitan* and *Neptune*, and arrived off the bar of St. John's River early on the morning following their departure, but were unable to enter the river until 2 P. M. in consequence of the shallowness of the channel. There the expedition was joined by the gunboats *Paul Jones*, Capt. STEDMAN, commanding the fleet; *Cimarron*, Capt. WOODRUFF; *Water Witch*, Lieut. Com. PENDERGRAST; *E. B. Hale*, Lieut.-Com. SPELL; *Pocahontas*, Lieut.-Com. CRANE, and the *Patroon*, Lieut.-Com. [illegible]. The same afternoon three gunboats were sent up to feel the position of the battery on the Bluff, and were immediately and warmly engaged, the enemy apparently having a number of heavy guns in his works.

The debarkation of the troops was effected at a place known as Mayport Mills, situated a short distance from the entrance of the river, and all the men, horses, rations and arms, were on shore by 9 o'clock on the evening of the 1st.

The country between this point and St. John's Bluff presents great difficulties to the transportation of troops, being intersected with impassable swamps and unfordable creeks, and presenting no alternative of a march of forty miles without land transportation, to turn the head of the creek, or to ascend up the river at a strongly-guarded position of the enemy. On further search, a landing place was found for the infantry at about [illegible] miles on the mainland of the [illegible] at a place called Buck Horn Creek, between Pablo [illegible] and [illegible] and the [illegible] the gunboats could [illegible] the enemy's works, and [illegible] artillery at that point. The gunboats here rendered valuable assistance by transporting troops and sending [illegible] launches to cover the landing.

Our troops, with the entire infantry and boat howitzers, was ordered immediately forward to the head of Mount Pleasant Creek, to secure a position to cover the landing of the cavalry and artillery. The movement was executed skillfully, surprising and putting to flight the rebel pickets on that creek. The rapid movement to Mount Pleasant Creek, and the landing of the troops at Buck Hork Creek, was very fortunate, as it seemed to disarrange the enemy's plan, if he had any, to prevent our disembarkation. Their pickets retired in such haste and trepidation as to leave their camps standing, their arms, and even a great portion of their clothing behind them, and only escaped themselves because of the intricate character of the ground and their superior knowledge of the country.

On the afternoon of the 3d, the artillery and cavalry were in readiness at the head of Mount Pleasant Creek, two miles from the enemy's batteries at St. John's Bluff, and here the statements of persons belonging to the militia, through conducting and unreliable in the extreme, appeared to agree in placing the strength of the rebels at 1,200 cavalry and infantry, in addition to the batteries, which they represented as containing nine heavy pieces. Under these circumstances, Gen. BRANNAN deemed it expedient, on consultation with Capt. STEDMAN, to send the *Cosmopolitan* to Fernandina for reinforcements from the garrison of that place, and three hundred men, of the Ninth Maine Regiment, were sent down on the following morning.

Later in the day, at Gen. BRANNAN's request, Capt. STEDMAN sent three gunboats to feel the position of the enemy, shelling the woods as they advanced, when the batteries were found to be vacated, and Lieut. SPELL, of the *Hale*, sent a boat on shore and raised the American flag, finding the rebel flag in the battery. The naval force then retained possession until the arrival of the troops, who immediately advanced from the position on Mount Pleasant Creek. On approaching the enemy's position on the Bluff, it was found to be of great strength, possessing a heavy and effective armament, consisting of two eight-inch columbiads, two eight-inch bruge howitzers, two eight-inch seacoast howitzers, and two rifled guns, supplied with an immunition in abundance, shot, shell, tools and camp equipage.

The works were skillfully and carefully constructed, and the strength of the position was greatly enhanced by the natural features of the ground, it being only approachable on the land side, through a winding ravine immediately under the guns of the position, and, from the narrowness of the river and the elevation of the bluff, rendering fighting by the gunboats most difficult and dangerous. Most of the guns were mounted on complete traverse circles, and, indeed, taking everything into consideration, there is no doubt that a small party of determined men might have maintained the position for a considerable time against even a larger force than we brought against it.

On the day following our occupation of these works the guns were dismounted and removed on board the steamer *Neptune*, together with the shot and shell, and removed to Hilton Head. The powder was all used in destroying the batteries.

As soon as we had got possession of the Bluff, Capt. STEDMAN and his gunboats went to Jacksonville for the purpose of destroying all boats and intercepting the passage of the rebel troops across the river, and on the 5th Gen. BRANNAN also went up to Jacksonville in the steamer *Ben Deford*, with a force of 780 infantry, and occupied the town. On either side of the river were considerable crops of grain, which would have been destroyed or removed, but this was found impracticable for want of means of transportation. At Yellow Bluff we found that the rebels had a position in readiness to secure seven heavy guns, which they appeared to have lately evacuated. Jacksonville we found to be nearly deserted, there being only a few old men, women, and children in the town. Soon after our arrival, however, while establishing our picket line, a few cavalry appeared on the outskirts, but they quickly left again. The few inhabitants were in a wretched condition, almost destitute of food, and Gen. BRANNAN, at their request, brought a large number up to Hilton Head to save them from starvation, together with 276 negroes—men, women, and children, who had sought our protection.

On the 6th inst., hearing that some rebel steamers were secreted in the creeks up the river, the *Darlington*, with 100 men of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, under Capt. YARD, and two 24-pound light howitzers and twenty-five men, commanded by Lieut. WILDER, United States Navy, under a convoy of gunboats, was sent up to cut them out. This party returned on the 9th, having penetrated the river a distance of 130 miles, and bringing with them the steamer *Governor Milton*, which they captured in a creek, about twenty-seven miles from the town of Enterprise.

Finding that the *Cosmopolitan*, which had been sent to Hilton Head for provisions, had struck heavily in crossing the bar, on her return to the St. John's River, and was temporarily disabled for service, the Seventh Connecticut Regiment was sent to Hilton Head on the *Boston*, with the request that she should return for the remainder of the troops, and she got back on the 11th, when the command was reembarked, reaching this place yesterday, excepting one company of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, which is left for the protection of the *Cosmopolitan*. The accident to this valuable steamer is severe. A large hole was made in her bottom, and she filled, but she will not be a week, as was at first feared.

Gen. BRANNAN thinks [illegible] on this expedition, that the rebel troops in this portion of the country have not sufficient organization and determination, in consequence of their being in separate and distinct companies, to sustain any position, but seem rather to devote themselves to a system of guerrilla warfare. This was exemplified by the advance up St. John's Bluff, where, after evacuating the fort, they continued to hover on our flanks and front, but did not come near enough to make their fire effective. We learned at Jacksonville that they commenced evacuating the Bluff immediately after our surprise of the pickets at Mount Pleasant Creek.

On Sunday the negro church at Hilton Head was dedicated to Divine service. Gen. HUNTER authorized the construction of the building, and before he left the work was nearly finished. The situation of the church is good; the appearance is neat, though plain as a Quaker meeting-house, and it appears just the building meets the requirements of the case. Three hundred persons can be comfortably seated. The Pastor is a [illegible] man from Savannah, named ABRAM MURCHISON, who has been in the [illegible] and [illegible] by the army Chaplains, and installed in office. ABRAM, though a [illegible] and white, now preaches. In his manners, he will be [illegible] but in matter is more than compensation for [illegible] eloquence. A simple and clear expression of his views, deep piety, and a prayerful influence over the colored people. The dedication exercises were interesting in the measure, being conducted by Rev. H. N. HUDSON, Chaplain of the New-York Volunteer Engineer Regiment, and in accordance of [illegible] Gen. MITCHEL was present, with the members of his Staff, and, by invitation, addressed the people. His remarks were [illegible] impressive and [illegible]. They were listened to attentively, and [illegible] with tokens of approbation from some one old. I do not think that a portion of the Times, [illegible] the better [illegible] which his [illegible] and [illegible] expression of Gen. MITCHEL's views on [illegible] question. He said:

"I have been requested to say a few words to you by your teacher, who has spoken [illegible]. And until I [illegible] whether he is black or white. If he is a human I shall deal [illegible] as such. [illegible] is made of black. Master [illegible] you know that I have [illegible] to [illegible] clerks since I [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] I would [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FIFTEEN MONTHS AT THE SOUTH.

Letters from Mr. Wm. Henry Hurlbert to Hon. Amasa J. Parker.

LETTER SIXTH.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 17, 1862.

DEAR SIR: From the consideration of the condition of the city of Richmond, as a representative city of the South during secession, I pass naturally enough to remark upon the state and resources of the Southern army, and to observations which it fell in my way to make upon the military aspect of things in the Confederacy.

I have already touched upon these points in the course of previous letters, but their importance demands a more complete exposition than I have hitherto been able to give them, particularly since my own convictions do not agree with the popular impression, that the military strength of the Confederate States has diminished with the process of the war. As I can see no alternative before us save the recognition of the Southern Confederacy within the limits which may be imposed by the war on the one hand, or the absolute subjugation of the South in the interest of universal freedom upon the other; and as the actual temper of the Northern people certainly is not such as to encourage the acceptance of the first of these solutions, it is preeminently important, is it not, that we should form and keep steadily before ourselves the clearest and truest notions of the force we are to encounter in the prosecution of the war?

I may be wrong, but it appears to me that up to this time the strength of the Southern army has been studied at the North, rather with the object of making the results of the investigation conduce to the elevation or depression of certain military reputations among ourselves, than with any just appreciation of the importance of correct knowledge upon this head, to the formation of a just public opinion upon the policy of the nation. When a General is assailed for his conduct of a campaign, it is an excellent thing for his friends to propagate the impression that he has been contending with forces numerically inferior to his own; while it is just as obviously an excellent thing for his enemies to maintain and prove by "figures which will not lie," that he has shrunk from overwhelming an army far weaker than his own in numbers as in equipment. But the net result of all these arithmetical polemics is to remit a substantial fact of prime significance to the welfare of the whole country, to the low and debatable condition of a partisan opinion. Surely, nothing can be more disastrous to a National cause than such a state of things; and, as I shall venture upon setting forth a few figures in the course of this letter, I beg you distinctly to understand that in so doing I do not mean to identify myself with any critical view whatever of our National campaigns. The reasons for the failure or the success of great military operations, conducted upon the scale of those which our age and country is witnessing, never lie wholly upon the surface of passing events. It is the province of history to discover and to weigh them, when time which scatters ashes upon all the angry heats of human life shall have made investigation calmly possible. The force of the enemy against whom one or another General at a particular moment may have contended, as compared with his own, is but one of these reasons; and it should be remembered that even in respect to this important point, it is more difficult to obtain positive satisfaction while a war is actually waging, than after it has passed with all its records into the "dusky crypt."

The first Southern troops whom I saw under arms were the Confederates, under the command of Gen.—then Brigadier-General—JOSEPH JOHNSTON, at Harper's Ferry, in June, 1861. I shall not easily forget the shock of reality with which the terrible fact of civil war came upon me, when I first crossed the long bridge at the ferry, was halted by a sentinel in fighting trim and with a fighting face, and saw from the camp of a Mississippi regiment upon the heights, a flag that was not the "Stars and Stripes," waving defiantly over white tents and gleaming cannon.

These troops were mainly from Tennessee and Mississippi. In appearance they were the flower of their States; most of them quiet in their demeanor, intelligent, vigorous young men, in the prime of life. They were respectably equipped, but the air of the citizen had not yet passed off from their bearing and their physiognomy. The corporal who escorted me from the bridge to Gen. JOHNSTON'S headquarters, was a College graduate, a Mississippian, who told me, with no air of fanfaronade, but with a quiet earnestness which was too genuine not to be impressive, that every male member of his family had volunteered for the war.

The Southern forces at Harper's Ferry were currently estimated at that time in the Northern papers at from fifteen to seventeen thousand men. Gen. JOHNSTON himself informed me that he had but seven thousand five hundred men under his orders, and he added, with a smile, "I only hope that we exaggerate the forces of the Federals as much as they exaggerate ours." Nothing could exceed the Spartan simplicity of the Confederate General's housekeeping at headquarters, or the resolute, business-like air of himself and staff. I do not think I transgress any rule of propriety in quoting a remark made upon Gen. MCCLELLAN at this time, by his future antagonist of Williamsburgh and the Seven Pines. Gen. MCCLELLAN was an object of interest just then at Harper's Ferry, as he had commenced that successful campaign in Western Virginia which had its influence in determining JOHNSTON'S evacuation of Harper's Ferry, and was to make MCCLELLAN himself Commander-in-Chief of all the National armies.

"I know Gen. MCCLELLAN well," said Gen JOHNSTON, "and I respect his ability. He is certainly the best military critic in America; but," he went on, after a moment's pause, and with an indescribable twinkle in his clear, penetrating eyes, "but criticism is one thing, and achievement is another, and I don't know that the qualities which make a man succeed in the one are exactly those to carry him through in the other."

From Harper's Ferry to Richmond I passed large bodies of troops moving on their way to and from Manassas Junction—in all, perhaps, from twelve to fifteen thousand men, a majority of them fresh from the South, and almost all of them wearing the comparatively spruce "new" look of the forces I had seen at the Ferry. Richmond itself was a dépôt of transmission, and as such was filled literally to overflowing with the crusaders of Georgia, the Carolinas and the Gulf, the daily arrivals more than balancing the effect of the daily departures, since transportation could not be furnished upon the Virginia Central line, as Mr. TOOMBS informed me, for quite two thousand men per day.

The received estimate in Richmond at that time, June 8, 1861, of troops which had actually reached Virginia, since the publication of Mr. LINCOLN'S proclamation, made the number about forty thousand men. I do not consider the estimate excessive; nor will you, I think, Sir, when you reflect that very few days had passed since the 20th of April without bringing into the city of Richmond at least two trains of troops each upon the Southern and the Western lines. These trains averaged, as I counted them upon various railroads throughout the seaboard South, from ten to twelve cars apiece, and the cars being generally filled to their utmost capacity, it will hardly be thought extravagant to concede six hundred men to a train as the average force delivered.

Taking, then, these considerations as a basis, I think we may arrive at the conclusion that, by the date of the first battle at Bull Run, July 18, 1861, the Confederates had actually assembled under arms, in Virginia, about eighty thousand men, of whom probably sixty thousand were disposed throughout Eastern Virginia on the day of the great battle of Manassas Plains, July 21, 1861. This would give us, as the presumable effective force of the Confederates in that battle, not far from forty thousand men, a number which does not vary materially from a reasonable mean between the excited estimates of the victorious rebel army at the North, and the force reported by Gens. BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON as actually under their orders. The victory of Manassas was followed, as I have already had occasion to observe, by a decline rather than by an advance in the military preparations of the South. Camps of instruction were formed, indeed, in the various States, and efforts were made from time to time to fill up the ranks of regiments actually in the field, as they were worn away by disease and desertion, and the slow corrosion of inactive camp life. But the urgency of the case appeared to the majority of the Southern people to have passed, and a general disposition grew up throughout the country to wait upon Providence and foreign intervention, rather than to abandon for life in the field the many opportunities which the sudden effects produced by the war upon the industry of the South, offered to private enterprise and activity.

From the army at Manassas I have reports, proceeding from a quarter to which it is not possible for me to refuse my confidence, so late as the middle of November, 1861; and in these reports I find the force of the Confederates at that point estimated at no more than thirty-eight thousand effectives. I feel equally confident that at the same time, and down to the day of the attack upon Hilton Head, the force in and around Charleston, for the defence of that point, did not exceed four thousand men. An officer who was present at Fort Walker at the time of its fall, used this expression in writing to a friend whom he could have had no interest in deceiving: "We had just about one artilleryman for every one of the enemy's guns." That the great Confederate Army of the West to which Gen. ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON was assigned, existed chiefly on paper, we learn from the correspondence of that officer, published after his death upon the field of Shiloh. His main stronghold of Bowling Green, which was supposed at the North to be garrisoned by an army equal to that of JOSEPH JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD at Manassas, really sheltered behind its work a force of at most fifteen thousand men. When Brig. Gen. WISE was ordered in January, 1862, to the defence of Roanoke Island, he could not assemble for this important service a force exceeding twenty-five hundred men. It is true that after sacrificing both Gen. FLOYD and Gen. WISE to his hatred of both, and to their own reciprocal animosity, in Western Virginia, where nothing but the timely supervision of Gen. LEE saved those Kilkenny captains from counteracting each other into mutual destruction, President DAVIS was suspected of sending WISE to Roanoke Island expressly in the hope that his expedition might terminate either in Fort Warren or in a locality less frigid but more final. The refusal of the War Department to allow Gen. HUGER, then lying idle at Norfolk with fifteen thousand men, to forward reinforcements to WISE, certainly gave some color of verisimilitude to the charge.

But I doubt whether the resources of the Confederates in Virginia at that time would have permitted them to strengthen WISE materially from any other point than HUGER'S garrison at Norfolk.

With Spring and the conscription act came a new order of things, and from March to August, 1861, the number of the Confederate forces in the field has been steadily augmenting. I have reason to believe that when the Army of the Potomac joined the seven thousand men of MAGRUDER'S command at Yorktown, and began that celebrated retreat which the battle of Williamsburgh afflicted without interrupting it, the combined forces under the command of Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSTON amounted to 57,000 men. On the 1st of June, the second day of the battle on the Chickahominy, known by the enemy as the "Seven Pines," and by our own army as "Fair Oaks," I have similar reason to believe that 55,000 rations were issued to the Confederate army before Richmond—a supply from which it is reasonable to infer that the Confederate lines were on that day held by about 75,000 effective men, nearly the whole of whom must have been thrown forward to the front engaged, since I have positive information that on the same day there were but twenty-five hundred Southern troops on the south side of the James River, at Drury's Bluff, or, as we call it, "Fort Darling."

Of these troops many, of course, were newly raised, and the discipline of the whole army had just received a severe blow from the reorganization consequent upon the expiration of the twelve-months' term of service of a large number of the regiments in April and May. Upon this reorganization, many of the best line officers in the Southern regiments were thrown out of commission, their places being filled by others, who had distinguished themselves by good-fellowship and good-nature, rather than by capacity for command. So serious were the effects of this change, almost inevitable in any volunteer service, that the army of Gen. JOHNSTON was really almost broken up, in consequence of the battles of May 31 and June 1, and I ought to say, to my great astonishment I heard numbers of Southern officers attribute the subsequent consolidation of their army to the fortunate chance which had thrown Gen. JOHNSTON temporarily out of command, and consigned the Confederate forces to the charge of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE. I do not pretend to discuss the justice of this impression—I merely state that it existed, and that I heard experienced officers assert that, with all his gallantry and skill in the field, Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSTON had suffered the organization of his army to fall into the most deplorable state of confusion and corruption.

Be this as it may, I could not but perceive a notable improvement in the administration of military affairs at the South during the months subsequent to the battle of the Seven Pines. Concentration and energy seemed suddenly to have taken the place of a vague self-confidence. The recruiting service was pushed, as my own observation proved to me in Richmond, and as letters and newspaper accounts from different parts of the South concurred to show, with extraordinary vim, and but a very ordinary degree of respect for public law or private rights. By the date of the great battles of Richmond, the army of Gen. LEE around that city was estimated by competent inquirers at 90,000 effective men, independently of Maj.-Gen. JACKSON'S column, which came into action those battles on the third day after they began, and was computed to possess an effective strength of 30,000 men.

Now certainly no such army as this had ever before been assembled by the Confederates; nor do I believe that the entire fighting force of the South, east of the Mississippi River, had ever at any time previous to July 1, 1862, been equal to the effective strength of the Army of Virginia at that date.

Were I to attempt a general estimate, approximatively correct, of the Southern force in the field at different epochs of the existing war, I should be disposed to rate it as follows:

JULY 21, 1861.

Force in Virginia	80,000
In all the South	45,000
Total	125,000

Of these a large proportion were old militia organizations, most of which were not regimented at all, and the majority of which were armed with muskets of an obsolete pattern.

FEBRUARY 22, 1862.

Strength as reported by President DAVIS	200,000
Probably effective	150,000

AUGUST 15, 1862.

From the Potomac River to Richmond	125,000
At Richmond	10,000
In South Carolina and Georgia	35,000
In the remainder of the South, west of the Mississippi River	80,000
Total	250,000

Assuming my estimate to be nearly correct, and I cannot bring myself to believe that the really effective Southern force now in the field can vary far exceed this estimate, you will yet see that the Confederates now have on foot an army numerically twice as strong as that which defended their territory with success twelve months ago. In all other elements of efficiency this army is incomparably superior to its predecessor. It is superior in point of discipline; it is penetrated with that genuine military spirit which springs from military experience and from frequent successes in the field; it is thoroughly well armed, with a formidable artillery, partly of native and partly of foreign manufacture. The strange Chinese theory on which we seem to have proceeded to an extraordinary degree, in our own military organization, that war is a question of mere numbers and masses of men, has found small favor at the South. The volunteer element being now practically fused in the fires of the conscription, the Southern Generals have at last been able to create an army manageable by military intellects and obedient to a strictly unpolitical system of warfare.

That this army is thoroughly well equipped it would probably be rash to assert. In certain departments of the service, as particularly in the Medical and Quartermaster's Departments, the Southern army has long suffered from inadequacy of material and incompetency of organization. Anything more dreadful than the scenes which I witnessed in some of the improvised hospitals of Richmond, after the severe battles of the Peninsula and the Chickahominy, it would not be easy to imagine. The detailed losses of the Confederates in the battles of the Seven Pines, as published in the Richmond papers and computed by myself, amounted to 6,237 men killed and wounded, full reports of casualties still lacking from more than twenty corps known to have been in action. After the seven days' battles the Confederate losses were estimated by the best Southern authorities at nearly 16,000 killed and wounded.

Now, upon both these occasions, it must be remembered, thousands of wounded men were thrown upon the medical resources of an army scarcely a year old, and of a city never remarkably rich or populous. Naturally a vast amount of misery and suffering was the result. At one large hospital in Main-street, for example, the store of Messrs. KENT, PAINE & Co., the "Stewart's" of Richmond, nearly seven hundred patients were crowded into a four-story warehouse, hastily prepared for their reception. They lay in rows upon the floors, and were attended by a force of nurses so inadequate that sometimes for twenty-four hours at a time the dead would be left in their cots beside the living. Nor was this all. The culinary department of the hospital was established in the basement, in a space partitioned off for that purpose, the rest of the vaulting being used as a receptacle for the corpses of those who succumbed to their wounds in the wards above. The burial of Confederate troops being farmed out on contract to some foreigners in Richmond, who thought more of their profits than of the "patriots" by whom those profits came, the horrible spectacle was often to be witnessed at the rear of the hospitals, and in the Hollywood Cemetery, of piles of rocking coffins left lying in the summer sun for hours together, till the scanty force employed by those ghouls of the Government could find time to shovel their human spoil decently out of sight.

Nay, on the occasion, I remember that an open furniture wagon was driven into Richmond, filled with Confederate dead, piled one upon another without so much as a cloth to cover the ghastly load that this horrible hearse traversed the city for nearly three hours, in broad daylight, before its owners ascertained precisely who was to pay them for hiding away the wreck of mortality thus brutally hawked from Department to Department.

Dreadful as such details are, not only in themselves, but in all that they suggest of human suffering and human heartlessness, I repeat my conviction, that in all the essentials of military strength, the Confederacy is more formidable to-day than it has ever yet been. It is formidable in the mere number of its armies, in the passion which animates its soldiery; in the capacity of its commanders, and in the development of its resources.

To deal with it on the theory of its exhaustion or its vacillation of purpose to-day, in my judgment, will be to invite swift ruin upon our heads and upon the heads of our children's children.

I am, most truly, your obedient servant,

WM. HENRY HURLBERT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Mystery is the great staple of novel writers, especially of those of the female persuasion. These latter transfer the veil from their own faces to shroud the characters they invent. At every turn and corner of their stories they mystify the reader by all manner of weak devices, pointing in a different direction from that they actually intend to take, flitting before you with simulated lameness, like the lapwing, to lead you away from the nest where their young brood of callow secrets lie. Of this art, Mrs. HENRY WOOD is the high handmaiden. She moves in a more mysterious way her wonders to perform than our own FERNANDO does. Her characters go through her stories as ships in crowded seas glide around in a fog, ringing bells to keep out of each other's way and carefully avoiding a meeting. Her last work, very properly christened *The Mystery*, is published by PETERSON & BRO., of Philadelphia, from advance sheets, for which a fabulous price is said to have been paid. The story is an ingenious one, and well managed in the main. A murder is committed, without any adequate motive on the part of the murderer, and the blood is sprinkled around in such a mysterious manner, that it is difficult to fasten it to the skirts of any one. A little girl, in a very innocent manner, manages to be everywhere where she should not be, and to hear everything that was least intended for her to hear. Were she not more retentive of talk than most young ladies are, she might tell a great deal of doubt and trouble at once in the early part of the story, but she preserves a most remarkable reticence, and permits the characters to go knocking their heads against each other, as awkward people do in dancing the Lancers. She is a very remarkable little girl, indeed, and eventually a most exceptional young lady. Truth compels the admission that Mrs. WOOD weaves quite an exciting and interesting chain of narrative from what seems at first glance to be rather slender material, though most readers will guess what is behind the mask long before the authoress removes it.

—We are glad to see that the sensible plan of leading children up the hill of knowledge by pleasant paths, instead of over barren uninteresting roads, is so rapidly obtaining favor. The HARPERS publish a *First Book in Chemistry*—by WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M. D.,—that illustrates our meaning capitally. It is interesting to a child as a fairy tale, and the chemical changes effected and treated of are much more wonderful than any magical transformations ever dreamed of. Reading this little book, if we judge the youthful mind aright, will so interest the child in the science that it will study it of its own free will. Dr. HOOKER'S language is simple in the extreme, and entirely within the comprehension of those who have not yet got beyond words of three syllables, and yet full and explicit enough to give even a village pedagogue ample understanding of the subjects and experiments whereof he treats. The book, of course, does not open all the paths of chemistry to eager little feet, but it carries the young student quite as far as he will care to go until he is prepared to plunge into the investigation of the meaning of those curious combinations of capital letters which appear so mysterious to the uninitiated, and occasionally prove puzzling to aged apothecaries. When will that millenium for children dawn in which all school books shall be conceived and written in a like sensible manner?

—TICKNOR & FIELDS have contracted a habit of making the best looking books that issue from the American press. How they do it is a mystery we shall not now attempt to solve, but certain it is that they contrive to give quaint graces to their books—touching the edges with vermilion or the backs with faint lines of gold, setting up the letters like ten-pins, or slanting them with the quick air of one that is fumbling for his latch-key at late hours of nights, tapering off chapters so fast literally—whether figuratively or not—they have "point," and doing a dozen other things that give to their publications a style and individuality, that other publishers vainly strive to imitate.

Two notable instances of this peculiarity are found in a brace of books fresh from their press, *Country Living and Country Thinking*, and *The Patience of Hope*. Paper delicately tinted as lily leaves, yet firm and smooth as parchment, type large and clear faced, type that you can read without weariness to the eyes or vexation to the soul. And the books themselves are well worthy the dainty taste that has been bestowed on their dress.

Country Living and Country Thinking is a compilation of papers and essays by "Gail Hamilton," which originally appeared, we believe, in the pages of the *Atlantic*. "Gail Hamilton," of course, is a pen-name; whether the real name be Jones, Brown or Smith, whether the author be masculine, feminine or epicene in gender, are points wholly aside from the question at issue. Gail Hamilton has given us some of the pleasantest essays we have had for many a day, brimming with a humor that never degenerates into coarseness, a sprightliness that does not savor of affectation. The man that can read "Moving," "My Garden," or "My Birds" without laughing—not a great horse laugh, but one of those pleasant little cachinnations where we chuckle to ourselves, and wink at our neighbors—that man has no merriment in his soul. Some of the more serious essays are a trifle too long drawn out, but this we pardon in that they are so mainly good.

The Patience of Hope, by the author of *A Present Heaven*, is presented, with an introduction by JOHN G. WHITTIER. It is a book full of solemn beauty, replete with the noblest Christian thought; a book to be read at twilight, when nature pauses with hushed footsteps in the antechambers of night, and man turns from the busy duties of the day to hold communion with himself. It steals upon the soul like a vesper hymn, cheering and consoling, blessing and promising, even while it warns.

—The most elaborate work on the Tariff Question, which has yet appeared in this country, is that by Mr ERASTUS B. BIGELOW, which has just been issued from the press of Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., of Boston. Mr BIGELOW considers the question particularly in regard to the policy of England and the interests of the United States, arguing as most conclusively in favor of the protecting policy, which, he insists, experience has proved to be the true one. To sustain his views on this subject Mr BIGELOW has appended to his book, probably embodying more facts bearing upon this subject than have before been gathered in the same space. To the advocates of the protective system, this work of Mr BIGELOW will be an invaluable [illegible] while [illegible] Appeal of [illegible] Pa. [illegible] are to the Government. The only [illegible] is that its able arguments against the advocates of free trade as the others go against the rebels. APPLETON & Co., are the New-York agents for the work.

—Mr. A. S. ROE, who, in his time, has written a great many novels of more or less excellence, has added another to his list, *Like and Unlike*, published by CARLETON. There is a great vacuum in the public mind, which publishers abhor and think it their duty to fill. They go to their work as one would to fill a gap in a public road, throwing in cobble-stones that lie convenient near, without going to distant quarries for expensive marble. So long as the public taste is not offended by the material used, all is well enough. Common wheels must have something to run on, and cobble-stones, if well packed in answer nearly as well as a finer and more costly macadamization. Where people only read to employ time that they have no other use for, a volume that contains five hundred pages, rises to the proportions of a public benefactor. Reading such books may be a great deal better than finding fault with the Administration, or attempting to solve the plan of the campaign, or the merits of rival generals, but still we fancy that, as man is not immortal, time might be much better employed.

—The Fifteenth Volume of APPLETON'S New American Cyclopædia has made its appearance. It covers topics extending from Spi to Ezz,—from Spiritualism to Uzziah. Mr. PARSONS, of Harvard University, furnishes articles on Stamp Acts, Surety, Tender and various other legal topics. Among the other contributors, we notice the names of Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., Geo. TICKNOR CURTIS, and other distinguished writers.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

STATED SESSION—SATURDAY, Oct. 18, 1862. 1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following message:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, October 18, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I do hereby nominate Robert H McCurdy, Esq., for Street Commissioner, vice [illegible].

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Alderman Dayton moved that the nomination of Robert H. McCurdy for Street Commissioner be confirmed.

Alderman Froment moved that the communication and nomination be referred to a special committee of [illegible].

Which was lost, on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Allen—5.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—9.

Also,

A message returning, without his approval, resolution appointing Noah Tugwell a Commissioner of Deeds for the City and County, in place of Jacob C. Horton, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: While I unite with the Honorable the Common Council in the acceptance of the resignation of Jacob C. Horton as Commissioner of Deeds, and have indorsed my approval thereon, I must return to you unapproved the inclosed resolution, appointing Noah Tugwell a Commissioner of Deeds for this City and County in place of said Jacob C. Horton.

My objection to this appointment is, that the number of persons already acting in that office in this City is four hundred and eleven, which is one hundred and eleven more than the law authorizes us to appoint.

I am informed from the proper official sources that the appointments have been so made that it is impracticable to ascertain which of the four hundred and eleven Commissioners constitute the three hundred authorized by law.

Under these circumstances, I would respectfully recommend that no more appointments or reappointments of Commissioners of Deeds be made until the number shall be reduced, by the expiration of terms of office or otherwise, to less than the legal number.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table ten days, and directed to be entered at length in the minutes.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department transmitting returns of an election for an Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, held on Tuesday evening, October fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and SIXTY-two, nominating Mr. James Long for confirmation to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Daniel Donovan.

Which was received, and the nomination of Mr. James Long confirmed.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of the Five Points Gospel Union Mission for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to the property owners to grade the first-class footway on Broadway and Eighth avenue to Seventy-second street, at their own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the sunken lots in Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be filled in with good and wholesome earth immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the same—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-ninth street, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; also on the north side of Forty-eighth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed to place two gas lamps at the Lexington-avenue entrance to the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Fifty-second-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid on Fifty-sixth-street, east side, at the intersection of Second-avenue, immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Forty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues be paved with trap-block pavement, immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Reckman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church in Fourth-street, between First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the salary of the late Dennis McCarthy, Inspector of Sidewalks in the Street Department, be paid to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant therefor, and pay the same over to his widow.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Walsh—

Resolved, That the County Clerk be and he is hereby directed to furnish this Board, at his earliest convenience, with a full list of names of Commissioners of Deeds whose terms of office have expired this year.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Allen—

Whereas, It appears from recent orders issued by His Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of this State, that a draft will be made in the month of November proximo, for the purpose of furnishing the quota of militia from this State, under the recent call of the President of the United States for three hundred thousand men to serve for nine months in the army of the Union; and,

Whereas, On the fourteenth day of August last the following order was issued by the War Department: Ordered, Eighth, That in filling all requisitions for militia, the quota of the several States will be apportioned by the Governors among the several counties, and where practicable among the subdivisions of counties, so that allowance shall be made such county and subdivision of county for all volunteers heretofore furnished by them and mustered into the service of the United States, and whose stipulated term of service shall not have expired.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

And, Whereas, It is currently reported that men enlisted in this county have been credited to other counties and subdivisions of counties in this State; and,

Whereas, It is the manifest duty of the corporate authorities of this City to protect the welfare and preserve the happiness of its inhabitants, while rendering all the aid of the Metropolis in the suppression of the rebellion; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and they are hereby requested to confer with his Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of this State, in view of any knowledge in his possession relating to the subject of the foregoing preamble, including the order of the War Department, and report the result of such conference to the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Dayton—

Whereas, In an official communication to the Board of Councilmen, the Counsel to the Corporation has stated that he has heard that the persons employed in the work of laying the Seventh-avenue Railroad track, claim authority as they such track under a license of some other writing from the Croton Aqueduct Board, or some member of the Board; therefore

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be instructed [illegible] hereby are required [illegible] to the Counsel to the Corporation, and the Attorney-General of the State, all papers, documents and other matters in their possession relating to the subject of the Seventh-avenue Railroad, and to render all the assistance in their power to the Counsel to the Corporation in the prosecution of any suit or suits that may be instituted by the Counsel to the Corporation, and the Attorney-General, in relation to the matter aforesaid.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Dayton—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be requested to report to this Board the number of persons employed by the Contractors on the Seventh-avenue Railroad, and the number of horses and mules employed by them, and the number of miles of track laid by them, and the number of miles of track yet to be laid by them, and the time when the same will be completed

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 18, 1862.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104	
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes		106⅜
20,000	U. S. Dem. Notes		126
1,000	do		126
2,000	do	b10	84⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. Cer.		99⅜
5,000	N. Y. 6s, '73		120
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bds.		101
20,000	Ill. War Loan		105
20,000	Ill Cen. Bds. '62		102
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90		55
2,000	do	b10	54⅞
2,000	do		54⅞
1,000	do		53¾
5,000	Mo. 6s		54
5,000	do		53⅝
5,000	do		53⅜
6,000	M. 6s m. to H. & S.		70
100	Cal. 8. 7s		115
1,000	K. R. 7 m. bds. '63		100
2,000	E. R. 4th m. bds.		101⅜
7,000	Ind. R. 1 m. bds.		115
1,000	Ind. R. 2d m. bds.		111
2,000	M. C. 8s, 2d m. s. f. b.		118
1,000	Mich. So. 3d m. bds		98⅛
5,000	do		98⅜
2,000	Mich. So. s. f. bds.		107⅜
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. B'ds.		105
2,000	Al. & T. H. 1st m.		99
2,000	A. & T. H. 2d m. Pf.		81
1,000	A. & T. H. In. B'ds.		60
5,000	Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.		101⅜
1,000	Ch. & N. W. Am. B.		60
10,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d m.		53½
2,000	Pac. R. 7s Guar'd by State of Mo.		45
4,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.		99¾
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.		88
10,000	do		88¼
1,000	Tol. & W. Int. Bds.		58
500	M. & P. Du C. 1st m.		102
1,000	Chi. & R. I. bds.		109
1,000	Clev. & T. S. F. bs		104⅜
5,000	Pit. F. W. & C. 1m		104⅜
2,000	Pit. F. W. & C. 2m.		94⅜
7,000	Pit. F. W. & C. 3m		79
5,000	do		78¾
2,000	do	b30	78⅜
4,000	Clev. & Pit. 2m.	b. 100	
2,000	Clev. & Pit. 4m.		71
1,000	do		70¾
5,000	do		70
100	Phenix Bank		105
15	Bank of Com.		98
30	Bank of Republic		98
20	Mechanics' Bank		83
30	Metrop'n Bank		104⅛
20	do		105
30	Shoe & Leath. Bk		102
20	do		101⅜
30	do		101⅜
5	Continental Bank		92⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104	
3,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes		106⅜
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. Cer.		99⅜
10,000	U. S. Dem'd N'ts.		126
5,000	do		125⅞
2,000	do		125⅛
1,000	Missouri St. 6s		53⅜
4,000	do		53⅜
20,000	do	b30	54
1,000	Cal. State 7s		115⅜
5,000	do		115
2,000	Erie. R. 4th M. Bs.		101⅜
5,000	B., N. Y. & K. 1st M.		100
2,000	Mil. & P. D. C. 1st M.		102⅜
20,000	T. & Wab. 2d M.		88⅜
20,000	do		88¾
10,000	Clev. & T. S. F. Bs.		104⅜
20,000	American Gold		130⅜
20,000	do		130
20,000	do		129⅞
2,000	Pac. M. St. Co	s15.	125
150	do		125⅝
25	N. Y. Cen. R.		106⅜
100	do	b30.	106⅜
50	do		106⅜
100	Rud. & River R		b30 6⅜
200	Erie Railway		s30 59
100	do		b15 59⅜
200	do		59⅜
100	Erie R. Pref.		86⅜
100	do		86⅜
400	Harlem Railroad		23
100	Reading Railroad		79¾
200	do		79¾
25	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		87
100	do		87⅜
200	Mich S. & N. In. R.		43⅜
150	do		43⅜
300	do		43
60	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s60	61⅜
100	do	b30	62¼
100	do	b30	62
200	do		62
100	Chi., Bur. & Qu. R.		107
50	do		106⅜
100	Mill. & Pr. Du Ch. R.		36
50	Del., L. & W. R.		114
25	Indianap. & Cin. R.		46
40	Tol. & Wabash R.		35
101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. R.		90
206	Erie Railway	s30	59
100	do	b15	59⅜
200	do		59⅜
100	Erie R. Pref.		86⅜
100	do		86⅜
400	Harlem Railroad		23
100	Reading Railroad		79¾
200	do		79¾
25	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		87
100	do		87⅜
200	Mich S. & N. In. R.		43⅜
150	do		43⅜
300	do		43
60	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s60	61⅜
100	do	b30	62¼
100	do	b30	62
200	do		62
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		81⅛
200	do		81
400	Clev. & Pitts. R.		39
100	do	b30	39¼
50	Gal. & Chi. R.		85⅝
500	Clev. & Tol. R.		70⅜
500	do	s30	70⅜
500	do		70⅜
100	Chi. & Rk. Isl.	s10	81⅞
350	do		82

MONDAY, Oct. 20—A. M.

The violent fluctuations in the price of Gold at the Stock Exchange the past week were made the leading topic of remark in Wall-street, besides being the cause of profound interest and uncertainty, and of equally violent ups and downs in the Corn Exchange and in the Cotton and Merchandise Markets. The turn, early in the week, made by the speculators in Gold, after having realized largely the previous week, below 130 ₱ cent., to make a point 10 ₱ cent higher, of course excited alarm, and for the moment confounded and almost paralyzed business. The facilities to this speculation by heavy and even extravagant loans in Currency by a number of the Banks, were previously known in the Street, but not understood, in their extent and ramifications, by the public at large. To the same end, of stimulating and widening the circle of this speculation, the Stock Exchange Board had been made to contribute, and both causes together provoked a public review of the mischiefs thus inflicted upon the Public Credit, and the demoralization brought upon our Banking System, whose currency, in common with that of the United States, is made to suffer the discreditable consequences.

The subject, beside being freely canvassed on the Street and through the Press, was taken up by the Stock Exchange Board, and a Select Committee raised to report at a subsequent meeting. Meanwhile, a good many of the Bank officers on the Street appeared to feel the responsibility which rested at their doors or the doors of their neighbors. And the subsequent effect of the mere agitation of a change of practice was to check the speculation and cause an immediate reaction to 130 ₱ cent. again—although no formal or abrupt rule at Bank was proposed.

It has been partially denied that evidences are to be found that a certain portion of the Banks have engaged in, or otherwise improperly stimulated this speculation. But we take leave to say, without impeaching the motives which *originally* induced the practice of large loans in Currency upon special deposits of Gold at Bank, that this denial goes for nothing, and that the practice has *now* grown to be an abuse, the motives to which are wholly inconsistent with straightforward banking, and, therefore, liable to doubtful construction.

To show the extent to which this system, if it can be called such, has been carried, we will take, by way of sufficient illustration, three Banks, say of an aggregate capital of $6,000,000, supposed to be lenders on Gold notoriously for speculation and buyers of United States Custom-house Notes, (and perhaps Gold,) on their own account and for the accommodation of their Directors to turn an honest penny on the rise. They are not of the class likely, from their established prudence and conservetism, to receive more than their proportion, if so much, of the Gold lodged in Bank on special deposit, merely for safe keeping' free of all advances in currency upon it; nor of the class that used to be distinguished for carrying an extra per centage of Specie to their lines of Deposits when such Deposits were liable to be called for in Specie; nor were they found after the voluntary suspension of payments, last Winter, with a larger reserve of Specie than the general run of their neighbors. In the last named instance, however, they still held their fair proportion, and, certainly, a sufficient sum for all practical purposes during an indefinite period of suspension and with the lawful tender paper of the United States in view to redeem their obligations. The result, in round numbers, since, is about as follows:

Specie.	October, 1861.	October, 1862.	December, 61.
Aggregate	$30,000,000	$20,200,000	$23,000,000

In the three Banks, $4,100,000 $2,500,000 $2,700,000

It is not pretended that if the Associated Banks were now paying Specie, as the rule, instead of issuing, as some of them do, special certificates of Gold Deposits or certifying checks against them, to be employed, as they are now frequently employed, *for raising currency wherewith to run up the line of speculation in Gold and to stimulate its price at the Stock Exchange*, these three Banks, or any other three engaged, alike inconsiderately, perhaps, in the same mischievious work, would carry more than about their former proportion of $30,000,000. It was then deemed quite sufficient by their managers—and no one complained of them, who had a right to do so, to wit, their own dealers—to report, respectively, say $1,600,000; $1,600,000 and $600,000 on their weekly averages. They much oftener fell below than went above these figures. Speculations in Gold and United States Custom-house Notes have now made them the custodians of, say, $3,800,000; $2,400,000, and $2,600,000 respectively, in Gold, and how much more in United States Custom-house Notes which go up and down with Gold on the Stock arena, we have no means of knowing.

But it is asked, what safer security to lend upon than Gold, or what more improving security than United States Custom-house Notes to own, could the Banks have? The question itself ignores the principle, self-stultifying and self-dishonoring as it is, of lending upon Gold by the Associated Banks of the great cities, whose stake in the Public Credit, and whose direct interest as Banks of Circulation and Deposit, in the Currency of the Country, are notoriously at war with the rapid, wholly speculative, and, of course, unnecessary, as well as alarming appreciation of Gold. Aside from this vicious principle, however, it could be answered in the present condition of a great Civil War, which might, at any moment, and without so much as a day's warning, *take a turn in the direction of an early peace*, that Gold, now selling at 130 ₱ cent., and a few days ago at 138, and borrowed upon at Bank at the rate of 115 or 120, or 125, would *not* be the safest security to lend upon, at such valuations. And we have reason to infer that, since this discussion was brought about by the extraordinary attempt of Tuesday and Wednesday last, sympathized in, it may be, by some of the very Banks in question, to push Gold from 130 up to 140 ₱ cent., the lenders themselves have come to a realizing sense of the danger of the operation, and have already required, in a number of instances, their advances upon Gold to be paid up, or else reduced at once to its par value, and other instances will probably show as soon as the operation can be eased off without serious inconvenience to the borrowers. It is even intimated that after the 1st of November such advances may cease altogether, by common consent, between all the Associated Banks. They would necessarily be diminished at once, should the machinery of the Stock Exchange Board be withheld from the use of the speculators in Gold. It has thus far been used by few other buyers, since the export demand being mainly confined to bullion in the shape of California bars or large coin, $20 pieces cannot be answered under the rule of the Board which recognizes all American gold coin, even down to $1 pieces, as a good delivery. Shipping parcels are therefore mostly obtained through and put up by the Bullion Brokers, as in former times. Of the $3,000,000 in sales registered at the Board last week, it is safe to say that less than one-fifth was bought for export, although the clearances of the week were above the usual average, and even this small proportion must have been subsequently reassorted and the small coin resold. It is needless to add that the regular Bankers in Foreign Exchange are seriously embarrassed instead of being facilitated through this machinery.

The foreign trade of the past week was unusually active, with considerable excitement in prices on the Corn Exchange among the factors and export buyers. The value of the clearances of the week is $4,444,382, as against $2,807,527 the week before, and $2,277,097 the same week last season. The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,096,719, against $2,197,129 same week last year. The Export of Gold and Silver, chiefly the receipts from California, Mexico and New-Orleans, amount to $1,714,000. The Customs Duties paid into the Sub-Treasury amount to $1,106,000. The United States Notes for Custom-house use have fluctuated with Gold, though not approaching it as closely as the week before in its upward rise. The highest figure for the Notes was 131¼ on Wednesday. They closed on Saturday 124¦@125, against 120¦@130 for Gold; the latter leaving off 1 ₱ cent. higher than at the close on Saturday week, after having gone up nearly 10 ₱ cent. The rates of Exchange on London, first-class Bankers, after selling at 150@151 ₱ cent. for a brief time near the middle of the week, left off 142@142½ ₱ cent. Money returned to 4@5 ₱ cent. to the Brokers at call and the surplus placed on 4 ₱ cent. interest with the Treasury amounts to about $1,300,000 for the week.

The Secretary of the Treasury has thus far entertained no propositions for a large loan from the Banks. His current means amount to over $1,000,000 per day, with the prospect of a large increase in November from Inland Revenue. He has a large reserve of United States Notes, independent of the power to issue in substitution of the old Notes of July 17, 1861, as they come in for Customs and are cancelled.

Ills Customs per day are	$250,000
Four per cent. Deposits	250,000
Postal Currency	50,000
United States Notes, 1s and 2s	100,000
United States Notes, large denomination	250,000
Inland Revenue	100,000
Total	$1,000,000

The last item will soon be increased to $200,000 @ $250,000 ₱ day, as the machinery of the new system is brought into practical operation. The twelve months' Indebtedness Certificates of the Treasury are moderately increased, and now amount to $60,000,000 or $70,000,000. The line of 4@5 ₱ cent temporary Deposits in the Sub-Treasuries will probably soon reach the maximum of $100,000,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, [illegible] the Import entries [illegible] for nine months of the calendar year

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1862	$[illegible]
Add three weeks in October	[illegible]
Total to date, 1862	[illegible]
Against same time, 1861	[illegible]
Increase since Jan. 1	[illegible]

The same tables [illegible] the prices of Domestic Produce [illegible] Goods, including Foreign [illegible]

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1862	[illegible]
Add three weeks in October	[illegible]
Total to date, 1862	$118,200,000
Against same time, 1861	104,500,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$13,700,000

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 were	$43,844,000
Add since 1st October	4,682,000
Total to date, 1862	$48,526,000
Against same time, 1861	3,283,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$45,243,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₱ ct. Stock of U. S. of '61	103¾@104⅛
New-York Central	103⅜@107⅛@106⅛
New-York and Erie	55 @60¼@59¼
Erie Preferred Shares	82 @87 @86⅞
Rock Island	80⅜@83⅜@82⅜
Michigan Guaranteed	78⅛@83@81⅛
Michigan Southern	41@46@42⅝
Michigan Central	84 @88 @87½
Toledo	67⅝@72⅛@70⅛
Galena	84⅛@87@84⅜
Illinois Central	79⅜@85@80⅝
Panama	146@151
Pacific Mail	121⅜@129@125⅛
Missouris	52⅛@55@54
Tennessees	53⅛@55⅜@54⅜
Hudson River	61⅜@69⅛@64⅜
Harlem Preferred	49⅜@51⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	37⅜@39

Early in the week the Stock Market made a further recovery from the decline of the previous Friday, both in price and demand, on the Share list, and up to Tuesday afternoon the temper of the market was all in one direction. On Wednesday the excitement on the Gold question interfered with the dealings in Stocks, and unsettled, for the moment, the confidence of buyers more particularly on the Western list. The following day and up to the close of the week the firmness of demand returned and was well supported, the New-York roads, however, continuing in the lead. Both classes of Erie are especially strong, with evidences of substantial wealth at the back of the present speculation to carry up prices still higher; other circumstances of the general market favoring it. New-York Central gained 3 ₱ cent. on the previous week, and the Western Roads from 1½ to 2 ₱ cent. The Federal and Border State Stocks participated but partially in the dealings of the week. There is more business doing in the Illinois State Stocks, which, in addition to their attraction of interest payments in Gold, for investment, are wanted for banking basis at home. The Railway mortgages continued strong, but something less buoyant in the new Western descriptions. The City Bank Stocks are advancing on a good demand, and a small offering at the Board. The general market left off steady on Saturday. The Western Railway prices have not yet recovered to the highest points of week before last, when Gold rated at 123@124 ₱ cent. Erie is now about the same, after falling to 57 on the day that Gold went to 138. New-York Central now something higher. The questionable theory that Stocks must go up in currency price as Gold appreciates over the currency standard has been singularly at fault since Gold left off 123 ₱ cent. There is no doubt that the movement in Stocks would be a much more reliable one for all parties if Gold were thrown out of the Board dealings.

The bids for the City Bank Shares on Saturday were as follows:

Merchants'	102	Mercantile	110
Mechanics'	105	American Exchange	130½
Union	103	Bank of the Republic	95
America	105	Hanover	92
Phenix	104	Irving	75
Tradesmen's	103	Metropolitan	105
Butchers and Drovers	105	East River	90
Mechanics & Traders'	107	Nassau	100
National	107	Shoe and Leather	101
Merchants' Exchange	110	Continental	92
Commerce	98	Importers' & Traders'	105
Mechanics' Banking Ass.	90	Park	110
Ocean	80		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	100	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Scrip	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. 1st s f 8s	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. 1st s f Ass.	60⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. seconds	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. Sinking, '79	[illegible]	Han. & St. Jos. first	[illegible]
New first	111	Han. & St. Jos. Conv.	80½
Erie fourths	[illegible]	Ind. B. & W. seconds	[illegible]
Erie fifths	[illegible]	Ind. & W. 1st s f	95⅜
Hudson 6s	[illegible]	Ind. & Wab. seconds	85¾
Hudson sinking fund	[illegible]	Ind. & Wab. 1st, Bds	[illegible]
Hudson third	[illegible]	Mil. & P. du Chien 1st s	102⅜
Hudson 7s, '67	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. firsts	1[illegible]
Harlem firsts, '59-'73	112	Gal. & Chi. 1sts ext'd	107
Harlem seconds, '61	104⅜	Gal. & Chi. seconds	107
Harlem thirds, 6s	90	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	109
Mich. C. 8s, '59-'62	102	Clev. & Tol. s f	[illegible]
Mich. C. and R. 1sts	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
Mich. C. & R. 2ds	115	N. J. Cen. seconds	100
M. S. 7 s c. seconds	[illegible]	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	[illegible]
M. S. & N. Ind. s f	[illegible]	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	94⅜
Pac. R. Guar. by Mo.	75	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	79¾
Ill. Cen. 7 p c. s f	105	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	101
St. L. A. & T. H. firsts	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	95
St. L. A. & T. H. 2ds	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	80
Ill. & So. Ill. 1st, Bds	92	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	70½
Chi. & N. W. G. & R. Ext.	[illegible]	Ill. Cent. Income	60

The following are the Specie quotations of Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street:

American Gold	₱1 2m	Amer. Silver	$1 25
Sovereigns	4 80	Spanish Dollars	1 27
French 5 francs	4 80	Mexican Dollars	1 25
Ten Guilders	4 75	Five Francs	1 10
Ten Thalers	3 50	German & Dutch Crowns	1 15
Spanish Doubloons	15 50	English Silver ₱ £	5 50
Mexican Doubloons	15 50	Spanish Mexican ₱ oz	1 05

The recently established News and Merchants' Exchange Rooms in Pine-street, below William, are now open to subscribers only, and deserve, by their arrangement and the enterprise of the proprietors, a liberal encouragement.

Mr. JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP, an old Money Broker in the Street, has re-established business at No. 6 Broad-street, for the purchase and sale of Government, State and other Securities, United States Notes for Custom-house use, Gold, &c. See card in our advertising columns.

The receipts of Cotton from the Southwest at this port the past week amount to 3,478 bales. The list of Export clearances of Cotton will probably show for the week on the next Custom-house return about 2,500 bales.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. WILLARD & MAXWELL of a lost certificate of New York and Harlem Stock.

We direct attention to the timely article of a correspondent, who understands his subject, on "Real Estate and its Rising Value."

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Oct. 18, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 11 bbls. Ashes, 12,214 bbls. Flour, 75 bbls. and 547 bags Corn Meal, 28,092 bushels Wheat, 50,047 bushels Corn, 2[illegible] bushels Barley, 37,006 bushels Oats, 1,654 pkgs. Provisions, and 447 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair request at $7 37½@7 50 for Pots, and $7 75@8 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 356 bbls., including 307 bbls. Pots and 49 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 4,200 bags, at 26c.@26½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been inactive to-day at 60c.@61c., chiefly at 60c., for Middlings ₱ lb.

EARTHENWARE—The supply is limited, and the demand good, at advancing prices.

FISH—The inquiry has been fair for the principal kinds, at uniform quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of State and Western Flour have not been very eager to sell to-day, but the demand has been less active, and the market heavy. The reported sales since our last are up 12,500 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $6 25@6 50; mixed to choice extra State, at $6 75@7 25; Superfine Western, Interior to choice, at $6 25@6 50; extra Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, at $6 75@7 20; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 30@7 50 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Superfine Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Illinois to Iowa, Michigan, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	7 30	7
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 10	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	7 10	[illegible]
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 10	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been quiet and [illegible] sales, 1,200 bbls., at $6 75@7 for Mixed to Good Baltimore, and $7 30@7 50 for Fancy and Extra Georgetown and Petersburg ₱ bbl.

Canada Flour is [illegible] $7 30@7 50 ₱ bbl.

Rye Flour is [illegible] $5 50@5 75 ₱ bbl.

Corn Meal is [illegible] $3 50@3 75 for Jersey, and $3 75@4 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been [illegible] active, to-day, as the [illegible] demand [illegible] Receipts [illegible] The reported sales since our last [illegible] 240,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Western, at $1 15@1 52; Amber Western, at $1 10@1 13; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 35@1 40; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 40@1 52; Milwaukee Club, at $1 23@1 26; Chicago Spring, at $1 [illegible]@1 [illegible]; Amber State at $1 40; very choice White Kentucky at $1 61, ₱ bushel. Corn is in less demand, at declining prices. Sales since our last, 85,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, at 66c.@68c., chiefly at 66c.@67c., for shipping Mixed Western; 60c.@65c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 56c.@60c. for unsound; 69c. for Yellow Western, and 70c. for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate request at 70c.@84c., according to quality, ₱ bushel; sales 1,700 bushels. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 56c.@58c.; Western, at 56c.@59c.; and State, at 56c.@59c. ₱ bushel. Barley is improving; sales 3,400 bushels State and Canada at $1 22½@1 28 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 35@1 40 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair request, to-day, at 55c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been quite liberal this week. Prices have advanced. Week's receipts, 74,175 Hides; sales, 51,510 Hides, including, accordding to Messrs. Wetzel & Weinberg, 12,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@24 lbs., 26c.@27c., cash, usual selection; 6,000 Rio Grande, 22@24 lbs., 24½c.@25c., cash, usual selection; 13,000 California, 22 lbs., 25½c.@26c., six months, usual selection; 9,000 Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., part 22½c., six months, rej. bad Hides; 7,000 Laguayra, 22@24 lbs., on private terms; 225 Maracaibo, 21 lbs., on private terms; 5,500 Mexican, 21@23 lbs., on private terms; 2,200 Aspinwall, 16@18 lbs., 22½c., six months, rej. bad Hides; 4,700 Bahia, 21 lbs., on private terms; 2,300 Dry-Salted, 32 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 Savanilla dry-salted, 26 lbs. part 16c., 6 months, rej. bad hides; 1,700 Port-au-Plati, 21 lbs. on private terms; 2,285 Sierra Leone, 10 lbs. on private terms; 1,200 Wet-salted California, 50 lbs. 12@12½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Wet-salted New-Orleans, 65 lbs. on private terms; 700 Western Slaughter, 70 lbs. 9c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 Country Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 9c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 9,000 City Slaughter, 65@75 lbs. 9@9½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in Importers' and speculators' hands, 405,700 dry hides, 10,500 wet salted, and 1,100 bales East-India Hides.

IRON—Is in good request, and is very stiffly held. In Philadelphia, sales have been made, during the week, of 8@10,000 tons, at $24@$25 ₱ ton for Anthracite Pig No. 1, $24@$24 50 for No. 2, and $20@$22 for No. 3, cash and 4 months, part deliverable at the furnace, to go West, but most makers are now sold up, and refuse to contract for future delivery at these rates. Scotch Pig has advanced to $30@$31 ₱ ton. Manufactured Iron is also tending up, and the mills generally are well supplied with orders.

LATHS—Eastern sell slowly, at $1 05 per thousand.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review thus:—"The market for Hemlock Sole has ruled very active throughout the week, and the sales have been larger than during any week since the commencement of the rebellion. A large number of buyers have been in the market, both from the East and West, and have bought freely, while the business done on orders from both sections, has also been extensive. Prices have been unsettled, some sales having been made at last week's quotations, while others have been effected at an advance of 2c. ₱ lb. The market closes firm at the advance, most of the trade being unwilling sellers at our quotations. The demand has not been confined to any particular description, but plump over-weights, of which the stock is about exhausted, is much called for, and when found commands almost any price. From the tanneries the receipts have been fair, but far below the aggregate of sales, leaving the stock considerably diminished. For Oak Sole also, the demand has been active, and sales are quite large at a slight advance over last week's rates. The stock is very light and firmly held. Rough Upper is in moderate request at firm prices." We quote sales, Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 26c.@28c.; Oak, Good Middle, 28c.@30c.; Oak, Good Heavy, 26c.@28c.; Oak Western Slaughter, Good, 26c.@28c.; Oak Light Cropped, Good, 30c.@32.; Oak Middle Cropped, Good, 32c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 22c.@23c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Middle, 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Heavy, 24½c@26c. Hemlock, California, good light, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, good middle, 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, good heavy, 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. damaged, all weights, 19½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. poor, all weights, 13c.@14c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 26c.@28c., Oak Slaughter, in rough, 30c.@32c. ₱ lb., on 6 months' credit.

MOLASSES—Sales, 340 bbls. New-Orleans at 35c.@36c.; 50 Hhds. Porto Rico at 46c., and 170 Hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 35c.@39c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The demand has been more active for Spirits Turpentine, at $2 27½@$2 30 ₱ gallon. Other kinds are unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely offered, and has been depressed. Sales, 1,700 bbls. at $13 40@$13 75, closing at $13 40@$13 50 for Mess, and $12 25@$12 50 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand at 7c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in less request, at 7½c.@8c. ₱ lb. Lard is depressed; sales 1,200 tes. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet at previous prices; sales 185 bbls., at $14@$14 62½ for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 50 for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $[illegible]@$[illegible] ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter continues active and firm, at 15c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@21c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in brisk demand, at 9½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, 3,500 bags East India, part at $6 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Crude is in demand, at 13c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Dver have been more actively sought after at rising prices. Sales 24 bales Honduras at 60c.@65c. cash; 1,000 lbs. Central American at 58c., and large transactions from second hands on private terms. Goat have been quiet, owing to the scarcity of desirable lots. We hear of no sales from first hands, though several resales of Mexican have been made at an advance over late rates.

SPICES—Sales 30 cases No. 1 Nutmegs at 75c.@77½c.; 100 bags Pimento and 1,200 bags Pepper on terms not ascertained.

SUGARS—Sales 1,300 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 9¾c.@12¼c., Cuba at 9¾c.@10¾c., and Porto Rico at 10c., also, 950 boxes Havana at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 60,000 lbs. at 12c.@12¼c. per lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 650 bbls. at 35c.@35½c. per gallon.

WHALEBONE—Has been in lively demand at advanced prices, including Arctic at $1 25@$1 35; Ochotsk at $1 20@$1 25; South Sea at $1@$1 10; and Northwest Coast at $1@$1 05 per lb. Stocks quite moderate.

WOOL—Has been much more sought after, partly for export to England, and prices have favored sellers. The week's transactions in this market and in Boston and Philadelphia, add up 1,300,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled, at, in New-York, from 57c.@62½c.; 600 bales California here, 12,000 lbs. Canada fleece, and 720 bales foreign, on terms not disclosed.

FREIGHTS—Continue unsettled in view of the scarcity of foreign vessels, the high rates demanded by their owners, and the reluctance to ship freight in American bottoms. For Liverpool—Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10¾d.@11d. in American, and 11d.@11d. in Canal vessels, ₱ bush.; Cotton ½d. ₱ lb.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@60s.; Tallow 35s.@40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, at 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain at 12½d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s.@7s. 6d. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@60s., and by a British vessel at 60s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@50s.; Oil, 40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton. For Antwerp—Wheat, in ship's bags at 11d. ₱ bush. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, include: a British bark to Newport, Bristol or Cardiff, 28,000 Wheat at 13d.; one, 336 tons, 20,000 Wheat, and a British brig, 203 tons, 16,000 Wheat, to Falmouth for orders, excluding West Coast of England, both 13d.; a Prussian brig, 403 tons, to Liverpool, 1,250 bbls. Petroleum, 9s.; a ship to same port, Provisions, 40s.; a bark, 348 tons, to Havre, 2,200 Petroleum, 9s.; a Dutch brig to Amsterdam, 5,000 Wheat, 13½d., in shipper's bags; a Swedish brig, 224 tons, to Antwerp, 1,500 Petroleum at a round sum; a bark, 358 tons, and a British brig, 240 tons, same port, Petroleum, about 9s.; a bark, 315 tons, to Cape Town, C. G. H., $1 60, one, 367 tons, to Shelly and back, $5,250, one, 378 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, supposed $48; a Swedish bark, 315 tons, to Rio Janeiro, 4,000 bbls. Flour, $1 ₱ bbl.; a British schooner, 129 tons, to Savanilla and back, $2,400; one, 800 bbls. to St. Domingo and back, $1,000; a British brig, 2[illegible] bbls., to Spanish Main, $1 ₱ bbl.; a schooner, 2,000 bbls., to a Windward Island, $1; a brig, 212 tons, to a Gulf port and back, $1 50 ₱ bbl.; a British schooner, 1,300 bbls., to St. John, P. R., $1,275; one, 1,300 bbls., to Porto Rico, $1,300; and if back, $1,450; a brig, 215 tons, from Millbridge to south side Cuba, Hards, $14; a bark, 480 tons

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—BOSOM FRIENDS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE GLADIATOR.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—No. 435 Broadway—THE CZAR AND CARPENTER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVRETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIBBELS'S CALIFORNIA.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—LANG'S HISTORICAL PICTURE OF THE RECEPTION OF THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH IRISH REGIMENT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have again a repetition of the reports that Winchester is being evacuated by the rebels—this time brought to Gen. SIGEL'S headquarters by deserters and refugees. These reports are given some plausibility by the fact that Leesburgh has already been evacuated, as ascertained by a reconnoissance on Friday and Saturday. Measures, we are assured, are being taken to ascertain the truth. The reports of the evacuation obtain considerable credence in Washington, though some of the military authorities are inclined to doubt them, and still believe that LEE intends to wait in the vicinity of the Potomac for an attack from McCLELLAN—believing that a retreat would prove more disastrous to the rebels than a battle.

Our special correspondent with Gen. SIGEL'S command telegraphs some important information relative to movements in front of Washington. A force of cavalry and artillery, under Gen. STAHL, left Centreville on Wednesday, for the purpose, if possible, of forcing STUART into a fight—it being known that he, with his cavalry, was somewhere east of the Bull Run Hills, and threatening our advance. On Thursday, our forces advanced as far as Aldie, but STUART fell back, declining an encounter. There was some skirmishing with his videttes, and several prisoners were captured. A still further advance was made on Friday, rebel pickets being driven in at Ashby's Gap, and some pickets from the rebel force of Warrenton being captured. Gen. STAHL encamped at White Plains during Friday night, throwing forward his pickets to Thoroughfare Gap. About 6 o'clock on Saturday morning his forage and commissary wagons, seven in number, together with fifteen soldiers and six teamsters, were captured by a detachment of North Carolina Cavalry at Newmarket, where they had been left. An attempt was made to recapture them, when the enemy in considerable force was encountered in Thoroughfare Gap, but after a short skirmish were driven back. Our forces pursued to the vicinity of Warrenton, but could not induce the rebels to make another stand. Gen. STAHL'S command returned to Centreville about 1 o'clock yesterday evening, with about a hundred prisoners, twelve horses and one caisson—having lost, besides the train, two horses killed. Rebel pickets are reported within two miles of Centreville.

The intelligence from Kentucky is important. MORGAN, with fifteen hundred guerrillas, captured Lexington on Saturday morning, after a sharp fight with a small force of National cavalry stationed there. He did not stay long, however, but took the Versailles turnpike, on which, between Versailles and Frankfort, he was suddenly met by about 2,000 of C. L. MUNDY'S cavalry and routed after a short fight—his forces being scattered. It is supposed that he will endeavor to unite his scattered forces with HUMPHREY MARSHALL, who was expected to make an attack on Paris last night.

By letters received in Louisville within a few days it is learned that, simultaneously with the attack upon McCOOK'S corps, near Perryville, a rebel force thirty-five thousand strong, under HARDEE and BRECKNER, made an attack upon GILBERT'S corps. They were soon repulsed, and that portion of our army were astonished at the sudden withdrawal of the enemy. Their course has since been explained, as BUCKNER was wounded, and they were left without a leader and commander on whom they could rely. HARDEE, it is said, keeps up his old habit of drinking, and whenever he can get liquor, is unfit for duty.

An intercepted letter from a rebel officer to a friend in Lexington, Ky., states that the rebel General CLAIBORNE was killed in the fight near Perryville, and that his command was transferred to Gen. WM. PRESTON. The same letter states that the rebel General WOOD was wounded, and that the rebel force engaged in the fight was fifteen thousand.

The report of a battle at Big Hill, Ky., was based on the statements of two gentlemen who arrived in Louisville from Lexington on Thursday evening. They reported that a battle was fought on Wednesday at Big Hill, eighteen miles beyond Richmond, in Madison County, in which Kirby Smith's rebel army was badly whipped. They asserted that the engagement was opened at an early hour [illegible] and that the firing was heard [illegible] hours in the afternoon, at which [illegible] soldiers had arrived [illegible] arms, declaring [illegible] tional troops were [illegible] mand of Gen. THOMAS [illegible] Gen. BUELL. The rebels [illegible] have lost all their stock [illegible] hundred beef cattle, [illegible] York, and a large quantity of [illegible] Another rumor was to the effect that the [illegible] of HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S command, which [illegible] on Tuesday in the direction of [illegible] Spring, had been cut off.

An apparently reliable report comes to us from Gallipolis, Ohio, that the Kanawha Valley has been evacuated by the rebels, with the exception of JENKINS' guerrillas. It is conjectured that the rebel force recently there has gone into East Tennessee, with a view to reinforcing BRAGG.

There is a report in Cairo that Gen. PRICE is gathering the remnants of the rebel Army of the Southwest at Holly Springs, Miss., with the intention of attacking some point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. If so, Gen. GRANT will doubtless pay his respects to him shortly, as Holly Springs is only about a good day's march below Grand Junction.

In consequence of the fact that no boat had arrived from Memphis in three days, it was feared in Cairo, on Saturday, that some trouble had occurred on the river below. A rumor prevailed that the rebels had attacked the National forces at Island No. 10, but it could not be traced to any authoritative source.

The heavy reconnoitering parties under Gens. HANCOCK and HUMPHREYS, which proceeded from the Army of the Potomac in the direction of Winchester on Thursday, returned to their positions again on Friday, as stated in our special dispatches. The party under Gen. HUMPHREYS was followed by rebel cavalry and artillery to within a short distance of Shepherdstown, and one of our men was killed and six wounded. We captured a number of prisoners, and it is understood that the rebels had between forty and fifty men killed and wounded while disputing our advance.

On Saturday we published a report, received from Fortress Monroe, that a skirmish had taken place at Blackwater River, near Suffolk. We learn that Gen. PECK has been greatly reinforced at Suffolk, and his right flank is effectually covered by gunboats in the Nansemond River. An attack from the rebels is hourly awaited. Our outposts beyond Suffolk have been strengthened, and excellent defensive operations are being prosecuted vigorously. The rebels are supposed to have but eight thousand men on the south side of James River, in Virginia and North Carolina. It is said that we can have fifty thousand men there in twenty-four hours, and in forty-eight hours afterwards have Petersburgh and Richmond, and that before the rebels know what we are doing. Why not do it, then?

We have advices from Port Royal to the 4th inst. through our special correspondent. Gen. BRANNAN and his command had returned from Jacksonville, Fla., and full particulars of the expedition will be found in our correspondent's letter. The negro church at Hilton Head was dedicated to Divine service on Sunday, the 12th inst., and a black man from Savannah, named ABRAM MITCHISON, was installed a Pastor. The exercises on the occasion were quite interesting, and rendered more so by the presence of Gen. MITCHEL, who made an address to the colored congregation, embodying his views of the Slavery question. There are indications that we shall hear of active operations in the Department of the South very soon.

The latest advices from Corinth are to the effect that prisoners continue to be brought in singly and in squads. On October 14, Capt. FORD, of the Tennessee Cavalry, who had escorted a provision train into the country, captured about sixty rebel soldiers. He says the woods are filled with their wounded and stragglers, many of whom would willingly give themselves up, if not afraid of the Kansas and Illinois cavalry. The tone of feeling among citizens is very much modified since Gen. PRICE'S defeat. They say that PRICE admitted that he received terrible punishment, and that not three thousand of the thirty thousand men which went into action could now be mustered. His plan was to attack Purdy and Bethel, and then make a rapid march upon Jackson, and thence to Paducah. That this was his plan is evident from the maps, plans and diagrams captured in the recent battle. We have PRICE'S recruiting officer as prisoner.

The official reports of our loss in the battle on the Hatchie make our killed 51—wounded, 429.

The official statement of the results of the battle of Iuka is as follows:

Rebels killed (found on the field)	265
Rebels died in hospital	120
Total	385
Wounded in hospital	202
Remained on Field	351
Prisoners	201
Total	1,038

Rebel prisoners, captured at Corinth, state that PRICE officially reported a loss of 1,500 men. Gen. LITTLE, of the C. S. A., and Col. STANTON were the most prominent rebel officers killed.

Rebel killed—[illegible] and officers	6
Rebel wounded [illegible]	30
Union killed	1
Total	36
Privates and non-commissioned killed	138
Privates and non-commissioned wounded	550
Privates and non-commissioned missing	30
Total	730

Besides considerable quantities of Quartermasters' and Commissary stores, we captured of the rebels, 1,029 stand of small arms and 13,000 rounds of ammunition.

GENERAL NEWS.

The latest returns of the Pennsylvania election indicate that fifteen Union Congressmen are elected. The State ticket is still in doubt, but the chances are in favor of the Democrats. The Legislature will have a Democratic House and a Republican Senate, with a Democratic majority on joint ballot.

The remains of Commodore WM. L. HUDSON were on Saturday, interred at Greenwood Cemetery, after solemn funeral ceremonies performed at St. ANN'S Church, Brooklyn, by the Right Rev. Bishop MCILVAINE and the Rev. Drs. JOHNSON, VINTON and CUTLER, the latter preaching the discourse. A battalion of United States Marines escorted the remains to their final resting place.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The name of ROBERT H. MCCURDY, for Street Commissioner, was rejected by 9 to 5. The Mayor sent in another veto of an appointment of a Commissioner of Deeds, because the number of such officers in the county already exceeds by 111 the number authorized by law to be appointed. The Board adopted a resolution calling upon the County Clerk to furnish a list of the Commissioners whose terms of office expire this year. A resolution by Mr. ALLEN, to have the Committee on National Affairs confer with Gov. MORGAN in relation to crediting each county and District with its due share of enlistments—men of this county having enlisted in other counties, and *vice versa*—brought out the remark from Mr. DAYTON that the Senatorial District Committees would attend to the matter. The resolution was adopted. Another, by Mr. DAYTON, inquiring of the Croton Board if they have granted permission for removing the pavement to lay rails in Seventh-avenue was likely to lead to a protracted discussion on the "rights of the City" and "legislative assumption," when Mr. POOLE said he understood the Corporation Counsel had obtained an injunction against the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, when a preamble and resolution was reported to the Railroad Committee. The $2,000,000 Harbor and City Defence Ordinance passed by Mr. BOOLE at the previous meeting met with strong opposition from Mr. DAYTON. He [illegible] the arrangement of the commission—the [illegible] Comptroller, five Aldermen and five [illegible]—would be injudicious, he insisted, [illegible] the commission from [illegible] was passed. [illegible] was appointed to [illegible] Board [illegible] Currency [illegible] Board [illegible] o'clock.

[illegible] Church Council [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] impassible."

The Stock Market, on Saturday, closed steady. The price of Gold fell from 131¼ as on Friday afternoon, to 129¾. Exchange on London 142¼.

Business in Breadstuffs and Provisions was much less active on Saturday; prices of Flour, Wheat, Corn, Pork and Lard were somewhat lower. A fair demand prevailed for Fish, Fruit, Hay, Hops, Saltpetre, Tallow and Tobacco. Wool, Salt, Hides and Leather were in lively request at buoyant rates. Whisky was cheaper, and rather inactive. Rio Coffee, Spices, Sugars and Black Teas were freely purchased at rising prices. The Freight market continued quite unsettled.

Philosophy of Crushing the Rebellion Vindicated.

There is no word that so completely expresses the duty of the Government toward the rebellion as the word "crush." To conquer will not do; for a conquered spirit may gather new courage after the lapse of time, and fight again. It will not do to conciliate or appease; for such treatment involves no destruction of the principle of treason, but is rather a recognition of its rightful existence, entitling it to consideration and mercy. In the first case, or the last, the revolt is merely suspended, and may break forth again any time, involving the nation in the same horrible strife that now afflicts it. The rebellion must be *crushed*. There is annihilation in that phrase that implies no resurrection of the offending arm. An adder may be called conquered, if his aimless dart of poisoned fangs is rewarded with a blow that drives him writhing to his hole. But if his head be crushed by the club, there is an end of him. His carcass rots above ground, and his poison sinks harmless through the sod into Nature's alembic.

Of all the civil and military officers that Mr. LINCOLN has sent forth to deal with treason, none has manifested the wisdom, firmness and skill of Gen. BUTLER. The history of his administration at New-Orleans will always be regarded as one of the most extraordinary and singularly interesting chapters in the annals of war. Gen. BUTLER set out with the cardinal principle that the rebellion had to be "crushed," and he has pursued his purpose to that end with remorseless rigor. So severe has been his discipline that he has incurred the most vindictive hate of the rebels everywhere; and their Presses, both here and in England, teem with degrading epithets applied to him—"tyrant" and "beast" being among the choicest.

Yet it is a remarkable fact that, so far, only four lives have been sacrificed under martial law in New-Orleans; and *three of these were of Unionists*, who were executed for plundering private (secession) families, on the pretence of gathering in their firearms under an order of the Department! Only one rebel has suffered death under Gen. BUTLER'S order; and that was MUMFORD, who was executed for his temerity in tearing down a Union flag where lawfully raised by military authority. This is a slight cost in human life, all must admit, of crushing the rebellion in the largest city of the South, and hitherto one of the most licentious and mobocratic in the world.

The secret of Gen. BUTLER'S bloodless rule in New-Orleans has not been his adroitness in avoiding conflicts with the stubborn and almost satanic spirit of treason in the population of the city. On the contrary, no man could have trodden more ruthlessly than he has done upon everything that treason held dear and sought to surround with the charms of sacred sentiment. The mock-heroic devotion to their "Confederacy" which the rebels vaunted as patriotism, was to Gen. BUTLER the confession merely of a depraved nature fighting wickedly against a good Government. It was a spirit to be ashamed of—to be punished—not to be cherished or respected even by him.

Mayor MONROE, in surrendering the city to Gen. BUTLER, brought out in bold relief the arrogance of secession. The National officer was told that New-Orleans surrendered to "brute force" merely—that its citizens were Confederate rebels still—were high-spirited and chivalric, and must have due respect paid to their prejudices! Gen. BUTLER was permitted to enter the city as a conqueror, but he and his Government were to be held in utter detestation by the people of New-Orleans, and treated as aliens, exercising only a temporary rule over a foreign people.

The reply of Gen. BUTLER crushed this haughty attitude entirely. He, as an officer of the Government, was present to exterminate opposition, not to make terms for friendly relations with it, under the rules of military etiquette. And a few days after this first lesson, Mayor MONROE was still further disenchanted of the secession illusions by being remanded to imprisonment in a cell-mate for disobedience to orders—just as any other commonplace offender against the police law might have been.

The courtly SOULE, not long after, followed the fate of the high-strung and magniloquent Mayor. And a whole class—the smooth-tongued, two-faced aristocrats, who hoped to save property and gain rebel prestige by means of corrupt influences gained over the National authorities—read their fortune in the case of SOULE. The rich corporations, bankers and merchants, who thought, through SOULE, to purchase exemption from the lot of the common herd of citizens, and to remain rebels while they profited by the military presence of the Government, fell victims to the unerring justice and luminous loyalty of BUTLER, when this officer unrolled before the public a long list of voluntary subscriptions, amounting to $500,000, given by the affluent parties to aid treason in its effort to destroy the Government, and assessed each subscriber *one-half* of those liberal amounts, to relieve the sufferings their treason had caused! There was a fairness in the appraisals of each party's pecuniary ability in this case, and a justice in the application of the quarter of a million of dollars assessed, that must have stung Gen. PRESTON into a "second Daniel" while [illegible]

The rebel women at New-Orleans next came in for their share of treatment. The [illegible] ladies, who [illegible] tongues in Abuse [illegible] Butler's tongue [illegible] Powers dared no [illegible] The [illegible] "Lady" called [illegible] when the [illegible] gallant officer who drew in through the streets, received her reward in solitary confinement. And thus female insolence was wholly *crushed*.

The petulence of foreigners resident in New-Orleans, and sympathizing with secession, next fell under Gen. BUTLER'S discipline. We know how quickly he cured this class of persons of their disposition to dictate either law or manners to the authorities of the United States Government, and need not take time for recapitulation.

Thus all classes passed in review before Gen. BUTLER, and received his discipline:—the Confederate officials in the person of MONROE—the fanatical mob-element in the person of MUMFORD—the oily hypocrites in the person of SOULE—the foreign-born Secessionists in the persons of impertinent Consuls—the female rebels, of the pure and impure sort—the rich merchants and bankers. All have had their appearance before the Union General, and found that he—representing truly his great and good Government—is no respecter of persons.

But there is one other class still to be disciplined, and the latest accounts from New-Orleans tell us how it has met its judgment. These are the *quasi* Union men, (represented by the distinguished Dr. MERCER,) who have been too national to aid the rebellion, but too selfish and timorous to manifest their loyalty to the Union. In a letter to Gen. BUTLER, this dubious loyalist endeavors to escape the duty of renewing his allegiance to the Government of the United States, (made entirely appropriate since the Secessionists have put the whole State in a position of nominal rebellion,) and to that end assures the General that he has "never joined any society or public body of the Confederacy." And, as if to put the climax to his claim to exemption, he adds: "Since your arrival here, I have maintained *a strict neutrality!*" In the TIMES, the other day, we gave this letter and Gen. BUTLER'S memorable reply, from which we reproduce the following:

"In my judgement, there can be no such thing as neutrality by a citizen of the United States in this contest for the life of the Government. As an officer I certainly cannot recognize such neutrality. 'He that is not for us is against us.'

All good citizens are called upon to lend their influence to the United States; all that do not do so are the enemies of the United States; the line is to be distinctly and broadly drawn. Every citizen must find himself on the one side or other of that line, and can claim no other position than that of a friend or an enemy of the United States."

This lays the ax to the root of the tree. If Louisiana were full of such Unionists as Dr. MERCER, it would still be but the nursery of treason and rebellion. The idea of a citizen's "neutrality" in the agonizing struggles of his Government for existence is the very root of treason. There can be no true loyalty where and while such a sentiment lives; and Gen. BUTLER *crushes it*.

In his policy of extermination of the very sentiments, prejudices, pride and sophistries of the rebellion, Gen. BUTLER is pursuing the course of truest humanity. If he had yielded for an hour to a single demand that has been made upon him since he entered New-Orleans as the representative of a reëstablished Government, he would have been sowing dragon's teeth, to rise up at a future day as armed men. MONROE, if indulged in his rhodomontade, would have kept the city in a state of perpetual mutiny. The women, if left to use their sharp tongues unbridled, would have provoked a hundred bloody broils. The impertinent Consuls, if allowed to dictate, would have established practically a foreign protectorate of secession under the very flag of the Union. Dr. MERCER'S example, if followed, would have absolved all citizens of their fundamental duty of loyalty and left the nation without a single [illegible] And [illegible] error would [illegible] but to be purged out at a still future day, by [illegible] than have yet burned in the South. The policy of making terms with treason would have piled up wrath against the day of wrath.

Gen. BUTLER'S severity has been real humanity. Under his administration tens of thousands of the citizens of the late rebellious and mob-ridden city are returning to duty and ranging themselves under the Government, and New-Orleans will be the first city of the South to stand redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled.

NEW-YORK FOR THE UNION AND FOR THE WAR.—Since them once since the war began, the wavering courage of the nation has been rallied by the promptness and enthusiasm of the Empire State. Just after the outgoing of BUCHANAN'S Administration, when the Treasury was exhausted by the sudden and enormous demands upon it, before any financial system was devised for the support of the war, and while the Government itself seemed hardly stable and coherent enough to justify any trust in its financial engagements, then it was that New-York City came forward, and, by a loan of fifty millions of dollars to Mr. CHASE, restored confidence at home and abroad. It is no exaggeration to say that this early negotiation did more to revive the spirits of the people, and restore their confidence in the vitality and ultimate prostration of the Union, than any victory in the field would then have done. And as it was reanimating to the loyal North, to an equal degree was it discouraging to the rebellious States, and to their allies abroad. It had been thought by them that the United States would have to rely on foreign capitalists for money to carry on the war; and the London *Times*, of that day, contained frequent and earnest warnings to the British public not to take any of the loans that the United States would be anxious to negotiate. But the [illegible] of New-York City renewed their faith in and their allegiance to the [illegible] of the United States by [illegible] and [illegible] the Republic in its [illegible] and [illegible] the Republic [illegible]

[illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] clear [illegible] [illegible] the Chief [illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

as now, we were daily promised a forward movement of our army, and the public were in feverish expectation and hope of hearing of the decisive battle of the war. In our Monday's issue of a year ago to-day we published accounts of reconnoissances in the direction of Vienna and Fairfax Court House very similar to the accounts we publish this morning of reconnoissances in the direction of Winchester; and it was universally believed at that time that the reconnoissance was to be followed by an immediate advance of McCLELLAN. Our army, however, lay quietly on the Potomac all Winter. The public, of course, will not believe that any such course is contemplated this year. If it is contemplated, we doubt very much whether the rebels will permit it.

WHY THE ARMY WAITS.—It was about this time last year that the public were comforted by the story that Gen. McCLELLAN's army was waiting for the *leaves to fall*, so that our men might be able to *see* the enemy upon whom they were to bring to bear their musketry, artillery and bayonets. The story was a capital one, and relieved the popular impatience until such time as the leaves fell, which, in turn, was followed by that period of moral and material *mud*, in which the nation and the army stuck so long. We have not heard anything of the Virginia leaves falling this year yet as an excuse for delay; but a Washington telegram the other day solemnly announced that our army was waiting for *shoes* before it attempted to advance. That yarn is not near as good as the one of last year; for last year's left the *time* indefinite, inasmuch as it depended upon a slow natural phenomenon: but we suppose it can be demonstrated that Lynn and Boston could shoe all McCLELLAN's troops in three or four days, at the end of which time a bran new excuse will have to be invented. While the army, however, is waiting for new brogans, we suggest that Government examine, and see that each man of it is supplied with pantaloons; for the weather will soon be so cold, that if it is discovered they are without that article of clothing, it will be impossible for a single regiment to advance—except, of course, the gallant Seventy-ninth New-York Highlanders, who go into battle without breeches. Let all these matters be attended to at once, and quickly; and then, let our army, with its new shoes, kick the rebels southward till they are beyond the furthest limits of the Confederacy.

THE SOUTHWESTERN CAMPAIGN.

What Remains to be Done—Knoxville—Vicksburgh—Mobile—Emancipation Fatal to the Rebels in the Southwest.

THE BEECHES, October, 1862.

The war is very nearly ended in the Southwest, and that, too, with the utter destruction of the rebels—*if*, (yes, *if*) our Generals and statesmen comprehend their true situation. I always feel mortified to put this *if* in—but you, as well as I, have learned by hard experience, that an *if* lies in the way of all our Generalship. "*Lost opportunities*," said Mr. LINCOLN of McCLELLAN; and was there anything more true or just? I call the Maryland campaign a "lost opportunity," and I call the present *stand still* on the Potomac (yclept by the reporters, "all is quiet on the Potomac,") a "lost opportunity." Fine weather, fine roads, and yet a quarter of a million of good troops lie idly basking in the October sun on the Potomac. But I leave that part of the campaign to you. If you are satisfied with bloody battles, in which the flower of Northern men are slaughtered without results, I have nothing to say. My eyes are cast over the Western field, where a little military genius might long since have ended the war. The rebel rails toward the Ohio were invited, and caused by the total want of any traverses and the total neglect of seizing the mountain fastnesses of East Tennessee. I think the awful blunders of the Potomac and the Peninsula are even less than that of neglecting to seize Knoxville, which, as I long since wrote you, might have been done a year since. The same opportunities have occurred again; shall they be lost? I don't know; but I have learned to fear. Our situation is not, however, far better than it has been at any time, and I have, therefore, taken courage, and really think the end is near. I will see where we are, and what remains to be done. Much less than many suppose. First, then, our victories at Corinth and on the Hatchie are *real, and attended with decided results*. If they had been reversed, Price's victorious army would have marched on Nashville, captured it, joined BRAGG, and wintered in the best part of Kentucky. All this scheme of the rebels is overthrown, and we are masters of the Southwest, if we follow it up. In this Gen. ROSECRANS deserves great credit; for he is the real General, both of Western Virginia and the Southwest. The army has now advanced into Mississippi, as far as there is advantage to be gained, till something else is done, of which I shall speak. Secondly, the defeat of BRAGG at Perryville was also a decided gain. On the face of it, it was a repulse after a hard fight. But that repulse was an utter defeat of the enemy in an attempt to retreat through Middle Tennessee, see, that is, if BUELL keeps, as he ought to do, to the south. On that point, I am doubtful, for BUELL is slow; but when this letter arrives, you will probably know. If BRAGG cannot retreat through Middle Tennessee, I do not see how his army can escape, at least without being cut up into small parties. Again, even if BUELL merely follows him into Middle Tennessee, the defeat of PRICE and VAN DORN by ROSECRANS cuts him off from any reinforcements or help, in a march of full three hundred miles. It seems, therefore, that it will require uncommon stupidity in our Generals not to destroy [illegible] army. At any rate, the retreat of the rebels [illegible] Kentucky, Middle and Western Tennessee. [illegible] is what remains to be [illegible] conquest of the whole [illegible] think, compared with the [illegible] mense army. But, as I have [illegible] first military necessity of the [illegible] Knoxville. Chattanooga is important [illegible] command. Knoxville is necessary to [illegible] command the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, the salt-works of Virginia, support the loyal people [illegible] and the fruitful and strong [illegible] hold. With [illegible] no stand, and [illegible] advance through [illegible] mountains. After Bragg's army [illegible] Kentucky, it can be [illegible]

The next point [illegible] will [illegible] sippi and [illegible] go. The [illegible] control of [illegible] been se[illegible] and our greatly advanced [illegible] ess [illegible]

The [illegible] thing to be done, is the future of Mobile. This will take, I think, more force than many suppose, and I doubt whether the iron-clads will do it without the aid of a considerable land force; but this can be had, and the work should be done, and must be done. When it is done, the Southwest is conquered. It is a great mistake to suppose that our armies must run over the whole surface and take all the towns. There are but few points of any military and commercial importance. New Orleans and Memphis are two of them; but these we have. When we have got all these points, the existence of armies, of commerce and of profitable production, becomes impossible. Vicksburgh is only of importance as obstructing the Mississippi. Mobile is of great importance, because it is the only considerable shipping port, except New-Orleans, in the Southwest. Mobile and Charleston are the great places into which English goods and arms have been introduced into the South, and we can now take them at any time, and they are worth ten victories. Battles and bloodshed are in vain, except they give results. Now, suppose Knoxville, Vicksburgh and Mobile taken; what military power remains to the rebels in the Southwest? Absolutely nothing. There is no *point d'appui* for either army or guerrillas; no possibility of support; no foreign assistance; there is an exhausted country, without a fortress and without an available army. Cut off from Texas and Arkansas, cut off from all ports and markets, cut off from the mountain retreats, cut off from even subsistence—except from one means of strength. What is that? The *negroes*,—and here we come to the terrible effect, if it is enforced, of the Emancipation Proclamation. I will only say one word of this, to show what a powerful war measure it is,—Vicksburgh and Mobile being taken, the whole of the Mississippi River, the Tennessee, Yazoo, Big Black, Pearl, Mobile and numerous bays, and estuaries and bayous, are entirely commanded by our gunboats; and almost within cannon shot of these there are *more than a million and a half of slaves*. In fact, all the great cotton and sugar plantations are on navigable waters. On the 1st of January the Proclamation takes effect, and these negroes are free. Will they be removed? Not at all. What happens then? *The masters must support them, without being able to command their services*. To support them without their labor is impossible. What, then, is to be done? One of two alternatives must take place. Either the masters must *pay the negroes for their labor*, as in the Free States, and thus retain them; or, the masters must *leave the country to the negroes*. Which will they do? I know not; but you see at once that either of them involves *an entire reorganization of Southern society*. And to this color, it seems to me, the whole war must at last come. Its legitimate and philosophical result is the destruction of the Southern aristocracy, and the reorganization of society on a new and better basis. Can you see any other result? A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AMUSEMENTS.

Up to Saturday night there had not been, during the present season, a new piece produced at any of the leading theatres. Mr. WALLACK has pinned his faith entirely on the old comedies, whilst at NIBLO's and the Winter Garden there has been no variety but that afforded by a judicious nightly change from one legitimate tragedy to another. This is a very excellent and inexpensive species of success so far as the managers are concerned, especially when the public seems to be content as well as generously patronizing. Yet the interests of dramatic art demand the occasional production of original pieces, either native or imported—the former in preference, of course, if they can by any possibility be obtained. Standard pieces are all very well in their way, but the drama, like all living institutions, requires now and then an infusion of new blood to sustain its vitality and preserve it from stagnation. Mr. WALLACK, recognizing this fact, and, as usual, becoming the exemplar of an enlightened change of policy, this evening brings out a comedy never before acted in this country, called "Friends and Foes" when first presented in London, it has here been re-baptized "Bosom Friends," the alteration of name being suggested by the remembering when the piece was produced at the Lyceum of Mr. LESTER WALLACK. The "Bosom Friends" of the piece is not to be received as the first production on his literary patent, at least not until he has accounted to the author for the liberties he took with the French original. "Bosom Friends" is also to be a very charming comedy, a gent, harmonious mingling of refinement and humor of the kind known to the stage only by characters played by Mr. WALLACK's company. How to do why Mr. WALLACK has selected "Bosom Friends" is the first novelty is the opportunity which it affords [illegible] of [illegible] in its performance. Mrs. [illegible], Miss [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] and Mrs. VANDENHOFF, Mr. [illegible], Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. FISHER, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. RANKINE, Mr. [illegible] and Mr. JOHN SEFTON all [illegible] in it. It is Mr. WALLACK's intention to [illegible] a few choice new pieces with the old comedies, until some new play that shall have staying enough to fill his theatre upon its merits, shall enamor to come into his hands.

Mr. FORREST appeared in "The Gladiator," for the first time this season, on Friday evening. *Spartacus* being a character in which Mr. FORREST is universally allowed to be unapproachable. The revival drew as large an audience as could conveniently be crowded into the spacious auditorium of NIBLO's. Mr. SHEWELL, Mr. MACFARREN, Madame POMEROY, and Mrs. J. H. ALLEN, (who has been engaged to support Mr. FORREST during the remainder of his engagement,) capably performed the other important characters. "The Gladiator," is announced for repetition to-night, as it will probably be given through the week. Tuesday [illegible] Mr. FORREST plays in the "Man of the World" and [illegible] as [illegible].

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, in "Richelieu," "has achieved so brilliant and decided a triumph as to warrant the management of the Winter Garden in continuing the run of the piece until further notice. It will be played for the eighth consecutive time this evening.

There are plenty of rumors afloat as to what the various operatic *impresarii* are going to do for their own and the public benefit during the coming holiday nights of Winter, yet nothing really reliable appears to be known, and the mere record of vagrant gossip only excites expectations that may never be realized.

One operatic adventure, however, is now actually under way in the City, and it deserves special notice and commendation. It is not Italian, neither is it the fashionable sensation of the hour; but it is a thoroughly well-conducted enterprise, appealing to the taste of a large and thoroughly appreciative class of the community, and its success has been commensurate with its deserts. This enterprise is under the direction of CARL ANSCHUTZ, is German in its [illegible], and is being carried on at WAINWRIGHT's old theatre, [illegible] Broadway. All the well-known operas, [illegible] Flotow, Meyerbeer, Rossini, Mozart, Auber, Weber and others, including the most [illegible] of the [illegible] are given, the company [illegible] and the [illegible] being [illegible] so brilliant and [illegible] as to warrant the [illegible] of [illegible] Dr. LOEB, Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE [illegible] Mr. ANSCHUTZ himself [illegible] tenor—pupil of Signor ARDITI,) Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Mr. H. C. TIMM, and others.

GEORGE CHRISTY's Minstrel Hall, at No. 585 Broadway, is by far the most refined and most respectably attended place of Ethiopian minstrelsy in the City. The entertainments offered there are rich and varied enough to suit the taste of everybody.

Mr. TIRRELL's delightful series of panoramic pictures, illustrating an artist's explorations in the Golden State, and now on exhibition at Hope Chapel, are really well worth seeing. They are beautifully painted, and Mr. TIRRELL explains them in a sparkling and pleasantly delivered lecture.

The Sixth Annual Festival of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for the benefit of the poor, comes off at the City Assembly Rooms on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week. Every evening there will be promenade concerts by Dodworth's Band.

BRADY'S PHOTOGRAPHS.

Pictures of the Dead at Antietam.

The living that throng Broadway care little perhaps for the Dead at Antietam, but we fancy they would jostle less carelessly down the great thoroughfare, saunter less at their ease, were a few dripping bodies, fresh from the field, laid along the pavement. There would be a gathering up of skirts and a careful picking of way; conversation would be less lively, and the general air of pedestrians more subdued. As it is, the dead of the battle-field come up to us very rarely, even in dreams. We see the list in the morning paper at breakfast, but dismiss its recollection with the coffee. There is a confused mass of names, but they are all strangers; we forget the horrible significance that dwells amid the jumble of type. The roll we read is being called over in Eternity, and pale, tremoling lips are answering to it. Shadowy fingers point from the page to a field where even imagination is loth to follow. Each of these little names that the printer struck off so lightly last night, whistling over his work, and that we speak with a clip of the tongue, represents a bleeding, mangled corpse. It is a thunderbolt that will crash into some brain—a dull, dead, remorseless weight that will fall upon some heart, straining it to breaking. There is nothing very terrible to us, however, in the list, though our sensations might be different if the newspaper carrier left the names on the battle-field and the bodies at our doors instead.

We recognize the battle-field as a reality, but it stands as a remote one. It is like a funeral next door. The crape on the bell-pull tells there is death in the house, and in the close carriage that rolls away with muffled wheels you know there rides a woman to whom the world is very dark now. But you only see the mourners in the last of the long line of carriages—they ride very jollily and at their ease, smoking cigars in a furtive and discursive manner, perhaps, and, were it not for the black gloves they wear, which the deceased was wise and liberal enough to furnish, it might be a wedding for all the world would know. It attracts your attention, but does not enlist your sympathy. But it is very different when the hearse stops at your own door, and the corpse is carried out over your own threshold—you know whether it is a wedding or a funeral then, without looking at the color of gloves worn. Those who lose friends in battle know what battle-fields are, and our Marylanders, with their door-yards strewed with the dead and dying, and their houses turned into hospitals for the wounded, know what battle-fields are.

Mr. BRADY has done something to bring home to us the terrible reality and earnestness of war. If he has not brought bodies and laid them in our door-yards and along the streets, he has done something very like it. At the door of his gallery hangs a little placard, "The Dead of Antietam." Crowds of people are constantly going up the stairs, follow them, and you find them bending over photographic views of that fearful battle-field, taken immediately after the action. Of all objects of horror one would think the battle-field should stand preëminent, that it should bear away the palm of repulsiveness. But, on the contrary, there is a terrible fascination about it that draws one near those pictures, and makes him loth to leave them. You will see hushed, reverend groups standing around these weird copies of carnage, bending down to look in the pale faces of the dead, chained by the strange spell that dwells in dead men's eyes. It seems somewhat singular that the same sun that looked down on the faces of the slain, blistering them, blotting out from the bodies all semblance to humanity, and hastening corruption, should have thus caught their features upon glass, and given them perpetuity for ever. But so it is.

These poor subjects could not give the sun sitting, and they are taken as they fell, the expression of agony in the extremities [illegible] in spite of death, or resolution and firm help which some gave. Union soldier and Confederate, side by side, here they lie, the red light of battle fading from their eyes but [illegible] with the [illegible] fierce curse which [illegible] their souls and sent them grappling with each other and battling to the very gates of Heaven. The ground whereon they lie is [illegible] shot and shell, the grass is trampled down by the feet of [illegible] horses, and little rivulets that [illegible] with the trickling blood of the [illegible] have made [illegible] for it is black, brown [illegible] and above it hands are [illegible] in mute supplication to the [illegible] or the indignant fist is shaken [illegible] and unpityingly the stars will look down upon them and darkness will come with night to each of them. But there is a poetry in the scene that no green fields or smiling landscapes can possess. Here lie men who have not hesitated to [illegible] their convictions with their blood,—men who [illegible] themselves into the great gulf of the unknown to teach the world that there are truths dearer than life, virtues and shames more to be dreaded, [illegible] death. And [illegible] there be on earth one spot where [illegible] grow greener than on another where the [illegible] Stars and Stripes comes, where the leaves of Autumn will drop more lightly when they fall like a benediction upon a work completed and a promise fulfilled, [illegible] these sad [illegible] graves.

There is one side of the picture that the sun did not catch, one phase that has escaped photographic skill—it is the background of widows and orphans, left in the bosom of their natural protectors by the [illegible] fortune of Battle, and [illegible] of [illegible] motherhood of God. Homes have been made desolate, and the light of joy in thousands of hearts has been [illegible] and [illegible]. All of this desolation imagination must paint—broken hearts cannot be photographed.

These pictures have a terrible distinctness. By the aid of the magnifying glass, the very features of the slain may be distinguished. We would scarce choose to be in the gallery, when one of the women bending over them should recognize a husband, a son, or a brother in the still, lifeless face of corpse, that lie ready for the gaping trenches. For these trenches have a terror for a woman's heart [illegible] goes far to outweigh all the others that horror of the battle-field. How can a mother bear to know that the boy whose slumbers she has cradled, and whose head her bosom pillowed until the roving drum called him forth—whose poor, pale face, could she reach it, should find the same pillow again—whose corpse should be strewn with the rarest flowers this Spring brings or Summer leaves—when, but for the privilege of touching that corpse, of kissing once more the lips though white and cold, of smoothing back the hair from the brow and composing it at rest, [illegible] all these [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING
At Retail
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PLAIN AND FANCY BEAVERS,
Suitable for Cloakings.
FRENCH HABIT CLOTHS,
In all the most desirable colors.
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN CASSIMERES,
AND
A GREAT VARIETY OF
TWEEDS, KERSEYS, &c.,
FOR BOYS' WEAR.
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EMBROIDERED
MERINO ROBES,
A NEW ARTICLE,
Received per steamer *Persia*. For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING AT VERY
LOW PRICES,
A large and choice stock of
LACE CURTAINS,
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CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN, AT RETAIL, THEIR
FALL AND WINTER
STOCK OF
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
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MOURNING GOODS.
A VERY FULL STOCK OF THE ABOVE NOW
OFFERING AT RETAIL, AND NOVELTIES
RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.
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PLAIN, PLAID, AND STRIPED
OTTOMAN AND EMPRESS CLOTHS,
RECEIVED BY LATE STEAMERS, AND FOR SALE
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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
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FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at Retail their Fall importation of
HOUSEKEEPING AND FAMILY GOODS,
All of which they are selling at very reasonable prices.
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A GREAT VARIETY OF CLOAKS JUST
ARRIVED,
PER STEAMER PERSIA, FROM THE LEADING
MODISTE OF PARIS,
Will be opened for sale
ON MONDAY,
And during this week, at
HOMES & LE BATARD'S,
No. 477 Broadway.
Third store from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake's.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
All the most fashionable styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
NOW OPEN.
FINE CLOTH CLOAKS, new styles, at $6 to $8.
ENGLISH MELON CLOTH CLOAKS, at $4 to $6.
FINE BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, richly trimmed, at $7 to $10.
SUPER FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $9 to $14.
SUPER FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, richly adorned, at $10 to $13 50.
Having made our contracts for our Winter Cloakings early in July and previous to the late great advance in prices, we can sell nearly as low as last Winter.
We guarantee our prices 25 to 30 per cent. lower than Broadway and Canal-street stores.
Please note the name and number,
W. K. PEYTON,
CLOAK, SHAWL, and MANTILLA MANUFACTURER,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
GREAT BARGAINS
received from the
GREAT AUCTION SALES OF THE WEEK,
Upwards of
80,000 YARDS PURCHASE,
at prices ranging from 12½ to 62½ cents per yard.
OUR STOCK
embraces every style and quality of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH MERINOS, ottomans AND
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OTTOMAN VELOURS, BRILLIANTINES,
CREPES, COBOURGS, ALPACCAS,
ALSO,
A complete assortment of MOURNING GOODS, Shawls, Mantles, Veils, Capes, Sleeves, &c., &c. Ladies, don't fail to examine our goods before purchasing. We are determined to keep our prices as near last year's as it is possible.
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Near Houston-st.

SHAWLS. SHAWLS.
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
JUST RECEIVED,
FROM THE GREAT
AUCTION SALES OF THE WEEK,
500 Broche Square Shawls at $3 and upward.
500 Broche Long Shawls at $5 and upward.
200 Striped Broche Square Shawls at $4 and upward.
175 Striped Broche Long Shawls at $5 and upward.
Also, a large assortment of Long and Square Woolen Shawls, in new colors, and very cheap.
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H. ARMSTRONG,
No. 140 6th-av., near 11th st.,
IMPORTER AND RETAILER OF
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WHITE GOODS,
is now selling, and will continue to sell, all through this month, Hosiery, Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons and White Goods at old prices.
HOSIERY, HOSIERY.
My stock of Hosiery embraces every variety, size and style for ladies, misses, men and boys.
LACES, LACES.
I have reduced all my Laces 25 per cent. below former prices.
RIBBONS, RIBBONS.
Ribbons at war prices, defying competition. My stock embraces the latest styles of the season in
BONNET, SASH, AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
and selling at astonishingly low prices.
WHITE GOODS.
In this department can be found Nainsooks, Jaconets, Swiss, Mull, Cambrics, Linens, Lawns, Tarletans, Stripes, Irish Linens, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., which I sell 25 per cent. below the present cost of importation. Jones Cambric, 36 inches wide, 25 cents per yard, worth 37½c. to import, and all other qualities at equally low prices.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
This department is replete with everything in gents' furnishing goods, such as Under Vests, Drawers, Ties, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, Traveling Shirts, &c. Also the Imperial Dress Shirt, which for fit and finish is unsurpassed.
The largest and best stock of Yankee Notions in the City.
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BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY
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Real Point Applique Laces, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 and $3 50. Warranted at less than half prices.
Also, will open on MONDAY, Oct. 20,
A magnificent assortment of
Real Black Thread Lace Veils, (very choice,) from $2 25 to $40.
Black Thread Guipure and French Laces, Coiffeurs and Barbes.
Real Point Lace Collars, from $1 50 and upwards.
Guipure Thread and Valenciennes Collars and Sets.
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Laces, all widths.
Real Lace and French Embroidered Handkerchiefs, new styles.
Together with a full assortment of every kind of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
All at remarkably low prices.
L. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
IN MELTONS, CLOTH, BEAVERS,
AND PLUSH,
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT,
IN
EVERY STYLE AND PRICE.
THE MATERIALS HAVE ALL BEEN PURCHASED PREVIOUS TO THE GREAT ADVANCE IN PRICES, AND WILL BE SOLD AT CORRESPONDING LOW PRICES.
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MADAME G. G. SMITH,
HAVING RETURNED FROM PARIS,
WITH
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS
IN
VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH
CLOAKS,
To which she invites the attention of her customers and the public generally, at
No. 1,212 Broadway, corner of 29th st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, hats, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, backets, &c., Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, tatted handkerchiefs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order, stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

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AT C. G. HOOK'S,
NO. 108 SIXTH-AVENUE,
CLOSING SALE
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS,
To close the business on the 27th of this month.
RICH OTTOMAN VELOURS,
Only 75 cents per yard—worth $1 50.
RICH BROCADED OTTOMANS,
Warranted Silk and Worsted,
Only $1 per yard—worth $2.
ALSO,
A GREAT VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,
At half their value.

AT G. C. HOOK'S,
NO. 108 SIXTH-AVENUE,
GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED
IN
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
To close out the ENTIRE STOCK before the 27TH OF OCTOBER.
RICH BROCHE SHAWLS
At half price.
CASHMERE STRIPED SHAWLS,
Only $2 50—value, $5 00.
CLOAKS MARKED DOWN TO HALF PRICE.
PLEASE OBSERVE THE NAME AND NUMBER,
C. G. HOOK,
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GREAT CLOSING SALE
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HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
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TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
TOWELS, MARSEILLES QUILTS,
BLANKETS, &C.,
LINEN, SHEETING, &C., &C.,
AT HALF THEIR VALUE,
to close the business,
ON THE 27TH.
C. G. HOOK,
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CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS.—Further reduction in prices to effect the entire clearance by the 27th inst., when the business of the store No. 108 Sixth-avenue will positively be terminated, having opened the store No. 765 Broadway, with an entire new stock of Mourning Dry Goods. CHAS. G. HOOK.

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CLOAKS,
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In every variety of material,
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The United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
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Opposite Arnold, Constable & Co.
N. B.—MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS IN ALL SIZES.

NOVELTIES IN CLOAKS,
Including all the latest Paris shapes.
LORD & TAYLOR
will exhibit, on Monday, Oct. 18,
AT RETAIL,
the finest and most FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT of the season,
AT REASONABLE PRICES!
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway (corner Grand-st.)
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NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE.
NO. 623 BROADWAY. NO. 623 BROADWAY.
The largest assort of MOURNING DRESS GOODS in the City.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.,
NO. 623 BROADWAY,

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RIBBONS!!!
31, 44 and 75 cent Ribbons selling at 25, 31 and 44 cents PER YARD.
No. 4 Trimming Ribbons, corded edge, 50 cts. per piece.
No. 6 Trimming Ribbons, corded edge, 90 cts. per piece.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
BONNET VELVETS, SILKS,
TRIMMING LACES, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILLINERY GOODS,
WITHOUT ADVANCE IN PRICES.
The largest stock of FEATHERS and FLOWERS in this City to select from.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this Department No. 6 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
EVERY DAY, new styles in
MISSES' and BOYS' DRAB and BLACK FELT BEAVER, and STRAW BONNETS, GLOOMERS, TURBANS and MONITORS,
Running from 25 cents to $5 each.
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS—just landed.
Full assortment of SILK RIBBON VELVETS, from narrow to broadest widths.
Over one thousand dozens of Ladies' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 25 and 62½ per dozen—very cheap.
Full lines of FLOUNCINGS, Swiss and French BANDS, Embroidered COLLARS and SETS, from Auction.
Also, full lines of HOSIERY.
Ladies' and Misses' WOOLEN HOODS and SACQUES—Cheap.
Best Brands in KID GLOVES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this Department, No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
We sell for cash or lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down town jobbers sell pieces. Call—We have bargains.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66 Allen-st,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

NO ADVANCE! NO ADVANCE!
IN PRICES.
ALL IMPORTED DRESS GOODS
Sold at as LOW PRICES
AS WERE EVER OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.
And the assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
FROM 18 6d. TO 4s. PER YARD,
IS THE LARGEST EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL
IN THE CITY.
2,500 yards double width MOHAIRS, at 1s. 6d.
4,500 yards plaid MATINAS, at 1s. 6d.
5,000 yards plaid MONTABELLAS, at 1s. 9d.
6,800 yards broche FLEURETTE, at 2s.
8,000 yards VELOURS CACHLAS, at 2s. 3d.
7,500 yards VELOURS ZAMINAS, at 2s. 6d.
Also,
A large assortment of
OTTOMAN VELOURS.
In single and double width.
POPLINS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOS, &c.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM OF FASHION,
NO. 292 BOWERY,
W. R. ROBERTS.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
200 Extra Rich SILKS for Dresses, of the best make and richest designs. The Dress which cost to import from sixty to eighty dollars will be offered at
FORTY-TWO DOLLARS!!
15 cases New SILKS just received.
Good Black SILKS at 25 per cent. under market value.
Extra rich figured Ottomans, Velvours and Poplins.
Plain Empress Cloth and Ottonian, from 75 cents to $2 per yard.
100 pieces Velvetine at 20 cents, worth 30 cents.
Most desirable Plaided Woolens for Children.
100 pieces Queen's Cloth, 1½ yards wide, a most excellent black material for braided Dresses not to be found in any other store in the City.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Mourning Goods sold this season without profit.
No. 729 BROADWAY, corner Waverley-place,
Near New-York Hotel.

NEW CLOAKS,
FALL AND WINTER STYLES,
NOW OPEN IN
CLOTH, BEAVER AND VELVET.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 381 Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH'S
OPENING OF CLOAKS AND SACQUES
FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN,
No. 1,143 Broadway, corner 26th-st.

SHAKER-KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND Drawers.
Lambswool Undershirts and Drawers.
Merino Undershirts and Drawers.
English and Shaker-knit Half-hose.
Flannel Army Shirts.
Scarfs, Ties, Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c.
The New-Haven Patent Shirts
MADE TO ORDER, OR READY MADE,
The cheapest and best-fitting Shirts made in the City.
AT THE
SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane
THEODORE C. GRANNIS,
Agent.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT Hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' kid and Fall gloves, less than last year's prices, a full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimming braids, buttons, velvets, small wares. N. B.—500 dozen nice-fitting corsets, at 87. Ladies' and Misses' skirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves, at ELCBOS, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway.

GEORGE REYES, NO. 333 EIGHTH-AV., CARPETS.—Open on MONDAY choice novelties of Dress Goods in all fabrics of the season; also, black and white Cashmere Shawls and plain-colored Silks, Merinoes, Alpaccas, Shawls and Cloaks. Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades, and a full stock of Domestics.

FOUNTAIN, INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 707 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, Ivory articles for Europe—many of which are to be obtained at the above store.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on Monday, Oct. 20,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS,
Purchased at the great auction sales of last week,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
COMPRISING
VELOUR OTTOMANS IN ALL COLORS,
BROCHE VELOURS, SILK PLAIDS,
OTTOMANS, PLAID MERINOES,
In all the new shades of blue and purple, with a large assortment of new
DRESS GOODS,
just arrived by the last steamer.
ALSO,
500 STRIPED BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
From low price to superfine.
ALSO,
A large assortment of
PARIS LONG AND SQUARE CASHMERE SHAWLS,
and all the new patterns and colors of
WOOL SHAWLS.
ALSO,
LONG AND SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS,
at great bargains, to close an invoice.

LATEST STYLES—LOWEST PRICES.
GENTLEMEN'S
MERINO, WOOL and SILK UNDERGARMENTS,
KID, CALF, CLOTH and CASTOR GLOVES,
TIES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, TRAVELING and ARMY FLANNEL SHIRTS, CARDIGAN JACKETS,
WOOLEN AND MERINO
HALF HOSE, &c.
DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS TO ORDER.
LADIES'
UNDERVESTS, HOSIERY GOODS,
SONTAGS, NUBIAS, GAITERS, GLOVES,
SKATING HOSE, &c.
CHILDREN'S
UNDERVESTS, HOODS, BALMORAL HOSIERY,
GAITERS, MITTENS, &c.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery, and
No. 165 5th-av.,
Corner of 22d-st.
ESTABLISHED IN 1823.

359 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 80c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

F. DERBY & COMPANY
Are receiving per steamers from Europe, their Fall and Winter supply of
LONDON TRADE GOODS
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
SELECTED BY ONE OF THE FIRM,
With special care in quality, styles and variety, to which we invite the inspection of gentlemen.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Tailors and Importers,
No. 57 Walker-st.

LACES!!!
REAL CHANTILLY BLACK GUIPURE,
APPLICATION DE BRUSSELLE, FLOUNCINGS,
EDGINGS and INSERTIONS.
The Stock of an Importer, amounting to $50,000, and our own Lace Stock, together about $75,000, to be sold before the end of
THIS SEASON
This is an excellent opportunity to select in advance Black or White Shawls, Scarfs, Flounces, and Sets for MARRIAGE PRESENTS.
"Point de Venice" Sets, from $12 to $200.
N. B.—Merchants will find it to their interest to see this stock before buying from importers.
(No Cards Given.)
L. BEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place, and near New-York Hotel.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted; trimmings very cheap, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies.
Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Oct. 18, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862, for the construction of the following improvements, to wit:
Sewer in Dunning-street, between Hudson and Bedford-streets.
Receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort streets.
Cobble-stone pavement on Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth-street to Fifty-third-street; and
Crosswalks on Broadway, at Fifty-fifth-street, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets.
Blank forms for proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. CRANE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 10, 1862.
UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, and are open to all persons interested, viz.: for laying cross-walks on Fourth-avenue at Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; for extending sewer in Twenty-third-street from Avenue A to the East River. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on east side Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Forty-first streets; on the west side of Fourth-avenue between Thirty-eighth and Forty-first streets; on south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Lexington-avenue; on the north side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Madison avenues; on both sides of Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, between Lexington and Madison avenues, on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Broadway to the East River; on east side of Broadway, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, Lexington-avenue, Third-avenue, Second-avenue, First avenue, and Avenue A, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, Oct. 9, 1862.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, APPOINTED by the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of investigating the proposed transfer of the right to manufacture and supply gas to the inhabitants of this City from the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies to the Corporate authorities of the City of New-York, will meet in Room No. 12, City Hall, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons interested in the proposed transfer, and all who have been aggrieved or who have suffered from the monopoly at present enjoyed by the above-named Gas Companies, are respectfully requested to be present at the above-named time and place. The Committee also respectfully request the attention of gentlemen versed in the manufacture of gas, with a view of eliciting such information as will assist them in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion in the premises.
TERENCE FARLEY,
WM. WALSH,
JOHN H. BRADY,
Special Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES.
From Paul de Cournu, Monod & Gontaud, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure
For sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, furnisher,
No. 40 Liberty-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation in a private family, as first-rate cook; understands meats, poultry, soups, pastry and desserts; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Can give the best of references from her last place, where she lived four years. Call for two days at No. 432 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with the coarse washing; is a good economist; has first-class City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted for a steady, reliable woman, who is a good, thorough cook, and can wash and iron excellently, and make first-rate bread, pies and plain pastry; is not fond of going out much, or changing about; can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn. (basement.)

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook; understands her business; would assist with the washing; has nearly three years' reference from her last place, where she remains until engaged. Apply, for two days, at No. 18 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, game, made dishes, and all styles of cooking, French and American. Call at No. 156 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, meats, soups, poultry, pastry, and all kinds of jellies; has the best of City reference as to capability. Apply, for two days, at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is faithful and obliging; leaves her present place on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen at her present employer's, for two days, at No. 45 West 36th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 127 Greenwich-av., near 13th-st., 2d floor front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A smart, competent young woman as cook, in a private family; is an excellent, neat cook, will take part in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen this day at No. 228 West 25th-st.; first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook—a Protestant English woman, with first-rate references. Apply at No. 67 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced person, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; would assist with washing; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch woman, is a first-rate cook; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 65½ West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook in a private family; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 5 West 22d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 67 Tillary-st., between Adams and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference, no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent woman as first-class cook; she understands French, English and American cooking; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as first class cook in a private family; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 5 West 22d-st.

AS GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman who has lived in England per last place a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 127 Greenwich-av., near 13th-st., 2d floor front rooms.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very experienced and respectable girl will be found as above; is a thorough waitress, makes beds, trimmed and valuable servant, having lived in first-class families, to whom she refers. Apply to Miss CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; would prefer to take waitress in a private family; has been out of service from City and country. Call for two days at No. 16 Jones-av., in the fancy store. A reasonable price expected in high wages. Would like to go a short distance in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, in the above capacities; is a good dressmaker, and would take the entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand; would go a short distance in the country or travel with a family; has the best of City references. Capability. Apply for two days, at No. 15 Jones-st., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman, lately come from Ireland, desires a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good plain cook and waitress, in a respectable family; can assist to general housework in a small family. Call at No. 146 Carmine-st., second-av., on the third floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a Protestant; has lived in the country; has good City reference; has just come from the country. Can be seen at No. 110 West 14th-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as above; is a good seamstress; can do all kinds of dress-making; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 64 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse or chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 64 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, as nurse; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 64 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as nurse; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 64 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as above; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City references. Apply at No. 222 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERican Protestant girl, highly respectable, of neat appearance and well-informed, wishes a situation as above; is competent to take charge of an infant, and can cut out and fit children's clothes. Will be found a trustworthy and industrious servant. Brooklyn reference. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE AND EXPERIenced child's nurse wants a situation; is a fine sewer and would take the entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand; would go a short distance in the country or travel with a family. Has the best of City references. Capability. Apply for two days, at No. 15 Jones-st., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROtestant young woman, lately come from Ireland, desires a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a respectable family; can assist to general housework in a small family. Call at No. 146 Carmine-st. and 2d-av., on the third floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a Protestant; has lived in the country; has good City reference; has just come from the country. Can be seen at No. 110 West 14th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as above; is a good seamstress; can do all kinds of dress-making; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 64 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse or chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 64 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, as nurse; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 64 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as nurse; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 64 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing; has good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 64 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as above; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (fifth edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 original figure illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Losses of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unnecessaful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 642 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAN, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $2 package are entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 104 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATING and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before its too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with several colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $5.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years of his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., he gives advice free, and guarantees no immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' unequaled specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUTTO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACKENZIE, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 260th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 4,586, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st., FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-STREET, NEAR CANAL-ST., THREE SQUARES WEST OF BROADWAY.—In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call, as I will take but little money and time to restore you. And to those suffering from secret vice, which cause pimples on the face, melancholy, loss of ambition and memory, call and be saved. Remember the address, No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Invigorator or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, removing and removing all Obstructions, from whatever causes, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the men-trual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidently, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either weak or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1828.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 5 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE—FRENCH INDIA RUBBER GOODS—Three different descriptions, price 37 cents each, $3 per dozen; mailed free. For circulars, call on or address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 580 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all the kindred by law to all persons having claims against DAVID HALL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, within nine months to the executor, at his office, No. 10 Fulton-ferry, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.

Dated October 4, 1862.

o6-law6mM JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD CO., COMPANY'S OFFICE, 27 AND 29 CHAMBERS-ST. TREAS. REG'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The transfer Books will be closed from the 22d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company.

J. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. till Nov. 2.

By order,

OCT. 15, 1862. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

MACHINERY, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Deyst. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 491 Broadway

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the bonds of the state to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned,

(Care of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., New-York City.)

CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,

No. 72 BROADWAY,
SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS TO EUROPE.
SPECIE, BONDS, ETC.,
Sent by every steamer, at low rates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the Erie Railway Company, on the 6th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

Samuel Marsh,	Nathaniel Marsh,
Daniel Drew,	Ambrose S. Murray,
John Arnot,	William Evans,
Wm. Bowdoin Dinsmore,	Henry L. Pierson,
Cornelius Vanderbilt,	J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Norbert B. Bendell,	D. A. Smith,
Dudley S. Gregory,	Alexander S. Diven,
Ralph Mead.	Thomas C. Wright.

Thomas W. Gow.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Nathaniel Marsh was re-elected President, and Samuel Marsh Vice President, both unanimously.

HORATIO C. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO. will be held at Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st., on SATURDAY, the 25th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon further amendments to the agreement made between the Bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1862, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

L. H. MEYER,
A. ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
NATHAN PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
} Trustees and Attor'ys.

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, Oct. 14, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY AT this place, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.,	FRENEZER H. PRAY,
WILLIAM SMITH,	CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
CHARLES S. WHITE,	JOHN KEESE,
GEORGE R. JACKSON,	JOHN H. CONTOIT,
DAVID L. YOUNG,	JESSE A. MARSHALL,
FRENER. BEARDSLEY,	JOHN A. MERRITT,
AMOS F. HATFIELD,	ELISHA BROOKS.

At a subsequent meeting of this Board, JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A. MERRITT, Vice-President.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to submit copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP, OFFICE NO. 6 Broad-st., New-York, broker for the purchase and sale of Government, State, and other securities, demand notes, gold, &c. Loans negotiated on first-class collaterals.

Extract from letter of Ed. Carstang, President Union Bank; J. E. Southworth, President Atlantic Bank; Wm. P. Bess, Cashier Bank New York; R. H. Lowry, Cashier Bank Commerce; Silas Carnes & Hallenbeck, Cashiers Bank Republic; Silas Carnes & Hallenbeck, Cashiers Bank Metropolis; Thomas Hillhouse & Sons, Cashiers Bank America; Van Dusen & Tuckers, P. M. Myers & Co., Geo. D. Walker & Co., N. Holmes & Sons, Edinburgh, Penn.; Ritchie, Case & Co., Washington, D. C.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1862.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the office of the Company on the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 20 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 15, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 17th day of November next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

D. A. MARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 20 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 17, 1862.

THE 2D INSTALMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT TAX from the following Insurance Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid to the Stockholders on demand, at this office.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. BEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 31 Exchange-place.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors, &c., will be held at the banking room, on MONDAY, Nov. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHEINER, Cashier.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 56 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st., and No. 561 Pearl-st

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND Collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 52 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,

NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL-ST., COR. VARICK-STREET. Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.

6 *Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.*

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1851.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

All deposits made on or before 20th of October will draw interest from Oct 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 17 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 130 3d-av., corner 21st-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily.

And Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. E. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, 74 Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and also Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 6 to 8.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from Oct. 1.

Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.

STEPHEN A. BONNEY, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of W. W. [illegible] was dissolved on the 31st of December last. The business will be settled by [illegible].

M. W. [illegible]
G. C. CALLENDER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I. H. EATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMM & CO., and will hereafter continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, at the Stapleton BREWERY, under the firm of HAMM & CO. Ale, Porter and Lager Beer.

STAPLETON, Oct. 1, 1862.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.

Through in advance of the mail.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, Jeff. Maury, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and splendid new steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. Howes, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to

M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. [illegible], will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY ..... Nov. 10. TUESDAY ..... Dec. 9
Passage money to Nassau ..... $50.
Passage money to Havana ..... 70.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, Cork Harbor.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday ..... Oct. 25.
KANGAROO ..... Saturday ..... Nov. 1.
EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... Nov. 8.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	34
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MACGILL, No. 88 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to J. & W. D. SEMPLE & Co.; in London to EVES & MACEY, No. 21 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUX, No. 15 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. GRAY, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 25. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $100. Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 and $180. Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 24 Broadway, New-York.

SAHEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. Ten Sannen Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,

for

BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 65 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE A 1 British steamship FALCON, Commander W. H. Eveleigh, will be dispatched for the above port on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. This is the first and only regular steamship sailing from this port to Havana, and for speed, safety and comfort, has unequaled accommodations for all respects a most desirable route for intending passengers or shippers.

Shippers and passengers will remember that this is a British ship, and therefore there will be no risk of Confederate privateers.

For freight or passage, apply to

JOHN R. BACON, No. 20 Spruce-st.

AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE FOR THE bounty, Last vessel to sail. The splendid first-class packet ship RAWLINS, 1,400 tons burden, will be dispatched early in November. The accommodations for first and second-class passengers are elegant and unequaled. For terms of passage apply to

MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU,
No. 199 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, for Liverpool and Queenstown, will sail from her dock, Pier No. 44, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely. Passengers must be on board by 8 o'clock on the day of sailing.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING HAD THE ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea. Her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUtioned against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers

ISSUED TO B. & C. KELLY.

No. 21,351, dated Sept. 25, 1862	$1,000
No. 24,702, dated Sept 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,703, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,704, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 7,096, dated Sept. 25, 1862	5,000

ISSUED TO R. F. LOPER.

No. 25,699, dated Oct. 2, 1862	$1,000

all payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROS. & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1862. No. 29 Wall-st

LOST—ON OR ABOUT THE 14TH INST., TWO certificates of the common stock of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company; 100 shares each, No. 5,276, dated September 20th, 1860, and No. [illegible], dated December 23d, 1859, issued to William Butler, and by him assigned to E. B. Greenleaf. The finder will confer a favor and receive a suitable reward by leaving said certificates at the office of A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., No. 41 Exchange-place.

LOST OR STOLEN—TWO CERTIFICATES of one hundred shares each, of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, of the following numbers and dates, viz: No. 5,340, issued to Joseph Perkins, Oct 3, 1860, and No. 6,494, issued to Thompson & Hunter, Dec. 21, 1861.

All persons are cautioned against buying the above-named certificates, as transfer has been stopped.

WILLARD & MAXWELL,
Oct. 18, 1862. No. 59 Wall-st.

LOST—OCT 16, IN WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, A POCKET BOOK, containing between 200 and 300, mostly United States notes. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 11 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

J. H. REEVES.

REWARD.—TEN DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid by the undersigned for the recovery of a NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, described as follows: Ordinary size, liver colored and white, white legs, with spots of black and answers to the name of BEN.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME PAIR OF black horses, closely matched, sixteen hands high, and perfectly broken to single and double harness. The property of a gentleman about leaving for Europe, and will be warranted in every respect. Can be seen at McDonald's stables, 253 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. P. M., or address box No. 127 Evening Post.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO hire for the Winter a pair of horses and carriage in good order, for private use. The conditions of the hire would be liberal. Horses can be kept in the advertiser's stable if furnished. Address A. B., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

A STRIKE.—THE WORKING EXTRA MEN OF the Croton Aqueduct Department, by the most unanimous vote ever known, have struck for $2.50 an eight hour day, and have left their work in a body. The Commissioners have refused to accede to the demand, and have determined to employ no men who will not work for the wages and under the conditions heretofore existing. Applications for work at the Croton Gate-house, corner 4th-av. and 42d-st., will be received by the Superintendent, JOHN McCARTHY, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.

SIGNED BY THE EXTRA MEN.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... Wm. Wheatley.

THE SIXTH WEEK OF
EDWIN FORREST.
His second appearance this season as
SPARTACUS.
In the great American Tragedy of
THE GLADIATOR.
Mr. J. McCullough ..... as ..... Phasarius

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 20, 1862.
Will be produced for Bird's Tragedy of the
GLADIATOR.

EDWIN FORREST ..... SPARTACUS
Crassus, the Roman Praetor ..... Mr. H. R. Shewell
Phasarius, brother to Spartacus ..... Mr. J. McCullough
Julia, niece to Crassus ..... Mrs. J. H. Allen
Senona, wife to Spartacus ..... Mme. Ponisi
Musical Director ..... Mr. Harvey B. Bodworth.

LAST WEEK OF MR. HACKETT.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1862.

Owing to the remarkable manifestation of satisfaction from the public, and their express desire for its repetition, the wily, thoroughbred and selfish politician, Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, in the comedy of the
MAN OF THE WORLD,
will be repeated by Mr. Hackett, positively on this night only, with his ever-popular part, the sensitive and chivalrous, but exiled General of the First Napoleon, in his own drama of
MONSIEUR MALLET, OR A POST-OFFICE MISTAKE.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Mr. HACKETT'S nights,
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents. Secured Parquet stalls, 75 cents. Family circle, 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7 o'clock.

GOTTSCHALK CONCERTS—IRVING HALL.

The first concert of the second series of this celebrated Pianist will take place on

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21,

On which occasion Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by

MADAME DE LUSSAN—First appearance this season.
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
a Tenor, and Pupil of
SIGNOR ABELLA,
Will have the honor of making his first appearance.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Mr. H. C. TIMMS, and others.

TICKETS ..... 50 cents.
Reserved seats ..... 50 cents extra.
Private boxes for five persons ..... $6.

Ticket offices at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 369 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock, commencing at 8 o'clock.
The sale of seats will commence on Monday morning.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 48S Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director ..... Carl Anschutz

MONDAY, Oct. 20.
CZAR AND ZIMMERMANN.

Comic Opera, in 3 acts, by Lortzing.
Madame JOHANNSEN and Mesdames. GRAFF, QUINT, LOTTI, HARTMANN and WEINLICH, in the principal roles.

Admission: Boxes, $3 to $6; Orchestra and reserved seats, $1; Parquet and first tier, 50c.; Second tier, 25c. Seats to be secured at the office. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22,
For the first time in America,
JEAN DE PARIS,
Romantic Comic Opera, by Boieldieu.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In connection with this interesting sight, there are wonders of art and nature surpassed in thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,500 parts of the human body. The instruction that has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents

HOPE CHAPEL—FIFTH WEEK OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.

Large and appreciative aud

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Lexington Again Captured by Morgan and his Guerrillas.

The Rebels Overhauled by Gen. Dumont.

Morgan Routed and his Forces Scattered.

Humphrey Marshall Expected at Paris.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Oct. 19.

After capturing our pickets, the guerrilla MORGAN dashed into Lexington yesterday morning at the head of 1,500 men. Before surrendering, our troops fought him gallantly, killing and wounding several. Our loss is 6 killed and 125 prisoners, who were immediately paroled. 250 of our cavalry succeeded in escaping.

MORGAN soon afterwards left Lexington, taking the Versailles turnpike.

To-day, when between Versailles and Frankfort, he was suddenly met by about 2,500 of Gen. DUMONT'S Cavalry, who, after a short fight, routed him, scattering his forces. One report says he was driven across the Kentucky River in the direction of Lawrenceburgh, and another that he is endeavoring to unite with HUMPHREY MARSHALL, who is near Sharpsburgh.

An attack from MARSHALL is looked for at Paris to-night.

Lexington is in possession of our troops.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 19.

JOHN MORGAN left Lexington with his forces yesterday, passing through Versailles, thence through Lawrenceburgh at daylight, and was at Bloomfield at 8 this afternoon. Gen. DUMONT is in pursuit. There has been no fight between DUMONT and MORGAN.

BUELL is reported just south of Mount Vernon. Gen. CRITTENDEN'S army corps is further south, in pursuit of BRAGG. It is supposed the rebel army is aiming to cross into Tennessee by Big Creek Gap and Wilson's Gap. BUELL is in close pursuit, and it is believed he will force the rebels to fight, or capture a large portion of them before they reach Cumberland Gap.

The Perrysville battle at Chaplin's Hills was brought on prematurely and against the orders of Gen. BUELL, whose plans for enveloping the whole of BRAGG'S army were thwarted and his pursuit of the rebels delayed by that circumstance.

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

From the Louisville Journal of Friday.

Our hopes are not realized by the news from BUELL and BRAGG. It appears, that, in passing through or beyond Crab Orchard, BRAGG was about seventeen miles ahead of BUELL.

We doubt very much now whether BUELL can catch BRAGG at all, unless the latter deliberately chooses to be caught. We do not suppose, though, that the rebels can make the requisite speed in their retreat if they encumber themselves with cattle, hogs, or any considerable amount of bacon and flour. They may perhaps make a stand at some strong hold in the Cumberland Mountains, yet it does not seem likely, considering their numbers, that they could subsist there for any length of time. We think the present probability is, that they will attempt to get across the Cumberland River into Tennessee, this stream being now so low that it may no doubt be forded at many points. If, however, BUELL pushes on with very speed, BRAGG may fail in the attempt to get the river between them, and at any rate the rebel General, even if he succeed in escaping with his force army from Kentucky, will, by his flight, lose prestige with his section and with his own followers.

We can hardly expect any intelligence of interest from the belligerents, or the commencers in marching, for some days. If BRAGG get safe into Tennessee after the late terrible spoliation of Kentucky, we cannot even conjecture what the programme of action on either side will be thereafter. BRAGG may go into Virginia to join LEE, or he may establish himself at Chattanooga and other points in East Tennessee, or he may strike for the capture of Nashville, and seek to get back into Kentucky by nearly the same route he recently traveled. Meanwhile BUELL, at the head of his magnificent army—a host capable of mighty achievements—will, no doubt, be governed in his action by the logic of events.

Affairs in Kentucky have ceased to be thrilling. The voice of the cloud has died away, and nothing is left for the present but a dull, cold patter of rain.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

John Morgan's Treatment of Senator Grier—Grier an Out-and-Out Partisan Brutevolus—The Estate Gutted—A Cotton and Money Panic, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862.

You have seen the horrible narrative of Wm. C. GRIER, who represents Boyd, Greenup, Carter and Lawrence in the Senate—how JOHN MORGAN'S brigands have treated him, and hundreds of others, in those and adjoining counties, three of which alone contributed 2,500 volunteers to the Government. The homes of the volunteers and the remaining loyalists rifled and ruined; the labor of a lifetime destroyed; their wives and children burnt up with their houses, murdered, or driven penniless and naked to the woods! No wonder Senator GRIER cries out, "Because I condemned this wicked rebellion, urged a vigorous prosecution of this war, and, in my place in the senate of Kentucky, opposed the temporizing policy of my own party, I am persecuted, turned out, and hunted out of Kentucky. I am now unequivocally for confiscation, subjugation, extermination, and hell and damnation!" No wonder the wayward COURTLAND PRENTICE, (son of the editor,) after he was mortally wounded in his raid on Augusta, said, "We have good men among us, but we *have also very bad ones.*"

SCOTT'S "Tigers," very bad as they are, are lambs by the side of MORGAN'S savages. BRAGG, who is reported a severe and unpopular disciplinarian, has, for effect somewhat, restrained his men, including FORREST'S and SCOTT'S cavalry, from depredations and outrages. But MORGAN has had his own say and way. Most of the several thousand recruits from Central Kentucky joined MORGAN.

Kentucky has suffered terribly. She is gulled. Union County alone is said to have furnished to the invaders over 17,000 hogs, 1,200 horses, $100,000 worth of beef, for JEFF. DAVIS' scrip. Within a month, the State has been robbed of at least 20,000 to 30,000 horses.

Quite a panic among our ladies over calicoes and other cotton goods. Calico 25 cents a yard, and rising five cents a day.

The first hogshead of the new crop of tobacco brought, yesterday, $25 25 per hundred.

Bankers, yesterday, offered 27 cents for gold and 2[illegible] cents for silver—25 cents for demand notes.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 17, 1862.

In the fourteen hospitals here, about 2,000 wounded and sick; in the seven New-Albany hospitals, about 1,000. Six hundred dead rebels on the Perryville battle field, still unburied, last Saturday. About 600 rebel prisoners, captured by BUELL'S army, left here yesterday for Vicksburgh. They looked shabby and seedy, but full of fight. Two thousand guerrillas about Casseyville, and as many more at Casseyville. Casseyville and like guerrilla rendezvous will be attended to by the Ohio troops.

"Corporal," the late Frankfort *Yeoman's* Lexington correspondent, wrote that KIRBY SMITH made a speech in Lexington on the 1st, "in which he was severe on *the backwardness and unwillingness to volunteer which characterized too many Kentuckians.* He and Gen. WILLIAM PRESTON *urged* on all to come forward at once. He *urged* Kentuckians to rally under the Southern flag. The *Yeoman*, you know, was MAGOFFIN'S organ, and JOHN B. MAJOR was its editor. Of course, the tone of the *Yeoman* was so heartily approved by KIRBY SMITH, that he commissioned MAJOR to raise a regiment of liberators. But all that Col. MAJOR raised up to the 4th, the date of his flight from Frankfort and the *Yeoman's* demise, were three aids, one corporal, and two privates.

Col. C. D. PENNEBAKER, of the Twenty-seventh Kentucky Volunteers, from his quarters near Danville, on the 13th, warned all against harboring, feeding, or furnishing the forty-three persons who had deserted from his regiment during this month. "All civil and military officers are directed to arrest and confine any or all of the persons aforesaid, as being guilty of the most infamous crime,—desertion in the presence of the enemy. Such men do not deserve to live in Kentucky, much less to serve in a Kentucky regiment. They will not only be punished to the extent of the military law, but their memories shall be consigned to eternal infamy." PONTIAC.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

Steamers Fired Into at Island No. 21—A Skirmish Near Island No. 10—Commerce, Mo., Captured by the Rebels.

CAIRO, Sunday, Oct. 19.

The steamers *Dickey* and *Continental* were fired into near Island No. 21 last Wednesday by a rebel battery of 12-pounders, which the rebels planted on the shore. The *Dickey* was struck three times, but no one hurt. The *Continental* was struck twice, once just above the water line.

The gunboat *Petersburg* came up from Fort Pillow and shelled the woods and several suspicious places, but the rebels did not reply.

A Federal force stationed on the Tennessee shore opposite Island No. 10 was attacked by 400 rebels, under FAULKNER, but owing to the darkness the rebels fired into each other, throwing them into confusion, when they retired, followed by our cavalry.

Eight rebels were killed. We captured thirty horses and several muskets. FAULKNER, three captains, and thirteen privates were taken prisoners and brought to Columbus last night. Our loss is two killed and three wounded.

There is nothing new of interest from Helena, except daily skirmishing. An attack from the enemy is not anticipated at present.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 13th ascribes the defeat at Corinth to the drunkenness of VAN DORN.

Information from Cape Girardeau says that 700 rebels, under JEFFERIS attacked and captured the town of Commerce.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, Oct 18.

Reliable information states that QUANTRELL, with about 200 men, made a raid on Shawneetown last night, burning the greater portion of the town and killing many citizens.

They carried off all the horses they could find. QUANTRELL passed Little Santa Fe, Mo., last evening, about 7 o'clock, on his way to Kansas, returning in the same direction at 5 o'clock this morning. Considerable excitement prevails here.

AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE.

The Rebel Demand for the Surrender of the City—Movements of Breckinridge.

From the Louisville Journal, of Friday.

A courier arrived in this city from Nashville last evening, having left that city on Tuesday last. On the route to this city he encountered numerous rebel bands, the officers of which gave him no little trouble.

In the vicinity of Tyree Springs the courier passed two hundred paroled and discharged Federal troops; and as the rebel guerrillas were in close pursuit, he is of opinion that the entire two hundred have been captured.

On the 12th inst. a flag of truce was sent in to Gen. NEGLEY, who is in command of the Federal forces at Nashville, for the surrender of the place, but the demand was not complied with, as Gen. NEGLEY has a sufficient force and all the needful defences to repulse any number of rebels that may threaten the place.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE'S command, which does not consist of more than three thousand men, is approaching Kentucky from the direction of Knoxville, with the hope of uniting with BRAGG'S army.

THE BATTLE OF LAVERGNE.

GEN. NEGLEY'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 9, 1862.

SIR: Maj.-Gen. J. R. ANDERSON, Brig.-Gen. FISHBACK, and Gen. HARRIS have successfully concentrated a large rebel force at Lavergne, fifteen miles east, with the avowed intention of assaulting Nashville. Deeming it a favorable opportunity to check the progress of a rebel Governor's accession movement was made on the night of the 6th inst.

A force of four hundred infantry, four hundred cavalry, and two pieces of artillery, under command of Gen. PALMER, was sent out the Murfreesboro road, at the same time eighteen hundred infantry, under Gen. MILLER, marched by a circuitous route to the south of Lavergne. The enemy's pickets and videttes were in rapid retreat before the rear, and skirmished with our advance for ten miles, confining the main force, consisting of one regiment, the Thirty-second Alabama Infantry, one steel-rifled cannon, and three thousand cavalry, to assume a position. Finding their lines in anticipation of our entire force advancing on the Murfreesboro road, which was part of our object.

The enemy commenced the action by opening fire with three pieces of artillery at the distance of three hundred yards. This was soon silenced by a shell from one of our guns exploding their ammunition chest. At the moment the enemy were forming their movements against the right flank of the Federal forces, Col. MILLER'S infantry arrived, advancing in a splendid line of battle, and delivering a well-directed fire into the enemy's ranks, which was followed by a skillful deployment right and left, to cut off their retreat.

The Confederates held their ground for thirty minutes, then fled in the wildest disorder, leaving one hundred and seventy-five prisoners in our hands, among whom were two Lieutenant-Colonels and a number of line officers, three pieces of artillery, ordnance and Quartermaster stores, a large amount of provisions, camp equipage, personal effects, a stand of regimental colors, and two railroad cars, which we destroyed. Their defeat was complete. Their loss in killed and wounded was about eighty.

The conduct of our officers and men was highly meritorious, with numerous instances of individual bravery and efficiency.

A report in detail will be forwarded to you the first opportunity.

Our loss was five killed, nine wounded and four missing.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly.

JAMES S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Col. J. B. FRY, A. A. G. and Culef of Staff.

THE BATTLE OF THE HATCHIE.

GEN. VEATCH'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION, BOLIVAR, TENN., Thursday Oct. 9, 1862.

The General is desirous to congratulate the troops of his command on the brilliant victory at the battle of the Hatchie.

On no field, since the war began, has better fighting been done. The forces of the enemy, greatly superior in numbers, were posted in the very strongest positions, and commanded by those veteran rebel Generals, VAN DORN and PRICE.

You met them; you fought them; you drove them; you defeated and routed them, capturing a battery and hundreds of prisoners. You compelled them to seek shelter on the east side of the Hatchie. Here the first brigade came to your support, and with HOBART'S *Fighting Fourth Division* united, you drove them again from their last stronghold, and forced them to a hasty retreat!

While we rejoice in victory, we regret the loss of many brave men. Let us honor the memory of our fallen comrades, and transmit to their friends the story of their noble deeds.

The wounded who survive, will carry their battle scars, which will speak more eloquently for their bravery and daring than any words can do.

A battery of four splendid brass field-pieces, captured by this brigade, has been intrusted to your keeping by the Major-General commanding the division. These pieces—manufactured in rebel workshops—will be made to do service for the Union in the hands of BOLTON and BURNAP.

Officers and men of the Second Brigade, you have the confidence of your Generals, and the respect and esteem of all loyal citizens. Let your future good conduct maintain the high reputation you have gained.

Remember that you belong to *Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth Division.* That what *he* commands, you will obey: what *he* orders, *you* will execute; where *he* leads, *you* will follow, with full confidence of honor and victory. By order of

BRIG.-GEN. J. B. VEATCH.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

The Reception of Gen. Carleton in Albuquerque—Three New Military Posts—Indians Anxious for Peace—Movements of the Texan Rebels, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBUQUERQUE, New-Mexico, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862.

The reception and ball given to Brig.-Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON by the citizens of this place and vicinity on Sunday evening, the 14th inst., was a decided success. The whole population of the town welcomed the General, after an absence of five or six years, with a heartfelt greeting. The ball-room at Mr. BRANSFORD'S residence was tastefully decorated; and the array of señoritas, in their gorgeous dresses and neatly-attired forms, enlivened with bewitching smiles, and voluptuous music from the wild and spirit-stirring harp, gave a zest to the entertainment. The whole affair terminated to the satisfaction of everybody who was present. The General all the while was the object of marked attention and respect. He is in rather delicate health, caused by his fatiguing labors in the warm climate of Arizona and Western Texas during the last four or five months. His active duties there were of an arduous character. Gen. CARLETON is not only a brave and well-experienced officer and soldier, but he is also a good business man, methodical in his habits, and possessing considerable literary ability. He was the acting Aid-de-Camp to Brig.-Gen. WOOL during the Mexican War, and received the merited approval of our Government as Brevet Major for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista," 23d of February, 1847. He is the author of *A Narrative of the Battle of Buena Vista*, published shortly after the termination of the Mexican War. The *Consolidated Morning Report* now in use at the headquarters of the different regiments of the United States army, was prepared by him and is found of great service in every Adjutant's office, as facilitating the classification and returns of the various companies. The General left here on Monday morning *en route* for Santa Fé, where he will soon assume the duties of Department Commander of this military district, including a territory stretching over 1,200 miles in extent, affording a wide field for the display of military talent, which it is believed he possesses in an eminent degree.

An order has just been issued from Department Headquarters, establishing three new military posts in this Territory—Forts McRAE, Wingate and Baker—the two first named in honor of the martyr heroes who fell gloriously fighting in defence of the Union at the battle of Valverde, on the 22d of February, 1862; the latter in honor of the late Hon. EDWARD D. BAKER, Senator in Congress from Oregon, who was killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff on the Potomac River—a just tribute to heroic daring and departed worth.

A few days since some eighteen or twenty Mezzalero Apache Indians from the Rio Bonita called upon Col. CHRISTOPHER CARSON, at the headquarters of the First New-Mexico Volunteers, at Fort Lincoln, and signified through their Chief (MANUELITO) their great desire to be at peace with their white brothers. The Chief said that the whole tribe were willing to fight for the United States against the Navajoes, the Texan rebels, or any other enemies of the Government. He held a long council with Col. CARSON, and wished it to be understood that he was anxious for the troops of the United States and the New-Mexican people or other emigrants to settle in the country on the Rio Bonita, but far from Fort Stanton, then they would protect the stock of the Government and settlers, and if any of their tribe was found in possession of cattle or sheep, &c., belonging to the Government or settlers, he would punish them severely. He, with an "asked, what we hope will be granted, for Mescalero, that their agency or Indian Department be changed from Fort Stanton to Fort Sumner, that their captives by our white men may be restored to their families and friends. On [illegible] for a permanent and lasting peace, [illegible] of fifteen chiefs of the tribe met [illegible] and see the Superintendent of Indian Affairs to carry out their apparently earnest wishes.

It is now understood here that [illegible] companies of the First Infantry will be soon ordered here, where their headquarters will be [illegible] while in this Territory. This [illegible] town is near the centre of the Territory, [illegible] by fertile ranches and numerous [illegible] flocks of sheep. In the days when Mexico claimed possession here, [illegible] quarter of the military [illegible] It is but just that [illegible] now.

Of the movements of the rebels [illegible] "skedaddle" of Gen. SIBLEY down the Rio Grande we hear but little. Occasionally, however, [illegible] from that quarter is received. [illegible] Rio Grande, by his steamer Gen. [illegible] Hays, to Gen. BELL, and brother-in-law of Gen. BILLY SMITH, of the Rebel Congress from Virginia) is at the head of four regiments [illegible] is now at the head of our forces on the Rio Grande. Col. JOHN R. WEST, of the First Cavalry Regiment of California, and the gallant [illegible] Col. CANBY, together with the regular [illegible] and volunteers of this Territory, number [illegible] 5,000 or 6,000 troops; to these can be [illegible] 2,000 or 3,000 more from Fort Yuma [illegible] Loyal [illegible] forces, now on the borders of the Colorado [illegible]

[illegible] Department who will [illegible] Rio Grande [illegible] to Rio Bonita leave [illegible] Fort Union [illegible] Fort Craig [illegible] Fort Stanton [illegible] Fort Sumner [illegible] Fort Wingate [illegible]

While on the subject of Texas, permit me to add a few words more. Next to South Carolina, the State of Texas is the greatest traitor of all the Seceded States. It was not enough that she was admitted into the Union, thereby increasing the political power she claimed as her own to double their previous value, enhancing the value of all kinds of property two or threefold; paying her public debt, giving security to her frontier settlements by placing therein a large force of United States soldiers, at an annual expense of millions of dollars, and in every other way advancing the prosperity of the people. This was not enough, but with base ingratitude she induced two traitor TWIGGS to turn over the arms, ammunition, arsenals and forts belonging to the United States to the rebel authorities, thereby stooping herself in double-distilled crime and treason against the Union. These traitors, thus possessed of the Government property, expelled the Germans and loyal Union men from the State, besides maltreating and abusing all others who dared to own allegiance to the flag under which they were born, and to which, as foreigners, they had sworn fealty. The leaders of the crusade in Texas against the Government, under and by the advice of Gen. VAN DORN, Senator WIGFALL, Gen. SIBLEY, T. NEVILLE WATT, BEN. MCCULLOCH, Col. TERRY, and others, supposed they were [illegible] and that the very name of a Texan Ranger was sufficient to frighten peaceable citizens out of their wits, and that they could whip all creation, and the rest of mankind."

Gen. SIBLEY, when he came up here last winter, with his force, agreed to [illegible] the rank and file the pay according to "Army Regulations of 1857," signed "JEFF. DAVIS" as Secretary of War, but also 1,000 acres of public lands or [illegible] bounty for every [illegible] This was the great inducement [illegible] up here. If the war is not closed before the middle of October, it would be nothing more than reasonable [illegible] an army from Galveston, on the coast, into the interior of the State; while at the same time a large force should [illegible] Grande, and form a junction [illegible] 20,000 strong, and wipe out every [illegible] consecrate the public lands [illegible] leading rebels, and invite the [illegible] tion, as from the West and South, [illegible] nia and Oregon. Give the [illegible] of Land as bounty, and they will [illegible] on the State with a loyal and [illegible] As occupant soldier-settlers, they would form a breakwater on the borders and [illegible] of Texas against "secession," "filibusters," "Knights of the [illegible] and all other secret rebellious clans of treason, thus giving peace to the state, doing justice to the Union citizens, and fulfilling our treaty stipulations with Mexico. Let "ONWARD TO SAN ANTONIO" be the watchword, the Union forever, and thousands from California and Oregon and the Great West will rally to the "Rescue." "Now's the day and now's the hour."

The rain of the 15th inst., which was unusually heavy here for this season of the year, has swollen the Rio Grande so as to render it impassable. The streams in the interior, especially the Rio Pecos, are full to overflowing. Our citizens begin to think that the seasons will change soon, and instead of a long dry spell, we will be submerged with the Deluge.

Adios, SIMON.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

The Result in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 18.

Our information to-day is more encouraging than it was yesterday. The Republican candidates, in three closely contested Congressional Districts, will get certificates of election, viz.: THAYER, STEWART and WALLACE, though their Democratic competitors may try to contest their rights to seats before the House.

The Congressional Delegation will stand thirteen Republicans to eleven Democrats.

The Republican majority in the State Legislature will probably be five or six on joint ballot.

The Democratic State ticket is probably elected by a small majority.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, Oct. 19.

Fifteen Union Congressmen, including Mr. BAILY in the Fifteenth District, are no doubt elected.

The State ticket is still doubtful, with the chances in favor of the Democrats.

The House will in all probability stand 46 Union to 51 Democrats, and the Senate 20 Union to 13 Democrats. It is generally conceded that there is a Democratic majority on joint ballot.

The Result in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Oct. 19.

In Indiana the Democratic State ticket is elected by 5,000 to 8,000 majority. The Democrats elect five Congressmen and the Unionists four. The results in the Tenth and Eleventh Districts are uncertain. The districts are claimed by both parties. The Democrats elect a majority of both branches of the Legislature, which secures the election of a Democratic Senator for the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of HANNA.

The Result in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Oct. 19.

Returns from 66 counties give a Democratic majority of 18,000, being a Democratic gain of 50,000. The Democratic majority in the State will be about 12,000. The Congressional delegation stands fourteen Democrats and five Union.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Nominations.

The nominations thus far in this and the adjoining counties have been made in a most desultory and irregular manner. No correct list of them has as yet been presented to the public. The following, which has been prepared with care, will be found to be exact:

The Republican Congressional nominations are:
First District, Queens County—Richard McCormick.
Second District, Kings County—C. W. Goddard.
Third District, Kings County—James Humphrey.
Sixth District, New-York—F. A. Conkling.
Eighth District, New-York—Elliott C. Cowdin.

DEMOCRATIC.

First District—H. G. Stebbins.
Second District—Mayor M. Kalbfleisch.
Third District—Moses F. Odell.
Fourth District—Benjamin Wood.
Fifth District—Fernando Wood.
Sixth District—Erastus D. Ward.
Seventh District—John W. Chanler.
Eighth District—Nelson J. Waterbury.
Ninth District—Alson Herrick.

IRREGULAR DEMOCRATIC.

First District—Benjamin Wood.
Sixth District—Erastus Ward.
Seventh District—John Cochrane.
Eighth District—James Brooks.

PEOPLE'S UNION.

First District—Orson Blunt.
Sixth District—George Bancroft.
Ninth District—J. McLeod Murphy.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Nominations are by no means all made. Each party seems waiting for the moving of the others. So far as they are, is as follows:

REPUBLICAN.

Dist.		Dist.	
1st	Henry C. Lenck.	14th	Phil. Frankenheimer.
2d	Thomas A. Ward.	15th	John H. White.
3d	[illegible]	16th	Dennis McCabe.
4th	[illegible] E. Stewart.		

IRREGULAR DEMOCRATIC.

Dist.		Dist.	
13th	Peter Hoge.	16th	George Wier.
15th	Alex. Ward.		

PEOPLE'S UNION.

Dist.		Dist.	
2d	[illegible] Schackno.	13th	W. W. Northrup.
9th	[illegible] Reed.	14th	Jesse H. White.

The nominations for the remaining Congressional districts will be made this week.

CRIMINAL CITY NEWS.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday [illegible] body of CAROLINE PARKER, [illegible] burns received [illegible] Sunday, at No. 263 Eighth-avenue. It was [illegible] the child locked [illegible] to which was pinned [illegible] of which Mrs. [illegible] Please take my child, [illegible] Mrs. PARKER. Will you please take my child, and [illegible] of it, as its father was killed in the war, and I am not able to take care of it. My child is [illegible] I wish for me to part with [illegible] hoping you won't see my child in want, I [illegible] you care, as I know you are a friend [illegible] and a kind indeed. The child is two [illegible] The mother was [illegible] to No. 1 [illegible] Police Station, in the Seventeenth [illegible]

[illegible] ATTEMPTED ARSON IN A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Captain [illegible] Fourth Precinct, aided by Sergt. [illegible] a number of men made a descent upon [illegible] disorderly establishments kept by CHARLES WILLIAMS, at No. 5 Commerce-street, at a late hour on Saturday night. Eighteen of the inmates, male and female, were arrested and locked up. Yesterday morning they were taken before Justice HARRIMAN, at the Tombs, where, after an examination, all the males, except the proprietor, were discharged. The [illegible] were fined $5 each.

A MAN [illegible] STABBED IN A BROAD WAY SALOON.—At a late hour on Saturday night, several men became involved in a fight at the saloon No. 650 Broadway, kept by FRANK BURNS. During the affray, stools and chairs were freely used. At last the fight became so desperate that one of the parties, named JAMES WILLIAMS, drew a dirk-knife and stabbed JOHN MCLOUGHLIN in the right side, inflicting a very dangerous wound. MCLOUGHLIN was taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, where Dr. JOHNS dressed his wound, and pronounced him to be in a very critical condition. WILLIAMS and a man named MICHAEL MCKAN were arrested by Officer BARDLEY, and yesterday Justice QUACKENBOSS committed them to await the result of MCLOUGHLIN'S injuries.

PROMOTIONS.—Gov. MORGAN has made the following promotions in the Fifty-seventh N. Y. S.-V.: Maj. A. B. CHADMAN, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. N. G. THROOP, promoted to Major; First Lieut. Charles B. Curtis, promoted to Captain; First Lieut. Henry H. Mott, promoted to Captain; First Lieut. John H. Bell, promoted to Captain; First Sergeant John Henry Erickson, promoted to Second Lieutenant.

WADSWORTH MEETING.—Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH and I. WILSON GREEN will address the Union citizens at their rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, this evening at 7½ o'clock.

A POLICE BRIGADIER.—Police Commissioner JAMES BOWEN has, it is understood, accepted an appointment as Brigadier-General in the Army of the Union.

PERSONAL.—Senator HARRIS passed through the City yesterday *en route* from Washington to Albany. He is quite well.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES—*Burial of a Soldier.*—The remains of the late Corporal JOHN B. TOURNEY, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, who died in the Union Hospital at Georgetown, D. C., from wounds received in the battle of Manassas Plains, were yesterday consigned to their final resting place in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush. The deceased was a member of Hose Company No. 7, and the members of that and several other companies escorted the body to the grave, preceded by a band of music playing the "Dead March." The furloughed members and new recruits of the Fourteenth, now in the city, acted as a guard of honor. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Father MCDONNELL, at the St. James Cathedral, in Jay-street, who spoke in high terms of the character of deceased, and his bravery as a soldier.

The Late Joseph Montrose.—The funeral of the late JOSEPH MONTROSE, who occupied the position of City Hall bell-ringer, from the time of the erection of that edifice until within a few days previous to his death, and who the past twelve years has also been foreman of Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, took place yesterday afternoon, from the Washington-street Methodist Church. Rev. Mr. GLOVER, of Centenary M. E. Church, preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion. The Fire Department turned out *en masse.* A portion attended the funeral of Corporal TOURNEY, which took place at the same time. The remains of Mr. MONTROSE were conveyed to Cypress Hills Cemetery, accompanied by an immense concourse of firemen and citizens. The flags on the City Hall and engine-houses were displayed at half-mast, and the bells were tolled during the march of the procession.

DEATH OF A BASE BALL PLAYER.—Mr. JAMES CREIGHTON, extensively known as an expert base ball player, died at his residence in Henry-street on Saturday, the result of internal injuries sustained while playing a match on Tuesday last. He was a member of the Excelsior Club.

Real Estate and its Rising Value.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There has been this month a revival of operations in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and many private sales have been made, principally of low-priced lots in the upper part of the island. The inquiry for lots in other localities, particularly around the Central Park, is becoming more general. This reopening of the Real Estate market presents some characteristics, not without their novelty under the present financial system, that are worthy of consideration.

The portion of the City in which the purchase of vacant lots, for speculation or investment, is carried on, may be regarded as extending from Fortieth-street, the southern boundary of the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, as far north as One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, the boundary of the new 11th, 12th to be laid out as Washington Heights. Within this section a careful original examination shows that there are 62,765 vacant lots, excluding the area of the Central Park; and that these lots, at the prices that prevailed two years ago, based upon actual transactions, possessed an aggregate market value of $101,113,600.

	Vacant Lots.	Value.
19th Ward, 40th-st. to 86th-st.	14,154	$31,795,500
23d Ward, 40th-st. to 86th-st.	9,879	28,613,100
12th Ward below 155th-st.	38,732	40,732,000
Total	62,765	$101,113,600

This shows the whole number of vacant lots, and their value, that can, in any event, be the subject of purchase or speculation in this City, and yet considerable deduction as are to be made from these. There are a large number owned and occupied by churches and public and private charitable and educational institutions, as well as for public squares, which may be regarded as out of the market. There are also large tracts of land which are still held by their old farm boundaries, which are free from mortgage, have never been sold, and are retained out of the market as the landed estate of families, who mean to keep them for future generations as the wisest and surest provision for family fortune and distinction. These deductions, as a careful estimate, amount to say 12,765 lots, leaving in the market about 50,000 lots, which, at the same estimate, would have a market value of $[illegible]. From these a further deduction must be made of lots, which are owned in parcels of four to twenty lots, that have been selected and purchased by individuals, who are strong enough to hold them, and who have such an abiding faith in what the growth of the City for the next ten or twenty years will do for well located lots, and choice corners, in the upper part of the island, that they will no more be tempted by high prices than incited by low, to part with their property. An allowance of ten thousand of these lots as not to go into market for [illegible] years, four thousand more, at the same average, would [illegible]

The [illegible] position of the City is such that its [illegible] expansion [illegible] northward flow of population, hemmed in by the rivers on either side, and attracted by a page of large area—and showing the results of a liberal expenditure in such forms as to rival the finest parks of Europe—moves forward at a rate to insure the constant absorption of all the vacant lots for purposes of business and habitation. The tendencies of the City's growth are thus fixed by physical laws, and the future of any particular locality can be arrived at with a fair measure of certainty. The population above Fourteenth-street in 1850, was 113,500; in 1855, 212,334; in 1860, 344,462. At this rapid rate of increase, in a narrow channel, with a marked termination, it is a matter of certainty that, within a certain number of years, the whole area indicated will be occupied, and the present values increased from five to tenfold. At the rate of the increase of population during the present century, to wit, doubling in fifteen years, twenty-five years would be sufficient time for this result. It is considerations like these that lead on to speculation, by giving the fair promise of a valuable permanent investment, and they are fortified by the experience of everyone who has been acquainted with the rapid advance in value of the section lying between Union-square and Forty-second-street during the last fifteen years. It is the old story, of unlimited demand and limited supply.

It will be seen by the figures given above, that $60,000,000 of money turned from other occupation, would exhaust the market of all the lots it could supply. Much less than this would do it. As lots are generally sold on terms requiring 25 to 50 per cent cash, 15 to 30 millions of dollars would have the same effect. Less even than this would do it, for in many cases the sellers of lots would in their turn become purchasers, and the same money would double its effect. But it is not necessary to exhaust a market in order to raise its prices. If so much as five to ten millions were diverted from Wall-street into real estate, it would start such an activity as would be immediately felt in a rapid appreciation of value. Real estate is selling now at a deduction of from 25 to 33 per cent. less than it did before the war, and it is the only commodity that has not been enhanced in price by the changes in the currency. It has yet to make its responses. Its natural answer to the change in the price of gold, stocks, and of most other articles, would be an advance of 25 or 30 per cent. above old prices; and this change, when the current once sets in, will no doubt be constant and rapid.

One of the most direct effects of the present expansion of the currency, is to increase the volume of transactions and the figures by which they are noted. This is shown in the amount of United States Treasury payments, bank discounts and deposits, and the operations of the Stock Exchange. They are, on the average, at least double what they were before the war. With a national debt, noted by thousands of millions, and so large a portion of it in the shape of money, we shall hereafter become accustomed to high figures in our ordinary transactions. Real estate, in price, and the magnitude of purchases, must respond to this altered state of finance; and when capital is once fully turned to it, as the lowest priced article in the market, the effect of an inadequate supply will be at once perceived. If the transactions at the Stock Exchange for a single week, or the one-half of them, were turned into real estate, the market would be controlled, and the time for purchasing at low prices would be past.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 18.

FLOUR quiet and steady; stock light. WHEAT closed dull and heavy. Sales of Red Winter at $1 17@$1 19, Corn closed dull and heavy. Sales unsound 48½c. Sound 52@53. OATS quiet at 47c. Small sales of Barley at $1 05. *Imports*—10,600 bbls. flour, 20,000 bush. Wheat; 12,300 bush Corn; 35,000 bush. Oats; 4,000 bush. Barley. *Exports*—8,000 bbls. Flour; 18,000 bush. Wheat; 14,000 bush. Corn; 11,000 bush Oats.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 18.

FLOUR—Less doing, but firm. WHEAT—Sales in car-loads at $1 60 for White Michigan. CORN, OATS, and RYE, dull. BARLEY—Very active; sales 49,000 bush. at $1 18 in car-loads for State two-rowed—$1 17 to arrive—$1 20 for two-rowed afloat and four-rowed to arrive—25,000 bush. Canada East to arrive, on private terms, and $1 27 for Canada West.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 18.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT nominally lower and quiet; sales last night, 5,800 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 15. CORN quiet. BARLEY in demand; sales 13,200 Canadian on private terms. PEAS unchanged; sales 600 bush. Canadian at 90c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady—to Flour, 44c.@45c.; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Barley, 9½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—500 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bush. Wheat, 24,000 bush. Corn, 51,000 bush. Barley, 9,000 bush. Peas. *Exports*—3,079 bbls. Flour, 6,800 bush. Wheat, 19,000 bush. Corn, 10,700 bush. Oats, 2,400 bush. Barley, 6,800 bush. Peas.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 18.

FLOUR dull, and 15c.@20c. lower. WHEAT 2c. lower, at 95½c.@96c. for Red, and 88c.@89c. for White. CORN, 2c.@2½c. lower, at 35c. OATS ½c.@1c. lower. *Receipts*—7,100 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat, 219,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—4,500 bbls. Flour, 822,000 bushels Wheat, 122,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS 1c. higher. Exchange unchanged. Gold, 127@128.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Oct. 18.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT 5c. lower, at 89c.@94c. *Receipts*—1,900 bbls. Flour, 97,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments*—3,900 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS firm—13c. on Wheat to Buffalo.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLORY'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. transport Ellen S. Terry from Newbern, N.C.—Lieut. Col. A. Elwell, 23d M

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3456. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE BAVARIA OFF CAPE RACE.

Reception of the President's Emancipation Proclamation in England.

A Vessel Loaded with Rebel Stores Sunk in the Clyde.

TROUBLE FOR THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Amnesty to Garibaldi and his Followers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CAPE RACE, Monday, Oct. 20.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from Bremen *via* Southampton on the 8th inst., passed this point *en route* to New-York at 4½ o'clock yesterday (Sunday) afternoon. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press and a summary of her news obtained.

The dates per the *Bavaria* are three days later than those already received.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 8th inst.

The *Bavaria* experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times* says:

"The Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN is a political concession to the Abolitionist wing of the Republican Party. When the Union existed, the Constitution gave no right either to the President alone or to the President and Congress combined to abolish Slavery. *Emancipation was the thunderbolt placed in President Lincoln's hands to destroy the whole social organization of the South at a blow*, is a thunderbolt which he (President LINCOLN) has assumed the right to launch, *but he is without the power to enforce his decree.* The North must conquer every square mile of the South before it can make the Proclamation of more effect than mere waste naper. Commercial advices from New-York show that there is a strong impression among the leading merchants that a termination of the war will ultimately occur from a financial crisis and confusion in the North."

The *Iona*, heavily laden with stores for the Confederates, was run into by another vessel and sunk in the Clyde.

Consols closed firm on the 7th instant, at 94¼ for money, and 94¼@94¾ for the November account.

FRANCE.

Gen. CHANGARNIER denies that President LINCOLN has offered him the command of the Federal forces.

Vera Cruz letters give a different account of the state of affairs in Mexico from what the French papers have published.

JUAREZ is far from giving up the contest, and *was preparing for a desperate resistance to the French.*

The City of Mexico is strongly fortified, and *the road from Orizaba will be defended inch by inch.*

The Paris Bourse was much excited, and the Rentes closed on the 7th inst. at 75f., a decline of a ¾ P cent.

ITALY.

The King has signed a decree granting an amnesty to all persons concerned in the acts and attempts at insurrection which took place lately in the Southern provinces, with the exception of the deserters from the Royal Army.

The Sicilians have been disarmed in consequence of numerous assassinations.

PORTUGAL.

The new Queen, the daughter of King VICTOR EMANUEL, had arrived at Lisbon.

SPAIN.

The Spanish "Escoeheron" had been torn down in Mexico.

PRUSSIA.

The Crown Prince and Princess were to proceed on a tour through Switzerland and Italy.

The Budget was still under discussion in the Berlin Chamber of Deputies.

The Hanoverian Government had declined to join in a treaty of commerce with France.

RUSSIA.

ZAMOZSKI is banished from the whole of Russia.

TURKEY.

The demolition of the Belgrade barricades has commenced.

CHINA.

The rebels are again moving, with the intention of obstructing the conveyance of silk to the seaports.

Col. WARD has captured three cities.

A treaty has been concluded between China and Belgium.

JAPAN.

Affairs are quiet, but an outbreak against the party favoring foreigners was imminent at Yeddo. The Government was doing its utmost to maintain order.

The British and French Legations had been increased.

AUSTRALIA.

Ten thousand pounds sterling more had been remitted for the sufferers in Lancashire, England.

Frightful inundations have occurred, involving immense damage.

SAMPSON, the explorer, had returned, after successfully crossing the Australian Continent, and gives a favorable report of the country.

Commercial News by the Bavaria.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales on Monday and Tuesday were 17,000 bales, of which 12,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market was buoyant, with an advance of ⅛d.@1d. P lb. on American, and ⅛d.@⅜d. on Surats.

The Manchester market was firmer but inactive.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT steady. CORN quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF heavy and nominal. PORK dull. BACON has a downward tendency. LARD inactive. TALLOW declining.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET

ASHES steady. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE steady. RICE quiet and steady. RESIN dull; Common 28s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal at 120s.@122s. 6d.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 7—Evening.

SUGAR heavy. TEA quiet. TALLOW inactive. RICE steady. COFFEE firm.

Erie Third Mortgage Bonds have declined ½; Erie Fourth Mortgage Bonds also declined; Erie Shares have advanced ½; Erie Preferred Stock has advanced ¾; Illinois Central Shares advanced 1½ P cent., and Illinois paid-up Shares ½ P cent. Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds advanced 1 P cent.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Withdrawal from Charlestown—Waiting for a Battle—Advance of the Skirmishers—State of Feeling in Charlestown—A Coincidence—No Battle in Prospect.

HALLTOWN, Four miles south of HARPER'S FERRY, Friday, Oct. 17—8 P. M., 1862.

Sitting around our camp-fires here at Halltown, contained by the friendly Night, no one knows at what moment the crack of rifles along the picket line may summon our little force to their feet to meet an attack from the wily, lightning-like JACKSON, or the audacious, impetuous STUART. You doubtless know, by a swifter medium of intelligence than I have here at my command, that the reconnoitering force sent out yesterday, under command of Gen. HANCOCK, was today recalled by orders from headquarters. Every one supposed that it was the purpose of the military authorities to occupy Charlestown *en permanence*, preparatory to a general advance in conjunction with the forces at Sharpsburgh, on the rebels between here and Winchester. Gen. HANCOCK himself thought so, or, at least, knew nothing to the contrary this morning when I saw him. The order to fall back, which came at noon to-day, accordingly took everybody by surprise, and a degree of urgency was used in putting forward into position the various portions of the command that raised anticipations of something important in the wind. Arriving, on our return, at Halltown, half-way between Charlestown and Harper's Ferry (and it is a "town" merely by courtesy—there being exactly three houses in the place,) the order came to halt, and the force was immediately formed in line of battle on each side of the road—Gen. CALDWELL'S Brigade, supporting the battery of the Fourth Regulars, under command of Lieut. THOMAS, being deployed on the right of the road, and MEAGHER'S Brigade behind it, in the hollow, where the Martinsburgh and Winchester roads cross each other. Riding over to a piece of woods on the left of the road, I found it occupied by Gen. KIRKALL'S fine Brigade of Western troops, which had been sent out last evening to reinforce us, and had remained here during the night; while immediately in his rear, on a commanding eminence—the highest in the vicinity—was placed Capt. TOWNSINS' Battery of the First Rhode Island Artillery. I was much interested in the position thus taken up, and the anticipations it excited, as the place had been selected by Gen. MCCLELLAN himself, with whose suite I rode out to Charlestown yesterday, and who spent a couple of hours here at Halltown, surveying the ground and consulting with Gen. COUCH.

It was about three o'clock this afternoon when the four batteries were placed, the troops drawn up in line of battle, and double lines of pickets thrown out in all directions; and we have been waiting thus ever since in an expectant state. What is the object of the stand? One response has it that the rebels, after our departure from Charlestown, had returned in strong force, and are now advancing the whole of their right upon us. There is, however, another and more probable explanation. Heavy firing has this afternoon and evening been heard from the neighborhood of Shepherdstown and Leetown. It is known that Gen. HUMPHREY'S command, from PORTER'S Corps, was sent over the Potomac from Sharpsburgh yesterday, and the rapid cannonading doubtless means an engagement between his forces and that of the rebels in the vicinities above indicated. If, therefore, he should be hardly pressed, he knows by courier to fall back in this direction, and we are here, a supporting or a coöperating force, as circumstances may determine. Such, according to the best lights obtainable, is the *rationale* of our present stand.

You have already had by telegraph the chief points in the reconnoissance made yesterday from Harper's Ferry to Charlestown, and the occupation of the town by our troops last night. I shall not repeat what you already know, but shall seek what other details may be of interest. I did not go out with the reconnoitering expedition itself, but joined the Staff of Gen. MCCLELLAN, which started from headquarters in Pleasant Valley about 11 A. M. yesterday. Proceeding up to the headquarters of Gen. COUCH, (commanding Gen. SUMNER'S corps,) on Bolivar Heights, a halt of an hour or so was made, and when we started anew, Gen. COUCH joined Gen. MCCLELLAN and the party. Proceeding at a rapid trot out to Halltown, the hall and survey of the ground here, which I have already mentioned, was made; and when, retaking the road, we advanced on to Charlestown, it was between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon when we reached that place. Here MCCLELLAN and COUCH were joined by FITZ JOHN PORTER, and the three Major-Generals held a consultation, which made us all forebode important events.

The artillery duel, which took place this side of Charlestown yesterday morning, was all over when we arrived. The rebel cavalry and artillery had been driven before our advancing army, helter-skelter through Charlestown, and we found our whole force drawn up on the southern outskirts of the town. Just as we arrived, a body of skirmishers was being thrown out over the clear fields of about a mile between the outskirts of the town and the woods beyond. The long line advances, twenty feet apart. Each man crouches, head bent warily forward and musket ready for its work. Half-way out, puffs of smoke go up from the edge of the woods beyond; there is the crack of a dozen carbines, and skirting the forest we see, faintly by the naked eye—clearly through the glass—the rebel cavalry pickets moving about. Our skirmishers advance, however; presently they reach the woods, where they are hidden from view—the rebel pickets retreating before them.

It would hardly be correct to say that the quietude of this little Virginia village, (which, like a widow in her weeds still amid the wrack of war retains much of its unusual prettiness,) was disturbed by the arrival of the Union force yesterday; for disquiet has too long been chronic here for such an event to raise more than a very slight ripple of excitement. "To-day, (Oct. 16,) two year," remarked an old fellow sitting on the inn-stoop last night, "to-day, two years, JOHN BROWN made his raid on Harper's Ferry, and there has been the devil to pay ever since." "When I sees the Confederates going down the street," observed another, "I look to see the Yankees coming up, and when I see the Yankees going down I look to see the Confederates coming up, and if I don't see either I go about my business." Successive tides of Union and rebel invasion have, in fact, swept over the place, until the people have come to expect the one party or the other every day or so, and feel they have neither very much to hope nor very much to fear from either side. Thus situated, they have long ago become educated up to taking with philosophic calm whatever comes along. Confederate scrip, of Uncle Sam's green-backs—blue bellies or grey backs—they receive with equal equanimity. *Tros Tyriusque nullo discrimine* is their motto. Meanwhile, like the needy Knife-grinder, they have no story to tell but one of wounded hopes and blasted prospects. Each party preys upon them and takes their goods and possessions. Do you expect very much "Union sentiment" under such circumstances? I could not find it. The only approach to it that came under my observation was a longing for the good things they had before the war, and the conclave of old curmudgeons I have already mentioned, kept all evening singing a plaintive Jeremiad over those bygone days when

"Whisky slings were plentiful and mint juleps did abound."

There is not a drop of liquor of any kind in the place. For the rest, there is a universal desire for peace—a deep disgust with the war, and an intense anxiety to have the thing "finished up somehow or other."

Nothing could be more complete than the sweep which the rebels, during their occupancy of this vicinity the past four or five weeks, have made of all the long-eared forage in the upper region of the Shenandoah Valley. The people of the town have the greatest difficulty in getting even the most ordinary supplies. At the hotel (the only one now open in the place) where I stayed last night, I paid one dollar for my supper, one dollar for my breakfast, and one dollar for hay for my beast. At breakfast and supper we had neither coffee, sugar nor butter—nothing but beef, bread and a vile substance called *rye* coffee, and some of us cursed that mal-adaptation of means and end that made a villainous decoction out of a good grain that might have made so excellent a *distillation*. Not a drop of spirits of any kind, as I have already said, was to be had in the place; not a cigar or a piece of tobacco of any kind. And the razzle has not been confined to *things*; the *men*, too, are all gone. All the male population that did not enlist have been swept into the rebel armies by the two conscriptions, and they are now applying the third, recently passed by the rebel Congress, and providing for the impressment of all between thirty-five and fifty-five. This impending measure excites the deepest disgust, and I believe the people would have been heartily glad of a permanent Union occupation that would have saved them from this fate. As it is, I did not see a middle-aged man in the place—nothing but boys and old men, and the effect of this *hiatus* in the male population is very odd indeed.

So much for the whites; now for the blacks. I have mentioned the observation of the old man, to the effect that our entry into Charlestown was on the second anniversary of JOHN BROWN'S raid. The old fellow did not formulate it in very scientific shape; but he had enough of the philosophy of history in him to see that the spark then enkindled and the present conflagration are united, somehow, by subtle bonds of necessary connection. I found a Rhode Island Battery, planted yesterday afternoon, on the very field where JOHN BROWN was hung, and near the locust tree where stood the illustrious gallows that liberated his antique soul to "march on" to immortality. I asked about the President's Emancipation Proclamation. It did not seem to excite the slightest interest. And, indeed, almost all the subjects whom it would effect are already gone—either North or South. I did not see half-a-dozen male negroes in the whole town—*females* only. *They*, also, will probably be crowded southward as the day of liberation draws nigh.

I can sum up, in a few words, the amount of information as to the position, &c., of the rebel force, obtained through this reconnoissance. The force in the town was very small indeed—a mere picket guard, in fact—consisting of the Richmond Howitzers, (whose Captain, Capt. SHUM, was killed in the artillery engagement yesterday,) and the County (Jefferson) Battery—in all five pieces. Besides this there was a detachment of cavalry, (THOMASON'S,) numbering in all three or four hundred. Yesterday afternoon, SHARP-SHOOTERS were thrown out on the Berryville road, and they reconnoitered that at or near that place were the Third, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Virginia Cavalry, no infantry being found whatever. Last evening also, a squadron of our cavalry, under Capt. HANDY went out with a flag of truce for a few hours—driving in the enemy's pickets the whole distance. It was now seen, the universal testimony of those of the people in whom trust could be put, that the main body of the Confederates are yet still at Bunker Hill, about midway between Martinsburgh and Winchester. Besides this, it was positively ascertained that the railroad between Winchester and Wadesville (nine miles) is all torn up, as is also the track from Charlestown to Winchester, and they were about completing the work of destruction between Charlestown and Harper's Ferry when our force arrived. Now that we have gone, they will be able to continue the work at pleasure, and the train of cars which was run up from Harper's Ferry to Charlestown, yesterday evening, is probably the last that will make the transit for some time. This destruction of the railroads bear out the theory I have already presented, and to which I still hold, that there will be no battle north of Winchester, and that the rebel army will retreat down the valley whenever *serious* opposition is brought against them.

With present lights I hardly know how to estimate this reconnoissance—whether we will to-morrow morning return to Harper's Ferry, or whether this spot is destined to be the scene of important operations. The position is admirably adapted for a pitched battle, and we will blaze the location of our batteries, which have a clear range, sweep down the valleys, all of which argues that they will not have a battle here.

LATER—6 o'clock P. M.—As I go to send this by messenger to Harper's Ferry, the impression is that there will be no engagement here—certainly none to-night. The firing off in the direction of Leetown and Shepherdstown, has now wholly ceased, and HUMPHREY'S force seem to have retired back instead of coming this way. The probability therefore, is, that the whole force will to-morrow morning return to Harper's Ferry, the object of the reconnoissance being accomplished, and there being no necessity for our remaining here to coöperate with others from above. Meanwhile, I do not overestimate the present reconnoissance, or construe it into the forerunner of an immediate advance, for I assure you it has no such significance.

W. S.

QUIET ALONG THE LINES.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 20.

A special dispatch from Frederick says:

No news along the line.

The case of Dr. MORAN was continued to-day. Six witnesses were examined. The testimony is unfavorable to the character of his exemptions.

SUNDAY SENSATION AT HARRISBURGH.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 20.

The Harrisburgh *Patriot and Union* of this morning, says:

"As usual, on Sunday, the city was filled with exciting rumors, yesterday, the most important of which was the crossing of the Potomac River at Hancock by a large rebel force and their repulse by the Union troops with considerable slaughter on both sides.

A dispatch, to this effect, was received by Gov. CURTIN.

At the time of penning this item, however, no dispatches have been received by us confirming the above rumor."

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Operations against the Guerrillas at Island No. 21, &c.

CAIRO, Monday, Oct. 20.

There is nothing from Commerce to-day.

The officers of the steamer *Pike*, which arrives to-night, report having seen a small band of guerrillas at two different points between Smithland and Caseyville. Two thousand rebels are reported back of the latter place, and are only prevented from taking possession of the town by the presence of two gunboats.

The steamer *Hazel Dell* struck a snag yesterday and sunk on Smithland bar.

The steamer *Eugene*, from Memphis, brought one regiment, with a battery, to Island No. 21, where they landed to punish the rebels, who fired into the steamers *Dickey* and *Continental* on Friday. They have instructions from Gen. SHERMAN to destroy everything in the neighborhood.

Twenty secesh families have been banished from Memphis as a punishment for the guerilla outrages on the river.

RECENT OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

A Cavalry Expedition to Catlett's Station.

Attempt to Capture a Rebel Train on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

The Country Beyond Centreville Swarming with Rebel Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 20.

From the TIMES special correspondent at Centreville, we learn that Capt. CONDON, of the Second Virginia Cavalry, left that place on Saturday at noon with sixty men, spending the night at Bristow Station, and reaching a point near Catlett's on Sunday at noon—wishing to capture a train the rebels were running on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The party waited till near 4 o'clock, concealed, at which time a small detachment was advanced to the station, driving in the rebel picket guard.

It was soon discovered that the enemy was guarding the train of cars, which was near the station. Capt. CONDON fell back to a piece of woods, to receive the attack he expected the enemy to make: but the latter, after advancing a short distance, retired, and our party returned to Centreville, arriving this morning.

The whole country between Centreville and the Rappahannock is swarming with rebel cavalry and scouts, who instantly note and report the slightest movement on the part of our forces.

THE LATE RECONNOISSANCES.

Another Reconnoissance in Force by Gen. Stahl—Gallant Charge by Major Knox into Thoroughfare Gap—A Brief Skirmish—The Enemy in Force at Warrenton—One Hundred Prisoners Captured—Loss of a Supply Train—A Few Shells are Thrown—The Reconnoissance to Leesburgh.

GEN. STAHL'S HEADQUARTERS, CENTREVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 19, 1862.

My last letter to the TIMES, which was permitted to pass the lines, from the best information I can obtain, was dated at Ashby. Letters were written by me and forwarded from Middleburgh, New-Salem and White Plains, but upon returning to this place, I found that the channel of communication had been dammed up by official and special order from Major-Gen. STAHL, prohibiting the forwarding of any letters whatever written by army correspondents, until after the return of Gen. STAHL from the reconnoissance commenced on Wednesday last. As military law is supreme in these parts, of course all persons necessarily have to submit with as good grace as possible.

To commence anew the record of the last few days. Gen. STAHL started on Wednesday last with a force of cavalry and artillery for the purpose of picking a quarrel with the noted rebel, Gen. STUART, who was known to be at that time moving southward from Leesburgh, and east of the Bull Run range of hills—threatening our advanced post at this place. But few, however, seriously anticipated a formidable attack being made, but it was believed that this threatening attitude was assumed to cover other operations under way within the lines of the enemy. Our troops encountered Wednesday night at Chantilly, and on Thursday morning advanced to Aldie. It was hoped and expected that STUART would make an attack at this point, but for reasons best known to himself, he declined the challenge to battle and fell back—to where our forces were not prepared to follow.

That night, near Aldie, the enemy's vedettes were discovered at various points, and there was some skirmishing with our pickets, and several members of the Loudon cavalry were captured. In one of these affairs the horse of a noted rebel, named RICHARDSON, was shot dead, and RICHARDSON fell with so much violence to the ground that he was taken up for dead, but was found to be only stunned. A number of prisoners were also taken here—principally bushwhackers.

Friday morning Gen. STAHL advanced toward Asbby's Gap,—passing through Middleburgh, Paris and Upperville, driving in the pickets advanced by Gen. HILL'S force—of infantry, cavalry and artillery—which occupies the different passes through the mountain in this vicinity. From Rickett's Cross-Roads, five miles west of Middleburgh, Gen. STAHL, at about sunset, Friday evening, took the most direct route for New-Salem. The advance, at this time, was under Col. SACKETT, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry. He arrived at New-Salem late in the afternoon, and at once made a charge through the principal street,—having previously sent sufficient force around the place to guard all the roads leading to it. Here he captured a number of rebel soldiers on picket duty—advanced from Warrenton by the Second North Carolina Cavalry—and a large number of sick soldiers—in all about fifty persons. They were at once paroled.

When Col. SACKETT charged into this town the enemy's picket made a desperate but ineffectual effort to escape. One man, more determined than the rest, did not yield until after his horse had been shot from under him and he had attempted to escape by taking to the bush. The last word of warning was given him by the nearest soldier, when he threw up his cap and surrendered.

After a brief rest, Gen. STAHL moved to White Plains, where he encamped for the night. A picket was thrown forward to Thoroughfare Gap, and a small force went to Haymarket to look after a train containing supplies for Gen. STAHL'S command. It was found and believed to be safe, and would have been, had the order of Gen. STAHL been carried out to patrol the district between Bull Run and Warrenton on Friday. Unfortunately this order was not obeyed, and the consequence was the loss of the train, the particulars of which will be found in the proper place. The picket returned for duty in the Gap.

Saturday morning early, this picket was fired upon, and a man named JOHN N. BACON, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, was seriously wounded in the neck. At about day-break some of the soldiers discovered a horse at a barn near the Gap, with Uncle SAMUEL'S initials upon his left fore-shoulder. They were about to bring him in when three rebel bushwhackers came out of a house near the place, and the foremost of them, with a vulgar oath, said: "Now, you d—d Yankees, we have got you and we will give it to you," and at once the three men fired. Although within a few yards of the objects of their hate, the party escaped without injury, and subsequently returned to the place and recovered the horse.

While the troops were getting ready to march, a man came dashing up to Gen. STAHL, and stated that the supply train at Haymarket had been captured. The report was but too true. It appears that a train of seven wagons—five loaded with forage and two with commissary stores—left Centreville at about 6 o'clock Friday evening, under a guard of thirty-two men commanded by Lieut. BALDWIN, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry. The train reached Haymarket at about 2 o'clock Saturday morning, and was halted in the main road leading through the village. At 6½ o'clock A. M., while the guard was preparing their morning meal, the Second North Carolina Cavalry—numbering about 500 men—charged into the town and captured the train and fifteen of the soldiers and six of the teamsters. It is stated that the officer in command deemed himself so secure from attack that he neglected to throw out a picket, and the consequence was that the guard was entirely taken by surprise. The management of this affair will be unofficially investigated. The cavalry fired one volley as they approached, and then used their sabres. Only three men were wounded—none of them seriously. The rebels remained long enough to hitch the mules to the wagons and then departed—taking the road toward Warrenton. The wagon master escaped capture by a very clever ruse. He had on a light-colored coat and hat, and looked very much like a real gray-back. When the cavalry approached he very coolly tied his horse in front of a house, and, walking in, seated himself as if he was the owner of all the surroundings. The rebel soldiers were deceived, believing him to be a resident of the place, and left him unmolested. As soon as they left the place he rode in to our picket in the rear.

This unpleasant affair annoyed the Commanding General exceedingly, because it could have been so easily avoided had his orders been obeyed, and was the only drawback to our otherwise entirely successful expedition. Upon learning what had occurred Gen. STAHL promptly sent forward a detachment to capture the train if possible, and moved through the Gap with this whole force.

It appears that the enemy deserted occupying this Gap himself to prevent the passage of Gen. STAHL'S command, and there was haste made on both sides to gain the position.

Major KNOX, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, with thirty men, was sent forward as an advance guard. They had not penetrated the Gap a great distance when the bullets began to fly. A charge was made, and, after a brief skirmish, the enemy skedaddled. The position occupied by Major KNOX'S command while going through this gap was a hazardous one, and the success of gaining the advantage is due mainly to the gallant conduct of Major KNOX. When the men first came under fire they hesitated; but they were at once reassured when their commander dashed forward, and behaved well during the whole time after that they were under fire.

A Captain of the Ninth New-York Cavalry and two men were slightly wounded, and two horses were killed.

A TIMELY CAPTURE.

Thoroughfare Gap is one of the worst places imaginable for a wheeled vehicle to pass through, and it was not a matter of wonder when one of the caissons broke down. Not fifteen minutes after the accident, a rebel caisson, filled with ammunition, was discovered, which supplied a deficiency that otherwise would have been seriously felt.

After the rebels had been dispersed by Major KNOX, the rest of the command passed through the Gap without molestation, except an occasional shot fired by some Bushwhacker.

At noon the command rested at Gainsville, and they moved on toward Warrenton, driving the enemy before them. Near Warrenton several of the enemy's pickets were captured. The enemy was found to be in considerable force at Warrenton—five regiments and a battery. They fired a dozen shell at our advance, without damage, when Gen. STAHL, having accomplished the principal object of the reconnoissance, retired, and reached Centreville at 1 o'clock this morning. Gen. STAHL endeavored to get the enemy out of town for an engagement, but in this he was unsuccessful; they only being disposed to fight unless having all the advantages of position and strength of force.

Here the wildest rumors prevailed as to the fate of Gen. STAHL'S command, and it was very generally believed that he had been cut off.

During the expedition, there were in all about one hundred prisoners captured, twelve horses, and one caisson. We lost two horses killed.

Strong patrols were sent out yesterday to scour the country. This was rendered necessary from the fact that the rebel pickets come within two miles of this place. At Bristow's Station the patrol discovered a train of cars and a small rebel cavalry force. They will be attended to to-day.

THE RECONNOISSANCE TO LEESBURGH.

At Aldie, on Friday, a force of cavalry under Lieut.-Col. KARGE, First New-Jersey Cavalry, left the main body and passed through Philmont, Snickersville, Mt. Gilead, &c., to Leesburgh. Some rebel pickets were discovered, but no force of the enemy is now near either of the places named. A rebel force was driven in at Stricker's Gap by Capt. HANLEY, of the Ninth New-York, and one company of WHITE'S Cavalry abandoned Leesburgh a short time before our troops reached that point. Col. KARGE returned this morning, having discharged the duties assigned him to the entire satisfaction of the commanding officer.

Gen. Stahl's Headquarters—Arrival of Reinforcements—Sympathies of the People—An Arrant Secessionist.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. STAHL, ALDIE, VA., Thursday, Oct. 17, 1862—2 o'clock, P. M.

The reinforcements, to which reference was made in my last, have arrived, and an advance will be made from this point as soon as the men and horses have had a short rest. Aldie is a little town pleasantly located in a little valley formed by the Bull Run range of hills or mountains, and a spur jutting out from that range. The surrounding country is rolling, interspersed with hill and dale, highly cultivated, and is picturesque in the extreme. Nature and man have both contributed to surround the place with many attractions; but here, as elsewhere, "grim-visaged war" has been felt in all its horrors. A majority of the people openly talk of "our government"—meaning the so-called Confederate concern—as if they were proud of their treason. To me, such talk sounds very much like the boastings of a felon the moment before he is to be launched into eternity at the hands of an authorized executioner. Conspicuous among those who thus boast is a Dr. BOYLE, an ardent, unprincipled fellow, who talks very glibly of his treason, and without even a blush of shame expresses the amiable wish that all the Union men in the town (for there are a few left) were hanged. While the Union troops are present he is as urbane and polite in his manners as a tired lacquey, but I am told that when all restraint over his conduct is withdrawn, to those who differ with him, he is overbearing and arrogant in the extreme. Here, too resides Mr. DAVIS, who has perhaps suffered as much as any other man in the State for his persistent loyalty in the face of obstacles that would have appalled any man made of less sterner stuff. Not only has his property been destroyed, and himself and family driven from their home—replete with everything necessary to make life pleasant—but he has been personally insulted, and finally, so bitter were the rebels hereabouts in their hatred against him, an armed force of fifty men made an attack upon him in his own house. As every man who is a man will always do, he defended his premises against the large odds against him to the best of his ability. He succeeded in killing one or more of his assailants, and wounding several more. Finally, overpowered by superior numbers, he was dragged forth bleeding from his domicil, to the yard in front, and there was wantonly stabbed with a bowie knife, and left upon the ground for dead. For six weeks his life hung in the balance. Possessing a strong constitution, he rallied, and is to-day as ardent in behalf of the Union cause as any man could wish, and is now, as he always has been, an invaluable aid in the military movements made in this vicinity. I visited his house to-day. Owing to the near proximity of the rebels, he has been absent from his home for six weeks previous to yesterday. His wife and young children were the sole occupants of the house during his absence. Surrounded by a hostile people, their position and his feelings can better be imagined than described. People in the Northern States, who have had no experience of war, cannot conceive of the hardships that the Union people experience.

Since writing the above, I am gratified in being able to state that Dr. BOYLE has been ordered under arrest by Gen. STAHL, and is now on his way to Fairfax Courthouse.

TERROR IN VIRGINIA.

A Slave Insurrection Feared in Culpepper—Seventeen Negroes Reported to be Hung, &c.

The Washington *Republican*, of yesterday, says:

"A refugee who came into Gen. SIGEL'S head, quarters, from Amissville, Culpepper County, Va., reports that there is the greatest consternation imaginable among the whites in that section in consequence of an apprehended negro revolt.

Seventeen negroes, most of them free, had been hung, copies of late Northern newspapers having been found upon them containing President LINCOLN'S proclamation to liberate the slaves.

The terror of the whites is reported to be beyond description.

It is said that the negroes of the different counties around Culpepper are all engaged in a conspiracy for a general insurrection."

The following dispatch from the Washington correspondent of the TIMES is confirmatory of the above:

"A gentleman who left Amissville, Culpepper County, Virginia, on last Wednesday, says that rebel conscripts are pouring constantly into Winchester. Seventeen negroes were hung there on the 11th inst., charged with organizing an insurrection against the whites. Copies of the Washington *National Republican*, containing the President's Proclamation of Emancipation were found among them. The conspiracy, our informant says, is supposed to extend throughout several counties, and the greatest excitement and fear prevails of an outbreak among the negroes. The inhabitants of the counties where the insubordination exists, threaten to resist the conscription act on the plea of self-defence, i. e. to protect themselves against the negroes. Two-thirds of the slaves in Virginia have already heard of President LINCOLN'S proclamation, and know that they are free, and thinks that should the rebel army retreat from its present position, another NAT. TURNER rebellion would occur in Eastern and Central Virginia.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Gen. Schofield's Headquarters at Elkhorn Tavern—The Enemy Flying to the Boston Mountains.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 20.

Gen. SCHOFIELD, with his advance, has reached Elkhorn Tavern, in Arkansas, and established his headquarters there.

Telegraphic communication is completed from Gen. CURTIS' headquarters to Elkhorn Tavern.

Gen. SCHOFIELD sends the intelligence that the enemy are making for the Boston Mountains.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Items of News from the Petersburgh and Richmond Papers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Oct. 18.

One hundred and fifty recruits arrived on the Baltimore boat this morning. They are for several different regiments in this vicinity. The same boat also brought down 224 rebel prisoners from Fort McHenry, who were taken at South Mountain and Antietam. They came in charge of A. H. LINDSEY, of the Eighteenth Connecticut Regiment. The prisoners belong in Virginia and Louisiana, and left here for Aiken's Landing at 12 o'clock on the steamboat *New-York*.

All was quiet in Suffolk this morning.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Oct. 19.

The *John A. Warner*, (flag of truce,) from Aiken's Landing, arrived last evening just before the Baltimore boat left. Five hundred and sixty Union prisoners came down in charge of Maj. R. W. SHERN, of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania. They were delayed nearly one day by running aground above City Point.

This morning the Baltimore boat brought eighty-six rebel prisoners from Fort McHenry. The flag-of-truce boat *Metamora*, left to-day to convey them to Aiken's Landing. They are privates and mostly wounded.

The storm has entirely subsided, and the fleet which had taken shelter in this harbor, left at an early hour this morning.

The Petersburgh *Express*, of Oct. 15, says:

Two thousand Yankee prisoners are daily expected to arrive in Petersburgh, for the North.

Wild geese and wild ducks are very plenty on the James River, but there are no sportsmen to shoot them.

Wheat has declined considerably, being now held at $3 75 per bushel.

We fear much trouble and vast suffering from the scarcity of coal.

STEPHEN CONKLING, a member of the Fifty-third New-York Regiment, captured near the Blackwater, was brought here yesterday and lodged in jail."

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Oct. 16, says:

"We infer that the Federals will soon make a desperate effort to force Iron-clads past Drury's Bluff. Forewarned, let us be forearmed.

A battle occurred in Perryville on the 14th inst., which Kentucky will mourn for many years. Federal loss heavy. PRENTISS says it was a drawn battle. The rebel forces fell back six miles.

Wm. T. Shoemaker, Geo. Welsh, Peter H. Mills and Charles S. Baker, members of Company A, First Maryland Cavalry, a Yankee organization, were received at the Confederate prison yesterday, to be tried for murder committed in the Valley of Virginia.

Forty-three deserters were sent away from Richmond yesterday, under guard, to their respective regiments near Winchester, Va."

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 17th says:

"The good people of Charleston, S. C., have had a celebration in their city, baptizing a marine ram or ladies' gunboat built there.

As Congress has failed to make any enactments in regard to martial law, it follows that it has no longer any existence in this Confederacy, and any attempts to continue martial law in any form or disguise is an usurpation of the law-making power of Government and in defiance of the Constitution.

Our Southern Confederacy is sadly afflicted with dishonest Postmasters, especially in North Carolina. The cause of this complaint is the non-receipt of subscriptions said to be forwarded by mail to newspapers."

The *Examiner*, of the 17th, claims the victory at the battle of Perryville. It says the Federal loss in killed, wounded and captured was over twenty thousand. The Confederate loss was five thousand.

In the Mayor's Court at Richmond, Oct. 16, JAMES SIMPSON was charged with buying $170 worth of bacon, butter and eggs to sell at his store; the facts being established, the butter and eggs were confiscated. In the same Court J. CONRAD had twenty-two dozen eggs confiscated, and E. J. TALIAFERRO was fined ten dollars for riding a horse in the street faster than six miles an hour.

"The Varieties Theatre to-night," says the *Examiner*, "gives a benefit for the sufferers of Wilmington, North Carolina."

The Pirate Alabama.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 20.

The Portuguese brig *Acaso* has been chartered at Fayal by the American Consul, to proceed to Flores and take the *Alabama's* released prisoners to Boston.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Oct. 20, 1862, 1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, and Genet.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

When the following message was received and presented to the Board:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I do hereby nominate D. Randolph Martin, Esq., for Street Commissioner of this City.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Alderman Dayton moved that the nomination of D. Randolph Martin, for Street Commissioner, be confirmed.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Allen—5.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—10.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Election Poll of the Eighth District, for the Seventh Ward, be held at number sixty-seven Montgomery-street, instead of number sixty-four Montgomery street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Walsh—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized to issue his warrant for the sum of seventy-five dollars, in favor of Messrs. Robert Garnable, Henry Jones and Lyman N. Jones, Inspectors, to defray the necessary expense attendant upon the election for an Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, held October fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the salary of the Register of Water Rents be increased to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and the salary of the Deputy Register to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting a statement of Treasury balance October twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report concurring with the Board of Councilmen in favor of directing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals for the purchase of a lot of ground within the following boundary, viz.: Mangin and Lewis streets, and Grand and Delancy streets, the same to be used as a location for Hose Company number Thirteen.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that the Committee on Appropriations be discharged from the further consideration of petition of Madison-avenue Baptist Church, for remission of an assessment.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

Alderman Frear moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of resolutions from the Board of Councilmen that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals forthwith to rebuild the house now occupied by Hook and Ladder Company number Eight.

Which was carried.

Alderman Frear moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the word "forthwith."

Alderman Allen moved that the resolutions lay over.

Which was carried.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a crosswalk be laid along Jackson-square, south side of Jackson-street, to the ferry; also, that one be laid across Jackson-street to the ferry, and one from the ferry to south side of Jackson-square, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots in block bounded by Madison-avenue and Fourth-avenue, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, be fenced in, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the east side of Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, and also on the north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution, that Nineteenth-street, from Tenth to Twelfth avenues, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals, and contract for the construction of a pier of the usual dimensions, at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Genet—12.

Resolutions from the Board of Councilmen that the carriage-way of Sixty-first-street, between the Second and Third avenues, be repaired, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Alderman Boole called up the resolution of the Board of Councilmen, that the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated to defray the expenses incurred in the reception of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran and Captain John Downey, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the parties whose bills are hereby submitted, and charge the same to the appropriate account; said bills to be indorsed "correct" by a majority of the Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council.

While the bills were being read,

Alderman Walsh moved that the further reading be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

And the same was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows, viz.

Which was concurred in, by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Froment, Genet—4.

Alderman Boole moved that the foregoing vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Alderman Dayton moved that the whole subject be referred to the Committee on National Affairs, with instructions to report the amount actually expended by the Committee.

Which was lost.

Alderman Boole moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen in adopting the resolution.

Which was carried on a division, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Negative—Alderman Hall, Chipp—2.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Donohoe, for the sum of forty-seven dollars, for services rendered as per accompanying bills and affidavit relative thereto, such amount to be charged to the appropriation for Roads and Places.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting ordinance that Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, from Union-square to the First-avenue, be paved with trap-block pavement, half of the expense thereof to be paid by the property owners, and half by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a location for Engine Company Number Eighteen, to be within the following boundaries: Sixth-avenue and Broadway, and Thirty-eighth and Forty-second streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to [illegible] Third-avenue, from Fourth to Fifth streets, regulated and graded, and curb and gutter set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Negative—Alderman Brady—1.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the basement of house of Hose Company Number One [illegible] expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, where not already done, in Fifty-seventh-street, from Avenue A to the East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the provisions of the ordinance for the payment of a bounty of fifty dollars to each volunteer from the City of New-York, to and the same is hereby extended so as to include all enlistments up to the time when the draft shall be made, provided, however, that all bounties shall cease from and after the expenditure of the amount appropriated by said ordinance.

(By the Board of Councilmen, amended by inserting after the word "volunteers," the words "for three years or the war," and also, by adding at the end of the resolution the following, viz:

"Provided further, that volunteers who enlist for nine months shall be entitled to twenty-five dollars.")

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, reciting that the recent fire at number two hundred and seventy-nine Mott-street, on the night of September twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, would have resulted in the loss of life and property but for the timely aid of Mr. John McCauley, a member of Hook and Ladder Company number Eighteen, who, by personal exertions, saved the lives of three persons at the risk of his own, with resolution that a Special Committee of three be appointed to procure and present to Mr. John McCauley a suitable testimonial, as a badge of honor for his self-sacrificing exertions as a member of the Volunteer Fire Department of the City of New-York, and that the sum of two hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

(By Board of Councilmen adopted, and Councilmen Desmond, Snyder and Healy appointed such Committee on the part of the Board of Councilmen.)

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that when the Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet on to-morrow (Tuesday, the twenty-first instant) at one o'clock, P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF CONCILMEN RESUMED.

Resolution, that if the Board of Aldermen concur, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated for the purchase of a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Captain John Downey, of the First Regiment of Fire Engineers, who, since the [illegible] at Richmond, after an incarceration of thirteen months.

(By Board of Councilmen, ordered that a Special Committee of three from each Board be appointed to carry such resolution into effect, and Councilmen Healy, Keech and Reiss appointed such Committee on the part of the Board of Councilmen.)

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Snyder—

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution of Board of Councilmen that the sidewalks on the south side of Seventy-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be repaired, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalks on the south side of Sixteenth-street be flagged, commencing at number two hundred and eighty-four, and running east to Seventh-avenue, making about one hundred and thirty-seven feet, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalks of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the sum of three hundred and one dollars and twelve cents be donated to the Low Dutch Church, to pay an assessment on the twelve lots used for burial purposes, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter K. Knapp, Collector of Assessments, for the above amount, for said purpose, and charge the amount to account of donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Board of Trustees of the German Roman Catholic Saint Nicholas Church in Second-street, for the sum of eighty dollars, to pay an assessment on the Church property, for the laying of a crosswalk in said street.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

Report of Committee on Roads with resolution that Sixty-fifth-street, from Eighth avenue to the Tenth avenue, be regulated and paved under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities with resolution that the sum of four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and three cents be donated to the Ladies' Union Aid Society to pay an assessment on the Institution under their charge in Forty-second-street, near Eighth avenue, and that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Peter K. Knapp, Collector of Assessments, for the above amount for said purpose, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the parties employed by the Committee on National Affairs, in connection with the military honors paid to the remains of the late Colonel Hugh McNeil, and Colonel R. Mathewson, in the amount of their respective bills, certified to be correct by same Committee.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Report of the Committee on Roads, with resolution that One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Sixth Election District poll of the Seventh Ward be changed from number forty-four Avenue C to number forty Avenue C.

(By Board of Councilmen amended, by striking out "Number forty Avenue C," and inserting in lieu thereof, "number fifty-eight Avenue C." As amended, adopted.)

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution, that a gas lamp be placed on the sidewalk in front of the Fourth Precinct Station-house, at number seven Oak-street, in place of the one now inside the railing.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That the poll of the Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward, be removed from number twenty-nine Bowery to number forty-nine Christie-street.

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution, That so much of the carriage-way of Second-avenue and of Sixty-fifth-street, at the southeast corner of said avenue and street, be repaired with the proper material forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolution, That if the Board of Aldermen concur, the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to take the necessary steps to obtain an injunction restraining, preventing, or operating any railroad, in any of the streets and avenues of this City, without the consent of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to undertake forthwith the necessary improvement in the thirty-six inch mains leading through the Third-avenue, from the receiving reservoir to the distributing reservoir, by raising the same to a right corresponding to the present grade of the said avenue or by the substitution of new mains in place thereof, at a similar height, as in the opinion of the Board may be most expedient; and that the sum of fifty-three thousand dollars be and it is hereby appropriated therefor, under the head of Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements.

(By Board of Councilmen, amended by striking therefrom all after the words "most expedient," and inserting in lieu thereof, the words following, to wit:

"Resolved, That specifications be published and estimates received, and that the said work be given to the lowest bidder, in accordance with the charter.")

And as amended, adopted.)

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that on the payment by William J. Stuart of fifty-four dollars and seventy cents, by William S. Ross of twenty-three dollars and thirty-four cents, by Cornelius Westervelt of twenty-two dollars and fifty-seven cents, and by W. C. Noyes of forty-two dollars and seventy-eight cents, being the difference between the amounts paid by the said several petitioners in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four and the amounts of their several assessments, the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant to cancel the assessments then due against the property of the petitioners, as set forth in the report, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, with resolution that permission be granted to James Burke to lay a six-inch pipe in drain from his premises, number two hundred and nineteen Tenth-avenue, through Tenth-avenue to and connect with the sewer in Twenty-fourth-street, the same to be done at his own expense, and under the supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting a resolution that the low and sunken land on and adjoining New Avenue East and Fifty-ninth-street, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, be immediately filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Report of committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, on Ninety-third-street, on the Third and Fourth avenues, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Ninth Election District poll of the Ele

week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season

	Oct. 19, 1861.	Oct. 18, 1862.	Oct. 11, 1862.
Capital	$69,050,000	$69,125,000	$69,125,000
Loans	151,828,438	174,512,085	169,675,009
Specie	42,282,854	38,750,256	30,203,056
Circulation	8,588,679	9,907,529	9,860,050
Gross Deposits	146,900,320	236,911,478	203,479,102
Exchanged	20,467,257	42,574,020	40,513,838
Undrawn	126,433,063	164,237,458	162,965,264
In Sub-Treasury	9,127,109	8,248,840	8,513,207

The Bank return shows another considerable increase in Loans and Discounts, and further gain on the line of Deposits. The change in the Specie average is about half a million lower than the previous statement. The market for Money is easy to-day at 4@5 ₱ cent. to the Stock Brokers. There is very little Merchant paper offering outside of Bank. The rates for strictly first-class names are 4@6 ₱ cent. as in sort. The Customs Duties to-day are $178,000. The United States Notes for Custom-house duties fluctuated from 124¾ as on Saturday, down to 123¾ ₱ cent. influenced by the decline in Gold. At the close this afternoon the quotation returned to 122½@¾ ₱ cent. The Exchange on London fell to 140½@141 ₱ cent.

Some intimations having been thrown out that the Trust Companies have participated in the recent speculation in Gold, by lending Currency upon it, we find on inquiry that the old New-York Life and Trust Company have at no time, since the suspension of Specie Payments lent money upon Gold, or in any way countenanced the speculation in it even to the extent of receiving special deposits. The United States Trust Company have made some loans upon it at par; but we do not understand the officers of the Company at present to encourage the operation.

The price of Gold opened this morning as it closed on Saturday, 129½@130; sales at 130 ₱ cent. before the Stock Board met. At the Board the dealings began at 129¼ and ran down to 123¾ ₱ cent. Soon after the adjournment of the morning session the price fell on the street to 128@127½ ₱ cent., and later in the forenoon 127 ₱ cent. was quoted, and at the Second Board $120,000 sold at that figure. The subsequent sales were at 127¼@127½ ₱ cent., closing at 127½ ₱ cent.

The Share Market was quite feverish through the early part of the day, the course of the speculative dealings being to lower figures. At the Second Board the decline became more Apparent and general, though said to be confined mainly to offers to sell on time options. A moderate amount of only cash business was pressed, and after the brokers adjourned to the Street the demand improved and carried up prices on Erie and some of the Westerns ¼@¾ ₱ cent. New-York Central and Harlem were also firmer than the lowest sales, and the general feeling at the very close was one of firmness; the offerings of Cash Stocks being limited. In United States Securities the business of the day was unimportant; prices steady. Missouri and Tennessee Stocks weaker. The following are about the latest quotations as compared with Saturday afternoon:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
N. Y. Central	106½	106	Galena	84¾	84¾
Erie	67½	Toledo	70¾	69½
Erie Preferred	89	87¾	Rock Island	76½	75¾
Hudson River	67¼	67	Missouris	54	53
Harlem	23½	20¾	Tennessees	54¾	53¾
Mich. Central	87¼	86½	U. S. 5s, 1874	80½	83
Mich. Southern	42¾	41¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	104	104
Mich. Southern guar'd	81¼	80¾	U.S. Notes, C. H	124¾	122½
Illinois Cen	80½	80¾	Treas. 7 30 ₱cts	105¾	105¾
Clev. and Pitts	38¾	38½	Bills on Lond'n	142¾	141
Pacific Mail	125¾	125	Gold	129¾	127¾

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Commerce	98	Metropolitan	104½
Mercantile	110	Nassau	101
American Exchange	100¾	Shoe and Leather	100¾
Chatham	92	Corn Exchange	101¾
Bank of the Republic	95	Continental	92¾
Bank of N. America	101½	Commonwealth	90
Hanover	84	Importers' & Traders	100
Irving	78		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, the market in the main being easier than on Saturday:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	103	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	104	Chi. & N. W. Inf. Bds	92
N. Y. Cen 7s, conv	116¾	Chi. & N. W. 1sts 2d Sec	89
Erie thirds, '83	106¾	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	88½
Erie fourths, '80	103¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	32
Erie fifths, '75	84	Han. & St. Jos. firsts	45
Hudson 1sts, '60	114	Hann. & St. Jo. Bonds	108
Hudson seconds, s. f. '65	110	Tol. & Wab. firsts	99
Hudson thirds, '75	103½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	88
Hudson Conv't., '67	96	Tol. & Wab. frt. Bds	87
Harlem firsts, '69-'74	111	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	102½
Harlem seconds, '91	106	Gal. & Chi. firsts	106¾
Harlem thirds, '68	80	Gal. & Chi. 1sts end'd	107
Mich. C. 8 p c., '69-'72	112	Gal. & Chi. seconds	106
Mich. C. m. f. 8 p c. '82	115	Clev. & Pitts 1sts	104
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p c.	95½	Clev. & Pitts 2ds	102¾
N. Ind., Goshen Line	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	104
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p c.	107¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	94½
Panama R. R. Bonds	114	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	77½
Ill. Cen. 7 p c., '52	105¾	Clev. & Pitts firsts	101
St. L., A. & T. H. firsts	90	T. Haute Income	80¾
T. H. & A. secs. Pref	81¾		

The earnings of the Toledo & Wabash Railroad for the second week in October were:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$3,399 00	$4,225 40
Freight	30,712 15	50,008 59
Total	$36,111 15	$55,133 99
Increase		$1,007 16

The earnings of the Galena & Chicago Railroad for the second week in October were:

1861	$52,521 00
1862	44,349 00
Decrease	$8,174 00

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad for the second week in October were:

1861	$31,056 00
1862	33,052 10
Decrease	$403 60

The earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the second week in October were:

1861	$55,420 00
1862	60,852 00
Increase	$3,432 00

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that the Commissioners have called a meeting to be held at Chicago on the 19th of November next, for the election of Directors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.

Nearly three years ago this property passed into the hands of JAMES ROBB, Esq., as Receiver. At that time its condition was that of exhaustion. Its bridges were unsafe, its track out of repair, an army of clamorous creditors existed along the whole route, and private liens existed to the amount of upward of $700,000. Under the judicious management of Mr. ROBB, these have been extinguished by the payment of cash or bonds, the old bridges for the most part have been superseded by new structures of the most substantial character, about eighty miles, or more than one-third of its track ballasted with gravel, and twenty-three new locomotives and over 400 cars renewed, or added to the equipment, at a cost of nearly $700,000, which has been paid out of the net earnings of the road: and is is now among the most important and popular thoroughfares centering in Chicago.

The new corporation will represent the following issues of bonds and stocks:

First Mortgage Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds, 7 ₱ cent	$600,000
First Mortgage, 7 ₱ cent	2,100,000
Income Bonds, 7 ₱ cent	1,050,000
Preferred 7 ₱ cent. Stock	2,300,000
Common Stock	1,700,000
Total	$7,750,000

The Commissioners [illegible] as part of incorporation met at Chicago [illegible] 19th inst., and elected JAMES ROBB, [illegible] and JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $473,457 75, including for customs, $178,000; Payments, $515,020 33; Balance, $8,207,378 38.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. Oct. 19	Loans. Oct. 11.	Specie. Oct. 18.	Specie. Oct. 11.
Bk. of New-York	6,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	1,[illegible],473	2,372,487
Manhattan Co	6,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	[illegible],348	2,2[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	7,228,709	7,016,247	1,931,316	2,070,267
Mechanics' Bank	5,107,057	5,[illegible],873	666,838	662,879
Union Bank	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Bank of America	9,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	4,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	984,612	1,022,[illegible]
City Bank	3,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS per year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers MAY receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—BOSOM FRIENDS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE MAN OF THE WORLD.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—No. 495 Broadway—JEAN DE PARIS.

IRVING HALL—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PANORAMA, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIBBALL'S CALIFORNIA.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—LANG'S HISTORICAL PICTURE OF THE RECEPTION OF THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH IRISH REGIMENT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our dispatches from the Army of the Potomac state that quiet reigns along the lines.

A dispatch is said to have been received by Gov. CURTIN at Harrisburgh on Sunday, stating that the rebels in heavy force had crossed the Potomac river at Hancock, but had been repulsed by the National forces, with considerable slaughter on both sides. The dispatch was probably only a Sunday sensation, as its statements are not confirmed.

The Washington *Republican* gives currency to a story, said to have been brought to Gen. SIGEL'S headquarters by a refugee from Amissville, Culpepper County, Va., to the effect that, in consequence of an apprehended revolt of the slaves in that region, seventeen negroes, most of them free, had been hung—Northern newspapers having been found on them containing the President's emancipation proclamation. The terror of the white population is represented to be very great.

A party of our cavalry went from Centreville to the vicinity of Catlett's Station on Saturday, with the intention of capturing a rebel train on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad; but the enemy, having been apprised of our approach, took means to prevent the success of the expedition. The whole country between Centreville and the Rappahannock is reported to be swarming with rebel cavalry.

Copies of the Richmond *Dispatch*, of Oct. 17, have been received. It claims that the rebels have captured from nine to ten thousand prisoners in the Kentucky and other battles in the West. It also exults over STUART'S late raid into Pennsylvania. Offensive war is strongly urged, and no quarters if emancipation is proclaimed. Baltimore rebels have rumors of Nashville having been captured, but the stories are wholly unreliable.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Europe two days later are received by the steamship *Bavaria*, which passed Cape Race on Sunday afternoon. She left Southampton on the 8th inst. The President's Emancipation Proclamation had reached England, and of course received much attention. The London *Times* does not question the right of the President to issue it, but insists that he is without the power to enforce his decree. The North, it thinks, must conquer every square mile of the South before it can make the proclamation of more effect than mere waste paper. The *Iowa*, heavily laden with stores for the rebels, was run into by another vessel in the Clyde, and sunk. The French Gen. CHANGARNIER had taken the trouble to deny the truth of a rumor that he had been offered the command of the National forces by President LINCOLN. Letters have been received in Paris from Vera Cruz, which give different accounts of affairs in Mexico from those published in the French papers. According to these accounts, the French will not have an easy road to travel to the Mexican Capital. JUAREZ is preparing for a desperate resistance; the City of Mexico is strongly fortified, and the advance from Orizaba will be disputed inch by inch. GARIBALDI and his followers, as we were led to expect by previous advices, have been granted an amnesty by King VICTOR EMANUEL, exception being made in the cases of deserters from the royal army. The Liverpool Cotton market was buoyant, and an advance had taken place on all varieties. Breadstuffs were steady, and Provisions dull. Consols were quoted at 94¼ for Money.

The Philadelphia *North American* enumerates the Congressmen elected in Pennsylvania as follows: Union, 14; Breckinridgers, 10. It puts down SAMUEL STEELE BLAIR as reelected, and HENRY M. TEACY, Independent Republican, and PHILIP BAILEY, as Democrats. It supposes the complexion of the next Legislature to be as follows: Senate, Union, 20; Breckinridge, 16. House, Union, 48; Breckinridge, 50; two not ascertained. FRANK W. HUGHES will not be elected United States Senator. CHARLES DENISON, of Wilkesbarre, who has been elected by 2,884 majority over Speaker GROW, was elected on the following platform and pledge:

Resolved, That we are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war to suppress the rebellion, and that all the means possessed by the Government should be employed to that end.

Mr. DENISON accepted in the following terms:

"And, in accepting your nomination, I think proper to say that if elected I will sustain the Government in putting down the rebellion, and in its efforts to restore the Union and enforce the laws; and that I will, to the extent of my power, support the Constitution in all its requirements."

The Board of Aldermen met at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The name of D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, for Street Commissioner, was rejected by 10 to 5. The Comptroller reported that the receipts in the City Treasury last week, amounted to $1,595,594 25, (the tax collections during that time having been large;) the balance on hand last Saturday amounted to $1,332,333 88. The appropriation of $6,500 to meet the expenses of the Corcoran and Downey receptions, was concurred in. The ordinance appropriating $53,000 to take up the old and put down new mains in Fifth-avenue, came back from the Councilmen with a proviso for a contract. Mr. DAYTON said the work was of such a delicate character, that it was doubtful whether it ought to be done by contract. The Croton Board could do it much better and more economically by days' work than any contractor would. The ordinance was referred to the Croton Aqueduct Committee. The Board adjourned till to-day at 1 o'clock, on the motion of Mr. OTTIWELL, and his statement that the Mayor, likely, would then send them a name for Street Commissioner upon which they could all agree(?).

The Board of Councilmen met last evening and transacted considerable business—most of it routine and devoid of general interest. The half million Family Aid Ordinance No. 4, introduced at the previous meeting by Mr. ORTON, was taken up and passed. The $1,000,000 Harbor and City Defence Ordinance was received from the other Board and laid over under the rule. The Board adjourned to Thursday.

The Union Association of the Twenty-first Ward held a ratification meeting at their Rooms corner of Thirty-second-street and Broadway. Addresses were delivered by Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, PARKE GODWIN, JOSEPH HOXIE and J. WILSON GREEN, amid much cheering, and about 10 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

The trial of JOHN RAYNOLDS for the murder of the pugilist, PAT. MATTHEWS, on the 5th of February last, was commenced in the Court of Sessions, before Recorder HOFFMAN, yesterday, and will be continued at 11 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. LINCOLN left Washington on yesterday morning to make a visit to her son ROBERT, who is pursuing his studies at Cambridge. She designed going *via* Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and will make a short stay in this City where she arrived last evening.

Workmen at the Philadelphia navy-yard are making preparations to lay the keel of the iron-clad steamer on the railway connected with the stone basin. The new frigate will have a much heavier frame than the *Ironsides*. The timbers for it are now chiefly in the navy-yard, and a force of men is to be put at once to work upon them. The length of the vessel over all will be 275 feet, breadth of beam 50 feet. This will give her the same beam as the *Ironsides*, but an excess of length of 35 feet. Her armament is to consist mainly of 15-inch guns, which carry a shot of 450 pounds. The only objection to building the vessel in the open air is that the cold and stormy season is approaching, when the workmen will not be able to make much more than half time.

In one of the cases found on board the prize steamer *Bermuda*, at Philadelphia, were many brass buttons, having stamped upon them the coat-of-arms of Georgia, South Carolina, and one or two others of the rebel States. These, with the postage stamps, big guns, bomb-shells, powder and small arms, go pretty far to make out that the vessel, though intended to be taken into Nassau, was destined for a Southern port. The steamer is still lying at the foot of Queen-street, and will remain there until a decision, expected during the present week, is given by the Prize Court.

The United States steamer *Augusta* was taken off the dock at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, on Saturday. She will be immediately fitted out for service.

The total number of drafted men in Camp Cleveland, Ohio, on Oct. 17 was 1,667. The commissioners reported 2,112 as drafted. Of these, one hundred and two were exempted by surgeons. Three hundred and eighty of the entire number furnished substitutes.

Three gentlemen, charged with being Confederate agents—C. W. BALDWIN, J. H. AUBTEN, and A. W. PATTERSON—were arrested in St. Louis on Thursday. A search of their effects brought to light about $1,000 worth of rare and costly drugs.

Judge RICE, of Illinois, has decided that colored persons are not privileged to teach school in that State, and that the public moneys cannot be appropriated to pay their salaries.

The argument on the Seventh-avenue Railway injunction, at Supreme Court Chambers, was not reached yesterday, and will doubtless be heard to-day. The counsel for the Company objected to the hearing of the motion by any Judge not of this district.

The price of Gold fell to 127@127¼ ₱ cent. yesterday, as against 129½@130 on Saturday afternoon. The Share market was feverish and lower, but closed comparatively firm. Exchange fell to 140½@141 ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were depressed yesterday, and prices were generally lower. Provisions were more freely offered, and were in less demand at drooping rates. Cotton was much cheaper, and inactive. Sugars, Molasses, Rice, and Spices were quiet. Coffee, Whisky, Hay, Hops and Tallow were in fair demand at uniform quotations. The freight market was lower, and irregular.

The Forty-fourth-street cattle-market was quite lively yesterday. About 4,700 beeves were in the yards, and the bright, cool weather favored trade. Sales were brisk in the forenoon, with a moderate business during the rest of the day. The cattle were of good quality, with a few exceptions, and butchers paid one or two dollars per head more than last week, particularly for first-class cattle. The numbers sold at 8½@9c. yesterday were certainly greater than one week ago, though owners were unwilling to admit an advance. With a few more droves to arrive, there will hardly be much variation to-day. Hogs have suddenly gone up near 1c. ₱ lb.

THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY—WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE.—There is some prospect that the President may act directly upon the report of the Military Commission appointed to investigate the surrender of Harper's Ferry. Too long a time has already elapsed before the calls of justice are listened to in that case; and it may instruct us as to what ought to be done in the matter, to note what was done in a somewhat similar one, as narrated by the historian MOTLEY.

In the great struggle of the Sixteenth Century between Liberty, represented by the united Netherlands, and Slavery, then represented by the Power of Spain, ALEXANDER FARNESE laid siege to the City of Grave with an army of about 8,000 men. The city was held by about 1,800 men, under the command of Baron HEMART, a man "of small experience in military affairs;" and during the siege an additional force of 500 men was thrown into the place. FARNESE opened his fire upon the city on the 5th of June. The Spaniards were driven back in their first assault upon a tower, but on the next morning HEMART opened negotiations for a surrender, and obtained easy terms, and on June 7 the garrison marched out with colors displayed and drums beating. All the officers except three had protested against the surrender. There are several points of similarity between the two cases, as will be seen. Both places were reinforced. In both the besiegers were driven back on their first assault, and then the place was yielded against the protest of the under officers.

How was the surrender of Grave treated? HEMART was at once placed under arrest. A Court-Martial was called on June 26, which at once found that his conduct deserved death. Great efforts were made to save his life. He "was a young man without experience," and had been overcome by the outcries of the women, and there was no proof of treachery or of personal cowardice. HEMART himself begged hard for his life, that he might, by long service as a private soldier without pay, wipe out the stain upon his reputation. But it was all in vain. The Generals of that time felt that "in such a time, when men had come to think no more of giving up a town than of abandoning a house, it was highly necessary to afford an example to traitors and satisfaction to the people;" and on the 28th of June, HEMART and two of the three captains who had not protested against the surrender, were beheaded.

What was the result? The next place that FARNESE besieged, with a garrison of only 1,500, resisted his army of 10,000 for a month, and was only taken by storm. The next siege was the famous one of Sluys, in the following Summer, in which a garrison of 1,600 defended two miles and a half of ramparts, besides forts and ravelins, "against 6,000 Spaniards, from early in June till the 5th of August, having in the place," as one of them said, "no Hemarts, but valiant captains and valiant soldiers, such as with God's help had rather be buried in the place than be disgraced in any point that belongs to such a number of men of war."

Such was the treatment which such surrenders met in the good old times. We do not believe that later days have found a better way. Such cases call for swift and sharp treatment. The death of Col. MILES may have saved from punishment the one at whose door the evacuation of Maryland Heights and the consequent surrender of Harper's Ferry really lies. But unless it is shown conclusively that it lay at his door, the people will only be satisfied by stern and speedy justice upon those who are guilty.

Seymourism as Conservatism.

The Seymourites of this State love to style themselves *Conservatives*. They are somewhat chary of the old appellation of Democrats. Seeing that the *leading* portion of the old party of that name are now in armed rebellion, and that its *best* portion are now staunch supporters of the Government in distinction from themselves, and mindful too of the prejudices of their old foes, and present allies, the Know-Nothings, they rather shun a designation so unpleasantly suggestive, and take to one of a little more attractive cast. They fancy that they gain a point in adopting a name usually connected with respectability.

But what do these politicians mean by it? Does it involve any idea appropriate to the period? Every man, of course, knows what conservatism implies in the "piping times of peace." We can all understand, and in some sort admire too, the disposition to walk in the good old ways, and to cultivate the virtues of contentment, moderation, and prudence. In ordinary times, the conservative policy is simply the policy of keeping things quiet, and maintaining the *status quo*. But we are not living in ordinary times. We are in the midst of the most dreadful civil war this globe has ever known. Death is now the only quiet, and rivers of blood the only *status quo*. Is it the conservation of these things the Seymourites mean? We suppose not. They are said to have a particular aversion to all such sights and experiences.

Well, then, is it the conservation of the Constitution and the Union they are after? It is precisely this which Gen. WADSWORTH seeks, and every man in the State who intends to vote for him. It is precisely this which President LINCOLN, and all his constitutional advisers, and all his Generals, are trying to accomplish. The sole object of the war is to save the Constitution and the Union. It was so declared in the beginning, and will be so followed to the end. In this sense, those who support the war are conservatives, and the only conservatives. The rebels who struggle to break up the Constitution and the Union, and they who give them aid and comfort, are the true and only destructives.

But the Seymourites will still persist in dubbing themselves conservatives. Have they no pretext for it? Is there indeed nothing to give coloring to the assumption? Something there assuredly is, for there is never simulation without some plausibility. In one view, these men are conservatives; and strongly, desperately so. They are for *conserving Slavery*, at all costs and to the last extremity. They have no other idea of conservatism than that; and it is simply and solely because the supporters of the Administration contemplate the destruction of Slavery, in case that step be considered necessary for the salvation of the Union, that they are denounced as destructives. These Seymourites thus, though they do not distinctly avow it, really make Slavery the sovereign test of conservatism. It is adherence to this Institution, and not the National Constitution, which, in their regard, determines whether a man is conservative or not. The emancipationist, as they will have it, is *de facto* a disorganizer; and the Pro-Slavery man a preserver.

We know that these men object to having it presented in just that shape. When these factionists cloak themselves in conservatism, they don't mean it shall be exactly in the wraprascal of Slavery, but rather in the imperial purple of the Constitution. Their talk is that Slavery is secured by the Constitution, and that what puts an end to one must put an end to the other. It is all a base cheat. The Constitution does not guaranty Slavery. There is not a line in it to that effect. All that it undertakes is to remand slaves escaping from one State to another when claimed, and to protect any State "against domestic violence," including, of course, servile insurrection. But there is nothing here securing the *vitality* of Slavery. Two of its liabilities are guarded against, but further than that, there is nothing stipulated. The Constitution was designed to be permanent, and yet, when it was made, it was believed that Slavery could not outlast one or two generations. In fact, Slavery has since been ended in half of the original thirteen States, without affecting the Constitution one iota. Just so, too, it might be ended in every State without the slightest injury to an organic law. This would be the same, whether it were done by voluntary State action, or in answer to a military necessity under the laws of war. President LINCOLN deems that such a necessity now exists, and, therefore, in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief, has issued this proclamation of emancipation. The Seymourites may question, if they please, whether there be such a necessity. But that is simply a question of fact—not one of constitutional law at all. The supporters of the Administration believe that there is such a necessity, and are ready to follow it out. They will do so, and expect thereby to close the war and save the Constitution. If the Seymourites do not believe it, let them seek to disprove it. Let them show that, while the necessities of the war daily impose all other injuries upon the rebel foe, they exempt his slave property—that, though ports may be blockaded to keep rebel armies from being clothed, slaves must not be set free to keep the same armies from being fed—that though these armies may be swept into annihilation on the open plain, there must be no interference with the blacks, who are compelled to make intrenchments, which will save them from such a fate. All this is allowable. But when these factious men undertake to repel this military necessity, not on the ground of fact, but from a pretended concern for the Constitution, the imposture is palpable. It is understood at once that their chief concern is for Slavery: that they care not what risks of eternal destruction the Constitution incurs, if so be that Slavery remains safe.

The difference between the Administration and its enemies lies here exactly. While the former holds everything subordinate to the salvation of the Constitution, which it has sworn to protect without condition, the latter holds everything subordinate to the security of Slavery, which they have never failed to serve without limit. While the former works for and looks for no end of the war, but in the complete restoration and vindication of Federal authority, the latter seeks and anticipates a peace short of that—a peace which shall be a compromise, and, by new concessions, reconcile Slavery to the present Government; or, that failing, a peace which shall be a surrender, and remit Slavery to a distinct and independent Government. In short, while the former would destroy Slavery, if need be, to save the Nation, the latter would destroy the nation, if need be, to save Slavery. So much for the conservatism of the Seymourites.

Sucking the Treasury—Colonization Schemes.

In behalf of a suffering National Treasury, we protest against the further consideration of schemes for sending the newly enfranchised blacks to foreign colonies. Every day we see the engineering appliances of these gigantic jobs peering through the Washington dispatches. They have been exposed and exploded, and it is time they were abandoned.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, had a notable project on hand, which was supposed to be under the patronage of the President. At all events, Mr. POMEROY was willing for it to be so regarded by the public. Somewhere in Central America, a Mr. THOMPSON ("with a p,") wished to sell a million or two acres of land, or perhaps a small State, to the United States Government. Mr. POMEROY would go out and examine it, taking his black colonists with him. If he liked, he would buy, plant his colonists there, and divide the territory among them. If he did not like, why, the world was large, his commission broad, his backer strong, he would reembark his wares, and set sail for "Cowes and a market."

But who doubts that Mr. THOMPSON and Mr. POMEROY would have traded? When, ever, were such immense transfers of land and money left to two individuals so wholly engaged in philanthropy as these two, and a way not found to achieve a judicious business transaction? To be sure, there seemed to be a slight flaw in the programme. It was positively asserted, by those who claimed to know, that Mr. THOMPSON not only had no vacant States and Territories lying around loose in Central America, but that he had no title to even so much as a foot of land in any tropical region—unless it might be one too tropical to name in this connection. It was further said—and this seemed a rather formidable difficulty—that the Central American States positively refused to receive as colonists any of the cast-off race of the United States. Mr. SEWARD has since, by a published circular, fully confirmed this statement. But it is hard to kill a scheme in which the most of the money used is "clear profit." Accordingly, we find by very fresh dispatches from Washington that Mr. POMEROY, having just returned from Kansas, is "very happy to inform the public that nothing has occurred to give him the slightest discouragement as to the success of his colonizing scheme!"

This is amazing. The Government of the United States hasn't a foot of land in Central America. Mr. THOMPSON has none there to sell; and if he had, the Governments there will permit no negro colonists to enter. Yet the scheme is boldly thrust anew on the country, and one of our City cotemporaries, a few days since, asserted that $21,000 had actually been obtained from the National Treasury to sustain it! By whose order—by whose countenance—by whose permission—by whose negligence is this plunder permitted?

We discover a new trick to help on this Colonization speculation. A Commissioner has been sent down to canvass the sentiments of the "contrabands" at Fortress Monroe and Norfolk. They are reported to be unanimous in favor of *expatriation*, so much do they dread the climate of the North, and so much do they fear their old masters will catch them! This will do to "tell to the marines," but every person who knows negro nature knows that negroes have no such passion for exile in unknown, distant lands. This story is a bait on the Colonization hook to catch simple-minded Congressmen.

Cannot the President quietly and quickly crush these immense speculating jobs by establishing a military protectorate over Florida, and offering free homes to the enfranchised blacks who will go thither? The United States owns more "tropical" lands in Florida and Texas than would make six such countries as Central America. It is bought and paid for—and now it has to be redeemed afresh, with treasure and blood, from the grasp of treason. Who will till these tropical lands, if we send away the African race to foreign shores? Why should we win them back, if they are to lie wild and uncultured for generations, as they already have lain for centuries? The United States cannot afford such speculations as Mr. POMEROY invites us to—the spending of a thousand million dollars *to enfranchise labor and export it to regions where it will never add a dollar to the National Treasury, so exhausted by sacrifices in its behalf.* The proposition is preposterous. It is monstrous. Away with it.

NEGRO HANGING IN THE SOUTH.—A Washington paper has heard a story of the hanging of seventeen negroes in Virginia for having in their possession copies of the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN. We expect to hear from the SEYMOUR party a deep and indignant howl over this affair. It will be contended that the President's sympathy for the slave has proved the greatest cruelty to him, and that the best way to promote the happiness of the oppressed race is to "let his master alone."

If the story had been that seventeen whites in the South had been murdered by the negroes, being excited thereto by the proclamation, the outcry from the SEYMOUR party would have been absolutely deafening and uncontrolable. It is clear that, in either case, whether white men or black men were murdered, the proclamation would have been deemed the cause, and its policy thereupon condemned as bloody and atrocious. A word upon these points.

Mr. LINCOLN did not issue his Proclamation primarily from sympathy for the slaves, but from antipathy and hostility to rebel masters. If cruelties are inflicted on the slaves by reason of the President's act, the fact will only establish the injustice and inhumanity of the slaveocrats who commit the deed. And the President can be consoled for the lamentable result by the reflection that the present ills to a few blacks will be compensated for by the greater good to millions of whites whose fate is involved in the war; and further, that the frenzy of the moment that dashes out a few lives of slaves, is evidence of a medicine in the Southern system that in the end will rescue the black race from its moral atrophy and make it a positive power in the world.

THE SAME WITH A MATERIAL DIFFERENCE.—The Seymourites are claiming the victories of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania and Ohio as premonitions of their own forthcoming triumph in New-York. The Government has been beaten, they say, in a fair fight by the Democracy of those States; it will be beaten quite as surely here. There is, however, a notable halt in this reasoning. The Democrats of the Western States did not take ground against the Administration. They declared for the war and its prosecution to the bitter end; they declared their intention to sustain President LINCOLN, and especially to sustain him in a more vigorous exertion of power to repress the rebellion. There was nothing in their published resolutions, or their speeches, to indicate any relaxation of effort against traitors, or any willingness to regard treason with tenderness, or to call it by pet names. They announced themselves as War Democrats, and took issue with the Republicans upon the comparative ability of the two parties to urge the contest with the greater zeal.

Seymourism is not of this sort. It gathers within its fold all the sympathizers with rebellion—all the self-conscious traitors, whose clamors about Fort Lafayette are the suggestions of perturbed consciences. It has gentle words for traitors; it has open denunciation of the Government; it sows broadcast the seeds of enmity between the loyal people of the country. In Ohio, such men as VALLANDIGHAM were consigned to obscurity. In New York such men swarm on Congressional and local tickets, and are representative men of the party. To say, therefore, that the Democratic successes of the West have any bearing upon the probable issue of our own canvass is simply a harmless flight of audacity.

UNAUTHORIZED EXPOSURE OF PRIVATE LETTERS.—When JOHN VAN BUREN read Gen. SCOTT'S letter before the Cooper Institute meeting of Seymourites, he was particular to state that he was "*not* authorized by Gen. SCOTT to make the letter public." The letter, it will be recollected, was addressed to the consideration of President LINCOLN, and reached him through the hands of Mr. SEWARD. It was a private letter—we might perhaps style it a sacredly confidential letter. Certainly, in view of the effect its publication is calculated to have on the reputation of the parties concerned, it was not the interest either of the writer or of the receivers of it that its contents should ever be known. And we took the liberty, a few days ago, in denouncing the breach of confidence involved in the exposure of the letter, to ask Mr. VAN BUREN who was guilty of the bad act of securing it for publication.

Mr. VAN BUREN has not replied. But the dispatches from Washington, yesterday, contained a disclaimer on the part of the President and Mr. SEWARD of having published or authorized to be published the letter, or of having any cognizance of the means by which it reached the public. Inasmuch as Mr. VAN BUREN had previously acquitted Gen. SCOTT of any agency in the matter, the case is perfectly clear that there has been unpardonable bad faith, if not downright dishonor, in the use made of the letter. The letter itself is of no consequence now. It has been superseded, like a thousand other speculations of honest but mistaken men on the cause, and cure of the rebellion. But the act of violating private confidence is an individual degradation, and a social wrong that party advantage can never excuse. It is more important to Mr. VAN BUREN that he clear his reputation of the stain of this shameful deed, than the letter itself is important to the cause he sought to advocate by it.

REBEL GREAT GUNS.—We are occasionally informed by imaginative skippers that rebel pirates have fired at them with Armstrong guns. And all the peculiar missiles from rebel field and dock are positively distinguished by the name of some well-known European ordnance maker. The Armstrong gun is certainly a formidable machine, but it may be some consolation to know that there was never one of them in rebel or any other but British hands. The Government for whose exclusive use they are made at its own arsenal at Woolwich, and at its chartered gun-factory at Elswick, does not retail cannon, any more than the United States Government peddles Springfield muskets or Dahlgren guns. Nor does any other establishment in England or elsewhere make any ordnance resembling Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG'S. The only remarkable guns obtained by the rebels in England are Capt. BLAKELY'S, (resembling PARROT'S,) made by Messrs. FAUCETT, PRESTON & Co., of Liverpool, and Mr. JOSEPH WHITWORTH'S, made at his works in Manchester. The Whitworth projectile are *always* hexagonal, unlike all others, and hence are the only ones that can identify the gun. The Blakely ordnance is rifled in numerous ways, and is as likely to fire solid bolts as expanding shot. The later Armstrong gun is peculiar in having very numerous small grooves, (74 in the 100 pounder,) but, like the Blakely gun, it can fire our own—JAMES' or HOTCHKISS')—shot as well as its own expanding missile.

A PROSPECT OF REBELLION AGAINST THE REBELS.—It would not be astonishing if there were a basis of truth to the reports that come from Eastern Virginia of difficulties among the slaves. Gen. POPE operated extensively in the region around Culpepper, on the Rappahannock, where the slave revolt is apprehended, and stirred up considerably the social organization and the slave system there; and though we suppose that a large number of the resident negroes have been removed from a locality which might any day be in our possession, yet there are enough left to give serious trouble for a time. The negroes in the towns of this part of Virginia are quite intelligent, many of them can read, and the news of the Emancipation Proclamation has undoubtedly by this time penetrated every cabin round about.

On the other hand, it is quite as likely that the conspiracy is simply born of the fears of the whites. Say what the Southerners will, there is nothing that has for many years been more generally apprehended and dreaded throughout the Slave States than negro conspiracies and negro revolts. Extraordinary precautions have always been taken against them, and every means put in operation to ferret them out should they be suspected; and in this way the negroes have frequently been suspected of conspiracy, and of forming plans of insurrection, when they were altogether innocent of such designs.

There is no doubt whatever that on the first sign of slave rebellion anywhere in the South, the most sanguinary means will be adopted by the white rebels to crush out the black ones; and the hanging of the seventeen negroes reported will be but the beginning of the terrible punishment that will be meted out to the negroes of Culpepper County, if there is truth in the story of their conspiracy. Every such effort will be quickly drowned in the blood of the rebellious slaves; and as anything like unity of action on the part of the latter is impossible, it will be an easy thing for those white rebels, left by the conscription, to crush out the insurrectionary attempts in their respective localities. Southern slave insurrections, on any formidable scale, are quite impossible at present. The rebels will suffer from the Emancipation Proclamation, and the negroes will get the benefit of it, just as our army advances.

WADSWORTH AND MCCLELLAN.—The Democratic Press of the State are making much capital out of a statement of Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN that Gen. WADSWORTH has been a systematic detractor of President LINCOLN and Gen. MCCLELLAN. Prince JOHN pretended the existence of evidence for this charge, but failed to produce it. Why is it not forthcoming? Possibly for the sufficient reason that Gen. WADSWORTH has never been to the slightest degree amenable to the accusation, and that he has not, we have the highest authority for asserting. The whole story is a deliberate and shameless invention, without the slightest basis of fact.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 20.

COMING EVENTS.

An interview of Gen. HALLECK to-day with the President in the presence of the Secretary of War, is significant of the events foreshadowed in our dispatches of last week, and which cannot much longer be delayed.

THE ADMINISTRATION IN MISSOURI.

While the Administration seems to be losing ground in the free border States, advices from Missouri show it to be gaining there. A rapid change is taking place in public sentiment on the question of emancipation and it is believed to be quite certain that the President's suggestions will be adopted there, and the State speedily relieved from Slavery by peaceful measures. Senator HENDERSON and Senator BROWNING, of Illinois, are largely contributing to this result by personal efforts among the people.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

The obstacles to Senator POMEROY'S colonization enterprize seem gradually being removed, though it is doubtful whether an expedition can be made ready to sail this Fall, and return in season for the Senator's Congressional duties. His preparations are all made, and he only awaits the removal of diplomatic difficulties interposed. It is understood that the Government will base no action upon a claim set up by a prominent New-York operator to a tract of land in Chiriqui and will scrupulously respect the feelings and rights of all Central American Governments.

THE LOSSES AT PERRYVILLE.

Gen. BUELL has telegraphed to Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND that the whole number of wounded at the late battle at Perryville was about 2,300.

PANIC IN FREDERICKSBURGH.

Refugees from Fredericksburgh, Va., state that the contents of most of the stores in the place were packed up last week and sent to the depôt, in readiness for transportation to Richmond, in view of a rumored advance of the National troops upon that place. The stores were seized by order of the Jeff. Davis Government. Our informant, who is a Union man, had sixty-five barrels of flour stolen from him by the rebel commissaries. Great trepidation exists among the rebels in Fredericksburgh, lest the Union troops should again occupy the place. Our informant says that not less than one hundred thousand pairs of boots and shoes were smuggled to Richmond for the use of the rebel army by persons representing themselves to be Union men during the period that our troops had possession of Fredericksburgh. Rebel emissaries were constantly engaged in buying all the boots and shoes they could get, from sutlers and merchants establishing themselves in Fredericksburgh. It is said the rebel Government has procured enough boots and shoes from this and other contraband sources to shoe their whole army for the coming Winter.

DESERTION OF REBEL CONSCRIPTS.

A number of rebel conscripts confined in the jail at Fredericksburgh, broke from thence one night this week, and many of them succeeded in effecting their escape—some to this city. All of them were Union men, and were placed in confinement because they manifested unwillingness, and protested against being forced into the rebel service. Several of them are reported to have been killed by a rebel cavalry force sent in pursuit. Most of them, however, it is believed, succeeded in making good their escape, though a few are still known to be in Prince William and Fairfax Counties, on their way to Washington.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

Friends of Gen. ROSECRANS assert that if he had not been recalled by Gen. GRANT from his pursuit of the forces of PRICE, VAN DORN, and LOVELL, he was in position to have utterly annihilated the rebel forces in the Southwest. They do not blame Gen. GRANT, how-

over, believing that he had information, and was acting on a plan sufficient to justify his foregoing any minor advantage in view of more important successes to be obtained otherwise.

GEN. WOOL.

From statements of officers here as witnesses before the Military Commission, it appears that Gen. Wool was urgently advised by the War Department to abandon Harper's Ferry and concentrate all his forces on the Maryland Heights more than ten days before Harper's Ferry had been invested—Maryland Heights completely commanding Harper's Ferry and being a thoroughly defensible point, which the latter was not. Gen. Wool, however, took the responsibility of believing that the Ferry would not be attacked, and so disregarded the advice.

TESTIMONIALS TO GEN. PRENTISS.

Gen. B. M. PRENTISS was presented, on Saturday, with three handsome testimonials from officers of regiments under his command, (captured at Shiloh.)

The first was a magnificent gold mounted sword, upon which is the following inscription: "Presented to Gen. B. M. PRENTISS by the officers of the Twenty-third Missouri Volunteers, for gallant services rendered at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862."

The second testimonial is a beautiful gold-headed cane, "presented to Gen. B. M. PRENTISS by the officers of the Eighth Iowa Infantry."

The third gift consists of a magnificent solid silver pitcher, richly elaborated with military designs, "presented to Gen. B. M. PRENTISS by the officers of the Eighteenth Missouri Volunteers, who were taken prisoners with him at Shiloh, April 6, 1862."

GEN. KEARNY'S LETTER.

The strictures of Gen. KEARNY, in his lately-published letter, upon the General officers of the Army of the Potomac, have developed the existence of other letters, in which different opinions are expressed. In one, addressed to Gen. HEINTZELMAN, he professes the highest respect for that officer's abilities and character. But it is not known that any recent letter exists in which he takes a favorable view of the military talents of Gen. MCCLELLAN, in whom he would seem for a long time to have lacked confidence.

GEN. SIGEL IN GOOD HEALTH.

The statement of one of your cotemporaries that Gen. SIGEL is in bad health, is pronounced untrue by a member of that officer's Staff. The General's physical condition is as good as usual.

PUBLIC FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

The anxiety prevailing in official circles is intense. All who are in the least behind the scenes, know clearly enough that matters cannot long continue in their present shape. The constituted authorities must either surrender or enforce their orders. The air is densely charged with rumors; and each journalist here is a sort of lightning-conductor toward which all the sparks of intelligence and guess-work converge. It is believed that we shall have a thunder-storm before many days—or, at least, one vivid and powerful flash—which, striking a lofty peak, will illuminate many dark spots in our recent history, and do much to give us a healthier, more elastic and less oppressive atmosphere. "Things cannot go on as they are," is everywhere the cry. "The country cannot stand it—cost what it may, the matter must be settled at once." These are the perplexed utterances which we now hear on all sides—each speaker seeming to find relief in the knowledge that our entanglements have reached a crisis which must be decisively and promptly met.

DESERTIONS FROM THE ARMY.

No urgency of entreaty and no severity of experience seems able to impress upon our President the absolute necessity of adopting the severest measures of military law to suppress the crime of desertion—now modified in official parlance into the peccadillo of "straggling." From the fatal desire of securing popularity among their commands, many of our Generals have been in the habit of utterly neglecting to enforce the fiercely-worded "orders" which have from time to time been issued on this subject. In every one of our recent battles, full a fourth, and many say full a third of the men brought on the field, fell out of ranks, and slunk away to the rear before the work of war had grown warm, and not an officer in our army has yet taken the responsibility of shooting down these "stragglers" in the act. In the rebel army this is not so. Every man brought on the field upon their side understands that certain and instant death, and certain dishonor, lie to the rear; while forward, there is a certainty of honor and the usual chances of escaping unhurt. As to the straggling which takes place from regiments in camp and on the march, the statistics would terrify and astound the country, if printed. Thousands upon thousands of furloughs are also given, even while in face of the enemy,—as many as thirty-four thousand men it is said, having at one time been "absent with leave" from the Peninsula, in addition to all the stragglers reported as "absent without leave." All these irregularities are offshoots of the desire on the part of certain Generals to secure the personal affections and personal adhesion of their commands, the interests of the public service being made secondary and subordinate. Cannot the President realize that mercy to the cowards and idlers who disgrace our service is the worst cruelty and injustice to the gallant fellows who remain and do their duty? In the British and French services, mounted non-commissioned officers are stationed in the rear of every line of battle, of march to meet the enemy, with instructions to shoot down instantly all men who break ranks without authority or justifying cause.

DESERTERS.

Orders have been issued by the War Department that no more deserters be sent to the convalescent camp at Alexandria.

PIRACY ON THE POTOMAC.

The burning of a schooner on the Lower Potomac, lately announced, with the destruction, as it was supposed, of all on board, proves to have been an act of rebel piracy. She was seized by them in the night, while at anchor in the stream, the crew made prisoners and the vessel fired. The occurrence took place opposite St. George's County, Maryland, and near Mathias Point, where the channel runs close along the Virginia shore. Scouting parties visit this vicinity frequently, on the watch for fresh enterprises of the same sort. The river there should be patrolled by an armed steamer.

SMUGGLERS CAPTURED.

Several traders in contraband goods were captured on Thursday, while endeavoring to cross the Lower Potomac with a boat-load of such merchandise as is most necessary but least plentiful in the rebellious States.

LEON E. GOLDSMITH was yesterday arrested for attempting to take goods and letters South, by the Potomac flotilla, and sent by Major DOREN, the Provost-Marshal, to the old Capitol Prison.

SUBSTITUTES IN DEMAND IN MARYLAND.

Substitutes are beginning to command a handsome premium in Prince George's and Montgomery Counties, Maryland. A gentleman from the former county was in Washington, on Saturday, offering as high as $350 for persons willing to become substitutes for several wealthy Secessionists who have been drafted there. As a matter of course, recruiting for the District regiments here is anything but brisk, while rebels offer such bounties.

THE DRAFT IN LOWER MARYLAND.

The enrolling officers in Prince George's County, Lower Maryland, could find within its limits only 828 male persons between the ages of 18 and 45. The quota of the county is 525 under the Draft, and this number were duly mustered into the National service on Wednesday last, at Lower Marlboro. Most of the wealthy Secessionists are provided with certificates of disability from the Examining Surgeon, Dr. DUVALL.

Prince George's County polled over 1,500 votes at the last Presidential election.

DEATH OF AN ORIGINAL VIRGINIA REBEL.

Maj. Moss, Clerk of Fairfax County, Va., died at Richmond on the 9th inst. He will be remembered as a leading conspirator against the Government in the early days of rebellion in that section, and kept the records of the new County Court established after the secession of Virginia from the Union.

ORDER RELATING TO FURLOUGHS.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.—I. Paragraph three of General Orders No. [illegible], current series, from these headquarters, so far as relates to furloughs on account of wounds, is intended to apply only to cases of wounds received in action.

2. A surgeon giving a certificate of disability for leave or furlough on account of wounds, will specify therein the nature of the wound, when and in what engagement it was received, and the time that (in his opinion) must elapse ere the disability will be removed, and also the place at which the applicant will be found during his furlough.

3. Certificates of disability for leave or furlough will not be given when there is good reason to believe the applicant will be fit for duty in a less period than thirty (30) days.

4. At the expiration of his furlough the soldier will report in person to the Surgeon in charge of the hospital whence he was furloughed.

5. Paragraph five of General Orders No. 5, current series, is so far modified as to admit the granting of furloughs for sixty (60) days in extreme cases.

By command of Major-Gen. BANKS.

RICHARD B. IRWIN, Captain, A. D. C., Acting-Assistant Adjutant-General.

RECEIPTS IN INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

The following are the receipts for stamps up to Saturday at the office of Internal Revenue:

	Cash.	Certificates.	Total.
Amount previously stated..			$883,060 47
Received Saturday.....	$560 00	$7,440 25	8,000 25
Total.....			$891,060 72

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL REPAIRED.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is again in navigable condition through to Cumberland. All the breaks and damages caused by the rebel invasion have been repaired, and boats laden with coal and produce are now arriving in Georgetown. The damage done by the rebels is estimated at $50,000.

TRADE BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND RICHMOND.

A negro, recently escaped from Fredericksburgh, Va., states that large quantities of contraband goods constantly arrive there, *via* the Aquia Creek Railroad. He lately saw about thirty boxes of boots and shoes which had been smuggled across the Potomac, near the Aquia Creek landing, and were forwarded to Richmond the day after they reached Fredericksburgh. The only forces now in that town are four or five companies of cavalry.

A FURTHER EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, accompanied by Mr. RANDOLPH, of Philadelphia, who has been appointed by the Secretary of War a Commissioner for that purpose, will leave immediately for Aiken's Landing, to make arrangements for a further exchange of prisoners.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES.

JOHN HAY, Private Secretary of the President, today left for the West, on business connected with the War Department, bearing important dispatches from the Secretary of War.

REBEL MOVEMENTS.

A force of three thousand rebels came as far as Snickersville on the 13th inst., to protect the crossing of STUART's Cavalry over the Potomac on his return. On the 14th the whole force recrossed the Shenandoah, going south.

CARRYING NEGROES SOUTH.

A refugee from the vicinity of Leesburgh states that a rebel cavalry force appeared in that place on Monday last and forcibly carried South all the negroes who had previously been collected together there, and placed in confinement, by order of Gen. LEE.

POSTAL CURRENCY.

The demand for postal currency in no wise diminishes, and the supply continues to be inadequate. Fifty thousand dollars' worth of the notes were sent to New-York on Thursday, and no more will be issued on passes in this City until Wednesday next.

SOLDIER SHOT BY A WOMAN.

JAMES MCCLELLAN, a private in the Eighty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, was on Sunday night shot through the heart by a drunken prostitute, at the Jenny Lind House. The inmates were at once arrested by the Provost-Marshal, and will be punished to the full extent of the law.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SMITH.

Secretary SMITH returned on Saturday from his trip to Indiana, and was to-day transacting the usual business of his Department.

COMMODORE NUTT AT A CABINET MEETING.

It is understood that Commodore NUTT visited the White House on Friday last, with Mr. BARNUM, and was received by the President and Cabinet at a regular meeting, and with distinguished honors. The President gracefully introduced him to the different heads of Departments, with a brief description of their several duties; after which the Commodore was dismissed with appropriate *souvenirs* from several of the party.

MILITARY ITEMS.

The troops on this side of the river were reviewed on Saturday afternoon on East Capitol Hill by Gens. BANKS and CASEY. They presented a magnificent appearance, going through the various evolutions of brigade drill with the precision of veterans.

Gen. VAN ALLEN, TOWNSEND HARRIS, late Minister to Japan, Gen. ASBOTH, and Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER and staff are in the City.

Gen. CANBY, of New-Mexico, is *en route* for Washington, having left Santa Fe on the 21st of September.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR IN OHIO.

Those who apprehend that the late Democratic victory in Ohio will secure the election of a United States Senator from the same party, to occupy the seat of bluff old BEN. WADE, will be relieved on learning that the Legislature which has this duty to perform, was chosen last year.

HORSES AND MULES WANTED.

The use for mules in the army is so great as to be with difficulty supplied. Col. RUFFER advertises for two thousand, to be delivered here within twenty days.

Proposals are also invited for three thousand artillery and cavalry horses, the time for their delivery being also limited to twenty days.

PROPOSALS FOR STOVES.

Capt. HARTZ, Assistant Quartermaster, has invited proposals for furnishing the Government with one hundred large cylinder coal stoves—intended, probably for use in the hospitals.

MUSKETS RECOVERED.

A great number of muskets have been recovered by the Provost Guard from various places in Washington.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 20.

TAX DECISIONS AND REGULATIONS.

The following decisions have been made by the Commissioner of Internal revenue:

The phrase "kept for use," employed in reference to silver plate, is construed to exempt silver plate or ware kept for sale, and also that which is in possession of a family or its members as souvenirs or keepsakes. The plate properly taxable is that which has been purchased for the use of the family, or has been presented to the family as part of the household furniture, and as such is kept for use, whether for ornament or actual service. In the execution of the law, assessors are directed to allow owners of silverware to have the same weighed, and to make a report thereof.

A stamp will be required upon every certificate which has or may have a legal value in any court of law or equity.

When a manufacturer has new goods on hand at the place of manufacture, but has not taken out a license, nor kept his mill in operation since September 1, such goods are subject to duty whenever sold or removed from the place of manufacture.

In stamping promissory notes or other instruments requiring stamps under the provisions of the Excise law, stamps of a smaller amount in numbers sufficient to amount to the sum of the stamp required can be used, provided they are of the kind denominated for the particular instruments drawn.

The following decisions concern the liability of iron castings to taxation:

First—All castings which are so well and generally known as to have a commercial value, must be taxed as manufactures, when sold or removed from the manufactory.

Second—Other castings, made upon speculation of a machinist, but which are not known to the trade as manufactures in themselves, and are designed for articles subject to taxation in an advanced state, are exempt, not being manufactures in the contemplation of the law. It may be difficult to draw the line. The Assessors or Assistant Assessors' best judgment will be required. As an example, car wheels belong to the first class.

The following regulations have been issued in regard to the tax upon manufactures produced since Aug. 31, and delivered under contract of sale made prior to the 1st of July last:

First—The manufacturer will pay the duty upon such goods without regard to the fact of such contract.

Second—The manufacturer will be authorized to collect of the purchaser the amount of the taxes so paid, when such purchasers shall have been furnished by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the contract was made prior to the 1st day of July last, and in good faith between the parties and towards the Government, and that the taxes properly assessed upon such goods or manufactures have been actually paid by the seller.

REBELS IN THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON.

A number of prisoners have been sent hither recently by Gens. STONEMAN and SIBEL, who, together with persons arrested for violating the blockade of the Potomac River, are now confined in the Old Capitol Prison.

SECESSIONISTS EMIGRATING SOUTH.

There seems to be no difficulty in emigrating to the South. About twenty Secessionists left Washington and the neighborhood lately for the eastern shore of Maryland, where they safely crossed into Virginia.

UNION MEETING IN SYRACUSE.

Speeches by Col. Hamilton, of Texas, and Hon. Henry J. Raymond.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Oct. 20.

Wieting Hall was crowded to overflowing this evening, on the occasion of addresses by Hon. ANDREW JACKSON HAMILTON, of Texas, and Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND. Mayor ANDREWS presided, and introduced the speakers.

Mr. HAMILTON gave a thrilling narrative of his experience at the South—his knowledge of the purpose of the rebels to strike a fatal blow at free government, and of his convictions as to the only means of ending the rebellion. His conclusion that we must fight it out, give up all hope of compromise, and rebuke the traitors at the North, was received with great favor. He avowed himself in favor of the President's proclamation, and said he was in favor of the Union before Slavery.

Mr. RAYMOND likewise made a telling speech, criticising the published addresses of Mr. SEYMOUR, and showing that the whole tenor of the partisan movement in this State is calculated to give aid and comfort to the enemy, unless the people shall at the ballot-box administer to it a signal defeat. He urged that we should conquer the rebels first, and settle minor difficulties afterwards; and that unless the loyal North puts its whole power into the work of conquering the rebels now, there can be but little hope for the perpetuity of free Government on this Continent.

The speeches and speakers were received with great favor, by one of the finest audiences ever assembled in this city.

Mr. RAYMOND speaks at Watertown to-morrow.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The first new comedy of the season was produced at Wallack's last evening, before one of the most brilliant and crowded audiences that the theatre could comfortably hold. It—the comedy—is an English adaptation from the French, by Mr. WIGAN, and is called—as altered to suit the New-York public by Mr. LESTER WALLACK—"Bosom Friends." The bosom friends are certain acquaintances of a *Mr. Union* (Mr. LESTER WALLACK,) who variously sponge upon him; trifle with his wife, and in every other possible way contrive to impose on his green and unsuspicious nature. *Mrs. Union* (Mrs. HOEY) is not allowed by the dramatist to seriously commit herself, and the good-natured victim is finally released from the attentions of his unprofitable associates without incurring the disagreeable necessity of quarreling with them to find them out. The only important discovery he makes is that of the actual sincerity of the only of them all about whom he previously had doubts—a *Dr. Bland* (Mr. C. FISHER)—who is subsequently supposed to marry his—*Mr. Union's*—daughter, *Amy*, (Miss HENRIQUES.) So slight a sketch of the plot gives very little idea of the piece, which is, in fact, one of the most ingeniously constructed comedies of the improbable kind that has ever been played in the City. It reminds one considerably of a piece called "A Man of Many Friends," brought out several years ago at Mr. WALLACK's former theatre, but, though it may be taken from the same French original, it is a far more elaborate and meritorious appropriation.

Of course, it is played, in all its parts, with that near approach to perfection which is attainable only under Mr. WALLACK's skillful management. *Mr. Union* is an embodiment of the peculiar species of eccentric humor, dashed with a touch or two of pathos, which Mr. WALLACK can interpret so far better than any actor on the stage as to be beyond the reach of criticism or comparison. The character is unnatural to a degree—a mere fantastic creation of a Parisian playwright's brain—but the amusing points of it are so delicately finished, and are presented by the performer with so much keenness of perception, as to almost make it seem like a reality. Mrs. HOEY, as *Mrs. Union*, looks charming as usual, but the part is not one of which much can be legitimately made. Mr. C. FISHER, Miss HENRIQUES, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, (especially good in a selfish old gentleman who believes himself to be the soul of generosity,) Mrs. VERNON, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. NORTON and Miss KATE SEYMOUR severally sustain their share of the distribution with ability and conscientiousness.

Justice to a Gallant Officer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The announcement in your paper to-day of the dismissal of Capt. JOSEPH LANSBURGH from the service, for absence without leave since the commencement of the battle of Antietam, does great injustice to a deserving officer. He was present at the battle, and by a reference to your list of wounded you will find his name. He left the field but a short time before his regiment was withdrawn, bleeding and fatigued, obtained a furlough from the War Department, and since then has been honorably discharged for physical prostration, produced by the fatigues of the campaign, in which he has served for eighteen months.

Yours respectfully, ALEX. HENRIQUES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1862.

Wants of the Sanitary Commission.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 17, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Have the goodness to announce, that in meeting the wants of the wounded of the recent series of battles, the reserve stock of the Sanitary Commission was quite exhausted of all most needed articles, and that the daily receipts since have scarcely more than enabled it to meet the most pressing continuous demands. There are now no socks, stockings or quilts in the stores of the Commission. These wants call especially for the personal labor of women. The Commission's stock of the following articles of domestic use and consumption is also quite exhausted:

Woollen shirts,	Pillow ticks,
Woollen drawers,	Slippers,
Canton flannel drawers,	Farinaceous food,
Blankets,	Brandy,
Bed ticks.	Imported wines.

The Europa Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Oct. 20.

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston *via* Halifax, passed Cape Race at 4 P. M., Sunday. She was boarded by the Press yacht, and news from New-York to Saturday evening, with commercial telegrams through the agency of GEORGE STOKES, Esq., of New-York, placed on board.

Congressional Nomination.

TROY, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 20

At the Democratic Congressional Convention, held in this city to-day, Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, War-Democrat, was nominated for Representative to Congress from the District of Washington and Rensselaer Counties.

The Twenty-seventh Maine Regiment.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 20.

The Maine Twenty-seventh Regiment, Col. TAPLEY, left Portland this morning for the seat of war.

MRS. LINCOLN IN THIS CITY.—Mrs. President LINCOLN and family arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel last evening.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. The Movements in State Politics, with the Election returns from all the States so far as received will be found in this morning's issue. The Speech of Mr. HIGH SCOTT's Series of Letters appears in the current number. All official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Martin Luther once thought he saw the devil in his chamber, and threw an inkstand at his head. Had they had in those days AYER'S PILLS to exorcise all the devils that come from a disordered stomach, his laughable fright would not have become a matter of history.

Another Safe

IN THE SYRACUSE FIRE!

BURNING OF THE BASTARLE ARCADE, OCTOBER 6, 1862.

A "HERRING'S CHAMPION" HEARD FROM!

SYRACUSE, Oct. 8, 1862.

Messrs. D. S. & S. P. GERE, Agents for Herring & Co.'s Safes

GENTLEMEN.—We had in our office one of Herring's Patent Safes at the destruction of the Bastable Arcade by fire, on the 6th inst. It was in that building, and passed through all the fire, not being removed until the morning after, when it was found among the ruins in the cellar. On being opened, the contents, consisting of books and valuable papers, were found in a good state of preservation and without material injury. We are satisfied from the test to which our safe was put, that Herring & Co.'s Safes are preferable to all others for their quality of resistance to the action of fire.

Yours, &c.,

SEDGWICK, ANDREWS & KENNEDY.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

The most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Lloyd's New Patent "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled by a burglar.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE COMBINED, *one safe within another.*

Also, DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, plain and ornamental; Sideboard and Parlor Safes, being finished in imitation of elegant pieces of furniture.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.

Urinary Organs, Diseases of—Are successfully treated with new remedies, by Dr. WOLFE, No. 832 Broadway. Call or send for his Essay—gratis—No. 832 Broadway. Free by mail. Hours, 7 to 10 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. Dr. WOLFE may be consulted personally or by letter.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures of every description will be found at the great manufacturing depôt, No. 570 Broadway. Wholesale dealers particularly invited to call and examine stock. WARNER, PECK & CO.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

WALCOTT—SHIELDS.—On Thursday, Oct. 16, by Rev. Dr. Bethel L. JAMES L. WALCOTT to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Robert Shields.

DIED

BAYER.—At West Neck, Huntington, L. I., on Friday, Oct. 17, GEORGE, son of Edward K. and C. L. Bryar, aged 4 years, 7 months and 5 days.

CARPENTER.—In Polo, Ill., on Friday, Oct. 10, JAMES W. CARPENTER, son of Henry Carpenter, of Somerstown, Westchester County, N. Y., aged 31 years, 3 months and 10 days.

FLORENTINE.—On Sunday, Oct. 19, from wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Capt. ABRAHAM FLORENTINE, Jr., of Company K, Fifty-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, and late a member of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. M., in the 36th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his family, No. 1744 Amsterdam-av., (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

HENDRICKS.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Sunday, Oct. 19, JOHN H., youngest son of George and the late Phebe Ann Hendricks, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Victory Fire Engine Company, No. 13, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, George W. Pessinger, No. 80 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this (Tuesday) afternoon, Oct. 21, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

STEVENS.—At White Plains, on Monday morning, Oct. 20, suddenly, DAVID STEVENS, a native of Kerri Muir, Scotland, in the 71st year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Cassackie, Greene County, for interment. Funeral services will take place this day, Tuesday, at 2½ P. M., at his late residence. His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers, William and James Stevens, are invited to attend, without further notice. Cars leave 26th-st. for White Plains at 10½ A. M.

☞ London papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 137—Oct. 20, 1862.
33, 9, 67, 73, 54, 27, 30, 78, 77, 48, 24, 7, 29.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 49—Oct. 20, 1862.
57, 64, 74, 21, 16, 22, 52, 48, 7, 66, 36, 51.

Circulars sent free of charge on addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Cincinnati, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 147—Oct. 20, 1862.
60, 71, 61, 77, 35, 54, 32, 5, 26, 40, 27, 65, 51.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 151—Oct. 20, 1862.
17, 15, 74, 74, 11, 45, 41, 64, 33, 31, 72, 26.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

ROGERS & RAYMOND, TO
HEADS OF FAMILIES.

You are specially invited to our exposition of BOYS CLOTHING for the Fall and Winter. In variety it has no equal. Our foreign and domestic styles, including the elegant

"METROPOLITAN JACKET,"

cannot be surpassed, nor can our prices be matched in cheapness, in this market

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Stores Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st., and 214 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES.

STEPHEN PHILBIN'S GAS FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No. 707 Broadway, connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 701 4th-st. Branch Store, No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STYLES OF GAS FIXTURES.
FRENCH BRONZES, &c.

KEROSENE LAMPS, &c., offered at very reduced prices. Selling off present Stock below cost to make room for Low designs.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE
FOR GENTLEMEN.
TRAVELING SHIRTS FOR BOYS,
TRAVELING SHIRTS FOR MEN,
OF
FINE FRENCH CASSIMERE,
VERY HEAVY,
A NEW AND SUPERIOR ARTICLE, AT
DEVLIN & CO.'S,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

WEDDING CARDS.

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Established, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☜ For specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

SEASONS.

I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not excluded. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.

P. ELDADGE WING, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

TRY IT! RHEUMATISM, COLIC, sore throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Warranted. None genuine unless signed by S. L. THOMAS. Price 25 cents. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

FRIENDS OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Those who desire to procure a good article of the WINES or BRANDIES of Messrs. CONNOR, MONOD and LAFITTE, Duke BOULEVARD, Staten Island, will find it at 1 Broadway, Room 5. All goods warrant d strictly pure. They are recommended and highly indorsed by all physicians. J. MARIE MARTIN, Importer, No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

FINE GOLD LEVER PATENT LEVER Watches, in hunting cases, from $40 to $100 each; some as low as $30 each, warranted for one year. For sale by GEORGE C. CLARKE, No. 5 Chatham-st., one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

FOR

NOVEMBER, 1862,

IS NOW READY.

The contents and contributors are enumerated below. A glance at the range of subjects and names of the writers will show that the present is a most

VARIED AND INTERESTING NUMBER.

WILD APPLES. By HENRY D. THOREAU.
LIFE IN THE OPEN AIR.—By THEODORE WINTHROP.
LOUIS LEBEAU'S CONVERSION. By WM. D. HOWELLS.
THE DEVELOPMENT AND OVERTHROW OF THE RUSSIAN SERF-SYSTEM. By Prof. A. D. WHITE.
MR. AXTELL.
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DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE consulted in confidence on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Stricture, and all diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose peculiar circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 121 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and No. 18 Ann-st., PEDRICK & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book of congratulations, circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

MME. DESPARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canada, N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Mme. DESPARD'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppression, &c., &c., without the use of medicine, can do so at one interview. Residence, No. 101 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Invaluable in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 64 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. THEO. GEBEKE.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—Four different articles. Price 25 and 40 cents each; $2 and $3 per dozen. For descriptive circular, call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 51 Nassau-st. N. B.—Beware of unprincipled parties who copy our advertisement to mislead the public.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1828.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 15 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—Three different descriptions, price 37 cents each, $3 per dozen; mailed free. For circulars, call on or address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for nine years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is subject to, unless the remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some painful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Beware of counterfeits. 100 engravings. 100 pages. 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

BOUNTIES, ARREARAGES OF PAY AND PENSIONS FOR WIDOWS.—The undersigned will prepare and collect any of the above claims for widows of deceased soldiers, without charge for services.
CHRISTIE & STOW, No. 81 White-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 84 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 169 East 14th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M. the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for those bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the offer received, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned,
(Care of Messrs P. M. MYERS & Co., New-York City)
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, the following bonds, with accrued interest, viz:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 52 Wall-st.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,
SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS TO EUROPE.
SPECIE, BONDS, ETC.,
Sent by every steamer, at low rates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of September, 1862.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$5,315,706 23
Due from Banks and Foreign Bankers		1,099,857 35
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$137,000	
Due from Brokers	Nothing	
Real Estate		393,940 09
Specie		1,409,876 17
Cash Items, viz: Checks on other City Banks, &c., received in the regular course of business on the day previous		2,171,769 48
Stocks and United States 7 3-10 per cent. Bonds		10,465,400 00
Bills of Solvent Banks, and United States Legal Tender Notes		1,276,960 00
Expense Account		8,930 97
Total		$24,163,470 18

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$9,225,920 00
Circulation Registered	$1,025	
Less Notes on hand	290—	1,715 00
Profits		919,205 93
Due to Banks		3,537,145 58
Due Depositors, on demand		7,864,555 29
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, viz: Dividends Unpaid		24,019 10
Total		$22,163,270 18

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, a Banking Association, located and doing business at New-York, being duly sworn, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday the twenty-seventh day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid, and that John A. Severs, the President, is absent, and cannot therefore join in this affidavit.
HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn the 6th day of October, 1862.
ISAIAH DAVIS, Notary Public.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, }
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15, 1862. }

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Illinois and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

L. H. MEYER,
A. ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
NATHAN PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
} Trustees and Attorneys.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY AT this place, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., EBENEZER H. PRAY,
WILLIAM SMITH, CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
CHARLES M. WHITE, JOHN KERR,
GEORGE R. JACKSON, JOHN H. CONTOIT,
DAVID L. YOUNG, JESSE A. MARSHALL,
EBEN'R. BEADLESTON, JOHN A. MERRITT,
AMOS F. HATFIELD, ELISHA BROOKS.

At a subsequent meeting of this Board, JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A. MERRITT, Vice-President.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

JOHN B. VAN ANTWERP, OFFICE NO. 6 Broad-st., New-York, broker for the purchase and sale of Government, State, and other securities, demand notes, gold, &c. Loans negotiated on first-class collaterals.
Refers, by permission, to Ed. H. Arthur, President Union Bank; J. S. Southworth, President Atlantic Bank; Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier Bank New-York; R. H. Lowry, Cashier Bank Republic; Messrs. Colgate & Hoffman, Read, Drexel & Co., Thompson Bros., Livermore, Clews & Co., Van Vleck & Tucker, P. M. Myers & Co., Geo. D. Arthur & Co., R. Holmes & Sons, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Rittenhouse, Fant & Co., Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz. No. 1,151, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office, No. 1,436, for sixty shares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.
HANOVER BANK, New-York, Oct. 21, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1862.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will take place at the Banking House, Nos. 361 and 363 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 72 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 15, 1862. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next
Polls open from 12 M to 1 P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors, &c., will be held at the banking-room, on MONDAY, Nov. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

ARTISANS' BANK.—STOCKHOLDERS IN the Artisans' Bank are requested to meet at the office of ISAAC GALLT, No. 47 Nassau-st., third floor, on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst. at 3 P. M.—important business.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 161 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. E. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by A. G. ST. BELMONT & CO., 59 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER OF 14TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 15, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 30th inst. till Nov. 2.
By order,
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Oct. 15, 1862.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. —.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
SAN FRANCISCO.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JAS. SPEAR, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, from 1st Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. Ed. Hatch, Commander, to sail with or follow for San Francisco direct on arrival of the steamer at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and this is positively the only line in connection with California.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or given up. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised, and at least two more months of their shine will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. La Masseneer, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City,
MONDAY ..... Nov. 10. TUESDAY ..... Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau ..... $50.
Passage money to Havana ..... 70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, John Thompson, commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for Havana, direct.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 113 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, for Liverpool and Queenstown, will sail from her dock, Pier No. 44, North river, on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely. Passengers must be on board by 8 o'clock on the day of sailing.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. Ivon Sassen Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, and SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers at reduced rates.
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
DeLRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE A 1 British steamship PACIFIC, 1,500 tons, W. H. EGGLESTON, Commander, will be dispatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 M., from Pier No. 50, East River, foot of Montgomery-st. The PACIFIC is an iron steamship, side wheel, very fast, has unequaled accommodations, and is in all respects a most desirable ship for traveling passengers or shippers.
Shippers and passengers will remember that this is a British ship, and therefore there will be no risk of Confederate privateers.
For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN R. BACON, No. 53 South-st.

AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE FOR MELbourne. First vessel to sail. The splendid first-class packet ship HAVARIA, 1,850 tons burden, will be dispatched early in November. The accommodations for first and second-class passengers are elegant and unequaled. For terms of passage, apply to
MAILLER, LORD & O'EREAU,
No. 198 Wall-st.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them received on Tuesday next, if they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before the 1st inst. will bear interest from the 1st inst.
6 Per Cent. interest for the sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 130 AV., corner 18th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from Oct. 1.
Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE B. LYON, } Trustees.
GEORGE FOLSOM, }
SEYMOUR A. BUELL, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Six per cent. Interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
RICHARD H. BELL, Sec'y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. VAN MEERBEKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. & J. Gemmel, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept. 18, 1862.
MARY VAN MEERBEKE, Administratrix.
s23-1awsm1w*

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of HANNAH COWAN, deceased, are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to WILLIAM B. MANGAM, her executor, at his office, No. 82 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November, 1862.
New-York, Oct. 11, 1862. O14-law1w*

MACHINERY, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Forges, &c., &c., No. 13 Doy-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... Wm. Wheatley.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF MR. HACKETT.
In compliance with very general request,
MR. HACKETT
will repeat, positively for the last time this season, SIR FRETFUL PLAGIARY, THE POLITICIAN,
And his greatest dramatic gem,
MONS. MALLET.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1862,
Mackinlay's old-fashioned comedy, in five acts,
THE MAN OF THE WORLD.
MR HACKETT ..... Sir Pertinax Macsycophant
Egerton ..... Mr J. K. Sidwell
Lady Rodophia Lumbercourt ..... Mrs. J. H. Allen
To be followed by
Mr. Hackett's popular dramatic sketch,
MONS. MALLET.
THE POST-OFFICE MISTAKE
MR HACKET ..... as Mons Mallet
Musical Director ..... Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
LAST NIGHT
OF
MR HACKETT,
SATURDAY.
In consequence of the numerous inquiries when Mr Edwin Forrest will again appear in his great character, THE CARDINAL DUKE,
in Bulwer's "Richelieu," the management beg leave to inform the public that the drama will be repeated once a week until further notice.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents. Second Parquet stalls 75 cents. Family circle, 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. Tuesday will open at 7½ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr JACKSON has the honor to announce that on
TUESDAY, Oct ....
and
EVERY EVENING,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Will present his
GREAT INTELLECTUAL PICTURE
of
RICHELIEU,
RICHELIEU,
RICHELIEU,
assisted by
Mr. and Mrs F. B. CONWAY,
and an admirable company.
To relieve the rush for seats to witness this beautiful production, the manager desires to state that seats may be secured
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
While the exclusion of the regular critics of the press THE FREE LIST IS ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

GOTTSCHALK CONCERTS—IRVING HALL.

The first concert of the second series of this celebrated Pianist will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21,
On which occasion Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by
MADAME DE LUSSAN—First appearance this season.
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
a Tenor, and Pupil of Sig. ....
SIGNOR ABELLA,
Will have the honor of making his first appearance.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Mr. H. C. TIMM, and others.
TICKETS ..... 50 cents.
Reserved seats ..... 50 cents extra.
Private boxes for five persons ..... $6.
Tickets for sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 101 Broadway; Schæfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Sallsbury's, No. 4 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock, commencing at 8 o'clock.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 656 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director ..... Carl Anschutz.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22,
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
JEAN DE PARIS,
Comic Opera in three acts,
WITH BALLET,
By A. Boieldieu.

Princess of Navarre	Mme. Johannsen
Seneschal	Mr. Graff
Jean de Paris	Mr. Guint
Oliver, (page)	Mme. Rotter
Pedrigo, (hotel keeper)	Mr. Knofeld
Lorezza, (his daughter)	Miss Clemens

GRAND PAS DE DEUX
In the Ball Room by
MLLE. THELLER and MONS. WIETHOFF.
Admission Boxes, $3. Stalls, $2. Orchestra and reserved seats, $1. Parquet and third tier, 50c. Second tier, 25c. Seats can be secured at the office from 9 o'clock A. M. till 4 o'clock P. M.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

ON EXHIBITION,
L. LANG'S MUSICAL PICTURE,
The Panorama of
THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH
IRISH REGIMENT IN JULY, 1861,
At BOTTOMS, No. 224 Bowery, corner of 9th-st.
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Single admission, 25 cents; for the season, 50 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL.—SIXTH WEEK OF TIBBELL'S CALIFORNIA.
Great and continually increasing interest is being manifested by the thousands who visit Tibbell's Evenings at 8. Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at 3. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms. Call or address GEO. TIBBELL.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 19th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3, 4½, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course 10½ st.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10 30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 5 A. M., 12 M., and 4 30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3 30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M. for Hempstead.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7 25, 9 25 A. M., and 3 40 and 6 25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 11 15 P. M.	10 40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Avon; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 12 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M., Mail, 7

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Draft.

We are not informed in any order from Gen. ANTHON as to his intentions regarding the observance of the provisions established by the General Government for the protection of exempts. If we read those provisions rightly, it is expressly stated that a specified period is allowed all drafted persons who claim exemption from draft in which to establish their exemption, while Gen. ANTHON gives the public to understand that claims must be put in before the day of draft.

However this may be—whether the provision referred to is to be regarded, or whether it is to be absolutely and arbitrarily set aside—Gen. ANTHON has commenced his work in earnest. The noble army of copyists, clerks and scribes having finished their labors, and presented Gen. ANTHON with a token of their esteem, and been reappointed to new and responsible positions, the lists have been placed in a safe place, and all is ready.

Gen. ANTHON has issued various and lengthy orders concerning the Commissioners, the Surgeons and the Clerks, and their duties, of which we reproduce the most important.

After a long and detailed statement of the duties of the Commissioners, we find the following

LIST OF OFFICIALS.

Ward.	Commissioner.	Surgeon.	Clerk
1	Otis D. Swan.	Robt. A. Barry.	L. W. Gallagher.
2	P. W. Wetmore.	F. H. Markoe.	J. H. Taylor.
3	C. M. Stetson.	R. J. Raphael.	J. M. Camille.
4	Chas. Yates.	Samuel S. Russell.	Jos. C. Simonds.
5	R. A. Witthaus.	Ellery Dennison.	Victor Harnett.
6	Jiech Bull.	John Faulcher.	R. J. Malone.
7	Jas. A. Briggs.	Chas. D. Smith.	W. E. Smith.
8	Eugene Lessal.	Wm. Detmold.	Chas. M. Lee.
9	Sam. L. Wyckoff	Gurdon Hicks.	Aug. M. Scriba.
10	B. F. Manierre.	E. Krackowitzer.	John A. Jackson
11	John Ewen.	E. R. Fasler.	Joseph Koch
12	Andw. Carigan.	Sigis. Waterman.	Justus E. Zender
13	Chas. P. Ilsley.	James R. Wood.	J. Vanderwyck.
14	Isaac Dayton.	Robert Watts.	H. H. Clark.
15	B. W. Barney.	P. B. Manran.	R. S. Livingston.
16	C. W. Sanford.	S. C. Foster.	J. W. Kelly.
17	Robert J. Dillon.	Austin Eliot.	E. Klein.
18	Wash. Smith.	G. F. Woodward.	D. B. Dick.
19	J. C. Willett.	P. Van Brunt.	F. Widdrus.
20	Wm. Hall.	C. R. Agnew.	Wm. H. Browo.
21	Roe Lockwood.	Stephen Smith.	J. B. Densel.
22	Isaac Bell, Jr.	W. H. Thompson.	E. D. Long.

The following persons are exempt under the law of the United States

All persons now in the military service of the United States, all telegraph operators and constructors, actually engaged on the 5th day of August, 1862, all engineers of locomotives on railroads, all artificers and workmen employed in any public arsenal or armory, the Vice-President of the United States, the officers judicial and executive of the Government of the United States, the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers, all Custom-house officers and their clerks, all post offices and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the Post-office of the United States, all ferrymen who are employed at any ferry on the post road, all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the sea-service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, all engineers and pilots of registered or licensed steamboats and steamships, and all persons exempted by the laws of the several States.

The following persons are exempt under the laws of the State of New-York:

I. The Lieutenant-Governor, Members and Officers of the Legislature, the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer and Clerks, and employes in the several offices, the Judicial officers of this State, including Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables.

II. All persons in the Army or Navy, or Volunteer force of the United States, and the present officers and members of the organized Militia of this State who are liable to be specially drafted into the service, with their respective organizations.

III. All persons who have been or hereafter shall be regularly and honorably discharged from the regular or volunteer army or navy of the United States, in consequence of the performance of military duty therein.

IV. Ministers and preachers of the gospel.

V. Persons being of the people called Shakers or Quakers, professors, teachers and students in all colleges and public academies, (as distinguished from private schools,) and in all common schools.

VI. Commissioned officers, who shall have served as such in the militia of this State, or in any of the States for the period fixed by existing laws, and whose resignation has been duly accepted, or who have been in some other lawful manner honestly discharged from such service and duty.

VII. All idiots and lunatics, and persons convicted of infamous crimes.

VIII. All habitual drunkards and paupers, who have been declared such by proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction.

X. The Commissioners, Surgeons, and Clerks engaged in making the draft are also exempt from the nature of their employment.

XI. The Commissioners will mark the word "Fireman" opposite the name of each man proved to be such, if an entry to that effect be not already made.

XII. The duties of all the officers connected with the draft are at once delicate and important, and it is proper that they should be exercised not only with justice and fairness, but also with kindness and consideration. Doubtless on many occasions the patience of Commissioners, Surgeons and Clerks will be severely tried, but the Chief Commissioner trusts that all will remember that a draft, however readily it may be responded to by a generous and patriotic people, inevitably produces some cases of individual hardship, which should be treated with the utmost forbearance. By order of

WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge Advocate General, Chief Commissioner of Drafting.

Then comes the following for the guidance of the Surgeons, the details of which will be found interesting:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE. }

SIR: The duty to which you are assigned is delicate and peculiar.

In the ordinary examination of recruits seeking service, the Surgeon is expected to detect physical imperfections, which the person strives to conceal or at least as far as possible cause to appear trivial and indifferent.

With those presenting themselves to you an opposite condition exists; it is for *exemption* from military service.

They will present, in the most glaring characters, every physical infirmity, or the myriad types of functional disorder, strongly impressed on the mind of the individual as full cause for exemption.

It will also be necessary, in arriving at a intelligent judgment, to consider the opposite yet equal conditions of the two classes. Those in a large proportion of the recruits have been from the robust working classes; men, who, by daily exposure and labor, are seldom affected with functional disorders. In examining whom the surgeon has to search out for physical imperfections.

The most limited experience must satisfy you, that in this country, so intense is the application to mere business, whether of the commercial or professional man, that vital relations and laws are wholly lost sight of, and very few present themselves engaged in such pursuits, who have not some functional disturbance which must at times incapacitate them for the pursuit of ordinary duties. Herein will lie your great difficulty.

The necessity of judging impartially, and owing to these ailments their due consideration, will exclude some, whom the non-professional may not deem exempt, and pass others with apparently more serious complications.

It would be impossible to enumerate the different phases of disease, which become causes of exemption: it will be sufficient to indicate some general principle, to which, as far as possible, the peculiarities of individual cases must apply.

Functional disorders will therefore be regarded as a cause of disability only when existing in an acute stage, or when the disability arising therefrom is such as incapacitates the individual from pursuing his daily avocations, or when a moderate amount of physical labor renders further effort injurious.

Vague as this instruction may appear, it is as specific, taken in connection with the preceding remark, as seems justifiable.

To your judgment in each case is confided the application of the principle.

Certificates of disability granted by other surgeons are entitled to consideration only so far as they may aid in arriving at an intelligent judgment, or as bearing upon the history of a malady.

In determining disability from physical causes, you will be governed by the following rules:

1st. The individual is to be stripped naked, and the condition of all the joints to be noted; see that hearing, vision and speech are perfect; also that there is no wound of the head to impair the faculties or cause convulsions.

2d. Whether there is any evidence of pulmonary disease.

3d. Any disease of the heart.

4th. Hernia, chronic difficulty of the bowels, no fistula or troublesome piles, large or painful varicocle, or varicose veins, which extend above the knee, or present traces of ulceration.

5th. The following also are disqualifications: The loss of either phalanx of the thumb or forefinger of the right hand; the loss of any two fingers on either hand; the loss of the great toe; also, chancre, or marked constitutional syphilis.

6th. Any other marked physical imperfection which would unfit for active service.

The following extract from General Order No. 99, from the War Department, will also govern your actions:

"Exemption will not be made for disability unless it be of such permanent character as to render the person unfit for service for a period of more than 30 days, to be certified by a surgeon appointed by the Governor in each county for this purpose."

You will keep a record of the name of each individual recommended to the Commissioner for exemption, and concisely the reason therefor. At the close of your labors this record will be transmitted to this office.

You will make requisition upon the Commissioner for the necessary blank-book and writing material as well as clerical assistance.

You are strictly prohibited from receiving remuneration, directly or indirectly, from persons claiming exemption.

Respectfully yours,
F. OAKLEY VANDERPOEL,
Surgeon-General.

Yesterday was the first day on which claims for exemption were heard. There were comparatively but few in any Ward who appeared—not more than a thousand in the entire City. Everything was done quietly and passed off pleasantly.

Book Trade Sale.

FOURTH DAY.

The attendance at the Annual Trade Sale yesterday, was in no degree inferior to that of the three preceding days, and the usual amount of lively competition was shown. The sale was opened by the contributions of J. B. Smith & Co., Philadelphia: Peterson's "History of War of 1812," cloth and gilt, brought $1 15; Reddon's "Anatomy of Melancholy" sold at $1 05; "Lives of American Women" at 75 cents; Boswell's "Life of Johnson" at $1; Burns' complete "Poetical Works" at $1 10; Heman's "Poetical Works" at 80 cents, in cloth, gilt edges, 90 cents; morocco, half gilt, $1 65; quarto Bibles, sheep, marble edges, No. 1, 6 plates, at 90 cents, cloth, full gilt, marbled edges, at 92½ cents, do., gilt edges, at $1 05. The "Political Text Book" sold at 85 cents, same work, thin edition, brought only 72½ cents.

The next line were standard romances of same publishers, and were disposed of as follows: Miss Porter's "Scottish Chiefs," 92½ cents, "Children of the Abbey," "Gil Blas," "Don Quixotte," "Robinson Crusoe," "The Bandit's Bride," "Arabian Nights," sold freely at 38 cents each, large numbers being taken by the trade. Waverley Novels were next sold at 92½ cents, "Rob Roy" and "Ivanhoe" were let go at 75 cents each. DeWitt's Song Books, assorted, 1mo, paper, were sold at 22½ cents. Scott's "Life of Napoleon," brought, complete in two volumes, 8vo, cloth, gilt, but 65 cents; full gilt, 75 cents. Shakespeare, 85 cents, sheep, library, $1, Worcester's revised edition of "Todd's, Johnson's and Walker's Dictionary" was sold at $1 20; "Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin and Scripture Names" was sold at $1 20, Worcester's Comprehensive sold at 37½ cents, Academic, 95 cents, Universal and Critical, $2, "The Indian Wars of the United States" were sold at 25 cents each.

Leary, Getz & Co.'s publications, comprising a variety of Scriptural works, adapted for Sabbath-school library purposes, were closed out at an average of 20 cents each, the trade price marking $1 25. Henry Ward Beecher's "Views and Experiments" were sold at 25 cents. Rollins' "Ancient History," 4 volumes, half morocco, net, sold at $1 52—trade price marked at $8; Wells' "Lawyer," bound in sheep, was sold at 25 cents, and half bound at 19 cents; Lamb's Works, 8vo, cloth, were let go at 50 cents.

The next lot, and last under the consignment of Smith, was a variety of Medical Works, as follows: "Illustrated Midwifery," at $1 65; Gall's "Practice of Medicine," at 25 cents; Ballard and Guest's "Materia Medica," at 55 cents, and Kost's "Domestic Medicine" at 50 cents.

The next consignment was of Theodore Bliss & Co., Philadelphia, and consisted of a variety of useful and moral works, which brought fair prices. T. S. Arthur's works (muslin) were sold in sets at the low price of 38 cents each. Standard Imperial Quarto Bibles (great primer type) were disposed of at the following rates: Levant Turkey morocco, full gilt, $11 50; super extra, full gilt, $12 50; do. plain, $12; beveled boards extra, $11 50; antique, $15, and tooled and panelled sides, $17 25—all very cheap. Greenfield's Greek Testament, (Polyglean,) with lexicon, at $1, and "Sailust Delphia" at 50 cents, which closed Bliss' consignment.

M. W. Dodd & Co.'s, of New-York, were the next lot offered, and brought fair market prices. Among the most conspicuous volumes in this catalogue were: "Dick's Theology," at 60 cents; "Cruden's Complete Concordance," at $3 25, and Rev. Henry C. Fish's "Pulpit Eloquence of the Nineteenth Century," at $2 10, and "Masterpieces of Pulpit Eloquence," at $1 50.

Henry Carey Baird's Philadelphia consignment was next taken up, and embraced a very fine collection of practical and scientific works, being popular treatises on engineering, chemistry, philosophy, all of which brought fair prices. The evening's sale included Messrs. Lee & Shepard's collection, embracing juveniles, British classics, ancient classics, popular novels, romances &c., together with Harding's collection of superb photograph albums.

To-day's sale embraces the invoices of Hogg & Sons, of London; Blanchard & Lee, of Boston; Wm. Rudd and D. Appleton & Co., of this City. Valuable works will be offered.

Death of Dr. John C. Cheesman.

A great and useful man has passed away from this earth, and though the smoke of mighty conflicts and the fall of heroes on the battle-field is apt to make us lose sight of quieter lives and deaths, yet the subject of this notice has been too long and too well known to pass away unremembered.

On Friday, the 10th inst., Dr. JOHN C. CHEESMAN, of this City, died suddenly, of apoplexy. Fifty years of successful practice in surgery and medicine had built him up to be a great power over the pulse and health of this Metropolis.

As a surgical operator he had no superior in this country.

He sustained a uniform elevation of distinction for the skill and daring with which he handled the most dangerous and desperate cases. Besides an immense regular practice, almost every passing accident of former years in this City, looked to that ready hand for comfort and relief.

The history of the New-York Hospital for the last forty years is the history of the benevolence, the skill and the triumphs of JOHN C. CHEESMAN in the treatment of almost every ailment that can afflict the human body.

When such a man dies a great light vanishes from the beholder of disease and suffering. Little has been said of the event, and yet hundreds of valuable citizens who felt that his long experience, clear head and steady hand made their own stay a little more sure, now tremble at the thought of so much rare judgment and professional skill being withdrawn from the public safety.

Dr. CHEESMAN, though not a great man, intellectually, possessed those characteristics without which people usually fail of success. He had earnestness and unity of purpose, he was intensely definite and practical, he never rested theories for the sake of theories—books stood beside him. His strong sense and keen observation made himself reliant upon facts, and, therefore, the action of everything [illegible] rules or experience upon collateral conditions, found and applied to the benefit of the [illegible] with the [illegible] and [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] with enthusiasm, [illegible] in [illegible] with the best City regiments which marched for the safety of the National Capital.

Blessed in the Society of Friends, his practical sense of material life that existed were less important than a good conscience, and though he left the straight path that has led him up to honor, fame, and fortune.

His personal appearance contributed greatly to his success, for over a genial smile and a handsome figure will help any medicine.

No doctor of seventy-sixty ever went to his grave with more of woman's tears rained upon his dust. His death was as honorable and peaceful as his life has been earnest and useful.

City Mortality.

The City Inspector reports that 353 personsdied in New-York last week—62 men, 68 women, 105 boys, and 100 girls—a decrease of 33 from the mortality of the previous week, and the same decrease as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1861. Of the deceased 186 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 38, infantile diarrhœa, 29, croup, 20, diarrhœa, 13, whooping cough, 11, dropsy, 7, scarlet fever, 7, typhoid, 4. Deaths from external causes, 34, among which are reported 4 premature births, 6 deaths from old age, 4 drowned, 1 murdered, 8 killed by accident. There were 44 interments in Potter's Field, and 41 deaths in the Institutions.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, in the abatement of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Oct. 18, 1862:

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	37
Complaints for which no cause existed	1
Notices for abatement served	71
Abatements of nuisances under notice	93
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	61
No. of loads of night soil removed from the City limits	431
No. of dead horses removed from the City limits	30
No. of dead cows removed from the City limits	6
No. of dead goats removed from the City limits	1
No. of dead hogs removed from the City limits	41
No. of dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	190
No. of barrels of offal removed from the City limits	1,500

The Gas Question.

AN OPINION FROM THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, having under consideration the question of the Corporate authorities superseding the present Gas Companies, met again yesterday, when the following opinion was read and an adjournment made till 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon:

CITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
Oct. 16, 1862.

To the Board of Aldermen:

In answer to a resolution of your Special Committee on Gas-light Companies, received yesterday, I have to state that the New-York Gas-light Company was incorporated by the Legislature in 1823, (stat. 1823, p. 99,) and its charter has been twice amended, (stat. 1837, p. 332, and 1855, p. 776.) The Manhattan Gas-light Company was incorporated in 1830, (stat. 1830, p. 65,) and its charter has been three times amended, (stat. 1847, p. 156; 1852, p. 105, and 1855, p. 1,038.) I notice nothing in either of the charters materially affecting the questions submitted.

The New-York Company made a contract with the Corporation in 1823, which expired by its own limitation on the 12th of May, 1853. (Vol. ord., p. 566.) And I am not aware that any other contract has been made between the company and the corporation of the City. The real estate of the works constructed for the manufacture of gas still belong to the Corporation, and can only be acquired by purchase. I find no provision for acquiring the property in any other way.

The Manhattan Gas-light Company made a contract with the City Corporation in 1833, which expired by its own limitation on the 12th of May, 1853. (Vol. ord., p. 566.) The Company made another contract with the City Corporation in 1845, which will expire on the 1st day of May, 1875. (Vol. ord., p. 553.) So far as I can find no other contract subsisting between the parties, but by its terms it may be annulled by the Common Council in case of a breach of conditions on the part of the Company. Whether terminated in that way, or by the lapse of time, the real estate of the Company, and the works which have been constructed for the manufacture of gas, will still belong to the Company. If the Corporation wishes to obtain the property, it may be acquired by mutual agreement between the parties. In other words, by purchase. I find no provision for acquiring the title in any other way.

Respectfully submitted,
GREENE C. BRONSON.

More New Vessels of War.

Yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the keel of a new steamer-of-war was laid "in the open air," beside the side-wheel steamer *Mackinaw*, already some weeks in course of construction, all the shipbuilders being occupied with other National ships. The new craft is to be a propeller. She will be 179 feet keel, 38 feet wide, and 12 feet deep, 593 tons burden, and be pierced for four guns. Her name will be *Manayunk*. No pains will be spared to make her a superior vessel. In the ship-house from which the *Tecumbraga* was recently launched, preparations are making for commencing work on the new iron-clad steam sloop-of-war or frigate *Montauk*. She will be about 240 feet long and nearly 1,600 tons burden. Her battery will consist of four tremendous pieces of ordnance. The sister ship of the *Manahonoah* will be commenced at Philadelphia in a few days. She, too, will be built outside of a ship-house. She will be 1,564 tons burden, and carry four guns. Her name will be *Tonawanda*. The Navy Department has given the building of these ships to its own constructors, the machinery and armor alone of that will probably be got up by private parties. They will not, therefore, be "militia craft."

LOCAL POLITICS.

A Meeting for the Union.

There are at present in this City some five or six gentlemen, from as many States now in rebellion against the Government, who are perfecting arrangements to hold a meeting of all Union-loving citizens, either at the end of this or the beginning of next week, at which they propose to give their views in relation to the conduct of the war. Gen. PRENTISS will probably be present, and Col. HOMILTON will certainly be. These gentlemen are all expatriated citizens, and may be understood to know whereof they affirm.

Meeting in the Twentieth Ward—Speech of Hon. H. B. Stanton and Others.

Last evening the Union Republicans had a great time at their Club Rooms. They were addressed by Hon. H. B. STANTON, who, after some preliminary remarks, spoke of the recent elections. He said the results of the recent elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa are claimed to be very important in many respects. Let us examine them. First, there were no officers of importance to be chosen in either of these States, and little interest was felt in the matter, so far as that class of candidates was concerned. From the returns it is impossible to give the rootings of the adverse columns, but the aggregate vote in these four States is about equally divided between the two parties. It was upon members of Congress that the chief interest centered. Now, what is the result? As compared with the present House, the Republicans have lost three members, and, of course, the Democrats have gained three. This is the result in an aggregate of sixty members. But it must be remembered that half these Democrats succeeded upon express pledges that they were "War Democrats." Many of them distinctly committed themselves to the use of all available means for crushing the rebellion promptly, without compromise.

In weighing these results, we must not overlook historical precedents. Since the accession of M. VAN BUREN to the Presidency, every Administration has come into power with a House of Representatives largely in its favor, while the House elected during its term has invariably been hostile to it, and several times by great majorities. Under the last six Administrations, from VAN BUREN to BUCHANAN, the Speaker chosen for the first Congress of the term was always the supporter of the President, while the Speaker chosen by the House elected during the term, was always his opponent. Thus far, then, Mr. LINCOLN has done better in the Congressional elections than any one of his predecessors for the last quarter of a century, and very much better than most of them. But, setting historical precedents aside—for this is an unprecedented crisis in the annals of the Republic—there is another reason for the seeming unfavored results of these elections. The States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa have sent to the battle-fields of the South more than three hundred thousand men. Of these, at least one hundred and fifty thousand are voters. And of these there is abundant proof, that a majority of one hundred thousand would, had they been at home, have supported the Union Republican war candidates in their elections. It is notorious that under the last two calls for volunteers, Pro-Slavery Democrats have ill-endured enlistments. It is equally notorious that their followers have, as a general rule, refused to volunteer. And, from facts and statistics, it is settled that since July the enlistments have been on the average in the proportion of five or six Republicans to one Democrat. Now, this one hundred thousand majority of Union Republicans, in the four States in question, can be fighting the rebels on the battle-fields below the Potomac and the Ohio, and at the same time be voting against their sympathizers at the ballot-boxes in the North, and they both at home, the Union war party would have swept those States like a whirlwind, settling to the Hotspur four-thirds of their members.

There are other causes to mourn for these results. I do not intend to speak upon them after our late State election is over. Among these causes is the spirit in which the war has been conducted. The people feel, and deeply feel, that enough has not been done for their vast expenditures of money and blood during the eighteen months this war has shaken the land with its earthquake fear. Doubtless some of our reverses and defeats of successes at all commensurate with the immense array of men and munitions the Government has placed in the field, is due to the incompetency and insubordinancy of commanding Generals. But it is natural that the Administration should be treated as responsible for our failures, and made to suffer accordingly. Besides this, in some of the districts in the States where we suffered most, I learn that unwise nominations were made. The people were compelled to cast candidates who were dead weights. Thus the Administration lost districts which its friends ought to have secured. The selfishness of party-manders, little-souled politicians, in a dread exigency, when their cupidity is unparalleled, is amazing. Oh, that they should sacrifice it to their low ambition, and an inordinate overestimate of their capacity, and their deserts. It is believed, too, that the contest in the three great central States was made to turn too exclusively upon adherence to the distinctive name and principles of the Republicans as a party. The outspoken and uncompromising war element among the Democrats was not properly recognized, courted, and rewarded. Taking warning from the mistakes of our Western brethren, let us in New-York beware. Let us be liberal, that we may be successful. Some feeble-sighted persons, overlooking the real causes of the results mentioned, have said that they are attributable to the President's proclamation of freedom. This is an utter mistake. That sublime document has aided to save the Administration in those States. But for it, it would have been shipwrecked. Had it been issued three months earlier, the Administration would have won brilliant victories through all the West. In the European State it admonishes the friends of the President to unwonted exertions. Its inspiring words teach us what we are contending for, and that our struggles are not in vain. But for it, with so large a preponderance of loyal voters absent with our armies, we should be beaten by the Seymourites. This glorious document nerves us to contend manfully and hopefully against our enemies while so many of our compatriots are on the battle-fields fighting the rebels. How, then, will the results in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana affect us in New-York? Not injuriously, if we avoid the errors of our enemies. We must make inroads into the old-fashioned Democracy. This was been done in this State far more than in any other. Eminent leaders of that party, disbanding its semi-treason, have combined with men of different political organizations to rescue their country from peril. The names of Dickinson, Dix, Cochrane, Trenmain, Wallbridge, Potter, Colvin, Johnson, Alvord, Rodgers, Ogden, Wadsworth, Stetson and their associates are towers of strength to our cause. They will aid us in achieving a new triumph. But, a word or two concerning our friends who have gone to the war. Doubtless their absence weakens our triumph. It demands greater exertions to avert defeat. But, though we regret their absence, we have rich compensation in another quarter. Though not at the hustings, they are with the army. Though not able to cast ballots at the heads of the Vallandighams, the Coxes and the Woods here, they can speed bullets at the heads of their traitor friends, the Lees, the Braggs and the Longstreets of the South. More than all, they are infusing young blood—yes, and free blood, into the army, making it the most intelligent, brave, moral and determined legion that has trodden the earth in modern times. They will emulate the immortal Ironsides of CROMWELL, who, charging to the tune of "Old Hundred," conquered the corrupt cavaliers of the Court of CHARLES. Thus our Republican Roundheads, carrying the great Proclamation of Liberty on their bayonets, will plant it upon the shores of the Gulf of Mexico and the Spring that is coming shall melt into the tropical Summer.

"From our ears the ocean echoes calls the cry,
One voice shall thunder 'We are free.'"

Mr. STANTON then recited several general principles at length, but we have no room for a further report. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Twenty-first Ward Republican Meeting.

SPEECHES BY HON. JAMES WADSWORTH, JOSEPH HOXIE, PARKE GODWIN, AND J. WILSON GREENE.

A respectable sized concourse of the Republican and Union Party men assembled, last evening, at the rooms of the "Union Association" of the Twenty-first Ward, on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street.

CHARLES GOULD, Esq., Chairman of the Association, presided, assisted by Vice-Presidents R. A. WITTHAUS and ALEXANDER P. SHARP, and RICHARD J. VANDERBILT, Secretary.

Mr. GOULD, having opened the proceedings with some remarks pertinent to the occasion, was followed by Messrs. JOSEPH HOXIE, PARKE GODWIN, and J. WILSON GREENE, in eloquent and characteristic addresses, urging the claims of the Republican nominees, and the force of the principles they represent.

The Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, whose coming had been eagerly looked for throughout the evening, was then announced and received with a round of cheering.

Mr. WADSWORTH commenced his address with an impressive reference to the momentous crisis now upon the country. This terrible situation he emphatically declared "a Revolution," which those around him will not see. The Seymour Democracy, he declared, were groping about on the level plane of old state ideas, feeling their feeble way along the edges of the chasm of Slavery, utterly unable or unwilling to comprehend that all these are gone, and the grand drama now enacting is, in fact, a mighty convulsion. For (so put the world say to that Democracy, in the speech of a newer age) regarding the Rump Parliament, and so would particularly direct his association to Mr. PIERRE CANOE, who always rises at 12 o'clock to open the Democratic Conventions of this State—"Your time is over—you may go home! God is holding His Conventions this year!" (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. WADSWORTH, then, with an emphatic exposition of the extended Democratic policy of pacification, and as ominous a denial of the possibility of any peace or compromise with the South on any less condition than the overthrow of Slavery, expressed a hope that the Republican strength might be concentrated on one of the candidates of that party in the congressional district, in glowing terms prophesied the complete triumph of the principles he had just enunciated.

Assembly.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Last night, with commendable order and unusual quiet, the following candidates for the Assembly were chosen by the Democracy:

First District—
Second District—Daniel Leahy.
Third District—
Fourth District—
Fifth District—Henry Rogers, of the Ninth Ward.
Sixth District—Dr. Julius Korn, of the Seventeenth Ward.
Seventh District—Vincent C. Kieg, of the Ninth Ward.
Eighth District—Thomas H. Hill, of the Thirteenth Ward.
Ninth District—
Tenth District—Daniel O'Brien, renominated.
Eleventh District—Thomas A. Ledwith.
Twelfth District—Andrew Smith. Mozart, Peter Browne.
Thirteenth District—Alexander Ward.
Fourteenth District—Robert C. Hutchins, renominated.
Fifteenth District—Did not meet.
Sixteenth District—Michael McCann.
Seventeenth District—

No More New Organizations.

LETTER FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

In reply to an application from His Honor Mayor OPDYKE, Rev. T. W. CONWAY, DEXTER A. HAWKINS, and others, the Adjutant-General has written the following letter:

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 17, 1862.

I am directed by His Excellency, Gov. MORGAN, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, with inclosed application for the organization of a second "Hawkins' Zouaves," and to inform you in reply, that since there are only 40,000 troops to be raised in this State, which force is needed to fill up the old regiments now in the field, it is not designed to organize any new ones. I am, very respectfully,
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

Arrivals in the City.

Lieut.-Col. A. Smith and H. Duryea, of the U. S. Army; Thos. C. Martin, of the U. S. Navy; E. H. Griswold, of Cleveland; S. A. Chase, of Boston; J. H. Luthrop and family, of Washington; J. S. Byington, of Memphis, and J. Shaw, of Kingston, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. B. C. Barker, of Boston; Adjt. N. N. Tyner, of Iowa; Capt. Boggs, U. S. N.; Capt. Alex. Strain, of Albany, and Major Z. K. Pangborn, U. S. A., are stopping at the Astor House.

Dr. G. T. Stevens, of the United States Army; Thomas S. White, of New-Orleans; A. W. Campbell, of Wheeling, Va.; A. T. Dennison, of Niagara Falls, and Gen. W. Cheesman, of Birmingham, Conn., are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. T. Lyle Dickey, of the United States Army, Tenn.; Col. Daniel Ullman, of the New-York Volunteers; A. English and lady, of Philadelphia, and H. Rockwell, of Gen. Buell's Staff, are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

F. D. McNair and lady, of the United States Navy; R. Anderson, of England; S. Frothingham, Jr., and E. B. Jeffries, of Boston, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Capt. J. P. Paulding, of Peekskill, New-York, and Col. W. J. Mercer, of Ohio, are at the Lafarge House.

A. P. Manhert and family, of Paris, and G. Meyer, of Martinezas, are at the New-York Hotel.

Dr. J. P. Gilbert, of the United States Navy, is a guest at the International Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PERSONAL.—Lord ERNEST VANE TEMPEST, better known as Capt. CHARLES STEWART, will leave today en route for home. Capt. STEWART has been in the United States service since the opening of the war. When Gen. STONE was appointed to his command Capt. STEWART was made his Adjutant-General, in which capacity he discharged with credit the onerous duties assigned him. His conduct at the battle of Ball's Bluff merited and received the personal thanks of Gen. MCCLELLAN, then Commander-in-Chief. At the time of Gen. STONE'S removal, believing that officer to be unjustly dealt with, and unwilling to serve under another, he resigned his commission, and although tendered the Colonelcy of one of our finest infantry regiments, declined continuing in the service.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-day (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, to consider what action, if any, shall be taken by the Chamber, in consequence of the burning at sea by the steamer *Alabama* of the ship *Brilliant* and other vessels.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of an unknown man, about 55 years of age, who was found in the water at Pier No. 32, East River. He is about 5 feet 6 inches in height, slender built, had thin gray hair, a Roman nose, and was dressed in a black frock coat, black ribbed pants, fine gray checked vest, white muslin shirt and heavy brogans. He had been in the water two or three days. The same Coroner held an inquest upon ANDREW O. DUNN, aged 7 years, who died at No. 210 Centre-street, from injuries accidentally received by falling from a railing of the second story to the sidewalk on Saturday last. A small boy, named JAMES MCCOY, was burned to death on Sunday night, while playing with matches at the residence of his parents, in Fifteenth-street. His father is in the army, and his mother was dangerously ill at the time of the sad occurrence.

PRIZE FIGHT.—A set-to of the above-named nature took place yesterday morning, between two of the fancy, for a prize-night—took place yesterday morning, on Long Island, between Lee WALKER and BILLY SMITH, "for a smoothy." There was a large gathering of sporting men—of the "old sports" of the City, and the greatest interest was manifested in the result. Smith was the favorite with odds. WALKER was the lighter man of the two, weighing about 120 pounds; Smith nobbing on to 145. Ninety rounds were fought, the time being 2 hours and 12 minutes, and Smith came off victorious. The fight was well contested, and the Police were on the ground in force enough not to interfere, although the scene took place within the Police Limits.

FIRE AT MILITARY HALL.—The building No. 193 Bowery, known as Military Hall, and occupied by CHAS. J. HARDMAN as a drill-room, bar and drill-room, took fire about 6¾ o'clock last evening, damaging the stock and furniture $2,000. The fourth floor of the building was occupied by the Alleghany Lodge, and the basement by WILLIAM WOLF, trunk manufacturer. Mr. WOLF'S damage was trifling. He is insured for $800 in the Citizens' Insurance Company. The building is owned by Mr. FULLER, and was damaged $3,000—fully insured. The fire originated in a bedroom on the fourth floor of the building.

STRIKE OF THE 'LONGSHOREMEN.—The 'Longshoremen feeling dissatisfied at the low rate of twelve shillings paid to them, struck, yesterday, on both sides of the rivers, and thus delayed the work on vessels both loading and discharging. They claim that in consequence of the daily increasing prices of food, clothing, &c., their wages hereafter should be fourteen shillings. Thus far, only a few small rows have occurred, but the police stopped them in time.

WADSWORTH MEETING.—CHARLES E. SEDGWICK, member of Congress from the Onondaga district, will speak to-night at the Republican Central Committee Rooms, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, at the Wadsworth ratification meeting. Loyal men and women desirous to hear an eloquent champion of Freedom and the Union will find this a rare opportunity.

NOTICE TO ENGINEERS.—A Board of Naval Engineers has assembled at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to examine candidates for promotion in and admission to the W. I. Naval Corps of Engineers. In a few days, they will probably be prepared to accept applications without the permission of Secretary WELLES. Naval Engineers are booked on the list of permanent naval officers, and will always be needed.

FIRE IN A GROCERY.—At a late hour on Sunday night, a fire occurred in the two-story brick building No. 147 Attorney-street, owned by JAMES SULLIVAN, and occupied by SCHNEIDER & STAHL as a grocery store. The damage to the stock and fixtures was about $1,500, fully insured in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company.

FIRE AT THE BROADWAY BANK BUILDING.—The roof of the Broadway Bank building, situated at the corner of Broadway and Park-place, took fire yesterday afternoon from some unknown cause. Damage, $300; insured.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—THE DRAFT—$150,000 APPROPRIATED FOR BOUNTIES.—THE RESOLUTION OF ALDERMAN WOOD, &c., &c.—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen held a regular meeting last night.—Alderman STRONG in the Chair. Barely a quorum was present, and very little routine business was transacted.

Alderman WALLACE presented the resignation of City Attorney M. WOOD, as Alderman of the First Ward, which was accepted, and the following resolutions by Alderman FISHER, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board do hereby tender to ALFRED M. WOOD their sincere acknowledgments of the uniform courtesy and courtesy which have marked his official intercourse with the Board as its President.

Resolved, That this Board recognize and appreciate the honor which its late President has conferred on this Board by his patriotic efforts and sacrifices, and that their best wishes will follow him in his new sphere of labor.

Alderman WALLACE submitted the following preamble and resolutions in relation to the enlistment of volunteers:

Whereas, The Governor has definitely fixed the 10th day of November next for a draft in this State to fill up our quota of troops ordered by the President; and,

Whereas, This city is understood to be short about one thousand nine months' men, which it is extremely desirable to make up by volunteers; therefore,

Resolved, That the Mayor, Comptroller and Treasurer are hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city $150,000 (or so much thereof as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of paying a County bounty to men who may enlist to make up the aforesaid deficiency), and to issue certificates of indebtedness therefor, bearing interest, to be paid when money shall be in the Treasury applicable to that purpose.

Resolved, That the Board of Councilmen be authorized to pay from the fund thus created, the sum of $100 to each Brooklyn man who shall enlist as a private and be mustered into the service of the United States on or before the 10th of November next, in any regiment organized under authority of the State of New-York.

Alderman WALLACE, in supporting the resolutions, stated that the County now gave a bounty of $40, and that the Wards would raise sufficient to insure to each recruit the sum of $200. If the sum asked for from the city would now be appropriated.

Alderman MURPHY

The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Advance of Our Cavalry Pickets Two Miles Into Virginia.

The Rebels in Force This Side of Charlestown.

JACKSON STILL AT BUNKER'S HILL.

A Successful Expedition After Rebel Cavalry.

Thirty-two Captured and Several Killed and Wounded.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

The following dispatch has just been received from our special correspondent at Harper's Ferry:

Nine o'clock P. M. Our cavalry pickets have been extended two miles, and are now some distance beyond Halltown, now held by our infantry.

A balloon reconnoissance was made last night, and discovered the enemy this side of Charlestown.

Deserters coming in, report JACKSON, with a large force, still in the neighborhood of Bunker's Hill.

Capt. J. F. PELL, First Minnesota, Provost-Marshal of Harper's Ferry, who went to Charlestown with last Thursday's reconnoissance, while returning alone at 7, P. M., was captured by the enemy in a raid on our rear. He is a brave man, universally loved and respected.

There is great dissatisfaction in the army respecting Order No. 154, authorizing regulars to fill up their regiments from those of volunteers.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday Evening, Oct. 21.

An expedition started from Gen. SLOCUM'S command this morning, for the purpose of intercepting and capturing a force of rebel cavalry, under Capt. DUE, who were foraging near Lovettsville, Loudon County, Va. It was in every respect successful, but the details are not known.

We took thirty-two prisoners, among whom was the Captain, and killed ten of the enemy. Our loss was one man killed and four wounded. DUE'S was an independent company, raised in Loudon County.

Mrs. Gen. MCCLELLAN and Mrs. Gen. MARCY, having finished their visit to the Army of the Potomac, left for Washington to-day.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

We have just received the following dispatch, dated Frederick, Oct. 21—10 P. M.

During the recent rebel raid into this State, a wife of a National officer, the latter of whom is connected with the Potomac Home Guard, seized some ninety rifles belonging to the men and threw them into a well in a main street in this city to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels.

It is but true to state that this lady is the wife of Lieut. GROFF, of the regiment referred to. Her patriotism has been the subject of warm commendation in social circles during the week. To-day the rifles were shipped to Washington by L. B. PERKINS, Government detective.

Capt. PELL, Provost-Marshal at Harper's Ferry, captured by the rebels in a raid near Charlestown a few days since, was heard from to-day. He is at Richmond, in good health.

Lieut. CHARLES HOWE is now acting as Marshal at Harper's Ferry.

The case of Dr. MORAN continued to-day. Three witnesses were examined, the evidence implicating the Doctor. The case will be continued until the Commission consults with the Governor of the State.

We may hear from a reconnoissance to-night, though it is doubtful.

A Commission appointed to appraise damages of the United States troops has been appointed in this city. It is composed of Col. LEWIS, H. BUCKLEY, Capt. JAMES A. BETTS, and Capt. BOCTHBY. It will sit for three days.

FROM SHARPSBURGH.

The Reconnoissance by Way of Blackford's Ford—The People in Shepherdstown—The Skirmish at Kearneysville—The Return.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Saturday, Oct. 18, 1862.

The reconnoitering party which crossed the Potomac at Blackford's Ford, last Thursday morning, returned to camp last night, at about 10 o'clock. As has been previously reported, the force consisted of two brigades of SYKES' Division, one of MORRELL'S and one of HUMPHREY'S, also three batteries of artillery and a portion of the Fifth United States and Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiments. The entire force is attached to PORTER'S Army Corps. On the occasion of the reconnoissance, Gen. A. A. HUMPHREY was in command.

At 3 o'clock Thursday morning, the cavalry crossed the river, and proceeded to Shepherdstown, at which place a few rebel vedettes were discovered and routed. The cavalry then searched the country for a distance of about three miles on all sides, and having met with no rebels in force, returned to Shepherdstown, and awaited the arrival of the infantry and artillery, which commenced crossing at Blackford's Ford at sunrise. A number of ambulances followed in the rear of the infantry. Some delay was occasioned in getting the artillery and ambulances over the canal, thence over the river, in consequence of there being no bridge across the former, and of the rough loose stones which abound in the bed of the latter. At present the canal contains but little over two feet of water, beneath which in some places is a thick layer of mud. By order of Gen. PORTER, a bridge was constructed over the canal, yesterday, so that upon the return of the troops much time and labor were saved in getting over the trains.

At 12 o'clock the entire force in Dressed, proceeded along the river road to Shepherdstown, and were formed in column of fours on both the plain in readiness to push onward. Many rebels wounded were observed walking the streets of Shepherdstown. They were taken prisoners and paroled by Gen. PLEASANTON'S Provost-Marshal, some three or four weeks ago. As a general thing the inhabitants are [illegible]. Not over half a dozen families are [illegible] to the Union. One family refused to [illegible] cipal street were conspicuous in their attention to the troops, and freely offered whatever of edibles they had in the house. The assiduous efforts of a rebel damsel to impress upon the soldiers a sense of her cherished remembrance for departed "chivalry," did not escape notice. As each regiment passed, she would carefully place a large bunch of flowers at the head of the grave, and when the men had disappeared, would take up the bunch and repeat the act in time to be witnessed by the succeeding regiment.

At 1 o'clock, the force was fairly on the way toward its point of destination. The road taken leads to Kearneysville and Leetown and beyond. When three-fourths of a mile from Shepherdstown rebel cavalry was observed in the advance. The rebels also had two pieces of artillery, and upon the approach of our skirmishers commenced throwing shell. They fired three rounds when our artillery returned the compliment, and we soon had the satisfaction of seeing them limber up and take to their heels. Kearneysville, near the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was the first place at which the rebels made a stand. On the route thither, cavalry were continually hovering on the flank, but they avoided a near approach. Their estimated force at Kearneysville was three thousand infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and four pieces of artillery. They were drawn up in line of battle under shelter of a piece of woods. Gen. HUMPHREY disposed his men upon an open field. The artillery was moved to the front, and a vigorous fire opened. The enemy replied at first with considerable spirit, but in thirty minutes showed signs of trembling, and commenced firing at random. Two or three volleys of musketry from our men sufficed to completely dishearten him, and in a few minutes his ranks were broken, and away went cavalry, infantry and artillery in double-quick to the rear. Eight rebel dead lay upon the field. Between forty and fifty prisoners were captured, and several muskets and two officer's swords were picked up. One of the killed was a lieutenant of cavalry. The following document, taken from his person, is now in the possession of Col. C. M. ALEXANDER, of the Second District Regiment. It is directed to Lieut. TROY R. STAMPER:

HEADQUARTERS OF DUNN'S CAVALRY, DUBLIN, Sept. 3, 1862.

You are hereby authorized to raise recruits for Capt. BOYD'S Company in my command for cavalry partisans. All those that can procure horses bring them. Those that cannot will be furnished $50 bounty, uniforms and all equipments furnished, and $24 per month. All captures taken from the enemy will be divided among the men.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. C. DUNN,
Colonel Commanding Cavalry Partisan.

At night our force retreated about half a mile and bivouacked for the night. Early the next morning the line of march was again taken up, and our troops crossed the railroad and proceeded to within one mile of Leetown, which is three miles from the railroad and about eight miles from Shepherdstown. A line of battle was formed on an eminence overlooking the town. The batteries were placed in position and everything was in readiness to make or receive an attack. Upon another eminence three-quarters of a mile beyond, and before reaching Leetown, was massed a heavy force of rebels, they having received reinforcements from some source during the night. But few rounds of shell were exchanged. Gen. HUMPHREY, not deeming it prudent, on account of certain demonstrations on the rebel left, which he construed into an attempted flank movement, to press the enemy hard. The contending parties retained their respective positions, neither side exhibiting any great desire to quarrel, until 2 P. M., when our force gradually fell back toward Shepherdstown. The enemy followed at a safe distance, but did not venture to make a dash. He tossed a few shell at the rear of the column, but they fell without causing any damage. At 10 P. M., our men were safely in their camps on this side of the river.

During the reconnoissance we had one killed and five wounded. The following are their names:

Killed—O. Jenkins, Co. E, 11th United States—killed.

Wounded—John Colburn, Co. H, 6th U. S.; Chas. Rotz, Co. K, 6th U. S.; Henry Thompson, Martin's Mass. Battery; Thomas Mullen, Co. H, 9th Mass.—mortally; John Hanna, Co. G, 6th U. S.

The rebel loss is not known as they carried some of their killed and all of their wounded from the field.

WHIT.

FROM BOLIVAR HEIGHTS.

The Story of a Free Negro—His Estimate of the Rebel Strength—Gen. Stuart's Raid—Rebel Fears and Feelings.

HEADQUARTERS, ARGUS HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Monday evening, Oct. 20, 1862.

As a general thing, but little importance can be attached to the statements of contrabands. In addition to being naturally endowed with "gift of tongue," their Munchausen proclivities are largely developed by contact with their white masters. In common with refugees and deserters, they are also anxious to secure the attention and treatment which the bearer of much information is expected to receive. I have, however, been conversing with an escaped free negro, who betrays such unusual intelligence and whose statements correspond so nearly with what I have previously learned, that I set him down as a truthful Negro worthy of belief. His name is CHARLES HENRY TAUFMAN; he was brought up in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, learned to read and write, and nearly a year since became employed in Gen. BANKS' Commissary Department. He was captured, five months ago, at Strasburgh, and immediately pressed into the Confederate service as a driver. Objecting to this, on the plea that he was a free man, they replied to him that "it was their say about the matter now, and he might consider himself lucky if he was not shot for having been caught in the Yankee army." After "teaming" it three weeks, he was given to Capt. SAMUEL MARSH, of Company H, Seventh Virginia Cavalry, whose servant he continued until the time of his escape into our lines at Charlestown last Friday. Not knowing that he could read and write, he was frequently intrusted with the carrying of written messages, which he never let slip an opportunity of perusing, anxious as he was to procure all the news he could before escaping. He also learned much from conversations which he overheard between Capt. MARSH and other officers. The entire rebel army on the Upper Potomac numbers one hundred and twenty-five thousand men. Gen. JACKSON has a large force at Bunker Hill. There is also another large force in the vicinity of Winchester. He does not know who commands them. There are between four and five thousand troops stationed at Smithfield, under command of Brig.-Gen. TALIAFERRO, of North Carolina; also two thousand at Leetown. The safe return of Gen. STUART from this late raid was the occasion of much joy. When our heavy firing along the Potomac was heard, a week ago Sunday, the rebels became prey to the most fearful forebodings, expecting to hear that STUART and his 2,500 followers had been intercepted and cut off. Imagine, then, their joy when they learned the next day from Leesburgh that the river had been crossed in safety, and not many hours after, saw their pet cavalry come dashing through Snicker's Gap with one thousand Yankee horses. Gen. STUART immediately located his headquarters at Berryville. The stolen horses were, however, driven further forward, and quartered on Mr. [illegible]'s farm, 3½ miles from Charlestown, on the Winchester road. He was here when our forces advanced last Thursday morning. The troops which met us and disputed our advance belonged to the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, Col. MUNFORD, and another black cavalry regiment Charlestown. Three guns of Capt. CHEW'S Battery constituted all their artillery. Capt. CHEW, who lived below Charlestown, on the Shenandoah, was killed by our artillerists. He saw the corpse as it was being carried to Mr. FLEMING'S, a shell had entered the body below the right armpit, and passed out above the left breast. As soon as the artillery duel opened the Second Virginia Cavalry moved to the support of the Twelfth, and soon after, his own regiment, the Seventh Virginia, both of which were encamped in Messrs. FROMME and FLEMING'S woods, three and a half miles out of town. Word was also sent to Gen. STUART at Berryville, and he came up in the course of the day with the Sixth and Ninth Virginia Cavalry. When our forces had silenced the rebel guns, drove the Second and Twelfth Cavalry Regiments before them, and reached the village, a considerable panic occurred. The captured horses were immediately collected preparatory to being driven back to Berryville. Had we marched on immediately, he is confident we could have retaken every one of them. Our meagre knowledge of the whereabouts of the enemy would have made such an undertaking, however, extremely hazardous. On my asking him why they did not open upon us when we appeared so boldly on the high ground about the village, he replied that they were afraid to, lest their position would be revealed. In the evening (Thursday) word came that JACKSON was marching down to their support with a large body of infantry. This may have been the reason of the withdrawal of our forces on the following day. He made his escape on the next morning, taking advantage of the thick mist to creep through the rebel lines. While the battle was progressing at Sharpsburgh, he remained on the other side of the river at Shepherdstown. Every one there understood that "we (rebels) were getting badly whipped." Such was the purport of all the conversation held by the citizens with the wounded and disabled which were being brought over. So the messengers reported. He heard one state in reply to an inquiry, that the "Yankees are cutting us all to pieces."

Whatever the rebel Generals may say in their official dispatches, all of the soldiers who participated, know and confess that they were severely defeated.

The old fortifications at Winchester are being repaired. Several miles of the railroad track between Charlestown and Winchester have been torn up, and the iron appropriated for army use. It was currently reported that the "Yanks" had burned the bodies of the rebel dead at Antietam to avoid the trouble consequent upon interring them.

"LINCOLN'S Proclamation" is the theme of much conversation, and has caused many of the slaves to be transferred further southward. There is much apprehension among all the officers *lest Richmond may be attacked by a large army while the bulk of their forces remain in Northern Virginia.*

You wonder at the knowledge thus betrayed by this negro. He is certainly the most intelligent one I have met since the outbreak of the troubles, exhibiting more knowledge as regards both armies than nine-tenths of the rebel privates possess. And yet he is "too stupid" to bear arms in support of the Stars and Stripes.

Our New-York regiments are waiting anxiously the enforcement of the draft in that State when their decimated ranks are to be filled up. This is especially true of the Fifty-second, Col. FRANK; Fifty-seventh, Major CHAPMAN; Sixty-sixth, Col. PINCKNEY. I am pleased to observe that the damaging practice of filling vacant commissions with favorites, or men who will pay for a position, is rapidly giving way to the wholesome one of promoting from the rank and file those who have distinguished themselves on the battle-field. The Sixty-ninth, as you are aware, has lost nearly all its Line officers. Col. NUGENT is now filling their places with privates who have exhibited bravery while under fire. The following are his appointments thus far. From First Lieutenant to Captain, RICHARD MAHONY, JOHN H. DONOVAN; from Second to First Lieutenant, JOHN TOOL TERRENCE DUFFY; from Sergeant to Lieutenant, RICHARD KELLY, M. BRENNAN, M. MURPHY, B. O'NEILL, P. CARNEY, Sergt.-Major CALLAGHAN and Q. M. Sergt. P. BUCKLEY have been promoted to be Lieutenants. Let this worthy example be emulated in other regiments.

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

The Enemy in Force on the Railroad Again—A Skirmish at Catlett's Station—The Rebel Scouting System—The Remedy—Official Reports of the Late Reconnoissance in Force.

CENTREVILLE, Monday, Oct. 20, 1862.

Capt. CONGER, of the Second Virginia Cavalry with 60 men, left this place at 12 o'clock on Saturday for the purpose of ascertaining the exact force of the rebels and position of affairs on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad below Fairfax Station. The command proceeded by the way of Manassas Junction to Bristow's Station, where a halt was made for the night. On Sunday, Capt. CONGER went as far south as Bristow's Station, where he found the enemy in considerable force. Of what transpired at this place we have only such information as has been furnished by straggling soldiers from the command, who arrived here late last evening. They report that the whole command was drawn into an ambuscade, and they believe all were captured or killed except themselves and, perhaps, a few others.

It appears that, when near Catlett's Station, Capt. CONGER, with 20 men, went on in advance, leaving the balance as a reserve force to follow him slowly. A small force of rebel cavalry exposed themselves in front of a piece of woods at the west of the Station when a charge was made upon them, and the advance disappeared in the woods. The reserve force came up to the same spot, when a rebel force, concealed in the woods, opened fire upon them from all directions. The reserve was surrounded, when the stragglers and the men on picket duty made an attempt to escape, and three of them, as before stated succeeded in reaching this place last night. Capt. CONGER, they are quite sure, was either killed or taken prisoner. When last seen by them, several horses were falling in his immediate vicinity, and they are inclined to believe that Capt. CONGER was either killed or wounded.

Capt. CONGER has had considerable experience in the particular line of service he was engaged in at the time, and it is hardly to be presumed that he was led into an ambuscade.

The above is a very pretty story, but I am pleased to have it in my power to destroy it. Just as I had got the above account written, Capt. CONGER with his whole command, except the cowards who abandoned their comrades in an emergency, rode into Centreville. Capt. CONGER'S report is in substance as follows:

He found no enemy at Manassas or Bristow's Station, and proceeded to the vicinity of Catlett's Station and Brentsville, for the purpose of cutting off a train run up daily by the rebels on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. Arriving near Catlett's at about noon, he concealed his force to the east of the Station until nearly 4 o'clock, waiting for the train. As circumstances rendered any further delay impolitic, he at about 4 o'clock sent a squad of men to the stone house just east of the Station, (where the scouts reported a picket to be stationed,) to capture the picket, and then advance upon the Station, and if compelled to retreat to fall back toward the stone house, where he would meet them. Soon after the advance left, not hearing any firing, as was expected, Capt. CONGER moved forward to see what had become of his men. Arriving at the stone house, he could see all about the Station, and discovered his men advancing upon a picket stationed there, the report that a picket was at the first-named place having proved to be a mistake. The rebel picket fled before our men, and were pursued some distance up the railroad-track, when a rebel force of about 100 cavalry men was discovered. They were charged upon and driven in every direction; but Capt. CONGER soon discovered that the rebels had a large reserve force of cavalry and infantry protecting a train of cars which had come up within a short distance of the Station, and he accordingly retired into a piece of woods at the right of the road, to receive a charge. But the rebels, advancing a short distance, retired, and Capt. CONGER returned.

The whole country between this and the Rappahannock is again swarming with rebel cavalry and scouts. Not a dozen men can leave this post without being watched and their progress promptly reported to the enemy in their front—so that they can act on the offensive or skedaddle, according to circumstances. To remedy this evil it is proposed to bring in all the horses about the country, so that the means of aiding the enemy will entirely be cut off.

Annexed will be found the official reports of the late reconnoissance in force:

HEADQUARTERS NINTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY, CENTREVILLE, Oct. 19, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Stahl, Commanding First Division Eleventh Army Corps:

SIR: In accordance with orders received from Headquarters First Division at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 15, I marched to Chantilly, and sent a patrol under Capt. AYERS through Frying Pan toward Leesburgh. I then advanced with my main force on Little River turnpike to Green Springs Cross Roads, and sent Capt. HARNEY to Aldie to join the picket who had sent for reinforcements. As per order, I remained here in command of the Ninth New-York and First New-Jersey Cavalry until the morning of the 16th inst. At 1 o'clock A. M., Capt. AYERS returned with his detachment, having patroled the country thoroughly to within three miles of Leesburgh, but found nothing of the enemy. About 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 16th inst., I proceeded toward Aldie, and when near there I threw out patrols and pickets in the different roads, and a detachment, under Lieut. BURROWS, to Middleburgh, and a detachment, under Capt. HANLEY, five miles out on the Winchester turnpike, where they remained until the morning of the 17th inst., while I stayed with the main force at Aldie. During the night Capt. HANLEY came upon a small party of the enemy and captured one of them—his horse having been shot under him.

On the morning of the 17th instant, in accordance with orders received from yourself, I sent a detachment of the Sixth Ohio cavalry, which had joined me the night before, with orders to go to Gainesville, push on to New-Baltimore, patrol to Thoroughfare Gap, keep up communication with the (White) Plains, where you would be with your command, and having sent out Capt. HANLEY on an expedition, I then proceeded through Middleburgh toward Paris, having thrown a detachment, under Lieut. DICKSON, forward through Upperville toward Paris, who succeeded in driving in the enemy's pickets and capturing one trooper, with his horse, &c. At Rector's Cross Roads I turned to the left, and marched to Rector; on the road, captured and paroled two Confederate soldiers. I then marched to Salem; on the road, overtook a funeral procession, with three of STUART'S cavalry in full uniform as mourners. Upon their word of honor not to try to escape, I allowed them to pass unmolested to Salem, where part of my command would be. I charged the town of Salem, and captured four rebel cavalrymen, horses, &c.; threw my patrols out on all the roads, and paroled about sixty of the enemy's sick and stragglers.

I here sent a detachment under Sergeant SNOOK to the Plains, with orders to send a patrol on to and through Thoroughfare Gap. The funeral procession, which I overtook on the road, being now on their way home, I took prisoner the cavalrymen who were with it. Stayed here until 9 or 10 o'clock P. M., when, upon the passage of yourself and main body through the town toward White Plains, I withdrew my pickets and followed as a rear guard. Having arrived at White Plains about 1 o'clock A. M., could find or hear nothing of the detachment of Sixth Ohio Cavalry who were ordered to keep up communication with this place. I encamped for the night with the rest of the force.

On the morning of the 18th, I received information that our train, with an escort of thirty men from my regiment, had been captured, and that our pickets at Thoroughfare Gap were driven in, and one of my men shot. Our whole force marching through Thoroughfare Gap, Haymarket and Gainesville, toward Warrenton, I followed as rear guard, patroling all the roads thoroughly. A detachment under Lieut. BROOKS ran into the enemy's pickets on the New-Baltimore road, jumping from the west side of Thoroughfare Gap. Arriving at Gainesville, I was ordered to hold that place while the main force advanced toward Warrenton, which I did. The force that went toward Warrenton, having returned about 8 or 9 o'clock P. M., I withdrew my pickets, and again followed as rear guard, and arrived at Centreville about midnight. Having arrived at Centreville, I found that Lieut. BALDWIN, of my regiment, with a detachment of thirty-two men ordered from headquarters Sixth Ohio Cavalry (Col. LLOYD) to escort a train to Haymarket, or from there to the detachment under Gen. STAHL—that they reached Haymarket—that while there, about daylight, one of his vedettes, posted in his rear toward Centreville, reported a large body of cavalry coming; the Lieutenant replied: "It is probably our own troops," but ordered his men to mount, and sent a sergeant to investigate. The sergeant proceeded, and as he arrived at the top of a hill but a short distance from the camp, saw the enemy before him six or seven hundred strong. The enemy immediately charged after him and down through the camp. The Lieutenant ordered his men to retreat toward White Plains, where Gen. STAHL then was, but through the superiority of the enemy's numbers and horses but nine men, that I know of, escaped, two of them badly wounded.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. SACKETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Ninth New-York Cavalry.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

HUDSON, Mo., Monday, Oct. 20.

MAJ. WOODFORD, of the Tenth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, attacked a band of guerrillas on Auxvois River, dispersing them, killing and wounding several, capturing arms, ammunition, blankets, and horses. The large camp in the vicinity of Portland was broken up.

Major GATES, of Adair County, reports that Capts' BEAN and SMITH came suddenly upon DENNIS' band of thieves, killing and wounding some twenty, and capturing eleven prisoners, twenty horses, arms, &c.

Gen. GUITAR has captured several guerrilla leaders near Columbia, Boon County.

From Tuck's Island.

A CALL FOR LABOR FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From the Royal Standard, Sept. 20.

An influential public meeting was held at Demerara on the 20th ultimo, to take into consideration the subject of immigration from the United States. Mr. EDWARDS, the American Consul, addressed the meeting, and placed the scheme in so favorable a light, that the Governor has decided to send Mr. WALKER, the Government Secretary, as a delegate to Washington, to concert measures for the introduction of as many people as can be obtained. The cost of each laborer is estimated at $20—about one-sixth of the present cost of coolies.

This project appears to give general satisfaction, and the result is looked forward to with much interest by the planters and merchants.

We have frequently heard the salt-pond proprietors in this colony complain of the scarcity of labor; if they were in earnest, there never was a better opportunity than the present of supplying their wants.

From San Francisco.

TIGHTNESS OF THE MONEY MARKET—OPPOSITION STEAMERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 20.

The money market is very tight. The rates of discount are at 2 to 2½ per cent.

United States legal tenders have range from 15 to 18 per cent. discount.

Sight Exchange on New-York, payable in currency, ranges from 16 to 20 per cent. discount.

Several capitalists are disposed to allow their money to lie idle until financial affairs in the East become more settled. This is believed to be the main reason of the pressure for money.

The steamer *Pacific* has arrived with 400 passengers and $450,000 in treasure from Oregon, and $20,000 from British Columbia.

The opposition steamer sails for San Juan, and the Pacific Mail steamer for Panama, to-morrow, producing a lively competition among passengers. The opposition rates, as advertised, are: For the first cabin, $200; for the second cabin, $150, and for the steerage, $90. The rates per the Pacific Mail steamers are $250, $167, and $133.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

Arrived, brig T. W. *Lucas*, Eastern.

Sailed, steamers *Moses Taylor*, for San Juan, with 510 passengers, and *St. Louis*, for Panama, with 400 passengers and $700,000 in treasure for New-York and $170,000 for England.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Arrival of Six Hundred Paroled Union Prisoners from Aiken's Landing.

Late Intelligence from the Richmond Papers.

A Great Victory Claimed in Kentucky.

THE DANGER OF THE FALL OF MOBILE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Oct. 20.

The steamboat *Commodore* arrived at Fortress Monroe at 1 o'clock to-day, bringing down over 600 paroled Union prisoners, many of whom came recently from Macon, Ga., and were captured at Cedar Mountain. There were but few officers. Among them are the following: Capt. W. L. Foulk, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania; Capt. Samuel M. Quincey, Second Massachusetts; Henry E. Holloway, Fifth Connecticut; Arthur E. Jordan, Tenth Maine; Henry Shaw, One Hundred and Second New-York; James H. Smith, Sixteenth Pennsylvania; James H. Snoth, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania. The whole of the 600 will be sent to Annapolis.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The drafting of negroes for military service is strongly recommended by the Richmond Press.

AFFAIRS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

The *Examiner*, of the 15th, says:

"We have some intelligent advices our army from in Northern Virginia, but as they refer to anticipated movements we suppress that portion of them. Our lines are quiet. The enemy are still at Harper's Ferry. The Federals on Wednesday last were destroying the railroad between Charlestown and Winchester."

All the information of our army is burdened with the complaints of the wretched and shameful arrangements for the sick and wounded. From Winchester to Stanton, ninety miles, there are no accommodations provided for the sick and wounded. The fault is not with the subordinates, but lies at the door of the medical director here in Richmond. The ill treatment of our sick and wounded is a crying abuse. Nothing dampens the ardor of our soldiers so much. It demoralizes the service, and disgraces humanity, the Government, and our officers in the field. It is a fact that none of our Generals, except BEAUREGARD, has ever visited one of our hospitals.

Reports from Winchester say that Gen. STUART is on another foray, that a cavalry fight occurred at Charlestown on Thursday last. No particulars received.

A VICTORY CLAIMED IN KENTUCKY.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 16th says:

"From the remarkable consistency of the three reports published by us yesterday, it seems that our forces under Gen. BRAGG have gained a great victory over Gen. BUELL. Our loss was 5,000. The present position of our army is not known, but *doubtless* they are in pursuit of the enemy."

The fight in Kentucky continued three days, the 7th, 8th and 9th. BRAGG was successful each day, capturing many guns and over 10,000 prisoners, besides killing and wounding many. We have heard of no general officers killed.

THE DANGER TO MOBILE.

From the Dispatch.

Our exchanges speak with great anxiety of the prospect of an attack upon Mobile by the enemy, which attack might involve important consequences, as the capture of this point *would give the enemy immediate possession of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers.* A march of the enemy into the interior of Alabama would succeed in cutting the Confederacy more completely in two than the enemy could hope to do even by the possession of the Mississippi River throughout its entire length, as *it would destroy the line of communication now passing through Montgomery*, which has been of incalculable benefit to the people of the entire South.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Over 600 Yankee prisoners arrived in Richmond from the South yesterday. They left Macon, Ga., 647 strong, many have died on the way. They will be sent North with all convenient speed.

A number of sick soldiers arrived in Richmond yesterday on the Central Railroad. Included in the number were some of those wounded by the railroad accident at Charlotteville on Wednesday last, by which over 40 were killed and wounded.

The Commissary Department is the most corrupt branch of this Government. The system of contracts by this bureau, and the fashion which all Mr. NORTHROP'S assistant Commissaries seem to have of leading that official by the nose, have given rise to speculations on the army, and the country will be found, when fully developed, to rival the corruption of the Washington Government.

Gen. PEMBERTON, who has been appointed to supersede VAN DORN, and has recently been put in command of the Department of the Mississippi, belonged to the Yankee army in the Spring of 1861. He was in command at the siege of James Island, (Charleston, S. C.,) and has a reputation for a large share of caution.

The Yankees scarcely know what to make of STUART'S dash into Pennsylvania, it was so bold and daring.

Our burial party of 300, sent to Corinth, were seized and returned to Mobile, as "prisoners."

The Hon. W. H. FIELD, formerly of Kentucky, was murdered in Missouri by the Federal soldiers."

REBEL REPORTS OF THE BATTLE AT PERRYVILLE, KY.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 17, 1862.

The *Register* publishes the following in an extra today:

The fight in Kentucky has been confirmed by the arrival of two couriers, who state that the fight commenced at Perryville on Monday, the 6th inst., Gen. HARDEE commanding the left, Gen. BRECKINRIDGE the centre, and Gens. MARSHALL and MORGAN the right. The result of the first day's fight was that HARDEE captured 1,500 prisoners, with heavy slaughter of the enemy. On Tuesday the fight was renewed, with still greater slaughter to the enemy, Gen. HARDEE capturing 4,000 prisoners, MARSHALL and MORGAN captured 3,200. The enemy was driven back twelve miles, with the [illegible] slaughter. Our loss in the whole engagement was very small. We are not posted as to who were in command of the Yankee forces, except Gen. THOMAS, who is reported Gen. HARDEE. We also captured forty wagons, [illegible]. The following is an extract from a letter from Col. PALMER, received last night from the front:

"Wounded soldiers are here from the battle of Perryville. Also is Captain of a Tennessee regiment. They report that on Tuesday and Wednesday BRAGG and HARDEE fought the enemy at Perryville, and drove him back ten miles, taking about 2,000 prisoners, and killing and wounding about 1,500; that on the next day WITHERS'S Division engaged the enemy and captured 1,000 prisoners, and that on Friday KIRBY SMITH engaged them on the right and beat them back, capturing 500 prisoners, killing Gen. JACKSON and capturing Gen. TOM CRITTENDEN. I give these statements for what they are worth. He says the enemy had 75,000 men opposed to Gen. BRAGG.

A dispatch from Gen. FORREST, dated Murfreesboro', 13th, says that he was a participant in the battle of the 9th, and that he estimates the enemy's loss at from 20,000 to 23,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. Our loss is about 5,000. A complete victory.

The Louisville *Journal*, of the 11th, says Gens. JACKSON, TERRY, and WEBSTER were killed on the Federal side. Gen. P. TURNEY, of Lexington, and Major W. H. CAMPBELL, of Louisville, were also killed. Gens. RUSSEAU and CURRAN POPE, of Louisville, were wounded. The *Journal* claims a victory over BRAGG.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Oct. 16.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 11th says that BRAGG has whipped BUELL and driven him across Kentucky River, and is in hot pursuit.

The above dispatches were received at 11 o'clock last night.

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1862.

A gentleman through from Franklin, Ky., states that he read the Louisville *Journal*, of the 10th inst., in which was the following:

A battle occurred at Perryville yesterday, over which Kentucky will mourn for many years. The Federal loss is 25,000 in killed, wounded and missing. PRENTICE says it was a drawn battle.

Another man, a paroled soldier, just arrived at Murfreesboro, from Kentucky, says that the battle commenced on Wednesday, the 8th, on which day he was taken prisoner. On that day our forces fell back six miles through the valley, planting artillery on either side. When the fight was resumed on Thursday morning, our army mowed the enemy down, and the slaughter is represented as awful.

The *Whig* comments on the above as follows:

"The telegram from Chattanooga, published in today's paper, came to hand early yesterday forenoon, and was immediately posted on the bulletin board. Bringing the first intelligence from Confederate sources of the late battle in Kentucky, it was eagerly read by passers-by, and was the chief topic of conversation during the day. A copy of the dispatch was taken to the War Department, and very soon it was reported on the streets that the Secretary of War had received a dispatch containing the news on the bulletin boards. Later in the day, this report was simplified into the positive statement that the President had received a dispatch from Gen. BRAGG, announcing a great victory, etc. If any such dispatch was received, which we do not believe, the fact was unknown at the Adjutant-General's office last night.

"The Press dispatch, so far as we *know*, was the only one relating to the battle was received here yesterday, and we regret that it was not more satisfactory. The people have become chary of the statements of "reliable gentlemen," and hesitate to accept those of "paroled soldiers." Why did not the "gentleman from Franklin" bring the Louisville *Journal* with him? We do not discredit the telegram because the two statements are consistent, and not in conflict with legitimate inferences from the dispatches published in the Yankee journals. It is time that we should have something definite from our side about the fight. Knoxville, the nearest telegraph station, is about 125 miles, in a direct line, from Perryville, and Murfreesboro, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, about 150 miles."

GEN. STUART'S DASH.

WINCHESTER, Va., Oct. 14.

Hon. G. W. Randolph.

The cavalry expedition to Pennsylvania has returned safe. They passed through Mercersburgh, Chambersburgh, Emmitsburgh, Liberty, New-Market, Hyatt-town and Burnettsville. The expedition crossed the Potomac above Williamsport, and recrossed at White's Ford, making the entire circuit, cutting the enemy's communication, destroying arms, &c., and obtaining many recruits.

R. E. LEE, General.

THE FIGHT AT FRANKLIN.

We find the following in the Raleigh *Standard:*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, PETERSBURGH, Va., Oct. 8, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49.—The General commanding begs to express his high sense of gratification at the gallant bearing of the forces under the command of Col. J. K. MARSHALL—Fifty-second Regiment, North Carolina troops, consisting of his own regiment, Col. D. D. FRANKLIN'S Regiment North Carolina Partisan Rangers, Capt. COKER'S Battery of Light Artillery, and a section of Capt. T. S. WEBB'S Rocket Battery—in the engagement with the enemy at Franklin, Va., on Friday, the 3d inst., where, without loss to themselves, they repulsed, with much damage, an attack from the enemy's gunboats and from land forces, greatly superior in numbers to their own.

In particular is the General desirous to compliment and congratulate the troops who, without artillery, inflicted such loss and discomfiture upon the gunboats, thus proving conclusively that, in a country whose river-banks have no other batteries than the stout hearts and unerring rifles of its own free people, the rammer-gunboat is powerless.

By order of Brig.-Gen. S. G. FRENCH.
GRAHAM DAVIS, Assist. Adjt.-General.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

We endeavored yesterday to show that the Confederate States have nothing to hope for in the war but what they could obtain by their own valor and their own perseverance. This fact has been demonstrated so clearly since the commencement of the war that we had, until very lately, thought it was admitted by everybody. Within the last few weeks, however, we perceive a growing disposition to rely upon other sources of relief, such as the disordered state of the Yankee finances, the menacing attitude of the Democratic Party, and the violent discontent of a large portion of northern society with the Emancipation Proclamation of LINCOLN. We very well remember how nearly fatal to our cause had been the illusions of the last year, and how sternly we had been reminded by events that the only just dependence of the Confederate States was in the arm and hearts of her sons. We would repeat the lesson we then endeavored to teach every day in the year, if we could thereby the more deeply impress it upon the minds of our countrymen.

We have nothing to depend on but our own prowess and our own firmness, yet are not these enough? See what they have already done for us. As long as we depended upon foreign intervention, we lay moping, and did nothing for ourselves. The enemy employed the interval, which we were wasting in idle dreams of peace, in making the most gigantic preparations for subduing us and reducing us to a state of absolute vassalage, if not downright slavery. We awoke from our dream to find ourselves already half undone; but we woke as a giant wakes from a short slumber, and we snapped the bonds which the foe had attempted to rivet upon us while we slept. It is because we fear the same lethargy may again creep over our senses, that we lift a voice of warning to our countrymen. Affairs are not so gloomy now as they were last Spring. We have abundantly shown our ability to beat the enemy in the field, and have demonstrated to the world that we cannot be subdued as long as we are true to ourselves.

What is there in our situation which ought to discourage men engaged in a struggle for their liberties? After a series of victories unequalled in this country, not surpassed in any other, we have met with two reverses. They appear to be by no means decisive. Our armies are not destroyed; our Generals are not captured; our material is but little impaired. The spirit of our troops is not broken. What else can we expect than to meet

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Burning of the Ships Brilliant, Emily Farnham, and Others, by the Rebel Steamer Alabama — Emigrants from Ireland and Germany to be Invited to the United States.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting at their rooms, corner of Cedar and William streets. Vice-President L. L. Low was in the Chair. Mr. Secretary STEVENS stated that the object of the meeting being convened was to take some action in the matter relative to the burning of the ship *Brilliant*, and other vessels, by the rebel steamer *Alabama*.

Vice-President Mr. L. L. Low said that at the last meeting of the Chamber, Vice-President Mr. ROYAL PHELPS had tendered his resignation; he was very sorry that the resignation had been accepted, for he felt that it would have been a benefit to the interests of the Chamber for Mr. PHELPS to have remained a member. He then begged that Mr. MINTURN should take the Chair, as he had some resolutions to offer.

On taking the floor Mr. Low said before offering the resolutions, he had a few preparatory remarks to make, which he did in substance as follows: Since the commencement of the rebellion one hundred lighthouses had been destroyed on every cape and headland by the rebels, leaving neither warning nor guide for those who went down to the sea in ships; the removal of the lighthouses attracted no notice from foreign nations, while the attempted blockade of Charleston by sinking a few vessels at the mouth of the harbor, that such a thing was going to be done was shown to the whole of Europe before the attempt was made—was denounced as an outrage against the whole civilized world. In conclusion he begged to offer the following resolutions for adoption:

Resolved, That this Chamber has heard with profound emotion the graphic account given by Capt. HAGAR, of the burning of his ship *Brilliant*, on the 3d day of October inst., a portion of which is in the following words: (here follows a narrative of the destruction of the *Brilliant*.)

Resolved, That in view of the atrocity, it is the duty of this Chamber to announce for the information of all who are interested in the safety of human life—the life of shipwrecked passengers and crews—that henceforth the light of a burning ship at sea will become to the American sailor, the signal that lures to destruction, and will not be, as in times past, the beacon to guide the generous and intrepid mariner to the rescue of the unfortunate.

Resolved, That henceforth self-preservation will be the first dictate of prudence, as it is the first law of nature, and consequently that the destruction of the *Brilliant* can be only characterized as a crime against humanity, and all who have knowingly and willingly aided and abetted must be considered as participators in the crime.

Resolved, That this chamber has not failed to notice a rapid change in British sentiment transferring a friendly nation into a self-styled "neutral power," the nature of which neutrality is shown in permitting an armament to follow them, for the detestable work of plundering and destroying American ships, thus encouraging, upon the high seas, an offense against neutral rights, on the part of which, in the case of the *Trent*, the British Government threatened to plunge this country into war.

Resolved, That the outrage of consigning to destruction by fire, without adjudication, British and American property together, is an aggravation of the offence against the rights of neutrals, and ought to be denounced as a crime by the civilized nations of the earth.

Resolved, That this Chamber has heard with amazement that other vessels are fitting out in the ports of Great Britain, to continue the work of destruction begun by the *Alabama*, an enormity that cannot be committed on the high seas without jeoparding the commerce and peace of nations.

Resolved, That it is the duty of this Chamber to warn the merchants of Great Britain that a repetition of such acts as the burning of the *Brilliant*, by vessels fitted out in Great Britain, and manned by British seamen, cannot fail to produce the most wide-spread exasperation in this country, and, hence, they invoke the influence of all men who value peace and good-will among nations, to prevent the departure of other vessels of the character referred to from their ports, and so to avert the calamity of war.

Resolved, That it is the desire of this Chamber, as it is the interest of all its members, to cherish sentiments of amity with the people of Great Britain, to maintain those cordial relations which have led to profitable intercourse, and to strengthen the ties that knit them together in mutual courtesy and respect.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be sent to the honorable Secretary of State and the honorable Secretary of the Navy of the United States, and to the Boards of Trade of London and Liverpool; and that the Secretary of State be requested to transmit copies of the same to the diplomatic agents of the United States for distribution in other commercial countries.

Mr. LOW then made a few remarks about the destruction of lighthouses, and contrasted the conduct of the French Government, when at war with England, with that of the rebels. When the workmen were engaged in building the Eddystone lighthouse, the Government of France gave orders that no man employed therein should be molested, as they were engaged in a work which would advance the commerce of the world. If a ship should happen to be burning at sea, as in case of the steamer *Austria* some few years ago, with three or four hundred souls on board, she would be alongside as a pirate, or at least a Confederate privateer, that is, if there is any difference between them. When the *Brilliant* was captured, Capt. HAGAR applied to Capt. SEMMES for the return, or at least an equivalent for it, of that portion of the cargo that belonged to English houses; he, Capt. SEMMES, said, "He'd see him d——d first." Our vessels are refused coal at English ports, while any British war vessel can obtain as much coal as she requires at ours. During the Russian War, in 1856, at the complaint of the Consul of Great Britain for this port, a schooner loading for China was detained two days by the District-Attorney. It was known when the *Alabama* was to leave the port from which she sailed, and it is known that numerous other vessels are to follow. An iron ram is also being built. It was has been received that the *Iowa*, loaded with stores for the rebels, has sunk in the Clyde. It must be known that these vessels are manned by British seamen. He, Mr. Low, did not wish to censure England, but he called upon her as an act of justice to put an end to it; and concluded by asking the adoption of the resolutions, which was immediately done unanimously.

Mr. LEOPOLD BELMONT proposed that Mr. Low's resolutions and remarks should be printed.

Mr. PROSPER W. WETMORE seconded the resolution, and proposed that copies should be sent to the Boards of Trade of Liverpool and London, and likewise to the various European Consuls resident here, in order to have them transmitted to their respective Governments.

Capt. C. H. MARSHALL then read a paper relating to the encouragement of emigration to this country. At the present time the fare from Europe, notwithstanding the competition of the various shipowners, is £3 10s.; from this $2 has to be paid to the State for every passenger landed. If this tax were abolished, the shipowners would agree to bring over passengers for £2 10s., which would, no doubt, greatly tend to the increase of emigration. Suitable agents should also be appointed to visit Ireland and Germany in order to induce proper persons to come to the United States. The events of the war have so fully proved the patriotism and bravery of our adopted citizens, that it cannot be doubted that the largest accessions to their members would be hailed with delight by the loyal American people, and that the line of policy suggested would receive their cordial approval.

Mr. THOMAS TILESTON said that the inducements to come to the United States were very great. At no time more than at present were workmen more constantly employed, or more liberally paid, and more especially to the workers in iron and other vessels. Ship-carpenters are now paid 20s. daily; joiners, 19s.; sail-makers, 20s.; riggers, 20s.; plumbers—man and boy—28s.; and an organization was now being formed to ask for an increase of pay. The men worked only eight hours a day instead of nine, as formerly, which made the remuneration now paid them, taking into consideration the increase, one-quarter more than formerly. It has been stated that the living is much higher; this is not so. A few articles may have increased in price, but the most vital necessaries of life were nearly as cheap as ever, and the most important item of house-rent is much cheaper. European workmen could not do better than come here, as better pay and constant employment would be given them.

The report of Capt. MARSHALL was adopted, and the Chamber then adjourned.

THE HOMICIDE OF PAT. MATTHEWS.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The trial of John Reynolds for manslaughter in the first degree in killing PAT. Matthews, on the morning of the 6th of February last, was resumed yesterday morning.

Henry D. Feller, one of the persons who was in company with the deceased on the night of the occurrence, was examined, and testified to the fact of Kate Smith falling out of the street which he was driving, and that, after she was assisted back into the coach, two or three men, of whom he thinks the prisoner was one, seized the horse by the head, which stopped the affray. He did not, however, call upon the deceased for assistance, and did not see what he did or what was done to him.

Two or three Police Officers who arrived on the ground after the occurrence were examined, and testified that the prisoner was pointed out to them as the man who stabbed the deceased, but they did not see the act committed themselves.

Dr. RANNEY and another physician, who were at the time engaged at the City Hospital, where the deceased was taken, and where the inquest was held, gave evidence as to the nature of the wounds, which they said consisted of two incised wounds, one in the lungs and the other in the thorax. Death resulted from the complicated effect of both wounds. Dr. RANNEY said that he asked the deceased, on the morning before he died, if he had any corrections to make, or anything to add to the statement made by him at the station-house, with regard to the affray, and he replied that he had nothing to add; that what he stated there was the truth.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, for the people, here stated that the prosecution were anxious to have the testimony of one FITZPATRICK, who was a spectator of the affray, and who was now absent from the City in New-Jersey. He asked that the Court adjourn until the witness could be procured.

Mr. SPENCER, for the defence, objected to the adjournment, and said that the witness had been in the City since the commencement of the case, and had been duly notified to appear, and if the prosecution had been unable to procure his attendance, he thought the defence should not be put to the delay and inconvenience of an adjournment.

The Court said that the ends of justice required that all the light possible should be thrown upon the facts of the case, and with this view he should accede to the request of the Attorney for the people and adjourn the Court to 11 o'clock this morning.

The Court then adjourned.

Military Matters.

The Court-martial which for two weeks has been sitting at Fort Columbus, has adjourned to Fort Hamilton, where there are many prisoners to be tried. Col. LOOMIS, the Commandant of Governor's Island, is absent on this Court, and in his absence the command of the post devolves upon the senior officer, Capt. S. M. SPROUL, Fourth Infantry.

At Fort Hamilton the strictest military discipline is maintained by Gen. BROWN, who appears to be determined that the troops under his command shall conduct themselves in an orderly manner. Any man found absent after "taps," (9 P. M.,) is confined in the guard-house and tried by Court-martial. The General is, very properly, "down" upon tipsy soldiers, and scarcely a day passes but some one is incarcerated in the dismal-looking guard-house for being under the influence of liquor.

A NEW CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The want of cavalry in our service, to which we have several times before alluded, has at length made itself so plainly apparent to the commanding military mind, that permission has been granted to a few meritorious officers of old cavalry regiments to raise new ones. Major H. E. DAVIES, formerly an officer in the original Duryee Zouaves, and lately of the Harris Light Cavalry, is now engaged in raising a regiment to serve with the latter. We apprehend that Major DAVIES will find little trouble in obtaining his men. The cavalry service affords certain inducements which other branches of the service do not. The mounted man of to-day is as the Paladin of old. He is relieved from much of the wearisomeness of marches, and the duties to which he is generally assigned have a certain dash and romance about them. Companies are launched like bolts upon the flank of an enemy, or sped like arrows into the heart of an enemy's country. They come like a flash, do their work, and are gone again before the enemy sufficiently recovers from its perturbation to pursue. The swoop of STUART'S cavalry upon Pennsylvania suggests itself as one of the most brilliant doings of the war, though, unfortunately, it was done on the side of treason rather than of loyalty. We need a few reckless moss-troopers of our own—men who can ride into the fray as well as away from it. The Harris Light Cavalry has achieved considerable distinction in the present war, having led the advance on Falmouth when that town was taken, and served under POPE throughout his Virginian campaign—covering the line of retreat which that unfortunate officer was finally compelled to provide for. MAJ. DAVIES, Colonel of the regiment now in course of organization, has served in the war from its commencement, as an officer of Infantry as well as of cavalry. He has had experience in the field as well as the theoretical education of the soldier. And under his lead there is quite as favorable an opportunity for the ambitious youth to achieve an epaulette or an epitaph as under that of any other officer in the service. The headquarters of the new regiment are at No. 600 Broadway.

COL. DE TROBRIAND'S REGIMENT.

The gallant Fifty-fifth Regiment (Gardes Lafayette) has, in consequence of severe losses at Antietam and before Richmond, been consolidated into six companies, and it has been determined to fill up the remaining numbers by recruiting in this City. For this purpose Capt. G. B. BELOTTI, of the Fifty-fifth, formerly of the Sixty-second Regiment, has been detailed to New-York, where he has already met with some success, but less satisfactory results than were anticipated, owing to the larger bounties offered by other organizations. To enable the Gardes Lafayette to overcome this disadvantage, a subscription has been started, and has already received the names of leading citizens, to enable the Fifty-fifth to compete in the matter of bounties with the rest. Those who desire to see this splendid organization of our adopted citizens filled to its entire complement and enabled to play a worthy part in the future battles of the war, will generously send their contributions to Capt. BELOTTI, at his headquarters, No. 177 Bowery.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see, in your issue of Monday last, notice of the promotion of several officers of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, New-York Volunteers, from this City.

This reminds me that injustice was recently done to those gallant fellows and their brave men, (unintentionally, no doubt,) by one of your correspondents who gave to the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania the credit due to our Fifty-seventh Regiment, of New-York, for taking the colors of the Twelfth Alabama Regiment, in a charge made at Antietam last month.

Maj. (now Lieut.-Col.) A. B. CHAPMAN, a native of this City, and a seven years' member of the old Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M., went into the fight with the remnant of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, which had escaped the casualties of the Peninsula battles, accompanied by fourteen brother officers, four of whom were killed, and five wounded, and left the field with only six officers, including himself unharmed, and 180 men—188 all told—left less than one-fifth the number who so joyously left Camp Scott, Staten Island, on their way to the war one year ago. Let the brave few wear the honors they have so dearly won.

The Trade Sale of Books.

Yesterday was the big day of the trade sale. The invoices of Messrs. APPLETON & Co., LITTLE, BROWN & Co.; WM. RADDE; MOORE, WILSTACH & Co., BLANCHARD & LEA, and JAS. HOGG & SONS, of London, were disposed of. Almost without exception, the books offered have thus far brought better prices than they did last Fall, and a marked improvement since the Spring sale, is particularly noticeable. An invoice of Bibles, offered by Mr. HASKINS, of Philadelphia, on Monday, netted that gentleman $500 more than a similar invoice did at the previous sale. The demand for religious books is very marked, indeed, and indicates that serious preparations are being unfeversally made for death. There also seems to be a great demand for miscellaneous books, novels and stories that move the mind to mirth. In this we recognize the different dispositions and habits that go to make up a novel. There are people who become pious under the pressure of circumstances, to whom trouble brings thought, who, when the star of death rises grimly and terribly above the horizon, betake themselves to prayer-books. And again there are those who attempt to shake off care by shaking their sides, who seek a refuge from thought and dismiss death as though he were simply a dun. Thus it is that theatres, concert saloons, and gin shops, are doing a better business just now than they did in times of peace, when death seemed distant from every one as the stars—a possibility but not a probability—a nebulous uncertainty rather than a fixed and surrounding fact. Were it announced that the world would end at a certain hour on any particular morning, we would engage that, while half its inhabitants went to church and shrived themselves, the other would seek a dance house and dance till the earth began to crack, and the skies rolled back their flaming gates.

There is quite a demand also for standard works expensively bound. It looks as though in the general distrust of things financial the multitude were turning their attention to books as a safe and profitable investment for money, though moths are notoriously apt to corrupt and your neighbors to steal or borrow them—which amounts to the same thing. Books bound in half calf, antique, find a ready market, and are for the most part duplicated. For military books the demand is much less than one would have imagined, perhaps because our soldiers are getting beyond books, and learning the art of war from stern, practical lessons at the muzzles of muskets on the tented field.

Photograph albums are in great demand. Indeed these inventions have proven during the past year almost the only connecting link between the bookseller and the public. The large invoice offered by LEAVITT & ALLEN on Saturday, who rather make this branch of the business their specialty, brought excellent prices and was extensively duplicated.

The APPLETONS, also, who yesterday offered a large invoice of very fine albums, found no cause to repeat it. Where this rage for photographs and photographic albums is to cease none can tell. Already their manufacture has become the specialty of several large houses, and still the supply can scarce keep pace with the demand. Losing track as we hasten to conclude, it contains shadows.

To-day, the invoices of JOHN WILEY, CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., BLAKEMAN & MASON, OLIVER [illegible], and others, will be offered. A [illegible] the present trade sale bids fair to [illegible] sales of books for the three years past.

Excited Labor.

LONGSHOREMEN'S MEETING—ITS RESOLVES.

In pursuance of the unsolicited and [illegible] number of longshoremen met yesterday morning on the Battery, to consult as to their present condition, and to devise remedies for the future. The men, among whom every nationality was represented, conducted themselves very properly, and to their credit it must be said, not a single man under the influence of liquor was among the crowd. At about 10 o'clock, a Committee, comprising chiefly foremen of stevedores, presented to the meeting a document making the pay fourteen shillings for nine hours, which, though accepted by a *viva voce* vote, was immediately repudiated by the meeting on its true purport being made known.

Considerable discussion then ensued, until about 11½ o'clock, when Mr. EDWARD BUCKLEY addressed the crowd, setting forth their grievances, which were, that by the adoption of the nine hours' time, they would give to the stevedores the benefit of the lone quarters and three-eighths, viz.: that by working from 8½ in the morning to 12 o'clock, they would only be paid for three-eighths of a day, and called for the appointment of a Committee of six to draw up appropriate resolutions for the purpose of presenting them to the stevedores and merchants.

The Committee retired and subsequently presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That we shall work hereafter only at the rate of $1 75 per day, for eight hours, the time to be reckoned at this rate.

On behalf of the Longshoremen,

PATRICK TUOMEY, EDWARD BUCKLEY, JAMES HARMON, } Committee from the East River.

EDWARD STEDMAN, WM. ROBINSON, CHARLES AUSTIN, } Committee from the North River.

These resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the Committee instructed to lay it before the stevedores and merchants, and report at a meeting to be called by them. In the meantime, the men are to remove all goods lying exposed on the docks, but not more.

It was generally understood that the stevedores, with the exception of a very few, are satisfied with the plan proposed, and that the matter will thus be amicably arranged.

The increased wages are demanded by the working men on account of the high prices of provisions.

Naval Affairs.

The following is from a Washington correspondent:

"One Iron Monitor harbor and sea vessel, to be called the *Tippecanoe* is contracted to be built by MILES GREENWOOD, Esq., at Cincinnati; and two of the same kind and size are contracted to be built by the Novs Works at Cincinnati. One of them is to be named the *Catawba*.

Also another at Birmingham, on the Monongahela River, near Pittsburgh, by Messrs. MASON & SNOWDEN, to be called the *Hawgunk*.

All of them are to be sea-going steamers.

Chief Engineer KING, U. S. Navy, is the superintending engineer of the hulls, towers and machinery."

There are now nearly fifty of these iron-clad men-of-war building for the Government, besides all those afloat.

The United States steam transport *Massachusetts* sailed from this port yesterday for Port Royal and other ports. She had on board a large cargo of stores, provisions, ammunition, and other necessaries for the blockade fleet, and a great number of passengers.

HOW OUR NAVY IS DISTRIBUTED.

A careful analysis of the *Naval Register* shows the distribution of our naval forces to be as follows. It is not correct "to the letter"—the annual having been some time at press, and changes being very rapid—but it is as near the mark as Mr. FAXTON could go. The "special service" vessels on the Mediterranean are included in the squadron where they actually are:

No. of Vessels.		No. of Vessels.
Potomac Flotilla..... 25	Mediterranean.....	6
East Gulf Squadron 21	Pacific	5
Western Flotilla 20	West Gulf Squadron.....	67
North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.....	Special Service	8
South Atlantic Blockading Squadron..... 45	Coast of Africa	—
Iron-clads..... 52	Total in 1862	266
West Gulf (at present). 6	Total in January, 1861	41
Fresh [illegible] 2	Increase.	225

We are assured that an officer has left Washington within a few days prepared to give some stirring news of one of our squadrons, before long.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SIXTH SENATORIAL MILITARY COMMITTEE, Col. ETHAN ALLEN.—This Committee, to whom the Governor of the State has delegated the control of the military matters of this Senatorial District, met on Monday at their rooms at the City Library, City Hall. There were present, Geo. W. Blunt, Senator Bradley, Peter Cooper, Alex. T. Stewart, Geo. Opdyke, John A. Foster, Gen. P. N. Wetmore, Brig.-Gen. Spicer, James W. Farr, and others. It was debated how the number of volunteers could be increased and the prospects of the draft diminished. This Committee has subscribed thousands of dollars to the war, and raised and placed two regiments in the field. It was unanimously resolved that ETHAN ALLEN, Esq., as Colonel, be requested and authorized to raise a regiment, to be added to the Mercantile Brigade. In the hands of a young and enthusiastic officer, there is time and opportunity to fill a regiment yet before the draft, and if by that time the regiment should not be filled, all the men recruited, whether few or many, can be turned over to new regiments.

A SHREWD ROGUE.—A few days since two men, named JAMES S. GRAY and REUBEN KOHEE, arrived in this City from Boston, and put up at the same boarding-house in Beach-street. Soon after their arrival, GRAY stated in the presence of KOHEE, that in a day or two he should receive by express the sum of $150 from his father, in PROVIDENCE, R. I. KOHEE, who was a mere travelling acquaintance, at once formed a plan to obtain possession of the expected money. He first went to the express office, where he represented himself as Mr. GRAY, and informed the clerk that he had removed from Beach-street to the Brandreth House, and requested that when the money came, it should be sent to him at that place. There was something in KOHEE's manner indicating that all was not right, and the Police were, therefore, consulted. Detectives DUERMEYER and SLOWEY were detailed to work up the case, and at their suggestion the money, when it arrived, was sent by the express clerk to the Brandreth House. As might be expected, KOHEE called for and received the money, but on his back being upon the envelope, he was seized by the officers and conveyed to the Station-house. Justice OSBORNE yesterday committed the prisoner for trial.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Capt HORACE BOUGHTON, of the Thirteenth New-York Volunteers, has been commissioned by Gov. MORGAN, as Lieut.-Colonel in the One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, Col. DE WITT. Lieut.-Col. BOUGHTON has participated, with distinction, in nearly every battle in which the armies of Virginia and of the Potomac have been engaged. He is first cousin of E. DELAFIELD SMITH, United States District-Attorney at New-York, and is a grandson of the late JARED BOUGHTON, well known in the western part of this State as one of the first and most prominent of the early settlers of the Valley of the Genesee.

A NEW STEAMER FOR THE PEOPLE'S LINE.—A steamer—to be the largest ever built for river navigation in any country—is now being constructed at the foot of Tenth-street, East River. This vessel will be able to reach the wharf at Albany at any time of tide. Her bottom will be nearly flat, to enable her to cross the Overslaugh. She will be provided with four hundred state rooms, and is expected to be able to accommodate fifteen hundred passengers. Her length will be 424 feet, width about 90 feet. She will have a cylinder 96 inches in diameter. It is proposed to name this vessel—which will be placed on the river early next Summer—the *Dictator*.

SEVENTEENTH WARD WADSWORTH CLUB.—To-night Hon. HENRY B. STANTON and Gen. NOBLE, of Wisconsin, will speak on the great question of the day, at the Steuben House, No. 293 Bowery.

GRAND RALLY FOR THE UNION.—At the Assembly Rooms to-night, corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh-street, Hon. J. WADSWORTH, CALEB LYN, JOHN T. HOOGLAND, Gen. BUSTEED and others will address their fellow-citizens. Ladies are requested to lend their smiling presence to the occasion.

THE POSTAGE CURRENCY NOTES.—The Assistant Treasurer of the United States will, on each Saturday and Wednesday, supply the Banks of this City with a moderate amount of postage currency, for distribution to their dealers. This arrangement will relieve Mr. CISCO from a large part of the very severe pressure at his office for this currency, which will also in this way get a wide distribution.

INTERESTING TO ALIENS.—All persons procuring naturalization papers during the present and next week in this City and Brooklyn, will be placed on the same footing with other voters and citizens in the enrollment for the war draft.

TWENTIETH WARD MEETING.—Hon. JAMES WALWORTH, Hon. THOMAS R. JONES and Hon. R. W. VALENTINE will address the People's Union Association of the Twentieth Ward, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, this evening. The public are invited.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday, Oct. 22.—Nos. 10, 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—The man, MICHAEL FARRELL, who was stabbed in an affray with a colored man named GEORGE PRICE, on Sunday night last, died of his injuries at the Brooklyn City Hospital yesterday morning. Coroner NUGENT commenced an investigation into the circumstances last evening.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.—The Republicans of the Sixth Assembly District have renominated Hon. SAMUEL T. MADDOX. His Democratic opponent is H. C. BOSWELL. The District comprises the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards.

THE DRAFT IN BROOKLYN.—The Commissioners and Surgeons appointed to hear claims of exemption from the draft, met at the several Police Stations houses in Brooklyn yesterday morning. A large number of persons availed themselves of the opportunity presented to put in their claims, but there was by no means so great a rush as might have been anticipated. A large proportion claimed exemption on account of being over the age of 45 years, and a number on the score of being school teachers and active firemen. Mr. J. M. VAN COTT, the Commissioner of the Forty-third Police District, held that active service in the Fire Department was a valid ground of exemption; and it appears to be understood that if the proportionate number of firemen have enlisted, as agreed upon between the New-York and Brooklyn representatives and Gov. MORGAN some time since, that no more men will be required from the Fire Department as such, whether they are active or exempt members. It has likewise been decided that policemen are exempt. The number of applicants on account of physical disability were comparatively few. The whole number who claimed exemption at the Forty-first precinct station was 125. The average at all the other stations is about the same. The impression appears to be general that there will be no draft—that the impetus given to recruiting by the large appropriation of $150,000 by the Brooklyn Common Council, will have the effect of procuring sufficient men to fill up the quota required from this City. Recruiting was brisk in consequence, yesterday, and recruiting officers now have some encouragement to proceed with their business.

ENGINE COMPANIES DISBANDED.—The Commissioners of the Eastern District Fire Department (Brooklyn) have passed resolutions disbanding Engine Companies Nos. 5 and 10. These companies some time since indulged in a disgraceful street fight, which resulted in the death of a man named ALEXANDER QUINN. The facts were elicited on the Coroner's Inquest, and the Commissioners were thereby enabled to decide upon the merits of the matter.

SUPPOSED FOUL PLAY.—The body of a man was found in the East River, near Ford's Dock, yesterday morning, which presented evidences of having been murdered. A cut on the right side of the head appeared as if inflicted with a hatchet. The skull underneath was fractured, and the evidence of the examining surgeons proved that the deceased breathed after falling into the water, thus showing that he was knocked or pushed overboard. The deceased was dressed in a black frock coat, dark plaid pants, yellow vest, white shirt, grey undercloaning and calfskin boots. The pockets were empty. Coroner NUGENT took charge of the body.

LOST.—FREDERICK FRYE, aged 7 years, strayed from his home yesterday noon, and has not since been heard from. He was dressed in a dark suit, has light hair, and has lost his upper front teeth. It is thought he has strayed into the woods near Flatbush, East New-York, or Greenwood. Will farmers and sportsmen assist in the search. Any information will be thankfully received at No. 395 Pacific-street, Brooklyn, by Mr. J. E. ROCKWELL.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Oct. 21, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and presented the following communication, viz.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 21, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I do hereby nominate Augustus F. Dow, Esq., for Street Commissioner of this City.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Alderman Dayton moved that the nomination of Augustus F. Dow, for Street Commissioner, be confirmed.

Which was lost on a division, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Allen—4.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—10.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Monday, the twenty-seventh instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Alderman Boole moved as an amendment that the time of adjournment be to Friday, the twenty-fourth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Alderman Walsh moved as a still further amendment, that at the time of adjournment be to Saturday, the twenty-fifth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was lost on a division, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Farley—7.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Ottiwell, Froment—7.

Alderman Jeremiah moved, as a further amendment, that the time of adjournment be to Friday, twenty-fourth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

Which was lost on a division, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen—7.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—7.

Alderman Farley moved as a still further amendment, that the adjournment be to Saturday, twenty-fifth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Alderman Frear moved to still further amend by fixing the time of the next meeting at Monday, twenty-seventh instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Which was lost on a division, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Ottiwell, Froment—6.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Farley—9.

The question recurring on the amendment proposed by Alderman Farley, that the adjournment be to Saturday, twenty-fifth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

The same was agreed to, on a division, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Ottiwell, Frear, Froment—6.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the west side of Forty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, The existing markets were established more than a quarter of a century ago, and wholly fail to meet the requirements of the extensions of the City since that period, being of no practical benefit to the district lying north of Fourteenth-street, and there is no way for additional market facilities for that section of the City, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Market Committee be and they are hereby authorized to ascertain if it is practicable to obtain a suitable site for a market on the western side of the City, between Spring-street and Twenty-fifth-street, and that they report without delay.

Which was referred to Committee on Markets.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department in relation to the paving and repaving of Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, and recommending the following amendment:

"That Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, be paved with trap block pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense thereof, and that he made of the intersecting streets as may be necessary be repaired with cobble stones,' and that the ordinance so amended be and it is hereby adopted.

Which was adopted.

REPORT.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a new second class engine for Engine Company number fifteen, the same to be similar to the engine now in use by Engine Company number Twenty-eight.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the resolution granting a location to Hose Company number Five be altered to read "Engine Company number Forty-seven," and that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for lot for said Company.

Which, on a division, was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Negative—Dayton—1.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built in Forty-fourth street, seventy-five feet west of Eleventh-avenue, north side, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen, in adopting resolution that Hudson-street, between Eighth-avenue and Chambers-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, except that portion lying between the rails of and used by the Eighth-avenue and Hudson River Railroad Companies, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, at the expense of the City.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Mitchell, Jeremiah, Froment—3.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the erection of a house for the use of Hose Company Number Fifty-one, said house to be built on the lot of ground owned by the City, and situated on the north side of Fifty-first-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Resolution that the salary of the late Dennis McCarthy, Inspector of Sidewalks in the Street Department, be paid to the twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant therefor, and pay the same over to his widow.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Resolution that the house now jointly occupied by Hook and Ladder Company number Ten and Engine Company number Forty-five, be altered for the use of Engine Company number Forty-five, said house having been set apart for the use of said Company, and the Street Commissioner be authorized and directed to advertise for proposals therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Saturday, twenty-fifth instant, at two o'clock, P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2999, 3001, 3003, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3019, 3023, 3027, 3033, 3035, 3039, 3043, 3049, 3051, 3057, 3059, 3063, 3065, 3075. *Part II.*—Nos. 3410, 3112, 3414, 3416, 3418, 3422, 3424, 3426, 3430, 3432, 3434, 3436, 3438, 3440, 3442, 3444, 3446, 3448, 3450, 3452. *Part III.*—Nos. not posted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. not posted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2841, 1318, 1265, 223, 957, 2221, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2837, 2839, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849. *Part II.*—Nos. 2770, 654, 1738, 111, 126, 2386, 2516, 2519, 2520, 2522, 2524, 2526.

The Spoile—A Suit to Recover Commissions on Sale of Government Steamers.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Thomas B. Stillman vs. *Samuel L. Mitchell.*—The defendant, in May, 1861, was the managing agent of the steamers *Augusta*, *Alabama*, *Florida* and *Star of the South*, belonging to the New-York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company. The plaintiff alleges that in May, 1861, the defendant applied to him, as his broker, to procure a purchaser for the steamships, or either of them. An agreement was therefore made, by which the plaintiff was to receive ten per cent. of the amount paid for the vessels. Stillman went to Washington, and, after great labor and much negotiation, finally sold the *Augusta*, *Alabama* and *Florida* to the Government, for $276,500. The plaintiff claims that the defendant now refuses to pay him his commission, which amounts to $27,650.

The defendant denies that plaintiff made the sale of the steamers, but on the other hand alleges that the plaintiff applied to him for a recommendation for an office under the Government, saying at the same time that he had friends and influence at Washington, and he might, if he had a paper showing his authority, be able to sell the steamers. Defendant signed an agreement, therefore, to that effect. The defendant claims that Stillman never spent any money for the purpose of selling the vessels, nor procured any customer for them, but that they were sold by another party, who had been paid for the service.

The case was not concluded at the adjournment of Court.

Slosson, Schell & Hutchins, for plaintiff. Beebe, Dean & Donohue, for defendant.

Question of Practice—Motion for Extra Allowance Denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Elijah Beebe vs

that it is. Whatever the result may be, it is satisfactory to announce that the Philadelphia Stock Exchange Board yesterday adopted a resolution striking Gold from their call-book, and hereafter there can be no purchases and sales or it during the sessions of the Board.

The Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York will, to-morrow, apportion to the different Banks of this City so much of the United States Postage Currency as he can command for this purpose from the Department at Washington, for distribution among their dealers. This will greatly relieve the labor and embarrassment of the Sub-Treasury in paying out or giving orders for this Currency, besides accommodating a wider circle of applicants.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $252,020 58, including for Customs, $147,000; payments, $1,066,555 26; balance, $7,393,843 70.

In the Stock market to-day the speculative demand ran very strongly upon Erie shares of both classes. The rise on both Common and Preferred since yesterday is fully *three per cent.* The sales of the Stock altogether during the day are but little short of *fifteen thousand shares.* The parties buying appear to be backed up by large private wealth, and an unusual degree of confidence in the future of the Road and its financial management. This movement is not unexpected, as we intimated in our weekly review on Monday morning. To what figures it is to be carried, we have, of course, no means of estimating. The effect upon the other railway shares was not marked early in the day, but as the speculation in Erie was intensified at the Second Board, the feeling gradually extended to the Western list, and prices improved ¼@1 ℔ cent. from the lowest sales of the day, and 1@1½ ℔ cent. from yesterday's lowest quotations. In Federal and Border State securities there was very little business done, and prices barely steady. The United States Custom-House Notes recovered from yesterday's depression, and improved rapidly with the advance in Gold.

Late in the afternoon the demand for the Erics continued, the bidding prices being still upward. In the Western Roads there were no important transactions. New-York Central resumed more steadiness after being sold down to 105¾ early in the day. The following are the bids made to-day for the last figures, compared with Monday afternoon. Gold was a fraction easier than the highest sales on the Street after the Second Board:

	Mon.	Tues		Mon.	Tues
N. Y. Central	106	106½	Galena	84⅜	85
Erie	58⅛	61⅛	Toledo	69⅜	69⅝
Erie Preferred	87¾	90⅛	Rock Island	80⅝	81⅝
Hudson River	67¼	68	Missouris	53	53⅛
Harlem	20⅞	21⅜	Tennessees	53½	53¾
Mich. Central	88½	89¾	U. S. 5s, 1874	93	93
Mich. Southern	41¾	42⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	104	104
Mich. Guarant'd.	80⅝	81½	U. S. Notes, 1	125½	127
Illinois Cen	80⅛	80⅞	Treas. 7.30 ℔ cts	105⅛	105⅛
Clev. and Pitts	38⅛	38⅝	Bills on Lond'n.	141	143
Pacific Mail	125	123	Gold	127½	131⅛

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares, most of which continue to advance. The Union Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ℔ cent., free of Income tax:

New-York	102	American Exchange	99½
Merchants'	101	Bank of the Republic	95
Mechanics'	106	Bank of N. America	101
Union	104	Bank of N. America	101
America	110	Hanover	84
North River	91	Metropolitan	4
Tradesmen's	102	Grocers'	97
Fulton	125	East River	60
Dry Dock	107	Nassau	101
Mechanics & Traders	107	Shoe and Leather	101⅛
National	97	Corn Exchange	102
Merchants' Exchange	92	Continental	97
Seventh Ward	125	Commonwealth	91
State of New-York	98	New-York County	90
Commerce	97½	Importers' & Traders'	100⅛
Commerce serip Stock	97	Park	114

The Railway Mortgages are firmer to-day, and the bidding, in many instances, higher than yesterday:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109	St. L., A. & T. H. firsts	98½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104½	T. H. & A. secs. Pref	80¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	112	Chi. & N. W. 8 f	101¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv., '76	114	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	92
Erie seconds, 7s	114	Chi. & N. W. 1sts 24 S's	79⅝
Erie thirds, 7s	104⅛	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Apx.	60
Erie fourths, 7s	100⅝	Chi. & N. W. seconds	33
Erie fifths, 7s	95⅝	Han. & St. Jos firsts	97
Hudson firsts, '69	114⅜	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	112
Hudson seconds, 8 f	95	Del., Lack & W. seconds	106
Hudson thirds, 7s	102	Tol. & Wab. seconds	88
Hudson Conv t., '67	97¾	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	88
Harlem firsts, '69-73	112	Gal. & Chi. firsts	100½
Harlem seconds, '84	106	Gal. & Chi. 1sts ext'd	100½
Harlem thirds, 6s	90	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100½
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c., 69-72	112	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	109
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c., '62	101½	New York Cen. 6s	103½
C. & A. & Q. S. f. c. firsts	116	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	100⅜
M. S. 7 ℔ c. seconds	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	94
M. S. & N. I. s. f.	107¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	78
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c.,	105½	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	84

We are obliged to the *Journal of Commerce* for its advice, but we have nothing to correct in our weekly tables of Foreign Commerce. The difference between us is, that the Money editor of the *Journal* does not "overhaul or correct" the semi-official weekly returns, as we do every month, by the official Custom-house figures, adding thereto until the next month the same weekly reports that he uses. No one knows better than our neighbor that the weekly returns—necessarily made up with haste, and not officially verified—cannot be carried through the whole year and relied upon to conform to the Custom-house reports made to Washington, and corrected or specifically given every month for the use of the Press. In reference to the weekly reports of clearances of Domestic Produce, we are compelled to use the figures of the previous Wednesday morning in our general review of Monday morning, as he would do, if a review of the kind were made for the *Journal*. We do not, therefore, "guess" at tha *next* return to make up our summary, as he ungraciously charges, and as he would not have charged had he carefully read the tables of Monday which he now assumes to criticise.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 13.	LOANS. Oct. 20.	SPECIE. Oct. 13.	SPECIE. Oct. 20.
Philadelphia	$4,399,000	$4,527,000	$857,000	$857,000
North America	4,404,983	4,403,120	564,303	563,435
Farmers & Mech	5,147,322	5,141,149	1,083,183	1,084,757
Commercial	1,910,000	1,900,000	253,000	253,000
Mechanics'	2,186,000	2,220,000	207,192	208,022
N. Liberties	2,106,000	2,076,000	353,000	353,000
Southwark	1,312,285	1,310,501	189,192	189,110
Kensington	955,443	965,863	141,109	141,096
Penn Township	1,028,631	1,056,125	174,543	174,541
Western	1,932,754	1,967,522	371,028	370,813
Man. & Mech	1,748,650	1,732,850	145,152	145,006
Commerce	633,881	667,438	165,222	164,304
Girard	2,420,057	2,411,268	353,431	309,697
Tradesmen's	779,584	798,787	130,830	130,779
Consolidation	918,574	927,942	110,811	110,747
City	1,083,721	1,125,008	145,670	148,638
Commonwealth	647,409	636,907	78,694	78,965
Corn Exchange	809,000	809,000	121,000	121,000
Union	829,000	816,000	69,000	69,000
Total	35,299,494	35,528,851	6,508,970	5,467,907

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 13.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 20.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 13.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 20.
Philadelphia	$2,987,000	$2,944,000	$379,000	$380,000
North America	2,699,333	2,696,059	512,078	501,658
Farmers & Mech	4,884,641	4,918,152	815,876	150,758
Commercial	1,156,000	1,225,000	280,000	283,000
Mechanics'	1,360,000	1,378,000	438,000	445,000
N. Liberties	1,660,000	1,605,000	129,000	136,000
Southwark	1,213,380	1,217,800	49,572	47,955
Kensington	977,926	984,013	292,759	291,406
Penn Township	857,880	839,113	181,778	176,840
Western	1,682,771	1,697,629	178,705	170,965
Man. & Mech	930,923	946,445	419,893	417,460
Commerce	657,884	643,286	63,140	60,336
Girard	1,639,289	1,626,496	344,266	330,304
Tradesmen's	687,478	696,242	189,200	196,600
Consolidation	455,090	441,534	353,173	364,126
City	559,463	606,039	303,259	302,462
Commonwealth	329,843	345,362	309,315	307,758
Corn Exchange	849,000	875,000	195,000	188,000
Union	390,000	408,000	307,000	313,000
Total	25,735,561	25,992,970	6,091,061	5,050,614

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Oct. 13.	Oct. 20.		
Capital Stock	$11,711,235	$11,717,235		
Loans	35,268,494	35,528,851	Inc.	228,357
Specie	5,508,970	5,467,907	Dec.	41,063
Due from other Bks.	2,294,801	2,250,832	Dec.	145,969
Due to other Bks.	7,171,391	7,244,194	Inc.	72,803
Deposits	25,735,561	25,992,970	Inc.	157,409
Circulation	5,091,061	5,050,614	Dec.	40,447
United States legal tender and demand notes	6,728,525	6,304,304	Dec.	424,221

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 2 bbls. Ashes, 32,417 bbls. Flour, 168 bbls. and 305 bags Corn Meal, 140,504 bushels Wheat, 124,700 bushels Corn, 9,547 bushels Barley, 56,850 bushels Oats, 1,426 pkgs. Provisions, and 547 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are salable and firm at $7 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls continue scarce and nominal.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,200 lbs. American Yellow at 39c.@40c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate demand at former quotations. Adamantine, 18½c.@20c.; Sperm, 40c.@42c. for patent, and 30c.@33c. for plain. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been in active demand to-day, and sales have been made of 4,510 bags (cargo of the *G. Knypausen*) to the trade at 26c.; also, 800 bags, per *North Point*, at 26c. ℔ lb., 4 months' credit. The week's business in Rio and Santos, Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son notice thus: "The market for Rio has been active during the past week, and closes steady at a further improvement of 1c. ℔ lb. upon all grades. Total sales to the trade have been 17,500 bags, and embrace 3,000 ℔ *Frankfort Hall*, at 21¼c., 3,000 ℔ *Frankfort Hall*, at 25½c., 1,500 ℔ *Chateau*, at 25½c., 3,500 ℔ *Zephyr*, at 26c., 4,400 ℔ *Zingerella*, at 26c., and 2,100 Santos ℔ *Clifton*, at 25c. On speculation, sales have been made of 3,000 bags ℔ *Banshee*, at 25c., 4,500 ℔ *Indus*, at 26c., and 856 ℔ *North Point*, at 26c. We omitted to mention, in our last, sales of 3,000 bags ℔ *Frankfort Hall*, at 21¼c., taken on speculation." Sales were also made, today, of 1,025 mats Java at 30c. ℔ lb. Stock of all kinds at the close, 111,520 pkgs., including 75,451 bags Rio and Santos, 20,124 mats and 2,025 bags Java, 12,790 bags Maracaibo, 600 bags Laguayra, 450 bags St. Domingo, and 80 bags, of other kinds. The closing quotations are, for Java, 30c.@32c.; Rio, 25c. a 27c.; Maracaibo, 28c. @30c.; Laguayra, 27c.@29c., and St. Domingo, 25c. a 26c. ℔ lb.

STOCK OF RIO.

Oct. 18—Baltimore, bags	16,000
Oct. 21—New-York, bags	75,451
Grand total, bags	91,451

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been actively sought after, and has again advanced to 31¾c.@32¼c. ℔ lb. New Sheathing 37c., Old do. 30c., Yellow Metal 27c. @28c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more demand at firmer prices; sales 1,800 bales, closing with Middlings at 59½c.@60c. ℔ lb.

CHEMICALS—Are selling freely at buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately inquired for to-day, at somewhat lower and irregular prices. The reported sales since our last add up 16,000 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $6 15@$6 30; poor to choice extra State at $6 45@$6 90, Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $6 15@$6 35; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 55@$8 50, round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 15@$7 30 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$6 15	@$6 35
Extra State	6 45	@ 6 90
Superfine Western	6 15	@ 6 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 65	@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 15	@ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 35	@ 7 55
Extra Genesee	7 00	@ 9 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 00	@ 9 00

Southern Flour continues heavy and drooping, sales 1,110 bbls., at $6 70@$7 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., $7 25@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands; and $8 50@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive and pressed, sales to-day 370 bbls. Extra, at $6 60@$8 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is salable at $3 30@$4 50 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $3 55 for Jersey, $4 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1862.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn bu.
New-York	Oct. 1., '62	160,136	5,890,518	919,016
New-Orleans	Sept. 24, '62	—	—	—
Philadelphia	Oct. 9, '62	6,759	238,859	—
Baltimore	Oct. 2, '62	7,100	195,443	—
Boston	Oct. 10, '62	1,460	—	—
Other Ports	Oct. 3, '62	—	111,074	—
Total		174,085	6,402,094	919,016
To about same period, 1861		106,569	1,575,805	2,126,575
To about same period, 1860		362,404	4,601,805	240,868
To about same period, 1859		23,702	28,642	—

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat bu.	Rye, bu.
From New-York, to Oct. 7, 1862	15,619	228,852	30,411
From other Ports, to latest dates	56	—	—

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in fair request at very full rates.

GRAIN—Wheat has been plenty and unsettled today, as holders have been generally eager to sell, while the export demand has not been very brisk. Millers are not disposed to buy freely. The reported sales since our last comprise 235,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Western, at $1 42@$1 50, and a small lot of very handsome do. at $1 70. Amber Western, at $1 37@$1 41; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 33@$1 37; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 2?@$1 32; Milwaukee Club, at $1 20@$1 28; Chicago Spring at $1 16@$1 22 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at former rates. Sales since our last, 157,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, at 66c.@67c., for shipping Mixed Western; 63c.@65c. for Eastern Mixed do., 55c.@59c. for unsound; 68c.@69c. for Yellow Western, and 71c. for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive at 70c.@73c., according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada, at 56c.@58c.; Western, at 56c.@58c.; and State, at 56c.@59c. ℔ bushel. Barley is improving, sales 7,800 bushels State and Canada at $1 20@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 45 ℔ bushel.

The movements in Breadstuffs during the past two weeks, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "In the fortnight past, the Flour market has materially changed its aspect, and the upward tendency noticed in my last circular, has been increased to a large extent. Various causes have produced this effect, chiefly the light supplies here and in anticipation from the West, (where the want of laborers, means of transportation, and other things, are shortening the production of Flour,) in addition the great ease of the money market, and the daily speculation and fluctuations in gold have served to stimulate and excite. For export to England there is but little doing, the high rates of exchange make even present prices quite moderate. Our good Western brands are in demand for Brazil, South America and the West Indies, taking the place, in a great measure, of Southern qualities. Within a day or two (with lower prices for gold and exchange) the market on all grades is lower and closes heavily. The operations in Wheat continue large, having been (for England alone) over one million of bushels per week, since 1st September last. The market is characterized by many of the same features as that of flour, and prices have rapidly advanced. The fluctuations in gold and sterling exchange have had more influence on this article, as the larger portion of the sales have been for export. The receipts are moderate for the season, and present indications are not favorable for a large stock of good wheat for Winter sales: holders therefore, are not as free sellers as would be expected with present high rates. The decline in exchange for the last two or three days has reduced prices several cents from the highest point, closing dull yesterday at our quotations. Rye is quiet and not plenty. Barley rules high this season, owing to the shortness of the crop in our own State. Indian Corn has advanced seven or eight cents ℔ bushel for sound shipping quality, but closes heavily at a few cents decline. The export clearances continue large, footing up for the fortnight (from this port) 27,144 bbls. flour, 1,802,114 bushels wheat, and 406,836 bushels corn to Great Britain and Ireland, 350 bbls. flour and 12,958 bushels wheat to France, 6,058 bbls. flour and 76,006 bushels wheat to Portugal, 5,262 bbls. flour and 9,272 bushels corn to Mexico, 4,957 bbls. flour, 146,024 bushels wheat and 15,832 bushels rye to the Continent."

HAY—North-River is in good request, to-day, at 55c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The demand has been fair for desirable lots of New, at 18c.@24c. ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are in limited demand, at previous figures.

LEAD—Sales, 130 tons of Foreign Pig, at $7 75@$7 84¼ ℔ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Has been actively sought after, at buoyant rates.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 90 hhds. Nuevitas, at 41c.@43c.; 70 bbls. New-Orleans, at 46c.@48c., and, by auction, 100 bbls. New-Orleans, at 42½c.@47c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair request at rising prices. Sales, 350 bbls., strained, No. 2, and low No. 1, at from $14 50@$15 50. The sales of Spirits of Turpentine were 150 bbls., at $2 45@$2 50 ℔ gallon, indicating a further improvement.

OILS—A good inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Crude Whale at 83c.@85c., Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60, Linseed at $1@$1 01, Refined Petroleum at 42½c.@45c., and Crude do. at 21c.@22½c. ℔ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence market has been firm. The week's sales amount to 103,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 10,000 pieces, 60x64, 12½c.; 8,000 do., 60x64, 12¾c.; 20,000 do., 60x64, 12¾c.; 45,000 do., 60x64, 13c.; 25,000 do., 64x64, 13c., 25,000 do., 64x64, 13¼c., and 30,000 do., 64x64, 13½c. ℔ yard. Many of the above lots of goods have been sold three times over, and about half of the sales for the week have been for consumption.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, and sales have been made of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $13 for Mess and $12 25 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are less active, at 7¼c.@8c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in more request, at 7¼c.@8½c. ℔ lb. Lard is essentially unchanged, sales 600 lbs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef continues quiet at previous prices; sales 210 bbls., at $14@$14 62½ for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 50 for plain Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 15c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 19c.@24c. for common to choice State ℔ lb. Cheese is in good demand, at 8¾c.@11c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Continue in good request at very full rates.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 410 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10¾c.@11¾c., and Cuba at 8¾c.@10c.; 185 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 10¾c.@10 13-16d., and 169 boxes Havana at 9¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 80,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@12c. per ℔.

TEAS—Have been in fair demand and have been quoted quite firm.

TIN—Has attracted less attention, including Banca, at 38¾c.@39c., and Straits at 37c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—There is less activity in this line, purchasers claim a reduction in prices on account of lower exchanges, and holders refuse to make any concessions. Sales 261 hhds. Kentucky at 14½c.@26c.; 472 cases Seed Leaf at 14c.@25c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY — Sales, 600 bbls. at 35c.@36c., the latter rate for E. D., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate, and rates depressed, to-day: For Liverpool—Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10¾d.@11d., and Corn 10d.@10¾d., in American vessels, ℔ bush.; Cotton ¾d. ℔ lb.; heavy goods, 35s.@45s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Wheat, 12¾d. ℔ bushel. For London—Flour at 3s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain at 12½d.@13¾d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce. heavy goods, 40s.@55s. ℔ ton. For Gloucester, Eng., Wheat, (20,000 bushels,) at 12d. ℔ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	Oct 8
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 9
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 11
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 15
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 29
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov 5
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 25
Hibernia	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 1
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 1
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 12

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Persia* will close at the New-York Post-office TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE,
BY HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

No. 235 5th-av.	No. 251 5th-av.
No. 90, 7th-av.	No. 364 5th-av.
Cor. 39th-st. and 7th-av.	8th av., near 38th-st.
No. 106 Lexington-av	Madison-av., near 33d-st.
E. 16th-st., near Dr. Tyng's Church.	W. 14th-st., near 8th-av.
W. 20th-st., first class.	W. 17th-st., with stable.
W. 25th-st., 3 first class.	No. — W. 22d-st.
No. 4 W. 28th-st.	No 116 W. 20th-st.
E. 24th-st., near 5th-av.	No 9 W. 28th-st.
No. 15 W. 30th st.	No. 7 E. 30th-st.
No. — W. 33d-st.	No. 22 W. 31st-st.
No. — E. 33d-st.	No. — W. 33d-st.
No. 50 W. 34th-st.	No. — W. 37th-st., & stable.
No — W. 35th-st.	$50,000, near 5th-av.
No — W. 36th-st.	No — W. 37th-st.—$11,000.
	No. — W. 38th-st.—$8,000.

For particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR Sale on 7th-av., near 18th-st.; entry, side and high basement, 22x51, with every convenience in perfect order; also a stable in rear on the street, if desired; price $10,000; terms easy. One of the most complete and substantial houses in the City, and one of the cheapest. C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, (between Wall and Fulton Ferries,) a medium sized high-stoop house, in complete order, with or without furniture. Price of house $4,000, $3,000 on mortgage, if desired. Address K, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF THIRTY-THREE acres for sale, at Stapleton, N. Y.; about one mile north of village; superior land, in excellent condition, well fenced with wall; is well adapted for dairy, grain or gardening uses, and has several fine building sites. Satisfactorily overlooking the Bay of New-York and surrounding country; will sell stock and crops if desired; price $250 per acre. C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

A SPLENDID FARM IN THE CENTRAL part of the State, adjoining a village; fifty acres good heavy, barn and fences, all free from incumbrance; 115 acres on Saturday's lease. Address and panel P., No. 56 East 20th-st., giving description of property offered.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and lots for sale. Apply at the law office of HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 79 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNtry, one hour from the City, on Newfoundland; house is new, and has all the modern improvements, will be let for one year from 1st May next, for $700. Address K, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—A VERY fine house in good order, containing 10 rooms, will be let on low rent till April 1, either furnished or unfurnished. Address Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Park-row, suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—THE FURNISHED HOUSE of the late Mrs. [illegible], No. 20 East [illegible]-st., with all the furniture complete, will be let for the winter, or for a term of years. Will be let to May or June next. [illegible] month.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick building, two stories and attic, well-lighted rooms, and with steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SHERMAN, Paterson, N. J.

THE OWNER OF A FIRST-CLASS PRIvate house, well located, up town would rent, partly furnished, to a suitable party, and take board in payment. For card and particulars call at No. 130 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY STONE-FRONT house, between 5th and Madison-aves., may be examined from 12 to 3 o'clock. The owner would receive the rent in board. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATE, TO AC-commodate boarders, a dwelling in DeKalb-av., Brooklyn, convenient to city rail cars; rent low. Apply at No. 61 Broad-st., third floor. CHAS. CARTER.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

RESIDENCE WANTED.—WITH LAND ATtached; value $4,000 to $5,000 for which I will pay part cash, and the balance in first-class unincumbered Western property. Address M. C. SMITH, at Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway, New-York. Or call from 9 to 10 A. M., and 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A SUBSTANtial, well-built house, with all the modern improvements, one preferred on the Heights, near Wall-st. Ferry, would not object to going further out near railroad communication. Price must be to suit the times; title unquestionable, &c. Address SYLVESTER CLUTE, Brooklyn Post-office, stating location and price.

WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, the second floor of a house (with hall bedroom) completely furnished; also, kitchen and servant's room; neighborhood from 10th to 20th-street, between 4th and 7th-aves. Address, with full particulars, Box 4,571, Post-office.

WANTED—A STORE SUITABLE FOR THE wholesale produce business in the vicinity of Broadst., south of Beaver-st. preferred, to be ready for occupancy Nov. 1. Address, with particulars, Box No. 4,471 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—HOUSE AND Lot above 10th-st., this City. Must be pleasantly located and have modern improvements. Address Box 350 Post office, stating situation, size of house and lot, what improvements, and lowest price.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MICHAEL RYAN, who came to this country from Dunsheen, Ireland, in the year 1857. Was known to have been in New-York as late as April, 1861, shortly after which time he is supposed to have gone West. Any information of him will be gratefully received by his brother-in-law. Address WILLIAM CALLAN, New-York P. O. Western papers please copy.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, dowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway.

TO THE TRADE.
HAVE YOU SEEN THE
NEW MAGIC CURRENCY HOLDER?
EVERYBODY WILL WANT IT.
Send to headquarters and get your supply at manufacturer's prices.
J. G. WELLS, No. 165 William-st., N. Y.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL

AIR-PUMP WANTED.—ANY ONE HAVING an air pump in good order, suitable for a vacuum pan, may find a purchaser by addressing Box No. 4,616 Post-office.

HOPS.—600 BALES CHOICE QUALITY, GROWTH 1862. For sale, in lots to suit, by WALTER S. LICHS, No. 17 Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FRENCH PRIVATE FAMILY, in East 16th-st., near 2d-av., can accommodate two or three single gentlemen, or a gentleman and lady, with pleasant rooms and excellent board; house new, contains all modern improvements. References required and given. Address F., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACcommodate a gentleman and wife with board, furnished or unfurnished rooms. (A family party would find the location desirable.) Table liberal. References exchanged. Apply at No. 46 West 33d-st.; near Broadway stages and two lines of cars.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom on second floor, with grate, gas, hot and cold water; family private; terms moderate. Also, room for single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 26th-st.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 58 West 33d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO ROOMS, WITH FIRST-class board, to let to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 225 West 14th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FINE LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, in a pleasant neighborhood. Apply at No. 84 East 24th-st.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let, with board, a large front room, with bedroom, dressing-room and closet adjoining, or two bedrooms if desired, in a pleasant location. Apply at No. 211 West 20th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY AND CHILD, two and a half years old, desire to obtain a comfortable room and board in a convenient part of the City. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, K. H., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, from November until May, for a gentleman, wife, three children—aged 2, 5 and 9 years, (girls)—and nurse; good, plain fare and comfortable apartments required; location between 4th and 23d sts. and 3d and 7th avs.; references exchanged. Address, with particulars, W. J. U., Box No. 2,025 Post-office, New-York.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—WANTED, BY A gentleman and wife, on Brooklyn Heights, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. ferry, two good-sized rooms on second floor, with full board. Dinner preferred at 1 or 2 o'clock. Address, with terms per month, to include gas and fire, PEABODY, Box No. 3,932 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman, wife and child—convenient to Wall or Fulton Ferries. Private family preferred; dinner at noon; two good rooms required. Address for one week, HOWE, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A few first-class boarders can be accommodated with board in one of the most desirable houses in Brooklyn, which has just been enlarged. Address Box No. 1157 Brooklyn P. O.

TO A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A GENTLEMAN, lady and nurse, with child in arms, desire board in a private family; the family must be unexceptionable and have no other boarders. We seek sociability, quietness and home comfort. Address, with terms and accommodations, Mr. CLELLAN, Box No. 113 *Times* Office

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—WILD OATS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE GLADIATOR.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—No. 446 Broadway—SIXTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVRETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIBBELL'S CALIFORNIA.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—LANG'S HISTORICAL PICTURE OF THE RECEPTION OF THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH IRISH REGIMENT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An Executive order, published this morning, directs that all persons who may actually have been drafted into the military service, and who may claim exemption on account of alienage, must make application therefor directly to the Department of State, or through their respective Ministers or Consuls; and an order from the War Department directs the proper officers to make report to the Department of State of all cases to which the order refers.

Our dispatches from the Army of the Potomac, this morning, inform us that our cavalry pickets have been extended two miles, and are now some distance beyond Walltown, which place is held by our infantry. A balloon reconnoissance on Monday night disclosed the fact that the rebels are this side of Charlestown in considerable force, and JACKSON with his command is known to be still at Bunker's Hill. Yesterday morning an expedition from Gen. SLOCUM'S command started to intercept and capture a force of rebel cavalry known to be foraging near Lovettsville, in London County. No particulars are yet received, but it is announced that the expedition was perfectly successful, capturing upward of thirty prisoners, including the rebel commander, and killing and wounding several. Our loss was one man killed and four wounded.

The Southern news received by way of Fortress Monroe, and published this morning, is interesting. The Richmond *Examiner* is of the opinion, from advices received from Northern Virginia, that LEE is about to make a movement. The treatment of the rebel sick and wounded forms the burden of a complaint against the rebel authorities. A great victory is claimed for BRAGG in Kentucky. The *Dispatch*, however, acknowledges a loss of five thousand men. The danger of the capture of Mobile by the National forces seems to be painfully impressed upon the rebel mind. The *Dispatch* concedes that its capture would give us immediate possession of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, and a move into the interior of Alabama would cut the rebel Confederacy more completely in two than the possession of the Mississippi throughout its entire length, as it would destroy the line of communication through Montgomery, which has been of incalculable benefit to the rebels.

Early in 1861, when civil war seemed pending, but had not actually broken out, Gen. SCOTT wrote two papers containing his views, professional and political, on the crisis, and the rights and duties which devolved on Government in the momentous conjuncture. One of them has recently been published without the writer's consent. The second appears to-day, having been furnished to the Press by himself. It establishes, in the first place, the patriotic anxiety of the General-in-Chief to prepare for the coming storm, and his earnest and repeated efforts to prevail on the Government to garrison and secure the Southern forts against every possible attack; and discloses, in the second place, the causes of his failure, which it is now evident resulted from the indecision of President BUCHANAN, who was doubtless misled by the treachery of the Secretary of War, if not of other members of the Cabinet, in whom the head of the Government reposed a misplaced confidence.

The Washington *Star* emphatically contradicts the story started by the Washington *Republican*, that there had been negro plots discovered at Culpepper.

On Friday night intelligence was received at headquarters, in St. Louis, of Lieut.-Col. WOOLFOLK'S expedition after the rebels in Johnson County. His command consisted of two hundred and twenty-five men, with two pieces of artillery. He came upon the rebels some seven hundred to a thousand strong, and drove them precipitately across Johnson County southward. The crisis has passed at Lexington, and no reinforcements are needed there.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *City of Manchester* arrived at this port last night, from Liverpool direct on the 7th inst. Her advices are anticipated by the *Bavarian* off Cape Race, but we find in our English files various matters of interest, which we reproduce in other columns.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, Vice-President L. L. LOW in the Chair. A series of resolutions awarding high praise to Capt. HAGAR, of the ship *Brilliant*, and deprecating the position taken by the English Government, in allowing Confederate privateers to be fitted out in British ports, was passed unanimously. Capt. C. H. MARSHALL read a report relative to the inducement of immigration to the people of Ireland and Germany, which was also adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The name of AUGUSTUS F. DOW, for Street Commissioner, was rejected by 10 to 4. A small amount of routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned till 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and filled several vacancies of Inspectors of Registry. The Chief Clerk of the Marine Court reported that the Justices, Clerks and Officers of that Court had taken the oath of allegiance, as required by resolution of the Board. The Committee on County Officers reported back, and the Board approved the bill of the Sheriff for official services for the last quarter, at $2,863 97, having struck out the amount of difference between this sum and $14,027 71, charged for reporting convictions in the criminal courts to the Secretary of State. Mr. PURDY desired to hear a report from the Special Committee on the subject of appropriating $250,000 to aid the families of volunteers. The fact was elicited that the Committee had not considered the subject at all, the Chairman not having called them together. The members of the Committee other than Mr. PURDY, supposed he was the Chairman, and he supposed some one else was Chairman, he having expressed unwillingness to act in this capacity. This misunderstanding was talked over, and seemed to be adjusted by the conclusion that Mr. PURDY was the Chairman. The Board adjourned till Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, when they will commence balloting for Inspectors and Canvassers of Election, of whom there are over thirteen hundred to be chosen.

The Eighteenth Ward Wadsworth and Tremain Association last evening held a ratification meeting at the Republican headquarters on Broadway near Thirty-second-street. Resolutions were passed indorsing all the Republican ticket, and eloquent addresses were made by Messrs. WARREN, SCOFIELD, Hon. F. A. CONKLING, Hon. CHAS. B. SEDGWICK and others, every one sustaining the President's recent proclamation in unqualified terms.

The Fair of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul for the poor was opened last evening at the City Assembly Rooms, and was well patronized. It is to continue for four nights. From the large number of Catholic Churches represented, the beautiful articles on exhibition and the industry of the ladies, we conclude that the Fair will be highly successful.

The cargo of the prize schooner *Louisa*, announced to be sold on the 28th inst. at Philadelphia, consists of the following: 10 half chests tea, 1 case of shoes, 8 barrels of mackerel, 14 do. of herring, 54 sacks of salt, 4 barrels of kerosene oil, 20 boxes of soap, 13 boxes of yeast powders, 6 bags of coffee, 7 do. of pepper, 9 barrels of copperas, 5 kegs of soda, and an assortment of drugs and medicines. The *Louisa* is a small craft, but is said to be very fast, and is supposed to have run the blockade several times. She is to be sold on the same day that the cargo is.

The disturbances in Bucyrus, Crawford County, Ohio, caused by attempts to enforce the draft still continue. A few days ago Judge HALL was arrested for having resisted the draft, and taken to Camp Mansfield. This aroused the ire of the traitors, and they swore no more arrests should be made. On Saturday last the town was intensely excited. The ringleaders denounced the National Government and cheered for JEFF. DAVIS, while their followers helped to swell the chorus. One man was arrested and taken to the jail, when the Sheriff *refused to imprison him*, and he was therefore released. The upshot of the difficulty has not yet been reached.

The Columbus (O.) *Statesman*, a Democratic paper, concedes the defeat of Judge BELDEN and the election of the Republican candidate in the Ashtabula District.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following summary of the result of the election in Pennsylvania for members of the legislature:

	Democrat.	National Union.
Senate	11	22
House	56	44
	67	66

Democratic majority, 1.

There is still trouble among the paroled prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago. The Vermont Ninth a few days ago fired their barracks, and then attacked with stones and clubs the fire engine and crew which came to extinguish the flames.

In the counties of Pennsylvania, where the draft has been made the trade in substitutes, is very brisk. Prices range from $75 to $200. The supply is plentiful at $150 to $175. An agent, who visited New-Jersey to purchase substitutes there, was arrested by order of Gov. OLDEN, and committed to prison on the charge of having violated the State laws.

The trial of JOHN REYNOLDS for killing PAT MATTHEWS in February last, was continued in the Court of Sessions, before Recorder HOFFMAN, yesterday, and will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

In the Stock Market yesterday there was a large advance in Erie shares of both classes, under a speculative demand, which took up about 15,000 shares. In the afternoon the Western Stocks participated in the speculation and were firmer. Gold advanced from 127¼ yesterday to 131½ ₱ cent., partly under the expectation that the Stock Exchange Board will disagree on the motion to strike it from the official dealings. Exchange 142½@143.

Flour was depressed and lower yesterday. Wheat was plenty and unsettled in price, in view of the fluctuations in Gold and Exchange. Corn was in active demand at full rates. The transactions in Provisions, Sugars, Rice, Tallow, Tobacco, Iron, Lead and Tin were restricted. Cotton was more active and firmer. Rio Coffee, Ingot Copper, Chemicals, Hay and Wool were in lively request. The freight engagements were moderate.

The Live Stock markets show a few changes this week. The supply of all kinds, except swine, is well kept up, and trade generally good. The present cool weather favors exposing meat for sale, besides sharpening the appetite, and consequently increases the demand. The cattle-yards at Forty-fourth-street were filled with 4,814 beeves, of various sizes and different degrees of goodness, ranging from the little thin heifer of 4½ cwt., when killed and dressed, to the fat bullocks which would pull down 12 cwt. The general quality of the cattle was not as good as last week, but still fair for this season of the year. The few first-class animals were early bought up at prices equivalent to 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb. for the dressed quarters, and first class butchers had to fall back upon second rate bullocks. Up to Monday noon, trade was lively, and cattle were bringing $1@$3 ₱ head more than such animals would have brought at the same time last week, but the number on sale proved too many for immediate wants, and the afternoon and Tuesday trade was rather slow at lower rates. Upon the whole we quote a lower grade of cattle at last week's prices, which is equivalent to a slight advance. The stock was all sold.... Sheep are very plenty just now, and 25c.@37c. ₱ head cheaper. Lambs are in good demand, with very little decline. Over 14,500 of both kinds are reported for the past week, and there is a surplus of sheep still on hand, though the trade is pretty good. Sheep and lambs are bringing $3 90@$4 25 in lots, with some large fat ones, at $7 50 ₱ head, and others, light thin lambs, were sold at $2 50.... Live hogs have gone up near 1c. ₱ lb. Cold weather, a rise in barreled pork, and lighter receipts, account for the sudden rise. Heavy corn hogs are now selling at 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb. live weight, with a tendency downward under free arrivals of the past two days.

POPULAR LIBERTY AND MARTIAL LAW.—The Seymourites are even more indignant at the proclamation of the President, declaring the existence of a modified martial law, than they are at the proclamation of prospective and conditional emancipation. They try to make out that it means the complete abrogation of free speech—even while their own loud enjoyment of that right shows their falsity; they attempt to show that it involves the arbitrary arrest of all who are politically opposed to the Administration—although their own immunity from arrest shows that it signifies no such thing; they struggle to prove that it contemplates a complete destruction of the liberties of both loyal and disloyal citizens—although, of course, they cannot show that a single right of the loyal citizen has been invaded since its promulgation.

A letter from Washington, which we give this morning, puts the whole matter in its true light. The object of the general proclamation of martial law was to [illegible] the very evils which the Seymourites say it was intended to produce. It was to restrict and prevent commanding generals and local functionaries from uttering those declarations of martial law which were bringing the country and the administration of justice into confusion. It was to forbid those violations of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and those invasions of constitutional rights, by certain officious functionaries, from which the people were suffering, and which were becoming intolerable. It was intended to give a uniform law for the whole country, which, while it should interfere with the constitutional rights of no loyal man, should give the constituted national authorities power to promptly suppress treason; and in its practical operation it is restricted to purely "military offences." These are very different objects from those which the Seymourites assign as the purpose of the proclamation; and though we maintain that it is always essential to the existence of the public liberties that the encroachments of power be jealously guarded against, we can see no reason why, under this law, a single personal right of any citizen should ever be infringed.

A Month of the Proclamation.

It is just one month since the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation by the President. How stands it to-day? In view of the tremendous consequences involved in the final consummation, the inquiry is of moment. The time has been brief, but has sufficed to settle many mooted points. It has settled,

First—That the people of the loyal States were, in general, prepared to receive such a measure favorably. Though the suddenness of its appearance excited for a moment some misgiving that it might be inopportune, the public mind quickly came to a most positive conviction that it was all right in time, as well as in form and substance. This popular sentiment soon became so marked that the opponents of the Administration, though seeking material in all directions for an effective election canvass, have generally taken good care to avoid any direct issue upon this subject. After a few vague complaints and vulgar flings, they have left it for more available party capital. Sixty Members of Congress have been chosen since the Proclamation was issued, and the Democratic net gain in the entire number has been only three; in spite of the fact, that in none of the elections, save those in Iowa, were the soldiers—numbering some three hundred thousand voters, four-fifths of whom are for the Proclamation—allowed the suffrage. Were the single clean issue presented to-day to the people of the loyal States, whether or not the Proclamation shall be revoked and the old policy restored, it is morally certain that for every ballot saying *yes*, there would be five saying No! The people of the North, as a body, have gladly accepted the measure and they mean to maintain it. This the month has developed most plainly.

Second—It is settled that the people of the Border States will not be alienated by such a demonstration against Slavery. The prediction was made, with the utmost assurance, that these States would stand no such policy—that they would at once cast their fortunes with the Confederacy and fight us to the death. Nothing of this kind has happened. The predictions have been utterly falsified. Kentucky, the very State upon which they were made most emphatically, was at the time of the issue of the Proclamation almost entirely in possession of the rebels, and yet, instead of improving the opportunity to join hands with the Confederacy, it held true to the old flag, and is to-day more firm in its loyalty than at any time since the rebellion. The Proclamation, though doubtless unwished for, has produced no serious disaffection in any of the Border States. It is already cheerfully acquiesced in, and, if we may judge by the outgivings of some of their most influential loyal men, will soon be heartily indorsed and zealously supported.

Third—It is settled that the army will not be offended by it. Prophecy had free play here too. It was foretold that high officers would resign by the score—that whole regiments would throw down their arms—that the entire army would be demoralized and ruined. Not a single officer has resigned because of the Proclamation; not a solitary act of insubordination has been shown; not even a complaining word has reached the public ear. On the contrary, all the evidence goes to prove that the army is decidedly in favor of this action of the President, and that, when the day comes for giving it practical enforcement, the army will do its part in the work with a will which no rebel can mistake. Our soldiers of all parties are disposed to judge of it as they should, as a military measure, without regard to old party prejudices. The declaration of Gen. PRENTISS, in his speech the other evening in Washington—than whom no soldier has had a better opportunity to judge—that "this Proclamation will do more to crush out the rebellion than any battle that has been fought, or any other effort that has been made in any quarter for that purpose," is already the general and will soon become the universal conviction of the army. The ill-boding on this score has been entirely delusive.

Fourth—It is settled that the blacks themselves will, in due time, be ready to do their part in giving practical effect to the Proclamation. It was asserted that such a Proclamation would prove a mere *brutum fulmen*—that the slaves would never hear of it, or even if they should, would give it no heed. It is made certain, from the fugitives who reach our army lines, that the slaves already know of it, and are excited about it. All evidence goes to show that in every part of the South the blacks have an intense desire for freedom. That fact established, the knowledge of the existence of such a Proclamation of freedom could not but work excitement. This ferment has begun already, and must daily widen and deepen.

Fifth—It is settled that the rebel leaders themselves have a fear of the new policy. The Proclamation was received in the rebel Congress with maledictions, and proposals for the most unheard-of forms of vengeance, which it was finally voted, President DAVIS should be empowered to inflict at discretion. Measures have been taken, too, to withdraw all the slaves, that can possibly be spared, into the far interior. Most assuredly all this commotion could not have been caused by a simple *brutum fulmen*. The rebels full well understand that this Proclamation is no empty menace, no harmless bolt. They are quick to perceive its power of terrible damage, and are doing their best to deter us from driving it on, and to guard against it—so far as they can—should we persist. They themselves being the witnesses, we know then that the Proclamation is beginning to strike home.

Sixth—Though the advices respecting the reception of the Proclamation in Europe are yet too meagre to justify any decided judgment upon that point, yet the absence of denunciation in the comments of the London *Times*, which of all other sheets has hitherto been most denunciatory of our cause, is significant that a popular chord in Europe has been struck by our President, in a style which even our worst enemies there feel bound to respect. Full intelligence will in all probability reveal that this Proclamation of liberty has silenced all serious opposition to the National Government, and forever dispelled all danger of foreign intervention.

Seventh—It seems to be settled that the rebels will not avail themselves of the hundred days' grace accorded by the President, and seasonably make their submission. Thus far there has not been the slightest movement in that direction. The reason is plain enough. The rebel leaders, who have the management of every organ of public opinion, and who exercise absolute sway over the affairs of the Confederacy, would gain no advantage from submission. They have staked their all on the Confederacy, and are ruined if it falls. Of course they will cleave to it to the last bitter extremity, and with iron power put down the very first attempt to weigh the alternative presented by President LINCOLN. They have no alternative themselves, and mean that their people shall have none. If there were any hope that the people would, by some convulsive effort, turn upon the Government, that hope has languished and become extinct. There is not the least indication of any such purpose. The grace is spurned, and the Proclamation must, in its own prescribed time, take effect.

In all particulars, then, save this last, the Proclamation has made an excellent beginning. We have no doubt that it will continue to justify itself more and more in the same respects, up to the very day of its practical application. And when it is once fairly in operation, it will make, we believe, very quick work of the rebellion. With our army cordon stretched from the Chesapeake to the furthest frontier, with a strong foothold in every rebel State without exception, and with our gunboats penetrating the swollen rivers in all directions, the rebels will find it an absolute impossibility to prevent this Proclamation of freedom from bringing to a speedy end the whole system through which alone they have been able to keep their rebellion alive thus far. Slavery, in less than a month, from the first day of January, will be so utterly demoralized and broken up, that even the most obdurate rebel will admit that the last slave-grown crop has been raised, and that stark famine confronts the Confederacy.

Artillery and Armor.

The cheapest way of solving a problem is, undoubtedly, to pronounce it insoluble, and as intellectual fatigue is a leading characteristic of the present age, we ought not to be surprised at seeing this royal road to repose adopted all over the world, in regard to questions which would tax the brains of the now traditional statesmen, and which naturally, therefore, appeal to the actual politician. In matters social and economical this method of dealing with difficulties may not, perhaps, be absolutely ruinous, since man's incapacity may well prove, after all, to be Heaven's opportunity. But material science is a remorseless prosecutor of impossibilities. The abstract love of truth, the artistic passion which grows with practice, mere personal ambition, and the thirst for wealth—all conspire to make acquiescence hopeless at any stage of scientific achievement. We may be certain, therefore, that, nothing being yet absolutely settled by the long duel between artillery and armor, everything put at issue in that duel must be regarded as absolutely unsettled, and we must be careful not to suffer ourselves to be lulled into the delusion that the astonishing results of our recent experience with the *Monitor*, the *Merrimac*, and the *Arkansas*, have done anything more than communicate a new impulse to the ancient conflict.

Notwithstanding the immense advantage won by armor in the cases above alluded to, artillery has by no means abdicated the arena. We were the sorrowful witnesses, but the other day, of a catastrophe brought about by an indefatigable inventor, bent on reestablishing the superiority of offence over defence; and almost cotemporaneously with the disaster which cost us the life of Gen. JAMES, England has seen the triumph of two resolute laborers in the same direction. Mr. HORSFALL and Mr. WHITWORTH, the one with an enormous smooth-bore gun throwing a ball of 275 lbs., with a charge of 75 lbs; the other, with a bolt-shell, weighing 130 lbs., carrying three or four pounds of powder in a chamber pierced through one-tenth of its length, and fired with a charge of 25 lbs., have gone near to demonstrate that impenetrable iron-clads do not yet exist.

An iron target which had been simply dented by a 68-pounder fired from a smooth-bore gun at 200 yards, and only penetrated at this range by the 800-pounder Armstrong gun, was smashed by the Horsfall gun at 200 yards, and shattered by the same gun at 800 yards.

The Whitworth bolt-shell at 600 yards went clean through 4½ inches of iron, backed by 18 inches of solid teak wood, tore everything to pieces, and burst in the rear with a tremendous explosion. And this was done with a charge of 25 lbs. of powder, a charge of 50 lbs. having been heretofore required for work at all approximating to this. Of course, therefore, Mr. WHITWORTH'S experiments, the result of a combination of his own studies upon the projectile with those of ARMSTRONG upon the cannon, at once doubles the ultimate prospective limit of artillery range, and, as the English observers of the trial, which took place Sept. 25 at Shoeburyness, report "displaces the conclusions drawn from the exploits of the *Merrimac* and the *Arkansas*."

A French commentator upon the trial, writing in the *Moniteur*, hesitates to adopt the latter of these conclusions, upon the double ground that the targets used were not really as solid as the plating and sides of the *Warrior*, and that to infer a general conclusion from a single shot is over rash. There is some force in these criticisms, and in the further reflection that a gun in position for such a trial rarely gives results identical with the performance of the same gun in battery upon a fortress or a ship. But it is impossible to mistake the importance of the step gained in respect to the charge of powder employed, or of the possibilities indicated by the whole trial. These are the more important to us because the targets used in these experiments represent, as Mr. DONALD MACKAY, in an interesting letter upon "foreign navy-yards," published in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of Saturday last, very opportunely informs us, a much greater force of resistance than has been attained in the case of any of our own ironclads. So far as the *Monitor* is concerned, Mr. MCKAY states that "targets made on the principle of her casing have been penetrated with the greatest facility by 68-pounder solid shot.

If, as now seems probable, greater efforts than ever are likely to be required from our gallant navy in our pending contest with the rebel South, (to look no further into the future,) it is of the first importance that the attention of our Ordnance Department should be fixed at once upon these new features of the duel in which their reputation and our National safety are so largely involved.

The neutrality of England is a guarantee that whatever improvements may be seriously adopted on the other side of the water, will not long be unknown or unavailable at Richmond; and, as we have once been caught napping on the side of armor, it is to be hoped we shall not again be tripped up upon the side of artillery.

The Charleston Blockade.

Intimations too numerous and reliable to be disregarded, come to us daily, that the rebels are straining every nerve to equip and arm powerful steamers to prey upon our commerce, and a foretaste of the results likely to follow their endeavors, is given us in the exploits of the *Alabama*, which has been destroying defenceless whalers and merchant vessels in the neighborhood of the Azores. As we have already urged, the English shipbuilders to the Confederate Government do not make and execute contracts out of sympathy with the "struggling republic." John Bull does not do business in that way; "cash down" is the basis of all his transactions, particularly when the credit of his customer is not first-rate. But Confederate bonds do not appear upon the lists of stocks sold in the English market, and it is therefore clear that cotton must be the sole medium of exchange between Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his "neutral" allies in the British isles. By preventing the shipment of this staple, then, the growth of the Confederate navy will be suddenly checked.

There is no difficulty whatever in designating the precise points which need to be particularly guarded to secure this result. Newbern, Savannah, New-Orleans, and other ports of less importance, long ago came completely under our control, and Wilmington, Mobile and Charleston, are now nearly the only "ports of entry" in the Confederate States. The yellow fever is raging at the first with such fatal violence that adventurous cruisers are not likely to seek shelter there, and the removal of Capt. PREBLE from the command of the squadron stationed off the second, will probably excite unusual vigilance in his successor. Charleston, then, is the port which needs to be most carefully guarded, and there, we regret to say, contraband traders have been most successful in running the blockade.

In the early part of the war, hardly a week passed that the Charleston papers did not chronicle the arrival of steamers from Nassau or direct from England, bringing bountiful supplies of the articles most needed by the destitute rebels. Then the scarcity of suitable vessels and the large number of channels which it was necessary to guard, were pleaded as excuses for the frequent violation of the blockade, but certainly at this late day no such defence can be set up. Eleven or twelve steamers, some of them the fastest in the navy, and provided, moreover, with armaments of the longest range, lie in the roadstead off Charleston, yet every few days we are told that steamers have entered the harbor with cargoes of warlike stores, or that they have left it freighted with cotton. Hardly a fortnight since a dispatch from Halifax announced the arrival at that place of a steamer carrying 1,200 bales of cotton which had run the blockade at Charleston two or three days before. This vessel, or one with quite as valuable a cargo, we have since learned, was sighted by our blockaders, but escaped simply because a steamer of inferior speed was dispatched to intercept her. On the night of Sept. 22 a schooner attempted to leave the harbor, but missed her bearings and ran directly under the guns of the steamer *Norwich*. She was of course fired into, but backed her sails and in due time rounded to and headed for Charleston. Ample time was afforded to lower boats, which might have boarded and captured her without difficulty, but nothing of the kind was done, and it is probable that a second attempt on the part of this same vessel to run the blockade has resulted more successfully. On Sept. 26 a large steamer was sighted ashore on Sullivan's Island, three miles outside of Charleston Harbor, and to the eastward and seaward of Fort Sumter. There was sufficient depth of water between her and the blockading squadron to admit of the easy approach of any of the vessels, and some of them could have reached her with their long-range guns, without difficulty, and lessened the market value of her cargo very decidedly; but no orders whatever to this end were issued. Late in the morning a tug came down the harbor, quietly released the steamer from her dangerous situation, and as the two were making their way to a safer locality, the gunboat *Flambeau* got under weigh and went through the formality of delivering a broadside. Her shot fell so far short of their mark, however, that Fort Sumter dropped her flag to half-mast in sheer derision at the farce which was enacting. Perhaps a knowledge of these facts has induced Secretary WELLES to devolve the command of the blockading squadron off the port in question upon Commander JAMES F. GREEN, who has made the *Canandaigua* his flag-ship. We trust that for the sake of his own reputation, as well as for that of the service, he will exhibit a little more vigilance and energy in the discharge of his duties than his predecessor seems to have displayed.

With all deference to the professional skill of the new commander of the squadron off Charleston, we will venture to make one or two suggestions, which we think, if acted upon, would materially increase the rigor of the blockade. The dozen vessels assigned to duty there are distributed along a line perhaps eighteen miles in extent. Between some of them there are gaps of from three to five miles, and as the vessels generally remain at anchor for two or three days at a time, craft desiring to escape from the harbor only have to sight the position of the blockaders at nightfall in order to run between them under cover of the darkness, with perfect impunity. Calculations of this kind might very easily be deranged and completely frustrated by ordering the vessels to change their positions when it was too dark for them to be seen from Charleston or the points of observation in the vicinity. Again, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, steamers from Nassau desiring to enter the harbor, time their approach so as to make the blockading squadron after dark. Then the signal lights upon Fort Sumter show them the points for which they are to steer, and as experience has unfortunately demonstrated, in numerous instances, the chances are greatly in favor of a bold dash through the fleet being completely successful. Common sense would seem to dictate that several of the swifter steamers which now swing idly at their anchors for days together might, with advantage, be employed in constant cruisings to intercept the blockade runners. Acting in concert with Admiral WILKES, they could certainly cover the well-traveled track between Nassau and Charleston, and thus ultimately bring to grief some of those houses in Liverpool and London which make it their business to equip and dispatch fast steamers to Southern ports. We sincerely trust that Commodore GREEN will test the utility of these expedients. If they shall prove unsuccessful, we shall at least have the gratification of witnessing some manifestations of activity and vigilance in the prosecution of the blockade, which will enable us to possess our souls in patience until Admiral DUPONT shall strike that blow at Mobile which has been so long impending. Then the steamers on duty there may be added to the fleet off Charleston, and it is possible that a cordon of vessels may be drawn around that port which shall render all rebel attempts to enter it utterly useless.

GEN. SCOTT VINDICATES HIMSELF.—The late unauthorized publication by JOHN VAN BUREN of Gen. SCOTT'S letter to Mr. SEWARD has called forth from the illustrious old soldier a vindication of his position on the secession movement in its early days. The document will be found in full in the TIMES of this morning, and will undoubtedly attract universal attention. Gen. SCOTT shows clearly, by documentary proof, the extraordinary and untiring efforts he made as early as October, 1860, to put the nation and the Southern forts in such a position of military strength that the rebellion would be crushed out as soon as it reared its head. He He rose from a sick bed in December when South Carolina was about to secede, and went to Washington, where he personally urged his views upon FLOYD. ("who," says Gen. SCOTT, "*did not concur* in any of my views.") He begged FLOYD to procure him an early interview with the President, that he might make one more effort to save the forts and the Union; and with Mr. BUCHANAN he also unavailingly discussed the same topics. For months Gen. SCOTT continued persistently and earnestly to reason in person with the authorities, and to send them correspondence and memoranda, urging the placing of the forts and arsenals in such a condition that the rebels could not hope for success; for as the Richmond *Examiner* (quoted by Gen. SCOTT) said: "The Southern States are full of arsenals and forts, commanding their rivers and strategic points; and had SCOTT been able to have got these forts in the condition he desired them to be, the Southern Confederacy would not now exist." But Gen. SCOTT'S long and earnest labors were all ineffective—the treason of FLOYD and the mingled treachery, imbecility and vacillation of the old knave BUCHANAN defeating nearly every one of his great and far-reaching plans. We will not attempt to give an epitome of the document, for we doubt not it will be read by every one, as it will assuredly take its place in history as a paper of the first importance.

It was not necessary, of course, that Gen. SCOTT should vindicate himself from the shameful charges which JOHN VAN BUREN and others have made against him by misconstruing his letter to Mr. SEWARD. But it was necessary that the whole truth should be known, and that no partial and party statement which might assail the loyalty and reputation of the veteran soldier should obtain even temporary credit.

PEACE PROPOSALS.—There have been rumors for some days, both here and at Washington, that JEFF. DAVIS had made certain proposals for peace, or, at least, for a truce, to our Government; and it has even been put forth by a semi-secession organ, that the reason of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S delay at Harper's Ferry was, not that his army was waiting to be shod, but that the result of the negotiations might be ascertained. The rumor of rebel proposals for peace receives a sort of confirmation from recent debates in the Confederate Congress at Richmond, as well as from the words of the rebel officer who sent in a flag of truce to Gen. BUELL, on the 9th inst., asking "a suspension of hostilities until they should hear the result of the mission of the Peace Commissioners, whom the Confederate Government was about to send to Washington." Statements of this kind have abounded of late, and the rebel newspapers, also—following Confederate Senator FOOTE—have claimed that so complete was the humiliation of the Union

Government and army, that they were only too glad to have such offers made.

From Washington this morning we learn that peace proposals *have* indeed been made to our Government, containing, too, the signatures, apparently, of the rebel chiefs at Richmond. It turns out, however, that the document, signatures and all, was the work of some adroit *forger*, who sought by this means either to try the temper of the Administration, or to affect the stock market. We presume the forged document will receive precisely the same kind and amount of attention from the authorities that would have been received by a genuine document of similar purport.

LONDON PRESS ON THE PROCLAMATION.—We give to-day the articles of the London *Times* and London *Star* greeting the President's Proclamation. These papers represent the extremes of English opinion on the American war—the *Times* being arrant Secession, and the *Star* intensely Anti-Slavery in sentiment. As happens elsewhere, so in England, the gravest public documents are seen in widely variant lights, and are wise or foolish, beneficent or pernicious, just according to the interests, prejudices or passions of those who give judgment upon them. It will be found that the *Times* regards the Proclamation as a futile assault upon the Confederacy, which will have no force except where the National arms penetrate to give it efficacy; while the *Star* considers it well calculated to make good men the world over pray for the success of the Union cause, besides being an effective war agency in arousing the blacks against the rebels. A very few brief months will give both Europe and America, North and South, light on this great subject, and until then it is hardly worth while arguing about it with our foreign foes.

FIGURING AS A FEATURE IN THE CAMPAIGN.—The Seymour journals are exhibiting much industry in collecting election returns and predicting majorities in their favor where they have heretofore been beaten by the Union side. By this easy method, they manage to deduce a triumph of their candidates at the polls in this State, and indulge in much exhiliration of spirits thereat.

It is hardly humane to interfere with pleasures so cheaply bought and so short-lived. And so far from discouraging such day-dreams, we will freely admit, in their behalf, that if Unionists everywhere resolve to haul down the old starry flag, and go bending in future to the "bars" of the rebel bunting, it is likely the Seymourite journals will prove correct in their figuring. But we don't believe this—"not by a long shot."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

Claims of Exemption on Account of Allonage.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1862.

It is hereby ordered, that all persons who may have actually been drafted into the military service of the United States, and who may claim exemption on account of allenage, will make application therefor directly to the Department of State, or through their respective Ministers or Consuls.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

By the President,

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1862.

Pursuant to the above order, the proper officers are directed to report to the Department of State the cases to which the order refers.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

A CABINET MEETING.

At a cabinet meeting held to-day, the greatest unanimity prevailed in support of the President and Gen. HALLECK. In regard to other matters, in which the country at present has the deepest interest, there was important differences of opinion, and it is probable that new army combinations may supplant present schemes now being pressed upon the Administration. The presence of THURLOW WEED here is regarded as significant at this juncture.

AN OLD STORY REVAMPED.

The old rumors of a prospective recognition of the Southern Confederacy by Belgium, which one of your cotemporaries has the enterprise to reproduce in a modified form, are as unfounded to-day as they were three months ago, when the same paper announced them with a flourish of trumpets. The story originated last Summer with Mr. SLIDELL, who sent it in a letter to Richmond, whence it came here, and periodically is made to do service as a sensation item. Belgium is the most conservative of European countries, and from sympathy and precedent least likely to venture on so startling and dangerous an initiative.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

River captains arriving from the Lower Potomac state reasons for the belief that there is a rebel force at Dumfries and Occoquan. Numerous signal-lights were seen there a few nights ago, and musket firing, as if by platoons, was heard on Sunday and yesterday. Several mounted carbineers were seen on the Virginia shore on Sunday near Mathies Point.

THE SOUTHERN PEACE PROPOSALS.

It is reliably announced that the "proposals for peace," said to have been made by the rebel Government, and of which so much has lately been heard in both newspaper and financial circles, turn out to be the work of some very adroit and unscrupulous forger, who probably sought by this means to affect the markets. A comparison of the signatures to the pretended document with the undoubted signatures of the persons purporting to have signed the instrument, on file in the War Department, leaves no shadow of doubt upon this subject. It is unnecessary to add that the discovery of the forgery made no change in the view taken by Government of the alleged "proposals"—the axiom being universally admitted, that no negotiations can receive attention which have not the unqualified submission of the rebel States to our National authority, as their letter of introduction.

THE CASE OF GEN. MARTINDALE.

In the Court of Inquiry, to-day, investigating the charges against Gen. MARTINDALE, the testimony of Gen. MORELL was taken, to the effect that he heard the latter part of a conversation between Gen. MARTINDALE and Gen. BUTTERFIELD, which occurred during the confusion of the retreat from the victorious field of Malvern Hill. Gen. MARTINDALE said something to the effect that they should not desert their men, but go back together with them. He did not understand what he meant. He seemed very indignant and excited. He was not at the time impressed with the idea of making a charge in the presence of the enemy, had never heard of it long since, and the making of such misbehavior on the part of Gen. MARTINDALE never made any official complaint of this language. The testimony of Lieut.-Col. LOCKE, Gen. PORTER's Assistant Adjutant-General, also examined, was also in reference to the charges and here Gen. MARTINDALE's favor rather than otherwise. The Government rested with to-day's evidence, and the defence commences to-morrow. Gen. MARTINDALE had caused Gen. GRIFFIN to be summoned to testify, but Gen. PORTER has ordered him away.

THE CASE OF GEO. D. SPENCER.

The facts in the case of this person—a crier in the District Criminal Court here, and whose arrest, some time since, was erroneously announced in our dispatches—are these: His expressions of disloyalty, and of sympathy with the rebel Government have long been so bold as to excite surprise at his temerity. Finally, on an affidavit properly made, a warrant was issued, and Chief Detective BAKER promised that his arrest should at once be made. At the time we made the statement, it was supposed that the ministerial officers of the law had performed their duty; but the same mysterious influences that so often intervene to shelter traitors here from punishment, proved sufficient in this case to cause a delay in the arrest, or, as some say, to permit an escape after it was made. The matter was not, however, suffered to remain here, and justice might eventually have been done, had not the accused, finally alarmed at the shape affairs were taking, left the city. It is believed by many who know him well, that he has gone within the rebel lines.

GEN. VIELE AND THE SECESSIONISTS.

It is unfortunate for Gen. VIELE that he has allowed the Secessionists of Norfolk to present him with a magnificent carriage as a token of their approval of his official course as Governor of that city. Still another testimonial is in course of preparation from the same quarter.

GEN. CORCORAN.

Gen. CORCORAN had a highly satisfactory interview to-day, with Gen. BANKS, in regard to the keeping together of regiments intended for his command as they arrive here. Gen. C.'s command consists of eight regiments from New-York, two from Pennsylvania, two from Massachusetts, and one Iowa regiment, besides artillery.

GEN. ASSOTH IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. ASSOTH has arrived here direct from Corinth. Gen. STAHL is also in the city for a day or two.

AMUSEMENTS IN WASHINGTON.

For some weeks past, a terrible contest, unnoticed by the country at large, has been going on in this city, and seems now at its point of greatest intensity. Nearly all the Summer, we have had the two regular theatres, FOAN's and GROVER's, in full operation, added to which the old Washington lately revived, in an opening night, in which Mrs. ADAH ISAACS MENKEN NICHOLS did not appear, but was heard by the audience. It was not, however, till the enterprising inventor of the American Cremorne Garden invaded the classic conservatism of Washington, that the balance of power seemed in danger of being seriously unsettled; and then the scarcely less enterprising GROVER, who had on his hands already a circus, in addition to his theatre and Canterbury Hall, invoked the intervention of the illustrious *impressario* of the American Museum to counteract the ominous advent and save the managerial fortunes from threatened damage. The spell proved potent; and BARNUM appears upon the scene, with the suddenness of genuine magic, and at once gets Commodore NUTT into a Cabinet meeting, and himself delivers a Sunday temperance lecture on East Capital Hill! Nowise daunted, however, by the terrible prestige, NIXON grimly holds on his way; and, exulting in the possession of an unequaled site for the improvised Cremorne which rises there in a day, fairly overwhelms us with a deluge of clowns, acrobats, dancers, equestriennes and *mules*, which might stupefy with dismay even the trained bears and shocking Albinos over in the rival tent.

Thus, the battle of these illustrious showmen, with the galeties of the Florences at GROVER's, and MAGGIE MITCHELL at FOAN's, divide with MCCLELLAN and LEE the attention and sympathies of the Capital.

INSPECTION OF GEN. SICKLES' BRIGADE.

The troops under command of Gen. SICKLES will be inspected, on Wednesday, near Alexandria, by Gen' BANKS.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

A flag presentation occurred this afternoon at Meridian Hill. SAMUEL B. THOMAS, Esq., Deputy Secretary of the State of Pennsylvania, accompanied by Col. PEARSON, presented colors to the One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiments (Bucktails) of Pennsylvania Volunteers, in an eloquent speech, which elicited enthusiastic applause from the soldiers. Cols. STONE and WISTAR received them with happy replies.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF NEW-MEXICO.

A proclamation has been issued by Gov. CONNELLY of New-Mexico, in reference to the organization of the militia of that Territory, for a campaign against the Navajo Indians this Fall. The proclamation concludes: "It belongs to the people to relieve themselves of the evils they are suffering, and administer such chastisement to those marauders as they deserve. We have the power to do so, and that power must be exercised."

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

A train laden with goods for distribution among the peaceable tribes in New-Mexico, had arrived safely at Santa Fe. No presents will be distributed to the Navajos, because of their depredations and hostilities. They have not received any for four years.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has made the following additional appointments of examining surgeons: JAS. F. WILSON, Wilmington, Del.; ISAAC JUMP, Dover, Del.; BENJ. S. WOODWORTH, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

The steamer *Commodore* has arrived from Aiken's Landing, with 615 Union exchanged prisoners.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

The following propositions for supplies were offered by citizens of New-York to the War Department and its several bureaus during the past week:

CHAS. GOTLO offers 30,000 Prussian muskets at $8 apiece.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM offer 5,000 Enfield rifles at $16 apiece.

JOHN HUST, offers 30,000 Prussian muskets at $7 apiece.

FRANK OTARD offers to furnish all the Enfield rifles he can get till the middle of July. Terms not stated.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT offers 8,000 to 10,000 rifled muskets at $7; 70,000 rifled muskets at $7; 2,000 French rifled muskets at $10; 1,000 Chasseur de Vincennes carbines at $14; 500 Lefaucheaux pistols at $12; 200 sabres at $3; 2,000 French cavalry sabres at 16 francs.

C. B. HOARD offers 5,000 revolving pistols at $15 each.

MARVIN & BRAY offer 200 PERRY's patent carbines at $25 each.

NAYLOR & CO. offer 200,000 Enfield rifles at $17 50 each; also, 400 artillery carbines at $17.

T. B. BENTING & Co. propose to furnish 10,000 or 20,000 Prussian smooth-bore muskets at £1 8s. each.

CHAS. H. TOWNSEND offers to furnish French artillery blankets at 65 cents per pound.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed ANDREW B. DICKINSON Marshal of the Northern District of New-York, vice Mr. CHASE, deceased.

THOMAS H. CLAY, of Kentucky, is appointed United States Minister to Nicaragua, vice ANDREW B. DICKINSON. The President feels sincere gratification in being enabled by this appointment of Mr. CLAY to testify his respect for the character of Kentucky's greatest statesman. Mr. DICKINSON was Mr. LINCOLN's original choice for Marshal of the Northern District, but, it being found that Mr. CHASE desired the place for his brother, Mr. DICKINSON gracefully withdrew and accepted the Nicaraguan Embassy.

GETTING SOLDIERS PAY ON FORGED PAPERS.

Acting Paymaster FAY has been compelled to institute police precautions to guard against the swindlers who attempt to draw money from the Treasury on forged papers. He has his rooms so arranged that a party presenting documents can in no wise escape if they prove not genuine, and a large number of operators are continually being caught and placed in confinement.

AN UNEXPECTED ARREST.

A singular instance of the adroitness of our authorities here in dealing with suspected persons occurred this morning at the Provost Marshal's office. A person well known here as connected with a claim-agency business, up to the Government, presented himself and desired a pass to see some friend confined in the Old Capitol. Upon hearing the name, the Clerk locked up at once, "Yes, certainly,"—proceeding at once to write it out. The gentleman received his permit, and, upon presenting it at the Capitol, was ordered into a cell, and informed by the guard that he had brought with him an order for his own commitment.

A NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR ARRESTED.

GARRICK M. WILSON, proprietor of the Marlborough, Md., sheriff, has been arrested and sent to the Old Capitol Prison, for publishing an incendiary article in regard to the draft in Maryland. The *Gazette* is a notorious rebel sheet, and its publication should be suspended, if not its editor. Most of the Lower Maryland papers are of the same character.

DESERTER ARRESTED.

Lieut. Gen. A. DUGELE, of SCOTT's Cavalry, was arrested, to-day, for desertion, and sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

THE MONITOR.

The *Monitor* is on the ways at the Navy-yard. The repairs will be finished in a few days. A large force is engaged at the Navy-yard—about 2,500 men.

TAX DECISION.

Commissioner BOUTWELL decided to-day that alcohol manufactured from whisky distilled prior to Sept. 1, 1862, and on which the tax has not been paid, will be subject to a duty of three per cent., *ad valorem*.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

It is understood that the escape of STUART's Cavalry from Pennsylvania is to be made the subject of a Court of Inquiry, when the conduct of Gens. PLEASANTON, STONEMAN, and others, will be investigated.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Suspension of Habeas Corpus and Proclamation of Martial Law—Explanation of those Measures—Their Objects, and How Brought About—Their Results.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 20, 1862.

The motives actuating our Government in the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* throughout the United States, in the cases of persons arrested for "Military Offences," would seem to be widely misunderstood. So far was it from the intention of the Government, in extending martial law over the United States, to abridge the liberty of speech, or of the Press, or any other liberties of the citizen,—that the exact reverse of all this was the object, and has been the practical attainment of that measure. Let us consider the history of these measures and give their origin:

Previous to these proclamations, it was rapidly becoming the habit of certain Government functionaries, both civil and military, to arrest, pretty much at discretion, all persons who to them appeared obnoxious to the suspicion of sympathy with treason. This was through the Eastern and Northeastern States; for in the West and Southwest, Gen. HALLECK, although authorized under the seal of the United States to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* at discretion, never did suspend it, except in a single case,—that of a secession resident of St. Louis, who resisted the levy made upon avowed secession sympathizers for the relief of the Union refugees who had been plundered of all they had, and forced to take refuge in St. Louis, by the lawless bands of marauders let loose upon the country by the disbandment of PRICE's army. This was the only case in which Gen. HALLECK ever suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*—the case being a test one for his power to collect such assessments. It may further be noticed in this connection, that Gen. HALLECK refused to suspend the *habeas corpus* in Iowa, though urged to do so by certain of our authorities—his position being that the writ should never be suspended except for purely "military offences," and where no loyal Courts could be found before which a guilty prisoner could be brought with anything like a fair chance of obtaining a conviction on sufficient evidence. In the same spirit he also abstained from proclaiming martial law throughout his department although proclaiming it in St. Louis, which he regarded as a military post, and along all the immediate lines of railroad throughout his department, these being properly regarded as parts of the military machinery of his armies.

But Gen. WRIGHT found himself obliged to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in Kentucky, in many parts of which no loyal Courts could be found answering the requirements before set forth. Gen. WRIGHT required to be sustained in these necessary acts, as otherwise he might be held personally responsible in damages for false imprisonment to any amount before Courts in full sympathy with the men guilty of treasonable practices, whose arrests he had caused. Things thus situated, and the suspension of the ordinary laws in Kentucky, in cases of military offences, being an admitted necessity of self-preservation, the question arose "how far this suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and extension of martial law should be carried"—there being *no* principle of its necessity everywhere throughout the Northern States, and the confinement of its operations to certain of the States more immediately requiring such active measures, having more or less of an invidiously discriminative character in the eyes of the loyal men of those States.

Secretary SEWARD, therefore, resolved to extend the power of martial law over the whole country, at the same time restricting its practical operation within the limits laid down by Gen. HALLECK, to wit: no arrests under this arbitrary power except for purely "military offences,"—the giving or attempting to give direct military aid and comfort to the enemy, whether by furnishing supplies, or forwarding recruits or correspondence, or exciting or attempting to excite mutiny or revolt amongst the populace or soldiers, or the adoption of a course manifestly and designedly tending to discourage enlistments. To these offences, the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* was restricted by the proclamation, and with the understanding that its provisions are never to be enforced where loyal Courts and loyal Juries offer a fair chance to the Government of vindicating its authority in the usual modes.

In compliance with the purpose set forth in the preceding paragraph, instructions were sent simultaneously with the issuing of the proclamation, (so bitterly denounced by the Seymour-Vallandigham Democracy,) to all those Government officials throughout the country—such as KENNEDY, in New-York, and BOYLE, in Kentucky—who had made themselves conspicuous for their zeal in previous arrests and refusals of the writ of *habeas corpus*—to discontinue all arrests on their own authority, and to make no arrests, even for "military offences," within the definitions given, until after consultation with the State Department, and the special order of Secretary SEWARD or the Secretary of War in each case—the point made by Gen. HALLECK, and fully assented to by Secretary SEWARD, being, that while the power to make these arrests was absolutely indispensable to the safety of the country and the prosecution of the war, it was "a power which, from its very extent, required the strictest prudence and restraint in its use, and should never be resorted to by the Government of a people so intelligent, free, loyal and generous as ours except in cases of the last extremity." This was the resolve at the time of issuing the proclamations so savagely denounced by the Seymour-Jeff.-Davis-Vallandigham Democracy, and such the the instructions wherewith they were accompanied, and by which their action, thus far, has been reduced to a mere salutary threat—the knowledge that such a power exists seeming to have all the beneficial effects desired, and the only results, thus far, of the proclamations being that the arbitrary arrests and imprisonments for *political* offences, which were only too common some months ago, have altogether ceased.

The Seymour people must get something else to snarl about, and if it were not for the injudicious speeches made by loose, non-military Generals, who go round the country demanding that all who do not agree with them shall be hung, more than half the capital now being used by the Seymour Democracy would be taken away from them. The secession sympathizers of the whole North are challenged to point out a single arrest made since the issuing of the proclamations extending martial law over the United States, and suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases of persons arrested by the military authorities, which will not be found upon examination to have the clearest and most absolute justification in the eyes and judgments of all citizens, who do not actively meditate and desire the overthrow of our Government and free institutions. MILES.

Pearl Mottled Soap in the heat

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGANS SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

"AB"—Hyatt's "AB" Life Balsam—"AB" FOR RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, DYSPEPSIA AND Diseases of great Impurity of the Blood.

Only to be had at principal depôt,

No. 246 Grand-st. $1 per bottle.

Chorea, Epilepsy and other Chronic Diseases successfully treated by new remedies. Call or send for circular (post free, by mail) to the author, Dr. WOLF, No. 832 Broadway. Hours, 7 to 10 A. M.; 3 to 6 P. M. Dr. Wolf may be consulted personally, or by letter.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.

Sent free to any one afflicted with

RUPTURE OR HERNIA,

Address Box No. 768 New-York Post-office.

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures of every description will be found at the great manufacturing depôt, No. 539 Broadway. Wholesale dealers particularly invited to call and examine stock. WARNER, PECK & CO.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor, N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

[Communicated.]

Notes on Chronic Diseases.

By Dr. A. WOLF,

No. 832 Broadway, N. Y.

No. 1.—RHEUMATISM.

Of this disease there are two different and distinct varieties. 1st. Acute Rheumatism, or, more properly, Rheumatic Fever, which is characterized by peculiar intensity and violence, often amounting to paroxysm in severity, but generally of a limited though variable duration. 2d. Chronic Rheumatism, which is of a milder type, and maintains itself at one uniform degree of intensity, with occasional mitigation or increase of suffering during an indefinite period.

Acute Rheumatism generally commences with a rigor or chill. It is indicated by an inflamed state of one or more of the larger joints, often wandering from one to another, and it may affect the muscles generally, or merely those in the immediate neighborhood of the joint originally attacked. The local inflammation is accompanied by the usual symptoms of inflammatory fever, with a quick, strong pulse, white tongue, a particularly high colored urine, a confined state of the bowels, and often profuse perspirations, which afford but little, if any relief. The pain occasioned by moving or even touching the affected part is often excruciating, and, with the feverish symptoms, is apt to become still more severe toward the evening, and to abate somewhat toward the morning. The fever may be mild or severe in its character; it usually lasts ten days to a fortnight, and the local symptoms will often linger after the febrile condition has subsided. When the small joints are affected simultaneously with the larger, the complaint is sometimes a gouty character, when it becomes known as Rheumatic Gout. The great danger in connection with Acute Rheumatism is the transference of the inflammatory state to the heart, the fibrous covering of which is apt to become affected, while the substance and its lining membrane are soon implicated. This complication must therefore be carefully watched and guarded against, for if it takes place, even in a slight degree, the delicate mechanism of the centre of circulation may soon become so injured as to lay the foundation of irreparable mischief. A plethoric habit of the body and high living, especially with too much animal food, predispose to rheumatism, and there is also a weak and debilitated state of the system, when the blood is in a peculiar state, especially occurring in females, which constitutes a liability to this disease. It is most apt to occur to those in the prime of life, and in the Winter season, or rather, when, as at present, the weather undergoes the most ungenial and unfavorable vicissitudes.

A. WOLF, M. D. (de Paris),

Physician for Chronic Diseases.

Office, No. 832 Broadway, New-York.

Next on Chronic Rheumatism.

NOTE.—Dr. WOLF devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of chronic diseases. He can be consulted personally or by letter, at No. 832 Broadway, from 7 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—COLBURN.—In New-Haven, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, by Rev. A. C. Raymond, WM. B. ALLEN, of New-Milford, Conn., to FANNIE COLBURN, of Arcadia.

PULLMAN—BARNES.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Dr. Farley, JAMES PULLMAN, of San Francisco, Cal., to MARTHA, daughter of Edward Barnes, of Sheffield, England.

ROCHE—DE FOREST.—On Tuesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Dr. J. A. Roche, RICHARD W. ROCHE, of Brooklyn, to LOUISE, eldest daughter of Cornelius V. De Forest, Esq., of New-York. No cards.

RAMSEN—WISSWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, by Rev. C. D. Foss, Mr. DAVID RAMSEN, of N. Y., to Miss M. ELIZA, daughter of Mr. Wm. Wisswell, of Brooklyn.

TYSON—STEVENSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, in the First Baptist Church, by Rev. Mr. Yerkes, W. H. H. TYSON to C. LOUISE STEVENSON, all of Brooklyn.

DIED

BARNEY.—In West Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, Oct. 15, of consumption, DANIEL D. BARNEY, son of the late Mrs. Lewis Edwards, of Norwich, Conn.

DENYSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 21, SINA, daughter of Abel and Dorothilie Denison, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 256 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FOOTE.—In New-Haven, on Monday, Oct. 20, MARIA PENDLETON FOOTE, daughter of Rear-Admiral Foote, U. S. Navy, aged 7 years.

Death has forged on her heart-stricken parents of three promising living children within the last six months.

GUION.—In Milford, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 21, after a long and painful illness, Rev. THEODORE T. GUION, Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, in the 45th year of his age.

Notice of Funeral hereafter.

GILL.—In Harrison, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 13, of consumption, JOSEPH C. GILL, aged 18 years, 7 months and 15 days.

KEEGAN.—At Dover Plains, on Monday evening, Oct. 20, suddenly, GERALD KEEGAN, only child of Col. H. and Augusta A. Keegan.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S **KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.**

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 110—DRAWN OCT. 20, 1862.

26, 76, 57, 29, 17, 5, 20, 15, 30, 4, 55, 44.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 60—DRAWN OCT. 21, 1862.

22, 17, 54, 49, 60, 11, 34, 10, 14, 1, 40, 28.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.

Covington, Ky. (or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE **DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.**

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 97—DRAWN OCT. 21, 1862.

40, 24, 13, 67, 71, 4, 40, 63, 37, 35, 57, 20.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 54—DRAWN OCT. 21, 1862.

35, 32, 66, 17, 12, 58, 49, 57, 47, 20, 69, 76.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

LADIES' NOTE PAPER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

TWO ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS

OF

NOTE PAPER

NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED.

They are in direct communication with

THE LEADING STATIONERY HOUSES,

And receive by steamer

THE NOVELTIES

AS SOON AS ISSUED.

MONOGRAMS AND INITIALS STAMPED ON NOTE PAPER.

DR. VON FALLENSTEIN.

For sixteen years associate of his father, Gerhard von Fallenstein, in the Hollandstalt, near Dresden, Germany, and founder of the Fairhaven Eclectic Institution, near Brighton, England, will treat all diseases of women,

GOUT,

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,

No matter of how long standing,

CUTANEOUS DISEASES,

and that scourge to American society,

DYSPEPSIA.

To the poor advice and medicine gratis. Medicines and directions sent to any part of the country.

No. 56 East 13th-st., near Union-square.

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No. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,

And Manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR-WORK.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.

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FINE GOLD

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.

New styles. For sale by C. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st., New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Diplomate of the College of Surgeons, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hæmorrhoids, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 9 to 2, 3 to 5, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

SILVER HUNTING CASED WATCHES AT TWELVE DOLLARS.

Warranted correct time keepers. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 21 Ann-st.

MILITARY.

"IRONSIDES" REGIMENT.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1862.

The undersigned, convinced of the importance and necessity of prompt and energetic action with reference to the speedy completion of the military organization known as the IRONSIDES REGIMENT, under the command of Col. MARK HOYT, have accepted an invitation to act as a Committee of Citizens, to further the interests of said regiment, and will be happy to receive such cooperation as their fellow-citizens may feel willing to extend. Contributions of money toward a BOUNTY FUND, or for regimental purposes, will be gladly received and duly acknowledged, by

MATTHEW ARMSTRONG, Jr., Esq.,
Treasurer, No. 19 Ferry-street.
M. ARMSTRONG & SON,
YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO.,
HOYT BROTHERS,
ANDREWS, GIBBONS & CO.,
C. H. MARSHALL,
L. B. WEYMAN,
BENEDICT, HALL & CO.

MILITARY NOTICE RELATIVE TO THE DRAFT.

Persons who claim that they are for any reason exempt from Military duty, and therefore *not liable to draft*, are hereby notified to attend before the Commissioners appointed to hear and determine such claims, at the *Police Station-houses* of the Wards in which they reside.

The Commissioners will commence their session on Monday, Oct. 20, and will sit for ten days. The hours will be from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

Exemption Certificates heretofore filed in the office of the County Clerk are of no avail.

A Surgeon will be in attendance to examine claimants of exemption on account of physical disability.

The following is a list of the Station-houses of the several Wards to which the Commissioners will sit:

First Ward	No. 24 Broad-st.
Second Ward	No. 40 Beekman-st.
Third Ward	No. 26 Warren-st.
Fourth Ward	No. 9 Oak-st.
Fifth Ward	No. 49 Leonard-st.
Sixth Ward	No. 9 Franklin-st.
Seventh Ward	Foot of Governeur.
Eighth Ward	Prince, corner Wooster
Ninth Ward	No. 84 Charles-st.
Tenth Ward	Essex, corner Ludlow
Eleventh Ward	No. 4 Union Market, No. 429 Houston-st.
Twelfth Ward	126th-st., Bloomingdale Road
Thirteenth Ward	Attorney, corner Delancey
Fourteenth Ward	No. 53 Spring-st.
Fifteenth Ward	No. 220 Mercer-st.
Sixteenth Ward	No. 156 West 26th-st.
Seventeenth Ward	5th-st. and 1st-av.
Eighteenth Ward	East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Nineteenth Ward	East 58th-st., near 3d-av.
Twentieth Ward	No. 212 West 34th-st.
Twenty-first Ward	No. 120 East 23th-st.
Twenty-second Ward	47th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

Claims of exemption will be received only in the Wards in which the persons making the same reside.

WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge Advocate-General,
Chief Commissioner of Drafting.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1862.

"IRONSIDES."

LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.

Good Men yet received to fill up

COMPANY A.

JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,

Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.

No. 47 East 27th-st.

THE LAST CHANCE.

This week is the last opportunity afforded to the young men of Brooklyn and New-York to join Company F, IRONSIDES REGIMENT. No bounties after this week. The DRAFT will take care of those who fail to do their duty at once.

Our Headquarters, No. 820 Broadway, will be open this week from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Call and see us before you enlist. Rev. M. C. KEMPSEY, Capt. Co. E, Ironsides Regiment.

"IRONSIDES."

FIRST NINE MONTHS' REGIMENT.

Good men wanted in Company B. Extra bounties given, from $15 to $135. Recruiting Offices—No. 340 4th-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York; No. 70 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, and Flushing, L. I.

Capt. DAVID D. TERRY.

EDWARD ARNOTT, } Lieutenants.
F. KILPATRICK, }

IRONSIDES REGIMENT FOR NINE MONTHS.

COMPANY A, HEADQUARTERS No. 443 3d-av.

Good men wanted for this Company. Apply at the Headquarters, No. 443 3d-av.

CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Captain.

$225 CASH BOUNTY FOR NINE MONTHS.—This amount will be paid to recruits from Brooklyn who enlist at once in Company C, Ironsides Regiment, Headquarters, No. 114 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 163 Broadway, N. Y.

GEORGE P. HOWE, Captain.
WM. F. WEST, First-Lieutenant.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND BOOK-READERS.

THE PUBLISHER OF "LES MISERABLES" regrets being obliged to announce that he has just discovered that a spurious cloth edition of the book has been produced by another party, by binding the thin paper cover edition in cloth covers, in imitation of CARLETON'S binding, and foisting it off upon the public as CARLETON'S publication.

The paper for the genuine cloth edition costs nearly per cent more than the paper cover edition, and the genuine book is nearly twice as thick and handsome as the spurious.

TO BREWERS.

Just published by authority of the BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., THE TAX BOOK, Which all Brewers are required to keep, under the new Excise Law. Copyright secured. Price 25—sent free by express upon receipt of the price. The trade supplied. PHILIP & SOLOMONS, Publishers, Washington, D. C. For sale in New-York by B. & P. LAWRENCE, Wholesale Stationers, No. 76 John-st.

DOMBEY & SON.

MESSRS. SHELDON & COMPANY, No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., Publish this day, DOMBEY & SON. 4 vols., 16mo., cloth, 75 cents per vol. Half calf, $1 25 per vol.

In the series of the Household Edition of "Dickens' Works," with superb Illustrations on steel, from designs by F. O. C. Darley and John Gilbert.

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THE BATTLE-CRY OF FREEDOM.

SONG AND CHORUS.

BY GEO. F. ROOT.

We are springing to the call of our brothers gone before,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom;
And we'll fill the vacant ranks with a million free-men more,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

CHORUS—The Union forever! Hurrah, boys, hurrah!
Down with the traitors! Up with the Star!
While we rally round the flag, boys—rally once more,
once again,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

Above is one stanza of a song that has created an unprecedented enthusiasm wherever heard. It should be on the lips of all true patriots at this time.

Price 25 cents. For sale at the Music Stores.

TRAVELING SHIRTS FOR ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS, in large quantities and fine variety, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

All the novelties in the line of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS on hand, by DEVLIN & CO., BROADWAY & GRAND-ST. BROADWAY & WARREN-ST.

SEASONS.

I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and infants' clothing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 59 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

TRY IT! RHEUMATISM, COLIC, croup, sore throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Warranted. None genuine unless signed by S. T. TOBIAS. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

POLITICAL.

UNION WAR MEETING,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF CITIZENS FROM THE SLAVE STATES.

The Union-loving citizens of the City of New-York, irrespective of party, are invited to meet with the undersigned citizens of States now in insurrection against the Federal Government, at

THE COOPER INSTITUTE,

On SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1862,

For the purpose of giving an

EMPHATIC INDORSEMENT

To the efforts now being made by the constituted authorities of the land to crush this cruel and proscriptive rebellion.

Col. Andrew Jackson Hamilton,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wants a situation as good plain cook and to assist with washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress; she understands either of the above situations perfectly; she has excellent City reference, and will be found neat and tidy in person and work, and willing and obliging; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 134 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days—third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; also pastry and dessert; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, with a small family; can give the best of reference from her last place—8 years. Call for two days at No 19 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are wanted immediately for a select number of very superior cooks and laundresses, whose references are of the highest order. Also, for some neat, intelligent and experienced English and Scotch nurses, waitresses and housemaids—at MANNING'S Select Agency, corner Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall. Established under the most distinguished patronage.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, or in a first-class hotel, by an experienced colored woman, who has occupied first position as cook in families in New-York, London, Paris and other European cities; first-rate references given. Can be seen at No. 109 West 17th-st., for two days. ROSETTA.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE steady woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is competent and understands making bread and pastry; has no objection to a genteel private boarding-house, or a short distance in the country; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 280 East 14th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small family; she thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 Spring-st., near Greenwich, third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable young woman; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; will assist with the washing and ironing if required; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 101 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; will assist in washing and ironing; or as laundress alone; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as cook in a hotel or boarding-house; she understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 208 East 17th-st., third floor, front room, No. 11.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, who can furnish the best of City references, a situation as cook and laundress; can do up linens in style; understands meats, poultry and pastry, game and soups, wages, $8. Call at No. 158 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK wishes a situation in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of English cooking; has sixty years' City reference. Call at No. 46 West 24th-st.—grocery-store. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Newport preferred.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent paster of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, 125 4th-av., between 10th and 14th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and waitress; is a first-rate washer and ironer and a good hand at plain cooking; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 280 Greenwich-av., first house, 2d door, over the grocery-way.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No 6 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A very respectable woman as cook; understands her business well; will be found neat and tidy; is willing to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No 268 West 43d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; would be willing to assist in the washing; is economical and understands her business well; lived in Brooklyn for the last 3 years; can be seen by calling at Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. Good City reference. Call at No. 37 East 8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, by a young girl to cook, wash and iron; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; has five years reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 66 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as cook in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; one who understands soups, fish, game, and made dishes; also, is a good baker of bread and all kinds of breakfast breads. Can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 116 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; willing to assist in the washing in a private family; has the best City reference from her last place, No. 132 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED GERMAN COOK, (Protestant,) desires a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 228 7th-av., corner 25th-st., entrance on 25th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—SITuations wanted by two respectable young girls, one as cook and laundress the other as chambermaid; have nine years' references. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 West 25th-st., front room, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman as plain cook, or to do washing and ironing, or general housework. Best of reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 88 East 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, to do light chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or as companion to an old lady; can give the best of reference, has lived over two years in her last place. Address J. M., Box No. 103 Times office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for a Protestant woman as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing; she can recommend her in strong terms. Call between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 197 Madison-av., northeast corner of 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as competent chambermaid and fine washer, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference for over two years from her last place. Call at No. 605 6th-av., near 30th-st., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or do waiting; has the best of reference from last place. Call at No. 1 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Scottish Protestant girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or will do housework; is willing to assist in washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 75 West 24th-st., corner of 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable and well-recommended girl desires a situation in City or country, as chambermaid and waitress; knows her business in all its branches, which her references can show; no objections to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A constant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would go as regular waitress in a private family; good City reference can be given; would like to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 61 West 24th-st., near 6th-av. Wages not so much an object as a good home.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation to do light housework and waiting, in a private family; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 21 East 22d-st., between 4th and Broadway, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR COOK.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or cook; is a good cook; would assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 114 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 219 West 15th-st., near 7th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 324 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and fine washer, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference for over two years from her last place. Call at No. 605 6th-av., near 30th-st., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or do waiting; has the best of reference from last place. Call at No. 1 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Scottish Protestant girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or will do housework; is willing to assist in washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 75 West 24th-st., corner of 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable and well-recommended girl desires a situation in City or country, as chambermaid and waitress; knows her business in all its branches, which her references can show; no objections to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A constant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would go as regular waitress in a private family; good City reference can be given; would like to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 61 West 24th-st., near 6th-av. Wages not so much an object as a good home.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation to do light housework and waiting, in a private family; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 21 East 22d-st., between 4th and Broadway, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 West 24th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A respectable situation by a young girl as chambermaid and nurse; good City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 6 East 31st-st., Room No. 17, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as seamstress and chambermaid; has two years' reference from her last employer; best City reference will be given. Inquire at No. 118 East 20th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business well; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 22 Abingdon-sq., corner of 12th-st., second floor front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO DO FINE WASHING.—A situation with a private family; would do nursework. Apply for two days at No. 80 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress. Best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 40 East 33d-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, can do embroidery; is willing to take care of a child; has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; will make herself agreeable in every respect; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 94 Mercer-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, muslins and fluery in fashionable style; or as regular laundress; does fluting and mangling; wages, $8 a month. Call at No. 181 East 21st-st., or send a note, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in the city or country; would assist with the care of children; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 424 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 61 West 24th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A respectable situation by a young girl as chambermaid and nurse; good City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 6 East 31st-st., Room No. 17, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as seamstress and chambermaid; has two years' reference from her last employer; best City reference will be given. Inquire at No. 118 East 20th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 22 Abingdon-sq., corner of 12th-st., second floor front. Inquire from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO DO FINE WASHING.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman. Apply for two days at No. 80 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress. Best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 40 East 33d-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, can do embroidery; is willing to take care of a child, has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 West 30th-st.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in the city or country; would assist with the care of children; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 424 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 61 West 24th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A respectable situation by a young girl as chambermaid and nurse; good City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 6 East 31st-st., Room No. 17, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as seamstress and chambermaid; has two years' reference from her last employer; best City reference will be given. Inquire at No. 118 East 20th-st., for two days.

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All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

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PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Suffered from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERating and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and as such, no doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before it is too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $5.—*From the Boston Med'l and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 26 East 14th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) under which he guarantees a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other deliicate diseases; for carefully unprofessional, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per package, or two in receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured.—The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been deluded by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5729 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MACBRIEAR, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1220 New-York City. For sale by d. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FREDRIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MME. DESPARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canada. N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Mme. DESPARD'S Voluntine certain and safe remedy, removing obstructions, suppression, &c., &c., without the use of medicine, can do so at one interview. Residence, No. 201 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Remedies are the most highly approved Pills, infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual flood, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CER- tain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address

DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—Four different articles. Price 25 and 50 cents each, $2 and $3 per dozen. For descriptive circular, call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st. N. B.—Beware of unprincipled parties who copy our advertisement to mislead the public.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTAB- LISHED IN 1830.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIBOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood in such cases is absorbed, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patent, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a small doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Beck for 15 three-cent stamps, 100 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MANN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly proved, to the subscriber, at the store of said deceased, No. 20 Division-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated, this 20th day of September, 1862.

au27-law6mW* JOHN BRADLEY, Executor.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS ARE SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLARICH'S marble-yard, No. 51 1st-av., near 49th-st., and No. 196 first-class marble-yard, 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1862.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan:

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William L Skinner;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David P. Forrest;

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Charles Hughes;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Wards, and Randall's Islands.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

Seventeen Members of Assembly.

Two Supervisors, in place of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West, deceased.

Yours, respectfully,

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *City and County of New-York, ss.:*

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES LYNCH,

Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 14, 1862.

Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.

SEC. 14. "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York who shall receive a notice of an election shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said county, and each Supervisor of said county; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published twice in each week, until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said county, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and County."

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JAMES LYNCH,

Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 10, 1862.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, APPOINT- ed by the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of investigating the proposed transfer of the right to manufacture and supply gas to the inhabitants of this City from the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies to the Corporate authorities of the City of New-York, will meet in Room No 12, City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons interested in the proposed transfer, and all who have been aggrieved or who have suffered from the monopoly at present enjoyed by the above-named Gas Companies, are respectfully requested to be present at the above-named time and place. The Committee also respectfully request the attention of gentlemen versed in the manufacture of gas, with a view of eliciting such information as will assist them in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion in the premises.

TERENCE FARLEY,
WM. WALSH,
JOHN H. BRADY,
} Special Committee.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 18, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862, for the construction of the following improvements, to wit:

Sewer in Downing-street, between Bleecker and Bedford-streets.

Receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort streets.

Cobble-stone pavement in Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth-street to Fifty-third-street; and

Crosswalks on Broadway, at Fifty-fifth-street, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets.

Blank forms for proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office. THOMAS STEPHENS,

A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCES.—THE Committee on Ordinances of the Board of Aldermen will meet on SATURDAY next, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, in Room No. 6 City Hall. An ordinance relative to the storage of petroleum, oil, kerosene, and naphtha, within the fire limits of the City, will be considered, and all parties interested are hereby invited to attend.

ALEX. FRIZAR,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN H. BRADY,
Committee on Ordinances.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet on THURSDAY, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in matters pending before the Committee are invited to attend.

CORNELIUS DESMOND,
ADRIAN VINENT,
JOHN HEANY,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART- ment of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FRIZAR,
PETER A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the subscribers, under the name of WHEELER & HART, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

The unsettled business of the late firm will be transacted by JOHN C. HART, who is authorized to sign the name of said firm in liquidation. LUCIEN C. WHEELER having transferred all his interest in said business to JOHN C. HART. (Sisted) L. C. WHEELER,

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862. J. C. HART.

The business of the above firm will be continued by the subscriber, under his own name, at the old stand, No 20 Beekman-st. JOHN C. HART.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THIS DAY sold out all his right, title and interest in the concern of M. CRANE & CO., slaughterers and packers, located at Nos. 204 and 206 West 10th-st., to WM. H. HALL, to take effect from Sept. 1, 1862. C. CRANDALL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of M. W. HAYES & CO. was dissolved by its own limitation Jan. 1, 1862. Either partner will sign in liquidation. M. W. HAYES,

G. C. CALDWELL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 8th-av. and 125th and 129th sts.

HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUtioned against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers:

ISSUED TO D. & C. KELLY.

No. 24,361, dated Sept. 25, 1862	$1,000
No. 24,362, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,363, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,364, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 7,096, dated Sept. 25, 1862	5,000

ISSUED TO R. F. LOPER.

No. 25,090, dated Oct. 2, 1862	$1,000

all payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROS. & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862. No. 29 Wall-st.

CHILD LOST.—A CHILD NAMED FREDDY FRYE, about six years of age, left home some time on Monday; will be easily recognized, having lost his front teeth. A liberal reward will be paid for information that will lead to his recovery. J. E. ROCKWELL, No. 305 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATE NO. 6,194, of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, of one hundred shares, issued to Thompson & Hunter, Dec. 21, 1861. All persons are cautioned against buying the above-named certificate, as transfer has been stopped.

WILLARD & MAXWELL, No. 36 Wall-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 89 Liberty-st., New-York.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,
From Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure
For sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

WRITING MACHINES.

THE RUBBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPHIC WRITING-MACHINE,
For traveling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway, 46th-st.

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned.

(Care of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., New-York City.)

CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,
SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS TO EUROPE.
SPECIE, BONDS, ETC.,
Sent by every steamer, at low rates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER,
} Commissioners.

JOSEPH POICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1862.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO. will be held at Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st., on SATURDAY, the 25th day of October, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon further amendments to the agreement made between the Bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1860, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

L. H. MEYER,
A. ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
NATHAN PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
} Trustees and Attorys.

JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP, OFFICE NO. 6 Broad-st., New-York, broker for the purchase and sale of Government, State, and other securities, demand notes, gold, &c. Loans negotiated on first-class collaterals.

Refers, by permission, to Ed. H. Arthur, President Union Bank; J. E. Southworth, President Atlantic Bank; Wm. F. Shreder, Cashier Bank New-York; R. H. Lowry, Cashier Bank Republic; Messrs. Colgate & Hoffman; Read, Drexel & Co.; Thompson, Livermore & Clews; Fessenden & Co.; Van Vleck & Tucker; P. M. Myers & Co.; Geo. D. Arthur & Co.; N. Holmes & Sons, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Rittenhouse, Fant & Co., Washington, D. C.

THE HOLDERS OF THE ASSESSMENT Receipts of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company, are hereby notified that payment will be made of said receipts and interest thereon, from their respective dates, on their presentation at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, on and after the 1st of November next. Interest on said receipts will cease at that date.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 37 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 15 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

AN INSTALLMENT OF FIVE PER CENT. on the subscription to the stock of this Company is required to be paid at this office on the 5th of November next. O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Treasurer.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 57 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAIL- ROAD.—Holders of the unsecured coupons of the above-new Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Bonds are requested to call coupons at No. 60 Wall-st.

E. R. MEADE.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFOR- NIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest possible rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 104 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRAN- CISCO CITY COUPONS bought and sold by WM. COLEMAN & CO., No. 78 Wall-st., and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND Collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 14, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1 at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent, from the earnings of the last six months, which is payable on the 1st day of November next, free from the Government income tax. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 3d prox.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, free of the Government tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 24th inst. to Nov. 1.

By order,
Oct. 18, 1862. B. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.

6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 6th-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday, from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from date. THOMAS CHRISTY, Prest.

RICHARD H. BULL, Sec'y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGE, &c.—A GENTLEman having a pair of horses, carriage, sleigh, &c., is desirous of meeting with a gentleman who will pay for their stabling during the Winter, with the privilege of an equal use of them. A quite reliable party may address McCLELLAN, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO hire for the Winter, a pair of horses and a carriage, in good order, for private use. The coachman of the owner would be employed, if desired. References of the highest respectability can be furnished. Address A. B., Box No. 61 5th-av. Hotel.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT LIGHT CART, suitable for one horse, but little used; for sale at a bargain. Can be seen at FORD BROTHERS' carriage manufactory, No. 250 Broadway, one door below Walker-st., New-York.

HORSES BOARDED FOR THE WINTER —By the advertiser, who has superior food and accommodations. First-class references given. Apply at No. 111 Fulton-st., first story.

TRUCK AND HORSES WANTED.—ANY one having a sound pair of Canadian or Vermont horses and truck in good order, may address, stating particulars and price, Box No. 4,615 Post-office.

FOR SALE.—TWO GOOD HORSES AND FAST trotters. They can be seen at the stable No. 62 West 46th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances in Broadway and in 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½, begins at 8.
WEDNESDAY,
OLD COMEDY NIGHT.
O'KEEFE'S VERY POPULAR PLAY,
(Last time for the present,)
With
New Scenery, by Isherwood.
New Dresses,
And a Great Cast,
WILD OATS.

Rover	Mr. Lester Wallack
John Dory	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir George Thunder	Mr. Mark Smith
Harry Thunder	Mr. Floyd
Sim	Mr. John Sefton
Ephraim Smooth	Mr. Young
Farmer Gammon	Mr. Geo. Holland
Banks	Mr. Norton
Lady Amaranth	Mrs. Hoey
Jane Gammon	Mrs. Mary Gannon
Amelia	Mrs. John Sefton

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY,)
Third night of the new and very successful comedy of
BOSOM FRIENDS,
which has attracted delighted, crowded and overflowing audiences.
FRIDAY—First time this season, THE HEIR AT LAW.
SATURDAY—Fourth night of BOSOM FRIENDS.
Due notice will be given of the revival of Central Park and the next representations of favorite old comedies.

ON EXHIBITION,
L. LANG'S HISTORICAL PICTURE,
The Reception of
THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH
IRISH REGIMENT, IN JULY, 1861,
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.
Open from 8 to 5, and from 7 to 10 P. M.
Single admission, 25 cents; for the season, 50 cents.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,500 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to leave a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

CYCLOPIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
EUROPA leaves Halifax, Thursday, Oct. 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAYO, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or thrown off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
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FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. D. MacGregor, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY ..... Nov. 1 | TUESDAY ..... Dec. 9
Passage money to Nassau ..... $50.
Passage money to Havana ..... 70.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
VIA HAVANA.

The United States mail steam

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE,

Arrival of the City of Manchester.

Comments of the English Press on the Emancipation Proclamation.

Continuation of the Garibaldi Riots in Hyde Park.

The screw steamship *City of Manchester*, Capt. HALSTOW, which left Liverpool at 9½ A. M. on the 7th inst., direct for this port, arrived here last evening.

She comes as an extra vessel to accommodate the large amount of cargo offering.

Her advices are not so late by one day as those by the *Bavaria*, published yesterday. We find, however, various matters of interest in our files, which are to the date of sailing.

The *Times*, referring to Mr. CHASE's offer, inviting deposits of gold for forty days, to be repaid in coin with interest at the rate of thirty-six per cent. per annum, regards it as an indication of exhaustion of the Northern finances, which may justify some faint hope of peace. The *Times' City Article* says the news of the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, together with that of the arbitrary decree of emancipation, dissolves the last pretexts of Constitutionalism in this country, and establishes the qualified despotic power. It was only on the eleventh of February, last year, that the House of Representatives, by a vote of 116 to 4, passed a resolution that neither Congress nor the people, nor Government of the Non-Slaveholding States, have a Constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with Slavery, in any Slaveholding State of the Union. The return of the rate of exchange to the highest point hitherto touched, shows that the delusions excited by the result of the recent Maryland battles have entirely passed away.

There is nothing new in French politics. The Bourse had been active and prices had considerably advanced, but on the 6th there was a reaction. Rentes fell ¾ P cent., closing at 72, 30.

The law for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies in July 1863, passed the States General of Holland by a majority of 45 to 7.

The accounts from GARIBALDI were less satisfactory. His sufferings were caused by continually lying in the same position.

In the London money market, the Funds on the 6th opened firm, but closed dull. Consols 93¾ @ 93⅞. Discount market unchanged. Messrs. TOOD, NAYLOR & Co., of Liverpool, in the South American trade, had suspended payment: liabilities large.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Comments of the London and Liverpool Journals.

The *Morning Post* treats the message in a sarcastic strain, and says it is scarcely possible to look upon it seriously. "It is evidently," says the *Post*, "a bait thrown out to gain the support of the Abolitionists. It will prove useless. The American people have of late submitted to much, but we do not believe that they will patiently accept of *a degrading despotism declared by the feeblest and most imbecile of Governments.*" As regards the proclamation of martial law, the *Post* says it is prompted, not by Confederate aggression, but by domestic insecurity.

From the London Times, 6th.

President LINCOLN has separated himself from the moderate Republicans, and fully accepted the extreme policy of the violent agents the party includes without rounding with them. *He has played his last card.* He has declared by a proclamation, that in all the States that shall not have returned to the Union on the 1st of January the slaves shall after that date be free. It is a political concession to the Abolitionist "wing" of the Republican party. When the Union existed, its Constitution gave no right either to the President alone or to the President and Congress combined to abolish slavery. The Abolitionist assume that the war has conferred the right, emancipation was a "thunderbolt pierced to the heads of the Democrats with which to destroy the South and all its social organization at a blow. *He has accepted the command and launched the thunderbolt. But has it the power to enforce the decree.* The North must conquer every square mile of the Southern States before it can make the proclamation more than waste paper. The policy that has dictated the proclamation is very doubtful. Nothing was needed to deepen the hatred of the South, but if anything could determine it to continue the war to the last extremity it is the decree. The Democrats already denounce it as unconstitutional; the moderate Republicans condemn it as a measure that can have no practical result. It will have no effect on the South, which has long acted as against an Abolitionist Government of the North, and anticipated all it can do by any kind of legislation. In the North it will be likely to be only another element of confusion. * * *

From the general tenor of the last telegrams, it appears that the Federal Government feels the consequences of the war, and its reverses, in a pressure not so much lightened by the recent success as the easily-excited community of New-York suppose. The last pinch of necessity comes, exactly as European observers predicted, in the Finance Department. The enormous loss of stores and arms in the last few months must be supplied before the new recruits, whether conscripts or volunteers, can be equipped as soldiers. The Government is in want of money. Either the American contractors and manufacturers begin to dislike the produce of Mr. CHASE's printing presses, or cannot furnish supplies fast enough, and they must be purchased abroad, or the interest of loans, raised and expended, has now to be paid in coin. The paper and credit of the Government no longer suffice to meet these demands, and the treasury requires gold. That metal is the first thing that disappears in a time of civil commotion, and in America has been invisible for more than a year. It was with good reason the Pagan mythology described Plutus as the most timid of its divinities. Solid capital dives into the earth and hides itself on the earliest symptoms of political convulsion. It can be drawn from its dark retreats in private hoards or the depths of bank cellars only by the strongest temptation. For ordinary commercial purposes, gold at New-York is at a premium of 20½ per cent. above the variety of notes and promises to pay that represent it. On this raised market the Washington Treasury comes as a borrower of hard cash. For deposits of gold for 40 days, to be repaid in coin, Mr. CHASE offers interest at the rate of 36 per cent. per annum, and if the war continues, necessities of the same kind will exact even higher terms. The evil day of the Federal tax-gatherer's call on every household is deferred till January next. But even when he begins his work, he must accept the paper currency the Treasury has created, and the Government has to meet expenses that paper will no longer pay. The present state of the American Exchequer forms a humiliating contrast to its practice before this unhappy war. Then the Federal Treasury never received or issued a note, but collected all its revenue, and paid all its outgoings, in solid coin. That was literally the age of gold at Washington, and in less than two years of war it has come to an end. Yet the offer made by the Secretary of the Treasury, as an indication of the exhaustion of the Northern finances, may justify some faint hope of peace.

From the London Star, 6th.

The inevitable day has come at last. There is an end of impossible attempts to restore an organized compromise. Republican institutions and resources are no longer to be employed in the protection of the slave system that has made war upon them. Negro emancipation is formally and definitely adopted as the policy, in war and peace, of the United States. With or without the consent of their owners, the slaves are to be set free. The States in which Slavery exists are to be again invited and enabled to provide for gradual and compensated liberation. Loyal slaveowners in the rebel States are to be entitled to compensation for losses sustained by compulsory emancipation under Federal law. The States, or parts of States, in rebellion on the 1st of January next, are to be subject to the Confiscation Congress authorizing the confiscation of human chattels as well as of other property. Such is the purport of a proclamation issued by President LINCOLN. * * *

Is not this a gigantic stride in the path of Christian and civilized progress? Is not here a reason, abundant and unquestionable, why every man to whom personal or political freedom is dear should pray for the success of the Union arms? Hitherto, the sympathy of Europe has been repressed by an uneasy doubt whether the outposts of the Federal armies and the boats' crews of Federal fleets did not drive back with cowering terror the negroes who came out expecting friends and deliverers. *There can now be no more such doubt, and there can be no more justification of sympathy.* From the banks of the Potomac, where McCLELLAN and LEE still stand confronting each other in equal strength—through Kentucky, where Federals and Confederates are besieged and besiegers—in Mississippi and in Louisiana, where fighting is imminent, if not actual—in the Carolinas and in Florida, where the war seems about to be renewed,—every Northern soldier or sailor counts now as an armed Abolitionist. The slaves need wait no longer for the signal that their concealed and wary leaders have prudently withheld. In every cane-brake and rice swamp,—among the bales of hoarded cotton and the trees of the pine forests,—the negro may hold his council of war and resolve to strike for freedom. He may safely and wisely forego his vengeance for past wrongs. *His cause is at length the cause of a mighty and resolute people.* The fiat has gone forth, and the heart of humanity will hail its execution. On New Year's Day, 1863, Slavery will cease to defile the American flag, and begin to disappear from the American soil.

The London journals of the 7th, again revert to LINCOLN's proclamation.

The *Times* says it does not pretend to attack Slavery, it *lavishes the threat of a servile rebellion as a means of war against certain States.* Where he has no power, Mr. LINCOLN will set the negroes free. Where he retains power, he will consider them slaves. He proposes to excite the negroes of the Southern plantations *to murder the families of their masters, while they are engaged in the war*—he will run up the river in his gunboats—he will seek the places where the women and children have been trusted to the fidelity of colored domestics.

The *Times*, however, does not think that even now, when Mr. LINCOLN plays his last card, it will prove to be a trump. Pennsylvania desires to sell her manufactures in the South. New-York wishes to be again broker, banker and merchant to the South. This is what the Union means to them. It would not answer the purpose of any of these cities of the North to have the South made a howling wilderness. They want the handling of the millions which are produced by the labor of the black man.

The *Post* thinks peace seems less distant now than it was a month since. The Administration of Mr. LINCOLN topples to its fall, and we cannot doubt that it will be replaced by one which will consult the true interest of the American Nation.

The *Daily News* says that President LINCOLN's proclamation of slave emancipation has not, as far as at present appears, the importance which some persons in England are disposed to attach to it. Like most of the acts of the Executive of the United States, it is feeble and halting.

From the Manchester Guardian, 7th.

The proclamation is evidently nothing more than a comp und of "bunkum" on a grand scale, with the swaggering bravado so conspicuous throughout the present war. We have no doubt the President sincerely desires the extinction of Slavery, but he has himself told us that there is a thing he desires more, and, in his address to the Border States, he made it a topic of piteous complaint that, unless they came to his help, he should be obliged to yield to the pressure of the Abolitionists. The proclamation is in one sense a sop thrown to those unreasoning fanatics. But it is also a blustering menace to the South—a threat that if the seceding States do not return within the time of grace, and so disappoint the hopes of their bitterest foes, the latter shall enjoy the gratification of seeing them involved in all the horrors of a servile war. Doubtless the South will laugh at the idle menace. In its territories President LINCOLN has no authority except in the few spots occupied by his troops, and experience has already shown that the slaves have no notion of accepting his invitation to rise against their masters. But the harmlessness of the proclamation does not excuse its utter want of practicable, and if its consequences expected it to produce a favorable impression in Europe, there is only one possible answer to them—it is too late. It, when war first became inevitable, the Cabinet at Washington had announced that, having been forced to the arbitrament of war, it would not lay down its arms until the Union was restored on terms providing for the gradual extinction of Slavery, it might have made it politic for the nations to sympathize with the North. But then the Border States would have been involved, and the civil war might have extended to the North itself. The President experienced the proverbial fate attending an attempt to sit upon two stools. It was quite out of him to make a choice, and on the strength of it to claim the respect of the world. And for now proclamation comes not even announce a choice. It still lies, as the door open for a reconstruction of the Union, without the slightest hope in the North of removing the power of Slavery. It is impossible not to feel that if the South refused to return at once on being assured of the permanence of its favorite institution, President LINCOLN would joyfully welcome it to its embrace, and we may almost fear that to induce it back he would forget his own pledge to preserve the "Territories" unemancipated. The fact that his proclamation omits more homes by even that scheme of negro colonization which was pressed upon him with such indignant eloquence in a letter recently transferred to these columns, would be all the more remarkable in Europe. We can appreciate the difficulties of the situation, but they are difficulties due to a persistence in a false policy, and not to be overcome by injustice.

The real value of the proclamation is perhaps best shown on the very small sensation which it appears to have caused at New-York. Plainly no effects are expected from it in that quarter.

From the Liverpool Post, Oct. 7.

Has the proclamation been issued in reference to a knowledge of the state of things at Richmond and in the Confederate camp? Has Mr. LINCOLN proclamation himself that the recent victories, the organization of forces in the field, and the moral force which followed to the aid of his army, will justify the strong step he is about to take? Has the Secession leader to ask for a compromise? The probability is, however, that it must be. Emancipation, he is assured, yet it is supposed, he considers, more fully the nature of his proclamation and its aspect than mere could be found to present the terrible results *which are certain to follow the publication of the Proclamation on the Slave States.*

Garibaldian Riots in Hyde Park.

Hyde-park yesterday was the scene of a riot far exceeding in magnitude and in its serious consequences that which took place on the previous Sunday. In consequence of the interruption there was to the meeting of sympathy with GARIBALDI by a body of Irish roughs, and who succeeded in the arranging the object of its convocation, large bodies of working men had given notice to the organizers that they intended going present in the park yesterday and supporting them at all hazards. The committee, not feeling inclined to incur the responsibility of calling a second meeting for yesterday, when a collision was likely to ensue, determined to abandon their intention to hold the meeting, and during last week issued a notice to that effect. The publicity given through the Press to last Sunday's proceedings, however, combined with the fact that the abandonment of the meeting had not become generally known, caused an immense assemblage in the park yesterday. Before 2 o'clock all the principal thoroughfares leading to Hyde Park were crowded with persons proceeding toward it, many of them carrying thick sticks, and by 3 o'clock the police on duty estimated that at least 100,000 persons had passed through the park gates. As on the previous Sunday, the mound of earth near the marble arch was the centre of attraction, and at an early hour of the afternoon it was taken possession of by a body of about three hundred Irish laborers, armed with bludgeons, who at once raised the cry of "Three cheers for the Pope, and down with GARIBALDI." Immediately surrounding this mound were stationed about 500 more of the same class similarly armed, and who openly expressed their intention to oppose by force any meeting being held in favor of GARIBALDI. It soon became rumored through the crowd that the Committee did not intend holding any meeting, and while many approved of this decision, by far the greater number expressed much disappointment. On its becoming known to the Irish party on and about the mound, they set up a loud shout, and began taunting the Garibaldian party for their cowardice. A working man who, unperceived by the Irish, had made his way on to the mound, here rushed to the front, and, waving his hat, and holding aloft a board with the name of GARIBALDI painted upon it, called upon the vast mass of people in front and around the mound to give three cheers for the Italian patriot, which appeal was responded to by a tremendous burst of cheering from the assembled thousands. In an instant a dozen of the Irish bludgeons rattled about the head of the Garibaldian champion, and he was hurled from the mound bleeding profusely. This was the first act of violence committed, and was followed by a desperate rush of the Garibaldians upon the Irishmen, who, from the advantageous position they held, their determination, and the free use of their cudgels, succeeded in beating back their assailants, but few of whom had anything but Nature's weapons at their command. Just at this time a body of powerful Irish laborers and others came upon the ground, all armed with sticks, and fought their way up to their countrymen, who, thus reinforced, and emboldened by their recent triumph, with loud hurrahs for the Pope, made a desperate rush amidst the crowd, knocking down indiscriminately men, women, and children, amongst others two or three soldiers of the Guards, who seemed to especial object of dislike to the Irishmen. The Garibaldians, irritated at this unmanly and cruel any attack, and headed by about twenty soldiers, who had come out to the aid of their countrymen, fought their way up to the mound and after a severe struggle with the Irishmen, succeeded in obtaining a footing upon it. The fray now became general, and [illegible] sticks, which were employed with [illegible] the crowd, amid the cheering of the Garibaldians and the yells and shouting of the Irish, had almost come to close quarters, and blows from the [illegible] and blood began to flow freely on both sides, when the police arrived on the scene in force, and succeeded in quelling the disturbance. Each soldier had at least a dozen assailants to contend with, many of whom were evidently expert at the use of their weapons, and possessed of sufficient bulldog ferocity to make them most formidable opponents. At least a dozen men were lying at this time bleeding and senseless on the top of the mound, and the soldiers were on the point of being overpowered by numbers, when about half a dozen of the Life Guards, about the same number of the Third Buffs, followed by a body of at least fifty working men with sticks and umbrellas, rushed on to the mound and turned the tide of victory. After a terrific *melee* of about five minutes the Irish gave way, and made a precipitate retreat from their position. One soldier of the Third Buffs, a short thickset man, armed with a piece of park rail, knocked down six of the Irishmen in succession, receiving in return a severe wound in the forehead. As the Irishmen were beaten from the mound, the people below seized upon those who had made themselves most conspicuous, and dragged them to the outskirts of the crowd, and gave them in charge to the policemen, several of whom were there stationed, but with orders not to interfere unless under the personal orders of the Commissioner. Those who were identified as having taken an active part in the first onslaught upon the people were at once taken off to the Station-house. The Garibaldians and the soldiers being now in possession of the mound, one of the soldiers was hoisted on the shoulders of his comrades, and said if any of the Committee were present who called the meeting last Sunday, and wished to propose a resolution in favor of GARIBALDI, the soldiers would form a circle around the mound, and guarantee them a hearing. No one, however, responded to this appeal, but it gave rise to one of the greatest bursts of cheers that ever resounded in Hyde Park, followed by more cheers for the army. The Irish, now driven from the mound, and rendered perfectly infuriate by their defeat in that quarter, formed themselves into several detached bodies of about 200 each, and forcing their way into the crowd in different directions, began striking at all within their reach. It was estimated that there was at this time 200,000 people assembled, and the wishes of one portion of the crowd to escape the blows of these ruffians, the determined stand made against them by other portions, the shouts of the men, the shrieks of the women, and the cries of the juveniles, presented a scene of the most alarming description. Sticks were being used, and stones were flying in all directions, and at least 2,000 people were battling in different parts of the park. In some cases knives were used, and several persons were taken off the ground who had been stabbed. About 500 soldiers were now mixed up in the crowd, great numbers of whom were fighting against the Irishmen, who at last were overpowed, and fled in all directions, many of them meeting with knots of Garibaldians, by whom they were severely maltreated. Sir R. MAYNE and Capt. HARRIS, the Commissioners of Police, now came upon the ground, and it getting dusk, and seeing the alarming state of affairs, dispatched a constable to the Wellington Barracks for a strong picket of the Fusileers, about fifty of whom, under the command of an officer, but without arms, specially attended, one party taking possession of the mound, and the other ordering the soldiers into barracks. A strong body of the Division of Police, who had been kept in reserve in the Marble-Arch, were also brought on the ground under the command of Capt. HARRIS. These measures combined with the retreat of the Irishmen, and the approach of dusk, put a stop to the proceedings, and the people gradually left the park, which became quite cleared by 8 o'clock. A large number of persons were severely injured during the afternoon, and the various surgeries in the neighborhood were crowded with parties waiting to have their wounds dressed. It is to be hoped the authorities will take measures to prevent any repetition of these disgraceful doings next Sunday.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Demonstrations by Guerrillas on the Mississippi, &c.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

The steamer *Cheerilla* was fired into by the rebels on Saturday morning, thirty miles below Memphis, and one man wounded.

The same evening the steamer *Chancellor* was attacked by a band of rebels while loading cotton twenty-five miles below Memphis, and two persons killed and seven wounded. The rebels then fired the boat, but the flames were extinguished without much damage, and the boat escaped.

The rebels continue to concentrate in the neighborhood of Memphis.

It is said that PRICE has been reinforced recently by 15,000 Texans, and more arriving daily.

A steamer from Commerce reports all quiet there. The rebels sacked the town and carried off [illegible] worth of goods and a number of horses.

A report is in circulation here to-night that the rebels have attacked and captured Island No. Ten. The report is not traceable to any reliable source.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

Dispatches received at headquarters from Helena, Ark., to the 15th inst., report an [illegible] to the forts remains nearly complete.

The rebel Gen. HEBERT was sent by Gen. CARR, under a flag of truce, to communicate to the rebels that the United States Government, or the General, had engaged in arming negroes in Arkansas to which recent Gen. HEBERT entered an emphatic protest. General CARR promptly responded, telling him that neither the General Government nor its officers had any right to protest, as the rebels, the first to employ negroes as soldiers, and he employed were attacked in a portion of them captured by guerrillas. Gen. CARR adds: "Whatever may be the policy of my Government, I shall conduct the campaign as I shall deem for the best."

In a skirmish on the 15th, twelve miles west of Helena, the National forces captured the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-first Texas Regiment and twelve privates. The enemy's further loss is unknown. Major ENGLISH, of the Fourth Iowa was taken prisoner, and we had four killed, six wounded, and fourteen missing.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 21—12:30 P. M.

Gen. BUELL passed through this city to-day with [illegible] and 30 [illegible] Federal prisoners from Cox's Creek, have arrived here. They left at 3 o'clock Monday morning, and up to 2 this afternoon, had nothing to eat, MORGAN having destroyed all the captured provisions that he could not take away. MORGAN's men changed clothes with many of our prisoners, and his band are said now to be clothed in Federal uniforms.

Doubtful rumors say that the bridges over Rolling Fork and Bacon Creek have been destroyed by the rebels.

Eight Commissioners sent by the Chicago Sanitary Commission, who were captured near Cox's Creek, have arrived here. MORGAN's men took all their supplies.

On Monday morning, the rebels at Cox's Creek captured Capt. T. H. LEWIS, Postmaster of Gen. WOOD's Division, with all his mails, containing several thousand letters. They took out the money therein, and destroyed the letters.

Lieuts. NEFF, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, and CROATS, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, have arrived, *en route* northward. They were captured near Bardstown on Monday, and paroled, while proceeding to join their respective regiments, after having been out on Government service.

Lieut. CROATS had two commissions from Gov. TODD, for transmission, one of which was for Col. ANDERSON, Sixth Ohio Infantry, on the back of which MORGAN indorsed, "Approved, JOHN H. MORGAN, Oct. 20, 1862."

These gentlemen say that MORGAN's men entered Elizabethtown on Monday, and broke open the post-office, and were then driven out by two Federal regiments. His force is at Leoanon.

RELEASE OF GEN. JEFF. C. DAVIS.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 21—11½ P. M.

Gen JEFF. C. DAVIS, who killed Gen. NELSON, has been released from arrest, and ordered to report for duty at Cincinnati, and left here this morning.

Gen. Fremont in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

The friends of Gen FREMONT last night welcomed his return to this City in a grand serenade. From four to five thousand people were present, and the reception was, in every respect, cordial and enthusiastic. In response to repeated calls, the General made a few remarks, referring to his former visits to this city, stating that the principal object of his visit now was to be present at the trial of his friend and [illegible] Col. M. BOSTAIN, both of whom, although the assault upon him were made solely because he felt an honorable duty to stand by the side of his chief.

LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT'S OPINIONS.

Another Letter on the Subject of the Rebellion.

From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 21

Early in the last year, when civil war seemed impending, but had not actually broken out, Gen. SCOTT, then at the head of the army, wrote two papers, containing his views, professional and political, on the crisis, and the rights and duties which devolved on the Government in the momentous conjuncture. These two papers were subsequently lent to many friends to read, and one of them has recently been published, without the writer's consent, evidently for a party purpose. As the illustrious old Warrior professes to belong to no party, other than that of the National Union, he has deemed it proper to give to the public himself the second of the papers referred to, lest it also might find its unauthorized way into print. He has, therefore, forwarded it to us for insertion in the *National Intelligencer*, having added to it a few explanatory "notes," which the lapse of time seemed to render proper.

The paper now submitted to the public by Gen. SCOTT throws a flood of light on the history of the rebellion in its incipient stages, and will inspire every reader with deep interest. It establishes, in the first place, the patriotic anxiety of the wise and watchful General-in-Chief to prepare for the coming storm, and his earnest and repeated efforts to prevail on the Government to garrison and secure the Southern forts against every possible attack; and it discloses, in the second place, the causes of his failure, which, it is now evident, resulted from the indecision of the Executive, misled, doubtless by the treachery of the Secretary of War, if not in other members of the Cabinet, in whom the head of the Government reposed a misplaced and abused confidence. This paper, we may add, must have the effect, with every candid mind, of vindicating the character of the illustrious veteran General himself from imputations with which he has been recently assailed by presses whose standard of merit is regulated only by party tests.

Communicated to the Editors for Publication.

SOUTHERN FORTS—A SUMMARY, ETC.

Oct. 30, 1860. I emphatically called the attention of the President to the necessity of strong garrisons in all the forts below the principal commercial cities of the Southern States, including, by name, the forts in Pensacola harbor. Oct. 31, I suggested to the Secretary of War that a circular should be sent at once to such of those forts as had garrisons, to be on the alert against surprises and sudden assaults. [*See my "Views," since printed.*]

After a long confinement to my bed in New-York I came to this city (Washington) Dec. 12. Next day I personally urged upon the Secretary of War the same views, viz. strong garrisons in Southern forts—those of Charleston and Pensacola harbor, at once—those on Mobile Bay and the Mississippi, below New-Orleans, next, &c., &c. I again pointed out the organized companies and the recruits at the principal depôts available for the purpose. The Secretary did not concur in any of my views, when I begged him to procure for me an early interview with the President, that I might make one effort more to save the forts and the Union.

By appointment the Secretary accompanied me to the President, December 15, when the same topics, secessionism, &c., were again pretty fully discussed. There being at the moment (in the opinion of the President) no danger of an early secession, beyond South Carolina, the President in reply to my arguments for immediately reinforcing Fort Moultrie and sending a garrison to Fort Sumter, said

"The time has not arrived for doing so—that he should wait the action of the Convention of South Carolina, in the expectation that a commission would be appointed and sent to negotiate with him and Congress respecting the cession of the state and the property of the United States held within its limits; and that if Congress should not agree to the secession, then he would [illegible] forces and reinforcements and telegraph the commanding officer of Charleston to that effect, and [illegible] to hold the forts [illegible] and [illegible] until [illegible]."

And the Secretary, with animation, added:

"We have a vessel of war (the *Brooklyn*) held in readiness at Norfolk, and [illegible] three hundred [illegible] from Fort Monroe to Charleston."

To which I replied, that, [illegible] so many men could not be withdrawn from that garrison, for could be taken from New-York [illegible] that it would then be too late, as the Southern Commissioners would [illegible] to the garrison, by last raising and the cutting the wires—that as there was not a soldier in Fort Sumter, any handful of armed secessionists might seize and occupy it, &c., &c.

The result was, that [illegible] should be sent, but [illegible] were now have been in the possession of the United States, and not a battery now there could have been erected by the secessionists consequently the necessity of [illegible] from time to time would now (the end of March) be the unobstructed [illegible].

The same day, Dec. 15, I wrote the following note:

"Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT begs the President to pardon him for appearing to [illegible] what he supposes to say the [illegible] with which he was honored by the President.

"[illegible] Dec. 15, 1860."

On the 17th (March 2, 1861,) [illegible] to the President, and [illegible] that [illegible] ordnance, ordnance stores, [illegible] another [illegible] act of war [illegible] with raising the [illegible] of the United States [illegible] Fort Moultrie, and to despatch [illegible] with two revenue cutters to be sent to Charleston, [illegible] in order, 1, to prevent the [illegible] from [illegible] the Southern, and 2, to enforce the [illegible] of the revenue laws. On the 27th I [illegible] to the President, that [illegible] from Boston—one reply I [illegible] Fortress Monroe, if the company had been [illegible] three days before the fort would have been prompted by Floridians. It [illegible] that the rebels had their eyes upon those powerful forts which govern the commerce of the Western Gulf, as Gibraltar and Malta govern that of the Mediterranean. With Forts Jefferson and Taylor, the rebels would have purchased an early European recognition.

It was suggested by Gen. SCOTT on the 28th that the *Brooklyn* with Capt. VODGES' men on board, would be ordered in open sea to stand off and on Fort Pickens, and in the night [illegible] the fort might have been [illegible]. Indeed, I am inclined at sea, the fort might have been attacked and [illegible] or [illegible] the reinforcements could have reached the beach. In open sea, where alone it could land.

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That plan and all others, without a squadron of war ships and a considerable army—competent to take and hold the many formidable batteries below Fort Sumter, and before the exhaustion of its subsistence—having been pronounced, from the change of circumstances, impracticable, by Major ANDERSON, Capt. FOSTER, (Chief Engineer,) and all the other officers of the fort, as well as by Brig.-Gen. TOTTEN, Chief of the Corps of Engineers; and, concurring in that opinion, I did not hesitate to advise (March 29) that Major ANDERSON be instructed to evacuate the fort, so long gallantly held by him and his companions, immediately on procuring suitable transportation to take them to New-York. His relative weakness had steadily increased in the last eighteen days.

It was not till Jan. 3 (when the *first* Commissioners from South Carolina withdrew) that the permission I had solicited Oct. 31 was obtained to admonish commanders of the few Southern forts with garrisons to be on the alert against surprises and sudden assaults. (Major ANDERSON was not among the admonished, being already stratily beleaguered.)

JAN. 3.—To Lieut. SLEMMER, commanding in Pensacola Harbor:

"The General-in-Chief directs that you take measures to do the utmost in your power to prevent the seizure of either of the forts in Pensacola harbor, by surprise or assault, consulting first with the commander of the Navy-yard, who will probably have received instructions to cooperate with you." (This order was signed by Aid-de-Camp LAY.)

It was just before the surrender of the Pensacola Navy-yard (Jan. 12) that Lieut. SLEMMER, calling upon Commodore ARMSTRONG, obtained the aid of some thirty common seamen or laborers, (but no marines,) who, added to his 46 soldiers, made up his numbers to 76 men, with whom this meritorious officer has since held Fort Pickens, and performed, working night and day, an immense amount of labor in mounting guns, keeping up a strong guard, &c.

Early in January I renewed, as has been seen, my solicitations to be allowed to reinforce Fort Pickens, but a good deal of time was lost in vacillations. First, the President "thought if no movement is made by the United States Fort McRae will probably not be occupied nor Fort Pickens attacked. In case of movements by the United States, which will doubtless be made known by the wires, there will be corresponding local movements, and the attempt to reinforce will be useless."—(*Quotation from a note made by Adjutant Camp Lay, about Jan. 12, of the President's reply to a message from me.*) Next, it was doubted whether it would be safe to send reinforcements in an unarmed steamer, and the want, *as usual*, of a suitable naval vessel—the *Brooklyn* being long held in reserve at Norfolk for some purpose unknown to me. Finally, after I had kept a body of three hundred recruits in New-York Harbor ready for some time—and they would have been sufficient to reinforce temporarily Fort Pickens and to occupy Fort McRae also—the President, about Jan. 18, permitted that the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* should take a single company, ninety men, from Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, and reinforce Lieut. SLEMMER in Fort Pickens, but without a surplus man for the neighboring fort, McRae.

The *Brooklyn*, with Capt. VODGES' company aboard, left the Chesapeake for Fort Pickens about Jan. 22, and, on the 29th, President BUCHANAN having entered into a *quasi* armistice with certain leading secessionists at Pensacola and elsewhere, caused Secretaries HOLT and TOUCEY to instruct, in a joint note, the commanders of the war vessels off Pensacola, and Lieut. SLEMMER, commanding Fort Pickens, to commit no act of hostility, and not to land Capt. VODGES' company unless that fort should be attacked.†

[That joint note I never saw until March 25, but supposed the armistice was consequent upon the meeting of the Peace Convention at Washington, and was understood to terminate with it.]

Hearing, however, of the most active preparations for hostilities on the part of the seceders at Pensacola, by the erection of new batteries and arming Fort McRae—that had not been mounted when it was seized—during the Peace Convention and [illegible], I brought the subject to the notice of the new Administration, when this note, dated March 12, to Capt. VODGES, was agreed upon, viz.: "At the first favorable moment you will land with your company, reinforce Fort Pickens, and hold the same till further orders." This order, in duplicate, left New-York by two naval vessels about the period of March, as the mail and the wires could not be trusted, and detached officers could not be substituted, for two had already been arrested and paroled by the authorities of Pensacola, dispatches taken from one of them, and a third, to escape like treatment, forced to turn back when near that city. These theorists have not ceased to make war upon the United States since the capture by them of the Navy-yard, Jan. 12.

Respectfully submitted, WINFIELD SCOTT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, March 30, 1861.

† The plan invented by Gen. SCOTT to coerce secession was like all engineering devised by him, very able in its details, and nearly certain of ultimate success. The Southern States are mild fairs and forts, commanding their rivers and strategic points. Gen. SCOTT desired to transfer the army of the United States to those forts as speedily as possible. The Southern secessionists could not out of reinforcements between the Government and the fortresses without a great fleet, while they could only hold forts to take them by land without one hundred thousand men, many hundred millions of dollars, several campaigns, and many a bloody siege. Had Scott been able to have put those forts in the condition he desired then to be, the Southern Confederacy could not have existed. *Part of the [illegible] projected by Gen. SCOTT for the Reduced Establishment of the Army, [illegible] Regular Army, [illegible] Exception of Staff Officers.*

It was not till [illegible], Secretary of State, [illegible] and legal opinion, and [illegible] to send succor to the [illegible] under [illegible] from Boston—one reply I [illegible] Fortress Monroe, if the company had been [illegible] three days before the fort would have been prompted by Floridians. It [illegible] that the rebels had their eyes upon those powerful forts which govern the commerce of the Western Gulf, as Gibraltar and Malta govern that of the Mediterranean. With Forts Jefferson and Taylor, the rebels would have purchased an early European recognition.

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Amusements.

IRVING HALL.—It has been maintained by experience managers and artists of long suffering that the days of popular concerts were at an end; that three-dollar programmes, with *fantasias* all over them like buttons on a pauper's coat, were no longer attractive to the public. Mr. HARRISON, in his musicale series of entertainments, goes far to meet this theory. In reviving the palmiest days of miscellaneous music, he has also restored to the concert-room its ancient reputation of being the most harmless place where worldly delights can be enjoyed. Unconsciousness and excellence were combined with admirable discrimination in last evening's programme. Mr. GOTTSCHALK has seldom been heard to greater advantage, being received, of course, with the usual fervor. A fragment from a Fantasia on "Soumnambula," by the Cuban pianist ESPADERO, was the principal novelty, but it hardly justified the expectations excited by its announcement. The composer is said to be a remarkable man, and certainly owes a reputation to Mr. GOTTSCHALK, who never hesitates to speak with enthusiasm of his gifts. The fantasia is sufficient to excite interest, but not to call for further remark, in his own pieces, Mr. GOTTSCHALK was, as usual, inimitable. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS played a couple of solos with faultless elegance and clearness, especially a Tarantelle, by VIEUXTEMPS. Mr. EARL was excellent in his flute pieces, and Mad. DE LUSSAN sang with her accustomed tact and skill. Not the least interesting event of the evening was the *début* of Mr. WM. CASTLE, a young American tenor, who possesses an admirable voice, and is evidently destined to assume a leading position in musical circles. In a romanza by MARCADANTE, and a pleasing ballad by Mr. A. WOOD, ("Things that Never Die,") the best qualities of his voice were displayed; both pieces were encored—"La donna e Mobile" being substituted for the first, and "My Pretty Jane" for the second. The latter was the least successful of Mr. CASTLE's efforts, being somewhat too florid and inconsequential for the earnest outpourings of a ballad swain. The gentleman's success, however, was none the less marked and merited. His voice is fresh, powerful, and of good quality, and his future clearly rests with himself.

Taken as a whole, the concerts now being given by Mr. HARRISON, at his beautiful hall, are by far the best that we have had in the City for many years, being as remarkable for their cheapness as their excellence. It is not strange that they are attracting the undivided attention of the musical public, and reversing the theories of management.

Self-Sealing, Stamped, Newspaper Wrapper.

This neat and convenient device, which is now for sale in all the Post-offices, deserves to come into general use. Newspapers, pictorials, pamphlets, magazines, handbills, circulars, engravings, pictures, photographs, sheet music, maps, drawings, envelopes, wrappers, and nearly all kinds of mailable matter in packages or rolls, may be conveniently enclosed in these wrappers, which can be purchased in packages of 25, at the following rates: Five for 6 cents, 25 for 29 cents, 100 for $1 16, or, without the stamps, 5 for 1 cent, 25 for 4 cents, 100 for 16 cents. Any deficiency in the stamps on the wrapper may of course be made good by affixing the additional number necessary.

We are requested to call attention to a communication on chronic disease.

The Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 20.

Official returns from seventeen counties, comprising more than half the voting population of the State, give SLENKER, Democrat, for Auditor-General, 1,862 majority.

Decision in Regard to Shinplasters.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

A decision made in the United States Court today, declares that the law of the United States Congress, prohibiting the issue of "shinplasters" in the States, is unconstitutional.

Thanksgiving-Day in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 21.

The 27th of November next has been set apart as a day of thanksgiving and prayer for Pennsylvania.

Gen. Devens Accepts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

A letter from Gen. DEVENS accepting the People's nomination for GOVERNOR of Massachusetts is published this evening.

Base Ball in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

The first match in which the Eckford Nine, of Brooklyn, were engaged, came off to-day, the contestants being a Nine from the Olympic, Athletic, Adriatic and Franklin Clubs, unexpectedly selected. The result was: Eckford, 39; Philadelphia, 8. There were thousands in attendance, and great interest was manifested in the game. The Eckford Club, with their hosts, attend the Arch-street Theatre this evening.

(Advertisement.)

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3458. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

OPERATIONS ON THE POTOMAC.

A Dashing Reconnoissance in the Direction of Leesburgh.

ENCOUNTER WITH REBEL CAVALRY

THE ENEMY COMPLETELY SCATTERED.

A Number of Them Killed, Wounded, and Taken Prisoners.

A Letter from Gen. McClellan to Gov. Bradford, of Maryland.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

We have received from the TIMES and Philadelphia *Inquirer's* special correspondents at Harper's Ferry the following account of the reconnoissance from that point toward Leesburgh. The dispatch is dated 1 o'clock P. M.:

The reconnoitering party toward Leesburgh has just returned in fine spirits, sore-footed, on rebels' horses. We killed six of the enemy, and wounded several more; captured forty prisoners and thirty horses.

The force left the east side of Loudon Heights at daybreak on Tuesday, marching in the following order:

Sixth New-York Cavalry, (Ira Harris Guard,) Col. DAVIS.

First Brigade of Gen. GRANT'S command—namely, Seventh and Sixty-sixth Ohio.

Second Brigade—One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Second New-York and Third Maryland, followed by KNAPP'S Pennsylvania Battery, six guns—all under command of Gen. GRANT.

Our forces reached Hillsboro, a secesh village of some fifty houses, about noon. The cavalry dashed in, capturing Lieut. GAUNS, of the new company of rebel rangers belonging to STUART'S Cavalry, who had been guarding Snicker's Gap, but were now on scouting duty. They immediately, to the number of one hundred and twenty-five, skedaddled from Hillsboro in the direction of Wheatland.

Overtaking them near Wheatland, we opened with a battery, supported by the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania. The other regiments deployed out in both directions. After a few rounds, the cavalry charged in splendid style, led by Lieut.-Col. MCVICARS, formerly of the Royal Artillery, full thirty yards in advance of his men. He received five bullet holes in his clothing, besides having his horse shot under him by a rebel secreted in a haystack.

The chase continued full two miles. Forty prisoners were taken, including the Captain and three other Grubbs, thus clearing out the Grubs in this Valley. Several rebels scattered among the houses, and changed their clothing. One Major, thus disguised, was captured.

Continuing the march, we reached Lovelsville at night—all citizens being driven ahead, so that they could tell no tales. Then we encamped, and started homeward the next morning, at 2 o'clock.

Our forces would have gone to Leesburgh, but they had only two days' rations.

Thus the guerrillas infesting Loudon, and appearing night before last at the river opposite Knoxville, are all cleaned out.

CASUALTIES.

Killed—James Murray.

Wounded—Sergt. Thomas French, left shoulder; John Hays—all of Co. A, Sixth New-York Cavalry. Tompkins, Co. C, shoulder dislocated by his horse falling.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM SHARPSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The TIMES and Philadelphia *Inquirer* special correspondents have just sent us the following dispatch from Sharpsburgh, Md.:

A prisoner, captured during the late reconnoissance, states that the enemy has not over 20,000 troops at any one point in Virginia. On account of our extended line he is necessarily obliged to scatter his forces and keep a vigilant watch all along the river.

The army is daily expecting a supply of clothing, shoes, &c. The force at the extreme right of the line in the vicinity of Hancock, has been greatly strengthened within the past two days. This has caused a movement of two or three divisions further up the river.

Various rumors are afloat in reference to the future disposition of the army. The men are desirous either to offer battle or go into Winter quarters.

Nearly three hundred soldiers, having been found in Sharpsburgh without a proper pass, have been sent to Harper's Ferry to work on roads and bridges.

Capt. P. B. SPEAR, Commissary to the First Brigade of MORELL'S Division, who was wounded on the second Bull Run battle-field, has resumed active duties. His services are considered indispensable.

Capt. J. S. CASLETON, Quartermaster to the Third Brigade, MORELL'S Division, has flattering prospects of an appointment as Paymaster in the volunteer army.

Valuable services not connected with his special department, rendered on the Peninsula, have caused Capt. CASLETON to be held in high esteem by the Commanding Generals.

His term of service dates back to the very commencement of the war, and his faithful performance of duty justly entitles him to the position he will probably obtain.

Capt. R. C. WALKER, Commissary to the Third Brigade, MORELL'S Division, has, after some weeks of absence in consequence of illness, returned to take charge of his department.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HEADQUARTERS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The following dispatch is from the TIMES' special correspondent at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac:

"The following order has been issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN, and has already taken effect:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR KNOXVILLE, Oct. 13, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 253.—[EXTRACT.]—Major-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE is assigned to the general charge of the defences of Harper's Ferry, and the Second and Twelfth Army Corps are placed under his orders for the present.

To-day continues the delightful weather we have had here for some time past. A freshet that would add five or six feet to the water in the Potomac would be worth to us a hundred thousand men to-day.

Daily drilling and practice of the whole artillery force have been resumed within the past few days for the first time since leaving the peninsula.

From the signal station on the Maryland Heights the smoke this morning was so thick that the officers could see only eight or nine miles, and that indistinctly. Rebel pickets are at Kearneysville. The camp fires were as usual from two to three miles north of Bunker Hill, to eight or nine miles south of that place, and a great number were seen this morning.

The nights are now exceedingly cold, and the soldiers in their little shelter tents are really suffering. Many, very many, are wholly without blankets or overcoats.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct., 22.

We have received the following from our special correspondent at Frederick:

Mrs. GOFF, wife of a Lieutenant in our army, referred to yesterday in the matter of rescuing rifles from a well, is the daughter of Mr. SMITH of Woodsboro in this State—a noted Rebel.

Gov. BRADFORD this afternoon issued orders notifying the citizens of Frederick county that in consequence of the malfeasance of Dr. MORAN, certificates of exemption granted are null and void, and a commission composed of four surgeons will meet in this city on Monday next to re-examine.

GEN. McCLELLAN TO GOV. BRADFORD.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct 22.

The following has been received by Gov. BRADFORD from Gen. MCCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
PLEASANT VALLEY, Md., Oct. 18, 1862.

His Excellency A. W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's order, Sept. 20, in which you advert in such flattering terms to the conduct of this army in the recent battles fought upon the soil of your State. It was with the utmost pride and gratification that I received this most prompt acknowledgement of the skill of the officers and gallantry of the men of the Army of the Potomac. We felt it all the more deeply because it emanated from the Executive of a State whose inhabitants had witnessed our efforts, and whose fields were rescued from the invader. Your praise will stimulate this army to renewed efforts in the sacred cause of the Union.

Permit me, Governor, in the name of the Army of the Potomac, to thank you for your appreciation of its victories. With the sincere hope and belief that no rebel army shall again pollute the loyal State of Maryland, and committing to you as a sacred trust the remains of our gallant comrades who now rest beneath its soil,

I am, Governor, with high respect,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General U. S. A.

IN FRONT OF WASHINGTON.

The Rebels not to be Starved Out—Immense Crops in Store for Them—Our Soldiers Guarding the Snow—Why Lee is at Winchester—Running Off Negroes—Rebel Pickets—A Relic.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1862.

The troops at this point are enjoying a temporary respite from the continual reconnoissances they have participated in during the last four weeks. Gen. STAHL has obtained a temporary leave of absence, leaving Col. VON GILSA, Commandant of the First Brigade, in command, and no reconnoissance in force will be made until he returns to duty, which will be in a few days.

As the cold Fall nights are upon us, the great question among the officers of this army corps is as to the probability of going into Winter quarters here. All hope to be ordered forward and to see this rebellion crushed out before another season, but judging from the way in which matters are managed just now, the war is likely to last for an indefinite period of time. No person who has had any experience in Secessia, supposes for a moment that the rebels can ever be starved out, as some persons predict while seated about their comfortable firesides in New-York. True, the rebels are out of coffee, tea, salt, sugar and other concomitants which go to make a meal of victuals attractive, but of beef, bread, pork, corn, beans, and all the substantials, they have an abundance. In fact the army of the Union has been protecting this kind of property for the rebel Government. It is a mistaken idea that Virginia is a barren waste. Away from the track of the two armies the crops are as large and the farmers as prosperous, to all outward appearances, as they were before the war. I have visited, during the last two weeks, all of the principal localities in the valley formed by the Bull Run and Blue Ridge mountains—traveling for the most part with small forces over unfrequented routes. To one who has heretofore formed an opinion of the condition of affairs in Virginia, by following the worn-out track of the armies, the change in the appearance of everything forms a remarkable contrast. The valley to which I have referred is one of the richest grazing sections of the State. The hills are covered with cattle, and stacks of hay and fodder are everywhere conspicuous. Large flocks of sheep browse on the side hills, and the woods and farm-yards are filled with swine. Corn, wheat and oats fill the granaries to overflowing, and instead of there being any indication of the people starving, they are, on the contrary, sleek and fat, and talk treason boldly. In this one valley alone an immense crop of meat and cereals has been and is now being raised for the rebel army, and the Union army commanders are as tender about its being disturbed as they would be if located in the State of New-York. Within a few weeks all these supplies will be removed Richmondward, and then the authorities at Washington will open their eyes probably and see the great mistake that has been made. In a word, our soldiers are now acting as a guard to the Commissary and Subsistence Department of the rebel army, and unless there is a speedy change in the management of this war, they will begin to feel that they have a thankless task before them. Gen. LEE, it is well understood here, is only holding out at Winchester until he can send south the immense products of the valley of the Shenandoah and its sister valleys, and then he will have no further use for his present position. For the last few weeks the rebel supply trains have been running regularly and full toward Richmond, instead of LEE'S army, as is generally supposed; and it is about time that the Government condescended to learn something from the management of affairs in rebeldom. A portion of the army could be profitably, and should be at once, employed in threshing all the grain, cattle and horses within reach. Ninety-nine-hundredths of it all is now in rebel hands, and will eventually go to sustain the rebel army, unless the Government is aroused to the importance of preventing it. Such a blow as this would make treason unprofitable among the farmers near our lines, and would be a thrust at the vitals of the rebellion, which would be permanently felt.

RUNNING NEGROES OFF.

While at Aldie, on Thursday last, two citizens, named MOSES and BALL, came within our lines and were detained as prisoners. The first-named is a son of the proprietor of Moore's flour mills, at Aldie, on a branch of Goose Creek, and the latter is a large planter in the same town. They had "done nothing," so they said, and were neither bushwhackers nor soldiers, and were surprised at being detained within our lines when so near their homes, from which they had been absent some time. Upon being questioned closely, they admitted that they had just come from the James River, and finally owned up that they had been running off "niggers," having just taken a large gang, belonging to themselves and neighbors, southward in *chains*, to avoid losing them under the emancipation proclamation. I understand from various sources that the owners of this species of property throughout this section of the State are moving it off toward Richmond as fast as it can be spared from the plantations, and the slaveholders boast that there will not be a negro left in all this part of the State by the 1st of January next.

THE REBEL PICKETS.

No sooner had our forces been withdrawn from the vicinity of Aldie than the rebels advanced their pickets again in that direction. Their pickets and ours were yesterday within hailing distance, on the Green Spring road, near the village of that name. Both pickets, by mutual consent, refrain from the customary amusement of firing at each other.

THE STUART MANSION AGAIN.

While going the round of pickets yesterday, I availed myself of another opportunity to inspect the Stuart mansion at Chantilly. I was received by the host—a cavalry officer of the United States Army—with great consideration, and proceeded at once to continue my researches into the mysteries of the place. I was soon rewarded by finding the following document:

Rec'd, April 12, of Doctor David Stuart, the sum of one hundred and sixty-two pounds 7s. 3d., as part of my annuity. GO. WASHINGTON.
MOUNT VERNON.

This is indorsed in the handwriting of Dr. STUART "Go. WASHINGTON, April 12, '87. £162 7s. 3d."

I herewith inclose the original document.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

We have just received the following dispatch from the TIMES' Special Correspondent, at Centreville:

A former correspondent of the TIMES, Mr. A. H. EVANS, arrived here to-day, direct from Front Royal, Ashby's Gap and Upperville. He saw no rebel troops on the road, except a picket near Ashby's Gap, but he believes that the rebels will make their Winter quarters south of the Rappahannock.

Mr. EVANS was taken prisoner at the first battle of Bull Run, and has never been able to obtain permission to leave the rebel lines. He escaped by obtaining permission to visit Upperville.

A party of negroes arrived to-day from Culpepper. They report a large rebel force in that vicinity, but saw no troops north of the Rappahannock, except one picket near that river on the railroad. They report that all able-bodied negroes are being moved further South.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

What the Navy Department Will Pay for Her Capture or Destruction.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22

A large number of propositions have been made to the Navy Department for the destruction of the pirate *Alabama*, provided a suitable reward should be offered to warrant the undertaking.

As a general answer to all such applications, it may be safely stated there is no doubt that the Department would cheerfully buy the vessel from any party capturing her, and pay half a million of dollars for her, and in the event of her destruction, three hundred thousand dollars—the latter payment, however, to be subject to an appropriation by Congress.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

A Rebel Band Dispersed—A Number Killed, Wounded, and Captured.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

A band of rebels, about two hundred strong, were discovered endeavoring to pass South some seven miles east of Marshfield. They were supposed to be under command of Col. DOZEY, and to be going to West Plains, Ark. At 11 o'clock Monday night, they were attacked by Lieut.-Col. STUART, with one hundred men of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and routed with a loss of four killed, nine wounded, and fifteen prisoners. Our loss was one killed. The enemy scattered, and STUART is still in pursuit.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival There of the Steamship Cambria from New-Orleans.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

The steamship *Cambria* arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning. She left New-Orleans on the 12th inst. She had moderate weather up to the 14th, when she experienced a heavy northern gale, which lasted four days. Spoke bark *A. Stevens* off Sombrero. Saw large quantities of drift stuff; supposed to be wrecks of vessels. Put into Hampton Roads for coal.

The *Cambria* brings 75 passengers. She brings papers to Oct. 11, but the main features in them are extracts from the Northern Press. She brings the United States mail, a fair freight and the following passengers:

Mrs. HERMAN, three children and servant; Mrs. G. V. GAMBLE and family, Mr. C. M. MORRELL and family; T. Thayer, W. C. Tompkins, J. Massey, J. W. Patterson, Geo. Bush, F. Fernour, S. W. Lacks, E. Wolf, A. Avinaue, G. W. Villeneuve, Ashbury Reger, J. J. Lane, Thomas Cadien, E. N. Deal, and 27 in the steerage.

The *Minnesota* left Newport's News yesterday, and passed down the Roads out to sea at about 4 o'clock.

The flag-of-truce-boats *Metamora* and *New-York* arrived here this afternoon, bringing upward of 50 passengers and not over 100 paroled Union prisoners—far less than was expected.

Congressional Nominations.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

Judge J. G. ABBOTT has received the nomination of the People's Union Party for Congress, in the Fourth District.

In the Fifth Congressional District the People's Union Party have nominated Col. E. W. HINKS in opposition to JOHN B. ALLEY, Republican.

ALBION, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

FREEMAN CLARKE, of Monroe, was unanimously nominated for Congress by the Regular Republican Convention, this day.

BROCKPORT, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

Hon. ALFRED ELY has been triumphantly nominated by the Republican Convention for Congress.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Foreign Relations Believed to be in a Delicate Situation.

Thurlow Weed Going to Europe Again.

A Possibility that the French Armada will Go to New-Orleans.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

OUR EUROPEAN RELATIONS.

There is good reason to believe that our European relations are in a more delicate state than is generally supposed. As an evidence of this, it is stated on good authority that THURLOW WEED has received orders immediately to prepare for another visit on general diplomatic service to Europe. He left here to-day, but will shortly return for final instructions, and will then depart for Havre on the first steamer.

Private letters from diplomats in Paris indicate a suspicion that a French armada, with fifty thousand men on board, and convoyed by the invincible ron-clad frigate *La Gloire*, although ostensibly being organized for service against Mexico, will, under sealed orders, to be opened when half way across the Atlantic, assume a more northerly direction, and finally appear off the mouth of the Mississippi, under the pretext of asking a settlement of the act complained of against Gen. BODLER by the French Consul-General at New-Orleans.

WHY THE ARMY DOES NOT MOVE.

An officer of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff writes that the Army of the Potomac is prevented from making an immediate advance by the want of clothing.

GEN. SICKLES' DIVISION REVIEWED.

The review of Gen. SICKLES' Division to-day was one of the most brilliant pageants of war. Several thousand troops, mostly veterans, were formed in line about 2 o'clock P. M., near the contraband camp, by Capt. HART, Gen. SICKLES' A. A. G., to receive the high functionaries who were expected to witness the display. The steamer *Martha Washington*, conveying President LINCOLN and suite, including Ex-Gov. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, reached Alexandria about 2½ o'clock, and the party arrived on the ground about 3, escorted by the Thirty-fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. WELLES' squadron of artillery and a battery. The review was conducted by Maj.-Gen. BANKS, and in company with the President were Maj.-Gens. HEINTZELMAN and CADWALLADER, with their full Staffs, and Brig.-Gens. ABBOTH, ANGER, STAHL, SLOUGH, CASS, KANE, and many officers of lesser rank, making nearly two hundred mounted officers of all grades. The presence of the celebrated marine band added greatly to the interest of the occasion.

The review passed off most happily, and was pronounced by the President and Gen. BANKS equal to any they had ever witnessed. Each man seemed in his place, and to know his duty. Great enthusiasm was manifested, the soldiers cheering loudly for the President and the Union. Gen. SICKLES won much admiration for his soldierly bearing.

The force is composed of HOOKER'S old fighting division of three brigades, replenished by recruiting, and increased by some new regiments. The brigades are commanded by Gens. CASS and PATTERSON, and Col. BRYNERSA. A large concourse was present of citizens and ladies of Washington, on horseback and in carriages.

After the review, Gen. SICKLES escorted the President with a squadron of cavalry, and all the Generals and their Staffs, through the convalescent camp, stragglers' camp, and camp for paroled prisoners, the latter of whom, some two thousand, were reviewed, and seemed in good spirits, but wanted clothes. Enthusiasm prevailed everywhere.

About dusk the President was escorted to the boat and took his leave.

PROVOST-MARSHAL AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Capt. CHARLES HOWE, formerly Quartermaster of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, at present on the Staff of Major-Gen. SUMNER, has been appointed Provost Marshal at Harper's Ferry and Bolivar. Capt. HOWE has been in the service since the beginning of the war and well deserves the flattering confidence reposed in him.

CAPTURE OF QUININE AND MORPHINE.

Three large boxes filled with quinine, and one box containing morphine, were seized at Pisgah Church, in Charles County, a few days since, and brought here and turned over to the Medical Purveyor. The property belonged to a man named BENJ. F. BOWLES, and was intended for transportation to Richmond. Pisgah Church is known to be a general rendezvous for smugglers of contraband goods and rebel spies. BOWLES was sent to the Old Capitol Prison by Major DOSTER. Had the owner succeeded in getting his drugs to Richmond, they would have netted him a profit of about $4,000.

GEN. MARTINDALE'S CASE.

The only witnesses examined to-day in the Martindale Court of Inquiry was Col. BARNES, of the Eighteenth Massachusetts, of MARTINDALE'S Brigade. The testimony was mainly in regard to localities, and was favorable to Gen. MARTINDALE. The accused also produced two affidavits of absent officers, proving that the retreating army was in great confusion, and orders could be heard with great difficulty. Gen. MARTINDALE said he had other witnesses, but did not deem it necessary to take their evidence, and the testimony here closed. The argument will be made at 11 o'clock next Friday.

ORDER IN REGARD TO ARMY SURGEONS.

The Secretary of War has suspended the order assigning Surgeons COOPER, MURRAY and SMITH to other duties. Dr. COOPER, who is Medical Purveyor at Philadelphia, was ordered to relieve Surgeon MURRAY, Medical Director of Gen. BUELL'S army, and Surgeon SMITH was selected as his successor at Philadelphia, and Surgeon MURRAY was ordered to report to Surgeon W. KING, at Philadelphia, as Medical Director of Transportation. Changes in the Medical Department of the army are made by the Secretary of War, on the request and instance of the Surgeon-General.

RETURN OF EXCHANGE PRISONERS.

Upward of six hundred paroled, sick, and wounded prisoners arrived here yesterday afternoon, in the steamer *Commodore*, from Fortress Monroe. Most of them had been confined in Macon, Georgia. Two hundred and fifty of them are to be sent to Portsmouth Grove, Rhode Island, and the rest were distributed among the hospitals in this city. They represent their treatment by the rebels as most horrible. The prisoners were captured in different battles—at Shiloh, Fort Donelson, and Bull Run. When the prisoners reached Aiken's Landing they were nearly naked, most of them being without shoes and hats.

CONVALESCENTS TO BE SENT IN SQUADS.

By order of Gen. MCCLELLAN no more men from the convalescent camp at Alexandria, for the present, will be sent to their regiments in the Army of the Potomac. Hereafter they will only be sent in large squads, according to the divisions to which they belong.

STRAGGLERS AND DESERTERS TO GO TO PRISON.

No more stragglers and deserters will be sent to the convalescent camp, but to Forrest Hall Prison, in Georgetown. Convalescents from the various hospitals are still being sent to the convalescent camp at Alexandria. The Provost guard, on average, pick up one hundred stragglers and deserters every day.

REBEL PRISONERS TAKING THE OATH.

Quite a number of rebel prisoners captured at Antietam, and in the several engagements in Maryland, have taken the oath of allegiance and been released. A number of them are now here seeking employment at their trades. Several printers are among the number.

HOSPITALS AT FREDERICK.

There are now twenty-two hospitals at Frederick, Md., which are in charge of Surgeons WEIR, BILL, THURSTON, HEWITT, LEWIS, WILSON, NOTSON and REEDE. Dr. JOHN J. MILGAN is Medical Director at Frederick. The hospitals are reported to be in excellent condition, and the number of patients largely on the decrease.

GEN. DIX.

Gen. DIX was in the city to-day, and with other prominent parties visited the War Department for the purpose of securing reinforcements for the Department of the South.

GEN. FREMONT.

The statement editorially made by one of your contemporaries, that Gen. FREMONT has been assigned to duty, is entirely destitute of all foundation.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

It is understood that a prominent Senator, who enjoys the confidence of the Secretary of War, has drafted a bill thoroughly reorganizing the Adjutant-General's office and the Bureaus of the War Department.

SUBSTITUTES IN MARYLAND.

Maryland rebels who have fallen victims to the draft, are anxiously seeking substitutes in this District, whom they offer large bounties. We heard one of the "chivalry" this morning offer $600 for a substitute, and $1,000 have been offered and paid. As a matter of course, recruiting for the District regiments suffers in consequence.

SOLDIER ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

A soldier, belonging to the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment, was sent to the Provost-Marshal yesterday by Gen. STONE, charged with being a participant in the murder of Mr. GEO. WILSON, a highly respectable Union farmer of Montgomery County, Maryland. The murder was committed several weeks ago.

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

On the 14th inst., Capt. WILLIAM ZAY was, by order of the War Department, relieved from duty on the Staff of Maj.-Gen. WOOL, and directed to report for orders to the Secretary of War, at Washington.

CAPTURE OF A SPY.

Dr. T. M. HOYLE, a notorious rebel, of Fairfax County, Va., was arrested by order of Gen. STOEL, and sent to the old Capitol Prison to-day, on the charge of being a spy for the rebel Government.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Nine rebel prisoners of war, belonging principally to Virginia cavalry regiments, under Gen. STUART, were sent in on Tuesday, from Gen. STOEL'S Headquarters. Among the lot was a Capt. CUMMINGS, belonging to the Ninth Louisiana Regiment, and formerly of Philadelphia. The prisoners were captured in a late reconnoissance near Thoroughfare Gap. They were sent to the old Capitol Prison.

HOTEL KEEPER ARRESTED.

A. F. KIMMELL, proprietor of the "Kimmell House" this city, was arrested on Tuesday, by order of Provost-Marshal DOSTER, for aiding in transporting contraband goods to the South.

INSANE SOLDIERS.

It is a singular fact that, in the Government Insane Asylum near this city, there are a number of soldiers and several officers whose minds have become deranged while in the service of their country. Insanity in a number of cases has been produced by wounds received in battle. The assistant Surgeon in charge of the Asylum, Dr. STEVENS, refuses to give the names of the unfortunates for publication.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

Gen. W. MCLANE, late Chief Clerk in the office of Capt. DANA, Asst. Dépôt Q. M. here, has received the appointment of Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, in the United States Army. Capt. MCLANE is an officer of great energy and administrative ability, and will bring to the discharge of his official duties a large experience of army affairs, acquired not only in his late position, but in the war with Mexico. He should be detailed to some responsible place.

THE EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has made the following additional appointments of examining surgeons: WM. S. SEARLE, Troy, N. Y.; GEO. G. MCKNIGHT, Providence, R. I.; THEODORE C. DUNN, Newport, R. I.

THE INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Indian Agent IRWIN arrived here to-day from Dacotah Territory. He states that the depredations of the Indians on the Nebraska frontier are confined principally to raids for purposes of plunder. No murders have been committed, and most of the tribes profess to be friendly to the Government.

CONVALESCENT CAMP.

The Convalescent Camp at Alexandria now contains only about six thousand men, a great many within the past week, having been sent to their regiments in the field.

THE BARNEY DIVORCE CASE

The decision in this celebrated case, involving the right to a large fortune, was delivered by Judge DUNLOP in the Circuit Court here to-day.

ARRIVALS.

Gov. MORGAN, Ex-Gov. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, Hon. R. VAN VALKENBURGH and S. S. COX are in the city.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

RUMORS.

There is no apparent reason to occasion any serious consideration of the rumor afloat in New-York, that Gen. MCCLELLAN has been superseded in the command of the Army of the Potomac.

SEIZED HOUSES TO BE OCCUPIED.

Orders have been issued directing the occupancy for Government purposes of property in Washington of persons known to be in the service of rebels, including five houses belonging to Commodore FORREST, two to Dr. CORNELIUS BOYLE, one to Dr. GARNETT, son-in-law to HENRY A. WISE; one to WILLIAM H. SMITH, member of the rebel Congress; one to Mr. PHILLIPS, Ex Sixth Auditor of the Treasury; one to Capt. DUNNINGTON, Ex-Chief of the Capital Police, and several others.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision concerning tanning of leather: A tanner who receives hides from other parties, owners, upon an agreement to tax the same by the piece or by the pound, may remove the tanned leather without inspection to such owners whenever it is ready to go forward, having first obtained and filed in his office the written certificate of the Assessor and Collector of the district in which the tannery is situated, that in their judgment such removal will not be prejudicial to the first administration of the Excise law, providing that every tanner so removing tanned leather shall make a monthly return to the Assessor of the district, number and weight of the sides or pieces of leather so removed, and provided that he shall furnish to the Assessor monthly the inspector's certificate of the weight and quality of the leather so removed during the preceding month, and that the tax shall be paid in the district where the tannery is situated.

GEN. KING.

Gen. KING has been ordered to report to Major-Gen. DIX.

CAPTURE OF CONTRABAND GOODS.

The Potomac flotilla has been doing an extensive business in the capture of contraband goods and men in rebel service. To-day a party were brought to the Navy-yard, made prisoners while attempting to cross from Virginia to their Maryland homes, and many letters were found upon their persons.

COLONIZATION IN NEW-GRANADA.

It is ascertained from a New-Granadian official source that the Government has interposed no objection to free black emigration to that Republic, the policy being to encourage the settlement of the country by those qualified to develop her agricultural and mineral resources.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. J. A. HOWELL, and Acting Master O. P. LEARNED have been ordered to the steam sloop-of-war *Ossipee*.

Ensign S. W. PERRY'S order to the *Ossipee* has been revoked.

Acting-Master PIERRE GIRARD, and Acting-Ensign ISAAC J. MCKINLEY have been ordered to the iron-clad steamer *Montauk*.

Acting-Master WM. CARTER has been ordered to the iron-clad steamer *Nahant*.

Commander BALCH has been ordered by the Navy Department to the *Pawnee*.

Capt. GILLIS has been ordered to the steam sloop *Ossipee*.

Lieutenant-Commander GILLIS has been ordered to the steamer *Commodore Perry*.

Lieutenant-Commander BACON has been ordered to the steamer *Commodore McDonough*.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

There seems to have been an error in the announcement that Capt. JOSEPH HENRIQUES, of the Fourth New-York Regiment, was dismissed the service, as he has in his possession an order through Gen. WOOL, showing that his resignation was accepted and he honorably discharged in consequence of physical disability. The non-commissioned officers and privates of his company have transmitted to him a testimonial certified by the Lieutenant, expressing their high appreciation of him as a brave and accomplished soldier, officer and gentleman.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Bragg's Campaign in Kentucky Pronounced a Failure.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 20th, contains an editorial, from which it appears the rebels have late news from Kentucky regarding previous rumors of success, and showing that the rebel army was really retreating from Kentucky instead of marching on Louisville. After expressing surprise that such false rumors of brilliant victories should have got into circulation, the *Whig* adds:

"This retrograde movement has profoundly disappointed and mortified our people, and dashed the fond hopes they had formed of liberating Kentucky and Tennessee. We had expected—reasonably expected—from BRAGG'S magnificent army, something more than a mere incursion to the neighborhood of the Ohio River, and something more than fruitless marches and barren battles. We had anticipated from Gen. BRAGG something more than bombastic orders to his troops and sounding proclamations to the people beyond the Ohio. We had formed exalted hopes of the great expedition which he led across the Tennessee River and nearly up to the suburbs of Louisville. His long delay at Tupelo, his hesitancy at Chattanooga, his tardy advance into Kentucky, had shaken the public confidence; but few were willing to condemn so long as an opportunity yet remained for the consummation of the grand objects of the campaign. It is all over now. The Kentucky movement in the hands of BRAGG has turned out to be simply a fizzle. No other word can so appropriately describe it. It has been from the beginning to the end a brilliant blunder and a magnificent failure."

Gold is selling in Richmond at 160@170, and silver at 125@130 per cent.

The defrauding in the Commissary Department has become so common as to call forth comments, and become a general talk in the streets.

We have not yet heard of the first farmer north of the Rappahannock, who has plowed and seeded for a crop of wheat. Occasionally we hear of a few acres seeded in the counties south of and adjoining the Rappahannock Valley.

THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.

TUPELO, Friday, Oct. 17.

Paroled Confederate soldiers just arrived from Iuka say that 700 wounded have been sent to that place, and that our entire number will not exceed 1,500. Our army is in the highest spirits. Gen. POPE had a narrow escape.

Among the killed are Lieut. Col. PATTERSON, First Tennessee; Col. EVANS, Texas Rangers; Maj. PRYOR, Commissary; Capt. CARTRIGHT, of Georgia; Wm. S. MAY, of Gen. CLAIBORNE'S Staff.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Friday, Oct. 17.

Reports from Corinth say that the enemy have evacuated Corinth, and that Bolivar, Tenn., is being evacuated.

Great Union Meeting at Watertown.

WATERTOWN, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The Union meeting here last evening was largely attended, in spite of the storm. Hon. JNO. CLARK presided, and among others present on the platform was PRESTON KING. The addresses of LORENZO SHERWOOD, of Texas, and HENRY J. RAYMOND were highly effective. Resolutions were passed sustaining the Administration, and supporting the Republican Union State nominations as an effective war measure, best calculated to rebuke the sympathizers with treason.

Union Meeting at Geneva.

GENEVA, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

Linden Hall was filled here to-night to listen to stirring addresses from Col. HAMILTON and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. Col. HAMILTON gave a most thrilling account of his connection with the rebellion, and showed that the motives of its leaders were to crush the spirit of liberty on this continent. Had the people of the South known the intentions of their leaders, they would never have submitted to their dictation. It was the duty of the North to come up manfully and eagerly to the support of the President in his policy.

Mr. FIELD followed, giving a sharp and biting criticism upon the professions, the acts and the associates of those who now represented the Democracy in this State. Showed what harm to the Government an unsympathizing Governor could do. Pointed out the fact that the Convention which nominated SEYMOUR was a Party Convention, and closed with an appeal to his hearers to sustain the Union State nominations for Governor.

The speakers were frequently interrupted by hearty applause.

Marine Disaster.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP MISSISSIPPI—OFFICERS AND CREW SAVED.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The steamship *Mississippi*, eighteen days from Montevideo for China, foundered at sea, Aug. 30, in latitude 29° S., longitude 12° W. Crew saved, and arrived at St. Helena.

The crew of the *Mississippi*, numbering sixty-three in all, were taken off by the bark *Prince Oscar*, of Gottenburg, and the British brig *Minstrel*, and landed at St. Helena.

Two officers of the *Mississippi* came passengers in the bark *Minerva*, which arrived at New Bedford yesterday.

AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

Political Matters—The Proposition of Republicans and Democrats in the Service—A Speech by Senator Trumbull—Military Affairs—Correspondence, &c.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 2, 1862.

The political campaign in this State has opened in earnest, and we are likely to have quite an active canvass. The Opposition have been inspired with hope by the result in Ohio and Indiana, where the soldiers were not permitted to vote, and have based some hopes of success upon the fact that so much larger proportion of the volunteers are Republicans than Democrats. The vote of the new regiments in Iowa shows about the relative number from each party who have volunteered under the new calls. Ten regiments and three recruiting stations voted as follows: Republicans, 4,590; Democrats, 1,145—or four to one. In the old regiments the disproportion is probably not so great, as the Opposition had not so early entered upon their policy of assisting the traitors by discouraging enlistments, and organizing upon the principle of opposing the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion. This the leaders of the Democracy of this State have done. They make the Emancipation Proclamation the basis of their attacks; but covert treason, with many, is the real prompting motive of the course they are pursuing. During the last three months fully fifty thousand men of Illinois have disfranchised themselves by entering the army for the defence of the Union. Of these, it is safe to say that thirty-five thousand are Republicans. This drain gives great advantage to the Opposition, and were it not for the "War Democrats," who repudiate the action of the leaders, the "Vallandighamites" would sweep the State with ease. But as it is, we look for a triumphant election of the Republican or Union State ticket, including the member of Congress at large. Of the remaining thirteen, we look for the election of seven of the right sort. I judge that there can be no doubt as to the complexion of the next Legislature. The new apportionment gives the northern part of the State its rights in the matter of representation. As it stood before, so much more rapidly had the northern half increased than the southern, that each member of the House and the Senate had double the constituency in the one than in the other. I regard, therefore, the U. S. Senator as secure. And I notice, also, that the primary meetings and conventions are instructing their nominees to vote for Gov. YATES for that position. There is little or nothing said about any other candidate on the Republican side.

In the First Congressional District, which is composed of the County of Cook, the Democrats have nominated our present Mayor, Hon. F. C. SHERMAN, as their candidate, in opposition to Hon. J. N. ARNOLD, Mr. SHERMAN is an old resident, universally popular, and in the absence of our volunteers will give Mr. ARNOLD a close run. I look for a majority in his favor in the city, which, however, will be overcome by the country towns. Mr. S. declares himself a war Democrat, but he has not shown any peculiar anxiety about the triumph of the Union over the traitors; nor has he by his acts rendered the loyal cause any effective aid. And then, too, he is the candidate of a cabal of which the CHICAGO *Times* is the mouthpiece, and this should be enough to cause every one who wishes well to the Government to cast their votes against him.

Mr. LOVEJOY is likely to have some trouble in his district. As I previously intimated, Hon. T. J. HENDERSON has been nominated by a second Union convention, and is running in opposition. The Democrats have adopted him, and the Springfield *Register* and the Chicago *Times* have warmly indorsed him, which, it is supposed, will prove sufficient to defeat him. I look for the election of Mr. LOVEJOY by a decided majority, although he is running in a new district.

Senator TRUMBULL spoke to a large audience in this City on Saturday evening last upon the constitutionality of the President's Emancipation Proclamation. His speech was an able and profound argument in support of the affirmative of the question. He showed from undoubted authorities that, as a war measure, it was in accordance with both constitutional and international law—that it was merely the confiscation of property used as belligerent—and the freeing of slaves was a matter of necessity growing out of the nature of the property. The constitutional right of the Government was undoubted, and was sustained by the analagous practice of all nations. He also spoke of the effect of the measure upon the rebellion—regarding it as one of the most effective weapons that could be used in suppressing it. Our Senator is doing a good work in combating the machinations of the "Vallandighamites."

Thirty-nine regiments from this State, under the new calls, are already in the field, several of which have been "under fire" in the recent battles in Kentucky. Eleven more are armed and equipped ready to march. It strikes us unmilitary people rather strangely that the troops now in camp in the West and not needed in Kentucky or Missouri, are not hurried forward to reinforce GRANT, so as to enable him to intercept and cut off BRAGG in his retreat from Kentucky. Thirty thousand men could have been on their way by this time, which would have given GRANT a sufficient force to operate in Eastern Tennessee. BONAPARTE said the reason why he was able to beat the Austrians was that they did not know the value of half an hour in military matters. It would seem that our leaders generally studied their tactics in the Austrian school. We lack greatly in promptness and celerity of action, and vigor in execution. Mr. LINCOLN, is reported, by the newspapers, to have said that the fault of McCLELLAN was that he never took advantage of his opportunities. Whether he said it or not, he might have said it with perfect truth of nearly all our division commanders.

There are three New-York regiments in Camp Douglas, the One Hundred and Eleventh, the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth. They ought to be somewhere else, and Gov. MORGAN should interpose with the general Government for their removal to more suitable and more comfortable quarters. There are some 10,000 men encamped here, and as the Harper's Ferry prisoners, under the cartel, cannot be even employed in drilling, they are becoming demoralized, and if kept here any length of time, huddled together, they will become very poor material out of which to form an army. It is impossible, under the circumstances, to maintain any degree of discipline—even enough for sanitary purposes, and their health is suffering severely. In some companies of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, one-third of the men are reported to be on the sick list. Several have been arrested in the city for penitentiary offences—desertions are frequent, and so dissatisfied are they that they have commenced burning their barracks—three extensive fires having already taken place. A part of the force now here should be removed to other quarters at once.

Lake navigation is nearly at a close for the season. Shipments, however, continue heavy, notwithstanding the advance in freights. The railroads, too, have materially increased their tariff on flour, but still they are carrying large quantities. The Central Road has already shipped about 1,100 car loads, and the Southern some 700. The receipts are large, being 17,000 bbls. for the two days ending Saturday night. Corn, too, is still coming in quite freely—averaging over 200,000 bushels daily, and wheat about 70,000, which is a falling off from last year.

The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad recently passed under the management of a new Company, which organized in this City on the 17th. JAS. P. RUSS was chosen President, and JOSEPH PAICE Secretary and Treasurer. The bonded debt of the road is $7,750,000, and the receipts for this year are estimated at $1,200,000. The financial concerns of the road are understood to be now in a more favorable condition than at any former period. Under Gov. MATTESON's management it was nearly swamped, but has now nobly recovered from its slough of despond, and is among our best paying [illegible] ness of the Pittsburgh [illegible] creased so largely [illegible] and now, 215 feet in city.

A lot of 2,000 [illegible] from Southern [illegible] through the [illegible] Ashland [illegible] escaped [illegible] tery. The [illegible] ter condition [illegible] commencement [illegible] year, when [illegible] The largest [illegible] receipts [illegible] from 9,000 to 13,000 bbls. [illegible] tended to cotton. In [illegible] we continue to have as many troops encamped here as now, the number of beeves shipped East will be materially lessened. The quality of the cattle seen in the yards this Fall, is below the usual average. Currency continues plenty, and general business, judging from the life and activity in the streets, never was better. Many buildings are going up in this city this Fall, and "To let" is scarcely seen.

THE SEASON OF THE VINTAGE.

The Croton Point Vineyards—Their Resources for Wine, &c., &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now, that granaries are bursting with the harvesting of the Summer's generous growth, and the Autumn is touching with wary finger the wealth of forest and orchard, and carefully-tended garden spots, the vineyard, with its drooping clusters, claims our admiration. The wine-growers carry cheerful faces now, for along with the luxuriant abundance that has marked the growth of other fruits, the grape is worthily conspicuous. The hillsides of La Belle Riviere, and the southern slopes just off from the mad Missouri, sends us their brands of "*Catawba*" still, or sparkling, their sharp "*red wine*" and mellow native brandy; but to all these lurks a touch of grossness when compared with the home growth of our Croton and other vineyards. The "Union" wine, which, aside from its patriotic signification, is made up of a *union* of the two popular growths of Isabella and Catawba, is the unadulterated juice of the berry.

Having visited the Croton Point vineyards while the luxuriant harvest was at its height, some things were observed which you may find noticeable. Almost within sight of Manhattan Island, a narrow point projects suddenly from the main land into the Hudson, whose waters wash its west bank, the Croton River forming its eastern boundary. This grassy, well-wooded point divides the river into two bays—the one lying above called Haverstraw, and the one below, Tappan Zee—names whose origin needs no explanation to New-Yorkers. Upon the opposite shore of the Hudson there are wild mountains, frowning darkly, and bristling with rocks, upon this saucy little point making out so boldly into the middle of the river, and threatening to come clear across and bloom and blossom about their very base; but the rural hamlets peeping out from the cultivated valleys preserve the balance of cheerfulness, and the mountains frown on in silence, and the saucy little point glories in the admiration of passing voyagers, and entertains by shoals her friends, the shad, the perch, and striped bass, that play about her pebbly borders to the music of dashing spray and whispering pines. She flings a breath of redolence to the peaceful hamlets, and sighs through all vineyards for the desolate, grim old mountain. Between forty-five and fifty acres upon the Point are now covered with richly bearing vines. After many unsuccessful efforts to perfect foreign varieties, Dr. UNDERHILL has settled upon the two familiar staples, the Isabella and the Catawba. These, he is persuaded, meet—all things considered—the demand for table, for general market supply, and for wine. The successful cultivation of these sorts has been carried on since 1834, and his plan is quite different in the rearing and training of the grape from that practiced in Europe, and upon our western border. He does not wind his vines around upright stakes, as is common, but he trains them along wires which are secured to posts some seven or eight feet high. The strain upon these posts is so great that they are driven four feet into the ground.

The plants are never allowed to be forced, either in the bursery, or afterward in the vineyard. This would, indeed, produce large sap vessels, but would render the quality inferior, and subject the plants to "*Winter kill.*" The larger the sap vessels the greater the quantity of water, and the less the saccharine element, and, necessarily, the poorer the wine; for what dilutes the substance of the berry dilutes the wine. In order to *concentrate* the desirable qualities, the vines are subjected to a Winter as well as a Summer pruning. During the early Summer, after the berries are fully formed, a thorough pruning takes place. Every extra shoot, besides many hundreds of young bunches of fruit, are lopped off, leaving the whole strength of the vine to transfuse the remaining clusters. At the present season of the year, or earlier, when the crop is in full perfection, men accustomed to the cultivation of the grape in Europe are employed to garner it. The bunches are carefully supported while the pruning-knife does its work, and the rich masses are carried by huge basket loads into the "*fruit house,*" where woman's more delicate touch is brought to bear in culling every defective berry from each cluster, and placing them one after another in layers between light wood slats, with which the receiving-box is supplied. This box is then stored away for preservation till the market demand shall reach it. Baskets for ready use are also at hand, provided with wooden lids, which serve to transport the fruit to the city to supply the immediate demand of fruiterers, grocers, &c., &c. The transportation is always by means of steamboat, the jarring of railroad being considered damaging to the mellow fruit. Beside this immense supply to the fruit market of New-York City and vicinity, there are hundreds and hundreds of bushels made into wine, and stored away in casks containing 500 gallons each. These occupy a row of hillside cellars, or vaults, arched, commodious and cool, with every conceivable adaptation to their use. In one of these cellars the *wine press* is situated. It is a disappointingly *small* affair, but one has to remember the slowness and gentleness with which it acts upon its quantum of grapes, and with what perfection it expresses their delicate virtues. The work is not hurried, and the pressure upon the mash is cautiously regulated. Perhaps this accounts for their being no skin flavor nor indescribably gross taste about the several varieties of Croton Point wine. The great casks are fed by hose running from the vat, and after new has laid his seal of excellence upon them the contents are drawn off in bottles and garnered in the great cellars below the general depôt in Astor-place. The great casks and lesser barrels employed are all the work of home laborers; all the mechanical appliances of the place are from the work-shops upon the grounds. Coopers, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c., are constantly employed.

GROUND MOLE DOGS.

A trial to the spirit of wine growers is the ground mole. For the last twenty years it has been an increasing and much neglected evil all over the country. In Germany and other old countries of Europe, men are regularly elected whose business it is to exterminate this nuisance. They have numerous traps which with to make their calls effectual; but Dr. UNDERHILL having no such resource, and being, withal, a bit of a Yankee, has trained a band of little dogs, who let daylight in upon these stealthy burrowers in an entirely irresistible manner.

THE PLUM-TREE LAKE.

These grounds of Croton Point were, naturally, largely composed of mineral substances, consisting principally of fine granite, silex, oyster shells, &c., &c., combined with which was very little of vegetable matter. To supply this ingredient large alluvial deposits have been removed from near the mouth of the Croton River, leaving an excavation which has been filled to the forming of a beautiful lake, into which, by a sluice way, the choicest fish, as yellow and Croton-striped bass, white perch and sunfish make their way and are easily caught.

The main feature of this lake is, however, its complete border of *plum trees*, so planted as to hang directly out over the water. This plan is the result of experiment and conclusion arrived at by the Doctor, that the insect known as the "*curculio,*" whose ravages have defeated the utmost care of plum-growers, will not sting the fruit that hangs over water. The plums, when fully ripe, are gathered in boats that moor immediately under the branches. A very large crop has been gathered here at times when an utter failure has marked the country elsewhere. A *nectarine* pond is commenced upon the same principle.

Beside the almost illimitable variety of less important fruits, the monotony of the vineyards is relieved by orchards of Newtown pippins, the rich apple quince, pears, &c., &c. As for mammoth pumpkins—seedlings of other climes, both tropic and temperate—it is not consistent here to speak; but a visit to a Hudson River vineyard, with all its glorious resources of hill-side, valley, river, and mountain view, is something strangers from afar take delight in accomplishing, and our own citizens must be proud to enjoy.

R. . . . . .

End of the Cotton Famine in England.

From the London Daily News, Oct. 6.

The day was sure to arrive when the general inability to believe in a supply of cotton from other sources than the American Cotton States must give way before the facts. That day seems to be near at hand. At the end of last week the cargoes from India began to arrive. Upward of 10,000 bales from Bombay came in during three days, and the quantity from that port actually at sea and at Liverpool was found to be about 397,000 bales; so that Mr. VILLIERS, whose promises were held to be rash when he spoke of 400,000 bales, appears to be fully justified in the hopefulness of his tone. The next disclosure was, that we have a prospect of a supply, in 1863, of 1,630,000 out of the 4,000,000, which is the largest quantity desired at the ordinary rate of [illegible]. This amount will be just double the quantity used per week for the last three months, and thus it would seem that the worst must [illegible]. At the present high prices, the weekly average [illegible] the trade has been 15,000, and the prom[illegible] the extent of any change in American [illegible] 30,000 bales per week. The sources [illegible] Japan, the Brazils, Egypt, Turkey, [illegible] China, America, and [illegible] Considering that the West Indies [illegible] this head, it is reasonable to [illegible] to have been [illegible] son. The [illegible] degree [illegible] the growing [illegible] of the area [illegible] devoted to cotton. In [illegible] and Demerara the proprietors are setting heartily to work to procure the requisite labor, which may probably be supplied from the United States. Agricultural machinery, of the highest order, has been sent out to Porto Rico, which is expected to supply a large quantity, not less than the produce of 2,000 acres, next year, and the quality of the West Indian cotton is declared to be scarcely short of the highest rates of American. Already we see that, as time passes on, we find ourselves under the process of being weaned from our obstinate reliance on the Slave States; and from month to month we shall learn to give up the irrational hope of any settlement in America which can restore the old state of affairs.

THE BATTLE AT CORINTH.

Pursuit of the Rebels—Congratulatory Order of Gen. Haribert.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

JACKSON, Tenn., Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1862.

The records of the recent defeats of VAN DORN and PRICE are incomplete without something of a statement of the doings of the army under Gen. ROSECRANS, sent in pursuit of the enemy.

The division under Gen. MCPHERSON left Jackson on Friday night, and consisted of the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first Illinois, the First Kansas, and Seventh Missouri Infantry, and a part of Col. BISSELL's Engineer Regiment, and went by rail to within ten miles of Corinth, whence they started on a rapid march for that place. Gen. MCPHERSON's Staff consisted of Capt. LISK, Dr. POWERS and Geo. COOLBAUGH, General Railroad Freight Agent, volunteer aids. The forces were divided into two brigades, commanded by Col. LAWLER and Col. STEPHENSON. At Bethel they were joined by Col. HASH's Tennessee Cavalry. Your correspondent accompanied them on this trip. They arrived near Corioth at about the time of the closing of the battle in that town on Saturday, and were here joined by the Fifth Ohio Cavalry and POWERS' Battery of artillery, and were ordered as the advanced division in pursuit of the retiring forces of the enemy. MCARTHUR's, STANLEY's, DAVIS' and MCKEAN's Divisions, which had been in the fight at Corinth, were also put in marching order as quickly as possible, and all were started in pursuit.

MCPHERSON's Division returned to this place yesterday, and I am enabled to learn some particulars of their movements. The advanced division came upon the rear guard of the enemy at Chewalla. They were drawn up in line of battle, when a sharp engagement occurred between the skirmishers, the enemy falling back, and, after two shots from their artillery, they suddenly decamped. The pursuit was renewed and continued till night, when our pickets came upon the rear of the enemy on the bluffs skirting the Tuscumbia River. Heavy skirmishing was carried on during some time, the First Kansas losing one Lieutenant killed and seven men wounded. The enemy were driven from their position, and our wearied troops encamped on what is called the Mountain. MCARTHUR's Division came up during the night, and took part in the further advance movement.

On reaching the bridge over the Tuscumbia the next morning, it was found that the enemy had succeeded in crossing the same, and had burned it. Our troops, however, were soon across, and rushed upon the enemy with great energy, who made every possible exertion to effect their escape, throwing away their arms, tents, camp equipage, officers' baggage, and leaving eleven guns, horses, wagons, blown-up caissons, and everything that impeded their march. In fact, for ten miles between the Tuscumbia and the Hatchie Rivers, the ground was literally strewn with the equipments and plunder of an army. Several hundred prisoners were picked up in this ten-mile march. They were in a very destitute and hungry condition. Coming upon the Hatchie on Monday, it was found that the enemy had just crossed, and left the bridge burning. In two hours the Engineer Regiment had the bridge repaired, and our army were in full chase again, driving the enemy through Jonesboro, and encamping there that night. The pursuit was renewed in the morning, and the cavalry pushed them rapidly through Ruckerville. At this point the Seventh Kansas Cavalry joined our forces. A faint attempt to make a stand was made by the rebels beyond the town, but a few shells sent them on their best gait for Ripley, where another attempt to fight was made, which lasted just long enough to get one fire and one dash after them, when they disappeared in all directions, and their scattered fragments are supposed to have made the best or their way to Holly Springs. MCPHERSON encamped three miles beyond Ripley, and here the pursuit ended. The rebel army organization had been completely broken up. But a small fragment was left to make their way to Holly Springs, in the most destitute and deplorable condition. We had a thousand prisoners, any quantity of small arms, and it is said DAVIS' Division brought back to Corinth thirty pieces of artillery, all their camp equipage, baggage, stores, and everything of personal effects left into our hands.

The country through which our army pursued the rebels is completely devastated, stripped of everything the people had to live on, by the wants of the enemy, and not only that region, but others nearer our lines, will soon be calling upon humanity for something to keep them from starving. Rebel prisoners state that PRICE started for his attack on Corinth with 60 pieces of artillery, and escaped with 30; that VAN DORN had 60 pieces, and escaped with 10 or 12; and what of these have not been brought in were probably buried.

For this energetic pursuit Gen. MCPHERSON has been made a Major-General, and, I think, worthily so. He is a man of great energy and perseverance, and I shall be mistaken if he does not make a distinguished mark before this war closes. He has been tied up for several months as the Superintendent of the railroads in this part of the country, but is now relieved of that duty, and to-day takes up his quarters and command at Bolivar.

Gen. ROSS and his excellent staff passed through here this morning *en route* for a twenty days' visit at home.

GEN. HURLBERT has issued the following order in reference to the battle of Hatchie

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION,
DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
BOLIVAR, TENN., Oct. 8, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 112.—*Officers and Soldiers of the Fourth Division*—Comrades in battle, partakers of the weary march and the long watches, by your discipline and courage the victory has been won, and the title of the "Fighting Fourth," earned at Shiloh, has been burnished with additional splendor on the Hatchie.

We were ordered on a forlorn hope to the aid of our beleaguered brothers in arms at Corinth. The march was arduous—the undertaking desperate. My orders were to reach ROSECRANS at all hazards, and relieve him or perish.

By the blessing of the God of our fathers and our country, the forces which assailed that indomitable garrison at Corinth were scattered and broken by such invincible courage before our turn came. But there was yet work for the "Old Fourth."

The heavy mass of the enemy were retreating by the State-line road, when, after crossing the Muddy, we met them. Each arm of this division gallantly cooperating with the other, cavalry, infantry and artillery—over a rough and dangerous country over hill and through ravines—forest, thicket, and a desperate enemy made no halt in the hurried advance of this command. Aided by your brave comrades of the Sixty-eighth Ohio and Twelfth Michigan, from Gen. ROSS' command, field after field was swept, position after position seized and occupied, until, the crowning struggle of the day came on for the occupation of the high grounds east of the Hatchie. The bridge across that stream was carried at a charging step; the work of the artillery was done, that of the infantry commenced in deadly earnest.

Major-Gen. OAD, a stranger to you, but to whom the division, by its well-won reputation, was no stranger, and who had hitherto led the advance, was struck at the bridge and disabled, the command then devolved upon your old commander.

By misapprehension of the nature of the country across the Hatchie, a large portion of the division had been unnecessarily separated from me on the other side of the road and exposed to a terrific fire of canister at short range. That you bore it without the possibility of active return, speaks well for your discipline.

Knowing the ground, I immediately determined to throw out the main force to the left, crown the hillside, and flank the enemy. And it is among the proudest moments of my life when I remember how promptly the several regiments disengaged themselves from their temporary confusion and extended to the left, and with what a will they bent themselves to conquer the hill. In twenty minutes all was over, the crest was gained and held, the artillery rapidly in place, and the *field of Matamora was won.* The broken fragments of the Confederate army recoiled before your solid advance, their main line of retreat was cut off, and their troops forced over the broken ground east of the Hatchie.

Our duty was accomplished. Our wounded, the bloody witnesses to the desperation of the fight, were to be cared for. Already the victorious column of ROSECRANS was thundering on their rear. It was my duty to bring in the forces that remained to me.

You have returned to camp. No colors lost—not a man or a gun missing. It is a [illegible] and you, and I for you, have a right to be proud.

With you in this achievement were associated the Sixty-eighth Ohio and Twelfth Michigan Regiments; they were worthy to be with you, and their conduct receives the praise of their commanding officer.

And now the necessities of the service remove me from the immediate command of the Fourth Division. A promotion won by your courage and discipline removes me to a larger command.

I wish you to understand from these, my parting orders, that I know full well that no regiment in my old division desired to be under my command when we met at Danelson, the reason why I know well, but care not to tell now. Your respect I conquered at Shiloh—your regard I hope to have acquired since.

Give to the officers who may succeed me the prompt obedience, the same steady devotion to duty, and you will make me, wherever I am, proud of the high reputation of the Fourth Division.

Remember, every man and officer, that I here again publicly acknowledge that whatever I may have of military reputation has been won by you, and that I wear it only as coming from you; and that my conduct or want of discipline or courage would grieve your old commander. Remember that I owe my honors as well as your own, to your hands, and that, if I find a difficult place that must be held, it shall be for the Fourth. I have no fears how you will answer.

Our friend, our glorious dead [illegible] of duty is finished when we think of them. [illegible] have died as they would wish—died in defence of the flag and the laws—died bravely [illegible] with their unconquered banner over them. Their comrades will avenge them.

And when at last our victorious flag shall float over the national domain, reconquered and united, and the weary soldier shall forget his toil in the endearments of home, around your firesides, and among your children and your neighbors, you shall recite, as part of your glorious history, how you swept the rebel hosts, with every advantage of position, across the Hatchie, and crowned the opposing hill with a wall of fire and steel that repelled the chosen troops of VAN DORN and PRICE.

Infantry, artillery and cavalry of the Fourth Division, and your well-deserving companions of the Sixty-eighth Ohio and Twelfth Michigan, you have done your duty, each in his place, and each at the right time. You have satisfied your General, and the country in due time shall know what is due to each of you. I bid you, for a while, farewell. Officers and men, continue to deserve your lofty reputation, and then, as heretofore, you will receive the approbation of your General and strengthen his hand in the performance of his duties.

S. A. HURLBERT, Major-General.

The following is a list of wounded in the Twelfth Michigan at the battle of the Hatchie: Lieut. Chas. E. Howe, Co. I; Corp. Wm. Fellroe, Co. M; D. O. Ingleright, Co. I; S. P. Davidson, Co. I; Levi Sherman, Co. B, Martin Colrell, Co. E, Sergt. John Crofoot, Co. E.

The Twelfth Michigan was very fortunate when it crossed the bridge. The rebel artillery fire just went over their heads, and their musketry fire fell at their feet. Adjt. CHARLES BISSELL had a very narrow escape, a ball tearing away a portion of his cap. He is now lying quite sick from the effects of the fatigues of that fight and his march to Grand Junction and back.

Gen. HEADLEY is now in command of this division, with his headquarters at Jackson.

The enemy are said to be fortifying Holly Springs, and are gathering the new conscripts destined for that army there, to the number, it is said by prisoners, of 50,000. Around that town will probably be the next, and I hope the last, battle in the Southwest. G.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Gov. Andrew Accepts the Gubernatorial Nomination.

BOSTON, Oct. 18, 1862.

Hon. A. H. Bullock, President of the Republican State Convention

MY DEAR SIR: I am reminded that until now I have left unanswered your letter of Sept. 12, apprising me of my nomination for re-election, by the Republican State Convention held on Sept. 10 at Worcester. This delay I am sure you will pardon, since the subject-matter is so far personal to myself that I felt entitled to place it on the list of those things which, in the presence of contending cares, might stand deferred with the least inconvenience to others. Meanwhile, silence was, in itself, an acceptance of the nomination.

And now I beg leave, my dear Sir, to avail myself of this opportunity to present, through you, my sincere acknowledgments for this repeated assurance of favor, and to express my hearty gratitude for the generous consideration with which the people of Massachusetts have received and seconded my humble efforts in their service.

Called, two years ago, to occupy the chair of the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Commonwealth—uninstructed by any experience of office, save that of one year's service in the lower branch of the Legislature, I early found myself charged by the course of national events with duties novel, sudden, vast and admitting no delays, without a precedent for my guide, and with no similar previous experience of any other person to assist me. Having long studied the character of that peculiar organization of society which distinguishes the rebel States, I was not surprised by the portents of the Winter of 1860 and 1861. In addition to the public manifestations making clear to my own mind the desperate atrocity contemplated by the rebel leaders, I had already been distinctly warned by the private conversation of one of the oldest and most distinguished of their number, that the slave-holding States had reached a settled determination not to remain longer in political [illegible] with our own, and having once seceded therefrom, nor to return until the principle of majority Government should be changed by a new distribution of political power, or until the New-England States should repeal all laws by which Slavery was forbidden within their own borders. It seemed already plain, therefore, long before the fall of Sumter, that the Federal Union was to be assailed, the Government itself overthrown, and war to the bitter end levied and maintained against Democratic Republican liberty and the constitutional forms under which it was defined and preserved. The scheme involved a dissolution of the Union as the first fact to be accomplished, to be followed by a reconstruction on the basis of a new distribution of political power. It involved, as the second fact to be accomplished, the abolition of the majority principle in our Government, or in other and plainer words, the subversion of Democracy. And finally, it involved the legal establishment of Slavery in all the States now free. The *dissolution of the Union*, the *subversion of Democracy*, and the *nationalization of Slavery*—these are the three acts in the damnable drama of treason and rebellion, included in the original conspiracy, of which new and cumulative evidence is found in the words of Mr. VAN BUREN, recently spoken in New-York, in support of the election of Mr. SEYMOUR, counselling a voluntary dismissal of the rebel States, read in connection with the words of Mr. PETIT, of Indiana, spoken on a similar occasion, declaring the universal establishment of Slavery, in all the States, to be the appropriate means of ending the rebellion. Meanwhile a body of political Bourbons, such as are found in every people—who cannot forget, nor who will not learn—play half-consciously into the hands of the conspirators, by crying down every earnest, earnest and zealous public servant, civil or military, who delivers a telling blow against the public enemy, and by opposing every positive act or decree which weakens his power—substantially fighting for Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his confederates to the full as much as the conspiration and [illegible] which they will exchange to return and govern the country without the [illegible] a new name and a less [illegible]

Now—for one hundred years the Union of the American States, for one seventh of the area of Christendom which guards the ashes of the Pilgrims, which enshrines the echoes of every [illegible] on whose rocky foundations are the [illegible] ordinary battle-grounds where that Liberty was the prize for which our fathers [illegible] their own lives—I am ready not only to renew my own allegiance, but with every [illegible] to proclaim the eternal supremacy of [illegible] the idea of her existence as the [illegible] of her history. With an unbroken faith in [illegible] and a confidence [illegible] of Wrong, Massachusetts will pursue her [illegible] and will, if [illegible] shall be overwhelmed, [illegible] her sons [illegible] Democratic [illegible] against [illegible] the shocks [illegible] Thus, [illegible] of the people [illegible] ly [illegible] which [illegible] cents, who [illegible] We shall [illegible] of Bunker Hill [illegible] to save people out of [illegible] mankind, and we shall [illegible] that the best of man is the beginning of wisdom. The audacity and ingenuity of a free people will not hesitate to [illegible] confronted by the brutal and devastating influences of Slavery contending for the mastery of capital over labor in the new lands [illegible] of the nation. Immigration of free white laborers, carrying with them the homely gains of their industry, will be possible from States [illegible] Slavery has hitherto banished even their own sons, driven by that monopoly of land which Slavery creates, away from fields, and markets, and water-falls, and all sound [illegible] sources of wealth, denied to them and unimproved by their possessors. The States which now hold slaves, never yet cultivating more than a sixth part of their whole soil, will beckon back to the shores of the Gulf, to their natural climate and its attractions, social and industrial, the poor refugees from Slavery now among us, who, with an instinct of their destiny as pilgrims and strangers in the North, seldom purchase land or strike root deep down into Northern soil. A competition of colored labor from the South against the labor of the North, here at home, will be forever prevented by the only means by which it can ever be rendered impossible—by rendering it impossible for the colored man to live as a freeman in his own home. Instead of being driven out, as he now is, to seek refuge in a climate from which he always retires when he can, to warmer latitudes. The hatreds and prejudices of race will melt away when consciousness of injustice shall cease to engender them, and when the freedom to migrate according to natural attractions, the instincts of race and the interests of individuals, shall render possible the separation of all those who may be mutually repugnant. When society in two-thirds of the States this side of the Rocky Mountains shall cease to be swayed and demoralized by speculations in lands, slaves and politics, then manufacturing New-England, with her ingenious and untiring artisans, whose intelligent labor has made New-England so rich and great, will find new markets for her wares and fabrics—a hundred purchasers to one—where all laborers are free to work for their wages, and where the soil shall be open to all purchasers.

With these views I hail the recent Proclamation of the President. It emancipation is deemed an evil by the rebel States, then let the first day of January find them peaceable, loyal and submissive to their duties. If they still remain at war with the Union, then let the Government and the people see to it that rebel masters cease to make compulsory rebels of their servants. The greater relation of the subject to his Government absorbs all the minor relations of individuals to each other, and the [illegible] man, who in the sense of the Constitution may be "a person owing service or labor," under the laws of a particular State, to some other person therein, is still a subject of the National Government, owing the supreme duty of allegiance, notwithstanding his civil or social disabilities created by [illegible] laws. Nor is it entirely clear that his rebel master, who is only another subject of the same Government, should be allowed to [illegible] from his own treasonable will. Free Governments, more and more worthy, possess, rights and claims upon other governments, and ought to [illegible] time of war, the obedience and fidelity of [illegible]

Consecrating [illegible] the performance of my own [illegible] this work in our [illegible] voting [illegible] whatever is left to me of life and strength, and leaving it in supreme charge to my children, if, when I taste of death, it still remain unaccomplished—conscious of no fear but the fear of God—I desire to stand in my lot, wherever it may be cast, as a faithful servant of a cause whose service is its own reward.

If it shall please the people of Massachusetts to ratify the nomination of your Convention, I will endeavor to address myself to the duties which will ensue, in the same spirit and the same purpose with which such duties have thus far been performed. I cannot promise greater effort, more industrious, devoted, self-forgetful, independent, or jealous a care of the service of the State. But within the limitations of whatever power I may possess, and in the light of the experience of the past, it will be my happiness and pride, as it is now my too great honor, to devote my humble efforts to the duties of the place I occupy. And may God grant that the lengthening shadows of the next declining year may softly veil the sorrows of a people penitent, hopeful and serene, amid the reminiscences of the trials through which they shall have passed, and in the contemplation of peace, honor and happiness restored.

I am, faithfully, your friend and servant,
JOHN A. ANDREW.

OFFA DEVENS ON THE FIELD.

WASHINGTON Co., Md., Oct. 15, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I regret that I received no intimation that my name was to be used before the People's Convention, previously to the time the nomination was made. Had I known it earlier, I should have taken immediate steps to prevent such steps.

In the field, in the service of the country, to whose cause, that of constitutional liberty, I have at least endeavored to devote myself with all my energies, no position could be so congenial to me as that which I now occupy in the great work of suppressing a rebellion, more gigantic in wickedness than even in its proportions, and of restoring and maintaining the rightful supremacy of the Constitution.

It has been my earnest wish since the commencement of the conflict, that as no soldier inquires into the politics of the brave comrade who fights by his side, glad only that he is sustained by a stout heart and a strong arm, so no citizen should seek to know politically more of another than that which concerns his devotion to the imperiled Union; and that, forgetting party lines and party issues, even those in ordinary times of gravest importance, we might cordially unite to "sustain and support the Government, the Constitution and the laws, and all the chosen and constituted head of the nation, the President, in his patriotic and self-sacrificing labors to save the country and put down rebellion."

That it is desirable to make this effort in Massachusetts, the People's Convention, embracing in its members representatives from the various political organizations of the State, among whom I recognize the names of many who, in this bloody struggle, without feeling it a sacrifice, have laid upon the altar of the country the most precious of offerings, has decided.

I have received with the profoundest feeling, the views of such an assemblage, and, recognizing the right of the citizens of Massachusetts to command the services of each and all their fellow-citizens in times of public peril, in everything not inconsistent to duty to the country, I do not feel at liberty to disregard such an expression of the wishes of those whose judgment I am bound to respect; and I shall, therefore, leave the whole matter to the decision of the people, confident that in their action they will have due regard to the best interests of the State and Nation, in the fearful crisis through which our republican institutions are now passing.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.

Hon. LINUS CHILDS, President of the People's Convention.

Cases under the Excise Law.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF COMMISSIONER BOUTWELL.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given an important decision in relation to stamps for bank checks and legal documents. The following correspondence sets forth the facts:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1862.

SIR: Will you do me the favor of informing me whether, when a bank certifies a check (properly stamped by the drawer) by the paying teller inscribing it or writing his name across it, this is a certificate requiring a stamp under section one hundred and ten, schedule B, of the "Act to Provide Internal Revenue," &c.?

And if it is such a certificate, what stamp does it require?

When the Clerk of a Court certifies a paper to be a copy by marking the same "A copy," and signing his name, is a stamp necessary, &c.?

When an instrument contains agreements of various kinds, each of which, if separate, would require a stamp, is it sufficient to affix one stamp of the highest value required for any one of the united agreements, or must a stamp equal in value to the aggregate amount of all the stamps required for the different agreements, if separate, be affixed?

Example: Does a power of attorney authorizing the sale of stock, to vote at an election, to collect rent, to raise a stamp of $1 or of $1 50?

Ex. 2d: Does a mortgage containing a power to sell the mortgaged premises, require a stamp for the power in addition to those required for the mortgage?

Your obedient servant,
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

To GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Esq., Commissioner, &c.

Mr. Boutwell's Reply.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Oct. 16, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of the 13th instant has been received and its contents noted.

In reply I have to state that the certification of a bank check by the paying teller is making it or writing his name across it, this is a certificate requiring a stamp under section one hundred and ten, schedule B, of the "Act to Provide Internal Revenue," &c.?

And if it is such a certificate, what stamp does it require?

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And if it is such

certainly decrease. It may be found in a few weeks, however, that the price of demand notes has had the effect of causing orders to be countermanded, and that the importations will consequently be smaller. The high price of demand notes has not affected our large importing houses unfavorably, after all. On the other hand it has been the means of adding to the profits of many of them. A good many of them in anticipation of the rise in the value of these notes, which was certain, as they daily became less abundant, procured very large quantities of them when they commanded a premium of but five or ten per cent., or less. They also invested largely in gold, which they reserved through all the fluctuations in its value, as compared with that of legal tender notes. These demand notes they have had at hand when duties were to be paid. But with the rise in the comparative value of gold, and in that of Custom-house demand notes, the price of every commodity has increased correspondingly. Those who have been compelled to buy demand notes with which to pay duties, giving therefor a premium of twenty or thirty per cent., have been, of course, compelled to add this sum to the selling price of their merchandise, thus raising its market value. In selling, those firms which paid but five per cent. for notes with which to pay duties, receive as much for their goods as those who paid twenty-five. In this way it is evident that the unsteady state of our currency and the high price of notes have acted favorably to the moneyed importing houses, and unfavorably to those of small means; giving to the former the power of underselling the latter, at the same time that they realize a very high profit. When the case is examined in this light, it is not so difficult to see how it has happened that, in spite of the war and the derangement of our currency, the importations have been and still are so great. That they will continue so as long as the condition of the money and merchandise market remains as at present, is not at all improbable, for many houses have sufficient notes with which to pay duties for a long time. Our exports, too, continue very heavy, and contribute largely toward the payment of our foreign debts.

A noticeable feature of the business at the Custom-house of this port during the present month, since gold and demand notes have been quoted at such high figures, has been the warehousing movement. A much larger proportion of the merchandise brought to the port has been placed in store than for some time past, and the receipts on withdrawals from warehouse exhibit a corresponding augmentation. They reached the sum of about $1,000,000 for the first twenty days of the month, against about $700,000 during the same portion of the preceding month. The total receipts for the month will not be much inferior to the heavy ones of August and September, as they reached a sum in the neighborhood of $3,250,000 on the 21st. From these figures it will be seen that the business of the Warehouse Department bears a greater proportion than usual to that of the whole Custom-house. The cause of this undoubtedly is to be found in the price of notes, importers only taking goods out of bond when they are sold, so as to derive any advantage which might arise from a depreciation of the price of demand notes.

Eighteenth Ward Republican Meeting.

ADDRESSES BY MESSRS. RICHARD WARREN, HON. F. A. CONKLING, MAJOR SCOFIELD, HON. CHAS. B. SEDGWICK AND OTHERS.

The "Wadsworth and Tremain Association," of the Eighteenth Ward, met Thursday evening at the Republican headquarters, near the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, to ratify the recent State nominations of their Party—JAMES M. THOMPSON, Esq., the President of the Association, in the Chair. Mr. WM. DRUMMOND read a series of resolutions indorsing all the Republican nominees for the State and District, which were adopted *nem. con.* In the absence of some leading speakers announced by the call, RICHARD WARREN, Esq., addressed the audience in exalted commendation of Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN, their Congressional nominee, and good-hamoredly sallrized Mr. NELSON J. WATERBURY, his Democratic opponent. He was very bitter against the Southern aristocracy, blamed Slavery as the sole cause of the war, the Abolitionists who were accused of it, "never having cast a vote for any one," and denounced the Northern Democrats in unmeasured terms. The latter, he declared, would not have ventured one year ago, to put up a ticket like the present one headed by HORATIO SEYMOUR. But, times had changed, and they now felt bold and confident. Mr. WARREN had the assent and applause of his audience throughout.

Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING was received with great acclamation. He opened his address with a quotation from WILBERFORCE, denying the right of property in men, and discarding all respect for any compacts or treaties sustaining so nefarious a pretension. It was idle, said the speaker, to deny that all State issues are in this contest overshadowed by the national question, or that the Administration is now on trial before the 4,000,000 of the people of the Empire State. The elections in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania had gone against the Republicans, owing to the absence of their friends in the National armies, and statistics, gleaned from the *Tribune*, were read to support this theory. "Sinking or swimming," however, "under any conceivable circumstances," he (Mr. CONKLIN) stood by Mr. LINCOLN'S glorious Proclamation of Emancipation. [Great cheering.] He, then, strenuously defended the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and only regretted that more of those who protested against it were not in Fort Lafayette. To a voice in the crowd he replied that he did not care what else was done with such, so that they were removed. [Tremendous applause.] The celebrated suspension of the *habeas corpus* at New-Orleans by Gen. JACKSON, while the British were investing the city, was recited in support of the present instance, and the most confident predictions of Mr. WADSWORTH'S success closed Mr. CONKLIN'S remarks.

Major SCOFIELD, of Oneida County, followed in a very vehement castigation of the entire position and character of the Northern Democracy. He rejoiced in the desire of the "infernal villain" VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, and "the blacklegs, horse-thieves, traitors and hen-thieves" who had supported him, and now support those like him, including certain nominees in this City. After paying his left-handed respects to Ex-Presidents PIERCE and BUCHANAN, and promising 1,500 majority in Oneida against SEYMOUR, although deeply deploring the lukewarmness of some of the interior districts, Major SCOFIELD promised that the issue of the contest would place all who opposed it where the stars would be taken from them and the bars alone left to the minor, while the rope should catch the leading traitors! [Immense acclamation.] He closed by exhorting all Republicans to see, on election day, that their votes were deposited early, and pushed down to the *bottom of the box by the knife of the Inspector.*

The Hon. CHAS. B. SEDGWICK, of Syracuse, was the next speaker. In a long and elaborate address, he recapitulated the causes of the war, indorsed to the uttermost the President's recent proclamations, and denounced all timid counsels or Border State policy. Mr. SEDGWICK'S able and eloquent effort was applauded to the echo.

Mr. LOCKE, from "Onondaga, the home of Mr. SEYMOUR," was last announced. That gentleman chiefly confined his remarks to the private character of the Democratic candidate, against which he admitted that but little could be said. His atrocious anti-war sentiments, however, were unsparingly reviewed until a late hour, when the meeting dispersed.

Committee on Railroads.

The Aldermanic Railroad Committee met yesterday afternoon without a quorum. The first paper taken up was the resolution directing inquiry to be made as to the number of cars run by the Sixth-avenue Company, the number they pay license for, and by what right they have extended their track into Fifty-ninth-street. The Clerk, Mr. E. W. TAYLOR, reported that the Company had paid license fees for 34 two-horse and 21 one-horse cars. The subject was then deferred till the next meeting, to give the officers of the Company notice to appear.

The matter of ordering an extension of the track of the Eighth-avenue Company to Eighty-second-street was then taken up. Mr. J. P. PAULSON appeared for the measure in behalf of the property-holders up town, who are interested in it. The charter of the Company, he stated, required them to extend their track as rapidly as the grade of the avenue should be completed, when ordered to do so by the Common Council. The present terminus of the road is at Fifty-ninth-street, but the Company voluntarily ran cars to Seventy-second-street, in the day time, to accommodate the travel to Central Park and the new Reservoir. The grade of the avenue is completed to Eighty-second-street, and beyond that is nearly completed to Eighty-fifth-street. The grading contractor would give permission to lay rails up to that point.

The Chairman, (Mr. BOOLE)—What objections do the company make to extending their track, and running cars as you desire?

Mr. PAULSON—They promised some time ago to extend their track, but the President says they have been unable to do so for want of iron. Their charter required them to complete the road within three years. The Council Board had passed the desired resolution, and he hoped the Board of Aldermen would concur.

Mr. BOOLE promised that the Committee would decide what they would do in the matter at the next full meeting.

The resolution in reference to the refusal of the railroad companies to change bank bills, and instructing the Committee to inquire into the matter, and report the necessary correction of the grievance, was then taken up.

Alderman SPICER—The resolution was referred to us last winter. The trouble it had reference to then is now over, as the scarcity and postage currency have supplied the want which then existed, in consequence of the withdrawal of silver from general use. Any way, it is not worth the province of the Common Council to deal with in the matter.

Mr. BOOLE—I don't know about that. It seems to me that we have the power to compel the railroad companies to take such bills as is in current use.

Mr. SWINN—They do not. They make no objections now to the postage stamps.

The subject was laid over.

The resolution requiring a change of the 3 and 10 Centre-street, of the Harlem Company, to the grooved rail, was next considered.

Mr. BOOLE—That seems to be proper. It has passed the Councilmen.

Mr. WALSH—The Company say they can't run their heavy cars on the grooved rail.

The resolution was laid over, and the one inquiring if any member of the Croton Board had given permission to the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company to take up the pavement in that thoroughfare for the purpose of putting down rails, was next considered.

Mr. WALSH—A resolution of inquiry of that Board would give us the desired information.

Mr. BOOLE—I had the resolution referred to this Committee in order to learn from the Ex-Commissioner, Mr. TAPPEN, about the matter, as well as from the acting members of the Croton Board. A resolution of inquiry would not apply to him, but we can request him to appear before us.

Mr. SMITH—It would be unnecessary. Mr. TAPPEN had nothing to do with it. I understood that the permission was given by only the President of the Croton Board, Mr. STEVENS.

Mr. BOOLE—Well, we want to know all about it. He can appear here at our next meeting.

The Committee then adjourned till Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

The War Department is at present making arrangements to carry out the project of filling up the decimated ranks of the regular army by recruits from volunteer organizations. It is estimated by an officer of the regular infantry, that the ten old regiments of that arm of the service, although allowed 1,000 men each, could not muster 6,000 rank and file.

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to fit out the United States steamer *Circassian* as a transport and dispatch vessel, to take the place of the *Massachusetts*, which vessel has been for some months plying between New-York and the rendezvous of the blockading fleet. Arrangements are making to have the *Circassian* ready for the next outward trip. She is a recently purchased vessel.

The United States war-steamer *Monitor*, now at the Washington Navy-yard, is to be made ready for active duty before the 1st prox. She has had the greater part of her defects remedied, her armor having hardly needed any repair. The ordnance officers are improving her battery, which will be very formidable. The *locale* of her next cruise is not known.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NEW-YORK MERCHANT ROBBED IN THE STREET.—For the last two weeks we have had accounts of highway robberies committed in this City, by a genteelly dressed colored man. His usual plan was to approach men passing through unfrequented streets, at a late hour of the night, suddenly draw a dagger, and threaten them with instant death unless they delivered to him all their money and valuables. Large amounts of money, and quite a number of watches have, in this manner, been obtained by him from his victims, who valued their money less than their lives. The last man who is known to have suffered from this footpad, is Mr. FERNANDO ESTRADO, a merchant, doing business at No. 482 Broadway. A few evenings since Mr. E. was met by this colored desperado, on the corner of Mott and Broome streets. With a terrifying threat, and a flourish of his steel, he demanded Mr. E.'s money and watch, and in default of which he said he would take his life. Mr. ESTRADO having no money with him, gave the robber his gold watch and chain, with which the latter at once made his escape. The victim applied at Police Headquarters, where he gave a description of the villain's person to Sergeant YORNG, and by this means Detective FARLEY was yesterday enabled to effect his arrest. The prisoner, upon being taken to the Station-house, gave his name as ANTONIO IGNACO BARTOL. Upon being confronted by Mr. ESTRADO, he was instantly identified as the man who robbed him. The accused says he was born in Cuba, has been 18 months in this country, but only about six weeks in this City. He says he is a waiter by occupation, and resides at No. 100 Hester-street. He was committed by Justice CONNOLLY for trial. Persons who have lately been robbed in the manner above described, are requested to call at Police Headquarters and take a look at the prisoner.

MR. CONWAY AND THE SECOND HAWKINS ZOUAVES.—After eighteen months active labors as Chaplain of HAWKINS' Zouaves, Rev. Mr. CONWAY came to this City with high recommendations to Gov. MORGAN. He contemplated the organization of a Second Hawkins Zouaves, but as the Governor had decided to raise no new regiments, he was unable to carry out his favorite project. He has been offered the Chaplaincy of the Ironsides, and has now identified himself with that fine regiment, to which he invites all who designed entering the Second Hawkins Zouaves. Mr. CONWAY will raise a company himself, and in other ways give the Ironsides the full benefit of his energy and experience. He can be found at the headquarters, Broadway, near Twelfth-street.

A BURGLARY IN TENTH-STREET.—JAMES DAREN was arrested, at an early hour yesterday morning, by Officers LONG and HITCHCOCK, as he was in the act of leaving the house of JOHN KLOER, No. 331 Tenth-street, where he had forced his way into a bedroom, and stolen therefrom a pair of pantaloons, in one of the pockets of which was $25 in money. All of the stolen property was found upon his person. Justice OSBORNE committed the accused for examination.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Board of Police desire to acknowledge, with thanks, the sum of $5, received from "Cash," to aid families of recruits in Metropolitan Regiments.

APPOINTMENT OF DRAFT COMMISSIONERS.—Gen. ANTHON yesterday appointed Alderman TERENCE FARLEY Draft Commissioner for the Thirteenth Ward, vice Judge DALY, resigned. The Judge could not be spared from his Court to attend to the duties.

NEW-JERSEY.

CERTIFICATES OF VALUE.—The Common Council of Jersey City, at their meeting on Tuesday night adopted an ordinance for the issuing of certificates of value of the denominations of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents, to the amount of $25,000. These certificates are to be deposited with the City Treasurer, and will be paid out to persons holding city warrants, and are redeemable in one year. They will be ready for use in about three weeks.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.—An unknown man, supposed to be a soldier, was found lying insensible in Palisade-avenue, Hudson City, on Sunday. All possible care was bestowed upon him, notwithstanding which he remained unconscious until Monday night, when he died. There were bruises upon his face and hands, which might have been caused by accident or by violence. The body having been buried without an inquest, Coroner DONNELLY will have it exhumed for the purpose of holding an investigation.

A TRAIN OF CARS OFF THE TRACK.—The 10 o'clock, A. M., train of cars, from Jersey City, yesterday, ran off the track at the Newark-avenue crossing in Jersey City, in consequence of the displacement of the switch. No one was injured, and the locomotive was only slightly damaged.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3077, 3079, 3081, 3087, 3091, 3097, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3109, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3121, 3125, 3129, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139. *Part II.*—Nos. 3458, 3464, 3466, 3468, 3470, 3472, 3474, 3476, 3478, 3482, 3484, 3488, 3490, 3494, 3498, 3500, 3502, 3506, 3508, 3514. *Part III.*—Nos. 2712, 1391, 2707, 2557, 3204, 2678, 3082, 3242.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 534, 536, 540, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 596. *Part II.*—Nos. 461, 637, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2841, 1313, 1265, 2825, 2827, 2845, 2849, 1129, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863. *Part II.*—Nos. 2770, 658, 1733, 111, 126, 2386, 2330, 2090, 2298, 2528, 2530, 2574.

The Motion for a Perpetual Injunction against the Seventh-avenue and Broadway Railroad.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Ingraham.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. *John Kerr et al.*—The argument on the motion for a perpetual Injunction in this case, before mentioned in the TIMES, was proceeded with yesterday. The Corporation Counsel on behalf of the City commenced an action against the defendants to recover $100,000 damages for injuries sustained by the City by reason of the unlawful occupation of the streets by the defendants in building what is known as the Seventh-avenue Railroad. The plaintiffs claim and declare that they have from time immemorial possessed and enjoyed, and under their charter have and own the exclusive right and property of control of, use and licensing all those who use the said streets for carrying thereupon persons and property for hire. The plaintiffs further show that they have at great expense paved and regulated said streets and made them convenient for travel, and that in violation of these rights, the defendants have broke and entered on the Seventh-avenue and Broadway for the purpose of building a railroad.

As a defence, and in opposition to the motion, the defendants set forth the act of the Legislature passed April 17, 1860, authorizing them to construct such a railroad. That the plaintiffs possess no other title or interest in the streets of the City than that conferred on them by the act entitled "An act to reduce several laws relating particularly to the City of New-York, into one act," passed April 9, 1813, and the acts amendatory thereof, and that plaintiffs have no private right or property in or control over said streets which is not subject to the control or disposition of the Legislature.

The question of legislative authority was argued at great length, the Counsel for the Corporation insisting that in all the adjudicated cases the paramount rights of the Corporation had been recognized and upheld. All the other City railroads had been constructed by the authority of the Corporation, and the Corporation claimed the right, under their Charter, to grant or refuse the authority to construct the Seventh-avenue and Broadway Railroad. The Corporation have a fee in the streets of the City. The defendants' counsel present the following points. *First.* It is impossible to maintain that the Municipal Legislature is an *imperium in imperio*, possessed of political or governmental powers which are in any respect exempt from the control of the State Legislature. The Corporation, as such, has no interest in its police or governmental powers. It is merely a delegate *quo ad hoc* of the Legislature for local purposes, subject to the control and direction of the Legislature. (13 Wend., 330; 25 Id., 662; 4 Hill, 393; 4 Ham., (O.,) 432; 3 How. U. S., 551.)

Second—The fee of the streets now vested in the Corporation was acquired by it under acts of the Legislature as the trustee or agent of the supreme governmental power in that behalf. Nor was it vested for purposes purely local but for the general use of the people of the whole State as highway. (2 R. S. 1813, pp. 414, 415; Ch. Kent's note, No. 31.) The very acts under which the title was acquired shows the Legislature reserved to itself the power of regulating the use of these streets. (2 R. S. 1813, p. 424.)

Third—The notion that the Corporation has a private indefeasible estate in the fees for licences to such carriers over the streets as these railroad grantees, is wholly without foundation. 1.—The railroad in question is merely for the transportation of passengers. (Laws 1860, c. 1042, sec. 1.) 11.—The charters existing prior to the Revolution did indeed grant to the City Corporation "the office of cartage, carriage and portage of all goods, wares and merchandise, and all other things to be carted or carried in and through said City or any part thereof, (Montgomery Charter, sec. 19,) and it has never been supposed that this was an irrevocable grant of property. Chancellor Kent, Note No. 34, section 24, refers to the mode of appointment of officers to execute the same offices mentioned in section 19. It is merely a regulation supplemental to section 19, and necessary to carry it into effect. But the office of hackney coachman or stage driver or carrier of *persons* was not granted to the City Corporation. Naming of the kind is to be found in the ancient charters. 3.—All power or authority of the Corporation in respect to the carriage of persons for hire was granted by acts of the State Legislature which of course are appealed at the pleasure of grantor (2 R. S., 1813, p., 13 and Laws of 1846, p. 408, sec. 10; Laws 1824, p. 40, chap. 50.)

The Court reserved decision.

Greene C. Bronson and H. H. Anderson, for the motion. Charles O'Connor and H. W. Robinson, opposed.

Sale of Government Vessels—Testimony of Secretary Welles.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Justice White.

Thomas B. Stillman vs. *Samuel L. Mitchill*—The trial of this case was continued yesterday. Ex-Judge DEAN, for the defendant, put in the depositions of Secretary Welles and others. Mr. WELLES states that he recollected Mr. STILLMAN, who came to Washington as a candidate for the office of Civil Engineer in the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, but did not recollect whether STILLMAN spoke to him on the subject of his appointment. He had no recollection of a negotiation with Mr. STILLMAN in relation to the purchase of the vessels in question. The purchase was made through George D. Morgan, of the New-York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company. The bill of sale being executed by the defendant, the President of the Company.

On cross-examination, Mr. WELLES stated that the payment for the vessels was made through Mr. HENDERSON, the Navy Agent at New-York, and the reason he limited the purchase to one person in this City, was that he did not want more than one brokerage to be paid, and to limit that to 2½ per cent.

Mr. FOX, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, deposed that he was not aware that the plaintiff ever presented either of the vessels to the Department for sale.

The case is still pending.

Action for Slander—Disagreement of Jury.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Justice Bosworth.

William A. Marr vs. *William H. Mitchill*—This was an action for slander, consisting in the words alleged to have been used by defendant—that "William A. Marr has forged my name to a check, and obtained $50 upon it."

The case was mentioned in the TIMES of Tuesday. The trial was concluded yesterday, and the jury were out several hours without succeeding on an agreement in the verdict. They finally returned to Court, and on declaring that it was impossible for them to agree on a verdict, the Court discharged them.

Chauncey Shaffer for plaintiff. W. W. Niles, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Peckham.

The East River Bank vs. *Ackerson et al*—Default set aside on payment of $40 costs.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Foster vs. *Demorest et al.*—Motion granted, and reference ordered to H. C. Beaman as Appeal Referee and take security.

Cruikshank vs. *Van et al*—Motion granted.

Blun vs. *Herman.*—Motion granted, with costs, since notice of trial and of this motion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 23, 1862.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	104	1300 Erie Railway	62⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Coup	93	100 do	s30 62⅝
1,000 Treas. 7.30-100 ₰ ct. Notes	105⅛	100 do	s30 62⅝
1,000 do	105⅛	50 do	s30 62⅝
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	99⅞	50 do	s30 62⅝
25,000 U. S. 1 yr. Notes	100	100 do	s30 62⅝
10,000 do	100	50 do	62⅝
20,000 Ill. Cen. Bds '53	100	100 do	62⅝
20,000 Ill. Cen. Bds '66	100	200 do	62⅝
2,000 Ill. Cen. Bds '62	101	50 do	b10 63
2,000 Ill. Cent. Bds '77	105	300 do	63
2,000 Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	100	100 do	163⅞
5,000 Mich. S. & N. I.	81⅞	400 do	163⅞
8,000 Terre H. & S.	50⅞	100 do	63⅝
11,000 do	64	100 do	b10 63⅝
4,500 Va. State 6s	63	50 do	b10 63⅝
6,000 do	63⅜	600 Erie Railway Pref	92⅝
5,000 do	63⅜	100 do	92⅝
26,000 Mo. St. 6s	63½	300 do	b60 93
10,000 do	63½	100 do	s60 92
9,000 do	63¾	100 do	b60 92⅞
1,000 N. Car. St. 6s	58¾	200 do	92⅝
10,000 Cal. 7s	113	300 do	92⅝
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s	106	100 do	b10 93⅝
2,000 E. R. 4th M. Bds	100⅝	100 Hudson River R	68
15,000 E. R. 6th m. bds.	99	800 Harlem Railroad	22
2,000 do	99⅛	300 do	s30 21⅝
9,000 H. R. R. 2d s. fd	111⅜	800 do	21⅝
1,000 H. R. R. R. C. 8s	98	200 do	b10 22
3,000 Harl. R. 2d m. bds.	105	900 Harlem R. Pref	51
25,000 Mich. S. 2d mtg.	98	600 do	b60 51⅝
10,000 Mich. S. & I. bs	105	60 Nor. & Wor. R	60
3,000 M. C. 8 ₰ ct. con.	113	900 Reading Railroad	78⅝
1,000 M. C. 8 ₰ c. con. 1st m. s. f. bds	116	200 do	78⅝
2,000 Ill. C. R. bds	105	100 do	87⅝
10,000 A. & T. H. 2d m. pf.	81	100 do	87⅝
6,000 do	81⅜	50 do	87⅝
9,000 A. & T. H. Inc. bds.	60	50 do	87⅝
1,000 do	60⅜	100 do	88
1,000 C. & N. W. 2d m.	83⅝	1200 M. S. & N. I. R	43
10,000 C. & N. W. As bs	60	300 do	43⅜
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d m	82	300 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	82
1,000 Ga. & Chic. 2d m.	110	20 Panama Railroad	150
5,000 C. & T. H. Ed. Bs.	104	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	81
3,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1 M	103	260 do	80⅝
4,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M	94⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	b30 92
100 Phoenix Bank	104	400 do	92⅜
20 Bank of Commerce	98	250 do	92⅝
5 American Ex. Bk	100⅛	12 Clev., Col. & C. R	138
40 Chatham Bank	84	350 Gal. & Chi. R.	84⅝
10 Manover Bank	85	350 do	84⅜
15 Shoe & Leather Bk	101⅜	1,500 Clev. & Tol. R	70
13 Continental Bank	93⅛	100 do	b30 70⅝
300 Comb. Coal Prefd.	14	100 Chi. & Rock I. R.	860 81⅛
200 do	14¼	600 do	81⅛
100,000 Am. Gold	133	200 Ch. Bur. & Qu. R	105⅜
45,000 do	133⅛	50 do	106⅛
70,000 do	133⅝	100 do	106⅛
100 Pac. Mail St. Co	122⅞	100 do	b30 105⅝
150 do	122⅝	100 do	b30 105⅝
50 do	b30 122⅝	200 do	105
20 N. Y. Central R	105	550 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	b30 60
100 do	106⅛	250 do	59⅞
50 Del. L. & West R	114	50 do	59¼
10 New-Jersey R	140	100 do	60

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Cou	103½	350 Hud. River R.	68
2,000 do	103⅜	100 do	b30 68⅛
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	99	200 Harlem Railroad	22
6,000 Treas. 7.30-100 ₰ ct. Notes	105⅛	50 do	22⅛
2,000 Tenn St. 6s, '90	64	100 Harlem R. Pref	b60 61⅛
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	53⅜	50 do	61
4,000 C. & N. W. 2d M	33¼	200 Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch.	60
5,000 C. & N. W. S. F. Bs	101⅜	200 Mich. Cen. R	88
50,000 American Gold	132	50 do	b30 88⅛
100,000 do	132⅜	200 do	88⅜
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co	121	300 Mich. S. & N. In. R.	43⅛
50 do	s30 122⅛	100 do	43⅜
325 do	123⅛	100 do	s30 43⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R	106⅜	400 do	43⅜
100 do	s10 106⅜	450 do	b30 44
150 Erie Railway	b30 63	1250 do	44
400 do	63⅛	15 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	82⅜
300 do	63	25 do	82⅜
50 do	63⅛	500 Clev. & Pitts. R	92⅜
100 Erie R. Pref.	92	500 do	b60 92⅜
100 do	b30 92	200 Gal. & Chi. R	84⅝
50 do	b60 92	100 do	s30 84⅝
200 do	91⅝	200 Chi. & Rk. Isl	86⅜
500 Chi., Bur. & Qu. R	105⅜	100 do	86⅜

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22—P. M.

The Stock Exchange Board this forenoon washed their hands of all responsibility or participation in the present mischievous gambling operations in American Gold coin. They resolved, on the recommendation of their Select Committee of yesterday, *by a vote of two to one*, or say 87 to 33, to strike Gold and United States Notes receivable for customs, (and therein equivalent to Gold,) from their official dealings, on and after Monday next, 27th inst. This result is far more creditable to the patriotic sentiment of the Board than was anticipated yesterday afternoon. The majority is understood to have been materially increased by the appeal of the President of the Board, Mr. A. B. BATLISS, at the close of the debate to-day, to stand by the credit and integrity of the Government, and to acquit the Stock Exchange of the great City of New-York of all participation in the operation, now going forward, to depreciate the Bank and National Currency of the country.

After the vote of the Board was announced, an undue and singular turn took place in the price of Gold, which had previously gone up, first to 133¼ at the Board, and then to 134 ₰ cent. on the Street. The pressure to sell carried down the rate at one moment to 129 ₰ cent.—a fall of *five per cent.* on the action of the Stock Exchange Board in less than half an hour. But from this decline the dealings soon rallied to 130¾@131@132 ₰ cent.

The public spirited members of the Stock Exchange who voted to-day against their own interest as the recipients of commissions on the purchase and sale of Gold at the Board, now look with reasonable confidence to the Associated Banks of this City, to act upon their example, if they have not already done so. We hope this confidence is not misplaced. The action of the Stock Exchange reflects in a striking degree the popular sentiment. If after its emphatic expression any considerable number of Banks on the Street or up town are disposed to persevere in lending their means and machinery to encourage their scandalous speculation in Gold now indulged in, *simply because it is countenanced at Bank*, we have only to say that such Banks deserve to be held up by name to the public execration.

We meet with numerous opinions on the Street to the effect that the action of the Stock Exchange will not arrest the rise in Gold. Perhaps it will not. The main object, however, is certainly accomplished, of relieving a public and eminently public spirited, as well as National Association, like the New York Board, of all participation in such an uncalled-for and demoralizing speculation.

The rates of Exchange on London closed for the *Persia's* mail to-day quite nusettled, because of the fluctuations of Gold at the Stock Board. The figures rose from 143 to 146¾ ₰ cent., and closed 146@146¾ ₰ cent. After the steamer sailed there was nothing done in Bills.

The market for Money is firm at 4@5 ₰ cent to the Stock Brokers. There is a good supply on the Street and at Bank, but less disposition to accept the cheaper rate of 4 ₰ cent.

On the Stock Exchange, the vigorous upward movement in both classes of Erie Shares continues, and the additional rise, to-day, is 1@1½ ₰ cent. The sales were, altogether, 12,000, as against 15,000 shares yesterday, comprising, by far, the most important share of the dealings of the day on the Railway list. At the same time the stiffness in this speculation imparted a better feeling to the Western Roads, the quotations of which nearly all close higher than yesterday afternoon by ¼@1 ₰ cent. The Federal and Border State Stocks are again tame, and rather neglected.

Late in the afternoon the prices of the Second Board were generally well supported, and the market left off firm, at about the following figures, compared with Tuesday afternoon:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
N. Y. Central	106⅝	106⅞	Galena	83⅜	81⅝
Erie	61⅝	62	Toledo	69⅞	69⅞
Erie Preferred	90⅜	91½	Rock Island	84⅜	83⅞
Hudson River	68	68	Missouri	52⅜	53⅜
Harlem	21⅜	21⅜	Tennessees	53¾	54
Mich. Central	87⅛	88	U. S. 6s, 1874	93	93
Mich. Southern	42⅜	44⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	104	103⅞
Mich. Lourant'd	21⅝	21⅞	U. S. Notes, C. I	127	128
Illinois Cen.	80⅞	80⅞	Treas 7.30 ₰ cts	105⅞	105⅝
Clev. and Pitts	93⅝	93⅝	Bills on Lond'n	143	145
Pacific Mail	123	123	Gold	131⅞	132⅝

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New York	104	Chatham	84
Manhattan	123	Bank of the Republic	97
Phenix	103	Hanover	85
Fulton	126	Metropolitan	104
Dry Dock	100	Nassau	101
State of New-York	98½	Shoe and Leather	101¾
Commerce	98	Corn Exchange	102
Commerce Scrip Stock	98	Continental	93
Ocean	95	Importers' & Traders'	100
Mercantile	115	Park	114
American Exchange	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, the general course of the market being to firmness:

N. Y. Cen 7s, '76	104⅝	St. L. A & T. H. firsts	98
N. Y. Cen 7s, conv., '76	114	T. H. & A. secs. Pref	81⅜
Erie seconds, '79	114	Chi. & N. W. s	101⅜
Erie thirds, '83	107	Chi. & N. W. G. B. ex	94
Erie fourths, '80	100⅜	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	92⅛
Erie fifths, 8s	95⅜	Chi. & N. W. seconds	83⅜
Hudson seconds, s. f '58	111⅝	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	111
Hudson thirds, '75	103⅜	Tol. & Wab. seconds	88
Hudson Conv. 7, '67	97½	Tol. & Wab. Ist. Bds	80
Harlem firsts, '69-'74	112	Mil. & Pr. Du C. firsts	102½
Harlem seconds, '64	103	Chi. & Chi. firsts	107⅜
Harlem thirds, 6s	90	Chi. & Chi. seconds	100
Mich. C. 8 ₰ c. '69-'72	117	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	103
Mich. C. 8 ₰ c., '62, '65	104	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	104
Chi. & Q. 8 ₰ c. firsts	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	108
M. S. & N. I. 7 ₰ c. seconds	99	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	94¾
N. Ind. Cen. & Line, 6s	104	Clev. & Pitts firsts	109
M. S. & N. I. 7 ₰ c. '75	107⅜	T. Haute Income	88⅝
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c.,	109		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 15 bbls. Ashes, 17,613 bbls. Flour, 547 bbls. and 230 bags Corn Meal, 114,470 bushels Wheat, 57,516 bushels Corn, 12,559 bushels Rye, 5,746 bushels Barley, 18,729 bushels Oats, 1,804 pkgs. Provisions, and 762 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in demand and are up to $7 50@$7 62½ ₰ 100 lbs. Pearls continue scarce and nominal.

COTTON—Has advanced to 60¾c.@61¾c. for Middlings ₰ lb., with sales of 2,200 bales.

DRY GOODS—The principal changes have been in Domestic Cottons, prices of which have been pretty generally advanced. Printing Cloths, 13¼c.@13¾c.; Standard Prints, 16¾c.@17c. ₰ yard. The demand has been good for the season. Woolens and Foreign Goods have not been very active, prices, however, have been generally well supported. The auction sales have been less numerous, and have included catalogues of Dress Goods, Millinery Goods, Shawls, &c. Fair prices were realized in most instances.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been brisker and dearer, to-day, in view of the rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange. The reported sales since our last add up 19,700 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $6 25@$6 50, poor to choice extra State at $6 60@$7, Superfine Western, inferior

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—BOSOM FRIENDS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHARD III.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

IRVING HALL—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PANTHEA, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—No. 446 Broadway—SIXTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. CECILIA.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

HOPE CHAPEL—TISDELL'S CALIFORNIA.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—LANG'S HISTORICAL PICTURE OF THE RECEPTION OF THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH IRISH REGIMENT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special correspondent at Harper's Ferry sends us the particulars of the reconnoissance toward Leesburgh, from the Army of the Potomac, which started on Tuesday, and returned yesterday. Our forces were under the command of that dashing officer Gen. GEARY. The expedition, which embraced cavalry, artillery and infantry, proceeded as far as Lovettsville, encountering on the way a party of rebel cavalry, which was effectually broken up—several of them being killed and wounded, and a large number, including the commander, taken prisoners. We had but one man killed, and three or four wounded.

The campaign in Kentucky has apparently been a failure on both sides—the rebels failing to capture Cincinnati and Louisville, and Gen. BUELL failing to capture the rebels. Our latest reports from Cincinnati and other points in the West indicate that BRAGG and KIRBY SMITH have both succeeded in escaping through the mountains into East Tennessee, with their ammunition and subsistence trains, and their immense spoils captured from the loyal people of Kentucky. It is believed that BRAGG will now make direct for Nashville, and we shall probably have a portion of BUELL'S army counter-marching in that direction to head him off. At all events, the rebels, except the guerrillas under MORGAN, and a few detached squads prowling about in various localities, are out of Kentucky, and it is too late in the season to anticipate another invasion of any dimensions. The pursuit of BRAGG appears to have terminated at Mount Vernon, in Rock Castle County, seventy-five miles southeast of Frankfort.

The Louisville *Journal* learns from a well-informed army officer, who arrived from Danville on Friday, that Gen. GILBERT'S army corps was within seven miles of the Kentucky River on Wednesday, and moved at daylight in the afternoon of that day in pursuit of the rebel army. The rebels in their flight had destroyed 900 of their wagons, together with the bridge over the Kentucky River, to embarrass the pursuit by Gen. GILBERT'S forces. The retreating rebel force embraced 4,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and a battery of artillery, wherewith to dispute the passage of the Federal troops. In confirmation of the above report paroled prisoners from the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Regiment, of Gen. SHERMAN'S Division, who arrived here yesterday, state that the rebels have retreated with the intention of escaping through Cumberland Slip.

The Louisville *Journal*, of Saturday, says: "We have had reports as to the capture of a large number of rebel soldiers at Harrodsburgh, Ky., on the 10th inst. We learned, yesterday, that the capture was made by Lieut.-Col. JOHN BOYLE, of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, who made a dash into the place, completely surprising and taking prisoners sixteen hundred rebels, composed of artillery, infantry and cavalry. A portion of those captured were sick and wounded soldiers, and the remainder were the rear guard of Gen. BRAGG'S army. Lieut.-Col. BOYLE'S gallantry on the occasion is highly commended, both officers and men exhibiting the coolness and courage of veterans."

Judging by the following paragraph from the Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 14th, the rebel army of the Southwest was not entirely demolished at Corinth and the Hatchie, nor in the subsequent pursuit: "We learn from the South, that VAN DORN'S army was all day, last Saturday, passing through Holly Springs. It is said they are encamped at Dampkin's Mill, about six miles from Holly Springs. They were too fleet for the Union army, and made good their escape to safe quarters. It is said that the forces in pursuit are slowly returning. They pursued them to Ripley."

Several gentlemen reached Gallipolis, Ohio, recently, having left Charleston, in the Kanawha Valley, on the 17th, among them Mr. NEWTON, editor of the Kanawha *Republican*. They report that the rebels, under Gen. LORING, have all left the Valley, and none are now on the west side of Gauley. It was reported that Gen. LORING had received orders from Gen. LEE to report, with his entire command, to him, at Winchester, Va. It was also reported and believed by the Secessionists, that Gen. LEE was concentrating every available man at Winchester for the purpose of overpowering and crushing Gen. MCCLELLAN; when, if successful, he is to invade Ohio and Pennsylvania. The rebel raid into the Kanawha Valley has been fully as successful as anticipated. It is estimated by these gentlemen that the rebels have carried off fully two hundred thousand bushels of salt.

There was considerable excitement in Cumberland, Md., on Sunday afternoon. A report reached the city that the rebels had possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at some point between Green Spring and Hancock. Five companies of infantry and a couple of pieces of artillery were sent down the road, but nothing had been heard from the expedition when the train left. It was generally believed that the rebels were in large force at Bloomery Gap.

A letter dated at Nashville, Oct. 12, mentions a rumor that a large portion of BRECKINRIDGE'S command had arrived at Lavergne. There are at least some Mississippi and Georgia troops there, as our forces have captured soldiers on picket duty belonging to those States.

In answer to a large number of propositions made to the Navy Department for the capture of the pirate *Alabama*, or "290," Secretary WELLES has offered, in case of her capture, to pay for her half a million of dollars; and in case she is destroyed, to pay three hundred thousand dollars—the latter, however, to be subject to an appropriation by Congress.

A gentleman who left our fleet at the mouth of the James River on Saturday, states that the *Galena*, Capt. ROGERS, and other strong boats there, are waiting the appearance of the new rebel iron-clad prow *Richmond*, and are confident of giving a good account of her if she shall be bold enough to hazard a trial of strength.

The iron steamers *Merrimac* and *Mississippi* are taking in large quantities of stores in Boston preparatory to sailing for some unknown destination, undoubtedly the Gulf. The Forty-fourth Regiment N. E. Guards, and the Third and Fifth Regiments of Massachusetts are under orders to sail in these vessels.

The prize schooner *Revere*, (British, of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Acting Master L. A. BROWN, from Cape Fear in six days, arrived last night. The *Revere* was captured on the 11th inst., off Cape Fear, by the United States gunboats *Maratanza* and *Monticello*. Her cargo consists of salt, trappings, haversacks, etc.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Seymourites had another "tall" demonstration at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, yesterday evening. The concourse inside and outside of the building was large and vociferous and quite revived the stirring recollections of old-fashioned campaigns. Within, the speakers were Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, JOHN VAN BUREN and Hon. DAVID R. FLOYD JONES; SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq., presiding, assisted by a host of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Outside, Messrs. Moses F. Odell, Judge S. D. Morris, Edmund Driggs, E. O. Perrin, Ex-Alderman Wilson, J. L. Douglass, and others, all of whom indulged in the usual Anti-Republican strain, but more mildly than heretofore.

Commissioner BOUTWELL has decided that Alcohol manufactured from whisky distilled prior to Sept. 1, and on which a tax has not been paid, will be subject to a duty of three per cent. ad valorem. Also, that under the provisions of the excise law, an apothecary who sells ardent spirits by retail must have a retail liquor dealer's license. It, however, he only uses it in the compounding of medicines, it is not necessary that he should take a license as a retail liquor dealer.

The schooner *Admiral Blake*, reported to have been captured by the privateer *Alabama*, has arrived at Sippican. She had not seen the *Alabama*. Capt. D. R. GIFFORD, late of the bark *Elisha Dunbar*, reports that he was told by some of the crew of the *Alabama* that the *Ocean Rover*, of Mattapoisett, had 900 barrels of sperm and 200 barrels whale oil on board at the time of her capture. They scuttled her at first, but as she would not sink, they then set her on fire. She was so low in the water that nothing below the upper deck was burned, and a Portuguese wrecking brig coming alongside, Capt. SEMMES allowed the islanders to take whatever they could get, and about 500 barrels of the oil was rescued by them. Capt. GIFFORD is firmly of the opinion that the *Alabama* and "290" are not the same vessel, as he frequently heard the crew of the *Alabama* speaking of the "290" and of the *Orato*. Some of the newspapers taken from the *Emily Farnham* contained an account of the "290" running the blockade into Mobile, and on hearing it read the crew of the *Alabama* gave three cheers for the "290."

The Pennsylvania delegation in the House of Representatives for the Thirty-eighth Congress will stand as follows:

1 Sam'l J. Randall, Dem.	2 Chas. O'Neil, Rep.
6 John D. Stiles, Dem.	3 Leonard Myers, Rep.
8 S. E. Ancona, Dem.	4 Wm. D. Kelley, Rep.
10 Myers Stronse, Dem.	5 M. Russ. Thayer, Rep.
11 Philip Johnson, Dem.	7 J. M. Broomall, Rep
12 Chas. Dimpson, Dem.	9 Thad. Stevens, Rep.
14 Wm. H. Miller, Dem.	15 H. W. Tracy, Ind. Rep.
15 Joseph Bailey, Dem.	18 Jas. T. Hale, Ind. Rep.
16 A. H. Coffroth, Dem.	19 G. W. Scofield, Rep.
17 Arch. McAlister, Dem.	20 Amos Myers, Rep.
21 John D. Dawson Dem.	22 J. K. Moorhead, Rep.
23 Jesse Lazear, Dem.	24 Thos. Williams, Rep.

Democrats, 11; Republicans, 10; Independent Republicans, 2; Independent Democrats, 1.

The War Department, it is announced, has decided to allow drafted men a period of twenty days in which to procure substitutes.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, is re-elected to Congress by a majority of 223.

JOHN LINN, of Sussex, was nominated on Tuesday at Morristown, as a Union candidate for Congress from the Fourth District of New-Jersey. He is a lawyer of ability and character, and has hitherto acted with the Republicans. GEORGE T. COBB would have received the nomination had he not positively declined to accept it.

Apples are so plenty in Western New-York that they can be bought for fifty cents a barrel! Potatoes show no symptoms of disease, and the best ones are sold for a dollar a barrel, including package. One farmer has an orchard of choice grafted fruit, and offered the whole of his crop of apples at twelve and a half cents per bushel, the purchaser to gather the fruit and select only such as he wanted and could sell.

The testimony in the case of the People vs. JOHN REYNOLDS, charged with killing PAT MATTHEWS, was concluded in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and, pending the summing up by counsel, the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning, when the case will be given to the jury.

The Stock Market was firmer yesterday, with higher prices in the Railway Shares, especially Erie. Gold fluctuated widely, first advancing to 124, then suddenly receding to 120, and up again to 122@122¼, as against 122½@¾ on Tuesday afternoon. The Stock Exchange Board have resolved to have nothing to do with the speculation in Gold on and after Monday next.

Breadstuffs were much brisker and dearer, yesterday, as were also Cotton, Pork, Lard, Butter, Cheese and Whisky. A fair business was transacted in Sugars, Hay, Hops, Metals, Oils, Tallow and Wool, at buoyant rates. The movements in other articles were restricted. The freight engagements were more extensive.

THE CONTEST IN NEW-JERSEY.—The friends of the Administration are working with stirring energy in New-Jersey. The disadvantages they have to contend with are formidable. The State has a strong secession leaven, the product of ignorance on the one hand, and of a mistaken notion of self-interest on the other; and the net result is an open and shameless sympathy with rebellion, not at all below the mark of VALLANDIGHAM and the WOODS. In the northwestern counties the Breckinridge Democrats are still faithful to the South. At the east, the long connection of the leading manufacturing capitalists with the Southern trade, and their severe losses in consequence of the war, have not endeared the cause of the Union to their hearts, and very gladly would they make any concession to procure peace and the restoration of their business. These causes create a numerical strength as a basis of the Democratic Party, which is, as elsewhere, augmented by Democrats who are loyal to the Union and the Constitution, and mistakenly believe that they are giving a new impulse to the war by voting for Democratic candidates. Add to these influences the absence of a preponderating vote in the shape of the volunteers in the army,—for her volunteer soldiers are true to the Union and to the only Administration which can redeem it—and we have some measure of the force the Secession Democracy are in a condition to exert in the contest.

On the other hand, the loyalty of New-Jersey is of the highest and purest type. Prompt in responding to every call of the Government; earliest in the field with men, and earnest in urging the most vigorous prosecution of the war; liberal in support and frank in counsel, the upholders of the Administration have nobly and manfully done their duty. The Republicans stand unwaveringly by the Government; and in addition to the intelligent war Democrats, who see that to vote against LINCOLN now is to vote for DAVIS, the whole body of old DOUGLAS Democrats are understood to be decided for the Union Republican nominations. If these interests be brought fully and fairly into the field, the State can be saved; the people spared the disgrace of such representatives in Congress as PERRY and STEELE; and the character of the New-Jersey delegation in Congress be placed where it was when Gov. PENNINGTON stood at its head. We rejoice in the belief that the approaching election will yield this triumphant result.

SEYMOUR'S BROOKLYN SPEECH LAST NIGHT.—Mr. SEYMOUR is laboring very hard for his election as Governor of the Empire State. He delivered another speech last night in Brooklyn; and there was a large crowd present to listen to him. On this occasion, the Ex-Governor seems to have rather changed his tactics, and made an effort to plant himself on the platform occupied by the successful Democracy of the Western States. He avoided, in great measure, the semi-secession utterances which characterized his Cooper Institute speech. He has discovered that this great and loyal State will not sustain him in making war upon the Administration while it is engaged in fighting for its life and the life of the nation. But his real sentiments came out very legibly in some of his remarks, and more especially in the spirit in which they were uttered. It was quite evident that he is a secret enemy of the Administration and as bitterly opposed to its policy of using "all means to crush" the rebellion as he was ten days ago. His buncombe phrases and hollow rhetoric will deceive no honest and determinedly-loyal voter.

Mr. SEYMOUR'S man Friday was, of course, on hand, and painfully delivered himself once again of his pet theories. Mr. VAN BUREN is still in favor of capturing Richmond, and then—"Wayward sisters," &c. He is greatly offended at certain attacks on his "moral character," but did not scruple to bring against Gen. WADSWORTH charges which he must have known were false. He furnished no light regarding the means by which he got hold of Gen. SCOTT'S letter to Mr. SEWARD, although he was not ashamed to drag in as his accomplice a "most highly accomplished and beautiful lady." Altogether, the speech of Prince JOHN was quite equal in flippancy, malignity and lack of patriotism to anything he has yet uttered.

JOHN VAN BUREN IN 1848.—A correspondent inquires of us whether the JOHN VAN BUREN who once upon a time used the following language in a speech at Cleveland is the identical individual who is now electioneering for SEYMOUR and for [illegible] Emancipation Proclamation [illegible] whether [illegible] lately [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] who does not believe [illegible]

The Northern Traitors

An eloquent historian and statesman, in his reply to the loyal citizens of the Eighth District of this city, requesting his consent to a nomination to Congress, wrote the following memorable words.

"I will not give a vote for any man whose election would be an encouragement to the Rebellion to hold out. *I, for one, will not consent to send our sons and brothers to the battle-field and then betray them at the polls.*"

These pointed words of an old Democratic leader should be at the head of every election notice and advertisement in this campaign. They convey the whole issue between the Union party and the SEYMOUR party. One upholds the Government; the other attacks it. One supports the army, and offers up its sons and brothers for the country's sake; the other would betray them to the enemy; one supports the financial credit of the country; the other weakens it. While a barbarous rebellion is desolating ten thousand homes; while treason is writing her terrible records in tears and blood over a continent; while our friends are murdered treacherously by guerrillas, and fire and havoc sweep over peaceful loyal districts; these men, calling themselves "loyal citizens," have the audacity to rise up and excuse these enormities and plead the wrongs of the rebels, and urge the giving up of all for which we have struggled. While our brave fellows—our kinsmen and friends—are writhing in hospitals or exposed to bullet and shell, or giving up property and lives for the cause of the Union, these pitiful demagogues would weaken them by attacking the National cause in the rear.

Fancy any such party appearing in a Southern State urging Northern wrongs. How long would it be before their leaders would swing high for such treason? If our foreign enemies have ever believed in the accusations they scattered of the repressal of liberty of speech and Press in the Northern States, they must certainly retract them now.

These democratic leaders of the WOOD and SEYMOUR stamp are more truly false to patriotism and the country, and more dangerous now than any rebel leader. They attack the Republic in the dark; they assassinate the Union; we know not where to find them. The rebels are open and undisguised enemies: we can understand their assaults.

Suppose for an instant that the Van Buren submission policy was carried out, and that the North ingloriously retired from the contest, what would be the result?

We have spent perhaps 200,000 lives and $700,000,000; we have lost and desolated property to a countless value; our households have been stripped of their best and noblest young men, whose bodies fatten Southern soil, and now, on the Potomac as our boundary, without the possession of Kentucky or Tennessee, this Democratic policy would urge us to stop, hastily lower the Union flag to the rebellion, abandon our thousands of Union friends at the South, give up New-Orleans, and the Mississippi, and "let the wayward sisters go!" The absurdity, the supreme folly or insanity of such a policy, is the only thing which should save its advocates from being punished as traitors. Every man who has loaned to the Government, or who owns its paper, is urged to strike off fifty per cent. of its value; every woman who has lost lover or husband; every father who mourns his son; every man whose brother or friend lies now in a bloody grave, is asked to confess that he has died in vain. All who have hoped for a glorious Republic in the future, covering the continent with institutions of liberty; all who have struggled and prayed for the triumph of freedom and justice in this hemisphere, are now told to forget their aspirations and prayers and accept the new Democratic platform—submission to treason and Slavery. That a party should dare in this hour of the country's agony and shame, to arise and propose such dishonor, shows how far political corruption and debasement had gone among our public men. These old party hacks, these caucus tricksters, these Democrats of the olden time, who lived in subserviency to slave-masters, forget that a new age has appeared—an era of courage and manliness and patriotism—and so they venture to stand up again and air their baseness and cowardice before what they suppose a credulous and indifferent audience. But times have changed, as they will soon bitterly learn.

The Liberated Slaves.

No one believes that Slavery can exist in the Border States after it shall have been abolished in the South. However earnest the desire of the National Government to preserve to the loyalists in those States the rights which they have never forfeited—and among these the right to hold slaves—it will be found impossible, in the nature of things to do so, in regard to this particular class of property. Slavery and freedom cannot exist in such contiguity. Long since, it became apparent that no slave could be held in any county bordering on a Free State, provided the slave had spirit enough to aspire to be a freeman. Hence, Slavery has not practically existed for years in all that belt of country comprising the northern parts of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky. Now, surround those States with free territory, in which thereafter no Fugitive Slave law can be enforced, and what will be the result? With the moral excitation on the subject that the war has brought, added to the causes that have thinned the slaves heretofore from the Northern border, it is clear that the institution must die—as quickly and surely as a man dies who is set a-bleeding at every pore.

Universal emancipation is to be the end. And if for no other reason, simply because partial emancipation is impossible. Human passion is like gunpowder. It is contagious in explosion. Popular excitement is epidemic. It is not possible to set bounds to it, or confine it to classes. When three millions of long-suffering slaves spring to freedom, and raise the glad shout that will make heaven with echoes ring, does any one suppose that one million of their kindred, fellows in suffering and in aspiration, dwelling in actual contact with them, and every fibre of their frames in unison with the gigantic moral resurrection, can stand unmoved by the spectacle? We already know that in Maryland, the slaves, though not included in the terms of the Proclamation, are anticipating and appropriating its promises, even ahead of those in the further South, against whose bonds the blow is aimed. "When January comes we shall be free." This is the language of the slaves in Maryland; and in all the States. Can the hope be extinguished, or the word recalled upon which it lives? Never! The sweep of an edict that gathers its power from the fierce passions and hot prayers of a million hearts, will be like the sweep of a planet in its orbit. "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of the Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion?"

The spark has been applied to the magazine, and not all the water of ocean can extinguish it, nor all the weight of the globe repress it. What comes of the explosion? *Thirty-five Free States, and four millions of freed persons of African descent.*

What is to be done with these people? They are the Nation's foundlings. Freedom violated by Tyranny has been brought to birth in the fullness of time, and in great pain has been delivered of four millions of baptized children. These are laid at our door. They are the Nation's foundlings, and we must care for them or they will perish. See what is their condition! They are naked, hungry and helpless. They have no property—not so much as a rood of land wherein to be buried. They have no food—not so much as to keep soul and body together for a week. They have no clothes—not so much as to cover their nakedness once, and any change is—nudity! They have no friends—for who can afford to be a friend to slaves when common calamities are upon the country, compelling every soul to take care of his own, and even that burden is not light. They have no family sympathies and support. These would go far to make abject poverty tolerable, for natural feeling would insure attention in extreme cases of suffering. But all ties of family have been lightly regarded in the midst of Slavery, and its circles are few and narrow. Every enfranchised slave is thus seen to be a pauper—landless, friendless, homeless, naked and hungry. They have no education, for the law forbade them to taste of the fruits of the tree of knowledge. They have no habits of thrift and providence, for their labor was ever enforced and reluctant, and the care for their animal wants, even, was always assumed by others. What shall be done with these hungry and helpless millions?

"Give me ships and money," says Senator POMEROY, "and I will search foreign lands until I find a home for *a few hundred!*" Is this solemn mockery of a nation struggling under an instant burden to be tolerated? We must put away this trifling, or we shall have a starving race of helots on our hands. Half the enfranchised slaves might perish before POMEROY could find a "tropical" conservatory for his exotics.

English Cotton Famine Ended.

While the United States are happily emancipated from the political dogma that "Cotton is King"—by virtue of which the Cotton States were wont to practice much arrogance toward the rest of the Union—it must not be understood that the people of the North do not consider cotton an element of vast importance in their future political and commercial relations. We wish to destroy the infatuated belief of the Gulf States that in them only, of all lands of the world, cotton can be profitably produced. But we do not wish to lose cotton from the list of American products. From that source has been drawn many millions of the wealth that, in its suddenness and vastness, has made the United States a marvel of material prosperity. It has furnished the bulk of foreign exchange to us for over a quarter of a century. It has freighted American bottoms—set running millions of American spindles—clothed and fed millions of American laborers, and shall we dash away the agent of so much prosperity, merely because, in the downfall of slave cotton culture in America, the rebel States get an annihilating blow?

We are sorry to have to sound a note of alarm on this subject, and to say that Great Britain is, too rapidly for our welfare, becoming independent of the American supply of cotton. The loud lamentation in the manufacturing districts, and the noisy concern of the British public on the subject has been deceiving us. The distress among operatives no doubt exists, but the rise in the price of cotton owned in England at the beginning of the war, and the advance of the value of cotton manufactures, amount in the aggregate to many millions of dollars more than the profit England would have made by running her mills on full time. England can, therefore, well afford to relieve the distress of her idle hands, for her increase of wealth will be great, in spite of it all. But the ostentatious anxiety of British legislators and economists about the cotton supply, was much of it insincere, and exaggerated to some extent, we apprehend, with the not very worthy motive of destroying the sympathy of British working men with the United States, whose insane war, it was held, brought such ruin on their industry.

We are now startled by the extraordinary declaration from England that the worst days of the cotton famine are past, and that henceforth, independently of the American supply, the English spinners will find employment. We publish in the TIMES to-day an extract from the London *News* of Oct. 6, in which this important fact is set forth and fully explained. And we take this occasion, in view of the vital interest of the people of the United States in the subject, to urge our Government to the most vigorous measures for the encouragement of cotton culture on lands under the National control. Texas, Florida and Arkansas are magnificent fields for cotton-growing, and they might all be made available for this purpose. We are soon to have thousands of enfranchised Africans on our hands, skilled in cotton cultivation, and literally perishing for lack of homes and honest employment. All their energies should be directed on American soil, to save to the nation the vast advantage it has always held, by reason of the vastness and value of its cotton product. Will the Administration look to its duty in the premises?

A London Sunday "Shindy."

English journals have predicted the reign of license and disorder in this country as the result of our civil war. The mob was to rule, and its authority must give way to anarchy or despotism. The character of the people and the nature of our Government seemed to offer no impediment to the [illegible] promised nearly a month of [illegible] this single City. We have passed between a year and a half of war. Hundreds of thousands of troops have been [illegible] and returned [illegible] has prevailed. [illegible] has been [illegible] of [illegible] disturbances of the public peace. Our cities have been [illegible] and every [illegible] for the most part, and during any another period upon the globe. The records of crime show a steady decrease of offences. Property and life were never [illegible] New-York was never more [illegible] than it is now.

How does London? Why, there were more broken heads in the Sunday shindy in Hyde Park—of which a graphic description was given in yesterday's TIMES, from the latest English journals—than in all the peaceable outbreaks here since the Astor-place riot, some dozen years ago. A quarrel about Garibaldi, between "Irish roughs and the native and foreign sympathizers with progressive Italy, brought 200,000 people to blows, or to the spectators of the fight. "At least 2,000 people were battling in different parts of the park; in some cases knives were used, and several persons were taken off the ground who had been stabbed. About 500 soldiers were mixed up in the crowd, great numbers of whom were fighting against the Irishmen," etc. "*The very cream of mob!*"—the shindy began early in the afternoon—and of the principal [illegible] to the proceedings, "the veterans in the neighborhood being crowded with ladies waiting to have their wounds dressed."

This is a particularly striking record of Sunday enjoyment in the central spot of Christian civilization. Had it occurred in Central Park instead of Hyde Park, would it not have been cited as a melancholy proof of the necessities of public parks [illegible] to [illegible] institutions, and as a new [illegible] to interference "in the interest of humanity and civilization" [illegible] Would not the [illegible] have [illegible] Police [illegible] have [illegible] the [illegible] Park had a New-York

JOHN VAN BUREN IN 1848.—A correspondent inquires of us whether the JOHN VAN BUREN who once upon a time used the following language in a speech at Cleveland is the identical individual who is now electioneering for SEYMOUR and for [illegible] Emancipation Proclamation [illegible] whether [illegible] lately [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] who does not believe [illegible]

Institutions, and the incessant auguries of evil for us in the British Press, constrain comment on occurrences like the one under review. Groundless "curses" "roost" on the trees of Hyde Park. There, gigantic shindies have come to be the order—*or rather* the disorder—of the day. The metropolis whose Presses have not ceased to praise of "mob rule" in America, finds its great pleasure-ground strewn with the victims of mob violence. We are willing to concede that it is exceptional. So is our war. We grant that there is more than enough of vice and of the elements of disorder among us—for which we have mainly to thank our European revilers—and that we are liable, as are all great communities, to sudden outbreaks of violence. But we deny that the tendency of our institutions is, as represented, toward anarchy, or that "the mob" has hitherto manifested a disposition to lift a finger against the peace of society during the war. And we venture to caution our European journalists against "throwing stones," while they demonstrably "live in glass houses" and affect Crystal Palaces.

THE PROCLAMATION AND REBEL RETALIATION.—Our readers will recollect the outburst of rage with which the Emancipation Proclamation was greeted by the rebels, and the various schemes, differing only in the degree of brutality and barbarism that they exhibited, which were introduced into the rebel Congress as proper to be adopted in reference to it. It would seem from a recent article in the Richmond *Whig* that the final decision of the rebel Congress was to leave the whole matter to the discretion of JEFF. DAVIS, and as it is left to him, the *Whig* calls upon him to do something about it. And the measure which the *Whig* would have him adopt is to issue a proclamation—not a proclamation of counter emancipation, as some of our friends have seemed afraid would be done, not a proclamation that the whole thing was nugatory and might be utterly disregarded, as those few among us who hate emancipation have so loudly declared would be the view the rebels would take of it—not a proclamation quieting the apprehensions of the inhabitants and assuring the soldiers that they need have no fear of insurrections. None of all these things meet the views of the *Whig*. It is to be a proclamation "demanding that LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation be rescinded," and "declaring that unless this is done, we shall send forces into the North to burn, ravage, desolate and destroy everything in their path."

We sincerely hope that JEFF. DAVIS will adopt this suggestion of the *Whig*. Such a proclamation would be all that was needed. If, indeed, anything is needed, to convince every one among us that the proclamation of emancipation is a terrible weapon, and one whose effect the rebels dread more than anything else. To our view that fact is entirely apparent already, and we are inclined to think it is to every one, except those who are blind because they will not see. And if that is so, who can doubt the wisdom of striking this blow? Shall we ever all learn in this struggle that it is entirely best for us to do what the rebels do not want us to do, and that any course of policy which they strive most strenuously to drive us from, should just on that account be held to more firmly, and pushed forward more vigorously? If we had only learned this lesson earlier we should have saved time and loss. We hope that it has been thoroughly mastered now, and that the most violent efforts of the rebels, whether by proclamation, or in any other way, to secure the withdrawal of that policy of emancipation, may be met only with a greater firmness and a greater calmness, and with more reliance upon the courage and spirit of the loyal citizens.

DISMAL READING.—The most dismal piece of literary composition we have read for many a day is the account of the manœuvres of Gens. BRAGG and BUELL in Kentucky, which we publish in another column. The telegraph has been strangely reticent regarding affairs in that State ever since the day when it was announced that BUELL had the whole rebel army in a "trap." We have had glimpses now and then of the rebels retreating and "closely pursued," but we had no hints furnished of the state of affairs as now revealed. The manœuverings of BUELL are quite marvelous, and are certainly altogether inconsistent with the existence of the generalship which has heretofore been so widely accorded him in army and official circles.

The result of the whole Kentucky campaign, now that it has come to a close, is that the rebels, after marching to the northernmost boundary of the State, have effected a march out of it—(*that*, in one way of looking at it, is a gain to us)—bearing with them a "plunder train numbering over *four thousand* heavily laden wagons, a majority of which were captured from our forces," besides supplying themselves with unnumbered thousands of beef cattle, sheep and mules—these mentioned by the correspondent being only what they actually took away with them, and not including the immense droves that had previously been driven from Kentucky into East Tennessee. The rebel army has now established itself in East Tennessee, from whence it has easy lines of communication westward and eastward. BUELL'S army, or part of it is pretty well down in Southeastern Kentucky; but it will not attempt further movement in that direction. And so this wonderful campaign closes.

The simple trouble in the whole case seems to have been—BUELL'S *slowness*. On a dozen occasions he might have circumvented the enemy, cut off his retreat, divided his forces, or compelled him to fight; but on every occasion he was inevitably *behind time*. Since the close of this campaign, and the revelation of the facts in the case, we must reluctantly confess that we see little hope of successful [illegible] Southwest, [illegible] long as [illegible] management of military affairs [illegible]

IMPROVEMENT IN PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mr. J. GARDNER [illegible]

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

JACKSON, Tenn., Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1862.

There is no news from below of immediate importance. It is said that Joe Johnson is at some point on the Railroad, south from Grand Junction. It is even said that he has 50,000 men already, though that is unquestionably a gross exaggeration. If Bragg gets away from Bragg, as he probably will, there is some reason to fear that he will bring his whole force around into Mississippi, and attack us at Bolivar. In that case we would be obliged to have reinforcements before we could do anything with him.

I learned yesterday, from a citizen of Bolivar, in whose judgment I have every confidence, as well as in his sources of information, that Price had at least 30,000 men opposed to Ord and Hurlbert, in the fight of the Hatchie. Our force was but 5,300 at the outside, making no allowance for stragglers, baggage-guards and details for various kinds of service. The morning reports of the two brigades which went into action foot up 5,300. It is certainly the most brilliant victory on record in this war.

The fortifications at Memphis are completed, and that city may now be considered impregnable. No ordinary force could touch it, and no very large force could be gathered in the neighborhood without our knowing it in time to collect reinforcements. It is not at all likely that Memphis will ever be attacked. Its possession would be of no value to the rebels. If they should take it, they would get no stores of any importance. They would never hold it, because the fortifications would be of no use to them. being all on the immediate bank of the river, and easily shelled by our gunboats, which would also protect our Government stores. But Memphis will be of great value to us as a base of operations. It is as near the Southern Confederacy as Corinth is, and the enormous expense and danger attending the running of this line of railroad, amounting in all to 145 miles, would be avoided. Let this country take care of itself. If the people have a mind to cut each other up, let them go it. We can never occupy the whole Southern territory with troops; we must beat their armies where they are concentrated; starve them by a rigorous blockade, occupy important bases of operations, and then let them come to terms, as they unquestionably will. This road from Columbus to Corinth has served its purpose. The cotton is nearly out of the country.

The flying brigade under Gen. McPherson, which pursued Van Dorn's army from Corinth, has just returned. It will be remembered that the final repulse of the rebels from Corinth was made at noon. McPherson's Brigade arrived at night, and was sent on the next morning. Why Rosecrans did not push right on that afternoon I cannot conceive. *It is certain that he had the most positive orders to do so.* Had he obeyed them, nearly the whole rebel army would have been caught between his army and that of Ord and Hurlbert, advancing obliquely on their flank. The result would have been the utter annihilation of the rebel army. As far, however, as we are able to judge, that desirable object has been pretty fully attained now. I have just had an interview with Gen. McPherson, who conducted the advance guard of the pursuit, and from him I learn the following facts concerning the march and the return:

He left Corinth at daylight, Sunday morning, with a force of about 2,300 men, including three regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery, and came up with the enemy just beyond the Chewalla. From there, for five miles, he pushed them rapidly, skirmishing all the way until they reached a high ridge called Big Hill, where they made quite a stand, the infantry on both sides firing volleys. Our men had thrown away their knapsacks and blankets, and stripped for the fight, expecting to have a good brush, and were eager to meet the enemy, and clean him out before the balance of the force, who were three hours behind, could come up. So they charged up the hill in the most gallant style, but when they reached the top the rebels skedaddled in most inglorious style. By this time night closed in, and the men slept on their arms. Gen. McPherson declares that if he had had a little more daylight he could have forced them into a battle and "cleaned them out." In this fight we lost eight men. They started again Monday morning at daylight, and came to the Tuscumbia Creek, where the bridge had been destroyed. The bridge was rebuilt in fifteen minutes. The stringers were lying in the water burning, and a regiment were ordered to pick arms and go back a quarter of a mile and bring up, each man, a rail from a fence. These made a very good roadway for the artillery, and the pursuit continued. Between this and the Hatchie were evidences of a complete rout. Wagons, tents, baggage, knapsacks, guns, six caissons and a battery wagon, three boxes of new Enfield rifles, and a considerable quantity of ammunition, were found strewn along the road. No cannon were found. On they went, twelve miles, to Crum's Mill, where they found the mill enveloped in flames, and the fire had to be extinguished before the bridge could be rebuilt. This caused a delay of about four hours, and the column reached Jonesboro' at 11 o'clock at night.

Bivouac during the night, and up again at daylight in the morning. They overtook the enemy two miles north of Ruckersville, which is forty-one miles from Corinth. Here we formed in line of battle, and brought up the artillery, but no fighting took place, beyond a few shells from our guns, the first of which burst in the midst of their cavalry, killed two men, and set the whole brood flying. The men had now been marching two days and a-half without much to eat, and a halt was made at Ruckersville; about twenty beef cattle driven in, and the men had a good, substantial meal. At half-past three the column again started, and, at about two miles from Ripley, again came upon the rear guard of the enemy, and from there into the town, which the cavalry entered at twelve o'clock at night. There was skirmishing all the time. The next morning the cavalry were sent seven miles beyond Ripley, and the infantry five, to a wooden bridge, but no enemy was in sight. In the meantime the remainder of Rosecrans' army had come up, and McPherson's brigade came back, staid at Ripley three hours, and marched quietly back to Corinth, without seeing an armed rebel.

There is no question that this defeat is one of the cleanest things of the war. McPherson took seven 30th prisoners, all of whom were glad to be taken, being heartily tired of the war. By the way, several hundred paroled prisoners were sent South from Bolivar yesterday, and a great many of them were very reluctant to go. The indications are clear and unmistakable that the rebels of this part of the country are ready for peace on any terms, only let it come soon. I have concealed a good deal of information on this point, and shall soon write you the substance of it.

Gen. McPherson, who is now Major-General, takes Hurlbert's old division at Bolivar, and has the command of this sub-department. McPherson is one of the best officers in the army. He was in reality the chief part of the engineer duty under Grant and Halleck ever since the war commenced, and has been conspicuous for his tact and assiduity. Now that he has command of a division, we shall expect to hear something from him.

REBEL REPORT OF THE CORINTH BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Grenada Appeal.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Sunday, Oct. 12, 1862.

I am enabled at last to give you a tolerably detailed, and at least truthful account of the late fight at Corinth, so far as the first division of the Army of the Mississippi, under Gen. Lovell is concerned. I deeply regret that I am not in possession of all the facts which would exhibit the share taken by those brave and tried men, under the much-loved Price.

You will remember that the junction of the two divisions under Gens. Lovell and Price took place at Ripley, on the 28th ult., and according to Gen. Van Dorn's order, moved toward Corinth—Gen. Lovell, whose force numbered one-half that of Gen. Price, in advance.

On the 3d inst., Thursday, Lovell's advance was constantly engaged in heavy skirmishing, driving the enemy steadily backward, for six miles, from position to position, killing and wounding them in considerable numbers. Price here turned off, and taking position on the left of Lovell's Division, the army moved onward. Night put an end to the fighting.

Arriving at Indian Creek on Friday morning, the 3d, the enemy in front of Lovell crossed and destroyed the bridge, and attempted, with all the artillery and infantry he could bring to bear, to prevent our crossing. Their efforts were futile, however, for the bridge was quickly reconstructed, and our gallant boys, under a galling fire, gained the other side to see them leave.

With Price on the left and Lovell on the right, our army now steadily advanced, attacking the redoubts, breastworks and rifle-pits as they reached them, carrying everything, and occupying the various camps of the enemy as we came up; and, after a hard day's fight, night caught both divisions within the last but one of the stone line of works which kept us from Corinth. Two hours more of daylight would have decided the possession of Corinth itself; the Yankees would have been driven from the stronghold in which they had long revelled, and scattered into utter rout. Nor Price, on the left, had also worked his way gloriously. It was in this day's fight that Lovell's Division captured the "Lady Richardson," a beautiful 20-ponder Parrott gun, which had done some execution in our ranks. This trophy was brought off, and is now here, after having performed excellent service to the detriment of its former owners.

The plan of operations for the next day was as follows: Price, on the left, was to commence a furious cannonading at 4 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of drawing the enemy's attention from a point of the town which he was to assail with infantry. After the cannonading had continued fifteen minutes, Lovell, on the right, was to advance, and when at the point favorable for the purpose, to storm the formidable obstacle to his entrance into the town.

The hour arrived, and, according to programme, Price opened with his artillery. In less than fifteen minutes the rattle of small arms was heard in the same direction, and Lovell, supposing that everything was going on as well with Price as with himself, moved forward, and the fight became general. It seems, however, that during the night Rosecrans had received eight thousand reinforcements from Iuka, Pienzi and Jacinto, and that immediately after Price commenced his cannonading the Yankees, who, before were greatly outnumbered, had thrown a heavy column upon Price's right and centre. It was this column of fresh troops which met the opposition on the right, that Price encountered the enemy with infantry, according to plan.

The fight continued with great severity, the enemy steadily forcing Price's right, while he, with a determined, one of his brigades having actually succeeded in entering Corinth, but retired on account of the exhaustion of their cartridges.

Lovell had only three brigades in his division, and at this moment, just as preparations were making to storm the works in his front, an order came from Gen. Van Dorn for a brigade to be sent to support Price's right. The gallant Villepigue was immediately dispatched, but too late. The overwhelming force of fresh Yankee troops were thrown with crushing effect upon the hard pressed point, and those brave men, who had borne the brunt of many a hard battle, cheerfully endured unparalleled hardships, and won the most brilliant victories, gave way.

Gen. Lovell was then ordered to withdraw his men from under fire, and support the retreat of the army. This order was promptly obeyed, notwithstanding the men were flushed with success, and, ignorant of the fate of our left, were confident of our triumphant entry in Corinth. The retreat began from this moment. Gen. Lovell having been ordered by Gen. Van Dorn to bring up the rear with his division, which was most admirably done. The army camped that night at Chewalla, having marched ten miles from 2 o'clock P. M.

The next morning, Sunday, the army resumed its retreat, Lovell's Division still in the rear, followed by Rosecrans' army, and Gen. Bowen's Brigade was engaged all the time. In the retreat our army had to cross the Tuscumbia and Hatchie rivers, which are five miles apart. After the main army had crossed the Tuscumbia, the gallant Bowen remained behind long enough to whip back Rosecrans; after which he crossed the river and burned the bridge.

Whilst this was going on, Price's Division had reached Davis' Bridge, over the Hatchie, where it was met by Gen. Ord, with 5,000 fresh troops, and driven back. In this emergency, when the whole mass was in a trap as it were, between the two streams, Gen. Lovell, by order of Gen. Van Dorn pressed forward rapidly with two of his brigades, under these competent and brave Generals, Rust and Villepigue, leaving Bowen to keep Rosecrans checked in the rear. Villepigue was thrown between Price's force and Ord, whilst Rust was directed to go forward with Gen. Price, and assist in checking the enemy should he attempt to go up the left bank of the Hatchie from Pocahontas and oppose our crossing. How well Gen. Rust, Gen. Villepigue and Gen. Bowen performed the duties assigned them, the present safety of our army abundantly testifies.

Beside the extrication of our forces from this perilous position, there was a compact mass of wagons between the two rivers, all of which were saved except four, (which were upset and broken by the slipping road over which they had to pass,) which train, when afterward put in line, measured over seven miles in length.

The retreat was still protected by Lovell's Division until the army reached a point four miles beyond Ruckerville, when Price was ordered on toward Ripley, and Lovell sent back with his three brigades to Ruckerville, to hold the enemy in check, they having again taken up the pursuit. Lovell's Division overtook the forces of Price again at Hickory Flats, about eighteen miles from this place. Thence to this point, the enemy having stopped at Ripley.

I have omitted, in the proper place, to mention the fine cavalry force under Col. Jackson, belonging to Lovell's Division. They performed every duty assigned them with promptness and energy, and deserve a place in the page when the history of the fight is written.

Of the loss of our gallant little army, I am unable to speak positively. The loss in Gen. Lovell's Division—killed and wounded—is three hundred and eighty. Men were fought more gallantly, nor more willingly, and I am pleased to say that as far as my observation extends, old prejudices among them have been effaced. As soon as I can get the facts in relation to Price's Division, I will forward them.

FEDERAL LOSSES AT CORINTH.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

Twenty-one hundred of Rosecrans' wounded have arrived at Jackson, Tenn., and 1,100 at Bolivar. A large number still at Corinth.

Nearly all their dead buried by us were breastplates.

RAMROD.

THE LATEST FROM NASHVILLE.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 20.

Mr. Charles H. Green, Claim Agent, at Nashville, Tenn., arrived in this city on Friday evening, direct from Nashville, bringing news which will give the greatest satisfaction to all who have been uneasy about the fate of that city. His intelligence is up to the 12th, on the morning of which he left Nashville. The fight at Lavergne had taken place before he started, and also the demand for the surrender of the city, which command was all a bluff, and considered as a good joke, for there were no rebel forces anywhere in the vicinity of Nashville to enforce the demand. None, in fact, but the guerrillas under Bryan, who fly about here and there, scouring the country in every direction, and picking up any unlucky stragglers, and they are not strong enough to interfere with the armed foraging expeditions sent out from this city. Nashville was never safer than the day Mr. Green left it, and there are 7,000 of our troops there, under Gen. Negley.

Gen. Negley was strongly under the impression that it was a military necessity that Nashville should be evacuated; but Gov. Andy Johnson, not being much of a military man, could not see it, and opposed it very coolly, vowing that he would hold the place as long as there was a man to defend it, or one stone standing upon another in the Capitol house of the State. The health of the Governor is good, and his spirits do not seem to be depressed by the condition of affairs in his State. Cut off from all communication with the North, he seems a man for the times, when energies rise to meet emergencies, instead of sinking at the first shock.

Mr. Green made the trip from Nashville to Louisville on the Cumberland River, coming through Clarksville, Hopkinsville, Elizabethtown, Bardstown and Shelbyville. He was accompanied by a lady who, in many instances, acted as interpreter for him, and to whose services, he says, he is indebted for the fact that the Government is in possession of the facts from which the following statement is derived. Within the last few days the Confederates have been very busily engaged in impressing every able-bodied man they could find into the service. Those who refused were threatened with imprisonment, and in many instances were actually imprisoned. Those who still refused were released on parole, and told to go to their homes and remain there until exchanged. Many of the paroled men, however, have come into the lines, and report that they were told that they would be exchanged in ten days. Many of the paroled men have been pressed into the service, and are now in the rebel army. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Richmond, and are now in prison there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Mississippi, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Georgia, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Alabama, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Tennessee, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Kentucky, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Missouri, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Arkansas, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Texas, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Louisiana, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Florida, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Georgia, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to South Carolina, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to North Carolina, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Virginia, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Maryland, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Pennsylvania, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to New-York, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to New-Jersey, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Connecticut, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Rhode Island, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Massachusetts, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Vermont, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to New-Hampshire, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Maine, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Canada, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to England, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to France, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Germany, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Italy, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Spain, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Portugal, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Russia, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Turkey, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Egypt, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to India, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to China, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Japan, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to Australia, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to New-Zealand, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Sandwich Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Fiji Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Society Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Marquesas Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Tuamotu Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Gambier Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Pitcairn Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Easter Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Juan Fernandez Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Galapagos Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Cocos Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Malpelo Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Gorgona Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Gallinas Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Roncador Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Serrana Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Serranilla Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Quita Sueño Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Alijos Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Revillagigedo Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Clipperton Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Socorro Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Guadalupe Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Cedros Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Natividad Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the San Benito Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Todos Santos Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the San Martin Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the San Lucas Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Cerros Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Natividad Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the San Benito Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Todos Santos Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the San Martin Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the San Lucas Islands, and are now in the rebel army there. Many of the paroled men have been sent to the Cerros Islands, and are now in the rebel army there.

The Policy of the Government in Respect to Maryland.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We consider ourselves one of the warmest friends of the Government, and approve heartily of every measure that they think fit and proper for the suppression of the rebellion; provided they make it plain to common sense that they themselves are earnest in the cause. We would even go for the preservation of the Union and Constitution, rather than for their restoration by trespassing upon the forms of the Constitution itself, when there is no other means of doing so. But it is unconstitutional and inconceivable to men of ordinary understanding how that great end can be accomplished by a system of tactics that contradicts its ostensible purpose, and that not only does not conciliate, but makes enemies more bitter and mischievous, while it exasperates and discourages friends.

This system of tactics has been thoroughly tried in Maryland and has signally failed. First of the kind-hearted Gen. Dix, who in our opinion is much better indeed fully qualified for the field or the Cabinet, than for the peculiar duties which were closely required of him when he was Chief of this military district. Since then it is apparent to the eyes and understanding of the loyal portion of the whole State that the present authorities of the Government in this military district have been still more unfortunate in their conduct and measures for the accomplishment of the same desirable purpose, namely, to arouse and encourage the loyal to the discharge of the full measure of their duty and patriotism, and either conciliating or compelling the disloyal to a due compliance with law and order. On the contrary, the evil of that false policy has greatly increased, and seems increasing under the existing authority, or under its pernicious influence; for indeed we scarcely know to whose or to what authority or influences we are really subject, for this disheartening annoyance.

As this state of things in Baltimore particularly is notorious as noon day, it would seem impossible that the Government should not know it. That the Government should know it, and not control the evil, would seem to us still more extraordinary. Surely this [illegible] it is with loathing of every hue and [illegible] The contemplation upon a State [illegible] yet he [illegible] any [illegible] to the rebel cause.

[illegible] SORRY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.

A Missionary's Dwelling and a Church Burned.—Intelligence has been received at the Rooms of the American Board in this City of the destruction by fire of the [illegible] at Sterling, at the station of Rev. [illegible] Adams, entailing on him a heavy loss in [illegible] household furniture. Many of the [illegible] gratuities of [illegible]

The Best Soap in Use.

JAMES PYLE'S

O. K. SOAP.

Every housekeeper that tries it uses no other. It not only lessens labor, but, being pure and hard, will go much further than ordinary Soap. It is good for the Toilet, for Shaving, and just the thing for washing Muslins and laces. One pound will make three gallons of good Soft Soap. In fact, no other Soap is required about the house when PYLE'S O. K. SOAP is in use. The most intelligent classes in New-York use it. Editors of most of the religious papers patronize it. Editors of the *N. Y. Tribune* and *Evening Post* use it, and everybody will when they have tried it.

PYLE'S SALERATUS and CREAM TARTAR are also the most popular of any in use, deservedly so.

Sold by grocers everywhere. Manufactured corner of Washington and Franklin sts., New-York.

Martin Luther once thought he saw the devil in his chamber, and threw an inkstand at his head. Had they had in those days AYER'S PILLS to exorcise all the devils that come from a disordered stomach, his laughable fright would not have become a matter of history.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—E. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures of every description will be found at the great manufacturing depot, No. 676 Broadway. Wholesale dealers particularly invited to call and examine stock. WARNER, PECK & CO.

MARRIED.

BARNARD—DOUGLAS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Henry Blanchard, Graham K. Barnard to Ellen, daughter of the late Robert T. Douglas, all of Brooklyn.

BUTTIN—JONES.—At Christ Church, Oyster Bay, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, by the Rev. R. G. Hutton, James M. Buttin, Esq., to Miss Eleanor T., daughter of the late Hon. Elbert H. Jones.

COOPER—DE PEYSTER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 21, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, John Mines Cooper to Jane Van Cortlandt, daughter of the late William A. De Peyster.

CHAPMAN—PIERCE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 22, by Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Gilbert D. Chapman to Lucia Eve, daughter of Henry S. Thorp, of Fairfield, Conn.

DRAPER—WETMORE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 22, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cook D. D., John H. Draper to Victorina E., daughter of R. C. Wetmore.

KENNAM—COFFIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 21, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Edward Kennam and Anne Pierce, daughter of John P. Coffin.

DOREE—COIT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, at the North Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. A. Edmonds, D. D., John A. Doree to Emma C., daughter of B. Coit, Esq.

[illegible] to Miss [illegible]

WEEKS—[illegible]—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 21, at the [illegible] Presbyterian Church, by Rev. [illegible] Jackson, [illegible] to Miss Jamie H. Whitbeck, M. D., of [illegible], and Miss Jennie A. Potter, only daughter of Elisha Potter, all of this City.

DIED.

[illegible]—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, of [illegible], Louise Alice, only child of Samuel A. and Mary Jane Brower, aged 1 year, 2 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 2 Grove-st., Jersey City, on Friday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

[illegible]—At Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 22, David A. Berry, son of the late Abraham D. Berry, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, at 11 o'clock, and at the Second R. D. Church at 12 A. M., on Friday, the 24th inst., without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at Ferry at 9 o'clock A. M., and returns at 1 o'clock P. M.

[illegible]—In Tarrytown, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, Mary Eliza, infant daughter of Edmund R. and Mary Kate Hild.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Stephen R. Gale, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DE MOTT.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 22, John, son of John H. and Annie M. De Mott, aged 6 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, West End, Hudson City, N. J.

FARNAM.—At Flower Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 22, Sarah L., wife of Walter L. Farnam, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Friday, Oct. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. Conveyances will be in waiting at Spring Street Depot, A. M. and Fordham Landing at 12 M.

FLAGG.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 23, Nathan Flagg, in the 84th year of his age, for many years Assistant Register in the Custom-House Department.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his son-in-law, W. R. W. Chambers, and members of Knickerbocker Lodge No. 22, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, West 34th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on Friday afternoon, Oct. 24, at 3 o'clock.

[illegible]—In Milford, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 21, Rev. Thomas F. Gallaudet, D. D., Rector of St. John's Church, Providence, R. I., aged 67 years.

Funeral from St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 24th inst.

The clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church are invited to be present in the Sunday School-room at that hour, to join in the procession as it enters the Church.

GOWAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, Benjamin Lovell, son of Rev. Lovell and Ann E. Gowan, aged 10 months and 7 days.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a private family, as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, pastry and desserts; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best of reference from her last place, where she lived five years. Call for two days at No 132 4th-av., between 38th and 37th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter, and is a good baker; has no objections to City or country; best of reference—six years from her last employer. Call at No. 491 Avenue A, between 22d and 24th sts., second floor, back room, for a week.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Wanted, situations for some excellent and reliable servants, whose references are unexceptionable, and to respectable families, also, for several neat and efficient waitresses, chambermaids and nurses. Apply at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., corner Joralemon-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, in a private family at Tarrytown, on the Hudson River, a capable woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing; she must be a good baker, and be willing to milk a cow. Apply to-day between 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 109 Chambers-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young girl in a small private family to cook, wash and iron; has excellent bread and biscuit baker; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small family; she thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 Spring-st., near Greenwich, third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable young woman; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; will assist with the washing and ironing if required; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 101 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as good cook, will assist in washing and ironing; or as laundress alone; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook in a hotel or boarding-house; she understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 206 East 17th-st., third floor, front room, No. 11.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK wishes a situation in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of English cooking; has six years City reference. Call at No. 10 West 21st-st.—grocery-store. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Newport preferred.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and waitress; is a first-rate washer and ironer and a good baker; has the best of City reference from her last places. Can be seen at No. 30 Greenwich-av., first house, 3d floor, over the passage way.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands English and American cooking thoroughly in all its branches; soups, game, and all kinds of pastry and bread baking. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 367 4th-av., near 24th-st., in the candy store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small family; she thoroughly understands Spanish cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 324 East 14th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women, sisters; one is a good cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework, and the other nice chambermaid and waitress. have got the best of City references. Can be seen about the at No. 41 West 16th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—IN A small private family, a situation wanted by a respectable woman; no objection to do general housework. Best of City reference. Inquire for 1st place. Apply at No. 215 7th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXperienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, good City reference in her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 202 East 41st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress. Has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 142 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 24 West 13th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has lived three years in her last place; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 41 West 30th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; no objection is wanted by a young woman. best of reference given. Apply for two days at No. 124 4th-av., in the shoe store, between 14th and 15th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and lady's maid or waitress in a first-class private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 1 Fitch-place, West 10th-st., between 6th and Greenwich avs.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to assist in the washing; has got the best of City reference. Call at No. 6 East Fulton-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A very respectable young woman, as cook, thoroughly understands her business, is an excellent baker, willing to assist with the washing and ironing of a private family; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 266 West 31st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, and is an excellent bread baker. Good City reference can be given by applying at No. 47 East 32d-st. for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 106 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d ave., 2d floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. Call or address at No. 1 Fitch's-place, West 10th-st., between 6th and Greenwich aves.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, meats, pastry and puddings, or anything required in a private family. Can be seen for two days. If not engaged, at No. 113 West 34th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SItuation as good cook; understands her business, would assist with the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she remains until engaged. Apply, for two days, at No. 21 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, Scotch and Irish, as cook in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 143 West 20th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and American cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 142 7th-av., near 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation, as plain cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 142 West 15th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; three years City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 16 West 15th-st., in the rear, near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 1 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has lived three years in her last place, where she has left on account of sickness. Call at No. 30 Greenwich-av., first house, 3d floor, over the passage way.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands English and American cooking thoroughly in all its branches; soups, game, and all kinds of pastry and bread baking. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 367 4th-av., near 24th-st., in the candy store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small family; she thoroughly understands Spanish cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 324 East 14th-st., corner of 1st-av.

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AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—IN A small private family, a situation wanted by a respectable woman; no objection to do general housework. Best of City reference. Inquire for 1st place. Apply at No. 215 7th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXperienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, good City reference in her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 202 East 41st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress. Has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 142 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. No. 11 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would go as regular waitress in a private family; good City reference can be given; would like to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 81 West 29th-st., near 6th-av. Wages not so much an object as a good home.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady desires to procure a good situation for her chambermaid and waitress, whom she can recommend highly, as trustworthy and competent person. She has no objection to go into the country for the Winter. Apply immediately, at No. 32 St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 524 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable Protestant girls, situations—one as chambermaid and laundress, the other as first-class waitress; no objection to Public Institutions. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 203 Madison-av., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; can do all kinds of embroidery; would be willing to assist in chamber work; has no objection to the country, and has City and country reference. Call at No. 211 East 13th-st., third floor, front room.

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant wishes a situation as nurse; is thoroughly qualified by experience to take charge of a baby from its birth; and can furnish the best of City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

A NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse, can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, is a neat sewer, is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER, &c.—A fisherman girl, with the best of City references, wishes a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by an American woman, as nurse and seamstress and take charge of one child. Good City reference. Call for three days at the corner of 32d-st. and 3d-av., over the grocery-store.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent Protestant person, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 87½ Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., in store.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 7th-av., near 23d-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as children's nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidering; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 132 West 33d-st.

A NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, and can do all branches of embroidery; lately landed from the old country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 38 West 14th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE female, a situation as nurse to take charge of grown children; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; is a neat seamstress and good hairdresser. Can be seen at her former employer's, with whom she has lived for seven years, No. 34 Ean 14th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good embroiderer; is kind and affectionate to children; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; has no objection to the country, and has City and country reference. Call at No. 211 East 13th-st., third floor, front room.

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant wishes a situation as nurse; is thoroughly qualified by experience to take charge of a baby from its birth, and can furnish the best of City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

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A NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER, &c.—A fisherman girl, with the best of City references, wishes a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

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A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as children's nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidering; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 132 West 33d-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, who can cut and fit children's clothes; six years City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 8 East 31st-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse; understands the business thoroughly; six years' reference. Call for two days at No. 448 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 40 West 32d-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 147 East 25th-st., near 2d-av., Room No. 7.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best references. Call at No. 1,256 Broadway.

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth, or as cook in a place; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 10 Anthony-place.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY a young woman, a situation as child's nurse, or to assist in housework, or to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 12 East 14th-st., between Avenues A and B.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as child's nurse and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to do anything required of her; has lived in the best families; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 241 7th-av., corner of 25th-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen until suited.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—A SCOTCH GIRL wishes a situation as child's nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress. Has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 150 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent lady girl, with an American reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; does fine sewing; can cut and fit the same; can do fine washing and ironing in a fashionable style; is fully competent in each branch; wages $12 a month. Call at No. 148 East 31st-st., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a woman who can cut and fit perfect seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; willing to do light chamberwork or go out by the day, or take care of children; best of reference given. Apply at No. 142 7th-av., between 21th and 25th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress; is good chamberwork; understands the making and repairing of ladies' and children's clothes; will go to any other city; has good reference. Apply for two days at No. 17 West 24th-st., second floor, back room.

A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as seamstress; understands dressmaking perfectly; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 251 4th-av., near 20th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking. Call at 20 West 22d-st.

A DRESSMAKER OR SEAMSTRESS.—A WOman is wanted as a dressmaker and seamstress, in a private family; has good reference. Call at No. 29 West 32d-st., near 6th-av.

A LAUNDRESS.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French polishing; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 11 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman, as laundress or chamberwork, or to assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins and French cottons; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 4th-av.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as a first-class laundress, by a very competent girl, who can give very good City references. Call at No. 9, West 14th-st., in basement of the store.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; is a good City reference. Call at No. 12 East 19th-st.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; is a good hand on work; best City reference given. Call at No. 12 East 19th-st.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERvants to be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 8th-st. and 10th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MRS. M. C. GREEN RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her agency for employment, No. 956 Broadway, east side, opposite the St Germain Hotel, near 23d-st. The best of help for town and country at my office.

MALES.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a thorough practical man; has had many years' experience in this country in all branches of gardening; can give the best of references. Call on or address R. K., at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., N. Y., where he is well known.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, green houses, &c.; understands the care of horses, milking, &c., around a gentleman's place. Address GARDENER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

A FARMER OR GARDENER, &c.—A middle-aged man wants a situation as farmer or gardener; understands all work on a farm or garden, and can take care of horses; has best of reference; no objection to City or country. Address F. F., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS gardener, who understands his business thoroughly, can take charge of hot and green houses, wishes a situation; wants liberal wages. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted as coachman and gardener, or to work as farmman on a farm; understands farming in all its branches, or to take charge of a gentleman's place; good references can be given. Address W. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable young man as coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, best of reference from his last employer. Address M. F., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a respectable young man, who is well qualified to fill the above situation in town or country, can give three years' reference. Can be seen at No. 458 4th-av., near 23d-st., or address A. B., corner Bleecker-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable girl, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 9, West 14th-st., in basement of the store.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 12 East 19th-st.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; is a good hand on work; best City reference given. Call at No. 12 East 19th-st.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, who understands soups, fish, game and made dishes; also, is a good baker of bread and all kinds of breakfast breads. Call or address at No. 294 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., top floor, Room No. 16.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman to cook and assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at her employer's, 99 West 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, to do light chamberwork and sewing, can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or as companion to a old lady; can give the best of reference, has lived over two years in her last place. Addres J. M., Box No. 193 *Times* office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for a Protestant woman as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing; she can recommend her in strong terms. Call between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, at No. 197 Madison-av., northeast corner of 36th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; is capable of waiting on a lady. Call at No. 259 West 17th-st., between 9th and 10th avenues. No objections to the country.

A CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer; can do all kinds of embroidery; no objection to take care of children or do fine washing; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 91 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation in a private family to do light chamberwork and waiting; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 373 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as competent chambermaid and fine washer, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 305 6th-av., near 30th-st., in the fancy store.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or do waiting; has the most respectable City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call at No. 3 18th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.; can be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would go as regular waitress in a private family; good City reference can be given; would like to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 81 West 29th-st., near 6th-av. Wages not so much an object as a good home.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady desires to procure a good situation for her chambermaid and waitress, whom she can recommend highly, as trustworthy and competent person. She has no objection to go into the country for the Winter. Apply immediately, at No. 32 St. Mark's-place.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 524 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable Protestant girls, situations—one as chambermaid and laundress, the other as first-class waitress; no objection to Public Institutions. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 203 Madison-av., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 140 Mulberry-st., third floor, front room, two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young American girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Can be seen for one week at No. 165 Waverley place, between Bleecker and Thirteenth sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a competent person in a private family; has the best of City reference for her last employer; no objection to the country. Can be seen until removed at No. 210 East 9th-st., 2d floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID OR COOK.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook in a private family, or plain cook; no objection to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen this week in a small family. Can be seen this week in the rear, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 East 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABle girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or do waiting; has the best of City reference from her last place; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 41 West 30th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen for two days; has the best City reference. Call at No. 81 4th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, can be seen for two days; can give the best of City reference from her last place. No. 11 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or to take care of children; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 6 East 31st-st.

A WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as first-class waitress or chambermaid, in a private family or respectable boarding house; would go a short distance in the country, best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 261 1st-av.

A WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted by two girls, one as waitress, the other as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and waitress; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 101 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wishes a situation as waitress in a private family, or chamberwork, and assist with the washing and plain sewing. Call at No. 59 Sullivan-st., first floor, for two days.

A WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or work and sewing, has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 515 2d-av.

A WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, as waitress or waitress and chambermaid, by a respectable young woman, best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 80 East 16th-st., near Broadway.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as waitress in a private family, will assist in the chamberwork, thoroughly understands her business, good City reference from her last place. Call for 2 days at No. 121 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as waitress in a respectable family; has good reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 81 East 33d-st.

A WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as Protestant. Can be seen on Thursday, 23d, at No. 37 4th-av.

A WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; has two years' City reference. Call at No. 91 West 16th-st.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as competent waitress; no objection to the country; has best of City references. Call at her present employer's, No. 11 West 21st-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl a situation to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 30 West 20th-st., 2d floor, front room.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid; she thoroughly understands her duty in all its branches; has good references. Will meet or call at No. 61 East 23d-st.

TO CALIFORNIA.—A COLORED WOMAN OF respectable experience would like a situation with a family going there. Will take good care of children on the passage. Inquire at No. 21 Thompson-st., corner Grand-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant young woman, of good education, wishes a situation in the above capacity; lived three years and five months at her last place; best of testimonials can be shown. A good home more of an object than high wages. Call at No. 43 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., ring the upper bell.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, and can do all branches of embroidery; lately landed from the old country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 38 West 14th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE female, a situation as nurse to take charge of grown children; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; is a neat seamstress and good hairdresser. Can be seen at her former employer's, with whom she has lived for seven years, No. 34 East 14th-st.

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A NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse, can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, is a neat sewer, is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER, &c.—A fisherman girl, with the best of City references, wishes a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

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A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 7th-av., near 23d-st.

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A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 40 West 32d-st.

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A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best references. Call at No. 1,256 Broadway.

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A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as seamstress; understands dressmaking perfectly; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 251 4th-av., near 20th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking. Call at 20 West 22d-st.

A DRESSMAKER OR SEAMSTRESS.—A WOman is wanted as a dressmaker and seamstress, in a private family; has good reference. Call at No. 29 West 32d-st., near 6th-av.

A LAUNDRESS.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French polishing; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 11 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

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MRS. M. C. GREEN RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her agency for employment, No. 956 Broadway, east side, opposite the St Germain Hotel, near 23d-st. The best of help for town and country at my office.

MALES.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a thorough practical man; has had many years' experience in this country in all branches of gardening; can give the best of references. Call on or address R. K., at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., N. Y., where he is well known.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, green houses, &c.; understands the care of horses, milking, &c., around a gentleman's place. Address GARDENER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

A FARMER OR GARDENER, &c.—A middle-aged man wants a situation as farmer or gardener; understands all work on a farm or garden, and can take care of horses; has best of reference; no objection to City or country. Address F. F., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS gard

MEDICAL.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. HARROW. Purchasers of a \$1 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 124 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 5 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERating and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before it is too late. Price, \$1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, \$5.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and trouble some diseases.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to the present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this city. I enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees a no immediate cure or no pay. Obvious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other hellish caste diseases; far certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, \$1 per dozen, mailed free, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to insure speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, efficiently cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. To all, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two three-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5779 Post office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price \$1. Sold at the office, No. 129 Nassau-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing \$1, and addressing Box No. 4,622 New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st. FREDERICK & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MME. DESPARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine in effect or single instance dependence will safely and certainly. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canada. Sold.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Mme. DESPARD'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppression, &c., &c., without the use of medicine, can do so by interview. Residence, No. 101 Bleecker-st., opposite Mercer.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great female remedy, or golden specific, invigorating the cells. Itself the only Corrective, Restorative and Renovating all organic relaxation, from whatever cause, designed for unprincipled or the unfortunate victims of the immoral Pool. And none are beyond the reach of its marvelous power. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted on the most delicate and trying affections daily and evening.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. [illegible] Broadway, near Chambers-st. Open every day and evening. Ladies can have the house to themselves from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M. Gentlemen from 5 A. M. till 9 P. M. Sundays, till 1 P. M. For ladies the 3d, except Tuesday, 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. T. J. GEPEKE.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to offer free secrecy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quacks, after unnecessary postponing, are can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies to restore natural menstruation all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Pills. Therefore every lady should inquire for them. Suggested especially for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERvous, seminal, urinary, and sexual systems. NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT. By WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly professor of special anatomy and surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y., author of *Military Hygiene for the Million*, &c. Price \$1, mailed. WARNER, publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled and warranted satisfactory in every respect. \$3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address

DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—Four different articles. Price 25 and 40 cents each—\$2 and \$3 per dozen. For descriptive circular, call on or address MACKLY & CO., No. 1 Nassau-st. N. B.—Beware of unprincipled parties who copy our advertisement to mislead the public.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1836.—The only genuine baths in the United States. at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Open daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. CONS' Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 36 Leroy-st., near Greenwich. Ladies can consult the DR. confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies, cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is \$1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 160 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-glasses, mattresses, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free. Call at G. W. SNEDEN'S, 319 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston-sts. You will save money. Rosewood suites cheap.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S Patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Pillows constantly on hand. GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

FEATHER CASES.—HUNGARIAN FEATHER MANUfactures, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Show Cases for Sale, or made to order. [illegible] Cases exchanged.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG [illegible] WELL-INstructed, [illegible] thirty years of age, to [illegible] ordinary [illegible] Broadway. [illegible] Canal and [illegible] Call [illegible] Wednesday and Thursday, between 10 and 12 A. M., and 2 and 4 P. M., at No. [illegible] Broadway, and examined as to [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 10, 1862.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Canal-street, from Centre-street to Broadway, with trap-block pavement, and for repaving Elm-street, from Walker to a point seventy-two feet north of Canal. Also, for flagging side walks of Reade and Duane streets, between Church and Centre streets. The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Canal-street, between Centre and Broadway, west side of Centre, east side of Broadway, and both sides of Elm-street, from Walker to a point half-way distant between said Canal-street and Howard-street, on both sides of Reade and Duane streets, between Centre and Chatham-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at the office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. M. NEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. BOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 23, 1862.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, APPOINTED by the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of investigating the proposed transfer of the right to manufacture and supply gas to the inhabitants of this City from the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies to the Corporate Authorities of the City of New-York, will meet in Room No. 12, City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons interested in the proposed transfer, and all who have been aggrieved or who have suffered from the monopoly at present enjoyed by the above-named Gas Companies, are respectfully requested to be present at the above-named time and place. The Committee also respectfully request the attention of gentlemen versed in the manufacture of gas, with a view of eliciting such information as will assist them in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion in the premises.

TERENCE FARLEY,
WM. WALSH,
JOHN H. BRADY,
Special Committee.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 14, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862, for the construction of the following improvements, to wit:

Sewer in Dunwling-street, between Bleecker and Bedford-streets.

Receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort streets.

Cobble-stone pavement in Seventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth-street to Fifty-third-street; and

Crosswalks on Broadway, at Fifty-fifth-street, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets.

Blank forms for proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCES.—THE Committee on Ordinances of the Board of Aldermen will meet on SATURDAY next, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, in Room No. 6 City Hall. An ordinance relative to the storage of petroleum oil, kerosene, and naptha, will be the principal topic which will be considered, and all parties interested are hereby invited to attend.

ALEX. FREAR,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN H. BRADY,
Committee on Ordinances.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet on THURSDAY, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in matters pending before the Committee are invited to attend.

CORNELIUS DESMOND,
ABRAHAM LENT,
JOHN HEALY,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen will meet on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in any matter pending before the Committee are invited to attend.

ALEX. H. KEEC,
GEORGE A. PARNEY,
GEORGE ROSS,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.,
Washington, October 14, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR 1863.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 8 o'clock P. M. of the 14th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, during the year 1863, viz.:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Charlestown, Massachusetts.
Brooklyn, Long Island, New-York.
Navy-yard, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
Receiving-ship, Philadelphia.
Receiving-ship, Norfolk, Virginia.

Each ration to consist of three quarters of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; seventeen ounces of bread, made of extra or navy flour, or in the alternative, twenty-two ounces of soft bread or flour, or in lieu of bread, one pound of hard bread, or in lieu of bread, one pound and a half pounds of rice, or one pound and a half pounds of hominy or grits, or one pound and a half pounds of soft bread or flour, or in lieu of bread, one pound and a half pounds of corn meal, or in lieu of bread, two pounds of potatoes, and one hundred pounds of potatoes to every one hundred rations.

Also, one pound of tea, one pound of coffee, two pounds of sugar, one pound of tallow or lard, one pound of soap, two pounds of salt, one hundred pounds of potatoes to every one hundred rations.

Also, one gill of vinegar, four ounces of flour or farina, and the allowance of pickles as above provided, will be issued at the installation of the several stations, and the quantities provided by law and regulations on the days following.

The bread will be delivered on the order of the commanding officer of each station, either in loaves or in quantities to suit the convenience of the men, and the meat in such pieces of the carcass as the pork to be No. 1 prime mess pork, and the groceries to be of the best quality of standard issued.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute one contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: A. B. GUARANTOR.
C. D., GUARANTOR.

I, ——, ——, do hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(To be signed by the United States District Judge, Chief Justice, District Attorney, or Collector.)

No proposal will be considered or allowed as a compound by the Quartermaster.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1863," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee. In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 25, 1862.

O21law6mTh SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 22 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1862.

ORVILLE BROOKS,
WILLIAM MACKAY,
Executors.

Je19-lawtuTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. HAYESON, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862.

JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.

jy24-lawtuTh

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT [illegible] OF [illegible] Horse; has [illegible] and [illegible] WOOD BROTHERS, [illegible] Broadway, the door below Waverley-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD [illegible] AND [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] 14th-st.

A SLEIGH OR BOB HAS THIS DAY been left at my stable in mistake for that of [illegible] Broadway. The owner can have the same by calling at [illegible] HAVENS.

COACH FOR SALE.—[illegible] Brewster [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Broadway,

THE SEYMOURITES IN BROOKLYN.

Mass Meeting at the Academy of Music.

Speeches by Hon. Horatio Seymour, John Van Buren, David R. Floyd Jones, and Others.

A Great Concourse and Plenty of Cheering—Resolutions, &c.

The "unterrified" of Kings County turned out *en masse* last evening, or rather turned into the Brooklyn Academy of Music, at a rate that suggested the inquiry where they could all have come from. However, there they were, and our numbers, noise and vehement approbation of the sentiments uttered by their speakers, the concourse was certainly an imposing one.

The meeting was called for 7½ o'clock, but long before that hour the streets adjacent to the Academy were thronged with a playful crowd, who vented their impatience while waiting for the opening of the doors, with cheers for sundry popular favorites, and a variety of quaint and timely hits at local and National affairs.

The moment the doors were opened, the multitude rushed into the Academy like a rising sea, and the vast interior was filled, from parquet to dome, in a very few minutes. The Academy, at all times, presents a fine spectacle, but packed as it was, last night, with an overplus of bustling, excited humanity, it was magnificent to behold. From four to five thousand human beings packed the edifice, which was lighted to the utmost capacity of its arrangement.

The stage was fully displayed, and by ingenious management made to represent an immense front space and back-ground for the officers, speakers, guests and reporters of the meeting. The elegant decorations of the house rendered any other additional ornament than the National colors quite de trop. Sets of these were handsomely draped on either wall of the proscenium, where they trailed and waved in the breath of the multitude. The stage boxes on both sides were occupied by parties of ladies who evidently enjoyed the excitement hugely.

At the appointed hour of opening, Dodworth's Band, twenty pieces strong, struck up "Hail Columbia," amid tremendous cheering. The "Red, White and Blue," "Star-Spangled Banner," and "Yankee Doodle" were next given with equal success. Calls from the gallery-rest of "Garryowen" were responded to by the performance of that once popular Irish air, and the "Marseillaise Hymn" closed the musical interlude, until the solemn and solid appearance of Mr. Seymour gave the signal for a perfect tempest of cheering, amid which the band performed "See the Conquering Hero Comes." When the vehement plaudits of instruments and voices had ceased, Mr. JOSEPH B. CRANE, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the meeting to order, and nominated for Chairman

HON. SAMUEL SLOAN who, on assuming the duties, spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I most sincerely thank you for the honor you have done me in clothing me with power to preside over this meeting. It is no formal thing to-day, this is a solemn, a serious matter to most every man. We are here, loyal citizens, Democrats, to save our country, our whole country, to the Union as it was. [Applause.] to the Constitution as it is. [Applause.] I shall say no more, but leave it to others. We have come here to-night to nominate candidates for the State of New-York. [Applause.]

Mr. WM. M. EVARTS then read a list of the several Vice-Presidents and thirteen Secretaries, which were unanimously accepted.

Mr. D. L. DOUGLAS read a series of resolutions, the first of which endorsed the party nominations, and the second embraced, in terms, the platform of the recent Democratic State Convention.

The names of the local candidates of the Democracy were next read, and received with cheers, after which the Chairman announced that the meeting was open for the addresses on the claims of the candidates for the Governorship of New-York.

SPEECH OF HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The speaker opened by reminding his audience of the two great issues of the day, both of which materially changed. The recent elections had demonstrated that the Democratic Party was now the grand conservative element of the North, and that the country demanded a true, patriotic, just and conservative policy of Government. [Applause.] It had justly been said that the life of our nation is imperiled, and involving as it does, all our highest interests, we are bound to approach the question with a high sense of our responsibility. No words of invective, no epithet, no terms of reproach or censure to the past, but would implore all Americans to look not to the past, but to the future. Fellow-citizens—I would not hold up to his views, in the [illegible] would use no epithet may our country, good and [illegible] perverse. Standing, then, on [illegible] conservative party, destined [illegible] to these the policy of the country, he would [illegible] plain and outspoken. He was not here to [illegible] the Executive chair of the Commonwealth, [illegible] sent there with a definite right to [illegible] before the people. [Renewed applause.] He premised the fact that the [illegible] country must be based upon the [illegible] ing conflict, and it was the duty of every citizen to see that he performed the [illegible] to sustain the side of the flag of the Union. [Prolonged cheering.] He looked around, in all parts of the State, and upon every hand among our fellow-citizens [illegible] to do more than they thought it their loftiest duty. [Applause.] And this appeal he now renewed. [Great applause.] He did not ignore the existence of parties in the country; on the contrary he deemed them even necessary to the political health of the Republic. And in view of the radical ticket selected by the Syracuse party at Syracuse, he called to mark a distinct and separate line of policy, he felt called upon to appeal to all Conservatives to rally around the standard pillars of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was! [Vehement acclamation.] This was the Democratic policy; this was the platform on which he and his friends must stand or fall. [Renewed applause.] And in this declaration he expressed no feeling other than the honest sentiments of a loyal citizen. He had opposed Mr. LINCOLN'S election and the policy he had since adopted, but he bowed to the rightful authority of the Chief Magistrate duly elected. An improper or unpopular officer is to be got rid of in a legal manner by the people, not by factious opposition. Mr. LINCOLN was recognized by the Democratic Party as the constituted head of the Government and they offered him no conditional support. Their policy was the policy of loyalty! Enthusiastic cheering.] Nearly two years ago when the Republican papers were denouncing the President the Democracy sustained the principles they now profess. It was the extreme Radical Governor of the State of Massachusetts [hisses] and a journalist who expressed the Radical feeling of his party and their associates who had been foremost in compressing the Government and in hindering the successful prosecution of the war. [applause, Armies and armaments are vain unless the Government be sustained and the principles of order and obedience to constituted authorities be upheld. Concert of action alone can put down this wicked rebellion. Let the Radicals throw away the higher law doctrine of their own ideas and unite with us. let them be as loyal as we are in this contest and we shall again make our country what it was but three short years since—the glory, the wonder and admiration of the world. Insubordination must be rebuked in the army, the departments of the Government and the action of citizens. Who in the army had thus cheerfully and readily obeyed all orders, assuming all positions ascribed to them, discarding all their own desires and ambitions? [McCLELLAN! McCLELLAN! and immense cheering.] *The people must be fairly dealt with*—there must be no more withholding of the truth from the popular eye. [Tremendous applause.] The speaker here feelingly indicated the dispiriting and disorganizing effect of false statements of the resources, the courage, the tenacity of the South, the garbled accounts of battles, and the misstatement of results and losses. The history of the Revolution, of the late war, and of the contest with Mexico, was familiar to all. In this portion of the address an allusion to Jackson and to Taylor elicited prolonged acclamation.

The source of this fearful war had been the mistakes industriously inculcated into the minds of those who are to-day the radicals, from the school-room, the Press and the Pulpit, which had presented false doctrine. Concealing a truth does not destroy a truth. Could you close our eyes to all debate, you cannot avert the disasters that [illegible] must rain upon us. Here your good [illegible] as well you will, be the sad, stern facts of every day's [illegible] a fearful fate. This great conservative party [illegible] govern our country hereafter—[rounds of applause]—with in the mighty political revolution now [illegible] save the country, and save [illegible] themselves to all the [illegible] In the hour of their success, the [illegible] will not repeat the unworthy threats now indulged in by their violent opponents. [illegible] longed applause. Attacks upon political [illegible] to be allowed to divert the attention of the people from the mismanagement of our public officers. [Hearty assent.] Our opponents say that the country is in danger, but, oh! they will not allow you to talk about those things which do endanger the nation's life. Among these perils the most gigantic is the corruption visible in public affairs. The [illegible] tempt, by suppression of all criticism, to conceal, but, as an individual who hides from himself the gnawing ruin within him must all the longer perish, so must a nation, doing likewise, die. This is our country's danger. Better have it ravaged by fire and sword, whose scars will pass away, than hug to our bosoms that which will not only destroy the National authority, but, also, [illegible] the National character! An honest and upright administration of all departments of our Government, in places high or humble, is, then, one indispensable element for the salvation of the country. [Applause.]

Under Democratic rule, lasting through eighty years, as the Republicans are fond of saying, the country had risen to the [illegible] position it held so [illegible] period since. [Applause.] The Democracy had made [illegible] following the traditions of their fathers, and the people [illegible] the beaten track of the [illegible] Mr. SEYMOUR, in concluding, warned the [illegible] not to mistake [illegible] the import of the recent Democratic triumphs in the North.

He, for one, would [illegible] so long as he had a voice to speak, or a hand to [illegible] a throb to the cause of his country. God knew how he loved it, and how eagerly he longed [illegible] it must efficiently and faithfully! The Democracy were the party of the Union, and he, at least, would never consent to the dishonor of its glorious flag or the dissolution of its indestructible compact—never, no, never!

The lucid apprehension of the orator to the past and future greatness and harmony of the Republic and the perpetuity of its written Constitution was crowned with an uproarious enthusiastic applause that shook the massive edifice to its centre, and was heard for squares around.

When the tumult which followed the close of Mr. SEYMOUR'S remarks had subsided, the Chairman announced the

HON. JOHN VAN BUREN,

who spoke in substance as follows:

He concurred fully in the sentiment just uttered by Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR. Mr. WADSWORTH, he said, was the open and malignant enemy of Gen. MCCLELLAN. No less a person than Gen. WILSON, the Commissary of the State, had declared that Gen. WADSWORTH had openly stated so to him. He (Gen. WADSWORTH) ever attempted to deny that he is hostile to Gen. MCCLELLAN. No, and any such attempt will [illegible] WADSWORTH now friendly to Gen. MCCLELLAN? [Cries the same now as he ever used to be. The President once removed McCLELLAN from the head of the army; but he [illegible] labor of his ways, and has replaced him. [Cheers.] Could not Gen. WADSWORTH now admit that the President has done what is right, and acknowledge that all [illegible] the [illegible] Cannot Gen. WADSWORTH admit that he was in error? It is still time to do so. If, while sitting in his luxurious home at Washington, with McCLELLAN in the field at the head of his army so sadly in want of [illegible] counsels of love, if while in a subordinate capacity he is now working against his superior officer, he is [illegible] to his country, [illegible], and not [illegible] of a subject than JEFFERSON DAVIS? Did [illegible] rumors of the President [illegible] WADSWORTH, [illegible] say such act that it would alter the result of the election, but it would be a [illegible] to him in his defeat, a sort [illegible] Consolation, Daughter and associate! With regard to the letter of Gen. SCOTT, read by him [illegible] he said that it has now been [illegible] in the *New-York Intelligencer*, and he supposed that its authority was beyond dispute. He [illegible] was not authorized by Gen. SCOTT to say it publicly. Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD alone [illegible] is authenticated, but, as he [illegible] to be authorized by them to make it [illegible] by whom they said they [illegible] now [illegible] it was obtained and looking [illegible] for the last eighteen [illegible] with that there were [illegible] knowledge. [illegible] persons who had [illegible] Gen. SCOTT and Mr. [illegible] for an explanation he [illegible] The latter was ob- [illegible] secret, also by a [illegible] person [illegible] fully in helping [illegible] the publication private [illegible] the [illegible] secrecy of [illegible] but a [illegible] the letters of [illegible] the [illegible] Why, indeed, on the [illegible] the letter of the dead [illegible] them elected [illegible] that he [illegible] at the [illegible] Columbia College, who had [illegible] by of hanging a [illegible] Wood [illegible]—in order to wound the [illegible] Some persons wished to [illegible] the resignations of the [illegible] to whip the South [illegible] as the [illegible] Democrats [illegible] the country. When [illegible] one thought [illegible] victims [illegible] that they [illegible] not [illegible] should not [illegible] the [illegible] Democrats [illegible] to stand firm and united but to receive with encouragement the whitnose followers of HENRY CLAY, now rushing to their aid. With [illegible] all allusions to Mr. BANCROFT'S "unlucky" letter and the interest felt by the Republican Party in its own movements, he, once more called upon [illegible] to rally to the Constitution and the Union [illegible] with the motto.

"*In hoc signo vincemus.*"

The next speaker called was

HON. DAVID FLOYD JONES,

who was warmly received, and proceeded to make a brief address, mainly referring to the course he proposed to pursue, if elected, in sustaining the Government and the Union. To a loyal and complete devotion he pledged all his efforts, exhorting obedience to all the constituted authorities. A reference to Gen. MCCLELLAN was heartily applauded.

Cries for O'GORMAN, BRADY, ODELL, and others, followed, during which the Chairman adjourned the meeting.

OUTSIDE MEETINGS.

On the Montague-street side of the Academy two stands were erected, and an immense crowd of citizens gathered around them to listen to the lesser orators. At Stand No. 1, Mr. D. T. BROWN presided and FREDERICK W. KALBFLEISCH and JAMES HOWE, Jr., were appointed Secretaries. At Stand No. 2, WM. BEARD, Esq., was called to the Chair, and DEWITT BOGARDUS and JAMES B. MCKENA acted as Secretaries. The usual addenda of calcium lights, flags, banners, &c., were used in profusion, and the aid of music was brought in to inspire the masses assembled. Cheers for SEYMOUR and Gen. MCCLELLAN were loud and frequent; and each speaker, on being introduced, was received with huzzas and "tigers." Young America, as usual, scattered himself throughout the swaying crowds, and cheered vociferously for anybody and everything that was proposed. Pyramids of gas-lamps were tastefully arranged near the stands, and these, in addition to the resplendent lights which had been extemporized for the occasion, made everything in the vicinity as brilliant as day. Numbers of ladies, notwithstanding the coolness of the atmosphere, Accompanied the [illegible] others and brothers, but, not to swell the [illegible] and speeded to take a deep interest in the proceedings. Delegations from various Wards made their appearance after [illegible] the proceedings [illegible] and at [illegible] When at 9 o'clock, Gen. [illegible] advanced [illegible] ward on [illegible] Brooklyn to the [illegible] South [illegible] en there, [illegible] and [illegible] Hamilton and [illegible] Clay [illegible] Webster [illegible] Jackson [illegible] Washington [illegible] Hall [illegible] Union [illegible] Jefferson [illegible] Richmond [illegible] Queens [illegible] Kings [illegible] North and [illegible] Wards [illegible] were [illegible] each [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

A Successful Reconnoissance to Hedgesville.

A Party of Rebels Routed, and a Number of Prisoners Captured.

THE PRESENT INACTION OF THE ARMY.

Speculations as to Future Movements.

How will the Advance on the Rebel Capital be Made.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1862, A.M.

Yesterday Capt. DUNCAN made a reconnoissance to Hedgesville with two squadrons of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, numbering one hundred and forty men.

Hedgesville is seven miles northwest of Martinsburgh and one mile from North Mountain, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Capt. DUNCAN drove the rebel pickets into the town, and then charged the main body of the rebels, taking nineteen prisoners, including three officers. They all belonged to the Tenth Virginia Cavalry, except a Lieutenant from the Second South Carolina Regiment.

None of Capt. DUNCAN's men were hurt.

Refugees state that the rebels left Martinsburgh on Tuesday. It is believed that a portion of them went to Williamsport and a part to Shepherdstown. The destruction of the property belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has, within the past few days, been made complete.

LETTER FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR KNOXVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1862.

One emerges from his tent, these October mornings, into a dense envelop of fog which, rising from the Potomac and Shenandoah, completely fills these narrow Valleys with its vaporous presence. It is a thick, opaque Samoiedic fog, in which you wander utterly helpless. Your horse, staked a rod off, is invisible; your neighbor's tent even cannot be seen; of course the camps the other side of the valley are wholly hidden from view, and it is only after a prolonged contest of some hours that the sun daily succeeds in expelling the intruder and restoring daylight to the scene.

Mentally we are in quite as thick a fog here at headquarters. Even those who sit in the highest places of authority seem to have no insight of what is before us. Gen. McCLELLAN is agreeably located, *en famille*, in the pleasant little farm-house opposite BURNSIDE site, Turk-wise, on the straw floor of his tent, to outward appearance like a Brahim seeking to attain the Perfect Blessedness, but one can well imagine with quite *other* feelings agitating his mind. The Chiefs smoke, sleep and gossip. The young officers loaf, ride or read novels. A hundred thousand citizen soldiers and more lie shivering at night in their little shelter-tents, scantily supplied with blankets, thinking of home, of the war, of themselves, and revolving many things in their breasts.

Do you derive many assurances of an advance from all this? I see that you are still hopeful—that the great, patient, confiding North still trustingly looks forward, momentarily, to the movement of the mighty host of the Republic against armed Rebellion. It is possible; but I cease to prophecy. Remember that the Army of the Potomac is not automatic; that the *primum mobile* is at Washington not here; that Gen. McCLELLAN awaits the order of the General in-Chief, and that no orders have yet come.

When they do come, what will be their nature, what the line of advance taken up? The general impression probably is that it will be a movement up the valley on the rebels, and on Richmond at once. Don't be sure that it will be of any such nature. I looked yesterday through the great telescopic glass mounted at the signal station on Maryland Heights. Through this powerful instrument one sees Winchester, thirty miles off; and not only Winchester but far below, where Staunton and Strasburgh lie. A moment's glance and those far-off points are pictured on the retina. But what the eye takes in, in an instant, would require a long and perilous march of days and days to reach. There are instructed and experienced military men here who say that an advance on Richmond by this line—over a country eaten up, railroads and bridges destroyed, involving the enormous transportation these circumstances would necessitate, and with the constant liability of being cut up in flank and rear—is impracticable and impossible. I know nothing of the matter, and have always regarded the "impossible" as an elastic entity, expressing rather a judgment of the individual than a concrete reality, and varying according to the mental power brought against it. But I give the say of those who have a right to speak.

Every one knows what the other two lines of advance on Richmond are—the line of the Rappahannock and the Peninsula. The latter is the favorite one with the military chiefs here. It is no secret that Gen. McCLELLAN abandoned the Peninsula with the utmost reluctance, and that even after his troops were embarked on transports at Harrison's Landing his last telegram to Washington was a prayer to be allowed to remain. It is an article of faith among the army which nothing can disturb that had not his plans been interferred with when he first went to the Peninsula, Richmond would in a fortnight have been in our possession; and that after the seven days fight, had he received the reinforcements he demanded for, he would still have led the Union army triumphant into the rebel capitol. Put it down, therefore, among the possibilities that the Army of the Potomac may yet be on the Peninsula again, and once more approach Richmond over the ground rendered historic by the splendid valor of our troops and sacred by ten thousand graves of perished heroes.

Before this can be done, however, there are many intermediate things to be done. First, the line of the Potomac has to be rendered secure beyond all peradventure, for the country will never permit the soil of the loyal States to be again in danger of rebel invasion. Eighty thousand men, now on the line between Berryville, Bunker Hill and Winchester, stand ready at any moment the opportunity is afforded, to step over again into Maryland. In the present condition of the river it requires the whole of the army of the Potomac to guard this line, and even then it seems unable to prevent such raids as we saw last week. The Fall freshets (unusually late this year) can alone break this spell and remove the dead-lock. Five or six feet of water in the Potomac to-day would be worth a hundred thousand men to us. Five or six feet of water would permit the removal of the whole of that vast body of men and still leave enough behind to guard the few fords and bridges that would remain. This done, it remains to call the rebel army out of their present position in the valley of the Shenandoah. We daily await tidings of operations by our armies nearer Richmond that will summon back the rebel hosts in hot haste to the defence of their menaced Capital. That Capital is now protected by a force of about fifty thousand men only; and the vast material stored laid up there for the support of the rebel army during the Winter—leaving out of view altogether the prestige of its possession—are of too commanding an importance to be jeopardized for the barren grasp of a valley now all but eaten to a desert. These facts may show on what complicated contingencies any movement of this army depends, and may, perhaps, aid in sustaining with a little hope a people always patient, if they only know that *something* is being done toward the accomplishment of the grand end.

Meanwhile, Inaction breeds customary evils. With a condition of *hysterical* health that has had no parallel since the army was formed, it is acknowledged that the *morale* of our soldiers is not what it has been. I hardly care to give the detailed revelations that would justify this averment; but the fact is one owned by all who have the opportunity to judge. In losing the virtues of the citizen, many of our men have not yet acquired the virtues of the soldier. You will, of course, give this its duly qualified interpretation; but plunder, license, abandonment of self-respect, and general demoralization, are sufficiently wide-spread in the army to be alarming. And these are aggravated by ills which American soldiers should surely not be called on to bear. Many, many are deficient in clothing, shoes and shelter; and they shiver blanketless in the miserable open *tentes d'obri* through which the cold night winds sweep at will. Thousands have not yet received the knapsacks they left behind them on board transports on embarking at Harrison's Landing, and the Government fails to supply them with others.

I know your sleek, cosy Quartermaster will have some ready-made answer as to the ample comforts of every kind enjoyed by the troops, but I speak of that which I do know and testify of what I have seen. I have gone personally from regiment to regiment and found men by thousands suffering for want of shoes, coats and blankets. Is it not enough to stir a fever in the blood to think of the lavish treasure the nation unstintingly pours forth to support its soldiers, and know that they are naked when they should be clothed, shivering when they should be warm, hungry when they should be fed, and perishing of inaction when they should be led on to victory?

Higher up there are other and more perilous elements at work. Among those in high places feuds, jealousies and animosities flourish rankly. Probably never, out of a troop of opera-singers, were such bickerings and heart-burnings as exist between our General officers. It is always the case when an abundance of well-matched mediocrity is brought together, without any mind of commanding superiority to subordinate these petty differences. I know not what far-back, subtle influences have been a work; but all patriotism seems eaten out of the heart of the regular army men. Not one of them has the faintest appreciation of the perilous position of the country. Indeed, they seem to be wholly isolated from the country. The intense desire of the people for active work excites in them only an angry, acrid antagonism, and the rasping file of popular criticism, they turn round and bite at. I had heard that our volunteers were acquiring the same spirit—that they, too, had eaten of the Lotus which makes men forget their country—that they could be "used" as iron-headed, ambitious men have ere while used armies. It would be a fatal day indeed, that should see *that*. But, thank Heaven, it is not so. They have little discernment who have fancied that the soldier's uniform has stifled the citizen's heart. A superficial scart of army feelings and habits may have grown up; but you soon penetrate through this to the solid strata of deep and immovable loyalty, and that man would bitterly rue the attempt who should think to make use of American citizen-soldiers for any other end than that for which they left their homes and joined the ranks.

To one who is wholly unbiased, there is nothing more difficult to speak justly of than the relations of the army to Gen. McCLELLAN. The vague generalizations as to the "confidence" and "enthusiasm" with which the troops regard him, amounts to nothing until one penetrates to the origin of these feelings. It is easy to see that with many, their attachment is rather opposition to his critics than spontaneous belief in himself. With the main body of the men, it is equally easy to see that their attachment is rather horror of the Pope and McDowell style of things, than any very profound devotion to McCLELLAN. I have sought to find the soundest judgment among those officers and others, not West-Pointers, but men in the volunteer service of instruction and much experience in battle, who view, perhaps, as dispassionately as it is possible, the conduct and character of the Commanding-General. These men make no absolute or extreme judgment. They see the strong points of Gen. McCLELLAN'S mind; but they see also the weak ones. As an able officer said to me the other day, "Gen. McCLELLAN is splendid up to a certain point, but at that point *his mind seems to lose its momentum.*" Magnificent in seizing a strong position they are fain to confess that he does not know how to reap the fruits of victory; and they lament, with the people, that excess of lymph or lethargy which keeps the army at a dead stand, while the great Nation vainly pours out its rich and valiant life. And yet all feel—it is useless to deny it—that no man better than he has yet shown himself; no man even as good as he. It is a pathetic state, this we are in—with a leader so near to greatness and yet seeming to miss it. I await here day by day, with "Yes or No contending in my mind," as DANTE phrases it—awaiting with pain some turn of affairs that will take us out of this perilous plight. W. S.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 23.

The following dispatch is received from the Times special correspondent at Harper's Ferry:

"No news is stirring of any consequence. The weather is very cold and windy."

We have received from our special correspondent at Frederick the following dispatch:

"BENJ. F. BROWN, who kept a warehouse here for storing goods, and was in the employ of Government, has just been arrested by L. B. PERRINE, Government Detective, for giving information to the rebels while they were in possession of Frederick, and also openly aiding them in taking away large quantities of Government goods from his own store and the express office of Messrs. BRENNER and MAGEE. BROWN went off to Washington in custody with Mr. PERRINE."

REPORTS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The *American's* special correspondent from Harper's Ferry, says the troops of this division of the army of the Potomac are in great glee, to-day, over the success of the expedition, which returned, yesterday, from its visit to Loudon County, having driven out all guerrillas between Harper's Ferry and Leesburgh, bringing back with them upwards of fifty prisoners and thirty horses. The prisoners are all housed in one of the buildings on the main street, near the gate of the arsenal, and have been lying out on the portico and roof all day, viewing the stirring scene by which they are surrounded.

The rumors sent forward from Washington every day or two that the rebels are leaving Winchester are known here to be unfounded. On the contrary convalescents and stragglers from Richmond are being daily sent forward to Winchester, together with reinforcements of fresh troops. Indeed, there is no doubt that the strength of the rebels in Virginia is being massed in the Shenandoah Valley, and that they have occupied the whole line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Harper's Ferry to Paxton's Cut.

From all that I can see and learn it is very evident that low water in the Potomac operates on the movements of both armies. The rebels feel safe between Martinsburgh and Winchester so long as the Potomac is an easily fordable anywhere as a running brook, and have no disposition to leave the rich Valley of the Shenandoah.

Whilst Gen. McCLELLAN is compelled to keep his army scattered along the river for a distance of thirty miles, it is evidently impossible for him to move on the rebels in force. Should he attempt to mass his army for this purpose the rebels would cross again into Maryland above, and be back again into Virginia by the time he reached them. So soon, however, as we have a heavy rain-storm, sufficient to add two or three feet to the depth of the current, no doubt the Commanders of both armies will show their hands.

The recommendation of Gov. LETCHER, to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has, as far as I can learn, been carried on to the full extent, from Harper's Ferry to a distance of ten or twelve miles beyond Martinsburgh. One entire track has been taken up, between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburgh, and carried off toward Winchester, beyond Martinsburgh.

Fires have been seen at night along the track of the road, indicating that the ties of the track have been taken up and burned, as well as all water stations and other property. This is especially the case at the foot of North Mountain, from whence rails are also said to have been carried off. It is also reported that they are filling up Paxton's Cut, by blowing up rocks and burning the rails, with many feet of stone and earth. Numerous bridges, along this portion of the road, have also been destroyed.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

The Meaning of the Recent Movement to Charlestown—Why the Place was not Held—A Counter Movement on the Part of the Enemy Feared, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1862.

The failure to hold Charlestown must not be construed into a failure to work an advance. Our pickets have been extended to some distance beyond Halltown, which place is now held by our infantry forces. It was the original intention to hold Charlestown, and move our forces forward from here and across the river to the support of their advancing. Owing, however, to fears of a counter movement by the enemy, our troops were drawn back—and not, as others have written, simply because the object of the expedition was accomplished, and there was no necessity of our forces remaining longer. The baggage and commissary trains which accompanied the expedition prove the fallacy of such a theory. No such accompaniments are taken on a simple reconnoissance. The loyal North then can rest assured that an advance, in every sense of the word, was intended, and that the counter movement of the enemy was that prevented its full accomplishment, it would not be proper for me to state at this time, the future will reveal it.

Capt. J. F. PEAL, of the First Minnesota Regiment, the popular Provost Marshal of this place, was undoubtedly captured while returning alone from Charlestown Thursday evening. I saw him at that place about 5 o'clock P. M. He had made an agreement with a brother officer to return to the ferry about 7 o'clock. Failing to appear, however, Capt. PEAL started back alone, and was mortified to be seized by some stray cavalry men in our rear, as nothing has been heard from him since. He was a very brave officer, and was never taken without a desperate fight—unless the odds were greatly against him.

An important reconnoissance party started out from here very early this morning, consisting of six companies of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, one battery of six heavy guns properly supported by infantry. Gen. GRANT had command of the expedition. Heavy firing was heard this forenoon from the direction of Loudon, either the force proceeded to reconnoitre and capture Capt. MOSBY'S company of rebel rangers, who have been robbing and pillaging that region for several days.

Intense dissatisfaction is being created in the army by the receipt of General Order (No. 154) permitting infantry, cavalry and artillery officers in the regular service to recruit from the ranks of the volunteers. Government must immediately rescind this order, or it will be productive of the most disastrous results. Volunteer officers, who have been to the trouble and expense of getting up commands, will not submit to their being decimated by the inroads of (regular) intruders. Are the bullets of the enemy not thinning out our volunteer regiments, but this new agency must needs be brought to bear upon them?

The investigation in regard to the surrender of this place is being rapidly brought to a close at Washington. The following, among other witnesses, have been examined: Col. D'UTASSY, Gaithaldi Guard; Capt. RICKETTS, Indiana Battery; Capt. POTTS, Ohio Battery, Major HEWITT, Thirty-second Ohio, Major HILDEBRAND, Thirty-ninth New-York; Major EHRLICH and Quartermaster CHAS. GOODMAN. The evidence thus far has been strongly in Col. FORD'S favor, and the result of the investigation will undoubtedly be a verdict of incompetency, not treachery, on the part of Col. MILES.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

Forrest's Rebel Cavalry Attacked and Routed—A Number of Prisoners Captured.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Oct 22.

On Sunday, Gen. FORREST, with a considerable force of rebel cavalry, commenced crossing the Cumberland River, and his advance, one thousand strong, encamped on the Gallatin Pike, seven miles north of Nashville.

Gen. NEGLEY immediately dispatched Col. MILLER, with a detachment, to intercept the rebels, who attacked them on Monday, at daylight, and drove them in great confusion across the river. But few were killed or wounded. A number of rebels, including a Colonel, were captured. The Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment behaved very handsomely.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Capture of the British Schooner Adelaide—Union Meeting in Beaufort.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 23.

The steamer *Guide* arrived at Fortress Monroe at 4 o'clock this afternoon, from Newbern, 22d, and immediately left for Baltimore.

She reports that the gunboat *Ellis*, of the Newbern squadron, Lieut. W. D. CRAMPTON commanding, captured the British schooner *Adelaide*, of Halifax, on the 19th, in New-Topsail Inlet, twelve miles from Wilmington, attempting to run the blockade with a cargo of cotton and turpentine. The vessel being aground, it was necessary to destroy the vessel and cargo.

A large Union meeting was held in Beaufort on the 21st. Eloquent speakers were present, and resolutions indorsing the President's proclamation were passed.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Slavery Question—Military Blundering—Exchanging Prisoners—The City Police—The Strength of the Rebels in the Southwest.

[In the absence of stirring news, our correspondent favors us with his views upon the conduct of the war and kindred topics. His speculations and opinions each reader will estimate at his own valuation.—EDS. TIMES.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 11, 1862.

Ere this letter reaches you the fighting month of October will probably be passed, and the immense military advantages for an entire four weeks of a genial atmosphere and fine roads will be lost. The country remembers how bitterly it almost wept over the delays of last year, when ninety days of the most favorable season that was ever known were thrown away in useless preparation, and no advance movement was made until the Winter rains and storms set in, when we were, for long months, obliged to accept the season of "mud," as an excuse for all the delays and embarrassments that followed last year's campaign, ending in a most fruitless going into Winter quarters. The Fall of '62, I suppose, is to be in the same way consumed, and the war is to drag its slow length along, telling the land with lamentation and poverty, the suffering patients and patriotic people not being meantime blessed with the prestige of the past renewed, or even a small aggregate advantage. The continued defeat to our arms on the Potomac, the almost entire absorption of Kentucky, the contraction of our lines everywhere, joined with the Proclamation of the President, emancipating the slaves of disloyal people after the 1st of January—these things do not tend to make matters more comfortable here, as it seems to superficial observers rather impudent for us to assume powers over territory and people that every day appear to be passing from under the sway of the Government. For all practical purposes, so far as the National Government is concerned, the Proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN *is a virtual rejection of Slavery.* In the first place, it will be difficult to make the world understand why men in bondage are to be punished, by being held as slaves, because their masters are loyal to the Union, and it is equally queer that slaves belonging to rebels should be free. This is certainly a singular admixture of justice, and simply won't work. It is impossible thus to divide up the institution. Mr. LINCOLN might as well order, in proclamation, that a horse he fattened on one side, or that the filling of the canvas of our fleets should be taken from the woof, without destroying the fabric, as to expect that he can liberate one-half of the slaves and leave the remainder in bondage. It is certainly likely also, that this very Proclamation carried out *portion of recognizes the institution of Slavery on the part of the National Government,* for, if it insures Slavery to loyal citizens, it obligates itself at the same time to protect their rights by all possible legal enactments.

But it is always fruitless, this discussion of Slavery, and particularly at this time when our arms are everywhere receiving repulses, a time indeed, when, even might success, the repulse of the rebels from Maryland, will for all time, come back to plague us with condemnation. According to all tradition, not a member of that invading army should ever have returned to Virginia soil. Away from all resources, cut off from support, their rear open to be assailed, the farmers and civilians who lived along the road the army took, should have demoralized it by their pitchforks and clubs. The roads over which that army passed, should have been obstructed with fallen timber, the bridges should have been fired upon from behind every fence and hillock, in short, such embarrassments should have been offered, that would have made it impossible to for them to be else than a dispirited, broken-down mob, but instead of this, they marched literally to and fro with impunity. A holiday excursion could not have been attended with less disaster, particularly if there had been a national collusion or a blow up of a steamboat boiler.

How long will the people stand this kind of management of the war, do not the leaders smell mischief yet. In my opinion a *real revolution threatens* in the North. Standing as I do in the distance and looking upon the centre of power as a spectator free from all local influences, I see a portentious cloud gathering that must, if not dissipated, soon accumulate and burst with terrific and destructive energy upon the men who have so long trifled with the majesty of the nation, and have so long persistantly betrayed it before the world. Indifference, a want of earnestness, a fatal lack of enthusiasm, a disregard of expense, of time, of blood, of everything, indeed, that makes great deeds among true leaders characterize most of the people in high command. In short, the betrayal of every trust, seems now to be the surest road to honor. Miles with his three hats and intoxication at Bull Run, is given the key of the position, Harper's Ferry, when McCLELLAN attempted to capture the invading rebel army; and GOLDSBOROUGH, who left the *Merrimac* to run its ignoble career with impunity, and sent our army up the York, instead of the James River, is now a Rear-Admiral. The whole history of the last year presents a fearful review of disasters as yet no one is concerned, the most guilty are the most honored, the least sincere occupy the confidential places. Is it to be presumed, for one moment, that the people, the true people, who are shedding their blood and treasure, are forever to bear with patience this fearful mismanagement? are our begotted, trading, political leaders, and miserable political General to never be stopped? I tell them that when they least expect it, there will burst upon their heads a storm of indignation that will sweep them away as chaff—and God grant that our country may not go down under the tornado—come, however, it must, and let the guilty ones tremble.

The time, indeed, is not far distant when the people, in their majesty, will rise and demand that the resolutions of the French Assembly shall be adopted as the basis of our future action. Then will ring through the land:

1. That it a crime to dispair of the Republic.

2. That every man capable of bearing arms, is at the disposal of the Republic.

3. That every horse, mule, ox, cart, or all else serviceable in war, are at the disposal of the Republic.

4. That the men at the recruiting stations everywhere, shall hasten to the borders, armed with such weapons as are at their command.

5. That every General of Division shall be responsible with his head for a defeat.

6. That to punish the guilty, the guillotine on trucks shall accompany every division of the army.

7. That a commission of the people shall accompany each division of the army, who shall see that these decrees of the people are sternly carried out.

Let the spirit of these resolutions be adopted, and our war for national existence will drive the rebels in a week from Virginia, and so crush up all opposition elsewhere, that it would not have a noticeable recognition.

When France made these declarations, her life appeared to be under the foot of the enemy, her resources were destroyed, the kings of the European world united, like vultures were tearing at her heart strings, her life seemed to be gone; but the clarion notes of her people's resolve inspired a new life, and in six weeks her soil was free for the invader, and Belgium was at her feet. Are the people of these United States less energetic, less determined than the the people of France. Are the descendants of our Revolutionary sires, the children of our free institutions, the adopted and elevated citizens of all lands among us, less willing to labor, to sacrifice—less enthusiastic for their country's salvation? I believe we are capable of the highest deeds of daring, of the loftiest and the noblest efforts: and because I believe this, I feel and know that the incompetent leaders, now hanging like an incubus around the throat of our National life if not resigned or removed, must by revolution be swept away. The rumbling of the coming storm is already heard in the distance.

Our city presented a lonely appearance on Wednesday last, for on that day the prisoners who had entered their names for exchange, joined together in a crowd and started for the levee, preparatory to forwarding up the river to Baton Rouge to be exchanged. Among these men I noticed several in uniform whom I had been accustomed to meet daily in citizens' dress. The time having come that made concealment no longer necessary, they boldly donned their old uniforms, discovered, in some instances, at least, quite delight with the interest they attracted. Some three or four thousand persons, of both sexes, followed them to the levee, and as they left, waved adieus. We have a rumor that the steamer *Laurel Hill*, which conveyed them up the river, was, in spite of the flag of truce, fired upon from the shore, resulting in the death of several of these Confederate soldiers. Up to the latest moment I have heard no confirmation of that news, though it is not impossible that it is true.

Some hundreds of persons recently registered themselves as citizens of the United States. Among these doubtful people were quite a number of young girls of thirteen, one fourteen, and youthful widows of tender years. Of course these people were totally unaware of what a responsibility they were assuming, or if they were, they seemed willing to assume it. I have heard of one or two instances, however, where these people have been seized with deep regret or fear for their conduct, and have begged most earnestly to erase the record. I presume the President alone can remove the civil disabilities under which they will hereafter labor—their consciences are under the control of a still higher Power. The vast fair attending the taking of all the names of our citizens, and making up a record of their ages, their residences and their political opinions, has been conducted in the immediate direction of Col. J. H. PARSON, our Provost-Marshal-General, and nothing could have been accomplished more quietly or more efficiently. Col. PARSON certainly should be held in high esteem here. As Chief-of-Police, he has organized from the worst possible materials when he started, one of the most efficient police forces that ever controlled a city, and he has done this by personally seeing every man and testing his ability for the situation he held. One who is out late at night seldom fails to hear the shrill whistle of "the Chief," unexpectedly ringing in some distant quarter of the city. The clubs answer with amazing swiftness, and the noise dies away, when you again hear the call in some other suburb, the sound of the ringing clubs dying away in distance, cheering the hearts of the timid and helpless that Gen. BUTLER and his aids are ever mindful of their duties, and that they can pass on their pillows and sleep with a consciousness of safety never before vouchsafed to the inhabitants of the Crescent City.

Early in the morning, in spite of this nightly sentinelship, Col. PARSON is in his splendid office attending the live long day to the crowd waiting for his official assistance, and it seems rather to thrive under the excess of labor, for, I verily believe his cheeks are more healthy-looking than ever, that his eyes brighter, and altogether, the hot climate and exhausting duties have only added new energy to our most popular Provost-Marshal-General PARSON.

Since I have been here the regimental bands have been a source of infinite gratification to the citizens. Thousands nightly congregated at the headquarters of the city regiments to listen to our national airs, and under the genial influence of this music you could hear through the day these national airs whistled or sung by the children, and you could see the eyes of many of the grave and care-worn brighten as the familiar strains of "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia" sounded on the air, but as a mistaken idea of economy, the medicine of the soul has been cut off, and we are deprived of what I know was more healthful to the sick soldiers than the nauseous doses of the hospital, an amount valuable to the strong and brave that even the ration of meat. What economy indeed, when in one foray of some rebel cavalry on the Potomac stores would be unnecessarily abandoned that cost the Government more than all the bands in the service. Nothing could be more unhappy than this order for stopping the music. It was miserable and niggardly economy, and the originators of it have not soul or enthusiasm enough either to appreciate the inspiration that makes the true soldier or understand the secret workings of the human heart. With our music gone we get dull indeed.

This morning I had the pleasure of meeting with Major D. J. WADSWORTH, of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry. On the 28th of September, with 265 men, he was attacked by 2,000 of the enemy: 53 of his force were captured and 23 killed. After the battle he was brought to Iron Springs, then to Jackson, then to Vicksburgh. In all these places our troops were kept in prisons and treated with great harshness. Recently, the Major and 84 of his men were sent to Baton Rouge, and exchanged in the flag of truce alluded to in another part of this letter.

The Major informs me that the rebels have 16,000 men at Holly Springs, 20,000 at Jackson and 10,000 at Brookly, 15 miles from Jackson. He informs me that 2,000 Texan cavalry crossed the Mississippi a few days before he left Vicksburgh. A large part of these forces were to be sent to "clean out" Northern Mississippi and Tennessee. The different brigades are under Gen. VAN DORN, Gen. BARES, Gen. VILLAPIGUE, Gen. LOVELL, (of New-Orleans notoriety,) and Gen. RUSS. Some of these Generals were at Corinth in the recent rebel defeat. The Major further says that all these troops, especially the cavalry, are well armed and equipped, and are in every respect efficient, enthusiastic of success, and speak of eventually conquering the North as a foregone conclusion. As this information is reliable, the people at the North can come to their own conclusions.

EXPLOSION ON THE STEAMER CERES.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Oct. 1.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. ALFRED PIERSON for the following account of the accident to the steamer *Ceres*:

The steamer *Ceres* left Ship Island at 3 P. M., Oct. 7, for Fort Pike and New-Orleans, (Lake Pontchartrain,) with a light list of passengers and freight, working under a low head of steam, from 90 to 100 pounds, as her port boiler was leaking badly over the fires. She ran along slowly until twenty minutes to 5 o'clock, at which time we were just inside of St. Joseph's Island light-house, when our boilers exploded, carrying everything before them forward of the pilot-house, killing the majority of the passengers and crew who were forward, instantly—scalding frightfully the engineers on watch, and a portion of the crew in the deck room. We got our life-boat and skiff overboard, in charge of the second mate and steersman, who succeeded in saving eight or ten of the survivors, and landed them on St. Joseph's Island. We also got our landing-stage out from under the wreck on the forecastle, on which seven persons were able to sustain themselves, until the United States gunboat *Calhoun* providentially came in our rescue. Two others gave out from exhaustion just previous to the boat reaching us.

The yacht *Gipsy*, which was on her way to Ship Island, with Maj.-Gen. BUTLER on board, also put about, and came to our rescue on seeing the flames of our burning steamer, and rendered us all the assistance they were able, for which we cannot be too thankful, worn-out and nigh to perishing as the most of us were. We have lost twelve killed and drowned, and have twenty-one saved, some of whom are badly scalded and bruised. Our thanks are hereby especially tendered to Capt. BUCHANAN, of the *Calhoun*, his officers and crew, who did all that men could do for our rescue and comfort.

My own thanks are especially due to Mr. W. D. BROWN, Chief-Engineer of the *Calhoun*, and his assistants, for their unceasing attention to myself and the survivors of the crew. ALFRED PIERSON,

For the survivors and crew.

U. S. GUNBOAT CALHOUN, LAKEPORT, Oct. 8, 1862.

Crew and Passenger List of Steamer Ceres, Oct. 7, 1862, so far as can be ascertained.—Saved—J. P. Winner, clerk, badly wounded; Alfred Pierson, mate, uninjured; Michael Foley, second mate, uninjured; Wm. Holmes, Chief Engineer, slightly wounded; R. M., 6th; Charles Patterson, striker, badly wounded; John Schier, striker, slightly wounded; John Lockwood, carpenter, uninjured; John Peters, steersman, uninjured; William Rosenthal, cabin passenger, uninjured; Conrad Schmidt, cabin passenger, wounded; Paul Bassilovich, cabin passenger, wounded; P. M. Lumby, cook, uninjured; Lewis Dunn and Watt Guy, colored cabin hands, uninjured; Daniel Hayes, fireman, uninjured; John Donnelly, deck-hand, uninjured; Daniel Thomas, deck-hand, wounded; Thos. Walsh, fireman, badly wounded; Angelo Pandola, deck-hand, badly wounded; Felix Riley, fireman, badly wounded—since died.

Lost—Berthold Albertson, Pilot, killed by explosion; George C. Gilpatrick, second clerk, do.; George Torry, passenger, do.; Daniel Donne, colored steward, drowned; Lieut. Sherborn, Thirteenth Maine, passenger, drowned; Peter Fitzgerald, fireman, killed by explosion; Edward Linn, deck hand, do.; —— Kelly, deck hand, drowned; Joe Queen, colored, cook's helper, drowned; two others, crew of lugger, unknown, drowned; Antonio Maiore, Captain of lugger *Liberty*, drowned.

THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Oct. 10.

A case of some interest to the "cullered population" was decided, yesterday, by Judge KINGSBURY, who married to a slave woman, by whom he had two children, one of which died; the other, a little girl, is out eleven years of age, a bright mulatto, subject of the present legal proceedings. MONTAMAT, at the time of his marriage, determined to purchase the freedom of his wife from her owner, and, in furtherance of that object, had paid $600. In order to secure the freedom of his surviving child, he sent her to Cincinnati, where she was baptized into the Catholic Church. MONTAMAT, the father, subsequently became involved in debt in this city, and mortgaged his daughter as a slave to secure his creditors. The mortgage was foreclosed in February, 1862, and the child of this father was sold to a Mr. SILVERS, at Sheriff's sale. In the present case, MONTAMAT applied for the freedom of his child under the circumstances above detailed. Able counsel had been retained by both parties—CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS for the petitioner, and Col. A. P. FIELD for MONTAMAT. The Court decided that the girl was entitled to her freedom, and so ordered.

TROUBLE WITH THE NEGROES.

From the True Delta, Oct. 9.

It was reported yesterday that Mr. MILLAUDON'S overseer had been murdered by the negroes on the plantation. The particulars are said to be, that one of the negroes had misbehaved and was taken to Mr. MILLAUDON for chastisement, when he became abusive and the overseer struck him with his riding-whip, being on horseback at the time. The negro then seized the overseer by the arm, endeavored to pull him off his horse, and became so furious that the overseer wished to shoot him, but Mr. MILLAUDON prevented this. An hour or two afterward the overseer was found murdered, with a number of bullet wounds in his head and breast. Rumor adds that the negroes afterward all revolted, and that a detachment of military had to be sent to quell the revolt, which was not effected until several of them had been killed. But we have not been able to verify this. Indeed, the whole account depends too much on general report to warrant us to vouch for its details.

ITEMS.

The Confederate prisoners taken at Baton Rouge, about 300 in all, have been released on parole. They were taken to Baton Rouge.

Lieut. BOYD ROBINSON was robbed of $20,000 a few days since. All but $3,800 had been recovered.

The *Delta* says: "If the ladies who in the cars a few days ago affected sickness at the stomach, at the sight of a few Federal soldiers, will reflect, they will no doubt come to the conclusion that if it were not for the army and navy of the United States, they would have nothing in their stomachs as the basis of any *sympathizings*. The old adage is—"A beggar on horseback will ride to the devil."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL MOVEMENTS.

NATIONAL ADVOCATE OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP-STREET, Friday Evening, Oct. 10, 1862.

There were no movements, to-day, in **money** circles. The executive officers of the Banks were engaged in preparing their correspondence for the mails to leave to-morrow morning per the *Cambria*. We cannot congratulate the several cashiers as having any important or interesting information to communicate, and we express our regret, that they have no bills of exchange to forward for collection or remittances to make. It is a sad time for exchange dealings on the part of our Banks. Private dealers and bankers have the call, and appear to be doing all of what little business offers. The general money and paper market offers nothing for comment. Note-brokers appear to have changed their location or given up business, as they are not seen following their capitalists, nor are they observed applying at this or that Bank with a half of a hat filled with good commercial paper. Nor are public securities available of purchaseable only at rates approximating prices ruling twelve and eighteen months. The Draining Company of the Second District is in the market for the purchase of $10,000 of bonds issued under the act of March 17, 1859. Last year the Company purchased $10,500 at satisfactory rates. The time for receiving proposals this year expires on the 15th of November. For the information of all holders of bonds issued by our authorities, it will be well enough to state that the bonds to be bought, or liquidated, were issued for a special purpose, and are not of the general classes of state, city, or city consolidated bonds. It is gratifying for us to remark that the collections of this draining tax have been sufficient during these disrupted times to warrant the Commissioners to purchase the amount of bonds for which they are selected.

There was very little going on in and about the banks to-day. Renewals of maturing obligations formed one of the principal features of transactions. There was something of an active demand for sight drafts and bank checks on New-York. The rates ranged for first-class at 15@16 ₱ cent. premium. Sterling fell off, and was dull of sale outside at our quotations, which range as follows:

Checks and sight drafts on New-York—counter	115@116
Checks and sight drafts on New-York—outside	113@115
Sterling	148@150
Francs	4.00@3.90@3.80@3.70
Gold	—@135
Silver	—@125
United States Treasury demand notes	—@132½
Legal tender	—@114

In uncurrent money, or distant bank notes—say the Western banks, Alabama, South Carolina and Georgia notes—there is very little doing and the rates range from 40@50 per cent. discount—even the strongest banks of Kentucky range within these figures.

NATIONAL ADVOCATE OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP-STREET, Friday Evening, Oct. 11, 1862.

There has been a brisk speculative inquiry to-day for all descriptions of sound Breadstuffs and Provisions, and owing to the moderate supply of these articles, and the probability of very light receipts, prices are firmly and steadily tending in favor of holders. The supply of Sugar and Molasses is quite exhausted, and the receipts from the coast appear to be almost entirely suspended.

COTTON—27 bales, partly damaged by fire and water, sold at auction, a day or two since, at the extreme rate of $147 50 ₱ bale. There is no stock on hand, and no prospect of any receipts from the country for the present.

SUGAR—There is a brisk inquiry, but the supply is exhausted, and the only sale we heard of was a small lot of Choice Cistern Bottom, at 5½c. @6c. There have been no receipts this week.

MOLASSES—There is little or none in the market, and the only sale we heard of was a lot of 100 bbls. Plantation Fermenting, at 37½c. ₱ gallon. The demand is good.

The following comprise the receipts for the past week, from the 4th to the 10th, inclusive: 237 bales Cotton, 1,910 bbls. Pork, 167 bbls. and 485 kegs Lard, 635 bbls. Beef, 454 bbls. and tcs. Bacon, 177 bbls. Flour, 34 bbls. Rum, 307 kegs and 3 bbls. Butter, 110 boxes Cheese, 1,540 bbls. Potatoes, 10 bbls. Beans, 10 bbls. Sugar, 1,376 bbls. Molasses, 2,132 sacks Oats, 875 bales Hay, 1,170 sacks Corn, 10 kegs White Lead, 320 boxes Candles, 225

THE GOLD QUESTION.

A Financial View from a Washington Stand-Point.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 20, 1862.

For the last ten days, the *question d'or*, so to speak, has overshadowed all other points of interest presented by the great *question d'argent*.

The New-York market is daily influenced from the Capital by the receipt of those private orders for purchase and sale, which have such silent practical force. But your public has as yet heard little from its journals of that thoughtful opinion at Washington—take it for what 'tis worth—based upon a local idea of the Government finances, and the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of their relations to the present and prospective quotations of the precious metals.

Assuming no special means of intelligence on this perplexing subject, I am yet possessed of sufficient acquaintance with the real condition of the public finances to sustain me in the following statements:

1. That a moderate premium on gold, say from 5 to 12 per cent., could not be pronounced unnatural and unjustifiable at the present time; but,

2. That last week's premium of 38 per cent., or anything like the present quotation of 28–29, is artificial, and has little to do with those laws of supply and demand, which in the end determine the relative value of a paper currency.

3. That while no inflation of the currency has yet occurred to cause any such depreciation as would otherwise be indicated by late prices of gold and exchange, there is also no ground for fearing a *prospective* inflation which can justify such anticipation of its effects.

The Wall-street theory and feeling are very well known and felt in Washington. Eminent gentlemen, not deficient in patriotism, but quite surcharged with the magnetism of your market, come upon us and sound the alarm. These parties acknowledge that the immediate startling rise which last week witnessed, was largely a speculative affair, built up by Bank loans on gold, and suddenly checked, first, by indications that certain banks were recoiling, frightened, from a spirit of their own raising; and, second, by an attempt to sell accumulated "lines" at the high quotations effected. But they also assert:

That this war must be continued at the present enormous expenditure for at least another year; that a certain inflation has already occurred in the currency; that $65,000,000 of unpaid requisitions on the Treasury lie on the tables of Mr. STANTON and others; that Mr. CHASE *must* call for another immense issue of Treasury Notes; *ergo*, that the lapse in the price of gold and exchange is only temporary, and they *must* rule at 150 and 160 by or before January, 1863.

Now, I can truthfully say that these opinions are adverse to those of the best-informed as to capital, that the feeling of those who know most of, and think most about the public finances, has no such alarming complexion.

The *theory* of supply and demand, on which the opponents of the Government or of Mr. CHASE, have based their attacks upon the public credit, is, without doubt, immutably correct. Any excess in the supply of currency, beyond the amount needed for business uses, or absorbed by conversion or hoarding, should create depreciation of value. It will take more of it to pay for a day's labor, a yard of cloth, or an ounce of precious metal. But the recent course of the Gold market is not explained by this theory, because,

First—*No correlative inflation of the currency as yet exists.*

The public should understand that this is the truth. A temporary accumulation of currency gluts the eastern cities, giving superficial observers the idea of an inflation. The causes of this gravitation of Treasury notes to New-York, Boston and Philadelphia are easily comprehended; but I cannot, at present, digress to point them out. Considering the loyal States at large, the inflation is slight—not more, as I have indicated, than from 8 to 12 per cent. above the needful mean. *Throughout the West there is not enough currency for popular use.* It is thought that the income derivable therefrom will exceed by at least fifty per cent. the amount contemplated by sanguine framers of the bill. It will pay the interest on a war debt of many future months' accumulation, and leave a margin for ordinary Government expenditures. The influx from customs is also unexpectedly large, and may continue so, (furnishing gold for coupons after the redemption of the demand notes,) unless checked by an artificial advance in exchange. To conclude, the Secretary of the Treasury, though probably deprecating the recent licentious speculation in gold and silver, preserves a cool serenity that is amazingly tranquillizing to those of the feeble and timid brotherhood who fall within its influence; and it is understood that if our military leaders will give us even a moderately decent rendition of their part of the drama, he is confident of his ability to sustain the Government credit and resources, without seriously disturbing the financial "finesse of things."

Thus the dependency of the ultimate issue comes back to the cogent and omnipresent question of military success. But something more than ordinary reverses must occur to sap the public resources, however much they temporarily effect the public credit. And the sole object of this letter has been to affirm that, "as at present advised," and with fair prospects opening to those who have the highest lookout, there is no legitimate basis for October's quotations in the market for Gold and Exchange.

The Blockade of Charleston.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in this morning's issue, in relation to the Charleston blockade, is tolerably fair in the main, but does not state justly the full difficulties of the case.

You must very well know that when an easterly wind prevails, the blockading fleet is necessarily compelled to "haul off" [illegible] way of danger in drifting [illegible] wind is precisely what a [illegible] to run the blockade.

When our vessels [illegible] course the [illegible] greater [illegible] lessened to the [illegible]

The whole coast south of [illegible] distance, is especially [illegible] to a blockader, [illegible] but few good harbors have ever [illegible] these few can only be availed of by thoroughly experienced pilots.

I perfectly agree with you that the blockaders have by no means done their whole duty. At the same time I can easily understand the difficulties under which at times they must have labored. The fact is we ought to have a "thorough sailor" at the head of the Navy Department, instead of an inexperienced country lawyer, who makes no pretensions to a knowledge of naval matters, and who seems to be governed in the matter of blockading the Southern Atlantic ports more by the wishes of Secessionists than by the patriotic devotion of loyal Americans to the FLAG OF OUR COUNTRY.

Need of Hospital Nurses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent military operations in Virginia and Maryland, and the perception of other battles, not long to be postponed, in this stern struggle for national life, have directed the attention of the Government and private individuals to the necessity of more enlarged preparations for the reception of sick and wounded, and to the consideration of what system of internal administration of our military hospitals is best adapted to secure so early return of our soldiers to scenes of active efforts in the field.

It is suggested that the question of location of our hospitals was made a topic of discussion at the recent meeting of Governors at Altoona; and that the propriety of sending our wounded men to the different States, for treatment in the immediate vicinity of neighbors and friends, was warmly commended. Whether this policy would be best in practical application; whether it presents the speediest and most certain mode of securing the return of the wounded to their comrades in the field; whether it be the most economical in a pecuniary sense; whether it promises the fullest protection to the soldier, who in the end may be entitled to a pension, we do not now propose to consider. Neither do we propose to discuss the expediency or inexpediency of placing all hospitals, which are remote from the field of active operations, in charge of civilians, to the exclusion of officers of the Army Staff; although we may say, in passing, that any project which deprives the sick and wounded in our hospitals of the experience and skill of surgeons of the regular army, would meet with our earnest opposition, as would any scheme which refused the large ability and great professional wisdom of surgeons in civil life. We think the Surgeon-General has adopted a line of action in this matter which is calculated to give to our hospital system the best professional skill which the nation can supply. He welcomes thought, learning and effort from every quarter. No class, no clique in the regular profession, is excluded or exempt. Under his inspiration and controlling mind, army surgeons, professors in medical schools, and practitioners in civil life, are fused into one body, working to one end.

If the medical profession of the United States is adequate to the task of taking care of the vast army soon to be in the field, and still not neglect the invalids who remain at home, then, we feel sure, Gen. HARRISON will be able by his present line of action, to achieve everything which could be desired.

We must expect to hear, now and then, isolated instances of incompetency, neglect, perhaps of criminality. Such things are the deplorable, but yet inevitable accompaniments of human government. They are, however, but the exceptions, and not the rule, in the Surgeon-General's Department, as the proceedings of the Associated State Relief Associations in Washington tend to show.

It is in the matter of the employment of females in our military hospitals, rather than in any question of distribution of labor between army surgeons and civilians, that we fear there is danger of popular opinion being inspired, more by emotion than clear perception of all the various practical elements of the problem presented for solution. Although much has been said and written in this country, in England, and on the Continent, in relation to the expediency of employing females in military hospitals, and although the question admits of numerous suggestions *pro* and *con*, still we think the preponderance of sound opinion is now in favor of the practicability and usefulness of such employment; provided there is exercised discretion and sagacity in selection of persons engaged, and practical wisdom in their organization. In military, more than in civil hospitals, are the noble qualities of a good woman made of incalculable service around the sick bed of the soldier, who is removed from scenes and associations to which, in his hours of loneliness, his thoughts revert, with a persistency he never before experienced. Although females are not, so well as men, fitted to accompany an army in the field, or to serve in temporary resting places of the wounded, or even to be in more fixed hospitals in the rear, where attendants are needed to do the lifting of patients and other acts requiring muscular strength and endurance, yet it must be admitted that in supervision over the cooking and kitchen departments, supplying extras in the way of little comforts, a combination of appointed [illegible] and stimulants, and in securing perfect cleanliness in every part of an institution, the superiority of women [illegible] Thus it is stated by all the French and English writers who considered the sanitary [illegible] during the Crimean war, and while under the guidance of the facts which that great struggle of arms developed. The most practical discovery is in relation of proper persons. The [illegible] should was felt severely in the operations [illegible] and the Black Sea. There must be a vigorous body and a sound mind. [illegible] must be a moral elevation of character, a strength [illegible] to deep convictions of duty. There must be a temper of soul disciplined to the most perfect subjection to authority; there must be abnegation of self-will; there must be no nervousness of disposition; no shrinking in the hour of danger and toil—and, more than all, there must be a large stock of cheerfulness. The woman who goes to nurse in camp or hospital, inspired *solely* by love for husband, brother or lover, will as surely fail. So she who has no higher purpose than desire of temporary participation in the prevalent patriotic emotion of her neighbors, and a laudable ambition to do something for the public weal, will find these an inadequate support to meet all the thousand trials and vexations of a nurse to men with strong arms, but sometimes with rough deportment. The trying duties of that position must be undertaken not only in the dear name of country, but far even above that, in the perfect Christian charity, self-devotion and self-dispersion which sustains the child of God in her conflict with the world.

Neither do we think military hospitals the place for ladies, except perhaps as Superintendents. And, beside they are needed at home where there is work enough for all. And how nobly that work has thus far been performed by the ladies of our land! How they have strengthened the weak in faith! How they have inspired the wavering! How effectually they have collected the vast supplies of comfort for the wounded and dying, which have poured in steady streams toward the place of need! How their busy fingers have scraped the lint, and now hands unused to toil have been made to ache in efforts of love for the soldiers of the Republic, soon to visit, as our story-ing in the red throat of battle! God bless them all! This great City of New-York affords but an illustration of what has been a general fact in the loyal States. And our regret is, that we are not permitted yet to make special mention of those ladies who have, in so conspicuous a manner, illustrated their zeal in the great, good cause. Their names, however, are not unknown. They are written in the records of the Woman's Central Relief Association, and in the lists of those who, in hospital ships, encountered the fever of the James, the York and the Chickahominy. The President of the Sanitary Commission will, in the coming time, have a labor of love in doing simple justice to the ladies of New-York, who have so effectually strengthened his work of charity. Their names will all be written in the nation's book of life! But their work here is not complete, and so they cannot be spared for the duties of nurses elsewhere.

How, then, shall the want of competent females for service in hospitals be met? How can individuals best aid the Surgeon-General and not annoy or embarrass him? There need be no spirit of partisanship inspiring our suggestions; no rivalry of religious sects to disturb our judgment and injure the public cause; because the field of duty promises to be so great that there is room for all who are really fitted for the labor. It occurs to us that the efforts of the Surgeon-General could be facilitated. First, by having before him a list of names and residence of women who have had experience in nursing in hospitals, either here or abroad, but not now in actual employment. These, when properly vouched, would constitute a body upon which in emergency he could safely call. Next, the different civil hospitals through the country could forward to the Surgeon-General's office the names of nurses in their service who, in time of great need, could be spared, and would consent to go to the aid of the Government. Then the different Associations existing in the Protestant Churches, the Presbyterian especially, where establishments of Sisters of Mercy, like the Deaconesses of the Rhine, are beginning to be founded, could also furnish like lists of names from their rolls. Each of these, though able to send but few, might yet be able to [illegible] to organize and direct large numbers of [illegible] and so save hundreds upon [illegible] lives.

[illegible] another source of supply of [illegible] excellence—we mean the [illegible] orders in the Catholic Church [illegible] which we [illegible] Russia [illegible] labor "in the name of [illegible]

The Purchase of Cavalry Horses—Practical Suggestions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Any suggestions for the present selection and purchase of horses are required to be adapted to the existing condition of things in the army; and, though from many circumstances, hampered and incomplete, the writer ventures to throw out the following crude hints, viz.:

First—It is worse than useless to purchase and train a horse for military purposes, unless he can render adequate services when trained; and, to do this, he requires to have been selected of regulated size of suitable form and structure physically; eyes and general constitution good; free from spavins, ringbones, and sundry other too frequent defects, and possessing sound legs and feet free from contraction and hoof maladies.

Second—Economy in the purchase of horses claims to be studiously exerted, but one good horse at $200 is cheaper than two indifferent ones at $150 each. The latter, however, is a liberal contract price, and should secure eligible horses, under due management.

Third—A fixed number of cities, in certain States, might be governmentally designated as centres where horses contracted for might (from time to time) be brought for inspection, attested certification and transportation to an army reserve depot of horses.

Fourth—From time to time an appointed Government officer (say the Veterinary General Inspector for the army) might advertise for horses to be brought and be deliverable on determinate days, and at one or other of the said fixed places; parties preparing to bring forward horses for sale being required to send on to the office of the Veterinary General Inspector descriptive papers, (of a form to be prescribed,) engaging to dispose of the horses at the stated Government price, and guaranteeing the description, subject to the Inspection of the Veterinary General Inspector.

Fifth—At said fixed places, on the respective determining days, the Veterinary General Inspector should attend and inspect each horse; and thereupon (where satisfactory) execute an attested certification, in duplicate, of the height, color, age, constitutional soundness, freedom from lameness and defects, &c., said duplicate certifications to be signed also by the seller.

Sixth—One copy of said certifications to be delivered to the seller, together with an official draft at thirty (or sixty) days, for the price of each horse, said certification to be presented at the proper Government office, along with the draft, as the voucher for the latter. The other copy of certification to be retained and placed on file in the office of the Veterinary General Inspector.

Seventh—A situation for the army reserve depot of horses would require to be selected and organized, and to this depot all horses purchased to be forwarded, (arrangements as to regular manner of transport having been first established,) to be then classified for cavalry, artillery, ordnance, commissariat, or ambulance service.

Eighth—From this reserve depot, horses would be forwarded in squads, as required for the mounting or remounting of regiments or brigades, according to requisitions on the Adjutant-General's, or other determined office, from whence orders would issue to the depot.

Ninth—Cavalry recruits might be sent on for collective periods in said depot, and could be initiated, under non-commissioned officers, in the routine of watering, feeding, exercising, and grooming horses, and from time to time could be detailed to their regiments in charge of horses joining.

Tenth—These ideas are but crudely put forward, but the details of some such *system* could be worked out and matured, the writer thinks. If not quick enough in its operations for the large number of horses required for the immediate mounting of the army, it would answer valuably and economically for the remounting of regiments, and in that, as in keeping the older infantry regiments up to their standard, the effectiveness of regiments once formed greatly depends. A casualty or casualties in any troop being reported to the regimental Adjutant and commanding officer, and the cause or causes duly assigned, the latter would instruct a copy of the report and a requisition to be forwarded to the reserve depot, from whence the need would be promptly supplied. In many instances, casualties, whether of lameness or sickness, might be sent to the reserve depot for treatment, and thereby rendered effective again.

JOHN C. RALSTON,
Member Royal College Veterinary Surgeons, and President N. Y. College Veterinary Surgeons.

Dried Apples for the Army—A Desirable Substitute.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The call for dried apples meeting the eyes of an old seafarer, a few observations may not be ill-received. When dried fruit is used without any other means of swelling it, and also of stewing it afterwards, the preparation, in a healthful form, taking, I feel sure, no serious trouble. Nor could seafaring men, who rarely if ever [illegible] fruit when living, but a small quantity [illegible] by swelling in water and then stewed, would be [illegible] to a patient with dysentery or typhoid fever, though it might be relished as a seaweed.

In Pennsylvania a fine preparation is made at the time of pressing the apples for cider. This preparation is called apple-butter. It will keep a year in casks or firkins, and is thus made. Take from the press good cider, boil it down to half—a half I will make for a barrel; have ready sweet apples pared, and peeled or not peeled, but without [illegible] quarters and cored; add pears and quinces if you have them, throw them into the boiling cider as ripe, which must be examined in boiling. Then as the apples work, the fine may be good, and the coarse stirred up; it is boiled into a homogeneous mass, not burned, it becomes of a fine chocolate color. When smooth and cooked, pour it into firkins, and when cold put on the cover. It is a fine healthy substitute for butter, and an excellent antidote against scurvy and piles. Almost every farm-house has it in Pennsylvania, and it is generally made by a party of young people of both sexes; the men stirring and supplying the cider and, afterward the sauce, while the girls and boys prepare the fruit. Sweet apples, with a small proportion of quinces or coarse pears, make the finest apple-butter.

It is little known, perhaps, that cranberries and barberries, stewed even with molasses, are a specific in fever, and as psythes of the chest. They will keep in a form of sauce for a long time. Barberries and cranberries are abundant in New-England, and maple sugar makes them, as well as cider quinces, most palatable. They are most useful in hospitals, as they neutralize the effect of salt pork. Of course, every one knows this is the time for pickles of cucumbers, and onions, together or separate, also sour sprout, or fermented cabbage. Soon these materials will pass away. Let the country, so generous with its means, show what is in its power. A.

The Late Typhoon in China.

One of the missionaries of the American Board writes to a friend in Philadelphia, giving a thrilling account of the perils to which they were exposed from the typhoon of last July. The following is an extract from the letter:

CANTON, China, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1862.

On Sunday, July 27, we suffered a most terrible typhoon. Not since 1832 has there been anything like it, and many say not since the memory of man. On Saturday morning we saw the white caps rising on the river, and nearly all the boats moving off into the creeks and small streams for safety. Still we had no thought of anything more than a heavy storm, after sun-rise hastily hot weather, day and night, for weeks. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the water from the river began rising in our yard. We closed our blinds and windows, and put up the typhoon-bars in front, then began moving chairs, books, &c., in toward the back side of the sitting-room, as the wind was driving in the rain fast. The river lashed to rise. I never saw anything like it. Large boats broke their moorings or dragged their anchors, and tossed up and down on the big waves like so many empty cups. Great ships were driven up the river, broadside against the wind, some went completely over, keel up, and every soul on board under water. As the boats went by at so mad a rate we could see the poor souls clinging to the sides; all they could do was to try to save [illegible] We soon forgot the poor boat people in saving for ourselves. Windows and doors broke [illegible] and smashed and crashed, [illegible] beyond our control. The water was three feet deep in the yard and fast flooding the house. My husband became alarmed, for the front of the house was not strongly made, and so he sent us all back into the dining-room, where the Amis were and [illegible] Co. We had only stepped into the room, when the side wall fell in with an awful crash. We rushed back, but where could we go? The front part of the house we were expecting to see fall every instant. A portion of the roof had fallen over the sedway, and the [illegible] wall was bulging, ready to tumble. "Where shall we go?" I cried. "Stand where you are," my husband said; "we are in God's hand." Then we stood a tottering roof a few feet above our heads, fallen and shaking walls on our right and left. After the crash was over, the gale seemed to lull a moment. He said we must leave the house now, while it is possible to escape. We scrambled over the ruins, wading in water nearly up to our waists, and out into the narrow streets. Our way was blocked by great limbs of trees, whose branches were snapped off like so many threads. * * But I've not told you the worst. The loss of life is most dreadful—tens of thousands. The very house next to us, that knocked in the side of ours, buried four men under its ruins. Mr. GAILLARD, one of our missionaries, was killed by his house falling and crushing him instantly. His wife was only a few feet from him, and looking on to see him close a door that had blown open. He leaves one son, six years old. A woman and grandchild, living in Mr. G.'s family, were killed with him.

A Letter from Secretary Seward.

THE WAR TO BE PROSECUTED WITH ENERGY.

The following is the reply from the Secretary of State, in response to the resolutions of the West New-Jersey Baptist Association, on the "State of the Country":

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Sept. 29, 1862.

To the West New-Jersey Baptist Association:

REVEREND GENTLEMEN: The resolutions concerning the state of public affairs which you have transmitted to me, have been communicated to the President of the United States. I am instructed by him to reply that he accepts, with the most sincere and grateful emotions, the pledges they offer of all the magnanimous endeavors and all the vigorous efforts which the emergencies of the country demand. The President desires, also, that you may be well assured that, so far as it belongs to him, no vigor and no perseverance shall be wanting to suppress the existing insurrection, and to preserve and maintain the Union of the States and the integrity of the country. You may further rest assured that the President is looking for a restoration of peace on no other basis than that of the unconditional acquiescence by the people of all the States in the constitutional authority of the Federal Government.

Whatever policy shall lead to that result will be pursued, whatever interest shall stand in the way of it will be disregarded.

The President is moreover especially sensible of the wisdom of your counsels, in recommending the cultivation by the Government and people of the United States, of a spirit of meekness, humiliation and dependence on Almighty God, as an indispensable condition for obtaining that Divine aid and favor, without which all human wisdom and all human power, though directed to the wisest and most benevolent ends, are unavailing and worthless. In a time of public danger like this, a State, especially a Republic, as you justly imply, ought to repress and expel all personal ambitions, jealousies and asperities, and become one united, harmonious, loyal and devotional people. Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Sanitary Commission.

EXTRACT FROM DR. GEO. H. GAY'S REPORT TO THE SURGEON-GENERAL OF MASSACHUSETTS.

What I saw of the practical working of this Association at Washington and its neighborhood, demands that a few words should be said in relation to it.

The operations of its different departments are on an immense scale. The officers, executive and others, seem to have fully comprehended the magnitude of the field of their labor. Systematized, disciplined, and with a head, their movements proceed as with a knowledge of what has to be done, and of the material to do with.

The amount of actual benefit and comfort to the wounded soldier, to the sick soldier, and to the destitute soldier, since the war commenced, would, I suppose, be truly enormous, and a thing unheard of in all previous wars. It was not an unusual thing to see Surgeons, Chaplains and others make application for the relief of whole regiments, companies and for individuals, and on making the requisition over to Mr. KNAPP, he would immediately issue the various articles, and in frequent instances would transport them in their own wagons. By application of proper persons at proper places nearly all wants could be supplied. What they have they give freely; what they have not, they will try to get.

The degree of suffering to our soldiers, if this Association were contracted in its means and limited in its facilities, would be wholly incalculable.

Willingly are its benefits bestowed upon all. The States, one and all, are therefore interested in its active continuance. Contributions constantly and freely will be needed, in money and whatever may alleviate the hardships of a soldier's life, whether on the battle-field, in camp, or in the hospital.

There was no way for me to get, without delay, transportation for the articles needed by the First Massachusetts Regiment. On talking with Mr. KNAPP, he promptly and without hesitation sent them in two of their own wagons.

It was a gratification to Drs. BUCKINGHAM, THAYER and myself to witness the tokens of the soldiers as they saw the wagons come up. Many said, "God bless the ladies" and all who remember them.

With this knowledge of the doings of this body, I left nothing better could be done with our goods, after we had drawn all we needed and given an order to supply any wants of Dr. REED, than to divide the remainder between the Commission and the younger but excellent Association for the relief of Massachusetts soldiers.

It is perfectly safe in saying that the Sanitary Commission has been and will be good managers. Give largely to them, for our soldiers will need largely. Spread freely and widely the knowledge of this charity among old soldiers, so that they may feel that if they will they can ask and will receive.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMICIDE OF PAT MATTHEWS.

Verdict of Manslaughter in the Third Degree.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge [illegible]

The trial of JOHN [illegible] for killing PAT MATTHEWS was resumed in the Court of Sessions, [illegible] Mr. WARD [illegible] the remaining [illegible] for the prisoner, after which Recorder [illegible] reviewing the evidence in the case, and stating the law [illegible] upon the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused. He said that at this stage there was a conflict of testimony in the testimony of witnesses for the prosecution and for the defence, upon material points, [illegible] question, for the jury to decide. [illegible] witnesses [illegible] Matthews [illegible] and [illegible] Matthews [illegible] and [illegible] Matthews [illegible] and

had [illegible] the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication from the Comptroller, with statement of disbursements to families of volunteers for the fortnight ending October eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received, and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report from Committee on Roads, with resolution that Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, at the expense of the property owners benefitted thereby, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently, Councilman Babcock moved that such vote be reconsidered. a

Which was carried.

And the same was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Miller, Gedney, Lent, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—8.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Orton, Ross—15.

Councilman Hogan moved that the foregoing vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was again laid over.

Communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department relative to resolution for the paving and repairing of Worth-street, and recommending that the same be amended to read as follows, viz: "That Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half the expense thereof, and that so much of the intersecting street as may be necessary be repaved with cobble-stones, and that the ordinance so amended be and it is hereby adopted."

(By Board of Aldermen, recommendation adopted.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the salary of the late Dennis McCarthy, Inspector of sidewalks in the Street Department, be paid to the 1st day of January, 1863, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant therefor, and pay the same over to his widow.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the house now jointly occupied by Hook and Ladder Company number Ten and Engine Company number Forty-five, be altered for the use of said Companies, and the Street Commissioner be authorized and directed to advertise for proposals therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Streets, with ordinance that Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, from Union-square to the First-avenue, be paved with trap pavement, one-half of the expense thereof to be paid by the property owners, and one-half by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a location for Engine Company number Eighteen, to be within the following boundaries: Sixth-avenue, Eighth-avenue, and Thirty-eighth and Forty-second streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Streets, with ordinance that Forty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the resolution granting location to Hose Company number Five be altered to read Engine Company number Forty-seven, and that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for lot for said company.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built in Forty-fourth-street, seventy-five feet west of the Eleventh-avenue, north side, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that Nineteenth-street, from Tenth to Twelfth avenues, be regulated and graded and curb and gutter set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Subsequently, Councilman Barney moved that such reference be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Resolution, that Nineteenth-street, from Tenth to Twelfth avenues, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Subsequently, Councilman Barney moved that such reference be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the construction of pier of the usual dimensions at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Lent moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Assessments of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mr. Hall for the sum of $179 40, to enable him to pay an assessment assessed for sewer in Fifth-avenue, near Forty-second-street, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution that Sixty-second-street, from the Ninth to the Tenth avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance thereto adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Subsequently, Councilman Trotter moved that the foregoing vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the report was recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the vacant lots on north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, to be fenced.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Nicholas Walsh, for two hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty cents, being in full for funeral expenses of Patrick H. Gallagher, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase a steam engine now being built by James B. Smith, for the use of Engine Company number Eleven, at a expense not to exceed three thousand three hundred dollars, and that amount is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.

Negative—Councilmen Orton, Ross—2.

Preamble, with resolution, in testimony of his distinguished merit the Corporation authorities of the City of New-York present to Brig.-Gen. Nelson Taylor a sword, sash and belt, as a token of approval and esteem, and that a special Committee of three members of each Board of the Common Council be appointed for the purpose of obtaining and presenting such gift, and that the sum of $800 be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Councilmen Webster asked permission to withdraw the same.

Which was granted.

Preamble, with resolution, that a Committee of five from each Board be appointed, for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel, and that the sum of eight hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

Councilman Healy moved to amend by striking out "eight hundred dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof, "two hundred and fifty dollars."

Which was lost.

And the resolution was lost for want of a constitutional vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Jones, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President—7.

Councilman Webster moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Preamble, relative to Col. Milton Cogswell, of the Forty-second New-York Volunteers, with resolution that a Committee of three from each Board be appointed, for procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Col. Milton Cogswell, and that the sum of $400 be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, Ross, The President—4.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of P. Carroll, Foreman of Hose Company number Thirty-one, for the sum of three hundred and sixty-five dollars, being the amount expended by him for repairs to house of said Company, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for proposals for a new location for Engine Company number Thirty-eight, to be within the following boundaries: Beekman and Fulton streets, Broadway and William-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—20.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton—2.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place the fire telegraph in the house of Engine Company number Seventeen, and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to have crosswalks laid in Seventh-street, Avenue A, First and Second avenues, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—22.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for the sum of $250, to enable them to pay an assessment, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.

Negative—The President—1.

Resolution, that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Anthony Miller, for the sum of three hundred and thirty dollars, to pay expenses incurred in trying to procure the body of Acting Colonel Alfred A. Donalds, of the Second Fire Zouaves, who was killed at the second battle of Manassas.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Orton, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice—15.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Ross, Trotter—3.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Fifty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Councilman Ross moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—23.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, the property owners benefited to pay half the expense thereof, and the City the remainder.

Councilman Trotter moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—24.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Beekman-street, from Park-row to South-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property-owners being on the line of said improvement to pay half of the expense thereof, and the City the remaining half, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance thereto adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—24.

Report of Committee on Assessments of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jonathan Trotter, Collector of Assessments, for the sum of six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-four cents, to be applied in payment of assessment on the property of petitioners for regulating Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Forty-ninth streets.

Adopted by Board of Councilmen, September thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Beasly for the sum of ninety-three dollars and seventy-three cents, to be in full for sand furnished the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Councilman Finch moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Which was carried.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. Lockwood, Brothers & Underhill, for the sum of $100, for the transportation, in August last, from New-Orleans to this City, of the remains of Brigadier-General Thomas Williams, accompanied by two of his servants.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Orton, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—15.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Gedney, Lent, Ross—4.

Subsequently Councilman Hogan moved that the foregoing vote be reconsidered, which was carried, and the same be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the resolution passed by the preceding Board of Aldermen, complimentary to their President, H. W. Genet, Esq., be engrossed and framed at an expense not exceeding $250, which amount is hereby appropriated, and the Comptroller directed to pay the same upon the presentation of proper surveties.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—24.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—24.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Beekman-street, from Park-row to South-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property-owners being on the line of said improvement to pay half of the expense thereof, and the City the remaining half, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance thereto adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—24.

Report of Committee on Assessments of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jonathan Trotter, Collector of Assessments, for the sum of six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-four cents, to be applied in payment of assessment on the property of petitioners for regulating Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Forty-ninth streets.

Adopted by Board of Councilmen, September thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Beasly for the sum of ninety-three dollars and seventy-three cents, to be in full for sand furnished the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Councilman Finch moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Which was carried.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. Lockwood, Brothers & Underhill, for the sum of $100, for the transportation, in August last, from New-Orleans to this City, of the remains of Brigadier-General Thomas Williams, accompanied by two of his servants.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the cellar of House of Hose Company number twenty-eight to be excavated and fitted up at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Babcock, Snyder, Brice—21.

Negative—The President, Councilman Trotter—2.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Babcock (introduced by unanimous consent)—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid across the Third-avenue on a line with the sidewalks on either side of Sixty-ninth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

On motion, the Committee on Finance was discharged from the further consideration of petition of William Coulter, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Coulter for seventy dollars, being the amount deducted from said Coulter for thirty-five days extra inspection in his contract for repairs and alterations to the house of number Thirty-three Engine, the delay being caused by other parties, and that the Comptroller place the same to its appropriate account.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Gross moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, be regulated a space of four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, and the curb and gutter stones set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—22.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in referring to the Comptroller, with power, the petition of Davis Rowland, to be paid the balance of assessments on his lots taken for Central Park.

Which was adopted.

Councilman Ross moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

And the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, twenty-seventh inst., at five o'clock in the afternoon.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I*—Nos. 1843-7115, 7757, 7780, 7811, 7971, 8019, 8041, 8077, 8085-8093, 8097. *Part II*—Nos. 7096, 3072, 4054, 4158, 5010-6695, 7334, 8012, 8014, 8096, 8144, 8234, 8350. *Part III*—Nos. 2212, 2704.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Part I*—Nos. 596, 752, 500, 660, 662, 801, 806, 810, 812, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 840, 8403, 842, 846. *Part II*—Nos. 411, 679, 570, 747, 823, 825, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I*—Nos. 1767, 1965, 2025, 2045, 2849, 2861, 2863, 2879, 2884, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895. *Part II*—Nos. 2570, 658, 1736, 111, 126, 2386, 2096, 2530.

Slave-Trade—Trial of Horn.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—OCT. 23.

Before Judge Shipman.

Albert Horn was put on trial this morning, charged with fitting out the steamer *City of Norfolk* for the Slave-trade. District-Attorney Smith and Mr. Andrews appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Brady and Judge Beebe for the defence.

The first witness called was *Sydney P. Ingraham*, Registry Clerk in the Custom-house, who testified that Horn took the oath of ownership of the steamer on March 20, 1860, and signed the registry bond.

Theodore G. Schomberg testified that he was connected with Horn in business in 1860, and went to Havana for him in January, 1860, to see about getting a paving contract; while there, a man named Curvelo was introduced to him by Horn's brother, and wanted to purchase a steamer like the *City of Norfolk*, for the purpose of taking emigrants from the Canary Islands to Buenos Ayres, and showed him an order from the Spanish Government, giving him permission; witness told him about the *City of Norfolk*, and wrote to Horn about the matter, and before he left Havana Curvelo put about $15,000 in his hands for the purchase, which he deposited in Havana to Horn's credit, witness came home by way of Baltimore, where he examined the vessel, talked with Horn about the matter after he got here, and in consequence of this he went back to Baltimore and bought the vessel for $25,000; she went on her trip to Savannah, and then was delivered in New-York; she was thoroughly repaired in New-York; made one voyage to Havana, and came back, and then was repaired; she took out and brought back a general freight; the repairs put on her machinery amounted to about $5,500; she was put on the dock, recoppered, new spars put in, new sails, &c., four tanks, holding about two thousand five hundred gallons each, were put in besides three already on board; the whole expense of her outfit, about $25,000, was paid by Horn; there were provisions put in, and the tanks were filled, besides some casks, a man named Mandillo was to command the vessel; witness saw him at Havana and made the arrangement with him; saw him here also at Horn's office; saw Curvelo here also; they were in Horn's office frequently from the time the vessel came here till she went away; witness understood from Horn that Curvelo paid more money—some thirty-five thousand dollars; the total expense of purchase, outfit, &c., was about $50,000; she could have carried in all about 7,000 to 8,000 gallons of water; Capt. Tilton was her master on the voyage to Havana; the vessel did not go on the emigrant business, witness first learned this when the newspapers said she had landed a cargo of negroes; witness had a quarrel with Horn, had not spoken to him after the vessel left New-York till Horn was arrested; Mandillo had means undoubtedly; was understood to have made a great deal of money out of this transaction; he had been a Lieutenant in the Spanish navy; Curvelo was a lawyer.

The bill of sale of the vessel to Horn, dated March 6, 1860, was put in evidence.

George H. Beaufort testified—I was born in France, am about 32 or 33 years old; been to sea 20 years off and on; have known Horn since June 1857, and was in his employ on board the bark *Emily* about seven months; I knew the *City of Norfolk*; I took charge of her cargo when she came back from Havana; then was ashore a month or so, and then went ashore, went the voyage to her as Second Officer; Horn asked me if I was doing anything; I said I was not; he asked me if I wanted to go to the Coast; I asked him what in; we were interrupted, and he told me to come in in two or three days; I did, and he asked me if I had made up my mind to go; I said I had, and asked him what in, he said a steamer; I asked him what wages, and he said he did not know; I said my health was bad, and I wanted good pay; he said it would be all right; he told me to report to Capt. Tilton, and I did; nothing was fixed as to my wages except the amount fixed in the articles; I read the articles on the ship; the conversation was that I was to receive two months advance, or $75; I understood I was to have a present; this conversation was with Schomberg; Horn, when he spoke about the coast, said the Coast of Africa; he said the vessel was going to Africa for niggers; I said I was to get so much ahead from $3 to $5; this was before he told me to report to Tilton; he said he supposed I would get $3 to $5 and after the vessel went I should know more about it; the vessel was then on the dry-dock; can't say when my talk with Schomberg about getting a present was; it was about the last of May; we left New-York June 5; Schomberg said I would get a handsome present besides my wages; the vessel was on the dry-dock and that was all I knew; the vessel was thoroughly overhauled; we took in a general cargo, such as goods, clothing, provisions, water casks, shovels, mattocks, boxes, saddles, candles and lard; the cargo was taken on the foot of Peach-street.

The witness was still on the stand when the Court adjourned.

Commitment for Contempt of Party Already in Jail—Service of Copy of Judgment.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Peter Mooney, Trustee, &c., vs. Thomas Walsh—This case, before reported in the Tuesday papers, came up on an application to commit the defendant to jail for contempt. The original action was brought to recover a building contract. The plaintiff obtained a judgment against the defendant on the contract, and defendant was required to execute a release and conveyance of the premises, and deliver up the keys of the houses. Failing to do so, after a personal service of a copy of the judgment, an order to show cause was granted why an attachment should not issue against Walsh for contempt.

Subsequently, a motion was made to set it aside upon several grounds, among others that a certified copy of the judgment had not been served with the order to show cause, and that no demand had been made by the plaintiff, after judgment had been entered, for the delivery of the property, &c. It was objected by the plaintiff's counsel that the only question on the motion was the regularity of the proceedings, and that the case of *Lawrence, Zebley* [illegible] 30 How. 369, in support of the proposition. The objections were overruled and Walsh was declared guilty of contempt in not delivering the possession, and was thereupon committed to jail. Subsequently, and while Walsh was in jail, a motion was made to discharge him upon the ground that the plaintiff's attorney had neglected to furnish Walsh with the necessary food and lodging while in jail, as required by the statute. The application for discharge was, therefore, denied.

Geo. W. Stevens, for insolvent; C. A. Seixas, for opposing creditors.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Riddle et al. vs. Meehan et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Finerty vs. Robertson et al.; Roberts vs. Whittaker et al., Cruikshank vs. Vail et al. Smith vs. Savage et al.—Motions granted.

Helling vs. Ames, et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Merchants' Insurance Company vs. Grant et al.—Referees are ordered to inquire into matters stated in the petition.

Hastings, Receiver, vs. Lawson et al.—Allowance ordered of $150.

Pope et al. vs. Grotecap et al.—Reference ordered to inquire into matters stated in the petition.

In re Receivership of the Limited Partnership of Cumming, Simpson & Armstrong.—Reference ordered to inquire as to title to property claimed and other matters stated.

Sloan et. al vs. Van Wyck.—The property of the sureties in this case is not of that character as is satisfactory on an appeal to the Court of Appeals; the appellant may furnish other sureties in five days, on two days' notice.

Before Justice Peckham.

The East River Bank vs. Anderson et al.—Default set aside on payment of $40 costs.

Before Justice Clerke.

The People ex rel. Stephen S. Williams vs. Photo J. Williams.—The Attorneys in this case are requested to attend before Justice Clerke, at Chambers on Monday, 27th inst., at 9½ A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mocarthy.

Newsbaum vs. Vogel.—Defendant discharged from the custody of the Sheriff.

Wilmar vs. Picot et al.—Judgment set aside, and defendant Sherlock permitted to answer within ten days, upon payment of Sheriff's fees upon the execution issued in this action. No costs of motion to either party.

Cumming vs. Noyes.—Order granted.

Before Justice Robertson.

Howard vs. Orient Mutual Insurance Company.—Motion decided. (See opinion with clerk at Chambers.)

Before Justice Mcgall.

Heron et al. vs. Davis et als.—Ordered that the judgment of the Court of Appeals be and the same is hereby made the judgment of this Court.

Gier vs. Piersall—Motion denied, and the stay of proceedings granted herein is discharged.

Graham vs. Schenckberg.—Order granted.

Goddin vs. The Columbia Insurance Company.—Motion granted.

Stanley vs. Colston, Herbert et als.—Motion granted.

Arnold vs. August—Stanley vs. Sears et als.—Richardson vs. *The Columbia Insurance Company.*—Motions granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Oct. 23, 1862.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '65	96	15 Erie Railway	42¾
3,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Con.	101¾	400 do	43⅛
2,500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	100⅛	600 do	b10 43⅝
20,000 do	100⅝	500 do	43¾
5,000 U. S. Treas. Notes	127⅜	200 do	43⅞
20,000 do	125	100 do	43⅞
5,000 U. S. 1 yr. C	99	10 do	43½
10,000 do	99⅛	120 Erie Railway Pref	97
20,000 do	99⅛	50 do	b60 97
2,000 Ky. State 6s	99½	100 do	97¼
5,000 Tenn. S. 6s '90	54	100 do	97½
5,000 do	53⅞	240 do	97½
5,000 Mo. S. 6s	b30 63	50 Hudson River R	69¾
5,000 do	62⅝	100 do	s10 69⅝
5,000 do	b10 62⅝	50 do	b10 69⅝
1,000 Cal. 7s	113	100 do	b30 69⅝
2,000 L. R. 1st m. bds.	115	50 do	69⅝
1,000 L. R. 2d m. bds. '79	115	300 Harlem Railroad	21¾
1,000 E. R. 3d m. bds. '64	107⅝	200 do	b10 21⅞
4,000 E. R. 4th M. Bds	101	250 do	b60 21⅞
10,000 H. R. R. R. 6s	80	200 do	21⅞
1,000 Mich. S. 1st mtge	90⅝	400 do	21⅞
10,000 M. & C. H. bds	107	250 do	21⅞
1,000 A. & T. H. disp. pf.	81	10 Nor. & Wor. R	50
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d m.	83⅛	50 Stonington R	100
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d m	75⅞	765 Mich. Cen. R	85⅝
2,000 C. L. S. 2d Bs	104⅝	100 do	85⅝
15,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d m	84	25 do	85⅝
5,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 3d m	78	50 do	s30 85⅝
12,000 C. & P. Pitts. 6th M.	70	2000 M. S. & N. I. R	45
do Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	86⅝	250 do	b10 45
do do	86	100 do	b30 45
7 Shoe & Lea Bank	101⅛	400 do	44⅞
10 Corn Ex. Bank	102	800 do	44¾
6 Continental Bank	93	25 do	45
50 Tradesmen's Bank	100	100 M. S. & N. I. R. S.	84⅞
50 New-York Co. Bk	100	150 do	84⅞
10 Imp. & Trad. Bank	104⅜	50 do	b30 84⅞
10 Bank of the Republic	95	350 do	84⅞
10 Bank of New-York	168	450 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	80
2,000 American Gold	108	150 Clev. & Pitts. R	57¾
20,000 do	142⅜	250 do	57¾
100,000 do	142⅜	100 do	57¾
3,000 Com. Coal pref.	93	100 Clev., Col. & Chicago R	41⅝
270 Pac. Mail S. Co	121	200 Cl. & Tol. R	b60 70
50 do	b30 121	50 do	69⅞
100 do	s60 122	100 do	69⅞
150 do	122⅛	50 Cl. & R. I. R	s30 84⅞
100 Canton Co	18	250 do	84⅞
30 N. Y. Central R	90	50 Cl., Col. & C. R	100
250 do	b30 90⅛	100 do	100⅛
250 do	90⅛	100 do	100⅛
50 do	s30 90⅛	50 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R	72
300 do	s30 90⅛	50 do	72
100 L. & Wab. Pref	70	50 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R	100
200 do	b60 70⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, con	103	150 N. Y. Cen. R	100
1,000 U. S. 6s, 74, Cou.	97⅜	200 Harlem Railroad	21⅝
50,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	105	100 Hud. River R	69⅝
14,000 U. S. 1 yr. C	98⅝	300 Mich. Cen. R	86
10,000 U. S. Treas. Notes	127⅜	500 do	s10 86
1,000 Erie R. 3d m. R.	99⅝	100 do	86
6,000 do	99⅝	100 do	86
5,000 At. & T. H. 2d M. P.	80	10 do	86
5,000 American Gold	108⅛	50 Mich. S. & N. In. R.	85
10,000 Mad. S. S. Co	102	100 do	85
100 Del. Lack. & W. Coal	114	100 do	85
50 do	s10 114	50 Mil. & N. R.	44⅞
100 Del. Lack. & W. Coal Prefd.	114⅜	100 do	44⅞
100 Cleve. & Pitts. R	88⅛	100 do	44⅞
50 do	s10 88⅛	100 do	44⅞
100 do	88⅛	50 do	44⅞
100 do	88⅛	200 Cl. & Tol. R	70
100 do	88⅛	100 do	70
50 Fort Wayne	s10 84⅜	50 do	70
100 do	s30 84⅜	50 Cl. & P. R	84⅞
100 do	84⅜	100 do	84⅞
50 Fort Wayne Pref	97	50 do	84⅞
100 do	97	50 Cl. & Mad. R	84⅞
100 do	97	50 Cl. & Pitts. R	84⅞
100 do	97	50 do	84⅞
100 do	97	50 do	84⅞
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100 do	97	50 do	84⅞
100 do	97	50 do	84⅞
100 do	97	50 do	84

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—HEIR-AT-LAW.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LADY OF LYONS.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—No. 485 Broadway—JEAN DE PARIS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PANTHEON, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—No. 446 Broadway—SIXTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIBBELL'S CALIFORNIA.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—LANG'S HISTORICAL PICTURE OF THE RECEPTION OF THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH IRISH REGIMENT.

BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI—Court-street, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special correspondent at Harper's Ferry, it will be seen, insists that the late movement upon Charlestown was the preliminary of a general advance of the Army of the Potomac, notwithstanding the assertions that it was simply intended as a reconnoissance in force. In proof of this he cites the fact that the baggage and commissary trains accompanied the troops. The retrograde movement was determined upon through fear of a counter movement on the part of the enemy, which they might have executed before a sufficient body of our troops could have been moved across the river to render the advance secure.

On Wednesday a reconnoissance was made to Hedgesville, to the westward of Martinsburgh, and some distance beyond the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The rebel pickets were encountered by our cavalry and driven into the town, and there a considerable body of the rebels was charged upon, and nineteen prisoners were captured, including three officers. It is reported by refugees that the rebels evacuated Martinsburgh on Tuesday.

The rebels who are seeking to invest Nashville are closely watched by Gen. NEGLEY, in command of the National forces there, and no opportunity is lost to give them a telling blow. The battle of Lavergne was one which they will have cause long to remember; and another was given them on Monday last which they will hardly forget. On Sunday, Gen. FORREST, with a considerable force of rebel cavalry, commenced crossing the Cumberland, and his advance, a thousand strong, encamped seven miles north of the city. On Monday, at daylight, they were attacked by a detachment under Col. MILLER, and driven in great confusion across the river—a number including a Colonel, being captured.

Travel between Louisville and Nashville is kept up by way of Owensboro. Boats run from Louisville to that point and stages thence to Nashville. For the first time since the destruction of the bridge over the Rolling Fork, trains proceeded as far as Elizabethtown on Saturday, the bridge having been repaired. Neither the trestle-work nor tunnel at Muldrough's Hill was damaged by the rebels.

The following is the famous "all glorious" dispatch, in which Gen. VAN DORN announced the result of the first day's fight at Corinth. It is dated, "Headquarters near Corinth, Oct. 3," and reads thus: "We have driven the enemy from every position. We are within three-quarters of a mile of Corinth. The enemy are huddled together about town. Some are on the extreme left, trying to hold their position. So far, all is glorious, and our men behaved nobly. The loss, I am afraid, is heavy. It is nearly night. LOVELL'S and PRICE'S troops have our thanks."

A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, says: "The fears expressed by the Richmond journals of an attack upon Mobile are well grounded, and before many weeks elapse, the blow will fall. That the Mobilians have made every effort to render it unsuccessful is well known, and from the accounts received here I am inclined to believe that if we are successful it will be only after a most sanguinary struggle. It is only recently that a private letter from a resident of Mobile was intercepted, in which the writer stated that even should the United States fleet silence the forts (Morgan and Gaines) and pass the obstructions sunk in front of the city, that the city itself would not be surrendered 'until the fighting abilities of every resident were exhausted.' The writer went on to say that 'Mobile would be no New-Orleans affair,' that the United States rule in that city had opened their eyes, and, sooner than submit to such a rule, they would see their loved city laid in ruins, and their sons and daughters buried beneath them. It is not unlikely, therefore, but that a most bloody resistance will be offered to the approach of our forces when they shall move upon the city, and it is as well that we should be fully prepared for it beforehand."

The steamship *Cumbria*, from New-Orleans on the 11th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her advices are a week later, but are in no respect important. Everything of interest will be found in our correspondence and the extracts from our exchanges.

GENERAL NEWS.

Within a week past the [illegible] have joined Gen. Sherman's command: One Hundred and Nineteenth, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth, and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New-York; Thirty-third Massachusetts, and Twenty-sixth Wisconsin. The Eighty-second Illinois is on the way, and probably joined him on Wednesday. Gen. SIGEL moves his command to the neighborhood of Centreville on Tuesday, and established his headquarters there.

The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* of Wednesday says—"Gen. [illegible] DAVIS has been released from [illegible] arrest, and was on the street yesterday. The War Department very properly decides that, inasmuch as neither Gens. NELSON nor DAVIS were on duty at the time of the unfortunate occurrence, the military authorities have nothing to do with the matter. The War Department expresses the greatest anxiety for the speedy return of Gen. DAVIS to his command. He is esteemed by Gen. HALLECK as one among the best Brigadier-Generals in the Union army. We have no doubt that Gen. DAVIS will be at the Head of his command in a few days."

It is reported that the New-Jersey regiments which have become so reduced in strength are to be ordered home to recruit their numbers. Camp Frelinghuysen, near Newark, is to be kept in order for the accommodation of some of them.

A firm in Newport, R. I., have recently completed a contract at their lead works of *forty tons* of Minié rifle balls for the Government.

The portion of the cargo of the prize steamer *Lodona*, consisting of liquors and drugs, is to be sold in Philadelphia on the 30th inst. The following list of the wines, &c., will show what Secessia lost in the capture of the *Lodona*. She had on board 122 quarter pipes of brandy, 135 half pipes of the same, 40 quarter puncheons Scotch whisky, 146 casks of claret wine, 50 pipes port wine, 16 half pipes sherry wine, 26 quarter pipes sherry, 4 casks aniseed cordial, 2,746 cases brandy, 1,181 cases mountain dew, Scotch whisky, 1,086 cases champagne wine, 272 cases claret, 97 cases sherry, 15 cases B. port wine and 19 cases of cordial. The medicine comprises 49 cases castor oil, 700 ounces quinine, 15 casks sal soda, 40 bbls. epsom salts, 200 kegs bi-carb. soda and 4 cases aloes.

The substitute market in Baltimore is very brisk. Those who feel disposed to offer themselves hold their services at high figures. Several obtained $350 each; a number held out for $500; while one man obtained $800 to go as a substitute for a man in Prince George's.

A letter received in Boston from Acting Assistant Paymaster TRAIN, of the United States gunboat *Winona*, states that for the fortnight previous to date she had experienced a series of severe gales in the Gulf, and became so much strained and leaked so badly, that at one time everything was packed in view of the worst contingency. A consultation was held while running to port, as to the propriety of throwing the guns overboard, but it was decided to risk keeping them, and she succeeded in reaching Pensacola safely. The question was being mooted at last accounts whether she should come North for repairs, or have them made in a Gulf port.

Late dispatches to Gen. POPE, at St. Paul, Minn., state that of the Indians tried before the military Commission, twenty-one have been found guilty. Others are yet to be tried. The number of Indians who have surrendered themselves to Gen. SIBLEY, and been sent down to the Agency, was 1,507. About fifty lodges are yet with Gen. SIBLEY. The Indians sent down are in charge of Capt. WHITNEY, commanding a battalion of two companies—his own and Capt. KENNEDY'S. They are employed in digging and taking care of the large potatoe crop at the Agency.

United States Senator JAMES A. PEARCE, of Maryland, is now lying so low at his residence in Chestertown, that no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The following are the Congressional nominations in New-Jersey:

Dist.	Union.	Secessionists.
1	John F. Starr,	Nathaniel Stratton.
2	William T. Brown,	George Middleton,
3	Orestes A. Brownson,	William G. Steele,
4	John Linn.	A. Jackson Rogers,
5	Joseph P. Bradley.	Nehemiah Perry.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening. A petition from the Broadway property owners between Union and Madison squares, complaining that the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company were obstructing travel on that route by their preparatory operations for laying rails, and asking the interposition of the Common Council in the matter, was received and referred. A report to grant the Metropolitan Gas Company the privilege of building a pier for the use of their business on the North River, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, elicited some sharp remarks: Mr. JONES saying that this Company had been organized to oppose the old gas monopolies, and given the free privilege of the streets, but they had become a monopoly with the other companies, having bought the Manhattan Company off from the district lying between Thirty-fourth and Sixty-first streets. The grant was concurred in by 18 to 5. The Comptroller reported that during the fortnight ending on last Saturday, $63,216 was expended out of the Family Aid Fund, among 15,290 families of volunteers, comprising 15,191 adults, and 20,673 children. This expenditure is at the rate of $1,995,816 per annum. The resolution to give Col. COGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment, a sword, at the cost of $500, was passed by 19 to 4. Mr. WEBSTER withdrew the resolution to give Brig.-Gen. NELSON TAYLOR a sword at the cost of $500, stating that the General appreciated the honor intended, but preferred that the money should be appropriated for additional bounty and arms for the 20th New-York soldiers, who have fought the battles of the country. The resolution to give Gen. Smith a sword at the cost of $500 was lost, the enthusiastic vote [illegible] recommended, and the paper laid over. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in the increase, at an expense of $4,000, a steam fire engine for Company No. 11. Adjourned to next Monday, at 5 P. M.

The Councilmanic Committee on Markets gave a hearing yesterday afternoon, on the subject of establishing a market at the foot of Seventh-street, East River. The resolution under consideration has passed the other Board, and provides an appropriation of $5,000 to prepare the ground at the designated location for temporary market purposes, to act on under the auspices of the City Inspector, with the view of determining by practical experiment, whether market traffic at that point will warrant the putting up of a large building for the purpose. There was a large number of persons in attendance, every one of whom was earnestly in favor of the project. Among those who made remarks in favor of it were Councilmen RYAN and GROSS. The Committee are likely to report favorably on the measure.

The Board of Supervisors met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with just a quorum, and proceeded to call for Inspectors and Canvassers of election. Nominations were reported complete for only the Second, Seventh, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards—the Republicans having handed in their lists to the Committee on Nominations, but the Democrats are behindhand in furnishing theirs. The nominees reported were elected, of course, having been agreed upon in caucus. The arrangement of the names as to political parties is the same that has been carried out heretofore—one Republican and two Democrats in one district, a reversal of this order in the next district, and a continuation of this system of alternation throughout the City. Having finished the Wards reported, the Board adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning, when the balloting will be resumed.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to investigate the feasibility of the proposition for the City to supersede the present gas companies, failed to meet yesterday, and the Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, Alderman FARLEY—who is busy acting as Draft Commissioner—adjourned the Committee indefinitely.

The jury in the case of the *People* vs. *John Reynolds*, indicted for manslaughter in killing PAT. MATTHEWS, on the 6th of February last, yesterday rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. Sentence was deferred to enable the prisoner's counsel to prepare a bill of exceptions on which to move for a new trial.

There was less excitement in the dealings in Gold yesterday, the price ranging less than ¼@1 ₱ cent. The latest sales were at 132¾ ₱ cent. The Stock market was generally firm in the afternoon, with a renewed speculation in Erie, Michigan Southern, &c. Government securities neglected.

Flour and Wheat were less active and were cheaper yesterday. A lively business was transacted in Corn and Barley at firmer rates. Cotton was quiet, as were also Beef, Bacon and Cut Meats. Pork, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Coffee, Sugars and Tallow were in fair request. Whisky was more freely purchased at advancing prices. Petroleum was brisker and dearer. The freight engagements were moderate at easier rates.

SICK SOLDIERS.—One of our correspondents informs us that a number of officers and soldiers connected with the National army [illegible] to the Asylum for the Insane, [illegible] Washington. He adds, that the Surgeon in charge refuses to give the names of these unfortunates. Our correspondent is apparently surprised at this refusal. We are not so; for it is quite plain that the soldiers and officers in question must be kept so that [illegible]

numerous class of lunatics in the army who think that war means fighting, and who are obstinately bent on keeping out of Winter quarters. Of course, it is highly proper that the more extravagant of these maniacs should be confined, because, if they were left at large, it is evident that the whole army might at any time be exposed to be led against the enemy, and might, perhaps, incur the irreparable disgrace of winning a victory without waiting to put on its shoes, or even—dreadful thought—some still more indispensable portion of its wearing apparel. Fortunately for the general peace of mind, it is believed that few rabid cases of this insanity have as yet developed themselves in the highest ranks of the service.

Mr. Seymour's Speech in Brooklyn.

This speech was anticipated with a good deal of interest, as it was hoped that the candidate of the malcontents would at least respond to the public desire for an explicit statement of his real sentiments respecting the rebels, and the policy of the Administration against the rebels. This statement was particularly incumbent upon him, inasmuch as he stands charged with faint-heartedness, if not false-heartedness in relation to the war. This charge has gained color from the undisputed fact, that up to the very time the war began, Mr. SEYMOUR publicly denounced coercion in the strongest terms, and from the fact, which we believe is equally undeniable, that, since the war began, he has steadily held aloof from all practical furtherance of it, either by gift of money or encouragement of enlistments. His antecedents bear very much against him. If they give him a position that is not really his, there was urgent necessity that he should right himself by defining his real position fully and precisely. This just expectation of the public was not met.

Mr. SEYMOUR devoted the main body of his speech to sonorous phrases concerning the Constitution and the old Democracy, to harmless generalities concerning the importance of truth and free discussion, and to censorious comments upon the corrupt jobbing attending many of the contracts at the first stage of the war, which were participated in by all parties, and which were thoroughly investigated and stopped by a Republican Congress. What he said upon these matters would have been very appropriate from one of the little orators on the outside stand, but it was not what the people came to hear from a candidate for the stupendous trusts of the chief executive office of the State of New York. The great question of the hour was not whether the Federal Constitution is a good thing, not whether the country owes all its greatness to the Democratic Party, not whether truth is good and swindling evil; but it was *whether you are ready to pledge yourself that you will use the office you seek for the prosecution of this war until the rebels give in their* UNCONDITIONAL SUBMISSION. Mr. SEYMOUR was conscious that this was the true topic, and promised to be "explicit and outspoken." Yet his only approach to it was in a carefully phrased passage near the beginning, and another at the end of his speech.

In the first, he said: "I believe this war might have been averted; but, though I thus believe I recognise the fact that *at this moment* the destinies, the honor and the glory of our country hang poised upon the conflict in the battle-field. I recognise that it is the duty of every man who loves his country to see *now* that the whole measure of his influence is thrown in that battle-field on the side of the [illegible] of the moment." This was the strongest [illegible] he could, and yet it was [illegible] [illegible] pressed only. He emphasized as that he is not for abandoning the war *policy*. Of course he is not. Such an abandonment, in the existing situation, would be a surrender at discretion. It would be a concession to the Confederacy of the wildest claim ever put forth by the maddest traitor of them all. There is not a sane man in the North who recognizes the possibility of immediate peace but in throwing ourselves upon the mercy of our rebel foe. Even JOHN VAN BUREN is for fighting till we reach Richmond. The point is not whether we are to fight now—nobody makes that a point—but it is whether we are to fight to the end. It is not whether we are to fight this season, but whether we are to fight next season, and the season after, and all seasons, until the last rebel returns to his allegiance. It is not whether we are to stand to the war through 1862, but whether we are to stand to it, it need be, through 1863 and 1864, during which HORATIO SEYMOUR desires to guide the action of New-York. It is *the future* we want to know about. It is that alone with which Gov. SEYMOUR, if elected, will have to deal. Why, then, can he not give us some pledge, or some assurance, or at the very least some intimation, in reference to his policy for the future?

When he felt obliged to return to this matter in the closing paragraph of his speech he was equally wary. His strongest language here was: "We did not want this war, but the men of the South made the bayonet and sword the arbiters of their doctrines, and, *so far as the present is concerned*, the sword must be the arbiter, and by it, with our own strong arms, we will strike vigorous blows for the life of the Constitution and the flag." Here again the qualification of the present tense was carefully introduced. There was not a syllable in the whole passage that committed him to the war policy later than the night on which he was speaking—not a syllable that would have been a check to his trying to negotiate the rebels back into the Union on the morrow.

Now we know that Mr. SEYMOUR was originally opposed to the war. In this very speech, as we have quoted, he declared his belief that "this war might have been averted," and at another point he said that he "*deplored* the policy which President LINCOLN adopted at the outset of his Administration"—meaning his war policy. Coupling this former disposition with his special care now to limit his committal to the war policy to *just the present* condition of affairs, what can we conclude but that HORATIO SEYMOUR still belongs to that class of white-feathered politicians who are anxiously seeking an opportunity to ground arms, bring the rebels back to the old flag and with any concession that may be asked?

We can tell Mr. SEYMOUR that this studied avoidance of the real point will not answer. His opponents have pledged that this war shall not end short of the *unconditional submission* of the rebels. This is the only war policy they recognize. They know that any other must lead to disaster and disgrace. Conditional submission is but another name for conditional allegiance, to accept which would be national death. From conceding anything to armed treason to conceding everything is but a step; and if we are to begin upon it at all, we may as well at once come square up to the "let them go" policy of Mr. SEYMOUR'S right-hand champion, Prince JOHN. The supporters of the Administration abhor and detest, and utterly repudiate all this readiness to treat with traitors. They have but one purpose, and that they have proclaimed to the world. It is the *crushing* of the rebellion by the use of all effectual means. Mr. SEYMOUR and his followers will not commit themselves to that. Thereon must the appeal be taken at the ballot-box.

The Problem Solved.

In our article yesterday we brought the reader to the threshold of the mighty problem before the country—what to do with the four million slaves in the South who will shortly be enfranchised through the President'S Proclamation. We have shown that they will be abject paupers, all without land, money, clothing, food, friends or home. Was ever a race of people, in all the world's history, found so utterly poor, helpless and hapless as they? How will they live a month, a week or a day? By charity? By whose charity? The Southern whites will have neither means nor charity for them. The Government, if it had both means and charity, could not reach to help one destitute in a thousand. Shall they subsist by thieving and plunder? God forbid! For, although an ingenious casuistry might argue such conduct no crime, as the slave's labor had produced what he now took to supply his necessities, the practical effect on the slave of such licensed brigandage would be fearfully demoralizing and disastrous.

Besides, only the strong could steal and take—while the young, the aged, the weak—the women, the children, the sick—having no responsible husbands, fathers or heads, would be left to perish without an effort in their behalf! Where is the statesman that can comprehend the terrible impending revolution, and propose the scheme that shall preserve the State, give ordained liberty to man, and save four millions of outcasts from perishing? Where is the Congress with courage, capacity and strength to accept the four million foundlings, baptize them in the Nation's name, and rear them to usefulness without ruin to society and Government from the drain?

The time to organize is *now*—for in seventy days the burden will be upon the world; and shall Europe, to the shame of America, have to step in to save these people from perishing? Just at this time a few simple dreamers, or selfish speculators, come forward and propose, if they are given a few hundred thousand dollars from the Treasury, to put a few hundred liberated slaves on shipboard and sail to a foreign shore in search of relief! And this scheme has countenance, as if it were a grappling with the nation's burden and a loosing of its perplexity. Four millions to be fed, and say four hundred in this way provided for! Four millions landless and homeless, and a few hundred drifting away with [illegible] adventurers on unknown seas, in search of a home! Millions of dollars wanted to keep life, labor and virtue in millions of perishing people, and the National Treasury absorbed in the attempt to plant a meagre colony of hundreds!

The white population of the United States cannot consent to these extravagant and criminal experiments with the blacks of the South. War for them—losses for them—Freedom for them—deportation for them—food for them—Central American homes bought for them—agricultural implements and clothing for a year for them—and all that they may become aliens forever from the land that has "redeemed them with a price"—and that their labor may build up the commerce and wealth of any other nation under the sun than the one which has lavished its wealth and its priceless sons in the cause that has given them the right to live and labor!

No, Mr. POMEROY. No, Mr. President. The enfranchised blacks must and homes, without circumnavigating the seas at the National expense. They must earn their own bread, for the exhausted whites will have nothing to spare. They must find their living *at once*, and in the United States, or present such a picture of demoralization, destitution and death that the world has seldom seen. This manifest fact seems to solve the problem we have been turning before the public for its consideration. Florida and Texas are at hand, and a million free homes may be had in them for free blacks. They may be had now, on the instant, without a dollar of further expenditure from the National treasury. And a million colored colonists can go to them, without the purchase or charter of a single transport ship. From the beginning, every stroke of labor performed by the free blacks in their Florida and Texas homes will redound to the benefit and advancement of the United States. Every seed they plant will swell American commerce. Every thread they wear will encourage American industry. In view of these considerations, can any wise man, statesman or patriot, hesitate as to the duty of the Government? Ask the American people to deport their labor and leave their Southern domains the wildernesses they have ever been? Ask them to make themselves poor in order to send away labor, the prime element of wealth, to enrich other lands? The thought is unspeakably absurd. It is to ask them to burn their harvest, to bury their treasures, to sow their fertile fields with salt, and yield up all claim to exist as a nationality able to provide for the government and welfare of the least part of the human race.

PERIL TO NASHVILLE.—Now that BRAGG has got into Tennessee with his whole army, there is very great danger that he may suddenly march it to Nashville, and make an effort to capture that [illegible] city. Our readers know that the city has been in a critical condition for some time, with a rebel force in its vicinity small, but sufficiently impudent to have sent in a flag of truce demanding its surrender. Our army of defence, however, is quite able to hold it, so far as fighting is concerned, unless the rebel force is greatly increased, but the enemy seem rather to be making an effort to starve it into terms. The city is cut off from all communication with the North, and is seriously straitened for supplies. If now BRAGG'S army advance against it, it will be in an almost hopeless condition. BRAGG will undoubtedly do something soon, and this is the work nearest to his hand. One of the rebel newspapers says that the Chattanooga railroad is in full running order to within fifteen miles of Nashville, which will make BRAGG'S movement thither easy.

The Grenada (Miss.) *Appeal*, in an article which we copy, announces to the Nashville rebels, that "the hour of deliverance is at hand," and that "the usurpers will be driven from our chosen places at an early day, and our constitutionally-appointed servants be reinstated." "The Federal force in Nashville," it continues, "is so small that it could easily be captured, were it not for the danger that would ensue to non-combatants and public property. But they are invested, and can soon be forced to yield without strife."

Gen. BUELL is, of course, the officer whose duty it is to prevent all this. But we fear that it would take him a very long time to bring his army from its present position to the point of danger. Gen. ROSECRANS is an officer who has never failed in his duty, and if he were ordered to take his valiant and victorious force to the defence of the Capital of Tennessee, we should have no fears of BRAGG getting there before him.

The City in Congress.

There could be no more startling or painful proof of the general want of appreciation of the real position of our National affairs, than is afforded by the apathy with which the great City of New-York is settling down to its "destiny" in the matter of members of Congress.

Every rational and educated man in the City knows that the nominations already put forward by the dominant party for the representation of this great National centre in the next Congress, are utterly "unfit to be made." Neither the character nor the capacity of the metropolis can receive the least illustration from the election of the persons thus designated to speak and act for us all in the councils of the nation. The most shameless organs of the party which has put them forward do not venture to say one word in recommendation of the mediocrities, or worse than mediocrities, thus thrust upon the most powerful constituency in America.

And why should these organs attempt so vain a task? Is not the election believed to be a foregone conclusion?

Nothing but an abandonment of strict party issues upon this vital question can throw even a shade of doubt upon the result. Yet what sacrifices ought not the people, the substantial citizens of New-York, to be prepared to make to avert the calamity which now impends over them? For it will prove to be nothing less than a calamity, and a very serious calamity, to the permanent interests of this City, that it should be represented in the next national Congress by men without adequate qualifications to speak for its sentiments, to explain its necessities, or to defend its rights. Never in our history has any Congress been preordained to the discussion of questions so vast and so momentous as those which will drift in like an Arctic pack upon the men who are to be assembled in Washington in 1863.

The fate of our country hangs trembling in the balance to-day. Ere this RENT of gross hearts the seeds of destiny will have been irretrievably sown for good or ill to us and to our children. To the event of this critical season, now before us, what it may, it is certain—as certain as the rising of to-morrow's sun—that New-York will be called upon to take her decisive part in measures of finance, social economy, and grand politics, the effect of which must make or mar her future forever. Whether the rebellion shall overthrow the Government or be overthrown by it, this is certain. Is it at such a time, and in the presence, not of contingencies, but of the visible certainties so supremely important, that we can suffer the control of our prospective national relations to be seized upon by Ward politicians and third-rate stump-orators?

If the people of New-York are not utterly at the mercy of the least worthy and least responsible classes of the community—if the [illegible] public train and public heart [illegible] to us, it is time for that heart to kindle, and for that brain to act. We stand staring at the armies on the Potomac, and fretting ourselves to see no movement there, while at the self-same moment we are suffering a battle at the ballot-boxes, of which the issues to all of us must be infinitely decisive of our weal or woe, to be fought and won against us without one sound of protest, or the lifting of a hand to avert the peril!

BLACK BATTALIONS AT THE SOUTH.—Some of the Southern journals have hit upon an ingenious device for making the world believe that they care nothing for the President's Proclamation of Emancipation. They are urging the formation of negro regiments, to serve in the field, and the conscription of negroes to act as camp followers. Now, we do not doubt that the masses of the Southern people are firmly convinced that no power can make their slaves rise upon them, so long as they retain the control of their own territory, and we are not unwilling to suppose that multitudes of the negroes ignorantly hate the Yankee white man, whom they don't know, more than they hate the Southern white man, whom they do know. [illegible] that the leaders of the Southern [illegible] are [illegible] to induce the North [illegible] to make the best of a bad bargain with the case [illegible] with [illegible] discipline, we do very gladly [illegible] Well, we see no such thing. The whole project probably has no other basis than the admitted intention of the rebel authorities to seize for their own use the slave labor, which [illegible] it seems the slaveholders are not always willing to lay upon the "altar of their country."

Slave-owners have learned that Confederate officers are apt to look upon a negro very much as most people look upon an umbrella. They are ready to borrow and to use him—but to return him is their least and last care. Sometimes the "military power" lets its impressed negroes run off of themselves when their work is over. Sometimes it permits ingenious speculators to run them off. At all events, the slave who goes weeping spade in hand, to defend the land of patriarchal institutions, is not subject to return, bearing his Confederate notes with gladness. Hence opposition by the proprietors and patriarchs to the use of their African "wards," and hence a project for overriding that opposition. This project, the rebel journalists are improving, as we see, into the text for a sermon on black loyalty to Confederate order. It will have a fine effect abroad, you see, to hear that the South has replied to the Northern threat of emancipation by arming the slaves, to resist the dreadful approach of liberty!

The idea is clever, but the execution rather flimsy. The thing is put in too transparent a fashion.

Meanwhile, with what grace can these good people any longer object to *our* arming our negroes, or their negroes who may become ours by "fits of easy transmission?" If black men may fight to keep themselves and other black men slaves, may not black men also fight to make themselves and other black men free? 'Twere a pity this should not be so, and strange as pitiful. Gen. HUNTER may well exclaim to his Southern revilers, "I thank you for this word!" Arm the blacks, indeed! Very well, gentlemen, since you insist upon it, let the thing be done.

OUR NEW-YORK "ARMY OF OCCUPATION."—There is an immense number of soldiers, both officers and privates, now in this City; and there are more of them to be seen in the streets on sunny days than at any time since the war began. They are generally fine-looking, hearty, well-behaved, and seem to be bountifully supplied with shinplasters. They are mostly of three classes: first, new volunteers, who have not been sent forward to the seat of war; second, those who are on leave of absence from their regiments; and thirdly, paroled officers and soldiers who, though exempted from active service, are entitled to wear their uniforms and draw their pay.

Of the latter class there are far more than might be imagined. The rebels do not now hold prisoners of war for any length of time; but both sides return them to each other as rapidly as possible. The Southern newspapers claim that they have between forty and fifty thousand the advantage of us in this matter; in other words, that within the last few months, in Virginia and Kentucky, they have taken forty thousand more prisoners in battle or by stratagem, than we have—who are now on parole, and cannot be relieved from it until regularly exchanged. Of course this is a gross exaggeration; but still there are enough men on parole to make quite a large diminution in the effective strength of our army, and to add quite a feature to Broadway and the Bowery.

Of the unforwarded recruits there are a great number still around. Why thousands of enlisted men are left in a City like New-York, or in its vicinity, to get into mutinies and brawls, as has happened on three recent occasions, no common mortal can divine. It is said that McCLELLAN needs more men before he can advance; and McCLELLAN says that the new volunteers fought at Antietam like veterans. As soon as a hundred men, as soon as ten men, are raised in the City, and are furnished with uniforms and *shoes*, they should be hastened forward to Harper's Ferry. They are ornamental, but not useful in this quarter.

But the larger proportion of officers and soldiers who give our City the appearance of a heavily-garrisoned town, are here on *leave of absence*—very few of them, we should think by their looks, on *sick* leave of absence. Our correspondents with the various divisions of the army, state that the number of those who are absent from their regiments on various pretexts is enormous; and the statement is confirmed by what may daily be seen in New-York and other great cities. Were we to state the number of men and officers who, we learn from the most authentic sources, have lately been granted permission to go home from Gen. McCLELLAN'S army, it would hardly be credited; but it is now a well-known fact that when Mr. LINCOLN visited the army while it was on the Peninsula, he found the evil had reached such a magnitude that, if it had gone three times further, would have left Gen. McCLELLAN without one soldier. And even in that deathly region not a half of these leaves of absence were on account of sickness. The matter is not much needed now.

It is time that this thing was put an end to. There have been various orders issued on the subject from time to time, which have made some folks think it was next to impossible for a soldier, and particularly an officer, to get away from the proper sphere of his duty. But some facts which are in our possession show that this is anything but correct.

We hope the state of things of which we speak is not to be taken as another of the indications that inaction is the foreordained order of the Winter. The ten thousand soldiers in and around this City seem to be all supplied with *shoes*.

POLITICAL SELF-SACRIFICE.—Brigadier-Gen. DEVENS, the Anti-Republican candidate for the succession of Governor ANDREW in Massachusetts, is hardly an exception to the rule that the hand which wields the sword with effect is apt to lose its delicacy of touch with the [illegible]. He has written a letter to the [illegible] of the People's Convention" in [illegible] State, presumably for the purpose of accepting the nomination tendered to him by [illegible] Convention, in which, after declaring that [illegible] ever would have allowed himself to be [illegible] nominated if he could have helped it, he avers that he regards it as the "right" of his nominating fellow-citizens to make him do what [illegible] not think it his duty to do. Thus he [illegible] [illegible] no intention that my

name was to be used before the People's Convention previously to the time the nomination was made. Had I known it earlier I should have taken immediate steps to prevent such use."

A very proper thing, certainly, for a gallant officer to say when he means what he says, and feels that his place is in the field.

But thus having begun, Gen. DEVENS ends not thus. On the contrary, after highly complimenting the intelligent Convention which longs to make him a Governor, he suddenly and astonishingly concludes:

"I have received with the profoundest feeling the views of such an assemblage, and recognizing the right of the citizens of Massachusetts to command the services of each and all their fellow-citizens in times of public peril, in everything not inconsistent to duty to the country, I do not feel at liberty to disregard such an expression of the wishes of those whose judgment I am bound to respect."

Now, there is nothing very new in this kind of political self-immolation upon the altar of office; nor do we mean to hold up Gen. DEVENS as a sinner above all his fellows. But we object, especially in these times, which ought to, if they do not, "try men's souls," to all political cant which is not absolutely essential to the peace and comfort of public men; and we can see no earthly reason why Gen. DEVENS, if he liked to be a Governor rather than a General, should not have said so frankly, and taken his chance with a clean breast. He *must* take his chance as it is, and that chance not being a very brilliant one, he may find himself in the disagreeable position of going back to a duty in the field which he had himself pronounced paramount to all others, after vainly trying to dismiss himself into another duty which he had pronounced himself anxious to avoid.

Grand Union Rally in Brooklyn.

To-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, under the auspices of Union men from rebel States, there will be a grand rally for the upholding of the Constitution of the Fathers, and the support of the Administration in power. Col. A. J. HAMILTON, of Texas; Hon. PHILIP FRASER, of Florida; Rev. Mr. BOSSERMAN, of Virginia, and others, will speak. Citizens, irrespective of party, are invited to attend and swell the chorus of Liberty and the Union.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 23.

RUMORED MILITARY CHANGES.

Discussion is now running high as to the military changes foreshadowed. One hypothesis divides the whole army of the United States into two grand divisions—Eastern and Western—Gen. McCLELLAN being assigned to the former and Gen. HALLECK to the latter. In that event the headquarters of Gen. McCLELLAN would be in Washington, and Gen. HOOKER take his place in the field.

NAMES ON THE MILITARY SLATE.

Gens. BANKS, ROSECRANS, HOOKER and BURNSIDE are the names now in the ascendant for probable promotion. Under the redistribution of commands, their friends believe that places high up in the military tables will be accorded to them. Gen. BURNSIDE, who has already twice refused the crown when tendered to him on the Lnpercal, is believed to have learned better from his late experience, and will scarcely commit the magnanimous mistake a third time, if he has the chance. Gen. HALLECK rates the administrative abilities of Gen. BANKS as of the first order, and Gen. ROSECRANS in the field is believed to have few superiors. Gen. HOOKER *reports for duty next Monday morning, and will immediately be assigned.*

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Those in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war in the West will be glad to learn that the views of the President are practically modified in regard to the propriety of adopting the advice of Messrs. CRITTENDEN, WICKLIFFE, LESLIE COMBS and others, of Kentucky, in directing military operations there.

THE PRESIDENT COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AGAIN.

The announcement that Secretary STANTON and Gen. HALLECK refer all matters relating to the army of the Potomac to the President, who has relieved them of responsibility in the matter, and himself undertaken to "run the machine," has created deep excitement. Inquiries made show the facts to be as stated; and in military circles there is much interest felt as to how the President will "work through." Gen. MARCY, Chief of Staff to Gen. McCLELLAN, was in the Departments to-day, and had long separate interviews with the President, Secretary STANTON and Gen. HALLECK.

AN EXPEDITION DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

The President and Secretary STANTON, with the concurrence of the Cabinet, and in deference to the unanimous wish and absolute necessities of all the Western States, have resolved upon an expedition of sufficient force to immediately open the Mississippi from its head waters to the Gulf, to the unobstructed passage of the Union flag covering Union commerce. Gen. HUNTER is the choice of the representative men in Congress and other wheres, of the entire West for the command, with such assistance as can be rendered by such Generals as LOGAN, McCLERNAND, WALLACE and others, in whom the West has confidence, as his corps commanders. The sooner this expedition is organized, the sooner will be abated the dangerous strength given to the Vallandigham Democracy by the commercial offers of the rebel Congress to the Western section of the Union.

ARREST AND TRIAL UNDER THE PRESIDENT'S LATE PROCLAMATION.

VINCENT R. JACKSON, of the Post-office Department has been again arrested after having been released on security. He is to be tried under the provisions of the President's late Proclamation—making civilians triable by Courts-martial—before the Court-martial now in session in Pennsylvania-avenue. JACKSON was one of the Union nurses captured at Bull Run and while in Richmond gave information to the Confederate authorities. The case is one of interest, being the first under the late Proclamation, and will furnish a precedent. Now that the President has made civilians liable to trial in this way—Major DOUBLEDAY, Provost Marshal, is most energetic in his dealing with suspected persons, and no distinction or favor is shown to any one because he may hold a place in any of the Departments of the Government.

THE GOVERNMENT WANTS LUMBER.

Assistant Quartermaster HARTZ advertises for proposals for furnishing the Government with 1,050,000 feet of lumber, of different descriptions, to be delivered within twenty days after the signing of the contract. The lumber is intended for the erection of hospitals, barracks, etc.

SEIZING THE PROPERTY OF REBELS.

Orders have been issued directing the seizure and occupation, for Government purposes, of all property in this city and elsewhere belonging to persons who are known to be engaged in the service of the Richmond Government. A number of houses have already been seized: one belonging to the rebel Commodore PERRY; one belonging to Dr. CORNELIUS BLISS, formerly Pres. lent of the organization known here in the early days of the rebellion as the "National Volunteers;" one belonging to Dr. GARNETT; one belonging to Wm. R. SMITH, rebel Member of Congress, from Alabama; one belonging to WM. F. PHILLIPS, formerly Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, and one belonging to Capt. WM. DUNNINGTON, formerly Chief of the Capitol Police. More buildings will be seized in the course of a few days.

GEN. FREMONT.

The statement of one of your cotemporaries that Gen. FREMONT has been assigned to duty is wholly without foundation. For his peculiar ability and influence a peculiar command must be found. That he may be used to organize with his Staff a German liberating army, to cooperate with the loyal citizens, chiefly German, of Texas, is altogether probable; but of the troops now in the field, and engaged under other commanders, on other lines of movement, none can be spared. Gen. FREMONT'S command, it is said, will be an irregular levy, organized by himself, on a basis similar to that of the Partisan Rangers now harassing the flanks of our armies in Kentucky and the Southwest, and serving as the military police of the rebellion. FREMONT'S force will be the counteracting military police of the Union in Texas and the extreme Southwest.

CASSIUS M. CLAY

has not yet been assigned to a command, nor is it at all probable that Gen. HALLECK will consent to his having one. It is more than probable that he will again represent this Government at the Court of St. Petersburgh, in place of Mr. CAMERON, who is soon expected home.

WHY GEN. LEE WAITS AT WINCHESTER.

Whatever of mystery may in general envelop the military plans or the rebels, there can now be no doubt in the minds of anybody, except our own Generals, that one important object of the present occupation of Winchester by Gen. LEE'S army is to hold possession of Northeastern Virginia till the rich valleys of that section can be denuded of their harvests and stock, and the negro population swept down into the safer regions of the South. Immense herds of cattle and large trains of army supplies are continually moving toward the valley of the James, while the chain-gang is revived to secure from escape the frequent companies of negroes forcibly driven to the same destination. Thus the season of harvest, of good roads and fine weather is being improved to provide further means of formidable resistance—our own army, in the meantime, looking idly on. And when Gen. McCLELLAN shall move down upon a retiring foe, he will, as usual, find the rebel retreat but the victorious *finale* of a successful strategic inactivity.

CANADIANS TAMPERING WITH OUR INDIANS.

A letter was received, several days ago, by Commissioner DOLE, stating that several murders had been committed by a roving band of Chippewa and Ottawa Indians, at the head of Traverse Bay, in the northern part of Michigan. A gentleman who arrived here this morning from that section denies the truth of the statement, but recommends, as a precautionary measure, that forces be rendezvoused at different points in Northern Missouri, to be ready for any emergency that may arise. He says that the tribes on the American frontier have become very sullen of late, refusing to trade or have intercourse with the whites, as formerly. The cause of this change in the conduct of these Indians, who have always lived on the most friendly terms with the inhabitants of that section, is found in the machinations of British Secessionists, who have been instigating them to resistance against the Government of the United States.

DESERTERS AT LARGE.

Several adjoining counties in Maryland are infested with deserters from the Union army, making their way North. Unless arrested, many of these, who have been recipients already of large bounties, will make good their escape, and in many instances reenlist to practice again the same game of swindling and cowardice. It is idle to declaim in regard to the discipline of our troops, so long as such evils exist; for they are an evidence of our deficiency in the most important elements of army organization.

GOVERNMENT PREPARING FOR WINTER.

Capt. HARTZ, Assistant Quartermaster-General, again adverses for proposals for furnishing Government with one hundred and ninety-four stoves of different patterns and designs, to be delivered within five days after the contract shall be awarded. These are in addition to the Hospital stoves already noticed, and are, probably, for office purposes.

CONFEDERATE CITIZEN ARRESTED.

Capt. CHAS. SEEMAN, formerly Clerk in the Treasury Department, afterward an officer in the rebel army, and now claiming to be a citizen of the bogus Confederacy, arrived in Georgetown last night on a visit to his family, and was arrested Wednesday morning and sent to the old Capitol Prison. He refused to take the oath of allegiance.

MISCELLANEOUS ARRESTS.

The following arrests were also made to-day: F. S. ALLSTON and one negro for attempting to cross the Potomac with goods and letters for the enemy. Four rebel prisoners named ROBERT and JAMES LACY, HUGH and JOHN MITCHELL, all sent to old Capitol. Six contrabands were arrested by the Potomac flotilla as refugees, and sent by the Provost Marshal to the contraband quarters.

WILLIAM MANALEE, a refugee, was released on taking the oath of allegiance.

THE CONTRABANDS IN WASHINGTON.

The contrabands here are having a new hospital erected for their benefit, and great attention to their condition is shown by our citizens. Gen. WADSWORTH has contributed to their comfort very generously from his private purse, in the purchase of blankets, bedding, &c., &c. Notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts which are being made in their behalf, a great many deaths have occurred among them from suffering and neglect.

QUARTERMASTER GOULDING.

Capt. GOULDING, who was successively Quartermaster to Gens. ROSECRANS, FREMONT and POPE, and who was taken prisoner by the rebels in their raid upon POPE'S baggage, has been detailed again to the first-named Commander. Capt. GOULDING, during his varied labors, has won an enviable reputation for capacity and integrity, and his services will be a valuable acquisition to the veteran General with whom he first served.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAMBOAT.

Early this morning the boiler of the steamer *James Gray* exploded, while she was lying at the Alexandria wharf. The boat sank immediately. The fireman was instantly killed, and seven persons were injured, including Capt. ENTWISTLE, whose injuries are probably mortal. The boat was repaired but a few weeks ago in Baltimore, and was valued at ten thousand dollars. She has been running as a ferryboat between Washington and Alexandria.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Ex-Gov. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, has been appointed First Assistant Postmaster-General, in place of Mr. KASSON, resigned. He will not enter immediately upon the discharge of his duties, which in the meantime will be performed by Gen. SKINNER.

During the absence at the North of Third Assistant Postmaster-General ZAVELY, his chief Clerk, C. F. McDONALD, will act in his place.

DEATH OF LIEUT. WRIGHT.

EDWARD O. WRIGHT, Second Lieutenant, Company H, Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, died yesterday in Fairfax Seminary Hospital, of wounds received at the battle of Bull Run.

NUMBER OF SURGEONS IN THE ARMY.

In the regular service there are 281 surgeons and 271 enlisted medical cadets and hospital stewards. In the volunteer service there are 2,060 surgeons and 1,200 contract physicians employed as assistant surgeons. There are also 202 staff surgeons and 120 assistant staff surgeons. The total of these is 4,124, and is exclusive of new appointments.

VOLUNTEER SURGEONS APPOINTED.

The following gentleman have been examined, approved, and appointed in the Corps of Volunteer Surgeons, viz.

Surgeons—Dr. Henry S. Churchman, Illinois; Dr. Paul B. Goddard, Pennsylvania; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, Pennsylvania; Dr. Alpheus B. Crosby, New-Hampshire; Dr. Edward Shippen, Pennsylvania; Dr. Joseph Hopkinson, Pennsylvania; Dr. Henry A. Martin, Massachusetts; Dr. John R. McClung, Pennsylvania; Dr. Barton Dansah, Illinois; Dr. Clayton A. Cowgill, Delaware; Dr. Zenas C. Bliss, ——; Dr. Bowman B. Breed, Massachusetts; Dr. Silvanus D. Freeman, Pennsylvania; Dr. Israel Moses, New-York.

Assistant Surgeons—Dr. John H. Brewer, Maryland; Dr. George L. Sutton, New-York; Dr. Andrew H. Sheldon, New-York; Dr. George E. Pattie, Canada; Dr. Wm. Arthur Conover, New-Jersey; Dr. Andrew B. Chapin, Michigan; Dr. Peter Delavy, New-York; Dr. Edward Dodd, New-York; Dr. Charles S. Funk, Indiana; Dr. George A. Wheeler, Maine; Dr. Sylvanus S. Mulford, Indiana; Dr. Fred. A. Keffer, Pennsylvania; Dr. Adolphus Majier, District Columbia; Dr. Samuel B. Davis, Kansas; Dr. Henry A. Parker, Massachusetts; Dr. A. C. Van Duzen, Missouri; Dr. Wm. Moss, Pennsylvania.

APPOINTING EXAMINING SURGEONS.

Pension Commissioner BARRETT will make no appointments of Examining Surgeons in New-York and Philadelphia, so long as the business in those cities can be transacted by Army Surgeons on duty there.

The appointments for Rhode Island and Delaware are complete.

CHANGE OF MEDICAL PURVEYOR HERE.

The Medical Purveyor of this city, Dr. LAUB, has been relieved from duty, and Medical Storekeeper JOHNSON detailed in his place.

NEW HOSPITALS.

The new hospital east of the Capitol has been named "Lincoln Hospital." It will contain 1,500 beds. The new hospital in front of the Douglas Hospital has been named "Stafford Hospital," and will contain about 500 beds.

NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR THE ARMY.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND is engaged in the preparation of a work on Military Hygiene, which will be completed in the course of a few months.

PASSES AGAIN REQUIRED.

Passes are now required of all persons going from Alexandria into Maryland, both at the ferry and the toll-gates on the road.

CARRYING OFF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Dr. MORRIS S. FRANKLIN, attached to Gen. SIBLEY'S staff, has been arrested and sent to the Old Capitol, for endeavoring to take Government property to New-York.

RUSH FOR SMALL CURRENCY.

The line of applicants for small currency stamps, on the porch of the Treasury building on Wednesday, showed that the demand was still greatly in excess of the supply.

ARRIVALS.

H. D. FOSTER and Hon. W. D. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. E. WARD, are in the city.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 23.

THE RUMORS ABOUT GEN. MCCLELLAN.

Little if any importance is attached to the rumors which are occasionally revived here and elsewhere, that Gen. McCLELLAN is to be superseded by Gen. HOOKER, in the command of the Army of the Potomac. Inquiry has been made to-day in usually well informed circles, but nothing is known whatever to give any basis for such reports; besides, Gen. HOOKER has not yet sufficiently recovered from the effect of his wound to take the field.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

LIEUT.-COL. LUDLOW, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. DIX left here to-day, under orders from the War Department, for Aiken's Landing, Virginia, to meet the Commissioners on the part of the Confederates, with orders for the pupose of effecting an exchange of National prisoners. This is the same officer to whom were delivered four thousand prisoners, at the same place, on the 7th and 21st of last month.

OPENING THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

A number of merchants and other business men are urging the execution of such measures as will speedily open the entire Mississippi River to commerce. It is believed that plans with this view are under consideration.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The correspondence from Mexico shows that the constituted authorities there are making the best preparations in their power to resist the further invasion of the country by the French.

RESIGNATION.

RICHARD C. MCCORMICK has resigned his position of Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture, having accepted the Union nomination for Congress in the First District of New-York, and entered upon the canvass.

ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. C. H. DYER, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, and Lieut. C. A. HARTWELL, Eleventh United States Infantry, have been ordered to report to Gen. BANKS, for temporary duty on his Staff.

Capt. MANSFIELD, Second Wisconsin Volunteers, has been released from arrest, on recommendation of Gen. KING, and ordered to join his regiment.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. FREDERICK DODGE, Sixth Cavalry, is dropped from the rolls of the army.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting Assistant Surgeon BUSHROD has been ordered to the sloop-of-war *Dale*, and Paymaster EDWARD FOSTER to the *Oneida*.

Gen. Wool on the Loss of Harper's Ferry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following in the NEW YORK TIMES, of Oct. 21, is from your Washington correspondent

"From statements of officers here as witnesses before the Military Commission, it appears that Gen. WOOL was urgently advised by the War Department to abandon Harper's Ferry and concentrate all his forces on the Maryland Heights more than ten days before Harper's Ferry had been invested—Maryland Heights completely commanding Harper's Ferry, and being a tho'ought defensible point, which the latter was not. Gen. WOOL, however, took the responsibility of believing that the Ferry would not be attacked, and so disregarded the advice."

There is not one word of truth in the above. Harper's Ferry could have been defended by 10,000 men if rightly directed. Col. MILES surrendered 11,200. The possession of the Maryland Heights by the enemy did not interfere with the defence of Harper's Ferry. They had no guns on the Heights that could do the slightest injury or prevent the defence of the heights of Harper's Ferry. If Col. MILES had obeyed my orders the Maryland Heights would not have been taken possession of by the rebels.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1862.

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA.—It so rarely happens that we appreciate the modest gifts which the Gods vouchsafe to us, that the success of so pleasant a trifle as the German Opera may be regarded almost as phenomenal. The World clamors for Opera without seeming to know that other lands than Italian have done something in the cause of art. There are hundreds of works in German and French that could be transplanted successfully to this latitude, were managers more enterprising and the public less wedded to what is fashionable. Mr. ANSBACHER in his venture at Wallack's theatre, has thrown himself upon the genuine appreciation of the public. With a company, which all things considered is amply sufficient for his purpose, a good orchestra and a well selected chorus, he has offered from week to week a choice of works popular in German theatres but unknown elsewhere. No better musician exists in this country, and this circumstance accounts for a degree of completeness in the representations which could hardly be predicated from the known material of the establishment. The critic, who is not cramped by prejudices, detects in every performance something which raises it above the average of ordinary performances, whilst the amateur listens with pleasure to the careful interpretation of works that are, perhaps, entirely new to him. "Johann von Paris," which was produced at the German Opera house on Wednesday, is a work that no longer possesses the bloom of youth, but so agreeably was it performed, and so pleasantly were its charming melodies offered to the ear, that it obtained a success such as the composer in his palmiest days might have envied. The principal parts were intrusted to Mme. JOHANNSEN and Mme. ROTTER, both of whom were more than equal to the demands made on them. HERR GRAFF, a respectable basso, was excellent also as the *Seneschal*, and HERR KROLFELD, an admirable comedian, kept the house in constant merriment as the overwhelmed innkeeper. The minor parts were cared for in the best manner, and a terpsichorean scene in the third act by Mlle. THELSTRAND and Mons. WERTHER brought down the house by its excellence. We have seldom, indeed, listened to an opera that in its manner of performance and placement on the stage, gave more genuine satisfaction, or inspired greater pleasure. BOIELDIEU'S music is full of grace and ease and melodic charm. It is written with the finest touch of a master, and with none of that overwrought effort which too often passes muster for talent. The subject, which discloses the master's best characteristics was terse of with a tumult of applause, and insured a triumphant success to the performance. Both Mme. ROTTER and Mme. JOHANNSEN were encored in the troubadour romances. The opera is so pleasant, and the performance so good, that we shall be greatly disappointed if it does not crowd the cosy quarters of the Germans for many evenings to come.

IRVING HALL.—The second of Mr. HARRISON'S admirable series of Gottschalk concerts was given last evening to a crowded and fashionable audience. Such entertainments must improve on acquaintance, combining, as they do, the highest order of talent with the most economical range of charges. The programme last evening was of the usual miscellaneous kind, and was most ably and satisfactorily interpreted by Mr. GOTTSCHALK, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. EBEN, (flute,) and Mr. HENRY C. TIMM. Mme. GOSSEL, a *prima donna* new to our public, made her *début* in an interminable cavatina by KARTZER, but failed to excite anything more than a bare recognition of the excellent quality of her voice. Mr. CASTLE, the new American tenor, on the other hand, succeeded in renewing the enthusiasm of Tuesday evening. With the usual amount of application, he will quickly become one of the best tenors in the country, available not only in the concert room, but on the operatic stage.

The next concert of the series will take place on Tuesday, the 28th, on which occasion Miss EMONIE BARNETTE, pianiste, will make her *début*.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will take his benefit here this evening, and his friends will have the opportunity of seeing a justly esteemed artist in two admirable parts. As the *Cardinal Duke* in BULWER'S "Richelieu," he is admitted to be without a rival, and his appearance in SHAKSPEARE'S comedy of "Katherine and Petruchio"—a part that requires the staid gallantry of Mr. BOOTH'S manner, and which, for this reason, may be looked forward to as one of the parts that is peculiarly adapted to his talents—can hardly fail to be regarded as a dramatic event of decided interest. The performances commence somewhat earlier than usual—at a quarter past 7.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Dacotah from Key West.

The United States steamer *Dacotah*, J. P. MCKINSTRY, Commanding, arrived at this port this morning from Key West, in eight days. The following is a list of her officers

Captain, J. P. MCKINSTRY; Lieutenants, Gilbert C. Wilse, Sullivan D. Ames; Chief Engineer, Philip G. Peltz; Surgeon, Delevan Bloodgood; Paymaster, Richard Washington; Acting Masters, William Earle, Wm. Moslander; Second Assistant Engineers, E. Laws, Chas. Cranston; Third Assistant Engineers, J. H. Perry, Geo. P. Hunt; Acting Gunner, Geo. C. Edmunds; Captain's Clerk, Geo. W. Engle; Acting Master's Mates, John McMillan, Paul Brown, Chas. Tratham, Chas. Davison, Chas. H. Chase.

Skedaddle of the Machinists at Portsmouth, Va.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Oct., 22.

All the Machinists at Portsmouth, Va., thirty in number, have suddenly disappeared with all their tools. It is understood that they have "skedaddled" off to rebeldom.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. The Movements in State Politics, with the Election returns from all the States so far as received, will be found in this morning's issue. The Sixth of Mr. HUARBERT'S Series of Letters appears in the current number. All official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st, and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Still Cheap, and as Excellent as Ever.—Lindles, CANTRELL, selling very superior Engravers, the most comfortable spectacles worth, at twenty shillings per pair. Gold and steel spectacles, with lenses suited to any all descriptions of feet-covering at CANTRELL'S, No. 513 Broadway, as cheap as ever.

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and other Chronic diseases successfully treated by new remedies offered to the profession and to invalids by Dr. WOLFF, No. 842 Broadway. Call or send for Circular, Hours, 9, 10, 3, 6. Dr. Wolff may be consulted personally or by letter.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO'S Radical Cure Truss, 251 Broadway, under Astor House, opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

"Ar Miller's."—Ladies can obtain beautiful Gaiter Boots, Balmorals, India Rubbers, Scotch Boots, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, Acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, ground floor, N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Other houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures of every description will be found at the great manufacturing depot, No. 675 Broadway. Wholesale dealers particularly invited to call and examine stock. WARNER, PECK & CO.

MARRIED.

BASSON—TAYLOR.—At St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island, on Thursday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Theodore Irving, SAMUEL BASSON to Miss LYDIA RAWSON TAYLOR, all of New-York.

BIRDSALL—CHURCHILL.—At Sheffield, Mass., on Wednesday, Oct. 22, by Rev. J. D. Vermilye, Rev. A. BIRDSALL, of Armonck, N. Y., to Miss HATTIE C. CHURCHILL, of the former place.

HOLT—STERLING.—At the residence of the bride's father, Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, by Rev. E. B. Wheeler, JOHN A. HOLLET, of Lakeville, Conn., to LIDAY STERLING, daughter of Hon. Geo. W. Sterling.

SHANNAN—BIRDSALL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. S. Porter, JOSHUA L. TAYLOR to Miss SARAH S. SHANNAN, daughter of S. F. A. Shoonard, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

TOWNSEND—BOGLUM.—At Jamestown, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Wm. M. Wells, GEORGE H. TOWNSEND to MARY G., daughter of James Boglum, Esq.

WILLIAMS—STERLING.—At the residence of the bride's father, Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Dwight M. Bartlett, CHAS. H. S. WILLIAMS, Jr., to ANNA B. STERLING, daughter of Hon. Geo. W. Sterling.

DIED.

BARTLEY.—At Penn Yan, suddenly, on Thursday morning, Oct. 21, ALBERT NELLY, only son of D. Ogden and Elizabeth N. Bradley, of Brooklyn, aged 2 years and 11 months.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 23, CHARLES E., son of the late Daniel Davis, aged 21 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 10 Barrow-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ELY.—On Thursday morning, [illegible] WILLIAM ELY, eldest son of Joseph N. [illegible], aged 21 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

FARNUM.—In the 5th year of [illegible] FARNUM, son of Farnum, on the 5th inst.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, [illegible] this day (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

[illegible]—On Wednesday morning, [illegible] WILLIAM ROBINSON

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes to obtain a situation as competent cook in all its branches; soups, meats, poultry, game in all style, desserts, ice cream, ices, jellies, blanc mange, pastry, bread, cake; would assist with washing in a private family; would go to a boarding-house as cook. Can be seen for two days, at No. 125 West 25th-st, near 7th-av., third floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a young woman to cook, wash and iron, who has been accustomed to kitchenwork for the last seven years, or would take a laundress' place; can do up linen in the best style. Apply at No. 101 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th aves, basement, for two days. Good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; she understands her business in all its branches; or as a cook, washer and ironer in a small, private family; can give the best of references as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 160 East 22d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; will assist in washing and ironing; understands bread and pastry; no objection to a private boarding-house; no objection to the country. best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A Protestant girl, with the best of references, desires a situation in either of the above capacities, understands her duties thoroughly, makes good, plain pastry; no objections to go a short distance from the City. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, under the Bank.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, capable girl as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework. will be found a respectful, obliging, neat and trusty servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and good, thorough plain cook, is highly recommended. Apply at No. 124 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, City or country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted in any part of Brooklyn by a very experienced girl, as above, or will do general housework in a private family; is a neat and efficient servant, and refers to first-class Brooklyn families. Inquire for JANE, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, who understands soups, fish, game and made dishes; also, is a good baker of bread and all kinds of breakfast breads. Call or address at No. 284 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., top floor, Room No. 16.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands English and American cooking thoroughly in all its branches, soups, game, and all kinds of pastry and bread baking. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 6th-av., near 24th-st., in the candy store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small family, she thoroughly understands Spanish cooking, has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 East 14th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable young women, sisters: one is a good cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, have got the very best of City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 44 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SItuation as good cook; understands her business, has nearly three years' reference from her last place, where she remains until engaged. Apply, for two days, at No. 91 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in a private family who perfectly understands her business in all the branches of cooking. the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1 West 24th-st

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—IN A small private family, a situation wanted by a respectable woman, no objection to do general housework. best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 215 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th aves.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 108 8th-st., St. Mark's place.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXperienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference in her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 242 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent plain cook and good bread baker, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 60 West 4th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good City reference. Can be seen at No. 91 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who perfectly understands her business in all the branches of cooking. Can be seen at No. 1 West 24th-st

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—IN A small private family, a situation wanted by a respectable woman, no objection to do general housework. best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 215 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th aves.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 108 8th-st., St. Mark's place.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXperienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference in her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 242 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent plain cook and good bread baker, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 60 West 4th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good City reference. Can be seen at No. 91 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 91 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman to cook and assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at her employer's, 59 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG SO woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good embroiderer; is kind and affectionate with children; would be willing to assist in chambermork; has no objection to the country, and has City and country reference. Call at No. 211 East 10th-st. third floor front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, understands her business thoroughly, is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, good City reference. Call for two days at No. 8 East 14th-st. near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROtestant wishes a situation as nurse; is thoroughly qualified by experience to take charge of a baby from its birth, and can furnish the best of City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER, &c.—A German girl, with the best of City references, wishes a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 10th-st., between 6th and 7th aves.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent Protestant person, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 277 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., in store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant American girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing or chamberwork and sewing. The best City reference as to honesty and capability. Call at 143 8th-st. between 1st and 2d aves.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 7th-av., near 25th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 149 East 28th-st., near 2d-av., Room No. 7.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse; understands the business thoroughly; six years' reference. Call for two days at No. 415 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant; or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 40 West 32d-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SCOTCH GIRL wishes a situation as child's nurse and plain seamstress, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress. Can give three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 160 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies' plain dresses; would have no objection to take care of a growing child or assist with light work; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; has from one year to five years' reference; can be seen until suited. Inquire at No. 96 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., in the store

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent lady's girl, with six years City reference, a situation as seamstress and chamber maid; does fine sewing; quick at the needle; can do fine washing and ironing in fashionable style; is fully competent in each capacity; wages $7 a month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, or would wait on a invalid lady and assist with washing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG SCOTCH woman desires a situation as seamstress in a private family; is a good plain needlewoman; will cut out, and do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at one West 16th-st. for two days. No. 89

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; will assist in chamberwork or go out by the day, or take work home; has best of reference given. Apply at No. 51 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th aves., third floor front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, as seamstress, understands the making perfectly; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 221 7th-av., near 26th-st.

TO CALIFORNIA.—A CLOSED WOMAN OF seamstressing experience would like a steerage with a family going soon. Will pay cost of the passage. Inquire at No. 241 Thompson-st., corner Spring.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, to do light chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or as companion to an old lady; can give the best of reference; has lived over two years in her last place. Addres J. M., Box No. 193 *Times* office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and dusting, is capable of waiting on a lady. Call at No. 289 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avenues. No objections to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer; can do all kinds of embroidery; no objection to take care of children or do fine washing; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 91 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAM.-BERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation in a private family to do light chamberwork and waiting; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 378 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady desires to procure a good situation for her chambermaid and waitress, whom she can recommend highly, as a trustworthy and competent person. She has no objection to go into the country for the Winter. Apply immediately, at No. 32 St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer. is a good operator on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to see to children; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A neat, respectable girl, who will be found fully competent for her duties in either of the above capacities, desires a situation in City or country; has lived with some of the best families, who will take pleasure in recommending her. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, under the Bank.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, will assist with the washing and ironing, good City reference. Call for two days at No. 524 8th-av., between 35st and 36st sts

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and to take care of children; has six years' recommendation from last employer. Apply, for two days, at No. 101 West Houston-st., Room No. 5.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good reference given. Can be seen all the week at No. 130 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th aves.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress; can assist with children; good City reference. May be seen at her present employer's, No. 98 East 18th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and laundress. is a Scotch Protestant, has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable American young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist in the washing and ironing; has best of references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 683 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 417 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain seamstress, with the best of City reference. Call or address for two days, at No. 5 9 3d-av., corner 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman desires a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference from her last place; is willing to assist with washing. Call at No. 44 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th aves.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. A situation for 18 wanted by a young woman; best of reference given. Apply for two days at No. 124 3d-av., in the shoe store, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing. the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 21 East 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer. Call, for two days, at No. 204 41st-st., near 4th-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 East 30th-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and fine washing and sewing; has five years' City reference. Call at No. 224 5th-av., corner 28th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as first class laundress; understands all the washing and French flatting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 15 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as laundress or chambermaid; has no objection to do fine washing and ironing; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins and French flatting; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 East 14th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French flatting; good City references. Call for two days at No. 118 East 16th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as first-class waitress or chambermaid, in a private family or fashionable boarding-house; would go a short distance in the country. best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 201 1st-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A tidy, active young woman, having the best recommendations as to character and competency, wishes a situation as waitress and chambermaid. Apply at her present employer's, 221 East 34th st., third door west of 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wishes a situation as waitress in a private family, or chamberwork, and assist with the washing and plain sewing. Call at No. 70 Sullivan-st., first floor, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as a competent waitress; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 14th-st., near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or work and sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 51 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation as waitress in a respectable family; has good reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 87 East 32d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; has two years' City reference. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, a Protestant. Can be seen on Thursday, 23d, at No. 27 5th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl a situation to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 109 West 16th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid, and would do fine washing or sewing. has five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 224 5th-av., corner 28th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as first class laundress; understands all the washing and French flatting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 15 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as laundress or chambermaid; has no objection to do fine washing and ironing; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins and French flatting; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 East 14th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French flatting; good City references. Call for two days at No. 118 East 16th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as first-class waitress or chambermaid, in a private family or fashionable boarding-house; would go a short distance in the country. best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 201 1st-av.

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AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wishes a situation as waitress in a private family, or chamberwork, and assist with the washing and plain sewing. Call at No. 70 Sullivan-st., first floor, for two days.

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AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation as waitress in a respectable family; has good reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 87 East 32d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; has two years' City reference. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, a Protestant. Can be seen on Thursday, 23d, at No. 27 5th-av.

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WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; a few gentlemen's or families' washing at her own residence; understands fine washing and French fluting; can give good reference. Call at No. 156 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WASHING WANTED, BY A COMPETENT laundress, who understands the care and doing up of all kinds of fine washing; does flatting, and can be highly recommended. Particular attention paid to gentlemen's clothes. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. Also on hand small girls and girls lately landed.

MRS. M. C. GREEN RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her agency for employment, No. 950 Broadway, east side, opposite the St Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. The best of help for town and country at my office.

MALES.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—A MAN, 33 YEARS OF age, with many years of experience as salesman and commission-man, wants a situation as such, or as agent in New York for a first-class business; the best of references given. Address J. H. J., Box 123 *Times* Office.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—WANTED, A situation as first-class waiter in a private family, by a most respectable Protestant man, who is thoroughly competent in his business in every respect; can produce satisfactory reference. Call or address WAITER, 1 Chestnut, third floor front room.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as waiter, in a private family, by a young Frenchman, who can produce satisfactory reference. Address M. C., 8 Spring-st., Brooklyn.

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AS WAITER.—

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (fifth edition, over 400 pages, bound, with 100 figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of Dr. LARMONT, No. 7 Vesey-st., S. TOUSSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

THEKSMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one else, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATING and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, worst complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before it is too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $5.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 35 East 14th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most implicit confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5719 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at the office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FELTHEIMER & CO., 15 Courtland-st., Boston.

MME. DESPARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine recommended or single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United states and Canada. N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Mme. DESPARD'S valuable certain and safe remedy, can receive obstructions, suppression, &c., &c., without the medicine can do so in one interview. Read Rec. No. 21 6th-av., opposite Astor.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Remedies, or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies to regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—Four different articles. Price 25 and 40 cents each, $2 and $3 per dozen. For descriptive circular, call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st. N. B.—Beware of unprincipled parties who copy our advertisement to mislead the public.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1830—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 46 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarity valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the wide field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the city that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PAIR OF MULES, dark brown, 15 hands high, weight about 2,000, well matched, six and seven years old. Inquire of BURTON & SHELDON, Nos. 221 and 223 Merchants-row, West Washington Market, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD HORSES AND FAST trotters. They can be seen at the stable No. 62 West 34th-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT manufacturing low prices, at KLAUER'S marble works, No. 56 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 56 East 3d-st., near 2d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M. the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned.

[Care of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., New-York City.]

CHARLES SCHEFFER, Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyes & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,

No. 72 BROADWAY,

SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS TO EUROPE.

SPECIE, BONDS, ETC.,

Sent by every steamer, at low rates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER,
} Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 21, 1862.—Holders of the Debt Certificates of this Company, of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars are reminded that, pursuant to the notice published on the 15th of June last the said Debt Certificates will, as provided by their terms, be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK; after which date interest on the said Certificates will cease.

In the meantime they will be redeemed at par and accrued interest, upon presentation at the said Bank of Commerce, the Albany City Bank, or the Office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer and Brother, Boston.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO. will be held at Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st., on SATURDAY, the 25th day of October, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon further amendments to the agreement made between the Bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1862, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

L. H. MEYER,
A. ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
NATHAN PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
SAMUEL L. TILDEN,
} Trustees and Attor'ys.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos. 1o, 305, 579, 660, 662, 1,225, 1,365, 1,974, 1,975, 2,037, 2,299, 2,308, 2,510, 2,511. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY,
} Trustees.

THE HOLDERS OF THE ASSESSMENT Receipts of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company, are hereby notified that payment will be made on such receipts and the certificates to be issued in exchange therefor, on their presentation at the office of the Treasurer, in Jersey-City, on and after the 1st of November next. Interest on said receipts will cease at that date.

THOMAS DICKINSON, Pres. pro tempore.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 124 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 3d day of November next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., No. 15 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

AN INSTALMENT OF FIVE PERCENT. on the subscription to the stock of this Company is required to be paid at this office on the 31st of November next.

C. ZOLLICKOFER, R. Treasurer.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

By A. G. HEWLETT & CO.,

No. 56 Exchange-place.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 104 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st., and No. 101 Pearl-st.

TO LOAN—ON A TERM OF YEARS, ON MORtgage on a real estate in this City, large sums of money, ranging from $5,000 to $20,000. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 63 Wall-st.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH FIVE YEARS' experience in a banking-house, having taken an office near Wall-st., solicits agencies of financial character, the very highest references as to integrity and capability can be furnished. Address "AGENCY," Box No. 127 Times office, New-York.

INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company is now ready to transact business in every branch of Life Insurance.

The sum of $100,000 in United States Stocks has been deposited with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, according to law, the terms of payment of the Premium are made more easy than heretofore.

All Policies issued by this Company are indisputable after seven years, for most causes heretofore deemed valid.

Suicide, dueling or change of residence or occupation, error on preliminary application regarding family history or condition of the health of the applicant, do not work any forfeiture of the policy after seven years.

Thirty days' grace is allowed in payment of the premium, and the Policy held good during that time.

Policy holders are members of the corporation, and are entitled to vote for Directors, and are eligible for Directors.

Dividends of surplus are declared annually and may be used in payment of future premium or paid in cash at the option of insured.

Mutuality in its fullest integrity will be the ruling principle in all the transactions of the Company.

Prospectus and blank applications furnished at the office of the Company, and by the agents.

Physician in attendance at the office daily from 12 to 1. Temporary office No. 30 William-st.

Permanent office, after Nov. 1, No. 63 William-st., Chamber of Commerce Building.

PRESIDENT, N. D. MORGAN. VICE-PRESIDENT, J. LAWRENCE.

DIRECTORS.

N. D. MORGAN,	I. I. MERRITT,
J. LAWRENCE,	G. HILTON SCRIBNER,
T. T. MERWIN,	JAS. H. HENRY,
WM. H. FOGG,	JAS. C. ATWATER,
J. NELSON TAPPAN,	SIDNEY GREEN,
JOHN HARD BROWN,	S. B. CALDWELL,
SAMUEL F. B. MORSE,	M. B. WYNKOOP.

SECRETARY, T. T. MERWIN. ACTUARY, I. J. MERRITT.
PHYSICIAN, J. H. HENRY. COUNSEL, G. HILTON SCRIBNER.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,

No. 127 AND 129 CANAL-ST. FOR, VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2 and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 1 will bear interest from the 1st of [illegible]

6 Per Cent. interest [illegible] Trustees, and Other Investments.

E. V. HALLOWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 13 Bowery, corner Pitt-st.

Open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily.

Also Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrle.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear, white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 80

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS

FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and to six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to

M. O. ROBERTS.
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. [illegible] will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY..... Nov. 10. TUESDAY..... Dec. 9:

Passage money to Nassau ..... $50.
Passage money to Havana ..... 70.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, JOHN THOMPSON, commander, will leave Pier No. 17 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for Havana, direct.

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, for Liverpool and Queenstown, will sail from her dock, Pier No. 44, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 9 o'clock A. M. precisely. Passengers must be on board by 8 o'clock on the day of sailing.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR).—The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday ..... Oct. 25.
KANGAROO ..... Saturday ..... Nov. 1.
EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... Nov. 8.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin ..... $85 | Steerage $35
First cabin to London ..... 95 | Steerage to London 38
First cabin to Paris ..... 95 | Steerage to Paris 43
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 95 | Steerage to Hamburg 40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown.—First Cabin, $85, $95, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $35. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight compartments, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVANS & MACKY, No. 1 King William-st.; in Paris to HALLET BROTHER, No. 7 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIA, Capt. [illegible], carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, the 25th inst., taking passengers at the following rates, according to accommodations, viz: Cabin, $80 and $90. Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates. First cabin, $100 and $110. Steerage, $40. Certificates issued here, bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage and all other particulars, apply in Quebec to SAHEL & SEALE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIPS, ADLER, HERMANN, SAXONIA, commanders, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,

for BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON.

Rate of passage, cabin, $100; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.

For freight or passage, apply to

O. LEICHS & CO., No. 66 Front-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE A 1 British steamship PACIFIC, [illegible] R. W. H. EDMONSTONE, commander, will be dispatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 M., from Pier No. 50, East River, foot of Canal-st. The PACIFIC is an iron steamship, and will be found a most desirable ship for intending passengers or shippers.

Shippers and passengers will remember that this is a British ship, and therefore there will be no risk of Confederate privateers.

For freight or passage apply to

JOHN E. EATON, No. 53 South-st.

AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE FOR MELbourne. First vessel to sail, the splendid first-class ship BAVARIA, 1,500 tons burden, will be dispatched early in November. The accommodations for first and second-class passengers are unequaled for elegance and occupied. For terms and passage apply to

MAILLER, LORD & O'CONEAL,
No. 60 Wall-st.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, the keel of the Leviathan will be docked for the purpose of examination of her bottom before sending her to sea. Her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The steamship CITY OF MANCHESTER will sail from her dock at Pier No. 41 North River, for Liverpool, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, as an extra ship.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER OF 27TH-ST. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have, this day, declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., from the earnings of the last six months, which is payable on the 1st day of November next, free from the Government income tax. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 3d prox.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. till Nov. 2.

By order,
Oct. 15, 1862. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $5.00 and under. Deposits made on or before the 1st will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
RICHARD H. BELL, Sec'y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 2 Ludlow-st., and at the tallowers generally. JESSE D. KEYS.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.

C. A. WHITEHORNE,

No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

AT GUERREDE'S, NO. 388 BROADWAY.—Just manufactured, a new wedding envelope and new shaped card.

ALBUMS AT REDUCED PRICES.—FOR fifty pictures, worth originally at $1 50, worth $3, for $2 75. AUGUSTUS [illegible], No. 456 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... Wm. Wheatley

THE SIXTH WEEK OF EDWIN FORREST.

HIS FIRST APPEARANCE,

FOR SIX YEARS, IN NEW-YORK, AS CLAUDE MELNOTTE,

In Bulwer's powerful and romantic Drama,

THE LADY OF LYONS.

Mr. J. McCULLOUGH as ..... BEAUSEANT

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1862,

THE LADY OF LYONS.

EDWIN FORREST..... as.....CLAUDE MELNOTTE
Beauseant ..... Mr. J. McCullough
Pauline Deschappelles..... Mrs. J. H. Allen
Widow Melnotte ..... Madame Ponisi
Musical Director, Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Nights of performance of EDWIN FORREST.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

In consequence of the numerous inquiries when Mr. EDWIN FORREST will appear in his great character,

"THE CARDINAL DE RICHELIEU,"

in Bulwer's "Richelieu," the management beg leave to inform the public that the drama will be repeated once a week until further notice.

LAST NIGHT OF MR. HACKETT.

BENEFIT FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1862.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.

Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents. Secured Parquet stalls, 75 cents. Family circle, 25 cents.

The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The Committee of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Fire Department Fund are happy to announce that they have made arrangements with Mr. WILLIAM WHEATLEY for a

BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN FUND

to take place upon

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT., 25th, 1862,

on which occasion

THE CELEBRATED COMEDIAN MR. HACKETT,

will appear in the popular comedy of the MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,

supported by the excellent dramatic company of the establishment.

The performance will commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock. The doors open at 7 o'clock.

Reserved seats, 75 cents each, may be procured at the Box Office of Niblo's Theatre.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents each, may be procured on and after Thursday, Oct. 23, from the Box Office at Niblo's Theatre.

William Hall & Son, 543 Broadway.
John Decker, Chief Engineer 21 Elizabeth-st.
John S. Giles, Treasurer, 124 Canal-st.

The Officers and Representatives of the Department and the Committee

ZOPHAR MILLS, 144 Front-st.
JAMES Y. WATKINS, 16 Catharine-st.
JAMES BAREMORE, 58 Nassau-st.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS, Lessees and Proprietors.

In consequence of the GREAT APPLAUSE bestowed upon Mr. Sylvester Bleeker's farce of the MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY, it will be repeated FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, FOR THE LAST TIME, in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, &c.

FOURTH NIGHT OF THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF CAIRO.

Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE, for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 8, 10, 12, 3, 5, 6.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.

For Albany—10 30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862.—Leave New-York at 9 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 4 P. M. and 6

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

Continued Comments of the English Papers on the President's Proclamation.

Mr. Gladstone Declares that Jeff. Davis has Made the South a Nation.

THE AMNESTY TO GARIBALDI.

Financial and Commercial News.

The screw-steamer *Kangaroo*, Capt. JEFFERY, which left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 8th, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 9th instant, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning.

The *Bohemian* arrived at Londonderry on the morning of the 8th.

Among the passengers by the *Kangaroo* is Dr. D. J. MACGOWAN, of New-York, who returns home after many years of travel in China, Japan, &c.

The advices via Liverpool by the *Kangaroo* are only one day later than those by the *City of Manchester*, and are meagre and of little importance. By way of Queenstown, they are two days later.

The *Daily News* of the 8th thinks thinks that in its editorial of the 7th it spoke too disparagingly of LINCOLN'S Proclamation, and believes that it may do better service than at first supposed.

The London *Telegraph* anticipates from the action of political parties in the Northern States—not anarchy but an issue out of present troubles. The people of the Northern States, it says, are rousing themselves to snatch the conduct of affairs from the hands of those whose incapacity has done the work of treason and to restore with self Government if not Union at least peace and prosperity.

The *Morning Post*, after stating that the North are not in any sense conquerers, but have been worsted within an inch of their existence, and are in imminent danger of being yet further beaten, says that if President DAVIS had issued a proclamation annulling any of the acts of Congress, and inviting the Northern States to send representatives to Richmond next session, it would have been about as wise and logical and likely of realization as President LINCOLN'S proclamation, which is the most powerful evidence that has yet been given of the incapacity of his Administration.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Major LOWLEY, of the Royal Engineers, dated from Baltimore, complaining of insulting conduct to which he had been subjected by Lieut.-Col. MAESEY, of the Second Maryland, and of the unsatisfactory nature of the redress accorded to him on an appeal to Gen. WOOL.

It was doubtful if the Garibaldi meeting in London would take place. The Lord Mayor had declined to preside, and had given his opinion that as GARIBALDI had been amnestied the meeting is now uncalled for.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals generally have comments upon the recent campaign in Maryland. The *Constitutionnel* does not regard it as decidedly disastrous to the Confederates. It considers the real and sole object of the entrance of the Confederates into Maryland was the capture of Harper's Ferry and its treasures in guns, stores, &c., in which they were successful.

The *Moniteur*, in its summary from New-York, thinks the losses of the Federals were probably the heaviest, but the advantage remained indisputably with MCCLELLAN, since he relieved the threatened Capital and the expedition into Maryland completely failed.

The Paris Bourse was still very excited, but prices on the 7th further declined more than ½ ₱ cent. Rentes 71.75.

ITALY.

Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTILDE had arrived at Naples.

The Pope had left Rome for Castel Gondolfo, after having visited the Ex-King of Naples.

The royal amnesty had been notified to GARIBALDI, his first impulse was to return to Caprera, but it is said he had accepted an invitation to the villa of one of his friends near Naples.

There were reports that RATAZZI had paid or would pay a visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON.

The Ex-Queen of Naples had retired for a time to the Ursuline Convent of Augsbergh.

PORTUGAL.

The marriage of the King to the Princess MARIA PIA took place at Lisbon on the 6th, amidst great rejoicing. The royal pair afterward drove round the city, and were received with much enthusiasm.

RUSSIA.

An ukase of the Emperor, issued in connection with the great National celebration at NOVO GOROD, stays the action of all sentences of confiscation pronounced against Poles from 1831 to the present time—but the decree is only applicable in cases where Government has neglected or forgotten to sell property confiscated thirty years.

A decree orders a partial conscription in Poland for 1863.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 9.

GLADSTONE'S statement in a speech at Newcastle, that JEFF. DAVIS had made the South a nation, and that he considers separation certain, attracts great attention, and causes flatness in cotton. The papers generally approve of GLADSTONE'S remarks, and some think a recognition of the South will soon follow.

The following are Mr. GLADSTONE'S remarks:

"We may have our own feelings about Slavery; we may be for the South, but there is no doubt, I think, about this—*Jefferson Davis, and other leaders of the South, have made an army; they are making, it appears, a navy; and they have made, what is more than either, a nation* (loud cheering). I cannot say that I for one, have viewed with any regret their failure to establish themselves in Maryland. It appears to be but too probable, if they had been able to establish themselves in Maryland, the consequence of that military success in an aggressive movement would have been that a political party favorable to them would have obtained power in that State, that they would have contracted actual or virtual engagements with that political party and their future negotiations with the Northern States might have formed a new obstacle to peace. From the bottom of our hearts we should desire that no obstacle to peace should be formed. We may anticipate with certainty of the Southern States, so far as regards counting their separation from the North. I, for my own part, cannot but believe that events as regards a more event yet future and contingent, would be favorable, because I am certain that this great event will occur, and that the North will have to suffer this mortification, that I earnestly hope England will do nothing to inflict additional shame, sorrow, or pain upon those who have already suffered much, and with probability have to suffer more."

The steamship *Edinburgh* arrived from New-York to day.

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 7th were strong. Consols at one time touching 94¼; they closed, however, at 93⅞ @94.

The Discount market was unchanged. Demand at Bank was moderate.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 8—A. M.

COTTON—The market has become active, and prices have advanced under the news per *Australasian*. The sales of the two days (Monday and Tuesday) foot up about 17,000 bales, including 12,000 for speculation and export. Prices of American are called ⅛d. @⅛d. higher than on Friday last, and of Surats ⅛d. @ ⅜d. higher.

Trade at Manchester continued inactive, but the upward tendency in Cotton had given more firmness to holders.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, AYRTA & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: Flour quiet at late prices. Extra State 22s. 6d. @23s. 6d. Wheat steady, but not much doing. Red Western 9s. @10s. 2d., Southern 10s. 2d. @10s. 4d., White Western 10s. 6d. @11s. 3d., Southern 11s. 6d. @12s. 3d. ₱ 100 lbs. Corn steady. Mixed 29s. 6d. @29s. 9d. ₱ 480 lbs. White 30s. 6d. @32s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef and Pork neglected and nominal. Bacon dull, and tending downward. Lard in moderate demand, at 42s. 6d. @44s. 6d. Tallow quiet; 46s @47s. for good N. A.

PRODUCE—Ashes steady; 33s. 6d. @34s. for Pots and Pearls. Sugar very quiet. Coffee steady. Rice in moderate demand. Resin and Turpentine—No sales reported; quotations nominally unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull, and, to effect sales, lower prices have to be taken. SUGAR quiet. CORN a firm. TEA quiet but steady. RICE held for full prices. TALLOW—prices favor buyers, Y. C. 47s. 6d. LINSEED OIL, 42s. 6d. @42s. 9d.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Sales of Cotton Wednesday and Thursday, 14,000 bales. Market irregular, with a downward tendency, but quotations unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS dull but steady.

PROVISIONS flat.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 9.

Consols for money, 94. Erie Shares, 34@34½, Illinois Centrals, 46@45½ discount.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Comments on Gen. Scott's Letter.

VIEWS OF THE KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN.

Nashville the Great Point Now Aimed At.

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 18.

The letter of Gen. SCOTT to Mr. SEWARD will go far to redeem the reputation of the old soldier for military wisdom and judgment, and to place his character in a more amiable light than it has recently occupied. This letter, written March 3, 1861, is, in its sagacity and general tone, far above anything that we ever conceived Gen. SCOTT to be capable of, and proves him to have been, at the time of its writing, both a statesman and a soldier.

He seems to have been the only man in the United States who at all appreciated the magnitude of the enterprise which Mr. LINCOLN has since undertaken in endeavoring to subjugate the Southern States, and yet this even he under-estimated its difficulties is shown from the fact that, large as was the amount of treasure and force which, in his opinion, was necessary for Southern subjugation, that amount has already quadrupled, and the United States is as far from its effects as ever.

The conciliatory spirit of the letter, which not only recommends compromise and forbearance, but goes so far as to suggest, as one of the means of meeting the exigencies of the times, "Say to the seceded States, Wayward sisters, depart in peace," exalts Gen. SCOTT from the abyss into which he has been dragged by SEWARD, and makes us regret the more that he had not the moral courage to be guided by the clearness of his perceptions and the dictates of his conscience.

With such a letter as this before the Lincoln Administration, what will their own people think of the madness of their Government in precipitating a war upon the country, the end of which no man could see? What if Mr. SEWARD's repeated predictions that the war would end in thirty or sixty days, which he had taken from the declaration of the most experienced military men in the United States, that even under the best military guidance a war of invasion would be a war of years, attended by frightful destruction of life and property, and ending, if successful, in the destruction of a free form of government?

NO REUNION POSSIBLE

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 18.

Anthony HOWARD, in a speech which he made to the Irish Republicans of Fort Lafayette, in the States was the war waged at the present time, for the purpose of saving the Union, which, if it could now be accomplished, only under the Southern Government was plainly due to dissolution. This, we conceive, was substantially his declaration, though we do not now pin speech before us, and the same idea has been expressed by several other Northern men.

There are those who put no faith in these avowals, but we are inclined to think that they are sincere, and that rather than give up the principles of the Union, the North would be willing to be whipped, and thus again upon such a Constitution as the South would prescribe. The London *Herald* seems to take no heed to the apprehension of the possibility of such a result, and puts it complacently that if the South was not safe under the old Constitution, it never could be under any framed by human hands. The South never asked a better Constitution than the old American Constitution, and yet it proved impotent to save her from the spirit of New-England fanaticism. Her rights were every day violated with impunity, and her institutions threatened with overthrow, more gradual, but as inevitable as that which Mr. LINCOLN has openly proclaimed.

No paper guarantee, however plain and explicitly worded, can find men who have already proved themselves faithless to all paper engagements, and who have parted with their own rights under the old Constitution, for the purpose of depriving their neighbors of rights guaranteed by that instrument. After the experience of the past we might safely defy the wit of man to frame a Constitution which fraternal ingenuity, greed and fanaticism would not subvert. Nor, after the sacrifices which the South has suffered at Northern hands, could she ever consent, of her own free will, to live under the same Government with that people.

The blood of our murdered children would cry from the ground against their fathers if they could ever be guilty of such unnatural and monstrous ingratitude. If the South has given her blood without a murmur in this contest, it is not because she does not value that blood, but because she values freedom more than life or any earthly possession. Precious, more precious than aught else save her honor, are the jewels she has laid upon the altar of liberty, and never can she consent to shake hands again under one Government with men who have made so many vacant places in Southern households, and whose steel is dripping with the blood of our brethren and children.

Henceforth we are two people. If conquered—if forced into provincial vassalage—we must bear our condition with such fortitude as we may. To that which is inevitable—to that which involves no culpability of their own—the best and bravest men may submit. But to voluntary debasement—to willing fraternity with the robbers and murderers of our people—never, never. The South has no ambition to govern the North. She is fighting for no such object. She only asks now what she asked at the beginning, to be let alone. We desire not to make slaves, subjects, or fellow-citizens of deadly enemies. We must live apart.

BRAGG'S CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

From the Mobile Advertiser, Oct. 5.

If the Federal news be true that BUELL has beaten BRAGG to Louisville, it does not argue in the least that the latter has been out generalled. It is reasonable to suppose that when BRAGG entered Kentucky by its eastern route from Knoxville and Chattanooga, instead of going the direct route, as advised by Gov. HARRIS, *via* Nashville, and thus driving BUELL before him, he chose to make the crossing of the Cumberland River several miles above Nashville, and thus make a flank movement on BUELL.

This we conceive was his policy, and believe he has succeeded in the purpose he had in view. He has relieved North Alabama and the larger portion of Middle Tennessee from the presence of the enemy. If the Federal news be true, we interpret it in this way. Although BRAGG threatened Louisville, *his real purpose was already accomplished when he heard that BUELL and his army was there to defend it.*

The merits of the whole question may be summed up in a few words. BRAGG has accomplished the best strategic movement of the whole war in the West. He has caused BUELL to vacate North Alabama and Middle Tennessee, in order to go to the defence of Louisville.

When BRAGG was made aware of this fact, he recrossed the Cumberland, and proceeded to Bardstown, and probably to Frankfort in possession of the city. He has possession of Kentucky. He had possession of the State of Kentucky, and BUELL his possession of her chief city. What else should the best strategists desire? Have they not gained their ends? Is not Louisville, Kentucky, of more importance to the Confederacy than Nashville, Tennessee? Has not BRAGG gained possession of all the ground he promised the State, defended by an army of veterans of Shiloh and Iuka. He holds the important defensible positions, the railroads and principal thoroughfares, the State capital, and what is of still greater importance, has given the people of the State an opportunity of exhibiting their preferences for the Confederacy, of which they have gladly availed themselves. Under this state of facts, when Gen. BUELL comes to retake the State, he will find that he will have to bring with him at least four to one, in order to make his effort successful.

Gen. BUELL, last Winter, drove our forces out of Kentucky without firing a gun. We do not say this in disparagement of Gen. JOHNSTON, who, under the necessity of the case, was compelled to pursue the course he did. Gen. BRAGG will never be found in the same position as Gen. JOHNSTON was. He will be found in a position to maintain himself on Kentucky soil, and all the forces that Gen. BUELL can bring to bear against him, will never be made of avail.

Under our view of the summing up, then, which we give with that diffidence that belongs to modesty, we are forced to the opinion (in the absence of more correct and definite information) that Gen. BRAGG has made one of the best strategic movements of the war. We say this without wishing to be considered as one of Gen. BRAGG'S special admirers, but we say it because we believe it to be a fact that will in all probability find its place in the history of the war.

Believing this as we do, conscientiously, we cannot say there is anything in recent news to discourage our hopes or weaken our resolution. We have that resolution with which the people of the South first set out, and that was that the Southern people were invincible, and that subjugation by the North would be the worst calamity that could befall them. Let our people, then, take courage, even from their calamities, if such they be, and maintain their independence against the Northern Yankees, as they have heretofore on two occasions done the same thing against the Powers of England.

In conclusion we can only say that we now, as ever, believe our cause to be in the ascendant, and that we have more reason to be jubilant than despondent.

PERIL TO NASHVILLE.

From the Grenada (Miss.) Appeal.

In common with every Tennesseean, our attention has of late been continually attracted to the situation in Middle Tennessee, and particularly at Nashville. It has been a matter of mortification that the beautiful Capital of our State has been so long permitted to remain in the hands of our enemies, and our patriotic people have only become reconciled to the state of things which has existed, by entertaining the belief, undoubtedly well founded, that the armies of the Confederacy were occupied in bringing about more important results than would have been the recapture of Nashville, and that the future would accomplish, without loss of life, all that the heart of every Tennesseean could desire.

It is evident that the hour of deliverance is near at hand. The skillful movement of Gen. BRAGG from Chattanooga has accomplished, in effect, all we could have expected. The Federal detachments, scattered through North Alabama and Middle and East Tennessee, were all forced to fall back and abandon the positions they had gained, for the purpose of assisting BUELL in his Kentucky campaign. The only exception is that of Nashville—the only Federal force in Middle Tennessee, being the garrison in that city. From the latest information we have, *we learn that this is composed of only a small division, numbering some six or eight thousand; and these, with the city, are so completely hemmed in and cut off from foreign communication, even with the surrounding country, as to have already become seriously straitened for supplies.* And, when we consider the wants of a population of thirty thousand citizens, added to the necessities of an army, we cannot but think that an early day will witness the capitulation of, or evacuation of the city by, the troops that have so long oppressed the loyal Southrons of "the City of Rocks."

All accounts from Nashville represent the resident population as remaining true in their allegiance to the State and the Confederacy. The tool of LINCOLN, ANDY JOHNSON, has met with no encouragement in his efforts to control the future political *status* of the State; and, in consequence of the disappointment in this respect he has experienced, his whole attention has been turned to the punishment of those who have, in the least contributed to thwart his ambitious and traitorous schemes. Such he has persecuted to an extent almost beyond endurance, but this persecution has only served to make them more implacable enemies of the Government against whose tyranny we have protested.

We again express the opinion that a change of affairs will soon take place—that the usurper will be pulled from his chosen places at an early day, and our people triumphantly again hail servants be reinstated. The Federal force in Nashville is so small that it could easily be captured were it not for the carnage that would ensue from a direct conflict to overpower them and punish property. But they are hemmed, and can soon be forced to yield without a strife. They are comparatively isolated, the nearest Federal force being that of GRANT at Corinth—and he has need of all the men he has left to hold the army of PRICE and VAN DORN in check. We have reason to be hopeful, and can conscientiously bid our Tennessee readers be of good cheer.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CORPUS CHRISTI.

The Galveston (Texas) *News* gives the following particulars of the bombardment of Corpus Christi, briefly alluded to a few days since:

"We have heard many vague reports of late about an attempt of the enemy to take Corpus Christi, but have refrained from saying anything on the subject for the want of reliable and definite information. We now learn, however, on good authority, that the enemy, having removed the obstructions in the channel, went up near the city and sent a flag of truce, demanding a surrender of the city. This was on Friday, Sept. 15. Maj. HOBBY replied that he would not surrender the town, but would resist upon them until they attempted to land, in which case he would take the best defence possible. They then left, but returned the next day with several schooners and a propeller, and took soundings within sixty yards of the wharf. But as Maj. HOBBY said he would not fire upon them without they attempted to land, so the gun was fired. The enemy again went away, but returned the third time on next day (Sunday) and commenced bombarding the city, continuing to fire as rapidly as they could, from daylight till 11½ A. M. The fire was vigorously returned by Maj. HOBBY from two 32-pounders, two 24-pounders, and one 12-pounder. The enemy then retired.

They are said to have had several small vessels, besides their propeller. The town was badly damaged, almost every building having been perforated with the shells. Only one person on our side was hurt, and this was a gentleman in Bell County whose name we have not received. He was killed by a shot. There was sufficient evidences that the enemy suffered quite as much if not more than ourselves, for drowned fragments of the enemy's vessels were drifted ashore by the east loads, and the propeller finally used her sails only when she left, evidently having her machinery too much damaged to get up steam.

They, however, returned on Monday morning, the 16th, and renewed the bombardment, continuing to throw shells from 9 A. M. till about 12 M., when they again left, having probably received all they as good as they sent, and more than they had bargained for.

On Tuesday, they returned to the bombardment a third time, but left again after firing some sixty shells. No more lives were lost on our side, nor a single person wounded, but the town, we learn, has been badly damaged, some of the houses being perforated by forty or fifty shells each. Very few of the enemy's shells exploded, and this probably accounts for the few casualties. Every man in Corpus Christi and in the vicinity, and able to bear arms, participated in the fight, out, of course, their rifles and muskets could not be made available at such a distance. The whole number of men under Major HOBBY was between seven hundred and eight hundred, about two hundred of whom were volunteers.

Our informant was not present at this bombardment, but reaches the vicinity about the time. In this way from Brownsville, and the above account was given him by those who participated. The women and children left the city before the bombardment commenced. Our informant did not learn that the enemy effected a landing at all, but we see by the account in the Galveston *Messenger* that, on one occasion, forty of the Federals landed, but were immediately driven back to their boats, with the loss of four of their number, killed or wounded."

DEATH OF GEN. ANDERSON.

The Raleigh *Standard* announces the death of Gen. GEORGE B. ANDERSON, a gallant and promising young officer, who was wounded in the foot at Sharpsburgh, Md. Gen ANDERSON died on Thursday of last week, at the house of his brother, Col. W. E. ANDERSON, in Raleigh. Deceased was a native of Wilmington, and about 35 years of age. He left a young wife and an infant child.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT WILMINGTON.

During Saturday and Sunday there were thirty yellow fever deaths in Wilmington, N. C. The *Daily Journal* has suspended publication. The office is deserted by almost all the hands necessary to carry on the work, and the editor on Monday had four sick servants on his hands.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. MEANS.

Gov. MEANS, Ex-Governor of South Carolina, is not dead, as has been stated. He died on the 16th of November.

FROM MATAMORAS.

Another Confederate Prize Taken by a National Gunboat.

The brig *Harriet Hallock*, Capt. WICKS, from Matamoras Sept. 23, reached this port this morning, with cotton to S. J. RAVENS, and brings Mrs. W. M. PYE and child; Dr. W. G. MOORE, E. DURAND and S. KENVALS, as passengers. She left the American vessels in that port.

The Confederate schooner *Two Sisters*, from Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of guns, bars, &c., cleared at Matamoras on the 21, with the Confederate flag flying, and hailing the United States gunboat Antonia in port. She immediately got under way, and put to sea. The *Alcatross* slipped her anchor and gave her chase, and succeeded in overhauling her off the harbor, put a prize crew on board, and sent her to Key West. The *Two Sisters* was formerly a Virginia pilot boat.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Movements of the Guerrilla Morgan, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The guerrilla JOHN MORGAN was at Litchfield, Grayson County, on Tuesday night.

JAMES B. CLAY went South with the rebels from Lexington.

The house of Mrs. HOBBS, at Oakland, was accidentally burned last night. The adjacent buildings of Rev. STUART ROBINSON were threatened at one time, but escaped injury.

At Richmond, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, during the exodus of his troops, said to an ardent Kentucky lurist: "We did not care anything about your people, but we did want your territory, even that, however, is not worth two drops of Confederate blood."

There is no news from either the forces of Gen. BUELL or Gen BRAGG.

THE ESCAPE OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

MOUNT VERNON, KY., Tuesday, Oct. 21.

SMITH'S Division, CRITTENDEN'S corps, yesterday pursued the enemy from Camp Nelson, seven miles beyond Wildcat, to within forty miles of Cumberland Gap. The enemy are still flying with the utmost precipitation, traveling night and day, and leaving broken down men every mile of the march.

We captured fifty head of beef cattle from a drove of three thousand, which the rebels took from the Blue Grass region.

Cumulate devastation marks the enemy's trail. They have robbed the mountaineers of everything, so that their immense trains may not be drawn upon till the last moment.

The rebels are leaving in great disgust, saying they were more bushwhacked in Kentucky than ever the Yankees were in the South.

Popular Estimate of the Perryville Battle, and Complaints Against Buell.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 20, 1862.

Our Press and people complain of Gen. BUELL for apparently so far failing to redeem the promises so confidently made in his behalf by his friends. Their opinion of the Perryville battle substantially accords with the opinion of "Curtius." They demand that BUELL shall destroy BRAGG'S army, and that, in the event of his manifest failure he shall be permanently relieved. BUELL'S generalship, or want of it, will be demonstrated satisfactorily to everybody before the November rains.

Gen. GRANGER'S army corps is urged to be more active and efficient. Loyal Kentuckians are warned that their troubles are not over, and are conjured to shake off their lethargy, apathy and supineness.

Capt. JANKINS warns the public against purchasing animals, branded or not, from any soldier, wagonmaster or teamster, or any other person in the Government service. Parties have bought from soldiers and citizens Government animals and captured property for mere songs.

We believe that no Vallandighamers have been elected in Ohio or Indiana, unless DAN VOORHEES and SAM COX.

PONTIAC.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Affairs at Island No. 10—Stringent Orders Issued by Gen. Rosecrans at Corinth, &c.

CAIRO, Thursday, Oct. 23.

In consequence of the information that 2,000 rebels, supposed to be a part of JACKSON'S cavalry were advancing for the purpose of attacking our force on the Tennessee shore opposite Island No. 10, they, last night, were transferred to the Island. All the property was removed in safety.

Gen. ROSECRANS issued an order, at Corinth, on the 16th, saying that all officers and soldiers absent without passes from their division commander are to be arrested, the soldiers to be confined on bread and water, and the officers sent to the commanders of their regiments under a guard, and to be reported to the Commanding-General of the army. Sutlers must join their regiments with their goods in four days, or have them confiscated. Persons not employed in business will be arrested as spies and treated accordingly. Newsboys, peddlers, &c., are warned to close their business immediately, or have their goods confiscated. All establishments must be closed at 10 P. M., and all persons on the streets after half-past ten will be arrested and confined in the guard-house until morning.

The steamer *Rowena* reports all quiet at Memphis.

The rebels have retreated to Grand Prairie.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 23.

The Grenada *Appeal* says that Saline City, Texas, was occupied by the Federals last month.

Gen. BUELL has issued an order that all officers, whether sick or well, not on special duty, must join their regiments immediately.

MORGAN'S forces, in two bands, were at Litchfield and Brownsville last evening, stealing horses, &c.

FROM HAVANA.

Commercial Intelligence.

The following vessels were in the port of Havana on Oct. 4:

Ship *Thames Nyr*, loading sugar; bark *Bamberg*, discharging; brigs, *Croton*, do., *Rush*, do., *Edna T. Kerr*, do., *Begnision*, do., schooner *Manhattan*, do.

Freights remain unchanged and quotations are as follows:

For Falmouth, British brig *Spencer*, 400 hhds. sugar at £2 2s. 6d.; Danish bark *Johanna Christoff*, 1,600 boxes sugar at £2 2s. 6d. For Liverpool, Spanish ship *Tiel*, 400 pipes rum at £2; Bark *Providencia*, 707 bales cotton (freight at 3-16 ₱ bale. Great Britain for orders, £2 a £2 5s., Great Britain direct, £2, Havre and Bremen, £2 5s., Mediterranean, nominal, France, 45f. per bale, United States, 1s. 6d. ₱ box, $3@$3 75 ₱ hhd., $1 50@$2 75.

A Card.

The *Herald* of this morning contains a report of a speech made at the Brooklyn Seymour meeting last evening by JOHN VAN BUREN, in which there passages occur:

Now, gentlemen, one word more of personal explanation, and then I shall be through with this branch of the discussion, far from interesting to you, and, perhaps, I might add, very uninteresting to me. It seems that I have not only published a private letter, but I read in the *Evening Post* that I had sat down to dine, uninvited, with Gen. SCOTT the other day at the New-York Club—(laughter)—and this is mentioned as an evidence of my want of knowledge, as it certainly would be, of the courtesies of life. It is thus stated:

On the same day on the evening of which he made his speech and read Gen. SCOTT'S letter, he went into the New-York Club, at the hour at which, as it happened, the General was eating there, alone at a table. Mr. VAN BUREN sat himself down at the same table, uninvited, and there sat his dinner, but said never a word to the General of the fact that he was going from that table to make a partisan speech, nor hazarded one word about the letter of the General which he meant to read.

Now, how any friend of Gen. SCOTT would venture to say that anybody sat down to dine with him, uninvited, I am utterly at a loss to imagine. Unless the General has greatly changed since this morning, if anybody should dine with him without any invitation, he would find himself sitting outside on the curbstone. (Laughter.) This conversation purports to come from Gen. SCOTT—it is unequivocally and absolutely false. It is retailed by a person who should have known better, in my humble opinion, who occupies a distinguished, in a literary point of view, which should induce him to forbear from mingling in any political contest, at least, by any false representation. It is a false statement—that private conversation had by CHARLES KING, of Columbia College. Mr. KING enjoys the signal honor of being the only man in the State of New-York, or the United States, who ever assailed a dead woman. He had the signal honor of attacking Mrs. JACKSON, after her death, and endeavoring to wound the feelings of the gentlemen present through his dead wife; and it is appropriate that he should now undertake to retail falsely a private conversation, to the injury of the hero of the great wars that have distinguished this country from 1812 to the present day. (Applause.)

In this, or any other community where the two gentlemen are known, there will be no difference of opinion when I state, as a question of veracity is related between CHARLES KING and JOHN VAN BUREN.

That is the point, however, there may be no possibility of question, it may be stated that Gen. SCOTT, when calling to see me this morning, authorized me to say that the statement of JOHN VAN BUREN at the same public dinner-table with himself was purely accidental, unexpected, and of course unsolicited by him; that he took no part in it, immediately got under way, and put to sea. The *Alcatross* slipped her anchor and gave her chase, and succeeded in overhauling her off the harbor, put a prize crew on board, and sent her to Key West. The *Two Sisters* was formerly a Virginia pilot boat.

He would be sorry to do injustice to any one, but he must say that the statement of JOHN VAN BUREN was entirely unexpected by him, unsolicited by him, and of course unauthorized by him. Gen. SCOTT would be sorry to do injustice to any one, but he must say that the statement of JOHN VAN BUREN was entirely unexpected by him, unsolicited by him, and of course unauthorized by him.

WILLIAM G. KING,

East Forty-ninth-street, corner of Fourth-avenue—Thursday.

Union Meeting at Ogdensburgh.

SPEECHES BY HON. H. J. RAYMOND AND MR. SHERWOOD, OF TEXAS.

OGDENSBURGH, Thursday, Oct. 23.

A stirring Union meeting was held here last evening, and in spite of the storm, the enthusiasm was prolonged until nearly midnight. Judge FINE presided, and PRESTON KING was present.

The address of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, touching the current war topics, was received with great favor. The meeting thoroughly indorsed his defence of the Government, his dissection of Mr. SEYMOUR'S speeches his analysis of JOHN VAN BUREN'S plea for the South, and his exposure of the Democratic bugbear that emancipation will crowd the North with negro labor.

In reply to an interrogation from one of the audience, Mr. RAYMOND said that he did not know precisely what we were to do with the negroes; perhaps they would find out what to do with themselves. They had always worked for nothing, and he had no reason to suppose they would stop working because somebody proposed to pay them. (Laughter.) Emancipation, instead of attracting negro labor North, would, according to the laws of climate, draw the free negroes to the South. He made a patriotic appeal to the voters to rebuke sympathy with treason by defeating the Seymour ticket.

LORENZO SHERWOOD, of Texas, followed in a long, but interesting address, showing that the avowed purpose of the rebellion is to destroy free democratic Government, because it is incompatible with Slavery, and because the Southern leaders believe that the republican institutions are a failure. He cited a mass of evidence on this point, and earnestly urged the necessity of defeating the secession scheme of dividing the councils of the North. The meeting cordially approved these and other sentiments, and from various indications it is evident that this county will do its duty to the Union cause in the coming election.

Large Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 23.

A fire broke out about 11 o'clock last night in a small stable on RICHARDSON'S wharf.

The flames, aided by a high wind, then spread to other stables, and a building containing Kerosene oil—all of which were destroyed.

The fire then crossed over to FRENCH'S wharf, at which was lying the schooner *L. A. Dunenhauer*, from Greenwich, N. J., discharging coal. She was nearly destroyed.

On this wharf was an extensive wood and coal yard, which was partly destroyed.

The fire then extended to TILESTON'S wharf, where a schooner, name not ascertained, was partially destroyed.

A large quantity of wood on this wharf was also destroyed.

The loss is estimated at $50,000, which is partly insured.

The Iowa Election.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 23.

Full returns from the Iowa State election are not yet in. Enough, however, is received to make it probable that the Republican State ticket is elected by from 5,000 to 10,000 majority. The Republicans elect all their members to Congress.

The Draft in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Oct. 23.

Drafted men by thousands are arriving here by every train.

In addition to the camps of rendezvous established at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Harrisburgh, other camps are to be provided at Chambersburgh, York, Gettysburgh and other points along the border.

SPENCER MILLER'S Battery, from Philadelphia, is to be divided into sections, and distributed along the border.

These preparations will prevent a repetition of rebel cavalry raids.

The militia will be armed and equipped at once.

In consequence of the deficiency of blankets in the United States Quartermaster's Department, drafted men are required to supply themselves from home.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 23.

The City Councils have passed a resolution requesting the Mayor's postponement of the draft, so as to fill up the requisite number with volunteers, to whom a bounty of $200 is to be given in addition to the Government bounty.

The Saxonia and City of Washington Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, for Southampton and Hamburgh, was boarded off Cape Race at 9 A. M. to-day. The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York for Queenstown, Liverpool, passed the Cape at 11½ A. M., and was also boarded. News from New-York to Tuesday evening with commercial telegrams through the agency of Geo. STEERS, Esq., were put on board.

Base Ball in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 23.

In the base ball match to-day between the Eckford and Athletic Clubs, the Eckford was victorious by the following score: Eckford, 22; Athletic, 22. There were between three and four thousand people present.

Col. FITZGERALD entertains the Eckfords to-night. The Eckfords remain to play the Keystone Club to-morrow.

The Philadelphia Races.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 23.

There will be no races Friday. *Blackbird* has been withdrawn on account of being matched in two races against *Idlewild* for $20,000, next Spring, three-mile heats in Philadelphia, and four-mile heats in New-York.

Sale of Gold in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 24.

A sale of $2,000 in gold was made on 'Change to-day, deliverable in six months, at 45 ₱ cent. premium.

John Van Buren at Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 23.

JOHN VAN BUREN addressed an immense audience, in favor of the Democratic, ticket this afternoon, at the City Hall.

ACCEPTANCE OF COL MURPHY.—J. MCLEOD MURPHY has telegraphed THOS. JONES, Jr., Chairman of the People's Union Convention of the Ninth Congressional District, that he accepts the nomination.

Markets.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 23.

FLOUR unsettled; held at $5 50 for superfine. WHEAT dull, buyers contending for the decline. WHISKY firm at 34c. MESS PORK sold at $10 25. GOLD, 2s. Exchange dull at ½.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Oct. 23.

FLOUR lower. WHEAT declined 3@c. Sales at 93c. for No. 1, and 87c. for No. 2. *Receipts*—1,900 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments*—1,300 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS quiet. 17c. on Wheat to Buffalo.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Potomac, for New-Orleans—J. G. Burden, Vincent Batallavara, A. Dupert, M. D. Saundors, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Page, W. F. Harper, P. McDonough, C. Garthwaite, C. McDonough, M. Gerson, F. Thompson, C. Paine, A. D. Guice, John Abendroth, Mrs. W. W. Howell, Wm. Fogg, H. Wolfkid, Mrs. Capt. H. B. Fitch, Mrs. Lieut.-Col. W. Babcock, Samuel Cohen, J. J. Emery, Capt. Jenkins, Thomas Jenkins, J. N. Baldwin, Samuel Valk, Rebecca Cohen, Mrs. Mary Sarsfield, J. R. Axis, George J. McGuiligan, Mary V. Glenn, child, infant and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Boole, E. Boulingy, John Pallisser, H. Downs, C. Miller, H. F. Sparks.

In steamship Cahawba, for New-Orleans—Mr. Mactowan, lady, daughter and servant; Mr. J. H. Frick, lady and two children, Miss Bloog, Mr. Johnson and lady, Mr. M. Daniel, lady and two children, Mrs. H. E. Angas and three children, Miss Taintree, Miss Tainter, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Ballard and son, Mr. W. Semmes and son, Rev. J. Dixon, Mr. Gilbert, lady and daughter, Capt. C. Hodgson, Prof. C. H. Shepherd, Messrs. J. Stevens, T. C. Kennyside, J. McAvany, Prof. Mrs. N. Anderson and child, Mrs. Anderson and child, Mrs. Ainsworth, child and servant, Miss Rachel and daughter, Mrs. Dixie and daughter, Mrs. Stevens and son, Miss Vandalson and child, Mrs. C. Dixon, New-ville, Mrs. J. Lewis, Mrs. E. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Rachel, Miss. Rachel, Mr. Palmer, S. Stevens, [illegible], D. H. Gardner, [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. H. Thomas, Mr. Whaley, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Cutting, [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Hunter, Miss. and child, Mr. Udell, Miss Kings, Miss Dale, Master Dale and nurse—80 cabin and 300 steerage passengers; all well.

*In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orle

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Comments on Gen. Scott's Letter.

VIEWS OF THE KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN.

Nashville the Great Point Now Aimed At.

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 18.

The letter of Gen. SCOTT to Mr. SEWARD will go far to redeem the reputation of the old soldier for military wisdom and judgment, and to place his character in a more favorable light than it has recently occupied. This letter, written March 3, 1861, is, in its sagacity and general tone, far above anything that we ever conceived Gen. SCOTT to be capable of, and proves him to have been, at the time of its writing, both a statesman and a soldier.

He seems to have been the only man in the United States who at all appreciated the magnitude of the enterprise which Mr. LINCOLN has since undertaken in endeavoring to subjugate the Southern States, and yet that even he underrated its difficulties is shown from the fact that, large as was the amount of treasure and force which, in his opinion, was necessary for Southern subjugation, that amount has already quadrupled, and the United States is as far from its effects as ever.

The conciliatory spirit of the letter, which not only recommends compromise and forbearance, but goes so far as to suggest, as one of the means of meeting the exigencies of the times, "Say to the seceded States, Wayward sisters, depart in peace," excites Gen. SCOTT from the abyss into which he has been dragged by SEWARD, and makes us regret the more that he had not the moral courage to be guided by the clearness of his perceptions and the dictates of his conscience.

With such a letter as this before the Lincoln Administration, what will their own people think of the madness of their Government in precipitating a war upon the country, the end of which no man could now see? What of Mr. SEWARD's repeated predictions that the war would end in thirty or sixty days, when he had before him the declaration of the most experienced military man in the United States, that even under the best military guidance a war of invasion would be a war of years, attended by frightful destruction of life and property, and ending, if successful, in the destruction of a free form of government?

NO REUNION POSSIBLE.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 18.

Archbishop HUGHES, in a speech which he made to the Irish Bishops, declared that the unity of the States was the vital object of the present struggle; unity to be accomplished, unity under the Southern Government was preferable to dis-solution. This, we believe, was substantially his declaration, though we have not now his speech before us, and the same idea has been expressed by several other Northern men.

There are those who put no faith in these avowals; but we are inclined to think that they are sincere, and that rather than give up the benefits of the Union, the North would be willing to be whipped, and unite again upon such a Constitution as the South would prescribe. The London *Herald* seems to labor under the apprehension of the possibility of such a result, and justly concludes that if the South was not safe under the old Constitution, it never could be under any framed by human hands. The South never asked a better Constitution than the old American Constitution, and yet it proved impotent to save her from the spirit of New-England fanaticism. Her rights were every day violated with impunity, and her institutions threatened with overthrow, more gradual, but as inevitable as that which Mr. LINCOLN has openly proclaimed.

No paper guarantee, however plain and explicitly worded, can bind men who have already proved themselves faithless to all paper engagements, and who have parted with their own rights under the old Constitution, for the purpose of depriving their neighbors of rights guaranteed by that instrument. After the experience of the past we might safely defy the wit of man to frame a Constitution which Puritanical ingenuity, greed and fanaticism would not subvert. Nor, after the sacrifices which the South has suffered at Northern hands, could she ever consent, or her own free will, to live under the same Government with that people.

The blood of our murdered children would cry from the ground against their fathers if they could ever be guilty of such unnatural and monstrous ingratitude. If the South has given her blood without a murmur to this contest, it is not because she does not value that blood, but because she values freedom more than life or any earthly possession. Precious, more precious than aught else save her honor, are the jewels she has laid upon the altar of liberty, and never can she consent to shake hands again under one Government with men who have made so many vacant places in Southern households, and whose steel is dripping with the blood of our brethren and children.

Henceforth we are two people. If conquered—if forced into provincial vassalage—we must bear our condition with such fortitude as we may. To that which is inevitable—to that which involves no culpability of their own—the best and bravest men may submit. But to voluntary debasement—to wilful fraternity with the robbers and murderers of our people—never, never. The South has no ambition to govern the North. She is fighting for no such object. She only asks now what she asked at the beginning, to be let alone. We desire not to make slaves, subjects, or fellow-citizens of deadly enemies. We must live apart.

BRAGG'S CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY

From the Mobile Advertiser, Oct. 5.

If the Federal news be true that BUELL has beaten BRAGG to Louisville, it goes not argue in the least that the latter has been out generaled. It is reasonable to suppose that when BRAGG entered Kentucky by its eastern route from Knoxville and Chattanooga, instead of going the direct route, as advised by Gen. HARDEE, via Nashville, and thus driving BUELL before him, he chose to make the crossing of the Cumberland River several miles above Nashville, and thus make a flank movement on BUELL.

This we conceive was his policy, and believe he has succeeded in the purpose he had in view. He has relieved North Alabama and the larger portion of Middle Tennessee from the presence of the enemy. If the Federal news be true, we interpret it in this way. Although BRAGG threatened Louisville, *his real purpose was already accomplished when he heard that BUELL and his army was there to defend it.*

The merits of the whole question may be summed up in a few words. BRAGG has accomplished the best strategic movement of the whole war in the West. He has caused BUELL to vacate North Alabama and Middle Tennessee, in order to go to the defence of Louisville.

When BRAGG was made aware of this fact, he retraced his steps towards Lexington, and probably left BUELL in possession of the city. His purpose was accomplished. He had possession of the State of Kentucky, and BUELL had possession of her chief city. Which has shown the best generalship? BUELL holds the city of Louisville, with all its bottomless, where use the good material had gone out before, and BRAGG had got possession of the State. He has possession of all the producing portion of the State, protected by an army of probably eighty thousand men. He holds the important defensible positions, the railroads and principal thoroughfares, the State capital, and what is of still greater importance, has given the people of the State an opportunity of exhibiting their preferences for the Confederacy, of which they have gladly availed themselves. Under this state of facts, when Gen. BUELL comes to retake the State, he will find that he will have to bring with him at least four to one, in order to make his effort successful.

Gen. BUELL, last Winter, drove our forces out of Kentucky without firing a gun. We do not say this in disparagement of Gen. JOHNSTON, who, under the necessity of the case, was compelled to pursue the course he did. Gen. BRAGG will never be found in the same position as Gen. JOHNSTON was. He will be found in a position to maintain himself on Kentucky soil, and all the forces that Gen. BUELL can bring to bear against him, will never be made of avail.

Under our view of the surrender of Gen. which we give with that diffidence that belongs to modesty, we are forced to the opinion (in the absence of more correct and definite information) that Gen. BRAGG has made one of the best strategic movements of the war. We say this without wishing to be considered as one of Gen. BRAGG's special admirers, but we say it because we believe it to be a fact that will in after years find its place in the history of the war.

Believing this as we do, conscientiously, we cannot say there is anything in the recent news to discourage our hopes or weaken our resolution. We have that resolution with which the people of the South first set out, and that was that the Southern people were invincible, and that subjugation by the North would be the worst calamity that could befall them. Let our people, then, take courage, even from these calamities, if such they be, and maintain their independence against the Northern Yankees, as they heretofore on two occasions done the same thing against the Powers of England.

In conclusion we can only say that we have, however, believe our cause to be in the ascendant, and that we have more reason to be jubilant than despondent.

PERIL TO NASHVILLE.

From the Grenada (Miss.) Appeal.

In common with every Tennesseean, our attention has of late been continually attracted to the situation in Middle Tennessee, and particularly at Nashville. It has been a matter of mortification that the beautiful Capital of our State has been so long permitted to remain in the hands of our enemies, and our patriotic people have only become reconciled to the state of things which has existed, by entertaining the belief, undoubtedly well founded, that the armies of the Confederacy were occupied in bringing about more important results than would have been the recapture of Nashville, and that the future would accomplish, without loss of life, all that the heart of every Tennesseean could desire.

It is evident that the hour of deliverance is near at hand. The skillful movement of Gen. BRAGG from Chattanooga has accomplished, in effect, all we could have expected. The Federal detachments, scattered through North Alabama and Middle and East Tennessee, were all forced to fall back and abandon the positions they had gained, for the purpose of assisting BUELL in his Kentucky campaign. The only exception is that of Nashville—the only Federal force in Middle Tennessee, being the garrison in that city. From the latest information we have, *we learn that the occupation of only a small No. of troops, numbering some eight thousand; and these, it is said, are soon entirely beseiged, and cut off from all foreign communication, even with the surrounding country, by the bands of guerrillas scouring the country for miles.* And, when we consider the wants of a population of fifty thousand citizens, added to the necessities of an army, we cannot but think that an early day will witness the capitulation, or evacuation by the enemy, of the town, so that leave us nothing but the joyful sound of "the City of Rocks."

All accounts from Nashville represent the disloyal population as remaining true to their allegiance to the State and the Confederacy. The tool of LINCOLN, ANDY JOHNSON, has met with no encouragement in his efforts to control the future political status of the State, and, in consequence of the disappointment in this respect he has experienced, his whole attention has been turned to the persecution of those who were in the least responsible for, or to thwart his scandalous and traitorous schemes. Such he has prosecuted to an extent almost beyond endurance, but this persecution has only served to make them more implacable enemies of the Government against whose tyranny we have protested.

We again express the opinion that a change of affairs will soon take place—that the usurpers will be driven from our chosen places at an early day, and our constitutionally appointed servants be reinstated. The Federal force in Nashville is so small that it could easily be captured were it not for the chance that would ensue from a direct conflict between combatants and public property. But they are invested, and can soon be forced to yield without a fight. They are comparatively isolated, the nearest Federal force being that of GRANT at Corinth—and he has over 50 of all the men he has out to hold the army of PRICE and VAN DORN in check. We have reason to be hopeful, and encouraged by the prospect of the speedy redemption of our State.

THE BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE

From the Richmond Examiner.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Oct. 18.

The *Constitutionalist* has a special dispatch from Harrodsburgh, dated the 10th inst., which says:

BRAGG's first pitched battle took place on the 8th, at Perryville. The enemy had been following from Harrodsburgh in force, and also threatened Frankfort. WITHERS's Division was sent forward to support KIRBY SMITH, while the divisions of CHEATHAM, POLK and ANDERSON were countermarched to give battle to the foe in the rear of our lines. The fight opened on our right with artillery at 6 A. M. At 7 P. M. the whole line moved in splendid style to close quarters with the enemy for one hour and a half. The enemy maintained his ground bravely. Our troops fought like heroes until the enemy began to falter, when our boys moved forward and drove them three or four miles, entirely off the battle-field. In the meantime, an attempt on our left had been outflanked. We captured 21 cannon and 3,000 prisoners, and for want of horses only 5 pieces were brought off. Our casualties are estimated at 1,500. Night put an end to the conflict. The enemy's loss is believed to be more than double ours. BUELL had 50,000 men. We fought with only 16,000, and took prisoners from five divisions.

At Frankfort the matter was soon ended. The enemy, under McCOOK, fled before KIRBY SMITH. WITHERS cut off his rear, and took 700 prisoners and 11 wagons.

BRAGG's depot of war munitions was near, and he withdrew his army to protect them. Immediately a flag of truce from the enemy asked permission to bury their dead.

Gen. POLK had a narrow escape. Gen. BRAGG says he has the best troops in the world. Among our killed are LIEUT.-COL. PATTERSON, of the First Tennessee; LIEUT.-COL. EVANS, of the Texan Rangers; MAJ. W. PRYOR, Commissary; Capt. CARTWRIGHT, of Georgia, and WM. L. MAY, of Claiborne's Staff."

THE BATTLES IN MARYLAND.

GEN. M'CLELLAN—PROSPECTS FOR THE WINTER.

Virginia Correspondence of the Mobile Register, Oct. 5.

A Surgeon of one of the Louisiana Regiments who was wounded and left behind at Sharpsburgh arrived here last night, and brings some interesting information in regard to the late battle at that place. He says the enemy lost four Generals killed and ten wounded. The names of the wounded he did not see, but the killed were, Gens. HOOKER, RENO, MANSFIELD and WILLIAMS.

He states that the Federal army was in a condition approaching demoralization, and he thinks if we had renewed the fight, an easy victory would have been the certain result. He forgets, however, that *our own army was not in as good fighting condition as it might have been.* The want of confidence in our currency among the people of Maryland, and the utter impossibility of supplying such an army as ours at a point so far removed from its base, and by wagon trains alone, constitute another element of weakness on our part. The enemy, moreover, stood with his back against the Blue Ridge, through which there was but one turnpike, and that easily defended; so that if we had driven him from the field, we could not have pursued him with any hope of inflicting additional injury. This was not all. In our rear was the Potomac, which is subject to heavy freshets at this period of the year, and when they set in the river ceases to be fordable during the Winter. The night preceding the battle and the day it was fought, the weather presented all the appearance of an approaching equinoctial storm.

It may not be improper to suggest here, that the people of the Confederate States have been led to under-estimate the abilities of McCLELLAN. In my judgment, he is incomparably the best officer in the Federal army, if not the best of any in the Confederate; and if he had such troops as ours in command, the world would not be long in finding him out. His disasters are not justly attributable to his lack of generalship so much as to the character of his troops. The manner in which he conducted his retreat from Richmond, and his success, up to the present time, in Maryland are enough to entitle him to be ranked with the ablest commanders on either side. Officers tell me that a close inspection of his position and works before Richmond, and a thorough examination of his movements from day to day after the battle commenced, will not disclose the slightest mistake or blunder on his part. He did the best that could be done at every point, under the circumstances, and with the material he had at command. It is safer to give the enemy credit for too much ability than too little.

Some additional particulars have been received of the affair at Shepherdstown Ford. It was A. P. HILL and not JACKSON who commanded on the occasion. It is said (and this is confirmed by the surgeon alluded to above) that about 2,000 Federal infantry attempted to cross after it, and out of that number only 40 got over to return. Such as were not killed and drowned were captured.

Those who were taken as well as the prisoners captured by our lands at Sharpsburgh, have not been paroled, but were sent forward Richmond. Among the latter, it is said, were several who were captured at Harper's Ferry and paroled two days before the battle. If so be the case, there is but one course open to us, and that is, to hang every one of them.

The heavy work of the campaign is probably at an end. JACKSON may be left in this valley, but the greater portion of the Confederate army will, it is thought, take up its position behind the Rappahannock preparatory to going into Winter quarters, while the main body of the Federal army will return to Washington, leaving a division at Hagerstown and another at Hagerstown. From the Rappahannock to the Potomac, the country has undergone waste. Corn, wheat, hay, horses, hogs, beef cattle, and even milch cows were alike seized or appropriated by POPE's army, and there is not food and forage enough in the country to meet the wants of the new inhabitants left behind. Mansions, threshing machines, manufacturing establishments, wagons, carriages, and farming implements were burned, rendered useless, fences torn up, barns and stock killed, or carried off, and furniture, and private libraries and papers wantonly destroyed.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORTRESS MONROE.

The Charleston Evening *News* gives the following reports made of the bombardment of Fortress Monroe, noticed in a few days since:

We have heard many vague reports of late about the attack of the enemy to take Fortress Monroe. We refrain from saying anything on the subject for want of reliable and definite information. We now learn, on good authority, that the gunboats, having removed the obstructions in the channel, went down on Friday, Sept. 19, and Brig.-Gen. WOOL sent a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the fort. He was on Friday, Sept. 19, Maj. BELL replied that he would not surrender the fort, nor would he fire on them until they attempted to land, when he would make the best defence possible. They then, it is said, returned the fire, and with seven, it is reported, and a propeller, and the sounding of four sixty vessels of the wharf. But as Maj. HOBBY stated he would not fire upon them without they attempted to land, so no gun was fired. The enemy again went away, but returned the third time on next day (Saturday) and commenced bombarding the city, continuing to fire as rapidly as they could, from daylight till 11½ A. M. The fire was vigorously returned by Maj. HOBBY from two 32-pounders, two 18-pounders, and one 12-pounder. The enemy then retired.

They are said to have had several small vessels, including one propeller. The town was badly damaged, almost every building having been perforated with the shells. Only one person on our side was hurt, and this was a gentleman from Bell County, whose name we have not received. He was killed by a shot. There was sufficient evidences that the enemy suffered quite as much if not more than our men, for broken fragments of the enemy's vessels were drifted ashore by the ebb tide, and the propeller finally used her sails only when she left, evidently having her machinery too much damaged to get up steam.

They, however, returned on Monday morning, he[illegible] and renewed the bombardment, continuing to the same hour as A. M. of Sept. 22 M., when they again left, having apparently received fully as much as they sent, and more than they had bargained for.

On Tuesday, they returned to the same locality, but left again after firing seven shots. No damage was done on our side, nor a single person hurt. Nothing has been heard of the name of the vessel, some of the enemy's being reported to be forty-six feet in length. Very few inhabitants of the place remain, probably amounting for the [illegible] to [illegible]. Every man in Camp Hamilton and in the vicinity, and able to bear arms, [illegible] in the field, but, of course, their rifles are useless, as could not be made available at such a distance. The whole number of [illegible] Major HOBBY was [illegible] seven hundred and eighty-nine, and not a hundred of whom were wounded.

Our informant was not present at this last bombardment, but reached the vicinity about the time, on his way from Brownsville, and the above account was given him by those who participated. The women and children left the city before the bombardment commenced. Our informant does not know that the enemy effected a landing at all, but we see by the account in the Gulfport *Messenger* that on one occasion forty of the Federals landed, but were immediately driven back to their boats, with the loss of four of their number, killed or wounded."

THE REBEL COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The frauds in the commissary and purchasing departments of this Government have become so notorious and glaring as to be the common talk of the streets.

The Secretary of War should immediately institute a searching investigation into the Commissary Department in this city. On what principle can it be that a contractor can be allowed to charge the Government, on the same article, from 50 to 100 per cent. more than it is purchased for by the Government agents? Can any one tell why it is that the Government pays from 40 to 50 cents per pound for bacon, when it can be purchased in the country for 25 cents a pound?

Which the reason it came to get the monopoly at the office of the Commissary, they were told that if they *did not* they would have to pay enormous sums to the party who did purchased the cattle for the Government, that these commissions would amount to $1 per head on the cattle and one per cent. on the money paid them; and, in pursuance of these commands, they were required in the Commissary's office to sign a false receipt, stating the Government had not paid any more than they had actually received. This fact is capable, as I am informed, of abundant testimony. When the false receipt was signed, there were several persons standing by—among them one, at least, whose position as a tax officer in this city should have placed him to protect against the transaction.

We may say that the authority for the statement of fraud is a party who was interested in the transactions of the sale, Mr. J. H. HAYMOND, of Marion County, Va., a brother of Gen. HAYMOND.

There is every reason to suppose that this case is but one of many; that the Government, which purchases cattle every day to the extent of a hundred to a hundred and fifty head, finds that those with whom it negotiates are generally more pliant or more fraudulent than Mr. HAYMOND, and that to keep on the good side of Government contracts they will easily consent to their black mail.

It is by management of this sort that the Government is defrauded, and that scurvy adventurers, picked up in the petty employments of local politicians and small demagogues, have become suddenly rich as assistant commissaries and agents in Mr. SECRETARY's department.

JOHN VAN BUREN'S SPEECH.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 20.

In the late speech of JOHN VAN BUREN, published in this paper, that gentleman insists on the leaving of Richmond as indispensable to the consent of any party in the North to the making of peace. With the consummation of that, he declares that he would be willing to call a Convention of all the States, North and South, and, if the South still insisted on leaving the Union, then he would say to her, in the language of Gen. SCOTT, "Wayward sisters, depart in peace."

While it is not probable that even this measure of liberality would be acceptable to a majority of the Northern people, we cannot see why Mr. VAN BUREN should insist upon the capture of Richmond as the essential preliminary of such a pacification. There is not the same humanity which he tells us would plead for the same cessation of the war after that event, plead for it even more strongly now? If the great struggle of the war, in his opinion, is that which settles the fate of the Confederate capital, must it not involve more suffering and death than any subsequent minor struggle? Let him bear in mind the enormous losses which McCLELLAN has already sustained in endeavoring to take Richmond, and answer what object is gained by taking this Capital worthy such sacrifices. If, after they are made, the very end for which they are made is to be relinquished. The taking of Richmond, as a means to an end, has in it some appearance of reason; but the taking of Richmond as the end, and an end which is to be relinquished as soon as it is attained, does not strike us as in consonance with the logic and spirit of the invasion. It is possible, however, that, merely as a matter of pride, the Yankees might be satisfied after the capture of Richmond, to say, "Wayward sisters, depart in peace," but is it not better to sacrifice pride to humanity—to that very humanity which Mr. VAN BUREN urges as a reason for stopping the war after the capture of Richmond, and say to the South, "Go in peace," without shedding both sides to a terrible loss of life or no practical purpose?

While we appreciate the superior chivalry and magnanimity of VAN BUREN and his friends to the Black Republicans, let them be assured that the capital of this country will be defended to the last extremity by as heroic and devoted a race of men as breathes on this earth. We believe, as he does, that the taking of Richmond, while it would be a great blow to us, would never end the war, but it will, nevertheless, be vigorously defended, because some of its constituents are seeking to gain it merely for the name of the thing. The point is one on which we who are fighting for our own capital, have a right to be more sensitive than those who assail it, and the nations which have already unbraced McCLELLAN before Richmond will be mere pretiudes to a play, in comparison with the complete tragedy which will follow another attempt to humiliate the Southern people in the heart of their Confederacy.

DEATH OF GEN. ANDERSON.

The Raleigh *Standard* announces the death of Gen. GEORGE B. ANDERSON, a gallant and promising young officer, who was wounded in the foot at Sharpsburgh, Md. Gen. ANDERSON died in Tarboro on the 1st of last week, at the house of his brother, Col. W. T. ANDERSON, in Raleigh. Deceased was a native of Wilmington, and about 35 years of age. He leaves a young wife and an infant child.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT WILMINGTON.

During Saturday and Sunday there were thirty yellow fever deaths in Wilmington, N. C. The *Daily Journal* has suspended publication. The office is deserted by almost all the hands necessary to carry on the work, and the editor on Monday had but one sick servants on his hands.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. MEANS.

Col. MEANS, Ex-Governor of South Carolina, is not alive, as has been stated. He died on the field of Manassas.

FROM MATAMORAS.

Another Confederate Prize Taken by a National Gunboat.

The brig *Harriet Hancock*, Capt WILKS, from Matamoras Sept. 23, reached this port this morning, with cotton to S. J. RAVENS, and bringing Mrs. W. M. FIX and child Dr. W. G. MOORE, D. DAVIS and S. KNEVALS, as passengers. She left the Mexican waters on the 25th inst.

The Confederate schooner *Tom Slocomb*, from Matamoras Sept. 21 with the Confederate flag flying, but fearing the United States gunboat off the bar of the port, she immediately got under way and put to sea. The *Albatross* soon left the mouth and gave chase, but the *Slocomb* put a prize crew on board and sent her into Key West. The *Tom Slocomb* was formerly a Virginia pilot-boat.

FROM HAVANA.

Commercial Intelligence.

The following vessels were in the harbor of Havana on Oct. 4

Ship *Thomas Nye*, loading sugar for Boston.

Barque *Peerless*, do. for Boston.

Barque *Lorenzo*, *Brewster*, do. for Boston.

Barque *Caroline*, from Cardenas, with molasses for Falmouth.

For Falmouth, British brig *Spencer*, last date, at $2 2s. 6d., Danish bark *Anna*, *Chesley*, [illegible] sugar at $2 2s. 6d. For Liverpool, Spanish ship *Two*, [illegible] pipes rum at $2. Bark *Pet Nacra*, 707 boxes sugar (foreign) at 50 @ 50½ gale. Great Britain for orders, $2 2s. @ $2 5s., Great Britain direct, $2. Havre and Bremen, $2 5s., Mediterranean, nominal, France, 45 @ 50f., United States, ports, 6 @ 8 cts., $3 @ $3 75 @ bbl., $1 50 @ $2 75.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Movements of the Guerrilla Morgan, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The guerrilla JOHN MORGAN was at Litchfield, Grayson County, on Tuesday night.

JAMES B. CLAY went South with the rebels from Lexington.

The house of Mrs. HOBSON, at Oakland, was accidentally burned last night. The adjacent buildings of Rev. STUART ROBINSON were threatened at one time, but escaped injury.

At Rockcastle, Hickman or Mayfield, during the excitement of the troops, and in the confident Kentucky forest "We will not care anything about your people, but we will want your territory, even that, however, is not worth two drops of Confederate blood."

There is no news from either the forces of Gen. BUELL or GEO. BRAGG.

THE ESCAPE OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

Despatch to the New-York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, KY., Thursday, Oct. 23.

SMITH'S Division, CRITTENDEN'S corps, yesterday pursued the enemy from Camp Nelson, seven miles beyond Wildcat, to within forty miles of Cumberland Gap. The enemy are still flying with the utmost precipitation, traveling night and day, and leaving behind even much more of the booty.

We captured fifty head of beef cattle from a drove of three thousand, which the rebels took from the Blue Grass region.

Complete devastation marks the enemy's trail. They have robbed the mountaineers of everything, so that their ingenious traits may not be drawn upon till the last moment.

The rebels are leaving in great haste, saying they were more slaughtered in Kentucky than ever the Yankees were in the south.

DEATH OF A WAGON TRAIN.

From the Louisville Journal, 21st.

We [illegible] and [illegible] into the Red [illegible] Monday morning last, [illegible] and [illegible] Kentucky [illegible] Cumberland Ford, [illegible] Cumberland Gap. [illegible] Crew [illegible] Rockcastle [illegible] Kentucky [illegible] Camp Dick Robinson, [illegible] Camp Nelson, [illegible] Camp Dick Robinson, where they [illegible] now [illegible] hours. Having had information that a wagon train [illegible] Cumberland Ford, we [illegible] Camp Nelson

The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A General Advance Along the Whole Line Expected Immediately.

The Troops Ordered to be in Readiness Yesterday Morning.

A Considerable Body of Rebels Back of Shepardstown.

A Party of Stuart's Cavalry Captured.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM SHARPSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 24.

The following dispatch is from the TIMES' Special Correspondent at Searpeburgh, Md.:

"Indications of a speedy movement are apparent. Orders were issued to the various commands last night to prepare for an advance by daylight this morning.

A considerable body of rebels is reported back of Shepardstown about three miles.

The advance will probably be simultaneous along the whole line.

Gens. PORTER, MORELL and GRIFFIN have returned from Washington, and joined their respective commands.

While a soldier of the First Massachusetts Regiment was examining a shell near a fire yesterday, it ignited and exploded, but fortunately no one was injured.

The Second District Regiment left for Washington yesterday. When the regiment was raised, it was understood that it should not be taken out of the District.

There was no movement this morning.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 24.

Our Harper's Ferry correspondent sends the following:

HARPER'S FERRY, Friday, Oct. 24

Nineteen of STUART'S Cavalry, captured by the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of Gen AVERILL'S command, on the 22d instant, arrived here to-day under guard.

Capt. J. TUCKER, of the Tenth Virginia, and Lieut. ERBEN, of the Second South Carolina Cavalry, are among the prisoners captured near Hedgesville by the Fourth Regiment while on a scout.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

The Expedition to Loudon—The Rout of Grubb's Guerrillas—A Gallant Act—The Destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, &c.

From our Own Correspondent

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Thursday, Oct. 22, 1862.

The Expedition to "Loudon," of which I sent you a full account by telegraph last evening, proved highly successful. Farmers from that section have been coming in daily with accounts of the robberies and outrages committed by Capt. GRUBB'S Rangers, a new cavalry company recently raised in Loudon County, and attached to Gen. STUART'S command. So near have they at different times approached the Ferry, as to frighten away the market men and women, and thus cut off our vegetable supplies.

Tuesday evening they appeared on the river bank opposite Knoxville, and assumed a very threatening attitude. Between the river and the canal, near Knoxville, was a large drove of horses and mules. Had the rebels opened upon them with cannon from the opposite shore, a large number must necessarily have been killed, since the only road of escape from the narrow tract of land on which they were confined, led through a culvert passing under the canal. These guerrillas have been thoroughly routed and scattered, and we shall hear no more of their exploits. Had our party started one day earlier, it would have captured a long wagon train, which was passing through the valley in the direction of Snicker's Gap. Capt. GRUBB, on being taken, remarked, "You have got all the Grubbs now," which was very true, we having secured five belonging to this single company.

Gen. GRANT'S Staff wish me to call attention to the gallantry of EDWARD DAY, Company A, Sixth United States Cavalry, who dashed a long distance ahead of the forces, when at Wheatland, and bravely wrenching the rebel colors from the standard-bearer, bore them away in triumph. The rebel Major who endeavored to escape by doffing his military suit, was captured by Capt. G. A. CROCKER, formerly agent of the Associated Press at Buffalo.

The expedition which left Gen. FRANKLIN'S corps on Saturday evening for Hancock, twenty-two miles above Martinsburgh, fell back yesterday to a point on this side of the river, opposite Cherry Run. Leaving the encampment under cover of night, our forces reached Williamsport the next day, (Sunday,) and continued the march, crossing the North Mountain near Fair View. Learning that the enemy were tearing up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track, a portion of our troops were thrown across the river to Cherry Run, thirteen miles above Martinsburgh. Between these two places the road is in complete ruins. All the culverts and masonry-work have been blown up, bridges burned, and grade destroyed. After tearing up the rails, they were placed upon piles of burning trees, warped, and rendered almost useless by the heat. *On Saturday and Sunday a large force of the rebels, under Ewell and Jackson, entered Martinsburgh*, and completed the destruction of the railroad property it was, including the depot and workshops. They probably remain there still, so the country between that place and Williamsport continues to swarm with rebel pickets thrown out Sunday. On that day Gen. HART, with his command, was at Hedgeville, nine miles above Martinsburgh, seizing stock and provisions, and leaving Confederate scrip in return. His pickets have been extended across North Mountain, and yesterday were close upon our own, thrown out from Cherry Run.

After dividing our forces at Clear Spring, the portion destined for Hancock pushed rapidly forward, in order to thwart the designs of the enemy, who were supposed to be marching on that place. On arriving, two regiments were thrown across the river, and other preparations made to give them a warm reception. The rebels, however, failing to appear, our troops were marched back, occupying a position on this side of the river, within easy supporting distance of the force at Cherry Run.

Williamsport, Clear Spring and all the other villages scattered along the Maryland side of the Potomac, are filling with Virginia refugees.

A pontoon bridge is being thrown across the river at Berlin, six miles below here, (Harper's Ferry.) The recent order relating to outlers have, to a great extent, cleared out the "Jews" as well as "Gentiles," who had turned Bolivar Heights into a Chatham-street.

The veritable BELLE BOYD has once more turned up and was within our lines a few nights since. Her intended was recently taken prisoner by our forces. Mr. BOYD, her parient, who resides in Martinsburgh, was captured a few months since, and after being held as a prisoner for some time concluded to take the oath, and is now a loyal citizen, as indeed are most of the Martinsburgh people.

Gen. MEAGHER, who has been absent at Washington on a brief furlough, returned yesterday. His lady, who, in company with Mrs. DANIEL DEVLIN and other friends of the Irish Brigade, reached this place last week, still remains. New colors are being wrought for this brigade. The old ones, tattered and torn in many a fierce encounter, are to be placed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New-York.

THE PURSUIT OF GEN. BRAGG.

The Occupation of Danville—Evacuation of Camp Dick Robinson by the Rebels—Property Destroyed—Prisoners Captured.

NEAR MOUNT VERNON, RICH CASTLE COUNTY, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862.

Exciting and busy events have characterized the movements of the central advance of the Army of the Ohio since the date of my last. We had then just entered Danville, and encamped in its immediate suburbs. The brilliant dash of Gen. SMITH into the town resulted in driving MORGAN and his cavalry out, and pursuing one of our wagon trains, the capture which was one object of the noted brigand chief. A number of prisoners were taken from MORGAN by this movement. In the capture of Danville we took between three and four hundred prisoners, the larger part of whom had dispersed and scattered themselves through the vicinity for foraging purposes. Ninety-two were taken from the hospitals, the Theological Institute having been taken for that purpose. At Danville, as at other places, the citizens suffered severely by the rebels having been tocsined and driven from their houses, and even prevented from getting water from their own wells by rebel guards stationed around them. The demonstrations of joy shown by the citizens at our appearance among them would have thrilled any heart alive to the impulses of a noble patriotism.

Contrary to the expectation of all our officers the enemy did not stand at Camp Dick Robinson, though their entire forces had been massed at that point for the purpose of a fight. They, perhaps, ascertained the net-work we were preparing for them in time to escape from it. A night reconnoissance from our camp, on the night of the 13th, toward Dix River and in the direction of Camp Dick Robinson showed that the enemy had evacuated the place. Just before sunset in the evening four hundred of their cavalry appeared in force upon a hill overlooking our camping ground. Three regiments of the Eleventh Brigade were ordered to drive them off and take possession of the next crossing Dix River. Your correspondent accompanied the expedition. The rebels were driven back without difficulty. We proceeded to near Dix River, when suddenly great lights appeared in front. The last of the rebels had crossed the river and were reporting our advance. The enemy had commenced the destruction of such of the property accumulated at Camp Dick Robinson as they could not remove. A large number of wagons and a considerable supply of forage were destroyed. The same night the entire rebel host commenced their retreat in the direction of Stanford, Crab Orchard and Lancaster, with the evident intention of making their way to Cumberland Gap, and thence back into Tennessee. One division of their army went by way of Lancaster, while its main body took the road via Stanford and Crab Orchard. Early on the morning of the 14th our whole force was on the move in rapid pursuit of the retreating enemy. McCOOK and ROUSSEAU with the corps of Gen. GILBERT, took the Lancaster road, while the entire corps of Gen. CRITTENDEN, consisting of the divisions of Gens. SMITH, WOOD and VAN CLEVE took the road to Stanford, and WOLFORD'S Kentucky, and WYNKOOP'S Pennsylvania Cavalry, and the batteries of DAVIS, MAJOR and SWALLOW accompanying. Gens. BOYLE, THOMAS and CRITTENDEN came in person with this corps. On approaching Stanford, the county seat of Lincoln County, the enemy's artillery, consisting of two 12-pounders and two mountain howitzers, opened upon our advancing columns. The booms and reverberations of their guns among the hills and hollows, sounded fearfully to the ears of the inhabitants, but to us it was no unusual or unwelcome music. Our cavalry and infantry soon silenced their guns, driving the enemy from their position further along the road toward Crab Orchard. The results of this skirmish were that we captured fourteen prisoners, killed a rebel Lieutenant-Colonel and took a number of horses and guns. We entered Stanford at 2 o'clock P. M., and were warmly welcomed by the citizens, who had the same tale to tell of rebel soldiers that we had heard, and of which we had seen evidences all along our march. At Stanford we took thirty-six prisoners, twenty of whom were in hospitals, and the others prowling about the streets and in the suburbs. We remained a short time in Stanford, and proceeded on our march, bivouacking on a magnificent hill overlooking the place, and commanding the town, about sunset. Our men went early to rest in hearing of the retreating enemy's guns, and almost in sight of their camp-fires. At 11 o'clock the order came to march, and we were soon again on the road to Crab Orchard. That midnight march was full of incident. We had proceeded but about a mile, when the enemy opened their cannon upon us. The night was still, cold and clear. The moon shone splendidly. We were embosomed amid countless hills, and amid the deepest forests. The smallest sound could be easily heard, and its echoes went through a hundred ravines. So close were we to the enemy that the flashes of their guns could be seen from the hill in our front. Their shells went screaming through the air, bursting among the trees, making a tremendous noise. SWALLOW'S Battery replied. A number of rounds were fired, when the enemy continued their retreat, and we moved forward. This game of cannonading was several times repeated, with no result save driving the enemy forward. At 8 o'clock in the morning we again halted, naked. Scratching an hour's sleep, and attaching a hasty breakfast, we were again ready to march. We were now near Crab Orchard. The morning of the 15th was sunny and lovely in the extreme. Gen. CRITTENDEN got permission to push on his forward with his corps in pursuit of the enemy. We had now left the fertile, blue grass regions of Kentucky, and had commenced the ascent of the rocky, sterile portions of the northeastern part of the State. Our march was commenced at an early hour. Heavy cannonading was heard to our left, and it was supposed that the enemy were disputing the passage of McCOOK and ROUSSEAU across Upper Dix River. The Eleventh Brigade to-day led the advance of the entire corps. We had proceeded but one mile when the enemy again opened fire on us. In addition to their artillery, theirs musket firing was rapid, and their balls hissed and whizzed about our boys quite thickly. We were soon in line of battle. DAVIS'S Battery and MILLER'S were soon in position, and the entire Eleventh Brigade deployed by regiments as skirmishers. Lively work was now had. The enemy was delaying our approach to Crab Orchard. The musket firing and the artillery dueling were continued for some time. We killed three of the enemy and wounded several others. The rebels now retired and we entered Crab Orchard at 10 o'clock A.M. We found the town literally plundered of everything. The citizens gave us a most generous welcome, furnishing our troops with fresh water and something to eat. As we entered the town, the enemy, who had taken a position upon a hill opposite, opened their battery with terrible energy. Some of their shots were fired with admirable precision. One shell went just over our heads and penetrated a house, exploding in the house, scattering splinters and fragments in every direction. Our batteries were again advanced to position, and our infantry were thrown into the woods. The accurately aimed shots of Capt. DAVIS soon silenced the enemy's guns, sending their artillerists and support, scampering across a glade to our right in hurried confusion. The musket firing was more brisk than it had hitherto been, and our men were fearfully exposed to the enemy's fire. We finally drove them back. We lost one killed and two wounded. At Stanford, we took 21 prisoners, some in hospital and some while engaged in action. Gen. BUELL was at Crab Orchard and complacently remarked that "BRAGG'S army is mine." The remainder of the day was a succession of skirmishes and artillery duels, we driving the enemy before us. We killed sixteen of the enemy and took 23 prisoners. Just before reaching our present camp, we disabled one of the enemy's guns, the trail of which is lying within sight of me. We are now near Mount Vernon, in the County of Rockcastle. The enemy are making for Cumberland Gap. They have several droves of beef cattle and fat sheep in their train. We are on to overtake them. I send you a specimen of Confederate scrip.

CURTIUS.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Items from the Richmond Papers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 23.

Major R. W. SCHENCK, of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who has just arrived at Fortress Monroe, from Aiken's Landing, on the *John A. Warner*, announces that Commissioner WOOD, of Washington, D. C., has succeed in effecting the release of over one hundred Union prisoners at Salisbury, N. C., and expects to have them at Aiken's Landing the latter part of this week. The *John A. Warner*, in charge of Major SCHENCK, will probably be at Aiken's Landing to-morrow to receive them.

The following *Examiner* of the 20th says:

Dispatches transpiring with the War Department state nothing more than that BRAGG had fallen back from his former position a distance of forty miles, for the purpose of securing subsistance. The combination of the Federals having been strongly reinforced, rendered this move absolutely necessary. It is surmised that BUCKNER has commenced a strategic movement to form a junction with BUELL and cut off our army entirely.

We have nothing new from the Army of the Potomac. The enemy's cavalry have commenced their raids in Fauquier, and on Saturday visited Bristow Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. They also visited Warrenton again, in considerable force. A train laden with railroad stuff, part of which escaped being captured on Saturday at Bristow.

Five hundred paroled Union prisoners were sent down to Vienna yesterday for exchange.

The *Inquirer* says:

"The last we heard of Bragg's army he was at London, Ky., falling back in order toward Cumberland Gap. Buell has a very large army, and attempted to flank Bragg, who at Camp Dick Robinson, which was prevented by the retreat. Buell is yet endeavoring to cut him off, but they may be a battle any day. The report of taking a large number of prisoners at Rennyville proves untrue.

We have reports from Winchester that a portion of our army are advancing on to Charlestown, Va., which is occupied by the enemy in force. We earnestly trust that Charlestown will be the theatre of any great battle. A skirmish has occurred at Warrenton and another at Kernstown within the past few days.

Gen. LONGSTREET, who at present commands the forces in the Kanawha Valley, has issued an order calling farmers to come to Kanawha for salt and bring forage in the same. The attention of the people is called to the order, to comply with the request of Gen. PORTER that the same time to promote individual comforts.

"We learn from Jackson, Miss., that the bridge across Cypress Creek was burned by the enemy, and our forces were not aware of its destruction till they arrived at the creek on their retreat. They were then forced to cross down the creek and over at the millpond, where the enemy had a commanding position. The slaughter of our troops at this point was very heavy. The oversight consisted in the neglect to destroy the railroad leading from Corinth to Columbus and Cairo, which enabled the Federals to run in recruits during the entire night previous to the retreat."

The *Enquirer* of the 21st says:

"Thirty disloyalists taken at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., were brought to the city, on Sunday evening, by way of Lynchburgh. They were lodged in Castle Thunder."

On the 15th inst., the *Commodore* ran aground above City Point, and detained the *John A. Warner* one day to tow her off. In justice to the officers and pilots of the *John A. Warner*, we must say she has never been aground while running on the James River, either as flag of truce, or while carrying the mails to Harrison's Landing.

The *Warner* leaves this afternoon for Aiken's Landing to bring down our paroled prisoners. She takes up the following rebel officers: Lieut. W. B. Low, Georgia Legion; Capt. DICKEY, Fifty-first Georgia, and Col. R. S. MEANS, Seventeenth South Carolina.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The United States transport steamer *Ouida* leaves Beaufort at 12 M. to-day for Baltimore.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamship McClellan, with $80,000 in Specie.

The United States steamship *McClellan*, Capt. GRAY, from New-Orleans on the 16th inst., at 6 P. M., in company with the steamship *Roanoke*, for New-York via Havana, arrived last evening. The *McClellan* brings $80,000 in specie and the following passengers:

Judge Dean, Maj. B. J. Waggoner, Capt. C. C. G. Thornton, Capt. S. D. Shipley, Capt. S. R. Fletcher, Lieut. B. Johnston, Lieut. Wm. H. Wiegel, Jas. Jay Moore, Wm. H. Russell, S. F. Glenn, Dr. Robert K. Smith, Dr. A. G. Quinlan, Charles E. Allen, and 81 paroled prisoners from Corinth and 120 discharged sick and wounded from New-Orleans.

ANDREW MCGARRY, private in the Ninth Connecticut Volunteers, died on the 2d inst., and was buried at sea.

The LOWE brought by the *McClellan* is four days later, but is of no importance.

A storm on the night of the 11th presaged a change of temperature in the city, and it has become quite cool.

The following order in reference to the District Courts is of interest:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 13.—The Second, Third and Sixth District Courts of New-Orleans, in the parish and city of New-Orleans, having been organized by the authority of the United States, and having jurisdiction of the cases hereinafter mentioned, the Provost Judges in said parish will not hereafter take cognizance of or hear and determine any process or proceeding in matters of succession of estates of deceased persons or any civil cases between party and party, not involving any question of a political or military character.

By order of Brig.-Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana.

JAS. F. MILLER, A. A. G.

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Reported Capture of an Island in Galveston Bay—Rebels Ordered to Leave Memphis, &c.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Oct. 21.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 17th inst., has a report of the capture and occupation by the Federals of an island in Galveston Bay. Nothing is said of our forces having reached the main land. A fight was anticipated should they make the attempt.

Gen. SHERMAN has ordered thirty "secesh" families to leave Memphis, on account of the recent guerrilla outrages on the river.

The Grenada *Appeal* contains the report that Gens. VAN DORN and LOVELL have been ordered to report at Richmond. Gen. PEMBERTON is announced as the successor of Gen. VAN DORN.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Defeat of a Band of Rebel Rangers—A Dispatch from Gen. Grant.

JACKSON, Tenn., Friday, Oct. 24.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief of the United States Army, Washington:

A dispatch just in says our cavalry, under Major MOOR, ran into HAYWOOD'S Partisan Rangers seven miles west of Brownsville. Killed one Captain, captured about forty prisoners, sixty horses and a wagon load of arms—completely breaking up the party. I will send the prisoners to-morrow.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General Commanding.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Reported Fight at Island No. 10.

CAIRO, Friday, Oct. 24.

Passengers just in from Columbus say that it is reported there that a fight is in progress at Island No. 10. There are probabilities that this report is true. The steamer *Emerald* started for Vicksburgh this afternoon with 900 prisoners to be exchanged.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in the Fifth Congressional District.

SPEECH OF FERNANDO WOOD.

The Wood Seymour Democracy of the Fifth Congressional District, assembled last evening, respective of party, at Clinton Garden, No. 12 Clinton-street, to ratify the nomination of FERNANDO WOOD for Congress. ELIJAH F. PURDY presided, and after hearing the nominee in a few remarks, the history of FERNANDO WOOD, introduced THOMAS T. GROVER, who read a series of resolutions, which denounced the President's Proclamation as hopeless and unconstitutional.

FERNANDO WOOD was then introduced, and was received with the most tumultuous greeting. He said upon his past record he would stand, and, standing upon that, ask for the suffrage of the people. He would not give this Administration any support unless it acts within the Constitution. He would support the country as he, and not as HORACE GREELEY or ABRAHAM LINCOLN understand it. The hope of the country rests upon the next Congress. This war of brethren against brethren is draining out the best blood of the country, North and South. He did not believe that this war was carried on by our forefathers. It was forced into existence by the fanatical and puritanical sentiment of a class in the North. New-England cannot regain her lost control of the country in the event that the South. So long as New-England could extract money into the Government, its merchants can afford that luxury. The Yankees have taken possession of the Government, and threaten the country. The disorganized spirit of the Abolitionists cannot control the Democracy disloyal. If the Administration had not been so reckless and corrupt, it would have shown this rebellion long ago. If the voters of this district expect me to support such an Administration as they and other sort another man, and not myself, in Congress. The Administration was using its power to effect a favorable purpose. If he should be elected, he would go to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and tell him that unless we have a change of measures, we will have a change of men—that unless he (LINCOLN) ceases to be the minister of the Church in the North, he will be the last President of the United States, and that the Union of these States would be known hereafter only as a relic of the past. He then pictured the dreadful separation of three which would then exist.

He will tell PRESIDENT LINCOLN, that unless he recedes the platform of the Chicago convention, and changes his policy, this country will be divided into thirty-four weak independencies. If the war is to be ruled by a tyrant, he wanted to be ruled by an able one and not by an imbecile. If we are to be no longer freemen and republicans, we must have a splendid tyrant—a man equal to the emergency—to govern us. He believed we must show no mercy towards the South if we expect to restore the Union. He believed the South is still devoted to the Union, and that she will come back to the Union if we treat her kindly and extend to her the rule of a Democratic administration. If he should be elected, he would endeavor to stamp such a policy upon the actions of the Administration. The election of SEYMOUR would make the Administration tremble. This war must be settled by concessions on both sides. There must be conciliation. There must be yielding by both sections of the country. We cannot do this by generals in the field, but by our representatives in Congress. Non-combatants must settle this unfortunate war. We must elect men of the Democratic party if we expect to have this bloodshed terminated. The Democracy alone can do it.

The speaker continued to speak at some length, and was boisterously applauded at the close of his remarks.

The Draft in Pennsylvania.

THE DIFFICULTIES WITH THE COAL MINERS ADJUSTED.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Friday, Oct. 24.

The difficulties among the coal miners in Schuylkill County, in regard to the draft, have been adjusted.

All is now quiet.

The men generally are resuming work, which has been suspended for the last two days.

The People's Convention at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Oct. 21.

The People's Convention recommends CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS for Senator.

The platform is Anti-Sumner, and unconditional support of the President, and praise of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

The meeting was not crowded, but respectable.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CITY COURT CALENDAR, MONDAY, OCT 27.—Nos. 66, (9, 73, 78, 79, 81, 89, 90, 91, 11, 92, 94, 96.

THE LATE REV. DR. GUION.—The funeral of the late Rev. Dr. THOMAS GUION took place yesterday afternoon, from St. John's Church, in Washington-street, and was attended by a very large concourse of citizens. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. VINTON, Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, and Rev. E. M. JOHNSON. A number of clergymen were present—among Rev. Dr. CUTLER, Rev. Messrs. SEDGWICK, PECK and others. The remains were conveyed to their final resting-place in Greenwood Cemetery.

KINGS COUNTY SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Mr. C. W. GODBARD having declined the Congressional candidature in the second District for the Republican ticket, the Republican Executive Committee met last night and nominated Hon. WM. WAIT. Mr. WAIT is opposed by Mayor M. KALBFLEISCH.

SERENADE TO MRS LINCOLN.—The North Carolina Band has engaged to serenade, on behalf of her friends, Mrs. LINCOLN, who is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. The affair will come off to-night.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

$754,796 IN TREASURE.

Important from the United States of Colombia.

Final Establishment of the Mosquera Government.

Total Defeat of the Conservatives, and Death of their General.

The steamship *Ariel*, THOMAS MINER, Commanding, from Aspinwall on the 15th inst., arrived at this port last evening, with the California mails, passengers and specie—$754,796, consigned as follows:

Order	$5,000	J. B. Newton & Co.	$1,000
Louis Rv Murray,	1,000	M. Lederer	[illegible]
Order	7,000	J. Heller & Bro	[illegible]
Wm. Meyer & Co	8,000	Hallett & Cornell	12,000
Richard Patrick	5,000	DeWitt, Riddle & Co	25,000
Kessler and Bros	10,000	John Chalmers	5,000
Hoyden & Cornell	11,000	J. Strauss & Co	5,000
Panama Railroad Co	14,000	Schelle Bros	3,000
Order	15,000	H. Hoffman & Co	5,000
Allan Melvin	5,000	Kirby, Byrne & Co	5,000
J. Hecht, Jr.	5,000	Wells, Large & Co	5,000
Richard Patrick	15,000		
J. Hecht	10,000	Total	$754,796
Jas. Hunter & Co.	5,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Rosenbach & Price	5,000	Handy & Bradley	$2,000
Order	6,000	L. Prieal & Co	1,000
Wm. Heller & Co	10,000	Order	4,000
Fenwick & Co	5,000	C. W. Russell	1,000
American Ex. Bank	20,000	Elliot & Munroe	1,000
A. S. Rosenbaum	24,500	Horace Ripley	2,000
Jennings & Brewster	11,000	Lattemann & Kemp	1,000
J. & M. Gushing	5,000	Lippincott & Co	1,000
Frank Baker	10,000		
J. G. Tucker & Son	11,000	Total,	$12,000

The *Ariel* brings late and important news from the interior, which will be found detailed in our correspondence.

We are indebted to JAMES WHEELER, of the *Ariel*, for valuable favors.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

End of the War in the Republic—Mosquera Triumphant—Battle in Cauca—Churches Reopened in Panama—Proposed Protectorate over the Isthmus—Failure of American Gold Diggers in Nicaragua—Naval Items, &c., &c.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1862.

We have had three steamer arrivals from Carthagena on the Atlantic and Buenaventura on the Pacific since my last—all with important news from the interior, going to show that our three years revolution is at last at an end, and that Gen. MOSQUERA Provisional President, has completely triumphed. Gen. MOSQUERA entered Cauca with five thousand men, from three to four thousand having previously entered the State under Gen. SANTOS GUTIERREZ and other officers. Against these Gens. ARBOLEDA, JARALDO, ENAO, and others of the Conservative or Reactionary party, had only about 4,000 men. On the 18th of September, the Conservatives numbering 3,000 attacked, in their intrenched camp the forces of Gen. GUTIERREZ and, after six hours hard fighting the former were completely defeated, losing over 200 killed, a large number wounded and many prisoners. The balance threw down their arms in their flight. The Conservatives were led by Gens. JUSTINO CRUZ, MENDOZA, MADRIÑAN and CANTERO,—their best officers. Perhaps the most important immediate result of the battle was the death on the field, of the Ex-Governor of the State of Antioquia, Don RAFAEL MARIA ARAUJO. He was a most bitter, personal and political enemy of MOSQUERA, and it has been principally owing to his great influence that his own State, as well as that of Cauca, have kept up such a determined war on the Provisional President. Gens. ENAO and CORREA were wounded. A large quantity of munitions and 800 stand of arms were taken by GUTIERREZ. The officers and soldiers who escaped, fled toward Antioquia.

Gen. MOSQUERA, with the 5,000 men under his immediate command and the command of LOPEZ, took no part in the fight, they having been five leagues off, at Cartago. Gen. ARBOLEDA, with only 1,000 men, in miserable condition, had previously gone into Pasto, on the Ecuadorian frontier, in the hope of getting supplies and men from Ecuador, in accordance with his late treaty with President MORENO, but in which, however, he has signally failed, MORENO having, while a prisoner of ARBOLEDA'S, been forced into the arrangement, and having no disposition to carry it out with MOSQUERA in his vicinity.

Gen. ARBOLEDA, on the Pasto side of the River Juanambu, with only his 1,000 men, and perhaps a thousand or two more of Pasto Indians, is completely powerless. But nevertheless, Gen. MOSQUERA has dispatched Gens. GUTIERREZ and HAVES into that country, with the double object of driving ARBOLEDA into Ecuador and enforcing an explanation on President MORENO for his late alliance with MOSQUERA'S enemies.

The other division of the army, with MOSQUERA or LOPEZ at its head, has left Cauca for Antioquia. It is reported with the view to assess two millions of dollars upon the capitalists of that rich State, for the expenses of the war. The State of Cauca, the only one in which the Conservatives had any regular military force, except a few hundred men in Antioquia, being now completely open to the Liberals, the war is, after a three years' struggle, virtually at an end, and it is to be hoped we shall now enter upon a season of peace.

The National Convention for the framing of a new Constitution will probably assemble the latter part of this month or in November. It is not supposed that Gen. MOSQUERA will be a candidate for the Presidency, and, indeed, it is quite likely there will be no President at all. It is proposed by many influential persons that the nation be ruled by a Council of three persons and a Congress, one of the three Councilors to be elected annually. A project to this effect has been drawn up, and will be presented to the Convention.

The cathedral and churches of Panama are again open for open for public worship. Bishop VALVERDE, on his return from the Interior, whither he had fled to watch the course of our revolution, became convinced after the Liberals had met with complete success, that it was useless to expect a revolution of the Church decrees of Gen. MOSQUERA, and the only way was to deal with the best grace he could. So, in order to let him, if up easy, he petitioned Provisional Governor DIAS to suspend the execution of the decrees as Mortmain and "bulebun" until the National Convention should meet to make the new Constitution for the Republic. And as the Governor could not very well enforce the decrees before that time, he consented. [illegible] the great bells, whose tongue had been so long mute, rang out their joyful sounds to the devout, and such a flock of pretty girls, and such a spread of muslin and crinoline, has not been witnessed in front of the many altars for a twelvemonth. It is to be presumed that the monks and nuns, who have not been able to better themselves in foreign countries, will now return to Panama. The reception these runaways met in Callao and Lima must have been very gratifying to them. On their arrival, the Archbishop of Lima had splendid lodgings provided for them, and the next day throngs of the most aristocratic ladies and gentlemen, came down from Lima, and offered them their sympathy, as well as something more needful and substantial.

We have a report here that Mr. SEWARD has asked England and France to join the United States in a protectorate over the Isthmus of Panama. Since the news of our State disturbances reached England, we have had British war ships constantly at both Aspinwall and Panama.

Several of the unfortunates who went out from the United States to Nicaragua, to delve for gold, have lately returned to Panama and Aspinwall, having done nothing except spent what money they left home with. Several parties who took expensive machinery for the mines, and those who have succeeded in doing so find it of no use, the rude machinery of the natives answering a better purpose. I understand that Capt. FISHER, of New-York, will lose considerable expenses and machinery in this enterprise.

A couple of weeks since a party of gentlemen chartered the British Navigation Company's steam-tug at Panama to go to the Cocos Islands, to bring away the fabulous amounts of gold and silver said to have been buried there by the old buccaneers. I believe they came back poorer than they went.

A company of pearl-divers, with their machinery, will go from Panama to Manzanillo in November, to dive for the wreck of the *Golden Gate*. Others, from San Francisco, will go there for the same purpose; and still a third party, from New-York, passed through Panama, to get the wrecked gold, last week. Work, on account of the surf, cannot be commenced till December.

The British Pacific Steam Navigation Company have sold one of their passenger steamers, the *New Granada*, at Callao. As it is not likely they would sell one of their vessels for trading purposes, it is presumed she must have gone into the hands of the Peruvian Government, for the purpose, perhaps, of watching the proceedings of the Ecuadorian Government in case it should attempt to lend ASBOLEDA assistance against Gen. MOSQUERA. It is generally understood, however, that President MORENO, of Ecuador, repents him of his late treaty with ASBOLEDA, a secret article of which agrees to lend that Chief $200,000 and to aid him with one thousand men, and now refuses to comply with it.

Don JESUS ARBOLEDA, Plenipotentiary from Panama to Bogota, and one of the Council of Gen. MOSQUERA, has returned to Panama with important dispatches for the State Government, and will soon return. He represents the whole Republic as quiet, or nearly so, two or three of the States only being annoyed by small parties of guerillas.

Exchange on New-York from Panama and Aspinwall, is 24 per cent, and hard to get at that. All our naval vessels lose 24 per cent. on their large drafts for service in the Pacific. Business continues very dull with us, but the termination of the war in Cauca will open that rich district to the trade of Panama, and we expect soon a brisk trade in that direction.

Several gentlemen have commenced to improve our rich lands, by planting large amounts of sugar and rice. Dr. KRASTOUITH, a Russian resident of Panama, has purchased valuable machinery in New-York for his rich hacienda on the Ballano River, on this bay, and is now putting it up. He commences this year with eighty acres of sugar-cane and a large amount of rice. Don BLAS ARBOLEDA has also purchased sugar, rice and saw-mills for his plantation near Aspinwall, and will be reaping an ample reward for his enterprise.

We have in Panama H. B. Majesty's war-steamers *Tyne* and *Comus*, and the United States steam frigate *Sabine* and corvette *Lancaster*. In Aspinwall the British have the steam corvette *Jason*, and the United States the brig-of-war *Perry*.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-YORK.

Meeting at Malone—Speech by Hon. H. J. Raymond.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MALONE, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 23.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at the Court-house to-day, which was presided over by Hon. WM. A. WHEELER.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND was cordially welcomed and for over an hour held the undivided attention of the audience. He thoroughly dissected and exposed the sympathy with treason which has been so prominent in the speeches of Mr. SEYMOUR and his friends. He showed that Mr. SEYMOUR was committed against the policy of coercing the rebels to return to their allegiance; that the assaults and complaints of the Seymour party were against the Union and the legitimate Government, and not against the rebels; that all the sympathizers with treason who have made their appearance in the North, are likewise supporters of the Seymour party; that divisions among us are exactly what the rebels relied on to aid them, and for which they provided in their plan of conspiracy; that to thwart this plan it is the duty of the loyal men of this State not only to defeat Mr. SEYMOUR but to administer to the partisan movement a signal rebuke. He reviewed in detail the objections to the Emancipation Proclamation, and exposed the fallacy of the present prospect of interference of white labor by the influx of free blacks. He argued that we must at all hazards continue the war until the rebellion is subdued, and the Government in all efforts to that end, submit to the necessary requirements of the war, and by all means elect the Union Wadsworth ticket. The speech was received with general favor.

Mr. RAYMOND speaks at Plattsburgh to-morrow, at Utica on Tuesday next, and at Oswego on Wednesday next. His tour through the State thus far has developed a general confidence in the election of the Union Wadsworth State ticket.

Another meeting was held here this evening, which was addressed by Mr. SHERWOOD, of Texas.

St. Lawrence County is wide awake politically.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Canton, Wednesday. Hon. SILAS BALDWIN presided. H. J. RAYMOND, Esq., and L. SHERWOOD, of New-York, made speeches in favor of WADSWORTH and TREMAIN. In the evening Judges PARKER and PAINE addressed a SEYMOUR meeting, called to offset the other. The Unionists are hard at work and will give a large majority for the Wadsworth ticket.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 24.

MARKETS are without change. Subscription books to the Central Pacific Railroad Company have been opened at Sacramento, and nearly $400,000 subscribed. $3,000,000 stock was offered which will probably be taken, and 10 per cent. paid in within a short time.

Our last railroad item is gratifying, persistent efforts to organize a company which capital and enterprise to finish the early building of the road as far east as Washoe, which would pay well for local uses, and is indispensable to an extensive development of the vast mineral resources of Nevada Territory.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

Further Discussion of Mr. Gladstone's Speech.

Views of the British Press and Public.

The Rebel Sympathizers in England Demand Recognition.

England and France Committed to Neutrality.

STATE OF THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

CONDITION OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Royal Mail steamship *Australasian*, Capt. COOK, which left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 12th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Edinburgh* reached Liverpool, and the *New-York* Southampton, early on the morning of the 10th instant.

It was reported that the "Southern Association" in Liverpool had agreed to a proposition which has for its object the memorializing of the British Government for the recognition of the Confederate States. This movement was chiefly caused by the remarks of Mr. GLADSTONE at Newcastle. It was also said that the members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce were about to petition Government as to the necessity of recognizing the South.

The Liverpool *Post* of the 11th says:

"Two of the highest class Liverpool houses received yesterday evening telegrams from headquarters in London that the British and French Governments have lost no time in announcing that they are resolved on persisting in a policy of perfect neutrality."

The London *Commercial Daily List* says it is enabled to state that there is no likelihood of an immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The New-York correspondent of the *Times* represents the Federal Army as only numbering 250,000 men. He treats the meeting of the Governors as a symptom of disunion.

Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, was to be honored by the Southern Association in Liverpool with a grand banquet, at the Adelphi Hotel, on the 13th inst.

The Lord Mayor of London had not only declined to preside at the contemplated Garibaldian meeting in London, but had refused the use of the Guildhall for the meeting. He, however, expressed his hearty admiration for GARIBALDI. It was supposed that the meeting would be held at the London Tavern, with Mr. WESTERN WOOD, one of the members of Parliament for London, as President.

Another Garibaldian trouble was anticipated in Hyde Park, on Sunday, the 12th, the Anti-Garibaldians having, it was ascertained, determined to assemble in strong force. A police notice had been issued prohibiting the meeting.

A number of Anti-Garibaldians had got up a riot in Birkenhead, but their proceedings did not result in any more damage than the breaking of some church windows.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash on hand of 23½ millions of francs, and an increase in the bills discounted of nearly 66 millions. The Emperor had returned to St. Cloud. The financial report of M. FOULD is published, and is of a satisfactory nature. M. FOULD says:

"The adoption of the measures I proposed to your Majesty in January last, has enabled me to draw up the budget of 1863, with a surplus in the revenue of 8,360,011 francs. The result of the first six months of 1862, compared with the first six of 1861, was an increase of 50,000,000 francs. The revenue yet to be expected, during 1862, will enable us to provide, in 1863, for any supplementary expenses caused by the Mexican expedition." The Minister continues: "I can confidently state that the balancing of the public revenue and expenditure is assured for 1863," and he enumerates the sources whence they are to be provided. It results from this statement that the financial year of 1862 will not add to the amount of former deficits.

A court-martial had been held on five soldiers of the Italian army, who joined GARIBALDI, and were taken prisoners at Aspromonte. They were charged with desertion and treason in bearing arms against the State, found guilty, and condemned to be shot. They will appeal, it is supposed, to the royal clemency.

The Chevalier NIGRA had left Turin for Paris.

The *Discussione* says a visit of Signor RATTAZZI to Paris could only take place after negotiations which would insure a success beneficial to the National cause. Information having reached the Government that Mazzinian intrigues were being carried on in Switzerland, the greatest precautions were being taken against their success.

As regards the amnesty to GARIBALDI, it is stated that he said as the decree was addressed to persons who were considered as guilty, and as his conscience acquitted him of guilt, he disdained to accept the amnesty on such terms, and reserved to himself the right of protesting against it. The General was going to Spezzia to lodge in the hotel where his son lies.

To induce the Hungarian Legion to leave the Italian service, Austria sent a proclamation granting pardon to those members of the legion who should return. Gen. TURR harangued and told those who wanted to return home that they were at liberty to do so. The Hungarians refused to a man and cheered TURR.

It is now stated RATTAZZI is not going to Paris.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Reception of the President's Emancipation Proclamation—The French Press Waiting for English Opinions—Work of the Secession Agents, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1862.

The Paris dailies on emancipation Message ar- ... journals have not ... on the subj... world receive ... the war ... sed what the English ... re, feeling on the discussion ... sessionists here profess to be ... now they believe themselves ... realizing the illusion which they ... stantly clung to since the commencement ... war—a division of parties in the North. They profess not to fear the negroes, and regard the measure as only disastrous to Mr. LINCOLN himself. The leading Border State Secessionists here hope to see, as a result of this measure, the overthrow of Mr. LINCOLN and his Administration, and the installation of a Democratic compromise Administration, under which the Union may be restored.

The efforts of the secession agents to obtain a recognition of the Confederacy were very active during the late victories of their armies, but the failure in Maryland has put a stop to their labors. Judge ROST, on account of his intimate knowledge of the French language, was called to Paris and is yet here, although his place is in Madrid, and most of the leading secessionists in Europe have congregated at Paris. Whether this be the cause or not I do not know, but lately we have had more than the usual number of secession *canards*. A week ago these gentlemen had a jollification over the reported taking of Washington, two days afterward they had the army of McCLELLAN destroyed and the General himself taken prisoner; yesterday they had Mr. LINCOLN seriously ill, McCLELLAN's successes neutralized by a re-crossing into Maryland of LEE's army, and finally New-York city on the point of going over to the cause of secession! These reports I believe are manufactured for the most part in that nest of secession, Liverpool, and from there sent to Paris, where they fall into a small and inflammable community, ready to grasp at and magnify every shadow of a hope for their side.

One of the French journals starts the report—from what basis it would be difficult to divine—that a reconciliation is talked of between the North and South, which is to be brought about by negotiations between private and influential citizens of the two sections, and that the NEW-YORK TIMES has been already chosen as the organ and propagator of this combination. The place of meeting of the first Peace Congress was even indicated as being in Illinois or Indiana.

I have already told you that the official paper, the *Moniteur*, is now publishing, every three or four days, a long New-York letter, which is probably made up here in the Foreign Office, relating with great clearness and impartiality, the history of military and political events in the United States. These letters also contain criticisms upon the conduct of the war, which are not without interest. For example, the last of these letters contain the following:

"We may draw from this examination another lesson, not less important, which is that these vast armies, resembling more assemblages of men than military corps, are wanting in that organization which in Europe forms of so many battalions a complete whole—a solid mass which carries with it everything which is necessary to live and to fight, wagons for transportation, money to buy, mechanics to prepare and repair, and which is connected by a regular administration to the depots, arsenals and storehouses—to all to fact which constitutes the base of operations. So long as the American armies fight at home, they are strong and vigorous; the moment they move abroad they grow weak and ineffective. Such has been the case with the Federals when they attempted to take Richmond; the same thing has just occurred to the Secessionists in trying to take Washington. The conclusion is natural, that neither of the adversaries possess an offensive force."

In the same letter occurs the following criticisms on the Maryland campaign of the Secessionists:

"The generals of the Southern army committed four faults in this attempt in Maryland. The first was in crossing the Potomac before taking Harper's Ferry; the second was in disseminating their regiments in a region so hilly as is that of Maryland; the third was in not occupying the heights of Hagerstown with a force sufficient to hold McCLELLAN in check till the divisions of the grand army could be concentrated in the rear; and the fourth was in counting too much on McCLELLAN's slowness and in letting themselves be surprised before having combined all their forces."

Some newspaper correspondent lately invented the story that Mr. LINCOLN had invited Gens. CHANGARNIER and LAMORICIERE, the two distinguished French Generals who have retired from the army since the accession to power of LOUIS NAPOLEON, to accept commissions in the army of the United States, and the first of these Generals has taken the trouble to deny the statement in the journals. The invention was probably suggested by the publication of the correspondence between the American Consul at Vienna and GARIBALDI on the subject of an acceptance by the latter of a commission in the American army.

Notwithstanding the fact that we are passing through a complete calm in European and local politics, the discussions in the Press on the Roman and other questions, absorbs the attention of the journals to such an extent that the American question is but little discussed. We are promised, however, some leading articles on the Emancipation question, of which I shall be able to give you a notice in my next.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

REMARKS OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AT NEWCASTLE.

The great importance attached to the statement made by Mr. GLADSTONE at the Newcastle banquet, relative to the war in America, induces us to enlarge the abstract of the speech, which appeared in a portion of our impression yesterday morning, by the following copious report of his remarks on the conflict between the Northern and Southern States:

I, for one, said the right honorable gentleman, extricating his own poor faculties as best could, have never felt that England had any reason connected with her own civil interests, for desiring the disruption of the American Union. I can understand those who say that it is for the general interest of nations that no State should swell to the dimensions of a Continent. I can understand those who say—and I confess it to be my own opinion—that it is greatly for the interest of the negro race that they should have to do with their own masters alone, and not—as has hitherto been the case—with their own masters, backed by the whole power of the Federal Government of the United States. [Cheers.] Because, gray observe, that that has been the state of things that has subsisted heretofore, and to which some, I think mistakenly, in the interest of the negro, have thought it desirable to return. The laws by which the slaves have been governed have been laws made not by the Federal Government, but by the owners of those slaves, but the enforcement of the laws made by the owners of the slaves has not rested in the hands of the owners of the slaves alone. They have had a right—a constitutional right by the Constitution of the United States—to be supported against their own slaves in the execution of the laws that the slaveowners have made by the whole power of the American Union. I can, therefore, very well understand the argument of those who think that it is particularly to be desired in the interest of the negro race, that the American Union should be reconstituted. But I must confess, for reasons that I need not now explain, that I do not think that England has had any interest in the disruption of that Union; my own private opinion is that it was rather the interest of England that the Union should continue. I know that it is not an opinion generally shared, not at any rate, gentlemen, whatever view we may take of that, I think we all feel that the *course which her Majesty's Ministers have endeavored* to pursue—namely, that of maintaining a strict neutrality under all circumstances that have heretofore passed, has been a right course, and has been *the expression of the general sense of the community*. [Cheers.] There is, and there can be no doubt, that where two parties are in great exasperation, it is not at all unlikely that he who observes a strict neutrality will offend both; because, in point of fact, the state of mind in which his conduct is likely to be judged of for the moment by either disputant is not a state of mind in which it is fair that we should expect from them perfectly impartial conclusions. But what we may naturally expect is this, that an honest course of neutrality will be recognized—that course, I believe, which we have pursued up to this day—will be remembered after this unhappy struggle has passed away, and when the circumstances shall be calmly viewed. [Hear, hear.] I must confess it appears to me that it is not only [illegible] a right to find fault with the Confederate rather than the Federal party. [Hear, hear.] Upon this, I would repeat [illegible] fact proves that at any rate we have not displayed a bias unfavorable to the claims of the Northern States. [Cheers.] But now, gentlemen, I would for a moment make an appeal to you on behalf of the people of the Northern States—I mean so far as regards our appreciation of their position. Greater allowances are to be made for heat and exasperation in the state of public opinion in that country under present circumstances than perhaps could ever fairly be claimed by any other nation. Only consider what their previous history has been. They have never drunk the bitter cup of misfortune, disappointment, and mortification. They have had not to will that a thing should be done, and it was done. Their course has been a course of prosperity and advancement without example and without a single break. Well, gentlemen, it is not in human nature that a people who have been subjected to an experience so flattering, so soothing to human self-love, should at once learn, with a perfectly good grace, to accommodate and submit itself in the necessities of our human condition. [Hear, hear.] It is easy for us to suffer. We have suffered before. We have gone through the very agonies of these dismemberments against which the Northern people of the United States are now struggling. We have gone through it, and now that we have gone through it, we know that it was not a bad thing after all. [Hear.] But they have not gone through it, and all I say is, let us bear with them all we can. Let us keep toward them a kindly temper—let us not allow ourselves to be adversely criticised on that side of the water—let us be very cautious of adverse criticism upon them from this side of the water. Depend upon it, that course steadily pursued will bring its reward, and it is the course which they have a right upon every ground of goodwill, courtesy, and Christian feeling to expect that we should pursue. [Cheers.] Why, gentlemen, they are our kin—they were at any rate, if they are not now, our customers, and we hope they will be our customers again. But they have shown also that, under all circumstances, when their good feeling could have fair play they have warm affections toward England. *Never let us forget, whatever momentary irritation may cross the minds of that people—never let us forget the reception of the Prince of Wales.* [Cheers.] Let every Englishman engrave upon the tablets of his heart the recollection of that memorable day; and, if occasionally he may be tempted to anger at seeing his country misapprehended or even misrepresented, let him calm his tendency to excited sentiment by that recollection. [Cheers.] And, gentlemen, it is the more necessary that we should do this, because I think we are pretty much of one mind as to what is to come. We know quite well that that people—I mean the people of the Northern States—have not yet drunk of the cup—they are still endeavoring to hold it far from their lips—they have not yet drunk of the cup which, notwithstanding, all the rest of the world sees they must do. [Hear, hear.] We may have our own opinions about Slavery—we may be for the South or against the South, but there is no doubt, I think, about this—*Jefferson Davis and the other traders of the South have made an army—they are making, it appears, a navy—and they have made what is more than either, they have made a nation.* [Enthusiastic cheering, which was prolonged for some time.] I cannot say that I, for one, have viewed with any regret their failure to establish themselves in Maryland. It appears to me too probable that, if they had been able to establish themselves in Maryland, the consequences of their military success in any aggressive movement would have been that a political party favorable to them would have been formed in that State—that they would have contracted actual or virtual engagements with that political party, and that the existence of these engagements, hampering them in their negotiations with the Northern States, might have formed a new obstacle to peace. Gentlemen, from the bottom of our hearts we should desire that no new obstacle to peace may be formed. ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] *We may anticipate with certainty the success of the Southern States, so far as regards effecting their separation from the North.* I, for my own part, cannot but believe that that event is as certain as any event yet future and contingent can be. [Cheers.] But it is from feeling that that great event is likely to arise, and that the North will have to suffer that mortification, that I earnestly hope that England will do nothing to inflict additional shame, sorrow, or pain upon those who have already suffered much, and who will probably have to suffer more. [Cheers.] It may be that in time mightier wave when it would be the duty of Europe to offer a word of expostulation, or of friendly advice, part composing the quarrel. If it be even possible that such a time as that may arrive, how important it is that when that word comes, it should address itself to minds which are not embittered by the recollection that unkind things have been said and done toward them in Europe, and above all, in England, the country, which, however they may find fault with it from time to time, we know holds the highest place in their admiration and respect. [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.]

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER INDORSED.

From the London Times.

As to the bare fact, it is stated, not that JEFFERSON DAVIS has made a nation of the South, but the South is a nation already, and JEFFERSON DAVIS has given it a form and a name. Mr. GLADSTONE has, therefore, only made a statement considerably within the truth. He has, however, only stated what we all of us see, and cannot but see. The Federals do not see it, because they will not see it. The greater the truth, the greater the libel. They are exasperated because there is so much substance and solidity in a disagreeable fact. We old stagers of the Old World have so many, such bitter experiences, we have been so schooled by adversity, that we know how to face things that cannot possibly be helped. Our wisdom rests largely on the folly of trying to mend what cannot be helped, of crying over spilt milk, and the like. By this time we have learnt to eat humble pie with a good grace, both at home and abroad, as Washington can testify. The Americans are as yet in their political novitiate, and cannot digest the dry lessons of experience and the Southern logic of facts. As Mr. GLADSTONE says, they have noble instincts and generous emotions. They can feel and talk well—a little too well. But they have not yet undergone the curse of bitterness as a premium has. They, that as it was never to come to terms. They are mistaken. But who will acknowledge it.

From the first when Mr. GLADSTONE hinted the chance very reasonably that the Confederates who [illegible] a nation will remain so, and that their [illegible] will not be absorbed back into the Union. [illegible] *time to say probably they [illegible] a nation for a man out of a hundred.* Many have the courage [illegible] as to the origin of this war, the results to themselves, and other points, yet agree in the [illegible] solution of the old Union being ever restored, or any upon effected, unless possibly under a Military Empire. So far we all agree with Mr. GLADSTONE.

THE COMMERCIAL CLASSES AVERSE TO A SECESSION.

From the London Daily News.

Although the fact that the Confederate States of America have virtually established their independence, is now almost universally admitted, *the feeling among the commercial classes in London is as strongly opposed as ever to any action on the part of our Government toward a formal recognition of the secession of the Union.* If it could be shown, from historic precedents, that the time is come for the step, and also that the Confederates will be able to charge foreign nations with having inflicted an injury upon them by insisting on a longer delay, there would be little to say against it, because the very essence of the strict neutrality that Europe has already exercised with so much honor, demands that we should continue to guide ourselves solely according to established rules. But, even in that case, it does not appear that England, or even England and France together, are bound to take up the question on their own responsibility. It is one that concerns the whole civilized world, and any authoritative step that may be contemplated, should, it is argued, be carried out by a majority of the leading States, or any portion of them that the majority might delegate. As regards the mere worldly consideration of immediate material interests, the relief of a great proportion of our most sagacious merchants is that the suicidal career of America is imparting a stimulus to the productive energies of other portions of the world which promises, not simply to concern our own trade, but as concerns that of all other countries, to yield far more than compensation for any injury otherwise sustained. As to any damage to be inflicted on the Confederates by their non-recognition, no one has yet pointed out in what it can consist. Recognition unaccompanied by practical assistance would be but a word, and if it be urged that a moral encouragement would thus be imparted, the answer is that they must already be aware that, so far as they have carried it, they already have the moral encouragement of the sympathy of every free people. There is a strong suspicion that it is not the South but the North that is now most anxious for the recognition of the Richmond Government. Indications abound on all sides that it would be considered a great thing if the ruin which the Northern politicians have brought upon their country could be compounded in its final catastrophe with the consequences of a war with England. No suffering or disaster that we could inflict would make the fate of the North worse than it is likely to prove if the country be left to itself, and we should, therefore, in such a course, have everything to lose and nothing to gain. For many months it has seemed as if the wish were father to the thought in the case of one of the Washington politicians and that in case she should dare to recognize the South. A pretext has been wanted for ending [illegible] which has brought these politicians to [illegible] and for commencing a new [illegible] power. These statements have certainly [illegible] with the past, and the [illegible]

porter. The market closes irregular, but prices are unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market remains quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is heavy, with a downward tendency.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols close at 93¾@93¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Erie Railway, 34@36; Illinois Central Shares, 40@45 discount.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.

Sorrows of the People—Dilapidated Omnibuses.

The Aldermanic Railroad Committee gave a hearing yesterday on several subjects pending before them.

Mr. THOMAS MANSON, President of the "Eighth-avenue Improvement Association," addressed the Committee in favor of the resolution (already passed by the Councilmen) requiring the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to extend their track from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-second-street, and run all their cars up to that point till 10 P. M., and half-hourly after that till midnight. The people on the western and upper portion of the City, he represented, were zealously moving for this measure, and were constantly holding meetings to urge it forward. It involved a very large property interest. If the desired extension should be made, a vast amount of money would be expended for the construction of palatial residences about the western side of Central Park, where lot-owners now could not build, because of the lack of traveling facilities. Three railroads were in sight of the localities thus situated, but they did no good to them because they stopped a good way below them. The only traveling accommodation that now reached these places, was a line of, dilapidated omnibuses. The people who attempted to reach them by the cars, were dumped out at Fifty-ninth-street, and obliged to walk the remainder of the distance. During the unfavorable seasons this necessity compelled the people residing above Fifty-ninth-street to live quite isolated.

Mr. JOHN O. PAULISON, who had stated at the previous meeting of the Committee that the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company excused themselves from making the extension, on the ground of a lack of iron, explained that this excuse was given several months ago; recently, however, he noticed that they had plenty of iron rails for the purpose lying exposed in the vicinity of their depot. He believed they were really deferring the work till an order from the Common Council should compel them to proceed with it.

Messrs. JOHN W. ANDREAS, HENRY A. HEISER and A. ANDREAS also urged the necessity of the proposed extension.

The Chairman (Mr. BOOLE)—We shall report soon the matter soon, and in a manner that will be satisfactory. (Applause.)

Councilman ROSE appeared to urge the resolution in favor of running the Sixth-avenue cars through Fifty-ninth street and over the Eighth-avenue track to One Hundred and Tenth-street. He intimated a belief that the railroad companies would be slow about running up town, when directed to do so by the Common Council.

Mr. BOOLE—If they refuse to run up-town on our order, we'll stop them from running down-town. (Applause.)

Mr. BAILEY MEYERS Secretary of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Co., appeared, to give explanations called for by the resolution inquiring how many cars the Company run, how many, they pay license fees for, and by what right they had extended a track into Fifty-ninth-street

He began with the last-named point. The grant of the Company, he said, gave them the right.

Mr. BOOLE disputed this, and ordered a copy of the grant to be brought from Mr. VALENTINE'S library, for reading before the Committee.

While this was being procured, Mr. MEYERS proceeded with his remarks. The turnout in question extended only about thirty feet from the parallel line of the street, and was constructed at the request of many citizens, and with the concurrence of the Central Park Commission, in order to leave the Eighth-avenue at that point (the terminus of the road,) free from the incumbrance of cars standing on the tracks. This turnout caused a damaging strain to their horses, and for that reason, if it were not a public convenience, the Company would not use it, but if the Common Council were averse to their having it, they would take it up.

The grant was here read and was not found to contain a provision allowing the Company "to construct all necessary turnouts and switches."

Mr. MEYERS could not say where that authority was to be found, but his impression was strong that it had been given by the Common Council.

Mr. BOOLE—If you can show us that authority, you are in the right in this matter, but I am satisfied that it can't be shown. As the turnout is more disadvantageous than advantageous to you, I suppose we might as well report in favor of ordering it to be taken up.

Alderman ALLEN (of the Committee)—We can permit it to remain for the reason that it is a public convenience. I know that it is, and also that it is not complained of in any way.

Mr. BOOLE—It would be a bad precedent. The Company ought to get the consent of the Common Council. If they want the turn-out, it is worth asking for. I want them to have the privilege legally, if they have it at all.

Mr. MEYERS—Well, Alderman, you could fix that by reporting a resolution in favor of allowing us the privilege of that turnout.

Mr. BOOLE—It is the duty of the company to petition for it, and see whether the Common Council are willing to grant the privilege. I do not like the company well enough to do their work. (Laughter.)

Mr. MEYERS—We supposed we had acted on a good basis in the matter.

Mr. ALLEN—The basis being the fact that you had put down the turnout.

Mr. MEYERS—Oh, no: we thought we had good authority for it. Now, about the cars, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BOOLE—We have received information on that point from Mr. Brown, the City Marshal. We would like to have a statement on that point from the Company, by letter, to compare with Mr. Brown's.

Mr. MEYERS—I will see that one is sent to you, but allow me to state that we have run no cars regularly that were not licensed. Sometimes, during a pressure of travel, unlicensed cars have been used for an hour or so at a time.

Mr. ABBOTT—(the Superintendent of the Road)—We sometimes have to run six to ten extra cars.

Mr. CHAS. A. LAMONT—They have been running more cars than they run now; some of the cars have been taken off.

The Committee here adjourned till 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

An Interesting Case—Does a Non-Companionable Husband Own His Wife's Money.

Before Judge Hoffman.

ADELAIDE IRWIN was indicted for petit larceny from the person of Mrs. HELEN MCNAUGHT. This case occupied considerable time, and in its consideration a question of no slight importance was suggested. The case, as presented by District-Attorney STEWART, and testified to by Mrs. MCNAUGHT, is this: As the lady was riding in the omnibus, in June last, the prisoner, who was a fellow-passenger, pulled the strap, got out, and walked hurriedly off. The complainant mechanically placed her hand upon her pocket, and ascertained that her wallet was gone. Suspecting the departed girl as the thief, she left the stage, pursued, caught and collared her, being rewarded therefor by the discovery of the wallet and its contents in her possession.

Thus sworn to the case seemed clear, when, to an unpremeditated question of Mr. STEWART Mrs. MCNAUGHT answered that she is not living with her husband and had not done so since April last.

Mr. RANKIN for the defence at once took the cue, and in his cross-examination became so exceedingly minute that the lady was affected to tears, and the Court felt bound to interfere. At the same time the flood gates of the prisoners emotions were opened and she cried in charming concert. Order being restored, the question was raised—whether the indictment, which alleged that the property belonged to Mr. JOHN MCNAUGHT the husband, was not void. The money had been given the lady by her father which served to still further complicate the matter. Finally Recorder HOFFMAN after hearing an immense amount of unnecessary and irrelavent controversy decided that as the Supreme Court would be obliged in any event to determine the question, he would refuse to interfere.

The case then went to the Jury.

The father of Mrs. MCNAUGHT was in Court and extemporised a scene of verbal sparring with the counsel for daring to question his daughter about family matters, which seemed to please Mr. RANKIN exceedingly.

The verdict sustained the indictment, whereupon ADELAIDE, who was a very pretty, fat checked girl, of eighteen or twenty Summers, and who has Fagonised since her infancy by her mother, went into a series of swooniags, fainting fits and crying spells, from which four officers, her mother, and a crowd of at least fifty spectators found it difficult to extricate her.

She was remanded for sentence, and the case will undoubtedly be carried up.

GEO. COLEGATE, indicted for a felonious assault with a pistol upon WILLIAM JOHNSON, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence.

JOHN O'CONNOR also fell guilty to an attempt at grand larceny from THOMAS BARRY, and was remanded for sentence.

DELIA JANE CLARKE was convicted for passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Manufacturers' Bank of Troy, but the evidence totally failed to prove her guilt, and the jury, under the charge of the Court acquitted her without leaving the room.

The Court adjourned [illegible]

Fifth Congressional Candidates.

The people of the Fifth Congressional District have a difficult task before them. It is to decide the question, shall FERNANDO WOOD, Ex-Mayor and ex-merchant, represent them in the coming Congress at the National Capital.

In order that the task may be somewhat simplified, the Republican Convention, which meets to-night, propose to place before the electors the name of Mr. JOHN SAVAGE—a name which, in other lands and in days gone by, has been a synonym with liberty, with honor and with probity. A name which in this country has been sullied by no act, impaired by no suspicion, and which, from the earliest days of the rebellion, has been found at the back of the Administration, the Constitution and the law.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park on the Mall this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme

PART I.

1. Grand March ..... Rockkeller
2. Overture to Zampa ..... Herold
3. Home, Sweet Home.
4. Allena Polka ..... Tissington

PART II.

1. Fest March and Chorus from Der Tannhauser ..... Wagner
2. Overture to Ernyanthe ..... Weber
3. Selection from Zamberflose ..... Mozart
4. Jenny L'Heirondelle Mazurka ..... Keler Bela

PART III.

1. Central Park March ..... H. B. Dodworth
2. Immortellen Waltz ..... Gungl
3. The Swallows Homeward Fly ..... Abt
4. Wilhelmshad Season Galop ..... Heller

The National Pol Pourri.

A SOLDIER CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.—EDMUND A. TAYLOR, a native of England, who says he belongs to the United States Army, was brought to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with having two wives. A respectable clergyman testified that in June last he married TAYLOR to MARY ANN BURNHAM, and that at that time the accused assumed the name of EDWARD TWOMEY. In August last he was married, by another clergyman, to MISS FRANCES LOUISA KING, under the name of TAYLOR. The second wife recently discovered that she had a rival, and she therefore instituted proceedings in the Police Court. She testified before the magistrate that she was never before married, or engaged to be married, that she loved her husband, and did not wish him to be held, but she was determined to have justice done to all parties, and had therefore made complaint against him. Justice KELLY held the accused in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge.

COUNTERFEITING SILVER COIN.—Deputy United States Marshal SAMPSON, yesterday, arrested two men, named JACOB and FREDERICK DAVIS—father and son—who are charged with counterfeiting large quantities of three cent pieces. Considerable of their material and also several dies, were found in their possession. The parties were taken before United States Commissioner STILLWELL, and held to answer. It is believed that there are many dollars of this spurious money in circulation in this City.

A SHAWL THIEF.—A German woman, 45 years of age, residing in Williamsburgh, was arrested yesterday by Officer MCFAIL, of the Broadway squad, charged with stealing an India Cashmere shawl, valued at $200, from the store of A. T. STEWART & Co. One of the clerks found the shawl secreted upon her person, he having caught her just as she was leaving the store. Justice CONNOLLY committed her to the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail.

LECTURE ON THE "TIMES."—Last night Mr. THEODORE TILTON, of the *Independent*, delivered a lecture in the State-street Congregationalist Church, before a large and appreciative audience. The subject, "The Times," and the NEW-YORK TIMES, afforded Mr. TILTON a fine field for radical comment, and yet more radical prophecy, which, being given in his peculiarly felicitous manner, and illustrated from fountains not ordinarily sought, enabled the audience, and secured to them the reward of an evening well spent.

FOUNDLINGS.—Within the last few weeks very many little living responsibilities, done up carefully in linen and diaper, have been deposited at the thresholds of the better-off classes of our citizens. Where they come from the Police cannot tell. What to do with them nobody knows. Mr. DRAPER, *exofficio*, is the father of them all, and as Commissioner he finds it easy to dispense charity, while the subjects, who for these precautions deserve correction are not to be found.

A THEFT OF SILVER COIN.—ARTHUR CROWN, of No. 104 Mott-street, was arrested on Thursday night, by Officer HOPKINS, upon the charge of stealing $20 in silver coin from JOHN GEORGE, of No. 34 Mulberry-street. At the $4 of the stolen money was found on his person. Justice CONNOLLY committed him in default of $500 bail.

NEW-JERSEY.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner F. W. BOHNSTEDT of Hoboken, held an inquest Thursday on the body of an unknown man found drowned. Deceased was about 58 years of age, dressed in army pants, vest and overcoat; had a canteen and haversack. In his pocket was found a bible and pack of cards and a few Poughkeepsie shinplasters. The overcoat was marked "J. T. MARTIN, N. Y.," and on the sleeve, "U. S. Hospital, 6th H. W. MARSH, N. Y." No marks of violence were found, and the jury rendered a verdict of death by drowning, whether by accident or otherwise, unknown to the jury.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF DRAFTED MEN.—Yesterday forenoon, about two hundred men, drafted in Pike County, Penn., arrived in Jersey City via New-York and Erie Railway, and from thence proceeded to Washington on the New-Jersey Railroad. About one-half of them were substitutes, and being ununiformed, they were a motley-looking party. There were no guards attending, and no need of any, as they conducted themselves in a quiet, orderly manner. The men were under the charge of Commissioner JACOB CLINBACH.

A NEW BANK.—A new bank, to be located in Exchange-place, Jersey City, will commence business in a few days. United States Stocks to the amount of $100,000, will be deposited with the Secretary of State of New-Jersey.

LAW REPORTS.

Advertised Proposals—Measure of Damages for Delay in Completing Work.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Noah Davis.

Nathaniel S. Bouton vs. *Charles B. Phillips.*—The facts of this case are these, as appeared on the trial. The defendant advertised for proposals for the iron work of a building in Chicago, intended to be used as a continuation of the Richmond Hotel in that city. In answer to the advertisement for proposals, the firm of Stone, Boomer & Bouton, iron manufacturers, of Chicago, made a proposal, as defendant claims, to do the whole work for $3,200. The plaintiff, however, who sues as assignee of Stone, Boomer & Bouton, alleges that they made three bids, each for specified portions of the work, which were accepted by the defendant, and on the first of those bids, viz.: the one for $2,950, the action was based. The defence further set up that Stone, Boomer & Bouton had not complied with the terms of their contract, but had delayed the work so that it ultimately proved of no value to him.

The Judge charged that, if the jury found the contract entered into was the one for $3,200, the plaintiff was not entitled to recover. If, on the other hand, it was the one for $2,950, then the jury must determine whether it was performed or not. If not performed, then the verdict must be for the defendant; otherwise for plaintiff, less whatever damages the defendant may have sustained by reason of the delays of the work. The Judge laid down this rule; That where a contractor failed to complete his work in time, but subsequently, after delays, completed it, the use by the owner of the land on which the work was done, in the meantime, was not an acceptance of the work so unfinished, so as to bar the owner from recovering damages. The proper measure of damages was the loss of the use of the property for the time it would have taken the owner himself to have gone on and completed the work, and his expenses in so doing.

The jury rendered a verdict in favor of defendant, that is, that the $2,200 contract was the one entered into by the parties.

L. Bennett for plaintiff. D. McMahon for defendant.

Wills Admitted—Charitable Bequests.

SURROGATE'S COURT

Before Judge Daly, acting Surrogate.

The following wills have been admitted to probate:

The will of the late Hon. Edward C. West, Surrogate of the County.

The will of Stephen Holt, one of the Serjeants-at-law of Sir John Holt, formerly Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

The will of Margaret Burr was also admitted to probate. It contained the following bequests: To the American Bible Society, $25,000; to the American Church Missionary Society $20,000; to the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be applied to domestic missions, $20,000; to the same Society, for foreign missions to be applied to their mission in China and Africa, $20,000; to the American Tract Society of New-York, $10,000; to the Burr and Buston Seminary in Manchester, Vermont, to be held as a permanent fund, the interest and income of which shall be applied to the current uses of the Seminary, $10,000; to the New-York Hospital Society, (including the Bloomingdale Asylum,) $25,000; New-York Dispensary, $10,000; St. Luke's Hospital, $10,000; New York Institution for the Blind, $10,000; Children's Aid Society, $5,000; to the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, $10,000; to the Missionary Society for Seamen, under care of or connection with the P. E. Church of New-York, $10,000, to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, $10,000, to the Society for promoting Evangelical Knowledge, $10,000, to St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, $10,000, Woman's Hospital Association, $1,000. These legacies are to be paid within four years from the death of the surviving sister of deceased, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of the decease of the testatrix. The will also directs the residue of her estate unprovided for to be given to the following institutions: American Bible Society, St. Luke's Hospital, New-York Hospital Society, the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church for Foreign Missions, and also for Domestic Missions, to be divided among these Societies in the same ratio as the donations mentioned above.

The wills of John Ireland, Isaac Adriance, Susan De Graw, and Petronella and Hester Myers, have also been admitted to probate.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Britton vs. *Smith.*—Motion granted on paying $10 costs of motion.

Marian vs. *McArthur et al.*—Motion for 31st October.

La Farge vs. *Gilbert. Calhoun* vs. *Powell.*—Memorandas for counsel.

Heulett et al. vs. *Van Buren, Jr.*; *Winans* vs. *Mason et al.*—Motions denied.

Woodhouse vs. *Demar.*—Motion granted and cause referred to Referee.

In Matter of the Application of the Mayor, &c. of the City of New-York, relative to widening Worth-street.—Reference ordered.

Smith vs. *Chester et al.*; *Forbes* vs. *Newark and Isaendall L. and C. Company*; *Schandler* vs. *Burkhardt.*—Motions granted.

In the Matter of the Receivership of the Artisan's Bank of the City of New-York.—Application denied without costs.

Lyon vs. *Mack.*—Motion dismissed.

Calhoun vs. *Powell.*—Motion granted.

Before Justice Leonard.

St. John vs. *St. John and others.*—Decree settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Carpenter vs. *Chrystal.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Palmer vs. *Jackson.*—Order to show cause discharged and motion for injunction denied, $7 costs of opposing to the defendant.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Annual Fair of the Deseret Society—The Articles on Exhibition.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862.

The event of this week has been the Annual Fair or Exhibition of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, in the Council House of this city. The Fair opened at noon on Thursday and closed this afternoon. In the mornings the attendance was moderate but in the afternoons the rooms were often crowded. BRIGHAM and a few of his personal friends took a view before the show was opened to the public. Perhaps the most unique sight of all was the Mormon Chief in patriarchal fashion, with his train behind him, to make on foot to the Fair, the band striking up "God save the Queen," as he approached the building.

The agricultural portion of the community apparently took very little interest in the affair. There was scarcely such a thing as competition in that line, and the prizes offered by the Society were in many instances bestowed on the "only." The same may be said of the raw leather department. There was a fine sample of Sorghum Seed, and a good bundle of hemp, one branch hemp being on exhibition besides. The show of vegetables was good and scarcely worthy of mention. Perhaps the most interesting articles were several dishes of fine seedling potatoes by L. S. HEWSENWAY. There were also two or three fine Winningstadt cabbages—a deservedly favorite variety here. An Imperial water melon showed large proportions, and one of two squashes claimed to weigh eighty pounds each; little more than half the weight of one exhibited last year. There was a cucumber plant on a hundred with about thirty cucumbers of good size. Two or three worthy cauliflowers were covered with the parasitical aphis.

The chief feature of the year's fair and the most marked improvement on the exhibitions of previous years was the fruit department, and more particularly the apples. Twenty-nine Rhode Island greenings, and several seedlings, were particularly fine in appearance, many specimens being apparently four inches in diameter. One small branch bore eight thumping twenty-ounce apples. There was considered "some punkins." There was one particularly fine waxen-looking seedling, much like but larger than the Maiden's Blush. A plate of the Porter took the first prize, and another of the Gloucester White the second. Some of the peaches were full three inches in diameter, though the flavor was not so remarkable.

The show of grapes was limited, comprising the following varieties: Chasse as Musque, Rose, and De Pentandrie, Isabella, Dutch and Buckland Sweetwater, White Frontignan Childs Superb, and the common California (Los Angeles.) To the Chasselas Musque was awarded the 1st prize the Rose Chasselas the second, and the California the third and fourth, the White Frontignan falling through unripeness. Pears were few, but promising; a seedling raised by HANSON BRIDGER taking the first prize. The show of plums was small, and some of them were unripe.

An interesting feature was a set of telegraphic instruments, with battery, wires and an operator. The show of photographic pictures was extensive and creditable. Of oil paintings there were a few of moderate excellence.

Boots and shoes took little space, there were two or three good specimens. Two or three sets of plain harness, and as many good Sonora saddles were all worthy of notice in that line. Paper, wrapping, printing and writing, with account, copy and memorandum books, and a box of envelopes, all made from rags at the paper mill adjacent to this city, were much noticed though the finer articles were of coarse quality.

The increase in chemical productions is apparent. Alum, sulphur, resin, lampblack, litharge, red and white lead, Prussian blue, Venetian red, ochre and several other articles were displayed, of Utah production. There were oils of butter, linseed, lard and neatsfoot, and two excellent samples of plain and fancy soap.

The most noticeable among the flowers was a collon of dahlias, and another of marigolds, though several bouquets were fine.

The cotton and woolen manufactures were in respectable force. There was a liberal supply of jeans, flannels, kerseys, satinettes, linseys—all of home-make, and many of considerable excellence; also, a good supply of woven and worked coverlets, quilts, counterpanes, bed-spreads. I noticed one or two creditable pieces of home-made striped carpeting, and one very good piece of linen, made at Provo.

There was some good colored cotton yarn, grown, carded, spun, woven and dyed in this city, and several pieces of cotton yarn, grown in Southern Utah. There was one linen check shirt, produced entirely in the Rio Virgen country, and several shawls and other fabrics manufactured from cotton grown in that region. And I must not leave unnoticed a bundle of cigars, the production of that same portion of the territory. A pair of elegantly worked buckskin ladies' gauntlets were purchased by a gentleman going East, for his wife in the States. There was some good hair and hemp rope and twine, and basketwork, and a lot of very creditable brown-glazed earthenware, also five school slates, quarried and manufactured in Cache Valley. Another interesting series of articles was in the silk line, being specimens of the moths, eggs, cocoons, raw, spun and manufactured silk, all produced in this valley. There were also some creditable articles in the ladies' ornamental department—knitting, netting, crotchet, embroidery, leather, wax-flowers, &c. There was some good maple sugar, and an attempt at sugar from the cane. Of machinery there was almost none. An excessively simple cheese-press, the leverage attained by the rolling of a strap around an iron windlass axle, a lead paint, a fine or two spindle hand spinning-jenny, with a few shuttles, reeds and loom harness, being nearly all. The show of stock was limited. Two or three studs and mares, a dozen Durham bulls, several colts, and a few grade Merino, Leicester and Southdown sheep being the principal.

The Mormon emigrant trains of Capts. WARDPAW, SIMMONS, BROWN and HOAGE have arrived during the week.

The Mormon Conference commences on Monday, and as many emigrants have come in, there will doubtless be crowded meetings.

—It is given out in well-informed circles that Ex-President Buchanan will, in a short time, present to the people of the United States his long-prepared and elaborate defence of his Administration.

—It is said that the fellow who calls himself "Gen. Jones," and who fills the position of Assistant Adjutant-General in the rebel army, is no less a personage than the notorious Stringfellow, of Kansas.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 24, 1862.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '62 Reg	107	500 Erie Railway	...s10 43⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s, '67 Reg	101	500 do	44
7,000 U. S. 6s, 81, Coup.	103	50 do	s60 43⅝
25,000 do	103⅝	600 do	s30 43¾
Coup. U. S. 5s, '71 Coup	97	50 do	s16 44
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Coup	92¾	700 do	s30 44⅛
23,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	105	600 do	44⅞
1,000 U. S Dem. Notes	127⅝	2,000 do	44¾
8,000 do	127⅝	200 do	44⅞
5,000 Ky. States	95	100 do	45
4,000 Ill War Loan	104⅛	250 Erie Railway Pref	53
10,000 do	104	45 do	52⅝
6,000 Va. States	64	400 do	52¾
10,000 Cal. S. 7s	114	23 do	52⅞
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	105⅜	50 Hudson River R	69
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s	105⅞	45 do	s110 69
1,000 E. R 2d m. bds.	79	115 do	68⅞
5,000 E. R. 3d m. bds.	83	108⅜ 25 Nor & Wor. R	70
10,000 E. R. 4th M. Bds	101⅞	120 Mich. Cen. R	89
7,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	99	100 do	89⅝
18,000 Mich. S. & N. I. 2d mtg	99	200 do	89⅞
M. Sk. Fd. Bs.	115	232 do	90
5,000 Mich. S. 2d mtg	99	100 do	s30 89⅞
2,000 do	99⅝	100 do	s10 90
2,000 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	107⅜	100 do	90
12,000 do	108	100 do	89⅝
3,000 Ill. C. R. bds	100⅜	100 do	s 90⅝
3,000 A. & P. R 2dm. pf.	80⅝	60 do	s30 90⅝
8,000 C. & N. W. 2dm.	34⅝	50 Tol. & Wab. Pref	71
2,000 D. U. & W. 2dm.	104½	25 Harlem Railroad	21⅝
2,000 do	105	200 do	21¾
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	87¼	100 do	s30 21⅝
5,000 C. & T. R. bds	101	200 do	21¾
4,000 C. & N. W. 1st m.	90	500 H. S. & N. I. R	47
3,000 P. F. W. & C. 2dm.	93¾	50 do	bid 47
15,000 P. F. W. & C. 3dm	77	300 do	46¾
2,000 do	76¾	300 do	46¾
5,000 do	76¾	50 do	46¾
500 Mc. & Pitts. 2d m.	76	100 do	s30 46
100 Bank of Commerce	98¾	1600 do	46
15 Bank Com. Scrip.	98	200 M. Su. & N. I. G. S.	82¾
10 Ocean Bank	86	50 do	s10 82¾
30 Amer. Ex. Bank	100½	250 do	82¾
5 Hanover Bank	86	100 do	s30 83
30 Metropolitan Bank	104	50 do	s10 82¾
5 Continental Bank	92	50 Ill. Cen. R. S.	86½
15 Corn Ex Bank	100	100 do	86¾
10 Market Bank	110	300 do	87
1,000 American Gold	122½	100 do	s86 87
10,000 do	122½	50 do	87
5,000 do	122½	200 do	s30 87⅛
150 Canton Company	18	300 Cl. & Pitts. R.	37¾
60 Fel. & Bind. C. L. Co	110½	100 do	37⅝
50 Cumb. Coal Pref.	14⅝	200 do	37¾
100 do	14⅝	35 Clev. Col. & Cin. R	125
100 do	14	11 Gal. & Chicago R	83¾
60 New-Jersey Rail	140	100 do	84⅜
5 Pac. Mail S. Co	121	100 do	s30 84⅝
50 do	s30 121	200 Clev. & Tol. R	80⅝
10 do	121⅝	100 do	s30 80⅝
100 do	121⅝	600 Chi. & R. I. R	82
50 do	120	100 do	82⅜
100 do	s30 121⅜	50 do	82⅝
10 do	122	100 do	s30 82⅝
23 N. Y. Central R	90⅝	50 C. R. & Quincy R	101
500 do	90⅝	25 Ill. & Western R	133⅜
100 do	s30 90⅝	100 Pitts. Ft. W. & C	99
150 do	90⅝	50 do	99
300 do	90⅝	100 do	99

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	103	200 Mich. Cen. R	91
62,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup	103⅜	1000 do	91¾
15,000 U. S. 5 and 10s	107	250 do	91¾
2,000 Mo. 6s	64	100 do	s30 91
20,000 do	64⅛	100 do	s10 91⅛
8,000 E. R. 2d M. R.	102⅝	50 do	91⅜
25,000 American Gold	121	200 do	91⅝
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co	121⅜	100 do	91¾
50 do	121	100 do	92
23 N. Y. Central R	90⅝	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	82⅝
100 do	90⅝	50 do	82⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R	90⅝	100 do	82⅝
40 do	90⅝	50 do	s10 82⅝
200 do	90⅝	100 do	83
200 do	90⅝	150 Ill. Cen. R. S.	87⅛
100 do	90⅝	200 do	87⅜
100 Hud. River R	69¾	200 Clev. & P. R	s30 95⅝
150 do	69¾	200 do	95⅝
100 do	69¾	50 do	95⅝
100 Erie Railway	44	100 Gal. & Chi. R	83⅝
100 do	44	100 do	83⅝
100 do	44	100 Cl. & P. R	96
100 do	44	100 do	96
100 do	44	100 Chi. & Rock I. R	97
100 do	44	100 do	97
100 do	44	100 do	97
100 do	44	100 do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—BOSOM FRIENDS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—No. 485 Broadway—DER FREISCHUTZ.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PACVETTE, or UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIBBELL'S CALIFORNIA.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI—Court-street, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The nature of our dispatches from the Army of the Potomac leads us to believe that if a general advance of our lines has not already taken place, it will take place very soon—probably to-day. Orders were issued on Thursday night to the various commands to be ready for an advance yesterday morning, and Gens. PORTER, MORELL and GRIFFIN returned from Washington and resumed their respective positions. It is reported that the rebels, in considerable force, occupy a position about three miles beyond Shepherdstown.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from Harper's Ferry, under date of Oct. 22, that the army under Gen. MCCLELLAN, is almost entirely reorganized in all the arms of service, and that soon Gen. HALLECK will himself take the field to lead in the movement against Richmond.

The command of the Union army in Kentucky has been given to Gen. ROSECRANS—Gen. BUELL having been relieved.

The Grenada (Miss.) *Appeal* of the 17th inst. contains a report that the National forces have occupied an island in Galveston Bay. No particulars are given.

It is said that in the fight at Lexington, Ky., on Friday evening, Oct. 17, there were two hundred and twenty-five rebels and two hundred Nationals engaged, in which from five to ten rebels were killed, fifteen wounded, and one hundred and eighty taken prisoners. The National loss was but four killed and seven or eight wounded. Among the rebels who were mortally wounded was SAM. MORGAN, late of Nashville, JOHN MORGAN's nephew. The rebels were subsequently heavily reinforced, and took possession of the place.

The United States steamship *McClellan*, from New-Orleans on the 16th inst., arrived at this port last evening, with advices four days later, and $80,000 in specie. The news is of no importance. Unusual quiet prevailed in the city.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Australasian* arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Liverpool on the 11th inst., and Queenstown on the 12th, with advices from Europe two days later than were received by the *Kangaroo*. The news is interesting and in some respects important. The English Press continued its comments on the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and managed to find a good deal of fault with it. It was reported that the "Southern Association" in Liverpool had agreed to a proposition which has for its object the memorialising of the British Government for the recognition of the Confederate States. This movement was chiefly caused by the remarks of Mr. GLADSTONE at Newcastle. It was also said that the members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce were about to petition Government as to the necessity of recognizing the South. There appears to be no danger of recognition however. The Liverpool *Post*, of the 11th, says—"Two of the highest class Liverpool houses received yesterday evening telegrams from headquarters in London that the British and French Governments have lost no time in announcing that they are resolved on persisting in a policy of perfect neutrality." The city editor of the *Times* asserts that the feeling among the commercial classes of London is as strongly opposed as ever to any action on the part of the Government toward a formal recognition of the dissolution of the Union, and he says that there is a suspicion that the desire for such a recognition comes rather from the North than the South. The London *Commercial Daily List* says it is enabled to state that there is no likelihood of an immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Advices from Italy say that GARIBALDI is about to issue another manifesto, and that he will endeavor to carry out his project of taking Rome. This can hardly be true at present. The Liverpool Cotton market was rather flat, with no change in prices. Breadstoffs were easier, and Provisions steady.

The steamship *Ariel* arrived at this port last evening, from Aspinwall on the 15th inst., with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. She brings $754,795 in specie. The news from the Isthmus is important. MOSQUERA has quite established his Government throughout the United States of Colombia. On the 18th inst., the Conservatives under several of their Generals, 8,500 strong, attacked the forces of MOSQUERA, numbering 2,000, under the command of Gen. SANTO GUTIERREZ, but strongly fortified at Santa Barbara. The battle lasted six hours, but resulted in the total route of the Conservatives. A large number were taken prisoners, their General GIRALDO, killed, and a large amount of arms captured. This battle will virtually put an end to the war, for GIRALDO, the most bitter of MOSQUERA's enemies, being killed, Antiequia as well as Cauca will now become a part of the Mosquera Government. ARBOLEDA will be forced into Ecuador, but, although this latter Government a short time ago entered into a treaty with him, agreeing to furnish men and money, it now refuses to comply with the terms. At Panama the churches have been permitted to be reopened by the Governor.

Quite a number of Americans [illegible] arrived at Panama who were a short time ago engaged digging in Nicaragua, their labors resulting in the loss of all they had invested.

Difficulty has arisen between England and Peru relative to the false imprisonment of several Englishmen, in which the authorities are accused to have committed the most flagrant acts of cruelty and injustice. The English Government have taken the matter in hand and several ships of war will soon be in Callao.

The Aldermanic Committee on Markets met yesterday, to consider the resolution authorizing inquiry to be made for a first-class market site on the North River, between Spring and Twentieth streets. Several gentlemen were present to urge upon the Committee the necessity of a large central market on each side of the City. The Chairman, Mr. REED, said they must confine themselves to the consideration of the necessity for a market on the West side, the Board of Aldermen having already acted favorably upon the subject of a central market on the east side. Alderman BOOLE appeared to advocate the former proposition. He argued in favor of a large market on the North River, and well up-town, as a public necessity, and the greatest relief for the lower part of Broadway from vehicles that could be devised. The Committee concluded to confer with the City Inspector on the subject, before holding another public meeting, as he has charge of the public markets, and probably knows what the people want in the way of additional market facilities.

The Board of Supervisors met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and resumed the work of balloting for Inspectors and Canvassers of Election, which was continued till 11½ o'clock, till all the Wards were finished for which the nominations were reported complete. The Democrats still being dilatory about filling out their list of nominees, the Board concluded to give them ample time to agree upon the names, and accordingly adjourned till next Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The Wards for which the appointments have been made are the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth.

United States Attorney WILLEY, of New-London, Conn., has decided that the State authorities must commence the suit, if any action is taken to suppress the issue of shinplasters in that part of the State.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel*, of Oct. 6, says: "Gen. TOOMAS arrived in this city yesterday from Virginia. His wound, and the hard service he has seen lately, has told very much upon his health and appearance, but we hope that the quiet and comforts of home may soon enable him to resume his place in the field."

It is stated that Mr. RANKIN, Collector of the port of San Francisco, now in Boston, has tendered Gov. ANDREW a company of cavalry of Massachusetts men in California, on the condition that the expenses of transportation to the East shall be paid. Gov. ANDREW has acceded to the proposition, and the company will be assigned as part of the quota of the City of Boston, if accepted by the City Government.

The prisoners taken by our forces at and subsequent to the battle at Antietam, including the twelve or fifteen hundred sick and wounded, who, lying helpless at numerous farm-houses and barns at and near Sharpsburgh, came into our possession, are being rapidly paroled and sent Southward *via* Fortress Monroe.

The Stock Market was buoyant on the Railway Shares yesterday, with an advance of 1@2½ ₩ cent. on some of the New-York and Western Roads. Government Stocks barely supported. Gold fell off to 131 ₩ cent. Exchange closed 145 ₩ cent. on London.

Prices of Flour declined materially yesterday, yet the demand was moderate. Wheat was less sought after, though buyers had any existing advantage. Corn was salable and firm. Groceries were less active. Cotton, Pork, Lard and Tallow were depressed. Beef was in more demand. A lively business was reported in Ingot Copper, Petroleum, Butter, Cheese, Hides, Leather, Hops, Pig Lead, Salt and Block Tin. Green Teas attracted more attention. The Freight market was rather quiet, though rates favored shippers.

Shall We Betray our Soldiers?

Yes, *betray* is the word. To put men in power who oppose the war is to *play false* to the men who prosecute the war. What did our soldiers volunteer for but to fight? What impelled these million men to take upon themselves the hardships of military life, but the stern conviction that the rebellion must be put down by the strong arm? What has sustained them in pouring out their blood like water, but the assurance that every drop of it was a necessary and an effective sacrifice for the redemption of the Union. They went to the battle-field, not simply because they were themselves devoted, but also because they believed the people so. Every dollar that was contributed for their own comfort or that of their families, every bright flag that was given to inspire them, every waving handkerchief and every exultant cheer, was a pledge that the people were with them, and would stand by them to the end. Had the people sworn with uplifted hands before high Heaven to be true to the cause for which their noble brothers and sons went forth to bleed and to die, the obligation could not have been more sacred.

Every election of a man without the genuine war spirit breaks that faith. It is to that extent, a withdrawal of the moral support upon which the soldier justly counted at the time of his enlistment. It exchanges the sure for the uncertain, the stable for the shifting. His mind is quick to see it, and his soul is just as quick to feel it. Misgiving enters, where all before was confidence. His spirit is stirred with doubts, which will not down at any officer's bidding. The question, *Whether I am to shed my blood in vain?* will not quit him. He knows full well that if the civil service, whether legislative or administrative, is confided to untrue hands, the army, which depends upon this service for its very life, has no power to save the country. And what is more, he knows that a country despaired of and deserted by the people, is not worth the saving.

We are too apt to forget the peculiar intimacy of the relations between our volunteers in the field, and the people at home. A great European standing army has neither identity nor affinity with the mass of the people. It is an isolated organization, with its own traditions, associations and standards of action. Popular sentiments and sympathies do not touch it. Its only feelings are professional, its only movements mechanical, and its only thought the word of command. On the other hand, our own armies are but portions of the people, in uniform. Distance may separate them from the majority at home, but essentially they remain inseparable. In principles, hopes, aims and interests they are as much identified with the people as if they were still by their desks, their benches and their plows.

If our soldiers are thus one with our civilians, how can it be possible that their military spirit should be unaffected by our civil spirit? How can we expect that their ardent patriotism will continue unchilled when we give preferment to men of frigid patriotism? The thing is impossible. We may depend upon it that the people cannot be derelict in duty without injury to the *morale* of the soldier; and that, if we defeat the good cause at the polls, we as surely open the way for its renewed defeat in the battle-field.

There is not a more thoroughbred soldier in the army than Major-Gen. SCOTT, nor a man less influenced by political ambition, or more disinterestedly devoted to the service. And what says he? How does he characterize this voting for men of disloyal sympathy with the war? With the plainness of speech that becomes a soldier, he styles it an *enormous crime*. His words are these

"It is an enormous crime to expose our devoted soldiers to the fury of a united, determined and vigorous enemy, on account of any hesitancy to use the right means at the right time, or *by placing men in high and responsible positions*, who, on account of their former associations and pledges, can never be trusted as sincere friends of this Republic, nor expected to strike a fatal blow to treason and rebellion."

A truer sentiment was never written. We may talk as we please about honest difference of opinion and the sanctities of the ballot-box, yet when it comes to giving power to traitors, or half traitors, or men with even a drop of traitor blood in their veins, liberality ceases, and every vote to that end should be followed with a patriotic curse. What would he thought of President LINCOLN if he should deliberately appoint men with this traitorous taint to military position? What maledictions would he not deserve, or hope to escape? And yet wherein would this guilt be different from that of the citizen who votes to put men of the same character in civil office? A State Governor, or a Representative to Congress, may have it in his power to hinder and damage the loyal cause far more than could any General in the field. The Governor could hold back new levies, or the representative could refuse the appropriations for new levies, with far greater ease than the General could disable them by treachery, when once in his hands. Thus the freeman's ballot may tell upon the soldier's destiny with even greater effect than the President's commission; and his obligation to bestow it only upon true men, cannot be less imperative.

We deem it a great wrong that the men who have gone to fight our battles for us are generally precluded from voting for the candidates before the people. In reality, no freemen have so good a right to pronounce upon the policy of the Government as those who are risking their lives for its preservation. It is practicable for them to vote, and every man of them should have had the privilege. Were that right enjoyed, there can be no doubt how it would be exercised. The tremendous majorities for the unsparing, uncompromising policy of the Administration, which have just been given by the Iowa regiments, is an infallible index of the temper of the army. Were the suffrages of the six hundred thousand voters now in the field duly taken, they would roll back upon the North like an avalanche, and crush every seditious candidate to the very marrow.

The soldiers of the Empire State, like those of too many other States, are voiceless. Their unshrinking fidelity to the Republic has cost them for the time their dearest right under the Republic. But shall we turn upon them for this? Shall we use our advantage to their detriment? Shall we make the ballot-box, which ought to be the most potent of all inspirations, a source of discouragement and injury to them, and of aid and comfort only to the enemy? Every duty to the country—nay, far back of that, every decent instinct of manhood forbids. If we do it, we are craven, faithless, recusant, recreant—a shame to the republican name, and an eternal byword for history.

Mr. Gladstone on Southern Nationality.

The actual Chancellor of the British Exchequer is notorious in the history of British politics for his habit of forgetting the Crown Minister in the philosophical student of human affairs, and this trait of Mr. GLADSTONE's character must be taken into the account, in estimating the significance of his recent remarkable speech upon American affairs at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Our readers will remember that this is not Mr. GLADSTONE's first appearance during the present contest in the quality of a scholarly orator upon the course of American events. Early in the past Summer, the accomplished gentleman who once undertook to manage the affairs of the Ionian Islands upon Homeric principles delivered himself of still another remarkable speech, in which he distinctly prophesied the hopeless defeat of all attempts to maintain or reconstruct the American Union. This speech, like the later oration of which we *el soudestan* has now brought us the complete text, "made a sensation" not in England alone, but in this country as well. It was inferred, perhaps not unreasonably, that when the English Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke on a question of foreign policy, he spoke for his Government as well as for himself, and we had at once the usual outcry on the subject of the "immediate recognition of Southern independence by England."

The outcry cried itself out, and the recognition did not come. Is it to come now, because again Mr. GLADSTONE has surveyed, "with extensive view," American mankind, from Maine to Texas, and pronounced the South in arms to be "a nation," made such by JEFFERSON DAVIS? Unquestionably not.

England and Europe may recognize the independence of the Confederate States, but it will be by Europe and not by England alone that this recognition will be made, nor will it be made until Europe, as well as England, has learned precisely what the Confederate States are, and what they may hope to be. Mr. GLADSTONE himself warns enthusiastic expectation to bridle the impulse it may receive from his discourse, when he winds up his glowing picture of all the North has failed to do, and of all the South has done, with the exceedingly vague and temperate remark, that "a time may arrive when it would be the duty of Europe (not of England, observe!) to offer the word of expostulation or friendly aid toward composing the quarrel."

In this sagacious and well interpolated phrase, lies small comfort for the "nation of JEFFERSON D[illegible]. That nation has no wish [illegible] composed." It wishes to be [illegible] into the family of States [illegible] the grandeur of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS' ideal Confederacy, with the Gulf States for its pedestal, and Mexico for its future—its right hand stayed upon Maryland, its left hand resting upon Missouri. To this wish Mr. GLADSTONE's speech offers but a sorry response. That speech, while it treats the separation of the American States as an accomplished fact, breathes only regret over the fact which it assumes; and finds the only consolation which a statesman can discover in the calamity, to be the hope that the Confederacy may be less competent to perpetuate Slavery than the Union had proved to be. The sympathies of Mr. GLADSTONE are openly with the North, and if his conclusions tally not with those sympathies, we may perhaps afford to forgive him his temporary deductions in consideration of the principles permanently friendly to freedom and to a free Union which he resolutely utters. It is our duty, the duty of the American people of the Free States, to cast down the edifice of Mr. GLADSTONE's speculations, not by blowing the trumpet of windy denunciation against himself and his country, but by winning in the field and establishing in the Cabinet the grand victory of Freedom. That victory won and its fruits assured, the "nation of JEFFERSON DAVIS" will cease to occupy the speculations of ingenious Chancellors of the Exchequer, or to excite the alarm of less metaphysical friends of Human Progress.

ADVANCE OF THE ARMY.—We have once more promises of a speedy advance of our army, and this time, it may be, with more likelihood of truth than on some previous occasions. Our Sharpsburgh correspondent telegraphed us, at a late hour last night, that indications of a movement were apparent, and that orders had been issued to the various commands to prepare for an advance yesterday morning. It is added that the advance will probably be simultaneous along the whole line. We have other indications of the same kind from other sources.

If there is going to be an advance at all this Fall or Winter, it must be speedy. The time now is very short. The intense desire of the people, too, for movement has been felt at Washington, and it is seen that the trivial excuses with which they have been deceived cannot be effective much longer.

The enemy appear to be still in full strength at Winchester—probably over a hundred thousand strong. The rumors we have had for a long time of their retreat all lack confirmation. Gen. MCCLELLAN's force we believe to be stronger numerically than theirs, in good condition, and the men eager for action. He will, of course, move with great caution, and he is not the leader who is likely, under any pressure, to risk his army and the nation by indiscretion.

We could have wished that Gen. HALLECK had had a force on the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad and at Gordonsville sufficient to cut off the rebel retreat, so that the pending engagement might be the battle that would decide the fate of the Confederacy by crushing out its armed supporters. We are glad to learn that SIGEL, HEINTZELMAN and SICKLES, if not able to do this, are yet in position to perform effective work.

GEN. MILITARY VISITORS IN THE CITY.—The large number of officers and soldiers who are now in and around this city are not wanted, we suppose, in the army of Gen. MCCLELLAN. If they were, so many of them would not be here on leaves of absence from that army. Let them, then, be all massed together, and sent on other work. Let them be quickly conveyed from here to the dances lower up that stream as far as possible, landed on its South bank, and then march into Richmond while the rebel army is far away from it; and the city is guarded by only a few regiments. There are enough idle troops in and around New-York to do up this work in ten days.

Or let them be sent down to reinforce our garrison at Newbern, and then let the whole army, say fifteen or twenty thousand strong, march upon Raleigh, and thus make a diversion in the rebel rear, which will quickly draw the army from Winchester, and produce results quite destructive to the rebels Winter plans. There are enough well soldiers now on leave of absence in the Northern States, with the new recruits [illegible] being retained here indefinitely, to take not only Raleigh.

There are enough to take Savannah or Mobile, while a couple of thousand might be spared to seize and garrison the unoccupied strategic points in Florida, and thus possess that entire State.

There are enough troops in the City to reinforce Gen. BUTLER so that he can garrison Baton Rouge, and if they were on horseback, they might expel all the guerrillas from Louisiana, and bring that rich State under the flag of the Union.

There are enough to seize and hold Thoroughfare Gap and other points on the Manassas Gap Railroad, and make a rebel retreat from Winchester by that route impossible, or, there are enough to recapture Fredericksburgh, and menace Richmond from that direction; or to march into Southwestern Virginia and hold the Kanawha Valley against the invasion of FLOYD.

Or, if they might be sent out West, there are enough of them to open up the Mississippi River, to prevent BRAGG's march upon Nashville, to capture Little Rock and occupy the State of Arkansas, or to do a hundred other things that must inevitably be done before this war can be brought to an end.

These things are all vitally important. It is true there is still greater work to be done at Winchester, and as the signs are that it may be begun very speedily, we think our absentees are really more needed there. But, if Gen. MCCLELLAN does not want them, it would be better that they were assigned to some other duty, rather than that they should remain here. We are glad to see our soldiers at home on furlough, it is true; but there [illegible] hard and terrible work yet to be done in putting down the rebellion, and as they all enlisted for a short war, it is better to make it short, and then come home for the rest of life and recount by their firesides their tales of battle and of glory.

GEN. MCCLELLAN AND GOV. ANDREW.—Charges, malignant, persistent, and from high and low quarters, have been made against Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, to the effect, that at the Altoona meeting of Governors, he had taken a prominent part in attempting to degrade Gen. MCCLELLAN, and that he had made a motion to that effect in the Convention, which was to be pressed upon the President. Gov. ANDREW has at last written a specific reply and denial to this and other charges, and in reference to MCCLELLAN, states his action, or want of action, at Altoona, thus:

"I did not, either formally or informally, directly or indirectly, at any time, *move or suggest* that the Governors should interfere with the position of Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, or of any other officers of the army or navy. Nor do I believe that any such motion was proposed by any one else. *I heard none what ever concerning that or any other General.* But, if you ask how so great a blunder has been made, I can only reply that when people seek to make a point against their neighbors by a sort of eavesdropping, by attempting to penetrate the private conversations of gentlemen and to betray their confidential speech, great blundering, if not something worse, will always be close at hand. They will usually contrive to report just what they hoped to hear."

Charges of enmity and opposition to Gen. MCCLELLAN, of a precisely similar nature to those in question, and based upon the same grounds, are now being made against Gen. WADSWORTH, and reiterated with equal malignity and persistency. We do not suppose that Gen. WADSWORTH will think it necessary to make a specific denial of these charges, but they are as false in the one case as in the other.

Gov. ANDREW closes his letter with some moral reflections which, though trite enough, and somewhat highfalutin, it is well to bear in mind in these days of bitter contentions about Generals.

"I cannot but regret the tendency to obtrude matters mainly personal upon the attention of the people. It is the great cause of democratic, constitutional representative Government which is now on trial, not the cause of any man on earth. We are contending for the very hopes of a future for a grand and wonderful people, over whose fall angels might pause to weep. The interests of no public man, civil or military, demand the thought of a loyal human being among us. And they weaken and belittle our moral position, while they tend to demoralize the public heart and mind, who attempt to hang the issues of National life on the sword of any leader. Wisdom will still live when all of this generation has gone under the dust; and the people, country, and humanity, will live when all who are now counted great, in peace or war, will have been forgotten and lost, even to history."

REMOVAL OF GEN BUELL.—Gen. BUELL has been removed from the command of the forces in Kentucky, and Gen. ROSECRANS ordered to assume the position. This is the sequel of the late campaign in the West, around which so much interest has hung, North and South. It is not a little singular that the campaign for which Gen. BUELL receives the marked displeasure of his Government, excites likewise on the part of the rebels the utmost disgust for Gen. BRAGG. Neither General has done the work that was expected at his hands, and they will probably share the same fate.

Gen. BUELL has no reason to complain of the ill-luck that has befallen him. He had a rare opportunity to win laurels and the lasting gratitude of his country, in the first day campaign. When he threw away his chance by leaving the rear of BRAGG and pushing into Louisville, he was given another opportunity to save himself. But this last has likewise been lost. BRAGG has escaped, bag and baggage, from Kentucky and is ready to renew offensive operations in Tennessee. Gen. BUELL, in whose fore these disheartening results have occurred, is justly held responsible, and removed.

There are many who still believe that a good soldier—who remembers his valiant and successful battle on the second day at Shiloh, when he turned defeat into glorious victory and saved GRANT's army from annihilation—has the power to have done now the work of onward circumstances, which, sometimes will succeed and try the best of men. They look forward to a worthy leader for this, in the war; for he is a trained soldier, and knows how to take the reproof of his Government and to serve wherever he is placed.

As to his successor, General ROSECRANS, there is but one voice and that is of hearty approval of his promotion. He has a record untarnished by defeat, and is hailed universally, as "the right man in the right place."

PROSPECTIVE RESULTS OF SECESSION.—The English Press, as a body, are extremely anxious to impress upon the world the truth that Mr. GLADSTONE's remarks about "Southern nationality" have no bearing upon the question of action by the British Government; but English politicians in the rural districts have not been so wisely thoughtful. In Surrey, for instance, Mr. ALCOCK and Mr. LOCKE KING, the former remarkable for nothing in particular and the latter remarkable for bringing up in Parliament a yearly motion on the ballot, which is every year defeated, have just made little after-dinner speeches not altogether unobjectionable as straws revealing the flow of opinions and of sentiment in England. Mr. ALCOCK chided cheers from the hustings, his constituents, by asserting that "in England all sympathized with the people of the Southern States in their heroic struggle for liberty," while his colleague, Mr. KING, made an earthquake among the wine-glasses by saying that England had borne too much from the North, since, if she had gone to war on the *Trent* affair, she "would never have desisted until she had obtained that to which she had a right, Portland harbor and the State of Maine."

From which we may infer, perhaps not unprofitably, that the desire of UNLIMITED DOMINION, which is a "lust of conquest and of empire," when manifested by Americans, becomes a holy zeal for the extension of constitutional freedom when developed in the British breast.

It is very wicked and low in Mr. SEWARD to talk about our "right" to the Canadas, but it is highly virtuous and philanthropic for Mr. LOCKE KING to publish England's claim upon the harbors of Maine!

"Is it altogether unreasonable, in the face of such revelations as this, to assume that as soon as the "European Governments" can make up their minds that secession has really brought us to the point of death, they will proceed to deal with us as Russia proposed to deal with the invalid Turkey, and administer upon our effects?

THE REAL POSITION OF THE SEYMOURITES.—The Northern allies of the rebels are uttering a daily untruth in declaring that the President has issued a proclamation *emancipating the slaves of rebels*. He has done no such thing. He has called on them to refrain from their treason, and admonished them that unless they do so by the beginning of next year, he will then, as a military measure, assail their strongest entrenchment by freeing their slaves. The Seymour party, therefore, stand on this dilemma when they denounce the proclamation, that they thereby declare their preference that the Union shall be dissolved and the Government destroyed, sooner than the slaves of rebels shall be freed. This is a serfdom to Slavery exceeding that of the slaves to their masters.

FERNANDO WOOD DECLARES FOR JEFF. DAVIS.—FERNANDO WOOD ratified himself last night, in a speech, before the Seymourites of the Fifth Congressional District. We call attention to his remarks. They are very significant, and show how rapidly the front of treason is rearing itself in our City. The hope now is that others will follow FERNANDO WOOD's example, and that all who do really desire a "splendid tyrant," (JEFF. DAVIS,) instead of a Constitutional President, (Mr. LINCOLN,) will, like WOOD, have the boldness to say so. When the position of Mr. SEYMOUR and his friends is as sharply defined on all hands, as Mr. WOOD defines his, the labor of patriot speakers and journalists will be over.

MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—To-night, at the Cooper Institute, the loyal Southerners who last evening delighted the good people of Brooklyn with their eloquence, and cheered them by their presence, will speak upon similar topics, and present, doubtless, similar views to those found in our report this morning. Let there be a great gathering.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 24.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. BUELL.

The supersedure of Gen. BUELL again in his command—to which we alluded in yesterday's dispatch—gives a satisfaction here well nigh universal among loyal men, and is the initial of a series of similar reforms calculated to impart fresh activity and efficiency to our army operations.

ARMING THE BLACKS IN THE SOUTH.

We have reliable reports from the South that the rebels have commenced arming their negroes, and are using them to garrison fortifications.

PRIVATE LETTERS AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1862.

It having recently been discovered that the practice of sending private letters to this Department for the purpose of being forwarded to the care of Ministers and Consuls of the United States abroad has been abused for disloyal purposes, notice is hereby given that no such letters will hereafter be transmitted. All letters to Ministers and Consuls which may hereafter be sent hither to be forwarded, must be left open for inspection by the Department.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CAPTURES OF CONTRABAND GOODS ON THE POTOMAC.

Several valuable captures have been made within the last few days by one of the gunboats on the Lower Potomac. A large metallic life-boat, containing goods valued at $2,000, was captured on Tuesday by the steamer *Jacob Bell*, at the mouth of Jackson Creek, together with the owner, C. F. WARD, who is an old hand in the smuggling business. Another lot of goods was also captured on the Virginia shore, near the mouth of Herring Creek, by the crew of the gunboat *Tracy*. Crossing with contraband goods below Matthias Point, is carried on more extensively now than at any former period of the war. Several contrabands and refugees, and six prisoners, one of them a rebel Lieutenant, were brought here yesterday by the *Freeborn*. The prisoners were sent to the Old Capitol.

IMPORTANT TO HEIRS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

We learn from Second Auditor FRANCE that numerous cases occur in which the heirs of deceased soldiers are cruelly defrauded by parties acting as claim agents and collecting back pay and bounties. In some instances these claim-sharks exact from the widow or other heir half or even more of the amounts due, a proportion atrociously in excess of the value of the services rendered.

In view of these practices, it is better for claimants, as a general thing, to correspond directly with the Government. A circular has been prepared, containing all necessary information and forms; and all postages on communications in regard to these matters are paid by the Department. Any claimant, therefore, can send to the Second Auditor's office, without expense, and obtain such information as will enable him or her to prepare and transmit the necessary papers, and secure the payment direct of the amount due as soon as it can legally be made.

REBEL MERCHANTS BUYING GOODS IN BALTIMORE.

Several secession merchants from Fredericksburgh, Va., passed through here several days since, on their way to Baltimore, to lay in a supply of Fall and Winter dry goods, which they will attempt, no doubt, to smuggle across the river into Virginia at some favorable opportunity. We are informed that contraband goods in considerable quantities continue to find their way into Fredericksburgh from the Maryland shore. The goods are smuggled across the river in the night, and removed from the shore before daylight.

A MANUAL FOR HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

A manual for hospital stewards, ward masters and attendants, has been prepared by Dr. WOODWARD, in accordance with the regulations and customs of the army, and the authorization of Surgeon-General HAMMOND, and placed in the hands of every surgeon and hospital steward in the service. It is very full and minute in regulations, forms, instructions, sketches, prescriptions and general suggestions, and cannot fail greatly to promote the efficiency of the Medical Department and diminish the sufferings and fatality of invalid soldiers.

A REBEL DESERTER'S STORY.

A deserter from the rebel army at Winchester, who was brought into Gen. BANKS' headquarters, says the rebel army is suffering terribly on account of the scarcity of provisions, owing to the lack of means of transportation.

There are no old troops at Richmond—only conscripts. The rebel force in the fight at Blackwater was composed entirely of conscripts. There is a

considerable force of these unfortunates at Gordonsville, who are being drilled and held as a reserve.

There are bot few troops between Warrenton and Culpepper Court-house.

LATE ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 20th contains copious extracts from the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 17th inst. It admits that "Gen. BRAGG has fallen back from his late position a distance of forty miles, for the purpose of securing subsistence. The combinations of the enemy, who had been strongly reinforced, doubtless rendered such a step absolutely necessary. *It is surmised, also, that Rosecrans had commenced a strategic movement to form a junction with Buell, and cut off our army entirely.*"

The Wilmington *Journal*, of last Monday, says that the sudden change to cold on last Saturday night, had a deadly effect on 500 pending cases of yellow fever. * * * Coffins are in great demand, and cannot be obtained as fast as the citizens die. The number of new cases on last Saturday was 53, and on last Sunday about 40. The paper making these announcements, suspends its issue in consequence of all its hands nearly having died or fled the infected city.

The Raleigh *Standard* notices the death of Gen. Geo. B. ANDERSON, C. S. A., from a wound received in the foot at the battle of Sharpsburgh, Maryland.

The Richmond *Enquirer* clamors for the most stringent measures to prevent the crime of desertion, otherwise called "straggling;" and boasts that the Kanawha salt mines are furnishing enough salt for the curing of all the pork now almost ready to be slaughtered. The price of salt at the mines is $1 per bushel, "Confederate money or the bank notes of any of the Southern States taken at par." The capacity of the furnaces now at work is stated to be about equal to 7,500 bushels per day.

The rebel loss in the three days' battle of Corinth is estimated by an army correspondent of the Atlanta *Confederacy* at 3,000, killed, wounded and missing. Our loss is put down by the same authority at hardly less than 2,000. The letter concludes thus: "*The future is dark in this part of the country. I fear other reverses are in store for us, including loss of much ground now held by us. The enemy can readily in a few days concentrate three to one against our forces.*"

The Richmond *Dispatch* has a remarkable editorial, noticing in terms of commendation JOHN VAN BUREN's speech, but dissenting from his declaration that Richmond must be captured as a preliminary to "peace negotiations" for an amicable separation. The *Dispatch* wants "peace," but thinks it should be made without the further humiliation to the pride of the Southern people involved in the capture of their capital.

REVENUE STAMPS READY FOR DELIVERY.

As an erroneous list of Revenue Stamps ready for delivery has been published in the Washington papers, we give a correct statement of those now prepared, as follows:

1, 2, 3 and 4 cents, proprietary.
1 and 2 cents, playing cards.
2 cents, certificate of deposit.
1 cent, telegraph.
2 cents, express.
3, 5 and 10 cents, foreign exchange.
5, 10 and 20 cents, in land exchange.
5 cents, agreement.
10 cents, contract.
10 cents, certificate.
25 cents, fire insurance.
2 cents, bank check.
25 cents, protest.
50 cents, original process.
25 cents, power of attorney.
50 cents, conveyances.

REGULATING THE SALE OF POWDER.

Dealers in powder in the lower counties of Maryland are allowed to have, by order of the Provost-Marshals of those counties, but one keg of powder in their establishment at one time. This restriction is in consequence of the extensive smuggling trade carried on by Maryland Secessionists with their friends in Virginia.

SPLENETIC.

One of your cotemporaries, to-day, in a slightly splenetic dispatch from here, comments vaguely upon one of our recent paragraphs in relation to the great French expedition, and declares that "the author overdid his work." Our critic is certainly always safe from a like charge.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

The evidence taken by Gen. HUNTER'S Military Commission, is believed to exonerate Gen. JULIUS WHITE from censure in waiving his rank at Harper's Ferry in favor of Col. MILES.

EXCHANGED SOLDIERS.

Two hundred and fifty exchanged Union soldiers, belonging principally to Ohio and Indiana regiments, arrived this evening, from Columbus, O., and will be sent to the parole camp, near Alexandria, Va. Considerable insubordination is said to exist among them.

A REVIEW.

Gen. ABERCROMBIE'S Division will be reviewed by Gen. BANKS on Monday.

SOLDIERS IN WASHINGTON.

The number of sick, wounded, convalescent and paroled soldiers in and about Washington is 34,419.

DISCHARGED.

G. W. WILSON, the secesh Maryland editor, arrested a few days since for a treasonable publication, has been discharged from custody.

CONSUL AT TOBASCO.

J. H. MANSFIELD, of Wisconsin, late United States Consul at Bogota, has been appointed Consul at Tobasco, Mexico, and will sail about Nov. 10.

CONTRABANDS.

A steamer, arriving to-day from Fortress Monroe, brought over three hundred contrabands, of whom about two hundred were males, and were provided with employment in less than an hour.

Twelve wagon loads of contrabands, principally from SIBLEY'S camp, passed up to the contraband quarters to-day.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Yesterday morning, one of the guards at the Old Capitol Prison, named HIRAM WADDLE, belonging to the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania (Bucktail) Regiment, was shot through the head by the accidental discharge of his musket. Death ensued instantly. He was a native of Philadelphia.

APPEAL IN THE BARNEY DIVORCE CASE

An appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States has been taken by Dr. LINDSLEY, the guardian of the BARNEY children, against the recent decision of the Circuit Court reversing that of the Orphans' Court.

FORGED PAPERS.

A soldier belonging to the Sixty-fifth New-York Regiment was arrested to-day, after a brisk chase, for attempting to draw pay on forged papers. He had been successful in two previous attempts.

COX'S SEAT CONTESTED.

The seat of S. S. Cox, reported elected to Congress from Ohio, will be contested by Hon. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER, on account of frauds perpetrated in Columbus.

EX-GOV. RANDALL.

EX-GOV. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, has returned to his home, on private business, prepatory to entering upon the discharge of his duties as First Assistant Postmaster-General, which he is expected to do in about three weeks.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 24.

GEN. BUELL SUPERSEDED BY GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. BUELL has been relieved from the command of the Union army in Kentucky, and Gen. ROSECRANS ordered to the position.

THE COSTA RICA COMMISSION.

The Costa Rica Commission will close its business on the 9th of November. Hon. S. S. COX, of Ohio, and JAMES M. CARLISLE, Esq., the latter for Costa Rica, argued several cases yesterday. Hon. CALEB CUSHING is here as counsel before the Commission, in a case involving about $500,000 in money loaned to that Republic.

CONTRABANDS FROM SUFFOLK.

A steamer arrived, to-day, bringing 300 contrabands from Suffolk, having at different times made their way within our lines. Two hundred of them are men. They were immediately sent to the contraband camp.

COMMISSIONER BRUTWELL.

HARRY BRUTWELL, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, left Washington to-day on a visit to the North. During his absence the duties of that office will be performed by Chief Clerk CHAS. F. ESTES, Esq.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. MARCHAND, Lieut.-Com. POTTER and Lieut. McCARTY, have been ordered to the screw sloop-of-war *Lackawanna*.

Lieut.-Com. R. F. BRADFORD and Lieut. MCNAIR, have been ordered to the *Juniata*.

Paymaster E. PUTNAM has been ordered to the *Nahant*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster DANIEL LEACH, Jr., has been ordered to the *Patapsco*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster CHARLES STUART has been ordered to report to Rear-Admiral PAULDING, at New-York, for passage in the first public steamer bound to the Western Gulf Squadron, for duty on board the *J. C. Kuhn*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster S. T. BROWN has been ordered to the Iron-clad *Monitor*.

RELIEVED.

On account of sickness, Col. J. P. TWINER, Commissary General, has been relieved from duty as a member of the Court-martial now in session at St. Louis for the trial of Maj. JUSTUS MCKINSTRY, Quartermaster U. S. Army.

ORDERED TO DIS REGIMENT.

Col. W. E. WOODRUFF, whose nomination as Brigadier-General was not confirmed by the Senate, has been ordered to join his regiment, the Twelfth Kentucky.

A Surgeon-Artist Chosen for the Army.

Surgeon-Artist PALMER, of Philadelphia, has been chosen by the Board of Surgeons, appointed by the Surgeon-General, to decide on the best patent arm and leg to be procured by Government for the United States troops. The Surgeon-General has approved the recommendation.

Surgeon JOUNSON, of the navy, waited upon the Surgeon-Artist yesterday, by direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Sorgery, and placed the mutilated inmates of the Naval Hospital in Philadelphia under treatment by the inventor of the "Palmer Limbs."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—We call attention to the advertisement in another column, stating that in to-day's *Courier* will be published the first of a series of articles on Plymouth Church, (HENRY WARD BEECHER, Pastor.) The history will present, from a reliable source, facts hitherto unpublished, and be an authentic and readable portrait of that very remarkable organization.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER PENNSYLVANIA, OF BOSTON.—Capt. WEST reports: Sailed from Cambridge, Md., 6th inst., with a cargo of oak timber for New-York. Sailed from Hampton Roads 16th. On 22d the Highlands, bearing W. by N. 16 miles, it blowing a gale from W. N. W. with a bad, irregular sea. While in the act of wearing to S. W. was boarded by a heavy sea, which shifted the deck load, opening the port water-way seam fore-and-aft, and on coming to the wind on the port tack, the deck-load again shifted to the leeward, opening the starboard water-way seam in the same manner. On sounding the pumps, found four feet water in her, and rapidly gaining. Saw at once the vessel must soon go down, and there being a ship astern, set signal of distress, and, when she hove too under our lee, went on board of her in our boat, taking only what we stood in. In fifteen minutes after leaving, she capsized and sunk.

YALE COLLEGE.—MATTHEW G. WING, of Albany, N. Y., who recently died in Santa Fé, Mexico, bequeathed $1,000 to the Society of "The Scroll and Key" of Yale College, to aid them in erecting an elegant Society edifice.

Dr. Robert Hunter on the Treatment of Consumption.

LETTER NO. XXII.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR.—As I explained in my last letter, *oxygen* or "*rarified air*" is our sheet anchor in the treatment of Consumption. In every case the blood is *carbonaceous* in this disease, and can only be restored to purity by this agent. If there be any other element in nature which possesses the power of removing carbon from the blood, it is as yet among the hidden mysteries, and we have no right to assume its existence. We *know* that the God of Nature gave us oxygen as the *food of the lungs*, and we do *not* know that he gave us anything else which can be employed as a substitute for it. The air we breathe is composed of oxygen and nitrogen in the proportions of 21 parts of the former to 79 of the latter. When the lungs are of average size and the air-tubes free from *obstruction*, we obtain by ordinary respiration sufficient oxygen from the air to keep the blood pure. But this is not the case when the air-tubes are *obstructed* by viscid mucus, or *diminished in size* by thickening of the mucous membrane with a lung form, for the quantity of oxygen taken into the lungs at each breath is then greatly *diminished*, while the quantity of *carbon* to be removed remains the same. And since we get no more oxygen from the greater volume of air respired in health than is sufficient to maintain the purity of the blood, it follows that we must always get less than sufficient from the smaller volume respired when the lungs are diseased. This is a truth which cannot be denied. To deny it would be to assert that obstructed tubes and cells will receive as much air as the same tubes and cells when free from obstruction, which is an impossible absurdity. How, then, is it possible for the purity of the blood to be restored in consumption if the physician does not come to the *relief of nature*, and, by increasing the quantity of oxygen in a given volume of air, make the purifying power of the smaller volume inhaled in disease equal to the greater volume inhaled in health? Nature herself points out the want of oxygen, and makes an effort to supply it by increasing the number of respirations per minute. This is the reason why consumptives breathe quicker than persons in health. In health we take about 16 respirations in a minute, whereas in consumption the number increases with the progress of the disease to 20, 25, 30, and so on, until at length the patient dies, actually gasping for air—taking from *forty* to *fifty* breaths in a minute.

Now, can medicine justly claim to be a *science*, or even an *art* worthy the respect of mankind, so long as its practitioners continue to contemplate these sufferings of the poor invalid—these urgent demands for vital air—those obvious signs of want by struggling nature, and yet are compelled to confess themselves unable either to supply that element which nature craves, or to remove from the lungs the local obstructions by which the want was first created? God forbid that I should raise the hopes of the invalid only to disappoint his expectations. There is a point from which even *food* will not save us from *starvation*, and there is also a point beyond which we cannot bring back the consumptive to health, even though we supply the very element for the want of which he is dying, for to accomplish cure there must be still remaining in the system sufficient *vitality* to make use of that which is given. But though we may not hope to save *all*, we can, by judiciously acting upon the blood and the lungs, do that which no means hitherto employed by physicians have accomplished—rescue the *majority* from their impending fate.

Oxygen is *nature's* remedy, not the physician's. It is the province of the physician to aid nature, not to direct her—to remove hindrances out of her way, not to prescribe *new ways* for her to follow. Food is not more necessary to the stomach than oxygen to the lungs. In diseases of the stomach it is often the case that the usual quantity of food cannot be retained. How does the intelligent physician meet this difficulty? He gives highly concentrated food, that the greatest possible nutrition may be derived from the smallest possible bulk. The same principle applies to the lungs. In consumption, the patient cannot inhale the usual quantity of air; hence the physician must increase its richness by the addition of oxygen, that the smaller volume may do the work of the greater.

The strength of its administration varies with the objects to be fulfilled. Where the lungs are greatly obstructed, and, as a consequence, the blood very impure, the proportion must be greater than in milder cases. These are matters personal to the physician, and must be regulated by his judgment in each case. No rule can be laid down which shall be generally applicable to consumptive cases.

But, it will be asked, do you give nothing except decarbonizing inhalations in consumption? Yes, I do a great deal more, and I will in my next letter tell you *what* and *why* and *how* I do it.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases,
No. 832 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1862.

Note.—Dr. R. HUNTER, in association with his brother, Dr. JAMES HUNTER, devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of bronchial and pulmonary diseases. They can be consulted personally or by letter at No. 832 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily.

[Advertisement]

It is singular what an effect the change of a fashion in dress has on the appearance of a people. For the past month we have been noticing the change of looks of most of our friends, but only discovered the other day that it was owing to the fact that they were wearing KNOX'S Fall style of Hats. The change is, however, decidedly for the better. Those who may think different, will be convinced of the truth of our assertion by trying one of KNOX'S beautiful chapeaux, at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement]

Grand Family Holiday at Barnum's Museum Two splendid performances at 2 and 7½ o'clock P.M. BOUCICAULT'S great drama, "PAUVRETTE, or Under the Snow," which has been attracting so much attention there, will be performed at each.

[Advertisement]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Martin Luther once thought he saw the devil in his chamber, and threw an inkstand at his head Had they had in those days AYER'S PILLS to exorcise all the devils that come from a disordered stomach, his laughable fright would not have become a matter of history.

Genin's Riviera Hat, for Misses.
Genin's Irvita Hat, for Misses.
Genin's Riviera Riding Hats.
Genin's Marguerita Hats, for Misses.
Genin's five new styles Infants' Hats.
Genin's ten new styles for Boys.
Genin's five new styles for Youths.
Genin's Dress Silk Hat for Gentlemen.
Paris, London and New-York Fall Styles, now ready, at No. 513 Broadway.

Goitre, Scrofulous Diseases, &c., are successfully treated with new remedies, by Dr. WOLF, No. 832 Broadway. Call or send for his Essay, post free, by mail. Hours, 7 to 10 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. Dr. WOLF may be consulted personally or by letter.

Gentlemen's Dress Hats, at No. 381 Canal-st. Felt Hats in great variety of colors and styles. Caps of every description. No advance in prices.
JOHNSON, No. 381 Canal-st.,
opposite West Broadway.

Still Cheap, and as Excellent as Ever.—Ladies, CANTRELL is selling very superior Balmorals, the most comfortable gaiters worn. Gold and stocks are ascending, still you can buy all descriptions of feet-covering at CANTRELL'S, 813 Broadway, as cheap as ever.

"A Cold in the Head," Who has It?
The universally acknowledged remedy is
DERBY'S CATARRH SNUFF.
Sold by all first-class druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Hernia or Rupture.—White's Patent Lever Truss cures this disease permanently. Is light, clean and easy—differs in principle from all others. Pamphlets free. GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures of every description will be found at the great manufacturing depôt, No. 578 Broadway. Wholesale dealers particularly invited to call and examine stock. WARNER, PECK & CO.

MARRIED.

CONDICT—CURRY.—At Philadelphia, by Rev. Mr. Cooper, W. WOODNELL CONDICT to FANNY K., only daughter of P. B. CURRY.

KNIGHT—CLARKE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Oct. 23, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, D. D., PHILIP M. KNIGHT to HANNAH J., daughter of Mr. Levi G. Clarke.

MERRITT—MABBETT.—On Thursday, Oct. 23, at the residence of the bride's father, Mabbettsville, Dutchess Co., by Judge Emott, W. HOWARD MERRITT, of Harts Village, to Miss CORA MABBETT, of the former place.

QUIN—PITCHER.—At Springfield, Mass., on the 23d inst., at Christ Church, by Rev. Geo. H. McKnight, J. SCARNHAM QUIN, of this City, to J. ELIZABETH PITCHER, of Springfield.

SACKETT—WILSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 23, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Mr. Montgomery, CHARLES E. SACKETT to CAROLINE B. WILSON.

SAMMIS—BURLEW.—On Friday afternoon, Oct. 24, by Rev. Mr. Tompkins, Mr. EUGENE SAMMIS to Miss GEORGIANNA BURLEW, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

STERRES—DELAFIELD.—On the 16th inst., at Duncan's Falls, Ohio, by Rev. Dr. Kingsbury, GEORGE STERRES, of Chicago, Ill., to MARY, daughter of John Delafield, of Memphis, Tenn.

TOWNSEND—BURLEW.—On Wednesday, Oct. 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. M. Wells, Mr. GEORGE H. TOWNSEND, of New-Haven, Conn., to Miss MARY G. BURLEW, of Jamesburgh, N. J.

TRACY—WILKINS.—At Detroit, Mich., on the 22d inst., by Rev. Mr. W. N. Lyster, GEORGE DOUGLAS TRACY, of New-York, to MARIA D., daughter of Hon. Ross Wilkins.

DIED

CUMMING.—At sea, Oct. 4, on board U. S. gunboat *Commodore*, EDMUND BACK CUMMING, Captain's Clerk, aged 19 years, son of the late Hon. Thos. W. Cumming, of Brooklyn.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 23, CHARLES H., son of the late Daniel Davis, aged 21 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 10 Barrow-st., on Sunday afternoon, 26th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

DOOLITTLE.—On Friday, Oct. 24, ADRASTUS DOOLITTLE, M. D., aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 11 o'clock Sunday afternoon, from No. 172 Third-st. His remains will be taken on Monday, at 8 o'clock A. M., to Northport, L. I., for interment.

ELY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 23, WILLIAM BURNS, eldest son of Joseph N. and Hannah M. R. Ely, aged 17 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 11 Hanover-st., on Sunday, Oct. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GRAY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 23, WILLIAM GRAY, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 212 9th-st., between 5th avenue and Van Buren-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HUTCHINSON.—On Friday morning, 24th inst., JAMES HUTCHINSON, in the 43d year of his age.

His friends are invited to his late residence, No. 212 9th-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Montreal and Aberdeen (Scotland) papers please copy.

MORROW.—On Thursday, the 23d inst., ELIZABETH, wife of Alfred Morrow.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Walter M. and David Shaw, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 252 West 17th-st., on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

ST. JOHN.—At Peekskill, Westchester Co., on Thursday, 23d inst., SAMUEL CONNELL OGDEN, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at St. Paul's Church, this City, on Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PECKHAM.—On Friday morning, Oct. 24, Mrs. H. K. H. PECKHAM, wife of A. R. Peckham.

Notice of funeral on Monday.

SCHMIDT.—On Friday, Oct. 24, MARGARETTA SCHMIDT, relict of the late L. H. Schmidt, aged 77 years.

Funeral at 2 o'clock A. M. on Sunday, Oct. 26, from corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st., without further invitation.

VALENTINE.—On Friday, 24th inst., HANNAH VALENTINE, widow of Abraham Valentine, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in the town of Yonkers, on Monday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Williams Bridge, on the 11.15 train from New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 535—Oct. 24, 1862.
78, 14, 59, 70, 29, 52, 31, 12, 11, 15, 28, 67, 25.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 501—Oct. 24, 1862.
29, 3, 51, 36, 19, 21, 69, 8, 49, 32, 18, 57.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 452—Oct. 24, 1862.
54, 74, 15, 56, 61, 18, 33, 17, 71, 76, 62, 58, 43.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 304—Oct. 24, 1862.
73, 30, 14, 24, 27, 32, 19, 11, 58, 42, 72, 28.

Circulars sent by addressing
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PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, by I. A. DUNN, No. 140 Broadway. Letter communications confidential.

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is His delight."
J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES,
Warranted accurate and durable. A full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly in store, at wholesale and retail, by
E. BROWN, Manufacturer,
No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

BOSTON TOILET PERFECTIONS.
Bogle's Hyperion Fluid.—Restores and dresses Hair.
Bogle's Electric Hair Dye.—Best in the World.
Bogle's Balm of Cytheria.—Cures Tan and Freckles. Surpassing all others.—Try! Be convinced. For sale by W. BOGLE, Boston. For sale by F. C. Wells & Co., Rushton, Hegeman & Co., and all others.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The Children's and Youths' department not excelled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
E. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 96 and 98 Bowery.
THE FASHIONABLE STORE IS THE CHEAPEST.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS THREE-YEARS Regiment, two Captains and three Lieutenants, to complete the organization. No person need apply who is not perfectly competent, and must have men or means to procure them. Address immediately, with full particulars, and where an interview may be had. COLONEL, Box No. 107 Times Office.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
HENRY WARD BEECHER, PASTOR.

SEE THIS WEEK'S
SATURDAY EVENING COURIER
FOR
A HISTORY OF
PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
BY
HOWARD, OF THE TIMES.

Published at No. 9 Spruce-st.

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S MILITARY CLOTHING.

Take notice that military uniforms required by officers on the

SPUR OF THE MOMENT,

Can be procured ready-made, for any rank, and at a great reduction on the usual prices at our establishments, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway.

ROGERS & RAYMOND.

PYLE'S O. K. SOAP
IN THE FIELD.
STONEWALL JACKSON NABS IT, AND SIGHS FOR MORE.

NORTH SIDE OF THE POTOMAC,
NEAR HARPER'S FERRY.

Mr. James Pyle:

SIR: Among the stores recently captured from your Yankee brethren there was a box of your O. K. Soap, which served a good purpose in our camp. Complimentary to the merit of the article, I will here remark that if you are as much of an Abolitionist as your soap, I should not expect much quarter at your hands, for not only does it annihilate all kinds of dirt and filth, (of which there is not a little down here,) but even the fleas and blue-backs skedaddle at the sight of it. Our cavalry men have also discovered that it is an effectual remedy for the scratches.

Distasteful, however, as our cause may be to you, I nevertheless beg in humanity's name that if ever this reaches you, you will continue to send a few boxes occasionally to the Old Dominion, or leave them at some specified point this side of the Delaware, from which I will give them a safe and speedy escort. I am, with distinction, yours in haste, STONEWALL.

P. S.—Since writing the above, it has become expedient for me to retire to the other side of the Potomac, therefore you will please consider the position, and send a good pile of the O. K. to Chambersburgh, or to some division in McClellan's army. Hooker's excepted, and I will endeavor to steal a march upon it. Yours, etc.

STONEWALL.

Every one who tries PYLE'S O. K. Soap likes it. The Agricultural Societies of New-York, New-Jersey, and Queens County, L. I., at their recent exhibitions, awarded the highest Premium, Silver Medal. Grocers generally sell it. JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer,
No. 350 Washington-st.
Corner Franklin.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
PER SHIPS "VICTORINE," "GERMANIA," AND "GRAND TURK."

We are now receiving from France, out of the above ships, some very desirable

FRENCH CHINA AND FANCY GOODS,

which we are enabled to offer much below market prices.

White French China Dinner Sets, 185 pieces			$35 00
White French China Tea Sets	14	do.	4 00
White Stone China Toilet Sets	5	do.	1 25
Cut Glass Goblets, per doz.			1 75

Vases, 50 cents per pair, and upwards.
Also Decorated Dinner Sets, French Clocks and Bronzes, Parian Statuary, &c., at low prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
488, 490 & 492 Broadway,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

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A. A. TURNER, PHOTOGRAPHER.
GREAT REDUCTION in the PRICE OF FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS FROM LIFE.
CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.
FROM LIFE,
IN ANY STYLE, INCLUDING THE VIGNETTE,
AT
$2 PER DOZEN.
DUPLICATES $1 50 PER DOZEN.
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Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY.
Apply at the Photographic Counter. In the Bookstore.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE
FOR GENTLEMEN.
TRAVELING SHIRTS FOR BOYS,
TRAVELING SHIRTS FOR MEN,
OF
FINE FRENCH CASSIMERE,
VERY HEAVY,
A NEW AND SUPERIOR ARTICLE, AT
DEVLIN & CO.'S,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

SMITH & BROTHER,

DREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!
TEAS, GROCERIES, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 200 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

In view of rising to the public his immense stock of the above goods cheaper than any grocer in New-York People should buy their winter stock before prices get too high, and save their money by buying from T. R. AGNEW, who retails at wholesale prices. All goods warranted as represented, ground and packed in the city free. N. B.—Bank of Hams only cents. 200 Greenwich-st.

PEREGO'S
UNDER SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.

PUTNAM PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING
CLOTHES WRINGER.
AGENTS WANTED.
Address PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13 Platt-st., New-York, and Cleveland, Ohio.

TO ALL WHO HAVE LOST FRIENDS IN THE ARMY.—The undersigned, having completed Engravings, representing the Battle-fields, and the military lines, now prepared to receive orders to distribute copies of the same, and place it, metallic or wood cuts, as well as in the Illustrated Papers of the country. The engravings have been furnished at the request of thousands of our best citizens, living in and all the hospitals we have visited. The most expeditious, fastest and cheapest mode of communication in the two years many years, we have spent in camps, and visits to the fields of all which he has published. For full particulars and references, apply to WILLIAM H. CROOKE, No. 140 Broadway, New-York.

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL CARPETS and Matting, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 77 Canal-st., corner English-street, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Oil Cloths, &c., at reasonable prices. All goods warranted as represented. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 77 Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCHES AND CHAINS, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Superb Diamond Rings, For sale by ALLEN, No. 115 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.
Just published by order of the
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
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HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
LIFE OF REV. DR. MURRAY, (Kirwan.)
Memoirs of Rev. Nicholas Murray, D.D., (Kirwan.) By SAMUEL IRENÆUS PRIME, author of "Travels in Europe and the East," etc., etc. With Steel Portrait. 12mo., Cloth, $1.

The rich materials furnished in the manuscripts of Dr. Murray, and in the reminiscences by his friends, have made a memorial of rare interest and value. The strange and romantic incidents in the childhood and youth of the subject of these memoirs, his rapid mental and moral development, his brilliant career and well-earned fame, and, above all, his vast usefulness as a pastor, preacher and author, make him an illustrious example worthy of record for the encouragement of the young, and the edification of the Church.

II.
A SERIES OF SCHOOL AND FAMILY CHARTS: Twenty-two in Number, designed for a course of Elementary Instruction in Schools and Families. By MARCIUS WILLSON, and S. A. CASKINS.

These splendid Charts, 22 in Number, size of each about 22 by 30 inches, and containing *more than* 600 *colored illustrations*, will be furnished either separately or in full sets, either mounted or in sheets, and also, for Family use, in Atlas form. When mounted, two are on a card. They are sent by mail, *in sheets*, at the prices named.

The first six, which are Reading Charts—1th, Elementary Sounds—8th, Phonic Spelling—9th, Writing—10th, Drawing and Perspective—11th, Lines and Measures—12th, Forms and Solids, in *Sheets*, 25 cents each. *Mounted*, 50 cents per card.

No. 13, containing 33 Familiar Colors, (and accompanied by 30 Hand Color-Cards, in Sheets, 50 cents. No. 14, Chromatic Scale of Colors, in Sheets, 50 cents. The two Color Charts, with Hand Color-Cards, mounted, $1 50.

Nos. 15 and 16, Quadrupeds; 17, Birds; 18, Reptiles and Fishes; and 19, 20, 21 and 22, Plants, at 35 cents each, in Sheets: Mounted, 50 cents per card.

Price of the entire set, in Sheets, $7; Mounted, $9; Atlas Form, $11.

III.
A MANUAL OF INSTRUCTION IN OBJECT LESSONS, adapted to the use of the School and Family Charts, and other Aids in Teaching. By MARCIUS WILLSON. Price 31.

I have carefully examined your admirable series of "S. S. Tool and Family Charts," and the "Manual of Instruction in Object Lessons," and highly approve of their design and execution. They will form a very desirable addition to the text-books and charts for our Primary Departments and Schools, and will, I trust, be adopted by the Board, and extensively used by the teachers.—*From Hon. S. S. Randall, Supt. of Public Instruction, New-York City, Oct. 8, 1862.*

IV.
ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD; together with a Traveler's Guide and Business Man's Hand-book for the Panama Railroad, and its connections with Europe, the United States, the North and South Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, China, Australia, and Japan, by Sail and Steam. By F. N. OTIS. Second Edition. Revised and Enlarged. 12mo., Cloth, $1.

This is a full and trustworthy history of the Panama Railroad, from the inception of the original contract to the present time, with a full account of its present condition and business regulations. All necessary information is given for the ship, or and the traveler concerning the various lines of steam and sail communication connecting with the road. A brief account is also given of the present condition, commercial and other resources of the countries bordering the Pacific coast, and doing business with the United States and Europe over the Panama Railroad, with information in regard to the expenses connected with commercial transactions in those countries. In the preparation of the work the strictest accuracy has been the first consideration.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Have just published:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER. 8vo., 25 cents.

HISTORY OF FREDERICK II., CALLED FREDERICK THE GREAT. By THOMAS CARLYLE. Vol. III., with Portrait and Maps. 12mo, Cloth, $1 25.

MCGREGOR'S SYSTEM OF LOGIC. A System of Logic, Comprising a Discussion of the various Means of acquiring and retaining Knowledge, and avoiding Error. By P. MCGREGOR, A.M. 12mo, Cloth, 50 cents; Sheep, $1.

THACKERAY'S PHILIP. The Adventures of Philip on his Way through the World; showing who robbed him, who helped him, and who passed him by. By W. M. THACKERAY, author of "Vanity Fair," "The Newcomes," "The Virginians," "Pendennis," "The English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century," "The Four Georges," &c., &c., &c. With Illustrations. 8vo, cloth, $1 50.

FIRST BOOK IN CHEMISTRY. For the Use of Schools and Families. By WOOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in Yale College, author of "The Child's Book of Nature," "Natural History," &c. Illustrated by Engravings. Square 4to, cloth, 50 cents.

OLIVE BLAKE'S GOOD WORK. A Novel. By JOHN CODY JERVEY, M.D., Author of "Isabel; or, the Young Wife and the Old Love." 8vo., Paper, 25 cents.

ABEL DRAKE'S WIFE. A Novel. By JOHN SAUNDERS. 8vo., Paper, 25 cents.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a Guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. With a Map embracing Colored Routes of Travel in the above Countries. Large 12mo, Cloth, $2 75; Leather, $3 00; Half Calf, $3 50; Roan with Tuck for the Traveller's Pocket, $4 50.

☞ Sent by Mail on receipt of the price.

SATURDAY, OCT.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A UNION ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD next SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William-sts., to aid in giving religious training to the army and navy by the Board ing religious training to the army and navy by the Board of Publication. A collection will be taken. Able addresses will be delivered by men from the army and navy, dresses will be delivered by men from the army and navy, statements by the agent of the Board, and closing address by Rev. Mr. DUTCHER, one of the Collegiate pastors. It will be a meeting of great interest. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend.

THE NINETY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the John-st. M. E. Church will be held on SUNDAY, Oct. 26. The service as follows: At 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN. At 2 P. M. a Reunion of former pastors and old members. Rev. E. F. SOMERVILLE will preside. At 6 o'clock a general prayer-meeting, led by LEWIS B. LOUGH, Esq. At 7½ o'clock a sermon by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, by special request will repeat, on SUNDAY, 10½ o'clock A. M., a Sermon of his given name months since, entitled, "*The Mirror of the Soul.*" At 8 o'clock P. M. he will preach in Wesley Chapel (Methodist Church) corner of Devoe-st. and Graham-av. Subject: "*The Triumph of Truth.*" In the evening, in his own Church, he will commence a series of lectures on the Professions of God and Evil. Subject of first lecture, "*The Devil.*"

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, City Assembly Rooms, Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. M. REMINGTON. Evening—No. 8, "*Read for the Wounds*," by Rev. CYRUS D. Goss. Children's meeting and public class at 2 o'clock. Evening meeting by Mr. THOMAS F. WYMAN and his Sunday-school. Weekly Ecclesiastical SATURDAY EVENING, same place, at 8 o'clock. Singers, juvenile and adult, invited.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, WILL preach in the Calvary Baptist Church (Rev. Dr. GILLETT'S) in 23d-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING 26th inst. at 7½ o'clock a sermon before the "New-York Young Men's Christian Association." Subject: "*A Christian View of the War.*" All are invited. Rev. Dr. GILLETT will preach the following SUNDAY EVENING at Stuyvesant-st., Church, Rev. Dr. DONBAR'S.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—FIFTY-THIRD-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. The Third Anniversary of the opening of this Church will be held on SUNDAY, Oct. 26. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. B. F. RINGWAY, of St. Paul's M. E. Church, and at 7 P. M., by Rev. ALFRED CookMAN, of Central M. E. Church. The public is cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, WEST EIGHTEENTH-st., near 5th-av. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., the afternoon being for deaf mutes. In the evening Rev. F. C. EWER will preach, by request, the sermon on *Worldliness Inconsistent with the Spirit of Christianity*, delivered on Sunday evening, Oct. 12.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Dodsworth Hall, No. 806 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Also, at Continental Hall, Williamsburgh, two doors from South 9th-st., in 4th, at 7½ in the EVENING. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the Sabbath Schools connected with the Sixteenth Baptist Church, (in 16th-st., near 4th-av.) will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from ANDREW A. SMITH, Esq., of Brooklyn, and Inf CHASE, Esq., of this City.

P. CANNON WILL DELIVER A LECTURE in the Mission Church, (in 37th-st., between 3d and 4th avenues, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *East Reserved and Rev. xxv.* A large gallery, 200 feet, of the Mission Executive Department will be used on the occasion. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services, with short addresses, and children's singing every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the chapel. The public are cordially invited. Direct route through Centre and Worth-sts., thence to Five Points.

REV. D. X. JUNKIN, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, entrance in Greene-st., on SUNDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Subject for the Morning Discourse—*The Duration of the American Crisis—and of Labor and Humanity.* Seats free.

REV. MATTISON WILL PREACH, AS usual, in the new Independent Methodist Church, 43d-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—"*Is the Whisky ever Temperate?*" Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

FREE CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) 29th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., Rev. ROBERT D. RODGERS, Rector. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and others unconnected with any other church will find a welcome here.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—29th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, 26th inst., by the Rev. JAS. I. PHILLIPS. Prayer and Conference meeting at 3 o'clock P. M.

FREE CHURCH, 63d-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.—Rev. ROBERT LAIRD COLLYER, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. A. W. HARRIS, Preacher.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 42d-st., about 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, will preach in the morning and evening.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 5th and 6th-avs.—Rev. THOMAS HOLT will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL PREACH in the Church of the Messiah, (Universalist,) corner of Monroe-st. and Bedford-av., Brooklyn, SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE WORLD ON FIRE.—THE PASTOR OF the Second Advent Church will unfold the great truths of prophecy with reference to the present agitation of the nations, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in Union Buildings, No. 153 Bowery. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, RAYMOND-ST., Corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. [illegible] of St. Peter's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. ALEXANDER H. THOMPSON, M. D., expected to preach in the Eighth-st. Baptist Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Mission Church, 3d-st., near 3d-av.

"THEY FAST FOUR AND TWO DAYS"—THE SERMON ANNOUNCED FOR THIS DAY—Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN HAGUE will preach on the above text on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Tabernacle. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—CHRISTOPHER CLUSING by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, MORNING and EVENING. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a Sermon on *The Duty of Emancipation that will Please God and Save the Country.*

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 19th-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. PARKER will preach in this Church on SUNDAY next, Oct. 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick-sts., Rev. [illegible] of Rockland, Me., will preach in the MORNING and Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, the pastor, will preach in the EVENING.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. AMANDA M. SPENCE will lecture on SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M., at the hall on the southeast corner of Broadway and 20th-st. Entrance on Irving-pl. A fee of 10 cents will be taken at the door to defray expenses.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH MISSION—Union Hall, corner of Av. C and 4th-st.—Preaching by Rev. FRANCIS S. HOYT on SUNDAY, 2 o'clock, 3 o'clock P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Divine services will be performed in the chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, 26th inst., at 3½ o'clock. Seats free. The public invited.

REV. G. W. COAN, RETURNED MISSIONARY from Persia, will preach in the Gateway, M. E. Church, near Nostrand-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

MERCER-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE OR LEASE.—56x100 feet in Mercer, near Spring-st., for sale or to lease, for from 5 to 20 years. Address Box No. 961 New-York Post-office.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—SIXTEENTH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY at 4 P. M., specially addressed to those who believe in the coming and kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

OLD FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—IN the Hall corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Rev. ADIN A. MASON preaches TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening—*Adam the Son of God.*

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., is expected to preach on SUNDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL PREACH in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROOKLYN, corner of Clinton-st. and Joralemon. Rev. [illegible] D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., is expected to officiate on SUNDAY.

PASSAIC COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Opening Exhibition, Oct. 28, 29, and 30, 1862, on their Fair Grounds at Paterson, N. J. A first-class full mile track, fifty feet wide. Exhibition of horses, cattle, &c., &c., from other counties and States are invited to compete. Besides the regular premiums on horses and speed, *two special premiums* of [illegible] each day, from $25 to $50, for best display of farming implements, tools, or agricultural products. Circulars and bills, or apply to the secretary, [illegible] CHRISTOPHER MEIN-st., Paterson, N. J.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $100,000, a portion of last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns, N. B.—Jeuvin's genuine Bell wool worsted, warranted dyings very cheap, at ELGERT'S, 499 and 501 Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 289 Pearl-st., Harpers building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPER.

HOPS.—100 BALES CHOICE QUALITY, GROWTH 1862. For sale, in lots to suit, by WALTERS Brother, No. 11 Water-st.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.
OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music wanted.
REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 536 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST HOUSTON-ST.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Astor-pl. Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Chazaud, will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL.
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
REV. DR. SHEARS, RECTOR.
This school, for boarding pupils only, affords rare inducements to parents seeking a first class institution at low rates. Military drills are on the school campus. Cold's steam heater warms the establishment. Session begins Nov. 4.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 16th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

GREENWICH SEMINARY
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
On the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For circulars address Miss H. C. CREAMER, Greenwich, Conn.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL.
For circulars address the Principal, P. A. ANDREW.

BENJAMIN JASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 579 Broadway.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S
CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES,
Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 16th-st.

MISSES ROTH AND MRS. TUFTS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 1 Mills-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors, with twelve Associate Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Cadet-warrants for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are submitted to the classes for which they are qualified. Now is the time to join the classes in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., as this is a favorable season of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and not 150, as in the crowded classes of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Circulars, containing references, &c., may be had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

A GOOD SCHOOL IS CHEERFULLY RECOMMENDED by Clergymen, Citizens generally. N. Y. Normal EDUCATION made thoroughly by combining practice with theory. Students can enter any time. Life scholarships only $30. Board, washing, fuel, room, gas, use of books, French, German, &c. Address or circular, PROF. THOS. H. SUMNER.

DRAKE AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 5 East 16th-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 16. There is a primary department under a female teacher, in which a select number of children will be received. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT [illegible] Ohio—Westchester County, N. Y.—A CLASSICAL, [illegible] Session Number 1 now commences. Next Session opens Nov. 5. Circulars may be had of Mr. [illegible] Merchant, No. 193 Walnut-st., W. J. Edger, No. 52 [illegible]-st., or Dr. [illegible] at [illegible]

PEEKSKILL FAMILY INSTITUTE AT Peekskill, N. Y.—Healthy family residence of Mr. and Mrs. ROBINSON, reopened Sept. 16. Terms $300. Circulars may be had of M. Bates Angell, Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York, or address Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT [illegible] N. Y.—The school opens the ninth Wednesday from the 3d November. It is conducted on New-York principles, with special reference to [illegible] City. H. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE, BOARDING and Day School for Misses, Mount Vernon Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8. For circulars address JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT [illegible]-on-Hudson Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Latin, French, [illegible] Special terms to [illegible] who will [illegible]
[illegible] A. M., Principal.

JOHN MARCHAL, A. M., CLASSICAL FRENCH, [illegible] Institute, No. [illegible] corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars may be had at No. [illegible] 8th-st., near the second door from 6th-av.

AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT LADY wishes a situation as governess in a private family. Address for two days, ANNA, Box No. 4,626 New-York Post-office.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 341 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this institution.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, [illegible] South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.—The forty-second semi-annual session will commence [illegible] For catalogues address the Principal,
[illegible] MILLS.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE, A FRENCH [illegible] Session will commence Nov. 5. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. [illegible] 24th Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 5. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for a classical, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

MRS. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 2 and 50 East 19th-st., Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the navy school. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West-twenty second-st., will be opened on the 22nd Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 670 and 672 Broadway, corner 10th-st., reopens Sept. 15. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT [illegible] CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, Z. H. NICHOLS, Stamford.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 120th-st., is now open.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,160 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN.—A School of Boys, catalogues at Benedict Bro.'s, 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE BY A competent lady teacher, under the supervision of an eminent Professor. Terms $12 per quarter. Apply at No. 15 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED, AT CAMER. SCHOOL INST."—Gentlemen for Classics, to meet Principal at this office; for Boys' Boarding-school, near the City; German gentleman for Music, at the Hudson; German lady for City school; several French ladies for schools and families, in the City and vicinity; gentleman for Mathematics, Penmanship and Military drill; several experienced lady teachers of Music and French, for [illegible] country; several experienced teachers of Classics.
[illegible] at very moderate price. Select Day School for young ladies, on the Hudson.
C. A. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 536 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICA EDUCATIONAL BUREAU—No. 541 Broadway. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school governesses, [illegible] and teachers with positions. REFERENCES—Dr. Cuyler and Rev. Norman Adams. Teachers of music, French, [illegible] wanted. Wanted to purchase, a small female school.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

A GOVERNESS.—A LADY WELL EDUCATED in Music and the English branches, desires a situation as Governess. Address J. H. G., No. 251 Broadway, Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A PREPARATORY SELECT SCHOOL, [illegible] Address [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A competent and trustworthy woman wants a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; knows her duty in all its branches; is willing to please employer; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 370 4th-av., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a young woman to cook, wash and iron; who has been accustomed to kitchen work for the last seven years, or would take a laundress' place; can do up linen in the best style. Apply at No. 101 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement, for two days. Good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; she understands her business in all its branches, or as a cook, washer and ironer in a small, private family. Can give the best of references as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 165 East 22d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; will assist in washing and ironing; makes sauces and pastry no object. Call in a private boarding-house; no objection to the country. Best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; one who understands soups, fish, sauce, made dishes; also is a good baker of breads and all kinds of breakfast breads; can give the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 306 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Can be seen till engaged.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as good cook; understands her business; has nearly three years' reference from her last place, where she remains until engaged. Apply, for two days, at No. 91 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in a private family, who perfectly understands her business in all the branches of cooking; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 13 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker. Has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 73 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 4th-st., St. Mark's-place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation in a small private family, to cook and do the general housework; first of references given. Apply at No. 142 East 34th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; first-rate in the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 Sullivan-st., between Amity and Bleecker sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as seamstress, to do all kinds of family sewing, or would wait on a invalid lady and travel with a family. Has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 113 Anson-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG SCOTCHwoman desires a situation as seamstress in a private family; is a good dressmaker; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to take care of one child or to assist with chamberwork. Apply at No. 49 West 16th-st. for two days.

AS DESIGNER OR FOREWOMAN.—A lady of experience will take situations as designer or forewoman in a house of the first class. Good references given. Address DESIGNER, Brooklyn Post-office, New-York.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a good place for a respectable girl, as above; is a good nurse and seamstress; has lived in the last place two years. Reference from last place. Apply at No. 24 Bond-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as above; has lived in the last place two years. Reference from last place. Apply at No. 24 Bond-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as above; has lived in the last place two years. Reference from last place. Apply at No. 24 Bond-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Waitress by a Protestant young woman, who is competent and has plain cooking; can come well recommended; has lived two years in one place. Reference from last place. A respectable place preferred. Call for two days at No. 10 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl, who understands her business in all its branches; can do plain cooking; can come well recommended; has lived two years in one place. Reference from last place. Address for two days, 24 Bond-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl, who understands her business in all its branches; can do plain cooking; can come well recommended; has lived two years in one place. Reference from last place. Address for two days, 24 Bond-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as above; has lived two years in one place; can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 24 Bond-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as above; has lived two years in one place; can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 24 Bond-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as above; has lived two years in one place; can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 24 Bond-st.

AS WAITING MAID AND CHAMBERMAID.—A girl wants a situation as above; has the best recommendations as to character and competency, which can be given; wishes a situation as waiting maid and chambermaid. Apply at her present employer's, No. 29 East 21st-st., first door west of 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 4th-st., St. Mark's-place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation in a small private family, to cook and do the general housework; first of references given. Apply at No. 142 East 34th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; first-rate in the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 Sullivan-st., between Amity and Bleecker sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as seamstress, to do all kinds of family sewing, or would wait on a invalid lady and travel with a family. Has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 113 Anson-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG SCOTCHwoman desires a situation as seamstress in a private family; is a good dressmaker; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to take care of one child or to assist with chamberwork. Apply at No. 49 West 16th-st. for two days.

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AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as above; has lived in the last place two years. Reference from last place. Apply at No. 24 Bond-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Waitress by a Protestant young woman, who is competent and has plain cooking; can come well recommended; has lived two years in one place. A respectable place preferred. Call for two days at No. 10 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl, who understands her business in all its branches; can do plain cooking; can come well recommended; has lived two years in one place. Reference from last place. Address for two days, 24 Bond-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as above; has lived two years in one place; can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 24 Bond-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as above; has lived two years in one place; can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 24 Bond-st.

AS WAITING MAID AND CHAMBERMAID.—A girl wants a situation as above; has the best recommendations as to character and competency, which can be given; wishes a situation as waiting maid and chambermaid. Apply at her present employer's, No. 29 East 21st-st., first door west of 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN wants a situation as first-class laundress; can do the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 Sullivan-st., between Amity and Bleecker sts., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation in a private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has two years City reference. Call at No. 21 West 11th-st.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman; has a few spare hours in the day for washing at her own residence; understands the washing and ironing of French cambrics and laces; good City reference. Call at 210 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WASHING WANTED, BY A COMPETENT laundress, who understands the care and management of fine cambrics, muslins and laces; does ironing, and can be well recommended. Particular attention paid to gentlemen's clothes. Call at No. 113 West 25th-st., C. S. Bonded Office, up stairs, in CHAS. CARTER.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERvants to be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest, old-established Institution on the corner of Thirty-second-st. for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by MRS. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR Employment, a Protestant woman perfectly competent to take charge of an invalid lady; she must possess the qualities of judgment, kindness and patience, with the best City recommendations. Public patronage is respectfully solicited by Mrs. GREEN, No. 600 Broadway.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT-BOOKKEEPER, OR SALESMAN.—A young man from the country, American, with good penmanship, business habits, wishes a situation as assistant-bookkeeper or salesman in dry-good store. No objection to the grocery business; would like to learn some knowledge. Salary no object. Can furnish undoubted recommendations as to honesty and integrity. Address CONFIDENCE, Box No. 122 Times office, for 2 days.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—A MAN, 33 YEARS OF age, with many years of experience as salesman and commission-man, wants a situation as such, or as agent in New-York for a first-class business; the best of references given. Address J. M. L., Box 124 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—AN ENGLISHMAN WANTS a situation as gardener. Can bring satisfactory references, and can be heard of by addressing H. R. at Mr. Elliott's seedstore, No. 37 John-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man as coachman and gardener; understands his business in either capacity thoroughly; best of reference from last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 193 Times Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A GENTLEman desires to obtain a situation for his man, as groom and coachman. Address T. HENRY, Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young man, situation as porter in a store, or salesman in a private family; best of City references can be given. Address J. F., Box No. 205 Times office.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—WANTED, A situation as first-class waiter in a private family, by a most respectable Protestant man, who is thoroughly competent in his business in every respect; can produce most satisfactory reference. Call or address WAITER, No. 20 East 21st-st., third door from Broadway.

AS WAITER.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT wishes a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; knows his business in all its branches, has lived five years in the last place, which his references will show. Apply at No. 35 6th-av., near 23d-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a young English man, who understands his duties thoroughly; has got good references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 269 Fulton-st., Mr. Bookhalter's.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE or LIFE BOARDING HOUSE, by a youth of 16 years of age, who has just left the Free Academy. Can show first of City reference given for industry and honesty. Salary no object. Inquire of S. MARKS, No. 257 East 3d-st.

HELP WANTED.

AS NOTARY PUBLIC AND CLERK.—A situation wanted, in some office business, by a young man. Has been a [illegible] Address J. B., Box No. [illegible]

FARMER WANTED.—A GOOD FARMER who can milk and [illegible] Apply at No. 1 Chestnut-st., CAMBLE, No. 40 Bay-st., from 11 till 12 o'clock.

FIREMAN WANTED.—ONE WHO UNDERstands taking charge of a boiler and steam-heating apparatus. He must be a sober and intelligent man, and well recommended from his last place. Apply to ADAMS EXPRESS CO., No. 59 Broadway.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as night porter in a store or office; is not afraid of hard work; is willing and obliging. Address a note for HENRY, Box No. 220 Times Office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT NURSE, competent to take the entire charge of a child four months old; a person not very young preferred. A good home. Wages, $7. Apply at No. 21 East 24th-st.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, INTELLIGENT boy, about 13 years old, for an office; must be of very respectable family. Address CONSCIENCE, Box No. 4,060 Post-office, in handwriting of applicant, with references.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IS AN OFFICE. ONE residing in South Brooklyn. Call at No. 34 Pineapple-st., Room No. 4, after 4 P. M.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS waiter. Apply at No. 5 West 33d-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FILLE FRANÇAISE PROTESTANTE désire parler pour soigner les enfants et soigner ouvrant. Produire de bont renseignement. S'adresser No. 8 Watts-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A SPECULATION IN REAL ESTATE.—BEfore many months pass there will be a great demand for building lots in the neighborhood of New-York as our citizens will feel the necessity of economizing. The owner of a large number of such lots, located within thirty minutes of Wall-st., wishes to meet a capitalist who will purchase a portion of them to enable him the better to make certain expenditures to bring the whole into market. The expenditures being for the advantage of the whole property, the party purchasing would have the benefit of it without any cost to him. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 4,626 New-York Post office.

FOR SALE.—THREE OF THOSE MAGNIFIcently-finished brown-stone front houses, with all modern improvements, situated on Lexington-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts., in a most desirable location. Size of house, corner, 25x76, with handsome bay windows and two 20x45, part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Price, $6,500 and [illegible] Apply to CLAFLY & FAGAN, on the premises. Must be sold cheap.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW THREE STORY AND basement brown-stone front house No. 140 east 52d-st. The house is 20x50, has two bath rooms. It is finished in the most elegant style, and would be a desirable residence, being handy to the wood roads and horse cars. For further particulars apply to the owner, WM. LOCKWOOD, No. 251 Pearl-st., or No. 21 East 45th-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three minutes walk from Wall-st. ferry, the corner Wall and Fulton Ferries, a handsome six-story high-stoop house, in complete order, with or without furniture. Price of house $50,000. $30,000 on mortgage, if desired. Address K. P., Box No. 4,616 Post office, New-York.

PARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—A valuable farm containing about 150 acres, situated on the road leading from Woodbridge to Perth Amboy. On the farm are three dwelling houses, barns and other outbuildings, most of various kinds. Also a large young peach orchard. Part of the land is covered with white pine timber suitable for shingles. Will be offered at public sale on the premises, on Saturday, the 15th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, M., if not sold before at private sale. For further particulars apply to JOHN B. INSLEE, New-Brunswick, N. J., or to WILLIAM INSLEE, Woodbridge, N. J., or to INSLEE & CO., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

RESIDENCE WANTED.—WITH LAND AT or near, either in Orange or Morris county, for which I am prepared to pay cash, and the full price in first-class improved Western property. Address M. J. SMITH, at Lord & Taylor's, No. 461 Broadway, New-York

MEDICAL.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

H. DOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATING and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before its too late. Price, $1. Dr. H. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $5.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY

VOICES FROM THE SOUTH.

GREAT MASS MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

Repudiation of the Union as it Was.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Speeches of Col. Hamilton, Gen. Rogers, Judge Fraser, and Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson.

RESOLUTIONS.

A very large audience assembled at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening, to witness and hear the demonstration of Southern Union feeling promised by several of its leading champions who have come up to us from the land of rebellion. Unfortunately, no precise hour for the commencement of the meeting had been fixed by the call, and the assemblage, among whom were many ladies, consequently manifested no little impatience during the long period of waiting that preceded the organization.

The beautiful interior of the Academy, as usual, presented a noble spectacle, but the platform and proscenium were entirely nude of other decoration than the superb trappings of the scenic stage. This latter circumstance was noticed by the audience, and, after Robertson's Band, some twenty pieces strong, had performed several fine airs, a voice from the body of the house exclaimed, "Where's that flag? Hang out the American flag!" amid very general assent from the crowd. The request was, for some unknown reason, not complied with.

By 8 o'clock the edifice was pretty thoroughly filled, and the platform thronged with the speakers and guests of the occasion. At this time the entrance of Gen. Rogers, of Tennessee, in undress uniform, attended by several prominent Union men from the Southern States and several Kings County Union men, elicited warm and prolonged acclamation.

The meeting was called to order a few minutes later by Ex-Supervisor Wm. T. Coit, who proposed for Chairman

HON. JAMES HUMPHREY.

Wm. Hoyt, Esq., then read a list of forty-eight Vice-Presidents and thirteen Secretaries, embracing a representation of all the Wards of Brooklyn and the chief places of the county. These nominations having been received and adopted unanimously, the Chairman, on assuming the conduct of the meeting, spoke briefly as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES HUMPHREY.

I appreciate and thank you, fellow-citizens, for the compliment of being called to preside over this brilliant assemblage. We have been invited here to-night by some true hearts from the South, who desire to express to us their views upon the great question which now convulses the country. At this time, when there are not wanting at the North even a few open or semi-apologists of those who are the authors of this dreadful war—where none except the fiend Will, to the end of time, stand ever ready to punish with immortal infamy. All true men—now I say to this place—as well as to every one to hear what may be said by some true men of the South, who have in their own person felt the iron heel of this new tyranny, who have but just escaped with their lives from the bloody reign of terror which has succeeded to the most peaceful and happy Government ever granted by Heaven to earth. [Cheers.] I trust [illegible] what we shall hear to-night we may be moved to renew the energy with which I am sure [illegible] the hearts of the North are armed with the [illegible] determined to put down this rebellion. [Great cheering, applause and cries of "Grant's record," "Remember the coal, the treasure, or the lives and everything," all sacrificed, as they are, if we [illegible] escape without our Government [illegible] degrading compromises, or our glorious country [illegible] dismembered and destroyed. [Cheers.]

Fellow-citizens, [illegible] was one made at the South, whose course, two years since, in [illegible] station, I had the fortune to observe. Coming from the far-far South, it was my opportunity to see an exhibition of patriotism, of sublime virtues accompanied with wisdom and energy, best upon the Committee of Thirty-three that was raised in the House of Representatives, and [illegible] was by unanimous vote of the House of Representatives, and [illegible] adoption of the report of that Committee [illegible] the House, which report, if it had been accepted by the South, and if the advice of the gentleman to whom I allude had been followed by the South, would have saved us all the fearful disaster and have found us now a happy, united and prosperous people. [Applause.]

I shall never forget, fellow-citizens, [illegible] one of the latter days of the session of [illegible] speech that was made in the House of Representatives, amid the flushed faces and frowning brows of many Southern gentlemen, and I shall never forget the thrill of emotion with which I heard the gentleman state in his place from the farthest South, and say, "I warn gentlemen from the South, who are now enacting this awful tragedy, and tearing up the foundations of our Government, to ponder well upon what answers they will one day be compelled to give to a suffering people." And when that was followed up by the declaration: "I care not for myself. In the very beginning, from the frontier, came to the solemn resolution that I would follow the dictates of my own conscience, let what would become of me here or at home." [Cheers.] All gentlemen, he fulfilled that pledge, and the result is that he is now an exile from that home—but not, thank God, an exile from his country. (Prolonged cheers.) No, Sir, [illegible] Col. A. J. Hamilton,] you are yet in your country. These, these are your countrymen—these, these are your countrywomen; and, fellow-citizens, I now introduce to you your fellow-citizen, Col. Andrew J. Hamilton, of Texas.

Three hearty cheers greeted Mr. Hamilton, who, coming forward, addressed the audience.

SPEECH OF COL. HAMILTON.

Since it has been so kindly tendered to me, I accept with pride and joy the title of fellow citizen. I have met you to-night for the second time—some of you, at least, I trust—in this place, for the purpose of conferring with you for a few moments upon the great question of obviating the difficulties that now environ the institutions of this free and happy people, saving and excepting the trouble which exists on account of rebellion within the limits of the Government. [Cheers.] I do trust that none of you will think it arrogance upon my part that I am here the second time, or that I ever would have obtruded my humble views upon you, had I not been kindly invited so to do. Nay further, fellow citizens, however much I may have felt disinclined to a public expression of my views, the amount of sympathy and kindness I have met, absolutely forbids me denying, when called upon to express my humble opinion. [Cheers.] More than that, I may say I have no desire to conceal a single sentiment I now entertain upon the existence of the rebellion that exists to our Government. I never withheld from my own people in the incipient stages of that rebellion a single honest opinion I then entertained. So far from doing so, I felt it my duty upon all occasions, and I did as long as I was permitted to do it—as long as any citizen exercised the inestimable privilege of free speech—and I believe I was the last man that did exercise it in that unhappy country. [Cheers.] I did beseech them to pause and consider what they were about to do, and to weigh the [illegible] of tearing down so great and happy a Government as that of the United States, without first [illegible] what character of Government they [illegible] in its place. I did not say all that I felt to be [illegible] my own heart, because there were [illegible] I felt [illegible] satisfied of, which I feel sure [illegible] not simply the great body of the people [illegible] from any fear of, dread, [illegible] to call their attention to [illegible] they would be more likely to [illegible] minus and discuss with reference to their [illegible] exist. I must be brief to-night. I had once before the opportunity of detailing at length what I believed to have been the real motives and designs on the part of those who conducted this rebellion up to the point of causing States to secede from the Union. At the hazard of being considered tiresome, I will repeat briefly what I said on a former occasion. Col. Hamilton repeated his declaration that it was not because of any of the causes generally attributed to them, such as the claim of Congress to legislate for abolishing Slavery in the Territories—Personal Liberty bills—abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia—that the leaders of the rebellion induced the South to sever its connection with the Union. True, these were the prominent causes of complaint set before the people—these were the means used to achieve the object which Mr. Yancey, one of the prime movers in the rebellion, said must be accomplished—"The Southern heart must be fired," and fired to such a degree, that, at a desirable moment, the cotton States may be precipitated into a revolution. It was not because of the election of Abraham Lincoln. The true reason was not divulged by the political leaders to the people whose liberties they were about destroying. Even those who were active agents in getting up the excitement of the public mind, were not themselves invested with the knowledge of the secret. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, said truly, while he still occupied the attitude of loyalty to the Union, that he could count upon the fingers of his two hands the names of those who had an agency in bringing about the rebellion. It was true. Those who directed the movement—who controlled the wires—alone understood the real object in view. Col. Hamilton referred to the letter of Mr. Spratt, of South Carolina, to Hon. Mr. Pessenden, member of the rebel Congress, at Montgomery, to show that they now threw off the mask, and avowed the real object which the leaders had in view. It was to organize a Government of which Slavery was to be the corner stone, to the detriment of all other institutions and rights; and hence a Government controlled by those who were personally and directly interested in the property of slaves. It should be a Government not only controlled by them, but it must have the military power to protect it from aggression in the shape of augmentation of a free white society, having equal rights, under the laws, with the slaveholders. A Republican Government with universal suffrage, was declared by them to be a failure, and to be in antagonism with the Government they sought to establish. In the Northern States, as Mr. Spratt expressed it, the Government was on the *heels* of society, (the working class,) where it never ought to belong. It should be in the *head* of society, or those who directed labor. They would take from the white man, who was a laborer himself, all power to participate in it, and would rear up—what? A negro aristocracy. These were the sentiments of those who manufactured public opinion at the South, and those who alone would raise their voices against it, had no power to do so without being crushed where they stood. They had to be silent—already realizing the fact that they were not only slaves, but, in very truth, slaves to Slavery. [Applause.] He had been asked how it was, if the majority of the people were loyal, that they were crushed to the earth and allowed a minority to usurp their rights. Well, a revolutionary party was always the active party. It was partly accomplished by force, partly by deluding the people, partly because the people supposed it it did not realize the great truth—that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." [Cheers.] But was it not equally strange, equally incomprehensible, that twenty-two million of people, inhabiting such a country, had not, up to this hour had the power to crush a rebellion gotten up for the benefit of 1,500,000? Both questions might be answered in the same manner. Neither the down-trodden Union men of the South, nor the twenty-two millions of this broad land had realized what the rebellion meant. Had they done so, it would have been suppressed long before this. [Cheers.]

But the mischief had been done and the question was, what remedy was to be applied? How was the trouble to be settled? He replied to the Chairman and others, who had a better opportunity than himself to know whether it was in the power of mortal man to present a scheme of settlement in the Congress of Thirty-six which would have satisfied those bent upon the destruction of the Government? Rebellion was a foregone conclusion with a part of those who controlled it. Many of them unblushingly said that if given a blank sheet of paper on which to write terms that all the [illegible] women and children of the slaveholding States would only submit to, they would spurn it; they had determined upon separation, and upon it exceptionally upon a Government utterly excluding free and universal representation from the American family. Nor were they without reason to encourage them in the hope of success. Mr. H. spoke of the [illegible] of their conduct. It all tended that no [illegible] to the events that were expected. The [illegible] of the President (Buchanan), had been given recently [illegible] of Hon. Wm. H. Seward, [illegible] circulars. The President was quoter the absolute control of events, [illegible] against the Government. He himself had [illegible] written a history of his own life. This history was worthy of the reader, as he [illegible] in search of [illegible] there it was stated, [illegible] that it would have the work to be completed [illegible] Cabinet Council, immediately [illegible].

There were those in our midst who proposed to overcome the [illegible] by extending the hand of [illegible] to the people of the South, to clasp it in [illegible] and say, with the words [illegible] "Let us reason together." Were the people of the South [illegible] to such a proposition? Were they [illegible] the hand? Were the people of the South [illegible] and again possessed with the [illegible] Government and of the United States [illegible] for peace on any terms but independence, but only [illegible] with the [illegible] and [illegible] to be [illegible] and [illegible] where the institution of [illegible] exist. And they had manifested [illegible] by [illegible] were [illegible] determination [illegible] their declaration. The [illegible] were [illegible] with [illegible] were crowding. I understood. These [illegible] are in [illegible] with swords [illegible] they were all to [illegible] manner from the [illegible] [illegible] with fears and [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] Davis [illegible] Toombs [illegible] Wigfall [illegible] [illegible] who had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3460. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

A VICTORY IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Another Battle at Pea Ridge, Arkansas.

Complete Rout of the Rebel Forces by Gens. Schofield and Blunt.

Hindman Driven Helter Skelter Across the Boston Mountains.

Capture of Artillery, Baggage, Stores, &c.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Curtis.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 25.

The following was received at the headquarters of the army to-day:

ST. LOUIS, MO., Saturday, Oct. 25.

Major-Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S Army, Washington:

Our arms are entirely successful again in Northwestern Arkansas.

Gen. SCHOFIELD, finding that the enemy had camped at Pea Ridge, sent Gen. BLUNT with the First Division westward, and moved toward Huntsville with the rest of his forces.

Gen. BLUNT, by making a hard night's march, reached and attacked the rebel force at Maysville, near the northwest corner of Arkansas, at 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 22d inst.

The enemy were estimated at from five to seven thousand strong.

The engagement lasted about an hour, and resulted in the total rout of the enemy, with the loss of all his artillery, a battery of 6-pounders, a large number of horses, and a portion of their transportation and garrison equipments.

Our cavalry and light howitzers were still in pursuit of their scattered forces when the messenger left.

Our loss was small.

Gen. SCHOFIELD pursued Gen. HINDMAN beyond Huntsville, coming close upon him, when his forces precipitately fled beyond the Boston Mountain.

All the organized forces of the rebels have thus been driven back to the Valley of the Arkansas River, and the army of the Frontier has gallantly and successfully accomplished its mission.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General Commanding.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

LEBANON, MO., Saturday, Oct. 25.

A party of rebels, supposed to be about 150 strong, crossed the Springfield road thirty miles west of this place yesterday afternoon. Information was received from Dallas County at the same time that a rebel force was moving south, and were about twenty miles west. Major H. CALDWELL started on the Springfield road in pursuit, with 120 men. At midnight information was received that the rebel party were four miles to the west of the road at sunset and numbered about 8,000, only half of them armed. Major CALDWELL was reinforced by 100 men this morning. Nothing has been heard of the rebels or those in pursuit of them since. The rebels fell in with the mail coach at the road crossing, capturing five passengers, (all United States officers,) the horses, the mails and the driver.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Skirmish with Morgan's Guerrillas—No News from Gen. Buell or Bragg.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Oct. 25.

A detachment sent out by Col. BRUCK from Bowling Green attacked JOHN MORGAN'S guerrillas at Morgantown yesterday, capturing sixteen prisoners, whereupon the guerrillas retreated towards Rochester, where they were joined by the guerrillas under WOODWARD and JOHNSON.

Col. SHACKELFORD, with a force from Henderson, had a fight with another band of MORGAN'S guerrillas, and captured fifty-seven of them.

Nothing further has been heard from the forces under Gen. BUELL or BRAGG.

Gen. ROUSSEAU arrived here yesterday.

What has been Done, and how much Remains Undone.

From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 22.

It appears after all, that the main body of Gen. BUELL'S army has not been beyond Crab Orchard. Gen. CRITTENDEN'S division pursued BRAGG in vain beyond that point, BRAGG having succeeded in getting nearly forty miles upon the way before CRITTENDEN started, but BUELL and his host have remained at the Orchard ever since they got there, three or four days after the battle of Chaplin Hills.

It is thought that BUELL does not intend following in the path of BRAGG, who is now undoubtedly in Tennessee, but that he will probably go down by the way of Bowling Green to defend Nashville, to occupy Middle Tennessee, and, if practicable, East Tennessee, driving out BRAGG, or at least preventing him from accomplishing anything by a junction with PRICE, VAN DORN, and BRECKENRIDGE. It would certainly be a curious spectacle if BUELL and BRAGG were to manœuvre again in front of each other in Tennessee for some months, and then make another race for the possession of Louisville, and repeat the whole of the late order of exercises.

If BUELL'S army is to be subsisted in Middle Tennessee or in Alabama before the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers are in navigable condition, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad must be protected against the guerrillas throughout its whole extent, at the cost what it may. And there can be no effectual protection of it except by the utter extermination of the guerrillas. Let these remain as numerous and bold as they now are, and an army of fifty thousand men, with nothing else under heaven to do than to guard the road between Louisville and Nashville, could not half guard it. The guerrillas must be so scattered, if possible, that no two of them shall be likely ever to come together again except under the gallows.

Beyond all doubt our people are much disappointed by the result of the Kentucky campaign, but beyond all doubt the rebels are much more so. We have not captured or overwhelmed the rebel army, but its only salvation was in the length and suppleness of its legs and its disposition to use them to the utmost. No troops ever strained their nerves to get into a fight as our fleeing rebels strained theirs to keep out of one.

We assume not to state the plan of action which BUELL'S irresistible army ought now to adopt, but all will agree that such a tremendous body of men, kept together at such immense cost of treasure and life, should, with the least delay practicable, strike a terrible blow at the rebellion somewhere.

WHAT NEW-YORK HAS DONE.

Troops sent to the Field since the 13th of August.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The following table furnishes gratifying evidence of the zeal, patriotism and loyalty of the Administration and the people of the State of New-York. No other State can present a nobler record.

A portion of these troops were in the series of battles between Frederick and Antietam, and at the latter, were officially commended for their efficient bravery.

New-York has, on three occasions, rendered such prompt and effective service as to elicit the compliments and thanks of the military and administrative authorities at Washington, viz. On the outbreak of the rebellion, when the presence of our gallant militia gave security to the capital; when the rebe pressed through the Shenandoah Valley, driving BANKS before them, and threatening an immediate attack upon Washington; and during the recent raid upon Maryland. In each case, the troops from this State were the first in the field.

And now nearly 75,000 of her quota of 120,000 men are at their posts, and the entire number will answer their names upon the field within thirty days.

STATEMENT OF NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS SENT FORWARD FROM JULY 2 TO AND INCLUDING OCT. 23, 1862.

No.	Regiments. Colonels.	Location	Strength
106	Edwin C. James	Ogdensburgh	1,044
107	A. S. Diven	Elmira	1,023
108	O. H. Palmer	Rochester	1,021
109	B. F. Tracy	Binghamton	1,054
110	D. C. Littlejohn	Oswego	1,044
111	J. Seaforth	Auburn	1,041
112	J. C. Drake	Jamestown	1,040
113	L. O. Morris	Albany	1,040
114	L. B. Smith	Norwich	1,021
115	H. Sandford	Fonda	1,040
116	E. P. Chapin	Buffalo	964
117	W. R. Peake	Rome	1,044
118	S. T. Richmond	Plattsburgh	1,044
119	Elias Peissner	New-York City	944
120	George H. Sharp	Kingston	927
121	Emory Upton	Mohawk	1,000
122	Silas Titus	Syracuse	849
123	A. McDougall	Salem	962
124	A. Van H. Ellis	Goshen	954
125	Geo. L. Willard	Troy	1,044
126	E. Sherrill	Geneva	964
127	William Gurney	Staten Island	959
128	David S. Cowles	Hudson	951
129	Peter A. Porter	Lockport	1,010
130	Alfred Gibbs	Portage	1,010
131	Charles S. Turnbull	Riker's Island	844
132	P. J. Classen	East New-York	854
133	L. D. H. Currie	Riker's Island	794
134	Charles R. Coster	Schoharie	859
135	William H. Morris	Yonkers	1,023
136	James Wood, Jr	Portage	851
137	David Ireland	Binghamton	1,024
138	Joseph Welling	Auburn	1,000
139	Anthony Conk	Brooklyn	1,000
140	Puck H. O'Rorke	Rochester	924
141	S. G. Hathaway	Elmira	1,000
142	Rosc's W. Judson	Ogdensburgh	1,021
143	David D. DeWitt	Monticello	1,021
144	R. S. Hughston	Delhi	844
145	Wm. H. Allen	Staten Island	736
146	Kenner Garard	Rome	744
147	Andrew J. Warner	Oswego	844
148	Wm. Johnson	Geneva	849
149	H. A. Harnum	Syracuse	862
150	J. H. Ketchum	Poughkeepsie	924
151	Wm. Emerson	Lockport	1,450
152	Leonard Boyer	Mohawk	850
153	D. McMartin	Jamestown	871
154	Patrick H. Jones	Fonda	850
157	Philip P. Brown	Hamilton	1,000
158	James Jourdan	East New-York	991
159	Chas. C. Dwight	Auburn	850
161	Gabriel Harrower	Elmira	850
162	Lewis Benedict	Riker's Island	925
163	John B. Leverich	New-York	944
169	Clarence Buell	Troy	852
170	Peter McDermott	Camp Scott	894
	4th, 6th, 6th and 7th Battalions Artillery	Sackett's Harbor	2,500
	Total in new regiments sent forward		56,134

RECAPITULATION.

Fifty-six regiments and one battalion of infantry	53,034
First of these left Elmira Aug. 13.	
Four battalions artillery	2,500
Four batteries artillery	600—56,134
Recruits for old regiments who have actually received State bounty	14,069
Estimated previous and subsequent to payment of bounty	2,500—16,569
Total sent forward	72,703
Recruits raised and being organized in State, as per actual returns at Adjutant-General's Office	10,650
Total number of Volunteers raised from July 2 to Oct. 23, 1862, inclusive	83,353

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 25.

The following order has been issued by the War Department:

First—Enlistments into the regular army under General Orders No. 154 may be made either in the field or in the several States but not more than ten volunteers will be enlisted from any one company.

Second—The twenty-five dollars advance of the one hundred dollars bounty, authorized by section 5 of the act of Congress approved July 22, 1861, and section 5 of the act approved July 29, 1861, and the two dollars premium approved June 21, 1862, will only be paid to volunteers enlisting into the regular army under this order who have not already received it.

Where the recruiting officers are not furnished with funds, these amounts, or either of them, will be credited to the soldier on the first muster roll after his enlistment, and paid by the Paymaster who pays him.

Appointment of Examining Surgeons.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Oct. 25.

The Commissioner of Pensions has appointed the following Examining Surgeons: Isaiah P. Lynn, Chicago, Ill.; Philip M. Wagenhals, Lancaster, Ohio; Samuel Gray, Piqua, Ohio; F. D. Morris, Hamilton, Ohio; W. C. Daniels, Toledo, Ohio; Theo. H. Jewett, South Berwick, Maine; John F. Trowbridge, Syracuse, N. Y.

Affairs in Massachusetts.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ACTON, MASS.—DECLINATION OF COL. E. W. HINKS—HABEAS CORPUS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 25.

A destructive fire occurred in Acton, Mass., last night, which consumed the town-house, the hotel, the extensive shoe manufactory of JOHN FLETCHER & SON and other buildings. Loss about $25,000.

Col. EDWARD W. HINKS, nominated by the People's Party for Congress, in opposition to Mr. ALLEN, declines the nomination. He expresses his preference to serve his country in the field, rather than in an untried civil position, and declares that his vote shall be given for none who yield a qualified support to the Administration in its war measures, or whose election would give encouragement and comfort to the enemies of the Republic.

This afternoon an application was made to Judge CLIFFORD, of the United States Circuit Court, for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Mr. W. H. WINDSOR, of Philadelphia, a political prisoner now confined in Fort Warren.

Hon. G. W. BIDDLE, Hon. PETER MCCALL and Hon. WM. B. READ, members of the bar of Philadelphia, appeared as counsel for Mr. WINDSOR.

A hearing of the case was deferred until Monday.

—Gordon E. Niles, formerly editor of the Lockport *Advertiser*, who went South and joined the rebel Morgan's army, met a better fate than he deserved, by being shot in the battle near Gallatin.

IN FRONT OF WASHINGTON.

Reconnoissances from Gen. Sigel's Command.

Small Bodies of the Enemy Discovered at Leesburgh and New-Baltimore.

A CONSIDERABLE FORCE AT WARRENTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 25—11:05 P. M.

We learn by a special dispatch from Fairfax Court-house, dated this evening at 7½ o'clock, that Capt. KEHENEY, just returned from a reconnoissance to Leesburgh, reports the rebel Gen. MUMFORD at Purcellville with fifteen hundred men and some artillery.

A similar expedition to Thoroughfare Gap, under Major STEDMAN, returned this morning, and reports a small rebel force at New-Baltimore, and the Manassas Gap Railroad in good running order to Front Royal.

The enemy is actively reconnoitering. He is credibly reported to have two thousand cavalry and some infantry and artillery at Warrenton. No reinforcements have been sent there from Winchester.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 25.

The *Star* says: "We have very late information from the region of country between the lines of Gen. SIGEL'S army corps and Gordonsville. Three days ago the only rebel troops occupying it was a regiment of North Carolina cavalry and one regiment of infantry. They had their headquarters at Warrenton, with pickets out along the Rappahannock, and at times sent out small scouting parties in various directions. Culpepper Court-house had then ceased to be the railroad terminus at which the supplies from Richmond for Gen. LEE'S army were put in wagons. They are now taken to Staunton by rail and wagoned from there all the way up to Winchester. This change was doubtless occasioned by dread lest Gen. SIGEL might cut off their trains, which he could do if they continued to travel the road from Culpepper Court-house *via* Sperryville and Winchester, now that his cavalry horses have been recruited."

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Disagreeable Weather—Have we a Government?—Arrival of Contrabands—The Rebels in Force at Culpepper—Their Winter Quarters—An Ex-Correspondent of the Times Escapes from Dixie—Chiffoniers on a Battle-Field—No Insurrection at Culpepper.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Thursday, Oct. 23, 1862.

Cold, bleak, dreary are the only words that convey an adequate idea of what Centreville is to-day—of what Centreville has been most of the time for the last ten days. The wind blows in fearful gusts over the plains of Manassas, and sweeps around the hill where this division is encamped with a violence scarcely ever experienced elsewhere, except at some exposed point on the sea-shore. To add to our discomfort, the air is filled with fine dust, which fills eyes, nose and mouth, sprinkles what we eat, and penetrates every crevice, nook and corner. The paper upon which I write is literally covered with dust, so that my pen clogs. Nothing, in fact, is exempt from this enemy to our comfort. The few tents that were pitched for the accommodation of the heads of departments and commanders have either succumbed to the storm or hang shivering in the balance—the occupants holding on to the corners, and expecting at every blast to be houseless; the telegraph has ceased to work; soldiers are huddled together in squads under the lea of everything that affords the least shelter, each wondering how much longer he will be forced to remain in this desolate place; the poor horses turn tail to the blast, and with drooping ears are uneasily waiting a change; officers and men are alike sullen and morose, for there is no comfort to be found anywhere. An attack by the rebels, a forward movement or almost any change would improve the spirit of the command at this time. Expecting every moment to receive orders to leave this locality accounts for the troops not being prepared with proper shelter. It is not at all surprising, to me at least, that our soldiers, in consideration of past events, the present position of affairs and the gloomy state of the weather, again begin to ask the question.

HAVE WE A GOVERNMENT?

"Have we a Government? If we have, why are not our armies on the move to-day?" are the questions in almost every mind here. All truly loyal men are sick and tired of the do-nothing policy that seems everywhere to prevail. The soldiers want the rebellion crushed as speedily as possible, so that those who survive can return to the comforts of civil life again. The cold Fall nights are upon us and the troops must soon go into Winter quarters, or move southward; it is too cold now at night for men to sleep in the open air with any sort of comfort, but no preparations have been made here for Winter weather, which fact makes all hope that a single division of rebels will not be permitted to hold the whole army at bay another Winter. The bulk of LEE'S army is to-day, it is believed, on its way to Richmond—carrying off the crops of the Shenandoah Valley. LONGSTREET and HILL, at last accounts, were guarding the passes, and yet Gen. SIGEL is not permitted to advance. In a few weeks the roads of Virginia will be next to impassable, and then no movement can be made. Five thousand shovels were recently sent to the army guarding the frontier of Maryland, to be used on Maryland Heights, it was said, but there is a strong suspicion here that the old Peninsula system of conducting the war is to be restored. Of one thing the Government may feel assured—if the Union army is permitted to remain on the defensive another Winter it will be utterly demoralized. The feeling is fast gaining ground that there is a large and influential class of men who do not desire to see the war ended speedily; if such a class does really exist, and directly or indirectly exerts any influence in the management of this war, let them take warning in time and flee from the wrath to come—for come it surely will. But the weather has a depressing influence upon the spirits of all this morning, and perhaps we only see the dark side of the picture.

ARRIVAL OF CONTRABANDS.

Six "intelligent contrabands"—two men, two women, and two boys—parts of three different families, arrived here last evening, having all "kind and indulgent masters and good homes," to seek their fortunes in the, to them, mysterious air of Freedom. Each of the women leave behind them in a slave home a husband and four little children, and one of the men also leaves a family behind. Some of these people are from the vicinity of Culpepper, and the balance from a little beyond Salem. They left their homes at night, and for two weeks have traveled by night and concealed themselves in the woods by day, to reach our lines and avoid meeting their masters or kind friends, who might feel disposed to restore them to the homes they have abandoned. They reached our pickets yesterday afternoon, and were brought in and forwarded to the headquarters of Gen. SIGEL, at Fairfax Court-house. These people are the most ignorant of plantation negroes, and have no practical idea of freedom what ever, but intuitively they realize that the "Union people," as they term our troops, are their friends, and with this bright spot gleaming in their benighted brains, they left home and friends to fathom a mystery which they do not comprehend. One of this party crossed the Rappahannock near the railroad, and followed the Orange Railroad track most of the distance to Manassas Junction. He was concealed near Catlett's Station when Captain CONNER made a dash recently upon that station with sixty-two men, where the rebels had a force of several hundred, including cavalry and infantry. Captain CONNER, it will be remembered, when a charge was made upon him, fell back into a piece of woods and formed, but the rebels did not deem it expedient to press forward upon him, and finally fell back. Captain C. seized upon the opportunity to disappear. From this negro's story it appears that the rebels must have supposed that the Union force they saw was only the advance of a large body of troops, for they fell back immediately and somewhat hastily, and did not stop until the Rappahannock had been crossed, leaving only a picket on the left bank of that stream. He saw no other soldiers whatever this side of the Rappahannock. Another of the negroes, who comes from seven miles beyond Salem, declares most positively that there are no soldiers in that vicinity. Of course these reports must be taken with some allowance, the parties not having the most complete facilities for obtaining information, but their statements taken altogether are consistent, and they relate nothing improbable. South of the Rappahannock, near Culpepper, these negroes report that there is a very large rebel force, and that the intention is to winter there.

ANOTHER REPORT.

An ex-correspondent of the TIMES arrived here last evening, direct from Front Royal, *via* Ashby's Gap. He has been within the rebel lines, with his family, since the first battle at Bull Run, when he was taken prisoner. He is a native of Virginia, and having resided a long time in Washington, was placed under a particularly strict surveillance. In every attempt heretofore made, to get beyond their lines, he has been thwarted. On this occasion, obtaining permission to visit, with his family, some friends at Upperville, and while there, finding that our pickets were no great distance off, he concluded once more to take the chances of attempting to reach our lines, and was this time entirely successful. He saw no rebel soldiers along the road he traveled, except a small picket near Ashby's Gap. This report, if true, is important. It is surmised, however, that the gentleman referred to is afraid to tell, here, all he knows about the enemy, but may be induced to do so when he reaches Washington.

A CHIFFONIER ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

I witnessed to-day the novel sight of a regular New-York chiffonier exercising his calling upon Bull Run battle-field and at the deserted camps in that vicinity. He was not one of the small-fry order—with bag on his back and hook in hand—but one of your wholesale chiffoniers, with two horses, two wagons and a colored assistant. The animals were dilapidated specimens of the genus horse, and when not in motion it required a nice discrimination on the part of the numerous buzzards hovering on the field to distinguish between the live and dead horses scattered about. The head chiffonier evidently felt some anxiety on account of the frequent approaches of the carrion birds, for he kept a couple of sheepish looking dogs baying at them. The wagons were worthy of the horses, and were being filled with all sorts of clothing, such as can only be found on battle-fields and in deserted camps. The shirts, coats, caps and blankets of the heroes whose bones lie mouldering on the plains of Manassas are to be made the subject of speculation and traffic, and may yet serve a good turn as cassimere or printing paper.

A CORRECTION.

There is no truth whatever in the statement that an insurrection has broken out among the slaves near Culpepper, as stated by a Washington paper. I am authorized to make this contradiction by information received from a variety of sources.

The New-York Eighth Regiment—A Bomb-Shell—Return of Gen. Stahl—The Rebel Forces Advancing upon the Position—More Cavalry Wanted.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Friday, Oct. 24, 1862.

Had peace been declared, the war prosecuted with vigor, contractors turned honest, or a bomb-shell burst in camp, the New-York Eighth Regiment could not have been more surprised than yesterday, when it was announced that Prince SALM SALM had been appointed Colonel of that regiment by the Governor of the State of New-York, for such a proceeding was wholly unexpected, and therefore unlooked-for. The Eighth New-York was mustered into the service on the 23d of April, 1861, for the term of two years, and has therefore only about six months more to serve. It has been commanded in turn by Gens. BLENKER and STAHL, and FRANCIS WHITEHORL. The last named person was dismissed from the service soon after the battle of Cross Keys, but the regiment had no official notice of the fact until the 17th of the present month, when with one accord the officers asked to have Lieut.-Col. C. B. HENDRICKS promoted to fill the vacancy. This recommendation was most cordially indorsed by Major-Gen. SIGEL. The regiment was one of the first to volunteer for the war, and was the very first to enter Washington after the Baltimore massacre, and from that day to this, it has been kept in the front. After the first battle at Bull Run—in which the regiment gained creditable distinction—it was marched from Fairfax Court House to Winchester—was at the battle of Cross Keys under Gen. FREMONT—where one half of the whole command was either killed or wounded. It was next placed in the advance of Gen. SIGEL'S command, and was continuously fighting for fifteen days—at the Rapidan and Rappahannock Rivers, at Waterloo Bridge, White Sulphur Springs, and on the 29th and 30th of August last at Manassas and Centreville—at the latter places under the command of Gen. STAHL. The officers, and men attached to a regiment with such a record feel—and justly, too—that they have some right to a voice in the selection of an officer to command them; to ignore this right and force upon them an *entire stranger*, when there is one connected with the regiment equally competent, who on many trying occasions, both in action and in camp, has shown both skill and ability, and even one, in an eminent degree, the entire confidence of both officers and men, is but to demoralize and render almost useless one of the best—because thoroughly instructed and well-disciplined—regiments in the Union service. Lieut.-Col. HENDRICKS, of course, is the person referred to. He had some experience as a military man in the difficulties in Germany in 1848, and arrived in this country in 1851; during the present war he has been one of the warmest friends of the Union for the sake of the Union, and has proved himself a competent and brave officer. The officers of the Eighth cannot but believe there is some mistake in the information they have received, and, at a meeting held yesterday, drew up a respectful remonstrance, addressed to the Governor of New-York, against the appointment of Mr. SALM, and urging the appointment of their present commander as Colonel.

RETURN OF GEN. STAHL.

Gen. STAHL returned to his arduous position yesterday, but the indications are that the object of his mission—an enlargement of his cavalry force—has not been accomplished. There are thousands of cavalry located in and about Washington, where, in fact, they are not needed, while, if placed at this post, their services would be invaluable. Gen. STAHL is expected to protect a front here with a force so small that I dare not state it. He is anxious and willing to do his whole duty, and would do all that the country could expect of him were he furnished with the means. The cavalry force now in the useless service about Washington and vicinity, if sent to this post, would enable him to accomplish all the work expected of him, but as matters stand to-day, do not feel surprised if some bright morning a superior force of the enemy pounces upon this position and compels the whole force to fall back upon Fairfax Court-house. Even as I write scouts come in with information that the rebel forces are again closing in upon us. The Thoroughfare Gap, Ashley's Gap, and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad (as far as Manassas Junction) are again occupied.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebel Pickets Disappearing from the Front.

The Rebels Believed to be Rapidly Retreating Southward.

MARTINSBURGH EVACUATED BY THEM.

Gen. McClellan's Army Still Quiet.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Oct. 25—11 P. M.

The TIMES correspondent at Harper's Ferry sends the following:

The enemy's pickets are disappearing from the front. The rebels are generally believed to be retreating rapidly southward. I learn that they have evacuated Martinsburgh, after destroying the railroad property—a probable prelude to a general retreat and concentration elsewhere.

Dissatisfaction is increasing with regard to General Order No. 194, permitting regulars to recruit from volunteers. It is completely breaking up some regiments. Thirty men have gone from the remant of the Seventh Ohio, two full companies from the Fifty-ninth New-York, over 50 from Gen. KIMBALL'S command, and over 50 from Gen. CALDWELL'S.

The rebels taken in Loudon were sent to Richmond yesterday *via* Fort Monroe.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM SHARPSBURGH

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Oct. 25—9 P. M.

The TIMES correspondent at Sharpsburgh sends the following dispatch:

There is nothing important. A squad from the Sixty-second Pennsylvania crossed the Potomac last night and captured about a dozen rebel pickets.

This Army Corps was inspected to-day.

Col. JOHN BURNS, of the Sixty-third Regiment, New York State Volunteers, tried before the General Court-Martial on a charge of misbehavior before the enemy by deserting his post, etc., has been found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States. The sentence has been approved by Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Oct. 25—11 P. M.

The TIMES correspondent at Sharpsburg sends the following:

The army remains quiet. Nothing further is heard from Hancock. The rumor is discredited here of the rebels attempting to cross at that point.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN ADVANCE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1862.

In my last I spoke of the grand advance now about to be made, and of the preparations made preparatory to a forward movement.

In the first place that great auxiliary of a great general, his personal staff, has been greatly reduced, and, if I may use the term, disorganized, and the great work of remodeling it has been gradually going on without the least detriment to the interests of the service, or delay in the preparation for the future advance of our grand army. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff is not now as full or as perfect as it should be, for a general cannot manage an army like this with less than eighty aids, in addition to chiefs of the various arms of the service.

Under the management of Gen. BURNT and Col. KINGSBURY, who operate generally with Gen. BARNARD, our artillery has been most thoroughly reorganized, and is now more efficient, and will consequently be more effective than ever. The people would be really astonished if I were to tell of the batteries I have seen in this army, and their number. The guns are all of the most approved and destructive kind, with a preponderance of light pieces, which shows conclusively that when the army advances again, it will be with rapid strides.

The cavalry of this army is nominally in charge of Gen. AVERILL, an experienced dragoon officer, and one who will keep pace with his gallant counterpart and fellow-student, Gen. GORDON GRANGER, of the Western army.

Next to our artillery, the light infantry of our army is to be depended upon in the coming struggle, and it is here that we see the most extended work of reorganization and discipline. Some of the old regiments, reduced by active service to sometimes 150 and 200 men, need to be consolidated, but how to do this without depriving some ambitious officers, many of whom could not be dispensed with from political causes, was a problem unknown to the purple petticoats, but very difficult of solution to Gen. MCCLELLAN. "Where there is a will, there is a way," however, and only such regiments have been consolidated as were greatly reduced, and had their colonel slain by sickness, wounds, death, cowardice or resignation, and in cases where one of the colonels could be appointed to the command of a brigade. Now, in this way we find a number of veteran regiments thus amalgamated, and forming splendid veteran corps.

This work of organization is as momentous to the soldiers and the people, but, if properly applied during the coming month, will end the war; and, therefore, it is not good to dispense with it and risk too much. The people are earnestly asked to be patient yet a little while, and all will be well. In waiting with these rebels, Gen. MCCLELLAN thinks best to move onward doubly assured by every advantage which is in his grasp.

Most of our Generals lack genius and brilliancy, but we hope to make up for this in sturdy, determined courage, superiority of numbers, and improved implements of warfare.

I hazard nothing, I think, when I say that the advance of the Army of the Potomac has commenced, for Gen. MCCLELLAN is now engaged in making a series of reconnoissances, in every direction, which are giving him great advantages, and when these are finished, which will be during the coming week, I hope to be able to announce from here that our army is besieging Winchester, if the rebels should determine to hold that position against us, flanked as it is already.

Our troops are now rapidly moving into Virginia, and in our outposts are gradually taking advanced positions.

But is it not written that the "First Corps—the fighting corps of the Army of the Potomac"—cannot advance to do battle until the "Magnificent Hooker"—"Fighting Joe"—"Little Mac's Right Bower"—is ready to lead them on to victory?

And then we must have the "Old War Horse" back again—Gen. EDWIN V. SUMNER is wanted—he of "4 company garrison" notoriety—he who, like HOOKER, BURNSIDE, SIGEL, and HEINTZELMAN, has always done well. When these and other men vault into the saddle once more, you may look for bloody work, but not until then.

In the meantime the preliminary work is being done. The advance to Lovettsville, in Loudon County, by a reconnoitering party, yesterday, was a specimen of this work. There is no doubt that the chiefs of the army are fully posted on positions at present, and that the most is being made by these reconnoissances in force. In addition to this, rapid progress by the enemy to Maryland and Pennsylvania will be thwarted in the future.

No fear need be entertained concerning the ultimate success of the Army of the Potomac. The fact that it is having its ranks filled, so that at last we have the same old thousands of men, it will be heavy enough to crush the enemy of traitors and Generals at once. The people demand an advance of this army in the strongest terms, and the Commander-in-Chief is about to bow to the will of the people. Perhaps I may state of this to a certain pressure a little, by a clinking of the inadequacy of our grand plan of operations. Let us have "well-digested" plans hereafter, if possible. It is understood here that Gen. HALLECK has submitted plans for the future conduct of the war to the Government, and these have been accepted, and will soon be operated upon to a great extent. Gen. HALLECK will probably take the field in a short time, and with the *corps d'armee* of HEINTZELMAN, SIGEL and SUMNER ("HARRY") and perform the most important feat of the winter campaign by marching upon the rebels' communications at Gordonsville, while Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, with his own and the division of Gens. SYKES, MORELL, MORGAN, and REILLY, will soon be over the mountains at the Ford Ridge, and threatening Staunton before the rebels can break up and forming a junction with the Army of the Potomac, and the "Army of Northwestern Virginia" in that vicinity.

Should Gen. MCCLELLAN move up the south bank of the James River to Petersburgh, and in time to check the rebel forces under Smith, which it may be the good fortune of Gens. PORTER, MORELL, and BURNS to meet, the "Old" will strike the last blow upon the public forum."

LOCAL POLITICS.

City and County, Congressional and Assembly.

Lists by the score have been furnished to the public by various newspapers, who were more enterprising than truthful, and who showed zeal to outrun fidelity. We take pleasure in affording our readers a list which is literally and absolutely correct up to the hour of going to press, in which doubtless changes will be made during the coming week by resignations and additional nominations.

For Congress there is an undecided ruck. Four parties are in the field, and independent candidates are thick as

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic and Mozart.
4		Hon. Wm. C. Fernando Wood,
6	Lieut.-Col. A. Conkling.	Lilian Ward,
7	Henry A. Reed.	John W. Chandler.
8	Elijah C. Cowdin.	N. J. Waterbury.
9	J. McLeod Murphy.	Anson Herrick.
Dist.	People's Union.	People's Union.
4	Ben Wood.	Wm. L. Ellsworth.
5	Wm. L. Ellsworth.	
6	Capt. John Duffy.	Jno. W. Farmer.
7	John Cochran.	Orison Blunt.
8	John W. Chandler.	Elijah P. Norton.
9	James Brooks.	E. C. Cowdin.
9	J. McLeod Murphy.	J. McLeod Murphy.

Assembly Nominations.

Dist.	Democratic.	Tammany and Mozart.
1	Amos Stokey.	Cornelius Flynn.
2	H. J. Leask.	Daniel Leamy.
3	T. A. Ward.	No nomination.
4		William C. Gover.
5	J. H. Bradley.	Henry Rogers.
6		Julius Korn.
7	T. E. Stewart.	Vincent C. King.
8	J. L. Perley.	Thomas A. Hill.
7	S. C. Read.	D. V. Freeman.
10		Daniel M. O'Brien.
11		Thomas A. Ledwith
12	J. T. McGuire.	Andrew Smith.
13		Alexander Ward.
14	Phil. Frankenheimer.	Robert C. Hutchings.
15	J. H. White.	Gilbert C. Dean.
16	Denis McCabe.	Michael McCann.
17		Thomas C. Fields.
Dist.	Independent.	Republican.
3	John H. Whittemore.	
5		L. H. Van Schaick.
7		E. V. Price.
8	Wm. G. Alvaney.	
9		Samuel C. Reed.
12	Peter Bowe.	
13	Alex. Ward.	Ed. Timpson.
14		Ph. Frankenheimer. W. W. Northrup.
15	Gilbert Dean.	J. H. White.
16	George Ward.	D. McCabe.

County Nominations.

SURROGATE.

Republican—Gabriel Van Gelt.
Tammany and Mozart—Gilbert J. Tucker.
People's Union—D. R. Jacques.

SUPERVISOR.

Republican—Sheridan Shook.
Tammany and Mozart—Wm. M. Tweed
People's Union—Wm. Tucker.

Kings County Nominations.

The following are the names of the candidates for the various City and County offices of Kings County, together with the nominees for Congress and for the Assembly. The list is now complete, with the exception of one or two Assembly Districts:

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICES.

	Union.	Submission.
District-Attorney	John Winslow	Samd. D. Morris
Comptroller	Thomas Cottrell	Thos. H. Farrell.
Surrogate	P. W. Ostrander	Rosw. C. Brainard.
Justices of Sessions	W. H. Hoyt	J. E. Emmons.
County Treasurer	J. L. Snader	T. A. Gardiner.
City Treasurer	E. A. Lambert	Nathan B. Morse
Auditor	A. M. Allen	James Lynch.
City Commissioner	Fred Shields	Hugh O'Rorke.
Tax Collector	Chas. H. Kimball	Edward Briggs.
Supt. of Poor	E. H. A. Ripley	J. Fitzgerald
Supt. of Pr. Tombs	W. Keiles	W. Bennett.
Coroner	Philip Weissman	J. Barrett

CONGRESS.

Dist.	Union.	Submission.
2	William Wall.	M. Kalbfleisch.
3	Jas. Humphrey.	M. T. O'Kill.

ASSEMBLY.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
1	Gen. P. S. Crooke.	J. Paulding.
2	H. A. Bowne.	Bernard Hughes. E. O. Perrin.
3	Wm. M. Thomas.	S. E. Johnson.
4	Peter Graham.	Jas. Dacoey.
5		Theophilus C. Callicott.
6		
7		Edgar McMullen.

What a day, or a caucus may bring forth is doubtful. Many of the above-named candidates are personally weak, unfit for the situations to which their friends seek to elevate them. Several are absolutely inexperienced in public, and almost so in private affairs, are unfit by reason of youth and lack of popular acquaintance and necessary qualifications for the candidacy, even, and still less for the positions to which they aspire. In a close contest, as the one pending will doubtless be in this and Kings County, it is desirable that the best men possible should be selected, and we are pleased to learn that a movement is on foot which will, so far as the Republican list is concerned, sift out the chaff, and put men fit for the place in their stead.

Fire at Blandville, Ky.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 25.

A fire at Blandville, Ky., last night, destro

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE PURSUIT OF BRAGG.

The Departure from Perryville—An Incident—Old Acquaintances—The Approach to Danville.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEAR DANVILLE, Ky., Monday, Oct. 13, 1862.

We left camp at the battle-field near Perryville early on the morning of the 10th, in pursuit of the flying enemy, who had gone in the direction of Danville and Harrodsburgh. Your correspondent remained in the rear for a few hours, for the purpose of further investigations of the late terrible battle, and to ascertain with more accuracy, if possible, the casualties of the day. During these few hours I was satisfied that to form an estimate of the relative losses from the bodies left upon the battle-field would be unjust, and far from correct. For miles this side of the battle-field, in the woods and in houses, the rebel dead were left unburied and piled in heaps, some of them inclosed in rude rail pens, while others were left entirely uncared for, all of them being inhumanly stripped of their shoes, hats, and whatever of value in the shape of wearing apparel they had on. At one point, a few hundred yards from the roadside, a large number were found thrown into a sink, and roughly covered with decayed wood, brush and leaves. I visited four or five houses several miles from the field, which were filled with their dead and wounded, the latter being left in a deplorable condition having little surgical attention, no nourishment, and scarcely any medicines suited to their condition. These poor wounded men, crammed into farm houses, almost naked, shivering in the damp October winds, presented an appearance pitiable in the extreme. Some of them were without shoes, or hats, or coats; others were wrapped in bed-quilts, comforts and pieces of carpets, which had been rifled from houses they had desecrated on their march and during their raids through Kentucky. In one of the rooms of one of these charnel-houses, I met a young man I had known in other and better days. He was not a conscript, but had fought from choice. He was mortally wounded, and was aware that he could not live. He recognized me. Some years since we were classmates at the same college, and in many respects intimates and confidants. We had read together, walked together, and often talked together, of our future plans. He was then the pink of honor, high-souled and manly. He was a favorite with his companions, and devoted most warmly to his friends. We had met several times since our school associations, and always on terms of intimacy. He was educated and a man of fine literary taste, being passionately fond of poetry and history. His home was in Mississippi, and his means abundant. I had not seen him since the war. Oh! what a meeting. There, in that charnel house, he was dying, away from home, with not a friend to soothe and cheer him, and not a delicacy to alleviate the pains of his last hours. He grasped me by the hand, and a glow of pleasure overspread his features. I asked him if he was badly hurt; he replied by showing a ghastly wound in his side. He said, "I am so cold here." He requested me to write to his friends if I ever had an opportunity. We promised to do so. I spread a light shawl over his shivering form, and left him there to die. Farewell, poor WALTER! may thy fate be a warning to other young men against the crime of treason. A mile and a half this side of the battle-field, I saw a poor fellow, scarce out of his teens, who was shot through the thigh, and who was almost dead. He was left in a fence-corner, without food, water or shelter. His name was WEST. He was of the Fifth Florida Regiment, and was from East Florida. His wound was miserably dressed. A rough rail splinter was tied around his leg. He begged for water. I gave him some and departed. The rebel dead are scattered all over the woods and in the cornfields. In some instances they were conveyed to the places where they lie and left by their comrades. In others, they lie where they fell, having hobbled in all directions from the battle-field. At the village of Nevada, three miles this side the field, on the Harrodsburgh road, nearly all the houses were filled with rebel dead and wounded—the wounded for the most part being mortally so. A large number of their dead and wounded were conveyed to Harrodsburgh. Thirty or forty rebel wagons were sent to that town on the 9th for the purpose of windrawing them. Gen. BROWN was dangerously wounded in the battle. Many rebel officers of rank are known to have been killed and taken from the field. Many others were left on the field, but all the insignia of office, stars, &c., having been torn from their coats and hats, it was impossible to designate their rank. Some of our regiments suffered more severely in the action than was at first supposed. The First Wisconsin Regiment, Col. SHARKWEATHER, I learn from the Adjutant, lost half of its men. The regiment behaved with great coolness and bravery, withstanding for hours a most galling fire. This regiment took a stand of rebel colors. Capt. STONE, of STONE'S Battery, was severely wounded, and will lose his leg, it having been shot through with a grape-shot. The remains of Gens. JACKSON and TERRELL have been conveyed to Louisville. JACKSON was shot through the left breast with six musket balls. TERRELL was killed with a fragment of a broken shell, that entered his breast.

From the number of rebel dead and wounded that have been found in the woods, fields and houses away from the battle-field, and the very large number that have been conveyed to other points, I am now satisfied that their loss far exceeded our own. Their loss in killed, wounded and missing will run up to eight or nine thousand.

At Nevada on the morning of the 10th, our pickets and advance cavalry were driven in on the Harrodsburgh road. The main rebel army had passed that point only the day before. We drew up in line of battle and sent out strong reconnoitering forces. Reports having come in that the enemy had disappeared, we proceeded on our march, turning to the right, and taking a dirt road, leading toward Danville. We had proceeded but a few miles when our active scouts brought the information that the rebel cavalry, in force, were hovering on our track, with a view of making a demonstration upon our rear, and taking our wagon trains. The Eleventh Brigade was ordered to countermarch, which they did, bringing up the wagon train safely to Salt River, which we reached through a drenching rain, about midnight. Early next morning brisk musket firing was opened on our advance by the enemy's rear guard, we employed heavy bodies of skirmishers, and opening some of our pieces upon them, shelled the roads in all directions. They were soon silenced and driven forward. In these skirmishes we killed several and took a number of prisoners. By prowling around our track, and skulking through our picket lines the rebels on this day succeeded in driving off twenty head of Gen. WOOD'S beef cattle. On the 11th we again crossed Salt River, making three times we have crossed that crooked little river since we left Cave City. We now had to march slowly and cautiously. We were in the immediate vicinity of the enemy, and in a region of country where near one half of the people are either traitors or possessed of traitorous proclivities. Occasionally we could hear the rebel guns in our front, but we could never bring them to stand till our forces came up. Not far from Salt River we entered the rich and highly cultivated blue grass region of Boyle County. The country is as lonely as any upon which the sun of heaven ever cast his beams. Broad blue grass acres spread out on each side of us. Rich and sloping pastures, on which grow the oak and the ash in great abundance, compose the forest. Fatted cattle and blooded stock graze upon them, and excellent roads run through them in all directions. The country is the garden spot of Kentucky. What a pity that the rank weeds of treason should have dropped their seeds upon such a soil, to bring a harvest of woe and misery upon the people. Being in close proximity to the enemy, at 2 o'clock we drew up in line of battle. We remained in this position till nightfall, and went into camp. On the morning of the 12th, we took up our line of march toward Danville, marching a large part of the way in columns and in line of battle. The different divisions of this corps are acting in concert, and the different corps of the department are drawing closely their combinations to prevent the enemy from escaping from the State. Our movements are, therefore, necessarily cautious and slow. On the 12th we marched but a few miles, much of the time having been taken up in skirmishing, reconnoitering and ascertaining the enemy's position. The enemy's cavalry and infantry were reported to-day as occupying Danville in strong force. All our march, since we left Perryville, has been in the track of the rebels. Their depredations have been terrible in the extreme. Residences have been entered, and the bedding, table ware, clothing and carpets have been forcibly taken. People, indiscriminately, have been robbed of their horses, cattle and hogs; corn, oats, hay, and whatever they have wanted, have been taken with inhuman impunity. About dark, on the 13th, we bivouacked, as we thought, for the night. No sooner, however, than our fires had been lighted, than it was ascertained that the enemy had a battery on an eminence a little over a quarter of a mile to our left, in a position overlooking our camping ground, and from which it could shell our regiments. Not wishing such a night's entertainment, our position was shifted, and we went into camp a mile further to the right. Sentinels were posted and heavy picket forces thrown out. This morning, the 13th, at 6 o'clock, we continued our march, the rebels still retiring before us. We reached Danville about 11 o'clock, A. M.; the last of the enemy having vacated the place about three hours before. It seems hardly credible that only a few days since the rebels were so exultant at this place, and that their leaders were speaking in the public buildings and fulminating their insolent proclamations from the printing offices. From Danville we took the turnpike road leading to Lexington. WOLFLEY'S Cavalry took the advance. After we had proceeded one mile, we met a flag of truce from the enemy, sent for the purpose of turning over to us a number of paroled Union prisoners. We came to a halt, and soon was seen a long line of disarmed soldiers, in National uniform, approaching from the enemy's lines. Beyond them squads of rebels were seen in an old field looking toward us. Soon the prisoners came up. They were feeble and emaciated, and bore the marks of deep suffering. There were 338 of them in all, though but 222 were in the body present. They were a part of Gen. GEORGE MORGAN'S men, and were taken by the rebels from the hospitals at Cumberland Gap, they having been ill and confined in hospital at the time Gen. MORGAN commenced his retreat from that place. They said that since they had fallen into the hands of the rebels they had been treated better than they expected to be. They were permitted to keep all their clothing, and the officers allowed their side arms. Their fare had been the same as that shared by the rebels themselves. The joy of the men at meeting again their old flag, and finding themselves again with their friends, was inexpressible.

We are now again close to the combined forces of the rebel army. KIRBY SMITH effected a junction with BRAGG, and the main rebel force near this point, on the 12th inst. Additional forces have been for days pouring to their assistance across Cumberland Gap. They claim an army of 150,000 and 150 cannon. Good, loyal men, who have had opportunities of seeing for themselves, put their force at 75,000 men and 100 cannon. They have massed their immense armies at Camp Dick Robinson, in Garrard County, which is about five miles from this point, and on the north bank of Dix River. Dix River is two miles north of here. It is a small crooked stream, with high, precipitious banks, and is difficult to cross. Camp Dix Robinson is one of the strongest military points in the State. The enemy have accumulated their forces there for a final stand. The paroled prisoners, who came in this morning, report their forces there as being tremendous. They are planting cannon and felling the timber between Dix River and their position. A large body of their cavalry and infantry have appeared on this side. WOOLFORK'S cavalry, and a strong picket of our infantry, are out in the region of Dix River. Continued skirmishing is going on, and occasionally we hear the boom of cannon. CRITTENDEN'S corps is here. GILBERT'S corps is on our right. Gen. THOMAS is with us. BUELL is near by, while McCOOK and ROSSEAU are on our left. Gens. WRIGHT and MORGAN are coming down from northeastern Kentucky. CURTIUS.

Heavy Skirmishing—Mount Vernon—The People and the Country—How the Rebels Checked the Pursuit—Military Mistakes.

THREE MILES EAST OF MOUNT VERNON, ROCK CASTLE COUNTY, Ky., Oct. 18, 1862.

The advance of this army encamped last night only four miles further in the direction of the enemy than we were at the date of my letter of the 16th. [Published in yesterday's TIMES.] In the heavy and dangerous skirmishing of the 15th, the Eleventh Brigade lost three men, two dangerously wounded and one killed. We left camp on the morning of the 16th at 8 o'clock, and passed through Mount Vernon, the county-seat of Rock Castle County, at 9 o'clock. Gen. SMITH took the lead, VAN CLEVE following, with Gen. WOOD in the rear. Mount Vernon is an old dilapidated town, possessing no indications of prosperity or improvement. There is no post-office in the place. The rebels had occupied the Court-house, the clerk's office and all the public buildings. The town is in the midst of the most hilly, rocky and sterile portion of the State. The people are rough, rustic and unsophisticated. They are about half rebel and the other half loyal. The country is heavily timbered and well watered, but too poor to produce sustenance for the population. The rebels have consumed everything in this scanty region. What the people are to do during the coming Winter we cannot conceive. Yet the country is picturesque and beautiful. The air is pure and the mountain scenery gorgeous.

We are now on the Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap Road, going in the direction of the Gap. The road is a miserable one, being neither macadamized nor graded. Our course is up and down steep and rugged hills, through deep gorges and along winding ravines. The road is such that at many places we can neither turn to the right nor the left, being wedged in between towering hills, or by a hill on one side and a precipitous descent on the other. If ever a country was appropriately named, it is Rock Castle; the whole section is a continuous succession of rocky steepes and abrupt declivities. Every step of our march shows evidences of how hard the enemy, in their retreat, have been pressed by our advancing columns. Besides having to leave their cannon trail at Mount Vernon, we find broken down wagons and scattered commissary stores all along the road. Barrels of flour, with the heads knocked out, boxes split to pieces and their contents wasted, and wagons cut to pieces, are seen at every turn. At Mount Vernon the rebels took every axe from the place and from the citizens in the vicinity. Three miles farther on, where we are now encamped, they drew up in line of battle, but were soon driven off by the advance under Gen. SMITH. Several of the houses on the roadside show that they were hit by the shells of our artillery. We lost one man killed here and took several rebel prisoners. We had proceeded but four miles from Mount Vernon when the object of the rebels in taking the axes from the citizens became apparent. The rod had entered a deep, long, mountain gorge, which extends to the Rock Castle River, and which is lined on each side with tall and heavy trees. The rebels had succeded in reaching this gorge just in our advance. They had driven before them their droves of fat cattle and sheep, and their immense forage trains toward Cumberland Gap. The means to check our pursuit were now in their own hands, and they availed themselves of it. There is but the one road, and on that road we must pass with our wagons and our artillery. The rebels commenced cutting tremendous forest trees across the road, completely blocking it up. Trees of the largest size—white oak, beech and poplar—were cut across and piled into the road, till the obstructions were so great that their removal was a task almost equal to that of cutting a new road. The whole column, after having been for days engaged in active pursuit, now came to a dead halt, while the sappers and miners were put to work clearing the road. Gens. BUELL, THOMAS and CRITTENDEN were with us. The latter showed his mortification and impatience by pacing too and fro in a barren glade, near the road. The other Generals bore up under it in dignified silence. This mountain road continues for miles toward Cumberland Gap, and the rebels, unless they intend to offer battle in the neighborhood of Wild Cat, which is near nine miles ahead, or somewhere near Rock Castle River, can obstruct our pursuit almost at pleasure. The rebels never should have been allowed to reach Mount Vernon, and enter these mountain fastnesses along the Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap road. It could have been prevented. Had Gen. SMITH'S Corps swung to the right at Perryville, and fallen upon the enemy's left, resting near that village, and had the other divisions of Gen. CRITTENDEN'S Corps pushed forward along the main road and turned the rebel position; in fact, had our forces, which were there, been brought into action and a general engagement followed, the rebels would have received such a stunning blow that their forces could never have concentrated at Camp Dick Robinson, and thence escaped to the mountains with their forage, trains and artillery. Gen. SMITH, and the other divisions of CRITTENDEN'S entire corps were halted near Perryville. *They were in hue-of-battle within two miles of the battle-field, and remained idle! knowing during the four hours the battle was raging. The next morning after the enemy had depart d the corps was thrown forward, and occupied the spring, which was in possession of the rebels the evening b fore.* After the failure to overwhelm the rebel forces at Perryville, and when it became apparent that they were massing their strength at Camp Dick Robinson, there should certainly have been a powerful division of our forces thrown forward to take possession of the Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap road. Now, who is to blame? BUELL, the people will say, and BUELL the press will repeat. And here we will take occasion to say that we have had the strongest faith in Gen. BUELL as an able officer and as a military man. We must be pardoned for saying that our confidence in *him* is undiminished. We speak what we *know* when we say that his orders have not always been obeyed, that his plans have more than once been overruled, and that he has, with the exception of McCLELLAN, had more to contend against than any officer in the service of the United States.

Barricaded by the fallen trees across the road, our columns halted till night, and went into camp upon the ground the enemy occupied the night before. In the night intelligence came from Gen. SMITH, that the enemy's rear had been overtaken. Orders were at once given for us to resume our march, when we did at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 17th. From the news received from Gen. SMITH, and from an occasional cannon report from the advance, our men were led to believe that there was a prospect for a fight, and they pushed forward with alacrity. We went about three miles further on through the mountain gorge, and came to another dead halt. The enemy's rear seemed no nearer than it had been for days. Here in this narrow strait we remained for hours, hemmed in between two ranges of towering hills, without water or subsistance. On came the wagons, the artillery, and various vehicles, till we were literally choked up and wedged in among the rocks. Still we received no further news from the enemy, and really, had the rebels been in front of us, there would have been no chance for us to reach him with any celerity. After hours waiting, some cavalrymen came along by a side path, and stated that they had been as far as Camp Wild Cat, across Rock Castle River. The enemy's main force of infantry was just ahead of their rear cavalry. They are reported as being in very heavy force, and as having some heavy artillery. Several 64-pounder balls were found in the road today. They were the enemy's, as we have no such guns with us. Some of our Generals think we will have a battle beyond Rock Castle River, but we entertain no such hope. The rebels—the main body of whom are before us on this route—we feel assured will leave the State by way of the Gap. They will then make for Knoxville and Chattanooga, and aim to close their campaign by the capture of Nashville. Their original design was to quarter their southwestern forces upon Kentucky during the coming Winter. The victory of ROSECRANS at Iuka, and the movements of Gen. BUELL have frustrated their plan. KIRBY SMITH'S forces went toward the Gap by the Lancaster and Richmond roads. They were pursued by McCOOK and ROSSEAU. Considerable skirmishing has been had along these roads, the results of which are not known. We took sixty-five rebel prisoners, several of them officers, yesterday, six miles east of Mount Vernon. They were taken by SMITH'S advance. This morning at sunrise, the entire corps was again ordered forward, to take a strong position on the banks of Rock Castle River. We are now moving thither. It is reported this morning that a large force of our army have come up from Nashville, and taken possession of Cumberland Gap. We hope it may prove true, but are rather incredulous. CURTIUS.

AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1862.

The city has been in a complete state of siege for the last four or five weeks, having no communication with the outside world, except occasionally when a chance adventurer felt willing to risk a capture from guerrillas, and venture by circuitous routes to reach Louisville, or some other point, as Gov. HARRIS used to write, in the "United States." My last letter to you was intrusted to a discharged Lieutenant, and was captured with the unlucky carrier, who was lodged in a Confederate prison, where he is now ruminating on the uncertainties of travel between Nashville and Louisville.

The Union forces are strong in their belief that, with the admirable fortifications about being completed, they will most effectually repulse any probable attack that may be made on the city. Gen. NEGLEY is in command, and if he is half as eager for the fray as his soldiers are, you will read of the repulse at Nashville as one of the most gallant feats of the war. It is the policy of the Confederates to starve us out, but our foraging expeditions are conducted on such an extensive scale that the cruse of oil and the little meal now increases, and while we have to deny ourselves some of the luxuries of life, we are surrounded with many of the necessaries, and in great abundance.

The railroad travel both north and south is completely at an end in consequence of the destruction of the roads, evincing clearly that railroads are not to be depended upon in an enemy's country. A small band of guerrillas can at any time stop the travel by removing a rail, or otherwise committing depredations on the road. Our rivers are unnavigable by reason of the great drought, and our turnpikes and common roads are so beset with guerrillas and thieving bands that there is no safety in this mode of travel. For two months past we have had no mail from the outside world, and here we remain a Spartan band, prepared to defend or *destroy* the city, for I can assure you it will never be surrendered to the hands of the enemy while one house is left standing.

About 3,000 of BARDWELL'S troops, encamped within nine miles of the city, were to-day led into an ambush prepared for them by Col. J. J. MILLER, commanding the brigade consisting of Ohio volunteers together with Col. WYNKOOP'S Cavalry, which 300 Confederate prisoners were taken, and about 75 killed. The balance were scattered and their camps broken up, and the breakfast which they were cooking was eaten by our own soldiers. The affair was most successful in its termination, and adroitly planned by the Colonel commanding. Col. WYNKOOP'S Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, as usual, acquitted themselves handsomely. This troop has been in so many engagements that their numbers have dwindled down to a mere nothing, but still they hold together, prepared for any emergency.

The prisoners had a regular hang-dog expression of features, and were evidently, with few exceptions, of the "poor white trash." They wore good shoes, but their clothing was indifferent, and of various colors, the predominant of which was butternut.

The Capitol, of which your readers will remember, was built under the superintendence of the able Philadelphia architect STRICKLAND, has been turned into a fortification, by a little alteration, and from its commanding location, is admirably adapted as a fortress of defence. We may therefore soon see its beautiful columns of marble marked and scored by the balls of the enemy, an evidence of the folly and madness of the people.

Very large amounts of forage and commissary stores are being brought in, for which Quartermaster's certificates are given, "payable hereafter as the Government may indicate."

Gov. JOHNSON never deals gently with the prominent leaders of the rebellion, and has now nearly all the clergy, judges and other officials in a military prison, while with the deluded victims of these traitors he is most mild and conciliatory, and yet, without, Tennessee is not so loyal, or, at least, more vehement in her disloyalty to-day, than when we first entered Nashville, on the first of March. What, then, will make these people loyal? Nothing but complete and decisive victories over the army in Virginia, and the capture of the marauding parties under BRAGG and KIRBY SMITH.

The corn crops of Tennessee are remarkably heavy, and great efforts will be made by the Confederates to secure them. Shall we let them do so? Sound policy would dictate that this should be prevented.

The President's proclamation on the threatened emancipation did not create as profound a sensation as it might have been expected it would have done. It fell like a deadened weight upon the slaveholders of this State. It was only the realization of what they had feared would be the final result of the war, if the contest was to be continued. They had only hoped the Union party would become tired of the contest, and would finally yield to the demands of JEFF. DAVIS'S government; but, in the failure of that, they have freely expressed the belief that Slavery would be ended, and have constantly stirred up the passions of the people, by asserting that the object of the war, on the part of the free States, was a general emancipation. They predicted well as to the *probable result*, but not the *object* of the war.

Tennessee has been an extensive slave breeding State, which is largely profitable, and she has been compelled to sympathize with that portion of the Union where she finds a ready market for her staple productions—corn and little niggers. In principle she was thoroughly devoted to the Union, but, alas, she sacrificed her principles to the love of gain.

We hope sufficient reinforcements will be sent us as to enable the Union army to hold Nashville and the whole State against all odds.

The Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes, under date of Oct. 10:

"When the people of Nashville are quietly again receive Gen. BUELL into their midst, those local men who were inclined to censure him for what they considered a supercilious care of private property, will be the foremost to welcome him. We are now learning, in the great school of experience, what unbridled military licentiousness is.

The proud title of 'American soldier' is being disgraced. If NEGLEY be left much longer in command, the phrase will become, in the recollection of men dwelling in this vicinity, a synonym for vandal.

When foraging parties go out in the country, the soldiers taken as a guard are allowed to scatter themselves among the farmhouses, and embark in such private enterprises of house-robbery as may suit their fancy. Not content with running down all the poultry, killing all the pigs and turkeys, and taking the contents of spring-houses, they enter kitchens and carry off cooking utensils, ransack ladies' rooms, and appropriate wearing apparel, and in many instances what money and jewelry they can find. If complaint is made by the afflicted females, they are insulted by a brutalized soldiery.

About two hundred and sixty rebel prisoners, mostly composed of those taken at Lavergne, were paroled yesterday. The secesh were anxious to feast them, but they were sent beyond our lines before we enlarged them.

There is still comparative plenty here, and we are not in the least alarmed when we hear a threatening grapevine report."

A TALK WITH JOHN MORGAN AND KIRBY SMITH.

A correspondent of the Lancaster (Pa.) *Express* was with the baggage train which was captured by the rebels near Frankfort. Of his experiences after the capture he writes:

"We were then ordered forward, and marched in the ranks of the rebel army. Commissioned officers were allowed to ride their horses; all others were dismounted and our teams taken in charge by them. The day was exceedingly hot and our men nearly perished for the want of water, although the rebels shared their last drop with us. But at last we reached the camping ground, having had nothing to eat and not much to drink for nearly forty-eight hours.

I here had the opportunity of having a short conversation with Maj.-Gens. KIRBY SMITH and HETH, and Brig.-Gen. JOHN MORGAN, of guerrilla notoriety. I had short talks with a number of minor officers, one of whom attempted to argue the question of the war with me. I told him argument was past, we are now measuring our relative strength with the sword. "And what do you expect to do?" he said. I answered them, "If twenty millions of people have more energy, are stronger, and can hold out longer than eight millions, then we expect to win." "And what if your should succeed in conquering us?" he said. "What would you have?" I answered, "a Government." Another came and said, "What do you all think of LINCOLN'S Proclamation?" I remarked to him, you have forced this matter upon us, and we are now willing to make the issue of the war Slavery or Freedom.

Paroling now commenced, which was kept up until 2 o'clock in the morning, when they struck camp and marched, having still about two hundred of our boys, whom they took with them. They examined our trunks, valises, &c., and took everything contraband, public funds, pistols, swords, &c., they also took our private horses, which they had promised we might retain. I felt sad when I saw "Shiloh," my horse, depart, who had faithfully haired with me, for nearly a year, the fortunes and misfortunes of war. I went to Gen. GRACIE and begged for his *parole*, but he answered me, "the Southern Confederacy need all the horses they can get."

In the gray twilight of the early morning we departed on foot towards Lawrenceburgh, where we arrived about six o'clock, nearly starved, and the people refused to give us anything to eat, there being but two Union families in the town, who fed us, and bid us God speed on our journey. Six of us here hired a light wagon, at five dollars apiece, to take us to Shelbyville, where we got our dinner, and again hired a team for Louisville, where we arrived at eleven o'clock at night, having traveled seventy-five miles.

My short sojourn in the ranks and camps of Secessia taught me the following facts First, that their army exceeds ours in discipline, and that they have less straggling. Second, that although they are poorly fed and clothed, yet they seem satisfied and cheerful, and take what is given them without grumbling. In these two things depends much of their success.

While we are fighting in a noble cause, even the restoration of our glorious Union, yet many are unwilling to make the same kind of sacrifice which are indispensably requisite to success."

THE COURTS IN MEMPHIS.

Judge SWAYNE writes as follows to the Memphis *Bulletin* regarding the United States Courts in that city:

"There has been omitted but one term of Judge DIXON'S Court, since the occupation of Memphis by the United States troops, and that was at the very beginning of that occupation, and was no unusual thing even in time of public quietude. I do not know what occasioned Judge DIXON'S absence, whether business, health or pleasure, or whether before or since the occupation. Possibly it was the apprehension of personal inconvenience from the Federal authorities, such as influenced many others of our best men, and such as has influenced many in like cases, whether in Northern or Southern localities. Perhaps he exercised the right of opinion and speech, secured by all the Constitutions, State and National, and which is the distinguishing feature of all enlightened governments in all civilized countries, especially in America. He did no overt act, however, more than myself, so, far as I know, for which the United States Congress or Mr. LINCOLN, or the law or any constitution has prescribed a punishment; and in fact, neither he nor myself had time for anything but our public duties, and, because of these, we were not expected to be otherwise engaged, and perhaps neither of us, more than the State itself, favored disunion as such, whatever our views of the rights and powers of the States of the Union, or our sympathies or judgment afterwards, when the severance was practically produced and the new issues between the North and our own South, tending to widen the gap between them and make their antagonisties implacable and any possible union, in the future, but a shell filled with incongruous and explosive materials, before which, however much we loved and might desire the old Union, as it was given to us by our fathers, 31 distinct nationalities, republican in form and structure, might be preferable. And yet, since Gen. SHERMAN has been here, like others among us who have enjoyed that quietude which it is the highest aim of enlighted Government to secure to the citizen, and recognizing the power that is over us, though of strangers, and frankly dealing with it, I have received from that commander and his officers only respect, and sometimes kindness, so far as occasion has brought me in contact with them. Judge D., no doubt, would have received as much under like circumstances.

And, more than this, if Judge DIXON were holding his Courts, it is not likely there would be business ready to be disposed of in either Court, that would occupy over a single week, because of the impossibility now of getting either witnesses or depositions, and if judgments or decrees for money were had, the interest of neither plaintiff nor defendant would justify an attempt to satisfy them, while property is valueless and finds no sale.

As to the late Sheriff—one of the best officers and men the County ever had—I suppose he has been actuated as Judge DIXON has been. There has been little to do, for the reasons stated, to draw him from his country home, and whatever there was, he has done it, I learn, by himself or by deputation.

It is right, that no undue prejudice should attach to those or any other faithful officers and just men. In times like these, it were better to heal than to deepen the wound, to reconcile animosities among us than to increase them, so that, when peace shall come again, for which all good men most fervently pray, we may be one people as nearly as we can. We are all but men, and none faultless.

I have desired, by this, to show the facts in regard to the courts mentioned, so that they may not be misunderstood, nor undue prejudice attach

Respectfully,

J. T. SWAYNE.

THE GUERRILLAS IN WESTERN TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

JACKSON, Tenn., Sunday, Oct. 19, 1862.

The guerrillas of this country are a great nuisance. They do no good to their own associates, no harm to ours, beyond taking a few prisoners, but they harass the people of the country terribly. Every one suspected of being a Union man is [illegible] and every Secessionist is levied upon [illegible]. The rascals enforce the conscript law where they are strong enough. If they only knew it, to great influence in disgusting people with the [illegible] cacy. It is not our policy to waste our [illegible] in hunting them. But, as I said when they [illegible] too numerous, for they really do us good in the long run. But they have received two very hard hits lately. A few nights ago SHERMAN sent out a party from Memphis, who surprised quite a band of them before daylight, killed ten, wounded twenty, and took twelve prisoners and twenty horses, besides quite a quantity of equipments. Cavalry equipments are quite a bore to the secesh, for in the South each man furnishes his own horse and equipments. The Government buys nothing but arms. Last night a dispatch was received at headquarters stating that about five hundred rebels, under FAULKNER, a notorious guerrilla, had attacked us at Island No. 10, and been repulsed with heavy loss. FAULKNER, Capt. MERRIWEATHER, two other commissioned officers and twelve men were taken prisoners. Our loss, three; rebel loss heavy in killed and wounded.

FAULKNER is an important capture. He knows every road and by-path in Western Tennessee and Kentucky. He is one of those fellows who can keep within four or five miles of our pickets all the time, and never be captured. He is a great spy, full of daring and resources, and he knows every man, woman and child within a hundred miles of the Mississippi River. He is just such a man as JOHN MORGAN was, who hovered all last Winter within a half mile or a mile of BEATT'S pickets on Green River, shooting our pickets and any stray officer who happened to get within range of his deadly rifle. When such fellows are caught they ought to be hanged. They are simply murderers.

THE GUERRILLAS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION BY COL. IMBODEN.

Organized and Authorized Partisan Rangers.—Under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved April 21, 1862, and by authority of the War Department, I am raising and organizing a regiment of partisan rangers, to be under my command as Colonel, C. S. A., for immediate and very active service in the military department west of the Blue Ridge now under the command of Maj.-Gen. THOS. J. JACKSON. The corps is to be a hard-hitting, hard-marching, mounted and on foot, adapted to the peculiar nature of the country. The officers, except myself, will be elected as in other arms of the service; myself will be appointed and commissioned by the President.

For subsistence for the corps and for the war. Pay, rations, quarters, &c., the same as in the army, and in addition to pay, the full value in money of all arms and munitions captured from the enemy and turned over to a Quartermaster.

My proposed plan of operations, on file in the War Department, has received the cordial approval of the President, Gens. LEE, JACKSON, G. W. SMITH and WHITING, and will be supported by the Government with all the aid I need for its vigorous prosecution.

The several companies will be generally separated and employed, as far as practicable, in localities near their homes, where they are familiar with the country. My purpose is to wage the most active warfare upon our brutal invaders and their domestic allies; to hang about their camps and shoot down every sentinel, picket, courier and wagon-driver we can find; to watch opportunities for attacking convoys and forage trains, and thus rendering the country so unsafe that they will not dare to move except in large bodies. Our own Virginia traitors—men of the Pierpoint and Carlisle stamp—will receive our special regards.

We must rise as one man, and slay the invader whenever and wherever we find him. The honor of our wives and daughters, the sanctity of our homes, the liberty of our children, must be defended by the men of the South, or all is lost. We all desire peace, and yet there is but one mode by which it can be secured—the destruction of the Yankee armies. We can have peace by this means, and that right speedily, if every man will do his duty. We are infinitely stronger as a nation to-day than we were one year ago. Our independence is as certain as any future event can be, and the time for its recognition is a matter perfectly under our control. If every man capable of bearing arms in the Confederacy, conscript or not, would resolve to devote himself to the holy cause of freeing his country, our armies would be disbanded and we should be free and independent before the 15th of August. I, therefore, appeal to the people of the West to unite with me at once in the effort to deliver our native mountains from the pollution that has been brought upon them. It is only men I want—men who will pull trigger on a Yankee when and where they find him, as a matter of duty, men whose consciences will not be disturbed at the sight of a vacant eye-sight. I don't want patriots, squeamish in their feelings, to join me. They will be safer at home, where they can protect them and the children, and exalt the Confederate flag when planting new fields in cotton.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Colonel of Partisan Rangers.

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE CONFEDERATE STATE BIBLE SOCIETY.

A VETO MESSAGE FROM JEFF DAVIS.

To the Senate of the Confederate States of America:

I return herewith, without approval, an act which originated in your body, entitled "An Act for the relief of the Bible Society of the Confederate States of America." My objections to the act are of a grave character, and I regret that the very short time allowed to me for the consideration deprives me of any opportunity of stating them as fully as is desirable. The act was only presented to me yesterday. I confine myself, therefore, to a simple enumeration of the objections, without attempting to enforce them by argument.

1. If the sequestration fund is the property of the Government, Congress has no power, under the Constitution to bestow it, or any part of it, as a gift.

2. If the fund be not the property of the Government, but is held merely as a trust fund, Congress has not the power to divert it from the beneficiaries, and grant it to others.

3. The faith of the Government is expressly and solemnly pledged by the second section of the act of the 15th February, 1862, that the fund, after being placed in the treasury, shall be refunded as required for the purposes aforesaid, those purposes being the equal indemnity of all persons loyal citizens of the Confederate States, or persons acting the same in the present war, who have suffered, or may hereafter suffer, loss or damage by confiscation by the Government of the United States, or by the State Government or pretended government acknowledging and aiding the Government of the United States in this war, or by such acts of the enemy or other causes incident to the war, as by future act of Congress may be described or defined as affording, under the circumstances, proper cases for indemnity, &c., &c.

4. By the act of the 17th March, 1862, Congress has conferred a title to indemnity out of the sequestration fund on all persons who may voluntarily destroy their property, or whose property may be destroyed by the military authorities, to prevent the same from falling into the hands of the enemy, and it is not in the power of Congress to divert or impair this vested right.

5. The act provides for the carrying out by the Confederate Bible Society of the purposes of any bequest that may have been made to the American Bible Society. These purposes are unknown, and may be of a character hostile to the interests and reprobated by the policy of our government.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. CLAY said he was very glad the President had vetoed the bill. He felt sustained in the opposition he had made to it on its passage.

The question was then put whether the bill, notwithstanding the veto, should pass. The bill was lost, there being no vote in the affirmative.

THE REBEL OFFICERS IN BATTLE

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, June 3, 1862.

[CIRCULAR.]

Officers of the field are permitted to wear a fatigue dress, consisting of the regulation frock coat, without embroidery on the collar, or a gray jacket, with the designation of rank upon the collar. Only caps such as are worn by the privates of their respective commands may be worn by the officers of the line.

Mounted officers are ordered to dismount in time of action, whenever they can do so without interference with the proper discharge of their duties.

Officers of all grades are reminded that unnecessary exposure in time of battle on the part of commissioned officers is not only unsoldier-like, but productive of great injury to the army and infinite peril to our country. They are recommended to follow in this particular, to a reasonable extent, the excellent example set them by the enemy.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

[Official.] GEO. F. FOOTE, A. A. General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Petersburgh and Richmond papers, of Oct. 25, have the following items:

A splendid rifle and accoutrement was presented to Gen. JOHN THOMPSON, of Missouri, yesterday, by some of his Georgia and Virginia friends. The General, who has been in the city for several days, stopping at the Exchange Hotel, is pronounced well skilled in the use of the favorite weapon which his friends have seen fit to confer upon him. The rifle was made by Mr. MOSS, of this city, and is regarded as a superior weapon.

Gen. BEAUREGARD has presented to Gen. JACKSON a splendid silver-mounted pistol, of a new pattern, made in Paris expressly for JACKSON. It is a revolver, navy size, constructed to throw balls as a cannon throws grapeshot. With this formidable weapon, an officer hard pressed in action might destroy half a dozen enemies at a single discharge. An appropriate inscription is engraved on the silver plating.

It breaks largely into a five-dollar note to buy a day's sparesting. You have to pay $25 for a pair of pants, $30 for a pair of boots, $20 for a gallon of brandy, $20 for a barrel of flour, $65 for one hundred pounds of bacon, $1 per pound for butter, $9 per bushel for meal, and a similar scale of prices for everything else which you are compelled to buy. Really, it costs a man something to live now, and yet we hear of no one starving. But there is a vast deal of short cutting in every article, and it is by this means alone that those who formerly lived comfortably are now able to live at all.

We fear that even [illegible] vast deal of suffering [illegible] consequence of the [illegible]

OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

ALONG THE POTOMAC.

Under date of Harper's Ferry, Oct. 19, a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

It is understood that McCLELLAN'S Reserve Army is to winter about Harper's Ferry, Martinsburgh and Winchester, unless the rebels are driven back to Richmond. This, however, will not render it necessary for our army to remain idle. A Winter campaign is expected, and will be demanded by the American people, and already I see indications that the last left McCLELLAN is preparing for active operations.

The recent short and reconnoitering raids made by Gens. HANCOCK, CALDWELL and BURNSIDE have abundantly proved how much the rebels suffer from their disastrous disorganization in Maryland. These have grown up in the rebel army a feeling, silently but surely encouraged by its leaders, against the Administration of JEFFERSON DAVIS. It is the ultra and peace parties of the South combined, and

CENTRAL AMERICA.

News from Honduras, Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1862.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Salvador*, Capt. RAYBURN, arrived from Central American ports on the 5th inst. She brings dates from Guatemala to the 26th, Salvador to the 28th, Nicaragua to the 30th September, and Costa Rica to the 2d October.

HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA.

Honduras was quiet. The harvest is different throughout the country. The capital has been removed to Tegucigalpa. The Government has taken off the duties of 24 reals on imports. Efforts are being made to have the Panama Railroad Company's steamers touch at the port of Amapala.

In the *Gaceta* of Guatemala is published a postal treaty lately made between that country and the United States, dated on the 16th of last July. The United States Government undertakes to pay the extra expenses, if any, between New-York, San Francisco and the Isthmus ports, and Guatemala is to pay for the railroad transport and the mail freight between Panama and San José. All correspondence is to come to the United States Consul to Panama in sealed bags. All letters from the United States not exceeding half an ounce in weight will be charged ten cents, and letters of the same weight from Guatemala twenty-five cents, and over this weight ten cents for every half ounce in the United States, and twenty-five cents in Guatemala. On newspapers and circulars there is a payment of two cents each, and one cent an ounce on books. This treaty came into operation on the 1st September.

On the 15th the forty-first anniversary of the Independence of Guatemala was celebrated with the usual formalities.

The Commissioners sent by Nicaragua to attempt a union of the Central American States, returned in the *Guatemala*, without having been able to effect anything, the terms they offered being rejected by Guatemala and Salvador, and more particularly by Honduras.

SALVADOR.

President BARRIOS was recovering from a very severe attack of fever. The State is quiet. Rice, corn and nearly all agricultural products were scarce.

NICARAGUA.

The elections for President were shortly to commence. There were from twenty to thirty aspirants for the place of President MARTINEZ, and many anticipated trouble in consequence.

The excitement growing out of the anticipated attempt from the United States to colonize free negroes in Nicaragua continued.

A Presidential decree of the 11th of September renders it necessary, from the last day of November next, for all persons coming into the Republic to procure passports from the Ministers and Consuls of the Republic abroad. Free negroes, or others of a degraded race (*o otra casta de gente degradada*) are to be excluded, and no colony will be permitted to be formed under the protection of a foreign Government. This decree does not refer to the passenger transit, although an apprehension exists that the Steamship Company is to be made use of to bring the American negroes into the country.

The machinery for M. O. Roberts' new river steamer had arrived at Greytown, and was being put in. The lake steamer *San Juan* had gone up to the lake. Some persons report that she had passed the Machuca Rapids safely, while others say that she thumped big holes in her bottom on the rapids, and will be a total loss. The first story is probably the truth. Mr. WALTER CAMPBELL, the agent of the line, writes to Commander NEWCOMB, of the United States brig *Perry*, at Aspinwall, that he expects trouble from the authorities in opening the line. It is said Mr. CAMPBELL has been notified that in case he is not ready to transport passengers by the 19th October, his contract is forfeited, and will be taken from him. It is quite apparent that the Nicaraguan Government is becoming alarmed at the prospect of another filibustering scheme being inaugurated through the medium of the steamship line, and repents having granted the privilege.

COSTA RICA.

The coffee crop looks well. It is expected the crop, which will come off early in December, will exceed 100,000 quintals. Sales in San José for advances have been made at 10 cents. It is expected the article will rule high, as the coffee of Costa Rica is yearly getting better known, and consequently into better favor in California, Atlantic and European markets. Cotton is being planted largely in various parts of the State.

Ex-Vice-President Don RAFAEL GARCIA ESCALANTE, of Costa Rica, died on the 26th September of disease of the heart.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, and the Argentine Confederation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1862.

The British steamship *Valparaiso* arrived at Panama on the 7th with dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Sept. 18; from Callao and Lima to Sept. 20, and from Cooya, Bolivia, to Sept. 22. She brought $256,419 in specie for England.

ECUADOR.

We have dates from Ecuador, by way of Paita, to Sept. 24, but there is nothing of special importance, except that President MORENO had already, now he is out of the clutches of ARBOLEDA, the reactionary leader in New-Grenada, refused to comply with the secret articles of an agreement supplementary to the treaty he lately made recognizing the reactionary Government. No doubt MORENO was induced to make the treaty partly from the fact that he was in a "tight place" as prisoner of ARBOLEDA, and partly because ARBOLEDA had made him believe that MOSQUERA would fall in his campaign in Cauca. Now that MOSQUERA is driving the reactionary troops out of Cauca into Ecuador, MORENO fears he will not stop till he reaches Quito, unless he speedily does pennance for his conduct in expelling the Mosquerists from the Capital, and for his other unfriendly acts toward the revolutionary Government of the "United States of Colombia." It is said that Gen. FLORES is at the head of a force to prevent ARBOLEDA from invading Ecuador.

PERU.

The great question at present in Lima is that of the national loan lately made by Peru in London. Three millions and a half of dollars, of the eleven millions borrowed, had reached Lima, but remained in the hands of the consignees, the Government refusing to take it on the onerous and illegal terms made by its own Minister, Señor SARAS. The matter is now before Congress for its action, and as Peru must have money, no doubt the lenders will finally get the best of it.

The Government proposes to establish a national bank, with power to issue bills for ten dollars and upward; but probably such an institution would not be very successful, as the people in these parts have always been used to gold and silver, and cannot be easily brought to understand that a bit of dirty paper, based on the honesty of a bankrupt Government and the faith of its appointees, is as good as the solid *oro*.

The patent granted to some Americans from New-York, for the exclusive right to sell coal oil in Peru at such prices as they might choose to ask for it, under the pretence that they were the discoverers of it, has been revoked by Congress. One of their agents passed through Panama, on his way to Lima, only last steamer, to possess himself of the privilege, feeling as good as if he had already bagged the millions of profits to be made in the speculation.

A shock of an earthquake was felt by the British mail steamer off Paita. Two shocks were felt in Paita on Oct. 1, but did no damage.

In your shipping list to-day will be found the facts of the loss of the British ship *Blue Rock*, the Italian ship *Mia Madre*, and the American ships *Reporter* and *Erie*.

Congress has approved the new penal code, revised by the Committee appointed therefor in 1861.

A ship lately arrived at Callao from the Polynesian with 100 families of savages on board, who have been publicly sold in Callao and Lima at from $200 to $300 per head. President CASTILLA has issued an order of inquiry into the subject, and it is rarely Mr. BIDDLE and his colleagues, the importers, will see the last of the profits they expected to realize on the trade.

Exchange on London, 60 days, 90 days, 4@4½ dollar on Paris, 4½ dec., on United States, 10 per cent, nominal—one half, 13 per cent.

BOLIVIA

In Bolivia, a bloody battle took place between the troops of President ACHA and the Revolutionary Party under CEN CASTRO, in which both sides were engaged. Our informant says he left the field of battle on the 16th, previous to which the Peruvians who were originally assisting the Ports, however, are friendly to those in favor of Peace, in several portions of the country.

CHILI.

This Republic is tranquil and prosperous. The people were making great preparations for the celebration of the anniversary of Chilian Independence.

The opening of new communications by railroad through Chili is progressing rapidly. The road from Valparaiso to Santiago is expected to be opened to traffic within a year. That from Santiago to San Fernando will be opened at the same time. Congress has approved the law to purchase the shares of private persons in the Valparaiso and Santiago road.

The Frenchman who styled himself ANTONIO OETLIE the First, and claimed to be King of the Araucanian Indians, has been tried and decided to be insane.

SENOR TOCORNAL, Secretary of State, has given a splendid fancy ball at Santiago. "The entertainment," says the *Mercurio*, "was unsurpassable in point of magnificence, refinement, splendor and brilliancy."

From Concepcion there are gloomy accounts of the crops, particularly of wheat, throughout the southern states. The excessive rains at the planting time, the great drought now have caused great damage.

Business for past fortnight has been rather quiet. Very little exported or imported. Money is plenty on good security at 9 per cent. Cotton goods are advancing. Dealers have purchased largely on speculation. The American stock is much reduced. There is no Carolina rice in market. In flour, Santiago brands sell at $4 25 per quintal, six months. Barley is held at $1 50 to $1 62½ per fanega. Copper bars $16, duff. Nitrate of Soda, $1 72, cash. Exchange on London, 60 to 90 days, 45 to 45¾ pence per dollar. On Paris, same time, 4f. 70c. to 4f. 75c. On United States, nominal. Freights to England and Hamburg, £2 to £2 5s. To United States, $15 per English ton.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Dates are up to Aug. 31. Gen. MITRE had been elected President of the Republic, and Dr. MARCOS PAZ, Vice-President. M. RIVERA had withdrawn his resignation as Secretary of the Treasury.

The *Standard*, a newspaper from Buenos Ayres, gives us an account of the *sudor fever* throughout all the River Plate provinces. Seed from Georgia and Egypt had been received from England, and speedily distributed among the largest land-owners, who hastened to avail themselves of the occasion, for the purpose of extending its cultivation.

The best results are anticipated. The Provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes are especially expected to rank as the chief cotton districts of that region.

Some slight revolutionary movements, at Corrientes and other places, had been suppressed.

Abuse of Army Ambulances.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Oct. 9.

In the interesting communication of Dr. BOWDITCH, on the subject of the want of system in the ambulance arrangements of the United States Army, published by us two weeks since, several details of the recklessness of the drivers, as mentioned by him at the meeting of the Society for Medical Improvement, were omitted. In our opinion these facts should be known, as furnishing additional evidence of the need of thorough reform in this Department. Dr. BOWDITCH particularly dwelt upon the malicious pleasure which the drunken drivers took in doing all the damage they could to the valuable vehicles intrusted to them, by the most unnecessary collisions. One special source of amusement to them was to try to drive the pole of the ambulance into the back of the one in front, and it was a particularly gratifying evidence of skill, if the driver succeeded in striking the head of the cask placed beneath the seats and projecting slightly at the back of the vehicle, and intended to hold water for the use of the wounded. This monumental jib was run by the man in charge of the ambulance in which Dr. BOWDITCH was riding, with the successful result of knocking it from its attachments into the road, where it was left, as none of the men would take the trouble to replace it. We say casks *intended* to hold water. In the present instance, it happened that not one in the whole train would do this; they had all been allowed to dry until they were as leaky as so many sieves, so that their use was not a matter of much moment as it might have been. Mentioning the circumstance a few days since to a friend who had been in the army, he remarked that he never saw an ambulance that would hold water.

Dr. BOWDITCH also referred to the extreme danger, incurred by the sleepy and drunken drivers, of running their vehicles down the deep ditches on either side of the road, and the latter part of the night informed him that a short time before he had been done to turn out of the horses attached to an ambulance. Prof. ——, wounded, from the bank of a precipice twenty feet high, over which the whole would have gone the next moment. The driver was asleep! Truly, who can control the need of a thorough reform of such outrageous abuses?

Thus much for we written when we received the following communication from Dr. BOWDITCH, to which we gladly give place.—ED.

COMMUNICATION.

It is painful yet it ought not to surprise us, to see how many helpless lives are needlessly sacrificed during the fearful realities of war; first, to the inexperience on the part of the North in the treatment of the wounded, and secondly, to the utter recklessness which characterizes the Southern people, even under the pressure of the direst want. In the case of the latter, the wounded are left to suffer and die, in very many instances, where a little attention would have saved them. Take, for example, the battle of Fredericksburg. In the hurry and confusion of the retreat, many of the wounded were left behind, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Of these, a large number were taken to Richmond, and placed in the hospitals of that city, where they received the best attention that the circumstances would allow. Many of them, however, died, and others suffered amputation, who might have been saved had they received proper attention at the time of the battle. Many of the wounded were left on the field for two days, and when found were in a most deplorable condition. Maggots had commenced their work of destruction, and in many cases had destroyed the vitality of the tissues to such an extent that amputation was rendered necessary, in order to save the life of the patient. Many of the wounded, who were carried to the hospitals in Richmond, died from the effects of hemorrhage, which might have been prevented had they received proper attention at the time they were wounded

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The memorable battle-field of Pea Ridge, in Arkansas, has been made further memorable by another battle and another victory of the National arms. Gen. CURTIS telegraphs from St. Louis to Gen. HALLECK, that Gen. SCHOFIELD, finding the enemy had camped at Pea Ridge, sent Gen. BLUNT with one division westward, and himself moved toward Huntsville with the rest of his forces. Gen. BLUNT, after a hard night's march, attacked a rebel force from five to seven thousand strong, on the morning of the 22d, at Maysville, and after an engagement lasting an hour, totally routed the enemy, capturing all their artillery, a large number of horses, and a large portion of the transportation and garrison equipments. At last accounts Gen. BLUNT's cavalry and light howitzers were still in pursuit of the flying rebels. Meantime Gen. SCHOFIELD pursued the rebels under HINDMAN beyond Huntsville, and coming close upon them, they precipitately fled beyond the Boston Mountains. The mission of the Army of the Frontier has thus been gallantly and successfully accomplished.

The indications of a movement along the lines of the Army of the Potomac have probably been taken by the rebels as a hint that it is time to leave. Our correspondent at Harper's Ferry states that their pickets are disappearing from the front, and that they are generally believed to be retreating rapidly southward. It is ascertained that they have evacuated Martinsburgh, after completing the destruction of the property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

With regard to the delay in making the forward movement, the *National Intelligencer* of yesterday says: "We have learnt that the army, which was sufficiently clad for a Summer's campaign on the Peninsula, was not prepared for an Autumn and Winter march in Virginia, and that many were sadly deficient in proper Winter clothing and shoes. These deficiencies, notwithstanding the enormous demands for the new levies, have, by the great exertions of the proper army bureaus, been supplied within a few days. Other requisites equally important are being furnished with all possible dispatch, and soon our army will be not only comfortably clad for a campaign, but thoroughly equipped."

A reconnoissance was yesterday made from Gen. SIGEL's command to Leesburgh, which discovered the fact that the rebel Gen. MUMFORD is there with fifteen hundred men and some artillery. Another reconnoissance to Thoroughfare Gap discovered a small rebel force at New-Baltimore. The enemy is also reported to have two thousand cavalry and some infantry and artillery at Warrenton.

"Agate" writes to the Cincinnati *Gazette* from Danville, Ky., under date of Oct. 21, announcing the cessation of the pursuit of BRAGG and KIRBY SMITH extended only for some twenty miles beyond Crab Orchard. The nice stories we had at Frankfort of the roads having been obstructed with fallen timber, so as to prevent the rebels from escaping before BUELL got up, were all true with a slight modification. The timber was felled *behind* BRAGG, not before him, by his own men and not by the countrymen, and it impeded, not him, but BUELL. As they retreated they seized every axe in the country, and did all in their power to delay pursuit by destroying bridges and felling timber. During the whole retreat the rebels kept out a strong rear guard of cavalry. Our advance guard of cavalry kept up one continual skirmish with them, from hill to hill and wood to wood, through the whole pursuit, and behaved, it is said, admirably."

Regarding the probable movements of the army recently under command of Gen. BUELL, the Louisville *Democrat* of Friday says: "We understand that Gen. BUELL's entire army will fall back to Lebanon, and from that point advance into Tennessee as rapidly as possible, leaving a sufficient guard along the line of the Nashville Railroad to protect important points from guerrillas. From his occupation of Lebanon as headquarters, we presume that it is Gen. BUELL's intention to enter Tennessee at some point east of Nashville, and press upon BRAGG from that direction."

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER, of the Mississippi squadron, has addressed a note to the Collector at St. Louis to the following effect: "I have instructed the vessels under my command to permit no vessels to land below Cairo at places unoccupied by Union forces. Any vessels violating this rule will be detained by the police vessels of the squadron. The object of this order is to prevent articles of merchandise, provisions, clothing, arms, &c., from reaching rebel hands. Will you please have the masters of steamboats notified?"

It was rumored in Leavenworth, on Oct. 21, that the redoubtable QUANTRELL had made an attack on the contraband regiment at Barnesville, running the members into Missouri, killing some of the officers and taking others prisoners.

Our correspondent at Havana furnishes us with the full particulars of the affair of the British steamer *Blanche*, run ashore recently by the United States steamer *Montgomery* on the coast of Cuba. The commander of the *Blanche* has entered his protest, in which he claims upward of $200,000 damages. There is a prospect that the affair will be made an international one, as between Spain and the United States, the steamer having been destroyed in Spanish waters.

GENERAL NEWS.

By way of Havana, we have very full advices from Mexico, fully corroborating the intelligence received by the French war steamer now in this port, and also verifying the reports which have reached France, through private letters, that the Mexicans are making every preparation to repel the French invasion, and especially to prevent the capture of the capital.

Under the direction of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and by a *quasi* permission of the Mayor, one hundred guns were fired in the Park early yesterday afternoon, to celebrate the recent Democratic gains at the West. The ordinance regulating cannon-firing in the City permits it to be done only at a certain point on the Battery—except on the Fourth of July, when the privilege is extended to the City Hall Park—under a penalty of $50 for each discharge. The ordinance, however, has never been much respected. The custom of obtaining the consent of the Mayor to fire cannon in the Park originated during the first year of Mayor WOOD's last term—1860. The notion that the Mayor has any authority to grant such a permission is an erroneous one; in fact, by giving the permission, the Mayor culpates himself.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A resolution by Mr. OTTIWELL, authorizing the Committee on National Affairs to advertise for designs for a monument, to be erected in the City, suitably commemorating the patriotism of the New-Yorkers who fall in the war, was referred. The name of JOHN J. PHELPS, for Street Commissioner, was rejected by nine to six. The County Clerk reported that the terms of 152 Commissioners of Deeds expired this year. With this statement before them the Common Council can regulate the number of these officers in conformity with the law. The legal limit is 300; at present 411 are in office. The resolution from the Councilmen appropriating $100 to procure a testimonial for JOHN MCCAULY, a fireman, for saving three lives at the Mott-street fire, was amended by making the sum $200, and then laid over. The Board adjourned till 2 o'clock on next Tuesday afternoon.

The Aldermanic Committee on Ordinances had a brief sitting, yesterday afternoon, to consider a proposed "ordinance to regulate the sale and storage of rock or earth oils, petroleum and kerosene oils, and naptha and benzine." It provides the privilege of storing unlimited quantities of the volatile or explosive oils in the City, when the standard of evaporation is at and above 140 degrees Farenheit; evaporative below 140 is considered dangerous; and provision is made for the confiscation of these oils vaporising under that grade, unless kept in certain quantities and under very explicit and stringent regulations for safety. Fire-Marshal BAKER was present to address the Committee, and also a gentleman with a gauger that indicated the degree of heat at which evaporation is produced. Mr. BAKER briefly explained the necessity for such an ordinance, and the Committee adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M. of the 6th proximo, when a full hearing is to be given.

A cargo of salt from Trapani was entered at the Boston Custom-house, on Thursday. Its cost at the port of shipment was $750, and to defray the duty on it the importer paid $840 premium on the notes, making the premium alone $90 more than the original cost of the whole cargo. The entire duty was about $3,000 gold or its equivalent. The duty on salt is 18 cents per 100 pounds.

The Toronto *Leader*, which has gained such a wide reputation by its profound views and infallible predictions regarding American affairs, is again attempting to forecast the future, and this time it says: "In addition to the Southern Confederacy, there is every probability that the United States will have the honor of giving birth to another nation. The Republic of the Pacific, embracing the entire coast line from Texas to British Columbia, is pretty sure to take its place among the nations of the New World. When this new Republic will assume a separate existence it would be idle to conjecture, but it is evident that secession views are daily gaining strength in California. With the Federal States, the Southern Confederacy, a Pacific Republic, Mexico and British America, the balance will be sufficiently established, and it will then be desirable to prevent further divisions."

The political canvas in Kansas is apparently becoming altogether too bitter and excited. The Leavenworth *Conservative* states that Hon. M. J. PARROTT, while speaking at Junction City, on Oct. 15, was forcibly interrupted by soldiers whom Gen. LANE sent down from Fort Riley for that purpose. They swore that no man should speak against LANE. Finally Mr. PARROTT was taken to the house of one Mr. MCBRAINEY—the soldiers following, and rode up and down in front of the house, firing their guns at the house, and swearing that they would take Mr. PARROTT out and hang him. They finally left without doing him any bodily injury.

The Baltimore *Gazette*, the heir to all the vices of the traitorous *News Sheet*, is having its circulation rapidly circumscribed by authority from Washington.

Flour and Wheat were much cheaper on Saturday, yet less active. Corn was somewhat firmer, and in lively request. A moderate business was transacted in Pork, Beef, Bacon, Sugars, Molasses, Fire-Crackers, Iron and Whisky, at previous figures. Lard, Butter, Cheese, Hay, Hops, Hides and Leather were freely purchased. Tallow was plenty and depressed. Wool was less sought after, but was stiffly held. Cotton was dull and heavy. The Freight engagements were restricted

THE END OF NORTHERN UNITY.—The Richmond papers are jubilant—and they are apt to be so when the cause of the Union has received detriment. They rejoiced over the first battle of Bull Run. There were those among us who rejoiced also. They rejoiced over Ball's Bluff, over the days before Richmond, over the days in Northern Virginia—and the same parties among us rejoiced over them all. Loyal men met their exultant smiles amid the gloomy faces of those who loved their country, and could hardly resist the impulse to smite back the traitorous rejoicing which thus had broken forth from the depths of traitor hearts. And now again the Richmond papers exult, and again we see among us that baleful exultation upon those traitor faces. Both rebels in Richmond and rebel sympathizers here rejoice together. Surely it is not that they think that our cause, the cause of the nation, the cause of freedom, the cause of the Stars and Stripes has advanced and been prosperous.

No. Richmond rejoices that "Northern unity is ended," as says the Richmond *Examiner*. That Northern unity has been a terrible thing for the rebels. It was so unexpected to them. They had counted so thoroughly upon a divided North. This unity of the North, says the *Examiner*, "this fatal fact has caused the death of men by the hundred thousand." Without this united spirit, treason and rebellion would have carried out their plans and Slavery have reigned triumphant over the Continent. Alas! for that unlucky Northern unity which has enabled freedom and order and government to resist the traitorous assault upon them and threatened the traitors not only with the overthrow of their schemes of conquest but with condign punishment for their crimes. No wonder that, as the days went on, and the situation grew more and more hopeless for the rebels, this Northern unity should seem more and more dreadful to them: and no wonder that they should rejoice exceedingly to be able to declare that "Northern unity is dead," and that "this fact is the most favorable feature now apparent of the present situation;" and that "the late political developments in the North have a more serious interest (for rebels) than the military news of the day, important as these are;" that the present state of things is "a necessary preliminary to negotiation" with us; for there was "no hope of peace" as long as this united North existed.

We meet Democrats who tell us—and we firmly believe it, too—that there were many who voted for Democratic candidates in the recent elections who are staunch supporters of the Government, earnest for the war, and determined that the rebellion shall be crushed. We do not envy the feelings of any such when they see how much of hope they have put into the hearts of rebels, how much of comfort, if not of aid, they have given them.

And if there are any men in our State who are thus honestly for the war and against the rebels, but who are seeking to excuse their listening to the voice of party, rather than to that of patriotism, by saying to themselves that the election of SEYMOUR will not help the rebels, let them look at these rejoicings of the rebels over the death of Northern unity, as shown to them by the results of the October elections—and let them beware lest they too, in November, give to rebellion further cause for rejoicing.

A Word for the Union Soldiers.

All other things being equal, those men will fight best who are best fed, best clothed and best armed. It is for this reason that the people of the United States have relied so surely on an early success against the rebels. They knew the latter to be ill prepared to feed large bodies of men in mass; that they had no manufactories for clothing equal to Southern wants, and no arms save what they had taken from the United States in the early seizure of Southern arsenals.

But all expectations of success so far have failed; at least, failed to come up to the eager hopes of the country. The rebels, though hungry oft, and tracking the ground with bloody, unshod feet, and bearing sometimes only the "squirrel gun," do nevertheless perform the work of soldiers in all that relates to dash, valor, endurance, *and victories*.

The obvious conclusion then is, that our facts or philosophy are somewhat at fault in comparing Northern and Southern resources, and drawing the inference of early Northern success by reason of immensely superior physical and mechanical forces. We do not go about very wisely, however, in looking for the flaw in our case. We need not attribute rebel successes to the fact that they eat "green corn" and wear "ragged clothes." Nor need we hope that we shall have a like run of uniform good luck by requiring our brave volunteers to do work under the extreme hardships that rebels are subjected to. The Southern soldier gathers, indeed, a sort of inspiration from his destitute circumstances. He feels that his "Confederacy" would do better by him if it could. But he knows it has no clothing to give him, and no way of making or buying what he needs. And all because of "the cruel policy of the United States," that blockades or fills up the ports of the South, and deprives the Southern people of their commerce. The rebel feels that it is the United States Government that keeps him hungry, naked and away from home; and he fights that Government desperately, because he holds it responsible for his being hungry, ill-clad and unhappy.

But we should make a grand mistake if we attempted to have Union soldiers endure the harships that rebels suffer, with the idea that they would fight the better for it. The loyal volunteer knows he fights for a country that is able to feed and clothe him well—that has access to limitless supplies of provisions and clothing, and possesses the wealth to command all that its soldiers need. If he suffers, therefore, for these necessaries, he knows at once it is because his Government is indifferent or inefficient, or the officers charged with the supply of his wants are dishonest. Instead of being inspired with resentment against the enemy as the cause of his sufferings, the Union soldier, if subjected to needless hardships, will manifest coldness toward his own Government, and indifference to the result of the war, which seems to him to have so little of the popular sympathy, judging, as he judges, by the neglect experienced by the soldiers.

We cannot, therefore, commit a more deplorable error than to make light of the complaints of inadequate clothing, or other needed supplies, that reach us from the army. If these complaints are just, it is a disgrace to the Nation and a treason to its best interests. If they are not just, the greatest injury to the public service is being inflicted by permitting them to be made by correspondents and soldiers writing from the army.

It may do very well to speak of the ragged and shoeless brigades of JACKSON, and praise their noble patience and heroic valor in their destitution. But their case is not the case of the Union soldiers at all. *They* have no Government to back them—only a bankrupt usurpation of rebels. Our soldiers believe they have a Government able and willing to provide well for all their wants. They know the loyal States, the cities, the counties, the people everywhere, are putting all their treasures at the command of the Government for this purpose, and they know there is swindling somewhere, if they do not get their rights.

We fear some departments of our army are horribly mismanaged yet; and that "red tape" is at this time accomplishing more of the work of destruction to loyal hopes than the country is prepared to believe. Let us not delude ourselves with the belief that our soldiers *get* all they need, simply because the country *pays* for all they need.

ANOTHER BATTLE AT PEA RIDGE.—The country is gratified with the news of a new victory on the famous field of Pea Ridge. Gen. SCHOFIELD accomplished a movement, very much like a surprise, against the enemy, encamped on the old battle-ground. Gen. BLUNT was sent to make the attack from one direction. Gen. SCHOFIELD attacked from another. Gen. BLUNT, after "a hard night's march"—whether with or without entire personal comfort is not stated—"came to time," and the enemy was badly beaten, losing all their artillery and considerable quantity of transportation equipments, which it will be hard for the rebels to replace west of the Mississippi. The rebel General, HINDMAN, exhibited the speed of a well-trained courser in running away from SCHOFIELD.

Thus does the war continue to reproduce itself. Manassas has been fought twice, Corinth twice and Pea Ridge twice—a battle for the East, for the Middle and for the Western Departments—and in each case the second battle has followed the fortune of the first.

Letter from Gen. Dix to a Friend in New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 22, 1862.

——— ———: My name, I see, is again used in connection with a political office, without my knowledge or consent. I shall remain at my post, doing all I can to sustain the Government in putting down the rebellion; and at a moment when the existence of the nation is hanging by a thread, I cannot leave my duties here to be drawn into any party strife. Neither will I ever assent to any adjustment of the contest with the insurgent States which shall acknowledge their success.

The rebellion began in fraud, dishonor and violence, and must end in submission to the Constitution and the Laws. The secession leaders have put the contest on grounds which would make success on their part indelible disgrace to us.

In my sphere of duty, my intention is to carry on the war without either violence to the Constitution or to the principles of justice and humanity, and to contend to the last to avert a triumph over all that is stable in Government or honorable in political contentionship.

My whole course through life has proved my devotion to Democracy and conservative principles. No assurance should be needed that this faith is unchanged. But at a moment like this, unless all parties will rally round the Government in putting down this rebellion, leaving questions among ourselves to be settled when the National honor is vindicated, and our existence as a nation secured, there can be nothing for us in the future but disaster and disgrace. JOHN A. DIX.

In this signal manner does Gen. DIX rebuke the men who have been trying to use his name for party purposes, at the present juncture. At the beginning of the great rebellion, Gen. DIX sacrificed every partisan feeling and purpose of his life on the altar of his country. He had had success as a party man, and might reasonably have expected as much future reward as any other citizen of the State in the continued pursuit of his party fortunes. But his patriotism was not of that type that could remember party when his country was assailed and put in peril; and no brighter record has any man made than he, since he chose this path of duty. And what is especially notable, so impressive and triumphant has been his example, that all parties have paid an involuntary tribute to it. The Republican, or People's Union Convention, conceding the full measure of patriotic ability and success of Gen. DIX in upholding the Government against traitors, considered, and were well nigh choosing, Gen. DIX as the Union candidate for Governor. At a later day, the Opposition party, feeling what a mistake they had made in nominating HORATIO SEYMOUR, and being already crushed under a sense of coming and overwhelming defeat, thought to escape from their position, by requesting the Unionists to unite with them upon Gen. DIX, so as to have no division in the popular vote. They spoke "too late." But their act shows what virtue and power there is in *true patriotism*, exhibited in the midst of so much selfishness and criminal coldness to the Nation's fate. Let the former Democratic friends of Gen. DIX resolve to follow his example and share in his honorable fame, by sternly refusing any countenance to the malignant partisans that would divide the country in this crisis.

Don Pacifico Abjures Us.

Time presses. Yet a few weeks and the services of WM. CORNELL JEWETT may be forever lost to the United States and to Colorado Territory. Our only hope of averting so direful a calamity lies in the prompt action of the President. WM. CORNELL JEWETT has published a second letter upon American affairs in London. It differs from his first letter in certain particulars of slight importance, but in that great quality of style, which, as BUFFON justly observed, "is the man," the two epistles are identical. Each is JEWETT—pure, perfect and unadulterated. This time, however, JEWETT addresses his remarks, not to the "Governments of Europe," but simply and majestically, in huge capitals, "To THE EDITOR." What editor? The ideal editor, we presume—the "able editor," in whatever clime, and of whatever hue. JEWETT, let us also observe, no longer dates from "Morley's Hotel." Whether from some difficulty as to the rates of exchange upon bills drawn against Colorado Territory, or from whatever causes, it would appear that JEWETT has left Morley's. Perhaps, he has gone to stay with "the Governments." Nothing more probable, when we consider the solemn decision to which JEWETT is sadly tending in respect of this hapless Republic.

JEWETT dislikes the President's Proclamation of Emancipation. He came abroad originally, however, because the President would not proclaim. Hear him:

"The unproclaimed policy and despotic character of the Administration, with impossibility of a compromise, from the determination of the South to maintain their sole jurisdiction over Slave-rights, and the North their constitutional right to Southern-union loyalty, prompted my independent national European mission, and late published address to European Powers, urging interference to secure an armistice convention, through that an international settlement of the Slave question, and peace."

Well, now the President has proclaimed, and JEWETT is no better pleased, and no more willing to stay at home than before. It is a dreadful thing to be so wise and so impartial as JEWETT is. Such implacable equity of character, such an insatiable thirst for squaring circles, condemn the noble, but unfortunate man, upon whom Heaven has bestowed them, to a perpetual impossibility of agreeing with anybody. There must ever be moments in which JEWETT finds it hard to agree with himself. Read his candid but bewildering statement of the condition of mind to which the Proclamation of Sept. 22 has reduced him:

"The now-settled slave policy prolonging the war, increasing bitter feeling South, inviting revolution through a just under-current sentiment North against said policy, is an additional all-powerful motive for European action.

Far more to be desired than the, at present, illiberal, unjust despotism of the Government, the conservative, sensible MCCLELLAN as dictator, with a view to reconstruction. My sympathies are with the South, who represent, in refinement, education, hospitality, aristocracy of sentiment, the dignity of our National structure, yet, I oppose them in seeking independence through a violation of the Constitution. I favor universal freedom; yet, to be consistent and just as a citizen, must otherwise oppose a proclamation in derision of the oath of office of the President, compelling him to sustain the institution of Slavery, and to say that I am not bound to sustain the Administration under violations of the Constitution."

It is hard to follow JEWETT in all these difficulties—as, for instance, to see precisely how the President's Proclamation can "compel him to sustain the institution of Slavery"—and still more hard is it to understand why the same Proclamation should compel Mr. LINCOLN to "say that JEWETT is not bound to sustain the Administration under violations of the Constitution." If the proclamation really puts such stress upon the President—again—why should JEWETT object to it? The "thing is too high for us"—it passes our limited comprehension. But that it troubles JEWETT terribly his closing paragraph too obviously reveals

"This policy of the war unrebuked, without a people's Convention, with the 1st of January, 1863, the American people cease as a nation, the now-contented slave, and freeman worse than slaves amid revolution, and governments outside of the model one left as a legacy by the immortal WASHINGTON. I then renounce all allegiance, connecting my destiny with either the Government of England, France or Italy, guaranteeing the freedom of our Constitution under monarchs. WM. CORNELL JEWETT,

Colorado Territory, United States of America."

Will the President attend to this, and recall that little remark of his about emancipating the negroes at once?

Gracious heavens! are we, for the sake of a few million Africans, to lose "the allegiance of JEWETT"? Are we to give up to "the Governments" of Europe—to France, England or Italy—the "destiny" of this unrivaled diplomatist, this clear and cogent advocate, this lucid expositor of profound National dilemmas? There is but one JEWETT on earth, and neither Colorado Territory nor the United States of America can afford to lose him!

Democratic Decorum.

The Seymourites have set themselves up as the champions not only of Free Speech but also of Decorum in Debate. They were unanimously horrified that CASSIUS M. CLAY should say that there would have been less chance of the rebellion if some men like FERNANDO WOOD had been hung. Such a remark shocked them, and they proclaimed far and wide how much they abhorred such things, how dreadful it was that any one should have so unchristian a temper as to make such a speech, and how plainly it was the duty of every man to set his face against those who could be guilty of such an outrage upon Decorum.

We do not propose at this time to discuss their right to such championship, although it would not be difficult to show similar speeches poured from the mouths of Democratic orators in years past, thick as the toads from the mouth of the heroine in the fairy tale. But agreeing with them in their new-found zeal for this decorum of speech, we desire to call their attention to another object against which that zeal might profitably be directed.

The object in question is Mr. C. P. LESLIE, the Seymourite nominee for the Assembly in the Seventh District of Kings County, whose speech at the Seymour meeting in Brooklyn we find reported in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which he wound up by telling his hearers that "they were all asking when were the good times coming? Why," he answered, "not till the Republicans were gone to h—ll."

There may be some truth in this remark, though not exactly as he meant it. Undoubtedly, if the order of things was so far reversed as that wrong should be right, that all good things should be put down and the devil reign, then there would be good times for those who sympathize with this bloody rebellion. They would then be friends of the "powers that be," and might be able to carry out that "prominent idea" of the Seymourites, which this same Mr. LESLIE, in this speech, declared that Mr. SEYMOUR had "maintained," to wit: "To see that from now until eternity not a Republican comes into office;" and if our Seymourite friends accept this version of Mr. LESLIE's remark, we don't know that we should feel like finding fault with or disclaiming it. But otherwise we think it clearly comes within the rules which they declared in the case of Mr. CLAY. And we cannot doubt that it will be sufficient for us to call their attention to this offence, to insure their administering to the offender, who is peculiarly within their jurisdiction, the chastisement which the case calls for.

Serenade to Mrs. Lincoln.

The friends of the President holding official Federal positions in this city, together with the United States naval officers belonging to the Navy-yard, tendered Mrs. LINCOLN the compliment of a serenade at the Metropolitan Hotel, at 10 o'clock last evening. The Navy-yard Band, comprising twenty-eight pieces, Jas. MALE, leader, was engaged for the occasion. Fully three thousand persons had assembled in front of the hotel, awaiting the commencement of the exercises, and the balcony and front parlor were filled with ladies and gentlemen. Precisely at 10 o'clock the band struck up the National airs, after which Hon. Mr. LOWE, of California, introduced Col. A. J. HAMILTON, of Texas, who spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK: I am instructed by the honored consort of the President of the United States, to whom this tribute of respect is paid, to tender you her thanks in the name of herself and her husband, for whom she feels a part of this honor is intended. The honors of office are ever accompanied by cares and responsibilities, commensurate with the dignity of official position. Although the office of Chief Magistrate is the highest in the land, still it is full of responsibility, and at this peculiar juncture of affairs is surrounded with extraordinary cares and troubles. He, if any man in our country, can fully realize the sentiment of the poet:

"'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
Bay loud-mouth'd welcome as we near our home."

I know you will all unite with me in saying, "Long live the Government of the United States; long live our honored President and his amiable consort!" I sincerely hope that the general confidence of the people will follow them into their retirement and home, full of years and honors, and that their memories will ever be cherished by a grateful people. [Tremendous cheers.]

Hon. Mr. LOWE then introduced Brig.-Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, remarking that a mere look at the hero of Fort Sumter was sufficient to fill any loyal heart with patriotism. The General bowed his thanks to the assemblage, and withdrew.

The band having played a musical selection, cheers were given for President LINCOLN, Gen. SCOTT, Gen. MCCLELLAN, Gen. ANDERSON, and Mrs. LINCOLN. Some one in the crowd proposed three cheers for SEYMOUR, but he was allowed to "go it alone," almost, there being but few who desired to turn the compliment of the serenade into political clap-trap. An ardent Union man, however, upset this manœuvre by proposing "Three cheers for Governor SAMUEL S. WARD of New-York," which he well deserves for [illegible] to the crowd.

Gen. ANDERSON then escorted Mrs. LINCOLN to the [illegible] and was received with vociferous applause, and most gracefully bowed her acknowledgments. The band having concluded the musical programme about 10½ o'clock, the large audience dispersed.

The following were the selections composing the serenade, all of which elicited great applause:

Pot Pourri of National Airs
Symphony in D flat, from the Comma d'Antiochia.
Duett from "Il Trovatore."
Green Seal Galop—Hallitzmer.
Finale—"Lucia de Lammermoor."
"Yankee Doodle."

A number of distinguished visitors were present and paid their respects to Mrs. LINCOLN in the front parlor. Among those who called on her yesterday were Archbishop HUGHES, Gen. SCOTT and A. T. STEWART, Esq.

THE COST OF WAR.

The Materiel Consumed in War—Details from the Campaign in the Crimea.

Of all the pursuits in which men engage, war is emphatically a game of destruction. To consume is the business of armies. How exhaustive it is of human life all have considered, but it needs the startling figures which remain in the documents of the War Departments, when peace has returned, to enable one to comprehend to what extent war absorbs the products of peaceful industries, and uses the labor of those who never see the field.

The war in the Crimea, in point of the number of combatants engaged, or in point of outfits and exhaustion of supplies, was on a scale far inferior to the great contest now going on in this country. Nevertheless, it will be instructive to contemplate the aggregates of men and material which were spent upon that contest, which for two years enchained the attention of the world. We propose to give, from the records of the French War Department, some statements of the military preparations made by that nation for the reduction of Sebastopol. The details which follow, the reader will understand as referring solely to the French *land* armaments in that war, and entirely independent of the operations of the allied nations of England, Sardinia and Turkey.

The payments from the French exchequer, on account of active operations in the field in the Crimea, embrace the period between the 1st of April, 1854, and the 1st of July, 1856, in which period there were forwarded to the Crimea in cash, 285,646,160 francs, (say $57,000,000;) in men, 309,268 of all services; in horses, 41,974; and in material and stores, amounts an idea of which will be gathered from the subjoined statements:

Of ordnance, the French furnished a siege park; of army guns, six hundred and forty-four pieces, including three hundred and sixty-five mortars, of which one hundred and twenty were of the calibre of thirteen inches. The French fleet lent to the siege park six hundred and five guns, of calibres from eighty to thirty-pounders. The French also employed one hundred and forty Turkish guns of various calibres.

The projectiles for the siege guns numbered 1,159,320, of which 168,200 were thirteen-inch shells. Of fixed ammunition for the same, there were 50,840 rounds, and of gunpowder in barrels, 5,442,800 pounds.

The gun-carriages, wagons and carts of the siege train numbered exactly 1,600.

The field artillery consisted of 240 12-pounder howitzers, for which, together with their caissons, battery-wagons, traveling forges, &c., there were provided 1,103 carriages.

For what was called the field park, which consisted of forty-one 12-pounder guns, there were provided 1,325 carriages of all sorts, 213,096 rounds of 12-pounder ammunition and 61,666,508 infantry cartridges.

Again, under the head of field artillery, there were set down 45,760 rounds of ammunition, and of infantry cartridges with spherical balls, 2,527,900 rounds, and with elongated balls, 1,503,360 rounds.

This ammunition gave a supply of over eleven hundred rounds to each field piece, while of infantry cartridges the supply was 317 rounds to a man, besides the sixty rounds taken by each soldier on embarkation.

Thus, the artillery material at the service of the French army in the Crimea comprised:

Guns of all calibres	1,676
Gun carriages	2,036
Wagons	2,740
Projectiles	2,128,560
Pounds of powder	5,800,000

This formidable array of ordnance was found inadequate for the purpose, and three supplementary trains were forwarded, embracing 254 pieces, with 1,500 to 2,000 rounds of ammunition to each. But these were not enough for Sebastopol. The Emperor ordered an additional train of 40 mortars, to bombard the place incessantly, and give the Russians no peace night or day. Part of these arrived in time to be placed in battery during the siege.

For the subsistence of the army there were forwarded by France nearly a thousand millions of pounds of food, made up of biscuit, flour, dry vegetables, pressed vegetables, rice, salt, sugar, coffee, salt pork, salt beef, preserved beef, hogs' lard, beef cattle, hay, oats and barley, wine, brandy and rum. That there might be fuel to cook the food, there were sent out, of firewood four millions of pounds, and of coals thirty-four millions of pounds. The sugar was white or loaf sugar, and there were six millions seventy-eight thousand pounds of it. Of wine there were forwarded three millions eighty thousand gallons, while the brandy and rum amounted to but three hundred and sixty-three thousand two hundred gallons.

A million of bags were sent, to contain this food and for other purposes.

These subsistence supplies, which were independent of those purchased by the army authorities in the region of the Black Sea, made up eighteen hundred full cargoes of vessels, of which 460 cargoes were from France, 566 from Algeria, four from Spain, 77 from England, (where France bought beef, coals and barley,) 600 from Italy, and 88 from Egypt and Syria.

Of clothing, some five millions of articles were sent out, among which were 371,787 blankets, 354,527 shirts, 651,882 flannel belts, 238,597 pairs of wooden shoes, and 409,162 pairs of woolen stockings, 215,000 pairs of woolen gloves, and 231,399 cloaks with capes and hoods.

Of hospital stores and supplies there was forwarded by France an amount equal to six thousand four hundred and thirty tons measurement. Among them were four hundred and sixty-six thousand pounds of linen dressings, seventy thousand pounds of rolled bandages, one hundred and eight thousand pounds of lint, seventeen thousand pounds of concentrated milk, twenty-seven thousand bedsteads, and one hundred and seventeen thousand nine hundred pounds of prepared material for soup. About a third of the hospital material and supplies were returned to France.

The engineering materials, intrenching tools, wheelbarrows, bags for sand, lumber for hute, temporary hospitals, etc., forwarded from France, weighed over thirty millions of pounds, of which about one-sixth was brought back to France at the conclusion of the war. Among the items in this aggregate were eighty thousand handles for axes, picks, etc., a pile-driver, ten fire-engines, five wooden ventilators, four capstans, a hand-ram, twenty-three thousand pounds of bar iron, and nine hundred and twenty thousand bags for sand, which weighed (the bags, not the sand) five hundred and sixty-six thousand pounds. There was use for such material. The besiegers at Sebastopol dug fifty miles of trenches, of bags of sand used a million, and of the kitchen-ranges filled with earth, called

gabions, eighty thousand, and sixty thousand fascines, or bundles of fagots. These fifty miles of trenches were cut most of the way in rock, which had to be blasted by means of powder. As the French sent out but 200,000 pounds of blasting-powder proper, the trenches must have been blown out by English powder, unless, indeed, the French heap of gunpowder in barrels, which we have seen amounted to eight millions of pounds, was drawn upon. These trenches were the offensive works of the Allies. But they also prepared, to defend their immense material from attacks of the enemy, elaborate defensive works stretching on the right wing five miles, the famous "lines of Kamiesch," and nearly as far on the left, either end resting on the sea. The lines consisted of a parapet, with a ditch cut in the rock—all about Sebastopol the ground is bare rock—and flanked by eight heavy redoubts. The Russians, on their part, were active in the business of rock excavation. While the allies were digging and blasting above ground, they were busy in the rock below. The subterranean defence, as it was discovered after the place was taken, comprised 6,500 yards, nearly four miles, of mining galleries, cut in the rock in several tiers, the lowest of which was more than fifty feet below the surface.

The 2,740 wagons heretofore mentioned in connection with artillery were not all. Although war is emphatically a business of the feet, (as our rebel enemy demonstrates to our disadvantage,) yet it goes much on wheels. There were sent out at the outset, beside those mentioned above, 2,313 wagons and carts. These did not suffice, and 1,600 more were made or bought in Turkey. Companies of workmen attached to the park of reserve of the military trains were raised successively, as they were required, and amounted at the end of the war to nineteen companies, having a strength of 2,728 drivers, 11,346 draft animals, and 2,445 vehicles of all sorts. This establishment was under the direction at first of a captain, afterward of a major of the Park Staff. Nobody thought of putting a brigadier-general at the head of it.

The transport service, for the army alone, of men, horses and stores, was effected by 132 vessels of the French navy, eight war vessels, and 40 merchant vessels borrowed from England, and 66 steamers and 1,198 sailing vessels chartered by the French War Department. Besides these, the Intendant-General in the Crimea, and the Military Intendant at Constantinople, chartered, for victualing the army, a great number of vessels, which were employed exclusively in carrying to the Crimea the provisions and forage purchased on the shores of the Black Sea, and in Turkey. These had nothing to do in connection with the transportation of the 601,251 tons of stores forwarded by the French War Department. In addition to this, the steamers of the passenger line from France to the East—"*Messageries Impériales*"—carried foot troops and supplies at the rate of two trips per week. The other vessels enumerated made many trips; for instance, the 132 vessels supplied from the French navy mad 905 trips.

Of the 309,268 men embarked from France, there returned 227,135. The total number of deaths reported was 67,056. The missing and prisoners, less 792 exchanged, amounted to 1,751. There were lost by the wreck of a vessel, 392—leaving a difference not accounted for, 12,901 men.

From these details the reader may form an idea of the stores and material which have been and will be supplied by our Government in the war now waged on their part with nearly a million of men.

FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

European Affairs—The President's Proclamation—Recognition Announced by Mr. Gladstone—The Lower Classes in England—Need of Northern Unity—The English Having Constitutional Scruples—New Tenderness to the North—The Course Determined Upon—How to Meet It.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 11, 1862.

America is, as you may well suppose, the great subject in Europe. The amnesty to GARIBALDI has ended the sympathy for him, and whatever the Emperor may think proper to do at Rome or Naples, England must submit to, for the best of reasons. Troops are constantly going from Marseilles and Toulon to Rome. Their final destination is believed to be Southern Italy—but little is said about it, because nothing can be done.

The event of the week has been the reception of President LINCOLN'S Proclamation declaring that Slavery shall be abolished in States continuing in rebellion on next New-Year's. If the President or his advisers hoped that such a proclamation would find European sympathy or laudation, except to a very limited extent, they will be wofully disappointed. It has satisfied nobody, while it is criticised by the majority with great severity. "He plays his last card," they say; "he has fired the last arrow in his quiver. He abolishes Slavery where he has no power over it, but protects it everywhere else. Unable to beat the South in a fair field, he invokes the aid of the savage negroes, and wishes to excite an insurrection, like that of St. Domingo, where he cannot conquer with his troops." They call him a new Nana Sahib, and pour out unmeasured abuse upon the President for doing precisely what their own Governors attempted to do in the War of the Revolution. It is a great mistake to suppose England wishes immediate or violent emancipation.

Recognition is now only a question of time. Nine-tenths of the governing people of England are in favor of it. It has been this week announced by Mr. GLADSTONE as a fixed and inevitable fact. He declared at Newcastle that JEFFERSON DAVIS and the men around him had created a nation, and this announcement is accepted by the whole Press, so far as I have seen, as the forerunner of a formal recognition. It is probable that this more than feeler has been thrown out in consequence of some demand from across the channel. The British Government, finding the thing resolved upon, wish to have the credit of independence and spontaneity in its action. Hence the speeches of Cabinet ministers and Government members of Parliament everywhere point to this result. The recent military successes of the South have had their natural effect. The feeling in favor of the Confederacy, with the higher classes, is almost one of unanimity. What the lower classes think or feel is a matter of the smallest possible consequence. There seems to be even a kind of pride and satisfaction in defeating their wishes.

For example, there was a Parliamentary election the other day, at Stoke-Upon-Trent. There were three candidates, a popular Liberal, a gentlemanly Tory, and a clever Government candidate. The members spoke from the hustings. Thousands cheered the Liberal candidate. The others could scarcely get a hearing. A show of hands was called, and the Liberal got nine-tenths of the votes. Then came the poll. The Tory and Government candidate divided about a thousand votes pretty equally between them, and the Liberal, who was the choice of certainly four-fifths of the people, got thirty votes.

With European recognition, and constant efforts, open or secret, to aid the South, the Government at Washington will need all the unity and efficiency contemplated in recent proclamations. It will require a million of men and proportional supplies. Martial law over the entire North is a national necessity. If the Governors of the Northern States manifest a factious spirit, the Provost-Marshals, it is presumed, will have the power to keep them in order. If State Legislatures should undertake to interfere with the action of the General Government, necessary to the prosecution of the war, they will come under the action of martial law, and if the action of any political party shall threaten to change or paralyze the movements of the Government, it will doubtless be competent for the Provost-Marshal in any State to suspend political meetings and postpone elections. If the Constitution of the United States is to be construed according to the necessities of a civil war of vast proportions, the Constitutions of individual States cannot be allowed to stand in the way of its vigorous prosecution.

Englishmen are in great trouble at the illegality and unconstitutionality of the acts of President LINCOLN. They have a great tenderness for the Constitution and the laws, and feel very badly that the Northern people, while conquering the South, should lose their own liberties. They tell us that the President cannot do this and that—that his proclamations are only waste paper. They appear to have very little idea of what the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States can do. A man of firm and resolute will, with a million of men in arms to support him, can do pretty much what he pleases. They have to learn that paper constitutions, however convenient they may be, can be suspended when necessary, suspended, or laid aside altogether, and that it is no longer a question in America what this or that constitution authorizes, but what is necessary to be done to make of thirty-four States and a vast territory, one nation. The English are very determined that there shall be two or more. They cannot see the possibility of a restoration of the Union; and if they are obliged to admit the energy, courage and gallantry of the Northern troops, they exalt to the skies the heroism of the Southerners, and the generalship of their leaders.

If I could have any doubt of the settled intention to recognize, formally, the independence of the Confederacy, it would be removed by the manner in which Mr. GLADSTONE speaks of the North. He is so wonderfully tender of its feelings that there is no doubt that he has determined to do something irritating. The *Times* takes a similar tone:

"You have done well. No nation could have acted with more energy and courage. It was quite natural that you should fight to preserve the Union. We were just as foolish in 1776. But the fortune of war is against you now, as it was then against us. We sympathize with you—we really pity you; but it can't be helped. What must be, must be. We had to let you go, after a hard fight; and now you must let the South go, in the same way. We were not the first to acknowledge your independence, and you will not be the first to acknowledge that of the Confederate States. Nobody expects it of you. No country ever does that—but we came to it at last, and so must you, just as we all learn to submit to the inevitable. What can't be cured must be endured. You have had no such experience—we have. It was a bitter pill you made us swallow, and now you take your turn, as every country has to, sooner or later. Of course we must recognize this new nation, and receive it into the great brotherhood. It will hurt your feelings, no doubt; but you will submit with a good grace. Don't be offended. We have really put it off as long as we could. We respect your feelings, but this sort of thing can't go on always, you know, and you will feel better when it is over."

This is the matter of speeches and leaders, and these are almost the very words England is now using to America. England does not want war—she does want cotton. The stock of goods is going; pauperism is increasing. A good deal of Surats is coming to Liverpool, but the spinners don't like it. Recognition may perhaps be postponed a little by a threat of war, but it will only be postponed. The course determined on is this. The recognition will be softened as much as possible; it will be the entering wedge. Then will begin the game of diplomacy. You will be urged to end the war. The Southern Ambassadors will meet yours, on equal terms, at the Courts of the Great Powers. The pressure everywhere will be for peace. "Why," it will be asked, "do you persist in making war upon a nation which we have recognized? Why not settle this bloody and useless contest?" Then will come proffers of mediation, and then an armed intervention. The whole game is prepared, and the first move was the speech of Mr. GLADSTONE at Newcastle. It is the beginning of the end. The South is made to protest against a barren recognition. Barren! Recognition is not barren. It will bring every consequence I have pointed out to you. Recognition is better to the South than fleets and armies. If you permit of recognition, you may as well make peace. Mr. SEWARD saw and felt instinctively what it would be, when he declared that his Government would consider it equal to a declaration of war.

I see no way but for President LINCOLN to place himself at the head of a million of men and renew that declaration. Then he may conquer treason at the North and rebellion at the South. It will cost some thousands of lives, no doubt, and some millions of money, but if this is not done, what can be said of all the lives already sacrificed and all the millions spent and wasted? If the war is not to be fought to its conclusion—if its objects are not to be obtained—why was it ever begun? An unjust, even an inexpedient war, should never be commenced; but a just war should never be ended until its object be accomplished. To stop now would be to acknowledge that it was wrong in the beginning. I see no prospect of such an acknowledgment, and I believe that at least one more year will be required before the vast machinery, which the Government now invokes, can do its work. One year more, there is good reason to hope, will end the great struggle if no foreign intervention is used to bring it to a more speedy termination.

MONADNOCK.

The McKinstry Court-Martial.

The following are extracts from the testimony given by one Mr. Fox, in the McKINSTRY Court-Martial, now in progress in St. Louis:

Q. Are you personally acquainted with the President of the United States? A. I am.

Q. How long have you been acquainted with him? A. For nearly ten years.

Q. Are you acquainted with his handwriting? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Do you know JAMES L. LAMB, of Springfield, Illinois? A. I do, Sir.

Q. Did not JAMES L. LAMB, of Springfield, accompany you at one time to Maj. McKINSTRY'S office? A. I met Mr. LAMB at Maj. McKINSTRY'S office, I did not go with him there.

Q. On that occasion did not one or both of you present to Maj. McKINSTRY two letters, one from the President of the United States and one from the Secretary of War? A. Not on that occasion, sir.

Q. Did you or Mr. LAMB at any time present such letters? A. Mr. LAMB told me he presented such letters.

Q. Were you not present on the occasion when those letters were presented? A. No, sir, I was not; I will state, however, I carried such letters from Mr. LAMB to Maj. McKINSTRY.

Q. Are not those letters now shown to you, and marked "A" and "B," the same presented on the occasion referred to? A. They are.

Maj. McKINSTRY here asked the Judge Advocate to read the letters referred to.

The Judge Advocate read as follows:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1861.

J. McKinstry, Brigadier-General and Quartermaster, St. Louis:

PERMIT me to introduce JAMES L. LAMB, Esq., of Springfield, Ill.

I have known Mr. LAMB for a great many years. His reputation for integrity and ability to carry out his engagements are both unquestioned, and I shall be pleased, if consistent with the public good, that you will make purchases of him of any army supplies needed in your Department.

Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.

J. McKinstry, Brigadier-General and Quartermaster, St. Louis:

SIR: The bearer of this, JAMES L. LAMB, Esq., of Springfield, Illinois, is the personal friend of the President as well as my own. He is a gentleman of integrity and business capacity, and any engagement entered into will, no doubt, be faithfully carried out. As Illinois is bearing her burden of the war, both in men and means, it is the desire of the Administration that the citizens of that State should have a fair share of the Government patronage dispensed in your department. If you can do anything for Mr. LAMB, in purchasing supplies, you will oblige, provided he will *make his prices suit you.*

Your obedient servant, SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Q. Did you, some time in 1861, make an arrangement with LAMB and others to supply the army with goods? A. I made arrangements with Mr. LAMB.

The Judge-Advocate here objected to the letters becoming a part of the record, on the ground that they had no reference to any party who was connected with any of the transactions covered by the charges and specifications before the Court.

Major McKINSTRY said he offered these letters to justify the course pursued by the accused in buying horses and other supplies for the army from Illinoisans, without first advertising for proposals, and, further, to show that the President of the United States and the Secretary of War knew of the course that was adopted by the accused in making his purchases, and that the Secretary of War left the matter of fixing the price to the accused.

[Court cleared. Reopened, and Court decided that the letters should become a part of the record.]

Q. State who the parties were who made such an arrangement. A. It was between Mr. LAMB and myself.

Q. Were not other parties associated with Mr. LAMB and yourself in the contemplated arrangement? A. Yes, Sir; so Mr. LAMB informed me.

Q. Who were they? A. My conversation with Mr. LAMB was of a confidential character, and I do not wish to state it.

The Judge-Advocate objected to witness answering the question, on the ground that it would be hearsay evidence.

Major McKINSTRY said he would withdraw the question.

The Judge-Advocate said he did not object to the question, and wished to have it remain on the record as it stood.

Major McKINSTRY.—The accused submit that the question the witness is asked to state is not a privileged question, and that it is not for the witness to decide whether or not he will answer it. The evidence sought by the question is to show the position and interest of other witnesses in behalf of the prosecution, who are either named at the foot of the specifications or may be called as witnesses for the prosecution.

[Court cleared; reopened; objection not sustained.]

Question repeated.

A. Mr. EBY, of Harrisburg, Pa., and Mr. YOUNG, of Middletown, Pa. They were the parties.

Q. Was it not stated by Mr. LAMB, in your presence, that Mrs. GRIMLEY was one of the parties? A. No, Sir.

Q. In the course of the interview you and Mr. LAMB had with Major McKINSTRY, was not Mrs. GRIMLEY'S name introduced by you? A. No, Sir.

Q. Did you not state to Maj. McKINSTRY that Mrs. GRIMLEY was to share the profits of your contemplated arrangement? A. I did not state so in words.

Q. What did you state? A. I did not convey anything to him in words on that subject.

Q. Did you convey any meaning by writing or otherwise? A. I did. How I will explain. Mr. LAMB and myself joined in an application to Maj. McKINSTRY, as Quartermaster, to supply the Government with a large amount of goods. After we had perfected our application, we were discussing the probable amount of profit we would make on the contract. If we got it from Maj. McKINSTRY. After that we were talking over the gossip of the town, and this person's name was mentioned by me, and I proposed to Mr. LAMB to join him in presenting this person a sum of money. One day, while I was at Maj. McKINSTRY'S office, trying to get a contract, (for Mr. LAMB committed to me the obtaining of the contract,) Maj. McKINSTRY said to me, "Before I give that order or contract, I want to know who are all the parties interested." I wrote upon a slip of paper all the parties interested, and handed it to him. I also went to Mr. LAMB and told him what Maj. McKINSTRY had said to me; and I said to him, "You had better give me all the letters you have." He did. I took them and showed them to Maj. McKINSTRY.

Q.—Was not Mrs. GRIMLEY'S name on that paper? A.—It was; and I want to say, I take the whole responsibility of her name being on that paper; Mr. LAMB knew nothing of it.

Q.—Who were the writers of these letters? A.—The President of the United States, and the Secretary of War, (Mr. CAMERON,) and Judge DAVID DAVIS, of Bloomfield, Ill.

[Here the cross-examination was concluded, and witness obtained leave to go home, with the understanding that he would return on Monday and submit to a renewal of the direct examination.]

Court adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

The New People's Party—What It is Composed of—George Francis Train and his Idiosyncracies, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Friday, Oct. 24, 1862.

The politics of Massachusetts have worn for years a fantastic guise. It is here that "radicals" are most earnest and active; it is here that "cold feeties" are most respectable, most decided and most stupid. Sympathy with the rebellion, for instance, in New-York, is to sympathy with the rebellion in Massachusetts as MILTON'S Satan warring with the angels to the same arch traitor in the cities of an ancient, venerable and conservative toad. The President's Proclamation, as you will see, has been a very Ithuriel's spear to the reptile.

The new People's Party is composed of toads and toadies. The former have hopped lazily out of their various crannies in the rock, and wink their eyes with great wisdom. They are as wide awake as ever—which is not much to say of toads. Of course, they but dimly know what they are about. They are blinded by the light, and would fain make of the whole world a hole in the wall. Moreover, they feel the devil in them, vaguely, as did their prototype in Paradise. Their slimy instinct is enough to tell them which way to jump.

But the toadies are not blinded. They know what they want—office. In years gone by they fawned on the South for it; they have truckled to the Know-Nothings for it; they flatter the Irish for it. Just now, it is their game to affect disinterested patriotism, and, pointing to the antediluvian *schityosauri* of the new party, they cry "Behold our leaders! No new laurels do *they* desire! *They* do not seek office!" To which common sense replies: "We to a party whose best men will not accept office, for that party will be betrayed to the toadies."

The new party has not yet indicated whom it could have in the place of CHARLES SUMNER. Gen. DAVANS, its candidate for Governor, has been a Republican, and is known for his eminent respectability and his honorable wound.

"There aint no kin' o' quality in candidates, it's said,
So useful ez a wooden leg—except a wooden head."

Et, wile you're 'lectioneerin' round, some curus chaps should beg
To know my views o' State affairs, jest answer WOODEN LEG."

Now the People's Party have committed one grand mistake, and suffered one grand misfortune. The mistake was their omitting to strangle Geo. FRANCIS TRAIN, and the misfortune was the issue of the President's Proclamation.

TRAIN is acknowledged to be a lunatic. Gone stark crazy on the idea of Progress, he chips the cat mad by returning to America to work in the harness of conservatism. But the harness suffers, *some*. The other day TRAIN performed in Andover, and was innocently introduced to the audience by Dr. SAMUEL TAYLOR, the worthy Professor of Classics at the Seminary. What was the dismay of the worthy Professor when Young America addressed himself to the students: "Boys! throw away your Latin and Greek books! Learn something worth learning" &c., running off into an abuse of Senator SUMNER because he understands the dead languages.

The affair in Faneuil Hall has been sufficiently described. TRAIN and the Boston *Post* whine a little about his torn coat and pulled hair, but martyrdom is too distinguished an honor for such as he. The amazed and dismayed respectables who find him on their side may put an end to him, if their wits come to them in time; but the Republicans are only too glad to have him speak on. He generally succeeds in making the audience cheer lustily for SUMNER—at which he tears his hair and cries "Treason." Alas, for toads and toadies! this *infant terrible* is making the tour of the State, and sure to have a tantrum in those places where respectability is most affected by his allies.

The President's Proclamation came just in the nick of time to spoil the pretty cardhouse of JOEL PARKER & Co. Their platform was announced: Unconditional support of the President; and under this flag they were going to fight the radicals—the disaffected, conditional-Union, President-forcing radicals—when lo! it becomes unpleasantly clear that the President is a radical. It is indeed a bitter pill. Judge PARKER swallows it as follows:

"We are not going to say anything about it. We may support the President without indorsing everything he does. We are not going to say anything about it. It is not necessary. Nothing is to be done about it for three months—what is the necessity of our saying anything about it? It is not necessary we should think anything about it. But what would we think about it if it did effect something? That is not a supposable case," &c., &c.

Twaddle thrice diluted. Some people have to take pills in something watery. To the credit of Boston, be it said, that each clause of the above was followed by "laughter" or "renewed merriment."

The people of Massachusetts—God bless them!—prefer to support the President by electing men who support the President's policy and dare avow it. They are not to be swindled by men who, in the face of the grandest event of their age, decline to express any opinion—do not deem it necessary to speak, or do or think "anything about it." Let Judge PARKER and his toadies be content. The people will not force them into a position where they will be disturbed by "anything about it." Let them go back to their coffins. The dead are the true conservatives.

But Judge PARKER is more than a fool. He avows in private that he is as good an Abolitionist as SUMNER—that he is in favor of the Proclamation and of arming the negroes. Are these times when a man of eminence should address the people with lips that belie his own soul? Get thee to the shelf, Judge; thou art an old bottle, and afraid of the new wine.

R. W. R.

THE LATE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Pastoral Letter—A Protest from Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont.

From the Church Journal.

Those who were present at the closing religious services of the General Convention on Friday last, could not but have noticed that the venerable procession of the Right Reverend Fathers was not, as on the opening day of the session, headed by the senior Bishop present, the Bishop of Vermont. They could not but have noticed also, that the seat in the crown of the apse *was left vacant for him*; and that he entered the chancel from the Sacristy just after the reading of the Pastoral Letter was concluded by the Bishop of Ohio. It is our duty to explain a circumstance which calls may had some very peculiar accompaniment—a meaning that was *intended* to be manifest to all.

At the last General Convention, no Pastoral Letter was issued, owing to objections in regard to the Bishop who should have up the document, and the want of time during the session. The House of Bishops then appointed a committee, however, consisting of the oldest five bishops, to prepare a Pastoral for the next General Convention. The Bishop of Vermont, as senior and chairman of this committee, of course, drew up the Letter, and on calling together the committee, (consisting, he (as himself, of the Bishops of Kentucky, Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan,) the latter was read to them, and not a word of fault was found, or suggestion of alteration made. On motion of the Bishop of Ohio, it was unanimously resolved to report the Letter to the House as the Pastoral Letter of the House of Bishops—it being understood that suggestions of alteration might be made in the House, by any one who felt so disposed. The affair being thus far settled, within a few days the Bishop of Ohio requested the Bishop of Vermont to call the committee together once more. Though no reason was assigned for the request, it was complied with; and, on assembling, the Bishop of Ohio drew forth another draft of a Pastoral Letter written by himself, which he proceeded to read, and moved that it be reported to the House also, along with the other, that the House might choose between the two. The Bishop of Vermont, feeling a scruple of delicacy in regard to a production of his own, quitted the Chair, and left the matter to be decided by the other members of the Committee. The Bishop of Ohio remained, and voted for his own paper. The Bishop of Kentucky throwing his vote with the Bishop of Ohio, the Committee was equally divided, and nothing could be done except to report both letters to the House. When read to the House, the Bishop of Maryland moved that the letter written by the Bishop of Ohio be the Pastoral Letter of the House of Bishops; which motion prevailed.

Had this been merely a question of taste, or personal preference, not one of the prelates mentioned would have considered the affair worthy of a second thought; nor should we have said a word about it. But the *real*—and *only*—difference between the two, was, that the Bishop of Ohio's letter was a political manifesto, and the Bishop of Vermont's was not. This was a subject of too deep and vital an importance to be passed over in silence. The Bishop of Vermont therefore drew up and presented to the House, on Thursday evening, the following *Protest* against the political character of the Pastoral Letter, requesting leave to have it entered on the journals. Leave was refused, and the record was, by vote of the House, so altered as to conceal the fact that any other draft of a Pastoral Letter had been before them for consideration, except that written by the Bishop of Ohio.

The thanks of the Church are due to the Bishop of New-York also, for the manly and the church-like way in which, in the Upper House, to the all-important principle so strongly contended for by the Bishop of Vermont, a religious body which has been the leading power of the General Convention in both Houses, from its organization to the present Constitutional issue to the Western Reserve had Friday of last week. Several days' acquaintance of the parties concerned in the Pastoral Letter, the Bishops of New-York and Pennsylvania, the Bishop of New-York alone, had the courage to stand up in the pastoral emergency of a point on which so many fawning sycophants of the day—so many time-serving politicians—were found on the table by the House. Not with the Bishop of New-York the only bishop that was standing up with the Bishop of Vermont, *for the right*, but there were many others who sat by in silence.

It ought to be added that in the earlier days of the session the conservative tone of the Upper House was very decided, including *all* but five or six members of it. The protracted discussions in the Lower House, the threatening and bullying tone of so large a portion of the public Press, the personal pressure brought to bear from various directions, and the presentation of those letters from members of the Church, (which ought by all means to be published,) emblazoned by the low political prelates, and pronounced the best political Pastoral ever issued by our House of Bishops.

BISHOP HOPKINS' PROTEST

To the House of Bishops in General Convention, assembled:

RIGHT REVEREND BRETHREN: It is with much regret that I find myself obliged to enter my solemn protest against the political aspect of the Pastoral Letter which your venerable body has adopted, and *to withdraw from the final act of its public delivery.* On minor topics of opinion, during my Episcopate of thirty years, I have never departed from my obligation to preserve the unity of this House, to the utmost of my small ability. But this action, in my judgment, involves a fundamental principle in our ecclesiastical position. We stand opposed, in this country, to any union between Church and State. In our individual capacity, as citizens, we are bound by the plain precepts of the inspired Apostle, to bear true allegiance to "the powers that be"—the earthly government under which the Providence of God has placed us. For that, our system sets forth an ample arrangement, in the Homily against rebellion, in the Catechism appointed for the instruction of youth in the Lessons of Scripture, in our Litany, and in the Prayers for the President and Congress, to say nothing of the special supplications set forth for the present calmpal troubles, all uniting in the most positive testimony to the duty of Christian loyalty. But beyond this, I cannot allow that this House of Bishops, assembled in our official relations to the Church of God, has a right to go, by expressing any judgment on the measures of secular government. Under the American Constitution, the State has no right to declare its sentence on the legislation of the Church, so long as we do nothing to impair this duty of loyalty. And, under our Apostolic Constitution, the Church has no right to utter her sentence upon the legislation of the State, so long as it forbears to assail our Christian liberty. Their respective functions are distinct. The Almighty Ruler of the world has committed to the State the wide sphere of temporal interest, and He has committed to the Church the far higher sphere which embraces the interests of eternity. Each has its own allotted orbit, and I cannot comprehend how any reflecting and intelligent man in our communion should desire that these orbits, in the present condition of mankind, should come together. I know, indeed, that this conjunction was attempted, though in different forms, by Popery and Puritanism. I know that it exists, to some extent, in the Establishment of England. But I also know that the primitive Church spread her triumph throughout the earth in total independence of the State, and that all our clergy have been educated to regard the union of Church and State as a mistake and a calamity.

Maintaining this as a fundamental principle of our ecclesiastical position, from which I cannot justify any departure, I protest in show how the Church has acted with relation to the policy of war, along the main track of her history, even under the disadvantages of her secular connections.

From the period when Christianity became established in the Roman empire, there were many insurrections, and intestine as well as foreign wars, but I can call to mind no instance, in all the Councils, where the justice or injustice of those wars was made a topic of ecclesiastical consideration. In the civil wars of England, which were numerous before the Reformation, I think it will not be found that the Church committed herself, by any formal and united action, either to the one side or to the other. In the great rebellion against CHARLES I., I am not aware that the Bishops were assembled to set forth any sentence on the political right or wrong involved in the conflict, although it threatened, and, for a season, accomplished their own official downfall. And when the American Colonies revolted, and the Rev. WILLIAM WHITE became the first Chaplain to the revolutionary Congress, I do not see the slightest movement in our Mother Church to condemn his course, or that of the minister who acted with him. If the Bishop of London was the Diocesan of all the clergy in the Columbian and had the unquestioned right to suspend or to depose them, if the act of secular rebellion had been proper ground for ecclesiastical organizations. But that, in every age, has been regarded as a subject for the action of the State, and I doubt whether an instance can be found, in the whole range of the Church's history, where an Ecclesiastical Court has tried a man for secular rebellion. If the Church of England had held it to be her duty to adopt the principle which this House of Bishops has laid down in the Pastoral Address, the Rev. WILLIAM WHITE and his colleagues could hardly have been accepted as fit subjects for Episcopal consecration, and the whole character of our ministerial succession would most probably have passed away forever.

It is due to the solemn responsibility under which I present this protest, that I should enforce its positions by the citation of some high authorities.

[The Bishop here quotes PALMER, FIELD, BINGHAM, the 20th of the 39 articles, and other high authorities, and then goes on to say:]

These quotations might be greatly multiplied, but they must surely be sufficient to prove the broad distinction between the duty of the State and the office of the Church, at all times, but especially when wars and rebellions, which demand so large and awful an amount of bloodshed, are concerned. The great and glorious object of the divine Head of the Church was "not to destroy men's lives, but to save them." And if the voice of His Church is to be lifted up at all, with reference to the avenging sword of earthly government, it would seem to be only when she is prepared to urge, for Christ's sake, the blessed work of peace and conciliation. If she may not, with propriety, do this, under the existing condition of our country, she is at least bound to abstain from any act which would make her a party in the mournful task of slaughter.

On the whole view, therefore, which I have been able to take of this deeply important question, I am constrained, however reluctantly, to stand entirely aloof from the novel movement, which pledges the Church to the State in its merely political administration. To that, as individual citizens, we owe all lawful obedience and support; but here, acting as Bishops in the Church of Christ, we have no right to pass beyond the circle of our spiritual functions, nor to express any opinion, direct or indirect, upon the measures of our secular Government. In the world, we are all ready to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's. In the Church, we must confine ourselves to the higher duty of rendering unto God the things that are God's.

The adoption of any other principle, in my humble judgment, can only lead to strife and confusion. For if we claim the right to applaud the course of our secular Government when it pleases us, we must also claim the right to condemn its measures when they may happen to be unacceptable. And the inevitable result must be that the clergy would leave the warrant of our example to canvass every political movement in the House of God, and thus degrade our high and spiritual standing to the temporal uses of party and political excitement.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I yield to no man in my loyalty as a citizen, in my attachment to the Federal Union of the States, or in my deep sorrow that any event should have occurred by which that Union could be endangered or overthrown. But my duty as a citizen is one thing, and my duty as a Bishop is another. By the first I hold a relation to the State, as to the laws and the Constitution. By the second, I hold, however unworthy, a high office in the kingdom of Christ, which is not of this world. And, while I maintain a just allegiance to the State, I am bound to maintain the infinitely more solemn and sublime allegiance to my omnipotent Lord and Master in such wise that I may not confound the lines of demarcation which He has placed between them. I claim no influence, however, for my humble judgment over any other mind, and am perfectly aware that I am personally of too little importance to expect it. But I am compelled to act on my own conclusions of duty, knowing as I do that they have been formed on the widest examination in my power, against my personal sympathies and interest, and solely from my conviction of their truth. I deny not the same claim to conscientious sincerity on the part of my respected brethren from whom I differ. I shall withdraw myself from any participation in the Pastoral Letter, with the kindliest feelings of fraternal affection toward all my colleagues, without exception. And I trust, by the mercy of God, that I shall be allowed to meet them at a future day under happier circumstances, when we may assemble together again in a true union of sentiment and action.

JOHN H. HOPKINS, Bishop of Vermont.

NEW-YORK HOUSE OF BISHOPS, Oct. 15, 1862.

The Proposed Meeting of the Governors.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Saturday, Oct. 25.

It is believed here that the New-York *Herald's* statement, that the Governors of the loyal States will assemble at Washington next week to dictate a policy to the Government in reference to army movements, is a canard. Gov. MORTON is ignorant of such an arrangement. Govs. YATES and MORTON went to Louisville a few days ago, on business connected with the troops of their respective States. Gov. YATES returned to Springfield to-day.

Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 25.

Official majorities of sixty-two out of the sixty-six counties of the State, and the reliable estimated majorities of the four remaining counties, give STENGER, the Democratic candidate for Auditor-General, 9,535 majority.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A special meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held at the Jail in Raymond-street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking measures to obtain an accurate list of the number of men which have been enlisted in Kings County for the war.

Supervisor BOOTH offered a resolution requesting the Police Commissioners to have prepared by the patrolmen a complete list of the names of men and the regiments and companies in which they had enlisted in Brooklyn, from the 21 day of July, 1862, to the present time—said list to be transmitted to Gen. ANTHONY.

A number of amendments were offered, and finally Supervisor BOOTH offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That it be referred to the County Committee, in connection with the Police Commissioners, and, if possible, obtain the services of the Police to ascertain the number of men who have enlisted since the 21st of July, 1862, in the County of Kings, and in the event of their failing to obtain the services of the Police for the purposes named, that then the said Committee notify the Supervisor of each ward and town to have the same prepared, at an expense not to exceed $30 for each ward and town.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Gas. Gas.—Gas Fixtures of every description will be found at the great manufacturing depot, No. 578 Broadway. Wholesale dealers particularly invited to call and examine stock. WARNER, PECK & CO.

DIED.

CUMMING.—At sea, Oct. 4, on board U. S. gunboat *Conemaugh*, EDMUND BURK CUMMING, Captain's Clerk, aged 19 years, son of the late Hon. Thos. W. Cumming, of Brooklyn.

ELY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 23, WILLIAM ROBINSON, eldest son of Joseph N. and Hannah M. R. Ely, aged 17 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 106 Henry-st., on Sunday, 26th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HAWKINS.—In Columbia, S. C., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, of bilious dysentery, CARRIE SWAYFIELD, the beloved daughter of Richard Hawkins, Esq., of Jersey City, N. J.

HUTCHISON.—On Friday morning, 24th inst., JAMES HUTCHISON, in the 65th year of his age.

His friends are invited to his late residence, No. 212 8th-st., when his remains will be taken to Montreal for interment.

☞ Montreal and Aberdeen (Scotland) papers please copy.

PHILLIPS.—In Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 25, HENRY LITTLETON PHILLIPS, son of James A. and Mary Sequine Phillips, aged 9 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, late the residence of James H. Corwin, Esq., near the Reformed Dutch Church. Friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

SCHMIDT.—On Friday, Oct. 24, MARGARETTA SCHMIDT, relict of the late J. H. Schmidt, aged 77 years.

Funeral at 10 o'clock A. M., on Sunday, Oct. 26, from corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st., without further invitation.

VALENTINE.—On Friday, 24th inst., HANNAH VALENTINE, widow of Abraham Valentine, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in the town of Yonkers, on Monday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Williams' Bridge, to meet the 11.15 train from New-York.

WILLIAMS.—In Orange, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 24, JAMES ALDEN, eldest son of Rev. James A. Williams, aged 21 years.

Funeral at St. Mark's Church, Orange, on Monday, Oct. 27, at 3 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 57.—Oct. 25, 1862.
56, 67, 31, 45, 62, 52, 58, 53, 16, 70, 42, 14.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 50.—Oct. 25, 1862.
75, 29, 36, 21, 19, 34, 50, 65, 44, 24, 10, 76, 62

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 155.—Oct. 25, 1862.
67, 60, 13, 6, 3, 8, 65, 1, 64, 70, 47, 27.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 335.—Oct. 25, 1862.
59, 5, 73, 11, 4, 50, 27, 66, 41, 29, 70, 43, 77.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S MILITARY CLOTHING.

Take notice that military uniforms required by officers on the

SPUR OF THE MOMENT,

can be procured ready-made, for any rank, and at a great reduction on the usual prices at our establishments, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway.

ROGERS & RAYMOND.

WANTED.—A SMALL, PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, Q. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

IXth, XVth, and XVIth WARDS,

PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE

FOR CONGRESS,

ORISON BLUNT.

PEOPLES' UNION NOMINATION.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Treatment of Volunteer Soldiers on the Voyage from New-Orleans to New-York.

Eighteen sick and discharged soldiers engaged passage to come North, of Mr. PRATT, of the firm of PRATT, DAVIS, & SCHAUB, corner of New-Levee and Gravier-streets, New-Orleans, on the steamer *Cumbria*. Forty-five dollars per man was demanded, for which they were promised good fare, and good accommodations. They agreed to these terms, although twenty-five dollars is the proper price for the passage, and good fare, and gave Mr. PRATT, as security for the payment of the passage money, their certificates, which were demanded, for payment, averaging five months' pay, and mileage, which were payable in New-York, and are now in the hands of Mr. J. B. GAGER, agent for Mr. PRATT, at No. 104 Wall-street.

The fare received was wormy pea soup, wormy salt junk, and wormy hard bread, miserable rotten potatoes and very poor "slops," called tea and coffee. The meals had to be eaten on the bare deck, rain or shine.

The sleeping accommodations were on rough, hard boards, in steerage—no bedding.

The accommodations and fare were by no means equal to that received by the sailors in the forecastle, and what was left by the sailors after their meals was far preferable, when it could be got, to the fare actually received by the soldiers.

The understanding with the Captain and agent when the soldiers engaged their passage was, they should be allowed to eat at the second table, and the Captain and agent stated, as further evidence, that the fare would be good; that they would be willing to eat at the same table with the soldiers—the fare should be such as they were themselves willing to eat.

As there was freight stowed near the steerage occupied by the soldiers, the hatches were closed down in stormy weather and the sick soldiers were ordered on deck, where they were obliged to stand through the storm, on one occasion all night, and stood in water running over their ankles. One very sick soldier was taken out when the hatches were closed, and placed in the coal-bin on deck, where the water washed over him; he died in a few hours after his arrival here.

Citizen passengers who engaged passage in the steerage after the soldiers, were allowed to take the berths occupied by the soldiers, paying no more, and even less, in some cases, therefor, and at the same time were allowed to eat in the second cabin, and sleep in the same in stormy weather, while the sick soldiers were excluded altogether, and were obliged to shift for themselves, as best they could, on deck.

What can be said of such treatment to sick soldiers, under such circumstances?

The following is a list of some of the names subscribed by the soldiers who received the treatment as above:

(Signed) George F. Morrel, Co. B, 14th Maine.
Corp. Wm. H. Murray, Co. B, 7th Vt.
Chester Derby, Co. A, 7th Vermont.
Michael F. Martin, Co. A, 7th Vermont.
Henry J. Hall, Co. F, 7th Vermont.
James P. McIntire, Co. F, 7th Vermont.
Joan Austin, Co. D, 7th Vermont.
Francis McNally, Co. F, 7th Vermont.
Ellis B. Draper, Co. F, 7th Vermont.
Henry W. Dow, Co. F, 7th Vermont.
Henry H. Bell, Co. F, 7th Vermont.
Charles A. Parker, Co. B, 7th Vermont.
James Conlin, Co. B, 7th Vermont.
William S. Walker, Co. B, 7th Vermont.
Peter Tatro's mark, X, Co. A, 7th Vt.
George A. Quilly, Co. B, 7th Vermont.
H. Ramscon, cook.

The New-England Soldiers' Relief Association receive most, if not all, of the soldiers who arrive from New-Orleans. Statements similar to the preceding have repeatedly been made, and soldiers arriving have shown by their condition that they were great sufferers. This statement is made public to ascertain from all parties interested the precise truth, and to have prompt and efficient remedy applied.

CHARLES GOULD, Vice-Chairman,
New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1862.

Trotting at Fashion Course.

The second trotting-match between *Gen. Butler* and *Rockingham* took place on Friday afternoon, Both horses went to sulky, and the race was from the commencement to the end of the fourth heat—when it was too dark to finish the contest—one of the fastest, closest and most exciting races that has ever taken place on the Long Island courses; not excepting the best doings of *Flora Temple* or *Patchen*. Previous to the start, $100 to $70 was current in favor of *Butler*, and after the first heat the betting was even. Some delay occurred in scoring on the first heat, which drew from Capt. RYNDERS the threat that, if any further delay took place, he and the other judges would leave the stand, and other judges might be selected.

First Heat—An even start was effected—*Butler* making a bad break at the turn, *Rockingham* gaining six lengths at the quarter pole in 35¾; the half mile being done in 1:11, *Butler* gradually reducing the gap to a length near the stand, when he was off his feet again, *Rockingham* winning in 2:27.

Second Heat—The start was fair, *Rockingham* passing the quarter pole first by a length in 35¾, and the half mile in 1:12¾, with *Butler* lapping him; when, just as he got to the new stand, he broke just long enough to give *Butler* the lead by half a length, in which position the rest of the mile was completed, amidst the most intense excitement—time 2:27¾.

Third Heat—The horses started neck and neck, but *Rockingham* seemed to fly into the turn by a length in advance, and increased it to five lengths at the quarter pole, in 35¾, and to six lengths on entering the back stretch. The half mile was passed in 1 min. 12 sec., and the space gradually reduced, with *Rockingham* making a slight break on entering the three-quarter turn, and swinging into the home stretch with *Butler* on his quarter, both horses making a tremendous burst of speed down the straight, ending in *Butler* pulling himself a length in front at the gate and getting off his feet, *Rockingham* winning the heat by a length, in 2 min. 25¾ sec.

Fourth Heat—*Rockingham* had a neck the advantage to starting, passed the quarter pole in advance by three lengths, in 35½, and the half-mile by six lengths, in 1:11¾. This gap was gradually reduced to a length when half way down the home stretch, when *Rockingham* broke, and before he could be recalled *Butler* was half a length in front; and notwithstanding a fine burst of speed in the brush to the score, *Butler* won the heat by a neck, having broke some fifteen yards from the score, and running as he passed St. A long consultation by the judges resulted in their deciding the hunt in favor of *Butler*, and that he did not gain by the last break.

The fifth heat was postponed till Saturday, at 3 o'clock, in consequence of its getting too dark after repeated false starts, and the fifteen hundred spectators came away in not the best humor at the unsatisfactory termination. All outside bets are off.

SUMMARY.

Fashion Course, Pleasure-ground Association — Match $1,000—mile heats—best 3 in 5, to harness.

Gen. Butler, named by D. MACE 2 1 2 1
Rockingham, named by S. MCLAUGHLIN 1 2 1 2

Time.	Quarter Mile.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First Heat	35¾	1:11	2:27
Second Heat	35¾	1:12¾	2:27¼
Third Heat	35½	1:12	2:25¾
Fourth Heat	35½	1:11¾	2:25¾

The Draft in this City and Brooklyn.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT AND GEN. ANTHON.

The State Government is apparently making active preparations for the draft. A search has been made of the records in the Department at Albany, to ascertain how many men have been furnished from the different counties of the State, and especially in New-York and Brooklyn; and, as the facts appear, *eight to ten thousand men* are yet needed to fill up the quotas of this City, and half as many men from Brooklyn.

So frequent and important, however, were the imperfections in the lists, through the negligence of recruiting and mustering officers, that the State authorities have decided to refer the whole matter to Gen. ANTHON; and, in addition to his duties as Chief Draft-ing-Commissioner, he now assumes the difficult task of deciding, from such evidence as he may be able to obtain, how many men are really required under the draft, not only in this City and Brooklyn, but in the Counties of Queens, Suffolk and Richmond.

The movement referred to recently as about to be made in order to ascertain the number of men needed, has been commenced. A conference was held yesterday morning by the Committees and Associations. The clerks in the Comptroller's office have been set at work to copy the records of payments made of City bounty from Sept. 3, the time of commencement, and other means of information invoked. From the mass of figures that will be collected, and by comparisons with the official records, the facts will be approximated or precisely determined.

It should be understood that volunteers are credited to the counties, towns or wards where they may reside at the time of enlistment, rather than to the places where their names are recorded. Thus many in adjoining counties have accepted the New-York and Brooklyn bounties, but they will not be counted on our quotas if the fact appear, as it should, according to the order on the enlistment rolls. Many men from this City have also enlisted elsewhere, and should, by this rule, be credited here. But in a greater

[illegible] volunteers, and there- [illegible] ascertaining where they [illegible] in the cases of those volunteers who left families which have since applied for and obtained relief, [illegible] will be no difficulty.

This investigation involves much labor and perplexity, but there is reason to hope that the truth will be developed in time to save our citizens from an extraordinary and unnecessary draft.

Musical Exhibition at the Institution of the Blind.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was my privilege to attend, on Thursday last, a complimentary concert given by DODWORTH'S celebrated band to the pupils of the New-York Institution for the Blind. The concert was private, and confined to the pupils and a few select friends. The scene was one of deep interest, involving as it did the exhibition of mutual and sympathetic admiration for the splendid compositions and performances of the most thoroughly finished band in the country on the one part, and the display by the choir and pupils of the institution presenting the very embodiment of musical taste and cultivation on the other. Those who have heard the band perform some of their finest compositions, imbued with the very soul and spirit of their own richest harmonies, can, in imagination, add to the scene, the same band under the additional inspiration of those tender and touching sympathies which those musical children of the night are so much calculated to create.

The compliment paid by this justly celebrated band appeared to be fully appreciated by the pupils, who literally imbibed the harmonies, as though they were inborn elements of their natures. It is not often, in these matter-of-fact days, that we are permitted to witness such an expression of reciprocating sympathies, as was exhibited by these musical celebrities. The genial harmonies of music seemed to have removed the distinction between the seeing and the sightless, and both sets of performers seemed to have commingled the loftier harmonies of their spiritual natures with the symphonies of art and cultivation. Professor LARKE conducted the exercises of the pupils, and their critical accuracy and perfection reflected the highest credit on his system of instruction. Could our army on the Potomac have heard "The Star-spangled Banner" sung by the pupils, with the finished accompaniment of the Band, we think there would be an onward movement somewhere, and soon. It is hoped the Institution will soon give the public the privilege of attending their Wednesday afternoon rehearsals. Such exercises refine and instruct our minds, and elevate our better natures.

SPECTATOR.

Irving Library, United States Hospital, David's Island.

A library has been established upon the island for the use of the invalid soldiers. Contributions of books and magazines are requested. As there are many Germans, and some French and Italians, in the hospital, works in either of these languages will be acceptable. Experience has shown that books of travel, memoirs and histories are quite as desirable as works of fiction, and that philosophical works are valued by many inmates of the hospital, as there are among them minds capable of appreciating the highest literary productions. The hospital is a United States institution. Contributions must be delivered free of charge, and may be sent to

Store of S. B. UNDERHILL, New-Rochelle.
St. John's Schoolhouse, care of Rev. Dr. CARTER, Yonkers.
Rev. Mr. WEAVER, Fordham.
Evangelical Knowledge Society, No. 3 Bible House, New-York.
Office of WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., No. 21 Cliff-street, New-York.

The undersigned recommend contributions to the library of the United States Hospital on David's Island, their observation of private efforts to supply reading to the patients having, in their opinion, established its utility.

FRED'K PRIME, New-Rochelle.
J. SIMONS, Surgeon U. S. A., Chief Surgeon.
E. LEE JONES, Assistant Surgeon.
ROBERT LOWRY, Chaplain, David's Island.

An Unfortunate Casualty.

A SOLDIER RUN OVER BY THE CARS AT EAST NEWARK.

An unfortunate accident occurred, at East Newark yesterday morning. As the 9 o'clock train for New-York, from the Morris and Essex depôt, was passing that place, a soldier from a troop train which was temporarily detained there, foolishly attempted to cross the track in front of the locomotive. The train was going at the rate of only ten or twelve miles an hour, but the engineer was unable to check its speed until it had struck the unfortunate soldier and thrown him from the track. At first it was feared that he was fatally injured, but a careful examination showed that besides a few bruises he only sustained the fracture of one of his legs. Mr. JAMES CONNELLOR, the conductor in charge of the Morris and Essex train, with characteristic humanity, did all in his power for the sufferer, and sent him promptly to the Newark Hospital, where he now lies. He blames no one but himself for the unfortunate occurrence.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL FLUID ACCIDENT.—Coroner COLLIN yesterday held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital upon the body of JAMES MCCORMICK, a boy four years of age, who died from burns received by the accidental fall of a lighted fluid lamp. The deceased, with the mother and another child, were asleep in the cabin of a canal-boat, of the Hudson and Delaware line, when one of the boatmen came in with a lamp. By some mishap it fell to the floor, and almost instantly the entire interior of the cabin was in flames. The mother, in her efforts to save her children, was burned in a shocking manner, and she and her other child are now in the hospital, but no hopes are entertained of their recovery. The deceased was so seriously burned that he survived but a few hours. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

SERIOUS RAILROAD CASUALTY.—MARGARET GIBBEL, a girl 7½ years of age, while playing at the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad Company in Thirty-first-street, was run over by a freight train, which was backing into the depôt, and injured so severely that she died soon after being taken home. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest upon the body yesterday, when the Jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased came to her death by being accidentally run over by the Hudson River Railroad cars, on the 23d of October inst., and that the Company are *censurable* for not having a flag-man stationed at or near the place of this accident." In what way the Company are censurable for a mere accident, did not appear.

POLICE CHANGES.—The following changes have been made in the Police Department during the past week: Resigned, to join the army, Isaac P. Wilkins, of the Third Precinct; James Ball, Twenty-fourth; Maurice Conway, Forty-fifth; Chas. H. Videts, Geo. H. De Valla and Sergt. Daniel Jacobs, Forty-fifth; Edward Johnson, Wm. Barwick and Wm. Covert, of the Forty-ninth; John S. Hewson, of the Eighth, and George W. Marshall, of the Forty-first, resigned for other causes. George Sprague was appointed to the Forty-fourth Precinct.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to Oct. 21, 1862:

	Surgical	Medical	Total.
Remaining on Oct. 17	194	199	393
Admitted to Oct. 24	41	34	75
Discharged, cured or relieved	42	26	68
Died	3	6	9
Remaining at date	193	201	394

Males, 380; females, 14.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.—On Tuesday afternoon next the Democrasy of this City and County will meet and rally in the Park. Cannon, brass, bunting and gasconading will be the order of the occasion. On Wednesday night the German Democracy intend to hurrah for SEYMOUR and BEN. WOOD, at the Cooper Institute.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of JOHN MOORE, aged 60 years, who died from injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs at house No. 111 Fifth-avenue, while engaged in carrying coal into the cellar. The verdict was accidental death.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term. *Part II.*—Nos. 3510, 3526, 3532, 3534, 3536, 3540, 3542, 3544, 3550, 3552, 3554, 3556, 3560, 3561, 3568, 3570, 3574, 3576, 3578, 3580½. *Part III.*—Nos. 1901, 2604, 2018, 2183, 3154, 2972, 3082, 3202, 3182.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 752, 628, 630, 631, 632, 634, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 672, 674, 676, 680, 682, 684, 686. *Part II.*—Nos. 669, 411, 791, 595, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 867, 871, 873, 875, 879, 881, 883.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term.

Important Decisions on Appeal—Two Slavers Condemned.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.
Before Judge Nelson.

The United States vs. *The Bark Sarah.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel in this case was filed by the Government against the ship and cargo, as being engaged by her owners and master in the Slave-trade, in violation of the acts of Congress. The Court below, after hearing, condemned vessel and cargo. The case is before us on appeal. After a very full examination of it, and of the brief remarks of the respective counsel, we are satisfied with that conclusion. We cannot say that there is any positive or express evidence that the vessel was fitted out to be engaged in this trade, but the circumstantial proofs leave no reasonable doubt in our mind of the fact, and we have had experience enough in cases of this character to know that express evidence or positive proof need not be expected, nor indeed should be required. Our experience also satisfies us that any vessel engaged in an honest trade on the coast of Africa, can find no serious difficulty in maintaining its legitimacy when charged to the contrary, and a *prima facie* case presented by the Government.

In such cases persons engaged in the fitting out and navigation of the vessel will be called as witnesses—persons who necessarily know the nature and character of her employment, and whether legitimate or not. Such witnesses when produced afford satisfactory evidence to the Court of the truth of the case, and these are witnesses who are within the knowledge and control of the parties interested in maintaining the defence. Their absence, unless satisfactorily accounted for, bears heavily against it. We are free to say that it does in this case.

Decree below affirmed.

For the United States, District-Attorney SMITH, for claimant, Messrs. BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE.

The United States vs. The Bark Weather Guage and her Cargo.—NELSON, C. J.—The libel in this case was filed to declare the condemnation and forfeiture of the *Weather Guage* and cargo for having been fitted to be employed in the Slave-trade, in violation of the Acts of Congress of March 22, 1794, and April 20, 1818.

The case may be said to be a close one on the facts, and we have retained it some length of time for consideration, being in doubt whether the proofs fairly maintained the conclusion which the mind could not avoid coming at upon the suspicious nature of some of the facts in the record.

As it respects the arrangements of the interior of the vessel and the character of the cargo, as stated by one of the most experienced and intelligent witnesses, they may as well indicate an intent to enter upon a legal as an illegal voyage; and, if there was nothing else in the case, the decree should be for the claimant. But there are other facts in the record which cannot be overlooked, and which, in our judgment, and after considerable reflection, turn the case against him.

This claimant, John Morris, who bought the vessel and paid $12,000 for her, and sets up that he is owner of the vessel and carrier of the cargo, is a myth. Nobody, for aught that appears in the case, knows him, or even his Christian name. Woodbury, who, it is said, sold the vessel to him, is not produced. His partner, Schmidt, proves his handwriting to the bill of sale, and the payment of the money. Morris disappears and is not again heard from. Whether any such man ever had existence is more than doubtful. According to the manifest Edward Mitchel was master of the vessel. He is not produced nor have we any account of him. He must have been Morris' master, if he had an existence, and could have given us some information of that individual, as well as of himself.

Antonio Turco, who purports to have been shipper of the cargo, was produced on the part of the claimants, but does not know Morris or Mitchel, nor does he give us any account of his own connection with the shipper with whom he contracted for the shipment of the cargo.

In our judgment the proof was such on the part of the Government as to throw the onus upon the claimant to clear up the mysteries and suspicions strictly surrounding the transaction, and which, if honest, could have been readily cleared up. All the facts unexplained leave a settled conviction that the charge in the libel against the vessel and cargo is true.

Decree below affirmed.

For the Government, District-Attorney SMITH; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

The Slaver City of Norfolk—Trial of Horn.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—OCT. 25, 1862.
Before Judge Shipman.

The trial of Albert Horn, charged with fitting out the steamer *City of Norfolk* as a slaver, was continued. The witness Beaufort was still examined, and testified—I never saw Horn on the vessel but once, but was at his office a number of times. Tilton was Captain of the vessel from here; Crawford was mate; I was second mate; Schomberg had general management of fitting out; he was aboard nearly every day; I went to see Horn once about coal, and he asked me when Schomberg had been there; he told me to go and order coal, and I did; I saw Schomberg pay money to the men; 26 or 27 persons left New-York in the vessel; we went to St. Thomas; Tilton left the vessel there, and Crawford took command; Curvelo and Mandillo went in the vessel from New-York; they went ashore at St. Thomas; I was ashore there 12 or 15 times; the vessel was there 12 or 15 days; I saw Curvelo ashore there; I was supposed to be first mate after we left St. Thomas; Flores acted as second mate; we took out six Spaniards from New-York, besides a Spanish steward; at St. Thomas we discharged part of the cargo; kept on board bread, flour, bacon, mackerel, 60 or 70 barrels of bread, 25 or 30 barrels of beans, 25 pieces of rice, 1,500 pounds of bacon, 75 or 100 boxes of herrings, one barrel of palm oil, which was afterwards mixed with the negroes' food; we took on board cargo at St. Thomas, there was no change of crew at St. Thomas, no new persons went from St. Thomas; Tilton and Curvelo stayed in St. Thomas; we went from St. Thomas to Barcelona, in Venezuela; on our way there shooks were put up into casks; we took a few cabin stores there, and some water; from Barcelona we went directly to the coast of Africa, and made land near Cape St. Paul, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1860; we hoisted a flag as we ran within two miles of the coast—a private signal; then we ran down the coast a short distance, and a canoe came on board with a man in it; this was in the Bight of Benin; we took on board between 500 and 900 negroes at Whydah; took them as soon as we let go the anchor; remained there from about 8 A. M. till about 8 P. M.; no one went ashore, one passenger came aboard—a Portuguese, I think; the vessel sailed that evening, and came back to Cuba; at Cuba the negroes were landed, after that we got the ship under way and took her out to sea, ran out into 16 or 17 fathoms of water; I told the men to lower the boats and get into them; we stripped the ship, we got into the boats and abandoned the ship, Crawford and Mandillo were aboard and went ashore in one of the boats, the vessel and part of the crew were taken by a Spanish man-of-war, the men were afterward liberated by the Spanish Government, and were sent to Key West; I came in a steamer from Havana to New-York; I called on Horn once or twice after my arrival; he asked me about the ship, how many negroes we had on board, and how the ship came to be taken; I told him all the particulars, and he said it was a sorry job; he paid me $25 then, and $200 in all; I arrived here about Oct. 15 or 16; a year or so after I came back I was sick in the country, I was in Horn's office a dozen times; went into the country in May; I was informed by Horn's clerk that there was a warrant out for me; I was not at home when the first came; I saw them after I came back from the country; I met them on Broadway; he said, "What are you doing here? don't you know you will be arrested?" I said I was going back to the country; he said I had better go, and so I came; I saw him again on my return from the country the second time, he told me he had been arrested, and that I had better clear out, and I did so; to New-York; Horn told me, after I came back from Havana, that he had lost a great deal of money by the ship, somewhere about $2,000; he read me a letter from Mandillo; he stated that he had paid the crew who were not taken some small sum of money; Horn stated that Mandillo said he would send me some money through Horn—$200; it was to be paid to Horn's brother, in Havana; Horn said Mandillo said that for the negroes taken to land he had received the money for; about April I went to Horn, and asked him if the money had been sent from Havana, and he said "No"; I went again and he said it had not come, and he did not think I would get it, as the merchants were leaving there; he offered to buy my claim, and paid me $200 for it; he asked me to leave the City three or four times; I talked with Capt. Tilton before we left here about fitting out the ship, we were talking about the coast of Africa, he said he thought she would carry so many negroes, I differed from him, we spoke of what she would make if she did carry as many negroes—some $300,000 or $400,000. Nothing was said about Horn's buying the vessel, nor of her being transferred to Crawford, on the voyage out to St. Thomas; I heard of her being sold from Tilton, he did not say what kind of a sale it was to be; at St. Thomas I heard that Curvelo and Mandillo were to purchase her and take title in Crawford's name.

Cross-examined—I was born in Calais, was educated at Hackney, near London, was religiously instructed; I certainly knew the Slave-trade was wrong, but as it was winked at by the world, I did not look at it as a terrible crime; when I first engaged in it I did not think of the morality of it; I think it wrong; Horn never did me any injury, but treated me kindly; I have no motive to injure him; I came here to tell the truth, and mean to do it; before I went for Mr. Horn I knew nothing about fitting up vessels for the Slave-trade; there were some things about her fitting up which might make one think she was going in the trade; I heard at St. Thomas that she might go to Venezuela to carry troops; the negroes were taken on board in the day-time; there were four or five other vessels there; they were men, women and children; they were stowed away below; we had two regular meals; they were either fed from any whole folks and were able to work about, sit down, or the weak; they seemed much pleased when they got on board; they were huddled up the ship.

Several others of the crew were called as witnesses. All testified to going to Mr. Horn for their wages when they came back here, and that he told them he had lost enough by the ship, and was not the owner, as she was sold to Crawford; but he was expecting to hear from Havana, and might call again. None of them were paid anything.

The case is still on.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

SLAVE CASES.

The United States vs. *The Vessel Weather Guage*.—This was a suit to condemn the *Guage* to the use of the United States, for being engaged in the Slave-trade. On the trial the vessel was condemned. An appeal was taken, which Judge NELSON now decided, holding that the libel was sustained, and affirming the decree of the Court below.

The slaver *Sarah* was also condemned by the District Court as a slaver. On appeal, the Judge held that the decree was proper, and gave judgment accordingly.

Commodore Vanderbilt's Battery-Enlargement Declared a Nuisance—The Injunction Affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Ingraham, Barnard and Clerke.

The People of the State of New-York vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt.*—This was an appeal from an injunction-order, granted at Special Term by Justice ALLEN, in February last, and before mentioned in the TIMES. The action was brought to restrain the defendant from enlarging Pier No. 1 North River, adjoining the Battery.

The General Term, by an opinion of Justice INGRAHAM, have decided to affirm the order below.

The Court says: The right of the defendant to make such enlargement is claimed under a resolution of the Common Council, passed in 1853, granting permission to the defendant to widen the pier and to extend it to the pierhead or exterior line. The right of the Corporation to grant such a permission depends upon their title to the land upon which the pier was to be erected. This claim of title in the Corporation is based on the act of March, 1821, which authorized the Corporation to extend the Battery into the river not exceeding 600 feet. This grant vested in the Corporation the title to the soil under the water so to be filled in. If this were all, there would be no question as to the right of the defendant to enlarge the pier, except so far as it might afterwards be restrained by the act of 1857, establishing a new exterior line. And which prohibited the building of piers beyond that line. But the same act which gave the right to fill up to the extent of 600 feet also sanctioned the limitation on the use of the land so to be made out of the water, by limiting the same "for a public walk, and for erecting buildings and works of defence thereon," but without any power to dispose of the same for any other use or purpose whatever, and without any power of selling it, or any part thereof. Any grant or other conveyance of the land for private use therefore is void. [illegible] for the defendant that this was only filling up [illegible] the land under water, which was authorized by the act of 1821. The act of 1859 prohibited the building beyond the exterior line, and was of itself sufficient to prevent this obstruction of the river. The [illegible] was therefore properly granted against erecting the pier, which the Court found to be unauthorized and a nuisance. In the language of the learned Judge, before whom the case was tried, "any encroachment upon a public stream was a purpresture, *i. e.*, the making of that private which ought to be common to many, and an obstruction in a public river is a nuisance, and may be dealt with as such."

Such an erection is a nuisance *per se*, and needs no evidence to prove that as a matter of fact, after the erection of it is shown to be in violation of law.

The judgment was therefore affirmed, with costs.

Commission on Sale of Government Steamers—Verdict for Plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Justice O'GORMAN.

Thos. B. Stillman vs. *Samuel L. Mitchill.*—This is the suit to recover $27,000 on the sale of certain steamers. The case has taken three days to try, and has been before mentioned in the TIMES. The defendant, it will be remembered, was the President of the New-York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company, who sold the vessels *Augusta, Alabama* and *Florida* to the Government for $270,500, of which plaintiff claims ten per cent, as commission for negotiating the sale. The defence was that plaintiff had no authority to act in the matter, and that the sale was effected by another party, namely, George D. Morgan, who had been handsomely paid for the work.

The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $20,637.

Slosson, Schell and Hutchins, for plaintiff; Beebe, Dean & Donohue, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder HOFFMAN.

In this Court, yesterday, the Recorder passed sentence upon the following persons, previously convicted: ANNA SINGLETON, for grand larceny, State Prison for two years. WM. HENRY, for attempt at grand larceny, State Prison two years and six months. JOSEPHINE WILSON, for keeping a disorderly house, fined $175. In the case of ADELAIDE IRWIN, convicted of petit larceny from the person, the Recorder, in consideration of the youth of the prisoner, suspended sentence, and intimated that he would give her one more chance to reform her habits. He cautioned her against continuing the associations she had heretofore kept, and told her that if she was hereafter found committing any offence against the law she would be brought up and sentenced under the conviction to the full term allowed by law—five years in the State Prison. The Court also suspended sentence in the case of JOHN O'CONOR, who, in a drunken frolic, stole a horse and wagon, and gave the prisoner similar warning and advice.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Ingraham.

Parkman vs. *Parker.*—Memoranda for counsel.

In the Matter of the Receivership of the Artisan's Bank.—*In the Matter of the Application of Catharine Sweeny et al. for leave to sell.*—Orders granted.

Henry E. Cook vs. *Abby Cook.*—Marriage adjudged void, and judgment ordered therefore for plaintiff.

Brush vs. *Graves et al.*—Motion granted on payment of costs of term and motion, &c.

Leavitt vs. *Egerton.*—Motion for Receiver granted and reference ordered to appoint Receiver, and take security. Motion for attachment denied.

White vs. *Smith et al.*—Motion granted and reference ordered to select Receiver and take security.

Schnerzel vs. *Bryant.*—Motion denied, with leave to defendant to renew.

Schaub's vs. *Burchardt.*—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Monell.

Belden vs. *Bracket.*—Order to show cause discharged, and motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $7 costs.

Robert Creighton, infant Guardian, &c., vs. *The Sixth-avenue Railroad.*—Order granted.

General Burnside on General Kearny's Letter.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The following letter from Brig.-Gen. BURNSIDE has been handed to us for publication:

SPRINGFIELD, VA., Oct. 18, 1862.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I deeply regret the criminal conduct of "Pet HALSTEAD" in publishing KEARNY'S letter which that gallant soldier, [illegible] in the grave, could not defend himself. As the senior officer of [illegible] I was compelled to [illegible] him, and my brigade [illegible] more than shared all of his command. I was on very intimate [illegible] with him, and enjoyed daily and confidential intercourse.

He was bravely, and under [illegible] temporary reverses gave way to despondency, which at such times as this he cherished, perhaps too fondly to influence the conduct of the war. This letter was written at Harrison's Landing, in one of those moods, or under [illegible] to unfortunate friend, we [illegible] thought that it would ever be published to the world; and [illegible] from the [illegible] and Malvern Hill, the rebels had cause to remember the "one-armed devil," as they called our distinguished General. In neither of these battles was his "fighting division" repulsed, but held the field. Generals superior to him, in all official reports, mention his gallantry and efficiency. At Harrison's Landing, KEARNY first read POPE'S letters and programme, and they sulted admirably his impetuous nature, and in his fear of being left inactive, he asked to be sent to POPE, but he did full justice to Gen. MCCLELLAN, and exacted from his command the most implicit obedience to the orders of the General commanding the Army of the Potomac, and certainly the high reputation of our gallant and distinguished HEINTZELMAN did not suffer from having in his corps KEARNY'S division. When the division joined POPE'S army, he sent his whole head and heart to aid that General in checking the advance of a vastly superior enemy, and some of us think that POPE did nearly all that could have been expected of his small army. Certainly KEARNY and his "fighting division," as he justly termed it, were not undeserving of. On Friday, at Bull Run, holding the right, in a division drawn the enemy from his position, with heavy slaughter, leaving one thousand of the [illegible] and wounded, and holding his position all day and next day. During the retreat and disgraceful conduct of some other troops, the division under KEARNY remained in the field until it became almost alone, with the enemy in rear, front and on the right, and then retired in good order. I [illegible] would [illegible] the glorious history of the division, or [illegible] long train of [illegible] and wounded [illegible] which [illegible] of [illegible] being [illegible] and separated. The extract which you send me says: "I [illegible] with POPE, and POPE told his 'fighting division' to [illegible] and himself to [illegible]." KEARNY'S [illegible] was [illegible] at Fair Oaks, Glendale and Malvern Hill, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] less than.

Now, according [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THOSE MAGNIFICently-finished brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, situated on Greene-av., between Vanderbilt and Clinton avs., Brooklyn—a most desirable location. Size of houses: corner, 21x45, with handsome bay window; and two, 20x45. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Prices, $6,500 and $5,500. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises. Must be sold cheap.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone front house No. 140 East 43d-st. The house is 20x50 feet deep. It is finished in first-class style, and would be a desirable residence, being situated in a good neighborhood. For further particulars apply to the owner, WM. LOCKWOOD, No. 214 Pearl-st., or No. 91 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three minutes walk from Wall-st. Ferry, (between Wall and Fulton Ferries,) a medium sized high-stoop houses, in complete order, with or without furniture. Price of house $8,000; $6,000 on mortgage, if desired. Address K, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A COUNtry residence anywhere near New-York, a first-class brown-stone house in South Brooklyn; has all modern improvements; mortgage paid off or made to suit. Address, stating particulars, A. H., Box 126 *Times* Office.

MERCER-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE OR LEASE.—50x100 feet in Mercer, near Spring-st., for sale or to lease, for from 5 to 20 years. Address Box No. 963 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad, and 12 miles from the city, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year, also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 6 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNtry, one hour from the city, on New-Haven road; house is new, and has all the modern improvements; will be let to a good tenant, to May 1, for $460. Address E. Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
HOTEL AND GROUNDS TO LET
AT GORHAM.

To be let from the 1st of May next, yearly, or for a term of years, as may be agreed upon, the hotel known as the "Alpine House," with about 40 acres of land adjoining the Grand Trunk Railway Station at Gorham.

The hotel is at present occupied by Mr. JNO. HITCHCOCK, who will show the premises, and further particulars may be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.
MONTREAL, Oct. 20, 1862.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A NEARly new three-story house, handsomely furnished, in a desirable location in Brooklyn, and rent taken in board by a family of three adults. Apply at No. 14 Wall-st., Room No. 10, or at No. 245 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, second floor.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, IN DE Kalb-av., Brooklyn—an English basement dwelling. Parties prepared to accommodate boarders, will apply at No. 61 Broad-st., U. S. Bonded Office, up stairs, to CHAS. CARTER.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 60x49 feet, two stories and attic; well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET.—A GOOD STORE, ON THE NORTHwest corner of Broome and Elm sts. Inquire at No. 162 Elm-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED, WITH STEAM-POWER,
A FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR,
Containing 4,500 superficial feet on each, and well lighted.
Address, stating lowest rent, to
L. BOX NO. 3,854 POST-OFFICE,
New-York

WANTED—STALLS FOR A PAIR OF HORSES and room for a carriage, in a private, or desirable above 23d-st.—in neighborhood of Murray Hill preferred. Address C. M., Box No. 1—*Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYing their own premises, would accommodate a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen with board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 15 Rutger s-place.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FRONT AND BACK Rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BOARD, WITH fine suite of rooms, for gentleman and wife—no children; private family preferred; table must be unexceptionable; location above 23d st.; references exchanged. Address H. P. D., Box No. 1,295 Post-office, Nassau-st., corner Cedar.

WANTED—ABOVE TWELFTH-ST., TWO FURnished bedrooms and a parlor, on first or second floor, with board for two ladies; private family preferred; prices must be moderate, unexceptionable reference given and required. Apply for three days, by letter, to A. L. W., Brooklyn Post-office, stating location and terms.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A large and well-furnished house, pleasantly situated, near Union-square, would rent the whole of the third floor (four rooms)—also a very handsome parlor on the first floor to a party of gentlemen, breakfast and dinner if desired; undoubted references given and required; a liberal price expected. Address Box No. 820 Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs TIMOLAT, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address R. E., Esopus, N. Y.

HOTELS.

A CARD.
HOTEL DE BARCELONA,
No. 24 Gold-st., corner of Fulton-st.

The arrangements of this [illegible], having been completed, and it being now open to the public, I have the pleasure to inform all persons who desire to eat in the Spanish and French style, that they can satisfy their wish at the above-mentioned Hotel.

Breakfast, from 7 to 11 o'clock A. M., price 50c.
Dinner, served at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, price $1, including a pint of wine, coffee and liqueur.

A. CUYAS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the comfortableness of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds, while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For that purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as may be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dearbought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as much as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, the appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.

FRED'K. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

DR. GUTMANN'S RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH,
No. 359 4th-st, near Broadway.
For the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Catarrh, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Mercurial Affections, Diseases of the Skin.
CURE OF RHEUMATISM WARRANTED.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 349 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K HOPPER.

WANTED—A DRUG STORE, IN EXCHANGE for real estate or bonds and mortgages. Address DOCTOR, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1853.
OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.
REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 5 6 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 241 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 19TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing-class taught by Mr. Charands; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 19th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 72 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL.
For circulars address the Principal, P. A. ANDREW.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 20 Nassau-st. and No. 241 Broadway.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S
CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES,
Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 16th-st.

MISSES ROHRAD AND MRS. TUFTS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOcated at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thoroughly by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Membership only $30. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2 31 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars, PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopened Sept. 10. Terms, $150 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York, or address Principal.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 10, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 809 Broadway corner of 13th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, at South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.—The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 5. For circulars, address the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifth Semi-Annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 9 and 10 East 45th-st., Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy school. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 49 West-twenty second-st., was reopened on the 17th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 680 and 682 Broadway, corner Prince-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $400 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, Z. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., is now open.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN.—A Boys' boarding school; catalogues at Beardsley Bro., 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE BY A competent lady teacher, under the supervision of an eminent Professor. Terms $12 per quarter. Apply at No. 15 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

A GOVERNESS.—A LADY WELL EDUCATED in Music and the English branches, desires a situation as visiting governess. Address J. B. G., No. 370 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE
OF REAL ESTATE, BOND AND MORTGAGE BONDS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 30, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the late Thomas Cumming.

BONDS.—Northern Railroad Company, (New-Jersey,) $6,000.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES—On lots and improvements northwest corner of 10th-av. and 26th-st.; made by Jas. Moore to Thomas Cumming, 5 years, payable May 1, 1863.

GAY-STREET.—Eight three-story brick houses, Nos. 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 19 Gay-st., between Waverley place and Christopher-st.

TWELFTH-AVENUE.—Four lots on 12th-av., southeast corner of 32d-st., with water right to exterior line.

THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.—Three lots on southerly side of 32d-st., adjoining 11th-av. Lots on the rear.

114TH AND 116TH STREETS.—Six lots on 114th and 116th sts., between 5th and 10th avs.

COUNTRY SEAT AT ESOPUS.—A valuable country seat at Esopus, Ulster County, adjoining the country seat of Robert L. [illegible], Esq., containing about sixty acres of land, and having about a quarter of a mile front on the river. Good dwelling house, barn, ice houses and other outbuildings. The stock and furniture can be had, if desired.

For particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 2 Pine-st., or of JOHN DENHAM, at the office of J. & W. Denham, No. 124 8th-av., corner of 16th-st.
JOHN DENHAM, } Executors of Estate of late
W. A. CUMMING. } Thomas Cumming.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. W. M. Marvin, Judge District Court United States, Southern District Florida, I will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the remaining portion of the cargo of the steamship *Circassian*, consisting as follows:

340 quarter casks Brandy, 865 eighth do., 4 half do., 195 bbls do., 25 casks Absynthe, 15 bags Pepper, 10 bags Cloves, 170 bags Java Coffee, 300 bags Rio Coffee, 500 cases Sardines, 400 cases Sherry Wine, 72 chests Tea, 18 cases Gin, 100 cans Paint, 45 bbls. Soda Ash, 7 casks Trace Chains, 1 cask Hammers, 1 do. Horse Shoe Nails, 2 casks Sad Irons, 7 casks Planter's Hoes, 2 casks Picks.

Samples and catalogues at H. Benner's, Office No. 113 Wall-st., day before sale.

Terms of sale, 10 per cent. cash, balance on SATURDAY, 1st November.

JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 6 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.
6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Oliver, corner 7th-st.
Open from 10 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 59 Broadway

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.
PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 1, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of bonds of the state to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said bonds being made payable fifteen years from the time they are negotiated, and to bear interest not exceeding six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the sale of said amount of said bonds. Said bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each. Bids will be received for three hundred of said bonds or less in their par value, at a rate of interest less than par, and the proceeds to be applied solely to the payment of the indebtedness of the State, which will accrue on the first day of January, 1863. Under this authorization, it has been determined to make the following issue in six per cent bonds of $1,000 each:

$250,000 payable at pleasure 20 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
200,000 payable at pleasure 15 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
500,000 payable at pleasure 10 years from Jan. 1, 1863.

$1,450,000

The law authorizing the issue of these bonds also provides that any time before their final sale, the Governor and State Treasurer may exchange them for those outstanding bonds of the state, which will mature on the 1st of January next. Bids will be received by the undersigned for the exchange contemplated, before offering the bonds generally for sale, and the new issue of bonds are not ready for delivery, and will not remain until the 1st of November next.

Ample provision is made in the law authorizing the loan for payment of the interest and redemption of the issue of bonds at maturity. An additional tax of one-eighth of one per cent upon the [illegible] property of the state, will produce the sum of $1,812 50, which will be collected annually, and [illegible] to the credit of the Primary and Normal Schools, and [illegible] to the payment of interest on bonds. The [illegible] will be presented.

The bonds will be issued in such form as the purchasers may desire, and will be delivered at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of New-York, on the 1st day of November next, or as soon thereafter as the bonds can be prepared.

Bids will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. on the 1st day of November next.

WM. WHEATON, SON & MORRIS, N. Y.,
No. 7 Wall-street,
Agents for the State of Minnesota.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, }
ALTON, Oct. 15, 1862. }

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. DAGGER,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH PAGE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct. 1st, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 21, 1862.—Holders of the Debt Certificates of this Company of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars are reminded that, pursuant to the notice published on the 18th of June last the said Debt Certificates will, as provided by their terms, be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK after which date interest on the said Certificates will cease.

In the meantime they will be redeemed at par and accrued interest upon presentation at the said Bank of Commerce, the Albany City Bank, or the Office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer and Brother, Boston.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF THE ASSESSMENT Receipts of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company, are hereby notified that payment will be made of said receipts and interest thereon, from their respective dates, on their presentation at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, on and after the 1st of November next. Interest on said receipts will cease at that date.

HENRATIO D. COTIS, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862. }

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 18, 1862. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST PAYABLE ON THE 1st November, on the bonds issued by towns in the County of Schoharie, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the coupons at the American Exchange Bank.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORtgage, on improved real estate in the City of New-York. Apply to WM. CASTLE WEED, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, No. 20 Wall-st.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND Collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 30 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The transfer Books will be closed from the 22d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank—after paying the Government income tax—has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d of November next. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 23 to Nov. 4.

B. M. BRAY, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. from the earnings of the last six months, which is payable on the 1st day of November next free from the Government income tax. The Transfer Book will be closed until the 3d prox.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 24th inst. till Nov. 2.

By order,
Oct. 15, 1862. B. H. HAYHOCK, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and pat. sacks. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 257 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S [illegible], and folding Mosquito Bar, [illegible] GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., [illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. R. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE N. Y.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 12 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 9½ A. M.	Saturday, Oct. 18, 8 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 2 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 27, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Nov. 1, 8 A. M.

Leave Jersey City at 3 P. M. for Red Bank.

H. JOHNSON & STAPLES, Agents, Red Bank.
H. SHREWSBURY, Agent, Highlands.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamer and Railroad Connections via New-Haven.—The CONNECTICUT leaves Pier 14, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every evening (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock P. M. The evening boat leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the cars from Springfield and Hartford. STONE LINE.

The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR MILFORD, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Hallock, will leave Jackson-st. Pier, East River, THIS (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, and every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, for Milford, Greenport, Sag Harbor, Sandy Hook, Fishers Island, Stonington, Providence and Fall River. Freight received on the day of sailing only. Passage $2 50. Excursion tickets, $4. Meals not included.

DAILY AT FOUR O'CLOCK P. M. FROM Pier No. 1 North River, the steamer ALIDA, Capt. Wm. Sturges, will leave for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Hudson, Catskill, Coxsackie and Athens. Returning, will leave Athens at 6 A. M. Fare to Newburgh, $1; to Poughkeepsie, $1 50; to Hudson, $2; to Catskill, $2 50; to Coxsackie, $2 50; to Athens, $3. Freight taken at low rates. Landings at Cozzens' and West Point.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 1 October, will leave James Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry at 8:15, 11:45, 2, 5 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 7:45, 10:15, 1, 3:30, 5:45, 6. Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 5 P. M. for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Islip.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations. At excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 5:15 and 6 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:45 and 6:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 5 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Alsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad for Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. [illegible] for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, &c. [illegible] stations.

ERIE RAILWAY. PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st. [illegible] A. M. Six Mile, daily, except Sundays, at 9 A. M. Night Express at 12 P. M. Port Jervis, Dunkirk, Buffalo and principal intermediate stations. [illegible] Agent, foot of Chambers-st.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATIONS.—FOR HUNTER'S POINT, FLUSHING, &c.—Trains leave at 7:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. For Greenport, 11:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 7:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 9:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point for New-York, 7:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD.—[illegible] Weehawken at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Returning, leaves Nyack at 7:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M. [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—[illegible] Water Rents [illegible] Collector's Office, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., [illegible] November next. WM. C. HOUGH, Water Receiver.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owners or owners reputed or occupants of all houses and lots improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all parties interested, viz.: For paving Canal-street, from Centre-street to Broadway, with trap block pavement, and for repaving Elm-street, from Chambers to Canal-street—the limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Canal-street, between Centre and Broadway, west side of Centre, east side of Broadway, and both sides of Elm-street, from Walker to a point half way between Canal and Howard-streets, on both sides of Meade and Franklin streets, between Centre and Chatham-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 82 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DODGE,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, Oct. 23, 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 18, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862, for the construction of the following improvements, to wit:

Sewer in Downing-street, between Bleecker and Bedford-streets.

Receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort-streets.

Cobble-stone pavement in Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth-street to Fifty-third-street; and

Crosswalks on Broadway, at Fifty-fifth-street, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-streets.

Blank forms of proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 7, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

The Case of the English Steamer Blanche.

Full History of Her Pursuit and Capture by the Steamer Montgomery.

The Ex-Parte Statements of the Captain of the Blanche.

The International Question as Between Spain and the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Oct. 20, 1862.

Some little excitement has been occasioned in this usually tranquil city by the vigilance of the Captain of the National war-steamer *Montgomery*, in pursuing a vessel under English colors, carrying cotton from Lavaca, in Texas, and bound apparently to this port. Contradictory accounts are in circulation, the Spaniards accusing the American Captain of a breach of the laws of neutrality in pursuing a vessel in Cuban waters near to the coast; in threatening the naval official who went aboard when the contraband vessel was run ashore by its Captain and crew, and of having set fire to the ship and cargo, which were both partly destroyed. The damaged cotton, consisting of 600 bales, partly burnt, has been well sold for $30,000, and the hull of the vessel has been advertised for sale. It was a steamer called the *Blanche*, and its Captain has made a formal protest at the office of the English Consul against the outrage, as it is called, to a neutral vessel, under the English flag, inside the Cuban waters.

It seems that when near to Havana the Captain of the *Blanche* perceived the *Montgomery* in pursuit, and to avoid being captured, took refuge in the bay of Marianao, a well-known place of Summer resort for the Habaneros near to this city, at a distance of about 300 yards from the shore, according to his account before the Consul. A Spanish pilot, who was on board the *Blanche*, was sent on shore to seek the protection of the Spanish authorities, and returned with the regular naval official, the Alcalde de Mar, and his son. The Captain of the *Blanche* having formally demanded his protection, the Spanish flag was raised over the English one as a sign of its being within the Spanish jurisdiction. In the meantime two boats were sent from the American vessel and boarded the *Blanche*, when, according to the English Captain's account, the following conversation took place: The American officer in command first demanded his papers, which were handed to him by the Captain of the English vessel. He then asked of what the cargo consisted. The Captain of the *Blanche* replied, "Cotton." The American officer then said: "Don't you know that cotton is contraband of war?" To which the English Captain replied—"I do not know that it is, on board of an English vessel, and to a neutral port"—and then demanded of the officer to what ship he belonged, and what right he had to board an English vessel in neutral waters. According to the Englishman's account, as sworn to by him before the English Consul, the officer in command of the boarding party replied, "that he belonged to the United States steamer *Montgomery*; that he did not care about the protection of the Spanish officials, nor the flag that had been raised over the ship; that his orders were to take possession of the vessel wherever he found it, and that he would do so, and send the crew as prisoners on board the *Montgomery*; that he would not enter into a discussion upon the right, but would leave that to be settled between the two Governments." The English Captain then enters into a minute account of the violence used towards him and the crew, and says that several pistol-shots were fired, but that fortunately no one was hurt. The American officer then asked the crew of the *Blanche* if any of them were willing to enter into the service, but it received a unanimous refusal. The English captain also accused the officer of offering violence to the Spanish official, having ordered him to leave the ship, and on his doing so, he and his son were threatened by those on board when in their boat, and pistols pointed at them. At this moment fire was observed to issue from the hold, and a cry having been raised that there was powder on board, the American officer and crews rushed to their boats, taking away with them the Spanish pilot and one of the passengers on board of the *Blanche*. The English crew likewise took to a boat which they had with the vessel, and succeeded in escaping to land, where they were spectators of the burning of the vessel and cargo. The American boats had attempted to cut off their escape, but, it seems, were not successful, and immediately returned to their vessel, which was out at sea.

Such is the *ex parte* statement of the skipper of the English steamer, Capt. SMITH, who concludes his account by protesting against the violence used toward him in neutral waters, a long distance from any places that were under blockade, and making the commander of the *Montgomery* and his officers and crew responsible for the losses that had been sustained. It appears to be a mooted point as to who set fire to the vessel; for although the English Captain accuses the Americans of doing it, others say that it was done by his own crew. The English Captain has made out a heavy bill for the American Government to pay, amounting to $200,175, to wit:

The Steamer *Blanche*	$50,000
583 bales of Cotton	131,175
Losses suffered by the crew	19,000
Total	$200,175

The Spanish pilot who was on board claims, it is said, the *moderate compensation* of $50,000 for the injury done to his person, his feelings and his habiliments!

The new steamer *Eagle* arrived safely at Havana on Saturday afternoon, having made the voyage in five days. Very good for her first trip, and which gives promise of even shorter voyages. There was a full complement of passengers, including the lode altogether MAX MARETZEK, with his opera company—MADORA, SOLAZA, and other stars of lesser magnitude. I understand that they will open the campaign on Wednesday, at the Tacon Theatre, and, from the ability of the *artistes*, a golden season may be anticipated.

The lady of the Captain-General of the Island has presented him with a son and heir—their second infant, both born in Cuba—which event, it is said, will somewhat delay their departure. SERANO is to be succeeded by Gen. DULCE, and already various changes among the high functionaries subordinate to the Captain-General have taken place.

The weather continues very wet and close.

I send this by the *Roanoke*, which arrived yesterday morning from New-Orleans. LARA.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HAVANA, Monday, Oct. 20, 1862.

The *Roanoke*, unexpectedly even to the consignees, came in on the morning of the 19th instant, having left New-Orleans on the 16th instant.

Since I wrote you per *Saxon*, nothing has happened to startle us, and we still talk of the *Surprise* and *Blanche* "outrages." The consignees of these vessels have publicly thanked the Spanish men-of-war who went to their aid. The Captain, mate and crew of the *Blanche* have entered their protest against the United States cruiser that drove her ashore on the coast of Cuba and then set fire to her. The *Diario de la Marina* states that the Government of the United States will have to pay $200,175 damages.

A Confederate steamer, under the English flag, starts to-morrow ostensibly for Matamoras, loaded with arms, ammunition and other things needed by the rebels. It is openly stated by those connected with her that she is going to Mobile.

A great number of persons are arriving here from New-Orleans, who claim to be refugees from the tyranny of Gen. BUTLER.

Com. WILKES is still in port.

There arrived here by the *Eagle* the remainder of MARETZEK's opera troupe. We have been long anxiously waiting for them, although we know they are to enchant us at the expense of our pockets.

The *Siglo*, a fine little Union paper, is increasing wonderfully in circulation, as is the Union party here, which is about as numerous, and certainly more respectable than the Secessionists.

PAUL MORPHY, the great chess-player, is here. He leaves for Cadiz per the Spanish steamer on the 30th instant.

From Honduras we have dates to the 15th ult., but there is no news of interest.

We also have Venezuelan dates of the 29th ult. All the disturbances had been quieted by the Government.

An insurrection had broken out at Maracaibo, but it was soon put down.

Several of the rebellious chiefs and officers had delivered themselves up among them Gen. MATOS AZPARO, who was a General of Infantry under SORILLO and MONAGAS. The latter intended to make his escape to the island of Trinidad.

Exchange on the North has gone down fearfully. Good bills were sold to-day at 22 per cent. discount.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Northern Press on the President's Proclamation—Bad Effect of Ill-Timed Articles—A Slave Revolt—A Church Summarily Closed—The Rebel Position at Port Hudson, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862.

One of our secesh papers a few days ago grouped together the editorials of the New-York Press on the President's Proclamation announcing the emancipation of the slaves of those in rebellion to the United States Government, after the first of January next; and I can assure you the said editorials, with two or three exceptions, gave great "aid and comfort to the enemy." One violent Secessionist met me and said, "Well, we have for some time despaired of foreign intervention, but we consider this sudden and unexpected revival of sympathy in the North of infinitely more consequence." There cannot be a doubt that the ending of this rebellion is put off months by the ill-timed articles referred to. They tend to lead the Southern mind astray, and inspire hopes of succor that certainly cannot be realized. The project of these Pro-Slaveryites seems to be this. Let the loyal States go to work and send to the next Congress an entire delegation of Anti-Northern men, and having accomplished this, let the Slavery question be opened up for debate officially, and let the country and the world be further disgusted with an interest that has created this rebellion, and will go on creating ruin until it ceases to be a national question. It seems to me very singular that when the North has lost thousands of millions through the South in bad debts, when we have already a national debt of two thousand millions; when all industrial interests of the North and West are prostrated; when there is hardly a house in the loyal States that has escaped the loss, by battle, of a brother, husband or friend; when, in fact, the people of the Free States have sufficed and sacrificed as never before was witnessed, and yet it is gravely proposed to call Congress together, not to look after the interests of these loyal people, not to look after the demands of free labor—on the contrary, Congress must assemble to commence again the gabble on niggers, and keep it up, for all that we can see, until the day of doom. It anything can be more preposterous than this, we do not know where to look for it—it seems the very idea of such a thing is the stultification of the simplest rules of common sense, a defiance of the most instinctive ideas of self-preservation. Is there, in the name of heaven, no interest in the United States worth looking after, but Slavery? Indeed, some of these Northern papers are more clamorous for the institution than the Southern Press itself—reiterating my experience here, that the bitterest and most unreasonable Secessionists are of Northern birth, and generally of New-England origin. Mr. LINCOLN's Proclamation will have its effect—it has already made the value of loyalty to the Government, even here, appreciated, but the moral effect that the Proclamation will exert in Europe will be immense. It ends, in a great degree, among intelligent foreigners, all reason of opposition to the Government so far as Slavery is concerned, and places us where we belong, at the head of Christian civilization. But whether Mr. LINCOLN issued his proclamation or not, the causes are at work to produce the result it anticipates. There is not a sensible Southern man in New-Orleans who does not admit that, under any circumstances, Slavery has received a blow from which it will never recover, and is more than half abolished any way. The recent debates in the Confederate Congress suggest that Mr. LINCOLN has inaugurated a servile war; this is certainly not the case, the rebellion, we fear, inaugurated such a most sad state of affairs, as will be seen by the following facts, which we glean from last Sunday's *True Delta*.

It would seem that on Saturday one of the two plantations of MM. MILLAUDON, lying on the Barrilana road, was the scene of a fearful revolt. The master, when he visited the place, was advised by the overseer that there was very bad feelings rife among the slaves, and the ringleader was pointed out. For this conduct Mr. MILLAUDON reproved the negro, who was in turn replied to with insolence, whereupon the master struck the negro with a whip. The negro upon this rushed upon him, and tried to knock him down, when M. CLEMENT MILLAUDON felled him with a stick. This seemed to bring the negro to his senses, and he took refuge in his cabin; but he presently came out with a hatchet, which, however, was taken from him by another negro, when he fled into the cane-field. MM. MILLAUDON, believing the affair over, left the plantation and came over the river. Scarcely had they crossed when information was brought to them that the negroes were all in full revolt, and that the overseer had been killed. They immediately went in search of some Federal soldiers, and returned towards the plantation. On the way they met the *cortege* of negroes coming to the railroad with all their own things, their plunder and their poultry; with them, also, was a cart, on which lay the body of the murdered overseer, wrapped in a flag, and two of the assassins whom he had wounded in defending himself. It appears that he had been attacked by five of them while he was at dinner, his head being split open by blows with a hatchet, and penetrated by shots at his face. The assassins rejoiced at their crime, and the whole gang, composed of about a hundred and fifty negroes, had left the plantation. The five assassins have been sent to Col. THOMAS, at Algiers.

Two other plantations—those of Mr. OSBORNE and Mrs. STACKHOUSE—have also been abandoned by the negroes on them within the past few days, but not under such circumstances.

One of our churches presents a curious scene on Sabbath last. One of the meanest and most offensive Secessionists in this place is Rev. Mr. GOODMAN, pastor of St. Paul's Church. He possesses all the bitterness of LATIMER and all the desire to be a martyr of PALMER, but being intellectually weak he never rises above the level of the slimily vicious. He is a native of Middletown, Conn., and has for years made it his business to abuse and misrepresent Northern people and Northern institutions. Since the Federal troops have been here, under the guise of unusual piety, he has spent his time slandering our officers and encouraging all possible bad feelings between the members of his flock (mostly women) and the people who have taken the oath of allegiance. His conduct has been frequently complained by people of all creeds, even the most violent Secessionists have condemned his unchristian course. St. Paul's Church is near by opposite Gen. BUTLER's headquarters, and being convenient to his subordinate officers, last Sunday, Maj. STRONG, dressed in civilians' clothing, attended church. The service was much mutilated, but when the "Divine" came to that portion devoted to prayers for the President of the United States, he very gibly skipped over the place and intended to go on with his dirty work rejoicing, but this was not to be the case. Maj. STRONG rose in his seat and bade the "good man" to hold on, which order being obeyed, the Major went on to say that he had that morning attended church with the expectation of hearing the service of the church read without alteration or mutilation, but in the had been disappointed; and further, that he felt it to be his duty to close the place desecrated by the clergyman who filled the desk, and that he should keep it closed until a Christian minister could be obtained to administer the services of the sanctuary. You may rest assured there was considerable astonishment among the "sisters"—some were white with anger, and others white with holy indignation—a few hissed like the adders. One old lady, whose daughter, I understand, is, or was, upper servant to one of the foreign consuls, vehemently protested against this "base faction" of Mr. LINCOLN'S Government, and promised Maj. STRONG that a foreign fleet would at once come up the river to hasten the hourage upon her indignant feelings. After the church doors were closed, the Major left and the congregation dispersed one after another in any mood but that consistent with the Sabbath day. We hope if this Connecticut parson visits the North, that he will be greeted with a proper reception. He is evidently a worthy disciple to live in Major-Gen. Bishop POLK's diocese.

I send you a diagram of the fortifications and a description of the country in and about Port Hudson. The location, which I fear is to become an historical point on the river, is situated about one hundred miles above New-Orleans, and, as you will perceive, directly opposite a sharp bend in the river. The bluffs here are probably one hundred and thirty feet high, and a spur of them at this place come almost perpendicular over the river. A fine landing has been made in times past for steamboats, and a road winds up to the top of the bluff, when you come to level land which stretches away toward the rear woods. The point is unquestionably a strong one, and, I understand, is constantly strengthened by heavy artillery and other appliances to make it impregnable. The river here is not more than three fourths of a mile wide, and consequently under full command of the guns on the bluff. About three miles above Port Hudson is a good landing, where troops can be put ashore and ascend to the level of the bluff. They can then march inland so as to attack the place in the rear. So perpendicular is the bluff that it will always be difficult for our gunboats to get command of the fortifications. The rebels themselves say that Port Hudson is more invincible than Columbus or Island No. 10—possibly it is, but as we look, the other two impregnable places likely this will fall also. The only moral I have to draw is, that when we held Baton Rouge we had Port Hudson in our possession, that is to say, the place was without any defences. So much for Gen. BUTLER's not having at his command an efficient force sufficient to operate in the interior.

Maj. J. M. BELL, our most popular Provost-Judge, and Capt. JOHN CLARK, head of the Commissary Department and editor of the *Delta*, after an absence of nearly two months have returned to this city to assume their responsible duties. I need not say that the town is delighted.

TERRIFIC LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.

Five Men Killed—Cars Destroyed by the Force of the Concussion.

One of the most terrific locomotive boiler explosions probably that ever occurred, took place last night at the New-York and Erie Railroad Station, at the Long Dock in Jersey City, causing the instant death of five persons, and injuring two others.

The facts, as far as we were enabled to gather them, were as follows. A short time since the Railroad Company sent the large first-class Engine No. 164 to Patterson to be overhauled and repaired. A new furnace or "box" was placed in her at the New-Jersey Locomotive Works, and the repairing to the machinery was done at the shop of the Erie Railway Company. The work having been completed, the engine was run down for the first time without any cars attached, from Patterson to the Long Dock, and left standing on a side track for the purpose of running her out with the 7 P. M. freight train, which was to leave about 8 P. M.

About 7½ o'clock the engineer and fireman took their places upon the engine, while two or three men were engaged shoveling sand in a box on top of the boiler, the sand being used to throw upon the track when the wheels slip. It was at this time that the explosion occurred, and in an instant the huge monster was scattered in all directions and in thousands of pieces, killing the engineer, fireman, two brakemen and the ostler, and injuring the conductor and a boy. Large pieces and fragments of the engine were thrown in all directions for a distance of 150 yards. One of the large driving-wheels was torn from the axle and thrown bodily across a ditch a distance of 15 feet. A large piece of the boiler was blown through a box car standing on a side track on the north side, and came down into the blacksmith's shop 250 feet distant. One piece of iron, the frame of the machine, four inches square, was snapped in two as though it had been but a pipe stem. A train of platform cars was standing on the side tracks on each side, and were badly damaged by the force of the concussion, the iron rails were bent, and the wheels forced against the sides of the cars, splitting and breaking the woodwork. The report was so great that it shook the ground and houses for a great distance around, marring the plastering, and windows in houses were shattered in dwellings in Pavonia avenue, several blocks away. The report was heard in the lower part of Jersey City, more than a mile away, and was so loud that it caused considerable inquiry as to the cause. Two of the persons killed were terribly mutilated, and when taken up were but a mass of insensible flesh and crushed bones. The following are the casualties:

ROBERT WM. ROOT, engineer, aged 28 years, fireman; PATRICK MILLOY, of Binghamton, and MARTIN BARNEY, brakeman; also, one man, a Frenchman, whose name could not be ascertained.

Injured—HENRY HUNTER, conductor, scalded on the forehead and cut on the head. His injuries were not serious. CHAS. BALL, a boy employed in the shops, had his leg fractured by one of the flying missiles.

The cause of the accident is not known; neither is it known whether the engineer was supplying the boiler with water or not.

Word was sent to Coroner GAFFNEY, who caused the remains to be gathered up and placed in a building, and an inquest will be held on them to-day.

Filling Up the Old Regiments.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 134.—II. Commissioned officers of each regiment, battalion or battery of the regular army in the field will appoint one or more recruiting officers, who are hereby authorized to enlist soldiers for their respective commands, and to muster them into the service of the United States. Such officers will not receive any bounty or premium for recruiting.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* has been informed that the citizens of Huntsville, Ala., have come to calling Gen. DAVIS, JEFF CLEMENS and GEORGE LANE, to that place, on account of their Unionism. LANE is openly for LINCOLN, and went off with the retiring Yankees. CLEMENS and DAVIS remain at home, but it seems that the people have no confidence in their fidelity to the South.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Preparations at the Capital to Resist the French Invasion.

Ortega Appointed Commander-in-Chief.

The Proclamations of the French Commander, Gen. Forey.

HIS DISAGREEMENT WITH ALMONTE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GUERRILLAS.

The last accounts from Vera Cruz received in Havana mention the arrival in the former place of a Spaniard, proceeding from Mexico City, who brings accounts of the enthusiasm displayed in the capital and other places to resist the French invasion. Several forts have been built, and every one in the City of Mexico has been ordered to take up arms. According to accounts received from Vera Cruz, GOMEZ, ZARAGOZA and DOBLADO were said to be likewise slain. The correspondent of the Havana newspaper, the *Diario de la Vera Cruz*, regrets the sad scene, whether there had been administered a coup *de Jalisco*, but there is nothing to warrant a similar assertion.

A general order issued by the new French Commander-in-Chief of the army in Mexico, on his arrival from France, at Martinico, has been much talked of in Spain. The following is the most interesting paragraph that it contains:

"You will therefore respect both persons and property, pay punctually for whatever purchases may be made, and not allow your hands nor your conscience to make sacrilegious spoil of churches, nor violate females, children and old men, nor will you despise the soldiers against whom you are going to fight, for *the noble flower of Castile runs through their veins*. But remember, in the contrary case, you will be demanded of the country, and great be your responsibility, if you do not behave in the manner that suits them. I rely upon your discipline and your honor, and shall soon better than by vain words that you are well come to impose upon the Mexican nation, full against the Government, and lower it in the eyes of civilized people, a step which you decide it to take itself."

From a letter at Vera Cruz on the 21st of last month in the French man-of-war *Turenne*, across parked by the seven transports *Chateau Yquem*, which transported the expeditionary army. The letter contains the following extract, which is as follows:

"The high position of this general officer, and the personal confidence which we know that he has received from the Emperor, are a sure guarantee of the important events that are about to take place in our affairs."

Gen. FOREY unites in his hands all military and civil power. The Emperor, in naming appointed him by decree of the 6th of last July, *his Minister Plenipotentiary in Mexico*, by which he alone has the mission to treat upon the subject of government. M. DE SALIGNY, according to the wishes of the Emperor, will continue to reside in Mexico as Diplomatic Ambassador, his audience being for the time subordinate to that of the Ambassador Extraordinary."

Gen. FOREY, previous to his landing, had issued the following proclamation:

"MEXICANS. The Emperor NAPOLEON, on sending to you the command of the new army, which very soon will join me, commissioned me to tell you his tone intentions.

When, some months ago, Spain, England, and France, experiencing the same necessity, saw themselves reduced to make for the same motive, the Government of the Emperor sent to Mexico only a small number of soldiers, leaving to the nation that had been most injured the chief command in demanding a reparation of the common injuries. But by a fatality difficult to foresee, their positions have been changed, and France remains alone to defend what she believes to be the interest of all. From this new position she does not withdraw. Convinced of the justice of her demands, encouraged by Serrations favorable to the regeneration of Mexico, she has persevered, and will persevere more than ever, in the object proposed.

It is not against the Mexican people that I come to make war, but against a band of unscrupulous men, without conscience, who have trod under foot the rights of nations, governing by means of the most sanguinary terror, and who, to maintain themselves, have not been ashamed to sell piecemeal to the foreigner the territory of their country.

They have tried to excite against us the National feeling, pretending to make believe that we have come to impose upon you a monarchical Government of our own liking; far from that, as soon as the Mexican people are free by their votes, they will choose without restraint the Government that suits them. I order you, therefore, to receive them as friends, and to consider as enemies only those who, misled by the deceitful promises of [illegible] dare to oppose their march.

Mexicans, we are not coming to [illegible] but to protect the interests of the country, to [illegible] its regeneration.

Mexicans, be united, and wherever her flag is unfurled in America, be sure as in Europe she represents the cause of order and civilization."

Gen. FOREY has published another order, in which he says that he does not recognize ALMONTE as superior Chief of the nation, a title which the latter had conferred upon himself, but only as a General of the Republic. In consequence of this, he has ordered that the former Civil and Military Governors of Vera Cruz, SERRANO and MARIN, who had been deprived of their offices by ALMONTE, both of which had been imposed, by command of the latter, to Gen. WOLL, should be reinstated. This step appears to have given general satisfaction, for when Gen. WOLL was appointed Civil and Military Governor of the Department of Vera Cruz, in place of SERRANO and MARIN, the city authorities and other officials were so annoyed with SERRANO, that they immediately resigned.

Gen. FOREY is likewise said to be at loggerheads with Admiral JURIEN, and has ordered the blockade of the southern coast of Mexico, which the latter had raised, to be rigidly observed. The cutters of Mexican ports had been returned to their owners, but the vessels were detained.

[illegible] Gen. FOREY [illegible] from the Government of Vera Cruz [illegible] all who were [illegible] Vera Cruz [illegible] and was due to those [illegible] who attempted [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Mexico.

The [illegible] which was stationed in Perote [illegible] Mexico [illegible] Vera Cruz [illegible] Gen. FOREY [illegible] Mexico [illegible] Gen. FOREY [illegible] Mexico [illegible] Gen. FOREY [illegible] Mexico

The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Indications of Immediate Activity in the Army and Navy.

Work to be Begun in Earnest Once More.

The Government Determined that There Shall be No More Delays.

The Army of the Potomac to be Soon in Motion.

THE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 26.

THE WORK VERY SOON TO COMMENCE.

We have high official authority for announcing that the Army of the Potomac is expected very soon to make a movement under the programme of the Government for rapid and powerful operations by land and water.

We are also permitted to say by authority, plainly, what we before have intimated unofficially, that the supersedure of Gen. Buell by Gen Rosecrans is an evidence that the vigor displayed by the latter officer will hereafter be expected of all Generals in command. The Administration is more than ever in earnest, and resolved to tolerate no further injurious delays.

IMPORTANT TREASURY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury will shortly discontinue the receipt of deposits of gold. He will not, however, offer five-twenties at any discount yet proposed to him from market rates, but will endeavor, as much as possible, to expedite their rapid conversion.

The representations in some quarters, that the public debt has reached two thousand millions of dollars, is a gross exaggeration. On the 1st of October it was only about six hundred and twenty millions, and is now less than six hundred and sixty millions. This includes the whole circulation, every unpaid requisition, and every species of indebtedness, except claims on which requisitions have not yet been made. The amount of such claims unadjusted is estimated to be not greater than twenty millions of dollars. The sum total of public indebtedness, it must be remembered, includes the seventy or eighty millions bequeathed, with the war, to the present Administration, by that of Mr. Buchanan.

THE SOUTH ARMING THEIR NEGROES.

We have intelligence from the South, through a source entitled to credit, that the rebels have really ventured upon the dangerous policy of arming their negroes. In Atlanta, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., and other cities, it is said that negro regiments have already been organized and supplied with weapons; and a recent North Carolina newspaper states that about eight thousand black soldiers, officered by whites, have been sent from camps of instruction to garrison fortifications and important towns.

M'CLELLAN'S INACTIVITY—WHO IS TO BLAME?

The statements made in our dispatches, that Gen. Thomas ascribed the delay of the Army of the Potomac in moving to a want of shoes, and that a number of Gen. McClellan's Staff had written here that the movement could not be made without new supplies of clothing, have opened an interesting controversy between the friends of Gen. McClellan and those of Gen. Meigs. It is asserted by the former that there is the grossest neglect on the part of the Quartermaster's Department in furnishing the army with necessary supplies; while the latter stoutly deny the charge, and throw the responsibility for inaction upon the General in command.

REQUISITIONS MET.

In reply to inquiries from the Secretary of War, Gen. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, and Maj. Sherman, Acting Commissary-General of Subsistence, have officially stated that all requisitions from the Army of the Potomac for subsistence, shoes, clothing and other army supplies, have been promptly met. Gen. Meigs also states that new and large requisitions have been made within the last two days, which are being shipped as rapidly as possible.

WHY LEE WAS THOUGHT TO BE GOING SOUTH.

The frequent reports that we have had for several weeks from refugees, deserters and correspondents in the front, that Lee and his army were evacuating Winchester, and falling back to Staunton or Richmond, are now known to have originated in the heavy movements in that direction of the cattle, negroes, and army supplies, with the cannon captured at Harper's Ferry, which the enemy have been industriously gathering up and sending to Richmond for future use, under the very noses of our army of observation on the Upper Potomac, which would seem to be waiting expressly to allow time for the completion of this work, too important to the rebels, and so injurious to us.

THE NEW LEVIES OUR MAIN DEPENDENCE.

The concurrent testimony of intelligent observers proves that the Volunteer Army of last year has been well nigh ruined by the course of treatment to which it has been subjected by the Government and its chiefs. While its ranks have been fearfully thinned by the fighting against odds to which the stupidity or the treachery of its Generals has compelled it, the still more fatal exposure in malarious camps and the constant desertions provoked by a feeble organization—the enthusiasm which originally was a powerful element of strength has been crushed out by the mysterious management of the war, and disappointment and discontent substituted for cheerfulness and hope. The last hair's weight seems now to have been added to the camel's back, by the enormous bounties being offered to new recruits, while these veterans are denied the arrearages of pay needed to provide for their families the indispensable supplies for the coming Winter. In consequence, the old regiments are more skeletons, and the dissatisfaction prevailing is so great as seriously to impair their efficiency. A cure could easily be administered by filling up the regiments, putting the old volunteers on a par, pecuniarily, with the new ones, making prompt payment of arrearages and officering the divisions with fighting Generals.

THE REBELS STRONGER THAN EVER

An officer, whose official duties have led him a good deal into the rebel lines of late, including Richmond, reports that the rebels never were so strong, in a military sense, as at present. Their ranks are full and continually increasing; the discipline is rigid and effective, and their Commissariat and Quartermaster's organization greatly improved. In other words, we are giving them the time invaluable to insurrectionists, for creating and perfecting a system of Government which every day renders more formidable. A few months more, it is calculated, will add to their strength the prestige of foreign recognition, and render them unconquerable.

HORSES ALL SENT TO M'CLELLAN.

It is impossible for officers not belonging to the Army of the Potomac to obtain Government horses, as they are all sent to Gen. McClellan's command as fast as received here. This would seem to show that there is no good cause for the charge that officials here are disposed to withhold from that command the means for efficient operations.

THE NEW-YORKERS PAROLED AT HARPER'S FERRY.

At the request of Gen. Wadsworth, the New-York regiments captured at Harper's Ferry and released by the rebels on parole of honor not to serve against them during the war, and who were sent West with a view of operating against the Indians, have been ordered back to New-York. They are about 3,600 in all, and were greatly dissatisfied at being ordered to frontier duty.

CHANGE IN MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD.

Assistant Surveyor Van Buren Hubbard, U. S. A., has been ordered to relieve Surgeon J. T. Barston, U. S. Volunteers, as member of the Examining Board for candidates applying for admission into Corps of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers.

CHANGE OF MEDICAL PURVEYOR AT CAIRO, ILL.

Medical Storekeeper Stevens has been assigned to duty as Acting Medical Purveyor at Cairo, Ill., vice Surgeon Taggart.

REBEL PRISONERS SENT IN BY SIGEL.

The following rebel guerrillas were sent in by Gen. Sigel, on Friday.

Louis Pattit, Company B, Forty-ninth Virginia Regiment.

G. P. Garner, Company F, Fourteenth Virginia Regiment.

James N. Wood, Company K, Second Virginia Regiment.

Frederic Moon, Henry G. Ball and John A. Spriggs were also sent in as prisoners of State, together with three prisoners of war. Spriggs was formerly a clerk in the Post-office in Richmond.

GEN. GRIFFEN UNDER A CLOUD.

In the course of the Martindale trial, Gen. Griffen, who was sent back to his command by Gen. Fitz-John Porter before his evidence could be taken, was summoned back by order of the Court, and refused to return, giving as a reason that Gen. McClellan could not spare him from his place on the field. He was informed in reply that he need not return, but that charges would be preferred against him for the refusal to obey orders.

REBEL DESERTERS AND REFUGEES.

Lieut. Tuells, Thos. W. Coleman and Philip Sharper were picked up on Thursday by one of our gunboats, on the Virginia shore of the Lower Potomac, and brought to this city. Two refugees from Richmond—a man and his wife—were also taken on board near the mouth of Jackson Creek. They were sent to the Old Capitol Prison till they can be examined.

REBELS FROM FAIRFAX SENT UP.

George C. Ordman and Robert E. Newman, Secessionists from Fairfax, were sent up to the Old Capitol Prison, on Friday, on a charge of treason.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR LEAD WIRE.

S. P. Brown, Navy Agent here, has advertised for proposals for 150,000 pounds of lead wire for the use of the Ordnance Department, to be delivered within ten days from the acceptance of the bid.

NEW MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF HOSPITALS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Surgeon B. Norris, U. S. A., who has been absent five years in New-Mexico, has been ordered to report to the Medical Director in Philadelphia, as Medical Director of the Hospitals there.

PROPORTION OF DEMOCRATS IN THE ARMY.

Instances like the following throw light upon the disputed question as to the relative proportion of Democrats and Republican Union soldiers in the army. In a regiment raised in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, two companies containing one hundred and eighty-six men, were canvassed, and only three Democrats were found, against one hundred and eighty-three Union men.

SALE OF CONDEMNED BACON.

A large sale of condemned bacon was made to-day, by order of the Navy Department, for four and two-thirds cents per pound.

THE FAMILY OF CLARK MILLS RETURNED.

The family of Clark Mills, the sculptor, have returned to this city from a tour of several months to the South of Europe.

[illegible] TAKEN FOR HOSPITAL PURPOSES.

The Gilmor House, Baltimore, has been taken by Government for hospital purposes.

THE CONTRABANDS NOT A BURDEN ON THE GOVERNMENT.

The following important letter is from the Superintendent of Contrabands at Washington, to Governor Yates:

CONTRABAND DEPARTMENT, CAMP BARKER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1862.

To His Excellency Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois:

SIR: From testimony deemed by me reliable, I learned yesterday that, in an address lately made in Southern Illinois by an Ex-Member of Congress, the representation was made that in Washington, at the present time, no less than 40,000 "contrabands" were *subsisted and clothed* at Government expense. Now a statement coming from a source so high, where the individual is supposed to know the facts, would tend to influence mischievously a large class of our citizens who have no correct means of obtaining the facts. Thus I felt it my duty to communicate with you, after advising with some of your friends in Washington, putting you in possession of the facts, which you are at liberty to use as you may deem best for the cause of truth and justice.

The facts are as follows: On the 16th of last June I was appointed by Gen. Wadsworth Superintendent of the contrabands at "Duff Green's Row," Washington, where I found about 400 persons, young and old. Since my appointment, up to the present time, no less than 3,600 contrabands, of both sexes and of all ages, have passed through my hands.

Of the above number, all but 675 have gone out, either to do for themselves, labor in private families, or work for the Government. The 675 (our present number) includes 120 who have been sent us from the various military encampments in and about Washington, and from the hands employed by the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, and are sent to us for medical treatment. Then we have about 20 who are employed at 40 cents per day in the service of the camp. Besides these, quite a number of the remainder go out during the day to wash for the sick soldiers at the hospitals, and return to their families at night in the camp. This leaves a small balance of those too old and infirm for profitable labor, or too young to go to service. And even the mothers, with their large and dependent families, have husbands in the army or navy, and have been sent to us for protection and sustenance, while their husbands are employed by our army.

As to clothing, the Government has not at any time furnished these people with any, *not even blankets*, except in a few cases. Northern benevolence, through the "National Freedmen's Association," and the "Colored Contraband Relief Association," have thus far furnished the clothing for these destitute ones. Thus we see, in the light of these facts, that all the cry raised by alarmists about "contrabands" being a burden to the Government is the creation of the fancy of designing politicians.

Then, again, the cry which is so often raised by these same designing men, that the North will be crowded with "niggers," and that the poor whites will have to suffer in consequence, is alike without foundation; for while applications are daily made by persons from all of the Northern and Western States, and the most liberal offers of pay made to these people if they will consent to go, yet not one in a *hundred* can in anywise be persuaded to go North.

Thus, when the question of Government burden for 40,000 "contrabands" is considered in the light of truth, it is reduced to 400; while the thousands of those who some have hoped to see emigrating to the North and West, go into the column of units.

The thousands expended by Government for clothing the "contrabands," turns out to be just nothing, and the "*idleness*" spoken of is, in the light of truth, speedily converted into erecting fortifications, diligent and laborious toil in all the servile departments of the Government.

No, instead of these people being a drug on the hands of the Government, *ten* could be to-day employed, while we have but one to furnish.

Yours, respectfully,
D. B. NICHOLS,
Superintendent of Contrabands at Camp Barker.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 26.

IMMEDIATE ACTIVITY IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The indications in all quarters are such as to give assurances that both the army and the navy will not much longer remain inactive, but will commence a plan of operations promising the accomplishment of the most important results. The preparations for this purpose are nearly completed, and of such an extent as to preclude even the probability of failure, and to answer all demands from public and private sources for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, with a view to the prompt suppression of the rebellion.

The appointment of Gen. Rosecrans to the command of which Gen. Buell has just been relieved, is owing to the [illegible] but recently so conspicuously displayed by him, and as a compliment to his fine qualities as a soldier. Equal energy and ability will be expected of all entrusted with similar important duties. And there is also authority for stating that the Administration is determined that further injurious delays shall no longer be a subject of general complaint. The programme, of course, includes an early movement of the Army of Potomac.

RECONNOISANCES SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC.

There have been several reconnoisances during the past week on the Southern side of the Potomac, and much valuable information obtained concerning the position of the enemy. Gainesville, New Baltimore, Hay-Market, Thoroughfare Gap, Domfries, Stafford Springs, Warrenton Junction, Manassas Junction, and other places, were within their fields of observation. Our troops had occasional skirmishes, and both sides lost a few men in killed, wounded and prisoners. A scouting party who returned to Sigel's headquarters last night, report that the rebel General Mumford, with a force of 1,500 men, was at Purcellville, about twelve miles west of Leesburgh, on the road to Snicker's Gap. A large patrol of the enemy is at Leesburgh, Middlebury and Waterford.

MUST BIVOUAC ON THE MARCH.

According to an order just issued from the War Department, troops in actual campaign must be prepared to bivouac on the march, the allowance of tents being limited. Hospital tents, being for the sick and wounded, must not be diverted from their proper use.

TAX STAMPS.

The regulations for procuring tax stamps subject the people on the Pacific Coast to inconveniences and delays, owing to the distance from Washington, and remittances being required for their purchase. A telegram of more than six hundred words has been received at the Treasury Department upon this subject from Government officers in San Francisco, in which, as a remedy, the request is made that an agency for the sale of stamps be established in that city. Satisfactory arrangements will doubtless be made.

THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

With the news of the complete triumph of the Liberals in the United States of Colombia, late New Granada, comes also the information, through distant official sources, that Gen. Mosquera's Government has been recognized and its ministers and consuls received by the Governments of Peru, Chili, Bolivia, Ecuador, Costa Rica, and Mexico. The Ministers of France and Great Britain have been received by Mosquera's Government, but Mr. Burton, the Minister of the United States, has not been received, because Messrs. Parana and Murill, the representatives of Colombia, now in New-York, have not yet been received by the United States Government.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Commander McCann has been detached from the *Maratanza*, and ordered to the command of the *Huntsback*.

Acting-Lieut. Calhoun has been detached from the *Huntsback*, and ordered to the command of the *Ladona*.

Lieut.-Commander C. S. Norton has been ordered to the *Maratanza*.

Acting-Master W. G. Saltonstall has been ordered to the command of the steamer *Commodore Hull*.

Acting-Master L. Nathan Lewis has been ordered to the steamer *Vanderbilt*.

A COURT OF INQUIRY FOR GEN. M'DOWELL.

At the request of Major-Gen. McDowell, a Court of Inquiry, consisting of Gens. Hunter, Cadwallader and Garfield, will meet in this city to-morrow, to investigate the military conduct of that gentleman.

Union War Meetings.

The following is a list of places at which, under the auspices of the Union State Central Committee, Messrs. Raymond, Wadsworth, Hamilton, Noyes, Alvord, Bruce, Phelps, Greeley, Cochrane, Stanton, Dickinson, Briggs, and other well-known orators, will speak:

MONDAY, OCT. 27.

Batavia—Hon. James Wadsworth, Hon. Benj. F. Bruce.
Schenectady—Hon. A. J. Hamilton.
Elmira—Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Dennis McCarthy, Esq.
Poughkeepsie—Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., Hon. Jas. A. Briggs.
Oneida—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord.

TUESDAY, OCT 28.

Troy—Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., Hon. Charles A. Phelps.
Utica—Hon. H. J. Raymond, Hon. A. J. Hamilton.
Warsaw—James Wadsworth, Hon. B. F. Bruce.
Albion—Thos. G. Alvord, Hon. James A. Briggs.
Corning—Horace Greeley.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29.

Waterville—Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq.
Rochester—Hon. Chas. A. Phelps, Hon. Jas. Wadsworth.
Buffalo—Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Hon. A. J. Hamilton.
Geneseo—Hon. B. F. Bruce, Hon. Thos. G. Alvord, Cazenovia—Dennis McCarthy, Horace Greeley.

THURSDAY, OCT. 30.

Cooperstown—Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq.
Lyons—Dennis McCarthy, Esq., Hon. B. F. Bruce.
Hornellsville—Hon. Henry J. Raymond.
Olean—Brig.-Gen. John Cochrane, Hon. H. B. Stanton.
Lockport—Hon. Charles A. Phelps, Hon. A. J. Hamilton.
Dansville—Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, Hon. James A. Briggs.
Brooklyn—Hon. James Wadsworth, Hon. Henry A. Foster.
Owego—Hon. Horace Greeley.

FRIDAY, OCT. 31.

Canandaigua—Hon. B. F. Bruce, Hon. Charles A. Phelps.
Auburn—Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., D. McCarthy, Esq.
Binghamton—Hon. H. J. Raymond, Hon. A. J. Hamilton.
Jamestown—Hon. H. B. Stanton, Brig.-Gen. John Cochrane.
Mt. Morris—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord, Dr. James C. Jackson.
Syracuse Mass Meeting—Hon. Jas. A. Briggs, Jas. Wadsworth, Horace Greeley.
Kingston—Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Hon. Henry A. Foster, Hon. George T. Pierce, and Hon. James Graham.

SATURDAY, NOV. 1

Middletown—Hon. H. J. Raymond, Hon. A. J. Hamilton.
Penn Yan—Hon. B. F. Bruce.
Dunkirk—Hon. James Wadsworth, Hon. H. B. Stanton.
Buffalo—Brig.-Gen. John Cochrane.
Ellenville—Hon. Henry A. Foster, Hon. Geo. T. Pierce and Hon. Jas. Graham.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Enemy Reported to Have Evacuated Winchester.

A MOVEMENT TOWARD GORDONSVILLE.

Heavy Rain and Rise in the River.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 26, 1862.

We have no reports to-night sustaining the rumors current here, of fighting on the Upper Potomac.

The enemy is reported in Fredericksburg to have evacuated Winchester, and to be moving toward Gordonsville.

A heavy rain-storm is prevailing there, as well as here, which bids fair to raise the Potomac.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 24, 1862.

The air is again filled with rumors and promises of an onward movement, and as the story about a want of clothing and shoes has been demolished, on semi-official authority, it is hoped that the rumors of an advance in the present instance will prove to be correct. If there is none very soon, the people will be apt to demand the true reason, and continue their demand until they get it.

The first struggle will, of course, be at Winchester, unless Lee concludes to vacate the place, and of this there are at present no prospects. On the contrary, the evidence is conclusive that the position has been strongly defended—that supplies in large quantities are daily arriving, and that reinforcements are also constantly pouring in. Fears are expressed that Banks's army corps cannot be here in time to [illegible] be sent on to aid that of Lee, in the event of a collision with our forces. Should this be the case, we shall be fearfully overmatched, and our condition, to say the least, most critical. In the event of defeat, the Capitol would be in greater danger than ever, though there are very few here who believe that it could really be captured.

The Richmond papers give us scarcely a glimpse of light with reference to army movements, though they have insinuated for several weeks that Lee was fully prepared and inviting attack. This is probably correct, and if McClellan considers the game a safe one, it is to be hoped he will accommodate the rebel General without further delay.

The occupation of Martinsburgh by the enemy was anticipated over a week ago, but it seems we were powerless to prevent it. A large amount of property belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was destroyed immediately after the occupation.

Letters received here represent the amount of plunder secured by Bragg in Kentucky, and successfully removed by him, to have been enormous, sufficient, if carefully used, to subsist his army for two months at least.

We have nothing later from Nashville—indeed it is extremely difficult to obtain reliable intelligence from there, as the city is completely cut off from communication with the North. With Bragg's army at large, the position of Nashville is not thought to be a very safe one, though it is believed that an attempt to capture it by storm would lead to its destruction at the hands of its Union occupants.

The latest advices from New-Orleans make no mention of the probable course Gen. Butler would pursue on the confiscation question, though it is known that quite a number have refused to acknowledge their allegiance to the Government. One authority intimates that the General will not be overharsh with those persons, while another letter reads directly the reverse, and asserts that he "will carry out the law to the letter."

There are rumors that Gen. Butler acts altogether independently of Major Sudley, the Military Governor of the State, who is a mere cypher in the hands of the former, and seldom consulted in the management of affairs. In other words, Gen. Butler assumes the entire control of matters without regard to the presence of any other officer.

ARGUMENT OF THE INACTION PARTY.

From the Washington Star of Friday

We see no more wisdom in the current "On to Richmond" cry than in that which superinduced the original Bull Run disaster, nor do we perceive anything disheartening in the current situation. Why, we proceed to explain.

Up to July last everything went well with our arms. At that time the rebel scheme for taking advantage of the mistaken policy of short-sighted men in Congress (in stopping recruiting)—conscripting—came into full operation, enabling Jeff. Davis & Co. to essay to play their last card—that is, to attempt to wrest Kentucky and Maryland from the Union, knowing well that if successful, Missouri would fall into their hands without a struggle, as an inevitable consequence of that success. It also involved the capture of Philadelphia, with power to dictate terms of peace, separation, &c., this Winter, from Philadelphia. The comprehensive plan of a rebel Fall campaign has utterly failed.

Instead of reclaiming Maryland and occupying Pennsylvania, Lee has been repulsed and driven back across the Potomac, with (to him) irreparable loss of veterans, arms and other military necessaries. Ere these rebel Fall campaigns were inaugurated, their *every available man under thirty-five years of age* were forced into the ranks. Since that time they have been getting successions only of men over thirty-five, or, in other words, from the class that cannot furnish more than one-tenth as many persons fit to stand the hardships of such campaigning as theirs, as persons under thirty-five can stand. The consequence is that their supply of men to be made food for powder has practically ceased. How completely their two unsuccessful campaigns have exhausted their supplies of arms, clothing, &c., is proved not only by the facts that the regiment of boys and old men doing provost-guard duty in Richmond is armed for the most part with pikes, and the squads of men over thirty-five being sent forward to Lee go to him unarmed, but also by the utter destitution in which a large portion of their army around Winchester is now shivering.

On the other hand, we are now but fairly getting into the field the 600,000 (best men for the service that have so far taken up arms for the Union) called for last Summer. But three regiments of all this immense new force were in action up to the retreat of the rebels back into Virginia, though a dozen more were in the field at that time. Already more than a third of the 600,000 are "in line" in the West, in this quarter and elsewhere, and three-fourths of the balance have been "mustered in," and are daily arriving where required. There is no question that in thirty days every man of the 600,000 will have been obtained, and be armed and equipped and in the field, if "the Governors" vouchsafe to send them along as requested. While we will have been getting these 600,000 additional soldiers, the rebels will not have been able to add an accession of 60,000 men to their armies. Our supplies of arms, clothing, munitions, &c., will have been increased in the same time *pari passu* with the increase of our armies. They have already used up their last procurable gun, blanket and wagon.

In a very brief period to come, we may also remind the reader we shall have afloat a fleet of iron-clads, which, cooperating with our greatly increased armies, will render the fall of Charleston and Mobile—the only ports through which the rebellion now gets its European assistance that has alone enabled it to keep its head above water up to this time—a speedy certainty, beyond peradventure.

Under these circumstances, instead of seeing disasters in delay, we perceive nought but rendering the assurance of speedy, conclusive success, doubly sure.

Nothing, under such circumstances, could be more unwise than to seek to bring on a decisive engagement at this time. Besides throwing away all these advantages of delay, it strikes us that we have everything to lose and nothing whatever to gain by so doing. Let us suppose that, goaded on by renewed radical importunities upon the Executive, or anch of the Government, Gen. McClellan shall, next week, advance against the enemy posted in the position near Winchester the latter may select. If Lee accords him battle, it must necessarily take place with the advantage of position wholly on his side—worth at least to him an accession of fifty thousand veterans. If the battle be even a drawn one, the practical defeat involved in it will figure our cause most grievously.

If, on the other hand, we gain some advantage, Lee will instantly fall back, say two days' march, to some mountain pass, which he can hold for a brief time with 10,000 men against 100,000, and will send Stuart around on another rail into Maryland and Pennsylvania, with our troops withdrawn from guarding the Potomac, still one feasible ford from opposite Leesburgh to the Alleghanies. Such a raid would be far more successful than in this last one. Let us say that McClellan again advances against Lee, posted in a mountain pass two days' march below Winchester, and 25,000 gives him battle. The result, though it be Lee's expulsion therefrom, will surely cost us a sacrifice in killed, wounded and missing, five times as great as that of the most advantageously posted enemy. In that way it is not impossible that McClellan may beat Lee clear back to Staunton; fighting a succession of battles in mountain passes, which will reduce his army fifty thousand men, while they reduce Lee's not more than ten thousand.

Cui bono? To find simply that he has forced Lee a hundred miles nearer to his base of supplies, and, in so doing, advanced so far from his own base of supplies that his army remaining after these battles will be unable to fight more, because being all necessary as flank and rear guards! From Winchester down to Staunton the feasible roads all lay within striking distance of wooded mountains, inaccessible to our troops, from which a force of but a thousand guerrillas, who know the country well, can make it absolutely necessary for McClellan to employ 30,000 men at different points in watching to prevent them from breaking up his line of communication with his rear—which, if done, must force upon him the immediate retreat out of Virginia.

These are all points in the which have not been considered by the "On to Richmonders" of the present hour. We think they should have more weight with those who have the power to order McClellan to advance down the Valley, than all the howlings of all inconsiderate and uninformed persons in the land.

On the other hand, if McClellan starts to keep Lee's army shivering in its nakedness in the valley for but a month, its sufferings in that time, as it is conceded, will have immensely reduced its efficiency. The elements will, in that time, so reduce the number of foods as that ten thousand men will be a more efficient guard against a raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania than fifty thousand are to-day.

Swinging his army around, and making his front extended from Warrenton or Leesburgh to Harper's Ferry, he can then surely force Lee inevitably to abandon the valley, because he will threaten his communications with Richmond under circumstances under which he can—if Lee accepts battle—in forty-eight hours be reinforced by forty or fifty thousand troops from this immediate vicinity, that cannot venture from here now, because Lee's army is practically between McClellan and the Federal capital.

But we have not the least idea that Lee will fight under such circumstances. He will hasten back to Richmond, to be compelled on arriving there to break up his army, sending one portion to the defence of Charleston, another to the defence of Mobile, another to that of Wilmington, N. C., and still another portion to the defence of Savannah, for by that time we will probably have the fleet of iron-clads, backed by an army forty or fifty thousand strong, on the ocean, steering for one of these four important points—the rebels will not know which.

We respectfully submit that when matters come to that situation, it will be the time for McClellan's victorious advance on Richmond by [illegible] possibly on Fredericksburgh.

REORGANIZING THE ARMY.

The [illegible] order of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from Harper's Ferry:

"The artillery and cavalry regiments to a certain extent, have been replenished with new horses and the old stock turned out. Large droves of lean and hungry kind have been limping their way toward Frederick and Washington, for the purpose of being assorted. The best are retained and turned out to grass, while those of the mummy order are sold to the highest bidder. There being several large tanneries in Frederick—I suppose the proprietors will have their eyes open to the chances offering.

Since the soldiers have been getting their new clothes, our dilapidated uniforms are, or were, lying around loose. A number of men have been going round with wagons, carefully gathering them up, with all the movable property thereon contained, for the purpose of transferring said worn-out habiliments to some woolen factory, to be made into shoddy. Great loads have been gathered and hauled away; in fact, enough has been gathered to make thousands of dollars for those engaged in the filthy but lucrative business. Even the old 'duds' left behind by the skedaddling Secesh have been as carefully gathered.

A pontoon bridge was commenced this morning at Berlin, some five miles before this point, for the purpose of crossing the Potomac with a little more speed than heretofore. From the manner in which they do their work, I am inclined to believe it will be finished by noon to-day. The pickets extend some distance out in Loudon County, and since the destruction of Capt. Dean's independent guerrilla band, many of the refugees can now go home in safety.

The boats for this bridge are precisely the same as those used on the Peninsula for the purpose of crossing the Chickahominy and other streams. It is with great rapidity the bridge is formed. The launching of a large pontoon boat is done as quickly as upsetting a load of wood, and the men seem to know their business well. A good many of the men employed in this branch of the Government service are lumbermen from the State of Maine. The rebels say it is no use for them to destroy a bridge, as we carry a couple of hundred yards of bridge with us, and can build a bridge as quick as they can destroy one.

Quite an extensive business in bread has been carried on since the army arrived here by the sutlers. They get a load of bread at Frederick at the rate of five cents per loaf. They retail these to the soldiers at ten cents. The bread is sweet and good, and well worth the price at which it is sold, after hauling it such a distance.

Those who have been dealing in it have made as high as fifty dollars a trip of two days. So many are now engaged in the business that the sales are not so rapid, and the consequence, of course, is smaller profits, as "time is money" out here."

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Capture of a Cavalry Patrol—Return of Col. McLean—From Culpepper Direct—A Patrol Fired Upon at Thoroughfare Gap—A Skirmish Near Catlett's Station—Capt. Congey, Lieut. Conger and Six Men Missing—Death of Capt. Loomis, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CENTREVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1862.

I see that a cotemporary of the TIMES published a statement to the effect that Gen. Sigel has moved his headquarters from Fairfax Court-house to this place. No such change has been made, and so far as I have been able to ascertain no such movement is contemplated. When Gen. Sigel moves, I venture the prediction—though neither a prophet or the son of a prophet—that he will not make a stop at Centreville, but will go far beyond. The rumor referred to doubtless originated in a proposition to relieve Gen. Stahel's command here by Gen. Schurz's Division. Even this change is not fully determined upon.

A CAVALRY PATROL CAPTURED.

There has been a small cavalry force for several days past, stationed at Manassas Junction. Yesterday another patrol of forty men, under Lieuts. Patterson and Duffy, of the First Maryland Cavalry, proceeded to the same point, and at 2½ o'clock P. M., moved on toward Bristow Station. While passing through a piece of woods by file, a rebel cavalry force dashed through the column, and it is understood, captured the officers named and thirty men. John Giles, of Co. D, First Maryland, escaped, and brought news of the disaster to these headquarters. He reports that only a few shots were fired, and he saw Lieut. Patterson's horse killed. A later report of the affair is to the effect that our men acted in a very discreditable manner, and that the rebel force was smaller than our own. The rebels, it is said, had on blue overcoats, such as are worn by the United States soldiers, and their true character was not discovered until it was too late to offer serious resistance. We shall probably have all the facts to-day. This is not the first time, by any means, that the rebels have gained an advantage over our troops by wearing similar clothing; so many of the rebel cavalry hovering about the vicinity now have blue clothing, that it has become necessary to have other means of identifying our own troops than by their clothing. On the last reconnoissance, a signal and a countersignal were given out, so as to avoid the possibility of any mistake being made.

RETURN OF COL. MCLEAN.

Col. McLean, commanding the Second Brigade of this command, arrived here last evening, having been on a leave of absence to Ohio for the last twenty days. He returns in good health and spirits, and was welcomed by his whole command with three hearty cheers. Col. McLean is an accomplished and active officer, and while maintaining the strictest discipline, enjoys the confidence, and has secured the love of every man under him.

RETURN OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Four wounded soldiers came within the lines yesterday, direct from the hospital at Little Washington, near Sperryville—the last of the forty left there when the army fell back, under the care of Dr. Dow. Two of these men belong to the Second Maine Infantry, one to the Second Maine Artillery, and one to the Seventy-eighth New-York Infantry. Dr. Dow, a citizen, had ten days' notice to leave the place, and arrived here with his patients, accompanied by his family.

TIRED OF SECESH.

A rebel soldier came up to our picket on the Warrenton turnpike yesterday, and gave himself up. He says that he was born in Ohio, but has lived at the South several years. When the war broke out he was forced into the rebel service, and this was the first opportunity he has had to escape. He thinks that the revels are nearly used up.

FROM CULPEPPER.

I had an interview last evening with a man who was in Culpepper last Sunday, while Gen. Stahel was in front of Warrenton. He left Culpepper Monday and Warrenton yesterday morning. There are 5,000 rebel soldiers at Culpepper, and fresh troops are constantly passing northward—he supposes to join Lee's army. The greatest excitement prevailed there on Sunday, and it was at one time reported that Gen. Stahel had taken Warrenton, and captured the five regiments and three pieces of artillery there. Two regiments of infantry—numbering in all about 700 men—were sent to reinforce the rebel troops at Warrenton on Sunday. He met the captured train of wagons and the prisoners taken by the North Carolina Cavalry, Col. Payne, while guarding it at Haymarket, (not New-Market, as I inadvertently wrote it in my account of the reconnoissance,) Monday morning, within a few miles of Culpepper. The train was captured at 7 o'clock Sunday morning, so that in about twenty-four hours the rebels must have pushed forward the worn-out mules attached to the wagons some thirty-six miles; the contents of the wagons had not been disturbed, apparently, when he saw them. He pretends to no knowledge whatever of the rebel movements, he was in Richmond four weeks ago, but saw only a few troops there; it was stated to him there, however, that there was a large force just outside of the city at Camp Lee. What was meant by a "large" force, he has no idea, or, if he has, will not tell. The last of the rebel pickets, he says, he saw at New-Baltimore. This man is a Jew, and has resided several years at the South, so that his statements are not considered the most reliable; the object of his present visit within our lines is, according to his own account, to get away from the rebellion—but he will be carefully looked after.

SPIES IN CAMP.

Two rebel soldiers were inside of our lines yesterday. They had a pass, and were dressed in complete suits of United States infantry uniform. One was identified by a sergeant as being a man who had taken him prisoner in some battle, but the stupid fellow, instead of arresting them on the spot, took the trouble to go and report the fact to his commanding officer, and in the meantime the spies escaped.

A PATROL FIRED UPON.

Major Steadman, of the Vermont Cavalry, yesterday afternoon, with a small force, went on a patrol to the entrance of Thoroughfare Gap, where they were fired upon and two men were wounded, when the patrol had to fall back.

A SKIRMISH—CAPTURE OF CAPT. CONGER, LIEUT. CONGER AND SIX MEN.

Capt. Conger, of the Third Virginia Cavalry, (Union,) with 30 men, went out on a scout yesterday as far as Catlett's Station, where one prisoner was taken and another rebel soldier was shot. Capt. Conger, hearing that there was a rebel force north of him, marched for it, and at about 4 o'clock P. M. came upon about 150 of the rebel cavalry. There being no alternative, he charged upon them, and the bulk of the force escaped; but we regret to state that Capt. Conger, Lieut. S. B. Conger, (brother of Capt. Conger,) and six men, are missing. Capt. Conger was seen to fall from his horse, and it is feared that he is either killed or severely wounded. His horse was recovered, and the balance of the party, under command of a Sergeant, reached here at 11 o'clock last night. They confirm the report of the capture of the party near the same place, under the command of Lieut. Patterson, alluded to above.

DEATH OF CAPT. LOOMIS.

Capt. M. D. W. Loomis, Assistant Quartermaster of this corps, died suddenly at Fairfax Court-house yesterday, at 12 M. He complained of being ill on Wednesday, but was able to attend to his duties up to a few hours before his death. He has occupied the position of Quartermaster in Gen. Sigel's corps for a long time, and was much esteemed by that officer.

LOOKING OUT FOR NO. 1.

A well-known Staff officer connected with the Eleventh Army Corps has had made a novel as well as new kind of holster for use in the field. He has had some experience in making long marches on horseback, and not having had any occasion to use his pistols for offensive or defensive purposes, he has arrived at the conclusion that the holsters can be appropriated to some better purpose than concealing deadly weapons. With the wants of the last tramp fresh in his memory, he started for Washington a few days ago, and now returns with a pair of model holsters. One side is fitted up so that a good sized demijohn of whiskey can be carried in it, and the other has apartments for sausages, sandwiches, &c., &c. As he assures me that I shall have a taste of the whiskey when out again on a reconnoissance, if I won't expose this nice little arrangement, I, having a selfish interest in the matter, shall refrain from giving it publicity.

RETURN OF ARMY WOMEN.

Six army women, who were left behind when this corps abandoned Sperryville, early last summer, came within our lines yesterday—the rebel authorities refusing to let them leave before. During their detention within the rebel lines they have lived in the country with farmers and were treated very well.

CONSCRIPTS AND NEGROES.

The rebels in Secessia are busily engaged just now in running off to Richmond and beyond negroes and conscripts. A Union man just from below Culpepper, says that he saw droves of negroes and white men on the road at different points—all strongly guarded. He does not exactly know which excited his pity most—the white or black men. Both classes deserve the pity of all. One goes to fight against his will and the other to be sold to a strange master—neither knowing the fate that awaits him. He says the rebels believe that one half of the people in the North yet sympathize with them, and many are anxiously awaiting the time (which they believe to be near at hand) when a party will

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Of *Les Miserables* we may write, finished. The American rendering is also completed. VICTOR HUGO now has permission to commence another story equally good—his translator is at liberty to resume the study of French in which he evidently was rather rudely interrupted. Gavroche, the phenomenal *gamin*, to our great sorrow, is dead, and the life-sands of that amiable convict, Jean Valjean—pronounced by ambitious beginners in French, Jaw Valjaw—have run out beyond the reach of the most retired physician. The smoke has lifted and drifted away from the fatal barricades of June, and the men who fought so bravely and died so grimly behind them are swept away out of sight—buried anywhere but in Père le Chaise. The daughter of the wretched Fantine, by the transmutation of favorable circumstances, becomes a happy wife and mother. One way or another, by marriage or by death, the misery of the miserables is ended, and the inexorable curtain rings down on all the characters, good and bad.

We are really sorry that the brilliant, provoking play has ended. We could have followed with unflagging interest its sparkling changes and combinations until Cosette were lost in her children, and Jean Valjean forgotten in a long line of virtuous galley slaves. But this bliss was not to be. The same jealous Providence that, according to our author, put an extinguisher on NAPOLEON at Waterloo, because he interfered vexatiously with divine plans, and stood generally in the way of their consummation, perhaps stepped in here and decided when it was necessary for its own safety that the candle of the novelist should be snuffed out. Possibly we are wrong in this supposition, but the reasoning whereon we build is HUGO's own. He refers the result of battles to direct divine interposition, and the same agency is quite as competent to decide how the shedding of ink shall go, and when it shall cease, as the shedding of blood. A novelist may stand quite as squarely in God's way as NAPOLEON did. Certain it is that HUGO's modesty no more than his logic will prevent his adopting this conclusion. For a supreme self-consciousness—or rather a persistent self-assertion—crops out on every page of his work, and would be excessively amusing did it not oftener prove eminently provoking. Thus, after groping through one of those long, seemingly interminable passages, in which he delights, where for some time not a ray of meaning is to be seen, and we seem to touch darkness on all sides, when at last a truth sparkles out in broad sunlight like a diamond at the opening of a mine, and we start dazzledly back, saying, GENIUS,—a voice interrupts and says, No, HUGO! And we discover that the voice belongs to the author. Not content with standing in the pit himself and clapping, he makes all his characters *claqueurs*—and very unfortunately they almost always applaud at the worst passages. He patronizes Providence in a rather amusing fashion; petting, praising and scolding the Deity by turns, as though it were a Duke, whom he dined with occasionally. He advises on the affairs of the universe, and draws by insinuation nest little comparisons between Heaven and HUGO, which turn not always to the advantage of the former. In short, amid much that is brilliant and witty, and something to be thankful for in this day of dulness, he writes a great deal that is stuff. Alps on alps of bombast and exaggeration arise on each other's shoulders through the whole course of his work, but beneath and through all there runs a thread of the finest gold—gold so fine that it is pity some critics have thought necessary to gild it.

The chief trouble we find with HUGO is, that when he intends to be philosophical or sentimental, he is simply mad. And his madness makes itself manifest in wordiness. He is a prosy madman. Tradition tells that CAMBRONNE at Waterloo, in reply to the English summons to surrender, uttered a word that young ladies will scarcely find in their abridged French dictionaries, and one that their professors will assure them does not belong to the language. Forthwith HUGO flies into a philological frenzy, and devotes a chapter or two to chanting the sublimity and grandeur of CAMBRONNE's syllabic answer. This instance is representative. Fishing in out of the way places for the sublime, he brings up only the ridiculous, and meaning to descend, he rises into sublimity, when he least premeditates it. But he says some of the wittiest, queerest things we have seen for many a day. Behind the barricades he keeps his characters constantly loading and firing off epigrams like bullets. To our thinking, there is something very funny in what one of them says of the cat. The royal cannon are about opening on the barricades, when one of the insurgents sees a cat climbing along the house-tops: "What is the cat?" he exclaims. "It is a correction. God, having made the mouse, said Hold, here I have made a blunder! So he made the cat. The cat is the erratum of the mouse. The mouse, plus the cat, is the revised and corrected proof of creation." It may be objected, however, that here HUGO is as wrong as he is witty. We may fairly suppose the cat was made first. Cat needed employment and was hungry—hence mouse. The greater included the less. It might with quite as much reason be said that God, having made the frog, discovered he had made a blunder, and so made the Frenchman. That Frenchman is the erratum of frog; and that the frog *plus* the Frenchman is the revised and corrected proof of creation. Or it might as well be contended that the Alderman is simply an inclusive postscript correcting that delicious blunder in the original manuscript of the universe, commonly known as green turtle. On the contrary, Aldermen—hence callipash; and so on through all creation. Some of God's creatures must eat, and necessarily others must be eaten. Paraphrasing the famous lines of the poet, may we not reasonably conclude

> The pleasure is as great
> In being eaten as to eat.

We advise the multitude to read *Les Miserables*. They will get some new ideas from it, and better still, get rid of some old ones. They will find the most brilliant battle pictures that ever were painted—pictures that fairly exhaust word-color. Once read, these pictures are framed in the memory forever. There is much, too, to be learnt of French character from the work. Exaggeration, of course, abounds, but it is a fact that though the Frenchman generally chooses an attitude to die in, he will yet stand and die when one of another nation would be very apt to dodge. There is a good deal of purpose about a French mob. They do not petition—they build barricades. They are fond of making speeches, but they punctuate them with bayonets. In short, not to read *Les Miserables* is to be lamentably behind the literature of the day. Its publication thus far has proved an immense success, and we hope in behalf of the enterprising publishers, that the day has not yet arrived when he can rest from his labors of passing copies of it over his counters in exchange for the currency of the period.

—When it was first announced that both HENRY WARD BEECHER and EDWARD EVERETT were contributors to the New-York *Ledger*, a singular confusion was produced in the popular mind. Every one supposed that the former gentleman wrote the "Mount Vernon Papers," the latter the "Answers to Correspondents," that form a permanent and prominent feature of that eminently enterprising and valuable journal. Every one, in this instance was wrong, and, indeed, when was every one right? The vernal papers were the result of the unassisted labors of Mr. EVERETT, while Mr. BEECHER contributed a series of papers under the title of "Thoughts as they Occur, by one who keeps his eyes and ears open." These papers, with other little fugitive sermons from the mouth of Plymouth Pulpit, are published in book form by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS. The title is not a taking one.

EYES
and
EARS,

staring and gaping at one from the back of a book are alarmingly suggestive of the occulist and aurist, rather than of the clergyman and essayist. Cataracts come swimming before the windows of the soul, and a vague vision of deafness drums at its side doors. But the name, H. W. BEECHER—in letters of gold on pictures of silver—goes far to do away with the unpleasant impression produced at first—for this shoulder-hitter of the gospel, as every one knows, strikes as low as he can without hitting below the belt—dealing his blows in the region of the heart. In penning, as in preaching, Mr. BEECHER dismisses utterly the conventional vocabulary of time-honored, or rather time-worn ecclesiastical usage, and talks good, plain, honest, every-day English. Those who fancy that piety is done up in scaled and stamped phrases, or mere verbal wrappers, will sit as uneasily under his newspaper ministrations as under his pulpit ones, and find equal reason for doubting his orthodoxy. It must be confessed that Mr. BEECHER does not infrequently astonish his hearers—those outsiders and non-communicants who linger in his lobbies as well as the accustomed parish, that have regular seats in proprietary pews. But these are only weak souls, that start and see impropriety when a rifled cannon bolt of thought comes hurtling from a rough spirally-grooved sentence. The penetrating projectiles of the present war could not be shot from the old-fashioned smooth-bore of 1812. There are others who would not raise an eyebrow though their favorite preacher apostrophized the apostle who struck off the ear of the sacreligious centurion that attempted to arrest the Saviour in the garden, with: "Bully for you; why not his head?" For Mr. BEECHER is a muscular Christian—muscular in mentality as well as in *physique*. He drops the conventional thin-toned technicalities of the tabernacle and talks to his people just as a father might to his children—a good sensible father, we mean, who didn't whine any. And he writes very much as he preaches. Of the papers before us, all are good, and many excellent. The story of "The Dog Noble and the Empty Hole," has become historical if not classical, and will live long after the Dog Noble is dead and his bark sunk and forgotten. The inconveniences of modern conveniences in first-class houses, too, are capitally set forth, though it is rather to be regretted that the author thinks it necessary to give the name of his furnace maker, trunk maker, boot maker, &c., in this and other of his articles, for many will mistake his direct, honest mention of meritorious names for oblique puffery. We hope *Eyes and Ears* will have some influence over the Ayes and Noes of the approaching election.

—HOLMES is one of the few American poets sufficiently American to warrant an American in taking him to his heart, without incurring the unpleasant feeling of having something foreign folded there. Amid the claims of more pretentious and portentious poets, we do not think those of HOLMES have ever been sufficiently recognized. There is a rare joyousness about his verses that endears them to us,—they ripple and dance along like a clear mountain brook, throwing back the sunbeams that look into it, and mirroring even the sad willows that sometimes bend over the margin. Of late, they have reflected the clouds that spread darkly over the National horizon, and those latter day poems, originally published in the *Atlantic Magazine*, and now included by TICKNOR & FIELDS, in a new blue and gold edition, that suggests this notice, are the best of the war. "Brother Jonathan's Lament for Sister Caroline" is a tender poetical appeal, that of itself would have brought back the creature to her home had she not predetermined upon a career of shame, and been a fierce, taloned virago, instead of a wayward sister merely. The "Army Hymn" has been sung by great choirs of marching soldiers, and its tune of Old Hundred should be reclaimed New Thousands. But themes of peace awoke the poet's lyre long before the "blossom of war with a heart of fire," stirred its latent thunder. His humorous poems are among the best of the language. He is funny without being farcical, and amusing without descending to play the buffoon. And when he chooses to thrum the light spiritual guitar, he touches it with a master's hand. We thank TICKNOR & FIELD'S for this new edition. Many cumbersome souls profess to dislike blue and gold—they clamor for wide margins and staring type. We, on the contrary, prefer a volume that can be carried in the pocket like a sandwich, and lunched upon in the green fields, away from libraries and library tables.

—*Miriam*, a new novel by MARION HARLAND, is published by SHELDON & Co. It is one of those charmingly long stories which only a woman can write or tell—the cynical would add, read. But there are very many men—and sensible men, too—who do read, and a great many more who essay to write them—always, however, to make a disgraceful and lamentable failure. The reason perhaps is that we demand more of men, we expect them to know more of life than is shown on the surface or learned from books. There are phases of passion, deep, strong under-currents in life, of which most women know or can know little or nothing, but with which a man is generally made sadly familiar, unless his is the carefully protected life of some boys and all school girls, before he is legally held to have arrived at years of discretion. There are a few women who eat of the forbidden fruit of knowledge, but they seldom write much—when they do speak, the world listens. But the guerdon is less than the sorrow. On the level plain of society, a woman can tread well and confidently enough. They give us charming pictures of the sphere in which they move, or at least of the surface of that sphere; they invent the most exquisite stories, with such cunningly contrived plots, and they weave the web out of their own dear brains so deftly that we all buy, and examine and admire. But when they hold it up, and say this is life, we start back, and say it is not. It is only what a woman sees of life. When they attempt to mirror the side they guess at but are ignorant of, they make amusing blunders. The sentences and sentiments they put into their black-browed, grizzly-bearded ruffians' mouths are such as we might fancy a bandit sheep or a footpad kitten would utter. When they imagine they are giving us slang of the stables or the bar-room they are only giving us the pretty *patois* of innocent dairy-maids, or the language of ungrammatical wet nurses. When they deal with masculine ambition or revenge they invariably make it either overleap itself or fall short of the mark. They make a man cut another's throat where a real man would simply kick the hypothetical one down stairs, and *vice versa*. Probably they are betrayed into the same mistakes that a man is when he attempts to imagine or tell what he would do under certain circumstances were he a woman. All this *apropos* of the generality of feminine writings, and not of *Miriam*, which opens and promises well, in spite of its formidable length.

—A very fine edition of DE TOCQUEVILLE'S *Democracy in America* is published by Messrs. SEVER & FRANCIS, of Cambridge. DE TOCQUEVILLE is one of the few foreigners that ever succeeded in comprehending America, but he had a larger brain and a broader soul than is commonly met with. We should pity those who are not up to our democracy and its institutions,—not condemn them. This work of DE TOCQUEVILLE'S has so long been a hand-book and a household word, that it is not now necessary to speak critically of it at length. In the present edition the translation has been revised, and in great part re-written, while the additions made to the recent Paris editions now are translated, for the first time. Professor FRANCIS BOWEN, of Harvard University, is the American editor, and contributes some valuable notes. In its mechanical execution this edition approaches what it is so very difficult to find in either books or humanity—perfection. JAMES MILLER is New-York agent for the work.

—Whoever purchases "*The Gone Fish of the North*," believing that it will prove one of those books which "are as companionable as human beings, wise, witty, and entertaining," or expecting to feel on perusing it "as if he were communing with the spirit of old ISAAC WALTON himself," as the notice which Mr. CARLETON, the publisher, accommodatingly places at our disposal modestly predicts will be the case, is likely to be sadly disappointed. The author, who writes under the name of "Barnwell," has enjoyed peculiar facilities in angling for trout and salmon, and the chapters which he devotes to detailing the results of his experience will be read with interest by those who are able to spend six or eight weeks of the summer months along the St. Lawrence, but less ambitious sportsmen will find in any natural history nearly as much information regarding the varieties of fish which they are accustomed to angle for nearer home as they can procure from this volume.

— *Inside Out: A Curious Book by a Singular Man*, is the title of a book published by MILLER, MATTHEWS & CLASBACK. This title will naturally attract attention, but to have called it a ridiculous book by a singularly foolish man, would have been a more taking one still, and one infinitely more truthful. The "work is respectfully dedicated to the first young lady who can truthfully assert that she has read from title page to colophon without skipping." The young lady who squanders time that might be employed in flirting or crocheting in such absurd reading, certainly merits the fate the author promises her. Not content with being intrinsically worthless, *Inside Out* must be outwardly bad, the edges of the book being daubed with a villainous red pigment, which incarnadines the fingers as though one had been dabbling in blood instead of in very weak literature. For cleanliness' sake, *Inside Out* should be turned outside in.

—*Reunido* is the title of a neat little volume of poems, by Mrs. ANNA TELLEZ. Mrs. Brownings so very seldom appear, that we must not incontinently condemn all women writers of verse that fail to reach her lofty standard. To measure the feet of verse, and clothe them neatly, so that they do not shuffle along in a slipshod fashion, but patter musically upon the expectant ear—these are measures of mercy for which we should never be insufficiently grateful. The muse of Mrs. TELLEZ occasionally syllables words that are oftener heard in prose than in poetry, and which are usually dodged in parlor conversation. Thus "puking" is very good Saxon, and rhymes with some very respectable words, but it is scarcely pleasant to the ear, and we generally find a substitute for it when called on to raise a sentence involving that idea. Mrs. TELLEZ asks very little favor or indulgence of her readers, however, simply saying in the introduction, "If my book has merit, read it—if not, lay it on the parlor shelf." It is, perhaps, a woman's weakness to wish her book laid on the parlor shelf rather than on the kitchen dresser, but it is only a weakness, and merely involves a harmless little vanity that is common to the sex.

—*The Stars and Stripes in Heleldom*, is the title of a little book, published in Boston by T. O. H. P. BURNHAM (we wish, by the way, Mr. BURNHAM would drop a few of his initials—they are troublesome to write, and we will willingly recognize him as a man of letters, even if his surname does not come escorted by the whole alphabet.) Unfortunately, in the case of this book, as in too many others, the stars and stripes were carried down into heleldom by prisoners only. The prisoners in the Parish Prison at New-Orleans, to while away the time when the guard was not shooting at them, started a little paper, which they called the *Stars and Stripes*, and to which the prisoners contributed. Certainly circumstances were not very favorable for composition, nor were the facilities for obtaining news quite as convenient as those which our own dailies enjoy. Still, the editors managed to make quite a respectable little journal, which is now republished, that the world may know what can be done in prison. The bucolic press may learn some lessons in enterprise and style from the result attained.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia, publish *The Hospital Steward's Manual*, by JOSEPH JANVIER WOODWARD. In this volume we find a very useful handbook for the surgeon as well as for his attendants. It contains the rules and regulations for hospitals, as established by the United States Government, and is replete with useful hints for the management of these great infirmaries in every department. It not only tells what rations to draw, and how to draw them, but also how to cook them in the most palatable manner for the patients. The operations of minor surgery which fall under the hands of the Hospital Steward, are explained in so terse and simple a manner, that the veriest dolt can scarcely fail to obtain familiarity with them. A copy of the work should be in the hands of all hospital attendants.

—Now that blood-letting is the order and favorite employment of the period, a *Surgical Anatomy of the Arteries*, by JOHN HATCH POWER, M. D., published by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia, should become a very popular work. That it is a useful one none will question. And the same well-considered and critical remarks will apply to a new edition of *Sargent's Minor Surgery*, published by BLANCHARD & LEA, also of Philadelphia. We commend this book on minor surgery to some of the medical directors of different divisions of our army who hold the rank of Major.

— Simultaneously with the announcement that Rev. A. PEYNE, late a member of the State Legislature, has committed suicide, we receive from Messrs. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., a copy of the report of the discussion which he had in Philadelphia in the Fall of '58 with the famous Parson BROWNLOW on the question "Ought American Slavery to be Perpetuated?" All remember the excitement which this debate occasioned at the time, and it is not impossible that the prominence which has recently been given to Parson BROWNLOW'S name may cause a renewed demand for this volume.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. publish a new system of infantry tactics, including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms, with questions adapted to the text, by Lieut.-Col. H. B. WILSON. The book has received the indorsement of several competent and eminent military minds. The critic of general literature, however, might better attempt to review a regiment of soldiers than a book on tactics and military evolutions.

—*A Hand-Book of Mining*, by JOHN S. HITTELL, is published by JOHN WILEY, of this City, and a cheap but convenient edition of *Hardee's Tactics*, compiled by Col. W. H. ALLEN, is published by JOHN BRADBURN, successor to M. DOOLADY.

—The Household Edition of DICKENS, illustrated by DARLEY, and published by SHELDON & Co., receives the addition of *Dombey & Son*, in four bright green and gold volumes.

—APPLETON & Co. publish a new English Grammar by G. P. QUACKENBOSS, A. M. It seems to present the study in a striking and interesting form, and will undoubtedly prove quite a valuable addition to the school rooms of the day.

The Magazines.

—*Harper's Magazine* for November is as crisp and cheerful as one of the brilliant Fall days which we are now enjoying. During the sleepy Summer months it dragged heavily now and then, for Harpers, as well as Homers, must sometimes nod; but the Twenty-fifth Volume, of which this number is the *finis*, closes with a rush and flourish such as marks the advent of a stage-coach into one of the towns along its route, where the horses are changed and the passengers fed. J. Ross BROWNE opens the number with one of his graphically written and illustrated papers. This time he discusses Poland Over-Ground. December will bring us the antithesis, Poland Under-Ground. Mr. BROWNE bears the same relation to the present generation of travelers that BAYARD TAYLOR did to that now passing off the stage. The latter described countries which few had seen, and was interesting in spite of himself; the former goes over and under ground which has been written of for the last quarter of a century, and surprises the most *blasé* tourist by showing him how much he has left unseen. "A Notable Congress" tells us much that very few people know regarding insects which are nearly omnipresent. Dr. GURNSEY condenses Capt. GRONOW'S interesting book, "The Last of the Dandies," in a manner which will not diminish the desire to read the work itself. To be sure, it is no compliment to the members of a tribe which throngs Broadway on a pleasant afternoon to intimate that they are but imitators, and that the last of a race which they are feebly trying to perpetuate has passed from earth, or is very soon to take his *congé*, but Capt. GRONOW demonstrates the fact completely. Mr. LOSSING'S sketch of the "First Colonial Congress" embodies no new facts and might as well have been written by anybody else; and nearly the same might be said of W. PARKER SNOW'S paper on "Arctic Explorations;" but these articles will both be read with interest by those who insist on having the historical department of the magazine sustained. Miss PRESCOTT'S story of "Madeline Schaefer" is concluded. "Bonnie," "Odle Farm," "Mistress and Maid," and "The Small House at Allington" we regard with more liking, as they nearer approach their respective ends. It is a manifest improvement, however, to allow them to usurp but one-third the entire number of pages in a single issue, sometimes, when nothing better was at hand, they have been assigned one half of the whole number. It needs the genius of a MONTHLY, or some one who can play half a dozen games of chess blindfolded, to keep distinct the thread of four or five serials in a monthly magazine, nor should the mental capacity of readers be taxed so cruelly. Of the Editor's Drawer not much can be said. Some odes, which are not jokes at all, fill a place. Those who feel an interest in the Drawer should drop into it a few grains of wit. The two illustrations, "The Regatta on the Steamer" and "The Regatta on the Yacht," seem a little like an after thought, for the scenes which they represent transpired more than four months ago, and will not recur until next June, but the excellence of the sketches, which are the best that have appeared in *Harper's* for a long time, makes this anachronism pardonable. The poetry of this number is very good. "Non Respondet," by CLARENCE STICKNEY, is a nervous and spirited production, and Mr. SHEPARD'S poem, "Autumn," contains some very fine descriptive lines.

—The *Knickerbocker Magazine*, within the past few months, has gone through as many hands as a silver sixpence or a postage stamp would in the same space of time, and assumed as many hues as a dying dolphin is said to. We will not now stop to enumerate all the names that have appeared on the title page as editor and proprietor of late, nor to count up the colors the cover has changed to and from since first it abandoned the purple it was born in. It looks rather pale, still and cold now, but we do hope and trust this simply marks that the crisis of the fever has come and is passing favorably, and that it is not the pallor and quiet that comes with death. That CLARK does not sit at the head of the Editor's Table now is very evident—and we are sorry for it. And we miss, too, from the body of the Magazine, those jolly old souls of contributors, who, in the palmy days of Old Knick, stamped themselves so plainly on our memory that we can never forget them. We suspicion that the sea-changes the old gentleman of a magazine has undergone within the past year or two, have scarcely been for the better, but, whether they have or not, our wishes are only for his welfare, and we do sincerely hope that in the present hands he will revive and manifest some of his old strength and fervor, instead of proving to us, as he has done in each instance hitherto, that there is still a lower depth, &c.

—The *Continental* came into existence under a cloud. The smoke of war was in the sky, and on its cover it bore the name of a publisher who did not, in all instances, pay his contributors, or even thank them. But it had an accomplished and popular editor, and he so far brought it out of the cloud, that it is now looming up in the horizon of literature as a light. Additions have of late been made to the editorial corps, and it now stands as follows: Hon. ROBT. J. WALKER, Hon. FRED. P. STANTON, CHARLES G. LELAND, and EDMUND KIRKE. The two former, we take it, are, the political editors, and the two latter, the literary ones. Mr. LELAND is well known from his old *Knickerbocker* connections, and in Mr. KIRKE will be recognized the author of that recent remarkably successful book—*Among the Pines*. RICHARD B. KIMBALL, author of *St. Leger* and other life studies—one of the honestest and heartiest writers that ever ran a tilt against tinsel and twaddle in literature—appears as a regular contributor. There are other names on the list that are heralds of promise. Altogether, the *Continental* is now a fact—a fixed one—and it has a new publisher. Its chief fault is that it is published in Boston; but this, we fancy, like being born in Hindoostan, is simply an accident and not a matter of choice.

—The *Atlantic* for November opens like a cider-press, with a paper titled "Wild Apples," by the late HENRY D. THOREAU. THEODORE WINTHROP'S story, "Life in the Open Air," is continued. WM. D. HOWELLS, our poet-consul to Venice, contributes a very good poem anent the conversion of one LOUIS LANKAU, famed equally as hunter, trapper, fighter, and religionist. Possibly moved by the approaching overthrow of the American Slave system, Prof. A. D. WHITE discourses at length upon the development and overthrow of the Russian Serf system. "Mr. Axtell" drags the slow length of his incomprehensible body along—how long! oh Lord! how long! HENRY T. TUCKERMAN writes, "At Syracuse." Prof. AGASSIZ gives further methods of study in Natural History. A very interesting paper, "Blind Tom," is contributed by the author of "Margaret Howth." Blind Tom is an idiotic negro boy of the South, with a remarkable talent for music—possibly Nature put a music-box in him instead of either brain or soul, and its wheels and the wheels of his vitality whirr together. It is well for GOTTSCHALK that the war guards him from the sad necessity of sharing his laurels with this wooly-head. The perusal of this paper, and the knowledge that there is such a curiosity down in Dixie, will make Mr. BARNUM thirst for peace.

The article headed "Kindergarten—What is It?" has nothing to do with the late lamented phenomenal human note of interrogation that so puzzled naturalists and shamed the monkeys of the Museum, but treats of a new and sensible school culture for children. "A Picture," by H. E. SCUDDER, may be a picture, but is certainly not a poem. "Two and One," is a clever story by Miss HALE, but why didn't she go through a simple arithmetical process and call it "Three." How the new Atlantic Cable is to be made we learn from Mr. GEO. B. PRESCOTT. The President's Emancipation Proclamation has inspired both RALPH WALDO EMERSON and EPES SARGENT—the former very fortunately treats on it in prose, the latter in verse. "The Hour and the Man," is the title of a paper by C. C. HAZEWELL. It is very bad, indeed, that the hour should have arrived and not the man, and we turn away from anything reminding us of so very apparent a fact. Mr. H. W. S. C. CLEVELAND tells us how to choose a rifle—the lessons of the hour should teach us all how to use one. In addition, we have the usual reviews and literary notices.

Mr. Seward on the Emancipation Proclamation.

A CIRCULAR TO AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

The following circular from Secretary SEWARD, which is given to the public in the French journals, bears the same date as the President's Emancipation Proclamation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

GENTLEMEN: You will receive by the mail which will carry you this dispatch evidence which will convince you that the aggressive movement of the rebels against the States remaining faithful to the Union is arrested, and that the forces of the Union, strengthened and reanimated, are again ready to undertake a campaign on a vast scale. If you consult the newspapers, you will easily perceive that the financial resources of the insurrection decline rapidly, and that the means of raising troops are exhausted. On the other side you will see that the financial situation of the country is good, and that the call for fresh troops, without which the material force of the nation would be seriously crippled, is being promptly responded to.

I have already informed our representatives abroad of the approach of a change in the social organization of the rebel States. This change continues to make itself each day more and more apparent.

In the opinion of the President, the moment has come to place the great fact more clearly before the people of the rebel States, and to make them understand that if these States persist in imposing upon the country the choice between the dissolution of this Government, at once necessary and beneficial, and the abolition of Slavery, it is the Union, and not Slavery, that must be maintained and saved. With this object, the President is about to publish a Proclamation, in which he announces that Slavery will no longer be recognized in any of the States which shall be in rebellion on the first of January next. While all the good and wise men of all countries will recognize this measure as a just and proper military act, intended to deliver the country from a terrible civil war, they will recognize at the same time the moderation and magnanimity with which the Government proceeds in a matter so solemn and important.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Packet-ship Dreadnought.

The ship about whom some little anxiety has been expressed, as it was said the commander of the rebel privateer *Alabama* had taken a notice to her, and was looking after her, arrived yesterday morning, after a very boisterous passage of 24 days. Capt. SAMUELS had heard of the intention of the commander of the *Alabama* while in England, and although admiring his taste, determined to disappoint him, and in consequence, came out of the North Channel and made an extremely northern passage, coasting along Greenland, Newfoundland and Long Island, experiencing much heavy westerly weather. When in lat. 48°, lon. 46° 05, passed a large iceberg. She has a full and valuable cargo, with 105 passengers, all well.

We have it from good authority that our American packets, having emigrant passengers on board, are in no danger from rebel privateers, as an understanding to that effect was had between the owners of "290" and her Captain.

Treatment of Volunteer Soldiers on the Voyage from New-Orleans to New-York.

Eighteen sick and discharged soldiers engaged passage to come North, of Mr. BROTT, of the firm of BROTT, DAVIS, & SCUDDS, corner of New-Levee and Gravier-streets, New-Orleans, on the steamer *Cumeria*. Forty-five dollars per man was demanded, for which they were promised good fare, and good accommodations. They agreed to these terms, although twenty-five dollars is the proper price for the passage, and good fare, and gave Mr. BROTT, as security for the payment of the passage money, their certificates, which were demanded, for payment, averaging five months' pay, and mileage, which were payable in New-York, and are now in the hands of Mr. I. B. GAGES, agent for Mr. BROTT, at No. 169 Wall-street.

The fare received was wormy pea soup, wormy salt junk, and wormy hard bread, miserable rotten potatoes and very poor "slops," called tea and coffee. The meals had to be eaten on the bare deck, rain or shine.

The sleeping accommodations were on rough, hard boards, in steerage—no bedding.

The accommodations and fare were by no means equal to that received by the sailors in the forecastle, and what was left by the sailors after their meals was far preferable, when it could be got, to the fare hurriedly received by the soldiers.

The understanding with the Captain and agent when the soldiers engaged their passage was, they should be allowed to eat at the second table, and the Captain and agent stated, as further evidence, that the fare would be good, that they would be willing to eat at the same table with the soldiers—the fare should be such as they were themselves willing to eat.

As there was freight stowed next the steerage occupied by the soldiers, the hatches were closed down in stormy weather and the sick soldiers were ordered on deck, where they were obliged to stand through the storm, on one occasion all night, and stood in water running over their ankles. One very sick soldier was taken out when the hatches were closed, and placed in the coal-bin on deck, where the water washed over him; he died in a few hours after his arrival here.

Citizen passengers who engaged passage in the steerage after the soldiers, were allowed to take the bunks occupied by the soldiers, paying no more, and even less, in some cases, therefor, and at the same time were allowed to eat in the second cabin, and sleep in the same in stormy weather, while the sick soldiers were excluded altogether, and were obliged to shift for themselves, as best they could, on deck.

What can be said of such treatment to sick soldiers, under such circumstances?

The following is a list of some of the names subscribed by the soldiers who received the treatment as above:

(Signed) George F. Morrell, Co. B, 14th Maine.
Corp. Wm. H. Murray, Co. B, 7th Vt.
Chester Derby, Co. A, 7th Vermont.
Michael F. Martin, Co. A, 7th Vermont.
Henry J. Hall, Co. F, 7th Vermont.
James P. McIntire, Co. F, 7th Vermont.
John Austin, Co. D, 7th Vermont.
Francis McNally, Co. F, 7th Vermont.
Ellis B. Draper, Co. F, 7th Vermont.
Henry W. Dow, Co. F, 7th Vermont.
Henry H. Bell, Co. F, 7th Vermont.
Charles A. Parker, Co. B, 7th Vermont.
James Conlin, Co. B, 7th Vermont.
William S. Walker, Co. B, 7th Vermont.
Peter Tauro's mark, X, Co. A, 7th Vt.
George A. Quilty, Co. B, 7th Vermont.
H. Ramscon, cook.

The New-England Soldiers' Relief Association receive most, if not all, of the soldiers who arrive from New-Orleans. Statements similar to the preceding have repeatedly been made, and soldiers arriving have shown by their condition that they were great sufferers. This statement is made public to ascertain from all parties interested the precise truth, and to have prompt and efficient remedy applied.

CHARLES GOULD, Vice-Chairman,
New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25 1862.

Acceptance of Col. Murphy.

IN CAMP, Oct. 21, 1862, Near Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst., informing me of the indorsement by your party of my nomination for Congress in the Ninth District.

I thank you sincerely for this manifestation of your confidence, and the pleasure is made greater by the fact that you acknowledge me as a Democrat, and leave me free to make and keep my own resolution to serve the best interest of the country.

Believe me, truly yours,
JOHN McLEOD MURPHY.

JAMES E. COULTAS, Esq., No. 61 South-street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REV. MR. CONWAY AT THE CAMP OF THE "IRONSIDES."—Rev. Mr. CONWAY preached to the "Ironsides" in their beautiful camp at Jamaica, Long Island, yesterday. The services were held in the large building occupied by Quartermaster BALLARD. The exercises were commenced by singing and prayer, after which Mr. CONWAY proceeded to address his attentive audience from this text: "Be thou faithful unto death." After dwelling upon the importance of personal faith in God on the part of the soldier, he dwelt upon the value of faith in our country, and in the good cause to which we are engaged, and said in this connection: "There is too little faith in our country, especially here at home. The soldiers in the field believed sincerely that the enemies of our land are yet to be overthrown; this I am convinced of after eighteen months' experience among them. It is the duty of every man and woman to have faith in our country, and to have faith in no one who has not faith in the country, for such as have no faith are demagogues. God is always with those who are fighting for justice and liberty; and I believe we are more right in these respects than our enemies. No person should doubt that it is God's intention to overthrow the slave-power of this country; and whatever be our misfortunes, we should never allow ourselves to doubt this."

THE CASE OF THEODORE MYERS.—This case, which created considerable excitement on Tuesday last, from the fact that the prisoner MYERS, attempted to escape from Judge MCCUNN'S office after being brought there on a *habeas corpus*, terminated yesterday in his being taken to Boston by Detective WILSON, who delivered him to the Massachusetts authorities. MYERS was first arrested as a fugitive from justice, but was discharged by Judge MCCUNN. He was subsequently arrested as a deserter, and placed on Governor's Island. Secretary STANTON telegraphed to have him held despite any *habeas corpus*, and that he should be sent to Boston, which was accordingly done.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District having canvassed faithfully the merits of the several gentlemen presented to them for Congressional *nominee*, have very wisely concluded that party should be subservient to the country's welfare, and have joined hands with the Jeffersonians in nominating Capt. JOHN DUFFY, of the Old Sixty-ninth Regiment.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—Hon. JAMES T. BRADY will speak to-night at the rooms of the Democratic Union Association corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street.

MR. G. F. TRAIN.—This notorious personage will address the people of this city and vicinity on Friday night at the Academy of Music. The Boston people did not greet their old townsman very hospitably, and it is hardly within the range of possibility that respectable New-Yorkers will put themselves out of their way to listen to highfalutin oratory, or bombastic tirade.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF LARD DESTROYED.—Officer STEWART, of the Twentieth Precinct, discovered about five o'clock yesterday morning that an immense lard tank, in the factory of Messrs. BARNUM & WHITE, at the foot of West 46th-street, had burst, doing damage to the amount of $1,000. The property is said to have been partially insured.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—LEWIS JENKINS, a native of England, died yesterday from injuries received by being accidentally run over by a carriage. Deceased was 33 years of age, and had been for some time past employed as coachman for a gentleman in Yonkers. COROner RANNEY held an inquest on the body, at which a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—A man named WM. PERRYMAN, said to be first officer on board the steamship *Pacific*, now lying at the foot of Montgomery-street, was drowned on Saturday evening while attempting to go on board the vessel. Coroner COLLINS was notified, and will hold an inquest on the case this morning.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The new building intended for the accommodation of the Plymouth Church Sunday-school is now nearly completed, and will soon be ready for occupation. The building fronts on Cranberry-street, and extends to the church edifice in the rear. The first floor is 66 feet long, by 58 feet wide, with a ceiling 20 feet high, and is divided into lecture-room, parlor, reception, and Trustee's rooms. Two stairways lead to the school-room on the second floor, which is 76 feet long, 69 feet wide, and 20 feet in height, with a gallery at the side for the Infant and Bible classes. The former is 42 feet long, by 14 wide, with raised seats. The latter 22 feet long, by 14 feet wide—both opening to the main room by movable sashes. A fountain is introduced in the centre of the school-room. An organ, by STUART of New-York, has been procured. The building is heated by two furnaces, one at each end. It is ventilated by three shafts from the ceilings and floors, a current of air being produced by gas burning in the shafts. The lecture-room is lighted by a row of small jets round three sides, at the bottom of the cornice, and the school-room by five circular reflectors, placed in the ceiling. The lecture-room is ornamented with a heavy cornice of three feet, running down to the top of columns, which are five feet from the sides; that space forming a beautiful colonade round three sides of the room. The entire cost, without furnishing, is $10,000.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock Sunday morning, a party of men who had been indulging somewhat freely at a porter-house corner of Bergen and Powers streets, concluded to go outside for the purpose of wrestling. One of them, named WALTER SAMMON, taking offence at THOMAS QUIRCK, struck him a violent blow in the face. The latter picked up a piece of flagstone, and throwing it at SAMMON, struck him on the head, causing a fracture of the skull. The injured man was picked up in an insensible condition and conveyed to his residence. His condition yesterday was precarious. Sergeant DOUGHERTY, of the Forty-third Precinct Police, took QUIRCK into custody, and locked him up to await a hearing.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city for the week ending Oct. 25 was 122, of which 54 were males and 68 females. The principal causes were: Consumption, 23; marasmus, 8; croup, 9; inflammation of lungs, 8; typhoid fever, 3; disease of heart, 4; convulsions, 10; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 4; whooping cough, 2, &c. Of the

whole number, 72 were under 20 years of age, of which 36 were under the age of 1 year.

FIRE.—Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in a three-story wooden building, corner of Bridge and Water streets, owned by HENRY BARKLIN. The first floor was occupied by PATRICK WALDRON, as a grocery and liquor store, the stock of which was entirely consumed. Loss, $300. The upper part was occupied by several families, who lost all their furniture, and barely escaped with their lives.

DEMOCRATIC WARD NOMINATIONS.—The Democrats of the Sixth Ward have nominated MATTHEW MURPHY for Alderman, and WM. J. OSBORN for Supervisor. In the Seventh Ward, Mr. E. W. BLOOM was nominated for Supervisor. The Twelfth Ward Democracy have renominated DENNIS O'KEEFFE for Alderman, and JOHN DRISCOLL for Supervisor.

NEW-JERSEY.

POLITICAL.—On Saturday evening the Democratic delegates to the Third Assembly District, comprising the Fourth and Fifth Wards of Jersey City, met, at No. 102 Newark-avenue, and nominated EBENEZER DRAKE for member of Assembly from that District.

The friends of Hon. SAMUEL A. PRENCH met at Commercial Hall, Jersey City, on Saturday afternoon, and nominated him for Sheriff.

A public meeting was held at Washington Hall in Jersey City on Friday night last when a National Union Club was formed and the following named gentlemen were elected permanent officers:—

President.—JOHN GRIFFITH.

Secretaries.—SAMUEL HAINES, and MR. HOLLOWELL.

Treasurer.—J. FLEMING, Jr.

Executive Committee.—J. OWEN ROUSE, JAMES WARREN and Alderman PARADISE.

The Association will meet at Washington Hall every night until after election.

A mass meeting of the Democracy in favor of sustaining the Government and a vigorous prosecution of the war, and all in favor of the same object, will be held at at Commercial Hall, Jersey City, this (Monday) evening, for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates for the various offices to be filled this Fall. The Breckinridge Democracy threaten to break up the meeting.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION—CORONER'S INQUEST.—We published, yesterday, an account of a locomotive boiler explosion in Jersey City, by which five men were killed and several others injured. Coroner GAFFNEY, of Jersey City, commenced an investigation, yesterday, which continued until nearly eight o'clock last evening. The evidence went to show that the locomotive was a first-class one, in complete repair, and was capable of sustaining over two hundred pounds pressure of steam to the square inch.

The principal facts in the evidence were stated yesterday. The jury rendered the following verdict:

We, the jury, find that Wm. Root, Alfred Bradbury, Patrick Miscal, Martin Bennett and one man, to the jury unknown, came to their death by the explosion of the boiler of the engine No. 164, near the New-York and Erie Railroad depôt, on the evening of Oct. 25, 1862. Further, that said explosion was caused by an excessive pressure of steam which was allowed to generate while under the charge of Wm. Root, engineer.

During yesterday several thousand persons visited the scene of the catastrophe.

The engineer and one of the brakemen were mangled and mutilated in a shocking manner.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—
SATURDAY, Oct. 25, 1862—2 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Allen—

Petition of Hose Company Number Thirty-two to have money returned.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By the President—

Remonstrance of George W. Shaffer against the passage of the resolution of the Board of Councilmen rescinding resolution relative to grading and regulating Sixty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Petition of the Inebriates' Reform Society for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, and on Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-first-street to Fifty-third-street, on both sides, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Whereas, Many of the gallant spirits who volunteered from this City to aid the General Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion in the Southern States, have offered up their lives, a sacrifice to the great principles for which they were contending, and whose devoted patriotism, stern regard for the integrity of this great Republic, uncompromising hostility to traitors and treason, and unconquerable determination to coerce the rebellious States into submission, and high aspirations to be instrumental in the holy work of preventing the disruption of the Government, and the murdering of the bonds that bind the great States of the Union in a common and undivided destiny, should receive, as they richly merit, some appropriate recognition at the hands of the municipal authorities of this City, in order to commemorate their devotion to their country and to perpetuate the recollection of their sacrifices for its behalf to future generations, as well as to be instrumental in inciting emulation in all who may be required or called upon to make like sacrifices under similar or any other circumstances; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and are hereby required to advertise for and receive from all person desirous of furnishing one or more designs for a suitable monument to be erected when ground shall have been selected for the cemetery of the volunteers from this City who have fallen in battle in defence of the Union of the States, and that the said Committee be also required to select one from among the number of designs so received that in the opinion of the Committee is the best calculated to promote the object in view.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs, on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Ottilwell, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Jeremiah, Allen, Froment—5.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following message, viz.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct 25, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby nominate John J. Phelps, Esq., for Street Commissioner.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Alderman Dayton moved that John J. Phelps be unanimously confirmed for Street Commissioner of this City.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Allen, Froment—6.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, between the Ninth and Eleventh avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the City to pay one-half of the expense and the property owners the remaining half.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Brady—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in the Eighth avenue, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That John Henry Price be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Brady—

Resolved, That the Election Poll of the Fifth District, Twelfth Ward, be removed from the house of Edward Beach, to the house of Adam Illian, corner of Broadway and Manhattan-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That the Poll of Election for the Fourth District of the Fourteenth Ward be held at Number Forty-two Prince-street.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, All armies in the civilized world have a certain proportion of cavalry, varying from one-fourth to one-eighth of the entire force, as army for inland campaigns being efficient without it; and

Whereas, It is well known that in all European armies the relative proportion is not only maintained, but in many instances increased, as in the case of England, whose entire army has been increased one-third within the past twenty years, and her cavalry arm been increased in the same time one hundred fold; and

Whereas, It would not be more difficult for any European Power holding Canada or Mexico to launch on our frontiers a larger regular cavalry force than the same number of infantry, as both Canada and Mexico abounding in horses, it is not requisite to ship them from Europe, consequently, aside from the urgent need admitted on all hands, of a large and efficient cavalry force to strengthen our present army, our only safeguard for the future against raids of any description North or South, is in an effective cavalry, that can overtake and combat on equal footing, the best cavalry in the world; and

Whereas, Cavalry cannot, like infantry, be recruited indiscriminately, and requires a certain amount of instruction before going or into the field and unless composed of good men, and horses, is inefficient and a useless cost to the country; and

Whereas, It is desirable that New-York City should take the lead in all matters relating to the subject of National defences, by affording aid and encouragement to all desirous of contributing to the efficiency of our armies now in the field, and should be the first to fit out a cavalry regiment that would, in its instruction and material equal, if not surpass any on this continent or the Continent of Europe; and

Whereas, Major B. Robinson who has been commissioned by the Executive of this State to recruit a squadron of Light Cavalry, has had large experience with the irregular cavalry of Texas and South America, and has thoroughly studied the regular (armies of Europe, and has shown his devotion to his country by bringing with him and donating to the City of New-York a quantity of cavalry arms; be it therefore

Resolved, That Major Robinson be and he is hereby respectfully requested to appear before the Joint Committee on National Affairs of this Common Council, with a view of communicating his views and experience and of advising with the said Committee in reference to the organization of a full regiment of Light Cavalry, to be tendered to the United States authorities by the Governor of the State as a portion of the quota from the City under the recent call of the President of the United States for additional volunteers.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution from Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be authorized to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. D. Williams for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, the same being in full for engrossing resolution passed by the Common Council, and directed by them to be transmitted to the family of the late lamented Colonel William D. Kennedy.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved that the same be laid over.

Which was carried.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Donations and Charities of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the First Directress of the Wilson Industrial School for the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby donated to said institution, and the Comptroller directed to charge the same to account of donations.

Which was carried.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that the same be laid over.

Which was carried.

Alderman Mitchell moved that the Committee on Lamps and Gas be discharged from the further consideration of resolutions of Board of Councilmen, that a lamp be placed in front of number one hundred and twenty-six Clinton-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

Alderman Mitchell moved that the resolution be concurred in.

Which was carried.

Alderman Chipp moved that the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department be dismissed from the further consideration of report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to undertake forthwith the necessary improvement in the thirty-six inch main leading through the Eighth-avenue, from the Receiving Reservoir to the Distributing Reservoir, by raising the same to a height corresponding to the present grade of the said avenue, or by the substitution of new mains in place thereof, at a similar height, as in the opinion of said Board may be most expedient, provided that specifications be published and estimates received, and that the said work be given to the lowest bidder, in accordance with the Charter.

Which was carried.

Alderman Chipp moved that the same be laid over.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the County Clerk, in reply to resolution of inquiry, transmitting list of Commissioners of Deeds, whose terms of office expired during the present year.

Recommended to be printed in the minutes, and referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen, in adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant, in favor of the Board of Trustees of the German Roman Catholic St. Nicholas Church, in Second-street, for the sum of eighty dollars, to pay an assessment on their Church property, for the laying of a cross-walk in said street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, flagged curbed, and guttered, where not already done, and that the accompanying ordinance to be adopted therefor.

Which was laid over

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the owners of property on the line of said street to pay one-half the cost thereof and the City the remainder.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Resolutions of the Board of Councilman, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Wilson, for the expense incurred in the burial of Acting Colonel A. Arndt, Captain John Freary and Lieutenant John Glass, the bills for said expense to be indorsed by the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was concurred in by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Preamble of Board of Councilmen, reciting that the recent fire at number two hundred and seventy-nine Monterstreet, on the night of September twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, would have involved a great loss of life and property but for the timely aid of Mr. John McCauley, a member of Hook and Ladder Company number Eighteen, who, by heroic exertions, also saved the lives of three persons at the risk of his own, with resolution that a Special Committee of three be appointed to procure and present to John McCauley a suitable testimonial as a badge of honor for his self-sacrificing exertions as a member of the Volunteer Fire Department of the City of New-York, and that the sum of two hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Alleo, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Subsequently the above action was reconsidered and the paper was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the vacant lots in Broadway, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth streets, be fenced in on both sides, also, vacant lots in Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, from the Sixth avenue to Broadway, that not already fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to fill in sunken lots in Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, forthwith, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Allen, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the vacant lots on the southeast corner of Dover and Pearl streets be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Allen, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health, of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Second and Third Avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Allen, Froment, Farley—13.

Resolution, that the salary of the Register of Water Rents be increased to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and the salary of the Deputy Register to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum.

Alderman Farley moved to amend, by adding the following

"Clerk of Aqueduct Board and Chief Clerk to the Register, to two thousand dollars each."

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was then laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the east side of Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, and also on the north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jeremiah Fitzpatrick for the amount of ninety dollars, to be in full for pay for loss of horse by breaking through pier number sixty-one, East River, on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the said amount of ninety dollars to be charged by the Comptroller to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Reed, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Jeremiah, Ottiwell—3.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that Thirty-fourth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Lexington-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the cost thereof to be assessed upon the property adjacent thereto.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the block bounded by Madison and Fourth avenues, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, be fenced in, and the accompanying resolution thereafter be adopted

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution that permission be granted to the Metropolitan Gaslight Company to erect a pier on the North River, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, opposite their gas works, the same not to exceed five hundred feet in length from the present bulkhead, and thirty feet in width, and the centre line of such pier to be built as nearly as possible on the line of the centre of the block between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, the same to be built wholly on piles, and nothing contained in this resolution to be taken to prevent the future legislation by the Common Council on the subject of said pier.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Tuesday, twenty-eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried

Alderman Farley moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Tuesday, twenty-eighth instant at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 25, 1862.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '67, Reg.	101¼	116	N. Y. Central R.	107
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103⅜	700	do	107⅜
15,000	D. S. 6s, '74 Con.	93	300	do	107¼
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	105	200	do	s30 107
1,000	do	106¼	100	Erie Railway	66
26,000	U. S. 1 Yr. Cer.	98⅜	1 000	do	s15 66
11,000	U. S. Dem. Notes.	127⅜	300	do	s15 65¾
3,000	do	127⅜	200	do	s15 65¾
1,000	Ohio St. 6s '81..	110	800	do	65¼
5,000	Ky. State 6s	95	300	do	b30 65⅝
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s '96..	63⅝	650	Erie Railway Pref.	92⅛
6,000	Va. State 6s	85	200	do	b30 92⅝
1,000	N. C. State 6s	68	100	do	b30 92⅝
15,000	Mo. St. 6s	52⅝	50	do	s30 92⅝
5,000	Mo. St. 6s Issued to H. & St. Jo. R.	69¼	300	do	92⅝
5,000	do	69	200	Hudson River R.	69⅜
2,000	N. Y. Cen 6s	108⅝	1000	do	70
5,000	do	108¾	450	do	69⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	106⅜	200	do	b30 70¼
2,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds	101⅜	300	Harlem R. Pref	49⅝
1,000	E. R. 6th m. os.	99⅜	100	do	49¾
1,000	Hud. R. 2d m. bs.	104	50	Nor. & Wor. R	73
1,000	Hud. R. Con. R.	99	400	Reading Railroad	78
2,000	M. Con. 1st Old.	113	200	do	77⅞
1,000	Mich. C. & P. c. 1st M. Sk. Fd. Bs.	115⅝	1000	Michigan Cen. R.	92
1,000	Ill. St. Q. R. 7 ₱ c. bds	118	600	do	b30 92⅝
5,000	Ill. C. R. bds	100⅞	100	do	b30 92¾
500	do	100⅞	50	do	b10 92
5,000	Mich. So. 2d mtg.	90⅝	50	do	b30 92
5,000	do	90⅝	12	Panama Railroad	150
5,000	do	89	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	46⅝
6,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	108	200	do	45¾
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	98⅝	300	do	45¾
5,000	do	98	50	do	44⅞
7,000	A. & T. H. 2d m.	P 80	300	do	44⅝
1,000	A. & T. H. In. B.	80	400	do	44⅝
4,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B.	102	600	M. So. & N. I. 6. S.	81⅝
5,000	C. & N. W. In. B.	99¼	100	do	81¾
6,000	do	99	300	do	82
5,000	Tol. & Wb. 2d m.	88	850	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	82⅜
14,000	Ch. & Rck. I. 1st	110	200	do	82⅝
5,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F.	103¾	100	do	b30 82⅞
9,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st M	104	75	do	b60 83
8,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M	77	300	do	b30 83¼
2,000	Clev. & P. 4th m.	72	100	do	s10 83¼
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	37⅜	850	do	83¼
10	Bank of Commerce	98⅝	800	Clev. & Pitts. R.	36⅛
13	Nat. Com'ce Ferry.	98	200	do	36⅝
22	Amer. Ex. Bank	100⅛	100	do	b10 36⅞
44	Continental Bank	92	50	Galena & Chi. R.	85⅞
20,000	American Gold	131⅛	150	do	85¾
20,000	do	131	500	do	s60 85⅝
50,000	do	130⅝	400	do	85¾
25,000	do	130⅞	200	do	85¾
30,000	do	130⅛	1100	Clev. & Toledo R.	71⅝
500	do	130	100	do	s15 71⅝
50	Comm'l. Coal Pref.	14⅜	100	do	s10 71⅝
300	Harlem R. Pref.	22	400	do	b30 72
650	do	21⅞	700	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	85
50	Nicaragua Tran Co.	3⅛	200	do	84⅞
50	Pac Mail S. Co.	10.120	1000	do	84⅞
100	do	119⅜	100	do	b30 84⅞
100	do	119	30	do	84¾
770	do	118	90	Chi., Bur. & Qu. R	105
50	do	b10 119	50	do	104¾
200	do	117⅜	50	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	58
76	do	117⅜	50	do	58⅜
225	Mil. & Fir. Pref.	33	70	do	59¼
60	Mil. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	77⅜	100	Tol. & Wabash R.	52

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	103⅝	300	Hudson River R.	70
10,000	U. S. Dem. Notes	127	100	do	70
1,000	Tr. 3.10 ₱ ct.	105¾	200	do	b30 70¼
17,000	Missouri St. 6s	53⅜	200	Harlem R. Pref	49⅝
1	Bank Cal. S.	114⅜	300	do	50
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st s	80	100	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	45
6,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	89	400	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	82⅜
1,200	Am. Gold	131	845	Mich. Cen. R.	93
10,000	do	130⅞	150	do	92⅞
25,000	do	130⅞	100	do	92⅝
50	Pac Mail St. Co.	118	100	do	92⅝
50	do	s30 117⅝	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	82⅜
150	do	117⅝	500	do	82⅝
50	do	117⅝	100	do	82⅝
50	Nic. Transit Co.	4⅜	250	Cl. & Pitts. R.	36
100	do	5	100	do	37⅛
200	N. Y. Central R.	107⅜	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	s30 86
1100	Erie Railway	65	100	do	86⅜
50	do	s10 64	200	do	s60 86⅜
100	do	64⅝	100	do	b30 86⅝
200	do	b30 65	1100	Clev. & Tol. R.	71⅝
60	do	64¾	1000	do	72
1000	Erie Railway Pref	89	100	do	s30 71⅝
56	do	91⅜	00	Chi. & R. I. & R.	85
300	do	91⅜	200	do	b30 85⅜
100	Harlem Railroad	21⅜	200	do	b30 85¾
100	do	21⅜	150	do	84⅞

MONDAY, Oct. 27—A. M.

The Export Trade of the past week was unprecedentedly heavy, embracing, in addition to large clearances of Breadstuffs and Provisions, 3,200 bales of Cotton. The receipts of the latter since this return was made up, are from the Southwest, 4,103 bales. There are also entered in the import list of the week, 1,984 (light) bales from the East Indies and Mexico. The stock of Cotton at this port is now accumulating, as the clearances in the next Export return will not be so heavy as last week, while the demand from the New-England Mills at present prices, for Gulf Cottons, is on a moderate scale. For some days past the receipts of Grain by Canal have been light, owing to some interruption last week in the navigation of the Erie Canal, since remedied we believe. The Imports of Foreign Merchandise are on a reduced scale, as compared with the previous week. Several steamer cargoes, however, just in, will appear on the next return. The Customs Duties for the week amount to $208,000. The United States Notes for Custom-house use, the outstanding amount of which is reduced to about $2,000,000, are selling at 127¼ ₱ cent. rating about 4 ₱ cent. below Gold, which left off at 131 ₱ cent., as against 129⅞ at the close of the previous week. The intermediate fluctuations have been 127@131¼ 129@132½@130@131 ₱ cent. From and after to-day Gold and U. S. Custom-house Notes will cease to be dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and however prices may hereafter rule, whether above or below present figures, the fluctuations promise to be less violent. The rate of Exchange on London left off 144½@146 ₱ cent. for first-class Bankers' bills.

Owing to renewed heavy speculations on the Railway Stocks, there is a good inquiry for Money from the Brokers, generally at 5 ₱ cent., the exceptions being at 4 ₱ cent. to the old established firms on first-class collateral, and occasionally 6 ₱ cent. between the Brokers themselves on miscellaneous securities. The Bank returns this afternoon will probably show a further moderate increase in Loans and Discounts. The Specie line will be lower than last week, as a number of Banks have ceased to lend on Gold, while others have called in their loans on it where they stood above the par value. The consequence is that some of the special deposits or hypothecations have been withdrawn. The export of the week is $2,024,000, while the receipts from California, New-Orleans, etc., amount to about one million.

The increased speculation in the Railways, noticed above, has rapidly advanced the Erie and Western Shares from 3 to 6 ₱ cent. over the closing sales of Saturday week. At the same time the changes in the mortgages of the same roads are unimportant, and the National Stocks comparatively neglected, though the interest on the latter as well as on the State Stocks of New-York and Illinois, is payable, and will be steadily paid, in Gold. The National 6 ₱ cents. were adversely influenced, for a few days, by the renewal of the rumors that the Secretary of the Treasury was about to entertain propositions for a large loan from the Banks; but, as these are now set at rest by direct contradiction from the highest authority, and the current resources and daily receipts of the Treasury—the latter about to be rapidly enhanced by collections of the inland revenue—there is no occasion for buyers of the long Stock of 1881, or of the 5.20-year Stock by conversion of United States Currency, to delay their investments. At the same time, it is generally felt that some active and successful movement of the great armies on the Potomac is needed to impart a vigorous demand for the Public Stocks.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₱ ct. Stock of U. S. of '61	104⅛@103¾
New-York Central	106⅛@107⅜
New-York and Erie	69¾@65¾
Erie Preferred Shares	66⅞@92⅜
Rock Island	81⅞@84
Michigan Guaranteed	81⅜@84
Michigan Southern	42⅞@46¼@45¼
Michigan Central	87⅛@92½
Toledo	70⅛@71⅜
Galena	84⅜@86⅞
Illinois Central	80⅛@83⅞
Panama	151@151
Pacific Mail	125⅛@117⅜@118⅛
Missouris	54@53
Tennessees	66⅛@63⅛
Hudson River	69⅛@70½
Harlem Preferred	51⅜@49¼
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	39⅛36⅝@37⅜

The demand for both classes of the Erie Shares was very strong throughout and to the close of the week, and for the most part from wealthy parties and their immediate friends, acting upon their advice or example. The belief is now more general that the first dividend on the Preference Shares will be declared and paid soon after the 1st of January, on ascertaining the net cash results of the first fiscal year, under the new organization, which closes on the 31st December. All the Michigan Stocks also attract a free speculative demand. The Michigan Central and the Guaranteed Shares of the Southern Road more especially felt the influence of the improved traffic on their respective lines. The January dividend on the former is understood to be secure beyond question—four months of the six showing an increase of about a quarter of a million of dollars over the same months last season. Speculation is attracted anew to the common shares of the Southern, and heavy purchases were made near the close of the week—rumor says without the participation of the Directors in the movement. Complaint is made that some of these gentlemen, usually heavy jobbers in the Stock, speak less encouragingly of its prospect since they made their own turn of profits in it, by selling out on the first recent advance. But of the merits of the question we have no means of judging. New movements also appear to have been inaugurated in Illinois Central, Rock Island and Toledo, and indeed the Railway atmosphere generally is pretty thoroughly charged with speculation.

The following were the bids made on Saturday for the City Bank shares:

New-York	115	Commerce Scrip Stock.	87½
Merchants'	101	American Exchange.	100½
Mechanics'	100	Chatham	94
Union	106	Hanover	86
America	110	Metropolitan	104
North River	95	Shoe and Leather	101
Tradesmen's	95	Corn Exchange	101
Fulton	125	Continental	92
Mechanics & Traders'	107	Importers & Traders	100½
National	116	Park	114
Commerce	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103⅝	Chi. & N. W. 1st, sd ser.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '77	111	Chi. & N. W. 1st sec	69
N. Y. Cen. Convt. 7s	114	Chi. & N. W. seconds	32
Erie Railway, '58	103⅛	Han. & St. Jo. 1st s	47
Erie Railway, '75	114	Han. & St. Jo. 1st s.	107
Erie Railway, '59	107	Han. & St. Jo. seconds.	107
Erie Fourth M. Bds	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st s.	98
Erie Fifths, '77	99	Tol. & Wab. seconds	80
Hud. R. 1st m.	111	Mil. & Pr. Du C. 1st s.	102⅞
Hud. R. 2d m.	104	Gal. & Chi. 1st s.	106
Hud. R. Con. R.	99	Gal. & Chi. 1st s. ex	109
Mich. Cen. 7s, '69	111	Gal. & Chi. 2d s.	109
Mich. Cen. 8s, '62	101	Gal. & Chi. 2d s. ex	109
Mich. Cen. 8s, '63	101	Chi. & Tol. 1st s.	103
Mich. Cen. 8s, '64	107	Chi. & Tol. 1st s. ex	103
Mich. S. & N. I. 6s	107	N. J. Cen. 1st s.	108
Mich. S. & N. I. 7s	105	N. J. Cen. 2d s.	108
Mich. So. & N. I. 7s	85	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st s.	104
Mich. So. & N. I. 8s	98	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2d s.	98
Ill. Cen. & Ala. 8s	90	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	94
Ill. Cen. & Chi. 8s	90	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	72
Chi. & N. W. 1st	101	T. Haute Income Bds	58⅜

The following are the Specie quotations of Messrs. F. P. James & Co., No. 45 Wall-street:

Sovereigns Gold	$4 85	Silver Silver	$1 26
Napoleons	3 85	Spanish Dollars	1 05
Twenty Francs	3 80	Mexican Dollars	1 00
Ten Guilders	3 80	Silver Bullion	1 10
Prussian Thalers	70	Ger'n & Fr. Crowns	1 15
Spanish Doubloons	15 50	English Silver	4 80
Laurel	15 60	Small Change	1 45

The Import entries of the past week including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $7,700,614, against $1,445,223 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,677,430, against $3,810,470 same week in 1861. The Export of Specie is $2,024,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, for nine months of the calendar year

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1862	$137,511,000
Add four weeks in October	13,501,050
Total to date, 1862	$151,012,050
Against same time, 1861	106,642,846
Increase since Jan. 1	$44,369,204

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—BOSOM FRIENDS.

WINTER GARDEN—ROMEO AND JULIET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE LADY OF LYONS.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—No. 485 Broadway—JEAN DE PARIS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVRETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway—TREATY WITH JAPAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—TISSELL'S CALIFORNIA.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The representation made in some quarters that the public debt has reached $2,000,000,000 is a gross exaggeration. On the first day of the present month, we learn authoritatively, it was only $620,000,000, and is now less than $660,000,000. This amount includes the entire circulation and every species of notes and between $70,000,000 and $80,000,000 debt of the late Administration; but excepts claims for which no requisitions have yet been made. The claims adjusted and unadjusted cannot exceed $20,000,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury will shortly discontinue the receipts of deposits of gold. It is ascertained he will not, as has been proposed, offer the five twenties at any discount from the market rates, or, in other words, to public competition, but will endeavor to expedite their conversion as rapidly as possible.

We receive repeated assurances from Washington, which may be taken as semi-official, that we shall hear of a movement of the Army of the Potomac very soon. Everything appears to be in readiness for it—even shoes and clothing.

The indications of a movement along the lines of the Army of the Potomac have probably been taken by the rebels as a hint that it is time to leave. Our correspondent at Harper's Ferry states that their pickets are disappearing from the front, and that they are generally believed to be retreating rapidly southward. It is ascertained that they have evacuated Martinsburgh, after completing the destruction of the property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

With regard to the delay in making the forward movement, the *National Intelligencer* of Saturday says: "We have learnt that the army, which was sufficiently clad for a Summer's campaign on the Peninsula, was not prepared for an Autumn and Winter march in Virginia, and that many were sadly deficient in proper Winter clothing and shoes. These deficiencies, notwithstanding the enormous demands for the new levies, have, by the great exertions of the proper army bureaus, been supplied within a few days. Other requisites equally important are being furnished with all possible dispatch, and soon our army will be not only comfortably clad for a campaign, but thoroughly equipped."

A reconnoissance was on Saturday made from Gen. SIGEL'S command to Leesburgh, which discovered the fact that the rebel Gen. MUMFORD is there with fifteen hundred men and some artillery. Another reconnoissance to Thoroughfare Gap discovered a small rebel force at New-Baltimore. The enemy is also reported to have two thousand cavalry and some infantry and artillery at Warrenton.

The vicinity of the battle-field of Pea Ridge, in Arkansas, has been made further memorable by another battle and another victory of the National arms. Gen. CURTIS telegraphs from St. Louis to Gen. HALLECK, that Gen. SCHOFIELD, finding the enemy had camped at Pea Ridge, sent Gen. BLUNT with one division westward, and himself moved toward Huntsville with the rest of his forces. Gen. BLUNT, after a hard night's march, attacked a rebel force from five to seven thousand strong, on the morning of the 22d, at Maysville, and after an engagement lasting an hour, totally routed the enemy, capturing all their artillery, a large number of horses, and a large portion of the transportation and garrison equipments. At last accounts Gen. BLUNT'S cavalry and light howitzers were still in pursuit of the flying rebels. Meantime Gen. SCHOFIELD pursued the rebels under HINDMAN beyond Huntsville, and coming close upon them, they precipitately fled beyond the Boston Mountains. The mission of the Army of the Frontier has thus been gallantly and successfully accomplished.

A gentleman who has arrived in Cleveland, Ohio, from Nashville, says that there are enough United States troops in that city, under command of Gen. NEGLEY, to protect the place against any force. There are forts, block-houses, and breastworks upon the east, south and west side of the town, the Cumberland River being upon the north. The mechanics who are left are busily fortifying Fort St. Cloud. Provisions are high; wood $12 per cord; potatoes $4 per bushel; molasses $1 60 per gallon; candles $1 50 per pound; flour $12 per barrel. No vegetables are brought in, and there is but little meat upon the market. Cheese is not to be had at any price.

"Agate" writes to the Cincinnati *Gazette* from Danville, Ky., under date of Oct. 21, announcing the cessation of the pursuit of BRAGG, and concludes thus:—"The pursuit of BRAGG and KIRBY SMITH extended only for some twenty miles beyond Crab Orchard. The nice stories we had at Frankfort of the roads having been obstructed with fallen timber, so as to prevent the rebels from escaping before BUELL got up, were all true with a slight modification. The timber was felled *behind* BRAGG, not before him, by his own men and not by the countrymen, and it impeded, not him, but BUELL. As they retreated they seized every axe in the country, and did all in their power to delay pursuit by destroying bridges and felling timber. During the whole retreat the rebels kept out a strong rear guard of cavalry. Our advance-guard of cavalry kept up one continual skirmish with them, from hill to hill and wood to wood, through the whole pursuit, and behaved, it is said, admirably."

Regarding the probable movements of the army recently under command of Gen. BUELL, the Louisville *Democrat* of Friday says: "We understand that Gen. BUELL'S entire army will fall back to Lebanon, and from that point advance into Tennessee as rapidly as possible, leaving a sufficient guard along the line of the Nashville Railroad to protect important points from guerrillas. From his occupation of Lebanon as headquarters, we presume that it is Gen. BUELL'S intention to enter Tennessee at some point east of Nashville, and press upon BRAGG from that direction."

An order from the War Department directs that enlistments into the regular army under General Orders No. 154, may be made either in the field or in the several States, but not more than ten volunteers will be enlisted from any one company. The twenty-five dollars advance of the one hundred dollars bounty, authorized by section 5 of the act of Congress approved July 22, 1861, and section 5 of the act approved July 29, 1861, and the two-dollar premium approved June 21, 1862, will only be paid to volunteers enlisting into the regular army under this order who have not already received it. Where the recruiting officers are not furnished with funds, these amounts, or either of them, will be credited to the soldier on the first muster-roll after his enlistment, and paid by the Paymaster who pays him.

An order from Adjutant-General HILLHOUSE announces the authorization of the War Department for the raising of twelve companies of sharpshooters in this State, the recruitment and organization of which will be under the control of Major WM. S. ROWLAND. A camp is soon to be established on Staten Island.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER, of the Mississippi squadron, has addressed a note to the Collector at St. Louis to the following effect: "I have instructed the vessels under my command to permit no vessels to land below Cairo at places unoccupied by Union forces. Any vessels violating this rule will be detained by the police vessels of the squadron. The object of this order is to prevent articles of merchandise, provisions, clothing, arms, &c., from reaching rebel hands. Will you please have the masters of steamboats notified?"

It was rumored in Leavenworth, on Oct. 21, that the redoubtable QUANTRELL had made an attack on the contraband regiment at Barnesville, running the members into Missouri, killing some of the officers and taking others prisoners.

GENERAL NEWS.

By way of Havana, we have advices from Mexico, fully corroborating the intelligence received by the French war steamer now in this port, and also verifying the reports which have reached France, through private letters, that the Mexicans are making every preparation to repel the French invasion, and especially to prevent the capture of the capital.

The ninety-fourth anniversary of the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies and religious exercises. A love feast at 8 A. M.; a sermon at 10½, by the pastor, Rev. W. H. MILBURN; a very interesting reunion at 2 P. M. of the old Church pastors and members; a general prayer meeting at 6 P. M., conducted by Brother L. B. LODER, and a discourse at 7½ P. M., on "Methodism," by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, filled up the day, the congregation not dispersing until after 10 P. M. At noon, refreshments were dispensed to strangers and guests from a distance, by the ladies of the congregation, and during the various services the sum of $1,200 was subscribed on behalf of the Church.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. A resolution by Mr. OTTIWELL, authorizing the Committee on National Affairs to advertise for designs for a monument, to be erected in the City, suitably commemorating the patriotism of the New-Yorkers who fall in the war, was referred. The name of JOHN J. PHELPS, for Street Commissioner, was rejected by nine to six. The County Clerk reported that the terms of 152 Commissioners of Deeds expired this year. With this statement before them the Common Council can regulate the number of these officers in conformity with the law. The legal limit is 300; at present 411 are in office. The resolution from the Councilmen appropriating $100 to procure a testimonial for JOHN MCCAFFREY, a fireman, for saving three lives at the Mott-street fire, was amended by making the sum $200, and then laid over. The Board adjourned till 2 o'clock on next Tuesday afternoon.

The Aldermanic Committee on Ordinances had a brief sitting, on Saturday afternoon, to consider a proposed "ordinance to regulate the sale and storage of rock or earth oils, petroleum and kerosene oils, and naptha and benzine." It provides the privilege of storing unlimited quantities of the volatile or explosive oils in the City, when the standard of evaporation is at and above 140 degrees Farenheit; evaporative below 140 is considered dangerous; and provision is made for the confiscation of these oils vaporising under that grade, unless kept in certain quantities and under very explicit and stringent regulations for safety. Fire-Marshal BAKER was present to address the Committee, and also a gentleman with a gauger that indicated the degree of heat at which evaporation is produced. Mr. BAKER briefly explained the necessity for such an ordinance, and the Committee adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M. of the 6th proximo, when a full hearing is to be given.

A cargo of salt from Trapani was entered at the Boston Custom-house, on Thursday. Its cost at the port of shipment was $750, and to defray the duty on it the importer paid $840 premium on the notes, making the premium alone $90 more than the original cost of the whole cargo. The entire duty was about $3,000 gold or its equivalent. The duty on salt is 18 cents per 100 pounds.

The Toronto *Leader*, which has gained such a wide reputation by its profound views and infallible predictions regarding American affairs, is again attempting to forecast the future, and this time it says: "In addition to the Southern Confederacy, there is every probability that the United States will have the honor of giving birth to another nation. The Republic of the Pacific, embracing the entire coast line from Texas to British Columbia, is pretty sure to take its place among the nations of the New World. When this new Republic will assume a separate existence it would be idle to conjecture, but it is evident that secession views are daily gaining strength in California. With the Federal States, the Southern Confederacy, a Pacific Republic, Mexico and British America, the balance will be sufficiently established, and it will then be desirable to prevent further divisions."

The political canvas in Kansas is apparently becoming altogether too bitter and excited. The Leavenworth *Conservative* states that Hon. M. J. PARROTT, while speaking at Junction City, on Oct. 15, was forcibly interrupted by soldiers whom Gen. LANE sent down from Fort Riley for that purpose. They swore that no man should speak against LANE. Finally Mr. PARROTT was taken to the house of one Mr. MCBRATNEY—the soldiers followed, and rode up and down in front of the house, firing their guns at the house, and swearing that they would take Mr. PARROTT out and hang him. They finally left without doing him any bodily injury.

The Baltimore *Gazette*, the heir to all the vices of the traitorous *News Sheet*, is having its circulation rapidly circumscribed by authority from Washington.

The Stock speculation on Saturday ran very strong on Erie and the Western Railways, inducing a further rise in prices. Other descriptions quiet. Gold, 131; Exchange on London, 144½@145.

Flour and Wheat were much cheaper on Saturday, yet less active. Corn was somewhat firmer, and in lively request. A moderate business was transacted in Pork, Beef, Bacon, Sugars, Molasses, Fire-Crackers, Iron and Whisky, at previous figures. Lard, Butter, Cheese, Hay, Hops, Hides and Leather were freely purchased. Tallow was plenty and depressed. Wool was less sought after, but was stiffly held. Cotton was dull and heavy. The Freight engagements were restricted.

The Southern Blockade of New-York.

The clipper-ship *Dreadnaught*, of this port, yesterday arrived in safety from Liverpool, after making a long *detour* to the northward, in order to avoid the attentions of Capt. SEMMES and the rebel steamer *Alabama*. It is somewhat humiliating for us to chronicle such a fact as this, and to admit that whereas we have been blockading Charleston and Savannah by fleets, at the very mouths of their harbors, for eighteen months, with the grand net result of sending into those ports more large foreign steamers than ever entered them before, the Confederates have succeeded in so thoroughly blockading New-York, by a couple of steamers at the Azores, as to compel our ordinary transatlantic commerce to coast the icy shores of Greenland for safety.

The contrast is painful, and we can but trust that it may not be unprofitable. It certainly will not be, if the authorities of the Navy Department are accessible to the emotions of patriotic shame and indignation which the contemplation of such a state of things must awaken in every citizen's bosom.

But the Navy Department is not the only branch of the Government interested in the disgraceful revelations of this singular long-range blockade.

It will be observed, that in receiving the news of the arrival of the *Dreadnought*, we are further notified, "on good authority," that there is no danger of any interference by the *Alabama* or the "290" (for these two appear not to be one, save in the fiendish spirit of their commanders) with our emigrant ships coming to New-York, *since on "understanding to that effect has been had between the owners of the "290" and her captain."*

This is cool, certainly, as well as comforting. We are to understand, are we, that the business of fitting out privateers to prey upon American commerce is so openly and quietly carried on at Liverpool, that loyal American citizens resident there, and engaged in the emigrant trade, can ascertain precisely what danger there is of any harm coming to them and their ships by any particular cruiser which may be on the point of leaving port! If this be so, we beg leave respectfully, but firmly, to inquire of the State Department, whether we have such an official at Liverpool as an American Consul? also, whether it can be regarded as being wholly out of the power of such an official (supposing him to exist) to ascertain facts familiar to all the shipping world about him; or as being wholly out of the sphere of his duty to endeavor to ascertain such facts, and act upon them when ascertained?

It certainly is singular that while we are all of us bitterly denouncing the British Government for not putting a stop to the armament and expedition of vessels destined to prey upon our trade, we should have heard nothing of any steps taken by our own commercial agents to require action in the premises of the British authorities. It is the function, not of British, but of American officials, to protect American interests. If British officials choose to wink at the violation of British laws, that does not excuse our officials for their negligence in not calling the attention of their British compeers to such violations.

If bargains and agreements, securing the safety of this or that class of merchant ships, can be made at Liverpool between enterprising outfitters of steam-frigates and loyal American shippers, it is clear that the State Department of the United States Government ought to know something about the matter. If it neither knows, nor can learn anything in reference thereto, we shall not be surprised to hear before long, that the "British and Southern Joint-Stock Association for Sweeping the Seas," has opened offices in Liverpool and London for the sale of "safe-conducts" to American ships of all sorts, at reasonable rates.

THE PLEA FOR DELAY.—The Washington *Star* publishes a plea for the quietude in the Army of the Potomac, which we transfer to our columns. It opposes the policy of attacking the rebels at present, or for some time to come; and instead of seeing disasters, perceives naught but advantages in delay. The argument is old enough, and pretty well worn, but is restated as if it were quite a refreshing novelty. The gist of it is that it is unwise to assail the rebels, as their army is stronger now than it will be at any future time; while if we wait till the Northern conscription is enforced, *our* army will be greatly stronger than it is at present. Their supplies of arms and clothing are giving out, while ours is increasing; and we shall soon have a fleet of iron-clads to attack Charleston and Mobile—though the *Star* says nothing about the fleet of iron-clads the rebels are likely to have if we give them plenty of time. Besides all this, the position of LEE at Winchester is very strong; and if he should be beaten there, he would retire to certain mountain passes and fight a succession of battles which may cost us 50,000 men, while one thousand rebel cavalry can compel MCCLELLAN to employ 50,000 more soldiers to watch them. But, on the other hand, if our Young General "elects to keep the rebels shivering in nakedness in the Valley for but a month"—we shall see what we shall see.

Now, we do not doubt that the rebel army is at its maximum strength, and that time will not add to its numbers; but if it is the purpose of our Generals to wait for any very material reduction of the rebel army from natural causes, we think that these leaders are likely to enjoy a long lease of their military dignities. In regard to our own army, it will certainly be numerically stronger when the 600,000 of the late levies are added to its ranks; but if we have a Winter of inaction on the Potomac, we doubt whether, with all our additions, our army next Spring will be any greater than it was in the Spring of this year—when it was officially reported at 520,000 men. As to the rebel supply of arms, we can't see what should make *them* give out, unless we wrench them away from them; and in respect to clothing, they cannot be worse off this winter than they were represented to be at Manassas last Winter. If LEE'S position at Winchester is so very strong as the *Star* represents it, and if he can commit such slaughter of our men in the mountain passes, we should like to know if it is absolutely necessary to fight him at Winchester and in the gaps, and if military strategy furnishes no way by which he can be compelled to leave Winchester and the mountain regions. Suppose that some part of our prodigious army, which Gen. MCCLELLAN does not need if he is to stand on the defensive, were to be sent off to capture Richmond and Gordonsville, we should like to know how long LEE *could* remain in the Shenandoah Valley.

We desire nothing rash or over-perilous in our Generals, and urge no special line of policy or action, excepting the general policy of vigor and earnestness in fighting down the rebellion. But we have heard so much during the last two years about waiting for the operations of time and nature upon the rebels, and have seen so little good fruit, and see now such terrible national danger, from a persistence in this policy, that we are persuaded another Winter of it would bring us to the brink of national ruin.

The Erie Canal—The Seymourites.

On the 26th of October, 1825, the water of Lake Erie was admitted into the Canal, and a flotilla set out from the harbor of Buffalo, conveying the Governor, the Canal Commissioners, and numerous distinguished persons, bearing the symbols of the junction of the waters of the lake and the ocean. The flotilla was increased at Albany by an escort of steamboats, and when the aquatic procession entered the boundaries of the City of New-York, the corporation and public authorities joined it, while signal cannon thundered out the tidings of the event from the harbor of Buffalo to the shores of the ocean.

Such is the simple historic narration of the event that made New-York the "Empire State" of the Union, and this City the undisputed metropolis of the New World. Yesterday was the anniversary of that notable event—the celebration thirty-six years ago of the completion of the Erie Canal; and it is fit to present a few words of warning in this connection.

It has long been a chosen policy of the political party who are in the main the supporters of Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR in the present campaign for Governor, to sell out the State's interest in the New-York Canals. If, by any chance, that party should gain power in the November election, we cannot doubt that the danger would be imminent of their carrying out that policy. And next to the destruction of the Union, for which Mr. SEYMOUR'S supporters seem to have lost all horror, no event could be more disastrous to the material prosperity of our City and State than the sale of the Canals. The two events would go well together, as being the very worst possible injuries, both State and National, that any people were ever subjected to.

The New-York State Canals are not only self-sustaining, but profitable—not only profitable, but likely to be munificently so. They bear promise in the future, if the past be the criterion, of not only paying off the large debt contracted for their construction, but of contributing much to the support of the State Government, and to that extent relieving the people of taxation. It is a very clear proposition, as the figures will show, that no public work of ancient or modern time has been so successful in promoting the interests of the State that built it. It has raised up towns and cities on its lines through all the length and breadth of the State; filled all the valleys with a rich agricultural population; cheapened food for this great metropolis, while making it truly the emporium of trade for the whole Union and for the Western World. And our Canals have done this great work, not at the cost of the State's solvency. On the other hand they have created the wealth that made their construction in their present completeness and magnitude possible.

The gross receipts on the Canals for tolls, or several years past, from the opening of navigation to second week in October, were as follows

For the year 1856	$2,748,203
For the year 1857	2,045,641
For the year 1859	1,977,503
For the year 1860	2,282,103
For the year 1861	2,844,088
For the year 1862	4,007,212

The increase of gross receipts for the present year

Over the year 1861, are	$1,163,124
Over the year 1860, are	1,725,109
Over the year 1859, are	2,729,309

The official source from which we procure the above statement of the enormous amount of this year's business on the Canals adds that the receipts for the navigation season of the year will very nearly reach *five millions of dollars*.

It is because of these remarkable facts of productiveness on the part of the Canals that the danger is great of their being sold if the Seymour party should come into power in the State. If they were poor stocks, yielding nothing, or bringing the State yearly in debt, the very proposition of selling them would be an insult to the common sense of the world. For who would buy what was worse than worthless?

The grounds on which the sale of the canals has been urged, and will be urged by the Seymourites are familiar, and need neither repetition nor refutation here. It is argued that the management of works of internal improvement is no part of the function of a government, but should be left always to private enterprise. Because, in the first place, the construction and conduct of such works beget corruption in State legislation; and, in the second place, there is never that economy of administration, nor certainty and quickness of accommodation in the management of a public work which private interest always seeks to attain. Unfortunately for the arguments in this line, facts in our State's history too notoriously refute them. We have railroads that are in private hands, but we have never heard that they were immaculate, and sought no influence over Legislatures or public officers. On the contrary, the railroads are charged scores of times with the use of corrupt appliances in procuring legislative action, where the friends of Canals are once. And as to economy and courtesy in the transaction of business, the Canals are notoriously the shield of popular safety, protecting the people from the grinding exactions of giant monopolies, operating under railroad organizations. It is known by the people, from bitter experience, that whenever the Winter puts its fetters on the Canals, which are their cheap highway, the railroads on the instant seize the opportunity of levying exactions on the commerce that is compelled over their lines. *It is these railroads, and these alone, that would buy the State Canals if offered for sale.* And thus would the people of the State find themselves in the plight of having built, at their own proper cost, the most magnificent system of artificial water communication in the world, and turned it over to speculators that they might oppress the people with severe exactions for its use.

The specious and often repeated Democratic dogma, that it is not proper for a State to own and regulate works of internal improvement, had as well be exploded. The experience of New-York State with her Canals has proved the reverse. These Canals have been emphatically the shield and support of the State, giving it wealth, commerce, population, power. And reason would have taught what experience has proved. *Why* should not a State own that which is of universal advantage to population? The Mississippi River is of dangerous navigation. The Ohio River requires annually considerable expenditure of public money to clear its channel. The National Government has tried to improve these rivers in past years, but no doubt with much extravagance and pointless effort. Yet what fool would propose to sell out these rivers to private parties to clear them and run them on private account? Who would make the proposition to sell out the Hudson River, from New-York City to Albany, because its navigation required yearly outlays which private enterprise could apply more economically and honestly than the Government? Yet the New-York canals are but the continuation of the Hudson River through all the interior of the State, and clear through to Lakes Erie and Ontario. They are one with the Hudson, physically and commercially—they belong in common to the people of the whole State, for their free use and behoof forever; and the politician who would be willing to sell out the canals, could advocate with equal propriety the sale to a private corporation of New-York State's interest in the navigation of the Hudson River. If the people do not wish to be cheated out of the best heritage that ever fell to the lot of a State, they must put their veto on the Seymour party.

The Best Ordnance.

The late experiments of the English Government at Shoeburyness will be found full of instruction, if we are willing, at last, to modify our wonted belief in the inevitable supremacy of whatever is American. The fact that Mr. WHITWORTH (who has made a battery of guns for the rebels) drove through the "Warrior" target, at 600 yards, an explosive shell, which blew the *débris* of the plates and backing into what represented the vital parts of a ship; and the fact that Mr. CLAY, of the Mersey Iron Works, burst a hole as large as a barrel-head through the same target, at 200 yards, with his 13-inch wrought-iron gun and 74 pounds of powder; and the fact that Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG destroyed a similar target with his coiled "300-pounder," which, although the breech-screw blew out with 90 pounds of powder, from an obvious defect in construction, did not burst in the barrel, and the fact that Mr. KRUPP has forged his wonderful cast-steel into guns of 9-inch bore, without seam or weld, while the heaviest charge of powder known to our practice is 50 pounds, and that for a ball of 425 pounds weight, and, therefore, low velocity, and while the strongest material found in our ordnance, excepting only the light wrought-iron hoops of PARROTT, is cast-iron; these things, we remark, are worthy of very serious consideration.

It is a notorious fact that the penetration of projectiles is directly as their weight, while it is as the square of their velocity. That is to say, ARMSTRONG'S 150-pound ball going at 1,770 feet per second, has about twice the penetrating power of the 425-pound 15-inch ball at 800 feet. It is a question of velocity. And velocity means powder. And powder requires enormous strength of gun. To this end European experiments are tending, while, if we mistake not, a leading question with us is, how to obtain the best results with small charges, because our guns can't stand large ones. We remember that the *Monitor* was not permitted to fire wrought-iron shot at the *Merrimac*, because they would bring a greater strain on her ordnance, and that her charge of powder for an 11-inch gun with hollow shot, was 16 pounds.

It is, however, argued that heavy projectiles, at low velocities, have immense smashing power, and the probabilities are certainly in that direction. But armor heavily backed with elastic material, possesses the very elements of resistance to great weights at low velocities—*time* to yield. Besides great indentations and extensive fractures are not such very serious disasters. A mere chasm in a wooden wall would not have put an old-fashioned frigate *hors du combat*. But when a broadside of shells, charged with explosive material or molten metal, gets into the bowels of a ship, through never so small and neat a hole in her armor, affairs begin to be serious. This is not the work of large bores and low charges. It can only be accomplished by the high velocities, in other words, the enormous cartridges, which nothing but wrought metal or hooped guns can carry.

But while we have profited so little by the European practice, we are not without grounds of satisfaction and encouragement. The European gun which, although little heard of in British target practice, is most thoroughly believed in by the best experts, and adopted by several European Governments, is the hooped gun, known there as BLAKELEY'S and here as PARROTT'S. In England and France cast-iron is hooped with steel. WHITWORTH covers a cast-steel barrel with seamless cast-steel rings, and the Armstrong gun is a series of coiled wrought-iron tubes. When American manufacturers *learn how* to make cast-steel in large masses, we have no doubt that Capt. PARROTT can apply this valuable principle as well as any foreigner. So the responsibility rests on our iron and steel makers; and they are inexcusable for several reasons: 1st, We have the best raw material in the world. We have the Franklinite of New-Jersey, acknowledged by foreign metallurgists to be the most valuable mixture known for the perfection of sound and tough iron and steel. A Prussian iron—Spiegeleisen—containing manganese, which is only one of the valuable ingredients of the Franklinite, is found indispensable by KRUPP, the prince of steel-makers, and by BESSEMER, HOWELL, and all the best European establishments. 2d, The Bessemer process is now found indispensable by KRUPP, by at least thirteen large steel-makers in England, who have already bought the right to use it, and by the largest establishments in France, Belgium and Sweden. 3d, KRUPP'S success depends largely on his use of heavy machinery. One of his hammers weighs forty tons, and falls twelve feet. In a new establishment in London, one hammer will weigh fifty tons. The "Mersey," the "Atlas," and all the great gun and armor-plate works are increasing the size of their hammers and rolls. But the Bessemer process is totally neglected and generally laughed at by our leading iron men; tolerably heavy machinery is only employed by a very few; and Franklinite is scarcely used at all. Is it surprising that European cannon can stand more powder and do more work? And what are the chances for armor-plates?

But the Government contemplates the erection of great iron-works. Surely, all known improvements will then be employed, and all known advantages realized. Alas, not a word have we heard about heavy machinery or direct steel, or any other steel. It is all cast-iron.

It is not probable that we shall ever be very far behind the age in the means of defence, but it is evidently of the greatest importance that the benefits of European improvements, which are now simply a menace from abroad, as well as a fountain of the best supplies for the rebels, should be secured and appropriated.

A Squadron of Cavalry for the City.

Our readers will bear witness to the earnestness with which we have urged the necessity of setting in the field a cavalry force commensurate with the other arms of the service, and equal to the requirements of campaigns carried on in a country as broad as ours. We are pleased to see that the Common Council of this City is awakening to the importance of the subject. A series of resolutions relating thereto were introduced in the Board of Aldermen on Saturday, which will be found among the proceedings of that body published in this issue; and further action in the matter will be taken speedily.

It would be idle to recapitulate the services which the rebel cavalry has rendered their traitorous cause, or the damage which it has inflicted on the North since the commencement of this war. But trains captured from our armies—bridges and railroads destroyed—raids for booty and spoils—cattle herds of loyal citizens gone to ration their army—horses stampeded to mount more rebel cavalry—reconnoissances made around our armies—are events of almost daily occurrence, and it is as great an injustice to the loyal and pillaged citizens of our frontiers, as humiliating to our character as a nation, that they should be indulged in by the rebels with impunity. We should confine within their own lines whatever cavalry the enemy may mount by compelling them to watch our expeditions into their own territory, in lieu of obliging us to watch theirs. One good lesson taught their infantry as to the weight of a regular cavalry charge, would prevent the enemy from allowing their horse to move beyond calling distance of their divisions, as cavalry alone can meet cavalry.

Owing to early misconceptions of the magnitude and duration of this war, and the spasmodic calls for volunteers, which as soon as recruited were armed with musket and bayonet, and marched into the field to repel the advance of the enemy, no time has been allowed to organize a respectable cavalry. And no one man, State, or Corporation has been found disposed to urge its necessity or take the arm under its protection. The want is now generally known; and according to the views advanced in the Common Council, may at some future day be more directly and seriously felt within the limits of our own State. We do not regard a rupture with Great Britain as within the bounds of probability. But should one unhappily occur, large bodies of British regular cavalry, mounted on Canadian horses, might be thrown into this State, without our having a single regiment capable of meeting them on equal footing, and infantry makes a sorry figure in pursuit of horsemen. The regular cavalry in the British service has been doubled within the last twenty years; and when horses can be found in the country where the troops are to serve, cavalry-men are not more difficult to transport than the same number of infantry. Ten or twenty thousand of the skilled cavalry of England would make a greater sensation on our Northern frontier than STUART in Pennsylvania, to say nothing of the hordes of irregular horse, full as serviceable as that of the rebel army which would be tempted to accompany them.

Adverse as we are to the idle appropriations which have already so overburdened this City with taxes, we nevertheless hope that the City Fathers may follow up their present measure by adopting some substantial and effective plan to encourage the creation of an efficient cavalry, and which may serve as an example to all large cities of the

North. Any judicious step of the kind must expedite military movements in this war, as also afford a security in the future, by generating among the people such an emulation in respect to the mounted service as was developed by the New-York Seventh and other militia regiments among infantry.

The Penalty of Patriotism.

Everybody remembers the howl of indignation which was raised in England four years ago over the hideous brutality of the East Indian Government's contractors to soldiers returning from Hindoostan to England. Brave men, who wore on their breasts the medals of Delhi and Lucknow,—men whose stout arms and true hearts had been England's bulwark in her extreme hour of peril,—men who had thrown their lives between the Sepoy and his prey, rescuing English honor from the dust and English mothers from despair and death,—these men were packed away on board of leaking vessels, supplied with poisonous and tainted food, crowded in unventilated holds, and landed at last on the shores of the country they had covered with glory, half naked and more than half dead, wan, wasted, fever-smitten, to perish of disease, or to live as memorials of England's neglect and wrecks of England's honor. The pen of DICKENS was consecrated to their wrongs and to the branding of those by whom such wrongs had come. We read his eloquent outburst of righteous wrath, and shuddered at his terrible photograph of patient misery and heroic endurance. How little did we then dream that in our own country, and in our own city, we should be called to witness scenes as dark almost and as discreditable as those which gathered in gloom over the closing history of so many of the saviours of British India?

Yet here we have the direct and positive assertion from the "New-England Relief Association" of this City that sick and discharged soldiers from the army of New-Orleans, arrive here on their way home, after undergoing as much injustice, as much ill-treatment, and as much suffering, as can well be crowded into the happily brief voyage from the Gulf to New-York.

It is stated on this respectable authority, that a firm in New-Orleans are permitted to demand of soldiers so returning nearly twice the regular fare for passage; that once on board the ships of these people, the soldiers thus swindled in the price they pay, are swindled again in that for which they pay it. They are forced to eat on deck in all weathers—fed upon decayed and unwholesome food—sent to sleep on bare boards in the steerage—*excepting during stormy weather, when, for the sake of saving the cargo, the hatches are fastened down, and the soldiers sent up again to sleep on deck in the storm.*

The men thus treated being invalids, broken down in the service of their country, it will hardly be thought surprising, that of eighteen so dealt by on the steamer *Cumbria*, one has already died since reaching New-York.

As to who may be responsible for this state of things, we shall not now pronounce an opinion. It is strange, certainly, that the commander at New-Orleans should be unable to secure the commonest honesty and decency in the treatment of loyal New England men returning to their homes: but it remains to be seen what his opportunities in the case may be.

All that we now have to say, and we say it with the distinctest emphasis, is, that this is one of the cases in which somebody must be found to be responsible. This is everybody's affair—for in this war of the people, the people feel every suffering of the soldiers as their own, and will demand the strictest account from those in authority whose duty it is to see that scandals such as these shall be made impossible under the flag of the Union.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Extract from the Letter of a Loyal Lady, the Wife of a High Rebel Officer, to Her Mother—Chart of a Union General's Head, &c.

[For the authenticity of the following letter we can vouch. The lady writes regularly, and her correspondence is sealed. She invariably speaks without restraint her views of affairs in the South; and her letters, on being received by her friends, all bear the Baltimore post-mark.—ED. TIMES.]

SAVANNAH, GA., UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Oct. 11, 1862.

DEAREST MOTHER: Your kind letter reached me, and would have given me an unmingled pleasure but for the announcement of poor Capt. ——'s death. How terrible for his sisters, and for poor Miss ——, who, when I last saw her, showed me his *carte de visite*, and half-confessed they were engaged, although neither the Commodore nor her aunt knew or suspected anything of the matter. Every person here is in mourning except myself, and I only not so because I cannot find materials, and hope soon to be allowed to go North, as Gen. —— has half promised me passage under the next flag of truce to some vessel of Admiral DUPONT's squadron. Our little darling is sadly in need of shoes, her only present foot covering being little carpet slippers, with carpet-soles made by myself. They do very well while it is quite dry; but the least shower keeps her within doors, and she wears out nearly two pair each week, so that I am constantly busy. Of tea and all other comforts we preserve only vague remembrances; but food, thank God, is becoming plentiful again, such as it is—wheat, chickens, corn and pigs; and, although is is admitted here by all that the rebellion has yet a sharp struggle before it, there is no longer any hope (as I sincerely wish there was) of its being starved into submission. [Here follow some purely family details.]

* * * * * * *

You cannot think how bitterly the North is ridiculed here, and all my efforts to defend it only end in mortification and consciousness that those who think otherwise have the best of the argument. It is now the regular habit to send so-called 'deserters' into the Union lines along the Potomac, whenever we want to get a mail carried North. These "deserters," who are generally the bravest, sharpest and most unscrupulous *enfants perdus* in the rebel army, enter McCLELLAN's lines, tell him just such stories as they have been told to, take the oath and are immediately dismissed. They then go to Baltimore, post their letters there, get a return mail and are back in Richmond within three or four days from the time of leaving the managers of this mail line at Baltimore. It is thus that the — and — Two papers are mentioned here, one published in New-York and one in Baltimore, as "their" late Southern papers," and I can assure you that this mail runs regularly—the carriers many times getting across the Potomac and into Maryland without being once challenged; while, if they are challenged, they announce themselves as "deserters," take the oath—though even this is not always asked of them—and then hurry on to Baltimore, which is our chief Post-office.

They have here in private circulation—though it may be a forgery—a phrenological chart of Gen. McCLELLAN's character, made by FOWLER & WELLS, of New-York, and which was given they say, by McCLELLAN to his friend, Maj.-Gen. G. W. SMITH, whose health is now quite recovered, though at the expense of his mind, which will never be again what it was. This written chart—such, dearest mother, as you had made of me when I came back, last Summer, five years ago, from Miss ——'s school—makes McCLELLAN's bump of "caution" outbalance all the other qualities of his head, and they are making fun of it all the time, and of course most actively—those who wish to annoy me—when I am present. They have had this "chart" printed for private circulation, and while the papers here all seem in a conspiracy to praise Gen. McCLELLAN, he is the most bitterly ridiculed man I ever knew, in private. The editor of the Savannah *Republican* was at cousin MARY's last Tuesday evening, and had the "greatest fun," as he called it, (horrid old creature, that he is,) trying to make me angry. But cousin MARY stopped him, and even Senator —— said that as I was an avowed "enemy of the South," (though Heaven knows I am not,) and had only come here to nurse ——, (her husband,) I was entitled to be treated at least with the courtesy due to "a prisoner of war!" and not vexed and ridiculed. But I assure you, you can have no idea what confidence the people here have that this "chart" is correct; and so whenever LEE or JACKSON want to make McCLELLAN stop anywhere, or avoid a battle, they send off some "deserters," first to tell him they are in immense force, and any other odious lies they please; and then they get significant hints to the same effect, published in the Richmond rebel papers; and these papers are actually carried to McCLELLAN, and even sold to him at a high price, the two men passing themselves off as Union farmers, who gave him the information which stopped him ten days after the battle of Sharpsburgh, when he was thinking of advancing, and quite ready, having received $60 between them for their trouble and expenses in bringing the information. GEORGE says they are non-commissioned officers—sergeants or corporals, I forget which—and are to be commissioned as Second Lieutenants when they get back from Baltimore. You may fancy how these things annoy me. But I have nothing but annoyances now, though people here say there is no chance of another battle on the Potomac before next Spring. * * * [The remainder is merely personal, and of no public interest.] * * *

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

The Augmentation of the Mexican Expedition—A Matter of Grave Interest to America—Paris Papers Abusing the Emancipation Proclamation, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 10, 1862.

A month ago, I informed you that the Mexican Expedition had been augmented to 80,000 men, and that it was a fixed object of the French Government to remain in Mexico long enough to build up some sort of Government which should be able to offer an insurmountable obstacle to the extension of the Anglo-American and Protestant race South. Up to the present moment about 50,000 men have been sent from France to take part in this Expedition, and I am still assured, through private channels, that the number of men will be carried to 80,000, or even more, if found necessary to carry out the object in view. From the start I was informed that the French desired to make of this Mexican Expedition a serious affair, and circumstances have singularly aided in converting desires into a fixed determination. I have endeavored to keep pace with the developments of the programme, and to keep you advised of the various changes as they took place. Under ordinary circumstances, the sending of 80,000 or even of 50,000 men to Mexico accompanied by a powerful fleet, when it is known that neither the army nor the fleet will meet an enemy to contend with, would be for the Government and people of the United States a grave event; it may not, however, be so now. It may even be that the Government of the United States desires that a strong power should be created in Mexico, in order to stop the progress of the Southern States south. The subject is none the less an important one, and ought to receive all your attention.

The French fleet in the Gulf of Mexico has suffered from the yellow fever to an extent which the public of France do not suspect. Every mail brought from Vera Cruz by a French steamer is first examined by the Government authorities, the correspondence of all the journals is carefully scanned, and nothing of an inquieting nature is allowed to go to the public through the Press. But I am told that the losses by death have been so numerous that there were not sailors enough to take the vessels out of the port of Vera Cruz, and that it was on account of these losses of men that the blockade of the other Mexican ports was raised. The Marine Office is now sending out large detachments of sailors to fill up the ranks.

The four papers at Paris which have undertaken the job of creating public opinion in favor of the Southern Confederacy constantly proclaimed that Slavery had nothing to do with the present war, (complacently forgetting the facts to the contrary they have published in their own columns for the last thirty years,) and that if President LINCOLN would declare the emancipation of Slavery, they could no longer oppose his attempt to crush the rebellion. But now that Mr. LINCOLN has published an act of emancipation, the Slavery sheets turn tail round, and make it the occasion of such storms of abuse of the President as even they have not before ventured to offer us. The violence of these journals and the hollowness of their arguments ought to convince the public of the true motives of their opposition to the Union, and the public, it is to be hoped, seeing that all their noise is simply a *parti-pris*, will not be influenced by it. As a specimen of the manner in which these journals receive the President's Proclamation, I give you the following brief extracts:

The *Constitutionnel* says—

"Far from condemning Slavery in principle, the President makes of it a premium of encouragement in favor of such States as will, between now and the 1st of January, come back to the Union; so that if the Proclamation could attain the end proposed, and if, though impossible, all the Confederate States should depose their arms before the epoch fixed, Slavery would be in fact and in right maintained in all these States, and this time not in the quality of a local institution, beyond the competency of Congress, but with the voluntary approbation and sanction of the Federal power."

La France says that the Proclamation comes too late either to convince the world, or to be of practical effect in the South. It is like proclaiming Abolition in a foreign country; thinks that in his generosity Mr. LINCOLN might as well have emancipated all the slaves in the universe. The Proclamation, therefore, the *France* says, is addressed more to the North than to the South. It is a scheme which looks no higher than a general butchery of defenceless women and children. But, Mr. LINCOLN, this paper thinks, will be prevented from proceeding farther in this undertaking, for the democracy of the North are rising up to overthrow him, and to initiate a policy of compromise and peace.

The *Patrie* says:

"It is evident that Mr. LINCOLN proclaims the abolition of Slavery just as he would proclaim, if he could, the pillage of property in Slave States. It is not an act of humanity he proposes to accomplish, since he excepts conditionally the States which may remain faithful to the Union; it is a flat contradiction which he thus gives to those writers who have persisted in maintaining that the American war was commenced for the emancipation of the blacks." "Liberty, it is now proven, has nothing to do with this bloody butchery, of which the consequence will, perhaps, unfortunately be to retard for a long time the liberation of the slaves on American soil." "The Proclamation, taken as a whole, says this: You who adopt our policy will have our favors and our protection; you who refuse to come to us we will follow with our hate, with pillage and with ruin."

The liberal Press and public unanimously approve of the Proclamation. As for the Americans here, the Secessionists, who know the critical condition of things in Louisiana, are much alarmed at the danger of an insurrection of the negroes; the Border-State men are also in consternation at the general appearance of things, while the frank Union men, with a few exceptions, approve the Proclamation. According to Louisianians, Gen. VAN DORN is now maintained in Louisiana with a considerable force, in order to hold in check the negroes, who have already made a beginning. He has orders to attack New-Orleans, if he deems it necessary in order to stop the insurrection, because, in that case, the Nationals would destroy the city, and thus destroy the nest of the most dangerous negro propagandists. The financial and commercial people, of whatever shade of political opinion—we have, as you know, a considerable number of "on-the-fence" Americans here now—are uneasy and doubtful about the Proclamation.

The movement of the Democrats in the State of New-York is doing much harm abroad, because for people who do not understand the intricacy of our politics, the movement is taken for a frank opposition to the Administration and its war policy. Of course the Democratic Party will not consider itself responsible for the ignorance of foreigners, but the influence of the movement is most unhappy all the same.

On the question of recognition or intervention there is nothing new. It is generally conceded that the emancipation proclamation will add another obstacle in the way of recognition, but as there never was, and is not now, any serious danger of either a recognition or an intervention, it is to be hoped that Mr. LINCOLN, in issuing his proclamation, based it entirely upon a home policy.

The Emperor arrived yesterday at St. Cloud, and is holding to day a grand council, in which the Mexican, American, and Italian questions will no doubt be discussed. As regards Italy, however, it is not believed that any measure will yet be adopted toward the evacuation of Rome. The hopes of a united Italy are fast fading away from the minds of those who have a right to be the best informed on the subject. MALAKOFF.

AMUSEMENTS.

The entire success of the musical and dramatic season has encouraged Mr. GRAU to complete the organization of a good company for the Academy of Music, which will be opened on the 10th of November, under his management. The stockholders of the Fourteenth-street establishment, as well as the artists engaged there, have modified their terms to the standard of the times, and it is likely, therefore, that Mr. GRAU's season will extend through the whole Winter season. Something like an important effort at management is absolutely necessary to restore the Opera to its old position, as the leading fashionable amusement of the Metropolis. The brief and desultory seasons of last Winter, with their small excitements about smaller things, leave nothing to be remembered with pleasure. They were conducted with a strict view to economy, and under the conviction that a more important adventure would certainly fail. Just as surely would a repetition of the same sort of close management lead to disaster now. New-York has long since passed the rudimental state of opera, and, except under extraordinary circumstances, will be content with none but the perfect thing. Mr. GRAU is thoroughly alive to this fact, and his arrangements indicate an intention to restore, as far as possible, the palmiest days of operatic management. The season will be remarkable for the introduction of several new artists, and the production of MEYERBEER's latest opera, "Le Pardon de Ploermel." The *impresario* is singularly rich in *prima donne*, having a good half dozen of more or less reputation. Mme. GUERRABELLA, an American *prima donna*, who has achieved much success, will in all probability, open the season, followed by Mme. LORINI WHITING, another American, in dramatic roles, such as "Norma." Several of the best works of the Italian *repertoire* will be revived for these artists. About the second or third week of the season MEYERBEER's new work will be submitted to the public, the principal part—*Dinorah*—being sustained by Mlle. CORDIER. This is necessarily the great event of Mr. GRAU's season, and will attract the particular attention of the musical community. There is hardly a question about the success of the opera, unless it should be New-York's unenviable privilege to reverse the unanimous verdict of Europe. Wherever "Le Pardon de Ploermel" has been brought out, it has been received with the greatest enthusiasm by the public, and this notwithstanding the fact that the music is of a singularly reticent character. Like other works by the same master, it requires very ample resources, and we are glad to hear, therefore, that Mr. GRAU has no intention of economising with respect to the orchestra and chorus, both of which have heavy work to perform in the opera. In addition to the artists we have named, it is hinted that Miss KELLOGG, Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, and Madame STRAKOSCH will also belong to the company. There are no fresh names among the male artists, but it is only right to add that a better trio than BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, and SCHINI could not very easily be found. The company promises, indeed, to be one of the best we have had for many years, and the season one of the most interesting. If only a reasonable portion of the patronage which is showered on other places of amusement be extended to the Academy of Music, there can hardly be a doubt about the issue of Mr. GRAU's experiment. Signor MUZIO will be the conductor.

The German opera, under the able management of Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ, continues to flourish in the best possible manner. BOIELDIEU's opera of "Jean de Paris" was the principal attraction of the past week, and still remains on the bills. It was excellently rendered by Mesdames JOHANSSEN and ROTTER, and Messrs. QUINT, GRAFF and KRAUFELD. On Saturday evening WEBER's romantic opera of "Der Frieschutz" was revived, but failed to excite the usual interest. Both ladies of the company were excellent; indeed, we have rarely heard Mme. JOHANSSEN to such marked advantage as in the hackneyed but difficult *scena* of the second act. In clearness of phrasing and general effectiveness of power, it deserves to rank with the best efforts of the lyric stage. It is not possible to say as much of the other artists but Mme. ROTTER, Herr WEINLICH, the chorus, and the orchestra, were at least up to the average excellence of German operatic houses in Germany. Herr QUINT acted his role with spirit, and atoned in this way for some harshness of vocalization. It is not presumed that this company is the best that can be got together; but it is, at all events, better than any other that has ever been formed in this City. With due encouragement and a decent amount of kindliness from the German Press, it can easily be made to blossom into something of permanent value to the world of art. Italian music has so monopolised the public ear, that few are aware of the wealth of the German *repertoire*. There are plenty of delightful works well worthy of a place in the public esteem, if with a company very little better than the one at the German Opera they could be fairly produced. It is impossible to find a better conductor for the purpose than Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ, and hence all that has been done so far has been marked by rare artistic feeling and liberality. We are heartily glad that the engagement has been completely successful. "Fidelio" and the "Mason and Locksmith" are the operas next in order of production.

Mr. HARRISON's concerts, at Irving Hall, attract so much attention that it is only necessary to say the third of the series will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) evening. Mr. GOTTSCHALK will play several of his most favorite compositions, and will be assisted by Miss BARNETCAR (piano), Miss FANNY STOCKTON (voice), Mr. CASTLE (tenor), Mr. THEODORE THOMAS (violin), and Mr. H. C. TIMM (accompanist).

The theatres are doing so well with stars and novelties that no changes are announced for this evening. "Bosom Friends," at Mr. WALLACK's theatre, divides public favor with the old comedies so long in favor here. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH's engagement increases in popularity, and bids fair to eclipse all this gentleman's former triumphs. The list of his impersonations for the week will be found elsewhere. Mr. EDWIN FORREST, at NIBLO's Garden, nightly crowds the house to suffocation; his selection of pieces for the present week will also be found under the proper column. At BARNUM's Museum a variety of entertainments are offered, including BOURCICAULT's play of "Praffette." CHRISTY's Minstrels, and TERRELL's admirable panorama of California, at Hope Chapel, are among the best miscellaneous entertainments of the city. An evening may always be pleasantly spent in either place.

The Ohio Election.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Oct. 26.

The official returns of the Ohio election give a Democratic majority on Supreme Judge of 8,740. The Democratic vote has increased 35,000 since last year, and the Union vote decreased 28,000. The total vote of the State shows a falling off of 78,000 since the Presidential election. Three inches of snow fell last night.

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And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

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The universally acknowledged remedy is
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Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. also Philadelphia and Boston. Only holders of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Gas Fixtures.—Gas Fixtures of every description will be found at the great manufacturing depot, No. 589 Broadway. Wholesale dealers particularly invited to call and examine stock. WARNER, PECK & CO.

MARRIED.

BROWN—SACHDERS.—On Thursday, Oct. 23, at St Peter's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Ed. Jossup, ALBERN BROWN, of Placer County, Cal., to EMILY, third daughter of the late S. Saunders, Esq., of London, Eng.

LINDSAY—BLACK.—In Rahway, on Thursday, Oct 23, in the Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Mr. Lockwood, ANDREW LINDSAY, New-York, to KATIE INGLIS, daughter of Thomas Black, Esq., of Starbank, N. J.

DIED

BLEECKER.—On Saturday, Oct. 25, ISAAC BLEECKER, of this City.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 28, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BRADY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Oct 26, ESTELLE, infant daughter of William S. and Maria Brady, aged 3 years and 8 months.

Funeral service at the residence of her parents, at 2½ o'clock on Monday evening, Oct. 27, at No. 69 Greenwich-st. Her remains will be taken to Oakhill Cemetery, Nyack, for interment, on Tuesday morning, the 28th inst., at 9 o'clock.

BUSH.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 23, SAMUEL AUSTIN, infant son of Charles W. and Susan W. Blake, aged 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) Oct. 27, at 1 o'clock, from No. 175 West 43d-st.

☞ Portland, Me., papers please copy.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 25, HARRIET ANN, wife of Cornelius W. Brown, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, Monday, at 2 P. M., from Strong-place Baptist Church, South Brooklyn.

BUSH.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 25, CORNELIA H., only daughter of Albert L. and Cornelia Beak, in the 12th year of her age.

The friends and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, Monday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 5 West 16th-st.

CASE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 26, at No. 350 Atlantic-st., DOROTHY, widow of the late HENRY WARD CASE, of Southold, L. I.

Funeral services on Tuesday, at the Presbyterian Church of Southold, on the arrival of the morning train from New-York. At Yonkers, on Sunday, Oct. 26, HAROLD T., youngest son of Archibald and Sarah Douglas, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, Oct. 28, from Travis Chamberlain, at Rev. A. M. Cornelius's, at 2:30 P. M.

GREEN.—On Saturday, Oct. 25, WILLIE T. GREEN, son of Charles H. and Estelle H. Green, aged 7 years and 7 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 27th inst., at No. 48 Sheriff-st.

HAWKINS.—In Columbia, S. C., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, of typhoid fever, CAROLINE LOUISA, only child and beloved daughter of Richard Hawkins, Esq., of Cape May, N. J.

HALSEY.—On Saturday, Oct. 25, CAROLINE SCHUYLER, daughter of the late JOHN T. HALSEY.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, S. A. Halsey, at Astoria, L. I., this Monday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

HUTCHISON.—On Friday morning 24th inst., JAMES HUTCHISON.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 27th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No 242 Third-st.

☞ Montreal and Aberdeen (Scotland) papers please copy.

DE MARCELLIN.—Near Stottsville, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 25, Dr. EDWARD P. DE MARCELLIN, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the New-York State Society of Cincinnati, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

OGDEN.—At Fordham, Westchester co., on Thursday, 23d inst., SAMUEL CORNELL OGDEN, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at St. Paul's Church, this City, on Monday next, at 10 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PHILLIPS.—In Bridgeton, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 25, HENRY INGERSON PHILLIPS, son of James A. and Mary Seguine Phillips, aged 9 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, late the residence of James H. Corwin, Esq., near the Reformed Dutch Church. Friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

PLUMLEY.—On Friday morning, Oct. 24, Mrs. H. K. H. PLUMLEY, wife of A. R. Plumley.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 2 East 14th-st., this day, (Monday,) the 27th inst., at 11 A. M. Her remains will be taken to Metuchin, N. J., by the 2 P. M. train.

VAIL.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 26, ANNIE O. MUIR VAIL, wife of Walter Vail, Esq.

Funeral will take place from their late residence, the Incarnation, Madison-av. and 29th-st., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

VALENTINE.—On Friday, 24th inst., HANNAH VALENTINE, widow of Abraham Valentine, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in the town of Yonkers, on Monday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Williams Bridge, to meet the 11:15 train from New-York.

WILLIAMS.—In Orange, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 24, JAMES ALFRED, eldest son of Rev. James A. Williams, aged 21 years.

Funeral at St. Mark's Church, Orange, on Monday, Oct 27, at 3 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 307—Oct. 25, 1862.
56, 67, 31, 45, 62, 52, 58, 55, 16, 70, 42, 14.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 308.—Oct. 25, 1862.
73, 29, 36, 21, 19, 34, 50, 65, 44, 24, 10, 76, 62.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 155.—Oct. 25, 1862.
67, 60, 13, 6, 3, 8, 65, 1, 64, 70, 47, 27.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 305.—Oct. 25, 1862.
59, 5, 73, 11, 4, 50, 27, 66, 41, 29, 70, 48, 77.

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MILITARY.

"IRONSIDES" REGIMENT.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1862.

The undersigned, convinced of the importance and necessity of prompt and energetic action with reference to the speedy completion of the military organization known as the IRONSIDES REGIMENT, under the command of Col. MARK HOYT, have accepted an invitation to act as a Committee of Citizens, to further the interests of said regiment, and will be happy to receive such coöperation as their fellow-citizens may feel willing to extend. Contributions of money toward a BOUNTY FUND, or for regimental purposes, will be gladly received and duly acknowledged, by

MATTHEW ARMSTRONG, Jr., Esq.,
Treasurer, No. 19 Ferry-street.
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MILITARY NOTICE RELATIVE TO THE DRAFT.

Persons who claim that they are for any reason exempt from Military duty, and therefore *not liable to draft*, are hereby notified to attend before the Commissioners appointed to hear and determine such claims, at the *Police Station-houses* of the Wards in which they reside.

The Commissioners will commence their session on Monday, Oct. 20, and will sit for ten days. The hours will be from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

Exemption Certificates heretofore filed in the office of the County Clerk are of no avail.

A Surgeon will be in attendance to examine claimants of exemption on account of physical disability.

The following is a list of the Station-houses of the several Wards in which the Commissioners will sit

First Ward	No. 29 Broad-st
Second Ward	No. 40 Beekman-st
Third Ward	No. 26 Warren-st
Fourth Ward	No. 9 Oak-st
Fifth Ward	No. 49 Leonard-st
Sixth Ward	No. 8 Franklin-st
Seventh Ward	Foot of Gouverneur
Eighth Ward	Prince, corner Wooster
Ninth Ward	No. 94 Charles-st
Tenth Ward	Essex, corner Ludlow
Eleventh Ward	No. 4 Union Market, No. 422 Houston-st
Twelfth Ward	125th-st., Bloomingdale Road
Thirteenth Ward	Attorney, corner Delancey
Fourteenth Ward	No. 63 Spring-st
Fifteenth Ward	No. 220 Mercer-st
Sixteenth Ward	No. 156 West 24th-st
Seventeenth Ward	5th-st. and 1st-av
Eighteenth Ward	East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Nineteenth Ward	East 50th-st., near 2d-av.
Twentieth Ward	No. 212 West 37th-st
Twenty-first Ward	No. 120 East 35th-st
Twenty-second Ward	17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Claims of exemption will be received only in the Wards in which the persons making the same reside.

WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge Advocate-General,
Chief Commissioner of Drafting.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1862.

"IRONSIDES."

LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY,

Good Men yet received to fill up

COMPANY A.

JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,
Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.
No. 47 East 27th-st.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, }
No. 1 LAFAYETTE HALL, Oct. 25, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDER.—FIRST—ANY PARTY bringing a recruit to these headquarters will receive Ten Dollars. SECOND—Any party arresting a deserter from this regiment will be paid Five Dollars. By order of H. B. HULL, Colonel Commanding.

GOULD H. THORP, Lieut. and Acting Adj't.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS THREE-YEAR Regiment, two Captains and three Lieutenants, to complete the organization. No person need apply who is not perfectly competent, and must have men or means to procure them. Address immediately, with full particulars, and where an interview may be had. COLONEL, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

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POLITICAL.

A GRAND RALLY
OF ALL THE UNION
WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN CLUBS
IN THE CITY WILL BE HELD AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON THURSDAY EVENING NEXT.
EMINENT SPEAKERS
HAVE BEEN INVITED AND WILL BE ANNOUNCED
TO-MORROW.

D. D CONOVER, President.

A. M. PALMER, J. L. SHAW, } Vice-Presidents.

JOHN O. ASBE, JAMES T. WALKER, } Secretaries.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS.
UNION
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION
For Congress,
JOHN W. CHANLER.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
IXth, XVth, and XVIth WARDS.
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
ORISON BLUNT.

20TH WARD WADSWORTH CLUB.

A public meeting of this Club will be held at Lincoln Hall, corner of 53d-st. and 8th-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 27, 1862, at 7½ o'clock. Thomas J. Boynton, of Key West, Florida; Calvin L. Robinson, of Florida; Joseph Remington, of Florida; Hon. H. B. Stanton, Hon. Abram Wakeman, and other eminent speakers, will address the meeting. WM. USHER, President.
JOSEPH B. POLLOCK, Secretary.

21ST WARD PEOPLE'S UNION ASSOCIATION.

A meeting will be held on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the rooms, corner 32d-st. and Broadway
J. C. C. REYNOLDS, Esq.,
E. R. TREMAIN, Esq.,
JOHN H. WHITE, Esq.,
and others will address the meeting in favor of sustaining at the ballot-box the Administration in its war with traitors. The Republicans, and members of the Wadsworth Clubs, are invited to be present.
CHAS. GOULD, President.
R. J. VANDERBURGH, Secretary.

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PEOPLE'S UNION,
NO. 8 UNION-SQUARE

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Canal-st., corner of Mercer

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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. HAVE
NOW OPEN A VERY FULL STOCK OF THE
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BLACK AND FANCY BEAVER.
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NO. 251 BROADWAY.

RIBBONS.
RIBONS. RIBONS
"CLOSING OUT SALE"
A LOT OF REMNANTS AT HALF PRICE.
J. REMONDI,
No. 1,149 BROADWAY,
Corner of 28th-st., opposite Madison park

NO ADVANCE! NO ADVANCE.
ALL WOOL DELAINES GOODS
Sold at as LOW PRICES
AS WERE EVER KNOWN IN NEW-YORK.
And the assortment
FROM 10 TO 25 CENTS
IS THE LARGEST EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL.
2,500 yards double width MOUSE DELAINE, at 12 ct.
4,500 yards printed WOOL DELAINES, at 18 ct.
5,000 yards plain WOOL DELAINES, at 18 ct.
6,500 yards fine WOOL DELAINES, at 20 ct.
8,000 yards VERY FINE WOOL DELAINES, at 25 ct.
7,500 yards VERY FINE WOOL DELAINES, at 25 ct.
Also,
A large assortment of
POPLINS, ORGANDIES, FRENCH DELAINES, &c.
CRYSTAL PALACE, 341 and 343 GRAND-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
W. R. ROBBINS

ALL GRAINS.
200 Extra Rich Silks, for dresses or the last make and richest choice. The Silks could not be bought from sixty to eighty dollars will be offered
AT
15 cases NEW SILKS just now out.
Good Black Silks, 75c., 87½c., 1, 1 12½, 1 25, 1 37½, 1 50, 1 62½, 1 75, 1 87½, 2.
Extra rich figured Chameleons, Velvets and Velours.
Plain Empress Cloth, 25c. Colored from 12½ cts. to $2 per yard.
100 pieces Velveteens at 25 cents, worth 37½ cts.
Most desirable Plaid Poplins, 25 cts.
100 pieces Queen's Cloth, 12 yards wide, a most excellent black material, suitable for dress or cloak, to form in any other store in the city.
RICHMOND, ROBERTS,
Mourning Goods Store, Second door West of 6th-av.
No. 723 BROADWAY, Corner of Astor-place.
Near New-York Hotel.

LACES!!!
REAL CHANTILLY BLACK GUIPURE,
APPLICATION OF CHANTILLY FLOUNCINGS,
EDGINGS and INSERTIONS.
The Stock of an Importer, amounting at $50,000, sold at our own Lace Stock, together about $7,000, to be sold before the end of
THIS SEASON
This is an excellent opportunity to select in advance Black or White Shawls, Scarfs, Flounces, and Sets for
WEDDING PRESENTS.
Those desiring can have goods sent on approval to N. Y.
N. B.—Parties who have purchased Laces at auction will find this stock before copying from ours.
LINCOLN, Nos. 511 Broadway
Corner of Waverley-place and near New-York Hotel.

SHAKER-KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Shaker-flat ribbed under shirts and drawers.
Merino undershirts and drawers.
Lambswool undershirts and drawers,
Canton-flannel drawers.
MERINO, LAMBSWOOL, AND SHAKER KNIT HOSIERY.
Scarfs, Ties, Cravats and Stocks,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.
THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS
to order, or ready-made,
at the shirt and collar depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 349 Broadway,
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,
are now offering to retail buyers the most extensive stock of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
And every style of HEAVY CURTAIN GOODS,
CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
ever before displayed in this City.
They are prepared to execute orders for
CURTAINS, VALLENCES, TENTURES, RIDEAUX,
Also for
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW-SHADES,
at a small advance on cost prices.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 349 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
of all kinds of
CURTAIN GOODS, SUMMER FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERERS' MATERIALS,
AND EVERY KIND OF WINDOW SHADES.
Call the attention of the wholesale trade to their stock of these goods, which is the largest in the market, and which they offer for cash and short time
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 349 BROADWAY,
PAPER-HANGERS AND DECORATORS,
are offering great inducements in their
STOCK OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
which this season is unusually large and well assorted. They will guarantee that all orders, whether for plain or decorative styles of Paper-Hangings, will be executed in an artistic and workmanlike manner.

MOURNING GOODS!
MOURNING GOODS!
M. & J. STEVENS & CO.
Have received Spring Goods
Their newest FALL and WINTER GOODS at the LOWEST PRICES.
NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE,
No. 51 Broadway.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 455 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, and 455 Broadway, New-York.—All kinds of chemise corsets, skirts, jackets, sacques, chemises, corsets, insertions, bindings, bibs, baskets, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, all sizes; colored chemises and nightgown yokes, stamped and made under-garments, fluted hankfs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on linen, cambrics, table-linen and bed-clothing, cotton, and every embroidery made to order; stamping for embroidery and braiding executed perfectly.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also a large stock of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jouvine's genuine Kid Gloves, warranted; trimmings very cheap, at KELSEY'S, 480 and 482 Broadway.

FOUNTAINS—INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, 359 Broadway. Silk Goods, from novelties are due for Europe many of which are obtained only at the above mart.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS SILKS FROM AUCTION.
CHOICE WINTER STYLES
JUST RECEIVED.
LORD & TAYLOR
Will open a fine assortment of the above
AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, Oct. 27,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 333 BROADWAY,
are now offering at retail
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS,
at
GREAT BARGAINS,
comprising
VELOUR OTTOMANS IN ALL COLORS,
BROCHE VELOURS, SILK PLAIDS,
OTTOMANS, PLAID MERINOS,
in all the new shades of blue and purple, with a large assortment of new
DRESS GOODS,
just arrived by the last steamer
ALSO
500 STRIPED BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
From low price to superfine.
ALSO,
A large assortment of
PARIS LONG AND SQUARE CASHMERE SHAWLS,
and all the new patterns and colors of
WOOL SHAWLS.
ALSO,
LONG AND SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS,
at great bargains, to close an invoice.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES.
CLOAKS at $6 and $6.
CLOAKS at $7 and $8.
CLOAKS at $8 and $9.
CLOAKS at $10 and $11.
CLOAKS at $12 to $25.
CLOAKS 25 to 40 per cent.
CHEAPER THAN BROADWAY STORES.
Ladies, please examine our Garments. In Style, Quality, and Manufacture, we guarantee them equal to any in the city
W. K. PEYTON,
CLOAK MANUFACTURER,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

DRESS GOODS.
NOW OPEN, A SPLENDID STOCK
of all the Latest Novelties imported for the season,
FRENCH MERINOES, OTTOMANS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, PLAID and BROCHE VELOURS,
TURIN CLOTHS, SAXONY PLAIDS,
ALPACAS, BOMBAZINES,
CANTON CLOTHS.
ALSO,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF MOURNING CLOAKS AND DRESS GOODS.
ALSO,
FROM AUCTION,
a large lot of
SAXONY DRESS GOODS,
From 12½c. to 31c. per yard.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY
IN
Real Point Applique Laces, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 and $4 pair. Warranted at less than half prices.
Also will open on MONDAY, Oct. 20,
A magnificent assortment of
Real Laces Thread Lace Veils, (very choice,) from $2 to $6 each.
Black Thread Guipure and French Laces, Collerns and Bodies.
Real Point Lace Collars, from $1 50 and upwards.
Guipure Thread and Valenciennes Collars and Sets.
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Laces, all widths.
Real Lace and French embroidered Handkerchiefs, new styles.
Together with a full assortment of every kind of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
All at remarkably low prices.
R. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
has opened
HER
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS
IN
VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
OF
THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES.
Also, a large assortment of her own manufacture now ready.
No. 1,142 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS
JUST RECEIVED
PARIS CLOAKS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.
No. 1,142 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.

RICH LACES AND NEW EMBROIDERIES
are received by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.
ALSO NOW ON EXHIBITION,
Black Chantilly Flouncings, unsurpassed in style
Black Thread Veils, from 75c. up, at less than last year's prices. Great sets of a new description, and many other desirable goods.

THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
Messrs. VIELÉ, OLIOT, No. 5 Clinton-place, have the honor of announcing to their customers that they have just received from Paris a choice selection of new goods adapted to the season, Dresses made in Paris specially and exclusively for their hands

CHOICE FURS
At No. 41 Broadway upstairs.
SECOND DOOR,
a
Manufacturer of Ladies's Fine Furs.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT thousand dozen Ladies' and Misses' kid and Fall glove, at less than last year's prices, a full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimming braids, buttons, velvets, small wares. N. B.—500 dozen nice-fitting corsets, at $1. Ladies and Misses' skirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves, at
E. GERS, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies.
Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers:

ISSUED TO D. & C. KELLY.

No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862	$1,000
No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 7,096, dated Sept. 25, 1862	5,000

ISSUED TO R. F. LOPER.

No. 24,060, dated Oct. 2, 1862	$1,000

all payable to bearer.
BLAKE, BROS. & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862. No. 29 Wall-st

LOST—A CERTIFIED CHECK, DRAWN BY A. G. Jerome, No. 587, for $6,150, dated October 25, on the Union Bank of this city, in favor of and indorsed by Rollins Brothers. Payment having been stopped, a reward of $5 will be paid by returning it to
ROLLINS BROS. No. 27 William-st

LOST—A PAIR OF GOLD SPECTACLES MARKED with the name of the owner. A reward of $1 will be paid to any one who will return them to JOEL PARKER, at No. 77 West 22d-st.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.
Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is perfect. Its effect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have misexpended or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their disposition, or to the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country, and its larger proportion of the relief that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be remitted to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st, New-York.
Commissioners under appointment from the President of United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Rev. Prof. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., George W. Cullum, U. S. A., Rev. Thomas T. Stone, D. D., Robert C. Wood, M. D., Samuel H. Van Buren, M. D., Wolcott Gibbs, M. D., Prof. Alexander D. Bache, LL. D., George T. Strong, Esq., Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Chairman, Rev. Prof. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Secretary, Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, M. D., Treasurer, Alexander D. Bache, LL. D., Vice-President, Robert C. Wood, M. D., Executive Committee, Rev. Prof. Jeremy Wilson, Barrow, Fisher, Taylor, Secretary, Samuel Russell, Van Buren, Stebbins, Armstrong, Prof. Silliman, Penn, Jameson, Cafferty, Wetmore, Wakefield, Warrington, Nast, Rosenfeld, Boyd, of Philadelphia, Hall, of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. Armstrong, Mitchell, Hughes, Bristol, Mrs. E. Hoyt of Philadelphia, Morgan Van Ingen, Mrs. Ewing, Darling, of Albany, Bender, Rev. Saxton, Duprey, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Bellows, Dupuy, Mowbray, and many other ladies and gentlemen. Visitors to our rooms will find this the choicest collection of fine paintings will find this the choicest collection of fine paintings will find this the choicest collection of fine paintings ever offered for sale in this city. The above paintings and statue will be on free exhibition until the evening of Nov. 4, when they will be sold at the Gallery, or at No. 811 Broadway.
WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON will sell, at their salesroom, No. 53 Cedar-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 o'clock, M., one barouche, second hand; six light wagons, two six-seat panel rockaways, three open rockaways, one four-seat top wagon, one five-seat jump-seat wagon, single and double harness, &c., to close advances.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.
The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the conveniences of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds, while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all those addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts on occasion of serious personal misfortune, or when officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces, in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated, the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first long, continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the knapsack carefully packed with underclothing, which, when the fight and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessaries for the temporary treatment of the sick, which in all serious cases are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded, for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the assistance of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the articles of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman to do light chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can give the best of reference. Has lived over two years in her last place. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Address J. M., Box No. 183 *Times* Office for one week.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing, or as waitress; would assist with the care of children; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 77 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very experienced girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and to sew; refers to first-class families in Brooklyn, and in neatness of appearance, efficiency and obliging disposition, will be found a valuable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or chambermaid and waitress; has over two years' reference from her last place. A respectable place preferred to high wages; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 380 6th-av., near 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would like to take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 220 West 16th-st., rear house.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid, waitress, or seamstress; is an obliging girl. Has the best of City reference from her last place, of four years. Call at No. 25 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., can be seen, for two days, from 9 until 3.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress—is qualified for either place; has good City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable English Protestant girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework in a small family. Can be seen for days at No. 25 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewer; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 2 8th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook in a private family; she understands her business in all its branches, both French and English cooking, soups, meats, game, jellies, creams, cakes, bread, &c.; can be well recommended as to sobriety and character. Can be seen for two days at No. 153 East 17th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook, a situation; has six years' City reference; can be highly recommended by the best of families; understands marketing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days, at No. 105 East 30th-st., 1st floor, front room, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; is sure who understands soups, fish, game, made dishes, also pastry of breads and all kinds of breakfast breads; can give the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 366 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Can be seen till engaged.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXperienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 126 East 27th-st., near 3d-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation by a first-class cook, understands both English and American cooking in all its branches; soups, game, and pastry; and is an excellent baker. Can be seen at No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 154 East 19th-st., between Avenues A and 1.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation by an American woman as good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Will stay two days at No. 37 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; understands soups, poultry game, &c.; has excellent bread, pastry and pie baker; has good City reference for cleanliness and steadiness; in general work she will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 61 East 12th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as good cook; would assist with washing, or would take a laundress' place; would go to the country; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 17 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOKS AND CHAMBERMAIDS.—TWO highly respectable and well recommended girls desire situations in City or country—no objection to go separate—one is a good cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both are willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No. 305 4th-av., first floor, front room

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable English Protestant woman, a situation as cook, or chambermaid, willing to assist in washing and ironing; good reference given at No. 71 East 25th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—A situation wanted, by a smart, respectable girl as above; either in the City or country; is a respectable, obliging, neat and tender servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a steady and very respectable girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is a neat, good cook and all excellent servant in the kitchen, having lived in desirable families, to whom she refers. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED AMerican woman without incumbrance, wishes a situation as housekeeper in some good plain family in the City of New-York or Brooklyn; is capable and will use none but those belonging to household affairs. Call or address No. 350 Broadway.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman, lately landed, wants a situation to do the general housework of a small family; would do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, wages for no such an object as a home good City reference. Call for two days at No. 47 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands her business in either capacity thoroughly; best of reference from last employer. Address COUNSELLOR, Box No. 42 Post-office, in hand writing of employer, with references

A LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; one who understands hair dressing and dressmaking thoroughly. Apply immediately, with testimonials, at BOORHAM & REBELLS, No. 307 4th-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A RELIABLE PROTESTANT NURSE, competent to take the entire charge of a child four months old; a person not very young preferred; a good home; wages, $10. Apply at No. 80 East 2 th-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, THOROUGHLY competent to take charge of dairy, poultry and farm stock; must be a good milker, and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 221 Washington-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WANTED TWO GOOD, ABLE, INTELLIGENT men of experience in the business, to drive and do the buying goods to the dry goods jobbers. Good references required. Address Box No. 4,618 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A MAN FOR GENERAL WORK; ONE that can sell goods, if necessary, and one that knows something of the cigar trade. Address SUCCESS, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

JEWELERS WANTED.—TEN OR TWELVE first-class fancy chain makers wanted; none others need apply. H. SHRIMPTON & SON, No. 18 Cliff-st.

AUCTION SALES

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO
DANIEL B. BURDETT, Auctioneer,
CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. W. M. Marvin, Judge District Court United States, Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Union Store, Brooklyn, the remaining portion of the cargo of the steamship Circassian, consisting in part as follows:
100 quarter casks Brandy, 50 eighth do., 4 half do., 100 bbls do., 25 casks Absynthe, 15 bags Pepper, 10 bags of Cloves, 5 bags do. Cassia, 5 cases Red Coffee, 210 cases Claret, 100 cases Sherry Wine, 75 cases Port, 50 cases Champagne, 100 cans Tapers, 6 bbls. Salad Oil, 1 case Lace Curtains, 1 case Handkerchiefs, 1 do. House Linen, 5 cases Sad Irons, 1 case Chamber's Ware, 2 casks Pickles
Samples and catalogues at H. Bennett's, Office No. 52 Wall-st., day before sale
Terms—Cash, in gold or par funds on or before on SATURDAY, 1st November
JAMES C. CLAFF, United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida
HENRY C. SCHENCK, Auctioneer

THE ELEGANT STATUE OF FLORA.
HENRY C. SCHENCK will sell at the Gallery of Fine Arts, No. 625 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Oct. 30, at 8½ o'clock, the magnificent statue of Flora, by Chandler, of Paris, belonging to a noted connoisseur now in Europe, and sold by his order. Also two Bronze Statues. The above are now on free exhibition.
HENRY C. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT OIL PAINTINGS.—MODERN ITALIAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, &c.—HENRY C. SCHENCK will sell, at the Gallery of Fine Arts, No. 625 Broadway, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Oct. 30 and 31, at 7½ o'clock each evening, a rare collection of original oil paintings, which will be sold without reserve. Among the artists will be found: A Verschuur, Ludwig Munthe, Andreas Achenbach, Wm. Hart, Landseer, Sir Joseph Noel Paton, Ludwig Lang, Indian Camp, by Bierstadt, The Mask, by Leutze, Ruth Gleaning, by W. J. Hays, The Defiance, by Rothermel, Three Boys Fishing, by Chapman, Pleasures of Hope, by Chapman, Evangeline, by Hall, A Shepherdess, Whittredge, Richard Wilmarker, Kindell, Wenzler, Ferguson, Achenbach, Bellows, Wm. Hart, Rossiter, Yewell, Farmerscke, Parsons, Mc Closkey, Wall, Lambdin, Boggs, Smith, Church, Gignoux, Brevoort, Boyd, Cropsey, Huntington, Peale, Sonntag, Beard, Casilear, Durand, Kensett, Paul Weber, Jeremy Wilson, Barrow, Fisher, Taylor, Secretary, Samuel Russell, Van Buren, Stebbins, Armstrong, Prof. Silliman, Penn, Jameson, Cafferty, Wetmore, Wakefield, Warrington, Nast, Rosenfeld, Boyd, of Philadelphia, Hall, of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. Armstrong, Mitchell, Hughes, Bristol, Mrs. E. Hoyt of Philadelphia, Morgan Van Ingen, Mrs. Ewing, Darling, of Albany, Bender, Rev. Saxton, Duprey, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Bellows, Dupuy, Mowbray, and many other ladies and gentlemen. Visitors to our rooms will find this the choicest collection of fine paintings will find this the choicest collection of fine paintings will find this the choicest collection of fine paintings ever offered for sale in this city. The above paintings and statue will be on free exhibition until the evening of Nov. 4, when they will be sold at the Gallery, or at No. 811 Broadway.
WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON will sell, at their salesroom, No. 53 Cedar-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 o'clock, M., one barouche, second hand; six light wagons, two six-seat panel rockaways, three open rockaways, one four-seat top wagon, one five-seat jump-seat wagon, single and double harness, &c., to close advances.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.
The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the conveniences of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds, while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all those addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts on occasion of serious personal misfortune, or when officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces, in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated, the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first long, continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the knapsack carefully packed with underclothing, which, when the fight and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessaries for the temporary treatment of the sick, which in all serious cases are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded, for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the assistance of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the articles of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a respectable single man of long experience in the City; has lived with some of the first families in this City; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen or address at 110 Chambers-st., No. 416 Broadway or Mr. Lay store 110 Chambers-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant single man as coachman, to take care of horses or travel with a gentleman; has ten years' City references from his last place. Can be seen or address T. M., No. 112 East 23d-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman and to assist in the gardening; perfectly understands the care of horses and carriages; will be found willing and obliging; has good City references; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 57 West 34th-st., near Broadway, from 11 till 4 o'clock, or address a note to C. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, by a Protestant Englishman and wife, without incumbrance, situations together—the man as coachman and to assist in the gardening, the woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; both have excellent city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man as coachman or coachman and gardener; understands his business in either capacity thoroughly; best of reference from last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, in either country or city, by a single young man, who perfectly understands his business in every way; is a good and careful driver, and has the best of City references as to sobriety, civility, &c. Address J. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young man as coachman and groom; is a careful driver and understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country and has the best of reference. Address M. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A GENTLEman desires to obtain a situation for his man, as groom and coachman. Address P. HENRY, Box, No. 261 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as light porter in a store or office; is not afraid of hard work; is willing and obliging. Address a note for HENRY, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young man, situation as porter in a store, or coachman in a private family; best of City references can be given. Address J. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a competent servant; can produce long and satisfactory City reference. Address M. C., No. 661 Broadway, corner Amity-st., or Box No. 190 *Times* Office, for two days

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—WANTED, A situation as first-class waiter in a private family, by a most respectable Protestant man, who is thoroughly competent to his business in every respect; can produce most satisfactory reference. Call or address WAITER, No. 226 East 21st-st., third floor front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE OR IMPORTING STORE, by a youth of 16 years of age, who has just left the Free Academy. Two years' best of City reference given for industry and honesty. Salary no object. Inquire of S. MARKS, No. 23 East 30th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, INTELLIGENT boy, about 13 years old, for an office; must be of very respectable family. Address COUNSELLOR, Box No. 42 Post-office, in hand writing of applicant, with references

A LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; one who understands hair dressing and dressmaking thoroughly

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (76th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Gentle Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for 25, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SECRET DISEASES.

SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.

BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED. Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $1; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 3, and from 6 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. He can and will cure them in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this most-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Personally and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATING and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before 'tis too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $5.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 35 East 13th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, gleet, &c., treated upon the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the positive eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical work in gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work—considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of mankind, to supply the nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO BE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MRS. DESPARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canada. N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Mrs. DESPARD'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppression, &c., &c., without the use of medicine, can do so at one interview. Residence, No. 101 6th-av., opposite 6th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior, Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—"LES BONNETS des Nuit," or Lettres Françaises. Bubber "checks" to natural consequences. Four different articles. Price 25 cents and 40 cents each, or $2 and $3 per dozen. For descriptive circular, call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIDOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

WRITING MACHINES.

THIRBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned.

(Care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., New-York City.)
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyes & Co., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

LOGANSPORT, PEORIA & BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

The bondholders of the Logansport Peoria & Burlington Railroad Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at the office of Frost & Forrest, No. 21 William-st., on TUESDAY next, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Very important matters will be presented.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
R. G. MARQUAND,
Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1862.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,
SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS TO EUROPE.
SPECIE, BONDS, ETC.,
Sent by every steamer, at low rates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MICHIGAN STATE LOAN.—TO HOLDERS OF BONDS, PAYABLE AT THE PLEASURE OF THE STATE, AFTER JAN. 1, 1863.—The State of Michigan, at the session of the Legislature held in 1861, passed a law authorizing and directing the Governor and State Treasurer to contract for a loan of Two Million Dollars, or as much thereof as might be deemed necessary, to draw interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, to be negotiated at not less than par, and the proceeds to be applied solely to the payment of the indebtedness of the State, which will mature on the 1st of January, 1863. Under this authorization, it has been determined to make the following issue in six per cent. bonds of $1,000 each:

$750,000 payable at pleasure 20 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
500,000 payable at pleasure 15 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
500,000 payable at pleasure 10 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
$1,750,000

The law authorizing the issue of these bonds also provides that any time before their final sale, the Governor and State Treasurer may exchange them for those outstanding bonds of the State, which will mature on the 1st of January next. Under this provision it has been determined to proffer the exchange contemplated, before offering the bonds directly for sale, and the new issue of bonds are now ready for delivery, and will so remain until the 1st of November next.

Ample provision is made in the law authorizing the loan for payment of the interest, and redemption of this issue of bonds at maturity. An additional tax of one-eighth of one mill upon the whole real and personal taxable property of the State is levied and to be annually set apart as a sinking fund, and all moneys paid into the treasury after the 1st of January, 1863, to the credit of the Primary and Normal Schools and University funds, are set apart for investment in purchase of the bonds.

The holders of the bonds which will mature on the 1st of January, 1863, are hereby notified that they may exchange them, dollar for dollar, for the new issue, on application to E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 17 William-st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 21, 1862.—Holders of the Debt Certificates of this Company, of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars, are reminded that, pursuant to the notice published in the fall of last year, said Debt Certificates will, as provided by their terms, be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of Interest becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, after which date interest on the said Certificates will cease.

In the meantime they will be redeemed at par and no further interest upon presentation at the said Bank of Commerce, the Albany City Bank, or the Office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer and Brother, Boston.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF THE ASSESSMENT Receipts of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company, are hereby notified that payment will be made of said receipts and interest thereon from their respective dates, on their surrender to the Office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, on and after the 1st of November next. Interest on said receipts will cease at that date.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1862.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will take place at the Banking House, Nos. 541 and 543 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov 11, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GUARANTEE CO.,
No. 15 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

AN INSTALLMENT OF FIVE PER CENT. on the subscription to the stock of this Company is required to be paid at this office on the 10th of November next.

O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Treasurer.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 55 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST PAYABLE ON THE 1st November, on the bonds issued by towns in the County of Schoharie, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the coupons at the American Exchange Bank.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, on improved real estate in the City of New-York. Apply to WM. CASTLEWEED, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, No. 29 Wall-st.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 104 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 60 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER OF 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank—after paying the Government duty—has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d of November next. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 25 to Nov. 4.

B. MURRAY, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have, this day, declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., from the earnings of the last six months, which is payable on the 1st day of November next, free from the Government income tax. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 3d prox.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. till Nov. 2.

By order,
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
OCT. 16, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17, 1862.

Sealed Proposals, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. the 30th November next, for furnishing to the U. S. Marine Corps, during the year 1863, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may, from time to time, be ordered, viz.

CLASS NO. 1.

14,000 yards of Sky-Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard. (Indigo wool dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard. (Indigo wool dyed.)
3,500 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
150 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 18 ounces per yard.

CLASS No. 2.

8,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for overcoats, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 8½ ounces per yard.
1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
7,000 pair of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good deece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS No. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen for pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
9,000 yards White Linen, for shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

CLASS No. 4.

1,400 Uniform Caps complete (except Pompons.)
1,800 Pompons, red worsted, ball shaped, 5 inches in circumference.
4,500 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

CLASS No. 5.

600 gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
200 gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,200 pair Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
150 sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeants and Corporals.
1,500 sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,000 yards of Yellow Binding.
2,000 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums (tenor) complete.
50 Drum Strings.
200 Rattar Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
100 sets of Drum Snares.
50 Boxwood "B" Rifles.

CLASS No. 6.

10,000 pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.)

CLASS No. 7.

1,200 Cartridge Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
200 Sword Frogs.

CLASS No. 8.

1,400 Knapsacks.
800 Haversacks.
800 Canteens.
300 Musket Slings.

CLASS No. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.:

Watch coats, sergeants', corporals', musicians', and privates' uniforms and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants, flannel and linen shirts, drawers, flannel sacks, and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, in all respects, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, 1,220 Spruce-street, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, New-York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples by the rejection of one or more pieces, the contractor will be required to furnish other of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole guarantee, which may, from time to time, be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——— of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, in the State of ———, are hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid or proposal, for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract or the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

A. B. Guarantor.
C. D. Guarantor.

E. F. Witness.

I hereby certify that the above-named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bids in each class of the articles named must be for the quantity of each article that will be required during the year, but the Quartermaster reserves the right to increase or lessen the quantity, should the interests of the service require it.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for supplies for Marine Corps for ——," and addressed to

Major WM. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1862.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz.:

Sewer in Fourth, between Elizabeth and Mott streets, and Mercer-street, from Fourth to Bond-street.

Blank forms of Contract, &c., can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company is now ready to transact business in every branch of Life Insurance.

The sum of $100,000 in United States Stocks has been deposited with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, according to law, for the terms of payment of the Premium are made more easy than heretofore.

All Policies issued by this Company are indisputable after seven years, for most causes heretofore deemed valid.

Suicide, duelling or change of residence or occupation, errors, preliminary statements regarding age, history or condition of the health of the applicant, do not work any forfeiture of the policy after seven years.

The Directors have allowed in payment of the premiums and the Policies held good during that time.

Policy holders are members of the corporation, and are entitled to vote for Directors and are eligible for Directors.

Dividends of surplus are declared annually and may be used in payment of future premiums or paid in cash at the option of the insured.

Mutuality in profits is preserved while the ruling principle in all the transactions of the Company.

Prospectus and blank applications furnished at the office of the Company, and by the agents.

Physician in attendance at the office daily from 12 to 1.

Temporary office No. 29 William-st.

Permanent office, after Nov. 1, No. 65 William-st., Chamber of Commerce Building.

PRESIDENT,
N. D. MORGAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. LAWRENCE.

DIRECTORS.

N. D. MORGAN,
J. LAWRENCE,
T. T. MERWIN,
WM. H. FOGG,
J. NELSON TAPPAN,
RICHARD BROWN,
SAMUEL F. B. MORSE,
I. J. MERRITT,
G. HILTON SCRIBNER,
JAS. H. HENRY,
JAS. C. ATWATER,
SIDNEY GREEN,
S. H. CALDWELL,
M. B. WYNKOOP.

SECRETARY,
T. T. MERWIN.
ACTUARY,
I. J. MERRITT.
PHYSICIAN,
J. H. HENRY.
COUNSEL,
G. HILTON SCRIBNER

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET,
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.
6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 3-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $5 and under. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
RICHARD M. BELL, Sec'y.

DR. GUTMANN'S RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH, No. 453 4th-st., near Broadway.
For the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Catarrh, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Mercurial Affections, Diseases of the Skin.
CURE OF RHEUMATISM WARRANTED.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....William Wheatley
THE SEVENTH WEEK OF
EDWIN FORREST,
who will, for the
SECOND AND POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME THIS SEASON,
appear as
"CLAUDE MELNOTTE,"
in Bulwer's powerful and romantic drama,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Mr. J. McCULLOUGH as .....Beauseant
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1862,
EDWIN FORREST AS CLAUDE MELNOTTE.
Beauseant.....Mr. J. McCullough
Col. Damas.....Mr. J. G. Burnett
Pauline Deschappelles.....Mr. J. R. Allen
Madame Deschappelles.....Miss Mary Wells
Widow Melnotte.....Madame Ponisi
Musical Director.....Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.
The Benefit and positively the last appearance this season of
MR. HACKETT
is fixed for TUESDAY EVENING next, when, by personal request, he will perform the
"GREAT FALSTAFF"
of Shakespeare's Historical Play, in five acts, entitled the "First Part of King Henry IV."
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
In consequence of the numerous inquiries when EDWIN FORREST will again appear in his great character of
THE CARDINAL DUKE,
in Bulwer's "Richelieu," the management beg leave to inform the public that the arrangements will be repeated
ONCE A WEEK UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Secured Parquet Stalls, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. JACKSON desires to announce that
EDWIN BOOTH
will inaugurate the
FIFTH WEEK
of his engagement on
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 27,
appearing for the first time this engagement as
ROMEO,
in Shakespeare's play of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Juliet.....Mrs. F. B. Conway
Mercutio.....Mr. F. B. Conway

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS—IRVING HALL.

The Third Concert of the Second Series of
THE GREAT PIANIST
Will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28,
When the following artists will assist Mr. Gottschalk:
Miss FANNIE STOCKTON, the young American Vocalist.
Miss EUGENIE BARNETCHE, the eminent Pianiste.
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, the new Tenor, and pupil of Signor Abella.
Mr THEODORE THOMAS, Musical Director.
Mr. F. KREIN, Flutist.
Mr. H. C. TIMM, and others.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Chairs 50 cents extra.
Ticket offices at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 610 Broadway; Sibell & Saltus, No. 385 Canal-st., and at Irving Hall.
Gottschalk's last Grand Concert, THURSDAY, Oct. 30.
Great Preparations are being made for Mr. Gottschalk's
GRAND MORNING CONCERT,
On SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 1. Positively Mr. Gottschalk's last performance in New-York for months.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & N. HIGGINS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
MONDAY, NOV. 27,
First night of the most extravaganza, written by Sylvester Bleecker, entitled
THE GREAT TREATY WITH JAPAN
CHRISTY as Julius Quackenbush
Which will be performed
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, &c.
THE BEDOUIN BANDS OF COLOR.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

STEAMBOATS

SCREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, POINTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Purser, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 8 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 4 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 6 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 8 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 2 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 8 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 27, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 2 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Another Great Victory in Arkansas.

The Vicinity of Pea Ridge Again Made Memorable.

Complete Rout of the Rebel Forces by Gens. Schofield and Blunt.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. CURTIS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 25.

The following was received at the headquarters of the army to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 25.

Major-Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S Army, Washington:

Our arms are entirely successful again in Northwestern Arkansas.

Gen. SCHOFIELD, finding that the enemy had camped at Pea Ridge, sent Gen. BLUNT with the First Division westward, and moved toward Huntsville with the rest of his forces.

Gen. BLUNT, by making a hard night's march, reached and attacked the rebel force at Maysville, near the northwest corner of Arkansas, at 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 22d inst.

The enemy were estimated at from five to seven thousand strong.

The engagement lasted about an hour, and resulted in the total rout of the enemy, with the loss of all his artillery, a battery of 6-pounders, a large number of horses, and a portion of their transportation and garrison equipments.

Our cavalry and light howitzers were still in pursuit of their scattered forces when the messenger left.

Our loss was small.

Gen. SCHOFIELD pursued Gen. HINDMAN beyond Huntsville, coming close upon him, when his forces precipitately fled beyond the Boston Mountain.

All the organized forces of the rebels have thus been driven back to the Valley of the Arkansas River, and the army of the Frontier has gallantly and successfully accomplished its mission.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General Commanding

THE ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CORINTH, Miss., Monday, Oct. 20, 1862.

Major-Gen. ROSECRANS has not yet announced the appointments to his Staff since his promotion to the rank he now holds, and, as a matter of course, there is considerable speculation among the officers in his army about the matter. Ordinarily, there might be little to covet in a position involving more labor, and no more pay, but just now, while the General's star is in the ascendant, many ambitious officers in the Army of the Mississippi would like to revolve around it as satellites. No raw, however, emanates from the star, to throw any light upon the obscurity of the subject, and it, like all others over which Gen. ROSECRANS holds sway, must remain impenetrable until he chooses to pronounce the mystic syllables which shall open it to the gaze of knowledge.

PRICE is reported at Bolly Springs—not in force, but waiting for forces, although it is stated that he has been reinforced by eight or ten thousand regulars. He is poorly provided for winter. The accumulation of our stores in Corinth have done him much good. for our supplies had been desperately cut down to the smallest possible quantity, and transportation facilities reduced to those necessarily needed for the movement of our own troops, which, it compels us to evacuate the place, would have almost literally eaten it with them.

This army is resting upon its laurels, by a vigorous prosecution of the labor involved in the line of conclences laid down by the command of GRANT, who does not believe in relaxation. He believes in sustained effort, and to this end he is rigid in discipline, and keeps a lively sense of duty constantly stimulated in the minds of his men. I do not feel at liberty to speak of the character of the defences around Corinth, but I can assure you that the rebel hosts will find them not far short of impregnable should they again attempt to dispute their possession by the army of the Mississippi.

The condition of affairs at Lake Providence, Young, More attention has been given to the winter quarters by their *contrabands*, and their condition has been materially improved by the attention and interest of some women, who came in from the country surrounding that place. The rebel surgeons have got out of whisky, and but a short selection of other medicines, and it is probable that the contrabands will soon be convalescent. We will send them supplies and hospital stores.

Yesterday was the usual day of grace for "leaving on" of every description to quit the Federal lines, and great has been the confusion. Too much credit cannot be given the Provost-Marshal General for his vigorous action in this matter. Certainly many of commercial shanks, under the guise of trading in "sutlers' goods, &c., &c., has followed Gen. ROSECRANS, and robbed his men of their hard earnings by demanding ten prices for articles which, if they were competent the soldiers to purchase at all, may just as well be stated here, that Gen. R. has given will not allow the gross of rascals any resting place in his army, and it is as much money thrown away for them to convey good's bither, with the hope of making money, without regard to the ordinary rules of honest buying and selling.

To give you an idea of the terror which has seized upon the heart of "our Southern brethren," I copy an extract of a letter written to Hon. JOHN PEARCE, &c., by a rebel Captain, T. F. DAMERON, from his camp near Holly Springs, on the 7th of August, asking him to use his influence with the rebel authorities at Richmond to allow his company of cavalry to return to their own county, to look after their disobedient slaves. He says:

"There has been a million dollars' worth of property destroyed in Madison, that could have been protected with our cavalry company. The negroes are demoralized to such an extent on the river (Mississippi) that they are ready and willing to participate in anything that the Yankees may wish when they return, which they are sure to do. Now, which should be the proper force to meet this emergency? Those interested in slaves along the river, or those from the back parishes, owning but few slaves or none? I suppose you have heard of about one hundred Yankees going through the upper portion of our parish and taking to Vicksburgh some four or five hundred slaves to work on their canal. Those negroes will return with promises of freedom and with their minds poisoned, and the injury which will be sustained by our people, unless some protection is afforded them, will be incalculable. We are in the most helpless condition of any parish in the State."

Another letter, dated Aug. 13, recommending the matter of the request to further consideration, says: "Our negroes—at least, such as were taken by the Yankees—have become greatly demoralized from their association with the Yankees, while at work on their canal. This demoralization will, of course, spread to the neighboring plantations, and the result must be most disastrous without a timely check on them. We believe that we are the proper troops to be there, for our company is composed nearly altogether of planters and overseers. One planter, as you well know, can do more with his negroes than a dozen other men. All accounts that we get from the parish agree in this account of the utter demoralization of the negroes that were employed by the Yankees. ADAM BOGAN has this morning received a letter, stating that they are almost unmanageable now. When the Yankees visit that section of the country, as they are sure to do again, they will of course be much more so."

These letters refer, as will be seen, to Vicksburgh and that portion of Louisiana lying near it. They were among some of the captured rebel documents at Iuka, and are but samples of many such, containing subject matter such as they.

EXCHANGING NEGROES FOR COTTON.

From the Chronicle of [illegible]

We call attention to the extraordinary letter below, from a letter written by a scout in the service of the Southwest, in regard to the speculations of officers in cotton speculations and negroes. The letter was written by a young man to his sister, now a resident of an adjoining town, and was not intended for publication. We have been permitted to make it public, however, and the scout in the assurance that every word is true. The italics are the writer's.

NINE MILES BELOW HELENA,
Sunday, Sept. 28, 1862.

DEAR FATHER: We are yet under marching orders. This morning we are ranged all on cannister shot for solid shot, which implies that we have got some wall to batter down somewhere.

Last night our forces burned another little town just on the opposite side from where we are now encamped. Day before yesterday we took a transport and went down the river about eighty miles to get some cotton. You must understand that we confiscate all property which belongs to rebels in arms and whose sentiments are antagonistic to this Government, and that we have now in camp not far from two thousand negroes, contrabands of war, persons whom we use to get (or rather steal) cotton with, and of which cotton Uncle Sam never gets a pound. Our camp is always thronged with cotton speculators, who seem to be *very social and intimate* with our *officers*. Well, to our trip down the river. The crew consisted of two companies of the Thirty-third Illinois and one section of Capt. SCHOFIELD's Battery, twenty-five negroes, and a man who made himself very conspicuous after we were out of sight of the camp, and who afterward proved be to *the overseer of a rebel planter*, whose son is a Captain in the Confederate army. This overseer was on board of this Government transport, who, after we steamed in sight of the rebel pickets, disembarked, went to the picket guard, and in half an hour returned, when our boat resumed its journey *and passed without being fired upon*. Extraordinary, wasn't it? In an hour we landed at a plantation landing, where we took aboard *twenty-seven bales of cotton*. After this was done, and the cotton securely stowed away, the overseer and the Captain of the transport chained fifteen of the negroes together, when the overseer thoroughly armed, drove them away. Next morning our boat was hailed by two negroes. Of course we took them aboard, *for negroes are contraband of war*.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Morgan's Exploits—Bragg Likely Safe—Hospital Items—Specie Declining—The Government Credit to be Sustained.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1862.

JOHN MORGAN'S exploits rank him as a first-rate partisan leader. He dashes from one place to another with surprising rapidity—paroles hundreds of men, captures scores of supply waggons, destroys dozens of bridges. Though cars run again to Frankfort and Lexington, Lebanon, Munfordsville and Bowling Green, they may be pounced on any moment, the tracks torn up, and the bridges again burnt down. BUELL is rumored to have given up the pursuit of BRAGG and fallen back for supplies. BUELL has ordered the removal of supplies from here to Lebanon. Will he take care that they are carried and kept there safely? BRAGG has taken off vast quantities of plunder and saved his army. Unless BUELL is too quick and sharp and strong for BRAGG, BRAGG will soon turn up again somewhere with surprising and disastrous effect.

The basements of thirteen churches here are used for public school purposes. The church trustees nobly and promptly tendered them for educational uses, while the Public School buildings are needed for hospitals. There are 3,100 in Louisville and New-Albany hospitals, and 127 rebels in the Military Prison. Hundreds of paroled butternut sympathizers promenade our streets. These sympathizers are significantly requested to provide for the wants of the thousands of wounded and sick left on our hands by BRAGG.

Specie rates declining, yesterday. Gold sluggish at 25, and Silver at 22. We hope that the Government will, by all means, sustain the credit of the National currency. The people will willingly pay taxes to sustain the Government's credit, if selfish speculators are not allowed to impair it.

PONTIAC.

MORGAN'S LAST RAID.

The Louisville *Journal* of Oct 20, has the following particulars of MORGAN's performances at Cook's Creek, and subsequently:

After the teamsters and guard, to the number of three hundred, were paroled, they were marched in front of a cavalry company in the direction of Lebanon Junction, and were required to perform the journey on foot, the greater portion of the way in double quick time. On the route three of the paroled Federal prisoners were wantonly shot and killed upon shallow pretexts. A youth who belonged to an Illinois regiment, who had been captured and formally paroled by Gen. KIRBY SMITH, was thus murdered, simply because he exhibited his parole and claimed the rights which belong to a paroled prisoner.

Lieut. HARRY CROATE, of Company L, Sixth Ohio Infantry, and Lieut. RICHARD NEFF, of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, who left this city on Sunday to join their commands, were captured by Morgan, and were among the paroled prisoners who arrived last evening. When within three miles of Hardinsburg they rode into the centre of JOHN MORGAN's cavalry and were captured. The rebels carried them over a circuit of twelve miles, and when they arrived at a point four miles south of Hardinsburg, threw out pickets and sent Company E. of BRAGG's Kentucky scouts to Cox's Creek, where their capture of the wagons, 150 in number, of which they burned the greater number. Five hundred mules were turned loose, but the rebels kept the horses. On Monday morning Messrs. CROATE and NEFF were carried seventeen miles toward Elizabethtown, as they had refused to be paroled. They were paroled on the road between Boston and Elizabethtown, however, and were allowed to return.

The rebels afterward entered Elizabethtown without resistance, where they drove into the Post-office and took possession of the contents. Two Federal regiments arrived there shortly afterward, and dispersed them out, killing four and capturing one lieutenant, who was wounded.

Either Lieut. CROATE or Lieut. NEFF had in his possession the commission of Col. DICK ANDERSON of the Sixth Ohio Infantry, which MORGAN exhibited, writing upon the face of it "Surrendered to H. MORGAN," and returning it to the captive. Lieut. NEFF says that MORGAN's men are the most genteel-looking fellows he ever saw. When one of them sees a horse that he admires, he will say, "That's a good horse. If you be fond of horses, you will have a chance to trade directly;" and the exchange is accomplished. They obtain other property, he says, in a similar manner.

A train arrived over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, last evening, and we learn from passengers who came by the cars that MORGAN's forces have left old Edward Litchfield, Grayson County, in a westerly direction from the Nashville Railroad. No damage has been done to the railroad other than the destruction of the trestle-work, two miles beyond Elizabethtown, which will be repaired in a day or two. Mr. W. A. RONALD, the route agent on the road, came up a portion of the mail that had been robbed by MORGAN at Elizabethtown, in which there is a large number of mutilated letters.

Among the paroled prisoners who arrived in this city last evening were eight persons who had been dispatched to Perryville by the Sanitary Commission of Chicago, with clothing, hospital supplies, &c., for the wounded Pilot-Knob. All their supplies were either destroyed with the train at Cox's Creek, or were carried away by the rebels.

Gen. DUMONT, who passed through this city last evening on his way to Indiana, says that Col. KENNETT is in MORGAN's front with a strong cavalry force and that his (DUMONT's) cavalry are in his rear, and that there is a strong probability that MORGAN's forces will be captured. We do not "see it in that way," and have no doubt that the robber rebel has made good his escape.

The Blockade in the Gulf.

FROM THE SQUADRON OFF MOBILE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. GUNBOAT CAYUGA, OFF MOBILE HARBOR, Oct. 17, 1862.

Six weeks ago, the nation was perplexed at the vessels of the blockade, that before now, Admiral FARRAGUT would be furnished with power sufficient in the reduction of the rebel stronghold, Fort Morgan. Before such an attempt is made, it is pretty certain that one or two "iron-clads" will be added to the attacking force of his fleet, or else the latter must be restored to its former number and power of vessels. Six months ago it was next to invincible. Now it is reduced and divided. Many sloops-of-war and gunboats have returned North for repairs or reconstruction; others must soon follow; quite a number are required in the Mississippi, the accessions to the fleet have been few.

Now that the violent storms of September are passed, we feel less interested, personally, as to the time when that great scene is to be enacted. We knew these gunboats were not fit for such heavy weather as we were sure to experience. We knew that one of them, or any vessel on a lee shore at night about as well, be wrecked on the Cannibal Islands as on this coast. For two or three days and nights the storm raged with great severity.

The gunboats *Kennebec* and *Winona* sustained considerable damage one night of the gales, and had to go to Pensacola for repairs. It is said the *Winona* will have to return North. The vessels now on duty at this blockade are, the first-class sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, acting flag-ship; third-class sloop-of-war *Oneida*; gunboats *Kennebec*, *Pinola*, *Kanawha*, and *Cayuga*. The health on all these vessels is excellent. We are getting more comfortable, though very hot [illegible] yet out of the question, as we are forcibly reminded by this one.

Besides the few incidents of the stormy time we had, nothing exciting has transpired under our observation for the last month. Steamer ran in on the 4th of September. No other such feat has been attempted. We feel somewhat pacified, and surer of the future efficiency of the blockading system, by news of the order depriving Capt. PERRY, of the *Oneida*, through whose gross remissness of duty that bold violation of our blockade was accomplished. Another step to cover such things only too often, but it is well to be assured that she sometimes wakes up with a vengeance.

NVV.

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NVV.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

The People's Mass Convention at Springfield—A Large Attendance, but Little Enthusiasm, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Oct. 24, 1862.

The Mass Convention of the people of Massachusetts came off this afternoon and evening. The call had been posted for several days throughout the State, and extra trains were run on the various railroads to insure large delegations from abroad. For it wouldn't do, you know, to have the Convention cheer for SUMNER, and that might happen if Springfield alone furnished the audience.

The scene was the City Hall—one of the most beautiful audience-rooms in the whole State. It is capable of seating three thousand persons. At 2 P. M., the hour appointed for the meeting, the TIMES Reporter took his seat, (being unwilling to disappoint the public,) and found only a few dozen scattered citizens, and a sprinkling of ladies in the gallery. In a quarter of an hour, however, the sound of music without explained this phenomena. The people of Massachusetts were waiting to hear the brass band. Now they came pouring in, an eminently respectable able throng, with here and there a red nose, or a red shirt, or a head a la Zouave, but, in the main, black beavers, (a little worn,) gray hair, (or none,) and fair round bellies with good capon lined. (Here the band interjects the Star Spangled Banner.) The stage presented an array of broadcloth, watch seals and spectacles.

One of 'em addressed the Convention a minute or so, and gave way to another, who nominated for President Hon. GEO. T. DAVIS, of Greenfield, and Vice-Presidents *ad nauseam*, all of whom were elected *nem. con.*, and

REV. MR. MACKNIGHT, of Springfield, opened the Convention with prayer. Then the brass band played "Our country, 'tis of thee," in a magnificent manner.

Mr. DAVIS returned thanks to the Convention for his appointment. He was glad to express his sentiments, although foolish talking had done much mischief. As an instance, SUMNER's speeches in the Senate were hinted at, amid applause. Thereupon the speaker entered upon a few platitudes, and the TIMES reporter took the opportunity to look at him. Here is the picture: Bald head, gray hair, gold chain, spectacles, very white shirt, very black coat, thorough, entire respectability. Mr. DAVIS is a distinct and not ineffective speaker. At this moment he says, "God bless ABRAHAM LINCOLN," although he don't mean to bless *all* his acts. *In the main*, ABRAHAM has been patriotic, &c., &c. Hon. Mr. DAVIS becomes a little nervous, and attempts a careful, elegant, non-committal sentence as to the proclamation, which broke down and had to be abandoned. The orator grows rather more incoherent, and begins to abuse the Republicans, which is easier work. He reads the rules of the Republican Committee for last year and two years, and tries to show how the Republicans have grown partisan.

Mr. DAVIS suggests the name of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS as a better candidate than SUMNER—(the Convention cheers)—disclaims personal hostility in this [illegible]—here "*so far as he understands it*"—to GEN. SPEED or GOV. ANDREW. (Does Mr. DAVIS "understand it"?)

HAIL and "Hail Columbia" by the Band, also, "Yankee Doodle," to which the people of Massachusetts keep time with their heels. The hall is now about two-thirds full.

Mr. MEANS reads the foreordained resolutions

1. Against partisan politics. (?)
2. In favor of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
3. Colonel soldier, Gen. CHAS DEVENS good lawyer, legislator, man, and Governor.
4. Full faith in that brave and scientific Commander, Gen. B. MCCLELLAN, (immense cheering;) that he has with confidence of President and people, &c. (Cheers.)
5. Against prescribing to future legislators, but recommending to Legislature Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. (Cheers and brass band.)

COL. SAFFORD addresses the Convention. This is the gentleman who did not receive a certain statement from Gov. BRADFORD about Gen. MCCLELLAN but made a little mistake, and thought he had. This embarrassing little blunder would quench a less valiant man than the Colonel, but he braves it nobly. His bristly sentence is ringing, clear and fluent. His voice is powerful and sweet. His manner impressive. He is one of those interesting foes which are not beautiful. It wouldn't do to drop Col. S., just because he made himself ridiculous once. He thought he had caught the American Eagle, and was about to display the full, rich tail, when lo! that glorious bird vanished from his eager gaze.

The gallant Colonel wastes no time but goes at Charles Sumner, tooth and nail. After half an hour of [illegible] "Rebel personalities," and begins to praise Andrew and others, any of whom would be better than SUMNER. We must be careful to preserve the Constitution, if we wish to hold the South to it. The war would have ended a year ago, had not the Radicals interfered. CHARLES SUMNER and the Radicals do [illegible]. They wish to make it a [illegible]. We must look forward to a [illegible] brought by setting forth the might of the nation. After we have vindicated our Constitution, I am for justice tempered with mercy.

Hon. J. G. ABBOTT, of Boston, was announced and received with much applause. He is a pale, intelligent looking man, voice deep, action awkward. He sneers at the graces of oratory, as do all the new party, and proposes to speak plainly. Not to be frightened, though any miserable man choose to go around calling those who disagree with him *traitors*. (Cheering. We are here to consult how we may save the country, &c. The great trouble has been that we have had a party who are going, not for the restoration of the Constitution, but for a *policy*. (Applause.) The difficulty has been that 900,000 men have been waiting for the wretched and miserable policy of a wretched and miserable party to be inaugurated. This party now professes to be the only supporters of the President, now *they have not the policy*.

Mr. ABBOTT is the author, it is said, of the address of the New Party. His speech is not so able as that paper. He assumes in platitudes and repetitions. The Convention cheers enthusiastically every allusion to the flag and every declaration of an intention to put the war through. Finding this out, Mr. ABBOTT pitches them well with this sort of talk. It is evident that Seymourism will not do in this latitude. The rest of the speech is occupied with complaints of the manner in which SUMNER has represented Massachusetts. He charges SUMNER with having opposed that glorious young Christian hero, Gen. G. MCCLELLAN. (Cheers, and big guns outside.)

Mr. ABBOTT grows somewhat wearisome, and the day wanes. At last the speech is concluded, and the Convention adjourns until evening.

There is no great enthusiasm manifested, although the meeting is large and attentive. Methinks when CHARLIE SUMNER speaks in this Hall to-morrow night there will be another sight.

R. W. R.

Letter from Col. Hinks.

NO. 8 OAK-STREET, BOSTON, Oct. 24, 1862.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

My attention has been directed to a report of the proceedings of a meeting recently holden in Salem, in which my name was used in connection with the nomination of a candidate for Congress in opposition to Hon. JOHN B. ALLEY.

You will permit me through your columns to state that I am, and will be a candidate for no office at the gift of the people. My sphere of duty is yet in the field, to which I shall return as soon as I am sufficiently recovered; and confine to support, with my every effort, as far as may be, all measures devised by the Administration for the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, with a view to the most effectual crushing of the rebellion and annihilation of its cause, to the complete subjugation of the enemies of the Republic, to the fullest restoration of the Union upon the Constitution which our fathers gave us, to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility," "and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," and to secure the speediest return of peace. If I am permitted to exercise the right of a citizen at the polls, my vote will be given for none who yield a qualified support to the Administration in its war measures, or whose election would give encouragement and comfort to the enemies of the Republic.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD W. HINKS.

Letter from Hon. Edward Everett.

The following letter from Hon. EDWARD EVERETT was read at the Convention in Boston which nominates Hon. Mr. RICE for Congress:

SOMMER-STREET, 9th Oct. 1862.

MY DEAR MR. WHITING: I fear you will think I have too long delayed an answer to your most obliging communication. After giving to the subject the most anxious and respectful consideration, I have come to the conclusion that I can best serve the country and its holy cause by not going into Congress. I shall continue, to the best of my ability, to support the President, and to do everything in my power to promote the vigorous prosecution of the war. But I feel confident that what little influence I might otherwise have would be impaired by my becoming a candidate, especially at a moment when we are threatened with a new struggle of parties, from which I am determined to stand aloof. I remain, my dear Mr. WHITING, with great regard, sincerely yours.

EDWARD EVERETT.

WILLIAM WHITING, Esq.

Congressional Nominations.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 26.

The Democratic and People's organizations in the Third District have nominated JAMES M. BEEBE for Congress, in opposition to Mr. RICE.

THE OLD JOHN-STREET CHURCH.

Ninety-fourth Anniversary Celebration—A Day of Special Exercises—Sermons by Rev. Messrs. W. H. Milburn and J. P. Newman.

Yesterday was an occasion of remarkable interest to the congregation of the old John-street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Rev. W. H. MILBURN, known more generally as "the blind preacher," is now the officiating pastor. It was the ninety-fourth anniversary of the establishment of the organization and of the edifice now represented by the improved structure still in use as a place of worship. In the lapse of nearly a century the old altar has not been removed from its original site, and the improvements have consisted merely in the adaptation of modern ideas of comfort and convenience.

The religious exercises and commemorative ceremonies commenced yesterday, at 8 A. M., with a Love Feast, at which the pastor personally presided, and which was conducted with all the peculiar forms of the Methodist denomination, including prayer, exhortation and singing, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the attendance of the devout of all ages and sexes was large.

At 10½, Rev. W. H. MILBURN preached from the text Haggai, 2d and 7th verse:

"And I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come; and I will fill this house with glory saith the Lord of hosts," reading withal the entire chapter.

His theme was the rise and growth of the congregation and the history of the edifice, from the period of its foundation, in 1768, by PHILIP EMBURY, down to the present time, its immense usefulness, and the number of valuable citizens of the great metropolis who had received the Gospel within its walls. The spread of its influence and the increase of Methodism throughout the new continent were forcibly and feelingly delineated at the close of this discourse, as illustrating "the glory of the latter house to be greater than that of the former."

Under the auspices of Brother L. B. LODGE, a collection to defray the current expenses of the church was then instituted in sums of $50, $25, $10, $3 and $1, and met with large success on the spot. It is understood that in addition to the pressure of present need, the congregation is still saddled with a debt of $13,000, in consequence of a loss of some $40,000 a few years ago, resulting from fire, &c., notwithstanding much on the part of those who were recently entrusted with the affairs.

At 2 P. M. there was a very interesting reunion of old Pastors and members of the congregation, presided over by Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD, who made a very beautiful address, alluding to pleasant memories of the past and happy greetings of the moment. A most touching episode was the presence of the venerable and reverend HENRY BANGS, who had been the traveling companion of Bishop ASBURY, and had served in the gospel ministry more than sixty years. He was affectionately and cordially received, and replied to the welcome with a fervid though brief address. Rev. DANIEL DEVENEY also made some feelingly appropriate remarks, and with the usual devotions the meeting terminated.

At 6 P. M. there was a general prayer meeting, conducted by Father L. B. LODGE, the well-known and pious leader of the Church Sunday Schools. The participation was universal and impressive.

At 7½ P. M., regular service was again opened by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, who, after the singing of the 11th and 61st hymns and solemn prayer for the Church and the country, read for his text, I. Peter, c. 2, v. 9:

"But we are a chosen generation, a loyal priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people; that we should show forth the praises of Him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvelous light."

Upon this, the Reverend gentleman traced the history of Methodism from the rise of JOHN WESLEY, two hundred years ago, to its present day of power. The deplorable religious condition of all Europe, including the British Isles, was powerfully portrayed, and the moral and intellectual gloom from which WESLEY emerged, to open a new era, formed a fine background for the exalted eulogy the preacher pronounced upon the great Apostle of Methodism. With an eloquent regret for the old days of illiteracy in the pastoral service, and a scathing rebuke of the exclusiveness by which wealth and self-constituted caste are shutting out the people—the poorer masses—from the Word, Dr. NEWMAN gave place to Dr. MILBURN, who, in one of his characteristic appeals, thrilling with the most tender pathos, pleaded the cause of the Sunday Schools of the Church. His description of the death-bed of two of his children, deceased during the past twelve month, and the divine influence their Sunday School instruction shed around it, moved every heart in the congregation.

[illegible] collection rooms were in the morning, and admirably succeeded, for, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the light, the edifice was crowded, and the subscription lists were soon completed to an amount above $1,200, two strangers from Montreal, Canada, contributing handsomely, and guaranteeing more to be remitted after their return to the North.

Near the pulpit were neatly framed engravings of the Old Church, as it appeared when first erected. One of these was presented to the generous Canadians.

A feature of the day's progress was a comfortable collation prepared for guests and visitors, at noon, in the lecture-room, by the ladies of the congregation, who in exercises were protracted until after 10 P. M., when it was separated amid great good feeling, after a celebration delightful and profitable to every good follower of Methodism.

Dr. Cheever on the President's Proclamation.

Dr. CHEEVER preached last night from the following text, taken from the 4th verse of the 1st chapter of Habakkuk: "Therefore, the law is slacked, and judgment doth never go forth; for the wicked doth compass the righteous; therefore wrong judgment proceedeth." Dr. CHEEVER said that it was almost always the case where attempts are made to temporize with wrong, that the consequences take the form of retributive justice. He referred to passages corresponding with his text in the 9th and 10th Psalms, and quoted an appropriate passage from the Second Psalm. He then drew a parallel between the stockholders of rebellion and the political situation which looked from the inspired writers the passages to which he referred. He said that the tone given to public opinion by the Press was not always reliable; the Liverpool *Mercury* and the London *Times* do not represent the sentiment of the civilized world. Arguments may be manufactured to influence the mind of the public on behalf of certain class interests, but the sympathies of all honest men will be with any decided stand taken by our rulers which indicates their intention to do what is right. God will be with us. God will let us off from the consequences of many National sins if in our anxiety to follow the right course we proclaim absolute and universal emancipation, simply because we believe it to be just. Our Government has hitherto resembled a wall put together with untempered mortar. The untempered mortar is Slavery. The wall has threatened to fall upon us, through destruction, through many years of temporizing. We have seen the danger, but have willfully shut ourselves to be blind to it. The danger was all the greater from our being so clearly conscious of it. The question has been, and is now still more forcibly one of conscience, not convenience. Multitudes scout the idea that governments should be carried on according [illegible]. The teachings of God's Word. Governments, as well as they follow the precepts of Divine science, cannot expect to escape the consequences of their folly. We have endeavored to avoid collision because of the material evils which would [illegible] respect of ourselves. We have judged the matter from our own short-sighted point of view, not by the laws of JESUS CHRIST. We have made the Constitution in the guarantee of Slavery, and have interpreted it. The President has filled [illegible] the last paragraphs of his proclamation [illegible] the Constitution. This last paragraph [illegible]—all that—he suffered to remain in the [illegible] citizens. Slavery must be tolerated [illegible] Let us fight to the day of doom in the cause of human right. Let the whole generation go to the grave fighting. At all hazards, fight to put down the cause of this rebellion. Mr. CHEEVER referred to Mr. GLADSTONE's speech styling the rebellion a fight for liberty against oppression, and exposed the fallacy of the argument. Yet, he said, the Anti-Slavery societies of England will doubt our sincerity, when we try to couple justice to the slave with tenderness for the abominable system which has tainted our whole National system with the curse of human bondage. In conclusion, Dr. CHEEVER said that putting emancipation off to the 1st of January would have done, if those in whose hands the matter rests were really in earnest; but what right, he asked, have we to try and insure the loyalty of any section by attempts to palter with an institution which has been the curse of the Republic.

Religious Reading for the Union Soldiers.

A meeting was held, last evening, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William street, having for its object the raising of funds to aid the Board of Publication in supplying the soldiers of the army, particularly those in the military hospitals, with religious reading. Notwithstanding the prevalent storm, a most respectable auditory was present, and a very handsome collection was taken up. The meeting was ably addressed by Rev. Jos. F. DUDLEY, Pastor of the church, who appealed most strongly to those present to lend their aid in furtherance of the worthy object that had called them together. Speaking of "the situation," he declared his faith in the success of the Union cause unshaken, and he considered the calamities consequent upon this war sent on the country by God, for the purpose of disciplining the Nation, which had grown too arrogant and forgetful of His law.

Rev. Mr. BINGHAM, Agent of the Board of Publication, who has just returned from the army and the hospitals in and around Washington, narrated several instances showing the great benefits accruing from a proper distribution of religious works among the soldiers, and gave many interesting incidents of the progress of religion in the army. The Board intends getting up a series of meetings, we understand, in aid of the worthy object.

Union Meeting at Plattsburgh, N. Y.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 25.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND addressed a large Union meeting at the Court-House last evening. Special trains were run to bring those from adjacent towns who wished to attend, and though the Court-room was densely packed, many were unable to obtain admittance. Mr. RAYMOND spoke over two hours, part of which time was occupied in answering the queries of various gentlemen in the audience. The responses were generally approved, especially those where the speaker demonstrated that the South would have itself alone to blame, should servile insurrection break out; the able defence of Gen. WADSWORTH from the charge of radicalism and aristocratic ideas, the argument showing that emancipation would attract free negroes South, instead of sending them North; and, the final conclusion, that since the Southern rebels and Northern traitors support Mr. SEYMOUR, the best way to sustain the Union and the vigorous prosecution of the war is to vote for Gen. WADSWORTH.

Sharpshooters.

ORDER OF ADJT.-GEN. HILLHOUSE.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Oct. 22, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 730.—The War Department having authorized the raising of twelve companies of Rifle Sharpshooters in this State, Major WILLIAM S. ROWLAND is charged with the recruiting and organization of this corps, and is authorized to locate the camp of rendezvous and instruction in the vicinity of the City of New-York. The men shall not be enlisted for a period less than nine months, and will only be mustered into service under General Orders No. 61 of 1861, War Department, and will have to meet the requirements of General Orders No. 140, War Department, copies of which are annexed.

The company organization to be that of volunteer infantry.

Transportation and subsistence will be provided to recruits from their place of residence to the camp of instruction.

Applications for authority to recruit for this corps must be made to the Adjutant-General, Inspector Major ROWLAND; and all persons having authority to raise companies of sharpshooters in this State, or prior to the date of this order, will report to Maj. ROWLAND, at his headquarters in the City of New-York.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

Miserable Condition of the Contrabands at Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 25.

The contrabands here, to the number of eight hundred, or one thousand, are in a most miserable condition. They are suffering intensely for the want of necessary clothing and bedding. Two are reported by the attending physician as having died last night from want and exposure. Nearly all the contrabands here are women and children, and a large number of them are sick.

Marine Disaster.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Sunday, Oct. 26.

The bark *Mary Ann* arrived to-day, from the Pacific. She reports, Oct. 16, lat. 32 40 N., lon. 66 to W., fell in with and boarded schooner *Albert Trent*, 14 days from Portland, bound to Porto Rico, with mate, steward and two seamen on board, who reported that on the 14th the schooner was thrown on her beam-ends in a heavy gale, and Wm. WHITNEY, Captain, Mr. FAY, second Mate, and G. H. B. TOBY, seaman, lost. The vessel suffered considerable damage, but was perfectly tight and would probably return home.

Serious Riot Among Firemen.

RIOT MISS LANE'S OPERA HOUSE.

[illegible] and [illegible] yesterday afternoon [illegible] between members of [illegible] companies in Portland. The [illegible] occurred at the corner of the [illegible] and Fourth-streets, and originated in a fight between Jons CASE, John SHELLY and JAMES MCGINN, belonging to different companies. In the course of the altercation SHELLY became enraged and drew a revolver, firing two shots at CASE, neither of which took effect. Before he could fire the third time, his antagonist sprang at him and buried a knife in his throat, inflicting a dreadful wound. Two other parties were also severely cut up. The police were promptly on hand and made several arrests. The wounded men were also taken in charge by the police. It is stated that SHELLY cannot recover.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. S. S. COX, of Columbus, Ohio; George B. HALCH, of the U. S. Navy; Judge COOK of Bath, and C. P. BURNS, of St. Louis, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Brig.-Gen. S. W. CRAWFORD, of the U. S. Volunteers (formerly Dr. CRAWFORD of the "Fort Sumpter Heroes,") and Albert RATHBONE, of Albany, are at the Everett House.

Hon. D. B. ST. JOHN, of Newburgh; J. P. FISKE, of St. Louis; and A. S. DULL, of Havana, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Col. S. A. FOSTER and Capt. J. W. MCCLURE, of the U. S. Army; and Jay GOULD, of Rutland, Vt., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. COOK, of the Steamship *Australasian*; Dr. A. H. OKIE, of Providence; and H. C. BANKHEAD, of the U. S. Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. W. S. WAGNER, of the Sixteenth Vermont Volunteers; Capts.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3462. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Symptoms of a General Movement.

A Large Force Thrown Across the River at New-Berlin.

Gen. Pleasanton's Cavalry Gone Toward Leesburgh.

Gen. Burnside's Second Army Corps at Lovettsville.

Reinforcements Steadily Going Over the River.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 27.

Our Harper's Ferry correspondent sends the following:

Three hundred dollars are being realized weekly at Harper's Ferry from the tax on storekeepers and sutler's goods, for the Hospital fund.

The enemy's pickets have reappeared this side of Charlestown. This is supposed to be a mere feint to cover their retreat.

The furious rain storm of yesterday has blown over, and the weather is delightful for field operations. The river is swollen considerably, but still fordable—the long drought having counteracted the rain.

There are a good many cases of typhoid fever. A reconnoissance made yesterday afternoon by WHIPPLE'S and EWING'S Divisions, and PLEASANTON'S Cavalry, to Lovettsville, reveals the fact that there is no enemy in that vicinity, but abundant forage and sub' sistence to be obtained, the region having been heretofore untouched.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore American.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sunday, Oct. 26—6 P. M.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the advance of the Army of the Potomac commenced this morning, and I have reason to believe that before to-morrow night the movement will be general along the whole line, placing the Potomac in our rear.

At daylight this morning the cavalry force of Gen. PLEASANTON, with four pieces of artillery, crossed the new pontoon bridge at Berlin, eight miles east of Harper's Ferry, and proceeded direct to Lovettsville, in Loudon County.

At Lovettsville our cavalry entered about eight o'clock in the morning, and the few rebel pickets stationed there fled before them in the direction of Leesburgh. The people of this loyal town, especially the ladies, received our troops with great enthusiasm, and the Stars and Stripes were thrown out to all parts of the town. Many of their fugitive husbands and sons returned with the cavalry, and the demonstration was most earnest and unmistakable.

Without stopping, except to leave pickets and at guard, Gen. PLEASANTON moved on in the direction of Waterford, expecting to reach Leesburgh early in the afternoon. There was, at the last accounts, a small force of rebel infantry and cavalry at Leesburgh, and there may possibly have been a fight there, unless they retreated on hearing of his approach.

Shortly after the cavalry advance had crossed, Gen. BURNSIDE, with his Second Army Corps, commenced crossing at the same point, and during the whole day the bridge was constantly under the tread of the advancing column. They proceeded in light marching order, though an immense train of wagons was waiting to follow them.

It was the intention of Gen. BURNSIDE to rest for the night at Lovettsville and move forward on Monday morning, in what direction was not known. The troops were in fine spirits, notwithstanding the bad weather, and cheered most lustily as they reached the Virginia shore.

The troops on Bolivar Heights are also under marching orders, and it is thought will be in motion to-morrow. It is reported that the enemy have already retired from our front, withdrawing their pickets yesterday, apparently aware of our early advance.

We have also tidings from the upper line of the Potomac, showing that active movements are also on foot there. The rebels are said to have evacuated Martinsburgh on Saturday. Yours.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 27.

The *American* has the following special from Berlin:

The movement of Gen. BURNSIDE across the Potomac, at Berlin, of which you were informed yesterday, though it has not been followed by an immediate general advance of our forces, is undoubtedly an initial movement of that long-promised activity on the part of the Army of the Potomac, which we all hope is to deal against the rebellion a most staggering blow. To-day there has been no movement beyond a gradual but heavy reinforcement of Gen. BURNSIDE, in position. He has taken the Virginia side of the Potomac, near Lovettsville. Infantry and artillery, it will not do to say in what number, have been moving in that direction, until it is evident that the movement is no mere reconnoissance, but in reality an advance of the left wing of the army.

This movement, it will be observed, brings our left wing, which was previously in the rear, on nearly a straight line with the centre, and in all the distance from Pleasant Valley to Lovettsville nearer to the enemy.

In this respect it will be seen that the movement was necessary, preliminary to placing the army in a position for an advance, whilst it does not, in the least, betray the plan on which that advance is to be finally made from Lovettsville. Gen. BURNSIDE threatens equally the rebel flank at Winchester and their line of communication *via* Front Royal.

There is but little news from the front to-day, and as there has been no firing, it is presumed nothing important has occurred. Gen. BURNSIDE'S forces are massed in the vicinity of Lovettsville.

[illegible] cavalry and light artillery, under Gen. PLEASANTON reported to have occupied Leesburgh last night, the rebel cavalry force there retreating before [illegible] once, but I cannot now verify the report from [illegible] acquainted with the facts.

[illegible]tion to the rebels, we have numerous reports, [illegible] to one conclusion—that the main portion, [illegible] entire army, has fallen back beyond Winchester. One fact may be said to be certainly established, that they have deserted the line of the Potomac [illegible] are neither to be found in Charlestown, [illegible]urgh or Shepardstown:

[illegible] several days of last week, as has been their [illegible] usually before a retreat, they showed themselves in strong force at all the various points of our lines, and their pickets were viciously belligerent, firing at any and everything. On Saturday all these demonstrations ceased, and their pickets disappeared entirely from our front.

Refugees from Winchester are also reported to have come within our lines, and stated that their town has been evacuated by the enemy, who were retreating toward Staunton. I give it only as a report. The very general belief, however, is that Gen. LEE is making fast time toward Gordonsville, and that the main portion of his army is already well advanced in that direction.

Everything is quiet at Harper's Ferry except the bustle and stir incident to the presence of a large force. Notwithstanding the predictions made almost daily for a week past of an advance, the forces on Bolivar and Maryland Heights are yet quiet in their tents, engaged with nothing more important than the usual duties of camp life. The men, invigorated by a bracing northwester, appear in the finest health and spirits. It is admitted that the army is now fully prepared for offensive movements, and the present quiet therefore means nothing.

Our outposts in this direction have been at Halltown for several days, and it is reasonable to conclude, now hold Charlestown.

The rain of yesterday wound up last night in a furious storm of commingled rain and wind, that was severely felt in the camps occupying exposed positions on summits and sides of mountains.

On Bolivar and Maryland Heights the storm raged with such fury that tents were overturned and men forced to midnight battle with the elements. Notwithstanding the considerable quantity of rain that fell yesterday and last night, the river has been but little affected thereby. The water has not risen over a foot, and wagons cross the fords at the ferry to-day without difficulty. The rain will rather tend to facilitate than retard any movements that might be in contemplation. Under the influence of the bright sunshine and dry wind that has followed it will harden the roads, and place them in a first-rate condition.

Judging of the condition of the army by what I have seen of it here and at Sharpsburgh, I think our men were never in a finer state of health and spirits.

LATER REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Monday Evening, Oct. 27.

To the Associated Press:

Gen. PLEASANTON'S advance arrived to day at Purcellsville, within a few hours' march of Gen. LONGSTREET'S command, which is believed to be at Upperville, near Ashby's Gap. A dispatch from PLEASANTON, written at 4 o'clock, states that he had driven the enemy so far, with the loss of a Corporal, who was taken prisoner by his horse's falling.

No information has been received to-day, charging the position of the main body of the rebel army from the vicinity of Winchester and Bunker Hill.

The recent rains have not materially interfered with the fords at either Shepherdstown or Williamsport. At Harper's Ferry the water rose two inches, and the Shenandoah was increased four inches at the same point.

The rebel cavalry, in considerable numbers, continue to show themselves between Martinsburgh and Cherry Run, and a regiment was seen and fired at opposite Sharpsburgh yesterday."

HEADQUARTERS ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 27.

The Washington *Star* of this evening says:

"Gen. MCCLELLAN, to-day, removed his headquarters to the Virginia side of the Potomac,—precisely where it may not be proper to say.

LATER FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

A Movement of the Grand Army—Disappearance of the Enemy's Scouts—Dissatisfaction at the recent Order relating to Recruits for the Regulars, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va.,
Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 25, 1862.

If the Grand Army of the Potomac is not moving before this reaches you, it will be because the disappearance of the enemy's scouts from our front indicates a skedaddle on their part. We have waited leisurely for them to eat out the Shenandoah Valley, and complete the destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. What else have they to keep them here? Hitherto it has been extremely hazardous for an army to retreat in face of the enemy. But a new order of warfare has been instituted, and the rebels come and go with impunity. De'il take such generalship!

The dissatisfaction with the new order, permitting regulars to recruit from the volunteer regiments, is on the increase. Some of the commands have been nearly decimated. The Seventh Ohio, which numbers about one hundred men, has lost thirty; the Fifty-ninth New-York, two whole companies, officers and all. The men belonging to two companies of an another regiment have gone in a body, leaving their officers. Gen. KIMBALL'S Brigade has lost in the neighborhood of fifty, and the others in the same proportion.

False inducements are held out to the men—such as the promise of furloughs, bounties, etc., etc. Again, many leave one branch of the service for another from a love of change. The Government has committed a most egregious blunder in promulgating this order. The regulars fight no better than volunteers, and should not be bolstered up at their expense.

The prisoners taken in Loudon, last Tuesday, have been sent to Richmond, *via* Fortress Monroe.

There is considerable sickness among the soldiers—typhoid fever being the most prevalent. The One Hundred and Seventh New-York has suffered severely, as will be seen from the following list of deaths:

Wm. Kelley, Co. R.	Joseph Couse, Co. H.
F. Wheaton, Co. G.	Martin Sage, Co. —.
G. C. Stickler, Co. F.	Amos Rogers, Co. F.
Van Haren Stage, Co. B.	Abraham Decater, Co. A
Henry Smith, Co. A.	Chas. Mathews, Co. H.

The following are the names of the sick at the General Hospital:

Thomas Gatchel, Co. I, 5th Md.—admitted Oct. 9.
Wm. Arons, Co. D, 5th Maryland—Oct. 9.
Nicholas Knighton, Co. G, 5th Maryland—Oct. 9.
John P. Richardson, Co. A, 5th Maryland—Oct. 9.
John Moody, Co. A, 5th Maryland—Oct. 9.
Frederick Flick, Co. D, 4th New-York—Oct. 8.
Sergt. E. L. Evans, Co. H, 4th New-York—Oct. 8.
Michael Deegan, Co. I, 4th New-York—Oct. 8.
George Shellard, Co. —, 4th New-York—Oct. 8.
August Veshay, Co. H, 4th New-York—Oct. 8.
Frank Mysers, Co. G, 4th New-York—Oct. 8.
J. S. Cole, Co. C, 94th New-York—Oct. 8.
George Kimball, Co. E, 17th U. S. Infantry—Oct. 8.
Warren Flex, Co. B, 1st New-York Battery—Oct. 8.
Sergt. P. L. Winshew, 1st Md. Cavalry—Oct. 9.
Uria Reynolds, Co. H, 9th Vermont—Oct. 9.
Isaiah Collins, Co. K, 87th Ohio—Oct. 9.
John A. Hubbard, Co. A, 13th New-York—Oct. 9.
John Rickholz, teamster, Sedgwick's Div'n—Oct. 9.
F. L. Lathe, Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire—Oct. 9.
Armistead Everhart, Virginia Ranger—Oct. 9.
Joseph Sickner, Co. D, 30th New-York—Oct. 9.
Florence Aedernalh, Co. C, 20th Mass.—Oct. 9.
Andrew D. Jackson, Co. F, 4th New-York—Oct. 9.
Wm. Carey, Co. F, 50th New-York—Oct. 9.
Charles Warner, Co H, 4th Ohio—Oct. 9.
Wm. A. Dickerson, Rhode Island Battery—Oct. 9.
Stephen Keating, Co. G, 10th Maine—Oct. 10.
Sandford Kendall, Co. F, 7th Virginia—Oct. 10.
Wm. Wilkinson, Co. H, 7th Virginia—Oct. 10.
Oliver Parker, Co. D, 7th Virginia—Oct. 10.
James Jones, Co. F, 7th Virginia—Oct. 10.
Jerome Carnell, Co. I, 7th Penn.—Oct. 10.
Michael Beckel, Co. K, 4th Missouri—Oct. 10.
Henry Kohlen, Co. K, 4th Missouri—Oct. 10.
Isaac Clark, Co. I, 4th Missouri—Oct. 10.
Reuben Jennings, Co. I, 4th Missouri—Oct. 10.
Joseph Ridgway, Co. D, 4th Missouri—Oct. 10.
Mark Scott, Co. D, 4th Missouri—Oct. 10, discharged Oct. 13.
Gen. W. Carey, Co. E, 4th Missouri—Oct. 10.
Enoch Mannings, Co. E, 7th Pennsylvania—Oct. 10.
Jacob Brandt, Co. E, 4th Ohio—Oct. 10.
James Burris, Co. F, 7th Virginia—Oct. 10.
Corp. John G. Fardyce, Co. F, 7th Va.—Oct. 10.
E. A. Ryder, Co. I, 1st Minnesota—Oct. 10.
Chas. E. Merriam, Co. E, 29th Mass.—Oct. 10.
F. H. Simmons, Co. F, 29th Massachusetts—Oct. 10, died Oct. 12.
John Dill, Co. B, 14th Indiana—Oct. 12.
Lewis G. Bineham, Co. I, 132d Penn.—Oct. 12.
John Minnihan, Co. A, 7th Michigan—Oct. 13.
Albert West, Co. C, 4th New-York—Oct. 13.
Joseph A. Stansbury, 1st N. Y. Art., Bat. B—Oct. 13.
Geo. Patterson, 4th N. Y., Battery A—Oct. 13.
Henry L. Shick, Drum-major, 132d Penn.—Oct. 13.
John Kellar, Co. H, 5th Maryland.
S. H. Crane, Co. E, 19th Maine.
Milla E. Mann, teamster, Sedgwick's Div.—Oct. 14.
Edwin Lowe, Co. D, 6th N. Y. Cav.—Oct. 14.
Henry Sheppard, Co. D, 108th New-York—Oct. 14.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

Lieut. Martin Backman, Co. B—fever.	Marcus Dayton, Co. D.
Albert Ham, Co. H.	Edward Sherman, Co. E.
Ethan Harden, Co. H.	Corp. Marcus M. Munson, Co. B.
Ira L. South, Co. F.	Sergt. A. W. Burrell, Co K.
Nathaniel Eaton, Co. C.	John A. Nicholson, Co. K
Corp. Myron Couch, Co. H.	Charles Terwilliger, Co. B—dangerously.
Edwin Shaw, (Lieut.) Co. I—dangerously.	Gideon Beeman, Co. I.
Charles Ingher, Co. G.	Philo Burst, Co. C.
Simeon Simons, Co. H.	

LETTER FROM BERLIN.

Erection of a Pontoon Bridge—The Importance of the Place as a Point of Crossing into Virginia, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BERLIN, Md., Six Miles below HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Friday Afternoon, Oct. 24, 1862.

This is a small village, of some five hundred inhabitants, situated on the Potomac River, seventy-five miles from Baltimore *via* the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and six miles above Point of Rocks. Of but little importance in itself, the place promises to become, for a few days at least, a point of general interest.

This afternoon the work of constructing a pontoon bridge has been commenced, and by night will be completed. Capt. Ira SPAULDING, of the Fiftieth New-York State Volunteers, (Engineers,) has charge of the work. There are three hundred of the regiment employed with him. He is also assisted by Lieut. CROSS, with three hundred (Regulars) Engineers. The space to be spanned—fifteen hundred feet—will require about seventy-five pontoon boats. During yesterday and the day before fifty were brought down from Harper's and thirty up from Edward's Ferry. The bridge is to run near by and parallel with the piers of the old bridge (a splendid work, destroyed by the rebels,) which remains standing in the river. By glancing at the map you will perceive that Berlin lies opposite Loudon Valley, traversed by turnpikes leading in every direction. On crossing the river an army can immediately strike off in the direction of Wheatland, Leesburgh, Winchester, (through Snicker's Gap,) Front Royal and Centreville. Berlin is about one mile below Knoxville, and three below Pleasant Valley, where the headquarters of the army are located. It is not for me to point out the significance connected with the building of this bridge. The mere publishing the fact, done by permission, will occasion no harm, since the rebels, who infest the opposite shore, have doubtless been watching all our movements. Should they attempt to delay the completion of the structure, or destroy it when completed, they will meet with a warm reception from a battery sent down here from Bolivar Heights yesterday.

The Tenth Maine Regiment is located here, Lieut.-Col. FILEBROWN, commanding, having charge of the post. Owing to some disturbances which have taken place recently, he has issued a general order requiring the citizens to leave the streets by 9 o'clock, after which time they are patroled by soldiers. Business is beginning to revive on the canal, numerous boats having passed up and down to-day. There is now unobstructed navigation from Washington to Williamsport, and from Hancock to Cumberland. In the course of a day or two, the canal will be open through its entire length, when, it is expected, that Government will take possession of it for transportation purposes. J.

OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

A Scout Toward Warrenton Junction—Particulars of Capt. Conger's Fight with the Rebel Cavalry on Friday.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 27.

The following dispatch has been received from the *Times* Special Correspondent at Centreville.

Capt. DAHLGREN, of Maj.-Gen. STAHL'S Staff, with about one hundred men, left last evening at 11 o'clock on a scout toward Warrenton Junction, having the double object in view of ascertaining the force of the enemy in that direction, and the fate of Capt. ANGEL, an account of whose fight with the rebels on Friday appeared in Saturday's TIMES.

Near Manassas Junction we encountered the rebel pickets, and drove them back to near Warrenton Junction, between Bristow's and Catlett's Stations, where Capt. CONGER had his fight on Friday afternoon. He inquired of a resident what he knew of the fight, and was told that at the house of Dr. OSMAN, near by, the Union Captain could be found, who could give all the particulars. Capt. DAHLGREN went to the house and found Capt. CONGER there, with four wounds—one in his face, one in his right hand, one in his leg, and one in his abdomen—the latter wound being mortal. Capt. CONGER was lying on a mattress on the floor, but Capt. DAHLGREN induced the family to place him on a bed, and made him as comfortable as circumstances would permit. Dr. OSMAN said he knew nothing of surgery, never having attended anybody but negroes; so upon the return of Capt. DAHLGREN, Gen. STAHL forthwith dispatched to the aid of Capt. CONGER Dr. RULLISON, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry.

Capt. CONGER related to DAHLGREN the following particulars. He first met with his twenty-five men eight of the enemy, and charged and drove them in upon a reserve advance of 125 men. Then he drove these back through a piece of woods upon the reserve force of 300 men, commanded by a Major of the Third North Carolina Cavalry. This force the twenty-five men under CONGER drove until some one cried out, "Load your carbines."

When the rebels learned that the carbines of our men were unloaded, they wheeled and rushed furiously upon them. The Major in command rode to within six feet of CONGER, and fired the shot which inflicted the mortal wound, after he had fallen from his horse. The Major was arrested by Lieut. CONGER, brother of the Captain and was taking him off, when Private SCHUMAKER, of the Third Cavalry, (Union,) rode up and said:—"Our force is surrounded, we must go to their relief; let me shoot this officer?" Lieut. CONGER replied: "No, he is a prisoner of war, and as such he must be respected." Subsequently Lieut. CONGER was surrounded and himself taken prisoner.

In this fight the rebels had two Captains killed or mortally wounded, and one Captain taken prisoner, and they carried away two wagon loads of wounded men. Besides Capt. and Lieut. CONGER, we lost three men.

While at Catlett's Station, a rebel in citizen's clothes was ordered under arrest by Capt. DAHLGREN, when two women came out of a house armed with revolvers, and attempted to use them. Capt. CONGER advised Capt. DAHLGREN not to remain with him, as his force would be overpowered if he remained over night, and he could do him (Capt. C.) no good—but asked that a Doctor might be sent him.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Signs of Activity Among the Rebel Forces.

Seventy Thousand Reported at Holly Springs.

Price and Pillow on the Hatchie with Seventy Thousand More.

Rumored Seizure of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, Oct. 26.

From several sources we learn that there is great activity among the rebels in the vicinity of Helena, Vicksburgh and Holly Springs.

The number of rebels at Holly Springs is said to be seventy thousand.

The Conscription act is being vigorously enforced in the South. An officer from Vicksburgh says that every man under thirty-five years of age is in the rebel army.

An arrival from Bolivar and Jackson says that it was reported at Jackson, on what seemed good authority, that Gen. PRICE was on the Hatchie River with fifty thousand men, marching in the direction of Bolivar.

Gen. PILLOW is also reported to be in the same neighborhood with twenty thousand men.

This rumor is considered probable in military circles.

CAIRO, Monday, Oct. 27.

Gen. ROSECRANS and Staff passed here to-day, *en route* to his new command.

Passengers from Helena report that Gens. CHETHAM and HOLMES are near that place, threatening an attack.

Thirty-five foragers' wagons and their goods were captured by the rebels a few days since.

Gen. HINDMAN is again under arrest.

Latest information from Corinth says that scouts from the neighborhood of Bolivar report Gen. PRICE within four miles of that place.

Gen. HAMILTON is in command of Gen. ROSECRANS' division.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 27.

The *Tribune*, of this city, has a special dispatch from Memphis, dated the 25th inst., which says:

"There is an alarming report here, this evening, that a force of a thousand rebel cavalry have stationed themselves nine miles from here on the Memphis and Charleston Road, and have taken possession of the line, with their headquarters in the vicinity of Nonconat. This is supposed to be the advance of a large rebel force who have designs upon this city.

Gen. JOS. JOHNSTON is reported to be in command of a large army at Little Rock, Arkansas."

CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, Oct. 26.

The steamer *Eugene*, from below, reports that the rebels have possession of the Tennessee shore opposite Island No. 10.

CAIRO, Monday, Oct. 26.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 20th inst., says that Generals VAN DORN and LOVELL are still at Holly Springs.

RECTOR has been badly beaten for Governor of Arkansas—FLANNIGAN leading him by a large majority.

A frightful accident occurred on the Mississippi Central Railroad, below Duckhill Station, last Sunday, by the collision of two trains. Thirty persons were killed and nearly fifty wounded, many of them mortally. The greater portion of them were soldiers. The accident was the result of carelessness.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

Eight Hundred Rebels Completely Routed by Two Hundred National Troops.

CAIRO, Sunday, Oct. 26.

A National force numbering 200, with one piece of artillery, stationed at Waverley, Tenn., twenty miles southwest of Fort Donelson, were fiercely attacked by 800 rebels on Thursday last. The former made a desperate resistance and completely routed the latter. The rebel loss was 24 killed, a large number wounded, and 25 captured. Our loss was five killed and two wounded.

Conflagration in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Oct. 27.

One of the most serious disasters that has visited our river marine for many years occurred today. About noon a fire was discovered in the hold of the steamer *H. D. Bacon*, unloading steam at the foot of Locust-street. The flames spread with great rapidity, creating alarm and confusion among the adjacent steamers, and before they could be removed the *McGill*, *A. McDowell*, *Estelle* and *W. H. Russell* were wrapped in flames and destroyed, together with the contents. About 6000 sacks of hemp, 150 bales of cotton, and large quantities of miscellaneous freight, piled on the levee, were also consumed. Loss estimated at $150,000.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

An Attack upon Morgan's Guerrillas—Capture of Prisoners and Wagons.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 26.

Col. EDWARD MCCOOK, Acting Brigadier-General, with five hundred cavalry, left Crab Orchard on Thursday morning. He encountered several bands of John Morgan's guerrillas and Scott's rebel cavalry at Point Lick and Big Hill, killing four or five, and capturing their telegraph operator with his apparatus; also, thirty-three wagons, partly loaded. The remainder of the rebels went toward Mount Vernon.

Acting Brig.-Gen. McCOOK had two horses shot under him.

At Richmond our forces captured 200 sick and wounded rebels, whom they paroled.

All reports of disobedience of orders by Gens. McCOOK and ROUSSEAU, or of their having been arrested, are absolutely false.

KENTUCKY GUERRILLAS RETREATING, ETC.

CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, Oct. 26.

Information from the country last night, represents that the guerrillas who were lately in camp midway between Germantown and Collinsville, had been seen in full retreat, closely pursued by the National cavalry under Col. GUERNSON.

These guerrillas were from Kentucky, and the impression prevails that they were committing depredations upon their own hook.

GEN. DAVIS INDICTED, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 27.

The Grand Jury to-day indicted Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS for manslaughter, in killing Gen. NELSON.

The first through mail for Nashville since MORGAN'S raid commenced will leave to-morrow morning.

No mails from any point east of here have been received to-day.

There is no army news to telegraph.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PENINSULA.

Gen. Wise Reported to be Advancing upon Yorktown with Twenty Thousand Men.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 24.

News has just reached me through a source in which I place full confidence, that *the rebel Gen. Wise is advancing on Yorktown with twenty thousand men!* His main body has reached New-Kent Court House. His army is composed entirely of conscripts. I do not think they can be depended on, or they would have been sent to the assistance of LEE or JOHNSTON.

If there is anything in a name, the rebel general will show it by wisely keeping beyond the reach of the slumbering lions that lie crouched upon our ramparts at Yorktown.

In my opinion, it is the intention of the rebels at present merely to reoccupy the works in front of Williamsburgh—a position which, with very little skill, can be made equally as strong as that at Yorktown. This would render an advance of ours in that direction one of no ordinary magnitude.

This advantage secured, and West Point and the Rappahannock in their undisturbed possession, they hope to renew their contraband traffic with their Baltimore friends during the coming Winter. The smuggling of the latter will amply compensate them for the temporary suspension of their "foreign trade" during the stormy Winter.

The Union forces at Yorktown are under the command of Major-Gen. NAGLES, of your city—a talented officer, in whom his associates have every confidence. His command embraces a force of —— men, and at least three batteries of artillery—the precise number I withhold for prudential reasons. The position is very strong, in thorough order of defence, and considered impregnable. Wise is as thoroughly aware of these facts as your correspondent, and I regard it improbable that he will attempt to take the fortifications by storm, or even by a siege, at present.

The staunch gunboat *Valley City* cruises in the neighborhood, and, in case of an attack, will cooperate with the land forces. The brigade of troops garrisoning the Gloucester Point batteries, including a fine battery of artillery, the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania and the One Hundredth New-York Regiments, can be used effective y against the enemy, at 5 minutes' notice, if required. In addition to this, Yorktown, as all your readers are aware, is but a short distance from this point, while we have quite an army at Suffolk, under command of Maj.-Gen. PECK. Look out for active times.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Exchange of Prisoners at Aiken's Landing.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Oct. 25.

Sixty-five horses and ten mules were sold at public auction to-day at the Government stables at Camp Hamilton, Va. They were Government property, and sold at prices ranging from $5 to $25 apiece.

The flag of truce boat *John A. Warner* brought here to-day, from Aiken's Landing, seventy-eight released prisoners of war, and sixty-five prisoners of State, in charge of Major R. W. SEAMAN, of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment.

Maj. SEAMAN informs us that Mr. WOOD, the National Commissioner, is actively and vigorously prosecuting the object of his mission, and in several instances has succeeded in weeding out and rejecting, among others, active aliens, who have been recently serving the cause of JEFFERSON DAVIS, under the undisguised aid and sympathy of the foreign consuls and British authorities resident in rebeldom, and who claim, at times, the protection of our flag, that they may the more successfully carry out their treasonable designs against our Government. It is a pertinent question of debate with Mr. WOOD and the rebel authorities, whether an alien, claiming the protection of his Government, is a proper and legitimate subject for exchange. Mr. WOOD expects to finish his mission and be in Washington by the close of next week.

Launch of an Iron-clad Vessel.—Another Contracted for.

The United States iron-clad steam gunboat *Sangamon* was launched yesterday at Chester, Penn., in presence, a private dispatch says, "of a party more select than numerous." The *Sangamon* is 844 tons burden, Government measurement, about 200 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 12 feet deep. She has only one turret, in which two 11-inch guns will be placed. These will constitute her entire armament. There is hardly any difference between this ship and the *Monitors*, of which she is one. The *Montauk*, *Passaic*, and *Nahant*, all afloat, have been described at length. The *Sangamon* is a *fac simile* of them. The turret is 21 feet inside, 9 feet high, and 11 inches thick. Orders have been received by the contractors to prepare her for her crew and guns as speedily as possible. The *Sangamon* weighs actually, 1,300 tons. When finished, she will weigh 1,800 tons. The *Lehigh*, sister-ship to the one launched, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready to be floated out in a few days. There will then be but the *Weehawken*, which will be launched at Jersey City this week, the *Nantucket*, at Boston, and the *Catskill*, at Greenpoint, to be finished, of the nine Ericsson batteries.

ANOTHER IRON-CLAD CONTRACTED FOR.

A new iron-clad man-of-war, to be called the *Osage*, has been contracted for by GEO. C. VERTIS, of Peoria, Ill. She is to be about 220 feet long, 50 feet beam and 7 feet deep. She will draw 4½ feet of water, and will have two propellers arranged so that one will work backward, while the other is driving her ahead. She will have one turret, pierced for two 11-inch guns. The machinery for the ship is building under the superintendence of Mr. GEO. BIRKBECK, Jr., now constructing the New Jersey iron-clads.

The Gale on Lake Champlain.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 27.

During the gale at Lake Champlain, on Monday last, five lives were lost, besides 10,000 bushels of barley and one boat-load of oats.

Three lumber boats were also wrecked at Wool's Point.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Reports of a Fight in Gen. Mitchel's Department.

A Demonstration Against the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

Beauregard Reports the Repulse of the "Abolitionists."

SKIRMISHING AROUND NASHVILLE.

Reports of Affairs in Northern Virginia.

We obtain the subjoined interesting items of news from the South from the Richmond papers of the 23d and 24th inst.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Oct. 24, has the following dispatches:

ATTACK ON THE CHARLESTON RAILROAD—REPULSE OF THE ENEMY.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 23.

The Abolitionists attacked in force Pocotaligo and Coosawatchie yesterday. They were gallantly repulsed to their gunboats at Mackey's Point and Bee's Creek Landing, by Col. W. S. WALKER, commanding the troops sent from here. The enemy came in thirteen gunboats and transports. The Charleston Railroad is uninjured. The Abolitionists left their dead and wounded on the field. Our cavalry are in hot pursuit. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Oct. 23.

The gunboats of the enemy anchored to-day below Coosawatchie and landed their forces. We have driven them back to their gunboats.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 24th inst., also says:

"Gen. MCCLELLAN is falling back into Maryland, which move will dishearten the North."

The same paper contains also the following item:

"The yellow fever has made its appearance in several towns in Texas. At Sabine Pass, at the latest dates, there had been twenty-five deaths from it, and the most of the people residing there had fled from the place."

The following items are from the Richmond *Enquirer* of Oct. 23:

Travelers from Winchester report that our army was crossing the Potomac River last Monday, into Maryland.

A great many persons have sought and received permission to leave the Southern Confederacy. They are generally aliens, claiming the protection of one or the other of the European Consuls. No less than three hundred applications were made to the British Consul on Tuesday.

Twenty-four privates and one Lieutenant, captured at Haymarket on the Rappahannock, arrived at the Libby Prison last evening.

J. P. SMITH was arrested yesterday, on the charge of robbing a farmer at Hanover of between five and six thousand dollars and some bonds. He was lodged in Castle Thunder.

Our pickets attacked the enemy from several points, near Nashville, at daylight on the 22d inst., driving in their pickets, killing several of them and capturing fifty. Among the killed is W. B. STOKES, Colonel of the renegade Tennesseeans, and one other Federal Colonel. We drove the enemy's forces into their entrenchments at Nashville."

The Lynchburgh *Republican* says that there is a general stampede from Culpepper throughout the country, owing to an anticipated early advance of the Yankees in that direction. Having once suffered from the Federals, they are unwilling again to undergo like treatment.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Oct. 22, says:

"A letter from the Mayor of Wilmington, N. C., says that, for the first time in many weary days, the reports of new cases of fever show a falling off; and we now entertain the hope that we have at last reached the worst."

In the Richmond markets prices of all articles rule very high. Wheat has advanced to $4 per bushel. Flour sells at $21 to $25 per barrel. Corn $2 per bushel. Apples $10 to $15 per barrel. Potatoes $3 to $4 per bushel. Whisky $10 to $15 per gallon. Tobacco—Inferior $4 50 to $11, good $15 to $17, and fine shipping $18 to $28.

Gov. Z. B. VANCE, of North Carolina, has issued a stirring appeal to the citizens of his State in behalf of the army, and calls for contributions to clothe the soldiers for the coming Winter. He says that the Quartermaster's Department will fall far short of providing for them, owing to speculation and extortion.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Oct. 23, contains the following:

"The Yankee Commissioner, J. P. WOOD, who is now in this city, has notified the Confederate authorities that, hereafter, persons claiming the protection of foreign Governments will not be allowed to proceed to the dominions of LINCOLN on the flag of truce boats. The object of this restriction is to constrain foreigners desiring to go North to take the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln Government, and to secure recruits for MEAGHER, CORCORAN and SIGEL and other advocates of constitutional liberty who hold commissions in the army of subjugation. A number of German and Irish citizens, who had obtained passes from their respective Consuls, were detained in this city by this new restriction."

THE CAPTURE OF GALVESTON.

The City Occupied by the National Forces on the 5th inst.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Oct. 26.

A special dispatch from Memphis to the *Tribune* of this city, says:

The Houston *Telegraph*, in an extra issued on the 4th inst., confirms the evacuation of Galveston by the rebels, and says that the National Commander notified the people of that city, that four days would be allowed for the women and children to leave. On the evening of the last day the rebel troops commenced evacuating the city, and much confusion prevailed. The city was occupied by the National forces on the 5th inst.

NEWS FROM PENSACOLA.

Admiral Farragut Awaiting Orders for an Attack on Mobile.

The U. S. steam transport *Honduras*, Capt. CLIFFORD, arrived at this port last evening in eight days from Pensacola, bringing a mail and passengers. She left at Pensacola the U. S. steam transport *St. Mary's*, for New-Orleans; also, U. S. flagship *Hartford*, U. S. steamers *Brooklyn* and *Susquehanna*, and U. S. ships *Preble* and *Potomac*.

The steamer *Creole* had been up to Milton, and brought down several families (refugees) and a large quantity of confiscated property. She took troops with her as a guard against any attack that might be made by the rebels.

All was quiet at Pensacola, and the health of the troops was generally good. Commodore FARRAGUT was at Pensacola with his squadron awaiting orders, which were hourly expected, for an attack on Mobile. Nothing of further interest had taken place.

THE NEW ARMY REGISTER.

Analysis of the Army Register for August, 1862—Promotions from the Ranks—Vacancies—Nationality of Our Officers—General and Field Officers of the Regular Army.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEERS.

We have received the official *Army Register* for August, 1862, published in compliance with the resolution of the Senate, of April 23, 1862. The *regular Army Register* is published annually, in January, by order of the Secretary of War, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate, of December 13, 1815, and resolutions of the House of Representatives, dated Feb. 1, 1830, and Aug. 30, 1842.

Three thousand copies of the *Register* for August are understood to have been struck off for members of Congress, but none for the regular army officers, who must wait until January, 1863. This is not of much consequence, as the *Register* just published has been rendered of very little practical use, by the numerous changes which have occurred since it was sent to press. So far as Senators, Representatives, and the general public are concerned, the edition of January last would be just as serviceable.

In addition to many inaccuracies, unavoidable at this time, the *Register* is also, to a certain extent, incomplete. The casualties which have happened since December, 1861, are not given. They must be rather numerous. The tabular statement of the organization of the regular army and volunteer forces is omitted, as are also the table of pay and the very useful index usually given. There is no mention of the appointment of a Judge Advocate-General, nor of the great increase of the cavalry, authorized by an act approved on the 17th of July, 1862, and which was therefore in force when this *Register* was compiled. The list of General officers of volunteers does not contain the name of any Brigadier-General whose appointment was made subsequent to the 30th of June last.

THE REGISTER ANALYZED.

An analysis of the eighty-two pages of names in the *Register* shows that in the regular army there are the following officers:

Major-Generals	4	First Lieutenants	525
Brigadier Generals	11	Second Lieutenants	297
Colonels	43	Brevet 2d Lieutenants	3
Lieutenant-Colonels	50	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons	171
Majors	134		
Captains	519	Military Storekeepers	25
Total			1,802

VACANCIES.

As the number of commissioned officers allowed by law is about two thousand and fifty-two, and the total number in the service is only eighteen hundred and two, there are, at the present time, about two hundred and fifty vacancies, which are chiefly in the lowest grades, viz.: First and Second Lieutenants.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

The number of general and staff officers of volunteers whose names are printed in the Register is 1,445. They are classified as follows:

Major-Generals	41	Assistant Quartermasters	212
Brigadier-Generals	165	Com. of Subsistence	125
Aids-de-Camp	128	Brigade surgeons	156
Hospital Chaplains	29	Additional Paymasters	171
Assistant Adjts.-Gen'l	167		
Total			1,449

Of the 41 Major-Generals, 28 are graduates of West Point, and of the 165 Brigadier-Generals, 85 are graduates.

One hundred and sixty-three regular army officers hold temporary rank in the volunteers—18 as Major-Generals, 70 as Brigadier-Generals, 50 as Colonels, 11 as Lieutenant-Colonels, and five as Majors. Comparing this with the Register for January, 1861, we find that in nine months 17 regular officers have been made Major-Generals of volunteers, 19 Brigadier-Generals, 5 Colonels, and 4 Lieutenant-Colonels. The number of Majors remains the same.

PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS.

☞ The Register contains the name of 150 officers who have been promoted from the ranks. A great number of them are old soldiers—the term "old soldier" being applied to any one who has served one enlistment—who have distinguished themselves in frontier service before this war. The 250 vacancies which exist, as mentioned above, will, no doubt, be filled, as far as practicable, by the promotion of such enlisted men as may distinguish themselves during the war, in accordance with the acts of Congress and the general orders regulating promotions from the ranks.

NATIONALITY OF OUR OFFICERS.

By the subjoined table, which we have prepared to show the nationality of our regular army officers, it appears that we have one thousand five hundred and nine officers born in the Northern or loyal States, including Maryland, and one hundred and sixty-six born in Southern or disloyal States. Most of the latter, however, were appointed from North-ern States. One hundred and five officers are set down as both, two were born at sea, while the country where both," of twenty officers is not given.

Where Country.	No. of Officers.	State or Country.	No. of Officers.
New-York	275	Alabama	4
Pennsylvania	255	Mississippi	1
Ohio	135	Texas	1
Massachusetts	113	Kansas	1
Maryland	70	Cherokee Nation	1
Maine	47	Arkansas	1
District of Columbia	46	Ireland	47
Virginia	44	Not given*	20
New-Jersey	31	England	19
Connecticut	28	Scotland	12
Indiana	25	Germany	9
Kentucky	14	Prussia	5
Vermont	13	France	2
New-Hampshire	12	Canada	2
Illinois	10	At Sea	2
Michigan	8	Nova Scotia	1
Rhode Island	2	Australia	1
Delaware	2	Mexico	1
Missouri	1	Cuba	1
South Carolina	1	Italy	1
Tennessee	1	Spain	1
Georgia	1	Denmark	1
Wisconsin	0	East Indies	1
Louisiana	5	Poland	1
Florida	4	Switzerland	1
Total			1,802

* Those put down in the above list as having been born nowhere, have no place of nativity credited to them in the Register.

REGISTER OF GENERAL AND FIELD OFFICERS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major-Generals—George B. McClellan, John C. Fremont, Henry W. Halleck, (Commanding the Army,) and John E. Wool.

Brigadier-Generals—William S. Harney, Edwin V. Sumner, (Major-General Volunteers,) Irvin McDowell, (Major-General Volunteers,) Robert Anderson, William S. Rosecrans, Philip St. George Cooke, John Pope, (Major-General Volunteers,) Joseph Hooker.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant-General, Lorenzo Thomas; Assistant Adjutants-General, Cols. Edward D. Townsend and Don Carlos Buell, (Major-General Volunteers.)

Judge Advocate-General—Col. Joseph Holt.

Inspectors-General—Cols. Randolph B. Marcy, Delos B. Sacket, Henry Van Rensselaer.

Signal Officer of the Army—Major Albert J. Myer.

Quartermaster-General—Montgomery C. Meigs. Assistant Quartermasters-General, Cols. Chas. Thomas, Daniel D. Tompkins and Thomas Swords.

Commissary-General of Subsistence—Col. Joseph P. Taylor; Assistant Commissary-General, Lieut.-Col. Amos B. Eaton.

Surgeon-General—Brig.-Gen. Wm. A. Hammond; Assistant Surgeon-General, Col. Robert C. Wood; Medical Inspector-General, Col. Thomas F. Perley.

Paymaster-General—Col. Timothy P. Andrews.

Corps of Engineers—Col. Joseph G. Totten, (Brevet Brigadier-General;) Lieut.-Cols. Sylvanus Thayer, Rene E. De Russy, Richard Delafield and Henry Brewerton.

Corps of Topographical Engineers—Col. Stephen H. Long, Lieut.-Cols. Hartman Bache, Jas. D. Graham and Thomas J. Cram.

Ordnance Department—Brig.-Gen. James W. Ripley, Cols. Henry W. Craie and John Symington, Lieut.-Cols. George D. Ramsay and William Maynadier.

First Cavalry—Col. George A. H. Blake, Lieut.-Col. William N. Grier, Majors Andrew J. Smith, (Brigadier-General Volunteers,) Washington L. Elliott and William B. Newby, (Brigadier-General Volunteers.)

Second Cavalry—Col. Thomas J. Wood, (Brigadier General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. Enoch Steen; Majs. John W. [illegible], (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) [illegible], (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) [illegible], (Brigadier-General Volunteers.)

Third Cavalry—Col. Mason S. Howe, Lieut.-Col. Charles F. Ruff, Majs. [illegible], (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Thomas [illegible], Alfred G. Brackett.

Fourth Cavalry—Col. John [illegible], (Major-General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. [illegible], Majs. Samuel D. Sturgis, [illegible], (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) George Sponcman, (Brigadier-General Volunteers,) and Charles J. Wattles.

Fifth Cavalry—Col. George H. Thomas, (Major-General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. Lawrence [illegible]ham, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Majs. John N. Palmer, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Joseph H. Whittlesey and Richard W. Johnson, (Brigadier-General Volunteers.

Sixth Cavalry—Col. David Hunter, (Major-General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. William H. Emory, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Majs. Edward H. Wright, James H. Carlton, (Brigadier-General Volunteers,) and Lawrence A. Williams.

First Artillery—Col. Justin Dimick; Lieut.-Col. Geo. Nauman; Majs. Israel Vodges and Lewis G. Arnold, (Brigadier-General Volunteers.)

Second Artillery—Col. William W. Morris, (Brigadier-General brevet;) Lieut.-Col. Horace Brooks; Majs. Bennett H. Hill and Wm. H. French, (Brigadier-General Volunteers.)

Third Artillery—Col. Wm. Gates; Lieut.-Col. Martin Burke; Majs. Henry S. Burton and Joseph A. Haskin.

Fourth Artillery—Col. Charles S. Merchant; Lieut.-Col. Francis O. Wyse; Majs. Joseph Roberts and Edward O. C. Ord, (Major-General Volunteers.)

Fifth Artillery—Col. Harvey Brown, (Brigadier General brevet;) Lieut.-Col. Thomas W. Sherman, Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Majs. Thomas Williams, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Wm. F. Barry, (Brigadier-General Volunteers,) and Henry J. Hunt.

First Infantry—Col. Carlos A. Waite; Lieut.-Col. Seth Eastman; Majors John T. Sprague and David A. Russell.

Second Infantry—Col. Sidney Burbank; Lieut.-Col. George W. Patten; Majors Arthur T. Lee and John C. Robinson, (Brigadier-General Volunteers.)

Third Infantry—Col. William Hoffman; Lieut.-Col. William Chapman; Majors William E. Prince and Thomas Hendrickson.

Fourth Infantry—Col. Silas Casey, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. Robert C. Buchanan; Majors Seneca G. Simmons and Rensselaer W. Foote.

Fifth Infantry—Col. Gustavus Loomis; Lieut.-Col. Thomas L. Alexander; Majors Robert S. Granger and Charles D. Jordon.

Sixth Infantry—Col. Hannibal Day; Lieut.-Col. Daniel P. Whiting; Majors Henry W. Wessells, (Brigadier-General Volunteers,) and George W. Wallace.

Seventh Infantry—Col. John J. Abercrombie, (Brigadier-General Volunteers,) Lieut.-Col. Albemarle Cady; Majors Granville O. Haller and Henry D. Wallen.

Eighth Infantry—Col. Pitcairn Morrison; Lieut.-Col. Gabriel R. Paul; Majors Alfred Sully and Henry M. Judah.

Ninth Infantry—Col. George Wright, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. Caleb C. Sibley; Majors George W. Patten and Henry W. Wharton.

Tenth Infantry—Col. Edmund B. Alexander; Lieut.-Col. William S. Ketchum, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Majors Charles S. Lovell and Julius Hayden.

Eleventh Infantry—Col. Erasmus D. Keyes, (Major-General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. Edmund Schriver; Majors Delancey Floyd Jones, Frederick Steele (Brigadier-General Volunteers) and Jonathan W. Gordon.

Twelfth Infantry—Col. William B. Franklin, (Major-General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. Daniel Butterfield, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Majors Henry B. Clitz, Richard S. Smith and Luther B. Bruen.

Thirteenth Infantry—Col. William T. Sherman, (Major-General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. Sidney Burbank; Majors Christopher C. Augur, (Brigadier-General Volunteers,) Samuel W. Crawford, (Brigadier-General Volunteers,) and Daniel Chase.

Fourteenth Infantry—Col. Charles P. Stone, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. John T. Reynolds, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Majors Geo. Sykes, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Glorius R. Giddings and William Williams.

Fifteenth Infantry—Col. Fitz John Porter, (Major General Volunteers;) Lieut-Col. John P. Sanderson; Majors John H. King, William H. Sidell and John R. Edie.

Sixteenth Infantry—Col. Andrew Porter, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. James V. Bomford; Majors Franklin F. Flint, Adam J. Slemmer and Sidney Coolidge.

Seventeenth Infantry—Col. Samuel P. Heintzelman, (Major-General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. James D. Greene; Majors, Abner Doubleday, (Brigadier-General Volunteers,) William H. Wood and George L. Andrews.

Eighteenth Infantry—Col. Henry B. Carrington; Lieut.-Col. Oliver L. Shepherd; Majors Frederick Townsend, James N. Caldwell and William T. H. Brooks, (Brigadier-General Volunteers.)

Nineteenth Infantry—Col. Edward R. S. Canby, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. Edward A. King; Majors Stephen D. Carpenter, Samuel K. Dawson and George L. Willard.

MAJOR-GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Nathaniel P. Banks.	John J. Peck.
John A. Dix.	George W. Morell.
Benjamin F. Butler.	Ormsby M. Mitchel.
David Hunter.	Cassius M. Clay.
Edwin D. Morgan.	George H. Thomas.
Ethan A. Hitchcock.	George Cadwalader.
Ulysses S. Grant.	John G. Foster.
Irvin McDowell.	John G. Parke.
Ambrose E. Burnside.	William T. Sherman.
Don Carlos Buell.	Edward O. C. Ord.
John Pope.	Edwin V. Sumner.
Samuel R. Curtis.	Samuel P. Heintzelman.
Franz Sigel.	Erasmus D. Keyes.
John A. McClernand.	Fitz John Porter.
Lewis Wallace.	William B. Franklin.
Joseph Hooker.	William F. Smith.
Darius M. Couch.	John Sedgwick.
Israel B. Richardson.	Alexander McD. McCook.
Henry W. Slocum.	Thomas L. Crittenden.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Andrew Porter.	John F. Reynolds.
Charles P. Stone.	William F. Barry.
Thomas W. Sherman.	John J. Abercrombie.
George A. McCall.	Silas Casey.
Wm. R. Montgomery.	Lawrence P. Graham.
John W. Phelps.	George G. Meade.
Charles S. Hamilton.	Abram Durvee.
Rufus King.	Oliver O. Howard.
J. D. Cox.	Elenzer Paine.
Stephen A. Hurlbert.	Daniel E. Sickles.
Robert C. Schenck.	Charles D. Jameson.
R. M. Prentiss.	Ebenezer Dumont.
Benjamin F. Kelley.	Robert H. Milroy.
A. S. Williams.	Wild's A. Gorman.
James Conner.	Daniel Butterfield.
James S. Ricketts.	Rogers G. Wright.
Henry H. Lockwood.	W. T. Ward.
Lewis Blenker.	John G. Barnard.
James S. Wadsworth.	Innis N. Palmer.
John M. Morrisdine.	Seth Williams.
Samuel D. Sturgis.	John Newton.
George W. Morgan.	Winfield S. Hancock.
James W. Denver.	George Wright.
Egbert L. Vielé.	Thomas Williams.
James Shields.	George Sykes.
William W. Burns.	Daniel Tyler.
William H. French.	William H. Emory.
William T. H. Brooks.	Andrew J. Smith.
John M. Brannan.	Marsena R. Patrick.
John P. Hatch.	Isaac P. Quinby.
David S. Stanley.	Hiram G. Berry.
William K. Strong.	Otis S. Ferry.
Alois Schoepf.	Daniel P. Woodbury.
Lovell H. Rousseau.	Henry M. Judah.
James S. Negley.	Richard J. Oglesby.
Thomas J. Wood.	John Cook.
Richard W. Johnson.	John McArthur.
Adolph Von Steinwehr.	Jacob G. Lauman.
Christopher C. Augur.	Horatio P. Van Cleve.
Julius H. Stahl.	John A. Logan.
George W. Morgan.	Speed S. Fry.
John M. Schofield.	Alexander Asboth.
Thomas J. McKean.	James Craig.
Zealous B. Tower.	Mahlon D. Manson.
Jefferson C. Davis.	Godon Granger.
John M. Palmer.	Edward R. S. Canby.
James H. Garfield.	Grenville M. Dodge.
Lewis G. Arnold.	Robert B. Mitchell.
Frederick Steele.	James G. Blunt.
William S. Ketchum.	Francis G. Patterson.
Abner Doubleday.	Samuel W. Whipple.
John W. Davidson.	Cuvier Grover.
Napoleon J. T. Dana.	George L. Hartsuff.
David D. Birney.	Rufus Saxton.
Thomas Francis Meagher	Benjamin Alvord.
Henry M. Naglee.	Napoleon B. Buford.
James G. Spears.	William S. Smith.
Eugene A. Carr.	Nathan Kimball.
Thomas A. Davies.	Charles Devens.
James H. Van Alen.	James M. Tuttle.
Carl Schurz.	Julius White.
Samuel W. Crawford.	Peter J. Osternaus.
Henry W. Wessells.	Stephen G. Burbridge.
Milo S. Hascall.	Washington S. Elliott.
Leonard F. Ross.	Albion P. Howe.
John W. Geary.	Green Clay Smith.
Alfred H. Terry.	William B. Campbell.
Andrew A. Humphreys	Benjamin S. Roberts.
James H. Carlton.	Alfred Pleasonton.
Absalom Baird.	Jacob Ammen.
John C. Robinson.	Joshua W. Sill.
Truman Seymour.	Catherinus P. Buckingham
Quincy A. Gillmore.	Fitz Henry Warren.
George D. Bayard.	Morgan L. Smith.
Henry Prince.	Charles Cruft.
Abraham S. Piatt.	Frederick Salomon.
Thomas T. Crittenden.	James S. Jackson.
Max Weber.	Cadwalader C. Washburne.
Pleasant A. Hackleman.	Francis J. Herron.
Jeremiah C. Sullivan.	John Cochrane.
Orvin P. Hovey.	John B. Turchin.
James C. Hatch.	Henry S. Briggs.
William P. Benton.	Conrad F. Jackson.
Henry Bohlen.	James D. Morgan.
John C. Caldwell.	August Willich.
Neal Dow.	Henry D. Terry.
George S. Green.	James Steadman.
Samuel P. Carter.	Michael Corcoran.
John Gibbon.	S. R. Wilcox.
George W. Taylor.	E. R. Kenly.
Erastus B. Tyler.	O. B. Green.
Charles Griffin.	Richard Busteed.
George H. Gordon.	Godfred Weitzel.
Nelson Taylor.	Francis B. Spinola.
Gabriel R. Paul.	Gershom Mott.
—— Kane.	Joseph Carr.
Alfred Sully.	Rufus Ingalls.
Gouverneur K. Warren.	Robert Cowden.
William N. Averill.	

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Eight additional names appear on the retired list, making the total number of officers retired from active service, and from the line of promotion, thirty-eight. Their names are:

General—Winfield Scott.

Colonels—William Whistler, John Ewing, John L. Gardner, John J. Abert, Sylvester Churchill, B. L. E. Bonneville, Washington Seawell, Benjamin L. Beall, James L. Simonton, Henry L. Scott.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Thompson Morris, George Andrews, Grosvenor Morris.

Majors—James Totten, Edgar S. Hawkins, Joseph R. Smith, Sanford C. Macrae, Campbell Graham, Emanuel Lowenwood, Daniel T. Chandler, William Austine, William H. Gordon, Howard Stansbury, Llewellyn Jones, Washington J. Newton, John W. T. Gardiner, Henry B. Judd.

Captains—Miner Knowlton, Joseph L. Tidball, John B. Garland, Charles C. Churchill, John C. Symmes.

First-Lieutenants—Edmund Freeman, Samuel F. Mills.

Military Storekeeper—Luther Leonard, Ordnance Department.

Surgeon-General—Clement A. Finley.

THE POSITION OF A LOYAL DEMOCRAT

Speech of Hon. John K. Porter, at Glen's Falls.

Hon. John K. Porter, an old Democrat, delivered an exceedingly able speech at the Union ratification meeting at Glen's Falls, on the evening of Oct. 21. He commenced by calling attention to the fact that the Democracy of the North was divided; that in all the recent elections in which it had nominated anti-war candidates it had been defeated, that the Republicans were united upon this issue, and that in New-York the lines were clearly drawn, Horatio Seymour standing as the anti-war candidate, and Gen. Wadsworth as the war candidate. Mr. Porter then discussed the pretext alleged by the rebels as justification for commencing the war, showing their falsity, and proceeded to review at length the positions held by Mr. Seymour, showing that he first announced at Tweddle Hall the proposition of submission to the rebels, which John Van Buren again urged at the Cooper Institute. In discussing this position of the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Mr. Porter said:

When a people of twenty millions in the right yield it up to a people of eight millions in the wrong, it will be the most shameful instance of national pusillanimity and cowardice recorded in the whole history of the human race. It will be the more disgraceful and humiliating when the *twenty millions* have the control of the entire American navy—an army of nearly a million of men, better provided and equipped than any other army on earth, and ready to be trebled at any time the public safety demands—the noblest iron-clad armament ever seen on the ocean—the most effective artillery ever devised by man—resources absolutely unbounded, without occasion to resort to a lender beyond our own boundaries, and with the power to pledge the credit of *the National Government* for all time to come—with actual possession of all the territory of the Free States, and nearly half the territory of the Slave States—with the Capital and public archives impregnably secured against the enemies—and when ours is the only Government recognized by the monarchies of the Old or the republics of the New World.

And we are called upon to yield to States—hemmed in by sea and by land—utterly and hopelessly bankrupt—who in their folly and madness have destroyed their own crops and abandoned even the culture of cotton, their only main resource—who are barred from the North by bayonets, and from the rest of the world by an ocean blockade—who have, by their own crimes, brought to every Southern home privations which no nation can long endure—who, in the reckless desperation of treason, have exhausted their whole resources at the very beginning of the war—who, encouraged by temporary successes, cast their whole fortunes on the hazard of a die, and lost—who have an army of conscripts, ragged, shoeless, covered with vermin, baffled, disheartened, demoralized—who have brought fearful devastation upon all the slave territory they occupy and all they have failed to hold—who have already lost their great commercial capital on the Gulf, while Richmond listens, even now, in dismay, for the deliberate and sure advance of the army of the North—and who are hampered with four millions of slaves in their midst, *who will be freemen by the laws of war* in every State in rebellion on the 1st of January next.

We are invoked by these anti-war patriots to make this ignominious surrender to treason in despair—to divide our heritage—to cede to armed rebellion the territory we acquired by revolution, by purchase, and by conquest—to abandon to them the noblest river on the continent, and two-thirds of our ocean coast—to relieve the disloyal States from their share of a war debt of $500,000,000, and to assume their war debt, with which we have nothing to do, if we submit to the rebellion by force, but for which we are liable in justice and in law if, by compromise, we recognize the rebellion as lawful, and the Federal Government as waging wrongful war.

But, above all, we betray the proudest trust ever committed to the keeping of a free people. We abandon the fundamental principle of representative democracy—that the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, is the will and the law of the nation. We recognize the right of the minority, defeated at the polls in a popular election at which they cast their votes, to appeal from the ballot to the bayonet—to plunge a peaceful people into a causeless and bloody war—to roll up a National debt which all the slaves on earth, if sold at the block, would not pay—and to open a hundred thousand graves for loyal freemen who never wronged them—and then, when reduced to hopeless desperation, prostrate by the bayonets of those they summoned to war, permit them to dictate to us the terms on which they will consent to govern the nation, or on which they will condescend to maintain and partition the Republic—the original and precise object of this treasonable war.

These are the doctrines commended to the New-York Democracy by Horatio Seymour and John Van Buren, and Fernando Wood and Isaiah Rynders, as more worthy of our support than those handed down to us through the honored Democratic succession of Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Silas Wright and Stephen A. Douglas.

If the *eight* millions can conquer *twenty* millions, we shall be disgraced—but not yet ruinous. But if the twenty millions from sheer [illegible] the latter with traitors for their birthright, in a spirit of the loathing and contempt of [illegible], and will inherit the curses of the free and the slave in all succeeding generations.

But the Northern people have [illegible] lose. They know the momentous interests involved to us, to our posterity, and to the cause of civil liberty. Our fathers, too, fought and bled and suffered more than we through a seven years' war—thousands perishing in camp and prison pens—Pennsylvania valley the watch-fires—thousands falling on the field, and all famishing, the enemy. This, for pope or [illegible] and a government of laws. They, for themselves and their posterity. What they achieved in blood, we ask to be content to enjoy by their posterity.

Then, after declaring that the North would never consent that the Union should be torn asunder by slaveholders, Mr. Porter proceeded:

On this great issue of life or death to the nation, what is our duty as citizens? Shall we support or oppose the existing Government? No man entertains a doubt of the integrity, the honor or the [illegible] Abraham Lincoln, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy—to whom the will of the nation in the manner of the Constitution have committed the high trust of defending and maintaining the Republic. I should make the exception, Gen. Scott is a conservative nomination of course on that ground, by statesmen of him in his best years at Tweddle Hall [illegible] his friends "having a little [illegible] upon his conscience," but this was not asserted as a precise fact—but merely an inference drawn from the manner in which he was treated. He also introduced an unnecessary and, as it seemed to me, in quite a manner to the Republicans *"not to vote for him as a traitor to his country."*

But I think even Mr. Seymour will not venture now to say that the deeds of General Lincoln's loyalty. Under his administration, we are about to [illegible] crushed by rebellion. He has entered [illegible] the war in good faith, resorting to [illegible] [illegible] confidence, especially expressed by President Wilson [illegible] and disapproved by Gov. Seymour. And now, the Governor appeals to the people of this State to make him their leader, and unite with him in assailing the Administration in the rear, while our "*Southern brethren*" are attacking it in front. In this branch of the war he proposes to be Commander-in-Chief, announces his grounds of war, and the principles on which he intends to conduct it, and asks your votes to aid him in the enterprise.

This he claims to be *Democracy*, and on that ground demands Democratic support. He may be right. He has a precedent in the action of the Hartford Convention, which, though some inadvertence, he omitted to refer to either of the speeches he had occasion to deliver at Tweddle Hall and the Cooper Institute. It is possible he had misgivings whether it would be accepted as sound Democratic authority. The question for us to determine, then, each for himself, is, whether at a period of public peril like this, when we are all actors on the bloody sea of treason and rebellion, when the Republic is rocking and swaying from turret to foundation, it is wise, and democratic, and patriotic for the leading State in the Union to aid the public enemy by opening a flank fire on the Government. Gov. Seymour thinks this an appropriate occasion for such a demonstration, and it is a question which presents itself with peculiar force to war men.

The question is, not whether Abraham Lincoln shall be elected to the Presidency, but whether, *being elected* by the votes of the nation, the Government shall be sustained during his administration by the aid of Democratic *votes*, while it is defended in the field by Democratic *bayonets*.

Mr. Porter alluded briefly to Mr. Seymour's speech at the Cooper Institute meeting in this City. Regarding his famous address at Tweddle Hall, he said,

It is a speech which has silenced in Democratic gatherings the eloquent voices of those who in other days have been among the trusted leaders of the party, and honored with its highest offices. It received, however, the prompt and special Indorsement of Fernando Wood, and is understood to have been regarded with equal favor by his loyal brother; and in the City of New-York, the names on the three tests of war are appropriately brought together on the ticket presented for Democratic support. The special commendations which Gov. Seymour's earlier address at Tweddle Hall elicited from his enthusiastic admirers, Mansfield Lovell and Gustavus W. Smith, two distinguished members of that Convention, would doubtless have been renewed at the delivery of the last speech, but for the pressing engagements of both as Major-Generals in the rebel army, which precluded them from taking any personal part in nominating him as Commander-in-Chief of the New-York forces.

It was the speech of a loyal man, and yet its unconscious drift was such, that it would hardly fail to give him a cordial welcome within the Confederate lines; though no Democrat in these parts, as regards his fitness for bearing arms, could be wrecked on the rebel coast, without being seized in the iron fangs of a conscription, which admits no alternative but death.

Mr. Porter defended at length the different steps taken by President Lincoln to maintain the authority of the Government, and concluded as follows:

The wheels of our Government are obstructed. We find it is Slavery that clogs the wheels. Shall the clog be removed? President Lincoln and the Cabinet say, Yes. Gen. McClellan and the Army say, Yes. The People of the Free States say, Yes. Horatio Seymour and Fernando Wood say, No. Slavery is the key that turns the lock. The war is waged by our enemies. We fight to defend the Union, and we mean to defend it to the end, though it costs those enemies their property and their lives. If Slavery stands between us and victory, Slavery must go to the wall. The sympathizers of the South hold the claims of 300,000 slaveholders to property in human blood and bones, more holy than the claims of 20,000,000 of freemen to their heritage in the American Union. We hold, on the contrary, that rather than sacrifice the interests of ourselves and our posterity in this blood-bought Republic, it would be better that slaves and slaveholders should sink together into one common grave. We value the rights and lives of the free and loyal millions of the North at a higher rate than those of every rebel and slave on the continent.

No such fearful alternative is presented. The pretence of slave insurrection is absurd. *The South is armed.* The unarmed negro never rises against armed men. There has been no insurrection of slaves since this war began. The temptation to insurrection is gone. Their masters' treason has wrought out for them a proclamation of liberty, by a power to which masters and slaves alike must yield. The negro race never fight for themselves, when there are others to fight in their behalf. If the rebels really fear slave insurrection, let them cease their work of butchery, and preserve peace in their own homes. They may, indeed, be embarrassed by being compelled to choose between the insurrection they are prosecuting, and that which Gov. Seymour fears they may have occasion to suppress. Our care is to preserve loyal lives. Let it be theirs to keep their laborers in chains. We have been true to the compact. They have been false. They confiscated Northern debts, and *the slaves of Southern Unionists*, held by the same constitutional tenure. The loyal slaveholders in rebel States will have no cause of complaint against us. They and we alike are subject to the perils, the burdens and the law of war. While that law takes from them their slaves, when public necessity demands, it forces us to the field, and compels us to lay down our lives. But we provide for them—what we did not when we emancipated our own slaves—full compensation to every loyal slaveholder.

The rebels were our brothers by compact, and not by blood—and when they sever the compact and scout the relation, neither they, nor others in their behalf, can assert their former rights under a Constitution, which on oath and in arms they abjure. That Constitution will stand firm. It will protect the rights and property of every citizen, North and South, *after as before* the war—but what these shall be, will depend on what rights and property may meantime have been forfeited by treason, or swept away by the law of war. Treason has a quality of corrosion, which eats even into the manacles of the slave, and the South must not complain, if its own rebellion against liberty should add four millions to the number of the free.

What then of the future? One thing we know, whatever else may rest in doubt. Whether the temple reared by our forefathers shall remain in its strong and beautiful proportions, or whether at the close of this war New-York shall stand a solitary and broken column, those who in this hour falter with the public enemy will sink to a grave from which there is no resurrection. We know, too, that if this Government fails it fails forever. Let no man delude himself with the dream of two rival Confederacies. The States, like the parts of a broken vase, can never be united again. [illegible] Let it be said that the United States have fallen into the hands of the Great Powers, and that they have [illegible] The Government [illegible] their dictation whenever they choose to [illegible] They will judge, [illegible] they will [illegible] forever. Shall [illegible] [illegible] city, can no more endure than [illegible] Shall [illegible] upon it, the [illegible]

What will become of the negroes? What [illegible] of them in the Disloyal States? They will [illegible] powers then their [illegible] They [illegible] [illegible] Abraham Lincoln, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy—to whom [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Trial of Jacob Weller for the Murder of his Wife.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

In thie Court yesterday Francis McNamara, *alias* "Rokle Jack," was convicted of an assault upon Officer M. H. Wilson, and remanded for sentence.

The Court then took up the case of Jacob Weller, indicted for the murder of his wife, at No. 154 Essex-street, on the morning of the 26th of August last. It appears that on the morning of the homicide Weller went home between 2 and 3 o'clock, and soon after he entered his apartments the report of a pistol was heard. No one was present in the room but Weller and his wife, and when others were drawn to the place by the report of the pistol, the prisoner stated that his wife had shot herself, and manifested great grief at the act, and did all he could to counteract the effect of the wound. The Coroner's jury were unable to decided whether it was a case of murder or suicide, but the Grand Jury found an indictment for murder; and Mr. Stuart, who opened the case for the prosecution, stated that they should be able to prove that the prisoner had had frequent quarrels with his wife previous to the homicide, and had threatened to shoot her only the day before. The deceased, he said, was a respectable German lady, of cheerful temperament, and fond of the enjoyments of life—such a person, in fact, as would be very unlikely to commit suicide.

Wm. F. Howe and Jonas B. Philips, Esqs., appeared for the prisoner, who is a pleasant looking German, apparently about 26 years of age.

The first witness called for the prosecution was *Peter Hartig*, the step-father of the deceased, who testified that Weller and his wife had been married about four years; Mrs. Weller, at the time of her death, was about twenty-four years of age; I was called to the room where the shooting occurred about four o'clock in the morning; found Mrs. Weller dead on the floor; Mr. Weller, two policemen, Sophia Swenger, Mr. Barbes and Mr. Deal were also present; Weller and his wife occupied a room and bedroom on the third floor; Mrs. Weller was in her night clothes when I saw her; she lay on her back with her arms by her side, as if she had been laid out; examined her and found the ball had entered left breast and passed through the body near the heart, and came out on the right side of her back; saw a revolver there in the hands of a policeman; on the left side of her neck was a black and blue spot, like that caused by the pressure of fingers; saw deceased between seven and eight o'clock the evening before her death on the sidewalk in Essex-street; did not discover then any marks upon her neck; her clothing about the wound was not burned or scorched; saw her almost every day before her death; never noticed any change in her spirits; she was always cheerful when I saw her.

Cross-examined.—I did not say at the Coroner's inquest all I knew about the case, and have not now; did not say anything about the marks on her neck at that time; did not think of it; I never liked the prisoner much, because he would steal, and I did not want him in my house; prisoner never accused me of criminal intercourse with his wife; he never got a divorce from his wife, she was a passionate woman.

At the close of the examination of this witness, the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

City Mortality.

The City Inspector reports that 340 persons died in New-York last week—72 men, 72 women, 166 mortality of the correspondingy week of 1861. Of the deceased 180 were children under 5 years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 58; infantile marasmus, 29; infantile convulsions, 25; croup, 16; cholera infantum, 13; diphtheria, 12; dropsy in the head, 9; hooping cough, 8; typhoid fever, 8. Deaths from external causes, 36—among which are reported 9 premature births, 6 deaths from old age, 2 drowned, and 8 killed by accidents. There were 25 interments in Potter's Field, and 35 deaths in institutions.

BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, in the abatement of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Oct. 25, 1862:

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	46
Complaints for which no cause existed	0
Notices for abatement served	82
Abatements of nuisances under notice	107
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	96
No. of loads of night-soil removed from the City limits	392
No. of dead horses removed from the City limits	71
No. of dead cows removed from the City limits	13
No. of dead goats removed from the City limits	14
No. of dead hogs removed from the City limits	44
No. of dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	200
No. of barrels of offal removed from the City limits	1,490

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A MAN ROBBED OF HIS BAGGAGE.—PRENTICE G. ALDEN, a messenger and door-keeper of the Senate at Washington, appeared before Justice QUACKENBUSH, yesterday afternoon, and made a complaint against two young men named WASHINGTON LEWIS and GEORGE LEVY, whom he charges with having been guilty of robbing him of his baggage in the following manner. Mr. ALDEN came down on the Hudson River Railroad yesterday morning, and when he arrived at the cépôt in Thirty-first-street the two young men above mentioned came aboard the cars, and represented themselves to Mr. ALDEN as licensed expressmen. Upon this representation, ALDEN told them he wished his baggage, which consisted of a large trunk and a valise, taken to the Girard House, and gave them the checks for the purpose of obtaining them. The pretended expressmen promised to have the baggage there in an hour, instead of which they took it to the Putnam House, in Fourth-avenue. There they told the book-keeper that they were travelers, just arrived by the cars, and desired a room for the purpose of changing their dress. A room was furnished them, and the trunks taken to it. About half an hour after the two came down with new and clean suits on, and LEVY, as he passed out of the hotel, was observed to have a bundle under his arm. The suspicions of the hotel-keeper were thus aroused; the room was examined; the trunk was found broken open, and nearly everything taken away. The Police were soon notified, and the result was the arrest of both of the guilty parties. A small portion of the stolen property has been recovered, but Mr. ALDEN says that a new suit of black, valued at about $75, is missing, and also some other valuable articles. The prisoners were committed for trial, in default of bail.

FESTIVAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The annual benefit for the children of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, will take place at the Academy of Music next Thursday, and the entertainment will be of the most interesting character. The asylums are over-crowded, and many applications are being made daily—most of which are for the children of soldiers who have recently fallen in battle. During the last year there were, according to the sworn statement of the Comptroller of this State, one thousand and eighty-three children in the asylums, and scores are now knocking at the doors, seeking admission. There has never been a time when the orphans' appeal should be more cordially responded to. It is hoped, therefore, that a handsome sum will be realized by the festival. The entertainment will be under the direction of Messrs. N. B. CLARKE and MINARD J. O'DONNELL.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.—The Anniversary of the American Bible Union will commence to-morrow in the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, Pastor,) corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. Business meeting at 9 o'clock in the morning. Public exercises commence at 10 o'clock. Rev. Drs. Weston, Armitage and Brewer, of New-York; Shephard, of Pennsylvania; Sheldon, Robinson and others will speak at the meetings.

USING SLUNG-SHOT.—CHARLES OSTROM, doing business at No. 2 Erie Buildings, was brought before Justice BERNAN, yesterday, charged with using a slung-shot upon the head of GEO. M. GANG, and thereby inflicting a very serious wound, which it is thought will prove fatal. The prisoner was held in the sum of $1,000 bail to appear before the Court of General Sessions.

GRATITUDE OF OUR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—On Wednesday evening, the 22d inst., the sick and wounded soldiers at Bellevue Hospital presented to Warden JOHN E. WHITE, a beautiful testimonial, consisting of an address elegantly printed in gold and silver, and beautifully framed, expressing their grateful appreciation of his uniform efforts for their comfort and welfare. The presentation was attended by several hundred sick and wounded soldiers, and was an occasion of great interest.

PICTURE SALE.—To-morrow and on Thursday Mr. SCHAUS will sell, at his rooms, No. 811 Nassau-street, a collection of superior oil paintings. Among them are the works of HART, KENSETT, CROPSEY, LANG, BIERSTADT, CHURCH, TAIT, COLEMAN, SHATTUCK, HINCKLEY, ROSENBERG, SANTIN and other well known artists. Also, the celebrated statue of "Undine," by CHAUNCEY IVES. The sale will commence at 7½ o'clock.

MASS REAL IN PRISON.—MISS MARY REAL, convicted of the manslaughter of PETER C. REAL, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months, was transmitted on Sunday, by Sheriff LYNCH, to Sing Sing. The petitions to the Governor for a remission of her sentence have been extensively signed throughout the City, and it is said that nine of the jurors have already affixed their signatures thereto.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—The Independent Telegraph Company, Col. SPEAR, President, and HENRY LANE, Secretary, have commenced building the line between this City, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The line is now working between Boston and this City. Portland will be the Eastern terminus. Mr. T. SMITH, the manager of the Old Union Line, is the Superintendent.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Oct. 27, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chambers, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented a Message returning without his approval the Ordinance for the filling up of low and sunken land on and adjoining New-avenue, East, between one hundred and twenty-first and one hundred and twenty-third streets.

Which was received, directed to be entered at length on the minutes, laid on the table ten days, and published in three papers employed by the Corporation.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Desmond—

Resolved that a Committee of two members be appointed to request the Board of Aldermen to return to this Board the resolution in favor of presenting a testimonial to John McCauley, the same having been transmitted with a clerical mistake.

Which was adopted

And Councilmen Desmond and Babcock were appointed such Committee.

By Councilman Lent—

Resolved, That Greene-street, from Fourth to Eighth-street, be hereafter known as Winthrop-place.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Street openings, in favor of adopting resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be instructed to take the necessary legal measures for opening One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Broadway to Hudson River, according to law.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, from Union-square to the First-avenue, be paved with trap-block pavement, one-half of the expense thereof to be paid by the property-owners, and one-half by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and converts, be built in First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Tenth street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Clerk of Arrears, for the sum of four hundred and forty-five dollars and eighteen cents, for the purpose of cancelling assessment against John Harstop, for regulating Second-avenue, from Twenty-eighth to Fifty-third streets, in accordance with resolution passed by the Common Council on the fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven—so as to fully carry out the same.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of the treasury balance Oct. 25, 1862.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of report (previously submitted Oct. 16, and recommitted Oct. 21), in favor of accepting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of P. Carrell, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company Number Thirty-one, for the sum of three hundred and sixty-five dollars, being the amount expended by him for repairs to house of said company, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brice moved that the same be laid over

Which was carried

Councilman Barney moved to take up General Order number three hundred and twenty four, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that North Moore-street be paved with trap-block pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense thereof, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor

Which was carried.

Councilman Barney moved that the resolution and ordinance be amended by inserting after the word "North Moore-street," the words "between Washington and West streets."

Which was adopted

And the same was adopted as amended

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilman Hazleton

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Brady for the sum of ninety-three dollars and seventy-five cents, to be in full for sand furnished the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was carried

Councilman Hayes moved a concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in the adoption of said resolution.

Which was carried by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, Ross Stevenson, The President—5.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN

Resolution, that the election poll of the Fifth District, Twelfth Ward, be removed from the house of Edward Roach to the house of Adam Illian, corner of Broadway and Manhattan-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the poll of election for the Fourth District of the Fourteenth Ward be held at number forty-two Prince-street.

Which was laid on the table.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the east side of Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, and also on the north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the blocks bounded by Madison and Fourth avenues, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth-streets, be fenced in, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, for the amount of ninety dollars, to be in full for pay of loss of horse by breaking through pier number sixty-one, East River, on the eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the said amount or ninety dollars to be charged by the Comptroller to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities

Councilman Barney moved that such action be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was referred to the Committee on Finance

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, with resolution that Fifty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In the Board of Aldermen, October twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two adopted.)

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Preamble of Board of Aldermen, relative to harbor defences, with resolution and ordinance, entitled, "An ordinance to provide for increasing and strengthening the defences of the harbor of the City of New-York."

Councilman Hogan moved that the resolution and ordinance be laid over

Which was carried.

An ordinance, entitled, "An ordinance to provide for the issue of change-notes which may be used as a safe and convenient currency for fractional parts of a dollar."

Councilman Long moved that the ordinance be laid over and made the special order of business for Thursday evening

Which was carried by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock—10.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Long moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of permitting him to offer a resolution.

Which was carried by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock—8.

Whereupon, Councilman Hazleton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Poll of the Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward be held at number two hundred and ninety-three East Tenth-street

Which was adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, at the expense of the property-owners benefited thereby, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted

And the same was referred to the Committee on Finance

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, with resolution that Fifty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Aldermen, October twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two adopted.)

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Preamble of Board of Aldermen, relative to harbor defences, with resolution and ordinance, entitled, "An ordinance to provide for increasing and strengthening the defences of the harbor of the City of New-York."

Councilman Hogan moved that the resolution and ordinance be laid over

Which was carried.

An ordinance, entitled, "An ordinance to provide for the issue of change-notes which may be used as a safe and convenient currency for fractional parts of a dollar."

Councilman Long moved that the ordinance be laid over and made the special order of business for Thursday evening

Which was carried by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock—10.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Long moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of permitting him to offer a resolution.

Which was carried by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock—8.

Whereupon, Councilman Hazleton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Poll of the Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward be held at number two hundred and ninety-three East Tenth-street

Which was adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, at the expense of the property-owners benefited thereby, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen October twenty-third, last, subsequently reconsidered and laid over.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Councilman Gedney moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that Nineteenth-street, from Tenth to Twelfth-avenue, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that Nineteenth-street, from Tenth to Twelfth-avenue, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Jeffers, for the sum of $3,500, said amount to be in payment for a steam fire engine for the use of Engine Company number Thirty-one, and charge the same to its appropriate account

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Snyder, Brice, Long—12.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock—6.

Councilman Webster moved that the above vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried

And the report was laid over.

Councilman Long moved that the Board do now adjourn

Which was carried by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Webster, Gedney, Keech, Lent, The President, Babcock—6.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday the, thirtieth instant, at five o'clock.

JOHN A. TOWLE,
Deputy Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term. *Part II.*—No. 3584 added to the Calendar of Monday. *Part III.*—Nos 2634, 2972, 3292, 2365, 3081, 3113, 1021.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. not posted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

Doubtful Matrimony—Validity of Second Marriage, First Husband Being yet Alive.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Leonard, Clerke and Barnard.

Stephen A. Griffin et al. vs. William Banks.—The plaintiffs, as assignees of one Bruce McKinney, claim to recover certain property and moneys held by the defendants, as assignees of McKinney's wife, Mary B McKinney. Before her marriage with Bruce McKinney, she had married one Gilbert McCullom, but having executed a deed of separation with him, McCullom in 1837 quit the country, and was not heard from for over five years. Supposing him dead, the marriage with McKinney was contracted. McCullom, however, subsequently appeared. The claims of the parties to this action depend upon the validity of the second marriage of Mary and Bruce McKinney.

The Justice who tried the cause at Special Term, found as matter of fact "that on the 22d of July, 184—, Mary McCullom married Bruce McKinney at the City of New-York, that such marriage was contracted by her in good faith, believing McCullom (her first husband) to be dead, and after McCullom had absented himself for five successive years, and without her having known, during that time, that McCullom was living." The General Term, in an opinion written by Judge Clerke, decide that under this state of facts the marriage of Bruce McKinney and Mrs. McCullom has the same force and effect as if when it was solemnized McCullom was not alive. The Court declare that the language of the statute (3 Rev. Stat., 227, 5th Ed.,) in very general and positive, without any reservation or exception, expressed or implied, and yet it would apparently be at variance with the plainest principle of justice, that the first husband should be deprived of his marital rights—of his right to the enjoyment of the society of his wife, and of his interest in her property, merely by her mistake, arising from an absence which, under many circumstances, he could not avoid, and which indeed, may have originated in an endeavor to promote the common benefit of both. If the second marriage is to be upheld, the first ceases to have any validity; both certainly cannot coexist. Under our law, and under that of all Christendom for many centuries, if not from the very origin of Christianity, no man shall have more than one wife, and no woman more than one husband at the same time. Does the law, then, provide no redress for the husband who has been thus injured by the act of his wife, committed under a mistake? I think it does. It places the first marriage only in abeyance. It only temporarily suspends the rights of the first husband, unless, by his own neglect or acquiescence, he should waive or abandon them. The course pointed out by the Chancellor, in Vallean *vs.* Vallean, (6 Pai., 207,) is open to every husband or wife in similar circumstances. He says "The remedy of the former husband or wife, in such a case, is to file a bill, and proceed in the manner prescribed by the statute to annul the voidable marriage, and if the parties meet to continue to cohabit together after a decree of nullity has been pronounced, the rightful husband or wife may then file a bill for a divorce, on the ground of that adultery." This is the obvious and the only practicable course, and McCullom, the first husband in this case, having omitted or neglected to resort to it, the second marriage continued in force, and after the death of McCullom, could not be disputed or invalidated by his representatives or any other party.

The judgment of the Special Term was therefore affirmed, with costs.

Wm. Fullerton for appellants. Wm. M. Evarts for respondents.

THE E. P. CHRISTY WILL CASE.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Judge Daly, Acting Surrogate

In the Matter of the Will of Edwin P. Christy.—The examination of witnesses in this case was proceeded with yesterday, before Judge DALY.

P. G. Clark was sworn and examined by Mr. Bradford. Mr. Clark drew the will which is contested. He testified to having had several interviews with the deceased before his death relative to his affairs, and especially one just after the injuries which caused his death, relative to his will. Mrs. Christy was not present at any of these interviews between deceased and himself, except the one on Saturday, the day after his injury, in the judgment of the witness, Mr. Christy's mind was perfectly sound at the time of executing the will, he was a man of unanimable temper, and could not brook restraint, but would fly into a passion if there was any restraint to control him. witness once acquainted with deceased in 1851, has done business for him as a lawyer.

The witness was cross-examined at great length on the circumstances attending the execution of the will, and on the influence which is alleged to have been brought to bear upon the deceased. The case will probably occupy some days.

An appearance was put in by Mr. Reany for Robert F. Christy, brother of deceased.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The Mayor of New-York vs. Allen et al.—Judgment ordered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 27, 1862.

$16,000 U. S. 6s, '67, Reg	101	100 Erie Railway	64¾
13,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Reg	101⅝	100 do	b30 64⅝
9,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	103	550 do	b10 64⅝
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	103¾	600 do	64⅝
500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	100⅛	200 do	b30 64⅝
4,000 do	100⅛	200 do	s30 64¾
500 do	sold ord 103	400 Erie Railway Pref	91⅝
3,000 U. S. 1 Yr. Cer	98⅞	600 do	92⅛
10,000 do	99	800 Hudson River R	71½
20,000 City 6s, '87	109	400 do	72
10,000 do	109¼	200 do	b30 72⅛
3,000 Ill. Cen. 8s, '77	106	200 do	72⅜
500 Ohio St. 6s '70	107	100 do	72¼
2,000 do	108¼	200 do	72⅝
10,000 Tenn St. 6s '90	54	100 do	b60 73⅛
20,000 do	55⅛	1000 Harlem Railroad	22
1,000 do	56¼	550 Harlem R. Pref	60
5,000 Va. State 6s	65	50 Stonington R	100
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	63½	200 Reading Railroad	78⅜
10,000 do	64	600 do	78⅝
12,000 do	63¾	200 do	b30 79
15,000 Mo. St. 6s issued to H. & St. Jo. R	69	50 Mich. Cen. R	s30 92⅜
1,000 Cal. St. 7s	113⅜	1850 do	92⅝
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	109⅜	200 do	b10 92⅝
2,000 E. R. 4th M. Bds	101⅜	200 do	b60 92¾
3,000 Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. Sk. Fd. Bs	116	50 do	s15 92⅞
2,000 Mich. So. 2d m	109⅛	300 do	b30 92⅞
1,000 Mich. S. & L. bds	107¾	200 M. S. & N. I. R	44⅛
2,000 do	108	600 do	46⅝
2,000 Ill. C. R. bds	107	200 do	45⅞
1,000 A. & T. H. 1st m	86	200 do	b30 46
3,000 C. & N. W. 2d m	32⅛	850 do	45¾
1,000 To. & W. 2d mtg	89	150 do	b30 45¾
10,000 do	89½	24 Panama Railroad	137
10,000 C. & A. 1 bds	101	200 Ill. Cen. Rd. Scrip	83⅜
17,000 P., F. W. & C. 1stm.	106	200 do	s10 83½
1,000 Pit. F. W. & C. 2m	94	1,150 do	83⅜
2,000 Pit. F. W. & C. 3rd	77½	100 Ill. Cen. Full Stock	80
1,000 do	77	600 Clev. & Pitts. R	39⅝
7,000 Clev. & Pit. 4m	72	300 do	b30 39¾
10 North River Bank	96	400 Gal. & Chi.	89
25 Bank of Commerce	98	200 do	s10 87
10 do	98¼	200 do	87⅜
10 Bank of Republic	95	200 do	87½
20 Hanover Bank	88	50 do	s60 88⅛
10 Del. & H. Can. C	111	2,000 Clev. & Tol. R	73
180 Cumber. Coal Pref	14	160 do	74⅛
120 do	14¼	800 do	b60 72
1000 Nic. Trans. Co	9	300 Chi. & Rock Is. R	85¼
100 do	8¾	100 do	b30 85¾
20 Penn. Coal Co	198	100 do	s30 85
400 Pac. Mail St. Co	118½	100 do	s10 85
100 do	118¼	1300 do	85
100 do	s30 117¾	25 Ch. Bur. & Qu. R	105
150 do	s30 118	250 do	106⅛
120 N. Y. Cen. R	103	100 Mill. Pr. Do Ch. R	34
200 do	103¼	50 New-Jersey Cen. R	150
100 do	s20 107	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch	59
250 do	s5 107	100 do	59¼
100 Toledo & Wab. Prf	72	50 do	59¾
200 do	b30 72		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	103⅛	100 Hudson River R	73¾
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	103⅜	300 do	73
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	93	300 Harlem Railroad	23
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr C	98⅞	500 Harlem R. Pref	s60 50
1,000 Tr. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N	106	400 do	50¼
6,000 E. R. 6th m bs	99⅝	200 Reading Railroad	78⅝
3,000 Hud. R. 3d m. bs	104	200 do	78⅝
6,000 To. & W. 2d mtg	89⅝	100 do	79
10,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d M	94	200 do	b30 79
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d M	77⅜	200 do	b30 79¼
8,000 do	78	200 Mich. Cen. R	92⅜
14,000 Clev. & Pitts 4th m	73	100 do	92⅝
1,000 Nic. Trans. Co	8	100 do	s30 92⅝
95 Del. & Hud. C. Co	113	100 do	s10 92¾
75 do	113⅜	100 do	92¾
50 do	113⅝	1200 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R	46
100 N. Y. Central R	106⅞	500 M. S. & N. I. R	45
200 do	b10 106⅞	100 do	44⅞
100 Pac. Mail St. Co	120	6 Panama Railroad	150
25 do	121	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	83⅜
100 do	120⅝	900 Cl. & Pitts. R	40⅜
100 do	s10 120¾	60 do	40¾
50 do	do 120¾	500 do	40¾
50 do	s30 120⅞	200 Gal. & Chi. R	88⅛
50 do	s30 120⅝	100 do	s10 88¾
500 Erie Railway	64⅝	400 Clev. & Tol. R	71⅞
100 do	b30 64⅜	200 Chi. & R. I. R	s10 93¾
100 do	s10 64	400 do	b10 93¾
250 Erie Railway Pref	91⅜	25 do	93¾
100 do	b30 91¾	50 Chi., Bur. & Qu. R	106¾
100 do	b10 91⅞	100 Nor. & Wor. R	75
50 Tol. & W. R. Pref	72		

MONDAY, Oct. 27—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 25, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 18:

Increase in Loans	$2,367,261
Decrease in Specie	1,305,725
Decrease in Circulation	29,289
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	160,514

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Oct. 25, 1862.	Oct. 18, 1862.	Oct. 19, 1861.
Capital	$67,050,000	$67,050,000	$59,125,000
Loans	147,268,046	174,879,346	172,512,085
Specie	42,296,616	37,453,531	38,730,256
Circulation	8,415,643	9,878,210	9,907,529
Gross Deposits	140,245,158	205,488,006	200,911,478
Exchanges	18,528,201	40,980,034	42,574,020
Balances	121,716,957	164,507,972	164,337,458
In Sub-Treasury	7,399,703	6,948,313	8,240,840

The bank return shows another gain in Loans and Discounts of over two millions. The course of Policy with a number of the Banks in lending upon Gold has reduced the Specie average, by their present report. Further alterations of this nature are not improbable. They would certainly contribute to a more correct appreciation of the actual sum in Gold held by the Banks exclusive of what they have merely lent their Currency to speculators.

The price of Gold to-day with the Bullion and other Money Brokers in Wall-street is 130¾ ₱ cent., buyers, and 131¼ sellers. The rate of Exchange on London is 144½@145 ₱ cent., as on Saturday. The United States Notes for Custom-house use are 127@127¼ ₱ cent. There is much less excitement in Gold and Custom-house Notes since the resolve of the Stock Exchange Board to exclude them from their dealings. The quotations through the day have scarcely varied ¼@¾ ₱ cent. The export demand for Gold is lighter than last week as no steamer sails direct from this port until Saturday next.

Some of the private lenders of Money at call to the Stock Brokers were disposed to-day to mark up their rate of interest to 6 ₱ cent. At Bank we are advised of no change. The whole range of the quotations on temporary loan is 4@6 ₱ cent.

At the Sub Treasury nothing of moment transpired. The Customs are about $200,000, and would probably have been larger but for the rain-storm, which interferes with the landing of Goods. We learn that the receipts into the Treasury from the Inland Taxes are rapidly on the increase.

The semi-official statement from Washington in this morning's paper affords much satisfaction in reference to the present total of the Public Debt. The statement corrects various exaggerated rumors of the condition of the Treasury and the burden of the Government indebtedness. The following is believed to be an approximate classification of the Public Debt—agreeing with the total of the statement referred to:

INTEREST BEARING DEBT OF UNITED STATES.

Five

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE BELL'S STRATAGEM.

WINTER GARDEN—ROMEO AND JULIET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING HENRY THE FOURTH.

IRVING HALL—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PANTERETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway—TREATY WITH JAPAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIZELL'S CALIFORNIA.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The promises of a forward movement of the Army of the Potomac are at last likely to be fulfilled. Gen. PLEASANTON, with his cavalry and four pieces of artillery, crossed a new pontoon bridge at Berlin, six miles below Harper's Ferry, on Sunday, at daylight, and proceeded direct to Lovettsville, in Loudon County, from which point he subsequently proceeded toward Leesburgh. Shortly after the crossing of the cavalry, Gen. BURNSIDE, with his Second Army Corps, commenced crossing at the same point, and occupied nearly the whole day in passing over. He occupied Lovettsville at night, and was expected to move forward yesterday morning—in what direction is not yet known. Other divisions of the army were prepared to follow from Bolivar Heights and other points higher up. The reports from the front announce that the rebels have drawn in their pickets at Charlestown, abandoned Martinsburgh, after completing the destruction of the railroad property, and fallen back toward Winchester. Whether they have retreated beyond that point or will give battle there is the great point to be developed by the movements of our army.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* states, on what he deems reliable authority, that the rebel Gen. WISE is advancing toward Yorktown with twenty thousand men, all conscripts. It is thought probable that this force will merely reoccupy the works at Williamsburgh, to prevent an advance of our forces toward Richmond in that direction.

The Philadelphia *Press* denies the correctness of the rumors in relation to the proposed changes in the army, and adds: "Gen. MCCLELLAN is now prepared to advance upon LEE at Winchester. His army has been strengthened and equipped: the arms, and clothing, and ordnance stores, captured by the enemy on the Peninsula and at Manassas, or used by the soldiers, have been replaced; immense reinforcements have been sent into Maryland from the Northern States. The conference of loyal Governors has had the effect of systematizing the efforts of the States, and giving confidence and power to the General Government; and when Gen. MCCLELLAN moves across the Potomac it will be at the head of an army more splendidly provided and more thoroughly disciplined than any that has been raised since the beginning of the rebellion."

Unmistakable signs of activity in Gen. MITCHEL'S Department have reached us—the first reports, as usual in all important affairs in the Department of the South, coming to us through rebel channels. A dispatch from BEAUREGARD, dated the 23d inst., at Savannah, published in the Richmond papers, announces that the "Abolitionists" attacked Pocotaligo and Coosawatchie on the day previous, and were repulsed to the gunboats at Mackey's Point and Bee's Creek Landing, leaving their dead and wounded behind. Our forces are said by BEAUREGARD to have come in "thirteen gunboats and transports." Another dispatch from Charleston, rather more modest, simply states that our gunboats anchored below Coosawatchie and landed our forces, which were driven back to the boats. We shall have to await the receipt of our own advices before we can judge of the magnitude and importance of this affair, but we are inclined to think that it was nothing more than a preliminary reconnoissance to the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of the rebels in that vicinity, before making an attack in earnest. Cutting the railroad between Charleston and Savannah will of course be the first step toward an attack on either of these cities.

Galveston, Texas, is now in possession of the National forces, having been evacuated by the rebels about the 4th inst. The news is contained in an extra of the Houston *Telegraph*, which states that the National commander notified the people that four days would be allowed for the women and children to leave. On the last day of grace the rebel troops commenced the evacuation, and the city was occupied by our forces on the 5th.

Advices from the Southwest are important, as indicating that the rebels are not disposed to abandon their Fall Campaign there without another desperate effort to better their fortunes. It is reported that there is great activity among them in the vicinity of Helena, Vicksburgh and Holly Springs. The number of rebels at the latter place is said to be seventy thousand, a great portion of whom are conscripts—every man in the South, under thirty-five years of age, being now in the army. It is also reported that PRICE is on the Hatchie River with fifty thousand men, marching in the direction of Bolivar, and that PILLOW is in the same neighborhood with twenty thousand men. These figures are, no doubt, much exaggerated. Another report is to the effect that Gen. JO. JOHNSTON is in command of a large army at Little Rock, Ark. A rumor was prevalent at Memphis, at last accounts, that a force of a thousand rebel cavalry had stationed themselves nine miles from that City, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and had taken possession of the line, and this was supposed to be but the advance of a large rebel force having designs upon Memphis. A report has also reached Cairo that the rebels have possession of the Tennessee shore, opposite Island No. 10, but there is no doubt that the National force there can hold the position.

We learn of a desperate fight at Waverly, Tenn., twenty miles southwest of Fort Donelson, between 200 National troops stationed there, with one piece of artillery, and 800 rebels. The latter were completely routed, with a loss of 24 killed, a large number wounded, and 25 captured. Our loss was but 2 killed and 2 wounded.

We have advices from Pensacola to the 19th inst., by the arrival at this port of the United States steam-transport *Honduras*. All was quiet there. Admiral FARRAGUT, with his squadron, was waiting orders, hourly expected, for an attack upon Mobile.

A dispatch from Washington to the *Evening Post* says: It is said that the astonishing leaks in the War Department which have excited so much comment ever since the war broke out, have at last been discovered in the person of a traitor-clerk, who has intimate connections with the JEFF. DAVIS Government. Grave charges have been preferred against this person, and they are now undergoing an investigation. The rebels have continually known of the plans of our Generals in advance of their execution, and they have not learned them from the newspapers.

Gen. MORGAN'S Division, which held Cumberland Gap for so many weeks, passed through Gallipolis, on the way to the scene of active operations in Western Virginia, on Oct. 23. The force has been entirely reclothed and paid. Much dissatisfaction has prevailed among the East Tennesseeans in the division at having been ordered away from their homes, and this feeling was aggravated by the publication of Parson BROWNLOW'S recent injudicious address, but the officers of the different regiments succeeded in appeasing the discontent which was felt. Parson BROWNLOW met the brigade at Portland, Ohio, and addressed it briefly.

From headquarters the St. Louis *Republican* learns that Col. CHIPMAN, chief of Gen. CURTIS'S staff, who is on a tour of inspection in Kansas, recently attended a council of over one thousand Indian refugees at Le Roy. O-PO-THE-TO-HE-LO was the leading spirit. The Indians insist on fighting the rebel Indians in their own way. Gen. PIKE'S Indians may prepare for war, as they commenced it at Pea Ridge. Important movements are contemplated by the old Chief.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Democratic Union Association, LUKE F. COZANS presiding, met last evening at its rooms on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, and was addressed by Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, Hon. JAMES BROOKS, and EDWIN JAMES, Esq., in the strain of denunciation and boastfulness which has of late become fashionable with the so-called "Conservatives" when speaking of the Administration and the impending State election. The audience was neither very large nor very enthusiastic.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, a resolution to change the name of Greene-street, between Fourth and Eighth streets, to Winthrop-place, was referred. The proposed $1,000,000 Harbor and City Defence Ordinance was taken up, read in part, and then laid over, the members not appearing to be disposed to discuss it. The proposed Fractional Currency Ordinance, previously introduced by Mr. ORTON, and a highly necessary measure, was also taken up and read, and, at first, a disposition was manifested to indefinitely defer action upon it, but to this course Messrs. STEVENSON, JONES, LENT, GLADNEY, and others, strenuously objected, and also urged the necessities of the public for its adoption. Mr ORTON mentioned a fact that the municipal Corporations all around us were issuing small-change certificates. He had seen such certificates from Newark, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, &c. The Family Aid Fund, he was informed, would run out within a week, and as the Common Council had pledged themselves to keep up the aid uninterrupted to the close of the war, it behooved them to decide speedily whether they will directly raise more money for the purpose, or arrange some plan for paying out small-change certificates to the beneficiaries of that fund. (This Board have passed a new half-million Family Aid Ordinance, but in the other Board a disposition prevails to combine the two subjects.) The currency subject was finally laid over and made the special order for the next meeting. The Board adjourned to Thursday.

The Aldermanic Railway Committee failed to meet yesterday afternoon.

It is estimated that the cargo of the prize steamer *Bermuda* will yield at least $600,000.

The cargo of the prize bark *Fanny Lenore*, discharged last week at Philadelphia, consisted of 10,710 bushels of salt, besides a lot of chickory.

The prize-master and crew of the schooner *Agnes* has arrived at Philadelphia, and reports that the vessel was wrecked off Hatteras, and the wreck sold by order of the Commandant of that place. Together with a portion of the cargo, consisting of salt and liquors. The residue of the cargo was destroyed, owing to the fact that by the existing regulations at Hatteras, only a certain quantity of salt and liquors can be sold to the residents of that locality. The proceeds of the sales were taken to Philadelphia. The *Agnes* was captured in St. Andrew's Bay, Ga. When captured she was from Nassau, and ostensibly bound for Baltimore.

Gen. BUELL was in Louisville on Oct. 24, as the dispatch announcing the fact says, "receiving the congratulations of his friends on the brilliant close of the Kentucky campaign."

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* states that Mme. ANNA BISHOP, the celebrated singer, died in that city on Friday, Oct. 17, in consequence of injuries received by her clothes taking fire while she was singing at a concert in St. Paul's on the Wednesday preceding.

The trial of JACOB WEBER, for the murder of his wife, by shooting with a pistol, on the morning of the 26th of August last, was commenced in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and will be continued at 11 o'clock to-day.

The Stock Market left off steady yesterday afternoon, after a large speculative business in the New-York and Western Railways. Gold 131. Exchange 144@144 per cent.

Breadstuffs were generally lower, yesterday, and not very active. Provisions attracted less attention. Pork was cheaper. Groceries, Cotton, Hemp and Naval Stores were quiet. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Tallow and Whisky. The Freight market was inactive.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—The public are looking with greater interest than ever for news from our army on the Upper Potomac. The telegraph has been permitted to announce that the movement of the army has already begun; and, as the late heavy rains have undoubtedly raised the water in the Potomac so as to permit the whole of McCLELLAN'S force to advance, we shall probably have news of a rebel retreat or of a battle, before the end of this week. It has generally been thought that, when Gen. MCCLELLAN moved from Harper's Ferry, he would march directly down upon LEE'S army at Winchester, and fight the rebel leader and his forces in their chosen position. An article published yesterday, however, showed how unsatisfactory a battle must be, even if we defeated the rebels in a general engagement, at Winchester, as there were innumerable mountain passes which small bodies of the enemy could hold, and thus prevent our following up a victory. There are other and better lines of advance for our army than would be that up the Shenandoah Valley; and Gen. MCCLELLAN will very likely first compel the rebels to leave their stronghold before he attacks them.

This Picture and That.

It is a strange spectacle. Southern slaveholders, fresh from the rebel States, here in the face of our people, solemnly declaring that Slavery must perish if Liberty is to live, and conjuring us to support the President's proclamation as the sure means of destroying the rebellion: Northern demagogues, on the other hand, contending that Slavery has inviolable rights beyond the reach of military law, and denouncing the President's Proclamation as a blunder and a crime. Southern men substantiating, beyond all possibility of doubt, that the rebels have staked their all upon the Confederacy, and protesting with impassioned earnestness that overtures of compromise would be alike futile and ignominious: Northern men holding out that the rebels still long for the Old Flag, and that they may be, and ought to be, won back by conciliation. Southern men reprobating the rebellion, in unqualified terms, as the most unprovoked, wanton, faithless and heinous conspiracy that ever disgraced the earth, and invoking us, in the name of country, humanity and God, to combat this *crime of crimes* to the very last: Northern men excusing and extenuating it, pretending that it was instigated by Northern wrong, that we have no right to push it to an extremity, that it has rights and interests which we are bound to respect even while we fight it, and that, as soon as possible, we must quit fighting it altogether! And yet it is this spectacle which has just been presented to us. We have seen, in the last week, HAMILTON of Texas, BOYNTON and FRAZIER of Florida, HOYE of Mississippi, CARTER and ROGERS of Tennessee, and BOSSERMAN of Virginia, engaged in the one work: HORATIO SEYMOUR, JOHN VAN BUREN, FERNANDO WOOD, and ISAIAH RYNDERS, engaged in the other.

It would seem that the very sight of these men, thus separately ranged, without one word spoken, would be sufficient to satisfy every true man in New-York where his suffrage should go. It is a living illustration, worth a thousand formal arguments.

Nobody need ask why HORATIO SEYMOUR, FERNANDO WOOD, and their associates, oppose extreme measures against the rebellion. Nothing else could be expected. Of course they are kind. "A fellow feeling makes men wondrous kind." They had been the political and personal friends of the Confederate leaders—kindred with them for long years in association, proclivities, and aims. They were for giving them every concession to keep them in the Union, and to the last hour were against coercing them. It is the most natural thing in the world that they should continue to have some interest for the rebels, and try to make it easy for them as far as they can. Their conduct comes directly from the fact that they are all, in greater or less measure, *rebel sympathizers*.

But these Southern men—how should they be so earnest in their hostility, so uncompromising in their counsel? Certainly they understand the rebellion better than any Northern man can. From its first, feeblest breath, they have known it and felt it. They have watched its growth; they have measured its strength; they have tested its spirit and temper; they have scanned its plans and purposes. They are the most intelligent of all witnesses, the most competent of all judges. And, what is more, they have the greatest stake in the speediest and most effectual suppression of the rebellion. Their wives, their children, their homes—their all, is now under rebel power. Whatever personal observation and experience can do in the way of enlightening the judgment, and whatever personal interest can do in the way of stimulating to a right conclusion, are here completely secured. And yet these men testify with unanimity that the rebellion neither can be, nor ought to be, propitiated by compromise or by lenity, and that the only true policy, in respect to it, is the thorough, unsparing policy now proposed by President LINCOLN. Surely, if they believed that peace and security were more quickly attainable by other means, they would not be slow to advocate them. They have no such belief. They know that all pretenses to that effect are a delusion and a snare. They completely understand the rebellion. It is because they completely understand it that they utterly abhor it, and it is because they utterly abhor it, that they so earnestly adjure us to crush it, without concession and without respite. Their conduct comes directly from the fact that they are *not rebel sympathizers*.

How is it possible for the loyal freemen of New-York to hesitate between these opposite appeals? It is essentially a question between the war policy and the peace policy, the rebel-crushing spirit and the rebel-courting spirit, the vindication of authority and the humiliation of authority, security and insecurity, constancy and tergiversation, honor and disgrace. This is one of those alternatives on which to deliberate is to be lost. Loyalty loses its character in the very act of calculating. It is a matter which instinct, in every true nature, will decide, even before reason can take it up at all. If patriotism runs in our veins as it should, every drop of our blood will leap responsively to the call of those brother patriots of the South. We shall be quickened to new energy, and be awake to no other thought than how to put down rebel-sympathizers by the ballot, and rebels by the bullet.

THE SITUATION AT NASHVILLE.—Notwithstanding the frequent revival of the story of Nashville being surrounded, cut off, besieged and ordered to surrender, we continue in the faith that it is not in imminent danger. Undoubtedly there is intense desire on the part of the rebels to take it, especially the Tennessee rebels. Their pride is aroused on the subject. They would give more for Nashville than for all the other points our army holds in the State. They quarreled with BRAGG for leaving Nashville behind and marching into Kentucky. It is not unlikely that they will—the Tennessee rebels—under the lead of Gov. HARRIS, Dr FORREST, and others, improvise an attack of their own upon Nashville, as a reproach to the Confederate Government which fails to give them back their capital. But such attack will fall, we believe.

BRAGG may push on from East Tennessee to join in the siege of Nashville, but he can hardly reach there before a good part of ROSECRANS' army will be there to meet him.

Questions for Loyal Men.

In the outburst of patriotism which followed the fall of Sumter, our people gathered indignantly round the offices of certain newspapers in this City, whose loyalty they instinctively suspected, and compelled them to show their colors. Those papers now, every one of them, support SEYMOUR, and every one feels it to be appropriate that they should do so. Can any loyal man fail to see why they support him, and why that support is appropriate?

During the course of the present struggle there have been men among us who have been notoriously disloyal, who have never failed of an opportunity to hamper the Government or to encourage the rebels, whose speeches have been welcomed and praised by the rebels and by our foreign maligners. It is not necessary to mention their names. Every loyal man recognizes them by this description. Every one of these men was loud and earnest in the nomination of Mr. SEYMOUR, is loud and earnest in endeavoring to secure his election, and every loyal man feels that he would be surprised if he was to learn that there was one who was not so. Can any one fail to see why they desire the election of Mr. SEYMOUR, or why he would feel such surprise?

JOHN VAN BUREN speaks in behalf of Mr. SEYMOUR, and the Richmond papers praise him as being "enlightened" and "civilized," while they have bestowed upon none of us hitherto milder epithets than that of "barbarian." Does any one wonder that the Richmond rebels praise Mr. VAN BUREN? Is not their praise instinctively felt to be the only logical conclusion from his words?

In the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, which has been recently consigned by Gen. SCOTT'S letter to even deeper depths of execration and ignominy, there were found two men whose names will ever be dear to the hearts of all loyal men. Could any man expect that such men should support Mr. SEYMOUR? Does any one wonder that Judge HOLT and Gen. DIX are earnestly desirous of the success of WADSWORTH and TREMAIN? Does not every loyal man know, without ever having heard, that the rest of that disgraced Cabinet, that FLOYD, and COBB, and THOMPSON, and TOUCEY, yes, and the old Peter Funk-tionary himself, are as earnestly desirous of the election of Mr. SEYMOUR? Why are they so? If there is any man who loves and would help his country in her hour of need, and would not knowingly help her enemies, and who is trying to make himself think that he can vote for Mr. SEYMOUR without helping them, we ask him to read carefully, and answer candidly the questions we have asked, and then to ask himself honestly what it can be in Mr. SEYMOUR which attracts to him thus the sympathy and support of all those men who have been and are a stench in the nostrils of all loyal men? What else can it be but that they all feel that in his election there is a menace for the Government, and for those who are bent upon subduing the rebellion, and a promise of help and assistance—a comfort for the rebels?

A Corps of Reserves.

We are pleased to learn that our military authorities are considering the subject of establishing a corps of reserves in the vicinity of the Capital to be held in hand for such service as the emergency may require. The importance of forming such a corps has been urged upon the Government by officers high in military authority and experience, and it is surprising that so little heed should have been given to their recommendations. Our evident departure from the plainest principles of warfare in this particular has, very justly, subjected us to the criticism of foreigners, who have a notable prejudice in favor of the rules of strategy established by long experience in the art of war, under the ablest commanders of history. The Paris *Moniteur* is particularly satirical at the idea of risking a great cause upon an army which fights without reserves.

After more than a year of exhausting warfare we are entering upon a new campaign against the rebels, with our armies in the field almost precisely in the position they occupied at the start. It is possible to see now the mistakes which have led to this result, and though those of the past may find their excuse in ignorance, a heavy responsibility will rest with our authorities if they are repeated. Our experience has been sufficiently costly to teach us the folly of again intrusting everything to the skill of any single General, however wise, or to the strength of any one army, however large or well appointed. The question of the safety of our National Capital should be put beyond conjecture, and in no way left dependent upon the success of our armies of invasion.

Let the advance of the main army upon Richmond be increased by a large corps of efficient reserves, stationed at Washington, who should be ready at all times for instant action, without waiting for shoes, or halting for ammunition or other supplies. If the Army of the Potomac is successful in the attack, this corps will enable us to at once follow up our victory to the gates of Richmond. If by any chance it is defeated, we shall at least be saved such scenes of disorganization and panic as have followed our two Bull Runs, and possibly be able to turn the tide of success at the critical moment in our favor.

There need be no excuse for lack of men. If our Generals in the field call for all of the 600,000 new troops, let us draft another hundred thousand to form our reserves. They will scarcely be needed, however, for the recruits in process of instruction, and the convalescents not yet ready for the field, can be formed into an efficient corps, with a few well disciplined regiments as a basis for the organization. The men now being drafted for nine months can be turned to good account for use in this way. The machinery for their organization into brigades and divisions is already in operation at Washington, and by proper management we can speedily have a corps of at least fifty thousand additional men about the Capital, to guard against possible contingencies of failure.

Sterling Price Probably Repentant.

There are those at present in the rebel army guilty of a very great crime, it must be admitted, against their country, but yet possessing ability equally great to serve the cause of freedom, if they will repent and come back to duty. Among these we may name STERLING PRICE, of Missouri, as conspicuous. PRICE was a Union man long after the war of rebellion was commenced. He was President of the Union Convention of Missouri, and when he took up arms it was in the name of the State of Missouri, and to vindicate State laws against what he deemed unauthorized military interference. For months in the field PRICE was not recognized by the Confederate rebel Government, and he refused to recognize or obey them.

But PRICE had gone too far, as he supposed, to retrace his steps, and he was compelled at last to unite his name and fortunes with the JEFF. DAVIS Confederacy. The Richmond despotism, however, has never forgiven him for his hesitating, half Union policy at the beginning. It has always slighted and snubbed him, by subjecting him to men of inferior fame and capacities. It required him, in the first place, to subordinate his command to the shallow BEN. MCCULLOCH, whose incapacity lost the advantages of the great battle of Wilson's Creek. Next, it put him under VAN DORN, who fought and lost the battle of Pea Ridge, against the advice and apprehensions of PRICE.

This did not suffice to procure a change of position. Quite recently VAN DORN made his attack on Corinth against PRICE'S remonstrances, and with the like disastrous result as at Pea Ridge.

During all this time, the rebel population of the Southwest have kept up entire confidence in PRICE, and great enthusiasm for him. They demanded his promotion as Major-General, but it was long and obstinately refused by JEFF. DAVIS, and finally bestowed only on condition that PRICE should turn over 5,000 Missouri rebel volunteers that had joined him, to the Confederate service. In all the mutations of the Western (rebel) Department, PRICE has been persistently kept out of the chief command—VAN DORN, HEBERT and HOLMES being successively preferred to him.

After the late battle at Corinth, it was deemed certain by PRICE'S friends that VAN DORN would be superseded, and PRICE elevated to the chief command in the West. The rebel Governors of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas united in petitioning JEFF. DAVIS in his behalf. It has been in vain. VAN DORN is superseded, but Gen. PEMBERTON, not PRICE, is put in his place. PEMBERTON may be the better man, but it is clear that PRICE'S friends in the West do not see it.

The *Missouri Republican* of last Friday brings us rather significant news on this subject. It reviews the facts of STERLING PRICE'S history and connection with the rebellion as above, and then states that Gen. EDWIN PRICE, son of Major-Gen. STERLING PRICE, who has been an Aid of his father in much of his laborious military service, has resigned his commission in the Confederate army. The paper adds that Gen. PRICE, the younger, threw up his commission "on account of a probable sense of the injustice and wrong done by the Confederate authorities at Richmond to his father." But the most remarkable part of the *Republican's* article is the following sentence at the close:

"We sincerely believe that there was a way open for STERLING PRICE to draw a sword in which we have never believed his whole heart is he would do it. We believe that if permitted to come back to Missouri, he would abandon every thought of rebellion, and become once more an upright peaceable and honorable citizen."

The *Republican*, before PRICE'S defection in Missouri, and, indeed, for a considerable time after, was his earnest friend and apologist. As PRICE'S STAFF is composed almost wholly of Missourians who communicate frequently with St. Louis, it may be that considerable value belongs to these words of the *Republican*.

THE AFFAIR NEAR CHARLESTON.—BEAUREGARD has such an ill reputation for veracity, that we do not feel called upon to accept without qualification, his report of the affair that took place midway between Charleston and Savannah on last Thursday. We doubt whether both Pocotaligo and Coosawhatchie were attacked in force; we doubt whether the Abolitionists were repulsed to their gunboats—whether they came in thirteen gunboats and transports—whether they left the railroad uninjured—whether they left their dead and wounded on the field—and whether BEAUREGARD'S cavalry were in hot pursuit; and if there be anything else beyond these six assertions stated or involved in BEAUREGARD'S ten-line report, we doubt its truth. The only thing in this connection which we credit—and this we credit because it has proof outside of BEAUREGARD'S report—is that Gen. MITCHEL made a naval reconnoissance up the Coosawhatchie River, in the direction of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad, with the object probably of cutting the communication between these two cities. As for its result we must await the report of Gen. MITCHEL and our own correspondence. We have no doubt that Admiral DUPONT and Gen. MITCHEL did whatever they set out to do; and if that was to cut the railroad from Charleston to Savannah, we think likely that the movement was preparatory to an attack on one of these cities.

In reading BEAUREGARD'S report, the curious fact will be noted that in this his first report of an engagement since the battle of Shiloh, he carries out the suggestion made by himself in his confidential communication to Gen. BRAGG, and characterizes the Union soldiers as "*Abolitionists*." The suggestion and the reason he gave for it are as follows:

"By-the-by, I think we ought hereafter, in our official papers, to call the Yankees 'Abolitionists' instead of 'Federals,' for they now proclaim 'not only the abolition of Slavery, but of all our constitutional rights;' and that name will have a stinging effect on all our Western enemies. I intend to issue a general order on the subject whenever I assume a command."

We rather doubted the authenticity of this "confidential letter" when it was given to the public, because of the badness of its style and the foolishness of its suggestions. But the silliest proposition of all is now adopted in an authentic document from BEAUREGARD'S own hand—which of course tends to confirm the genuineness of the confidential letter. BEAUREGARD has a National reputation as a liar, but it seems he is now actually tapering off into a fool. "*Facilis descensus Averni.*"

Fernando Wood.

Patriotism is *not* the last refuge of the scoundrel, old Dr. JOHNSON to the contrary notwithstanding. FERNANDO WOOD is not a whit nearer this so-called last shift than before the late decision of the Court of Appeals in the MARVINE case. Instead of hiding his shame in mock devotion to his country, he makes himself more at home in faction and sedition than ever. The same spirit which impelled him to resist the Metropolitan Police Law by force—to instigate the bread-riots—to telegraph to TOOMBS to stick to the muskets—to recommend, by official message, that New-York should join the South in seceding—to threaten, at the Academy of Music, that Congress should be broken up and dispersed, still cleaves to him. In fact he never was on quite so fierce a rampage as just now. In his speech at his ratification meeting as nominee for Congress, he declares what he is going to do when he gets to Washington. "I am going to the President, and I will tell him that without we have a change of measures, so help me God! we will make a change of men." If Old ABE don't listen to his dictation, what then? Why he soon says, in a connection that cannot be mistaken: "A despotism has come upon us; and if a despotism has come, if we are to have a tyrant, I want a splendid, brilliant ruler, one that has nerve and brain, and is equal to the emergency." In other words, the President must do the bidding of the Fernando Woods of the country, or somebody shall be put in his place who will.

These preposterous ravings of course do not disturb us. FERNANDO will undertake no such *rôle* in Washington as he gives out. With all his hardihood, he never goes beyond certain lengths. So long as he has the slightest chance of success, there is nothing which he dares not attempt. But he is neither martyr nor fanatic, and takes precious good care to run into no bootless danger. Yet, whatever he may try or refrain from trying, his malign spirit remains the same; and our City cannot send it to Washington as an exponent of her own spirit, without a disgrace that will go far to blot out all the honor she has gained from her unparalleled efforts and sacrifices in the loyal cause.

FERNANDO WOOD seeks to go to Washington as a declared enemy of the Administration, as an avowed opponent of the war—for he says that under Democratic rule there would "not be need of firing another gun"—and as a known sympathizer with the rebels, ready to make terms with them on the first opportunity. By political education and habit an inveterate intriguer and consummate plotter, and combining an imposing air with a good deal of suavity on occasion, in spite of his infamous reputation—nay, perhaps, all the more by reason of it—he would be sure, if he went to the House of Representatives, to draw around him all the dark spirits of that body, and might work the most serious mischief. He is the last man who ought to be sent to the National councils at a period when whole-souled, straightforward, ever-faithful patriotism is so peculiarly requisite.

We are glad to learn that his opponent Capt. JOHN DUFFY, a staunch War-Democrat of Douglas antecedents, will be cordially supported by all the Republicans of the Fifth District, as well as the better portion of the Democracy, and has a good chance of an election. Let no pains be spared to secure this result. WOOD has his cohorts well-trained, and undoubtedly will make a desperate fight. But if his antagonists will only put forth all their available strength, he will surely be beaten.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.—In our Paris correspondence of yesterday, we notice the statement that the French Expedition to Mexico will reach 80,000 men, perhaps more, and be accompanied by a powerful fleet.

We have had some experience in dispatching large bodies of troops, with their accompaniments, by water, to different points on our coast. Take, for instance, the expedition to Port Royal, S. C., the Burnside Expedition to the coast of North Carolina, and BUTLER'S Expedition to New-Orleans. All the forces composing these expeditions did not exceed forty thousand men, and yet the world has scarcely seen such an amount of sea transportation brought together as was required by these expeditions. Eighty-five vessels of all descriptions, we believe, composed the fleet that sailed from Fortress Monroe to Port Royal. This fleet transported fifteen thousand men.

Now it is stated that the French Emperor proposes to send across the ocean, to the coast of Mexico—a voyage of over 4,000 miles—an army of 80,000 men, with its stores, ammunition, artillery and a goodly number of horses. It is also stated that a large naval force is to accompany the expedition.

At the lowest calculation, 200 transports of the largest size would be necessary to convey

the army and its equipments and supplies from France to Mexico, saying nothing about the naval part of the expedition.

We have seen no indications of any such vast preparations in France for the Mexican expedition. Our correspondent in Paris has been very correct in his advices relative to this expedition, and he may be right now, but we are disposed to doubt.

CHARGES AGAINST THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF NORFOLK.—A Washington telegraphic correspondent recently made certain charges against Gen. VIELE, Military Governor of Norfolk, and added that the Norfolk Secessionists had "presented him with a magnificent carriage, as a token of their approval of his official course as Governor of that city." Facts have been submitted to us which prove that the charges against Gen. VIELE were unjust, and that the statement of the presentation to him of a carriage or any other testimonial from rebels was false. Complaints against this General have been very plentiful from certain partisans since his appointment as Military Governor of Norfolk; but, on examination being made into them by his superior officer, they have been discovered to be either trivial or unfounded. Gen. VIELE'S course at Norfolk has been conciliatory but firm; and he has discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction both of Gen. DIX and the authorities at Washington, who have full opportunities of knowing all the facts and incidents of his administration.

We are rejoiced to learn these things; and we are glad to do justice to an officer whose gallantry has been proved in the field, and who has done his best in his efforts to serve his country in the difficult, reasponsible, and honorable position which he has held for the last half-year.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT—BEN. WOOD IN DANGER.—The Jeffersonian Democracy of this District, indisposed to let "Love and Secession" have their own way, have nominated as an opponent of BEN. WOOD, Mr. WILLIAM L. ELLSWORTH, formerly under Mr. BUCHANAN, the United States Consul-General for Cyprus. Mr. ELLSWORTH is highly popular with his party, and unlike Mr. WOOD, is a war Democrat, not at all tainted with treason, and sure to support the Administration with energy so long as it prosecutes with vigor the contest against traitors. There is no doubt of Mr. ELLSWORTH'S election.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 27.

COMMISSIONER BOUTWELL.

Commissioner BOUTWELL, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, will meet the Assessors and Collectors of New-York before leaving that City, and determine certain questions arising in the discharge of their duties. He will spend some time in Massachusetts before returning here.

GEN. MCCALL.

Gen. McCALL will probably be restored to his command, no charges being on file against him. His report of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill and Malvern Hill, which has so long slept in the desk of Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, is expected soon to be made public, and may shed light on the causes of our failure to capture Richmond,

GEN. MARTINDALE'S CASE.

The decision of the Court of Inquiry into the case of Gen. MARTINDALE, though not formally announced, fully acquits that officer of the charges preferred against him. The result of the investigations rather adds to than detracts from Gen. MARTINDALE'S previously good reputation.

GEN. BANKS ABSENT.

Gen. BANKS left Washington this afternoon, and will be absent several days, on a visit to his family. Gen. HEINTZELMAN takes command of the defences here till his return.

CONTRABANDS IN WASHINGTON.

It is an instructive commentary on the political outcry raised by Northern semi-loyalists against the alleged support here by the Government of an army of idle contrabands, that the facts show the amount of negro labor to be hired here, to be greatly less than the demand. Although the arrivals are about fifty a day, on an average, yet are they not sufficient to answer the calls. The men are immediately set at Government work, such as fortifications, &c., to the extent needed, at much lower rates than would hire white laborers; and the women are in great request as house servants, at prices varying from $4 to $8 per month. Of nearly two hundred males, arriving with a party from Portress Monroe on Friday, not one was left a burden on the Government an hour after reaching the contraband quarters—all had been detailed to necessary labor or supplied with private places. When hiring to private parties, they receive from $10 to $40 per month, according to their efficiency.

Equally untrue is the statement that the North is to be overrun by these freed negroes. Not one in a hundred can be induced to go North by any consideration except freedom; and when freedom shall be made universal, the South will recover, by their own voluntary return, the great bulk of her fugitive negro population, now exiled by Slavery from her soil.

PREPARING FOR THE SESSION.

Several handsome residences in this city have been rented by Senators and members of Congress. Senator DIXON, of Connecticut, has leased, for a Winter residence, the elegant mansion opposite the State Department, formerly occupied by Commodore MCAULEY.

FREE LETTERS.

During the last quarter, ending Sept. 30, 933,901 free letters were received at the City Post-office here. The postage on these free letters, at three cents each, if paid, would have amounted to $27,997 03.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE SOUTH.

There is not a single type-foundry south of Baltimore, and most of the Southern papers, unless they succeed in getting type from Europe, will be compelled, in the course of a year, to suspend publication on account of the worn-out condition of the type from which they are printed. So far as typography is concerned, the rebel newspapers already present a wretched appearance.

THE COLORADO SILVER MINES.

The news from the Colorado Silver Mines is of the most favorable character, the mines already opened giving evidences of increased richness as they penetrate the veins. A number of arrastas are now in successful operation, and all interested in the Colorado silver mining district express the highest satisfaction in relation to the results thus far obtained. Large fortunes are being made by those engaged in the business. Machines for crushing the crude ore are being sent to the mines. Gold in considerable quantities is also being found in the mining district. Several thousand dollars worth of amalgam, composed principally of gold, was lately brought in to Los Angelos by several miners, and was estimated to be worth $15 an ounce, dross included. Several rich and extensive gold placers have been discovered, and are being worked by old miners from California.

REQUISITIONS FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, stating that it has been publicly alleged that the army under Gen. McCLELLAN has been unable to move for want of shoes and other supplies, which it is the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to furnish, and directing me to report whether there has been any failure or neglect to furnish shoes or other supplies to that army, or to meet promptly any requisition for its supply upon the Department.

Every requisition for shoes, clothing and such supplies, approved at Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters, has been promptly met, and the goods have been forwarded by rail mostly from this depot with all possible speed.

Lately special agents have been sent with every shipment, to prevent delay upon the route.

The greater part of the supplies were, when called for, on hand in this depot. Such as were not here have been ordered by telegraph from the Philadelphia and New-York depots, and forwarded.

The requisitions have been very large. Ten days ago I was assured that every such requisition had been filled and forwarded. Within the last two days, however, new and large requisitions have been received, which are being shipped as rapidly as possible.

The supply of clothing, shoes and other stores to an army of such size must be continuous, like that of a great city whose population it equals in number. Were every man well shod and clothed to-day, many would be in want to-morrow.

The Department has not been able instantly to fill all requisitions for horses. These requisitions have far exceeded any estimate. Over thirteen thousand (13,000) horses have been issued to the army on the Potomac River since the 1st of September. The demand continues, and the daily issues are still very large.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: In reply to yours of this date, I have the honor to state that, so far as is known to this office, there has been no failure nor neglect of the Subsistence Department to furnish subsistence for the army under command of Gen. McCLELLAN, and that all requisitions for its subsistence on this Department have been promptly met.

Very respectfully your most obedient servant,

A. E. SHIRAS, Major, Acting C. G. S.

COUNTERFEITERS IN THE ARMY.

Two men from Philadelphia, named JAS. HALL and JAMES STEWART, were arrested recently at Harper's Ferry by order of Provost Marshal HOWE, while circulating counterfeit money in the various camps there. About $1,000 in notes on the Farmer's Bank of Bucks County, Penn., and the Stamford Bank, of Connecticut, were found on their persons.

PROVOST-MARSHAL GEN. DRAPER.

Provost-Marshal Gen. DRAPER left to-day for New-York, on business connected with his department.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

There will be an exchange on Friday of all prisoners of war confined here, comprising several officers. Those absent on parole can have an opportunity of arranging their exchange.

THE SECOND DISTRICT REGIMENT.

The report published by one of your cotemporaries of insubordination in the Second Regiment from this District, now here, is pronounced by its officers to be untrue.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals here are Commodore VANDERBILT, Gen. SCHURZ and Hon. J. C. MCDUGAL of California.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 27.

GEN. WADSWORTH'S RELATIONS WITH GEN. MCCLELLAN.

All statements to the effect that Gen. WADSWORTH does not cordially cooperate, and has not from the first cordially cooperated, with Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN in the conduct of the war, or that he has ever raised any question as to the fidelity to the Government of Gen. McCLELLAN, are entirely unfounded. Gen. WADSWORTH has only asked how he could most effectually aid him in the vigorous prosecution of his campaigns. There is authority for this statement.

AN ORDER RELATING TO ARMS.

An order has just been issued from the WAR Department, requiring every commanding officer of a detachment, company, regiment or post, who has any arms in his possession or under his control, for which he is accountable, within ten days after the reception of the order, at the camp or post at which he may be stationed, or if on the march, within twenty days after it has been communicated to him from the headquarters to which he reports, to make an inventory, stating the number of arms for which he is accountable, giving the name or names of the arms, the calibre of the arms; whether they are smooth or rifled; how many are serviceable, and how many require repairs; how many of the arms are in use, and at what place or places those not in use are kept, and what is their condition; the date at which this order was communicated to him. Such inventory will be signed by the officer making it with his full name, title, and post-office address, and be transmitted without delay by mail to Brig.-Gen. JAMES W. RIPLEY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., with a letter of advice. Commanding officers of army corps, divisions, brigades, regiments and posts, are required to see that this order is enforced in their respective commands, and to report to the Adjutant-General whether it has been complied with, stating the names of all officers who fail or neglect to comply with it within the time specified.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY UNLAWFULLY DISPOSED OF.

It appearing that large quantities of Government property have been unlawfully disposed of by non commissioned officers and soldiers, in violation of law and of the army rules and regulations, it is therefore ordered by the War Department that all United States officers commanding posts shall seize all military clothing, blankets, shoes, arms, equipments, and other such supplies, which have been issued by the Government to soldiers, and lost or disposed of by them, and it shall be incumbent on any person not a soldier, who may have such property in his possession, to prove that he has lawfully acquired possession thereof. Such property, when seized, will be turned over to a United States Quartermaster, and his receipt in duplicates taken therefor; one of such receipts to be transmitted to the Quartermaster General. The seizure will also be reported to the Adjutant General. All Provost Marshals appointed by the Government will assist in recovering to the United States this description of public property. Commanding officers of companies are reminded that it is their duty not only to cause soldiers who are guilty of violating the law forbidding the sale, destruction or negligent loss of clothing, arms and public property, to be charged on the muster-rolls with all the articles improperly lost or disposed of, but also to enforce such other punishment as the nature of their offence may demand.

RELEASE OF WM. C BARNEY.

Mr. WM. C. BARNEY, of New-York, who has been a prisoner at the famous Libby Prison, in Richmond, for the last five weeks, has just arrived in this City, having been discharged from custody on Thursday last.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander E. P. NICOLS has been ordered to the command of the steamship *Alabama*, and Acting Boatswain LEES, to the *Lackawanna*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster STUART'S order to the *Alabama* has been revoked, and he has been ordered to report for duty on the steamship *Huron*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon C. W. [illegible] has been ordered to the *Commodore McDonough*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon M. H. HENRY, has been ordered to the *Commodore Morris*.

Acting Master JOSLYN, and Acting Assistant Surgeon H. W. MITCHELL, have been ordered to the *Commodore Hull*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon L. [illegible] has been ordered to the steamer *Susan*.

DISASTER IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A new story having just been added to the War Department building, and the roof not being completed, the heavy rain of yesterday did much damage to the structure, owing to the overflowing of nearly all the rooms. Business is being temporarily transacted in neighboring houses. The papers of the Department were saved from material injury. A week will be required to prepare the premises for reoccupancy.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Common Council—The Railroad Question Decided—Bounties for Volunteers, &c.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen last night, the Joint Railroad and Law Committees, to whom was referred the matter relating to the refusal of the city Railroad Companies to sell tickets at the rate of $4 per hundred, presented two reports. The majority report, signed by Aldermen TENNAN, WALLACE, and FIENZA, recommended the adoption of resolutions, directing the Counselor to agree with the several Railroad Companies upon a proposed case, which shall contain the facts upon which depends the controversy respecting the various issues between the City and the Companies, with the view of having the same submitted to some Court of competent jurisdiction; that the Counselor, before submitting the same to the Court, or entering into any agreement or stipulation therefor, report the same to the Board for its approval, and that he ascertain at once whether said Companies will enter into such an agreement, and if they refuse or neglect to do so, that he report that fact to the Board without delay.

The majority report also recommends the adoption of an ordinance prohibiting smoking on the car platforms,—prohibiting conductors from eating meals on their trips, and requiring cars to be distinctly numbered and well lighted.

The minority report, signed by Alderman SYMONS, recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Joint Law and Railroad Committees be directed to draft an ordinance or ordinances, embodying the remedies suggested in the report, and that the same be made the special order of business at our next meeting immediately after reading the minutes.

Resolved, That this Board hereby invites proposals for the running of stages or other conveyances on the principal streets and avenues, the same to be considered and acted upon in the event of declaring null and void the contract between this city and several of the Railroad Companies.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to cause the Hack Inspector to make rigid inquiry and examination therein and report to this Board the number of cars in use by the several Railroad Companies in this city, how many double and how many single cars, and whether licenses have been taken out for all thereof.

Resolved, That this Board hereby determine and decide to have handbills struck off and posted throughout the city, calling the attention of voters to this subject, and urging them to vote for no candidate for Assemblyman unless he is in favor of an act at the next session of the Legislature replacing the city Railroads under municipal control and subject to their regulations, and that the sum of $100 be hereby appropriated for that purpose.

A debate ensued, and the resolutions of the minority report of Alderman SYMONS, being virtually accepted as a substitute for the resolutions of the majority report, were severally adopted.

The Railroad Committee to whom was referred the petition for a grant to lay rails and run cars from the Hamilton Ferry along Van Brunt-street to the Erie Basin, reported in favor of granting the privilege asked for, the road to be built and conducted according to the regulations prescribed by the Common Council, the fare to be three cents for passengers. The resolution was adopted, 10 yeas, 2 nays.

The Mayor submitted the following in relation to the recent appropriation of $150,000 for bounties to volunteers:

"GENTLEMEN: As the Judge Advocate is now making up the quota of volunteers yet to be furnished from this city, I have delayed action on the resolution adopted at your last meeting, appropriating $150,000 for bounties, in order, if possible, to ascertain if the amount thus appropriated will be sufficient to accomplish the object desired. I hope to receive the information by to-morrow, or at furthest by Wednesday next. I have caused blanks to be printed, so as to be in readiness at any moment. If it should be found that the quota still required from King's County should be so great that the number could not be raised by bounties, it would remain for your honorable body to decide whether it would be judicious to pass any further bounties, and therefore respectfully submit the question for your decision.

Respectfully, MARTIN KALFLEISCH,
Mayor.

Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, held their nineteenth annual meeting in the Court of Sessions Room, City Hall, last night. The president, Hon. GEORGE HALL, occupied the chair. The annual report of the Board of Managers shows that 2,300 families, including over 9,000 individuals, have received assistance from the Society during the past year. This year there will be greater demands, in addition to the wants of the widows and orphans of those fallen in battle. The receipts last year were $6,245 and the expenditures $6,171 72, leaving a balance on hand of $73 28. The following officers of the year were reelected and the meeting adjourned:

PLYMOUTH SUNDAY-SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—During the Summer vacation, the Lecture-room and Sunday School-rooms connected with Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, have been greatly enlarged, beautified and rendered commodious. Though not entirely finished, it is so far in readiness as to warrant the Sunday-school to hold this week their Annual Festival. The new school-room will be used during the festival as a gallery of art, in which is collected a large number of rare and beautiful pictures. In the Church, which will be thrown open on the occasion, the celebrated Germania Band, of the Twenty-second Regiment, conducted by HEINSMULLER, will give a concert, commencing at 6 o'clock to-night. Refreshments will also be provided, and addresses made by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, and others. As usual, the children expect to have a jolly good time.

G. W. B. on the Pirate Alabama.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article on the *Dreadnaught's* rumored short passage, to avoid the pirate steamer *Alabama*, and implying censure on the Navy Department, has induced me to look into the question as to the chances of seeing and catching her, and how many vessels would be necessary to make it a certainty; and I have the following result:

I started upon the basis that a vessel at sea would be seen from the foretopsail yard of another at a distance of 20 miles; two vessels mast, then, be stationed not more than 40 miles apart to see one passing between them. The route between Sable Island and the Coast of the British Channel has an extent of more than 240 miles in latitude. This would require 7 vessels in a north and south line, 40 miles apart, in longitude, the distance is over 2,000 miles—say 2,400: this would require 31 vessels in longitude, making, in all, 257 vessels to catch one.

Again, this route will not be within 200 miles of the Azores, where the *Alabama* was last heard from, and she has all the rest of the area of the ocean to cruise on.

Two well-known instances of the difficulty of even finding fleets at sea can be quoted. NELSON chased the French fleet which carried NAPOLEON to Egypt, passed without seeing it, and afterwards found it at the Nile. He afterwards followed Admiral VILLENEUVE to the West Indies, and did not fall in with him until the French and Spanish fleet came out of Cadiz to fight at Trafalgar.

A fair, independent criticism on the acts of any Department of the Government is not only proper and desirable, but in times like the present, when the disaffected and the treasonable are doing all in their power to break up the Government and its organization, charges should be made with caution, not to serve the aid or give to argue back to further their wicked designs. G. W. B.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 27.

Hon. JOHN A. CLIFFORD declines the People's nomination for Congress in the First District, and says that his support of the President is unconditional and without qualification.

CHARLES R. TRAIN declines the People's nomination for Congress in the Seventh District, on account of prior engagements, and for the special reason that he entirely sympathizes with the President's Emancipation Proclamation and the policy of the Republican Party.

The hearing in the habeas corpus case of CHARLES H. WINTER, of Philadelphia, to be released from Fort Warren, will come before Judge CLIFFORD to-morrow.

Fire in Charles City, Iowa.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 27.

A fire in Charles City, Floyd County, Iowa, on Thursday last, destroyed property to the value of $30,000. The entire business portion of the town was burned.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. The Movements in State Politics, with the Election returns from all the States so far as received, will be found in this morning's issue. All official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

When You are Depressed by the Gaunt, sickly feeling of a disordered system, which needs to be cleansed and stimulated into healthy action, take a dose or two of AYER'S PILLS, and see how quick you can be restored for a shilling.

Chronic Diseases.—DR. WOLF, No. 832 Broadway, can be consulted, personally or by letter, daily, from 7 to 10 A. M., 3 to 8 P. M. The afflicted should read his essay on the subject. To be had gratis, and sent by mail.

"A Cold in the Head," Who has It?
The universally acknowledged remedy is
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
Sold by all first-class druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Adams, Gas.—Gas Fixtures of every description will be found at the great manufacturing depôt, No. 579 Broadway. Wholesale dealers particularly invited to call and examine stock. WARNER, PECK & CO.

MARRIED.

BRANDALL—GILMAN.—On Thursday, Oct. 9, by Rev. Mr. Bruce, MOSES B. BRANDALL, Jr., of Rahway, N. J., to HENRIETTA, daughter of Samuel Gilman, of this City.

ROCKWELL—WARING.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 22, by Rev. V. M. Hulburt, Mr. JOHN W. ROCKWELL to Miss PHEBE B. WARING, all of the above-named place.

SHERMAN—WILLIAMS.—In Chicago, on Monday, Oct. 20, by Rev. Dr. Pratt, KREA L. SHERMAN to BESSIE, eldest daughter of Charles F. Williams, Esq., of Stonington, Conn. No cards issued.

☞ Southern papers please copy.

DIED

BLYDENBURGH.—On Saturday, Oct. 25, ISAAC BLYDENBURGH, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 28, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BRANDALL.—On Friday, Oct. 25, after a brief illness, of congestion of the lungs, MOSES B. BRANDALL, Jr., eldest son of M. B. and Emily Brandall, of Rahway, N. J., aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of his father-in-law, Samuel Gilman, are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the latter, No. 11 West Washington-place, in this City, this day, (Tuesday,) the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CARCANA.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 26, at the residence of his cousin, C. F. Farnham, FRANCIS CARCANA, from Matamoras, aged 67 years, 8 months and 18 days.

The relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 80 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DE COURCY.—On Monday, Oct. 27, MARY A., wife of Dennys De Courcy, aged 35 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DE MARCELLIS.—Near Spotswood, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 25, Dr. EDWARD F. DE MARCELLIS, aged — years.

The relatives and friends of the family and the members of the New-York State Society of Cincinnati are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, Tuesday, at the house, at Trinity Church, at 1 P. M.

FARRIS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Oct. 26, LEVI JOHN FARRIS, son of the late Captain JOHN FARRIS, of the U. S. Army, aged 23 years.

Officers of the army and navy, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Calvary Church, 4th-av., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 29th inst., at 10 o'clock.

GIBSON.—In Tuckahoe, Md., on Sunday, Oct. 19, LEONARD W. GIBSON, Sergeant Company B, Thirty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. V., aged 24 years, 4 months and 16 days.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Dr. Leonard Gibson, in Barrowstown, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ London papers please copy.

HANSCOMB.—On Sunday evening, Oct. 26, Mrs. MARIA T. HANSCOMB, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family also those of her son, W. E. Hanscomb, are requested to attend the funeral, from 57 Cliff-st., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HOLLEY.—At the residence of her son, H. S. Thorpe, Esq., Mechanicsville, Saratoga County, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 23, Mrs. ROXANA THORPE HINCKLEY, widow of the late Colonel A. Hinckley, and mother of Col. T. B. Thorpe.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

MAY.—On Sunday, Oct. 26, ALEXANDER MAY, aged 61 years.

The friends and those of his sons George and Alexander, are invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 31 Bleecker-st.

NORTH.—At Cuba, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 14, Mrs. CATHARINE H. NORTH, daughter of the late John Heath, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, from the Moravian Church, Staten Island. The boat leaves foot of Whitehall-st at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in readiness at Quarantine Landing.

OGIE.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 27, MARTIN OGIE, aged 61 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also members of Tompkins Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 100 Barrow-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

PATTERSON.—At his residence, in North Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 26, ROBERT LIVINGSTON PATTERSON, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the North Orange on Wednesday, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. Theodore Dimon. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 9 A. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

REED.—On Sunday, Oct. 26, ANDREW REED, Sr., in the 80th year of his age, a native of Stonington, Kingsbridge, Westchester County.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHAA.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Oct. 26, LOUISE CAROLINE SCHAA, daughter of Gotthard G. and Lydia Stone, aged 1 year, 5 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Fifth-av. and 21st-st., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In Hoboken, on Sunday morning, Oct. 26, of congestion of the brain, JOHN THOMPSON, aged 62 years.

The funeral will take place on Fifth-day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his late residence, Sing Sing, Westchester County, and at Cherry-st. Meeting-house at Hicksville, L. I., at 2 P. M. His friends, relatives, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend.

VAIL.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 26, ANNE C. VAIL, wife of Walter Vail, Esq.

Obsequies will take place from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av. and 35th-st., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

VAN TASSEL.—In Tarrytown, on Sunday evening, Oct. 26, PHILOMELA, wife of A. and Daughter Van Tassel, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, at Tarrytown.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 106—Oct. 27, 1862.
47, 19, 67, 10, 31, 15, 3, 28, 70, 24, 26, 58.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 100—Oct. 27, 1862.
26, 29, 11, 21, 42, 69, 44, 40, 48, 43, 26, 17, 71

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO
Covington, Ky., or [illegible]

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 46—Oct. 27, 1862.
[illegible] 43, 60, 73, 45, 15, 21, 11, 51, 27, 2.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 45—Oct. 25, 1862.
41, 24, 25, 27, 75, 38, 56, 54, 30, 43, 9, 51, 68.

Circulars sent by addressing
WM. A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, by I. A. DUNN, No. 140 Broadway. Letter (communications confidential.)

MILITARY.

MILITARY NOTICE RELATIVE TO THE DRAFT.

Persons who claim that they are for any reason exempt from Military duty, and therefore *not liable to draft*, are hereby notified to attend before the Commissioners appointed to hear and determine such claims, at the *Police Station-Houses* of the Wards in which they reside.

The Commissioners will commence their session on Monday, Oct. 20, and will sit for ten days. The hours will be from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

Exemption Certificates heretofore filed in the office of the County Clerk are of no avail.

A Surgeon will be in attendance to examine claimants of exemption on account of physical disability.

The following is a list of the Station-houses of the several Wards to which the Commissioners will sit:

First Ward	No. 29 Broad-st.
Second Ward	No. 49 Beekman-st.
Third Ward	No. 79 Warren-st.
Fourth Ward	No. 9 Oak-st.
Fifth Ward	No. 49 Leonard-st.
Sixth Ward	No 9 Franklin-st.
Seventh Ward	Foot of Gouverneur.
Eighth Ward	Prince, corner Wooster
Ninth Ward	No. 94 Charles st.
Tenth Ward	Essex, corner Ludlow
Eleventh Ward	No. 4 Union Market, No. 429 Houston-st.
Twelfth Ward	126th-st., Bloomingdale Road
Thirteenth Ward	Attorney, corner Delancey
Fourteenth Ward	No. 53 Spring-st.
Fifteenth Ward	No. 220 Mercer-st.
Sixteenth Ward	No. 156 West 20th-st.
Seventeenth Ward	5th-st. and 1st-av.
Eighteenth Ward	East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Nineteenth Ward	East 58th-st., near 3d-av.
Twentieth Ward	No. 212 West 35th-st.
Twenty-first Ward	No. 120 East 35th-st.
Twenty-second Ward	47th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

Claims of exemption will be received only in the Wards in which the persons making the same reside.

WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge Advocate-General,
Chief Commissioner of Drafting.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1862.

"IRONSIDES."

LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.

Good Men yet received to fill up

COMPANY A.

JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,

Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.

No. 47 East 27th-st.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND NATIONAL GUARD,
N. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, NO. 24.—ALL MEMBERS of the Regiment whose certificates of membership have not yet been presented to be countersigned, will present the same on TUESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, between the hours of 6 and 7 P. M., at the Armory of Company A, corner of 6th-av. and 12th-st., for the signature of the commanding officer. By order,

LLOYD ASPINWALL, Lieut.-Col. Comdg.

WM. J. A. M'GRATH, Adjutant.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS THREE-YEAR Regiment, two Captains and three Lieutenants, to complete the organization. No person need apply who is not perfectly competent, and must have men or means to procure them. Address immediately, with full particulars, and where an interview may be had, COLONEL, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A BEAUTIFUL IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
of the
EMPRESS EUGENIE,
is to be seen at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway.
The ladies of New-York are invited to examine it.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE
Will receive
THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK
at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway.
Until further notice.

AN IMPERIAL GROUP,
THE EMPRESS AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL
at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway.
Manufacturer of the BEST PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S MILITARY CLOTHING.

Take notice that military uniforms required by officers on the

SPUR OF THE MOMENT,

Can be procured ready-made, for any rank, and at a great reduction on the usual prices at our establishments Nos. 421, 423 and 425 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway

ROGERS & RAYMOND

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ALL THE NEW BOOKS,
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
MONTHLY MAGAZINES, &c., &c.,
AT LOW PRICES.

No. 418 Broadway, N. Y. | No. 418 Broadway, N. Y.
J. T. EVANS, BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER.

THE NORTHERN PLOT.
THE TRAITORS NAMED.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.

THE NORTHERN PLOT.
THE TRAITORS NAMED.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
THE NORTHERN PLOT.
THE TRAITORS NAMED.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE
FOR GENTLEMEN,
TRAVELING SHIRTS FOR BOYS,
TRAVELING SHIRTS FOR MEN,
OF
FINE FRENCH CASSIMERE,
VALLEY FLANNEL,
A NEW AND SUPERIOR ARTICLE, AT
DEVLIN & CO.'S,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
☞ For a small 75c. of Hair Dye which can get a bottle five times as large, of a better size, for the same money
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not soil or wash off, will not spoil the finest hair. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the cost of half or more than the first outlay. It is warranted to restore the Hair or Skin.
Manufactured only by
ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Chestnut-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by J. Mahan & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and C. S. Barnes, No. 50 Broadway.

WEDDING CARDS
Three Illuminated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Ole Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st., N. Y.
☞ Wedding Cards [illegible]

POLITICAL.

A GRAND RALLY OF THE UNION WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN CLUBS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

WILL BE HELD AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE ON THURSDAY EVENING NEXT,
At 7½ o'clock.

The following
EMINENT SPEAKERS
Are expected to be present and address the meeting:
Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY.
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLY.
Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.
Brig.-Gen. JOHN COCHRANE.
Hon. JOHN K. PORTER.
Hon. DENNIS MCCARTHY.
Hon. CHARLES A. PHELPS, of Mass.
Hon. HORACE GREELEY.
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS.
Hon. WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES.
Hon. JOSEPH HOXIE.
Hon. SIGISMUND KAUFFMAN.
Hon. ANDREAS WILLMAN.

The Union Wadsworth Clubs of the different Wards will assemble at their head-quarters, and march in procession to the place of meeting.

By order of the Central Club.

D. D. CONOVER, President.
A. M. PALMER, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN J. SHAW, }
J. G. ABBS, } Secretaries.
J. F. WALKER, }

UNION AND REPUBLICAN KINGS COUNTY RATIFICATION MASS MEETING, AT WASHINGTON HALL, E. D.,

Corner of South 5th and 4th sts.,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 7½ o'clock.

The meeting will be addressed by the following eminent speakers:

Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH,
Hon. D

DRY GOODS.

NOS. 304 AND 306 CANAL-STREET.

CLOAKS,
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS,
JACKETS,
MANTILLAS,
In every variety of material,
AT
The United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.
Opposite Arnold, Constable & Co.

N. B.—MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS IN ALL SIZES.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
WE OPEN ON MONDAY, 27TH,
ESKIMO, MOSCOW,
FUR, CHINCHILLA, AND
VELVET BEAVER CLOAKS,
FINEST GOODS IMPORTED.
ALSO, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
BLACK AND FANCY BEAVER.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
NO. 381 BROADWAY.

359 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 56c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. C. & J. B. KELTY.

LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES.
CLOAKS at $5 and $6.
CLOAKS at $7 and $8.
CLOAKS at $8 and $9.
CLOAKS at $10 and $11.
CLOAKS at $12 to $25.
CLOAKS 25 to 40 per cent.
CHEAPER THAN BROADWAY STORES.
Ladies, please examine our garments. In Style, Quality, and Manufacture, we guarantee them equal to any in the city
W. K. PEYTON,
CLOAK MANUFACTURER,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

DRESS GOODS.
NOW OPEN, A SPLENDID STOCK
of all the Latest Novelties imported for the season.
FRENCH MERINOES, DE OMANS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, PLAIDS and BRODIE VELOURS,
TURIN CLOTHS, SAXONY PLAIDS,
ALPACAS, BOMBAZINES,
CANTON CLOTHS.
Also,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF MOURNING CLOAKS AND DRESS GOODS
Also,
FROM AUCTION,
A large lot of
SAXONY DRESS GOODS,
From 12½c. to 40c. per yard.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

NO ADVANCE! NO ADVANCE!
IN PRICES,
ALL IMPORTED DRESS GOODS
Sold at as LOW PRICES
AS WERE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.
And the assortment
FROM 5 to 50 cts. A YARD,
IS THE LARGEST EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THE CITY.
2,500 yards double width MORE ANS, at 18 cts.
4,500 yards plaid MOHAIRS, at 18 cts.
8,000 yards plaid MOUSSELINES, at 25 cts.
6,000 yards broche FIGURETTE, at 25.
8,000 yards VELOURS CROISES, at 2s 3d.
1,500 yards VELOURS ZAMINAS, at 2s 6d.
Also,
A large assortment of
POPLINS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOS, &c.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM OF FASHION,
259 and 261 BOWERY,
W. R. ROGERS'S

AT C. G. HOOK'S,
NO. 108 FULTON-AV.,
CLOSING SALE
FOR THREE DAYS
TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, TOWELS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, LINEN SHEETINGS,
AND BLANKETS, &c., &c.
The above goods must be sold within the next three days, as we intend to close the store.
No. 108 Fulton-av.

AT C. G. HOOK'S,
NO. 108 FULTON-AV.,
CLOSES ON SAT. P. M.
FOR THREE DAYS ONLY,
WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE
ON THURSDAY OF THIS WEEK,
the entire stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
Marked down to half price, to close on Thursday

GREAT CLOSING SALE
OF
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
AT
LESS THAN HALF PRICE,
FOR THREE DAYS ONLY, AT
C. G. HOOK'S,
No. 108 Fulton-av.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
Has opened
HER
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS
IN
VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
OF
THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES,
Also, a large assortment of
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, manufactured to order
No. 1,112 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS
JUST RECEIVED
PARIS CLOAKS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN
No. 1,112 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.

RICH LACES AND NEW EMBROIDERIES
Just received by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 769 Broadway,
AND NOW ON EXHIBITION.
Black chantilly flounces, unsurpassed in style.
Black Thread Veils, from 6 upward, at less than last year's prices; Point Sets of a new description, and many other desirable goods.

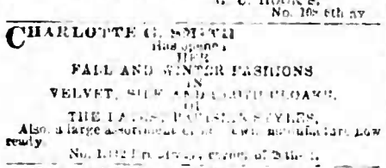
MOURNING GOODS!
MOURNING GOODS!
M. & A. S. COHEN & CO.
Have now open
Their newest PARIS MOURNING GOODS at the LOW-PRICE
NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE,
No. 631 Broadway.

CRINOLINE FURS
At No. 49 Broadway (upstairs),
SIGMUND GOGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies' Fine Furs.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' kid and Fall gloves, at less than last year's prices. A full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimming braids, buttons, velvets, small wares. N. B.—500 dozen nice-fitting corsets, at $1. Ladies' and Misses' skirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 80 and 82 Broadway.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted, trimmings very cheap, at ELGER'S, 80 and 82 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 Broadway, Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained only at the above store.

ISAAC SMITH'S


BY THE
THOUSAND
OR
SINGLE ONE
AT
405 BROADWAY, BETWEEN WALKER & GRAND-ST.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PAT. PERIGNON'S
DEFIANCE ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and retail by the agent,
W. P. GRIFFITH,
No. 61 Liberty-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, to live in Brooklyn, a first rate cook, washer and ironer; must be a good baker, and do up gentlemen's linen and fine clothes handsomely; wages, $3; also, a chambermaid and waitress, who thoroughly understands her business; must assist in the kitchen on Monday and Tuesday. Wages $7. Apply at the New-Haven Railroad Station, in 27th-st., near 4th-av., of Mr. MORRISON, Package Master, on Tuesday, at 11 A. M.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPERIenced woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as private cook in all its branches; understands meats, pastry, game and soups; all styles of French and American cooking; will do the coarse washing; no objection to the country. Call or address for two days, No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook in a private family; she understands her business in all its branches; both French and English cooking, soups, meats, game, jellies, creams, cakes, bread, &c.; can be well recommended as to capability and character. Can be seen for two days at No. 193 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook, a situation; has six years' City reference; can be highly recommended by the best of families; understands marketing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days, at No. 105 East 30th-st., 1st floor, front room, between 2d and 3d aves.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook: one who understands soups, fish, game, made dishes; also is a good baker of breads and all kinds of breakfast breads; can give the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 366 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Can be seen till engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as excellent plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; has lived for years in the best of families. Can be seen for two days, at her present place, No. 54 23d-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXperienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 128 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation by a first-class cook; understands both English and American cooking in all its branches; soups, game, and pastry; and is an excellent baker. Can be seen at No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 154 East 11th-st., between Avenues A and B.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation by an American woman as good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 37 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by one who understands soups, fish, game and made dishes; is a good baker of bread, and all kinds of breakfast bread; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the bakery.

AS COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, with four years' City reference from her last place, wants a situation to cook and assist with the washing; is a first-rate family cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; and can make all kinds of cake. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as good cook, would assist with washing, or would take a laundress' place; would go to the country; has good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant woman; she is an excellent cook and baker, and is willing to do the plain washing, if required; can give the best of City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 223 East 48th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 253 East 14th-st., New-York.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business in English and American cooking; the best City references will be given. Call at No. 107 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and American cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 108 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A by a respectable English Protestant woman, a situation as cook, or chambermaid; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good reference given at No. 12 East 20th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED AMerican woman without incumbrance, wishes a situation as housekeeper in some good plain family in the City of New-York or Brooklyn; is capable and willing to do anything belonging to housekeeping. Call or address No. 146 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman, lately landed, wants a situation to do the general housework of a small family; would do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; wages not so much an object as a home; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking in neat and hard dressing; does up muslins in very elegant style; the best of City reference. Call at No. 250 6th-av., near 18th-st., east side.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH Protestant nurse wishes a situation; is thoroughly qualified to undertake the charge of an infant; fond of children; can furnish the highest City references and character. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 East 13th-st., near 1st-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from birth; an infant preferred; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 240 6th-av., corner of 26th-st., in the millinery store.

AS NURSE.—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as nurse; will take the entire charge of a child and help along; can work the new or old Singer's machine. Has six years' reference. Can be seen at No. 117 West 30th-st.; is willing to travel.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED CHILD'S nurse wants a situation; can raise a baby by hand; is a good sewer, or would assist with chamberwork; has City reference. Call or address No. 258 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, for two days.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse or chambermaid; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 61 Douglass-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; would take a boarding-house; has been from the country. Call at No. 9 West 14th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a German girl as nurse and seamstress, or would do light housework; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 3d-av., between 21st and 22d-sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer; or chamberwork and washing. No objections to do housework for a small family; has good reference. Call at No. 114 East 25th-st., rear.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A MOST COMPEtent person wishes a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; has had charge of an infant from one month to four years; has lived in the first families in the City; would go a short distance in the country with a first class family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 104 12th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation in a first-class family as seamstress and to take charge of one or two grown children; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses, or would do light chamberwork and sew. Can give the most satisfactory references as to capability. Call at No. 209 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE.—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as nurse; will take the entire charge of a child and help along; can work the new or old Singer's machine. Has six years' reference. Can be seen at No. 117 West 30th-st.; is willing to travel.

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MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES.

SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2, female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have the misfortune call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle. Agent New-York,
MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATING and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before its too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, which he copyrighted, the Representative Book of the Age. It is a splendid work in life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $5.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on those obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 39 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which he was the Hospital Pupil of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for secrecy is appreciated, and for the positive eradication of diseases, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can rely on Dr. C. with certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,622 New-York City. For sale by J. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERIGEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 100 fine plates and engravings of the sexual system in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to be married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postage currency. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIELE, No. 1,021 Broadway, near 26th-st., New-York. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Women (regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, erysipelas and other diseases. Open daily, 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 9 P. M. THEO. GEBIKE.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERvous, seminal, urinary, and sexual systems. NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT. By G. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly professor of special anatomy and surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y., and author of *Information for the Million*, &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops, therefore, every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior, Surjassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address
DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—"LES BONNETS des Nuit," or Lettres Francaise. Rubber "sheaths" to natural consequences. Four different articles. Price 25 cents and 50 cents each, or $2 and $3 per dozen. For descriptive circular, call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pamphlet on the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by O. DYER & FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 5 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without diet or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures with all the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the virus and poison constant that the blood in such diseases. No remedy is used. This is what he challenges, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this direct field has become so well known, that solicitation is unnecessary. Department of medical knowledge has given confidence to hardly a week passes that he is not called by druggists, professional physicians, in regard to its merits. It has exhausted the whole field of the humbug, and until the press will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is a vile, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book by 15 three-cent stamps, 400 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CLERK OF BOARD OF COUNCILMEN, New-York, Oct. 27, 1862.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Councilmen held THIS EVENING, the following message was received from his Honor the Mayor, whereupon it was

Ordered, that the same be entered at length in the minutes, laid on the table ten days, and printed in the three papers employed by the Corporation.

JOHN A. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 27, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith, without my signature, the ordinance for the filling up of low and sunken land on and adjoining New-avenue, east, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

I am not aware of any objection to the proposed work being done, but am obliged to return the ordinance therefor, because there was, in fact, no report signed by the Committee on Public Health of the Board of Aldermen, notwithstanding the action of that Board was predicated on the supposition that such a report had been made, and was in fact simply the adoption of such a report, which did not exist.

As this measure would involve an assessment of the cost of the work upon the property owners, the serious informality which I have specified might lead to litigation, and perhaps eventuate in burdening the City with the whole expense of the work.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS, Office, No. 7 Brevoort-place, (opposite Eighth-st.) New-York, Oct. 27, 1862.

NOTICE.—TO THE OWNERS OF TENEMENT houses requiring "Fire Escapes" under chapter 356, laws of 1862. You are hereby notified that all such escapes must extend to the roofs of such houses. Also, all double tenement houses, having fire escapes consisting of balconies or platforms, and made to connect by ladders or stairs, the said platforms or balconies must extend across and take in the two centre windows on each story, or the same will not be approved by this department.

JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings.

Extract from chapter 356, laws of 1862
Sec. 37. . . . "Every such dwelling house shall have placed thereon a practical fire-proof fire escape that shall be approved of by the Department for the Saving and Inspection of Buildings."

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 10, 1862.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Canal-street, from Centre-street to Broadway, with trap-block pavement, and for repaving Elm-street, from Walker to a point seventy-five feet north of Canal. Also, for flagging sidewalks of Reade and Duane streets, between Chatham and Centre streets. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Canal-street, between Centre and Broadway; west side of Centre, east side of Broadway, and both sides of Elm-street, from Walker to a point half-way distant between said Canal-street and Howard-street; on both sides of Reade and Duane streets, between Centre and Chatham-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 27 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 23, 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 18, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862, for the construction of the following improvements, to wit:

Sewer in Downing-street, between Bleeker and Bedford-streets.

Receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort streets.

Cobble-stone pavement in Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth-street to Fifty-third-street; and

Crosswalks on Broadway, at Fifty-fifth-street, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets.

Blank forms for proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Consent Clerk at this office.

A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 23, 1862.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bids may be offered, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., of MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz:

Sixth-street, between Elizabeth and Mott streets, and Morton-street, from Bleecker to Bedford-street.

Blank forms are prepared, &c., can be obtained on application to the Contract clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 23, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Worth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Nov. 6, 1862, for the regulating and paving, with trap-block pavement, Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. E. STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, and trading as firm of BAILEY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. G. BAILEY,

JACOB FREITAG.

New-York, Oct. 28, 1862.

The business of the above firm will be continued by WILLIAM BANKS and JACOB FREITAG, under the firm name of WILLIAM BANKS & CO., at the old stand No. 356 Broadway. WM. BANKS,

JACOB FREITAG.

Oct. 28, 1862.

The firm of WILLIAM BANKS & CO. are authorized to settle the business of the late firm of H. G. BAILEY & CO. H. G. BAILEY having transferred all his interest in said business to WILLIAM BANKS.

Oct. 28, 1862. H. G. BAILEY,
JACOB FREITAG.

COPARTNERSHIP.—C. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 125th and 126th sts.

HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. VAN METEREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of J. & J. Gerard, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept. 2, 1862.

MARY VAN METEREN, Administratrix.
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ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of HANNAH COWAN, deceased, are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to WILLIAM D. MANGAM, her executor, at his office, No. 92 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November, 1862.

New-York, Oct. 11, 1862. Ot1-lawtwTu*

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, Oct. 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank—in accordance with the requirements of the Government duty—has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d of November next. The transfer books will be closed from Oct. 25 to Nov. 4.

H. McCREAY, Cashier.

UNION BANK, New-York, Oct. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have, this day, declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the last six months, which is payable on the 1st day of November next, free from the Government income tax. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 31st prox.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Nov. 1, the Government tax assumed. Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to Nov. 1.

By order, E. J. BAYLOCK, Cashier.

MACHINERY, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationary, Portable and Steam Engines, No. 44 Pearl-st., Second Bank engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS ESTABLISHED IN 1835.—The only exclusive bath-house in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens. For cure of rheumatism, nervous affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & Co.

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned.

[Care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., New-York City.]

CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs Vermilyes & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

LOGANSPORT, PEORIA & BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

The bondholders of the Logansport Peoria & Burlington Railroad Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at the office of Frost & Forrest, No. 23 William-st., on TUESDAY next, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Very important matters will be presented.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
H. G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1862.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,

No. 72 BROADWAY,
SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS TO EUROPE,
SPECIE, BONDS, ETC.,
Sent by every steamer, at low rates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MICHIGAN STATE LOAN—TO HOLDERS OF BONDS, PAYABLE AT THE PLEASURE OF THE STATE, AFTER JAN. 1, 1863.—The State of Michigan, at the session of the Legislature held in 1861, passed a law authorizing and directing the Governor and State Treasurer to contract for a loan of Two Million Dollars, or as much thereof as might be deemed necessary, to draw interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, to be negotiated at not less than par, and the proceeds to be applied solely to the payment of the indebtedness of the State, which will mature on the 1st of January, 1863. Under this authorization, it has been determined to make the following issue in six per cent. bonds of $1,000 each

$750,000 payable at pleasure 20 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
500,000 payable at pleasure 15 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
500,000 payable at pleasure 10 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
$1,750,000

The law authorizing the issue of these bonds also provides that any time before their final sale, the Governor and State Treasurer may exchange them for those outstanding bonds of the State, which will mature on the 1st of January next. Under this provision it has been determined to proffer the exchange contemplated, before offering the bonds directly for sale, and the new issue of bonds are now ready for delivery, and will so remain until the 1st of November next.

Ample provision is made in the law authorizing the loan for payment of the interest, and redemption of this issue of bonds at maturity. An additional tax of one-eighth of one mill upon the dollar of the taxable property of the State is levied and set apart as a sinking fund, and all moneys paid into the treasury after the 1st of January, 1863, to the credit of the Primary and Normal Schools and University funds, are exempt for investment in purchase of the loans.

The holders of the bonds which will mature on the 1st of January, 1863, are hereby notified that they may exchange them, dollar for dollar, for the new issue, on application to E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 27 William-st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, Office, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE HOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholder and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 15th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SAXES,
A. C. BADGER, } Commissioners.

Joseph Pierce, Secretary.
Chicago, Oct. 17, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, 56 STATE-ST., ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1862.—Holders of the Debt certificates of this Company, issued in the denomination of One Hundred Dollars or upwards, in exchange for the bonds pledged for the Million Loan of the Sinking Fund Certificates which, as provided by law, terminate on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual interest thereon becomes due at the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, after which date interest on the said certificates will cease.

In the meantime they will be redeemed at par and accepted upon presentation at the said Bank as subscriptions to the Atlantic City Bank, or the office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer and Brother, Boston.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF THE ASSESSMENT Receipts of the preferred and Common Stock of the Erie Rail way Company, are hereby notified that payment will be made of said receipts and interest thereon upon their presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the said Company, on and after the 1st proximo. Interest on said receipts will cease at that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

D. C. DODGE, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, Oct. 27, 1862.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1862.

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS DUE Nov. 1, 1862, from the Funded Coupon Bond of this company, will present the same at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, on and after the date.

JAMES E. YOUNG, Sec'y and N. W. R. Co.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES of STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing on the name of MARY N. COCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,451, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office. No. 1,455, for forty shares, and No. 6,235 for five shares, issued from New-York office. All persons are cautioned against receiving these, the transfer of the same having been stopped.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1862.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 25, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange,
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 23 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST PAYABLE ON the 1st November, on the bonds issued by towns in the county of Schoharie, will be paid by and at the Bank of the Republic in the city of New-York.

$76,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage. Also, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at current rates by STUYVESANT HOOLEY & HEMPSTEAD, No. 11 Pine-st.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Nov. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. D. B. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 ON THE mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of Wm. C. Cumming & Son, No. 46 Pine-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS purchased at the highest premium rates by LAW & NORTON, Bankers, No. 59 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY coupons purchased at best rates by WM. COLGAN & CO., No. 10 Wall-st., and No. 61 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND sold by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 52 Wall-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT the lowest possible prices, at KLAEBER'S marble-yard, No. 51 1st-av., near 34th-st., and No. 100 East 14th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... William Wheatley
THE BENEFIT AND POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE OF MR. HACKETT.
when, by general request, he will perform the most intellectual
FALSTAFF.
Shakespeare's greatest comic creation.
Mr. Wm. Wheatley as ..... Prince Hal
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1862,
FIRST PART OF KING HENRY IV.
Mr. Hackett ..... Sir John Falstaff
Henry, Prince of Wales ..... Mr. Wm. Wheatley
Henry Percy (surnamed Hotspur) ..... Mr. L. R. Shewell
Lady Percy ..... Mrs. J. H. Allen
Hostess Quickly ..... Miss Mary Wells
Musical Director ..... Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29,
EDWIN FORREST
Will repeat his great character of
SPARTACUS
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
In consequence of the numerous inquiries when EDWIN FORREST will again appear in his great character of
THE CARDINAL DUKE,
in Bulwer's "Richelieu," the management beg leave to inform the public that the drama will be repeated
ONCE A WEEK UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Mr. Wm. Wheatley begs to inform the public that he has made an arrangement with
MATILDA HERON,
Who will make her first appearance under his management as
CAMILLE.
ON SATURDAY NEXT.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Secured Parquet Stalls, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7 o'clock.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS—IRVING HALL.

The Third Concert of the Second Series of
THE GREAT PIANIST
Will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28,
When the following artists will assist Mr. Gottschalk:
Miss FANNIE STOCKTON, the young American Vocalist.
Miss EUGENIE BARNECHE, the eminent Pianiste.
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, the new Tenor, and pupil of Signor Abella.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Musical Director.
Mr. F. ERBEN, Flutist.
Mr. C. TIMM, and others.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Chairs, 50 cents extra.
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Gottschalk's last Evening Concert, THURSDAY, Oct. 30.
Great Preparations are being made for Mr. Gottschalk's
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT,
On SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 1. Positively Mr. Gottschalk's last performance in New-York for months.

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Director ..... Carl Anschutz
IMMENSE SUCCESS
Of the romantic and Comic Opera,
JEAN DE PARIS,
Which will be repeated for the fourth time, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29,
When all the favorite artists will appear,
MADAME JOHANNSEN,
MADAME ROTTER,
MISS CLEMENS,
MESSRS. QUINT,
GRAFF,
KRONFELD.
GRAND PAS DE DEUX
By MLLE. COSTA THELEUR and MONS. WIETHOFF.
OPERA NIGHTS.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, FRIDAY, Oct. 30,
POSTILLON DE LONJUMEAU.

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AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MCQUITE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

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Berths not secured until paid for.
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GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
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The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JOHN MARSH, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting at Nicaragua with the new steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWE, Commander, to sail without delay for San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either oc

DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

JAMES T BRADY ON THE CRISIS.

He Pronounces in Favor of the Union and a Vigorous Prosecution of the War.

SPEECHES OF J. BROOKS AND E. JAMES.

A large audience was assembled at the rooms of the Union Democratic Association, No. 927 Broadway, to listen to an address by JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., upon the issues of the day. Shortly after 8 o'clock, the President of the Association made his appearance on the platform, accompanied by the orator of the evening, who was greeted with loud cheers. He was at once introduced to the audience, and proceeded to say that instead of calling them fellow-citizens and fellow-Democrats, he perhaps ought to follow the example of a distinguished orator who, on a memorable occasion, in addressing the residents of this City, called them "Fellow-traitors." He was happy to have the honor of addressing them at that particular juncture in our history, and was glad to see the old and the young men assembled together to give free and fearless expression to the sentiments which the Democracy entertained, and sentiments which were not only entertained by them, but were ardently and secretly cherished in many a bosom of conservative Republicans in the land. [Applause.] The young men who had banded themselves together in that Association, to disseminate their principles and sustain their doctrines, would not only cover their own names over with glory, but the names of all who love them with glory and prosperity. That was the first time for a long period that he had made a political address. It had been his misfortune during a year past to suffer from an affection of the throat, which had led him to be cautious in speaking before large bodies of men; but the very last public address that he made he could recur to with just pride in view of the aspersions cast upon the Democracy in reference to their loyalty to the flag and arms of our country. The very last speech that he made in public, and one that seriously aggravated the illness under which he was laboring, was when he had the honor of presenting a flag to a regiment of Massachusetts soldiers, on its way to the war. [Cheers.] He was glad to have the opportunity of addressing his fellow-citizens in New-York, as he was wont to do on the eve of an important election. He began to see that when there was no danger of any species of treason in the land, at a time when that party, which, after different gestations, was at last presented in the form of a species of republicanism, to which he would allude again, was engaged in opposing that great man who stirred the profoundest depths of every young man's heart in the time when he began his life—JACKSON, whose name is a tower of strength. But was he not mistaken in saying that there was going to be an election? He had always understood an election involved the idea in some way of a choice between two sets of principles and two sets of candidates, but he had been instructed, from what he had seen in the papers emanating from some of the so-called distinguished orators of the unnatural and rebel par ion of the Republican Party, that there was to be no election at all—[laughter]—that there was to be but one candidate—and that, as the lawyers would say, the whole of this must go by default. He was informed by them that the only choice left for them was that which the man gave his wife on the occasion of a severe domestic f ud, when he said to her, after a great deal of altercation: "My darling, you can stay in this house or not, exactly as you please, but I am determined you shan't stay." Mr. BRADY then alluded to the resolution proposed some time ago by GERRIT W. BROWN, who informed the people of this intelligent city, that the man who voted for WADSWORTH gave a vote for patriotism, and the man who voted for SEYMOUR was equivalent to a traitor. He (Mr. BRADY) should be sorry to believe, like Mr. BLUNT, or any man who entertained the same narrow, illiberal, despicable and proscribing principles. He should be sorry to think that the State in which he was born after the close of the acrid canvass should present such a number of traitors, as he designates them, as will be found at the close of the next election. [Applause.] On the subject of being permitted to have a choice in the selection of rulers, he would call a witness in his favor, and he believed there was not a Republican throughout the land that would quarrel with the nature of the testimony he was about to adduce. He had read, when he began to study the rudiments of political science, in the Declaration of Independence, that "Government derived its just powers from the consent of the governed." He found that doctrine stated a little more strongly by a gentleman who said, in a speech at Peoria, Ill., on the 16th of October, 1854, when speaking of the political right of negroes to po itical equality with white men, these words:—"What I do say is, that no man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent. I say this is the leading principle and sheet-anchor of American republicanism." He (the speaker) thought that was a little too strong, and thought that the doctrine there promulgated in a republican form of government, that no man had a right to govern another in any sense without his consent, was a little unpleasant, because if that was so none of the Democracy consented to the election of Mr. LINCOLN, and in that sense none of them would owe him allegiance. He thought, therefore, in view of that testimony, that it was no particular offence on the part of an American citizen that he purposed in an election in the great State of New-York to give his vote to one or the other of the two opposing candidates, unless in the expression of his opinion he should be found guilty of that thing they call treason. Treason is the flippant toy, the atrocious audacity of a set of men who had never stood by the wars of this country. [Applause.] Mr. BRADY alluded to the war of 1812, when the Democratic Party, with its usual proclivity to a fight, [laughter,] was battling for the rights of our young country against that power which was now mustering threatening to do us injury. He would like to know what was the position of a certain set of gentlemen in New-England—a country of which he spoke with respect, because he admired its energy and its intellect, and was happy to number among his most intimate friends some of its sons. In one of the States of New-England, while that war was progressing, they refused the occupancy of their prisons by the Federal Government for the detention of recruits taken in war; and when the Federal Government undertook to enforce its power and authority, there broke out a certain Convention, in which the doctrine of secession, for the last time in the history of this country was clearly, distinctly and openly advocated in a preamble, address and resolutions written by one of the most distinguished men that ever gave lustre to the intelligence of any part of our country—ROGER SHERMAN. And when he mentioned that name, it was not that he would lend the slightest sanction to any such doctrine as secession, in the modern acceptation of that term, but quite the reverse, as they would see in the subsequent portions of his remarks. He merely sought to vindicate the Democratic Party, at a period so far back as 1812, against the idea that it ever opposed any war for the greatness, the prosperity and the renown of this country, and so to vindicate it against the men opposed to the Democratic Party, who, even in that eventful struggle, sought to drink disgrace upon our arms and give triumph to our foes. How was it in regard to the war with Mexico, during the Administration of JAMES K. POLK? Was it not always charged by the opponents of the Democratic Party that that was a war of conquest, set on foot for the acquisition of territory, that the Slave Power might be extended, and that new States in which Slavery was permitted should be brought under the protection of the Federal Constitution, and that the Slave Power should be increased at the expense of freedom? And when war was declared against the strong opposition of that party which had the impudence to charge the Democracy with a want of patriotism, in what paper was it that you read that the American flag was a "insulting rag?" ("The *Tribune*, followed by hisses for GREELEY.") From whose mouth did they hear the wish expressed that on the soil of Mexico their brothers and sons, who went there to sustain the honor of our country and got victory to our arms—would meet at the hands of the Mexicans with horrible graves? ("That horrible monster, GREELEY.") He invited the Republican Press to tell him, and he besought the Republican orators to inform the people of this country, in any speech that either of them would make between now and election, to name the first time in the history of our country when the Democratic party, or any portion of it, in public or in private, has ever avowed or practiced upon any principle indicating any desire, when a war broke out, except to support it, and in cases of every exercise, until there could be given an honorable peace and additional glory for our Government. [Cheers.] Mr. BRADY spoke of the position which the London *Times* made in reference to the war in Mexico, when it sneered at the capacity of the Yankees ever to [illegible] personal encounter, and said that [illegible] leaving Vera Cruz, was laying [illegible] army which, if not destroyed by the [illegible] vanguished by disease, and [illegible] gate for the American people. [illegible] holding a high position in the service, a man who subsequently these Republicans [illegible] to office, a man of very inferior [illegible], who, [illegible] tiny, disobedience, and insubordination, was sent from the service of the United States, the name of JOHN C. FREMONT. [Hisses.] JOHN C. FREMONT was the darling of a certain portion of the Republican party, and most unfortunately for our army, and for the cause in which we are all engaged, he was given a high command, and they sought to cover him over with glory and renown, in view of this historical fact, with which they were all acquainted, at the same time that in the most dastardly and assassin-like manner, they sought to do injury to that gallant young man, whom he had never seen nor corresponded with, and who was a perfect stranger to him, but with reference to whom he was glad to avail himself to say, that the time would come, when all his enemies would be compelled to shout in his praise. He meant McCLELLAN. [Loud cheers.] Mr BRADY then paid an eloquent tribute to RICHARD O'GORMAN, who had delivered an address upon the crisis, and said he hoped he would be excused from saying that when he read in the columns of any journal an aspersion upon Mr. O'GORMAN's loyalty, it was another instance of that detestable audacity to which he had previously referred. He thought at a time when the whole country was wringing with the praises of those gallant sons of the Emerald Isle, who had gone forth to battle after battle, Democrats as they were all, [applause,] to fight for our success and for increased glory to the country in which their fortunes were cast; in view of the sublime developments thus made by men eager to shed the last drop of their blood, to apply to them, by any species of suggestion, by hint or innuendo, the insinuation that they could be guilty of treason to this country, ought to damn to eternal infamy the source from which such a charge came. They were, as he and as all the Democrats he knew of, in favor of prosecuting this war, but for what purpose and to what end? In favor of prosecuting it vigorously, with all the power that can be applied to it, that through the presence of an honorable peace the Union might be restored, perfected and continued, so that our general Government is preserved, to use the language of JEFFERSON, "in its entire constitutional vigor." [Cheers.] To show the sincerity of the Democratic party, and to illustrate his position in regard to that, he would take the liberty to state that at no time did anything emanate from him that was not designed to secure to every portion of this country under the Constitution of the United States every claim of right to which it might make a just claim. And he would state to them in public what he had never before disclosed, except in the relations of private confidence, and be blushed to do it because it was for the moment seeming to give him an importance which he did not feel, that when he assumed the position of the candidate for Governor on the Breckinridge ticket with a perfect certainty that that ticket would be defeated, and against the remonstrances of some personal friends, and against the censure of old political associates, determined to adhere to that nomination and follow the fortunes of that little army, though it should be dwindled down to as few as were the signers of the Declaration of Independence, it was to say in public that he did not leave the State of New-York in such a condition that the South, when it claimed the right to secede, should say that it had no political organization to represent it in the State of New-York. He nurtured that thought close to his heart, for he knew it would have been egotistical to have avowed it at the time, and he knew also, what events were occurring in the South calculated to disturb the relations of this Union to its various members, and if that secret thus nugged here, said he, had eaten out my heart, as the stolen fox did which was hidden under the folds of the young Spartan's garment, I think I could have died without making an avowal of the purpose by which I was actuated. He was desirous that no Southern statesman, nor any of the Southern people might find in the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN an excuse for the division of the Union, and he would be unjust to what he believed if he did not say that the act of the South in leaving those who stood so manfully by them in years of trial and minority was one without the slightest pretence of justification or excuse; and if there be in the South any man who loved the Union now, when the time was approaching that the shock of the fiercest battle which had ever yet occurred, and which was soon to disturb the present tranquility of the land, and bring anguish to the hearts of new thousands afflicted by the loss of those they love—if there be any Union men in the South, he called upon them to trample their leaders under their feet as dust in the balance, come forward, and reestablish this Union, lay down their arms, and give us a chance. [Cheers.] The vote for LINCOLN in the Presidential election stood as follows. In the Free States, 1,816,430, vote for the Democratic and Union tickets 1,766,439, making the majority against the Democratic Party in all the Free States of this Confederacy the poor sum of 164,491 votes, and that, too, at a time when both branches of Congress were Democratic, and at a time when LINCOLN obtained a large majority, the vote against negro suffrage was thousands upon thousands, indicating that there were men in this State perfectly willing to vote for LINCOLN, intelligent, patriotic and pure members of the Republican Party, who never meant that the time would come when the negro should have political equality with the white man. [Applause.] One of the greatest pieces of juggliery, and one of the most miserable illustrations of hollow-hearted hypocrisy ever exhibited in the annals of the human race, was the pretended affection of the fanatical portion of the Republican Party for the class of beings called negroes. There was no man on the face of the earth to whom he would admit for an instant that his love of the thing called freedom be it possessed by the most exalted on earth or the most debased or degraded, could transcend his. He knew that the love of liberty pervades the hearts of all the Democratic Party, and their mission never had been to give liberty to all people, but not to destroy Constitutions and wreck nations. [Applause.] Did they know what becomes of the immense treasures expended by the great Powers of the earth to abolish Slavery on the Coast of Africa? What became of the poor negroes who were taken on board the slavers and then the slavers captured? If they were taken by an English vessel they were carried under the form of apprentices or something akin to that away from their homes, or if they were taken by our Government they were carried to Liberia. Thus the treatment which the poor African received resulted in their still being made exiles. The particular causes which produced such a state of things, nor would he seek for a moment to justify so vile and damnable a traffic as the slave-trade, nor had the Democratic Party ever justified it in the history of the country. But when the negroes were found here, when in virtue of the inalienable right to freedom, of which the orators of a particular portion of the Republicans were so fond of prating—what was done with them? If he believed it was the design of Almighty God that every man, of what color or complexion he might be, should enjoy precisely the same rights politically with himself and others, he did not see how he could refuse him the privilege, and he did not understand how the Republican party, which gave a majority for the electoral ticket that secured the choice of Mr. LINCOLN as President, could say in one breath, "this is a man and a brother," (that was their stereotyped phrase,) and yet refuse to their brother the slightest exercise of any high political right. He was talking with an intelligent colored man a short time ago in this City, and on asking him if he felt a great interest in this war, he said he felt none. He (the speaker) was surprised, first at the observation, but he was not when he informed him of the conclusion which he had just stated—that he did not see how the condition of the colored race was to be benefitted if, although they were rescued from bondage, they were kept in hopeless inferiority. The State of Illinois, where they recognized the principal of freedom as the basis of their constitution, made it a criminal offence for any man whose blood was tainted as a mulatto, or a negro, to come with a their territory. Mr. BRADY quoted the words of Mr. LINCOLN, delivered in Peoria to the effect that if all earthly power were given him, he should not know what to do with the existing institution of Slavery. But he had some bad instructors at Washington, who suggested to him what he had the physical though not the moral right to do. He issued a proclamation which had been the means of more injury to our cause here and abroad than almost any event which has transpired. [Loud cheers.] He did not propose to discuss that, but he would refer any gentleman fond of the study of political science to the unanswerable discussion of the proclamation by HON. S. CURTIS, of Massachusetts, late Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

[Hon. JAMES BROOKS entered the hall at this juncture of Mr. BRADY's speech, and was warmly received.]

The speaker went on to show the unjustifiable character of the act of secession, and asked what journal cheered the South on in their attempts to separate from this Confederacy—(Voices—"The *Tribune*")—and what Democratic paper in this county had that not entreat the South to stay? The Democratic Party grappled the men of the South to their hearts with hooks of steel, and the last publication of the Breckinridge Party in this State was a carefully prepared address, intended exclusively for the South, calling their attention to the facts which he had stated, and begging them to leave the Democracy alone at the North to fight their battles for their constitutional rights, telling them if they had let us alone, the Republican Party would have been abolished in six months from the time LINCOLN took the Presidential Chair. Ohio and Indiana, in the late election, exhibited, in his judgment, no particular triumph of the Democracy, to the sense of elevating Democratic principles, but to show what will be seen by the election to our State, that there are a certain number of conservative Republicans in the country who were tired of having the foot of power upon their necks. [Applause.] There was in Ohio a certain number of men who were disgusted with the ostentatious edict of WADE, a man who, because they attempted to criticise any act of the Administration, applied to them the flippant word traitor, and the consequence was that that Seythe was weighed (WADE) in the balance and found wanting. [Great laughter.] Mr. BRADY quoted the words of certain Hats in favor of letting the seceding States go, and yet stating that the Union would be preserved, and said that no Democratic Senator understood to use any such language as that. He also quoted Mr. LINCOLN to show that he had no power to coerce the South into the Union. But, said Mr. BRADY, we don't want to be deserted by the South, we want by every species of power to keep them in the Union, and we want to have that Union composed of as many States as there were when the outbreak occurred. The Republicans thought the Union was to be preserved by a war of conquest and subjugation, by crushing out treason" (as they phrased it, but he had not heard it on the lips of any Republican orator, nor had he seen in the columns of any Republican journal) whether they ever began to consider how peace was to be obtained. Did they mean to say that the war was to last forever? He begged the reporters in Press to tell them when it was to end? What did they mean by calling the Democrats traitors while they (the Democrats) said to the Government "We will aid you in this war, and stand by our flag, and there shall be no dog but that the Stars and Stripes" and there shall be no name for this country but the United States of America. He had not heard yet what they proposed to substitute for this Constitution of ours; and would they dare to say, when peace was declared, after the achievement of which our army could be made capable, that the Constitution shall be abolished. If any man did that he was the basest and vilest kind of a traitor. Mr. BRADY went on to speak at length of the importance of reorganizing the Constitution of the United States, and maintained that all the bayonets and armies of the earth could not preserve the nation unless every part of the Constitution was retained in its vitality. In conclusion he spoke of the candidates for Governor, and stated that Gov. SEYMOUR was on the same side as himself at the Syracuse Convention in 1847, and he was on the side which Mr. BRADY advocated now, while Mr. WADSWORTH entertained the same extreme views upon the Slavery question that he does now. Mr. TAYMAIN's conduct in leaving the ranks of the Democracy was severely and sarcastically commented upon. His peroration was eloquent, comparing the future of the Democratic Party to EGYPTUS, which would move every stone of the fabric of the Government back into its old position, there to be cemented and perpetuated by the presiding and irresistible force of the Constitution of the United States.

The Chairman then presented JAMES BROOKS, who opened his remarks by congratulating his audience on the fact that since he had last addressed them, three weeks ago, the lips of men had been unsealed, and that those who were falsely designated as traitors were now the honest majority of the citizens of the country. The party opposed to the Democracy—the President himself—had drawn the line in threatening to incarcerate twenty millions of white men in order to liberate four millions of black ones. [Applause.] If the people are, then, separated from the President, it is he who has drawn the line. [Renewed applause.] "Thou! ABRAHAM LINCOLN! thou art the man!" The loyalty of the conservative party is loyalty to the Republic. Allegiance to the individual is not our fealty, but our country and our whole country claims us. We belong to no ABRAHAM LINCOLN! We ourselves are sovereigns. Mr. LINCOLN is not the Government, nor is the Government Mr. LINCOLN. We are not discouraging enlistments nor interfering with the war, but he is the best soldier whose vote is to assist the election of Mr. SEYMOUR. [Acclamation.] Mr. BROOKS proceeded with a vehement exhortation to all citizens at home, then, to rally to the ballot-box as their brethren in the field are handling the cartouche box. To re-establish the Constitution is the true way to save the country and restore us peace! Let every true man, then, no matter what his former association, rush around the glorious standard of the Democracy, the emblem of our civil liberty! [Prolonged cheering, during which Mr. BROOKS resumed his seat.]

Loud cries for "JAMES! JAMES!" were responded to by the appearance of the Ex-English barrister:

EDWIN JAMES, ESQ.,

Apologizing for his appearance upon this occasion, but craving indulgence as an inchoate citizen who had taken out his early papers, Mr. JAMES went on to state the surprise the events transpiring around him produced in his mind. He almost felt inclined to doubt that he trod the free soil of America, as he contemplated the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, arbitrary arrests, and accusations of treason for the sole act of remonstrance against irresponsible power. The speaker introduced the name of DANIEL O'CONNELL with terms of high eulogy, and narrated some incidents of his own early acquaintance with him. He then went on to satirize the recent proceedings of the Government, the editors of Republican journals coming in for a share of his characteristic attentions. The arrests by telegraph seemed to disturb the equanimity of Mr. JAMES considerably, and the word "telegram" was harped upon as something very funny, although none who were by could see the joke.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. JAMES' remarks, the Association adjourned until Wednesday evening next, when Hon. JOHN MCKEON will address them at the same hour and place.

LOCAL POLITICS.

At the request of many who were unable to procure a copy of our Sunday's issue, we republish a correct list of the nominations made by the several parties in this and Kings County. Certain typographical errors have been corrected, and the list may be relied upon as absolutely faithful.

Congressional Nominations.

Dist.	Republican.	Tammany and Mozart
4		Ben. Wood.
5	John Duffy.	Fernando Wood.
6	Frederick A. Conkling.	Elijah Ward.
7	Henry A. Burr.	John W. Chanler.
8	Elliott C. Cowdin.	N. J. Waterbury.
9	J. McLeod Murphy.	Anson Herrick.

Dist.	Jeff'sonian.	People's Union.
4	Wm. L. Ellsworth.	
5	Capt. John Duffy.	Jno. W. Farmer.
6	Elijah Ward.	Orlson Blunt.
7	John W. Chanler.	Eli P. Norton.
8	James Brooks.	E. C. Cowdin.
9	J. McLeod Murphy.	J. McLeod Murphy.

Assembly Nominations.

Dist.	Republican.	Tammany and Mozart
1	Amos Slukey.	Cornelius Flynn.
2	H. J. Leask.	Daniel Leamy.
3	T. A. Ward.	No nomination.
4		William C. Gover.
5	J. H. Brady.	Henry Rogers.
6		Julius Korn.
7	T. E. Stewart.	Vincent C. King.
8	J. L. Perley.	Thomas A. Hill.
9	S. C. Read.	D. V. Freeman.
10		Daniel M. O'Brien.
11		Thomas A. Lewis.
12	I. T. McGuire.	Amaron Smith. / C. H. Wheaton.
13	Edmund Kock.	Alexander Ward.
14	Phil. Frankenheimer.	Robert C. Hutchings.
15	J. H. White.	Gilbert C. Dean.
16	Denis McCabe.	Michael McCann.
17		Thomas C. Fields.

Dist.	Jeffersonian.	People's Union.
3	John H. Whittemore.	
5		L. H. Van Schaick.
7		E. V. Price.
8	Wm. G. Alvaney.	
9		Samuel C. Reed
12	Peter Bowe.	
13	Alex. Ward.	Ed. Timpson.
14		F. Frankenheimer / W. W. Northup.
15	Gilbert Dean	J. H. White.
16	George Wier.	D. McCabe.

Wm. E. Robinson is nominated in the Eleventh, as an Independent Union Democrat.

County Nominations

SURROGATE.

Republican—Gabriel Van Cott.
Tammany and Mozart—Gideon J. Tucker
People's Union—D. R. Jacques.

SUPERVISOR

Republican—Sheridan Shook.
Tammany and Mozart—Wm. M. Tweed.
People's Union—Wm. Tucker.

Kings County Nominations

The following are the names of the candidates for the various City and County offices of Kings County, together with the nominees for Congress and for the Assembly.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICES.

	Union.	Democratic.
District-Attorney	John Winslow.	Sam'l D. Morris
Comptroller	Thomas Ritrell	Thos. H. Farron
Surrogate	P. W. Outerbridge	Rowe C. Brainard.
Justice of Sessions	W. Hoyt	J. S. Emmons.
County Treasurer	J. L. Spader	T. A. Gardiner
City Treasurer	S. A. Lambert	Nathan B. Morse
Auditor	A. M. Bibby	James Lynch.
Tax Commissioner	Fred. Schoales	Hugh O'Rorke.
Tax Collector	Chas. H. Kimball	Edward Briggs.
Sup. of Poor, E. D.	H. E. Ripley	J. Fitzgerald
Sup. of Po. Thos.	W. Kirby	W. Bennett.
Coroner	Philip Weissmandel	J. Herbert

CONGRESS.

Dist	Union	Democratic
2	William Wall.	M. Kalmbeisch
3	Jas. Humphrey	M. F. Odell.

ASSEMBLY.

Dist	Union	Democratic
1	Geo. F. S. Crooke	J. Carkling.
2	H. A Bowen. / M. D. Moore.	Bernard Hughes / E. O. Perrin,
3	Wm. M. Thomas	S. E. Johnson
4	Peter Graham.	James Dewey.
5	Charles L. Benedict	Theophilus C. Callicott.
6	h. T. Maddox.	H. C. Bothwell.
7	Edgar M. Mulford.	C. L. Leslie

Twenty-first Ward Republican Meeting.

A most enthusiastic meeting of Republicans and Union men of the Twenty-first Ward, was held at Lincoln Hall, corner of Atlantic-street and Eighth-avenue, last evening, under the auspices of the Ward Club. The speakers were Judge PRATT, Calvin L. Robinson and Jos. HARTSHORNE, of Florida, and Mr. J. C. PAGE, of this City. Mr. ROBINSON gave a very interesting account of the manner in which the cape from rebellion, and was especially severe in his denunciations of the "cold-water compromisers" of the North, for whom he had no sympathy. Many of the South entertained no feeling but [illegible] toward the Government of the President's Proclamation as being the surest and quickest means of undermining the tenure of treason that the cotton traitors [illegible] erected, and predicted that the leaders of secession would be crushed to atoms by its fall. Judge PRATT [illegible] claimed "the old public functionary character" of Union men, and declared the friends of the Union to be [illegible] or an impossible, and declared the friends of the Union to be [illegible] to take their choice of these designations. He warmly urged the election of Gen. WADSWORTH, in which he was heartily indorsed by Mr. ROBINSON and Mr. HARTSHORNE. The most intense enthusiasm was manifested by the audience, and the applause for the President and the Proclamation was frequent and hearty.

THIRTEENTH WARD RATIFICATION MEETING.—Last evening, at No. 410 Grand-street, a meeting was held for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH for Governor, and Capt. JOHN DUFFY, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, for Congress. Mr. ANDREW CRAFT was in the Chair. Mr. ABRAM WAKEMAN was to have addressed the meeting, but was prevented by previous engagements, and Dr. JAMES C. JACKSON, of Livingston County, spoke in his behalf. A series of resolutions, pledging the meeting to the support of the candidates, were adopted. Speeches of the most enthusiastic and patriotic nature were then made by Messrs. JOSEPH HOXIE, CHAS. SPENCER and LAMBERT. To-morrow evening a special meeting will be held.

SIXTEENTH WARD WADSWORTH CLUB.—Saturday night the members and friends of the Sixteenth Ward Union Club had an enthusiastic meeting at their headquarters, No. 245 Eighth-avenue. Hon. ETHAN ALLEN, Assistant United States District Attorney and Hon. F. A. CONKLING, the Republican Congressional Candidate in the Sixth District, delivered addresses of the most stirring character, and received, as they merited, most enthusiastic applause.

THE DISAGREEMENT IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT.—Many Union voters in the Sixth District are signing a request to Mr. ORISON BLUNT to withdraw from the canvass and leave the field open to Mr. CONKLING. It is necessary that one of the two Union war candidates should give place. Mr. BANCROFT at once declined in the Eighth District. We trust that there will be no more time lost in arranging matters in the Sixth District. It is believed that Mr. CONKLING can certainly be elected if he has the field to himself. If two candidates run on the Union ticket we shall only lose the District.

GRAND RALLY FOR THE UNION.—The Ninth Ward Wadsworth and Tremain Union Club met Saturday evening at Bleecker Buildings, and were addressed by Messrs. S. S. CONARD and THOMAS E. STEWART.

UNION DEMOCRAT.—WM. E. ROBINSON, Esq., is the Independent Democratic Union candidate for Assembly in the Eleventh Assembly District (Twentieth Ward.)

NEW-JERSEY UNION MEETING.—JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Esq., candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District, New-Jersey, will this evening address the electors of said District on the crisis of the country and the issues of the day, at Washington Hall, on Gregory-street, in Jersey City.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

An Attempted Escape—A Seizure—Burning of the Gen. Rusk—Important Order by Col. Morgan.

KEY WEST, Friday, Oct. 10, 1862.

Quite an excitement was caused the other morning, on the departure of the steamer *Mary A. Boardman* for New-York, consequent upon the discovery that a certain Capt. HARVEY R. MAHER, a native of Alabama, and late of Houston, Texas, where he was an Assistant Commissary of Subsistence in the rebel army, but who was more recently captured and brought in here on the prize steamer *Union*, had suddenly disappeared. As it was at once suspected that he was on the steamer, Fort Taylor fired several guns at the departing vessel, notifying her to come to. The little tug *Kensey* was immediately dispatched to overhaul her, and when she came alongside of the *Boardman*, an exploration followed. Capt. WEIR, of the *Boardman*, not knowing anything of his secreted passenger, and as he heard only the first gun from the fort, concluded it was not meant for him, and kept on. The other shots were so wide of the mark as not to be seen by any on board. When he saw the *Kensey* following, he knew at once something was wrong, and by this time the rough sea had sent Capt. MAHER from his hiding place, as he was unable to cope with foul air and seasickness at the same time. He was at once transferred to the charge of the Provost-Marshal, whose parole he had violated, and now inaugurates inside of Fort Taylor, where, doubtless, he will have ample time for reflection and conclusion that there are other crimes than treason that may not be committed with impunity. Capt. MAHER has manifested great anxiety to be recognized as an officer in the rebel army, and was desirous of being sent to such as a prisoner of war, pretending to an old friendship with Gen. WADSWORTH, and that he could secure his influence favoring his exchange.

The United States steamer gunboat *James N. Chambers*, left port on the 23d ult., on a cruise, under command of Acting Master NUMBERSON, late of the frigate *St. Lawrence*. Capt. MORGAN has been relieved from command of the *Chambers* by Commander LARDNER, and has proceeded North. He is an active, efficient officer.

Rev. J. G. RASS, Chaplain of the Ninth New-York Volunteers, who is a model Chaplain, always occupied in doing something for the relief, instead of amusement of the soldier, preached on Sunday last in the Baptist Church a most interesting sermon to a crowded congregation, from the text, St. Luke ii, 29: "He who is not with me is against me, and he that gathereth not with me scattereth." The services were opened with thanksgiving to Almighty God for staying the pestilence among us, and pray ng for the deliverance from this chastening rod. The speaker in eloquent terms portrayed the sufferings of the soldier upon a sick couch, far away from friends and home, called by the holy love of patriotism, in the cause not only of American but human liberty, and showed that the sacrifice, though unattended by the halo of death on the battle-field, lacks not in the comparison. God's wisdom shines through all his works, and the future of our country will present for all this present misery and suffering, America redeemed and secured to the freedom of man, where he shall work out the great problem of his existence.

A small reb l craft, the *Isabel*, was brought in as a prize a few days since, under a Prize Master, from the bark *James L. Davis*, by which vessel she was captured off St. Mark's, Fla. The *Isabel* proves to be the same vessel condemned and sold here as a prize, and sent to the steamer *Montgomery* as a tender, and subsequently captured by the rebels. She had made a trip to Nassau with cotton, and was returning with salt.

The U. S. steamer *Dakotah*, Capt. MCKINSTRY, returned from a cruise in the Gulf on the 4th, with some of her crew sick with fever. They have been transferred to the hospital.

The United States steam bark *Young Rover*, Capt. STUDLEY, returned on the 7th from a lengthy cruise, exhausting all her coals, and will at once take in supplies for New-York, and is expected to take this mail.

The gunboat-steamer *Tahoma*, Lieut.-Commanding HOWELL, came into harbor on the 3d, and coaled during the night leaving in the morning for her station. During her last cruise, they had lost one of her officers—Acting Master HOARE—who died on the 23d ult. of yellow fever.

An important order has just been issued by the Military Commandant of the Island, which is causing a sensation among the disaffected part of the population, many of whom, claiming to be British subjects, are covertly and insidiously exerting their influence in favor of the rebel cause.

By the last mail we received the President's Proclamation of Emancipation, which, it is but just to say, is received with entire satisfaction by all loyal men, those owning slaves readily agreeing that to save a great evil you must strike at the root.

The yellow fever has now almost suspended its ravages. For the last week there have been but a few cases, and those yield very readily to early and vigorous treatment. The weather has now become cool, and we have every hope that very soon we shall be able to say the fever is entirely gone, and that our garrison will be a month gain, our harbor a safe anchorage.

Lieut.-Col. and Chief-Quartermaster W. BARRETT, on the 10th inst., issued an order to the new vessel, the schooner *Two Sisters*, captured off the harbor of Galveston by the Steamer *Albatross* and sent here in charge of Prize-Master STOWELL. Cargo, bagging and rope from Sisal.

COL. MORGAN'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, ISLAND OF KEY WEST, FLA.,
Oct. 6, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 55.—All persons, male or female, within the limits of this command, of the age of 18 and upwards, who have ever been citizens of the United States, are ordered to report themselves at these headquarters on or before the 15th day of October, 1862, with a full descriptive list of all the real estate, and the assessed value thereof according to the last tax list, and also the assessed value of all their personal and mixed property, together with the number and value of all persons of African descent now claimed to be owned by them; these lists to be made out the same as for taxation.

They shall also report their place of residence and occupation, and if they have ever taken the oath of allegiance to the United States; and these lists and reports shall be deemed a registry for future action.

All persons described as above, failing or neglecting to report themselves, shall be considered among that class of *householders* failing to make the required return.

By the 20th day of October, 1862, every householder shall return to these headquarters a list of each inmate of his or her house, of the age of 18 years, or upward, which list shall contain the following particulars:

The name, age and occupation of each inmate; whether a native, one who has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, or one who has neglected or refused to take the same.

All householders neglecting to make such return, or making a false return, will be punished by fine or imprisonment, with hard labor, or both, and be regarded as a sympathizer with the so-called Confederate States, and registered as an enemy of the United States.

Every person who shall in good faith renew his or her oath of allegiance to the United States previous to the 15th day of October, will be regarded as evincing an additional expression of loyalty.

All persons who have heretofore taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and shall violate the same, either by deed, act, word, or expression, will be dealt with in the most summary manner, and punished accordingly. By order of

JOS. S. MORGAN, Colonel Commanding.
J. P. RAYMOND, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

To Agents of the Associated Press.

The "Associated Press" consists of seven newspaper establishments in the City of New-York—the *Times*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun* and *Express*.

These papers hold various political principles, as should be well known to the agents of the Associated Press in all parts of the country.

Complaints have recently been made that telegraphic news and especial dispatches relative to political meetings and elections, have been more or less tinged with political coloring, on one side or another.

It is the object of this notice to call the attention of all agents and correspondents to the rules of the Association, which is acceptable to all its members, without giving offence to any by the terms in which it is expressed.

Fires.

IN A PROVISION STORE.

Shortly before 7 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the flour and provision store of Messrs. C. W. Kenny & Co., No. 197 Front-street. Before the flames could be extinguished over $5,000 worth of property was destroyed. Quite a crowd collected, but to what extent the building is owned by A. B. LAMPLEY, and was damaged about $1,500, fully insured in Cox companies.

IN FULTON STREET.

About 9 o'clock, last night, a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of No. 142 Fulton-street, in rooms occupied by JOHN FULSTON as a bookbinder. The loss was, for him, very heavy, and will amount to about $2,000. He is insured in the Brevoort and Brooklyn Insurance Companies for $1,200. The second floor was occupied by THOMAS E. NOTTON, book and job printer. His loss, which is mostly by water, will amount to about $700. T. B. R. DE CAMP occupied the first floor as a clothing-store, known as Granite Hall. The damage of the latter is mostly by water, and will amount to about $500. Mr. DEFOREST is insured for $5,000. The building, which is owned by D. S. GREGORY, is damaged to the extent of $500, and is fully insured.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Horace Maynard, Tennessee, Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, Albany, Jay Cooke, Philadelphia, Henry F. Jenkins, La Fayette, Ind., and John G. Allen, Kentucky, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. Ed. Sparks, of the Naval Academy, Maj. T. S. Alburn, U. S. A., Dr. J. C. Ayer, Boston, J. H. Lawton, Hannah, and H. A. Illsley, Dunkirk, are at the Astor House.

Major Brady and party, Seventeenth Regiment N. Y. Vols.; J. K. Field, St. Louis; H. B. Bradford, Boston; Geo. Bullock, Philadelphia; and A. G. Yates, Syracuse, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Wm. Aubert Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lovell, and D. L. Rocke, Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. Leach, England, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Wilkinson, Halifax; Henry Cartwright, Philadelphia, and T. C. Smith, Liverpool, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Surgeon Wm. H. Holbrook, Eighteenth Massachusetts, and Geo. N. Dane, Boston, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

G. F. Dale, Philadelphia, and E. P. Hawthorn, U. S. N., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Dravton, U. S. N., and M. Arias, Havana, are at the La Farge House.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 27.

Uneasiness is felt on account of the non-arrival of the steamer *Golden Age* from Panama, now 36 hours overdue.

Trade has been dull throughout the past week. The stocks of dry goods, carpeting etc., are running low. Fifty bales of drills were shipped to Hilton by the *Sea Lark*, which cleared on Friday.

The British steamer *Tycoomah* is expected shortly for China.

A tannery, exploded yesterday in the National Flour Mills, on Market-street, killing four and wounding others, and damaging the mill to the extent of $20,000.

A pickaxe lode has been discovered within two miles of San Francisco, which "prospects" richly and which appears to be quite extensive. The discovery of the "lode" was accidental and was made by some workmen who were making preparations to lay down some pipe for the Spring Valley Water Company.

The Alleged Meeting of the Governors.

HARRISBURG, Monday

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3463. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

The Attack Upon the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

Full Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

THE OBJECT OF THE EXPEDITION

The Railroad Torn Up and the Telegraph Wire Cut.

The Rebels Encountered in Heavy Force and Driven from Three Positions.

Great Gallantry of the National Forces.

CAPTURE OF A STAND OF COLORS.

THE CASUALTIES HEAVY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Friday, Oct. 24, 1862.

Encouraged by the perfect success of the recent enterprises at St. John's River and the Bluffton Saltworks, and true to the promise that he made his troops, of giving them active employment on assuming command of the Department of the South, Gen. MITCHEL has just prosecuted a third expedition, of greater magnitude and of more important aim, which, while yielding fresh lustre to our arms, I grieve to say, has only partially achieved its object, and adds another long list to the names of martyrs in the Union cause.

THE DESIGN OF THE EXPEDITION.

The special design of this enterprise was to destroy the trestel-work bridges of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, crossing the Pocotaligo, Tullifinny and Coosawhatchie. These streams are all tributaries of the Broad River; and to approach them it was determined, after a careful study of the map of this peculiarly impracticable and most difficult county for military operations, to make a landing at Mackay's Point, at the junction of the Broad and Pocotaligo Rivers, a distance of twenty-five miles from Hilton Head, where our troops could be debarked under cover of gunboats, and a march of eleven miles would take them to the village of Pocotaligo, at which place it was supposed the enemy would make a stand. The attack was intended as a surprise; and while our main force was to advance, as stated, a smaller body of troops, commanded by Col. BARTON, of the Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers, was to create a diversion by penetrating to the Coosawhatchie Bridge in the steamer *Planter*, convoyed by the gunboat *Patroon*; but with imperative orders to retire should they encounter a superior force. By cutting the railroad in the manner proposed, communication between the cities of Savannah and Charleston would be destroyed, and the way opened for a sudden blow upon one or both of these places, at the discretion of the commanding General.

THE NOTE OF PREPARATION.

The plan of this expedition was skillfully conceived, and every precaution adopted to render it successful. Few can imagine the perplexities attendant upon the movement of troops and artillery by water. It was necessary to construct flatboats for the transportation of field batteries; to concentrate all the light-draft boats; to gain such knowledge as might be gained imperfectly through scouts, of the character of the country to be traversed; to decide upon the possibility of debarking at the point selected; arriving at proper tides; providing for the subsistence of the troops, and a hundred other details regarding prudence and sagacious foresight, and which after all were susceptible of disarrangement. Considering all these circumstances, and the fact that so many persons are employed in the organization of an expedition of this kind, it is not to be wondered that information of the projected attack passed our lines, and the enemy consequently was ready to receive us.

The army transports of light draught were not sufficient for the transportation of the number of men required for this service, and in the emergency Commodore GODON, of the navy, was applied to by Gen. MITCHEL for assistance. Commodore GODON promptly agreed to take troops on the gunboats, and the soldiers were assigned as follows:

Gunboat *Paul Jones*, Capt. CHARLES STRADMAN, commanding naval forces, towing *Wabash* launches.

Transport *Ben Deford*, with 600 of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and 400 of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Gunboat *Commonwealth*, with 350 of the Fourth New-Hampshire Volunteers.

Gunboat *Wissahickon*, with 250 of the Fourth New-Hampshire Volunteers.

Transport *Boston*, with 500 of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers and 380 of the Third New-Hampshire Volunteers.

Gunboat *Patroon*, with 50 of the Third New-Hampshire Volunteers.

Gunboat *Uncas*, with 50 of the Third New-Hampshire Volunteers.

Transport *Darlington*, with 300 of the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers.

The *Relief* and schooner, with 200 of the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers.

Gunboat *Marblehead*, with 230 of the Third Rhode Island Volunteers.

Gunboat *Vixen*, with 70 of the Third Rhode Island Volunteers.

Steamer *Flora*, with 300 of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Gunboat *Water Witch* with 130 of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Army gunboat *George Washington*, with 250 of the New-York volunteer engineers.

Steamer *Planter*, with 300 of the Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers.

The *Ben Deford*, towed a flat boat having on board a section of Lieut HENRY's battery First United States Artillery and the *Boston* another flat boat carrying a section of Company E, Third United States Artillery.

The entire land forces were composed of portions of the first and second brigades of the Tenth army corps, respectively commanded by Brig.-Gen's. J. M. BRANNAN and A. H. TERRY, the former being senior officer, and therefore commanding the expedition.

DEPARTURE FROM HILTON HEAD.

At nightfall of Tuesday the 21st the expedition was ready for departure, but did not leave until midnight, as nothing could be accomplished by reaching its destination before day break. The vessels left in the order above designated, but the night was misty, and one or two of them ran aground delaying their arrival at the rendezvous for some hours beyond the time which had been fixed.

Meanwhile the tug *Starlight* was dispatched with some boats of the *Paul Jones* and a small company of soldiers of the Seventh Connecticut, under Capt. GRAY, to capture the rebel pickets at Mackey's Point and at a plantation on the Pocotaligo River, a few miles distant. This project was only partially successful. At the plantation, Lieut. BANES, of the enemy's picket, and three men, were made prisoners, but through the incompetency of a negro guide, the guard at the point escaped, giving warning of our approach. From the rebel officer who was taken, Gen. BRANNAN learned that our attack had been apprehended by the enemy, and for several days they had been preparing for the encounter.

LANDING OF THE TROOPS.

The tedious process of putting the men ashore in small boats was commenced soon after 6 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, and by 10 o'clock, men, horses and guns were landed, excepting the detachment of the Third Rhode Island Volunteers, who were on the gunboat *Marblehead*, which was aground all day some miles down the river.

The line of march was taken up soon after ten, the section of Lieut. HENRY's battery being at the head of the column, with skirmishers of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment. Advancing slowly over an admirable road for seven miles, we halted, during the march, of encountering the enemy, who had prudently recoiled from a meeting until it should take place beyond range of our gunboats, although the nature of the ground over which we passed afforded many excellent positions for defence.

THE FIGHT.

The road alternated through dense woods, and through marshes, only passable over a narrow causeway, save at one or two points. Choosing a position at the opposite end of this causeway, the enemy opened a furious fire of shell and cannister on our advancing column, which was promptly met by the battery under Lieut. HENRY. Immediately the order was given by Gen. BRANNAN for his brigade to form line of battle, the centre resting on the causeway. After a brisk fire of both musketry and artillery the rebels retired to the dense woods in their rear, tearing up the causeway-bridge, which delayed the advance of our artillery until it could be repaired. Meanwhile, the First Brigade pressed on to the woods, which they penetrated, driving the enemy before them, and closely followed by the Second Brigade, under Gen. TERRY, who came up with a cheer, and were quickly in the engagement. Here the fight, it may be said, fairly commenced—the enemy's sharpshooters picking off our men rapidly. The artillery fire from our side was not slackened while the bridge was being repaired, and it was not long before the batteries went forward to the work in support of the infantry.

This action began between 12 and 1, and lasted about an hour, ending in the retreat of the rebels to another position at FRAMPTON's plantation, which lies two miles beyond. The enemy were closely followed, and after a fight more hotly contested than the first, our troops were again victorious, the second time driving the rebels from their well-chosen position, and two miles beyond, which brought them up to Pocotaligo Bridge, (not the railroad bridge,) over which they crossed, taking shelter behind earthworks on the farthest side. To this point our troops nearly approached, but found farther progress impossible, as the bridge had been cut by the enemy on his retreat. This fact we construe into a clear acknowledgment of his defeat. Although these events are thus briefly noted, it required upward of five hours of impetuous and gallant fighting to accomplish them. At no one time was the entire field of combat in view from a given point, and I therefore find it impossible to speak in detail of the operations of my own regiment. Both brigades participated in the action, and both Gens. BRANNAN and TERRY were constantly under fire, leading and directing the movements of their men, awakening enthusiasm by their personal bravery and the skillful manner in which they manœuvred their commands. Frequently, while the fight was progressing, we heard the whistles of the railroad trains, notifying us of reinforcements for the rebels, both from Charleston and Savannah, and even if we had had facilities for crossing the river, it would have been unwise to have made the attempt in view of these circumstances. Gen. BRANNAN therefore ordered a retreat, which was conducted in a most orderly manner; the regiments retiring in successive lines, carrying off their dead and wounded, and leaving no arms or ammunition on the field.

Of the exact force of the rebels, of course, we know nothing, although Gen. BRANNAN was of the opinion that it equalled our own. Certainly their artillery exceeded ours by four or five pieces, and this we have from the seven prisoners taken, one of whom, WM. JOHN, belonged to Company B, Second South Carolina Cavalry, whose horse was also captured. The prisoners informed us that Gen. BEAUREGARD commanded in person.

COL. BARTON'S DIVISION.

While these events were taking place between the main forces on either side, Col. BARTON, of the Forty-eighth New-York, with 300 of his own men and 50 of the Third Rhode Island Regiment, under command of Capt. J. H. GOULD, went up the Coosawhatchie River, convoyed by the *Potroon*, to within two miles of the town of the same name. Landing this force here, a march was made to the village through which runs the railroad. Arrived there, they commenced tearing up the rails, but had scarcely engaged in the work when a long train of cars came from the direction of Savannah, filled with troops. This train was fired into by our party, killing the engineer and a number of others. Several soldiers jumped from the cars while they were in motion, and were wounded. One was taken prisoner—thirty muskets were captured, and colors of the Whippy Swamp Guards taken from the color-bearer, who was killed by our fire. The work of tearing up the rails was not accomplished in time to prevent the onward progress of the train, and our men afterward completed the job—also cutting the telegraph, and bringing away a portion of the wire with them. Col. BARTON next attempted to reach the railroad bridge, for the purpose of firing it, but was unable, as it was protected by a battery of three guns. Fearing that his retreat might be cut off by the enemy's cavalry, he gave the order to retire to the steamboat, which was done successfully. His men had nearly all embarked when the cavalry boldly came directly under the guns of the *Planter* and *Patroon*, and fired upon both steamers. A few rounds of canister dispersed them, and the only damage which they inflicted was the serious wounding of Lieut. J. B. BLANDING, of the Third Rhode Island Artillery.

THE RETURN.

Nearly all Wednesday night was passed in bring the wounded from the battle-field and placing them upon the transports. This humane work was personally superintended by Gen. TERRY and Brigade Quartermaster CORNELL, of Gen. BRANNAN's Staff. As fast as the boats were filled they returned to Hilton Head, and by Thursday night the whole force had reimbarked. Before our last regiment left Mackey's Point the enemy's pickets had reappeared, but not in sufficient force to molest us.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT.

Scarcely five minutes after the first engagement began, wounded men were brought to the rear. Surgeon BAILEY, the Medical Director at Beaufort, who accompanied the expedition, established a hospital almost under fire, by the roadside, beneath the shade of the stately pine woods, with Surgeons MERRITT, of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, and MCCLELLAN, of the Sixth Connecticut, and these gentlemen soon had their energies taxed to the uttermost. It was a spectacle to make one shudder as the poor fellows wounded and dying were emptied from the ambulances upon the green sward.

A striking instance of heroism came under my observation. During the thickest of the fight, Artificer ZINCKS, of HENRY's Battery, seized a shell which had fallen into our ammunition box and threw it into a ditch where it exploded, seriously wounding him. Had it not been for his bravery and presence of mind the most serious consequences might have ensued. Lieut. HENRY's horse was shot under him, and the shell that killed the animal also killed one man and wounded five others. It is a singular fact that Lieut. GETTINGS, of the Third United States Artillery, whose section also did good service in the fight, also lost one man killed and five wounded by the explosion of a single shell. Lieut. GITTINGS himself was wounded in the ankle.

Three howitzers from the *Wabash*, under command of Lieut. PHOENIX and Ensigns WALLACE and LARNED, accompanied the land forces, and won a great deal of praise for gallantry and effective firing. Young WALLACE was sent by Gen. TERRY to cover the retreat from Pocotaglio Bridge, which he handsomely accomplished. He had delivered two rounds of grape into the enemy's ranks, when a shower of rifle balls were sent against him, wounding three of his men and perforating his own clothes. The heroic young fellow was then ordered to retire, which he reluctantly did, after vainly asking permission to fire another round.

The rebels left fifteen or twenty of their dead on the field, and the inference is that their loss must have been severe, or they would have had time to remove all in their successive retreats. Two caissons filled with ammunition were captured from the enemy during the second the battle. Our own supply of ammunition at this time having been well-nigh exhausted this proved very opportune.

WHAT THE EXPEDITION ACCOMPLISHED.

Although the main object of the expedition failed of success, yet the benefits conferred were not of trifling value. We have made a thorough reconnoissance of the heretofore unknown Broad River and its tributaries, and ascertained the character of the country, which is knowledge of immense importance, in view of future movements in that direction. We have also demonstrated the necessity of heavy reinforcements if the Government desire Gen. MITCHEL to strike heavily in his department.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

With characteristic humanity, Gen. MITCHEL has detained the *Ericsson* in order to forward an official list of the casualties. I am, therefore, enabled to relieve anxiety by sending a perfect record of the killed, wounded, and missing

FORTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—COL. T. B. GOOD.

Company A—Wounded—Sergt. Wm. Fever—slightly; Corp. David Strangs—seriously in thigh. Levi Pumpfender—slightly.

Company B—Killed—Sergt. Allen Garmer. Wounded—Corp. Aaron Fink, Benjamin Wiand, Wm. Herr, Hahbman Raymond, Ernest Botuman, Nathan George, George Wiand, Martin Leisedring, Obadiah Pfeiler, Chas. Savitz.

Company C—Killed—Geo. Horner, Seth Delbert, Peter Wm. f. Wounded—Sergt. Peter Hampt—in ankle; Corp. Wm. F. Fink—leg; Corp. Samuel V. Hampt—face; S. H. Billington—leg; John Barlow—leg; Jeremiah Haas—face and breast; Conrad Holman—face, Theodore Keith—face; Chas. Leffler—leg; Michael Larkins—side and hip; Rich. O'Rourke—side, James R. Rohne—leg, Thomas Leonard—body.

Company D—Killed—Alexander Musser. Wounded—Corp. Cornelius Stewart—severely in side; Corp. James Cronover—slightly in breast; Jacob Hallover—in arm; Peoj. Sheaffer—slighty in breast.

Company E—Killed—Henry A. Bancheman, George B. Rose, Samuel Minnick. Wounded—Corp. Reuben Weiss—in both legs; George Coulty—in hip, John Lind—both legs; Samuel Stern—shoulder, John Monday—neck; Daniel F. Harkins—arm, Moses Jacobs—hand; Jacob Kirkendall—slightly; Wm. Adams—leg; Geo. Hahn—leg; Nathan Derr—shoulder; Wm. H. Force—wrist.

Company F.—Wounded—Corp. A. Everhart—both legs; Wm. Foss—thigh; Peter Mosser—arm; John O'Brien—face; Chas. Ping, arm.

Company G.—Killed—Capt. Charles Mickley, John Kuns, Benj. Dehl, Jonas Knappanberger. Wounded—Franklin Oland, John Heil, George Raber, Heily Fernewold, Wm. Heusler, Allen Heruneuser, David Weider, Richard Ambrose, Jacob Heidlemann, Franklin Mayer, Joseph Halmeyer, Franklin Huffert, Wm. H. Krainer.

Company H.—Killed—Henry Stambaugh, Jefferson Waggoner, Peter Deldrich, Jason T. Robinson. Wounded—First Lieut. W. W. Geety—mortally, Orderly Sergt. Geo. Reynolds, Sergt. Reuben S. Gardner, in hand and leg; Corp. Dani Reeder, Corp. David H. Smith, Corp. Peter W. Stockslager, James Briner, Henry Bolinger, Augustus Rupp, Sam'l Diggies; Conley Idall, Patrick Mullen, Jefferson Handy.

Company I.—Killed—Jeremiah Mertz, Dan'l. Drackenmiller. Wounded—Corp. Dilesbach—slightly, Dan'l. Draniger—leg.

Company K—Killed—Capt. George Junker, John McConnell. Wounded—Corp. John Bishell—leg; Manoah Carl—foot; Golbin Flessel—head, Edwin Frederick—head; Jacob Hertzay—arm; Hiram Hoob—finger shot on; Joseph Lewis—mortally; Abraham Landes—breast; Louis Miller—both thighs; Jacob Marker—stomach; Samuel Reinhart—shoulder; Wm. Shank—arm; Paul Strauss—back; John Schurtll—thigh; John Schuckard—mortally.

SIXTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS—COL. CHATFIELD.

Col. Levi S. Chatfield—hip, severely; Lieut.-Col. John Spidell—arm, severely; Commissary Sergeant W. H. Johnson—leg, severely.

Company B—Killed—James McKinney. Wounded—Edward Loughery—head.

Company C—Wounded—First Lieut. John P. King—leg; Corp. Fred. Hartung—arm; Valentine Biend.

Company D—Wounded—Dennis Burns—chest, John Hasseman—leg; Henry Hoyt—ankle; Joseph Topher—hand; Augustus Provost—shoulder; Smith Scofield—hand; Wm. Sherwood—chest; Robert Wilson—snoulder, Charles H. Weed—head; Albert W. Cracker—foot.

Company E—Daniel Matthews.

Company F—Wounded—Bruce Baldwin, Hubert S. Holbrook. Missing—Sergt. George W. Cadwell, L. D. Booth.

Company G—Killed—Henry Allen. Wounded—Geo. Ashworth—shoulder, Lucius Leonard, Marshal Dowd, Raphael Manco. Missing—Edward Haugh.

Company H—Wounded—Emil Hisrich—shoulder.

Company I—Killed—Orderly Sergt. Robert B. Gage, Henry Delf. Wounded—Lieut. Daniel J. Wert—leg, slightly, Corp. David Shepherd—mortally; Thomas Taylor—mortally; George Bouton—severely.

Company K—Wounded—A. E. Wilcox.

FOURTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS, COL. [LOUIS BELL.

Company A—Wounded—Sergt. David C. Hayes—foot; Corp. George W. Tibbetts—foot, severely; Corp. Joseph Wingate—arm; George Shackley—face and both hands; George W. Durgin—ankle, Joseph F. Rose—finger off; John A. Lord—hip, severely, Jas. L. Boyle—groin, Levi Boan, shoulder.

Company B—Wounded—Orderly Sergt. John W. Brewster—leg; Sergt. John R. Kimball—side, Wm. Wyman—foot.

Company C—Wounded—Capt. Jasper G. Wallace—[illegible] arm, badly; George W. Cook—cheek and shoulder; A. G. Tinker—forehead.

Company D—Wounded—Color Corporal J. B. Lawrence, slightly; A. E. Fessenden, slightly.

Company E—Wounded—Corp. J. C. Dennett, Sergt. W. H. H. Austin, arm.

Company F—Killed—William Wingate. Wounded—John B. Thurston; George A. Drew, slightly.

Company G—Wounded—First Lieut. W. W. Main, shoulder; Owen Tully, contusion left side; John Shea, hip.

Company K—Killed—Joseph A. Wyckoff. Wounded—Warren G. Pike, shoulder and groin.

FIFTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—COL. WHITE.

Company A—Killed—Sergeant Samuel Hester. Wounded—Ord.-Sergt. Abraham Alstead; Sergt. Patrick Hodge, Sergt. Harry Marlett, James Litzingers, James H. Wagoner, William Gallagher, Hugh McAtamney.

Company B—Wounded—Corp. Franklin Kearn; Benjamin Birchtel, Daniel Rich, John K. Michlas, Cyrus Bisner.

Company D—Wounded—Samuel Kennedy, Samuel Diehl, Henry Smith.

Company E—Killed—Capt. Horace Bennett. Wounded—Orderly-Sergt. Winfield Bensenian; Sergt. Geo. Parry, Corp. John Magee, Thos. Magee.

Company G—Wounded—Corp. Wm. Boone.

Company K—Killed—Orderly-Sergt. Wm. Martin; Wm. Leech. Wounded—Sergt. George E. Leech; John Miller, John Coffy, William Fraser.

SECTION OF FIRST UNITED STATES ARTILLERY—LIEUT. HENRY.

Company M—Killed—Daniel Chase. Wounded—Corps. Patrick Hockler and Rafferty; O'Neil, Cahill and Riley, Artificer Zinck.

Company D—Wounded—Smith.

DETACHMENT OF FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY—CAPT. RICHMOND.

Company I—Wounded—Francis A. Bliss and James Baynes, slightly.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEN UNDER COMMAND OF BRIG.-GEN. TERRY KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING, AT POCATOLIGO.

THIRD REGIMENT NEW-HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

Wounded.

W. S. Abbott, Co. F—slightly.	G. W. Flanders, Co. F—slightly.
J. W. Moore, Co. G—slightly.	Total 3

SEVENTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

Fred. G. Eaton, Co. I.	James Cook, Co. I.
Total 2	

Wounded.

Sergt. Seth W. Reynolds, Co. A—since dead.	John Roberts, Co. D—severely.
Wm. Keefe, Co. A—severely.	Chas. C. Dolph, Co. D—slightly.
Corp. Robertson, Co. B—slightly.	Wm. Kay, Co. E—dangerously.
Corp. D. O'Brien, Co. C—slightly.	Ed. Smith, Co. F—severely.
Wm. Seby, Co. C—dangerously.	L. H. Rice, Co. F—slightly.
Corp. Scofield, Co. D—severely.	Corp. John Rutsford, Co. G—severely.
Henry Irwin, Co. D—dangerously.	Willis C. Thomas, Co. G—dangerously.
Isaac Orth, Co. G—seriously.	D. Landers, Co. H—slightly.
1st Sergt. Chas. A. Wood, Co. H—severely.	Lor. Hall, Co. H—slightly.
Wm. J. Hurland, Co. H—severely.	J. Welch, Co. H—slightly.
Jacob Jeffrey, Co. H—since dead.	Wm Arnold, Co H—slightly.
Wm Crabb, Co H—severely.	Martin Sotherly, Co. H—slightly.
Chauncey Geer, Co H—dangerously.	Michael Grimes, Co. H—slightly.
Total ..... 27.	S. R. Pettingill, Co. K—slightly.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

James Williams, Co. C.	Capt. Arth. Hamilton, Co H.
Wm. Crawford, Co C.	Corp Jas Armstrong, Co. H.
Capt. Henry Wayne, Co. F.	David Savage, Co. I.
Wm Boyce, Co F.	Corp George Haas, Co. K.
Adam Fry, Co. F.	Wm. Hurley, Co K.
Ben. Steiner, Co. E.	Thomas Cornell, Co. K.

Wounded.

2d Lieut. S. E. Ferguson, Co. A.	Jacob Emery, Co A.
Sergt. Jas. Bowden, Co. A.	M. L. Reynolds, Co. A.
Sergt. S. R. Emery, Co. A.	Richard Sneyd, Co A.
Corp. S. Heckathorn, Co. A.	R. F. Wallace, Co. A.
Corp H. A. Ferguson, Co A.	Sergt. A. W. Strawbridge, Co. B—seriously.
Corp. B. F. Moore, Co. A.	Wm. Brown, Co. B—severely.
James Davis, Co. A.	James Buchanan, Co. B—slightly.
John Hanna, Co. A.	John A. Porter, Co. B—slightly.
Sylvester Christman, Co. A.	Hugh Moses, Co. B—slightly.
J. F. Grandy, Co. A.	Corp. Peter Wilderson, Co. C—seriously.
James McKee, Co. A.	Sergt. Noah Van Walters—since dead, Co D—severely.
D. C. Robinson, Co. A.	John Grass, Co. D—slightly.
Alexander Moses, Co. B—slightly.	Chas. Grout, Co D—slightly.
Michael Cullinau, Co. C—severely.	Thos. Hoven, Co. D—slightly.
John S. W. Dasher, Co. C—seriously.	Corp. J. H. Rawlins, Co E—slightly.
Samuel Dasher, Co C—seriously.	Corp Artemus S. Bennett, Co. E—slightly.
Geo. Hall, Co. C—severely.	Calvin Gephart, Co. E—slightly.
Joshua W. Davis Co C—severe y.	Sergt. Jacob Gibson, Co. G—slightly.
Thos. Ford, Co. C—slightly.	John Brown, Co. G—slightly.
Sam Finn, Co C—slightly.	John Lucas, Co. G—slightly.
Samuel Deaver, Co. E—slightly.	Corp. Wm. H Steckley, Co. H—slightly.
Theodore Khabre, Co. E—slightly.	Noel B. Parker, Co. H—slightly.
John Leader, Co E—slightly.	John Love, Co. H—slightly.
Lieut G. H. Gwin, Co I—slightly.	John A. Spicht, Co H—slightly.
Corp. R. M. Bell, Co. F—slightly.	Sergt. Henry Bernstock, Co. I—slightly.
Wm Aikens, Co F—slightly.	Corp Wm. H. Ziegler, Co. I—severely.
Trayonnion Buck, Co. F—slightly.	Lew. Berkenhumer, Co. I—seriously.
John Tewriter, Co. F—slightly.	Andrew Boden, Co. I—seriously.
Casper Wicker, Co F—slightly.	Chas Markle, Co. I—seriously.
Frederick Wicker, Co. F—slightly.	Sergt. L. H. Snowden, Co K—seriously.
John B. Learing, Co. G—seriously.	
Alex. Rider, Co I—slightly.	
F. Sultzbraugh, Co I—severly.	
Total 63	

Missing.

John Corcoran, Co K—1.

LIGHT COMPANY B, THIRD U. S. ARTILLERY.

Killed.

Michael Woods—1.

Wounded.

Lieut. E. Gillings—severely	Wm. Brown—slightly.
Sergt. J. Earlefield—severely.	Wm. Dixon—slightly.
Sergt. M. Maguire—severely.	John Place—slightly.
H. Simons—severely.	Wm Lacy—slightly.
A. Barnard—severely.	

Missing.

John G. Fox—1

THIRD RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY.

Wounded.

Corp N. J. Fowman, Co. M. Private Josiah Thompson

NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Wounded

Private Fyles, Co. A.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed.

Commissioned Officers 76th Penn. Vol.	2
Enlisted men 7th Conn	2
Enlisted men 76th Penn.	10
Enlisted men Light Co. E, 3d U. S Artillery	1
Total	16

Wounded

Commissioned Officers 76th Penn. Vol.	2
Commissioned officers Light Co. E, 3d U. S. Artillery	1
Enlisted Men 5th N. H. Volunteers	3
Enlisted men 7th Conn. Volunteers	27
Enlisted men 76th Penn. Volunteers	41
Enlisted men Light Co. E, 3d U. S. Artillery	9
Enlisted men 3d R. I. Artillery	2
Enlisted men N. Y. Volunteer Engineers	1
Total	186

Missing.

Enlisted men 7th Connecticut	7
Light Co. E, 3d U. S. Artillery	1
Total.	2

Killed, 15. Wounded, 186. Missing, 2—Total, 123.

H. J. W.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Rebels Defeated at Greenville, Missouri—The Forces of McBride and Parsons Retreating toward Yellville, Ark.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 28.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27, 1862.

To MAJOR-GEN. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief, Washington:

Brig.-Gen. DAVIDSON informs me that Lieut.-Col. LEASAN, with a force of cavalry, has routed the enemy from Greenville, near Thomasville, Oregon County, which, on the 25th instant, he attacked and completely routed, his forces from a high hill, killing eight and taking eighteen prisoners, twenty-five stand of arms, and all the horses. The rebel forces of McBride and Parsons began to retreat toward Yellville, Arkansas [illegible]

[illegible] Tuesday, Oct. [illegible]

The Chief [illegible] of the United States steamers-of-war Kearsarge have [illegible] Fayal in search of the pirate Alabama. The former vessel [illegible] the 6th inst.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Enemy Encountered by Gen. Pleasanton at Snicker's Gap.

Advance Toward Aldie and Middleburgh.

The Rebel Forces Under Gen. Hill at Upperville.

The Main Rebel Army Still at Winchester and Bunker's Hill.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY DISPATCHES.

FREDERICK and WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.

From our correspondent at Harper's Ferry we ascertain the following

"The rebel pickets who were so plentifully in front of our pickets during Sunday and Monday last, have disappeared entirely to-day. Last night cavalry parties from Gen. GREGG's command were roaming throughout the country beyond Halltown, and up and down the valley between South Mountain and Loudon Heights, extending their tour of observation some six miles beyond our picket stations, but failed to discover any signs of either rebel pickets or any portion of the enemy's main forces. Residents of the vicinity, professionally imbued with Union proclivities, stated that that they had not seen or heard of any large body of the enemy within a radius of ten or twelve miles of where they lived. They saw none but a few parties of cavalry, and they appeared to be but stragglers, and without organization of any kind or character. These strolling bands will in future be captured by our soldiers without regard to orders.

Four New-York Regiments were to-day added to Gen. GREGG's Division. Gen. GREGG moved his camp to day. His new position gives him the possession of the valley in which he is located, and another opposite it.

There is no perceptible rise in either the Potomac or Shenandoah to those uninitiated, but old residents who have watched it for years tell us that the Potomac has risen some eight, and the Shenandoah some six inches. They tell us, too, that by to-morrow morning there may be a rise of that many feet instead of inches.

From our Sharpsburgh correspondent we ascertain following:

Considerable picket firing was heard down the river, toward Harper's Ferry, last night.

Our Provost-Marshal arrested yesterday a Sutler, named RILEY, for stealing over two thousand pounds of butter from the Commissary Department.

FREDERICK, Tuesday, Oct. 28.

There is no news to date at this point.

The Surgeons appointed by the Governor of Maryland to examine those applying for exemptions from the draft, commenced their services yesterday at the State House, where the examinations take place. It was crowded to-day.

Another of our Sharpsburgh correspondents sends the following:

SHARPSBURGH, Tuesday, Oct. 28.

The enemy's pickets on the opposite side of the river have multiplied since Sunday.

The recent rain has produced a perceptible rise in the Potomac at this point.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania has just been supplied with Springfield muskets.

Two soldiers in HUMPHREY's Division were killed on picket duty two nights ago.

Bishop MELVAINE, of Ohio, is here to-day.

Another Harper's Ferry correspondent sends the following:

All is quiet here, and we have lovely weather. The enemy's pickets are still this side of Charlestown. Eighteen hundred to two thousand cavalry were seen this side of Charlestown, this morning.

The closing of stores is still kept up. The most prominent merchants were shut up to-day by Gen. COUCH.

The enemy's pickets appeared in the direction of Shepherdstown, yesterday.

The river is falling again.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday Evening, Oct. 28, }

The advance under Gen. PLEASANTON, late yesterday afternoon, encountered the enemy, with cavalry and artillery, at Snicker's Gap. He lost one man and five horses by the explosion of a shell.

To-day his scouts were pushed out in the direction of Aldie and Middleburgh. He reports Gen. HILL's command at Upperville.

A long train of wagons was seen, to-day, between Bunker Hill and Winchester, which is good evidence that the rebels are still there.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

A Reconnoissance by Capt. Dahlgren—The Enemy's Pickets Driven in—Discovery of Capt. Conger, Mortally Wounded—Barbarous Conduct of the Enemy.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CENTREVILLE, Monday, Oct. 27, 1862.

An account of the fight between Capt. CONGER and twenty-five men with three hundred of the North Carolina Cavalry, between Bristow and Catlett's Station, on Friday, I forwarded to you on Saturday, at which time Capt. CONGER, Lieut. CONGER, (his brother,) and several privates, were missing. Saturday night, Capt. DAHLGREN, of Gen. SIGEL's Staff, accompanied by about 100 men, was sent out on a reconnoitering expedition toward Warrenton Junction, with the double object in view of ascertaining the position and strength of the enemy, and the fate of Capt. CONGER and the missing members of his party. Capt. DAHLGREN got sight of a superior force of rebel cavalry a short distance beyond Manassas Junction, and [illegible] chase to them, they retreated in great disorder toward Warrenton Junction. At Catlett's he arrested a rebel soldier disguised as a citizen, when a couple of bullets [illegible] came out of a house, armed with revolvers, and threatened to kill somebody if the sneaking soldier were not released forthwith. The "ladies" were not permitted to stain their delicate hands with blood. Near this place inquiries were made for Capt. CONGER. He was seen to fall from his horse at a certain point, and from this fact it was supposed he was either killed or mortally wounded. A resident in the vicinity, upon being asked for information about the fight of Friday, pointed to the house of Dr. OSMAN, a short distance off, and said "Thar was a Union Captain thar, who was in the fight and knew more about it than he did." Capt. DAHLGREN, upon going to the place indicated, found Capt. CONGER stretched on a mattress upon the floor, but mortally wounded. He had a sabre cut on his face and bullet wounds in his right hand, one of his legs, and the last and mortal wound was just above the right thigh, the ball passing downward. The shot that made this wound was fired by an officer—a Major commanding the enemy's cavalry—after Capt. CONGER had received his other wounds, and while he was lying helpless upon the ground. The cowardly spirit manifested by this dastardly act is heightened by the fact that only a few minutes before this same Major was a prisoner in the hands of Lieut. CONGER, and when it was found that they were likely to be overpowered and consequently unable to get off with the prisoners, private SERGEANT asked to be permitted to kill the Major, whom Lieut. CONGER repelled the idea and told him that he was a prisoner, and so long as he was such his rights should be respected.

Capt. CONGER, though mortally wounded was still conscious and able to talk, and from him Capt. DAHLGREN obtained the following particulars of the fight. With his twenty-five men Capt. CONGER drove in scattering forces of the enemy to within two miles of Catlett's Station. Here on the east side of the road he discovered eight of the enemy drawn up in front of a clump of bushes; he charged upon them and drove them through the bushes upon a reserve advance of 125 men; these in turn Capt. CONGER drove back a considerable distance, to the main force of the rebels, consisting of 300 cavalry. This force he was driving back, until, unfortunately, some one of his command called out, "Load your carbines." The flying enemy thereby discovering that they were being pursued by a foe with carbines unloaded, faced about, and in turn charged upon Capt. CONGER's command. Capt. CONGER fell to the ground disabled, as before stated, when the Major in command of the rebel force came up within six feet of him, and using an offensive epithet, fired several shots at his prostrate and bleeding foe, one of which inflicted the mortal wound from which Capt. CONGER is now suffering. Lieut. CONGER was taken prisoner, and three other members of the company are missing. The rebels lost in this affair three Captains killed or mortally wounded, and they carried off two wagon-loads of wounded men. The gallant Major who fired upon a fallen foe, but acted upon the true instincts of his nature by leaving Capt. CONGER upon the field, where he remained all Friday night and until late Saturday afternoon, when he was accidentally found by Dr. OSMAN, and taken to his house, where he was found by Capt. DAHLGREN. Capt. CONGER urged Capt. DAHLGREN, as he could do him no good by remaining, to leave that place as soon as possible, for the enemy was near by with a large force, and he would be overpowered; he asked, however, that a Surgeon might be sent him, because the physician at whose house he was stopping knew nothing of surgery—he never having, according to his own statement, "doctored anybody but niggers." Capt. DAHLGREN, having accomplished the special object of his mission, left an Orderly with Capt. CONGER, and started for Centreville, where he arrived late last night. Upon making his report, Gen. STARL promptly sent Dr. RULISON, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, to attend upon Capt. CONGER.

Capt. CONGER is one of the most modest and unassuming men it has been my fortune to meet with in the army, and is acknowledged one of the best officers in the service, and his loss at this time would be truly a public calamity, and there is, therefore, yet a lingering hope that his life may yet be spared. One of the best Surgeons connected with this command—Dr. RULISON—has gone to his aid, and all that medical skill can accomplish will be done. So highly is Capt. CONGER appreciated by the commanding officer of this corps that when

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

NEW-YORK.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The Congressional nominations in this State are nearly completed. Subjoined is a list;

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Rich'd C. McCormick.	H. G. Stebbins.
2.	Wm. Wall.	M. Kalbfleisch.
3.	Jas. Humphrey.	M. F. Odell.
4.		Ben. Wood.
5.	Capt. John Duffy.	Fernando Wood.
6.	Fred'k A. Conkling.	Elijah Ward.
7.	Henry A. Burr.	John W. Chanler.
8.	Elliott C. Cowdin.	N. J. Waterbury.
9.	J. McLeod Murphy.	Anson Herrick.
10.	Edward Haight.	Wm. Renfield.
11.	S. W. Fullerton.	Chas. H. Winfield.
12.	C. L. Beale.	H. A. Nelson.
13.	— Cornell.	J. S. Steele.
14.	Henry Smith.	Erastus Corning.
15.	Edward Dodd.	J. H. Carroll.
16.		Benj. P. Burhaus.
17.	C. T. Hulburd.	D. C. Judson.
18.	Jas. M. Marion.	Isaiah Blood.
19.	S. F. Miller.	Robert Parker.
20.	Ambrose W. Clark,	Lorenzo Ceryl.
21.	Roscoe Conkling.	Francis Kernan.
22.	Dewitt C. Littlejohn.	William Titus.
23.	T. J. Davis.	
24.	Theo. M. Pomeroy.	S. S. Hadley.
25.	Daniel Morris.	Scott Lord.
26.	W. Hotchkiss.	Chas. C. Day.
27.	E. B. Van Valkenburg.	S. G. Hathaway, Jr.]
28.	Freeman Clarke.	
	Alfred Ely.	Washington Hunt.
29.	Aug. Frank.	John B. Samson.
30.	E. G. Spaulding.	S. D. Caldwell.
31.	R. E. Fenton.	
	Jeffersonian.	People's Union.
4.	Wm. L. Ellsworth.	
5.	Capt. John Duffy.	John W. Farmer.
6.	Elijah Ward.	Orison Blunt.
7.	John W. Chanler.	Eli P. Norton.
8.	James Brooks.	E. C. Cowdin.
9.	J. McLeod Murphy.	J. McLeod Murphy.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Mr. W. S. CURTISS in a communication to the Rochester *Democrat*, dated Caledonia, Oct. 24, refutes emphatically the charges of oppression of tenants brought against Gen. WADSWORTH by some unprincipled papers. He says:

"The writer having been a tenant for the last fifteen years under Mr. WADSWORTH, has had ample opportunity to know that, within the last few years, we have had through the Genesee Valley, disasters by flood and blight by midge; our bottom lands swept by freshets, so that they were useless quite a portion of the year, and the wheat crop more or less a failure. Whenever the tenant has suffered from these causes, his rent has been reduced, often one-half, and in some instances entirely remitted, so that some years he has had no income from hundreds of acres of his rich wheat lands. And there are hundreds who have been tenants under Gen. WADSWORTH during the last thirty years, who can testify to such facts, and many who say that they have prospered better, and made more money in renting his lands, than they could by purchasing and paying interest. The instances are not few where tenants have become wealthy men, and all made from lands rented from Gen. WADSWORTH."

—Judge R. H. TYLER, of Fulton, for years a member of the Democratic Party, has repudiated SEYMOUR, and is now stumping his county for WADSWORTH.

—An instance has been brought to light in which Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR assisted in the prosecution of the war. D. W. MAXON writes, all the way from Cedar Creek, Wis., to say: "Capt. C. H. JOHNSON and Lieut. F. S. DORAN, I think, will bear testimony that he (Mr. S.) rendered practical aid in organizing the Ninth Wisconsin Battery, now at Denver City."

—Col. S. G. HATHAWAY, Jr., of the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment, who was nominated by the Democrats of the Twenty-seventh Congressional District, has accepted with this proviso:

"It is to be hoped that this causeless rebellion may be crushed before the 1st of December, 1863. In that event, I will, if elected, serve our District in Congress. If it should last beyond that time, in such power as to require formidable resistance, I shall not leave—certainly not, unless by the consent of the patriotic men who volunteered to fight under me, as well as the Government I have undertaken to aid in defending, that it may, with its countless blessings, be perpetuated. All this the Convention, by whose partiality I have been placed in nomination, as well as the electors, must risk."

MASSACHUSETTS.

—Hon. JOHN H. CLIFFORD has administered a severe rebuke to the politicians of the First Congressional District, who attempted to distract the loyal citizens by making unauthorized use of his name. He writes:

"From the first moment after I became convinced that this flagitious revolt against the Government was to be brought to the arbitrament of the sword, (and this was long before the first gun was fired at Fort Sumter,) I have known but one rule of conduct in regard to public affairs—and this has been, to render to the Government all the aid in my power, to enable it, by the most energetic use of every resource it could command, to bring the inevitable conflict to a successful issue. To this end, I have cherished an earnest hope that throughout the loyal States there might be 'a more perfect union' among all classes of our people, in spite of all differences of opinion upon other questions.

The experience of the last year in the Chair of the State Senate, where I was brought into association with gentlemen of every shade of political opinion, convinces me that in Massachusetts, at least, such a division might have been averted. It only required that the exclusive patriotism and loyalty claimed by the leaders of the dominant party in the State had been sincere and generous enough to make their party predominance, and their own enjoyment of place and power subordinate to an unselfish love of country. They have chosen, on the contrary, to narrow the terms of their call upon the people, when offices were to be filled, in such a manner as to exclude from participation of their counsels all those who differ with them in regard to men, though as loyal and patriotic as they can claim to be themselves. They have made the only test of Massachusetts patriotism and loyalty, the support of certain men for office, and all others are denounced as traitors. They have made the support of the President of their choice, in the most trying period of its terrible responsibility, conditional upon his adoption of their policy in the conduct of the war. And before his seeming assent to that policy, during the last Summer, when the whole speaking talent of the State was called into requisition to stimulate the recruitment of our decimated army, the voices of some of their most distinguished orators were silent as the grave. Now, when the comparatively paltry questions of election or reelection to office are before the people, those voices are pouring forth an untimely freshet of eloquence through every section of the State. The inevitable result of all this is seen in the deplorable exhibition among us of 'a house divided against itself.' I do not choose to follow their example. My support of the President has been, and is, unconditional and without qualification. I believe him to be worthy of that support; and I know of no other efficient way of giving my support to the Government of my country. In doing this, as one of the people, and ready to work with them, having no aspirations for public office, I cannot permit my name to be used in any partisan contest which may tend still further to divide and distract us."

—Hon. CHAS. R. TRAIN, whom the same class of politicians attempted to use in the same way, in the Seventh Congressional district, writes:

"Private considerations, alone, growing out of the fact that, at the close of my congressional term, I shall have been devoted to the public service four years, and that my law-partner, Lieut.-Col. EXPOSWOOD, has now been in the field a year and a half, and must remain, if his life is spared until the close of the war, make it imperative upon me to devote myself to my private affairs. Apart from this, although party ties hang loosely upon me, frankness requires me to say that, sympathizing entirely with the President and the Republican party in his policy of emancipation, and knowing, as I do, that many of those who have placed me in nomination hold opposite opinions, I cannot, with propriety, accept the honor so kindly tendered."

ILLINOIS.

The following tickets are in nomination in Illinois, where the election transpires on Nov. 4:

	Republican.	Democratic.
State Treasurer	William Butler,	Alex. Starne.
Supt. Pub. Inst.	Newton Bateman,	John F. Brooks.

CONGRESSMEN.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
At Large.	Eben C. Ingersoll,	James C. Allen.
1.	Isaac N. Arnold,	Francis C. Sherman.
2.	Jno. F. Farnsworth,	Nelli Donnelly.
3.	E. B. Washburn,	Elias B. Stiles.
4.	C. B. Lawrence,	Chas. M. Harris.
5	Gwen Lovejoy,	T. J. Henderson, Ind.
6	J. O. Norton, Alex. Campbell, Ind.	T. Lyle Dickey,
7.	E. McCarty,	John R. Eden.
8.	Leonard Swett,	John T. Stuart.
9.	———	Lewis W. Ross.
10.	S. W. Moulton,	A. L. Knapp.
11.	S. G. Hieke,	J. C. Robinson.
12.	Robert Smith,	Wm. R. Morrison.
13.	M. Bartley, Ind,	Wm. J. Allen.

MICHIGAN.

In Michigan the election takes place on the same day. The following tickets are in nomination:

STATE TICKET.

	Rep. and Union.	Democrat.
Governor	Austin Blair,	Byron G. Stout.
Lieut. Governor	Charles S. May,	Henry H. Riley.
Treasurer	John Owen,	C. C. Trowbridge.
Auditor General	Emil Anneke,	Rodney C. Paine.
Secretary of State	Jas. B. Porter.	W. R. Montgomery.
Attorney General	Albert Williams,	John L. Holmes.
Sup. of Pub. Inst.	Jas. M. Gregory,	Thos. H. Sloan.
Com. St. Land Off.	Sam'l S. Lacey,	C. F. Heyeman.
Mem'r B'd Ed'n	Edw'd Dorsch,	Daniel E. Brown.

CONGRESSMEN.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1.	F. C. Beaman.	E. J. Peaslman.
2.	Chas. Upson.	J. W. Turner.
3.	J. W. Longyear.	B. F. Granger.
4.	F. W. Kellogg.	Thos. S. Church.
5.	R. C. Trowbridge.	A. C. Baldwin.
6.	John F. Driggs.	John Moore.

WISCONSIN.

No State ticket is to be elected the present year. The following gentlemen are desirous to be chosen:

CONGRESSMEN.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1.	John F. Potter.	Jas. S. Browne.
2.	Ithamar C. Sloan.	Joshua J. Guppy.
3.	Amasa Cobb.	P. B. Simpson.
4.	Edward S. Bragg.	Chas. A. Eldridge.
5.	E. L. Browne.	Ezra Wheeler.
6.	Luther Hanchett.	T. H. Stoddard, Ind.

MINNESOTA.

No State ticket is nominated in Minnesota. The following is the ticket for

CONGRESS:

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1.	Wm. Windom.	
2.	Ignatius Donnelly.	W. J. Cullen.

THE CASE OF GEN. MARTINDALE.

His Defence Before the Court of Inquiry Into the Charges Preferred by Gen. Fitz John Porter.

Fourteen months ago I entered the military service of the country as a Brigadier-General in the Army of Volunteers. On the 11th day of July last, prostrated by sickness, after having passed through the whole campaign of the Peninsula, I left my brigade at Harrison's Landing, on the James River.

I left, bearing the written assurance of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, under whose command I had been serving for ten months, that he regretted my sickness, and hoped "that for my sake, his own, and the country's, it would be of short duration." Not a lisp had been breathed by him, or in the camp, that I had not fulfilled all of the obligations imposed on me by my commission.

I was weak with the enervating influences of protracted typhoid fever, when on the 16th day of September, before my leave of absence had expired, I entered the office of the General-in-Chief in the City of Washington, to ascertain where I could find and rejoin my brigade. There, for the first time, without the slightest premonition, I found that during my absence a formidable complaint of misbehavior in the presence of the enemy, and request that I be relieved from duty in the corps he commanded, had been preferred against me by the same Gen. PORTER, who, as I parted from him had given me the consolation of his sorrow that I was sick, and his hope that for the sake of the country and his own, my ill-health would be of short duration. Nay more, he did not present himself as a formal accuser merely, but as the solitary witness, to prove the second one of the two specifications of the charge.

The hope and expectation which I had felt that I might again resume my active duties in the field were thus suddenly destroyed, and I found myself exhibited before the whole country as unworthy of confidence and deserving an infamous dismissal from the army.

I have not rested quietly under the charge so unexpectedly made against me. With importunate and unremitting effort, as the public functionaries will bear witness, I have sought and obtained a Court of Inquiry, to investigate the case, so that it may be known to the Government, the public and myself, what are the facts to justify or to disprove the charge.

After long delay and repeated adjournments on the part of the prosecution, the Judge-Advocate, whose zeal, fidelity and impartiality have been at all times conspicuous, has exhausted his testimony.

I proceed to consider the charge, and to contrast it with the evidence which has been adduced.

Measured by the Articles of War, and the general opinion of military men, the charge imputes a culpable act of high grade. Guilt in such a case may be punished with death. It would seem, therefore, to be plain that the act which sustains such a charge must be prompted by an unworthy and criminal motive. The specifications must be susceptible of a construction expressing such a motive. If they fail to do this they fail to sustain the charge. The specifications in this case may be so construed. The first one specifies that a victory had just been achieved over the rebels, and while the accused was resting from the battle-field to another position, he proposed to certain officers associated with him, among whom was one of his own command, so as to influence his judgment, that "they should lay down their arms and obtain terms while they could." This specification, standing by itself, exhibits a general officer, without explanation or reason, disregarding the first duty of a soldier, namely, to oppose the enemy while opposition may secure any advantage, and proposing to his fellow-officers, with persuasive influence, in a moment of victory, to surrender as prisoners of war. The criminal motive in such a case cannot be personal fear, for no imminent peril is specified to excite it. On the contrary, the alleged defeat of the rebels dispels the idea of fear, and leaves no other criminal motive admissible short of treason.

The second specification exhibits the officer, after making the proposition as above explained, passing, not as a prisoner to the enemy, but to the rear, away from the enemy, several hours in advance of, and abandoning his command. Do the real facts proved sustain or refute these specifications thus explained? If the facts disclosed by the evidence, reasonably construed, are consistent with honorable and innocent motives, then the rules of military as well as civil law and humanity require that no construction shall be given to them. In the argument I am about to present I shall first consider the second specification, because that order conforms most naturally to the succession of events as they transpired during the retreat from Malvern Hill, and will best exhibit circumstances which, I think, will satisfactorily refute the remainder of the charge.

Am I, then, guilty of abandoning my brigade, in the presence of the enemy, while retiring from Malvern Hill?

I confidently assert that this specification is utterly disproved—and that, too, by the evidence of my accuser, FITZ-JOHN PORTER himself.

It appears that my brigade was bivouacked on the battle-field, quite to the front; that I was with it, and that the pickets were detailed from my command. Between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock at night, by order of the Division Commander, the pickets were withdrawn, and my brigade was roused from sleep, and commenced the retreat toward Harrison's Landing.

It is not corroborated that I was directed to lead the column of infantry, and that the retreat was commenced in that order. There was all needful regularity in the movement up to the moment when we reached the crest of Malvern Hill. There I received orders to await the passage of the artillery then descending the hill, *and to prevent any other troops from precedingus.* While halting in obedience to this order, several columns of infantry troops endeavored to cut between my brigade and the artillery. I halted them, but they immediately broke through the artillery, and passed down on the other side. No man will say that I did not faithfully endeavor to prevent the inevitable disorder and confusion resulting from that movement. At length, when I found that I could not prevent this passage of troops at the top of the hill, I moved the head of my column to the foot, and halted there. Immediately I sent an Orderly to find Gen. MORELL and report the fact to him. Gen. MORELL states that the Orderly did not find him. Let it be remembered that my Assistant Adjutant-General and Aid-de-camp, Lieut. W. S. DAVIS, then in health and on duty, had retired from the battle-field in the afternoon, and did not rejoin me. I had not the assistance, therefore, of a single Staff officer. I continued to halt at that point until an hour and a half had elapsed from the time when Gen. MORELL had left me on the crest of the hill. During all that time infantry troops, which ought to have remained in my rear, were passing toward Harrison's Landing on the opposite side of the artillery, where I could exercise no control over them. The testimony discloses that the night was dark, and that the rain commenced to fall early in the morning. Finally, when Gen. PORTER came past me with his staff and escort, at the place where I had halted, let it be remembered, *that he saw no other regiment with me except the Second Maine.* What had become of the others? Not knowing that I was halting at the foot of the hill, Gen. MORELL has revealed, that "he observed infantry passing through artillery to the rear, and thinking they might delay us for a long while, he directed the Colonel of what he supposed was my leading regiment, the First Michigan, to pass through, and the other commanders to follow." This was more than half an hour before I moved forward; for Col. ROBARTS, of the Second Maine, while searching for his horse, recognized two of the regiments, viz., the Twenty-second Massachusetts and the First Michigan, passing in detachments and disorder, far ahead of me, at least half an hour before I followed with his regiment. The evidence has thus decided beyond cavil, that during the time I was halting at the head of my column, and endeavoring to preserve an orderly retreat, *the Division Commander had himself broken up my brigade*, and sent the largest portion of it along the narrow road, then occupied with other retreating infantry troops, cavalry, artillery, and transportation wagons. I had not abandoned my brigade up to that moment. It would be more accurate to say, that four-fifths of it, in consequence of mistake, and the precipitate and disorderly retreat of other troops, had without my knowledge in the darkness abandoned me. It was not until I discovered Gen. BUTTERFIELD, whose brigade should have followed mine, was roaring without his command, that I gave the order to the Second Maine Regiment to move forward. Gen. PORTER passed me with Gen. BUTTERFIELD, and thus it is disclosed that four-fifths of my regiments had preceded him and me toward Harrison's Landing half an hour before. Remember, that Gen. PORTER, who states that he passed slowly forward, did not overtake or discover those regiments that night. His attendlloo, and that of his Assistant Adjutant-General, LOCKE, were both called to this point, and both concur that they did not discover them, and thus corroborate the testimony of Gen. MORELL, that they were not at Malvern Hill with me and the Second Maine when he left. Where were they? Hurrying toward Harrison's Landing, and overtaken, at least discovered in the throng, neither by Gen. MORELL, who left me after I came forward to the hospital ground, nor by Lieut.-Col. LOCKE, who reached Harrison's Landing in my company. I had parted from Gen. MORELL with his knowledge and acquiescence, to go back to the hospital to look for my son, who was sick. I confidently submit, that when I returned from the hospital *there was no place whither I could properly go, except toward Harrison's Landing.* Whether the Second Maine had passed along or not, it was impossible for me to know; and even had I been informed that they were yet behind, my proper place was at the rendezvous, where alone they could be collected and reformed out of the disorder and rout which that night characterized the retreat of infantry, cavalry, artillery and transportation wagons, in a confused mass, along a single road.

It is not true that I abandoned my brigade. It is not true that I preceded it by several hours in the retreat toward Harrison's Landing. I was five hours, as nearly as can be ascertained from the testimony, passing over the road, reaching the Eighteenth Massachusetts at 7 o'clock; and it does not appear, and is improbable, that either of my regiments was behind me on my arrival at Harrison's Landing, except the Second Maine. Cols. WHITTLESEY, of the First Michigan, and BOCZKOR, of the Thirteenth New-York, had both located part of their regiments within one mile of Harrison's Landing, when the rain began to fall. The sun rose as early as 4½ o'clock on the 2d of July, and the rain began to fall early in the morning.

I forbear much comment on the alleged surprise of Gen. PORTER when I overtook him that night, and on his intentional omission to express to me that surprise at what he supposed was an abandonment of my command, as he my friend? Why not speak to me on the subject there and then? Why not do so during the nine days after that time that I remained in the field? Why part from me with expressions implying that my sickness was a loss to him and the country, when all the while he was bearing in his brain, but intentionally concealing from me a surprise, that I was guilty of misbehavior before the enemy by the abandonment of my brigade?

I feel surprised at his testimony, that he intentionally refrained from speaking to me on the subject on the spot. I and my children, who must be wrapped with me in the same garb of disgrace, if I have merited it, are suffering at this moment because he did not then speak out his surprise. A sentence would have disclosed to him that he had no occasion for surprise or distrust. "General, my brigade has been broken up in the confusion, and none of my regiments are behind us, except the Second Maine, which you passed as I was halting at the foot of Malvern Hill." That sentence is a declaration of the truth, as proved before this Court. He might have obtained that information by asking for it on the spot, and I would have been spared the torture inflicted by being on trial before you and the country at this moment, and compelled to meet a specification intended to prescut me as forsaking, like a coward, my post and my brigade. I take leave now to read the second specification. The Court will bear me witness that I have not overstated the facts as they are disclosed in the testimony. These facts will assist us in the examination of the first specification, while they exculpate me from the misbehavior, as they are defined in the second. They show that the withdrawal that night from Malvern Hill to Harrison's Landing was not the retirement of a victorious army, but a confused, disorderly retreat, leaving dead and wounded men to the enemy; that it was a rout most dispiriting and demoralizing, and full of peril. Placing aside for a moment the true explanation of my remarks that night, I submit whether a subordinate officer may not propose to his superior, the expediency of a surrender during a disorderly retreat, in a moment of danger, without incurring the guilt of misbehavior in the presence of the enemy. Nay, without incurring the imputation of indiscretion, especially if he does nothing toward carrying his proposition into effect, and does not even influence or attempt to influence the judgment of his hearers. The 52d Article of War under which the charge is framed, denounces misbehavior before the enemy, and specifies particularly that which consists in running away, or shamefully abandoning any fort, post, or guard, which the delinquent may be commanded to defend, or *speaking words inducing others to do the like.* Again, I submit, does an inquiry, by one officer to others, during a retreat, "Shall we give ourselves up or go on?" without any overt act or persuasion to induce surrender—does that single question, standing alone, constitute misbehavior before the enemy? The 52d Article of War makes words *inducing* a shameful abandonment of a fort, &c., criminal; but if such act has not been inculcated or a step taken to carry it out, the express terms of the 52d Article of War exclude the idea that inoperative words which have no effect, fall within it. In construing the scope and meaning of a statute, the expression of the things to which it relates excludes other things not specified. In a great peril, where, for the moment at least, successful resistance is impossible, ought it to be an offence in an officer to make even in jest, a proposal to surrender? Suppose he misjudges the exercise of his discretion, and the result shows he could, does such a proposal, though he is speaking to his fellow-officers, come within the 52d Article of War? Conscience, honor, the books and experiences of military men, will be referred to the arbitrament of a code of martial law to govern the cruel, and yet the most inexplicit ingenuity cannot divest the language of the 52d into misbehavior before the enemy by reason of impurity of proposal so propounded. My accusers have no means of information, and could not find out whether I had the intention that the offence with which he has attempted to embarrass me should be limited to embarrassment, or whether it should have the further extent of success in the first specification, viz., that the officers should lay down their arms and obtain terms while they could. Let me suppose that the Court shall probe my mind and heart and conclude, at the moment when I made the proposition to Gen. BUTTERFIELD I entertained Gen. MORELL and Col. ROBARTS, and used the contemptible expressions to which the first specification was intended to refer. Let it be borne in mind that there was but a single conversation, occurring in the presence of a fourth; and I also verily believe, of others, of whom were fatigued and worn-out troops, who were halting during the night, from the head of the column to the rear. Let it be borne in mind that the witnesses disagree widely and substantially in their accounts of portions of what was actually shown, and of the time, whether by way of inquiry or as affirming the proposition. Let it never be borne in mind that Col. ROBARTS, after the retirement of his superiors, did not hear any other statement than the inquiry—"Shall we give ourselves up as prisoners of war or not?" When conversation or circumstance initiated the question he did not hear, or observe, when, where or how the surrender should be made. Why the inquiry was addressed to him at all, he has no knowledge whatever, and does not state any impression. He neither sought nor obtained any explanation. In one thing Col. ROBARTS is perfectly explicit—in his recollection, viz., that the remarks, though stated by him in direct examination in one set of words, and in cross-examination in another, was in form of a question. Gen. MORELL does not so recollect it, but says that it may have been in the form of an inquiry. He throws some light *on my motive* when he states that in my manner there was no appearance of personal fear, that I was excited and indignant, as I pointed to the disorder apparent before us. He adds what BUTTERFIELD and ROBERTS *did not hear*, that I used language implying that, while before the battle we might have obtained terms—then even terms from the enemy were beyond our reach. He states further that he *then* had the impression that my remarks related to or were the continuance of a conversation with Gen. BUTTERFIELD. Where and how did he get that impression of still other conversation qualifying because it related to the subject of which I was speaking. Why have it in his mind that I had been talking with Gen. BUTTERFIELD if he did not hear me talk? Undoubtedly Gen. MORELL does not remember and cannot state that conversation in its exact terms. He does not so pretend. With him the interview was sudden, short, abrupt. The Government has produced Gen. BUTTERFIELD, who was longest with me, talked most with me, and to whom Gen. MORELL has referred us for the interpretation of my language, and the explanation of his impressions that night; and Gen. BUTTERFIELD has testified that he described his own feelings and mine as I then stated them, inventing the order to retire as a heart-breaking order to the brave fellows who were wounded and left behind, and then understanding me to propose that somebody or something should remain with those wounded men, and not abandon them. But I am permitted now to appear and speak for myself, and to disclose my unpremeditated thoughts in that interview. I do not claim that my declarations shall be received as evidence in the case, but I do claim that if they are a reasonable solution of the evidence, and not inconsistent with it, they ought to be adopted as truth. And I declare that, while I can no more repeat the precise words than the witnesses who have spoken, I gave expression to a sentiment of fidelity to my command, and asked the officers about me whether, in the midst of ruinous disorder which was passing before us, and which we could see and understand, *we ought not to remain with our men and surrender, rather than suffer them to be abandoned.* It may not be easy to recall the real peril which at that instant seemed to be impending over the army and the country. The ruin of our cause was staring us in the face. We had rested but a month within five miles of the City of Richmond, after marshaling up the Peninsula confident in purpose and in power to take that city as conquerors. The rank and file never thought of ignominious defeat. But the battle of Gaines' Mill, where a corps commanded by Gen. F. J. PORTER, supposed to be the selected body of the army, had chosen its own ground and awaited the assault, resulted in an inglorious defeat. There were those who felt bitter grief at the result of that battle, and that it ought to have been, and *with as suitable disposition of our power, could have been* won. But it broke the hope and spirit of the men. It came on their hearts and price with crushing effect. There was an earnest desire to retrieve the disaster consequent on that humiliating defeat, and when we found there was hope yet, and that from the James River as our base, it was intended to prosecute the campaign, that expectation was a ray of sunshine through the gloom in which the battle at Gaines' Mill had shrouded the army. Mortification, distress, indignation, disgust, were the emotions excited by the thought that the Spring and Summer campaign was to prove an abortion and a disgrace, instead of a succession of victories. Thus depressed, and yet consoled, the army fought its way to the James River. There was joy in the camps of our division as the men planted their shelter tents at Turkey Bend, on the morning of the 30th of June. No man in that division had a thought that there was to be further retreat. In that spirit we retraced our march back to Malvern Hill, and took our several positions to participate in the battle then raging in our front. In that spirit we fought next day. The men were inspired with the most fervid and devoted purpose; they knew and felt that the cause of the country hung on the issue of that struggle. They drove back the rebels—our victory was complete.

In such a moment the heart of him who has escaped the perils of battle is softened with unwonted sympathy as he collects his wounded men together, and speaks kind words applauding their gallant conduct, and holding out the thoughts of friends and country, who will hear of them and talk of them in terms of pride and hearty praise. It was in such a frame of mind that, at midnight, we were roused from our bivouacs on the battle-field, and told that we must begin again *to retreat.* An earthquake could not have produced astonishment more startling. My brigade rose from the battle-field. It had been well disciplined, and we began to retreat with ranks well closed. As the proof has revealed, on reaching the crest of the hill, I endeavored to preserve that order. It was broken despite my efforts to prevent it. I was *the last General of the Division to leave that hill*, when, in the order of march, had it been preserved, I should have been at the head of the column. I overtook Gen. BUTTERFIELD, who was leaving without his brigade, and deploring the retreat which was incomprehensible to him and to me. We were abandoning our brave fellows who were bleeding in the hospitals and on the field behind us. When could we make a better stand on the James River, than on the victorious battle-field of Malvern? All order had been broken. To my view, as I emerged from the defile, and encountered Gen. MORELL, for whom I had been waiting for more than an hour, the whole power and *morale* of the proud division with which I had been associated and of the army, seemed *annihilated.* The country was never nearer the brink of ruin than at that moment. For the men, there seemed no other place to halt and face the rebels. There had been from the moment I reached the crest of Malvern Hill, a race in the darkness to decide who should get ahead. I saw the danger. For myself, I had at that instant no care—no thought of personal peril, but a stinging sense of indignation at what appeared to me an utter abandonment of the army and the cause which we had come to secure—and then I appealed to my comrades to know whether we at least would not stay by our men and surrender with them, rather than suffer them to be abandoned. Did I desire to avoid the personal hazards of battle by joining the rebels in the character of a prisoner? What possible advantage could result from that? Imprisonment, suffering and foul dishonor, were the means then by which those hazards were to be shunned. I had passed through many battles, winning, in the language of Gen. MORELL, an "irreproachable reputation for bravery." I had stood, without flinching, under fire described before the Court as terrific. What is there in the question, "shall we give ourselves up or go on?" to show that I had suddenly become alarmed for myself, and was seeking safety through the extraordinary process of imprisonment in the hands of the rebels? Would a sane man, with sound mind, propose such a scheme to two general officers and a brave Colonel of his own command? It is respectfully insisted that such a conclusion would be irrational, distorted, wild. Let the judgment of this Court and the country be what it may, I know that I *never* was more faithful to honor and duty than at that moment, *so help me my Creator!* And it is a hard ordeal to pass when an unpremeditated, indignant expostulation, prompted by a sense of wrong and outrage, mingled with humanity and tenderness for the men under my command, is distorted into a charge ruinous to my reputation and usefulness and all that I hold dear on earth. It was the Providence of the good God that saved the army from destruction that night, and not the skill of commanders. And all the confusion which was revealed in the retreat of that night, I feel that I am wronged in being selected as the object of an infamous charge, preferred behind my back, and put forward, as it is made in the letter of Gen. PORTER to the Commander-in-Chief, before the court, by which he sought to have me ignominiously dismissed from his corps without premonition or possibility of trial or vindication. The first principle of justice which suspends condemnation until an accused party may be heard, was violated by that letter. A General, especially of superior rank, is armed with an immense discretionary power. He knows that the reputation of an officer may be torn shed by his breath. Exalted by the commission conferred upon him he is permitted to arraign the fidelity and the bravery of his subordinates. Truly, if he be equal to his station, he will feel the responsibility which he has assumed. He can put in peril, perchance ruin forever, the reputation of those under his command without the intervention of proof—by his simple declaration of mistrust and suspicion of cowardice and dishonor. A generous and brave heart ought to throb in the breast of that man, who is invested with such a power. He is above all the authority and circumspection which restrains the weak and unfurnished imputations. What is my position at this moment? I have lived many years removed from the confidence of the community from which I came. I served a year with the commencement of the war, in the qualified language of Gen. MORELL, "reprehensible in battle, although character to a very expensive degree in camp more than I could in battle." Has that testimony of Gen. MORELL as to the character I bore, or did not form part of the current and general opinion for the character I sustained when I was in the field? Young and indeed General officers have been made conspicuous by their brilliant success in battle, and when they fell in battle, they had left behind them the mighty example of their services and their death to sustain their stations. Do not these facts, and many more of similar kind, plead with force in behalf of the accused? Would I be prostrated by sickness and suffering that I be dishonored ignominiously from his corps, without trial or explanation, and *on a charge framed to prevent future confidence?*

Place me on one side. I am only the representative of other men, who may have been exposed as I have been. Can the country afford to have the reputation of officers or men thus summarily blasted? Would a sane man, conscious of his own integrity and invulnerability against assault, permit such a *parte* imposition of a crushing charge?

But I refrain from pursuing this line of argument, though more pertinent, as the testimony in the case, I have just keenly, and suffered intensely, while my heart, during more than a month, has been associated with the charge of cowardice. And I must here confess with penitence for it that I cannot wholly restrain the impulse which prompts me to turn on my assailant. I know him well. *He was invited to me at the battles of Hanover and Gaines' Mill.* He will stand revealed to the country, *when the iron bar, bound by the hardening sinews of army train-drivers, and striking the rears and flanks of charging columns of general officers, shall be unnerved.*

Let him pass. If he will win one victory by his talents, or by accident, for the cause of the country and the Union, I will not be disposed to sound a note of discord in the song of applause which the popular heart will chant in his praise. In camp, or out of camp, no General, no citizen, will be more ready to "express opinions" in his favor, when he merits them.

Let him, however, stand from under the shadow and protection of a name and reputation "high advanced" above his own. In this hour of peril, the country demands the services of brave Generals, who will not mis-serve before the enemy, and of those also who are capable of achieving results by their genius, and not those whom the politicians in juvenile friendship have exalted to positions for which they have neither proportionate experience, ability or patriotism.

I now submit the case and the evidence to the Court. I have had opportunity for investigation before gentlemen and soldiers, who have treated me and listened to the testimony, as the Judge Advocate has carefully elected it, with courteous dignity and impartiality. In your hands I leave the subject, so full of interest to me and mine. You will not fail, as far as you have power, to vindicate the honor of the service, and my own, if I merit vindication, by reporting that, in your opinion, the accusation against me, charging me with misbehavior in the presence of the enemy, has not been sustained.

PERSONAL.

—The following is a list of Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American News Rooms, No. 19 Craven-street, Strand, London, England, for the week ending Oct. 11, 1862: W. C. Jewett, Colorado Territory; A. Goldsmith, Chicago; J. M. Davis, Philadelphia; T. Holcombe, Delaware; J. Wentworth, New-Orleans; R. F. Waddell, Missouri; E. Douglas, Dubuque, Iowa; J. Peacock, Kent, Ind. C. B. Lane, New-York; J. Brickner, New-York; J. D. Hall, New-York; A. McGeisenheimer, New-York; C. Churchill, New-Jersey; C. E. Gerstenheimer, Philadelphia; T. F. Weaver, New-York; A. T. Reckeler, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. M. Winans, Baltimore; F. C. Wire, New-Haven; Rev. R. Griffith, Philadelphia; Miss E. C. Griffith, Philadelphia; Miss L. Barnard, Philadelphia; M. L. Foard and lady, Philadelphia; S. Haynans, New-York.

—The Louisville *Journal* tells the following story of an atrocious piece of cruelty:

"When Bragg's army was at Glasgow, Mr. T. T. T. Tarlo, formerly a citizen of Richmond, Va., but for several years past a resident of Gallatin, Tennessee, was brought to Nashville to come to this city, but before my informant left Nashville a company of Bragg's assassins suspended him by the neck to a limb of a tree, and left him for dead. He was cut down by a company of Bragg's assassins somewhere near the line, and by them conducted to Glasgow. His wife and two interesting little girls at once hastened from Gallatin, to an which point they were permitted by the rebels to return to their home in Tennessee, but not until they had been assured that Mr. Tabb would not be harmed. So soon as the poor, distressed mother and daughters started for home, Mr. Tabb was ordered to be shot, and accordingly was led out like a beast, tied to a tree, and shot."

List of Americans registered at the office of L'Herbette, Kane & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, up to Oct 10, 1862:

Dr. J. Blurome, A. Van Bergen, Thomas Barbour, W. Pembroke Fetridge, M. J. Henriques and lady, Miss Henriques, Miss Harbeck, S. T. Peters and lady, Dr. Parmelee, A. E. Douglas and family, Mrs. Conover, Miss Conover, J. W. Crane, Harmon Hendricks, Edward Harmon, Thomas G. Smith, New-York; M. Le Brun, Francis Budd, E. R. Shepherd, Philadelphia; Sanford Greenman, Rochester; James E. Warring, Amsterdam, N. Y.; H. H. Bancroft, San Francisco, J. Clinton Hooker, Rome; C. F. Sparry and family, Pittsburgh; C. L. Sharpstein, G. W. Trow, New-York.

—Brig.-Gen. Henry S. Briggs, late Colonel of the Massachusetts Tenth Regiment, and son of the deceased Ex-Gov. Briggs, is dangerously ill of fever. His brother and wife have left Pittsfield to take care of him.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Conversion of the Vanderbilt into a Man-of-War.

SHE IS TO GO TO SEA AT ONCE.

There was unusual bustle at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, in consequence of the arrival from New-York of the steamship *Vanderbilt*, now thoroughly converted into a man-of-war. She eclipsed everything in the stream, looking even more formidable than the line-of-battle ship *North Carolina*. Frigates, corvettes, and gunboats looked like fishing smacks beside her. All the paraphernalia of a mail and passenger steamer has been removed from the spar deck, the cabins, "galleys," and baggage gangways having been used for the last time. Portholes have been bored, and all the weak points of the splendid ship made sound and solid. She is as strong in every part as a regular navy-built vessel, and is swifter than any of those in our navy. The deck beams are as firm as the *Monitor's*, and the spars are equally invulnerable. Orders have been received from the Navy Department to fit her out for sea at once. Men will be kept working night and day on board until this is done. She will be manned and equipped in a few days, and will then go to do some fighting. In compliance with orders from Secretary WELLES, the following officers have reported for her: Acting-Lieut. BALDWIN, Commander; Acting-Masters, J. D. Daniels, W. McGleven, Albert M. Keith; Acting-Masters' Mates, Geo. Baker, Geo. R. Griswold; Ensign A. C. Alexander; Acting Ensigns, E. D. Keyser, Geo. Masters, A. K. Jones, Jas. E. Tol ree; Acting Assistant Paymaster, John B. Hamilton; Assistant Surgeon, Thos. R. Wilson.

Statement of the Master of the Steamship Cumbria.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement

the Board the resolution in favor of presenting a testimonial to John McCauley, the same having been transmitted with a clerical mistake.

(In Board of Councilmen, October twenty-seven, resolution adopted, and Councilmen Desmond and Babcock appointed such special committee.)

Alderman Walsh moved that the request contained in such resolution be granted.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting a resolution that the sunken lots in Forty-fifth-street, commencing one hundred and fifty feet west from the northwest corner of Forty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, and the curb and gutter stone set in front of said lots, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Dayton, Jeremiah, Soole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—10.

MOTION.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Friday, thirty-first inst., at ten o'clock A. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolution from Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the parties employed by the Committee on National Affairs, in connection with the military honors paid the remains of the late Colonel Hugh McNeil and Colonel Roderick Mathewson, for the account of their respective bills—after such bills have been certified to be correct by said Committee.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley moved that the same be laid over.

Which was carried.

Alderman Frear moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Friday, the thirty-first instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term. *Part II.*—No. 3586, 3588, 3590, 3604, 3606, 3608, 3612, 3616, 3618, 3620, 3622, 3624, 3626, 3632, 3634, 3636, 3638, 3640, 3642, 3644. *Part III.*—Nos. 3434, 3292, 2365, 3081, 3115, 1921, 3570, 3580½.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Part II.*—No. 791.

The Slave-Trade—Trial of Horn.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—OCT. 28.

Before Judge Shipman.

The trial of Albert Horn, charged with fitting out the *City of Norfolk* as a slaver, was continued.

Henry C. Crawford, for the prosecution, testified: I have followed the sea since 1839; was born in Denmark; have known Mr. Horn since December, 1859; had then been mate on a brig called the *Cygnet*; saw Horn three or four days after my return at his office, and was introduced there to Schoonoerg; I called on him at his office about a dozen times; saw Mandillo there; first heard of the *City of Norfolk* from him; I went with him, and he showed her to me; about a week after I went to Horn's office; he asked me if I had seen her, and how I liked her looks; I said she would do very well for that trade; he had asked me how she would do to go and get negroes; saw Horn again about three weeks after; he asked me how Mandillo was getting as to drink while on the *Cygnet*, as he was going on the *Norfolk*, he wanted to know; I told him that any one who told him Mandillo got drunk was mistaken; Horn told me that he had some interest in that vessel, and, if Mandillo did not act right, he would not have him aboard; I next had talk with Horn the day of the trial trip; he told me if Mandillo should not do as he ought, for me to take charge of the vessel and bring her home, as he had about $18,000 interest in her; I had made an agreement with Mandillo; he told me I was to have $120 a month, and $6 a head for every negro that was landed; Horn told me he and Schoonburg had concluded to send the vessel to Cuba first, so there would be no suspicion where she was going; I told not go in her to Havana; saw Horn while she was gone; he said when she came back, she was going to be fitted as a little more, and take in a cargo for St. Thomas, and then go to the Coast for negroes; I saw the vessel when she came back; Horn told me that Tilton was going as her master; that she was going to be transferred in St. Thomas, and, if any papers were to be signed, I was to sign them; we went to St. Thomas direct; lay there about ten days, and discharged part of our cargo; kept the bread aboard, 70, 80 or 100 barrels, lot of rice, 20 or 30 tierces or more, 200 or 300 boxes of herrings, meat, beef and pork in barrels; the cargo that was to be left aboard was by itself; there were a lot of shooks; there was a lot of coal aboard; also a large medicine chest; took aboard there 12 or 15 hogsheads of beans; there were kegs inside of them which were all sawed in two, and made into kits for the negroes; there were handcuffs in one of the hogsheads, 100 or more; there was a box, with the place for the coppers and everything to fasten them up; the British Consul was our consignee there; he sent these things aboard; Tilton had charge of the vessel till the last day; he went ashore in a boat just as the vessel started; he was with me when I cleared the vessel; the day before, Tilton came aboard in the forenoon and told me to come with him to the American Consul; I did, and he introduced me as being Mr. Crawford, the master of the vessel; the Consul asked me if I was a citizen; I told him I was; the Consul told Tilton he would have the papers ready next day; I went next day with Tilton; the Consul asked me how much money was to be paid for the vessel; I did not know; Tilton said $35,000; the Consul filled in the papers; he read the bill of sale to me; I signed my name to it; the Consul asked me if I had a dollar to give Tilton to bind the bargain; Tilton gave me a gold piece, and I gave it back to him; the Consul asked him if he had got his money; he said he had; the Consul said to me, you must be a rich man to buy the whole vessel, cargo and all, and he told Tilton to come there every month and sell a vessel like that, and Tilton laughed, because he knew exactly what kind of a sale it was; when the Consul was going out with me, he said—"I would like to have a dozen niggers," from St. Thomas we we went to Barcelona, to fill up with water; it was too dear there; it took three or four days to run down there; lay there eight or ten days, and then went to the coast; the same persons went in her who went out from New-York, except Tilton and Curvelo; I got back to New-York in October, 1860; I went next day to Horn's office; I told him that we landed the negroes, and how many were not captured—about seventy-five—and what was done with them; Horn blamed me for the loss of the negroes; he said I ought to have taken charge of the ship, and seen the negroes landed safe, as long as I was master; I said I was not master, but Mandillo.

For the defence was called *Zadock A. Tilton*, who testified that he was master of the steamer and took her out to St. Thomas; had a letter of instructions from Horn, under which he acted. The letter was read, authorizing him to sell the vessel or charter her to the Government of Venezuela. Witness further testified that all the cargo was discharged at St. Thomas; the ship was transferred there; Mandillo came to me and wanted the transfer made to Crawford; the sale was made; I took back a mortgage for $50,000; I got from the consul a certificate that she was sold to an American citizen; no money was passed at the time of sale—not a dollar.

The deposition of Curvelo was read. He testified that he did not buy the vessel, but that Mandillo ran away with her.

Orel K. Budd testified to Horn's having owned the steamer *Albert Horn* before this time, which he sent to St. Thomas, to sell or charter, and while there chartered her to the Venezuelan Government.

Mr. Pelton testified that he was Horn's lawyer; he stated the circumstances of the arrest of the vessel here before she sailed, and Horn's offer of the fullest examination, and the discharge of the vessel from the seizure.

Some other testimony on minor points was also offered for the defence.

Mr. Brady then summed up for the defence, and Mr. Smith for the Government. We did not hear Mr. Brady's argument, but Mr. Smith's speech was an interesting dissection of the evidence, to show that several parties, Horn being one of them, were engaged in the transaction, and that the transfer at St. Thomas was a mere cover, such as is almost universally made use of in this business.

Judge Shipman will charge the jury this morning.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

Geo. T. Curtis, Esq., of Boston, was this morning, on motion of Mr. O'Connor, admitted to practice in the Court. Mr. O'Connor, in making the motion, complimented Mr. Curtis highly, and congratulated the New-York Bar upon such an accession to their number.

Decisions in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

LIEN FOR ADVANCES.

Puig, Mir & Co. vs. The ship James Guthrie.—The libel in this case was filed to recover the amount of a Bill of Exchange, drawn by the master of the vessel. The facts were, that the vessel was chartered by Stewart & Murrell, of Mobile, in October, 1854, for two voyages from that place to France or Spain. She went on the first one to Toulon, the master paying the disbursements of her outfit by draft on his consignees at Toulon against the freight. She then returned to Mobile, and was loaded for a voyage to Ferrol, Spain. Her master had no funds to meet this second outfit, and Stewart & Murrell could not make him a loan for it, but on their advice he drew a draft on his consignees against the freight, which Stewart & Murrell procured to be negotiated for him by the libellants, who did business in New-Orleans, making a temporary loan to the master, until they received the proceeds of this draft. The vessel sailed on her voyage, but met with accident, and was prevented from delivering her cargo, so that the freight was never paid, and the master afraft was protested. The libellants in this suit endeavored to collect it out of the ship, as being a loan to her. The Court below dismissed the libel, and the libelants appealed.

NELSON, C. J.—We are of opinion the proofs show that the libelants acquired no lien upon the vessel on account of an advance of money for her disbursements at the port of Mobile, for supplies, repairs, &c.; their whole scope leads to the conclusion that all parties—Murrell, the charterer and consignee of the vessel at Mobile, and the libelants, who were interested with him in the adventure to Ferrol, Spain, looked to the bill of exchange, drawn by the master on his consignees in Spain against the freight. The disbursements on the previous voyage to Toulon, France, under the same charter, were raised by bill on the consignees of the vessel against the freight; and the same means were adopted in the present shipment. The disaster attending this second voyage has led to this attempt to charge the vessel. The transaction, stripped of the coloring thrown around it, from the changed condition of the interests of the parties, as a consequence of the disaster at the Tortugas, is, that Murrell, the charterer and consignee advanced the money temporarily to the master, until he could negotiate the bill of exchange against the freight in New-Orleans through the house of the libelants, which was done. What confirms this view is, that these parties seem to have understood the law to be that a bill of exchange drawn by the master for disbursements of his ship constitutes a lien against it in the hands of any one making advances upon the bill. In this bill no advance upon the credit of the ship was not material. We do not agree that there is any such custom at Mobile, or elsewhere, which can set aside the established principles of law.

We have not looked into the question as to the extent of the title of the ship in Phillips, the claimant, as we are satisfied that no lien attached to it all for the disbursements.

Decree affirmed.

For appellants, Mr. Tracy and Mr. Manning; for respondents, Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd & Choate.

The Seventh-avenue Railroad Injunction Dissolved.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Mayor, &c., of New-York, vs. *John Kerr et al.*—The argument on the motion for a perpetual injunction in this case, was fully stated in the TIMES of Thursday last.

An application was made on the part of the City Corporation to restrain the defendants from laying rails in certain streets and avenues of the City without their consent.

The defendants moved to dissolve, on the ground that the Legislature having granted them permission the City had no right to the streets. The defendants set forth the act of the Legislature, passed April 17, 1860, authorizing them to construct such a railroad. That the plaintiffs possess no other title or interest in the streets of the City than that conferred on them by the act entitled "An act to reduce several laws relating particularly to the City of New-York, into one act," passed April 9, 1813, and the acts amendatory thereof; and that plaintiffs have no private right or property in, or control over said streets, which is not subject to the control or disposition of the Legislature.

The Judge holds that while the title of the people to the streets was conveyed to the Corporation by the Legislature, it by no means follows that the whole fee of such streets was vested in them, to the exclusion of those who owned the lots bounded on the streets which had been appropriated for that purpose.

The streets are held by the Legislature in trust, not only for the people of this City, but of the whole State. So long as no rights are affected and no interests in lands taken away, the plaintiffs would have no right to complain that the people adopt a different mode from that which existed when they first became trustees. The motion for perpetual injunction was denied, and the temporary injunction was dissolved.

Greene C. Bronson and H. H. Anderson for Mayor; H. W. Robinson and Charles O'Conor for defendants.

Collision—Inevitable Accident.

Before Judge Nelson, C. J.

The Alliance Insurance Company vs. *Brig Morning Light.*—The collision in this case occurred between the brig *Morning Light* and the brig *Jerry Fowler*, on the morning of the 6th August, 1855. Both vessels were going eastward, and were in Block Island channel, beating into Vineyard Sound, the *Fowler* in advance; both had their starboard tacks on board, the wind easterly, about north by east. The vessels had been beating into the sound most of the night. Between three and four o'clock in the morning, the *Fowler* having run out her tack, called all hands on deck to change her course. For this purpose her head was thrown into the wind, and while in that position, with sails aback, and under no headway, she was struck by the *Morning Light* on her starboard quarter, a little forward of the main rigging, and sunk.

The night was dark and rainy, accompanied with fog, and the weight of the evidence pretty clear that the *Fowler* could not be seen, even with proper lookouts on the *Morning Light*, in time to have avoided the disaster. Both vessels appear to have been well manned, and navigated with accustomed care, and had proper lights. Of course, the hands on board the respective vessels, as usual, imputo faults to each other, but each maintain the due and skillful navigation of their own vessel.

Mutual admissions of fault also are proved by witnesses from the respective vessels, to which we pay very little credit.

The state of the weather during the night and at the time of the collision is generally agreed by the witnesses on both vessels, though those on the *Jerry Fowler* attempt to modify somewhat the darkness.

The second mate of the *Fowler*, Weston, says, at 12 o'clock it was dark, foggy and rainy, and at 1 o'clock fog cleared away; rain continued till 3 or 4 o'clock. When he called watch at 4 o'clock, he could see a good distance on the water—three-quarters of a mile, he supposes—could not fix the distance, but a good way off.

The Master, Lovejoy, says it had been raining the first part of the night, but was partly cleared up at collision.

The concurrent proof on the part of the witnesses from the *Morning Light* is, that the weather during the night was thick fog and raining, rain came in fog showers.

The Court below came to the conclusion that the disaster was the result of inevitable accident, and dismisses the libel. We concur in this conclusion.

Decree affirmed.

For appellants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict; for respondents, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Hall et als. vs. *Simpson et al.*—Motion granted.

McLaren et al. vs. *Kelly et al.*—Motion granted on filing a bond for security judgment of costs to this date.

The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York vs. *Kerr et als.*—Motion for an injunction denied, and temporary injunction dissolved.

Decker vs. *Kennin—Stewart* vs. *McCarter et ale.*—Motions denied.

Before Justice Barnard.

Minard vs. *Clark et als.*—Judgment ordered.

Before Justice Clerke.

Loring, &c. vs. *United States Cuba Purtha Company et als.*—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Lubom vs. *Parker, Wright* vs. *Weeks, &c., Journay, &c.* vs *Weaver; Jones* vs. *Tapalin, Strasburger* vs. *May; Briggs* vs. *Costello, Fellbrett* vs. *Crastellar.*—Orders granted.

Hurd vs. *Hurd.*—Order of reference to Hon. Murray Huffman.

Whitman vs. *Thompson.*—Order to show cause granted.

Rutland et al. vs. *Thompson.*—Order to show cause granted.

Hall vs. *Waterbury.*—Judgment for plaintiffs.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Gortzue et al. vs. *Walton et al.*—Case & c., settled.

Brusie Jr., vs. *Lorings.*—Motion granted, conditionally, for reasons stated in memorandum.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—OCT. 28, 1862.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '74 Cou	93	100 Erie Railway	s30 64
40,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	103½	450 do	s60 64
10,000 U. S. 6s, 81 Cp Int	103⅝	100 do	b30 64⅛
10,000 U. S. 1 Yr. C. 99		100 do	64⅝
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs. '66	99	600 do	64⅝
5,000 Ill. Cen. Bs. '77	105	100 do	b20 64⅞
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs. '79	105	100 do	64⅞
2,000 Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	100	100 do	s30 64⅞
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	55	200 do	b30 64⅝
5,000 Va. State 6s	65⅝	500 do	64⅝
4,000 Mo. St. 6s	63¾	600 Erie Pf. Preferred	91⅝
16,000 do	63¾	1100 do	91⅝
26,000 Mo. St. 6s Issued to R. & St. Jo. R.	10	250 do	b60 91¼
		200 do	s30 91
1,000 Cal. St. 7s	114⅛	300 Harlem Railroad	22⅜
5,000 do	114	100 do	22⅝
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	500 do	b3 22⅝
2,000 R. R. 2d M. B.		100 do	s30 22⅝
	97½	100 Harlem R. Pref	51
3,000 P. R. 4th M. Bds	101½	200 Nor. & Wor. R.	75
10,000 do	101¾	50 do	b30 75⅝
5,000 E. R. R. 5th M. B.	100	50 Stonington R	100
2,000 Hud. R. R. 2d M.	104	100 Reading Railroad	79
2,000 Hud. R. R. R. C. R.	80½	1000 do	78⅝
2,000 do	99	50 Mich Central R.	93
2,000 Mich. C. R. 1st		100 do	s60 93
31,850 do	115	100 do	93⅛
10,000 Roch. & Pittsburg	74½	100 do	93
25,000 do	74½	100 do	b20 93⅛
12,000 Mich. So. 2d m.	100	50 do	93
5,000 Ill. C. R. bonds	107	1500 M. S. & N. I. R.	45⅛
2,000 A. & T. H. 2d m.	79½	500 do	45⅜
1,000 do	79½	500 do	s60 45⅛
20,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	89	800 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	84⅝
15,000 T. & W. 1st m.	97½	200 do	b3 84⅝
4,000 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.		100 do	84⅝
1st M.	105½	20 do	84⅝
21,000 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	90½	50 Ill Cen Rd. Scrip	82⅝
500 do	90	50 do	b30 82⅝
2000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st R.	91	100 do	82⅝
10 Bank of Commerce	89	200 do	s30 82⅝
20 Bank of Republic	86	50 do	82⅝
10 Metropolitan Bank	104½	50 do	82⅝
65 Penn. Coal	155½	1000 Clev. & Pitts. R.	40
385 Pac. Mail S. Co	122	100 do	40⅛
50 do	122⅛	500 do	40⅜
200 do	b30 122⅝	100 Clev. Col. & C.	105
50 do	122⅝	11 Cal. & Chi R	95
50 do	s30 122⅝	100 do	95⅛
525 Nic. Trans. Co	8	100 do	95⅝
100 do	7⅞	100 do	95⅝
250 do	7⅞	100 do	s10 95⅝
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	107	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	70
200 do	106⅞	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	s10 84⅛
100 do	s30 106⅞	47 do	84

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup	103⅛	37 Hudson River R	72⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s, 81, Reg	103⅛	50 do	72⅝
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Coup	82⅜	450 do	73
36,000 Tr. 7 3.10 & c. N.	105	100 Harlem Railroad	22⅝
4,000 Mo. St. 6s	63⅜	30 do	22⅝
5,000 P. R. W. & C. 1 M	94	500 Harlem R. Pref.	s60 50⅞
25,000 A. & T. H. 1st m. Pr	79⅝	400 do	s10 50½
5,000 A. & T. H. 1st m.	98	50 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	84⅜
12,000 C. & N. W. A. B.	58	50 do	84
20 North River Bank	95	600 Mich. S. & N. In. R.	45
261 Nic. Trans Co	7⅞	100 do	b60 45⅜
561 do	7⅝	200 do	b60 45⅛
1⅛ Penn Coal Co	155	100 do	45⅜
200 Reading Railroad	78½	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s10 81
100 N. Y. Central R.	106⅝	500 do	84⅛
200 do	106⅝	500 do	85⅛
50 do	s10 106	10 Panama Railroad	150
650 do	s10 106⅜	600 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	82⅝
300 Erie Railway	64	100 do	b30 82⅝
100 do	s11 64	200 do	s30 82⅝
200 do	b10 64	200 Cl. & Pitts. R.	40
100 Erie Railway Pref	90⅛	100 Cin. & Chi. R.	85⅝
100 do	90⅛	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	b3 70⅛
100 do	90⅛	80 do	70⅛
50 do	90⅛	1000 Chi. & R. I. R.	84⅛
800 Mich. Cen. R.	90⅛	100 do	84⅜

TUESDAY, Oct. 28—P. M.

The Stock Exchange dealings were less firm in prices to-day on the Railway shares. The speculative demand fell off at the early Board, and was dull until a concession of 1@1½ ₱ cent. on the Western Roads was made public, when fresh orders were induced, and the market partially recovered its tone. The New-York Roads, though not so high as yesterday forenoon, were fairly supported, and the decline of ⅞@1 ₱ cent on the Eries, made at the close of business on Monday, led to free purchases at both Boards to-day. New-York Central was first done at 107 ₱ cent., and subsequently down to 106¾ ₱ cent. The demand for Hudson River shares continued at 72½@73⅜ 72½ ₱ cent, and Harlem at 22½@22¾ ₱ cent. The Government and Border State Stocks were fully up to the bidding on Monday, and there was rather more disposition to do business in the United States 6 ₱ cents, of 1881, and the one year 6 ₱ cent. Certificates of Indebtedness. A fair demand was also shown for the Railway mortgages, and the changes in prices are, in the main, in the upward direction.

After the adjournment of the Second Board, the prices on the Street were steady on all the New-York Roads, including Harlem Preferred, which was in demand at 51@51½ and firm on Michigan Southern Guaranteed at 84@84⅞ ₱ cent, and Illinois Central and Galena recovered most of the decline of the morning.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103⅛	103⅝	N. Y. Central	106⅜	106⅝
Treas 7 30 notes	105	105	Erie Common	63⅞	64⅛
U. S. 6s, 1874	93	93	Erie Preferred	91⅝	90⅞
Missouris	53⅛	53⅝	Hudson	93	93
Tennessees	55⅜	55	Mich. Central	93⅜	93
Eries	42	42½	Mich. Southern	45⅛	45⅜
Pacific	150	150	Illinois Cen	83⅝	84
Rock Island	84⅜	84⅝	Toledo	71⅝	70⅝
Galena	87⅜	88	Pittsburgh	40	39⅝
Harlem	22⅜	22	Mich. Guaranteed	84⅛	84⅜

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	106	Ocean	84
Merchants'	104⅜	American Exchange	97
Mechanics'	104	Chatham	97
Phœnix	104	Bank of the Republic	98
North River	95	Bank of N. America	102
Bank of Commerce	90	Butchers'	98
Chemical	100	Metropolitan	104
Merchants' Exchange	91	Nassau	101½
Seventh Ward	120	Shoe and Leather	101
State of New-York	98½	Corn Exchange	100
Commerce	91	Marine	102
Mechanics' Bank'g Ass'n	90		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109½	Chi. & N. W. s f	102
N. Y. Cen 7s, matur. in	111	Chi. & N. W. 1st bds	75
Erie first, 6s	115	Chi. & N. W. 1st, 2d sec	78
Erie seconds, 7s	111⅞	Chi. & N. W. 1st, 3d do	
Erie thirds, 7s	98	Chi. & N. W. seconds	62⅜
Erie fourths, 7s	103⅜	Ill. & St. Jo. 1st m.	93
Erie fifths, 8s	97½	Clark & W. Bonds	108
Hudson firsts, 6s	114	Det., Lack & W. 1st m.	110
Hudson seconds, 6	85-111½	Det., Lack & W. 2d m.	100
Hudson thirds, 7s	104	Det. & Mil. Bonds	98
Hudson fourths, 7s	99	Det. & Wab. Bonds	80
Harlem firsts, 7s	112	Det. & Wab. 1st Bonds	80
Harlem thirds, 6s	93	Chi. & R. I. firsts	103
Mich. Cen. 8s, '69, '72,	110	Clev. & Tol. s f	102½
Mich. S. & N. I. s f	92	Clev. & Pitts. R. W. & C.	96
Mich. S. & N. I. 2d m.	85	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	90
Nor. Ind. Cons. 7s	104	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	77
Mich. S. & N. I. 7s	98½	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	73½
Cen. R. & B. 8s	100½	Clev. & Pitts. fifths	68
T. H. & A. 1st m., pref	75½	Clev. & Pitts. sixths	58

The changes in the Money Market are unimportant to-day. Demand loans to the Brokers range from 4 to 6 ₱ cent. Some of the leaders at Bank, as well as on the Street, are getting 6 ₱ cent. on miscellaneous collateral, while accepting 4 ₱ cent to certain measure on select security like United States and Northern State Stocks and Treasury paper. The price of Gold in the forenoon was firmer than yesterday, selling 131⅛@132¼ ₱ cent., and Exchange on London 145@145½ ₱ cent. Later in the day the price of Gold fell back to 131⅛@131⅜ ₱ cent., and Exchange closed about 145 ₱ cent. on London. United States Custom-house Notes closed 127@128. The following is the statement of the business done at the Sub-Treasury to-day: Receipts, $232,717 35, including for Customs, $115,000; payments, $881,237 34; balance, $5,505,021 40.

The Mechanics' Banking Association has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 3 ₱ cent. free of the Government tax, payable Nov 1.

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-street, have received a supply of, and are now distributing the following United States Revenue Stamps:

Bank Check and Sight Draft Stamps	2 cents
Express Stamps	1 cent
Certificates of Deposit Stamps	1 cent
Telegraph Stamps	1 cent
Fire Marine and Inland Insurance Stamps	25 cents

We call attention to a sale of Stocks and Bonds by A. H. MULLER, under order of JOHN SCOTT BOYD, executor, which embraces Chemical, Mechanics', Butchers & Drovers' Banks, (see advertisement in another column,) at the Merchant's Exchange this day, at 12½ P. M.

The attention of holders of La Crosse and Milwaukee Bonds is called to a notice in our columns.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct 28, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 9 bbls. Ashes, 13,143 bbls. Flour, 12 bbls. and 533 bags Corn Meal, 114,379 bushels Wheat, 87,573 bushels Corn, 2,607 bushels Rye, 8,200 bushels Barley, 45,649 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Malt, 2,725 pkgs. Provisions, and 723 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Continue in good request at $5 for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Are in more demand and are now quoted up to 20 for Adamantine and 35 and 45 for plain and patent Sperm, respectively, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand and 1,700 bags have been sold, part at 26c. ₱ lb. The business of the week, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON sums up thus: "The sales of Rio since the date of our last report, to the trade, have been 4,519 bags, per *Isa Hausen*, at 26c., and 832 do. per *North Point*, at 26c. On speculation, 2,761 bags Santos per Brazil Packet have been taken at 26c. The market closes quiet, but firm at our further improved quotations of 3c. ₱ lb. The stock of all kinds on hand is 105,145, including 89,109 bags Rio and Santos; 20,350 mats and tubs Java, 13,791 bags Maracaibo, 375 do. Laguayra, 420 do. St. Domingo and 900 do. other descriptions. We quote Java at 31c.@32c., Maracaibo at 28c.@30c., Laguayra at 27c.@29c., Rio at 25½c.@27½c., and St. Domingo at 25c.@26c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Ingot sells freely at 32c.@32½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, amounted to 1,200 bales at 59½c. middling, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been decidedly brisker, to-day, and prices have advanced 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last add up 27,000 bbls., part to arrive, including 6,000 bbls. State at $5 80@$5 95, poor to choice extra Superfine State, at $5 80@$5 95, poor to choice extra Superfine Western, inferior to State at $5 80@$6 50, Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 75@$5 90; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 10@$8; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 90@$7 05 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra State	6 00	@ 6 50
Superfine Western	5 75	@ 5 90
Extra Illinois Iaonans, Michigan, &c.	6 10	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 90	@ 7 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 10	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 60	@ 8 75
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 60	@ 9 25

Southern Flour is decidedly better; sales 1,400 bbls., at $6 50@$7 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 15@$8 25 for fancy to choice brands; and $8 50@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales to-day 650 bbls. Extra, at $6 15@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in more demand, at $3 50@$4 65 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, $4 for MARSH'S Calorie, and 4 05@$4 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very freely purchased, especially for export, at an advance of 1c.@3c. ₱ bushel. The reported sales since our last comprise 194,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 50@$1 55, Amber Western, at $1 40@$1 42, Red Western (Winter,) at $1 31@$1 40, Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 30@$1 32½; Milwaukee Club, at $1 24@$1 30, Chicago Spring at $1 10@$1 21, and White Kentucky, in store, at $1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn brisker and dearer. Sales since our last, 122,000 bushels, at 69c.@71c. for shipping Mixed Western; 62c.@63½c. for Eastern Mixed do., 58c.@62½c. for unsound 73c. for Yellow Western, and 73c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is more active, at 80c.@81c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales 18,500 bushels. Oats are in limited demand, including Canada, at 55c.@56½c.; Western, at 55c.@56½c., and State, at 56c.@57c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues in fair demand at steady rates. Barley Malt, at $1 45@$1 50 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River hale continues in fair request, at 60c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in good demand, to-day, at 18c.@25c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Has been in lively request at buoyant prices.

OILS—Linseed has been in lively demand, and quoted up to $1 07@$1 10 ₱ gallon, and Olive at very full rates. Other kinds have been stiffly held, but have been less active.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence during the week, 44,500 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 10,000 pieces 60x64, 13½c., cash; 5,000 pieces 60x64, 13½c., cash; 21,000 pieces 64x64, 13¾c., cash; 5,400 pieces 64x64, 13¾c., cash, 8,500 pieces 64x64, 13¾c., cash, ₱ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has again declined to $13@$13 25 for Mess, and $12@$12 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,300 bbls. The Government contract for Mess was awarded at $13 65@$13 80 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats rule quiet at 7¾c. asc. for Hams, and 4¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive, at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb. Lard continues dull and heavy; sales 700 tcs. and bbls., at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef rules quiet at previous prices; sales, since our last, 265 bls., at $13 50@$14 25 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 25 for plain Mess ₱ bbl. The Government contract for extra Mess was awarded at $14 27@$14 30 ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 16c.@21c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@25c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in good request at 9½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Timothy has advanced to $2 85@$3 10, closing at $3@$3 50 for Calcutta and Bombay, ₱ bushel, respectively—the demand being animated.

SPICES—Have been less active, but very stiffly held.

TEAS—Have been in fair demand, at very full rates.

TIN—The market has been rather quiet, but firm.

TALLOW—Sales, 125,000 lbs., at 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 1,500 bbls., chiefly at 30½c.@37c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been busier to-day. For Liverpool—Flour, 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat and Corn, 6½d. ₱ bushel; and Heavy Goods at 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Wheat, 6½d. (in bushels,) at 6½d. ₱ bushel, and Beef at 65s. ₱ tierce. For Belfast—A foreign vessel, with Corn at 6½d. ₱ bushel. For London—Wheat at 6½d. ₱ bushel, and Heavy Goods at 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct	15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Oct	15
Bonaventure	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct	16
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct	16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct	22
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct	22
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct	23
Saxonia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct	25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct	29
Cleopatra	Liverpool	New-York	Oct	29
Nova Scotia	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct	30
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov	1
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov	5
Formosa	Southampton	New-York	Nov	19
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov	26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec	3

FROM AFRICA.

City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Oct	29
Asia	Boston	Liverp

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—BOSOM FRIENDS.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE GLADIATOR.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—No. 685 Broadway—JEAN DE PARIS.

DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway—READINGS BY M. LESLIE BELL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVRETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway—TREATY WITH JAPAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIBBELL'S CALIFORNIA.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The arrival of the steamship *Ericsson* from Port Royal has put us in possession of the facts respecting the attack by Gen. MITCHEL'S forces, on Wednesday last, upon the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, a brief account of which, from rebel sources, we published yesterday. The expedition was one of some magnitude, consisting of the commands of Gens. BRANNAN and TERRY. The main body of the troops was landed under cover of gunboats at Mackey's Point, distant about fifteen miles from the railroad, and marched seven miles inland, where the enemy was met in force. A sharp fight of an hour drove him from his position, and making a second stand at a point two miles beyond, he was again compelled to retreat by our closely-pursuing troops. The rebels made a third stand at the village of Pocotaligo, taking the precaution to destroy the long bridge over the Pocotaligo River, thereby effectually preventing further pursuit. This victory was not achieved without serious loss on our side, and the fight appears to have been as hotly contested as any on a more extended scale. While these events were happening with the main body, Col. BARTON, with 350 men, penetrated to the railroad at Coosawhatchie, actually tearing up a few of the rails and cutting the telegraph wire, besides firing upon a train filled with troops, killing several and capturing a stand of regimental colors.

We learn from the Army of the Potomac that the advance, under Gen. PLEASANTON, on Monday afternoon, encountered the enemy, with cavalry and artillery, at Snicker's Gap, and lost one man and five horses by the explosion of a shell. Yesterday, Gen. PLEASANTON pushed his scouts in the direction of Aldie and Middleburgh, and ascertained that the rebel Gen. HILL'S command was at Hifferville. As as evidence that the rebels are still in force at Bunker's Hill and Winchester, it is stated that a long train of wagons was sent yesterday between these two places.

With regard to the recent rumors of intended changes in high military places, the Washington *Republican* of yesterday says: "Gen. HALLECK will not go to the Department of the West, neither will Gen McCLELLAN be made Commander-in-Chief. Gen. HOOKER, as he is by his bravery and soldierly qualities entitled to, will have an important command. The country will know where that field is shortly, and all loyal men throughout the land will rejoice when this great Captain comes to his right position."

By direction of the President, the State of Tennessee, east of the Tennessee River, and such parts of Northern Alabama and Georgia as may be taken possession of by the United States troops will constitute the Department of the Cumberland, to the command of which Maj.-Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS is assigned. The troops under the command of Maj.-Gen. GRANT will constitute the Thirteenth Army Corps, and those assigned to the command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS will constitute the Fourteenth Army Corps.

The Louisville *Journal* says.—"We would neither praise nor censure Gen. BUELL unduly. We deem it but justice to say, that a very high officer, who, in the terrible battle of Chaplin Hills, won deathless honors, and who has been said by many to have been treated by Gen. BUELL in that battle with great injustice, assured us yesterday that he regards Gen. B. as the greatest military commander in the Federal service. He spoke of the late charges against that distinguished officer as utterly unfounded. Gen. BUELL'S army, we are confident, is now striking in the right direction, and we believe that it will not be lacking in speed and energy, and we know that it will not be lacking in strength. Only give us a battle between that army and the whole force that the rebels can mass in Tennessee. We can trust the victory to take care of itself."

Gen. CURTIS informs the War Department that the rebel forces under McBRIDE and PARSONS, lately in Oregon County, Mo., have been driven out of the State in the direction of Yellville, Ark.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Democracy of this City and County held a "grand" ratification meeting yesterday evening in the City Hall Park. Calcium lights, rockets, Ward processions, music and huzzas were not wanting, but argument and oratory were woefully deficient. There were three stands erected, one in front and one on either side of the City Hall. At the main platform, Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS called the assemblage to order, and Ex-Mayor ANDREW H. MICKLE presided. Characteristic speeches were made by Hon. S. S. COX, of Ohio; Hon. ELI P. NORTON, Hon. LORE F. COZANS, Dr. R. B. BRADFORD, IRA C. HUTCHINGS and Capt. RYNDERS. Stands Nos. 2 and 3 had their share of City speakers, and about 10 P. M. the entire concourse dispersed.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon. The name of WILLIAM A. HALL, for Street Commissioner, was rejected by 10 to 4.

A message was received from the Mayor in regard to fixing upon our quota to be drafted. He stated that it had been found comparatively an easy matter to get at the number of enlistments here since Sept. 3, when the payment of the City bounty began; but the number of enlistments prior to that and back to July 2, it was difficult to learn with satisfactory precision. Having conferred with Gen. ANTHON on the subject, he now recommended that the General be given free access to the public records, and also that the public officials be required to furnish him all the information they possess in the matter, on his request. Mr. FARLEY explained that the General had adopted a plan which he had suggested, of ascertaining the number of enlistments from the officers and records of the Relief Fund. The Board approved the recommendations of the Mayor, and laid over, under the rule, a resolution by Mr. FERAN, directing the Committee on National Affairs to employ a suitable person to aid Gen. ANTHON in his researches, at a salary of $5 per diem. A resolution, by Mr. DAYTON, directing the Croton Board to remove the obstructions to travel, consisting of material for rail laying, that now lie scattered about in the Seventh-avenue and Broadway, was leading to a prolonged discussion, when Mr. WALSH stated that Judge INGRAHAM had just dissolved the temporary and refused the application for a permanent injunction on the Seventh-avenue Railroad. The resolution, therefore, was referred to the Railroad Committee. A complaint from a Committee of the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., of neglect of them by their officers and the General Government, in failing to pay them, although they have been back home from service a month, was referred. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock, P. M., on Friday.

The Board of Supervisors met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and continued the appointment of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election. All the Wards, except the Eighth, Thirteenth and Twentieth, were filled out by noon, when the Board adjourned till 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

Eleven States will hold their annual elections in November, to wit: Louisiana, on the 3d; New-York, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota, and Delaware, on the 4th; and Maryland on the 5th.

Commissioner BOUTWELL has decided "that when the maker of a check, draft, note or any other document, shall neglect to put on the required stamp, it will not do for the party receiving the same to affix the stamp and cancel it, but it must be returned to the maker for him to do it."

The United States sloop-of-war *Tuscarora*, Commander CRAVEN, left Cadiz Oct 1, for Fayal, in search of the rebel pirate "290." The *Kearsarge* is also on her track.

Paragraph 8, in Order No. 79, which required an addition of 5 per cent. to be added to the original volunteer apportionment of the State, has been revoked by order of Gov. MORGAN.

The *Monitor* was successfully launched about noon on Saturday, from the marine railway at the Washington Navy-yard. Various improvements—especially such as are conducive to more air and light in her interior—have been made. She will be fully prepared for service within a few days.

It is reported that the Court-martial which has been investigating the charges preferred against Brig.-Gen. MARTINDALE has fully acquitted him.

About four hundred substitutes and drafted men have arrived at the camp in West Philadelphia. Many of them have received as high as $1,000 from those whom they represent, and none have received less than $500. About fourteen hundred men have been drafted in Lehigh County, and it is thought about nine hundred of them will find substitutes.

The motion on the part of the City for a perpetual injunction against the construction of the Seventh-avenue and Broadway Railroad was denied, yesterday, by Justice INGRAHAM, and the temporary injunction dissolved. The decision of the Justice will be found in the law column.

The trial of JACOB WEILER for the murder of his wife, was continued in the Court of Sessions yesterday. Testimony was introduced by the defence tending to show that Mrs. WIELER committed suicide. The trial will be concluded to-day.

The Stock Market was less buoyant on the Railways yesterday than on Monday. Government Stocks and Treasury paper steady and in good request. Gold, 131¼@131½; at the close, Exchange 145 ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were decidedly brisker and dearer yesterday, in view of the rise in Sterling Exchange, and the reduction in rates on ocean freights. Cotton also attracted more attention. A fair demand prevailed for Hay, Hops, Teas, Rio Coffee, Candles, Tallow and Whisky. Provisions were depressed and Pork was lower. Ingot Copper, Linseed and Olive Oils, and Whalebone were freely purchased. Sugars, Molasses, Rice and Naval Stores were in moderate request. The opening day's sale of French Dress Goods, of MAILLARD & Co.'s importation, was remarkably well attended, and was a decided success. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

At the Live Stock Market this week there has been a falling off in the receipts of cattle and sheep and an increase of hogs, compared with the previous week. Trade was pretty good up to Monday, when a heavy rain checked operations somewhat, and for matters closed heavily, with a surplus of nearly all kinds undisposed of. Beeves number 5,540 for the week at all the market places, of which 4,100 were on sale at the Forty-fourth-street yards. Monday and Tuesday's severe rain of Monday gave the cattle a rough shrunken appearance, and made outdoor transactions disagreeable. Still, a fair trade was carried on, with less than the usual amount of chaffering, at prices a shade higher than the previous week. Tuesday's business was very dull, and sellers conceded $1 to $5 ₱ head upon asking prices of the previous day. Even with this, about 200 cattle were either withdrawn from the market or left unsold at night, though the weather was clear and fine—rather too warm to suit cattlers. Some of the best cattle were sold at for the most part most of what would rank as prime brought $@—, for steers comprised few, and too many poor State cattle were sold at extremes, because they were worth no more. Sheep and lambs are plenty and dull, and are 2@—c. ₱ lb. head lower than last week's trade fair, especially in good fat lambs, which command 5½c. Prime sheep are worth 4½c. Live hogs are again in excess of the immediate wants of buyers, and prices have declined ½c ₱ lb., the best selling at 4¼c@4½c.

BEAUREGARD CORRECTED—THE BATTLES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—In yesterday's issue we published BEAUREGARD'S brief report of the battle in South Carolina, and expressed our doubt of the truthfulness of its averments. Our correspondent, who was present at the battle arrived in the City last night, and proves our doubts to have been correct. The truth is, that instead of the rebels gaining a victory, our troops defeated them in the three very hard-fought engagements which took place a week ago to-day, drove them from both their chosen positions, and compelled them to retreat in haste across the Pocotaligo River, at which they destroyed the bridge in their rear, to prevent further pursuit. And although Gen. MITCHEL did not, on this occasion, succeed in carrying out the magnificent programme which he had conceived, he did make a complete reconnoissance of the region between the Island of Port Royal and the Charleston Railroad, and administered to the rebels a thorough chastisement.

If our readers will correct BEAUREGARD'S report in the light of the clear and accurate account given by our correspondent, they will obtain a just comprehension of the battles and their results.

Our correspondent describes both engagements as being very severe—as indeed the list of killed and wounded in our columns this morning proves; and states that all our troops fought with an unflinching valor that has never been exceeded in any battle of the war.

The great need of Gen. MITCHEL at the present time is troops. A large part of the command was abstracted from the Department just about the time that an active, skillful, daring, determined, earnest General was put in charge of it, and he is now restricted and embarrassed in all his plans on account of the want of force to execute them. Give him but ten additional regiments, and he will produce more valuable results with them than are likely to issue from their employment in any other field.

Rebel Sympathy Again.

The Seymourite journals continue to parade the foreign diatribes against the President's Proclamation. All the worse for them. We want no better illustration of the disloyal character of their course. It is actually an outright confession—very much as if Captain Macheath should bring into Court certificates of good behavior from Crook-Fingered Jack, Jeremy Twitcher, Nimming Ned, Filch, and the rest of the gang.

Why, don't everybody know that the London *Times*, *Post*, *Herald*, *Saturday Review*, Manchester *Guardian*, Paris *Constitutionnel*, *Pays*, *Patrie*, *La France*, and the other prints from which these extracts are taken, are the very prints that, from the beginning, have heaped all manner of obloquy upon the National cause? Is there an American who does not understand that the dismemberment of this Union is the darling object of these journals and that they have missed no opportunity to take the part of the rebels? What has stirred the indignation of all the loyal men of the North against these foreign libelers but the knowledge that they were enemies to us, and doing the work of enemies?

And yet the Seymourite journals of this State are base enough to use the tirades of these malignants as electioneering capital. They have the face to bolster up their own opposition to the Proclamation with column after column of this foreign abuse. It is enough to sicken every honest American soul with disgust. Why not as soon cite the opinions of the rebels themselves against that Proclamation as of these declared rebel sympathizers? Who cares whether the condemnation comes from the James, or the Thames, or the Tombigbee or the Seine, if it all proceeds from the same spirit of rancor?

That Proclamation was not framed to please either rebels or their sympathizers. On the contrary, its express purpose was to get the upper hand of them. It was conceived and resolved upon as a military measure, the effect of which would be two-fold. *First*, to deprive the rebel armies of the means of subsistence; and *second*, to reduce their numbers by making home-guards universally necessary. As a piece of military policy, there can be no question about it. If strictly carried out, it will inevitably and quickly break down the rebellion. Of course the rebels hate it. They have reason to do so. Did they not hate it, were they quite indifferent about it, we should fear that the President had somehow miscalculated, and that there was no power of injury in it after all. We want no better confirmation that it is going to make itself felt directly, than the direful curses it has evoked from those at whom it is aimed. Every execration on the other side but clinches the argument on this.

Just so, too, of the European journals which are quoted from: they too have reason to hate the Proclamation. It dashes their hopes. There is not one of them which is not the servitor of monarchical or class interests. They long to see the death of our Republic, which more than any other agency on earth has damaged these interests. They hailed the rebellion. They have helped it on by every means in their power. They have, from the outset opposed the war against it—protesting with equal vehemence that it was unjust, and that it would be unavailing. It would be very extraordinary, then, if they received this great military measure of the President with composure. They rail and rave, just as was expected. Language is racked for terms bitter enough to express their spite. We rejoice in it. It is a new assurance that the President has poised his bolt well. Even our enemies see that it will strike sure.

But we have friends, too, among the journals of Europe. Do they denounce the President for this act? Not at all. Their only complaint is that it was not done sooner. The *Daily News*, the *Star*, the *Spectator*, the *National Review*, the *Journal des Debats*, the *Presse*, the *Siecle*, the *Opinion Nationale*—all the presses which are identified with popular rights and liberal principles, and which from the start have been the opponents of the Confederacy, greet the Proclamation with joy. They consider it just, legitimate and efficacious, and it inspires them with greater devotion to our cause than ever.

Now what are we to conclude from all this? We see that rebels, and rebel sympathizers abroad, agree in denouncing the Proclamation. Why should not the denunciation of it here at home spring in part at least from rebel sympathy? We see that those in Europe most commend it who are strongest for the National Government. Why should not this same feeling alike operate in New-York? Must there not be some natural connection between the attitude taken toward this Proclamation and the disposition toward the Government itself? It can hardly be otherwise. And we say unequivocally, that when those Seymourite journalists make so much of the anti-Proclamation revilings of these avowed foes of our Government, and themselves join in these revilings, it can be accounted for only by assuming that the same spirit pervades them all. This sort of action is, to our mind, but additional proof that the prime motive of the leaders of the Seymourite party is partiality for the rebellion. We cannot for an instant suppose that these men, if thoroughly loyal, can stultify themselves by producing rebel opposition to our military measures as a reason for their abandonment. They are not such fools. Their conduct simply means that they do not want to see extreme measures adopted against the rebellion. They are not spoiling for it. It stands comes to this. The armed rebels of the South, the rebel sympathizers of Europe, and the rebel sympathizers of the Northern States all oppose this Proclamation, *because they all have the rebel cause more or less at heart*, and for no other reason. It is because they like the Confederacy, that they hate the Proclamation. It is because we hate the Confederacy, that we like the Proclamation.

Advance on the Enemy at Winchester.

We presume there is no longer a doubt that the Army of the Potomac is to be put immediately in action against the enemy at Winchester. Gen. BURNSIDE is already on the advance, having crossed the Potomac six miles east of Harper's Ferry with all his artillery and army equipage. The troops, we are told, hailed the event with cheers, and shouted with joy as they put the waters of the Potomac behind them and trod the soil of Virginia once more. Gen. McCLELLAN'S entire army, we are assured, is now fully prepared for an onward movement—fully clothed, fully shod, and completely armed. The advance of BURNSIDE is taken as the precursor of an "advance along the whole lines," and if so, the day of final trial between the two greatest armies of the age may be at hand.

There is a universal apprehension, however, that the entire rebel army under LEE will retreat, if it has not already retreated, and that no battle will ensue in the Shenandoah Valley. If LEE falls back upon Richmond, by way of Gordonsville, we shall have revived the old problem, how to advance upon the Confederate capital; and the comparative merits of the routes by Fredericksburgh and by the Peninsula will be freely as ever discussed. Indeed, we are sorry to have seen already a renewal of debate on this subject, so fruitful of heart-burnings in the past.

The policy of the rebels, if they are not sure of overmatching and beating McCLELLAN, will, of course, be to retreat. This is quite evident. By retreating, they will be all the time getting nearer to their own base of supplies, and drawing McCLELLAN further away from his. By retreating, they will be augmenting their own forces, for they will pick up and consolidate with their main mass, the scattered bodies guarding their rear lines; and McCLELLAN will be growing weaker by the details he must make to guard the roads he marches over. By retreating, the enemy will be reaching a country perfectly familiar to themselves, affording them infinite advantages over a pursuing party; and McCLELLAN will be groping more and more in the dark as he advances. It must be confessed, there is nothing to cheer us in the prospect of a chase of LEE'S army up the Valley of the Shenandoah and on toward Staunton and Richmond, by Gen. McCLELLAN, with such an experienced campaigner as Stonewall JACKSON to lead the former.

It seems to us that the whole question of the propriety of an immediate advance upon Lee *at Winchester* by Gen. McCLELLAN is involved in the answer to another question—Has the retreat of LEE toward Richmond been seriously obstructed or cut off? If not, then the advance of McCLELLAN is "worse than a crime—it is a blunder." It may be that Gen. BURNSIDE, in taking position at Lovettsville, whence his march is easy and direct to Leesburgh, and thence southward *toward Richmond* is preparing to give Gen. LEE a race for the Confederate capital. Undoubtedly he would have the advantage of LEE in distance and in the quality of roads to be traveled, and the country would resound to hear that such an undertaking had been intrusted to such hands. It would very quickly give us Richmond, provided our army pressed vigorously enough upon LEE'S rear to prevent a successful pursuit of Longstreet. But whether aiming for Richmond or for the right flank of LEE'S army, the movement of BURNSIDE seems judicious. It opens a prospect of a serious interruption of LEE'S communication Southward, and such interruption is vital to a successful attack upon him at Winchester.

A PUFFER AND HOW IT WAS DRAWN.—The *Evening Express* of this City, which always commands universal confidence by the dignity of its style and the authenticity of its facts, has announced on the faith of "semi-official sources in Europe," that England and France are on the point of recognizing the Southern Confederacy, that Lord LYONS, who probably left Liverpool on Saturday last in the *Scotia*, will bring out to this country decisive instructions to this effect, and that we may as well make up our minds to fight the world in arms, or let the "nation of JEFF. DAVIS" depart in peace.

All this is astonishingly important—if true—and we were at some loss to imagine how our contemporary of the *Express* should suddenly have entered so deeply into the inmost consciousness of the Cabinets of Europe, until we accidentally stumbled, in glancing over the sheet which contains these stupendous revelations, upon the following extract from Russell's *Army and Navy Gazette*:

"It is believed that Lord LYONS, who is expected to return to Washington in the course of this month, will be placed in a position to define the course and views of her Majesty's Government without any uncertainties or doubts, in view of the various phases which the contest in North America may assume, and that the Ministry will have arrived at positive conclusions, and have determined their policy in reference to the affairs of the United States, before his Lordship returns to his post. The views of Russia are, it is believed, assimilated to those which the march of events and the *'inexorable logic of accomplished facts'* place broadly and clearly before the Government of the Queen and that of his Imperial Majesty."

Here is clearly the "semi-official" source of this ghastly bubble so bravely blown by our ardent contemporary. The estimable Mr. RUSSELL, it will be seen, (whose facilities of access to the diplomatic intentions of his Government are just about equal to those of the *Express*,) contrives with singular success to obscure in mystery and awe the very simple and commonplace statement that before Lord LYONS goes back to America he will be informed what he is to do when he arrives. RUSSELL "believes" this, and so do we.

Furthermore, we give the *Express* credit for its enterprise in expanding so simple a remark into so sublime a revelation. But it was a mistake to leave the soap-dish standing so visibly under the bubble. The wise magician favors the world with the splendid results of his hocus-pocus, but sedulously keeps out of view the disenchanting machinery.

HOW BENEDICT ARNOLDS ARE MADE.—It is a matter of daily bitter regret with patriots that the Union Army has become so much demoralized by the rivalries and jealousies of Generals. The failure of numerous important operations, and especially the failure of POPE to repel the rebel army at Manassas, is charged to this cause. At the present moment, arraignments are on file at Washington against Major-Generals of the Army for offences which, if sustained, will require them to be shot. And other Generals (McDOWELL, for example,) are held to answer, by an irresponsible but inexorable popular indictment, offences no less grave and unpardonable. Military jealousy is undoubtedly at the bottom of much, if not all, of the trouble involved in these cases.

It is a comfort, although a merely negative one we must admit, for us to remember that the rebel Generals quarrel with one another, as ours do, and that all armies, in all ages, have suffered from military jealousies. Even the American army of the Revolution was torn by feuds no less fierce than those that prevail in this day. WASHINGTON was pursued with unsparing and unjust criticism through all the war, yet bore up under it and remained a patriot still. ARNOLD had more ambition and less self control, and fancied injustice made him a traitor.

But injurious as are the rivalries and jealousies of military leaders, the conduct of those outside, who aid and abet them, is even more criminal. There may be something excused to professional sensitiveness in a soldier, but the politician who foments and aggravates the quarrel that he finds brewing is guilty of cold-blooded and deliberate treason. Yet how much of the entire stock in trade of the Seymour party, in the present canvass, is its mischievous meddling with the relations of army officers to each other and to the Government. The inevitable tendency of the teachings of the Seymourites is to undermine the loyalty of soldiers, and turn their hearts and arms against each other, and against the constituted authorities of the nation. It is the duty of the President to see that no weak-minded Benedict Arnolds are intrusted with important commands while such partisans are abroad.

BELLE VERSUS CALHOUN.—Our "wayward" Southern brethren, after eloping from the Union, find it hard to dwell together in unity among themselves. Col. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, formerly our Secretary of Legation at Paris, and one of the last representatives of the blood of the great founder of Secession, has just been murdered in a duel by Major ALFRED RHETT of the same State, a member of that notorious family of RHETTS which has made assassination by the pistol or the pen a trade for several years past.

Southern sentiment, sanguinary as it naturally is, seems to have been shocked by the circumstances of this affair, which is understood to have been forced upon the victim by the persistent insolence of the murderer, and his fearless and Spartan conduct is to be edified, at last, by the spectacle of a duellist tried for his life. This at least is a step toward civilization, and until the occupation of Charleston by the National forces, we do not know that the gallantry could occupy the interval more creditably than in bringing to justice and hanging the survivors.

THE PEACE OF PEACE.—Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, who is one of the most agreeable gentlemen in the world and possesses one of the sweetest voices that ever wooed a lady out of its wits, has come forward with a new plan for ending the war. He proposes to go from the port of Aiken on June 1, 1863, (the "anniversary" Democratic plot,) to seduce all the separate and discrete states of the National edifice back again each to its place, there to be held in renewed and starlit bondage forever by the Constitution.

The landing of Taylor was a small affair in comparison with this heroical project, and we hope that neither the populace nor the Provost-Marshal will interfere with Mr. BRADY'S beautiful and patriotic enterprise. We await with anxiety the feelings of his persuasive muscle, congratulating him sincerely, meanwhile, if at bottom he does not intend to lay the "Democratic egg" which has really been rather worn out in the service, and can scarcely be put into working order again by the most lavish expenditure of brass and Weed.

MR. BROOKS BEANS.—The CHAIRMAN.—Mr. JAMES BROOKS, who is his own candidate for Congress in the Eighth District of this State, and who is extremely anxious to induce the Democrats to vote for him, made a remarkable admission in a speech delivered in this City on Monday night.

Mr. JAMES T. BRADY having declared with much emphasis that Mr. LINCOLN is a "minority President," Mr BROOKS followed up the statement by asserting that "traitors are now in a majority in this country." Of course, if Mr. BROOKS is right, his friends, the Democrats, in whom he places his hopes, are "traitors." They ought to be very much obliged to him for the epithet, and if they should not be, (for ingratitude, alas! is human,) their enemies, at least, will be very likely to remember this small service with gratitude.

"THE CHARGE IS NOT KEEPS."—There may be some who suppose that if Mr. SEYMOUR is elected, he will rest on the prosecution of the war, not only till Richmond is taken, but till the rebellion is quelled. Do they suppose they know SEYMOUR better than those who nominated him? Do they not know that the WOODS, that Capt. RYNDERS, that BROOKS, VAN BUREN, and all of that stripe, would not support any man heartily, if they thought he would thus push on the war, and that his election would not hamper the Government? Some one is going to be cheated by Mr. SEYMOUR if he is elected. Which is it most likely to be, the knaves or the honest men?

THE HERO OF FORT DONELSON VS. JOHN VAN BUREN.—When Gen. GRANT told BUCKNER at Fort Donelson "No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted: I propose to move immediately on your works," BUCKNER, though he accepted these terms, could not help complaining of them as "ungenerous and unchivalric."

JOHN VAN BUREN proposes, as soon as we take Richmond, to let the rebels "depart in peace," and the Richmond *Dispatch* pronounces these terms "chivalrous and magnanimous."

BUCKNER and the *Dispatch* appear to agree in their views of what is chivalry and magnanimity. But JOHN VAN BUREN and Gen. GRANT do not agree at all as to the proper terms to be offered to the rebels. The people will sustain Gen. GRANT.

"A THIEF TO CATCH A THIEF."—The Seymourites proclaim that the Republicans have shown themselves incompetent to the task of quelling the rebellion, and claim that on this account that work should be confided to them. This is as if it should be urged that because the police failed to suppress robberies, we should appoint prigs to be policemen. It is as if because the firemen were slow in putting out a fearful conflagration, we should be called upon to put the engines into the hands of the incendiaries.

ARE YOU REGISTERED?—This is *the last day* for attending to the registry of votes. All persons who have removed their residence since last election—all persons who have become citizens since last election—must see to it that they are *booked* in the right place for next Tuesday's ballot, else they may lose their votes, so dear to freemen at all times, so precious to the nation and to liberty now.

BEWARE.—One of the most terrible things connected with the war has been the accidental firing of our soldiers into one another. Let any loyal man who thinks of voting for SEYMOUR, beware. He is shooting into his own friends.

Grand Republican Rally.

To-morrow night the Republican Ward and other political clubs are to hold a grand convocation at the Cooper Institute. It is intended to have a universal ratification of the Wadsworth State ticket, and to present such an exposition of the great issues now before the people as will re-establish the faith of every loyal voter, and convince the wavering that the cause of the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws, can best be served by the hearty support of the Union nominations.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 28.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION, ETC.

A number of confused statements having been published, in which the Military Commission, Gen. McDOWELL and the new Court of Inquiry are strangely jumbled together, it may be well enough to state that the Military Commission has not yet closed its labors, even in the Harper's Ferry case, but is now awaiting the presence of Gen. WOOL, and that the labors of the Court of Inquiry are not delayed by Gen. McDOWELL, but by the fact that Gens. HUNTER and CADWALLADER, of the latter Court, are also members of the former, and cannot well conduct two separate investigations at one and the same time.

It will afford the friends of Col. MILES satisfaction to know, that the testimony taken by the Military Commission exonerates him from the injurious imputation of having betrayed his command into the hands of the enemy.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES NOT ENDED.

Late intelligence from Minnesota and the Upper Missouri country does not confirm the hopes recently entertained in the Indian Bureau of a complete abandonment of hostile plans by the savage tribes of that region. Information derived from friendly Indians there, leads to a fear that the Sioux, lately driven from Minnesota, will make a combined hostile demonstration in the Spring against Forts Berthold and Pierre. Steamboats descending the Missouri River have recently been fired upon, and all the agents of tribes above Fort Randall have sought that point for safety.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

Gen. McCLELLAN yesterday morning removed his headquarters to Berlin, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. Berlin is below Point of Rocks.

THE ARMY DEFICIENT IN HORSES AND SHOES.

A General who arrived here three days ago from the Army of the Potomac, reports that in twelve cavalry regiments there, but 700 effective horses can be found. He further states that there are 10,000 men in that army without shoes. On the other hand, the records of the Quartermaster-General's Department show that abundant supplies of shoes and clothing have been sent to Gen. McCLELLAN'S chief Quartermaster.

THE SOLDIERS FOR WADSWORTH.

The boys belonging to the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment, of whom about one hundred are now in hospital here, are unanimously in favor of Gen. WADSWORTH as next Governor of New-York. This same feeling, we learn, is also largely predominant in other New-York regiments in the field.

GEN. GRIFFIN PURGED.

Gen. GRIFFIN having presented himself and shown his inability to obey the summons of the Court of Inquiry in the MARTINDALE case, on account of the positive countermand of Gen. McCLELLAN, has been relieved from the consequences of his refusal.

POST-OFFICE BALANCES IMPROVING.

Among the enormous increase of Governmental expenditures, it is gratifying to find an occasional instance of improvement. While secession costs hundreds of millions in war, it saves something to us in postage bills. The expenditures of the Post-office Department, for the quarter ending July 1, 1861, were $2,665,939 25, and the receipts $1,851,753 86; while for the corresponding quarter of the present year, the expenditures are $2,699,747 65, and the receipts $2,193,521 64. The deficit in 1861, for this period, was therefore $1,014,085 91; while in 1862 it was $506,126 01, —making a saving for the quarter of $507,958 90.

THE "BRITISH SPY."

A man named JOHN S. STORMS was arrested last night by order of Maj. DOSTIE, on suspicion of being a spy. He claims to be a Lieutenant of the British army. He was sent to the central guard-house to await an investigation of his case.

GEN. ABERCROMBIE'S REVIEW.

The review of Gen. ABERCROMBIE'S Division did not take place Monday, as was intended, on account of the disagreeable state of the weather.

NEW-MEXICAN CLAIMS.

Secretary SMITH has reversed a decision made by former Secretary of the Interior THOMPSON, which allowed New-Mexican bounty-land claims for military services prior to Sept. 9, 1850, at which time that Territory was organized. By THOMPSON'S decision a great many claims made by citizens of New-Mexico have been allowed and patents have been issued to

Outside the land. The decision of the Secretary cuts off a large number of claims which are still pending. In cases where patents have already been granted to claimants, the titles to land so granted will not be affected by this decision.

A NEW-YORK APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Jno. W. McCLURE, of your City, has received an appointment as Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain. Mr. McCLURE's loyalty to the Government has not heretofore been of the most earnest sort. His new position may, it is *hoped*, correct his views.

PROVOST-MARSHAL RETURNED

Maj. DOREMUS, Provost-Marshal, who has been absent for several days in New-York, has returned.

BLANKETS FOR THE CONTRABANDS.

Over $400 worth of blankets and ticking, &c., &c., have been purchased by our eminent General, who "loves to do good by stealth," and sent to the contraband quarters near this city.

GEN. M'CALL.

Gen. McCALL was, to-day, officially informed that he has not been relieved of his command, nor has such a measure been contemplated. After his exchange he had leave of absence on account of his health.

GEN. SCHURZ.

Gen. SCHURZ left the city again to-day for his command.

A NEW CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Col. S. H. MIX, Third New-York Cavalry, was, to-day, authorized to raise a new cavalry regiment for his brigade in Central New-York.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 28.

NEWS FROM THE GULF SQUADRON

The Navy Department has received the following information: The United States forces in the Gulf have destroyed the salt works of the rebels at St. Andrew's and St. Joseph's Bay—both capable of making over 400 bushels of salt per day.

The bark *J. L. Davis* captured the English schooner *Isabel*, while attempting to evade the blockade of St. Mark's, with a cargo of cotton.

The United States steamer *Penobscot* on the 22d inst. captured, off Shelton Inlet, N. C., the English brig *Robert Bruce*, about 200 tons burden, loaded with clothing, medicines, &c.

Acting Master H. A. HORLEY, of the gunboat *Tapoma*, near St. Andrew's Bay, died on the 17th inst., of yellow fever.

It is also learned that the United States steamer *Albatross* captured the schooner *Two Sisters* off the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 21st ult. She was flying the rebel flag at the time, and a rebel register was found on her. Her cargo consisted of gunny-cloth, with corresponding bale-rope, crinoline, &c.

A "THEOLOGICAL" STUDENT ARRESTED.

The *Jacob Bell* arrived last evening, bringing up a young man named THOMAS C. HOTCHINSON, who was captured by her a few days since while crossing to the Maryland shore with two negroes in a boat. He represented that he was going after a package of theological works, with which to complete his studies, he being a student of divinity; but it is thought he was on his way to procure goods to take back. The "theological" student and the two negroes were sent to the Provost-Marshal's office this morning, and were committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE IN NEW-YORK.

In consequence of the severe illness of Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General, stationed in New-York City, the business of his office will be temporarily transacted by Major STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

RETURNED TO WASHINGTON.

Assistant Secretary HARRINGTON has returned to Washington, and resumed his duties at the Treasury Department.

THE HARPER'S FERRY SURRENDER.

Maj.-Gen. WOOL has been ordered to appear before a Court of Inquiry, now in session here, engaged with the investigation of the circumstances connected with the surrender of Harper's Ferry.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Gen. G. P. CLUSERET is assigned to duty in Western Virginia, and ordered to report to Gen. R. H. MILROY.

Major A. K. McCLURE, Assistant Adjutant-General, is ordered to report for duty to the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Surg. C. F. F. HILDEBRE has been appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Navy.

Paymaster JAMES FULTON has been ordered to the *Lackawana*.

Boatswain JOHN R. BARTLETT and Paymaster MASON have been ordered to the *Juniata*.

ORDERS TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

According to a General Order lately issued from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, it is, among other things, ordered:

"All enlisted men, or volunteers, wishing to transfer themselves into the regular army, will record their names at the Adjutant's office of their regiments at once, or before the 5th of November, 1862. No officer of the regular army will in future enlist volunteer soldiers whose names are not on these lists.

Lists of volunteers wishing to enlist in the regular army will be forwarded daily through brigade and division headquarters to corps headquarters.

Regular officers desiring to enlist soldiers from the volunteer service, will hereafter apply at the corps headquarters for such lists, and will also apply at the same headquarters for permission to visit the regiments to recruit the men. Care will be had not to take more than a fair proportion of men from each regiment.

Too much laxity prevails with regard to soldiers leaving their regimental camps and wandering beyond the limits of their commands. Hereafter, not more than two men of a company at a time will be granted passes to leave camp. Provost Guards will arrest all absentees from camp without proper permits.

The reports of recent inspections exhibit a shameful neglect of duty on the part of many officers of the higher as well as the lower grades in this army in those lesser details of discipline, failure to attend diligently to which will produce the demoralization of any body of troops. Inspections in many organizations are rarely made; drills poorly attended and unfrequent; cleanliness disregarded; the care of arms and ammunition but little attended to, and the instruction of officers in tactics and regulations entirely neglected. Brigade and division drills in some cases are laid aside. The general orders published from time to time by the War Department and at these headquarters for the instruction and guidance of the troops are not promulgated to the regiments and batteries. The prompt distribution and promulgation of orders is one of the first duties of staff officers, and commanding officers are made responsible that staff officers are not neglectful in this respect. The Commanding General is convinced that some examples of summary dismissals of officers are necessary to insure attention to this point of duty, before the importance of the subject will be fully realized. He gives notice, therefore, that any neglect in this respect, of staff or commanding officers, that comes to his notice, will secure his immediate recommendation for the summary dismissal of the delinquent.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONICS.—The third and last preliminary rehearsal of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society will take place, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The attractions offered are the same as those which will be presented at the concert on Saturday night. Mme. Comte BOSCHARD (soprano) and Mr. WM. CASTLE, the new tenor, will rehearse with the orchestra. The orchestral pieces are SCHUMANN'S Symphony in B flat, CHERUBINI'S Overture to "Medea," and WEBER'S Overture to "Oberon."

[Communicated.]

Notes on Chronic Diseases. No. II
By Dr. A. WOLF, (de Paris,) No. 832 Broadway, New-York.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

I have already shown (see "*Notes on Chronic Diseases, No. I*," published in the New-York Times of the 22d inst.) that Rheumatism is a disease of two essentially different and distinct kinds—*Acute* and *Chronic*; the former remarkable for its intensity and paroxysmal violence, and the latter, which I shall now endeavor to describe briefly, accompanied, during an almost indefinite period, with more or less suffering.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM is a disease almost universally known and regarded by the suffering community at large as the "*Opprobrium Medicorum*," or the disgrace of the medical profession, so few and so futile have been the efforts hitherto made by physicians to cure it. The scientific world, and those not belonging to the profession at all, have, in latter years, been sorely exercised with reference to its treatment, but with the present, to no good or satisfactory result. A thousand empirical nostrums have been tried, and many more thousands of remedies prescribed by the most skillful of our medical fraternity, and with the one self-same result of failure. It is only from the special practitioner, who devotes his time and study to the disease, that relief and ultimate cure can confidently be sought and reasonably be expected.

The complications of "*Chronic Rheumatism*" are many and various. The disease may affect and involve any of the large joints, or it may be confined to the small joints, or any of the muscular or fibrous structures of the human frame. It may be, and generally is, attended with much pain and considerable tumefaction or swelling; but it is usually limited to a particular locality, and the skin seldom exhibits the extreme redness or efflorescence we should in other diseases expect. *Chronic Rheumatism* is mostly connected with a peculiar state of the constitution itself, the health of the sufferer oftentimes remaining comparatively unimpaired; although, on the other hand, there is frequently to be found decided evidences of general physical debility, uniformly attributable to an indulgence in impure habits.

That my method of treatment, acquired by a long experience in the hospitals of Paris, and improved by an extensive private practice during the past six years in this City, has been eminently successful, I am happy to acknowledge. My past successes, many in cases where the most eminent and distinguished of the medical profession have failed to hold out even the hope of more than temporary relief, will stimulate me yet daily more and more in my researches and exertions to place upon a firm basis the RADICAL Cure of *Chronic Rheumatism*.

A. WOLF, M. D., Physician for Chronic Diseases, No. 832 Broadway, New-York.

NOTE—Dr. A. WOLF devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of chronic diseases. He can be consulted personally or by letter from 7 to 10 A. M., 2 to 6 P. M. daily.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

The Handsomest Man in Town—The cynosure of all eyes as he walks down Broadway, especially by the ladies, the envied of the men, who wonder what they can see in him to admire, and, sooth to say, so do we. Hundreds have fairer eyes, blacker hair, whiter teeth, curlier whiskers, and a more irresistible moustache; but, alas! they do not wear a KNOX hat. That is the secret; we discovered it at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Modes! Modes!
MATHILDES & CO., successor to R. Levy,
No. 1 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.,
Have just received a case of French Goods, containing the handsomest and richest styles of Paris Winter Millinery. They will be prepared to exhibit them on THURSDAY, Oct. 30, 1862.

Cold Weather Gaiters.—Ladies are reminded that good, comfortable and substantial Boots are sold at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, at extremely low prices. Ask for the winter Balmorals. They are very neat in appearance, and are the cheapest article of the kind for health and comfort. CANTRELL'S store is between 11th and 12th-sts.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.
Sent free to any one afflicted with RUPTURE OR HERNIA.
Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

"A Cold in the Head," Who has It?
The universally acknowledged remedy is DITSON'S CATARRH SNUFF.
Sold by all first-class druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss-Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Ribbons, Velvets, etc.
Closing out sale, at reduced prices.
ELUXOME'S,
No. 1,115 BROADWAY, corner of 25th-st.

Gas. Gas.—Gas Fixtures of every description will be found at the great manufacturing depôt, No. 679 Broadway. Wholesale dealers particularly invited to call and examine stock. WARNER, PECK & CO.

MARRIED.

COZZENS—KELLEY.—At St. Thomas Church, by Rev. Dr. MORGAN, FRANK HAMILTON COZZENS to JOSEPHINE, daughter of the late Robert W. Kelley, Esq., all of this City.

FARNSWORTH—ANDEM.—On Thursday, Oct. 23, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, Lieut. F. A. FARNSWORTH, One Hundred and Sixty-third Regiment, N. Y. V., to Miss HATTIE ANDEM, all of this City. No cards.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

PARIS—GURNEY.—On Tuesday, Oct. 28, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, Mr. JOHN E. PARIS to Miss MARTHA A. GURNEY, only daughter of Jeremiah Gurney, Esq., all of this City.

HOAR—MASON.—On Monday evening, Oct. 27, by Rev. C. L. Wells, of the Third Dutch Reformed Church, Jersey City, Mr. CHARLES G. HOAR to Mrs. LUCY M. MASON, both of Jersey City.

THOMSON—SAXON.—In Ogdensburgh, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 23, by Rev. L. W. Miller, HENRY W. THOMSON, of this City, to MARY D., daughter of Francis W. Saxon, Esq., all of Ogdensburgh.

DIED

BRENNAN.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 27, ROSANNA BRENNAN, aged 21 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 164 Mott-st., this day (Wednesday), at 2 P. M.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

BARNES.—At Tilleray, Woodville, Miss., on Friday, Sept. 19, LOUISA LANDON, wife of John W. Barnes, Esq., and daughter of Rev. Seymour Landon of Watertown, Conn.

BROOKS.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 28, LAVINIA, relict of the late Henry S. Brooks, in the 62d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons and sons-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her son, Edward S. Brooks, No. 16 East 23d-st., on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

BALCOM.—On Sunday, Oct. 19, on board the Mississippi steamer, off Natchez, MARY, wife of Rev. Dr. BALCOM, and youngest daughter of the late Gen. Absalom Peters.

Funeral from her late residence, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PATTERSON.—At his residence, in North Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 26, ROBERT LIVINGSTON PATTERSON, in the 57th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's, in the Grange, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 9½ A. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

PERINE.—In Southfield, Staten Island, on Monday, Oct. 20, JOHNSTON VANDERVEER, son of Cornelius and Eliza Perine, aged 1 year 1 month and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RUTGERS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 28, JANE WYCKOFF RUTGERS, daughter of Richard and Jane Rutgers, aged 8 months and 21 days.

Funeral will take place from her father's residence, No. —, Division-st., this day (Wednesday), Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

REEVES.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Oct. 26, Col. JOHN REEVES, United States Army, aged 57 years.

Officers of the army and navy, and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Calvary Church, Stuyvesant Square, on Wednesday morning, the 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

GREVES.—In Poughkeepsie, Md., on Sunday, Oct. 19, GEORGE W. GREVES, Sergeant Company B, Thirty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. V., aged 27 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 21 Warren-st., on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ London papers please copy.

TOMPKINS.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 28, KATE S., wife of Samuel P. Tompkins.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of Wm. S. Dunlrow, No. 280 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Flushing, L. I., for interment.

☞ Natchez, Miss., papers please copy.

IRWIN.—In Albany, on Friday, Oct. 24, JANE, wife of Theophilus Irwin, aged 51 years and 7 months.

LAMBERT.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, ANN, wife of Manuel E. Lambert.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence, No. 41 Jay-st.

☞ Dreghede and Navan (Ireland) papers please copy.

LOSEE.—At Bergen, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 27, of scarlet fever, ELLA MARIA, eldest daughter of Richard C. and Fanny F. Losee, aged 4 years, 6 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place from the house of her parents, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MASON.—At Saratoga Springs, on Sunday evening, Oct. 26, suddenly, Mrs. MYRA P., widow of John W. Mason and youngest daughter of the late Gen. Absalom Peters.

Funeral from her late residence, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

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Funeral from her late residence, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—At the residence of her sister, No. 216 Bay-st., Jersey City, Miss SARAH L. CLARK, wife of Lieut. Gilbert S. Clark.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

DE COU.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 27, of rapid consumption, MARY A., the beloved wife of Henry De Cou, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 5 7th-av., at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

ENGLISH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 28, JANE WYCKOFF ENGLISH, daughter of Richard and Jane Englis, aged 8 months and 21 days.

Funeral will take place from her father's residence, No. —, Division-st., this day (Wednesday), Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—A situation wanted, by a smart, capable girl as above, either in the City or country; is a respectful, obliging, neat and trusty servant, an excellent washer and ironer and good thorough plain cook, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable woman as a good cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. The best of City reference can be given; has lived 3 years in her last place; would prefer to go a short distance in the country with a nice family. Call at No. 201 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPERIenced woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as professed cook in all its branches; understands meats, pastry, game and soups, all styles of French and American cooking; will do the coarse washing; no objection to the country. Call or address for two days, No. 104 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; understands fish, fowl and soup, and making butter; no objections to go in the country a short distance; good reference. Call at No. 105 Mott-st., between Canal and Hester sts., front room in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, sauces, gravies, and pastry, or anything required in a private family. Can some well recommended from all her employers. Can be seen for 2 days, if not engaged, at No. 160 Greenwich-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A respectable young woman, with undoubted reference, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, a first-class washer and ironer; no objection to general housework; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A competent cook, one who understands her business in all its branches, as meats, fish, soups, game, bread, pastry, jelly and blanc mange; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 367 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the candy shop.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, middle-aged woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, would take a laundress' place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 400 3d-av., corner 28th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman to cook and make good bread and biscuit; would assist in washing if a small family; can be seen at No. 37 6th-av., where she has lived 2 years; the best of City reference. Call at No. 9 east 20th-st., between Fourth and 5th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook, in a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small family; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 311 Springs-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as cook; perfectly understands her business; is an excellent baker; no objection to assist with the washing; has lived in her present place 2 years; can be seen for two days at No. 104 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; understands fish, fowl and soup, and making butter; no objections to go in the country a short distance; good refercoce. Call at No. 105 Mott-st., between Canal and Hester sts., front room in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, sauces, gravies, and pastry, or anything required in a private family. Can some well recommended from all her employers. Can be seen for 2 days, if not engaged, at No. 160 Greenwich-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A respectable young woman, with undoubted reference, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, a first-class washer and ironer; no objection to general housework; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A competent cook, one who understands her business in all its branches, as meats, fish, soups, game, bread, pastry, jelly and blanc mange; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 367 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the candy shop.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, middle-aged woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, would take a laundress' place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 400 3d-av., corner 28th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook, in a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small family; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 311 Springs-st., up stairs.

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AS COOK.—WANTED,

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (75th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes story; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of Dr. LARMONT, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SECRET DISEASES.

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SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $5 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., so his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in this present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. Nervous and debilitated sufferers from the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and sexual weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 180th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st., FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Contains nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on the falacies, its deplorable consequences upon the individual body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases cited. A truthful address to those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 26 Canton-place, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Restorative or Golden Regulating Pills. This compound for correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual flush, and they will prevent or support the strictest patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in this specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, mock names, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CER- tain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address
DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1830.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 76 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. BUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to adopt, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some painful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 100 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have formed a copartnership, under the name firm of JAHNE, SMITH & CO., as manufacturers of gold chains, to be conducted at No. 170 Broadway.
HENRY JAHNE,
GERRIT SMITH,
A. J. O. HODENPYL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 128th and 129th sts.
HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN M. INTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 132 West Seventeenth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next—Dated, New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.
JAMES BLAKE,
JAMES HEALEY, } Executors
au27-1an6mW*

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned.
[Care of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., New-York City.]
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of State.

U "FIVE TWENTY" S

BONDS,

Constantly on hand and for sale at Par.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS in all issues of GOVERNMENT and all other first-class Securities, GOLD, DEMAND NOTES, &c.,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,
SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS TO EUROPE.
SPECIE, BONDS, ETC.,
Sent by every steamer, at low rates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MICHIGAN STATE LOAN—TO HOLDERS OF BONDS, PAYABLE AT THE PLEASURE OF THE STATE, AFTER JAN. 1, 1863.—The State of Michigan, at the session of the Legislature held in 1861, passed a law authorizing and directing the Governor and State Treasurer to contract for a loan of Two Million Dollars, or as much thereof as might be deemed necessary, to draw interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of New-York, to be negotiated at not less than par, and the proceeds to be applied solely to the payment of the indebtedness of the State, which will mature on the 1st of January, 1863. Under this authorization, it has been determined to make the following issue in six per cent. bonds of $1,000 each:

$750,000 payable at pleasure 20 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
500,000 payable at pleasure 15 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
500,000 payable at pleasure 10 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
$1,750,000

The law authorizing the issue of these bonds also provides that any time before their final sale, the Governor and State Treasurer may exchange them for those outstanding bonds of the State, which will mature on the 1st of January next. Under this provision it has been determined to proffer the exchange contemplated, before offering the bonds directly for sale, and the new issue of bonds are now ready for delivery, and will so remain until the 1st of November next.

Ample provision is made in the law authorizing the loan for payment of the interest, and redemption of this issue of bonds at maturity. An additional tax of one-eighth of one mill upon the whole real and personal taxable property of the State is levied and set apart as a sinking fund; and all moneys paid into the treasury after the 1st of January, 1863, to the credit of the Primary and Normal Schools and University funds, the actual part for investment in purchase of the bonds.

The following bonds which matures on the 1st of January next, are hereby notified that they will cease from interest on and after the day named, viz.:
[illegible] WITHHOUSE, S. M. PEARCE,
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.
J. C. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER. } Committee.
Joseph Price, Secretary.
Chicago, Oct. 17, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SCRIP OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 21, 1862.—Holders of the Scrip Certificates of this Company, of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars are reminded that, pursuant to the notice published in the 30th of June last the said Scrip Certificates will, as provided by their terms, be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE in NEW-YORK; after which date interest on the said Certificates will cease.

In the meantime they will be redeemed at par and accrued interest, upon presentation at the said Bank of Commerce, the Albany City Bank, or the Office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer and Brother, Boston.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF THE ASSESSMENT Receipts of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company, are hereby notified that payment will be made of said receipts and interest thereon, from their respective dates on their presentation at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, on and after the 1st of November next. Interest on said receipts will cease at that date.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1862.

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS DUE Nov. 1, 1862, from the Funded Coupon Bonds of this Company, will present the same at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, on and after that date.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Sec'y C. and N. W. R. Co.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st Nov., 1862, on the seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that day.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Oct. 25, 1862.

$6,500 FIRST MORTGAGE ON IM- proved real estate, and some cash, will be put in for a good stock or merchandise suitable for a country store. No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, No. 1 Fire-st.

$20,000, $10,000, $5,000, AND OTHER sums, to lend on first-class property. Apply to R. N. HAWKINS, No. 37 Nassau-st.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD Mortgage Bonds, principal due 19[illegible]
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFOR- NIA STATE COUPONS purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 161 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRAN- CISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 10 Wall-st., and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAILROAD CO., MADISON, 25th Oct., 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST NOV., ON IN- dianapolis and Madison Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st., on 1st proximo.
F. H. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 15 NASSAU-ST.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

AN INSTALLMENT OF FIVE PER CENT. on the subscription to the stock of this Company is required to be paid at this office on the 5th of November next.
O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Treasurer.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERN- MENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. REMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 ON THE mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of Wm. C. Gilman & Son, No. 48 Pine-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER OF 27TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank—after paying the Government duty—has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d of November next. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 25 to Nov. 4.
B. MURRAY, Cashier.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 25th inst. till Nov. 2.
By order,
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
OCT. 15, 1862.

INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company is now ready to transact business in every branch of Life Insurance.

The sum of $100,000 in United States Stocks has been deposited with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, according to law. The terms of payment of the Premium are made more easy than heretofore.

All Policies issued by this Company are indisputable after seven years, for most causes heretofore deemed valid.

Suicide, dueling or change of residence or occupation, error on preliminary application regarding family history or condition of the health of the applicant, do not work any forfeiture of the policy after seven years.

Thirty days' grace is allowed in payment of the premium, and the Policy held good during that time.

Policy holders are members of the corporation, and are entitled to vote for Directors, and are eligible for Directors.

Dividends of surplus are declared annually and may be used in payment of future premium or paid in cash at the option of insured.

Mutuality in its fullest integrity will be the ruling principle in all the transactions of the Company.

Prospectus and blank applications furnished at the office of the Company, and by agents.

Physician in attendance at the office daily from 12 to 1.

Temporary office No. 29 William-st.

Permanent office, after Nov. 1, No. 63 William-st., Chamber of Commerce Building.

PRESIDENT,
N. D. MORGAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. LAWRENCE.

DIRECTORS.

N. D. MORGAN, J. LAWRENCE, T. T. MERWIN, WM. H. FOGG, J. NELSON TAPPAN, RICHARD BROWN, SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, T. T. MERWIN, PHYSICIAN, J. H. HENRY, C. MERRITT, G. HILTON SCRIBNER, JAS. H. HENRY, JAS. C. ATWATER, SIDNEY GREEN, S. B. CALDWELL, M. E. WYNKOOP.
ACTUARY,
I. J. MERRITT.
COUNSEL,
G. HILTON SCRIBNER.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 4:27 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET,
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before October 24, will bear interest from the 1st inst.
6 Per Cent, interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 130 Sav., corner 5th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 7th-av. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday, from 1 to 7 P. M. 7 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
THOMAS CHASE, President.
E. H. R. LYMAN, Sec'y.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 561 Broadway, New-York.
No. 135 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now forming. Private lessons at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 9 West 14th-st.—Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Private lessons at any time. Evening class for gentlemen commences Nov. 10. Private lessons and schools attended. Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

MR. CHARRAUD'S DANCING CLASS, AT Mrs. and Miss Stowe's Seminary, No. 478 West 16th-st., will commence on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Mr. C. will visit and receive classes at private residences. Circulars may be had as above, and at No. 148 East 17th-st.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, and excellent workmanship," as shown in grand and square pianos.

There were 200 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition, and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's endorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stands more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes,
Warerooms No. 128 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments surpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STOLEN PIANO SCALE.—SOME ONE HAV-ing entered the piano-rooms of the late Gravesteen & Hale, on Thursday night, and taken therefrom our splendid new piano scale, which has created such enviable excitement, the past season, among all the old manufactories, consequently we feel compelled to bring out an entire new scale, and have decided to close out the entire stock made from the last scale, consisting of nearly 200 new pianos, of different styles, at great bargains, and we invite dealers, teachers, and the public to examine these fine, rich-toned instruments, at No. 478 Broadway, New-York.
J. P. HALE & CO.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 81 and 83 Broadway, N. Y.

CONCERTINAS AND MOUTH HARMONI- CAS.—The largest assortment in America. Manufactured and imported by DANIEL HESS, at lower prices than any other house in New-York. Music dealers, country merchants, professors and others, supplied in large or small quantities, at
MILLER'S Music Store, No. 385 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK of many, No. 26 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this company are able to offer first class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS
C. A. FISCHER—Acknowledged the most durable and best Pianos—wholesale and retail, on very reasonable terms, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 241, 243, 245 and 247 West 28th-st.

TWENTY NEW PIANOS TO LET.—ALSO, Pianos for sale on installments, at
No. 385 BROADWAY, New-York.

AN ORGANIST.—AN ORGANIST, WITH MANY years' experience, possessing every necessary qualification, including a wide-spread reputation, and a large acquaintance, desires a good and pleasant position. Address NOVEMBER, Box No. 131 office of the N. Y. Times.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1862.

RALLY ALL!

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN

Will speak on

ENGLAND'S SHAME,

IRELAND'S OPPRESSION

AND

AMERICA'S PROGRESS.

Illustrated by personal experiences, reminiscences, anecdotes, figures, statistics and FACTS.

Mr. TRAIN will also give, if the audience desire it, a

DASH AT POLITICS,

And his experiences in the State of Massachusetts.

Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the principal hotels; at A. Brentano's, No. 536 Broadway, and at the door. Reserved seats in parquet and first row of boxes, 50 cents. Can be had at the Academy on Thursday or Friday, between 9 and 5 o'clock.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. JACKSON has pleasure in announcing that, in compliance with the desire of many of the patrons of his theatre,

EDWIN BOOTH

will appear this
EVENING, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 29,
in his great rôle of
HAMLET,
HAMLET.

Mr. Jackson desires to notify the public that this is the
ONLY OPPORTUNITY
that can possibly be presented of seeing
MR. BOOTH
in this
MAGNIFICENT INTELLECTUAL PERSONATION.
THURSDAY, Oct. 30,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear for the last time as
SHYLOCK.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 425 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director..... Carl Anschutz

IMMENSE SUCCESS
Of the romantic and Comic Opera,
JEAN DE PARIS,
Which will be repeated for the fourth time, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29,
When all the favorite artists will appear:
MADAME JOHANNSEN,
MADAME ROTTER,
MISS CLEMENS,
MESSRS. QUINT,
GRAFF,
KRONFELD.
GRAND PAS DE DEUX,
By MLLE. COSTA (the Elssler) and SONS WIETHOFF.
NEW GRAND OPERA NOVELTY.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, FRIDAY, Oct. 31,
POSTILLION DE LONJUMEAU.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, Lang, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$170
Second Cabin Passage	95

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAYHEW, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, from the foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought up or driven off. The ships will positively leave the day and hour advertised even month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The first-class North American Royal Mail Steamship HABANA, Capt. [illegible], will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Nov. 1, 1862,
at 12 o'clock M., for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, foot of Canal-st.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin passage to Nassau..... $40
Passage to Havana..... 60
For freight or passage apply to
[illegible] & CO., No. 54 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail steamship BOSTON will leave New-York for New-Orleans, via Havana, on SATURDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M.
For freight or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The [illegible] will leave Pier [illegible], North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., for New-Orleans direct.
For freight or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st.

NOTICE.—THE REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS between NEW-YORK and HAVRE will hereafter consist of the following vessels, viz.:
[illegible]
These vessels are all of the first class, and have been built with especial reference to the comfort of passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
[illegible], Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN (Cove of Cork) for the Cheapest and Quickest Route for Passengers and Mails.
The Liverpool & New-York Steamship Company have now in their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships
KANGAROO..... Saturday, Nov. 1,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$25
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	30
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	40
First cabin Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Parties from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabins, $85, $95, $105; Steerage from Liverpool, $30; from Queenstown, $28. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have recently been fitted up in the most superior manner for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight compartments, and carry Patent Low Pressure Engines, with Surface Condensers attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Waterloo-st.; in Glasgow to JAS. MALCOLM, Sr., 36 Buchanan-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. SEARS; in London to [illegible] & CO., No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to [illegible] DE CROIZE, No. 8 Rue Scribe; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM- ship NEW-YORK, C. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

THE SUBMISSIONISTS IN COUNCIL

A GRAND FIZZLE IN THE PARK.

Speeches of Hon. S. S. Cox of Ohio, Hon. Luke F. Cozans, Dr. R. B. Bradford, Eli P. Norton, Ira C. Hutchings, and Others.

Three Stands, Rockets, Bands, Chinese Lanterns and Resolutions.

A LAME AND IMPOTENT CONCLUSION.

The grand Democratic City and County Ratification meeting announced with so much flourish came off last evening in City Hall Park. The weather was clear, cool and beautiful, the bright sunshine of the day having completely dried the soil and left a cloudless sky. Between 6 and 7 P. M., the usual crowd of lookers-on and idle people began to assemble around the three platforms which had been erected—one in front, and one on either wing of the Municipal edifice. The Committee of Arrangements assembled at Tammany Hall, the facade of which was decorated with a brilliant transparency of huge dimensions bearing the names of the Democratic State and County nominees. In the Park, calcium lights, emblematic banners, rockets and Roman candles amused the throng until 7 o'clock—the appointed hour for the commencement of the evening exercises.

About that time, the concourse on the ground was both large and noisy, and when Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS, Chairman of the Committee, appeared on the main platform, grent was the tumult of voices.

The Captain, so soon as he could make himself heard, after sundry admonitions to "the small boys to "dry up," called to order, and nominated for Chairman Ex-Mayor

ANDREW H. MICKLE,

"a tried and conservative Democrat." Mr. MICKLE, amid the roar of unanimous approval, said

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for the honor of being called upon to preside over this meeting. Some years since I retired from the political arena, but at your and my country's call, I, as every American citizen is bound to do, re-enter it to take my part in the contest now waging to preserve intact the institutions bequeathed to us by the fathers of the Republic, and congratulate you upon the great union of the Democracy of this City and State to achieve that end, for I believe that through their united efforts and the success of their candidates at the coming election, peace and prosperity will be restored and the dignity of the nation maintained.

Fellow-citizens, I will not detain you any longer, but proceed to organize the meeting. [Cheers.]

Mr. CHARLES CORNELL then proceeded to announce a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and Mr. CLANCY read a series of resolutions sustaining the President and the war, but denouncing the recent emancipation and martial law proclamations, and indorsing the Democratic County nominees.

The above having been received with acclamation, the Chairman introduced

HON. S. S. COX, OF OHIO,

who was greeted with loud cheers for himself and for VALLANDIGHAM.

He said he had just come from Ohio—a State which had spoken at the last election. It was becoming fashionable to issue proclamations. Gen. PAPEDOY, Gen. HUNTER, and the Chief Magistrate had each issued a proclamation; but on the 14th of October, the people of the Northwest had proclaimed that the President of the United States should be emancipated from the rule of Abolitionism and although that proclamation, like others, might not go immediately into effect, yet it had been demonstrated in Ohio, in Pennsylvania, in Indiana, and in Iowa, that the people of the country still held the sceptre of authority and wear the crown of sovereignty. [Applause.] The results of the elections that had recently been held, meant that the Constitution should be the supreme law of the land; that personal liberty, free speech and a free Press, as guaranteed by that Constitution, should remain inviolable, and that the war should not be perverted into a war against slavery per se, for no purpose of good to either the black man or the white. [Applause.] From what he had learned in New-Jersey and here, he had no doubt that New-York would respond to the great West by the election of SEYMOUR as Governor. [Three cheers for SEYMOUR.] It was difficult for him to speak to so large a meeting, because, having had a Republican majority of 3,000 to carry on his back, he had been compelled to work very hard in the Union campaign, and he felt the satisfaction of being able to announce to his fellow Democrats before him, that the reorganization of the American Congress had begun, by the election from Ohio of himself and thirteen other Democratic Congressmen, making fourteen out of the nineteen sent from that State. It was necessary not only that SEYMOUR should be elected Governor, but also that the present Abolition Congress should be cleaned out; and the Democrats of New-York had it in their power to do a part of the cleansing. [Cheers, and cries of "We will! we will!"] There was no hope under Heaven for the salvation of the country except by the accession to power of the conservative Democracy—["Good for Ohio"] and by adherence to the Constitution. The articles of Confederation which existed before the formation of the Constitution were nothing but a rope of sand, and when the Constitution was abandoned the Union was gone. That Constitution was made, not by fools or fanatics, but by the wise men of the Revolutionary day—the demi-gods of that era; it was made for peace and for war, and for every emergency of the Republic in all future times. Lord BROUGHAM had called it the greatest refinement in civil polity that the world had ever seen. [Applause.] And it should be remembered that only by remaining faithful to it could the country be saved. The men who would break that Constitution down in order to get at Slavery, were not by any means loyal or patriotic men.

[A VOICE—"They are black-hearted traitors."]

An Abolitionist, if he were honest, could not be other than a disunionist. Regarding Union with slaveholders as a crime, he must necessarily hate the Constitution under which that Union existed.

Thirty years ago the Abolition Party did not amount to much, but it had gone on gathering strength from year to year, until at length it had become powerful enough to control the American Congress, and to bring to bear on President LINCOLN a pressure so strong that he was compelled to yield to its behests, and issue a proclamation of freedom to the slaves in the Slave States, where alone the right to regulate the institution existed. ["Bully for you!"]

HENRY CLAY had once said that the liberty of the black man was incompatible with that of the white man; that a stern and inflexible necessity had forced Slavery upon the country; that it was protected by the incontestable powers of the States; and that those who sought to interfere with it or overthrow it where it existed broke the incontestable power of the States, and subverted the Union, beneath the ruins of which, said Mr. CLAY, will be buried, sooner or later, the liberties of both races.

If there was a Republican or Old Line Whig within hearing of the speaker's voice he would ask him whether or not he was in favor of breaking down Slavery in the States. If he was in favor of so doing, he was in favor of interfering with the incontestable rights of the States, and as Mr. CLAY had said, of subverting the Union; and every such man, whoever he might be, was an Abolitionist. [Dismal groans.] He had spoken of the increase of the Abolition Party and of its influence, and he would give an example. When WENDELL PHILLIPS, the Prince of Abolitionists, with his fluent rhetoric, went on to Washington during the last session of Congress, he was permitted to speak in the Smithsonian Institute, and he there declared that for seventeen years he had striven to drive out of the Union seventeen States, and that those years of labor had better satisfied his Puritan conscience than any other years that he had lived. He (the speaker) thanked God that, as a Regent of the Institute, he had voted against allowing Mr. PHILLIPS to speak in it. Among the audience to whom that arch-abolitionist spoke were several Republican Members of Congress and Senators, and also the Vice-President of the United States; and when he finished his harangue, those men congratulated him. So also, when he went to the Senate, the doors flew open as if by magic, and after he had ended his speech, he was surrounded and congratulated by Senators and men of that stamp, and by the Vice-President of the country. [Hisses.] If a Democrat had made such sentiments as those uttered by PHILLIPS, he would have been consigned to Fort Lafayette immediately; but the Abolitionists were permitted to preach on [illegible] without arrest or had been for the Union. [Three cheers for Gen. JACKSON: "The Union by [illegible] and the use of war if war become necessary." They [illegible] in their power, all the [illegible] to avert the war by concession, and he [illegible] distinctly upon the Republican members of Congress the responsibility of their future. [Applause.] At the firing of the first gun upon Sumter, the Democratic members of Congress and of the Senate freely voted men and money to aid the President in putting down the rebellion, and the Democratic masses throughout the country had responded nobly to their country's call; in return for which they and their candidate for Governor of New-York are now denounced as traitors by such prints as the New-York *Tribune*, [hisses] just as they were formerly denounced as Union savers.

He would call the roll of the army, beginning with the Generals, and ask who were Democrats and who Republicans. First, there was the leader of the army, Geo. B. MCCLELLAN. [Loud cheers.] GREELEY [hisses and groans] would go on slandering MCCLELLAN until he would make him President of the United States. The speaker enumerated the Democratic Generals, and said they as well as the Democratic rank and file, had volunteered to fight for the Republic and not to wage an Abolition war. He then enumerated as Republican Generals HUNTER, BANKS and FREMONT; whose names were received with groans and hisses. When Congress met on the 4th of July last, a resolution was passed that no business, except that which related to the suppression of the rebellion, should be transacted during the session; but almost immediately after, Mr. LOVEJOY proposed to repeal the Fugitive Slave law; the object, of course, being to "put down the rebellion." So, too, when some of the men who accompanied John Brown into Virginia escaped into Ohio and Iowa, the Republican authorities of those States were opposed to delivering them up to justice. He did not refer to the John Brown affair because of its importance, but simply as going to show that certain States and a certain party were not willing to fulfill honestly and in good faith their constitutional obligations. Six thousand very busy people in Ohio had met together after the death of BROWN to commemorate his achievements and honor his memory, and it had said that "no purer soul than that of JOHN BROWN ever entered the pearly gates of Paradise."

He (the speaker) would like to have been up there on the occasion of Mr. BROWN'S application for admittance. He could imagine what occurred there. He then gave an account of the conversation that probably took place between St. Peter, the gate-keeper, (who, according to Mr. COX, is a good Democrat,) and JOHN BROWN, and established to his own satisfaction and that of his audience that the latter gentleman was left outside.

He did not know whether the Abolitionists or the Secessionists were most to be condemned, but seemed inclined to favor the latter.

The rebels were to be put down by the bayonet, and the Abolitionists by the ballot-box. Unless the Abolitionists could be suppressed, all the fighting done and blood shed in the war would have been in vain.

Whenever there was any prospect of the suppression of the rebellion by the army the abolition head always came out; but whenever there was any military disaster the Abolitionists became very kind to their "Democratic brethren," and were willing to admit that they were good Union men. Mr. COX went on at considerable length denouncing the Abolitionists for their efforts to drag the President into their meshes, and pointed to the Emancipation Proclamation as to the result of those efforts.

In his peroration he became scriptural, and, quoting the words of RUTH to NAOMI, urged the Democrats of New-York to address the Constitution in the same terms and in a like spirit.

During the above address, processions from the Eighth, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, with bands of music, banners inscribed with mottoes and devices ridiculing the Republican Party, its leading men and candidates, again and again interrupted him, but, with patience and pertinacity worthy of a better cause, he continued to the end.

Loud and repeated cries for "WOOD," "VAN BUREN," "DEAN" and other favorites, failed to summon those characters.

Messrs. ELI P. NORTON, LUKE F. COZANS, Dr. R. B. BRADFORD and IRA P. HUTCHINGS, however, in spite of the marching away of Ward delegations, and the thunder of bass drums and stringed instruments, abused the Administration and its policy to their hearts' content. Long before the latter speaker had ceased to address the audience, the undertakers of the occasion—the men who furnished the flags and lights—had begun to clear away the fragments.

Capt. RYNDERS wound up the ceremonies as follows: "Rebels as you are, [cheers,] for the Republic's sake, dismount all men as rebels who don't agree with them, [renewed cheering.] I have risen not to make a speech, but to adjourn this meeting. But before I do so, let me say that I have to dissent with one remark of my friend Mr. HUTCHINGS, who said that treason and Abolitionism should be buried in one common grave; now, I think that the rebels, bad as they are, deserve no such fate. [Laughter and applause.]

Here the man with the hammer mounted on the reporters' table, and began to detach lanterns, banners, &c., and the adjournment became spontaneous. Thus terminated the Park meeting of 1862.

STAND NO. 2.

This stand was situated on the east side of the City Hall, and was presided over by Mr. DANIEL E. DENNARD. After making a brief speech, in which he said that the success of Mr. SEYMOUR was now beyond question, he introduced as the first speaker of the evening, Mr. GOODRAN C. HUTCHINGS, of New-York.

This gentleman commenced by alluding to the Tyars and Tribune buildings as being filled by traitors. He then went on to state, that what he wanted in the Union as it was, not a Union such as the Abolitionists want—a free speech and a free Press must be engraved on the hearts of the people. A Union must be had where the free speech of the people is not gagged by the miserable Government under which we are now living in the Government of Abolitionists. Before ABRAHAM LINCOLN was elected, we had a country that was united, now, under the rule of the miserable Republican party, we have civil war, misery and bankruptcy. All our rights have been taken away, and we live under a despotism worthy of the Emperor of Austria or the Czar of Russia (ere, Washington, Mr. HUTCHINGS went on to say had proved himself a despot, and that everybody was persecuted who advocated the principles of the Democratic Party. If Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR, that gallant, fearless, peerless high-toned gentleman, was elected Governor, a new reign would commence; not only the Union as it was, but the Constitution as it is.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. THOMAS S. GUYER, Mr. HENRY L. CLINTON, Mr. FRANK TUCKER, Judge GEORGE DURFEE, of Rhode Island, and Judge CULLENDER, after which the few persons who had remained through it all dispersed to their several homes.

STAND NO. 3

Mr. J. F. MCSWEENY called the crowd to order, and nominated as Chairman Mr. BENJAMIN RAY, who was received with unanimous applause. JOHN THOMPSON, J. M. HARRINGTON, Mr. MCSWEENY and Hon. STEPHEN P. ROGERS entertained the audience on "the issues of the day," but our space will not permit the presentation of a report.

The Conspiracy of the Seymourites.

From George Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

We regard the approaching election in this State as the crisis of the nation's fate. And we there we can trace the details of the plot by which the rebel leaders in the South and the traitors here have staked their last stake in the rebellion. We not unfrequently turn for this purpose to the Albany Convention which nominated SEYMOUR and HEAT, to the meeting by which he was ratified in this City at the Cooper Institute, bearing in mind all the while the repeated cries which have been set up from the discontented camp, that *the President should be deposed.*

On both of these occasions we closely read SEYMOUR'S speech, and from the mass of smooth, superficial, artful generalities, detected two little specks, which came to the surface so soft and velvet-like, as to scarcely chip the shell. These were allusions to the Supreme Court of the United States, as a branch of the National supremacy which was superior even to the Executive, nay, the highest essence, as well as last landmark of the Constitution. It puzzled us at first to trace the root of this idea, for we felt that a mind so subtle as Joseph Surface SEYMOUR'S would not forth nothing without an established purpose. The reiteration of the same sentiment, however, at the Cooper Institute, in connection with the unqualified denunciations of Government arrests, and the Emancipation Act, unveiled the base of the design.

It is our belief, therefore, that it is the intention of Seymour, Wood, Barlow & Co., in case Joseph Surface is elected, to recall the State troops, and withhold any more recruits unless the Emancipation proclamation is rescinded. If the President refuse, and attempt to enforce the national authority, Seymour will appeal to the State militia, as their commander, to resist. It is the calculation, then, of the leading conspirators that the fierce passions of the Democracy being aroused beyond the reasoning point, they can be made to rush menacingly to arms, either in opposition to the draft, or on constructed cries of "Liberty of speech and State rights," "No Bastille," &c. At the same time, a case will be rapidly made up for the Supreme Court of the United States, through which the President will be condemned by that tribunal, as having exceeded the powers of the Constitution, and as being deserving of impeachment. Two violent parties will then instantly spring up—one standing for the "Supreme Court and the Constitution," and the other rallying round the President. It is easy to perceive that in this new chaos, our nationality will be engulfed, and the fractured Union be shivered into fragments in all portions except the cohesive and domineering South.

This is no fancy sketch. The first hope of the rebels—"a divided North"—has already been effectuated for them by FERNANDO WOOD & Co.; and if those men succeed in leading a generous and too unsuspecting Democracy into the abyss they have opened for them, mankind may close its heart to all hopes of popular liberty and independence for another century. We need not dwell upon the details of the terror. There will be blood enough accompanying these treasonable strifes to satisfy the sanguinary thirst even of the [illegible], HECKMAN, COZZENS & Co. would they [illegible] back from the grave to revel in it; and we [illegible] and the steam of sacrifice, a renewal of [illegible] lashing the cards within the cabin, a shout of [illegible] at the feet of some pale lo[illegible] [illegible] not an attainted brother's life. The [illegible] are [illegible], are those men, and we [illegible] that Democrats to stand by their [illegible] principles [illegible], and refuse to follow the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] its organization. Instead of Joseph Surface, FERNANDO WOOD, and the Eighteen Prince who stands fifty times forsworn, follow the lead of such patriots as DICKINSON, TAZEWELL, BANCROFT, SIGELES, WADSWORTH, and a host of others, who never turned their backs upon Democratic doctrines, and who are now indignantly repudiating the SEYMOUR counterfeit democracy, and its covert treasons.

If HORATIO SEYMOUR is elected, there are but two desperate remedies left to reunite the North, and thereby save the country. One is an immediate war with England; the other the seizure of authority by some bold military chieftain whom the soldiers truly love, and who will return the Republic to the people, (in dangerous chance,) after he has snatched it from its present perils. Both of these alternatives are terrible to contemplate, but both are better than the domination of the South.

The truest course of all, however, is the signal defeat of HORATIO SEYMOUR in the New-York State election, and the return of Gen. JAMES WADSWORTH.

LOCAL POLITICS.

RATIFICATION MEETING.—A grand ratification meeting will be held at Palace Garden, to-night, for the ratification of the Wadsworth and Tremaine State ticket—OBADIAH BLEDE for Member of Congress. Eminent speakers will address the meeting, and a good time generally may be expected.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The loyal men of the Eighth Congressional District held a grand mass meeting at the hall at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, this evening, to ratify the nomination of ELIOT C. CLOWIN for Representative in Congress. The following gentlemen will speak: George Bancroft, John Cochrane, Abram Wakeman, George Opdyke, William Allen Butler, E. Delafield Smith, and others.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE ON THE STUMP.—Hon. J. MCLEOD MURPHY, Congressional Candidate for the Ninth District, will address his constituents to-night in behalf of WADSWORTH and the Union. Hons. A. J. HAMILTON, H. B. STANTON, ABRAM WAKEMAN and others will also speak, and CASTLE'S Brass Band will beautifully blow. We hope to see a grand rally of Twenty-second Wardites and others at the Hall corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh-street.

ASSEMBLY NOMINEE.—The Republican Union Convention of the Ninth Assembly District, (the Sixteenth Ward,) has nominated HOOPER C. VAN VORST, a prominent legal gentleman, to represent the District in the Legislature. The District last year gave 800 majority for ALEXANDER MCLEOD over AUGUSTUS SCHELL, the Submissionist candidate; and having, this time, another good Union man in nomination, will, doubtless, do as well against D. B. FERGUSON, the candidate of the firm of FERNANDO WOOD, E. F. PERRY, B. WOOD and company.

TENTH WARD.—Last night the Tenth Ward held another meeting in favor of Gen. WADSWORTH, at which much enthusiasm was manifested. FERNANDO WOOD was denounced in very strong language for his late speech and vacillating policy as a public man. The speakers were Messrs. SMITH, FITCH, and SHERGARD. The proceedings did not terminate until after ten o'clock.

NOMINATION OF SUPERVISOR.—A. M. BINNINGER, Esq., of the Twenty-first Ward, was nominated for Supervisor, on Monday night, by the People's Union Convention.

The California Contribution to the Sanitary Commission.

LETTER OF REV. DR. BELLOWS ACKNOWLEDGING THE GIFT.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,
NEW-YORK AGENCY, No. 598 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1862.

Messrs. Eugene Kelly & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I acknowledge hereby the receipt of your order on the Park Bank for one hundred thousand dollars, being the proceeds of a draft drawn by Messrs. DONOHUE, RALSTON & Co., of San Francisco, in your favor, for the benefit of the treasury of the Sanitary Commission. This is the second $100,000 which the citizens of San Francisco, through your house, have placed at our disposal in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors of our army and navy. Additional to this, a sum of $6,795, from the same source, collected at the polls on election day, and $2,000, more, the overplus of an appropriation for the celebration of the Fourth of July, has reached our Treasurer through your hands. I have telegraphic advices further of thirty thousand dollars, partly from interior towns in California, and partly from San Francisco, on the way to our treasury through your house. A letter received from the Chairman of the Relief Committee in San Francisco—H. L. ENGELBRACHT, Esq.—authorizes me to expect from Rev. T. S. KING, great increase to believe that in addition to all this munificence California, led by her noble city at the Golden Gate, is determined to make a monthly contribution so long as the war lasts to the fund in our hand for the relief of the sick and wounded.

This unheard of beneficence in a young State, thousands of miles removed from the capital of the country and the seat of war, is something more than an indication that generous and humane hearts do not require to have sickness and suffering directly under their own eye and inflicting horrors in order to be impelled to love our fellow-men. It is a touching proof that the National heart, though so far off, comprehends intelligently the issues of the war, and realizes the repellent extremities of the Union. It is a proof that distance does not lessen loyalty and devotion to a Republic, and that our vast territorial extent is not to grant an obstacle to our Union as the neighborhood of hostile politics and States of antagonistic morals and incompatible orders of justice.

California, at the outer edge of the National domain, feels the attraction of the central sun of our country as the rebellious children, at the very bosom of the nation, do not. Vicinity, with dissimilar morals and social standards, is a weaker bond than the utmost remoteness of those who perfectly agree in their love of liberty and their sense of duty. What a grand motive we have for hurrying on the highway that is to reduce the distance between New-York and San Francisco to a fifth part its present extent! Not that the Pacific Railroad is necessary to preserve that loyal city and State to the Union; but that we may have the more immediate benefit of social and political and commercial intercourse with so generous and patriotic a people!

To be unparalleled munificence of distant California to the sick and wounded of our army and navy, shows us how swiftly the civilization of that new community has ripened into gentleness and thoughtful sympathy. Has sudden wealth lost its corrupting power; has gold, picked from the hills and streams, relinquished its pernicious tendency to harden the heart, that the State also city of all the world most paved with gold and stones, has no spell to fasten the eyes of its citizens upon the ground, but leaves them free to see our remote battle-fields, our distant hospitals, our sick and wounded boys, and to send with a generous half love half lightning the key of its wealth to our stewards of mercy and helpfulness, that nothing may be lacking in the service of pity and healing? That could Pacific must surely have some harm, unknown to ruder coasts, thus to bind the selfish passions, hitherto the inseparable companions of sudden riches.

California did not, perhaps, know the full importance of her generous impulse to come to the help of our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors. The immense draft already made on the Atlantic and West by States, by the united necessities of the army in the field, and, alas! the army (130,000?) in the hospitals and convalescent camps, had begun to make the supplies of the Sanitary Commission very uncertain from the streams that had hitherto so freely fed them. We were looking anxiously for the means of continuing our work when the first grand contribution from San Francisco dropped, as it were from Heaven, into our unexpectant hands. Another equal sum now follows it and the promise of a steady supply. Was ever a more Providential help position offered? The Roman daughter's breast was not more sacred in the prison of her dying parent, than the fair young child of the Pacific, with golden locks, on his errands to the hospitals and the battle-fields, giving his first earnings for the life of his unknown but beloved elder brothers.

I have only to express the gratitude of the United States Sanitary Commission for the honor of being made the ministers of this great bounty. We are confident that the methods and facilities of this Commission will justify the confidence thus reposed in it. California is placed her means without restriction at our discretion. It is a serious trust. But, fortunately, we have already adopted plans and methods which require no change, but only larger means of more effectively carrying them out. Our regular and usual methods are the best we can devise, and we shall expend the gift of California in and through them, as the most effective and direct means of succoring and refreshing sick and wounded men. Fifty thousand dollars we have placed in the hands of the Western Sanitary Commission at St. Louis. As much more we shall immediately place at the centre of our operations on the Ohio. At least half of all we receive will be expended through our Western agencies.

Please communicate this letter, through your correspondents at San Francisco, to H. F. TASCHEREAU, Esq., Chairman of the Relief Committee.

With many thanks for the kindness and promptness of your house in New-York, and for its offers to advance any funds we might require before the arrival of our drafts,

I remain, respectfully, your obliged servant,
(Signed) HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

THE BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE.

GEN. BRAGG'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
BARDSTOWN, Ky., Oct. 12, 1862.

SIR: Finding the enemy pressing heavily in his rear, near Perryville, Maj.-Gen. HARDEE, of POLK'S command, was obliged to hold and check him at that point. Having arrived at Harrodsburgh from Frankfort, I determined to give him battle there, and accordingly concentrated three divisions of my old command—the army of the Mississippi, now under Maj.-Gen. POLK, CHEATHAM'S, BUCKNER'S and ANDERSON'S—and directed Gen. POLK to take command on the 7th, and attack the enemy next morning. WITHERS'S Division had gone the day before to support SMITH. Hearing, on the night of the 7th, that the force in front of SMITH had rapidly retreated, I moved early next morning, to be present at the operations of POLK'S forces.

The two armies were formed confronting each other on opposite sides of the town of Perryville. After consulting the General, and reconnoitering the ground and examining his disposition, I declined to assume the command, but suggested some changes and modifications of his arrangements, which he promptly adopted. The action opened at 12½ o'clock P. M., between the skirmishers and artillery on both sides. Finding the enemy indisposed to advance upon us, and knowing he was receiving heavy reinforcements, I deemed it best to assail him vigorously, and so directed.

The engagement became general soon thereafter, and was continued furiously from that time to dark, our troops never faltering and never failing in their efforts.

For the time engaged it was the severest and most desperately contested engagement within my knowledge. Fearfully outnumbered, our troops did not hesitate to engage at any odds; and though checked at times, they eventually carried every position, and drove the enemy about two miles. But for the intervention of night we should have completed the work. We had captured fifteen pieces of artillery by the most daring charges, killed one and wounded two Brigadier-Generals, and a very large number of inferior officers and men, estimated at no less than four thousand, and captured four hundred prisoners, including three staff officers, with servants, carriage and baggage of Maj.-Gen. MCCOOK.

The ground was literally covered with his dead and wounded. In such a contest our own loss was necessarily severe, probably not less than 2,500 killed, wounded and missing. Included in the wounded are Brig.-Gens. WOOD, CLEBURN and BARNES—gallant and noble soldiers—whose loss will be severely felt by their commands. To Maj.-Gen. POLK, commanding the forces, Maj.-Gen. HARDEE, commanding the left wing, two divisions, and Maj.-Gens. CHEATHAM, BUCKNER and ANDERSON, commanding divisions, is mainly due the brilliant achievements of this memorable field. Nobler troops were never more gallantly led. The country owes them a debt of gratitude which I am sure will be acknowledged.

Ascertaining that the enemy was heavily reinforced during the night, I withdrew my force early the next morning to Harrodsburg, and thence to this point. Major-Gen. Smith arrived at Harrodsburgh with most of his forces, and WITHERS' Division the next day, 11th, and yesterday I withdrew the whole to this point, the enemy following slowly, but not pressing.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obed't servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG, General Commanding.
To Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE REBEL SOLDIERS.

APPEAL OF GOV. VANCE TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

After the most strenuous exertions on the part of the officers, the State finds it impossible to clothe and shoe our soldiers without again appealing to that ever-flowing fountain of generosity, the private contributions of our people. The rigors of Winter are approaching, our soldiers are already suffering, and must suffer more if our sympathies are not practical and active. The Quartermaster's Department is laboring faithfully to provide for the army, but owing to speculation and extortion, will fall short. The deficiency must be supplied by the people. We shall need an active Winter campaign, and how can our troops, ill ragged, cold and barefoot, contend with the well comfortably equipped columns of the enemy.

The articles most needed, and which the State finds it most difficult to supply, are shoes, socks and blankets, though drawers, shirts and pants would be gladly received. If every farmer would but lay aside for the soldier one pair of shoes, and if every mother in North Carolina would knit one strong pair of either thick cotton or woollen socks for the army, they would be abundantly supplied. A great lot of blankets also might yet be spared from private use, and thousands could be made from the carpets upon our parlor floors. With good warm houses and cotton clothing we can certainly get through the Winter much better than the soldiers can with all the blankets we can give them.

The colonels of militia regiments throughout the State are hereby appointed agents for the purchase and collection of all such articles as can be spared by our people, who, through their respective captains, are ordered immediately to canvass every county and visit every citizen in their beats for this purpose. A liberal price will be paid for everything where the owner feels that he or she is not able to donate it, and active agents will immediately forward them to our suffering regiments. Expresses will be allowed the sheriffs now engaged in the duty, and transportation furnished the colonels or their agents to bring the articles to Raleigh.

And now, my countrymen and women, if you have anything to spare for the soldiers, this is your appeal to you for it. Do not let the speculator have it, though he offer you enormous price, spurn him from your door, and say to him that our brave defenders are in need of it, and shall have it without passing through his greedy fingers. Do not place yourselves among the extortioners—they are the vilest and most cowardly of our country's enemies—and when [illegible] the [illegible] light, you will find that the most [illegible] forms are more respected than they. When you [illegible] with myself, [illegible] from the State [illegible] the [illegible] the soldiers, and where he is doing for you. Remember, when you sit down by the light and gladly [illegible] that for soldier is sitting out in the cold earth, in the wind [illegible] whistling mournfully over your head or the pitiless rain [illegible] the more comfortable because it harms you not, he is shivering in darkness on the damp ground—or [illegible] wet night or the dreary hour of the watch. Remember that when you return for him he must be naked and wearily plod leading your families toward the spot where the blessed news of the Sabbath bells tells you of the peace [illegible] ship of the God of Peace, the soldier is going forth at the same moment, perhaps half fed, after a night of shivering and suffering, in where the roar of artillery and shout of battle announces that he is [illegible], that your peace and safety may be secured. Oh remember these things, generous and patriotic people of North Carolina, and give freely of your perishable goods to those who are giving all that mortal can for your safety and your rights.

RALEIGH, Oct. 25, 1862. Z. B. VANCE.

AN ALLEGED LETTER TO SECRETARY SEWARD.

The Richmond papers publish the following letter which they say was recently captured in a mail they seized near Harper's Ferry:

NEAR CHARLESTOWN, Va., Oct. 19, 1862.

DEAR UNCLE: I got here from the Ferry yesterday afternoon. I have not time to write you but a few lines more, but will write more fully in a day or two. I send you half a dozen copies of various of the Richmond papers, captured by some of our cavalry last night. By reading them you will see that the rebels are not yet fully convinced that they have been routed in Kentucky. The *Whig's* editorial says it never expected success there while the rebel army was under such incompetent Generals. And the *Examiner* is still in a state of painful anxiety about the battle of Perryville.

It seems that they have received despatches from Gen. FORREST and numerous other Southern officers, telling of their victory; but BRAGG'S official report has not been received, and they have seen the Federal papers, and as these do not admit a defeat to the Union army, the Southerners really doubt whether any has occurred. Is not this another evidence of the wisdom of your policy in regard to the Northern Press? Gen. SCOTT was right in saying that falsification was a necessary part of the machinery of war. In this war it is a powerful aid, as the Southern Press republish and seem to credit so much of what we choose to give to our papers.

Put your policy as to the Press still further. Make them state every fight a glorious victory and stick to it. It will do great good, North and South. No time for more now. Ros. VANDALS is here and well.

Very affectionately, your nephew,
WILLIAM H. VAN PELT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

SPEECH FROM THE FRENCH CONSUL AT MOBILE.

The French residents of Mobile, Ala., a few days ago presented M. POSTA, the French Vice Consul there, with a cane. In a speech acknowledging the compliment, the Mobile *Tribune* says that "he regretted that the South had not been recognized by his Government, but from his full conviction that France would always be found in support of a righteous cause, he was satisfied that this act of justice would not be much delayed, and that this hope was now stronger than ever in his mind, from the tenor of the recent advices."

A Clergyman Arrested at Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, Tuesday, Oct. 28.

Rev. CHARLES A. HAY, Pastor of the Lutheran Church, was arrested, to-day, and taken to Baltimore, by order of Gen. WOOL. The cause of the arrest is supposed to be a communication, signed by Mr. HAY, published in the *Daily Telegraph*, abusing the authorities of Baltimore because of the difficulties experienced by the friends of Union wounded soldiers, in procuring the privilege of taking them home and attending to their wants, while rebel sympathizers are freely accorded similar privilege to aid of rebel prisoners. A committee of citizens has gone to Washington to lay the facts of the case before the President and obtain the release of the prisoner.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Plymouth Church Festival.

Last night was a gala night for the attendants at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, being the first of the three days' Annual Festival. The particular object which drew together a most numerous audience, composed of the *elite* of our sister city, was the opening of the new sabbath school hall and lecture-room which have just been erected. The building in which these are situated is the new addition in the rear of and adjoining the church proper, and is beyond all doubt the finest in the country for the purposes intended. The building (or more properly, the addition) is about ninety feet long by one hundred feet in width, having most excellent facilities for ventilation, lighting and heating. The lower floor is to be used as a lecture-room, and has a raised platform at the westerly end, from which the speaker can address his auditory. This room is lighted by a number of gas jets running entirely round the room in front of the cornice work. The upper flooring is supported by six cast-iron columns. One peculiar and noteworthy feature of the new addition is the social parlors, running the entire length of the building, the flooring being raised about four feet from the lecture-room floor, and divided from that room by a glass frame-work partition. Should an audience be too numerous to find accommodations in the lecture-room proper, this parlor can be used, and will comfortably seat two hundred persons additional.

The school room is of the same size as the lecture room, on the second story, being at the westerly end a raised platform, on which stands a small organ, to be used when religious services require it. The school-room is neatly carpeted, and in the centre stands a white marble fountain, sending up a number of *jets d'eau*, which fall into a basin beneath, a most serviceable Summer addition to the many facilities which the room presents. The school-room is lighted by five gas reflectors inserted in the roof, each having a circle of jets beneath. On the north side of this room, corresponding with the social parlor of the lecture room, is a space set apart for the infant classes, and lighted by sky-lights.

The decorations of both the lecture and school rooms were exquisite. Entwining around the iron pilasters in each were wreathes of evergreens, and on the platform a choice selection of flowers added greatly to the *tout ensemble*. Over the sides of the room was hung a most artistic collection of paintings, contributed for the occasion by various friends and members of the Church, which attracted the attention of the visitors; among the contributors were Messrs. J. M. Burt, Rev. H. W. Beecher, G. M. Nichols, J. T. Howard, M. S. Beach, F. W. Whittlesey, and others. The artists represented were G. L. Brown, George Inness, J. Williamson, J. M. Cropsey, S. M. Spencer, and C. Ingham. Taken altogether, this school-room is the most attractive in New-York and vicinity, and forms one more feature to this widely-known, and most popular house of worship.

The church proper was hung all around with National flags, and the front of the organ was draped in the same manner. Pendant from the centre piece of the ceiling was the National emblem, from the top of which, extending to the front and rear walls and to both sides of the building, were streamers of red, white and blue, the whole presenting a *coup d'œil* of most enchanting character.

At 8 o'clock the musical portion of the festival was commenced, the church being very comfortably filled. The music was furnished by the Germania Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. HELMSMULLER. The selections were of excellent character, and elicited frequent and hearty applause, several of them being encored.

At 9 o'clock Rev. Mr. BRACKEN ascended the platform and congratulated his congregation on the fact that they now had a school-room and a suite of parlors, to which the children of the poor as well as the rich would be at all times welcomed. He was glad to see that art had been made an instrument of attraction in drawing the young to a place where they could be instructed in the truths of the Gospel, and he had also cause for congratulation in the fact that they had been most kindly treated by their several churches. He hoped that this Christian feeling would be continued, so that they would not be looked upon as a rival church, but simply as a coworker in the great cause of Christianity.

Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER was then introduced to the audience by Mr. GEORGE A. HALL, Superintendent of the Sunday School, and made a short but very appropriate address, congratulating Rev. Mr. BRACKEN and the congregation on the success which had attended the Plymouth Church since its organization, and predicting that the new school facilities would be the means of bringing many more souls into communion with it. Passing on to national matters, he drew a picture of the Union restored and free from Slavery, claiming for Mr. LINCOLN, whose labors in the cause of humanity were so universally known, a large share of the credit and honor for bringing about that state of things. Rev. Mr. FOSS, of Brooklyn, made a few appropriate remarks by invitation of Mr. BRACKEN, when, after the conclusion of the musical exercises, the audience retired. The Festival will be continued to-day and to-morrow, the proceeds going to furnish the school and lecture rooms. Mr. GEO. A. HALL, the superintendent, is deserving of great credit for his zeal and untiring efforts in bringing the school to now being one of the most successful Sabbath institutions of the kind in the country.

The Recent Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 28.

The fire on the river, yesterday, turns out more disastrous than was at first supposed. The cargo of the *Bacon* consisted of 825 bales of hemp and was mostly in the hold, where the fire originated, as is supposed, from a spark from a candle which had, a few moments previous, been blown out by the men when quitting for dinner. About 25 bales of hemp had been delivered.

The balance was destroyed. The *Estelle* and *W. H. Russell* had been loading for the Missouri River for several days, and both boats had considerable freight aboard. That on board the *Talbot* was burned, while the greater portion of the *Russell's* will be saved, slightly damaged. The *McDowell* and *Mollie* were lay-up boats, and had nothing of consequence aboard. The total loss amounts to $175,000, as follows: The *H. D. Bacon*, $30,000; cargo, $25,000; the *Russell*, $8,000; cargo damaged about $1,000; *Estelle*, $30,000; cargo, $3,000; *McGill*, $22,000; *McDowell*, $22,000; cotton and hemp burned on the levee, about $25,000. The *Bacon* was insured for $15,000: *Estelle* $10,000, *McGill* $15,000; *McDowell* $20,000; *Russell* $13,000; on *Bacon's* freight $3,000

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3464. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Movements of the Enemy "Very Mysterious."

Hill and Jackson Said to Have Occupied Charlestown.

Another Large Force Half a Mile Beyond.

Two Regiments of Stuart's Cavalry Between Charlestown and Harper's Ferry.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE FERRY.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

The movements of the enemy are very mysterious, and reports are conflicting.

A contraband, servant of a rebel artillery officer, escaped yesterday morning from Charlestown, and says that HILL and JACKSON's whole force has moved from Bunker's Hill to Charlestown, occupying the whole of the village and a mile this side of it. A. P. HILL occupied a declivity half a mile beyond the village, on the Winchester road, with another large force. Two regiments of STUART's Cavalry are this side of Charlestown, and his remaining force on the other side, between Charlestown and Mrs. FLEMING's farm, three miles off. The beating of the tattoo on their drums is heard distinctly at Halltown by our pickets.

Deserters continue to come in. A member of the South Carolina Artillery gave himself up to the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania on picket the day before yesterday.

LATER—2 P. M.

A serious fire broke out here at 1 P. M. at the depot, and is still raging fiercely. The wind is in the worst quarter. A whole train of twenty hay cars is utterly destroyed, presenting one mass of flames while crossing the bridge. The bridge so far is safe, but a large portion of trestle-work near the depot is destroyed. There is ammunition near the depot and there is fears of an explosion. The utmost exertions are being made to save it. There is intense excitement, as the fire is supposed to be an incendiary one. Further particulars will be sent.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 29—7 P. M.

The fire has been got under, though it is not yet extinguished. The cause is not yet discovered, but it is evidently incendiary, as the whole twenty-six loaded cars were simultaneously in flames, and the switch was turned to guide the burning mass right into the ordnance depot. The ammunition near the fire was immediately removed by order of the Provost-Marshal, thus saving a great disaster.

Some twenty thousand dollars' worth of forage was destroyed, and as much saved. The bridge was in great danger when the burning train was crossing to the Maryland side, and sixty feet of the trestle-work on the Virginia side was destroyed.

GEORGE BAILEY, Engineer, and R. R. PUGH, fireman, have been arrested to await an investigation, but public suspicion does not fall on them.

Nothing remains of the whole train on the east side, but the iron and the ruins have stopped trains running. They are being rapidly removed.

Provost-Marshal HOWA has seized a gang of counterfeiters and one hundred and thirty gallons of whisky, and turned out fifty-eight Jew traders during the last week.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM SHARPSBURGH

SHARPSBURGH, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

An important arrest was made last night. Rev. ROBERT DOUGLASS, an alleged Secessionist living near here, was arrested for exhibiting signals to the enemy, and was sent under guard to Harper's Ferry last night.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

Lieut. WARING, of the York velettes scouting party, arrived here to-night, appointed by J. M. MCPHAIL, Provost-Marshal of Baltimore, to collect all arms and stores belonging to the Government. He collected one hundred and thirty-seven guns belonging to Government, with other valuable stores.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday Evening, Oct. 29.

A train of twenty cars, laden with hay, oats and corn, was burned to-day at Harper's Ferry, under the following circumstances:

The space under the trestle-work on the Virginia side of the river is used sometimes as a dépôt for hay. The engineer of the forage train, in passing the trestle-work, to-day, left the ash-pan open, sprinkling a line of fire the whole distance, which was immediately fanned into a flame by a high wind. In backing his train over the flames, it also caught fire, and, in order to save the bridge, it became necessary to run the train to the Maryland side, where it was entirely consumed.

About 250 feet of trestle-work was destroyed. No trains have been able to proceed beyond Sandy Hook since. Workingmen are now briskly engaged in removing the rubbish, and the trains will probably be enabled to run to the ferry to-morrow.

No news of importance has been received from Gen. FRANKLIN to-day. The news received to-day from the vicinity of the main body of the rebel army shows that HILL, JACKSON and HAMPTON are encamped between Martinsburgh and Bunker Hill the majority being near the latter place.

A request was made to day to remove the bodies of two soldiers, buried near Shepherdstown. It was denied, until the consent of LEE or STUART could be obtained, which occupied an hour. This shows that the leading rebel Generals are not a great distance from our lines, and that the rebel army has not, as yet, retreated up the Shenandoah Valley.

The rebels have sent their sick and wounded back to Staunton, evidently anticipating an early movement of the Army of the Potomac. It is believed that no large force of the enemy have crossed to the east of the Blue Ridge.

THE REBELS FALLING BACK.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

Reports from the front indicate that the rebels have really commenced falling back toward Richmond, as large forces are guarding the different gaps and mountain passes, apparently to prevent any attack from our troops on the rebel rear.

The Washington *Star*, of this evening, says:

"It is believed in front that LEE has divided his army into two large corps, one under JACKSON and the other under LONGSTREET, and is leaving the region in which he has been posted since recrossing the river into Virginia.

From information received this forenoon, we believe that portions of JACKSON's advance have crossed the Blue Ridge by the Gap at Front Royal, while we are also satisfied that a force of 8,000 rebels, under WALKER, known to have been for two days past at Upperville, are the advance of LONGSTREET's corps.

The expectation of the rebel Generals was, probably, to be able to make a successful dash at SIGEL's corps at and around Centreville, on their retreat toward Gordonsville. Hence the appearance there of these troops, at the points indicated above.

We may appropriately add, that our army of the Potomac is promptly in motion to meet these rebel movements, and BURNSIDE and FITZ-JOHN PORTER are already so close on the heels of LONGSTREET's army, that he will probably essay to retrace his steps toward Winchester, and seek to retreat down the Valley, rather than advance further down in this direction.

The public, therefore, may not be surprised to hear any moment of a considerable battle in that quarter."

REPORTS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

The following is correspondence to the Baltimore *American*:

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 29—P. M.

Since Sunday last the movements of troops in this vicinity have been constant, and with the exception of Gen. SUMNER's (now COUCH's) corps on Bolivar Heights, our whole army may now be said to be in motion. Gen. BURNSIDE's movement into Virginia has been strongly followed up, and Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER's Corps is now in position to operate promptly in the same direction if required. Pleasant Valley, lately so populous, is now nearly cleared of troops. Gen. MCCLELLAN's headquarters are now at Berlin, immediately on the Potomac. Gen. BURNSIDE is with the advance.

The rebel pickets, in strong numbers, have again appeared in front of Charlestown, and their artillery and cavalry are visible from Bolivar Heights. They keep a strict guard, and are apparently very solicitous to prevent any communication within their lines in that direction. Their pickets have also reappeared opposite Sharpsburgh, and picket firing over the river has been resumed.

Notwithstanding these manifestations a contrary belief is entertained at headquarters. The impression increases that the main body of the rebel army has already retreated, and that we shall find nothing at Winchester, if an advance is made in that direction, but a few of his wounded who could not be moved.

It is pretty well known that a considerable force of rebels have already crossed the mountains through the gap at Front Royal, and it is believed a still larger force are passing southward on the other side of the mountains. The forces which our reconnoissances have found in the vicinity of Snicker's Gap and Upperville, are probably watching against an attack on the flank of the main army, as it stretches toward Gordonsville.

Supposing that this general belief of a retreat of the rebels is founded on fact, there is still a good chance for a pursuit that would force LEE to turn and give battle. The position of our army is good for accomplishing this. We hold the shortest route to Gordonsville, and have the best and most numerous roads at our command.

Our reconnoissances, made by PLEASANTON during the last few days, have minutely examined the country over which the pursuit would be made, and been fruitful of much experience that will be valuable. Unless LEE's retreat is much further advanced than is probable or possible, it would seem that Gen. MCCLELLAN has the power, by a vigorous forward movement, aided by a similar advance from Washington, to force LEE to stop and fight before he gains Gordonsville.

The New-York and Philadelphia papers persist in talking of heavy rains and swollen rivers. We have not had heavy rains except for a few hours on Sunday night, and the river has not swollen. It is still fordable almost anywhere.

THE FIRE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

The following is a special to the *American*:

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

A destructive fire took place here this afternoon. Some teamsters were cooking dinner under the trestle-work in the vicinity of the point, where immense quantities of hay were being unloaded from the cars. The flames communicated to several hundred bales of hay, and soon enveloped twenty-four cars, loaded with hay on the trestle-work. Fearing that the burning cars would communicate the flames to the bridge, a locomotive was attached, and they were hastily run across to the Maryland side, where they soon burned up. Upwards of 500 feet of the trestle-work was destroyed, but the bridge was saved. This is the fourth time these extensive trestles have been destroyed during the war.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM BERLIN.

The Forward Movement—Probable Plan of Operations—The Whereabouts of the Rebels—Ideas at Headquarters and Ideas at Washington.

BERLIN ON THE POTOMAC, SEVEN MILES BELOW HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1862.

I shall always entertain the private conviction that the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac never would have moved had it not been for stress of weather last night. The historians tell us that many a war has been occasioned by a fit of kingly indigestion, many an important expedition unmade by so frivolous a cause as an eclipse of the moon; and it is, therefore, not altogether without precedent that the high military authorities were set in motion by a storm. Boreas *obliger*. A furious north wind last night came howling and raging down Pleasant Valley, tearing the canvas covering from over our heads, and toward the witching hour of night three or four score Generals, Aids and high functionaries, suddenly roused from slumber, might have been seen frantically but vainly holding on to the guys of their tents, or flying in Tam O'Shanter chase after their fleeting goods and possessions. The rains descended and the winds blew and beat upon those houses, and they fell, for they were *not* founded upon a rock. This morning, which opens calmly and beautifully, we are all under way; and I shall always think it was the storm and nothing else that set us in motion.

If headquarters have been quiet, however, the troops lying in this Valley have been active. The past two days have witnessed busy scenes in Pleasant Valley. The whole of the Ninth Army Corps of BURNSIDE's command has been in motion, and this morning sees Pleasant Valley restored from the bustling theatre of a great army to its placid normal state. The ten thousand tents that chequered its banks and braes have disappeared like a mirage; the camp-fires that lighted up the night with a magical beauty have gone out like so many glow-worms; and only the single graves by the hill-sides remain, and the tragic memories they awaken—the rich soil of future poetry and romance.

The first movement of the grand march of the Union army from Maryland to Virginia began on Sunday. The long-expected rain to swell the Potomac, which we were told was now all we wanted before an advance could be made, and for which we had been scanning the horizon day by day, as Sister Anne did from the watch-tower, at length came. It came, and sure enough "Forward, march," came with it. But it needed all the philosophy which the consideration of the strategic value of the storm could inspire to make us for the discomfort it produced. BURNSIDE's troops, however, who were under marching orders, seemed happy, and—as the irrepressible fellows will—made light of the horrible roads, the hideous rain, the cold North wind, and the weary comfortless tramp of a dozen miles.

Pleasanter weather has presided over the advance of the other troops, and for the past two days the road along the tow-path to Berlin, (a little railroad town seven miles below Harper's Ferry,) thence across the Potomac by the newly-built pontoon bridge, and thence out into Virginia, has been a living, moving, ceaseless panorama of troops, trains, wagons, artillery, and the endless *impedimenta* of our great armies.

Yesterday evening (Monday) I rode down, or rather fell my way along amid the dense mass of men, and crossing the pontoon bridge pushed out as far as Lovettsville, where I found the main portion of our infantry that had been thrown across the river, encamped—the cavalry being ten or a dozen miles beyond. An army in motion is not picturesque, spite of all your imaginative letter-writers will tell you. It lacks unity quite as much as your great morning and evening flux and reflux of population on Broadway or the Bowery; and the men go hulking and shuffling along without the slightest effort at the preservation of that tactical order or regularity that so became them on dress-parade. I cannot doubt that there is among our men plenty of high and patriotic feeling; but the soldier-habits do not encourage its expression, and men march to death and to exploits that live in history, frivolous, light-hearted, jocular or morose as their personal moods and idiosyncracies may be. There is in Hancroft a passage which I imperfectly remember, but which has it that the soldiers of the Revolution were animated by the "longing to realize the infinite." Either the historian was over-mindful of the "dignity of history," or our latter-day soldiers have sadly degenerated from the old heroic mould; for I could see very few symptoms of such transcendental aspirations in *their* walk and conversation. Only when the column, crossing the Potomac by the pontoon bridge, stepped on Virginia soil, one of those impressive omens which the Greeks called fate, seemed to thrill through the men, and lusty cheers spontaneously broke from twenty thousand throats, awoke responsive echoes from the Virginia hills, and announced that the third campaign was commenced.

The movement of the army into Virginia will no doubt be regarded with interest by the country, and you will look forward, hopeful or anxious, to the developments of the Fall campaign. I am not yet able to give you any definite forecasting of what the plan of operations will be; but I can safely say that for a week, at least, no positive advance movement will be made, as it will require that period to mass the whole army here on the south side of the Potomac. The reconnoissances that will doubtless be made in the interim will probably go far to determine what strategic movements will be made *afterwards*. Much, of course, depends on the present position of the enemy—and of that we really know very little. The reports you read as to his presence at or retreat from Winchester or elsewhere, are but scattering and unsure surmises, that merit little confidence. If the rebels have really retreated from Winchester down to Gordonsville or the line of the Rappahannock, I can say that the plan of operations *will not be what it was when our advance was initiated, on the hypothesis that they were still in the Shenandoah Valley.*

If we have retreated to Gordonsville, it remains for the army of the Potomac, in conjunction with the forces under other commanders operating below, either to advance in a direct attack on the rebels in their stronghold, or, as I intimated in my last, to threaten Richmond and call down the Confederate army to the defence of their Capital, by a new movement on our part by way of the Peninsula. Opinion among the military men here is divided between these two opposite modes of operation. There are those who favor the first—who point to the fact that four railroads and a canal, traversing our line laterally, are within our command to transport supplies and form depôts along our route—and who consider a direct and rapid march on the rebels at Gordonsville or Richmond entirely practicable. Others, and those, too, of the immediate surrounding of the Commanding General, regard such an expedition as full of peril, and aver that the approach by the south side of the James is the true and only route to Richmond. I confidently believe that *if the matter were left to McClellan's own judgment, he would ship the whole army again to the Peninsula.* But it is felt that the country would not stand such a move, and besides, you will remember the campaign is directed, (I have occasion to see how minute and absolute that direction is,) not from headquarters here, but from Washington, and Washington also says Nay.

I fear me these antagonistic councils and views will bring us all the weakness which antagonism always produces. Many, many have no faith in the plan of campaign which they assume we are entering upon; and those who are really courageous, and intelligently so, are in the minority. Many, also, even of the bravest and hopefulest, see, with pain and fear, the enormous disadvantage at which the oncoming bad season will oblige us to fight. On the 17th of September, the battle of Antietam was fought, it is now the 28th of October, and nothing done; for the army is wanting, wanting, and would continue so till the millennium if we were to spend the whole interval in preparation. *One week after the battle of Antietam we could better have marched to Richmond barefoot than we can now do with all our clothing and sufficient.*

If we could be easy for me to give you rose-colored views and anticipations. I prefer to give you the truth; we have had some experience as a nation what *that* is worth. It is possible that the event may give the lie to the fears and forebodings of the prudent, or, if you will, the timid. If so, we shall all be happy, and this record of present moods will only be of historic interest of what was felt once.

The shriek of the locomotive admonishes me, however, to cut short speculations. I put my letter on the train, cross the pontoon bridge and ride out to the front, whence I shall send you my next. W. S.

The Movement of the Army—Gen. Burnside's Corps Across the Potomac—The Tactics of the Enemy—Hooker's Old Corps, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Md., SIX MILES BELOW HARPER'S FERRY, Monday Evening Oct. 27, 1862.

The grand army of the Potomac is once more under headway. One circumstance after another has delayed movements since an advance was determined upon some two weeks since, but the anaconda has at length unfolded its coils, after the long sleep on the Maryland shore, and ere this has stealthily penetrated many miles into Virginia.

Friday evening I wrote you from this place of the Pontoon Bridge which was being constructed, but owing to the necessity of secrecy made no mention of the advance in this direction. No sooner, however, had the troops begun crossing, than a courier rushed off with indecent haste to expose in a Baltimore paper the important movement which the Generals had labored so assiduously to keep from the enemy. Fully three days will have elapsed from the beginning of operations before you receive this, so that no harm can be occasioned by publishing some general facts in regard to their advance.

When the enemy fell back over the river after the defeat at Antietam, they undoubtedly had no idea of making a stand this side of the Blue Ridge. Seeing, however, that our forces were not disposed to follow them, they halted and began the preparations for defence on the identical base occupied by Gen. JOHNSTON when he retreated before, and beholed Gen. PATTERSON prior to the first battle of Bull Run. This line of defence, extended from Winchester on the right to Martinsburgh on the left, being the arc of a circle, of which Harper's Ferry is the centre, as Gen. JOHNSTON acknowledged sixteen months before in his official report. It is a most difficult position to hold, being easy flanked on the right or left. The rebels, however, decided on disputing our advance here, in the meantime harvesting the rich cereals of the Shenandoah Valley. Unlike our own, which are further seperated, their Eastern and Western armies co-operate, mutually relying upon the successes of each other in order to hold their respective positions. As long as Mill Spring, Bowling Green, Donelson and Columbus remained in their possession, the army of Virginia held its ground, but these once lost it was compelled to fall back—forming a junction with the Western forces for the defence of Richmond. While BANKS, PRICE and VAN DORN were again acting on the offensive in Kentucky and Tennessee, LEE, JOHNSTON and JACKSON occupied the chosen base of operations, but no sooner were the former beaten back at Corinth and Perryville, than the latter began their Southward march, and as our Generals here believe, are endeavoring to form a union with the Western armies—the Western campaign having been abandoned.

It is known that the bulk of their army lies east of the Blue Ridge. There are, it is true, some forces left on the other side. From 1,200 to 2,000 cavalry were yesterday scouting the country in the vicinity of Charlestown. Gen GEARY has been ordered to keep an eye on them as long as he remains at Harper's Ferry, and bag them if possible. They will, however, undoubtedly disappear as soon as all the straggling infantry, whose retreat they cover, are out of harms way. Last week, probably for the first time, our Generals became aware of the plans of the enemy. Previous to this time following the visit of the President, the army had been subdivided, and the portion lying in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry allotted to Gen. BURNSIDE. When the two divisions moved they were to act in concert. Gen. BURNSIDE has reported himself as ready for some time, and only waiting orders from headquarters to move as he is now doing, or by the way of Harper's Ferry, crossing on the pontoon over the Shenandoah, and winding around the base of Loudon Heights. As soon as the new plan of the enemy became apparent, orders were at once issued for the construction of the pontoon here, it having been decided to move in this direction through the valley lying between the Short Hills and the Katoctan Mountains. The bridge was entirely completed on Saturday, some seventy-five boats being required. It is built in a snug compact manner, and for service.

Sunday morning, about 8 o'clock, our forces began moving over the river, and a more gloomy day is seldom experienced. The cold, cheerless rain, came down in torrents, and the cutting winds, which blew from off the surrounding mountains, whistled among the tree-tops, and chilled the light-clad soldiers. But their spirits by no means took on the wintrish cast of nature. They were, on the contrary, light and joyous at the prospect of once more marching down in Dixie.

The dashing Sixth (Regular) Cavalry, under the command of Capt. SANDERS—the only loyal Mississippian in the service, beside Col. DAVIS—led the advance, followed by six other cavalry regiments, which came from the direction of Pleasant Valley, and were stretched along the tow path as far as the eye could reach. Then came Gens. CARROLL's and PIT-TER's Brigades, followed by artillery, including several 20-pound Parrott guns, and long trains of commissary and baggage wagons. For three hours a steady stream of soldiers and vehicles passed over.

To-day large numbers more have been crossing, and still they come. HOOKER's old corps, now commanded by Gen. REYNOLDS, reached here to-day from Sharpsburgh, having marched by a circuitous route over the mountain. We have heard from the advance to-day, and learn that they have occupied Lovettsville, Wheatland, and Leesburgh. A portion of the command here struck off in a westerly direction, in order to obtain possession of Snicker's Gap. Everything indicates that the enemy are retreating to Gordonsville. All goes well. The night is very clear and beautiful—the stars are shining, and the crescent-moon is just appearing above the lofty Heights of Loudon. As fast as our men move on, they take up the line of march on the Loudon and Berlin Turnpike. Gen. BURNSIDE's total equipage is passing as I close. Lovettsville is two and one-half miles distant, Wheatland eight, Leesburgh eighteen. J.

News from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 28.

The markets are quiet; sales of 1,000 boxes Knapp's candles at 18½c., 200 tons egg coal at $21; 500 firkins lachmus butter at 26c. 2,26½c. crushed sugar, 14c., gunnies, 24c.; wheat, $1 60; wool 19c.@ 20c., alcohol in tins, 90c., dried apples 12c

The Board of Supervisors have adopted a resolution requiring San Francisco [illegible] and County Bonds, both here and at New York, to be paid in gold coin.

OREGON.—The Legislature adjourned on the 17th. The principal measure of the session were the adoption of a civil code, and general corporation laws, a usury law, making legal interest ten per cent., and allowing special contracts twelve per cent., a limited partnership law, and a militia law.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Rebel Pickets Driven from Grand Junction, &c.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

The *Times'* special dispatch from Jackson, Tenn., 28th, says that the Second Illinois Cavalry drove Gen. PRICE's pickets from Grand Junction yesterday, and now hold the place. The troops at this point and Bolivar have been under marching orders for two days, but will probably not move at present.

FROM CORINTH, MEMPHIS, ETC.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Oct 29.

An officer direct from Gen. GRANT'S Headquarters, reports that the rebels were massing their forces nine miles below Grand Junction, on Sunday, and passengers who left Corinth yesterday, say that the night before they left, our scouting parties had driven in the rebel pickets.

Gen. SHERMAN issued a very stringent order in Memphis, on the 25th, for the government of the city. Col. ANTHONY is announced as Provost-Marshal, with two assistants, and a guard composed of one regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry. A military Commission of three army officers sits daily to try offenders under the laws of war. Vagrants, thieves, and other disreputable characters, are to be restrained of liberty, organized into gangs, and set to work in the trenches or on the streets. Citizens lurking about the camps will be treated as spies. Citizens are to keep within doors between tattoo and reveille, unless attending church, places of amusement, a party of friends, or necessary business. After midnight all persons must be in their houses except the guards. Assemblages of negroes are forbidden, except by permission previously granted by the Provost-Marshal after hearing the object, place of meeting, time of closing, and probable number of the assemblage.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

Gen BUELL has issued orders saying that all captured recruits for the rebel army will be sent to Vicksburgh as prisoners of war, and then paroled for exchange, also that all persons who have actively abetted the invasion of Kentucky within the last three months will be immediately arrested, sent to Vicksburgh, and forbidden to return to Kentucky. Gen. BUELL is charged with the execution of the above.

Gen. ROSECRANS is expected here to-night.

JOSIAH JACKSON, proprietor of the Estelle County Iron Works, a refugee from that county, died at the Galt House to-day.

JOHN MORGAN'S forces, it is reported, have left Kentucky via Elkton to Gallatin at Cumberland Ford, the rebels recently hung Capt. KING of Lincoln county, Kentucky formerly of the Third Kentucky regiment, his two sons, mere youths, and twelve other Unionists.

Several passengers by stage from Nashville report being rifled by rebel pickets of letters for Orleans.

Sick and wounded National soldiers continue to arrive here.

Discharge of Rev. C. A. Hay.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

Rev. C. A HAY, whose arrest by Gen WOOL was noticed in Friday's papers, had a hearing in Baltimore before that officer, and was discharged. He returned home last night. This arrest will be made the subject of investigation.

The arrest of Mr. HAY, who is pastor of the Lutheran Church in Harrisburgh, by Gen. WOOL's order, is creating intense excitement in that city. The *Telegraph* says that his offence was the publication of the following card:

EDITOR OF THE TELEGRAPH—I have just returned from Baltimore. While there I fell in with a lady of well-known secession proclivities, who boasted of having brought away from Fort McHenry, by *permission of* Gen. WOOL, four of the wounded prisoners lately transferred from Frederick. I inquired if they were in any of the Baltimore hospitals. "No; they are in the hands of our FRIENDS. A dozen ladies scrambled for them, but I had already promised them to others, and they are well cared for."

Now I wish to call public attention to this fact, which speaks for itself. Would the same General allow similar privileges to loyal ladies in behalf of loyal soldiers? CHARLES A. HAY.

HARRISBURGH, Oct. 24, 1862.

The *Telegraph* asserts that the arrest was made by Gen. WOOL, on his own responsibility, without the knowledge of the War Department.

The Governmental Arrests in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

The loyal citizens arrested last night, were taken on board the steamer *Baltimore*, on which they proceeded down the bay, to Seven-foot Knoll, where they now lay at anchor. At the wharf there was much excitement. The city police, who were at the boat, were recalled, but were forced to remain by a cavalry force.

Gov. BRADFORD reached the wharf before the departure of the boat, and was permitted to have an interview with Col. RICH, one of the prisoners, who is an Aid to the Governor. On returning from the wharf, the Governor immediately telegraphed to the President, denouncing the arrest as an outrage, and demanding an unconditional release.

Judge BOND also adjourned the Criminal Court, on account of the arrest of the Clerk of the Court, Mr. GARDINER, and declared his intention of proceeding to Washington to see the President.

Dr. AMIRAUX and PETER SAUERWEIN, a Committee appointed by the meeting last night, have just returned from Washington. They had an interview with the President, who informed them that he had sent an order to the War Department for their release; but, up to the present hour, (10 P. M.,) no such order is known to have been received here. In the meantime, Judge BOND and Gov. BRADFORD have gone to Washington, and the prisoners are spending the cold night on the steamboat in the Bay.

There is much excitement and indignation exhibited here on the subject.

Extension of Time for Hearing Exempts from the Draft.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 4—In order that all persons entitled to exemption from military duty may have an opportunity to present their claims before the Commissioners of their respective wards, the time for hearing and deciding such claims in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn is hereby extended to and will include Saturday next, Nov. 1. By order of

WM. HENRY ANTHON, Judge Advocate General, Chief Commissioner of Drafting.

The Boston "Habeas Corpus" Case.

THE WRIT NOT SERVED.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

The writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Mr W. H. WINDER, issued by Judge CLIFFORD, of the United States Circuit Court, has not been served.

The writ was addressed to Col. DIMMICK, commander of Fort Warren.

The Deputy United States Marshal consented to serve the writ, but was refused a pass to the Fort, without a permit from Col. DIMMICK.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Dispatches from Gens. Curtis and Grant—Fifteen Hundred Rebels Attacked and Routed at Putnam's Ferry, Missouri—Guerrillas at Clarkson Routed.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

The following dispatches have been received at the headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS, ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28, 1862.

Major-Gen. HALLECK, General-in-Chief, Washington:

Col. BURR reports further successes in Gen. DAVIDSON's South-east District. Col. LEWIS, commanding the Twenty-third Iowa, with detachments from his own and the First, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Missouri regiments, with a section of STANDON's battery, attacked 1,500 rebels at Putnam's Ferry, on the 27th inst., killing several and taking over forty prisoners. Our troops behaved well.

S. R. CURTIS, Major-General Commanding.

JACKSON, Tenn., Wednesday, Oct. 29.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch is just received from Brig.-Gen. DAVIS, at Columbus, Ky.:

The expedition to Clarkson, Mo., 34 miles from New-Madrid, under command of Capt. ROGERS, Company K, Second Illinois Artillery, has been entirely successful, dispersing of the guerrillas, killing ten and mortally wounding two; capturing Col. CLARKE, Lieutenant-Capt. ESTEEN, three Lieutenants, three Surgeons, thirty-seven men, seventy stand of arms, forty-two horses, thirteen mules, two wagons, a large quantity of ammunition, burning their barracks and magazines, and entirely breaking up the whole concern. No loss on our side.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General Commanding.

AN EXPEDITION TO TEXAS.

Major-Gen. Banks To Have Command—Major-Gen. McClernand to Cooperate on the Mississippi.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1862.

The departure of Major Gen. BANKS for New-York, on Monday afternoon, there to open his headquarters, and to organize the great expedition about to be set on foot under his command, marks one of the most important epochs of this war. Various conjectures, near and wide of the truth, will, of course, be hazarded as to the design and destination of this important expedition. Information derived from various sources and inferences from sundry facts induce me to believe that the following will be found, substantially, the aim and purpose of this new movement. The attention of the Government of the United States has, for a long time been earnestly directed toward TEXAS, and the inauguration of extended military operations to restore the Federal authority in that State has been strongly and persistently urged by several delegations of loyal Texans, under the solemn assurance that a large portion of the people of TEXAS are only waiting for an opportunity to return to their allegiance, and establish within their boundaries, *one or more Free States*, thus putting under progressive control and civilized cultivation the entire empire which declared its independence of Mexico nearly thirty years ago, and was annexed to the United States in 1844. To accomplish this vast design will undoubtedly be the object of the expedition under Gen. BANKS. Only two weeks ago, an expedition also looking toward TEXAS, after first clearing the Mississippi of rebel obstructions, was intrusted to Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, who is now in the Western States earnestly engaged in its organization. The concurrent movement on the seaboard, headed by Gen. BANKS, and looking to the same object, after having been long and favorably considered by the military authorities, has now been formally decided upon. TEXAS wrested from the rebels, and a loyal Government organized at its capital and throughout the State will be an immense gain to the Republic, and a fatal blow to the Rebellion. The commercial and political results of the reconquest of TEXAS will surpass in importance any and everything heretofore attempted in this war. The choice of the commanders of this movement is for many reasons a happy one. Gen. BANKS and Gen. MCCLERNAND are both volunteer officers who have already greatly distinguished themselves by gallant service. In the Northern and Eastern States, Gen. BANKS enjoys the unbounded confidence of the people, while Gen. MCCLERNAND has inspired the whole West with enthusiastic faith in his courage, daring energy and military skill. The people of the United States will also be glad to know that it is designed on the Government to clothe these two commanders with the largest discretionary power. They have entered upon their task, therefore, with the full confidence of the Administration, and will be supported by the whole influence of the civil and military authorities; and should the aims and results of these combined expeditions prove to be what I have foreshadowed, then every patriotic heart will give utterance to a prayer that God may speed them triumphantly on their way. OCCASIONAL.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamship Eagle—Appleton Oakesmith Heard From.

By the arrival, last night, of the steamship *Eagle*, Capt. ALLEN, we have dates from Havana to Oct. 25.

The United States steamer *St. Jago de Cuba* arrived at Havana on the morning of the 25th; from Key West—all well. The United States gunboats *Tioga* and *Simons* left Havana on the afternoon of the 24th, on a cruise.

Havana was perfectly healthy, the evenings being cool and lovely.

The new Captain-General was daily expected.

APPLETON OAKSMITH HEARD FROM.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 25.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following item of news may be of interest to your numerous readers, and may have escaped the notice of your correspondent, viz:

APPLETON OAKSMITH, of fillibuster and slave trade notoriety, arrived in this place, on a sailing vessel, a few days ago, and has gone to a neighboring plantation to recruit his health, which seems to have suffered from his long confinement.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 25.

Dates from Venezuela to the 6th inform us that the insurrection of Maracaibo still continues. The Government has established a blockade of the ports of that province, to last sixty days. Due notice has been sent to the governments of America and Europe. Our Minister, Mr. E. D. CULVER, was to present his credentials on the 6th.

The *British Queen* had an accident to her boilers, and also sprung a leak. She arrived on the afternoon of the 21st.

Capt. ADAMS, of the new steamer *Eagle*, gave a dinner on board his vessel, on the 22d. The principal merchants and the officers of the Custom-house and port were present. There were many toasts for "the Union," and for President LINCOLN, and for the prosperity of the United States.

The gunboats *Tioga* and *Semmes* left yesterday, and the *Santiago de Cuba* came in this morning.

Monroe is still with us. He leaves on the 30th per Spanish mail steamer for Cadiz.

WORKS OF ART.—There have been auction sales of works of art almost every day this week; and, notwithstanding the hard times, many fine pictures have sold readily at good prices. To-morrow morning at will be observed from the advertisement, MINEL & SOMERVILLE will sell from their gallery the admirable collection of oil paintings which has been on exhibition for some time past, and has attracted the attention of connoisseurs. Besides the works of the French, German, and English schools, there are some of the best productions of American artists—bright gems of genius by [illegible], admirable and brilliant glimpses of nature and life by CHAPLEY, HART, SHATTUCK, COLMAN, NICHOLS, HILL, BROWN, VAN BEEK and DANA, and other works by other truthful and loving workers in that native school of art, which really, in many features of success and execution, is surpassed by no school in the world.

FIFTEEN MONTHS AT THE SOUTH.

Letters from Mr. William Henry Burlbert to Hon. Amasa J. Parker.

NUMBER SEVEN.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1862.

DEAR SIR: The "happy deliverance" of a friend in whose welfare I had learned, during several months of fellowship in misfortune, to take a deep interest, releases me from the necessity of any longer deferring an account of the steps by which I accomplished my return from "the nation of JEFFERSON DAVIS," and as my journey homewards threw some light upon the ease with which communication between the seceded and the loyal States of the Union had, up to the date of that journey at least, been maintained, I shall no longer hesitate to recount its incidents.

A word, first, in regard to the friend of whom I speak. The treatment which he received in Virginia offers so signal a corroborstion of all that I have felt it to be my duty to say in regard to the administration of injustice under the Confederate system (if system it may be called,) that I think you will find a sketch of it worthy your attention.

In the month of August, 1861, Commander E. B. BOUTWELL, an officer of the navy, who had resigned his commission not long before, came to Norfolk on private business. Commander BOUTWELL was well and favorably known in his profession for the high qualities which he had displayed upon various occasions of importance, and particularly during the brief reign of the "Vigilance Committee," at San Francisco, at which time he commanded the sloop-of-war *John Adams*, lying in that port, and prevented, by his firmness and decision, the perpetration of excesses which must else have disgraced the American name. He was a native of Virginia, and had he been disposed to join the Confederate service his rank in the Southern Navy was secured to him by an express Act of the Convention of that State. But this, Commander BOUTWELL was not disposed to do. His resignation had been handed in upon some professional issue, with which I have no concern here, and his visit to Virginia was made for the purpose of protecting certain private interests of himself and his family in Norfolk. He attended to his business, completed it, and started upon his return to his home in Washington. He had reached Knoxville, in Tennessee, upon the only route then at all open to travel, when he was arrested by Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, under orders from the Government at Richmond, and sent back under a guard to that city. There he was thrown into jail, and there until the month of November he remained. He then secured a writ of *habeas corpus*, and upon that writ a hearing, which resulted in the disclosure of the fact that the Government had no reason or excuse for holding him. His discharge was ordered, but before he could leave the Court-room with his counsel, a messenger came in in hot haste, bringing a warrant for his rearrest, signed by Gov. LETCHER! In this warrant Gov. LETCHER was made to declare that he had examined Commander BOUTWELL, and that he had reasons for imprisoning him as a person dangerous to the Commonwealth. Again, as in my own case, you here perceive the Governor of Virginia playing the part of a pander to Confederate tyranny, and degrading the dignity of his office by putting it at the service of a despotism not strong or bold enough to do its own dirty work.

Up to this time, Commander BOUTWELL had been confined in the jail of Henrico County, an edifice then put at the service of the Confederacy by the county authorities. He was now to be removed, as having become a prisoner of Virginia, to the jail of Richmond City, in which I was myself at that time incarcerated. But as the jail of the city was notoriously unfit for human residence, some of the officials present in the court-room interposed objections to this transfer, and, contemptuously disregarding the formal proprieties of the case, insisted that the Commander should be remanded to his former quarters.

To the county jail he was accordingly sent back, and there, within a few days of this time, I became his fellow-prisoner, having been removed there as a tardy tribute to common decency and a compromise with justice, soon after the Commissioner of the Confederate States had recommended my absolute discharge.

The Commander's second day in the county jail of Henrico (where I may observe in passing that I shared with him the quarters once tenanted by that original Secessionist, AARON BURR) was very brief. Gov. LETCHER, acting under what influence neither the Commander nor myself could ever exactly ascertain, very soon ordered his unexamined prisoner to be set at liberty.

Once more free, Commander BOUTWELL applied for passports to return to his home. These were refused by the Secretary of War, Mr. BENJAMIN, who courteously advised the applicant to send for his wife and make his home in Virginia.

During the remainder of my own imprisonment the Commander was my constant visitor, and immediately upon my release we joined forces, took rooms together, and proceeded to labor jointly for our return to the North. I have already related to you the ill success which attended all these efforts, and the determination to which I finally came to effect my exit informally. When the time for carrying out this determination seemed to me to have arrived, I conferred with the Commander freely upon the subject.

He had found in Richmond friends who were connections of his wife, and who did everything in their power to make him as comfortable as the circumstances would permit. As a certain degree of risk must accompany any serious attempt at leaving the city without the permission of the authorities, I thought it better, and the Commander reluctantly agreed with me, that I alone should make that attempt, with the understanding that if I succeeded in reaching Washington I should so represent his position to our own Government as to secure for him his liberty through the action of our own officials—a general exchange and release of detained persons being then under negotiation or actually arranged.

Should I fail, my failure would not so complicate his case, and he would be left in a position from which he might hope eventually to assist in extricating me, unless, indeed, in the very article of failure I should be put beyond extrication.

All having gone as we had planned and hoped, the Commander has now been restored to his family and his friends, prepared to join me in holding up to the [illegible] of mankind the solemn hypocrisy with which Mr. DAVIS vaunts in his [illegible] perfection of civil order and [illegible] of personal rights in the [illegible] erated themselves from [illegible] ington."

I use this phrase of "solemn [illegible] vaguely, but deliberately, as descriptive of the state of mind of a public man who makes statements which he knows to be false, for the purpose of producing an effect which he knows to be at variance with reality.

I can perfectly well conceive that Mr. DAVIS might, in certain circumstances, have invited the world to contemplate the unshaken supremacy of law in the South, without exposing himself to the charge of willful misrepresentation. The Government of the Union has unquestionably laid itself open to attack upon this score from its enemies, and if Mr. DAVIS had had no direct personal knowledge of oppressive acts perpetrated by his subordinates, or by the authorities of the different States of the South, he might have been excused for gilding his cause with the contrast which he has so often attempted to establish between the constraint put upon freedom of speech and of the person at the North and the uncontrolled liberties of the Press and of the citizen in the "Confederacy."

But Mr. DAVIS was personally cognizant of all the circumstances which had attended the arrests of Commander BOUTWELL and of myself. During the whole time of our respective imprisonments he had been kept informed of the facts in each case, and he had been personally called upon to see justice done. When, therefore, standing upon the platform set up for him at the foot of the statue of Washington on the 22d February, 1862, Mr. DAVIS challenged the respect of mankind for a Confederacy in which, notwithstanding the emergency of a great war of invasion, no interference with private rights, nor with the ordinary course of law, had been suffered to take place, he perpetrated a "wrong upon truth," as Commander BOUTWELL and myself, standing there in the rain to listen to his discourse, did, by our simple presence, most eloquently testify.

If European sympathy with the people of the Confederate States runs to the extreme of confidence in the statesmanship of JEFFERSON DAVIS, or anticipates from those States when recognized and admitted into the family of nations, any startling exhibition of order at home or dignified policy abroad, European sympathy is destined to be very seriously enlightened before it has got through with its work. The existing war between the Union and the South, is a terrible calamity to the interests, and a profound perplexity to the diplomacy of Christendom, but I cannot resist the conviction that the war postpones and simplifies issues which Peace will develope into proportions so monstrous and so complicated, that the world will be brought to think our troubles only begun where it had looked to see them ended.

I return, however, for the present, to my narrative. It was on the 12th of August that I made up my mind to essay the execution of a plan of escape, some time before conceived.

I had ascertained during my residence in Richmond, that two or three regular lines of communication between that city and the North, *via* Washington and Baltimore, had been steadily kept open in the face of all the military chances of the war. The practical unanimity of the Virginian population in support of the war and in opposition to the North, had made this easy and natural enough. Eastern Virginia is a sparsely settled country, traversed, unlike most sparsely settled countries, by numerous roads, once the highways of a trade now decayed, and of a population now dispersed. The long line of the Potomac River and of Chesapeake Bay offers all imaginable or desirable facilities for nursing a contraband traffic, to which a further and most important impulse is communicated by the fact that the inhabitants of the lower river and bay counties in Maryland are scarcely less anxious to favor that traffic than the people of Virginia themselves. Thanks to these conditions of the case, the business of moving goods and persons to and fro between Maryland and Virginia has been carried on ever since the outbreak of hostilities as actively as smuggling over the Pyrenees or across the Straits of Gibraltar.

Not a week had passed since my liberation in which I had not seen goods exposed for sale in Main-street, as "recently imported" from Baltimore, and heard of individuals just arriving from Philadelphia or New-York. Fabulous stories were constantly in circulation of the profits realized by the adventurers in the business. I was informed, in May, that one man, a member of Gen. WINDER'S "detective force," had driven a lucrative trade for months by forwarding passengers at the rate of one hundred dollars per head from Richmond to Baltimore, and I casually heard, in July, of an instance in which one man, an Englishman, coming through into Richmond with a venture of photographic materials, purchased at New-York for $250, had sold his goods for $1,500 on the second day after his arrival.

That it was practicable to reach the North by one of these "underground railroads" I had fully convinced myself, but the enterprise demanded caution and concert of action with some person whose inquiries into the matter would be less likely than those of the Commander or myself to provoke suspicion. One or two attempts which I made to ascertain the comparative merits of the routes through Mathews County to Chesapeake Bay, with those of the routes through Caroline or Essex to the Rappahannock, satisfied me that it would be useless for me to undertake to effect any arrangements with any person not bent, like myself, upon putting the Confederacy forever behind him.

At last I hit upon the right man. A young New-Yorker, a native of Troy, resident in Richmond at the breaking out of the war, had been compelled, like many others in the South, to enter the Confederate service. Fortunately for himself, he was detailed to special service not on the field, and in the performance of his duties so won the regard of his officers as to secure for himself an honorable discharge in May of the present year. I had made his acquaintance a short time previously, through a fellow prisoner whom he had befriended, and immediately upon his discharge he had come to me with a proposition to join me in an attempt to leave the country. Him I now sent for, and found him as ready as ever to act. His position made it easy for him to obtain all the information which we needed, and representing that it was his intention to visit Baltimore for the purpose of buying goods, he succeeded, after the exercise of a little tact and the administration of strong liquors in proper quantities, in extracting from one of the Maryland managers of the "underground line" a systematic account of the points to be made in passing from Richmond to the Potomac, with the names of certain persons at each of those points from whom the necessary facilities could be obtained. This information my new ally brought to me Wednesday, Aug. 13. The next question was to secure a passport out of the city, the picket-guards having been recently removed nearer the city lines and enjoined to keener vigilance.

It was, of course, out of the question for me to obtain a passport in my own person. It might, indeed, and probably would, have been granted to me, as I had just received a general passport to [illegible] wards in the Confederacy, but in receiving it I should have been required to subscribe to [illegible] of "allegiance and service" to the Confederate States, which I wished to avoid. My companion, who considered himself to have been treated by the Confederates as pirates treat the captive sailors to whom they offer the option of a berth in the forecastle or a [illegible] from the yard-arm, was less punctilious upon this head, and going directly to the Provost Marshal's office, obtained, without much difficulty, a pass permitting him to travel in Hanover County. A stroke of the pen extended this permission to his "brother," and all was now ready save the means of transportation.

I then sent my servant to find for me a buggy and horse suitable for country riding, as I intended "to visit the battle-fields," and might be absent perhaps two or three days. At 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Aug. 15, this establishment—perhaps the rustiest, most ramshackle, and mud-bestained vehicle in which two New-Yorkers ever condescended to ride—drew up before my door. From my windows we perceived that its advent had excited some degree of attention among a knot of Baltimorean "detectives," who lived in a house nearly opposite, and were in the habit of making the Summer night hideous with perpetual repetitions of "My Maryland," sung in a lamentable manner to the pathetic accompaniment of a diseased accordion.

We hastened, therefore, our departure, sallied boldly out, and examining the reins and harness with as much gravity and attention as if we had been on the point of testing the condition of *Flora Temple* or *Lady Suffolk*, trotted quietly away up Marshall-street, in what we believed to be the direction of the Brook turnpike. The day was favorable—that is, it was an ill-favored day, such as is not uncommon toward the middle and end of August—a day of clouded skies, and chilly showers.

About three miles beyond the city limits, having previously passed the line of fortified redoubts guarded by a few loungers with lances, we came upon the picket-guard. The picket-guard was a tall, good-natured fellow, in a butternut suit, who sauntered slowly down toward us from his seat beneath a tree on a slope near the road. His only weapon was a large sword, which could hardly have interfered with the prosecution of our journey, had he been dissatisfied with our passport. But this was not the case. He returned it to us with the remark, that as the "enemy warn't in Hanover County, we might go ahead; for you know," he added, in a confidential manner, "when a country's invaded, we can't let people go riding about in it." Casually missing our way in a small wood which we found occupied by a cavalry camp, we came upon a second and superfluous picket on striking the Brook turnpike. But it was now raining very hard, and the picket-guard, a "city soldier" in neat uniform, had no disposition to inspect us over-closely, at the expense of an inevitable ducking.

So, "past we glide," once more, and find ourselves upon the direct high-road to Hanover Junction. As we neared that point, distant some twenty miles from Richmond, we came upon a moving column of LONGSTREET'S corps advancing to join the army of Gen. LEE, and plowing its way painfully with heavily-loaded wagons and jaded horses, over roads that were half canals with mud and swamp-water. The National army had occupied this country in May and June, and the traces of its presence were everywhere visible in bits of carefully-laid plank and corduroy, of which the Confederates now gladly availed themselves. Of devastation, save in the blazing of trees and an occasional lapse in the line of worm-fences, we saw no signs. A young Mississippian Lieutenant, extremely well mounted, joined us about five miles from the Junction, and, taking us for residents of the county, asked our pilotage to his point of destination. As we had made up our minds to follow the telegraph lines, we readily offered to show him the way, and carried him safely in. The "Junction" was swarming with troops and country people, and it is not improbable that the company of our Lieutenant may have saved us from some disagreeable inquiries.

At Hanover Junction we were to find a farmer who would ferry us over the North Anna River. A small boy put us upon the road to this farmer's house, and the farmer himself not only put us across the river in a deep pettrack, but upon our requesting him to take charge of our horse and buggy, "until we should return from Baltimore," volunteered an introduction to another farmer, who would see us safely over the last of the Mississippi and a [illegible] on our way to the river Pamunkey.

This second farmer, in consideration of a sum to him in hand paid, furnished us with a comfortable night's lodging, an excellent supper and breakfast, a good horse and wagon and an intelligent negro guide. We left his house at 3 A. M., on Saturday, and rode from the fading moonlight into the rosy dawn through a grand and silent forest of pines, in which we passed, without disturbing their repose, three Confederate cavalrymen asleep beside their drowsy sentry-posted horses. Pushing through, unopposed on the main [illegible], we turned the last Confederate picket a short distance to the eastward of Bowling Green, halted our steed at a "town" of some half a dozen houses, known as "Leads," and crossed the red Rappahannock at 3 o'clock of the afternoon in a wherry. That the ferry at this point was a regular business-like affair was evident enough. Before we reached it we met on the road several carriage loads of travelers, and two teams drawing heavy wagon loads of supplies, boxes of tea and dry goods just [illegible] from Maryland.

In Westmoreland County, where our Rappahannock ferryman put us ashore, we met a large party of Marylanders, fresh from Baltimore. There were some fifteen or twenty of them, and greeting us as Baltimoreans, they were urgent in their representations of the peril we should incur in attempting to reach the Monumental City. Westmoreland County, they told us, was then full of Marylanders flying from the draft in force. A camp of three hundred, they said, was established in the heart of the county, a few miles off, and they informed us that, only the night before, they had arrested a negro who, mistaking them for Nationals from Fredericksburgh, had come in to denounce his master as a "rebel." This negro they had secured, and were taking him to Richmond.

We assumed a quiet and confident air in talking with these people, which made us "masters of the position," and before we left them one of their number had agreed to take our buggy and horse back to Richmond for us from the point at which we had left it on the North Anna, offering us in return the valuable information that at Oak Grove, on the Potomac shore of Westmoreland, we should find the boat with two boatmen, which had brought him over from Maryland, and which might probably be made available for taking us the other way, since we were on [illegible] on running into the lion's mouth.

A negro with a [illegible] of Mr. [illegible] some New York built [illegible] in the woods just above [illegible] of ten miles brought us to [illegible] Oak Grove.

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respect; and when we finally started at dusk, the wind and the sea had risen so high that they feared to attempt the passage. Of course we affected no great disappointment at this delay, and bivouacked on the sand that night at the mouth of the creek. At daylight next morning we rowed back to the cove we had left, and were once more landed on the Virginia shores! Fortunately, however, we were not obliged to visit the town, but passed the day on a deserted plantation upon the cliffs overlooking the Potomac, where we were hospitably entertained by a venerable "uncle" and "maumer," the sole guardians of that still and stately place. The day was beautiful, the scene exquisitely calm and picturesque—nor could the dim consciousness of possible danger lurking in the rear disturb our enjoyment. We lay upon the cliffs, watching the sails upon the river, and the far gleam of the National flag as it waved in the light breeze upon the passing vessels, and the distant Maryland shore. With the nightfall, we resumed our attempt to cross, and after an exciting row of nearly three hours, the sea running quite high, slipped past the blockading line of National vessels, plainly discernible to the number of six at different points along the Maryland shore, and drew in under the shadow of Swan's Point. From this point the boatmen rowed us through devious waterways, known to themselves better than, I fear, they are to our blockading vessels, into the Wicomico River—upon the banks of which they landed us, forty-eight miles from Washington, on the morning of Monday, Aug. 18. From this point to within ten miles of the Capital, we made our way on foot, the thoroughly Southern temper of the country being sufficiently manifest in the fact that, while we met numbers of vehicles tending toward the river we were unable to find anybody who would set us on our way to Washington, the mere mention of such a proposition, unaccompanied as it was by any document verifying our "Southern" claims, evidently drawing down upon us the suspicion and dislike of the country people. At one place, indeed, where we induced an old lady to supply us with a meal, she subsequently informed us that we had been already announced in the village as "a couple of Federal spies!"

My experience indeed throughout this brief but interesting trip convinced me that nothing could have been easier than for the Confederates to organize along the Virginia and Maryland line a series of secret communications, the number and extent of which I fear the Government has hardly appreciated—communications facilitated and protected by the disposition of the people who inhabit the regions traversed, highly important in their results to the seceded States, and only to be broken up by a much more minute and wide-sweeping surveillance than had been attempted at the time when I passed the lines in August last.

I am, most truly, your servant,

WM. HENRY HURLBERT.

THE TROUBLE AT BALTIMORE.

Memorial of the Union Committee—Universal Dissatisfaction of the Maryland Loyalists with Gen. Wool.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 27, 1862.

There appears to be throughout the whole of Maryland, and especially at Baltimore, very deep and wide-spread dissatisfaction with Gen. WOOL'S administration of the Department over which he exercises military control. This feeling has found expression in a Memorial to the President begging his removal—a copy of which is here subjoined:

MEMORIAL FOR THE REMOVAL OF GEN. WOOL.

The undersigned, loyal citizens of the City of Baltimore and of the State of Maryland, for themselves, and for nearly all others within the State who oppose the rebellion and sustain the Government, with their whole heart, in its efforts to restore its full authority, respectfully memorialize you with the intention, and for the purpose of causing the transfer of Major-Gen. WOOL from the command of the Eighth Army Corps, of all so much thereof as is involved in his military control of this city and State. Gen. WOOL is an old officer of the United States army, who has served his country long, and we do not wish publicly to assail him for inherently, by fatal lack of judgment and discretion, in the administration of the affairs of his important office in these localities. His great age is most probably the cause of vigorous, correct or prudent action characterizing the [illegible] which are essentially required to be exercised now by the defenders of the Federal Union cause.

We respectfully suggest that the President may possibly consider the [illegible] portion of this community, to [illegible] the physical and mental [illegible] of Gen. WOOL, as spare those who will [illegible] the mortification of being obliged to hear every where and at all times the [illegible] though they be, which are heaped on him.

We therefore beg leave to suggest his removal at some other point, where so many better [illegible] the great interests of the country, and where, at the same time, may be accorded to him the treatment which his condition of mind requires.

I found this memorial on the table of the Union Soldiers' Reading-room at Baltimore. It has been extensively circulated throughout the State and is receiving numerous signatures. No decided progress of any kind will be observed, nor should it be, in the movement, which is certainly as vague as could well be to express so much censure. But the complaint and charge that Gen. WOOL finds his favorite society among known and avowed Secessionists. They put a speech into his mouth to the effect that "the loyalists are vulgar people and he has always been accustomed to good society;" that he refuses to take any steps against proven rebels and traitors; that the rebel ladies have the old man completely in their power and get out of him any information wanted—and that by his conduct or misconduct of affairs he, as a citizen of Frederick told me, "puts a premium of 500 per cent. on disloyalty in Maryland." I know nothing of the truth of the formidable indictment, but I do know that the feeling against Gen. WOOL is bitter and intense. It is due, however, to say that I find others, conservative and moderate men, who entirely approve of his course—who say that his dalliance with the Secessionist ladies and his sensibility to bouquets and their fair donors are quite innocent—retort that the imputations against him are prompted by local and personal motives—regard his policy as eminently conciliatory and judicious, and would deeply lament his removal. I put the question, however, whether the conciliation of the rabble aforesaid was a fair offset to the profound irritation which the course of the General causes the great mass of the unconditional Union men of Maryland, and I found no satisfactory answer to the query. I leave you to form your own judgment on the question. For this much, my way of excretion is due to the sentiment of a class whose sentiments are worthy of some consideration.

W. S.

Looking for Vessels at Sea.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An old friend—a Rear-Admiral now, but in the war of 1812 a midshipman on board the *President* frigate—speaking of the article on the rebel steamer *Alabama*, said that the squadron, consisting of the *President*, *United States*, *Congress*, *Hornet* and *Argus*, United States vessels-of-war were in pursuit of the West India fleet of merchantmen of all sizes for fourteen days, and were [illegible] that they saw the smoke [illegible] on the ocean, which had been [illegible] from the English [illegible] but they [illegible] saw our vessels about [illegible] and changed their course two [illegible] by [illegible]

W. E.

Knock Out the Underpinning.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It appears to me that the country population, [illegible] are [illegible] and ready for the service, might be used as a military force, with vastly [illegible] than an equal number of whites, and that without exciting any jealousy, or interfering with any procedure, in this way. Form a district [illegible] recent *status* as free or enslaved, under white commanders, and send them to that point of the South where, in the judgment of the proper authorities, they can be most effective. The immediate result must be that the slaves would understand at once that *such* a force was not sent *against* them, but *for their deliverance*, and they would come over by thousands daily, and the rebellion would be deprived of its foundation.

Will you not bring this matter before the public, if it commends itself to your judgment?

WESTCHESTER.

Gen. Mitchel and the Contrabands.

Gen. MITCHEL has written the following letter to Secretary CHASE:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, }
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Oct. 13, 1862. }

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I received, this morning, your two letters, the one by mail, the other by Hon. Mr. HUTCHINSON, and from their contents I derive hope and courage. I had an interview this morning with Gen. SAXTON, which was entirely satisfactory, and I think our personal relations are all that could be desired. But I think, Governor, you are mistaken when you say Gen. SAXTON is to act under my orders. His letter of instruction states, in so many words, that he is to act under the orders of the Secretary of War. If he were, indeed, under my orders, I have an immense work for him to do, which I would commence without an hour's delay. I would begin the organization of my Plantation System. A perfect census of all the blacks inhabiting the islands would be promptly made. My model plantation, with its fields, fences, seeds, tillage, implements, houses, furniture, &c., would be organized with as little delay as possible. I would commence the buildings, which will be required for the large accessions of population which will certainly come to us, when we break through the enemy's line on the main land, which we are determined to do. I would have all the blacks distinctly informed as to the plan by which they were to be governed, educated, and made industrious and worthy citizens. I would tell them that the fruits of their future toil would be consecrated hereafter to their own benefit; to each family on the plantation I would give a separate dwelling, with a patch for their own private cultivation as a little garden.

From estimates which I have carefully made, I am quite certain that an industrious family of three persons will certainly save from $150 to $200 each year. In five years such a family will have laid up in the Plantation Bank an amount sufficient to make them independent. And then with industrious habits, with religious instruction, with correct moral views and sentiments, with minds properly trained to self-dependence, they may elect their own homes if they so chose, and begin the world for themselves.

On yesterday, which was Sunday, a little church, built for the negroes, was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God. By invitation from ABRAHAM, the black preacher, I was present, and addressed his congregation. I have spoken to the *elite* of Boston, the solid, and the scientific and the literary men of that learned city; I have spoken to the fashionable crowds of New-York in the Academy of Music; I have spoken to the rich and proud citizens of New-Orleans; I have spoken to multitudes in almost every State in the Union, but I do not think I ever addressed any audience whose presence touched me more deeply than the sable multitude, to whom I endeavored to utter words of encouragement and hope yesterday. And, my dear Governor, they are encouraged, and they do hope; and I feel that it is possible to convert the officers and soldiers from their unjust and ungenerous prejudices, and to make them the firm, fast, sympathizing friends of those unfortunate blacks. Already I find a very great change, and some of my humbler officers, who were most gloomy and most despondent when I first arrived, are now full of cheerful hope.

I have decided to remove all the negro families to the outside of our lines. To accomplish this, I have laid off a beautiful piece of ground fronting upon the beach, into lots of half an acre each. Upon these lots I am already erecting our buildings. I have at work a gang of fifty negroes, with a black man as foreman, and a white superintendent. The work is perfectly systematized; the houses of very simple structure; their various parts divided among gangs who work only on these parts. One gang is employed upon the frames, in getting them out and putting them up; another in getting out the shingles; another in putting up the sidings; another in splitting clapboards for the roof; another in putting on the roof. And these fifty hands, now working earnestly and with high hope, are actually building a house a day.

I hope to organize two or three more bands, of fifty each, so that in a short time we may be able to finish from twenty to twenty-five houses each week.

You give me reason to hope that reinforcements will not long be delayed. I beg you to exert all the influence you can to push them forward as rapidly as possible. The troops now here are many of them greatly debilitated by the climate, and an expedition of even a few days, involving toil, exposure and fatigue, swells the sick list to an alarming degree. I have one regiment, the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, who have just returned from a tour of picket duty on this island, whose sick list to-day reaches two hundred and thirty-three. Another regiment, the Seventh Connecticut, which has just returned from the St. John's River Expedition, has a sick list of nearly two hundred. Two weeks ago they left Hilton Head in apparently excellent health and the finest possible spirits. The expedition proved a perfect success. We captured all the enemy's heavy guns, all his ammunition, many small arms, and more than a hundred tents. We have captured his best steamer on the river, and our troops penetrated into Florida more than 250 miles. We brought away on our steamers between three and four hundred negroes. Notwithstanding this success, my troops have suffered very severely in their health, demonstrating the fact that they are sadly debilitated by the climate. It was on this account I urged the exchange of these troops for others.

I am often there is a great work to be done here, but I have not thus far been inactive. Since my arrival three expeditions have been sent out with success, and other others are already planned for occupation to be executed. But our force is too small to operate successfully either Charleston or Savannah. We want 25,000 additional troops, and among these I most earnestly hope that the regiments you have offered may be sent forward.

Your letters have inspired me with great hope, and everything in the future looks [illegible] Mr. CHASE to the Secretary of War, [illegible] to see to the payment of the troops, has been promptly answered by a draft for $1,000, and you may rest assured that I will [illegible] a feeling of the highest public interest.

I open this letter from the North and [illegible] with the deepest interest. I cannot but believe that the great heart of the North will respond to the President's Proclamation. [illegible] I know that I have received more with the highest pleasure [illegible] and the army and navy. [illegible] but the [illegible] and we will show [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...presiding. Statements were made concerning the condition of the First, Second, Ninth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, and also of the Jews, showing, in a large number of facts, the good accomplished in a great variety of ways, improving the physical and moral interests of men. Letters have been received from soldiers and Chaplains testifying to the value of the efforts made for their welfare while in camp around our City. A German soldier remitted $2.0 as a thank offering, which was returned in publications. Rev. Dr. PARKER, the Pastor of the church, spoke briefly of the wisdom and efficiency of the movement, and urged the people to more fidelity, that there might be greater encouragement and larger success. Among the statistics given are 78,046 tracts, 602 volumes, 192 to Sabbath-schools, 399 to church, 48 temperance, 323 meetings and 40 conversions.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS FROM PORT ROYAL.—Thirteen prisoners of war, brought hither to the steamship *Ericsson* from Port Royal on Tuesday evening, were yesterday taken to the United States Marshal's office, and from thence to the House of Detention, to await orders from Washington for their disposal. They were taken in the recent expedition set on foot to destroy the railroad bridge between Charleston and Savannah. Among them is one contraband, nearly 70 years of age, who was employed as a drummer for the rebels. He freely expressed his satisfaction at the change in his circumstances, and said he had no desire to go back, although he left behind him a wife and three children. None of the white prisoners were able to tell what they were fighting for, although they intimated that they were ready to continue the fight if they ever got back.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—To-night, at the Academy of Music, the orphans of our City appeal to a generous public for aid. They are sadly in need, and the chills of Winter are upon them. A pleasant dramatic entertainment will be given this afternoon and evening for their benefit, and we trust that every reader of the TIMES will at least buy a ticket.

PERSONAL.—MAJ.-GEN. BANKS.—This patriotic and live General is not here as some suggest, for rest, nor yet for the purpose of organizing a Texas expedition, nor again, for family duty—but simply and only as a member of the committee appointed to examine the fortifications in and about the harbor of New-York. Gen. BANKS is well, and as ever, ardent for the restoration of the Union by the subjugation of its foes.

CRICKET AND BASE BALL.—The match for the benefit of the "Professionals" terminated yesterday in favor of the Long Island Eleven. New-York scored 80 in the first innings and 49 in the second. The Long Islanders made 92 runs in their first innings, and in the second got the number of runs required to win, with the loss of four wickets. To-day the base ball match between Brooklyn and New-York will take place.

OBITUARY.—Lieut. WM. WHELAN, formerly of the First Fire Zouaves, latterly of the First Regiment New-York Mounted Rifles, died on Sunday, the 26th, from the effect of wounds received on Saturday at Blackwater, Va., in a skirmish between the Rifles and a body of rebel cavalry. His body has been brought to this City, and the funeral will be announced in to-morrow's TIMES.

PERSONAL.—Mr. HENRY J. WINSER, editor of the *New South*, arrived in this City yesterday from Port Royal by the steamer *Ericsson*. Mr. WINSER'S little sheet is doing a good work in its Southern home, and we are glad to know that its merits are appreciated, and its profits more than considerable.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Fourth District Republican Congressional Convention, met last evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel and nominated WILLIAM H. GILSON Esq., proprietor of the International Hotel.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMSHIP.—There will be launched, from the ship-yard of J. SIMONSON, near the foot of Tenth-street Ferry, East River, at Green Point, at 2½ o'clock this day, a splendid side-wheel steamer of about 3,000 tons, for C. VANDERBILT of this City.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD.—The annual inspection of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, State Militia, Col. MARSHAL LEFFERTS commanding, took place yesterday afternoon, on Washington Parade-ground. The men, in heavy marching order, were inspected by Maj. HARRIOTT, of Gen. HALL'S Staff. The regiment turned out nearly 1,000 men.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term. *Part II.*—Nos. 3648, 3652, 3654, 3656, 3658, 3660, 3662, 3664, 3666, 3668, 3678, 3680, 3682, 3684, 3686, 3688, 3690, 3692, 3694, 3696. *Part III.*—Nos. 2365, 3091, 3115, 1921, 3570.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term.

United States Circuit Court—Oct 29

Before Judge Nelson.

GENERAL AVERAGE—SEPARATION OF CARGO.

Isaac Thacher et al. vs. *Alexander McAndrew et al.*—This case was brought to recover an amount claimed of the defendant as general average. The ship *Rachel*, bound from Liverpool to New-York, passed Sandy Hook, and on Sept. 22, 1859, struck on the West Bank. Efforts were made to get her off by tugs, but in vain. The agent of the underwriters came down with steam pumps and other apparatus, and her cargo was discharged into lighters, almost entirely. The cargo belonging to the defendants was discharged with lighters by Sept. 25, and was delivered to them on their signing an average bond. The efforts to get the ship off were then continued, and the vessel was finally got off on Nov. 11. The expense of thus getting her off exceeded the value of the ship when brought in the port. The plaintiffs claimed that the defendants should contribute to this expense.

NELSON, C. J.—This is, perhaps, a close case, but we are inclined to think, that on principle, the cargo of the defendants is bound to contribute in general average to the expenses of saving the vessel. The fact that the vessel stranded near the port of destination has somewhat embarrassed the case, taken in connection with the circumstances attending the delivery of the cargo by lighters. It is open to the observation that the cargo was not only separated from the vessel and the common impending peril, before most of the expenses in relieving the latter were incurred, but that the separation took place at the instance and expense of the consignees of the cargo. This view, however, to the extent stated is not sustained by the evidence. The cargo was discharged into the lighters to relieve the vessel; and the delivery thus at the port of destination is attributable to the accident of the proximity of the port. The cargo was at the risk and responsibility of the ship until delivered by her consignees on receiving bond for average contribution.

Indeed, we do not understand it to be denied, but that the expenses incurred in attempting to relieve the ship, including lightering and saving cargo, are properly chargeable in the general average. The point made is, that after the discharge of the cargo upon the lighters, and separation from the ship, the safety of the cargo no longer depended upon the saving of the vessel; and hence there was no longer any common peril impending or benefit derived from the expenses incurred.

That this is true in a literal sense is admitted. But is it true in a more general view of the facts of the case, or in contemplation of law? By the accident which occasioned the stranding of the vessel, both vessel and cargo were exposed to one common danger, and the expenses incurred were incurred with a view to the safety of both, and, of course, for their common benefit. Steam-tugs were employed, and efforts made to start the vessel from her sand-bed—steam-pumps and wrecking apparatus used. These efforts failing, then commenced sending down yards and spars, and placing cargo into lighters. All these were expenses incurred, and efforts made by the master, who represented the interests of all concerned.

These efforts were continued by the master until and after he was joined by Capt. MORRIS, the agent sent by the underwriters of the ship, who then took charge of the business.

The question, under these circumstances, is, Is the cargo exempt from all expenses incurred in relieving the ship after it was placed in safety upon the lighters? We agree, if the consignees of the cargo had accepted it thus delivered, at the sides of the stranded ship, the separation would have been complete, and it would have been no longer connected with the danger or its incidents. But this cannot be predicated. The cargo continued as a part of the adventure not yet terminated. It cannot be doubted but if any damage had happened to it in the transfer to the lighters, or in the conveyance to the port, the loss would have been the subject of general average, and the ship liable for its share. And, in this sense, the cargo is still interested in the safety of the ship. It is said, the consignees of the cargo do not claim any average contribution. But, their release or waiver cannot affect the question. The test is, is the vessel legally liable?

There is certainly a difficulty in laying down any general rule by which to determine the measure of expense the master or owner, in case of a vessel stranded by peril of the sea, may incur, and to which the cargo saved must contribute. That expenses may be incurred, indeed that it is oftentimes the duty of the masters or owner to incur them, is not to be denied. We do not see but the measure of them must depend upon the exercise of sound judgment, and good faith, under all the circumstances of the case. No fixed amount can be settled in advance. There may be abuses, as in every case where the rule of liability turns upon the exercise of the human judgment in the given case. The only remedy we know of consists in the supervision of the Courts. We cannot say, in this case, that the owner should have caused his whole cargo to be abandoned to the underwriters, or that he forfeited his right to the contribution by the continuance of them.

Judgment for plaintiffs for amount of verdict.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Lord; for defendants, Mr. Hamilton.

PIREARMS PATENT.

Rollin White et al vs. *Herman Baker et al.*—NELSON, C. J.—The bill in this case is filed to restrain the defendants from infringing the patent of Rollin White, issued 3d April, 1855, for an improvement in repeating firearms. After describing the improvement, and the mode of constructing it, the patentee states his claim, the one in dispute, "extending the chambers o o of the rotating cylinder. A right through the rear of the said cylinder for the purpose of enabling the said chamber to be charged at the rear, either by hand or by a self-acting charger substantially as described."

The description of the cylinder in the patent is as follows: "A is a rotating chambered cylinder, having the chambers, *a a*, bored right through it, and not a slightly conical, with the smallest part in front, in order that a cartridge may be inserted easily in the back, but that the ball may fit tight when it arrives in its place, and not go through till the charge explodes."

The defendant's pistol differs from the plaintiff's in this: that the chambers are bored cylindrical instead of conical, and a flange is used upon the cartridge, which answers the purpose of the conical chamber. It is argued that this rotating chamber is described and claimed as a whole by White, the patentee, and as the one used by the defendants differs in respect to the form of the chamber, there is no infringement. This, we think, is a mistake.

The substance of the invention is, in extending the chambers through the cylinder, so that it may be loaded by inserting the charge in the rear instead of the front, as heretofore. The conical form is incidental with a view of checking the advance of the charge beyond a given point, and embraced in contemplation of law all the equivalents, of which the contrivance of the defendants is one. Or, at most, this contrivance is but an improvement upon the invention of White, and cannot be used upon it without his assent.

There is a good deal of evidence in the case going to the question of novelty in the improvement of the patentee. We have examined the whole of it, and are satisfied that the weight of it is decidedly with the complainants.

Decree for complainants.

For complainants, Mr. Stoughton, for respondents, Mr. Gifford and Mr. Sargent.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ASSIGNMENT.

St Guillaume et al. vs. *I. R. Thorne et al.*—NELSON, C. J.—The bill in this case was filed against the defendants to set aside an assignment on the 11th March, 1860, by two of them to a third for the benefit of creditors, on a charge of fraud. The fraud charged consisted in the two creditors having preferred the debt of one Cooper to the amount of $15,000, which amount it is insisted was left with them as special partner, and was chargeable for the debts of the firm. On the other hand it is insisted the amount was a loan by Cooper to the firm, for the usual rate of interest of *seven* per cent. A good deal of very irregular proof has been taken in the case—much of it hearsay—which has continued and complicated it, but on looking into the evidence which is competent and relevant, we think the weight of it maintains the position of the defendants, namely, that the moneys were left with the firm as a loan, and not otherwise connected with its business.

This view is conclusive of the case, and the decree must be for the defendants.

For plaintiffs, Judge Cowles for defendants, Mr. Ely, Mr. Roelker, and Mr. Norton.

A Horse Case—A Contract for Sale of "Pony" Disputed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Seab Davis.

Virgil Whitcomb vs. *Walter M. Hungerford.*—The plaintiff sues the defendant for an alleged unlawful conversion of a certain chestnut mare called *Pony*. The plaintiff complains that on the 24th day of September, 1860, the defendant sold and delivered to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff received from the defendant a chestnut mare at an agreed price of $1,000, and the plaintiff paid $100 down on account, but that prior to the commencement of this action, the defendant, without the knowledge or consent of the plaintiff, took the mare and converted her to his own use, in consequence of which the plaintiff has sustained $1,000 damages.

The defendant denies ever having made a sale of the mare to the plaintiff, or that the mare was ever in any way in the plaintiff's possession, but has ever remained his own property. It is also alleged that on the 24th of September, 1860, the plaintiff came to the defendant, and agreed to pay $100 for the privilege of buying the mare within thirty days, at the price of $1,000, and that in case Whitcomb, the plaintiff, should *not* buy the mare within that time, that then he should forfeit the one hundred dollars. It was moreover agreed, as is alleged, that the mare should remain in Hiram Woodruff's stable during the thirty days, and that Whitcomb should pay for the stabling, &c.

Hiram Woodruff was on the stand, and testified that he knew nothing of the agreement as to the sale between Whitcomb and Hungerford. All he knew was that Hungerford brought the mare to him, and Hungerford paid for her keeping. Whitford came down to his stable two or three times, perhaps, and looked at the mare, but never claimed any ownership. He had driven the mare at a race, where she beat a Connecticut horse, making 2 28¾ time. He got twenty-five dollars for driving her, and half of the forfeit. He testified, however, to having no interest in the mare.

At the close of plaintiff's case, the counsel for defendant moved to dismiss the complaint, which motion was denied.

After summing up by counsel, the Court took the papers, and reserved the decision.

Harrington & Grant for plaintiff. Truman Smith for defendant.

Practice—Jurisdiction of Supreme Court over Justices' Judgments.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Barnard and Clerke.

Jasper T. Van Cleeck vs. *Myron H. Clark et al.*—This action was brought to obtain an injunction against the prosecution, by defendants, of an action in a District Court, upon a non-resident's surety bond, and also to obtain a stay of proceedings on a judgment in the District Court.

The facts are these: the plaintiff, a non-resident debtor, on commencing an action against the defendants, was compelled to file security for costs. On the trial, a judgment was rendered in favor of defendants, from which plaintiff appealed and filed security on appeal. Before the appeal was determined, the defendant began his action in a District Court to collect costs. The General Term, by an injunction by Justice INGRAHAM now decide that the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction in the matter. The plaintiff might have moved on the original action before a judgment was recovered on the bond for an order staying any action on the same until the decision of the appeal, as the parties were still suitors in this Court where the bond was given, and the bond was on file with the clerk of the Court; such an order was binding on the defendants, and obedience to it could have been compelled. Instead of making this application, the plaintiff went to the District Court and tried the cause there, and after a decision against him seeks the aid of the Court by way of injunction in this suit. This, we think, he cannot do. The remedy is as before intimated. It is not necessary here to commence one action to stay proceedings in another, and where a party has a remedy, which he neglects to apply for, until it is too late to obtain the relief he wants, he should not afterwards, without any excuse for his delay in the first instance, be allowed to resort to a new action for that purpose. The second motion appealed from is for a stay of proceedings on the judgment in the District Court. By the recovery of judgment there, the case is beyond the reach of this Court. We have no control over the judgments of the District Courts. An order to stay proceedings on a judgment there would be inoperative. The Court might order the bond to be cancelled, but that would not affect the judgment recovered upon it in another Court. The motion for relief in this Court is too late. As the plaintiff has pleaded the matter in the action in the District Court, and appealed to the Common Pleas in that case, it is unnecessary for us to express any opinion on the sufficiency of the defence. The Common Pleas is the appropriate tribunal to decide that question. We think neither of the remedies sought by the plaintiff was appropriate or proper, and that the decisions appealed from were correct, and should be affirmed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Thompson et als. vs. *Shenard et als.*—*Perley* vs. *Sutton et al.*—*Brunner et als* vs. *Cunningham et als.*—Motions denied.

In the Matter of the Petition of Caroline F. McFrame.—Granted, unless guardian, within twenty days, shall procure a loan on less property than is proposed in the papers.

Morse vs. *Tasker.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Truscott vs. *Brett et al.*—Reference ordered.

Lansdale vs. *Salmzer et al.*—Default opened, and cause set down for next Friday, on payment of costs of trial and of motion.

Wolmart vs. *Cutler.*—Motion denied, with leave to plaintiff to renew motion, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hall.

Wakeman vs. *Grinnell.*—Motion granted.

Sutton vs. *Jones &c.*—*The Same* vs. *The Same.*—*The Same* vs. *The Same.*—Motions for reference granted.

Before Justice Monell.

The Bank of Metropolitan Redemption vs. *Sturgis Jr., et al.*—Judgment for defendants, dismissing complaint with costs, findings of fact and conclusions of law on file.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Schaefer vs. *Sick.*—The affidavits in this case are unsatisfactory. There must be a reference to take proof respecting the original representations, and any device to entice the defendant within the County of New-York, to subject him to arrest. On the confirmation of the referee's report, if he reports in favor of the plaintiff on both grounds, the motion must be denied, with $10 costs. If in favor of the defendant, on either ground, it must be granted, with a like costs to him. (Papers with Clerk at Chambers.)

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 29, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '62, Reg.	100	20 Erie Railway	64⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s '67, Reg.	101⅜	50 do	b30 64⅝
8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103¾	300 do	b30 64
30,000 U.S 6s, '81 Coup	103¾	300 do	63⅞
4,000 do	103	100 do	s30 63⅞
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	93	50 do	b10 63⅞
25,000 Treas 7.30 Tr Nc	108	300 do	s5 63⅞
2,000 do ...Indrsed	102⅜	100 Erie R. Pref	94⅝
11,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. C.	99	250 do	90½
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	65	100 do	s60 90½
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	63½	100 do	90¾
2,000 Mo. St. 6s Indsed		200 do	s60 90⅝
to H. & St. Jo. R.	71	250 Hudson River R	73¾
2,000 Cal. St. 7s	114	do	b30 73¾
6,000 U. R. 4th M. Bds	101¾	225 do	73⅝
5,000 Mich. C. & C. 1st M. Sk. Fd. Bs	112	60 Tol. & Wabash R	31
7,000 Mich. So. 2d m.	100	30 Harlem Railroad	22
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	109	200 do	21¾
500 Ill. C. R. bonds	105¾	100 Harlem R. Pref	50½
24,000 Al. & T. H. 1st M. 2s	59	200 do	50⅝
8,500 Al. & T. H. in bs	58	260 Mich. Central R	90⅝
15,000 do	58⅝	do	s10 90¾
15,000 C & N. W. ass bds	87	100 do	91
5,000 do	88½	500 M. S. & N. I. R	45½
3,000 Ft. & St. J. R. bs.	50	500 do	45⅞
20,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	89	500 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	85
3,000 Ga. & C. 2d indg	102½	200 do	85¼
5,000 C. & Tol. 1st bs	103	100 do	b4 85¼
10,000 do	103¼	50 Panama Railroad	151
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st m.	77	5 do	s15 151½
2,000 C. & P. 2d m. bs	100	1350 Ill. Cen. Rd. Scrip	91
1,500 Clev. & P. 4m	76	50 do	s10 92⅞
7,000 Detroit M. & T. 1m.	68¾	250 Clev. & Pitts. R	39
10 Bank of New-York	107	500 do	39⅛
10 Bank of Commerce	98	100 do	b30 39
20 Ocean Bank	85	700 do	38⅞
20 Bank N. America	102	1,600 do	b3 38
15 Shoe & L. Bank	101¾	50 Gal. & Chi. R	85¼
20 Penn. Coal Co	169	50 do	85⅞
11 Cumber. Coal Pref.	13½	150 do	86
50 do	13¾	100 do	c 86⅛
25 do	13¾	50 do	s30 86
25 Nic. Trans Co	8	700 Clev. & Toledo R	70½
200 do	7¾	100 Chi. & Rock Is. R	84¾
10 do	8	100 do	b30 84¾
50 Del. & H. Canal Co.	111	200 do	84
50 Pac. Mail St. Co	122	110 do	s30 83½
14 do	121⅝	100 do	83⅝
115 do	121½	100 do	83⅞
150 do	121¾	50 Mill. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	74½
50 do	b30 122	100 do	75
50 N. Y. Cen. R	98	100 Toledo & Wab. Frt.	75
500 do	s10 97⅝	200 do	75⅛
100 do	100	100 Pitts., F. W. & C.	b30 98¾
50 Nor & Wor R	76	50 do	b60 98¾
100 do	77		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 81, Reg	103¾	200 Cumb. Coal Pref	13½
10,000 U.S 6s, 81, Cou	103½	125 Harlem Railroad	21½
8,000 do	103¾	100 Harlem R. Pref	49½
1,000 U. S. 6s, 71, Cou	93	100 do	49¾
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	53¾	60 do	49
10,000 do	53½	200 Reading Railroad	74⅞
5,000 do	53	900 do	75
2,000 Clev. & Pitts. 6m.	75	200 Clev. & Pitts. R	38¾
1,000 A. & T. H., 1st m.	58	1025 Mich. Cen. R	91¾
10,000 do	58¼	200 do	s30 91
15,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	90	10 do	91
20 Nic Tran Co	7⅞	50 do	b60 91½
50 do	8	100 R. S. & N. Is. R	s30 45
5 Pac. Mail St. Co	121¾	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s 0 85
285 do	122	100 do	84⅞
100 N. Y. Central R	96½	200 do	85
20 do	96⅝	1500 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	92¾
500 Erie Railway	63½	100 do	s30 92
200 do	s10 63⅝	500 Gal. & Chi. R	85⅝
500 do	63½	100 Clev. & Tol. R	70½
150 Erie R. Preferred	90⅞	300 do	70¾
500 Hudson River R	73½	200 do	70⅝
50 do	73	1500 Ch. & R. I. R	84⅝
100 do	b60 73½	50 do	b30 84⅝
250 do	s30 73⅝	500 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	100¾
500 do	s30 73⅝	100 do	b60 100
500 do	73½		

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29—P. M.

The Export clearances of the week, exclusive of Specie, exceed *five millions of dollars* in value. For the fortnight, the values are over *ten millions of dollars*. Nothing like this result in our Export Trade has ever before been known at the port of New-York. The present weekly return is made up almost exclusively of the Agricultural Produce of the great Middle and Northwestern States. The Cotton of the South included, is only 1,424 bales, as against 3,224 bales the previous week. The declared totals are:

For week ending Oct. 25, 1862	$5,009,126
Same week, Oct. 26, 1861	2,884,345
Same week, Oct. 25, 1860	2,108,581

The price of Gold to-day is 131⅝@131¾ ₱ cent., latest sales at 131¾ ₱ cent., closing 131⅝@131¾ ₱ cent. The rates of Exchange on London are 144@145 ₱ cent. The market since the Boston steamer mail is quiet, and only a moderate business was done to-day. The price of Money rates from 4 to 6 ₱ cent on temporary loan to the Brokers. There is a good supply at or within this quotation to-day. The United States Notes for Custom-house use are 127¼ ₱ cent. The Customs to-day are $127,000. We learn that the receipts into the Treasury from the Inland Revenue Stamp and other Taxes, Licenses and Excise Duties, are rapidly on the increase. Through the next month (of November) they are likely to average $250,000 per day, perhaps more, if the whole machinery of the Inland Revenue Act should be perfected. The 3 ₱ cent. Excise Duty upon Domestic Manufactures, we have reason to believe, will double the calculation made by the Committee of Ways and Means last Winter upon this source of revenue, owing to the enhanced value of nearly all descriptions of manufactures.

The Stock Exchange is rather firmer to-day on United States Stocks and Treasury paper, while the Railway Shares are less firm than on Monday or Tuesday, and the prevailing disposition was in the direction of selling at both sessions of the Board. A fair amount of business was done, but scarcely equal to either of the previous days of the week. On the Western Roads the market has but part of its buoyancy, while on the New-York Central and Erie there is less disposition to speculate for the further rise. In Hudson River there is an additional rise of ¼@1 ₱ cent., with a strong demand. We notice a number of transactions, within a few days, in the shares of the old Nicaragua Transit Company, at an advance to $7 50@$9 ₱ share. No plausible reason appears to be assigned for the movement, except that the Nicaragua route to the Pacific has been or is about to be reopened. If this be the cause of the galvanizing operation in the old Transit Shares, we deem it proper to state, on what we deem good authority, that the Roberts' line of steamers to and from California via Nicaragua, has no connection whatever with the former grant of the Nicaragua Government. As a law suit is still pending between Mr. VANDERBILT and the old Transit Company, it is possible that the purchase of the shares at the low figure may have some relation to the progress of this litigation.

Late in the afternoon the demand for Hudson River Stock continued firm and advancing. On other descriptions the changes were not important from the printed sales at the Second Board. The following were about the last figures: the General market leaving off with an improved speculative spirit. The sales of Hudson River, at 75 ₱ cent., amount to over 2,000 shares:

	Thos.	Wed.		Thos.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103¾	103¾	N. Y. Central	96⅝	96⅝
Treas 7.30 ₱ cts	108	108	Erie Common	63⅛	63½
U. S. 5s, 1874	93	93	Erie Preferred	90⅝	90¾
Missouris	53½	53	Hudson	73¾	73⅞
Tennessees	55	54½	Mich. Central	90⅞	91
Pacific	121	121¾	Mich. Southern	45¾	45⅞
Panama	150	150	Illinois Cen	93	93½
Rock Island	84½	85⅛	Toledo	70¾	70⅞
Galena	90½	89¾	Pittsburgh	39⅛	39½
Harlem	22	21⅝	Mich. Cen. and R	84¼	84

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	105⅝	Bank of the Republic	99
Union	103	Bank of N. America	102
America	118	Hanover	76½
North River	53	Metropolitan	104
Tradesmen's	103	Grocers	100
Chemical	451	East River	90
Mechanics' & Traders'	107	Nassau	101
Merchants' Exchange	93	Shoe and Leather	101
Seventh Ward	120	Corn Exchange	100
Commerce	98	Continental	92
Mechanics' Banking Assn	95	Marine	91
Broadway	130	Importers' & Traders'	114
Pacific	83	Park	114

The following sales of Stocks were made this afternoon, by A. H. MULLER:

...hants Bank	14
...hers and Drovers' Bank	11
...hattan Bank	104
...erican Exchange Bank	87
...ropean Bank	8

The following were the bids made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109¼	T. H. & A. 2d & P.	83¾
N. Y. Cen. 8s, R. Est	108	T. H. & A. secs., pref	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'r.	105	Chi. & N. W.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	105½	Chi. & N. W. G. R. Ex	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	113	Chi. & N. W. Ap. Ex	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Convt. '76	114	Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	93
Erie firsts, 6s	117	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d	88½
Erie seconds, 7s	113	Chi. & N. W. seconds	33
Erie thirds, '62	107½	Ham. & St. Jo. firsts	60
Erie fourths, '80	101½	Del., Lack. & W. sec	108
Erie fifths, '82	98¾	Tol. & Wab. firsts	97
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	99	Tol. & Wab. seconds	89½
Hudson firsts, '60	114	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	87
Hudson seconds, s f	112½	Mil. & P. du Ch. firsts	63½
Hudson thirds, '75	104¾	Gal. & Chi. firsts	108
Hudson Conv., '67	93	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	110
Harlem firsts, '59-'73	112½	Clev. & Tol. s f	103
Harlem seconds, '64	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	105
Harlem 4th m., '59-'72	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	77
M. S. & N. I. seconds	99¾	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	101
Nor. Ind. Gen. line, 6s	104	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	98
M. S. & N. I. 1st m. s f	109	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c.	106¾	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	74¾
St. L. A. & T. H. 1sts	98		

The following recent letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, is addressed to the President of one of the Boston Banks:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 22.

MY DEAR SIR: I am much surprised by the statement you say has been made by one who ought to know, that the Government intend to refuse payment of the 5 ₱ cent. and 6 ₱ cent. temporary deposits, in anything but 5-20s. I certainly have never entertained a thought of paying them in anything except the currency in which they were received, that is to say, United States notes; unless, indeed—they are paid in gold.

The idea that they are to be paid in anything but money, however, is only about as absurd and groundless as the statement that the National debt amounts to two thousand millions of dollars; and yet, this statement was gravely put forth in the leading resolution of the Conservative Convention, which met the other day in Faneuil Hall. On the day that resolution was adopted, the National debt amounted to less than $640,000,000. I wish I had thought of it, and I would have obtained the precise figures at the Department before I came down. (I am writing at my house,) and I would have given them to you. Six hundred and forty millions, compared with what we have to show for the expenditure of our part of it—seventy odd millions, you know, was the legacy of the Buchanan Administration—is bad enough. I certainly do not contemplate it with complacency. With still less complacency do I contemplate its increase actual since the resolution was adopted, and prospective for the year, at the rate of a million and a quarter a day. But still six hundred and forty millions is not two thousand millions, nor do I think think it wise or patriotic to say two thousand when six hundred and forty represents the truth. It was said doubtless by mistake.

You may show this letter to whom you please, and if you choose, though it is written with a running pen, as you see, print the substance of it.

S. P. CHASE.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct 29, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 50 bbls. Ashes, 14,317 bbls. Flour, 110 bags Corn Meal, 131,098 bushels Wheat, 128,183 bushels Corn, 13,442 bushels Barley, 19,087 bushels Oats, 4,900 bushels Malt, 1,089 pkgs. Provisions, and 342 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in fair request at $8 for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 317 bbls., including 258 bbls. Pots and 59 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE Sales, to-day, 2,000 bags Rio at 26c. @ 27c., 100 bags Maracaibo and 50 bags Laguayra at 28c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand at somewhat firmer though not quotably higher prices. Sales, since our last, 1,500 bales, including Middlings, at 59½c. ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are in demand at $2 75@$4 37½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel are at more attention, including No. 1 at $15 50@$16, and No. 2 at $6 50@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are in good request at 50c.@55c. for Scale, and 25c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand to-day, at a further advance of 10@15c. ₱ bbl., the market closing, however, rather heavily. The reported sales since our last odd 9,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 30@$5 40, a good to choice extra State at $5 60@$5 75, Superfine Western, Inferior to choice, at $5 00@$5 15, extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 25@$5 35, round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$7 15 @bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20 @ $5 05
Extra State	6 25 @ 6 35
Superfine Western	5 00 @ 5 05
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 25 @ 6 35
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping grds	7 00 @ 7 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 20 @ 7 50
Extra Genesee	6 70 @ 8 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 05 @ 9 50

Southern Flour is dragging; sales 3,300 bbls., at $6 10@$7 20 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., $7 35@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$9 50 for very superior family brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand and is freely offered; sales to-day 500 bbls. Extra, at $5 30@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand, at $5 30@$5 85 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, $4 for Marsh & Calorie, and $4 05@$4 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been good for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $2 20@$2 10 Buncho do. at $2 75@$3 00 ₱ box; currants, at 11½c. @12c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active request for export, and has again advanced 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. At the close the market was less buoyant. The reported sales since our last comprise 220,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 50@$1 55, Amber Western at $1 41@$1 47, Red Western (Winter) at $1 36@$1 41, Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 32@$1 35, Milwaukee Club, at $1 20@$1 31½, Chicago Spring, at $1 14@$1 20, and White Kentucky, at $1 60@$1 bushel. Corn has been in good demand, and buoyant. Sales since our last 103,300 bushels, at 70c.@71c. for Mixed Western, 65c.@66c. for Eastern Mixed, 66c.@67c. for unsound, 74c.@75c. for Yellow Western, and 73c.@75c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 80c.@90c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales of 6,200 bushels. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada, at 55c.@56c.; Western, at 54c.@54½c., and State, at 56c.@57c. ₱ bushel. Barley is unchanged.

HAY—North River bale is in good request, at 60c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in fair demand, to-day, at 18c.@25c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—The inquiry has been mainly for Manila, at 8½c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in brisk request at buoyant prices. Prime Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27c.; Rio Grande, 25c.@26c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds, 225,000, against 300,000 same date last year.

LATHS—Eastern are in good demand at $1 20 ₱ thousand.

MOLASSES—Sales 530 bbls. New-Orleans at 47c. @50c., 250 bbls. do. do., by auction, at 37c.@46½c., 10 hhds. Barbadoes at 43c., a small lot of common Porto Rico at 36c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally inactive at former quotations.

OIL

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

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Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—MONEY.

WINTER GARDEN—MERCHANT OF VENICE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHARD III.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PALVERITE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway—TREATY WITH JAPAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIBBELL'S CALIFORNIA.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We do not learn from our correspondents that any further movement of the Army of the Potomac has taken place since Gen. BURNSIDE crossed the river and proceeded to Lovettsville. A dispatch from Harper's Ferry states that the movements of the enemy are "very mysterious," and reports in regard to them are conflicting. One report states that the whole force under HILL and JACKSON has moved from Bunker's Hill to Charlestown, occupying the whole of that village and the roads a mile this side. Another large force had occupied a declivity half a mile beyond the village. The beating of the rebel drums can be distinctly heard at Halltown.

There have been material changes in the organization of the army since the battle of Antietam. The several corps are now commanded as follows:

Second (SUMNER'S)—Maj.-Gen. D. N. COUCH.
Ninth (BURNSIDE'S)—Brig.-Gen. WILCOX.
Twelfth (BANKS')—Maj.-Gen. STOCUM.

These corps, embracing fully half the army, are understood to be all under the general command of Gen. BURNSIDE. The remainder, directly under Gen. MCCLELLAN, are commanded thus:

First (HOOKER'S)—Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS.
Fifth—Maj.-Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER.
Sixth—Maj.-Gen. WM. B. FRANKLIN.

The army has been greatly strengthened since the battle of Antietam, by the addition of new regiments. It is now probably the largest army ever seen upon the American continent.

A destructive fire occurred at Harper's Ferry, yesterday, which burnt a train of cars loaded with forage, and for the fourth time during the rebellion, destroyed the trestle-work on the Maryland side. The bridge, however, was saved.

A dispatch from Gen. SIGEL, received at Washington, on Tuesday, states that a rebel deserter came into our lines on that morning, and reported only 5,000 troops at Richmond and 5,000 more at Fredericksburgh, Va. This deserter also reports that it is stated in high military circles in Richmond, that Gen. LEE will fall back to Gordonsville, where he will go into Winter quarters.

Dispatches from Gen. CURTIS and Gen. GRANT, received at the War Department, indicate that the rebels in Missouri are being dealt with in the most prompt and effectual manner. Fifteen hundred of them were attacked at Putnam's Ferry on the 27th inst., and several were killed and over forty taken prisoners. An expedition to Clarkson, thirty-four miles from New-Madrid, has also been entirely successful. Ten rebels were killed and a number wounded, and the Colonel commanding, a Captain, three Lieutenants, three Surgeons and thirty-seven men were captured, together with seventy stand of arms, forty-two horses, a large quantity of ammunition, &c.

The New-Albany (Ind.) *Ledger*, of Friday evening says: "We to-day heard Gen. ROUSSEAU express his opinion of Gen. BUELL'S campaign in Kentucky. He asserts that the complaints of inefficiency and want of energy made by the partisan Press against Gen. BUELL are unjust, ungenerous and false. He had done all that any man could do under the circumstances. Under the wisdom of this Generalship BRAGG had been driven, almost destitute of subsistence, out of Kentucky, and the State saved from the horrors of war within its own border. He fully vindicated Gen. BUELL from the slanderous charges made against him, and he further declares that he has the unbounded confidence of every General and intelligent Field Officer in his command.

"Occasional," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, explains the presence of Gen. BANKS in New-York as connected with a projected expedition to Texas. He is to open his headquarters here for its organization. This expedition is to proceed direct to the coast and obtain a lodgement, and is to receive cooperation from another expedition now organizing in the West, under Gen. MCCLERNAND, which is to proceed down the Mississippi, clearing away all obstructions on its passage. The occupation of Texas by the National troops will give an opportunity to the Union element, known to exist there, to show itself, and will seriously cripple the bogus Confederacy in more ways than one, and especially in the item of supplies.

On Saturday, a gentleman from Charlestown, Va., arrived in Cincinnati. He reports that he left there a few days since, in company with several other citizens of that place, for Cincinnati, and that all save himself were captured by the rebels and taken back to Charlestown. He states that LORING has been reinforced by FLOYD, and that the rebel pickets were at the Kanawha Salines and Camp Platt. JENKINS' cavalry pickets extend as low down the Kanawha as Camp Piers.

GENERAL NEWS.

The German Democrats of New-York had a large ratification meeting last evening at the Cooper Institute, with the usual accompaniments of music, banners, rockets, lights, Ward processions and cannon. In the hall, C. GODFREY GUNTHER presided, and addresses were delivered in English by Hon. S. S. COX, of Ohio, and Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS, and in German by Messrs. FICKLER, MERKEL, OTTENDORFER, BERGMANN and BUCHSWEILER. An outside concourse listened to the German speeches. Messrs. WEIL VON BUHL, Dr. FRESE, Dr. JULIUS KORN and others. Anti-Administration resolutions were passed, and the throng continued until a late hour.

The Board of Education had a quorum present at their rooms at 5 P. M. yesterday, but the gas meter having failed, the hall could not be lighted, and there was no session.

The trial of JACOB WEILER, for the murder of his wife, was concluded in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, but the jury had not been able to agree upon a verdict at a late hour last evening.

The North German Lloyds steamer *Bremen*, which was to have left Southampton on the 11th inst. for New-York, is not coming, having been laid up for the Winter. Her mails will be brought by the *Edinburgh*.

The Madame ANNA BISHOP, whose death at St. Paul, Minn., has been announced, was not the celebrated singer, but the wife of the keeper of a hotel in that place.

Gen. TYLER has given consent to the shipment to Cairo, for the contrabands at that point, of nearly a car-load of rebel blankets and men's clothing, which were captured, and sent up to Chicago for the prisoners, and are not all needed.

His Excellency, the Governor-General of Canada, has appointed Dec. 4 as a day of Thanksgiving in the Province.

The cargo of the prize schooner *Louisa* was sold in Philadelphia on Tuesday and generally brought first rate prices. The coffee sold for 26½ cents the pound, the tea 61 cents the pound, salt $1 32½ the sack, soap 6½ cents per pound, pepper 22½ cents per pound, the brogans $5 25 the dozen pair.

The design of the Navy Department to have the sloop-of-war *Dale*, now at Philadelphia, fitted up for a school-ship, has been abandoned, and she is now undergoing the necessary alteration to fit her for an ordnance storeship. Most of her water-tanks have been taken out to make room for the storage of shot and shell, which she is to take to the Gulf.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, whose depot, engine house, shops, &c., at Chambersburgh, Pa., were destroyed by STUART'S cavalry, is rebuilding the different structures, some of which will be larger and much improved.

The Stock market was steady on Government Securities, yesterday, the demand showing some improvement for United States 6s, 1881, and Treasury paper. The Railway list was generally weaker, the prominent exception being Hudson River. Gold fell off to $131½@131¾; Exchange closed 144½@145 ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were again dearer yesterday, but less active, and at the close, heavy. Provisions were moderately dealt in, at about former rates. Groceries, Cotton, Hay, Hops, Manila Hemp, Linseed Oil, Tallow, Whisky, Fish, Wool and Tobacco were in fair request at buoyant prices. The freight engagements were light, with 616 vessels of all classes in port.

Keep the Real Issue Before the People.

But four more working days before the election. Make the most of them. The canvass has been far too brief, considering the tremendous interests involved. The Seymourites were earliest in the field, and sowed falsehood broadcast, which has poisoned tens of thousands of honest minds. They have taken great pains, too, to screen the prime issues of the contest, and to push forward others in their place of merely secondary account, or of no account whatever. Misapprehensions still prevail to a very mischievous extent. These need to be cleared up, and it can be done, too, if every true patriot, in his own sphere, will make himself a missionary in the work. Processions, flags, multiplied meetings, and all the other material means of stimulating energy, have figured less in this canvass than in any other for years back, owing doubtless to the comparative looseness of party organization and discipline. But energy is needed more than ever. The party questions which have ordinarily appealed to the public judgment have been insignificant in comparison with the stupendous issues now presented. At best, but poor justice can be done to those issues. But it is every patriot's business to see to it that he and his neighbors apprehend them as justly as possible, and to be sure that all shall vote, and vote right.

Rightly presented, the case is simply this: On the one side is a candidate who, from the first rebel gun, has sustained the war from his fortune and with his sword—who upholds *all means* which the President deems necessary to the success of the war—who makes the only true end of the war the *unconditional submission* of the rebels to the Constitution—and whose election will be a new proof to the rebels of the unalterable determination of the North to maintain the Federal authority, and a new incentive upon them to abandon at once a contest which must come to nothing more or less than that in the end. On the other side is a candidate who opposed the war as long as opposition was possible, and, up to the time of his nomination, had never contributed a dollar toward its prosecution—who would refuse what the President considers the indispensable means of its success—who declares himself a believer in what he calls conciliation, and would gladly make terms with the rebels; and whose election would be a direct assurance to the rebels that the longer they hold out the better terms they will get, and that, if they hold out long enough they will have their independence itself.

Such, succinctly, is the essential issue which the Empire State must pronounce upon next Tuesday. It is of the utmost importance that it should be met intelligently and faithfully. The decision must tell greatly upon the future spirit of the war—perhaps may settle its character as a success or a failure. Our State has an influence corresponding to its predominance in population and wealth. Woe be to the good cause, if that influence is made to go to the encouragement of the enemy.

SEYMOUR AND HOPE FOR THE REBELS.—"Elect SEYMOUR," said NORTON at the Park meeting, "and you choose a statesman whose election would throw over the South *a gleam of hope*." Precisely so. The rebels will take comfort from it unquestionably. They will understand that the North is no longer a unit—that the peace policy is bound to prevail here—and that they have only to persevere to be soon in a position to dictate terms in the Union, or maintain their independence out of it, just as they may please. Of course they associate SEYMOUR—and hope. Not so with WADSWORTH. That name means *no hope* short of unconditional submission. They fear it, and for that very reason, above all others, we shall cleave to it. As we intend to use our iron-clads and our field batteries to crush the rebellion and not to court it, to bring despair and not hope to the Confederacy, so ought we to use our ballots. It is senseless and suicidal to make two policies—one in the field and another out of it. All the power of the Nation, military or civil, material or moral, ought to converge to the same end. That end is the destruction of the rebellion. Votes are weapons, as well as muskets or cannon. They are formidable, too—none more so. Could our Northern ballot boxes send forth an absolute unanimity of thorough war sentiment, it would strike upon the rebels like a very thunderbolt from the skies, scattering confusion and dismay in a style that we have long looked for in vain. Moral power in this struggle is even more potent than material. The two combined would be irresistible. We should see to it that so far as depends upon us, they act together, and that thus the rebels shall be deprived of their last hope; instead of giving the rebels hope, as this Seymourite demagogue solicits.

A Few Calm Words to Patriotic Democrats.

The defeat of a political party from the fact that its members were engaged in defending their country with their lives, is not likely to impair it seriously. The Western Democrats who sent their brethren and friends to the war and then "betrayed them at the polls," will not, probably, enjoy their dishonorable victory any great length of time. The cause of the Union can bear many such defeats and yet be just as strong.

When the war is over and the soldiers return to their political duties, the power won by demsgognes while they were fighting, will be eagerly returned to the hands of those brave men and their party by a grateful people. Therefore, the Western reverses should not discourage the friends of liberty and progress here. But there is another aspect of the Western elections, which deserves more consideration, and which may have its counterpart in the Eastern States.

There has been, without doubt, a profound feeling of dissatisfaction among a portion of the Western people, at the supposed want of vigor and nerve shown by the Administration in conducting the war. It is not the Emancipation Proclamation which has offended them, as *our* Democrats insidiously give out, on the contrary, they only complain at the want of severe and energetic measures. Their cry is not, "Let the wayward sisters go!" but, "Punish rebellion and restore the Union!" In certain districts these discontented patriots, uniting with the Pro-Slavery Democrats, have carried the opposition tickets—not on the basis of submission, as the New-York Seymourite leaders propose, but of greater activity and severity to the rebels. They have entered into this opposition to the Government, because they despaired in any other way of stimulating it to intensity and earnestness of action. Many honest and patriotic citizens of New-York State will very probably propose to themselves a similar course. They will either stay away from the polls, or they will vote with the Seymour party, in order to signify their discontent with the inactivity of the Administration.

We desire to address a few calm words of reasonable consideration to such. We admit their honesty of purpose and their patriotic intentions, but we submit whether they are not endangering by their course the very existence of the nation. It should be remembered that we are in the very crisis of the war. We are just at the point where we shall surely drift on the breakers or steer out to a clear and open sea. Hesitation, or weakness now may ruin us. We have chosen our pilot and our captain, and we cannot now change them. Whatever defects they may show, whatever honest errors they may have committed, must be patiently accepted at this moment. Mutiny and factious opposition will not strengthen them, and may wreck us.

We have never unduly eulogized the Administration. As is well known, we have criticized its failings to the very verge of any good relations with it. But what we have to say to practical and reasonable men is: We cannot change the Government. Any opposition of a factious nature will only encourage the rebels and hamper the Administration. *The war must be fought out.* And to elect such men as the New-York Submission-Democrats will only tend to lengthen the struggle from one or two years to ten, or twenty."

Our business men will find the Wood and Seymour policy the most expensive, the most perilous that can possibly be adopted. The rebels will surely believe themselves aided and encouraged by a powerful party at the North. Europe will consider us hopelessly divided. The Government will be weakened by such opposition, and, possibly, even by unfriendly legislation, and yet, it must be borne in mind, *we must fight the war through.* National honor, the future of our gigantic interests, the protection of Southern Unionists, the hostility to Slavery, and the irresistible logic of events, will force us to struggle with the South, till one or the other is exhausted. Now, in view of these certain results, will it not be wiser, more practical and safer, to honestly support the Administration, by electing its friends and the avowed supporters of an energetic war, than to cripple it with the election of those uncertain patriots, whose delays and compromises must only protract the struggle?

We admit the value of an opposition. We should like to see a patriotic one in a future Congress. But at this most critical moment, when the destinies of millions unborn hang on each day's events—when the rebels are at the point of exhaustion—when unity of command and purpose at the North may secure this Continent for institutions of Liberty, all good citizens should throw in every effort and every vote to support and encourage our struggling Government.

THE GRAND UNION RALLY TO-NIGHT AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—At the great gathering of the Union and Wadsworth Clubs at the Cooper Institute to-night, Gen. WADSWORTH, the candidate of the party for Governor, will be present, and Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN will give especial importance to the proceedings by responding at length, and with his usual spirit, to the attacks made upon him by Mr. SEYMOUR, Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN, and other Democratic orators. The meeting will also be addressed by Hon. J. W. FORNEY and Hon. Judge KELLY, of Philadelphia; by Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, and by Messrs. GREELEY, EVARTS and NOYES, of this City. The occasion will, doubtless, be one of the highest interest.

A New Era—Banks and McClernand.

It seems that the Government is about taking hold in earnest of two of its great duties—the opening of the Mississippi River and the military occupation of the State of Texas. Gen. MCCLERNAND is designated to take charge of the former work, and Gen. BANKS the latter. There is eminent fitness in the selection in each case.

Gen. MCCLERNAND is a Western man, fully grasping the greatness of the Mississippi Valley, sympathizing thoroughly with the anxiety of the populations of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa for the reopening of the Mississippi River, and withal enjoying the confidence of the soldiers of the Northwest whom he will lead in his proposed expedition down the river. Each individual member of the expedition will feel a personal interest in its success, because to a certain extent the pecuniary prosperity of every one of them will be found dependent on the unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi River.

The conquest and occupation of Texas will call into exercise more varied agencies, and Gen. BANKS of all men seems most fit to organize the movement. The work is not alone to suppress the rebel opposition in that State. Any good leader, with ample force, might do that. But, after the State is possessed, the work contemplated by the Government is but begun. What is that great territory worth to the Union if it is again to be remanded, with its hundred millions of beautiful and fertile acres, to the traitor owners who monopolize the lands, and would, if left alone, keep them closed to free labor forever?

Texas needs free white population. New-England has such to spare. Texas has immeasurable stretches of the best wheat land in America, and needs mills for flouring. New-England can furnish the machinery and run the mills. Texas has unequaled pasture lands, and can grow wool cheaper and faster than any State in the Union. This staple needs skillful care and manipulation, and New England is most competent to develop that branch of industry. Texas has cotton and sugar lands of the best sort, and already employs free (German) labor to a limited extent in their cultivation, showing that white men can do such work in Texas. New-England has the capital, the enterprise and the labor to push this fact to the full extent of development, and emancipate the world from the delusion that slave labor is necessary to the production of certain of the world's staples.

In general words we sum up and say that Texas needs to be *colonized* as well as captured, and a statesman of administrative ability, as well as a soldier of executive talents, must be sent to that vast and interesting field. Gen. BANKS is the man. New-England and the Middle States must furnish the new population for Texas. Twenty thousand, fifty thousand, or a hundred thousand will go if the right beginning is made. But the colonists must have confidence in their leader, and enthusiasm for him. Gen. BANKS, we are sure, possesses the confidence of the industrious, practical, enterprising, liberty-loving men of New-England and the Middle States as much as any man in the Union. These classes will follow him with enthusiasm, help him to win back the vast empire of Texas, and to found beneath the genial skies there not one State only, but half a dozen States, that shall surpass the best works that Slavery ever essayed in any clime.

Not only are the movements of Gens. MCCLERNAND and BANKS well planned, but they are well timed also. They are distinct, but not necessarily cooperative. One is the complement of the other. When the Mississippi River is open the body of the rebellion will be cleft in twain and that part west of the Mississippi River will quickly perish. Already the weakness of force and effort of the rebels west of the Mississippi is manifest. Their expedition into New-Mexico was a failure. The force attempting it is annihilated. No formidable rebel strength could ever be mustered in Arkansas. Gen. CURTIS with only a small army, marched through and through that State.

And this has happened while the rebels held the Mississippi River on both sides, for hundreds of miles. When Gen. MCCLERNAND shall have opened that river and our gunboats patrol its entire length, the rebellion will cease in the territory west of it, and Gen. BANKS will have an easy conquest in Texas, if, indeed, his coming is not hailed by a majority of the citizens.

We certainly regard the organization of the movements to be led by Gens. MCCLERNAND and BANKS, as among the most philosophic, practical and hopeful enterprises of the war, combining military wisdom with statesmanship, and National aggrandizement with the prosperity of the people, not only in the States conquering, but in the territory to be occupied. Its success will be fatal to the hopes of the Confederacy, in dismembering the "empire" with which it has been wont to dazzle and befool Europe.

EARLY GEN. ERWIN PRESENTED THE ARMY.—We announced the fact the other day, that brig.-Gen. ERWIN PRESTON, son of Maj.-Gen. SIMON BOLIVAR, had resigned the commission in the Confederate army he held at the beginning of the present rebellion, and tendered his services to the Federal Government. Gen. ERWIN PRESTON was an ally to his father, from his early efforts in Missouri down to a recent period of the rebel service.

We are now enabled to state further that Gen. ERWIN PRESTON, in resigning his commission in the rebel army, made use of the following language:

"The Proclamation of Emancipation is a confession of what his troops will do with the rebels in a hand-to-hand fight."—*World.*

Bosh! As well say that the *Blockade* is a confession of weakness. The Proclamation is designed to cut off the food—the blockade to cut off the clothing and other supplies. There is no difference between them, either in principle or effect. We are bound to use any advantage whereby the enemy shall be weakened. It is our duty to save loyal life and treasure as far as possible, and not let the rebellion hold out a day longer than we can help. Any other policy would be a confession infinitely worse than a "confession of weakness"—a confession of *sympathy with the rebels*, even though loyally suffer for it.

AN ALLEGATION OF DISLOYALTY DENIED.—A telegraph letter a place among our Washington dispatches yesterday, to the effect that Mr JOHN W MCCLURE, of this City, recently appointed to a position in the Quartermaster's Department, was formerly noted for his sympathies with the rebellion. We cheerfully yield to Mr. MCCLURE'S request to say that this statement he emphatically denies, and asserts that he has been unwavering in his support of the war from the outset, and has heartily sustained the administration of Mr. LINCOLN.

LYMAN TREMAIN AND HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON IN BROOKLYN.—Gen. LYMAN TREMAIN and Hon. HERSCHEL VESPER JOHNSON have accepted invitations from the Brooklyn Union Executive Committee to speak in that City, and will address the Union meeting to be held in the Academy of Music on Friday evening next.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOV. 7.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Thursday, Nov. 27, as a day of thanksgiving in Massachusetts.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

GEN. BANKS' MISSION.

Gen. BANKS will return here in a few days, after having accomplished the important duties with which he is charged. Newspaper speculations in regard to his errand in New-York, though incorrect in many respects—Government wisely withholding the more important portion of its plans—are still sufficiently seasoned with truth to justify the general interest with which the public will regard his movements.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President is busily engaged in the preparation of his Message, and declines to receive all visitors except such as call on important business.

THE EVIDENCES OF ACTIVITY.

The evidences of new activity in military and naval operations, foreshadowed in our recent dispatches are becoming everywhere apparent. The commands in the army are being gradually but judiciously arranged, and it is believed that important places will soon be found for all the Generals who have distinguished themselves by the possession of energy and brains.

SEYMOUR AND THE REBELS.

The rebel residents of Eastern Virginia confidently anticipate a vigorous opposition to the further prosecution of the war in case of the election of SEYMOUR in New-York. The more intelligent are thoroughly posted in the politics of the Free States.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

There can be no doubt that we are passing through a diplomatic crisis, the result of which will greatly influence the direction, even though it may not change the result, of the war. At the sailing of the last steamer, the state of feeling on the part of the English Government was less satisfactory than at any late period before; and the President's Proclamation, which was anticipated in official circles, seems to have had upon the British allies of rebellion the same striking effects which it produced here, both North and South. To the same degree in which it limits the period and power of resistance to the Government, it also stimulates the enemies of the country to more desperate measures; and it would not surprise those best informed, should our foreign advices, previous to the coming election in New-York, be of a character so threatening as to indicate a special intention of reinforcing the Democratic ranks with the timid of all parties whose fears of a long war get the better of their patriotism or judgment.

The next steamer will show us the first effects of the Proclamation in France, and possibly give a reliable clue to the immediate intentions of the great Powers of Europe.

NO WINTER QUARTERS.

Quartermaster-General MEIGS has resolved not to purchase any more Sibley tents, on account of the expense, but to use the common cheap A tent instead. As the latter furnishes no facilities for providing the warmth necessary during the cold months, this is regarded as equivalent to a declaration that the army will not go into Winter quarters, as has been widely apprehended by those who desire to see the war finished.

STATE RIGHTS.

The Colonel of a regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves has declined to permit the recruiting for the regular army from his command, as authorized by the War Department, until he is assured by the proper officials of his State that the National Government really possesses the legal power it assumes to exercise. The Reserves he holds to be State troops, and doubts that the General Government can interfere with the right of the State to their services during the period of enlistment. His views will, probably, not be sustained.

GEN. M'CALL.

It is denied, on the part of Gen. MCCALL'S friends, that he desired or accepted the nomination for Congress from the Breckinridgers, on which he was lately beaten. They claim that he was trapped into consenting to the thing after it was done, as a punctilio of honor. For the reputation of Gen. MCCALL, as a thoroughly loyal citizen, and for his honor as a soldier fighting under the Government which his nomination was designed to weaken, we hope that this may be the case, though the explanation would have come with much greater weight of correctness before the election than it does after it.

INDICATIONS OF MORE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Indian Agent HOFFMAN arrived here yesterday in company with the principal Chief of the Ponka Indians, located on the frontier of Dacotah and Nebraska. The "noble savage" comes here to verify or disprove the existence of the Federal Government—rumors of its destruction having been widely circulated in his nation, and the fear having become serious that the day of annuities was past.

MR. HOFFMAN brings information derived from this friendly tribe, that the bands of hostile Sioux, lately driven from Minnesota, propose to make a combined demonstration in the coming Spring against Forts Berthold and Pierre. The delay in this enterprise is to give time for organization; and this they expect to accomplish during the Fall and Winter. A belligerent spirit is already manifested by many of the tribes occupying the valley of the Upper Missouri; and numerous instances have occurred this Fall of steamers being fired upon and persons wounded, while descending that river. From this reason, its navigation has become exceedingly dangerous. All the Indian agencies above Fort Randall have been abandoned by their agents, who do not dare to remain there during the Winter; and the condition of the settlements in that region, of which there are many, is reported as very precarious.

Altogether, there is cause for serious apprehension that the Indian difficulties in the Northwest are not so fully settled as late events have seemed to indicate. These facts, with the temper of the tribes on the Canadian frontier, give occasion for lively apprehension that another Spring may precipitate the troubles which we once apprehended for the present Fall.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

A deputation of colored men waited on the President yesterday, to remonstrate against the suspension of Gen. POMEROY'S expedition to Chiriqui, alleging that they have made great sacrifices in order to join it, and are convinced of the wisdom and feasibility of the enterprise.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Till repairs are completed on the War Department building, Secretary STANTON and Chief Clerk PETER-SON, occupy offices in the Winder Building, opposite the Navy Department.

A DESERTER'S ESTIMATE.

A deserter into Gen. SIGEL'S lines reports that at Richmond are about 5,000 troops; at Gordonsville, about 5,000; at Upperville, about 8,000. Of course, no reliance can be placed upon this report, as most of these desertions are sent in by the enemy with false information; and, under any Government but its own false humanitarian machine, would be held proved untrue and shot.

AN ARREST AND A DISCHARGE.

Chief-Detective BAKER, an official here, to-day caused the arrest of the Editor of the *Republican*, for alleged aiding in his paper to repudiate that employés in the War Department, not named, owe us (giving information to the enemy. The editor was finally released, after listening to a general threat to send all "newspaper folks to the Old Capitol Prison." This proceeding is considered a high-handed outrage, and

should cost Baker the office, in occupying which he greatly discredits his superiors.

TAX DECISIONS.

Millers must take out licenses as dealers. Where the annual product of any manufacture exceeds $500, the tax must be paid on the whole amount. The duty will be assessed *ad valorem*.

Billiard tables kept for private use, and so taxed, do not require a license; and if licensed for public use are not subject to the 10 per cent. tax.

An individual or a firm having taken out a license as wholesale or retail dealer may sell anything, excepting liquors, upon the same premises.

GEN. WOOL.

The extraordinary conduct of Gen. Wool in his treatment of the Union men in Baltimore creates great surprise and dissatisfaction here in loyal circles.

CONSUL-GENERAL FOR NICARAGUA.

Royal Phelps has been recognized by the President as Consul-General of the Republic of Nicaragua for the United States, to reside in New-York.

MORE REBEL VANDALISM.

The large hotel and principal buildings at Warrenton Springs have been destroyed by the rebels. The theory of "protection" to right of property, for which the Virginians are fighting, must be pretty well demonstrated there.

THE DRAFT IN MARYLAND.

The draft in Charles County, Md., takes place to-day.

EX-GOV. HICKS.

Ex-Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, is here.

CORN WANTED FOR THE ARMY.

Col. Rucker, Department Quartermaster here, advertises for proposals for furnishing the Government with 100,000 bushels of shelled corn, to weigh fifty-six pounds to the bushel, and be delivered within twenty days from the date of contract.

MISTAKEN ARRESTS.

A large number of those apprehended as stragglers and deserters by policemen and marshals throughout the country, are proved, when brought here, to be citizens or soldiers regularly discharged.

TRANSFER OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

Applications continue for the transfer of the sick and wounded in the military hospitals here, to those in the States to which patients belong; but it should be understood that such transfers cannot be made except by the Secretary of War, who refuses to do so only in extreme cases.

SMUGGLING.

Several captures were made on Friday, by our flotilla on the Lower Potomac, of persons and goods on their way to Virginia. Violations of the river blockade have sensibly decreased within the last few weeks, owing to the increased vigilance of our gunboat officers, and the number of arrests made by them of parties engaged in this illicit traffic.

NEW CONNECTICUT REGIMENTS.

The Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut had a conference, on Saturday, with Adj.-Gen. Thomas, with reference to military matters in that State. He stated that the drafted militia of Connecticut were organized into regiments of minimum standard. Gen. Thomas decided that all such regiments must be made up to the maximum standard, as it would be impossible to supply the loss occasioned by sickness and casualties in the field, in nine months' regiments. An order to this effect had previously been issued to several of the Governors of other States.

THE SECOND REGIMENT DISTRICT VOLUNTEERS.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURGH, Md., Oct. 23, 1862.

Col. Alexander, Commanding Second Regiment D. C. Vols.:

COLONEL: I am directed by Major-Gen. F. J. Porter, commanding the corps, to assure you of his regret at your separation from his command.

He bears cheerful witness to the manner in which they have conducted themselves since leaving Fort Corcoran. In attention to duty and obedience to orders, and in discipline equal to the other regiments of the command. I am very respectfully

Your obedient servant,
ALEX. T. WEBB,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

ARRESTED.

Thomas Hannon, James F. Train, Augustus Howell, J. H. Parsons, Riehl B. Dorsey and Frank Thornton, were brought to the Provost-Marshal's office, to-day, captured by the Lower Potomac flotilla, while violating the blockade.

Thomas C. Hutchinson, with a colored man, were brought up on the *Resolute*, caught in violating the blockade.

EXAMINING SURGEONS APPOINTED.

The Commissioner of Pensions yesterday made the following additional appointments of Examining Surgeons:

Dr. G. C. Weber, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dr. R. S. Lewis, Dubuque, Iowa.
Dr. Joseph S. Hildreth, Detroit, Mich.
Dr. Joseph B. Hall, Lansing, Mich.
Dr. James Dieffendorf, Milwaukee, Wis.
Dr. Lyman J. Barras, Jaynesville, Wis.

SURGEON-GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA HERE.

Dr. King, the newly appointed Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania, was here Monday in consultation with Surgeon-General Hammond and Secretary Stanton, on matters relating to the further transfer and general treatment of sick and wounded soldiers belonging to that State.

VISIT TO THE HOSPITALS

Gen. Banks, accompanied by Surgeon-Gen. Hammond and Dr. Jos. R. Smith, visited a number of the hospitals in this vicinity on Sunday for the purpose of making a personal inspection of their management. The party returned from their visit well satisfied that the hospitals which they visited are in good condition.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SALT WORKS IN FLORIDA.

Refugees who have reached the United States bark *Kingfisher*, on the coast of Florida, report that the late destruction of the extensive steam salt works in St. Joseph's Bay, Fla., on the 8th ult., by the *Kingfisher*, was a heavy blow to the rebels, and created great excitement throughout Georgia and Florida, these works having been the main source on which these States relied for a supply of salt for the Winter's provision for their troops, and that it was a greater injury to the rebel cause than if we had captured 20,000 of their troops.

A COMMISSION ON FORTIFICATIONS.

A Commission is ordered to assemble in this city to-day to examine and report upon the plan of the present forts and sufficiency of the present system of defences for this city.

The Commission consists of Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. G. Totten, Colonel of Engineers; Brig.-Gen. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General; Brig.-Gen. W. B. Barry, United States Volunteers; Brig.-Gen. J. G. Barnard, United States Volunteers, and Brig.-Gen. Cullom, United States Volunteers.

GEN. ASBOTH.

Gen. Asboth has been assigned to duty in the Department of the Ohio, and ordered to report in person to Maj.-Gen. Wright, at Cincinnati.

DESERTERS SENT BACK.

About 200 deserters from the army of the Potomac were this morning sent back to their respective regiments under charge of Capt. Stratton, of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment.

RELEASED FROM ARREST.

The Secretary of War has given orders that Judge Carmichael, now in confinement at Fort Delaware, be released from arrest.

A FORGERY.

The pretended intercepted letter from a nephew of Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, published in the Richmond *Dispatch*, is a forgery, fabricated by the rebels. The Secretary of State has no such kinsman or friend as the letter named.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Rear-Admiral Breese has been detached from lighthouse duty. Lieut.-Commander Foster and Lieut. Bache have been ordered to the Mississippi flotilla.

Lieut.-Commander Ellen has been ordered to the *Pulapsco*.

Lieut. E. Hopkins has been detached from the rendezvous at Philadelphia, and Lieut. Thompson has been ordered to that post.

Lieut.-Commander Walters has been detached from the *Minnesota*.

Capt. Marston has been ordered to lighthouse duty.

Musical.

Irving Hall.—The success of Mr. Harrison's third concert (second Gottschalk series) was so marked that the fourth and last—which takes place to-night—will probably draw forth one of the largest and most fashionable audiences ever seen in Irving Hall. On Tuesday night, there was only standing room, a condition of things which did not in the slightest degree interfere with the pleasure of the audience, if we may form an idea from the inordinate number of *encores* which occurred. Miss Fanny Stockton was the vocalist of the occasion, and acquitted herself with distinguished honors. Mr. Theodor Thomas on the violin, Mr. Ehrn on the flute were, as usual, admirable. Mr. Castle, the new tenor, improves so rapidly on acquaintance, that he is already a great favorite with the public. These are the auxiliary artists of Mr. Harrison's really fine entertainments. Mr. Gottschalk is, of course, the principal attraction; on the present occasion he was assisted by Miss Barnetche, a young lady who possesses much power and precision as a pianist, and who in the "Trovatore" duet divided the house with Mr. Gottschalk.

The last concert of the series will be given to-night, and on Saturday, Mr. Harrison's campaign will terminate with a grand matinée. Purchasers of reserved seats for the latter will be presented with a large engraved portrait of Mr. Gottschalk.

When You are Depressed by the Gaunt, sickly feeling of a disordered system, which needs to be cleansed and stimulated into healthy action, take a dose or two of AYER'S PILLS, and see how quick you can be restored for a shilling.

Modes! **Modes!**
MATHILDES & CO., successor to B. Levy,
No. 1 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.,
Have just received a case of French Goods, containing the handsomest and richest styles of Paris Winter Millinery. They will be prepared to exhibit them on THURSDAY, Oct. 30, 1862.

Chronic Diseases.—DR. WOLF, No. 832 Broadway, can be consulted, personally or by letter, daily, from 7 to 10 A. M., 3 to 9 P. M. The afflicted should read his essay on the subject. To be had gratis, and sent by mail.

Supporters.—MARSH BROS. SPRING SUPPORTERS—something new. Call and see Marsh's Elastic Supporter, Ladies' Shoulder Braces and Silk Elastic Stockings, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's. A lady attends ladies.

"A Cold in the Head." Who has It?
The universally acknowledged remedy is
DURKEE'S CATARRH SNUFF.
Sold by all first-class druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, clearing, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Ribbons, Velvets, etc.
Closing out sale, at reduced prices.
BLUXOME'S,
No. 1,117 BROADWAY, corner of 25th-st.

Trusses.—MARSH BRO'S, Radical Cure Truss Office, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's. Silk elastic stockings, London supporters, suspensory bandages, and shoulder braces. A lady attends ladies.

273 Greenwich-st., two doors above Murray, you will find Winter under-garments, army shirts, hosiery and gloves, in great variety. This is a one-price store. THOMAS McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures of every description will be found at the great manufacturing depôt, No. 579 Broadway. Wholesale dealers particularly invited to call and examine stock. WARNER, PECK & CO.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 513—Oct. 29, 1862.
33, 60, 51, 7, 62, 52, 19, 17, 34, 32, 1, 54.
Kentucky, Class 514.—Oct. 29, 1862.
11, 32, 57, 34, 9, 53, 20, 78, 72, 10, 21, 29, 45.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
Delaware, Extra Class 461.—Oct. 29, 1862.
34, 36, 48, 44, 16, 33, 13, 42, 37, 73, 32, 40.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 368.—Oct. 29, 1862.
29, 25, 40, 14, 73, 20, 77, 39, 31, 78, 63, 34, 46.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 469 Broadway
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

ASTOUNDING CURES DAILY MADE BY HYATT'S "A B" LIFE BALSAM.
in SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, and all diseases flowing from great impurity of blood, as well as irregularity of the liver and kidneys. ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, only to be had at principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE
FOR GENTLEMEN,
TRAVELING SHIRTS FOR BOYS,
TRAVELING SHIRTS FOR MEN,
OF
FINE FRENCH CASSIMERE,
VERY HEAVY,
A NEW AND SUPERIOR ARTICLE, AT DEVLIN & CO.'S,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

AT NO. 448 BROADWAY
WILL BE FOUND
ALL THE NEW BOOKS,
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
MONTHLY MAGAZINES, &c.,
AT LOW PRICES.
No. 448 Broadway, N. Y. | C. T. EVANS, BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER. | No. 448 Broadway, N. Y.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, LUNG COMPLAINTS and Debility cured by DR. WOLFE'S WILD CHERRY LIFE SYRUP. 50 cents. Depot No. 36 Canal-st. Sent by express. LIBERTY, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1862.

DR. TOBIAS—DEAR SIR: I was cured of a cough of four years' standing, and a violent cold with inflammation of the lungs, by Dr. Wolfe's Wild Cherry Syrup. I have offered much, and tried in vain numerous other Pulmonary Compounds, but never found their equal. RUFUS W. ELLIS.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P.M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

☞ In answer to numerous letters daily received, Dr L., would state that a personal examination must be had in every case before treatment can be instituted.

Letters of inquiry on the subject for which this notice is intended, will for the future remain unanswered.

Letters of consultation must contain Five Dollars to insure an answer.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS.

This may certify, that having been afflicted during the year 1856, with severe and almost total deafness, and having tried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care of those esteemed as eminent practitioners, I was induced at last to put myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill. His treatment was brief and successful. I was completely restored, and the cure is apparently permanent. I have all confidence in Dr. L's skill and integrity in the diseases he makes specialties.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, L.L. D.,
Editor New-York *Tea her.*

ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1862.

Nos. 46 and 68 Reade-st.,
New-York, Sept. 5, 1862.

A young man in our employ has been under the medical care of Dr. Lighthill for Deafness and Discharge from the Ear, with which he was afflicted since Infancy. The discharge has ceased for the past six months, and his hearing is materially improved.

WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.

A DEAF MUTE RESTORED TO HEARING.

My son, now 12 years of age, has been deaf and dumb, and a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this City for the past two years. Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring his hearing to such a degree, that he is now able to learn to speak with facility.

The success which the Doctor has had in this case has scarcely a parallel, and deserves to be extensively known by the public

GABRIEL LOWENSTEIN, No. 176 Spring-st.

New-York, Aug. 15, 1862.

Metropolitan Hotel,
New-York, Aug. 20, 1862.

Dr Lighthill has succeeded in restoring my hearing which was considerably impaired, and has also removed the noises in my head, which had incessantly annoyed me.

As I am a resident of New-Orleans, and a stranger in the City, intending to stay but a short time longer, I make reference to Messrs. Sturges, Bennet & Co., No. 125 Front-st., and to Mr. J. E. Fisher, No. 29 Park-row, to whom I am well known and who are familiar with the circumstances of my case. G. DE CASTRO.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862.

Henry Laws, now stopping with me, has been afflicted with deafness for some time. He applied to Dr. Lighthill who, after a few weeks' treatment, completely restored him, so that now he hears well and is enabled to attend to business, which before he could not, without great inconvenience JOHN MURDOCK,
No. 197 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

New-York, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 168 East 26d-st.

New-York, June 29, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

Dear Sir: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years, since she has been under your care. E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

No. 740 Water-st., New-York, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render, on application to me at my residence, No. 159 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. E. WATERSBURY

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with Catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually wasted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all who are troubled with catarrh, difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill P. R. RUSSELL.

Lynn Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 42 Fifth-st., New-York, June 25, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, [illegible] as good as her ears would be [illegible]
G. S. HOLLY

New-York, June 30, 1862.

Dear Sir: I request me to thank you most sincerely for the services you have rendered me in restoring [illegible] my son, who had been deaf from infancy, previously been under the care of the [illegible] without the slightest success.

Respectfully,
ANSELL HECHT,
No. 44 [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. OLIPHANT'S
LIFE OF EDWARD IRVING.
There are few lives of the Saints that are fuller of instruction, interest and consolation.—Saturday Review.

TROLLOPE'S ORLEY FARM.
In this novel Mr. Trollope has surpassed himself.—Spectator.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New-York,
Publish this Day:

I.
THE LIFE OF EDWARD IRVING, Minister of the National Scotch Church, London. Illustrated by his Journals and Correspondence. By Mrs. Oliphant, author of "Margaret Maitland," "The Laird of Norlaw," "The Days of My Life," "The Last of the Mortimers," "The House on the Moor," &c. With Portrait. 8vo., Cloth, $3.

From the Parthenon.

"I call him on the whole the best man I have ever, after trial enough, found in this world, or now hope to find." Such is the emphatic testimony borne by Thomas Carlyle to Edward Irving. It is consolatory to find that the story of Irving's life, so difficult to tell with sympathetic truth, has been at last given to the world by a writer who has taken the pains to study the character of her hero, and who has a clear comprehension of the way in which the life of a great man should be unfolded to those who are left behind. We can allot Mrs. Oliphant no higher eulogy than that her work is worthy of him whom it commemorates. She has contributed to our literature a work that will rank among the best of biographies, nor that may be placed by the side of Hanna's "Life of Chalmers."

From Blackwood's Magazine.

We thank Mrs. Oliphant for her beautiful and pathetic narrative. Here is a book which few of any creed can read without some profit, and fewer still will close without regret.....The journal which Irving kept is one of the most remarkable records that was ever given to the public, and must be read by any who would form a just appreciation of this noble and simple character.

From Mac Millan's Magazine.

Her work is admirable, presenting a most living, consistent, vivid picture of Irving.

From the Saturday Review.

A truly affecting and most interesting memoir of Irving's life ought to have a niche in every gallery of religious biography. There are few lives of the saints that will be fuller of instruction, interest and consolation.

From the Athenæum.

The book is not one to be read lightly. It should be considered by all who grapple with those most momentous of questions, sincerity, opinion, and mistake.

Mrs Oliphant deserves our deepest gratitude for having compelled us to feel that a man of God was among us whom we have tried to persuade ourselves to have been a messenger of the devil.—F. D. Maurice.

II.
ORLEY FARM. A Novel. By Anthony Trollope, author of "North America," "Doctor Thorne," "Framley Parsonage," "The Bertrams," "Castle Richmond," "The West Indies and the Spanish Main," "The Three Clerks," "The Struggles of Brown, Jones & Robinson," &c. Illustrated by Millais. 8vo., cloth, $1 25; paper, $1.

Orley Farm is in some respects Mr. Trollope's greatest work. * * In this novel Mr. Trollope has surpassed himself. * * We part from *Orley Farm* with real regret. * * No English novelist has ever yet delineated the finer professional lines of English character with anything like his (Trollope's) subtlety and power.—*London Spectator, Oct. 11, 1862.*

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Leave it to Compton to lay in and excel in stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not only as to variety, taste and style, in this Fire, the children's and furnishing department not excelled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call
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POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN UNION MASS MEETING.
IN AND AROUND THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!
The people of Kings County are invited to attend a Grand Union Mass Meeting, to be held in and around the Brooklyn Academy of Music on
FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31, AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
to ratify and sustain the Republican Union nominations,
WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN,
and others on the State, County and City tickets.

Let the true friends of Union and Liberty come manfully up to the support of our glorious principles and standard-bearers.

Hon. Lyman Tremain, Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Hon. James Wadsworth, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Hon. David Dudley Field, Hon. James Humphrey, Hon. Wm. Wall, John Winslow, Esq., William Burleigh, Esq., Col. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, H. B. Stanton, Esq., John K. Porter, Esq., and others, are expected to address the meeting.

Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN will reply to Hon. Horatio Seymour's speech recently delivered at the same place.

By order of Joint Committee,
WM. COIT,
D. C. WINSLOW,
WM. HUNT,
J. J. ANDERSON,
C. T. WEMPLE,
Executive Committee of Kings Co. Com.
CHARLES W. GODARD,
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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1862.
RALLY ALL!
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN
Will speak on
ENGLAND'S SHAME,
IRELAND'S OPPRESSION
AND
AMERICA'S PROGRESS
Illustrated by personal experiences, reminiscences, anecdotes, figures, statistics and FACTS.

Mr. TRAIN will also give, if the audience desire it, a
DASH AT POLITICS,
And his experiences in the State of Massachusetts.

Admission to parquet, balcony and boxes, 50 cents. Seats can be secured at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Sibell & Schanberg's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and the Academy, on Thursday and Friday. All other parts of the house, 25 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

UNION AND REPUBLICAN
KINGS COUNTY
RATIFICATION MASS MEETING
AT WASHINGTON HALL, E. D.,
Corner of South 7th and 4th sts.,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 7½ o'clock.
The meeting will be addressed by the following eminent speakers
Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH,
Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON,
Hon. HENRY A. FOSTER,
JOHN K. PORTER, Esq., Albany,
Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY,
Hon. WM. WALL,
Hon. JOHN WINSLOW,
WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH, Esq.,
Hon. R. B. STANTON,
DUMAS STRONG, Esq.,
WILLIAM H. CALL, Esq.,
FREDERICK SCHOLES, Esq.

Mr. Wadsworth will reply to the speech of Horatio Seymour, made at the Academy of Music, on the 23d of October. Citizens of Brooklyn, give him a hearing and an audience worthy of the Eastern District. There will be speaking from the stands outside the Hall.

By order of the Republican General Committee.
WILLIAM COIT,
D. C. WINSLOW,
WILLIAM HUNT,
J. J. ANDERSON,
C. V. WEMPLE,
Executive Committee.

A MASS MEETING.
SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Comprising the 17th and 18th Wards.
The Electors of the Sixth Congressional District are invited to meet at
PALACE GARDEN,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,
To ratify the Nomination
of
FREDERICK A. CONKLING,
For Representative in Congress.
The meeting will be addressed by
Hon. Aurora Wakeman, | Hon. Welcome B. Beebe,
Hon. D. Dudley Smith, | Chas. S. Spencer,
Silas B. Dutcher, Esq., | Hon. David B. Jaques,
Thos. Frankenheimer, Esq., | James A. Briggs, Esq.,
Joseph Cowperthwait, Esq.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE:
Ninth Ward—James W. Booth, Asa Bultman, John W. Brister, Geo. F. Merkle, James W. Farr, Alonzo Bliss, Sinclair Tousey.
Fifth Ward—Charles A. Dana, H. T. Cleveland, John W. Fenner, Marshall B. Blake, Wm. H. Ball, Alex. McLeod, David B. Jaques, Wm. N. Blakeman, George Ross.
Sixteenth Ward—Rugh Gardner, John Lindsay, Sam. B. H. Vance, Wm. H. Ball, Alex. McLeod, David B. Jaques, Wm. N. Blakeman, George Ross.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, President.
ALEXANDER McLEOD, Secretary.

LIFE GUARDS OF THE UNION.
PLEDGED TO SUPPORT THE UNION.
At a regular meeting of the Life Guards, held at Lamartine Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct 28, the following named persons were elected an Executive Committee:
Henry Farrington, T. R. Butler,
Lawrence Devo, John Blewitt,
H. Coope.
The regular meeting of the Association will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock, at Lamartine Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av.
GEO. W. COMSTOCK, President.
B. L. Judson, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD RALLY FOR THE UNION.
The People's Union Association of the XXth Ward will hold a grand rally for the Union at Continental Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 8 o'clock.
Speakers—Brig.-Gen. William K. Strong, Brig.-Gen. Richard Busteed, Hon. Thomas Jones, Jr., Hon. Elliott C. Cowdin, Hon. Wm. E. Robinson, Hon. Abraham J. Dittenhoeffer.
RALLY ONCE MORE FOR THE OLD FLAG.
WM. N. SEYMOUR, President.
Adolph C. Ray, Secretary.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!
Union citizens of the XXIst Ward rally to the Cooper Institute TO-NIGHT. The XXIst Ward Union Wadsworth Club will march in procession from their rooms, No. 435 4th-av., at 7½ o'clock. All Union citizens of the Ward are urgently invited to join with us. Dodworth's Band will accompany the Club.
THOS. B. ASTEN, President.
Wm. T. Heage, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION.
STATE AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
For Governor,
JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Surrogate,
DAVID R. JACQUES.
For Supervisor,
ABRAM. M. BININGER.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
(XIth and XVIIth Wards.)
THE PEOPLE'S AND UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
HENRY A. BURR.
President of the Board of Trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

HEADQUARTERS,
No. 8 Union-square.
People's Union Central Committee will hold a special meeting on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 30, 1862. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance.
WALDO HUTCHINS, Chairman.
L. Drake, Secretary.

REGULAR
DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.
FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards.
FOR CONGRESS .....JOHN DUFFY.

REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATION.
SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
NINTH AND FIFTEENTH WARDS.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS E. STEWART.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FIFTH DISTRICT, IXth AND XIth WARDS,
FOR THE ASSEMBLY,
CHARLES L. BENEDICT.

FIFTEENTH WARD WADSWORTH UNION CLUB.—This Club will meet at Headquarters, southwest corner of Broadway and 8th-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, and proceed in a body to the Ratification Meeting at the Cooper Institute.
JAMES A. BRIGGS, President.
GEO. W. PINE,
H. J. RAYMOND, } Vice-Presidents.
EDMUND REMACK,
H. C. CARTER, }
J. S. HUTLER, } Secretaries.

A MEETING OF THE DELEGATES from the People's Union Party of the 18th Ward, 14th Assembly District, convened this evening, No. 8 Union-square, and unanimously nominated PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER as their candidate for Member of Assembly.
WM. RICHARDSON, Chm'n of Nom. Con.
Samuel Reynolds, Secretary.

MILITARY.

"IRONSIDES."
LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.
Good Men yet received to fill up
COMPANY A.
JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,
Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.
No. 17 East 27th-st.

TO THE
OFFICERS OF OUR ARMY.
MILLIGAN'S ARMY MESS-KETTLES.
(PATENT APPLIED FOR.)

The most compact and complete arrangement for a mess of four persons ever offered to the army. It weighs but fifteen pounds, and occupies only two-thirds the space of a cubic fo

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable woman as a good cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; the best of City reference can be given; has lived 3 years in her last place; would prefer to go a short distance in the country with a nice family. Call at No. 201 13th-st., between 1st and 2d ava., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; understands fish, fowl and soup, and mashing batter; no objections to go in the country a short distance; good reference. Call at No. 105 Mott st., corner of Canal and Hester sts., front room, in the rear of two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups, gravies, and pastry, or anything required in a private family. Can come well recommended from all her employers. Can be seen for 2 days, if not engaged, at No. 60 Greenwich-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A competent cook, one who understands her business in all its branches, as meats, fish, soups, game, roast, pastry, jellies and blanc mange; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 357 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the candy shop.

AS COOK, &c. WANTED, BY A STEADY, middle-aged woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer; would take a laundress' place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 400 3d-av., corner 30th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable young woman as good plain cook; can make good bread and biscuit; would assist in washing in a small family; can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived for three years; can have the best of reference. Call at No. 9 East 30th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small family; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 311 Spring-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as cook; perfectly understands her business; is an excellent baker; no objections to assist with the washing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RE-spectable family, by one who has experience, and can give the best of City reference from her last employer's, where she lived five years. She leaves as the family is going to travel. Call at No. 180 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class English cook; she understands her business thoroughly, either public or private, and would engage by the day, week or month; is recommended. Call for two days at No. 2 Astor place, in the dye-house.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable Protestant woman, and would assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; the best of City reference; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COM-petent cook, one who understands meats, soups and game of all kinds; also understands jellies, pastry, and is a good baker of bread; can give the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 387 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, to do plain cooking, or to do the general housework of a small family, in this City; can produce good City references. Call for two days, at No. 496 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts., room No. 16.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as plain cook washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City references. Call for two days at No. 345 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook, by a young woman who understands cooking English and American cooking. Call or address No. 1 Union-av., in the store. Can be seen for two days. Has the best of City references.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; can make good bread and biscuit; would assist in washing in a small family; can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived for three years; can have the best of reference. Call at No. 9 East 30th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN EX-perienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City references from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 88 east 6th-st., near 3d-av

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress in a respectable Protestant woman, who is a first-rate cook and washer, and has the best of City references. Apply at No. 7 6th st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTA-ble girl a situation to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference from her last place; is a good cook. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 Spring-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PERSON WHO understands her business, a situation as cook, as good baker of bread, biscuit, pies and puddings; part of the washing if required; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 2 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTA-ble young woman, a situation as cook washer and ironer, understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call for two days at No. 71 East 13th-st., between 5th and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Presbyterian, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESPECT-able American Protestant woman, who has the best of City references, a situation as cook in city or country; understands meat and pastry cooking in all their branches, will assist in washing, if required. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A very respectable Scotch woman, as cook; can produce the best of City reference; a private family preferred. Call at No. 9 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, near the Fulton Ferry, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook; would assist with washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; is fond of children; has good City reference; would be out at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman who has lived in England several years, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 446 3d-av., corner 33d-st., first floor front room.

AS COOK.—A VERY YOUNG GERMAN COOK, well recommended, wants a situation in a private family, but in this City only. Apply for two days at the French institution of M. C. Guillard, No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., lately 51 Sixth-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 88 east 6th-st., near 3d-av

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress in a respectable Protestant woman, who is a first-rate cook and washer, and has the best of City references. Apply at No. 7 6th st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTA-ble girl a situation to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference from her last place; is a good cook. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 Sullivan-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A TRUSTWORTHY, cleanly, active, good-tempered young woman, a situation as plain cook; understands washing and ironing; has the very best City reference. Can be seen at No. 448 8th-av., corner of 34th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS PRO-fessed cook, in a private family, perfectly understands her business, best City reference. Apply at No. 70 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation, is a good cook and an excellent baker, would assist in the washing; best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 11th-st., between Avs. A and B, top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook and to assist in washing, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 462 6th-av., first floor, front room, corner of 28th-st

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of meats soups, fish, pastry, bread and biscuit; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of references. Call at No. 106 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENG-lish woman, a situation as plain cook and assist with washing, or do general house work in a small private family. Apply at No. 16 Macdougal-st., between Houston and Prince sts., in the store. Can be seen for two days. Has the best of City references.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; can make herself generally useful; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 62 Nassau-st., Brooklyn

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN EX-perienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City references from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 88 east 6th-st., near 3d-av

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AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTA-ble girl a situation to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference from her last place; is a good cook. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 Sullivan-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK by a respectable woman, in a private family, who has lived in some of the first families in the City. Is thoroughly understands her business. Apply at her present situation, No. 25 Waverley-place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a private family, a German girl to cook, wash and iron; references required, and none need apply who do not understand their business. Apply at No. 7 2 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PERSON WHO understands her business, a situation as cook, as good baker of bread, biscuit, pies and puddings; part of the washing if required; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 2 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTA-ble young woman, a situation as cook washer and ironer, understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call for two days at No. 71 East 13th-st., between 5th and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Presbyterian, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

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AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman who has lived in England several years, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 446 3d-av., corner 33d-st., first floor front room.

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AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, to do private family as above; has four years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 218 East 20th-st.

AS COOK, A PROFESSED GERMAN COOK, (Protestant,) wishes a situation in a private family, understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references can be given. To be seen at No. 108 East 19th-st., corner of 3d av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing, three years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 127 West 36th-st., near 7th-av., 2d floor.

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MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES.
SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.
HALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. 1 case, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mails, by H. G. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.
Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.
TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, late hospital surgeon of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little more and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in this special practice, (three of which he has been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other vile eases diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURIDAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 260th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating or removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical fills. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, carbuncles and other diseases. Open daily, 6 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 10 P. M. THEO. GEBERT.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERvous, seminal, urinary, and sexual systems. NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly professor of special anatomy, and surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y., and author of *Man of Information and the Medical Adviser*. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address
DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs, $3. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 30 Walker-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without the influence of mercury. His great remedy, HUNTER'S KID PILLS, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It cures without the deadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 380 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee. In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 25, 1862.
O2aw6mTh SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 228 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1862.
ORVILLE BROOKS, } Executors.
WILLIAM MACKEY, }
je19-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of [illegible] No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated August 1st, 1862.
jy24-law6m Th

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—[illegible] day associated himself with Mess[illegible] and they will continue the brewing of [illegible] under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 45th-av. and 103d and 104th sts.
HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.
PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned.
[Care of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., New-York City.]
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of State.

"FIVE TWENTY" BONDS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY now IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.
They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.
They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the compliance and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.
We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MICHIGAN STATE LOAN—TO HOLDERS OF BONDS, PAYABLE AT THE PLEASURE OF THE STATE, AFTER JAN. 1, 1863.—The State of Michigan, at the session of the Legislature held in 1861, passed a law authorizing and directing the Governor and State Treasurer to contract for a loan of Two Million Dollars, or as much thereof as might be deemed necessary, to draw interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, to be negotiated at not less than par, and the proceeds to be applied solely to the payment of the indebtedness of the State, which will mature on the 1st of January, 1863. Under this authorization, it has been determined to make the following issue in six per cent. bonds of $1,000 each:
$750,000 payable at pleasure 20 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
500,000 payable at pleasure 15 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
500,000 payable at pleasure 10 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
$1,750,000
The law authorizing the issue of these bonds also provides that at any time before their final sale, the Governor and State Treasurer may exchange them for those outstanding bonds of the State, which will mature on the 1st of January next. Under this provision it has been determined to proffer the exchange contemplated, before offering the bonds directly for sale, and the new issue of bonds are now ready for delivery, and will so remain until the 1st of November next.
Ample provision is made in the law authorizing the loan for payment of the interest, and redemption of the issue of bonds at maturity. An additional tax of one-eighth of one mill upon the whole real and personal taxable property in the State is levied, and set apart as a sinking fund, and all moneys so paid into the treasury after the 1st of January, 1863, to the credit of the Primary and Normal School fund, and literary funds, are pledged as investments in purchase of the bonds.
The bonds of the bonds which will mature on the 1st of January, bonds are hereby notified that they may exchange them, on or before the new issue can be delivered.
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 17 Wall-street.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Alton Railroad Company will be held at the office in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 2d day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.
J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER,
Commissioners.
Joseph Parkinson, Secretary.
Chicago, Oct. 17, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 21, 1862.—Holders of the Dock Certificates of this Company, of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars are reminded that, pursuant to the notice published on the 15th of June last the said Dock Certificates will, as provided by their terms, be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, after which date interest on the said Certificates will cease.
In the meantime they will be redeemed at par and received interest upon presentation at the said Bank of Commerce, the Albany City Bank, or the office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer and Brother, Boston.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF THE ASSESSMENT Receipts at the Preferred and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company, are hereby notified that payment will be made of said receipts and interest thereon, from their respective dates, on their presentation at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, on and after the 1st of November next. Interest on said receipts will cease at that date.
HORATIO ALLEN, Secretary.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1862.

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS DUE Nov. 1, 1862, from the Funded Coupon Bonds of this Company, will present the same at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, on and after that date.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Sec'y C. and N. W. R. Co.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st Nov 1862, on the seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Oct 28, 1862.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av., and 26th-st. NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1862.
INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

$6,500 FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMproved real estate, and some cash, will be put in for a good stock of merchandise suitable for a country store. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1s, 1862.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 5 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants Exchange.
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on stocks and bonds.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE AN[illegible] election for [illegible] will be held at the banking [illegible] MONDAY [illegible] between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL AND MEXICAN R. CO., [illegible]

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST NOV.[illegible] of bonds and Mexican Railroad Company [illegible] bonds will be paid on [illegible] at the office of [illegible] No. [illegible]
F. H. SMITH, President.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 23 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS EASTERN DIVISION LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The owners of the Western Division are about to form a new Corporation, to own and operate the whole line of Road from La Crosse to Milwaukee, to that end we invite your cooperation—and upon condition of your surrendering to us your Second Mortgage Bonds, we will undertake, under the provisions of our agreement, made Oct. 3, 1861, to give you EIGHTY PER CENT. in new Mortgage Bonds over the whole property, and FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. in preferred capital stock of the new Corporation, less any missing Coupons matured before Sept. 1, 1863—provided you place your Bonds in the hands of ISAAC SEYMOUR and N. A. COWDREY, No. 29 William-st., on or before Dec. 1, 1862.
ISAAC SEYMOUR,
N. A. COWDREY,
HORACE GALPEN,
WM. GOULD,
D. M. HUGHES,
F. P. JAMES,
Trustees.
Oct. 29, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

$200,000.—THIS SUM OR IT WILL be divided] will be lent for five or ten years at six per per cent. interest, on bond and mortgage on satisfactory real estate. Address M. B., Box No. 2,794 New-York Post-office.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 ON THE mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of Wm. C. Gilman & Son, No. 46 Pine-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 10 Wall-st, and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 30 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Bank, was this day declared, payable November 1st next, free from tax.
The transfer books will be closed to that date.
By order of the Board, J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank—after paying the Government duty—has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d of November next. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 25 to Nov. 4.
B. MURRAY, Cashier.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst, till Nov. 2.
By order,
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Oct. 15, 1862.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK, NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET. Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.
6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
C. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 156 av., corner 76th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C., WASHINGTON, October 11, 1862.
PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR 1863.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 15th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at the following stations during the year 1863, viz.
Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.
Charlestown, Massachusetts.
Brooklyn, Long Island, New-York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Washington, District of Columbia.
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia.
Each ration to consist of three-quarters of a pound of mess pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef, twenty-two ounces of bread, or one pound of extra superfine flour, or one pound of hard bread, or a due proportion of the two, and one gill of spirits, or in lieu of spirits, one pint of tea, one pound of coffee, one pound of sugar, one pint of vinegar, one pound of adamantine candles, one pound of soap, and one pound of potatoes, or other vegetables, at such reasonable allowance as may be established by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the ration to be as provided by law and regulations on the 1st of January, 1863.
The bread shall be delivered on the order of the commanding officer of each station, or detachment, as the circumstances of the case may require, and shall be issued to the men by the Sergeant of the guard, or such other person as may be detailed for the purpose.
All the rations must be contained in the following guarantee:

[Form of guarantee.]

The undersigned, citizens of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that the contract proposed to be entered into by ——, dated ——, for furnishing rations to the Marine Corps, shall be accepted, he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office mentioned, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into said contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
A. B.
C. D.
Witness
E. F.,
1862.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.
(*To be signed by the United States District or Circuit Judge, United States District Attorney or Clerk of Court.*)

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.
(Newspapers authorized to publish the above will confine the paper containing the first insertion to the office of examination.)
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1863," and addressed to the undersigned.
B. S. LACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, [illegible] 1862.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bids may be offered, will be received at the office until twelve o'clock M. of MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz.
Spring-street, between Elizabeth and Mott streets and Morton-street, from Bleecker to Seaford streets.
Blank forms for proposals, &c., can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at the office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 25, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for laying Fiftieth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862.
For the construction of a trap-block pavement in Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues.
Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 25, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Worth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Nov. 6, 1862, for the construction of a trap-block pavement in Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street.
Blank forms for the bids and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. E. TAYLOR,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

JUST ARRIVED AT TAYLOR'S STABLES, 24TH-ST. AND 9D-AV., AND FOR SALE,
A pair of very superior bay carriage horses, fast.
A pair of well matched sorrell mares.
An imported English hunter, an excellent charger.
A good Kentucky bred doctor's horse.
A very fast trotter.
A very fine brown horse—large, a fine and handsome [illegible] other good useful horses.
Also, a very handsome pure Mount Savage carriage.

A FINE CENTRAL PARK CHASE [illegible] Also, with movable glass fronts, [illegible] carriage in Summer and close carriage in Winter, [illegible] order, as fresh as new. [illegible] can be examined at [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway, one door below Wall-street.

MACHINERY, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances on Broadway and Thirteenth-street.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock, begins at 8.
TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY),
will be repeated (in consequence of the great success of the former representations) Bulwer's standard play,
MONEY,
with new and appropriate Scenery by Isherwood, correct costumes,
AND A SPLENDID CAST.
Alfred Evelyn ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Benjamin Stout, Esq., M. P. ..... Mr. Gilbert
Graves ..... Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir John Vesey, Bart ..... Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Glossmore ..... Mr. Reynolds
Sir Frederick Blount ..... Mr. Floyd
Capt. Dudley Smoothstairs ..... Mr. Norton
Sharpe ..... Mr. Browne
Toke ..... Mr. Parsloe
Taboret ..... Mr. Parkes
Grub ..... Mr. Turner
Clara Douglass ..... Mrs. Hoey
Lady Franklin ..... Miss Fanny Morant
Georgiana Vesey ..... Miss Henriques

A WEEK'S PROGRAMME OF NEW AND OLD COMEDIES.
FRIDAY—Seventh night of BOSOM FRIENDS.
SATURDAY—First time this season, THE JEALOUS WIFE.
MONDAY—Eighth time of BOSOM FRIENDS.
TUESDAY—First time this season, with careful revision and alteration, new scenery, &c., &c., SPEED THE PLOUGH.
WEDNESDAY—Ninth time, BOSOM FRIENDS.
In rehearsal, CENTRAL PARK.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS—IRVING HALL.
The Fourth and last Concert of the Second Series of THE GREAT PIANIST
Will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, when the following distinguished talent will assist Mr. Gottschalk: Miss MARY E. HAWLEY, her first appearance at the Gottschalk Concerts. Mr. WM. CASTLE, the new and popular tenor, pupil of Signor ABBLA. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Musical Director. Mr. F. ERBEN, Flutist, and Mr. H. C. TIMM, who will preside at the piano.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents extra. Can be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 709 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and at Irving Hall.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.
IRVING HALL.
GOTTSCHALK'S FIRST AND ONLY MORNING CONCERT, SATURDAY, Nov. 1, 1862.
Doors open at 12, Concert begins at 12½ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
NOTICE.—Each purchaser of one or more reserved seats will be presented with a splendid portrait of Mr. Gottschalk, engraved in the highest style of the art, by Messrs. Sarony, Major & Knapp, from a photograph by J. Gurney & Son, printed on heavy paper. SIZE, 24x28 inches. The following powerful array of talent will assist Mr. Gottschalk:
Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, her first appearance at Gottschalk's concerts. Mr. WM. CASTLE, the new and highly successful tenor, pupil of Signor Abella. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, the celebrated Violinist and Musical Director. Mr. F. ERBEN, Flutist, and Mr. H. C. TIMM, who will preside at the Piano.
The sale of seats will commence this morning, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 709 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and at Irving Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Members will please call at the Treasurer's office for their full complement of tickets.
Third Rehearsal WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, at 3 P. M.
First Concert SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.
Mme. COMTE BORCHARD, Soprano.
Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, Pianist.
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Tenor.
Will appear at first Concert.

HOPE CHAPEL—SEVENTH WEEK OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.
Great and constantly increasing interest is being manifested in this splendid work. Evenings at 7½. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
NOVA SCOTIAN, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Value Else unless bills of lading, bay or the value expressed therein.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

M. C. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.
One of the following [illegible] leave Pier No. 20, foot of Warren-st., North River, [illegible]
[illegible] AMERICA, [illegible]
[illegible] CITY OF [illegible]
[illegible] SAN JUAN, [illegible]
[illegible] Sailing Days [illegible]
[illegible] Passage [illegible]
[illegible] Children [illegible]
[illegible] Freight [illegible]
[illegible] Insurance [illegible]
[illegible] Passengers [illegible]
[illegible] Steerage [illegible]
[illegible] Meals [illegible]
[illegible] Berths [illegible]
[illegible] Baggage [illegible]
[illegible] Medical [illegible]
[illegible] Stewardess [illegible]
[illegible] Surgeon [illegible]
[illegible] Purser [illegible]
[illegible] Steward [illegible]
[illegible] Cook [illegible]
[illegible] Waiters [illegible]
[illegible] Cabin [illegible]
[illegible] Steerage [illegible]
[illegible] Crew [illegible]
[illegible] Total [illegible]
[illegible] Tons [illegible]
[illegible] Length [illegible]
[illegible] Beam [illegible]
[illegible] Depth [illegible]
[illegible] Draft [illegible]
[illegible] Speed [illegible]
[illegible] Built [illegible]
[illegible] Where [illegible]
[illegible] Owned [illegible]
[illegible] Agent [illegible]
[illegible] No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

NEW-YORK.

NOMINATIONS FOR ASSEMBLY.

The election of members of Assembly the present year has peculiar significance and moment, in asmuch as the next Legislature chooses a United States Senator.

The last Legislature was classified as follows:

SENATE.

Republicans	22
Democrats	10

HOUSE.

Republicans	64
Democrats	64

In the Senate, 12 of the Republicans are classed as "Union" Republicans; and, of the Democrats, 4 as "Union" Democrats. In the House, there are 38 "Union" Republicans, and 32 "Union" Democrats.

The nominations have not yet been completed, as the following table will show:

ALBANY COUNTY.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1.	Andrew Moore.	W. J. Snyder.
2.		
3.		Henry S. Wall.
4.		W. L. Oswald.

BROOME COUNTY.

F. B. Smith.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

1.	Jonas K. Button.
2.	L. S. Jenks.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

1 George J. Post,	H. V. Howland.
2 W. P. Robinson,	W. T. Worden.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

1. John Steward,	Daniel Williams.
2. H. C. Lake,	Timothy D. Copp

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Tracy Beadle,	Charles Hulett.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

1. E. H. Prindle,	Gardner Stamboro,
2. F. D. Fisher,	Simeon Walker.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Lemuel Stetson.	George Adgate.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

1. Samuel Lasher,	P. G. Kieselback.
2. E. W. Bostwick.	

CORTLAND COUNTY

H. B. Van Hnesen,	Anson Peck.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

1. R. W. Courtney,	F. R. Gilbert.
2. Dan. Waterbury.	W. H. Bradford.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

1. J. B. Dutcher,	
2. J. G. Halstead,	Joseph C. Doughty.

ERIE COUNTY.

1. J. Boyer,	J. W. Murphy.
2. E. S. Prosser.	Horatio Seymour.
3. W. Westover,	T. A. Hopkins.
4. A. G. Conger.	Martin Keller.

ESSEX COUNTY

P. E. Havens.	

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Albert Andrews.

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES.

W. J. Rascock.

GENESEE COUNTY

Loren Green.	Geo. G. Dixon.

GREENE COUNTY

George L. Rundle.	John Brensted.

HERKIMER COUNTY

1.	Robert Earl.
2.	J. E. Fox

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1. Chas. A. Benjamin.	T. V. Mason
2. Levi Butler.	H. H. Babcock
3. Wm. Dewey.	Luke E. Frame.
4.	

KINGS COUNTY

1. Gen. P. S. Crooke.	J. Paulding
2. { H. A. Bowen, / M. D. Moore.	{ Bernard Hughes, / E. C. Perrin.
3. Wm. M. Thomas.	S. E. Johnson
4. Peter Graham.	James Darcey.
5. Charles L. Benedict.	Theophilus C. Callicott.
6. S. T. Maddox.	H. C. Boswell.
7. Edgar McMullen	C. P. Leslie

LEWIS COUNTY

John Chickering.	Ela Merriam

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

1. H. E. Smith.	W. E. Lauderdale.
2. Sam. Skinner.	

MADISON COUNTY

1. W. H. Brand.	J. R. Cole.
2. George I. Rouse.	L. B. Stone.

MONROE COUNTY.

1. G. E. McGeorgal	
2.	
3. Wm. Brown.	

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Addison Dieffendorff.	E. P. Moulton.

NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY

	Tammany and Mozart.
1. Amos Stokey.	Cornelius Flynn.
2. H. J. Leach.	Daniel Leamy.
3. T. A. Ward.	No nomination.
4.	William C. Gover.
5. J. H. Brady.	Henry Rogers.
6.	Julius Korn.
7. T. E. Stewart.	Vincent C. King.
8. J. L. Perley.	Thomas A. Hill.
9. S. C. Read.	D. V. Freeman.
10.	Daniel M. O'Brien.
11.	Thomas A. Ledwith.
12. I. T. McGuire.	{ Andrew Smith. / C. H. Wheaten
13. Edmund Kock.	Alexander Ward.
14. Phil. Frankenheimer.	Robert C. Hutchings.
15. J. H. White.	Gilbert C. Dean.
16. Denis McCabe.	Michael McCann.
17.	Thomas C. Fields.

Dist.	Jeffersonian.	People's Union.
2.	John H. Whittemore.	
5.		L. B. Van Schaick.
7.		E. V. Price.
8.	Wm. G. Alvaney	
9.		Samuel C. Reed.
12.	Peter Bowe.	
13.	Alex. Ward.	Ed. Timpson.
14.		{ P. Frankenheimer / W. Northrup.
15.	Gilbert Dean.	J. H. White.
16.	George Wier.	D. McCabe.

Wm. E. Robinson is nominated in the Eleventh as an Independent Union Democrat.

NIAGARA COUNTY

1. D. A. VanValkenburg,	Benj. H. Fletcher.
2. Wm. Morgan.	Cyrus E. Davis.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

1.	A. B. Weaver.
2. D. M. Prescott.	Barzilla Budlong.
3.	Asa B. Sherman.
4. Isaac McDougall.	Thomas Bamber, Jr.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

1. James C. Munro.	John Munro.
2. E. W. Leavenworth.	Elizor Clark.
3. Joseph Beard.	A. R. Palmer.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

1.	Nathan Oaks.
2. Lanson Dewey.	

ORANGE COUNTY.

1. Morgan Shult.	J. D. Van Buren.
2. Moses D. Sivers.	

ORLEANS COUNTY.

John Parks.	Chas. A. Daunlds.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

1. A. C. Mattoon.	J. D. O'Brien.
2. H. W. Loomis.	
3. Harvey Palmer.	

OTSEGO COUNTY.

1. L. E. Bowe.	Wm. Brooks.
2.	Harvey Butts.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

	Saxton Smith.

QUEENS COUNTY.

1. Sam. T. Taber.	C. W. Duryee.
2. J. W. Demott.	H. S. Loll.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

1	
2 J. A. Quackenbush.	John S. Take.
3 A. J. Colvin.	E. S. Short.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Gabriel Martineau.	Theod. Frean.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

	James S. Haring.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

1. E. P. Townsley.	H. J. Averell.
2. J. Reddington.	Otis Earle.
3. A. X. Parker.	J. Oltenridge.

SARATOGA COUNTY

1. Chauncey Boughton,	Jr. Brockett.
2. N. M. Haughton.	S. T. Rockwell.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY

Mark W. Stevens.	

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

	Stephen L. Mayham.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

Samuel Laurence.	R. S. Smith.

SENECA COUNTY.

Platt Crosby,	James McLean.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

1. H. Sherwood.	
2.	
3. T. M. Dimon.	

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

1. Benj. F. Wiggins.	Nathan Corwin.
2.	J. S. Havens.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

N. Flagler.	W. Gillespie.

TIOGA COUNTY.

N. W. Davis.	

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

E. Cornell.	J. Boynton.

ULSTER COUNTY

1. J. T. Everett.	J. F. Bookstaver.
2. Jacob Lefever.	
3. John Lyon.	E. Westbrook.

WARREN COUNTY.

N. Aldrich	C. Faxon.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1 Asa C. Tefft.	E. B. Nash.
2 Ervine Hopkins.	W. Coleman.

WAYNE COUNTY.

1.	
2 L. Durfee.	W. T. Barney.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

1 D. M. Mahon.	Pierre C. Talman.
2	
3	

WYOMING COUNTY.

Byron Healy.	

YATES COUNTY.

Guy Shaw.	E. B. Jones.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Union Republican War Meeting in the Twenty-second Ward.

THE NOMINATION OF COL. J. McLEOD MURPHY FOR CONGRESS UNANIMOUSLY AND ENTHUSIASTICALLY RATIFIED—COL MURPHY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The nomination of Col. J. McLEOD MURPHY as the Union war candidate for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District, was most enthusiastically ratified, at the large hall corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh-street, last evening. The hall was densely packed, and a large number of ladies graced the occasion with their presence.

LIBERTY H. WARD, of the Twenty-second Ward, presided, and Vice-Presidential representatives were elected to represent the entire district.

Speeches were made by Judge PHILIP FEARON, of Florida, and Wm. H. BURLESON, Esq., of New-York, fully indorsing the Administration in all its effort to crush the rebellion. Col. MURPHY was not present, but sent the following letter, which was read by Mr. BURLESON, amid hearty rounds of applause:

HAVANA, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your invitation to speak to the citizens of the Ninth Congressional District. Did that would be unbecoming in me as an officer, first of all. I am here upon duty, and not to conduct a political canvass, since I may be summoned to return to my post at any moment. I do not wish to be misunderstood, however, as to the position I have taken. It is the judgment of the people of the District I am to serve them in Congress as I have tried to serve them in the field—that is to be.

You all know that all of my antecedents and associations have been Democratic; but when I entered the army as a volunteer it was with a deep sense of my old duties. I cast aside all considerations of party. I feel as if I were upon a jury involving immortality, not interested because it involved the life of my country, and I fear not the political responsibility which this declaration may impose. I go to sustaining the Government in crushing this rebellion. The shafts of calumny fall harmless at my feet, but I regret with indignation scorn the insinuation that either my comrades or myself ever faltered in battle. Let no torn standards of the regiment answer where we have been.

Now as to our position. WASHINGTON, when the lamp of liberty died in his bosom, though a soldier's man, confided to the guardianship of the American people a sacred deposit, who long the sacred name of Liberty, and to whom was given here in a few days. He enjoined upon us that this broad continent should be her abiding place, and that she should be the queen city of the homeless and landless of the earth. Shall one be driven from this fair heritage to the heedless exile, no more to return? I answer, never!

Would you remain silent and see torn from her fair brow the jewel she wears? That mantle, for true loyalty, which is to remind us of the divine original, whose lines are marked by the stars, and whose source is in the purity of good intentions and of the love that was shed to redeem mankind. Again, I answer, never! You could not.

When Victoria asked us, in mockery of our fealty, to return to her Crown that contained the ashes of GEORGE, like a loving younger sister, New-York gave back the treasure and wept. But, alas! she did not see, through her blinding tears, the fate of that decaying one which MONROE had been the faithful teacher.

Divide the Continent upon the geographical line that Mr. VAN BUREN'S ideal insinuate, and you will find that it leaves the North a territory not dissimilar in shape to an hour-glass. Does not this suggest that the days of our first Union, now as inexhaustible in benefits as the sands of the ocean, would soon be numbered?

Would to God that His Majesty, SOL might again say to the turbulent sea now lashing the shores of our distracted country, "*Peace—be still.*" This interposition on Christian man would regret. It is, indeed, the only interposition my heart and conscience would accept. Unhappily for us, in the plenitude of gifts from above, we have forgotten the source from which they have taken. It is our duty to return to the "oath of allegiance" to Heaven, and be no longer faithless to God. Let us nerve the arm of the Government to fight on, and await the hour when in mercy He shall see fit to "intervene."

Washington called around him your patriot fathers, in solemn council. The plowshare which in peace by the evil genius of the world, turned up fertile furrows in our happy land was to the seeds of patriotism always take root, and it keeps the bombastic vision who models it may have no rank of gold with which to replenish the treasury, but is ever ready to beat its plowshare into a sword and the pruning-hook into a spear for the defence of the land, whether it be that of his birth or his adoption.

I conjure you to remember GEORGE WASHINGTON for the glorious purpose of being faithful to that high honor, that inflexible integrity, that old-fashioned good faith of which he was the grand exemplar.

With many thanks for your confidence and the assurance of my fidelity to the Union, I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,
J. McLEOD MURPHY.

Colonel Fifty-third Regiment N. Y. Vol. Infantry.

A series of resolutions was adopted expressive of a determination to spare neither money nor blood in order to restore the Union, declaring that entire confidence was had in the Administration, and fully indorsing Col. MURPHY'S nomination.

During Mr. BURLESON'S speech, the flag of Col. MURPHY'S Regiment, which had been through nine or ten hard-fought battles, was produced before the audience, and the sight of it—tattered and torn by rebel shot, shell and bullet—created the wildest enthusiasm. Cheer upon cheer was sent up for the gallant Colonel, the flag, the Fifty-ninth Regiment and the color-bearer, who had borne it through all its fiery trials. (Mr. JOSEPH R. CUMMING, of Company H, a citizen of this City,) who was present on the platform.

It was 11 o'clock when the meeting adjourned, with cheers for MURPHY, WADSWORTH and the Union.

Rally for the Union—Meeting in the Eighth Congressional District.

Last evening, at 7½ o'clock, a meeting was held in the Eighth Congressional District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, at the half corner of West Thirty-second-street and Broadway, the object of which was to ratify the nomination for Representative in Congress of ELIOT C. CORWIN, Esq. The hall was well filled.

The meeting was called to order by WM. E. DODGE, Esq., who was unanimously called upon to preside, and explained the object of the meeting.

Hon E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., was the first speaker, who was followed by WM. ALLEN BUTLER.

A patriotic letter from His Honor the Mayor was afterward read, which was loudly applauded. A resolution was passed unanimously to support for Governor Gen. WADSWORTH, and for Congress Messrs. CORWIN and Capt. DUFFY.

German Democratic Rally.

SPEECHES BY HON. S. S. COX, OF OHIO, MESSRS. JOSEPH SICKLES, DR. PHILIP MERKLE, CAPT. RYNDERS, AND OTHERS.

The German Democracy of this City and County assembled in large numbers last evening, at the Cooper Institute, to ratify the recent State and County nominations of their party. Outside of the building, there was a copious display of fire-works, cannon were fired and several bands of music engaged the attention of the crowd until the appointed hour for commencing the oratorical exercises of the occasion.

Within, the main hall was thronged by 7 P. M., and the appearance of the meeting rivaled that of the assemblage collected some days ago to hear Messrs. BRYANT and VAN BUREN.

After a number of Ward processions had filed in with banners, torches, etc., and sufficient quiet was restored,

Mr. ANDREW HECKSCHER, of the Committee of Arrangements, called the meeting to order, and, amid general applause, nominated for Chairman Mr. C. GODFREY GUNTHER. Mr. H. HEIMANN then read a list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Resolutions denouncing the Abolition faction, its mischievous measures, and indorsing the Democratic candidates, were unanimously passed; and speeches were made in the English language by Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, and Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS; and in German by Mr. JOSEPH SICKLES, Dr. PHILIP MERKLE, OSWALD OTTENDORFER and H. BERGMANN.

OUTSIDE,

another considerable assemblage applauded the oratory of Messrs. Well von Buhl, Dr. Frech, Dr. Jollus Korn, J. Buchsweller and others, and it was close upon midnight ere the throng dispersed.

A Union Republican Rally in Hudson County, New-Jersey.

The Republicans of West Hoboken (Hudson County, N. J.,) held a mass meeting at Library Hall, on Monday evening, Oct. 27, which was largely attended by the loyal citizens. JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Esq., of Newark, the candidate for Congress, was the speaker. His eloquent speech was listened to with much interest. Among other resolutions, the following were unanimously adopted:

That we have no sympathy with traitors, and least of all with those in our own midst who sympathize with traitors, nor will we complain should Government see fit to put them where they can afford no aid to treason.

That this crisis demands of every patriot that, ignoring party names and partisan politicians, he should rally to the support of such candidates for official station as are known to be unreservedly devoted to all the measures of the Administration for carrying the war to a successful termination.

That the attempt to preserve the Union and Slavery having signally failed, we fully indorse the President's Proclamation of Emancipation, and if the rebels do not improve their day of grace and lay down their arms before the first day of January, 1863, then let every loyal man say, perish Slavery, but let the Union be preserved, not as it was but as it was intended to be by our illustrious and venerated fathers who formed it.

That we will never compromise with traitors in arms, but will urge the prosecution of the war with unsparing energy, till the last armed rebel is subdued or driven from the land.

That the Constitution was framed to secure the rights of loyal men, but traitors by their own acts have forfeited all rights under that instrument and must be dealt with according to the laws of war.

That we recognize in MARCUS L. WARD, our candidate for Governor, and JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, our candidate for Congress, able, honest, firm and unwavering supporters of the Administration and of all its measures for the suppression of the rebellion, and fully entitled to the suffrages of all loyal men in this State or District. That the enlightened philanthropy and munificent charity of MARCUS L. WARD, manifested by devoting his time and his wealth to the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers and their families, from the commencement of the war to the present time, without hope of emolument or reward, entitle him not only to our votes, but to a place in the hearts of all who admire the virtuous, the great and the good.

THOS. R. SCOTT.
C. V. HICKOK, Secretary Union Republican Association, West Hoboken.

WADSWORTH MEETING AT OSWEGO.

Address of Hon. Henry J. Raymond—John Van Buren Declines to Meet Mr. Raymond for Debate.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Oct. 29—11 P. M.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND addressed a large and enthusiastic Wadsworth and Tremaine meeting, at Doolittle Hall in this city, this evening, holding his audience to the closest attention for nearly two hours.

At the same time JOHN VAN BUREN addressed a Seymour meeting considerably smaller in numbers at Music Hall.

Prominent Democrats of the city had proposed that a joint meeting should be had, and that the two speakers should debate the issues involved in the canvass. The Union City Committee rejected this proposition, and tendered the free use of the largest hall in the city for the discussion, but the friends of Mr. VAN BUREN finally thought it advisable to recede from their offer.

Mr. RAYMOND thereupon addressed a note to Mr. VAN BUREN, offering the latter his choice of place, as to time and manner of discussion. Mr. VAN BUREN declined this proposition, on the ground that the letter did not reach him until 6 o'clock in the evening, when it was too late to make the necessary arrangements. He said: "I cannot meet Mr. RAYMOND at Watertown to-morrow. Mr. RAYMOND replies that he had an engagement at Fulton and Binghamton, which would prevent his going to Watertown again, and that no time was open for this purpose when they were both together. The correspondence is quite spicy.

Both meetings were quite enthusiastic.

A marked change is taking place in public sentiment. Judge TYLER, CYRUS WHITNEY, Esq., and other prominent Democrats in this county repudiate SEYMOUR and are out for WADSWORTH and TREMAIN.

NEW-JERSEY.

Deliberate and Unprovoked Murder by a Soldier—Coroner's Inquest.

MAX F. WURTZ, a respectable German citizen residing in Hudson City, N. J., was killed suddenly shot down, without provocation, about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night at Hudson City, by MATTHIAS GRATZENDAM, a private in the One Hundred and Third Regiment New-York Volunteers.

It appears that the deceased, Mr. WURTZ, (who is a bootmaker,) his son, the murderer and three or four other persons, were congregated at a lager bier saloon known as "Bier Hunter," near the five corners at Hudson City, and were enjoying a social time. Young WURTZ and the soldier took a drink at the bar, when WURTZ went to the back part of the room and sat down by his father. The soldier came across the room, and after speaking to Mr. WURTZ, sr., took a revolver from his belt and exhibited it. Mr. WURTZ told him that he had better put the revolver up. GRATZENDAM replied that there were four shots in it and that he was good for them. A bystander told GRATZENDAM that would do to the bar where the latter paid for his revolver at Mr. WARNER, the proprietor saying: "If I discharge this you will lay behind the bar." Mr. WARNER took hold of the revolver and told him to put it up but he continued to hold it in his hand; Mr WURTZ told his son to go home and get a boot jack which would be as good as the revolver. The son refused to go, as he took the whole matter to be a joke; the old man then said if his son would not go he would take off his boot; he did so when the prisoner went near the door and Mr. WURTZ held out his boot as though it was a pistol; GRATZENDAM then raised his revolver, and taking deliberate aim, fired, and then ran out of the door. Mr. WURTZ fell to the floor, and being removed to a mattress, expired in about 10 minutes without having uttered a word. The ball entered the left breast just below the arm, passed through the lung and lodged in the back.

The murderer was pursued to his house by CHARLES KAUFMUND and JACOB WEAVER, who took him into custody. Upon being arrested he said—"You need not hold me, I will go with you; I shot the man." He was then taken and lodged in the jail.

An inquest was held yesterday before Coroner JAMES R. DONNELLY and Justice MARTIN, when the above facts were testified to by the son of deceased, and were corroborated by Mr. WARNER, keeper of the place and several others. It was shown that there was no difficulty between Mr. WURTZ and the prisoner that evening, nor angry words, neither did Mr. W. attempt to strike him.

The jury rendered a verdict that MAX F. WURTZ came to his death by a pistol-shot fired by MATTHIAS GRATZENDAM.

Upon examination before Justice MARTIN, the prisoner said he was a native of Baden, Germany, 23 years of age. In regard to the charge he plead not guilty. He was then committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The prisoner appeared perfectly indifferent and did not seem to realize his situation. At the time the murder was committed he had been drinking, but was not considered to be very much intoxicated. He went out with the Fifty-fourth Regiment, Barney Rifles, and was discharged on account of having his leg broken, and afterwards went out with the One Hundred and Third Regiment, and was home on furlough.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—The delegates to the Republican Convention for Hudson County met yesterday afternoon at Commercial Hall, Jersey City, to make nominations for County offices. Capt. JOHN SIMMS was chosen Chairman, and A. D. BROWER, Secretary. The following nominations were made: For Sheriff, Hon. SAMUEL A. PARSON, Democratic Union nominee. Coroners—Dr. WALTER J. HANNAN, Jersey City; JOHN HAINES, Hoboken, and Dr. JOSIAH HOLSTONWORTH, Hudson City. A considerable discussion ensued in reference to the nomination of State Senator. The Convention was divided, a portion favoring the adoption of THEODORE F. RANDOLPH, the Democratic nominee, and others advocating the nomination of a Republican. Finally, a motion was adopted deeming it inexpedient to nominate a State Senator at the present time, and the Convention adjourned.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Charge of Judge Shipman in the Case of Horn—A Verdict of Guilty.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—OCT. 29.

Before Judge SHIPMAN.

The trial of Albert Horn, charged with fitting out the *City of Norfolk* as a slaver, was concluded today. At the opening of Court Judge SHIPMAN charged the jury in the case as follows:

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—Your intelligent and patient attention to the testimony, and to the learned and elaborate arguments of counsel in this case, has enabled you to comprehend the facts, and will render it unnecessary for me to do more than submit the legal principles which should guide you in coming to a conclusion. It is a well-settled rule of law that, before you can convict a prisoner charged with crime, you must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of his guilt. The burden of proof to establish that guilt is on the Government. This principle rests on the well-known rule that a man is to be presumed innocent until he is proved guilty. If the evidence offered in support of the charge is circumstantial evidence, that evidence, when taken together, should, in order to warrant his conviction, be inconsistent with any other hypothesis than that of his guilt. These are familiar principles, applicable to the trial of all persons charged with crime. The Judge then read the statute upon which the defendant stands indicted. The first count in the indictment charges, in substance, that, on the first day of June, 1860, the defendant did, at the port of New-York, with force and arms, for himself as owner, fit out, equip and load, and otherwise prepare, a certain steamship called the *City of Norfolk*, and did cause said steamship to be fitted out, equipped and loaded and otherwise prepared, with intent then and there to employ her in the trade and business and, for the purpose of procuring negroes, mulattoes and persons of color from a certain foreign country—to wit: Africa—to be transported to a certain place—to wit: the Island of Cuba—to be held and sold and otherwise disposed of as slaves, and to be held to service and labor, against the peace and contrary to the true intent of the statute of the United States, in such case made and provided. The second count charges that the defendant, on the day aforesaid, and at the port, did, as owner, send away and cause to sail said vessel from this port, with like intent. The third count charges that he did, on the day aforesaid, not as owner, but for some other persons, as factor, fit out, equip, load and otherwise prepare said vessel, and did cause her to be fitted out, loaded and otherwise prepared, with like intent. The fourth count charges that on the day aforesaid, for some other person or persons, he sent or caused her to be sent away and sail from this port, with like intent, she having before that time been fitted out, equipped and loaded by him or the defendant, for that purpose. The fifth count charges that he aided and abetted, for himself, as owner, in fitting out, equipping and loading her for that purpose, with like intent. The sixth count charges that he aided and abetted the fitting out, loading and equipping this steamer, as factor, for others, with like intent. I give only a brief summary of the charges in the several counts, omitting the formalities, for greater simplicity. The day on which the acts are charged is the 1st of June, 1860, but the precise day, as it may appear in the proofs, is not material. There can be no difficulty on that point, as the acts proved were done, if done at all, about that time. The acts charged, or either one of them constituting the offence, must have been done by the one of their commission with the guilty intent of the defendant, as charged in the indictment, in order to justify a verdict of guilty. The jury will then inquire whether or not the defendant did, in himself, as owner, or for others, as factor, fit out, equip and load at, and send away this steamship from this port, with the guilty intent of employing her in the unlawful business as charged in the indictment. If he did, he is guilty; if he did not, he is not guilty. There are some leading facts that are not controverted which I will recall to the minds of the jury. This steamer was purchased by the defendant at Baltimore, and brought to this port after a steamship for which she was engaged to Savannah. She was sent on a voyage to Havana, in the Island of Cuba. She was fitted up and furnished in various ways in this port, while she continued to be owned by the defendant, and a cargo put on board of her, as is claimed, at about this time. She sailed from this port for Cuba, touched at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, in charge of Captain Zadoc Allen, who, it is claimed, took her from the defendant, who was the acknowledged agent of the defendant. After remaining at that island a few days, an armed transfer of the steamer took place, Crawford, the first mate, who sailed in her from New-York, taking the title in his own name, and, as he was about to exercise her ownership, was dispossessed by Captain Tilton and Crawford's mate, and set on board a vessel on the coast of Africa, where she arrived, took on board a large number of negroes and landed them on the Island of Cuba. She was then abandoned by her officers and crew. Now the first question that you have to consider is for the jury to say, on the evidence, whether this steamship was prepared, fitted out, equipped and loaded at this port of New-York, with intent to employ her in the manner of the character. You have heard the testimony of Beufort and Crawford, who sailed in her as officers from New-York, the latter of whom now owns and commanded her since she left St. Thomas, and each of them performed, as it would seem, the entire voyage to Africa and Cuba in her. They swear that the defendant knew the purpose of the voyage at the time she was fitted here and at the time she sailed. You will remember the details of their testimony. I am requested by the defendant's counsel to instruct you that Beufort and Crawford are accomplices, and their own confession, and that, therefore, you should not convict the defendant on the testimony, unless they are corroborated as to the material facts to which they testify. That they are accomplices is, I think, no doubt, and while the jury have the power, if they see fit, to convict the defendant upon the testimony of accomplices alone, it is proper, and is the only safe course to require corroborating circumstances as to material points in their testimony. In weighing their testimony the jury will look at the probability of their story, at their appearance on the stand, and manner of testifying, see how far their statements agree with the undisputed facts in the case, and in view to what degree or credit they are entitled, and what degree of corroboration the jury will require in order to give their testimony full credit. They will not look to the facts disclosed by the case by the other witnesses who are not accomplices, and see if they materially and satisfactorily corroborate their testimony. I say the jury will look to the facts disclosed by others than accomplices, because one accomplice cannot be said to corroborate another. What I have here said as to the necessity of corroboration of an accomplice, will apply to any other witness in the case who may also be accomplices. It will be remembered that Mrs. CRAWFORD testified to declarations of the defendant, which, if true, tend to show that he had a knowledge of the guilty object of the voyage before sailing from New-York. Mrs. CRAWFORD says that upon the evidence before us are accomplices, and so far as she testifies to facts not testified to by her husband, her statements must rest upon her personal credibility, unless they are corroborated by, or contradictory of her story. Although she cannot in law, as the wife of an accomplice, corroborate and strengthen his particular statements, she is a competent witness, if believed by the jury, to prove any other and independent facts not sworn to by her husband, and not forming part of his acts; although those facts, if believed by the jury, fasten a guilty knowledge on this defendant. The jury will carefully weigh all that part of her testimony which details facts which took place in the absence of her husband, especially the alleged declarations of the defendant to her, or in her presence, and say whether they believe her and are satisfied from her testimony that the defendant had, at the time he fitted out, loaded and equipped this vessel, a guilty knowledge of the purpose of her voyage. If they are satisfied that he knew that this vessel was to be employed in the business which she was afterward engaged, and fitted her out and sent her away with his knowledge, the jury can have no difficulty in determining whether he did thus fit her out, equip and load her at and send her away from this port, with the guilty intent charged in the indictment. As to the extent of the fitment, it is not necessary that it should have included everything required for a successful slave voyage. If she was partially fitted here, and her equipment completed at St. Thomas, and the partial fitment here was done by the defendant, or by his directions or procurement with intent to employ her in this unlawful business, then the crime was committed, and you should find defendant guilty. It is contended by the defendant that the fitment of the vessel here, so far as he was concerned, had no connection, or was not intended by him, to have any connection, with the voyage upon which she finally sailed from St. Thomas. And in support of this claim Tilton's testimony and Cubelo's deposition are offered, in connection with a letter of instructions to Tilton, and some other evidence, which you will recollect. You have heard the statements of Capt. Tilton, and seen him on the stand. You will recollect that he stated that he had very little to say to Cubelo or Mandillio on the voyage out to St. Thomas, (both of them being on board,) as they talked Spanish. You have heard his statement, that he never talked with Cubelo at all at St. Thomas; and also his account of the alleged sale at St. Thomas. You will have before you also the letter of instructions of the defendant to Tilton, and the deposition of Cubelo, and the letters and papers annexed to it, and you will say whether the extraordinary transaction at St. Thomas, which is termed a sale of this vessel, was a *bona fide* transaction on the part of Tilton, or whether it was a device to cover a guilty enterprise and conceal the guilty projectors of it. If you are satisfied that the transaction was a mere pretence and cover, and that it was so understood by Tilton, who is an old and experienced shipmaster, then you will say how far he is entitled to credit in the other parts of his testimony. If you are satisfied that the transaction at St. Thomas was a sham, it does not necessarily follow that the defendant is implicated in it. But you will look further, and see what was the conduct of the defendant when this transaction of the agent, Tilton, was made known to him. Did he dissent from it, and call Tilton to an account for it? Or did he approve it, or acquiesce in it—in this transaction, in which he had so large an interest? If you find that the defendant did approve or silently acquiesce in this transaction, after its true character became known to him, you will say whether or not it was part of an original scheme in which the fitting out of this vessel at this port was included, and in which the defendant was a participator, with a guilty knowledge and intent. On this point you will consider the facts in connection with the defendant's conduct after the capture of the vessel was known to him, after Crawford and Beaufort returned to this City. If this was a sham sale, and this vessel in which the defendant had so large an interest, had, by the fraud or recklessness of Capt. Tilton, passed into the hands or under the control of Mandillio, who was guilty of a crime against the defendant, Crawford was an accomplice and Beaufort a tool of Mandillio. The jury should, then inquire, from the evidence, what the conduct of the defendant was toward Crawford and Beaufort after they returned to this City. Did he approve or silently acquiesce in what they had done? If the jury find that he approved or silently acquiesced in their acts after the vessel arrived at St. Thomas, and after she sailed on her unlawful voyage, they will say whether the whole circumstances of the case taken together, which they find proved beyond a reasonable doubt, are consistent with any other hypothesis than that the defendant fitted out this vessel at and sent her from this port, with intent to employ her in the unlawful business in which she engaged. If the whole conduct of the defendant, taken together, from first to last, as the jury shall find it proved beyond a reasonable doubt, is consistent with any hypothesis that admits of his innocence, then he should not be convicted; but if that conduct is inconsistent with any other hypothesis, except that of his guilt, then their verdict should be guilty. The whole case is with the jury. If they are not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty, he is entitled to the benefit of a doubt and to an acquittal. If they are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that he is guilty, they will render a verdict accordingly.

The jury retired about 11 o'clock. Some time after they asked the Deputy Marshal who had them in charge for a Directory which was furnished to them. This fact becoming known to the Court, the jury were sent for, and Judge SHIPMAN informed them that nothing should have been allowed to go to them after they had retired for deliberation, and that they must entirely banish from their minds any evidence, if they had got any upon the case in this way. He also reproved the officers in charge sharply for the transaction.

The jury were out a long time, but about 3 P. M. they returned into Court with a verdict of Guilty.

[Advertisement.]

THE DRAFT IN OPERATION.—Do not be startled! We only refer to the agreeable constription of which KNOX'S elegant and stylish Fall Hats are the victims. The quota will be filled when every gentleman of fashion and taste is supplied with one of these elegant fabrics, and if the present demand continues a few days longer, the object will be effected.

KNOX is still at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GALA TIMES to-day at Barnum's Museum. Two splendid performances in the afternoon at 3 o'clock—evening at 7½ o'clock. Bourcicault's great play, Pauvrette, or Under the Snow, at each.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BROUWER—ALLEN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 29, by Rev. J. F. NEWMAN, Mr. HENRY C. BROUWER, of New-York, to Miss PAULINA A. ALLEN, of Cedar Creek, N. J.

BUTLER—CUNNINGHAM.—At Irvington, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 20, by Rev. Charles Mellary, H. R. BUTLER, of Rochester, Cuba, to MARY, daughter of James CUNNINGHAM.

COOPER—NICHOLS—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, at St. John's Church, by Rev. J. H. Hobart Brown, Mr. WM. E. COOPER, of Detroit, Mich., to Miss JULIA NICHOLS, daughter of John T. E. Nichols, of the former place.

HAYWOOD—DAYTON—In the City of Washington, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 29, by Rev. George Butler, Mr. EDWARD HAYWOOD, of Rochester, to Miss JENNY CARLTON, daughter of James L. Dayton, and grand-daughter of Sylvanus Lewis, Esq., of this City.

LOCK—GAGE—At Trinity Church, Norwich, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. Dan. V. Lewis, ALFRED V. LOCK, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and REBECCA R., daughter of Colonel GAGE, Esq

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3465. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN

Thirty Thousand Unionists Indorsing Them.

Great Rally at the Cooper Institute.

Immense Enthusiasm, Perfect Harmony, Cheering Prophecies.

Speeches of Gen. James S. Wadsworth and Hon. Lyman Tremain.

Also, of Gen. Hiram B. Clay, Judge Daly, Col. Woodford, Charles S. Spencer, Col. Maginnis, Messrs. Dana, Shepherd, Wainwright, and Others.

PROCESSIONS AND PYROTECHNICS.

ORDER, DECORUM, PATRIOTISM.

The great Union Ratification Meeting at the Cooper Institute, last night, was one of the most important demonstrations ever assembled within the walls that have ever been held upon this continent. Over the entire area of the Cooper Institute, in the avenues leading to the building, and in the adjacent streets and squares, the multitudes began to assemble at an early hour. We will not attempt to enter upon an estimate far exceeding in numbers any ever held since the foundation of the Government—[applause]—one that will decide whether we are to succeed in putting down this infernal rebellion or not. The election of Horatio Seymour, if achieved, will be the work of traitors, Secessionists and sympathizers with the South. [Hearty and applause.] Take away that support, and where would his election be? He would come out at the little end of the horn! [Laughter and a voice: "He'd do that anyhow!"] I hope not! We, the Republican Party, on the other hand, have a candidate we can depend upon. Gen. James S. Wadsworth [renewed and cheering] took the field early in this great contest; he has devoted his whole time and means to it, and not only has this given himself, but has sent his three sons into the struggle to crush out the rebellion. [Renewed cheering.] What, on the other hand, has Mr. Seymour done? I am not aware that he has taken any part or given a day or a shilling, and I understand that he has not.

At this moment an unusual movement on the platform announced the arrival of

GEN. JAMES S. WADSWORTH,

the Union candidate for the Governorship. As the distinguished guest came forward, the house shook with the most overwhelming demonstrations of welcome. Huzzas, the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and every species of popular manifestation, completely occupied the next five minutes, and for some time, after order had been restored, the vast concourse was still agitated by the subsiding tide of feeling.

Mr. Hiram Barney gave this emotion a new outburst, by stepping forward on the platform and proposing three distinct cheers for "Our Governor come from the war!" These were given with indescribable effect.

An excellent imitation of the triumphant crowing of a full-grown chanticleer heard from the body of the house gave a hilarious turn to the enthusiasm that was by no means out of keeping with the rest.

When the fervor of this reception, at length, paused, and Gen. Wadsworth had taken his seat, John J. Shaw, Esq., late Assemblyman for the Eighth District, read the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

George Bancroft.	Hiram Barney.
H. J. Raymond.	Charles Gould.
Peter Cooper.	D. Randolph Martin.
Andrew Carrigan.	Richard Busteed.
Horace H. Day.	James Kelly.
H. M. Schieffelin.	Charles King.
George Opdyke.	Robert T. Haws.
Isaac Sherman.	Andreas Willman.
A. Oakey Hall.	George Dennison.
Simeon Draper.	Thos. B. Van Buren.
Wm. Allen Butler.	Orison Blunt.
Wm. M. Evarts.	A. W. Bradford.
John J. Phelps.	Aug. F. Daw.
F. A. Conkling.	Lewis B. Woodruff.
C. A. Peabody.	Moses H. Grinnell.
J. W. Allen.	A. C. Kingsland.
George W. Blunt.	A. W. Griswold.
C. H. Tucker.	Hiram Benner.
Benj. F. Manierre.	Washington Smith.
Porter G. Sherman.	John W. Edmonds.
George Conklin.	John H. White.
S. L. Rapp.	Guy R. Phelps.
Wm. D. Swarts.	John Sedgwick.
Murray Hoffman.	John T. Hoffman.
Wm. R. Stewart.	J. McLeod Murphy.
Robert Murray.	Edgar Ketchum.
A. J. Williamson.	Abm. Wakeman.
Joseph B. Taylor.	C. A. Dana.

David D. Field.	Francis Lieber.
Samuel Sinclair.	James A. Briggs.
Hamilton Fish.	Wm. Orton.
Wm. Curtis Noyes.	E. Delafield Smith.
Wm. E. Dodge.	E. C. Cowdin.

And many others.

SECRETARIES.

D. R. Jaques.	Joseph A. Gardiner.
Edson Allen.	B. Pitcher, Jr.
Spencer Kirby.	Rodt. Marshall.
Lafayette Ramey.	Chas. T. Rogers.
Chas. Partridge.	David Carnochan, Jr.
Frank W. Ballard.	Herman Ihmsen.
J. Howard, Jr.	Chas. Fellows.

And others.

The following letter received with the resolutions, the names of especial popular favorites attached to the resolutions, another great reason added to the success:

LETTER FROM GEN. WM. H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1862. }

GENTLEMEN: I believe it to be the duty of every citizen of this country who is upon a lee shore, I came aboard at the Captain's call to assist at the helm. He has carried her safely over some of the breakers, but others are before her, and repelled mariners are said to be coming back from ashore to board and sail her. Whatever may be the duty of others, it is clearly mine to remain at my post, promptly and strictly obeying orders. I can only say to you, and to all others, keep on hand, be active, vigilant, and in readiness. If we work in concert and care in earnest, we shall at the second carry the rebellious out through all their reefs, and leave the waiting nations with mercy, "all's well."

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Very respectfully your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To D. D. Conover and A. M. Lawson, Esqs., Delegates of the Union meeting, New-York.

There followed hereon, three cheers, and a tempest of most enthusiastic cheering.

FOR LYMAN TREMAIN.

the Union candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship, the Star

SPEECH OF HON. LYMAN TREMAIN.

Mr. TREMAIN, after a few remarks in explanation of the resolutions, said that it was his impression and conviction that the duties of hour and day "[illegible] history and that more work is to be done now remained to be done than the accomplishment of the great struggle in which we are engaged, namely, the election of the State officers, and the election of the Members of Congress. He could not be persuaded to [illegible] the position as a candidate, which he had taken at the commencement of the campaign. He had not sought the nomination, and he had never [illegible] the assembled thousands in the [illegible] the cause of the Union, which [illegible] the cause of the country, and [illegible] the cause of the Union, which [illegible] the cause of the country, and [illegible] the cause of the Union, which [illegible] the cause of the country, and

OUR POTOMAC ARMY CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

How the Advance is Received in the Army—New Bridge Across the Shenandoah—Reminiscences of the Harper's Ferry Surrender—Rebel Movements, &c.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1862.

The advance of our army into Virginia carries joy to every true soldier's heart. Nearly two months have elapsed since the battle of Antietam, and both officers and privates were becoming anxious to exchange the idleness and *ennui* of camp life for the activity and excitement of the march and battle-field.

The infantry forces, under Gen. GEARY, moved down yesterday from off the cold and cheerless Loudon Heights into the valley on the east side, and last evening lay scattered along the base of the mountain for nearly two miles. I rode out through the encampment just before nightfall, and found the men busily employed in a variety of ways. Some were bringing fire-wood, others preparing the evening meal, and still others staking down the little white tents, and making quarters as comfortable as the circumstances of the case would admit of. Large numbers of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania were actively engaged in bringing away bundles of straw from a neighboring stack, which they had laid under heavy contribution.

Pickets have been thrown out some distance—those in the extreme front being located on DAVID SHRIVER'S farm, three miles from the Ferry, and nearly on the opposite side of the Short Hills from Lovettsville. The farmers in this portion of the valley have, as a general thing, remained true to their allegiance, and should be molested as little as possible by the passing soldiers. A penitent Secessionist, belonging to a South Carolina battery, came to our pickets stationed here, (Seventy-eighth New-York, Col. ULLMAN,) last evening, and gave himself up. He says he has become heartily sick of the war, and convinced of its hopelessness on the part of the rebels. If we are to believe his statement, the Confederate soldiers are suffering very much for want of clothing, many of them being without tents or blankets.

The labor of building a new suspension bridge across the Shenandoah has been commenced. It is to rest on the stone piers of the old bridge burned by the rebels, cost about three thousand dollars, and be completed within the course of a month. Lieut. ROBBINS, of the Sixth Regiment Artillery, and Sergeant FLOOD, of the United States Engineer Corps, assisted by thirty men, have charge of the work. Such a bridge is greatly needed in order to facilitate army movements and meet any emergency, such as the carrying away of the pontoon by a heavy freshet. The temporary railway bridge thrown across the Potomac as yet shows no signs of giving away, but many fear lest the heavy Winter rains may sweep it away. The river was swollen slightly by the rain of Sunday, but has subsided again. The tax instituted on the sutlers and traders of the village realizes about $300 weekly to the hospital fund.

I learn from Southern papers that Gen. R. ANDERSON, of North Carolina, recently died of a wound received at the battle of Antietam. This talented, though misguided young officer was one of the Generals who participated in the taking of this place, having been in command at Harper's Ferry. I observe a waif circulating through the Southern papers, to the effect that the investigation now progressing at Washington had elicited the fact that Col. FORD so arranged his artillery, at the taking of Harper's Ferry, as to do as little damage as possible, and, moreover, that but a single rebel was killed. These statements are both totally false, and designed to injure Col. FORD, whom the testimony thus far proves **to have acted in accordance with orders in giving up Maryland Heights. Never was there more steady and accurate firing than that of our hundred pounders, up to the very moment of being spiked.** I saw **Capt. McGRATH, on Sunday,** blow a rebel caisson, on Loudon Heights, fully fifteen feet into the air, with one of his 20-pound howitzers planted on Camp Hill. Fifteen men, as they afterwards told us, were killed by the explosion which followed. One hundred and ten men they likewise reported as killed by the first day's fighting on Maryland Heights. The Richmond papers, soon after the disaster, passed a high encomium upon the splendid and determined artillery firing of the besieged Yankees.

It is the general impression among the army officers here, that the main force of the rebel army had crossed the Blue Ridge. Such was the point entertained by every one until last evening, when the escaped negro from Charlestown brought word that Jackson and HILL had moved forward to that place from Bunker Hill, the former being encamped on this side, and the latter on the hill just beyond. Two regiments of STUART'S Cavalry, he further states, are between Halltown and Charlestown, the remaining ones being stationed, for the present, at Mr. FERWIG'S farm, three miles and a half beyond the latter place. I know not how much importance to attach to his statements. The Generals before whom he was summoned accredited them. If they be true, Jackson may have been misleading Gen. MCCLELLAN, by causing him to think he had moved southward, while he was really moving towards Pennsylvania. Another day will make known the truth of the case.

J.

LETTER FROM BOLIVAR HEIGHTS.

A Halt in the Forward Movement—Gen Geary's Camp Moved to a More Commanding Position—Reinforcements, &c.

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, NEAR HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1862.

The much talked of impending movement, which was, and perhaps is yet to be of such magnificent proportions, and which was to accomplish so much, is still held in abeyance.

During yesterday afternoon and this morning, I accomplished the circuits of the different camps, and found that the various Generals who had orders issued to them on Saturday last to be ready to move at a moment's notice, were ready, and anxiously awaiting that instantaneous notice. The three days' rations ordered to be cooked were all disposed of, and the troops busy cooking other three days' rations.

Diligent inquiries as to the cause of this delay fails to elicit any satisfactory answer. Some attribute it to the rain, others to the supposition that the rebels have changed their tactics and direction, and hence other corresponding movements on our part will have to be made. Others attribute it to neglect on the part of the Quartermaster-General's Department, while others assign the cause to so many different reasons, that I hardly think it worth while to specify them.

I will give you my own opinion, based upon what isolated remarks I have heard. By putting them all together, I have come to the conclusion that our leaders are fearful that with the force here present, they cannot attack the rebels, or commence the campaign as arranged, with any prospect of success.

It is positively asserted that the rebels have, to a very great extent, abandoned their Western campaign; at least, it is known, positively, that the greater part of their forces who have been operating in Tennessee and Kentucky have been with rapid, and that they are now on their way to form a junction with those in Virginia. And, hence, the cause of our not moving is that they have succeeded in effecting that junction, and we, with our present force, are afraid to attack them, or that their heights have by them been thrown on the south, and are now in readiness to [illegible]

The fact seems to be [illegible] among the men on our front [illegible] and the day before, is [illegible] while a cavalry scout to [illegible] Grant, fails to discover any [illegible] miles of Bolivar Heights.

GEN. BANKS, who crossed the river at [illegible] Sunday, was yesterday at different points [illegible] Lovettsville, at right angles from the [illegible] and fifteen miles through.

fifth, One Hundred and Fortieth, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania, and one other, whose name we did not get, came up to-day from below, and were sent over to Loudon Heights to join Gen. GEARY'S Division. This division is moving, but only changing camp, getting off the hill, and are to take up an encampment in the valley, between the Loudon and South Mountain, and to be near the Potomac, thus actually commanding both valleys. This move does not by any means indicate that a forward movement is to be made at once, for it readily seems probable that they would change a camp only because it is a more comfortable location, when a permanent movement would obviate the difficulty attending a cold and unpleasant camping-ground. Old experienced officers do not know what to make of this demonstration.

The President's Proclamation, and How it is Received in the Army, &c.

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, ABOVE HARPER'S FERRY, Monday Afternoon, Oct. 27, 1862.

Your editorial on "A Month of the Proclamation" views the subject from a truthful stand-point, and commends itself to every one at all conversant with the facts of the case.

Intercourse with the army, the Border State people and the rebels, enables your correspondent to confirm the statements of the writer as to the reception of the important document by the soldiers, Marylanders, rebel leaders and negroes.

It is the politicians at home, and not the voters in the field, who oppose this new war measure. The most cruel kind of warfare, MACAULAY remarks in one of his essays, is that waged on peace principles. The remark had reference to the old European contests, but how apt it applies to the war in which we are now engaged. Eighteen months ago we began the labor of restoring the Union. The sword was extended in one hand, and the olive branch in the other. Rebels taken in arms were turned loose with a gentle reprimand, and were expected, for the *courtesy* shown them to come back to their allegiance. Forts, arsenals and Navy-yards slipping through Government fingers, without the least apparent effort being made to save them, lest further *provocation* ensue, and the breach between the North and South be widened. Rebel emissaries were suffered to go abroad, and prejudice the European mind with the story of their pretended wrongs.

Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas had seceded, yet the conciliatory policy was still pursued. At length, when the hatred, fury and determination of the rebellion began to make itself more apparent, a little imprisonment, confiscation, and other similar ingredients were added to the Union saving elixir. Still the war continued to be conducted on peace principles; and why not, it is a contest between brother and brother?

Two hundred thousand men are rendered *hors de combat*, and the Government at length awakes to the necessity of warring it on war principles, and brings every available nerve to bear in the contest.

Such is the view of the case entertained almost unanimously by both officer and private. I have mingled freely with the various corps of our army, and not one word of disapprobation have I heard, save from one Maryland Lieutenant, who deserted last week. "Let us finish up this war by any means whatsoever, and return home" is the feeling. "As long as the rebels have chosen to make the nigger the issue, let them have it, and to their hearts' content," remarked an artillery Captain to me a few days since, who, until recently, was of strong Pro-Slavery proclivities. "Amen," responded his men, who are nearly every one Democrats. The recent proclamation of Gen. MCCLELLAN, in regard to political discussion in the army, may have led the Seymourites to suppose that a division exists among the soldiers in regard to the proclamation, sufficient to warrant the insertion of a denunciatory resolution in their platform. There never was a greater mistake.

Whatever may have been her feelings toward the South at the commencement of troubles, Maryland's sympathies are now heartily with the Union as against the bogus Confederacy. As this war has progressed, her people have learned that it was not begun on the part of the rebel leaders from a sense of wrongs inflicted, but "originated," as the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 15th inst., says, "and is carried on in great part on the [illegible] and protection of the institution" of Slavery. [illegible] they have failed to [illegible] North and [illegible] same desire [illegible]

[illegible] of the rebellion, when the Southern heart became so thoroughly gangrened?

What effect it has had among the slaves no one can doubt, who is at all acquainted with the negro character. Let them once get intelligence that "Massa LINCOLN have set me free," and the peaceful relation between the master and slave is at once ended. They will become as stubborn and unforgiveable as they were before docile and obedient. Scarcely a day passes that some poor fugitive does not come within our lines and report some fellow bondsmen as anxiously looking forward to the first of January when they are to "lay down the shovel and the hoe," and seize the implements of war and slay in insurrection generally.

J.

LETTER FROM WHEATLAND.

The Position Occupied by the Advance of the Army—Whereabouts of the Rebels.

WHEATLAND, LOUDON CO., VA., EIGHT MILES FROM HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862.

[illegible] section handled of late [illegible] Ferry, including a flouring mill and store [illegible] Shenandoah, and the line road [illegible] where third of the war, and the [illegible] kept together by the most gross [illegible] the co-operation of the Union army [illegible] Tuesday [illegible] Antietam is the only [illegible]

reason he has thrown up his commission. Prior to the war he owned a large number of human chattels, but many of them have of late made use of their common sense and legs, much to the chagrin of Mossa WRIGHT. The mill is situated on the Little Kittocton—which runs close by the village—and belongs to a Union man, DAVID MANSFIELD by name. How his property, under these circumstances, escaped the rebel torch is to me a problem. Such an oversight on their part is certainly contrary to all precedent. The surrounding country is dotted with white farm-houses; the soil is fertile and the atmosphere balmy. Such is the locality occupied by the advance of our forces. After crossing the pontoon bridge at Berlin, on Sunday, our cavalry, to the number of several regiments, continued the march to this place, and encamped on the White estate. The infantry proceeded no further than Lovettsville, where they pitched their tents. The portion of the Ninth Army Corps which crossed on the following day marched by these forces, reaching this vicinity last evening.

The men are in fine spirits and anxious to meet the rebels. Snicker's Gap, thirteen miles from here, is held by their cavalry, under Col. MUNFORD. Gens. LONGSTREET and D. H. HILL are said to be at Paris, ten miles further, and in the direction of Ashby's Gap. I cannot vouch for the truth of this statement. There was, undoubtedly, however, a large force of the enemy at this point last Saturday. Paris is situated on the Winchester turnpike, close to the Blue Ridge.

J.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Capt. Conger Seriously but not Mortally Wounded — One of the Union Scouts Hanged as a Spy by the Bushwhackers at Aldie—The Story of a Deserter from the Rebel Ranks—Attack upon Pickets.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CENTREVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1862.

Dr. RELISON, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, who went out on Sunday night to attend Capt. CONGER, of the Third Virginia Cavalry, wounded in a skirmish on Friday last near Catlett's Station, returned last evening. He found Capt. CONGER at the house of Dr. OSMAN, where he had received the kindest attention from the Doctor and his family. Dr. RELISON found that the Captain had received two wounds, one on the left hand—a sabre cut—and a gunshot wound in the right side, the ball striking the lower rib and glancing downward, but it could not be traced. For some hours after the wound was inflicted, both of Capt. CONGER'S legs were paralyzed; he gradually recovered the full use of his left leg, and the right is improving. His injuries are very serious, but not necessarily mortal. Capt. CONGER is in good spirits, and believes that he will soon be able to render his country good service again. His statements made to Dr. RELISON are particularly interesting, as indicating the real character of the men who earnestly support the failing fortunes of JEFF. DAVIS. He was upon his horse when wounded in the side, and the sensation experienced was peculiar. He imagined that his legs moved irresistibly toward each other through the horse, he leaned forward and could not raise himself upright, and was aware of falling to the ground. This was the only wound he received on horseback. After he had fallen, the Major in command of the rebels and several of his men rode up to him, when the Major said, with a vile oath, "This is the man who fired three times at me and killed so many of my men"—(Captain CONGER had killed two of the rebels and fired three shots at the Major.) One of the soldiers, in response to the Major's assertion, said, "Let us kill the ——." Captain C. remembers that they struck at him with their swords, but did not know that they had so far carried their threat into execution as to wound him until after he had been taken to the house of Dr. OSMAN, where he first discovered the wound on his left hand—which he doubtless received while raising his hand instinctively to defend himself. Friday night a rebel Surgeon came upon the field after the wounded men, Captain C. asked to be taken away, when the Surgeon said that he had only accommodations for his own men, but if he [Capt. C.] insisted upon it, he would leave one of his own men behind and take him in. Capt. CONGER told him to look after his own men first, and remained where he fell until 1 o'clock the next day, when he was found and taken home by Dr. OSMAN. As the rebel Major approached the Captain after he had fallen, his first salutation was, "Why in h—ll didn't you run away, instead of attempting to fight over three hundred men with twenty-five?" The fact was, the twenty-five men were driving the three hundred men, until they found out that the cartridges in Capt. C.'s command were not loaded. The rebel cavalry in this section have been somewhat reduced recently by the bold dashes of a few of our men upon superior forces that they cannot be induced to make a stand, unless they have five or ten men to our one; otherwise, they invariably skedaddle at the sight of our men. This I have frequently witnessed during the last four weeks.

HOW CAPT. CONGER'S LIFE WAS SAVED.

Capt. CONGER escaped instant death in a singular manner. He wore a jacket with large side-pocarts—the one on the right being filled with cartridges for his pistol. The ball that struck him in the side, first hit a cartridge in his pocket, and glanced off, striking the lower rib, and passed downward.

THE REBELS HANG A SCOUT.

It is but a few weeks since that the rebels captured and hung one of our scouts as a spy, and a few days ago another was served in the same manner by the Bushwhackers at Aldie, of whom Dr. BOYLE, now in prison at Washington, is the head and front. The last scout executed is supposed to be a man named MARSH, who has for a long time been in the service of Gen. SIGEL. He was a German by birth, but spoke the English language so perfectly that no person would have surmised that he was a foreigner. The writer knew him well, and knew him as an honorable and faithful man—one whose untimely death has caused a thrill of anguish throughout this whole corps. He was modest and brave, and true to the important service he was intrusted with. As an evidence of his cool daring, it is related that on one occasion he rode alone up to a squad of WHITE'S rebel cavalry, and presenting a pistol to the officer in command, asked him to what command he belonged, and carried him off, horse and all, before his companions had sufficiently recovered from their surprise to prevent it.

A DESERTER FROM THE REBEL RANKS.

A conscript—a Pole by birth, and a member of the Fifty-fifth Georgia Infantry, commanded by Col. BROWN—came within our lines last night. He left his regiment at Culpepper, with a pass permitting him to visit friends in Loudon County, but with the special object of coming within the Union lines. He has an interesting story to tell about the depressed condition of the rebel cause, the demoralized condition of the soldiers, &c. In Macon, Ga., he has known men 70 years old and boys of 14 years accepted as substitutes; there are only 5,000 troops at Culpepper, 2,000 at Warrenton and 2,000 at Richmond—nearly all conscripts. These men are kept on half rations of bacon and flour, no corn meal, and once a week each man has a little fresh meat. The wildest reports are in circulation as regards the Union army—the last one, and one which the men apparently believed themselves, was that President LINCOLN had offered to the South gold and pay or eighth of the expense incurred during the war by the rebel Government, provided Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri were permitted to remain in the Union; that the response of Jeff. DAVIS to this proposition was that he would not accept of the terms, if LINCOLN would pay [illegible] purse of the war. The people of the South [illegible] where third of the war, and the [illegible] kept together by the most gross [illegible] the co-operation of the Union army [illegible]

knowledge to have lost, and for this JACKSON is blamed for his management of it, and LEE for not being there to help him. It is well known that LEE did command at Antietam, but the rebel authorities are afraid of the fact, if known, having a tendency to still further demoralize the army.

ATTACK UPON PICKETS.

Shooting at our pickets has been resumed by the bushwhackers. Last night, our pickets at three different points were fired at, but no one was injured.

THE PURSUIT OF BRAGG.

Skirmishes with His Rear Guard—Capture of Prisoners and Cattle—The Whole Region Stripped by the Retreating Rebels—The Country Around Camp Wild Cat, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EIGHT MILES FROM LONDON, LAUREL COUNTY, KY., Monday, Oct. 20, 1862.

We are still on the Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap road, and still in pursuit of the retreating rebels, who occasionally make a show of resistance, but always retire at our approach in force. So close were we upon their track just this side of Mount Vernon, where the road entered the mountain gorge, and where they commenced felling trees to check our advance, that the Colonel of the Fifty-ninth Ohio Regiment, who is quite ill, slept in the same room occupied by the rebel Gen. BOONER the night previous. Nothing but the obstructions in the road prevented the capture of a large number of their rear forces.

In accordance with the order spoken of in my letter of the 18th, we advanced from the vicinity of Mount Vernon to Rockcastle River, and occupied a strong position on the banks of that stream. The enemy was reported in force on the east bank of the river, and appearances indicated that they would, perhaps, make a stand in the neighborhood of Camp Wild Cat. Gen. SMITH'S command had been vigorously pushed forward, and the division of Gen. VAN CLEVE took a position to be in readiness to participate in an attack if made by KIRBY SMITH, or to assist, if necessary, in resisting any that might be made by the enemy upon his advancing columns.

The obstructions in the road and the narrowness of the track, as well as the almost entire absence of forage, rendered it impossible for our trains and artillery to be brought so speedily forward; they were therefore left in the rear, except some batteries of light pieces, for the protection of SMITH'S advance. The position selected was a range of lofty hills, intersected with deep ravines, near Rockcastle River. We were not long left in a state of conjecture as to the operations of the enemy. Gen. SMITH occupied Camp Wild Cat, and threw out heavy skirmishing parties. The rebels opened fire upon them with their brass pieces, and drew up in line of battle. SMITH replied and pushed upon them with energy and spirit. After a few rounds the rebels withdrew, resuming their retreat along the Cumberland Gap road.

The entire corps now moved forward, the division of Gen. WOOD bringing up the rear. In the skirmish at Wild Cat we took forty prisoners and captured some wagons. Twenty or thirty prisoners were taken in previous skirmishes had between our advance and the rebels.

We crossed Rockcastle River and ascended the high and rugged hills to Camp Wild Cat, on the evening of the 19th. We were now in Laurel County. The sterility of this region, the sparseness of the population, and the utter destitution that prevails, surpassed anything we had yet seen. Camp Wild Cat has connected with it many recollections of this war. The position is in one respect a very strong one, being almost a perfect Thermopylæ, where a few hundred men could, if attacked, put as many thousand to flight, yet it is not in a military sense a good position for an army to select, either for offensive or defensive operations. The site is on the peaks of bald and projecting heights, which overlook the surrounding country for many miles.

The view to the eastward is magnificent, not to say sublime. The blue fringe of the far-off Cumberland Mountains is plainly visible, while the intervening valleys is now one vast undulating sea of green and gold. The [illegible] hills that [illegible] heights are [illegible] and stumps. The ascent to the [illegible] is exceedingly steep, [illegible] as to render its capture by assault next to impossible. Yet it is in a country where there are no supplies, and where supplies cannot be obtained if there is anything like a watchful enemy guarding the approaches. Besides, the entire series of hills can be easily surrounded and all communication cut off. Wild Cat is not, therefore, a strong military position. It was here that GEORGE took position over a year ago. All the timber has been cut from the hills, and many marks of the old camp still exist.

It was here that ZOLLICOFFER attempted to dislodge our men, last Fall, when he himself was driven back with much loss, our men suffering scarcely any in the encounter. It was here where our brave and then complaining boys lay so long under the pelting rains of last Autumn, and a part of the winter, and it was from here they were led through mud, and rain, and slush, on the famous "retreat from Wild Cat," last year. Many of them performed their last service on this retreat—some dying by the roadside, and other sustaining such serious injury as to render them unfit for future service.

The sun was about an hour high when we began the steep and winding descent to the eastward of the Wild Cat hills. Down, continually down, first to the right and then to the left, storming with the narrow road cut in the rugged hill sides, preceded the divisions of our splendid army. Night, with no moon and the stars shut from view by the overhanging trees, at length gathered upon us. Yet we continued our course. Five miles on we began to emerge from these deep and uninhabited wilds into a country more open and level. Here the tangled underbrushes, limbs in the road and an occasional dead horse or mule and broken wagons told of another fit our advance had encountered with the enemy.

A mile further on we came to a field, the first we had seen for several miles. Here also were picket fires. We looked into the field, and saw it full of large fat cattle, which were evidently not natives of the poor miserable region we were in. We asked the picket force what duty they were on. "We are guarding them cattle," was the reply, as they pointed to the field. On further inquiry, we learned that Gen. SMITH had again overtaken the rear of the enemy, and, after a sharp little fight, had captured 107 of the rebels' fat cattle and taken a number of prisoners. These were the cattle which were in the field. Gen. SMITH'S headquarters were two miles ahead. We rode on, and joined the Eleventh Brigade, just as it was going into camp near Gen. SMITH'S at 7 o'clock. This morning, the 20th, we partook of excellent beefsteak, prepared from the captured cattle, six head of them having been butchered and prepared by our Brigade Quartermaster after we reached camp.

After breakfast we examined the cattle in the field. They are large, fat, and of the best blooded stock. They are a part of the number driven from the County of Boyle, Fayette, and the fine grass counties of the State. They have been [illegible] and the same kind of beeves driving them [illegible] and the drove. They are very fat [illegible] We are gaining on [illegible] [illegible] the rebels have [illegible] the Gap. On the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

calibre. The breech extends about eighteen inches beyond the fuse-hole. In this solid extension, is cut a groove in range with the bore of the gun. In this groove plies an iron plunger, which forms the ramrod and stop. It can be loaded, and fired, easily in four seconds; and can be drawn and worked by two men. It can be seen for a few days, at Orion & Wheelock's 366 Broadway.

LOOK OUT FOR THE TRAIN.—GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN lectures to-night on "Rotten England, Oppressed Ireland, and Progressive America," at the Academy of Music. Mr. TRAIN is expected to pulverize England, give a good lift to Ireland, and encourage America on the subject of the great war, and other topics. His addresses have attracted great attention elsewhere, and there is every reason to anticipate a great crowd, greater expectations, and a great spluttteration.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—A Sacred Missionary meeting will be held in the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church (Dr. SHIVA's) corner of Fourteenth-street and Second avenue, on Friday evening, 31st inst., at 7½ P. M. The REV. Mr. CONSTANTINE, a converted Greek, educated in this country, and who sails on Saturday as a missionary to Greece, will address the meeting. Also Dr. CROSBY and other eminent speakers.

AN OFFICER CHARGED WITH THEFT.—Capt. F. SCHMIDT, of the One Hundred and Third Regiment New-York Volunteers, was arrested yesterday upon the charge of stealing a watch valued at $75, the property of CHARLES KRAUSS. The watch was taken forcibly by Capt. S. from one SELIG MOSES, to whose arrest it was intrusted by the owner. The accused was held to bail in the sum of $300 to answer.

GREAT TROT.—Trotting will down in the twenties may be seen this afternoon at the Fashion Course. The third trial between *Butler* and *Rockingham* will be had, and the greatest time yet made will undoubtedly be beaten. Go and see it.

AID FOR VOLUNTEERS.—A concert will be given in Flushing, L. I., on Monday evening next, by FRANK GILDER, the pianist, for the benefit of the needy families of volunteers from that town. As the object is one that appeals to the patriotic sympathies of the public, we trust the concert will be a great success.

DROWNED.—About 9 o'clock, Wednesday evening, a private watchman named CHARLES BRETON, employed on board of the steamship *Bay Boy*, lying at Pier No. 11, North River, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Union Ratification Meeting in Gothic Hall.

SPEECHES OF HON. JAMES HUMPHREY AND OTHERS.

There was a very good attendance at Gothic Hall, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, in response to a call upon the Union men to meet, and indorse the Congressional, State, county and city tickets. The principal attraction was, of course, the announcement that Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, Candidate for Congress, would be present, and speak.

The meeting was organized at 8 o'clock by the appointment of Mr. WHITLOCK as President, and a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. As soon as the organization had been completed, Mr. HUMPHREY appeared, and was warmly greeted; and as he had another meeting to attend in the Eleventh Ward, he was the first called upon to address the meeting. When he came upon the platform, there was another round of applause, and when that had ceased, he spoke very briefly to the following effect. The coming election in this State, he considered the most important that had ever been held. Upon its result depended, in a great measure, the success or downfall of the rebellion. The Southern papers had for some time been buttering up the flagging spirits of rebel soldiers and others engaged in the rebel cause, by assurance that at last they had secured a "divided North," and should New-York give her vote in favor of those who had, from the commencement of the war, sympathized with the rebels, he feared the result. Our councils would become divided, and our action less prompt and definite than it has been heretofore. A majority of one in the House of Representatives, on the side opposed to sustaining the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war, would leave the President, in effect, powerless. It, therefore, devolved the duty of every friend of his Government to ponder seriously and well, before he cast his vote, and to be sure that he was casting it for men who, whether in the National or State Councils, would do their utmost to sustain the Government by sustaining the Administration.

Mr. HUMPHREY was followed by Mr. JOHN WINSLOW, who made a logical and legal address, which was appreciated by the audience.

W. H. GALE, Esq. was then called upon, and delivered a soul-stirring address which aroused the entire audience to an unusual degree of enthusiasm. He used plain language. The friends of a free Government, he considered to be those who were willing to support its Administrators, when the Government was in peril. All others—even those who gave a qualified, milk-and-water support—he considered traitors in feeling, if not in deed. He was followed by Capt. RAYMOND in a similar strain, and after the tickets had been ratified the meeting adjourned.

BOUNTIES TO BROOKLYN VOLUNTEERS.—A special meeting of the Common Council was held Wednesday night for the purpose of taking action on the subject of the communication submitted by the Mayor at the session on Monday evening, relative to the appropriation of $150,000, to be paid in $10 bounties to volunteers. Alderman PEARY was called to the Chair. No quorum was present. Alderman WALLACE suggested that, as the exigencies of the times demanded that something should be done to aid in filling up our quota with volunteers, he would, with the consent of the Board, offer a preamble and resolution for informal action, with the view of encouraging the Mayor to direct the expenditure of the appropriation for the purposes contemplated. The preamble and resolution are as follows:

Whereas, His Honor the Mayor has submitted, to this Board the question whether or not it is expedient to pay any bounty to volunteers in case the number required to make up the quota of the city shall prove to be so great that the whole number cannot be raised by bounty. Now, therefore, in view of the uncertainty whether the whole number required can be made up or not until we try, and in view of the fact that if we do not get the men we will not have to pay the money, therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that it is expedient to pay bounty to all who will enlist, irrespective whether the number can be obtained or not.

The resolution was adopted without dissent, and the Board adjourned.

THE DRAFT.—The time for hearing claims of exemption from the draft has been extended until Saturday night. This step has been rendered necessary in consequence of the increasing number of applicants who throng the Station-houses every day. In one district (the Forty-fourth) 260 were disposed of yesterday, and an equal number on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Commissioners of the Forty-third District have disposed of about the same number. The Forty-first and Forty-second come next in point of number. On an average, about 1,000 persons have thus far been exempted at each of six Stations in the Western District.

MILITARY.—The Third Senatorial Regiment, Col. MOLINEUX, designated as the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New-York State Volunteers, left camp at East New-York on Wednesday, and took up their quarters at the Park Barracks, New-York, where a consolidation will be effected with part of a regiment from Columbia County, New-York. The State and regimental bounties will be paid to the men on Saturday next. The only Brooklyn regiment now remaining is the Fifty-second, which is encamped at the old Lunatic Asylum in Flatbush.

THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEYSHIP.—We are glad that the Union men of Brooklyn see the folly of party names, party obligations and party feuds. They have, in the case of the District-Attorneyship, thrown all such to the winds, and present a solid front for that unconditional, up and down Union man, the present incumbent, JOHN WINSLOW, and propose to vote for him *en masse*, without distinction of party, but with the determination to reseat him in his present chair. Mr. WINSLOW is an honest man, an able lawyer, a just prosecutor, a faithful lover of his country and his kind, and deserves what he will doubtless secure, a reelection.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN A TOBACCO FACTORY.—Yesterday afternoon, CHARLES OLDENDORF, employed in WRIGHT & VANDERVOORT's tobacco factory, Summit-street, had one of his arms torn off in the machinery. He was conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital by Officer MURRAY, of the Forty-third Precinct.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—Friday, Oct. 31—NOS. 54, 55.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Oct. 28, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment in their Chambers, No. 18 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.:

Councilmen Horan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of Jonathan Lawrence relative to water force on Murray Hill.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition of Wm. H. Chadwick, Surveyor to the Port, in consequence of the unsafe condition of Pier number twenty-two, East River.

In connection therewith, Councilman Webster offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wm. H. Chadwick, for the sum of [illegible] dollars, being at the rate of twenty-five dollars, as the damages consequent thereon.

Which was referred to Committee on Piers.

Subsequently, Councilman Webster moved that such preamble and resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

Councilman Webster moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Harves. [illegible]

Councilman Stevenson moved to amend by [illegible] it be referred to the Committee on Buildings and Charities.

Which was lost.

And the motion to refer to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Miller—

Resolved, That the [illegible] be and he is hereby directed and authorized to [illegible] fall width, under the [illegible]

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman [illegible]—

Resolved, That the [illegible] be and he is hereby authorized and directed to [illegible] eighty-second, Eighty-third [illegible] Eighty-fourth-street, to be [illegible] direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman [illegible]—

Whereas, An Ordinance to [illegible] between Seventh-avenue and [illegible] Mr. James Osborne, by his [illegible] woman who was almost [illegible] ment; therefore

Resolved, That a Special Committee [illegible] to procure and present to [illegible] suitable testimonial, as a badge of [illegible] humane conduct evinced by [illegible] on the occasion aforesaid; and that the sum of [illegible] dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

MOTION.

Councilman Trotter moved that the Committee on Finance be ordered to [illegible] the [illegible] in consequence of the unsafe condition of Pier number twenty-two, East River.

In connection therewith, Councilman Webster offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wm. H. Chadwick, for the sum of [illegible] dollars, being at the rate of twenty-five dollars, as the damages consequent thereon.

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Which was carried.

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Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

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Whereas, An Ordinance to [illegible] between Seventh-avenue and [illegible] Mr. James Osborne, by his [illegible] woman who was almost [illegible] ment; therefore

Resolved, That a Special Committee [illegible] to procure and present to [illegible] suitable testimonial, as a badge of [illegible] humane conduct evinced by [illegible] on the occasion aforesaid; and that the sum of [illegible] dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

By Councilman [illegible]—

Report of [illegible] in favor of [illegible] Fifty-third-street [illegible] avenues, [illegible] and East [illegible] away, [illegible] and [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] between [illegible] Fifth-avenue [illegible] Eighth-avenue, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Eighth-avenue [illegible] Ninth-avenue, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Ninth-avenue [illegible] Tenth-avenue, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Tenth-avenue [illegible] Eleventh-avenue, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Eleventh-avenue [illegible] Twelfth-avenue, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Twelfth-avenue [illegible] Hudson River, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Hudson River [illegible] Eleventh-avenue, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Eleventh-avenue [illegible] Tenth-avenue, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Tenth-avenue [illegible] Ninth-avenue, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Ninth-avenue [illegible] Eighth-avenue, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Eighth-avenue [illegible] Seventh-avenue, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Seventh-avenue [illegible] Sixth-avenue, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Sixth-avenue [illegible] Fifth-avenue, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Fifth-avenue [illegible] Fourth-avenue, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Fourth-avenue [illegible] Third-avenue, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Third-avenue [illegible] Second-avenue, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Second-avenue [illegible] First-avenue, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] First-avenue [illegible] East River, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] East River [illegible] Avenue A, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue A [illegible] Avenue B, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue B [illegible] Avenue C, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue C [illegible] Avenue D, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue D [illegible] Avenue E, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue E [illegible] Avenue F, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue F [illegible] Avenue G, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue G [illegible] Avenue H, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue H [illegible] Avenue I, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue I [illegible] Avenue J, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue J [illegible] Avenue K, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue K [illegible] Avenue L, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue L [illegible] Avenue M, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue M [illegible] Avenue N, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue N [illegible] Avenue O, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue O [illegible] Avenue P, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue P [illegible] Avenue Q, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue Q [illegible] Avenue R, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue R [illegible] Avenue S, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue S [illegible] Avenue T, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue T [illegible] Avenue U, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue U [illegible] Avenue V, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue V [illegible] Avenue W, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue W [illegible] Avenue X, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue X [illegible] Avenue Y, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue Y [illegible] Avenue Z, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue Z [illegible] Avenue AA, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue AA [illegible] Avenue BB, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue BB [illegible] Avenue CC, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue CC [illegible] Avenue DD, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue DD [illegible] Avenue EE, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue EE [illegible] Avenue FF, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue FF [illegible] Avenue GG, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue GG [illegible] Avenue HH, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue HH [illegible] Avenue II, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue II [illegible] Avenue JJ, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue JJ [illegible] Avenue KK, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue KK [illegible] Avenue LL, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue LL [illegible] Avenue MM, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue MM [illegible] Avenue NN, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue NN [illegible] Avenue OO, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue OO [illegible] Avenue PP, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue PP [illegible] Avenue QQ, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue QQ [illegible] Avenue RR, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue RR [illegible] Avenue SS, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue SS [illegible] Avenue TT, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue TT [illegible] Avenue UU, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue UU [illegible] Avenue VV, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue VV [illegible] Avenue WW, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue WW [illegible] Avenue XX, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue XX [illegible] Avenue YY, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue YY [illegible] Avenue ZZ, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue ZZ [illegible] Avenue AAA, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue AAA [illegible] Avenue BBB, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue BBB [illegible] Avenue CCC, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue CCC [illegible] Avenue DDD, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue DDD [illegible] Avenue EEE, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue EEE [illegible] Avenue FFF, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue FFF [illegible] Avenue GGG, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue GGG [illegible] Avenue HHH, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue HHH [illegible] Avenue III, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue III [illegible] Avenue JJJ, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue JJJ [illegible] Avenue KKK, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue KKK [illegible] Avenue LLL, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue LLL [illegible] Avenue MMM, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue MMM [illegible] Avenue NNN, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue NNN [illegible] Avenue OOO, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue OOO [illegible] Avenue PPP, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue PPP [illegible] Avenue QQQ, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue QQQ [illegible] Avenue RRR, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue RRR [illegible] Avenue SSS, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue SSS [illegible] Avenue TTT, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue TTT [illegible] Avenue UUU, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue UUU [illegible] Avenue VVV, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue VVV [illegible] Avenue WWW, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue WWW [illegible] Avenue XXX, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue XXX [illegible] Avenue YYY, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue YYY [illegible] Avenue ZZZ, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue ZZZ [illegible] Avenue AAAA, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue AAAA [illegible] Avenue BBBB, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue BBBB [illegible] Avenue CCCC, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue CCCC [illegible] Avenue DDDD, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue DDDD [illegible] Avenue EEEE, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue EEEE [illegible] Avenue FFFF, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue FFFF [illegible] Avenue GGGG, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue GGGG [illegible] Avenue HHHH, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue HHHH [illegible] Avenue IIII, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue IIII [illegible] Avenue JJJJ, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue JJJJ [illegible] Avenue KKKK, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue KKKK [illegible] Avenue LLLL, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue LLLL [illegible] Avenue MMMM, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue MMMM [illegible] Avenue NNNN, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue NNNN [illegible] Avenue OOOO, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue OOOO [illegible] Avenue PPPP, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue PPPP [illegible] Avenue QQQQ, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue QQQQ [illegible] Avenue RRRR, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue RRRR [illegible] Avenue SSSS, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue SSSS [illegible] Avenue TTTT, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue TTTT [illegible] Avenue UUUU, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue UUUU [illegible] Avenue VVVV, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue VVVV [illegible] Avenue WWWW, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue WWWW [illegible] Avenue XXXX, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue XXXX [illegible] Avenue YYYY, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue YYYY [illegible] Avenue ZZZZ, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue ZZZZ [illegible] Avenue AAAAA, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue AAAAA [illegible] Avenue BBBBB, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue BBBBB [illegible] Avenue CCCCC, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue CCCCC [illegible] Avenue DDDDD, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue DDDDD [illegible] Avenue EEEEE, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue EEEEE [illegible] Avenue FFFFF, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue FFFFF [illegible] Avenue GGGGG, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue GGGGG [illegible] Avenue HHHHH, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue HHHHH [illegible] Avenue IIIII, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue IIIII [illegible] Avenue JJJJJ, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue JJJJJ [illegible] Avenue KKKKK, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue KKKKK [illegible] Avenue LLLLL, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue LLLLL [illegible] Avenue MMMMM, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue MMMMM [illegible] Avenue NNNNN, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue NNNNN [illegible] Avenue OOOOO, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue OOOOO [illegible] Avenue PPPPP, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue PPPPP [illegible] Avenue QQQQQ, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue QQQQQ [illegible] Avenue RRRRR, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue RRRRR [illegible] Avenue SSSSS, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue SSSSS [illegible] Avenue TTTTT, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue TTTTT [illegible] Avenue UUUUU, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue UUUUU [illegible] Avenue VVVVV, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue VVVVV [illegible] Avenue WWWWW, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue WWWWW [illegible] Avenue XXXXX, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue XXXXX [illegible] Avenue YYYYY, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue YYYYY [illegible] Avenue ZZZZZ, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue ZZZZZ [illegible] Avenue AAAAAA, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue AAAAAA [illegible] Avenue BBBBBB, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue BBBBBB [illegible] Avenue CCCCCC, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue CCCCCC [illegible] Avenue DDDDDD, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue DDDDDD [illegible] Avenue EEEEEE, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue EEEEEE [illegible] Avenue FFFFFF, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue FFFFFF [illegible] Avenue GGGGGG, [illegible] ordinance therewith.

Which was [illegible]

Report of Committee on [illegible] Fifty-fifth-street [illegible] Avenue GGGGGG [illegible] Avenue HH

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—Richard III.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jack Cade.

BOWERY MUSEUM—Brilliantly Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Performances on Ground and Stage, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway—Treaty with Japan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tyrrell's Calipornia.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 552 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Amid the conflicting reports which reach us from the Army of the Potomac and from the Army of Virginia, it is impossible yet to determine the whereabouts of the main rebel army under Lee. A special dispatch from Berlin, where Gen. McClellan now has his headquarters, asserts that it is definitely ascertained that the main body of the rebels is still between Bunker's Hill and Winchester; while our correspondent with the Army of Virginia states that Gen. Sigel and Gen Stahl both believe that Lee has already commenced falling back toward Richmond—the unusually large rebel forces known to be at the different passes being indicative of this. Longstreet, Hill and Stuart have been gradually placing their respective forces so that they can stop the gaps in the mountains whenever necessary, to prevent a flank movement against the retreating rebel host. The mystery of the rebel movements it is to be hoped will soon be cleared up.

The Army of the Frontier has won another victory in Arkansas. A body of rebel cavalry, three thousand strong, encamped four miles east of Fayetteville, was attacked on Tuesday by a thousand of our cavalry, under Brig.-Gen. Herron, and completely routed, leaving all their camp equipage and wagons behind. They left their dead on the field. The rebel force was pursued several miles into the Boston Mountains.

A man who recently arrived at Fortress Monroe from Richmond reports that he has been on board the *Merrimac No. 2*, and he considers her a "tough customer." She is thoroughly and heavily clad with iron; is completed all but a portion of her armament, and has already made a number of trips to Fort Darling.

Regarding affairs in West Tennessee, the Chicago *Post* says: "It is reported, and generally believed by our military commanders in that department, that the rebel Gen. Pemberton has already acquired a force of sixty or seventy thousand men in northern Mississippi. Where they have all come from it is not easy to say; but the fact that they have such a force is what our commanders have to deal with. It is an unpleasant fact, considering that it is a much larger force than that with which Gen. Grant may be unexpectedly compelled to meet it. He should be reinforced without a moment's delay. We have information from a source, and of a character which it would be impolitic to make public, to the effect that, unless he is reinforced, and that very soon, our entire possessions in West Tennessee, and probably a large part of our army also, will be captured by the enemy, who is straining every nerve for the accomplishment of that end. Probably the Government is also in possession of this information—at any rate, it should be. If the facts we know are also known at the War Office, reinforcements will go forward to Gen. Grant at once—if, indeed, they are not already on the way—or else there will be good reason to charge criminal negligence upon officials in very high places."

A letter to the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, dated Lebanon, Oct. 24, says: "The largest portion of the grand army of the Southwest are thus far on their way back, *a-ce not bagging bags*. Buell is with this part of it. Thomas, I believe, is left to guard the Gap—that is, to guard the rat-hole, while we run around several hundred miles to see if he has got out of the other end. I guess we will be two and a half days too late—the exact time we usually have been in reaching any *point* where we might have *made a point*. If Abraham Lincoln don't send us some one to manage this great army, then he had better call us home before we become demoralized. The list of killed and wounded will be over 3,000 for the battle of Chaplin Hills."

In commenting upon the appointment of Gen. Rosecrans to his new command, the St. Louis *Republican* says: "The telegraph has apprized us that Gen. Buell has been relieved of the command of the Army of the Ohio, and that Gen. Rosecrans will take his place. The loss of Gen. Rosecrans will be a severe one to the army of Gen. Grant, who dost upon him, and regard him as a hero, as well as a soldier and a gentleman. We have heard that Gen. Rosecrans had studied thoroughly the country, forming the front of his recent operations, having chart-work of every section, road, bridge and valley. He is in all respects a working man, prudent, careful, painstaking in planning, and bold, quick, vigorous in execution. He was, as we all know, the soul and strength of the Corinth victory. No officer, excepting, perhaps, McClellan, was ever so popular among the soldiers. His private character, we may state, is entirely pure. He is a mild, temperate, quiet, modest, Christian man—a Catholic—in camp, and while not abandoning these qualities in battle, he is brave, and daring as the bravest.

The Nashville *Union* of Saturday says no apprehensions need be indulged for the safety of that city. It says that the rebels that have threatened the place for the last three months have always fled on the approach of the National troops.

On Saturday, Oct. 18, ten rebel prisoners were shot at Palmyra, Missouri, in accordance with orders issued by Gen. McNeil. Porter's guerrillas had, some days previously, carried off one Andrew Allsman from Palmyra, and Gen. McNeil promptly gave orders that if he were not returned to his family within ten days, ten prisoners should be shot. Mr. Allsman was not released, and Gen. McNeil executed his threat.

The citizens of Baltimore recently arrested by order of Gen. Wool, were yesterday generally released by order of the President, and the papers announce the time of their arrest have been restored.

GUN [illegible]

The great Republican [illegible] night, at the Cooper [illegible] imposing demonstration [illegible] in the history of [illegible] is expected that both [illegible] and many ladies, [illegible] of the [illegible] Washington [illegible]

Mr. Seymour [illegible] reasonable reply to the *Dispatch*; and that they are [illegible] now, as well a long [illegible] of settlement, they must [illegible] upted [illegible]

Let of Congress elect from Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. Woodford and Gen. Cassius M. Clay, all of whom were applauded with unparalleled enthusiasm. Every sentiment urging a vigorous prosecution of the war, and approving the President's Emancipation Proclamation, elicited tremendous cheering. A letter from Hon. William H Seward produced a deep impression, and, throughout, the tone of the assemblage was significant and determined against the rebellion, and the Seymour party in the North. Outside, no less than three stands were surrounded by eager multitudes, unable to obtain admission to the Hall. At these, Messrs. Spencer, J. C. Haney, Caleb G. Dunn, F. W. Shepherd, Wainwright and others addressed a vast concourse of Union men, and music, fireworks, ward processions, emblematic banners and transparencies made up a stirring and dazzling pageant. It was nearly midnight ere the grand army of citizens dispersed with prolonged cheering for the policy of the Administration and the Republican Union candidates.

The Democracy that assembled at Brooks' Hall, in Broome-street, last evening, experienced a severe downfall from the giving way of the floor, by which some four hundred of the unwashed were sent below. The cause of the accident was from the supports underneath not being strong enough for the multitude. A banner was brought in with a huge contraband head thereon, and over the top the words "Greeley Guards." Underneath were the words "Chicago Platform." This banner created a great stir, and immediately upon its appearance the Democracy collapsed.

The British brig *Lady of the Lake*, Capt. Hill, from Bermuda in five days, arrived yesterday morning. She left in port the Confederate steamer *Herald*, from Charleston, with a cargo of 600 bales of cotton, and with Prof. Maury as passenger.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A large number of resignations of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election were accepted, and the vacancies filled; and Inspectors and Canvassers were appointed for the Eighth, Thirteenth, and Twentieth Wards—completing these appointments for the City. A complaint from the Phœnix Iron Company of Philadelphia, about the delay in getting pay for iron used in building the new Court House, in consequence of the antagonistic position of the Mayor and the Board in regard to filling the vacant Commissionership of that work, was referred to the special committee supervising it. The Iron Company represent that their bills were to have been paid forthwith, but they have accumulated to the amount of $7,865 94. The special committee to whom was referred Mr. Purdy's proposition for a half million Volunteer Family Aid Fund, to be disbursed by the Police Commissioners, reported favorably upon it, and also resolutions to put it into effect. Mr. Little said the County had no money for the purpose, and that the money raised by subscriptions solicited by the Police would meet all fair demands upon the Police Board. The resolutions were adopted, 9 to 1. They provide for a Committee to confer with the Comptroller about raising the money, payments of which are not to be made before next January, and not in greater proportion to each family than $10 per month for the wife and $2 per month for each child under 10 years; also, the Commissioners to report monthly to the Board full details of the disbursements. Pending a proxy discussion about fitting up election polls, the Board were left without a quorum, and the acting President, Mr. Blunt, declared an adjournment till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and concurred in ordering every facility to be afforded to Gen. Anthon, in his efforts to learn how many persons enlisted here between July 2 and Sept. 3. The Fractional Currency Ordinance, introduced by Mr. Orton, and which was the special order for this meeting, was passed, after a brief discussion, by a vote of 20 to 2, with an amendment, limiting the issue to $3,000,000. It provides for certificates, of the denomination of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, to be deposited with the Chamberlain, and to be procured for circulation, current funds must be deposited to the amount of at least $5—the certificates to be redeemed in sums of $5 or the multiples thereof. The measure now goes to the Aldermen, and probably will be taken up by them to-day, and referred to a Committee, as a strong disposition yet prevails in that Board to insist upon coming this matter with the Family Aid business, and pay out certificates raised on a loan. Adjourned to 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

The jury in the case of Jacob Weiter, tried for murdering his wife, after remaining together twenty-four hours and not being able to agree upon a verdict, were discharged. It is reported that they stood 7 for a verdict of guilty and 5 for acquittal. The case of Amanda Thompson, colored, charged with the murder of her husband, [illegible] terday [illegible] jury [illegible]

The following extract of a letter from Mr. Wm. S. Palmer, on board the United States steamer *Minnesota*, gives some perfect ideas in regard to the character of the rebel steamer *Edwards*. He says: "Soon after we left Havana we [illegible] with a rebel steamer, but had run, the Captain of Texas. We tried a shot, but, as she did not 'come to,' we fired again, and we saw that she was trying to get away from us, so we put after her. Her Captain was determined we should not take so valuable a prize, so he ran on the Spanish coast, and with the crew took to shore in small boats, after setting her on fire. We at once sent out two boats to her, but could not extinguish the fire, but took off two men who had been left on board. She was a fine, large steamer, with 700 bales of cotton [illegible] worth not over one cent less than $1,000,000. It seems hard to see her burn while [illegible]

A through train for Nashville was despatched from Louisville, Ky., on Saturday morning—the first since the regular country route to Nashville was occupied by the rebels more than two months ago.

In Michigan the draft has been postponed until Dec. 1. Volunteers for the nine months' service will be received until that time.

The Rochester Common Council has authorized the issue of $100,000 more of shinplasters making $150,000 in all which the Corporation has put in circulation.

The navy of Yale College had its annual regatta on Wednesday last. Three tubs were entered for the $15 prize, the *Glyuna*, *Varuna* and *Nitic*. The *Varuna* took the prize, making the three mile course in 20 minutes 2½ seconds. The *Glyuna* came off successful in a contest with the *Undine*, and the *Varuna* took a $15 prize for excellence in drill.

The Government Stocks were in large demand again yesterday, and prices firm, while the Railway shares fell off ¼@¾ ₱ cent. Gold fell to 130 ₱ cent. Exchange, 113¼@114 ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were freely offered yesterday, and were less sought after. Prices of Flour and Wheat were cheaper. Cotton was firmer and in fair request. Provisions were moderately dealt in, as were also Fish, Candles, Tobacco and Whiskey. Hay, Hops, Coffee, Sugars, Oils and Tallow were in good demand. The freight engagements were heavier, especially of Grain for Liverpool.

Seymour for Peace and Dissolution.—The Richmond *Dispatch* published John Van Buren's speech in favor of Horatio Seymour, in which Mr. Van Buren proposes, after Richmond is taken, to let the Southern States go, and asks the following question: "If the seceded States are to be dismissed *in the end*, why attempt to take Richmond first? It will only cost thousands of valuable lives. Better let us go now, and save the shedding of so much blood."

[illegible] nor Mr. Van Buren [illegible] reasonable reply to the *Dispatch*; and that they are [illegible] now, as well a long [illegible] of settlement, they must [illegible] upted [illegible]

This is the war programme of the Seymourites: and under it they expect to delude "war Democrats" into their support. Isn't it a terrible war blast, to be sure? Doesn't it breathe intense hatred of the treason of Sumter. Doesn't it glow with the patriotic

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—Richard III.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jack Cade.

BOWERY MUSEUM—Brilliantly Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Performances on Ground and Stage, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway—Treaty with Japan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tyrrell's Calipornia.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 552 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Amid the conflicting reports which reach us from the Army of the Potomac and from the Army of Virginia, it is impossible yet to determine the whereabouts of the main rebel army under Lee. A special dispatch from Berlin, where Gen. McClellan now has his headquarters, asserts that it is definitely ascertained that the main body of the rebels is still between Bunker's Hill and Winchester; while our correspondent with the Army of Virginia states that Gen. Sigel and Gen Stahl both believe that Lee has already commenced falling back toward Richmond—the unusually large rebel forces known to be at the different passes being indicative of this. Longstreet, Hill and Stuart have been gradually placing their respective forces so that they can stop the gaps in the mountains whenever necessary, to prevent a flank movement against the retreating rebel host. The mystery of the rebel movements it is to be hoped will soon be cleared up.

The Army of the Frontier has won another victory in Arkansas. A body of rebel cavalry, three thousand strong, encamped four miles east of Fayetteville, was attacked on Tuesday by a thousand of our cavalry, under Brig.-Gen. Herron, and completely routed, leaving all their camp equipage and wagons behind. They left their dead on the field. The rebel force was pursued several miles into the Boston Mountains.

A man who recently arrived at Fortress Monroe from Richmond reports that he has been on board the *Merrimac No. 2*, and he considers her a "tough customer." She is thoroughly and heavily clad with iron; is completed all but a portion of her armament, and has already made a number of trips to Fort Darling.

Regarding affairs in West Tennessee, the Chicago *Post* says: "It is reported, and generally believed by our military commanders in that department, that the rebel Gen. Pemberton has already acquired a force of sixty or seventy thousand men in northern Mississippi. Where they have all come from it is not easy to say; but the fact that they have such a force is what our commanders have to deal with. It is an unpleasant fact, considering that it is a much larger force than that with which Gen. Grant may be unexpectedly compelled to meet it. He should be reinforced without a moment's delay. We have information from a source, and of a character which it would be impolitic to make public, to the effect that, unless he is reinforced, and that very soon, our entire possessions in West Tennessee, and probably a large part of our army also, will be captured by the enemy, who is straining every nerve for the accomplishment of that end. Probably the Government is also in possession of this information—at any rate, it should be. If the facts we know are also known at the War Office, reinforcements will go forward to Gen. Grant at once—if, indeed, they are not already on the way—or else there will be good reason to charge criminal negligence upon officials in very high places."

A letter to the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, dated Lebanon, Oct. 24, says: "The largest portion of the grand army of the Southwest are thus far on their way back, *a-ce not bagging bags*. Buell is with this part of it. Thomas, I believe, is left to guard the Gap—that is, to guard the rat-hole, while we run around several hundred miles to see if he has got out of the other end. I guess we will be two and a half days too late—the exact time we usually have been in reaching any *point* where we might have *made a point*. If Abraham Lincoln don't send us some one to manage this great army, then he had better call us home before we become demoralized. The list of killed and wounded will be over 3,000 for the battle of Chaplin Hills."

In commenting upon the appointment of Gen. Rosecrans to his new command, the St. Louis *Republican* says: "The telegraph has apprized us that Gen. Buell has been relieved of the command of the Army of the Ohio, and that Gen. Rosecrans will take his place. The loss of Gen. Rosecrans will be a severe one to the army of Gen. Grant, who dost upon him, and regard him as a hero, as well as a soldier and a gentleman. We have heard that Gen. Rosecrans had studied thoroughly the country, forming the front of his recent operations, having chart-work of every section, road, bridge and valley. He is in all respects a working man, prudent, careful, painstaking in planning, and bold, quick, vigorous in execution. He was, as we all know, the soul and strength of the Corinth victory. No officer, excepting, perhaps, McClellan, was ever so popular among the soldiers. His private character, we may state, is entirely pure. He is a mild, temperate, quiet, modest, Christian man—a Catholic—in camp, and while not abandoning these qualities in battle, he is brave, and daring as the bravest.

The Nashville *Union* of Saturday says no apprehensions need be indulged for the safety of that city. It says that the rebels that have threatened the place for the last three months have always fled on the approach of the National troops.

On Saturday, Oct. 18, ten rebel prisoners were shot at Palmyra, Missouri, in accordance with orders issued by Gen. McNeil. Porter's guerrillas had, some days previously, carried off one Andrew Allsman from Palmyra, and Gen. McNeil promptly gave orders that if he were not returned to his family within ten days, ten prisoners should be shot. Mr. Allsman was not released, and Gen. McNeil executed his threat.

The citizens of Baltimore recently arrested by order of Gen. Wool, were yesterday generally released by order of the President, and the papers announce the time of their arrest have been restored.

GUN [illegible]

The great Republican [illegible] night, at the Cooper [illegible] imposing demonstration [illegible] in the history of [illegible] is expected that both [illegible] and many ladies, [illegible] of the [illegible] Washington [illegible]

Mr. Seymour [illegible] reasonable reply to the *Dispatch*; and that they are [illegible] now, as well a long [illegible] of settlement, they must [illegible] upted [illegible]

Let of Congress elect from Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. Woodford and Gen. Cassius M. Clay, all of whom were applauded with unparalleled enthusiasm. Every sentiment urging a vigorous prosecution of the war, and approving the President's Emancipation Proclamation, elicited tremendous cheering. A letter from Hon. William H Seward produced a deep impression, and, throughout, the tone of the assemblage was significant and determined against the rebellion, and the Seymour party in the North. Outside, no less than three stands were surrounded by eager multitudes, unable to obtain admission to the Hall. At these, Messrs. Spencer, J. C. Haney, Caleb G. Dunn, F. W. Shepherd, Wainwright and others addressed a vast concourse of Union men, and music, fireworks, ward processions, emblematic banners and transparencies made up a stirring and dazzling pageant. It was nearly midnight ere the grand army of citizens dispersed with prolonged cheering for the policy of the Administration and the Republican Union candidates.

The Democracy that assembled at Brooks' Hall, in Broome-street, last evening, experienced a severe downfall from the giving way of the floor, by which some four hundred of the unwashed were sent below. The cause of the accident was from the supports underneath not being strong enough for the multitude. A banner was brought in with a huge contraband head thereon, and over the top the words "Greeley Guards." Underneath were the words "Chicago Platform." This banner created a great stir, and immediately upon its appearance the Democracy collapsed.

The British brig *Lady of the Lake*, Capt. Hill, from Bermuda in five days, arrived yesterday morning. She left in port the Confederate steamer *Herald*, from Charleston, with a cargo of 600 bales of cotton, and with Prof. Maury as passenger.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A large number of resignations of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election were accepted, and the vacancies filled; and Inspectors and Canvassers were appointed for the Eighth, Thirteenth, and Twentieth Wards—completing these appointments for the City. A complaint from the Phœnix Iron Company of Philadelphia, about the delay in getting pay for iron used in building the new Court House, in consequence of the antagonistic position of the Mayor and the Board in regard to filling the vacant Commissionership of that work, was referred to the special committee supervising it. The Iron Company represent that their bills were to have been paid forthwith, but they have accumulated to the amount of $7,865 94. The special committee to whom was referred Mr. Purdy's proposition for a half million Volunteer Family Aid Fund, to be disbursed by the Police Commissioners, reported favorably upon it, and also resolutions to put it into effect. Mr. Little said the County had no money for the purpose, and that the money raised by subscriptions solicited by the Police would meet all fair demands upon the Police Board. The resolutions were adopted, 9 to 1. They provide for a Committee to confer with the Comptroller about raising the money, payments of which are not to be made before next January, and not in greater proportion to each family than $10 per month for the wife and $2 per month for each child under 10 years; also, the Commissioners to report monthly to the Board full details of the disbursements. Pending a proxy discussion about fitting up election polls, the Board were left without a quorum, and the acting President, Mr. Blunt, declared an adjournment till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and concurred in ordering every facility to be afforded to Gen. Anthon, in his efforts to learn how many persons enlisted here between July 2 and Sept. 3. The Fractional Currency Ordinance, introduced by Mr. Orton, and which was the special order for this meeting, was passed, after a brief discussion, by a vote of 20 to 2, with an amendment, limiting the issue to $3,000,000. It provides for certificates, of the denomination of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, to be deposited with the Chamberlain, and to be procured for circulation, current funds must be deposited to the amount of at least $5—the certificates to be redeemed in sums of $5 or the multiples thereof. The measure now goes to the Aldermen, and probably will be taken up by them to-day, and referred to a Committee, as a strong disposition yet prevails in that Board to insist upon coming this matter with the Family Aid business, and pay out certificates raised on a loan. Adjourned to 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

The jury in the case of Jacob Weiter, tried for murdering his wife, after remaining together twenty-four hours and not being able to agree upon a verdict, were discharged. It is reported that they stood 7 for a verdict of guilty and 5 for acquittal. The case of Amanda Thompson, colored, charged with the murder of her husband, [illegible] terday [illegible] jury [illegible]

The following extract of a letter from Mr. Wm. S. Palmer, on board the United States steamer *Minnesota*, gives some perfect ideas in regard to the character of the rebel steamer *Edwards*. He says: "Soon after we left Havana we [illegible] with a rebel steamer, but had run, the Captain of Texas. We tried a shot, but, as she did not 'come to,' we fired again, and we saw that she was trying to get away from us, so we put after her. Her Captain was determined we should not take so valuable a prize, so he ran on the Spanish coast, and with the crew took to shore in small boats, after setting her on fire. We at once sent out two boats to her, but could not extinguish the fire, but took off two men who had been left on board. She was a fine, large steamer, with 700 bales of cotton [illegible] worth not over one cent less than $1,000,000. It seems hard to see her burn while [illegible]

A through train for Nashville was despatched from Louisville, Ky., on Saturday morning—the first since the regular country route to Nashville was occupied by the rebels more than two months ago.

In Michigan the draft has been postponed until Dec. 1. Volunteers for the nine months' service will be received until that time.

The Rochester Common Council has authorized the issue of $100,000 more of shinplasters making $150,000 in all which the Corporation has put in circulation.

The navy of Yale College had its annual regatta on Wednesday last. Three tubs were entered for the $15 prize, the *Glyuna*, *Varuna* and *Nitic*. The *Varuna* took the prize, making the three mile course in 20 minutes 2½ seconds. The *Glyuna* came off successful in a contest with the *Undine*, and the *Varuna* took a $15 prize for excellence in drill.

The Government Stocks were in large demand again yesterday, and prices firm, while the Railway shares fell off ¼@¾ ₱ cent. Gold fell to 130 ₱ cent. Exchange, 113¼@114 ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were freely offered yesterday, and were less sought after. Prices of Flour and Wheat were cheaper. Cotton was firmer and in fair request. Provisions were moderately dealt in, as were also Fish, Candles, Tobacco and Whiskey. Hay, Hops, Coffee, Sugars, Oils and Tallow were in good demand. The freight engagements were heavier, especially of Grain for Liverpool.

Seymour for Peace and Dissolution.—The Richmond *Dispatch* published John Van Buren's speech in favor of Horatio Seymour, in which Mr. Van Buren proposes, after Richmond is taken, to let the Southern States go, and asks the following question: "If the seceded States are to be dismissed *in the end*, why attempt to take Richmond first? It will only cost thousands of valuable lives. Better let us go now, and save the shedding of so much blood."

[illegible] nor Mr. Van Buren [illegible] reasonable reply to the *Dispatch*; and that they are [illegible] now, as well a long [illegible] of settlement, they must [illegible] upted [illegible]

This is the war programme of the Seymourites: and under it they expect to delude "war Democrats" into their support. Isn't it a terrible war blast, to be sure? Doesn't it breathe intense hatred of the treason of Sumter. Doesn't it glow with the patriotic

A Word to Loyal Democrats.

It is extremely hard for an American community to believe that it is in any real danger. We have indulged in exaggerations so long that simple truth does not arouse us. At every local election for petty offices, during the last twenty years, we have heard the cry that revolution was at hand, and that one party or the other was aiming to destroy our liberties. The choice of a Town Clerk or County Commissioner produced enough terrific oratory to have heralded a second French Revolution. The Federalists, and next the Whigs, were always about to sell the whole United States to the tyrant, England, and then erect a monarchy; and the Democrats were preparing the populace for anarchy and lled Republicanism. When, at length, two years ago, the real wolf came which had been cried so long, and no one believed in it. We could not, for a time, conceive it possible that there could be genuine conspirators against the glorious Republic. We thought the Southern threats a part of the usual heroics which accompany an election defeat. In our simplicity we allowed the traitors and plotters to disarm us and equip themselves for a terrible struggle, without ever believing that they were in earnest. So confirmed was this scepticism in the Northern mind of any real danger to the country, that but for the keen sense and resolute will of an eminent military man, we should have been aroused from our unbelief by the capture of Washington and the inauguration of a revolutionary Southern administration. The national mind had fed on bombastic oratory and exaggerated rhetoric so long, that it almost lost the sense of reality and simplicity when they were at last presented to it. We never imagined that all our grand figures of Treason assailing the palladium of Liberty, and Catiline betraying the Republic, and the fair fields of America drenched in civil blood, were ever to be fully realized in our own experience. We said, up to the very last moment, till the thunders of Sumter *fell* on our incredulous ears, "Oh, this is an election trick! The South will never secede. They will all come in again in sixty days!" And even now, when Treason has stained half a continent with brothers' blood, when the pillars of the Republic tremble to the base, and another year may see anarchy and civil war extended even through the Free States, and the Southern Confederacy triumphant and unassailable, we cannot make thousands of our best citizens see that there is any danger at all. They only say, "Oh, that is an election trick of the Republicans! It will be all right when Seymour is in, and the Democracy have the power. The liberties of America can never be stricken down by her own sons."

We point to the condition of the country. A terrible rebellion threatening the very capital, armed and organized into a most formidable power—our own brethren and friends just about to rush into a life-and-death struggle with it, foreign nations on the eve of recognizing it as a national body, a dark cloud of war with European Powers always hanging over the country, the nation rising for its last effort for life against all enemies, and then, at such a crisis, a political party appearing again with renewed power at the [illegible]

We [illegible] it is [illegible] danger in this. We expose the character of [illegible] leaders of the Democracy—men like the Woods, capable of any baseness and wickedness, who would gladly see a second rending in twain that they could secure any profit or power thereby—men like Van Buren, who would welcome any principle and would abridge any liberties for office, or men like Seymour, who have been [illegible] Peace Society and Foreign Missionary sentiment, and who are [illegible] enough to be glad to array one part of our Government against the other, and determine on a war with the South as a civil war among ourselves. Such men and their tools can only succeed in [illegible] the whole North to the Southern Confederacy. And yet we can point to hundreds of our truest fellow-citizens, sincerely Democratic, who think that there is no [illegible] politics in it.

Can they not discern that [illegible] a revolt of the [illegible] Democracy in the North, the military power of the Union [illegible] completely? The draft will [illegible] and will [illegible] and even supplies may be refused in Congress, the Supreme Court may be set in opposition to the Administration, the [illegible] faction may enter the army, our Northern Pro-Slavery Democrats may succeed in [illegible] over some of the regiments, and a [illegible] military [illegible] and by such men as the Woods, in upsetting the National authority in the Free States. All these things are possible with the victory of the Seymour and Wood party in New-York State. And are they at least so certain, from such a victory, that the South would [illegible] and [illegible] strengthened, and the war [illegible] prolonged. Think of all these dangers, what patriot [illegible]

What patriot, or what [illegible] is to be benefitted by the success of such men as Seymour, Wood, and the like? What principle could be advanced? How, in any way, could the National cause be aided by it?

We submit these [illegible] to protest Democrats.

[illegible] Let us take Richmond, and then call a [illegible]" says John Van [illegible] same [illegible] [illegible] will not return to the Union. Why, [illegible] so."

The Meeting Last Night.

The Union and Wadsworth demonstration last night in and around Cooper Institute was probably the largest and most imposing political gathering that this City has ever seen. The doors of the great hall were no sooner open than it was filled to repletion, and thousands were besieging it for admission; and these latter swelled in volume until the whole space from St. Marks-place to the old Astor-place Opera House and Broadway was densely crowded with patriotic American citizens. A fair and, we think, tolerably accurate estimate of the numbers present made them fall not short of twenty-five thousand. This is twice, if not thrice, the number present at the Seymourite assemblage in the City Hall Park on Tuesday night. On this occasion, too, it was not merely a crowd of idle people who had sauntered out in the evening, attracted by the torches and speeches; but it was a patriotic, enthusiastic, whole-souled demonstration on the part of the unflinching supporters of the American Union. The grand outbursts of applause which followed the loyal and warlike sentiments expressed by the various orators showed the extraordinary unanimity of opinion which pervaded the entire mass of voters present.

This meeting clearly shows that the majority which Seymour expected to carry out of this City will be very much less than his friends have claimed. Indeed, judging from this immense demonstration, it would not surprise us if Gen. Wadsworth had a good majority of actual votes in this City.

Of the speakers and speeches inside and outside of the hall, we need say little, as our readers will all refer to the full reports in other columns. But the reception of the gallant and noble soldier of the Union, Gen. Wadsworth, was magnificent. His clear, eloquent, statesmanlike and patriotic oration was applauded to the echo; and the effect produced by both the General and his speech, show the wisdom of his appearing and making himself heard in the State. Had not his duties with the army forbidden his taking part in the political campaign—had he been able to meet the secesh face to face in New-York as he has met them in Virginia, he would have routed them—horse, foot and dragoons. Mr Tremain's speech could not have been surpassed for logic and force. He went over the whole ground in a masterly manner, and the reception his sentiments received on this occasion were such as they have commanded wherever he has been heard in the State.

This demonstration will greatly help the Union cause on Tuesday next. It has shown the party its real popular power. All that is needed now is, that those present last night confirm by their votes the sentiments and the men they so warmly applauded, and the Empire State will be ours.

Mr. Brady Tells a Secret and Keeps it.—Hon. Jas. T. Brady told a secret to a party of Seymourites whom he addressed at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, the other night. He told them why he had consented to be a candidate for Governor of the State of New-York on the Breckinridge ticket. It was, he said, because he saw before that the Southern States would secede from the Union in consequence of Mr. Lincoln's election, and he was determined that they should not say that "they had a right to secede because they had no political party to represent them in New-York."

Mr. Brady's candidacy was, then, a bid of malice against the South, by his own confession. He wished to make their predetermined secession appear as causeless and unjustifiable as possible. But finding that their wickedness was great enough to jump the gulf his self immolation had put in their path, Mr Brady now proposes to charm the devil of secession from their hearts by soft and honied words—as Orpheus by music. In days of fable, charmed and led in his train beasts and inanimate things. Mr Brady has undertaken a job at which Ulman or Nixon would turn pale, but yet we shall watch his musical effort with interest. "for he plays on a harp of a thousand strings."

But as to the secret of Mr Brady's candidacy in 1860. The Hibernian orator protests that he never breathed it before—*never*, except to a few chosen friends, "in confidence." The few chosen friends who shared the luxury of Mr Brady's confidence in this matter, were the assembled thousands in Cooper Institute on the evening of 28th January, 1861, on which occasion the orator said: "He had raised the name of Breckinridge and gone forth to battle hopeless of victory, to prevent the South from being able to say that a contest had occurred in this State without the South having any organized representative." If Mr Brady shall undertake to tell his little secret again, two years hence, we trust he will accompany it with full particulars of his success in the character of Orpheus—or shall we not say "Orpheus C. Kerr?"

Wadsworth and War—Seymour and Submission.—Such is the true way of putting it. The only war worthy of the name is that which Wadsworth supports—war that hesitates at no effective means, and that knows no other limit than the utter prostration of the rebellion. All short of that, call it by what name you may, is simply submission. Whether qualified or unqualified who that an absolute surrender of every thing which the rebels [illegible] or bargain with [illegible] have [illegible] and take [illegible] in a [illegible]

fire of 1776, and 1812? Doesn't it seem like the voice of Andrew Jackson, the iron Democrat of 1832, calling the people to arms in defence of his motto—"The Federal Union, it must be preserved?"

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breath? Then vote for Wadsworth. Are you for fighting it not because you hate it, but to meet the pressure of the hour?—for fighting it tenderly and considerately, so that it shall not be hit in its vital parts? and for ceasing to fight it just so soon as you can come to a parley and make terms with it? Then Seymore is your man.

Seymourite Expedients—Their Crime and Effect.—Denounce the Proclamation as a usurpation, and declare Slavery Inviolable—*and encourage the rebels.*

Abuse the President, if he attempt to stimulate the Generals to a forward movement, as a civilian ignoramus and an impertinent intermeddler—*and encourage the rebels.*

Magnify the public debt, discredit the National currency, hold out the bugbear of foreign intervention, concoct false reports about the conclaves of Governors, threaten riots in the street, mutinies in the camp, violence upon Congress, and a deposition of the President—*and encourage the rebels.*

Restore the old party lines, regear the old party machinery, revive the old party catchwords, and spare no means to divide the North—*and encourage the rebels.*

Select candidates

fight a letter in secret cipher, concealed in her petticoat.

Mr. BAILEY and Miss BUCKNER have been consigned to the Old Capitol Prison, and Mrs. TUCKER, who is believed to be innocent, is permitted to remain in the family of her relatives.

Altogether, considering the high official character of three or four of the parties who have been unsuspectingly drawn into the affair, it is one of the most astonishing which has occurred during the rebellion.

GEN. WOOL'S DEPARTMENT.

Government can no longer disregard the representations made by the best and most undoubted friends of the Union in Baltimore and throughout Maryland, as to the serious injury being inflicted on our cause, by the eccentric generosity (to use the mildest phrase) of Gen. WOOL'S treatment of known and avowed Secessionists. Hundreds of the wounded Maryland rebels, from the late battles, are ostentatiously receiving all the comforts of home, from their friends in Baltimore, there appearing to be no disposition on Gen. WOOL'S part to prevent the freest communication between them and their friends in arms, and their return to the ranks of insurrection when sufficiently recovered; while, at the same time, an iron hand is laid on all manifestations of Union sympathy, and our truest friends are put in danger. Gen. WOOL, appearing to have been entirely taken possession of by a self-constituted council of active and adroit secession managers, who fill his ear with statements to the prejudice of every loyal man; at the same time recommending to his favor and confidence, all the most notoriously malignant enemies of the Union in the State, which has chiefly the misfortune of being under his command. It was at the bidding of this council, that Col. DIXON H. MILES was retained in command at Harper's Ferry, contrary to the known wishes of the War Department and the dictates of common sense and military prudence.

JOSEPH HOLT ON GEN. M'CLELLAN.

A letter from Judge HOLT to a prominent gentlemen in New-York, dated last week, is now exciting much comment in military circles. The Judge uses a rapid and vigorous pen, and strongly states the convictions of a strong mind in reference to the delays which now threaten to postpone until next Spring decisive action on the part of the most important of our armies. The words of Judge HOLT are weighty, and his position eminently entitles him to be regarded as a wise adviser in this crisis of our National troubles. His statements in the letter referred to, are of the most startling description, and serve as a vivid commentary on the announcement some time since made in this column, that the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief refer to the President all matters relating to the Army of the Potomac. It will be the duty of Congress on the first day of next session, to decree a full investigation of the affairs of that command, from the time our army left Washington down to the moment which shall show us the result of the "forward movement," now alleged to be in process of being made.

GEN. M'CLELLAN AND THE GOVERNMENT.

In connection with Gen. MCCLELLAN'S acknowledgment to the Quartermaster and Commissary General that no delays have been imposed on the Army of the Potomac through fault of their Departments, it may be well to reiterate here again that all rumors to the effect that Gen. MCCLELLAN has been thwarted or opposed by Secretary STANTON or Secretary CHASE, are not merely untrue, but are the very reverse of the fact. That Secretaries STANTON and CHASE may have apprehended of the campaign of the Peninsula from an early period, what the event proved that campaign to be—a failure—and that they were, in common with the rest of the Government, amazed at Gen. MCCLELLAN'S tardy obedience to the order recalling his army to the defence of Washington, is doubtless true; but since his restoration to command, by order of seniority, both these Secretaries have earnestly and heartily cooperated with him in their respective Departments to the extreme extent of their abilities—both hoping that, taught by experience, he would cut loose from those evil and ambitious advisers who have so often guided him to his own detriment and that of the country, and that he would, with this third great chance to redeem any shortcomings of his previous trials, prove all that the country had once so generously hoped him.

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.

The censorship of the Press is involved in mystery. It seems an old man of the sea, whose responsibility no official is willing to shoulder. All attempts to fasten this ill-advised prohibition are evaded with surprising dexterity. Mr. STANTON smiling meliancholy at the complaining reporters, generously sympathizing with the troubles inflicted upon him in his attempts to impart useful and amusing information to the people, and blandly referring him to the terrible General-in-Chief, who is represented as endowed with much the same fee-faw-fum properties as were pictured to Jack of our nursery tale in regard to the giant whom that young hero finally overthrew. "Only get Gen. HALLECK'S consent" says our complaisant and busy Secretary, sniffing graciously over his long beard and immense bundles of papers, "only get HALLECK'S consent to any arrangement and you have mine at once." *Per contra*, on visiting the General-in-Chief, supposing it possible to surmount the barriers which make that officer the veiled Mokanna of Washington, the reporter is met, under the beard and smile, with precisely the same reply inversely applied: "The affair rests entirely with the Secretary of War. I have many times called his attention to the publications in the *Star*, of which all justly complain." Thus the matter stands—the Press meantime being the shuttlecock between the battledores of these high officials.

GEN. WOOL AND THE HARPER'S FERRY SURRENDER.

Despite the guarded and evasive semi-denial put forth by Major-Gen. WOOL, of the statement published in this column, to the effect that long previous to the investment of Harper's Ferry by the rebels, he had been strongly recommended by the War Department to abandon the immediate occupation of that post, and concentrate on Maryland Heights all the troops for its defence—the statement is now reaffirmed with confidence; and appeal is made to the records of the Military Commission, now about to be published, for confirmation of our original statement, in all its length and breadth. It is one of the infirmities of age, that men should be forgetful.

GEN. LEW. WALLACE.

Hon. JOHN COVODE called upon the President, today, and urged that fighting LEW. WALLACE be given a command in the field. He is now guarding the rebels at Columbus, Ohio. The President knows of no reason why he should not be restored to his command.

CATCHING COWARDS.

Great numbers of persons who have been drafted in the counties of Maryland bordering on the Potomac, are fleeing into Virginia to escape the draft. This looks like jumping from the frying pan into the fire; for even if they do succeed in escaping the draft in Maryland, they will be "gathered in" by the more rigorous conscription of the rebels. Six men were captured on Monday by our fleet as they were trying to cross the river near Britain's Bay. They were sent to the Old Capitol, from whence they will be transferred to their companies when they are organized.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION

It is not true, as stated by some of your correspondents, that the Military Commission has closed the investigation of the Harper's Ferry affair. Gen. HALLECK testified before the Commission yesterday and Gen. WOOL to-day.

ACTING MILITARY GOVERNOR.

During the brief absence of Gen. WADSWORTH in New-York, Major SEABURNE, Assistant Adjutant-General, acts as Military Governor.

NAVAL INVENTIONS BY FOREIGNERS

A Mons. FEVRIER, from France, offers the Navy Department an invention for the destruction of steamers, asking therefor a consideration of $50,000. The invention is not described.

An Englishman, named JOHN SMITH, offers the Navy Department an invention by which vessels of war will be enabled to retain the supremacy of the seas and harbors." This invention, like the first, is not described. SMITH asks $10,000 for his secret.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR PAPER.

It is said that in consequence of the great rise in the commodity of paper, persons who have contracted to furnish the Government with supplies of that article will be compelled to throw up their contracts, and thus forfeit their bonds, unless some provision be made by Congress for their relief. The rise in the price of paper within the last few weeks has been unprecedented.

WRETCHED CONDITION OF OUR INDIAN FRONTIER DEFENCES.

The Indian Agent who arrived here yesterday from the Ponker Reservation gives anything but a flattering account of the manner in which military affairs are managed at some of the frontier forts in Nebraska and Dacotah. One of these, Fort Randal, which is situated in a most exposed position on the Upper Missouri, is not even stockaded; and the buildings containing commissary and other stores for the support of the garrison, are located at such distances from the fort as would render their capture an easy matter, in case of an attack by the savages. The troops garrisoning this fort (three companies of volunteers) have not been drilled for three months past, and, as he expresses it, "are demoralized, and no better than an armed mob." This matter demands instant attention from the Government, as these forts are the only protection for frontier settlers in case of a recommencement of Indian hostilities—a result more than probable in the Spring.

QUARTERLY AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

The Agricultural Report of the Patent Office for 1562, instead of being issued yearly, as heretofore, will hereafter be issued quarterly. The first part is now in press, and will be ready for distribution about the last of November or the beginning of December. The Agricultural Bureau is distributing large quantities of cotton-seed, and the reports coming in concerning its culture are most gratifying. Considerable quantities have been raised this season in Southern Illinois, Southern Ohio, Kentucky and Pennsylvania. The fact has been clearly demonstrated that cotton can be produced as well in the Middle States as in the South, and that the plant in the more temperate latitudes becomes hardier, and less liable to be affected by the frost.

EXAMINING SURGEONS APPOINTED.

The Commissioner of Pensions has made the following additional appointments of Examining Surgeons:

Dr. Wm. D. Beach, Manchester, N. H.
Dr. Samuel A. Peck, Northampton, Mass.
Dr. Foster Hooper, Fall River, Mass.
Dr. W. H. Hurlebut, Lawrence, Mass.
Dr. John H. Maebie, New-Bedford, Mass.
Dr. Hiram H. Atwater, Burlington, Vt.
Dr. Selim Newell, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Dr. Horace Powers, Morrisville, Vt.
Dr. John C. Hupp, Wheeling, Va.
Dr. Homer O. Bushnell, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Dr. Erastus R. Ellis, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Dr. Elias Fisher, Richmond, Ind.
Dr. Harvey Pettibone, Crown Point, Ind.
Dr. Samuel Willey, St. Paul, Minn.
Dr. John D. Ford, Winona, Minn.
Dr. J. E. Stevenson, Kittaning, Penn.
Dr. Hugh Campbell, Uniontown, Penn.

HAND-LITTERS FOR THE ARMY.

Medical-Purveyor, Dr. LAMB, advertises proposals for furnishing the Government with five hundred hand-litters, (ambulance pattern,) with the privilege of increasing the number to one thousand, if the needs of the service require it. Five hundred are to be delivered within ten days after the award of the contract.

CONTRACTS PROPOSED BY NEW-YORKERS.

The following is a list of contracts proposed to the War Department and its several Bureaux, by citizens of New-York, within the past week:

B. F. NICHOLS proposes to furnish Enfield rifle muskets. Price not mentioned.

FERDINAND HOFFMAN offers 26,000 Prussian muskets, at $10 each; 24,000 Belgian muskets, at the same price, cash; and 10,000 Enfield rifle muskets, at $20 each.

JOHN HOEY offers 10,000 Prussian muskets, at $6 each.

GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, offers to furnish 30,000 Austrian rifles, at 70 francs each.

U. S. STORMS proposes to furnish 100,000 sets infantry accouterments. Terms not stated.

R. W. EDMONDS offers 2,500 Lindner's carbines, at $20 each.

J. C. ANGELL offers 2,500 Lindner's carbines, at $12 each.

NATGE & Co. propose to furnish 200,000 long Enfield rifles, delivered in New-York at the rate of 7,000 per week, at $17 50 each.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AROUND WASHINGTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, / WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 312.—A Commission will assemble in the City of Washington, the 29th day of October, inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., to examine and report upon the plan of the present forts, and efficiency of the present system of defences for the city.

The Commission will consist of Major-Gen. N. P. Banks, commanding troops in Washington; Brig.-Gen. J. G. Totten, Chief Engineer, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. W. F. Barry, Inspector-General of Artillery, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. J. G. Barnard, Chief Engineer Defences of Washington; Brig.-Gen. G. W. Cullum, Chief of Staff, Head Quarters of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 30.

CITIZENSHIP CONFERRED FOR SERVICE.

Capt. EDWARD VENTH and Lieut. JUAN JULIO CASTILLO, late of the Thirty-seventh New-York Regiment, have been naturalized, through the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia. These are believed to be the first cases under the recent law conferring full citizenship for one year's faithful services in the army.

GEN. LEW. WALLACE.

Major-Gen. LEW. WALLACE has been assigned to duty in the Department of the Tennessee.

APPOINTED ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, has been appointed by President LINCOLN, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He is assigned to the Ninth Judicial District.

REBEL PRISONERS.

A number of rebel prisoners left the Old Capitol today for the South.

A MULE CONTRACT AWARDED.

Contracts for furnishing 2,000 mules to the Quartermaster's Department were awarded to-day, the prices ranging from $97 to $98 each.

A SMUGGLER ARRESTED.

A man from Baltimore was arrested by the Provost-Guard to-day, having in his possession a quantity of quinine, opium and morphine, supposed to be intended for the South. He was committed to the Old Capitol.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Commander RUSH and Lieut. WM. FORSHEY have been ordered to the *Kenkuk*.

Lieut.-Commander HOPKINS to the *Wissahickon*.

Lieut.-Commander GREEN to the *Sangamon*.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. WM. FITH has been ordered to the command of the steamer *Louisiana*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon T. W. MACKLEY has been ordered to the *Monitor*.

CIRCULAR FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The following circular has been issued from the Adjutant-General's Office:

Numerous applications are addressed to this office, relative to the service of deceased soldiers and others. Fraudulent claims have been facilitated by information procured from the public offices, and to guard against such impositions, and secure the rights of the injured soldiers or heirs of deceased soldiers, information as to the service, discharge or death of deceased officers or soldiers will be furnished, except to those who shall show themselves entitled to it. Heirs, in applications for information where it can be used as a base of claim against the Government, or to the prejudice of interested persons, the following conditions must be complied with:

First—The identity of the soldier must be proved.

Second—Heirs at law or representatives must show that they are such. In those cases the proof may be by affidavits from respectable and disinterested persons, certified by some Judge of a Court of Record, whose official character should also be made to appear.

Third—Where an agent acts, he must produce his authority in each individual case, coupled with proof of that of the principal, when such power is in the manner above indicated.

Fourth—Where the object is to obtain pay or allowances, the application must be made to the Secretary of the Government, under whose direction payment would be made. When this office is satisfied of the right of the claimant, he will call on the Adjutant-General for any information or papers to perfect the claim held by him, but not to the party concerned.

Fifth—Where the object is to obtain bounty land, the applicant must show that he is entitled to the same under the laws of the United States, and file the original discharge, or a certified copy thereof, with the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Sixth—Applications for certificates under the seal of the War Department, to be used in foreign countries, will only be entertained when coming from the highest representative of the foreign country through the Department of State. All the facts connected with the subject of inquiry should be communicated, particularly the full name, rank, regiment and company of the soldier, when and where he was last heard from, and the names of the officers under whom he served.

(Signed) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, the Seventh of the interesting series of Mr. BUELLMAN'S letters, "Fifteen Months at the South," will be found in this morning's issue. All official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondences in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 419 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Cold Weather Gaiters.—Ladies are reminded that good, comfortable and substantial Boots are sold at CANTRELL'S, No. 837 Broadway, at extremely low prices. Ask for the winter Balmorals. They are very neat in appearance, and are the cheapest article of the kind for health and comfort. CANTRELL'S store is between 11th and 12th-sts.

Supporters.—MARSH BROS. SPRING SUPPORTERS—something new. Call and see Marsh's Elastic Supporter, Ladies' Shoulder Braces and Silk Elastic Stockings, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's. A lady attends ladies.

"A Cold in the Head," Who has It?

The universally acknowledged remedy is DR. SANDS'S CATARRH SNUFF. Sold by all first-class druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Grover & Baker's

CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, Acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only bureau of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Ribbons, Velvets, etc.

Closing out sale, at reduced prices.
BLUXOME'S,
No. 1,117 BROADWAY, corner of 26th-st.

Lady Readers of The Times, if you wish handsome Gaiter Boots, Balmorals, India Rubbers, &c., for yourselves and families, good articles at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 347 Canal-st.

Trusses—Rupture and Varicocele Cured.—Dr. RIGG'S Hard Rubber Truss, waterproof; used in bathing, sexual and indestructible. Office, No. 2 Barclay-st. New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH BROS. Radical Cure Truss Office, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's. Silk elastic stockings, London supporters, elastic belts, bandages, and shoulder braces. A lady attends ladies.

Gas. Gas.—Gas Fixtures of every description will be found at the great manufacturing depot, No. 579 Broadway. Wholesale dealers particularly invited to call and examine stock. WARNER, PECK & CO.

White's Superb Styles of Dress and Soft HATS have won universal approbation. The evidence there is in the press that they are so. 214 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BROWN—WESLEY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, Oct. 30, by the Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., CHARLES BROWN, of Providence, R. I., to ELIZABETH, daughter of Edward B. Wesley, Esq., all of this City.

CRAWFORD—WHEELWRIGHT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, CHARLES CRAWFORD to ANNIE, daughter of B. F. Wheelwright, all of this City.

FREEMAN—SUTTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. Dr. Eastburn, JOSEPH C. FREEMAN to MARIA M., daughter of Stephen Sutton, all of this City.

MYERS—SOLOMON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 30, at the Church of Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Dr. Lee, the Hon. MORDECAI S. MYERS, of Charleston, to Lieut. Col. ISAAC SOLOMON, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BOGARDUS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, of diphtheria, ELIZA WARD, only child of Edmund and Eliza Bogardus, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 46 Lexington-av., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BOYCE.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 30, after a short illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas Boyce, in the 49th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 20 Bayard-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BUCKLEY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 29, of consumption, ELIZA BUCKLEY, daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Buckley, aged 23 years, 7 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, No. 216 Bay-st., Jersey City, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

DUNN.—At Fort Jervis, Orange County, on Sunday, Oct. 26, MARGARET DUNN, wife of the late Benjamin Dodge, aged 72 years and 6 months.

FITZMAN.—At Fulaiton Bridge, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, after a lingering and painful illness, F. H. FITZMAN, Esq., formerly of Rochester, this City, in the 44th year of his age.

Funeral at the late residence on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FOLLETT.—On Saturday, Oct. 11, at his residence in Sandusky City, Ohio, FOSTER M. FOLLETT, in the 53d year of his age.

GREENE—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 30, WALTER LITTLE GREENE, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, J. W. Greene, Jr., No. 48 Pierrepont-st., this day (Friday), at 2½ o'clock.

HOOKE.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 30, MARY C., widow of the late Robert Hooke.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

PERKINS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, SUSAN HOOKER, in the 74th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock from No. 236 West Houston-st.

JOHNSTON.—At Newburgh, on Thursday morning, Oct. 30, HANNAH M., daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Johnston, of that place.

Friends and acquaintances of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 26 Laight-st.

MARSH.—On the 29th inst., after a protracted illness, MARGARET, in the 60th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Reeves, No. 144 West 23d-st., on Friday, Oct. 31, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

STRANG.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 30, MARIA LOUISA, only daughter of James R. and Helena Maria Strang, aged 7 months.

Funeral this afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 302 West 42d-st.

VINCENT.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, Oct. 26, WILLA H. VINCENT, widow of the late Nicholas Vincent, aged 42 years.

Stonington, Conn., papers please copy.

WEST.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, JAMES WEST.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Engine Company No. 15, with the Fire Department generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Vinet L. Cornell, No. 9 Attorney-st., at 1½ o'clock this day (Friday), the 31st inst.

WHELAN.—On Sunday, Oct. 26, Lieut. WILLIAM WHELAN, of First Regiment New-York Mounted Rifles, from wounds received at Blackwater, Va.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of his brother, Major James Whelan, and many officers now in the City, and the members of Lafayette Engine Company No. 19, and the Fire Department in general, are most respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 65 Attorney-st.

WOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 30, FLORENCE, daughter of Thomas and Sarah B. Wood, aged 13 months and 11 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 515.—Oct. 30, 1862.
21, 27, 34, 57, 61, 46, 2, 38, 4, 43, 18, 39, 65.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 516.—Oct. 30, 1862.
15, 64, 4, 23, 60, 50, 19, 71, 54, 26, 34, 45, 39.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 463.—Oct. 30, 1862.
NOT RECEIVED.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 464.—Oct. 30, 1862.
NOT RECEIVED.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.
Wilmington, Del.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S Advertisement on eighth page.

GAS FIXTURES.

STEPHEN PHILBIN'S GAS FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No. 707 Broadway, connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 221 4th-st. Branch Store, No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF GAS FIXTURES, FRENCH BRONZES, &c.

KEROSENE LAMPS, &c., offered at very reduced prices. Selling off present stock below cost to make room for new designs.

S.T.-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

Exhausted Nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body, without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache and prevents Miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

TO BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.

Just published by order of the BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
THE TAX BOOK,
Which all Brewers are required to keep, under the new Excise Law.
Copyright secured.
Price $5—sent free by express upon receipt of the price. The trade supplied.
PHILP & SOLOMONS, Publishers, Washington, D. C.
For sale in New-York by
E. & P. LAWRENCE, Wholesale Stationers, No. 79 Johnst.

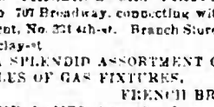
"BOOKS FOR GIFTS."

Books and engravings bought in any quantity. Whole libraries purchased for cash. Constantly on hand and for sale cheap, a large collection of books and engravings. JAPHET LANE, No. 750 Nassau-st.

GREAT SALE OF RICH NECK-TIES, AT RETAIL.

DEALERS SUPPLIED AT PRICES WHICH WILL CAUSE THEM TO WONDER IF THE GOODS WERE NOT SOLD IN

The New Style of "WIDE END" TIE, at 25 cents



Splendid Wide End TIES, At 65 cents

COLLARS

HARNESS AMERICAN MUSEUM.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE GUNS.

$100,000 WORTH OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE

COST

GREAT SALE OF RICH NECK-TIES AND HATTING

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN UNION MASS MEETING.

IN AND AROUND THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

The people of Kings County are invited to attend a Grand Union Mass Meeting, to be held in and around the Brooklyn Academy of Music on

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 31, AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

to ratify and sustain the Republican Union nominations,

WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN,

and others on the State, County and City tickets.

Let the true friends of Union and Liberty come manfully up to the support of our glorious patriotic banner and standard bearer.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Hon. James Wadsworth, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Hon. David Dudley Field, Hon. James Humphrey, Hon. Wm. Wall, John Winslow, Esq., William Kurtzman, Esq., Col. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, H. B. Stanton, Esq., John F. Porter, Esq., and others, are expected to address the meeting.

Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN will reply to Hon. Horatio Seymour's speech recently delivered at the same place.

By order of Joint Committee.

WM. COIT,
D. C. WINSLOW,
WM. HUNTER,
J. J. ANDERSON,
C. T. WEMPLE,
Executive Committee of Kings Co. Com
CHARLES W. GODARD,
Chairman Kings Co. General Committee.

JOHN N. SUTHERLD, WM. H. HUDDELL, } Secretaries.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Conrad Gulston, John Cashow, A. B. Lindsay, George J. Hardy, Joseph Reeves, John Eliard, C. W. Murray, Henry Hill, Wm. H. Waling, Rufus R. Belknap, A. H. Gale, John M. Phelps, Wm. M. Thomas, C. H. Kimball, H. V. Vandewater, A. R. Doxer, Walter Kelsey,
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JOSEPH REEVES, Grand Marshall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1862.

RALLY ALL!

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN

Will speak on

ENGLAND'S SHAME,

IRELAND'S OPPRESSION

AND

AMERICA'S PROGRESS.

Illustrated by personal experiences, reminiscences, anecdotes, figures, statistics and FACTS.

Mr. TRAIN will also give, if the audience desire it, a

DASH AT POLITICS,

And his experiences in the State of Massachusetts.

Admission to parquet, balcony and boxes, 50 cents. Secured seats to be secured at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Sibell & Pitzenbarger's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and the Academy, on Thursday and Friday. All other parts of the house 25 cents.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

KINGS COUNTY.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
LYMAN TREMAIN.
For Canal Commissioner,
OLIVER LAUDER.
For State Prison Inspector,
ANDREAS WILLMAN.
For Clerk of Court of Appeals,
CHARLES HUGHES.
For Congress, Second District,
WILLIAM WALL.
For Congress, Third District,
JAMES HUMPHREY.
For Surrogate,
PETER W. OSTRANDER.
For District Attorney,
JOHN WINSLOW.
For County Treasurer,
JOHN L. SPADER.
For Coroners,
DR. PHILIP WEISMANDEL.
For Superintendents of the Poor,
HENRY C. RIPLEY,
WALTER KELSEY.
For Justices of Court of Sessions,
WILLIAM H. HUDDY.
For Tax Commissioner,
FREDERICK SCHOLES.
For Collector of Taxes and Assessments,
CHARLES H. KIMBALL.
For Constables,
THOMAS CORBETT.
For Auditor,
ARCHIBALD M. ELLIS.
For City Treasurer,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.
First District,
PHILIP S. COOKE.
Second District,
HENRY A. BOWEN.
Third District,
WILLIAM M. THOMAS.
Fourth District,
PETER CRAIM.
Fifth District,
CHARLES L. REVOIR.
Sixth District,
SAMUEL C. WADDOX.
Seventh District,
EDGAR M. CULLEN.

MASS MEETING.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Republican Union Committee of the Seventh District are invited to meet at the house of CHARLES WARREN, No. 1 Pierrepont-st., this evening, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Assembly.

FOR CONGRESS,
WILLIAM A. CONKLING,
For Re-election.

FOR CONGRESS,
WILLIAM WALL,
For Re-election.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Republican Union Senatorial Convention of the Second District will meet at the Rough Rock Water Cure, No. 8 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator, to be supported at the Fourth Senatorial District Convention, to be held on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Rough Rock Water Cure, for the nomination of Senator.

The Republican Union Electors of the several Wards in the Second Senatorial District are requested to meet at their respective Ward Rooms, on Saturday evening, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock, to elect delegates to the Senatorial Convention.

By order of the Committee.

SENECA TOUSEY, President.
ALEXANDER M. LITTLE, Secretary.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
19th, 20th and 21st Wards.
UNION NOMINATION
FOR CONGRESS.
ELI P. NORTON.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—12TH WARD.

THE TWELFTH WARD WADSWORTH UNION CLUB will meet on SATURDAY EVENING, at the corner of 8th Ave. and 160th-st. Hall. Speeches will be made by Hon. Abram Wakeman, Hon. Erastus Brooks, Esq., of Florida, Rev. Mr. Adams, Hon. Benjamin D. Maxwell, Esq., and Alderman Sanford. Prominent gentlemen are expected to address the meeting.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, President.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT.

At the Union Republican Convention held at the Brooklyn Hotel, on Thursday evening, Oct. 30, 1862, the following resolutions were offered by Jno. N. Gallagher, delegate from the Seventh Ward, and were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That at this unparalleled state of events, it behooves us as lovers of our country, without regard to the many political issues before the people, save the grand issue of country or no country, to know well the merits of him whom we place in nomination for Congress.

Resolved, That deeming the gallant soldier of the Sixty-ninth, he who was nobly battling for his country while his opponent was hatching treason and living in luxuriant ease at home, as a worthy standard-bearer of the people in this the struggle of our country for nationality, and believing that he fully meets the requirements of that Jeffersonian precept, "he is honest, he is capable, he is true to the Constitution;" therefore,

Resolved, That Capt. JNO. DUFFY be and is hereby declared the People's candidate for Congress in this the Fifth Congressional District.

WM. H. MCKINNEY, President.

JOHN N. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A GRAND MASS MEETING

OF THE PEOPLE OF ALL PARTIES

Will be held at the junction of East Broadway and Grand-st.

FRIDAY EVENING, 31st inst.,

At 7½ o'clock,

To ratify the nominations and indorsements of CAPT. JOHN DUFFY,

as candidate for Congress.

HENRY P. WEST,
Chairman Jeffersonian Democratic Convention.
ARCHIBALD HALL,
Chairman Republican Union Convention.
WILLIAM H. MCKINNEY,
Chairman People's Union Convention.

TWELFTH WARD—SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

For Assembly
ISAAC B. MICHELOR.
INDEPENDENT UNION CANDIDATE.
Nominated by the People's Union Convention.
Indorsed by the Union Republican Convention.
Indorsed by the Constitutional Union Convention.
Approved by all independent Democrats who object to being sold or traded without their consent.

TWENTIETH WARD RALLY FOR THE UNION.

The People's Union Association of the XXth Ward will hold a grand rally for the Union at Continental Hall, corner of 58th-av. and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 8 o'clock.

Speakers—Brig.-Gen. William K. Strong, Brig.-Gen. Richard Busteed, Hon. Thomas Jones, Jr., Hon. David Dudley Field, Hon. Wm. E. Robinson, Hon. Abraham J. Dittmeyer.

RALLY ONCE MORE FOR THE OLD FLAG.

WM. N. SEYMOUR, President.

ADOLPH C. RAW, Secretary.

WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN.
FOR CONGRESS
FREDERICK A. CONKLING.

The Ninth Ward Wadsworth and Tremain Club will meet THIS EVENING (Friday) at 7½ o'clock at the Bleecker Building, to proceed to the ratification meeting at Palace Garden, in favor of FREDERICK A. CONKLING, for Congress. All Republicans and Union men of the Ward are invited.

A band of music will accompany the Club.

Dr. S. A. HALL, President.

N. D. THAYER, E. W. JAQUES, } Secretaries.

BROOKLYN
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.
FOR ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
Fourth and Tenth Wards.
WILLIAM M. THOMAS.
TENTH WARD,
FOR ALDERMAN,
J. OAKLEY NODYNE.
FOR SUPERVISOR,
WILLIAM H. HAZZARD.
FOR CONSTABLE,
CHARLES J. SPAULDING.

PEOPLE'S UNION.
STATE AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
For Governor,
JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Surrogate,
DAVID R. JACQUES.
For Supervisor,
ABRAM. M. BININGER.

REPUBLICAN AND UNION

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, in a private family, who understands her business in all its branches, both in the kitchen and dining-room. Can cook French and English cooking, soups, meats, game, jellies, French and English pastry, ices, &c.; has the best of City references and testimonials. Can be seen for two days, at No. 142 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, game, pastry, bread, cake, jellies, blanc mange, desserts of various kinds, &c.; would assist with washing; a good home required. Can be seen at No. 125 29th-st., near 4th-av., Friday.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable person in a first-class family; understands cooking in all its branches; broiling, larding, creams, ices, jellies; can get up dinner parties in the nicest style; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 274 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook; would assist with washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; is neat in her kitchen; has good City reference. Can, for two days, at No. 13 Hudson-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A Protestant American woman, as cook in a private family, who understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, ice creams and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 306 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a young woman to cook, wash and iron, who has been accustomed to kitchen work for the last seven years; or would take a laundress place; can do up linen in the best style. Apply at No. 101 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., basement, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer, as a good baker. Has best of reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Call at No. 244 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a place as cook, washer and ironer; is both neat and tidy in her habits; can give best of City reference; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 1,114 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 84 6th-av., near Waverley-place, front room, upstairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City references from her present employer. Can be seen until engaged at No. 239 Mackdougal-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, who perfectly understands her business; is a good bread and biscuit baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 247 29th-st., between 8th and 9th sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation to cook, wash and iron in a respectable family; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 806 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference; a private family preferred. Apply at No. 161 Chrystie-st., between 2d and 3d aves.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, or as private family and obedient to assist with the washing and ironing; good City references. Call for two days at No. 25 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th aves.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business in English and American cooking. The best City references will be given. Call at No. 107 19th-st., between the 3d and 4th aves.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble German girl a situation to cook, wash and iron, the best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 62 West 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference can be given; country preferred. Apply for two days at No. 206 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COMPEtent cook; one who understands meats, soups, and game of all kinds; also understands pastry, puddings and is a good baker of bread; can give the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 36 Murray, between 3d and 4th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable colored girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework in a small family; is willing to make herself generally useful; can be seen for two days, at No. 10 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d sts., room No. 16.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good plain cook, by a young woman who understands both English and American cooking. Call at 64 Greenwich-av., in the store. Can be seen for two days from the first of City references.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman to do a first rate cook, washer and ironer; can get the best of references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 274 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook in a restaurant or boarding-house; understands both English and American cooking; best City references. Apply at No. 8 6th-av., in the candy store, between 4th and 5th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman,

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (78th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Emissions, Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice, quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs.) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SECRET DISEASES.

SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES. A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, which will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 184 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate in experience. My experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases needing the ordinary means; thirty years in his present practice, during which he has been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them, and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professeur of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 11 Courtland-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW O. MARRIAGE—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the intellectual body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 2 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Remedies or Golden Regulators, Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual period, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted on delicate cases daily and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies for regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES, several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Medical Treatise on Reproductive Organs. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 30 Walker-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of suppressions, at 289 Grand-st., No. 4 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, combined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated more than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but gradually subdues the property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some quack nostrum which has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book or 25 three-cent stamps, 100 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos. 1s, 395, 579, 660, 662, 1,025, 1,0-5, 1,974, 1,977, 2,037, 2,259, 2,378, 2,516, 2,517. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. He no deres can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 16 Exchange-place—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.

W. SCHALL, } Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN E. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of E. F. & C. MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1862.

RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
Executors.

s24-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WANG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of THOMAS SANDFORD, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1862.

THOMAS SANDFORD,
Executor.

o1-law6m*

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE WAR LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned.

(Date of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., New-York City.)
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of State.

"FIVE-

TWENTY YEAR

SIX PER CENT.

BONDS,"

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these Bonds is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyes & Co., No. 41 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MICHIGAN STATE LOAN.—TO HOLDERS OF BONDS, PAYABLE AT THE PLEASURE OF THE STATE, AFTER JAN. 1, 1863.—The State of Michigan, at the session of the Legislature held in 1861, passed a law authorizing and directing the Governor and State Treasurer to contract for a loan of Two Million Dollars, or as much thereof as might be deemed necessary, to draw interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, to be negotiated at not less than par, and the proceeds to be applied solely to the payment of the indebtedness of the State, which will mature on the 1st of January, 1863. Under this authorization, it has been determined to make the following issue of six per cent. bonds of $1,000 each:

$500,000 payable at pleasure 20 years from Jan. 1, 1861.
500,000 payable at pleasure 15 years from Jan. 1, 1862.
500,000 payable at pleasure 10 years from Jan. 1, 1863.

$1,500,000

The law authorizing the issue of these bonds also provides that any time before their final sale, the Governor and State Treasurer may exchange them for those outstanding notes of the State, which will mature on the 1st of January next. Under this provision it has been determined to prefer the exchange contemplated, before offering the bonds directly for sale, and the new issue of bonds are now ready for delivery, and will so remain until the 1st of November next.

Ample provision is made in the law authorizing the loan for payment of the interest, and redemption of the issue of bonds at maturity. An additional tax of one-eighth of one mill upon the whole real and personal taxable property, of the State is levied under the authority of said law, and all moneys paid into the treasury of the State for taxes, are to be credit to the Sinking and Biennial School fund, specially hypothecated to meet the requirements of the loan.

The holders of the bonds which will mature on the 1st of January next, have been duly notified that they can exchange the same for the new issue, at the office of the undersigned, or at the office of the Auditor of the State, at Detroit.

Circulars containing full information as to the issue, can be had on application to the undersigned.

I. WHITEHOUSE, JOHNSON & JOHNSON,
No. 17 William-st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 20th day of November next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER,
Comm. Selectors.

JAMES H. [illegible],
Chairman of Board.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 21, 1862.—Holders of the Debt Certificates of this Company, of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars are reminded that, pursuant to the notice published in the Journal June last, the said Certificates will be provided by their owners for payment on the first day of November next, when the interest on said Certificates will cease, at the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, after which date interest on the said Certificates will cease.

In the meantime they will be redeemed at par and accrued interest on presentation at the said Bank of commerce, the Albany City Bank, or the Office of Messrs. E. Thayer and Brother, Boston.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF THE ASSESSMENT Receipts of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company, are hereby notified that payment will be made of said receipts and interest thereon, from their respective dates, of the first instalment of 5 per cent. to the Treasurer, in Erie-place, on and after the 1st of November next. Interest on said receipts will cease at that date.

HORATIO G. [illegible], Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, October, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 56 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., until the close of the election. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y pro tem.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS DUE Nov. 1, 1862, from the Funded Coupon Bonds of this Company, will present the same at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, on or after that date.

JAMES E. YOUNG, Secretary. CHAS. N. W. R. Co.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st Nov. 1862 on the several first Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

HUNTER'S POINT, Oct. 28, 1862.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of the Bank, and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

THOS. TAYLOR, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 61 Wall-st., and 26th-st. NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, and Bonds of 1852, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's office.

W. E. JEFFERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 27 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN E. WALRATH, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 1, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST NOV. ON THE Indianapolis and Madison Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of J. S. FERGUSON, No. 30 Nassau-st., on 1st proximo.

P. H. SMITH, President.

CITY OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.

AN INSTALLMENT OF FIVE PER CENT. on the subscription to the stock of this Company is required to be paid at this office on the 5th of November next.

O. ZABRISKIE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

No. 52 William-st.,

BUYS AND SELLS AT THE STOCK BOARD, STOCKS AND BONDS, AMERICAN GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOR CASH OR ON TIME, EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.

STOCKS AND BONDS, ALSO INSURANCE SCRIP, BOUGHT AND SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE.

Business Paper negotiated and Dividends collected.

Regular Auction Sale of STOCKS and BONDS every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ O'CLOCK, at the STOCK SALESROOM, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., or Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, when desired.

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY STOCK.—Milwaukee and Horicon Bonds; also, issues to the City of Milwaukee, bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6. P. S.—Jeffersonville Railroad Company Bonds and Stock bought.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 161 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st., and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Bank, was this day declared, payable November 1st prox., free from tax.

The transfer books will be closed to that date.

By order of the Board, J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank—after paying the Government duty—has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d of November next. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 25 to Nov. 4.

B. MURRAY, Cashier.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. till Nov. 2.

By order,
Oct. 15, 1862. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.

6 *Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.*

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 151 Sav., corner 16th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday, from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
RICHARD H. BELL, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company is now ready to transact business in every branch of Life Insurance.

The sum of $100,000 in United States Stocks has been deposited with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, according to law. The terms of payment of the Premium are made more easy than heretofore.

All Policies issued by this Company are indisputable after seven years, for most causes heretofore deemed valid.

Suicide, dueling or change of residence or occupation, error on preliminary application regarding family history or condition of the health of the applicant, do not work any forfeiture of the policy after seven years.

Thirty days grace is allowed in payment of the premium and the Policy held good during that time.

Policy holders are members of the corporation, and are entitled to vote for Directors, and are eligible for Directors.

Dividends of surplus are declared annually and may be used in payment of future premium or paid in cash at the option of insured.

Mutuality in its fullest integrity will be the ruling principle in all the transactions of the Company.

Prospectus and blank applications furnished at the office of the Company, and by the agents.

Physicians in attendance at the office daily from 12 to 1.

Temporary office, No. 29 Williamst.

Permanent office, after Nov. 1, No. 68 Williamst., Chamber of Commerce Building.

N. D. MORGAN, Vice-President.
J. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

N. D. MORGAN,
J. LAWRENCE,
T. T. MERWIN,
WM. H. TOWNSEND,
J. NELSON TAPPAN,
RICHARD BROWN,
SAMUEL F. B. MORSE,
T. T. MERWIN,
J. H. HENRY,
I. J. MERRITT,
G. HILTON SCRYMSER,
JAS. B. HENRY,
JAS. C. ATWATER,
SIDNEY GREEN,
S. D. CALDWELL,
M. R. WYNKOOP,
I. J. MERRITT,
G. HILTON SCRYMSER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or occupant of tenements or houses and lots, and to all other persons interested, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For opening cross-walks on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and the regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones, Fifth-avenue, between Ninety-second and Ninety-eighth streets. The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground vacant lots, piece and parcels of land situated on both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Ninety-second and Ninety-eighth streets, east side of Broadway, and both sides of Thirty-first street, from Walker to a point half-way distant between said street and Howard-st., on both sides of Reade and Duane streets, between Centre and Chatham-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street. Basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of the notice.

CHAS. M. SCHILL,
JACOB P. DARLEY,
WM. A. LUDLEY,
Board of Assessors.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, OCT. 28, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M. in room No. 9, City Hall, to hear parties interested in any matter before the Committee. The Committee will have the opportunity of being heard.

T. EARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JERSEMAN,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, OCT. 30, 1862.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that further notice of the Receiver will be given to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. EDGERTON, Water Register.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... William Wheatley
THE SEVENTH WEEK OF
EDWIN FORREST.
His first appearance, during the present season, as
JACK CADE.
Mr. J. McCULLOUGH ..... as ..... CLIFFORD
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1862,
Will be performed, Judge Conrad's powerful Tragedy of
JACK CADE,
OR,
THE BONDMAN OF KENT.

EDWIN FORREST ..... as ..... JACK CADE
Lord Clifford ..... Mr. J. McCullough
Friar Lacy ..... Mr. L. R. Shewell
Marianne ..... Mme. Ponisi
Musical Director ..... Mr. Harrey B. Dodworth

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 1, 1862.
MATILDA HERON
Will make
HER FIRST APPEARANCE
At this Theatre, in her great character of
CAMILLE,
Which will be produced with new Scenery, new Furniture and Appointments
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents. Secured Parquet Stalls, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. Wheatley has much pleasure in informing the public that he has effected an engagement with
MATILDA HERON
for a period of eight weeks, to appear alternately with Mr. Forrest.
MATILDA HERON will appear every
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENING,
and will make her first appearance this season on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 1,
in her great character of
CAMILLE,
IN WHICH SHE MUST EVER STAND WITHOUT A RIVAL.
The drama will be produced with new Scenery, Dresses, Furniture and appointments, and with the
STRONGEST CAST OF CHARACTERS
ever presented in New-York.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS—IRVING HALL.

GOTTSCHALK'S FIRST AND ONLY MORNING CONCERT, SATURDAY, Nov. 1, 1862.

Doors open at 12; Concert begins at 12½ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

NOTICE.—Each purchaser of one or more reserved seats will be presented with a splendid portrait of Mr. Gottschalk, engraved in the highest style of the art, by Messrs. Sarony, Major & Knapp, from a photograph by J. Gurney & Son; printed on heavy paper. Size, 21x21 inches.

The following powerful array of talent will assist Mr. Gottschalk:

Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, her first appearance at Gottschalk's Concerts. Mr. WM. CASTLE, the new and highly successful Tenor, pupil of Signor Abella. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, the celebrated Violinist and Musical Director. Mr. F. ERBEN, Flutist. Mr. H. C. TIMM, who will preside at the Piano, and Signor MUZIO, who has kindly consented to accompany Miss Patti.

The sale of seats will commence this morning, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 709 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; and at Irving Hall.

HOPE CHAPEL—SEVENTH WEEK OF
TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.

Great and constantly increasing interest is being manifested in this splendid work. Evenings at 7½. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly.

Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon
ILLINOIS, ... tons AMERICA ..... tons
EMPIRE CITY ..... tons NAPOLEON ..... tons
For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.

For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 157 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. [illegible], will leave for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY ..... November 3, TUESDAY ..... Dec. 2
Passage money to Nassau $50
Passage money to Havana 70
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, Capt. D. Pierce, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., positively, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & CO., No. 5 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE REGISTRATIONS OF TRAVELers having been removed by order of the War Department to the office of the Provost-Marshal, persons will be required to report themselves at that office.

JOHN C. PAUL, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown. The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's first-class steamships sail from Pier No. 44, North River

KANSAS	Saturday, Nov. 8
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.	

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin	$100
Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	$120
Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	140
Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Amsterdam, at equally low rates.

Circulars containing every information, can be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

The Steamers are not responsible for passengers' baggage, unless regularly entered and paid for at the office of the Company, and Bills of Lading obtained therefor. Passengers are also forbidden to take Specie or other valuable articles in their baggage, unless the value thereof is stated at the time of delivery to the Purser, and a receipt obtained therefor.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon. Neither Wines, Liquors nor Steerage Passengers are allowed on board the Cabin Passenger Steamers.

For further information apply at the

MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Continued from First Page.

the waving stars and stripes. The Ninth Ward Club was preceded by a car driven by six white horses and surrounded by a banner inscribed: "Robinson's employers are for the Union" and "the Empire State must do its duty and support the President." This delegation also bore a banner inscribed with the famous words of ANDREW JACKSON—"The Union. It must and shall be preserved." There were numerous banners inscribed with the name of Capt. JOHN DUFFY the candidate for Congress in opposition to FERNANDO WOOD, and there can be little doubt that he will poll the larger share of the vote of the working men of the Ward.

There were three stands erected for speakers at the outside meeting, and following will be found the names of the speakers, and a brief sketch of the sentiments uttered at each stand:

STAND NO. 1.

In front of this stand, corner of St. Mark's-place and Fourth-avenue, a dense mass of people had congregated early in the evening, and the crowds who were obliged to leave the main hall of the Institute which long before the hour appointed was filled to repletion, continually helped to swell the already closely-packed auditory. Shortly after 8 o'clock, SPENCER KIMBY, Esq., who had been selected to preside, called the meeting to order, and introduced Col. ROSSER W. SHANNON, just returned from Northern Mississippi, who proceeded to say that he did not come there as a party man, that he wished to present to the audience no purely party views, but that he desired to raise his voice only in behalf of the Union. The crisis which was upon us deserved and demanded the true and earnest efforts of every lover of his country to restore our fair land to its former proud position among the nations, and that every loyal man was now called upon to evince that loyalty by straining every nerve in defence of the Union and in support of the Government which is now in the hour of its direst need. The pending election in this State was worthy of earnest consideration, and upon the result of it depended, in a great measure, the success of the Union cause. He had no need to detail before them the events which characterize the life of JAMES S. WADSWORTH; they were of a character that proved him to be the staunchest of patriots and the most philanthropic of gentlemen. When this accursed rebellion first showed its hideous front he was among the earliest to rush to the defence of the nation's Capital, and he has remained in the army of the Union ever since. He stands by the Government in every measure it has taken to crush the rebellion, and represents that class of citizens who are in favor of an equality of privileges and liberty to all classes of men, while his opponent is the exponent of a party whose efforts, whether, so intended or not, only go to sustain and uphold a slaveholding aristocracy. Mr. SEYMOUR, in endeavoring to justify himself for creating new issues at this time, and for keeping up the Democratic party organizations, had asserted that the Union men of the Border States demanded that they should do so. Now, he (the speaker) defied any Democrat to show where and when the Border States had done any such thing. [Applause, and cries of "They did not."] There sh uld be—there is, in fact—but one platform and one party now—the platform and party of the Union; and the issue of this contest will show who stand on it. The greatest and only comfort the rebels can possibly have will be derived from the attempt of Mr. SEYMOUR and his followers to create a division of sentiment at the North. To this they are looking with confident expectation. Let the loyal men of the North give them no such encouragement. SEYMOUR, WOOD and company sneer at the Union, but he believed the loyal masses would on that account only work the more zealously to restore and sustain it.

The next speaker was Mr. FRANCIS S. LAMBERT. A gang of Seymourites, who had taken up a position at one corner of the stand, during the commencement of his address, having on two or three occasions interrupted his remarks with cheers for SEYMOUR, the speaker gave them very plainly to understand that if they were there for the purpose of causing any difficulty, they stood on the wrong ground. [Applause.] The Union men could not only fight rebels in the field, discuss the issues with *quasi* rebels at home, but could and would protect themselves in their strong arms from all insult and interruption on the present occasion, if necessary, while exercising their constitutional privilege of free speech. He then made a stirring appeal to his Irish fellow countrymen to cast aside the shackles of party, and following the lead of such men as MULLIGAN, Major MURPHY and BUSTEED, of such staunch Democrats as HUNTER, JOHN COCHRANE and DUFFY, to come out boldly in favor of the Union and WADSWORTH, the exponent of unconditional loyality in the contest. With what show of consistency could they quietly submit to have such doubly dyed Know-Nothings as JAMES BROOKS and FREDERICK TAINADOR ushered down their throats, merely because they were rammed under the banner of so-called Democracy (a la mode of "We won't."). Mr. SEYMOUR took the opportunity to go to the wilds of Wisconsin where the rebellion broke out, while the name of JAMES S. WADSWORTH was early enrolled on the books of the Irish Brigade as one of the presiding assistants to that noble band of Union men. [Great applause.]

The speaker then went on to show how the London *Times* and the Tory journals of England approved of the views and policy of Mr. SEYMOUR, and at the same time reechoed the sentiment of a South Carolina Senator, that the working masses of the North were "mudsills." He compared all Democrats to stand firmly by the Union masses, who had rewarded all true party men and party shibboleths, and were warmly supporting such War Democrats as Capt. DUFFY and Col. MURPHY. He had just returned from St. Lawrence, Clinton and Essex Counties, and could assure his hearers that the Democratic masses there were coming over in hundreds to the support of WADSWORTH and the Union. He confidently predicted that gentleman's election, and wanted his countrymen to have a share in the honor of his election.

The proceedings were then enlivened by a song from Mr. J. C. COOK—"Stand by the Flag"—which was heartily applauded.

Messrs. E. W. DODGE, Dr. Thomas F. JONES, Jr., Benjamin HOGUE, J. Edwards CARRE, Frank W. SHEPHERD, Honorable Charles S. PEABODY and J. D. MCCLELLAN then addressed the meeting, when, after three hearty cheers for the Union and the ticket, the assemblage dispersed.

STAND NO. 2.

This stand, situated at the northeast corner of Eighth-street, was crowded with speakers, no less than four addressing the meeting at one time. Mr. ISAAC J. OLIVER presided, who, in introducing the first speaker of the evening, said that they were going to talk about the Union without any ifs or buts—that if there were any SEYMOUR men among the crowd, they would, if they had any manliness or decency, keep good order, for they might learn something to their advantage. In conclusion, Mr. OLIVER proposed three cheers for WADSWORTH and TREMAIN, which were given with hearty good will, and prescribed Gen. FRANK SHEPHERD to the meeting.

Mr. SHEPHERD spoke substantially as follows: It is desirable that the coming election should have a calm and thoughtful discussion, as it was rarely that an election occurred of such vital importance to the Union. Heretofore elections might have involved some local issue, but the present one was involved the existence of the Union. They did not there for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of one, who, when our banner was insulted and trailed in the dust, pushed at once to defend our insulted laws. Shall the Union be maintained. [Cries of "Yes, Yes,"] and the Constitution preserved? [Applause and cheering.] Would that some of those who were now on the battle-field witness such an enthusiastic demonstration it would nerve their courage, which has never faltered, and would assure them that New-York was true to their interests and true to their memory. When young men became determined liberty became secure, and the speaker was sure the young men had become determined by the gathering he saw before him. [Applause.] In conclusion, Mr. SHEPHERD said, let us show the Governments of Europe that in America mankind could govern man.

Three cheers for ABE LINCOLN and the old flag were then given with the most hearty good will.

Mr. GOODRIDGE, of Columbia, South Carolina, was the next speaker. He stated that he was formerly a citizen of Columbia, S. C., but was forced to leave there by a Vigilance Committee, for no other reason than his allegiance to the Stars and Stripes. He had done no wrong whatever save that of feeding and assisting poor Union soldiers, who were prisoners, as they passed through Columbia. He had seen men tarred and feathered, and one time he saw twenty-two men hung, and their bodies stripped of the clothing which covered them, simply because they would not deny their allegiance to the Union. The speaker then spoke of the sufferings of the people at the South, and concluded by asking the foreign population if they would assist in trampling the flag in the dust that had protected them. [Cries of "Never! never!" and applause.]

After an address by Mr. MUNSELL, Mr. JOHN MCDERMOTT then addressed the meeting, in substance, as follows: It is well for us to consider who are our friends, and who are our enemies. We are fighting against a triple alliance—the rebels, the Indians of the West and the autocrats of Europe. Every barbarian is against us, and every free and enlightened man is in our favor. It had to be decided whether those who were now against the election of Mr. WADSWORTH connected themselves with those who wished to destroy liberty, or those who wished to support it. All are personally interested in the present struggle; if the rebellion succeeds in triumphing through the Republic, the working men are trampled down with it, it did not involve the freedom of the blacks, but the Slavery of white men. Those who love liberty shall live. In conclusion, Mr. MCDERMOTT exhorted all present, when they returned to their homes, to pray to God that their country should be restored to liberty reestablished, and that on Tuesday there should be a one hundred thousand majority for WADSWORTH. [Applause—three cheers for the Union, three cheers for WADSWORTH and Liberty.]

Dr. ELDER was the next speaker, who, after paying a high tribute to the personal worth of Gen. WADSWORTH and LYMAN TREMAIN, asked, if HORATIO SEYMOUR was elected, whether the bonfires would burn the brightest in Richmond or in Washington? If he was successful there would be more rejoicing south of the Potomac than north of it.

Speeches were also made by Dr. SPRINGBRAKE, Mr. Charles S. Spencer, Col. Shannon, Hy Smith, Mr. John Fitch, Mr. William Kellock, Mr. Polhemus, and others. The vast throng around the stand then slowly and quietly dispersed.

STAND NO. 3.

The meeting at this stand was organized under the direction of the Eighteenth Ward Wadsworth Club, by the appointment of WILLIAM A. DARLING, Esq., President of Third-avenue Railroad, as Chairman. Mr. DARLING's appearance was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and he proceeded to speak briefly of the candidate of the Union men at the present election—Hon. JAS. S. WADSWORTH. He related his course at the outbreak of the rebellion, and the patriotic exertions made by him to sustain the Government and preserve the Capitol. He freely spent his time and money in aiding the Government and assisting our soldiers who were rushing to the rescue of the Capital. He closed by introducing to the audience an old man by the name of WARDEN, whom he described as a working man of this City. Mr. WARDEN made an eloquent speech, and was vociferously applauded. He said it was the duty of every man in these times to remember that "eternal vigilance was the price of liberty." He heartily indorsed the President's emancipation proclamation, and only regretted that he was not a young man that he might fight for his country. The Seymourites, he said, were trying to make the working men believe that if the negroes were set at liberty they would overwhelm the North and interfere with white labor. This was the height of absurdity; on the contrary, they knew perfectly well that if that proclamation were carried out the millenium of the white laborer would begin. The rule of the black man would there end and that of the white man would begin. The three-fifth representation which had always enabled the South to control the white labor of the North would then cease and they could no longer bend the policy of the Government so as to crush the Northern labor or their own "white trash" of the South. He concluded by urging his hearers to vote for the Union and the support of the Government, and said that his only desire was to so live that when he died he might leave the world better than he found it.

Mr. COLES, of Brooklyn, then briefly addressed the audience, and was followed by DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Esq.; W. T. D. MILLIKENS, Esq.; Mr. LAMBERT, the Irish apprentice; WM. J. WAINWRIGHT, of Philadelphia; CALEB G. DUNN, of the *Commercial Advertiser*; FRANK W. SHEPARD, JESSE C. HANEY. Mr. MILLIKENS' speech was a very able and eloquent argument against the purposes and tendencies of the position assumed by the Seymour Party in this canvass. He showed conclusively that their success could be productive of no change in the policy of the Administration, unless that change were brought about by forcible resistance to measures of the General Government, and in that case it would be revolution, and would be virtually reenacting in the North the rebellion of the South. Mr. DUNN and Mr. SHEPARD also made very effective and telling speeches, sketches of which we are sorry to be obliged to omit for want of room. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed at this stand throughout the entire meeting, and the applause which greeted the sentiments uttered was not marred by a single dissenting voice, or by any other manifestations of disapprobation.

LOCAL POLITICS.

NINETEENTH WARD RATIFICATION MEETING.—Wednesday evening the Nineteenth Ward Wadsworth and Tremain Clubs held a meeting at No. 932 Third-avenue, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of JAMES S. WADSWORTH and LYMAN TREMAIN as Governor and Lieutenant-Governor; also, to ratify the nomination of Col. MCLEOD MURPHY for the Ninth Congressional District, and DENNIS MCCABE for the Sixteenth Assembly District. Mr. C. H. BRANHALL was elected President of the meeting. A series of resolutions were then read and adopted, pledging the meeting to the support of the nominees. Speeches of the most patriotic character were made by Mr. CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Hon. WM. T. B. MILLIKEN, Dr. BERGMANN, and Col. SHANNON, of the First Mississippi Regiment. The meeting then adjourned till this evening, at 7 o'clock, when it will march down to Thirty-fourth-street, join the Clubs of the Twenty-first Ward, and march in a body to the Cooper Institute.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—A meeting to ratify the State ticket and Hon. ORLANDO BLUNT for Congress, was held at Palace Garden on Wednesday evening. Speeches were made by ANDREW F. DUNN, WM. FITZPATRICK, H. W. SMITH, LEWIS H. VAN SCHAICK, and others.

DUFFY VS. WOOD.—The gallant DUFFY gains in strength, and if he can only have a fair field against WOOD, will certainly defeat him. Last night, Mr. JOHN W. FARMER evinced his never-doubted patriotism in withdrawing from the contest in favor of Capt. DUFFY, and the People's Union indorsed the nomination of the loyal men of that district. To-night there will be a grand Duffy ratification, at which Gen. COCHRAN will speak in his behalf.

UNION MEETING.—The Twentieth Ward People's Union Association will hold a ratification meeting at Continental Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, this evening. Brig.-Gen. WM. K. STRONG, Hon. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, and other prominent speakers, will address the meeting. The friends of the Union, and all in favor of sustaining the present Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war, are expected to attend.

GERMAN UNION MEETING.—The loyal citizens of German birth, irrespective of party, will meet, to-night, at the Cooper Institute, to listen to eloquent addresses, and ratify the Union Republican nominations. Speeches in English and German will be made by distinguished orators.

Great Union Rally in Brooklyn.

LYMAN TREMAIN WILL REPLY TO HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the Lincoln Republican Club, in connection with the General Committee, will present a bill of attractions such as to throng the spacious house from pit to gallery.

All the Clubs in the city, with music, banners and transparencies, will attend, inside or out, and one of the regular old Tippecanoe meetings may be expected.

LYMAN TREMAIN, our candidate for the second office will reply to the specious speech of HORATIO SEYMOUR, while HENRY WINTER DAVIS, JAMES HUMPHREY, and a host of smaller orators, will add their brilliancies to the occasion. Go early.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Break up a Union Meeting in South Brooklyn.

The public hall over the Hamilton-avenue Market in the Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn, was last evening the scene of a disgraceful disturbance, which doubtless, is to be taken as a foretaste of the kind of free speech which Mr. SEYMOUR tells us conservative ascendancy is to restore to us. The hall had been engaged for a meeting to ratify the Union and Republican nominations for Congress and for the State Legislature, but was early taken possession of by a gang of Democratic rowdies with a predetermined purpose to prevent the holding of the meeting. For more than an hour the utmost confusion prevailed and amid the din of cheers for SEYMOUR and "Fernando Wood," and groans and hisses for WADSWORTH, the "Wooly-heads," and "Nigger-worshipers," speaking and hearing were alike impossible. The Union men, however, persevered, and after the arrest by the Police of a few of Gov. SEYMOUR's special friends of the new conservative school, order was at length established, and the speaking proceeded. A very effective speech was made by Mr. BARNES, a prominent citizen of South Brooklyn, who was followed by Jos. G. E. LARNED, from the Novelty Iron Works; WM. H. BURLEIGH, Esq., and others, who gave to the deluded victims of negrophobia some new ideas in regard to the effect of opening the South to free labor by the abolition of Slavery. On the whole, the meeting was a decided success.

The Arrests of Loyal Citizens in Baltimore.

THEY ARE STILL HELD IN CUSTODY.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 30.

The loyal citizens arrested on Tuesday night, in Temperance Temple, and who were sent down the bay in a steamboat, have not yet been released from custody.

Gov. BRADFORD has gone to Washington to see President LINCOLN, in regard to these unwarrantable arrests.

Gov. BRADFORD has demanded the unconditional release of all the parties arrested, and that all the papers and documents seized be given up.

The petition for the removal of Gen. WOOL received numerous signatures last night and this morning.

An advertisement appears in the loyal papers today, inviting the citizens of Baltimore to call at the Union Reading Room and sign the memorial to President LINCOLN for the removal of Gen. WOOL.

LATER—THEY ARE RELEASED.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 30.

"The loyal citizens who were arrested by order of Gen. WOOL on Tuesday night, and sent to Fort Delaware, have been unconditionally released by order of the President. The papers seized at the time of the arrest of several of them were given up. Assurances have been given that the cardinal fact the whole affair will be adjusted to the satisfaction of the loyal people of this State."

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Main Body of the Rebels Still Between Bunker's Hill and Winchester.

The Rebel Pickets Driven from Upperville.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM BERLIN.

BERLIN, Thursday, Oct. 30.

A deserter from a South Carolina regiment has arrived within our lines, who was condemned to be shot, to-day, for attempting the same thing some time since. He says that nine are now under sentence of death for straggling while on the march. He effected his escape from the guard-house on Saturday evening, and hid in the woods until the coast was clear.

The rebel citizens in Virginia, in anticipation of a movement of the National troops, are sending all their horses to the rebel army for service, for fear they might fall into our hands.

Gen. PLEASANTON is now seizing all horses to be found for the use of the Government, without reference to the opinions of the owners.

It has been definitely ascertained that the main body of the rebels is between Bunker Hill and Winchester.

All quiet at Sharpsburgh.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday Evening, Oct. 30.

A force of cavalry, belonging to the command of Gen. KELLEY, left Cumberland yesterday, making a forced march into Virginia, in search of rebel marauding cavalry, who had been committing depredations in that section.

They marched all night, and came up with them this morning, capturing sixteen prisoners and twenty horses; also, one hundred and fifty head of cattle, which these guerillas had stolen from the citizens of an adjoining county.

The rebel pickets, under Gen. WALKER, at Upperville, were driven from that place yesterday afternoon. The infantry were said to have marched to Snickersville, their intention, evidently, being to escape to the right of Blue Ridge Mountains by way of Snicker's Gap. This is the only news from that section, to-day.

The orders of the Commanding-General of the army are being carried out day and night with all possible dispatch.

The rebels have destroyed a portion of the railroad running from Charlestown to Winchester.

An Aid to Gen. LONGSTREET, who was paying a visit at Fairfax, was taken prisoner to-day.

BURNSIDE FORMED A JUNCTION WITH SIGEL

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 30.

The Washington *Star* of this evening says that Gen. BURNSIDE has already advanced down along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, and formed a practical junction with Gen. SIGEL, their lines of pickets joining.

The withdrawal of WALKER's rebel forces from Upperville was doubtless in consequence of the rapidity of Gen. BURNSIDE's movement in that direction. We do not believe he has gone in the direction of Snickersville, as, in that event, he would be rushing into the jaws of MCCLELLAN's army, but rather across the ridge back of Upperville, over the Alexandria and Winchester turnpike.

The rebels continue to occupy the Ridge between Harper's Ferry and Winchester on which LEE posted his army after crossing into Virginia. We believe he is moving as fast as he can, as BURNSIDE and FITZ JOHN PORTER have already defeated his probable scheme of attacking in surprise SIGEL. To cover it promptly he will have to move back toward Richmond.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 30.

The railroad officers here have just received telegraphic advices from Gen. KELLY, that the rebels, yesterday, completed the destruction of Back Creek Bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and that there are 1,200 rebel cavalry at Hedgesville. The bridge is ten miles west of Martinsburgh, and twenty-four from Hagerstown. The bridge was 90 feet deep and 100 feet long.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Arrival of Gen. Rosecrans and Staff at Louisville—Gen. Buell to go to Annapolis.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Oct. 30.

Gen. ROSECRANS and Staff arrived in this city this morning.

Gen. ROSECRANS takes Gen. BUELL's Department.

Gen. BUELL goes to Annapolis, Md.

Gen. DUMONT has also arrived here *en route* to his command.

Rosecrans and Rousseau—Successful Encounters with Guerrillas, but Plenty More Work on Hand—The Liberators' Designs—Female Heroism, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 27, 1862.

Some question the expediency of relieving BUELL and calling ROSECRANS from the District of Corinth, at present. Major-Gen. ROUSSEAU is suggested by many for BUELL's place, till ROSECRANS can be spared from Corinth. However, ROUSSEAU, it is said, stoutly defends BUELL, but loyal people are not satisfied while BRAGG's army remains in existence. The Army of the Ohio, except GRANGER's Corps, is reported on the move toward Bowling Green and Nashville—points needing instant relief.

Gen. ED. MCCOOK, with 500 cavalry, last Thursday, whipped several of SCOTT's and MORGAN's bands, near Paint Lick and Big Hill, and captured 33 of KIRBY SMITH's supply wagons. The First, Second and Twentieth Kentucky, Thirty-first Indiana and Ninetieth Ohio, (CRUFT's Brigades,) on Wednesday, worsted a portion of SMITH's rear guard, took 93 prisoners and 150 head of cattle, near Goose Creek Salt Works, 30 miles from Cumberland Gap. Col. BOONE's "Wide-Awake Rangers" are scouring the country around Bowling Green, Hopkinsville, Trenton and Clarksville, breaking up camps, and capturing SCOTT's, HIXES' and WOLFORD's whereabouts. Col. WOLFORD's cavalry are scouring the country south of the Cumberland, around Carthage. Col. HAGGARD's troopers have routed ADAM JOHNSON's guerillas in the County of Union, which, including WEBSTER and Hopkins, is dubbed "South Carolina No. 2."

There is plenty more work for our cavalry and flying artillery. The mounted enemy knows all the highways and byways, cow-paths and pig-paths, and often scatters only to elude us, and meet again and turn up at unguarded points. His raids may end only with his extermination by a force equally as knowing and much stronger. They seriously retard, harrass and distract our advancing armies. Capt. JENKINS, Assistant Quartermaster, advertises for 4,000 cavalry and artillery horses, and 2,000 draft mules, to be delivered immediately. Each proposal to embrace a certificate that none of the animals which will be presented have been or will be obtained from persons disloyal to the Government, and that no disloyal person is in any way interested in the contract. 12,550 live stock on sale here since Sept. 1.

The Lexington *Observer and Reporter* of Saturday, (its first issue since Aug. 20,) states that one of HUMPHREY MARSHALL's ragamuffins, while encamped near Lexington, said to a farmer: "I am from Virginia, and we intend to stay in Kentucky until we ruin it—ruin it as Virginia is ruined."

The heroic devotion to "Old Glory" of Mrs. TAYLOR and her daughters, MARIA and MATTIE, of Danaville, Miss KATE PARRISH, of Versailles, and Miss ELLA BISHOP, of Lexington, will go down in history.

PONTIAC.

ANOTHER VICTORY IN ARKANSAS

Rout of the Rebels Near Fayetteville.

The Rebels Pursued Into the Boston Mountains.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 30.

The following was received at the headquarters of the army to-day:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 29.

To Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

The Army of the Frontier is again successful.

Gen. SCHOFIELD's dispatches from Fayetteville, Ark., say that, on yesterday at daylight Brig.-Gen. HERRON, with the First Iowa Cavalry and the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, attacked a rebel camp four miles east of that place.

Our force was about 1,000 strong, while the rebel force numbered 3,000, commanded by Col. CRAVENS.

After a sharp engagement of an hour the enemy was completely routed, leaving all his camp equipments and a few wagons.

The loss of the enemy was eight dead on the field. Our loss was five wounded, one mortally.

Gen. HERRON pursued the rebel force for several miles into the Boston Mountains.

S. R. CURTIS, Major-General Commanding.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE MERRIMAC No. 2.

Interesting Particulars Regarding the Vessel.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 28.

A man, who says he was taken prisoner by the rebels several months ago, and who finally succeeded in obtaining his release, furnishes the following account of the *Merrimac No. 2*:

"I have been in Richmond for some time. During my stay, I went on board the *Merrimac No. 2*. She is thoroughly and heavily clad with iron, and is in every way a tough customer. She has been completed for about a month, and has made several trips to Fort Darling. She has, as yet, but one gun on board, but the other guns for her were all ready. When I left, the rebels were about putting the remaining guns on board, and they intended to have them all mounted in three weeks' time. The machinery of the *Merrimac No. 2* works well, and she can easily make eight miles per hour. The rebels have every confidence in her capabilities, and are certain that she will prove a success. When the people of the North hear that the *Merrimac No. 2* is a failure—that the rebels declare her to be so—then they may expect her to come out and do all the damage that she can. Their intentions are to 'delude' and 'deceive' as much as possible, so as to take us napping. It was for this reason that a rebel officer made the remark 'That the obstructions in the James River at Fort Darling had all been removed' intending, evidently, to convey the idea that the obstructions were removed to let the *Merrimac No. 2* out."

A Ship Deserted and Burnt at Sea.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

The Baltimore boat *Georgiana*, Capt. PEARSON, arrived at Fortress Monroe about 8 o'clock this morning. Capt. PEARSON reports that about 2 o'clock this morning they saw the light of a burning ship, which was about twenty-five miles distant. At 4 o'clock Capt. PEARSON sent a boat to the burning ship. Just before the boat reached her the mizzenmast fell, and the ship was so burned that her name could not be made out. Her life boats were all gone, and she was at anchor, with her two quarter-boats on deck, bottom up. There was no one on board, and none in sailing distance. This fact and the ship being at anchor leads to the conclusion that the ship had been fired and deserted.

There are many contradictory rumors afloat, here, in regard to the burning ship. Some think it the work of the rebels, and others the result of mutiny.

The steamboat *Metamora* left Fortress Monroe at 12 o'clock M., for Aiken's Landing, to-day. She only took up four chaplains and three doctors for exchange. The *Maple Leaf* arrived here at 2 o'clock, but did not bring the 200 rebel prisoners, as was expected, from Fort McHenry.

The last lot of rebel prisoners sent to Aiken's Landing was not responded to by the rebel Government, and that may be the reason for the detention of the prisoners at Fort McHenry.

The gunboat *Miami* arrived at Fortress Monroe this afternoon, and now lies at the Government Wharf, taking on board heavier guns than she has heretofore carried.

GEN. KELLY AFTER THE REBELS.

Capture of One Hundred and Seventy Head of Cattle, Sixteen Prisoners and Twenty Horses.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 30.

The following has been received at headquarters:

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 29.

Brig.-Gen. R. B. Marcy, Chief of Staff:

I ordered Lieut.-Col. QUICK, of the Twenty-third Illinois, to take the Ringgold Cavalry and two guns, HOCKER's Battery, and pursue the party that took the cattle in Hardy County. He left New Creek last night at dark. By a rapid march all night he overtook the enemy at daylight this morning, attacked him, and captured 170 head of cattle, 16 prisoners, and 20 horses.

B. F. KELLY, Brigadier-General.

Order No. 154 Revoked.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Oct. 27.

The revocation of order No. 154 from the War Department at Washington has given general satisfaction. Though no doubt prompted, by the best motives, it has been found practically to work serious mischiefs. Before it was known here that the order had been revoked, Gov. CURTIN addressed the following note to the President:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURGH, Penn., Oct. 27, 1862.

A. Lincoln, President of the United States, Washington:

I feel it my duty to enter my protest against Order No. 154, as unjust to the people of the loyal States, and calculated to demoralize and destroy volunteer organizations, not only because it is wrong in principle, but that in the manner in which it is being executed it must break the efficiency of the volunteer army now in the field in support of the Government. I very respectfully and earnestly ask that it be revoked.

A. G. CURTIN.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hibernia off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Oct. 29.

The steamship *Hibernia*, from Liverpool, on the 16th, and Londonderry on the 17th inst., passed Cape Race, *en route* to Quebec, at 3 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

The sea was so heavy after the recent gale that it was impossible for the news yacht of the Associated Press to board her.

The dates per the *Hibernia* are five days later.

Arrival of the North American at Father Point.

FATHER POINT, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool, on the 9th, and Londonderry, on the 10th instant, arrived off this point at 9 o'clock last evening, and remained at anchor until this morning, owing to a heavy snow storm, when she proceeded to Quebec. Her news is anticipated.

The *North American* has 58 cabin and 209 steerage passengers.

She reports: Passed on the 22d instant steamship *Jura*, for Liverpool.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Oct. 30.

The steamship *North American* will sail from Quebec on Saturday, her regular day, if nothing prevents.

The Boston Habeas Corpus Case.

THE WRIT NOT ALLOWED TO BE SERVED.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 30.

Deputy-Sheriff BAGLEY proceeded to Fort Warren to-day in a sloop, (failing to get a pass to go in the regular steamer,) to serve the writ of *habeas corpus* granted by Judge CLIFFORD, of the United States Circuit Court, in the case of Mr. W. H. WINDER.

The Deputy-Sheriff was not allowed to land by the military commandant of Fort Warren, and consequently returned to the city this forenoon. He reported to Judge CLIFFORD that his attempt to serve the writ was unsuccessful, when the Court remarked that it had no means with which to enforce the writ. The Court then ordered the papers to be placed on file. This probably ends the case for the present.

The counsel for Mr. WINDER are Hon. WM. H. RILEY, Hon. C. W. BIDDLE and Hon. PETER MCCALL, members of the Bar of Philadelphia.

Large Union Meeting at Fulton.

FULTON, OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y., Oct. 30.

A large Union meeting was held here this afternoon. Judge TYLER presided. Hon. H. J. RAYMOND made a telling speech.

The canvass in this County is very active, and the Union cause is gaining every day.

Withdrawal of Hon. Alfred Ely.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 30.

In the Twenty-eighth Congressional District, Hon. ALFRED ELY, candidate for Congress, withdraws in favor of FREEMAN CLARKE, Esq.

BEN. FIELD,
M. P. BEMUS,
FRANK BISCOCK,
Republican Committee.

Union Meeting in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 30.

An immense meeting in support of the Union State Ticket was held here this evening. Speeches were made by Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, Hon. ISAAC W. SCUDDER and others.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 30.

The bark *Acacia* hence for St. Jago, put into Portland, yesterday, in distress. She was knocked down on the 15th inst., in a hurricane; lost mizzenmast, maintopmast and foremast head. She will discharge.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Oct. 30.

The steamer *Dispatch*, from New York to Liverpool, twenty-one days out, put in here to-day. She experienced severe weather. When five days out she lost her rudder, disabled boiler, &c.

There is nothing of the *Arabia*.

New-London, Conn., to be a Naval Station.

NEW-LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 30.

The Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Navy have made a report in favor of New-London as a naval station.

From Bermuda.

From the Bermuda Royal Gazette, 21st.

A small vessel, bottom up, passed down the south side of these Islands, within sight of persons on shore, on Thursday last. The current was moving her along to the eastward at a rapid rate.

The *Princess Royal* fell in with a derelict brigantine, supposed to be laden with hides with her mainmast lying across her hull, apparently some time abandoned.

Arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda Oct. 29, schooner *Horace Smith*, Bangor; 21st, bark *Lima Bates*, Frith, New-York.

Arrived at St. Georges 17th, ships *Harrisburgh*, Wisner, Cardiff; *Eliza Carter*, Liverpool; brig *Princess Royal*, Newport, New-York.

From Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

Col. CONNER'S California regiment has arrived here, and is located at Camp Fort Douglass, three miles west of this city. Maj. MCGARRY, in command of two companies, was sent out from Ruby Valley to Humboldt River, to chastise the Indians who murdered the emigrants this Fall. They captured 26, between Gravelly Ford and the City of Rocks, holding 24 as hostages. The others were sent to bring in the murderers, with the understanding that, if not back by a specified time, the remaining 24 would be shot. The two did not return, and the 24 were taken out and shot. The Major reports that nearly all the Humboldt Indians had gone to Buffalo Range, on a big hunt. The troops are in good health.

[Advertisement.]

"OPEN LOCKS, WHOEVER KNOCKS."—So said SHAKESPEARE more than two hundred years ago, but he made no allusion to KNOX, the Hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, who needs no hint of his where-about—the million being too ready to knock or ring for him. He is mighty in his way, and legions sing his praises as a crowning benefactor.

[Advertisement.]

Last day but one of BOUNICAULT's great drama, "Fauvrette, or Under the Snow," at Barnum's Museum, where it has had a most successful run. It is played there this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and this evening at 7½ o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINISTERS SUMMARY—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 28 | Sun sets..... 5 59 | Moon sets.....12 30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 3 07 | Gov. Island, 3 56 | Hell Gate..... 6 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Thompson, Havana and New-Orleans, Ludlam & Heineken; S. R. Spaulding, Howes, Alexandria, Baker & Russell.

Steamers Trenton, Wilson, Washington; Fanny Garner, Pierce, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Ships George Turner, Risley, Boston, H. Renner; Emerald, Luce, Liverpool, Howland & Prohibition; Henry, (Mexican,) Ulbricht, Rotterdam, Fabbri, Meinke & Wendt; Athens, (Prussian,) Schilling, Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Investigator, Gilroy, Liverpool, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Adelio, (Italian,) Zeno, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Junior, Bennett, Washington, Skeiton, Dimon & Co.; Warren Hallett, Hallett, Rio Janeiro, Hallett & Nickels; Clarine, Pinkham, Marseilles, Moore & Berry; Alice Smith, Lazerini, Genoa, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Brig Rainbow, Johnson, Newcastle, Del., master; Alabama Rival, Applegate, Washington, D. C., master; Alabama, Rhodes, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge & Son; L. B. Smith, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Ben Bunting, Winchester, Portland, M. Trimble & Co.; Sarah Ann, Crowell, Providence, Hardy, Rio Grande del Sud, Arett, Son & Co.

Schooners Jessie, (Br.,) McDougal, Port au-Platte, Brett, Son & Co.; Everareen, Potter, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett; Vermillion, Willis, Washington, Baker & Dayton; Nalad Queen, Halse, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Joseph Hall, Coe, Hartford, H. S. Rackett; Chas. Moore, Ingersoll, Philadelphia, master; A. Hooper, Harriden, Ellsworth, T. M. Maybew; Relief, Rockwell, Newbern, N. C., Adams' Express Co.; John Randolph, Wall, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; R. S. Downing, Thorn, New Bedford, L. Kenny; Jonas Sparks, Inman, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; G. Carroll, Pirate, Philadelphia; F. Rogers, Rogers, Washington, D. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; Ira Bliss, Collins, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Col. Eddy, Blanchard, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co., Philanthropist, Homer, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co., J. Van Zandt, Smith, Port Royal; Robert Caldwell, Hudson, Tarragona, Topper & Beattie; Arctic, (Br.,) Patterson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; White Cloud, Gardiner, Elizabethport, master; Julius Webb, Mather, Swabin, N. C., Davies, Hamilton & Co.; W. A. Ellis, Chichester, Washington, master; Mary Harvey, Lawrence, Boston, Geo. Dummer, Chambers, Washington, Pioneer, St. John, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. C. Homer, Arey, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; J. J. Phillayson, Nassau, John R. Bacon.

Sloop W. A.